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A NEW
DICTIONARY
ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
AND
FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

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4425

A NEW

DICTIONARY

ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

AND

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

CONTAINING

THE SIGNIFICATION OF WORDS, WITH THEIR DIFFERENT USES;
THE CONSTRUCTIONS, FORMS OF SPEECH,
IDIOMS, AND PROVERBS USED IN BOTH LANGUAGES;
THE TERMS OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND TRADES.

The whole extracted from the best Writers;

BY LEWIS CHAMBAUD.

A new Edition carefully corrected, and very considerably enlarged,

By J. TH. H. DES CARRIÈRES,
A. M. IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

CONTAINING THE ENGLISH BEFORE THE FRENCH.

LONDON:
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ADVERTISEMENT BY THE EDITOR.

BEFORE the publication of the firſt Edition of Chambaud's Dictionary of the French language in the year 1761, there exiſted no good one for the uſe of the Engliſh ſtudent. That of Boyer, although leſs defective than the others, having been injured by ſucceeding Editors, it is not ſurpriſing that the Public ſhould have received with peculiar favour a new work judiciouſly arranged and ably executed *.

The original book of M. Chambaud was publiſhed in two parts and at different times; the firſt, containing the French and Engliſh Dictionary, appeared the year before the new publication of the French Academy's Dictionary, by which the Author was precluded from making that the foundation of his own; and the ſecond part comprizing the Engliſh and French Dictionary was unfortunately entitled to the indulgence granted to poſthumous works.

Some of the errors and omiſſions neceſſarily incident to undertakings of this magnitude were corrected and ſupplied in the ſecond Edition publiſhed in 1778, and ſtill more has been done by the preſent Editor, who has carefully compared the work of Chambaud with the Dictionary of the French Academy, and has thus been enabled to avail himſelf of every thing that is uſeful in that celebrated publication. It is however to the *Dictionnaire critique de la Langue Françoiſe par M. Féraud*, 1787, that he has to acknowledge the higheſt obligations, a work in which ſagacity and judgment, erudition and conciſeneſs, are moſt meritoriouſly combined †.

The following is a brief ſtatement of the improvements in this new Edition.

I. The two parts of the laſt Edition have been collated with each other; a laborious and toilſome, but neceſſary taſk, never perhaps attempted before for any Book of the kind.

II. After the definition of each word, ſuch are added as are generally reputed ſynonymous; and when occaſion requires, a diſcuſſion is preſented of their ſynonymy, extracted from Girard and Roubaud for the French part, and from Blair, Truſler and Mrs. Piozzi, for the Engliſh. The references are printed in ſmall capitals, and preceded by the ſign V.

III. Upwards of fifteen thouſand new articles have been inſerted in each Part, *viz.* 1° Many technical words, or terms of Sciences, Arts, and Trades, omitted in the prece-

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* One of the beſt proofs of the ſuperiority of Chambaud's Dictionary is its having been reſorted to by ſubſequent Editors to correct and enlarge that of Boyer.

† Though the Editor does not altogether agree with Mr. F. about ſuppreſſing double conſonants, and the pronunciation of a few words, for reaſons which Mr. F. himſelf would not perhaps diſapprove, yet he has no objection to repeat that his Dictionary is a very good one, which, for the French Language, anſwers exactly to that of Dr. Johnſon for the Engliſh.

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ding editions. 2° All Sea-Terms and Phraſes, extracted from Falconer's, Leſcallier's, and Romme's Dictionaries. 3° The principal terms of Botany and Natural Hiſtory, extracted from Bomare's Dictionary, and Chambers's Cyclopædia. 4° The chief articles of Mythology and Geography: in the Engliſh Part the Latitude of Places is given, with their Longitude from the Meridian of London, extracted from Brookes's Gazetteer.

IV. As in both Languages moſt words are not pronounced as they are ſpelt, it has been thought neceſſary to mark their right pronunciation: in the Engliſh part the words are divided into ſyllables, and their quantity or proſodical accent is marked. The Editor had for his guides the *Proſodie Françoiſe de d'Olivet*, and the *Pronouncing Dictionary* of Mr. John Walker, a writer whoſe learning is only equalled by his modeſty, and whoſe work is full of judicious, pertinent obſervations, coined with the ſtamp of ſound criticiſm.

The compiling of a Dictionary is an arduous and tedious taſk, in which the exertion of patience is rarely recompenſed by profit, or that of judgment by Fame; nor does the preſent Editor expect to be more fortunate than his predeceſſors. He is very willing that the merits of his work ſhould be attributed to the Authors whom he has conſulted, and hopes from the candour of the reader that the errors and inadvertencies that may be found, will be attributed to the laborious nature of an undertaking, in the courſe of which it is impoſſible that the moſt plodding diligence ſhould not occaſionally flag and intermit.

Some credit is alſo due to the Bookſellers for the readineſs with which they have undertaken ſo expenſive a work, coſtly not merely on account of its magnitude, but the manner in which it is printed: hence they have been obliged to take off a large impreſſion, truſting for reimburſement to their patron the Public, to whom the projectors of really uſeful works have ſeldom appealed in vain.

A Table

A Table of the Sounds of the Engliſh Language;	*Figures uſed in this Dictionary to repreſent them;*		French Words wherein they are found.
a has four ſounds;			
1° that of its own name, the ſound of the French *é*, a ſlender and acute one, as in *ale, fate,*	é,	*éle, féte.*	épée, ſée.
2° that of the French ſhort *ă*, as in *pat, fat,*	ă,	*păt, făt.*	patte, fat.
3° that of the French intermediate *a*, as in *par, far,*	a,	*par, far.*	par, fard.
4° that of the French open and long *â*, as in *fall, paw,*	â,	*fâl, pâ.*	âge, fâble, pâte.
e has two ſounds;			
1° that of its own name, the ſound of the French long *i*, as in *be, me, bee, fee,*	i,	*bi mi, bī, fī.*	biſe, mie, fie.
2° that of the French ſhort *ĕ*, as in *met, men, beſt,*	ĕ,	*mĕt, mĕn, bĕſt.*	mettre, dette, ſept.
But when the ſhort *ĕ* is followed by an *r* upon which the accent falls, it takes a more open ſound, anſwering that of the French *è*, as in *there, where, pertinent,*	è,	*thère, oùère, pèrtinent.*	père, mère, perte.
i has two ſounds;			
1° that of its own name, a diphthongal one, the ſound of the French word *haï*, compoſed of the ſound of ſhort *ă*, blended with that of ſhort *ĭ*, as in *I, mine, fine, wine,*	ăï,	*ăĭ, măĭne, făĭne, oŭăĭne.*	haï, haïr, naïſ, naïve.
2° that of the French ſhort *ĭ*, as in *tin, fin, win,*	ĭ,	*tĭne, fĭne, oŭĭne.*	ſi, ici, mis.
o has five ſounds;			
1° that of its own name, the ſame as in French, long and broad, as in *no, note, bone, robe, roll,*	ô,	*nô, nôte, bône, rôbe, rôll.*	os, beau, côte, rôle.
2° an open and long ſound, as in *or, nor, for, lord,*	o,	*or, nor, for, lord.*	or, nord, fort, lors, horde.
3° an open ſound, but ſhort, as in *not, pot, bog, frog, rob,*	ŏ,	*nŏte, pŏte, bŏg, frŏg, rŏb.*	note, cotte, crotte, hotte, robe.
4° This ſound of *ŏ* is ſometimes ſo ſhort, that it borders upon the French *eŭ* of *jeŭ*, as in *come, ſome, love, dove, cover, onion,* and a great many other words,	eŭ,	*keŭme, ſeŭme, leŭve, deŭve, keŭveŭr, eănieŭne.*	jeu, feu, jeune, neuf, neuve, veuf, veuve.

A Table of the Sounds of the Engliſh Language;	*Figures uſed in this Dictionary to repreſent them;*	French Words wherein they are found.
5° that of the French *ou*, as in *move*, *prove*; eſpecially when it is doubled, as in *cool*, *ſool*, *proof*, *roof*,	oŭ, *moŭve*, *proŭve*, *coŭl*, *ſoŭl*, *proŭf*, *roŭf*.	mouvement, moule, croule, prouve.
N. B. This ſound *ou* becomes very ſhort in theſe words, *woman*, *boſom*, *wolf*, *worſted*, and few others.	oŭ, *oŭoŭmăne*, *boŭzeŭme*, *oŭoŭlf*, *oŭoŭrſtĕd*.	
u has three ſounds; 1° that of its own name, a diphthongal one, compoſed of the ſound of ſhort ĭ blended with that of *ou*, and having nearly the liquid articulation of the French ï trema in *ăïeŭl*, as in *tube*, *muſe*, *mute*.	ĭou, *ĭoube*, *mĭouze*, *mĭoute*.	chiourme, alpiou.
2° that of the French ſhort *eŭ* of *jeŭ*, as in *tub*, *muſk*, *rub*, *murder*, *murmur*,	eŭ, *teŭb*, *meŭſk*, *reŭb*, *meŭrdeŭr*, *meŭrmeŭr*.	jeu, jeune, humeur, rumeur.
3° that of ſhort *oŭ*, as in *bull*, *full*, *pull*,	oŭ, *boŭl*, *foŭl*, *poŭl*	boule, foule, poule.
The above ſounds are alſo repreſented by ſeveral combinations of letters, as may be ſeen in the *Abſtract* prefixed at the top of each vowel.		
y is ſometimes a conſonant, ſometimes a vowel; V. the *Abſtract*.		
th is an articulation peculiar to the Engliſh, but very eaſy to obtain; V. the *Abſtract*.		
It is either ſharp, as in *thin*, *think*,	tſh, *tſhĭne*, *tſhĭnk*.	
or flat, as in *this*, *that*,	tzh, *tzhĭce*, *tzhăte*.	

DICTIONNAIRE
ANGLOIS & FRANÇOIS.

N. B. Dans la prononciation figurée, toutes les conſonnes qui ſont marquées ſe prononcent ; & pour faire voir que les *n* ou les *m* ne ſont point naſales, elles ſont ſuivies ou d'un *e* à la fin du mot, ou d'une apoſtrophe (') dans le milieu du mot, ou d'un accent (') ſi l'accent proſodique y tombe : par ex. les mots ABANDON & ABANDONMENT ſont figurés (ă-băn'-deŭne, ă-băn'-deŭn'-mĕn't), pour marquer que les *n* s'y prononcent.

A (é). *Cette voyelle a quatre ſons en Anglois* ; 1°, *celui de l'é fermé François des mots* epée, été, vérité, *dans* fate, fable, grace, male, humane, female, &c. : 2°, *celui de l'a François bref de* patte, fat, jatte, *dans* fat, hat, cap, mad, maſt, animal, &c : 3°, *celui de l'a François ordinaire de* parle, charge, charme, fard, art, courage, *dans* far, tar, father, maſter, charge, charm, &c. : 4°, *celui de l'â François très-ouvert de* pâte, âge, mât, *dans* all, fall, water, &c.

A, *comme abréviation, a pluſieurs ſignifications ; dont voici les principales :* A. B. *Artium Bacchalaureus.* A. M. *Artium Magiſter.* A. D. *Anno Domini.* A. M. *Anno Mundi.*

V. A. ou *v. a.* Verb active.

A, *chez les Romains déſignoit le nombre* 5000.

A (é), *ſ. m.* [the firſt letter of the alphabet] *A*, m. a great A, an *a* well made ; *un grand* A, *un a bien fait.*

† He knows not A from B, he is a mere ignoramus, *Il ne ſait ni A ni B, c'eſt un franc ignorant.*

A, article indefinite, (one) *Un, une.* A man, *Un homme.* A houſe, *Une maiſon.*

Cet article indéfini ne s'exprime point au pluriel : on dit, Men, *des hommes.* Houſes, *des maiſons.*

Cet article prend une n *devant les mots qui commencent par une voyelle, ou par une* h *non-aſpirée.* An angel, *Un ange.* An hour, *Une heure.*

A [the] *Le, la, l'.* To wear a ſword, *Porter l'épée.*

A, redundant, as : What a noiſe, *Quel bruit !* What a man are you, *Quel homme, ou qui êtes-vous ?* He is a devil of a child, *C'eſt un diable d'enfant.* He is a ſaint of a man, *C'eſt un ſaint homme.*

A [by] *Par.* Twice a day, *Deux fois par jour.* So much a week, *Tant par ſemaine.* So much a man, *or* a head ; *Tant par tête.*

A uſed before the gerund of a verb of motion ſtands ſometimes for *at*, ſometimes for *to* ; as, I am a walking, *Je me promène.* A hunting Chloe went, *Chloé s'en alla à la chaſſe.*

A [on], *à [ſur.]* To go a-foot, *Aller à pied.*

A [in the] *Au, [dans le, dans la.]* To be a-bed, *Etre au lit.*

A, after *many*, as : Many a man *(for* many men) loſt his life at the battle of Fontenoy, *Bien des hommes perdirent la vie à la bataille de Fonteroi. On voit que* A, *après* many, *ſert de ſingulier, quoique le nom ſuivant ſoit au ſingulier.*

A, is redundant *or* emphatical in compoſition, as : To ariſe, to arouſe, to awake, *for* to riſe, to rouſe, to wake.

AAM or HAAM, *ſ.* [a Dutch liquid meaſure] *Aam, haam,* m.

AAVORA, *ſ.* [a large palm-tree] *Aavora,* m.

ABACA, *ſ.* [a kind of hemp of the Philippine iſlands] *Abaca,* m.

ABACATUAIA, *ſ.* [an American fiſh] *Abacatuaia.*

ABACAY, *ſ.* [calangay, a ſpecies of parrot] *Abacay,* m.

‡ ABACK (ă-băk'), *adv.* [backwards, behind] *Derrière, par derrière, à rebours, en arrière, à reculons.*

ABACK [at ſea] *Coiffé, ſur le mât, vent deſſus : en parlant des voiles.* The main topſail is taken aback, *Le grand hunier eſt coiffé, le grand hunier eſt ſur le mât.* To lay aback any ſail, *Coiffer*, ou *mettre une voile ſur le mât.* Lay all flat aback ! *Mettez toutes les voiles ſur le mât ! Braſſe tout à culer !*

ABACOT (ab'-ă-kŏte), *ſ.* [a cap of ſtate, made like a double crown, worn anciently by the Kings of England] *Abacot,* m.

ABACUS (ab'-ă-keŭce), *ſ.* [in Archit. the uppermoſt part of the capital of a column] *Abaque, tailloir,* m. [In Arithm. a counting board ; in Antiq. a cup-board] *Abacot,* m.

ABADIR, *ſ.* [betylus ; the name of the ſtone which Saturn ſwallowed by the contrivance of his wife Ops, believing it to be his new-born ſon Jupiter] *Abadir, Bétyle,* m.

ABÆUS (é-bi'-eŭce), *ſ.* [ſurname of Apollo] *Abæus,* m.

ABAFT (ăbaſt'), *ſ.* [ſea-term ; the hinder part of a ſhip] *La poupe, l'arrière d'un vaiſſeau.*

ABAFT, *adv En poupe, En arrière.* Abaft the main-maſt, *En arrière du grand mât.* The mizen-maſt hangs abaft, *Le mât d'artimon eſt incliné en arrière.*

ABALIENATION (ăb-ă-lï'-ĕn-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Law ; a giving up one's right, or eſtate, or goods, to another perſon] *Aliénation,* f.

To ABANDON (ă-băn'-deŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give up, to reſign, to quit ; to deſert ; to forſake, to caſt off] *Abandonner, quitter, délaiſſer, laiſſer à l'abandon.* Do you abandon me ? *M'abandonnez-vous ?* To abandon all, *Laiſſer tout à l'abandon.*

✲ To abandon one's ſelf, *Se manquer à ſoi-même, Se laiſſer aller.* * To abandon one's ſelf to ſorrow, *Se livrer au chagrin.* * To abandon all hope, *Perdre toute eſpérance.*

¶ To abandon, *abandonner* ; to forſake, *délaiſſer* ; to relinquiſh, *abandonner* ; to give up, *céder, remettre* ; to deſert, *déſerter* ; to quit, *quitter* ; to leave, *laiſſer* (ſynon.) : To *abandon*, and *leave*, ſometimes imply involuntary acts ; to *forſake, relinquiſh*, and *deſert*, are always voluntary : to *abandon*, is more applicable to things ; *leave*, to perſons : to *forſake*, implies *leaving* in reſentment or diſlike ; to *relinquiſh*, *quitting* any claim to ; to *deſert*, *leaving* meanly or treacherouſly ; to *quit*, breaking off from, or *leaving* ſuddenly : Thus ; a man *forſakes* his miſtreſs ; *abandons* all hope of regaining her eſteem ; *relinquiſhes* his pretenſions in favour of another ; *gives up* his place under government ; *deſerts* his party ; *leaves* his parents in affliction ; and *quits* the kingdom for ever.

ABANDONED (ă-băn'-deŭn-'d), *part. adj. Abandonné, délaiſſé, quitté.* Abandoned by his friends, *Abandonné de ſes amis.*

✲ Abandoned to ſottiſh credulity, *Eſclave d'une ſotte crédulité.*

✲ Abandoned to the wrath of the Gods, *Objet de la colère des Dieux ; maudit.*

* An abandoned wretch (one who has given himſelf over to wickedneſs ; corrupted in the higheſt degree), *Un débauché, un miſérable livré au crime, un ſcélérat.*

ABANDONER (ă-băn'-deŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who forſakes] *Celui qui abandonne.*

ABANDONING (ă-băn'-deŭn-ĭn'-gne), *ſ. Abandonnement,* m. *délaiſſement,* m.

ABANDONMENT (ă-băn'-deŭn'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being abandoned] *Abandon,* m. *abandonnement,* m.

ABANGA, *ſ.* [a name given to the fruit of the Ady palm-tree in the iſland of St. Thomas] *Abanga,* m.

ABANNATION (ăb-ăn'-né'-cheŭne), *or* Abannition, *ſ.* (ăb-ăn'-nă'-cheŭne), [baniſhment for a year] *Banniſſement pour un an,* m.

ABANTIADES (ă-băn'-tăï'-ă-dïz), *ſ.* [the patronymic name of Perſeus, and ſurname of the Kings of Argos] *Abantiades,* m.

ABANTIAS (ă-băn'-tchï-ăce), *ſ.* [the patronymic name of Danaë & Atalanta] *Abantias,* f.

ABARCA, *ſ.* [ſnow ſhoe, made of raw hides or wood, anciently uſed in Spain] *Abarca,* m. *ſabot,* m.

ABARCY, *ſ. Humeur infatiable,* f.

ABARIS, *ſ.* [a Scythian and prieſt of Apollo, who was endued by that God with the gift of prophecy, and an arrow on which he rode through the air] *Abaris,* m.

To ABARNARE, *v. a.* [in Law ; to diſcover to a magiſtrate any ſecret crime] *Découvrir,* ou *révéler au magiſtrat un complot,* ou *quelque crime caché.*

ABARTICULATION (ăb-ar-tïk-leŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the natural and curious conſtruction of the bones, whereby they eaſily perform their motions] *Abarticulation, f.*

ABAS (ăb'-ăce), *ſ.* [a King of Argos changed into a lizard by Ceres, for ridiculing her and her ſacrifices] *Abas,* m.

ABAS [a weight uſed in Perſia for weighing pearls, being an eighth part lighter than the European carat] *Abas, m.*

To ABASE (ă-bēce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to humble, to bring down] *Abaiſſer, humilier, avilir.*

To ABASE the flag [to ſtrike, take in, *or* lower the flag] *Baiſſer pavillon.*

ABASED (ă-bēs'-t), *part. adj. Abaiſſé, humilié.* The eagle is repreſented with its wings abaſed (in Heraldry, when the tip, or angle of the wings looks down towards the point of the ſhield), *L'aigle eſt repréſenté le vol abaiſſé.* The pale, the chevron, &c. is abaſed (when their points terminate in or below the centre of the ſhield), *Le pal, le chevron, &c. eſt abaiſſé.*

ABASEMENT (ă-bēce'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [abaſing] *Abaiſſement*, m. *humiliation*, f. *abjection*, f. *aviliſſement*, m.

¶ Abaſement, *abaiſſement*; depreſſion, *abattement*; dereliction, *abandonnement*; being brought low, *être réduit bien bas* (ſynon.): Theſe terms, though nearly ſynonymous, yet require ſome choice in their appropriation. We ſay: his fever has *brought* him very *low*; the *depreſſion* of his ſpirits is great; the *abaſement* of his condition, has cauſed a *derelict on* of his faculties.

To ABASH (ă-băche'), *v. a.* [to make aſhamed, to daſh] *Rendre honteux, ou confus* They heard, and were abaſhed, *Ils ouirent, & furent confondus.*

ABASHED (ă-bĭch't), *part. adj. Honteux, confus.*

‖ ABASHMENT (ă-băche'mĕn't), *ſubſt.* [ſhame, confuſion] *Conſternation*, f. *confuſion*, f. *honte*, f.

ABASSI *or* ABAGI, *ſ.* [a ſilver Perſian coin, about 1s.] *Abaſſi*, m.

ABAT-CHAUVEE, *ſ.* [coarſe wool, flock] *Abat-chauvée, f. poignons*, m. pl.

To ABATE (ă-bēte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to beat down] *Abattre.*

To ABATE [to leſſen, to diminiſh] *Diminuer, rabattre, reſtreindre, rabaiſſer.* To abate the taxes, *Diminuer les impôts.* To abate a man's power, *Reſtreindre le pouvoir de quelqu'un.* To abate the price of goods *or* commodities, *Rabaiſſer le taux des marchandiſes, le prix des denrées.*

* I ſhall abate his pride, *Je rabaiſſerai bien ſon orgueil.* * He has abated ſomething of his right, *Il a cédé une partie de ſes droits.*

To ABATE [in common Law; ſignifies to beat *or* pull down, to deſtroy, to annul a writ, to intrude into an eſtate] *Renverſer, détruire, démolir; annuler un acte, ou une procédure; s'emparer du bien d'un défunt, avant que l'héritier légitime en prenne poſſeſſion.*

To ABATE curvets [in Horſemanſhip; is ſaid of a horſe, when he puts his two hind legs upon the ground both at once, obſerving the ſame exactneſs always] *Rabattre ſes courbettes.*

To ABATE, *v. n.* [to grow leſs] *Diminuer, s'affoiblir, s'abattre, s'appaiſer, décliner.* The heat abates, *La chaleur diminue.* My pain begins to abate, *Ma douleur commence à s'affoiblir.*

To ABATE OF, *v. n.* [to abate of ſpirits] *Perdre courage, ſe refroidir.*

¶ To abate, *rabattre, s'abattre*; to diminiſh, *diminuer*; to decreaſe, *décroître, diminuer*; to leſſen, *amoindrir, rabaiſſer* (ſynon.): Theſe verbs are nearly ſynonymous when they are neuter; as active verbs they are very different: even when neuter, they carry ſome difference in their meaning. To *abate*, implies a decreaſe in action; *diminiſh*, a waſte in ſubſtance; *decreaſe*, rather a decay in moral virtue; *leſſen*, a contraction of parts: Thus; his fever *abates*; the candle *diminiſhes*; his charity *decreaſes*; a bladder full of air when emptying *leſſens* proportionably. As active verbs; to *abate*, ſignifies to lower the price; *diminiſh*, to leſſen the bulk or value; *leſſen* implies an act of degradation: Thus; a ſhopkeeper *abates* his price; taking one yard from ten, we *diminiſh* the quantity; mixing water with ſpirits, we *diminiſh* the quality; a mean action *leſſens* us in the ſight of good men.

ABATED (ă-bé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Abattu, accablé, diminué, découragé, &c.*

ABATELEMENT (ă-băt'-ĕle-mĕn't), *ſ.* [prohibition of trade; a term uſed in the ports of the Levant] *Abatellement*, m.

ABATEMEN T (ă-béte'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the act of remitting *or* abating] *Rabais*, m. *reniſe*, f. *diminution*, f. *abattement*, m. *accablement*, m. *baiſſe*, f. *déchet*, m. *rémiſſion*, f. *décours d'un mal*, m. [in Heraldry] *briſure*, f. To make abatements, *Décompter.*

☞ But when all things are rightly computed, and juſt abatements made, *Mais tout bien compté & rabattu*, or *Tout compté, tout rabattu.*

ABATER (ă-bé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who abates, *or* allows of the abatement] *Celui qui diminue, qui fait un rabais*, ou *une remiſe.*

ABATING (ă bé'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of leſſening] *Rabais*, m. *diminution*, f. *remiſe*, f.

ABATIS, *ſ.* [in the milit. art; a heap of large trees cut down] *Abattis*, m.

ABATOR (ă-bé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a law-term: one who enters on a houſe or land void by the death of the laſt poſſeſſor, before the heir takes poſſeſſion] *Celui qui s'empare du bien d'un défunt, avant que l'héritier légitime en prenne poſſeſſion.*

ABATUDE (ă-băt'-ioude), *ſ.* [a law-term; any thing diminiſhed] *Diminution*, f. *rabais*, m. *reniſe*, f.

ABATURES (ă-bé'-tcheŭr'z), *ſ. pl.* [in hunting; the ſprigs or graſs beat down by a ſtag in his paſſage] *Abattures*, f. The ſtag is known by its abatures, *On connoît le cerf à ſes abattures.*

ABB (ăb), V. ABB-WOOL.

ABBA (ăb'-bă), *ſ. m.* [a Syriac word, which ſignifies father] *Père*, m.

ABBACY (ăb'-ă-cé), or Abbathy, *ſ.* [the rights, privileges, or juriſdiction of an Abbot] *Abbaye*, f.

ABBESS (ăb'-ĕce), *ſ.* [a ſuperior *or* governeſs of a nunnery, *or* abbey of women] *Abbeſſe*, f.

ABBEY (ăb'-é), *ſ. Abbaye*, f. Have you ſeen Weſtminſter-Abbey? *Avez-vous vu l'Abbaye de Weſtminſter?*

† ABBEY-LUBBER, *ſ. Un fainéant, gros & gras comme un Moine.*

ABBOT (ăb'-eŭt), *ſ.* [the ruler of an Abbey] *Abbé*, m. A regular Abbot, *Abbé régulier.* A lay Abbot, *Abbé ſéculier.* An Abbot in commendam, *Abbé commendataire.*

ABBOTSHIP (ăb'-eŭt'chĭp), *ſ.* [the dignity of an Abbot *or* Abbeſs] *La charge*, ou *la dignité d'Abbé* ou *d'Abbeſſe.*

To ABBREVIATE (ăb-bri'-vĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhorten, to abridge] *Raccourcir, abréger.*

ABBREVIATED (ăb-bri'-vĭ-é-tĕd), *adj. Abrégé, raccourci.*

ABBREVIATION (ăb-bri-vĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſhortening a word, by dropping ſome letters] *Abréviation*, f. Abbreviations are uſed to write faſter, *or* on leſs paper, *On ſe ſert des abréviations pour écrire plus vîte, & en moins d'eſpace.*

ABBREVIATOR (ăb-bri-vĭ-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who abbreviates] *Abréviateur*, m.

ABBREVIATURE (ăb-bri'-vĭ-é tch'eŭre), *ſ.* [a mark uſed for ſhortening] *Abréviation*, f.

ABBREVIATURE, *ſ.* [figuratively, a compendium *or* abridgment] *Abrégé*, m. An excellent abbreviature of the whole duty, *Un excellent abrégé de tous les devoirs.*

ABBUTALS. See ABUTALS.

ABB-WOOL (ăb'-oŭoul), *ſ.* [among Clothiers; warp] *Chaîne*, f.

ABC or ABECE (é-bi-ci), *ſ. Abc*, ou *Abécé*, m. *l'Alphabet*, m. † *Crcix de par Dieu*, f. He is an abc ſcholar, *Il en eſt encore à l'abc.* Abc teacher, *Un maître d'école qui enſeigne à lire.*

ABDALS, *ſ.* [furious enthuſiaſts in the Eaſt] *Abdalas*, m. pl.

ABDELAVI, *ſ.* [the Egyptian melon] *Melon d'Egypte*, m.

ABDEST, *ſ.* [among Mahometans; a peculiar manner of waſhing before prayer] *Lavement des mains*, m.

To ABDICATE (ăb'-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to renounce, reſign] *Abdiquer, renoncer à, réſigner, ſe démettre de.* The King reſolved to abdicate the Crown, *Le Roi prit le parti d'abdiquer la Couronne.*

¶ To abdicate, *abdiquer*; to renounce, *renoncer à*; to reſign, *réſigner* (ſynon.): *To abdicate*, relates more particularly to a throne; *renounce*, to matters of religion or opinion; *reſign*, to employments or poſſeſſions. Thus: James the Second *abdicated* the throne of England; many have *renounced* the errors of the Romiſh Church; though they were obliged in conſequence to *reſign* their employments. To *abdicate* a crown is ever looked upon as diſgraceful; to *renounce* religion, as honourable, when done through the prevalence of truth; to *reſign* an office, as noble, when generouſly given up in favour of another, and with the approbation of the perſon we ſerve.

ABDICATED (ăb'-dĭ-ké-tĕd), *adj. abdiqué, à qui l'on a renoncé*, &c.

ABDICATION (ăb-dĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reſignation, abdicating] *Abdication*, f. *réſignation*, f. *renoncement*, m. The abdication of Charles the Fifth is celebrated, *L'abdication de Charles-Quint eſt fameuſe.*

ABDICATIVE (ăb'-dĭ-ké-tĭve), *adj.* [what cauſes or implies abdication] *Qui implique abdication.*

ABDOMEN (ăb-dô'-mĕne), *ſ.* [the lower belly] *Abdomen*, m. *le bas-ventre.* The abdomen comprehends in its cavity, the ventricle, the guts, the liver, the ſpleen, the bladder, &c. *L'abdomen comprend dans ſa cavité, l'eſtomac, les inteſtins, le foie, la ratte, la veſſie, &c.*

ABDOMINAL (ăb dŏm'-ĭ-năl), *or* Abdominous (ăb-dŏm'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj. Qui a rapport à l'abdomen.*

To ABDUCE (ăb-dĭouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw away, *or* move from one place to another] *Tourner, détourner.*

ABDUCENT (ăb dĭou' cĕn't), *adj.* [drawing back; is ſaid of muſcles] *Abducteur.*

ABDUCTOR (ăb-deŭk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Anat. abducent] *Abducteur*, m. *abaiſſeur*, m. *Abductor oculi* [one of the four ſtraight muſcles of the eye] *Abducteur, dédaigneur*, m.

To ABDURE (ăb-dĭoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to burn up] *Brûler.*

ABEARING (ă bé'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [Law-term; behaviour] *Conduite*, f. To be bound to good abearing (to one's good behaviour), *Etre obligé de tenir une conduite régulière à l'avenir.*

ABECEDARIAN (é-bĭ-cĭ-dé'-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [celui ou *celle qui enſeigne aux enfans à lire l'alphabet. Un enfant qui eſt à l'a-b-c*] *Abécédaire*, m.

ABECEDARY (é-bĭ-cĕd'-ă-ré), *or* Abecedarian, *adj.* [belonging to the alphabet] *Abécédaire, qui en eſt encore à l'abc.* An Abecedary old man, *Un vieillard abécédaire.*

ABED *or* A-bed (ă-bĕd'), *adv.* [in bed] *Au lit.* To be abed, *Etre au lit, être couché.*

ABELLION, *ſ.* [an ancient Deity of the Gauls, the ſame as Apollo or the Sun, by the Cretons called Abelios] *Abellion*, m.

ABELMOSCH *or* ABELMUSK, *ſ.* [Muſk-Mallow; name of the Amber or Muſk-Seed among the Egyptians] *A el-moſc*, m *Ambrette*, f. *graine de muſc*, f. *Fleur du Grand-Seigneur*, f.

ABEL-TREE *or* ABELE-TREE (ăb'-ĕl-tri), *ſ.* [a fine kind of white poplar with large leaves] *Aubel*, m. *Orme blanc*, m. *Peuplier blanc à grandes feuilles*, m. *Griſaille de Hollande*, f.

ABE'ONA & ADE'ONA, *ſ.* [Goddeſs of voyages, the firſt for the departure and the other for the arrival] *Abéone & Adéone*, f.

‡ ABER, *ſ.* [an old Engliſh word for the fall or emptying of a leſſer water into a greater] *Confluent*, m. *embouchure*, f.

ABERDEEN (ăb-ĕrd'ēn), *i. e.* the mouth of the river Dee, *f.* [a city of Scotland; lat. 57-23, N. long. 1-35, W.] *Aberden*, m.

ABERIDES, *f.* [ſon of Cœlus and Veſta, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Saturn] *Abérides*, m.

ABERRANCE (ăb-ĕr'-răn'ce), *or* Aberrancy (ăb-ĕr'-răn'cé), *f.* [a deviation from the right way, error] *Egarement*, m. *méprise*, f. *erreur*, f. The underſtanding is obnoxious to aberrances, *L'eſprit humain eſt ſujet à l'erreur.* V. ABERRATION.

ABERRANT (ăb-ĕr'-răn't), and Aberring (ăb-ĕr'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [deviating from the right way; going aſtray] *Errant, qui erre, qui s'écarte du chemin de la vérité, qui s'égare.*

ABERRATION (ăb-ĕr-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [going out of the way] *Egarement*, m. *erreur*, f. There is no hereſy in ſuch an aberration, *Il n'y a point d'héréſie dans cette erreur.*

ABERRATION, *f.* [in Aſtronomy; a ſmall apparent motion of the fixed ſtars] *Aberration*, f.

To ABERUNCATE (ăb-i-reŭn'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull up by the roots] *Déraciner, extirper.*

To ABET (ă-bĕt'), -ETTING, -ETTED, *v. a.* [to incite, to encourage] *Exciter, animer, pouſſer, encourager.* It is well known, they abet ted both parties in the civil war, *Il eſt bien connu qu'ils excitèrent les deux partis à la guerre civile.*

To ABET, *v. a.* [in Law; to maintain, to back, to aid, to adviſe, to aſſiſt] *Aider, ſoutenir, aſſiſter, conſeiller, appuyer, prendre le parti de.*

¶ To abet, *appuyer, favoriſer*; to encourage, *encourager*; to puſh forward, *pouſſer, avancer*; to ſupport, *ſupporter, ſoutenir*; to maintain, *maintenir, défendre* (ſynon.): Theſe verbs are much alike in their general ſignification, yet are diverſified by the manner of applying them in familiar life: as; If you will *abet* my quarrel, and *encourage* my pretenſions; I will *maintain* your cauſe, *ſupport* your intereſt, and *puſh forward* your fortune.

ABETMENT (ă-bĕt'-mĕn't), *f.* [the act of abetting] *L'action d'exciter, d'encourager*, f. *encouragement*, m.

ABETTED (ă-bĕt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Excité, encouragé.*

ABETTER *or* Abettor (ă-bĕt'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who encourages *or* ſupports] *Qui excite, qui encourage*; *fauteur*, m. *inſtigateur*, m. *partiſan*, m.

ABETTING (ă-bĕt'-tĭn'gne), *f.* [the act of encouraging] *L'action d'animer*, f. *encouragement*, m.

ABETTOR of a crime, *Complice d'un crime*, m. & f. *celui qui y porte un autre.*

ABEYANCE (ă-bé'-ăn'ce), *f.* [a law-term: a thing not in poſſeſſion, but in reverſion or expectation] Lands in abeyance, *Terres-jacentes*, f.

ABHEL, *f.* [Savin, a ſhrub of the Eaſt-Indies, a ſpecies of Cypreſs] *Abhal*, m.

To ABHOR (ăb-hor'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to abominate, to loath] *Abhorrer, déteſter.* Honeſt people abhor knaves, *Les honnêtes gens déteſtent les lâches.*

¶ To abhor, *abhorrer*; to loath, *avoir du dégoût pour*; to hate, *haïr*; to deteſt, *déteſter* (ſynon.): All theſe words imply averſion; but to *abhor* implies a natural antipathy; *hate*, a diſlike actuated by reſentment; *loath* is rather applicable to food, or what offends the ſight; *deteſt* ſignifies averſion mixed with contempt. Ex. I *hate* Curio for his affectation, I *loath* his naſtineſs, I *deteſt* his conduct, and *abhor* his principles.

ABHORRED (ăb-hor'-r'd), *part. adj. Abhorré, déteſté.*

ABHORRENCE (ăb-hor'-rĕn'ce), *or* Abhorrency (ăb-hor'-rĕn'cé), *ſ. Horreur*, f. *averſion*, f. *exécration*, f. I have a ſtrange abhorrence of him, *Je l'ai en horreur.*

ABHORRENT (ăb-hor'-rĕn't), *adj. Qui déteſte, qui abhorre.*

* ABHORRENT [contrary to, incompatible, *or* inconſiſtent with] *Contraire à, incompatible avec.* It is abhorrent to your functions, *C'eſt une choſe incompatible avec les fonctions de votre charge.*

ABHORRER (ăb-hor'-reŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who abhors, a hater, deteſter] *Celui qui abhorre, ennemi juré*, m. The known abhorrers of epiſcopacy, *Les ennemis déclarés de l'épiſcopat.*

ABHORRING (ăb-hur'-rĭn'gne), *ſ. Horreur*, f. *averſion*, f.

ABIANS (é'-bĭ-ăn'z), *ſ. pl.* [a people of Scythia near Thrace] *Abiens*, m. pl.

To ABIDE (ă-bāïde'), -ING, Abode *and* Abided; *v. a.* [to endure, to ſuſtain] *Souffrir, ſupporter.* I cannot abide him, *Je ne ſaurois le ſouffrir.* I cannot abide him out of my ſight, *Je ne ſaurois ſupporter ſon abſence.* They abode *or* abided the firſt charge, *Ils ſoutinrent le premier choc.*

✲ I cannot abide to hear talk of marriage, *Je ne ſaurois entendre parler de mariage.*

* To ABIDE [to expect *or* await] *A tendre, menacer.* Afflictions abide me, *Le malheur me menace.*

To ABIDE, *v. n.* [to dwell, to ſtay, *or* remain] *Demeurer, reſter.* If you abide in this land, *Si vous reſtez dans ce pays-ci.* She abides at Bath, *Elle demeure à Bath.*

* He abides in ſin, *Il croupit dans le péché.*

To ABIDE WITH, *Protéger.* The ark of God ſhall not abide with us, *L'arche du Seigneur ne nous protégera point.*

To ABIDE BY *or* in a thing [to ſtand by, confide in, *or* rely upon] *Se tenir à une choſe, y compter* I abide by *or* in his teſtimony, *Je m'en tiens à ſon témoignage.*

‡ ABIDER (ă-bāï'-deŭr), *ſ.* [who dwells *or* inhabits] *Habitant*, m.

ABIDING (ă-bāï'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [continuance] *Stabilité*, f. *permanence*, f. *demeure*, f. Our days are as ſhadows, and there is no abiding, *Nos jours ſont comme l'ombre, & ils n'ont aucune ſtabilité.*

ABIDING, *adj. v.* [fixed, ſettled, permanent] *Stable, permanent, habitant.*

* ABIGAIL (ăb'-ĭ-găil)), *ſ.* Innocent Abigail [a woman affecting mildneſs and virtue] *Douceretie*, f.

ABILITY (ă-bĭl'-ĭté), *f.* [power, capacity] *Habileté*, f. *force*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *capacité*, f.

¶ Ability, *habileté*; capacity, *capacité*; power, *pouvoir* (ſynon.): Theſe words, though often uſed for each other, yet have different ſignifications; *capacity* relates to the knowledge of things, *ability* and *power*, to their application; they require different adjectives to attend them. Thus we ſay: a man of ſtrong *or* weak *abilities*; of an extenſive *or* narrow, large *or* ſmall, ſhallow *or* profound *capacity*; great *or* limited power. Clarendon, being a man of forcible and vigorous *abilities*, was an exceedingly uſeful ſervant to a prince of diſputed *power*; and having beſides an excellent and extenſive *capacity*, he ſtored his mind with a variety of ideas that entertained himſelf and his friends in retirement.

ABILITY of eſtate, *Facultés pécuniaires*, f. pl. *moyens*, m. pl. *revenus*, m. pl.

ABILITIES [in the plural; powers *or* faculties of the mind, parts] *Savoir*, m. *ſcience*, f. *portée* ou *capacité de l'eſprit*, f. *talent*, m. We find our abilities too weak for the performance, *Nous ſentons que l'entrepriſe eſt au-deſſus de la portée de notre eſprit*, or *eſt au-deſſus de nos forces.*

¶ Abilities, parts, *talent, ſavoir*; ingenuity, *génie, induſtrie*; cleverneſs, *adreſſe, dextérité* (ſynon.): *Ingenuity* relates to the invention of things; *cleverneſs* to the manner of executing them; *ability* to the actual execution of them; and *parts* to the diſcernment. Thus, he who planned the teleſcope, was a man of *ingenuity*; he who conſtructed it, diſcovered *cleverneſs*; the finiſher muſt have poſſeſſed *abilities*; and he who applies it to the various purpoſes of aſtronomy, muſt be a man of *parts.*

AB INTESTATE (ăb-ĭn'-tĕs'-téte), *adj.* [a Law-term] *Abinteſtat.*

ABJECT (ăb'-djĕkte), *adj.* [mean, low, baſe, worthleſs, of no value] *Abject, vil, bas.* Men of abject ſpirits, *Des âmes baſſes.*

¶ Abject, *abject*; mean, *chétif, bas*; deſpicable, *méprisable*; worthleſs, *indigne, de nulle valeur*; vile, *vil*; low, *bas* (ſynon.): Theſe words are all expreſſive of contempt: ex. An *abject* condition; a *mean* action; *deſpicable* talents; *worthleſs* conduct; a *vile* intention; *low* language. There is a material diſtinction to be made between the laſt and the other adjectives; *low* often implies ſomething involuntary, the others generally expreſs a voluntary ſituation: Divine Wiſdom has placed ſome men in a *low* condition, but never in *abjectneſs*; the villanous character of a man makes him *abject.*

ABJECTEDNESS (ăb-djĕk'-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ. Mépris*, m.

ABJECTION (ăb-djĕk'-cheŭne), Abjectneſs (ăb'-djĕkt-nĕce), *ſ.* [a baſe, ſervile, *or* mean diſpoſition of mind; ſervility, meanneſs] *Abjection*, f. *baſſeſſe de ſentimens*, f. *lâcheté*, f. *abaiſſement*, m. *anéantiſſement*, m. *aviliſſement*, m.

ABJECTLY (ăb'-djĕkt-lé), *adv.* [in a baſe manner] *Baſſement.*

ABJURATION (ăb-djĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſolemn renunciation, *or* renunciation by oath, of ſome doctrine *or* thing, and particularly religion] *Abjuration*, f. He made his abjuration in the hands of the Biſhop, *Il fit ſon abjuration entre les mains de l'Evêque.*

To ABJURE (ăb-djĭoure'), *v. a.* [to renounce] *Abjurer, renoncer à.* He abjured his country for ever, *Il renonça pour toujours à ſa patrie.*

ABJURED (ăb-djĭoŭ'-r'd), *part. adj. Abjuré.*

ABJURING (ăb-djĭour'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'abjurer*, f. *renoncement*, m.

To ABLACTATE (ăb-lăk'-téte), *v. a.* [to wean from the breaſt] *Sevrer un enfant.*

ABLACTATED (ăb-lăk-té'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [weaned] *Sevré.*

ABLACTATION (ăb-lăk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of weaning a child] *L'action de ſevrer*, f.

ABLAQUE (ă-blăke'), *ſ.* [the Ardaſſine ſilk, which comes from Perſia] *Soie ablaque*, f.

To ABLAQUEATE (ăb-lă'-koŭï-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uncover the roots of trees] *Déchauſſer (un arbre).*

ABLAQUEATION (ăb-lă-koŭï-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [laying open *or* bare the bottom of the trunks and roots of trees] *Déchauſſement*, m.

ABLATIVE (ăb'lă-tive), *ſ.* and *adj. Ablatif*, m. The ablative caſe, *Le cas ablatif, l'ablatif.*

ABLE (é'-bl'), *adj.* [capable] *Capable.* Able in ſtrength, *Fort & vigoureux.* Able in eſtate, *Riche, opulent.* Able to pay, *ſolvable, bon pour le paiement.*

ABLE [ſkilful] *Habile, ſavant, expert, expérimenté.* He was ſerved by the ableſt man, *Il fut ſervi par l'homme le plus capable, le plus ſavant, du plus grand mérite.* An able workman, *Un habile ouvrier, un expert.* Very able, § *habiliſſime.*

To be able, *Pouvoir.* I am not able to walk, *Je ne peux pas marcher.* He is hardly able to read, *A peine ſait-il lire.*

None is able to come near him for ſkill, *Perſonne n'approche de lui pour le ſavoir.* He gives more than he is well able, *Il donne plus qu'il ne peut*, ou *au-delà de ſes moyens.*

¶ Able, *capable*; ſkilful, *habile*; learned, *ſavant* (ſynon.): That knowledge which may be reduced to practice, makes us *able*; that which requires ſpeculation, makes us *ſkilful*; that which fills the memory, makes us *learned. Able* ſeems to imply ſomething more extenſive; *ſkilful*, ſomething more profound; *learned*, ſomething more univerſal: Thus, we ſay: an *able* miniſter, a *ſkilful* mathematician, a *learned* hiſtorian. We become *able* by long experience; *ſkilful*, by deep ſtudy; *learned*, by great reading.

ABLE-BODIED, (é-bl'-bŏd'-ĕd), *adj.* [ſtrong of body] *Fort, robuſte.*

ABLE for [qualified] *Qualifié pour, propre à, capable de.* Able for utterance of articulated ſounds, *Capable de prononcer des ſons articulés.*

To ABLEGATE (ăb'-lĭ guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſend abroad upon ſome employment] *Envoyer, députer.*

ABLEGATED (ăb-lĭ-gué'-tĕd), *part. adj. Envoyé, député.*

ABLEGATION (ăb lĭ gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſending abroad] *Envoi,* m. *députation,* f.

ABLENESS (é'-bl'-nĕce) [ability of body, vigour, force]. V. ABILITY.

ABLEPSY (ăb'-lĕp-cé), *ſ.* [want of ſight] *Aveuglement,* m. [unadviſedneſs] *Imprudence,* f. *indiſcrétion,* f.

ABLET (é'-blĕte), *or* ABLEN, *ſ.* [bl'ay *or* bleak] *Ablette,* f.

ABLIGURITION (ăb-lĭ-guĭoŭ-rāĭ'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [prodigal ſpending in belly-cheer] *Folle dépenſe en bonne chère,* f.

‡ To ABLOCATE (ăb'-lŏ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to let out, to hire] *Louer, amodier, donner à ferme* ou *à loyer.*

‡ ABLOCATED (ăb-lŏ-kĕ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Loué, amodié.*

‡ ABLOCATION (ăb-lŏ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. Amodiation,* f.

ABLUENT (ăb'-lĭoŭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [having the power of cleanſing] *Qui peut nettoyer, déterſif.*

ABLUTION (ăb-lĭoŭ'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of waſhing, *or* figuratively, the cleanſing from ſin] *Ablution,* f. The prieſt is at the ablution, *Le prêtre en eſt à l'ablution.*

To ABNEGATE (ăb'-nĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deny, to relinquiſh] *Nier, refuſer, renoncer, renier.*

ABNEGATION (ăb-nĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [denial] *Abnégation,* f. *renoncement,* m.

ABNORMOUS (ăb-norm'-eŭce), *adj.* [irregular, in ſhape deformed] *Irrégulier, difforme, malfait.*

ABOARD (ă-bôrd'), *adv.* [within the ſhip] *A bord, dans le navire.* I went aboard his ſhip, *J'allai à bord de ſon vaiſſeau,* ou *à ſon bord.* Aboard main tack! *Amure la grande voile!* To fall aboard of a ſhip, *Aborder un vaiſſeau (en dérivant ſur lui,* ou *en chaſſant ſur lui, & non comme ennemi).*

ABODE (ă-bôde'), *pret. of* To abide. See ABIDE.

ABODE, *ſ.* [the act of ſtaying any time; ſtay, continuance in a place] *Séjour,* m.

ABODE [habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence] *Demeure,* f. *réſidence,* f. *habitation,* f. I know thy abode, *Je ſais ta demeure.*

To ABODE, -ING, -ED, *v. act.* [to preſage] *Préſager, annoncer d'avance.*

ABODED (ă-bôd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Préſagé, annoncé d'avance.*

ABODEMENT (ă-bôde'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [preſage, *or* a ſecret anticipation of ſomething future] *Préſage,* m. *pronoſtic,* m. *preſſentiment,* m. Abodements muſt not fright us, *Les préſages ne doivent point nous effrayer.*

To ABOLISH (ă-bŏl'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blot out, to deſtroy, to annul] *Abolir, détruire, annuler, révoquer, effacer, caſſer.* Thoſe who make the laws can aboliſh them, *Ceux qui font les lois peuvent les abolir.* To aboliſh a crime, *Abolir un crime, abſoudre le coupable.*

* Wilt thou thyſelf aboliſh thy creation? *Veux-tu toi-même anéantir les êtres que tu as créés?*

¶ To aboliſh, *abolir*; to abrogate, *abroger*; to diſanoul, *annuler*; to repeal, *caſſer*; to revake, *révoquer* (ſynon.): To *aboliſh*, is a term rather applied to cuſtoms; *abrogate* and *repeal*, to laws; *diſannul* and *revoke*, to private contracts. When we talk of rendering old laws null, we call it *abrogating*; when thoſe lately made, *repealing*. *Diſannul* is applied to a written contract; *revoke* to a verbal one. New faſhions *aboliſh* old ones.

ABOLISHABLE (ă-bŏl'ĭch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be aboliſhed] *Qui peut être aboli.*

ABOLISHED (ă-bŏl'ĭch't), *part. adj Aboli, caſſé, annulé.*

ABOLISHER (ă-bŏl'ĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who aboliſhes] *Qui abolit,* m.

ABOLISHING (ă-bŏl'-ĭch-ĭn'gne), *or* Aboliſhment (ă bŏl'-ĭch'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [abrogation] *Abolſſement,* m. *abrogation,* f.

ABOLITION (ă-bŏl'-ĭ cheŭne), *ſ. Abolition,* f.

ABOLITION, *ſ.* [law-term: the pardon and full diſcharge of a crime] *Abolition,* ou *pardon d'un crime.*

ABOMASUS (ă-bŏm-é'-ceŭce), *or* ABOMASUM (ă-bŏm-é'-ceŭme), *or* ABOMASIUM, *ſ.* [Anat. one of the ſtomachs or ventricles of ruminating animals] *Abomaſus,* m.

ABOMINABLE (ă-bŏm'-ĭ-nă-bl'), *adj.* [hateful, deteſtable; to be abhorred] *Abominable, déteſtable, exécrable.* Nero was an abominable monſter, *Néron étoit un monſtre abominable.*

ABOMINABLENESS (ă-bŏm'-ĭ-nă-blnĕce), *ſ.* [the quality which renders odious; hateſulneſs, odioulneſs] *Horreur,* f. *ce qui rend abominable.*

ABOMINABLY (ă-bŏm'-ĭ-nă-blé), *adv.* [moſt hatefully, odioully] *Abominablement.*

To ABOMINATE (ă-bŭm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to abhor, to deteſt, to hate] *Déteſter, abhorrer; avoir en abomination, en horreur.* They abominate and deſpiſe all ſuperſtition, *Ils déteſtent & mépriſent toute eſpèce de ſuperſtition.*

ABOMINATED (ă-bŏm ĭ-né'-tĕd), *part. adj. Abhorré, déteſté.*

ABOMINATION (ă-bŏm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [hatred, deteſtation] *Abomination,* f.

ABOMINATION [the object of averſion] *Choſe* ou *perſonne abominable.*

ABORIGENES (ĕb'-o-rĭdj-ĭ-nĕz), *ſ. pl.* [the antient and original inhabitants of a country, whoſe origin is unknown; autochthones] *Aborigènes.*

To ABORT (ă-bort'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to miſcarry] *Avorter, faire une fauſſe couche.*

ABORTION (ă-bor'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [miſcarriage] *Avortement,* m. *fauſſe couche.*

ABORTIVE (ă-bor'-tĭve), *adj. Abortif, venu avant le temps.* An abortive fruit, *Un fruit abortif.*

* An abortive deſign, *Un projet qui a avorté, qui n'a pas réuſſi.* To prove abortive, *Avorter.*

ABORTIVE, *ſ.* [an abortive child] *Un avorton, un abortif.*

ABORTIVELY (ă-bor'-tĭve-lé), *adv.* [immaturely, untimely] *Avant terme.*

ABORTIVENESS (ă bor'-tĭve-nĕce), *ſ.* [miſcarriage] *Avortement,* m. [unſucceſsfulneſs] *Mauvais ſuccès.*

ABORTMENT (ă-bort'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [untimely birth, the thing brought forth abortively] *Avortement,* m. *avorton,* m.

ABOVE (ă-beŭve'), *adv.* [over-head, V. UP] *En-haut, là-haut.* From above, *D'en-haut.*

ABOVE, *prep.* [higher, beyond] *Au-deſſus de.* The one ſat above, and the other below me, *L'un s'aſſit au-deſſus de moi, & l'autre au-deſſous.* Above me, my ſtrength, my parts, my capacity, *Au-deſſus de moi, au delà de mes forces, hors de ma portée, au-deſſus de mes talens.* I am above theſe things, *Je ſuis au-deſſus de cela.* A good name is above wealth, † *Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.*

ABOVE [more than] *Plus de, plus que.* I was not in Paris above three weeks, *Je ne reſtai pas plus de trois ſemaines à Paris.* I value honor above life, *J'aime plus l'honneur que la vie.*

To be above one, *Surpaſſer quelqu'un.* He is above others, *Il ſurpaſſe les autres.* I ſhall eaſily get above them all, *Je n'aurai pas de peine à les ſurpaſſer tous.*

Over and above, *Par deſſus, outre, de ſurplus.* Give me that which is over and above, *Donnez-moi le ſurplus, ce qu'il y a par-deſſus.*

As above, *Comme ci-deſſus, comme il a été dit plus haut.* Above cited, *or* mentioned, *Sus-dit, cité ci-deſſus.*

ABOVE-ALL (ă-beŭv'-âl), *adv.* [eſpecially, chiefly] *Sur-tout, principalement, uniquement.*

ABOVE-BOARD (ă-beŭv'-bôrd), *adv.* [plainly, in open fight, without artifice] *Ouvertement, ſans artifice, à découvert.* He is above-board, *Il eſt au-deſſus de tout, il ne craint rien; il agit ouvertement, ſans artifice.*

† ABOVE-GROUND (ă-beŭv'-gräoun'd), *adv.* [alive] *En vie.* I will find him if he be above-ground, *Je le trouverai quelque part qu'il ſoit, s'il eſt encore en vie.*

To ABOUND (ă-bäoun'd), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to have in great plenty, to be in great number] *Abonder, affluer.* Germany abounds with ſoldiers, *L'Allemagne abonde en ſoldats.*

* To abound in one's ſenſe, *Abonder dans ſon ſens, être entier dans ſon opinion.*

ABOUT (ă-bäout'), *prep. Autour, environ, à l'entour de, aux environs, vers, approchant.* The ſoldiers were about him, *Les ſoldats étoient autour de lui.* It was about night, *C'étoit vers le ſoir.*

† To go about the buſh, *Tourner autour du pot.*

ABOUT, *Touchant, concernant, pour.* I ſhall ſpeak to *or* with him about that buſineſs, *Je lui parlerai touchant cette affaire.* Shall I ſend to him about it, *Le ferai-je avertir de cette affaire,* or *à ce ſujet?* There are diverſe opinions about it, *Les ſentimens ſont partagés là-deſſus.*

ABOUT, *Sur, près.* I have no money about me, *Je n'ai point d'argent ſur moi.* He was jeered about his comical figure, *On le railla ſur ſa plaiſante figure.*

ABOUT, *Dans, par.* He is ſomewhere about the houſe, *Il eſt quelque part dans la maiſon.* What do they cry about the ſtreets? *Qu'eſt-ce qu'on crie dans,* ou *par, les rues?* To take one about the middle, *Prendre quelqu'un par le milieu du corps.* To take a turn about the garden, *Faire un tour de jardin.*

All about, *or* every where, *Par-tout.*

About and about; *çà & là, de côté & d'autre, d'un côté & d'un autre.*

From about, *D'environ, d'autour de...*

Round about, *Tout autour.* All places round about, *Tous les lieux d'alentour.* I viſited all the country round about, *Je fis tout le tour du pays.*

About us, *Parmi nous, chez nous, dans notre pays,* ou bien, *à cauſe de nous, à notre ſujet.* It is not ſo about us, *Il n'en eſt pas ainſi parmi nous.* All the ſtir was about us, *Tout ce vacarme s'eſt fait à cauſe de nous: nous ſommes cauſe de tout ce bruit.*

To be about any thing, *Etre occupé à une choſe, être après une choſe.* What are you about? *A quoi êtes-vous occupé?* I am about a great piece of work, *Je travaille à un grand ouvrage.*

To be about to do any thing, *Etre près de faire une choſe,* ou *ſur le point de la faire.* I am about to go away, *Je vais m'en aller, je ſuis ſur le point de m'en aller.* They were about to fight, *Ils étoient près de ſe battre.*

* Look about you [look to yourſelf] *Prenez garde à vous.*

ABOUT, *adv. A la ronde, çà & là.* Ten leagues about, *Dix lieues à la ronde.* A ſhort way about, *Un chemin raccourci, bien court.* A long way about, *Un grand détour, bien loin.* This way is not ſo far about, *Ce chemin n'eſt pas ſi long.* To drink about, *Boire à la ronde.* To lie about, *Etre diſperſé çà & là.*

ABOUT, *adv.* [in circumference] *De tour, en circonférence.* A tree ten feet about, *Un arbre qui a dix pieds de tour,* ou *de circonférence.*

* The

* The world is come abnut, *Le monde a bien changé: il n'eſt plus ce qu'il étoit autrefois.*

ABOUT [in ſea-language] *En revirant.* To go about, *Virer de bord.* Ready about! *Pare à virer!* About ſhip! *Adieu va! (commandement fait à l'équipage pour virer de bord).*

ABOUT, joined with *go, come, bring,* and other verbs, has divers ſignifications. See theſe verbs.

ABRA, *ſ.* [a ſilver-coin in Poland worth 1s.] *Abra,* m.

ABRACADABRA (ăb-ră-kă-dăb'-ră), *ſ.* [a magic word ſuppoſed to have the virtue of curing or preventing diſeaſes] *Abracadabra,* m.

To ABRADE (ăb-réde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rub off, to tear away] *User en frottant, miner par le frottement.* The banks are abraded by the decurſion of waters, *Les eaux en coulant minent peu-à-peu les digues.*

ABRADED (ăb-ré'-ded), *part. adj.* [worn away by rubbing] *Uſé, miné, par le frottement.*

ABRASION (ăb-ré'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of rubbing, a rubbing off] *L'action de miner en frottant,* f.

ABREAST (ă-brĕſt'), *adv.* [ſide by ſide] *De front, à côté l'un de l'autre.*

ABREAST [in ſea-language] *Par le travers, vis-à-vis de.* We diſcovered a ſhip abreaſt of Cape St. Vincent, *Nous découvrîmes un vaiſſeau par le travers du Cap St. Vincent.* The frigate ſprung a leak abreaſt of the main hatchway, *Il ſe déclara une voie d'eau à la frégate, vis-à-vis la grande écoutille.* A fleet formed abreaſt, *Eſcadre ſur une ligne de front.*

ABRETANUS, *ſ.* [a ſurname of Jupiter among the Myſians] *Abretanus,* m.

ABRETIA, *ſ.* [a nymph, giving her name to Myſia, where Jupiter was adored] *Abrétie,* f.

ABRICK (ă-brik'), *ſ.* [among Chymiſts; ſulphur] *Soufre,* m.

ABRICOT. See Apricot.

To ABRIDGE (ă-brĭdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſhorten, to contract, to diminiſh] *Abréger, raccourcir, diminuer, accourcir, réduire, épitomer.*

* To ABRIDGE of or from [to deprive of] *Priver, ſevrer.* To abridge one's ſelf of conveniencies, *Se priver de certaines commodités, vivre d'épargne.* To abridge one's ſelf of unlawful pleaſures, *Se priver des plaiſirs illicites.*

ABRIDGED (ă brĭd'-j'd), *part. adj. Abrégé, raccourci.* * Abridged of (deprived of, debarred from), *Privé de.*

ABRIDGER (ă-brĭd'-jeŭr), *ſ.* [one who abridges] *Qui abrège, abréviateur,* m.

ABRIDGING (ă brĭd'-jĭn'gne), *ſ. verb. L'action d'abréger, de raccourcir,* f. *raccourciſſement,* m.

ABRIDGMENT (ă-brĭdj'-mĕn't), *ſ. Abrégé,* m. *diminution,* f. *épitome,* m. *raccourci,* m. *compendium,* m. *extrait,* m.

ABROACH (ă brôtch'), *adv.* [in poſture of running out, ſpoken properly of veſſels] *Se dit au propre des vaiſſeaux dont la liqueur eſt près de ſe répandre.*

* ABROACH [in a ſtate of being diffuſed] *Prêt à ſe répandre, à ſe propoger.*

* To ſet abroach [to undertake with proſpect of ſucceſs] *Entreprendre avec apparence de ſuccès.* What miſchiefs might be ſet abroach under the ſanction of ſuch greatneſs? *Quels crimes ne peut-on pas entreprendre avec ſuccès, à l'ombre d'une telle grandeur?*

ABROACH, *ſ.* [in ancient Law; the act of monopolizing; V. monopolize] *Monopole,* m. *accaparement,* m.

ABROAD (ă-brâd'), *adv.* [out of the houſe, not within; in another country] *Dehors, hors de chez ſoi; dans les pays étrangers, au loin.* To go abroad, *Sortir.* To walk abroad, *Se promener.* At home and abroad, *Dans la maiſon & hors de la maiſon; au-dedans & au-dehors: dans le royaume & hors du royaume.*

To ſet abroad, *Publier, divulguer.* To take one abroad, *Emmener quelqu'un.* He waits upon his maſter abroad, *Il ſuit ſon maître quand il ſort.*

* Such a report goes abroad, or is abroad, or it is all abroad, *C'eſt le bruit public; le bruit s'en eſt répandu par-tout.*

To ABROGATE (ăb'-rô-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repeal, to annul] *Abroger, caſſer; annuler, révoquer.* To abrogate a law or cuſtom, *Abroger une loi, une coutume.* V. To ABOLISH.

ABROGATED (ăb rô-gué tĕd), *part. adj. Abrogé, aboli, caſſé, annulé, révoqué.*

ABROGATION (ăb-rô-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of abrogating] *Abrogation,* f. *abolitſſement,* m. *caſſation,* f. They demanded the abrogation of all thoſe laws, which, &c. *Ils demandèrent l'abrogation de toutes ces lois, qui, &c.*

ABROHANI or MALLEMOLI, *ſ.* [white cotton-cloth from Bengal] *Abrohani* ou *Mallemoli,* m.

ABRON (é'breŭne), *ſ.* [a very voluptuous Grecian] *Abron,* m.

ABROOD (ă-broûde'), is always joined with *to ſet*; as, to ſet abrood, as a bird on eggs, *Couver des œufs.*

To ABROOK (ă-broûke), *v. n.* [to brook, to bear] *Souffrir, endurer, ſupporter.*

ABROTONUM (ăb-brŏ'-tŏ-neŭme), *ſ.* [ſouthern-wood] *Abrotone mâle,* m. *aurone,* f. *Citronelle,* f.

ABROTANOIDES, *ſ.* [a ſort of perforated coral] *Abrotanoïde,* f.

ABRUPT (ăb-reŭpt'), *adj.* [broken, craggy, ſudden, haſty] *Précipité, bruſque, bouillant, ſougueux.* An abrupt ſtyle, *Style bruſque.*

ABRUPT [uſed ſubſtantively] *Cavité énorme,* f. *abyme,* m. The vaſt abrupt, *Le vaſte abyme.*

ABRUPTED (ăb-reŭp'-tĕd), *part. adj. Caſſé, briſé, ſéparé.*

ABRUPTION (ăb-reŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [breaking off, violent and ſudden ſeparation] *Séparation,* f. The marks of its abruption, *Les marques de la ſéparation [en parlant des êtres phyſiques, pierres, criſtaux, &c.]*

ABRUPTLY (ăb-reŭpt'-lé), *adv.* [haſtily] *Bruſquement.* To fall out with one abruptly, *Rompre bruſquement avec quelqu'un.*

ABRUPTNESS (ăb-reŭpt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [abrupt manner, haſte] *Bruſquerie,* f. *manière dure & impolie,* f. *rudeſſe,* f.

ABRUS, *ſ.* [Glycine, Angola ſeed; a medicinal ſeed; a ſort of kidney-beans which grows in Egypt and the Indies] *Abrus,* m.

ABSÆUS (ăb-ci'eŭce), *ſ.* [a giant, the ſon of the Earth and Tartarus] *Abſée,* m.

ABSCESS (ăb'-cĕce), *ſ.* [impoſthume] *Abcès,* m. *apoſtème,* m. He died of an abſceſs in his ſide, *Il eſt mort d'un abcès dans le côté.*

To ABSCIND (ăb cĭn'd'), -ING, -ED; *v. a.* [to cut off] *Couper, fendre, trancher.*

ABSCISSA (ăb-cĭz'ſă), *ſ.* [in Geom. the part of an axis cut off by an ordinate] *Abſciſſe,* f.

ABSCISSION (ăb-cĭz'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cutting off, the ſtate of being cut off] *L'action de couper,* f.

To ABSCOND (ăb-ſkŏn'd'), *v. n.* [to hide one's ſelf] *Se cacher.*

ABSCONDED (ăb-ſkŏn'dĕd), *adj.* [hid] *Caché.*

ABSCONDER (ăb-ſkŏn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who abſconds] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſe cache.*

ABSCONDING (ăb-ſkŏn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of avoiding the ſight of mankind] *L'action de ſe cacher,* f.

ABSENCE (ăb'-cĕn'ce) [the ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence] *Abſence,* f. *éloignement,* m. Abſence is the ſureſt remedy againſt love, *L'abſence eſt le plus ſûr remède contre l'amour.*

* ABSENCE of mind, [inattention, heedleſſneſs] *Abſence d'eſprit, diſtraction,* f. I continued my walk, reflecting on the abſences and diſtractions of mankind, *Je continuai ma promenade en faiſant réflexion aux diſtractions auxquelles les hommes ſont ſujets.*

ABSENT (ăb'-cĕn't), *adj.* [not preſent] *Abſent, éloigné.*

† Long abſent ſoon forgotten, *On oublie bientôt les abſens.*

ABSENT, *adj.* [inattentive, wandering] *Diſtrait, inattentif, abſtrait.* To be abſent, *Avoir des abſences.*

¶ Abſent, *abſtrait*; inattentive, *inattentif, diſtrait* (ſynon.): Theſe two words equally expreſs want of attention; but, with this difference, that the firſt ſuppoſes us wholly occupied by our own ideas; the laſt that we are attracted by ſome freſh outward object; *abſence* of mind is owing to thoughtfulneſs; *inattention,* to curioſity. We are *abſent,* when we think not of any preſent object, or any thing that is ſaid to us: We are *inattentive,* when we pay more regard to any other object than to that which is propoſed to us, or when we liſten to any other converſation than to what is addreſſed to us. The *abſent* man cares little for converſation; the *inattentive* man loſes the fruit of it.

To ABSENT one's ſelf (ăb-cĕn't'), *v. a. S'abſenter, être abſent.*

ABSENTEE (ăb cĕn'tī'), *ſ.* [abſent from his ſtation or country] *Abſent de ſon poſte, de pays.* A great part of the eſtates in Ireland is owned by abſentees, *Une grande partie des biens d'Irlande ſont poſſédés par des abſens.*

ABSENTER (ăb-cĕn't'-eŭr), *ſ. Qui s'abſente, abſent,* m. Abſenter of Parliament, *Abſent du Parlement.*

ABSINTHIUM (ăb-cĭn'tshĭ-eŭme), V. WORMWOOD

ABSINTHIATED (ăb cĭn'tshĭ-é-tĕd), *part.* [impregnated with wormwood] *d'Abſinthe.*

To ABSIST (ăb-cĭſt'), *v. n.* [to ſtand off, to leave off] *Ceſſer.*

To ABSOLVE (ăb-zŏlv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clear, acquit, or diſcharge of a crime; to pronounce a ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe] *Abſoudre, décharger, exempter, juſtifier.* He has got himſelf abſolved of the crime that was laid to his charge, *Il s'eſt fait abſoudre du crime dont on l'accuſoit.*

ABSOLVED (ăb-zŏlv'-v'd), *part. adj.* [cleared, acquitted] *Abſous, juſtifié, déchargé.*

ABSOLVING (ăb-zŏl'-vĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'abſoudre,* f. *abſolution,* f. The abſolving him was a great injuſtice, *On a commis une grande injuſtice en l'abſolvant.*

ABSOLUTE (ăb'-so-lïoûte), *adj.* [without limitation, unconditional] *Abſolu, arbitraire.* His power is abſolute, *Son pouvoir eſt abſolu.*

ABSOLUTE, *adj.* [without relation, independent] *Abſolu, indépendant.* Abſolute ſpace, *L'eſpace abſolu.* Ablative abſolute (a term of Grammar), *Ablatif abſolu.* Man is an abſolute, and Father a relative term (in Logic), *Homme eſt un terme abſolu, & Père un terme relatif.*

* An abſolute eſtate, *Un bien libre de toute charge.*

ABSOLUTE, *adj.* [perfect, without defect, complete] *Parfait, ſans défaut, achevé.* He is abſolute in all parts, *C'eſt un homme parfait en tout.* An abſolute knave, *Un fripon achevé.* An abſolute fool, *Un fou fieffé.*

ABSOLUTELY (ăb'-ſo-lïoûte-lé), *adv.* [completely, poſitively] *Abſolument, ſans réſerve, entièrement, inviolablement, deſpotiquement.* I am abſolutely for it, *Je le veux abſolument.* I am abſolutely yours, *Je ſuis tout à vous.*

ABSOLUTELY, *adv.* (a ſcholaſtic term), *Abſolument.* Man, conſidered abſolutely, is a rational creature, *L'homme, conſidéré abſolument, eſt une créature raiſonnable.*

ABSOLUTENESS (ăb'-ſo-lïoûte-nĕce), *ſ.* [abſolute power, deſpotiſm, independence; completeneſs] *Pouvoir abſolu, deſpotiſme,* m. *indépendance abſolue.*

ABSOLUTION (ăb'-ſo-lïoû'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Law; an acquittal or diſcharge] *Abſolution,* f.

ABSOLUTION, *ſ.* [an eccleſiaſtical term; forgiveneſs of ſins pronounced by a prieſt, upon

the

the confeſſion] *Abſolution*, f. *pardon*, f. *abſoute*, f. His confeſſor will not give him the abſolution, *Son confeſſeur ne veut pas lui donner l'abſolution ou l'abſoudre.*

ABSOLUTORY (ab'-so lïoü-teŭ-ré), *adj.* [which imports pardon] *Qui abſout, abſolutoire.* An abſolutory ſentence, *Sentence de pardon.*

ABSONANT (ăb'-so-năn't), *and* Abſonous (ăb'-so-neŭce), *adj.* [diſagreeing in ſound, ill-ſounding; figuratively, abſurd, contrary to reaſon] *Diſcordant, mal-ſonnant, qui ne convient pas; contraire à la raiſon, abſurde.*

To ABSORB (ăb-ſorb'), -ING, -ED, abſorpt; *v. a.* [to ſwallow up] *Abſorber, engloutir, abymer, engouffrer.* The ſponge abſorbs water, *L'eponge abſorbe l'eau.*

ABSORBED (ăb-ſorb't'), *and* Abſorpt, *part. adj. Abſorbé, englouti.* The rain is abſorbed in the ſand, *La pluie s'abſorbe dans le ſable.*

ABSORBENT (ăb-ſor'-bĕn't), *ſ.* [in phyſic; a medicine which dries up redundant humours] *Abſorbant*, m. The bark is a great abſorbent, *Le quinquina eſt un grand abſorbant.*

ABSORBENT, *adj. Abſorbant.* An abſorbent medicine, *Un remède abſorbant.*

ABSORPT (ăb-ſorpt'), *part. adj. of* To abſorb, *Abſorbé.*

APSORPTION (ăb-ſorp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of abſorbing] *L'action d'abſorber*, f. *abſorption*, f.

To ABSTAIN (ăb-ſténe'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to forbear, to refrain from] *S'abſtenir, ſe priver de.* To abſtain from all appearance of evil, *S'abſtenir de toute apparence de mal.* It is more eaſy to abſtain than to reſtrain, *Il eſt plus aiſé de s'abſtenir que de ſe contenir.*

ABSTAINING (ăb-ſté'nïn'gne), *ſ. Abſtinence*, f. *L'action de s'abſtenir*, f.

ABSTEMIOUS (ăb-ſtï'-mï-eŭce), *adj.* [ſober, temperate] *Abſtinent, ſobre, abſtème*, m. An abſtemious nation, *Une nation ſobre.* The inſtances of longevity are chiefly amongſt the abſtemious (uſed ſubſtantively), *On trouve ſur-tout des exemples de longue vie parmi les gens ſobres.*

¶ Abſtemious, ſober, *ſobre*; temperate, *tempérant* (ſynon.): are generally applied to moderation in meat and drink: thus a man is *ſober* who keeps free from intoxication; a *temperate* man is moderate in eating and drinking, an *abſtemious* man rigidly abſtains from food or liquor which may hurt his conſtitution, or cloud his intellects. A man through ſtrength of conſtitution, may drink much and yet be *ſober*: a *temperate* man drinks little; an *abſtemious* man drinks not at all, that is, uſes no ſtrong drink.

ABSTEMIOUSLY (ăb-ſtï'-mï-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ſober manner, temperately, ſoberly] *Sobrement.*

ABSTEMIOUSNESS (ăb-ſtï'-mï-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the virtue of temperance] *Sobriété*, f. *tempérance*, f.

ABSTENTION (ăb-ſtĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Law; holding off, withholding the heir from taking poſſeſſion of his eſtate] *Oppoſition que fait un tuteur à ce qu'un mineur ne prenne poſſeſſion de ſon héritage*, f.

To ABSTERGE (ăb-ſtĕrdje'), *and* Abſterſe (ăb ſtĕrſe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wipe off, to cleanſe] *Eſſuyer, nettoyer, déterger*; † *torcher.*

ABSTERGED (ăb-ſtĕr'-djĕd), *and* Abſterſed (ăb-ſtĕr'ſ't), *part. adj. Eſſuyé, nettoyé,* † *torché*; (in Med.) *détergé.*

ABSTERGENT (ăb-ſtĕr'-djĕn't), *and* Abſterſive (ăb ſtĕr'-ſïve), *adj.* [indued with a cleanſing quality; in Med. cleanſing] *Déterſif, abſterſif.*

ABSTERSION (ăb-ſtĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Med.] *L'action de nettoyer*, f.

ABSTINENCE (ăb'-ſtï-nĕn'ce), *and* Abſtinency (ăb'-ſtï-nĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [forbearance of any thing; faſting, temperance] *Abſtinence*, f. *ſobriété*, f. *tempérance*, f. A day of abſtinence (a meagre or fiſh day), *Jour d'abſtinence*, m. *jour maigre*, m.

¶ Abſtinence, *abſtinence*; faſt, *jeûne* (ſynon.): *Abſtinence* implies a forbearance from ſome kind of food; *faſt*, a refraining from all food. Wedneſdays and Fridays are appointed by the Church as days of *abſtinence*: Aſh-Wedneſday and Good-Friday, as *faſt* days.

ABSTINENT (ăb'-ſtï-nĕn't), *adj.* [abſtemious, temperate] *Sobre, tempérant, modéré, tempéré.*

ABSTORTED (ăb-ſtor'tĕd), *adj.* [plucked, torn, or forced from any perſon, thing, or place, by violence] *Forcé, enlevé de force.*

ABSTRACT (ăb-ſtrăkt'), *adj.* [a ſcholaſtic term] *Abſtrait.* Abſtract Mathematics, *Les Mathématiques abſtraites.* Abſtract terms ſignify the mode or quality of a being, *Les termes abſtraits marquent le mode ou la qualité d'un être.* Abſtract term, *Abſtrait*, m.

ABSTRACT from [ſeparated] *Séparé, détaché.* We muſt conſider things in themſelves, abſtract from our opinions, *Nous devons conſidérer les choſes en elles mêmes, détachées de nos opinions.*

ABSTRACT (ăb-ſtrăkt'), *ſ.* [a ſmaller quantity] *Extrait*, m. *abrégé*, m. *ſommaire*, m. Abſtract of a book, *Extrait* ou *abrégé d'un livre.* In the abſtract (a logical term), *Par abſtraction, dans un ſens abſtrait.*

To ABSTRACT (ăb-ſtrăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeparate, to conſider apart, to epitomiſe] *Extraire, ſéparer, conſidérer ſéparément, abſtraire.*

ABSTRACTED (ăb-ſtrăk'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [ſeparated, refine, abſtruſe] *Extrait, abſtrait, abſtrus.* Abſtracted ideas, *Idées abſtraites* ou *abſtruſes, trop métaphyſiques.*

ABSTRACTEDLY (ăb-ſtrăk'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [ſimply, with abſtraction] *adv. Par abſtraction.*

ABSTRACTION (ăb-ſtrăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of abſtracting, the ſtate of being abſtracted] *Abſtraction*, f. *l'action d'abſtraire*, f.

ABSTRACTIVE (ăb-ſtrăk'-tïve), *adj.* The abſtractive power, *La faculté d'abſtraire.*

ABSTRACTLY (ăb-ſtrăkt'-lé), *adv.* [in an abſtract manner or ſtate] *D'une manière abſtraite, abſtraitement.*

To ABSTRUDE (ăb-ſtrïoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thruſt away from] *Cacher, faire un myſtère d'une choſe.*

ABSTRUDED (ăb-ſtrïou'-dĕd), *part. adj. Caché, dont on a fait un myſtère.*

ABSTRUSE (ăb-ſtrïouce'), *adj.* [hid, dark, obſcure, hard to be underſtood] *Abſtrus, obſcur, difficile à comprendre, abſtrait.*

ABSTRUSELY (ăb-ſtrïouce'-lé), *adv.* [obſcurely] *D'une manière obſcure & preſque inintelligible.*

ABSTRUSENESS (ăb-ſtrïouce'-nĕce), *and* Abſtruſity (ăb-ſtrïou'-cï-té), *ſ.* [difficulty, obſcurity] *Obſcurité*, f. *difficulté*, f. The abſtruſeneſs of what is taught in them, *L'obſcurité de ce qui y eſt enſeigné*, f.

To ABSUME (ăb-cïoume'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to waſte gradually] *Conſumer.* The whole muſt be abſumed in a portion of time, *Le tout doit ſe conſumer en une certaine portion de temps.*

ABSURD (ăb-ceürd'), *adj.* inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon] *Abſurde, ridicule, impertinent, contraire à la raiſon.* An abſurd propoſition, *Propoſition abſurde.*

¶ Abſurd, *abſurde, ridicule*; inconſiſtent, *incompatible, contradictoire*; unreaſonable, *déraiſonnable* (ſynon.): The general idea of theſe three words, is incongruity; but *unreaſonable* implies what is not conformable to reaſon; *inconſiſtent*, contrariety of action; *abſurd* ſeems to intimate both. He who requires the ſervices of another to his detriment, acts *unreaſonably*; ſhould a miſer beſtow a large ſum in charity, he would act *inconſiſtently*; and when an old woman aſſumes the airs of a young coquette, ſhe acts *abſurdly.*

ABSURDITY (ăb-ceür'-dï-té) *and* Abſurdneſs (ăb-ceürd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [a contradiction to common ſenſe, impropriety] *Abſurdité*, f. *balourderie*, f. *balourdiſe*, f.

ABSURDLY (ăb-ceürd'-lé), *adv.* [unreaſonably] *Abſurdement.* Men argue very abſurdly upon Religion, *Les hommes raiſonnent fort abſurdement ſur la Religion.*

ABSYRTUS (ab-ceürt'-eŭce), *ſ.* [the ſon of Œta, king of Colchis, torn in pieces by his ſiſter Medea, in order to retard her father's purſuit, when ſhe ran away with Jaſon] *Abſyrte*, m.

ABUNDANCE (ă-beün'-dăn'ce), *ſ.* [a great plenty, a great many] *Abondance*, f. *grande quantité, beaucoup.* Abundance of people, *Affluence, beaucoup de monde.* Abundance of wit, *Beaucoup d'eſprit.* Abundance of books, *Une grande quantité de livres.* V. SUFFICIENT.

ABUNDANT (ă-beün'-dăn't), *adj.* [plentiful, exuberant] *Abondant*, ‖ *plantureux.*

ABUNDANTIA (ă-beün'-dăn'-chï-ă), *ſ.* [an allegorical Deity repreſented as a young woman in the midſt of plenty] *Abondance*, f.

ABUNDANTLY (ă-beün'-dăn't-lé), *adv.* [plentifully, amply] *Abondamment, en abondance, copieuſement, pleinement.* This may abundantly ſuffice to, *En voilà de reſte, En voilà aſſez pour.*

ABUSE (ă-bïouce'), *ſ.* [ill uſe, corrupt practice, bad cuſtom] *Abus*, m. *mauvais uſage*, m. A diſtinction ought to be made between a cuſtom eſtabliſhed, and an abuſe that has crept in, *Il faut diſtinguer entre un uſage établi, & un abus qui s'eſt introduit.*

ABUSE [an affront] *Affront*, m. *injure*, f. ‖ *pièce*, f. *contumélie*, f. *outrage*, m. He has put an abuſe upon me, *Il m'a fait un affront.* V. AFFRONT.

To ABUSE (ă-bïouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to miſuſe] *Abuſer, profaner.* He abuſes your goodneſs, *Il abuſe de vos bontés.*

To ABUSE [to affront, or treat rudely] *Affronter, injurier, maltraiter, quereller, bafouer,* ‖ *traiter quelqu'un d'allobroge, brutaliſer, dire une brutalité.* ‖ *Faire la barbe à, gourmander, outrager, ſecouer quelqu'un; mal-mener,* ‖ *cocionner quelqu'un.* Why do you abuſe me? *Pourquoi me maltraitez-vous?*

To ABUSE [to impoſe upon, to deceive, to ſeduce] *Tromper, ſéduire, ſurprendre.* He has abuſed the King's equity, *Il a ſurpris l'équité du Roi.* To abuſe a girl, *Séduire une fille.*

ABUSED (ă-bïou'z'd), *part. adj. Dont on abuſe, maltraité, trompé, ſéduit.*

ABUSER (ă-bïou'-zeür), *ſ.* [who makes an ill uſe; who affronts] *Celui qui abuſe*, ou *maltraite*, &c. ‖ *abuſeur*, m.

ABUSER [ſeducer, raviſher] *Séducteur*, m. *raviſſeur*, m.

ABUSIVE (ă-bïou'-cïve), *adj.* [offenſive, injurious, deceitful] *Choquant, injurieux, abuſif, outrageux, diffamant.* Abuſive language, *Des paroles choquantes, des injures*; *brutalité, déclamation*, f. *infamie*, f.

ABUSIVELY (ă-bïou'-cïve-lé), *adv.* [improperly, reproachfully] *Abuſivement, improprement, par abus.*

ABUSIVENESS (ă-bïou'-cïve-nĕce), *ſ. Humeur choquante, impertinerce*, f. *inſulte*, f.

‡ To ABUT upon (ă-beŭt'), *v. n.* [to terminate] *Aboutir, ſe terminer, confiner à.*

ABUTILON, *ſ.* [Sida; Indian mallow] *Fauſſe guimauve*, f. *mauve des Indes*, f. *abutilon*, m. *guimauve à fleurs jaunes*, f.

‡ ABUTMENT (ă-beŭt'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [abutting, bordering] *But, m. borne*, f.

ABUTTAL (ă-beŭt'-ăl), *ſ.* [a law-term; butting, bounding] *Limite*, f. *borne*, f.

ABYDOS, *ſ.* [a city of Aſia upon the Helleſpont, lat. 40°-16', N. long. 27°-36', E.] *Abydos*, m. (*Château de Natolie.*)

AB'YLA [a mountain in Africa, oppoſite to mount Calpe in Spain, on the Straits of Gibraltar: theſe two mountains were called by the ancients Hercules' Pillars, as being the boundaries of his travels] *Abyla*, m.

ABYSM (ă-bĭzm'), *ſ.* [a gulf] *Abyme, gouffre.* The abyſm of hell, *L'abyme de l'enfer.*

* Abyſm of miſery, *gouffre*, m.

ABYSMAL (ă-bĭz'-măl), *adj.* [Bottomleſs as an abyſm] *Qui n'a point de fond, ſans fond.*

ABYSS (ă-bĭce'), *ſ.* [a bottomleſs gulph] *Abyme*, m. *gouffre*, m. *profondeur énorme*, f. Infinite abyſs, *Abyme immenſe, infini.*

* Time's abyſs, the common grave of all, *Le temps qui engloutit tout.*

¶ Abyſs, *abyme*; gulph, *gouffre* (ſynon.): Theſe words are more frequently uſed in a figurative, than a literal ſenſe; the firſt conveys an idea of unmeaſurable depth, whoſe bottom we can never reach; the ſecond, of inſatiable voracity, which drags in and conſumes all that approaches, thus we ſay: plunged in an *abyſs* of darkneſs; in an *abyſs* of ſorrow; ſwallowed up by a *gulph* of woe, or the *gulph* of diſſipation. A *gulph* is ſuppoſed to have many turns and windings, of which when we have once ſet a ſtep in, we cannot poſſibly get out, but are carried on, in ſpite of all our endeavours to the contrary. An *abyſs* is ſuppoſed to have many uncertain and obſcure roads, without end, in which though we may ſometimes ſtop, in hopes of finding a way out, yet, being deceived, we become diſheartened, bewildered with doubts, and overwhelmed with deſpair.

ABYSS, *ſ.* [Hell, in the language of Scripture] *Abyme*, m. *enfer*, m. The rebellious Angels have been caſt headlong into the abyſs, *Les Anges rebelles ont été précipités dans l'enfer*, ou *l'abyme.*

ABYSSINIA (ăb'-ĭs-sĭn'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a large kingdom of Africa] *Abyſſinie*, f.

ACACALIS, *ſ.* [wild carrot, a medical ſhrub which grows in Egypt; its fruit is called kirmeſen. *Acacalis*, m.

ACACALOTL, *ſ.* [American water-raven] *Acacalotl*, m.

ACACESIUS, *ſ.* [the ſurname of Mercury] *Acaceſius*, m.

ACACIA (ă-ké'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a ſort of tree] *Acacia*, m. The acacias embelliſh a garden greatly, *Les acacias embelliſſent beaucoup un jardin.*

ACACIA GERMANICA, *ſ.* [the inſpiſſated juice of unripe ſloes] *Acacia d'Allemagne*, m.

ACACIA VERA, *Sant*, m. *Acacia d'Egypte (d'où découle la gomme Arabique).*

ACADEMIAL (ăk-ădi'-n.ĭ ăl), Academical (ăk-ă-dĕm'-ĭ-kăl), *and* Academic, *adj.* [relating to an academy or univerſity] *Académique.* Academic queſtions, *Queſtions académiques.* Academical figures (for drawing) *Académies*, f. pl. *Etudes*, f. pl.

ACADEMICS (ăk-ă-dĕm'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [a ſet of ſceptical philoſophers] *Académiciens*, m. pl.

ACADEMICIAN (ăk-ă-de-mĭch'-ăne), *and* Academian (ăk-ă-di' mĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a fellow of modern academies, a ſtudent of an univerſity] *Académicien*, m.

ACADEMIST (ăk'-ă dĕm-iſte, *or* ă-kăd'-ĭ-mĭſte), *ſ.* [a member of an academy] *Académicien*, m. One who learns his exerciſes in an academy, *Un académiſte.*

ACADEMY (ăk'-ă-dĕm'-é, *or* ă-kăd'-ĭ-mé), *ſ.* [a college, univerſity, a place of edocation; learned ſociety, *or* the place where learned men meet] *Académie*, f. *Collége de ſavans*, m. *Univerſité*, f. *Penſion*, f. *Société de gens de lettres*, f. *Aſſemblée de ſavans*, f. The French Academy has been inſtituted to promote the improvement of the language, *L'Académie Françoiſe a été inſtituée pour travailler à la perfection de la langue.* V. SCHOOL.

ACADEMY, *ſ.* [Riding-ſchool] *Académie*, f. *lieu où l'on apprend à monter à cheval*; *manége*, m.

ACADEMY, *or* Academy-figure, *ſ.* [with painters: a drawing *or* deſign done after a model, with crayon *or* pencil] *Académie*, f. *figure d'académie.*

ACADEMY [a club *or* ordinary, appropriated to play] *Académie*, f. *breland*, m. *lieu où l'on donne à jouer*, m. § *Tripot*, m.

ACADIA *or* NOVA SCOTIA, *ſ.* [in North America] *Acadie*, f. ou *Nouvelle Ecoſſe*, f.

ACADINA (ăk-ăd-ăĭ-nă), *ſ.* [a famous fountain in Sicily, conſecrated to the brothers Palic, Deities particularly honoured in this Iſland] *Acadine*, f.

ACADY, V. ACADIA.

ACAIABA, *ſ.* [Bot. the name given by ſome authors to the tree which produces the caſhew-nuts; the acajou] *Acajou*, m.

ACAID, *ſ.* [among ſome Chymiſts, vinegar] *vinaigre*, m.

ACAJOU, *ſ.* [mahogany; a tree, native of America and India] *Acajou*, m. Caſhew-nut, *Noix d'acajou*, f.

ACALUS, *ſ.* [Dedalus's Nephew, invented the ſaw and the compaſſes; Dedalus was ſo jealous of it as to precipitate him from a high tower, but Minerva, out of compaſſion, metamorphoſed him into a partridge] *Acale* or *Perdrix*, m.

ACAMAS, *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Theſeus and Phædra, and companion of Diomede, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Troy] *Acamas*, m.

ACAMBOU, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea] *Acambou*, m.

ACANACEOUS (ă-kă-né'-cĭ-eŭce), *or* ACANTHACEOUS (ă-kăn'-tzhé'-cĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [Bot. a claſs of plants of the thiſtle-kind] *Acanacé*, ou *Acanthacé.*

ACANNY, *ſ.* [a country and town on the coaſt of Guinea, lat. 8°-30', N. long. 30', E.] *Acane*, m.

ACANTHA (ă'-kăn'-tzhă), *ſ.* [ſpine *or* prickle of plants; Mythol. a nymph transformed into a plant, &c.] *Acanthe*, f. *épine*, f.

ACANTHABOLUS (ă kăn' tzhăb'-ŏ-leŭce), *ſ.* [a ſurgeon's inſtrument, a forceps for pulling out thorns, &c.] *Acanthabole*, m.

ACANTHE, *ſ.* [In Med. artichoke] *Artichaut*, m

ACANTHIAS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol a fiſh whoſe ſkin is uſed in poliſhing; Galeus, picked dog-fiſh, *or* hound-fiſh] *Chien de mer*, m.

ACANTHIS, *ſ.* [Ornithol.] V. GOLD FINCH.

ACANTHO, *ſ.* [the Heathen Theology admitted of five different ſuns, and ſtyled Acantho mother of the fourth] *Acantho*, f.

ACANTHUS (ă-kăn'-tzheŭce), *ſ.* [a youth metamorphoſed into a bird] *Acanthus*, m.

ACANTHUS [Bot. bear's breech, branc-urſine] *Acanthe*, f. *branche-urſine*, f.

ACARA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian freſh-water fiſh] *Acara*, m.—ACARA-AYA [Ichthyol. a fiſh of the ſhape of a carp, caught on the Braſilian ſhores; Garanha] *Acara-aya*, m.—ACARA-MUCU, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a fiſh of the weſtern ocean] *Acara-mucu*, m.—ACARA-PEBA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a Braſilian fiſh; braſeme] *Acara-peba*, m.—ACARA-PINIMA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a Braſilian fiſh, of the Cantharus kind] *Acara-pinima*, m.—ACARA-PITAMBA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a fiſh caught in the Braſilian ſeas, and of the mullet's kind] *Acara-pitamba*, m.—ACARA-PUCU, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a Braſilian freſh-water fiſh] *Acara-pucu*, m.—ACARA-UNA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. an American fiſh; the old-wife] *Acara-una*, m.

ACARICABA, *ſ.* [a plant of the Braſil] *Acaricaba*, f.

ACARIMA *or* MARIKINA, *ſ.* [a ſort of monkey, at Cayenne] *Acarima*, f.

ACAPULCO, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Mexico, lat. 17°-22', N. long. 102-20', W.] *Acapulco*, m.

ACARNAN, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a ſmall fiſh found in the Italian ſea] *Acarne*, m. *acamane*, m.

ACARNANIA, *ſ.* [a province of Greece] *Acarnanie*, f.

ACAR'NAS & AMPHOTERUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſons of Alcmeon and Callirhoë, changed from infants into men by Jupiter, at the requeſt of their mother] *Acarnas*, m. *Amphoterus*, m.

ACARUS, *ſ.* [the name of the lice of animals] *Tique*, f. *ciron*, m. *mite*, f. Acarus marinus, *Polygonope*, m. *Pycnogone*, m.

ACASIS *or* ACALIS, *ſ.* f. [Mytbol. daughter of Minos, and Apollo's wife] *Acaſis* or *Acalis*, f.

ACAST'US, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Pelias, and a famous hunter] *Acaſte*, m.

ACATASTATOS [in Med. inconſtant, ſaid of irregular fevers] *Irrégulier.*

ACATALEPSY (ă kăt-ă-lĕp'-cé), *ſ.* [incomprehenſibleneſs] *A ataleptſie*, f. *incompréhenſibilité*, f.

ACATALEPTIC (ă-kăt-ă-lĕp'-tĭk'), *adj. Acataleptique, incompréhenſible.*

ACATHARSIA (ă-kă-tshar'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [impurity of the blood or other humours] *Acatharſie*, f.

ACBAD, *ſ.* [a bird of the Philippine iſlands] *Acbad*, m.

ACBAR, *ſ.* [the name of an Arabian idol] *Acbar*, m.

ACCA-LAURENTIA [the ſiſter and companion of Camilla, queen of the Volſcii; alſo the wife of Fauſtulus, ſhe brought up Romulus and Remus] *Acca-Laurentia*, f.

ACCALIA, *ſ. pl.* [feſtivals held in honour of Acca-Laurentia, Romulus's nurſe] *Accalia*, m. pl.

ACCAVIAC, *ſ.* [an African bird] *Accaviac*, m. ou *Aſcavias*, m.

To ACCEDE (ăk-cide'), -ING, ED, *v. n.* [to agree to, to comply with, to come into] *Accéder.* To accede to a treaty, *Accéder à un traité, y entrer.*

To ACCELERATE (ăk-cĕl'-e-réte), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to haſten, to quicken] *Accélérer, hâter.* The heavy bodies accelerate their motion in falling down, *Les corps graves accélèrent leur mouvement en tombant.* That inheritance will accelerate his marriage, *Cette ſucceſſion hâtera ſon mariage.*

ACCELERATED (ăk-cĕl-e-ré'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [haſtened, quickened] *Accéléré, hâté, dépêché.*

ACCELERATION (ăk-cĕl-e-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of accelerating, the ſtate of the body accelerated] *Accélération*, f. The natural philoſophers want to find out the cauſe of acceleration of motion, in the fall of heavy bodies, *Les phyſiciens cherchent la cauſe de l'accélération du mouvement, dans la chûte des corps graves.*

ACCELERATOR (ăk-cĕl-e-ré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Anat. a muſcle] *Accélérateur*, m.

‖ To ACCEND (ăk-cĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet on fire] *Enflammer, allumer.*

‖ ACCENDED (ăk-cĕn' dĕd), *part. adj. Enflammé, allumé.*

ACCENSI (ăk-cĕn'-ſăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. Uſhers; inferior officers attending the Roman magiſtrates; alſo ſupernumerary ſoldiers in the Roman armies] *Accenſes*, m. pl.

ACCENSION (ăk-cĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of kindling, the ſtate of being kindled] *L'action d'enflammer, d'allumer.*

ACCENT (ăk'-cĕn't), *ſ.* [the manner of ſpeaking; tone *or* inflexion of the voice] *Accent*, m. *ton*, m. *inflexion de voix*, f. *élévation de la voix.* Proſodical accent (ſtreſs of the voice), *Accent proſodique*, m. It is impoſſible to get rid of ſuch an accent as the Gaſconiſm, *Il eſt impoſſible de ſe défaire de l'accent Gaſcon.*

ACCENT [a mark uſed in writing to ſhow the various inflexions of the voice] *Accent.* An accent grave, acute, circomflex, *Accent grave, aigu, circonflexe.*

ACCENTS, *ſ. pl.* [ſinging] *Chant*, m. *Accents.* The muſical accents of birds, *Le chant mélodieux*, ou *les accents mélodieux des oiſeaux.*

To ACCENT [ăk-cĕn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pronounce or ſpeak words according to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the acceots] *Accentuer.*

ACCENTED (ăk-cĕn'-tĕd), *p. adj. Accentué.*

ACCENTING (ăk-cĕn'-tĭn'gne), and Accentuation (ăk-cĕntchĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [placing the accent in pronunciation or writing] *Maniére*

n'ire d'accentuer, f. He does not underſtand accentuation, *Il ne ſait pas accentuer.*

ACCENTOR (ăk-cĕn'-teu), *ſ.* [in Muſic; the ſinger of the predominant part] *Premier deſſus*, m

To ACCENTUATE (ăk-cĕn'-tchioŭ-ćte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark with an accent, to place the accents properly] *Accentuer, marquer d'un accent.*

To ACCEPT (ăk-cĕpt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to receive kindly *or* with pleaſure] *Accepter, recevoir, agréer.* To accept a preſent, an offer, a poſt, a challenge, a bull, a letter of exchange, *Accepter un préſent, une offre, un emploi, un défi, une bulle, une lettre de change.*

I accept the omen, *J'en accepte l'augure.*

¶ To accept, *accepter*; to take, *prendre*; to receive, *recevoir* (tynon.): The firſt word always implies conſent and approbation, the others only exclude refuſal: we *accept* what is offered us; *take* what is given, and *receive* what is ſent us. Ex. I *accept* your propoſal; and *take* your word, that you will *receive* them kindly. We *take* money; we *receive* favours; we *accept* ſervices.

To ACCEPT, in the Scripture-phraſe [to act with perſonal *or* partial regard] *Faire acception.* God does not accept perſons, *Dieu ne fait point acception des perſonnes*, or *ne fait acception de perſonne.*

ACCEPTABLE (ăk'-cĕp-tă bl' *or* ăk cĕpt'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [grateful, pleaſing] *Acceptable, agréable, reçu avec plaiſir.* That is very acceptable, ‖ *Cela n'eſt pas de refus.*

ACCEPTABLENESS (ăk-cĕpt'-ă-bl'-nĕce), and Acceptability (ăk cĕp-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being acceptable] *La qualité d'être acceptable; ce qui rend une choſe agréable*, f. *grâce*, f. *agrément*, m.

ACCEPTABLY (ăk'-cĕp-tă-blé, *or* ăk-cĕpt'-ă-blé), *adv.* [in an acceptable manner] *Agréablement, avec plaiſir.*

ACCEPTANCE (ăk-cep'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [accepting kindly, receiving favorably] *Acceptation*, f. *accueil*, m. *réception favorable*, f I ſhall make it worth your acceptance, *Je le rendrai digne d'être reçu de vous.*

* Acceptance of a bill of exchange, *Acceptation d'une lettre de change.*

ACCEPTANCE *or* Acceptation [in Law] *Agrément*, m. *conſentement à une choſe*, m *approbation*, f. Acceptation of a reſignation, *Conſens*, m.

ACCEPTATION (ăk cĕp-te'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reception, whether good or bad] *Accueil*, m. *réception*, f.

ACCEPTATION [in Gram. acception, the meaning of a word] *Acception*, f. *ſignification*, f. *Sens d'un mot*, m.

ACCEPTED (ăk cĕp'-tĕd), *part. adj. of* to Accept. *Accepté, reçu, agréé.*

ACCEPTER (ăk-cĕp'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who accepts] *Accepteur*, m. *Celui qui accepte ou agrée.*

ACCEPTILATION (ăk cĕp-tĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Civil Law; an acquittance by word] *Acceptilation*, f. *quittance verbale*, f.

ACCEPTING (ăk-cĕp'-tĭn'gue), *ſ.* [the act of receiving] *Acceptation*, f, *réception*, f. *l'action d'accepter*, &c.

‡ ACCEPTION (ăk-cĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* (the received ſenſe of a word] *Acception*, f. V. Acceptation.

ACCESS (ăk-cĕce'), *ſ.* [admiſſion, approach to, admittance] *Accès*, m. *entrée*, f. *abord*, m. A man of eaſy acceſs, *Un homme d'un abord ou accès facile; communicable, acceſſible.* To have a free acceſs to a man, *Avoir un libre accès auprès de quelqu'un.* To have acceſs to one, *Approcher quelqu'un.*

ACCESS *or* Acceſſion, *ſ.* [increaſe, enlargement, addition] *Surcroît*, m. *addition*, f. *augmentation*, f.

ACCESS, *ſ.* [return *or* fit of a fever, *or* any other diſorder] *Accès*, m. *retour*, m.

ACCESSARY (ăk'-cĕſ-ſă-ré), V. Accessory.

ACCESSIBLE (ăk-cĕs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [what may be approached] *Acceſſible, abordable.* To be acceſſible, *Se communiquer.*

ACCESSION (ăk-cĕs'-cheŭne), *ſ* [addition, increaſe, coming to, joining to, arriving at] *Acceſſion, ſurcroît*, m. *augmentation*, f. Acceſſion of a thing to another, *Addition d'une choſe à une autre*, f.

* Acceſſion to a treaty, *Acceſſion à un traité*, f. *lorſque l'on y entre.*

* Acceſſion to the Crown, *Avènement à la Couronne*, m.

ACCESSORIES (ăk-cĕſ-ſo-réz), *ſ. pl.* [certain nerves ariſing by ſeveral filaments from both ſides of the *medulla ſpinalis* of the neck] *Acceſſoires*, m. pl.

ACCESSORY (ăk'-cĕſ-ſo-ré) *or* Accessary, *ſ.* and *adj.* [joined to, additional, helping forward] *Acceſſoire*, m *accompagnement*, m. *ce qu'on ajoute.* The acceſſory muſt go after the principal, *L'acceſſoire doit ſuivre le principal.* That is but acceſſary, *Cela n'eſt qu'acceſſoire.*

ACCESSORY [applied to perſons; one who contributes to a crime, who conceals an offender; abettor, encourager] *Complice*, m. *and* f. *partie*, f.

ACCESSORILY (ăk'-cĕs'-ſo-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [like an acceſſory; like an abettor] *Par ſurcroît, en forme d'acceſſoire; comme complice.*

ACCESSORINESS (ăk'-cĕſ ſo'-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being acceſſory] *E'tat de ce qui eſt acceſſoire*, m. *complicité*, f.

ACCIDENCE (ăk'-cĭ dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [a little book containing the firſt principles of Grammar] *Rudiment*, m. *accidents de Grammaire*, m. pl.

ACCIDENT (ăk'-cĭ-dĕn't), *ſ.* [a caſualty *or* chance] *Accident*, m. *incident*, m. *haſard*, m. *événement fortuit*, m. *aventure*, f. *occurrence*, f. *cas*, m. *ſymptôme*, m.

ACCIDENT [misfortune] *Accident, m. malheur*, m. A great accident has happened, *Il eſt arrivé un grand accident, un grand malheur.*

ACCIDENT [in Logic; a modality of a being; in Gram. the property of a word] *Accident*, m. *mode*, m. Colour is an accidence of the ſubſtance, *La couleur eſt un accident de la ſubſtance.*

ACCIDENTAL (ăk-cĭ-dĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [non-eſſential, caſual, fortuitous] *Accidentel, caſuel.*

ACCIDENTALLY (ăk-cĭ-dĕn'-tă-lé), *adv.* [caſually, fortuitouſly] *Accidentellement, par haſard, caſuellement, par accident.*

ACCIDENTALNESS (ăk-cĭ dĕn'-tăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the happening by chance] *La qualité d'être accidentel*, f. *d'arriver par haſard*; *haſard*, m. *cas imprévu*, m.

ACCIDIOUS (ăk-cĭd'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſlothful, indolent] *Pareſſeux, indolent.*

ACCIDITY (ăk-cĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſloth, lazineſs] *Pareſſe*, f. *fainéantiſe.* f.

ACCINCT (ăk cĭn'ct'), *adj.* [girded, prepared, ready] *Ceint, prêt.*

ACCIOCA, *ſ.* [a Peruvian herb, having the ſame properties as Paraguay-tea] *Acciocа*, f.

ACCIPENSER, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a genus of Chondropterygious fiſhes] *Accipenſer*, m. *eſturgeon*, m. *huſſo*, m.

ACCIPITER, *ſ.* [Ornithol. the genus of birds that have a crooked beak] *Epervier*, m. *émérillon*, m.

ACCIPIENT (ăk-cĭp'-ĭ-ĕn't), *ſ.* V. Receiver.

To ACCITE (ăk-ſăite'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. to Cite.

ACCLAIM (ăk-kléme'), *ſ.* [a ſhout of praiſe, a poetical word for acclamation].

ACCLAMATION (ăk-klă-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ. Cri de joie*, m. *acclamation*, f. *applaudiſſement*, m.

ACCLIVITY (ăk-klĭv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the aſcent of a hill] *Montée*, f. *montant d'une colline*, m. *élévation*, f.

ACCLIVOUS (ăk-klĭ'-veŭce), *adj.* [riſing upwards with a ſlope] *Qui s'élève en forme de colline.*

To ACCLOY (ăk-klŏĕ). V. To Cloy.

ACCLOYED (ăk-klŏĕ'd), *or* Cloyed, *part. adj. Encloué, affadi.* A horſe accloyed *or* cloyed (nailed *or* pricked in the ſhoeing), *Un cheval encloué.* My ſtomach is accloyed with theſe ſweetmeats, *Ces confitures m'ont affadi l'eſtomac.*

ACCO (ăk'ko), *ſ.* [an old woman remarkable for talking to herſelf at the glaſs, and refuſing what ſhe moſt wiſhed for] *Acco*, f.

ACCOLADE (ăk'-kŏ-léde), *ſ.* [clipping about the neck, hugging *or* embracing] *Accolade*, f. *embraſſement*, m.

ACCOLENT (ăk'-kŏ-lĕn't), *ſ.* [a borderer, inhabiting near] *Voiſin*, m. *voiſine*, f.

ACCOLLE (ăk'-kŏlé), *adj.* [in Heraldry; a French word meaning being collared *or* wearing a collar] *Accollé.*

ACCOLLEE (ăk'-kŏ-li), *ſ.* [in Heraldry] *Accolade*, f.

ACCOMMODABLE (ăk-kŏm'-mo-dă bl'), *adj.* [that which may be fitted to another thing, conſiſtent with] *Accommodable, qui peut s'accorder*, ou *s'accommoder avec une autre choſe.*

To ACCOMMODATE (ăk-kŏm'-mo-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuit, to adapt, to fit, to reconcile; to ſupply with conveniences] *Accommoder, ajuſter, arranger; proportionner.* He ſhall accommodate that buſineſs, *Il accommodera cette affaire.* Courtiers know how to accommodate their taſte, their temper, their words, to what the Prince likes, *Les courtiſans ſavent accommoder leurs goûts, leurs humeurs, & leurs diſcours à ce qui plaît au Prince.* The wiſe man accommodates himſelf to the times, *Le ſage s'accommode au temps.*

Will you accommodate me with that eſtate? *Voulez-vous m'accommoder de ce bien?*

ACCOMMODATE to, *adj.* [ſuitable for, fit for, convenient to] *Accommodé, propre.*

ACCOMMODATED (ăk-kŏm'-mo-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Accommodé, arrangé, ajuſté, proportionné, conforme, propre.* You are very well accommodated here, *Je vous trouve fort bien arrangé ici*, ou *commodément logé*, &c.

ACCOMMODATELY (ăk-kŏm'-mo-dété-lé), *adv.* [ſuitably, fitly, in a convenient manner] *Convenablement; d'une manière propre, proportionnée à.* Every thing is there repreſented ſo accommodately to the capacity of the people, *Tout y eſt preſenté d'une manière ſi convenable à la capacité du peuple.*

ACCOMMODATING (ăk-kŏm'-mo-dé-tĭn'gue), and Accommodation (ăk-kom-mo-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [proviſion of conveniences; reconciliation, adjuſtment] *Convenance*, f. *accord*, m. *accommodement*, m. *arrangement*, m. *réconciliation*, f. *accord*, m. *ajuſtement*, m. *bien être*, m. To have accommodations, *Accommoder.*

* Accommodation [in Philoſophy; the application of one thing to another by analogy] *Convenance analogique*, f. *application*, f.

Accommodation [of lodging] *Logement*, m.

Accommodations [in ſea-language] *Logemens & emménagemens d'un vaiſſeau.*

ACCOMPANABLE (ăk-keŭm'-pă-nă-bl'), V. Sociable.

ACCOMPANIED (ăk-keŭm'-pă-nĕd), *part. adj. Accompagné.* All ſhe ſays or does is accompanied with grace, *Tout ce qu'elle dit ou fait eſt accompagné de grâces.*

ACCOMPANIER (ăk-keŭm'-pă-nĭ eŭr), *ſ.* [a perſon who accompanies, a companion] *Compagnon*, m. *camarade*, m. *aſſocié*, -*ée*, m. f. [in Muſic] *Accompagnateur*, m.

ACCOMPANIMENT (ăk-keŭm' pă-nĭ-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the adding of a thing to another by way of ornament] *Accompagnement*, m.

To ACCOMPANY (ăk keŭm'-pă-nĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go *or* come with, to join with, to wait on] *Accompagner, faire compagnie à; convoyer* (in *ſea-language*). I will accompany them home, *Je les accompagnerai chez eux.*

To ACCOMPANY A VOICE [in Music; to play to it with proper instruments] *Accompagner une voix*, ou *quelqu'un qui chante*. If Miss will sing, I will accompany her with the base-viol, *Si Mademoiselle veut chanter, je l'accompagnerai de la basse-de-viole.*

ACCOMPLICE (ăk-keŭm'-plĭce), *s.* [one privy to the same crime with another; associate, partaker] *Complice*, m. & f.

To ACCOMPL'SH (ăk-kŏm'-plĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to complete, to gain, to obtain; to perform, to fulfil] *Accomplir, achever, perfectionner, exécuter, finir, venir à bout de, consommer.*

ACCOMPLISHED (ăk-kom'-plĭch-ĕd), *part. adj.* [complete, elegant, finished; obtained] *Accompli, achevé, parfait, consommé.* An accomplished man, *Un homme accompli.*

ACCOMPLISHER (ăk-kŏm'-plĭch-eŭr), *s.* [the person who accomplishes] *Qui accomplit, finit, vient à bout.*

ACCOMPLISHING (ăk-kŏm'-plĭch-ĭn'gne) and ACCOMPLISHMENT (ăk-kŏm'-plĭche-mĕn't), *s.* [completion, perfection; embellishment, elegance, ornament] *Accomplissiment*, m. *perfection*, f. *couronnement*, m. Accomplishments (acquirements), *Talens*, m. *connoissances*, f. pl. *savoir*, m.

ACCOMPT *or* ACCOUNT (ăk-kăoŭn't'), *s.* [reckoning, computation] *Compte*, m. *calcul*, m. *supputation*, f. The accompt is right, *Le compte est juste.* To keep an accompt, *Tenir compte.* To pass to accompt, *Mettre en ligne de compte, porter en compte.* To cast up an accompt, *Faire un compte.* To call to an accompt, *Faire rendre compte.*

On accompt, *A compte.* He has received twenty pistoles on accompt, *Il a reçu vingt pistoles à compte.*

ACCOMPTANT (ăk-kăoŭn'-tăn't), *s.* [reckoner, computer, skilled in accompts] *Qui sait faire un compte, calculateur*, m.

ACCON (ăk'-kŏn), *s.* [a small flat-bottomed boat, for catching shell-fish] *Accon*, m.

ACCORD (ăk-kord'), *s.* [agreement, compact, concurrence] *Accord*, m. *union*, f. *convention*, f. Accord of friends, *La bonne intelligence qui règne entre des amis.* Of one accord, *Unanime.* Of one's own accord, *De son plein gré.*

ACCORD, *s.* [in Music; the consonance of a grave, and an acute sound] *Accord*, m.

ACCORD [harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another] *Accord*, m. *proportion*, f. *harmonie*, f. *régularité*, f. *convenance*, f.

To ACCORD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adjust, to make agree] *Accorder, accommoder, mettre d'accord, concilier.*

To ACCORD, *v. n.* [to agree, to suit with] *S'accorder, être d'accord.* My heart accordeth with my tongue, *Mon cœur est d'accord avec ma bouche.*

ACCORDANCE (ăk-kor'-dăn'ce), *s.* [friendship, agreement with, conformity to] *Accord*, m. *bonne intelligence, union, convenance*, f.

ACCORDANT (ăk-kor'-dăn't), *adj.* [agreeable, willing, in a good humour] *Convenable, conforme, qui s'accorde, propre, accordant.*

ACCORDED (ăk-kor'-ded), *part. adj.* *Accordé.* The instruments are accorded, *Les instrumens sont accordés*, ou *sont d'accord.*

ACCORDING to (ăk-kor'-dĭn'gne) *prep.* [agreeable to] *Suivant, selon.* According to your orders, *Suivant vos ordres.* According to his mind, *Selon son bon plaisir, à sa fantaisie.* According to custom, *A l'accoutumée.*

To go according to the times, *S'accommoder au temps & aux circonstances.* To speak according to reason, *Raisonner avec justesse, parler raison.*

According as, *Selon que, comme.* According as you deserve, *Comme vous le méritez.* According as they shall see occasion, *Selon qu'ils le trouveront à propos.*

ACCORDINGLY (ăk-kor'-dĭn'-gne-lé), *adv.* [agreeably, suitably] *Convenablement, conformément, en conséquence.* He has a good income, and he spends accordingly, *Il jouit d'un bon revenu, & il dépense en conséquence.*

To ACCOST (ăk-kŏst'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to address, to salute, to speak to first, to come up to a person] *Accoster, aborder, joindre, s'approcher de.* He accosted me yesterday as I was a walking, *Il m'accosta hier à la promenade.* V. To APPROACH.

To ACCOST one in a familiar style, *Parler à quelqu'un avec familiarité, le traiter cavalièrement.*

ACCOSTABLE (ăk-kŏs'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [easy of access] *Accostable, abordable, qui est d'un facile accès.*

ACCOSTED (ăk-kŏs'-ted), *part. adj.* *Accosté, abordé.*

ACCOUNT (ăk-kăoŭn't'), *s.* [accompt, reckoning] *Compte*, m *calcul*, m. *bordereau*, m, To settle accounts, *Arrêter un compte, des comptes, les apurer.* Settling one's accounts, *Apurement*, m. To give an account, to bring in one's accounts, *Rendre compte, rendre ses comptes.* To pass to account, *Porter en compte.* To keep an account, *Tenir compte.* Giving up of accounts, *Reddition de comptes.* Account agreed upon, *Arrêté de compte.* On account, *A compte.*

A book of accounts, *Un livre de comptes.* He teaches merchants accounts, *Il enseigne à tenir les livres de comptes.* V. ACCOMPT.

The Chamber of Accounts, *La Chambre des Comptes.*

ACCOUNT [estimation, regard, value] *Etat*, m. *estime*, f. *cas*, m. I make a great account of him, *Je fais beaucoup de cas de lui.* I make no account of him, *Je n'en fais aucun cas, je ne m'en soucie guère, je ne m'en mets pas en peine.*

ACCOUNT [rank, distinction] *Distinction*, f. *considération*, f. *importance*, f. A man of good account, *Un homme de considération, une personne de marque.* A man of no account, *Un homme de rien.* An author of the best account, *Un auteur des plus estimés.* There are few people of any account but know him, *Il y a peu d'honnêtes gens qui ne le connoissent.* His opinion is of no account, *Son sentiment n'est d'aucune importance*, ou *est de nulle valeur.*

ACCOUNT [narrative, *or* relation] *Relation*, f. *avis*, m. *récit*, m. *nouvelles*, f. pl. *exposition*, f. *énumération*, f. If I hear any thing I shall give you an account of it, *Si j'apprends quelque chose je vous en donnerai avis.* I have no account of him since he went away, *Je n'ai point eu de nouvelles de lui depuis son départ.* He gave an account of his travels, *Il fit le récit de ses voyages.*

* We hope in a few days to hear a good account of the rebels, *Nous espérons apprendre dans peu la défaite des rebelles.*

¶ Account, *relation, rapport*; narration, *narration, narré*; recital, *récit* (synon.): All signify a relation of something which has happened; but *account* seems to imply something more short and concise; *narration*, a kind of history or collection of facts; *recital*, a more minute attention to every circumstance: thus, we say, in order to give a good *account* of the fact, it is necessary to hear a clear *recital* of the circumstances; but if we mean to make a pleasing *narration*, those circumstances should not be dwelt on too minutely.

ACCOUNT [review, examination] *Compte*, m. *examen*, m. I took a particular account of the errors of my life, *Je fis un examen particulier des erreurs de ma vie.*

ACCOUNT [ground, reason, cause, explanation, assignment of causes] *Raison*, f. *cause*, f. *fondement*, m. *prétexte*, m. *sujet*, m. I did it upon that account, *Je le fis pour cette raison, à cause de cela.* Upon what account does he demand it? *Sur quel fondement*, ou *de quel droit le demande-t-il?* Upon this account it is that the Apostle, *C'est pour cette raison que l'Apôtre.* The King does not mean that his subjects should be oppressed, upon any account whatsoever, *Le Roi n'entend pas que ses sujets soient vexés, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit.* He excused himself on account of his age, *Il s'excusa sur son âge.* On account of, *Attendu*, prep.

Upon your account, *Pour l'amour de vous, en votre considération.*

Upon all accounts, *En toute manière, dans toutes les occasions, en tout.* He does me great services upon all accounts, *Il me rend de grands services, en tout, dans toutes les occasions.* On another account, *D'ailleurs.*

Upon no account [by no means] *En aucune manière, point du tout.*

* To give an account, *Rendre raison.* He is much embarrassed what account to give of his behaviour, *Il est fort embarrassé de rendre raison de sa conduite.* None but Heaven can give an account of the causes of love and hatred, *Dieu seul peut rendre raison des causes de l'amour & de la haine.*

* To give an account of himself, *Se faire connoître, se signaler, se distinguer.* He has given a very good account of himself, both in peace and war, *Il s'est signalé dans la paix & dans la guerre.*

ACCOUNT, *s.* [design] *Etat*, m. *dessein*, m. He makes account to wait upon you at your house, *Il a dessein de* or *Il compte vous aller voir chez vous.* I made account to have set out this morning, *Je faisois etat de partir ce matin.*

ACCOUNT, *s.* [profit, gain] *Gain*, m. *profit*, m. *compte*, m. To have a thing turn to account, *Trouver son compte*, ou *son profit à une chose.* To find one's account in, *S'accommoder de.*

To ACCOUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to compute, to reckon] *Compter.* The Colonels are ordered to account with the inferior officers, *Les Colonels ont ordre de compter avec les subalternes*, ou *de faire le décompte aux subalternes.*

To ACCOUNT [to give an account] *Rendre compte, tenir compte.* We must account every thing to him, *Il faut lui tenir compte de tout, lui rendre compte de tout.*

To ACCOUNT [to estimate, to think, to hold in opinion] *Estimer, penser, tenir, regarder, croire.* I account him a good man, *Je le crois un honnête homme.* We account upon the knowledge of things wonderful and hidden as a necessary ingredient in a happy life, *Nous regardons la connoissance de tout ce qui est merveilleux & caché, comme nécessaire au bonheur de la vie.*

To ACCOUNT for [to explain, to assign the causes] *Rendre raison, expliquer.* He accounts for all the phenomena, *Il rend raison de tous les phénomènes, il les explique tous.*

ACCOUNTABLE (ăk-kăoŭn'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to give an account, answerable] *Comptable, responsable, qui doit rendre compte.* I am accountable to none but to my conscience and to my God alone, *Je ne suis responsable de mes actions qu'au tribunal de Dieu & à celui de ma conscience.* They are accountable for their own conduct, *Ils doivent rendre compte de leur conduite.*

ACCOUNTANT (ăk-kăoŭn'-tăn't), *s.* [in Law; a person who is obliged to render an account to another] *Un comptable.*

ACCOUNTANT, *s.* [a computer] *Calculateur*, m. *arithméticien*, m. *Chiffreur*, m. *compteur*, m.

ACCOUNTED (ăk-kăoŭn'-ted), *part. adj.* *Estimé, réputé*; *regardé, considéré comme.* He is accounted a learned man, *Il est réputé savant, il passe pour un homme habile.*

ACCOUNTING (ăk-kăoŭn'-tĭn'gne), *subst.* *Calcul, l'action de compter.*

To ACCOUPLE (ăk-keŭp'-l'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to link, *or* join together] *Accoupler, joindre.*

To ACCOURT (ăk-kôrt'), *v. a.* V. To COURT.

To ACCOUTRE (ăk-koŭ'-teŭr), -ING,

-ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs, to attire] *Ajuſter, parer, accoutrer, habiller, équiper, ca, araçonner.*

ACCOUTRED (ăk-kou'-teürd), *part. adj. Ajuſté, paré, accoutré.*

ACCOUTREMENT (ăk-kou'-teür-mĕn't), *ſ.* [dreſs, equipage, trappings] *Ajuſtement*, m. *parure*, f. *accoutrement*, m. *habit*, m. *équipage*, m. *caparaçon*, m.

ACCRETION (ăk-kri'-cheune), *ſ.* [growing to] *Augmentation*, f. *accroiſſement*, m.

ACCRETION, *ſ.* [with Naturaliſts; an addition of matter to any body externally] *Addition de parties*, f. *appoſition*, f. *juxta-poſition*, f.

ACCRETION [alluvion] *Alluvion*, f. *atterriſſement*, m. *accolidis*, m. pl.

ACCRETION [in Law, union, acceſſion] *Accroiſſement*, m.

ACCRETIVE (ăk-kri'-tiv'), *adj.* [growing, added by growth] *Qui croît.*

To ACCROACH (ăk-krôtche') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw as with a hook, to catch, to get] *Accrocher, tirer avec un croc.* He has accroached money from him, *Il lui a accroché de l'argent.*

ACCROACHMENT (ăk-krôtche'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the act of accroaching] *L'action d'accrocher*, f. ‡ *accrochement*, m.

To ACCRUE (ăk-krou'), -ING, -ED. *v. n.* [to be increaſed, *or* to ariſe from] *Accroître, s'accroître, provenir, réjulter de, revenir.* That accrues to him by the death of an uncle, *Cela lui accroit par la mort d'un oncle.* The city accrues by its trade, *La ville s'accroît par ſon commerce.* What good will accrue thereby? *Quel bien en réjultera-t-il?*

ACCRUE, *ſ.* [in Law; a part that accedes to, *or* follows another] *Accrue*, f.

ACCUBATION or ACCUBITUS, *ſ.* [in Antiq. a poſture between ſitting and lying; the ancient poſture of leaning at meals] *Poſture de celui qui eſt à demi couché*, f.

To ACCUMB (ăk-keŭm'b'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to lie or lean at table, according to the manner of the Ancients] *Se mettre à table couché & en s'appuyant ſur le coude.*

To ACCUMULATE (ăk-kĭou'-mĭoŭ-lête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heap up] *Accumuler, entaſſer, amaſſer.* She accumulates guineas upon guineas, *Elle accumule guinées ſur guinées.*

ACCUMULATED (ăk-kĭ ü'-mĭou-lé-ted), *part. adj. Accumulé, amaſſé, entaſſé.* Accumulated kindneſſes, *Des faveurs accumulées, portées au comble.* Accumulated treaſon, *Complication de crimes de haute-trahiſon.*

ACCUMULATION (ăk-kĭoŭ-mĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of accumulating, the ſtate of being accumulated] *Accumulation*, f. *Amas*, m. *entaſſement*, m. *comble*, m.

ACCUMULATIVE (ăk-kĭou'mĭoŭ-lé-tĭv'), *adj.* [additional, increaſing] *Qui accumule, qui ajoute*, ou *qui eſt accumulé, ajouté.*

ACCUMULATOR (ăk-kĭou'mĭ.ŭ-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who accumulates] *Celui qui accumule, qui amaſſe.*

ACCURACY (ăk'-kĭoŭ-ră-cé), *or* ACCURATENESS (ăk'-kĭoŭ-réte-nĕce'), *ſ.* [exactneſs, nicety] *Exactitude*, f. *ſoin*, m.

ACCURATE (ăk'kĭ ŭ-rete'), *adj.* [exact, without defect, done with care] *Exact, ſoigneux* (*en parlant des perſonnes*); *exact, ſoigné, ruiſſonné* (*en parlant des choſes*).

ACCURATELY (ăk'kĭ ü-réte-lé), *adv.* [exactly, nicely, without error] *Exactement, ſoigneuſement, nettement.*

To ACCURSE (ăk keürce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blaſt *or* load with a curſe, to doom to miſery] *Maudire, anathématiſer, mettre à l'interdit.*

ACCURSED (ăk keür'-sĕd), *part. adj.* [lying under a curſe, execrated, execrable, hateful, deteſtable] *Maudit, anathématiſé, mis à l'interdit, exécrable, exécratoire.*

ACCUSABLE (ăk-kĭou'ză-bl'), *adj.* [which may be cenſured, blameable, culpable] *Accuſable, blâmable, coupable.*

ACCUSATION (ăk-kĭoŭ-zé'-cheŭne), *or* Accuſing, *ſ.* [charge, indictment] *Accuſation*, f. *blâme*, m. *reproche*, m. An ill-grounded accuſation, *Une accuſation mal fondée.*

ACCUSATIVE (ăk-kĭnu'-zā-tĭv'), CASE [a term of grammar] *L'accuſatif*, m. *le cas accuſatif* ou *objectif.*

ACCUSATORY (ăk-kĭou'zā-to-té), *adj.* [containing an accuſation] *Se dit d'un acte d'accuſation.*

To ACCUSE (ăk-kĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charge, to indict *or* endite, to blame or cenſure] *Accuſer, blâmer, reprocher, dénoncer, reprendre, arguer.*

ACCUSED (ăk-kĭou'-z'd), *part. adj. Accuſé, blâmé, dénoncé.* He is accuſed of having conſpired againſt the ſtate, *On l'accuſe d'avoir conſpiré contre l'état.*

ACCUSER (ăk-kĭou'-zĕur), *ſ.* [one who brings a charge againſt another] *Accuſateur*, m. *accuſatrice*, f. *délateur*, m. *dénonciateur*, m.

ACCUSING (ăk-kĭou'-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* (the act of bringing a charge againſt any perſon] *L'action d'accuſer*, &c *accuſation*, f.

To ACCUSTOM (ăk-keŭs'-teŭme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uſe, to inure, to habituate] *Accoutumer, habituer.* Children muſt be accuſtomed early to labour, *Il faut accoutumer de bonne heure les enfans au travail.*

To accuſtom one's ſelf to a thing, *S'accoutumer à une choſe.* There's nothing but we may accuſtom ourſelves to, *On s'accoutume à tout.*

ACCUSTOMABLE (ăk-keŭs'teŭm-ă-bl'), *adj.* [of long habit] *Commun, ordinaire, habituel.*

ACCUSTOMABLY (ăk-keŭs'-teŭm-ă-blé), *and* ACCUSTOMARILY (ăk-keŭs'-teŭm-ă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [according to cuſtom] *Communément, ordinairement, habituellement, ſelon la coutume.*

ACCUSTOMANCE (ăk-keŭs'-teŭm-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [uſe, habit] *Coutume*, f. *uſage*, m. *habitude*, f. *accoutumance*, f. Young people change their inclinations through heat of blood, and old people keep theirs through accuſtomance, *La jeuneſſe change ſes goûts par l'ardeur du ſang, & la vieilleſſe conſerve les ſiens par l'habitude.*

ACCUSTOMARY (ăk-keŭs'-teŭm-ă-rĭ), *adj.* [ordinarily practiſed] *Accoutumé, ordinaire, coutumier, commun.*

ACCUSTOMED (ăk-keŭs'-teŭm-'d), *part. adj.* [frequent, uſual] *Accoutumé, fait ou habitué à quelque choſe, coutumier.* Do as you are accuſtomed, *Faites comme vous avez accoutumé de faire.*

ACCUSTOMED [much frequented, that has good ſale] *Achalandé.* A ſhop well accuſtomed, *Une boutique bien achalandée.*

ACCUSTOMING (ăk-keŭs'-teŭm-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [accuſtomance] *L'action de s'accoutumer*, f. *habitude*, f. *accoutumance*, f.

ACE (ece), *ſ.* [a ſingle point, *or* ſpeck on cards *or* dice] *As*, m. *de carte* ou *de dé.* Ambs-ace [two aces] *Ambeſas*, m.

* ACE, *ſ.* [figuratively, a ſmall diſtance *or* quantity] *Le moins du monde, rien*, m.

* I'll not wag an ace farther, *Je ne ſ.rai point un pas de plus, je ne bougerai pas d'ici.*

ACEPHALOUS (ă-cĕf ă-leŭce), *adj.* [without a head] *Acéphale, ſans tête.*

ACER, *ſ.* [maple-tree] *Érable*, m.

ACERB (ă-cĕrb'), *adj.* [ſharp, ſour, unripe] *Aerbe, âcre, aigre, vert, âpre au goût.*

* ACERB, *adj.* [figuratively, bitter, grievous, painful] *Cruel, dur, rude, fâcheux, douloureux, amer.*

ACERBITY (ă-cĕr'-bĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſourneſs, ſharpneſs] *Aigreur*, f. *âcreté des fruits qui ne ſont pas mûrs*, f.

* ACERBITY [ſeverity of temper, roughneſs of manners, grief, trouble] *Dureté*, f. *cruauté*, f. *rudeſſe*, f. *rigueur exceſſive*, f. *ſévérité*, f. *amertume*, f.

ACERIDES, *ſ. pl.* [in Medicine; plaiſters made without wax] *Acérides*, m. pl.

ACERINA (ă-cĕr'-ĭ-nă), *ſ.* [Ruſſe, a fiſh] *Perche*, f.

ACEROSUS BREAD [brown bread] *Pain bis, pain noir* (*c. à d. avec le ſon*).

ACERRA (ă-cĕr'-ă), *ſ.* [in Antiquity; a pot wherein the incenſe was burnt] *Acerra*, f. *caſſolette*, f.

ACERSECOMES, *ſ.* [Mythol. unſhorn, a ſurname given to Apollo by the Greeks, as he was called by the Latins Intonſus] *Acerſecomes*, m.

To ACERVATE (ă-cĕr'-vête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heap up] *Amaſſer, accumuler, entaſſer.*

ACERVATION (ă-cĕr-vé'-cheune), *ſ.* [a heap] *Amas*, m. *tas*, m. [The act of heaping together] *Action d'amaſſer, d'accumuler, d'entaſſer; accumulation*, f.

ACESCENT (ă-cĕs'-cĕn't), *adj.* acidulus, ſub-acid [any thing which is turning ſour] *Acidule, qui s'aigrit.*

ACESIUS (ă-ci-cheŭce) & ALEXICACUS (ă-lex-ĭ-ké'-keüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Apollo was ſo called as God of Medicine, the word meant a Deliverer from diſeaſes] *Aceſius & Alexicacus*, m.

ACESTES (ă-cĕs'-tĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. The ſon of Crinifus and Egeſta, and king of Sicily, who honorably entertained Æneas and Anchiſes] *Aceſte*, m.

ACETABULA, *ſ. pl.* [in Anatomy; certain glandules in the chorion] *Acetabules*, m. pl. *Glandes du chorion*, f. pl.

ACETABULUM (ă-cĭ-tăb'-ĭoŭ-leŭme), *ſ.* [with Anatomiſts; a large cavity in a bone, which receives another convex bone] *Acétabule*, m.

ACETABULUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Navelwort, Cotyledon] *Acétabule*, m. *Cotyle*, f.

ACETABULUM, *ſ.* [a kind of polyp] *Acétabule*, m. ou *Androſace de Mer.*

ACETOSA, *ſ.* [Bot. ſorrel] *Oſeille*, f.

ACETOSE (ă-cĭ-tôze'), *adj.* [eager, ſour] *Aigre, ſur, acide, piquant.*

ACETOSITY (ă-cĭ-tŏs'-ĭté), *ſ.* [being acetoſe] *Aigreur*, f. *acidité*, f. *qualité du vinaigre*, f.

ACETOUS (ă-ci'-teŭce), *adj.* [ſour, acid, ſharp] *Acéteux, ſur, aigre, qui a la qualité du vinaigre.*

ACETUM (ă ci'-teŭme), *ſ.* [vinegar in general] *Acétum*, m. *vinaigre*, m.

ACETUS (ă-ci'-ceüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. A great ſacrificator of Bacchus] *Acétus*, m.

ACHAC, *ſ.* [a red-legged partridge of the Philippine iſlands] *Achac*, f.

ACHÆA (ă-kĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. Surname of Ceres & Pallas] *Achæa*, f.

ACHÆUS (ă kĭ'-ceüce), *ſ.* [a grecian ſurnamed Callicon famous for his oddity and ſtupidity: among other follies, he took an earthen pot, to lean upon it as a pillow; but finding it too hard, ſtuffed it with ſtraw, thinking to make it ſofter] *Achéus*, m.

ACHAIA (ă-kăĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [a province of Greece] *Achaïe*, f.

ACHALALACTLI, *ſ.* [a pigeon of Mexico] *Achalalactli*, m.

ACHANACA, *ſ.* [an Indian plant, the leaves of which reſembles thoſe of cabbage] *Achanaca*, f.

ACHANDES, V. REMORA.

ACHATES (ă ké-tĭz). *ſ.* [anc. Hiſt. a truſty friend and companion of Æneas] *Achate*, m.

ACH or ACHE, V. AKE.

ACHE, *ſ.* [ſmallage, an herb] *Ache*, f. *grand perſil*, m.

ACHEEN or ACHEM or ACHAM, *ſ.* [a kingdom and town in the iſland of Sumatra] *Achem* or *Acheen*, m.

ACHELOIA (ă kĕ-lô'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous] *Acheloïa.*

ACHELOIDES (ă-kĕ-lô'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. The Syrens were ſo called from their father Achelous] *Acheloïdes*, f. pl.

ACHELOUS (ă-kĕ-lô'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. The

The ſon of Oceanus and Thetis, who could turn himſelf into various ſhapes, and was killed by Hercules in the form of a bull in their conteſt for Dejanira] *Achelöus*, m.

ACHEROIS, *ſ.* [a name given by Homer to the white poplar, as being conſecrated to the infernal Gods] *Achéroïs*, f.

ACHE'RON (ăk'kĕ-rŭn), *ſ.* [Mythol. The ſon of Sol and Terra, turned into a river of Hell by Jupiter, for aſſiſting the Titans with water in their rebellion againſt him] *Achéron*, m.

Acheron, *ſ.* [a river of Epirus, the water of which is impregnated with vitriol, and emits very unwholeſome vapours; it is uſed poetically for Hell, as alſo the Styx, Cocytus, and Phlegethon] *Achéron*, m.

ACHERSET, *ſ.* [an old meaſure of corn, 8 buſhels] *Acherſet*, m.

ACHERUSA (ăk-ĕ-rŭou'zā), *ſ.* [Mythol. A cave on the bank of the Euxine, through which Hercules is fabled to have deſcended to Hell to drag forth Cerberus] *Acherufe*, f.

ACHERUSIA (ăk ĕ rŭou'-zĭ ă) [a marſh, or rather a lake near Heliopolis in Egypt, deſigned as the burying place of that city] *Achéruſie*, f.

ACHIAR, *ſ.* [a Malayan word for all ſorts of pickles] *Achiar*, m.

To ACHIEVE (ă-tchi'-v'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perform, to finiſh ſome notable exploit] *Achever, exécuter quelque grande action.* The greater par is performed, let us achieve the reſt, *Le plus fort eſt fait, achevons le reſte.*

To Achieve, *v. a.* [to gain, to obtain] *Obtenir, acquérir.* Experience is achieved by induſtry, *L'expérience s'acquiert par l'induſtrie.*

ACHIEVED (ă-tchi'-v'd), *part. adj. Achevé, exécuté, perfectionné, acquis.*

ACHIEVEMENT (ă-tchiv'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the performance of an action; exploit] *Action notable*, f. *exploit*, m. *expédition*, f. *ouvrage*, m.

Achievement, corruptly called *Hatchment* [the enſigns armorial of a family] *Armoiries*, f. pl.

ACHIEVER (ă-tchi'-veür), *ſ.* [one who achieves, or obtains] *Celui qui achève, qui acquiert, qui vient à bout d'une entrepriſe.*

ACHILLÆA (ă-kil-li-ē), *ſ.* [an iſland on the Euxine ſo called from Achilles to whom divine honours were paid there] *Achillée*, f.

Achillea [Bot. millefolium, yarrow; a med. plant] *Achillée, f. mille-feuille*, f. Achillæa montana (mountain rag-wort), *Eſpèce de Jacobée*, f.

ACHILLES (ă-kil'-liz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Peleus king of Thrace and Thetis, a Greek who ſignalized himſelf in the Trojan war, and, being dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris by the ſhot of an arrow] *Achille*, m.

Tendon of Achilles *or* corda Achilles, (in Anatomy; a large tendon ending at the ſole of the foot), *Achille*, ſ. m. *tendon d'Achille*, m.

Achilles, *ſ.* [in Schools; principal argument] *Achille*, m.

ACHIOLT *or* ACHIOTTE, *ſ.* [Urucu *or* Roucou, a drug from America, uſed in dying and in preparing chocolate] *Achiotte*, f. *graine du roucouyer*, f. *Achio* ou *Achiolt*, m.

ACHIROE, *ſ.* [Mythol. Grand-daughter of Mars] *Achiroé*, f.

ACHITH, *ſ.* [a ſort of vine in Madagaſcar] *Achith*, f.

ACHLYS (ă-klis'), *ſ.* [Mythol. The goddeſs of obſcurity and darkneſs] *Achlys*, f.

Achlys, *ſ.* [in Med. Dimneſs of ſight] *Achlys*, m. *vue trouble, vue foible*, f.

ACHMON (ăk'-mŏn'), & Basalas, *ſ.* [two very quarrelſome plundering Cecropians] *Achmon*, m. *Baſalas*, m.

ACHOR (é'-kor), or Achorus (é'-ko-reŭce), *ſ.* [Myiodes or Myiagrus; the god of flies, fly-deſtroyer] *Achor* ou *Achorus*, m.

ACHOR (é'-ker), *ſ.* Achores (é'-korz), *pl.* [an eruption, a running ulcer on the face] *Achores*, m. pl. *éruption*, f. *gourme (des enfans)*, f

ACHOAVA, *ſ.* [camomile of Egypt] *Achoavan* or *Achoava*, m.

ACHRAS, *ſ.* [Sapota, the wild pear-tree] *Poirier ſauvage*, m. *Sapotillier*, m.

ACHRONICAL (ă-krŏn'-ĭ kăl), *adj.* [in Aſtronomy; oppoſite to the ſun either at his riſing or ſetting] *Achronique.*

ACHYR, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Ukrain, lat. 42°-32' N. long. 36°-10' E.] *Achyr*, m.

ACICULÆ, *ſ. pl.* [in nat. Hiſt. ſpikes, prickles] *Piquans*, m. pl.

ACID (ă'-cĭd), *ſ.* and *adj. Acide, aigre* The Chymiſts call all ſubſtances *acids* that make an effervescence with an *alcali*, *Les Chymiſtes donnent le nom* d'acides *à toutes les ſubſtances qui entrent en effervescence avec un* alcali.

Marine acid, *Acide marin.* Nitrous acid, *Acide nitreux.* Vitriolic acid, *Acide vitriolique* Aerial acid, *Air fixe.* Fluor acid, *or* Swediſh acid (a new mineral acid), *Acide fluor.*

¶ Acid, *a ide*; ſharp, *âcre, piquant*; ſour, *aigre, ſur* (ſynon.): Theſe words expreſs different degrees of ſourneſs; *acid* denotes the natural quality of a thing; lemon, vitriol, are *acid:* the others imply an imperfect ſtate, thus, by long keeping, wine, beer, &c. grow *ſharp*, and at laſt *ſour.*

ACIDALIA and Armata, *ſ.* [Mythol. Names of Venus] *Acidalia, Armata*, f.

ACIDALUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. A fountain of Beotia, in which the Graces uſed to waſh themſelves] *Acidalie*, f.

ACIDITY (ă-cĭd'-ĭ-té), or Acidness (ăs'-sĭd-nĕce), *ſ. Acidité*, f. *qualité acide*, f. *aigreur*, f. Oranges have a pleaſant acidity, *L'Orange a une agréable acidité.*

ACIDULÆ (ă-cĭd'-ĭoŭ-li), *adj.* [mineral waters] *Eaux acidulées.*

To ACIDULATE (ă-cĭd'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a. Aciduler, rendre un peu aigre par un acide tempéré.*

ACIDULOUS (ă-cĭd'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [ſub-acid, ſlightly acid] *Acidule.*

ACILIUS, Acithius, Acis, *ſ.* [a river of Sicily running from Ætna into the ſea: it has its name from a youth called Acis] *Acilius, Acithius, Acis.*

ACINACES (ă-cĭ-né'-cis), *ſ.* [Antiq. a Perſian cutlas or cimeter] *Cimeterre*, m. *ſabre*, m.

ACINARIA, *ſ.* [whortle-berry] *Mûre de ronce*, ou *de haies*, f.

ACINUS, *ſ.* [grape, bunch of grains or berries] *Grappe*, f.

A'CIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Faunus, a Sicilian ſhepherd extremely beautiful, who was killed by Polyphemus, becauſe he had obtained the affections of Galathea in preference to him] *Acis*, m.

ACITLI, *ſ.* [Mexican creſted diver, water-hare] *Acitli*, m.

To ACKNOWLEDGE (ăk-nŏl'-ĕdje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to own, to confeſs] *Reconnaître, avouer, confeſſer.* V. To Avow.

To Acknowledge a benefit [to be grateful for it] *Etre reconnoiſſant d'un bienfait.*

ACKNOWLEDGING (ăk-nŏl'-ĕdj-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de reconnaître*, f. *&c.*

Acknowledging, *adj. Reconnoiſſant.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (ăk-nŏl'-ĕ-jeme'n't), *ſ.* [owning, confeſſing, gratitude] *Aveu*, m. *confeſſion*, f. *reconnoiſſance*, f.

¶ Acknowledgment, *aveu*; confeſſion, *confeſſion* (ſynon.): The firſt ſuppoſes a queſtion aſked; the other favours of ſelf-accuſation; interrogation cauſes *acknowledgment*; repentance, *confeſſion.* We *acknowledge* what we had an inclination to conceal; we *confeſs* what we were blameable in doing: as, he *acknowledged* his want of experience, and *confeſſed* he had done wrong to undertake it.

ACLIDES, *ſ.* [among the Romans, a miſſive weapon, drawn back with a thong] *Javelot*, m.

ACLOWA, *ſ.* [Bot. the Guinea ſcorpioide coluteæ] *Herbe aux ſcorpions*, f.

ACME (ăk'-mĭ), *ſ.* [*le plus haut période, le plus haut point d'une choſe, le plus fort d'une maladie*].

ACMENES, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the nymphs of Venus] *Acmènes*, f. pl.

ACMELLA, *or* Ahmella, or Bidens, *ſ.* [a Med. plant of the iſle of Ceylon] *Acmelle*, f.

AC'MON, *ſ* [Mythol. a king of the Titans, and great grandfather of Jupiter] *Acmon*, m.

ACMONIDES, *ſ.* [ſurname of Saturn and Cœlus, ſons of Acmon] *Acmonide*, m

ACOCOLIN, *ſ.* [a kind of tanner of Mexico] *Acocolin*, m.

ACŒMETÆ (ă-koemi' ti), *ſ. pl.* [Church-Antiq. Monks who performed divine ſervice night and day] *Moines de l'adoration perpétuelle*, m. pl.

ACOETES, *ſ.* [a ſhepherd famous through the elegant deſcription of his poverty in Ovid's metamorphoſes] *Acoetes*, m.

ACOLALAN, *ſ.* [a kind of mug in the African iſlands] *Acolalan*, m.

ACOLIN, *ſ.* [an aquatic quail or partridge of Mexico] *Acolin*, m, *caille aquatique*, f.

ACOLCHICHI, *ſ.* [the Mexican name for a bird called alſo Pterophœnicus] *Acolchichi*, m.

ACOLYTE (ă ko'-lite), *or* Acolothist (ă kŏ'-lo tzhĭſt'), *ſ.* [a clerk waiting at maſs] *Acolyte*, m.

ACOMA, *ſ.* [the capital of New Mexico; lat. 35°-o' N. long. 104°-15' W.] *Acoma*, m.

ACON, *ſ.* [the name of an ancient order of knighthood; alſo an inſtrument like the diſcus] *Acon*, m.

ACONCROBA, *ſ.* [Botan. a Guinea-plant, uſed in the ſmall-pox] *Aconcroba.*, m.

ACONITE (ăk'-ŏ-năite), *ſ.* [wolf's bane, an herb] *Aconit*, m. *herbe venimeuſe*, f. *réalgal*, m.

ACONITUM Salutiferum, *ſ.* [Anthora, a medicinal plant] *Anthore*, f. *aconit ſalutaire, maclou*, m.

ACONTIAS, *ſ.* [jaculum, dart-ſnake; a ſerpent of Egypt and Lybia] *Acontias*, m. *ſerpent*, ou *javelot*, m.

ACONTIUS, *ſ.* [a very handſome man married to Cydippe by ſtratagem] *Acontius*, m.

ACOPA (ăk'-ŏ-pé), *ſ.* [Botan. and Phyſic; buck-bean, marſh-trefoil; a remedy againſt laſſitude] *Acopa*, f. *trèfle d'eau*, m.

ACOPIS (ăk'-ŏ pis), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone, and foſſile ſalt] *Acopis*, f.

ACORES, V. Azores.

ACORN (é'-korn), *ſubſt.* [the fruit *or* ſeed of the oak] *Gland*, m. *fruit du chêne*, m.

Acorn [in ſea-language] *Pomme de girouette*, f.

ACORUS (ăk'-ŏ-reŭce), *ſ.* [calamus aromaticus, ſweet-ruſh, ſweet-cane] *Acorus*, m. *galanga*, m. *poivre des abeilles*, m.

Acorus adulterinus, *ſ.* [root of the common yellow water-flag flower] *Faux acorus*, m. *glaïeul de marais*, m.

ACOSMY (ă-kos'-mé), *ſ.* [an ill ſtate of health, unlively complexion] *Maigreur*, f. *pâleur*, f. *viſage défait*, m.

ACOUSMA (ă kăoŭ' mă), *ſ.* [the noiſe of human voice or inſtruments, which one fancies to hear in the air] *Acouſmate*, m.

ACOUSTICKS (ă-kăoŭ-tĭks), *ſ.* [the ſcience of ſounds; medicines to help the hearing] *Acouſtique*, f. *ſcience des ſons*, f.

To ACQUAINT (ăk-keŭĕn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inform, to make known] *Avertir, informer, apprendre, communiquer, faire ſavoir,* ‖ *accointer.* I'll acquaint him with it, *Je l'en avertirai.*

ACQUAINTANCE (ăk-koŭĕn'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [knowledge, familiarity, the perſon with whom we are acquainted] *Connoiſſance*, f. *habitude*, f. *commerce*, m. ‖ *accointance*, f. Our admiration of a famous man leſſens upon our nearer acquaintance with him, *Plus nous connoiſſons de per-*

un grand homme, moins nous l'admirons. He is an old acquaintance of mine, *C'eſt une de mes anciennes connoiſſances.* A man of general acquaintance, *Un homme fort répandu dans le monde.*

Upon what acquaintance, *Sur quel principe, en vertu de quoi, ſur quoi fondé?*

ACQUAINTED (ăk-koūĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [familiar with, well known] *Informé, averti.* He is acquainted with it, *Il en eſt informé.* To be acquainted with one, *Connoître quelqu'un.* To make, *or* to bring, *or* to get one acquainted with, *Faire connoître à quelqu'un, lui communiquer, lui faire faire connoiſſance avec.* I'll make you acquainted with him, *Je vous ferai faire connoiſſance avec lui.* I'll get you acquainted with my deſign, *Je vous communiquerai mon deſſein.*

¶ Acquainted, *connu de*; familiar, *familier*; intimate, *intime* (ſynon.): A ſlight knowledge of any one conſtitutes *acquaintance*; to be *familiar*, requires an *acquaintance* of ſome ſtanding; *intimacy*, ſuppoſes ſuch an *acquaintance* ſupported by friendſhip. Theſe words riſe one upon the other by gradation, *intimacy* reſulting from cloſe *familiarity*, which proceeds from long *acquaintance*. Thoſe who are apt to be *familiar* on a ſlight *acquaintance*, will never acquire any degree of *intimacy*, as forwardneſs of that ſort generally meets with the contempt of mankind.

ACQUAINTING (ăk-koūĕn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. Information, f. avis*, m. *l'action de faire ſavoir, f.*

ACQUEST *or* ACQUIST (ăk-koūĕſt'), *ſ.* [purchaſe, acquiſition] *Acquêt*, m. *acquiſition*, f.

To ACQUEST or ACQUIST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Law; to acquire goods not deſcended by inheritance, but by purchaſe or donation] *Acquêter.*

To ACQUIESCE (ăk-koūĭ-ĕsce'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to yield to, to reſt in, to remain ſatisfied, to comply with] *Acquieſcer, conſentir.* I acquieſce in your propoſal, *J'acquieſce à votre propoſition.* He acquieſces to whatever one deſires, *Il conſent à tout ce que l'on veut.*

¶ To acquieſce, *acquieſcer à*; to conſent, *conſentir à*; to agree, *agréer* (ſynon.): The firſt ſeems to ſuppoſe ſome ſubmiſſion in the perſon *acquieſcing*; the ſecond, ſome authority in him who *conſents*; the third denotes ſome averſion to diſpute; ex. Her parents *conſented* to the marriage; he *acquieſced* in the decree of his judges; to avoid diſputes, I *agreed* to his propoſal. We *conſent* to the will of others, by permitting: We *acquieſce* in what is propoſed, by conforming: We *agree* to what is ſaid, by approving. We naturally oppoſe what we do not *conſent* to: diſcourage what we will not *acquieſce* in: and diſpute what we cannot *agree* to.

ACQUIESCED (ăk-koūĭ-ĕs't), in *or* to, *part. adj. A quoi l'on conſent, à quoi l'on acquieſce.*

ACQUIESCENCE (ăk-koūĭ-ĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [conſent, yielding, compliance, reſt, ſatisfaction] *Acquieſcement*, m. *conſentement*, m.

ACQUIRABLE (ăk-koūīī'-rā-bl'), *adj.* [attainable] *Qui peut s'acquérir.*

To ACQUIRE (ăk-koūīr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to purchaſe, to get, to gain by labour or power] *Acquérir.* To acquire riches, glory, a name, *Acquérir des richeſſes, de la gloire, de la réputation.* To acquire a ſcience, *Apprendre une ſcience.*

ACQUIRED (ăk-koūīī'-cūrd), *part. adj.* [gained, attained] *Acquis, gagné.* Learning is not to be acquired without great pains, *La ſavoir ne s'acquiert qu'avec bien des peines.*

ACQUIREMENT (ăk-koūīr'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [what is acquired; gain, attainment] *Acquiſition*, f. *ce qu'on a acquis*, m. *acquis*, m. *qualités acquiſes*, f. pl. It is very difficult to lay down rules for the acquirement of ſuch a taſte as that I am here ſpeaking of, *Il eſt très-difficile de donner des règles pour l'acquiſition de ce goût exquis dont je parle ici.*

¶ Acquirement, *acquis*; acquiſition, attainment, *acquiſition* (ſynon.): All ſignify things obtained by chance, or elſe procured with ſome difficulty: ex. the *acquirement* of knowledge; the *acquiſition* of fortune; the *attainment* of ſalvation. *Acquirements* and *attainments* in the plural, ſignify accompliſhments.

ACQUIRER (k-koū. ī'-reūr), *ſ.* [in Law; purchaſer] *Acquéreur*, m.

ACQUIRING (ăk-koū ī'-rĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'acquérir, de gagner, d'apprendre; acquiſition*, f.

ACQUISITION (ăk-koūĭ-zĭch'-eūne), *ſ.* [the act of acquiring, the thing gained, acquirement, purchaſe] *Acquiſition*, f. *acquêt*, m. For the acquiſition of the French tongue, *Pour apprendre la langue Françoiſe.* V. ACQUIREMENT.

ACQUISITIVE (ăk-koūĭz'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [what is acquired, gained] *Acquis, gagné, appris.*

ACQUIST (ăk-koūĭſt'), V. ACQUEST.

To ACQUIT (ăk-koūĭt'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to diſcharge, to clear from, to abſolve, to ſet free] *Acquitter, décharger, exempter, abſoudre, payer, renvoyer abſous.* To acquit a debt, *Acquitter*, ou *payer une dette.* To acquit one's ſelf of a promiſe, *S'acquitter de ſa promeſſe.*

To acquit a priſoner, *Décharger un priſonnier, l'abſoudre.* To acquit a maleſactor from his deſerved puniſhment, *Remettre à un criminel la peine qu'il a méritée.*

* To acquit one's ſelf from blame, *Se mettre à couvert de blâme, & de tout reproche.*

ACQUITMENT (ăk-koūĭte'-mĕn't), *or* ACQUITTAL (ăk-koūĭt'-ăl), *ſ.* [the act of acquitting, or of being acquitted; a deliverance from an offence; in Law, a ſetting free from the ſuſpicion of guilt, or an offence] *Décharge, f. abſolution, f délivrance*, f.

ACQUITTANCE (ăk-koūĭt'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [a diſcharge for money received; a writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt] *Acquit*, m. *quittance*, f. *décharge*, f. *reçu*, m.

ACQUITTED (ăk-koūĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [diſcharged] *Acquitté, déchargé.*

ACQUITTING (ăk-koūĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [diſcharging] *L'action d'acquitter, d'abſoudre, &c.* f. *abſolution*, f. *décharge*, f.

ACRÆA (ă-krī'-ă), *ſ.* [the ſurname of ſeveral goddeſſes] *Acrée*, f.

ACRÆPHIUS (ă-krī'-fīeŭce), *ſ.* [a ſurname of Apollo] *Acræphius*, m.

ACRAI, *ſ.* [the Arabic name of Satyriaſis, furor uterinus] *Satyriaſis*, m. *fureur utérine*, f.

ACRATOPOTUS (ă-kré'-tŏ-pŏ-teuce), & ACRATOPHORUS (ă-kré'-tŭ-fŏ-reŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Surnames of Bacchus; meaning that drinks wine unmixed, and bears it well] *Acratopote*, m. *Acratophore*, m.

ACRATOS (ă-kré'-tŏce), *adj.* [in Med. ſimple, unmixed] *Pur, ſans mélange.*

ACRATUS (ă-kré'-teuce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Genius of drunkards at Athens] *Acratus*, m.

ACRE (é'-keūr), *ſ* [a meaſure of land, 4840 ſquare yards] *Acre*, m. *arpent*, m. *meſure de terre, différente ſelon les différens pays*, f. A hundred acres, *Cent acres de terre*, m.

ACRE or ACRA, *ſ.* [the ancient Ptolemais, in Paleſtine, a ſea-port; lat. 32°-32' N. long. 35°-25' E.] *Acre*, f. or *Ptolémaïs*, m.

ACRIDOPHAGUS (ă-krĭ-dŏ'-fă-gueŭce), *ſ.* [who feeds on locuſts] *Acridophage*, m.

ACRIFOLIUM (ăk-rĭ-fō'-lĭeŭme), *ſ.* [prickly-leaved plant] *Plante à feuilles piquantes*, f.

ACRIMONIOUS (ăk-rĭ-mō'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſharp, corroſive] *Acre, aigre*, ‡ *acrimonieux.*

ACRIMONY (ăk'-rĭ-mō-nē), *ſ.* [ſharpneſs, corroſiveneſs; ſeverity] *Acrimonie*, f. *aigreur*, f *âpreté*, f. *âcreté*, f.

ACRISIONEIS (é-krĭj'-ĭŏ-né-ĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Danae, the daughter of Acriſius] *Acriſionéis*, f.

ACRISIONIADES, *ſ.* [Perſeus, grandſon to Acriſius] *Acriſioniades*, m.

A-CRIS'IUS (ăkrĭj'-ĭ-eūce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Abas, and King of Argos, killed ignorantly by his grandſon Perſeus in a combat] *Acriſius*, m.

ACRITUDE (ăk'-rĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [an acrid taſte] *Acreté*, f.

ACRIVIOLA, *ſ.* [naſturtium Indicum] *Creſſon d'Inde*, m. *capucine*, f.

ACROAMATICAL (ă-k'-rô-ă-măt'-ĭkăl), ACROATICK (ă-k-rô-ăt'ĭk), or ACROAMATICK, *adj.* [pertaining to deep learning; ſaid of familiar philoſophical lectures] *Acroatique.*

ACROBATES, *ſ.* [rope-dancer] *Acrobate*, m. *danſeur de corde*, m.

ACROCOLIA, *ſ.* [extremities of animals uſed in food] *Pieds de veau, de mouton*, &c. m. pl.

ACROMIUM (ăk-rô'-mieŭme), *ſ.* [in Anat. ſhoulder-blade] *Acromion*, m. *Paleron*, m.

ACRON, *ſ.* [a territory on the gold coaſt of Guinea] *Acron*, m.

ACROSPIRED (ă-k'-rô-ſpăī-eūrd), *adj.* [among malters; ſhooting at the blade-end] *Germé.*

ACROSS (ă-krŏſ'), *prep. A travers, au travers.* Acroſs the field, *A travers champ, au travers des champs.*

ACROSS, *adv. En croix, croiſé.* His arms were folded acroſs, *Il avoit les bras croiſés.*

ACROSS [athwart] *De travers.*

ACROSTIC (ă-krŏs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a ſort of poem in which the initial letter of every line makes up a name] *Acroſtiche*, m. *eſpèce de poéſie*, f.

ACROSTOLIUM, *ſ.* [in ancient naval Architecture] *Ecuſſon (que les anciens plaçoient à la proue de leurs vaiſſeaux)*, m.

ACROTERS, *or* Acroteria, *ſ.* [term of Architecture] *Acrotères*, m. pl.

ACROTHYMIA, *ſ.* [in Surgery; thymus, a large tumour] *Tumeur*, f.

ACT (ăkt), *ſ.* [deed, action] *Acte*, m. *action*, f. *fait*, m. *coup*, m. *trait*, m. He did a wicked act, *Il fit une méchante action.* It is a bold act, *Voilà une action hardie, un trait hardi:* He was taken in the very act, *Il a été pris ſur le fait.* V. ACTION.

ACT of oblivion [amneſty] *Amniſtie*, f

ACT of Parliament, *Acte*, m. ou *arrêt de Parlement*, m. *arrêt*, m. *décret*, m.

ACT of a play, *Acte de pièce de théâtre*, m.

ACT of a ſtudent in Divinity, *Aulique*, f. *acte de Théologien*, m.

ACT of faith, *Acte de foi*, m.

ACTS of the Apoſtles, *Actes des Apôtres*, m. pl.

To ACT, -ING, -ED, *v. n. Faire, agir, ſe comporter, ſe conduire, aller.* To act candidly, *Aller ſon grand chemin.* To act cautiouſly, *Aller bride en main.* He acts like a friend, *Il agit en ami.* You have acted againſt your conſcience, *Vous avez agi contre votre conſcience.*

To ACT, *v. a.* [to produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubjects] *Animer, inciter, pouſſer, faire, agir, guider.* Moſt men are acted (or actuated) by levity or whim, *La plupart des hommes ſont guidés par la légèreté* ou *par le caprice.*

To ACT, *v. n.* and *a. Jouer, repréſenter.* To act a play, *Jouer une pièce de théâtre, repréſenter une comédie.* He acts in this play, *Il joue dans cette pièce.* He acts Alexander, *Il fait le rôle d'Alexandre.*

* He acts the part of a man of honnur, *Il agit en homme d'honneur.*

ACTÆON (ăk-tī'-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Ariſteus, and a famous hunter, who, having ſurpriſed Diana while ſhe was bathing, was changed into a ſtag, and killed by his own dogs] *Actéon*, m.

ACTÆUS (ăk-tī'-eūce), *ſ.* [the firſt King of Attica] *Actée*, m.

ACTAMAR, or VAN, *ſ.* [a great lake and ſtrong town in Armenia] *Actamar* or *Van*, m.

ACTED (ăkt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Joué, repréſenté.* The play is acted, *La pièce eſt jouée.*

ACTED, *Excité, mu, pouſſé, animé.* They are acted by their paſſions, *Ils ſont excités, mus, pouſſés, animés par leurs paſſions.*

ACTIACUS and ACTIUS, *ſ.* [ſurnames given to Apollo, and derived from the promontory of *Actium*, conſecrated to him, now Capo di Figalo] *Actiacus, Actius*, m.

ACTING (ăk'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [performance] *Action*, f. *l'action de jouer*, ou *de repréſenter une pièce de théâtre*, f

ACTINUS, *ſ.* [a ſon of the Sun, ſkilful in Aſtrology] *Actinus*.

ACTION (ăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [operation of an active power] *Action*, f. A good, or bad action, *Une bonne* ou *mauvaiſe action*. A man fit for action, *Un homme bon pour l'action, pour l'exécution*. To order one's actions, *Compaſſer ſes actions*.

ACTION [influence, agency] *Influence*, f. *action*, f. Nothing is done in the univerſe but by the action of active bodies upon the paſſive, *Rien ne ſe fait dans l'univers que par l'influence* ou *l'action des corps actifs ſur les paſſifs*.

ACTION [geſture] *Action*, f. *geſte*, m. Our orators are obſerved to make uſe of leſs geſture or action, than thoſe of other countries, *On obſerve que nos orateurs ont moins d'action, & emploient moins de geſtes que ceux des autres pays*.

ACTION [ſuit in Law] *Action*, f. *procès*, m. *pourſuite en juſtice*, f. *affaire*, f. To bring an action againſt one, *Intenter une action à quelqu'un, actionner quelqu'un*. An action for treſpaſs, *Action criminelle*. An action upon an appeal, *Cauſe d'appel*, f.

Action-taking (litigious), *Proceſſif*.

ACTION, dramatic or epic, *Action d'une pièce de théâtre*, ou *d'un poëme*, f. *ce qui en fait le ſujet*, m. A regular play cannot have a double action, *Une pièce régulière ne peut pas avoir multiplicité d'action*.

ACTION [fight] *Action*, f. *combat*, m. *mêlée*, f. The campaign will not be over without an action, *La campagne ne ſe paſſera pas ſans action*.

¶ Action, *action*; act, *acte*; deed, *fait* (ſynon.): *Action* is applicable to every thing we do, whether common or extraordinary; but the word *act* ſignifies ſomething done which is remarkable; thus, we ſay an illuſtrious, or a trifling *action*; an *act* of charity, or villainy. *Deed* is not much uſed, except to ſignify the written evidence of any legal act; though we ſay, a glorious, or a bloody *deed*. An elegant ſpeaker will not ſay a *virtuous act*, a *good* or a *vicious act*; but an *act of virtue, of goodneſs*; or *of iniquity*: whereas to ſay a *virtuous action*, a *good* or a *vicious action*, is proper and elegant. Conſidered phyſically, the word *action* relates more to the power that acts; and the word *act* is more applicable to the effect itſelf, produced by that power.

ACTIONS (ăk'-cheŭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the ſame ſort of fund in France, as the ſtocks in England] *Actions*, f. pl.

ACTIONABLE (ăk'-cheŭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [puniſhable] *Qu'on peut actionner*.

ACTIONARY (ăk'-cheŭn-ă-rè), or ACTIONIST, *ſ.* [one that has ſtocks in a trading company] *Actionnaire*, m. *qui poſſède des actions*, ou *qui en fait commerce*.

ACTIUM (ăk'-chĭeŭme), *ſ.* [a town of Epirus, celebrated by the victory of Octavius over Anthony] *Actium*, m.

ACTIVE (ăk'-tiv'), *adj.* [that which has the power of acting] *Actif, agiſſant*. Active qualities, *Qualités actives*. Active principles, *Principes actifs*.

ACTIVE [nimble] *Actif, agile, remuant*. An active man, *Un homme actif*. An active life, *Vie active*.

¶ Active, *actif*; aſſiduous, *aſſidu*; ſedulous, *ſoigneux*; diligent, *diligent*; induſtrious, *induſtrieux* (ſynon.): *Aſſiduous* and *ſedulous* denote a perſevering attention, the reſt ſhow the diſpoſition; ex. A *diligent* lad, of an *active* ſpirit, an *aſſiduous* temper and *ſedulous* diſpoſition. Sully was an *active* miniſter, ever *induſtrious* to promote his country's welfare, not leſs *diligent* to obtain intelligence of what was paſſing ſtill at other courts, than *aſſiduous* to relieve the cares of his royal maſter, and *ſedulous* to ſtudy the ſureſt methods of extending the commerce of the empire abroad, while he leſſened all burthens upon the ſubjects at home.

ACTIVE [in Grammar] *Actif*. A verb active, *Verbe actif*. The active voice, *L'actif*.

ACTIVELY (ăk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [eaſily, nimbly] *Habilement, avec activité*.

ACTIVELY [in Grammar] *Activement, dans un ſens actif*. The verb neuter, *To ſpeak*, is ſometimes actively uſed, *Le verbe neutre*, parler, *eſt quelquefois pris dans un ſens actif*.

ACTIVENESS (ăk'tiv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [quickneſs, nimbleneſs] *Activité*, f.

ACTIVITY (ăk'-tĭv-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the faculty of acting] *Activité*, f. The activity of fire, *L'activité du feu*, f.

* ACTIVITY [readineſs, nimbleneſs] *Activité*, f. *vivacité*, f. *promptitude*, f. I admire the activity of that man, *J'admire l'activité de cet homme*. * Feats of activity, *Tours de ſouplеſſe*, m. pl.

ACTOR (ăk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [grandfather to Patrocles, who for this reaſon is called Actorides] *Actor*, m.

ACTOR, *ſ.* [he that acts; a ſtage-player] *Agent*, m. *Acteur*, m. *Comédien*, m.

ACTRESS (ăk'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman that plays on the ſtage] *Actrice*, f. *Comédienne*, f.

ACTUAL (ăk'-tchĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [that which includes or implies action; really in act, not merely potential, or in ſpeculation] *Actuel, effectif*. An actual intention, *Intention actuelle*.

ACTUALITY (ăk'-tchĭoŭ-ăl-ĭ-tè), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being actual.] V. ACTUALNESS.

ACTUALLY (ăk'-tchĭoŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [in act, in effect, really] *Actuellement, effectivement à préſent*. The troops are actually on their march, *Les troupes ſont actuellement en marche*.

ACTUALNESS (ăk'-tchĭoŭ-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [actual exiſtence of a thing] *La réalité*, ou *l'exiſtence actuelle d'une choſe*, f.

ACTUARY (ăk'-tchĭoŭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a clerk of a convocation, the regiſter who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court] *Secrétaire*, m. *Greffier*, m. *Plumitif*, m.

To ACTUATE (ăk'-tchĭoŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to move, to excite to action] *Animer, exciter, pouſſer, mettre en action*. Our paſſions are the ſprings which actuate the powers of our nature, *Nos paſſions ſont les mobiles qui excitent nos facultés naturelles, & les mettent en action*.

ACTUATED (ăk'-tchĭoŭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Animé, pouſſé, mis en action*.

To ACUATE (ăk'-ĭoŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſharp] *Aiguiſer*.

ACUATED (ăk'-ĭoŭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Aiguiſé*.

ACUDIA, *ſ.* [Pyrolampis, a winged luminous inſect of the Eaſt Indies] *Acudia*, m. *Cucuju* or *Cocojus* or *Porte-lanterne*, m.

ACUHYATLI, *ſ.* [a large ſerpent of Braſil] *Acuhyatli, cucurucu*, m.

ACULEATE (ă-kĭoŭ'-lĭ-éte), *adj.* [prickly; that has a point or ſting] *Aigu, pointu*.

ACULER, *v. n.* [in the Manege] *Acculer*.

ACUMEN (ă-kĭoŭ'-mĕne), *ſ.* [a ſharp point] *Pointe aiguë*.

* ACUMEN [quickneſs of intellect] *Pénétration*, f. *vivacité d'eſprit*, f. *génie*, m.

To ACUMINATE (ă-kĭoŭ'-mĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſharpen, to bring to a point] *Aiguiſer, former en pointe*.

ACUMINATED (ă-kĭeŭ'-mĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj.* [ending in a point, ſharp-pointed] *En pointe*.

ACUPUNCTURE (ă-kĭeŭ'-peŭn'-tchĭeŭre), *ſ.* [in the Chineſe Surgery; method of curing ſeveral diſorders by pricking the part affected with a gold or ſilver-needle] *Piquure*, f.

, ACUS (ă-keŭce), *ſ.* [the viper-fiſh] *Aiguille*, f.

ACUTE (ă-kĭoute'), *adj.* [ſharp] *Aigu, perçant*. Acute angle (leſs than a right one), *Angle aigu*. Acute-angular triangle, *Triangle acutangle*.

* ACUTE [ingenious, ſubtle] *Subtil, ſpirituel, pénétrant, clairvoyant*.

ACUTE, *ſ. Caractère marqué d'un accent aigu*, m.

ACUTELY (ă-kĭoute'-lé), *adv.* [ſharply] *Subtilement, finement, ſpirituellement*.

ACUTENESS (ă-kĭoute'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſharpneſs] *La qualité d'être aigu*.

* ACUTENESS [the force or ſubtility of intellect] *Pénétration*, f. *vivacité d'eſprit*, f. They would not be ſo apt to think that there could be nothing added to the acuteneſs and penetration of their underſtandings, *Ils ne ſeroient pas ſi portés à croire qu'on ne pût rien ajouter à la vivacité & à la pénétration de leur eſprit*.

¶ Acuteneſs, *déſigne ce qui eſt aigu*; ſharpneſs, *ce qui eſt coupant*; quickneſs, *ce qui eſt vif*; keenneſs, *fineſſe, ce qui eſt piquant*. Intellectually applied they mean, *ſagacité, pénétration, vivacité, ſubtilité*; we ſay, *acuteneſs* of diſcernment, *ſharpneſs* of reproofs, *quickneſs* of conceptions and *keenneſs* of ſatire. A man is ſaid to reaſon with the firſt of theſe qualities, to converſe with the ſecond, to conceive with the third, and to diſpute or argue with the fourth. Coarſe people have meantime, by the too frequent uſe of their favourite Aphæreſis, rendered it vulgar to call any one an *acute* fellow by the way of ſaying he is a ſharp-witted one; it having been a practice lately, among low Londoners, to ſay, when they like a boy, How 'cute he is! So that the word would now ſhock a poliſhed circle from its groſſneſs.

ACUTIATOR, *ſ.* [in Antiq. grinder] *Rémouleur*, m.

ACUTITION or ACUITION, *ſ.* [the ſame with acuating or ſharpening] ‡ *Aiguiſement*, m.

ACYROLOGIA, *ſ.* [in Philology; an improper acceptation or expreſſion, wherein a word or phraſe is uſed in ſome oblique ſenſe, hardly reducible to the rules of language] *Manière de parler impropre*.

‖ ADACTED (ă-dăk'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [driven by force] *Enfoncé, pouſſé avec force, cogné*.

ADAD, ADARGATIS, *ſ.* [Aſſyrian deities, the ſun and the earth] *Adad*, m. *Adargatis*, f.

ADAGE (d'-édje), *ſ.* [maxim, proverb] *Adage*, m. *proverbe*, m. *ſentence*, f. *maxime*, f.

ADAGIAL (ă-dé'-djĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to the adage] *Proverbial*.

ADAGIO (ă-dé'-djĭ-ô), *adv.* [in Muſic; ſlowly] *Adagio*.

ADAM (ăd'-ăme), *ſ.* [red earth; the name of the firſt man] *Adam*, m.

ADAM'S-APPLE (ăd'-ăme-ăp'-pl'), *ſ.* [Adami pomum; a kind of lemon reſembling an orange] *Pomme d'Adam*, f.

ADAM'S-APPLE or BIT, *ſ.* [Adami pomum; Anat. A prominent part of the throat] *Pomme d'Adam*, f.

ADAM'S PEAK (ăd'-ămz-pîke), *ſ.* [a high mountain in the iſland of Ceylon] *Pic d'Adam*, m.

ADAMANT (ăd'-ă-măn't), or Adamant-Stone, *ſ.* [the hardeſt and moſt glittering of precious ſtones] *Diamant*, m.

ADAMANTEAN (ăd-ă-măn'-tî'-ăne), *adj.* [hard as adamant] *Dur comme le diamant*.

ADAMANTINE (ăd-ă-măn'-tîne), *adj.* [made of adamant, hard and indiſſoluble] *De diamant, dur comme le diamant, qu'on ne peut rompre*.

* ADAMANTINE ties, *Des nœuds indiſſolubles*.

ADAMIC-EARTH (ăd'-ăm-ĭk-ĕrtſh), *ſ.* [the alkaline red mould] *Terre adamique*, f.

ADAMITES (ăd'-ăm-ĭ-t's), *ſ. p.* [a ſect of heretics who imitated the nakedneſs of Adam, and had women in common] *Adamites*, m. pl.

ADANA, *f.* [a town of Natolia; lat. 37° -26', N. long. 36°-12', E.] *Adana*, f.

ADAOUS or Adows, *f.* [a people of Guinea in Africa] *Adaous* ou *quaqua*, m.

To ADAPT (ă-dăpt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fit, to suit, to proportion] *Adapter, ajuſter, accommoder, approprier, appliquer.* That verſe of Virgil can be adapted to him, *On peut lui appliquer ce vers de Virgile.*

ADAPTED (ă-dăp'-tĕd), *part. adj. Adapté, appliqué, ajuſté, accommodé.* That word is very well adapted to the ſubject, *Ce mot eſt fort heureuſement appliqué au ſujet.*

ADAPTING (ă-dăp'-tĭn'gne), and Adaptation (ăd-ăp-tē'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the fitneſs of one thing to another] *Application*, f. *l'action d'adapter, &c.* f. *adaptation*, f.

ADAPTION (ă-dăp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [adapting, act of fitting] *Application*, f. *l'action d'adapter, d'ajuſter, d'accommoder*, f.

ADARE, *ſ.* [Med.; ſaltiſh humour concreting about the ſtalks of reeds] *Fleur de ſel marin.*

ADARIGES, *ſ.* [ammoniac ſalt] *Adarige*, m.

ADATAIS or Adatys, *ſ.* [Bengal muſlin] *Alatais*, f.

ADAYS (é-dĕz'), *adv. à préſent, maintenant.*

To ADD (ădd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join] *Ajouter, joindre, accompagner, accumuler, annexer, inſérer.* You muſt add ſomething to it, *Il faut que vous y ajoutiez quelque chose.* To which add, *Ajoutez à cela.*

To add [to increaſe] *Augmenter.* That has added much to my grief, *Cela a beaucoup augmenté ma douleur.*

† To add to the hiſtory, *Ajouter, aider à la lettre, broder une hiſtoire.*

¶ To add, *ajouter*; to augment, *augmenter* (ſynon.): by *adding*, we underſtand the joining ſeveral different things together, or if they are things of the ſame kind, joining them in ſuch a manner as not to confound them, but that after ſuch junction each may be diſtinguiſhed from the other. *To augment* indicates the making a thing larger or more abundant by ſuch addition as ſhall cauſe it afterwards to appear one and the ſame thing, or at leaſt that, when the addition is made, the whole ſhall be conceived under one idea: thus, we *add* one baſket of rubbiſh to another, one room to another; but we *augment* the heap, and the houſe.

ADDA, *ſ.* [a river in Switzerland] *Adda*, m.

ADDABLE (ă-dă-bl'), or Addible, *adj.* [that may be added] *Qui peut être ajouté.*

ADDACE, *ſ.* [antelope, gazella] *Addax*, f.

ADDAD, *ſ.* [the root of a venenoſe plant of Numidia] *Addad*, m.

ADDECIMATE (ăd-dĕs'-ĭ-mĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take tithes] *Dixmer, lever des dixmes.*

ADDED (ă'-ded), *part. adj. Ajouté, joint.*

ADDER (ăd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of ſerpent] *Couleuvre*, f. *ſerpent*, m. Water-adder, *Serpent d'eau.* Young adder, *Couleuvreau*, m.

ADDER'S-TONGUE (ăd'-eŭrz-teŭn'gue), *ſ.* [an herb] *Langue de ſerpent*, f.

ADDIBILITY (ăd-dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the poſſibility of being added] *Qualité de pouvoir être ajoutée*, f.

ADDIBLE (ăd'-dĭ-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be added] *Qui peut être ajouté.*

ADDICE (ăd'-ĭce), or Adze (ădz), *ſ.* [a cooper's inſtrument] *Doloire*, f. *tille*, f. *herminette*, f. *outil de tonnelier*, m.

To ADDICT (ăd-dĭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give up, to apply, to devote; is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe] *Adonner, appliquer, dévouer, conſacrer.* To addict one's ſelf to vice, *S'adonner*, ou *s'abandonner au vice.* To addict one's ſelf to a thing with zeal, *s'affectionner, s'attacher à une choſe.*

ADDICTED (ăd-dĭk'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [devoted,] *Adonné, dévoué, appliqué, conſacré, affectionné, attaché.* He is addicted to you, *Il vous eſt tout dévoué.* I am your moſt addicted ſervant, *Je ſuis votre très-affectionné ſerviteur.*

ADDICTEDNESS (ăd-dĭk-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being addicted, aſſiduity] *Application*, f. *dévouement*, m. *attachement*, m.

ADDICTION (ăd-dĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of devoting, ſtate of being devoted, a tranſferring goods to another by auction] *Dévouement*, m. *attachement*, m. *adjudication au plus offrant & dernier enchériſſeur*, f.

ADDING (ăd'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'ajouter*, f. *délivrance*, f. *addition*, f.

ADDITAMENT (ăd-dĭt'-ă-mĕn't), *ſ.* [in Foundery; adjunction, a thing added to another] *Ajoutage*, m.

ADDITION (ăd-dĭ'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a joining to, or increaſe] *Addition*, f. *ſurcroît*, m. *accroiſſement*, m *augmentation*, f. *crue*, f. *annexe*, f. Addition in the margin of any writing, *Apoſtille*, f. A book with additions, *Livre augmenté.* To make additions to a book, *Faire des additions à un livre.* Addition is the firſt rule of Arithmetic, *L'addition eſt la première règle de l'Arithmétique.* Addition of kindneſs, *Surcroît de bonté*, m. God is capable of no addition to his happineſs, *La félicité de Dieu n'eſt pas ſuſceptible d'accroiſſement.*

Addition [advantage, ornament] *Avantage*, m. *ornement*, m. *embelliſſement*, m.

ADDITIONAL (ăd-dĭ'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj.* [added] *Ajouté, de ſurplus.* An additional exciſe, *Augmentation d'impôt.* Additional tax, *Surcharge*, f. Additional happineſs, *Surcroît de bonheur.*

ADDITORY (ăd'-dĭ-to-ré), *adj.* [having the power of adding] *Qui a la qualité d'ajouter, d'augmenter.* An additory fiction, *Une fiction qui ajoute à la réalité.*

ADDLE (ăd'-dl'), *adj.* [empty] *Vide, ſtérile, infécond.* Addle egg, *Œuf ſans germe*, ou *clair.*

* Addle, addle-headed, addle-pated, *Eventé, écervelé, étourdi, ſtupide.*

Addle, *ſ.* [dry lees of wine] *Tartre*, m.

To Addle, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make addle] *Rendre ſtérile.*

ADDRESS (ă-drĕce'), *ſ.* [Epiſtle dedicatory] *Dédicace*, f. *épître dédicatoire*, f.

Address [application, courtſhip] *Requête*, f. *placet*, m. *ſupplique*, f. The addreſs of the Lords, *or* Commons, *L'adreſſe des Lords*, ou *des Communes.* The City is to make an addreſs to the King, *La Ville doit faire une adreſſe au Roi.*

To make one's addreſs to one about a thing, *S'adreſſer à quelqu'un pour quelque affaire.*

The amorous addreſſes of a lover to his miſtreſs, *Les pourſuites d'un amant.*

Address [indication, direction] *Adreſſe*, f. *indication d'un lieu*, ou *d'une perſonne*, f.

Address [ſkill, induſtry] *Adreſſe*, f. *induſtrie*, f. *habileté*, f. *dextérité*, f. V. Air.

Address [*or* ſuperſcription, *or* direction] of a letter, *Adreſſe*, f. ou *ſuſcription*, f.

To Address, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to direct] *Adreſſer, dédier.* To addreſs one's complaints or ſupplications to one, *Adreſſer ſes plaintes* ou *ſes prières à quelqu'un.*

To Address the King, *Préſenter une adreſſe au Roi.* V. To Approach.

ADDRESSED (ă-drĕs'-s't), *part. adj. Adreſſé, dédié, à qui on a préſenté des adreſſes.*

ADDRESSER (ăd-drĕs'-seŭr), *ſ.* [he that addreſſes] *Préſenteur d'adreſſes*, m.

ADDRESSING (ăd-drĕs'-sĭn'gne), *L'action d'adreſſer*, f.

ADDUCENT (ăd-dĭcu'-cĕn't), *ſ.* [any thing that draws or leads to a thing] *Tout ce qui peut nous porter, nous conduire, nous engager à une choſe; un puiſſant motif.*

Adducent [in Anat. applied to ſome muſcles that draw together the parts of the body] *Abducteur*, m.

ADEL, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Africa] *Adel*, m.

ADELING, *ſ.* [a word of honour amongſt the *Angles*] *Prince*, ou *fils de roi*, (terme Saxon).

ADEMPTION (ă-dĕm'p'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [privation, taking away] *Privation*, f. *dépouillement*, m. *révocation*, f. *ademption*, f.

ADEN, *ſ.* [a town of Arabia Felix; lat. 13° -14' N. long. 46°-30' E.] *Aden, Adem*, m.

ADENOGRAPHY (ă-dĭ-nŏg'-ră-fé), or Adenology (ă-dĭ-nŏl'-ô-djé) *ſ.* [a treatiſe *or* deſcription of the glands] *Adénographie*, f. *adenologie*, f. *traité*, m. ou *deſcription*, f. *des glandes.*

ADENOS, *ſ.* [Turkey-cotton, marine-cotton, coming from Aleppo] *Adenos*, m.

ADEPHAGUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. inſatiable, ſurname of Hercules] *Adephagus*, m.

ADEPHAGIA *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of Gluttony] *Adéphagie*, f.

ADEPT (ă-dĕpt'), *ſ.* [ſkilful in his art, particularly in Chymiſtry] *Adepte*, m.

Adept, *adj.* [ſkilful, verſed in knowledge] *Savant, profond, conſommé dans une ſcience.*

ADEQUATE (ăd'-ĭ-koŭéte), *adj.* [equal, proportionate, complete, full] *Adéquat, proportionné, égal, équivalent.* Adequate ideas are thoſe which perfectly repreſent their archetypes, *Les idées adéquates ſont celles qui repréſentent parfaitement leurs objets.*

ADEQUATELY (ăd'-ĭ-koŭéte-lé), *adv.* [in an adequate manner] *Proportionnément, juſtement, complettement.*

ADEQUATENESS (ăd'-ĭ-koŭéte-nĕce), *ſ.* [exactneſs of proportion] *Proportion*, f.

ADERBIJAN, *ſ.* [a province of Perſia] *Aderbijan*, m.

ADHATODA, *ſ.* [Malabar nut; a medicinal plant of Ceylon] *Adhatoda*, f.

To ADHERE (d-hire'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtick to] *Adhérer, être attaché*, ou *joint à, ſe coller, ſe tenir, s'attacher* In opening his body, they found that the lungs adhered to the ribs, *On trouva, en l'ouvrant, que le poumon adhéroit*, ou *étoit adhérent, aux côtes.*

* To Adhere to a party *or* opinion, *Adhérer à un parti*, ou *à une opinion.*

ADHERED to (ăd-hi'-r'd), *part. adj. A qui l'on adhére*, ou *à qui l'on a adhéré.*

ADHERENCE (ăd-hi'-rĕn'ce), or Adherency (d-hi'-rĕn'-cé), and Adhesion (ăd-hi'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [tenacity, fixedneſs, attachment, ſteadineſs] *Adhérence*, f. *adheſion*, f. *attachement*, m. The cauſe of the adheſion of the lungs to the ribs puzzles the Anatomiſts, *La cauſe de l'adhérence du poumon aux côtes embarraſſe les Anatomiſtes.*

ADHERENT (ăd-hi'-rĕn't), and Adherer (ăd-hi'-reŭr), *ſ.* [follower, partiſan; one who adheres] *Adhérent*, m. *partiſan*, m. *fauteur*, m.

ADHESIVE (d-hi'-cĭv'), *adj.* [ſticking, *or* keeping to, tenacious, remaining cloſely attached] *Tenace, fortement attaché à.*

To ADHIBIT (ăd-hĭb'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to apply, to make uſe of] *Uſer, employer, ſe ſervir.*

ADHIBITION (ăd-hĭ-bĭch'-cüne), *ſ.* [application, uſe] *Uſage*, m. *emploi*, m.

ADIAPHORUS (ă-dĭ-ăf'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [neutral, indifferent; is ſaid of a kind of ſpirit diſtilled from Tartar] *Adiaphore.*

ADIAPHORY (ă-dĭ-ăf'-ô-ré), *ſ.* [neutrality, indifference] *Indifférence*, f.

ADIEU (ă-djoŭ'), *ſ. Adieu*, m. To bid one's friends adieu, *Dire adieu à ſes amis.*

ADIGE, *ſ.* [a river of Italy] *Adige*, f.

ADIPOUS (ăd'-ĭ-peŭce), Adiposus (ăd-ĭ-pô'-seŭce), Adipose, *adj.* [Anat. fat or fatty; greaſy] *Adipeux, gras.*

ADIANTUM (ă-dĭ-n'-teŭme), *ſ.* [capillus Veneris, maiden-hair; one of the ſeven capillary plants] *Adiante*, m. *capillaire*, m.

Adiantum aureum [golden-maiden-hair] *Perce-mouſſe*, f.

ADIAPHORIST (ă-dĭ-ăf'-ô-riſt), *ſ.* [a name given to the moderate Lutherans in the ſixteenth century] *Adiaphoriſte*, m.

ADIT (ăd'ĭte), *ſ.* [a paſſage *or* entry under ground, principally uſed in mining] *Paſſage*, f. *entrée*, m. *débouché pour évacuer les eaux*, m.

ADITION (ăd-ĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [going to another] *Allée & venue*, f.

ADJACENCY (ăd-jé'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſtate of lying near to] *L'état d'une choſe adjacente*, m.

ADJACENT (ăd-jé'-cĕn't), *adj.* [lying cloſe, bordering upon] *Adjacent, voiſin, contigu, limitrophe.* He made himſelf maſter of that maritime province and the adjacent iſlands, *Il ſe rendit maître de cette province & des îles adjacentes.* Adjacent places, *Les environs.*

¶ Adjacent, *adjacent*; contiguous, *contigu* (ſynon.): By *contiguous*, is underſtood ſo ſituated, as to touch; by *adjacent*, as having nothing of the ſame kind between: thus, one houſe or one room is *contiguous* to another; but, we ſay, an *adjacent* meadow, the *adjacent* village. The true ſenſe then of theſe words, is that *contiguous* implies actual contact; *adjacent*, only hard by.

ADJACENT, *ſ.* [that which lies next another] *Voiſin*, m.

To ADJECT (ăd-jĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to add, to put to] *Ajouter.*

ADJECTION (ăd-jĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of adding, the thing added] *Addition*, f. *adjection*, f.

ADJECTITIOUS (ăd-jĕk-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [added, thrown in] *Ajouté.*

ADJECTIVE (ăd'-jĕk-tĭv'), *ſ. & adj.* [in Gram. a word added or rather adding to a noun] *Adjectif*, m. The adjective, in French, agrees with the ſubſtantive in gender and number, *L'adjectif, en François, s'accorde avec le ſubſtantif en genre & en nombre.*

N. B. Some Engliſh adjectives are uſed as adverbs by many writers, but very improperly; and we ſhould ſay, for inſtance, He performed *agreeably* to his promiſe, not *agreeable*: he conducted himſelf *ſuitably* to the occaſion, not *ſuitable*: he wrote to me *previouſly* to his coming to town, not *previous*: that was done very *badly*, not *bad*: *tolerably* well, not *tolerable.*

ADJECTIVELY (ăd'-jĕk-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [after the manner of an adjective] *Adjectivement, dans un ſens adjectif.*

To ADJOIN (ăd-jŏïne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſſociate, to unite to, to put to] *Adjoindre, aſſocier, joindre, ajouter.*

To ADJOIN, *v. n.* [to be contiguous to] *Etre contigu à, être auprès de.*

ADJOINED (ăd-jŏïn'd'), *part. adj. Adjoint, aſſocié, joint, ajouté.*

ADJOINING (ăd-jŏïn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Adjonction*, f. *l'action d'adjoindre*, f. *de joindre, d'ajouter.*

ADJOINING, *adj. Joignant, contigu.*

To ADJOURN (ăd-djeŭrn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put off to another day] *Remettre, renvoyer, différer.* It is folly to adjourn one's converſion to a dying hour, *C'eſt une folie que de différer ſa converſion juſqu'à l'heure de la mort.*

To ADJOURN [to give a delay] *Ajourner, donner un délai.* The king adjourned the Parliament for a fortnight, *Le Roi ajourna le Parlement à quinze jours.*

ADJOURNED (ăd-djeŭrn'd'), *part. adj. Remis, différé, ajourné, renvoyé.*

ADJOURNING (ăd-djeŭrn'-ĭn'gne), *and* adjournment (ăd-djeŭrn'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [putting off] *Délai*, m. *remiſe*, f. *renvoi*, m. *ajournement*, m. *l'action de remettre.*

To ADJUDGE (ăd-djeŭdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give by a judicial ſentence] *Adjuger.* The pictures were adjudged to him, *On lui adjugea les tableaux.*

To ADJUDGE [to ſentence] *Condamner.* He was adjudged to ſuffer the puniſhment of a traitor, *Il fut condamné à ſubir la peine des traîtres.*

ADJUDGED (ăd-djeŭdj'd'), *part. adj. Adjugé*, ou *condamné.*

ADJUDGING (ăd-djeŭdj'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. & adj. and* ADJUDICATION (ăd-djĭoŭ-dĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. Adjudication*, f. *arrêt adjudicatif, ſentence adjudicative, condamnation*, f.

To ADJUDICATE (ăd-djĭou'-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to award, to adjudge] *Adjuger.*

ADJUDICATING (ăd-djĭ'-ŭ-dĭ ké'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [paſſing a determinate ſentence in behalf of a perſon] *Adjudicatif.*

To ADJUGATE (ăd'-djĭoŭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to yoke to] *Mettre au joug*, ou *joins le joug.*

ADJUMENT (ăd-jĭou'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [help] *Aide*, f. *aſſiſtance*, f.

ADJUNCT (ăd'-djeŭn'kt), *ſ.* [a perſon or thing adherent or united to another] *Adjoint*, m. *aſſocié*, m. He is to have two adjuncts given him, *On doit lui donner deux adjoints.*

ADJUNCT, *adj.* [immediately joined] *Ajouté, uni.*

ADJUNCT, *ſ. Acceſſoire*, m. *quelque choſe d'ajouté*, m. *circonſtance*, f.

ADJUNCTION (ăd-djeŭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of joining together, of adding; the thing adjoined] *Adjonction*, f. *addition*, f.

ADJUNCTIVE (ăd-djeŭn'k'-tĭv'), *ſ.* [he that joins, the thing joined] *Celui qui joint, ce qui eſt joint.*

ADJURATION (ăd-djĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act or form of adjuring or ſwearing] *Adjuration*, f. *conjuration*, f. *formule de ſerment*, f.

To ADJURE (ăd-djioure'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to bid one to do or not to do any thing; to impoſe an oath upon another] *Adjurer, conjurer.* I adjure thee by the living God, *Je te conjure au nom du Dieu vivant.* He ſeveral times adjured the devil, *Il conjura pluſieurs fois le démon.*

To ADJUST (ăd-djeŭſt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adapt, to ſettle, to reconcile, to determine, to regulate] *Ajuſter, régler, accorder, terminer, accommoder.* To adjuſt an account, *Arrêter un compte.* The viſionary projectors cannot adjuſt their ſchemes to the phenomena, *Les faiſeurs de projets ne peuvent pas ajuſter leurs ſyſtemes aux phénomènes.* It is not eaſy to adjuſt that affair, *Il n'eſt pas aiſé de terminer cette affaire.*

¶ To adjuſt, *ajuſter*; to reconcile, *réconcilier, concilier* (ſynon.): The firſt relates rather to things; the ſecond to perſons; we *adjuſt* matters, we *reconcile* minds: as, they *adjuſted* their diſputes, and were perfectly *reconciled* before they parted. We uſe the word *adjuſt*, with reſpect to opinions which oppoſe one another, and that of *reconcile*, with reſpect to paſſages that ſeem to contradict each other. Want of juſtneſs in the mind is what commonly prevents ſchoolmen from *adjuſting* their diſputes. A preciſe knowledge of the value of every word, in all the different circumſtances wherein they may be uſed, would go a great way towards *reconciling* authors.

ADJUSTED (ăd-djeŭs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Ajuſté, réglé, accordé.* The event is adjuſted to the prediction, *L'évènement eſt ajuſté à la prédiction.*

ADJUSTING (ăd-djeŭs'-tĭn'gne), *and* ADJUSTMENT (ăd-jeŭſt'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [regulation, putting in method] *Ajuſtement*, m. *accommodement*, m. [in coining] *Ajuſtage*, m.

ADJUTAGE (ăd-djĭou'-tédje), *ſ.* [a pipe added to the extremity of a water-ſpout] *Ajoutoir*, m. *ajutage*, m.

ADJUTANT (ăd-djĭou'-tăn't), *ſ.* [in the military art; an helper, an aſſiſtant] *Aide-major*, m. *Adjudant*, f.

To ADJUTE (ăd-djĭoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to help, to concur] *Aſſiſter, aider.*

ADJUTOR (ăd-djĭou'-teur), *ſ.* [helper] *Aſſiſtant*, m. *aide*, m.

ADJUTORY (ăd'-djĭoŭ tŏ-ré), *adj.* [that which gives aſſiſtance] *Qui aide.*

ADJUTRIX (ăd-djĭou'-trĭkce), *ſ.* [ſhe who helps] *Aſſiſtante*, f.

ADJUVANT (ăd'-djĭoŭ'-văn't), *adj.* [helpful, uſeful] *Utile, qui aide.*

To ADJUVATE (ăd'-djĭeŭ-véte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to help, to further] *Aider, ſecourir, aſſiſter.*

ADJUVATED (ăd'-djĭoŭ-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Aidé, ſecouru, aſſiſté.*

ADLOCUTION (ăd-lŏ-kĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Rom. Antiq. the ſpeech made by a general before battle] *Allocution*, f. *harangue*, f.

ADMEASUREMENT (ăd-mĕj'-ŭ-ŭre-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the act of meaſuring according to rule] *Meſurage*, m.

A-MEASUREMENT [in Law; a writ brought againſt ſuch as uſurp more than their due] *Acte pour faire reſtituer ce que quelqu'un a pris au-delà de ſon dû*, m.

ADMENSURATION (ăd-mĕn'-chioŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [meaſuring to each his part] *Egalitation*, m. *ſ'e diſtribuer*, f.

ADMETUS (ăd-mé'-tuce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Pheres, & king of Theſſaly, remarkable for his miſfortunes and piety] *Admete*, m.

ADMINICLE (ăd-mĭn'-i kl'), *ſ.* [help, ſupport] *Aide*, f. *ſoutien*, m. *ſupport*, m. *adminicule*, f. *ſecours*, m.

ADMINICULAR (ăd mi-nĭk'-ĭ-ŭ-lăr), *adj.* [giving help] *Qui aide, qui ſert.*

To ADMINISTER (ăd-mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give, to afford, to ſupply, to manage] *Adminiſtrer, donner, rendre, diſpenſer, gouverner.* To adminiſter the ſacraments, *Adminiſtrer les ſacrements.* To adminiſter juſtice, *Rendre la juſtice.* To adminiſter an occaſion of complaint, *Donner ſujet de ſe plaindre.* He adminiſtered the ſtate, *Il gouverna l'Etat.*

☞ To adminiſter an oath, *Déférer le ſerment, faire prêter ſerment.* To adminiſter (in Law), *Faire acte d'héritier.*

To ADMINISTRATE (ăd-mĭn'-ĭs-tréte), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to apply] *Adminiſtrer, appliquer, donner.*

ADMINISTRATED (ăd-mĭn'-ĭs-tré-tĕd), *part. adj. Adminiſtré, appliqué, donné.*

ADMINISTRATION (ăd-mĭn-ĭs-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſtribution, diſpenſation; the act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment] *Adminiſtration*, f. *diſpenſation*, f. *diſtribution*, f. *maniement*, m. *conduite*, f.

ADMINISTRATION [the active or executive part of government] *Adminiſtration*, f. *gouvernement*, m. The ſeveral kinds of public adminiſtration are ſubject to ſeveral diſeaſes and corruptions, *Les divers départemens du gouvernement d'un état ſont ſujets à pluſieurs défauts, à pluſieurs maux.*

¶ Adminiſtration, *adminiſtration*; management, *maniement*; conduct, *conduite*; direction, *direction*; government, *gouvernement, régie* (ſynon.): The firſt relates to juſtice, or the finances of a ſtate; it ſuppoſes a pre-eminence of employ, which gives power, credit, and a kind of liberty in the department the perſon is engaged in. The ſecond reſpects private affairs, truſted to the care of ſome one for the profit of another, and to whom he is to render an account; as that of a clerk to his maſter. The third points out ſome knowledge and ability with reſpect to things, and a ſubordination with regard to perſons. The fourth implies a preſiding over ſome office or affair, where there is a diſtribution either of money or ſomething elſe committed to the care of another. The laſt denotes the regulation of a ſtate or kingdom; it reſults from authority and dependance; it indicates a ſuperiority of office, with a particular relation to policy.

ADMINISTRATIVE (ăd-mĭn'-ĭs-tré-tĭv'), *adj.* [that which adminiſters] *Qui adminiſtre.*

ADMINISTRATOR (ăd-mĭn-ĭs-tré'-teŭr'), *ſ.* [director, manager of the effects, goods, or chattels of a perſon deceaſed, for the benefit of his creditors, or heirs; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government] *Adminiſtateur*, m. *celui qui adminiſtre, qui a la conduite*, ou *le maniement d'une affaire.*

ADMINISTRATORSHIP (ăd-mĭn-ĭs-tré'-teŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of an adminiſtrator] *L'emploi d'adminiſtrateur*, m. *adminiſtration*, f.

ADMINISTRATRIX (ăd-mĭn-ĭs-tré'-trĭkce), *ſ.* [ſhe who adminiſters] *Adminiſtratrice*, f.

ADMINISTRED (ăd mĭn'-ĭs-trĕd), *part. adj.* *Administré, donné, dispensé, gouverné.*

ADMIRABLE (ăd'-mĭ-rá-bl'), *adj.* [that which deserves admiration, that excites wonder] *Admirable, qui mérite l'admiration, merveilleux, étonnant, excellent, surprenant, bon, beau, divin, ravissant.*

ADMIRABLENESS (ăd'-mĭ-rá-bl'-nĕce), *or* ADMIRABILITY (ăd-mĭ-rá-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [excellency, delicacy, wonderfulness] *Excellence, f. ce qui est digne d'admiration, ce qu'il y a de plus merveilleux dans une chose.*

ADMIRABLY (ăd'mĭ-rá-blé), *adv.* [in an admirable manner] *Admirablement, merveilleusement, avec admiration, très-bien.* Admirably well, *Divinement.*

ADMIRAL (ăd'-mĭ-răl), *s.* [an officer who has the chief command of a fleet] *Amiral,* m. Turkish admiral, *Capitan-Bacha,* m. The admiral's galley, *Capitane,* f. Lord high-admiral, *Le grand amiral.* Vice admiral, *Vice-amiral.* Rear-admiral, *Contre-amiral.* The admiral's ship, *L'amiral, le vaisseau de l'amiral.* The admiral's flag, *Le pavillon.*

ADMIRALSHIP (ăd'-mĭ-ral-shĭp'), *s.* [the office of an admiral] *La charge d'amiral.*

ADMIRALTY (ăd'-mĭ-răl-té), *s.* [the office appointed for the administration of naval affairs] *Amirauté,* f. The admiralty-court, *La cour de l'amirauté.* Admiralty-messengers, *Clercs de secrétaires, couriers.*

ADMIRATION ('d-mĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [wonder, the act of admiring] *Admiration,* f. *étonnement,* m. ‖ *ébahissement,* m. All the works of nature deserve our admiration! *Tous les ouvrages de la nature méritent notre admiration!* To be taken up with admiration, *Etre saisi d'admiration.*

Note of admiration, *Point d'admiration.*

To ADMIRE (ăd-mäïeŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to behold with admiration, with wonder and esteem] *Admirer, s'étonner, avoir de l'admiration pour.* We always love those who admire us, and do not always love those we admire, *Nous aimons toujours ceux qui nous admirent, & nous n'aimons pas toujours ceux que nous admirons.*

To ADMIRE [to love] *Aimer, aimer fort, admirer, être grand amateur de.* I admire her, *or* him, above any thing, *Je l'aime pardessus toutes choses.*

To ADMIRE AT, *Etre surpris, s'étonner.* I admire at your conduct, *Vous m'étonnez, je suis surpris de votre conduite.*

ADMIRED (ăd-mïï'-eŭrd), *part. adj. Admiré, aimé,* &c.

ADMIRER (ăd-mï ï'-reŭr), *s.* [who regards with admiration; lover] *Admirateur,* m. *qui admire, adorateur,* m. *amateur,* m. A fool sh admirer, § *Badaud,* m. *Badaude,* f. He is a great admirer of antiquity; *C'est un grand admirateur des anciens.*

ADMIRING (ăd-mäï'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [who admires] *Admiratif.*

ADMIRINGLY (ăd-mïï'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with admiration] *Avec admiration.*

ADMISSIBLE (ăd mĭs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that which may be admitted] *Admissible.*

ADMISSION (ăd-mĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [the act of admitting, the state of being admitted; admittance; allowance of an argument] *Admission, f. réception, f. agrégation, f.* Ever since his admission into holy orders he has always lived an evangelical life, *Depuis son admission aux ordres sacrés, il a toujours mené une vie évangélique.*

To ADMIT (ăd-mĭt'), *v. a.* [to grant, to suppose] *Accorder, reconnître, poser le cas.* I cannot admit such an inference, *Je ne saurois accorder une pareille conséquence.*

Admit, *or* suppose it were so, *Posez le cas que cela soit, supposez que cela soit.* To admit a principle, to acknowledge it true, *Admettre un principe, le reconnître pour vrai.*

To ADMIT, -TING, -TED [to receive] *Admettre, recevoir, agréger.* I admit you among my friends, *Je vous admets au rang de mes amis.*

To admit one into an office, *Recevoir quelqu'un à une charge.*

To ADMIT OF [to allow, to permit, *or* suffer] *Admettre, permettre, souffrir, connoître.* To admit of one's reasons, *or* apology, *Admettre les raisons, les excuses de quelqu'un.* The season will hardly admit of that, *A peine la saison le permettra.* I have not heard that she has admitted of any gallantry, *Je n'ai pas ouï dire qu'elle ait eu aucune galanterie.*

To ADMIT [to be susceptible of] *Admettre, être susceptible.* Faith admits of degrees, *La foi a différens degrés, Il y a divers degrés de foi.*

ADMITTABLE (ăd-mĭt'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [to be admitted] *Admissible.*

ADMITTANCE (ăd-mĭt'-tăn'ce), *s.* [the act of admitting; concession of a position] *Admission, f. entrée, f. accès,* m. *abord,* m. To give admittance, *Admettre.*

ADMITTATUR (ăd-mĭt-té '-teŭr), *let him be admitted, s.* [a word borrowed from the Latin, and in use among the Clergy; a note given to the candidates for holy orders, in order to show that a candidate is capable of being ordained] *Admittatur,* m.

ADMITTED (ăd-mĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Admis, reçu, permis, reconnu.* To be admitted, *Etre regardé comme, passer pour.* The shepherds may be admitted the most happy, *Les bergers peuvent passer pour les plus heureux des hommes.* To be admitted a Doctor, *Prendre le bonnet.*

To ADMIX (ăd-mĭkce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mingle with something else] *Mêler, brouiller.*

ADMIXED (ăd-mĭkst'), *part. adj. Mêlé.*

ADMIXTION (ăd-mĭks'-tcheŭne), *or* ADMIXTURE (ăd-mĭks'-tchïeŭre), *s.* [union of one body with another; the body mingled with another] *Mixtion, f. mélange,* m.

To ADMONISH (ăd-mŏn'ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to warn of a fault, to reprove gently, to exhort] ‡ *Admonéter, exhorter, avertir, reprendre.* Admonish him as a brother, *Reprenez-le en frère.*

ADMONISHED (ăd-mŏn'-ĭch't), *part. adj. Averti, repris,* ‡ *admonété, exhorté.*

ADMONISHER (ăd-mŏn'-ĭch-eŭr), *s.* [the person that admonishes] *Admoniteur,* m. *qui exhorte, qui avertit,* &c.

ADMONISHING (ăd-mŏn'-ĭch-ĭn'gne), ADMONISHMENT (ăd-mŏn'-ĭch'-mĕn't), ADMONITION (ăd-mô-nĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [warning, hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof] *Admonition,* f. *admonété,* m. *avis,* m. *exhortation,* f. *avertissement,* m.

§ ADMONITIONER (ăd-mô-nĭch' eŭneŭr), *s.* [a general adviser] *Censeur impitoyable,* m. *Donneur d'avis,* m. ‡ *avertisseur,* m.

ADMONITOR (ăd-mŏn'-ĭ-teŭr), *s.* [who admonishes, a sort of overseer] *Admoniteur,* m. *-trice,* f.

ADMONITORY (ăd-mŏn'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [that admonishes] *Monitorial.*

To ADMOVE (ăd-mouve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to approach] *Approcher.*

ADMOVED (ăd-mouv'd'), *part. adj. Approché.*

ADNATA tunica, *s.* [Anat. Conjunctiva, albuginea] *Conjonctive,* f. *cornée,* f. *blanc de l'œil,* m.

ADO (ă-doŭ'), *s.* [trouble, difficulty] *Peine,* f. *difficulté,* f. ‡ *ahan,* m. To do with much ado, ‡ *Ahaner.* I had much ado to forbear laughing, *J'eus bien de la peine à m'empêcher de rire.* With much ado, *Avec beaucoup de peine,* ‖ *cahin-caha.* Without much ado, *A l'aise.* With no great ado *Sans beaucoup de peine, aisément, sans essuyer de grandes difficultés.*

ADO [noise, bustle, tumult, business] *Bruit,* m. *vacarme,* m. *tintamarre,* m. *tumulte,* m. What ado is here? *Quel bruit, quel vacarme est ceci?*

ADOD, V. ADAD.

ADOLESCENCE (ăd-ô-lĕs'-cĕn'ce), *or* ADOLESCENCY (ăd-ô-lĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *s.* [the age between childhood and puberty] *Adolescence, f.* [jeunesse, f. The Romans computed the adolescence from twelve to twenty-five in males, and to twenty-one in females, *Les Romains comptoient l'adolescence depuis douze ans jusqu'à vingt-cinq pour les garçons, & jusqu'à vingt-&-un pour les filles.*

ADONICK, *adj.* [said of verses consisting of a dactyl and a spondee, or a trochee, and first made to bewail the death of Adonis] *Adonien.*

ADONIS (ăd-ô'-nice), *s.* [Mythol. a young man remarkably beautiful, killed by a wild boar, and changed into a flower by Venus] *Adonis,* m.

ADONIS [Bot. Eranthemum, pheasant's eye, red maithers] *Renoncule à fleur rouge,* f.

ADONIS [a flying fish found between the two tropics] *Adonis,* m.

To ADONIZE ("d ô-nïïze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dress one elegantly, in order to make him appear handsome or younger] § *Adonyser.*

To ADOPT (ăd-ŏpt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take one to be one's child, to make one's own] *Adopter, affilier, s'approprier.* Among the Romans those that were adopted went into the family, and under the authority of him who adopted them, *Chez les Romains ceux qu'on adoptoit entroient dans la famille, & sous la puissance, de celui qui les adoptoit.*

* I adopt your opinion, *J'adopte votre opinion; j'y souscris.*

* To adopt another man's works, *Adopter,* ou *s'approprier les ouvrages d'autrui.*

ADOPTED (ăd-ŏp'-tĕd), *part. adj. Adopté, admis.*

ADOPTEDLY (ăd-ŏp'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [in the manner of adoption] *D'une maniere adoptive, par adoption.*

ADOPTER (ăd-ŏp'-teŭr), *s.* [one who adopts] *Celui qui adopte.*

ADOPTING (ăd-ŏp'-tin'gne), *and* ADOPTION (ăd-ŏp'-cheŭne), *s.* [act of adopting, state of being adopted] *Adoption,* f. *affiliation,* f. We are the children of God by adoption, *Nous sommes les enfans de Dieu par adoption.*

ADOPTIVE (ăd-ŏp' tïv'), *adj.* [which is adopted, which adopts] *Adoptif, qui est adopté.* Adoptive children, *Enfans adoptifs.*

ADOR, *s.* [spelta, zea; a species of corn] *Ador,* m.

ADOR [in Rom. Antiquity; fine flour; hence ADOREA, a divinity; and the feast of rewards] *Ador,* m. *Adorea,* f.

ADORABLE (ă-dô'-ră bl'), *adj.* [to be worshipped] *Adorable, vénérable.* God's providence is adorable in every thing, *La providence de Dieu est adorable en toutes choses.*

ADORABLENESS (ă-dô'-ră-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being adorable] *La qualité d'être adorable.*

ADORABLY (ă-dô' ră-blé), *adv.* [worshiptully] *D'une maniere adorable.*

ADORAT (ă'-dôr-ăte), *s.* [in Chym. four pounds weight] *Poids de quatre livres,* m.

ADORATION (ăd-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [worshipping; homage paid to the divinity] *Adoration, f.* God alone is worthy of adoration, *L'adoration n'est due qu'à Dieu seul.*

To ADORE (ă-dôre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to worship] *Adorer.* God must be adored, *Il faut adorer Dieu.*

* To ADORE [to love violently] *Adorer, aimer passionnément.* He adores her, *Il l'adore.*

ADOREA, *s.* [a kind of cakes; reward] *Adorea,* f. V. ADOR.

ADORED (ă-dôr'd'), *part. adj. Adoré,* ou *aimé passionnément.*

ADORER (ă dô'-reŭr), *s.* [worshipper, one who adores] *Adorateur,* m. There are few adorers in spirit and truth, *Il y a peu d'adorateurs en esprit & en vérité.*

ADOREMENT (ă-dôre'-mĕn't), *and* ADORING (ă dô' rĭn'gne), *s. Adoration,* f. *culte,* m The impious adorement of cats, lizards, &c. *Le culte impie des chats, des lézards,* &c.

To ADORN (ăd orn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs, to embelliſh, to deck a perſon, or to ſet out a thing with ornaments] *Orner, parer, ajuſter, embellir, enrichir, décorer ; broder,* ‡ *aourner.*

ADORNED (ăd-orn'd'), *part. adj.* *Orné, paré.* As a bride adorned for her huſband, *Comme une épouſée parée pour ſon époux.*

ADORNER (ăd-orn'-eür), *ſ.* [one who adorns] *Décorateur,* m. *qui orne, qui pare,* &c.

ADORNING (ăd-orn -ĭn'gne), *ſubſt. L'action d'orner, de parer,* &c.

ADORNMENT (ăd-orn'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [dreſs, ornament] *Ornement,* m. *parure,* f. *embelliſſement,* m.

ADOS, *ſ.* [water in which red-hot iron has been extinguiſhed] *Eau ferrée,* ou *chalybée,* m.

ADOSCULATION (ăd-ŏs kĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Botan.] V. IMPREGNATION.

ADOSSEE, *adj.* [in Heraldry ; back to back] *Adoſſé.*

ADRACHNE, *ſ.* [ſtrawberry-bay ; an evergreen ſhrub of the Iſle of Candia, a kind of arbutus] *Adrachné,* m.

ADRAGANTH, V. TRAGACANTH.

ADRASTA, *ſ.* [Mythol. A Nymph, the daughter of the Ocean, and the nurſe of Jupiter] *Adraſte,* f.

ADRAS'TEA, *ſ.* [Mythol. A name of the goddeſſes Nemeſis and Fortuna] *Adraſtée,* f.

ADRASTUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. The ſon of Talaïon and Eurynome, king of Argos, one of the ſeven Worthies that ſacked Thebes] *Adraſtus,* m.

ADRIA, *ſ.* [a town in the territory of Venice; lat. 45°-8' N. lon. 12°-5' E.] *Adria,* f.

ADRIANOPLE *or* ANDRINOPLE, *ſ.* [a town of Turkey in Europe ; lat. 41°-45' N. lon. 26°-27' E.] *Andrinople,* f.

ADRIATIC SEA [the gulph ſituated between Italy and Dalmatia] *La mer Adriatique,* f. ou *le golfe de Veniſe,* m.

ADRIFT (ă-drĭft'), *adv.* [floating] *Au gré des flots.*

* ADRIFT [at random] *Au haſard.*

ADROIT (ă-drŏĭt'), *adj.* [active, ſkilful, dexterous] *Adroit.*

ADROITNESS (ă-drŏĭt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [readineſs, activity, dexterity] *Adreſſe,* f. *dextérité,* f.

ADRY (ă-drăĭ), *adj.* [thirſty] *Altéré, qui a ſoif.*

ADSCITITIOUS (ăd-cĭ-tĭ'-cheŭce), *adj* [added, ſpurious, interpolated] *Ajouté, controuvé, interpolé.*

ADSTRICTION (ăd-ſtrĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [binding together] *L'action de lier enſemble, de réunir,* f. *rapprochement,* m. *reſſerrement,* m.

ADUAR or ADUUARD, *ſ.* [an Arab ambulatory village] *Village ambulant d'Arabie,* m.

ADULATION (ăd-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [flattery] *Adulation,* f. *flatterie,* f. Moſt women are more indebted to our adulations than to their own merit, *La plupart des femmes doivent plus à nos adulations qu'à leur mérite.* V. OBSEQUIOUSNESS.

ADULATOR (ăd-ĭoŭ-lé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [flatterer] *Adulateur,* m. *adulatrice,* f. *flatteur,* m. The adulators have ruined that Prince, *Les flatteurs ont perdu ce Prince.*

ADULATORY (ăd'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭ-ré), *adj.* [flattering] *Flatteur, plein de flatterie.*

ADULT (ă-deŭlte'), *ſ. & adj.* [grown up, paſt the age of infancy] *Adulte,* m. *and* f.

ADULTA, *ſ. f.* } [Mythol. Surnames of
ADULTUS, *ſ. m.* } Juno and Jupiter] *Adulte,* f. *Adultus,* m.

To ADULTER (ă-deŭl'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. To ADULTERATE.

ADULTERANT (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-ănt), *adj.* and *ſ.* [guilty of adultery, who or what adulterates] *Adultère,* m. *ce qui falſifie, &c.*

To ADULTERATE (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to commit adultery] *Commettre un adultère.*

To ADULTERATE [to corrupt] *Altérer, corrompre, falſifier, adultérer, ſophiſtiquer, frelater.* To adulterate goods, *Falſifier des marchandiſes.* To adulterate iſinglaſs, *Fourrer la colle de poiſſon.* To adulterate wine, *Frelater du vin.* The preſent taſte has ſo adulterated our tongue, *Le goût préſent a tellement corrompu notre langue.*

ADULTERATE, *adj.* and ADULTERATED (ă-d ŭl'-tĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj.* [tainted with the guilt of adultery ; corrupted with foreign admixture] *Corrompu, altéré, abâtardi, falſifié, ſophiſtiqué, frelaté.*

ADULTERATENESS (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-ét-neĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being adulterate] *Etat d'une choſe altérée, ſophiſtiquée,* f.

ADULTERATION (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture] *L'action de corrompre, d'altérer, de frelater ; altération,* f. *ſophiſtiquerie,* f. *frelaterie,* f.

ADULTERATOR (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who adulterates] *Sophiſtiqueur,* m.

ADULTERER (ă deŭl'-tĕr-eür), *ſ.* [guilty of adultery] *Un adultère.*

ADULTERESS (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-ĕce), *ſ.* [a woman guilty of adultery] *Une femme adultère, une adultère.*

ADULTERINE (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-ăĭne), *adj.* [begotten in adultery] *Adultérin.*

ADULTEROUS (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [guilty of adultery] *Coupable d'adultère, adultère.*

ADULTERY (ă-deŭl'-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [the crime of being falſe to the marriage-bed] *Adultère,* m. *violation de la foi conjugale,* f. That child was born of a double adultery, *Cet enfant eſt né d'un double adultère.* To declare a woman arraigned and convicted of adultery, *Authentiquer une femme.*

ADUMBRANT (ăd-eŭm'-brăn't), *adj.* [giving a ſlight reſemblance] *Confus, ſuperficiel, eſquiſſé.*

To ADUMBRATE (ăd-eŭm'-bréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhadow out] *Ombrager, couvrir de ſon ombre.*

* To ADUMBRATE [to exhibit a faint reſemblance] *Repréſenter, tracer, crayonner, peindre groſſièrement, ébaucher.*

ADUMBRATED (ăd-eŭm'-bré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Ombragé ;* ou, *repréſenté, tracé, ébauché.*

ADUMBRATION (ăd eŭm'-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a rough draught] *Ebauche,* f. *eſquiſſe,* f. *reſſemblance légère.*

* To make an adumbration of that we mean, *Ne dire qu'à moitié ce que l'on penſe.*

ADUNATION (ăd-ĭoŭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [union, being united] *Aſſemblage,* m. *réunion,* f.

ADUNCITY (ă-deŭn'-cĭ-té), *ſ.* [crookedneſs, hookedneſs] *Courbure,* f.

ADUNQUE (ă-deŭn'k'), *adj. or* ADUNCOUS (ă-deŭn'-keŭce) [crooked, hooked] *Courbé, crochu, aquilin.* An adunque bill, *Un bec crochu.*

To ADURE (ă-dĭoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to burn up] *Brûler.*

ADUST (ă-deŭſt'), *or* ADUSTED (ă-deŭſt'-ĕd), *adj.* [burnt, ſcorched] *Aduſte, brûlé.* Aduſt-blood, *Sang aduſte.*

ADUSTIBLE (ă-deŭs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [which may be aduſted] *Combuſtible.*

ADUSTION (ă-deŭſt'-cheŭne) *ſ.* [burning up, drying] *L'action de brûler,* f. *brûlure,* f. *aduſtion,* f.

ADVANCE (ăd-văn'ce'), *ſ.* [ſtep, coming forward, progreſſion, riſe, improvement, progreſs] *Avance,* f. *démarche,* f.

ADVANCE-GUARD, *ſ. Garde avancée.*

ADVANCE, *or* ADVANCE-MONEY, *Avance,* f. *argent donné en avance,* m. *prime,* f.

ADVANCE [in Fortification ; a ditch, *or* foſſe filled with water round the glacis] *Avance,* f. *ſaillie,* f.

To ADVANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring forward, to aggrandize, to improve ; to propoſe] *Avancer, porter* ou *mettre en avant, renchérir.*

To ADVANCE [to promote, to raiſe, to forward, to accelerate] *Avancer, promouvoir, faire parvenir.* His patron will advance him, *Son protecteur l'avancera.* To advance a deſign, *Avancer le ſuccès d'une entrepriſe.*

To ADVANCE [to give before hand] *Avancer, donner en avance.* He advanced him three months wages, *Il lui a avancé trois mois de ſes gages.*

To ADVANCE, *v. n.* [to go *or* to come forward, to increaſe, to make improvement] *Avancer, aller en avant ; enchérir, augmenter, renchérir.* The army advances in the country, *L'armée avance dans le pays.* To advance in knowledge, *S'inſtruire à fond, étendre ſes connoiſſances.*

ADVANCED (ăd-văn's't), *part. adj Avancé.* An advanced [*or* detached] work, *Un ouvrage avancé.* The price of ſugar is advanced, *Le ſucre eſt augmenté, eſt plus cher.*

ADVANCEMENT (ăd-văn'ce'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [improvement, progreſs, promotion] *Avancement,* m. *agrandiſſement,* m. *accroiſſement,* m. *promotion,* f. *profit,* m. *fortune,* f. *exaltation,* f. The advancement of learning, *L'avancement des ſciences.* The advancement of a man, *L'avancement d'un homme.*

ADVANCER (ăd-văn'-ceür), *ſ.* [promoter, forwarder] *Protecteur,* m.

ADVANCING (ăd-văn'-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [coming *or* bringing forward] *L'action d'avancer,* f.

ADVANTAGE (ăd-văn' tédje), *ſ.* [gain, profit, benefit ; ſuperiority, preponderance] *Avantage,* m. *profit,* m. *bien,* m. *agrément,* m. *bénéfice,* m. *utilité,* f. *émolument,* m. *prérogative,* f. The advantages of fortune, of birth, *Les avantages de la fortune, de la naiſſance.* The advantage has been equal on both ſides, *Perſonne n'a eu l'avantage dans ce combat.* The enemies had the advantage of the ground, *Les ennemis avoient l'avantage du terrain.*

To take, *or* make advantage of every thing, to turn every thing to one's advantage, *Tirer avantage de tout, s'en prévaloir, profiter de tout.* To dreſs to the beſt advantage, *S'habiller à ſon avantage.* To ſell a thing to advantage, *Vendre une choſe au plus grand prix.* To ſhow a thing to the beſt advantage, *Montrer une choſe du côté le plus avantageux.*

ADVANTAGE, *Gratification,* f. *avantage que l'on fait à quelqu'un au-delà de ce qui lui eſt dû,* m. To give ſomething by way of advantage, *Donner quelque choſe de ſurplus, par voie de gratification, faire un avantage à quelqu'un.*

To ADVANTAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gratify] *Avantager, gratifier.*

ADVANTAGED (ăd-văn'-té-djĕd), *part. adj* [poſſeſſed of advantages] *Avantagé, gratifié.*

ADVANTAGEOUS (ăd-văn'-té -djeŭce), *adj.* [profitable, uſeful, opportune] *Avantageux, utile, profitable, heureux.*

¶ Advantageous, *avantageux* ; profitable, *profitable* ; beneficial, *utile* (ſynon.) : The firſt is rather applicable to honour or convenience ; the ſecond, to gain ; the third, to health ; ex. A good education is very *advantageous* ; ſome commodities are more *profitable* than others ; change of air is, in many complaints, *beneficial.*

Light *profits* make a heavy purſe ; a ſeaſonable word, ſpoke in favour, is frequently of more *advantage* than the greateſt ſervices ; the greateſt *benefit* to the ſoul is a ſincere repentance.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY (ăd-văn'-té'-djeŭslé), *adv.* [conveniently, profitably, opportunely] *Advantageuſement, utilement.*

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS (ăd-văn'-té'-djeŭs-nĕce), *ſ* [gain, profit, uſefulneſs, convenience] *Avantage,* m. *profit,* m.

To ADVENE (ăd-vine'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to accede to ſomething, to be ſuperadded] *Accéder, faire partie d'une choſe comme acceſſoire.*

ADVENIENT (ăd-vi'-nĭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [ſuperadded] *Acceſſoire, ajouté, qui ſurvient.*

ADVENT (ăd'-vĕn't), *ſ.* [a coming] *Avènement,* m. *venue,* f. *arrivée, approche,* f.

ADVENT, *ſ.* [the time before Chriſtmas] *Avent,* m. *le temps avant la nativité de J. C.*

ADVENTINE (ăd-vĕn'-tĭne), *or* ADVENTITIOUS (ăd-vĕn'-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [casual, accruing, befalling] *Accessaire, accidentel, casuel, adventif, adventice.*

ADVENTUAL (ăd-vĕn'-tchĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [relating to the advent] *Qui a rapport à l'avent.*

ADVENTURE (ăd-vĕn'-tch eŭre), *s.* [accident] *Aventure*, f. *accident*, m. *incident*, m.

ADVENTURE [chance, hazard] *Hasard*, m. *risque*, m. *aventure*, f. Resolved to take Quebec at all adventures, *Résolu de prendre Québec à tout hasard.*

ADVENTURE [some attempt in which some risk is run] *Entreprise où il y a du risque*, f. *dessein*, m. *expédition*, f. *aventure*, f.

ADVENTURE [in Commerce] a parcel of goods sent by sea, at a person's own risk, to foreign parts] *Aventure*, f. Gross adventure, *Grosse aventure.*

To ADVENTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to endanger] *Aventurer, hasarder, risquer.*

To ADVENTURE, *v. n.* [to run the risk; to try the chance, to dare] *S'aventurer, entreprendre, oser.*

ADVENTURED (ăd-vĕn'-tchĭeŭr'd), *part. adj. Aventuré, risqué, hasardé, entrepris.*

ADVENTURER (ăd-vĕn'-tchĭoŭr-eŭr), *s.* [he that seeketh adventures, that puts himself in the hands of chance] *Aventurier*, m. *qui risque.*

ADVENTUROUS (ăd-vĕn'-tchĭoŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [inclined to adventures, daring, bold, courageous; dangerous] ‡ *Aventureux, entreprenant, hardi, courageux; hasardeux, dangereux.*

ADVENTUROUSLY (ăd-vĕn'-tchĭoŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [boldly, daringly] *Hardiment, en aventurier, avec témérité.*

ADVENTURESOME (ăd-vĕn'-tchĭoŭr-seŭme), *adj.* V. ADVENTUROUS.

ADVENTURESOMENESS (ăd-vĕn'-tchĭoŭr-seŭme-nĕce), *s.* [being adventuresome] *Hardiesse*, f. *courage*, m.

ADVERB (ăd'-vĕrbe), *s.* [a word joined to a verb or an adjective, to restrain the latitude of its signification] *Adverbe*, m.

N. B. *Adverbs and participles improperly disjoined.*

It is common for some people to express themselves in the following manner: *I don't know so well a bred man; You seldom see so well a made woman.* This is wrong: the *a* ought to follow the participle, not to precede it; and the adverb and participle ought to be joined together by a hyphen, and to make but one word, as, *I don't know so well-bred a man; You seldom see so well-made a woman.*

ADVERBIAL (ăd-vĕr'-bĭ-ăl), *adj.* [having the quality of an adverb] *Adverbial.*

ADVERBIALLY (ăd vĕr'-bĭ-ă-lé), *adv.* [like an adverb] *Adverbialement.* These words are taken adverbially, *Ces mots se prennent adverbialement.*

ADVERSABLE (ăd-vĕr'-să-bl'), V. CONTRARY.

ADVERSARIA (ăd-vĕr-cé'-rĭ-ă), *s. pl.* [memorandum] *Tablettes*, f. pl. *répertoire*, m. *souvenir*, m.

ADVERSARY (ăd'-vĕr-să-ré), *s.* [an opponent *or* enemy] *Adversaire*, m. *ennemi*, m. *antagoniste*, m. You have to do with a terrible adversary, *Vous avez affaire à un terrible adversaire.* V. ANTAGONIST.

ADVERSARY, *adj* [contrary to] ‡ *Malveillant, ennemi, contraire.*

ADVERSATIVE (ăd-vĕr'-să-tĭv'), *adj.* [making opposition or variety] *Adversatif.* But is an adversative conjunction, MAIS *est une conjunction adversative.*

ADVERSE (ăd'-vĕrce), *adj.* [contrary, calamitous, afflictive] *Contraire, adverse, opposé, ennemi.* Adverse party, *Partie adverse.* Adverse fortune, *Fortune adverse.*

ADVERSITY (ăd-vĕr'-cĭ-té), *s.* [misfortune, calamity, affliction, unhappiness, misery] *Adversité*, f. *infortune*, f. *malheur*, m. *calamité*, f.

ADVERSELY (ăd'-vĕrs-lé), *adv.* [unhappily, unfortunately, oppositely] *Malheureusement, au contraire.*

To ADVERT (ăd-vĕrte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to observe, to attend to] *Remarquer, observer, faire attention, prendre garde.*

ADVERTENCE (ăd-vĕr'-tĕn'ce), *and* ADVERTENCY (ăd-vĕr'-tĕn'-cé), *s.* [attention to, consideration upon a thing] *Attention*, f. *considération*, f. ‡ *advertance*, f.

To ADVERTISE (ăd-vĕr-tăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to warn, to inform; to give intelligence, notice] *Avertir, donner avis, informer.* I think proper to advertise you before-hand that I have no great stock of patience, *Je ne suis pas fort patient, je vous en avertis d'avance.*

ADVERTISED (ăd-vĕr-tăĭz'd), *part. adj. Averti, informé.*

ADVERTISEMENT (ăd-vĕr-tăĭze'-mĕn't, *ou* ăd-vĕr'-tĭze-mĕn't), *s.* [a warning, notice, intelligence, information] *Avertissement*, m. *avis*, m. An advertisement to the reader, *Avis au Lecteur.*

ADVERTISER (ăd-vĕr-tăĭ'-zeŭr), *s.* [one that advertises *or* gives public notice] *Donneur d'avis*, m. *papier d'avis*, m. § *avertisseur*, m. *faiseur d'affiches*, m.

ADVERTISING (ăd-vĕr-tăĭ'-zĭn'gne), *s.* & *adj.* [monitory] *L'action d'avertir*, f. *qui donne avis..*

To ADVESPERATE (ăd-vĕs'-pĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to draw towards evening] *Se faire tard.*

ADVICE (ăd-văĭce'), *s* [counsel] *Avis*, m *conseil*, m. To ask advice of one, *Prendre conseil de quelqu'un.* To do nothing without advice, *Ne rien faire que par bon avis.*

ADVICE [notice, account, information, intelligence] *Avis*, m. *avertissement*, m. *nouvelles*, f. pl. We have received advice from Paris, that, *&c. On a reçu avis de Paris, que*, &c. A letter of advice, *Lettre d'avis.* Advice-boat, *Patache d'avis*, f. *aviso*, m. 'Tis a wholesome piece of advice, which will make me wise for the future, *Voilà un avis au Lecteur, qui me rendra sage pour l'avenir.*

¶ Advice, *avis*; counsel, *conseil* (synon.): are to convey instruction; but the latter implies superiority in the person who gives it; thus we say: the *counsels* of a parent, the *advice* of a friend.

Advice, also, chiefly belongs to the science of Medicine; and *counsel* is appropriated by the Law.

ADVIGILATE (ăd vĭdj'-ĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to watch diligently] *Veiller, prendre soin, être sur ses gardes.*

ADVISEABLE (ăd-văĭ'-zăbl'), *adj.* [to be advised about] *Qui mérite considération.*

ADVISEABLE [prudent, fit to be done] *Convenable, prudent, expédient, à propos.* After mature deliberation they thought it advisable to, *&c. Après avoir bien délibéré, ils jugèrent qu'il étoit à propos de*, &c.

ADVISEABLENESS (ăd-văĭ'-zăbl'-nĕce), *s.* [fitness] *Convenance*, f. *propriété*, f. *prudence*, f.

To ADVISE (ăd-văĭze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give advice] *Conseiller, donner avis, aviser, donner conseil, persuader.* To advise to the contrary, *Conseiller le contraire, dissuader, déconseiller.*

To ADVISE, *v. a.* [to inform, to give an account] *Informer, apprendre, mander, donner avis, écrire, marquer.* I am otherwise advised, *On m'a mandé tout autre chose, on m'a donné des avis contraires.*

To ADVISE, *v. n.* [to consult, to consider] *Consulter, examiner, considérer, délibérer, prendre conseil de quelqu'un, demander avis à quelqu'un, consulter quelqu'un.* He advised with his companions, *Il délibéra avec ses compagnons.*

† Advise with your pillow, *La nuit porte avis.* Advise with yourself, *Consultez-vous, réfléchissez-y mûrement.*

ADVISED (ăd văĭ'-z'd), *part. adj.* [acting or acted with design; prudent, wise] *Conseillé, informé, averti.* Well-advised, *Bien-avisé, sage, prudent.* Ill advised, *Mal-avisé, inconsidéré, imprudent.* Be advised by me, *Croyez-moi, suivez mon conseil.* I will do nothing but as I am advised, *Je ne ferai rien sans conseil.*

ADVISED WITH [consulted] *Consulté.*

ADVISEDLY (ăd-văĭ'-zĕd-lé), *adv.* [purposely, prudently] *Prudemment, sagement, avec conseil, après mûre consultation.*

ADVISEDNESS (ăd-văĭ'-zĕd-nĕce), *s.* [deliberation, cool and prudent procedure] *Délibération*, f. *prudence, sagesse*, f.

ADVISEMENT (ăd-văĭze'-mĕn't), *s.* [law. term; counsel, information] *Consultation*, f. *délibération*, f. Upon good advisement and deliberation, *Après mûre délibération.*

ADVISER (ăd-văĭ' zeŭr), *s.* [counsellor; he that advises] *Conseiller*, m. *qui donne des avis*, ou *des conseils.*

ADVISING (ăd-văĭ'-zĭn'gne), *s.* *L'action de conseiller*, f.

ADVOCACY (ăd'-vô-kă-cé), *s.* [vindication, defense, apology] *Justification*, f. *défense*, f. *plaidoirie*, f. ‖ § *avocasserie*, f.

ADVOCATE (ăd'-vô kéte), *s* [lawyer, he that defends another in a court of justice, that pleads a cause] *Avocat*, m. *qui défend la cause de quelqu'un en justice.*

ADVOCATE [patron, vindicator] *Avocat*, m. *protecteur*, m. *patron*, m. *intercesseur*, m. *défenseur*, m.

ADVOCATION (ăd-vô ké'-chеŭne), *s.* [the office of pleading; plea, apology] *L'action de plaider la cause de quelqu'un*, f. *apologie*, f. *intercession*, f. *plaidoirie*, f.

To ADVOW (ăd-văou'), *See* To AVOW.

ADVOWEE (ăd-văou'-i), *s.* *Avoué*, m. *collateur*, m. Advowee paramount [the King, *or* highest patron] *Avoué*, ou *patron en chef*, m. *en terme de Droit Canon.*

ADVOWRY. *See* Avowry.

ADVOWSON (ăd-văou'-zeŭne), *s.* [right of patronage] † *Avouërie*, f. *collation*, f. *droit de patronage*, m.

ADVOWTRY (ăd-văou'-tré), *s.* [adultery] *Adultère*, m.

ADYTUM (ă'-dĭ-teŭme), *s.* [a sanctuary in old pagan temples, *or* a secret place in them where oracles were given] *Un sanctuaire*, ou *lieu sacré dans les anciens temples où se rendoient les oracles.*

ADZE (ădze), *s.* [addice, a cooper's little hatchet] *Doloire*, f. *aissette*, f. *aisseau*, m. [a tool of carpenters and cartwrights] *Tille*, f, *herminette*, f. Hollow adze, *Herminette courbe.*

Æ, a diphthong, wherein the found of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but which seems not properly to have any place in the English tongue. *See* letter E for words you miss in Æ.

ÆA (ĭ'ă), *s.* [Mythol. a Nymph, changed into an island; surname of Circe] *Ea*, f.

ÆACUS (ĭ'ă-keŭce), [Mythol. the son of Jupiter, and one of the infernal judges] *Eaque*, m.

ÆDESIA (i-dĭ'-jĭ-ă), *s.* [Mythol an Egyptian lady remarkable for her chastity] *Ædesia*, f.

ÆGA (ĭ'-gă), *s.* [Mythol. Jupiter's nurse, made a constellation] *Ægа*, f.

ÆGAGROPILA (i-gă-gro'-pĭ-lă), *or* ÆGAGROPILUS, *s.* [a ball generated in the stomach of the rupicapra or chamois-goat: bezoar] *Egagropile*, m.

ÆGELETHRON (i-dje-le-tshrône), *s.* [Botan. Mercurialis, an eatable wild herb] *Mercurielle*, f.

ÆGERIA (i-djĕr'-ĭ-ă), *s.* [a beautiful Nymph] *Egérie*, f.

ÆGEUS (ĭ'-djĭ-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a King of Attica; gave name to the Ægean sea by drowning himself into it] *Egée*, m.

ÆGIALE (i-djăĭ'-ĕle), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Adraſtus, and wife of Diomede, who wounded Venus at the ſiege of Troy] *Egiale, f.*

ÆGIAS (i'-djĭ-ăſce), or ÆGIDES *ſ* [a white ſpeck on the pupil of the eye] *Taie, f.*

ÆGILOPS (i-djĭ-lops'), *ſ.* [in Med. An-chilops, an abſceſs in the great angle of the eye, next the noſe] *Egilops*, m. *fiſtule lacrymale, f.*

ÆGINA (i-djăĭ'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Aſopus, and a particular favourite of Jupiter] *Egine*, f.

ÆGOCHUS (i-djăĭ'-o-keŭce), and ÆNEAS (i-ni'-jĭ eŭce), [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Egiochus & Eneſius*, m.

ÆGIPAN (i'-djĭ-păne), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſurname of Pan, who was repreſented with goat's legs, &c.] *Egipan*, m.

ÆGIPANES (i-djĭ-pé'-nĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol Satyrs, a ſort of baboons, honoured with divine worſhip] *Egipans*, m. pl. *Satyres*, m. pl.

ÆGIPIUS (i-djip'-ĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Theſſalian, changed into a vulture by Jupiter] *Egypius*, m.

ÆGIS (i' djĭs), *ſ.* [a Gergon, whom Pallas ſlew; hence the ſhield called ÆGIDA, being covered with the ſkin of that monſter] *Egis, f Egid*, *f.*

ÆGISTHUS (i djĭs'-tsheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Thyeſtes, by his own daughter Pelope] *Egiſthe*, m.

ÆGLE (i'-glé), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three Heſperides] *Egl*, *f.*

ÆGLEFINUS or ÆGREFINUS, *ſ.* [haddock] *Aigle-fin*, ou *a gre-fin*, m

ÆGOBOLUS (i-gŏb'-ŏ leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Bacchus] *Egobole*, m.

ÆGOCEPHALUS (i-gŏ cef'-ă-kŭce), *ſ.* [Ornithol. godwit, ſtone-plover, yarwhip] *Francolin*, m.

ÆGOLETHRON (ĭ-gŏl'-ĭ-tshrŏne), *ſ.* [chamærodendron; a ſhrub of Colchis] *Ægolethron*, m.

ÆGON (i'-gŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous wreſtler, renowned for his ſtrength] *Egon*, m.

ÆGOPODIUM (i-gŏ-pod'-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. gout-weed] *Herbe aux goutteux*, f.

ÆGOPOGON (i-gŏ-pŏ-gŏne), *ſ.* [Bot. meadow-ſweet, ulmaria] *Reine des prés*, f.

ÆGYPIUS (i-djĭp' ĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [the ſon of Bulis] *Egypius*, m.

ÆGYPTIACUM (i-djĭp'-tăĭ'-ă-kŭme), *ſ* [Med. a detergent unguent] *Egyptiaque*, m.

ÆGYPTUS (i-djĭp'-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Neptune and Lybia, and brother to Danaus] *Egyptus*, m.

ÆHOITULLA, *ſ.* [an Indian ſerpent of Ceylon] *Æhoitulla*, m.

ÆICHRYSON, *ſ.* [ſedum majus] *Grande joubarbe*, f.

ÆIZOON, *ſ.* [ſempervivum ſedum, houſe-leek] *Petite joubarbe*, or *trique madame*, f.

ÆELLO (i-ĕl'-lo), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three Harpies] *Aëllo*, f.

ÆLUROPO, *ſ.* [ſyrup of the cat's foot] *Sirop de pied-de-chat*, m.

ÆLURUS (i-lĭoo'-rŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Egyptian divinity, the cat] *Ælurus*, m.

ÆMATHION (im'-ă-tshĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [a famous robber killed by Hercules] *Emathion*, m.

ÆNEAS (i-ni'-ăce), *ſ. m.* [Mythol. a Trojan prince] *Enée*, m.

ÆOLIC, *ſ.* [in Grammar; one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue] *Eolique*, m *dialecte Eolien*, m.

ÆOLIPILE (i'-o-lĭ-păĭ-le), *ſ.* [a hollow ball of metal, an hydraulic inſtrument] *Eolipile*, m.

ÆOLUS (i'-ŏ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter, and God of the winds] *Eole*, m.

ÆOUS (i-o'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the four horſes of the ſun; Lucifer] *Eous*, m.

ÆRA (i'-ă), *ſ.* [in Chron. Epocha, the point of time from which a computation of years commences] *Ere, f. époque*, f.

AERIAL (é-i'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [of the air; high, elevated] *Aérien, d'air, qui vit dans l'air.*

ÆRY (i'-ré), *ſ.* [the neſt of a bird of prey] *Aire, f. le nid d'un oiſeau de proie.* To make its æry, *Airer.*

AEROGRAPHY (é'-ĕr-ŏ-grăf-fé), *ſ.* [a deſcription of the air] *Aérographie*, f.

AEROLOGY (é'-ĕr-ól'-o-djé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of the air] *Aérologie*, f. ou *ſcience de l'air*, f.

AEROMANCY (é'-ĕr-o-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [divination by the air] *Aéromancie*, f.

AEROMETRY (é-ĕr-ŏm'-e-tré), *ſ.* [the art of meaſuring the air] *Aérométrie*, f.

AERONAUT (é'-ĕr-ŏ-nâte), *ſ.* [aerial ſailor or navigator] *Aéronaute*, m.

AERONAUTICA (é-ĕr-ŏ-ná'-tĭ-kă), *ſ.* [the art of ſailing through the air] *Aéroſtation*, f.

AEROSCOPY (é-ĕr-ŏs'-ko-pé), *ſ.* [the obſervation of the air] *Obſervation de l'air*, f.

AEROSTATION (é-ĕr-ŏs-té -cheŭne), *ſ.* [paſſing through the air in balloons] *Aéroſtation*, f.

ÆRUGINOUS (i-rĭou'-djĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [partaking of the ruſt of copper] *Rouillé*, aĭj.

ÆRUGO (i-rĭou-go), *ſ.* [ruſt, eſpecially that of copper] *Rouille*, f.

ÆS CORINTHIACUM, *ſ.* [a mixt metal] *Airain de Corinthe*, f.

ÆSACUS (i -ză-keŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſon of Priam, lover of Heſperia, was changed by Thetis into a puffin] *Eſaque*, m.

ÆSALON, *ſ.* [Ornithol. the yellow-legged hawk, the merlin] *Aſalon*, m. *émerillon*, m.

ÆSCULANUS (ĭs-kĭoŭ-lé'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a God worſhipped by the Romans, who thought he could make them rich] *Eſculanus*, m.

ÆSCULAPII ANGUIS, *ſ.* [paræa, a harmleſs ſerpent] *Eſculape*, ou *ſerpent jouffiu*, m.

ÆSCULAPIUS (ĭs-kĭoŭ-lé'-pĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſon of Apollo, and God of phyſic; the conſtellation of Ophiucus] *Eſculape*, m.

ÆSON (i'-zŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the father of Jaſon; at an extreme old age was made young again by Medea] *Eſon*, m.

ÆSPING (iſp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſerpent of Smolandia in Gothland] *Æſping*, m.

ÆSTIVAL (is-tăĭ'-văl), *adj.* [of ſummer] *D'été.*

To ÆSTIVATE (is'-tăĭ-véte), *v. n.* [to ſojourn in ſummer-time] *Paſſer l'été.*

ÆSTUARY (is'-tĭoŭ-ărĕ), *ſ.* [an arm of the ſea running far into land] *Bras de mer*, m. *barre*, f. *pertuis*, m. [in Phyſic; vapour-bath] *Etuve*, f.

ÆSYMNETIC MONARCHY [limited and elective, oppoſed to a barbaric or hereditary one] *Monarchie élective & limitée*, f

ÆTHALIDES (i-tshăl'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſon of Mercury, endued with a power of univerſal recollection] *Ethalides*, m.

ÆTHER (i'-tshĕr), *ſ.* [the firmament, the ſky] *Ether*, m. *air*, m. *ciel*, m. *l'élément du feu*, m.

ÆTHER, *ſ.* [in Chymiſtry; a ſubtile and penetrating volatile and inflammable fluid, made of ſpirit of nitre and ſpirit of wine] *Ether*, m.

ÆTHERIAL (i-tshi'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to the ſky, heavenly] *Ethérée, aérien.*

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL (i'-tshĭ-ŏps mĭn'-ĕr-ăl). *ſo called from its dark colour:* [a preparation of mercury and ſulphur] *Ethiops*, m. Æthiops, albus, antimonialis, martialis, vegetabilis, *Ethiops blanc, antimonial, martial, végétal.*

ÆTHIOPSIS (i-tshăĭ'-ŏ-pĭs), *ſ.* [Bot. Phlomitis, Meroïdes, Ethiopian clary; formerly uſed by enchanters to open locks, dry up rivers, &c.] *Sclarée d'Ethiopie*, f

ÆTHON (i'-tshŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the four horſes of the ſun] *Ethon*, m.

ÆTHUSA (i-tshĭoŭ'-ză), *ſ.* [Bot. Athuſa, leſſer hemlock, fool's parſley] *Petite cigue*, f. *perſil des fous*, m.

ÆTIOLOGY (i-tĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-djé), *ſ.* [in Med. [an account of the cauſes of diſeaſes] *Etiologie*, f.

ÆTITES (i-tăĭ-tĭz), *ſ.* [eagle-ſtone] *Ætites*, f. *pierre d'aigle*, f.

ÆTNA (i'- ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a volcano or a burning mountain in Sicily, famous for its Cyclopes.] *Etna*, m.

ÆTOLUS (i-tŏ'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Endymion and Diana, from whom Ætolia took its name] *Etole*, m.

AFAR (ă-tar'), *adv.* [at a great diſtance] *Loin.* Afar off, *De loin; loin d'ici.*

AFEARD (ă-fĭro'), *acj.* [afraid] *Craintif, qui a peur.* To be afeard (to fear), *Craindre, avoir peur.*

AFER (é'-fĕr), *ſ.* [the South-Weſt wind] *Le vent du Sud-Oueſt.*

AFFABILITY (ăf'-fă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *or* AFFABLENESS (ăf'-fă-bl'-nĕce'), *ſ.* [courteſy, courteouſneſs, eaſineſs of manners] *Affabilité*, f. *douceur*, f. *complaiſance*, f. *courtoiſie*, f. ‡ *accortiſe*, f. The affability of this Prince wins him all hearts, *L'affabilité de ce Prince lui gagne tous es cœurs.*

¶ Affability, *affabilité*; courteſy, *politeſſe, complaiſance*; condeſcenſion *condeſcendance* (lynon.) are nearly ſynonymous, though the firſt rather implies ſuperiority, and the laſt reſpects behaviour to inferiors; ex. He treats his friends with *affability*, ſtrangers with *courteſy*, his dependants with *condeſcenſion.*

AFFABLE (ăf'-fă-bl'), *adj.* [courteous, civil, complaiſant] *Affable, civil, complaiſant, courtois, doux, communicatif.* He is of a ſweet and affable temper, *Il eſt d'une humeur douce & affable.*

AFFABLY (ăf'-fă-blé), *adv.* [courteouſly, civilly] *Affablement, avec affabilité, honnêtement.*

AFFABROUS (ăf'-fé-breŭce), *adj.* [ſkilfully made] *Art ſtement fait.*

AFFABULATION (ăf'-făb ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [moral] *Sens moral d'une fable*, m. *morale*, f.

AFFAIR (ăf-ère'), *ſ.* [buſineſs, concern] *Affaire*, f. To enter into the management of affairs, *Entrer dans le maniement des affaires.* State-affairs, *Affaires d'Etat.* V. BUSINESS.

AFFAIR [an intrigue] *Intrigue*, f. *amourette*, f. He had a little affair with Miſs Fiſher, *Il eut une petite intrigue avec Mademoiſelle Fiſher.*

AFFAIR [engagement, fight] *Affaire*, f. *combat*, m *démêlé*, m.

To AFFEAR (ăf.-fĭre'), V. To AFFERE.

‡ AFFECT (ăf.-fĕkt'), V. AFFECTION.

To AFFECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to act upon, to produce an effect, *or* impreſſion, to move the paſſions] *Affecter, toucher, émouvoir, attendrir.* His play don't affect an audience, *Sa pièce n'affecte point les ſpectateurs.*

* To affect a lady's heart, *Toucher le cœur d'une femme.*

To AFFECT [in Medicine; to make a bad impreſſion] *Affecter, faire une impreſſion fâcheuſe.* That will affect the part in time, *Cela affectera la partie avec le temps.*

* Your objection does not affect my aſſertion, *Votre objection n'affoiblit point la vérité de ce que j'avance.*

To AFFECT [to ſtudy, to tend to, to act like an hypocrite; to mimick] *Affecter, s'étudier à, prendre à tâche.* He affects to whiſper inſignificant things, *Il affecte de dire à l'oreille des choſes de rien.* She is not ſo virtuous as ſhe affects to be, *Elle n'eſt pas auſſi vertueuſe qu'elle affecte de l'être.* To affect modeſty, *Affecter de la modeſtie.*

To AFFECT [to love, to be fond of, to be pleaſed with] *Affecter, affectionner, aimer.* He affects a certain geſture, *Il affecte certains geſtes.*

To AFFECT [to deſire, to aſpire to, to aim at] *Rechercher, aſpirer à, prétendre à.* He affected the crown, *Il aſpiroit à la royauté.*

AFFECTATE (ăf'-fĕk' tété), *adj.* [formal, affected] *Affecté, plein d'affectation (jur-tout dans le parler), affété.*

AFFECTATION (ăf-fĕk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.*

[the act of making an artificial appearance] *Affectation*, f. *affecterie*, f. *apparat*, m. § *précisité*, f. She is full of affectation in every thing, *Elle est pleine d'affectation, elle est affectée en tout.*

AFFECTED (ăf-fĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [formal, full of affectation; over-studied] *Affecté, étudié, recherché, affété, concerté,* ‖ *collet-monté.* Affected looks, *Regards affectés.* Affected style, *Style affecté.* A little affected creature, *Une petite affectée.*

AFFECTED [moved] *Affecté, ému, touché.* I was very much affected by her tears, *Je fus fort touché de ses larmes.* Every one speaks as he stands affected, *Chacun parle suivant ses sentimens.*

AFFECTED to [disposed] *Disposé, intentionné pour.* To be well or ill-affected to the government, *Etre bien* ou *mal intentionné pour le gouvernement.*

AFFECTED WITH, *Attaqué, atteint de.* To be affected with the same distemper, *Etre atteint de la même maladie.* Affected with sadness, *Mélancolique, affligé*

AFFECTEDLY (ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [in an affected manner, hypocritically] *D'une manière affectée, avec affectation.*

AFFECTEDNESS (ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-nĕce), *s.* [affected manners] *Affectation*, f. *affèterie*, f.

AFFECTING (ăf-fĕk'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [moving] *Pathétique, intéressant, frappant.*

AFFECTION (ăf-fĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [state of being affected; love, fondness, good-will, zeal] *Affection*, f *amour*, m. *passion*, f. *attachement*, m. *désir*, m. *inclination*, f. *attache*, f. *cœur*, m. *gré*, m. *courage*, m. Set your affections on things above, *Mettez vos affections dans les biens d'en-haut.* To have an affection for, *Affectionner.* V. ATTACHMENT.

AFFECTION [in Physics; a certain modification occasioned by motion] *Qualité*, f. *modification*, f. *propriété.* Non-entity can have no affection nor property, *Le néant ne peut avoir ni qualité ni propriété.*

AFFECTION [in Medicine; a morbid state of the body, or some of its parts] *Affection*, f.

AFFECTIONATE (ăf-fĕk'-cheŭn-éte), *adj.* [full of affection, warm, zealous, fond, tender] *Affectionné, tendre, affectueux, zélé, attaché avec affection.*

AFFECTIONATELY (ăf-fĕk'-cheŭn-éte-lé), *adv.* [fondly, tenderly] *De bon cœur, affectueusement, avec zèle.*

AFFECTIONATENESS (ăf-fĕk'-cheŭn-éte-nĕce), *s.* [fondness, tenderness, good-will] *Affection*, f. *attachement*, m. *tendresse*, f.

AFFECTIONED (af-fĕk'-cheŭn-ĕd), *adj.* [affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed] *Affecté, affété, vain; porté, disposé.*

AFFECTIOUSLY (ăf-fĕk'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [in an affecting manner] *D'une manière touchante, avec intérêt, pathétiquement.*

AFFECTIVE (ăf-fĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [affecting, moving] *Affectif, touchant, qui affecte, douloureux.*

AFFECTUOSITY (ăf-fĕk-tchĭnŭ-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [passionateness] *Tendresse*, f. *affection*, f. *passion*, f.

AFFECTUOUS (ăf-fĕk'-tchĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [full of passion] *Affectueux, passionné.* An affectuous speech, *Un discours affectueux.*

To AFFERE (ăf-fîre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Law; to confirm, to establish, to give a sanction to] ‡ *Affer, assurer, confirmer, sanctionner, homologuer.* To affere an account, *Homologuer un compte.*

AFFERED (ăf fîr'd), *part. adj. Homologué.*

AFFERORS (ăf-fî'-reŭrz), *s. pl.* [in Law; persons appointed in Court-leets to set fines upon offenders punishable arbitrarily] *Jurés,* ou *Commissaires nommés pour régler les amendes,* &c.

AFFETTO, or AFFETTUOSO, *s.* [tenderness; a word taken from the Italian music; is said of a tune performed affectionately and gracefully, not too fast, but rather slowly] *Affetto, ou affettuoso.*

† AFFIANCE (ăf-fâï'-ăn'ce), *s.* [law-term; betrothing] *Fiançailles*, f. pl. † *accordailles*, f. pl.

*‡ AFFIANCE [trust] *Confiance*, f. Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond affiance! *Quoi de plus dangereux, hélas! que cette folie confiance!*

To AFFIANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to betroth, to bind one's self to marry] *Fiancer.*

*‡ To AFFIANCE [to give confidence, to confide in] *Confier, avoir confiance.* Affianced in my faith, *Confié à ma foi.*

AFFIANCED (ăf-fâï'-ăn'-cĕd), *part. adj.* [betrothed] *Fiancé*; ou *confié.*

AFFIANCER (ăf-fâï-ăn'-ceŭr), *s.* [he who makes a contract of marriage between two parties] *Celui qui dresse un contrat de mariage.*

AFFIDATION (ăf-fĭ-dé'-cheŭne), AFFIDATURE (ăf-fĭ-dé'-tchĭeŭre), *s.* [mutual oath of fidelity] *Engagement réciproque, ferment mutuel de fidélité*, m.

AFFIDAVIT (ăf-fĭ-dé'-vîte), *s* [law-term; a declaration upon oath] *Déclaration*, f *déposition, affirmation, attestation sous ferment*, m. To make an affidavit, *Affirmer par ferment.*

AFFIED (ăf-fâï'-ĕd), *part. adj.* of Affy, [affianced] *Fiancé.*

AFFILIATION (ăf-fĭ-lĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [adoption] *Affiliation*, f *adoption*, f.

AFFINAGE (ăf'-fĭ-nédje), *s* [refining of metals] *Affinage*, m. *l'action d'affiner les métaux*, f.

AFFINED (ăf-fâï'-n'd), *adj.* [related to another] *Allié, parent.*

AFFINITY (ăf-fĭn'-ĭ-té), *s.* [alliance by marriage] *Affinité*, f. *alliance*, f. *parenté*, f. There are several degrees of affinity, *Il y a divers degrés d'affinité.*

* AFFINITY [relation to, connection with] *Affinité*, f. *rapport*, m. *connexion*, f. *convenance*, f. These things have no affinity, no connection, *Ces choses n'ont ni affinité ni rapport entre elles.*

* AFFINITY, *s.* [in Chymistry; attraction] *Affinité*, f.

To AFFIRM (ăf-fĕrm'), *v. n.* [to declare, to assert] *Affirmer, assurer.* V. To AVOUCH.

To AFFIRM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ratify] *Confirmer.* To affirm a decree, *Confirmer une sentence, un arrêt.*

AFFIRMABLE (ăf-fĕr'-mă-bl'), *adj* [what may be affirmed] *Qui peut être affirmé.*

AFFIRMANCE (ăf-fĕr'-măn'ce), *s.* [confirmation] *Confirmation*, f.

AFFIRMANT (ăf-fĕr'-măn't), *s.* [one who affirms, a law-term for a deponent Quaker] *Déposant*, m. *qui affirme.*

AFFIRMATION (ăf-fĕr-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of affirming] *Affirmation*, f. *déclaration*, f. *assurance*, f. *confirmation*, f. *jugement décisoire.*

AFFIRMATIVE (ăf-fĕr'-mă-tĭv'), *s.* [a proposition which positively affirms] *Affirmative*, f. To be for the affirmative, *Soutenir l'affirmative.*

AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.* [affirming] *Affirmatif, qui affirme.*

AFFIRMATIVELY (ăf-fĕr-mă-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in an affirmative manner] *Affirmativement, positivement, assertivement.*

AFFIRMED (ăf-fĕr'-m'd), *part. adj. Affirmé, assuré.*

AFFIRMER (ăf-fĕr'-meŭr), *s.* [the person who affirms] *Celui qui affirme.*

To AFFIX (ăf-fĭks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite to the end, to subjoin] *Afficher, attacher, lier, joindre.*

* Ideas determined by names affixed to them, *Idées déterminées par les noms qui leur sont attachés.*

AFFIX, *s.* [in Grammar; some letter joined to a word] *Annexe*, f. In the Hebrew language the noun has its affix, *Dans l'Hébreu le nom a son annexe.*

AFFIXED (ăf-fĭk's't), *adj. Attaché, lié, affiché.*

AFFIXING (ăf-fĭk'-cĭn'gne), *and* AFFIXION (ăf-fĭk'-cheŭne), *s. L'action d'afficher, d'attacher*, f.

AFFLATION (ăf-flé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of breathing upon any thing] *L'action de souffler*, f.

AFFLATUS (ăf-flé'-teŭce), *s.* [communication of the power of prophecy] *Inspiration*, f. *enthousiasme*, m.

To AFFLICT (ăf-flĭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grieve, to torment, to put to pain] *Affliger, chagriner, molester, tourmenter, opprimer, accabler, persécuter, donner de l'affliction à.* To afflict one's self, *S'affliger, se chagriner.*

AFFLICTED (ăf-flĭk'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [sorrowful, tormented] *Affligé, chagriné, atteint.* I am afflicted at his misfortunes, *Son malheur m'afflige.*

AFFLICTEDNESS (ăf-flĭk'-tĕd-nĕce), *s.* [sorrowfulness, grief] *Chagrin*, m. *désolation*, f.

AFFLICTING (ăf-flĭk-tĭn'gne), *s.* [from to afflict] *L'action d'affliger*, &c f.

AFFLICTER (ăf-flĭk'-teŭr), *s.* [who afflicts] *Celui* ou *celle qui afflige, qui donne du chagrin.*

AFFLICTION (ăf-flĭk-cheŭne), *s.* [calamity, the state of sorrowfulness, misery] *Affliction*, f. *douleur*, f. *plaie*, f. *calamité*, f. *malheur*, m. *disgrace*, f. *revers*, m. Where shall we find the man that bears affliction like Cato, *Où trouver un homme qui supporte le malheur avec autant de courage que Caton?*

¶ Affliction, *affliction*; sadness, *tristesse*; sorrow, *chagrin*; grief, *peine*, *douleur*; concern, *intérêt*; misery, *misère*; distress, *détresse* (Synon.): The two last seem rather applicable to outward circumstances, the rest to sufferings of the mind; as, The *misery* of their condition filled me with *concern*; while the *affliction* of the parents added to my *grief*, and the *sorrow* of the children spoke their *distress*, and completed the *sadness* of the scene.

AFFLICTIVE (ăf-flĭk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [painful, tormenting] *Affligeant, chagrinant, douloureux, affectif.*

AFFLUENCE (ăf'-flĭoŭ ĕn'ce), *and* AFFLUENCY (ăf -flĭoŭ-ĕn'-cé), *s.* [abundance, exuberance, plenty; concourse, flowing to a place] *Affluence*, f. *abondance*, f *profusion*, f *grande quantité.* The affluency of the humours causes several disorders, *L'affluence des humeurs cause diverses maladies.*

* Affluence of all kind of wealth, *Affluence de toutes sortes de biens.*

AFFLUENT (ăf'-flĭoŭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [abundant, wealthy; flowing to a part] *Abondant, opulent, qui afflue.*

AFFLUENTNESS (ăf'-flĭoŭ-ĕn't-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being wealthy] *Opulence*, f.

AFFLUX (ăf -fleukce), AFFLUXION (ăf-fleuk'-cheŭne), *s.* [a flowing, or coming to, affluence] *Un amas, une affluence de choses qui viennent au même lieu.*

AFFORAGE (ăf-fô-rédje'), *s.* [in French customs; a duty paid to the Lord to sell wine; the rate or price of provisions laid by the provost of Paris] *Afforage*, m.

To AFFORD (ăf-fôrde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to produce, to yield, to give, to grant, to confer] *Produire, fournir, donner.* The soil affords grain, *Le sol produit du grain.* I cannot afford it so cheap, *Je ne puis le donner à si bas prix.*

* He is the greatest man our age affords, *C'est le plus grand homme que notre siècle ait produit.*

To AFFORD [to be able to] *Avoir la faculté de.* I cannot afford to spend so high, *Je n'ai pas la faculté,* ou *le moyen, de faire une si grande dépense.*

AFFORDED (ăf-fôr'-dĕd), *part. adj. Produit, fourni, donné.*

AFFORDING (ăf-fôr'-dĭn'gne), *s. L'action de produire*, f.

To AFFOREST (ăf-fôr'-ĕste), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn ground into a forest] *Mettre des terres en forêt.*

AFFORESTATION (ăf-fôr-ĕs-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [new afforestations] *Terres nouvellement mises en forêts.*

To

To AFFRANCHISE (ăf-frăn'-tchīze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make free] *Affranchir, mettre en liberté, donner le droit de bourgeoisie*

AFFRANCHISED (ăf-frăn'-tchīz'd), *part. adj.* [let free] *Affranchi.*

AFFRAY (ăf-frĕ'), *and* AFFRAYMENT (ăf fré'-mĕn't), *s.* [a law-term for fray; tumultuous assault] *Querelle, f. combat particulier.*

AFFRICTION (ăf-frĭk'-chĕŭne), *s.* [friction, rubbing] *Frottement,* m.

AFFRIGHT (ăf-frāīte'), *s* [terror, fear] *Frayeur, f. épouvante,* f. *terreur soudaine, effroi,* m.

To AFFRIGHT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to affect with fear] *Effrayer, épouvanter, consterner*

AFFRIGHTED (ăf-frāīt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Effrayé, épouvanté.*

AFFRIGHTFUL (ăf-frāīt'-foŭl), *adj.* [terrible] *Effrayant, épouvantable, terrible.*

AFFRONT (ăf-reŭn't'), *s.* [insult, injury, outrage] *Affront,* m. *outrage,* m. *injure,* f. *indignité,* f. *contumélie,* f. *déplaisir,* m. *avanie,* f. *brusquerie,* f. ‡ *sous-barbe,* f. ‖ *camouflet,* m An insulting affront, ‖ *Algarade,* f He cannot brook that affront, *Il ne sauroit digérer cet affront.* To put up an affront (to bear, to pocket or to swallow an affront), *Souffrir un affront, boire* ou *avaler un affront.*

¶ Affront, *affront*; insult, *injure*, abuse, *outrage, injure* (synon.): *Affront* is an arrow of reproach and contempt shot in public; *insult* is an attack made with insolence; both may be given without words, but *abuse* consists in scurrilous language. *Affronts* are often given through the childish itch of revenge. *Insults* are too frequently the offspring of pride. We seldom, if ever hear *abuse* from the mouth of a well-bred man.

To AFFRONT, -ING, -ED, *v a* [to injure] *Affronter, braver, injurier, outrager, insulter, bafouer, brusquer*

AFFRONTED (ăf-reŭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Affronté, insulté, outragé, choqué, bravé, maltraité.*

AFFRONTER (ăf-reŭn'-teŭr), *s.* [insulter] *Offenseur.* m. *celui qui outrage.*

AFFRONTING (ăf-reŭn'-tĭŋgne), *and* AFFRONTIVE (ăf-reŭn'-tĭv'), *adj* [insulting, shocking, provoking] *Outrageant, injurieux, insultant, offensant, choquant.*

To AFFUSE (ăf-fĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pour] *Verser, mêler une liqueur avec une autre.*

AFFUSION (ă fĭou'-jŭne), *s.* [the act of pouring] *L'action de verser, f.* Upon the affusion of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink, *Dès que l'on y versa une teinture de noix de galle, elle devint aussi noire que de l'encre.*

To AFFY (ăf-fāī), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to betroth] *Fiancer.*

To AFFY, *v. n.* [to confide in, to trust to] *Se fier à, avoir confiance en.*

AFIELD (ă-fīld'), *adv.* [to the field] V. FIELD.

AFLAT (ă flăte'), *adv.* [level with the ground] *De niveau.*

AFLOAT (ă-flôte'), *adv.* [floating] *A flot.* To set a ship afloat, *Mettre un navire à flot.* To get a ship afloat or off from the ground, into deep water, *Déchouer,* ou plutôt *Déséchouer un vaisseau.*

AFOOT (ă-foŭte'), *adv.* [walking, in opposition to riding] *A pied.*

AFORE (ă fôre'), *prep.* [before, nearer, sooner] *Avant.* I shall be there afore you, *J'y serai avant vous.*

AFORE, *adv.* [in front, in the fore part] *Devant, auparavant.* [t. de Mar.] *Avant, en avant, de l'avant.*

AFORE-GOING (ă fôre'-gô-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [going before] *Précédent.*

AFORE-HAND (ă-fôre'-hăn'd), *adj.* [previously] *Par avance.* To be afore-hand with one, *Prévenir quelqu'un.*

AFORE-SAID (ă-fôre'-sĕd), *adj.* [aforementioned, afore named] *Susdit, sus-mentionné, dont on a déjà parlé.*

AFORE-TIME (ă-fôre'-tāīme), *adv.* [in time past] *Autrefois, jadis, auparavant.*

AFRAID (ă-frède'), *adj.* [terrified, fearful] *Craintif, timide.* To be afraid of any thing, *Avoir peur de quelque chose.* I am afraid to tell you that, &c. *Je n'ose vous dire que,* &c. V. APPREHENSIVE.

AFRESH (ă-frĕche'), *adv.* [again, anew] *De nouveau,* ‡ *derechef, de plus belle.* His sorrow begins afresh, *Sa douleur se renouvelle.*

AFRICA (ăf'-rĭ-kă), *s.* [one of the four parts of the world] *Afrique,* f.

AFRICANS (ăf'-rĭ-kăn'z), *s. pl. Africains,* m. pl. [a particular sort of the large headed marygolds] *Sorte de soucis de la plus grosse espèce, ainsi nommés pour être venus d'Afrique; Roses d'Inde,* f. pl African, *adj. Africain, d'Afrique.*

AFRICUS (ăf'-rĭ-kŭse), *s.* [Mythol. one of the principal winds] *Africus,* m. V. AFER.

AFRONT (ă-freŭn't'), *adv.* [in front] *En face, de front.*

AFT (ăfte), *adv.* [abaft] *Arrière, de l'arrière.* Afore and aft, *De l'avant à l'arrière dans toute la longueur du vaisseau; de long en long.* The wind is right aft, *Le vent est droit arrière.* V. ABAFT.

AFTER (ăf'-tĕr), *prep.* [applied both to time and place] *Après, derrière.* The first Sunday after Easter, *Le premier Dimanche après Pâque.* Who comes after you? *Qui vient après* ou *derrière vous.* It is half an hour after three, *Il est trois heures & demie.* Day after day, *De jour à autre* To go after one, *Suivre quelqu'un.* One after another, *L'un après l'autre; de proche en proche.*

AFTER [concerning, for] *Concernant, pour, après: Dans ce sens* after *est ordinairement précédé d'un verbe dont il modifie la signification.* To gape after riches *Soupirer après les richesses.* To look after one, *Rechercher quelqu'un.* Thou hast inquired after my iniquity, *Tu as recherché mon iniquité.*

AFTER [by] *Par.* To call one after his own name, *Appeler quelqu'un par son nom*; au figuré, *lui dire ses vérités.*

AFTER [according to, in imitation of] *Selon, suivant, à la ressemblance, à, de, par.* After the ancient custom, *Suivant* ou *selon l'ancienne coutume, à la vieille mode.* After the Oriental manner, *Selon la mode des Orientaux, à l'Orientale.* To be after one, *Ressembler à quelqu'un*; signifie aussi *être au dessous de lui, lui être inférieur.* After the example of your brother, *A l'exemple de votre frère.*

AFTER, *adv.* [in succeeding time] *Ensuite, puis, après que, de là.* Some while after, *Quelque temps après.* The next day after, *Le jour suivant, le lendemain.* After I was gone in, *Après que je fus entré.* After that, *Puis.*

R. *Cette préposition se trouve quelquefois après un verbe, & fait partie de sa signification.*

To LOOK-AFTER, *Chercher, avoir soin, &c. prendre garde à.* To go after, *Suivre.* To gape after, *Bâiller après, désirer avec passion, aspirer à.* To be after one, *Ressembler à quelqu'un,* ou *être inférieur à quelqu'un.*

AFTER-AGES (ăf'-tĕr-ĕ'-djĕz), *s. pl.* [succeeding times] *Les âges futurs, les siècles suivans, l'avenir,* m.

AFTER-ALL (ăf'-tĕr-âle'), *adv.* [at last, in fine] *Après tout, au fond.*

AFTER-BIRTH (ăf'-tĕr-bĕrtsh), *or* AFTER-BURDEN, *s* [secundine] *Arrière-faix,* m.

AFTER-CLAP (ăf'-tĕr-klăpe), *s.* [unexpected event] *Un second coup, Un redoublement d'action.*

AFTER-COST (ăf'-tĕr-kŭste), *s. Surcroît de dépenses après une entreprise que l'on croyoit finie,* m

AFTER-CROP (ăf'-tĕr-krŏpe), *s.* [second harvest] *Seconde récolte,* f

AFTER-DINNER (ăf'-tĕr-dĭn-eŭr), *s. Après dîné,* m.

To AFTER-EYE (ăf'-tĕr-āī'), *v. a.* [to keep in view] *Veiller de près, garder à vue.*

AFTER-GAME (ăf'-tĕr-guéme'), *s. Revanche,* f. He will play an after-game, *Il aura sa revanche.*

* Still there remains an after game to play, *Il reste encore une ressource.*

AFTER-HOURS (ăf'-tĕr-ă-oŭerz), *s. pl. Le temps qui suit une action.*

AFTER-LIVERS (ăf'-tĕr-lĭv' eŭrz), *s pl.* [posterity] *Descendans,* m. *postérité,* f.

AFTER-MATH (ăf'-tĕr-măth), *or* AFTER-GRASS, *s.* [second crop of grass] *Regain,* m.

AFTER-NOON (ăf'-tĕr-noŭne'), *s. Après-midi,* m. Afternoon's luncheon, *Goûté,* m. *Collation,* f.

* Even in the afternoon of her best days, *Même sur le déclin de ses plus beaux jours.*

AFTER-PAINS (ăf'-tĕr pe'n'z), *s. pl. Les douleurs de reins que les femmes ressentent après l'accouchement,* f. pl.

AFTER-PART (ăf'-tĕr-parte), *s. La dernière partie, le déclin.*

AFTER-PROCEEDINGS (ăf'-tĕr-pro-cīd'-ĭn'gn'z), *s. pl. Procédures subséquentes,* f. pl.

AFTER-PROOFS (ăf'-tĕr proufs), *s. pl. Preuves ultérieurs, surcroît d'évidence* m.

AFTER-RECKONING (ăf' tĕr-rĕk'-k'nĭn'gne), *s. Poursuites* ou *recherches après-compte,* ‡ *Révision des comptes,* f. Chief ministers secure themselves from after-reckonings by an act of indemnity, *Les premiers ministres se mettent à couvert des recherches par une amnistie.*

AFTER-RECKONING, *Surécot* ou *Subrécot,* m. *nouveau compte*; au figuré, *nouveau désastre, nouvelle disgrace.*

AFTER-TASTE (ăf'-tĕr-téste), *s. Déboire,* m.

AFTER-THOUGHT (ăf' tĕr-tshâte), *s. Réflexion qui vient trop tard,* f.

AFTER-TIMES (ăf -tĕr-tāīm'z), *s. pl.* [after-ages] *Les âges futurs* ou *succédans, l'avenir,* m.

AFTER-TOSSING (ăf'-tĕr-tŏs-sĭŋ'gne), *s. L'agitation de la mer après une tempête,* f.

AFTERWARDS (ăf'-tĕ -oŭardz), *adv.* [in time to come] *Ensuite, après cela, puis, après quoi, ci après.*

AFTER-WIT (ăf'-tĕr-oŭĭte), *s. Esprit tardif,* m *Expédient qui vient après coup,* m.

† An after-wit is every body's wit, *Tout le monde est sage après coup.*

† After-wit comes too late, *C'est un après-coup,* ††*C'est de la moutarde après dîné.*

AFTER-WRATH (ăf'-tĕr-raīth), *s.* [anger, when the provocation seems past] *Ressentiment,* f. *rancune,* f.

AFTER, *adj.* [aft, in sea-language] *De l'arrière.* The after-sails, *Les voiles de l'arrière.* The after-capstern, *Le cabestan de l'arrière.*

AFT-MOST (ăft'-môste), *adj.* [hindmost, in sea-language] *Dernier, à la queue, de l'arrière.*

AFT-MOST [bank or thwart of a row-galley] *Espale,* f.

AFT-MOST [lower corner of a lateen sail] *Escot,* m.

AGA (é'gă), *s.* [in Mogul, a great man, lord, commander; in Turkey, an officer] *Aga,* m. *officier Turc,* m. The Aga of the Janissaries is their colonel, *L'Aga des Janissaires est leur colonel.*

AGAIN (ă-guĕne') *ou* (é-guĕne'), *adv.* [a second time] *Une seconde fois, de nouveau,* ‡ *derechef, encore. Cet adverbe joint à un verbe désigne la répétition de l'action. Ex.* To come again, *Revenir.* To find again, *Retrouver.* To read again, *Relire,* &c.

AGAIN [on another part] *D'un autre côté, d'ailleurs, de plus.* Again, I will be to him a father, *De plus, j'aurai pour lui la tendresse d'un père.*

AGAIN [in return] *Pareillement.* What is just is honest, and again what is honest is just, *Ce qui est juste est honnête, & de-même ce qui est honnête est juste.*

AGAIN [in recompence] *En récompense, en revanche.* That he hath given will be payed again,

again, *On donnera à celui qui a donné.* I muſt have two pence back again, *Il me faut deux ſous de retour.* Your love to me again, *Le retour d'amitié que vous avez pour moi.*

AGAIN [twice as much] *Une fois autant.* Give me as much again, *Donnez m'en une fois autant.* A theatre more than once as large and as deep again as ours, *Un théâtre plus d'une fois auſſi large & auſſi profond que le nôtre.*

AGAIN AND AGAIN [often] *Pluſieurs fois, ſouvent.* It muſt be repeated again and again, *or* over again, *Il faut le répéter pluſieurs fois.*

To and again, *De côté & d'autre.*

AGAINST (ă-guĕn'ſt), *prep.* [oppoſite] *Contre.* He that is not with me, is againſt me, *Celui qui n'eſt pas pour moi, eſt contre moi.* Againſt the ſtream, *Contre le courant de l'eau.* A crime againſt the ſtate, *Une crime d'Etat.*

¶ Againſt, *contre*; in ſpite of, *malgré* (ſynon.): Both denote oppoſition; but the latter ſuppoſes greater reſiſtance in the object oppoſed than the former; ex. A good man does nothing *againſt* the dictates of his conſcience. The wicked commit ſin, *in ſpite of* the puniſhment annexed to it. We act *againſt* the will, or *againſt* rule, and *in ſpite of* oppoſitions. Raſhneſs will attempt things *againſt* all appearance of ſucceſs; and reſolution will purſue the attempt, *in ſpite of* all the obſtacles it meets with.

AGAINST [cloſe to, joining] *Contre, contigu, près, auprès.* To dry a thing againſt the fire, *Sécher une choſe auprès du feu.* The picture hangs againſt the wall, *Le tableau pend à la muraille,* ou *contre le mur.*

AGAINST [immediately preceding, previous to, *or* in expectation of] *Vers, ſur,* ou *en attendant que.* Againſt the end of the week, *Sur la fin de la ſemaine.* Againſt the winter comes, *En attendant que l'hiver vienne,* ou *vers le retour de l'hiver.* Let all things be ready againſt we come back, *Que tout ſoit prêt à notre retour.*

Againſt the hair, *or* againſt the grain, *A contre-poil* (figuratively, againſt one's will), *A contre-cœur, à regret, malgré ſoi, contre ſon gré.*

Over-againſt, *Vis-à-vis, à l'oppoſite, tout devant.*

AGALLOCHUM, *ſ.* [aromatic aloe; aloe-wood from Sumatra and Cochinchina] *Agallochum,* m. *calambac,* m. *bois d'aloès,* m.

AGAMEMNON (ăg-gă-mĕm'-nŏne), *ſ.* [anc. Hiſt. king of Argos, and generaliſſimo of the Grecian army at the ſiege of Troy] *Agamemnon,* m.

AGANIPPÆ (ă-gă nĭp'-pe), *and* AGANIPPEDES (ă-gă nĭp'-pe-dīz), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of the Muſes] *Aganippedes* ou *Aganippides,* f. pl.

AGANIPPE (ă gă nĭp'-pe), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of the river Permeſſus, which flows from mount Helicon; ſhe was changed into a fountain] *Aganippe,* f.

AGAPÆ (ă-gué'-pī), *ſ. pl.* [love-feaſts, feaſts among the primitive Chriſtians] *Agapes,* f. pl. *feſtins d'amitié,* m.

AGAPE (ă-gāpe'), *adv.* [with open mouth and ſtaring eyes, a ſtupid kind of admiration] *La bouche béante; en ouvrant de grands yeux.* The whole crowd ſtood agape, *Toute l'aſſemblée reſta la bouche béante d'admiration.*

AGARIC (ăg' ă-rĭk), *ſ.* [a whitiſh muſhroom, *or* a fungous excreſcence growing on the trunks and large branches of old trees; the female is uſed in phyſic, the male by dyers] *Agaric,* m. *amadou,* m. Agaric mineral [a ſpecious of light marley earth] *Agaric mineral,* m.

AGAST (ă-gāde'), *or* AGHAST, *adj.* [amaze] *Etonné, ſurpris, effrayé, éperdu.*

AGASYLLS, *ſ.* [the ſhrub that produces the gum ammoniacum] *Agaſyllis,* m.

AGATE (ăg'-ăte), *ſ.* [a kind of precious ſtone] *Agate,* f. An agate upon which the head of Alexander is repreſented, *Une Agate d'Alexandre.* Elementary agate, *Pierre élémentaire,* f. Agate arboreſcent, *Agate arboriſée,* f.

AGATHODÆMONES, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. beneficent genii] *Agathodæmones,* m. pl.

AGATY (ăg'-à-tē), *adj.* [partaking of the nature of Agate] *D'agate, de la nature de l'agate.* An agaty tint, *Un caillou d'agate.*

AGATY, *ſ.* [a Malabar tree, which bears fruit like kidney-beans] *Agati,* m.

‡ To AGAZE (ă-gāzé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with amazement] *Effrayer, étourdir.*

AGE (édje), *ſ.* [the duration of life] *Age,* m. *durée de la vie,* f. The age of a man does not commonly exceed fourſcore years, *L'âge de l'homme ne paſſe pas communément quatre-vingts ans.*

AGE [years, the interval ſince our birth] *Age,* m. *ans,* m. pl. What age are you of, *Quel âge avez-vous?* He is of a fit age to get his livelihood, *Il eſt en âge de gagner ſa vie.*

† No matter for the age of man, ſo he is healthy and vigorous, *Il ne faut pas prendre garde à l'âge des hommes, mais à leur ſanté.*

AGE [part of the life] *Age,* m. *certain période de la vie.* The tender age, *Le bas âge.* Ripe age, *L'âge mûr.* The prime of one's age, *La fleur de l'âge.* Non-age, *Enfance,* f. *bas-âge,* m. *minorité,* f. Full-age, *Adoleſcence,* f. *âge d'homme.* Decrepit age, *Age décrépit.* The age of maturity, *L'âge de conſiſtance.* A man of middle age, *Un homme entre deux âges.* A man of great age, *Un homme d'âge, un homme âgé.*

To be of age, *Etre en âge, être majeur.* He cannot ſell his eſtate, he is not of age, *Il ne peut pas vendre ſon bien, il n'eſt pas majeur.* To be under age, *Etre mineur, en tutelle, en bas âge*

AGE [oldneſs] *Age,* m. *vieilleſſe,* f.

AGE [time] *Age,* m. *temps,* m *ſiècle,* m *jours,* m. The wonders of our age, *Les merveilles de notre âge* He was an ornament to his age, *Il fut l'ornement de ſon ſiècle.* In this age, *Aujourd'hui*

AGE [century] *Siècle,* m. A whole age, *Tout un ſiècle.*

AGE [tract of time] *Age,* m. *un certain nombre de ſiècles.* The duration of the world is divided into ſeveral ages, *La durée du monde eſt diviſée en pluſieurs âges.* The four ages of the world mentioned by the poets, are the golden, the ſilver, the brazen, and the iron ages, *Les quatre âges du monde dont parlent les poëtes, ſont l'âge d'or, l'âge d'argent, l'âge d'airain, & l'âge de fer.*

* Golden age [happy age] *Age d'or, temps heureux.*

* Iron-age [hard times] *Siècle de fer,* m.

The age of the moon [in Aſtronomy] *L'âge de la lune.*

AGED (é' djĕd), *adj.* [old, ſtricken in years] *Agé, qui eſt ſur l'âge.* An aged perſon, *Une perſonne d'âge, qui eſt ſur l'âge.*

AGEDLY (é'-djĕd-lé), *adv.* [like an aged perſon] *En vieillard.*

AGELIA (é dj'-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol ſurname of Minerva] *Agélie,* f.

AGEM, *ſ.* [in Botan. Perſian lilac] *Agem,* m.

AGEMOGLANS, V. AZAMOGLANS.

AGENCY (é'-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the quality of [acting] *Action,* f. *opération,* f. *intervention,* f. The ſuperintendence and agency of Providence, *Le Gouvernement & l'intervention de la Providence.*

AGENCY [the office of an agent] *Agence,* f. *l'emploi d'agent,* m.

AGENDA (é'-djĕn'-dă), *ſ.* [things to be done or performed, in conſequence of a man's duty] *Agenda,* m.

AGENDA [a memorandum] *Agenda.*

AGENDA [a certain church-book, ritual, liturgy, acalouthia, formulary, directory] *Bref,* m.

AGENOR (é-djī'-neŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the firſt king of Argos] *Agenor,* m.

AGENORIA (é djī-o'-rí-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of induſtry] *Agénorie* ou *Agérone,* f.

AGERATUM (é-djĕr-é'-teŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Maudlin, a plant of an aſtringent virtue] *Agérat,* m.

AGESILAUS (é-dje-sĭ-lé'-cŭce), *and* AGELASTUS (é-djĭ-lăſt'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Pluto] *Agéſilas & Agélaſte,* m.

AGENT (é'-djĕn't), *ſ.* [a being indued with the power of acting] *Agent,* m. Fire is the moſt powerful of all natural agents, *Le feu eſt le plus puiſſant de tous les agens naturels.*

AGENT, *Agent d'un Prince* ou *d'un Etat.*

AGENT of a regiment, *Agent* ou *Payeur d'un régiment.*

AGENTS of the Clergy, *Les agens du Clergé.*

AGENT-VICTUALLER [in the Navy] *Directeur des vivres,* m.

AGGENERATION (ăg-djĕn-ĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [growing to another body] *L'état de ce qui devient un autre corps.*

AGGER (ăg'-djĕr), *ſ.* [in Antiq. the middle part of a high-way, raiſed into a ridge] *Chauſſée,* f.

To AGGERATE (ăg'-djĕr-ete), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heap up] *Entaſſer, amaſſer, accumuler.*

AGGERHUYS, *ſ.* [a prov. and town of Norway; lat. 59°-30' N. long. 10°-20' E.] *Aggerhus,* m.

To AGGLOMERATE (ăg-glŏm'-ĕr-éte), ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to gather up in a ball] *Aſſembler, s'aſſembler, mettre en peloton, ſe ramaſſer.*

AGGLUTINANTS (ăg-glĭou'-tĭ năn'ts), *ſ. pl.* [in Med. ſtrengtheners] *Glutinans,* m. pl. *Glutinatifs, remèdes glutinatifs,* m. pl.

To AGGLUTINATE (ăg-glĭou'-tĭ néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to glue together] *Coller, joindre avec de la colle.*

AGGLUTINATED (ăg-glĭoŭ-tĭ-né'-tĕd), *part. adj. Collé*

AGGLUTINATION (ăg-glĭoŭ-tĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [union, coheſion] *Union, liaiſon.*

AGGLUTINATIVE (ăg-glĭou'-tĭ-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [procuring agglutination] *Qui colle, qui unit, qui lie, glutinatif.*

To AGGRANDIZE (ăg'-grăn'-dăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to exalt, to enlarge] *Agrandir, augmenter, élever.*

AGGRANDIZED (ăg'-grăn'-dăïz'd), *adj.* [enlarged, exalted] *Agrandi, augmenté, élevé.*

AGGRANDIZEMENT (ăg-grăn'-dăïze-mĕn't), *ſ.* [making or made great] *Agrandiſſement,* m.

To AGGRAVATE (ăg'-gră-véte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to render more heavy, painful, enormous, to make worſe] *Aggraver, augmenter, exagérer, amplifier.* The circumſtances aggravate the crime, *Les circonſtances aggravent le crime.* That would but aggravate our ſorrow, *Cela ne feroit qu'augmenter notre chagrin.*

AGGRAVATED (ăg-gră vé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Aggravé, augmenté.*

AGGRAVATING (ăg-gră vé' tĭn'gne), *and* AGGRAVATION (ăg-gră-vé'-ſh ŭne), *ſ.* [augmenting, heightening guilt or calamity] *Aggravation,* f. *l'action d'aggraver,* f. *augmentation,* f. *exagération,* f. *amplification,* f. The aggravation of a crime, *L'énormité d'un crime.*

AGGRAVATING, *part. adj. Aggravant.*

Aggravating circumſtance, *Circonſtance aggravante.*

AGGRAVATION, *ſ.* [Eccles. cenſure] *Aggravation,* f. *aggrave,* m.

AGGREGATE (ăg'-grĭ-guéte), *adj.* [collected, gathered] *Aſſemblé, ramaſſé, recueilli, agrégé, incorporé, uni.*

AGGREGATE, *ſ.* [collection] *Collection,* f. *réſultat,* m. *un agrégé, un incorporé.*

To AGGREGATE, ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to collect together] *Recueillir, raſſembler, ramaſſer, incorporer, agréger, unir, admettre.*

AGGREGATED (ăg-grĭ-gué'-tĕd), *part. adj. Recueilli, raſſemblé, ramaſſé, uni, agrégé, incorporé.*

AGGREGATION (ăg-grĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of collecting or the ſtate of being collected into one whole] *Collection,* f. *agrégation,* f. *aſſemblage,* m. *total,* m.

To AGGRESS (ăg-grĕce′), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attack firſt] *Attaquer, agreſſer, aſſaillir, commencer une diſpute, provoquer au combat.*

AGGRESSION (ăg-grĕch′-eŭne), *ſ.* [the firſt act of injury] *Attaque,* f. *agreſſion,* f. *aſſaut,* m.

AGGRESSOR (ăg-grĕ′-ceŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon that firſt commences hoſtility] *Agreſſeur,* m.

† AGGRIEVANCE (ăg-grī′-văn′ce), *ſ.* [injury, wrong endured] *Injure,* f. *affront,* m *dommage,* m. *chagrin,* m. *peine,* f. *douleur,* f. *affliction,* ſ.

To AGGRIEVE (ăg-grīve′), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to afflict, to give ſorrow, to vex] *Chagriner, affliger, grever, faire de la peine, faire tort, moleſter.*

AGGRIEVED (ăg-grīv′d), *part. adj. Chagriné, affligé, léſé, à qui l'on a fait tort, grevé.*

To AGGROUP (ăg-groŭpe′), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a term of Painting; to crowd together] *Grouper, agrouper, faire un groupe.*

AGHAST, V. AGAST.

AGILE (ădj′-ĭl), *adj.* [active, nimble, ready] *Agile, actif, diſpos, vif, ſouple de corps, remuant.*

AGILITY (ă-djĭl′-ĭ-té), *or* AGILENESS (ădj′-ĭl-nĕce), *ſ. Agilité,* f. *légèreté,* f. *ſouplesſe de corps,* f. *vîteſſe,* f.

AGIO (a′ djĭ-o), *ſ.* [the price of exchange, intereſt] *Agio,* m *prix du change,* m.

To AGIST (ă-djĭſte′), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [in Law; to take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the King's foreſt or commen, by the week] *Faire paître des beſtiaux à la ſemaine dans une forêt ou une commune.*

AGISTAGE (ă-djĭſt′-édge), *or* AGISTMENT (ă-djĭſt′-mĕn't), *ſ.* [in Law; the act of agiſting: the herbage of cattle on a foreſt, charge, burden on any thing; compoſition, mean rate] *Droit pour laiſſer paître des beſtiaux,* &c. m.

AGISTER (ă djĭs′-teŭr), or AGISTATOR (ă-djĭs-té′-teŭr), *ſ* [in Law; giſt-taker, the officer appointed to agiſt] *Garde qui ſait paître des beſtiaux à la ſemaine dans une forêt,* m.

AGITABLE (adj′-ĭ-tă-bl'), *ſ.* [what may be agitated] *Qui peut être agité.*

To AGITATE (ădj′-ĭ-tate), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtir] *Agiter.* The ſhip was agitated by the waves, *Les vents agitoient le vaiſſeau.*

To AGITATE [to hurry, to diſturb] *Emouvoir, troubler, agiter.* The paſſions agitate the ſoul, *Les paſſions troublent l'âme.*

* To AGITATE [to debate] *Agiter, débattre, diſcuter.* The aſſembly laſted long, and theſe are the queſtions that were agitated, *L'aſſemblée dura longtemps, & voici les queſtions qu'on agita.*

AGITATED (ădj-ĭ-té′-tĕd). *part. adj. Agité, troublé, ému; débattu, diſcuté,* &c.

AGITATION (ădj-ĭ-té′-cheŭne), *ſ.* [motion, diſcuſſion] *Agitation,* f. *mouvement,* m.

* The project now in agitation, *Le projet qui eſt actuellement ſur le tapis.*

* Love, hatred, deſire and fear, cauſe ſeveral agitations in the ſoul; *L'amour, la haine, le déſir, la crainte, cauſent différentes agitations dans l'âme*

AGITATOR (ădj′-ĭ-té-teŭr), *ſ.* [he who manages and conducts the affairs of another] *Agent,* m. *ſolliciteur,* m.

AGITATOR [rioter] *Agitateur,* m.

AGLAIA (ă-glé′-ĭă), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three Graces] *Aglaïa,* f.

AGLATIA (ă-glé-chĭé), *ſ* [fruit of Egypt, ripe in February; emblem of that month] *Aglatia,* m.

AGLAURA (ă glâ′-ră), or PANDROSUS (păn′drô′-zeŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cecrops] *Aglaure* ou *Pondroſe,* f.

AGLAUROS (ă-glâ′-rŏce), *ſ.* [Myrhol. the daughter of Erectheus king of Athens, turned into a rock] *Aglaure,* f.

AGLAUS (ăg′-lé-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the pooreſt of Arcadia, judged by Apollo to be happier than Gyges] *Aglaüs,* m.

AGLET (ăg′-lĕte), *ſ.* [the tag of a point] *Aiguillette,* f. ou *petite lame de quelque métal que ce ſoit.*

AGLETS, AGLECTS or AGLEEDS [among Botaniſts; apices, ſtamina, chives, threads, filaments] *Sommets,* m. pl. *filets,* m. pl. *étamines,* f. pl.

AGMINAL (ăg′-mĭ-năl), *adj.* [belonging to a troop] *D'armée, de troupe.*

AGNACAT, *ſ.* [an American pear-tree] *Agnacat,* m.

AGNAIL (ăg′-néle), *ſ.* [a whitlow, an inflammation round the nails] *Panaris,* m. *mal d'aventure,* m.

AGNANTHUS (ăg-năn′-tsheŭce), *ſ.* [Botan. Cornutia, the chaſte flower] *Agnantus,* m.

AGNATI (ăg-né′-tăi), *ſ. pl.* [in the Roman Law; the male deſcendants from the ſame father] *Agnats,* m. pl.

AGNATION (ăg-né′-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Civil Law; conſanguinity among the male iſſue] *Agnation,* f.

AGNEL (ăg′-nĕl), *ſ.* [an ancient French gold coin, under St. Lewis] *Agnel,* ou *mouton d'or,* m.

AGNELET, *ſ.* [an ancient French ſilver-coin, under Philip the Fair] *Agnelet,* m.

AGNITION (ăg nĭch′-eŭne), *ſ.* [acknowledging] *Reconnoiſſance,* f. *en parlant d'une perſonne, ou d'une choſe qu'on reconnoît à quelque marque, ou indice.*

To AGNIZE (ăg-năïze′), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to own, to acknowledge] *Reconnoître, avouer.*

AGNOMINATION (ăg-nŏm ĭ-né′-cheŭne), *ſ.* [alluſion of one word to another; nick-name] *Sorte de ſynonyme, ſ briquet,* m.

AGNUS-CASTUS (ăg′-neŭce-kăs′-teŭce), *ſ.* [the chaſte tree, Vitex] *Agnus-Caſtus,* m. *vitex,* m.

AGNUS-DEI (ăg′-neŭce-dĕ-ăï), *ſ.* [in the Roman church; a flat piece of white wax ſtampt with the figure of the lamb] *Agnus,* m.

AGO (ă-gô *ou* ė-gô′), *or* AGONE (é-gŏne′), *adv.* [paſt, with reſpect to time] *Paſſé.* Long ago, *Il y a long-temps.* A while ago, *Il y a quelque temps.* It happened ſome years agone, *Cela arriva il y a quelques années.*

N. B. AGO and SINCE.—Theſe two words are not to be uſed together; the word *ſince* being equivalent to *ago.* We ſhould, therefore, ſay, for inſtance: *It is not above two months ago that he left the univerſity*; or, *It is not above two months ſince he left the univerſity*; *It is three years ago that* or *ſince his father died.*

AGOG (ă-gŏg′), *adv.* [longing] *Avec déſir, avec empreſſement.* To be agog, *Déſirer.* On which the ſaints are all agog, *Que tous les ſaints déſirent.* To ſet agog, *Donner envie, faire déſirer.* To ſet one's curioſity agog, *Exciter la curioſité.*

AGON (ăg′-ŏne), *ſ.* [diſpute, conteſt, fight, a public and ſolemn game among the Ancients] *Agon,* m. *combat,* m. *jeu public,* m.

AGONALIA (ăg-ô-né′-lĭă), *ſ.* [Mythol. feaſts of Janus] *Agonales,* f. pl.

AGONISM (ăg′-ô-nĭzm), *ſ.* [contention for a prize] *Combat,* m. *lutte,* ſ. *diſpute.*

AGONIST (ăg′-ô-nĭſt), *and* AGONISTES (ăg-ô-nĭs′-tĕz), *ſ.* [a contender for a prize] *Combattant,* m. *rival,* m. *qui diſpute un prix.*

AGONISTARCHA (ăg-ô-nĭſt′ăr-kă), *ſ.* [an officer who preſided at the private exerciſes of Athletæ] *Agoniſtarque,* m.

AGONISTIC (ăg-ô-nĭs′-tĭk), or AGONISTICAL (ăg-ŏ-nĭſt′ ĭ kăl), *adj.* [belonging to champions, warlike] *Agoniſtique.*

AGONISTIC, *ſ.* [the ſcience of combats or *agones* of the Ancients; Agoniſtic is alſo uſed for cold ſpring water] *Agoniſtique,* f. *gymnaſtique,* f.

To AGONIZE (ăg′-ô-năïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be in agony] *Agoniſer, être à l'agonie.*

AGONOTHETA (ăg-ôn-ŏ-tshi′-tă), *ſ.* [a magiſtrate among the Greeks, who had the ſuperintendancy of the ſacred games] *Agonothète,* m.

AGONY (ăg′-ô-né), *ſ.* [the pangs of death] *Agonie,* f. *abois,* m.

AGOOD (ă goŭde), *adv.* [in earneſt] *Sérieuſement, tout de bon.*

AGRA, AGRA-CARAMBA [ſcented wood of the iſle of Hainan in China] *Agra,* m.

AGRA, *ſ.* [capital town and province in Hindooſtan; lat. 27°-0′ N. long. 78′-30′ E.] *Agra,* m.

To AGRACE (ă-grĕce′), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grant favours] *Favoriſer.*

AGRARIAN (ă-gré′-rĭ-ăn′), *adj.* [a term of Roman law] *Agraire.* The agrarian law ordered the conquered lands to be divided among the poor citizens, *Les lois agraires ordonnoient le partage des terres conquiſes entre les pauvres citoyens.*

To AGREASE (ă-grīze′), *v. a* [to daub, to greaſe, to pollute with filth] *Graiſſer, ſalir.*

AGREAT (ă-grĕte′), *adv.* [by the whole] *En gros.* To take a work agreat, *Entreprendre un ouvrage.*

To AGREE (ă-grī′), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adapt, to accommodate] *Accorder, arranger.*

To AGREE, UPON, IN, TO, WITH, *v. n. Etre d'accord, s'accorder, cadrer, convenir, conſcendre, s'accommoder, acquieſcer, arrêter, compatir.* This all agree upon, *Tout le monde en convient.* Authors do not agree in the ſenſe of this expreſſion, *Tous les auteurs ne s'accordent pas ſur le ſens de cette expreſſion.* To agree in one tune, *S'accorder en chantant.* The more you agree together, the leſs hurt can your enemies do you, *Plus vous vous accordez enſemble, moins vos ennemis peuvent vous nuire.* Theſe hiſtories do not agree together, *Ces contes ſe contredisent.* He perſuaded them to agree to all reaſonable conditions, *Il les engagea à conſcendre à toutes les conditions raiſonnables qu'on leur propoſeroit.* We agreed to ſet out the next day, *Nous convinmes de partir le jour ſuivant.* V. To ACQUIESCE.

To make people agree, *Accorder, ajuſter,* ou *réconcilier des perſonnes qui ſont en différend.*

To agree with one's ſelf, *Etre d'une humeur toujours égale.*

† To agree like dog and cat, *S'accorder comme chien & chat.*

AGREEABLE (ă-gri′-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that agrees; ſuitable to, conſiſtent with] *Convenable, conforme, propre, ſemblable, proportionné.* This opinion is not agreeable to your principles, *Ceſentiment n'eſt pas conforme à vos principes.*

AGREEABLE [grateful, pleaſing] *Agréable, gracieux, charmant, aimable, enjoué.* A very agreeable country-houſe, *Une maiſon de campagne fort agréable.*

¶ Agreeable, *agréable*; pleaſing, *gracieux.* (ſynon.): It is the air and behaviour, that render us *pleaſing*; good ſenſe and good humour, *agreeable*: thus, we ſay; A man of a *pleaſing* addreſs and *agreeable* converſation. We love the company of a *pleaſing* man, becauſe he charms; We covet the company of an *agreeable* man, becauſe he diverts. Well bred perſons are always *pleaſing*; merry perſons are commonly *agreeable.*

AGREEABLENESS (ă-gri′-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [affinity, likeneſs, ſuitableneſs, conſiſtency] *Conformité,* f. *rapport,* m. *convenance,* f. *accord,* m. *proportion,* f. Agreeableneſs of colours, *Amitié des couleurs.*

AGREEABLENESS [charms] *Agrément,* m. *charme,* m. *qualité agréable,* f. *aménité,* m.

AGREEABLY (ă-gri′-ă-blé), *adv.* [conſiſtently with, ſuitably to] *Conformément, convenablement.*

AGREEABLY [pleaſantly] *Agréablement.*

AGREED (ă-grīd′), *part. adj* [ſettled upon mutual conſent] *Accordé, arrêté, convenu, approuvé, arrangé, accommodé, réconcilié,* † *bâclé.* Agreed upon, *Préfix.*

AGREED [adverbially uſed] *D'accord, j'y conſens, ſoit.*

AGREEING (ă grī'-ĭn'gne), *and* AGREEINGNESS (ă-grī'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [conſiſtence, ſuitableneſs] *Conformité*, f. *convenance*, f. *rapport*, m.

AGREEMENT (ă-grī'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [concord, agreeableneſs, reconcilement; compact, contract, bargain] *Conformité*, f. *accord*, m. *convenance*, f. *accommodement*, m. *réconciliation*, f. *convention*, f. *tranſaction*, f. *contrat*, m. *arrêté*, m. *compoſition*, f. *concordance*, f. *concordat*, m. *unanimité*, f. *union*, f. *attache*, f. *cohérence*, f. *correſpondance*, f. To come to an agreement, *Venir à accommodement, ſe réconcilier.*

¶ Agreement, *accord, convention*; contract, *contrat*; bargain, *marché* (fynon.): The two firſt imply any ſort of ſtipulation, with this difference; that *agreement* ſeems to denote a verbal one; *contract*, one that is written; *bargain* relates chiefly to ſale: ex. I was obliged to enter into a *contract* with them, in order to bind them to their *agreement*. I made a *bargain* to give them ten ſhillings a yard.

AGREEMENT IN TUNE, *Accord*, m. *concert*, m.

AGREEMENT-MAKER, *ſ.* [negociator, mediator, arbiter] *Entremetteur*, m. *entremetteuſe*, f. *négociateur*, m. *arbitre*, m.

AGRESTA (ăg-rĕs'tă), *ſ.* [in Med. an unripe grape] *Verjus*, m.

AGRESTICAL (ăg-rĕs'-tĭ-kăl), *or* AGRESTIC, *adj.* [having relation to the country; figuratively, rude] *Champêtre, agreſte, ruſtique*: au figuré, *groſſier, ruſtique, brut.*

AGRIA, *ſ.* [in Med. a malignant puſtule, herpes] *Agrie*, f.

AGRICOLATION (ăg rĭ-kŏ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [culture of the ground] *Labour*, m. *culture*, f.

AGRICULTURE (ăg'-rĭ-keŭl-tchĭeŭre), *ſ.* [tillage, huſbandry] *Agriculture*, f. *labourage*, m.

AGRIMONY (ăg'-rĭ-meŭ-né), *ſ.* [a medicinal and vulner. plant] *Aigremoine*, f.

AGRIOPHAGUS, *ſ.* [feeding on wild beaſts] *Agriophage*, m.

AGRIOT, *ſ.* [tart-cherry] *Griotte*, f. *ſorte de ceriſe aigre*, f.

AGRIPALMA, *ſ.* [cardiaca, mother-wort; a medicinal plant] *Agripaume*, f.

AGROUND (ă-grăoŭn'd'), *adv.* [ſtranded] *Echoué.* To run a ſhip aground, *Faire échouer un vaiſſeau.*

* The negociaters were aground at that objection, *Les négociateurs ne purent répondre à cette objection.*

AGRYPNIA (ă-grĭp-năĭ'ă), *ſ.* [privation of ſleep, waking; watching; in the Greek Church, Vigiliæ] *Inſomnie*, f. *veille*, f. *vigiles*, f. pl.

AGUACATE, *ſ.* [a fine fruit-tree of St. Domingo] *Avocat*, m.

AGUAGUIN, *ſ.* [an African balſamic and vulnerary ſhrub] *Aguaguin*, m.

AGUAPECACA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian moor-hen] *Aguapecaca*, f.

AGUARA-PONDA, *ſ.* [viola martia, a Braſilian plant] *Aguara-ponda*, f.

AGUARA-QUIYA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian plant, thought to be the common night-ſhade] *Aguara-quiya*, f.

AGUAS, *ſ.* [a conſiderable nation of South America] *Aguas*, m.

AGUE (é'-gŭĭoue), *ſ.* [an intermitting fever] *Fièvre*, f. A burning ague, *Une fièvre chaude.* A quotidian ague, *Fièvre quotidienne.* Tertian ague, *Fièvre tierce.* Quartan ague, *Fièvre quarte.* To have an ague, *Avoir la fièvre.*

† An ague in the ſpring is phyſic for a king, *La fièvre au printemps ſert de médecine.*

AGUE-FIT (é'-gŭĭ-ŭ-fĭte), *ſ. Accès de fièvre*, m. *Le friſſon de la fièvre.* * The ague-fit of fear is over-blown, *Le friſſon de la crainte eſt paſſé.*

AGUE-POWDER (é'-gŭĭoŭ-păoŭ-deŭr), *ſ. Poudre fébrifuge*, f.

AGUE-TREE (é'-gŭĭoŭ-tri), V. SASSAFRAS.

AGUED (é'-gŭĭoŭ'd), *adj.* [affected with an ague, ſhivering] *Fébricitant, qui a la fièvre, qui a le friſſon.*

AGUILANEUF, *ſ.* V. AU-GUY-L'ANEUF.

AGUISH (é'-gŭĭoŭ-ĭche), *adj.* [reſembling an ague] *Fiévreux, qui reſſemble à la fièvre.*

AGUISHNESS (é'-gŭĭoŭ ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [quality of reſembling an ague] *Qualité fiévreuſe.*

AGUI, *ſ.* [alhagi Maurorum; a ſmall prickly podded ſhrub] *Agul*, m. *alhagi*, m.

AGUTI, *ſ.* [an American quadruped reſembling a Guinea-pig] *Agouti*, m. or *Acouti*, m.

AGUTI-GUEPA, *ſ.* [Sagittaria alexipharmica; arrow-root] *Aguti guépa*, f.

AGUTI-TREVA, *ſ.* [a plant of Maragnan that bears a large fruit] *Aguti treva*, f.

AH! *interj.* [noting diſlike, cenſure, compaſſion, complaint; exultation] *Ah! Hélas! Qui!*

AHA! *interj.* [intimating triumph and contempt] *Aha!*

AHALOTH, V. AGALLOCUM.

AHANIGER, *ſ.* [in Ichthyology; garfiſh] V. ACUS.

AHATE DE PAUNCHO RECCHI, *ſ.* [an Indian tree] *Ahaté*, m.

AHEAD (ă-hĕd') [a ſea term, for a ſhip or fleet, that leads] *D'avance, en avant du voiſſeau.* A-head of us, *De l'avant à nous.* To run a-head of one's reckoning, *Etre en avant de ſon point* ou *de ſon eſtime, ſe faire de l'arrière; d'piſſer.*

AHEIGHT (ă-hăĭte'). See ALOFT.

AHICCYATLI, *ſ.* [an American ſerpent, nearly allied to the hæmorrhus] *Ahiccyatli*, m.

AHMELLA, *ſ.* [bidens or rather tridens; water-hemp-agrimony] *Chanvre aquatique*, m. *Eupatoire femelle bâtarde*, f.

AHOUAI, *ſ.* [Cerbera, an Indian tree] *Ahouai*, m.

AHOVAI, *ſ.* [a Braſilian tree; its fruit is a poiſon] *Ahovai*, m.

AHU, *ſ.* [a kind of gazella] *Ahu*, f.

A-HULL (ă-heŭl'), *adv.* [at ſea, denotes the ſituation of a ſhip, when all her ſails are furled] *A ſec; à mâts & à cordes.*

AIAIA, *ſ.* [Braſilian ſpoon-bill, Colhorado] *Aiaia*, m.

AID (éde), *ſ.* [aſſiſtance, ſupport, help; in Law, ſubſidy] *Aide*, f. *ſecours*, m. *aſſiſtance*, f. ‡ *confort*, m. Royal-aid, *Aides*, f. *ſubſides*, m. *impôts*, m. The court of Aids, *La cour des Aides.*

AID-DE-CAMP, *ſ.* [an officer who attends the general of an army, to receive and diſtribute his orders] *Aide-de-camp*, m. *poſte d'honneur à l'armée, dont l'office eſt d'accompagner le général par-tout, & de porter ſes ordres où il convient.*

AIDS [in the Manege; cheriſhing, what a rider makes uſe of to manage a horſe well] *Aides*, f. pl.

To AID, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to help, to aſſiſt] *Aider, ſecourir, aſſiſter.*

AIDED (éd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Aidé, ſecouru, aſſiſté.*

AIDER (éd'-eŭr), *ſ* [helper, ally] *Aide*, m. *qui aſſiſte, & ſuppôt*, m.

AIDING (éd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'aider*, f. *aide*, f. *ſecours*, m.

AIDLESS (éd'-lĕce), *adj.* [helpleſs, unſupported] *Délaiſſé, ſans ſecours, abandonné.*

AIDOIALOGY or ÆDOIALOGY, *ſ.* [the part of Med. which treats of the parts of generation] *Aidoialogie*, f.

AIGRETTA, *ſ.* [the ſmall white heron] *Aigrette*, f. *jarſette*, f.

AIGUISCE', *adj.* [in Heraldry; ſharpened] *Aiguiſé.*

AIGULET (é'-gŭĭoŭ-lĕte), *ſ.* [a point with tags] *Aiguillette*, f.

AIL (éle), *or* AILMENT (él'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [diſeaſe, diſtemper] *Mal*, m. *incommodité*, f. *douleur*, f. *indiſpoſition*, f. Small ailment, ‖ *Bobo*, m.

To AIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pain, to trouble, to diſturb, to grieve, to affect with a diſagreeable ſenſation] *Faire mal, chagriner, cauſer de la douleur* ou *de la peine.* What ails you? *Qu'eſt ce qui vous fait mal, Quel mal avez-vous?* What ails your eye, *Qu'avez-vous à l'œil.* I ail nothing, *Je n'ai rien.* * I preſently found out what he ailed, *Je découvris d'abord ſon mal*; *je trouvai d'abord l'enclouûre.*

* What ails the fellow? *Quelle mouche l'a piqué*; *De quoi ſe plaint ce drôle?*

* What ails you to beat me? *Que vous ai-je fait pour me battre de la ſorte?*

AILING (él'-ĭn'gne), *part. adj.* [ſickly] *Qui ſe porte mal, valétudinaire, maladif.*

AIM (éme), *ſ.* [the poſition *or* direction of a weapon in order to ſtrike an object; the point or object which is intended to be hit] *Viſée*, f. *but*, m. *le blanc auquel on tire, l'objet qu'on veut frapper.* The aim of the croſs-bow, *Perle d'arbalête*, f. Aim, *Mire*, ou *Action de pointer un canon.* To take aim, *Pointer.*

* AIM, *ſ.* [deſign] *Deſſein*, m. *intention*, f. *but*, m. *vue*, f. *motif*, m. To take one's aim well, *Ajuſter bien ſon coup, prendre bien ſes meſures, concerter bien un deſſein.* To miſs of one's aim, *Manquer ſon coup.* I am quite out of my aim, *Je ſuis tout déroûté, je ne ſais plus où j'en ſuis.* To preſent a fair aim, *Etre en beau début.* V. INTENTION.

To AIM, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to direct or ſhoot at] *Buter*, ou *butter, viſer, tendre, aſpirer à quelque choſe.* He aims at that place, *Il viſe à cet emploi.* I don't know what your diſcourſe aims at, *Je ne vois pas à quoi tend votre diſcours.*

To aim at one's deſtruction, *Machiner* ou *tramer la ruine de quelqu'un.*

AIMED (ém'd) AT, *part. adj. A quoi l'on viſe.*

AIMER (ém'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who aims] *Qui viſe, aſpirant*, m.

AIMING (ém'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de viſer*, f. *&c.*

AIR (ère), *ſ.* [that fluid in which we move and breathe, one of the four elements] *Air*, m. * *fumée*, f. *vent*, m. Good air, wholeſome, *or* unwholeſome air, *Bon air, air ſain, air mal-ſain.* Mephetic air in a neceſſary, *Le plomb.* Situated in a fine air, *Aéré.* To purify the air, *Aérer.* * Caſtles in the air, *Châteaux en Eſpagne.* The lower, the upper, and middle region of the air, *La baſſe, la haute & la moyenne région de l'air.*

To take the air, *or* ſome freſh air, *Prendre l'air.*

* Our deſign has taken air, *Notre deſſein eſt découvert, la mine eſt éventée.*

To let the air into a room, *Donner de l'air à une chambre.* To ſet, *or* expoſe a thing in the open air, *Mettre quelque choſe à l'air.* To give air to the vat (among Dyers), *Donner l'évent.* To air the ſtuff by taking it now and then out (among Dyers), *Eventer l'étoffe.* To air the hides (among Curriers), *Mettre les cuirs en refroid.*

AIR [carriage, look, appearance, countenance] *Air*, m. *façon*, f. *maintien*, m. *mine*, f. *contenance*, f. *phyſionomie*, f. The handſome, *or* genteel air, *L'air du beau monde, le bel air.* To ſpeak with an air, *Dire les choſes d'un certain air.* An air of aſſurance, *Un air impoſant.* A man who has a noble air, *Un homme qui a un air de nobleſſe.*

To take airs, *Se donner des airs.* To do a thing with an air, *Avoir bonne grâce à faire une choſe.*

¶ Air, *air*; mien, *mine*; carriage, *phyſionomie*; addreſs, *manière de s'exprimer*; behaviour, *manière d'agir, façon*; manners, *manières*; deportement, *port* (tynnn.): The three firſt are in ſome degree born with us, the reſt are owing to education; *mien* rather relates to our look; *carriage*, to our frame; *air*, to both; *addreſs*, to our words; *deportment*, to our actions; *behaviour* and *manners*, to both; ex. Her charming *mien*, engaging *air*, and graceful *carriage*, attract our admiration

miration; her genteel *addreſs*, elegant *deportment*, affable *behaviour*, and good *manners* engage our hearts.

AIR [a muſical term] *Air*, m. *chanſon*, f. A drinking air, *Un air à boire*.

To AIR, -ING, -ED, *Aérer, donner de l'air, mettre à l'air.* To air a room, *Aérer une chambre, en renouveller l'air en y allumant un grand feu*, ou *en y brûlant des parfums.*

To AIR, *v. a.* [to dry up by the fire, *or* the ſun] *Sécher*, ou *chauffer au feu* ou *au ſoleil.* To air drink, *Chauffer la boiſſon.*

AIR-BLADDER (èr'-blăd-eŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of veſicula found in the body of fiſh] *Veſſie*, f.

AIR-GUN (èr'-gueŭne), *ſ.* [a machine which by the power of air drives a bullet with great violence] *Arquebuſe à vent*, f. *fuſil à vent*, m.

AIR-HOLE (èr'-hôle), *ſ.* [vent to give light *or* air to a cellar] *Soupirail*, m. Air-holes in a furnace, *Events*, m. pl.

* AIR-PUMP (èr'-peŭm'p), *ſ.* [in Phyſics; a machine to exhauſt the air out of the recipient] *Machine pneumatique*, f.

AIR-SHAFTS (èr'-chăfts), *ſ. pl.* [among Miners; holes or ſhafts let down from the open air to meet the adits, and furniſh freſh air] *Bures d'airage*, f. pl.

AIR-THREADS (èr'-tshrĕdz) of ſpiders, *ſ. pl.* [Goſſamer, white filmy ſubſtances floating in the air in Autumn] *Fil de la bonne vierge*, m.

AIR-VESSEL (èr'-vĕ-cĕl), *ſ.* [in Hydraulics; the metallic cylinder, placed between the two forcing pumps in the improved fire-engines] *Récipient*, m.

AIR-VESSEL [in Plants; is ſaid of certain canals whereby a kind of reſpiration is effected] *Trachée*, f. *vaiſſeau aérien*, m.

AIRE (ère), V. AERY.

AIRED (èr'd), *part. adj. Aéré, ſéché.*

AIRER (èr'eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who drieth, *or* expoſeth to the air] *Qui sèche*, ou *qui aère.*

AIRINESS (èr'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [livelineſs, activity, gaiety, levity] *Vivacité*, f. *activité*, f. *gaité*, f.

AIRING (èr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [expoſure to the air, a ſhort jaunt] *L'action d'airier*, ou *d'aérer*, f. To take an airing, *Prendre l'air.* To give an horſe an airing, *Faire prendre l'air à un cheval.*

AIRLESS (èr'-lĕce), *adj.* [without communication with the free air] *Qui n'a point d'air*

AIRLING (èr'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a young gay perſon] *Un jeune étourdi.*

AIRY (èr'-é), *adj.* [lively, briſk] *Vif, gai, badin, folâtre, fringant, enjoué, ſemillant; d'air, de l'air, aérien.*

AIRY [light, that has no ſolidity, unſubſtantial] *Leger, qui n'a point de ſolidité.*

AISLE (aïle), *ſ.* [walk, wing of a choir] *Aile*, f. *bas-côté d'une égliſe*, m. A ſmall aiſle, the ſide or wings of a choir, *Allette.*

AIT (éte), *ſ.* [a ſmall iſland in a river] *îlot*, m. *îlet*, m. *îlette*, f.

AIX, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat 43°-32′ N. lon. 5°-31′ E.] *Aix*, m.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE *or* AKEN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany; lat. 50°-48′ N. lon. 6°-3′ E.] *Aach, Aix-la-Chapelle.*

AIZOON, *ſ.* V. HOUSELEEK.

AJACCIO, *ſ.* [ſea-port town of Corſica, lat. 35°-40′ N lon. 8°-50′ E] *Adiazzo, Ajace o*, m.

AJAN, *or* AYAN, *ſ.* [general name given to the eaſtern coaſt of Africa] *Ajan*, m.

AJAX, *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Grecian princes at the ſiege of Troy] *Ajax*, m.

AJUBATIPITA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian ſhrub] *Ajubatipita*, m.

AJURU-CATINGA, AJURU-CURAU, AJURU-PARA, *ſ.* [Braſilian parrots] *Ajura-catinga*, &c. m.

AJUTAGE, *ſ.* [in Hydraulics; ſpout or pipes for artificial fountains] *Ajutage*, m.

AKE (éke), *ſ.* [pain, uneaſineſs] *Mal*, m. *douleur*, f. Belly-ake, *Mal de ventre.* Head-ake, *Mal de tête.* Tooth-ake, *Mal de dents.*

To AKE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be very painful *or* uneaſy] *Faire mal, être douloureux.* My head akes, *La tête me fait mal, j'ai mal à la tête.*

AKEN, V. AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

A-KIMBO, V. KIMBO.

AKIN (ă-kĭn'), *adj.* [related to, ſaid of perſons] *Parent*, m. *allié*, m. [ſaid of things] *qui a de la reſſemblance*, ou *du rapport.*

AKING (é'-kĭn'gne), *adj.* [painful] *Qui fait mal, douloureux.* I have an aking tooth, *J'ai une dent qui me fait mal.*

*† To have an aking tooth at one, *Avoir une dent de lait contre quelqu'un, lui en vouloir.*

AKOUCHI, *ſ.* [a quadruped of South America, a kind of Guinea-pig] *Akouchi*, m.

ALABASTER (ăl'-ă-băs-teŭr), *ſ.* [a white ſtone, ſomewhat like marble] *Albâtre*, m.

ALABASTRITES, *ſ.* [Pſeudo-alabaſtrum] *Alabaſtrite*, m.

ALACK (ă-lăk'), *interj.* [of ſorrow, alas!] *Hélas!* Alack a day! *Ouais!*

ALACRIOUSLY (ă-lăk'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [cheerfully] *Gaiement.*

ALACRITY (ă-lăk'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [cheerfulneſs, ſprightlineſs, gaiety, livelineſs] *Allégreſſe*, f. *gaieté*, f. *joie*, f. *ardeur*, f. *vivacité*, f.

ALALA, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſurname of Bellona] *Alala*, f.

ALAMODE (ăl-ă-môde'), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſilk worn by women, ordinarily black] *Eſpèce de taffetas.*

ALAMODE, *adv.* [according to the mode] *A la mode.*

ALANA TERRA, *ſ.* [Engliſh oker, yellowiſh tripoli] *Sorte de tripoli.*

ALAND (ă-ănd'), *adv.* [at land] *à terre.*

ALAPOULI, *ſ.* [an Eaſt Indian tree] V. BILIMBI.

ALAQUECA, *ſ.* [an Indian ſtone, ſaid to ſtop hæmorrhages] *Alaquéca*, f.

ALARES, *ſ.* [in Rom. Antiq. flank-companies] *Chaſſeurs*, m. pl. *troupes légères*, f. pl.

ALARM (ă-larme'), *ſ.* [a cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; notice of danger] *Alarme*, f. *épouvante*, f. To ſound, to give, to take alarm, *Sonner, donner, prendre l'alarme, alarmer.*

ALARM-BELL (ă-larm'-bĕl), *ſ. Tocſin*, m. *beffroi*, m. Alarm-watch, *Réveil-matin*, m.

To ALARM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a ſudden noiſe to call to arms, to give notice of approaching danger] *Alarmer, donner l'alarme.* The approach of the enemy alarmed the whole camp, *L'approche de l'ennemi alarma tout le camp.*

To ALARM [to ſurprize, to diſturb] *Inquiéter, effrayer, épouvanter.* That alarms modeſty, *Cela alarme la pudeur.*

ALARMED (ă-lar'-m'd), *part. adj. Alarmé.* They are alarmed, *L'alarme eſt au camp.*

ALARMING (ă-lar'-mĭn'gne), *ſ.* & *adj.* [terrifying, ſurpriſing] *L'action d'alarmer*, f. *alarmant, effrayant.*

ALARM-POST (ă-larm'-pôſte), *ſ. Corps-de-garde*, f.

ALARUM, *corrupted from* ALARM.

ALAS (ă-lăſs'), *interj.* [of lamentation] *Hélas! las!*

ALATE (ă-léte'), *adv.* [lately] *Dernièrement.*

ALATURNUS, *ſ.* [buckthorn, privet; an ever-green ſhrub] *Alaterne*, m.

ALAUDA PRATENSIS, *ſ.* [tit-lark] *Farlouſe, Alouette des prés*, f.

ALB, *ſ.* [a white linen-veſtment worn by prieſts] *Aube*, f.

ALBA, *ſ.* [a town in Latium] *Albe*, f.

ALBANIA or ALBANY (ăl'-băné), *ſ.* [Province of Turkey in Europe] *Albanie*, f.

ALBANUM (ăl-bé'-neŭme), *ſ.* [in Chymiſtry; ſalt of urine] *Sel d'urine*, m.

ALBARA, *ſ.* [in Med. a malignant itch] V. MORPHEW.

ALBATROSS, *ſ.* [a ſea-bird of the Cape of Good Hope] *Albatres.* m. *Albatroſs*, m. The little albatroſs, *Vaiſſeau de mer*, m.

ALBEIT (ăl-bi'-ĭte), *conj.* [although] *Quoique, bien que.*

ABELLUS, *ſ.* [merganſer minor, an aquatic bird] *Pietre*, ou *piété.* m. *Harle huppé*, m.

ALBERGE (ăl-bĕr'-dje), *ſ.* [a ſort of peach] *Alberge*, f. *ſorte de petite pêche jaune & ferme*, f. *aubergine*, f. Alberge tree, *Albergier*, m.

ALBIGENSES (al-bi-djĕn'-cĭz), *ſ. pl.* [in Church-Hiſtory; a ſort of Manicheans, Vaudois] *Albigeois*, m. pl.

ALBINOS (al-băï'-nôs), *ſ. pl.* [white negroes] *Albinos*, m. pl.

ALBION (ălb'-ĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Neptune, and a famous giant killed by Hercules] *Albion*, m.

ALBION, *ſ.* [the ancient name of Britain] *Albion*, f.

ALBUGINEA (ăl-bĭoŭ-djĭn'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [adnata, conjunctiva; one of the coats of the eye] *Conjonctive*, f. *le blanc de l'œil*, m.

ALBUGINEOUS (ăl-bĭoŭ-djĭn'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [white] *Albugineux, blanchâtre.* [in Anat. ſaid of white membranes] *Albuginé.*

ALBUGO (al-bĭeu'-gô), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe, a pearl in the eye; leucoma] *Albugo*, f. *maladie de l'œil*, f. *taie*, f.

ALBUM (ăl'-beŭme), *ſ.* [a kind of memorandum or pocket-book] *Album*, m. *tablettes*, f. pl.

ALBUNEA (al-bioŭ'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous Sibyl of Tripoli] *Albunée*, f.

ALBURN, V. AUBURN.

ALBURNUM, V. AUBIER.

ALCAHEST, V. ALKAHEST.

ALCAIC (ăl-ké'-ĭk), *adj.* [a term of Latin poetry] *Alcaïque.* Alcaic verſes, *Vers alcaïques.*

ALCAID, or ALCADE, ALCALD, ALCAYD (ăl-kéde'), *ſ.* [the name of a governor in Barbary, and of a judge in Spain] *Alcade*, m.

ALCALI, &c. V. ALKALI, &c.

ALCANNA (ăl-kăn'-ă), *ſ.* [alkanet, the root of a bugloſs, uſed in dye in red, or as a coſmetic, or as a calmer] *Alcana*, f. *Orcanette de Conſtantinople*, f. V. ALHENNA.

ALCANTARA, *ſ.* [a town and milit. Order of Spain; lat. 39°-20′ N. long. 6°-7′ W.] *Alcantara*, m.

ALCE or ELK, *ſ.* [a northern ſtag, a wild animal] *Alcé*, m. *Elan*, m. *Eilend, Elke*, m.

ALCEA, *ſ.* [vervain-mallow] *Alcée*, f. *mauve ſauvage*, f.

ALCEDO VOCALIS, *ſ.* V. ALCYON.

ALCESTA (ăl-cĕs'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, brought back from Hell by Hercules, through gratitude for his kind reception by Admetus] *Alceſte*, f.

ALCHIMELECH, *ſ.* [the Ægyptian Melilot] *Alchimelech.*

ALCHIMILLA VULGARIS, *ſ.* [Lady's mantle; a vulnerary plant] *Alchimille*, f. *pied de lion*, m.

Alchimilla montana minima, *Petit pied de lion de montagne*, m. *perce-pierre, paſſe-pierre*, f.

ALCHYMICAL (ăl kĭm'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to Alchymy] *Alchymique.*

ALCHYMIST (ăl'-kĭ-miſte), *ſ.* [one who profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy] *Alchymiſte*, m.

ALCHYMY (ăl'-kĭ-mé), *ſ.* [a part of Chymiſtry employed in curious and myſterious reſearches] *Alchymie*, f.

ALCIDES (ăl-ſăï'-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Hercules] *Alcide*, m.

ALCIN'OË (ăl-cĭn'-ŏé), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Æolus, changed into a king's-fiſher] *Alcinoé*, f.

ALCIN'OÜS (ăl-cĭn'-ŭ eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Corcyra, who entertained Ulyſſes when he was ſhipwrecked] *Alcinous*, m.

ALCIONEUS (ăl ſăï'-ŏ-nĭeŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous giant killed by Hercules] *Alcion* ou *Alcionée*, m.

ALCIOPE (ăl-ſăï'-ŏ-pe), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Mars and Aglaura] *Alciope*, f.

ALCITH'OË (ăl-cĭtsh'-ŏ-é), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Myneïs, turned into a bat] *Alcithoé*, f.

ALCMENA (ălk-mi'-nă), *f.* [Mythol. Amphytrion's wife] *Alcmène*, f.

ALCMEON (ălk mi'-ŏne), *f.* [Mythol. the son of Amphiaraüs, hunted with furies for murdering his mother] *Alcméon*, m

ALCO, *f.* [a Peruvian and Mexican dog, fit to eat] *Alco*, m.

ALCOHOL (ăl'-kŏ-hŏl), or ALKOOL, *f.* [in Chym. impalpable powder; a high rectified spirit of wine] *Alcohol*, m.

ALCOHOLIZATION (ăl-kŏ'-hŏ-lĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *f.* [in Chym. the act of alcoholizing] *Alcoholisation*, f.

To ALCOHOLIZE (ăl-kŏ'-ho-lĭize), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Chym. to rectify or dephlegmate; to reduce to an impalpable powder] *Alcoholiser*.

ALCORAN (ăl kŏ-răne), or AL CORAN, *f.* [the Mahometan Gospel or Bible] *Alcoran*, m.

ALCOVE (ăl kôve'), *f.* [a recess of a chamber separated by some partition] *Alcove*, f.

ALCYON or HALCYON (ăl'-chi-eŭne), *f.* [alcedo vocalis, reed-sparrow, junc, ispida, king's fisher; a bird that is said to breed on the sea-shore, about the Winter-solstice, and that there is always a calm during the time of her incubation, about 14 days] *Alcyon* or *Halcyon*, m. *alcyon vocal*, m. *rousserole*, f. *martinet pêcheur*, m

* ALCYON or HALCYON, *adj.* [placid, quiet, still, happy] *Paisible, tranquille, heureux*. * Alcyon days, *Jours alcyoniens (pendant lesquels l'alcyon couve)*; au fig *jours tranquilles*

ALCYONIUM (ăl'-chĭ o-nĭ-eŭme), *f.* [a submarine substance] *Alcyonium*, m. *alcyon*, m. *guêpier de mer*, m.

ALCYONIA, *f.* [astroites, a kind of white coral] *Alcyonites*, m. pl.

ALDEBARAN (ăl-dĭ bé'-răne), *f.* [in Astron. Bull's eye, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus] *Aldebaran*, m.

ALDER (âl'-deŭr), *f.* [a sort of tree] *Aune*, m. *vergne*, m. An alders-plot (where alders grow), *Une aunaie*.

ALDERAIMIN, *f.* [a star in the constellation of Cepheus] *Aldéraimin*, m.

ALDERMAN (âl'-deŭr-măne), *f.* [a senator, a magistrate] *Sénateur*, m. *magistrat*, m. *Alderman, Officier de Police (en Angleterre)*, m. *Echevin*, m. *Jurat (en France)*, m. Alderman of a ward, *Commissaire de quartier*.

* To walk an alderman's pace, *Marcher en Sénateur, avec gravité*.

ALDERN (âl'-deŭrn), *adj.* [made of alder] *D'aune*.

ALE (éle), *f.* [a liquor made by infusing malt and hops in boiling water, and then fermenting] *Aile, f. boisson où il entre moins de houblon que dans la bière, ce qui la rend plus douce*, f. Ale and beer, *Mélange d'aile & de bière, où l'aile domine*, f. Beer and ale, *Mélange de bière & d'aile, où la bière domine*.

† Good ale is meat, drink, and cloth, *La bonne aile sert de viande, de boisson, & de vêtement*

ALE-CONNER (éle'-kŏn-eŭr), or ALE-TASTER (éle'-tés'-teŭr), *f.* [an officer who inspects the measures of public-houses] *Officier qui a inspection sur les brasseurs, &c.* m.

ALECTO (ă-lĕk'-to), *f.* [Mythol. one of the three Furies] *Alecton*, m.

ALECTORIA, *f.* [a stone found in the maw or gizzard of some old cocks] *Alectorienne*, f. *Pierre des oiseaux*, f. *(Sorte de pierre précieuse, transparente comme le cristal)*.

ALECTOROMANCY, *f.* [divination by the means of a cock] *Alectoromancie*, f.

ALEC'TRYON (ă-lĕk'-trĭ-ŏne), *f.* [Mythol. a favourite of Mars, but afterwards changed into a cock] *Alectryon*, m.

ALE-DRAPER, *or* Ale-house-keeper, *Cabaretier, qui vend de la bierre à pot & à pinte*, m.

A-LEE (ă-lī'), *adv.* [in sea-language; to the lee-side of the ship] *Sous le vent*. Put the helm a-lee! *Lof! (littéralement; mets la barre sous le vent)*. Hard a-lee! *Lof tout!* Helm a-lee! *Chorge la barre!*

ALEGAR (él'-ĭ-gueŭr), *f.* [sour-ale, ale-vinegar] *Vinaigre fait avec de l'aile*, m.

‡ ALEGER, *adj.* [cheerful, gay, airy] *Allégre, gai, dispos, réveil, joyeux*.

ALE-HOOF (éle' houf), *f.* [ground ivy, serving to clear ale or beer] *Lierre terrestre*, m.

ALE-HOUSE (éle'-hăouce), *f.* [a tipling house] *Cabaret à bière*, où *l'on vend de l'aile*, m. *estaminet*, m. Hedge ale house, *Cabaret borgne*.

¶ Ale-house, *cabaret*; public-house, *auberge* (synon.): They are sometimes used to express one and the same thing, but with great impropriety; though every *ale-house* is a *public-house*, it does not follow that every *public-house* is an *ale-house*, which conveys a low idea, and is appropriated to the sale of beer.

ALEMANNUS, *f.* [a hero among the ancient Germans, who deified him] *Alemannus*, m.

ALEMBIC (ă-lĕm-bik), *f.* [a vessel used in distilling] *Alembic*, m.

ALENGTH (ă-lĕngtsh'), *adv.* [at full length] *Au long, tout du long, tout de son long*.

ALENTEJO, *f.* [province of Portugal] *Alentejo*, m.

ALEPPO, *f.* [capital of Syria; lat. 35°-45' N. long. 37°-20' E.] *Alep*, m.

ALERION or ALLERION, *f.* [in Heraldry; a sort of eaglet without either beak or feet] *Alérion*, m.

ALERT (ă-lĕrte), *adj.* [active, brisk] *Alerte, vif, actif, vigilant, éveillé*.

ALERTNESS (ă-lĕrt'-nĕce), *f.* [sprightliness] *Activité*, f. *vivacité*, f. *vigilance*, f. *célerité*, f.

ALE-SILVER, *Espèce de tribut que les cabaretiers de Londres, qui vendent de l'aile, sont obligés de payer chaque année au Maire de la ville*, f.

ALE-STAKE, *Enseigne de cabaret à l'aile*, f.

ALEXANDER (ăl'-ĕgz-ăn'-dĕr), *f.* [or Paris, the son of Priam] *Alexandre*, m.

ALEXANDER or ALESANDER [Smyrnium; a med. plant formerly greatly used before celery was so much cultivated] *Maceron*, m

ALEXANDRA, *f.* [or Cassandra the daughter of Priam] *Alexandra*, f.

ALEXANDRIA, *f.* [ancient town of Egypt; lat. 30°-21' N. long. 31°-11' E.] *Alexandrie*, f.

ALEXANDRINE (ăl ĕgz-ăn'-drĭne) [a term of French poetry] *Alexandrin*. Alexandrine verses (consisting of 12 syllables), *Vers Alexandrins*.

ALEXIPHARMIC (ă lĕk-cĭ-făr' mĭk), *and* ALEXITERIC *or* ALEXITERICAL (ă lĕk-cĭ-tĕr'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [that drives away poison] *Alexipharmaque (se dit des antidotes)*.

ALGA (ăl'ga), *f.* [grass-wrack, a submarine plant] *Algue*, f. *varec*, m. [Sort of sea weed growing in the environs of Montpellier] *Bauque*, f. Alga tinctoria (a kind of fucus or sea-wrack; rocella *or* orcella), *Orseille*, f.

ALGAROT (ăl'-gă rŏte), or ALGAREL, *f.* [in the Arabian Chymistry; an emetic powder prepared of butter of antimony; mercurius vitæ] *Algarot*, m.

ALGARVA, *f.* [prov. of Portugal] *Algarve*, f.

‡ ALGATES (âl'-guét's), V. ALTHOUGH.

ALGEBRA (ăl'-dji-bră), *f.* [a branch of Arithmetic] *Algèbre*, f.

ALGEBRAIC, *or* ALGEBRAICAL (ăl-djibré'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relative to algebra] *Algébrique*.

ALGEBRAIST (ăl dji-bré'-ĭste), *f.* [one versed in the science of algebra] *Algébriste*, m.

ALGEDO, *f.* [in Med. the sudden stoppage of a gonorrhœa] *Algédo*, m.

ALGENEB *or* ALGENIB (ăl'-dje-nĭb), *f.* [a fixed star of the 2d magnitude, on the right side of Perseus] *Algeneb*, m.

ALGERINE, *adj.* [of Algiers] *Algérien, -enne*.

ALGEZIRA, *f.* [a town of Spain; lat. 36°-14' N. long. 5°-22' W.] *Algézire*, f.

ALGID (ăl'-djĭd), *adj.* [cold, chilly] *Qui est froid, qui a grand froid, qui glace, qui gele*.

ALGIDITY (ăl-djĭd'-ĭ-té'), *f.* [chilness, cold] *Froid*, m. *froidure*, f. *l'action de glacer*, f.

ALGIERS, *f.* [a kingdom and town of Africa; lat. 36°-49' N. long. 2°-18' E.] *Alger*, m.

ALGIFIC (ăl-djĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [producing cold] *Qui cause un grand froid, qui glace*.

ALGONQUIN, *f.* [one of the chief American languages] *Algonquin*, m.

ALGONQUINS, *f. pl.* [Indian tribe of N. America] *Algonquins*, m. pl.

ALGOR (ăl' gor), *f.* [extreme cold] *Grand froid, forte gelée*.

ALGORITHM (ăl'-go-rĭthm), or ALGORISM (ăl'-go-rĭzm), *f.* [the science of numbers; the practical operation of algebra] *Algorithme*, m.

ALGOW, *f.* [country of Germany] *Algow*, m.

ALGUAZIL (ăl'-geŭ-ă-zĭl), *f.* [in Spain; an officer, or sergeant of a judge] *Alguazil*, m.

ALGUZ (al'-gueuz), *f.* [Orion's left foot, a star] *Alguz*, m.

ALHABAR (ăl'-hă-băr), *f.* [a star in the Great Dog] *Alhabar*, m.

ALHAG, *f.* [a pliant thorny broom of Syria] *Alhagi*, m. *agul*, m

ALHENNA, *f.* [Knah; the Ægyptian privet; its leaves dye in red, and are employed as a cosmetic] *Alhenna*, m.

ALHIDADA (ăl-hĭ-dé'-da), *f.* [a transom, *or* cross-staff: a moving rule in a mathematical instrument] *Alidade*, f.

ALHOLLANTIDE (ăl-hŏl'-lăn'-tīde), *f.* [All-Saints-day] *La Toussaint*, m.

ALIAS (e'-li-ăce), *adv.* [otherwise] *Autrement*.

ALIBI [a term of Law for the defence of a criminal, who proves himself to have been in a different place, at the time the fact was committed] *Alibi*, m. Mary Squires has proved the alibi against Canning, *Marie Squires a prouvé l'alibi contre Canning*.

ALIBLE (ăl'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [nutritive, nourishable] *Nourrissant*.

ALICA, *f.* [Egyptian wheat] *Alica*, f. *Epeautre*, m.

ALICANT, *f.* [a town of Spain; lat. 38°-16' N. long. 0°-0'] *Alicante*, f.

ALIEN (él'-lĭène), *ou* (é'-lĭène), *f.* [a foreigner, in Law] *Aubain*, m. [a foreigner] *Etranger, étrangère*.

ALIEN, *adj.* [foreign, estranged from, not allied to] *Etranger, contraire, qui ne convient pas, qui ne s'accorde pas, qui n'a point de support*. It is alien to my purpose, *Cela est étranger à mon sujet*.

To ALIEN, V. To ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE (él'-lĭen-ă-bl'), *adj.* [the property of which may be transferred] *Aliénable*.

To ALIENATE (él'-lĭen-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to transfer property to another] *Aliéner, transférer la propriété d'une chose*. Some estates cannot be alienated, *Il y a des biens qui ne se peuvent pas aliéner, dont on ne peut disposer*.

* To ALIENATE [to withdraw the affection] *Aliéner, donner de l'aversion, indisposer*. Her proud ways alienate the mind from her, *Elle a des manières hautaines qui aliènent les esprits*. He endeavours to alienate men from the government, *Il tâche de rendre le gouvernement odieux*.

* ALIENATE, *adj.* [averse, enemy to] *Ennemi*. A mind wholly alienate from truth, *Un esprit ennemi de la vérité*.

ALIENATED (él'-lĭen-é-tĕd), *part. adj.* [withdrawn from] *Aliéné*.

ALIENATING (él'-lĭen-é-tĭn'gne), *f.* *L'action d'aliéner*, f. *aliénation*, f.

ALIENATION (el-lĭen-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of transferring property; change of affection] *Aliénation*, f. au figuré, *mésintelligence*, f. *désunion*, f.

* Alienation of mind, *Aliénation d'esprit, égarement, folie*.

ALIFEROUS (ăl-ĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *or* ALIGEROUS (ăl-ĭdj'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [winged, that has wings] *Ailé, qui a des ailes.*

ALIFORM (ăl-ĭ-form'), *adj.* [Anat. resembling wings] *En forme d'aile.*

To ALIGHT (ă-lāĭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to come down] *Descendre.* To alight from one's horse, *Descendre de cheval, mettre pied à terre.*

ALIGHTED (ăl-lāĭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Descendu.*

ALIKE (ă-lāĭke'), *adj.* [equal, not different] *Semblable, pareil, tout de même, conforme, uniforme.*

ALIKE, *adv.* [with resemblance, in the same manner] *Egalement, pareillement, de même.* To love alike, *Rendre amour pour amour.*

ALIMENT (ăl'-ĭ-mĕn't), *s.* [nourishment, nutriment, food] *Aliment*, m. *nourriture*, f.

ALIMENTAL (ăl-ĭ-mĕn'-tal), ALIMENTARY (ăl-ĭ-mĕn'-tă-ré), *and* ALIMONIOUS (ăl-ĭ-mo'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [nutritious, belonging to aliment] *Alimenteux, alimentaire, nutritif.*

ALIMENTATION (ăl-ĭ-mĕn'-té-cheŭne), ALIMENTARINESS (ăl-ĭ-mĕn'-tă-rĭ-nĕce), *s.* [quality of nourishing] *Qualité nutritive*, f.

ALIMONY (ăl'-ĭ-meün-é), *s.* [that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon account of separation from him] *Pension alimentaire*, f. *aliment*, m. pl.

ALIMOS (ăl'-ĭ-mŏs), *s.* [common liquorice, so called from palling the appetite] *Alimus*, m.

* ALIPEDE (ăl'-ĭ-pĕde), *adj.* [swift-footed, nimble] *Leste, au pied léger, léger à la course.*

ALIPILARIUS, or ALIPILUS, *s.* [Antiquity; an officer belonging to the bath] *Dépilateur*, m.

ALIQUANT (ăl'-ĭ-koŭăn't), *adj.* [Mathem. is said of any measure, *or* number, that, so often repeated *or* applied, falls short of, *or* exceeds the area *or* sum, of any certain given quantity] *Aliquante*, f. Five is an aliquant of twelve, *Cinq est une partie aliquante de douze.*

ALIQUOT (ăl'-ĭ-koŭŏte), *adj.* [Mathem. is said of any measure *or* number that exactly measures the area *or* sum specified, upon being multiplied by a sufficient number] *Aliquote*, f. Three is an aliquot part of twelve, *Trois est une partie aliquote de douze.* Two is the aliquot of six, *Deux est l'aliquote de six.*

ALISMA, *s.* [water-plantain] *Alisme*, m. *plantain d'eau*, m.

ALITURE (ăl'-ĭ-tchĭeŭre), *s.* [aliment, nourishment] *Aliment*, m. *nourriture*, f.

ALISH (ăl'-ĭche), *adj.* [resembling ale] *Semblable à de l'aile.*

ALIVE (ă-lāĭve'), *adj.* [living, not dead; active, cheerful, sprightly] *Vif, vivant, qui est en vie.* Is he still alive? *Est-il encore en vie?* To be burnt alive, *Etre brûlé vif.*

☞ He is the best man alive, *C'est le meilleur homme du monde.*

ALKA, *s.* [awk, razor-bill; water-fowl of Yorkshire] *Bec-tranchant*, m.

ALKAHEST (ăl'-kă-hĕĭste), *s.* [Chym. the most pure and universal menstruum or dissolvent] *Alkahest*, m.

ALKALESCENT (ăl-kă-lĕs'-cĕn't), *adj.* [having a tendency to the properties of an alkali] *Qui tend à devenir alcalin.*

ALKALI (ăl'-kă-lé), *or* ALCALI, *s.* [a sort of chymical salt obtained from the ashes of the plant kali, glass-wort and marine plants] *Alkali*, ou *alcali*, m. *sel de soude*, m. Alkali salt, fixed or lixivious, *Sel d'alcali fixe* ou *lixiviel.* Alkali volatile or urinous, *Alcali volatil*, ou *urinal.*

ALKALINE (ăl'-kă-lĭne), *adj.* [belonging to, or of the nature of an alkali] *Alcalin.* Alkaline salt, *Sel alcalin.* Alkaline earth, *Terre alcaline.*

To ALKALIZATE (ăl-kăl'-ĭzéte), *v. a.* [to render bodies alkaline] *Alcaliser.*

ALKALISATE, *adj.* V. ALKALINE.

ALKALIZATION (ăl-kă-lĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *s.* [Chym. the impregnating a liquor with alkaline salt] *Alcalization*, f.

ALKANET (ăl' kă-nĕte), *s.* [Bot. Anchusa, a species of the Buglosses] *Orcanette*, f. *buglose de Languedoc*, f.

ALKEKENGI (ăl-ké-kĕn'-djé), *or* WINTER-CHERRY, *s.* [a medicinal plant] *Alkékengi*, m. *vésicaire*, f. *coqueret*, m. *coquerelle*, f.

ALKERMES (ăl-kĕr'-mĭz), *s.* [a confection whereof the kermes-berries are the basis] *Alkermès*, m.

ALL, *pron. adj. Tout.* All the world, *Tout le monde.* All men, *Tous les hommes.* With all speed, *En toute diligence, au plus vite.* He is all my care, *Il est l'objet de tous mes soins.* By all means, *Absolument, à quelque prix que ce soit.* Without all doubt, *Sans doute.* To go upon all four, *Marcher à quatre pattes.* For all the world, *Pour tout au monde.*

¶ All, *tout*; every, *chaque* (synon): Though the word *every* is frequently made use of by itself, it is sometimes connected with the word *one*, especially when used as synonymous to *all*; as, *all* of us; *every one* of us; these expressions show that *every* is particular, and relates to individuals; and that *all* is general, and relates to the whole. *Every*, includes in its idea the word *all*; though *all* does not always include *every*; *all* seems to be the plural of *every*: since *every* is constantly applied to the singular number; *all*, to the plural; as, *every* man, *every* thing, *all* men, *all* things.

ALL, *s.* [the whole] *Le tout, tous.* When all comes to all, When all is done, *Aubout du compte; tout compté, tout rabattu.* After all, *Après tout, au pis aller.* The latter end of all, *La fin de tout.* All and every one, *Tous en général, & chacun en particulier.* His all is at stake, *Il joue de son reste.* When I was busiest of all, *Lorsque j'étois le plus occupé.* All at once, *or* all under one, *Tout à la fois.* Is that all? *Est-ce là tout?* Tis all one to me, *C'est tout un pour moi, il ne m'importe.* Once for all, *Une fois pour toutes.* To be all in all with one, *Etre intime ami avec quelqu'un.* Reputation is all in all, *La réputation fait tout.* For good and all, *Tout-à-fait.*

ALL, *adv.* [only, entirely] *Seulement, entièrement, tout, aussi.* To be all for one's self, *Etre tout pour soi, ne songer qu'à ses intérêts.* You and all, *Et vous aussi.* It is not all a case, *Ce n'est pas tout-à-fait la même chose.* All along, *Tout du long, toujours.* All of a sudden, *Tout à coup, sur le champ.*

Not at all, *Point du tout.* I understand not one word at all, *Je n'entends pas un jeul mot.* He is ashamed of nothing at all, *Il n'a honte de rien.*

No-where at all, *Nulle-part.* Over all, *Partout.* To read a book all over, *Lire un livre d'un bout à l'autre, de bout en bout.*

All the better, *Tant mieux!*

Five all, fix all [at play] *Cinq à cinq, fix à fix*

ALL, *adv.* & *adj.* [in sea-language] *Tout.* All in the wind, *Prêt à fuir* (en parlant des voiles). You are all in the wind! *Défie du vent! Ne viens pas au vent!* All's well! *Bon quart! A l'autre bon quart!* All hands high! *or* All hands hoay! *En haut tout le monde!*

ALL-AMAZED, *Tout étonné.*

ALL-BEARING EARTH, *La terre qui produit tout.*

ALL-CHEERING sun, *Le soleil qui répand par-tout la gaieté.*

ALL-COMMANDING, *Qui commande à tout.*

ALL-CONQUERING DEATH, *La mort qui triomphe de tout.*

ALL-CONSUMING care, *Le chagrin qui consume tout.*

ALL-DEVOURING age, *Le temps qui détruit tout.*

ALL-FOURS, *Sorte de jeu des Cartes*, f.

ALL-GOOD [Bot.] V. CHENOPODIUM.

ALL-HALLOWN, *s. Le temps qui précède la Toussaint.*

ALL-HEAL, *s.* [Bot. wound-wort] *Panacée*, f.

ALL-JUDGING, *Qui juge tout.*

ALL-KNOWING, *Qui sait tout.*

ALL-MAKING, *Qui fait tout.*

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, *s. La Toussaint.*

ALL-SEED [Bot.] V. FLAX.

ALL-SEEING, *Qui voit tout.*

ALL-SOULS-DAY, *s. La fête des Morts.*

ALL-SPICE [Bot.] V. PIMENTO.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, *Qui suffit à tout.*

ALL-WISE, *Tout sage, infiniment sage.*

ALLANTOIS (ăl-lăn'-tŏ-ĭz'), or ALLANTOIDES (ăl-lăn'-tó-ĭ'-dĭz), *s.* [Anat. the third vesicle investing the fœtus] *Allantoïde*, f.

ALLAY (ăl-lé'), *s.* [mixture] *Mélange*, m. *alliage*, m. *alsi*, m. The allay of metals must be according to the law, *L'alliage des métaux doit se faire selon l'ordonnance.*

* There is hardly any virtue without allay, *Il n'y a guère de vertu pure & sans alliage.*

* ALLAY, *s.* [ease, relief] *Allégement*, m. *soulagement*, m. Give some allay to his sorrow, *Soulagez sa douleur, adoucissez ses peines.*

To ALLAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mix] *Allier, mélanger, mêler, aloyer.*

* To ALLAY [to ease] *Alléger, adoucir, amortir, appaiser, assoupir.*

ALLAYED (ăl-le-ĕd), *part. adj. Allié, mêlé; allégé, adouci, soulagé.*

ALLAYER (ăl-lé'-eür), *s.* [the person or thing that allays] *Celui qui, ou ce qui aloye.*

ALLAYING (ăl-lé'-ĭn'gne), or ALLAYMENT (ăl-lé'-mĕn't), *s.* [what allays] *Alliage*, m. *aloyage*, m. *délayement*, m. *soulagement*, m. *allégement*, m.

ALLECTION (ăl lĕk'-cheŭne), *or* ALLECTATION (ăl-lĕk-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [allurement] *Appas*, m. ‡ *allêchement*, m. *attraits*, m. *amorce*, f.

ALLECTIVE (ăl-lĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [alluring] *Attrayant, charmant, qui attire, qui engage.*

ALLEGATION (ăl-lĕ-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [declaration, *or* the thing alleged, excuse, plea] *Allégation*, f. *citation*, f. ou *exposé*, m. *raison qu'on allègue*, f.

To ALLEGE (ăl-lĕdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to declare, to maintain; to produce as an excuse *or* argument] *Exposer, déclarer, maintenir, soutenir; alléguer, citer, rapporter, apporter.*

ALLEGEABLE (ăl-lĕdj'-ă-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut alléguer.*

ALLEGED (ăl-lĕdj'-ĕd), *part. adj. Allégué, cité.*

ALLEGEMENT (ăl-lĕdje'-mĕn't), *s.* V. ALLEGATION.

ALLEGER (ăl-lĕdj'-eür), *s.* [who alleges] *Allégateur*, m.

ALLEGIANCE (ăl-li'-djĭă'nce), *s.* [the duty of subjects to the government] *Loyauté*, f. *fidélité*, f. *allégiance*, f. Oath of allegiance, *Serment d'allégiance.* I do not know to which of the two kings I ought to pay my allegiance, *Je ne sais lequel des deux Rois je dois reconnoître.*

ALLEGIANT (ăl-li'-djĭăn't), *adj.* V. LOYAL.

ALLEGING (ăl-lĕdj 'ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'alléguer*, f.

ALLEGORIC (ăl-lĭ-gŏr'-ĭk), *and* ALLEGORICAL, *adj.* [not real, not literal] *Allégorique, typique.*

ALLEGORICALLY (ăl-lĭ-gŏr'-ĭ-kă-lé), *adv.* [in an allegorical sense] *Allégoriquement, figurément.*

To ALLEGORIZE (ăl'-lĭ-gĕ-răĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give an allegorical sense] *Allégoriser.* The fathers have allegorized almost all the old testament, *Les Pères ont allégorisé presque tout l'ancien testament.*

ALLEGORY (ăl'-li-gôr é), *s.* [a con-

tinued metaphor] *Allégorie*, f. *métaphore suivie*, f. V. FABLE.

ALLEGRO (ăl-li'-grō), ALLEGRETTO (ăl-li-grĕt'-tō), *adv.* [in Music; Italian words: sprightly, briskly, lively] *Allegro, Allegretto.*

ALLEGRO, *s.* [in Music; a tune to be played briskly and lively] *Allegro*, m To play an allegro, *Jouer un allégro.*

ALLELUJAH (ăl-lĭ-lĭoŭ'-ĭă), *s.* [praise God; a word of spiritual exultation] *Alléluia*, m.

ALLELUJA [Bot. wood-sorrel] *Alléluia*, m.

ALLEMAND (ăl'-lĭ-măn'de), *or* ALMAIN (ăl-mĕn'), *s.* [a grave and solemn music; also a brisk kind of dance] *Allemande*, f.

ALLER, *s.* [river of Germany] *Aller*, m.

ALLEUD, V. ALLODIUM.

To ALLEVIATE (ăl-li'-vĭ-ēte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to allay, to ease] *Alléger, soulager, adoucir.* They promise to alleviate my pain, *Ils promettent d'alléger ma peine.*

ALLEVIATED (ăl-li-vĭ-é'-tĕd), *part. adj. Allégé, soulagé.*

ALLEVIATING (ăl-li-vĭ-é'-tĭn'gne), *and* ALLEVIATION (ăl-li-vĭ-é'-shĕŭne), *s.* [the act of allaying or easing] *Allégement*, m. *adoucissement*, m. *soulagement*, m.

ALLEY (ăl'-ĕ), *s.* [a narrow lane, *or* strait walk] *Ruelle*, f. *petite rue*; *allée dans un jardin*, m.

A turn-again alley, *Un cul-de-sac*, m.

ALLIANCE (ăl-lăĭ'-ăn'ce), *s.* [affinity, relation by marriage] *Alliance*, f. *affinité*, f. *qui se contracte par le mariage.* To make an alliance, to enter into an alliance, *S'allier.*

* ALLIANCE [confederacy] *Alliance*, f. *ligue*, f. *confédération*, f.

ALLIARIA, *s.* [Bot. sauce alone, Jack by the hedge, a medicinal plant] *Alliaire*, f.

ALLICIENCY (ăl-lĭch'-ĭĕn'-cé), *s.* [the power of attracting] ‡ *Allèchement*, m. V. ALLUREMENT.

ALLIED to (ăl-lăĭ'-ĕd), *adj.* [kin] *Allié, parent.*

ALLIED [joined, united] *Allié, joint, uni, confédéré.*

ALLIER, *s.* [a large river and department of France] *Allier*, m.

To ALLIGATE (ăl'-lĭ gu'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tie one thing to another] *Lier.*

ALLIGATED (ăl-lĭ gué'-tĕd), *part. adj. Lié.*

ALLIGATION (ăl-lĭ-gué' shĕŭne), *s.* [the act of alligating] *L'action de lier*, f.

ALLIGATION [in Arithm. a rule or operation whereby questions are resolved, relating to the mixture of divers commodities together] *Règle d'alliage*, f.

ALLIGATOR (ăl-lĭ-gué'-teŭr), *s.* [the crocodile of America, the smaller kind of crocodile] *Alligator*, m. *requin*, m.

ALLIOTH, *s.* [Astron. a star in the tail of the Great Bear, of great service at sea] *Allioth*, m.

ALLISION (ăl-lĭj'-eŭne), *s.* [the act of striking one thing against another] *Choc*, m.

ALLOCATION (ăl-lô-ké'-shĕŭne), *s.* [allowance of any article in reckoning] *Allocation*, f. *l'action d'allouer*, ou *de passer en compte*, f.

ALLOCUTION (ăl-lô-kĭoŭ'-shĕŭne), *s.* [a speaking to another] *L'action de parler à un autre*, f. [a sort of speech] *Allocution*, f. V. ADLOCUTION.

ALLODIAL (ăl-lô'-dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [not feudal, free from fines and service] *Allodial, qui est en franc-alleu.* Allodial lands, *Terres allodiales*, ou *en franc-alleu.*

ALLODIUM (ăl-lô'-dĭ-eŭme), or ALLEUD (ăl-lĭoude'), *s.* [in Law; free lands, freehold] *Alleu*, m. *franc-alleu, allodialité*, f. Allodium nobile, *Aleu noble.* Allodium villanum, *Alleu roturier.*

ALLONGE (ăl-leŭndjé'), *s.* [a thrust or pass with a sword] *Botte*, f.

To ALLOO (ăl-loŭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to set on, to incite] *Inciter, pousser.*

ALLOQUY (ăl'-lo-koŭé), V. ALLOCUTION.

To ALLOT (ăl-lŏte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to distribute by lot] *Donner au sort, & par portion, adjuger, départir.*

To ALLOT [to assign *or* appoint one to some business] *Assigner, constituer, nommer, commettre quelqu'un sur quelque affaire, choisir pour quelque emploi.*

To ALLOT [to grant] *Donner, accorder.*

ALLOTTED (ăl-lŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Donné par sort.* To be allotted to (*or* to have by lot), *Obtenir par le sort; avoir un lot, une portion.*

ALLOTMENT (ăl-lŏt'-mĕn't), *and* ALLOTTERY (ăl-lŏt'-teŭr-é), *s.* [part, share; that which is allotted to any one] *Le lot*, ou *la portion que chacun reçoit.*

To ALLOW (ăl-lăoŭ'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to admit an article to an account] *Allouer, passer quelque chose en compte.* He feared very much not to have that expense allowed him, *Il avoit bien peur qu'on ne lui allouât pas cette dépense.* To allow the charges (in Law), *Allouer les frais.* To allow a Captain three men to muster, *Passer trois hommes à un Capitaine.*

To ALLOW [to give, to grant, to approve, to suffer] *Donner, accorder, approuver, souffrir, admettre, permettre, supporter, adjuger, consentir, trouver bon, agréer, attribuer, compter, connoître.* To allow a servant twenty pounds a-year, *Donner vingt livres sterling par an à un domestique.* To allow a privilege, *Donner un privilége.* The Court has allowed him six hundred pounds damage, *La Cour lui a accordé six cents livres sterling de dommages.* I allow of your excuse, *Je reçois votre excuse.* Will you allow him so to do, *Souffrirez-vous qu'il agisse ainsi?* Both spiritual and temporal powers have allowed the laying out of that money, *Les deux puissances ecclésiastique & séculière ont permis l'emploi de cet argent.* To allow one's self in any known sin, *Persister volontairement dans un péché.*

To ALLOW [to confess, *or* assent to] *Avouer, reconnître.* The power of music all our hearts allow, *Tous nos cœurs reconnoissent le pouvoir de la musique.*

To ALLOW [to deduct, *or* discount] *Prélever, précompter, déduire.*

ALLOWABLE (ăl-lăoŭ'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [lawful, that which may be allowed, granted] ‡ *Allouable, admissible, légitime, louable, estimable, juste*; *qu'on doit donner, approuver, permettre, accorder.*

ALLOWABLENESS (ăl-lăoŭ'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [lawfulness, exemption from prohibition] *Légitimité*, f. *la qualité d'être permis.*

ALLOWANCE (ăl-lăoŭ'-ăn'ce), *s.* [the granting, concession, sanction, indulgence] *Consentement*, m *indulgence*, f. You make allowance of his principles, *Vous convenez de ses principes.* You must give allowance for an innocent passion, *Vous devez avoir de l'indulgence pour une passion innocente.*

*† There must be some grains of allowance, *Il ne faut pas y regarder de si près.*

ALLOWANCE [in reckoning, abatement] *Allocation*, f. [at sea; an allowance of one cask to every ten to answer for waste or leakage] *Dixième*, m.

ALLOWANCE [what is granted to one for his maintenance *or* labour] *Pension*, f. *appointement*, m. *portion*, f. [in schools] *Semaine*, f.

ALLOWANCE [indulgence, licence, permission] *Connivence*, f. *permission*, f. *licence*, f. *indulgence*, f.

ALLOWANCE [*or* grant] of a privilege, *Octroi de privilége*, m. *attribution*, f.

ALLOWED (ăl-lăoŭ'-d), *part. adj. Alloué, accordé, permis, admis, universellement reconnu.*

ALLOWING (ăl'-lăoŭ'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'allouer, de permettre*, &c. f.

ALLOY (ăl-lŏé'), *s.* [the base metal mixed in coinage; the red copper added to tin] *Aloi, titre de l'or & de l'argent*, m.

To ALLUDE (ăl-lĭoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to have some reference to a thing] *Faire allusion.*

ALLUDED to (ăl-lĭoud'-ĕd), *part. adj. A qui l'on fait allusion*, f.

ALLUDING (ăl-lĭoud'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from to allude] *L'action de faire allusion.*

To ALLUMINATE (ăl-lĭou'-mĭ-nête), *v. a. Enluminer.*

ALLUMINOR (ăl-lĭou'-mĭ-neur), *s.* [a limner] *Enlumineur*, m.

ALLURE, *s. See* LURE.

To ALLURE (ăl-lĭoure'), -ING, -ED [to entice] *Amorcer; gagner, par des charmes, des caresses, des promesses,* ‖ *acquiner,* ‖ *affrionder,* ‡ *allécher,* ‖ *affrioler; appâter, attraire, attirer.* In laws it has always seemed needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, *On a toujours cru qu'il étoit nécessaire de renforcer les lois par des récompenses propres à porter les hommes au bien.*

ALLURED (ăl-lĭou'-r'd), *part. adj. Amorcé, engagé, gagné par des caresses* ou *des promesses.*

ALLUREMENT (ăl-lĭoure'-men't), *s.* [that which allures] *Amorce*, f. *appât*, m. *charme*, f. *agrément*, m. *attrait*, m. † *allèchement*, m. *appas*, m. pl. *philtre*, m. V. ATTRACTIONS.

ALLURER (ăl-lĭou'-reŭr), *s.* [enticer, inveigler] *Flatteur*, m. *qui charme, qui attire.*

ALLURING (ăl-lĭou'-rĭn'gne), *adj. Attrayant,* ‖ *accoquinant, attirant.* The alluring hope, *L'espérance flatteuse.*

ALLURING, *s. L'action d'attirer, d'amorcer*, f.

ALLURINGLY (ăl-lĭou'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in an alluring manner] *D'une manière attrayante.*

ALLURINGNESS (ăl-lĭou'-rĭn'gne-nĕce), *s. Attrait*, m. *amorce*, f.

ALLUSION (ăl-lĭou'-jeŭne), *s.* [hint, implication] *Allusion*, f.

ALLUSIVE (ăl-lĭou'-sĭv'), *adj.* [hinting at something] *Figuré, qui fait allusion.* An allusive expression, *Une expression figurée.*

ALLUSIVELY (ăl-lĭou'-sĭv-lé), *adv.* [in an allusive manner] *Par allusion.*

ALLUSIVENESS (ăl-lĭou'-sĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being allusive] *Qualité de ce qui fait allusion*, f.

ALLUVION (ăl-lĭou'-vĭ-eŭne), *s.* [accretion, a flowing *or* swelling of waters near any land] *Alluvion*, f. *accourts*, m. pl. *atterrissement*, m, (in Law), *crément*, m. That estate has increased by alluvion, *Cette terre s'est accrue par alluvion.*

ALLUVIOUS (ăl-lĭou'-vĭ-e ce), *adj.* [washed away from one place, and carried to another] *Amené par alluvion.*

ALLY (ăl-lăĭ'), *s.* [a friend or confederate] *Allié*, m. *confédéré*, m.

To ALLY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite by kindred, friendship, or interest] *Allier, unir, joindre.*

ALMACANTAR (ăl-mă-kăn'-teŭr), V. ALMUCANTAR.

ALMAGEST, *s.* [Ptolemy's celebrated collection of Geom. and Astron. observations] *Almageste*, m.

ALMAIN, V. GERMAN.

ALMANACK (ăl'-mă-năk), *s.* [a table, *or* calendar, wherein the days of the weeks, fasts, festivals, &c. are noted] *Almanac*, m. *calendrier*, m.

*† To make almanacks for the last year, *Prévoir le mal quand il est venu*; *Etre sage après coup.*

ALMANDINE (ăl'-măn'-dăĭne), *s.* [carbuncle, a sort of ruby] *Almandine*, f. *Alabandine*, f.

ALMERIA, *s.* [sea-port town of Spain; lat. 36°-51' N. long. 2°-0' W.] *Almérie*, f.

ALMIGHTINESS (ăl-măĭ'-tĭ-nĕce), *s.* [absolute and infinite power] *Toute-puissance*, f.

ALMIGHTY

ALMIGHTY (âl-mĭ'-té), *adj.* [poſſeſſed of an infinite power] *Tout puiſſant.*

ALMOND (a'-meün'd), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Amande*, f. *fruit de l'amandier.* Almond-milk, *Amandé*, m. Almond-tree, *Amandier*, m. Dry almond paſte, *Pâte d'amande ſèche.* Oily almond paſte, *Pâte d'amande graſſe.*

The almonds of the ears, *Les oreillons*, m. The almonds of the throat (the tonſils), *Les amygdales*, f.

ALMONER (al'-mô-neür), *and* ALMNER, *ſ.* [one who diſtributes the alms of a Prince] *Aumônier*, m.

ALMONRY (al'-meün'-té), *ſ.* [office and lodgings of the almoner; the place where the alms are diſtributed] *Aumônerie*, f.

ALMOST (âl'-môſte), *adv.* [nearly, well nigh] *Preſque*, ‖ *quaſi.* It is almoſt night, *Il eſt preſque nuit.*

E'en almoſt, *A très-peu de choſe près.*

He was e'en almoſt undone, *Il fut à deux doigts de ſa perte.*

ALMS (am'z), *ſ. plu.* [money, *or* other neceſſaries, given to the poor] *Aumône*, f. *charité*, f. ‖ *cariſtade*, f. ‖ *faſſade*, f. (among ſome artificers). To give alms, *Faire l'aumône, donner l'aumône.*

Do not your alms before men, *Ne faites point l'aumône par oſtentation.*

ALMS-DEED (am'z'-dĭd), *ſ.* [an act of charity] *Œuvre de charité*, f.

ALMS-GIVER (am'z'-guĭ-veür), *ſ.* [he that gives alms] *Aumônier*, f. *homme charitable*, m.

ALMS-HOUSE (am'z'-hăoüce), *ſ.* [hoſpital for the poor] *Maiſon de charité*, f. *hôpital*, m. *charité*, f.

ALMUCANTAR (ăl mĭoŭ-kăn'-teür), *ſ.* [in Aſtron. an Arabic word; a circle of the ſphere parallel to the horizon] *Almucantarat*, m

ALMUCIUM (ăl-mĭou'-cheŭme), V. AMESS.

ALMUS (ăl'-meüce) & ALUMNUS (ă-leum'-neüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Almus, Alumnus*, m.

ALNAGE (al'-năje), *ſ.* [the meaſuring by the ell, *or* yard] *Aunage*, m.

ALNAGER, ALNEGER, or AULNEGER, *ſ.* [a ſworn public officer to look the aſſize of woollen cloth; a perſon appointed to inſpect the meaſures of ſhops] *Auneur*, m.

ALNIGHT (ăl'-năite), *ſ.* [a great cake of wax, with the wick in the middle] *Terrine*, f.

ALOA (ăl-ô'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a feſtival of Bacchus and Ceres at Athens] *Aloa*, f.

ALŒ'US (ăl-i'-eüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a giant that warred againſt Jupiter] *Aloeus* ou *Alous*, m.

ALOES (ăl-ôz), *ſ.* [Bot. and Phyſ. a tree, a plant, and the drug itſelf] *Aloès*, m.

ALOETIC *and* ALOETICAL (ăl-ô-ĕt'-ĭ-kăl) [conſiſting chiefly of aloes] *Compoſé de gomme d'aloès.*

ALOFT (ă-lŏft'), *adv.* [on high] *Haut, en-haut.* To ſet aloft, *Elever, hauſſer.* To be aloft (a ſea-term), *Etre en haut.*

ALOFT, *prep.* [above] *Au-deſſus.* Aloft the vulgar, *Au deſſus du vulgaire.*

ALOGY (ăl' ô-djé), *ſ.* V. ABSURDITY.

ALONE (ă-lône'), *adj.* [ſingle, ſolitary, without company] *Seul.* All alone, *Tout ſeul.* To leave one alone, *Abandonner quelqu'un.*

¶ Alone, *ſeul*; only, *unique* (ſynon.): By *only*, we mean there is no other of the ſame kind; by *alone*, unaccompanied by any other. A child who has neither brother nor ſiſter, is an *only* child: A perſon, when by himſelf, is ſaid to be *alone.* That thing muſt be very rare, of which we can find *only* one: Nothing is more tireſome than to be always *alone.*

ALONE, *adv. Seulement.* Let theſe things alone, *Laiſſez cela, ne vous en mêlez pas.*

ALONG (ă-lŏn'gue), *adv.* & *prep.* [forward, onward, through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe, at length] *Au long, le long.* Along the ſhore, *Le long du rivage.* To ſail along the coaſt, *Côtoyer le rivage, ranger la côte.* Along-ſide (in ſea-language), *Bord-à-bord.* To lie along-ſide of a ſhip, *Etre bord-à-bord, élonger un vaiſſeau.*

ALL ALONG, *adv. Tout du long, d'un bout juſqu'à l'autre, depuis le commencement juſqu'à la fin.* To lie all along, *Etre couché tout de ſon long.*

ALOOF (ă-loŭf'), *adv.* [at a diſtance] *De loin, au large.*

ALOOF, *prep. Loin de.* Aloof from the palace, *Loin du palais.* Aloof *or* a-luff (at ſea), *Au lof.*

ALOPECY (ă-lô'-pi-cé), *ſ.* [Med. fox-evil or ſcurf; a total falling off of the hair by the roots] *Alopécie*, f.

ALOPECIAS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. vulpecula marina, ſea-fox] *Renard marin*, m. *finge de mer*, m.

ALOSE (ăl-ôze'), *ſ.* [ſhad, pilchard; a freſh-water fiſh] *Aloſe, pucelle*, f.

ALOUCHI, *ſ.* [gum of the white cinnamon tree] *Alouchi*, f.

ALOUD (ă-lăoŭd'), *adv.* [loudly, with an increaſed ſtrength of voice] *Haut, d'une voix élevée.* Speak aloud, *Parlez haut*

ALOW (ă-lô'), *adv.* [in a low place] *Bas, en-bas.* They fly now alow and now aloft, *Ils volent tantôt en bas & tantôt en haut.*

ALPAGNA, *ſ.* [an animal of Peru, much like the Llama and Vigogna] *Alpagne*, m. *Paco*, m.

ALPAM, *ſ.* [an Indian med. plant; its leaves have a pleaſing ſmell, and its flowers are inodorous] *Alpam*, m.

ALPHA (ăl'-fă), *ſ.* [the firſt letter of the Greek alphabet] *Alpha*, m.

* I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end, ſaith the Lord: *Je ſuis l'alpha & l'oméga le commencement & la fin, dit le Seigneur.*

ALPHABET (ăl'-fă-bĕte), *ſ.* [a table of all the letters *Alphabet*, m. *croix de par dieu*, f. *abécé*, m.

To ALPHABET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to range in the order of the alphabet] *Ranger ſelon l'ordre alphabétique.*

ALPHABETED (ăl'-fă-bĕt-ĕd), *part. adj.* [digeſted into alphabetical order] *Rangé alphabétiquement.*

ALPHABETIC *and* ALPHABETICAL (ăl-tă-bĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *ad.* [according to the ſeries of letters] *Alphabétique.*

ALPHABETICALLY (ăl-fă-bĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv. Alphabétiquement, par ordre alphabétique.*

ALPHENIC, *ſ.* or ALPHŒNIX (ăl-fi'-nĭks), *ſ.* [a pompous name given to the white barley-ſugar twiſted] *Alfénic* or *Alphénic*, m.

ALPHEUS (ăl'-fĭ-eüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous hunter, turned by Diana into a river] *Alphée*, m.

ALPHONSIN (ăl-fŏn'-cĭne), *ſ.* [a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in the extraction of bullets from the body] *Alfonſin* or *Alphonſin*, m.

ALPHONSINE (ăl-fŏn'-cĭne), *adj.* [ſaid of Aſtron. tables made by Alphonſus king of Arragon] *Tables Alphonſines*, f. pl.

ALPHOS, *ſ.* [Surgery; white ſpots on the ſkin] *Alfos* or *Alphos*, m.

ALPIEU, *ſ.* [baſſet; a game] *Alpiou*, m.

ALPINE (ălp'-ĭne), *adj.* [from the Alps] *Qui vient des Alpes.*

ALPISTE *or* APIA, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſeed to feed the birds with] *Alpiſte*, m. *graine de Canarie*, f.

ALPS, *ſ. pl.* [a long chain of mountains] *Les Alpes.*

ALPUXARES, *ſ.* [high mountains of Spain] *Alpuxarras*, m.

ALQUIFOU, *ſ.* [black lead, mineral lead] *Alquifoux*, m.

ALREADY (âl-rĕd'-é), *adv.* [at this preſent time, *or* ſome time paſt] *Déjà.*

ALS (âls), V. ALSO.

ALSACE, *ſ.* [province of France] *Alſace*, f.

ALSO (âl'-sô), *adv.* or *conj.* [likewiſe, in the ſame manner] *Auſſi, de plus, encore, en outre, auſſi bien que, de même que.*

¶ Alſo, *auſſi, encore*; likewiſe, *auſſi, pareillement* (ſynon.): the proper office of *alſo*, is to add and to augment; *likewiſe*, is uſed with moſt propriety in ſimilitude or compariſon: a, he is not only rich, but *alſo* well-born; when the body is ſick, the mind is ſo *likewiſe.* Love is not only liberal, but *alſo* prodigal; politeneſs is not only to be met with in London, but *likewiſe* in the country.

ALTAR (âl'-teür), *ſ.* [a kind of table, whereon ſacrifices are offered] *Autel*, m. There Abraham built an altar to the Lord, *Là Abraham éleva un autel au Seigneur.* Inſulated altar, *Autel iſolé.* Altar-piece, *Contre-rétable*, m. Altar-cloth, *Nappe d'autel*, f.

ALTARAGE (âl'-teür-édje), *ſ.* [emolument from oblations at the altar] *Profits de l'autel*, m. pl. *offrandes*, f. pl.

ALTAVELLA, *ſ.* [a flat Mediterranean ſea fiſh] *Altavelle*, f.

To ALTER (âl'-teür), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change] *Changer, altérer.* To alter one's mind, *Changer de ſentiment.* You have altered the ſenſe of his words, *Vous avez altéré le ſens de ſes expreſſions.*

To Alter one's condition [to marry] *Changer d'état, ſe marier.*

To ALTER, *v. n.* [to be changed] *Changer.* The weather alters, *Le temps change.*

ALTERABLE (âl'-teür-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſubject, liable to change] *Changeant, altérable.*

ALTERABLENESS (âl'-teŭ ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being alterable] *Qualité de ce qui eſt altérable.*

ALTERABLY (âl'-teür-ă-blé), *adv. De manière à pouvoir être changé.*

ALTERANT (âl'-teür-ănt), *or* ALTERATIVE (âl'-teür-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [Phyſ. ſaid of certain remedies that induce a gradual alteration in the body] *Altérant* Alterative remedy, *Altérant*, m. Alterative ſirup, *Sirop altérant.*

ALTERATION (âl'-teür-é'-cheüne), *ſ.* [the act of altering *or* changing; the change made] *Altération*, f. *changement*, m. *innovation*, f. *métamorphoſe*, f.

ALTERCATION (ăl-tĕr-ké'-cheüne), *ſ.* [conteſt, wrangle; argument, *or* debate] *Altercation*, f. *débat*, m. *conteſtation*, f.

ALTERED (âl'-teür'd), *part. adj. Changé, altéré.* The things are altered, *Les choſes ont changé de face.*

ALTERN (ăl-tĕrn'), *and* ALTERNATE (ăl-tĕr'-nète), *adj.* [acting, *or* being by turns, reciprocal] *Alternatif, alterne.* Theſe two generals have the alternate command of the army, *Ces deux Généraux commandent alternativement l'armée.* Altern angles, *Angles alternes.* The firſt and fourth quarters are alternatives, *Le premier & le quatrième quartier ſont alternes.*

ALTERNACY (ăl-tĕr'-nă-cé), *ſ.* [performing by turns; ſucceſſion] *Tour*, m. *ſucceſſion*, f.

To ALTERNATE (ăl-tĕr'-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perform alternately; to enjoy by turns] *Rouler, exercer un emploi alternativement.*

ALTERNATELY, V. ALTERNATIVELY.

ALTERNATENESS (ăl-tĕr'-néte-nĕce), *ſ.* [quality of being alternate] *Qualité de ce qui eſt alternatif*, f. *réciprocité*, f.

ALTERNATION (ăl-tĕr-né'-cheŭne), *and* ALTERNITY (ăl-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [reciprocal ſucceſſion] *Tour*, m. *ſucceſſion*, f. *viciſſitude*, f.

ALTERNATIVE (ăl-tĕr'-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [a term of Logic] *Alternatif.* An alternative propoſition, *Propoſition alternative.*

ALTERNATIVE, *ſ.* [the choice given of two things] *Alternative*, f. To take the alternative of two propoſitions, *Prendre l'alternative de deux propoſitions.*

ALTERNATIVELY (ăl-tĕr'-nă-tĭv'-lé),

or rather ALTERNATELY, *adv.* [by turns] *Alternativement, tour à tour, l'un après l'autre.*

ALTERNATIVENESS (ăl-tĕr'-nă-tĭv'-nĕce), V. ALTERNATION.

ALTHÆA (ăl-tshi'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the mother of Meleager] *Althée*, f.

ALTHÆA, *ſ.* [marſh-mallow, a medicinal plant] *Althea*, m. *guimauve*, f.

ALTHÆA FRUTEX, *ſ.* [Hibiſcus Syriacus, Syrian mallow; a ſhrub that makes a very beautiful figure] *Althæa frutex*, m. *guimauve royale*, f.

ALTHOUGH (âl-tzhô'), *conj.* [notwithſtanding, however] *Quoique, bien que,* ‡ *combien que.*

ALTILOQUENCE (ăl-tĭl'-ô-koüĕn'ce), *ſ.* [pompous language, bombaſt] *Phébus*, m. *pompeux galimathias*, m.

ALTIMETRY (ăl-tĭm'-ĭ-trĕ), *ſ.* [the art of taking or meaſuring altitudes, or heights] *Altimétrie.*

ALTISONANT (ăl-tĭs'-ô-năn't), *adj.* [high ſounding, pompous] *Pompeux, trop relevé.*

ALTITUDE (ăl'-tĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [height of place, elevation of a ſtar; height of excellence, higheſt point] *Hauteur*, f. *grandeur*, f. *faîte*, m. To take the ſun's altitude, *Prendre la hauteur du ſoleil.*

* The altitude of human greatneſs, *Le faîte des grandeurs humaines.*

*† He is in his altitude, *Il eſt en belle humeur*, ou *dans ſon extravagance*, ou *dans les goguettes.*

ALTOGETHER (âl-tô-guĕtzh'-ĕr), *adv.* [completely, without reſtriction] *Tout-à-fait, entièrement.*

☞ Are you come to town for altogether? *Etes-vous venu en ville pour y reſter?*

ALUCO, *ſ.* [barn or church-owl] *Aluco*, m.

ALUDE (ăl'-ĭoude), *ſ.* [ſheep's leather to cover books] *Alude*, f. *baſane*, f. *peau de mouton*, f.

ALUDEL (ăl'-ĭou-dĕl), *ſ.* [Chym. an earthen ſubliming pot] *Aludel*, m.

ALUM (ăl'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a mineral ſalt of an acid taſte] *Alun*, m. Mixed with alum, *Enduit d'alun.* To ſteep in alum-water, *Tremper dans de l'eau d'alun, aluner.*

To ALUM, -ING, -ED; *v. a.* [to ſteep in alum-water] *Aluner.* To alum the ſilk (among Dyers), *Glacer la ſoie.* To let the alum ſettle upon the ſilk, *Criſtalliſer la ſoie.* To alum the the hides (among Tanners), *Faire une fonte de cuirs.*

ALUMINOUS (ă-lĭou'-mĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [of the nature of alum] *Alumineux, qui tient de la nature de l'alun.* Aluminous water, *Eau alumineuſe.* Aluminous earth, *Terre alumineuſe.*

ALUTA MONTANA, *ſ.* [a foliated amianthus; fuſſil leather] *Cuir foſſil*, m. *cuir de montagne*, m.

ALVEARY (ăl'-vĭ-é-rĕ), *ſ.* [a bee-hive] *Ruche à miel*, f.

ALVEOLI (ăl-vĭ-ô'-lăï), *ſ.* [the little cells in a honey-comb] *Alvéoles*, m. *petites cellules où les abeilles dépoſent leur miel.*

ALVETUM (ăl-vi'-teŭme), *ſ.* [alnetum, alder-grove] *Aunaie*, f.

ALVIDUCA (ăl-văï-dĭou'-kă), *ſ. pl.* [looſening medicines] *Laxatifs*, m. pl.

ALWAYS (âl'-oŭĕz), *adv.* [perpetually, throughout all time; conſtantly, without variation] *Toujours, continuellement, continuement, éternellement, perpétuellement, à jamais.*

¶ Always, *toujours*; continually, *continuellement*; perpetually, *perpétuellement* (ſynon.): *always* means at all times and on all occaſions; *continuually*, without intermiſſion, but for a time limited; *perpetually*, is alſo without intermiſſion, and without any regard to time. Thus, we may be ſaid to have lived *always* in one houſe, though we have not been *continually* there; and he who is *perpetually* meddling with the affairs of others muſt neglect his own. We ſhould *always* prefer our duty to our pleaſure. It is impoſſible to be *continually* at work. The heavenly bodies are *perpetually* in motion. V. WHENEVER.

ALYPUM [a very purgative plant] *Alypum*, m. *globulaire*, f.

ALYSSON, *ſ.* [Bot. myagrum, or gold of pleaſure] *Aliſſon*, m.

ALYSSUM or ALYSSOINES, *ſ.* [mad-wort; a medicinal plant]. V. ASPERUGO.

AM (ăm'), the firſt perſon preſent tenſe of the verb *to be.* See To BE. I am, *Je ſuis.*

AMABILITY (ăm-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tĕ), *ſ.* [loveline's] *Amabilité*, f. *qualité aimable*, f.

AMABYR, *ſ.* [anc. cuſtoms; chevage, price of a maidenhead] *Droit de chevet*, m.

AMADIS (ăm'-ă-dĭce), *ſ.* [a ſort of univalvular ſhell of the Indies] *Amadis*, f.

AMADOT (ăm'-ă-dŏte), *ſ.* [a ſort of pear] *Amadote*, f.

AMADOW, *ſ.* [black match, pyrotechnical ſponge, agaric] *Amadou*, m.

AMAIN (ă-méne'), *adv.* [with vehemence] *Vigoureuſement, de toutes ſes forces.*

AMAIN, *interj.* [at ſea, yield!] *Amène!* Let go amain! *En bonde! Lachez tout-à-coup!*

AMALGAM (ă-măl'-gäme), *and* AMALGAMA (ă-măl'-gă-mă), *ſ.* [the mixture of metals procured by amalgamation] *Amalgame*, f. [Among Dyers] *Bain pallié.*

To AMALGAMATE (ă-măl'-gă-méte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incorporate metals with quickſilver] *Amalgamer.*

AMALGAMATION (ă-măl-gă-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of amalgamating metals] *Amalgamation*, f.

AMALTHÆA (ăm ăl-tshi'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goat that ſuckled Jupiter; its horn was called Cornucopia] *Amalthée*, f.

AMANUENSIS (ă-măn-ĭoŭ-ĕn'-cĭce), *ſ.* [a writing clerk] *Un ſecrétaire*, ou *copiſte*, m. *clerc*, m.

AMARACUS (ăm-ăr'-ă-keŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a perfumer to Cinyras, changed into Marjoram] *Amaracus*, m.

AMARANTH (ăm'-ă-răn'tsh), *ſ.* [flower-gentle, never fading] *Amaranthe*, f. *paſſe-velours*, m. Three-coloured amaranth, *Tricolor*, m. *jalouſie*, f.

AMARANTHINE (ăm-ă-răn'-tshĭne), *adj.* [conſiſting of amaranths] *D'amaranthes*; *amaranthe*; *de couleur d'amaranthe.*

AMARITUDE (ă-măr'-ĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [bitterneſs] *Amertume*, f.

AMASS (ă-măce'), *or* AMASSMENT (ă-măce'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [heap] *Amas*, m. *tas*, m. *monceau*, m.

To AMASS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gather together into one maſs] *Amaſſer, entaſſer, accumuler.* To amaſs riches, *Amaſſer des richeſſes.*

To AMATE (ă-méte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to terrify] *Epouvanter, étourdir, ſurprendre.*

AMATED (ă-mé'-tĕd), *adj.* [ſtunned or frighted] *Etonné, étourdi, épouvanté.*

AMATEUR (ăm'-ă-teŭr), *ſ.* [virtuoſo, a perſon fond of the Arts, yet not profeſſing them] *Amateur*, m.

AMATHUS (ăm'-ă-tsheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a city of Cyprus ſacred to Venus] *Amathonte*, f.

AMATORY (ăm'-ă-teŭr-ĕ), *adj.* [relating to love] Amatory potions, *Philtres amoureux*, m.

AMAUROSIS (ăm-â-rô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. amblyopy, dimneſs of ſight, gutta ſerena] *Amauroſe*, f. *amblyopie*, f. *goutte ſereine*, f.

AMAZE (ă-méze'), *ſ.* [aſtoniſhment, confuſion] *Surpriſe*, f. *étonnement*, m.

To AMAZE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment] *Surprendre, étonner*, ‖ *ahurir.* I am amazed at it, *J'en ſuis ſurpris.*

AMAZED (ă-mé'-z'd), *part. adj. Etonné, ſurpris*, ‖ *ahuri*, ‖ *ébahi.*

AMAZEDLY (ă-mé'-zĕd-lé), *adv.* [confuſedly, with amazement] *Avec ſurpriſe.*

AMAZEDNESS (ă-mé'-zĕd-nĕce), AMAZEMENT (ă-méze'-mĕn't), *ſ.* V. AMAZE, ASTONISHMENT.

AMAZING (ă-mé'-zĭn'gne), *adj.* [wonderful, aſtoniſhing] *Surprenant, étonnant, étrange.*

AMAZINGLY (ă-mé'-zĭn'gne-le), *adv.* wonderfully] *D'une manière ſurprenante.*

AMAZON (ăm'-ă-zeŭne, *pl.* (ăm'-ă-zeŭn'z), *ſ.* [Mythol. warlike women of Cappadocia] *Amazones*, f. pl. * An Amazon (virago), *Une Amazone.*

AMAZON, *ſ.* [great river of South America] *Rivière des Amazones*, f.

AMBACHT, *ſ.* [a kind of juriſdiction. Territory, the poſſeſſor whereof has the adminiſtration of juſtice, both in alto and baſſo] *Ambacht*, m.

AMBAGES (ăme-bé'-djĭz), *ſ. pl.* [a round-about way of expreſſion, circumlocution] *Détour*, m. *circonlocution*, f. ‡ *ambages*, f. pl.

AMBAIBA, *ſ.* [tipioca; a hollow tree of Braſil] *Ambaiba*, m *bois à canon*, m.

AMBAITINGA, *ſ.* [a tree whoſe leaves are ſo rough that they may poliſh hard wood] *Ambaitinga*, m.

AMBALAM, *ſ.* [a large tree of the Indies] *Ambalam*, m.

‡ AMBAR-SEED (ăm'-beŭr-cĭde), V. AMBER-SEED.

AMBARE, *ſ.* [a large tree of the Indies] *Amoire*, m.

AMBARVALIA (ăm'-bär-vé'-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſacrifices in honor of Ceres] *Ambarvales*, m. pl.

AMBARVALIS, *ſ.* [polygala or milk-wort] *Polygale*, m. *herbe à lait*, f.

‡ AMBASSADE (ăm'-băs-séde'), *ſ.* [embaſſy] *Ambaſſade*, f.

AMBASSADOUR (ăm'-băs'-să-deŭr), *ſ.* [a perſon ſent by a prince or State into that of a foreign one, as their repreſentative] *Ambaſſadeur*, m.

¶ Ambaſſadour, *ambaſſadeur*; reſident, *réſident* (ſynon.): The general idea of theſe words is that of a miniſter, repreſenting the perſon of his ſovereign, ſent from one court to another; but *ambaſſadour* ſeems ſuperior to *reſident*; the firſt is generally a man of greater rank; the ſecond of leſs. The office of an *ambaſſadour* is to tranſact ſome ſtate-affairs between the two powers; a *reſident* remains as a teſtimony of the good harmony between the two ſtates.

AMBASSADRESS (ăm'-băs'-să-drĕce), *ſ.* [the Lady of an ambaſſadour] *Ambaſſadrice*, f.

AMBASSAGE (ăm'-băs-sédje), *ſ.* [embaſſy, the employ of an ambaſſador] *Ambaſſade*, f.

AMBE, *ſ.* [in Anat. a ſuperficial jetting out of a bone; a chirurg. inſtrument to reduce the luxation of the arm] *Anbi.*

AMBELA, *ſ.* [a tree growing in Perſia, Arabia, and India] *Ambela*, m. *charamais*, m.

AMBER (ăm'-beŭr), *ſ.* [a yellow tranſparent ſubſtance] *Ambre*, m.

Yellow amber, *Ambre jaune, karabé*, m. *ſuccin*, m.

AMBERGRIS (ăm'-beŭr-grĭce), [a fragrant drug that melts almoſt like wax, found on the ſea-coaſts] *Ambre-gris*, m. To perfume with ambergris, *Ambrer.* Amber-ſeed (ăm'-beur-cĭde), *or* muſk-ſeed; abel-moſch; *Ambrette*, f. *graine de muſc*, f. Amber-tree (ăm'-beŭr-trĭ), (antho-ſpermum; a fragrant ever-green ſhrub from the Cape of Good Hope), *Arbriſſeau du Cap, dont les feuilles ſont très-odoriférantes.*

AMBERED (ăm'-beŭr'd), *adj.* [perfumed with amber] *Ambré, parfumé d'ambre.*

AMBIA, *ſ.* [a ſort of bitumen of the Indies] *Ambia*, f.

AMBIDEXTER (ăm'-bĭ-dĕks'-tĕr), *ſ.* [a man who has equally the uſe of both his hands] *Ambidextre.* [Jack on both ſides, juggler *or* cheat] *Un prévaricateur, un friſon, un malhonnête homme, qui prend de l'argent de tous côtés.*

AMBIDEXTERITY (ăm'-bĭ-dĕks-tĕr'-ĭ-tĕ), *ſ.* [the quality of being ambidexter; double-dealing]

dealing] *Qualité de celui qui eſt adroit des deux mains ; d'un fripon qui ſouffle le chaud & le froid.*

AMBIDEXTROUS (ăm'-bĭ-dĕks'-treŭs-nĕce), *adj.* [double-dealing, practiſing on both ſides] *Prêt à ſoutenir le pour & le contre, qui ſouffle le chaud & le froid.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS (ăm'-bĭ-dĕks'-treŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. AMBIDEXTERITY.

AMBIENT (ăm'-bĭ ĕn't), *adj.* [encompaſſing, ſurrounding] *Ambient, qui environne.* The ambient air, *L'air qui nous environne, l'atmoſphère.*

AMBIGU (ăm'-bĭ-gaïoŭ), *ſ.* [an entertainment conſiſting of a medley of diſhes] *Ambigu,* m. *repas où l'on ſert en même temps la viande & le fruit,* m.

AMBIGUITY (ăm'-bĭ-gaï u'-ĭ-tĕ), *or* AMBIGUOUSNESS (ăm'-bĭg'-ïoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [doubtfulneſs of meaning] *Ambiguïté,* f. *équivoque,* f.

¶ Ambiguity, *ambiguïté*; equivocation, *double ſens, équivoque* (ſynon.): *Ambiguity* has one general ſenſe, capable of different interpretations: *equivocation* has two ſenſes, the one natural, in which the hearer is likely to underſtand us; the other perverted, underſtood only by ourſelves. We make uſe of *ambiguity* to keep in the dark, of *equivocation* to deceive: thus we ſay, the *ambiguity* of an author, the *equivocation* of witneſſes on a trial. *Ambiguities* are perhaps oftener the effect of a confuſion of ideas than a ſtudied deſign of keeping people in the dark. It is beneath the character of an honeſt man to make frequent uſe of *equivocations*, he that does ſo being ſure to meet with the contempt of mankind.

AMBIGUOUS (ăm'-bĭg'-ïoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [doubtful, having two meanings, uſing doubtful expreſſions] *Ambigu, équivoque, douteux, qui a un double ſens.*

AMBIGUOUSLY (ăm' bĭg'-ïoŭ-eŭs-lĕ), *adv.* [doubtfully, in an ambiguous manner] *D'une manière ambigue, ambigument.* To ſpeak ambiguouſly, *Biaiſer.*

AMBILOGY (ăm'-bĭl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [talk of ambiguous ſignification] *Parole,* ou *diſcours qui a un double ſens.*

AMBILOQUOUS (ăm'-bĭl'-ô-koüeŭce), *adj.* [uſing ambiguous expreſſions] *Qui ſe ſert de paroles ambigues.*

AMBIT (ăm'-bĭte), *ſ.* [from the Latin *ambitus*; the boundary, out-line, *or* circumference of any figure] *Circonférence,* f. *Contour,* m.

AMBITION (ăm'-bĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [an exceſſive deſire of honours, power, &c.] *Ambition,* f.

To AMBITION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to covet] *Ambitionner, ſouhaiter avec ambition.*

AMBITIOUS (ăm'-bĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [ſeized with ambition] *Ambitieux, qui a de l'ambition.*

AMBITIOUSLY (ăm'-bĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with ambition] *Ambitieuſement, avec ambition.*

AMBITIOUSNESS (ăm'-bĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), V. AMBITION.

AMBITUDE (ăm'-bĭ-tïoŭde), *ſ.* [compaſs, circuit] *Circonférence,* f.

AMBLE (ăm'-bl'), *ſ.* [an eaſy pace, a ſort of movement of the horſe] *Amble,* m. *jorte d'allure d'un cheval entre le pas & le trot.*

To AMBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to move upon an amble] *Ambler, aller l'amble.*

AMBLER (ăm'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [an ambling nag] *Un cheval qui va l'amble, une haquenée.*

AMBLINGLY (ăm'-blĭn'-gne-lé), *adv.* [with an ambling movement] *à l'amble, au petit trot.*

AMBLOTICS (ăm'-blŏt'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* medicines that cauſe abortion] *Médecines qui font avorter,* f. pl.

AMBLYGON, *adj.* [in Geom. obtuſe-angled] *Amblygone, obtus-angle.*

AMBLYOPY (ăm'-blĭ-ô-pé), *ſ.* [in Med. gutta ſerena] *Amblyopie,* f. *goutte ſereine,* f.

AMBO (ăm'-bo), *ſ.* [a kind of pulpit or reading-deſk in the ancient churches] *Ambon,* m. *jubé,* m. *tribune,* f.

AMBROSIA (ăm'-brô'-jĭ-ă), *ſ.* [the imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant] *Ambroſie,* f.

AMBROSIAL (ăm'-brô-jĭ-ăl), *adj* [as delicious as ambroſia] *Délicieux comme l'ambroſie.*

AMBRY (ăm'-bré), *ſ.* [the place where plate and utenſils for houſekeeping are kept; a cupboard for keeping cold victuals] *Office,* m. *buffet,* m. *garde-manger,* m. *armoire,* f.

AMBS-ACE (ăm z ăce') [a throw, *or* caſt, of two aces at dice] *Beſas,* ou *beyet,* m. *ambeſas,* m.

AMBULANT (ăm'-bïoŭ-lăn't), *adj.* V. AMBULATORY.

AMBULATION (ăm'-bïoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of walking] *Promenade,* f.

AMBULATORY (ăm'-bïoŭ-lé-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power of walking] *Ambulatoire, ambulant.* An ambulatory court, *Cour ambulante.*

AMBURY (ăm'-bĭcŭ-ré), *ſ.* [ſalnody wart; a diſeaſe in horſes] *Turoncle,* m.

AMBUSCADE (ăm'-beŭs-kéde'), AMBUSCADO (ăm'beŭs-ké'-do), AMBUSH (ăm'-bouche), || AMBUSHMENT (ăm'-bouch-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a ſtation wherein men are hid, in order to ſurpriſe others] *Embuſcade,* f. *embuche,* f.

AMBUSHED (ăm'-boŭch't), *adj.* [placed in ambuſh] *Embuſqué.*

AMBUST (ăm'-beŭſte'), *adj.* [burnt] *Brûlé.*

AMBUSTION (ăm'-beŭs'-tcheŭne), *ſ.* [burn, ſcald] *Brûlure,* f.

AME, V. AUME.

AMEL (ăm'-ĕl), *ſ. Email,* m. V ENAMEL.

AMEL-CORN (ăm'-ĕl'-corne), *ſ.* [a kind of rice] *Seigle blanc, dont on fait l'amidon.*

AMEN (é'-mĕne), *adv.* [ſo be it; expreſſes affirmation *or* wiſh] *Amen, ainſi ſoit-il.* The woman ſhall ſay amen and amen, *La femme dira amen & amen.*

† Amen, I ſay, *J'y conſens.*

AMENABLE (ă-mi'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [a Law-term; reſponſible] *Reſponſable.*

AMENANCE (ă-mi'-năn'ce), *ſ.* [conduct, behaviour] *Conduite,* f.

AMEND (ă-mĕn'd'), *ſ.* [a fine by which a compenſation is made for a fault committed] *Amende,* f. *peine pécuniaire,* f.

To AMEND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reform, to correct] *Amender, corriger, réformer, rendre meilleur.* Amend your ways and your doings, *Réformez vos voies & vos actions.*

To AMEND, *v. n.* [to grow better] *S'amender.*

AMENDED (ă-mĕn' dĕd), *part. adj. Corrigé, amendé.*

* The world is well amended with him, *La fortune lui eſt devenu favorable.*

AMENDMENT (ă-mĕn'd'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a change from bad for the better] *Amendement,* m. *changement en mieux,* m. *correction,* f. Ordered, that the bill with the amendments be engroſſed, *Ordonné que le bill ſoit mis au net avec les changemens qu'on y a faits.*

AMENDS (ă-mĕn'dz), *ſ.* [recompenſe, compenſation, ſatisfaction, atonement] *Compenſation,* f. *ſatisfaction,* f. *dédommagement,* m. To make amends, *Faire une compenſation, compenſer, garantir.*

AMENITY (ă-mĕn' ĭ-té), *ſ.* [pleaſantneſs of ſituation] *Aménité,* f. ou *agrément, d'un lieu,* m.

AMENTUM, *ſ.* [in Antiq. a leathern thong faſtened to the middle of a dart] *Courroie,* f. [in Bot.] V. CATKIN.

To AMERCE (ă-mi rce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inflict a pecuniary puniſhment] *Mettre à l'amende.*

AMERCEMENT (ă-mĭrce'-mĕn't), *and* AMERCIAMENT, *ſ.* [pecuniary puniſhment] *Amende pécuniaire,* f.

AMERICA (ă-mĕr'-ĭkă), *ſ.* [one of the four quarters of the world] *Amérique,* f. American, *Américain.*

AMESS (ă'-mĕce), AMICE, *or* AMICT (ă'-mĭkt), *ſ.* [part of the prieſtly habit] *Amict,* m.

AMETHODICAL (ă-mĭ'-thŏd'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [irregular] *Irrégulier, ſans méthode.*

AMETHYST (ăm'-ĭ-tshĭſte), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone of a violet or purple colour] *Améthyſte,* f. *pierre précieuſe.*

AMETHYSTINE (m-ĭ-tshĭs'-tĭne), *adj.* [reſembling an amethyſt] *D'Améthyſte.*

AMIA, *ſ.* [a large Medit. ſea-fiſh] *Thon,* m. *Bonite,* m.

AMIABLE (é'-mĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [lovely, pleaſing] *Aimable.* She is not handſome, but ſhe is very amiable, *Elle n'eſt pas belle, mais elle eſt fort aimable.*

¶ Amiable, *aimable*; lovely, *agréable*; charming, *charmant*; faſcinating, *enchanteur* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe ſeems to *deſerve* our love, the next to *claim* it, the third to *ſteal* it from us as by magic, the laſt to *draw* and *detain* it by a reſiſtleſs power; ex. An *amiable* character, a *lovely* form, a *charming* ſinger, a *faſcinating* companion.

AMIABLENESS (é'-mĭ-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [lovelineſs] *Amabilité,* f. *bonne grâce.*

AMIABLY (é'-mĭ ă-blé), *adv.* [in an amiable manner] *D'une manière aimable, avec grâce.*

AMIANTUS (ăm-ĭ-ăn'-teŭce), *ſ.* [earth-flax, plumoſe alum, aſbeſtos; a fibroſe, flexible and elaſtic foſſil] *Amiante,* m. *Lyſſus minéral,* m. *Chien-dent foſſile,* m.

AMICABLE (ăm'-ĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [friendly, kind] *Amiable, amical.*

¶ Amical, *ami*; amicable, *ami, amical*; friendly, *ami, d'ami* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe is lately come much into favour, and may be uſeful where we cannot ſubſtitute a better; ex. He gave me a very *friendly* advice, and we parted on *amicable* terms; he recommended the country air to me, as particularly *amical* to the conſtitution.

AMICABLENESS (ăm'-ĭ-kă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [friendlineſs] *Amitié,* f. *cordialité,* f. *bienveillance,* f.

AMICABLY (m'-ĭ-kă-blé), *adv.* [in a friendly way] *Amiablement, à l'amiable, en ami, amicalement.*

AMICAL, V. AMICABLE.

AMICE (ăm'-ĭce), V. AMESS.

AMICT (ăm'-ĭkte), *ſ.* [an uppermoſt garment, worn by prieſts under the alb] *Amict,* m.

AMID (-mĭd), *and* AMIDST (ă-mĭ'dſt'), *prep.* [in the midſt] *Au milieu, parmi.* Amidſt the garden, *Au milieu du jardin.*

Amidſhips (in ſea-language), *Au milieu du vaiſſeau (ſoit dans ſa largeur, ſoit dans ſa longueur).* The enemy boarded us amidſhips, *L'ennemi nous aborda par le flanc.* Put the helm amidſhips! *Droit la barre!*

AMIENS, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 49°-54′ N. long. 2°-28′ E.] *Amiens,* m.

AMIRANTE, *ſ.* [high-admiral in Spain] *Amirante,* m.

AMISS (ă-mĭce'), *adv.* and *adj.* [faultily, and faulty, wrong, improper, in an ill ſenſe, impaired in health] *Mal, mal à-propos, inàiſpoſé, en mauvaiſe part.*

If I have done amiſs, *Si j'ai mal fait.* It would not be amiſs for you to go thither, *Vous ne feriez pas mal d'y aller.* I thought it not amiſs, *J'ai cru qu'il ne ſeroit pas mal-à-propos.* I was ſomewhat amiſs, yeſterday, *J'étois hier un peu indiſpoſé.*

To take amiſs, *Prendre en mauvaiſe part.*

† Nothing comes amiſs to an hungry ſtomach, *On trouve tout bon quand on a faim.* Nothing comes amiſs to him that keeps houſe, *Tout vient à point à qui tient ménage.*

AMISSION (ă-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [loſs] *Perte,* f.

To

To AMIT (ă-mĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to loſe] *Perdre.*

AMISSIBLE (ă-mĭs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be loſt] *Amiſſible.*

AMITY (ăm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [friendſhip] *Amitié*, f. *affection*, f.

ĂM KAS, *ſ.* [the ſal on of ſtate of the great Mogul] *Am-kas*, m.

AMMAN *or* AMMANT, *ſ.* [judge of ſome Cantons in Switſerland] *Amman*, m.

AMMEISTRE, *ſ.* [tort of alderman of Straſburg] *Ammeiſtre*, m.

AMMI, *ſ.* [biſhop's weed; a med. umbelliferous plant; its ſeed is aromatic and alexipharmic] *Ammi*, m.

AMMITES *or* AMMONITES, *ſ. pl.* [in Mineralogy; a kind of figured ſtones, formed of a number of ſmall globular ſtones] *Ammites* ou *Ammonites*, f. pl.

AMMOCHRYSUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of brilliant ſtone found in Bohemia, &c.] *Ammochryſe*, m.

AMMODYTES, *ſ.* [ſand-eel, grig, a ſmall ſea-eel] *Anguille de ſable*, f.

AMMODYTES, *ſ.* [ſand-ſnake, horned-ſnake, a ſnake of Africa and America] *Ammodyte*, m. *ſerpent cornu*, m. *ſublonneux de Surinam*, m.

AMMON (ăm'-mŏne), *or* HAMMON, *ſ.* [Mythol. A title of Jupiter among the Lybians] *Ammon, Hammon*, m.

AMMONIAC (ăm'-mô'-nĭ-ăk), *ſ.* [the name of a drug] *Ammoniac*, m. Salt ammoniac, *Sel ammoniac.* Gum ammoniac, *Comme ammoniaque.*

AMMONIACAL (ăm-mô-năĭ'-ă-kăl), *adj.* [having the properties of ammoniac ſalt] *Ammoniac.*

AMMONITA, *ſ.* [cornu Ammonis, ſnake-ſtone; a ſpiral ſhell] *Corne d'Ammon*, f.

AMMUNITION (ăm-mĭoŭ-nĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [ſupply of proviſion; military ſtores] *Munition de guerre*, f. Ammunition-bread, *Pain de munition*, m.

AMNESTY (ăm'-nĭs-té), *ſ.* [an act of oblivion] *Amniſtie*, f.

AMNION (ăm'-nĭ-ŏne), *or* AMNIOS (ăm'-nĭ-ŏce), *ſ.* [the innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is moſt immediately covered] *Amnios*, m.

AMOMUM (ă-mô'-meŭme), *ſ.* [a ſmall aromatic fruit of the Eaſt-Indies, growing in bunches; ginger, zerumbet, Jamaica pepper, allſpice] *Amome*, m. *graine de giroflé*, f.

AMONG (ă-meün'gue), *and* AMONGST (ă-meün'gst'), *adv. Parmi, entre, avec.* Thou, Lord, art among them, *Signeur, tu es avec eux.* He ruſhed amongſt the naked ſwords, *Il ſe jeta au travers des épées nues.* From among, *D'entre.*

AMORIST (ăm'-eŭr-ĭſte), or AMOROSO, *ſ.* [an inamorato] *Un amoureux, un amant.*

AMOROUS (ăm'-eür-eŭce), *adj.* [enamoured, fond] *Amoureux, paſſionné, languiſſant*; ‖ *gaillard.*

AMOROUSLY (ăm'-eŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [fondly, lovingly] *Amoureuſement.*

AMOROUSNESS (ăm'-eür-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [fondneſs, lovingneſs] *Amour*, m. *tendre affection*, f. *tendreſſe*, f.

AMORPHA, *ſ.* [Bot. baſtard indigo] *Indigo bâtard.*

AMORT (ă-mŏrte'), *adj.* [dejected, ſpiritleſs, depreſſed] *Abattu, preſque mort*; *amorti, aſſoupi.*

* AMORT [dull, melancholy] *Sombre, triſte, mélancolique, taciturne, ſtupéfait, morne.*

AMORTIZATION (ă-mŏr-tĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *and* AMORTIZEMENT (ă-mŏr'-tĭz-mĕnt), *ſ.* [the act of transferring lands to mortmain] *Amortiſſement*, m.

To AMORTIZE (ă-mŏr-tăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to alien lands to mortmain] *Amortir, aliéner à des gens de main-morte.*

AMOVABLE (ă-mouv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [what may be moved, *or* amoved] *Amovible.*

To AMOVE (ă-mouve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to remove a perſon from his poſt, to move, to alter] *Retirer quelqu'un de ſon poſte, le démettre.*

AMOVED (ă-mouv'd), *part. adj. Démis de ſon emploi.*

AMOUNT (ă-maoun't), *ſ.* [the ſum total] *Montant*, m. *total*, m. *compte*, m.

To AMOUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to come to] *Monter, ſe monter, aller, revenir, ſe réduire.* His bill amounts to fifty pounds, *Son mémoire ſe monte à cinquante livres ſterling.* All his ſpeech amounts to this, *Tout ſon diſcours ſe réduit à ceci.*

AMOUR (ă-mour'), *ſ.* [an affair of galantry, intrigue] *Amour*, m. *amourette*, f *intrigue*, f. *attache*, f. *attachement*, m. *galanterie*, f. *aventure*, f. His amours have hurt him in the world, *Ses amourettes lui ont fait tort dans le monde.*

AMOURIST (ă-mour'-ĭſte), *ſ.* [an amorous man] *Amoureux*, m.

AMPELITES, *ſ.* [cannel-coal, vine-earth; a kind of jet, which dyes the hair black, and is turned into toys, boxes, &c.] *Ampélite*, f.

AMPER (ăm'-peür), *ſ.* [a tumour with inflammation] *Flegmon*, m. [A flaw in cloth] *Défaut*, m.

AMPHIARTHROSIS, *ſ.* [in Anat. an articulation compounded of the Diarthroſis and Synarthroſis] *Amphiarthroſe*, f.

AMPHIBIOUS (ăm'-fĭb'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [that which can live both upon the earth and in the water] *Amphibie.* The blood of amphibious animals is cold, *Les amphibies ont le ſang froid.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS (ăm'-fĭb'-ĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de l'amphibie*, m.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL (ăm'-fĭ-bô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl-), *adj.* [doubtful] *Amphibologique, douteux.*

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY (ăm'-fĭ-bô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [doubtfully] *Amphibologiquement.*

AMPHIBOLOGY (ăm'-fĭ-bŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [ambiguous diſcourſe] *Amphibologie, f. parole ambigue, équivoque.*

AMPHICTYONS (ăm'-fĭk'-tĭ-ŏn'z), *ſ.* [Gr Antiq the deputies of the cities and people of Greece] *Amphictyons*, m. pl.

AMPHION (ăm'-făĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Antiope; built the city of Thebes by the muſic of his harp] *Amphion*, m.

AMPHIPOLE (ăm'-fĭ-pole), *ſ.* [Archon, chief magiſtrate of Syracuſe] *Amphipole*, m.

AMPHIPROSTYLE (ăm'-fĭ-prŏs'-tăĭle), *ſ.* [in Archit. a ſort of temple among the Ancients] *Amphiproſtyle*, m.

AMPHISBÆNA (ăm'-fĭs-bĭ'-nă), *ſ.* [a name given to ſix ſpecies of ſnakes of the Indies] *Amphiſbène*, m. *double-marcheur*, m. *traſgebane*, m.

AMPHISCII (ăm'-fĭs'-cĭ-ăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [the people who inhabit the torrid zone] *Amphiſciens*, m.

AMPHISMILA (ăm'-fĭs'-mĭ-lă), or AMPHISMELA [Anat. a diſſecting knife with a double edge] *Amphiſmèle*, f.

AMPHITHEATRE (ăm'-fĭ-tshĭ'-ă-teŭr), *ſ.* [a building in a circular *or* oval form, having its area compaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another] *Amphithéâtre*, m.

AMPHITRITE (ăm'-fĭ-trăĭte'), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, goddeſs of the ſea, and wife to Neptune] *Amphitrite*, f.

AMPHITRUO (ăm'-fĭ-troŭ-o), *ſ.* [Mythol. king of Thebes, married to Alcmena] *Amphitryon*, f.

AMPHRISUS (ăm'-fĭ-răĭ'-zeŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a river of Theſſaly near which Apollo attended the flocks of Admetus] *Amphriſe*, m.

AMPLE (ăm'-pl'), *adj.* [large, wide, extended; liberal, diffuſive] *Ample, large, étendu.*

* An ample narrative, *Ample récit.* * Ample power, *or* leave, *Ample pouvoir.*

AMPLENESS (ăm'-pl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being great, *or* wide; largeneſs; liberality] *Grandeur*, f. *largeur*, f. *ampleur*, f.

To AMPLIATE (ăm'-plĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enlarge, to extend] *Groſſir, augmenter, exagérer.*

AMPLIATING (ăm'-plĭ-é'-tĭn'gne), *adj. Ampliatif.* The ampliating Brief of Clement IX. *Le Bref amphatif de Clément IX.* Ampliating letters, *Lettres d'amphation.*

AMPLIATION (ăm'-plĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [enlargement, exaggeration, diffuſeneſs] *Exagération*, f.

AMPLIATION [a law-term] *Délai*, m. *remiſe*, f. *ampliation*, f. *retardement*, m.

To AMPLIFICATE (ăm'-plĭf'-ĭ-kéte), V. AMPLIFY.

AMPLIFICATION (ăm'-plĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [enlargement, extention, exaggerated repreſentation] *Amplification*, f *exagération*, f.

AMPLIFIED (ăm'-plĭ-făĭéd), *part. adj. Amplifié, aggrandi.*

AMPLIFIER (ăm'-plĭ-făĭ-eŭr) [one who enlarges or exaggerates] *Amplificateur*, m.

To AMPLIFY (ăm'-plĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to extend, to enlarge, to exaggerate] *Amplifier, étendre, augmenter, accroître, exagérer.* The deſire of amplifying their power, *Le déſir d'accroître leur puiſſance.* He amplifies, but does not invent, *Il amplifie, & n'invente point.*

AMPLIFYING (ăm'-plĭ-făĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [amplification] *Exagération*, f. *amplification*, f. *accroiſſement*, m.

AMPLISSIMUS (ăm'-pliss'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [title of honour given when ſpeaking to the rector of ſome foreign univerſities] *Ampliſſime*, m.

AMPLITUDE (ăm'-plĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [extent, largeneſs, capacity, greatneſs, copiouſneſs] *Amplitude*, f *largeur*, f. *capacité*, f. *ampleur*, f.

AMPLITUDE ortive and occiduous [Aſtron. eaſtern and weſtern] *Amplitude ortive & occaſive.*

AMPLITUDE [in Gunnery; the line ſubtending the path in which the ſhell moves] *Amplitude*, f.

AMPLY (ăm'-plé), *adv.* [largely, liberally, copiouſly] *Amplement, largement, abondamment, copieuſement.*

AMPULLA (ăm'-poul'-lă), *ſ.* [Antiq. an oil-phial with a large belly, uſed for unctions at the baths: in Liturg. ſacred veſſels uſed at the altars] *Ampoule*, f.

AMPURIA, *ſ.* [ſea-port town of Spain; lat. 42°-5′ N. long. 3°-6′ E.] *Ampurias*, m.

To AMPUTATE (ăm'-pĭoŭ-téte), *v. a.* [Surg. to cut off] *Amputer, couper, faire l'amputation de . . ., ſ. pater.*

AMPUTATION (ăm'-pĭoŭ-té-cheŭne), *ſ.* [cutting off] *Amputation*, f.

AMSTERDAM (ăm'-ſteŭr-dăme), *ſ.* [the capital of the United Provinces; lat. 52°-23′ N. long. 4°-50′ E.] *Amſterdam.*

AMULET (ăm'-ĭoŭ-lète), *ſ.* [preſervative, charm, a thing hung about the neck for preventing a diſeaſe] *Amulette*, m. *préſervatif*, m.

AMURCA (ă-meür'-kă), *ſ.* [Pharm. an aſtringent medecine made of recrement of expreſſed olives] *Amurca*, m.

To AMUSE (ă-mĭoŭze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep at bay, to deceive] *Amuſer*, ‖ *tenir le bec dans l'eau*; *endormir, bercer.*

To AMUSE [to divert] *Amuſer, divertir, récréer.* He amuſes himſelf with trifles, *Il s'amuſe d'un rien, il s'amuſe à la bagatelle.*

AMUSED (ă-mĭoŭ'-z'd), *part. adj. Amuſé.*

AMUSEMENT (ă-mĭouze'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [entertainment, that which amuſes] *Amuſement*, m. ‖ *amuſette*, f.

¶ Amuſement, *amuſement*; diverſion, *divertiſſement*; recreation, *recréation* (ſynon.): *amuſement* implies tranquil entertainment; *diverſion*, tumultuous entertainment: *récréation* ſignifies a relief from ſtudy or buſineſs, and a renewal of our powers, exhauſted by cloſe attention: card-playing, concerts, plays, &c. are *amuſements*; cricket, hunting, horſe-racing, &c. are *diverſions*: ſwimming, riding, walking, are *recreations.*

tions. Some perſons are ſo quietly inclined as to find great *amuſement* in reading; while others are of ſuch a riotous diſpoſition, as to imagine all *diverſion* conſiſts in uproar and confuſion: *recreation* is ſometimes neceſſary to health.

AMUSER (ă-mĭou'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [he who amuſes] *Celui qui amuſe par de belles promeſſes.*

AMUSING (ă-mĭou'-zĭn'gue), *or* AMUSIVE (ă-mĭou'-cĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of amuſing] *Amuſant, divertiſſant.*

Amuſing trifle, † *Amuſoir,* m. *amuſoire,* f.

AMYGDALATE (ă-mĭg'-dă-lète), *ſ.* [an artificial milk, *or* emulſion made of blanched almonds] *Un amandé,* ou *une émulſion faite avec des amandes douces.*

AMYGDALÆ (ă-mĭg'-d-ălï), *ſ.* [Anat. tonſils; two glands, in a form of almond, on each ſide of the throat under the uvula] *Amygdales,* f. pl.

AMYGDALINE (ă-mĭg'-dă lïne), *adj.* [reſembling an almond] *Semblable à une amande.*

AMYGDALOIDES LAPIS (ă-mĭg'-d-lo-i-dïz), *ſ.* [a foſſile body reſembling the kernel of an almond] *Amygdalite,* f. *Amygdaloide,* f.

AMYTHAON (ă-mï-tshé'-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous phyſician & ſoldier] *Amythaon,* m.

AMZELL (ăm'-zĕl), *ſ.* [in Ornithology; a bird of the black-bird kind] *Merle de rocher* ou *de montagne,* m.

AN (ăn') [article uſed for *a* before a vowel or *h* mute] *Un, une.* V. A.

ANA (é'-nă) or ĀĀ [Med equal quantity of any thing] *Ana, āā, quantité égale,* f.

ANA, *ſ.* [books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles] *Ana,* m. Scaligeriana was the firſt book publiſhed with a title in ana, *Le Scaligeriana eſt le premier livre qui ait paru avec un titre en ana.*

ANABAPTISM (ă-nă-băp'-tïzm), *or* ANABAPTISTRY (ă-nă-băp'-tïs-tré), *ſ.* [rebaptizing; a religious ſect] *Anabaptiſme,* m. *ſecte des Anabaptiſtes.*

ANABAPTIST (ă-nă-băp'-tïſte), *or* BAPTIST (băp'-tï-te), *ſ.* [the name of thoſe who maintain that baptiſm ought to be performed by immerſion] *Anabaptiſte,* m. and f.

ANACAMPTICAL (ă-nă-kămp'-tï-kăl), *or* ANACAMPTIC (ă-n -k mp'-tïk), *adj.* [reflecting or reflected, returning back; is frequently uſed of echoes] *Réfléchi, renvoyé.*

ANACAMPTICS (ă-nă-kămp'-tïks), *ſ.* [the doctrine of reflected light]. V. CATOPTRICS.

ANACANDAIA, *ſ.* [bubalinus; a monſtrous ſerpent of the iſland of Ceylon, 33 feet long] *Anacandaia,* or *Anacondo,* m. *Boiguacu,* m.

ANACARDIUM (ă-nă kăr'-dï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Malacca-bean; a ſort of caſhew-nut] *Fève de Malac* ou *Balador, Anacarde,* m.

ANACATHARSIS (ăn-ă-kă-tshar'-cïce), *ſ.* [Med. a purgation by ſpitting] *Expectoration,* f. *vomitif,* m.

ANACATHARTIC (ăn-ă-kă-tshar'-tïk), *ſ.* [Med. a medicine that works upwards] *Vomitif,* m.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS (ăn-ă-cï-fă-li-o'-cïce), *ſ.* [ſumming up the heads of a thing, brief ſummary, recapitulation] *Sommaire,* m. *récapitulation,* f.

To ANACEPHALISE (ăn-ă-cï-făl'-ăïze), *v. a.* [to rehearſe the ſubſtance *or* heads of a diſcourſe] *Récapituler les principuux chefs,* ou *la ſubſtance d'un diſcours.*

ANACHORET (ăn-ăk'-o-rĕte), *and* ANCHORET (ănk'-o-rĕte), ANACHORITE (ăn-ăk'-o-răïte), *and* ANCHORITE (ănk-o-răïte), *ſ.* [a monk] *Anachorete,* m. *moine,* m. *hermite,* m. *ſolitaire,* m.

ANACHRONISM (ăn-ăk'-rô-nïſm), *ſ.* [a miſtake in chronology] *Anachroniſme,* m.

ANACLASTICS (ăn-ă-klăſt' ïks) *or* ANACLATICS (ăn-ă-klăt'-ïks) [in Optic; the doctrine of refracted light]. V. DIOPTRICS.

ANACLASTIC GLASS [a ſonorous phial] *Chanterelle,* f.

ANACOCK, *ſ.* [a kind of bean of America] *Anacock,* m.

ANA-COLUPPA, *ſ.* [a plant of Malabar] *Ana coluppa,* f.

ANACOLUTHON (ăn-ă-ko'-lïoŭ-tshŏne), *ſ.* [Gram. and Rhet. incoherence, inconſequente] *Concluſion mal tirée.*

ANACONDO, *ſ.* V. ANACANDAIA.

ANACREON, *ſ.* [a famous Greek poet] *Anacréon,* m.

ANACREONTIC (ăn-ă-krï-ŏn'-tik), *adj.* [ſaid of lyric verſes like thoſe compoſed by Anacreon] *Ana réontique.*

ANADAVADÆA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſmall bird of the Eaſt Indies, of the chaffinch and lark kind] *Anadavadæa,* m.

ANADESMA (ăn-ă-dĕs'-mă), *ſ.* [Surg. a ſwathe or bandage] *Bandage pour des plaies,* m.

ANADIPLOSIS (ăn-ă-dï-plô'-cïce), *ſ.* [Rhet. and Med. reduplication] *Réduplication,* f. *répétition du même mot,* f. *redoublement de fièvre,* m.

ANADOSIS (ăn-ă-dô'-cïce), *ſ.* [Med. diſtribution of the chyle, nutrition] *Nutrition,* f.

ANAGALLIS, *ſ.* [Bot. a powerful vulnerary] *Anagallis,* m. *mouron,* m. Anagallis aquatica (beccabunga, ſamolus, brook-lime, water-pimpernel), *Beccabunga,* m. *Mouron d'eau,* m

ANAGNOSTES (ăn-ăg-gnô'-stïs), *ſ.* [Gr. Antiq. a kind of ſervant who read at meals] *Lecteur,* m.

ANAGOGICAL (ăn-ă-gô'-djï-kăl), *adj.* [tranſporting, rapturous, myſtical] *Anagogique.*

ANAGOGY (ăn-ă-gô'-djé), *ſ.* [rapture or elevation of the ſoul] *Anagogie,* f.

ANAGRAM (ăn'-ă-grămme), *ſ.* [the tranſpoſing of the letters of a name, ſo as to compoſe a new word] *Anagramme,* f. Some anagrams are very ingenious, *Il y a des anagrammes très-ingénieuſes.*

To ANAGRAMMATISE (ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tăïze), *v. n.* [to compoſe anagrams] *Anagrammatiſer, faire des anagrammes.*

ANAGRAMMATISM (ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tïzm), *ſ.* [the art of making anagrams] *Anagrammariſme,* m.

ANAGRAMMATIST (ăn-ă-grăm'-mă-tïſte), *ſ.* [a compoſer of anagrams] *Anagrammatiſte,* m.

ANAGYRIS, *ſ.* [Bot. ſtinking-bean-trefoil, a med. ſhrub, native of Languedoc and Cayenne] *Anagyris,* m. *Bois puant,* m.

ANALECTA (ăn-ă-lĕk'-ta), *ſ.* [fragments gathered from table] *Analectes,* m. pl. [in Litterature; a collection of ſcraps out of authors] *Collections,* f. pl. *fragmens,* m. pl. *ramas,* m. *recueil,* m.

ANALECTES (ăn-ă-lĕk'-tis), *ſ.* [the gatherer of fragments; a ſcholar well read] *Celui qui deffert les reſtes d'un repas; Celui qui a beaucoup lu & a fait des ramas, des recueils,* m. *faiſeur d'extraits,* m.

ANALEMMA (ăn ă-lĕm'-mă), *ſ.* [in Aſtron. orthographical projection of the ſphere upon the ſolſtitial colure: alſo an inſtrument] *Analême,* m.

ANALEPSIS (ăn-ă-lĕp'-cïce), *ſ.* [Med. the reſtoration of the body waſted by diſeaſe; the method of hanging a broken or diſlocated arm in a ſling] *Analepſe,* f.

ANALEPTIC (ăn-ă-lĕp'-tïk), *adj.* [Med. comforting, corroborating] *Analeptique.*

ANALEPTIC, *ſ.* [Med. reſtorative] *Analeptique,* m. *reſtauratif,* m.

ANALOGICAL (ăn-ă-lŏdj'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [uſed by way of analogy; analogous] *Analogique, analogue.*

ANALOGICALLY (ăn-ă-lŏdj'-ï-kăl-é), *adv.* [in an analogical, *or* analogous manner] *Par analogie, analogiquement.*

ANALOGISM (ăn-ă lŏdj'-ïzm), *ſ.* [in Logic; the arguing from the cauſe to the effect] *Analogiſme,* m.

To ANALOGIZE (ăn-ăl'-ô-djăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain by way of analogy] *Expliquer par analogie.*

ANALOGIZED (ăn-ăl'-ô-djăï-z'd), *part. adj Expliqué par analogie.*

ANALOGOUS (ăn-ăl'-ô-gueŭce), *adj.* [having analogy] *Analogue.*

ANALOGY (ăn-ăl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [reſemblance] *Analogie,* f. *rapport,* m. *reſſemblance,* f.

ANALYSIS (ăn ăl'-ï-cïce), *ſ.* [a ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts of which it conſiſts] *Analyſe,* f. *méthode de réſolution.*

ANALYTIC (ăn-ă-lït'-ïk), *and* ANALYTICAL (ăn-ă-lït'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [proceeding by analyſis] *Analytique.*

ANALYTICALLY (ăn-ă-lït'-ï-kăl-é), *adv.* [by analyſis] *Par analyſe, d'une manière analytique, analytiquement.*

To ANALYZE (ăn'-ă lăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Chym. to reſolve a compound into its firſt principles: figuratively, to inveſtigate *or* trace a thing to its firſt principles *or* motives] *Analyſer.*

ANALYZER (ăn'-ă-lï'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [having the power of analyzing; converſant in analyſis] *Qui analyſe, analyſte,* m

ANAMALLU, *ſ.* [a leguminous ſhrub of the Braſil] *Anamallu,* m.

ANAMNETIC (ăn-ăm nĕt'-ïk), *ſ.* [a ſpirituous medicine reſtoring the memory] *Remède bon pour la mémoire.*

ANAMORPHOSIS (ăn-ă-mor-fô'-cïce), *ſ.* [Perſpect. and Paint. deformation, a monſtrous projection, deformed at one point of view] *Anamorphoſe,* m.

ANANAS (ă-né'-năce), *ſ.* [the pine apple, a plant and delicious fruit] *Ananas,* m.

Wild Ananas (a ſort of aloes; penguin), *Carata* ou *Karata,* m.

ANAPÆST (ăn-ă-pïſt'), or ANAPÆSTUS, *ſ.* [in Poetry; a foot of two ſhort, and one long ſyllable] *Anapeſte,* m.

ANAPÆSTIC (ăn-ă-pïſt'-ïk), *adj* [is ſaid of a verſe conſiſting of anapæſts] *A [illegible]*

ANAPHORA (ă-n f'-o-r), *ſ.* [a fig. of Rhet. when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word] *Anaphore,* f.

ANAPHORA [in ancient Med. the rejection of matters by the mouth] *Anaphore,* f.

ANAPHORA [Eccles. Hiſt. the hoſt] *Anaphore,* f.

ANAPHORA [Aſtrol. the ſecond houſe, or that part of Heaven thirty degrees diſtant from the horoſcope; the oblique aſcenſion of the ſtars] *Anaphore,* f.

ANAPLEROTIC (ăn-ă-plï-rŏt'-ïk), *adj.* [Surg. is ſaid of remedies that fill up wounds and ulcers with fleſh] *Anaplérotique.*

ANARCHY (ăn'-ăr-ké), *ſ.* [a ſtate of confuſion, where violence rules without law] *Anarchie,* f.

ANARCHIC (ăn'-ăr-kïk), ANARCHIAL (ăn-ăr'-kï-ăl), *or* ANARCHICAL (ăn-ăr'-kï-kăl), *adj.* [confuſed, without rule] *Anarchique.*

ANAS MUSCARIA, *ſ.* [the fly-catching duck] *Oie nonnette,* f. Anas crythropus, *Barnacle* ou *Bernache,* f.

ANASARCA (ăn-ă-sar'-kă), *ſ.* [a kind of dropſy] *Anaſarque,* f. *ſorte d'hydropiſie qui remplit le corps d'humeurs pituiteuſes.*

ANASSAS, *ſ.* [a very common fruit of Guinea and Africa; accounted the fineſt fruit in the world; moſt likely the pine-apple] *Ananas d'Afrique,* m.

ANASTOMATIC (ăn-ăs-tŏm-ăt'-ïk), *ſ.* [an opening medicine] *Remède anaſtomotique.*

ANASTOMOSIS (ăn-ăs-tô'-mô-cïce), *ſ.* [the inoſculation of veſſels, the opening of one into another] *Anaſtomoſe,* f. To form an anaſtomoſis (to communicate at the extremities), *S'anaſtomoſer.*

ANASTROPHE(ă-năs'-trŏ-fé), *ſ.* [Gram. inverſion or words poſtponed] *Inverſion*, f.

ANATE, V. Annotto.

ANATHEMA (ă-natsh'-i-ma), *ſ.* [execration, excommunication] *Anathème*, m. *exécration*, f. *excommunication*, f.

Anathema, *ſ.* [one accurſed] *Un anathème, une perſonne excommuniée, frappée d'anathème.*

ANATHEMATICAL (ăn-ă-tshi-măt'-ĭ-kal), *adj.* [having the properties of an anathema] *Qui porte anathème.*

ANATHEMATICALLY (ăn-ă-tshi-măt'-ĭ-kal-é), *adv.* [in an anathematical manner] *Avec anathème; en frappant d'anathème.*

To ANATHEMATIZE (ăn-ă-tsh'-ĭ-mi-taïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pronounce the anathema againſt any perſon] *Anathématiſer, excommunier, * foudroyer.*

ANATHEMATISED (ăn-ătsh'-i-mă-tăïz'd), *adj.* [accurſed] *Anathématiſé, excommunié, frappé d'anathème.*

ANATIFEROUS (ăn-ă-tĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [producing docks] *Anatifère.* Anatifera concha (a ſhell ſuppoſed to contain a duck), *Anatifera, conque anatifère*, f. *barnacle*, f. *oie nonnette*, f.

ANATIS (ă-né'-tĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of proſtitution amongſt the Armenians; Diana among the Perſians] *Anatis*, f.

ANATOCISM (ă-nat'-ô-cĭzm), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of uſury, *or* compound intereſt] *Anatociſme*, m.

ANATOMICAL (ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating *or* belonging to anatomy] *Anatomique.*

ANATOMICALLY (ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kal-é), *adv.* [upon principles taught by anatomy] *Anatomiquement, d'une manière anatomique, ſuivant les règles de l'anatomie.*

ANATOMIST (ă-năt'-ô-mĭſte), *ſ.* [he that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies] *Anatomiſte*, m.

To ANATOMISE (a-năt-ô-mĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſſect] *Anatomiſer, diſſéquer.*

* To anatomiſe a book, *Anatomiſer un livre.*

ANATOMIZED (ă-năt'-ô-maï-z'd), *part. adj. Anatomiſé, diſſéqué.*

ANATOMY (ăn ăt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [the diſſecting of animal bodies] *Anatomie*, f. *l'art de diſſéquer un corps.*

An anatomy (a diſſected body), *Un ſquellette.*

ANATRON or Natron, *ſ.* [a native nitre found in Egypt, approaching to ſal ammoniac; terra ſaracenica] *Anatron* ou *Natron*, m. [The aſhes of calcined rocket] *Soude blanche*, f. [The ſcum of glaſs in fuſion, ſel vitri] *Fiel de verre*, m. [A flux to promote the fuſion of metals, made of quicklime, alum, vitriol, common ſalt and nitre] *Fondant*, m.

ANAVINGA, *ſ.* [a Malabar tree] *Anavinga*, m.

ANAXARETE (ăn-ăks-ar'-ĭte), *ſ.* [Mythol. a beautiful maid of Cyprus, who was turned into a ſtone for ſlighting Iphis] *Anaxarète*, f.

ANBERTKEND, *ſ.* [the marrow of intelligence, a celebrated book of the Brachmans] *Anbertkend*, m.

ANCÆUS (ăn'-cĭ'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Arcadia, ſlain by the Caledonian boar] *Ancée*, m.

ANCESTORS (ăn'-cĕs-teŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [forefathers] *Ancêtres*, m. *aïeux*, m. *prédéceſſeurs*, m. *pères*, m.

ANCESTREL (ăn'-cĕs-trĕl), *adj.* [derived from one's anceſtors] *Héréditaire, que l'on tient de ſes an êtres.* An anceſtrel right, *Un droit héréditaire.*

ANCESTRY (ăn'-cĕs-tré), *ſ.* [lineage, pedigree; birth] *Race*, f. *extraction*, f.

ANCHENTRY, V. Ancisntry.

ANCHILOPS (ăn'-kĭl-ŏps), *ſ.* [a tumour in the great angle of the eye, degenerating into an abceſs; when this abceſs breaks, it is called Ægilops] *Anchilops, fiſtule lachrymale*, f.

ANCHISES (ăn-kăï-sĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Capys and Naïs, the huſband of Venus, and father of Æneas] *Anchiſe*, m.

ANCHOR (ăn'k'-eur), *ſ.* [a large piece of iron to hold ſhips faſt; any thing which confers ſtability] *Ancre*, f. The ſheet anchor (↓ the laſt hope), *La grande* ou *la maîtreſſe ancre*, ↓ *l'ancre de miſéricorde.* The bow-anchors, *or* firſt and ſecond bower, *or* beſt and ſmall bower, *Les deux ancres d'affourche.* The kedge-anchor, *or* kedger. *L'ancre de toue.* The grapples, *or* grappings, *Les grapins, hériſſons* ou *harpreaux.*

Ebb-anchor, *Ancre de juſant.* The ſhore-anchor, *L'ancre de terre.* The ſea-anchor (which lies towards the offing), *L'ancre du large.* The ſtream-anchor, *L'ancre de touée.* Small anchor ſunk a-head of a larger one, to which it is faſtened, *Empennelle.* The flood-anchor, *L'ancre de flot.*

Parts of the anchor.—The ring, *L'anneau* ou *l'arganeau.* The ſhank *or* beam, *La verge.* The eye, *L'œillet.* The nuts, *Les tenons.* The crown, *Le collet.* The palms, *Les pattes.* The flukes, *Les oreilles.* The arms, *Les bras.* The bill, *Le bec.* The ſtock, *Le jas, l'eſſieu, le jouet, la croiſée.*

The anchor comes home, or drives; the ſhip drives away, *Le vaiſſeau chaſſe ſur ſon ancre, l'ancre are.* Foul anchor, *Ancre dont le cable a fait un tour.* The anchor is a-cock-bill, *L'ancre eſt à la veille.* The anchor is a peek, *L'ancre eſt à-pic.* The anchor is a-trip, *L'ancre a laiſſé*, ou *l'ancre laiſſé.* The anchor is a-weigh, *L'ancre a laiſſé*, ou *l'ancre eſt en haut.*

To back an anchor, *Empennller une ancre.* To cat the anchor, *Caponner l'ancre.* To fiſh the anchor, *Traverſer l'ancre.* To ſteer the ſhip to her anchor, *Gouverner ſur ſon ancre.* To ſhoe the anchor, to ſtay *or* bridle the anchor, *Brider l'ancre.*

To ſhut the ſhank of the anchor, *Forger la verge de l'ancre.* To ſhut the arms of the anchor to the ſhank, *Enzoller l'ancre.* To ſtock the anchor, *Encaſtrer l'ancre.*

To ſtow the anchor upon the bow, *Boſſer l'ancre.*

To lie, *or* ride at anchor, *Etre à l'ancre, ſe tenir* ou *demeurer à l'ancre.* To caſt, *or* drop anchor, *Mouiller l'ancre, jeter l'ancre.* To come to an anchor in ſome harbour, *Rendre le bord.* To weigh anchor, *Lever l'ancre.*

Anchor, *ſ.* [a meaſure of five gallons] *Ancre*, f. *meſure*, f.

To Anchor, -ing, -ed, *v. n. Ancrer, jeter l'ancre.* To anchor during the interval of a contrary tide, in a foul wind, with intent to purſue the courſe the next favourable tide, *Etaler.* Anchoring ground, *Fond de bonne tenue, bon mouillage.*

* To Anchor [to ſtop at, to reſt on] *S'arrêter, reſter.* My intention anchors on Iſabel, *Ma penſée ſe fixe à Iſabelle.*

Anchor-hold, *ſ.* [the faſtneſs of the anchor] *Ancrage*, m. Our anchor-hold is better than either the French *or* Dutch, for we have generally a ſtiff clay *or* hard gravel, *Notre ancrage eſt meilleur que celui des François* ou *des Hollandois, parce que notre fond eſt ordinairement d'argile* ou *de gros gravier.*

Anchorage, *ſ. Droit d'ancrage*, m. *avarie*, f.

An horet, V. Anachoret.

Anchovy (ăn'-tchô'-vé), *ſ.* [a little ſea-fiſh much uſed by way of ſauce *or* ſeaſoning] *Anchois*, m.

Anchusa (an'-kĭou-zé), *ſ.* [Botan. a ſort of bugloſs, alkanet] *Orcanette*, f.

Ancient (én'-tchĕn't), *adj.* & *ſubſt.* [old, not modern] *Ancien, primitif, vieux, antique,* § *collet monté.* An ancient family, *Une famille ancienne.* V. Old.

Ancient, *ſ.* [among ſailors; a flag or ſtreamer ſet on the ſtern of a ſhip] *Pavillon*, m. [the bearer of a flag] *Enſeigne*, m.

Anciently (én'-tchĕn't-lé), *adv.* [of old] *Anciennement, autrefois.*

Ancientness (én'-tchĕn't-nĕce), *ſ.* [antiquity] *Antiquité*, f. *ancienneté d'une famille*, f.

Ancientry (én'-tchĕn't-tre), *ſ.* [ancient lineage] *Ancienneté d'extraction*, f.

Ancients (én'-tchĕn'ts), *ſ. pl.* [thoſe who lived in old time] *Les anciens*, m. *l'antiquité*, f.

Ancle. V. Ankle.

Ancome (ăn'-kôme), *ſ.* [a kind of ſore] *Furoncle*, m. *clou*, m. *tumeur qui naît aux parties charnues.*

Ancober, *ſ.* [river of Guinea] *Ancober*, m.

Ancon (ăn'-kone), *ſ.* [Anat. the point of the elbow, the muſcle ſerving to the flexure of the arm] *Ancone*, m.

Ancon [Archit. corner or quoins of walls] *Encoignure*, f.

Ancon [anc. Archit. brackets or ſhouldering pieces, conſoles and corbels] *Encorbellement*, m. *Pli* ou *angle d'une equerre*, m.

Ancon [among the Carthaginians, a dark priſon or dungeon] *Baſſe-foſſe*, f. *Cul de baſſe-foſſe*, m.

Ancon [ſaid of the angles or flexures of rivers, the top of mountains] *Coude*, m.

Ancona, *ſ.* [a town and marquiſate of Italy; lat. 43°-38′ N. long. 13°-35′ E.] *Ancone*, f. *marche d'Ancone.*

Ancony (ăn'-ko-né), *ſ.* [in iron-forges; a bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron-bar, with a rough knob at each end] *Ancrenée*, f.

Ancyle (an'-căïle'), *or* Ancile, *pl.* Ancilia, *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a ſmall brazen ſhield ſaid to have fallen from Heaven into the hands of Numa] *Ancile*, m.

Ancyloglossum (an'-cĭ-lo-glos'-seŭme), *ſ.* [among Phyſicians; a defect of the ligament of the tongue] *Ancyloglóſſe*, m. *filet*, m.

Ancylosis(ăn-kĭ-lo'-cice), or Ancyle (ăn'-căïle'), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a diſtortion of the joints] *Ankyloſe.*

And (ăn'd), *conj. Et, &.* He honoured his father and mother, *Il honora ſon père & ſa mère.* A toaſt and wine, *Un rôtie au vin.* A toaſt and butter, *Un rôtie au beurre.*

To go and ſee, *Aller voir.* Will you come and take a walk? *Voulez-vous venir faire un tour de promenade?*

How can we go out and not be ſeen? *Le moyen de ſortir ſans être vus?*

Better and better, *De mieux en mieux.* Worſe and wurſe, *De pis en pis.* To ſink deeper and deeper, *S'enfoncer de plus en plus.*

By and by, *Tout-à-l'heure.* By little and little, *Petit à petit, peu à peu.* Now and then, *De temps en temps, quelquefois.* Two and two, *Deux à deux.*

And therefore, *C'eſt pourquoi.* And yet, *Néanmoins.* And ſo forth, &c. *Et ainſi du reſte.*

And, *Que.* And if you do that, *Que ſi vous faites cela.*

☞ An't, *for* is not, if it. What is that, an't pleaſe you? *Dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, ce que c'eſt.* Yes, an't pleaſe God, *Oui, s'il plaît à Dieu.* Yes, an't pleaſe your lordſhip, *Oui, s'il vous plaît, Mylord.*

Ands, *ſ. pl.* Without ifs or ands, *Sans ſi ni mais, ſans marchander.*

Anda, *ſ.* [Braſilian tree; the bark of which, when ſteeped, has an intoxicating quality] *Anda.*

Andabata, *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a gladiator, fighting hoodwinked] *Andabate*, m.

Andalusia, *ſ.* [a province of Spain] *Andalouſie.*

Andante (ăn'-dan'-té), *adv.* & *ſ.* [in Muſic; ſlow motion] *Andante.* To play an andante, *Jouer un andante.*

ANDENA,

ANDENA, *ſ.* [a ſwath in mowing, the ſtride of a mower] *Andain*, m.

ANDES or CORDILLERAS, *ſ. pl.* [a chain of very high mountains in South-America] *Les Andes*, f. pl. *les Cordillières*, f pl.

ANDIRA *or* ANGELYN, *ſ.* [a timber-tree of Brazil] *Andira*, m. *angelin*, m.

ANDIRA-GUACA, *ſ.* [Zoology. a kind of bat of Brazil] *Andira-guaca*, f.

ANDIRON (ăn'd'-ăĭ-eŭ-n), or rather HAND-IRON *ſ.* [irons on which wood is laid to burn; irons at the ends of a fire-grate in which the ſpit turns] *Chenet*, m. *un feu*.

ANDOLIAN (ăn'-dŏ-lĭ-ăn), *ſ.* [Cookery; a pudding made of hog's guts] *Andouille*, f.

ANDRACHNE, *ſ.* [among the Ancients; arbutus or ſtrawberry-tree; purſlain] *Arbouſier*, m. *pourpier*, m. V. Baſtard ORPINE.

St. ANDREW'S, *ſ.* [a town of Scotland; lat. 56°-18′ N. long. 2°-45′ W.] *St. André*, m.

St. Andrew's Croſs, (ſaltier), *Croix de St. André*, f. *ſautoir*, m.

ANDROGEUS (ăn'-drŏ'-djĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Minos, ſlain by the Athenians, through malice, on account of his numerous victories at the public games] *Androgée*, m.

ANDROGYNAL (ăn'-drŏdj'-ĭ-năl), *or* ANDROGYNOUS (ăn'-drŏdj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [having two ſexes] *Hermaphrodite*.

ANDROGYNALLY (ăn'-drŏdj'-ĭ-năl-é), *adv.* [with two ſexes] *En hermaphrodite*.

ANDROGYNUS (ăn'-drŏdj'-ĭ-neŭce), *ſ.* [one that has two ſexes] *Androgyne*, m. *hermaphrodite*, m.

ANDROÏDES (ăn-dro-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [automaton] *Androïde*, m. *automate*, m.

ANDROMACHE (ăn'-drŏm'-ă-ké), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Hector] *Andromaque*, f.

ANDROMEDA (ăn'-drŏm'-ĭ-dă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cepheus and Caſſiope, who was expoſed to a ſea-monſter, but delivered and married by Perſeus; Aſtron. a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere] *Andromède*, f.

ANDROS *ſ.* [an iſland and town of Turkey in Europe; lat. 37°-50 N. long. 25°-30′ E.] *Andro*, m.

ANDROSACE, *ſ.* [a very aperitive plant] *Androſacé*, m

ANDROTOMY (ăn'-drŏt'-ô-mé), *or* ANDRATOMY, *ſ.* [diſſection of human body] *Andratomie*, f.

ANDRUM (ăn'-dreŭme), *ſ.* [hydrocele; an incurable diſeaſe that affect the Malabarians] *Hydrocèle*, f.

ANECDOTE (ăn'-ĕk-dôte), *ſ.* [ſecret hiſtory] *Anecdote*, f.

ANEE or ASNEE, *ſ.* [an aſs's load; 3 buſhels of corn, 80 pots of wine] *Ânée*, f.

ANEMOGRAPHY (ăn-ĭ-mŏg'-rĭ-fé), *ſ.* [deſcription of the wind] *Anémographie*, f.

ANEMONE (ă-nĕm'-ô-né), *ſ.* [wind-flower] *Anémone*, f.

ANEMOMETER (ăn-ĭ-mŏm'-ĭ-tĕr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to meaſure the ſtrength of the wind] *Anémomètre*, m.

ANEMONOIDES (ă-nĕm'-ô-nŏ-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [wild or wood anemony] *Sylvie*, f.

ANEMOSCOPE (ă-nĕm'-ô-ſkôpe), *ſ.* [a machine ſhowing from what point the wind blows: an inſtrument to foretel the changes of the wind] *Anémoſcope* m.

AN-END (ăn-ĕn'd'), *or rather* on end, *adv.* [at ſea] *Debout ou perpendiculaire*. The main-top-maſt is an end, *Le mât de grand hunier eſt guindé, c'eſt-à-dire, rendu à ſon poſte*.

‖ ANENT (ă-nĕn't'), *prep.* [concerning, over-againſt] *Touchant, tout contre, vis-à-vis*.

ANETHUM, *ſ.* [Botan. dill; a med. plant] *Anet*, m.

ANEURISM (ăn'-ĭoŭ-rĭzme), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe of the arteries] *Anévriſme*, m.

ANEW (ă nĭou'), *adv.* [again] *De nouveau*. To begin anew, *Commencer de nouveau, recommencer*.

ANEW [newly, in a new manner] *A neuf, d'une manière nouvelle, de plus belle*. He who begins late is obliged to form anew the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habits of life, *&c. Celui qui commence tard eſt obligé de former à neuf toute la diſpoſition de ſon âme, d'acquérir de nouvelles habitudes, &c.*

ANFRACTUOSE *and* ANFRACTUOUS (ăn'-frăk'-tch'ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [full of turnings and winding paſſages] *Anfractueux*.

ANFRACTUOSITY (ăn'-frăk-tch'ĭoŭ-oss'-ĭ-te), *and* ANFRACTUOUSNESS, *ſ. Anfractueſité*, f.

ANGEL (ćn'-djĕl), *ſ.* [Meſſenger; a ſpirit employed by God] *Ange*, m. *eſprit créé*, m. [A beautiful perſon] *Ange*, m.

ANGEL, *Angelot*, m. *ancienne monnoie d'or d'Angleterre, valant dix ſchelins*.

Angel-bed, *Lit d'ange, lit à hauſſe*. Angel-fiſh (ſquatina), *Ange*, f. Angel-ſhot (chain-ſhot), *Boulet ramé*, m. *Ange*, m.

ANGELICA (n'-djĕl'-ĭ-kă), *ſ.* [Bot. a med. plant] *Angélique*, f. *racine de S. Eſprit*. The wild angelica, *Pied de chèvre*, m.

ANGELICAL (ăn'-djĕl'-ĭ-kăl), *or* ANGELIC (n'-djĕl'-ĭk), *adj.* [reſembling an angel, above human] *Angélique, beau comme un ange*. My angelical miſtreſs, *Mon bel ange*.

ANGELICALNESS (n'-djĕl-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [excellence more than human] *Qualité angélique*.

ANGELINA or ANGELYN, *ſ.* [a large tree of Malabar] *Angelin*. V. ANDIRA.

ANGELOT (ăn'-djĭ-lŏte), *ſ.* [a ſort of lute] *Angélique*, f. [A ſort of cheeſe] *Angelot*, m. *ſorte de fromage*. [An Engliſh gold coin] V. ANGEL.

ANGELUS (ćn'-djĕl-eŭce), *ſ.* [a prayer to the holy Virgin] *Angelus*, m.

ANGER (ăn'gu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [wrath, paſſion] *Colère*, f. *emportement*, m. *feu*, m. *indignation*, f. *courroux*, m. *dépit*, m. He is eaſily provoked to anger, *Il ſe met aiſément en colère, Il prend feu pour un rien*.

To ANGER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offend a perſon ſo as to provoke him to anger] *Fâcher, irriter, aigrir, provoquer, mettre en colère, dépiter, déſeſpérer*; ‖* *faire ſortir quelqu'un des gonds*. To anger again, *Refâcher*. Sometimes he angers me, *Il m'irrite quelquefois*.

ANGERED (n'gu'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Fâché, irrité*.

ANGERLY (ăn'gu'-eŭr-lé), *or* ANGRILY (ăn'g'-rĭ-lé), *En colère, avec emportement*. To ſpeak angrily to one, *Gronder quelqu'un*.

ANGERONA (ăn'-djĕr-ô-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of Silence] *Angeronie*, f.

ANGINA (ăn'-djĭ-nă), *ſ.* [Med. Quinzy, an inflammation of the throat] *Angine*, f. *eſquinancie*, f.

ANGIOGRAPHY (ăn'-djĭ-ŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ* [a deſcription of the veſſels of the human body] *Angiographie*, f.

ANGIOLOGY (ăn'-djĭ-ŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a treatiſe of the veſſels of the human body] *Angiologie*, f.

ANGIOSPERMIA (ăn'-djĭ-o-ſpeŭrm'-ĭ-ă), *adj.* [Botany; plants which have their ſeeds not lodged naked within the cup] *Plantes angioſpermes*.

ANGIOTOMY (ăn'-djĭ-ŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [a cutting open of the veſſels] *Angiotomie*, f.

ANGLE (ăn'g'-l'), *ſ.* [the ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other] *Angle*, m. *coin*, m. *encognure*, f. Angle of timber or ſtone, *Arête*. Re-entrant angle, *Angle rentrant*. Saliant angle, *Angle ſaillant*; *Redan*. Angle-tie-piece (in Carpentry), *Coïer*, m.

ANGLE, *ſ.* [hook] *Hameçon*, m.

ANGLE, *ſ.* [angling-rod] *Ligne pour pêcher*, f.

To ANGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fiſh with a rod or hook] *Pêcher à la ligne*.

† To angle with a golden hook, *Pêcher avec un hameçon d'or*; *perdre plus qu'on ne prend*.

ANGLER (ăn'g'-l ŭr), *ſ.* [he who fiſhes with an angle] *Pêcheur*, m *qui pêche à la ligne*.

ANGLE-ROD (n'g'l'-rŏd), *ſ.* [the ſtick to which the line and hook are hung] *Le bois d'une ligne à pêcher*.

ANGLESLY (ăn'-gl'-ſé), *ſ.* [an iſland of Great Britain] *Angleſey*, m.

ANGLICISM (ăn'g'-lĭ cĭzme), *ſ.* [an Engliſh idiom] *Angliciſme*, m.

ANGLING (ăn'g'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. Pêche à la ligne*, f. An angling-line, *or* angling-rod, *Ligne à pêcher*, f.

ANGOLA, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Africa] *Angola*, m. ANGOLA-CAT, *ſ. Angola*, m.

ANGOLA-SHEEP, *Adimain* ou *Alim-nain*, m. *bélier de Sénégal & de Guinée*, m. *brebis d'Angola*, f.

ANGOLAM, *ſ.* [a tree of Malabar] *Angolam*, m.

ANGON (ăn'g'-ŏne), *ſ.* [the javelin of the ancient French, reſembling a flower de luce] *Argon*, m. *Franciſque*, f.

ANGOUMOIS, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Angoumois*, m.

ANGRILY (ăn'g'-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [in an angry manner] *Avec colère, avec aigreur*.

ANGRY (ăn'g'-ré), *adj.* [touched with anger] *Fâché, aigri, irrité*, ‡ *fâcu*. To make one angry, *Mettre quelqu'un en colère*. To be angry at, *or* with one, *Être fâché contre quelqu'un*. I am angry with you for it, *Je vous en ſais mauvais gré* To grow angry, *S'impatienter*. V. CHOLERIC.

An angry word, ‖ *Une gronderie*.

ANGSANA, *ſ.* [dragon-tree; a large tree from the iſland of Java] *Sang de dragon*.

ANGUISH (ăn'g'-eŭĭche), *ſ.* [ſorrow, exceſſive pain] *Angoiſſe*, f. *chagrin*, m *affliction*, f. *détreſſe*, f. Anguiſh of mind, *Acabiement d'eſprit*, m. *inquiétude*, f. Anguiſh of heart, *Déchirement de cœur*, m.

ANGUISHED (ăn'g'-oŭĭch-ĕd), *adj.* [ſeized with anguiſh] *Déſolé*.

ANGULAR (ăn'g'-ĭoŭ-lĭr), *and* ANGULATED (ăn'g'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adv.* [having nooks, corners, angles] *Angulaire*.

ANGULARITY (ăn'g-ĭoŭ-lĭr'-ĭ-té), ANGULARNESS (ăn'g'-ĭoŭ-lĭr-nĕce), *ſ* [the quality of being angular] *Qualité d'être angulaire*.

ANGULOSITY (ăn'g-ĭ-ŭ lŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being angulous] *Etat d'un corps anguleux*, m.

ANGULOUS (ăn'g'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [hooked, angular] *Anguleux, qui a des angles, angleux*.

ANGUS (ăn'gu'-eŭce), *ſ.* [a ſhire of Scotland] *Angus*, m.

ANGUST (ăn'-gueŭſte), *adj.* [narrow, ſtrait] *Etroit, rétréci*, ‡ *anguſtié*.

ANGUSTATION (ăn'-gueŭs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtraitening] *Rétréciſſement*, m.

ANGUSTICLAVIA or ANGUSTUS CLAVUS, *ſ.* [a tunica embroidered with little purple ſtuds, worn by the Roman knights] *Anguſticlave*, m.

ANHALDIN, *adj.* [an epithet given to various medecines, formerly kept as ſecrets in the family of Anhalt] *D'Anhalt*.

ANHALT, *ſ.* [a principality of Germany] *Anhalt*, m.

ANHELATION (ăn' Ĭ-lé'-cheĭne), *ſ.* [panting] *Perte d'haleine*, f. *eſſoufflement*, m. *courte haleine*, f.

ANHIMA, *ſ.* [an aquatic bird of prey of Braſil, having a horn on its head] *Anhima*, m.

ANHINGA, *ſ.* [a water-fowl of the Braſil] *Anhinga*, m. *tupinambis*, m. *plongeon de la Guiane*, m.

ANHUIBA, *ſ.* [Botan. ſaſſafras-tree] *Anhuiba*, m. *ſaſſafras*, m.

ANIENTED (an'-ĭ-ĕn'-tĕd), *adj.* [a law-term; fruſtrated] *Anéanti, nbout, annulé, mis au néant*.

ANIGHTS (ă-naĭt's'), *adv.* [in the night-time, night after night] *La nuit, toutes les nuits*.

ANIL (ăn'-ĭl), *or* NIL, *ſ.* [the ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared] *Anil*, m.

ANILENESS (ă-nāĭle'-nĕce), ANILITY (ă-nĭl'-ĭ-tē), *ſ.* [the old age of woman] *Vieilleſſe de femme*, f.

ANIMABLE (ăn'-ĭ-mă-bl'), *adj.* [what may be put into life] *Qu'on peut animer.*

ANIMADVERSION (ăn-ĭ-măd-vĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reproof] *Réprimande*, f. *cenſure*, f. *animadverſion*, f.

ANIMADVERSION, *ſ.* [remark] *Obſervation*, f. *remarque*, f. *réflexion*, f.

ANIMADVERSIVE (ăn-ĭ-măd-vĕr'-sĭv'), *adj.* [that has the power of judging] *Qui a la faculté de juger.* The animadverſive faculty, *La faculté de réfléchir.*

To ANIMADVERT (ăn-ĭ-măd-vĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paſs cenſures upon] *Réprimander, cenſurer.* To animadvert upon one, *Reprocher quelque choſe à quelqu'un.*

To ANIMADVERT [to take notice of] *Remarquer, obſerver.*

ANIMADVERTED (ăn-ĭ-măd-vĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Réprimandé*; *remarqué, obſervé.*

ANIMADVERTER (ăn-ĭ-măd-vĕr'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he who animadverts] *Cenſeur*, m. *obſervateur*, m.

ANIMAL (ăn'-ĭ-măl), *ſ.* [animated creature] *Animal*, m. *animaux*, pl.

ANIMAL, *adj. Animal.* The animal body, *Le corps animal.* The animal functions, *Les fonctions animales.*

ANIMAL EARTH [that which is obtained by calcination, or putrefaction of animal ſubſtances] *Terre animale.*

ANIMALCULE (ăn-ĭ-măl'-kĭoŭle), *ſ.* [a very ſmall animal] *Animalcule*, m.

ANIMALITY (ăn-ĭ-măl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of animal exiſtence] *Animalité*, f. *la faculté animale.*

To ANIMATE (ăn'-ĭ-mête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give life, to quicken, to make alive] *Animer, donner la vie.* Some inward principle animates the living bodies, *Il y a dans les corps vivans un principe qui les anime.*

* To animate a ſpeech, a picture, a ſtatue, *Animer un diſcours, un tableau, une ſtatue.*

• To ANIMATE [to encourage, to incite] *Animer, encourager, exciter, piquer, acharner, enflammer.*

ANIMATED (ăn'-ĭ-mé-tĕd), *part. adj.* [alive, incited] *Animé, encouragé.*

ANIMATION (ăn-ĭ-mé-cheŭne), *and* ANIMATING, *adj.* [in Med.] *Qui a le pouvoir d'animer, de donner la vie, animation*, f.

ANIMATIVE (ăn'-ĭ-mé-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of giving life] *Qui a la faculté d'animer.*

ANIMATOR (ăn'-ĭ-mé-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that animates] *Celui qui donne la vie.*

ANIME, *ſ.* [in Pharm. a kind of reſin] *Animé*, f.

ANIMOSE (ăn-ĭ-môce'), *adj.* [full of ſpirit, hot] *Chaud, animé.*

ANIMOSITY (ă-nĭ-mŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [vehemence of hatred, paſſionate malignity] *Animoſité*, f. *averſion*, f. *haine*, f. *pique*, f.

ANINGA, *ſ.* [a root growing in Caribbee-iſlands] *Aninga*, m.

ANINGA-IBA, *ſ.* [an aquatic tree of Braſil] *Aninga-iba*, m.

ANISE (ăn'-ĭce), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of apium with ſweet-ſcented ſeeds] *Anis*, m. Aniſe-ſeed, *or* aniſeed, *Graine d'anis*, f. To cover with aniſe, *Aniſer.* Aniſum Chinæ, zingi (the fruit of a tree of Aſia), *Anis de la Chine, anis étoilé, ſemence de badiane*, f.

ANJOU, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Anjou*, m.

ANKLE (ăn'-kl'), *ſ.* [the joint which unites the leg to the foot] *La jointure de la jambe au pied.*

ANKLE-BONE, *La cheville du pied.*

ANKER, *or* ANCHUR (ăn'-keŭr), *ſ.* [a liquid meaſure uſed at Amſterdam, about 16 gallons] *Quartaut*, m.

ANNALIST (ăn'-nă-lĭſte), *ſ.* [a writer of annals] *Annaliſte*, m.

ANNALS (ăn'-nălz), *ſ. pl.* [hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time] *Annales*, f. *livre d'hiſtoire où l'on ſuit l'ordre des années*, m.

ANNATS, *or* ANNATES (ăn'-năts), *ſ. ſ. pl.* [the firſt fruits] *Annate, le revenu d'un an d'un bénéfice vacant.*

To ANNEAL (ăn'-nīle'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to heat glaſs ſo as to make it retain the colours laid on it] *Chauffer le verre pour lui faire retenir les couleurs qu'on y applique enſuite*; *recuire.*

To ANNEAL [to anoint with oil] *Huiler, oindre*, ou *frotter d'huil.*

ANNEALED (ăn'-nī'-l'd), *adj. Peint en apprêt, huilé*; *oint.*

ANNEALING (ăn'-nī'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to anneal] *L'action de peindre en apprêt ſur le verre, l'action d'huiler*, ou *d'oindre*; *onction*, f. The annealing of tiles (the well-baking them), *La manière de bien faire*, ou *cuire des tuiles.* Annealing of metals, *Recuite*, f.

ANNEL-CORN, *ſ.* [ſtarch-corn] *Eſcourgeon*, m. *orge hâtive*, f.

To ANNEX (ăn'-nĕks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join, to connect, to unite a ſmaller thing to a greater] *Annexer, joindre, réunir.*

ANNEX, *ſ.* [the thing annexed] *Annexe*, f.

ANNEXATION (ăn'-nĕk-cé'-cheŭne), ANNEXION (ăn'-nĕk'-cheŭne), *and* ANNEXMENT (ăn'-nĕks'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [conjunction, addition, coalition; the act of annexing; the thing annexed] *Annexion*, f. *addition.* f. *réunion*, f.

ANNEXED (ăn'-nĕk'-s't), *part. adj. Annexé, réuni, joint.*

ANNIENTED, *adj.* V. ANIENTED.

ANNIHILABLE (ăn'-năĭ'-hĭ-lă-bl'), *adj.* [what may be put out of exiſtence] *Qu'on peut annihiler.*

To ANNIHILATE (ăn'-năĭ'-hĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce to nothing, to deſtroy, to annul] *Anéantir, annihiler.*

ANNIHILATION (ăn'-năĭ'-hĭ-lé'cheŭne), *and* ANNIHILATING, *ſ. Annihilation*, f. *anéantiſſement*, m. *l'action d'anéantir*, f.

ANNIVERSARY (ăn'-nĭ-vĕr'-sĭ-ré), *adj. ſ.* [yearly, annually] *Anniverſaire*, m.

ANNOBONA, *ſ.* [an iſland of Africa] *Annobon*, m.

ANNONA, *ſ.* [cuſtard-apple; a ſhrub of Miſſiſſipi] *Aſſiminier*, m. *cachimentier*, m.

ANNOTATION (ăn'-nô-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [note] *Annotation*, f. *note*, f. *remarque*, f.

ANNOTATOR (ăn'-nô-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a writer of notes, or apoſtils] *Commentateur*, m. *annotateur*, m. *apoſtillateur*, m.

ANNOTTO, *ſ.* [a Weſt-Indian red-dye, attole] *Anate*, f. *attole*, f.

To ANNOUNCE (ăn'-năoŭn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to publiſh, to proclaim] *Annoncer, publier, proclamer.*

I announce you good tidings, *Je vous annonce une bonne nouvelle.*

ANNOUNCED (ăn'-năoŭn'-s't), *part. adj. Annoncé, déclaré.*

ANNOY (ăn'-nŏë), *and* ANNOYANCE (ăn'-nŏë'-ĭn'ce), *ſ.* [injury, moleſtation] *Dommage, tort*, m. *préjudice*, m.

To ANNOY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hurt, to moleſt] *Nuire, incommoder, préjudicier, faire tort, moleſter.*

ANNOYED (ăn'-nŏë'd), *part. adj. Moleſté, incommodé.*

ANNOYER (ăn'-nŏë'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who annoys] *Celui* ou *celle qui fait tort.*

ANNUAL (ăn'-nĭnŭ-ăl), *adj.* [which comes yearly, *or* laſts a year] *Annuel, qui arrive* ou *revient tous les ans*; *annale, qui dure un an.*

ANNUALLY (ăn'-nĭoŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [yearly, every year] *Annuellement, par an, tous les ans.*

ANNUITANT (ăn'-nĭou'-ĭ-tăn't), *ſ.* [one who poſſeſſes an annuity] *Rentier*, m.

ANNUITY (ăn'-nĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [yearly rent, *or* income for life or years] *Annuité*, f. *rente viagère*, f. To buy an annuity, *Placer ſon argent en rente viagère*, ou *à fonds perdu.*

To ANNUL (ăn'-neŭl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make void, to nullify, to abrogate] *Annuler, caſſer, abroger, révoquer, annihiler.*

ANNULAR (ăn'-nĭoŭ-lăr), *or* ANNULARY, *adj.* [having the form of a ring] *Annulaire.*

ANNULET (ăn'-nĭoŭ-lĕte), *ſ* [Heraldry; a little ring] *Petit anneau*, m. *annelet*, m. [Archit. little mouldings round the Doric capital] *Armille*, f.

ANNULLED (ăn'-neŭl'-l'd), *part. adj. Annullé, abrogé.*

ANNULLING (ăn'-neŭl'-lĭn'gne) [from to annul] *Caſſation*, f. *abrogation*, f. *révocation*, f.

To ANNUMERATE (ăn'-nĭnu'-mĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to add to a former number] *Mettre au nombre, ajouter.*

ANNUMERATED (ăn'-nĭoŭ-mĭ-ré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Mis au nombre, compté parmi.*

ANNUMERATION (ăn'-nĭoŭ-mĭ-ré'-cheŭne) [addition to a former number] *Addition*, f.

To ANNUNCIATE (ăn'-neŭn'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring tidings] *Annoncer.*

ANNUNCIATION (ăn'-neŭn'-chĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Lady-day] *L'annonciation*, f. *une des fêtes de la Vierge.* Annunciation-day, *La Notre-Dame de Mars.*

ANODYNE (ăn'-ô-dăĭne), *adj.* [Med. paregoric, aſſuaging, ſoftening] *Anodin.*

To ANOINT (ă-nŏĭn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rub over with oil, *or* other unctuous matter] *Oindre, frotter d'huile*, ou *de quelqu'autre matière onctueuſe.* Thou ſhalt anoint thyſelf with oil, *Tu t'oindras toi-même d'huile.*

*†‡ To anoint one, *and by a vulgar contraction*, to noint one, to lick, to bang him; *Oindre quelqu'un d'huile de coteret, lui repaſſer le buffle, l'étriller, le roſſer.*

ANOINTED (ă-nŏĭn'-tĕd), *part. adj.* and perhaps *ſubſt. Oint.* The Lord's anointed, *L'oint du Seigneur.*

ANOINTER (ă-nŏĭn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who anoints] *Qui oint.*

ANOINTING (ă-nŏĭn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'oindre*, f. *onction*, f.

ANOINTING, *adj.* Anointing oil, *Huile d'onction.*

ANOLE, *or* ANOLIS (ăn'-ô-lĭce), *ſ.* [a ſmall lizard of the Antills; the inhabitants eat it] *Anolis*, m. *Anoli*, m.

ANOMALISTICAL (ă-nŏm-ă-lĭs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Aſtron. periodical] *Anomaliſtique.* Anomaliſtical year, *Année anomaliſtique.*

ANOMALOUS (ă-nŏm'-ă-leŭce), *adj.* [irregular] *Anomal, irrégulier.*

ANOMALOUSLY (ă-nŏm'-ă-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [irregularly] *Irrégulièrement.*

ANOMALY (ă-nŭm'-ă-lé), *or* ANOMALISM (ă-nŏm'-ă lĭzm'), *ſ.* [irregularity, a deviation of the rules] *Anomalie*, f. *irrégularité*, f.

ANOMIA (ăn'-ô-mĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a genus of teſtaceous worms] *Anomie*, f.

ANOMIA CONCHA [a bivalvular ſhell of the oyſter kind] *Anomie*, f. *térébratule*, m. *bec de perroquet*, m.

ANOMIÆ [foſſile ſhells, of which the living analogous ones are unknown] *Anomites*, f. pl.

ANOMY (ăn'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [breach of law] *Violation de la loi*, f. *prévarication*, f.

ANON (ă-nŏne'), *adj.* [quickly, ſoon, now and then] *Tout-à-l'heure, ſur le champ.* Ever and anon, *A tout moment.* ‖ *A tout bout de champ.*

ANONIS, *ſ.* [petty-whin, cammock, reſt-harrow; a medicinal plant] *Arrête-bœuf*, m. *bugrande*, f. *indigo de la Guadeloupe*, m.

ANONYMOUS (ă-nŏn'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [without a name] *Anonyme.*

ANONYMOUSLY (ă-nŏn'-ĭ-meŭs-lé), *adv.* [without a name] *Sans nom.*

ANOREXY (ăn'-ô-rĕk-cé), *ſ.* [inappetency, *or* loathing of food] *Anorexie,* f. *dégoût des alimens,* m

ANOTHER (ĕn-ŏtzh'eŭr), *adj.* [*from* an *and* other; not the ſame, one more; widely different] *Autre, un autre, l'autre.* One is better than another, *L'un vaut mieux que l'autre.* Are you of another mind? *Etes-vous d'un autre ſentiment?* If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, *Si nous nous aimons les uns les autres, Dieu habite en nous.* Three days one after another, *Trois jours de ſuite.* It is juſt ſuch another, *C'eſt préciſément comme l'autre.* One with another, *L'un portant l'autre, tous enjemble.* One year with another, *Bon an, mal an.* One while he does this, and another while that, *Tantôt il fait ceci, & tantôt cela.*

† It is one thing to promiſe, and another to perform, *Promettre eſt un, & tenir eſt un autre.*

† One misfortune comes upon the neck of another, *Un malheur ne vient jamais ſeul.*

ANOTTA [Bot.] V. Bixa.

ANSATED (ăn'-cé-tĕd), *adj.* [having handles] *Qui a des anſes.*

ANSPACH, *ſ.* [Margraviate and town of Germany; lat. 49°-20′ N. long. 10°-47′ E.] *Anſpach,* m.

ANSWER (ăn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [that which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, *or* poſition] *Réponſe,* f. *réplique,* f. To make, to give, to return, to expect an anſwer, *Faire, donner, rendre, attendre réponſe.* Anſwer (in Law), *Défenſes,* f. pl. Containing an anſwer, *Reſponſif, -ive.* Anſwer to a ſalut (among Mariners), *Contre-ſalut,* m.

¶ Anſwer, *réponſe*; reply, *réplique* (ſynon.): An *anſwer* is made to a demand or a queſtion aſked; a *reply* to an anſwer or a remonſtrance; the word *anſwer* is more extenſive in its ſignification than *reply*; we *anſwer* the queſtions of thoſe who aſk us; the demands of ſuch as expect our ſervices; the arguments of diſputants; the letters we receive; and for all our conduct. *Reply,* ſuppoſes a diſpute; we *reply* to the *anſwer* of an author whoſe works we have criticiſed; to thoſe reprimands we are unwilling to ſubmit to: or to an *anſwer* in Chancery, &c.

To Answer, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* & *n.* [to ſpeak in return to a queſtion] *Répondre.* Anſwer to theſe queſtions, firſt, *Répondez d'abord à ces queſtions.* Have you this only to anſwer, *N'avez-vous que cela à répondre?* To anſwer to the purpoſe, *Répondre à propos.* He anſwered, and ſaid, *Il prit la parole, & dit.* To anſwer again, *Répliquer, ripoſter, récrire.*

To Answer [to be agreeable to] *Répondre, correſpondre, ſe rapporter à*; *cadrer avec.* This anſwers to that, *Ceci répond à cela.* He anſwers the hopes that were entertained of him in his youth, *Il répond aux eſpérances que donnoit ſa jeuneſſe.* This faſhion anſwers ſeveral purpoſes, *Cette mode ſert à pluſieurs choſes.* Money anſwers all occaſions, *L'argent ſert à tout.* This will better anſwer our buſineſs, *Ceci ſera mieux notre affaire.*

To Answer for, *Répondre pour, être caution pour, cautionner, rendre compte de.* To anſwer for a friend, *Répondre pour un ami.* To anſwer for his debts, *Etre caution pour ſes dettes.* We have a great deal to anſwer for, *Nous avons un grand compte à rendre.* To anſwer in Law for another, *Comparoître en Juſtice pour un autre.*

To Answer [to ſatisfy] *Payer, acquitter, reconnoître, juſtifier, ſatisfaire, ſuffire.* To anſwer a debt, *Payer* ou *acquitter une dette.* To anſwer an obligation, *Remplir un devoir, reconnoître un bienfait.* To anſwer a fault, *Juſtifier une faute.* The traders and artificers cannot anſwer the demands of buyers, *Le marchand & l'ouvrier ne peuvent ſuffire aux demandes des acheteurs.*

ANSWERABLE (ăn'-ceŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that to which a reply may be made] *A quoi l'on peut répondre.*

Answerable, *adj.* [obliged to give an account, reſponſible] *Reſponſable.*

Answerable [correſpondent, proportionate] *Proportionné, équivalent, analogue.*

ANSWERABLENESS (ăn'-ceŭr-ă-bl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being anſwerable] *Correſpondance,* f. *rapport,* m. *proportion,* f. *analogie,* f. *convenance,* f. *reſponſabilité,* f.

ANSWERABLY (ăn'-ceŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [ſuitably] *Conformément, convenablement,* ‖ *à l'avenant.*

ANSWERED (ăn'-ceŭr-'d), *part. adj. A quoi l'on a répondu.*

ANSWERER (ăn'-ceŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who anſwers] *Répondant,* m.

AN'T (ăn't'), *ſ. Contracted for* And it, *or rather* And if it. V. And.

ANT (ănt), *ſ.* [an emmet, piſmire] *Fourmi,* f. An ant's hole, neſt, *or* hillock, *Une fourmilière.* Ant's eggs, *Nymphes de fourmis,* f. pl.

ANTA TAPIRUS, *ſ.* [a large quadruped of Braſil] *Anta,* m.

ANTÆUS (ăn'ti'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Neptune and Terra; a famous giant killed by Hercules] *Antée,* m.

ANTACÆUS, *ſ.* [large fiſh of the ſpecies of ſturgeon; Huſo] *Antacée,* m.

ANTAGONIST (ăn'-tăg'-ô-nĭſte), *ſ.* [adverſary, opponent] *Antagoniſte,* m. *adverſaire,* m. *and* f. *émule,* m.

¶ Antagoniſt, opponent, *antagoniſte*; adverſary, *adverſaire*; enemy, foe, *ennemi* (ſynon.): The two firſt imply particular conteſt or oppoſition, though perhaps without any perſonal enmity, which the three latter plainly denote; ex. He was my *opponent* at the laſt election, when each endeavoured to outdo his *antagoniſt*, but we need not be ſettled *enemies* for that reaſon; however, if he bears me ill will on that account, let him be an open *adverſary*, not a ſecret and inſidious *foe.*

ANTALGIC, V. Anodyn.

ANTALIUM, Antale, Antalus, *ſ.* [tubulus marinus; a ſea-ſhell in the form of a ſemi-circular pipe] *Antale,* m.

ANTAMBA, *ſ.* [the name of the leopard at Madagaſcar] *Antamba,* m.

ANTANACLASIS (ăn't-ă-nă-klé'-cĭce), *ſ.* [in Rhetoric; repetition of the ſame word in another ſenſe, *v. g.* Dùm vivimus, vivamus] *Antanaclaſe,* f.

ANTAPHRODITIC (ăn't-ă-frô-dĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [efficacious againſt luſt and the venereal diſeaſe] *Antivénérien.*

ANTAPOPLECTIC (ăn't-ăp-ô-plĕk'-tĭk), *adj.* [good againſt an apoplexy] *Antiapoplectique.*

ANTARCTIC (ăn'-tărk'-tĭk), *adj.* [ſouthern] *Antarctique, auſtral.* The antarctic pole, *Le pole antarctique, auſtral* ou *méridional.*

ANTARES, *ſ.* [Aſtron. Scorpion's heart; a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude] *Antarès,* m.

ANTARTHRITIC (ăn't-ăr-tshrĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [good againſt the gout] *Anti-arthritique.*

ANTASTHMATIC (ăn't-ăst-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [good againſt the aſthma] *Anti-aſthmatique.*

ANTEACTS (ăn'-tĭ-ăkts), *ſ. pl.* [actions done formerly] *Les faits antécedens, qui ont précédés ceux dont il s'agit.*

ANTEAMBULATION (ăn'-tĭ-ăm'-bĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a going, *or* walking before] *L'action de marcher devant, comme les huiſſiers,* ou *les bedaux, devant les magiſtrats,* ou *les profeſſeurs.*

To ANTECEDE (ăn'-tĭ-cide'), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to go before] *Précéder.*

ANTECEDENCE (ăn'-tĭ-ci'-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [precedence] *Priorité,* f. *antériorité,* f.

ANTECEDENT (ăn'-tĭ-ci'-dĕn't), *adj.* [preceding] *Antécédent, qui précéde, antérieur.*

Antecedent, *ſ.* [any thing preceding] *Préalable,* m. [in Gram & Logic] *Antécédent,* m.

ANTECEDENTLY (ăn'-tĭ-ci'-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [previouſly] *Préalablement, précédemment, antécédemment.*

ANTECESSOR (ăn'-tĭ cĕs'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who precedes] *Prédéceſſeur,* m. *ancêtreſſeur (profeſſeur de droit),* m.

ANTECHAMBER or Antichamber (ăn'-tĭ-tchém'-beŭr), *ſ.* [an outer-chamber before the principal chamber of an apartment] *Antichambre,* f.

To ANTEDATE (ăn'-tĭ-déte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to date before the time] *Antidater.*

Antedate or Antedating, *ſ.* [dating before the time] *Antidate,* f.

ANTEDATED (ăn'-tĭ-dé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Antidaté.*

ANTEDILUVIAN (ăn'-tĭ-dĭ-lĭou'-vĭ-ăn'), *ſ.* & *adj.* [exiſting before the Deluge] *Antédiluvien,* m. *qui a vécu avant le déluge.*

ANTELOPE (ăn'-tĭ-lôpe), *ſ.* [a ſort of goat of the Cape of Good Hope] *Guzelle,* f. *condoma,* m. *bête ſauvage engendrée d'un cerf et d'une chèvre.*

ANTEMERIDIAN (ăn'-tĭ-mĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-ăn), *adj.* [before noon] *Avant midi.*

ANTEMETIC (ăn't i-mĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [good againſt vomiting] *Qui empêche le vomiſſement.*

ANTEMUNDANE (ăn-tĭ-meŭn'-dène), *adj.* [before the world] *Avant la création.*

ANTENNÆ (ăn'-tĕn'-ni), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. Feelers; the horns of ſeveral inſects] *Antennes,* f.

ANTEPAST (ăn'-tĭ-păſte), *ſ.* [preguſtation, foretaſte] *Avant-goût,* m.

ANTEPENULT (ăn'-tĭ-pĭ-neŭlte'), *adj.* [Gram. the laſt ſyllable but two] *Antépénultième,* f.

ANTEPILEPTIC (ăn't-ĕp-ĭ-lĕp'-tĭk), *adj.* [good againſt convulſions and the falling ſickneſs] *Anti-épileptique.*

To ANTEPONE (ăn'-tĭ-pône), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to prefer] *Préférer.*

ANTERIDES, *ſ.* [Anc. Archit. buttreſſes] *Arc-boutans,* m.

ANTERIOUR (ăn'-ti'-rĭ-eŭr), *adj.* [foremoſt] *Antérieur.* My debt is anteriour to his, *Ma dette eſt antérieure à la ſienne.*

ANTERIORITY (ăn'-tĭ-rĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [priority] *Antériorité,* f. *priorité de temps.*

ANTES (ăn'tiz), or Antæ, *ſ. pl.* V. Anta.

‡ ANTESTATURE, *ſ.* [in Fortif. retrenchment made in haſte of palliſadoes or ſacks of earth] *Anteſtature,* f.

ANTESTOMACH (ăn'-tĭ-steŭm'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a cavity that leads into the ſtomach] *Creux de l'eſtomac,* m.

ANTEVERTA (ăn'-tĭ-vĕrt'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of women in labour] *Antéverte,* f.

ANTHELMIA (ăn'-thĕl'-mĭ-ă), *ſ.* [ſpigelia, wormgraſs; a plant native of Jamaica] *Anthelmia, ſpigelia,* f.

ANTHELMINTIC (ăn'-thĕl-mĭn'-tĭk), *adj.* [deſtroying worms] *Anthelmintique.*

ANTHEM (ăn'-tshĕm), *ſ.* [ant-hymn, a holy ſong] *Antienne,* f.

ANTHEMIS, *ſ.* [Bot. wild or baſtard pellitory of Spain; a ſpecies of chamomile] *Pied d'Alexandre,* ſ. m.

ANTHERA (ăn'-tshi'-ră), *ſ.* [Bot. apex; the top of the ſtamina of plants] *Anthère,* f. *ſommité,* f.

ANTHIA (ăn'-tshĭ-ă), *or* Argiva (ăr-găï'-vă), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Juno] *Anthia* o *Argiva,* f

ANTHOLOGY (ăn'-tshŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a collection

collection of flowers, *and fig.* of poems, &c.] *Anthologie*, f. *choix de . . .* m. *esprit de . . .* m. *beautés de . . .* f. pl.

ANTHONIANS (ăn'-tô-nĭ-ănz), *f. pl. Anonims*, m. *Religieux de Saint-Antoine.*

ANTHONY'S FIRE (ăn'-tô-nĭz-fāïeŭr'), *f.* [*or* Erysipelas] *Le feu Saint-Antoine*, m. *Erysipèle*, m.

ANTHORA, *f.* [Bot. Aconite, helmet-flower; an antidote against poisons] *Anthore*, f. *aconit salutaire*, m. *matelou*, m.

ANTHRAX (ăn'-tshrăks), *f.* [in anc. Nat. Hist. carbuncle pit-coal, Athanthrax] *Anthrax*, m. *charbon de terre*, m. *escarboucle*, m.

ANTHRAX [Med. a scab or blotch] *Anthrax*, m.

ANTHROPOLOGY (ăn'-tshrô-pŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [a discourse upon man or human race] *Anthropologie*, f.

ANTHROPOMORPHA (ăn-tshrô-pŏm-or'-fă), *f. pl.* [a class of animals, in some degree resembling the human form] *Quadrumans*, m. pl.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE (ăn-tshrô-pŏm-or'-fīte), *f.* [a crustaceous petrified body representing the face of a man] *Anthropomorphite*, m.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS (ăn-tshrô-pŏm-or'-feŭce), *adj* [bearing the figure or resemblance of a man; more particularly said of the Mandragora, or Mandrake] *Qui a la figure d'une homme.*

ANTHROPOPHAGUS (ăn'-tshrô-pŏf'-ă-gueŭce), *f.* [Nat. Hist. man-eater] *Poisson de Jonas*, m. Anthropophagi (ăn'-tshrô-pŏf'-e-djaï), *Anthropophages*, m. pl. *cannibales*, m. pl.

ANTHROPOPHAGY (ăn'-tshrô-pŏf'-ă-djé), *f.* [eating human flesh] *Anthropophagie*, f.

ANTHROPOSOPHY (ăn'-tshrô-pŏs'-ô-fé), *f.* [the knowledge of the nature of man] *Connoissance de l'homme*, f.

ANTI [a Greek preposition, which, in composition, signifies *contrary*] *Anti.* Anti courtier, *Anti-courtisan*, m. *ennemi de la cour*, m. Anti-roman, *Contraire aux sentimens de Rome.*

ANTIACID (ăn'-tī-ăs'-ĭd), V. ALKALI.

ANTIBES, *f.* [a sea port of France; lat. 43°-35', N. long. 7° 13' E.] *Antibes*, m.

ANTICHAMBER (ăn'-tī-chém'-beŭr), *f* [corruptly, for antechamber; outer room, lobby] *Antichambre*, f.

ANTICHRESIS (ăn'-tī kri-cīce), *f.* [in Law; *mortgage*] *Antichrèse*, f.

ANTICHRIST (ăn'-tī-krāïste), *f. Antechrist*, m.

ANTICHRISTIAN (ăn'-tī krĭs'-tcheŭne), *adj.* [against christianity] *Antichrétien, de l'Antechrist.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM (ăn'-tī-krĭs'-tcheŭn-ĭzm'), *and* ANTICHRISTIANITY (ăn'-tī-krĭs-tchĭ-ăn'-ĭ-té), *f.* [contrariety to christianity] *Antichristianisme*, m.

To ANTICIPATE (ă'-tĭs'-ĭ-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prevent, to take up before the time, to foretaste, to preclude] *Anticiper, prévenir, prendre* ou *faire par avance.* Why should we anticipate our sorrows, *Pourquoi nous chagrinerions-nous avant le temps?*

ANTICIPATED (ăn' tĭ cĭ-pé'-tĭd), *part. adj.* [taken up before-hand] *Anticipé.* Anticipated appeal, *Appel par anticipation.*

☞ An anticipated old age is always the fruit of intemperance, *Une vieillesse anticipée est toujours le fruit de l'intempérance.*

ANTICIPATION (ăn'-tī-cĭ-pé'-cheŭne), *and* ANTICIPATING (ăn'-tī-cĭ pé'-tĭn gne), *f.* [fore-taste] *Anticipation*, f. By anticipation, *D'avance, par avance*

ANTICIPATION, *f.* [opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known] *Préoccupation*, f *préjugé*, m.

ANTICIPATION [Rhet a figure by which the orator refutes before-hand what may be objected] *Anticipation*, f.

ANTICIPATOR (ăn'-tī-cĭ-pé'-teŭr), *f. Qui anticipe, qui prévient ; qui prend*, ou *qui fait par avance.*

ANTIC (ăn'-tĭk), *adj.* [old, ridiculously wild] *Grotesque, bouffon, gothique.*

ANTIC, *f.* [he who plays antics; buffoon; odd appearance, a fantastical composure of figures] *Un personnage grotesque, bouffon*, m. *batteleur*, m. *antique*, f. *figure* ou *posture grotesque*, f. *grotesque*, f.

ANTICLY (ăn'-tĭck-lé), *adv.* [in an antic manner, with odd postures] *Grotesquement, en bouffon.*

ANTICLIMAX (ăn'-tī-klāï'-măks), *f.* [Rhetor. a figure opposed to a climax] *Gradation renversée*, f.

ANTICONVULSIVE (ăn'-tī-kŏn-veŭl'-cĭv'), *adj.* [Med. good against convulsions] *Anti-convulsif.*

ANTICOR (ăn'-tī kor), *f.* [Farriery; a dangerous sickness in a horse, a swelling opposite to his heart] *Anti-cœur*, m.

ANTICOURTIER (ăn'-tī-kôr'-tcheŭr, *f.*) [one that opposes the Court] *Anti-courtisan*, m. *opposé à la Cour.*

ANTIDOTAL (ăn'-tĭ-dô-tăl), *adj.* [having the quality of counteracting poison] *Qui a la vertu d'un antidote, qui sert d'antidote.*

ANTIDOTARY (ăn'-tĭ-dô-tă-ré), *f.* [dispensatory; a collection of remedies invented by famous Physicians] *Antidotaire* ou *Antidotaire*, m. *dispensaire*, m.

ANTIDOTE (ăn'-tĭ-dôte), *f.* [counter-poison; a medicine given to expel poison] *Antidote*, m *contre-poison*, m. *préservatif*, m.

ANTIDROPSICAL (ăn' tĭ-drŏp'-cĭ-kăl), *adj.* [good against the dropsy] *Anti-hydropique*, adj & f. m.

ANTIFEBRILE (ăn'-tĭ-fēb'-rĭl'), *adj.* [good against fevers] *Bon contre la fièvre, fébrifuge*, m. *Anti-fébrile*, adj & f. m.

ANTIGONE (ăn'-tĭg'-on), *f* [Mythol. the daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta; a daughter of Laomedon, turned into a stork] *Antigone*, f

ANTIGUGGLER (ăn'-tĭ-gueŭg-gl-ŭr), *f.* [a crooked tube used in decanting liquors] *Siphon*; m

ANTIHECTIC (ăn'-tĭ hĕk'-tĭk), *adj.* [good against hectic fevers] *Anti-hectique.*

ANTIHYSTERIC (ăn'-tĭ hĭs-tĕr'-ĭk), *adj* [good against hysterics] *Anti-hystérique.*

ANTILLES, *f.* [islands of America] *Antilles*, f. pl. The larger Antilles (Cuba, Jamaica, Saint Domingo, and Porto Rico), *Les grandes Antilles.* The smaller Antilles (the Caribbee islands), *Les petites Antilles.* The Windward islands, *Les îles d'au dessus du vent* ou *sur le vent (Barlovento).* The Leeward islands, *Les îles d'au-dessous du vent* ou *sous le vent (sotovento)*

ANTILOGARITHM (ăn' tĭ-lŏg'-ă-rĭtshm), *f.* [the complement of the logarithm of a sine, &c] *Antilogarithme*, m.

ANTILOGY (ăn'-tĭl'-ô-djé), *f.* [a contradiction between two expressions, or passages in an author] *Antilogie*, f

ANTIMONARCHICAL (ăn'-tĭ-mô-nar'-kĭ-kăl), *adj* [contrary to the monarchical government] *Antimonarchique, Républicain.*

ANTIMONIAL (ăn'-tĭ-mô'-nĭ-ăl), *adj* [relating to antimony; having the qualities of antimony, made of antimony] *Antimonial, composé d'antimoine*, ou *qui en a la vertu.*

ANTIMONY (ăn'-tĭ-mô-né), *f.* [a mineral substance] *Antimoine*, m. Antimony prepared, *Antimoine préparé.*

ANTINEPHRITICK (ăn'-tĭ-nĕ-frĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [good against distempers of the reins] *Anti-néphrétique.*

ANTINOMY (ăn'-nĭn'-ô-mé), *f* [a contradiction between two laws, or articles of the same law] *Antinomie*, f.

ANTIOCH, *f.* [a famous town of Syria; lat. 34°-15' N. long 36°-43' E.] *Antioche*, f.

ANTIOPE (ăn'-tāï'-ô-pé), *f.* [Mythol. the queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules] *Antiope*, f.

ANTIPARALYTIC (ăn'-tĭ-păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [efficacious against the palsy] *Anti-paralytique.*

ANTIPATHES, *f.* [gorgonia, black coral] *Antipathe*, m.

ANTIPATHETICAL (ăn'-tĭ-pă-thĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [opposite] *Antipathique, opposé.* Those two persons are of antipathetical tempers, *Ces deux personnes-là ont des humeurs antipathiques.*

ANTIPATHY (ăn'-tĭp-ă-tshé), *f* [a natural aversion] *Antipathie*, f. *aversion naturelle, incompatibilité*, f.

¶ Antipathy, *antipathie*; aversion, *aversion*; disgust, *dégoût* (synon.): the first of these is chiefly excited by inanimate things or brutes, as, one has a rooted *antipathy* to a cat, another to cheese: I have an unconquerable *aversion* to a fop, and a sovereign excites *dégoût.*

ANTIPENDIUM (ăn'-tĭ-pĕn'-dĭ-cŭme), *f.* [what hangs before] Ex. the antipendium of an altar, *Un devant d'autel.*

ANTIPERISTALTIC (ăn'-tĭ-pĕr-ĭs-tăl'-tĭk), *adj.* [said of the motions of the entrails] *Antipéristaltique.*

ANTIPERISTASIS (ăn'-tĭ-pĭ-rĭs'-tă-cĭce), *f* [counter-action, the action of two opposite qualities] *Antipéristase*, f.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL (ăn'-tĭ pĕs tĭ-lĕn'-chăl), *adj* [efficacious against the plague] *A tipestilentiel, bon contre la peste.*

ANTIPHONARY (ăn'-tĭ-fô'-nă ré), *f.* [a service book containing an hymn &c. noted] *Antiphonier*, m *antiphonaire*, m

ANTIPHRASIS (ăn'-tĭf'-ră-cĭce), *f.* [Rhetoric; a figure by which words are used in a sense opposite to their meaning] *Antiphrase*, f.

ANTIPODAL (ăn'-tĭp-ô-dăl), *adj.* [relating to the Antipodes] *Antipodal*, the antipodal meridian, *le méridien antipodal.*

ANTIPODES (ăn'-tĭp'-ô-diz), *f. pl.* [those people who living on the other side of the globe have their feet directly opposite to ours] *Antipodes*, m.

ANTIPOPE (ăn'-tĭ pôpe), *f.* [he that usurps the popedom] *Antipape*, m.

ANTIQUARY (ăn'-tĭ-kŏüă-ré), *or* ANTIQUARIAN (ăn' tĭ-k ŭă rĭ ăne), *f.* [a man studious of antiquity] *Antiquaire*, m *médaillîste*, m.

ANTIPTOSIS (ăn'-tĭp-tô'-cĭce), *f.* [one case put for another] *Antiptose*, f.

To ANTIQUATE (ăn'-tĭ-k ŭăte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put out of use] *Abolir, abroger.*

ANTIQUATED (ăn'-tĭ-k.ŭĕ-tĕd), *part. adj* [out of use] *Aboli, vieux, hors d'usage.* An antiquated beauty, *Une beauté surannée* ou *passée.*

ANTIQUE (ăn' tĭke'), *adj.* [ancient] *Antique, ancient.* V. OLD.

ANTIQUE, *f.* [Antiquity, a remain of ancient times] *Antique*, f *antiquité*, f. *un ouvrage qui nous est resté des anciens*, ‖ *antiquaille*, f.

ANTIQUENESS (ăn tĭk'-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of being antique] *Ancienneté*, f.

ANTIQUITY (ăn'-tĭk'-oüĭ-te), *f.* [old time, time past long ago] *Antiquité*, f.

ANTIQUITY, *f* [the people of old time; remains of old times] *L'antiquité*, f. *les anciens*, m. pl.

ANTIROOM (ăn'-tĭ-roume'), *f.* [antechamber] *Anti-salle*, f.

ANTISCII (ăn'-tĭs'-cĭ-aï), *f. pl.* [the people who inhabit the opposite sides of the equator] *Antisciens*, m.

ANTISCORBUTICAL (ăn'-tĭ-skor-bĭou'-tĭ-kăl), *and* ANTISCORBUTIC, *adj.* [good against the scurvy] *Antiscorbutique.*

ANTISEPTIC, *adj.* [resisting putefraction] *Antiseptique.*

ANTISPASIS (ăn'-tĭs'-pă-cĭce), *f.* [the revulsion of any humour] *Antispase*, f. *révulsion*, f.

ANTISPLENETICK (ăn'-tĭ-splĕn'-ĭ-tĭk), ANTI-HYPOCONDRIACAL, *adj.* [good against the spleen] *Anti-hypochondriaque*, m.

ANTI-

ANTISPASMODIC (ăn'-tĭ-spăz-mŏd'-ĭk), *adj.* [good againſt convulſions] *Anti-ſpaſmotique*, m.

ANTI-SPODIUM (ăn'-tĭ-spō'-dĭ-ŭme), *ſ.* [the aſhes of burnt ruſhes and reeds] *Anti-ſpode*, m. *faux ſpode*, m.

ANTISTOECHON (ăn'-tĭs'-tĭ-kŏne), *ſ.* [in Gram. the uſing one letter inſtead of another, as *olli* for *illi*] *Changement d'une lettre*, m.

ANTISTROPHE (ăn'-tĭs'-trō-fé), *ſ.* [a term of Greek and Latin poetry; the ſecond ſtanza of every three] *Antiſtrophe*, f.

ANTISTRUMATIC (ăn'-ti-ſtrĭoŭ-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [good againſt the king's evil] *Anti-ſcrofuleux*.

ANTITHESIS (ăn'-tĭtsh'-i-cĭce), *ſ.* [oppoſition of words or ideas, contraſt] *Anti-thèſe*, f.

ANTITHETIC (ăn'-tĭtsh-'ĕt-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to the antitheſis] *Anti-thétique*.

ANTITYPE (ăn'-tĭ-tâ'pe), *ſ.* [Theol. that which is ſhadowed out by the type] *Anti-type*, m. *figure*, f.

ANTITYPICAL (ăn'-tĭ-tĭp'-ĭ-kal), *adj.* [Theol. explaining the type] *Qui explique le type*.

ANTIVENEREAL (ăn'-tĭ-vĭ-ni'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [good againſt the venereal diſeaſe] *Antivénerien*.

ANTITRINITARIAN (ăn tĭ-tĭ-nĭ-té'-rĭ-ăn'), *ſ.* [Unitarian, ſocinian; denying the myſtery of the Holy Trinity] *Antitrinitaire, unitaire*, m.

ANTLER (ănt'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a branch of a ſtag's horns] *Andouiller*, m. The brow-antlers, *Les premiers ou maîtres andouillers*. The ſur-antlers, *Les ſur-andouillers*.

ANT-LION (ănt'-lăĭ'-ŏne) [formica-leo] *Fourmilion*, m. The fly of the ant-lion, *Demoiſelle*, f.

ANTOECI (ăn'-tô'-ĭ-ſăĭ), *or rather* ANTIOECI, *ſ. pl.* [thoſe who live under the ſame meridian, and at the ſame diſtance from the equator, the one towards the north, and the other towards the ſouth] *Antéciens ou antiéciens*, m. pl.

ANTOCOW, *ſ.* Corrupted from ANTICOR.

ANTONIO (St.), *ſ.* [iſland of Africa] *St. Antoine*, m.

ANTONOMASIA (ăn'-tô-nô-mé'-jĭ'-ă), [a figure, wherein the appellative is put for the proper name, as *Orator* for *Cicero*] *Antonomaſe*, f.

ANTOXANTHUM, *ſ.* [a plant whoſe root is an antidote againſt the bite of venomous animals] *Antoxa*, f.

ANTRE (ăn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [cave, cavern, den] *Antre*, m. *caverne*, f.

ANTRIM (ăn'-trĭme), *ſ.* [a county of Ireland] *Antrim*, m.

ANTWERP, *ſ.* [a large town of Brabant; lat. 51°-13' N. long. 4-28' E.] *Anvers*, m.

ANUBIS (ă-nĭou'-bĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. an Egyptian God, having a dog's head] *Anubis*.

ANUS (ē'-neŭce), *ſ* [in Anatomy; the orifice of the inteſtines; a ſmall cavity in the third ventricle of the brain] *Anus*, f

ANVIL (ăn'-vĭl), *ſ* [the iron-block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged] *Enclume*, f. The ſtock of an anvil, *Souche d'enclume*. The ſteel-cap, *La table*, f. The foot, *Le talon*, f. The edge, *L'arête*. A riſing anvil, a goldſmith's tool, *Bigorne*, f. *bigorneau*, m. A ſmall anvil, *Enclumeau*, m. *tas*, m. To round an iron upon the riſing anvil, *Bigorner un fer*.

ANXIETY (ăngk-zăĭ'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [an uneaſineſs of the mind; ſolitude, depreſſion, lowneſs of ſpirits] *Anxiété*, f. *inquiétude*, f. *peine d'eſprit*, f. *impatience*, f.

* The anxieties of philoſophy, *Les épines*, ou *les difficultés de la philoſophie*.

ANXIOUS (ăn'k-cheŭce), *adj.* [unquiet, careful] *Inquiet, chagrin*. Anxious cares, *Des ſoins inquiets* ou *chagrinans*.

ANXIOUSLY (ăngk'-cheŭslé), *adv.* [ſolicitouſly, unquietly] *Avec inquiétude*.

ANY (ĕn'-é), *adj*, or *pron. Quelque, quelqu'un*. Is there any hope? *Y a-t-il quelque eſpérance?* Have you any thing to ſay to me? *Avez-vous quelque choſe à me dire?* Do yo know any one who underſtands it? *Connoiſſez-vous quelqu'un qui l'entende?*

ANY [every] *Tout*. In any place, *En tout lieu*. Any-where, *Par-tout*. Any-where elſe, *En tout autre lieu*. Any how, *De quelque manière que ce ſoit*. Above any thing, *Sur-tout, ſur toutes choſes*. Any thing that you ſhall think fit, *Tout ce que vous jugerez à propos*. In any thing rather than this, *En toute autre choſe que cela*. I would not do it for any thing, *Je ne le ferois pas pour toutes choſes au monde*. Any body but you, *Tout autre que vous*. His purſe is open to any one, *Sa bourſe eſt ouverte à tout le monde*.

ANY [whoſoever] *Qui que ce ſoit, quoi que ce ſoit*. Come at any time, and you ſhall be welcome, *En quelque temps que vous veniez, vous ſerez toujours bien venu*. He is as drunk as any thing, *Il eſt tout-à-fait ivre*. He is as learned as any one, *Il eſt auſſi ſavant que qui que ce ſoit*.

† Any thing will go down with him, *C'eſt un homme à tout faire*, ou *tout lui convient*.

ANY, with a negation, *Aucun*. If liberality will do it, I ſhall not come ſhort of any, *S'il ne tient qu'à donner, je ne le céderai à aucun*. I underſtand not any word, *Je n'entends pas un mot*. Nor did any wind blow but what was againſt us, *Il ne ſouffla aucun vent qui ne nous fût contraire*.

ANY FURTHER, *Un peu plus loin*. Will you go any further, *Voulez-vous aller un peu plus loin?* He denied that he had any farther orders, *Il dit qu'il n'avoit point reçu d'ordres ultérieurs*.

ANY LONGER, *Un peu plus long-temps*. I will not put you off any longer, *Je ne veux pas vous remettre plus long-temps*.

ANY MORE, *Un peu plus, davantage*. Have you any more to ſay, *Avez-vous quelque choſe de plus à dire?* If you provoke me any more, *Si vous m'irritez davantage*. Without any more ado, *Sans tant de façon, ſans autre forme de procès*, m.

AONIDES (ă ŏn'-ĭ-diz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of the Muſes] *Aonides*, f.

AORIST (é'-ô-rĭſte), *ſ.* [indefinite, Greek Gram.] *Aoriſte*, m.

AORTA (ă-or'-tă), *ſ.* [the great artery] *Aorte*, f. *grande artere*.

AOUTA, *ſ.* [paper mulberry-tree at Otaheite] *Aouta*, m.

APACE (ă-pâce'), *adv.* [quick, haſtily, ſpeedily] *Vîte, promptement*. To go apace, *Aller vîte*. It rains apace, *Il pleut à verſe*. Night wears apace, *La nuit fuit, le jour vient*.

APÆDEUSIA (ăp-i-dĭoŭ'-jĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [unſkilfulneſs in ſciences] *Ignorance*, f. *défaut d'inſtruction*, m.

APÆDEUTA (ăp-ĭ-dĭou'-tă), *ſ.* [an uninſtructed illiterate perſon] *Apédeute*, m. *ignorant, non inſtruit*.

APAGOGY (ăp ă-gô'-djé), *ſ.* [demonſtration of a propoſition by the abſurdity of a contrary propoſition] *Apagogie*, f.

‡ APAID (ă-pĕd'), *adj.* ex. well-apaid, *Content, ſatisfait*. Ill-apaid, *Mal-content, mal-traité, mal-ſatisfait*.

APALACHIA, *ſ.* [a kingdom in North America] *Apalache*, f. APALACHIAN Mountains, *or* ALLEGANY, *Les Monts Apalaches*, m. pl.

APALACHINE, *ſ.* [a ſhrub; caſſia-berry-tree, or caſſina vera floridanorum; its leaves are uſed as tea] *Thé des Apalaches*, m. *apalachine* ou *Caſſine*, f.

APANTHROPIA (ăp-ăn'-tshrô'-pĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a myſanthropy proceeding from illneſs] *Apanthropie*, f.

APARINE, *ſ* [Bot. gooſe-graſs, cleavers, a medicinal plant] *Aparine*, f.

APART (ă-part'), *adv.* [ſeparately] *A part*. To ſet, to lay apart, *Mettre à part*.

APARTMENT (ă-part'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a room, a ſet of rooms] *Appartement*, m. *chambre*, f.

¶ Apartment, *appartement*; lodging, *logement*; chamber, *chambre*; room, *ſalle* (lynon.): by the two firſt is underſtood a ſet of rooms proper to dwell in; but *apartment* conveys an idea of greater elegance than *lodging*: *room*, implies any divided part of a houſe; *chamber*, a *room* appropriated to ſleep in; we ſay a commodious *apartment*, a convenient *lodging*, a ſnug *chamber*, a ſpacious *room*. *Lodging* relates more to a ſet of rooms appropriated to a family, in ſome private houſe: *apartment*, more to a convenient dwelling in ſome public edifice; as *apartments* in an hoſpital, in an inn of court, in a palace. Some *chambers* are ſo contrived as to conceal the bed, and make the *room* fit to entertain company.

APATHY (ăp'-ă-tshé), *ſ.* [want of feeling, indolence, exemption from paſſions, inſenſibility of pain] *Apathie*, f. *inſenſibilité*, f.

APATURIA (ăp-ăt-ĭou'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. furname of Minerva, and titles of Venus] *Apaturia*, f.

APATURIA [a feſtival in honour of Bacchus at Athens] *Apaturie*, f.

APE (épe), *ſ.* [a kind of monkey] *Singe*, m.

†‡ The higher the ape goes, the more he ſhows his tail, *Plus le ſinge s'élève, plus il montre ſon cul pelé*.

* APE, *ſ.* [figuratively, an imitator] *Un imitateur, un ſinge*. To be one's ape, *Etre le ſinge de quelqu'un, ſon imitateur*.

* To APE, *v. a.* [to imitate as does an ape] *Imiter, contrefaire, copier*.

APEAK (ă-pike), *or* APEEK [a ſea-term] *A pic* (ſpeaking of the cable of an anchor). To ride apeek, *Avoir les vergues en fartenne* ou *apiquées*.

APEPSY (ăp'-ĕp-cé), *ſ.* [Med. a loſs of natural concoction; crudity, bad digeſtion, rawneſs of the ſtomach] *Apepſie*, f.

APER (é'-peŭr), *ſ.* [a mimic] *Mauvais imitateur*, m.

APEREA, *ſ.* [American quadruped of the rabbit kind] *Apérea*, m.

APERIENT (ă-pi'-rĭ-ĕn't), *and* APERITIVE (ă-pĕr'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [which has the quality of opening; gently purgative] *Apéritif*.

APERT (ă-pĕrte), *adv.* [open] *Ouvert*.

APERTION (ă-per'-cheŭne), *and* APERTURE (ăp-ĕr-tchieŭre), *ſ.* [an opening, a paſſage; the act of opening] *Baie de porte*, f. *ouverture*, f. *paſſage*, m. *action d'ouvrir*, f.

APERTLY (ăp-ĕrt'-lé), *adv.* [openly] *Ouvertement, à découvert, publiquement, ſans déguiſement*.

APERTNESS (ăp-ĕrt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [openneſs] *Ouverture*, f.

APEX (é'-pĕks), *ſ.* [tip or point, the tip of any thing] *Sommet*, m. *ſummité*, f. *extrémité*, f. *bout*, m. *cimier de caſque*, m.

APHÆRESIS (ă-fĕr'-i-cĭce), *ſ.* [Gram. taking away a letter from the beginning of a word] *Aphérèſe*, f.

APHELION (ă-fi'-lĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [that part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun] *Aphélie*, m.

APHERNOUSLI, *ſ* [wild pine of the Alps] *Pin blanc*, m.

APHILANTHROPY (ă-fĭ-lăn'-tshrô'-pé), *ſ.* [want of love to mankind] *Aphilanthropie*, f. V. APANTHROPY.

APHIS (ă-fĭce), *pl.* APHIDES, *ſ.* [tree-louſe] *Puceron*, m.

APHONY (ă-fô'-né), *ſ.* [the loſs of ſpeech] *Aphonie*, f. *perte de la voix*. f.

APHORISM (ăf'-ô-rĭzme), *ſ.* [a maxim] *Aphoriſme*, m *ſentence*, f. *maxime*, f.

APHORISTICAL (ăf-ô-rĭ-ſtĭ-kăl'), *adj.* [written in ſeparate unconnected ſentences] *Aphoriſtique*.

APHO-

APHORISTICALLY (ăf-ô-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in the form of an aphoriſm] *En aphoriſme.*

APHRODISIA (ăf-rô-dăĭ'-ĭ ă), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. feſtivals in honour of Venus] *Aphrodiſies*, f. pl.

APHRODISIA [Med. the age and uſe of venery] *Puberté*, f. *uſage des femmes*, m.

APHRODISIACAL (ăf-rô-dĭ-zăĭ'-ă-kăl), or APHRODISIAC (ăf-rô-dĭj'-ĭ-ăk), *adj.* [relating to the venereal diſeaſe] *Aphrodiſiaque, qui a rapport aux maladies vénériennes.*

APHRODITA (ăf-rô-dăĭ-tă), *ſ.* [in the hiſt. of Inſects; pudendum regale, vermis aureus, eruca marina, griſeo-fuſca, mus marinus, ſea-mouſe, ſea-ſnail] *Aphrodite* f.

APHRODITES (ăf-rô-dăĭ'-tice), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Venus; a Greek word ſignifying *ſcum*] *Aphrodite*, f.

APHRONITRE (ăf-rô-năĭ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [ſcum of nitre; ſalt-petre of the rock; ſal alkali naturale] *Aphronitre*, m. *ſel mural*, ou *aphronatron*, m.

APHTÆ (ăf'-tshi), *ſ.* [Med. pimples riſing in the mouth] *Aphtes*, m. pl.

APHUA (ăf-ĭou'-ă), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. ſea-loach] *Aphie*, f.

APIARY (é'-pĭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a place where bees are kept] *Lieu où l'on met des ruches.*

APICES (é'-pĭ-ciz), *ſ. pl.* [Bot. ſummits, knobs of the ſtamina] *Sommets*, m. pl. *ſommités*, f. pl.

APIECE (ă-pīce'), *adv.* [to the ſhare of each] *Chacun pour ſa part, par tête.*

APINEL, *ſ.* [yacabani; a medicinal root of the American iſles; a preſervative from ſerpents] *Apinel*, f.

APIS (é'-pĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Niobe, worſhipped by the Egyptians under the ſhape of an ox, in token of his having taught them the art of huſbandry] *Apis*, m.

APISH (é'-pĭche), *adj.* [like an ape, imitative; foppiſh, filly, wanton, playful] *Bouffon, ſinge, imitateur, ridicule.* An apiſh trick, *Une ſingerie.* An apiſh nation, *Une nation imitatrice.*

APISHLY (é'-pĭche-lé), *adv.* [mimickly] *Bouffonnement, comme un ſinge.*

APISHNESS (é'-pĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [mimickery, foppery] *Humeur imitatrice, ſingerie*, f.

APIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. ſmallage, water-parſley, an aquatic plant] *Ache d'eau*, f.

APIVOROUS-BUTEO, *ſ.* [honey-buzzard] *Buſard mangeur d'abeilles*, m

APLUSTRE (ăp'-leŭs-teŭr), *ſ. Pavillon des anciens vaiſſeaux*, m.

APNÆA (ăp-ni'-ă), *ſ.* [Med. a want of breath, or loſs of reſpiration] *Apnée*, f.

APOCALYPSE (ă-pŏk'-ă-lĭpse), *ſ.* [Revelation] *Apocalypſe*, f. *Révélation de St. Jean*, f. *un des livres du Nouveau Teſtament.*

APOCALYPTICAL (ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp'-tĭ-kăl), *adj. Apocalyptique.* Apocalyptical books, *Livres de révélations.* Apocalyptical beaſt, *La bête de l'Apocalypſe.*

APOCOPE (ă-pŏk'-ô-pé), *ſ.* [Gram. taking away the laſt ſyllable or letter of a word] *Apocope*, f.

APOCRISIARIUS (ăp-ô-krĭs'-ĭ ăr-ĭ-euce), *ſ.* [the meſſenger or nuncio of a prince; the deputies of a church or monaſtery] *Apocriſiaire*, m.

APOCRUSTIC (ăp-ô-kreŭs'-tĭk), *adj.* [Med. of a repelling and aſtringent power] *Apocruſtique.*

APOCRYPHA (ă-pŏk'-rĭ-fă), *ſ. pl.* [apocryphal books] *Livres apocryphes*, ou *non canoniques*, m. pl.

APOCRYPHAL (ă-pŏk'-rĭ-făl), *adj.* [dubious, of uncertain authority] *Apocryphe, qui n'eſt pas canonique; douteux, inconnu, caché, faux.*

APOCRYPHALLY (ă-pŏk'-rĭ-făl-é), *adv.* [uncertainly] *D'une manière apocryphe, fauſſement.*

APOCRYPHALNESS (ă-pŏk'-rĭ-făl-nĕce), *ſ.* [uncertainty] *Non-authenticité*, f.

APOCYNUM (ăp-ô-ſăĭ'-neŭme) [dog's bane; a Syrian plant] *Apocin*, m. *tue-chien*, m. *ouate*, f. *mercuriale ſauvage*, f.

APODE (ă'-pŏ-de), *ſ.* [ſea-ſwallow, whoſe legs and feet are very ſmall] *Apode*, m. *martinet*, m.

APODES (ă'-pŏ-diz), *ſ.* [general name of inſects having no feet] *Apodes.*

APODICTICAL (ăp-ô-dĭk'-tĭ kăl), *adj.* [Logic; demonſtrative] *Apodictique, démonſtratif, convaincant.*

APODIXIS (ăp-ô-dĭk'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Rhet. an evident proof or demonſtration] *Démonſtration*, f.

APODOSIS (ăp-ô'-dô-cĭce), *ſ.* [Rhet. application or reſtriction of a protaſis] *Le dernier membre d'une comparaiſon.*

APOGÆON (ăp-ô-dji'-ŏne), *and* APOGEE (ăp'-ô dji), *ſ.* [Aſtron. the greateſt diſtance of the ſun, &c. from the earth] *Apogée*, m.

APOGRAPH (ăp'-ô-grăfe), *ſ.* [a copy drawn or written after another] *Apographe*, m.

APOGRAPH [in the Rom. Law; a catalogue or inventory of goods] *Inventaire*, m.

APOLEPSY (ăp-ô-lĕp'-cé), *ſ.* [Med. intercepting, preventing] *Interception*, f.

APOLLINARIANS (ă-pŏl-lĭ-né'-rĭ-ăn'z), *or* APOLLINARISTS, *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of heretics who denied the incarnation of Chriſt] *Apollinariſtes*, m pl.

APOLLINARIAN GAMES [games in honour of Apollo] *Jeux Apollinaires*, m. pl.

APOLLO (ă-pŏl'-ô), . [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Latona; God of Muſic, Poetry, and the Sciences] *Apollon*, m.

APOLOGETICAL (ă pŏl-ô djĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* APOLOGETIC (ă-pŏl-ô-djĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [what is laid or written in defence of any perſon or thing] *Apologétique.* An apologetical oration, *Diſcours apologétique*, m. *apologétique*, f.

APOLOGETICALLY (ă pŏl-ô-djĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *ſ. En forme d'Apologie.*

APOLOGIST (ă-pŏl'-ô-djĭſte), *or* APOLOGER (ă-pŏl-ô'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes an apology] *Apologiſte*, m.

To APOLOGIZE (ă-pŏl'-ô-djăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to defend, to excuſe, to plead in favour of] *Défendre, juſtifier, faire une apologie.* To apologize for one's ſelf, *Faire ſon apologie.*

APOLOGIZED (ă-pŏl'-ô-djăĭ-z'd), *part. adj. Défendu, juſtifié.*

APOLOGUE (ăp' ô-lŏg), *ſ.* [ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth] *Apologue*, m. *fable*, f. V. FABLE.

APOLOGY (ă-pŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [defenſe, excuſe] *Apologie*, f. *défenſe*, f. *juſtification*, f.

APOLOGY, *Apologétique*, f. Tertullian in his apology, *Tertullien dans ſon apologétique.*

APOMECOMETRY (ăp-ô-mĭ-kŏm'-ĭ-trĕ), *ſ.* [the art of meaſuring things at a diſtance] *Apomécométrie*, f.

APONEUROSIS (ă-pŏn-ĭou-rô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [an expanſion of a nerve into a membrane] *Aponévroſe*, f.

APONEVROTIC (ă-pŏn-ĭ-vrŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to an aponeuroſis] *Aponévrotique.*

APOPHASIS (ă-pŏf'-ă-cĭce), *ſ.* [Rhet. a fig. by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate] *Réticence*, f.

APONOGETON, *ſ.* [zannichellia; an aquatic plant] *Alguette*, f.

APOPHLEGMATIC (ăp ô-flĕg'-mă-tik), *and* APOPHLEGMATICAL, *adj.* [efficacious againſt phlegmatic humours] *Apophlegmatique, bon contre les flegmes.*

APOPHLEGMATISM (ăp-ô-flĕg'-mă-tĭzm), *or* APOPHLEGMATIZANT, *ſ.* [a medicine againſt phlegm] *Apophlegmatiſme*, m. *remède contre les flegmes*, f.

APOPHTHEGM (ăp'-ô-thsĕm), *ſ.* [a remarkable ſaying; a ſhort ſentence, or maxim] *Apophthegme*, m. *ſentence courte, mot*, m. *ſentence*, f.

APOPHYGE (ă-pŏf'-ĭ-djé), *ſ.* [Archit. that part of a column where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe] *Apophyge*, f. *eſcape*, f.

APOPHYSIS (ă-pŏf'-ĭ-cĭs.) [the prominent parts of ſome bones] *Apophyſe*, f.

APOPLECTIC (ăp-ô-plĕk'-tĭk), *and* APOPLECTICAL, *adj.* [relating to an apoplexy] *Apoplectique.* An apoplectic man, *Un apoplectique.*

APOPLEXY (ăp'-ô-plĕk-cé), *ſ.* [a ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation] *Apoplexie*, f. To fall into an apoplexy, *Tomber en apoplexie.* To die of an apoplexy, *Mourir d'apoplexie.*

APOPLEXED (ăp-ô-plĕk-cĕd), *adj.* [ſeized with an apoplexy] *Frappé d'apoplexie.*

APORIA (ă-pô'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Rhet. a fig. by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin] *Doute*, m. *irréſolution*, f.

APORON *or* APORIME, *ſ.* [a problem difficult to reſolve] *Apore*, m.

APORRHŒA (ă-pŏr-rĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [effluvium, emanation] *Miaſme, écoulement.* Aporrhœas (ſulphurous effluvia), *Exhalaiſons ſulfureuſes*, f.

APOS, V. APODE.

APOSIOPESIS (ă-pŏs-ĭ-ô-pĭ'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Rhet. ſuppreſſion or omiſſion, as chiefly uſed in threats] *Apoſiopèſe*, f.

APOSTACY (ă-pŏs'-tă-cé), *ſ.* [defection from the profeſſed religion] *Apoſtaſie*, f.

APOSTATE (ă-pŏs'-téte), *ſ.* [one who has forſaken his religion] *Apoſtat*, m. *renégat*, m.

APOSTATICAL (ă pŏs-tăt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [like an apoſtate] *D'apoſtat.* In an apoſtatical manner, *En apoſtat.*

To APOSTATIZE (ă-pŏs'-tă-tăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to renounce the profeſſed religion] *Apoſtaſier, renoncer à ſa religion.*

To APOSTEMATE (ă-pŏs'-tĭ-méte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to turn into an apoſteme] *Apoſtumer, ab éder.* He has had a bruiſe in the arm which begins to apoſtemate, *Il a eu une contuſion au bras qui commence à s'apoſtumer.*

APOSTEMATION (ă pŏs-tĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour] *L'action d'abcéder.*

APOSTEME (ăp'-ô stime), *ſ.* [abceſs, a hollow ſwelling filled with purulent matter] *Apoſtème*, m. *abcès*, m.

APOSTIL (ă-pŏs'-tĭl), *ſ.* [a marginal note to a book] *Apoſtille*, f. To make apoſtils, *Apoſtiller.*

APOSTLE (ă-pŏs'-sl'), *ſ.* [one who was an attendant and diſciple of Chriſt] *Apôtre*, m.

APOSTLESHIP (ă-pŏs-sl'-chĭpe), *ſ.* [the office of an Apoſtle] *Apoſtolat*, m.

APOSTOLIC (ă-pŏs-tŏl'-ĭk), *or* APOSTOLICAL (ăp-ŏs-tŏl'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [taught or authorized by the Apoſtles] *Apoſtolique.*

APOSTOLICALLY (ăp-ŏs-tŏl'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [like an Apoſtle] *Apoſtoliquement, en apôtre.*

APOSTROPHE (ă pŏs'-trô-fé), *ſ.* [Rhet. a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon] *Apoſtrophe*, f. [Gram. the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma] *Apoſtrophe*, f. *abréviation* ou *contraction d'un mot marquée par une virgule* (') f. f.

N. B. *Apoſtrophes improperly uſed.*—It is a common practice, even with good writers, to put an apoſtrophe between the laſt vowel and the *s*, of the words *ideas, operas, virtuoſos, virages*, and many others. This is certainly wrong; for why ſhould an apoſtrophe be placed where there is no letter omitted? The ſame abſurdity prevails in regard to thoſe words whoſe ſingular number ends with an *s*; as, *genius, ſummons, chorus*, &c. the plurals of which ought to be written *geniuſes, ſummonſes, choruſes*, &c.

To APOSTROPHIZE (ă-pŏs'-trô-fĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to addreſs by an apoſtrophe] *Apoſtropher.*

APOSTUME (ăp'-ŏs-tĭoume), V. APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY (ă-pŏtsh'-ĭ-kă-ré), *ſ.* [one who prepares medicines] *Apothicaire*, m. [*pharmacopole*,

magcofoie, m. An apothecary's ſhop, *Une boutique d'apothicaire, une apothicairerie.*

*† To talk like an apothecary (to talk idly), *Déraiſonner, parler ſans rime ni raiſon, déployer beaucoup de ſcience pour un rien.*

APOTHEGM (ăp'-ô-tshĕm), V. APOPHTHEGM.

APOTHEOSIS (ăp-ô-tshi'-ô-cĭce), *ſ.* [deification] *Apothéoſe*, f. *déification*, f.

APOTOME (ă-pŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [in Algebra; the difference between two incommenſurable quantities: in Geom. an irrational reſidue: in Muſic; the difference of the tone major and limma] *Apotome*, m.

APOZEM (ăp'-ô-zĕm), *ſ.* [a decoction of roots, plants, *&c.*] *Apozème*, m.

‡ To APPAL (ă-pâle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to affright] *Effrayer, faire pâlir de peur.*

‡ APPALLED (ă-pâ'-l'd), *part. adj. Effrayé.*

APPALLMENT (ă-pâl'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [ſudden affright] *Frayeur*, f. *découragement*, m.

APPANAGE (ăp'-pă-nĕdje), *ſ.* [the portion of a ſovereign's younger children] *Apanage*, m. Having an appanage, *Apanagiſte*, m.

APPARATUS (ăp-pă-ré'-teŭce), *ſ.* [equipage] *Equipement*, m. *attirail*, m.

APPARATUS [in mechanics; tools, utenſils, and appendages belonging to a machine] *Garniment*, m.

APPAREL (ăp-păr'-ĕl), *ſ.* [dreſs, veſture] *Vêtement*, m. *habillement*, m. *ajuſtement*, m.

To APPAREL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs, to clothe, to cover, to deck] *Vêtir, habiller, ajuſter.*

APPARELLED (ăp-păr'-ĕl-l'd), *adj. Vêtu, habillé, ajuſté.*

APPARENT (ăp-pé'-rĕn't), *adj.* [plain, obvious, viſible, open, certain] *Apparent, évident, clair, manifeſte.*

¶ Apparent, *apparent*; evident, *évident*; notorious, *notoire* (ſynon.): *Apparent*, implies that may plainly be ſeen; *evident*, denotes ſomething ſtronger, and ſupported by proofs; *notorious*, ſignifies publicly known; thus we ſay: it is *apparent* that he loves her; but, at the ſame time, that he has no intention to marry her is *evident*, ſince his averſion to matrimony is *notorious* to all

☞ The heir apparent of the Crown, *L'héritier préſomptif de la Couronne.*

APPARENT [ſeeming, not real] *Qui n'eſt qu'apparent*, ou *qu'en apparence.*

APPARENT [independent] *Imminent, qui nous menace (en parlant d'un danger).*

APPARENTLY (ăp-pé'-rĕn't-lé), *adv.* [likely, in all appearance; evidently, openly] *Apparemment, ſuivant toute apparence, évidemment.*

APPARENTNESS (ăp-pé'-rĕn't-nĕce), *ſ.* [appearance] *Evidence*, f. *clarté*, f.

APPARITION (ăp-pă-rĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the thing appearing, a form, a ſpectre; ſomething only apparent, not real; the viſibility of ſome luminary] *Apparition*, f. *viſion*, f. *ſpectre*, m. *fantôme*, m. *illuſion*, f.

APPARITOR (ăp-păr'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a perſon who is at hand to execute the orders of the magiſtrate in any Court of judicature] *Huiſſier*, m. *ſergent*, m. *Appariteur*, m. *bedeau*, m. *(dans une univerſité).*

APPARLEMENT (ăp-păr'-l'-mĕn't), *or* APPARELMENT, *ſ.* [a Law-term; likelihood] *Probabilité*, f. *apparence*, f. *vraiſemblance*, f. An apparlement of war, *Une apparence de guerre.*

APPAUMEE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; one hand extended with the palm appearing, and the thumb and fingers at full length] *Appaumé.*

‡ To APPAY (ăp-pé'), -ING, APPAID, *v. a.* [to ſatisfy] *Satisfaire*

To APPEACH (ăp-pîche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accuſe, to cenſure, to reproach] *Accuſer, cenſurer, reprendre, reprocher.* To appeach one of high treaſon, *Accuſer quelqu'un de haute trahiſon.* Durſt thou appeach my honour? *Oſes-tu attaquer mon honneur?*

* To appeach the truth of an opinion, *Combattre la vérité d'une opinion.*

APPEACHED (ăp-pîtch't), *part. adj. Accuſé, cenſuré, repris, reproché*; au fig. *attaqué, combattu.*

APPEACHMENT (ăp-pîtch'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [accuſation, charge exhibited againſt any man] *Accuſation*, f. *dénonciation*, f.

APPEAL (ăp-pîle'), *ſ.* [a removal of a cauſe from an inferior to a ſuperior Judge] *Appel*, m. *appellation*, f. Without further appeal, *Sans appel, en dernier reſſort.* A court from which there is no appeal, *Une cour qui juge en dernier reſſort.*

APPEAL [in common Law; an accuſation] *Accuſation*, f.

APPEAL [a call upon any one as witneſs] *L'action de prendre quelqu'un à témoin*, f. The caſting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of appeal to the Deity; *Lever les yeux & les mains vers le ciel, c'eſt, pour ainſi dire, prendre Dieu à témoin.*

To APPEAL (ăp-pîle'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to transfer a cauſe from an inferior to a ſuperior Judge] *Appeler d'un Juge à un autre.* He appealed from the Pope's decree, *Il appela de la ſentence du Pape.*

To APPEAL to any [to call any as judge, as witneſs] *Faire quelqu'un juge, en appeler à lui, le prendre à témoin.* I appeal to you, *J'en appelle à vous, je vous en fais juge.* I appeal to mankind, *J'en appelle au genre humain.*

To APPEAL, *v. a.* [to accuſe] *Accuſer, dénoncer.*

APPEALED (ăp-pîl'-d), *part. adj.* [accuſed, charged with a crime] *Accuſé, dénoncé.*

APPEALANT (ăp-pél'-lănt) *or* APPEALER (ăp-pî'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who appeals] *Appelant*, m.

APPEALING (ăp-pî'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'appeler*, ou *d'accuſer*, f. *appel*, m.

To APPEAR (ăp-pîre'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to become viſible; to ſeem] *Paroître, apparoître, ſe montrer, ſe préſenter.* To appear in public, *Paroître en public.* An angel appeared to him in a dream, *Un ange lui apparut en ſonge.* When ſhall I appear before God? *Quand paroîtrai-je devant Dieu?*

¶ To appear, *paroître*; to ſeem, *ſembler* (ſynon.): *To appear*, relates rather to the eye; *to ſeem*, to the imagination: an object always *appears* leſs the farther it is off; many things *ſeem* practicable which cannot be carried into execution: he *appears* the handſomeſt man, but his brother *ſeems* to have moſt learning.

To APPEAR [to exhibit one's ſelf before a Court of juſtice] *Comparoître, ſe préſenter en Juſtice, apparoir, comparoir.* To appear for one, *Comparoître*, ou *répondre, pour quelqu'un.* To appear againſt one, *S'oppoſer à quelqu'un, ſe porter partie contre lui.*

To appear dry (as a rock, bank, or ſhore, at low water), *Aſſécher.* To appear ſhining (in aſſaying), *Faire éclair.*

* To APPEAR in print, *Se faire imprimer, devenir auteur.*

IT APPEARS, *v. imperſ.* [it is plain] *Il paroît.* It will appear by what follows, *Il paroîtra par ce qui ſuit.*

To MAKE APPEAR [to ſhow, to demonſtrate] *Faire voir, prouver, démontrer.* I will make appear what I ſay to be true, *Je prouverai la vérité de ce que je dis.* He has made it appear that he is a great man, *Il a fait voir qu'il étoit un grand homme.* This hope made a ſingular joy to appear in his eyes, *Cette eſpérance fit briller une joie ſinguliére dans ſes yeux*

APPEARANCE (ăp-pî'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [outſide, ſhow] *Apparence*, f. *extérieur*, m. *dehors*, m. A fair appearance, *Belles apparences, dehors ſéduiſant.* To ſave appearances, *Sauver les apparences.* To go altogether by outward appearances, *Donner tout aux apparences, à l'extérieur* She has cheated him under the appearance of religion, *Elle l'a trompé ſous un vain prétexte de dévotion.*

☞ To all outward appearance he is in the wrong, *Il a tort ſuivant toutes les apparences; toutes les apparences ſont contre lui.* At firſt appearance, *Au premier abord.*

¶ Appearance, *apparence*; outſide, *dehors* (ſynon.): It is the walls, courts, and gardens, which form the *outſide* of a caſtle; but it is the ſituation and architecture that determines the *appearance*: the *outſide*, being the external part of a thing; the *appearance*, the effect which a view of it produces. In a figurative ſenſe, *outſide* is often applied to our way of living; *appearance*, to our actions and conduct. A brilliant *outſide* is no certain proof of a good fortune: Many put on the *appearance* of friendſhip, only to gain their private ends.

APPEARANCE [likelihood] *Apparence*, f. *probabilité*, f. *vraiſemblance*, f. In all appearance, *Apparemment.*

APPEARANCE [figure, preſence, mien] *Figure*, f. *air*, m. He makes a great appearance at Court, *Il fait une grande figure à la Cour.*

APPEARANCE [concourſe] *Concours*, m. *affluence*, f. There was a great appearance of people, *Il y avoit une grande affluence de monde.*

APPEARANCE [exhibition of the perſon to a Court] *Comparution en Juſtice*, f. A perſonal appearance, *Comparution perſonnelle.* The day of appearance, *Le jour de comparution, auquel on eſt ajourné à comparoître.* Default of appearance, *Défault.* To enter into a bond for appearance, *S'obliger par écrit de comparoître en Juſtice.*

To make one's appearance, *Comparoître.* To make one's firſt appearance on the ſtage, *Débuter.*

APPEARANCE [apparition, ſupernatural viſibility] *Apparition*, f. He thinks the appearance of ſpirits fabulous, *Il regarde l'apparition des eſprits comme une fable.*

APPEARED (ăp-pî'r'd), *adj.* [from to appear] *Paru, qui a paru.*

APPEARER (ăp-pî'-reŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who appears] *Comparant*, m. *comparante*, f. (before a Court of juſtice).

APPEARING (ăp-pî'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to appear] *L'action de paroître, &c. apparition*, f. *comparution* (in Law), f.

APPEASABLE (ăp-pî'-zăbl') [reconcileable] *Que l'on peut réconcilier, appaiſer.*

To APPEASE (ăp-pîze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to calm, to pacify, to quiet] *Appaiſer, calmer, pacifier, adoucir, éteindre.* To appeaſe one by ſubmiſſion, *Faire tomber les armes des mains à quelqu'un.* To appeaſe a ſedition, *Appaiſer une ſédition.*

APPEASED (ăp-pî'-z'd), *part. adj. Appaiſé, calmé.* To be appeaſed, *S'appaiſer.*

APPEASER (ăp-pî'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [pacifier, queller] *Pacificateur*, m.

APPEASING (ăp-pî'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'appaiſer*, f.

Appeaſing remedies *(adj.)*, (paregories, anodynes), *Adouciſſans*, m pl. *calmans*, m. pl.

APPELLANT (ăp-pĕl'-lănt), *ſ.* [a Law-term: a challenger] *Appelant*, m. *appelante*, f.

APPELLATE (ăp-pĕl'-l-te), *or* APPELLEE (ăp-pĕl'-lî), *ſ.* [the perſon appealed againſt] *La perſonne contre qui on forme un appel; un accuſé, une perſonne déférée en Juſtice pour quelque crime.*

APPELLATION (ăp-pĕl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [name] *Nom, que l'on donne à une choſe*, m.

APPELLATIVE (ăp-pĕl'-l-tĭv'), *adj.* [a term of Grammar] *Appellatif.* Man and tree are appellative names, *Homme & arbre ſont des noms appellatifs.*

APPELLATORY (ăp-pĕl'-lă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [containing an appeal] *D'appel, qui contient un appel.*

APPELLEE (ăp-pĕl'-li), *ſ.* [a law-term;

one who is appealed against] *Intimé*, m. *intimée*, f.

APPELLOUR (ăp-pĕl'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a law-term; he that diſcovers his accompices] *Un criminel qui découvre, ou qui accuſe ſes complices.*

APELLOUR [a challenger, one that challenges another to fight] *Celui qui appelle quelqu'un en duel; celui qui fait un appel pour ſe battre, qui envoie un cartel*, ou *un défi à un autre.*

To APPEND (ăp-pĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hang, to affix; fig. to add as an acceſſory] *Appendre, pendre, attacher, ajouter.* It is a very ancient cuſtom to append in churches colours taken from the enemy, *C'eſt une coutume fort ancienne d'appendre dans les temples les drapeaux pris ſur les ennemis.*

APPENDED (ăp-pĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj.* [hung] *Appendu.*

APPENDAGE (ăp-pĕn'-dédje), *ſ.* [any thing acceſſory] *Appartenance*, f. *dépendance*, f. *acceſſoire*, m. *apanage*, m. He was ſo far from over-valuing the appendages of life, that the thoughts even of life itſelf did not affect him, *Il était ſi éloigné de faire un trop grand cas des acceſſoires de la vie, que la vie elle-même lui était indifférente.*

APPENDANT (ăp-pĕn'-dănt), *adj.* [belonging, annexed, concomitant] *Dépendant, appartenant, annexé.* An hoſpital which is appendant to a manor, *Un hopital qui dépend d'une Seigneurie.* The bleſſings appendant to the Sacrament, *Les bénédictions attachées au Sacrement.*

APPENDANT, *ſ.* [ſomething accidental or adventitious] V APPENDAGE.

To APPENDICATE (ăp-pĕn'-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to add to another thing] *Ajouter, annexer.*

APPENDICATION (ăp-pĕn'-dĭ-ké'-cheŭne), V. ANNEXION.

APPENDICULA (ăp-pĕn'-dĭk'-ĭoŭ lă) VERMIFORMIS, *ſ.* [Anat. an appendage fixed to the Cæcum] *Appendice vermiculaire* ou *vermiforme*, m.

APPENDIX (ăp-pĕn'-dĭks), *ſ.* [ſomething appending or appended; an adjunct] *Appartenance*, f. *dépendance*, f. *accompagnement*, m. *apanage*, m. She inured even thoſe to labour who look upon idleneſs as an appendix of their greatneſs, *Elle accoutuma au travail les perſonnes même qui regardoient l'oiſiveté comme un apanage de leur grandeur.*

APPENDIX, *ſ.* [a didactic term] *Appendice*, m.

APPENDIX, *ſ.* [a ſupplement, *or* addition to a book] *Supplément* ou *addition à un livre*, m. f.

APPENNINES, *ſ.* [chain of mountains dividing Italy] *Apennin*, m.

APPENZEL, *ſ.* [one of the Cantons of Switzerland] *Appenzel*, m.

To APPERTAIN (ăp-pĕr-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to belong, as of right or by nature] *Appartenir.* Things appertaining to this life, *Les biens de cette vie.*

APPERTAINMENT (ăp-pĕr-téne'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [that which belongs to any rank or dignity] *Les privilèges d'un rang, d'une dignité*, m. pl.

APPERTENANCE (ăp-pĕr'-tĭ-năn'ce), *ſ. Appartenance*, f. *dépendance*, f. *acceſſoire*, m. *apanage*, m. Appertenances of a body, *Les qualités* ou *propriétés d'un corps.* The appertenances of a lamb, *Les entrailles & les extrémités d'un agneau*, m. pl. *iſſue d'agneau*, f.

APPERTINENT (ăp pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn't), *adj.* [appertaining, relating to] *Appartenant.*

APPETENCE (ăp'-pĕ-tĕn'ce), *and* APPETENCY (ăp'-pĕ-tĕn'ce), *ſ.* [ſenſual deſire] *Déſir ſenſuel, concupiſcence*, f. *appétence*, f. *envie*, f. *inclination*, f. *appétition*, f.

APPETIBLE (ă'-pĕ tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [deſirable] *Souhaitable, déſirable.*

APPETIBILITY (ăp-pĕ tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being *Appétibilité*, f.

APPETITE (ăp'-pĕ-tăite), *ſ.* [a natural deſire] *Appétit*, m. *déſir de jouir d'un bien ſenſible*, m. *cupidité*, f. The rational, ſenſitive, concupiſcible, and irafcible appetite, *Appétit raiſonnable, ſenſible, concupiſcible, irafcible*, m. *convoitiſe*, f

APPETITE [ſtomach, hunger] *Appétit*, m. *déſir de manger*, m. *faim*, f. An enormous appetite, *Boulimie*, f. To provoke the appetite, *Exciter l'appétit.* To take away the appetite, *ôter l'appétit, faire perdre l'appétit.*

† A good appetite needs no ſauce, *A bon appétit il ne faut point de ſauce; il n'eſt ſauce que d'appétit.*

APPETITION (ăp-pĕ-tĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [deſire] *Déſir*, m.

APPETITIVE (ăp'-pĕ-tĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [deſiring] *Appétitif; qui appète, qui déſire, concupiſcible.* The will is not a bare appetitive power, *La volonté n'eſt pas une ſimple faculté concupiſcible.*

APPIADES (ăp'-pĭ-ă-dĭz), *ſ* [Mythol. ſurname of Pallas and Venus] *Appiades*, f. pl

To APPLAUD (ăp-plâde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to praiſe] *Applaudir, louer, battre des mains.* Every body applauds him, *Tout le monde l'applaudit*, or *lui applaudit.*

APPLAUDED (ăp-plâ'-dĕd), *part. adj. Applaudi, loué.*

APPLAUDER (ăp-plâ'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who applauds] *Qui applaudit, approbateur*, m. § *applaudiſſeur*, m.

APPLAUDING (ăp-plâ'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. Action d'applaudir*, f. *applaudiſſement*, m.

APPLAUSE (ăp-plâze'), *ſ.* [praiſe] *Applaudiſſement*, m ‖ *brouhaha*, m. That comedy produced a general reformation; people ſaw themſelves in it, laughed, and gave the trueſt applauſe to it by forſaking their folly, *Cette comédie produiſit une réforme générale; on ſe reconnut, on rit, on applaudit, on ſe corrigea.* He has made a ſpeech which had the applauſe of every-body, *Il a fait une harangue qui a eu l'applaudiſſement de tout le monde.* It is dangerous to court popular applauſe, *Il eſt dangereux de rechercher l'applaudiſſement du peuple.*

APPLE (ăp'-pl'), *ſ. Pomme*, f. Apple-tree, *Pommier*, f. Apple-graft, *Greffe de pommier*, f. Apple-parings, *Pelures de pommes*, f. Apple-core, *Le trogron d'une pomme; trogron de pomme*, m. Apple-monger, *Fruitier*, m. *vendeur de fruit*, m. Apple-woman, *Vendeuſe de pommes, fruitière.* Apple-roaſter, *Pommier, pour cuire des pommes*, m. Apple-loft, *Fruiterie*, f. *lieu où l'on ſerre les fruits pour les garder*, m

*† Apple-ſquire, *Ecuyer de pommes*, m. *un groſſier Ecuyer de Dame.*

* The apple of the eye [the eye-ball *or* pupil] *La prunelle de l'œil.*

APPLEBY, *ſ.* [a county-town of Weſtmorland in England; lat. 54°-34' N. long. 2°-34' W.] *Appleby*, m.

APPLIABLE (ăp-plăi'-ă-bl'), *or* APPLICABLE (ăp'-pĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [to be applied] *Applicable, convenable.* That paſſage is not applicable to the ſubject in hand, *Ce paſſage n'eſt pas applicable au ſujet dont il s'agit.*

☞ He was conſtant to his ends, and appliable to occaſions; *Il ſavoit s'accommoder aux occaſions (ou au temps), ſans pourtant ceſſer d'aller à ſon but.*

APPLIANCE (ăp-plăi'-ăn'ce), V. APPLICATION.

APPLICABILITY (ăp-pĭ-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* APPLICABLENESS (ăp'-pĭ-kă-bl-nĕce), *ſ.* [fitneſs to be applied] *Convenance, t. rapport*, m

APPLICABLY (ăp -plĭ-kă-blĭ), *adv. De manière à pouvoir être appliqué.*

APPLICATE (ăp'-plĭ-kéte), *adj.* [which applies] *Qui applique.*

APPLICATION (ăp-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of applying, the thing applied] *Application*, f. This principle acts with the greateſt force in the worſt application, *Ce principe agit avec d'autant plus de force que l'application en eſt plus mauvaiſe.*

* APPLICATION [attendance, aſſiduity, addreſs] *Recours*, m. *ſupplique*, f. *requête*, f. *aſſiduité*, f. *cour*, f. *acrrogue*, f. To make a conſtant application to one, *Rendre des aſſiduités à quelqu'un, lui faire aſſidument la cour.* I ſhall make my application to him, *J'aurai recours à lui, je m'adreſſerai à lui.*

APPLICATION [intenſeneſs of thought, cloſe ſtudy] *Application*, f. *contention d'eſprit*, f. *étude*, f *attachement*, m. *aſſiduité*, f. To require application, *Attacher.*

APPLICATION [attention to ſome particular affair] *Attention*, f. *conſidération*, f. This crime deſerves the utmoſt application and wiſdom of a people to prevent it, *Ce crime mérite toute l'attention & la ſageſſe d'une nation pour le prévenir.*

APPLICATION [the employment of any means for a certain end] *Emploi*, m. *uſage de certains moyens pour une fin quelconque*, m. If a right courſe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the application of the common rewards and puniſhments, *Si l'on élevoit les enfans d'après les vrais principes, il ne ſeroit preſque pas néceſſaire de faire uſage des récompenſes & des châtimens que l'on emploie communément.*

APPLICATIVE (ăp'-plĭ-kă-tĭv'), *adj.* [belonging to application] APPLICATORY (ăp'-plĭ kă-tŭr-e), *adj.* & *ſ.* [belonging to the act of applying; that which applies] *Qui contient une adreſſe, une requête*, ou *ſupplique, ce qui applique.*

APPLIED (ăp-plăi'-ĕd), *part. adj. Appliqué.* [To be applied] *S'appliquer.* That may be applied to ſeve al things, *Cela peut s'appliquer à pluſieurs choſes.*

APPLIQUEE (ap'-plĭ-kī) [embroidery upon linen, and cut out afterwards and applied upon ſomething elſe] *Broderie appliquée*, f.

To APPLY (ăp-plăi'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put, to ſet, to lay one thing to another] *Appliquer.* To apply colours on a cloth or canvaſs, *Appliquer des couleurs ſur une toile.* To apply a lay or compoſition (among Gilders, &c.), *Appliquer l'aſſiette.*

* To APPLY a compariſon *or* paſſage, *Appliquer une comparaiſon, un paſſage; approprier.*

To APPLY [to addict] *Appliquer, attacher, adonner.* To apply one's mind to ſtudy, *Appliquer ſon eſprit à l'étude.* To apply one's ſelf to a thing with zeal, *S'affectionner à une choſe.*

To APPLY [to addreſs] *Adreſſer.* To apply one's ſelf to one, *S'adreſſer à quelqu'un, réclamer ſa protection*, ou *lui faire la cour.*

APPLYING (ăp-plăi'-ĭn'gne), *ſ* [application] *L'action d'appliquer*, f *application*, f.

APPOGGIATURA, *ſ.* [in Muſic] *Coulé*, m.

To APPOINT (ăp-pŏĭn't), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eſtabliſh, to ſettle by word, compact, *or* decree] *Etablir, déſigner, ordonner, preſcrire, nommer, régler une tâche, aſſigner, commettre, décerner, conſtituer.* He has appointed me ruler over his people, *Il m'a établi chef* ou *conducteur de ſon peuple.* To appoint one to a place, *Déſigner quelqu'un pour un emploi.* I ſhall appoint you what you muſt do, *Je vous montrerai ce que vous devez faire.* To appoint a man to do a thing, *Ordonner à quelqu'un de faire quelque choſe.* To appoint a day, *Arrêter un jour.* I appointed to meet him to-day, *Je lui ai donné un rendez-vous pour aujourd'hui.*

APPOINTED (ăp-poĭn'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [ſettled, fixed] *Etabli, fixé, déſigné, déterminé, preſcrit, ordonné, commis, marqué, nommé, deſtiné.* In the appointed time, *Au temps preſcrit.* In God's appointed time, *Au temps fixé par Dieu, Quand il plaira à Dieu.* The Parliament is appointed to meet at Weſtminſter, *Le Parlement doit s'aſſembler à Weſtminſter.*

Well-appointed. *Bien équipé, en bon état.* Ill-appointed, *Mal-équipé, en mauvais état.*

APPOINTE, *ſ.* [a private who receives a higher pay] *Appointé*, m.

APPOINTER (ăp-poĭn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who appoints *Celui qui regle, qui preſcrit.*

APPOINTMENT (ăp-poĭn't'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [ſtipulation, eſtabliſhment, direction, order] *Arrangement*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *commiſſion*, f. *règlement*,

règlement, m *appointment*, m. *ordre*, m. They had made an appointment together to meet you to-day, *Ils avoient fait un arrangement entre eux pour venir vous voir aujourd'hui.* I come to you according to your appointment, *Je viens à vous suivant vos ordres.*

APPOINTMENT [assignation] *Rendez-vous*, m. *assignation*, f. *appointement*, m. To fail in one's appointment, *Faillir compagnie à quelqu'un.*

APPOINTMENT [equipment, furniture] *Equipage*, m. You are in a very fine appointment, *En vérité vous voilà dans un joli équipage.*

APPOINTMENT [allowance, fees, wages] *Appointemens*, m. pl. *honoraires*, m. pl. *gages*, m. pl.

To APPORTION (ăp-pôr'-cheŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a Law term; to set out in juſt portions] *Proportionner, aſſigner également.*

APPORTIONED (ăp pôr'-cheŭn'd), *adj.* [ſet out in juſt proportions] *Proportionné, égaliſé, diviſé juſtement.*

APPORTIONMENT (ăp-pôr'-cheŭne-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a dividing in juſt portions] *Partage égal, diſtribution égale.*

To APPOSE (ăp-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put queſtions to, to examine] *Examiner, conſidérer.* See To POSE.

APPOSER (ăp-pô'-zŭr), *ſ.* [he that examines] *Examinateur*, m.

APPOSITE (ăp'-pô zĭte), *adj.* [proper, fit] *Propre, bien appliqué, convenable.*

APPOSITELY (ăp'-pô-zĭt-lé), *adv.* [properly, fitly, ſuitably] *Proprement, convenablement, à propos.*

APPOSITENESS (ăp'-pô-zĭt-nĕce), *ſ.* [fitneſs, propriety, ſuitableneſs] *Convenance*, f. *propriété*, f.

APPOSITION (ăp-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [application of one thing to another] *Appoſition*, f. *application*, f.

APPOSITION [in Grammar; the putting of two ſubſtantives in the ſame caſe] *Appoſition*, f. *figure de Grammaire qui conſiſte à mettre deux ſubſtantifs au même cas.*

To APPRAISE (ăp-préze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rate, to ſet a price upon] *Eſtimer, évaluer, apprécier, priſer.*

APPRAISED (ăp-pré'-z'd), *part. adj. Eſtimé, évalué, apprécié.* He was appraiſed at his true rate, *On l'apprécia à ſa juſte valeur.*

APPRAISER (ăp-pré'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [he who appraiſes] *Priſeur*, m. *appréciateur*, m. *huiſſier-priſeur*, m.

APPRAISING (ăp-pré'-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [rating] *Evaluation*, f. *appréciation*, f. *priſée*, f. [at Law] *appriſe*, f. Appraiſing again, *Ré-appréciation*, f.

To APPREHEND (ăp-prĭ-hĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeize, in common Law] *Appréhender, arrêter; prendre, ſaiſir quelqu'un au collet; lui mettre la main ſur le collet.* He has been apprehended, *On l'a appréhendé au corps.*

To APPREHEND [to fear] *Craindre.* I had reaſon to apprehend the ſtone, *J'avois raiſon de craindre d'avoir la pierre.*

To APPREHEND [to conceive] *Comprendre, concevoir,* ‖* *attraper.* This I apprehend not, *Je ne comprends pas ceci.*

APPREHENDED (ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Appréhendé, craint, compris.*

APPREHENDER (ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [conceiver] *Qui conçoit, penſeur*, m.

APPREHENDING (ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. Appréhenſion*, f. *crainte*, f. ou bien *conception*, f.

APPREHENSIBLE (ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [which may be apprehended] *Appréhenſible, concevable.*

APPREHENSION (ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [opinion, ſentiment, underſtanding] *Entendement*, m. *conception*, f. *eſprit*, m. *compréhenſion*, f. *imagination*, f. A quick apprehenſion, *Une conception prompte & facile.* A man dull of apprehenſion, *Un homme d'une conception dure.*

APPREHENSION [fear, ſuſpicion; ſeizure] *Appréhenſion*, f. *crainte*, f. *ſoupçon*, m. *ſaiſie*, f.

APPREHENSIVE (ăp prĭ-hĕn'-cĭv'), *adj.* [quick to underſtand; fearful, timid] *Pénétrant; craintif,* ‡ *appréhenſif.* I never ſaw a child more apprehenſive, *Je n'ai jamais vu d'enfant d'un eſprit auſſi pénétrant.*

They are not at all apprehenſive of evils at a diſtance, *Ils ne craignent point du tout les maux éloignés.*

¶ To be apprehenſive, *appréhender*; to be afraid, *avoir peur*; to fear, *craindre*; to dread, *redouter* (ſynnn.): The firſt implies a fear which dwells upon the mind; the ſecond, a more triſling degree of it; to *fear* ſometimes ſignifies a reverential awe; to *dread* gives an idea of terror: ex. He is *apprehenſive* of a relapſe; ſhe is *afraid* of a ſpider; the *fear* of God; the *dread* of puniſhment. Want of courage makes us *fear*; doubt of ſucceſs makes us *apprehenſive*; diſtruſt of ſtrength makes us *dread*; imagination itſelf will often make us *afraid.* We *fear* an ill through a natural averſion to it, and from a ſenſe that it may happen to us; we are *apprehenſive* of loſing a benefit, through an eager deſire to obtain it, and from a conviction that we never may; we *dread* our adverſary through ſentiments of eſteem, when we know him our ſuperior; we are *afraid* of danger through a timid diſpoſition.

APPREHENSIVELY (ăp prĭ-hĕn'-cĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in an apprehenſive manner] *Avec pénétration.*

APPREHENSIVENESS (ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-cĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [underſtanding, fear] *Conception*, f. *crainte*, f.

APPRENTICE (ăp-prĕn'-tĭce), *ſ.* [one bound by a covenant to ſerve a man of trade, and be inſtructed in his art] *Apprenti*, m. -*ie*, f.

To APPRENTICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put out to a maſter as an apprentice] *Mettre en apprentiſſage.*

APPRENTICESHIP (ăp-prĕn'-tĭs-chĭp), *ſ.* APPRENTICEHOOD (ăp prĕn'-tĭs heŭde) [the years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter] *Apprentiſſage*, m. *le temps de l'apprentiſſage.* To ſerve one's apprenticeſhip, *Faire ſon apprentiſſage.*

To APPRIZE (ăp-prīze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inform, to acquaint] *Apprendre, informer, inſtruire, mettre au fait.* It is fit he be appriſed of a few things which may prevent his miſtaking, *Il eſt à propos qu'il ſoit inſtruit de quelques points qui peuvent l'empêcher de tomber dans l'erreur.* I am fully apprized of that affair, *Je ſuis pleinement informé de cette affaire.*

APPROACH (ăp-prôtche), *ſ.* [acceſs] *Approche*, f. *accès*, m. *abord*, m. The approach of the enemy, *L'approche de l'ennemi.* The approach to Kings and principal perſons, *L'accès auprès des Rois & des grands Seigneurs.*

To APPROACH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to come near, to draw near; *fig.* to make a progreſs towards] *Approcher, s'approcher.* The hour of attack approaches, *L'heure de l'attaque approche.*

The approaches, or lines of approach (in a ſiege), *La trenchée.*

* He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have approached Homer, *C'étoit un grand poëte, & l'on penſe qu'il a approché d'Homere de fort près.*

¶ To approach, *approcher de*; to addreſs, *s'adreſſer à*; to accoſt, *accoſter* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe implies to draw near, though perhaps without intention to ſpeak, which the two latter always ſuppoſe: as, he *approached* me with reſpect, but *addreſſed* himſelf to my brother, whom he *accoſted* with great familiarity.

To APPROACH, *v. a.* [to bring near to] *Approcher.*

APPROACHABLE (ăp-prô'-tchă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be approached] *Dont on peut approcher*, ou *s'approcher*; *acceſſible, abordable.*

APPROACHED (ăp-prô'-tch'd), *adj.* [drawn near] *Approché.*

APPROACHLESS (ăp-prôtch'-lĕce), *adj.* [which cannot be approached] *Inacceſſible, dont on ne ſauroit approcher, inabordable.*

APPROACHER (ăp-prô'-cheŭr), *ſ.* [one who approaches] *Celui*, ou *celle qui approche.*

APPROACHING (ăp-prô'-tchĭn gne), *adj.* [near] *Approchant, peu différent de . . .*

APPROACHMENT (ăp-prôtch'-mĕn't), *or* APPROACHING *ſ.* [the act of approaching] *Approche*, f. *action d'approcher*, f.

APPROBATION (ăp-prô-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [commendation, the act of approving, the liking of any thing; ſupport] *Approbation*, f. *ſuffrage*, m. *agrément*, m. *aveu*, m.

‡ APPROFF (ă-proŭr'), *ſ.* [commendation] *Approbation*, f.

To APPROPERATE (ăp-prŏp'-ĕ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quicken] *Hâter, accélérer, preſſer.*

To APPROPINQUATE (ăp-prô pĭn'-koüéte), *or* ‡ APPROPINQUE (ăp-prô-pĭn'k'), V. APPROACH.

APPROPRIABLE (ăp-prô'-prĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [to be appropriated] *Qui peut être approprié.*

APPROPRIATE (ap-p ô'-prĭ-éte), *adj.* [peculiar to any uſe] *Approprié à quelque uſage particulier.*

To APPROPRIATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confign to ſome particular thing *or* perſon, to adapt] *Approprier, adapter, affecter.*

To APPROPRIATE [in Law; to annex as a property] *Approprier.* To appropriate a thing to one's ſelf, *S'approprier une choſe, en uſurper la propriété.*

APPROPRIATED (ăp-prô'-prĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Approprié, adopté.*

APPROPRIATION (ăp-prê-prĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [poſſeſſion of a church-land by a layman; appropriating to one's ſelf] *Poſſeſſion d'un bien d'égliſe par un laïque*, f. *inféodation*, f. *appropriation*, f.

APPROPRIATION [in Chymiſtry; the ſtate two bodies are put in, and which cannot be mixed without the concurrence of a third] *Appropriation*, f.

APPROVABLE (ăp-prou'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [to be approved] *Digne d'approbation.*

‡ APPROVAL (ăp-prou' văl), *and* ‡ APPROVANCE (ăp-prou'-văn'ce), *ſ.* [approbation] *Approbation*, f.

To APPROVE (ăp-prouve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to like, to confirm, to juſtify, to be pleaſed with] *Approuver, trouver bon*; *agréer, avouer, conſentir à, ratifier, confirmer, juſtifier.* There can be nothing poſſibly evil which God approveth, *Dieu n'approuve aucune ſorte de mal.* Do you approve of my conduct? *Approuvez-vous ma conduite?* I have ſaid nothing but what is approved by experience, *Je n'ai rien avancé qui ne ſoit confirmé par l'expérience.* V. To LIKE.

To APPROVE [to ſhow, to prove] *Prouver, montrer, faire voir.* Would'ſt thou approve thy conſtancy? approve firſt thy obedience, *Voudrois-tu montrer ta conſtance? commence par donner les preuves de ton obéiſſance.*

To APPROVE one's ſelf to one, *Se rendre agréable à quelqu'un.*

To APPROVE [*for* improve] *Améliorer.* To approve a land (a Law-expreſſion), *Améliorer une terre, la faire valoir.*

APPROVED (ăp-prou'-v'd), *part. adj. Approuvé, confirmé, ratifié, accrédité.* An approved writer, *Un auteur approuvé, accrédité.*

APPROVEMENT (ăp-prouv'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [approbation, liking] *Approbation*, f. I did nothing without your approvement, *Je ne faiſois rien ſans votre approbation*, ou *ſans votre aveu.*

APPROVEMENT [improvement] Approvement of land, *Amélioration d'une terre*, f.

APPROVER (ăp-prou'-veŭr), *ſ.* [he who approves] *Approbateur*, m. His conduct has ſo many approvers, *Il a tant d'approbateurs de ſa conduite.*

APPROVER [in Law; one who confeſſing a

crime accuſeth another to be guilty of the ſame] *Criminel qui accuſe ſes complices*, m.

APPROVER [improver] The King's approver, *Celui qui ſait valoir le domaine du Roi.*

APPROVING (ăp-prou'-vin'gne), *adj.* [confirming] *Approbatif.*

APPROXIMATE (ăp-prŏks'-ĭ-méte), *adj.* [near to] *Prochain.*

To APPROXIMATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to approach, to bring near to] *Approcher.*

APPROXIMATION (ăp-prŏk-cĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [an approach nearer ſtill] *Approximation*, f.

APPUI, *ſ.* [in Manege; reſt or ſtay upon the hand] *Appui*, m.

APPULSE (ăp'-peŭlſe), *ſ.* [ſtriking againſt any thing] *Choc d'une choſe contre une autre*, m.

APPULSE [Aſtron. the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the ſun, or a ſtar] *Approche*, f. *arrivée*, f.

APPURTENANCE, *See* APPERTENANCE.

To APRICATE (é'-prĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to baſk in the ſun] *Se chauffer au ſoleil*, m.

APRICITY (ă-prĭ'-cĭ-té), *ſ.* [the warmth of the ſun] *Chaleur du ſoleil*, m.

APRICOC, *or* APRICOT (é'-prĭ kŏte), *ſ.* [a ſort of fruit] *Abricot*, m. *fruit.* Apricot-tree, *Abricotier*, m. Candied apricot, *Abricoté*, m.

APRIL (é'-prĭl), *ſ.* [the fourth month of the year] *Avril*, m.

† An April-fool, *Poiſſon d'Avril*, m. To make one an April-fool, *Donner un poiſſon d'Avril.*

† April-ſhower, *Giboulée de Mars*, f. April-ſhowers bring forth May-flowers, *Les pluies d'Avril produiſent les fleurs de May.*

† When April blows his horn, 'tis good for hay and corn, *Les tonnerres d'Avril préſagent l'abondance.*

APRON (é'-peŭrne), *ſ.* [a cloth hung before] *Tablier*, m. Apron-man, *Artiſan*, m. *ouvrier*, m.

APRON [in a dock] *Radier d'un baſſin*, m. ou *forme*, f. [in ſhip-building] *Contre-étrave*, f. [in Gunnery; a piece of lead covering the touch-hole of a gun] *Platine de canon*, f.

APRONED (é'-peŭr-n'd), *adj.* [wearing an apron] *Qui porte un tablier.*

APSIS (ăp'-cĭſe), *ſ.* [Aſtron. the point of a planet's orbit where it is at the greateſt or leaſt diſtance from the ſun or earth] *Abſide*, m.

APSIS [Archit. an arched roof; concha in a church] *Chevet (d'une égliſe)*, m.

APT (ăpte), *adj.* [fit] *Propre, convenable, Habile à quelque choſe, apte.* Apt and qualified for, || *Apte & idoine.* Apt for war, for polite learning, *Propre à la guerre, aux belles lettres.* Apt means, *Moyens convenables.* Meat apt to make one ſick, *Viande mal-ſaine, propre à rendre les gens malades.*

APT [inclined, having tendency to] *Sujet* ou *enclin.* Apt to be drunk, *Sujet à s'enivrer, adonné au vin.* Apt to forgive, *Enclin à pardonner, indulgent.* Apt to be merry, *Gai.*

To APTATE (ăp'-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fit, to adapt] *Adapter, ajuſter.*

APTERA, *ſ. pl.* [inſects that have no wings, as the louſe, the flea, the ſpider, &c.] *Aptères*, m. pl.

APTITUDE (ăp'-tĭ-tĭoŭde), *and* APTNESS (ăpt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [fitneſs, tendency, diſpoſition] *Aptitude*, f. *talent naturel pour une choſe.* All talents are not beſtowed on the ſame men, and the French in general are of all the people in Europe, thoſe of the leaſt aptitude for muſic, *Tous les talens ne ſont pas donnés aux mêmes hommes, & en général le Français paroît être de tous les peuples de l'Europe, celui qui a le moins d'aptitude à la muſique.*

APTLY (ăpt'-lé), *adv.* [properly, fitly, juſtly, readily, actually] *Bien à propos, fort bien, proprement, juſtement, diſertement.*

APURIMA *or* APORAMAC, *ſ.* [a rapid river of Peru] *Apurima, Aporimac*, m.

APUS (é'-peŭce), *ſ.* [Avis Indica: Aſtron. a conſtellation of the Southern hemiſphere] *Oiſeau de paradis*, m.

APUS [Ornithol. a ſpecies of ſwallow; Nat. Hiſt. a ſpecies of the monoculus genus of inſects] *Apode*, m.

APYREXY (ă-pĭ'-rĕk-cé), *ſ.* [the intermiſſion of a fever] *Apyrexie*, f.

APYROUS (ă-pĭ'-reŭce), *adj.* [reſiſting the moſt violent fire] *Apyre.*

AQUA (é'-koŭă), *ſ.* [a Latin word ſignifying water, uſed in chymical writings] *Eau*, f.

AQUA FORTIS (é-koŭă for'-tĭc), *Eau forte.* Engraver's aqua fortis (made uſe of in engraving), *Eau forte à couler*, f. Jewellers aqua fortis, *Eau de départ*, f. Aqua fecunda (hard aqua fortis and half water), *Eau ſeconde*, f.

AQUA MARINA (é-koŭă-mă-rĭ'-nă) [beryl] *Aigue-marine*, f.

AQUA MIRABILIS, *Eau ſans pareille*, f. *excellent cordial.*

AQUA REGIA (é-koŭă-rĭ'-djĭ-ă) *or* REGALIS, *Eau régale.*

AQUA VITÆ (é-koŭ-ă-vă'-ti), *Eau de vie*, f.

AQUARIANS (e-koŭe'-rĭ ăn'z), *ſ* [a ſect in the primitive church, that forbore the uſe of wine in the Sacrament] *Les Aquariens*, m. pl.

AQUARIUS (e-koŭe'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns] *Aquarius*, m. *verſeau*, m.

AQUATIC (ă-koŭă't'-ĭk), *or* AQUATILE (ăk'-koŭ-ă-tĭle), *adj.* [which inhabits the water] *Aquatique, aquatile*

AQUEDUCT (ăk'-oŭĭ-dŭkt'), *ſ* [a channel to convey water from one place to another] *Aqueduc*, m. *canal d'eau*, m. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches, *Il y a des aqueducs ſous terre, il y en a d'autres au deſſus, portés ſur des arches.*

AQUEOUS (é'-koŭĭ-eŭce), *and* AQUNSE (ă-koŭôſe'), *adj* [watery] *Aqueux.*

AQUEOUSNESS (é'-koŭĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *and* AQUOSITY (ă-koŭŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [wateriſhneſs] *Aqueuſité*, f.

AQUILA (é'-koŭĭ-lă), *ſ.* [a conſtell. of the northern hemiſphere] *Aigle*, f.

AQUILA ALBA [Chym. Mercurius dulcis] *Aquila alba*, f

AQUILÆ ARBOR (é'-koŭĭ-li-ăr-bŏr), *ſ.* [Bot. Agallochum, lignum aloes] *Agallocum*, m. *bois d'aloës*, m.

AQUILEGIA (ăk-oŭĭ-lĕdj'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Bot. Columbine; a plant bearing a medicinal ſeed] *Ancolie*, f.

AQUILINE (ăk-oŭĭ-lăĭne' *or* ăk'-oŭĭ-lĭne), *adj.* [hooked] *Aquilin.* Aquiline noſe (hawk's noſe), *Le nez aquilin (recourbé comme le bec d'un aigle).*

AQUILO (ăk'-oŭĭ-lô), *ſ.* [north-eaſt wind] *Aquilon*, m. *biſe*, f.

AQUIQUI, *ſ.* [the king-monkey in Braſil] *Aquiqui*, m.

ARA (é'-ră), *ſ.* [Aſtron. a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere] *Autel*, m. *enjenoir*, m.

ARAB (ăr'-ăb), V. ARABIAN.

ARABELLA (ă-ră-bĕl'-lă) [fair altar, a woman's name] *Arabella*, f.

ARABESQUE (ăr-ă-bĕs'-ke), *or* ARABESK, *ſ.* [ſomething done after the manner of the Arabians] *Arabeſque*, f.

ARABIA (ăr-é'-bĭ-ă), *ſ.* [conſiderable country of Aſia] *Arabie*, f. Arabia felix, *l'Arabie heureuſe.* Arabia petrea, deſerta; *Arabie pétrée, déſerte.*

ARABIAN (ăr-é'-bĭ-ăn'), *adj. ſ. Arabe, qui eſt d'Arabie.* An Arabian doctor, *Un médecin Arabe.* An Arabian horſe, *Un cheval Arabe.* A very learned Arabian, *Un Arabe très-ſavant.* Arabian characters, *Ecriture Arabique, caractères Arabes.* Arabian bean, *Lilas*, m.

ARABIC (ăr'-ă-bĭk), *ſ. l'Arabe*, m. *la langue Arabe.*

ARABIC, *adj. Arabe, Arabique, Arabeſque, qui eſt à la manière des Arabes.* Gum Arabic, *Gomme Arabique.*

ARABISM (ăr'-ă-bĭzm), *ſ.* [the Arabic language; way of ſpeaking in Arabic] *l'Arabe*, m. *Arabiſme*, f.

ARABIST (ăr'-ă-bĭſte), *ſ.* [a perſon ſkilled in the Arabic language] *Arabe*, m.

ARABLE (ăr'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [fit to be ploughed] *Labourable, cultivable.*

ARACAN, *ſ.* [maritime kingdom of Aſia] *Aracan*, m.

ARACA-MIRI, *ſ.* [common ſhrub of Braſil] *Araca-miri*, m.

ARACARI, *ſ.* [Braſilian wood-pecker] *Aracari*, m

ARACHNE (ăr-ăk'-né), *ſ.* [a Lydian virgin, turned into a ſpider by Minerva] *Arachnée*, f

ARACHNEOLITES (ăr-ăk'-nĭ-o-lĭ-tĭz), *ſ.* [the ſea-ſpider become a foſſile] *Arachneolites*, f.

ARACHNOIDES (ăr-ăk-no'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Anat. a fine thin membrane lying between the dura and pia mater] *Arachnoïde*, f. *membrane cafſulaire*, f.

ARACHNOIDES, *ſ.* [one of the tunics of the eye] *Arachnoïde*, f.

ARACHNOIDES [in zoology] V. ECHINUS.

ARACK (ăr'-ăk), ARRAK, *or* RACK, *ſ.* [a ſtrong ſpirituous liquor extracted either from the cocoa-nut, rice, or ſugar] *Arac, arack* ou *rack*, m *eau de vie de riz.*

ARÆOSTYLE, *ſ.* V. AREOSTYLE.

ARÆOTIC, V. AREOTIC.

ARAFAT or HARAFAT, *ſ.* [mountain near Mecca] *Arafat* ou *Harafat*, m.

ARALIA (ă-ré'-lĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [in ancient law-writers, arable and ploughing lands] *Terres labourables.*

ARALIA, *ſ.* [berry-bearing angelica; a ſort of ſhrub] *Angélique épineux*, m.

ARALIA, *ſ.* [Canadian plant] *Aralia*, f.

ARANEOUS (ă-re'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [reſembling a coo-web] *Qui reſſémble à l'araignée.*

* Araneous fingers, *Des doigts d'araignée, longs & maigres comme les pattes d'une araign e.*

ARANJUEZ, *ſ.* [palace of the king of Spain] *Aranjuez*, m

ARARATH, *ſ.* [mountain of Aſia in Armenia] *Ararath*, m.

ARARAUNA, *ſ.* [the Macaw; a Braſilian parrot] *Aras*, m.

ARATICA, or ARATABATAGNAM, *ſ.* [a name given to the Colibri by the Braſilian] *Aratica*, m.

ARATICU, *ſ.* [a tree of Braſil] *Araticu*, m.

ARATION (ă-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [tillage] *Labourage*, m.

ARATORY (ăr'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [contributing to tillage; concerning aration] *Qui concerne le labourage.* Aratory inſtruments, *Inſtrumens du labourage.*

ARBALIST (ar'-bă-liſte), *ſ.* [a croſs-bow] *Arbalête*, f.

ARBITER (ar'-bĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [umpire] *Arbitre*, m *commiſſaire*, m. By arbiters, *Arbitralement.*

ARBITER [ſovereign diſpoſer] *Maître abſolu, ſouverain arbitre.*

ARBITRABLE (ar'-bĭ-tră-bl'), V. ARBITRARY.

ARBITRABLY (ar'-bĭ-tră-blé), *adv.* [with no other rule than will] *A diſcrétion, deſpotiquement.*

ARBITRAGE (ar'-bĭ-trédje), *ſ.* [arbitration] *Arbitrage*, m. *jugement des perſonnes qui ont été choiſies pour arbitres*, m.

ARBITRAMENT (ar-bĭt'-ră-mĕn't), *ſ.* [will, choice] *Volonté*, f. *choix*, m.

ARBITRARILY (ar'-bĭ-tră-rĭ-lé), *and* ARBITRARIOUSLY, *adv.* [with no other rule than the will] *Arbitrairement, abſolument, deſpotiquement.* He governed arbitrarily, he was expelled,

pelled, and came to the deserved end of all tyrants, *Il gouverna despotiquement, fut détrôné, & eut le sort que méritent tous les tyrans.*

ARBITRARINESS (ar'-bi-trā-ri-nĕce), *s.* [despoticalness] *Despotisme*, m.

ARBITRARIOUS (ar-bi-tré'-rĭ-eŭce), *and* ARBITRARY (ar'-bi-trā-re), *adj.* [absolute, despotic] *Arbitraire, absolu, despotique.* An arbitrary power, *Pouvoir arbitraire*, m.

To ARBITRATE (ar'-bi-trete), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to decide, to determine as arbiter] *Arbitrer, rendre un jugement arbitral.*

ARBITRATION (ar-bi-tre-cheŭne), *s.* [the decision of arbiters, compromise] *Arbitrage*, m. *compromis*, m To put a thing to arbitration, *Mettre une chose en arbitrage, en compromis, La faire juger par des arbitres, la compromettre.* [estimation, appraisement] *Arbitration*, f.

ARBITRATOR (ar'-bĭ-tré-tŭr), *s* [in Law; an amicable compounder, a private extraordinary judge; the arbiter or umpire, on the contrary, must stick to the forms of justice] *Arbitrateur*, m.

ARBITRATOR [among the modern Greeks] *Epitrope*, m.

ARBITREMENT (ar-bĭt'-rĭ-mĕn't), V. ARBITRATION.

ARBOR (ar'-beŭr), *s.* [Bot. a tree] *Arbre*, m

ARBOR [Mechan. spindle, axis, shaft] *Arbre*, m

Dianæ arbor *or* arbor Lunæ [Chym. a precipitation of silver and mercury in aqua fortis, which forms a sort of tree] *Arbre de Diane*, ou *Arbre philosophique*, m.

ARBOR TRISTIS, *s.* [a tree of the Indies which blows only at night] *Arbre triste*, m. *Pariatuu*, m.

ARBORARY (ar'-bô-rā-ré), ARBOREOUS (ăr-bô'-rĭ-eŭce), ARBOROUS (ár'-bô-reŭce), *adj.* [belonging to trees] *Qui concerne les arbres.* Arborous roof, V. ARBOUR.

ARBORESCENT, *adj.* [shooting in form of a tree] *En arbre.*

ARBORET (ar'-bô-rĕte), *s* [a small tree *or* shrub] *Arbuste*, m. *arbrisseau*, m

ARBORIST (ar'-bô-rĭste), *s.* [a naturalist who makes trees his study] *Arboriste*, m.

ARBOUR (ar'-beŭr), *s.* [a bower] *Berceau champêtre*, m *treille*, f. *cabinet*, m. *cabinet de verdure*, m. *tonnelle*, f.

ARBUSTUM (ar-beŭs'-teŭme), *s.* [orchard] *Verger*, m.

ARBUTE (ar-bĭoute'), *or* ARBUTE-TREE, *s.* [strawberry-tree] *Arbousier*, m. *Rusterolles, Raisin d Ours*, m. Arbute-berry, *Arbouse*, f. *fruit de l'arbousier*, m.

ARC (ark), *s.* [a segment, arch] *Arc*, m. *segment d un cercle*, m.

ARCADE (ar-kéde'), *s.* [a continued arch] *Arcade*, f.

ARCADIA (ar-ké'-dĭ-ă), *s.* [part of the ancient Greece; its inhabitants were particularly fond of music; there were in it asses of an extraordinary size] *Arcadie*, f.

ARCANNA, *s.* [red chalk] *Arcane*, f. *sanguine*, f.

ARCANUM (ar-ké'-neŭme), *pl.* Arcana, *s.* [is said of all sorts of secrets, but particularly in physic and in politics] *Arcane*, m. *secret*, m. [prepared suet used by blanchers in tinning iron-plates] *Arcane*, m.

ARCAS (ark'-ăs), *s.* [Mythol. surname of Mercury; the son of Jupiter and Calisto, turned by his father into a bear, and made a constellation] *Arcas*, m.

ARC-BOUTANT, *s.* [Archit. an arched buttress] *Arc-boutant*, m.

ARCH (artche), *s.* [Archit. arcade] *Arche*, f. *arc*, m. *arceau*, m. *arcade*, f. *voûte*, f. *arc-boutant*, m. Semi-circular arch, *Arc en plein cintre.* A flat arch, *Arc en anse de panier.* Oblique, *or* sloping arch, *Arc de biais* ou *de côté.* A discharging arch, *Arc en décharge.* Back-arch, *Arrière-voussure*, f. Counter-arch, *Arcade renversée, arc à l'envers.*

The arches of a bridge, *Les arches d'un pont.* The middle-arch, *L'arche du milieu.*

The chief arch of a vault, *Arc doubleau.* Saxon arches (crossing each other diagonally), *Croisées d'Ogive*, f. pl.

A triumphal arch, *Arc de triomphe.*

Range of arches, *Arcades*, f. pl.

* The starry Arch, *La voûte étoilée*, ou *azurée.*

☞ The Court of Arches, *La Cour des Arches en Angleterre: Chambre spirituelle qui dépend de l'Archevêque de Cantorbery.*

ARCH-WISE, *or rather* ARCH-WAYS (arche'-oüèze), *adv. En forme d'arc, en voûte.*

To ARCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to build into arches] *Bâtir en forme d'arches, faire des voûtes, voûter: cambrer.*

ARCH, *adj.* [chief; used in composition to express something of the first class; waggish, mirthful] *Maître, fieffé, insigne, archi (en composition).* 'Tis an arch-blade, *C'est un méchant garnement.* An arch-boy, *Une maître espiègle.* He is an arch-fool, *C'est un sot à vingt-quatre carats; un archi-fou.* An arch-rogue, *Un coquin fieffé, un fripon du premier ordre.* An arch-traitor, *Un traître insigne.* An arch-wag, *Un maître gonin.* She is an arch-woman, *Elle a l'esprit malin.*

ARCHAIOLOGY (ar-ké-ŏl'-ô-dje), *s.* [a discourse on Antiquity] *Discours sur l'Antiquité*, m.

ARCHAISM (ar'-ké-ïzme), *s.* [the retaining an old word or a sentence] *Archaïsme*, m. * *du Gaulois*, m *tour de phrase suranné*, m.

ARCHANGEL (ark-éne'-djĕl), *s. Archange*, m.

ARCHANGEL [a sea-port town of N. Russia; lat 64°-34' N. long. 39°-o' E.] *Archangel*, m.

ARCHANGELIC (ark-ăn'-djĕl'-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to an Archangel] *Archangélique.*

ARCHBISHOP (artch'-bĭch'-eŭp), *s.* [a chief Bishop, superintending other Bishops] *Archevêque*, m. Archbishop's palace, *Archevêché*, m.

ARCHBISHOPRIC (artch-bich'-eŭp-rĭk), *s.* [the state or jurisdiction of an archbishop] *Etat, &c. d'un Archevêque*, m. *Archevêché*, m.

ARCH-BUTLER (artch'-beŭt'-leur) of the Empire, *s. Archi-Echanson*, m. *grand-Echanson*, m.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN (artch'-tchéme'-beŭr-lĭne) of the Empire, *s. Archi-chambellan*, m.

ARCH-CHANTER (artch tchăn'-teŭr, *s.* [the chief chanter in Cathedrals] *Grand-chantre*, m.

ARCHDEACON (artch'-oi'-k'n), *s.* [one that supplies the Bishop's place and office] *Archidiacre*, m.

ARCHDEACONRY (artch'-di'-k'n-ré), *s.* [jurisdiction of an archdeacon] *Archidiaconé*, m.

ARCHDEACONSHIP (artch'-di'-k'n-chïpe), *s.* [the office of an archdeacon] *Archidiaconat*, m.

ARCHDUCHESS (artch'-deŭtch'-ĕce), *s.* [the sister or daughter of the Archduke] *Archiduchesse*, f.

ARCHDUKE (artch'-dĭouke'), *s.* [a title given to princes of Austria and Tuscany] *Archiduc*, m.

ARCHDUKEDOM (artch'-dĭouke'-dŏme), *s.* [the dominion of an Archduke] *Archiduché*, m.

ARCHED (ar'-tchĕd), *part. adj.* [made arch-ways] *Fait en forme d'arc, voûté, en voûte.* Arched legs (in a horse), *Jambes arquées.*

ARCHEMORUS (ar-kĕm'-ô-reŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Lycurgus, to whose memory the Nemæan games were instituted] *Archemore*, m.

ARCHER (artch'-eŭr), *s.* [he who shoots with a bow] *Archer*, m. *qui tire de l'arc, arbalétrier*, m.

ARCHERY (artch'-eür-é), *s.* [the art of an archer] *L'art de tirer l'arc.*

ARCHES-COURT (artch'-ĕz-côrte) *s.* [a consistory.] V. ARCH.

ARCHETYPAL (ar'-kĭ-tăï-păl), *adj.* [original] *Original, qui a servi de modèle.*

ARCHETYPE (ar'-kĭ-tăïpe), *s.* [the original, of which any resemblance is made] *Archetype*, m *premier modèle.*

ARCHEUS (ar-kï'-e-ice), *s.* [Chym. and Med. some occult principle of life and motion] *Archée*, f.

ARCH-HERETIC (artch-hĕr'-ĕ-tĭk), *s.* [he that first broached heresy] *Hérésiarque*, ou *chef d'une secte hérétique.*

ARCHIDIACONAL (ar-kĭ-dăï'-ăk'-ô-năl), *adj.* [belonging to an Archdeacon] *Archidiaconal.*

ARCHIEPISCOPAL (ar-kăï-é-pĭs'-kô-păl), *adj.* [belonging to an archbishop] *Archiépiscopal, métropolitain*, f.

ARCHIGALLUS (ar kăï'-găl-leŭce) [Mythol. the chief priest of Cybele] *Archigalle*, m.

ARCHIL, ARCHILLA, ROCELLA, *s.* [Bot. a white moss, used by dyers] *Orseille*, f

ARCHILOCHUS (ar-kil'-ô-keŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a satyrical poet, who invented Iambic verses] *Archiloque*, m.

ARCHIMEDES (ar'-kĭ-mi'-dïz), *s* [a famous mathematician of Syracuse] *Archimède*, m.

ARCHIPELAGO (ar-kĭ-pĕl'-ă-gô), *s.* [considerable part of the Mediterranean sea; a sea where are many islands] *Archipel*, m.

ARCHITECT (ar'-kĭ-tĕkt), *s.* [a chief builder] *Architecte*, m.

ARCHITECTIVE (ar-kĭ-tĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [performing the work of architecture] *D'architecte.*

ARCHITECTONIC (ar-kĭ-tĕk-tŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [having the skill of an architect] *Savant dans l'art de l'architecture.*

ARCHITECTONOGRAPHER (ar-kĭ-tĕk-tŏn'-ô-grā-feŭr), *s.* [he that describes some building] *Architectonographe*, m.

ARCHITECTONOGRAPHY (ar-kĭ-tĕk-tŏn'-ô-grā-fé), *s.* [description of any sort of building] *Architectonographie*, f.

ARCHITECTURE (ar'-kĭ-tĕk-tchïeŭre), *s.* [the art of building] *Architecture*, f. Civil, military, naval, antique, ancient, Gothic, Moresk, in perspective, counterfeit architecture; *Architecture civile, militaire, navale, antique, ancienne, Gothique, Moresque, en perspective, feinte.* A piece of architecture, *Un beau morceau d'architecture.*

ARCHITRAVE (ar'-kĭ-tréve), *s.* [the lowest member of the entablature *Architrave*, m.

ARCHITRICLINUS (ar-ki-trĭ-klăï'-neŭce), *s.* [Antiq. the master or director of a feast] *Architriclin*, m.

ARCHIVAULT *or* ARCHIVOLT (ar'-kĭ-vâlte), *s.* [Archit. the inner contour of an arch] *Archivolte*, f. *arc contourné*, m *bandeau de l'arc.* m.

ARCHIVES (ar'-kăïv'z *ou* ar'-kĭv'z), *s. pl.* [the place wherein ancient records and charters are preserved] *Archives*, f. pl. *lieu où l'on garde les papiers & les actes publics*, m.

ARCHIVIST (ar'-kĭ-viste), *s.* [the keeper of an archive] *Archiviste*, m.

ARCHIVOLT, V. ARCHIVAULT.

ARCH-MARSHALL (artch'-mar'-chăl), *s.* [High-Marshal of the Empire] *Archi-Maréchal*, m.

ARCHNESS (artch'-nĕce), *s. Espièglerie*, f.

ARCHON ar'-kone), *s* [the name of the Chief Magistrates at Athens] *Archonte*, m.

ARCH-PRELATE (artch'-piĕl'-ăte), *s.* V. ARCHBISHOP.

ARCH-PRESBYTER (artch'-prĕs'-bĭ-tĕr), *s.* [Arch-Priest] *Archi-prêtre*, m. Arch-presbyter's office, dignity; *Archi-prestytérat*, m. *Archi-prêtré*, m.

ARCH-PRESBYTERIAL, *a j* [concerning the Archipresbyter] *Archi-prêtéral.*

ARCH-PRIEST (artch'-priste), *s.* V. ARCH-PRESBYTER.

ARCH-PRIESTHOOD (artch'-prist-houde), *s.* [the dignity of arch-priest] *Archiprêtre*, m.

ARCH-STONE (artch'-stône), *s.* [in anit. a wedge

a wedge-like ſtone ſerving to bind an arch] *Claveau*, m. *voussoir.*

ARCH-TREASURER (artch'-trĕ'-zŭr-eur), *ſ. Archi-trezorier*, m.

ARCHWISE *or rather* ARCHWAYS (artch'-oüĕze), *adv.* [in the form of an arch] *En arc, en arcade.*

ARCTIC (ark'-tĭk), *adj.* [lying under the conſtellation Arctos; Northern] *Arctique, Septentrional.* The arctic pole and circle, *Le pôle, le cercle arctique.*

ARCTIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. lappa, burdock, a plant] *Arctium*, m.

ARCTOMYS, *ſ.* [Hamſterus; an animal of the rat-kind] *Arctomys de la Paleſtine*, m. *cuic i*, m. *marmotte de Straſbourg*, m. *hamſter*, m.

ARCTOPHYLAX (ark-tŏ'-fi-lăks), *ſ.* [a conſtellation.] V. BOOTES.

ARCTOS or ARCTUS (ark'-teŭce) [Aſtronomy; Urſa, the name of two Northern Conſtellations, the great bear and the little bear] *La grande ourſe, la petite ourſe.*

ARCTURUS (ark-tiou'-reuce), *ſ.* [bear's tail, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude] *Arcturé*, m.

ARCUATE (ar'-kiou-ete), *adj.* [bent in the form of an arch] *Courbé en arc, arqué.*

To ARCUATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bend like an arch or bow] *Courber en arc.*

ARCUATION (ar-kiou-é'-cheŭne), *and* ARCUATURE, *ſ Courbure d'un arc*, f.

ARCUBALISTER (ar-kiou-băl'-ĭs-teür), *ſ.* [an archer] *Arbalétrier*, m.

ARDASSES, *ſ. pl.* [the coarſeſt of all the ſilks of Perſia] *Ardaſſes*, f. pl.

ARDASSINES, *ſ. pl.* [the very fine ſort of Perſian ſilks] *Ardaſſines*, f. pl.

ARDEA (ar'-dĭ-ă), *ſ* [Ornithol. the Heron and other long-beaked birds, as Stork, &c.] *Héron*, m.

ARDEA STELLARIS [the Bittern] *Butor*, m. *Héron étoilé*, m.

ARDEBIL, *ſ.* [a famous town in Perſia; lat. 38°-15' N. long. 48°-30' E.] *Ardebil*, m.

ARDENCY (ar'-dĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [warmth; activity] *Chaleur d'affection*, f. *ardeur pour le travail*, f.

ARDENNES, *ſ.* [department and large foreſt of France] *Ardenne*, f.

ARDENT (ar'-dĕn't), *adj.* [hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement, violent; paſſionate, affectionate] *Ardent, vif, brûlant, violent, paſſionné.* V. FIERY.

ARDENTES (ar-dĕn'-tĭz), *ſ. pl.* [in middle age writers; they who were afflicted with ignis ſacer, eryſipelas] *Ardents*, m. pl.

ARDENTLY (ar'-dĕn't-lé), *adj.* [eagerly, affectionately] *Ardemment, fervemment; avec paſſion.*

ARDEOLA (ar'-dĭ-ŏ-lă), *ſ.* [a beautiful bird of the Braſils; a Heron] *Aigrette*, f. *petit Héron*, m. [A Heron of the marſhy lands of Switzerland] *Blongios*, m. *petit butor*, m.

ARDERS (ar'-dĭrs), *ſ.* [among farmers, fallowing] *Jachère*, f.

ARDOUR (ar'-deŭr), *ſ.* [heat; eagerneſs, courage] *Ardeur*, f. *chaleur*, f. *paſſion*, f. *zèle*, m. *empreſſement*, m. *déſir*, m. V. EARNESTNESS.

ARDRAH, *ſ.* [a kingdom in Guinea] *Ardre* ou *Arura.*

ARDUOUS (ar'-djioŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [lofty and hard to aſcend: *fig.* ſublime and difficult] ‡ *Ardu, élevé & eſcarpé: ſublime & difficile à comprendre*

ARDUOUSNESS (ar'-djioŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *or* ARDUITY (ar-diou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [height, difficulty] *Elévation*, f. *hauteur*, f. *difficulté*, f.

ARE (ar) [the pl. of the preſ. tenſe of the verb *to be*] We are, *Nous ſommes.* Ye are, *Vous êtes.* They are, *Ils* ou *elles ſont.*

AREA (é'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [any ſurface] *Aire*, f. *ſurface*, f. Area of a building, circle, &c. *Aire d'un bâtiment, d'un cercle, &c.* A little area, *Arèole*, f.

AREA [the pit in which charcoals are made] *Fauldé*, f.

‡ To AREAD (ă-rĭde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adviſe, to direct] *Conſeiller, diriger.*

ARECA or AREC, *ſ.* [fruit of a palm-tree of the Eaſt Indies] *Noix d'arèque*, f. *arec*, m. *fauſel*, m V. CACHOU.

AREFACTION (ăr-ĭ-fĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of drying, the ſtate of growing dry] *Deſſéchement*, m. *l'action de ſécher*, f.

To AREFY (ăr'-i-făï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dry] *Sécher, deſſécher.*

AREKEA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of the Red Sea] *Arecka*, m.

ARENA (ă-ri'-nă), *ſ* [ſand, gravel] *Arène*, f. *ſable*, m

* ARENA [Rom. Antiq. amphitheatre, a place where gladiators had their combats] *Arène*, f.

ARENACEOUS (ăr-ĭ-né'-cheŭce), *and* ARENOSE (ă-rĭ-nóce'), *adj.* [ſandy] *Sablonneux*, ‡ *aréneux.*

ARENARIA, *ſ* [a water-bird: ſanderling, curwillet] *Tourne-pierre*, m. *coulon-chaud*, m.

ARENSBURG, *ſ.* [ſea-port and capital in the iſle of Oſel on the Baltic; lat. 58°-15' N. long. 25°-40 E.] *Arenſbourg*, m.

ARENULOUS (ă-rĕn'-iou-leŭce), *adj.* [full of ſmall ſand, gravelly] *Graveleux.*

AREOLA (ă-ri'-ŏ-lă), *ſ.* [Anat. the coloured circle which ſurrounds the nipple] *Arèole*, f.

AREOMETER *or* ARÆOMETER (ă-rĭ-ŏm'-i-teŭ), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to meaſure the denſity of fluids] *Arèometre*, m.

AREOPAGITES (é'-rĭ-ŏp'-é-djï-tĭz), *ſ. pl.* [upright Athenian Judges] *Juges de l'Aréopage, chez les Athéniens*, m. *Aréopagites* m. pl.

AREOPAGUS (é'-rĭ-ŏp-é-gueŭce), *ſ.* [a ſovereign tribunal at Athens] *L'Aréopage*, m.

AREOSTYLE (é'-rĭ-o-ſtaïle), *ſ.* [Archit. the wideſt intercolumniation] *Areſtyle*, m.

AREOTECTONIC (é-rĭ-ŏ-tĕk-ton'-ĭk), *ſ* [the part of military architecture relating to the attack and battle] *Aréotectonique*, f.

AREOTIC (ĕ-rĭ-ŏ'-ĭk), *adj.* [Med. opening the pores and eaſying perſpiration] *Aréotique.* Areotics, *Aréotiques*, m. pl.

ARETHUSA (ă-rĭ-thĭou'-ză), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Nymph, who, flying from the purſuits of Alpheus, was turned into a fountain by Diana] *Aréthuſe*, f.

ARGAL, V. TARTAR.

ARGEA, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. figures made of ruſhes, thrown annually by the Veſtals into the Tiber, on the ides of May with great ſolemnity] *Argées*, f. pl.

ARGEMONE (ar-djĭ-mô'-né), *ſ.* [the thorny Mexican poppy; a med. plant] *Argemone*, f. *pavot épineux*, m.

ARGENT (ar'-djĕn't), *adj.* [Herald. white] *D'argent*, c. à d. *blanc.*

ARGENTANGINA (ar-djĕn't-ăn'-djăï-nă), *ſ.* [in Law; ſilver-quinſy; when a bribed pleader at the bar feigns himſelf ſick] *Mal de gorge de commande*, m.

ARGENTARIUS (ar'-djĕn'-té'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [in Antiq. caſhier] *Argentier*, m. *caſſier*, m *payeur*, m. *tréſorier*, m.

ARGENTATION (ar-djĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the overlaying with ſilver] *Incruſtation d'argent*, f.

ARGENTINA (ar-djĕn'-tăï-nă), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a fiſh of the hareng kind, caught in the Medit. ſea] *Sorte de hareng blanc.*

ARGENTINA [a med. plant reſembling cinqueſoil, a cooler and aſtringent] *Argentine*, f.

ARGENTINE (ar-djĕn'-tăïne), *adj.* [ſounding like ſilver] *Qui a le ſon ou l'éclat de l'argent; argentin.*

ARGENTINUS (ăr-djĕn'-tăï'-neŭce), *and* ÆSCULANUS (is-kiou-lé'-neuce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Gods of wealth] *Argentin & Æſculanus*, m.

ARGIL (ar'-djïl), *ſ.* [potter's clay] *Argile*, f. *terre blanche*, f. *terre argileuſe*, f.

ARGILLACEOUS (ar-djĭl'-lé'-cheŭce), *and* ARGILLOUS (ar-djil'-leŭce), *adj* [clayey, clayiſh] *Argileux, d'argile.* Argillaceous earths (oches), *Terres argileuſes.*

ARGO (ar'-gô), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſhip that conveyed Jaſon and his companions to Colchis, reported to have been the firſt man of war] *Argo*, m.

ARGO [a conſtel. in the South. hemiſphere] *Argo* ou *Navire Argo*, m.

ARGOLET *or* ARGOULET, *ſ.* [a light-armed horſeman: a ſcoundrel] *Argoulet*, m.

ARGONAUTS (ar'-go-nâts), *ſ.* [Mythol. the companions of Jaſon] *Argonautes*, m. pl.

ARGOS, *ſ.* [a town in Achaia; lat. 37°-30' N. long. 23°-5' E.] *Argos*, m.

ARGOW, *ſ.* [a country in Swiſſerland] *Argouw*, m.

ARGUATION (ar-guïoŭ-é'-cheŭne), V. ARGUMENTATION.

To ARGUE (ar'-gueïou), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to reaſon, to diſpute] *Raiſonner, diſputer, argumenter.* You argue very filily, *Vous raiſonnez fort mal.* He argues againſt his own ſenſe, *Il argumente contre ſon ſentiment.*

To ARGUE, *v. a.* [to ſhow, to prove] *Prouver, montrer, faire voir, déduire, conclure, faire connoître.* This argues a great diſorder of mind, *Cela montre un grand dérangement d'eſprit.*

To ARGUE, *v. a.* [to debate any queſtion] *Diſputer, débattre.* To argue the caſe (to enter into arguments with ſomebody), ‡ *Raiſonner.*

ARGUED (ar'-guïou'd), *part. adj. Prouvé, diſcuté, débattu.* Argued pro and con, *Controverſé.*

ARGUER (ar'-guïou-eür), *ſ.* [diſputer, reaſoner] *Raiſonneur*, m. *argumentateur*, m. *diſputeur*, m.

ARGUING (ar'-guïoŭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to argue] *L'action de raiſonner, d'argumenter; argumentation*, f.

ARGUING, *adj.* Ex. To ſtand arguing the caſe, *S'amuſer à diſputer, à raiſonner, à diſcourir,* ou *à conteſter d'une choſe.*

ARGUMENT (ar'-guïoŭ-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a reaſoning, controverſy] *Argument*, m. *raiſonnement*, m.

ARGUMENT, *ſ.* [theme, ſubject; ſummary, abſtract] *Argument*, m. *ſujet*, m. *matière d'un diſcours*, f. *&c.* This is the argument of his diſcourſe, *Voici le ſujet de ſon diſcours.*

ARGUMENT, *ſ.* [evidence, proof] *Indice*, m. *marque*, f. *preuve*, f.

ARGUMENTAL (ar-guïoŭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [belonging to argument] *Qui appartient au raiſonnement, à l'argumentation.*

ARGUMENTATION (ar-guïoŭ-mĕn'-té'-cheŭne, *ſ.* [the method of arguing; reaſoning] *Argumentation*, f. *diſpute*, f.

ARGUMENTATIVE (ar-guïoŭ-mĕn'-tă-tĭv), *adj.* [containing arguments] *Raiſonné.*

ARGUS (ar'-gueŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſaid to have had 100 eyes; was turned into a peacock by Juno: alſo the architect who built the ſhip Argo; and a ſon of Jupiter who reigned at Argos] *Argus*, m.

ARGUS [ſort of pheaſant from the north of China] *Argus*, m.

ARGUS [an univalvular ſhell] *Argus*, m.

ARGUS [a ſort of ſmall butterfly] *Argus*, m.

ARGUS [a kind of animal full of eyes, called in Iceland oicabicorn] *Argus*, m.

ARGUTE (ar-guïoute'), *adj.* [ſharp, witty, ſubtle] *Agu, délié, ingénieux, ſubtil.*

ARGUTIÆ (ar-guïou'-chĭ-ĭ), *ſ.* [witty and acute ſayings, which commonly ſignify ſomething farther than what their mere words at firſt ſight ſeem to import] *Arguties*, f. pl. *penſées fines, pointes d'eſprit*, f. *pointilleries*, f. pl.

ARGYLESHIRE (ar-găïl'-chère), *ſ.* [county of Scotland] *Argyle*, f.

ARGYRA (ar'-djĭ-ră), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Nymph

of

of Theſſaly, who was changed by Venus into a fountain] *Argyre*, f.

ARGYRASPIDES or ARGYROASPIDES, *ſ.* [in Antiquity, ſoldiers armed with ſilver-bucklers] *Argyraſpides*, m. pl.

ARGYRODAMAS, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſilver-coloured talc reſiſting the moſt violent fire] *Argyrodamas*, m.

ARGYROPŒIA [among Alchymiſts: the art of tranſmuting metals into ſilver] *Argyropée*, f.

ARIA (a'-ri-á), *ſ.* [a ſong, *or* tune] *Air de muſique*, m.

ARIADNE (ă-ri-ăd'-né), *ſ.* [the daughter of Minos, who helped Theſeus out of the Cretan labyrinth] *Ariane*, f.

ARIADNE [a ſtar ſituated in the northern crown] *Ariadne*, f.

ARIAN (é'-ri-ăn), *ſ.* [one who follows the opinions of Arius] *Arien*, m.

ARIANISM (é'-ri-ăn-izm), *ſ* [the doctrine of Arius] *Arianiſme*, m.

ARICA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Peru; lat. 18°-27' S. long. 71°-6' W.] *Arica*, f

ARICINA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſurname of Diana] *Aricina*, f.

ARID (ăr'-ĭd), *adj.* [dry, parched up] *Aride, ſec.*

ARIDITY (ă-rĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [dryneſs, ſiccity, drought; inſenſibility] *Ariditè*, f. *ſéchereſſe*, f. Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the extremity of aridity, *L'uſage exceſſif du ſel doit deſſécher extraordinairement le corps.*

ARIDURA (ă-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭ-ră), *ſ.* [leanneſs, dryneſs, conſumption, hectic fever] *Ariture*, f.

ARIES (é'-ri-ēz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a ram with a golden fleece] *Bélier*, m.

ARIES [the ram; one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns] *Aries*, m. *le bélier*

To ARIETATE (ă-răi'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to butt like a ram] *Heurter, choquer, donner de la tête comme les béliers; frapper à une porte comme pour l'enfoncer.*

ARIETATION (ă-răi-i-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of butting like a ram] *Choc*, m. *coup de tête; coup de bélier*, m.

ARIETTA (é-rĭ-ĕt'-tă), *ſ.* [a ſhort air, ſong, or tune] *Ariette*, f.

ARIGHT (ă-răite'), *adv.* [truly, properly, juſtly, rightly] *Droitement, ſainement, bien.* To judge aright of a thing, *Juger ſainement d'une choſe.*

To make a horſe carry himſelf aright, *Dreſſer un cheval, Paſſer.* To ſet aright, *Redreſſer, rectifier, corriger.*

ARIGHT [without crime] A generation that ſet not their hearts aright, *Des hommes qui n'ont pas le cœur droit & ſans crime.*

ARIMANIUS (ă-rĭ-mé'-ni-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Pluto, among the Perſians] *Arimane*, m.

ARIMASPI (ă-rĭ-măsp'-ăi), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a people of Scythia, and expert archers] *Arimaſpes*, m. pl.

ARIOLATION (é-rĭ-ô-lé'-cheŭne), *or* HARIOLATION, *ſ* [ſooth-ſaying, vaticination, *or* prophe-ſying] *Prédiction, f. action de deviner*, ou *de prédire*, ‡ *vaticination*, f. *divination*, f. *prophéſie*, f.

ARIOLI (é-rĭ'-ŏ-lăi), *or* HARIOLI, *ſ. pl.* [in Antiq. religious conjurers, diſtinguiſhed by their ſlovenly dreſs] *Impoſteur, devins*, m. pl.

ARION (é-răi'-ŏn), *ſ.* [Mythol. a lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, ſaved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the ſweetneſs of his muſic brought round his veſſel] *Arion*, m.

ARISTA (ă-ris'-tă), ACON, *ſ.* [Bot. the long ſlender beard of the huſk of corn] *Barbe d'épi*, f.

ARISTARCHUS (ă-rĭs-tark'-eŭce), *ſ* [in its original Greek, a beſt prince; but among the learned, a very ſevere critic] *Ariſtarque*, m. *critique ſévère*, m.

To ARISE (ă-răize'), -ING, AROSE (ă-rōze'), ARISEN, *v. n.* [to riſe, to mount upwards, to get up, to revive from death] *Se lever, s'élever, reſſuſciter.* Ariſe and defend my cauſe, *Lève-toi & défends ma cauſe.*

* The day ariſes, *Le jour commence à paroître.* The vapours that ariſe from the ſea, *Les vapeurs qui s'élevent de la mer.*

To ARISE [to proceed, *or* have its original] *Procéder, venir, provenir, ſurvenir, naître, s'engendrer.* Your miſfortune ariſes from your idleneſs, *Votre malheur vient* ou *procède de votre pareſſe.* I know not what miſchief may ariſe hereafter from the example of ſuch an innovation, *Je ne vois pas quel inconvénient peut naître par la ſuite de l'exemple d'une telle innovation.*

To ARISE [to come in view] There ſhall ariſe falſe Chriſts, and falſe prophets, *Il s'élevera de faux Chriſts, & de faux prophètes.*

To ARISE againſt one [to commence hoſtility] *Attaquer, s'élever contre quelqu'un.*

ARISEN (ă-rĭz'-n), *part. adj. Levé, élevé, ſurvenu.*

ARISTOCRACY (ă-ris-tŏk'-ră-cé), *ſ.* [the government adminiſtered by nobles] *Ariſtocratie*, f

ARISTOCRATIC (ă-ris-ŏk'-ră-tĭk), *and* ARISTOCRATICAL (ă-ris-tô-krăt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj. Ariſtocratique.* In an ariſtocratic manner, *Ariſtocratiquement*

ARISTO-DEMOCRACY (ă-rĭs-to-dĭ-mŏk'-ră-ce), *ſ.* [a mixt government by the nobles and people jointly] *Ariſto-démocratie*, f. Ariſto-democratical, *adj. Ariſto-démocratique*

ARISTÆUS (ă-ris-tī'-eŭce), *n.* [the ſon of Apollo and Cyrene, a rural God, paſſionately in love with Eurydice] *Ariſté*, m

ARISTOLOCHY (ă-ris-tŏl'-ŏ-ké), *ſ* [birth-wort, *or* hart-wort, a medicinal plant] *Ariſtoloche*, f.

ARISTOMENES (ă-ris-tom'-i-nēz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a moſt cruel Tyran] *Ariſtomène*, m.

ARISTOTELIAN (ar-is-tŏ-tē'-li-ăne). *adj* [relating to Ariſtotle, Peripatetic] *D'Ariſtote, Péripatétique* Ariſtotelian philoſophy, *La philoſophie d'Ariſtote.*

ARISTOTLE (ăr-is-tŏt'-l'), *ſ.* [a famous Greek Phyſician and Philoſopher] *Ariſtote*, m

ARITHMANCY (ă-rĭth-măn'-cé), V. ARITHMOMANCY.

ARITHMETIC (ă-rĭth'-mĭ-tĭk), *ſ.* [the ſcience of numbers] *Arithmétique.* A rule of arithmetic, *Une règle d'arithmétique.*

ARITHMETICAL (ă-rĭth-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [concerning arithmetic] *Arithmétique.*

ARITHMETICALLY (ăr-ĭth-mĕt'-ĭ-kŭ-lé), *adv.* [according to the rules of arithmetic] *Arithmétiquement, en arithmétique.*

ARITHMETICIAN (ă-rĭth-mĭ-tĭ'-chăne), *ſ.* [one who profeſſes arithmetic] *Arithméticien*, m. A man has need to be a good arithmetician to underſtand that author's works, *Il faut être un bon arithméticien pour entendre cet auteur.*

ARITHMOMANCY (ă-rĭth'-mŏ-măn'-cé), *ſ* [divination by means of numbers] *Arithmomantie*, f.

ARK, *ſ.* [a cheſt, a coffer] *Arche*, f. The ark of covenant, *L'arche d'alliance.* Noah's ark, *L'arche de Noé.* Noah's Arc [a ſort of bivalve ſhell] *Arche de Noë*, f. *muſſole.*

ARLES, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 43°-41' N. lon. 4°-43' E.] *Arles.*

ARM, *ſ.* [the limb which reaches from the ſhoulder to the hand] *Bras*, m. The right-arm, *Le bras droit.* The left arm, *Le bras gauche* The arm-pit, *or* arm-hole, *L'aiſſelle*, f. An arm-chair, *Un chaire à bras, un fauteuil.* An arm-full, *Une braſſée.*

* He is my right-arm. *C'eſt mon bras droit.*

* Arm of a glove, *Rebras.*

* An arm of the ſea (an inlet of water from the ſea), *Un bras de mer.*

* The arm of a tree, *Une branche d'arbre.*

* Lower arm of a knee (in ſea-language), *Branche d'en bas.* Upper part of a knee, *Branche ſupérieure d'une courbe.* * Arm of an oar [inner part of it] *Eras d'aviron.* Anchor-arms, *Bras d'ancre.*

ARM, *ſ.* [weapon] *Arme*, f. An offenſive, *or* defenſive arm, *Arme offenſive*, ou *défenſive.* A fire-arm, *Arme à feu.* To take up arms, *Prendre les armes, ſe mettre en armes.* To be under arms, *Etre ſous les armes.* To continue under arms, *Demeurer ſous les armes* To paſs all night under arms, *Paſſer la nuit au bivouac*, ou *bivac.* To cauſe to take up arms, *Armer.* Man at arms, *Gendarme*, m. To look well under arms, *Etre bien ſous les armes.* To lay down one's arms, *Mettre bas les armes.* There are ſo many men bearing arms, *or* fit to bear arms, *Il y a tant d'hommes portant armes*, ou *en état de porter les armes.*

¶ Arms, weapons, *armes* (ſynon.): by *arms*, is generally underſtood thoſe inſtruments of offence generally made uſe of in war; as, fire-arms, ſwords, &c.: by *weapons*, we mean inſtruments of other kinds, uſed as offenſive on particular occaſions; as: When a kingdom is invaded, it is neceſſary to take up *arms* in its defence: in time of inſurrection, people make uſe of ſuch *weapons* as they can get.

ARM, ARM! To ARMS! *interj. Aux armes!*

ARMS, *ſ. pl.* [war, military exploits] *Armes, guerre, puiſſance militaire*, f. The good ſucceſs of his arms, *L'heureux ſuccès de ſes armes.* A ceſſation of arms, *Suſpenſion d'armes.* All yield to the force of arms. *Tout cède à la force des armes.*

ARMS, *ſ. pl.* [in Heraldry; coat of arms] *Armes, armoiries*, f. *blaſon*, m. Falſe arms (a coat of arms not made according to the rules of Heraldry), *Armes fauſſes, armes à enquerre* ou *contre les regles.* Canting or vocal arms (a coat of arms expreſſive of the family name of the bearer), *Armes parlantes.*

To ARM, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to furniſh with arms] *Armer.* To arm one's ſelf againſt the enemy, *S'armer contre l'ennemi.*

To ARM, *v. n.* [to take arms] *S'armer.* All the princes in Chriſtendom are arming, *Tous les princes de la Chrétienté armeut.*

ARMADA (ar-mé'-dă), *ſ.* [a fleet of war] *Flotte*, f. The Spaniſh armada, *La flotte d'Eſpagne.*

ARMADILLA (ar-mă-dĭl'-lă) *ſ* [a ſquadron of men of war kept by Spain in the Weſt-Indies; guarda coſtas] *Armadille*, f.

ARMADILLO (ar-mă-dĭl'-lo), *ſ.* [Tatu, an American quadruped] *Armadille* ou *Tatou*, m.

ARMAGNAC, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Armagnac.*

ARMAMENT (ar'-mă-mĕn't), *ſ.* [warlike preparations] *Armement*, m.

ARMAMENTARY (ar-mă-mĕn'-tă-ré), *ſ.* [a magazine of warlike implements] *Arſenal*, m.

ARMAN (ar'-măne), *ſ.* [in Farriery; a confection of great efficacy] *Armand*, m.

ARMATURE (ar'-mă-tcheŭre), *ſ.* [in war] *Armure.* f.

ARMATURE [ſpurs in birds] *Ergot*, m.

ARMED (ar'-m'd), *part. adj.* [furniſhed with arms] *Armé.* Armed cap-a-pe, *or* from top to toe, *Armé de pied en cap, armé de toutes pieces.* Horſeman armed cap-a-pe, *Homme d'armes*, m. *Crupellier* m.

An armed ſhip, *Vaiſſeau armé en guerre (pour garder quelque poſte particulier).*

A MED [in Hawking] *Enjointé.* A ſhort armed hawk [that has ſhort arms or legs] *Oiſeau court-enjointé*

ARMENIA (ar-mi'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a large country of Aſia] *Arménie*, f

ARMENIAN (ar-mi'-nĭ-ăne), *adj.* [belonging or produced in Armenia] *Arménien.*

ARMENIAN STONE a mineral coureous ſtone, of a bluiſh colour, with ſpots of green] *Arménienne*, f. *Pierre d'Arménie*, f. *Vert d'Azur*, m.

ARM-

ARMGAUNT (arm'-găn't), *adj.* [ſlender as the arm, ſlender with want] *Maigre comme le bras, grêle, maigre.*

ARM-HOLE (arm'-hôle), *ſ.* [arm-pit, the cavity under the ſhoulder] *Aiſſelle*, f.

ARMIGER (ar'-mĭdj eŭr), *ſ.* [an eſquire *or* ſquire] *Ecuyer*, m. *gendarme*, m.

ARMIGEROUS (ar-mĭdj'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bearing arms] *Qui porte des armes.*

ARMILLARY (ar'-mĭl-lă-ré), *adj.* [circular] *Armillaire.* Armillary ſphere, *Sphère armillaire.*

ARMILLATED (ar'-mĭl-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [wearing bracelets] *Qui porte des bracelets.*

ARMING (ar'-mĭn'gne), *ſ. Armement*, m. *armure*, f. *l'action d'armer*, f. The arming of a ſhip, *L'armement d'un vaiſſeau.* The arming of a loadſtone, *L'armure d'une pierre d'aimant.* Armings (in a ſhip, waſte clothes), *Vieux agrès*, m. pl.

ARMINIAN (ar-mĭn'-ĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [one who follows the opinions of Arminius] *Arminien*, m.

ARMINIANISM (ar-mĭn'-ĭ-ăn-ĭzm), *ſ.* [the doctrine of Arminius, who held free will and univerſal redemption] *Arminianiſme*, m.

ARMISTICE (ar'-mĭ-ſtĭce), *ſ.* [ceſſation of arms] *Armiſtice*, m.

ARMLET (arm'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a little arm] *Un petit bras.* An armlet of the ſea, *Un petit bras de mer.*

ARMLET [a piece of armour for the arm] *Braſſart*, m

ARMLET [a bracelet] *Bracelet*, m. An armlet of pearl, *Un bracelet de perles.*

ARMOISIN, *ſ.* [ſarcenet; a ſilk-ſtuff, a kind of taffety] *Armoiſin*, m.

ARMORER (ar'-meŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a gun-ſmith] *Armurier*, m *arquebuſier*, m.

ARMORIAL (ar-mô -rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family] *Armorial.* Armorial enſigns, *Armoiries.*

ARMORIC (arm'-ŏ-rĭk), *or* AREMORIC (ă-rĭ'-mŏ-rĭk), *adj.* & *ſ.* [maritime] *Armorique*, f *La Bretagne.*

The name Armorica was anciently given to all the northern and weſtern parts of Gaul, from the Pyreneans to the Rhine. *Du temps de Jule Céſar on appeloit Armorique toute la côte ſeptentrionale & occidentale des Gaules depuis la Hollande juſqu'aux Pyrénées.*

ARMORIC, *ſ.* [the language in uſe among the inhabitants of Brittany] *L'Armorique*, m. *le Bas Breton*, m.

ARMORIST (ar'-meŭr-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a perſon ſkilled in Heraldry, a herald, a blazoner] *Héraut*, m *qui ſait le blaſon, armoriſte*, m.

ARMORY (ar'-meŭr-é), *ſ* [Armamentary; armour; and armorial enſigns] *Arſenal*, m. *armure*, f. *magazin d'armes*, m. *armoiries*, f. pl. Book of armory, *Armorial*, m.

ARMOUR (ar'-meŭr), *ſ.* [defenſive arms] *Armure*, f. *harnois*, m.

ARMOUR-BEARER, *ſ. Ecuyer*, m.

Top-armour (at ſea), *Pavois des hunes.*

ARMOURER. V. ARMORER.

ARM-PIT (arm'-pĭte), V. ARM-HOLE.

ARMY (ar'-mé), *ſ* [a collection of armed men] *Armée*, f. A land-army, *Armée de terre.* A naval-army, *Armée navale* The vanguard, the body, and the rear of an army, *L'avant-garde, le gros & l'arrière-garde d'une armée.* The head and wings of an army, *La tête & les ailes d'une armée.* A flying-army, *Un camp volant.* To draw up an army in order of battle, *Mettre ou ranger une armée en bataille.* To put an army into winter-quarters, *Mettre une armée en quartier d'hiver.*

ARNE (arn'-é), *ſ.* [My hol. an Athenian princeſs changed into an owl for attempting to betray her country to Minos] *Arné*, f

ARNEHEIM, *ſ.* [a town of the United Provinces; lat. 52° 2' N. lon. 5° 5' E] *Arnhaim.*

ARNICA, *ſ.* [Bot. Doronicum; a medicinal plant] *Arnica*, f. *doronique*, f. *tabac des Voſges*, m.

ARNO, *ſ.* [a large river in Italy] *Arno*, m.

ARNOTTA, *ſ. pl* [in Botany; roots of the ſize of a walnut, found in Burgundy and Scotland, and good to eat] *Arnots*, m. pl.

ANNOTTO-TREE, *ſ.* [a thorny ſort of ſhrub of Braſil] *Bixa*, m.

AROBE, *ſ.* [a weight of about 32 pounds] *Arrobe*, f.

AROMATIC (ăr-ô-măt'-ĭk), *and* AROMATICAL (ăr-ô-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [fragrant] *Aromatique, odoriférant.* To mix aromatics with ſomething (to ſpice), *Aromatiſer.*

AROMATICS (ăr-ô-măt'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [ſpices] *Aromates*, m. Moſt aromatics come from hot countries, *La plupart des aromates viennent des pays chauds.*

AROMATITIS (ăr-ô-mă-tăĭ-tĭz), *ſ.* [a precious bitum nous ſtone of Egypt and Arabia] *Aromatite*, f.

AROMATIZATION (ăr-ô-măt-ĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the mingling of aromatics and ſpices together] *Aromatiſation*, f.

To AROMATIZE (ăr'-ô-mă-tăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mix or ſcent with aromatics] *Parfumer d'aromates, aromatiſer.*

AROSE (ă-rôze) [the preterite of To ARISE, which ſee] A ſtorm aroſe, *Il s'éleva une tempête.*

AROUND (ă-răoŭn'd'), *adv.* [in a circle, on every ſide] *Autour, à l'entour.*

AROUND, *prep.* [about] *Autour de.* Around him, *Autour de lui.*

AROURA, *ſ.* [a Grecian geogr. meaſure of 50 feet, made uſe of in Egypt] *Arure*, f.

To AROUSE (ă-răoŭze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wake from ſleep; to excite] *Eveiller; exciter.*

AROW (ă-rô'), *adv.* [in a row] *En ligne, ſur la même ligne.*

ARPEGGIO (ar-pĕdj'-ĭ-o), *ſ.* [Ital. Muſic; playing the ſeveral notes of an accord one after another] *Arpégement*, m.

Arpeggiare, *v. n. Faire des arpégements, arpéger.*

ARQUEBUSADE (ar-koŭĭ-beŭs-ède), or ARQUEBUSADE-WATER, *ſ.* [a vulnerary ſpirituous water, uſeful in caſes of gun-ſhot wounds] *Arquebuſade*, f. *Eau d'arquebuſade*, f.

ARQUEBUSE (ar-koŭĭ-beŭce), *ſ.* [a hand-gun] *Arquebuſe*, m.

ARQUEBUSIER (ar-koŭĭ-beŭs-ĭre'), *ſ.* [a ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe] *Arquebuſier*, m.

ARRACHEE (ar-ră-chĭ'), *ſ.* [in Heraldry; plants forcibly torn up by the roots; eradicate, eraſed] *Arraché*, m.

ARRACK, V. ARACK.

ARRAGON, *ſ.* [a kingdom and province of Spain] *Arragon*, m.

To ARRAIGN (ăr-réne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to indite one and bring him to his trial] *Citer quelqu'un pour lui faire ſon procès, l'accuſer, l'aſſigner en juſtice.*

ARRAIGNED (ăr-ré'-n'd), *part. adj. Cité, accuſé, atteint.*

ARRAIGNMENT (ăr-réne'-mĕn't), *and* ARRAIGNING (ăr-ré'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a charge] *Accuſation*, f. *procès criminel*

To ARRANGE (ăr-rén'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in proper order] *Arranger, mettre en ordre.*

ARRANGED (ăr-rén'-dj'd), *part. adj Arrangé, mis en ordre.*

ARRANGEMENT (ăr-rén'dje'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the act of putting in proper order] *Arrangement*, m

¶ Arrangement, *arrangement*; method, *méthode*; order, *ordre*; regularity, *régularité* (ſynon.): *Arrangement*, implies the putting things in their proper places; *method*, the means uſed in ſuch arrangement; *order*, relates to the effect reſulting from a prudent diſpoſition of things; *régularity*, to the power and model which conduct that diſpoſition. In every *arrangement* there muſt be *method*; and, to obtain *order*, we muſt begin by *regularity.*

ARRANT (ăr'-răn't), *adj.* [bad in a high degree] *Inſigne, fieffé, à un haut degré de méchanceté.* An arrant dunce, *Un grand ſot.* An arrant fool, *Un fou fieffé.* An arrant knave, *Un inſigne fripon.* An arrant whore, *Une infame putain.*

N. B. ARRANT, ERRANT. — Theſe two words are ſometimes confounded by writers. *Errant* ſignifies *wandering*, according to its etymology, but is now ſeldom or never uſed in that ſenſe, except with the ſubſtantive *Knight*:—*A Knight-errant.* *Arrant* ſignifies *meer, downright*, and is uſed only in diſcommending, unleſs it be in a facetious or bantering ſtyle. Thus we ſay: *an arrant fool, an arrant coxcomb, an arrant knave.* But nobody ſays, *an arrant man of ſenſe* or *probity.* Yet in a facetious and bantering ſtyle, we ſay: *I find he is an arrant wit. Why he is an arrant hero.*

ARRANTLY (ăr'-răn't-lé), *adv.* [ſhamefully, corruptly] *Honteuſement.*

ARRAS (ăr'-răce), *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 50°-17' N. lon. 2°-51' E.] *Arras*, m.

ARRAS *or* ARRAS-HANGINGS, *ſ. pl. Tapiſſerie de haute-liſſe*, f.

ARRAY (ăr-ré'), *ſ.* [in Poetry; dreſs] *Habit*, m. *vêtement*, m. *ornement*, m.

ARRAY [order] *Ordre*, m. *rang*, m. To ſet an army in array, or in battle-array, *Mettre ou ranger une armée en bataille.*

Commiſſioners of array, V. ARRAYERS.

To ARRAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Poetry; to dreſs] *Vêtir, équiper.*

To ARRAY [to put in order] *Arranger, mettre en ordre.*

To ARRAY a pannel [a law-term; to impannel a jury] *Choiſir des jurés.*

ARRAYED (ăr-ré'-ĕd), *adj.* [decked out, dreſſed, *or* adorned] *Vêtu; ce mot n'eſt bon qu'en vers.*

ARRAYERS (ăr-ré'-eŭrce), *ſ. pl.* [commiſſioners of array] *Officiers chargés d'équiper les ſoldats d'une armée*, m.

ARREAR (ăr-rĭre'), *adv.* [behind] *Arrière, en arrière.*

ARREAR, *ſ.* [that which remains unpaid] *Reliquat d'un compte*, m. *ſomme qui reſte due*, f. *arrérages*, f pl. In arrears, *Arriéré.* To be in arrears, *S'arriérer.* To let one's arrears run up, *Se laiſſer arrérager.*

☞ The arrear (*or* the rear) of an army, *L'arrière-garde d'une armée*, f.

ARREARAGE (ăr-rĭ'-rédje), *and* ARREARANCE (ăr-rĭ'-răn'ce), the ſame with ARREAR.

ARRENTATION (ăr-rĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Law; the licenſing to incloſe lands in the foreſt under a yearly rent] *Droit d'enclorre moyennant une rente annuelle, arrentement*, m.

ARREPTITIOUS (ăr-rĕp-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [ſnatched away; crept in privily] *Enlevé de force; gliſſé furtivement.*

ARREST (ăr-rĕste'), *ſ.* [the ſeizing the body or goods of a man] *Arrêt*, m. *ſaiſie*, f. *priſe de corps*, f. To put a perſon under arreſt, *Mettre quelqu'un aux arrêts.*

ARREST, *ſ.* [a ſtop] *Arrêt*, m. The ſtop of a horſe, *L'arrêt d'un cheval.*

ARREST, *ſ.* [ſentence] *Arrêt*, m. *jugement*, m. *ſentence*, f.

To ARREST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtop *or* to detain] *Arrêter, ſaiſir.*

ARRESTED (ăr-rĕs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Arrêté, ſaiſi.*

ARRESTING (ăr-rĕs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to arreſt] *L'action d'arrêter*, ou *de faire priſonnier*; *capture*, f.

ARRICHION (ăr-rĭk'-ĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [a famous wreſtler] *Arrichion*, m.

To ARRIDE (ăr-rĭde), *v. a.* [to laugh at, to ſmile upon] *Se moquer de, regarder d'un air gracieux, ſourire à.*

ARRIEGE, *ſ* [Aurigera, a river and department of France] *Arriège*, f.

ARRIERE-BAN (ăr-ri'-ër-băne), *ſ.* [a general proclamation by which the gentlemen of a country are ſummoned by the King to ſerve in the war] *Arrière-ban*, m. *la convocation que fait le Roi de ſa nobleſſe pour aller à la guerre.*

ARRIERE-FEE or FIEF, *ſ.* [a meſne-fief or tenure] *Arrière-fief*, m. *fief dépendant d'un autre*, m.

ARRIERE-GUARD, *ſ.* [the rear of an army] *Arrière-garde*, f.

ARRIERE-VASSAL, *ſ.* [the vaſſal of a vaſſal] *Arrière-vaſſal*, m.

ARRIGHTED (ăr-rīī'-tĕd), *adj* [rectified] *Rectifié.*

ARRISION (ăr-rĭj'-cŭne), *ſ. L'action de ſourire à quelqu'un*, f.

ARRIVAL (ar-rīī'-văl), *ſ.* [the act of arriving or coming] *Arrivée*, f. *venue*, f. *abord*, m.

ARRIVAL [the coming of a ſhip into harbour] *Arrivage*, m. Arrival into the open ſea after having been among iſlands and narrow channels, *Débouquement*, m.

‡ ARRIVANCE (ăr-rīī'-vănce), *ſ.* [a company coming] *Compagnie qui doit venir*, f. We are in expectancy of more arrivance, *Nous attendons plus nombreuſe compagnie.*

To ARRIVE (ăr-rīīve'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to come, to come by water; to reach a place, a point; to gain a thing; to happen] *Arriver, venir, parvenir.* Is the mail arrived? *L'ordinaire eſt-il arrivé?* There arrived people that we did not expect, *Il vint des gens que nous n'attendions pas.* To arrive at ſome perfection, *Parvenir à quelque degré de perfection.*

ARRIVING (ăr-rīī'-vin'gne), V. ARRIVAL.

ARROBA, V. AROBE.

To ARRODE (ăr-rôde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gnaw or nibble] *Ronger, grignoter.*

ARROGANCE (ăr'-rô-găn'ce), *or* ARROGANCY (ăr'-rô-găn'-cé), *and* ARROGANTNESS (ăr'-rô-găn't-nĕce), *ſ.* [the act and quality of taking too much upon one's ſelf] *Arrogance*, f. *préſomption*, f. ‡ *outrecuidance*, f. V. PRIDE.

ARROGANT (ăr'-rô-găn't), *adj.* [haughty, proud] *Arrogant, préſomptueux, altier, orgueilleux.* V. INSOLENT.

ARROGANTLY (ăr'-rô-gan't-lé), *adv.* [in an arrogant manner] *Avec arrogance, préſomptueuſement, arrogamment.*

To ARROGATE (ăr'-rô-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to claim vainly, unjuſtly] *Uſurper, s'arroger, s'attribuer vainement & avec préſomption.* He arrogates too much to himſelf, *Il préſume trop de lui-même, Il ſe croit plus de mérite qu'il n'en a.*

ARROGATED (ăr-rô-gué'-tĕd), *adj.* [from to arrogate] *Qu'on s'eſt arrogé, &c.*

ARROGATION (ăr-rô-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [claiming proudly] *L'action de s'arroger*, f.

ARRONDIE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; rounded] *Arrondi.*

ARROSION (ăr-rô'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [gnawing] *L'action de ronger tout autour*, f.

ARROW (ăr'-ô), *ſ.* [the pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow] *Flèche*, f. To ſhoot arrows, *Tirer des flèches.* A ſhower of arrows, *Une grêle de flèches.* The arrow-head, *La pointe d'une flèche, le fer dont elle eſt armée; piquet d'arpenteur*, m.

† As ſtraight as an arrow, *Droit comme un I.*

ARROW-HEAD (ăr'-ô-hĕd), *ſ.* [a water-plant] *Flèche d'eau*, f.

ARROW-ROOT, V. AGUTIGUEPA.

ARROWY (ăr'-ô-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of arrows] *De flèches.* Arrowy ſhower, *Grêle de flèches.*

ARSE, *ſ.* [the breech, *or* buttocks] *Le cul, le derrière.*

*† To hang an arſe upon an occaſion, *Tirer le cul en arrière, ſaigner du nez, reculer.*

*† A ſhort arſe, *Un avorton, un ragot, un bout d'homme; une bamboche.*

ARSE-SMART or ARSMART (ars'-smărt), [a ſort of plant] *Perſicaire*, f.

ARSENAL (ar'-se-năl), *ſ.* [armamentary] *Arſenal*, m *magaſin d'armes*, m.

ARSENICAL (ar-sĕn'-i-k l), *ſ.* [containing arſenic] *Arſenical, qui contient de l'arſenic.*

ARSENIC (arse'-nĭk), *ſ.* [a ponderous mineral ſubſtance] *Arſenic*, m. Arſenic is a very deadly poiſon, *L'arſenic eſt un poiſon mortel.*

† ARSE-VERSY (a se vĕr'-sé), or TERSY-VERSY, *adv.* [topſy turvey] *Sens deſſus deſſous, cul pardeſſus tête; à rebours, à contre-ſens.*

ARSINOE (ar-sĭn'-ô-é), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Nymph, changed by Venus into a flint for her hard heartedneſs] *Arſinoé*, f.

ARSON, *ſ.* [in Law; maliciouſly or voluntarily burning the houſe of another] *L'action de mettre le feu exprès à une maiſon.*

ART (arte), *ſ.* [ſkill, craft] *Art*, m. *adreſſe*, f. *induſtrie*, f. *talent*, m. *habileté* f. *artifice*, m. By art, *Artificiellement.* A thing done with great art, *Une choſe faite avec beaucoup d'art.* A man of art will live any where, *Un homme induſtrieux vit par-tout.*

ART [ſcience] *Art*, m. *ſcience*, f. The liberal arts, *Les arts libéraux.* The mechanic arts, *Les arts mécaniques.* To walk is natural, to dance is an art, *Le marcher eſt naturel, la danſe eſt un art.*

☞ A maſter of Arts, *Maître-ès-Arts.* The black art, *La magie noire.*

ART [*from* to be] Thou art, *Tu es.*

ARTEMIS (art'-ĭ-mĭs), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Delphic Sibyl; alſo called Diana] *Artémis*, f.

ARTEMISIA, *ſ.* V. MAUSOLUS.

ARTEMISIA, *ſ.* [Botan. mug-wort] *Armoiſe*, f.

ARTENNA, *ſ.* [a web-toed water-fowl] *Artenna*, f.

ARTERIAL (ar-ti'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to arteries] *Artériel.* The arterial blood, *Le ſang artériel, le ſang des artères.*

ARTERIOTOMY (ar-ti-rĭ-ŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [Surg. the opening an artery with a lancet] *Artériotomie*, f. *ouverture d'une artère*, f. *ſaignée*, f.

ARTERIOLOGY (ar-ti-rĭ-ô-lŏdj-é), *ſ.* [Anat. a treatiſe on arteries] *Artériologie*, f.

ARTERY (ar'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a canal conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body] *Artère*, f. The arteries are elaſtic tubes, indued with a contractile force, *Les artères ſont des tubes élaſtiques, doués d'une force de contraction.* The great artery, *La grande artère, l'aorte*, f.

ARTFUL (art'-foŭl), *adj.* [made with art; cunning; ſkilful, dexterous] *Artificiel, fait avec art, artiſtement fait; fin, adroit.*

ARTFULLY (art'-feŭl-é), *adv.* [ſkilfully] *Artiſtement, ingénieuſement, adroitement, artificiellement.*

ARTFULNESS (art'-feŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſkill, induſtry, cunning] *Habileté*, f. *art*, m. *induſtrie*, f.

ARTHRITIC (ar-tshrĭt'-ĭk), *and* ARTHRITICAL (ar-tshrĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [gouty] *Arthritique, qui a rapport à la goutte.*

ARTHRODIA (ar-tshrô'-dĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Anat. articulation, wherein a bone is received into a ſhallow ſocket of another] *Arthrodie*, f.

ARTHRON (ar'-tshrŏne), *and* ARTHROSIS (ar-tshrô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Anat. a juncture of two bones; articulation] *Arthron*, m.

ARTICHOKE (ar'-tĭ-tchôke), *ſ.* [a ſort of thiſtle] *Artichaut*, m. The bottom of an artichoke, *Le fond d'un artichaut, un cul d'artichaut.*

Artichoke-ſuckers (young ſhoot of the ſtock), *Filles d'artichaux*, f. *œilletons d'artichaut*, m.

Wild artichoke (a medicinal plant), *Chardon Marie, chardon de N. Dame, artichaut ſauvage*, m. Jeruſalem-artichokes, *Artichauts de Jeruſalem, Topinambours*, m.

ARTIC (ar'-tĭk), V. ARCTIC.

ARTICLE (ar'-tĭ-kl'). *ſ.* [head, point, or part of a ſpeech, account, or contract] *Article, chef*, m. *point*, m *condition*, f. *clauſe*, f. *compoſition*, f. He did not ſay much upon that article, *Il ne dit pas grand choſe ſur cet article.* An article of faith, *Un article de foi.* To ſurrender upon articles, *Se rendre à certaines conditions, capituler.* Enumeration of things, article by article, *Articulation de faits.*

ARTICLE [in Grammar; a particle ſet before a ſubſtantive] *Article*, m.

ARTICLE [articulation, joint] *Article*, m. *articulation*, f. *joint*, m. *jointure*, f.

To ARTICLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtipulate, to make terms] *Stipuler, conditionner, faire un pacte, paſſer des articles, contracter.*

To ARTICLE, *v. a.* [to draw up articles againſt one] *Accuſer, intenter action, accuſer.*

ARTICLED (ar'-tĭ-k ĕd), *part. adj.* [made by articles] *Rangé par articles, ſtipulé.* This was articled apart, *Ceci faiſoit un article ſéparé.*

ARTICULAR (ar-tĭk'-ŭ-lăr), *adj.* [Med. belonging to the joints] *Articulaire.* An articular diſeaſe, as the gout: a diſeaſe which more immediately infeſts the joints, *Maladie articulaire, comme la goutte, qui attaque plus immédiatement les jointures des os.*

ARTICULATE (ar tĭk'-ŭoŭ-léte), *adj.* [diſtinct, branched out into articles] *Articulé, diſtinct.* An articulate voice, *Une voix articulée.*

To ARTICULATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pronounce diſtinctly; to make terms] *Articuler, prononcer diſtinctement, déduire par articles; entrer en compoſition, ſtipuler.*

ARTICULATELY (ar-tĭk'-ŭoŭ-léte-lé), *adv.* [in an articulate voice] *Diſtinctement.*

ARTICULATENESS (ar-tĭk'-ŭoŭ-léte-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being articulate] *La qualité d'être articulé.*

ARTICULATION (ar-tĭk'-ŭoŭ-lé-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Anat. the juncture or joint of bones: Bot. joints in plants] *Articulation*, f. *jointure des os*, ou *des membres*, f. *nœud (des plantes)*, m.

ARTICULATION [the act of forming words] *Articulation*, f. *formation des paroles.* I conceive that an extreme ſmall, or an extreme great ſound, cannot be articulate, but that the articulation requireth a mediocrity of ſound, *Je conçois qu'un ſon trop fort, ou trop foible, ne ſauroit être bien articulé, mais que l'articulation demand. un ſon modéré.*

ARTIFICE (ar'-tĭ-fĭce), *ſ.* [trick, fraud, V. CUNNING] *Artifice*, m. *art*, m. *adreſſe*, f.

ARTIFICE [art, trade] *Art*, m. *induſtrie*, f. *métier*, m.

ARTIFICER (ar-tĭf'-ĭ-ceŭr), *ſ.* [Artiſan; artiſt] *Artiſan*, m. *ouvrier*, m. *artiſte*, m.

* ARTIFICER, *ſ.* [author, contriver, forger] *Artiſan*, m. *celui qui eſt l'auteur de quelque choſe.* He has been the artificer of his own fortune, *Il a été l'artiſan de ſa fortune.* An artificer of impoſtures, *Un impoſteur, un fourbe.*

ARTIFICIAL (ar-tĭ-fĭch'-ăl), or ARTIFICIOUS (ar-tĭ-fĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [made by art, not natural; fictitious, artful] *Artificiel, technique.* Artificial tears, *Larmes feintes.* Artificial arguments, *Raiſonnemens contournés.* Artificial numbers, *Nombres artificiels, logarithmes.* Artificial day, *Jour artificiel.* Artificial memory, *Mémoire artificielle.*

ARTIFICIALLY (ar-tĭ-fĭch'-ăl-é), *adv.* [artfully, with ſkill; by art, not naturally] *Artificiellement.*

ARTIFICIALNESS (ar-tĭ-fĭch'-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [artfulneſs] *Artifice*, m.

ARTILLERY (ar-tĭl'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [weapons of war, cannon, great ordnance] *Artillerie*, f. *tout l'attirail de guerre qui comprend les canons, les mortiers, les bombes, &c.*

☞ The Artillery Company of the City, *La Compagnie de l'Artillerie de Londres* (nom que l'on donne à une Compagnie militaire de cinq cents

Volontaires, Bourgeois de Londres, parce qu'ils font leurs exercices dans un endroit appelé la place de l'Artillerie, the Artillery-ground).

ARTISAN (ar-ĭ zăne'), *ſ.* [a workman in a mechanic art] *Ouvrier*, m. *artiſan*, m.

ARTIST (art'-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one who excels in a liberal art] *Artiſte*, m. He is a great artiſt, *C'eſt un grand artiſte.*

ARTLESSLY (art'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [naturally, ſincerely] *Sans art, ſimplement.*

ARTLESS (art'-lĕce), *adj.* [natural, without fraud, without ſkill] *Naïf, ſans art.*

ARTOIS, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Artois*, m.

To ARTUATE (ar'-tĭoŭ éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tear limb from limb] *Démembrer, hacher par morceaux, déchirer membre à membre.*

ARUCA, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt.] *Chiron*, m. *ver des clous*, m.

ARUM, *ſ.* [Bot. wake-robin, cuckow-pint; a med. plant] *Arum*, m. *pied-de-veau*, m.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, *ſ. pl.* [ancient ſtones, whereon is engraved a chronicle of Athens; preſented to the Univerſity of Oxford by the Earl of Arundel] *Marbres d'Arundel*, m. pl.

ARUNTICES (ă-reŭn'-tăĭ'-cĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a man who, for deriding the ſacrifices of Bacchus, was forced by that God to drink ſo much wine, that he loſt his ſenſes, and raviſhed his own daughter] *Aruntiçès*, m.

ARUNDINACEOUS (ă-reŭn'-dĭ-né'-cheŭce), *adj.* [of reeds, like reeds] *De roſeaux, ſemblable aux roſeaux.*

ARUNDINEOUS (ăr-eŭn'-dĭn'-ĭ-eŭce), ARUNDIFEROUS (ăr-eun'-dĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [abounding with reeds; bearing reeds] *Plein de roſeaux, où il y a des roſeaux.*

ARUSPICE or ARUSPEX, *ſ.* [in ancient Rome; a foreteller of things to come, from the inſpection of the entrails of ſacrificed beaſts] *Aruſpice*, m.

ARVAL or ARVIL (ar'-vĭl), *ſ.* [burial] *Enterrement*, m. Arvil-ſupper (an entertainment at funerals), *Feſtin qu'on fait à des enterremens.* Arvil-bread, *Pain qu'on diſtribue aux pauvres en ces occaſions.*

ARVALES (ar-vé'-lĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. twelve men called brethren, who preſided over the ſacrifices of Ceres] *Arvales* ou *Arvaux*, m. pl.

ARYTHÆNOIDES (ă-rĭ-tshi-nô'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ. pl.* [two cartilages of the Larynx] *Arythénoïdes*, m. pl.

ARYTHMUS (ĭ-rĭtsh'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Med. ſinking or failure of the pulſe, ſo that it can no longer be felt] *Arythme*, m.

ARZEL, *adj.* [in Manege; is ſaid of a horſe that has a white ſpot on the hind foot of the right ſide] *Arzel.*

ARZILLA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Africa; lat. 35°-30′ N. long. 6°-3′ W.] *Arzel.*

AS (ăz), *conj.* [in the ſame manner with ſomething elſe] *Comme.* I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did; *Je vis comme je vivois, je penſe comme je penſois, je vous aime comme je vous aimois*; but all theſe are to no purpoſe, *Mais tout cela ne ſert de rien*; The world will not live, think, or love as I do, *Le monde ne vivra, ne penſera, ni n'aimera comme je fais.*

As you pleaſe, *Comme il vous plaira.* As you ought to do, *Comme vous devez faire.* † As I am an honeſt man, *Sur mon honneur.* † As I hope to be ſaved, ‖ *Sur ma part du Paradis.*

As [in the manner that] *Comme.* Mad as I was, *Fou comme j'étois* ou *Fou que j'étois.* In his ſhirt as he was, *En chemiſe, comme il étoit.*

As [that; in a conſequential ſenſe] *Que.* He had ſuch a dexterous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs; *Il avoit tant d'adreſſe & de diſpoſition, que ſes maîtres étoient obligés de modérer ſon ardeur.* The relations are ſo uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination; *Les rapports ſont ſi incertains, qu'ils demandent à être examinés avec beaucoup d'attention.*

As [in the ſtate of another] Were I as you, I would take her counſel; *Si j'étois à votre place*, ou *dans votre poſition, je prendrois ſon avis.*

As [under a particular conſideration, in as much as] *Comme, en tant que.* The objections that are raiſed againſt it as a tragedy, are, &c. *Les objections que l'on fait à cette pièce comme tragédie*, &c.

The Euchariſt, as it is a Sacrament; *L'Euchariſtie comme Sacrement*, ou *en tant que Sacrement.*

As [like; of the ſame kind with, in the ſame degree with] *Comme, auſſi . . . que.* A ſimple idea is one uniform idea, as ſweet, bitter, &c; *Une idée ſimple eſt une idée uniforme, comme doux, amer*, &c.

Thou good old man benevolent as wiſe; *Toi, bon vieillard, auſſi bienveillant que ſage.* As clear as cryſtal, *Auſſi clair que du criſtal.* As warm as wool, *Auſſi chaud que de la laine.* † As cold as ice, *Froid comme glace.* As ſoft as ſilk, *Auſſi doux que de la ſoie.* As ſtrong as muſtard, *Auſſi fort que de la moutarde.* † As ſweet as honey, *Doux comme miel.* † As bitter as gall, *Amer comme fiel.* † As white as ſnow, *Blanc comme neige.* † As pale as aſhes, or as death, *Pâle comme la mort.* † As clear as the ſun, *Auſſi clair que le jour.* † As black as the devil, *Noir comme le diable.* † As black as a crow, *Noir comme un corbeau.* † As dark as pitch, *Noir comme jais, Noir comme dans un four.* † He is as good as ſhe, *Monſieur vaut bien Madame.*

As [if] *Si.* As you love me, *Si vous m'aimez.* As you tender your life, be gone; *Si votre vie vous eſt chère, retirez-vous.*

As [as if; according to the manner that would be if] *Comme ſi.* The wall ſhook as it would fall, *Le mur trembla comme s'il avoit voulu tomber.* As he his bliſs did know, *Comme s'il avoit connu ſon bonheur.* As fate ſought only me, *Comme ſi le ſort n'en vouloit qu'à moi.* I uſed him as if he had been my brother, *J'en ai agi avec lui comme s'il eût été mon frère*, or *Je l'ai traité en frère.*

As [according to what] *Comme, ſelon* or *ſuivant ce que*, or *à ce que.* As the Lord gave to every man, *Selon ce que le Seigneur a donné à chaque homme.* As juſt before, *Comme on vient de dire.* As follows, *Comme il ſuit.* The occaſion is as follows; *On va dire*, or *On va voir*, or *Voici quelle en fut l'occaſion.*

As I am informed; *Comme on me l'a dit*; *à ce que j'apprends*; *à ce que*, or *ſelon ce que j'ai ouï dire.* As things go now, as the world goes; *Selon l'état où ſont les choſes, comme vont les choſes, comme va le monde.* As things fall out, *Selon que les choſes ſe rencontrent.* As occaſion ſhall ſerve, *Comme l'occaſion s'en préſentera, ſelon qu'il ſera néceſſaire.* Every one as he likes, *Chacun comme il l'entend, chacun à ſa fantaiſie.* Do as I bid you, *Faites ce que je vous dis*, or *ce que je vous ordonne.*

As [in the capacity of] *Comme, en qualité de.* He lives with me as a Valet de Chambre, *Il eſt chez moi en qualité de Valet de Chambre.* He is as a father to her, *Il lui ſert de père, il lui tient lieu de père.*

As [as it were; in ſome ſort] *En quelque ſorte.* They were but as of the king's party, *Elles étoient en quelque ſorte du parti du Roi.*

As [while; at the ſame time that] *Comme, tandis que, pendant que.* And frighted Turnus trembled as ſhe ſpoke, *& Turnus effrayé tremblóit comme elle parloit*, or *en l'écoutant.* And as it runs refines, *& en coulant il devient pur.* As I went along, *Tandis que je marchois*, ou *en marchant*, ou *chemin faiſant.* I will ſee you as I go by, *Je vous verrai en paſſant.*

As [how; in what manner] *Comme, quand.* As they pleaſe, *Comme il leur plaît*, *Quand il leur plaît.*

As [becauſe] *Parce que, puiſque, attendu que.* As without them the thing could not have been done, *Parce que ſans eux la choſe n'auroit pu ſe faire.*

As [equally] *également, autant.* As many voices iſſue, and the ſound of Sybil's words as many times rebound; *Il en ſort autant de voix, & les mots de la Sybille ſe répetent autant de fois.*

As [with; anſwering to *like* or *ſame*] *Comme, que.* Whither away ſo faſt? Upon the like devotion as yourſelves; *Où allez-vous ſi vîte? Faire ma cour comme vous, Rendre aux Princes les mêmes devoirs que vous.*

As [anſwered by *as*; however, whatever] *Quelque* or *tout*, anſwered by *que.* As rich as he is, *Quelque riche qu'il ſoit*, ou *Tout riche qu'il eſt.* As big as he is, *Quelque grand qu'il ſoit.* As many as they are, *Tous tant qu'ils ſont*, ou *quiqu'ils ſoient pluſieurs.* As well as I love you, do not think I ſhall do that, *Quelque amitié que j'aie pour vous, ne croyez pas que je faſſe cela.*

As [in a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as*] *Que* anſwering to *autant, auſſi*, or *ſi.* As ſure as it is good, that, &c. *Comme il eſt auſſi ſûr qu'avantageux, que*, &c. As much as you pleaſe, *Autant qu'il vous plaira.* As little as you pleaſe, *Si peu qu'il vous plaira.* As few as, *Auſſi peu que.* As ſure as I ſee you, *Auſſi ſûr que je vous vois.* As ſure as can be, *Aſſurément, ſans doute.* As good as, as well as, *Auſſi bien que, ainſi que, autant que, autant bien que.* As bad as, *Autant mal*, or *auſſi mal que.*

As [having *as* to anſwer it, in a comparative ſenſe; but being ſometimes underſtood] *Auſſi* or *autant*, anſwered by *que*; *comme.* Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato, *Sempronius eſt auſſi brave que Caton.* Bright as the Sun, *Auſſi brillant que*, ou *Brillant comme, le Soleil.* I am not as learned as you, *Je ne ſuis pas auſſi ſavant que vous.* I am as well here as there, *Je ſuis auſſi bien ici que là.* I love him as well as you, *Je l'aime autant que vous.*

As [anſwering to *ſuch*] *Qui, que.* Is it not every man's intereſt, that there ſhould be ſuch a governor of the world, as deſigns our happineſs, as would govern us for our advantage? *N'eſt-ce pas l'intérêt de chacun, ou N'eſt-il pas de l'intérêt de chacun, que le monde ſoit gouverné par un tel être, qui ait en vue notre bonheur, & qui ne cherche que notre bien?* All ſuch as were choſen; *Tous ceux qui furent choiſis.* I took ſuch as I pleaſed; *Je pris ceux que je voulus.* Such as he is, ſuch as it is; *Tel qu'il eſt.*

As [having *ſo* to anſwer it, in a conditional ſenſe; *ſo* being ſometimes underſtood] *Comme, de même*; *en tant que.* As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's underſtanding, ſo far, I hope my labour may be of uſe to him; *N'ayant pour but que de porter la lumière & la conviction dans l'eſprit de tout autre homme, j'eſpère qu'en cela mon travail pourra lui être utile.* As in my ſpeculations I have endeavoured to extinguiſh paſſion and prejudice, I am ſtill deſirous of doing ſome good in this particular, *Comme dans mes ſpéculations j'ai pris à tâche d'étouffer la paſſion & le préjugé, de même je déſire encore être de quelque utilité à cet égard.*

As [anſwering to *ſo* conditionally]. V. So.

As [in a ſenſe of compariſon, anſwered by *ſo*] As theſe things are very unprofitable, ſo they are very baſe; *Ces choſes ſont auſſi baſſes qu'inutiles.* As is the beginning, ſo is the end; *Tel eſt le commencement, telle eſt la fin.*

AS FOR; AS TO [with reſpect to] *Quant à . . ., Pour.* As for the reſt of thoſe who have written againſt me, they deſerve not the leaſt notice; *Quant au reſte*, ou *Pour le reſte*, ou ‖ *Pour ce qui eſt du reſte, de ceux qui ont écrit contre moi, ils ne méritent pas qu'on y faſſe la moindre attention.* I was miſtaken as to the day, *Je m'étois trompé quant au jour.*

As for me, *Quant à moi, pour moi.* As for example, *Comme par exemple*; *par exemple.*

As if, V. *Suprà.*

As how [a redundancy, and low langage] As how, dear Syphax? *Comment, cher Syphax?*

As it were [in some manner] *En quelque sorte.*

As though, V. As if.

As well as [equally with] *Ainsi que, aussi bien que, autant, aussi, si, comme.* Each man's mind as well as his face; *L'esprit de chaque homme, aussi bien que son visage.* It is adorned with admirable pieces of Sculpture, as well modern as ancient; *Il est orné de morceaux admirables, or de chefs-d'œuvre de sculpture tant anciens que modernes.*

As what? *Qu'y a-t-il donc?*

As yet [to this time: a redundancy too] *Encore.* Though this war has as yet lasted but six years, yet, &c. *Quoique cette guerre-ci n'ait encore duré que six ans, cependant,* &c. He is not come as yet, *Il n'est pas encore venu.*

ASA-FŒTIDA (ăs-să fēt'-ĭ-dă), V. Assa.

ASARABACCA (ăs-să-ră-băk' ă), *or* Asarum, *s.* [wild nard] *Asarum,* m. *Cabaret,* m. *Rondelle,* f. *Girard-Roussin,* m. *nard sauvage,* m. Bastard asarum, *Asaret,* m.

ASARINA (ă-zā-rī'-nă), *s.* [an aperitive and abstersive plant] *Asarine,* f.

ASBESTINE (ăz-bĕs'-tĭne), *adj.* [incombustible] *Incombustible, de la nature de l'Asbeste.*

ASBESTOS (ăz-bĕs'-teŭce), *s.* [a sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into filaments] *Asbeste,* m. *amiante,* m. False asbestos (plume-alum), *Faux asbeste,* m. *alun de plume,* m.

ASCALABOTES (ăs-kă-lă-bō'-tĭz), *s.* [a beautiful and harmless lizard of America] *Ascalabos,* m.

ASCALAPHUS (ăs-kăl'-ă-feŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Acheron and Nox, turned into an owl by Ceres] *Ascalaphe,* m.

ASCANIUS (ăs-kē'-nĭ-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Æneas, and founder of the city of Alba in Italy] *Ascagne* ou *Jule,* m.

ASCARIDES (ăs-kăr'-ĭ-dĭz), *s. pl.* [little round worms in the rectum] *Ascarides,* m. *Vers des enfans,* m. pl. *strongles,* m. pl.

To ASCEND (ăs-cĕn'd'), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to mount upwards] *Monter, grimper sur quelque lieu.*

* To Ascend [to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another] *S'élever d'un degré de connoissance à un autre.* By these steps we shall ascend to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, *Par ces degrés nous nous éleverons à des idées plus justes de la gloire de Jésus-Christ.*

To Ascend, *v. a. Gravir.* We shall ascend this mountain, *Nous gravirons cette montagne.* He ascended the throne, *Il monta sur le trône.*

ASCENDABLE (ăs-cĕn'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be ascended] *Où l'on peut monter.*

ASCENDANT (ăs-cĕn'-dănt), *s.* [height, elevation] *Hauteur,* f. *élevation,* f.

Ascendant [in Morality; superiority, influence] *Ascendant,* m. *pouvoir,* m. *influence,* f. *supériorité,* f.

Ascendant [in Astrology; degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at a person's birth] *Horoscope,* f. *influence astrale,* f.

Ascendant, *adj.* [Astron. & Astrol. ascending, above the horizon] *Ascendant.*

* Ascendant, *adj.* [superior, predominant] *Transcendant.*

ASCENDANCY (ăs-cĕn'-dĕn'-cé), *s.* [influence, power] *Influence,* f. *pouvoir,* m. *ascendant,* m.

ASCENDING (ăs-cĕn'-dĭngne), *adj.* [ascendant, going upwards] *Ascendant.* The ascending sign, *Signe ascendant.* The ascending node of a planet, *Le nœud ascendant d'une planète.* The ascending vessels (in Anat.), *Vaisseaux ascendans,* m. pl. The ascending line, *La ligne ascendante.*

ASCENSION (ăs-cĕn'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of ascending] *Ascension,* f. *élévation,* f. The ascension is either right, or oblique (in Astron.), *L'ascension est droite ou oblique.* The ascension of liquors in pumps, *L'élévation des liqueurs dans les pompes.*

☞ Ascension, *or* Ascension-day (ăs-cĕn'-cheŭne-dē'), *L'Ascension, le jour où l'on célèbre l'ascension de J. C. au ciel.*

ASCENSIONAL (ăs-cĕn'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj.* [in Astron.] *Ascensionnel.* Ascensional difference, *Différence ascensionnelle (celle qu'il y a entre l'ascension droite, & l'ascension oblique).*

ASCENSIVE (ăs-cĕn'-sĭv'), *adj.* [in a state of ascent] *Elevé, montant.*

ASCENT (ăs-cĕn't'), *s.* [rise; the act of rising, eminence; the way by which one ascends] *Elévation,* f. *hauteur,* f. *montée,* f. An ascent of three steps, *Une élévation de trois marches.* A hard, *or* difficult ascent, *Une montée roide, escarpée, difficile.*

To ASCERTAIN (ăs-cĕr-téne'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to assure] *Assurer, certifier, affirmer.*

To Ascertain [to determinate, to fix, to establish] *Fixer, déterminer, assigner.* To ascertain the price or a commodity, *Fixer le prix d'une denrée, la taxer.* To ascertain the signification of a word, *Déterminer le sens d'un mot.*

ASCERTAINED (ăs-cĕr-té'-n'd), *adj.* [affirmed, settled] *Affirmé, assuré, confirmé, établi, réglé, fixé.*

ASCERTAINER (ăs-cĕr-té'-neŭr), *s.* [one who ascertains] *Celui qui certifie, qui détermine.*

ASCERTAINING (ăs-cĕr-té'-nĭn'gne), *and* Ascertainment (ăs-cĕr-téne'-mĕn't), *s.* [a certain rule, a standard] *Confirmation,* f. *règlement,* m. *détermination,* f. *règle établie,* f.

ASCETIC (ăs-cĕt'-ĭk), *adj. & s.* [concerning spirituality; contemplative; employed only in exercises of devotion] *Ascétique, qui a rapport à la dévotion, ascète,* m. Ascetic life, *Vie ascétique.* Ascetic books, *Livres ascétiques.*

ASCII (ăs'cĭ-ăĭ), *s. pl.* [having no shadow; is said of the inhabitants of the torrid zone] *Asciens,* m.

ASCITES (ăs-sĭĭ'-tĭz), *s.* [a particular species of dropsy, a swelling of the lower belly] *Ascite,* m. *hydropisie du bas ventre,* f.

ASCITICAL (ăs cĭt'-ĭ-kal), *or* Ascitic (ăs-cĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [dropsical, hydropical] *Ascitique.*

ASCITITIOUS (ăs-cĭ-tĭch' eŭce), *adj.* [supplemental, added, spurious] *Ajouté, controuvé, apocryphe.*

ASCLEPIA (ăs-klī' pĭ-ă), *s. pl.* [Mythol. festivals in honour of Æsculapius] *Asclépies,* f. pl.

ASCLEPIAD (ăs-klī'-pĭ-ăd), *adj. & s.* [a sort of Greek or Latin verse consisting of four feet] *Asclépiade,* m.

ASCLEPIAS (ăs-klī'-pĭ-ăce), *s.* [Bot. tame-poison, silken cicely, white swallow-wort: a vulner. plant] *Asclépias,* m. *dompte-venin,* m.

ASCOLIA (ăs-kŏl'-ĭ-ă), *s. pl.* [Mythol. feasts of Bacchus celebrated in Attica] *Ascolies,* f. pl. *(Fêtes où l'on sautoit à cloche-pied sur des outres enflées.)*

ASCRIBABLE (ăs-krăĭ' bă-bl'), *adj.* [that which may be ascribed] *Qu'on peut attribuer.*

To ASCRIBE (ăs-krăĭbe'), ing ed, *v. a.* [to impute, to attribute] *Attribuer, imputer.* I ascribe it to their long abode among us, *J'attribue cela au long séjour qu'ils ont fait parmi nous.*

ASCRIBED (ăs-krăĭ'-b'd), *part. adj. Attribué.*

ASCRIBING (ăs-krăĭ'-bĭn'gne), *and* Ascription (ăs-krĭp'-cheŭne), *s. L'action d'attribuer,* f. *attribution,* f. *imputation,* f.

ASCRIPTITIOUS (ăs-krip-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj. Qui est attribué.*

ASCUS, V. Opossum.

ASEKI or Asekai, *s.* [the name of the favorite Sultaness who has brought a son] *Asaki,* f.

ASELLUS, *s.* [Oniscus; an aquatic insect] *Aselle,* m. *cloporte aquatique,* m.

ASH (ăche), *s.* [a tree] *Frêne,* m.

ASH-COLOUR (ăche'-keŭl-eŭr), *s.* [a colour between brown and grey] *Couleur de cendre,* f.

ASH COLOURED (ăche'-keŭl-eŭr'd), *adj.* [between brown and grey] *Cendré, de couleur de cendre.*

ASHAMED (ă-ché'-m'd), *adj.* [touched with shame] *Honteux, confus.* To be ashamed, *Avoir honte.* To be half ashamed, *Avoir un peu de honte.* Are you not ashamed to look me in the face, *Osez-vous bien me regarder en face? Avez-vous bien cette impudence?* I am ashamed of him, *Il me fait honte,* ou *déshonneur.* You make me ashamed, *Vous me rendez confus, vous me couvrez de honte.*

¶ Ashamed, *honteux*; bashful, *timide* (synon.): the reproach of conscience makes us *ashamed*; the sentiments of modesty make us *bashful*; when *ashamed*, we redden; when *bashful*, we blush: to be *ashamed* implies no want of courage; but *bashfulness* always supposes timidity. We should neither boast nor be *ashamed* of our birth; which is a mark only of pride; but it is praise worthy in all ranks, of both high and low, to be *ashamed* of their faults. Although *bashfulness* is a virtue, there are nevertheless occasions when it would pass for weakness.

ASHEN (ăch'-'n), *adj.* [from ash] *De frêne, fait de bois de frêne.*

ASHES (ăch'-ĕz), *s. pl.* [the remains of any thing burnt] *Cendres,* f. To burn to ashes, *Réduire en cendres.* Ash-Wednesday, *Le jour des Cendres.* To lie in ashes, *Etre enseveli sous les cendres.*

Ash-pan, *Cendrier,* m.

Blue ashes (a sort of blue-stone in powder, found in the copper-mines in Poland), *Cendres bleues,* f. pl.

ASH-FIRE (ăche-fāĭeŭr), *or* Sand-fire, *s.* [Chym. is when the containing vessel is covered with hot sand or ashes] *Le feu de cendres,* ou *de limaille*; *feu de sable,* m.

ASHLAR (ăche'-lăr), *s.* [among Builders; a stone free as it comes out of the quarry] *Bloc de pierre brute, bloc,* m.

ASHLERING (ăche'-lĕr-ĭn'gne), *s.* [among Builders; quartering] *Lambris, lattis à hauteur d'appui (sous un comble).*

ASHORE (ă-chôre'), *adv.* [on land, to the land] *A terre.* To go ashore, *Aller à terre.* To get ashore, *Prendre terre, aborder.* A ship ashore, *Vaisseau échoué,* ou *à la côte.*

ASHY (ăch'-é), *adj.* [ash-coloured, pale; full of ashes] *Pâle, cendré; cendreux, plein de cendres; sale.*

ASIA (éj'-ĭ-ă), *s.* [one of the four general parts into which the terraqueous globe is commonly divided] *Asie,* f.

ASIARCHA (ăj-ĭ-ărk-ă), *s.* [the superintendant of the sacred games in Asia] *Asiarque,* m. Dignity of an Asiarcha (annual magistracy annexed to priesthood), *Asiarchat,* m.

ASIATIC (ăj-ĭ-ăt'-ĭk), *adj.* [of Asia] *Asiatique, d'Asie; né en Asie.* * Asiatic manners, luxury, style; *Mœurs Asiatiques (efféminées),* f. pl. *Luxe Asiatique (excessif),* m. *Style Asiatique (ampoulé, diffus),* m.

ASIDE (ă-sāĭde'), *adv.* [apart] *A part, à côté, à quartier.* To lay aside, *Mettre à part, de côté.* He took him aside, *Il le prit en particulier.*

* To lay a project aside (to give it up), *Abandonner un projet.*

* To lay one aside (to neglect him), *Négliger quelqu'un, en faire peu de cas, le laisser de côté.*

That place set aside, there is nothing remarkable, *A l'exception de cette place, il n'y a rien de remarquable.*

Aside, *s.* [what one speaks aside in a play] *Un aparté.*

ASILUS (é-sāĭ'-leŭce), *s.* [a bird; luteola, a sort of wren] *Roitelet,* m. *chantre, chanteur,* m. *pouillot,* m. [an insect; wasp-fly, hornet-fly] *Taon,* m.

ASINARY (ăs'-ĭ-nă-ré), *or* ASININE (ăs'-ĭ-năine, *adj. Asine; qui appartient à l'âne.*

To ASK (ăsk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to demand, to claim, to beg, to petition] *Demander.* To ask one's advice, *Demander conseil à quelqu'un.* I ask you a thousand pardons for making you wait so long, *Je vous fais mille excuses de vous faire attendre si long-temps.* I'll ask him the price of that estate, *Je lui demanderai le prix de cette terre.* 'Tis but ask and have, *Il suffit de demander pour obtenir.* To ask again, to ask back again, *Redemander.*

To ASK for one, *or* after one, *Demander que l'on parle à lui parler, Demander à lui parler.*

To ASK people in church, *Publier les bans, les annonces de mariage.*

To ASK for a thing [to question] *S'enquérir,* V. To ENQUIRE. *S'informer d'une chose.* He has asked after your health, *Il s'est informé de votre santé.*

* To ASK [to require] *Exiger.* Any exigence of state asks a long time to conduct any design to its maturity, *Un état peut se trouver dans des circonstances critiques & délicates qui exigent beaucoup de temps pour conduire un projet à sa maturité.*

Remarquez que le Roi d'Angleterre se sert toujours du verbe To ASK, *quand il demande des subsides à son Parlement, parce que la signification en est générale; au lieu que* to beg *signifie demander avec soumission;* to desire, demander avec modestie; *&* to demand, demander avec justice *&* autorité.

ASKANCE, ASKAUNCE (ă-skăn'ce'), or ASKAUNT (ă-skănt'), *adv.* [sideways, obliquely] *De côté, de travers, obliquement.* He eyed the king askaunt, *Il regarda le Roi de travers.*

ASKED (ăsk'-ĕd), *adj.* [from to ask] *Demandé, &c.*

ASKER (ăsk'-eür), *s.* [petitioner, enquirer] *Qui demande, demandeur,* m. [Water-newt *or* eft] *Lézard d'eau,* m.

ASKEW (ă-skïou'), *adv.* [aside; disdainfully] *De travers; avec dédain, avec mépris.* To look askew, *Regarder de travers.*

ASKING (ăsk'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de demander,* f. *demande,* f. You shall have your asking, *Vous aurez ce que vous demanderez.* Shall I give him his asking? *Faut-il lui accorder sa demande?* This thing is not worth asking, *Cela ne vaut pas la peine de la demander.* 'Tis not your asking that will do the business, *Votre demande n'y fera rien.*

ASLANT (ă-slănt'), *and* ASLOPE (ă-slôpe'), *adv.* [obliquely] *De biais, de travers, obliquement.*

ASLEEP (ă-slîpe'), *adv.* [sleeping] *Endormi, assoupi.* Half asleep and half awake, *A moitié endormi & à moitié éveillé.* To make asleep, *Endormir.* To fall asleep again, *Se rendormir.* To lie *or* to be asleep, *Dormir.* He is fast asleep, *Il dort d'un profond sommeil.* If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall asleep, *Il n'est pas naturel qu'un homme, qui a veillé trop long-temps, ne se laisse point aller au sommeil.*

ASMODAI, *s.* [among the Jews; the prince of Demons] *Asmodée,* m.

ASMODAI [a snake of Japan] *Asmodée,* m. *Prince des serpens,* m.

ASODES (ă-sô'-dïz), *s.* [a kind of continual fever, giving a great anxiety of the heart and stomach] *Asodes,* f.

ASOMATOUS (ă-sô'-mă-teüce), *adj.* [incorporeal, without a body] *Incorporel.*

ASOPH (ă-zŭf'), *s.* [a sea anciently called the Palus Mæotis, between Europe and Asia; a district and town of the Russian empire; at 47° 18' N. long. 41° 10' E.] *Azof* ou *Azuf,* m.

ASOPUS (ă-sô'-peüce), *s.* [the son of Oceanus and Tethys, and king of Bœotia, changed into a river by Jupiter] *Asope,* m.

ASP (ăsp), *or* ASPICK (ăs'-pïk), *s.* [a kind of serpent] *Aspic,* m.

ASP, *or* ASPEN (ăs'-pĕn'), *s.* [a tree] *Tremble,* m. *sorte de peuplier,* f.

ASPALATH (ăs-păl'-ă-thsh), *or* ASPALATHUS (ăs-păl'-ă-tshĕüce), *s.* [the wood of Jerusalem; lignum rhodium, rose-wood; of a strong smell and purple colour] *Aspalathe,* m. *bois de rose,* m.

ASPARAGUS (ăs-păr'-ă-gueüce), *s.* [sparrow-grass, a diuretic plant] *Asperge,* f.

ASPECT (ăs'-pĕkt), *s.* [look, appearance] *Aspect,* m. *vue,* f. *regard,* m. *air,* m. *mine,* f. He is out of countenance at the aspect of his master, *Il se trouble à l'aspect, ou à la vue de son maître.* A man of good aspect, *Un homme de bonne mine.* A maid of a sweet aspect, *Une fille qui a l'air doux, & le regard gracieux.*

The aspect of planets and constellations [in Astrol.] *L'aspect des planètes & des constellations.* Aspects [in Gardening; exposure] *Exposition,* f.

To ASPECT (ăs-pĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to behold] *Regarder.* Those people whom the northern pole aspects, *Les peuples qui habitent sous le pôle septentrional.*

ASPECTABLE (ăs-pĕk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [visible] *Visible.*

ASPECTION (ăs pĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [beholding, view] *Vue,* f. *aspect,* m.

ASPEN (ăs'-pĕn'), *adj.* [from asp] *De tremble.*

ASPER (ăs'-pĕr), *s.* [a small Turkish coin] *Aspre,* m. *(environ six liards de France).*

ASPER, *adj.* [rough, rugged] *âpre, rude.*

To ASPERATE (ăs'-pĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make rough] *Rendre rude,* ou *inégal.*

ASPERATION (ăs-pĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [making rough or uneven] *L'action de rendre rude,* ou *inégal.*

ASPERGILLUM, ASPERGILE, ASPERSORIUM, *s.* [a brush made of horse-hair, used to sprinkle the lustral water among the Romans, and the holy water in Romish churches] *Aspergès,* m. *aspersoir,* m. *goupillon,* m.

ASPERIFOLIOUS (ăs-pĕr-ĭ-fô'-lïi-eüce), *adj.* [Bot. with rough leaves] *Bouraginée,* adj. f.

ASPERITY (ăs-pĕr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [roughness of surface, of sound, of pronunciation; ruggedness of temper, moroseness] *Rudesse,* f. *dureté,* f. *grossièreté,* f. *sévérité,* f. *aspérité,* f. *âpreté,* f. The asperity of a tongue, *La rudesse d'une langue.* The charity of one, and the asperity of the other, *La charité de l'un, & la dureté de l'autre.*

ASPERJULA, *s.* V. ASPERULA.

ASPERNATION (ăs-pĕr-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [neglect, disregard] *Mépris,* m.

ASPEROUS (ăs'-pĕr-eüce), *adj.* [rough, uneven] *Rude.* Black and white are the most asperous and unequal of colours, *Le noir & le blanc sont les couleurs les plus dures & les plus inégales.*

To ASPERSE (ăs-pĕrse'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to besprinkle with censure or calumny] *Diffamer quelqu'un, le noircir par des médisances,* ou *des calomnies; calomnier.*

ASPERSED (ăs-pĕr'-s't), *part. adj. Diffamé, flétri, noirci.*

ASPERSING (ăs-pĕr'-sïn'gne), *s. L'action de diffamer, &c.*

ASPERSION (ăs-pĕr'-cheŭne), *s.* [sprinkling] *Aspersion,* f. *action d'asperger,* f.

ASPERSION [defaming] *Diffamation,* f. *calomnie,* f. To cast an aspersion upon one, *Diffamer quelqu'un.* Malicious aspersions, *Des médisances envenimées, mêlées de calomnie; imputations odieuses.*

ASPERULA (ăs-pĕr'-ïou-lă), *s.* [rubeola montana odorata, wood-ruffe, a sort of burdock; a vulnerary plant] *Aspérule,* f. *petite garance,* f. *muguet des bois,* m. *Cinanchine,* f. *herbe à l'esquinancie,* f.

ASPERUGO (ăs-pĕr-ïou'-gô), *s.* [Bot. the small wild buglosse, goose-grass; German madwort] *Aspergette,* f. *porte-feuille,* m. *rapette,* f. *apatine,* f. *gratteron,* m.

ASPHALTES, *s.* [in Anat the fifth vertebra of the loins] *Asphalte,* m.

ASPHALTIC (ăs-făl'-tïk), *adj.* [gummy, bituminous] *Bitumineux.*

ASPHALTES (ăs-fă'-tïz'), *s.* [the dead sea] *Le lac asphaltite,* m. *mer morte,* f. *mer de Sodome,* f.

ASPHALTOS (ăs-făl'-teüce), *or* ASPHALTUM (ăs-făl'-teŭme), *s.* [Jews-pitch; a bituminous substance] *Asphalte,* m. *Karabé de Sodome,* m. *Bitume de Judée,* m.

ASPHIXIA (ăs-fiks-ăï-ă), *or* ASPHIXY (ăs-fiks-é), *s.* [Med. a privation or cessation of the pulse] *Asphixie,* f.

ASPHODEL (ăs-fô-dĕl), *s.* [Botan. day-lily, king's spear; a nutritive and medicinal root] *Asphodèle,* m. *ache royale,* f.

ASPIC (ăs'-pïk), *s.* [Bot. spikenard, a kind of lavender] *Aspic,* m. [a serpent] V. ASP.

To ASPIRATE (ăs'-pï-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw breath, to pronounce with aspiration] *Aspirer, prononcer avec aspiration.*

ASPIRATE (ăs'-pï-réte), *adj and* ASPIRATED (ăs-pï-ré'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [pronounced with full breath] *Aspiré.*

ASPIRATION (ăs-pï-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [the drawing breath; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath; an ardent wish] *Aspiration,* f. *prononciation aspirée; désir ardent,* m.

* Aspiration of the soul after God and celestial beatitude, *Aspiration de l'âme à Dieu, désir de jouir des biens célestes.*

To ASPIRE (ăs-păïeür'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [with the particles *to* or *after*; to pant after, desire with eagerness] *Aspirer à une chose, l'affecter, la désirer ardemment.*

ASPIRED (ăs-păï'-eür'd), to *or* after, *part. adj. A quoi l'on aspire, désiré.*

ASPIRING (ăs-păï'-rïn'gne), *s. L'action d'aspirer,* f. An aspiring man, *Un ambitieux.*

ASPORTATION (ăs-pôr-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [carrying away] *Transport,* m. *voiture,* f. *charriage,* m.

ASQUINT (ă-skoüïn't), *adv.* [obliquely] *De travers.* To look asquint, *Regarder de travers.*

ASS (ăce), *s.* [an animal of burden] *Ane,* m. *baudet,* m. A wild ass, *Un âne sauvage.* A she-ass, *Une ânesse.* A young ass, an ass's colt *or* foal, *Un ânon, un bourriquet,* m. To ride an ass, *Aller sur un âne, monter sur un âne.* To bring forth a young ass, *Anânner.* Ass-driver, *ânier,* m. *ânière,* f.

* Ass [a blockhead, an ignorant fool, a stupid fellow, a dolt] *Un âne, un ignorant, un esprit lourd, un animal, un lourdaut.* * He will be an ass as long as he lives, *Il ne sera jamais qu'un âne.* He plays the ass with himself, *Il fait le sot.*

† He is truly an ass who cannot read his own hand-writing, *Est bien âne de nature qui ne sait pas lire son écriture.*

ASSA or ASA DULCIS (ăs-să-deül'-cïce), *s.* [benjamin or benzoin; a med. plant] *Asa* or *Asa dulcis,* f.

ASSA or ASA FOETIDA (ăs-să-fĕt'-ï-dă), *s.* [a bitter gum from the East Indies] *Asse* or *Asa fœtida,* f. *chicotin,* m.

ASSABA, *s.* [a med. shrub of Guinea] *Assiba,* m.

To ASSAIL (ăs séle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attack, to assault, to fall upon] *Assaillir; attaquer.*

ASSAILABLE (ăs-sé'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [that which may be attacked] *Qui peut être attaqué.*

ASSAILANT (ăs-sé'-lănt'), or ASSAILER (ăs-sé'-leür), *s.* [he who attacks] *Assaillant,* m. *agresseur,* m. *attaquant,* m. *celui qui attaque.*

ASSAILED (ăs-sé'-lĕd), *part. adj. Assailli, attaqué.*

ASSAILING (ăs-sé'-lïn'-gne), *s. L'action d'assaillir* ou *d'attaquer,* f. *attaque,* f. A general assailing, *Une attaque générale.*

ASSAPANICK (ăs-să-păn'-ïk), *s.* [the flying squirrel] *Assapanik,* m. *écureuil volant,* m.

ASSAM, *s.* [country of Asia] *Assem, Ajem, Acham,* m.

ASSARABACCA, V. ASARABACCA.

ASSART (ăs-sart'), *s.* [the plucking up those woods by the roots that are thickets and coverts for deer] *Le crime de ceux qui essartent les bois qui servent de fort aux bêtes fauves.*

To ASSART, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pluck up by the roots] *Essarter, arracher jusqu'aux racines.*

ASSASSIN (ăs-săs'-ĭn'), ASSASSINATOR (ăs-săs'-ĭ-né-teûr), *s.* [a murderer who kills by treachery] *Assassin*, m. *coupe-jarret*, m.

To ASSASSINATE (ăs-săs'-ĭ-nété), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to way-lay, to murder treacherously] *Assassiner.*

ASSASSINATED (ăs-săs'-ĭ-né tĕd), *part. adj. Assassiné.*

ASSASSINATION (ăs-săs-ĭ-né'-cheûne), *s.* [a murder by treachery] *Assassinat*, m. *meurtre de guet-à-pens*, m.

ASSATION (ăs-sé'-cheûne), *s.* [Pharm. roasting of some ingredients without any added liquor] *Assation*, f.

ASSAULT (ăs-sâlt'), *s.* [storm; violence; invasion, onset, attack: in Law; a violent kind of injury] *Assaut*, m. *attaque*, f. To carry a town by assault, *Prendre ou emporter une ville d'assaut.* To make an assault upon one, *Attaquer* ou *insulter quelqu'un.*

To go to assault (as bitches do), *Etre en chaleur en parlant des chiennes.*

To ASSAULT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attack with violence] *Assaillir, donner assaut.*

ASSAULTED (ăs-sâl'-tĕd), *adj.* [attacked] *Assailli, attaqué.*

ASSAULTER (ăs-sâlt'-eûr), *s.* [assailer] *Assaillant*, m. *agresseur*, m.

ASSAULTING (ăs-sâlt'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'assaillir*, f. *assaut*, m.

ASSAY (ăs-sé'), *s.* [trial] *Essai*, m *épreuve*, f. *examen*, m. An assay of weights and measures, *Examen ou visite que l'on fait des poids & des mesures.* Assay by coppelling, *Essai à la coupelle.*

To ASSAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to try] *Essayer*, To assay silver, *Essayer de l'argent.* To assay by coppelling, *Coupeller*, v. a. To assay by a piece scraped off the gold, *Faire l'essai à la touche.*

ASSAYED (ăs-sé'-ĕd), *adj.* [tried] *Essayé, éprouvé.*

ASSAYER (ăs-sé'-eûr), *s.* [an officer of the mint for the trial of silver] *Essayeur*, m. *officier de la monnoie qui voit à quel titre est l'argent.*

ASSAYING (ăs-sé'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [in Music; flourish before one begins to play] *Prélude*, m.

ASSAYING [the art of separating metals from each other] *L'art de séparer les métaux.* Art of assaying, *Docimastique*, f. or *Docimasie*, f.

ASSAZOE, *s.* [Abyssinian serpentaria] *Assezné*, f.

ASSECTATION (ăs-sĕk-té'-cheûne), *s.* V. ATTENDANCE.

ASSECUTION (ăs-sĭ-kĭou'-cheûne), *s.* [acquirement] *Acquisition*, f.

ASSECUTION, *s.* [in the Canon-law; the obtaining of a living] *Assécution*, f.

ASSEMBLAGE (ăs-sĕm'-blédje), *s.* [collection] *Assemblage*, m. *agrégat*, m. Assemblage of ideas, *Combinaison d'idées*, f. *assemblage d'idées*, m. The beautiful assemblage of her features is what no other woman can pretend to, *C'est un bel assemblage de traits qu'on ne trouve dans aucune autre femme.*

To ASSEMBLE (ăs-sĕm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring several things together] *Assembler, amasser.*

To ASSEMBLE [to call] *Assembler, convoquer*, † *attrouper.* To assemble the States, or a Parliament, *Assembler les Etats, assembler un Parlement.*

To ASSEMBLE, *v. n.* [to meet] *S'assembler.*

ASSEMBLED (ăs-sĕm'-blĕd), *part. adj. Assemblé, convoqué*

ASSEMBLÉE BATTUE, *s.* [in Dancing] *Assemblée battue*, f.

ASSEMBLING (ăs-sĕm-blĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'assembler, de convoquer, de s'assembler*, f.

ASSEMBLY (ăs-sĕm'-blé), *s.* [meeting] *Assemblée*, f. *concours de peuple*, m. *assistance*, f. *assistans*, m. pl *cercle*, m. Riotous assembly, *Attroupement*, m. Assembly-room, *Salle d'assemblée*, f.

ASSEMBLY [Junto; a council of Spain] *Junte*, f. *assemblée*, f. *conseil*, m.

ASSENT (ăs-sĕn't), *s.* [agreement, consent] *Consentement*, m. *agrément*, m. *approbation*, f. *acquiescement*, m. *aveu*, m. The bill hath passed the royal assent, *Le bill a eu l'approbation du Roi.* Without the King's assent or knowledge, *Sans le consentement du Roi & à son insçu.*

To ASSENT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to concede, to agree to] *Donner son consentement, approuver, recevoir comme vrai, consentir, acquiescer.* I assent to his opinions, *Je reçois ses opinions comme vraies, je les approuve* Every one assents to it, *Tout le monde y consent*, ou *tout le monde en convient.*

ASSENTATION (ăs-sĕn'-té'-cheûne), *s.* [compliance with, flattery] *Flatterie*, f. *complaisance*, f. *condescendance*, f.

ASSENTED to (ăs-sĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. A quoi l'on a consenti; approuvé.*

ASSENTER (ăs-sĕn'-teûr), *s. Consentant*, m. *celui* ou *celle qui consent.*

ASSENTMENT (ăs-sĕn't'-mĕn't), *s.* [assent] *Consentement*, m. You have my assentment, *Je vous donne mon consentement, j'y consens.*

ASSERAC, V. ASSIS.

ASSERIDA, *s.* [a med. shrub of Guinea] *Asserida*, m.

To ASSERT (ăs-sĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to affirm] *Affirmer, avancer, soutenir, dire, assurer, mettre en avant.* He asserts it to us with such a boldness, that we believe it, *Il nous l'assure avec tant de hardiesse que nous l'en croyons.* They have asserted it to be the chief happiness, *Ils ont avancé*, ou *soutenu que c'étoit le souverain bien.*

To ASSERT [to maintain, to claim] *Maintenir, défendre.* Your fore-fathers have asserted the party which they chose till death, *Vos pères ont défendu jusqu'à la mort le parti qu'ils avoient embrassé.* V. To AVOUCH.

ASSERTED (ăs-sĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [affirmed, maintained] *Affirmé, avancé, soutenu; maintenu, défendu.*

ASSERTING (ăs-sĕr'-tĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'affirmer*, ou *de maintenir*, f.

ASSERTION (ăs-sĕr'-cheûne), *s.* [the affirming a thing as true; a proposition delivered in positive terms] *Assertion*, f. *affirmation*, f *proposition conçue en termes positifs*, f. But this may abundantly suffice to vindicate my assertion, *Mais en voilà assez pour justifier mon assertion.*

ASSERTIVE (ăs-sĕr'-'-ĭv'), *adj.* [positive, dogmatical] *Affirmatif, dogmatique.*

ASSERTOR (ăs-sĕr'-teûr), *s.* [maintainer, vindicator] *Défenseur*, m. *protecteur*, m. *asserteur*, m. It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to show how weak the proofs are which their asserters employ in defence of them, *C'est un artifice assez ordinaire à ceux qui cherchent à sapper l'autorité des vérités fondamentales, de faire voir la foiblesse des preuves qu'en donnent leurs défenseurs.*

To ASSERVE (ăs-sĕrv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to serve, help, or second] *Servir, aider, seconder.*

To ASSESS (ăs-sĕss'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charge with a certain sum, to tax] *Cotiser, régler la part que chacun doit donner, taxer, asseoir.* How much is he assessed? *A combien est-il taxé?*

ASSESSED (ăs-sĕs'-t), *adj.* [from to assess] *Cotisé, réglé.*

ASSESSION (ăs-sĕch'-eûne), *s.* [a sitting down by one] *L'action de s'asseoir à côté de quelqu'un, & de l'assister de ses conseils.*

ASSESSMENT (ăs-sĕs'-mĕn't), *s* [the act of assessing; the sum assessed] *Taxe*, f. *cotisation*, f. *assiette*, f.

ASSESSOR (ăs-sĕs'-seûr), *s.* [assistor; one who assesses taxes] *Celui qui met une taxe, asseur*, m.

ASSESSOR [one who assists the judge] *Assesseur*, m.

ASSETS (ăs'-sĕts), *s. pl.* [goods left by a testator sufficient to satisfy his debts or legacies] *Biens suffisans laissés par un testateur, pour payer ses dettes & ses legs.*

To ASSEVER (ăs-sĕv'-ĕr), *and* ASSEVERATE (ăs-sĕv'-ĕ-rete), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath] *Affirmer solemnellement, protester.*

ASSEVERATION (ăs-sĕv-ĕ-ré'-cheûne), *s.* [earnest affirmation] *Affirmation solemnelle, protestation*, f.

ASSEVERATED (ăs-sĕv'-ĕ-ré-tĕd), *and* ASSEVERED (ăs-sĕv'-ĕr'd), *part. adj. Affirmé solemnellement, protesté.*

ASS-HEAD (ăs'-hĕd), *s.* [a block-head] *Un esprit lourd, un franc ignorant*; *lourdaud*, m. Will you help an ass-head? *Voulez-vous instruire un âne?*

ASSIDUITY (ăs-sĭ-dĭou'-ĭ té), *s.* [diligence] *Assiduité*, f. *diligence*, f. *soin*, m. This place requires great assiduity, *Cette charge demande beaucoup d'assiduité.*

ASSIDUOUS (ăs-sĭd'-ĭoŭ-eûce), *adj.* [diligent] *Assidu, diligent.*

¶ Assiduous, *assidu*; expeditious, *expéditif*; quick, *vif* (synon.): When we are *assiduous* at work we lose no time; when *expeditious*, we defer not, but finish immediately; when *quick*, we work with activity. An *assiduous* man thinks no thing of the trouble of what he takes in hand; an *expeditious* man will not quit his work; one that is *quick* will soon have done. We should be *assiduous* in what we undertake: *expeditious* in affairs that require to be soon ended; and *quick* in the execution of orders. Idleness is the opposite of *assiduity*; delay, of *expedition*; slowness, of *quickness.* V. ACTIVE.

ASSIDUOUSLY (ăs-sĭd'-ĭeŭ eûs-lé), *adv.* [diligently, continually] *Assidument, avec assiduité, constamment.*

ASSIENTO (ăs-sĭ-ĕn'-tô) [the contract made for supplying the Spanish plantations in America with negroes] *Assiente*, f. The Assiento-Company, *La compagnie de l'Assiente.* Assientist (a member of the Assiento-Company), *Assientiste*, m.

ASSIGN (ăs-sâine'), *s.* V. ASSIGNEE.

To ASSIGN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to apoint, to mark out, to fix] *Assigner, désigner, marquer, commettre, nommer, substituer, attribuer, constituer.* He assigned Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were, *Il nomma* ou *commanda Urie pour un poste où il savoit qu'étoient les vaillans.* To assign part of one's estate for the payment of one's debts, *Assigner une partie de ses biens pour le payment de ses dettes*

To ASSIGN a lease, *Transporter* ou *résilier un bail.*

To ASSIGN [in Law; to show, to set forth, to make over] *Montrer, faire voir.* To assign a false judgment, *Faire voir l'injustice d'une sentence*

ASSIGNABLE (ăs-sâi'-ĕ bl'), *adj.* [that which may be assigned] *Qu'on peut assigner.*

ASSIGNAT, V. ASSIGNMENT.

ASSIGNATION (ăs-sĭg-né'-cheûne), *s.* [appointment, transferring] *Assignation*, f. *rendez-vous*, m. *transport*, m.

ASSIGNED (ăs-sâi'-n'd), *part. adj. Assigné, désigné, marqué, commis, nommé, substitué, résilié, transporté, prouvé.*

ASSIGNEE (ăs-sĭ-ni'), *s.* [one appointed by another to perform any thing in his stead] *Avant-cause*, m. *procureur*, m. *agent*, m. *substitut*, m.

ASSIGNER (ăs-sâi'-neûr), *s.* [he who assigns] *Celui qui assigne, qui marque; commettant*, m.

ASSIGNMENT (ăs-sĭn'-mĕn't), *s.* [appointment] *Assignation*, f. *destination*, f. The only thing which makes any place public, is the public assignment thereof unto such uses, *La seule chose qui rend une place publique, c'est la destination publique qui en est faite à de tels usages.*

ASSIGNMENT [a rent assigned upon an estate]

Aſſignat, m. [a ſort of French paper-money] *Aſſignat*, m.

ASSIMILABLE (ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lă-bl'), *adj.* [to be aſſimilated] *Qui peut être aſſimilé, comparé.*

To ASSIMILATE (ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make like; to convert to the ſame nature with another thing] *Rendre ſemblable, aſſimiler; terme de phyſique qui ſignifie convertir une choſe en la ſubſtance d'une autre.* Animals and vegetables aſſimilate their nouriſhment, *Les animaux & les végétaux aſſimilent en leur propre ſubſtance les matières qui leur ſervent de nourriture.*

To ASSIMILATE [to compare] *Comparer, confércr, mettre en parallèle.*

ASSIMILATED (ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Aſſimilé, comparé.*

ASSIMILATENESS (ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-léte-nĕce), *ſ.* [likeneſs] *Reſſemblance*, f.

ASSIMILATING (ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lé-tĭn'gne), *or* ASSIMILATION (ăs-sĭm-ĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ. Aſſimilation*, f. *l'action d'aſſimiler ou de comparer.*

To ASSIMULATE (ăs-sĭm'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to feign] *Simuler, déguiſer, feindre.*

ASSIMULATION (ăs-sĭm-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a counterfeit reſemblance] *Simulation*, f. *fauxſemblant*, m.

ASSIRATUM (ăs-sĭ-ré'-teŭme), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a bloody draught wherewith treaties were ratified] *Breuvage fait de ſang & de vin*, m.

ASSIS or ASSERAC, *ſ.* [an Egyptian intoxicating powder, made of hemp-ſeed] *Aſſerac*, m. *ſorte d'opium.*

To ASSIST (ăs-sĭst'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to help] *Aſſiſter, aider, favoriſer.* We muſt aſſiſt our friends with our intereſt, purſe, advice, *Nous devons aſſiſter nos amis de notre crédit, de notre bourſe, & de nos conſeils.*

¶ To Aſſiſt, *aſſiſter*; to help, *aider*; to ſuccour, *ſecourir*; to relieve, *ſoulager* (ſynon.): We uſe the word *aſſiſt*, in difficulty; *help*, in labour; *ſuccour*, in danger; *relieve*, in diſtreſs. The firſt ſprings from humanity; the ſecond, from good-nature; the third, from generoſity; the fourth, from compaſſion. We *aſſiſt*, when we aid in trouble and embaraſſment; we *ſuccour*, in battle; we *help*, when we carry part of another's burden; we *relieve* the afflicted.

To ASSIST, *v. n.* [to be at, to be preſent at] *Aſſiſter, être préſent.* To aſſiſt at divine ſervice, *Aſſiſter au ſervice divin.*

ASSISTANCE (ăs-sĭs'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [aid, help, furtherance] *Aſſiſtance*, f. *aide*, f. *ſecours*, m. *entremiſe*, f.

ASSISTANCE, *ſ. Appui*, m. ou *main-forte, en terme de Palais*, f. A writ of aſſiſtance, *Ordre pour faire prêter main-forte*, m.

ASSISTANT (ăs-sĭs'-tăn't), *ſ.* and *adj.* [one who helps, helping; auditor] *Celui qui aide, qui aſſiſte*; *aſſiſtant*, m. *aide*, m. *adjoint*, m. *coadjuteur*, m. *aſſeſſeur*, m. *auditeur*, m. *homme préſent.* Aſſiſtant to the great maſter of the ceremonies, *Aide du grand maître des cérémonies.* Some were aſſiſtant to him openly, *Quelques-uns prirent ouvertement ſa défenſe.* The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtared, *Les aſſiſtans pâles ſe regardoient les uns les autres.* A nun aſſiſtant to the abbeſs, *Aſſiſtante*, f. To give an aſſiſtant, *Adjoindre.* To be an aſſiſtant (to a judge in a Court of Juſtice), *Aſſiſter.*

ASSISTED (ăs-sĭs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Aſſiſté, aidé, ſecouru.*

ASSISTING (ăs-sĭs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [helping] *L'action d'aſſiſter*, f. *aſſiſtance*, f. *aide*, f.

ASSIZE *or* ASSISE (ăs-sāïze'), *ſ.* [the ſitting of Judges or Juſtices, twice a year, to determine cauſes] *Aſſiſes*, f. *Jurés*, m. *Cour de Juſtice*, f. To hold the aſſizes, *Tenir les aſſiſes.* Aſſizes are general or ſpecial, *Les aſſiſes ſont générales ou particulières.*

ASSIZE, *ſ.* [an ordonnance, or ſtatute] *Ordonnance*, f. *règlement*, m. Aſſizes of weights and meaſures, *Réglemens concernant les poids & les meſures.*

ASSIZE, *ſ.* [meaſure, quantity, rate] *Meſure*, f. *quantité*, f. *taux*, m. Aſſize of bread, ale, &c. *Meſure du pain, de la bierre, &c. Taux du pain, &c.* The aſſize of a commodity, *Le taux ou le prix d'une denrée.*

To ASSIZE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fix the rate of any thing by an aſſize or writ] *Régler une choſe par une ordonnance, aſſorer.*

ASSIZED (ăs-sāï'-zd), *part. adj. Réglé par une ordonnance ſpéciale.*

ASSIZER *or* ASSISER (ăs-sĭï'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [an officer who has the care and overſeeing of weights and meaſures] *Celui qui a l'inſpection des poids & des meſures, celui qui les règle.*

ASSOCIABLE (ăs-sô'-chĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [which may be joined together] *Qu'on peut joindre.*

To ASSOCIATE (ăs-sô'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite with another; to adopt as a friend, to accompany; to aggregate] *Aſſocier, adjoindre, mettre en ſociété; coopter, agréger.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with a friend, *S'aſſocier avec un ami; entrer ou ſe mettre en ſociété avec lui.*

ASSOCIATE, *ſ.* and *adj.* [confederate, partner] *Aſſocié*, m. *adjoint*, m. *confédéré*, m. *allié*, m. *compagnon*, m.

ASSOCIATION (ăs-sô-chĭ-é'-cheŭne), *and* ASSOCIATING (ăs-sô'-chĭ-é-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [union, ſociety, partnerſhip; confederacy] *Aſſociation*, f. *ſociété*, f. *confédération*, f. *alliance*, f. *ligue*, f. They ſecretly entered into an aſſociation, *Ils formèrent une confédération ſecrète.*

ASSOCIATION [connection] The aſſociation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent uſe, *L'aſſociation des idées eſt d'une grande importance, & peut être d'un uſage excellent.*

To ASSOIL (ăs-sŏïl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Law; to abſolve: to diſcharge a perſon from excommunication] *Abſoudre quelqu'un d'une excommunication.*

ASSOILED (ăs-sŏï'l'd), *part. adj. Abſous d'une excommunication.*

ASSONANCE (ăs'-sô-năn'ce), *ſ.* [chime, reference of one ſound to another reſembling it] *Aſſonnance*, f.

ASSONANT (ăs'-sô-năn't), *adj.* [chiming, ſounding in a manner reſembling another ſound] *Aſſonnant.*

AS SOON AS (ăz-ſoŭne'-ăz), *adv.* [directly as] *D'abord que, auſſi-tôt que, dès que, à meſure que.* As ſoon as I ſaw him, *D'abord*, ou *dès que je le vis.* I ſhall be there as ſonn as you, *J'y ſerai auſſi-tôt que vous.* I have my money as ſoon as I want it, *J'ai mon argent à meſure que j'en ai affaire.*

To ASSORT (ăs-ſort'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to range in claſſes] *Aſſortir, ranger des choſes ou des perſonnes ſelon qu'elles ſe conviennent.*

ASSORTED (ăs-ſor'-tĕd), *part. adj. Aſſorti.*

‡ To ASSOT (ăs-ſŏt'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to infatuate] *Affoter, infatuer.*

ASSRUMINA, *ſ.* [a med. ſhrub of Guinea] *Aſſrumina*, m.

ASSUEFACTION (ăs-ſcŭï-făk'-cheŭne), *and* ASSUETUDE (ăs'-ſoŭï-tĭoude), *ſ.* [accuſtomance] *Habitude*, f. *coutume*, f.

To ASSUAGE, V. ASSWAGE, &c.

ASSUASIVE (ăs ſoŭé'-cĭv'), *adj.* [ſoftening, mitigating] *Touchant.*

To ASSUBJUGATE (ă-ſeŭb'-djĭoŭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſubmit to] *Subjuguer, ſoumettre.*

To ASSUME (ăs-ſĭoume'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take] *Prendre.* To aſſume again, *Reprendre.* He aſſumed his native form again, *Il reprit ſa forme naturelle.*

To ASSUME [to arrogate, to claim *or* ſeize unjuſtly] *S'arroger, s'attribuer, prendre injuſtement.* To aſſume a title, *S'arroger un titre.* He aſſumed a Deity to himſelf, *Il ſe fit paſſer pour un Dieu.* To aſſume the airs and manners of a Biſhop, *Epiſcopiſer.* To aſſume the title of a Marquis (to act the Marquis), *S'emmarquiſer.*

☞ I dare not aſſume to myſelf to have ſecured the people from their fears, *Je n'oſe me flatter d'avoir diſſipé les craintes du peuple.* Our Saviour has aſſumed the fleſh, *Notre Sauveur s'eſt incarné.* He aſſumes in all companies, *Il tranche dans tous les cercles.* He aſſumes too much to himſelf, *Il s'en fait trop accroire, Il preſume trop de lui-même.*

To ASSUME [to grant *or* ſuppoſe] *Supposer.* In every hypotheſis ſomething is allowed to be aſſumed, *Dans toute hypothèſe on permet de ſuppoſer quelque choſe.*

To ASSUME [to appropriate] *S'approprier.* His Majeſty might well aſſume the expreſſion of King David, *Sa Majeſté pouvoit bien s'approprier l'expreſſion du Roi David.*

ASSUMED (ăs-ſĭoŭ'-m'd), *part. adj. Pris, attribué, ſuppoſé, approprié.*

ASSUMER (ăs-ſĭou'-meŭr), *ſ.* [an arrogant man] *Arrogant*, m. *homme à prétentions.*

ASSUMING (ăs-ſĭou'-mĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de prendre*, f. Aſſuming of a human body, *Incarnation*, f.

ASSUMING, *adj.* [haughty] *Arrogant.* His aſſuming air, *Son air arrogant.*

ASSUMPSIT (ăs-ſeŭm'-ſĭt), *ſ.* [a Law-term; a voluntary promiſe made by word] *Promeſſe volontaire & verbale*, f.

ASSUMPTION (ăs-ſeŭm'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of aſſuming any thing to one's ſelf] *L'action de s'arroger quelque choſe*, f. *préſomption*, f.

ASSUMPTION [ſuppoſition, a poſtulate] *Suppoſition*, f. *aſſomption*, f. By way of aſſumption, *Par voie de ſuppoſition.* Hold! your aſſumption's wrong, *Voyez la fauſſeté de votre ſuppoſition.*

☞ The Aſſumption of the Holy Virgin, *L'Aſſomption de la Sainte Vierge*, f.

ASSUMPTION, *ſ.* [a town of S. America, the capital of Paraguay; lat. 26°-0′ S. lon. 57°-40′ W.] *Aſſomption.*

ASSUMPTION-Iſland [in N. America, anticoſte; lat. 49° N. lon. 64°-16′ W.] *L'île de l'Aſſomption*, f. *anti-coſti*, m.

ASSUMPTIVE (ăs-ſeŭm'-tĭv'), *adj.* [which may be aſſumed] *Qui peut être attribué, ſuppoſé.*

ASSURANCE (ăch-chĭou'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [certainty, conviction] *Aſſurance*, f. *certitude*, f. Have you any aſſurance of it? *En avez-vous quelque aſſurance?*

ASSURANCE, *ſ.* [pledge, ſecurity] *Aſſurance*, f. *caution*, f. *garantie*, f. *nantiſſement*, m.

ASSURANCE, *ſ.* [inſurance] *Aſſurance*, f. *traité par lequel on aſſure une choſe contre tout péril & haſard.* The aſſurance, *or* inſurance-office, *Bureau d'aſſurance*, m. *Chambre des aſſurances*, f.

ASSURANCE [boldneſs, confidence, intrepidity] *Aſſurance*, f. *hardieſſe*, f. *fermeté*, f. *confiance en ſoi-même*, f.

To ASSURE (ăch-chĭoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſſert; to ſecure, to make confident] *Aſſurer, affirmer, certifier, garantir.* He aſſured it to us ſo often, that we believed it, *Il nous l'aſſura tant de fois, que nous le crumes.* You may aſſure him that I will take his part, *Vous pouvez l'aſſurer que je prendrai ſon parti.*

To ASSURE one's ſelf [to be ſure] *S'aſſurer, être ſûr, être perſuadé.* Aſſure yourſelf that I will uſe all my intereſt to ſerve her, *Soyez ſûr que j'emploirai tout mon crédit pour la ſervir.*

ASSURED (ăch-chĭou'-r'd), *part. adj.* [certain, indubitable; viciouſly confident] *Aſſuré.*

ASSUREDLY (ăch-chĭou'-rĕd-lé), *adv.* [ſurely, certainly] *Aſſurément, poſitivement.*

ASSUREDNESS (ăch-chĭou'-rĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [certainty] *Aſſurance*, f. *certitude*, f.

ASSURER (ăch-chĭou'-reür), *f.* [he who gives assurance] *Celui qui assure.*

ASSURER, *for* INSURER [he who gives security to make good any loss] *Assureur*, m.

To ASSWAGE (ăs-soüédje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to soften, to allay, to mitigate, to appease, to ease] *Adoucir, calmer, appaiser, assouvir.*

To ASSWAGE, *v. n.* [to abate] *S'adoucir, se calmer, s'abaisser.* The waters asswaged, *Les eaux s'abaissèrent.* Their rage asswages, *Leur fureur se calme.*

ASSWAGEMENT (ăs-scŭédje'-mĕn't), *and* ASSWAGING (ăs-soüé'-djĭn'gne), *f.* [release] *Adoucissement*, m. Without hope of asswagement, *Sans espoir d'adoucissement.*

ASSWAGED (ăs-soüé'-dj'd), *part. adj. Adouci, calmé, abaissé.*

ASSWAGER (ăs-soüé'-djeür), *f.* [one who asswages, or pacifies] *Celui qui adoucit; pacificateur*, m.

AST, V. A-STERN.

ASTACOLITUS, *f.* [petrified craw-fish] *Astacolite*, m.

ASTAROTH (ăs'-tă-rŏtsh), *f.* [Mythol. a deity of the Sidonians, probably Isis] *Astaroth*, ou *Astarthé*, f.

ASTER (ăs'-teür), *f.* [Bot. star-wort] *Aster*, m.

ASTER [Mineral. a species of white Samian earth] *Sorte de terre à pipe très-blanche.*

ASTER or ASTERIA [asterophyton; star-fish] *Etoile de mer*, f.

ASTERIA, *f.* [gos-hawk] *Lanier (dont le plumage est étoilé)*, m.

ASTERIA, *f.* [oculus cati, cat's-eye, sun's-eye, or star-stone; a sort of gem] *Astérie*, f. *chatoyante*, f. *pierre oculaire*, f. pl.

ASTERIÆ [star-stones; sort of fossil starry stones] *Astéries*, f. pl.

ASTERISK (ăs'-tĭ-rĭsk), *f.* [a mark in printing or writing in form of a little star] *Astérisque*, m.

ASTERISM (ăs'-tĭ-rĭsm'), *f.* [constellation] *Astérisme*, m. *assemblage d'étoiles*, m.

ASTERN (ă-stĕrn'), *adv.* [behind the ship] *Par derrière*; *en arrière du vaisseau.*

To be a-stern of one's reckoning, *Se faire de l'avant.* To heave a-stern, *Aller par l'arrière sur son ancre.*

ASTEROIDES, *f.* [buphthalmum, ox-eye; a plant with a radiated flower] *Astéroïde*, f.

ASTEROPHYTON, *f.* [stella marina] *Astrophite*, m. V. ASTER.

To ASTERT (ă-stĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to terrify, to fright] *Effrayer, faire peur.* Nothing can him astert, *Rien ne l'effraie.*

ASTHMA (ăst'-mă), *f.* [a difficult and short respiration] *Asthme*, m. *courte-haleine*, f.

ASTHMATICAL (ăst-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* ASTHMATIC (ăst-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [troubled with an asthma] *Asthmatique.*

ASTOMI (ăst'-o-măi), *f. pl.* [Mythol. a fabulous people of India, that are reported to have had no mouths] *Astomes*, m. pl.

To ASTONISH (ăs-tŏn'-ĭshe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to amaze, to surprise] *Etonner, surprendre.* His dreadful voice astonishes us all, *Sa voix terrible nous étonne tous.*

ASTONISHED (ăs-tŏn-ĭsh't *or* ăs-tŏn'-ĭd), *part. adj. Etonné, surpris, éperdu.*

ASTONISHINGNESS (ăs-tŏn'-ĭsh-ĭn'gnĕnĕce), *f.* [quality to excite astonishment] *La qualité d'une chose propre à étonner, le merveilleux.*

ASTONISHMENT (ăs-tŏn'-ĭsh'-mĕn't), *f.* [confusion of mind, amazement] *Etonnement*, m. *surprise*, f. ‡ *ébahissement*, m. Astonishment is beyond bare admiration, *L'étonnement est au dessus de la simple admiration.*

¶ Astonishment, *étonnement*; amazement, *confusion*; consternation, *consternation*; wonder, *admiration*; surprize, *surprise* (synon.): *Astonishment*, is a sudden confusion of mind, arising either from fear or wonder; *amazement*, implies a still greater degree of it; *consternation*, such a degree as almost borders upon horror; *wonder* denotes admiration at something extraordinary; *surprise*, wonder suddenly excited. *Wonder* and *surprize* act upon the mind; *astonishment* and *amazement*, upon the senses; *consternation*, upon the heart. We *wonder* and are *surprized* at the miraculous events of Providence; we are *astonished* and *amazed* at the extraordinary qualities of the magnet. An unexpected calamity will throw us often into the greatest *consternation.*

To ASTOUND (ăs-tăoun'd'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to stun, to fill with consternation] *Consterner, épouvanter, abasourdir.*

ASTRACAN [capital of the kingdom of Astracan in Asia; lat. 46°-22' N. lon. 47°-40' E.] *Astracan.*

A-STRADDLE (ă-străd'-dl'), *adv.* [with one's legs across any thing] *A califourchon*; *jambe deçà, jambe delà.*

ASTRÆA (ăs-trī'-ă), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Jupiter and Themis; made after the golden age the constellation Virgo] *Astrée*, f.

ASTRÆUS (ăs-trī-eŭce), *f.* [Mythol. one of the Titans, and father of the winds] *Astrée*, m.

ASTRAGAL (ăs'-tră-găl), *f.* [Archit. a small round member on the top of a column] *Astragale*, m. *Baguette*, f.

ASTRAGALUS, *f.* [milk-vetch, wild liquorice, a weed plant] *Astragale*, m. *réglisse sauvage*, f.

ASTRAL (ăs'-trăl), *adj.* [starry] *Astral*

ASTRAY (ă'-strĕ), *adv.* [out of the right way] *Hors du droit chemin.* To go astray, *S'égarer.* To lead astray, *Egarer, détourner, écarter du droit chemin.* They were led astray from the right worship of God, *Ils furent détournés du vrai culte de Dieu.*

* You run astray, *Vous vous trompez.*

To ASTRICT (ă-strĭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to contract, to constringe] *Resserrer.* The solid parts are to be relaxed or astricted, as they, &c. *Les parties solides doivent être relâchées ou resserrées, selon que, &c.*

ASTRICTION (ăs trĭk'-chcŭne), *f.* [the act of astricting] *Resserrement*, m. *effet de ce qui est astringent.*

ASTRICTIVE (ăs-trĭk' tĭv'), *or* ASTRICTORY (ăs trĭk'-teŭr-ė), *adj.* [styptic, astringent, binding] *Astringent, qui resserre.*

ASTRIDE (ă-străïde'), *adv.* [with legs open] *Les jambes ouvertes.*

ASTRIFEROUS (ăs-trĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *or* ASTRIGEROUS (ăs-trĭdj'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [bearing or having stars] *Qui a des étoiles, orné d'étoiles.*

To ASTRINGE (ăs-trĭn'-djé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to press by contraction] *Serrer, resserrer.*

ASTRINGED (ăs-trĭn'-dj'd), *part. adj. Serré, resserré.*

ASTRINGENCY (ăs-trĭn'-djĕn' cé), *f.* [astringent quality] *Qualité astringente.*

ASTRINGENT (ăs-trĭn'-djĕn't), *adj.* [binding, contracting] *Astringent.* An astringent herb, *Une herbe astringente.* Astringent medicines, *Des astringens*, m. pl.

ASTROGRAPHY (ăs-trŏg'-ră-fé), *f.* [description of the stars] *Description des astres*, f.

ASTROITES, *f.* [star-stone; a sort of Madrepore; also a stone to which the Oriental Magicians attributed great virtues] *Astroïte*, f.

ASTROLABE (ăs'-trŏ-lébe), *f.* [an instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the stars] *Astrolabe*, m.

ASTROLEPAS, *f.* [a radiated shell] *Astrolepas*, m.

ASTROLOGER (ăs-trŏl'-ô-djeŭr), *f. or* ASTROLOGIAN (ăs-trô-lô'-djĭ-ăne) [one addicted to astrology] *Astrologue*, m. V. ASTRONOMER.

ASTROLOGUS (ăs-trŏl'-ô-gueŭce), *f.* [a title of Hercules] *Astrologus*, m.

ASTROLOGICAL (ăs-trô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *and* ASTROLOGIC (ăs-trô-lŏdj'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to astrology] *Astrologique.*

ASTROLOGICALLY (ăs-trô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in an astrological manner] *D'une manière astrologique.*

To ASTROLOGIZE (ăs-trŏl'-ô-djäïze'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to practise astrology] *Exercer l'astrologie, faire l'astrologue.*

ASTROLOGY (ăs-trŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [the art of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars] *Astrologie*, f. Judicial astrology, *Astrologie judiciaire.*

ASTRONOMER (ăs-trŏn'-ô-meŭr), *f.* [he who studies the celestial motions] *Astronome*, m.

¶ Astronomer, *astronome*; astrologer, *astrologue* (synon.): the *astronomer* is thoroughly acquainted with the course and motion of the heavenly bodies, their eclipses and revolutions: the *astrologer* reasons upon their influence, casts nativities, and foretels events, but seldom, if ever, to any purpose. The first explains what he knows, and merits the esteem of the learned: the second vends his imaginations, and seeks the admiration of the vulgar. We apply ourselves to *astronomy* through a desire of knowledge; we dive into *astrology* from disquietude about futurity.

ASTRONOMICAL (ăs-trô-nŏm' ĭ-kăl), *and* ASTRONOMIC (ăs-trô nŏm'-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to astronomy] *Astronomique.* Astronomical or Natural year [the time employed by the Sun to return to the same point of the Zodiac whence he set out] *Année astronomique.*

ASTRONOMICALLY (ăs-trô-nŏm-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in an astronomical manner] *Astronomiquement.*

ASTRONOMY (ăs-trŏn'-ô-mé), *f.* [the knowledge of the celestial bodies] *Astronomie*, f. *la science des astres.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY (ăs'-trô-tshĭ-ŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies] *Théologie des astres*, f.

ASTURIAS (ăs-tĭou'-rĭ-ăz), *f.* [a province of Spain] *Asturies*, f. pl.

ASTYANAX (ăs-tăï-ă-nĕks), *f.* [the only son of Hector and Andromache] *Astyanax*, m.

ASTYPALÆA (ăs-tĭ-păl-i'-ă), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Phœnix, who gave name to one of the Cyclades] *Astypalæa.*

ASUNDER (ă seŭn'-deŭr), *adv.* [separately, apart] *Séparément, à part.* They go asunder, *Ils vont séparément.* Put it asunder, *Mettez-le à part.*

To take a thing asunder, *Défaire une chose, en désunir les parties, la démonter.*

AS WELL AS (ăz-oüĕll'-ăz), *adv.* V. AS.

ASYLUM (ă-săï'-leŭme), *f.* [place of refuge] *Asyle*, m. *refuge*, m. * There is no longer any asylum upon earth against injustice and violence *Il n'y a plus d'asyle sur la terre contre l'injustice & la violence.*

ASYMMETRY (ă-sĭm'-ĭ-tré), *f.* [disproportion; in Arithm. when in a given number the required root cannot be found] *Asymétrie*, f.

ASYMPTOTE (ăs'-ĭm'-tôte), *f.* [a right line approaching nearer and nearer to some curve, but without ever meeting] *Asymptote*, f.

ASYNDETON (ă-sĭn'-dĭ-tŏn'), *f.* [in Grammar; want of copulative conjunctions in a sentence] *Omission des conjonctions*, f.

AT (ăte), *prep.* [denotes the nearness of a place, the co-existence of the time, the state or condition; marks employment or attention; stands sometimes for *with* and *in*] *A, en, après.* To live at London, *Demeurer à Londres.* At sea, *En mer.* At home, *Au logis.* At your house, *Chez vous.* At hand, *A la main, à portée.* At leisure, *A loisir.* At ease, *A l'aise.* At a stand,

a ſtand, at a loſs, *En peine, en diſſant:* At odds, *En querelle, en diſpute.* At war, *En guerre.* At peace, *En paix.* At unawares, *A l'improviſte.*

At this moment, *A préſent.* At this day, *Aujourd'hui.* At that time, *En ce temps-là.* At one time or other, *Dans un temps ou dans un autre, quelque jour.* At ſix o'clock, *A ſix heures.* At no time, *Jamais.* At laſt, at length, *Enfin.* At firſt, at the very firſt, *D'abord, au commencement.* At the firſt coming of Cæſar, *A l'arrivée de Céſar.*

At firſt daſh, *Du premier coup.* At firſt bruſh, *Tout à coup.* At one blow, *Tout d'un coup, d'un ſeul coup.* At once, *Tout d'un coup, tout d'une venue.* At all, *Du tout, par-tout.* Moſt women have no characters at all, *La plupart des femmes n'ont point du tout de caractère.* He is at all, *Il fait bon par-tout (en terme de jeuer).*

To be at it, *Y être.* He longs to be at it, *Il mourroit déjà y être, Il brûle d'y être.* To be hard at it, *S'y livrer entièrement.* I will ſee what they would be at; *Je verrai où ils en veulent venir, quelle eſt leur intention.* Hard to come at, *Qu'on a de la peine à avoir, à obtenir.*

To be at the charge of a thing, *Faire une choſe à ſes frais & dépens.* To be at a great deal of charges, *Dépenſer beaucoup.* To be at the pains of doing a thing, *Prendre la peine de faire une choſe.*

At my command, *A mes ordres, par mes ordres.* All things are ordered at the will of God, *Toutes choſes ſont réglées par la volonté de Dieu.*

ATABAL (ăt'-ă-băl), *ſ.* [a kind of tabor uſed by the Moors] *Atabale*, m.

ATABULUS, *ſ.* [a dry pinching wind in Apulia] *Atabule*, m. *vent roux*, m.

ATALANTA (ăt-tă-lăn'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Schæneus, king of Scyrus, remarkable for her ſwift running] *Atalante*, f

ATAMARAM, *ſ.* [fruit of a beautiful tree of Siam and Coromandel] *Ate*, m.

ATARAXY (ăt'-ă-răk-cé), *ſ.* [freedom from paſſionate diſturbances] *Ataraxie*, f. *tranquillité*, f. *calme des paſſions*, m.

ATAXY (ă-tăk'-cé), *ſ.* [irregularity; in Med. when the order of critical days, or other phenomena of a diſeaſe are inverted] *Ataxie*, f.

To ATCHIEVE, &c. V. To ACHIEVE.

ATE (éte), the preterite of *to eat.* V. To EAT.

ATE (é'-té), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of revenge] *Até* ou *Ata*, f.

ATELLANÆ (ă-tĕl-lé'-ni), *ſ.* [Antiq. a kind of comic and ſatiric pieces, performed on the Roman theatre] *Atellanes*, f. pl.

ATERGATIS (ăt-ĕrg'-ă-tĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous idol of the Cœloſyrians] *Atergatis*, f.

ATHAMADULET *or* ATHEMADAULET, *ſ.* [the prime miniſter of the Perſian empire] *Athémadulet*, f.

ATHAMANTA, *or* MEUM ATHAMANTICUM, *ſ.* [fœniculum alpinum, ſpignel, a med. plant] *Meum d'Athamante*, m.

ATHAMAS (ăth'-ă-măce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Æolus and king of Thebes, who murdered his ſons Learchus and Melicertus in a frantic fit] *Athamas*, m.

ATHANOR (ăth'-ă-nŏr), *ſ.* [Chym. a furnace ſo contrived as to make with the ſame fire operations which require various degrees of heat] *Athanor*, m.

ATHEISM (é'-thĕ-ĭzm), *ſ.* [the diſbelief of a God] *Athéiſme*, f. *irréligion*, f.

ATHEIST (é'-thĕ-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one that denies the exiſtence of God] *Athée*, m.

ATHEISTICAL (é-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* ATHEISTIC (é-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭk), *adj.* *Athée, impie, irréligieux.* An atheiſtical tenet, *Une propoſition athée.*

ATHEISTICALLY (é-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in an atheiſtical manner] *En athée, d'une manière impie.*

ATHEISTICALNESS (é-thĕ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being atheiſtical] *Athéiſme*, m. *impiété*, f.

ATHENA (é-thĕ'-nă), *ſ.* [a ſurname of Minerva] *Athéna, Athéné*, f.

ATHENÆA (é-thĕ-nī'-ă), *or* PANATHENÆA, *ſ. pl.* [Athenian feſtivals in honour of Minerva] *Athénées, Panathénées*, f. pl.

ATHENIAN (é-thĕ-nī-ăn), *adj. & ſ.* [belonging to Athens] *Athénien, Athénienne.*

ATHENS (é'-thĕnz), *ſ.* [a town of Greece; lat. 38°-5' N. lon. 23°-57' E.] *Athènes*, f.

ATHEOUS (é'-thĕ-ŭce), *adj.* [godleſs] *Athée, impie.* Atheous prieſt, *Prêtre impie.*

ATHEROMA (ăth-ĕ-rô'-mă), *ſ.* [a ſort of wen] *Athérome*, m. *eſpece d'abces.*

ATHEROMATOUS (ăth-ĕ-rŏm'-ă-tŭce), *adj.* [having the qualities of an atheroma] *Athéromateux.*

ATHIRST (ă-thĕrſt'), *adv.* [adry or thirſty] *A ſec, altéré.*

ATHLETA (ăth-lĕt'-ă), *ſ.* [Antiq. a perſon of ſtrength and agility diſciplined to perform in public games; a wreſtler] *Athlète*, m. *champion*, m.

ATHLETIC (ăth-lĕt'-ĭk), *adj* [belonging to wreſtling, ſtrong of body] *D'athlète, robuſte, fort, vigoureux.*

ATHLOTHETA (ăth-lŏ-thĕt'-ă), *ſ.* [an officer preſiding at the gymnic games] *Athlothète*, m.

ATHOS (ăth'-os), *ſ.* [a high mountain in Macedonia] *Athos*, m. *monte ſanto*, m.

ATHWART (ă-thoŭart'), *adv.* [wrong] *De travers.*

ATHWART, *prep.* [acroſs, through] *A travers, en travers, ſur.*

Athwart hawſe [in ſea-language] *Par le travers des écubiers.* Athwart the fore foot, *En avant de l'étrave.* Athwart ſhip, *En travers du vaiſſeau, d'un bord à l'autre.*

A TILT (ă-tĭlt'), *adv.* [in the manner of a tilter] *En luttant, en combattant.* [in the poſture of a barrel tilted behind] *Soulevé.*

ATLANTES (ăt-lăn'-tĭz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſavage people of Ethiopia; Archit images of men ſupporting a building] *Atlantes*, m. pl.

ATLANTIC (ăt-lăn'-tĭk, *adj. Atlantique.* The atlantic Ocean between Africa and America] *L'Océan atlantique*, or *l'Atlantique*, m.

ATLAS (ăt'-lăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſon of Jupiter, king of Mauritania, and ſkilled in Aſtronomy; was turned into a mountain] *Atlas*, m.

ATLAS [a chain of high mountains in Africa] *Atlas.* [Archit. ſupporter of a building] *Atlante*, m. [Anat. the 1ſt vertebra of the neck] *Atlas*, m.

ATLAS, *ſ.* [a collection of maps] *Atlas*, m.

ATLAS [an Indian ſatin] *Atlas*, m. *bouillecotonis*, m *ſatin de la Chine*, m.

ATLAS [the name of two fine butterflies of Surinam] *Atlas*, m.

ATMOSPHERE (ăt'-mô-ſfĭre), *ſ.* [the ambient air] *Atmoſphère*, m.

ATMOSPHERICAL (ăt-mô-ſfĕr'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the atmoſphere] *De l'atmoſphère, qui appartient à l'atmoſphère; atmoſphérique.*

ATOM (ăt'-ŏme), *ſ.* [ſuch a ſmall particle of matter as cannot be phyſically divided] *Atome*, m. [the ſmalleſt animal that can be diſcerned with a microſcope] *Atome*, m.

ATOMICAL (ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [conſiſting of atoms, relating to atoms] *Compoſé d'atomes, relatif aux atomes, corpuſculaire.*

ATOMIST (ăt'-ô-mĭſte), *ſ.* [one who holds the atomical philoſophy] *Partiſan de la philoſophie corpuſculaire*, m.

To ATONE (ă-tône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expiate, to reconcile, to adjuſt, to make agree] *Expier, réconcilier, concilier, ajuſter.* To atone a guilty love, *Expier une coupable paſſion.* To atone one's ſelf to God, *Se réconcilier avec Dieu.* He had the ſkill to atone ſo many contrarieties, *Il avoit l'art de concilier toutes ces contrariétés.*

To ATONE for, *v. n. Expier, réparer.* To atone for a fault, *Expier une faute.* Virtue atones for bodily defects, *La vertu répare les défauts du corps.*

To ATONE, *v. n.* [to agree] *Etre d'accord, s'accorder.* He and Auſidus can no more atone than the violenteſt contrarieties, *Lui & Auſidus ne peuvent pas plus s'accorder que la plus forte contradiction.*

ATONED (ă-tô'n'd), *part. adj. Expié, accordé, appaiſé.*

ATONEMENT (ă-tône'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [expiation, agreement] *Expiation*, f *accommodement*, m. *accord*, m.

ATOP (ă-tŏp'), *adv.* [at the top] *Au ſommet, au haut*

ATRABILARIAN (ăt-tră-bĭ-lé'-rĭ ăne), *and* ATRABILARIOUS (ă-tră-bĭ-lé'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [melancholy] *Atrabilaire, mélancolique.*

ATRABILARIOUSNESS (ăt tră-bĭ-lé'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [melancholy] *Atrabile*, f. *mélancolie*, f.

ATRABILIS (ă-trăb'-bĭ-lĭce) [anc. med. black or aduſt bile] ‡ *Atrabile*, f. *bile noire.*

ATRACTYLIS (ă-trăk'-tĭ-lĭce), *ſ.* [Bot. diſtaff-thiſtle, *Chardon bénit*, m.

ATRAGENE, *ſ.* [Bot. viorna, traveller's joy] *Clématite*, f. *herbe aux gueux*, f.

ATRAMENTAL (ăt-tră-mĕn'-tăl), *and* ATRAMENTOUS (ăt-tră-mĕn'-tŭce), *adj.* [inky, black] *D'encre, noir comme l'encre.*

ATREUS (ă'-trĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol the ſon of Pelops and Hippodamia, who killed and ſet before his brother Thyeſtes the two children that he had by Atreus's wife, at the ſight whereof the ſun is ſaid to have ſhrunk back with horror] *Atrée*, m.

ATRIP (ă-trĭp'), *adv.* [in ſea-language, and only uſed in theſe phraſes:] The anchor is atrip, *L'ancre a laiſſé.* The top-ſails are atrip, *Les huniers ſont guindés.*

ATROCIOUS (ă trô'-chĕŭce), *adj.* [enormous] *Atroce, énorme.* An atrocious offence, *Un crime atroce.*

ATROCIOUSLY (ă-trô'-chĕŭs-lé), *adv.* [enormouſly, with great wickedneſs] *D'une manière atroce, avec une grande méchanceté.*

ATROCIOUSNESS (ă-trô'-chĕŭs-nĕce), *and* ATROCITY (ă-trŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [horrible wickedneſs] *Atrocité*, f. *méchanceté énorme*, f.

ATROPHY (ăt'-rô-fé), *ſ.* [want of nouriſhment] *Atrophie*, f. *manque de nourriture*, m. *maigreur*, f.

ATROPOS (ăt'-trŏ-pŏce), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three Fates] *Atropos*, f.

To ATTACH (ăt-tătche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to arreſt, to take, to ſeize, to lay hold on] *Arrêter, ſaiſir, mettre arrêt ſur, faire une ſaiſie de.* To attach one, *Arrêter quelqu'un, le faire priſonnier.* To attach one's goods, *Mettre* or *faire arrêt ſur les biens de quelqu'un.*

* To ATTACH [to engage, to endear, to win, to gain over, to enamour] *Attacher, gagner, engager.* My intereſt attaches me to him, *Mon intérêt m'attache à lui.* Virtue attaches all hearts, *La vertu gagne tous les cœurs.*

ATTACHED (ăt-tătch'-t), *part. adj. Arrêté, ſaiſi, attaché.*

ATTACHMENT (ăt-tătche'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [arreſt of perſon, or ſeiſure of goods, by law] *Arrêt*, m. *ſaiſie*, f. *attache*, f.

¶ Attachment, *attachement*; affection, *affection*; love, *amour*; tenderneſs, *tendreſſe*; fondneſs, *amour exceſſif, folie*; paſſion, *paſſion* (ſynon.): All expreſs regard, but the firſt implies ſomething laſting; the two latter a more violent degree of it; thus, his *love* of cards has produced

produced a *paſſion* for gaming; his *affection* for her, and *attachment* to her intereſt, have excited in her a degree of *tenderneſs* and even *fondneſs* for him.

* ATTACHMENT, *ſ.* [affection, inclination] *Attachement*, m. *affection*, f. *inclination*, f.

ATTACK (ăt-tăk'), *ſ.* [aſſault] *Attaque*, f. *aſſaut*, m. Hector continues the attack, *Hector continue l'attaque.* A falſe attack, *Une fauſſe attaque.*

ATTACK [the works made in order to approach a town beſieged] *Attaque*, f. They had puſhed their attacks very forwardly, *On avoit fort avancé les attaques.*

To ATTACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſſault] *Attaquer*, *aſſaillir*, *affronter*, *agreſſer.*

* To ATTACK, *ſ.* [to provoke, to aſſault] *Attaquer*, *inſulter.* To attack one's reputation, *Attaquer la réputation de quelqu'un.*

ATTACKED (ăt-tăk'-t), *part. adj Attaqué*, *&c.* A poſt which may be attacked, *Poſte inſultable.*

ATTACKER (ăt-tăk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who attacks] *Agreſſeur*, m. *celui qui attaque.*

ATTACKING (ăt-tăk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to attack] *L'action d'attaquer*, ou *d'aſſaillir*, f. *attaque*, f. *aſſaut*, m.

ATTAGEN, *ſ.* [gor-cock, moor-cock, red game; a ſort of bird of the Alps and Pyrenean mountains] *Attagas*, m. *Attagen*, m.

To ATTAIN (ăt-tène), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to get, to obtain, to gain, to procure; to overtake, to come to, to reach; to equal: *v. n.* to arrive at] *Atteindre*, *obtenir*, *acquérir*, *parvenir à* Is he wiſe who hopes to attain the end without the means, *Celui-là eſt il ſage qui ſe flatte d'atteindre la fin, ſans en prendre les moyens?* Such knowledge is too high for me; I cannot attain to it, *or* unto it, *Cette connoiſſance eſt trop ſublime pour moi, je ne ſaurois y parvenir*, ou *l'acquérir.*

ATTAINABLE (ăt-tén'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that which may be attained] *Ce qu'on peut obtenir*, ou *acquérir.*

ATTAINABLENESS (ăt-tén'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being attainable] *La propriété de pouvoir être acquis.*

ATTAINDER (ăt-téne'-deŭr), *ſ.* [the act of attainting in law; conviction of felony *or* treaſon] *L'acte par lequel un homme eſt convaincu de haute trahiſon ſur de fortes préſomptions*; *la conviction de ce crime*; *proſcription*, f.

ATTAINED (ăt-té'-n'd), *part. adj. Obtenu*, *acquis*, *appris.* Things hardly attained, are long retained, *On retient longtemps ce qu'on a appris difficilement.*

ATTAINING (ăt-té'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to attain] *L'action d'obtenir*, *d'acquérir*, f. *acquiſition*, f.

ATTAINMENT (ăt-téne'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [acquiſition; the act or power of attaining] *Acquiſition*, f. ou *capacité d'acquérir*, f. Things neceſſary for the attainment of eternal life, *Choſes néceſſaires pour l'acquiſition de la vie éternelle*, *pour acquérir la vie éternelle*; *choſes néceſſaires au ſalut.* Government is an art above the attainment of an ordinary genius, *La ſcience du Gouvernement eſt au deſſus de la capacité*, ou *portée d'un eſprit ordinaire.* V. ACQUIREMENT.

ATTAINT (ăt-tén't'), *ſ.* [ſpot, ſtain, taint; any thing injurious] *Tache*, f.

ATTAINT *or* ATTINCTA, *ſ.* [in Law; a writ againſt a jury that has given a falſe verdict] *Contrainte*, f.

ATTAINT [among Farriers; over-reach, a knock or hurt in a horſe's leg] *Atteinte*, f. Upper attaint, *Nerf-ferrure*, f. *coup ſur le tendon*, m. Nether attaint, *Atteinte*, f. *coup ſur le boulet*, m.

To ATTAINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to convict of a crime] *Convaincre d'un crime.* I muſt offend before I be attainted, *Il faut que je ſois coupable avant d'être convaincu.*

* To ATTAINT [to taint, to corrupt the blood, as in the caſe of high treaſon] *Tacher*, *ternir*, *flétrir*, *corrompre*, *diffamer*, *couvrir d'opprobre.*

ATTAINTED (ăt-tén'-tĕd), *part. adj. Atteint*, *convaincu de quelque crime*; *dégradé*; *flétri*; *taché*, *corrompu.*

ATTAINTURE (ăt-tén'-tchieŭre), *ſ.* [reproach, imputation] *Reproche*, m. *imputation*, f.

‡ To ATTAMINATE (ăt-tăm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to corrupt] *Corrompre*, *ſouiller.*

ATTELABUS, *ſ.* [a coleopterous inſect] *Attelabus*, m. *ſauterelle*, f.

ATTELABUS ARACHNOIDES [a ſmit of water-ſpider] *Attelabus arachnoides*, m.

To ATTEMPER (ăt-tĕm'-peŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoften, to mingle, to weaken by a mixture, to regulate, to fit] *Adoucir*, *tempérer.* To attemper the heat by the cold, *Tempérer le chaud par le froid.*

To ATTEMPERATE (ăt-tĕm't-pĭ-réte), *v. a.* [to proportion; much the ſame as to attemper, but particularly applied to medicines and metals] *Tempérer*, *adoucir.*

ATTEMPT (ăt-tĕm't'), *ſ. Entrepriſe*, f. *eſſai*, m. *tentative*, f. *effort*, m. He miſcarries in his attempts, *Il échoue dans ſes entrepriſes.*

ATTEMPT upon, *or* againſt, *Entrepriſe*, f. *attentat ſur* ou *contre*, m. *uſurpation violente par laquelle on entreprend ſur la perſonne*, *les biens* ou *les droits d'autrui*, f. *brèche*, f. To make an attempt upon or againſt, *Attenter à.*

To ATTEMPT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to endeavour, to try] *Entreprendre*, *eſſayer*, *tenter*, *tâcher.* The ſentry had orders to ſhoot me dead, if I attempted my liberty; *La ſentinelle avoit ordre de me tuer, ſi je tâchois de m'évader.* To attempt all means, *Eſſayer toutes ſortes de moyens*, *remuer ciel & terre.*

To ATTEMPT upon [to attack, to venture upon] *Attenter ſur.* He has attempted his brother's life, *Il a attenté ſur la vie de ſon frère.*

ATTEMPTABLE (ăt-tĕm'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to attempts] *Expoſé à des entrepriſes.*

ATTEMPTED (ăt-tĕm'-tĕd), *part. adj. Entrepris.*

ATTEMPTER (ăt-tĕm'-teŭr), *ſ.* [invader] *Uſurpateur*, m.

ATTEMPTER, *ſ.* [endeavourer] *Qui entreprend*, *qui tente*, *qui eſſaie.*

ATTEMPTING (ăt-tĕm'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'entreprendre*, f. *entrepriſe*, f.

To ATTEND (ăt-tĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſerve, to regard, to fix the mind upon] *Servir*, *aſſiſter.* To attend a ſick body, *Servir un malade.* To attend the tackling (at ſea), *Manœuvrer.*

* To ATTEND a buſineſs, *Prendre ſoin d'une affaire*, *y vaquer.*

To ATTEND [to wait on, to accompany; to be preſent, to be appendant] *Suivre*, *accompagner*, *ſe trouver*, *convoyer*; * *aſſaiſonner.* Timocrates attended me to the ſiege of Troy, *Timocrate me ſuivit au ſiége de Troye.*

* Envy attends proſperity, *L'envie ſuit la proſpérité.* Great miſfortunes attend wars, *La guerre traîne de grands maux à ſa ſuite.*

To ATTEND [to wait for, to ſtay for] *Attendre.* So dreadful a tempeſt, that all the people attended therein the very end of the world, *Tempête ſi terrible que chacun attendoit la fin du monde.*

To ATTEND, *v. n.* [to yield, to bear attention] *Ecouter*, *prêter attention*, *conſidérer attentivement.* To attend to the word of God, *Ecouter avec attention la parole de Dieu.* Man cannot at the ſame time attend to two objects, *L'homme ne peut pas prêter ſon attention à deux objets à la fois.*

To ATTEND [to ſtay, to delay] *Différer.* Plant anemonies after the firſt rains, if you would have flowers very forward; but it is ſuter to attend till October, or the month after; *Plantez les anémones après les premières pluies, ſi vous voulez les voir fleurir de bonne heure; il eſt pourtant plus ſûr de différer juſqu'en Octobre, ou même juſqu'au mois ſuivant.*

ATTENDANCE (ăt-tĕn'-dăn'ce), *ſ.* [ſervice, waiting on another] *Service*, m. *ſecours*, m. To give attendance to one's maſter, *Servir ſon maître.* To give attendance at the altar, *Faire le ſervice de l'autel.* He died for want of attendance, *Il mourut faute de ſecours.*

ATTENDANCE [care, attention, regard] *Soin*, m. *attention*, f. *aſſiduité*, f. He gives great attendance to reading, *Il eſt très-aſſidu*, ou *fort attentif à la lecture.* That place requires great attendance, *Cet emploi demande beaucoup d'aſſiduité*, ou *grande ſujétion.*

☞ To give frequent attendance upon the Prince, *Faire ſouvent ſa cour au Prince*, *être un courtiſan aſſidu.*

ATTENDANCE [retinue, train] *Suite*, f. *train*, m. *cortége*, m. *accompagnement*, m. He has a great attendance, *Il a une grande ſuite.*

‖ ATTENDANCE [expectation] *Attente*, f.

*† To dance attendance, *Attendre long-temps en vain*; ‖ *Faire le pied de grue*; ‖ *croquer le marmot*; ‖ *garder le mulet.*

ATTENDANT (ăt-tĕn'-dăn't), *ſ.* [ſervant, one that attends, waits, is preſent at any thing; concomitant] *Serviteur*, m.

ATTENDANTS, *ſ. pl. Suite*, f. *gens qui forment la ſuite* ou *le cortége d'une perſonne.* I ſaw him with his attendants, *Je le vis avec ſa ſuite.* A diſeaſe with its attendants, *Une maladie avec ſes ſuites.*

ATTENDED (ăt-tĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Servi*, *gardé*, *ſuivi*, *accompagné.*

ATTENDER (ăt-tĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [companion, aſſociate] *Compagnon*, m. *aſſocié*, m.

ATTENT (ăt-tĕn't'), *adj.* [intent] V. ATTENTIVE.

ATTENTATES (ăt-tĕn'-tét's), *ſ.* [in Law; proceedings, pending ſuit, after an inhibition is decreed] *Tentative*, f.

ATTENTION (ăt-tĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [heedfulneſs, the act of attending] *Attention*, f. *application d'eſprit*, f. *ſoin*, m. *réflexion*, f.

ATTENTIVE (ăt-tĕn'-tĭv'), *adj.* [attent, intent, heedful, regardful, mindful] *Attentif*, *appliqué*, *ſoigneux.* To make attentive, *Attacher.* To be attentive to a diſcourſe, *Etre attentif à un diſcours.*

ATTENTIVELY (ăt-tĕn'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [heedfully] *Attentivement*, *avec attention.*

ATTENTIVENESS (ăt-tĕn'-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. ATTENTION.

ATTENUANT (ăt-tĕn'-ĭoŭ-ănt), *adj.* [what has the power of making thin] *Atténuant.* Attenuant medicines, *Remèdes atténuans*; *des atténuans*, m. pl.

To ATTENUATE (ăt-tĕn'-ĭeŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make thin] *Atténuer.* To attenuate the humours, *Atténuer les humeurs.*

ATTENUATED (ăt-tĕn'-ĭoŭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Atténué.*

ATTENUATING (ăt-tĕn'-ĭoŭ-é-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [attenuant] *Atténuant*, *qui atténue.*

ATTENUATION (ăt-tĕn'-ĭeŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making thin] *Atténuation*, f.

ATTER (ăt'-teŭr), *ſ.* [corrupt matter, gore, ſnot] *Pus*, m. *morve*, f.

ATTEST (ăt-tĕst'), *ſ.* The ſame with Atteſtation.

To ATTEST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to witneſs] *Atteſter*, *témoigner*, *certifier.* V. To AVOUCH.

To ATTEST [to call to witneſs] *Atteſter*, *prendre à témoin.*

ATTESTATION (ăt-tĕs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [teſtimony] *Atteſtation*, f. *témoignage*, m.

ATTESTED (ăt-tĕs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Atteſté*, *certifié.*

ATTICISM (ăt'-tĭ-cĭzm), *ſ.* [concciſe, pithy, *and* elegant ſtyle] *Atticiſme*, m. *fineſſe de goût*, f. *élégance de ſtyle particuliere aux Athéniens*, f.

ATTIC (ăt'-tĭk), *adj.* [neat, elegant] *Attique*, *délicat*; *dans le goût des Athéniens.*

ATTIC [Archit. a ſmall order upon a much greater one] *Attique*, m. Attic continued, interpoſed, circular, of a roof, of a mantle-tree; *Attique continu, interpoſé, circulaire, de comble, de cheminée.*

ATTICURGI (ăt'-tĭk-eŭr-djăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Archit. works after the Attic manner] *Atticurges*, f. pl.

ATTIGUOUS (ăt-tigu'-ŭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [lying by, hard by, near to] V. CONTIGUOUS.

ATTILUS (ăt'-tĭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a monſtrous fiſh of the river Po] *Adane*, m.

To ATTINGE (ăt-tĭn'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to touch lightly or ſoftly] *Toucher* ou *manier légèrement.*

ATTIRE (ăt-tăĭ'-ŭr'), *ſ.* [dreſs, ornament] *Parure*, f. *ornement*, m. *atours*, m. pl. *attirail*, m. *ajuſtement*, m.

ATTIRES, *ſ. pl.* [in Hunting and Heraldry; the horns of a buck *or* ſtag] *Les ramures du bois des cerfs, des daims, &c.* f. pl.

To ATTIRE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to array] *Parer, ajuſter, orner, atourner.*

ATTIRED (ăt-tăĭ'-ŭrd), *part. adj. Paré, ajuſté; ramé, chevillé (en terme de Blaſon).*

ATTIRER (ăt-tăĭ'-reŭr), *ſ* [dreſſer] *Celui*, ou *celle qui en habille un autre.*

ATTITUDE (ăt'-tĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [poſture] *Attitude*, f. *poſture*, f. Attitude of a head, *Air de tête.*

ATTOLENT (ăt-tŏl'-lĕn't), *adj.* [that raiſes or lifts up; ſpeaking of muſcles] *Qui relève; releveur*, m.

ATTORNEY (ăt-eŭr'-nĕ), *ſ.* [ſuch a perſon as by conſent, commandment, *or* requeſt, takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs in their abſence] *Procureur*, m. Attorney-General, *Procureur-Général, Avocat-Général.* A power of attorney, *Procuration*, f.

‡ To ATTORNEY, *v. a.* [to perform by proxy] *Exécuter, faire par procuration.*

ATTORNEYSHIP (ăt-eŭr'-nĕ-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of an attorney] *Office de procureur*, m.

ATTORNMENT (ăt-teŭrn'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a yielding of the tenant to a new lord] *L'acte d'un fermier qui reconnoît ſon nouveau maître* ou *Seigneur.*

To ATTRACT (ăt-trăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw towards itſelf] *Attirer, tirer à ſoi* The loadſtone attracts iron, *L'aimant attire le fer.*

* To ATTRACT [to allure, to invite] *Attirer, gagner, inviter.* He attracts the eyes of all the world, *Il attire ſur lui tous les regards.* To attract all hearts, *Gagner tous les cœurs.*

ATTRACT, *ſ.* [allurement] *Charme*, m. *attraits*, m pl. *amorce*, f.

ATTRACTED (ăt-trăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Attiré.*

ATTRACTICAL (ăt-trăk'-tĭ-kăl), *and* ATTRACTING, *adj.* V. ATTRACTIVE.

ATTRACTING (ăt-trăk'-tĭn'gne), *and* ATTRACTION (ăt-trăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the attractive power] *Attraction*, f. *appas*, m. pl. *appât*, m.

¶ Attractions, *attraits*; graces, *grâces*; allurements, *appas*; charms, *charmes* (ſynon.): The two firſt ſignify natural beauty and agreeableneſs; the third ſomething rather artificial; the laſt rather regards the mind. Thus we ſay, perſonal *attractions*; the *grace* with which ſhe dances; the *allurements* of a coquette; the *charms* of wit. *Attractions* may be ſaid to engage us; *graces*, to captivate us; *allurements*, to entice us; *charms*, to ſeduce us. *Attractions* ariſe from a happy formation of features and perſon: *graces* reſult from natural politeneſs, accompanied with a noble freedom; it is a varniſh that appears in our converſation, our actions, and our carriage, making us pleaſe in every thing we do. *Charms* ariſe from an aſſemblage of fine touches, animated by good-humour and good-ſenſe, and are ſometimes far ſuperior to what is perfectly beautiful.

ATTRACTION [in Phyſics; gravity, centripetal power, impulſe] *Attraction*, f.

ATTRACTIVE (ăt-trăk'-tĭv'), *ſ.* [allurement] *Attrait*, m. *charme*, m. *appas*, m. pl. *amorce*, f. *appât*, m.

ATTRACTIVE, *adj.* [having the power of drawing] *Attractif, qui attire, attirant.* The loadſtone has an attractive quality, *L'aimant a une vertu attractive.*

* ATTRACTIVE [alluring, enticing] *Attrayant, engageant.*

ATTRACTIVELY (ăt-trăk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by an attractive power] *Par une vertu attractive, par attraction.*

ATTRACTIVENESS (ăt-trăk'-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [attractive quality] *Qualité attractive*, f.

ATTRACTOR (ăt-trăk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the agent that attracts] *Agent qui attire*, m.

ATTRAHENT (ăt-tre'-hĕn't), *adj.* [which draws] *Attirant.*

ATTRAPPED (ăt-trăp'-p't), *adj. Bardé, caparaçonné, enharnaché.*

ATTRIBUTABLE (ăt-trĭb'-ŭoŭ-tă-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut attribuer.*

To ATTRIBUTE (ăt-trĭb'-ŭoŭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impute, to aſcribe, to yield] *Attribuer, imputer.* To attribute to one's ſelf, *S'attribuer, s'approprier, s'arroger.*

ATTRIBUTE (ăt'-trĭ-bĭoŭte), *ſ.* [a ſcholaſtic term; quality adherent, appendant; reputation, honour; predicate] *Attribut*, m.

ATTRIBUTED (ă.-trĭb'-ŭoŭ tĕd), *part. adj. Attribué, imputé.*

ATTRIBUTION (ăt-trĭ-bĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſomething attributed, commendation] *Attribution*, f. *privilége*, m. *prérogative*, f.

ATTRIBUTIVE, *adj.* [ſignificant of attribute] *Attributif.*

ATTRITE (ăt-trăĭte'), *adj.* [worn by rubbing] *Uſé par le frottement.*

ATTRITENESS (ăt-trăĭt'-nĕce), *ſ. Etat d'une choſe uſée par le frottement.*

ATTRITION (ăt-trĭch'-e ne), *ſ.* [the act of wearing things by rubbing one againſt another] *L'action d'uſer en frottant.*

* ATTRITION [grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment] *Attrition*, f.

ATTROW, *ſ.* [a plant of Guinea; a ſpecies of kali, uſed in fomentations] *Attre*, m.

ATTRUMMAPHOC, *ſ.* [a med. ſhrub of Guinea; a ſpecies of colutea] *Attrummaphoc*, m.

To ATTUNE (ăt-tĭoune'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tune any thing to another] *Accorder.* He attunes his voice to his harp, *Il accorde ſa voix à ſa harpe.*

ATTUNED (ăt-tĭou'-n'd), *part. adj. Accordé.*

To ATTURN TO ONE (ă-te rn'), *v. n.* [a law-term] *Reconnoître quelqu'un pour ſon maître* ou *ſon ſeigneur.* V. ATTURNMENT.

ATWEEN (ă-toŭïne'), ATWIXT (ă-toŭïkst'), V. BETWEEN *and* BETWIXT.

ATYS (é'-tĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Phrygian, and favourite of Cybele, who caſtrated himſelf: alſo a ſon of Crœſus, reſtored to ſight by fright] *Atys*, m.

AUBAINE, *ſ.* [in the French cuſtoms; a right inveſted in the King, of being heir to a foreigner who dies within his dominions] *Aubaine*, f.

AUBE, *ſ.* [a river of France] *Aube*, f.

AUBIER, *ſ.* [the ſoft and whitiſh ſubſtance which lies all round the tree between the bark and ſolid wood] *Aubier*, m.

AUBIN, *ſ.* [in Horſemanſhip; a kind of broken gait or pace] *Aubin*, m.

AUBURNE (â'-beŭrne), *adj. & ſ.* [brown, of a cheſnut or tan-colour] *Brun obſcur, châtain clair.*

AUCTION (âk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [open ſale] *Enchère*, f. *encan*, m. *vente*, f.

To AUCTION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſell by auction] *Vendre à l'enchère.*

AUCTIONARY (âk'-cheŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to an auction] *De vente.*

AUCTIONEER (âk-cheŭn-ĭr'), *ſ.* [the perſon who manages an auction] *Criеur d'encan*, m. *huiſſier-priſeur*, m.

AUCUPATION (â-kĭoŭ-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [fowling, bird-catching] *Pipée*, f. *chaſſe aux oiſeaux*, f.

AUDACIOUS (â-dé-cheŭce), *adv.* [bold, daring] *Audacieux, hardi, téméraire.*

AUDACIOUSLY (â-dé'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [boldly, impudently] *Audacieuſement, impudemment.*

AUDACIOUSNESS (â-dé'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [impudence] *Audace*, f. *impudence*, f. V. BOLDNESS.

AUDACITY (â-dăs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [boldneſs, ſpirit] *Audace*, f. *hardieſſe*, f. *témérité*, f.

AUDIBLE (â'-dĭ-bl'), *adj.* [loud enough to be heard] *Qu'on peut entendre.*

AUDIBLENESS (â'-dĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [capableneſs of being heard] *La propriété d'être entendu*

AUDIBLY (â'-dĭ-blé), *adv.* [with a loud voice] *à haute voix, De manière à être entendu.*

AUDIENCE (â'-dĭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ* [hearing] *Audience*, f. The Ambaſſador has had his audience of leave, *L'Ambaſſadeur a eu ſon audience de congé.*

AUDIENCE [auditory] *Audience*, f. *auditoire*, m. *aſſemblée de ceux qui écoutent*, f. ‡ *aſſiſtance*, f. *aſſiſtant*, m.

AUDIENCE-COURT, *Cour d'audience*, f. *Juridiction qui dépend de l'Archevêque de Cantorbéry*, f.

AUDIT (â'-dĭt'), *ſ.* [a final account] *Dépoſition*, f. *audition*, f. To receive an audit, *Recevoir une dépoſition.* The audit of the witneſſes, *La dépoſition des témoins.* An audit of accounts, *Audition de comptes, l'action d'ouïr & d'examiner des comptes.*

To AUDIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take an account finally] *Ouïr, examiner des comptes.*

AUDITED (â'-dĭt-tĕd), *part. adj. Ouï, examiné.*

AUDITION (â-dĭch'-cŭne), *ſ.* [in Law; a hearing] *Audition*, f.

AUDITOR (â'-dĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [hearing] *Auditeur*, m. *qui écoute.* An auditor of Accounts, *Auditeur des Comptes.*

AUDITORY (â'-dĭ-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [an aſſembly of auditors] *Auditoire*, m. *audience*, f. That preacher has always a fine auditory, *Ce prédicateur a toujours un bel auditoire.*

AUDITORY, *adj. Qui a le pouvoir d'entendre, auditif.*

AUF, *ſ.* [a fool] *Sot*, m. *fou*, m. *benêt*, m.

AUGER (â'-gueŭr), *ſ.* [a carpenter's tool for boring] *Tarière*, f. Through the auger, *Cuiller de la tarière*, f.

AUGHT (âte), *pron.* [ſomething] *Quelque choſe.*

AUGITES, *ſ.* [ſort of precious ſtone, of a pale green] *Augite*, f.

AUGMENT (âg-mĕn't'), *and* AUGMENTATION (âg-mĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [increaſe] *Augmentation*, f. *accroiſſement*, m. [in Gram.] *Augment*, m.

To AUGMENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to increaſe] *Augmenter, accroître, aggrandir.* V. To ADD.

To AUGMENT, *v. n.* [to grow greater] *Croître, s'augmenter.*

AUGMENTATIVE (âg-mĕn'-tĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [increaſing] *Augmentatif.*

AUGMENTED (âg-mĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [increaſed] *Augmenté.*

AUGMENTER (âg-mĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who augments] *Celui* ou *celle qui augmente.*

AUGMENTING (âg-mĕn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [increaſe] *L'action d'augmenter.*

AUGRE. V. AUGER.

AUGSBURG (âgs'-beŭrg), *ſ.* [capital of the circle of Suabia; lat. 48°-27' N. lon. 11°-4' E.] *Auſbourg*, m.

AUGUILLANEUF, *ſ.* V. AU-GUY-L'ANNEUF.

AUGUR (â'-gueür), *and* AUGURER (â'-gueür-eür), *ſ.* [one who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds] *Augure*, m. *devin*, m.

To AUGUR, *and* AUGURATE (â'-guïou-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to gueſs, to conjecture by ſigns] *Augurer*, *préſager*. What can you augurate by it? *Qu'en pouvez-vous augurer?*

AUGURATION (â-guïeü-ré'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the practice of augury] *Divination*, f. *préſage*, m. *augure*, m.

AUGURIAL (â-guïou'-rï-ăl), *adj.* [relating to augury] *Augural.*

To AUGURISE (â-guïoü-rïïze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to practiſe augury] *Faire le métier d'augur, deviner.*

AUGURY (â'-guïoü-ré), *ſ.* [the act of prognoſticating by omens; omen, prediction] *Augure*, m. *préſage*, m. *divination par le vol des oiſeaux*, f.

AUGUST (â-gueüst'), *adj.* [great, grand, awful] *Auguſte, reſpectable, ſacré, majeſtueux.*

AUGUST, *ſ.* [the name of the eighth month, from January inclusive] *Août*, m.

AUGUSTAN (â-gueüst'-ăne), *adj.* [of Auguſtus] *D'Auguſte.* The Auguſtan age, *Le ſiècle d'Auguſte.*

AUGUSTNESS (â-gueüst'-nĕce), *ſ.* [dignity] *Dignité*, f. *majeſté*, f.

AU-GUY-L'AN-NEUF, *ſ.* [a form of rejoicing among the ancient Gauls, derived from a ceremony of their Druids, who in December went in queſt of miſtletoe, cut it off the oak in great ſolemnity, and after conſecrating it diſtributed it to the people, and proclaimed the new year by crying, *Au-guy-l'an-neuf.* This cry is ſtill uſed in ſome parts of France by children at Chriſtmas, to beg a new year's gift] *Au-gui-l'an-neuf*, m.

AUK (âk), *ſ.* [alca, razor-bill, a web-footed bird] *Bec tranchant*, m.

AUKWARD, V. AWKWARD.

AULETIC (â-lĕt'-ïk), *adj.* [belonging to pipes] *Qui concerne les flûtes.*

AULIC (â'-lïk), *adj.* [belonging to a Prince's court] *Aulique.* The aulic council, *Le conſeil aulique.*

AULN (âne), *ſ.* [an ell] *Aune*, f.

AUMBRY, V. AMBRY.

AUMRY, *ſ.* V. ALMONRY.

AUNCEL-WEIGHT (ăn'-cĕl-oüĕt'), *ſ.* [*q. d.* handſale weight] *Sorte d'inſtrument à peſer*; *peſon*, m.

AUNIS, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Aunis*, m.

AUNT (ănt'), *ſ.* [a father *or* mother's ſiſter] *Tante*, f.

AURA (â'-ră), *ſ.* [in Phyſiol. exhalation, vapour] *Vent*, m. *vapeur*, f. [in Chym. a fine, pure, ſubtle ſpirit, emanating from animal or vegetable bodies] *Odeur*, f. *ſenteur*, f. *vapeur*, f.

AUPA [Ornithol. Urubu, creſted eagle; a ſpecies of vulture of Braſil and Mexico] *Aura*, m. *Suguntus*, m. *Urubu*, m. *Vautour cendré*, m.

AUREA (âr'-ï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Fortune] *Aurea*, f.

AUREOLA (â'-rï-ŏ-lă), *ſ.* [the crown of glory, given by painters and ſtatuaries to Saints, &c.] *Auréole*, f.

AURELIA (â-rï'-lï-ă), *ſ.* [chryſalis, Nymph; the firſt apparent change of caterpillars] *Aurélie*, f. *fève*, f. *chryſalide*, f.

AURICHALCUM or ORICHALCUM (â-rï-kăl'-keüme), *ſ.* [a ſort of foil made of yellow braſs] *Oripeau*, m. *orichalque*, m. *cuivre de Corinthe*, m. *cinquant*, m.

AURICLE (ă'-rï-klˈ), *ſ.* [the external ear; the two appendages of the heart] *La partie extérieure de l'oreille*; *oreillette*, f. The right auricle of the heart, *L'oreillette droite du cœur.*

AURICULA (â-rïk'-ïoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [bear's ear, a flower] *Oreille d'ours*, f.

AURICULAR (â-rïk'-ïoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [ſecret, told in the ear] *Auriculaire.* The auricular confeſſion] *La confeſſion auriculaire.*

AURICULARLY (â-rïk'-ïoŭ-lăr-lé), *adj.* [in the ear, in a ſecret manner] *A l'oreille, ſecrètement.*

AURIFEROUS (â-rïf'-ï-reüce), *adj.* [that which produces gold] *Aurifère.*

AURIGA (â-rï'-gă), *ſ.* [in Aſtron. a conſtellation; waggoner, Charles's wain] *Chariot*, m.

AURORA (â-rô'-ră), *ſ.* [My hol. the daughter of Titan and Terra, goddeſs of the morning, mother of the ſtars and winds] *Aurore*, f.

AURORA BOREALIS [northern dawn or light] *Aurore Boréale*, f. *Chèvre darſante*, f.

AUSCULTATION (âs-keül-té'-cheûne), *ſ.* [liſtening to] *Ouïe*, f. *l'action d'écouter.*

AUSPICE (â'-ſpïce), *ſ.* [omen, preſage] *Auſpice*, m. *préſage*, m.

AUSPICE [protection] *Auſpice*, m. *protection*, f. Under one's auſpices, *Sous les auſpices de quelqu'un.*

AUSPICIOUS (â-ſpïch'-eüce), *adj.* [favourable, proſperous] *Favorable, heureux.*

AUSPICIOUSLY (â-ſpïch'-eüs-lé), *adv.* [with proſperous omens] *Sous d'heureux auſpices.*

AUSPICIOUSNESS (â-ſpïch'-eüs-nĕce), *ſ.* [proſperity, happineſs] *Bonheur*, m. *proſpérité*, f.

AUSTER (âs'-teür), *ſ.* [ſouth-wind] *Auſter*, m *vent ſud-oueſt*, m.

AUSTERE (â-ſtïre'), *adv.* [ſevere, rigid, harſh] *Auſtère, ſévère, rigide, ſtoïcien.* An auſtere virtue, *Une vertu auſtère.* Auſtere manners, *Mœurs auſtères.*

AUSTERE [ſour of taſte] *Âpre au goût.* Auſtere wines, *Vins d'un goût âpre.*

AUSTERELY (â-ſtïr'-lé), *adv.* [ſeverely, harſhly, ſternly] *Auſtèrement.*

AUSTERENESS (â-ſtïr'-nĕce), *and* AUSTERITY (â-ſtĕr'-ï-té), *ſ.* [ſeverity, ſtrictneſs, rigour; roughneſs in taſte] *Auſtérité*, f. *rigueur*, f. *dureté*, f.

¶ Auſterity, *auſtérité*; ſeverity, *ſévérité*; rigour, *rigueur* (ſynon.): *Auſterity*, regards our manner of living. We are auſtere only with reſpect to ourſelves. *Auſterity* of life conſiſts in the privation of pleaſures and conveniencies; *ſeverity*, ſhows itſelf chiefly in the manner of thinking and judging; it cundemns readily, and admits of no excuſe: *rigour*, is ſeen particularly in the manner of puniſhing; it pardons nothing, nor lightens the ſtroke. We ſay alſo, the *ſeverity* of the cold; the *rigour* of the ſeaſon.

A regular way of life is the medium between effeminacy and *auſterity* Morals too *ſevere* may equally, with morals too remiſs, wound the regularity of manners *Rigour* can never be juſtifiable, but at thoſe times when example is of the utmoſt conſequence; yet, even then, ſome ſort of allowance ſhould be made for human frailty.

AUSTIN-FRIARS (âs'-tïn-frïï-eürz), *ſ.* [a religious order under the rule of Saint Auſtin] *Auguſtin*, m. An auſtin-nun, *Une Auguſtine.*

AUSTRAL (âs'-trăl), or AUSTRINE (âs'-trïne), *adj.* [ſouthern] *Auſtral.* The auſtral land, *Les terres auſtrales.*

To AUSTRALIZE (âs-trăl-lăïze'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to tend towards the ſouth] *Tendre au Sud, terme de Phyſique.*

AUSTRIA (âs'-trï-ă), *ſ.* [a circle of Germany] *Autriche*, f.

AUSTRIAN (âs'-tuï-ăne), *adj. D'Autriche*; *Autrichien, Autrichienne.* Auſtrian ſneeze-wort [eternal flower, a plant] *Bouton d'or*, m. *bouton blanc*, m.

AUTHENTICAL (â-tshĕn'-tï-kăl), *and* AUTHENTIC (â-tshĕn'-tïk), *adj.* [genuine, giving authority] *Authentique, bien lé.* To make authentic, *Authentiquer.*

AUTHENTICALLY (â-tshĕn'-tï-kăl-é), *and* AUTHENTICLY (â-tshĕn'-tïk-lé), *adv.* [in an authentical manner] *Authentiquement, d'une manière authentique.*

AUTHENTICALNESS (â-tshĕn'-tï-kăl-nĕce), AUTHENTICNESS (â-tshĕn'-tïk-nĕce), *and* AUTHENTICITY (â-tshĕn'-tïs'-ï-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being authentical; authority, genuineneſs] *Authenticité*, f.

To AUTHENTICATE (â-tshĕn'-tï-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eſtabliſh by proof] *Authentiquer.*

AUTHOR (â'-tsheür), *ſ.* [cauſe, contriver] *Auteur*, m. *inventeur*, m. *cauſe*, f. * *artiſan*, m. God is the author of all things, *Dieu eſt l'auteur de toutes choſes.*

AUTHOR [writer] *Auteur*, m. *écrivain*, m. * *plume*, f. She is the author of that book, *Elle eſt l'auteur de ce livre.*

AUTHOR [reporter] *Auteur*, m. *celui de qui on tient une nouvelle*, * *garant*, m. There is ſuch a report, but who is the author of it no one can tell, *Il court un tel bruit, mais on ne dit pas qui en eſt l'auteur.*

AUTHORITATIVE (ă-tshŏr'-ï-tă-tïv'), *adj.* [having authority] *Autoriſé, qui paroît autoriſé.*

AUTHORITATIVELY (â-tshŏr'-ï-tă-tïv'-lé), *adv.* [with due authority] *Par autorité, avec autorité.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS (â-tshŏr'-ï-tă-tïv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being authoriſed] *Autoriſation*, f.

AUTHORITY (â-tshŏr'-ï-té), *ſ.* [legal power] *Autorité*, f. *puiſſance*, f. *domination*, f. *droit*, m. *pouvoir*, m. ou *puiſſance légitime*, f. To be in authority, *Avoir la puiſſance en main, Etre en autorité.* To do a thing with authority, *Faire quelque choſe haut de bras.*

¶ Authority, *autorité*; power, *pouvoir*; dominion, *puiſſance* (ſynon.): *Authority* does not naturally mean *power*, but the juſt pretenſion to it; *dominion* carries with it an idea of empire: as, a prince of high *authority*, great *power*, and extenſive *dominion.*

It is the law which give *authority*, it deriving all its might from thence. *Power* is inveſted in delegates, thoſe to whom the execution of the laws is entruſted, and is conſequently in ſubordination to *authority.* *Dominion* ſprings from the joint conſent of the people, or from the force of arms, and is either lawful or tyrannical.

AUTHORITY [credit, influence] *Autorité*, f. *crédit*, m. *conſidération*, f.

AUTHORITY, *ſ.* [teſtimony] *Autorité*, f. *témoignage*, m. I can prove my aſſertion by authorities, *J'ai des autorités pour prouver ce que j'avance.* Of a ſuſpected authority, *Apocryphe.* Printed with authority, *Imprimé avec privilège.*

AUTHORIZATION (â-tshô-rï-ze'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of authoriſing] *Autoriſation*, f. *aveu*, m

To AUTHORIZE (â'-tshô-răïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to empower] *Autoriſer, approuver, valider, ratifier.*

AUTHORIZED (â'-tshô-răïz'd), *part. adj. Autoriſé.*

AUTOCHTHONES (â-tŏk'-tshô-nïz), *ſ.* [the firſt inhabitants of a country; aborigenes, home-born] *Autochthones*, m. pl.

AUTOCRASY (â-tŏk'-ră-cé), *ſ.* [independent power] *Pouvoir indépendant*, m. *autorité abſolue*, f. * *autocratie*, f.

AUTO-DA-FE (â'-tô-dé-fé), *ſ.* [act of faith; a ſolemn and lamentable ceremony performed by the Inquiſition] *Auto-da-fé*, m.

AUTOGENEAL (â-tô dji'-nï-ăl), *adj.* [ſelf-begotten] *Engendré de ſoi.*

AUTOGRAPH (â'-tô-grăf), *or* AUTOGRAPHY (â-tô-grăf'-é), *ſ.* [autographical writing] *Autographe*, m. *original*, m.

AUTOGRAPHICAL (â-tô-grăf'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [of one's own writing] *Autographe, écrit de la main de la perſonne même.*

AUTOLEON (â-tô'-lï-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a general of the Crotonians, wounded by the

ghoſt of Ajax when fighting againſt the Locrians] *Autoléon*, m.

AUTOMATICAL (â-tô-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to an automaton] *Machinal, d'automate.* An automatical motion, *Mouvement machinal, mouvement d'automate.* An automatical work or figure, *Automate*, m.

AUTOMATON (â-tŏm'-ă-tŏne), *ſ* [Androides; an engine which moves of itſelf] *Automate*, m. *androïde*, m.

AUTOMATOUS (â-tŏm'-ă-teŭce), *adj.* [having the power of ſelf-motion] *Qui ſe meut de ſoi-même.*

AUTONOMOUS (â-tŏn'-ô-meŭce), *adj.* [the name of the towns of Greece, who had the privilege to govern themſelves according to their own laws] *Autonome.*

AUTONOMY (â-tŏn'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [a privilege and right to be governed by one's own laws] *Autonomie*, f.

AUTOPSY (â'-tŏp-cé), *ſ.* [ocular demonſtration, ſeeing a thing one's ſelf] *Autopſie*, f. *le témoignage de ſes propres yeux.*

AUTOPTICAL (â-tŏp'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [perceived by one's own eyes] *Qu'on voit de ſes propres yeux.*

AUTOPTICALLY â-tŏp'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* by means of one's own eyes] *Par ſes propres yeux.*

AUTOUR, *ſ.* [pale cinnamon from the Levant] *Autour*, m.

AUTUMN (â'-teŭme), *ſ.* [the ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter] *Automne*, f. & m. *arrière-ſaiſon*, f.

AUTUMNAL (â teŭm'-năl), *adj.* [belonging to autumn] *Automnal, d'automne.*

AUTUMNUS (â-teŭm'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the God of fruits] *Automne*, m.

AUVERGNE, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Auvergne.*

AUVERNAS, *ſ.* [a very deep-coloured heady wine from Auvergne] *Auvernat*, m.

AVULSION (â-veül'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of pulling] *L'action d'arracher, de ſéparer.*

AUXESIS (âg-zi'-cĭce), *ſ.* V. AMPLIFICATION.

AUXILIAR (âg-zĭl'-ĭăr), *and* AUXILIARY (âg-zĭl'-ĭă-ré), *adj.* & *ſ.* [confederate, helper, aſſiſtant] *Confédéré, auxiliaire, ſubſidiaire.*

AUXILIARIES (âg-zĭl'-ĭă-réz), *or* AUXILIARY FORCES, *Troupes auxiliaires*, f. Auxiliary verb, *Verbe auxiliaire.*

AUXILIATION (âg-zĭl-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), V. AID.

AVA, *ſ.* [kingdom, town, and river of Aſia; lat. 21°-0′ N. lon. 96°-30′ E.] *Ava*, f.

AVA-AVA, *ſ.* [an intoxicating plant of Otaheite] *Ava-Ava*, m.

To AVAIL (ă-vále'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to profit, to aſſiſt, to promote] *Servir, aider, procurer.*

To AVAIL one's ſelf of *or* with, *Se prévaloir de, profiter de.*

To AVAIL, *v. n.* [to be of uſe] *Etre utile, ſervir, avancer.* When real merit is wanting, it avails nothing to have been encouraged by the great, *Quand on n'a pas de mérite réel, il ne ſert de rien d'avoir été encouragé par les grands.*

AVAIL, *ſ.* [profit, benefit] *Profit*, m. *avantage*, m. *utilité*, f.

AVAILABLE (ă-vé'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [profitable, advantageous, powerful] *Utile, profitable, avantageux, puiſſant.*

AVAILABLENESS (ă-vé'-lă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [power of promoting the end for which it is uſed] *Utilité*, f. *efficace*, f.

AVAILABLY (ă vé'-lă-blé), *adv.* [profitably, powerfully] *Avec avantage, avec profit, puiſſamment.*

AVAILMENT (ă-vél'-mĕn't), V. AVAIL.

‡ To AVALE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſink] *S'abaiſſer, tomber.*

AVANIA, *ſ.* [in the Turkiſh legiſlature; a fine for crimes; an exaction of the Turkiſh governors from the Europeans] *Avanie*, f.

AVANT (ă-văn't), See VAN.

AVANT-GUARD (ă-văn't'-gard), *ſ.* [the van] *Avant-garde*, f.

AVANT-MURE, *ſ. Avant-mur*, m. *petite muraille devant les murailles d'une ville.*

AVANT-PEACH, *ſ. Avant-pêche*, f. *pêche précoce.*

AVANTURINE, *ſ.* [a yellowiſh ſtone, full of ſparkles reſembling gold] *Avanturine*, f. Artificial avanturine, *Aventurine factice.*

AVARAMO TEMO, *ſ.* [Bot. a filiquoſe tree of Braſil, the bark of which is aſtringent] *Avarame temo*, m.

AVARICE (ăv'-ă-rĭce), *ſ.* [covetouſneſs] *Avarice*, f. *déſir immodéré des richeſſes.* His avarice is inſatiable, *Son avarice eſt inſatiable.*

AVARIC.OUS (ăv-ă-rĭch'-eŭce), *adj* [covetous] *Avaricieux, avare.*

¶ Avaricious, *avaricieux*; covetous, *avare*; parſimonious, *ménager*; near, *meſquin*; niggardly, ‖ *chiche*; penurious, *intéreſſé, attaché*; ſtingy, *vilain, ſordide*, † *ladre* (ſynon.): By *avaricious*, we mean an inordinate thirſt of gain; by *covetous*, an eager craving for the poſſeſſions of another; by *parſimonious* and *near*, a rigid frugality; *niggardly* implies the giving grudgingly; *penurious*, a miſerly diſpoſition, or depriving ourſelves of the neceſſaries of life merely to hoard the riches we poſſeſs; *ſtingy* is that ſordid temper which does things by halves; the latter is rather a low expreſſion.

AVARICIOUSLY (ăv-ă-rĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [covetouſly] *Avec avarice, en avare, avarement.*

AVARICIOUSNESS (ăv-ă-rĭch'-eŭs-nŏce), *ſ.* [covetouſneſs] *Avarice*, f.

AVAST (ă-văſt'), *adv.* [a ſea-term: hold! ſtop!] *Ceſſez! c'eſt aſſez! vîte! allez! courez!* (in Provence), *Baſte!*

AVAUNCER (ă văn'-ceŭr), *or* ADVANCER, *ſ.* [the ſecond branch of a hart's horn] *Dard*, m. *petite perche qui excède un peu l'oreille.*

AVAUNT (ă-văn't), *interj.* [a word of abhorrence] *Fi, ſortez d'ici, retirez-vous, ôtez-vous d'ici, arrière.*

AVELLED (ă-vĕl'-l'd), *adj.* [pulled away] *Arraché.*

To AVEL (ă-vĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to pull away] *Arracher.*

AVELLANA (ă-vĕl-lé'-nă), *ſ.* [hazel-nut] *Aveline*, f. *noiſette*, f.

AVELLANA PURGATRIX [the fruit of a ſpecies of ricinus] *Noix du médicinier d'Eſpagne*, f.

AVE-MARY (é-vĭ-mé'-ré), *ſ.* [the firſt words of the ſalutation to the bleſſed Mary] *Avé-Maria*, m. *avé*, m.

AVENAGE (ăv'-ĕn-édje), *ſ.* [a rent of oats] *Cens*, m. ou *rente d'avoine*, f. *avenage*, m.

AVENER, V. AVENOR.

To AVENGE (ă-vĕn'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to revenge, to puniſh] *Venger, punir.* I will avenge me of mine enemies, *Je me vengerai de mes ennemis.* I will avenge your audacious crime, *Je punirai votre crime audacieux.*

AVENGEANCE (ă-vĕn'-djăn'ce), *or* AVENGEMENT (ă-vĕndje'-men't), *ſ.* [puniſhment] *Vengeance*, f. *punition*, f.

AVENGED (ă-vĕn'-djĕd), *part. adj. Vengé.*

AVENGER (ă-vĕn'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [puniſher, revenger, taker of vengeance] *Vengeur*, m. *redreſſeur*, m.

AVENGING (a-vĕn-djĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de venger, vengeance*, f.

AVENOR (ă-vi'-neŭr), *ſ.* [officer of the King's ſtables, who provides oats] *Contrôleur des écuries du Roi*, m.

AVENTURE (ă-ven'-tchĭeüre), *ſ.* [a miſchance cauſing a man's death] *Accident*, m. *malheur*, m.

AVENUE (ăv'-ĭ-nĭoŭ), *ſ.* [entrance, a way leading to a place] *Avenue*, f. *paſſage*, m. *iſſue*, f. *entrée*, f. [a walk of trees before a houſe] *avenue*, f. *allée plantée d'arbres devant une maiſon.*

AVENUE [in Fortif. an inlet into a fort] *Avenue*, f.

To AVER (ă-vĕr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to eſtabliſh by evidence] *Avérer, vérifier, certifier, aſſurer.* V. To AVOUCH.

AVER (ăv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a labouring beaſt] *Bête de travail*, f. Aver-corn (rent paid in corn), *Rente en grains*, f. Aver-penny, *Rachat des corvées*, m.

AVERAGE (ăv'-eŭr-édje), *ſ.* [in Law; a ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the lord, by his beaſts and carriages] *Corvée*, f.

AVERAGE, *and* AVERIDGE, *ſ.* [the accidents, *or* misfortunes which happen to a ſhip, *or* cargo] *Avarie*, f. Averaged, *Avarié*, f.

AVERAGE [proportionable diſtribution *or* contribution] *Diſtribution* ou *contribution proportionnée*, f. *répartition égale d'effets*, ou *de dettes*, ou *de frais*, f. Upon an average (medium), *L'un dans l'autre.*

AVER DU POIDS, V. AVOIR DU POIDS.

AVERMENT (ă-vĕr'-mĕnt), *ſ.* [eſtabliſhment by evidence] *Vérification*, f. *preuve*, f.

AVERNUS (ă-vĕr'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a lake on the borders of hell; cave or grotto exhaling poiſonous vapours: a marſhy place in Campania] *Averne*, m.

AVERRED (ă-vĕr'-r'd), *part. adj. Avéré.*

AVERRING (ă-vĕr'-in'gne), *ſ. L'action d'avérer, de vérifier, de certifier, vérification*, f.

To AVERRUNCATE (ăv-ĕr-reún'-kéte), *v. a.* [to root up] *Déraciner.*

AVERRUNCATION (ăv-ĕr-reŭn'-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de déraciner.*

AVERRUNCUS (ăv-ĕr-reún'-keŭce), or ARUNCUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a god of the Romans, ſuppoſed to keep off or remove evils and miſfortunes] *Averruncus* or *Aruncus*, m.

AVERSATION (ăv-ĕr-cé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſlike, hatred] *Averſion*, f. *répugnance*, f. *dégoût*, m.

AVERSE (ă-vĕrce'), *adj.* [unwilling to, not pleaſed with] *Qui a de l'averſion.* He is averſe to writing, *Il a de l'averſion pour écrire.* Averſe from peace, *Ennemi de la paix.*

AVERSE [not favorable, malign] *Contraire.*

AVERSELY (ă vĕrs'-lé), *adv.* [unwillingly, backwardly] *Avec répugnance.*

AVERSENESS (ă vĕrs'-nĕce), *and* AVERSION (ă-vĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [hatred, diſlike, unwillingneſs, backwardneſs] *Averſion*, f. *haine, dégoût*, m. Natural averſion, *Antipathie*, f. His averſeneſs to marriage, *Son averſion pour le mariage.* I have an averſion to her, *J'ai de l'averſion pour elle.* Averſion from others, *La haine du prochain.* V. ANTIPATHY.

To AVERT (ă-vĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn off] *Détourner, éloigner.* She averts her eyes, *Elle détourne les yeux.* Avert that evil from us, *Eloigne de nous ce malheur.*

AVERTED (ă-vĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Détourné, éloigné.*

AVERTING (ă-vĕr'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de détourner.*

AVERY (ăv'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [the place where oats, *or* provender for horſes are kept] *Grenier*, m. *où l'on tient l'avoine.*

AVIARY (é-vĭ'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a place incloſed to keep birds in] *Volière*, f.

AVICENNIA, *ſ.* [eaſtern anacardium; a tree of China] *Arbre du vernis*, m.

AVIDITY (ă-vĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [greedineſs] *Avidité*, f. *déſir ardent, empreſſement*, m. V. EARNESTNESS.

AVIGNON, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 43°-57′ N. lon. 4°-53′ E.] *Avignon*, m.

AVILA, *ſ.* [an Indian fruit; a ſort of apple growing upon a creeping plant] *Avila*, f.

AVISO, *ſ.* [advice, piece of intelligence to notify ſome event] *Aviſo*, m.

‡ To AVIZE (ă-văze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to counſel, to conſider] *Aviſer, conſeiller.*

AVOCADO (ăv-ô-ké'-dô), V. BAY-TREE.

To AVOCATE (ăv'-ô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call off] *Détourner.*

AVOCATED

AVOCATED (ăv'-ô-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Détourné.*

AVOCATION (ăv-ô-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [calling aside, business] *Distraction*, f. *diversion*, f. *l'action de détourner*, f. *affaire*, f.

AVOCATORIA (ăv ô-kă-tô'-rĭ-ă), *f.* [a term of jurisprudence] *Lettres avocatoires*, f. pl.

AVOCETTA, *f.* [recurviroſtra; an aquatic bird, about the bigneſs of a pigeon] *Avocette*, f.

To AVOID (ă-voïd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhun, to eſcape: *v. n.* to recede] *Fuir, éviter, échapper, eſquiver.* He avoids me, *Il m'évite.* Impenitent ſinners ſhall not avoid God's vengeance, *Les pécheurs impénitens n'échapperont pas à la vengeance de Dieu.*

¶ To Avoid, *éviter*; to ſhun, to fly, *fuir* (ſynon.): *Shun*, is generally applied to perſons; *avoid*, to things; *fly*, to both: we *ſhun* troubleſome company; we *avoid* hurtful things; we *fly* perſons or things which we dread: knowledge of the world makes us *ſhun*; prudence makes us *avoid*; fear makes us *fly*. In order to *fly* we turn to the oppoſite ſide, and get quick away, to prevent being taken; in order to *ſhun* we take another road, getting ſlily away to *avoid* being ſeen, or to eſcape a trap; in order to *avoid* we uſe ſome ſtratagem, or extraordinary means. We *avoid* doing things that are diſagreeable to us: We *ſhun* thoſe perſons whom we would not ſee, or by whom we would not be ſeen: We *fly* thoſe who purſue us.

To Avoid [to evacuate, to quit] *Vider, évacuer, quitter, ſortir de.* He avoided the country, *Il quitta le pays.* Avoid my preſence, *Sortez de ma préſence.*

Avoid, *interj. Loin d'ici!*

AVOIDABLE (ă-voïd'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be avoided] *Evitable, qu'on peut éviter.*

AVOIDANCE (ă-voïd'-ăn'ce), *f.* [the act of avoiding] *L'action d'éviter, fuite*, f.

Avoidance [*or* evacuating] *Evacuation*, f.

AVOIDED (ă-voïd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Evité, fui, quitté, évacué.*

AVOIDER (ă-voïd'-eŭr), *f.* [the perſon who ſhuns, eſcapes, *or* carries away; the veſſel uſed to carry things away in] *La perſonne qui évite, qui échappe*, ou *emporte*; *le vaiſſeau dans lequel on emporte quelque choſe.*

AVOIDING (ă-voïd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [evacuation] *L'action d'éviter, d'évacuer.*

An avoiding of blood, *Une perte de ſang.*

AVOIDLESS (ă-voïd'-lĕce), *adj.* [inevitable, not avoidable] *Inévitable.*

AVOIR-DU-POIS (ăv-ĕr-dŭoŭ-pŏïz'), *ſ* [a kind of weight, a pound of which contains 16 ounces] *Un poids à 16 onces la livre.*

AVOLATION (ăv-ô-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the [act of flying away] *L'action de s'envoler*, f. *fuite*, f.

AVOSETTA, V. Avocetta.

AVOUCH (ă-văoutche'), *ſ.* [proof, declaration] *Preuve*, f. *témoignage*, m. *déclaration*, f.

To Avouch, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to declare, to juſtify by vouchers] *Déclarer, ſoutenir, juſtifier par de bonnes preuves, mettre en évidence, affirmer, atteſter, garantir.*

¶ To Avouch, *avouer, juſtifier, prouver*; to atteſt, *atteſter*; to declare, *déclarer*; to affirm, *affirmer*; to proteſt, *proteſter*; to aver, *avérer, vérifier*; to aſſert, *ſoutenir*; to maintain, *maintenir*; to ſwear, *jurer*; to warrant, *garantir* (ſynon.): The laſt is generally confined to vulgar uſe. *To avouch* implies an aſſertion in defence of another; *to atteſt*, a bearing witneſs to what another has ſaid: *to declare* ſignifies to tell a thing ſimply, but ſeriouſly; *to affirm* is to ſay confidently; *to proteſt* implies a ſolemn affirmation; *to aver*, a poſitive declaration; *to aſſert*, that declaration defended; *to maintain* is to ſupport ſuch aſſertion; *to ſwear*, to ratify it by an oath. When we give our opinion on being ſeriouſly aſked, we are ſaid *to declare* it; when we would give that declaration more force, we *affirm* it; and to ſtrengthen that affirmation, we *proteſt* it ſolemnly; that is, we *affirm* it by invoking the Deity. Some perſons are ſo ready to *aſſert*, that let the matter be right or wrong, 'tis equally the ſame. When our opinions are juſt and well-grounded, we have an undoubted right to *maintain* them. *Swearing* was firſt inſtituted in Courts of judicature, as a conſcientious teſtimony of truth. When the reputation of an honeſt man has been undeſervedly hurt, 'tis the part of a friend to *avouch* his good character. Too much care to *atteſt* all that is advanced, renders our converſation tireſome.

AVOUCHABLE (ă-văoutch'-ă-bl'), *adj* [that may be avouched] *Probable, ſoutenable.*

AVOUCHER (ă-văoutch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who avouches] *Celui qui prouve, qui ſoutient une aſſertion, un fait.*

To AVOW (ă-văou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confeſs, to declare] *Avouer, confeſſer.*

¶ To Avow, *avouer*; to acknowledge, *reconnoître*; to confeſs, *confeſſer* (ſynon.): Each implies the affirmation of a fact; but *to avow* ſuppoſes the perſon to glory in it; *to acknowledge* ſuppoſes a ſmall degree of faultineſs, which the acknowledgment compenſates; *to confeſs* ſuppoſes a higher degree of crime: a patriot *avows* his oppoſition to a bad miniſter, and is applauded; a gentleman *acknowledges* his miſtake, and is forgiven; a priſoner *confeſſes* his crime, and is puniſhed.

AVOWABLE (ă-văou'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be avowed] *Qui peut être avoué.*

AVOWAL (ă-văou'-ăl), *ſ.* [juſtificatory declaration] *Aveu*, m. *déclaration*, f.

AVOWED (ă-văou'-d), *part. adj. Avoué, reconnu, notoire.*

AVOWEDLY (ă-văoŭ'-ĕd-lé), *adj.* [in an avowed manner] *Ouvertement, ſans myſtère.*

AVOWEE (ă-văoŭ-i'), *ſ.* [he to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs] *Patron*, m. *avoué*, m. *celui qui a droit de conférer un bénéfice.*

AVOWER (ă-văou'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that avows or juſtifies] *Celui qui avoue* ou *juſtifie.*

AVOWRY (ă-văou'-rĕ), *ſ.* [in Law; juſtification for taking a diſtreſs] *Défenſe*, f. *apologie*, f. *juſtification*, f.

AVOWSAL (ă-văou'-zăl), *ſ.* [avowing] *Aveu*, m. *confeſſion*, f.

‡ AVOWTRY *or* Advowtry (ă-văou'-tré), *ſ.* [adultery] *Adultère*, m.

AWAIT (ă-oüéte'), *ſ.* [ambuſh] *Embuche*, f. *guet-à-pens*, m. *ambuſcade*, f.

To Await, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expect, to wait for] *Attendre*; *menacer.*

To AWAKE (ă-oüéke'), -ING, Awoke, *and* Awaked, *v. a.* and *n.* [to raiſe from ſleep, to rouſe out of ſleep] *Eveiller, s'éveiller.* Awake your ſiſter, *Eveillez votre ſœur.* I awaked this morning at ſeven o'clock, *Je me ſuis eveillé ce matin à ſept heures.*

* To Awake [to put into new action] *Exciter, mettre en action.*

¶ To awake, to awaken, *réveiller* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe words is moſt frequently uſed in a literal ſenſe; the laſt in a figurative, and is applied to our paſſions and inclinations. ex. The leaſt noiſe *awakes* thoſe who do not ſleep ſoundly; that love which lies dormant in the heart is eaſily *awakened.*

Awake, *adj.* [without ſleep] *Eveillé.* Imagination works better upon ſleeping men than men awake, *L'imagination travaille mieux ſur les hommes quand ils ſont endormis, que quand ils ſont éveillés.*

AWAKED (ă-oüé'-k't), *part. adj. Eveillé*, ou *que l'on a éveillé.*

* AWAKENED (ă-oüék'-nĕd), *adj.* [riſen from any ſtate of indolence, *or* thoughtleſneſs reſembling ſleep] *Rendu ſenſible, ſorti d'un état léthargique.* To be awakened to a lively ſenſe of God's mercies, *Devenir ſenſible aux bienfaits de Dieu, être touché, être pénétré de ſes faveurs.*

To AWAKEN (ă-oüé'-k'n), V. Awake.

AWAKER (ă-oüé'-keur), *ſ.* [one who awakes] *Qui éveille, réveil-matin*, m.

AWAKING (ă-oüé'-kĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'éveiller*, ou *de s'éveiller.*

To AWARD (ă-oüard'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adjudge, to judge] *Adjuger, juger.*

To Award [to fence off.] V. To Ward.

Award, *ſ.* [judgment, ſentence] *Jugement*, m *ſentence*, f.

AWARDED (ă-oüard'-ĕd), *part. adj. Jugé, adjugé.*

AWARDING (ă-oüard'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [adjudicating] *Adjudication*, f.

AWARE (ă-oüère'), *adj.* [cautious, vigilant] *Précautionné, attentif, vigilant.* To be aware, *Etre ſur ſes gardes, prendre ſes précautions pour n'être pas trompé, Faire attention.* She taſted of it before ſhe was aware, *Elle en goûta ſans y faire attention.* Were you aware what man you ſpoke to? *Penſiez-vous à qui vous parliez?* I was not aware of it, *Je n'y penſois pas.*

To Aware, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be cautious, to beware] *Se précautionner, ſe mettre ſur ſes gardes, prendre garde.*

Aware! *Prenez garde! gare!*

AWAY (ă-oüé', *or* é-oüé'), *interj. Hors d'ici, allez, arrière.* Away, you flatterer! *Allez, flatteur que vous êtes!* Away, for ſhame! *Allez, n'avez vous pas honte! Fi, le vilain!*

Away with this! *Emportez ceci!* Away with theſe compliments, *Treve de compliments!* Away with theſe fopperies! *Défaites-vous de cette fatuité.*

Away, *adv.* [abſent] *Abſent.* They are away, *Ils ſont abſens.* To go away, *S'en aller, s'abſenter.* To run away, *S'enfuir.* To drive away, *Chaſſer.* To take away, *Emporter.* To ſcold one away, *Chaſſer quelqu'un à force de le gronder.*

* To drink away an eſtate, *Manger, diſſiper un bien, &c. On voit par ces exemples qu'il ſeroit aiſé de multiplier, que l'adverbe* away *ſe joint avec pluſieurs verbes, & fait partie de leur ſignification.*

AWE (â), *ſ.* [reverential fear] *Crainte*, f. *frayeur reſpectueuſe.* To ſtand in awe, *Etre ſaiſi d'une frayeur reſpectueuſe.* To keep one in awe, *Se faire craindre & reſpecter de quelqu'un.*

To Awe, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with reference *or* fear] *Imprimer du reſpect, tenir en crainte.* To awe the people into fear and obedience, *Tenir le peuple dans le reſpect, la crainte, & la ſujétion.*

Awe-band (â'-băn'd), *ſ.* [a check] *Ce qui tient quelqu'un en reſpect, ce qui l'empêche de faire quelque choſe.*

AWED (â'd), *part. adj. Tenu dans la crainte & le reſpect.*

A-WEIGH (ă-oüé'), *adv.* [at ſea; perpendicularly] *à plomb.* The anchor is a-weigh, *L'ancre a laiſſé.*

AWFUL (â'-foŭl), *adj.* [ſtriking *or* ſtruck with awe *or* reverence] *Terrible, reſpectable, impoſant, auguſte.*

¶ Awful, *auguſte, reſpectable*; reverential, *reſpectueux*; ſolemn, *majeſtueux, qui imprime du reſpect* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe words implies dread; the ſecond reſpect, the third ſerious dignity; as, the *awful* ſilence of the *ſolemn* place enforced a *reverential* behaviour.

AWFULLY (â'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [in a reverential manner] *Reſpectueuſement, avec reſpect.*

AWFULNESS (â'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of ſtriking with awe, *or* the ſtate of being ſtruck with awe; ſolemnity] *Qualité reſpectable*, f. *reſpect*, m.

AWHILE (ă-oühaïle'), *adv.* [ſome time] *Pendant quelque temps.*

AWKWARD (âk'-oüĕurd), *adj.* [inelegant, unpolite, untaught, unhandy, clumſy, untoward] *Mal-adroit, gauche, lourdant, mal bâti.*

AWKWARDLY (âk'-oüĕurd-lé), *adv.* [clumſily, unreadily, inelegantly] *D'une manière*

gauche

gauche ou *mal-adroite, de mauvaiſe grâce, de travers, lourdement.*

AWKWARDNESS (âk'-oüĕürd-nĕce), *ſ.* [inelegance, want of gentility or grace, clumſineſs] *Manque d'adreſſe*, m. *groſſièreté*, f.

AWL (âl), *ſ.* [a pointed inſtrument, a ſhoemaker's tool] *Alêne*, f. Awl-maker, *Alênier*, m.

AWLESS (â'-lĕce), *adv.* [without reverence] *Qui manque de reſpect, qui n'a point de reſpect; mépriſant, inſolent.*

AWME, *or* Aume (ime), *ſ.* [a Dutch meaſure anſwering to an Engliſh tierce or one 7th of a ton] *Tonneau d'Allemagne contenant* 40 *gallons d'Angleterre, ou environ* 160 *pintes meſure de Paris.*

AWN (âne), *ſ.* [huſk, *or* beard growing out of corn] *Caſſe*, f. *barbe*, f.

AWNING (â'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſea-term; a tilt to ſhelter from heat or rain] *Banne*, f. *autire*, m. *tendelet*, m.

AWOKE (ă-oüôke'), the preterite of To Awake: which ſee.

AWORK (ă-oüeürk'), *and* Aworking (ă-oü-ürk'-ĭn'gne), *adv.* [on work] *Au travail, dans le travail.*

AWRY (ă-rāï'), *adj.* [oblique; aſquint, uneven; perverſe] *Oblique, de travers, mal-fait, contr fait, tourné.*

Awry, *adv.* [obliquely, aſquint, unevenly] *Obliquement, de travers.* To look awry, *Regarder de travers.* To go awry, *Aller de côté, de travers.*

* To talk awry, *Déraiſonner, débiter des maximes fauſſes, tenir de mauvais propos.*

AX, *or* Axe (ăks), *ſ.* [a ſharp edged inſtrument ſerving to hew wood] *Hache*, f. *cognée*, f. A battle-axe, *or* pole-axe, *Hache d'armes*, f. A battle-axe (ſuch as the band of gentlemen penſioners carry when they are in waiting), *Bec-de-corbin*, m. A broad-axe, *or* chip-axe, *Une doloire.* A butcher's-axe, *Un maillet.* A pick-axe, *Un pic, une pioche.*

AXE-VETCH (ăks'-vĕtche), *or* Hatchet-Vetch, *ſ.* [Bot. ſecuridaca, emerus, lutea major; a ſort of plant] *Séné ſauvage*, m. *Féve de loup*, f.

AXILLA (ăg-zĭl'-lă), *or* Ala, *ſ.* [Anat. the cavity under the upper part of the arm] *Aiſſelle*, f.

Axilla [Bot. the angle comprehended between the ſtem of plants and their leaves] *Aiſſelle des feuilles*, f.

AXILLAR (ăg-zĭl'-lăr), *and* Axillary (ăg-zĭl'-lă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to the axilla] *Axillaire.* The axillary artery, *L'artère axillaire.*

AXINOMANCY (ăks-ĭn'-ô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [in Antiq. a divination by means of an axe] *Divination où l'on ſe ſervoit d'une hache.*

AXIOM (ăk'-ſĭeúme), *ſ.* [a principle granted without proof] *Axiome*, m. *maxime*, f.

AXIS (ăk'-cĭce), Axle (ăk'-ſl'), *and* Axle-tree (k'-ſl-trī), *ſ.* [the pin which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed] *Axe*, m. *eſſieu*, m. *arbre*, m. *tourillon*, m. *pivot*, m.

Axis [line paſſing through the centre of the terreſtrial globe] *Axe de la terre.*

Axis [a ſpecies of deer] *Axis*, m. *cerf du Gange*, m.

AXLE-PIN (ăk'-ſl'-pĭne), *ſ.* [an iron-pin] *L'eſſe d'une roue*, f.

AXOLOTI, *ſ.* [a ſingular fiſh of the lake of Mexico] *Axolotl* or *Axolotis*, m

AXUNGIA (ăks eün'-djĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a kind of fat, the hardeſt and drieſt of any in the bodies of animals] *Axunge*, f. *ſain-doux*, m. *graiſſe*, f. *vieux-oing*, m

Axungia of glaſs [the gall *or* falt of glaſs, the ſcum of glaſs before it be thoroughly vitrified] *Axunge*, f. *fiel de verre*, m.

AY (ă-ī), *adv.* [yes] *Oui.* Ay-marry, *Oui-da.*

Ay, *Interj. Ahi, aie!* Ay me, *Malheureux que je ſuis!*

AYE (é-ī), *adv.* [for ever] *A jamais, pour toujours.*

AYEL, *ſ.* [from *Aïeul*; in Law; a writ which lies where the grandfather was ſeized on the day he died, a ſtranger enters and diſpoſſeſſes the heir] *Sorte d'acte.*

AYR, Ayry, V. Air, Airy.

AYRI, *ſ.* [a tree of Braſil] *Ayri*, m.

AYRY *or* Aery [a neſt or company of hawks] *Aire*, f.

AZAMOGLAN *or* Agemoglan (ăz-ăm-ô'-gle'ne) [a child not a turk, doing all the drudgery in the Seraglio] *Azamoglan*, m.

AZAROLA, *ſ.* [Bot. Neapolitan medlar] *Azerole*, f

AZAROLUS, *ſ.* [the Neapolitan medlar-tree] *Azerolier*, m. *pommette*, f.

AZEDARACH, *ſ.* [bead-tree, melia, an Indian lilach] *Azedarach* ou *Arbre ſaint*, m. *Bépole*, m *Nimbo*, m.

AZERBO, *ſ.* [a wild horſe of Ethiopia; a kind of zebra] *Azerbo*, m.

AZIMUTH (ăz'-ĭ-meŭtsh), *ſ.* [in Aſtron. vertical circle] *Azimut*, m.

Azimuth of the ſun, *or* of a ſtar, *Un arc de l'horizon, compris entre le méridien d'un lieu, & un vertical donné, dans lequel ſe trouve le ſoleil*, ou *une étoile.*

Azimuth [adjectively uſed] *Azimutal.* Azimuth-compaſs, *Compas azimutal.* Azimuth-dial, *Cadran azimutal.*

AZIO, *ſ.* V. Actium.

AZOGA, *ſ* [Spaniſh galleon; a quick-ſilver-ſhip] *Azogue* or *Aſſigue*, f.

AZONI, *ſ. pl.* [gods common to every country] *Azones*, m. pl.

AZORES *or* Azorian Islands, *ſ. pl.* [a group of iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, and part of Africa] *Les Açores* or *Azores*, f.

AZOTH (é'-zŏtsh), *ſ.* [anc. Chymiſtry; mercury, the firſt matter of metals] *Azoth*, m.

AZUBA, *ſ.* [a tree of St. Domingo] *Azuba*, m

AZURE (é'-jĭeŭre), *ſ.* [light blue, ultramarine, Lambert's blue, ſtarch-blue, ſky-blue; in Heraldry, blue] *Azur*, m.

Azure, *adj.* [ſky-blue] *Azur, bleu céleſte.* Azure-colour, *Azuré.* To paint with azure-colour, *Azurer.*

AZURE-STONE (é'-jĭeure-ſtône), *ſ. Lapis lazuli*, m. *azur*, m.

AZURINES (é-jĭoü-rāĭn'-z), *ſ pl.* [a ſort of Canons] *Azurins*, m. pl.

AZYGOS (é'-zĭ-gŏce), *ſ.* [Anat. a vein about the heart] *Azygos*, m. *le troiſième rameau du tronc aſcendant de la veine-cave.*

AZYMA (é'-zĭ-mă), *ſ.* [the feaſt of unleavened bread among the Jews] *Azymes*, m. pl. *la fête des Azymes.*

AZYMITÆ (é'-zĭ-mĭ-tī) or Azymites, *ſ. pl. Azymites*, m & f. pl. *Ceux qui ſe ſervent de pain azyme dans le ſacrifice de la meſſe.*

AZYMUS (ă'-zĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [not fermented, made without leaven] *Azyme.*

B.

B *A la même articulation en Anglois qu'en François; quoique les Anglois la nomment* bi, *& les Francois* be. *Elle ne ſe prononce point ordinairement à la fin des mots après la lettre*, m, *comme dans* Comb, to climb, *&c. non plus que devant la lettre* t, *comme dans* debt, debtor, doubt, ſubtle, *&c.*

B, *ſ. B*, m. A great B, *Un grand B.* He don't know a B from a bull's foot, *Il ne ſait ni A ni B.*

B [a muſical term] *Be-fa-ſi.* This tune is in B, *Cet air eſt en bé-fa-ſi.* A B ſharp, a B flat, *Un bé-carre, un bé-mol.* Marked with B flat, *Bémoliſé.*

BAA (ba), *ſ.* [the cry of a ſheep] *Bè*, m.

To Baa, *v. n.* [to cry like a ſheep] *Bêler.*

BAAL (bé'-ăl), Bet, Brontaios [Mythol. furnames of Jupiter] *Baal, Bel, Brontæus*, m.

Baal, *ſ.* [Antiq. the ſupreme being among the Phœnicians] *Baal*, m. Baalim, inferior deities; Baaltis, Diana, among the ſame.

BABBLE (băb'-bl), *ſ.* [prate, idle talk, ſenſeleſs prattle] *Babil*, m. *jaſerie*, f. He is nothing but babble, *Il n'a que du babil.*

To Babble -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to prate, to talk idly, to tell ſecrets] *Babiller, caqueter, jaſer, bavarder.*

BABBLER (băb'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [prattler, idle talker, teller of ſecrets] *Babillard*, m. *babillarde*, f. *bavard*, m. *bavarde*, f.

BABBLING (băb'-blin'gne), *and* Babblement (băb'-bl'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [ſenſeleſs prate] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m. *bavarderie*, f. *caqueterie*, f.

BABE, Baby (bé'-bé), *ſ.* [an infant] *Bambin*, m. *poupon*, m. *poupard*, m. *petit enfant au maillot.*

BABEL (bé'-bĕl), *ſ.* [confuſion; a high tower built by the deſcendants of Noah after the flood] *La tour de Babel*, f. V. Babylon.

BABEL-MANDEL, *ſ.* [a ſtreight, an iſland, and a mountain at the entrance of the Red Sea; lat. 12°-40′ N. lon. 44°-30′ E.] *Babel-mandel*, m.

BABERY (bé'-beŭr-é), *ſ.* [finery to pleaſe a babe] *Babiole*, f. *joujou*, m.

BABISH (bé'-bĭche), *ſ. adj.* [childiſh] *Enfantin, puérile.*

BABOON (bă-boûne'), *ſ.* [a great monkey, a large ape] *Babouin*, m. *babou*, m. *tartarin*, m. *magot*, m. *gros ſinge.*

BABY, V. Babe.

BABY (bé'-bé) [doll, child's puppet] *Poupée*, f. Baby-houſe, *Boîte à poupée*, f. Baby-things, *Babioles*, f. pl. Baby-hood (bé'-bé-hoûde), *Enfance*, f.

BABYLON (băb'-ĭ-lŏne), *ſ.* [anc. capacity of Aſſyria, where the tower of Babel ſtood] *Babylone*, f. Babylonian, Babylonic, Babyloniſh, *Babylonien, Chaldéen.*

BACCASSERAY, *ſ.* [the capital of the peninſula of the Crimea; lat 45° 30′ N. lon. 35° 40′ E.] *Bacaſeray, Bachoſeray*, m.

BACCATED (băk'-ké-tĕd), *adj.* [beſet with pearls; having many berries] *Orné de perles; rempli de baies.*

BACCHANALIAN (băk-kŭ-né'-lĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a riotous perſon; a drunkard] *Débauché*, m. *ivrogne*, m.

To BACCHANALIZE (bĭk'-kă-nă-lāĭze), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to imitate the Bacchanals] *Faire la débauche, faire grand bruit;* || *Bacchaniſer.*

BACCHANALS (băk'-kă-năl'z), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the feaſt of Bacchus] *Bacchanales*, f. pl.

BACCHANT (băk'-kă-n't), *or* Bacchante, *or* Bessaride, *ſ.* [Mythol. a prieſteſs of Bacchus] *Bacchante*, f. *Beſſaride*, f. *femme qui célébroit les fêtes de Bacchus.*

BACCHARIS, *ſ.* [Bot. a vulnerary plant of America] *Baccharis*, f.

BACCHIADÆ (băk-kĭ'-ă-dî), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a family of Corinth who built Syracuſe] *Bacchiades*, f. pl.

BACCHIC (băk'-kĭk), *adj.* [mad, frantic, riotous] *Bacchique*

BACCHUS (bĭk'-keŭc), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of dunkards] *Bacchus*, m.

BACCIFEROUS (băk-cĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [Bot. that bears berries] *Baccifere.*

BACCINIUM *or* Baccina, *ſ.* [Brit. hiſt. waſh-hands baſon] *Cuvette*, f.

BACHELOR (bătch'-ĭ-leŭr), *ſ.* [a graduate in the Univerſity] *Bachelier*, m.

Bachelor [a man unmarried] *Garçon*, m. *célibataire*, m.

‡ A Knight Bachelor [a knight of the loweſt order] *Un Chevalier Bachelier.*

BACHELORSHIP (bătch'-ĭ-leŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the degree of bachelor, the firſt degree in an Univerſity] *Baccalauréat*, m. *degré de bachelier*, m.

Bachelorship, *ſ.* [the condition of an unmarried man] *Célibat*, m.

BACHELORS-BUTTON (bătch'-ĭ-leŭrz-beŭt'-tn), *ſ.* [campion or lychnis] *Paſſe fleur*, f. *Œillet de Dieu*, m. *bouton d'or*, m.

BACHIAN, *ſ.* [one of the Molucca iſlands] *Bachian*, m.

BACK (bâk), *ſ.* [the hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs] *Le dos.* Back to back, *Dos à dos.* A pig-back, *Un dos voûté.* A ſaddle-back, *Un dos enfoncé.* To fall on one's back, *Tomber à la renverſe.* To beat one back and belly, *Battre quelqu'un dos & ventre (le battre ſans miſér corde).*

To turn one's back, *Tourner le dos, s'enfuir, s'en aller.* * To turn one's back to one, *Tourner le dos à quelqu'un, l'abandonner.*

* To lay all upon one's back, *Mettre tout ſur le dos de quelqu'un, lui imputer tout.*

* To have a ſtrong back, *Avoir bon dos, ſupporter tout.* * To carry a perſon upon one's back, *Porter quelqu'un ſur ſes épaules, le ſouffrir impatiemment.*

* To rail at one behind his back, *Médire de quelqu'un en ſon abſence.*

† He has not a ſhirt to put on his back, *Il n'a pas une chemiſe à mettre ſur ſon dos, il eſt très-pauvre.*

Back [the reins *or* loins] *Les reins*, m pl. *les lombes*, m. pl. I have a pain in my back, *J'ai mal aux reins.* To break one's back, *Rompre les reins à quelqu'un, l'éreinter,* * *lui caſſer le cou,* * *le perdre.* The back of a horſe, *L'échine d'un cheval*, f.

Back, *ſ.* [the hinder part of any thing] *Dos*, m. *derrière*, m. *la partie poſtérieure d'une choſe.* The back of a knife, *Le dos d'un couteau.* The back of a coach, *Le derrière d'un carroſſe.* The back of a chair, *Le doſſier d'une chaiſe.* Back of a folded ſheet of paper, *Dos.* A book gilt on the back, *Un livre doré ſur le dos.* The back of a chimney, *Plaque de feu, plaque d'une cheminée.* Back of the forge [where the nozzle of the bellows come out] *Côté de la tuyère.* The back of the hand, *Le revers de la main.* Backs (among leather-cutters, the thickeſt hides, uſed for ſoles), *Dos.* Back, *ſ.* [among ſtay-makers, that part of the ſtays where the eyelets are] *Bande d'œillets*, f.

Back [in Diſtillery; a veſſel in which the liquor is put to ferment] *Baquet*, m.

Back of the ſtern poſt (in ſea-language), *Contre-étambord extérieur*, m. Back-board, *Doſſier d'un canot*, m. Back-ſtays, *or* Breaſt-back-ſtays, *Gal-haubans*, m. pl. *étais*, m. pl. Shifting back-ſtays, *Gal-haubans volans.* Back-ſtays plates, *Chaînes de gal-haubans*, f. pl. After-back ſtays, *Contre-étais*, m pl. Back of the rudder, *Couteau du gouvernail*, m.

Back, *adv.* [behind] *En arrière.* To go back, *Aller en arrière.* To return back, *Retourner en arrière.* To pull back, *Tirer en arrière.*

* A pull-back, *Un obſtacle, un empêchement.*

☞ Back, *or* back again, *De retour.* You muſt give me ſomething back, *or* back again, *Vous devez me donner quelque choſe de retour.* I ſhall be back again by one o'clock, *Je ſerai de retour à une heure*, ou *ſur les une heure.*

Back again] *Derechef, une ſeconde fois. Cet adverbe joint à un verbe marque la réitération de l'action.* To come back, *Revenir.* To ſend back, *Renvoyer.* To keep back, *Retenir.*

To Back, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mount a horſe] *Monter un cheval.*

* To Back [to maintain, to ſtrengthen, to ſupport, to ſecond] *Appuyer, ſeconder, favoriſer, épauler, accompagner.*

* To back an anchor (in ſea-language), *Empenneler une ancre.* To back the ſails, *Coffer les voiles. Mettre les voiles ſur le mat*, ou *Bouſſer les voiles à cu'er.* To back a-ſtern, *Scier à culer (ave les avirons).* ☞ Back all a-ſtern! *Scie tout à culer! (commandement aux rameurs).*

BACKBEROND (bâk'-bĭ-rŏn'd), *ſ.* [a law-term for a th ef taken with goods upon him] *Voleur pris ſur le fait*, ou *en flagrant délit*, m.

To BACKBITE (bâk -b ite), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſlander] *Médire de quelqu'un, en mal parler en ſon abſence.*

BACK-BITER (bâk'-b ĭ-teur), *ſ.* [a privy calumniator, cenſurer] *Médiſant*, m. *calomniateur*, m. *aſpic*, m.

BACK-BASKET (b.k -bâs-kĕte), *ſ.* [dorſer] *Hotte*, f.

BACK-BLOW (bâk'-blô), *ſ.* [back-ſtroke] *Coup de revers*, m. *coup d arrière-main*, m.

BACK-BONE (b k'-bône), *ſ.* [ſpine] *L'épine du dos*, f. Concavity or hole of the back-bone, *Canal de l'épine du dos.* The b ck-bone of a hare *or* rabbit, *Le râble d'un lièvre* ou *d'un lapin.*

BACK-CLOUTS (b k'-kl.oûts), *ſ.* [a cloth to keep children clean] *Braies*, f.

BACK-DOOR (bâk'-dôr), *ſ.* [a door behind the houſe] *Porte de derrière*, f. [in Fortification] *Poterne*, f.

* A back-door [a ſhift] *Une porte de derrière, un faux-ſuyant, une échappatoire; alibi forains*, m. pl.

*† To keep the back-door open [*or* one's belly looſe] *Tenir le ventre libre.*

BACKED (b k't), *part. adj. Monté; ſecondé, favoriſé, épaulé, appuyé, ſoutenu, ſupporté.*

BACKING (b k'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [mounting a horſe] *L'action de monter un cheval.* [Supporting *or* countenancing] *Appui*, m. *ſoutien*, m. *ſupport*, m. *aſſiſtance*, f.

BACK-FRIEND (b k'-frĕn'd), *ſ.* [an enemy in ſecret] *Faux ami, ennemi caché, un ami prétendu.*

BACKGAMMON (b k găm'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a play at tables] *Toutes-tables, ſorte de jeu de trictrac.* * To be a great man at backgammon, *Abattre bien du bois.*

BACK-GROUND (bâk'-grŏoun'd), *ſ.* [in perſpective] *Enfoncement*, m *fond*, m.

BACK-HOUSE (bâk'-h ouce), *ſ. Arrière-maiſon*, f. *bâtiment ſur le derriere*, m.

BACK-PIECE (b k'-pîce), *ſ. La partie de la cuiraſſe qui couvre le dos.*

BACK ROOM (bâk'-roume), *ſ.* [a room behind] *Chambre de derrière*, f.

BACK-SHOP (bâk'-chĕp), *ſ.* [a ſhop behind] *ſ. Arrière-boutique*, f.

BACK-SIDE (b k'-ſâïde), *ſ.* [the hinder part of any thing or animal] *Le derrière, le revers.* On the back-ſide, *Par derrière, ſur le derrière.*

To BACK-SLIDE (bâk-ſlâïde), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to ſhuffle, to fall off] *Reculer, biaiſer, tergiverſer, ſe dédire.* To back-ſlide in religion, *Apoſtaſier.*

BACK-SLIDER (bâk-ſlâï'-deŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhuffler; an apoſtate] *Qui biaiſe, qui tergiverſe.* Back-ſlider in religion, *Un apoſtat, un renégat.*

BACK-SLIDING (bâk-ſlâï'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. Tergiverſation*, f. Back-ſliding in religion, *Apoſtaſie*, f.

BACK-STAFF (bâk'-ſtâf), *ſ.* [an aſtronomical inſtrument] *Inſtrument pour prendre la hauteur du ſoleil en mer*, m.

BACK-STAIRS (bâk'-ſtêrz), *ſ. Eſcalier dérobé* ou *de dégagement*, m. A page of the back-ſtairs to a Prince, *Un valet de la garderobe chez un Prince.*

BACK-STAYS (bâk'-ſtèze), *ſ.* [ropes in ſhip's rigging to prevent the maſt from pitching forward] *Les étais des mâts de navire*, m.

BACK-STITCH (bâk-ſtîche), *ſ.* [a ſtitch that is returned back] *Arrière-point*, m.

BACK-STROKE (bâk-ſtróke), *ſ.* [at tennis] *Coup d'arrière main*, m.

BACK-SWANKED (bâk-ſoŭăn k't), *adj.* [thin, lank] *Efflanqué, élancé.*

BACK SWORD (bâk'-ſôrde), *ſ.* [a ſword with one ſharp edge] *Eſtramaçon*, m. *eſpadon*, m. *ſabre*, m. A back-ſword man, *Celui qui ſe bat à coups d'eſtramaçon, qui eſpadonne.*

BACKWARD (b k'-oŭeürd), *adj.* [ſlow, negligent] *Lent, négligent, pareſſeux, pejant.*

Backward [late] *Tardif.*

Backward, *or* Backwards (bâk'-oŭeürdz), *adv.* [on the backſide; regreſſively] *Par derrière, à reculons, à la renverſe, à rebours, en arrière.* Shall we go backward? *Retournerons-nous ſur nos pas?*

To go backward and forward, *Aller & venir.* Going backwards and forwards, *Allées & venues.* * To go backward and forward, *Se couper, ſe dédire, ſe démentir.*

BACKWARDLY (bâk'-oŭeürd-lé), *adv.* [averſely, unwillingly] *Malgré ſoi, avec répugnance.*

BACKWARDNESS (bâk'-oŭeürd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſlowneſs, dulneſs; unwillingneſs] *Lenteur*, f. *négligence*, f. *répugnance*, f. *retardement*, m.

BACK-YARD (bâk'-ĭarde), *ſ. Une cour ſur le derrière*, ou *arrière-cour*, f.

BACOBA, *ſ.* [the fruit of a ſort of Bananatree] *Bacove* ou *Bacobe*, m.

BACON (bé'-k'n), *ſ. Lard*, m. A ſlitch of bacon, *Une flèche de lard.* A gammon of bacon, *Un jambon.* A bacon-hog, *Un cochon gras.* A ſlice of bacon, *Une barde*, f. To cover a fowl with a thin ſlice of bacon, *Barder une volaille.* Larding bacon, *Caren*, m.

*† To ſave one's bacon, *Se tirer d'une méchante affaire*, ou bien *Prendre ſoin de ſa peau, ne pas s'attirer de mauvaiſes affaires,* ‡ *ſortir d'une affaire les braies nettes.*

BACULE, *ſ.* [in Fortif. a ſmall drawbridge] *Pont à flèche*, m.

BACULUS DIVINATORIUS, *ſ.* [virgula divina] *Bagûette divinatoire*, f. *verge d'Aaron*, f.

BAD (băd), *adj.* [ill, vicious] *Mauvais, méchant, vicieux, malin; labile.* A bad ſcheme of government, *Une mauvaiſe conſtitution.* Bad fortune, *Mauvaiſe fortune, malheur.* Bad times, *Temps durs & fâcheux.* Bad memory, *Mémoire labile*, f.

To be bad, *Etre malade, ſe porter mal.* It is very bad with him, *Il va fort mal, il eſt très-malade;* * *Il eſt fort mal dans ſes affaires.*

† Sure, it is not ſo bad with you! *Vraiment, je ne vous crois pas ſi méchant.* To keep bad hours, *Se retirer à des heures indues.*

¶ Bad, *mauvais*; vile, *vil, chétif* (ſynon.): *Bad* ſignifies deficient in goodneſs; *vile*, ſtamped with infamy; thus: he is a *bad* chriſtian who is void of faith; he who betrays his friend is a *vile* wretch. Speaking of things, we ſay: that which has been much uſed, but may ſtill ſerve, is *bad*; that which cannot be uſed with credit is *vile.* A bad man is condemnable, and draws upon himſelf the hatred of every honeſt perſon. A *vile* man is contemptible, and becomes the outcaſt of the world.

Bad, *or* Bade (béde), *pret.* V. To Bid.

BADAJOS, *ſ* [capital of Eſtramadura in Spain; lat. 38° 32′ N. lon. 6° 50′ W.] *Badajoz*, m.

BADE *or* Baden, *ſ.* [a city of Germany lat. 48° 50′ N. lon. 8° 14′ E. and of Switzerland; lat. 47° 25′ N. lon. 8° 20′ E.] *Bade* ou *Baden*, m.

BADGE (bădje), *ſ.* [mark or cognizance worn, token] *Marque*, f. *ſigne*, m. *caractère*, m. *ſymbole*, m. * Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge,

badge, *Le clémence eſt le vrai caractère de la grandeur.*

BADGE [in ſea-language] *Fauſſe boteille*, f.

To BADGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark as with a badge] *Marquer.*

BADGER (bădʒ'-jeŭr), *ſ.* [brock; a ſmall quadruped] *Blaireau*, m. *taiſſon*, m. *griſard*, m. (in Poland), *Borſuc*, m.

BADIANA, *ſ.* [Bot. the ſeed of the Chineſe aniſe-tree] *Badiane*, f.

BADIGEON, *ſ.* [a mixture of plaſter and free-ſtone] *Badigeon*, m.

BADINAGE, *ſ.* [a word borrowed from the French; ſport, or waggery] *Badinage*, m. *badinerie*, f.

BADLY (băd'-lé), *adv.* [in a bad manner] *Mal, à peine, avec peine.*

BADNESS (băd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [a want of good qualities] *Méchanceté*, f.

BAFÉTAS, *ſ.* [a coarſe Indian cotton-cloth] *Baſetas*, m.

BAFFIN'S BAY, *ſ.* [in the northern hemiſphere] *Baie de Baffin*, f.

To BAFFLE (băf'-fl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to elude; to confound; to cruſh] *Amuſer, jouer quelqu'un,* ‖ *lui paſſer la plume par le bec; confondre, donner de la confuſion, déconcer er; détruire, battre en ruine, renverſer, déjouer,* ‡ *béfler.*

BAFFLE, *ſ.* [ſham; defeat] *Amuſement*, m. *tromperie*, f. *confuſion*, f. *défaite*, f. ‡ *cacade*, f. To come off with a baffle, *Se tirer mal d'une affaire*; ‡ *faire un cacade.*

BAFFLED (băf'-fl'd), *ſ. part. adj. Amuſé, joué; confondu, déconcerté; détruit.*

BAFFLER (băf'-fleŭr), *ſ.* [who baffles] *Trompeur*, m. *qui confond, qui renverſe.*

BAFFLING (băf'-flĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de jouer quelqu'un, de le confondre*, &c.

BAG (băg), *ſ.* [ſack, pouch] *Sac*, m. *biſſac*, m. A bag of money, *Un ſac d'argent.* A bag of pepper, *Un ſac de poivre.* Bags of wool uſed in a ſiege, *Sacs de laine.* A bag for one's hair, *Une bourſe à cheveux.* Hair-cloth-bag [in which olives are preſſed] *Scouffin*, m.

*† To put one in a bag, *Mettre quelqu'un dans ſa poche, être plus fort que lui.*

*† To give one the bag to hold, *Confondre quelqu'un, lui donner ſon paquet, lui river ſon clou*; ou bien, *le jouer, lui en donner à garder.*

BAG AND BAGGAGE, *Bagage*, m. To truſs up bag and baggage, *Plier bagage, décamper, s'en aller.* The garriſon came out with bag and baggage, *La garniſon ſortit bagues ſauves.*

A black-bag, *Une coiffe de femme.* A cleak-bag, *Une valiſe.* A hawking-bag, *Une gibecière.* A leather-bag, *Une poche de cuir, une bougette.* A ſweet-bag, *Un ſachet.* A tinker's bag, *Une drouine.* Bag or baſket charged with cinders, oakum, &c. to be uſed in fothering (in ſea-language), *Bonnette lardée.*

To BAG, -GING, GED, *v. a.* [to put into a bag] *Mettre en ſac* ou *dans un ſac.*

To BAG, *v. n.* [to ſwell like a full bag] *Etre enflé.*

BAGATELLE (băg ă-tĕl'), *ſ.* [a trifle] *Bagatelle*, f. *niaiſerie*, f.

BAGAUZE (bĕg-âze'), *ſ.* [the ſugar-cane that has paſſed through the mill, and is only fit for fuel] *Bagaſſe*, f.

BAGDAD (băg'-dăd), *ſ.* [a town of Aſia upon the Tigris; lat. 33°-20′ N. lon. 43°-52′ E.] *Bagdad*, m.

BAGET (băgu'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtrong tulip] *Baguette.*

BAGGAGE (băgu-édje), *ſ.* [furniture or goods for an army] *Bagage*, m. *attirail*, m.

§ ‡ A baggage [a worthleſs woman] *Une garce, une putain d'armée*; *carogne*, f.

BAGGED, *part. adj. Enflé, plein.*

BAGGINGLY (băgu'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [proudly] *Fièrement, avec fierté, ſuperbement.*

BAGNERES, *ſ.* [town of France famous for its mineral waters; lat. 43°-3′ N. lon. 0°-32′ E.] *Bagnères*, m.

BAGNIALAC, *ſ.* [capital of Boſnia in Turkey; lat. 44°-24′ N. lon. 18°-0′ E.] *Banialuch* ou *Bagna luc*, m.

BAGNIO (băn'-ïo), *ſ.* [a place for bathing] *Un bain.* A bagnio-keeper, *Un baigneur.*

BAGNIO [a priſon in Turkey, where the ſlaves are incloſed] *Bagne*, m.

BAGOE, *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph who taught the Tuſcans the art of propheſying by thunder] *Bagoé*, f.

BAG-PIPE (băg'-păïpe), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument conſiſting of a leathern bag and pipes] *Muſette*, f. *cornemuſe*, f.

To BAG-PIPE the mizen, *v. a.* [in ſea-language] *Mettre l'artimon vent deſſus (en portant l'écoute vers les haubans du côté du vent, & le bas de la vergue ſous le vent).*

BAG-PIPER (băg'-păï-peŭr), *ſ.* [one that plays on a bag-pipe] *Joueur de muſette*, m.

BAG-PUDDING (băg'-poŭ-dĭn'gne), *ſ. Sorte de poudin louilli à l'Angloiſe.*

BAGRE, *ſ.* [ſort of freſh-water fiſh] *Bagre*, m.

BAGUETTE (băgu'-ĕte), *ſ.* [Archit. a bead; alſo a ſwitch or wand] *Baguette*, f.

BAHAMA (bă-hé'-mă), *or* LUCAYA Iſlands, *ſ.* [iſlands of N. America] *Bahama.*

BAHEL SCHULL, *ſ.* [a thorny Indian ſhrub] *Bahel*, m.

BAHUS, *ſ.* [a town of Sweden; lat. 57°-52′ N. long. 11°-42′ E.] *Bahus*, m.

BAIKAL, *ſ.* [a great lake in Siberia] *Baikal.*

BAIL (béle), *ſ.* [ſurety] *Caution*, f. A ſolvable bail] *Caution ſolvable.* A houſe-keeper's bail, *Caution bourgeoiſe.* To be bail for one, *Répondre pour quelqu'un, Etre caution pour lui.* To be out of priſon upon bail, *Etre élargi ſous caution.*

To BAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to give bail for another] *Cautionner.*

BAILABLE (bé'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be bailed] *Qu'on peut cautionner, recevable à caution.*

BAIL-DOCK (béle'-dŏk), *ſ.* [in Courts of juſtice; the place where priſoners are kept till called up for their trials] *Priſon*, f. *concierge rie*, f.

BAILED (bé'l'd), *part. adj. Cautionné.* Bailed out of priſon, *Elargi ſous caution.*

BAILIFF (bé'-lĭf), *ſ.* [a ſort of magiſtrate, or officer of juſtice] *Bailli*, m. A bailiff's wife, *Ba llive*, f.

BAILIFF [a catchpole] *Sergent*, m. A guard-houſe for bailiffs, *Barrière de ſergens.* Bailiff's follower, ‡ *Happe-chair*, m. ‡ *pouſſe-cul*, m.

The BAILIFF of Dover-Caſtle, *Le gouverneur du château de Douvres.*

BAILIFF [a land-ſteward] *Un receveur*, m. *un homme d'affaires, qui prend ſoin des terres d'un ſeigneur.*

BAILING (bé'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. Cautionnement*, m. ‡ *arrhement*, m. He was bound for his friend; that bailing has ruined him, *Il s'eſt obligé pour ſon ami; ce cautionnement l'a ruiné.*

BAILIWIC (bé'-lĭ-oŭĭk), *ſ.* [the place or juriſdiction of a bailiff] *Bailliage*, m.

BAIN (béne), *ſ.* [bath] *Bain*, m.

BAIOCO, *ſ.* [a ſmall copper coin, uſed at Rome] *Baioque*, f.

BAIRAM, *ſ.* [a feaſt, celebrated by the Turks; their Eaſter] *Le Bairam.*

To BAIT (béte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put meat upon a hook] *Amorcer, mettre une amorce à un hameçon*; *appâter*; au figuré, *attirer, inciter, harceler, tourmenter.*

To BAIT A BULL [to ſet dogs upon him] *Lancer les chiens ſur un taureau, pour l'engager au combat.*

To BAIT, *v. n.* [to ſtop for refreſhment] *Rafraîchir en voyage, s'arrêter pour boire* ou *pour manger.*

To BAIT [to clap the wings] *Battre des ailes.* The hawk baiteth, *Le faucon bat des ailes.* The hawk baits at a black-bird, *Il fond ſur un merle.*

BAIT, *ſ.* [meat to allure animals; temptation, allurement, enticement; refreſhment on a journey] *Appât*, m. *amorce*, f. *attrait*, m. *dînée*, f. Bait to allure fiſh (lob-worms), *Achées*, f. pl.

BAITED (bé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Amorcé*, &c. au propre & au figuré.

BAITING (bé'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'amorcer*; ou *de rafraîchir*, &c. f.

To go through without baiting, *Brûler un gîte, une poſte, la dînée.*

A baiting-place [an inn] *Cabaret*, m. *hôtellerie*, f.

A baiting-place for bulls and bears, *Lieu où les taureaux & les curs ſe battent avec des chiens*, m.

A bull-baiting, *Un combat de taureaux.*

BAIZE or BAYS (béze), *ſ.* [a kind of flannel] *Baïette*, f. *revêche*, f. *beige*, f.

To BAKE (bĕke), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heat in an oven] *Chauffer* ou *cuire au four: boulanger.* To bake again, *Recuire.*

BAKED (bé'k't), *and* BAKEN (bé'k'n), *part adj. Cuit au four.*

BAKE-HOUSE (béke'-hăouce), *ſ.* [a place for baking bread] *Boulanger e*, f.

BAKER (bé'-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who bakes bread] *Boulanger*, m. Baker's wife, *Boulangère*, f. Country-baker, *ſ. Fournier*, m. Baker's foreman, *Geindre*, m. Baker's men, ‡ *Mitrons*, m. pl.

BAKER-LEGGED (bé'-keŭr-lĕg-g'd), *adj. Qui a les jambes éloignées l'une de l'autre, & en dehors.*

BAKING (bé'-kĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de cuire, cuiſſin*, f. *boulangerie*, f. *fournée*, f. Bread of the firſt or ſecond baking, *Pain de la premiere* ou *de la ſeconde fournée.* The baking, or baker's trade, *Le métier de boulanger.* Baking-pan, *Une tourtière.* Baking of tobacco-pipes, *Cuite des pipes à fumer.*

BALANCE (băl'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [a pair of ſcales] *Balance*, f. *inſtrument à deux baſſins pour peſer*, m. The ſcales, the tongue, the beam of a balance, *Les baſſins* ou *les plats, la languette, le fléau d'une balance.* Trial of a balance, *Aiguille d une balance.* Balance with box-ends (among ſcale-makers; the arms of which terminate in a kind of box), *Balance ſourde.* A balance-maker, *Faiſeur de balance, balancier*, m. Balance-wheel in a clock or watch, *Roue de rencontre*, f.

* To put a thing or a perſon into the balance with or againſt another, *Comparer une choſe* ou *une perſonne avec une autre.*

BALANCE [even weight] *Balancement*, m. *équilibre*, m. *centre-poids*, m.

BALANCE of an account, *Balance* ou *ſolde d'un compte.* Balance-account, *B lan*, m. Balance of trade, *Balance du commerce.* Balance of power, *Balance du pouvoir.*

BALANCE [one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns] *La Balance, un des douze ſignes du Zodiaque.*

To BALANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weigh in a balance; to counter-poiſe] *Peſer, balancer, tenir en équilibre, contrebalancer*; au figuré, *examiner, conſidérer, peſer.* A rope-dancer, who does not balance his body, is in danger of falling, *Un danſeur de corde, qui ne balance pas bien ſon corps, riſque de tomber.*

* To balance all reaſons on both ſides, *Peſer toutes les raiſons de part & d'autre.*

To balance an account (to regulate an account), *Régler, ſolder, terminer, arrêter un compte*; *le faire baſſer.*

To BALANCE [in ſea-language; to fold up part of a ſail at one corner] *Balancer*; *prendre un ris par en bas.*

To BALANCE, *v. n.* [to heſitate, to fluctuate] *Balancer, héſiter, être en ſuſpens.*

BALANCE, *ſ.* [in dancing] *Balancé*, m. Balance forward and backward, to the right and left and round; *Balancé en avant, en arrière, à droite, à gauche & en tournant.*

BALANCED (băl'-ăn'-ceŭr), *part. adj. Peſé, balancé; examiné; ſoldé.*

BALANCER (băl'-ăn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [who weighs any thing] *Celui* ou *celle qui peſe.*

BALANCING (băl'-ăn'-cĭn'gne), *f. L'action de peſer, d'examiner, &c.* f.

BALANITES, *f.* [petrified balani marini] *Balanite*, m.

BALANUS, *f.* [in Anat. glans] *Balanus*, m. *gland*, m.

BALASS (băl'-ăce), *adj.* [the name of a kind of ruby] *Balais*. Balaſs ruby (băl'-ăce-rĭoŭ'-bé), *Rubis balais*.

BALAUSTINE-TREE, *f.* [wild pomegranate-tree] *Balauſtier*, m.

BALAUSTINES, *f. pl.* [Pharm. balauſtia, the flowers of the wild pomegranate] *Balauſtes*, f. pl.

BALBEC, *f.* [town of Syria in Aſia; lat. 34°-22′ N. lon. 37°-20′ E.] *Balbec*, m.

To BALBUCINATE (băl-bĭoŭ'-cĭ-nête), *and* To BALBUTIATE (băl-bĭoŭ'-cĭĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtammer in ſpeaking] *Balbutier*.

BALBUTIES (băl-bĭoŭ'-chéz), *ſ. pl.* [ſtuttering, ſtammering] *Balbutiement, bégayemens*, m.

BALCONY (băl-kŏ'-né), *ſ.* [a frame before the window of a room] *Balcon*, m. [in a ſhip] *Galerie de poupe*, f.

BALD (bâld), *adj.* [without hair] *Chauve, pelé*. Bald-pated, *Chauve*. A bald kite, *Un buſard, brutier*, m. Bald-buzzard (ſea-eagle or fiſhing-raven), *Bal-buſard*, m.

* BALD [inelegant, unadorned, ſtripped] *Plat, uſé, commun, rebattu, froid, ſot, fade*.

BALDACHIN (băl'-dă-kĭne), *ſ.* [a piece of architecture in form or a canopy, ſupported with columns] *Baldaquin*, m.

BALDACHIN *or* BALDAKIN, popularly BAUDEKIN [Antiq. a rich cloth, gold-warp and ſilver-woof, variouſly figured, ſo denominated from Baldacio or Babylon] *Baldaquin*, m.

BALDERDASH (âl'-deŭr-dăche), *ſ.* [mingle-mangle; rude mixture, paltry confuſed diſcourſe] *Mélange*, m. *fatras de paroles*, m. *galimathias*, m.

To BALDERDASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adulterate any liquor] *Mélanger, frelater, ſophiſtiquer*.

BALDERDASHED (bâl'-deŭr-dă-ch't), *part. adj. Mélangé, frelaté, ſophiſtiqué*.

BALDIVIA, *ſ.* [ſea-port town of Chili; lat. 32°-38′ S. lon. 73°-20′ W.] *Baldivia*, m.

BALDLY (bâld'-lé), *adv.* [nakedly; inelegantly] *Nuement; plattement, ſans élégance*.

BALDMONY (bâld'-meun-é), V. GENTIAN.

BALDNESS (bâld'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the being bald] *L'état d'être chauve*, m. *calvitie*, f.

BALDRIC (bâl'-drĭk), *ſ* [a girdle] *Baudrier*, m. *ceinturon*, m.

☞ The baldric of the heavens, *Le Zodiaque*.

BALE (béle), *ſ.* [a pack of goods] *Balle*, f. *gros paquet*. A bale of cotton, *Une balle de coton*. A bale of ſena, *Une couſſe*. A little bale, *Un ballot, un petit paquet*.

* BALE [miſery, calamity] *Miſère*, ſ. *malheur*, m. *revers de fortune*, m.

BALE [the handle of a pail] *L'anſe d'un ſeau*, m.

To BALE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make up into a bale] *Emballer, faire des ballots*.

To BALE [a word uſed actively by ſailors, for heaving water out of a veſſel, inſtead of pumping] *Vider l'eau d'un vaiſſeau avec des ſeaux*.

BALEFUL (béle'-foŭl), *adj.* [ſorrowful, ſad; full of miſchief] *Malheureux, funeſte, triſte*.

BALEFULLY (bele'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [ſorrowfully, miſchievouſly] *Malheureuſement, triſtement*.

BALI, *ſ.* [capital of the iſle and kingdom of Bali in Aſia; lat. 7°-10′ S. lon. 115°-50′ E.] *Bali*, m.

BALIVIS, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. the common duck in the Philippine-iſlands] *Canard des Philippines*, m.

BALK (bâk), *ſ.* [beam] *Poutre*, f. Balks (in ſea-language), *Forans*, m. *éponilles*, f. pl.

BALK [in Huſbandry; a ridge of land left unplowed between two furrows, or at the end of a field] *Guéret*, m.

* BALK [diſappointment, baffle; diſgrace; prejudice] *Contre-temps*, m. *diſgrace*, f. *revers*, m. *tort*, m. *préjudice*, m. † *cacade*, f. To have a foul balk, † *Faire une cacade*; ‖ *Etre bien camus*.

To BALK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to omit, to miſs] *Manquer, omettre, paſſer*. I ſhall not balk your houſe, *Je n'omettrai pas*, ou *je ne paſſerai pas votre maiſon*, c'eſt-à-dire, *je ne manquerai pas de vous voir en paſſant*. Death balks no creature, *La mort n'épargne perſonne*.

To BALK [to diſappoint, to fruſtrate] *Tromper quelqu'un, fruſtrer ſon attente, lui faire faux-bond, lui manquer de parole, ſe jouer de lui*.

BALKED (bâ-k't), *part. adj. Paſſé, omis, fruſtré*.

BALKERS (bâ'-keŭrz), *or* CONDERS (kŭn'-deŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [in fiſhery; perſons who ſtand on a cliff, to inform the fiſhermen which way the ſhoal of herrings goes] *Ceux qui poſtés ſur une hauteur, montrent aux pêcheurs par où les harengs paſſent*.

BALL (bâl), *ſ.* [any round body] *Balle*, f. *boule*, f. *corps ſphérique*, m. A wooden or ivory ball, *Une boule de bois* ou *d'ivoire, ballotte*, f. A ball, *or* tennis-ball, *Une balle de paume*. To take the ball at the rebound, *Prendre la balle au bond*; au figuré, *ſaiſir l'occaſion*.

A ball for a cannon, *Un Boulet*. A muſket-ball, *Une balle de fuſil*. A fire-ball, *Une grenade*.

A ball to play at billiards, *Une bille*. To give a cloſe ball, *Coller une bille*.

A foot-ball, *Un ballon*.

Ball-baſket, *Corbillon*, m.

A ſnow-ball, *Une pelotte de neige*. A waſh-ball, *or* ſoap-ball, *Une ſavonette*.

The ball of the hand, *La paume de la main*. The ball of the foot, *La plante du pied*. The ball of the eye, *La prunelle de l'œil*. Ball of the knee, *La rotule du genou*. Ball of a ſteel-yard, *Peire*, f. *peſon*, m. *maſſe*, f.

BALL [in Printing; pompet, wherewith the ink is extended upon the forms] *Balle*, f. Ball-ſtock, *Bois de balle*, m.

BALL, *ſ.* [a dancing-meeting] *Bal*, m. To give a ball, *Donner un bal*. Ball-money, *Argent deſtiné aux frais d'un bal*.

BALLAD (băl'-ăd), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſong or poem] *Vaudeville*, m. *Ballade*, f. Ballad-ſinger (who ſings ballads in the ſtreets), *Chanteur*, m. *chanteuſe*, f. V. LAY.

To BALLAD, *v. n.* [to ſing ballads] *Chanter des vaudevilles*.

BALLAST (băl'-ăſte), *ſ.* [any weight put in the bottom of a ſhip, to keep her ſteady to the centre of gravity] *Left*, m.

To BALLAST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put weight into the bottom of a ſhip] *Leſter, mettre du left dans un vaiſſeau*. Iron, ſtone-ballaſt, *Left de fer, de pierres*. Sand-ballaſt, *Balaſt*, m.

BALLASTING (băl'-ăſt-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Leſtage*, m. *l'action de leſter*.

BALLAST-LIGHTER (băl'-ăſt'-lăĭ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that unloads the ballaſt] *Déleſteur*, m. Ballaſt-lighters [veſſels employed in carrying ballaſt to and fro] *Bateaux déleſteurs*, m. pl.

BALLERUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a ſort of carp] *Bordelière*, f.

BALLET (băl'-ĕte), *and* BALLETTE, *ſ.* [a ſtage-dance alluding to ſome fable] *Ballet*, m. *danſe figurée & allégorique*.

BALLISTA (băl'-ĭs-tă), *ſ.* [a machine to throw ſtones, &c. uſed by the ancients] *Baliſte*, f.

BALLISTER (băl'-ĭs-teŭr), V. BALUSTER.

BALLON *or* BALLOON (băl-oŭne'), *ſ.* [a large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in Chymiſtry] *Matras*, m. *ballon*, m.

BALLONNE, *ſ.* [in Dancing] *Ballonné*, m.

BALLOON [Archit. a ball or globe on the top of a pillar] *Boule*, f. *globe*, m.

BALLOON [in fire-works] *Ballon rempli de feux d'artifice, à l'Italienne*, m. *Grenade*, f.

BALLOON, *ſ.* [a great round ball blown up with wind] *Ballon*, m

BALLOON [a ſtate-barge of Siam, a kind of brigantine of incredible ſwiftneſs, 120 feet long, and 6 broad] *Brigantin*, m. *Barque*, f.

BALLOT (băl'-eŭte), *ſ* [a little ball uſed in giving votes] *Ballotte*, f. *ballon*, m.

To BALLOT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to chooſe by ballot] *Balloter*.

BALLOTADE (băl'-ô-téde), *ſ.* [in Manage; a leap of a horſe upon a ſtraight line] *Ballotade*, f.

BALLOTATION (băl-ô-té'-cheŭne), *or* BALLOTING (băl'-ô-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de balloter*, f. *ballotage*, m.

BALLOTE, *ſ.* [black ſtinking horehound] *Balotte*, f.

BALLOTTE, *ſ.* [in Dancing] *Ballotté*, m.

BALLYNAKILL, *ſ.* [a town of Ireland; lat. 52°-50′ N. lon. 7°-25′ W.] *Ballinekil*, m.

BALM (bame), *ſ.* [a tree; the juice drawn from the balm-tree; a compounded ointment] *Baume*, m. *liqueur qui découle d'un arbre*, f.

BALM, *or* mint [an herb] *Baume*, f. *citragon*, m. *menthe*, f. That ſcents like balm, *Cela ſlaire comme baume*.

BALM-APPLE [a plant] *Pomme de merveilles*, f.

BALM-GENTLE, *or* BALM OF GILEAD (bame ŏv GĭĬ'-ĭăd) [a plant] *Meliſſe*, f. *piment des mouches à miel*, m.

BASE BALM, *Piment royal*, m. *galé*, m. *myrte bâtard*, m.

MOLUCCA-BALM, *ſ.* [a trailing plant of New Spain] *Herbe Moluccane*.

To BALM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to oint with balm; to ſooth] *Embaumer; adoucir*.

BALMY (bam'-é), *adj.* [having the qualities of balm] *Balſamique, odoriférant*.

BALNEARY (băl'-nĭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a bathing-room] *Bain*, m. *étuve*, f.

BALNEATION (băl-nĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of bathing] *Bain*, m.

BALNEATORY (băl'-nĭ-ă-teŭ-ré), *adj.* [belonging to a bath] *Qui a rapport au bain*.

BALNEUM (băl'-nĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [in Chym.] V. BATH.

Silver in balneo (among refiners; ſilver entirely melted), *Matière en bain*.

BALSAM (băl'-ſeŭme), *ſ.* [ointment] *Baume*, m. *enguent*, m. Balſam of liquid amber or liquid ſtorax, *Liquidambar*, m. *réſine liquide de la nouvelle Eſpagne*, f. Balſam of Canada, *Sapinette du Canada*, f. Balſam of Peru, *Reſine du molle*, ou *du poirier du Pérou*, f. *baume du Pérou*, m. Balſam of Tolu, *Baume de l'Amérique, de Carthagène, de Tolu*, f. — of Gilead, *Baume d'Egypte, du Caire, de Judée*, m. — of Capivi *or* Copaiba, *Baume du Bréſil* ou *de Copahu*, m.

Balſam-apple (bâl'-ſeŭme-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [momordica, wild ſpurting cucumber, touch me not, the elaterium of the ſhops] *Concombre ſauvage*, m. *balſamine ſauvage*, f. *herbe impatiente*, f.

True balſam-tree, *Bois de baume*, m.

BALSAMICAL (băl-ſăm'-ĭ-kăl), *or* BALSAMIC (băl-ſăm'-ĭk), *adj.* [unctuous, mitigating] *Balſamique, de baume*.

BALSAMINE (băl'-ſăm-ĭne), *or* BALSAM (bâl'-ſeŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. a beautiful garden-plant] *Balſamine*, f.

BALTAGI, *ſ. pl.* [porters and hewers of wood to the Grand Signior; Turkiſh officers who command the Boſtangis] *Baltadgis*, m. pl.

BALTIC (bâl'-tĭk), *adj.* [a large gulf in the north of Europe] *Baltique*. The Baltic ſea, *La mer Baltique* ou *la Baltique*, f.

BALTIMORE, *ſ.* [a town of Ireland; lat. 51°-24′ N. lon. 9°-14′ W. and of North America; lat. 39°-45′ N. lon. 76°-25′ W.] *Baltimore*, m.

BALUCLAWA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port on the Black Sea] *Baluclawa* ou *Bambol.* m

BALUSTER (băl'-ŭs-teŭr; often corrupted by artificers into *Banniſter*), *ſ.* [a little pillar *or* rail] *Baluſtre*, m.

BALUSTRADE (băl'-ŭs-trède'), *ſ.* [an aſſemblage *or* row of baluſters, *or* of little turned pillars] *Baluſtrade*, f. *appui évidé*, m.

BALZANE, *ſ.* [in Manege; white-foot] *Balzane*, f.

† BAM, *ſ.* [a vulgar expreſſion for fun] *Une hapelourde, une attrapoire, une bourde, une caſſade, une moquerie, une fourberie, une tromperie.*

† To BAM, V. To BAMBOOZLE.

BAMBELE, *ſ.* [ſmall carp of the lake of Zurich] *Bambelle*, f.

BAMBERG, *ſ.* [town of Germany; lat. 49°-55' N. lon. 16°-50' E.] *Bamberg.*

BAMBINO, *ſ.* [a babe] *Bambin*, m.

BAMBOO (băm'-bou), *ſ.* [an Indian plant of the reed kind, a cane] *Bambou*, m. *bamboche, mamba*, m. [at Guyana] *Cambrouze*, f.

† To BAMBOOZLE (băm'-boū'-zl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deceive] *Tromper, fourber.*

† BAMBOOZLER (băm'-boū'-zlcŭr), *ſ.* [a cheat] *Trompeur*, m. *fourbe*, m.

BAMBYCA TII (băm-bĭ-ké'-chăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a people of Tigris, who uſed to bury their gold and ſilver, through fear of having their morals corrupted by them] *Bambycatiens*, m. pl.

BAN (băne), *ſ.* [a public proclamation] *Ban*, m. *annonce*, f. *publication de mariage*, f. *&c.*

BAN [curſe; interdiction] *Malédiction*, f. *interdiction*, f.

BAN of the Empire [a public cenſure by which the privileges of any prince are ſuſpended] *Ban de l'Empire.* To put a prince under the ban of the Empire, *Mettre un prince au ban de l'Empire, le déclarer déchu de ſes dignités & droits.*

To BAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to curſe] *Maudire.*

BANANA-TREE (bă-né'-nă-trī), *ſ.* [fig-tree of Adam] *Bananier*, m. *figuier d'Adam*, m. Muſa or Banana (the fruit of Banana-tree), *Banane*, f

BANNED (băn'-n'd), *part. adj. Maudit.*

BANC, *ſ.* [in Law] V. BENCH.

BANCA [an iſland, town, and ſtrait of Aſia; lat. 2°-35' S. lon. 106°-50' E.] *Banca*, m.

BAND (bănd), *ſ.* [a tye] *Bande*, f. *bandage*, m. *attache*, f. *lien*, m. *ligature*, f. A band of iron, *Une bande de fer.* Bands of iron (to cover the fellies of a wheel), *Bandes*, f. pl. *bandage*, m. A faggot-band, *Le lien* ou *la hart d'un faget.* Little band, *Bandelette*, f. A band for a book, *La ficelle couſue au dos d'un livre; nervure*, f. *nerf*, m.

A head-band, *Un bandeau.* A hat-band, *Un cordon de chapeau.* A ſwaddle, *or* ſwathing-band for a child, *Les langes dont on enveloppe un enfant*, m. pl.

BAND [a neck-cloth] *Collet*, m. *rabat*, m. Band-ſtrings, *Cordons de rabat, gland de collet*, m. Band-box, *Boîte à rabat*, f. Band of a girth *or* belt, *Barre*, f.

BAND [a company] *Bande*, f. *troupe*, f. *cohorte*, f. Train-bands *or* trained bands, *Milice*, f. *bourgeoiſie ſous les armes*, f.

BAND [in Architecture; faſcia, ſtring] *Cordon*, m. *bande*, f.

To BAND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite with a band, to bind] *Bander, ſerrer avec une bande.*

BANDA, *ſ.* [the chief of the ſpice-iſlands] *Banda*, m.

BANDAGE (băn'-dédje), *ſ.* [ſomething bound over another] *Bandage*, m. *bandeau*, m. *brayer*, m.

BANDAGE, *ſ.* [in Surgery; a bandage made uſe of in Lithotomy] *Collier*, m.

BAND-BOX (bănd'-bŏks), *ſ.* [a ſlight box uſed by Milliners to carry their works abroad] *Boîte de carton*, f.

BANDELET (băn'-de-lĕte), *ſ.* [in Archit. Tænia] *Bandelette*, f. *ténie*, f. *filet*, m.

BANDIT (bănd'-dĭte), BANDITTO (băn'-dĭt-o), *ſ.* [highway-man] *Bandit*, m. *proſcrit*, m.

BANDITTI [a company of out-lawed robbers] *Vauriens*, m. pl. *bandits*, m. pl. *brigands*, m. pl.

BANDOG (băn'-dŏg), *ſ.* [a maſtiff] *Mâtin*, m. *gros chien, dogue*, m. *chien de baſſe-cour*, m.

BANDOLEER (băn'-dô-lĭr'), *ſ.* [a large ſhoulder-belt] *Bandoulière*, f. [Cartridge-box] *Giberne, fourniment*, m.

BANDROL (băn'-drôl) [a little flag *or* ſtreamer] *Banderole*, f.

BANDURA, *ſ.* [a very remarkable plant of Madagaſcar] *Bandura*, f. *anramatique*, f.

BANDY (băn'-dé), *ſ.* [a crooked club] *Croſſe*, f.

BANDY, *adj.* [crooked] *Tortu.* Bandy-leg, *Jambe tortue.* Bandy-legged, *Qui a les jambes tortues.* Bandy-legged man, ‖ *Bancroche*, m. Bandy-legged woman, ‖ *Bancalle*, f.

To BANDY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to toſs a ball at tennis; to toſs about] *Bander, pouſſer une balle à la paume; peloter.*

* To BANDY [to debate] *Débattre, balloter, examiner, diſcuter.*

BANDIED (băn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Bandé, pouſſé; débattu.*

BANE (béne), *ſ.* [poiſon] *Poiſon*, m. *mort*, f. *peſte*, f. All becomes to me bane, *Tout me tourne en poiſon.* Rats-bane, *Mort aux rats.* * They are the bane of human ſociety, *Ils ſont la peſte de la ſociété humaine.*

Dog's-bane, *Apocin*, m. *colchique*, m. *tue-chien*, m. Wolf's-bane, *Aconit, tue-loup*, m. *réagal*, m. *arſenic*, m.

To BANE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to poiſon] *Empoiſonner.*

BANED (bén'd), *part. adj. Empoiſonné.*

BANEFUL (béne'-foŭl), *adj.* [poiſonous, deſtructive] *Empoiſonné, mortel, deſtructif, funeſte, venimeux.* V. MISCHIEVOUS.

BANEFULNESS (béne'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [poiſonouſneſs] *Empoiſonnement*, m.

BANEWORT (béne'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [deadly night-ſhade] *Morelle*, f.

BANFF, *ſ.* [a town of Scotland; lat. 57°-35' N. lon. 2°-15' W.] *Bamfe*, f.

BANG (băn'g), *ſ.* [blow, thump] *Coup*, m.

To BANG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat] *Battre, ſecouer, étriller, roſſer.*

BANGED (băn'-g'd), *part. adj.* [handled roughly] *Battu, étrillé, roſſé.*

BANGING (băn'gu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de battre.*

BANGLE-EARED (băn'-gl'-ī-r'd), *adj. Qui a les oreilles pendantes.*

BANGLE-EARS (băn'-gl'-īrz), *or* BANGLING-EARS, *Oreilles pendantes.*

BANGUE, *ſ.* [Bot. a ſort of Eaſt Indian hemp that is a ſuccedaneum to wine] *Bangue* ou *Banque*, m. *Bakka*, m.

BANIAN (băn'-ĭăn), *ſ.* [a man's undreſs] *Robe de chambre*, f.

BANIANS, *ſ. pl.* [a religious ſect among the Moguls, who believe a metempſychoſis] *Banianes* m. pl. Banian-days (among ſailors), *Jours maigres.*

To BANISH (băn'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to out-law] *Bannir, exiler,* † *forbannir.* He was baniſhed out of the kingdom, *Il fut banni du royaume.*

* To BANISH [to drive away] *Bannir, éloigner, chaſſer.* The wicked endeavour to baniſh the thoughts of God out of their minds, *Les méchants cherchent à éloigner de leur eſprit toute penſée de Dieu.*

BANISHED (băn'-ĭch't), *part. adj. Banni, exilé; éloigné.*

BANISHER (băn'-ĭch-cŭr), *ſ. Celui qui bannit.*

BANISHING (băn-ĭch-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de bannir, &c.*

BANISHMENT (băn'-ĭche-mĕn't), *ſ.* [exile] *Ban*, m. *banniſſement*, m. *exil*, m. *déportation*, f. † *forbannie*, f. † *forbanniſſement*, m. Deſerving baniſhment *or* to be baniſhed, *Banniſſable.*

BANK (băn'k), *ſ.* [hillock] *Hauteur*, f. *éminence*, f. *butte*, f. *élévation de terre*, f.

BANK [ſhore] *Rive*, f. *rivage*, m. *bord*, m. *digue*, f.

BANK, *or* Sandy-bank, *Banc de ſable*, m.

BANK [ſtratum, bed of ſtones] *Banc d'une carrière.*

BANK of Newfoundland [on the eaſtern coaſt of America; lat. 47° to 52° N.] *Banc de Terre-neuve*, m.

BANK [ſeat, bench] *Banc*, m. *établi*, m. The banks of rowers, *Les bancs des rameurs.* The bank of a printing-preſs, *Le banc d'une preſſe d'imprimeur.*

BANK, *ſ.* [ſtock of money] *Banque*, f. The bank of England, *La banque d'Angleterre.*

* To keep a thing in bank, *Réſerver quelque choſe pour l'avenir.*

BANK at ballet, *Banque à la baſſette.* To keep the bank, *Tenir la banque.*

To BANK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay up money in a bank; to incloſe with banks] *Mettre de l'argent en banque; entourer un terrain de digues.*

BANK-BILL *or* Bank-note, *ſ. Billet de banque*, m.

BANKER (băn'k-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who keeps a bank of money, who traffics in money] *Banquier*, m. To carry on the banking buſineſs, *Faire la banque.*

BANKER [a veſſel employed in the Newfoundland fiſhery] *Banquier, Terre-neuvier*, m.

BANKOK, *ſ.* [a fortreſs of the kingdom of Siam; lat. 13°-35' N. lon. 101°-5' E.] *Bancok*, m.

BANKRUPT (băn'k'-reŭpt'), *ſ.* and *adj.* [one in debt beyond the power of payment, and forced to break] *Banqueroutier*, m. *faillí*, m. *ceſſionaire*, m. *celui qui fait banqueroute.* To turn bankrupt, *Faire banqueroute; prendre, porter le bonnet vert.*

* A bankrupt to all manner of underſtanding, *Qui a renoncé au ſens commun.*

To BANKRUPT, -ING, -ED, *v. n. Faire banqueroute.*

BANKRUPTCY (băn'k'-reŭp-cé), *ſ.* [the act of turning bankrupt] *Banqueroute*, f. *faillite*, f. An act of bankruptcy, *Bénéfice de ceſſion.* A fraudulent bankruptcy, *Banqueroute frauduleuſe.*

BANKSMAN, *ſ.* [a collier who takes the coals out of the pit] *Borin*, m.

BANNED (băn'-n'd), *adj* [curſed] *Maudit.*

BANNER (băn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſtandard, colours, flag] *Bannière*, f. *étendard*, m *drapeau*, m.

BANNERET (băn'-eŭr-ĕte), *ſ.* [a knight made in the field; a knight of the ſquare flag] *Banneret*, m. *Chevalier qui a droit de bannière*, m.

BANNEROL (băn'-eŭr-ôl), *ſ.* V. BANDROL.

BANNING (băn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To BAN] *Malédiction*, f. *imprécation*, f. *action de maudire.*

BANNISTERS (băn'-ĭs-teŭrz) of a ſtair-caſe, *ſ. pl.* [corrupted from Baluſters] *Ecuyers*, m. pl. *rampe*, f.

BANNOCK (băn' ŏk), *ſ.* [a kind of oat-cake] *Gâteau*, m. or *galette d'avoine*, f. *cuit ſous la cendre.*

BANQUET (băn'k'-oüĕte), *ſ.* [a feaſt] *Banquet*, m. *feſtin*, m. A banquet of ſweet-meats, *Une collation de confitures.* Banquet to Ladies (a treat), *Cadeau*, m.

To BANQUET, -ING, *v. n.* [to feaſt] *Donner un feſtin; faire bonne chère, banqueter.*

BANQUETER (băn'k'-oüĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [a

[feaſter

feaſter] *Celui qui donne un feſtin ; qui fait bonne chère.*

BANQUET-HOUSE (băn'k'-oüĕt-hăoüce), *or* BANQUETING-HOUSE (băn'k'-oüĕt-ĭn'g-ne-hăoüce), *ſ.* [where banquets are kept] *Salle de feſtin*, f.

BANQUETING (băn'k'-oüĕt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To BANQUET] *L'action de banqueter*, &c.

BANQUETTE (băn'k-ĕte), *ſ.* [Fortif. a ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet] *Banquette*, f.

BANSTICLE (băn'-stĭk-'l), *ſ.* [ſtickle-back, a ſmall fiſh] *Epinoche*, f.

BANTAM (băn'-tăme), *ſ.* [a town of the iſland of Java ; lat. 6°-20′ S. lon. 105°-26′ E.] *Bantam*, m.

BANTAM [a ſort of fowls of the iſland of Java] *Bantame*, f. *demi-poule d'Inde*, f. *coq de Bantam*, m.

BANTAM-WORK [a kind of Indian painting and carving on wood] *Ouvrage de Bantam*, m.

BANTER (băn'-teür), *ſ.* [raillery] *Raillerie*, f. *plaiſanterie*, f. *moquerie*, f. *ridicule*, m. § *dicacité*, f.

To BANTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to play upnn] *Railler, plaiſanter*, ‡ *béfier, tourner en ridicule*, ‖ *goguenarder*, + *gaber*, ‡ *emballer*.

BANTERED (băn'-teür-'d), *part. adj. Raillé.*

BANTERER (băn'-teür-eür), *ſ.* [one who banters] *Railleur*, m. *plaiſant*, m. *rieur*, m.

BANTERING (băn'-teür-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de railler, raillerie*, f.

‡ BANTLING (băn't'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a little child] *Petit enfant.*

BAOBAB, *ſ.* [a large tree of Africa] *Baobab*, m. Baobab (fruit of the calabaſh-tree), *Pain de ſigne*, m.

BAPHE, *ſ.* [encauſtum] *Lettres rouges des ancient manuſcrits*, f. pl.

BAPTA (băp'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of ſhame] *Bapte*, f.

BAPTISM (băp'-tĭzm'), *ſ.* [chriſtening] *Baptême*, m.

BAPTISMAL (băp-tĭz'-mäl), *adj.* [belonging to baptiſm] *Baptiſmal.*

BAPTIST (băp'-tĭſte), *ſ. adj. Baptiſte, celui qui baptiſe.* John the Baptiſt, *Jean-Baptiſte.*

BAPTIST, *V.* ANABAPTIST.

BAPTISTERY (băp'-tĭs-teür-é), *ſ.* [the place where baptiſm is adminiſtered] *Baptiſtère*, m. *L'endroit où l'on baptiſe : Fonts*, m. pl.

To BAPTISE (băp-tăize), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chriſten] *Baptiſer.* To baptiſe again, *Rebaptiſer.*

BAPTISED (băp-tăï'-z'd), *part. adj. Baptiſé.*

BAPTIZER (băp-tăï'-zeür), *ſ.* [he that chriſtens] *Celui qui baptiſe.*

BAPTIZING (băp-tăï'-zĭn'-gne), *ſ. L'action de baptiſer.* Baptizing again, *Rebaptiſation*, f.

BAR, *ſ.* [a piece of wood *or* iron] *Barre*, f. *barreau*, m. Three feet bars (iron bars reduced to three feet long in the iron-forges), *Catons*, m. pl. Square bars of iron, *Fer de carillon.* A bar of gold *or* ſilver, *Barre d'or* ou *d'argent.* The bar of a printing-preſs, *Le barreau d'une preſſe d'imprimeur.* Croſs-bars of wood, *Barreaux de bois, jalouſie.* The croſs-bar (on the head of a hogſhead, or any ſuch veſſel), *La barre (la pièce de bois qui traverſe le fond d'un tonneau par le milieu).* When the wine is below the croſs-bar of the veſſel, it is good only for ſervants to drink, *Quand le vin eſt au deſſous de la barre, il n'eſt plus bon que pour les valets.*

BAR [lever] *Barre*, f. *levier*, m. Bars of the crab or capſtern, *Barres de cabeſtan.* Barholes of a capſtern or windlaſs, *Amolettes*, f. pl. Bars of a windlaſs, handſpecks, *Barres de virevaut.* Hatch-bars, *Barres d'écoutilles.*

BAR [in Heraldry ; a ſign of baſtardy in the ſcutcheon] *Barre*, f.

BAR [in a ſhoe] *Tranchefile de ſoulier*, f.

BAR [of lace] *Bride de dentelle*, f.

BAR [in a public houſe] *Comptoir*, m. *réduit près de la porte des cabarets où ſe tient le cabaretier pour recevoir l'argent & marquer les écots*, m.

BAR [of a haven] *Barre d'un port*, f. *amas de ſable* ou *de rochers à l'entrée d'un port* ou *d'une rivière.*

BAR [in a Court of Juſtice] *Barre*, f. *barreau*, m. *lieu où l'on plaide ; les Gens de Loi en général.* The clergy thrive, and the litigious bar, *Le clergé & le barreau s'engraiſſent.*

* BAR [hindrance] *Barrière*, f. *obſtacle*, m. *empêchement*, m.

BAR [a meaſure in Spain ; a weight in India] *Barre*, f.

BAR [in Law] *Exception*, f. *moyen contre une demande*, m.

BARS [in Muſic] *Les lignes* ou *barres perpendiculaires qui diſtinguent les meſures.*

BARS [the ridges or upper parts of the gums between the tuſks and grinders of a horſe] *Barres*, f. pl.

BAR-SHOT, *ſ. Boulet ramé*, m. *deux demi-boulets joints enſemble par une barre de fer : Ange*, m.

To BAR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to faſten ; to ſtop] *Barrer, fermer de barreaux*, ou *avec une barre ; boucher, bâcler.* To bar the door, *Barrer la porte.* To bar the way, *Boucher le chemin.*

* To BAR [to debar ; to prohibit] *Exclure ; interdire ; priver, défendre.*

To BAR [at dice] *Rompre (aux dés).* I bar that throw, *Je romps ce coup.* I bar your quint (at piquet), *Je pare votre quinte.*

BAR *and* BARROIS [a town and territory of France ; lat. 48°-44′ N. lon. 5°-20′ E.] *Bar*, m. *Barrois*, m. *Duché de Bar*, m.

BARA, *ſ.* [one of the Hebrides of Scotland] *Barra*, m.

BARACOA, *ſ.* [a maritime town of the iſland of Cuba ; lat. 21°-0′ N. lon. 76°-10′ W.] *Baracoa*, m.

BARANGUS, *ſ.* [among the Greeks of the lower Empire ; an officer who kept the keys of the town where the Emperor reſided] *Barange*, m.

BARAT, *ſ.* [in ſea-language ; baratry, miſdemeanour, fraud] *Barat*, m. *Baratterie*, f.

BARB, *ſ.* [an armour for horſes ; the crooked points of a hook ; any thing that grows in the nature of a beard] *Barde*, f. *armure de cheval ; la pointe recourbée d'un hameçon ; barbe*, f. *barbillon*, m.

BARB [a Barbary horſe] *Cheval Barbe*, m.

To BARB, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhave] *Faire la barbe, raſer.*

To BARB [to furniſh with a barb] *Barder.*

BARBACAN (băr'-bă-kăne), *ſ.* [in Fortification] *Barbacane*, f. *échauguette*, f. *beffroi*, m. *ouverture au bas d'un mur pour l'écoulement des eaux*, f. *canonnière*, f. *ventouſe*, f.

BARBADOES (bar-bé'-deüce), *ſ.* [one of the Windward-iſlands ; lat. 13°-5′ N. lon. 59°-36′ W.] *Barbade*, f. Barbadoes-tar (a bitumen of a reddiſh black colour), *Huile minérale des Barbades, de Gubian* ou *de terre*, f. Barbadoes-nut (a purgative bean), *Noix des Barbades*, f. *Ricinoïde*, f. *pignon de Barbarie*, m. *grand haricot du Pérou*, m. Barbadoes-cherry (Malpighia ; a pleaſant tart fruit), *Ceriſe cannelée*, f.

BARBARIAN (bar-bé'-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a ſavage] *Barbare*, m. *ſauvage*, m. *étranger*, m.

BARBARIAN, *adj.* [belonging to barbarians] *Barbareſque, barbare.*

BARBARICARIUS, *ſ.* [the perſon that makes portraits upon tapeſtry with various coloured ſilks] *Barbaricaire*, m.

BARBARIC (bar'-băr-ĭk), *adj.* [foreign, far-fetched] *Etranger, tiré de loin.*

BARBARISM (bar'-băr-ĭzme), *ſ.* [an impropriety of ſpeech ; ſavageneſs of manners] *Barbariſme*, m. *groſſièreté*, f. *barbarie*, f.

BARBARITY (bar-băr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [cruelty ; ſavageneſs] *Cruauté*, f. *barbarie*, f. § *turquerie*, f. *dureté*, m. Scarcely emerged from barbarity, *Sorti à peine de la barbarie.*

BARBAROUS (bar'-bă-reüce), *adj.* [ſavage ; cruel ; improper in ſpeech] *Barbare, ſauvage ; cruel ; impitoyable ; impropre en fait de langage.*

BARBAROUSLY (bar'-bă-reüs-lé), *adv.* [cruelly, inhumanly, without knowledge of arts ; improperly] *Barbarement, impitoyablement, cruellement ; groſſièrement.*

BARBAROUSNESS (bar'-bă-reüs-nĕce), *V.* BARBARITY.

BARBARY (bar'-bă-ré), *ſ.* [a large tract of North Africa] *Barbarie*, f. Barbary-horſe, *Barbe*, m. Barbary-kids (the kids of the Barbary-goats), *Beſons*, m. pl.

BARBE, BARBET (bar'-bĕte), *ſ.* [a platform behind the parapet] *Barbette*, f. To fire en barbe, *Tirer en barbette.*

BARBECUE (bar'-bĭ-kĭoü), *ſ.* [a hog dreſt whole] *Cochon tout entier*, m.

To BARBECUE, *v. a.* [to dreſs a hog whole] *Accommoder un cochon tout entier.*

BARBED (bar'-b'd), *part. adj.* [ſhaved ; furniſhed with armour ; bearded, jagged with hooks] *Raſé ; bardé ; barbelé.* A barbed arrow (dented, bearded), *Un fièche barbelée.* [in Heraldry] *Barbé.*

BARBEL (bar'-bl'), *ſ.* [a ſort of freſh water-fiſh] *Barbeau*, m. Little barbel, *Barbillon*, m.

BARBEL [in Heraldry ; bar] *Bar*, m.

BARBER (bar'-beür), *ſ.* [a man who ſhaves] *Barbier*, m. Paltry barber *or* tonſor, *Barberot*, m. A barber-ſurgeon, *Un chirurgien barbier ; frater*, m.

BARBERIES (bar'-bĕr-éz), *ſ. pl. Fruit rouge de l'épine-vinette*, m.

BARBERRY-TREE (bar'-bĕr-é-trĭ), *ſ.* [barberis, pipperidge-buſh ; a ſhrub] *Epine-vinette*, f. *vinetier*, m.

BARBLES (bar'-bl'z), *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Barbes*, f. pl. *barbillons*, m. pl. *excroiſſance qui vient dans le canal & ſous la langne du cheval, & qui l'empêche de boire.*

BARBORA, *ſ.* [a maritime town of Africa ; lat. 10°-45′ N. lon. 47°-32′ E.] *Barbora*, m.

BARBUDA, *ſ.* [one of the Leeward iſlands ; lat. 18°-30′ N. lon. 61°-40′ W.] *Barboude*, f.

BARBYROUSSA, *ſ.* [ſort of wild-boar of the Eaſt Indies] *Barbi-rouſſa*, m. *ſanglier des Indes* ou *des Moluques*, m.

BARCALAO, *ſ.* [cod in Spaniſh] *Barcallas*, m. *Baccaliau*, m.

BARCE *or* BERCHE, *ſ. pl.* [ſhip-guns formerly in uſe] *Barce*, m.

BARCELONA, *ſ.* [capital of Catalonia in Spain ; lat. 41°-26′ N. lon. 2°-13′ E.] *Barcelone*, f.

BARCELORE, *ſ.* [town on the coaſt of Malabar ; lat. 13°-25′ 25° N. lon. 74°-15′ E.] *Barcelor*, m.

BARD, *ſ.* [a poet among the ancient Britons, Danes, &c.] *Barde*, m. *poëte*, m.

BARDANA, *ſ.* [Bot. burdock ; a plant] *Bardane*, f. *glouteron*, m. *glaiteron*, m. *grateron*, m. *riéble*, m. *grappelles*, f. pl.

BARDED, *adj.* [Heraldry ; capariſoned] *Bardé.*

BARE (bère), *adj.* [naked, uncovered ; mere ; unadorned ; much worn ; detected] *Nu ; découvert, ras, pelé ; ſimple, ſeul ; ſimple, ſans ornement ; uſé ; déchauſſé.* To ſtand bare, *or* bare-headed, *Se tenir tête nue.* Upon your bare word, *Sur votre ſeule* ou *ſimple parole.* A bare recital, *Un ſimple récit.* Bare cloth, *Etoffe raſe.* Bare clothes, *Habits uſés.* Thread-bare, *Qui montre la corde.*

BARE of [poor] *Pauvre, deſtitué, privé de.* Bare of money, *Deſtitué d'argent, gréle.*

BARE *or* BORE, the preterite of To BEAR. Which ſee.

To BARE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make bare] *Dépiler ; découvrir ; dépouiller, priver.* To bare

bare one's head, *Se découvrir la tête.* He was bared of all his goods, *On le dépouilla de tous ſes biens.*

BARE-BONE (bère-bône), *ſ.* *Décharné; ſi maigre qu'on lui voit les os.*

BARE-FACED (bère-fé-s't'), *adv.* *Sans maſque; qui va tête levée* ou *à viſage découvert.*

BARE-FACEDLY (bère-fé-s't'-lé), *adv.* *A découvert, ſans honte*

BARE-FACEDNESS (bère-fé-s't'-nĕce), *ſ.* [effrontery, audacioufneſs] *Effronterie,* f. *hardieſſe,* f.

BARE-FOOTED (bère'-foût'-ĕd), *adj.* [without ſhoes] *Qui a les pieds nuds; nu-pieds.*

BAREGES, *ſ.* [village of France near Bagneres, famous for its mineral waters] *Barége,* m.

BARE-HEADED (bère'-hĕd ĕd), *adj.* [uncovered in reſpect] *Qui a la tête nue; nu-tête, découvert.*

BAREITH, *ſ.* [a town of Germany; lat. 50° -0' N. lon. 11°-56' E.] *Bareuth* ou *Bareith,* m.

BARE-LEGGED (bère'-lĕgu-ĕd), *adj.* *Qui a les jambes nues, déchauſſé; déchaux,* pl.

BARE-TAILED (bère'-té-l'd), *adj.* ‖ *Culpté.*

BARELY (bère'-lé), *adv.* [nakedly; merely, only] *Nuement; ſimplement; ſeulement; pauvrement, chétivement.*

BARENESS (bère-nĕce), *ſ.* [nakedneſs; leanneſs; poverty, meanneſs of clothes] *Nudité,* f. *pauvreté,* f. *misère,* f.

BARGAIN (bar'-guĭne, *or* bar'-guĕne), *ſ.* [a contract, *or* agreement; the thing bought or ſold] *Marché,* m. *accord,* m. *contrat,* m. V. AGREEMENT. To buy a bargain, *Faire un marché.*

A good bargain, a dull bargain, *Un bon marché, un mauvais marché.* A good bargain is a pick-purſe, *Le bon marché fait ſortir l'argent de la bourſe.* More than one go to a bargain, *On ne conclut pas du premier mot.* A bargain is a bargain, *Ce qui eſt fait eſt fait.* To ſell one a bargain, *Donner une bricole, des bricolss.*

BARGAIN [an unexpected reply] *Repartie bruſque en termes équivoques,* f.

To BARGAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a contract for ſale] *Marchander; faire marché, contracter.* So worthleſs peaſants bargain for their wives, *Ainſi les vils payſans marchandent leurs femmes.* Will you bargain with me? *Ferez-vous marché avec moi? ferons-nous affaire enſemble?*

BARGAINED (bar'-guĕn-'d), *part. adj.* *Marchandé; dont on a fait marché.*

BARGAINEE (bar-guĕn-ī'), *ſ.* [he *or* ſhe who accepts a bargain] *Celui* ou *celle qui accepte un marché*

BARGAINER (bar'-guĕn-eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who proffers a bargain] *Celui* ou *celle qui offre un marché.*

BARGAINING (bar'-guĕn-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* *L'action de marchander,* ou *de faire un marché.*

BARGAIN-MAKER (bar'-guĕn'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes bargains] *Faiſeur de marchés,* m. *Courtier,* m.

BARGE (bardje), *ſ.* [a kind of ſtate or pleaſure-boat; a boat for burthen] *Barge,* f. *canot de parade,* m. *bateau,* m. Japan-barge, *or* galley with 40 oars, *Coubais,* m. Barge (at ſea), *Chaloupe,* m. *allége,* m.

BARGE-COURSE, *ſ.* [in Archit. a part of the tiling which projects over the gable of a building] *Saillie d'un comble,* f. *comble-faillant,* m.

BARGE [Ornithol. godwit, ſtone-plover or ægocephalus] *Barge,* f.

BARGER (bar'-djeŭr), *or* BARGE-MAN (bardje'-măne), *ſ.* [the manager of a barge] *Batelier,* m

BARGH-MASTER *or* BAR-MASTER, *ſ.* [in the royal mines, the ſteward of the Barghmote] *Préſident de la Cour des mines,* m. *inſpecteur des mines,* m.

BARGH-MOTE *or* BARMOTE, *ſ.* [a court which judges the diſputes between miners] *Cour des mines,* f.

BARI, *ſ. and* TERRA-DI-BARI, *ſ.* [a towo and province of the kingdom of Naples; lat. 41°-26' N. lon. 17°-5' E.] *Bari,* m.

BARK, *ſ.* [the rind of a tree] *Ecorce,* f. Coarſe tanner's bark, *Gros tan,* m. *regros,* m.

BARK, *or* Jeſuit's Bark, V. QUINQUINA.

BARK, *ſ.* [a ſmall ſhip] *Barque,* f. *bateau,* m.

To BARK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bay; figuratively, to clamour at] *Aboyer, japper, glapir;* au figuré, *crier contre quelqu'un, lui dire des injures.* A dog barks, *Un chien aboie.* The fox barks, *Le renard glapit.*

* That man barks always at me, *Cet homme me dit ſans ceſſe des injures.*

To BARK, *v. a.* [to take off the bark] *Oter l'écorce.* To bark the madder, *Reber la garance.*

BARKED (bar'k't), *part. adj.* *Dont on a ôté l'écorce.*

BARKER (bar'-keŭr), *ſ.* [that barks or clamours; *or* one employed in ſtripping trees] *Qui aboie; qui ôte l'écorce.*

BARKING (bar'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* *L'action d'aboyer,* ou *d'ôter l'écorce; Aboiement,* m. *jappement,* m. *glapiſſement,* m. *aboi,* m. The barking of a dog, *L'aboiement d'un chien.* The barking of a fox, *Le glapiſſement d'un renard.*

* BARKING, *Injures,* f. *invectives,* f.

BARKY (bar-ké), *adj.* [conſiſting of bark] *D'écorce.*

BARLERIA, *ſ.* [Bot. ſnap-dragon; an American plant] *Barleria,* m.

BARLEY (bar'-lé), *ſ.* [a ſort of corn, of which malt is made] *Orge,* f. Fine barley, *De belle orge.* Peeled barley, *Orge mondée.* A barley-corn, *Un grain d'orge.* Barley-broth, *Bière forte, où il entre beaucoup d'orge.* Barley-bread, *Pain d'orge.* Barley-ſugar, *Sucre d'orge.* Barley-water, *Eau d'orge,* f. *tiſane,* f. Barley-mow, *Un tas,* ou *un monceau d'orge.* Barley-brake (a kind of rural play), *Sorte de divertiſſement champêtre.*

BARLINGS (bar'-lĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [in ſhip-building; the beams of the higher decks] *Barrots,* m. pl.

BARM, *ſ.* [yeaſt] *Levain,* m.

BARMY (bar'-mé), *adj.* [containing barm] *Où il y a du levain.*

BARN, *ſ.* [a corn-houſe] *Grange,* f. *grenier,* m. The barn-floor, *L'aire d'une grange,* f. As much as will cover a barn-floor, *Paillée,* f.

*‡ The baro is full (ſhe is with child), *Elle eſt enceinte.* ‡ *Elle a le ventre plein.*

BARNFUL (barn'-foûl) [as many ſheafs as are placed at once into a barn] *Airée,* f.

BARNACLE (bar'-nă kl'), *ſ.* [mourailles; an inſtrument to hold a horſe by the noſe] *Morailles,* f. [a ſort of ſpectacles] ‡ *Beſicles,* f. pl. [a bird; and a multivalvular ſhell] *Macreuſe,* f. *barnaque,* f. *barnacle,* f. *barnache* ou *bernache,* f. *cravant,* m. *conque anatifère,* f. *eſpece d'oie fabuleuſe qu'on a cru être produite des arbres ſur le bord de la mer à l'occident de l'Ecoſſe. C'eſt une eſpèce d'huître qui s'attache aux branches de hêtre, & de ſapin, ſur le bord de la mer, aux rochers, & au fond des vaiſſeaux.*

BARNSTABLE (barn'-ſté-bl'), *ſ.* [a town of England; lat. 51°-8' N. lon. 4°-5' W.] *Barnſtable,* m.

BAROMETER (bă-rŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [weather-glaſs; an inſtrument to meaſure the weight of the air, in order to determine the changes of the weather] *Baromètre,* m.

BAROMETRICAL (băr-ô-mĕt'-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the barometer] *Qui a rapport au baromètre, éprouvé par le baromètre.*

BARON (băr'-cŭne), *ſ.* [a title of nobility] *Baron,* m.

BARON [judge] *Juge,* m. A baron of the Exchequer, *Juge de l'Echiquier,* ou *de la Cour des Finances.* The lord Chief Baron, *Le premier juge.*

BARON, *ſ.* [in Law; huſband, as *feme* is wife] *Mari,* m. Baron and feme (in Heraldry; when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne *per pale* in the ſame eſcutcheon), *Armes mi-parties,* f. pl.

BARONAGE (băr'-eŭn-ĕdje), *ſ.* [the dignity of a baron; the body of barons] *Baronnie,* f. *baronnage,* m. *terre* ou *dignité d'un Baron;* ou bien *le corps des Barons.*

BARONESS (băr'-eŭn-ĕce), *ſ.* [a baron's Lady] *Baronne,* f.

BARONET (băr'-eŭn-ĕte), *ſ.* [the loweſt hereditary degree of honour and next to a Baron] *Baronet,* m. A knight baronet, *Chevalier baronet.*

BARONY (băr'-eŭn-é), *ſ.* [the lordſhip that gives title to a baron] *Baronnie,* f.

BAROSCOPE (băr ô-ſkôpe), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to ſhow the weight of the atmoſphere] *Sorte de baromètre.*

BARRACAN (băr'-ră-kăne), *ſ.* [a ſtrong thick kind of camlet] *Bouracan,* m. *camelot quinette,* m. Barracan-maker, *Bouracanier,* m.

BARRACK (băr'-ăk), *ſ.* [a building to lodge ſoldiers] *Baraque,* f. *caſerne,* f. To make barracks, *Baraquer, ſe baraquer.*

To BARRACK, *v. a.* *Caſerner.*

BARRATOR (băr'-ă-teŭr), *ſ.* [a wrangler, and encourager of law-ſuits] *Chicaneur,* m. *plaideur,* m.

BARRATRY (băr'-ă-tré), *ſ.* [in Marine and Law; miſdemeanor, fraud, deceit; foul practice] *Barat,* m. *baratterie,* f. *chicane,* f.

BARRED (bar'-r'd), *part. adj.* *Barré.*

BARRED-PLACE (bar'-r'd-pléce) [a ſea-term] *Lieu de barre,* m.

BARREL (băr'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a ſmall caſk] *Baril,* m. *petit tonneau,* m. A large barrel, *Une barique, un tonneau.* A barrel of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half, *Le tonneau de vin contient trente-&-un gallons & demi.* A full barrel, *Baril plein.* Empty barrel, *Baril vide.* To ſtave a barrel, *Défoncer un baril.*

Thundering barrels, caſks containing the fire-pots in a fire-ſhip, *Bariques à feu, bariques foudroyantes.*

The BARREL of a gun, *Le canon d'une arme à feu.*

The BARREL of a drum, *Le fût d'un tambour.*

The BARREL of a jack, *La fuſée,* ou *le tambour d'un tournebroche.*

The BARREL of a watch, *Le barillet d'une montre.*

The BARREL [or cylindrical box in which is incloſed the ſpring of a ſpring ſteel-yard] *Canon,* m.

The BARREL of a bird-organ, *Le cylindre d'une ſerinette,* m.

To BARREL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to put in a barrel] *Mettre en baril, entonner.* The barreling of herrings, *Rempaquement,* m.

*† To BARREL up ſleep, *Dormir tout ſon ſoûl.*

BARRELLED (băr'-ĕl-l'd), *part. adj.* [incloſed in a barrel] *Entonné, mis en baril* ou *dans un tonneau.* Barrelled up, *Embarillé.*

BARREN (băr'-ĕne), *adj.* [ſteril, ſcanty, dull] *Stérile, infructueux, infécond, infertile, aride.*

BARRENLY (băr'-ĕn-lé), *adv.* [unfruitfully] *Stérilement, maigrement, ſéchement, infructueuſement.*

BARRENNESS (băr'-ŭn'-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of offſpring, ſterility; *fig.* want of invention or matter] *Stérilité,* f.

BARRENWORT (băr'-ĕn-oăeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. epimedium] *Chapeau d'évêque,* m.

BARRICADE (băr-ĭ-kéde'), *or* BARICADO, *ſ.* [a ſort of intrenchment] *Barricade,* f.

BARRICADE [in ſea-language] *Batayoles pour le Baſtingage,* f. pl.

To BARRICADE *and* To BARRICADO, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtop up a paſſage] *Barricader.*

BARRICADED (băr-ĭ-kĕ'-dĕd), *and* BARRICADUED, *part. adj. Barricadé, fermé par des barricades.*

BARRIER (băr'-ĭ-eŭr), *f.* [a bar to ſhut a paſſage] *Barrière*, f. *barricade*, f.

BARRIERS, *f. pl.* [a running exerciſe within bars] *Barres*, f. *ſorte de jeu de courſe.*

BARRISTER (băr -ĭs-teŭr), *ſ.* [a perſon qualified to plead] *Avocat plaidant*, m. To follow the buſineſs of a barriſter, *Avocaſſer.*

BARROW (băr'-ô), *f.* [a hog] *Verrat*, m. *porc châtré*, m. Barrow-greaſe, *Graiſſe de porc*, f.

BARROW [a kind of carriage moved by the hand] *Sorte de petite voiture que l'on mène à bras* ou *à la main.* A hand-barrow, *Une civière, un bar.* A wheel-barrow, *Une brouette.*

BARROWS [a certain number of ſalt-cakes ſet upon hurdles to be dried] *Binates*, m. pl.

BARSE, *ſ.* [ichthyol.] V. PEARCH.

BARSHOT (bar'-chŏte), V. BAR.

BARTER (bar -teŭr), BARTERING (bar'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), BARTERY (bar'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [trafficking by exchange; exchange of commodities] *Troc*, m. *échange*, m. *l'action de troquer, &c.*

¶ Barter, *échange*; truck, *troc*; exchange, *échange* (ſynon.): The laſt means in a general ſenſe, the *exchanging* one thing for another; the other two denote the kinds or methods of exchange; *truck* is uſed moſtly for ſuch ſerviceable things as are moveable, as the *trucking* of horſes, watches, &c. *barter* is a more mercantile expreſſion, and intimates the *exchange* of different commodities by way of traffic. Thus the natives of Guinea are ſo little acquainted with the value of gold, that they hold commerce with other nations, by *bartering* it away for glaſs, and other trifling ornaments.

To BARTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exchange] *Troquer, échanger*; *biguer* (t. de Jeu).

BARTERED (bar'-te r-'d), *part. adj. Troqué, échangé.*

BARTERER (bar'-teŭr-eŭr), *ſ. Troqueur*, m.

BARTON (bar'-tŏne), *ſ. Terres domaniales d'un fief*; *le manoir ſeigneurial.*

BARTON [a coop, hen-houſe, *or* poultry-yard] *Une baſſe-cour, un poulailler, une mue, une cage pour engraiſſer de la volaille.*

BARTRAM (bar'-trăme), *ſ.* V. PELLITORY.

BASAAL, *ſ.* [Bot. an Indian tree] *Baſaal*, m.

BASALAS, V. ACHMON.

BASALT, *ſ.* [Wedgwood's black porcelain, much like the natural baſalt] *Faïence noire.*

BASALTES, *ſ.* [a kind of black marble, making a fine touch-ſtone] *Baſalte*, m. *pierre de Touche*, f.

BASANITES, V. TOUCH-STONE.

BASE (bèce), *ſ.* [baſis, foundation] *Baſe*, f. *fondement*, m. The baſe of a column, *La baſe d'une colonne.* The baſe of a triangle, *La baſe d'un triangle.*

* Juſtice is the baſe of regal authority, *La juſtice eſt la baſe de l'autorité royale.*

The baſe of a ſtatue, *Le piedeſtal d'une ſtatue*, The baſe of a pedeſtal, *Le ſocle d'un piédeſtal.* Baſe of a ſhore, *Couche*, f. *patin*, m. *femelle*, f.

The baſe of a bed, *Le ſoubaſſement d'un lit.*

BASE [in Muſic; baſs] *Baſſe* ou *la baſſe-contre.* A thorough baſe, *Baſſe continue, accompagnement*, m. Thorough baſe in an organ, *Bourdon*, m. Baſe-viol (bèce-văĭ'-eŭl), *Une baſſe de viole.*

BASE [a ſea-fiſh.] V. BASSE.

BASE, *adj.* [mean, low, vile, worthleſs] *Bas, vil, abject, ſordide, laid*, ‡ *contemptible, roturier.* Baſe extraction, *or* parentage, *Baſſe extraction, baſſe naiſſance.* The baſe people, *Le bas peuple, la vile populace.*

¶ Baſe, *bas*; low, *bas*; ſordid, *ſordide*; paltry, *pitoyable*; ſorry, *chétif*; poor, *pauvre* (ſynon.): Theſe wretched epithets would be perfectly ſynonymous in their application to intellectual depravity, did not one diſcern inherent worthleſneſs in ſome of them, acquired poverty of ſpirit in the others. The laſt is ſometimes uſed to expreſs pity, the others always contempt: ex. A *poor* old man: a *baſe* action; *low* extraction, a *ſordid* temper, a *paltry* device, a *ſorry* trick. The word *baſe* may be conſidered as the moſt diſtant of all deviations from good, in every ſenſe it is uſed; *baſe* birth in human creatures; *baſe* fruits in horticulture; *baſe* metals in the mineral kingdom; *baſe* dialects, ſuch as that of St. Giles's, in the Engliſh language.

BASE [diſingenuous, illiberal, of mean ſpirit] *Bas, déſhonnête, honteux, infame.* A baſe ſoul, *Une âme baſſe.* A baſe action, *Une action baſſe, honteuſe, infame.*

BASE [deep, grave; ſpeaking of ſounds] *Bas, grave.*

BASE [cowardly] *Bas, lâche.* [ſneaking] *Avare, chiche, meſquin, ladre.*

BASE-BORN (bèce'-born) [baſtard] *Bâtard*, m.

BASE-COIN (bèce'-kŏine), *Argent bas*, m. *monnoie de bas alloi*, f. *billon*, m. *petite monnoie.*

BASE-COURT (bèce'-kŏrte), *or* lower-court, *Baſſe-cour*, f. *cour ſubalterne*, f.

BASE-ESTATE, Baſe-tenure, *Roture*, f.

BASE KNOT-GRASS [corrigiola; a broad-leaved plant] *Renouée vulgaire*, f.

BASE-SON, *Fils naturel, bâtard*, m.

BASE-ROCKET, V. RESEDA.

To BASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make leſs valuable] *Altérer, affoiblir un métal.*

BASED (bés'-'t), *part. adj.* [without value; ſpeaking of metals] *Altéré, affoibli.*

‡ BASELARD (bèce'-larde), *ſ.* [a dagger] *Poignard*, m.

BASELLA, *ſ.* [a culinary plant of Guinea] *Baſelle*, f.

BASELY (bèce'-lé), *adv.* [meanly] *Baſſement, vilainement, indignement, honteuſement, injurieuſement.*

BASEMENT (bèce'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [Archit.] *Soubaſſement*, m. *retraite*, f. *ſocle continu*, m.

BASENESS (bèce'-nĕce), *ſ.* [meanneſs, vileneſs] *Baſſeſſe*, f. *abjection*, f. People can never help giving indication of the baſeneſs of their birth, *On ſe ſent toujours de la baſſeſſe de ſa naiſſance.* Baſeneſs of ſoul, *Baſſeſſe d'âme, de ſentiment.*

BASENESS [diſhoneſty, knavery] *Baſſeſſe*, f. *infamie*, f. *lâcheté*, f. *indignité*, f. *action honteuſe, baſſe*, ou *indigne.* [ſneakingneſs of ſpirit] *Baſſeſſe d'eſprit*, ou *de cœur*, f. *lâcheté*, f. *abattement de courage*, m. [penuriouſneſs] *Avarice*, f. *meſquinerie*, f. *taquinerie*, f.

BASENESS of a coin [vileneſs] *Le bas titre d'une monnoie, l'affoibliſſement* ou *l'altération d'une monnoie.*

BASENESS of a tune [deepneſs] *Un ton bas, un ton de baſſe.*

To BASH (băche), *v. n.* [to be aſhamed] *Rougir, avoir honte.*

BASHAW (băch'-â), *ſ.* [a title of honour and command among the Turks, the governor of a province] *Un Bacha.*

BASHFUL (băche'-foŭl), *adv.* [modeſt, ſhamefaced, ſhy] *Honteux, modeſte, qui a de la pudeur.* V. ASHAMED, V. LOWLY.

BASHFULLY (băche'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [modeſtly, timorouſly] *Modeſtement, avec pudeur, avec timidité.*

BASHFULNESS (băche'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [modeſty, fooliſh *or* ruſtic ſhame] *Honte*, f. *pudeur*, f. *modeſtie*, f. *timidité*, f.

BASIL (băz'-ĭl), *ſ.* [a ſweet-ſmelling plant] *Baſilic*, m. *baume de Savanne* ou *de Para*, m. Sweet-Baſil, *Baſilic*, m. Wild-Baſil (baſtard Marjoram, wild Mint), *Baſilic ſauvage*, m. *Origan*, m. *Pied de lit*, m.

BASIL [a town and canton of Switzerland; lat. 47°-35′ N. lon. 7°-34′ E.] *Bâle.*

BASIL [the ſkin of a ſheep tanned] *Baſane*, f.

BASIL, *ſ.* [among joiners] *Biſeau*, m.

BASILARIS, *adj.* [in Anat.] *Baſilaire.* Arteria baſilaris, *La baſilaire.*

BASILIC (bă-zĭl'-ĭk), *ſ.* [a magnificent church] *Baſilique*, f. *eſpèce de grande & magnifique Egliſe.* The Baſilic of Saint Peter at Rome, *La Baſilique de Saint Pierre à Rome.*

BASILICAL (bă-zĭl'-ĭ-kăl), *or* BASILICK, *adj.* [belonging to the baſilica] *Baſilique.*

BASILICA (bă-zĭl'-ĭ-k'), *ſ.* [the middle vein of the arm] *La baſilique, la veine baſilique.*

BASILICON (bă-zĭl'-ĭ-kŏne), *ſ.* [Tetrapharmacon; a ſort of ointment] *Baſilicon*, m.

BASILIDION (bă-zĭl'-ĭ-dĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; a cerate] *Baſilidion*, m.

BASILISK (băz'-ĭ-lĭſk), *ſ.* [cockatrice, a kind of ſerpent that has a creſt on his head] *Baſilic*, m.

BASILISK [a ſpecies of cannon that throws an iron ball of 200 pounds weight] *Baſilic*, m. *ſorte de gros canon.*

BASIN, *or* BASON (bé'-s'n), *ſ.* [a veſſel to hold water; an hollow place which contains water in a garden; a pond; a canal; a part of the ſea incloſed in rocks, with a narrow entrance] *Baſſin*, m. *étang*, m. *canal*, m. *réſervoir*, m. *baie*, f. The baſon of an harbour, *Le baſſin d'un port.*

BASINS of a balance, *Les baſſins*, ou *les plateaux d'une balance*, m. pl.

BASIOGLOSSUM (bă-zĭ-o-glos'-ſeŭme), *ſ.* [in Anat. a pair of muſcles of the tongue] *Baſioglooſſe*, m.

BASIS (bé'-cĭce), *ſ.* [foundation, baſe; ground-work, *or* firſt principle] *Baſe*, f. *fondement*, m. *ſoutien*, m. V. BASE.

BASIS [in Pharmacy; an ingredient on which moſt ſtreſs is laid for affecting the purpoſe of any compound medicine] *Baſe*, f.

To BASK (băsk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to warm] *Chauffer devant le feu*, ou *à la chaleur du ſoleil.*

To BASK, *v. n. Se chauffer, ſe tenir dans un endroit chaud.* To baſk before the ſun, *or* in the ſun, *Se chauffer au ſoleil.*

BASKET (băs'-kĕte), *ſ.* [a veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, *or* ſplinters interwoven] *Panier*, m. *corbeille*, f. Stick *or* hoop under the bottom of a baſket, *Barre*, f. A little baſket, *Un corbillon.* A large baſket, *Un grand panier, une manne.* A fruit-baſket, *Une corbeille à fruit.* A back-baſket, *Une hotte.* A baſket-woman, *Une femme qui porte dans un panier ce qu'on achète au marché*, ou *ailleurs*; *une porteuſe*; ‡ *languarde*, f.

Baſket-maker's bench, *Sellette*, f. Baſket-maker's looſe work, *Mandrerie*, f. Baſket for the carrying of tobacco pipe clay, *Mande*, f.

BASOCHE, *ſ.* [a kind of juriſdiction among the clerks of the Courts of juſtice at Paris] *Baſoche*, f. The king and kingdom of Baſoche, *Le roi, le royaume de la Baſoche.*

BASON (bé'-s'n), V. BASIN.

BASON [in founderies, whereinto the melted metal is poured] *Catin*, f. A large earthen baſon over the mould in caſting ſtatues] *Echeno*, m.

BASON [Anat. pelvis] *Baſſin*, m.

BASON [among glaſs-grinders] *Moule*, m. *creux*, m.

BASON [among Hatters; a round iron-caſe wherein the felt is moulded] *Baſſin*, m.

BASON [in Romiſh churches, wherein holy-water is kept] *Bénitier*, m.

BASON-CONCHA [in Conchology] *Bénitier*, m.

BASS (bèce), V. BASE.

Baſs of an organ, *Jeu de bourdon.*

BASS (băce), V. BASSE.

BASS [among Gardeners, fedge or ruſh] *Joxe*, m. *lien*, m.

BASSA, V. BASHAW.

BASSAD *or* BESD, *ſ.* [fucus] *Rouge, (pour le viſage)*, m.

BASSAREUS (băſs'-ă-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol.

chol. vintager, a title of Bacchus] *Bassareus*, m.

BASSE (bâce), *f.* [a mat used in churches, a round matted cushion] *Coussin*, m. *agenouilloir*, m.

BASSE, *f.* [sea-wolf, labrax] *Loup de mer* ou *Lubin*, m.

BASSET (bâs'-sĕte), *f.* [a game at cards] *Bassette*, f.

BASSI-COLICA, *f.* [medicament made of aromatics and honey] *Bassy-Colica*, m.

BASSON *or* BASSOON (bâs-soûne'), *f.* [a musical instrument; the bass among hautboys] *Basson*, m.

BASS-RELIEF (bâce-re-lîf'), *or* BASSO-RELIEVO, *f.* [in Sculpture; the figures which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion] *Bas-relief*, m. *basse-taille*, f.

BASSORA, *f.* [a town of Asia; lat. 30°-20′ N. lon 53° E.] *Bassora*, m.

BASTARD (bâs'-tărde), *f.* [born out of wedlock] *Bâtard*, m. *né hors de légitime mariage*; *enfant naturel*. A bastard child, *Un enfant bâtard*.

* BASTARD, *adj.* [spurious, false] *Bâtard*, *faux*. Bastard fruits, *Fruits bâtards*. A bastard hope, *Une fausse espérance*. Bastard honours, *De vains honneurs*. Bastard French, *François corrompu*. Bastard paper, *Papier bulle*. Bastard emerald (green agat), *Faux praſe*, m. Bastard parsley (hedge parsley), *Caucalis*, m. Bastard ricinus (a plant used in dying), *Maurelle*, f.

To BASTARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to convict of being a bastard] *Convaincre quelqu'un d'être bâtard*.

BASTARDED (bâs'-tăr-dĕd), *part. adj.* *Convaincu d'être bâtard*.

To BASTARDIZE (bâs'-tŏr-dâïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to stigmatize with bastardy; to beget a bastard] *Convaincre quelqu'un d'être bâtard*; *faire un bâtard*; au figuré, *abâtardir*, *faire dégénérer*, *altérer*, *corrompre*.

BASTARDIZED (bâs'-tăr-dâï-z'd), *Convaincu d'être bâtard*; au figuré, *abâtardi*, *falsifié*.

‡ BASTARDLY (bâs'-tărd-lé), *adv.* [in the manner of a bastard; spuriously] *En bâtard*; *fauſſement*

BASTARDY (bâs'-tŏr-dé), *ſ.* [unlawful ſtate of birth] *Bâtardiſe*, f. In reſpect of the evil conſequences, the wife's adultery is worſe, as bringing baſtardy into a family, *A l'égard des mauvaiſes ſuites*, *l'adultère de la femme eſt pire*, *parce qu'il introduit la bâtardiſe dans une famille*.

BASTE (béste), *ſ.* [lime-tree bark made into ropes and mats] *Corde* ou *natte d'écorce de tilleul*, f. *corde à puits*, f.

To BASTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat with a ſtick] *Battre à coups de bâton*; *bâtonner*.

*† To baſte flints with butter, *Battre l'eau avec un bâton*; *Tirer en l'air*.

To BASTE meat on the ſpit [to drip butter upon it] *Arroſer le rôti à la broche*.

To BASTE [among Taylors; to ſew with long ſtitches] *Bâtir*, *fauſiler*, *baguer*.

BASTED (bés'-tĕd), *adj.* [beaten, &c. from To BASTE] *Battu*, *roſſé*, &c.

BASTERNA, *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a chariot drawn by oxen] *Baſterne*, f.

BASTIA, *ſ.* [the capital of Corſica; lat. 42°-36′ N. lon. 9°-30′ E.] *La Baſtie*; *Baſtia*, m.

BASTIA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town in European Turkey; lat. 39°-40′ N. lon. 20°-20′ E.] *Baſtia*, m.

BASTILE (bâs'-tîle), *ſ.* [a ſtate-priſon formerly at Paris] *Baſtille*, f.

BASTINADE (bâs-tï-néde), *or* BASTINADO, *ſ.* [the act of beating with a cudgel] *Baſtonnade*, f. *coups de bâton*, m.

To BASTINADE *or* BASTINADO, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat with a cudgel] *Baſtonner*, ou *Bâtonner*; *donner la baſtonnade*, *donner des coups de bâton*.

BASTINADED (bâs-tï-né'-dĕd), *and* BASTINADOED, *part. adj.* *Baſtonné*.

BASTING (bé'-stîn'gne), *ſ.* *L'action de bâtonner*, *baſtonnade*, f. ou bien *l'action d'arroſer le rôti*; *l'action de bâtir* ou *fauſiler*; *fauſſe couture*.

BASTING-LADLE (bé'-stîn'gne-lédle), *ſ.* *Cuiller à arroſer le rôti*, f.

BASTION (bâs'-tïn, *or* bâs'-tcheûne), *ſ.* [a bulwark] *Baſtion*, m. *boulevard*, m.

BASTO (bâs'-tô), *ſ.* [at Hombre and Quadrille, the ace of clubs] *Baſte*, m.

BASTON, *ſ.* [an officer of the Fleet-priſon, who attends the court with a red ſtaff] *Un huiſſier*, *un ſergent de la priſon de Londres qu'on appelle* The Fleet.

BASTON, V. BATOON.

BASTONIER, *ſ.* [in the French Law; the head of the community of advocates] *Bâtonnier*, m.

BAT (bâte), *ſ.* [a club, particularly one curved] *Gros bâton recourbé*, f. *croſſe*, f. *maſſue*, f. A handſome bat he held, *Il portoit une belle croſſe*.

A brick-bat, *Un éclat de brique*. A whirl-bat, *Un ceſte*.

BAT [flitter-mouſe] *Chauve-ſouris*, f.

BAT-FOWLING (bâte'-fôoû-lîn'gne) [a particular manner of bird-catching in the night-time, while birds are at roost upon trees, *or* hedges] *Chaſſe aux oiſeaux pendant la nuit*, f.

BATABLE (bé'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [diſputable] *Diſputable*. Batable ground, *Terres entre l'Angleterre & l'Ecoſſe*, *que ces deux Royaumes ſe diſputoient autrefois*; *terres limitrophes*, f. pl.

BATARDIERE, *ſ.* [a nurſery for fruit-trees] *Batardière*, f.

BATATAS, V. POTATOES.

BATAVIA (bă-té'-vï-ă), *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of the iſle of Java in Aſia; lat. 6°-10′ S. lon. 106°-51′ E.] *Batavia*, m.

BATCH (bâtche), *ſ.* [the quantity of bread baked at a time] *Une fournée*.

* The ſame batch *or* make, *La même trempe*, *la même qualité*, *la même conſtitution*.

BATCHELOR, V. BACHELOR.

BATE (béte), *ſ.* [ſtrife, contention] *Debat*, m. *diſpute*, f. *querelle*, f. A make-bate, *Un boutefeu*.

To BATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to abate, to leſſen] *Rabattre*, *diminuer*, *retrancher*. Bate me ſomething, *Rabattez-moi quelque choſe*.

*† He won't bate an inch of it, *Il n'en rabattra rien*; *Il n'en veut pas démordre*.

To BATE, *v. n.* [to grow leſs] *Baiſſer*, *diminuer*, *décroître*, *s'abattre*.

BATEFUL (béte'-foûl), V. CONTENTIOUS.

BATEMENT (béte'-mĕn't), V. BATING.

BATH (batsh), *ſ.* [water *or* place to waſh in] *Bain*, m. *l'eau*, f. ou *le lieu où l'on ſe baigne*. A bath is either hot or cold, either by art or nature, *Le bain eſt ou chaud ou froid*, *ou artificiel ou naturel*. Natural bath (that of rivers or other waters), *Bain naturel*. Artificial bath (that taken in public and private buildings), *Bain artificiel*. A dry bath, *Une étuve*, *lieu dans les bains où l'on ſe met pour ſuer*. A bath-keeper, *Un baigneur*. A knight of the Bath, *Un chevalier du bain*.

BATH, *ſ* [in Chymiſtry] *Bain*. Water-bath, *Bain-Marie*. Sand-bath, *Bain de ſable*. Aſh-bath, *Bain de cendres*. Dung-bath, *Bain de fumier* ou *de ventre de cheval*. Vapour-bath, *Bain de vapeur*.

BATH, *ſ.* [a town of England; lat. 51°-22′ N. lon. 2°-22′ W.] *Bath*, m.

BATH-BRUSSELS *or* ENGLISH BRUSSELS, *Point d'Angleterre*.

BATH-METAL [prince's metal, made of copper with zinc] *Tombac*, m. *ſimilor*, m.

To BATHE (bétshe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* To bathe one's ſelf, *Se baigner*, *prendre le bain*.

To BATHE a wound [to ſoften it by the application of warm liquors] *Baſſiner* ou *étuver une plaie*. To bathe over and over (to foment again), *Rétuver*.

* To bathe with tears, *Arroſer de larmes*.

⁂ To BATHE in blood, *Baigner* ou *ſe baigner*, *dans le ſang*.

BATHED (bé'-tsh'd), *part. adj.* *Baigné*; *trempé*; *baſſiné*. Her boſom bathed in blood, *Son ſein baigné de ſang*.

BATHING (bé'-tshîn'gne), *ſ.* *L'action de ſe baigner*, *étuvement*, m. A bathing-place, *Un bain*, *l'endroit où l'on ſe baigne*. A bathing-tub, *Une baignoire*, ou *un bain*.

BATING (bé'-tîn'gne), *ſ.* *L'action de rabattre*, f. *rabais*, m. *diminution*, f.

BATING, *prep.* [except] *Hormis*, *excepté*, *ôté*. Bating ſome ideas, *Excepté quelques idées*.

BATLET (bât'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen] *Battoir*, *pour battre la leſſive*, m.

BATISTE, *ſ.* [cambric, a fine white linen-cloth] *Batiſte*, f.

BATOON (bă-toune'), *ſ.* [a ſtaff *or* club] *Bâton*, m. *tricot*, m. We ſaw ſome people with batoons in their hands, *Nous vîmes quelques gens armés de bâtons*.

BATRACHITES, *ſ.* [a kind of gem of the colour of a frog, and repreſenting an eye; frog-ſtone] *Batrachite*, f.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, *ſ.* [war between the frogs and rats, a burleſque poem aſcribed to Homer] *Batrachomyomachie*, f.

BATRACHUS, *ſ.* [ichthyol. ſilurus, ſkeat-fiſh] *Batrachus*, m. *ſilure*, m.

BATRACHUS [an inflammatory ſwelling happening on the tongue, eſpecially in children] *Batrachus*, m.

BATTAILED (bât'-té-l'd), *adj.* [embattled, having battlements] *Orné de créneaux*, *crénelé*.

BATTAILOUS (bât'-té-leûce), *adj.* [warlike] *Guerrier*, *militaire*.

BATTALIA (bât-tél'-ïă), *ſ.* [the order of battle] *Bataille*, f. *ordre de bataille*, m. Next morning the king put his army in battalia, *Le lendemain au matin*, *le Roi rangea ſon armée en bataille*.

BATTALION (bât-tăl-ïeûne), *ſ.* [a body of foot-ſoldiers of from 600 to 1000 men] *Bataillon*, m. *corps d'infanterie*, m.

BATTEMENT, *ſ.* [in Dancing] *Battement*, m. Battement behind, before, open, *Battement deſſus*, *deſſous*, *ouvert*.

BATTEN (bât'-t'n), *ſ.* [among ſilk-weavers] *Battant*, m. *chaſſe*, f.

BATTEN [a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff, of 2, 3, or 4 inches broad, and 1 inch thick] *Chanlate*, f. *volige*, f.

BATTEN [in ſea-language] *Latte*, f. *liſteau*, m. *règle de bois*, f. Battens of the hatches, *Lattes de bois* ou *cercles de tonneaux* (*cloués ſur les bords des prelarts qui recouvrent les paneaux des écoutilles pour les fermer hermétiquement*).

To BATTEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make fat, to fertilize] *Engraiſſer*, *fertiliſer*, *faire devenir gras*, *en parlant d'une terre*.

To BATTEN, *v. n.* [to grow fat] *S'engraiſſer*, *faire bonne chère*, *ſe refaire*, *ſe remplumer*.

To BATTEN, *v. n.* [to welter] *Se veautrer*, *s'étendre*. A ſow that battens in her own dung, *Une truie qui ſe veautre dans ſon fumier*.

BATTER (bât'-eûr), *ſ.* [a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk, beaten together with ſome liquor] *Mélange de farine*, *d'œufs*, *& de lait*, *battus & détrempés enſemble*.

To BATTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat] *Battre*, *frapper*, *écraſer*, *boſſuer*. To batter down, *Abattre*, *renverſer*, *battre en ruine*. To batter one's face, *Souffleter quelqu'un*. To batter with ordnance, *Battre à coups de canon*, *canonner*.

BATTERDEAUX, *ſ.* [coffer-dams] *Batardeaux*, m. pl.

BATTERED (bât'-eûr-'d), *part. adj.* *Battu*, *frappé*, *ruiné*, *délabré*. A battered débauchee, *Un homme uſé*, *délabré*, *ruiné de débauches*.

BATTERER (băt'-eŭr-cŭr), *ſ.* [he that batters] *Celui qui bat.*

BATTERING (băt'-cŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de battre.*

BATTERY (băt-eir-é), *ſ.* [beating, battering; violent ſtriking] *L'action de battre, bataille,* f. *combat,* m. *querelle où il y a des coups de donnés,* f.

BATTERY, *ſ.* [the raiſed work upon which cannons are planted, or the cannons themſelves planted] *Batterie,* f. To raiſe up a battery, *Elever, dreſſer une batterie.*

BATTERY [in Electricity] *Batterie,* f.

* BATTERY [among hatters; a copper where ſeveral men work] *Batterie,* f.

* BATTERY [reaſoning, argument] *Batterie,* f. *argument,* m. His principal battery, is, &c. *Sa principale batterie, ſon plus fort argument eſt, &c.*

BATTLE (băt'-tl'), *ſ.* [a fight, an encounter between oppoſite armies] *Bataille,* f. *combat de deux armées,* m. *action,* f. *affaire,* f. To offer, to give, to join battle, *Préſenter la bataille; donner, livrer bataille.* A pitched battle, *Bataille rangée.* In order of battle, *En bataille.* To quit the field of battle, *Etre hors de combat.*

¶ Battle, *bataille;* combat, fight, *combat* (ſynon.): *Battle,* is an action more general, and commonly preceded by ſome preparation: *combat,* ſeems an action more particular, and often unexpected: *fight,* may be either one or the other, and is ſeldom uſed in the plural: thus, the *fight* between the Carthaginians and Romans, and that at Pharſalia, between Cæſar and Pompey were *battles;* thoſe in which the Horatii and Curiatii decided the fate of Rome, were *combats.*

BATTLE [in the ſenſe of the univerſities] *Ecot,* m. V. To SIZE.

To BATTLE, *v. n.* [to give or join battle] *Combattre, livrer bataille, en venir aux mains.*

* To battle (to ſtruggle hard), *Batailler, conteſter fort vivement.* We were fain to battle for it, *Il nous a fallu bien batailler pour en venir-là.*

BATTLE-ARRAY (băt'-tl'-ăr-rĕ), *ſ. Ordre de bataille,* m.

BATTLE-AXE (băt'-tl'-ăks), *ſ. Hache d'armes,* f. *bec de corbin,* m. *franciſque,* f.

BATTLEDORE (băt'-tl'-dôre), *ſ. Battoir,* m. *palette,* f.

BATTLEMENT (băt'-tl'-mĕn't) [notch on the top of a tower, wall, &c. to look through] *Créneau,* m.

BATTLER (băt'-tleŭr), *ſ.* [a ſcholar that *battles* or *fizes* in the Univerſity] *Un étudiant,* ou *ecolier dans l'Univerſité,* m.

BATTUS (băt'-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſhepherd turned into the ſtone index by Mercury] *Battus,* m.

BATTUS, *ſ.* [penitents that flog themſelves ſeverely] *Battus,* m. pl.

BATTY (băt'-té), *adj. De chauve-ſouris.*

BAUBEE (bâ-bī') [a farthing] *Un liard.*

BAUCIS (bâ'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a poor old woman of Phrygia, who with Philemon her huſband entertained Jupiter in his travels] *Baucis,* f.

BAUDEKIN (bâde'-kĭne), V. BALDACHIN.

BAUFREY (bâ'-frĕ), *ſ.* [a beam, *or* joiſt] *Poutre,* f. *ſolive,* f.

BAUGE (bâdje), *ſ.* [a coarſe drugget made of thread and wool] *Bange de Bourgogne,* f.

BAULK (bâk), V. BALK.

BAUM (bâme), V. BALM.

BAUSK (bâsk), *ſ.* [a ſmall but important town of Courland; lat. 56°-30' N. lon. 23°-56' E.] *Bauſk,* m.

BAVARIA (bă-vé'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a circle and electorate in Germany] *Bavière,* f.

BAVAROY (băv'-ă-rŏĕ), *ſ.* [a kind of ſurtout] *Sorte de ſurtout.*

BAVOSA RAIA, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Bavreuſe,* f.

BAVIN (băv'-ĭne), *ſ. Fagot de menu bois, cotret,* m. (in War), *Faſcine,* f.

BAWBLE (bâ'-bl'), *ſ.* [gew-gaw, trinket, play-thing] *Babiole,* f. *jouet d'enfant,* m. *bagatelle,* f. *joujou,* m. *bimborion,* m. *breloque,* f. A fool's bawble, *Marotte,* f.

‡ BAWBLING (bâ'-blĭn'gne), *adj.* [trifling, contemptible] *De nulle valeur.*

BAWD (bâde), *ſ.* [a procurer *or* procureſs] *Un maquereau, une maquerelle.*

To BAWD, *v. n.* [to procure, to provide galants with ſtrumpets] *Faire le métier de maquereau.*

BAWDILY (bâ'-dĭ-lé), *adv.* [obſcenely] *D'une manière obſcène.*

BAWDINESS (bâ'-dĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [obſceneneſs] *Obſcénité,* f. *impudicité,* f.

BAWDRICK (bâ'-drĭk), *ſ.* [belt] *Ceinturon,* m. *baudrier,* m. [ſtring of a bell-clapper] *Corde,* ou *courroie de battant de cloche,* f.

BAWDRY (bâ'-dré), *ſ.* [the practice of a bawd; obſcenity, filthy talk] *Maquerellage,* m. ‡ *gueulées,* f. pl. *obſcénités,* f. pl. *ſaletés,* f. pl *ordures,* f. pl. *paroles graſſes,* f. pl.

BAWDY (bâ'-dé), *adj.* [obſcene, filthy] *Obſcène, impudique, déſhonnête.* Bawdy diſcourſes, (groſs and obſcene), *Des diſcours obſcènes.* A bawdy ſong, *Une chanſon impudique, obſcène, trop libre.*

BAWDY-HOUSE (bâ'-dé-hăoŭce), *ſ. Bordel,* m. *lieu de débauche, lieu infâme,* m.

To BAWL (bâle), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry with great violence, to hoot] *Crier, criailler, clabauder,* ‡ *brácher, brailler.*

BAWLER (bâ'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who bawls] *Criard,* m. *clabaudeur,* m. *criailleur,* m. *braillard,* m *brailleur,* m. *crieur,* m.

BAWLING (bâ'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de crier; criaillerie,* f. *clabauderie,* f. *cris,* m. pl. *crierie,* f. *carillon,* m.

BAWLING, *adj. Qui crie, qui clabaude.* A bawling fellow, *Un criard, un clabaudeur, un braillard, un brailleur.*

BAWREL (bâ'-rĕl), *ſ.* [a kind of hawk] *Eſpèce de faucon.*

BAWSIN (bâ'-cĭne), *ſ.* [a badger] *Blaireau,* m.

BAY (bé), *ſ.* [a road for ſhips] *Baie,* f. *rade,* f. *bras de mer, golfe,* m. A ſmall bay (a creek), *Anſe,* f. *accul,* m.

BAY OF ALL SAINTS, *ſ.* [a large bay on the Southern coaſt of Braſil] *Baie de tous les Saints,* f.

BAY [in Maſonry; a gap left for a door or window] *Baie,* f.

BAY [ſpace betwixt two beams] *Travée,* f.

A TINKER'S-BAY, *Une drouine.*

BAY [a dam to ſtop water] *Bonde,* f. *abée,* f. *biez,* m.

BAY [the ſtate of any thing ſurrounded with enemies] *Abois,* m. The ſtag ſtands at the bay, *or* at bay among the hounds, *Les chiens ont mis le cerf aux abois.* To ſtand at bay, *Se faire battre.*

* Innocence is at bay, *L'innocence eſt aux abois.*

BAY [bay-tree] *Laurier,* m.

BAY, *adj.* [of brown-red colour] *Bai.* A bay horſe, *Un cheval bai, d'un poil rouge-brun.* A light bay horſe, *Cheval roux, alezan.* A bright-dappled bay horſe, *Cheval bai-miroueté.*

To BAY, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry like a lamb; *or* like a dog] *Béler; abayer.*

BAY-SALT (bé'-sâlt), *ſ.* [ſalt made of ſea-water, ſo called from its brown colour] *Sel gris,* m.

BAY-WINDOW (bé'-oŭĭn'-dô), *ſ.* [a window jutting outward and forming a kind of bay] *Fenêtre cintrée.*

BAYARD (bé'-ĭărde), *ſ.* [a bay horſe] *Un cheval bai,* ou *alezan.*

BAYEUX, *ſ.* [a town of Normandy in France; lat. 49°-16' N. lon. 0°-43' W.] *Baïeux,* m.

BAYING (bé'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Bélement,* m. *aboiement,* m. *abei,* m.

BAYONET (băy'-eŭn-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſhort dagger fixed at the end of a muſket] *Baïonnette,* f. *arme blanche.* To ſcrew the bayonet to one's piece, *Mettre la baïonnette au bout du fuſil.*

BAYONNE, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 43°-29' N. lon. 1°-30' W.] *Baïonne,* f.

BAYS (bĕz), *ſ.* [a coarſe, open woolen ſtuff, having a long nap] *Bége,* f

BAZA or BAZAT, *ſ.* [very fine ſpun cotton from Jeruſalem] *Bazat,* m.

BAZADOIS, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Bazadois,* m.

BAZAR, *ſ.* [in the Levant, an exchange or place for the ſale of goods] *Bazar,* m.

BAZAS, *ſ.* [the capital of Bazadois; lat. 44°-22' N. lon. 0°-2' W.] *Bazas,* m.

BDELLIUM (dĕl'-ĭeŭme), *ſ.* [a gummy-reſinous juice of a tree of Aſia] *Bdellium,* m.

To BE (bi), BEING (bī'-ĭn'gne), BEEN (bĭne); I was (oŭăz), I have been, *v. n.* [to have ſome ſtate, condition, quality] *Etre.*

This verb is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down its termination.

I am (ăme), *je ſuis;* thou art (arte), *tu es;* he *or* ſhe is (ĭz), *il* ou *elle eſt;* we are (are), *nous ſommes;* you are, *vous êtes;* they are, *ils* ou *elles ſont.* I was (oŭăz), *j'étois,* ou *je fus;* we were (oŭĕre), *nous étions,* ou *nous fûmes.* I have been, *J'ai été.* I had been, *J'avois été,* ou *j'eus été.* I ſhall be, *Je ſerai.* I ſhould be, *Je ſerois,* ou *je fuſſe.* Be, *Sois, ſoyez.* That I be, *Que je ſois.*

I am content, *Je ſuis content.* Thou art wiſe, *Tu es ſage.* God is great, *Dieu eſt grand.* We are powerful, *Nous ſommes puiſſans.* You are children, *Vous êtes des enfans.* They are ſo wicked, *Ils ſont ſi méchans.* I was with you, *J'étois avec vous.* We were in ſummer-time, *Nous étions en été,* ou *dans l'été.* I have been one of his judges, *J'ai été un de ſes juges.* I had been twice conſul, *J'avois été deux fois conſul.* I ſhall be very well contented with my condition, if . . . *Je ſerai très-content de mon ſort, ſi . . .* Be ſure that . . . *Soyez ſûr que . . . &c.*

To be good *or* bad, *Etre bon* ou *mauvais.* That is true, that is is falſe, *Cela eſt vrai, cela eſt faux.* He is an honeſt man, *C'eſt un honnête homme.* Such is our preſent ſituation, *Telle eſt notre ſituation préſente.*

To BE [to exiſt] *Etre, exiſter.* He is no more, *Il n'eſt plus, il n'exiſte plus.* The times have been that . . . *Le temps a été que . . . Il y a eu un temps que . . .*

¶ To Be, *être;* to exiſt, *exiſter;* to ſubſiſt, *ſubſiſter* (ſynon.): *Be* agrees with all ſorts of ſubjects, ſubſtances, or modes, real or ideal: *exiſt* is uſed only with reſpect to real ſubſtances; *ſubſiſt* is applied equally to ſubſtances or modes, but with reference to the duration of their being: we ſay of qualities, forms, actions, that they *are;* of matter, ſpirit, bodies, that they *exiſt;* of ſtates, works, laws, which are not deſtroyed or changed, that they *ſubſiſt.* The verb *be* is commonly uſed to mark the event of any modification, or quality in the ſubject; that of *exiſt* is in uſe only to expreſs the end of ſimple exiſtence; and we employ *ſubſiſt* to point out the duration of that exiſtence or modification; thus, man *is* mortal: the phœnix *exiſts* not; all human eſtabliſhments *ſubſiſt* but for a time.

To BE at, *Etre à, prétendre à, aller à, aſſiſter.* I was at that play, *J'étois à cette pièce.* What would you be at? *A quoi prétendez-vous?* I ſhall be at the aſſembly, *Je ſerai à l'aſſemblée.* To be at it, *Etre en train.* V AT.

To BE for, *Etre pour.* Whom are you for, *Pour qui êtes vous?* I am abſolutely for it, *Je le veux abſolument.* That is the thing I am for, *C'eſt ce que je veux, C'eſt à quoi je viſe.* I am for any thing, *Je m'accommode de tout.* V. FOR.

To BE in, *Etre dans.* I will be in for half, *J'y ſerai pour moitié.* V. IN.

To

To Be to. What is it to me? *Que m'importe?* I shall be a father to you, *Je vous servirai de père.* Thanks be to God, *Grâce à Dieu*

To Be there, thereabouts, *Etre là, y être.* Are you there? *En êtes-vous là?* You are still thereabouts, *Vous en êtes encore là.* Where are we now? *Où en sommes-nous à présent?* He don't know whereabouts he is, *Il ne sait où il en est.*

To Be well, *Se bien porter.* To be ill, *Se porter mal.* He is better, *Il est mieux.*

To Be well with a prince, *Etre en faveur auprès d'un prince.*

To Be out with one, *Etre brouillé avec quelqu'un.*

To Be out [to be mistaken] *Se tromper, n'y être pas.* He is out in his reckoning, *Il se trompe dans son calcul.*

To Be, as an auxiliary verb, is used to form the passive. There is good wine drunk in France, *On boit* or *il se boit de bon vin en France.*

To Be to do, *Devoir faire.* I am to go thither, *Je dois y aller.* He is to be hanged, *Il doit être pendu.* We are to receive money, *Nous devons recevoir de l'argent.* That is not to be imagined, *Cela n'est pas concevable.* You are to speak, *C'est à vous de parler.* It is to be presumed, *Il est à présumer.*

To Be [to have] *Avoir.* How old are you? *Quel âge avez-vous?* To be cold, *Avoir froid.* To be warm, *Avoir chaud.* To be hungry, *Avoir faim.* To be thirsty, *Avoir soif.*

To Be, used with a gerund. I am reading, *Je lis.* I was coming, *Je venois.*

It is, it was, used impersonally *Il est, il étoit.* It is day, *Il est jour.* It was night, *Il étoit nuit.* It is over, *C'en est fait.* It is so with me, *J'en suis de même.* How is it with you? *Comment vous en-va? Comment vous portez-vous? Comment vont vos affaires?* What's the matter? *Qu'y a-t-il? De quoi s'agit-il?* So is it, *Aussi est-ce.* Well, let it be so, *Hé bien, soit.* So be it, *Ainsi soit-il.* Were it not that, *Si ce n'étoit que, ne fût-ce que.* It is I, *C'est moi.* It is great pity, *C'est grand dommage.*

To Be [to do] It is good being here, *It fait bon ici.* It was better being there, *Il faisoit meilleur là.* It is fine, *Il fait beau.* It is dirty, *Il fait crotté.*

N. B. *The verb* TO BE *cannot be supplied by the verb* to do; ex. This part of knowledge has been always growing, and will still *be* so (not will still *do* so) till the subject is exhausted; *Cette partie de nos connoissances a toujours été en augmentant, & continuera d'aller de même, jusqu'à ce que le sujet soit épuisé.*

It is with verses as with melons, if they are not excellent, they are good for nothing, *Il en est des vers comme des melons, s'ils ne sont pas excellens, ils ne valent rien.*

There to be, *Y avoir.* There is, there was, *Il y a, il y avoit.* There was a quarrel, *Il y avoit une querelle.* There is a profitable job to be undertaken, *Il y a un marché lucratif à faire.*

Here he is, *Le voici.* There she is, *La voilà.* There is one, *En voilà un.* Here we are, *Nous voici.* This is the reason why I did it, *Voici la raison pourquoi je l'ai fait.* This is the occasion of their debate, *Voilà le sujet de leur dispute.*

Be, a particle used in composition, sometimes merely expletive, otherwise signifies, Upon, about, all over, *Par-tout:* ex. To bespatter, *Eclabousser, couvrir de boue.*

BEACH (bītche), *f.* [shore, strand; cape] *Rivage,* m. *côte maritime,* f. *pointe de mer,* f *cap,* m. A steep, high beach of a river, *Berge,* f.

BEACHED (bītch'-ĕd), *adj.* *Exposé aux flots de la mer.*

BEACHY (bītch'-ē), *adj.* [having beaches] *Qui a un rivage, des côtes.*

BEACON (bī'-k'n), *f.* [a signal; marks to direct navigators; a barrel swimming upon a bank, of a mast placed over a rock] *Signal,* m. *un feu pour servir de signal, fanal,* m. *balise,* f To put up beacons, *Baliser, mettre des balises.*

BEACONAGE (bī'-kŏn-ĕdje), *f.* [money to maintain a beacon] *Argent que l'on paie pour l'entretien d'un signal.*

BEAD, *f.* [a small globe or ball] *Grain,* m. *soit de collier, de chapelet,* &c. To thread beads, *Enfiler des grains.* To say over one's beads, *Dire son chapelet,* ou *son rosaire.* [a fictitious pearl] *Perle fausse.*

BEAD-PROOF [among distillers; that has a crown of bubbles] *Qui fait chapelet.*

Bead [Archit. a round moulding] *Baguette,* f.

BEADCUFFS (bīde'-kŭfs), *f. pl.* *Manchettes à petit grains,* f.

BEADLE (bī'-dl'), *f.* [a messenger or servitor in a Court, in an University, or in a Parish] *Bedeau,* m. *sergent,* m.

BEADROLL (bīde'-rôle), *f.* *Liste de ceux pour qui l'on doit prier.*

BEADSMAN (bīdz'-măne), *f.* *Celui qui prie pour un autre; Aumônier,* m.

BEAD-TREE (bīde'-trī), *f.* [Azedarach or Melia; a tree of Malabar, the nuts of which are by some strung as beads] *Bâpole,* m. ou *Nimbo,* m. *Azedarach,* m.

BEAGLE (bī'-gl'), *f.* [a sort of small hunting-dog for hares] *Bigle,* m. *basset,* m.

*† A precious beagle, *Un homme de néant, un faquin.*

BEAK (bīke), *f.* [bill of a bird] *Bec,* m. Beak full, *Becquée,* f.

Beak, *or* Beak-head of a ship [prow] *Bec,* m. *éperon,* m. *avant d'un navire,* m. *beffroi,* m.

Beak of an alembic, *Le bec,* ou *le canon d'un alambic.*

Beak [in Gengraphy, a promontory] *Promontoire,* m.

BEAKED (bī'-kĕd), *adj.* [having a beak] *Qui a un bec.* [in Heraldry] *Becqué.*

BEAKER (bī'-kĕur), *f.* [a drinking cup with a spout] *Tasse,* f. *gobelet,* m. *coupe,* f.

BEAKING (bī'-kĭn'gne), *f.* [in cock-fighting, is when one cock holds another with his bill, &c.] *C'est lorsqu'un coq en tient un autre par le bec, & le blesse de ses éperons.*

BEAL (bīle), *f.* [whelk, pimple] *Pustule,* f. *bouton,* m.

To Beal, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gather matter] *Apostumer, se former en apostume.*

BEAM (bīme), *f.* [a large piece of timber] *Poutre,* f. *grosse solive,* f. *arbre,* m.

¶ Beam, *poutre*; rafter, *chevron* (synon.): by *beam* is meant the main piece of timber that supports the house; by *rafter,* the secondary one, which is let in to the great *beams: beams,* are those timbers, which girt the top of a building: *rafters,* those that support the tiling.

Beam [the pole of a chariot, of a coach] *Le timon d'un chariot, La flèche d'un carrosse.*

Beams [in sea-language, from *Bom* a tree] *Baux,* m. pl. Orlop-beams, *Baux du faux pont,* ou *faux baux.* On the beam, *Droit par le travers du vaisseau,* ou *sur la perpendiculaire (en parlant de la position des objets qu'on découvre dans le lointain).* Before the beam, *Un peu par devant.* Abaft the beam, *Un peu par derrière.* Midship-beam, *Maître bau.* Hindermost or aftmost beam, *Bau de dale.* Foremost beam, *Bau de lof.* Deck-beams, *Baux de pont.* Beam of the cable stage, *Bau de plancher de cable.* Collar-beam, *Barrot de collis,* m. Scarfs of the beams, *Assemblages des baux,* m pl. Spurs of the beams, *Barrotins d'écoutille,* m. pl.

Beam of an anchor, *La verge d'une ancre.*

Beam of a stag, *Le bois d'un cerf; le traversion,* ou *le merrain de la tête d'un cerf.*

Beam of a balance, *Le fléau d'une balance.* A draw beam, *Vindas,* m. *cabestan,* m. The sail beam of a windmill, *Le volant d'un moulin à vent.*

Beam of a weaver's loom, *Enfuple* ou *enfuble,* f. Beam of a cloth-weaver's loom, *Enfuple,* m. Weaver's beam or roller, *Déchargeoir,* m. Beam [in Tapestry-making upon the high warp, rollers] *Rouet,* f. pl. Beam of a ribbon-weaver's loom, *Poitrinière,* f.

Beam of a bell, *Mouton,* m.

Beam-compass, *Compas à verge,* m.

Beams [the long feathers in the wings of a hawk] *Panneaux,* m. pl.

Beam, *f.* [ray of light] *Rayon,* m *trait de lumière,* m. *rais* (t. de Blason), m. The beams of the sun, *Les rayons du soleil.* The beam of a comet, *La barbe d'une comète,* f.

¶ Beam, ray, *rayon* (synon.): a *beam,* seems more powerful than a *ray,* casting a greater degree of light and heat. We say, *rays* of light, *beams* of the sun: those are *rays,* which shine early in the morning; those are *beams,* which gleam at noon: thus, we say, the cheerful *rays,* the scorching *beams* of the sun. The *rays* of the sun being separated by a prism is the original of colours. The *beams* of the sun collected into one point, by means of a convex lens, will set fire to any thing they touch.

To Beam, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to emit beams] *Rayonner, lancer des traits de lumière.*

BEAMY (bī'-me), *adj.* [radiant] *Rayonnant, radieux*

BEAN (bine), *f* [a kind of pulse] *Fève, f. fève de marais* ou *de jardin.* Small Lisbon or Mazagan beans, *Fèves de Mazagan.* Sandwich, Toker, and Windsor-beans, *Fèves de Sandwich,* &c. Scarlet beans, *Fèves d'Espagne.* Kidney-bean, *Haricot,* m. French beans, *Haricots verts.* Horse-bean, *Féverole,* f. *fajéole,* f. Ignatius's bean [a fruit of a plant of the Philippine islands] *Noix ignatur* ou *de St. Ignace,* f.

BEAN-TREFOIL [cytisus] *Cytise,* m. V. Anagyris.

BEAN-COD [in sea-language] *Sorte de bateau pêcheur* ou *de chaloupe des pilotes de Portugal.*

BEAR (bère), *f.* [a wild beast] *Ours,* m. A she-bear, *Une ourse.* A bear-ward, *Une menour d'ours.* A bear-dog, *Un gros chien propre à combattre avec les ours.* Bear-garden, *La cour,* ou *l'arène destinée aux combats des ours.*

† One must not sell the bear's skin before he is caught, *Il ne faut pas vendre le peau de l'ours avant qu'il soit pris: Qui compte sans son hôte, compte deux fois.*

† He goes like a bear to the stake, *Il marche comme un homme que l'on mène pendre.*

Bear, *f.* [the name of two constellations] *Ourse,* f. The greater and lesser bears, *La grande & la petite Ourse.*

Bear-bind (bère' băinde), V. Bindweed.

Bear-fly (bère'-flaï), *f.* [an insect] *Espèce d'insecte.*

Bear's-breech (bèrz'-brîtche), *f.* [a plant] *Branche-ursine,* f. *acanthe,* f.

Bear's foot (bèrz'-foûte), V. Hellebore.

Bear's ear (bèrz'-îir), *f.* [auricula] *Oreille d'ours,* f.

Bear-herd (bére'-hĕrd), *f. Meneur d'ours,* m.

To Bear, -ING, bore *or* bare; born *and* borne, *v. a.* [to carry] *Porter, soutenir.* The sword that you used to bear, *L'épée que vous avez coutume de porter.* That column bears all the building, *Cette colonne soutient tout le bâtiment.* This wine bears water, *Ce vin porte bien l'eau.* He bears his age well, *Il porte bien son âge, il paroît plus jeune qu'il n'est.*

To Bear [to convey, to do] *Faire.* Bear him this message, *Faites-lui ce message.*

To Bear [to have] *Porter, avoir.* What date does that letter bear? *Quelle date porte cette lettre?* To bear one good-will, *Avoir de la bienveillance pour quelqu'un, lui porter amitié.* To bear him a grudge or an ill-will, *Avoir de la mauvaise volonté pour lui,* ‖ *Avoir une dent de lait contre lui.* To bear sway, *or* rule, *Avoir le pouvoir en main.* To bear obedience to Kings, *Obéir aux Rois.* To bear a good honest mind,

Avoir un grand fond d'honnêteté. To bear a price, *Avoir un prix, une certaine valeur.* To bear a part, *Avoir part.* To bear proportion, reſemblance, *Avoir de la proportion, de la reſſemblance.*

To Bear [to produce, to bring forth] *Porter, produire, faire.* To bear fruit, *Porter du fruit.* To bear children, *Faire des enfans.*

To Bear [to endure, to ſuffer] *Endurer, ſouffrir, ſoutenir, ſupporter, comporter.* To bear one's ſorrow patiently, *Endurer patiemment ſes peines.* I bear this chaſtiſement, *Je ſouffre ce châtiment.* To bear the enemy's onſet, *Soutenir le choc de l'ennemi.* There are ſome wines that cannot bear the ſea, *Il y a des vins qui ne peuvent pas ſoutenir la mer.* I bore the loſs of it, *J'en ſupportai la perte.*

¶ To bear, *ſouffrir*; to endure, *endurer*; to ſupport, *ſupporter*; to ſuſtain, *ſoutenir*; to undergo, *ſubir* (ſynon.): All ſignify the ſubmitting to ſome inconvenience; but *endure* ſeems to imply ſomewhat more of patience; *undergo*, ſomething of more active endurance than the others. We ſay, to *bear* our lot; to *endure* affliction; to *ſupport* a change of fortune; to *ſuſtain* an injury; to *undergo* fatigue or hardſhips. We may obſerve, that tranquil and ſedate ſpirits *endure* afflictions of the mind, which ſtrong and vigorous imaginations can ſcarcely *undergo*; as in bodily diſtreſſes experience has informed us that the robuſt and able mariner is leſs capable of *ſuſtaining* himſelf in a famine, and *bears* to be put on ſhort allowance, with leſs power to ſupport the change, than men more feeble by nature.

To Bear [to be] *Porter, être.* To bear witneſs, *Porter témoignage, être témoin.* To bear one company, *Faire compagnie à quelqu'un.*

To Bear [to admit; to permit; to be capable of] *Admettre, avoir; permettre; comporter.* This fable will bear divers morals, *Cette fable peut admettre divers ſens moraux.* As far as my eſtate will bear, *Autant que mon bien me le permettra.* He gives more than his eſtate can bear, *Il donne plus que ſon bien ne le comporte.* This word does not bear that ſenſe, *Ce mot ne comporte pas ce ſens, ne ſouffre pas cette interprétation.* This book will not bear another impreſſion, *Ce n'eſt pas un livre à réimprimer.*

To Bear hard, *Traiter durement.* Though he bear me hard, yet I muſt do him right, *Quoiqu'il me traite durement, je dois pourtant lui rendre juſtice.*

To Bear one's ſelf as, *Se donner pour, ſe comporter comme.* He bore himſelf as a prince, *Il ſe donnoit pour un prince*; ou bien *il agiſſoit en prince, il ſe comportoit comme un prince.*

To Bear one's ſelf upon, *Se glorifier de.* You bear yourſelf too much upon your birth, *Vous vous glorifiez trop de votre naiſſance.*

To Bear [to exhibit] *Montrer, faire.* To bear a fair face, *Faire bonne mine, Montrer bon viſage.*

To Bear one in hand, *Amuſer quelqu'un par de vains prétextes,* † *Lui tenir le bec dans l'eau.*

To Bear away, *v. a.* [*Remporter, obtenir.*] To bear away the prize of beauty, *Remporter le prix de la beauté.* The Greek and Latin have ever borne away this prerogative from all other tongues, *Le Grec & le Latin ont toujours obtenu cette prérogative ſur toutes les autres langues.*

To Bear away, *v. n.* [to run away at ſea] *Prendre chaſſe,* en terme de marine, *prendre la fuite.*

To Bear down, *v. a. Abattre, renverſer, ruiner, faire baiſſer, aſſommer.* This reaſon bears down all contrary arguments, *Cette raiſon renverſe tous les argumens contraires.* A piſtol that bears down the weight, *Une piſtole qui trébuche.*

To Bear one down [to face down] *Faire baiſſer les yeux à quelqu'un, lui ſoutenir une choſe en face.*

To Bear down, *v. n. Baiſſer, s'affaiſſer, s'enfoncer.*

To Bear in with the harbour [to ſail into harbour with a large wind] *Etre porté d'un vent frais dans le port.*

To Bear off, *v. a. Obtenir par force, retirer par force.* I'll bear her off, *Je l'obtiendrai par force.* I will reſpect thee as a father, if thou beareſt me off hence, *Je t'honorerai comme mon père, ſi tu me retires de ce danger.*

To Bear off, *v. n.* [a ſea term] *Courir au large, ſe mettre au large, nlarguer.*

To Bear on or upon, *v. n. Porter, poſer ſur.*

To Bear out, *v. a.* [to ſupport, to maintain] *Supporter, ſoutenir, défendre, maintenir, juſtifier.* Changes are never without danger, unleſs the prince be able to bear out his actions by power, *Les innovations ne ſont jamais ſans quelque danger, à moins que le prince ne ſoit en état de ſoutenir ſes actions par ſon autorité.* I ſhall find friends that will bear me out, *Je trouverai des amis qui me défendront, qui me juſtifieront.* Nothing is ſo ridiculous but cuſtom may bear it out, *Rien de ſi ridicule que la coutume ne puiſſe rendre ſupportable.*

To Bear out, *v. n.* [Archit. to jut out] *Avancer, ſaillir, faire ſaillie.*

To Bear towards the coaſt, *Naviguer vers la côte, approcher des côtes.*

To Bear up, *v. n.* [to ſtand firm] *Se tenir ferme, ſe ſoutenir,* au propre & au figuré. To bear up under adverſity, *Se tenir ferme dans l'adverſité, ne ſe point laiſſer abattre par les revers.* To bear up to a ſhip, *Border un vaiſſeau.* We bore up then, *Nous tinmes bon alors, ſans perdre courage.* To bear up againſt the ſtorms of fortune, *Se roidir contre les rigueurs du ſort.*

To Bear up, *v. a. Se hauſſer, s'élever.*

To Bear with, *v. a. Supporter, pardonner.* Bear with me then, *Supportez-moi donc.* They bear with my folly, *Ils me pardonnent ma folie.*

To Bear in with the land [in ſea-language] *Courir vers la terre,* To bear in with the harbour, *Aller au port,* ou *Chercher le mouillage.* To bear off, *Bouter.* To bear off from the land, *S'éloigner de la côte.* To bear up (to ſhorten ſail in order to veer), *Tomber en dépendant.* To bear up, or to Bear away, *Arriver vent arrière.* ☞ Bear up the helm! *Arrive!* ☞ Bear up round! *Arrive tout!* To bear towards the enemy, *Porter le cap ſur l'ennemi.* ☞ Bear-a-hand! *Haut la main! Haraï! (expreſſion qu'on emploie pour animer les matelots à travailler promptement.)*

To Bear, *v. n.* [to ſuffer pain; to act; to ſucceed; to be fruitful] *Souffrir, avoir patience; agir, ſe conduire; réuſſir; rapporter, être fertile.* Man is born to bear, *L'homme eſt né pour ſouffrir.* I cannot bear, *La patience m'échappe.* They bear ills, *Ils agiſſent mal.* You bring all our matters to bear, *Vous faites réuſſir toutes nos affaires.* A fruit-tree that bears exceedingly, *Un arbre fruitier extrêmement fertile.*

Beard (bîerd), *ſ.* [the hair that grows on the chin] *Barbe,* f. *le poil du menton & des joues de l'animal.* A man's beard, *La barbe d'un homme.* A goat's beard, *La barbe d'un bouc.* Beard of a horſe (place where the curb reſts), *Barbe.* Beards of oyſters, *Barbes des huîtres.* A grey or old beard, *Une barbe griſe, Un barbon.*

Beard of an ear of corn, *La barbe d'un épi de blé.*

Beard of roots, *Les fibres des racines,* f. pl. *leur chevelu,* m. ſing.

Beard [ſuperfluity; the trace occaſioned by the joints of a mould] *Bavure,* f.

To Beard, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to take one by the beard] *Prendre quelqu'un par la barbe:* au figuré, *le braver, le défier, l'inſulter; lui réſiſter ouvertement, en face:* ‖ *lui faire la barbe.*

To Beard a ſtuff, *Ebarber* ou *tondre une étoffe.*

To Beard, or to bard, Wool, *Couper la laine qui couvre le cou & la tête d'une brebis du reſte de la toiſon.*

To Beard off a metal [to take the roughneſs off] *Emorfiler.*

Bearded (bîr'-dĕd), *adj.* [having a beard, or ſharp prickles; barbed, jagged] *Barbu, ayant barbe.* [in Heraldry] *Barbé.* Every bearded fellow, *Tout garçon portant barbe.* A bearded comet, *Une comète barbue,* ou *enudée.* A red-bearded fellow, *Une barbe rouſſe, un homme qui a la barbe rouſſe.* A bearded arrow, *Un fléche barbelée.* Bearded wheat, *Epeautre,* m. Bearded away [among the Shipwrights] *Amoindri.*

Beardless (bîrd'-lĕſc), *adj.* [without a beard] *Qui n'a point de barbe, ſans barbe; jeune.*

Bearer (bér'-eür), *ſ.* [one that bears] *Porteur,* m. A note payable to the bearer, *Billet payable au porteur,* m. The bearer of a letter, *Le porteur d'une lettre.* Enſign bearer, *Porte-enſeigne, enſeigne.* Mitre-bearer, *Porte-mître.* Croſs-bearer, *Porte-croix.*

Bearer [among Gardeners, a bearing branch] *Crochet d'arbre,* m. *bouton à fruit,* m. A good bearer (a good fruit-tree), *Qui rapporte beaucoup,* m.

Bearer [in Heraldry and Archit. ſupporter] *Support,* m.

Bearing, *ſ. L'action de porter, de ſupporter, &c.* There is no bearing of him, *Il eſt inſupportable, Il n'y a pas moyen de le ſupporter.*

Bearing out, *ſ. Avance,* f. *ſaillie,* f.

Bearing up, *Etayement,* m.

Bearing of a town, or ſea coaſt [in ſea-language] *La hauteur* ou *ſituation d'une ville, d'une côte; l'action de reſter (en parlant de la poſition des objets relativement au vaiſſeau ſur lequel on navigue).* Cape Trafalgar bore N. E. of the compaſs, *Le cap Trafalgar nous reſtoit au N. E. de la bouſſole.*

Bearing [in Heraldry] *Ce qu'on porte pour armes, les armes* ou *armoiries.*

Bearing [geſture, mien, behaviour] *Port,* m. *mine,* f. *air,* m. *démarche,* f.

Bearn, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Béarn,* m.

Bear's wort (bèrz'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. cortuſa, ſaniele; a kind of bear's ear, an aſtringent and vulnerary plant] *Cortuſe,* f.

Bear-ward (bèr'-oüard), *ſ.* [a keeper of bears] *Celui qui garde les ours.* V. Bear-herd.

Beast (bîſte), *ſ.* [a brute] *Bête,* f. *animal,* m. A tame beaſt, *Une bête apprivoiſée,* ou *privée.* A wild beaſt, *Une bête ſauvage, une bête farouche: beſtion,* m. A beaſt of burden, *Une bête de ſomme, une bête de charge.* A beaſt for the ſaddle, *Une monture.* A little beaſt, *Beſtiole,* m.

* Beast [a brutal, ſavage man] *Bête,* f. *qui vit, qui agit comme une brute.*

Beast [a term at ombre, or quadrille] *La bête.*

Beastliness, *ſ.* [brutality] *Beſtialité,* f. *brutalité,* f. *vilenie,* f. *ſaloperie,* f. ‡ *pourcherie,* f.

Beastly (bîſt'-lé), *adj.* [brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man] *Beſtial, brutal, indigne de l'homme.* The beaſtly vice of drinking to exceſs, *La paſſion brutale de boire à l'excès.* * Beaſtly diſcourſes, *Des diſcours obſcènes.*

Beastly [having the nature or form of a beaſt] *Qui a la nature* ou *la forme d'un animal.* Beaſtly divinities, *Dieux à figure d'animaux, les animaux déifiés.*

Beat (bîte), *ſ.* [ſtroke or beating] *Coup,* m. *batterie,* f. *battement,* m. The beat of the pulſe, *Le battement du pouls.* Beats (in a watch or clock), *Battemens,* m. pl. The beat of the drum, *La batterie du tambour.* The principal beats of the drum are, 1. the general, 2. the troop, 3. to arms, 4. the march, 5. the retreat or tat-too, 6. the reveille, 7. the call, 8. the chamade, 9. a rough or fourith. *Les principales batteries du tambour ſont,* 1 *la générale,*

2. *l'assemblée*, 3. *aux armes*, ou *aux drapeaux*, 4. *la marche*, ou *battre aux champs*, 5. *la retraite*, 6. *la diane*, 7. *l'appel*, 8. *la chamade*, 9. *un roulement*.

To BEAT, -ING, I beat (bīte or bēte), I have beat or beaten, *v. a.* [to ſtrike, to knock; to give repeated blows; to rouze game; to mix things by frequent agitation; to batter, in milit. language; to conquer, to ſubdue; to haraſs, to depreſs] *Battre, frapper, frotter, ſangler, cogner, peloter, bourrer.* To beat the enemies, *Battre les ennemis.* To beat a a carpet, *Battre un tapis.* To beat time, *Battre la meſure.* To beat eggs together, *Battre des œufs.* To beat the drum, *Battre la caiſſe* ou *le tambour.* To beat the hoof, *Battre la ſemelle, Voyager à pied.* To beat the wood or plain for game, *Battre le bois*, ou *la plaine.* To beat one's coat, *Battre l'habit de quelqu'un*; au fig. *battre quelqu'un à platte couture.* To beat one black and blue, *Meurtrir quelqu'un.* To beat the wing, *Battre des ailes, prendre l'eſſor pour voler.* To beat to pieces, *Briſer.* To beat ſmall, *Broyer.* To beat a walk (to roll and to ſmooth it), *Battre une allée.* To beat the duſt (in Manege; when at each motion a horſe does not take in way enough with his fore-legs), *Battre la pouſſière.* To beat a hide, *Mailler un cuir.* To beat the ſkins (among leather gilders, to ſtrike them upon a ſtone), *Battre les peaux.* To beat the hemp, *Eſpader la filaſſe.* To beat the pieces of linen in a running water (among bleachers), *Repaſſer les toiles.* To beat up the mortar [to mix the ſand and lime well] *Corroyer le mortier.* To beat a furnace (to make the clay more compact by beating it), *Corroyer un fourneau.* To beat up the tobacco-pipe clay, *Sraaber la terre à pipe.* To beat the fuller's earth out of cloth, &c. *Battre à ſec.* To beat the copper ſmooth, *Planer le cuivre.* To beat a ſhip (in ſea-language), *Dépaſſer un vaiſſeau; Marcher plus vîte que lui; Avoir la marche ſur un vaiſſeau.* We beat all the veſſels we met, *Nous paſſames tous les vaiſſeau que nous rencontrames faiſant même route que nous.*

† He beat the buſh, and another caught the hare, *Il a battu le buiſſon, & un autre a pris les oiſeaux.*

*† It is beating the air, *C'eſt battre l'eau; c'eſt un pas de clerc: c'eſt peine perdue.*

¶ To beat, *battre*; to ſtrike, *frapper* (ſynon.): to *beat* is to redouble the blows; to *ſtrike*, to give but one; we never *beat* but with deſign; we may *ſtrike* by accident; thus, in raiſing my arm, I happened to *ſtrike* him on the face, and he fell to *beating* me unmercifully. Some wiſe men have ſaid that the rod ſhould be always on the back of children; however, we are to interpret theſe words no otherwiſe than alluding to fear, not imagining that we are to be conſtantly *beating* them; for nothing is more oppoſite to good education, than the example of violent conduct and ſevere diſcipline. The preceptor who *ſtrikes* his pupil does it oftener through haſtineſs of temper, than deſign of correction.

To BEAT flat, *Applatir, écacher.* To beat gold into leaves, *Réduire l'or en feuilles en le battant.*

To BEAT [to break to powder] *Piler, broyer.* The people gathered manna and beat it in a mortar, *Le peuple recueillit de la manne & la pila dans un mortier.*

* To BEAT one's head about a thing, *Se tourner l'eſprit pour une choſe.* To beat one's brains with a thing, *Rompre la tête à quelqu'un d'une choſe, l'importuner à force de lui en parler.*

To BEAT AGAINST, *v. a.* and *n. Briſer, ſe briſer contre.* To beat one's head againſt the wall, *Se briſer la tête contre la muraille*; *donner de la tête contre un mur.* The waves beat againſt the rocks, *Les flots ſe briſent contre les rochers.*

To BEAT BACK, *v. a. Repouſſer, relancer, faire retirer, faire plier.* Twice I have ſallied, and twice been beaten back, *J'attaquai deux fois & fus deux fois repouſſé.* We beat the enemies back into their camp, *Nous forçames les ennemis de ſe retirer dans leur camp.* The wind beat us back, *Le vent nous fit relâcher.*

To BEAT DOWN, *Abattre, renverſer, faire baiſſer.* To beat walnuts down, *Battre un noyer, abattre des noix.* That beats down all my ſtrength, *Ce coup m'abat le courage.* To beat down the price, *Marchander*, ou *faire baiſſer le prix.* Uſury beats down the price of land, *L'uſure fait baiſſer le prix des terres.*

To BEAT UP, *Attaquer ſubitement, répandre l'alarme.* We beat up the enemies' quarters, *Nous attaquames ſubitement les quartiers des ennemis.*

To BEAT OUT [to drive by violence] *Arracher, faire ſortir par force, débuſquer.* To beat out one's eyes, *Arracher les yeux à quelqu'un.*

Beat out (ſaid of a copper), *Embouti.*

* To beat one out of a party. *Obliger quelqu'un à quitter un parti, l'en arracher.*

* He cannot beat it out of his head, *Il ne peut s'ôter cette idée de la tête.*

* To beat one out of his reaſon, *Faire accroire à quelqu'un qu'il a tort.*

* To beat one out of countenance, *Déconcerter quelqu'un, lui faire perdre contenance.*

To BEAT OUT [to threſh] *Battre du blé, battre en grange.* She gleaned in the field, and beat out what ſhe had gathered, *Elle glana dans le champ, & puis battit ce qu'elle avoit recueilli.*

To BEAT, *v. n.* [to move in a pulſatory manner; to daſh; to knock at; to throb] *Battre, être agité.* His pulſe beats, *Le pouls lui bat.*

My beating mind, *Mon eſprit agité.*

The drum beats, *Le tambour bat, On bat la caiſſe.*

To BEAT ABOUT [to try, to ſearch] *Faire des efforts, tenter, tâcher, chercher.* I beat about to find an honeſt man, *Je cherche un honnête homme.* I am always beating about in my thoughts for ſomething that may turn to the benefit of my countrymen, *Je ſuis ſans ceſſe occupé à imaginer quelque choſe qui puiſſe être utile à mes compatriotes.*

To BEAT UPON [to enforce by repetition] *Battre ſur, lancer, darder ſur*; au figuré; *inſiſter ſur.* The ſun beat upon the head of Jonah, *Le ſoleil dardoit ſes rayons brûlans ſur la tête de Jonas.*

To BEAT *or* beat down [to fluctuate] *Balancer; héſiter, flotter.*

To BEAT UP AND DOWN [as dogs and deer do] *Balancer.*

BEATEN (bī'-t'n), *part. adj. Battu, frappé, pilé, broyé, &c.* A beaten road, *Un chemin battu.* An old beaten argument, *Un argument rebattu.* An old beaten ſoldier, *Un vieux ſoldat, qui a vu le feu.* Beaten to a certain degree (among Paper-makers), *Défilé.*

Weather-beaten (ſaid of a ſhip ſhattered by a ſtorm, *or* diſabled in battle), *Battu.*

BEATER (bī'-teûr), *ſ.* [a perſon who beats; a perſon much given to blows; an inſtrument with which any thing is beaten] *Batteur*, m. *celui qui bat.* Gold-beater, *Batteur d'or*, m. Beater (among Pewterers), *Forgeur*, m. Beater (the perſon preparing the earth for the making of pipes), *Batteur*, m. Beater (perſon that tempers the clay), *Marcheur*, m.

BEATER, *Pilon d'un mortier*, m.

BEATER, *Rabot*, m. *inſtrument pour détremper la chaux*, m. *rabot de maçon*, m. A dauber's beater, *Batte de cimentier.*

BEATER, *Hie*, f. *demoiſelle*, f. *inſtrument pour battre le pavé.*

BEATER [wherewith to beat gravel-walks] *Batte*, f.

BEATER [a piece of wood with which the organ-builder ſmoothens the pewter-plates intended for pipes] *Batte*, f.

BEATER [wherewith to beat the tobacco-pipe-clay] *Piqueron*, m.

BEATIFICAL (bĭ-ă-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *and* BEATIFIC (bĭ-ă-tĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [bliſsful, making happy] *Béatifique.* The beatific viſion, *La viſion béatifique.*

BEATIFICALLY (bĭ-ă-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a beatifical manner] *D'une manière béatifique, en bien-heureux.*

BEATIFICATION (bĭ-ăt-ĭ-fĭ-ké-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of declaring bleſſed] *Béatification*, f.

BEATIFIED (bĭ-ăt'-ĭ-fâïĕd), *part. adj. Béatifié.*

To BEATIFY (bĭ-ăt'-ĭ-fâï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bleſs; to make, to declare bleſſed] *Béatifier, rendre heureux*; ou *mettre au rang des bienheureux, déclarer bienheureux.*

BEATING (bīt'-ïn'-gne), *ſ.* [correction by blows] *L'action de battre, battement*, m. ‖ *bourrade*, f. *battue*, f. The long beating the white of an egg makes it curdle, *En battant longtemps un blanc d'œuf, on le fait cailler.* The beating of the pulſe, *Le battement du pouls.* Particular way of beating the drum, *Batterie*, f. Beating ſmall, *Broyement*, m.

Gold-beating (making it into leaves), *Batte*, f. To give the firſt beating (to begin to flatten the gold), *Chaſſer.* To continue beating it, *Fermer.*

BEATITUDE (bĭ-ăt'-ĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [bleſſedneſs; felicity, happineſs] *Béatitude*, f. *bonheur*, m. *félicité*, f. How many people can claim heaven by virtue of the firſt beatitude of Chriſt's ſermon on the mount! *Que de gens ont droit au ciel en vertu de la première béatitude.*

BEAU, au pluriel BEAUX (bô, *pl.* bôz), *ſ.* [a man of dreſs] *Un agréable, un élégant, un petit-maître*; *galant*, m. ‖ *blondin*, m. ‖ *mignon de couchette*, m. ‖ *godelureau*, m. ‖ *greluchon*, m. To ſet up for a beau, *Faire le beau.* Will not beaux attempt to pleaſe the fair-ſex? *Les petits maîtres ne chercheront-ils pas à plaire au beau ſexe?*

BEAUCAIRE, *ſ.* [a town of France, famous for its fair; lat. 43°-50′ N. lon. 4°-39′ E.] *Beaucaire*, m.

BEAUCE, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Beauce*, f.

BEAUJOLOIS, *ſ.* [country of France] *Beaujolois*, f.

BEAUMARIS, *ſ.* [capital of the iſle of Angleſey; lat. 53°-15′ N. lon. 4°-15′ W.] *Beaumaris, Beaumariſe*, m.

BEAU-MONDE (bô-mŏn'-de'), *ſ.* [a word borrowed from the French; high, gay, or grand company] *Le beau monde.*

BEAUNE, *ſ.* [a town of Burgundy; lat. 47°-0′ N. lon. 4°-47′ E.] *Beaune*, f.

BEAUVAIS, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 49°-26′ N. lon. 2°-5′ E.] *Beauvais*, m.

BEAUISH (bô'-ïche), *adj.* [foppiſh, befitting a beau] *Pimpant, agréable, qui ſait le beau, élégant*, ‖ *bellâtre.*

BEAUTEOUS (bĭou'-tĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [fair, elegant in form] *Beau*, ou *bel, bien fait.* A wife young and beauteous, *Une femme jeune & belle.* A beauteous child, *Un bel enfant.*

BEAUTEOUSLY (bĭou'-tĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a beauteous manner] *D'une belle façon, avec grâce.*

BEAUTEOUSNESS (bĭou'-tĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [beauty] *Beauté*, f. From leſs virtue, and leſs beauteouſneſs, the Gentiles framed them gods and goddeſſes, *Les païens déifioient des objets où il y avoit moins de vertu, moins de beauté.*

BEAUTIFUL (bĭou'-tĭ-foŭl), *adj.* [fair] *Beau*, ‖ *beau comme le jour.* The moſt beautiful ſubject in nature is not always the moſt proper for art, *Le plus beau ſujet que la nature offre à nos yeux, n'eſt pas toujours le plus propre pour l'art.* V. HANDSOME.

BEAUTIFULLY (bĭou'-tĭ-foŭl-é), *adv.* [in a beautiful manner] *Agréablement, avec grâce.* He looks beautifully, *Il a le regard gracieux.*

BEAUTIFULNESS (bĭou'-tĭ-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [beauty] *Beauté*, f.

BEAUTIFIED (bĭou'-tĭ-fāĭd), *part. adj. Embelli.*

To BEAUTIFY (bĭou'-tĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to make and to grow beautiful; to adorn, to embelliſh] *Embellir & s'embellir, rendre & devenir beau* ou *belle*; *décorer.* Theſe things were not created to beautify the earth alone, but for the uſe of man and beaſt, *Ces choſes n'ont pas été créées uniquement pour embellir la terre, mais auſſi pour l'uſage de l'homme & des animaux.* A virgin every day beautifying, *Un jeune fille qui s'embellit chaque jour, qui devient tous les jours plus belle.*

BEAUTIFYING (bĭou'-tĭ-fāĭĭn'-gne), *ſ.* [from to beautify] *Embelliſſement*, m. *ornement*, m. *fard*, m.

BEAUTIFYING, *adj.* [that has the power of embelliſhing] *Qui orne, qui embellit, qui farde.*

BEAUTY (bĭoŭ'-té), *ſ.* [that aſſemblage of graces, and proportion of parts, which pleaſes the eye] *Beauté*, f. *agrémens de la figure.* Beauty conſiſts in a certain compoſition of colour and figure, cauſing delight in the beholder; *La beauté conſiſte dans un certain aſſortiment de couleurs & de traits, qui flatte agréablement la vue.* Beauty-water, *Eau de beauté, eau dont les femmes ſe ſervent pour conſerver leur teint*, f.

BEAUTY [a beautiful perſon] *Une beauté.* All the beauties of the Eaſt were there, *Toutes les beautés de l'Orient y étoient raſſemblées.*

BEAUTY [the faireſt of a thing] *Beau*, m. *Beauté*, f. The beauties of Hiſtory (the flowers), *Les beautés de l'Hiſtoire.* The beauties of . . . *L'eſprit de . . .*

BEAUTY-SPOT, *Mouche pour le viſage*, f.

To BEAUTY, -ING, -ER, *v. a.* [to embelliſh, to adorn] *Embellir, parer, orner.*

BEAVER (bī'-veŭr), *ſ.* [an amphibious animal] *Bièvre*, m. *caſtor*, m. The Caſtor is admirable for its artifice in building, *Le Caſtor eſt admirable par l'art avec lequel il bâtit.*

BEAVER, *Un Caſtor, chapeau fait de poil de caſtor*; *ſignifie auſſi la partie d'un caſque qui couvre le viſage & qu'on nomme la viſière*; *& par extenſion le caſque même.*

BEAVERED (bī'-veŭr'd), *adj.* [covered with a beaver] *Qui porte un chapeau de caſtor*; *couvert d'un caſque.*

BECAFICO (bĕk-ă-fi'-kô), *ſ.* [a figpecker] *Becfigue*, m.

To BECALM (bĕ-kăme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtill; amongſt ſeamen, to keep a ſhip from motion] *Appaiſer, calmer*; *mettre à l'abri du vent, manger le vent à un vaiſſeau, l'abriter.* To becalm the elements, *Calmer les élémens.*

* To BECALM [to quiet the mind] *Appaiſer, calmer.* * I becalmed his mind perplexed with irkſome thoughts, *Je calmai ſon eſprit agité par des penſées chagrines.*

BECALMED (bĭ-kăm'-d), *part. adj. Calmé*; *mis à l'abri du vent.*

BECALMING (bĭ-kăm'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de calmer, d'appaiſer*, f. *calme*, m.

BECAME (bĭ-kéme'), the pret. of To BECOME.

BECAUSE (bĭ-kâze), *conj.* [for this reaſon that; for; on this account] *Parce que, à cauſe.* Chriſt died for him, becauſe he died for all, *Le Chriſt eſt mort pour lui, parce qu'il eſt mort pour tous.* I ſhall go there, becauſe of you, *J'irai là à cauſe de vous, pour l'amour de vous.* This was done, becauſe new opinions ſhould not take root amongſt them, *On fit ceci, pour qu'il ne s'établit point de nouvelles opinions parmi eux.*

BECCA-BUNGA, *ſ.* [brook-lime, waterſpeed; an antiſcorbutic plant] *Becca-bunga*, m.

‡ To BECHANCE (bĭ-tchăn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to befall] *Arriver.*

BECHICK, *adj. & ſ.* [a medicine proper for relieving coughs] *Béchique*, m. *expectorant*, m.

BECK (bĕk), *ſ.* [a ſign with the head *or* the hand; a nod of command] *Signe*, m. *ſigne de la main*, ou *de la tête.* To give a beck to one, *Faire ſigne à quelqu'un.* To be at one's beck *or* command, *Etre aux ordres* ou *à la diſpoſition de quelqu'un, faire ce qu'il veut.*

BECK [a rivulet] V. RILL.

To BECK, *or* BECKON (bĕk'-k'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a ſign to] *Faire ſigne.* He becks *or* beckons you to go away, *Il vous fait ſigne de vous en aller.*

BECKETS (bĕk'-ĕtce), *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language; large hooks, *or* pieces of rope to confine ropes, tackles, &c.] *Terme général, qui ſignifie tout ce qui ſert à aſſujettir des cordages, des avirons*, &c. *Attaches*, f. pl Beckets of the tacks and ſheets, *Bille*, f. ☞ Put the tacks and ſheets in the beckets, *Ordre d'amarrer les écoutes du vent, & les écoutes deſſous le vent des baſſes voiles, aux haubans le plus en avant du grand mât & du mât de miſaine par le moyen des petits cordages ou eſtrops, frappés à ce deſſein à ces haubans.*

To BECKON, *v. n. Faire ſigne avec la tête* ou *avec la main.* Alexander beckoned with the hand, *Alexandre fit ſigne de la main.* He beckons to me, *Il me fait ſigne.*

BECKONED TO (bĕk'-k'n-ĕd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a fait ſigne.*

BECKONING (bĕk'-k'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de faire ſigne*, f. *ſigne*, m.

To BECLIP (bĭ-klĭp'), V. To EMBRACE.

To BECOME (bĭ-keŭme'), -ING, I became (bĭ'-kéme'), I have become, *v. n.* [to be made, to enter into ſome ſtate *or* condition] *Devenir, être fait, ſe faire.* The Lord God breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life, and man became a living ſoul, *Le Seigneur Dieu ſouffla dans ſes narines le ſouffle de vie, & l'homme devint une âme vivante.* To become again, *Redevenir.*

To BECOME OF [to be the fate of] *Etre le deſtin de.* What will become of me? *Quel ſera mon deſtin, que deviendrai-je?*

To BECOME, *v. a.* [to be worth *or* ſuitable, to fit] *Etre digne, ſoutenir convenablement*; *être convenable, appartenir, convenir, aller bien, être propre à, être fait pour . . . Il ſied à . . . il convient à.* He becomes this title, *Il ſoutient convenablement ce titre*; *il s'en montre digne.* That which becomes one does not become another, *Ce qui convient à l'un ne convient pas à l'autre.* It becomes a man of honour to ſpeak truth, *C'eſt le propre d'un honnête homme de dire la verité.* That ſuit becomes you very well, *Cet habit vous va fort bien.* It does not become a beggar to be proud, *Il ne convient pas à*, ou *Il ſied mal à un gueux d'être glorieux.*

BECOME, *part. adj. Devenu.*

BECOMING (bĭ-keŭm'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de devenir, de convenir, bienſéance*, f.

BECOMING, *adj.* [graceful, pleaſing by an elegant propriety] *Séant, bienſéant, convenable, qui ſied bien, qui va bien, décent.*

BECOMINGLY (bĭ keŭm'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a becoming manner] *Convenablement, proprement, décemment.*

BECOMINGNESS (bĭ-keŭm'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [decency, elegant congruity, propriety] *Bienſéance*, f. *bonne grâce, décence*, f.

BED (bĕd), *ſ.* [ſomething made to lay on; marriage] *Lit*, m. *couche*, f. To go to bed, *Aller ſe coucher, ſe mettre au lit.* To lie a bed, *Etre au lit.* To lie ſick a bed, *Etre au lit malade, être alité.* To keep one's bed, *S'aliter.* To put one out of his bed, *Découcher quelqu'un* To be on one's death-bed, *Etre au lit de la mort, être malade à l'extrémité.* They lie in ſeparate beds, *Ils font lit à part, ils ne couchent point enſemble.*

* As one makes his bed, ſo he muſt lie in it, *Comme on fait ſon lit on ſe couche.* He that goes to bed thirſty riſes healthy, *Qui ſe couche ſur ſa ſoif ſe lève en ſanté.* Early to bed, and early to riſe, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wiſe, *Qui ſe couche de bonne heure & ſe lève matin, amaſſe un tréſor de ſanté, de richeſſe, & de ſageſſe.*

A bed of ſtate, *Un lit de parade.* A bed of eaſe (a couch), *Un lit de repos.* The bridal bed, *Le lit nuptial.* An angel-bed, *Un lit d'ange.* A bed of honour, *Un lit d'honneur.* A canopy-bed, *Un pavillon.* A table-bed, *Un lit qui ſert de table le jour.* Folding-bed, *Lit brſé*, m. A preſſ.-bed, *Un lit en forme de garde-robe* ou *d'armoire.* A tent-bed, *Un lit à tombeau.* A ſettle-bed, *Un lit qui ſe ferme en forme de banc pour le jour.* A field-bed, *Un lit de camp.* A trundle *or* truckle-bed, *Rudette*, f. *grabat*, m. *un lit qui ſe roule ſous un autre lit.*

A feather-bed, *Un lit de plumes.* A ſtraw-bed, *Une paillaſſe.* A down-bed, *Un lit de duvet.* A flock-bed, *Un lit de bourre.* Bed's-ſide, *La ruelle*, ou *le bord du lit.* The bed's-head, *Le chevet.* The bed's-feet, *Les pied du lit.*

To bring to bed, *Accoucher, délivrer une femme de l'enfant dont elle eſt enceinte.* To be brought to bed, *Accoucher, mettre au monde.* She was brought to-bed of a daughter, *Elle accoucha d'une fille.* One that is brought to-bed, *Une accouchée, une femme en couche.*

The BED [or channel] of a river, *Lit d'une rivière*, m. *canal*, m. The river Loire ſometimes goes out of its channel, *La Loire ſort quelquefois de ſon lit.*

To make the bed for a pavement, *Faire la forme d'un pavé.*

BED [bank] in a garden, *Carreau*, m. *couche*, f. *carré*, m. *planche de jardin*, f. A bed of aſparagus, *Une planche* ou *un carré d'aſperges.* A bed of ſtrawberries, *Un carreau de fraiſes.* A melon-bed, *Un couche de melons.* Shelving *or* ſloping bed, *Planche en ados.*

BED of a great gun (that thick plank which lies immediately under the piece), *Flaſque*, m. *planche d'affût, ſur quoi le canon poſe*, f.

BED [in ſea-language] *Chantier de bois (ſur lequel repoſent les tonneaux dans l'arrimage d'un vaiſſeau).* Bed of the bow-ſprit, *Tête de l'étrave, où repoſe le beaupré.*

The BED in the cod of pulſe, *La cavité d'une coſſe de légume où le fruit eſt logé.*

A BED [or knot] of ſnakes, *Maſſe de jeunes ſerpens entortillés enſemble*, f

BED [ſtratum, row, layer] *Lit*, m. *couche*, f. To lay herrings in beds *or* rows, *Liter des harengs.*

BED [the nether mill-ſtone] *La meule d'enbas d'un moulin, le giſant.*

The riding-bed of a coach, *La voie d'un carroſſe*

To BED, -OING, -DED, *v. a. & n.* [to go to bed; to cohabit] *Coucher.* I'll never bed her, *Je ne coucherai jamais avec elle.* He beds with his wife, *Il couche avec ſa femme.*

To BEDABBLE (bĭ-dăb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wet, to beſprinkle] *Tremper, mouiller.*

BEDABBLED (bĭ dăb'-bl'd), *part. adj. Trempé, mouillé.* Bedabbled with the dew, *Trempé de roſée.*

To BEDAGGLE (bĭ-dăg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bemire] *Crotter, remplir de boue.*

BEDAGGLED (bĭ-dăg'-gl'd), *part. adj. Crotté.* He is very bedaggled, *Il eſt bien crotté.*

To BEDASH (bĭ-dăche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beſpatter] *Eclabouſſer, couvrir de boue.*

To BEDAUB or BEDAWE (bĭ-dâb'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beſmear] *Barbouiller.*

BEDAUBE, *ſ.* [a ſort of thorny caterpillar] *Eédaude*, f.

BEDAUBED (bĭ-dâ'-b'd), *part. adj. Barbouillé.*

BEDAZZLE (bĭ-dăz'-zl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make the ſight dim by too much luſtre] *Ebloüir.* My eyes have been ſo bedazzled by the ſun, that every thing I look on ſeemeth green; *Mes yeux ont été tellement ébloüis par le ſoleil, que tout ce que je regarde me paroît vert.*

BED-CHAMBER (bĕd'-tchĕme-beür), *ſ*

[a chamber appropriated to reſt] *Chambre à coucher*, f. A gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, *Un gentilhomme de la Chambre du Roi.*

BED-CLOTHES (bĕd'-klōze), *or* BEDDING, *ſ.* [coverlets ſpread over a bed] *Les couvertures d'un lit*

BED-CURTAIN (bĕd'-keŭr-tĭne), *ſ.* [the curtain of a bed] *Un rideau de lit.*

BEDDED (bĕd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Couché, qui eſt au lit.*

BEDDER (bĕd'-eŭr), *or* BEDDRTER, *ſ.* [the nether ſtone of an oil-mill] *La meule d'en-bas d'un moulin à huile.*

BEDDING (bĕd'-in'gne), *ſ.* [the materials of a bed] *Lit*, m. *coucher*, m.

To BEDECK (bĭ-dĕk'), -ING, -ED [to adorn] *Parer, ajuſter, orner.*

BEDECKED (bĭ-dĕk'-t), *part. adj. Paré, erné.*

BEDEHOUSE (bēd'-hāoŭce), *ſ.* [almshouſe, hoſpital] *Hôpital*, m.

BEDEGUAR, *ſ.* [an excreſcence at the foot of the ſweet-briar] *Bédeguar*, m. *Eponged Eglanti*, f.

BEDER, *ſ.* [a town of Aſia; lat. 17°-0' N. lon. 73°-0' E.] *Beder.*

BEDEREPE, *or* BIDEREPE (bēd'-rīpe), *ſ.* [a duty or obligation of ſome tenants to reap their landlord's corn] *Corvée que le vaſſal doit à ſon ſeigneur dans la moiſſon*, f.

To BEDEW (bĭ-dīou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to moiſten gently] *Arroſer, mouiller doucement, couvrir de roſée.*

BEDEWED (bĭ-dīou'-d), *part. adj. Arroſé, mouillé, couvert de roſée.*

BEDFELLOW (bĕd'-fĕl-o), *ſ.* [one that lies in the ſame bed] *Compagnon de lit*, m. *coucheur*, m. *coucheuſe, f.*

BEDFORD (bĕd'-fŏrd), *ſ.* [a town of England; lat. 52°-13' N. lon. 0°-30' W.] *Bedford*, m.

BEDFORDSHIRE (bĕd'-fŏrd-chēre), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Bedfordſhire*, m.

To BEDIGHT (bĭ-dāīte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to dreſs, to adorn] *Parer, orner.*

BEDIGHTED (bĭ-dāī'-tĕd), *part. adj. Paré, erné.*

To BEDIM (bĭ-dĭm'), -MING, -MED, *v. a* [to make dim, to darken, to cloud] *Obſcurcir.*

BEDIMMED (bĭ-dĭm'-'d), *part. adj. Obſcurci.*

† To BEDIZEN (bĭ-dāī'-z'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs out] *Parer.*

† BEDIZENED (bĭ-dāī'-z'n-'d), *part. adj Paré.*

BEDLAM (lĕd'-lăme), *ſ.* [corrupted from Bethlehem, an hoſpital in London for the mad; a madhouſe] *Hôpital des fous*, m *petites maiſons.*

BEDLAMITE *or* BEDLAM, *ſ.* [an inhabitant of Bedlam, a mad-man] *Un fou, un homme digne des petites maiſons.*

BEDDAM-LIKE (bĕd'-lăm'-lāīke), *adv.* [after a mad or frantic manner] *En fou, en inſenſé.*

BED-MAKER (bĕd'-mé-keŭr), *ſ. Celui ou celle qui fait les lits.*

BED-MATE (bĕd'-méte), *ſ.* [bed-fellow] *Compagnon de lit*, m.

BED-MOULDING (bĕd'-mōld-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [Archit. the four members below the coronet in a cornice] *Les quatre rangs de moulures au deſſous de la couronne.*

BED-POST (bĕd'-pôſte), *ſ.* [the poſt at the corner of a bed which ſupports the canopy] *Colonne de lit*, f.

BED-PRESSER (bĕd'-prĕs-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [a heavy lazy fellow] *Un homme peſant & pareſſeux.*

To BEDRAGGLE (bĭ-drăg'-gl'), V. BEDAGGLE.

To BEDRENCH (bĭ-drĕn'che'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drench, to ſoak] *Tremper, abreuver.*

BEDRID (bĕd'-rĭd), *adj.* [confined to the bed by ſickneſs] *Alité, qui garde le lit, retenu au lit par la maladie.*

BED-RITE (bĕd'-rāīte), *ſ.* [the privilege of the marriage-bed] *Le devoir conjugal.*

To BEDROP (bĭ-drŏp'), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beſprinkle] *Tacher.*

BEDSTEAD (bĕd'-ſtĕd), *ſ.* [the frame on which the bed is placed] *Bois de lit*, m. *couchette*, f.

BED-STRAW (bĕd'-ſtrâ), *or* STRAWBED (ſtrâ'-bĕd), *ſ.* [the ſtraw laid under the bedding] *Paillaſſe*, f.

* BED-SWERVER (bĕd'-ſoŭĕr-veŭr), *ſ.* [one falſe to the bed] *Celui ou celle qui manque à la fidélité conjugale.*

BED-TICK (bĕd'-tĭk), *ſ.* [pillow-caſe] *Taie*, f.

BED-TIME (bĕd'-tāīme), *ſ.* [ſleeping-time, the hour of reſt] *Temps de s'aller coucher*, m. *heure du ſommeil*, f.

To BEDUNG (bĭ-deŭn'gne'), *v. a.* [to cover with dung] *Fumer, couvrir de fumier.*

To BEDUST (bĭ-deŭſte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſprinkle with duſt] *Couvrir de pouſſière.*

*† To BEDUST ONE [to maul him] *Epouſſeter quelqu'un, le roſſer.*

To BEDWARF (bĭ-doŭaïf'), -ING, -EN, *v. a.* [to make little, to hinder in growth, to ſtunt] *Rendre petit, empêcher de croître.*

BED-WORK (bĕd'-nŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [work done without toil] *Ouvrage que l'on peut faire au lit*; au figuré, *ouvrage qui ne demande pas beaucoup de peine ni de fatigue.*

BEE (bī), *ſ.* [the animal that makes honey: fig. an induſtrious perſon] *Abeille*, f. *mouche à miel*, f. We are indebted to the bee for honey and wax, *C'eſt à l'abeille que nous ſommes redevables du miel & de la cire.* A ſwarm of bees, *Un eſſaim d'abeilles.* Humble bee, *Sorte de groſſe abeille* ou *abeille-bourdon*, f. Another ſort of humble bee, *Abeille perce-bois*, ou *menuiſière*, f. A gad-bee, *Un taon.*

* To be as buſy as a bee, *Etre toujours en action, en occupation.*

BEE-EATER, *ſ.* [apivorous, a ſort of bird] *Guêpier*, m. *mangeur d'abeilles*, m. *eſpèce d'oiſeau qui ſe nourrit d'abeilles.*

BEE-FLOWER, V. FOOLSTONES.

BEE-FLYWORM, *ſ. Ver de pore* ou *de pourceau*, m

BEE-GARDEN, *ſ.* [a place to ſet hives of bees in] *Rucher*, m.

BEE-HIVE, *ſ.* [the caſe in which bees are kept] *Ruche*, f.

BEE-MASTER, *ſ. Qui a des abeilles.* They that are bee-maſters, and do not attend their bees, muſt not expect any conſiderable advantage by them, *Ceux qui ont des abeilles, & qui n'en prennent pas un ſoin convenable, ne doivent pas ſe flatter d'en retirer un grand profit.*

BEECH (bītche), *ſ.* [a tree] *Hêtre*, m. *fau* ou *fouteau*, m. Beech-nut [maſt] *Faîne* or *Fouêne*, f.

BEECHEN (bī'-tch'n), *adj.* [made of beech] *De hêtre, fait de bois de hêtre.*

BEEF (bīf), *ſ.* [an ox conſidered as fit for food; the fleſh of an ox] *Bœuf*, m. *chair de bœuf*, f. Salt or powdered beef, *Bœuf ſalé.* Stewed beef, *Bœuf à l'étuvée.* Beef-ſteakes, *Des tranches de bœuf en grillade.* Short rib of beef, *Aileyau*, m A-la-mode beef, *Du bœuf à la mode.*

BEEF-EATER (bīf'-ī-teŭr), *corrupted from* BUVETIER, *ſ.* [yeoman of the guard] *Mangeur de bœuf*, m *Garde du Roi*, m. *On donne ce ſobriquet aux Gardes du Roi d'Angleterre, parce que leur ordinaire eſt du bœuf quand ils ſont de garde.*

BEELE (bīle), *ſ.* [in Mining, &c. a hammer 10 pounds weight, ſharp and ſteeled on both ends] *Smille*, f.

BEEMOL (bī'-mŏl), *ſ.* [flat; a term of muſic] *Bémol*, m.

BEEN (bīne, *but from moſt frequent uſe degenerated into* bĭne), the preterite of To BE.

BEENEL, *ſ.* [ever-green ſhrub of Malabar] *Béenel*, m.

BEER (bīre), *ſ.* [liquor made of malt and hops, *called by the Antients* boiſſon péluſienne] *Bière*, f. Strong beer, *or* porter, *De la bière forte.* Small beer, *De la petite bière.* Stale beer, *De la bière vieille.* New beer, *De la bière nouvelle.* Here's a pot of good double beer, *Voici un pot de bonne double bière.*

BEESTINGS (bīs'-tĭn'gn'z), V. BIESTINGS.

BEET (bīte), *ſ.* [the name of a plant] *Porée*, f *bette*, f. White beet, *Bette blanche*, f. *Réparée* ou *ſarée blanche.* Red beet, *or* Beet-root *Betterave*, f. *bette rouge.* Yellow beet-root, *Betterave jaune*, f.

BEETLE (bī'-tl'), *ſ.* [a coleopterous inſect] *Eſcarbot*, m. Black beetle, *Bête noire*, f. *grillon*, m. *cri-cri*, m. The ſtinking black beetle, *Stercoraire*, m. *ſcarabée feuille-merde*, m. Common beetle, *Scarabée pillulaire*, m. The great horn-beetle, *or* bull-fly, *Taureau volant*, m. Water-beetle, *Puce d'eau*, f. Great water-beetle, *Grand ſcarabée aquatique.* Little water-beetle [a ſpecies of monoculus] *Petit ſcarabée aquatique.* Cayenne beetle, *Scarabée de l'Iſle de Cayenne.*

*† As blind as a beetle, *Aveugle, qui ne voit pas le danger, étourdi comme un hanneton.* Beetle-headed, *Lourdaud, maladroit.* Beetle-browed, *Refrogné, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

BEETLE [a heavy mallet] *Mail*, m. *maillet*, m. *maſſe*, f. Waſherwoman beetle, *Battoir de blanchiſſeuſe*, m. A paving beetle, *Une hie.* Beetle [in ſea-language] *Mouton (d'une machine à battre les pilotis)*, m. Rowing-beetle (caulking mallet), *Maillet de calfat*, m. Beetle [for the dreſſing of hemp] *Eſpade*, f.

To BEETLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to jut out, to hang over] *Avancer, faire ſaillie, ſaillir.*

BEETLE-BROWED (bī'-tl'-brăoŭ'd), *adj.* [having prominent brows] *Qui a les ſourcils avancés*; au figuré, *refrogné, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

BEETLE-HEADED (bī'-tl'-hĕd-ĕd), *adj. Lourdaud, qui a l'eſprit lourd.*

BEETLE-STOCK (bī'-tl'-ſtŏk), *ſ.* [the handle of a beetle] *Manche de battoir*, m.

BEET-RADISH (bī'-e'-răd-iche), *or* BEETRAVE (bīte'-réve), *ſ.* [a plant] *Betterave*, f.

BEEVES (bīv'z), the plural of Beef [black cattle, oxen] *Bœufs*, m.

To BEFALL (bĭ-fāl'), -ING, it Befell (bĭ-fĕl'), it hath befallen (bĭ-fāl'-l'n), *v. n.* [to happen to, to come to paſs] *Arriver.* The worſt that may befal me in this caſe, *Le pis qu'il puiſſe m'arriver dans cette circonſtance.* This diſgrace befell them, *Cette diſgrace leur arriva.*

BEFALLEN (bĭ-fāl'-l'n), *part. adj. Arrivé, avenu, ſurvenu.*

To BEFIT (bĭ-fīte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to ſuit] *Convenir.* This name befits you very well, *Ce nom vous convient à merveilles.*

BEFITTING (bĭ-fĭt'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſuitable to] *Convenable, ſéant.*

BEFOAMED (bĭ-fōm'-'d), *adj.* [covered with foam] *Couvert d'écume.*

To BEFOOL (bĭ-foūle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to infatuate; to lead into error] *Infatuer, ſéduire, rendre fou.*

BEFOOLED (bĭ-foūl'-'d), *part. adj. Infatué, ſéduit, épris.*

BEFORE (bĭ-fôre'), *prep.* [relating to time] *Avant, avant que, plutôt que.* Before noon, *Avant midi.* The day before his wedding, *Le jour avant ſes noces.* Before this treatiſe can become of uſe to my country two points are neceſſary, *Deux points ſont néceſſaires, avant que ce traité puiſſe être utile à ma patrie.* I'll die before I behave ſo, *Je mourrai plutôt que d'agir ainſi.*

BEFORE [relating to the place] *Devant, en préſence de, à la face de; avant, au-deſſus, plus que.* Before and behind, *Devant & derrière.* Before the eyes of both our armies, *En préſence de*

de

de nos deux armées. Before the face of the whole town, *A la face de toute la ville.* The eldeſt ſon is before the younger in ſucceſſion, *L'aîné ſuccède avant le cadet.* He is before his competitors both in right and power, *Il eſt au deſſus de ſes rivaux par le droit & par la puiſſance.* I love you before myſelf, *Je vous aime plus que moi-même.*

BEFORE, *adv. Auparavant, autrefois, ci deſſus, ci-devant, antérieurement.* Long before, *Long-temps auparavant.* A hour before, *Une heure auparavant.* I loved her before, *Je l'aimois autrefois.* I ſhall reſume ſomewhat which hath been before ſaid, *Je vais réſumer une partie de ce qui a été dit ci-deſſus*, ou *ci-devant.*

BEFORE-HAND (bĭ-fôre'-hănd), *adv. D'avance, en avance, par avance, par anticipation.* To take up before-hand, *Anticiper.* To give money before-hand, *Donner de l'argent d'avance, avancer de l'argent.* I know before-hand that, *Je ſais par avance que.*

To be before-hand with one, *Prévenir quelqu'un, le devancer.* This author has been before-hand with me, *Cet auteur m'a prévenu.* To be before hand in the world, *Etre en belle paſſe*; *avoir une belle perſpective*; *être dans le chemin de la fortune*; *jouir d'une certaine aiſance.*

BEFORE-TIME (bĭ-fôre'-tīme), *adv.* [formerly] *Autrefois, jadis.*

To BEFORTUNE (bĭ-for'-tchĭoŭne), *v. n.* [to happen to, to betide] *Arriver.* I wiſh all good may befortune you, *Je ſouhaite que toute ſorte de bonheur vous arrive.*

To BEFOUL (bĭ-fŏul'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make foul, to ſoil] *Salir.*

BEFOULED (bĭ-fŏou'-l'd), *part. adj. Sali.*

To BEFRIEND (bĭ-frĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to favour, to be kind to] *Favoriſer, traiter en ami.* Brothers muſt always befriend one another, *Les frères doivent toujours ſe favoriſer les uns les autres.* To befriend one's ſelf, *Etre attaché à ſon propre intérêt, ſonger à ſoi.*

BEFRIENDED (bĭ-frĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Favoriſé.*

To BEFRINGE (bĭ-frĭn'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to decorate with fringes] *Franger, orner* ou *garnir de franges.*

BEFRINGED (bĭ-frĭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Frangé, orné* ou *garni de franges.*

To BEG (bĕg), -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to aſk humbly] *Demander avec ſoumiſſion, requérir, implorer*; *mendier.* I beg this favour of you, *Je vous le demande en grâce,* I beg your pardon, *Je vous demande pardon.* They beg a play-day, *Ils demandent congé.* He begs his bread from door to door, *Il mendie ſon pain de porte en porte.*

To BEG, *v. n* [to beg alms] *Mendier, demander l'aumône, la cariſlade; gueuſer*; *quêter, faire la quête, caimander,* ‡ *coquiner.* I am aſhamed to beg, *J'ai honte de demander l'aumône.* He begs about the town, *Il quête, il gueuſe par la ville.*

To BEG for a thing, *Demander une choſe en ſuppliant.* They beg for peace, *Ils demandent la paix.*

☞ To BEG, *v. a.* [to take for granted without proof] *Suppoſer.* To beg the queſtion, *Suppoſer ce qui eſt en queſtion.*

BEGAN (bĭ-găne'), the preterite of To BEGIN.

To BEGET (bĭ-gĕte'), Begetting, I Begot, I have Begot *and* Begotten, *v. a.* [to generate; to produce] *Engendrer*; au figuré, *produire, cauſer.* Each animal begets its ſpecies, *Chaque animal engendre ſon ſemblable.* Bad air begets diſeaſes, *Le mauvais air engendre des maladies.*

* Plenty begets diviſions, *L'abondance cauſe des diviſions.* The firſt accident muſt naturally beget the ſecond, *Le premier incident doit naturellement produire le ſecond.*

BEGETTER (bĭ-gĕt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who begets] *Celui qui engendre, père,* m.

BEGETTING (bĭ-gĕt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'engendrer*; *génération,* f. *production,* f.

BEGGAR (bĕgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who lives upon alms] *Mendiant,* m. *gueux*; m *pauvre,* m. ‡ *buſcatier, qui eſt réduit à la mendicité, qui vit d'aumônes.* A beggar-woman, *Une mendiante, une femme pauvre.* A crew of beggars, *Un tas de gueux.* Beggar's buſh, *Un rendez-vous de gueux* To converſe with beggars, *Fréquenter la gueuſaille, s'encanailler.* Beggar groan rich, *Gueux revêtu, parvenu,* m.

† I know him as well as the beggar knows his diſh, *Je le connois à fond, je le connois de longue main, je le connois comme ſi je l'avois fait.* † Beggars muſt not be chooſers, *Ne choiſit pas qui emprunte.* † Beggars breed, and rich men feed, *Les gueux font les enfans, les riches les nourriſſent.* † Set a beggar on horſeback, and he will ride to the devil, *Rien de plus fier qu'un gueux parvenu*, ou *devenu riche.*

BEGGAR [a petitioner] *Qui demande, qui ſupplie, ſuppliant,* m.

☞ BEGGAR [one who aſſumes what he does not prove] *Qui ſuppoſe ſans prouver.* Theſe ſhameful beggars of principles, *Ces hommes qui ſuppoſent honteuſement des principes, qui nous donnent leurs ſuppoſitions pour des principes.*

To BEGGAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impoveriſh] *Appauvrir, réduire à la beſace* ou *à la mendicité, envoyer à l'hôpital,* ‡ ‡ *mettre quelqu'un au berniquet.* To be beggared, *Etre au berniquet.*

BEGGARED (bĕgu'-eŭr-'d), *part. adj. Appauvri, réduit à la beſace.*

BEGGARLINESS (bĕgu'-eŭr-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being beggarly] *Mendicité,* f.

BEGGARLY (bĕgu'-eŭr-lé), *adj.* [poor, indigent, mean] *Pauvre, indigent, gueux.* The town has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly, *La ville paſſe pour être extrêmement pauvre & miſérable.* Beggarly clothes, *Des habits de gueux, des haillons, des guenilles.* Beggarly doings, *Des baſſeſſes, des actions de gueux.*

BEGGARLY, *adv.* [indigently, meanly] *Pauvrement, miſérablement, baſſement, en gueux.* To dwell beggarly, *Etre logé pauvrement.*

BEGGARY (bĕgu'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [indigence] *Pauvreté,* f. *indigence,* f. *mendicité,* f. *misère,* f. Beggary is no vice, † *Pauvreté n'eſt pas vice.* Luxury is the highway to beggary, *Le luxe mène droit à la beſace, Le luxe eſt le grand chemin de l'hôpital.*

BEGGED (bĕg'-g'd), *part. adj. Demandé, prié, ſupplié.* The peace was begged of the King, *On demanda la paix au Roi.* He was begged to come, *On le ſupplia de venir.*

BEGGER (bĕgu'-eŭr), V. BEGGAR.

BEGGING (bĕgu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de demander*; *de mendier*; *de gueuſer*; *de ſuppoſer.* To go a begging, *Mendier, aller à la quête.*

*‡ That copy goes a begging, *Perſonne ne ſe ſoucie de cette copie.*

☞ By begging a principle *or* two, he argues conſiſtently enough, *En ſuppoſant un* ou *deux principes, il raiſonne aſſez conſéquemment.*

BEGGING, *adj. Mendiant.* The begging Friars, *Les Religieux mendians.* * Begging rhyme, *Frère à chapeau, vers qui ne ſert que pour la rime.*

BEGGINGLY (bĕgu-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv. En mendiant.*

BEGHARDI, V. BIZOCHI.

To BEGIN (bĭ-guĭne'), beginning, I Began, I have begun, *v. a.* [to do the firſt act of any thing; to enter upon, to commence] *Commencer, donner, prendre commencement.* To begin a diſcourſe, *Commencer un diſcours.* To begin a journey, *Commencer un voyage, ſe mettre en route.* To begin a picture, *Ebaucher un tableau.* To begin houſe-keeping, *Lever ménage.* To begin the world, *Entrer dans le monde, s'établir.* To begin the teeth of a comb, *Amorcer les copeaux.*

To BEGIN, *v. n.* [to commence, to take riſe] *Commencer, naître*; *débuter*; *s'élever.* When the world began, *Lorſque le monde commença, à la naiſſance du monde.* Her tears began to flow, *Ses larmes commencèrent à couler.* You ſhall be gin with that, *Vous débuterez par-là.* The ſong began from Jove, *Le poëte débuta par l'éloge de Jupiter.* To begin well, *Faire un beau début.* There began a quarrel between them, *Il s'éleva une diſpute entre eux.*

To BEGIN again, *v. a.* and *n. Recommencer, reprendre*: *reſume.* Begin again, *Recommencez.* To begin again a law-ſuit, *Reprendre un procès.*

BEGINNER (bĭ-guĭn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who begins, *or* has begun] *Le premier auteur d'une choſe, celui qui l'a commencée*; ou bien *un commençant.* Plato is the beginner of this method, *Platon eſt le premier auteur de cette méthode.* A new beginner, *Un novice, un apprenti.*

BEGINNING (bĭ-guĭn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de commencer, commencement,* m. *élémens,* m. pl. *première partie*; *fondement,* m. ou bien *origine,* f. *cauſe,* f. *occaſion,* f. *A. B. C.* The beginning of the world, *Le commencement du monde.* The firſt beginnings of our knowledge, *Les premiers élémens de nos connoiſſances.* That gave beginning to our diviſions, *Ce fut-là l'origine,* ou *la cauſe de nos diviſions.* Beginning anew *or* again, *Recommencement,* m.

To BEGIRD (bĭ-guĕrd), -ING, I Begirt, I have begirded, *v. a.* [to bind with a girdle, to furround, to encircle] *Ceindre, enfermer, environner.*

To BEGIRT (bĭ-guĕrte), V. BEGIRD.

BEGLERBEG (bĕg'-lĕr-bĕg), *ſ.* [a Turkiſh title for the chief governor of a province] *Beglierbey,* m. Beg, *Bey (gouverneur d'une ville),* m.

To BEGNAW (bĭ-nâ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bite, to eat away] *Mordre, ronger.*

BEGONE (bĭ-gŏne), *interj.* [go away; hence] *Loin d'ici, va, va-t-en*; *allez-vous-en.*

BEGONIA, *ſ.* [Bot. a plant of Cayenne] *Herbe à échauffure.*

BEGOT (bĭ-gŏte'), *and* BEGOTTEN (bĭ-gŏt'-t'n), *part. adj.* [of to beget] *Engendré.* Only-begotten ſon, *Fils unique.* Firſt begotten, *Premier-né.*

‡ To BEGREASE (bĭ-grīze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dawb with fat matter] *Graiſſer, frotter de graiſſe.*

‡ BEGREASED (bĭ-grīz'-'d), *part. adj. Graiſſé.*

To BEGRIME (bĭ-grāïme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoil with ſoot] *Noircir avec de la ſuie, couvrir de ſuie.*

BEGRIMED (bĭ-grāïm'-'d), *part. adj. Noirci avec de la ſuie, couvert de ſuie.*

To BEGUILE (bĭ-gāïle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to delude, to deceive, to evade, to amuſe, to impoſe upon] *Tromper, décevoir, duper, ſéduire.* The ſerpent beguiled me, *Le ſerpent m'a ſéduite.*

BEGUILED (bĭ-gāïl'-d), *part. adj. Trompé, déçu, ſéduit.*

BEGUILER (bĭ gāïl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſeducer, impoſter] *Trompeur,* m. *ſéducteur,* m. *impoſteur,* m. *fourbe,* m. ‖ *donneur de galbanum,* m.

BEGUILING (bĭ-gāïl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [impoſition, deception] *L'action de tromper, tromperie,* f. *ſéduction,* f.

BEGUINES (bĕgu'-ĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [an order of Nuns of St. Begu] *Béguines,* f. *ſorte de Religieuſes,* f.

BEGUM, *ſ.* [in Hindooſtan; a princeſs] *Bégum,* f.

BEGUN (bĭ-gueŭne'), *part. adj.* [of to begin] *Commencé.* Begun again, *Recommencé.*

BEHALF (bĭ-haf'), *ſ.* [favour, cauſe; vindication, ſupport] *Faveur,* f. *conſidération,* f. *part,* f. *avantage,* m. In my behalf, *En ma faveur.* In the behalf of his birth, *En conſidération de ſa naiſſance.* On his behalf, *De ſa part.*

To BEHAVE (bĭ-hève'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to carry, to conduct; is uſed almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun] *Conduire, comporter.* We behaved not ourſelves diſorderly, *Nous ne nous comportâmes point mal.*

To BEHAVE, *v. n.* [to act, to conduct one's ſelf] *Agir, ſe conduire, ſe comporter.* He behaves ill, *Il agit mal, Il ſe comporte mal.*

BEHAVIOUR (bĭ-hév'-ïeŭr), *ſ.* [manner of behaving; conduct, courſe of life] *Conduite,* f. *manière de vivre,* f. *mœurs,* f. *comportement,* m. A man of good behaviour, *Un homme de bonnes mœurs, d'une conduite réguliere.*

To be upon one's behaviour, *Etre reſponſable de ſa conduite.* Tyrants themſelves are upon their behaviour to a ſuperior power, *Les tyrans eux-mêmes ſont reſponſables de leur conduite à une puiſſance ſupérieure.*

BEHAVIOUR [geſture, external appearance, gracefulneſs] *Mine,* f. *contenance,* f. *extérieur,* m. *air,* m. A graceful behaviour, *Un air gracieux, un extérieur prévenant.* V. AIR.

To BEHEAD (bĭ-hĕd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of the head] *Décapiter, décoller, trancher la tête,* § *guillotiner.*

BEHEADED (bĭ-hĕd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Décapité,* § *guillotiné.* See a Syracuſian merchant publicly beheaded, *Voyez un marchand de Syracuſe publiquement décapité.*

BEHEADING (bĭ-hĕd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de trancher la tête; décapitation,* f. *décollation, mais dans cette ſeule phraſe:* The beheading of St. John the Baptiſt, *La décollation de St. Jean Baptiſte.* Beheading machine (maiden), § *Guillotine,* f.

BEHELD (bĭ-hĕld'), *part. adj.* [from to behold] *Regardé, contemplé, obſervé,* &c.

BEHEMOTH (bĭ'-hī-mŏtzh), *ſ.* [hippopotamus or river-horſe] *Behemot,* m. *hippopotame,* m. *cheval de rivière,* m.

BEHEN, *ſ.* [a root coming from the Eaſt] *Behen,* m.

BEHEST (bĭ-hĕſte'), *ſ.* [command; precept] *Ordre,* m. *commandement,* m. *précepte.* Let me ſerve God, and his beheſts obey, *Laiſſez-moi ſervir Dieu, & obéir à ſes commandemens.*

To BEHIGHT (bĭ-hāïte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to promiſe; to entruſt] *Promettre, confier.*

BEHIND (bĭ-hāïn'd), *prep.* [on the back part] *Derrière.* The Benjamites looked behind them, *Les Benjamites regardèrent derrière eux.* He left his ſiſter behind him, *Il laiſſa ſa ſœur derrière lui.* To rail at one behind his back, *Médire de quelqu'un en ſon abſence.* He comes not behind any in point of learning, *Il ne le cède à perſonne en fait d'érudition.*

To ride behind one, *Monter en croupe* ou *en trouſſe derrière quelqu'un.* To ſit behind a horſeman, *Etre en croupe derrière un cavalier.* I'll take him up behind me, *Je le prendrai ſur mon dos.*

BEHIND, *adv.* [backward] *Par derrière, en arrière.* She came behind, *Elle vint par derrière.* To ſtay or to be behind, *S'arrêter.* Before and behind, *Par devant & par derrière.* Is there any thing yet behind? *Reſte-t-il encore quelque choſe en arrière?* To be behind in arrears, *Etre arriéré, devoir des arrérages échus.* You are ſo much behind, *Vous êtes en arrière de tant, vous redevez tant.*

BEHIND-HAND (bĭ-hāïn'd'-hăn'de), *adv.* [not upon equal terms] *En arrière.* I ſhall not be behind-hand with him in civility, *Je ne lui céderai point en politeſſe.* To be behind-hand in the world, *Etre en mauvaiſe paſſe, être mal dans ſes affaires, être arriéré.*

To BEHOLD (bĭ-hôld'), -ING, Beheld, *v. a.* [to view, to look upon] *Regarder, contempler, obſerver, conſidérer.* Son of man, behold with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears, *Fils de l'homme, regarde avec tes yeux, & écoutes avec tes oreilles.* V. To SEE.

BEHOLD, *interj* [ſee, lo] *Voici, voilà; tenez, voyez.*

BEHOLDEN (bĭ-hôl'-d'n), *part. adj.* [held in obligation] *Obligé, redevable.* We are greatly beholden to God's mercy, *Nous ſommes très-redevables à la miſéricorde de Dieu.*

To be BEHOLDEN, *Devoir, être redevable, avoir de l'obligation.* I think myſelf much beholden to you, *Je crois vous avoir beaucoup d'obligation.*

BEHOLDER (bĭ-hôl'-deŭr), *ſ.* [ſpectator] *Spectateur,* m. *contemplateur,* m. *obſervateur,* m. He raiſes compaſſion in the breaſt of the beholders, *Il excite la compaſſion dans l'ame des ſpectateurs.*

BEHOLDING (bĭ-hôl'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de regarder;* ou bien, *obligation,* f.

BEHOLDING, *adj.* Very corruptly for BEHOLDEN; which ſee.

BEHOLDINGNESS (bĭ-hôl'-dĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being obliged] *Etat de celui qui eſt obligé,* m. *obligation,* f. I muſt acknowledge a beholdingneſs to you, *Je dois avouer que je vous ai obligation.*

BEHOOF (bĭ-hoūfe), *ſ.* [profit, advantage] *Avantage,* m. *utilité,* f.

To BEHOOVE (bĭ-hoūve'), *v. n.* [to be fit or meet] *Etre utile, avantageux, expédient.* It behooves, *Il eſt expédient, il importe, il faut.*

*† It behoves us to look before we leap, *Il eſt expédient d'examiner l'affaire avant de s'y embarquer.*

BEHOOVEFUL (bĭ-hoūve'-foūl), *adj.* [uſeful, profitable] *Utile, avantageux, expédient.*

BEHOOVEFULLY (bĭ-hoūve'-foūl-é), *adv.* [uſefully] *Utilement, avantageuſement, avec profit.*

To BEHOWL (bĭ-hŏoule'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to howl at] *Hurler contre,* ou *après.* The wolf behowls the moon, *Le loup hurle contre la lune.*

BEID-EL-OSSAR, *ſ.* [an Egyptian plant] *Beid-elſar, Beid-el-oſſar,* m.

BEING (bi'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to be] *Etre,* m. *exiſtence,* f. *eſſence,* f. In God we live, and move, and have our being, *En Dieu nous avons la vie, le mouvement, & l'être.* As God is in being, *Comme Dieu eſt en être, Auſſi vrai que Dieu exiſte.* Man's firſt being, *Le premier moment de l'exiſtence,* ou *de la vie de l'homme.*

BEING [a particular ſtate or condition; place; abode] *Etat particulier, condition* ou *modification de l'exiſtence,* f. *place,* f. *demeure,* f. I do no good with being here, *Je ne fais pas bien de reſter ici.* Perhaps my being here may be an hindrance to you, *Peut-être que ma préſence vous ſera un obſtacle.* I have no ſettled being, *Je n'ai point de demeure fixe.* There is no being for me there, *Il n'y a pas là de place pour moi.*

BEING [a perſon, or a thing exiſting] *Etre,* m. *choſe* ou *perſonne exiſtante.* The Author of all beings, *L'Auteur de tous les êtres.* The Supreme Being, *L'Etre ſuprême.*

BEING, *part.* [of *to be*] *Etant.* It being thus, *La choſe étant ainſi.* The time being, *Le temps préſent.* Being to come, *Devant venir.* He was near being killed, *Il penſa être tué.* To keep a thing from being done, *Empêcher qu'une choſe ne ſe faſſe.*

BEING that, *conj.* [ſince] *Puiſque, vu que.* Being that I promiſed it, I will be as good as my word, *Puiſque je l'ai promis, je tiendrai ma parole.*

BEIRA, *ſ.* [a province of Portugal] *Béra,* m.

BEJA, *ſ.* [a town of Portugal; lat. 37°-58′ N. lon. 7°-40′ W.] *Beja,* m.

† To BELABOUR (bĭ-lé'-beŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat] *Battre, roſſer, étriller,* ‖ *mettre en capilotade.*

† BELABOURED (bĭ-lé'-beŭr'-d), *part. adj. Battu, roſſé, étrillé.*

To BELACE (bĭ-lèce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with lace] *Galonner, chamarrer.*

BELACED (bĭ-lé'-s't), *adj.* [covered all over with lace] *Galonné, chamarré, couvert de dentelles,* ou *de paſſemens.*

BELAGGED (bĭ-lăg'-g'd), *adj.* [left behind] *Qui eſt demeuré derrière.*

BELAMIE (bĕl'-ă-mi), *ſ.* [a friend, an intimate] *Belle amie,* f. *bonne amie,* f. *maîtreſſe,* f.

BELAMOUR (bĕl'-ă-mour), *ſ.* [a gallant, conſort] *Galant,* m. *bon ami,* m.

† BELATED (bĭ-lé'-tĕd'), *part. adj.* [benighted] *Attardé, ſurpris par la nuit.*

To BELAY, (bĭ-lé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to block up, to lie in wait, to place in ambuſh] *Attendre au paſſage, fermer les paſſages, dreſſer des embûches.* To belay all paſſages, *Occuper tous les paſſages.* To belay a man's way, *Etre ſur le chemin de quelqu'un, l'attendre au paſſage pour lui faire un mauvais coup, lui tendre des embûches.*

To BELAY a rope [in ſea-language] *Amarrer une manœuvre ou un cordage à ſon taquet, chevillot, &c.*

BELCH (bĕlche), *ſ.* [the act of eructation] *Rot,* m. *vent ſorti impétueuſement de l'eſtomac par la bouche,* ‖ *ſoupir de Bacchus,* m.

To BELCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eject from the ſtomach] *Vomir.* * To belch out blaſphemies, *Vomir des blaſphèmes.*

To BELCH, *v. n.* [to eruct] *Roter.*

BELCHER (bĕlch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who belches] *Qui rote, qui vomit.*

BELCHING (bĕlch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de roter,* ou *de vomir; rot,* m. *vomiſſement,* m.

BELDAM (bĕl'-dăme), *ſ.* [an old woman, a hag] *Une vieille.*

To BELEAGUER (bĭ-li'-gueŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beſiege] *Aſſiéger.*

BELEAGUERED (bĭ-li'-gueŭr-'d), *part. adj. Aſſiégé.* The heaven beleaguered by the giants, *Le ciel aſſiégé par les géants.*

* BELEAGUERED with ſickneſs and want, *Aſſiégé, preſſé par la maladie & la pauvreté.*

BELEAGUERER (bi-li'-gueŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who beſieges] *Aſſiégeant,* m.

BELEM, *ſ.* [a town of Portugal, alſo a royal palace near Liſbon] *Bélem,* m.

BELEMNITES, *ſ.* [a figured ſtone, arrow-like, popularly called thunder-ſtone] *Bélemnite,* f. *flèche de pierre,* f. *pierre de Lynx,* f.

BELENUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the Sun among the Gauls; Mithra, Baal, Belus] *Belenus,* m. *Apollon,* m.

BELFAST, *ſ.* [a town of Ireland; lat. 54°-46′ N. lon. 5°-52′ N.] *Belfaſt,* m.

BEL-FLOWER (bĕl'-flăoū'-ŭr), *ſ.* [a plant] *Campanelle,* f. *campanule,* f.

BELFRY (bĕl'-fré), *ſ.* [the place where the bells are hung] *Beffroi,* m. *tour,* f. *clocher,* m.

BELGRADE (bĕl-gréde'), *ſ.* [town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Servia; lat. 45°-10′ N. lon. 21°-2′ E.] *Belgrade,* m.

BELIAL (bi'-li-ăl), *ſ.* [one of the names of Satan] *Belial,* m.

BELIDES (bĕl'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of the daughters of Danaus] *Belides,* f. pl.

To BELIE (bi-lāï'), *v. a.* [to counterfeit; to feign; to calumniate; to give the lie] *Contrefaire; imiter; feindre, tromper en mentant; calomnier; démentir, donner un démenti.* Their actions belie their words, *Leurs actions démentent leurs paroles.* To belie one's ſelf, *Se démentir, ſe couper, ſe contredire.*

BELIEF (bĭ-līf'), *ſ.* [faith; religion; the body of tenets held; credit; perſuaſion; opinion] *Foi,* f. *croyance,* f. *ſentiment,* m. *opinion,* f. *imagination,* f. The firm belief of the word of God, *La ferme croyance de la parole de Dieu.* No man can attain belief by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth, *L'homme ne peut point parvenir à la foi, par la ſimple contemplation du ciel & de la terre.* It is a wrong belief, *C'eſt un ſentiment erronné, une opinion erronnée.* Light of belief, *Qui croit légèrement, crédule.* Hard of belief, *Qui ne croit pas aiſément.* Paſt all belief, *Qui paſſe toute croyance, incroyable.*

BELIEVABLE (bĭ-lī'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [credible] *Croyable.*

To BELIEVE (bĭ-līve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to credit upon the authority of another] *Croire, ajouter foi à.* I believe you, *Je vous crois.* They ſhall believe the myſteries of our faith, *Ils croiront les myſtères de notre foi.* To believe in God, *Croire en Dieu.* He believes in aſtrology, *Il croit aux aſtrologues.* They may believe that the Lord God of their fathers hath appeared unto thee, *Ils peuvent croire que le Dieu de leurs pères s'eſt montré à toi.*

To BELIEVE, *v. n. Croire, penſer, juger.* I

believe ſo, *Je crois que oui.* I believe not, *Je crois que non.*

To make one believe, *Faire accroire.* † To make one believe that the moon is made of green cheeſe, *Faire accroire qu'il fait nuit en plein midi.*

BELIEVED (bĭ-lī'-v'd), *part. adj. Cru, que l'on croit, tenu pour vrai.* He muſt be believed on his word, *Il doit être cru ſur ſa parole.* That is to be believed, *Cela eſt croyable.* A perſon not to be believed, *Une perſonne qui ne doit pas être crue.*

BELIEVER (bĭ-lī'-veŭr), *ſ.* [one who believes *or* gives credit] *Qui croit, croyant,* m. True believer, *Fidelle,* m. & f.

BELIEVING (bĭ-lī'-vĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de croire; croyance,* f. *foi,* f.

BELIEVINGLY (bĭ-lī'-vĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [after a believing manner] *Avec foi.*

BELIKE (bĭ-lĭke'), *adv.* [likely, probably, perhaps; ſometimes in a ſenſe of irony] *Apparemment, ſelon toutes les apparences.*

‡ BELIVE (bĭ-lĭve'), *adv.* [ſpeedily, quickly] *Vite, preſtement.*

BELL (bĕll), *ſ.* [a hollow body of caſt metal] *Cloche,* f. Little bell, *Petite cloche, clocheton,* m. *clochette,* f. Timber or frame ſupporting the bells, *Beffroi,* m. To ſet the bells a-going, *Brimballer les cloches.* To call a friar by the ringing of a bell, *Clocher un religieux.* To ring the bell, *Sonner la cloche.* The bell clinks, *On ſonne la cloche.* A ring of bells, *La ſonnerie.* A chime of bells, *Un carrillon.* An alarm-bell, *Un tocſin* ou *beffroi.*

* To bear the bell, *Remporter le prix, primer.*

*† To curſe one with bell, book, and candle, *Maudire quelqu'un, le charger d'imprécations.* † As the bell clinketh, ſo the fool thinketh; as the fool thinks, ſo the bell clinks, *Les gens de peu de jugement ſont comme les cloches à qui l'on fait dire tout ce que l'on veut.*

A paſſing-bell (knell), *Cloche mortuaire, glas,* m.

A ſaint's-bell, *or* ſacring-bell, *Un martinet.*

BELL, *Grelet,* m. The bells of a hawk, *Les grezillons,* m. ou *grillets d'un faucon,* m.

A bell hung about a ſheep's neck, *Tantan,* m. *eſpèce de grelot, ſonnette,* f.

BELL of a trumpet (the wideſt part), *Pavillon d'une trompette,* m.

BELL [the cup of a flower] *Le calice d'une fleur.*

BELL-BIT (bĕl'-bĭte), *ſ. Mors de bride, fait en cloche,* m.

BELL-CLAPPER (bĕl'-klăp-eŭr), *ſ. Battant de cloche,* m.

BELL-PEAR (bĕl'-père) [gourd] *Poire de ſerteau,* f.

BELL-MAN (bĕl'-măne), *ſ.* [he whoſe buſineſs is to proclaim any thing in towns by ringing a bell] *Réveil-matin,* m. *homme qui annonce quelque choſe au ſon d'une cloche; crieur public,* m.

BELL-METAL (bĕl'-mĕ-t'l), *ſ.* [the metal of which bells are made] *Métal dont on fait les cloches,* m. *métal de cloche,* m.

BELL-FOUNDER (bĕl'-făoŭn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who founds bells] *Fondeur de cloches,* m.

BELL-STONE, *Pierre de cloche,* f.

BELL [in Archit.] *Campane,* m.

BELL-FLOWER (bĕl'-flăoüeŭr) [in Archit.] *Clochette,* f. V. BELFLUWER.

BELL-FASHIONED, *adj.* [having the form of a bell] *Fait en forme de cloche.* Bell-faſhioned flowers, *Les fleurs en cloche.*

To BELL, *v. n.* [to grow in buds *or* flowers] *Fleurer, ſe dit des plantes dont la fleur a la forme de cloche.*

To BELL [as does a doe in rutting time] *Réer.*

* To BELL the cat, *Attacher le grelot.*

BELLADONA, *ſ.* [Bot. deadly night-ſhade] *Belle-dame,* m.

§ BELLARMIN, *ſ.* [a cant word for a flaſk of ſtrong liquor] *Groſſe bouteille de vin,* ou *d'autre boiſſon forte.* To diſpute with Bellarmin, *Vider la bouteille.*

BELLE (bĕll), *ſ.* [a young lady; a beauty] *Une belle, une beauté, une élégante.*

BELLEGARDE, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of France; lat. 42°-27′ N. lon. 2°-56′ E.] *Bell-garde,* m.

BELLE-ISLE, *ſ.* [an iſland on the coaſt of Britanny; lat. 47°-18′ N. lon. 3°-6′ W.] *Belle-iſle,* f.

BELLEROPHON (bĕl-lĕr'-o-fŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Glaucus king of Egypt; defeated the monſter Chimera; he firſt taught the uſe of the bridle] *Bellérophon,* m.

BELLES-LETTRES (bĕl-lĕt'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [polite literature] *Belles-Lettres,* f. *la littérature.*

BELLICOSE (bĕl'-lĭ-kôze), *adj. Guerrier.*

BELLIFEROUS (bĕl-lĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj. Qui cauſe la guerre.*

BELLIGERENT (bĕl-lĭdj'-ĭ-rĕn't), *adj.* [waging war, engaged in war; is ſaid of nations at war] *Belligérant.* The belligerent powers (powers at war), *Puiſſances belligérantes.*

To BELLIGERATE (bĕl-lĭdj'-ĭ-réte), *v. n. Faire la guerre.*

BELLIGEROUS (bĕl-lĭdj'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [carrying on war] *Qui fait la guerre.*

BELLING (bĕl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the noiſe made by a doe in rutting time] *Le cri du cerf, du daim & du chevreuil, lorſqu'ils ſont en rut.*

BELLIPOTENT (bĕl-lĭp'-ô-tĕn't), *adj.* [mighty in war] *Puiſſant* ou *fort à la guerre.*

BELLON *or* BELLAND, *ſ.* [Med. a diſtemper common in Derbyſhire] *Colique de plomb,* f. *colique du Poitou,* f.

BELLONA (bĕl-lô'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of war, and ſiſter of Mars; invented needles] *Bellone,* f.

BELLONARII, *ſ.* [in Antiq. prieſts of Bellona] *Bellonaires,* m. pl.

To BELLOW (bĕl'-ô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a noiſe as an ox, a cow, *or* a bull] *Beugler, meugler, mugir.* The ox, the cow, and the bull bellow, *Le bœuf beugle, la vache meugle, le taureau mugit.*

To BELLOW, *for* To BELL, which ſee.

To BELLOW [as the ſea and the wind do] *Gronder, faire du bruit.* The ſea-bellows, *La mer gronde.*

BELLOWING (bĕl'-ô-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de beugler, de meugler, de mugir; beuglement,* m. *meuglement,* m. *mugiſſement,* f.

BELLOWS (bĕl'-eŭce), *ſ.* [an inſtrument uſed to blow the fire] *Soufflet à ſouffler le feu,* m. Wooden bellows made uſe of in iron-founderies, *Artifices,* m. pl.

BELLUINE (bĕl'-lĭoŭ-ăĭne), *adj.* [beaſtly] *Beſtial, brutal.*

BELLUTTA, *ſ.* [large tree of Malabar; Tsjampacam, Amelpodi] *Belutta,* m.

BELLY (bĕl'-é), *ſ.* [that part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowe's; gluttony] *Ventre,* m. *panſe,* f. *† *gueule,* f. Whoſe God is their belly, *Ceux qui font leur Dieu de leur ventre.* The lower belly, *Le bas ventre.* My belly aches, *J'ai mal au ventre.* A punch-belly, *Un ventre de bière, une groſſe panſe.*

† Great belly, *Gros-ventre, femme groſſe.* To have a great belly, *Avoir un gros ventre, Etre enceinte*

‖ He has been beat back and belly, *On l'a battu dos & ventre, on l'a fort mal-traité.*

*† To be given to one's belly, *Etre ſujet à ſon ventre, être gourmand,* ‖ *être ſur ſa bouche.* A belly full is a belly full, *Tout fait ventre pourvu qu'il entre.* A hungry belly has no ears, *Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.* He robs his belly to cover his back, *Habit de velours, ventre de ſon.* His eyes are bigger than his belly, *Il a les yeux plus grands que le ventre.* What is got over the devil's back, is ſpent under his belly, *Ce qui vient par la flûte, s'en retourne par le tambour.*

* BELLY of a lute, *La table d'un luth, le coffre.*

* BELLY of a bottle, *Le ventre d'une bouteille.* That bottle has a large belly, *Cette bouteille a un gros ventre.*

BELLY [cavity of a ſail which retains the wind] *Creux d'une voile,* m.

BELLY and back of a pair of bellows, *Ellipſe,* f.

To BELLY, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to get a belly; to bulge out] *Devenir ventru, gagner du ventre,* ‖ *bâtir ſur le devant;* au figuré, *faire ventre, pouſſer en dehors.*

* That wall bellies, *Ce mur fait ventre.*

To BELLY *or* BELL, *Réer.* V. To BELL.

BELLY-ACHE (bĕl'-é-éke), *ſ.* [the colic] *Colique,* f.

BELLY-BAND (bĕl'-é-băn'de), *ſ. Ventrière de cheval,* f. [in Surgery; a ſort of bandage] *Ventrière,* f.

BELLY-BOUND (bĕl'-é-băoŭn'de), *adj.* [affected with coſtiveneſs] *Conſtipé.*

* BELLY-CHEAT (bĕl-é-tchîte), *ſ.* [an apron] *Tablier,* m.

BELLY-FRIEND (bĕl'-é-frĕn'de), *ſ. Paraſite,* m. ‖ *chercheur de franches lippées,* m. *un ami intéreſſé.*

BELLY-FULL (bĕl'-é-foŭl), *ſ. Quantité ſuffiſante de nourriture; autant qu'il en faut pour raſſaſier; un ventre plein.*

† I got my belly-full of it, *J'en ai eu tout mon ſoul, J'en ai eu mon ventre plein.*

BELLY-GOD (bĕl'-é-gŏd), *ſ.* [one who makes a god of his belly] *Gourmand,* m. *homme ſenſuel,* m. *épicurien,* m.

GOR-BELLY (gor'-bĕl-é) [a punch-belly, or great bellied] *Une groſſe panſe; qui eſt ventru, qui a un gros ventre, qui eſt panſu.*

BELLY-PINCHED (bĕl'-é-pĭne-tch't), *adj.* [ſtarved] *Affamé.* A belly-pinched wolf, *Un loup affamé.*

BELLY-ROLL (bĕl'-é-rôle), *ſ. Rouleau* ou *cylindre qu'on paſſe ſur les terres labourées,* m.

BELLY-TIMBER (bĕl'-é-tĭme-beŭr), *ſ.* [food] *Vivres,* m. ‖ *victuailles,* f. *proviſions de bouche,* f.

BELLY-WORM (bĕl'-é-oŭeŭrme), *ſ. Ver long qui s'engendre dans les inteſtins de l'homme & des autres animaux,* m. *Ver ſolitaire,* m.

To BELOCK (bĭ lŏk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten with a lock] *Fermer à la clef.*

To BELONG (bĭ-lŏn'gne), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be the property or the attribute of, to have relation to, to adhere to; to be the province of] *Appartenir; regarder, concerner,* ‖ *compéter.* This book belongs to me, *Ce livre m'appartient.* So far as it belongs to the preſent matter, *Autant qu'il concerne la matière préſente.* The faculties belonging to the Supreme Being, are unlimited, *Les facultés qui appartiennent à l'Etre ſuprême ſont ſans bornes.*

BELONGING (bĭ-lŏn'gne-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [from to belong] *Appartenant, qui appartient, dépendant.*

BELOVED (bĭ-leŭv'-'d), *adj* [dear] *Aimé, bien-aimé, favori.* You are beloved by all men, *Vous êtes aimé de tout le monde.* His beloved ſon, *Son fils bien-aimé.* A beloved ſin, *Péché favori.*

BELOW (bĭ-lô'), *adv.* [in the lower place; on earth; in hell] *En-bas, là-bas, inférieurement, ci-deſſous.* Is he below? *Eſt-il en bas?* As it ſhall be ſaid below, *Comme il ſera dit ci-deſſous,* ou *ci-après.* V. UP.

BELOW, *prep.* [under in place: inferior; unworthy of, unbefitting] *Au deſſous de.* I lodge below him, *Je ſuis logé au-deſſous de lui.* It is below you to do ſo, *Cette action eſt au deſſous de vous.*

To BELOWT (bĭ-lăoŭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat with opprobrious language] *Injurier, outrager.*

BELOWTED (bĭ-lăoŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Injurié, outragé.*

BELS-

BELSWAGGER (bĕl'-soŭăg-eŭr), *f.* [a ſwaggering fellow, a hectoring blade] *Rodomont*, m. *fanfaron*, m. *fanfareur*, m.

BELT (bĕlt), *f.* [a girdle, a cincture in which a ſword is commonly hung] *Ceinturon*, m. Where is my ſword-belt? *Où eſt mon ceinturon?* A ſhoulder-belt, *Baudrier*, m. *bandoulière*, f. The hangers of a belt, *Les pendans d'un ceinturon*, ou *d'un baudrier*. Belt-ſtraps, *Allonges de ceinturon*.

BELT-MAKER (bĕlt'-mē-keŭr), *f. Faiſeur de ceinturons & de baudriers*, m.

BELTS [Aſtron. two zones ſurrounding Jupiter's body] *Les bandes de Jupiter*, f. pl.

BELT [Geogr. the leſſer and the great belt: ſtreights of Denmark] *Le petit & le grand belt*, m

BELUS (bī'-leŭce), *f.* [Mythol. the ſon of Neptune and Lybia, and king of Aſſyria; the principal deity of the Babylonians] *Bélus*, m. *Bel*, m.

BELVEDERE (bĕl'-vĭ-dī'-re), *f.* [pleaſant to behold; a turret that commands a fine proſpect] *Belvéder*, m.

BELVEDERE, *f.* [town and province of Greece in the Morea; lat. 38°-0′ N. lon. 21°-45′ E.] *Belvedere*.

BELVEDERE, *f.* [a ſort of chenopodium, a plant of China] *Belvedere* or *Belle à voir*, f.

To BELVER (bĕl'-vĕr), *v. n.* [to bawl, to cry out] *Crier, criailler*.

BELWETHER (bĕl'-oŭĕtzh-eŭr), *f.* [a ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck] *Mouton qui porte une ſonnette au cou pour conduire un troupeau*, m.

To BELY (bĭ-lāĭ'), V. To BELIE.

BELZEBUB (bĕl'-zĭ-beŭb), *f.* [a kind of ape] *Belzébut*, m.

To BEMAD (bĭ-măd), -DING, -DED, *v. a.* [to make mad] *Rendre fou, faire tourner la cervelle*.

BEMADDED (bĭ-măd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Devenu fou, à qui la cervelle a tourné*.

To BEMAT (bĭ-măte'), *v. a.* [to entangle, to plait the hair] *Nouer, entrelacer les cheveux*.

To BEMEAL (bĭ-mīle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with flour] *Enfariner*.

To BEMIRE (bĭ-măĭeŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drag or incumber in the mire] *Embourber, mettre dans la boue; crotter*.

BEMIRED (bĭ-măĭ'-eŭrd), *part. adj. Embourbé, crotté*. The loving couple well bemired, *Le couple amoureux bien crotté*.

To BEMOAN (bĭ-mône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lament] *Plaindre, déplorer*. I bemoan your fate, *Je plains votre ſort*. He bemoaned his misfortune, *Il déplorait ſon malheur*.

BEMOANED (bĕ-mō'-n'd), *part. adj. Plaint, déploré, pleuré*.

BEMOANER (bĭ-mō'-neŭr), *f.* [a lamenter] *Qui ſe plaint, affligé*, m.

BEMOANING (bĭ-mō'-nĭn'gne), *f. L'action de ſe plaindre*, f. *plaintes*, f. pl. *lamentations*, f. pl.

To BEMOIL (bĭ-mŏĭl'), V. To BEMIRE.

To BEMONSTER (bĭ-mŏn's'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make monſtrous] *Défermer, rendre difforme & monſtrueux*. Bemonſter not thy features, *Ne rendez point vos traits difformes*.

‖ BEMUSED (bĭ-mĭuz'-z'd), *adj.* [overcome with muſing, dreaming] *Rêveur*.

BEN *or* BEHEN, *f.* [Pharm. a medicinal root] *Behen*, m. Ben-nut (a ſmall nut of the ſize of a filbert, the fruit of an Arabian tree), *Ben*, f. Oil of ben, *Huile de ben*, f.

BENARES, *f.* [town of Aſia in Hindooſtan; the ancient ſeat of the Bramins; lat. 25°-20′ N. long. 83°-10′ E.] *Benarès*, m.

BENCH (bĕn'che), *f.* [a ſeat of wood] *Banc*, m. A joiner's bench, *Un établi de menuiſier*. A bench to lean on, *Un accoudoir*.

BENCH [ſeat of juſtice] *Banc*, m. *ſiége de judicature*, m. *tribunal de juſtice*, m. *Cour de juſtice*, f. The whole bench voted the ſame, *Toute la Cour fut du même avis*. The King's bench, *Le banc du Roi, le banc royal; nom d'une des Cours de juſtice qui ſe tiennent à Weſtminſter, & d'une priſon au fauxbourg de Southwark*.

To BENCH, *v. a.* [to ſit upon a bench, to furniſh with benches] *Mettre ſur un banc; mettre des bancs, garnir de bancs*.

BENCHER (bĕn'-cheŭr), *f.* [inner barriſter, a Lawyer of the firſt rank in the Inns of Court] *Aſſeſſeur*, m. *juriſconſulte du premier rang dans un Collége*, m.

BEND (bĕn'dé), *f.* [flexure, incurvation] *Courbure*, f.

BEND [with Heralds: ſhoulder-belt] *Bande*, f. *pièce honorable de l'écu*.

BEND [in ſea language] *Nœud*, m. *anuſtle*, m.

BENDS [in Ship-building; wales, the crooked timber of the ribs] *Courbes*, f. pl. Midſhip bend, *Le maître gabarit, ou le conteur du maître couple*.

To BEND, -ING, -ED, *and* BENT, *v. a.* [to make crooked; to put any thing in order for uſe] *Bander, tendre, cambrer, arquer*. To bend a bow, *Bander un arc*. To bend a net, *Tendre un filet*.

To BEND [to crook, to inflect] *Plier, fléchir, courber, recourber, fauſſer, forcer*, ‡ *crocheter*. To bend the body, *Plier le corps*. To bend the knee, *Fléchir le genou*. The glorious circle which the hands of the Moſt High have bended, *Le cercle glorieux que les mains du Très-haut ont courbé; l'arc-en-ciel*. To bend a ſword, *Fauſſer ou forcer une épée*.

To BEND the brow, *Froncer le ſourcil*. To bend the fiſt, *Fermer le poing*.

To BEND [in ſea-language; to tie two ropes together] *Nouer, amarrer*. [To faſten a cable to the ring of the anchor] *Etalinguer ou Entalinguer un cable*. To bend a ſail to its yard, *Enverguer une voile*.

To BEND [to direct, to apply] *Diriger, appliquer, fixer, attacher*. Our courſe was bent to or toward that ſweet region, *Nous dirigions notre courſe vers cette charmante région*. Men will not bend their wits (*or* minds) to examine whether things, wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil, *Les hommes n'appliqueront point leur eſprit à examiner ſi les choſes auxquelles ils ont été accoutumés, ſont bonnes ou mauvaiſes*. Why doſt thou bend thy eyes upon the earth? *Pourquoi fixes-tu tes yeux ſur la terre?* His ſtudies are principally bent to the latin tongue, *Il s'attache particulièrement à l'étude de la langue latine*.

* To bend one's ſpite againſt a man, *Tourner ſon dépit contre quelqu'un, s'acharner contre lui*.

To BEND [to ſubdue] *Dompter, vaincre, mettre à la raiſon*. War and famine will bend our enemies, *La guerre & la famine dompteront nos ennemis*.

To BEND, *v. n.* [to be incurvated; to jut over; to be ſubmiſſive, to bow] *Plier, ſe plier, ſe courber*.

To BEND BACK, *v. a. & n. Recourber, ſe recourber*.

To BEND FORWARD, *v. n. S'accroupir*.

☞ To BEND ON *or* AGAINST, *Se déterminer à; ſe roidir contre*. He was bent at all hazards, *Il était déterminé à tout événement*.

BENDABLE (bĕn'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be bent] *Que l'on peut bander, tendre, plier, &c.*

BENDED (bĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Bandé, tendu, plié, fléchi, &c.*

BENDER (bĕn'-deŭr), *f.* [he who bends; the inſtruments with which any thing is bent] *Celui qui bande; inſtrument pour bander*.

BENDER, *f.* [a town of Turkey in Europe; lat. 46°-58′ N. lon. 29°-0′ E.] *Bender ou Tekin*, m.

BENDERMASSEN, *f.* [town and kingdom in the iſland of Borneo; lat. 2°-40′ S. lon. 113°-40′ E.] *Bandermarſen, Benjarmaſen*, m.

BENDING (bĕn'-din'gne), *f. L'action de bander, de tendre, &c. Courbure*, f. *pli*, m. *flexion*, f. The bending of a line, *La courbure d'une ligne*. The bending of a vault, *La vouſſure d'une voûte*. The bending of the elbow, *Le pli du coude*.

BENDING, *adj.* [ſhelving] *Penchant, qui panche, qui va en pente*. The bending part of a hill, *Le penchant d'une colline*.

BENDLET (bĕn'd'-lĕte), *f.* [a little bend] *Une petite bande, une bandelette*.

BENDWITH (bĕn'd'-oŭĭth), *f.* [a ſort of plant] *Herbe des pauvres*, f. *herbe aux gueux*, f. *clématite*, f.

BENEAPED (bĭ-nīp't'), *adj.* [in ſea-language; is ſaid of a ſhip when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground] *Engravé*.

BENEATH (bĭ-nīzhe'), *prep* [under, unworthy of] *Sous, deſſous, au deſſous*. Beneath him, *Sous lui, au deſſous de lui*.

BENEATH, *adv.* [in a lower place] *En-bas*.

BENEDICT (bĕn'-ĭ-dĭkte), *adj.* [having ſalubrious qualities] *Bénit, Bénin*. Benedict electuary (in Pharmacy), *Bénédit*, m.

BENEDICTINES, *ſ. pl.* [Monks and Nuns of the order of St. Benedict] *Bénédictins*, m. *Bénédictines*, f. pl.

BENEDICTION (bĕn'-ĭ-dĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ. Bénédiction*, f. V. BLESSING.

Benedictionalis liber (in Liturgy; book containing the various bleſſings or benedictions), *Bénédictionnaire*, m.

BENEFACTION (bĕn'-ĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [benefit conferred; the act of conferring it] *Bienfait*, m. *grâce*, f. *faveur*, f. *bon office*.

BENEFACTOR (bĕn'-ĭ-făk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that confers a benefit] *Bienfaiteur*, m.

BENEFACTRESS (bĕn'-ĭ-făk'-trĕce), *ſ.* [ſhe that confers a benefit] *Bienfaitrice*, f.

BENEFICE (bĕn'-ĭ-fĭce), *ſ.* [eccleſiaſtical living] *Bénéfice*, m. *chapelle*, f.

BENEFICED (bĕn'-ĭ-fiſte), *adj.* [poſſeſſed of a benefice] *Qui a un bénéfice*. A beneficed man, *Un bénéficier*. He is well beneficed, *Il jouit d'un bon bénéfice*.

BENEFICENCE (bĭ-nĕf'-ĭ-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the practice of doing good] *Bienfaiſance*, f. *générosité, bénéficence*, f. V. BENEVOLENCE.

BENEFICENT (bĭ-nĕf'-ĭ-cĕn'te), *adj.* [kind, doing good] *Bienfaiſant, généreux*.

BENEFICIAL (bĕn'-ĭ-fĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [helpful; V. ADVANTAGEOUS] *Avantageux, profitable, utile*. That is very beneficial to mankind, *C'eſt une choſe très-avantageuſe au genre humain*. If I find it beneficial to me, *Si j'y trouve mon compte, mon avantage*.

BENEFICIALLY (bĕn'-ĭ-fĭch'-ăl-é), *adv.* [in an advantageous manner] *Avantageuſement*.

BENEFICIALNESS (bĕn'-ĭ-fĭch'-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [uſefulneſs, profit] *Utilité*, f. *profit*, m.

BENEFICIARY (bĕn'-ĭ-fĭch'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [he that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice] *Bénéficier*, m.

BENEFICIARY, *adj.* [holding ſomething in ſubordination to another] *Dépendant, ſubordonné*. [relating to benefices] *Bénéficial*.

BENEFIT (bĕn'-ĭ-fĭte), *ſ.* [kindneſs, favour, advantage, profit, uſe] *Bienfait*, m. *grâce*, f. *faveur*, f. *bonté*, f. *profit*, m. *avantage*, m. *bien*, m. *uſage*, m. *utilité*, f. *ſecours*, m. *bénéfice*, m. Bleſs the Lord, my ſoul, and forget not his benefits, *Bénis le Seigneur, ô mon âme, & n'oublie pas ſes bienfaits*. It is a thing of more credit than benefit, *C'eſt une choſe qui apporte plus de gloire que de profit*.

The benefit of Clergy, *Le privilége du Clergé*. Benefit of Clergy was an ancient liberty of the Church, whereby any prieſt might on his petition, even in caſe of murder, be delivered to his Ordinary in order to purge himſelf; but now the benefit of Clergy is common with Clerks to Laics: the priſoner is put to read a verſe or two in a latin book, and if the Ordinary's commiſſioner or deputy, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut Clericus*

Clericus (he reads like a Clerk) he is only burnt in the hand, and fet free for the firſt time; otherwiſe he ſuffers death for his tranſgreſſion, *Le privilége du Clergé étoit un ancien droit par lequel un eccléſiaſtique, convaincu de quelque crime, même de meurtre, devoit être renvoyé vers les juges eccléſiaſtiques, ſur ſa ſimple réquiſition, pour être jugé par eux: ce privilége s'accorde aujourd'hui même aux laïques: le criminel lit quelques lignes dans un livre latin; ſi le commiſſaire de l'ordinaire en ſon deputé dit: Legit ut Clericus (il lit comme un Clerc) le priſonnier eſt ſeulement marqué à la main avec un fer chaud, & enſuite élargi, pourvu que ce ſoit le premier crime dont il ait été convaincu; autrement, il eſt exécuté.*

To BENEFIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to do good to, to advantage] *Avantager, favoriſer, faire du bien.* To benefit the trade, *Favoriſer le commerce.*

To BENEFIT, *v. n.* [to gain advantage] *Profiter, gagner.* I have very much benefited, *J'ai beaucoup profité.*

BENEFITED (bĕn'-ĭ-fit-ĕd), *part. adj. Avantagé; qui a gagné.* A benefited ticket in a lottery, *Un billet qui a gagné un lot.*

‡ BENEMPT, V. NEMPT.

BENESOEUF, *ſ.* [a town of Africa; lat. 29°-10' N. lon. 31°-10' E.] *Beneſoeef, Beniſueife*, m.

To BENET (bĭ-nĕt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enſnare, to ſurround] *Prendre au filet; ſurprendre, attraper, environner.*

BENEVOLENCE (bĭ-nĕv'-ô-lĕn'ce), *and* BENEVOLENTNESS (bĭ-nĕv'-ô-lĕn't-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſpoſition to do good, kindneſs, goodwill] *Bienveillance, f. inclination à faire du bien, f. bonne volonté, affection*, f. *faveur*, f.

¶ Benevolence, *bienveillance*; beneficence, *bienfaiſance* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe is the intention or deſire of doing good: the other, the act or exerciſe of goodneſs. Ex. *A benevolent* man delights in *beneficence*: the *benevolence* of his heart manifeſts itſelf in a thouſand acts of *beneficence*. Providence has ſufficiently evinced its love to mankind, by planting in our nature a *benevolent* diſpoſition; and rewarding *beneficence* which is the effect of that diſpoſition.

BENEVOLENCE [a kind of tax] *Don-gratuit*, m.

BENEVOLENT (bĭ-nĕv'-ô-lĕn't), *adj.* [kind, affectionate, generous] *Bienveillant*, ‡ *bénévole, affectionné.*

BENGAL (bĕn'-gâl'), *ſ.* [a gulf and kingdom of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies] *Bengal*, m.

BENGAL, *ſ.* [a ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff] *Bengale*, f. *toile* ou *étoffe de Bengale*, f.

BENGUELA, *ſ.* [a town and kingdom of Africa; lat. 10°-30' S. lon. 12°-30' E.] *Benguela*, m.

BENJAMIN (bĕn'-djă-mĭne), *ſ.* [a tree and a gum] *Benjoin*, m. V. BENZUIN.

BENJAMIN [a ſort of waſh for the face] *Lait virginal.*

To BENIGHT (bĭ-nīte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring on night, to involve in darkneſs] *Couvrir de ténèbres.*

BENIGHTED (bĭ-nīt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Anuité, ſurpris par la nuit.* To be benighted, *S'anuiter.*

BENIGN (bĭ-nāine'), *adj.* [kind; generous; beneficent; wholeſome] *Bénin, doux, bienfaiſant, généreux, favorable, obligeant*, ‡ *bénivole.* A benign influence, *Une influence bénigne.* A benign interpretation, *Un ſens favorable.*

BENIGNITY (bĭ-nĭg'-nĭ-té), *and* BENIGNNESS (bĭ-nāine'-nĕce), *ſ.* [kindneſs, graciouſneſs; ſalubrity] *Bénignité, f. douceur, f. bonté*, f. *humanité*, f.

¶ Benignity, *bénignité*; kindneſs, *complaiſance*; humanity, *humanité*; tenderneſs, *tendreſſe* (ſynon.): *Benignity* is a ſort of kind condeſcenſion, and is properly an attribute of princes only: *kindneſs* is a diſpoſition of affection and attention among equals; *tenderneſs* is a ſuſceptibility of impreſſion, more applicable to perſons nearly connected: *humanity* denotes a feeling for the diſtreſſes of even a ſtranger. The two firſt ſpring from the will, the others from the heart. The *benignity* of a prince makes him univerſally beloved by his ſubjects. *Kindneſs* is what one man naturally expects from another, and what we are reciprocally bound to impart. The great *tenderneſs* of animals to their young is a ſtanding reproof to the many unfeeling mothers. True *humanity* conſiſts in excuſing the weakneſſes, ſupplying the defects, aſſuaging the pains, and comforting the afflictions of our neighbours.

BENIGNLY (bĭ-nāine'-lé), *adv.* [kindly] *Bénignement, favorablement.*

BENIN, *ſ.* [a town and kingdom of Africa; lat. 7°-30' N. lon. 5°-4' E.] *Benin*, m.

BENISON (bĕn'-ĭ-zeune), *ſ.* [bleſſing] *Bénédiction.* f.

BENNET (bĕn'-ĕte), *or* HERB BENNET, *ſ.* [Bot. caryophyllata vulgaris; a vulnerary plant] *Benoîte*, f. *Gallot*, m. *Reciſe*, f.

BENT (bĕn'te), *ſ.* [a ſtate of flexure, curvity; application of the mind, inclination, diſpoſition towards ſomething] *Pli*, m. *courbure*, f. au figuré, *application*, f. *contention d'eſprit*, f. *pli*, m. *penchant*, m. *habitude*, f. *inclination*, f. *tendance*, f. *acharnement*, m.

BENT, Bent-graſs [a ſort of ruſh] *Sorte de jonc.*

BEN'T for *be not, Ne ſoyez pas.* V. To BE.

BENT, *part. adj.* of to bend. *Bandé; arqué: porté; appliqué: enclin; déterminé; roidi; acharné; fixé, attaché.* A bow always bent will break, *Un arc toujours bandé doit ſe rompre.* To be cruelly and obſtinately bent againſt one, *S'acharner.* Bent to war, *Porté à la guerre.* Bent on ſtudy, *Appliqué à l'étude.* Bent on death, *Déterminé à la mort.* Bent againſt reaſon, *Roidi contre la raiſon.* Bent againſt one, *Acharné contre quelqu'un.* The eyes of all men are bent on you, *Tous les yeux ſont fixés* ou *attachés ſur vous.*

To BENUM (bĭ-neŭme'), -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to make torpid] *Engourdir, tranſir de froid.*

* To BENUM [to ſtupify] *Etonner, ſtupéfier.*

BENUMMED (bĭ-neŭm'-m'd), *adj. Engourdi, tranſi de froid; étonné, ſtupéfait.*

BENUMMING (bĭ-neŭm'-ĭn'gne), *and* BENUMMINGNESS (bĭ-neŭm'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ. L'action d'engourdir, &c. f. engourdiſſement*, m.

BENZOIN (bĕn'-zŏine'), *ſ.* [aſſa dulcis; a medicinal kind of reſin] *Benjoin*, m.

To BEPAINT (bĭ-pĕn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with paint] *Peindre, colorer, farder.*

To BEPINCH (bĭ-pĭn'che'), -ING, -ED, *and* BEPINCHT, *v. a.* [to mark with pinches] *Pincer, marquer en pinçant.*

† To BEPISS (bĭ-pice'), -ING, -ED, *and* BEPIST, *v. a.* [to cover with urine] *Piſſer ſur.* To bepiſs a thing, *Piſſer ſur une choſe.*

† BEPISSED (bĭ-piste), *or* BEPIST, *part. adj. Sur quoi l'on a piſſé.*

To BEQUEATH (bĭ-koŭĭtzhe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to leave by will] *Léguer, laiſſer par teſtament.* My father bequeathed me by will but a thouſand crowns, *Mon pere ne m'a laiſſé par teſtament que mille écus.*

BEQUEATHED (bĭ-koŭĭtzh'd), *part. adj. Légué.* One to whom any thing is bequeathed, *Légataire*, m. & f.

BEQUEATHING (bĭ-koŭĭtzh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de léguer*, f.

BEQUEATHMENT (bĭ-koŭĭtzh'-mĕn't), *ſ.* or BEQUEST (bĭ-koŭĕste') [a legacy] *Legs*, m.

To BERATTLE (bĭ-răt'-tl'), *v. a.* [to rattle off] *Faire du bruit pour ſe moquer de quelqu'un.*

To BERAY (bĭ-rē'), *v. a.* [to foul] *Embrener, ſouiller, ſalir, remplir d'ordure.*

BERAYED (bĭ-rē'-ĕd), *adj.* [fouled] *Embrené, ſouillé, ſali, &c.*

BERAYING (bĭ-rē'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to beray] *L'action de ſouiller, &c.* f.

BERBERRY *or* BERBERIS, V. BARBERRY.

BERBICE, *ſ.* [a river of America] *Berbice*, f.

BERCE, V. BARCE.

To BEREAVE (b-rēve'), -ING, -ED, *and* BEREFT, *v. a.* [to ſtrip off] *Priver, dépouiller.* It is to bereave us of all arts and ſciences, *C'eſt nous priver des arts & des ſciences.*

BEREAVED (bĭ-rēv'-d), *and* BEREFT, *part. adj. Privé, dépouillé.*

BEREAVING (bĭ-rēv'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de priver*, f.

BEREAVEMENT (bĭ-rēve'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [deprivation] *Privation*, f.

BERECYNTHIA *mater* (bĕr-ĭ-cĭn'tzh'-ĭ-ă) [Mythol. a title of Cybele] *Bérécynthe*, f.

BEREFT (bĭ-rĕfte'), V. BEREAVED.

BERENICE (bĕr-ĭ-nĭce'), *ſ.* [Mythol. Evergete's wife, cut off her hair and ſent it to Venus; hence the conſtellation called *Coma Berenices*] *Bérénice*, f.

BERFISH, *ſ.* [a ſea inſect of Norway] *Bear-fiſh*, m.

BERGAMOT (bĕr'-gă-mŭte), *ſ.* [a ſort of pear] *Bergamote*, f.

BERGAMOT, *ſ.* [a ſort of perfume] *Bergamote*, f.

BERGANDER, *ſ.* [Ornithol. vulpenſer, tadorna; a bird of the duck-kind] *Tadorne* ou *Tardone*, f.

BERGEN (bĕr-guĕne), *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Norway; lat. 60°-11' N. lon. 5°-45' E.] *Bergen*, m.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *ſ.* [a town of the Dutch Brabant; lat. 51°-27' N. lon. 4°-25' E.] *Berg-op-Zoom*, m.

BERGION, *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous giant, ſon of Neptune; oppoſed the paſſage of Hercules over the Rhine, was cruſhed by Jupiter] *Bergion*, m.

BERGMASTER (bĕrg'-mas-teŭr), *ſ.* [the chief officer among the Derbyſhire miners] *Bourguemeſtre* ou *Bailli des mineurs de Derbyſhire*, m.

BERGMOTE (bĕrg'-môte), *ſ.* [the court kept by the bergmaſter] *Cour* ou *Juridiction du Bourguemeſtre des mineurs de Derbyſhire*, f.

To BERHYME (bĭ-rāime'), *v. a.* [to celebrate in verſe] *Célébrer, chanter en mauvais vers.*

BERKSHIRE, BERKS (bĕrk'-chère), *ſ.* [county of England] *Berkſhire*, m.

BERLIN, *ſ.* [the capital of Brandenburg; lat. 52°-32' N. lon. 13°-31' E.] *Berlin*, m.

BERLIN (bĕr-lĭne'), *ſ.* [a ſort of coach] *Berline*, f. *carroſſe à ſix places*, m.

BERLUCCIO, *ſ.* [travelling bird; ortolan] *Bénavi*, m. *ortolan*, m.

BERME, *ſ.* [a term of fortification] *Berme*, f

BERMUDAS, *ſ. pl.* [American iſland] *Les Bermudes*, f. pl.

BERMUDIANA, *ſ.* [Siſyrinchium; an American plant] *Bermudienne*, f. *grain de cochon*, m

BERN, *ſ.* [a Swiſs Canton and its capital; lat. 46°-52' N. lon. 7°-10' E.] *Berne*, m.

BERNARD THE HERMIT, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. the ſquilla or ſhrimp] *Bernard l'hermite*, m. *ſoldat marin*, m.

BERNARDINES, *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of voluptuous monks] *Bernardins*, m. pl.

To BEROB (bĭ-rŏb'), *v. a. Voler, dérober.*

BERRI, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Berri*, m.

BERRY (bĕr'-é), *ſ.* [any ſmall fruit with many ſeeds] *Grain*, m. *graine*, f. *baie*, f. *toute ſorte de petit fruit qui a des graines ou ſemences.* Juniper-berry, *Grain*, ou *baie de genièvre.* Coffee-berries, *Grains* ou *fèves de caffé.* Ivy-berry, *Grain de lierre.* Elder-berry, *Graine de ſureau.* Bay-berry, *Baie de laurier.* Black-berries, or Bramble-berries, *Mûres de haie*, ou *de ronces.* Raſpberries, *Framboiſes.* Gooſeberry, *Groſeille à maquereau.* Service-berry, *Corme* ou *Sorbe.*

Avignon-berry [fruit of the Lycium] *Graine d'Avignon.* berry-bearing, or black berry heath, *Vaciet*, f. Berry or nut of the soap-berry tree, *Pomme de savon*, f. f.

BERRY [burrow] *Terrier*, m.

To BERRY (bĕr'-ĕ), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bear berries] *Produire de la graine, porter graine, monter en graine, donner de la semence, porter du fruit.*

BERSARII, *s. pl.* [Antiq. archers, bowmen] *Archers, Adhalétriers.*

BERTH [a sea-term] V. Birth.

BERTON (bĕr'-tŭne), *s.* [a farm-house for Barley] *Une métairie, une ferme, une grange à orge.*

BERYL (bĕr'-ĭl), *s.* [a precious stone of a faint green colour] *Béril*, m.

Beryl [aqua marina, a plant] *Béril, aigue marine*, f.

BERYTION, *s.* [collyrium against ophtalmia; also a pastil against Dysentery] *Érytion*, m.

BESANT, *s.* [a very ancient gold coin, stamped at Byzantium] *Besant*, m. *ancienne pièce d'or valant environ deux ducats.*

BESANÇON, *s.* [a town of France; lat. 47°-14' N. lon. 6°-8' E.] *Besançon*, m.

To BESCREEN (bĭ-skrēne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to shelter, to conceal] *Couvrir, cacher.*

To BESEECH (bĭ-sēche), -ING, Besought (bĭ-sâte'), *v. a.* [to entreat, to implore, to beg, to ask] *Prier, supplier, demander avec instance.* I beseech you, Sir, pardon me, *Pardonnez-moi, je vous prie, Monsieur.* I beseech your attention, *Je demande votre attention.*

BESEECHING (bĭ-sēech'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de prier*, f. *prière*, f. *supplique*, f.

To BESEEM (bĭ-sēme'), -ING, ED, *v. n.* [to become, to be fit] *Convenir, être bienséant.* These ornaments beseem her, *Cette parure lui convient, lui sied à merveilles.* It beseems not me to speak, *Il ne me convient pas de parler.*

BESEEMING (bĭ-sēm'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [becoming] *Séant, bienséant, convenable, décent.*

To BESET (bĭ sĕte'), -ING, Beset, *v a.* [to besiege; to hem in, to surround, to inclose; to perplex; to way-lay, to fall upon, to harass] *Assiéger, environner, obséder, embarrasser.* The thicket is beset, *Le bosquet est assiégé.* We are in this world beset with so many misfortunes, *Nous sommes assiégés, ou environnés ici-bas par tant de misères.* She is beset with flatterers, *Elle est obsédée par des flatteurs.* Adam hard beset replied, *Adam fort embarrassé répondit.* Or I read her visage much amiss, or grief besets her heart, *Ou je lis mal sur son visage, ou elle est en proie à un chagrin cuisant.*

Beset, *part. adj. Assiégé, environné, obsédé, embarrassé.*

‡ To BESHREW (bĭ-chrou'), *v. a.* [to wish a curse to] *Maudire, faire des imprécations.* I beshrew you both, *Je vous maudis tous deux* Beshrew thee, beshrew thy heart, *Malheur à toi!*

BESIDE (bĭ-sīde'), *and* Besides (bĭ-sīdz'), *prep.* [at the side of another, near; over and above; beyond, out of] *A côté, près, auprès; au-dessus; outre, excepté; hors de.* Sit down beside him, *Asseyez-vous à côté de lui, près, ou auprès de lui.* Some things are beside nature, and some are contrary to it, *Il y a des choses au-dessus de la nature, & d'autres qui lui sont contraires.* Besides the senses, *Au-dessus des sens.* Besides the miseries of war, *Outre les malheurs de la guerre.* There was nobody besides those two, *Il n'y avoit personne excepté eux deux*, or *il n'y avoit qu'eux deux.* Beside himself, *Hors de lui-même.* You have done enough to put him beside his patience, *Vous en avez fait assez pour lui faire perdre patience.* They are beside their way, *Ils se sont égarés.*

Beside *and* Besides, *adv.* [moreover] *D'ailleurs, de plus, en outre, d'un autre côté.* Besides, you know, *De plus, vous savez.* Beside that, *Outre que.* V. Furthermore.

To BESIEGE (bĭ-sēje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay siege to, to beset with armed force] *Assiéger.* The queen intends to besiege you in your castle, *La reine prétend vous assiéger dans votre château.* To besiege a town, *Assiéger une ville, mettre le siége devant une place.*

BESIEGED (bĭ-sēe'-dj'd), *part. adj. Assiégé.*

BESIEGER (bĭ-sēe'-djeŭr), *s.* [one employed in a siege] *Assiégeant*, m. *celui qui assiége*, m. *assaillant*, m.

BESIEGING (bĭ-sēe'-djĭn'-gne), *s. L'action d'assiéger*, f. *siége*, m. *assiégeant*, m. The besieging army *(adj.), L'armée des assiégeans.*

To BESLUBBER (bĭ-slŭb'-bĕr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to daub, to smear] *Barbouiller.*

To BESMEAR (bĭ-smīre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bedawb, to foil, to foul] *Tacher, salir, barbouiller*; an figure, *souiller, ternir, déshonorer.*

BESMEARED (bĭ-smī'-r'd), *part. adj. Taché, sali, barbouillé.*

☞ Besmeared with precious essences, *Parfumé d'essences.*

BESMEARER (bĭ-smī'-reŭr), *s.* [one who besmears] *Un barbouilleur.*

BESMEARING (bĭ-smī'-rĭn'gne), *s. L'action de barbouiller*, f. *barbouillage*, m.

To BESMIRCH (bĭ-smeŭrtche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to soil, to discolour] *Souiller, salir, gâter, tacher.*

To BESMOKE (bĭ-smôke'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke] *Enfumer, fumer, noircir avec de la fumée.*

BESMOKED (bĭ-smô-k't), *part. adj. Enfumé, fumé.*

To BESMUT (bĭ-smeŭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to blacken with soot] *Noircir avec de la suie.*

BESMUTTED (bĭ-smeŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Noirci avec de la suie.*

BESOM (bi'-zeŭme), *s.* [an instrument to sweep with] *Balai*, m.

BESORT (bĭ-sorte'), *s.* [attendance, train, company] *Suite*, f. *train*, m.

To Besort, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fit, to suit] *Assortir, convenir.*

To BESOT (bĭ-sŏ e'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to infatuate, to stupify, to make to doat] *Infatuer, accoquiner, atcagnerder, abrutir.*

BESOTTED (bĭ-sŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Infatué, accoquiné, abruti.* To be besotted, *S'accoquiner.* Besotten by sweet delights, *Efféminé par la mollesse & les plaisirs.*

BESOTTING (bĭ-sŏt'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'infatuer, d'abrutir, &c.*

BESOUGHT (bĭ-sâte'), *part. adj.* [from To Beseech] *Supplié, prié.*

To BESPANGLE (bĭ-spăn'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn with spangles] *Orner avec quelque chose de brillant.*

BESPANGLED (bĭ-spăn'-gl'd), *part. adj. Orné de paillettes.*

To BESPATTER (bĭ-spăt'-eŭr), -ING, -ER, *v. a.* [to bedaggle, to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water] *Eclabousser, crotter, couvrir de boue:* au figuré, *diffamer, ternir, flétrir, déchirer.* You have bespattered my clothes, *Vous m'avez éclaboussé.*

* To bespatter one's reputation, *Diffamer quelqu'un, ternir sa réputation.*

BESPATTERED (bĭ-spăt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Eclaboussé, crotté; diffamé, flétri, noirci.*

BESPATTERING (bĭ-spăt'-tŭr-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'éclabousser, éclaboussure*, f.

To BESPAWL (bĭ-spâle'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to dawb with spittle] *Couvrir de crachats.*

BESPAWLED (bĭ-spâ'-l'd), *part. adj. Couvert de crachats.*

To BESPEAK (bĭ-spīke'), -ING, I bespake and bespoke, bespoke and bespoken, *v. a.* [to order, to entreat any thing before-hand] *Commander, demander d'avance, retenir, s'assurer de.* A thousand copies are bespoke, *On a commandé mille exemplaires.* If you will marry, make your love to me, my lady is bespoke, *Si vous voulez vous marier, adressez-vous à moi, car ma maîtresse est retenue.* To bespeak a coach, *Commander un carrosse*, ou *le retenir.*

To Bespeak [to speak to, to address] *Parler à quelqu'un, lui adresser la parole.*

To Bespeak one, *Prévenir quelqu'un, le gagner, l'attirer à son parti.* To bespeak one's attention, *Se concilier l'attention de quelqu'un.*

To Bespeak [to show, to forbode, to betoken] *Montrer, annoncer.* This behaviour bespeaks a composed mind, *Cette conduite annonce un esprit tranquille & de sang froid.*

BESPEAKER (bĭ-spī'-keŭr), *s.* [he who bespeaks any thing] *Celui qui commande* ou *retient quelque chose.*

To BESPECKLE (bĭ-spĕk'-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark with speckles] *Tacheter, marqueter.*

BESPECKLED (bĭ-spĕk' l't), *part. adj. Tacheté, marqueté.*

To BESPEW *or* Bespue (bĭ-spĭou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to daub with vomit] *Vomir sur.* He bespewed my clothes, *Il a vomi sur mon habit.*

To BESPICE (bĭ-spīce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to season with spices] *Epicer.*

To BESPIT (bĭ-spĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to daub with spittle] *Cracher sur.*

BESPITTED (bĭ-spĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Sur quoi on a craché.*

BESPOKE (bĭ-spôke'), *and* Bespoken (bĭ-spô'-k'n), *part. adj. Commandé, retenu, prévenu.*

* These are bespoken thanks, *Voilà des remercimens de commande, forcés, qui ne sont pas sincères.*

To BESPOT (bĭ-spŏte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to mark with spots] *Tacher.*

BESPOTTED (bĭ-spŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Taché.*

BESPOTTING (bĭ-spŏt'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de tacher; tache*, f.

To BESPREAD (bĭ-spŕĕd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spread over] *Couvrir de.*

Bespread, *adj.* [covered over] *Couvert.*

To BESPRINKLE (bĭ-sprĭnk'-l'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to sprinkle over] *Arroser; asperger*, au figuré, *répandre, parsemer.* * He has besprinkled his work with useful reflexions, and also with idle stories, *Il a parsemé son ouvrage de réflexions utiles, il y a aussi répandu bien des traits fabuleux.*

BESPRINKLED (bĭ-sprĭnk'-l'd), *part. adj. Arrosé; parsemé.*

BESPRINKLING (bĭ-sprĭnk'-lĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'arroser*, f. *arrosement*, m. *aspersion*, f.

BESPUED (bĭ-spĭou'-'d), *part. adj. Sur quoi on a vomi.*

To BESPUTTER (bĭ-speŭt'-eŭr, V. To Bespit.

BESSARABIA, Budziac, *s.* [country situated between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary] *Bessarabie*, f. *Budziac*, m.

Besse *or* Besse-fish, *s. Loup marin*, m.

BEST (bĕste), *adj.* [the superlative of good] *Très-bon, le meilleur.* He is the best man alive, *C'est le meilleur homme du monde.* An evil intention perverts the best actions, *Une mauvaise intention corrompt les meilleures actions.* The English are best at Tragedies, and the French at Comedies, *Les Anglois excellent dans la Tragédie, & les François dans la Comédie.*

Best [taken substantively] *Le mieux, le meilleur parti.* It is the best for you, *C'est le mieux pour vous, C'est le meilleur parti que vous ayez à prendre.* To do one's best, *S'aider.* I will do the best I can *Je ferai de mon mieux.* What had I best to do? *Qu'avois-je de mieux à faire?* He has done for the best, *Il a fait pour le mieux*, ou *ce qu'il jugeoit le plus expédient.*

That

That is the part he plays beſt, *C'eſt le rôle qu'il fait le mieux*, ou *où il joue le mieux*.

To make the beſt of a thing, *Tirer tout le parti poſſible d'une choſe*. To make the beſt of one's way, *Aller auſſi vîte que l'on peut*, *Faire toute la diligence poſſible*. To make the beſt of a bad bargain, *Se tirer du mieux que l'on peut d'une mauvaiſe affaire*.

† The beſt is beſt cheap, *Le meilleur eſt toujours le moins cher*; *on trouve toujours ſon compte à acheter ce qu'il y a de meilleur*.

To the beſt of my remembrance, *Autant que je puis m'en ſouvenir*. Speak to the beſt of your knowledge, *Dites tout ce que vous en ſavez*; *parlez ſans réſerve*; *ne cachez rien*.

BEST, *adv.* [the ſuperlative of well] *Mieux, le mieux, plus à propos*. To have beſt, *Avoir mieux*. 'Eſt of all! *Tant mieux!* He thought it beſt not to ſpeak, *Il jugea plus à propos de ſe taire*. Every one likes his own things beſt, *Chacun aime mieux le ſien*. To ſtrive who ſhall do beſt, *Combattre à qui ſera le mieux*.

To BESTAIN (bi-ſténe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark with ſtains, to ſpot] *Tacher*.

BESTAINED (bi-ſténe'-d), *part. adj. Taché*.

To BESTEAD (bi-ſtĕd'), -ING, BESTEAD, *v. a.* [to profit, to accommodate, to treat friendly] *Favoriſer, ſervir, accommoder, traiter en ami*.

BESTIAL (bĭs'-tchĭ-ăl), *adj.* [beaſtly] *Beſtial, brutal, animal*. A beſtial ſhape, *Figure animale*.

BESTIALITY (bis'-tchĭ-ăl-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of beaſts] *Beſtialité*, f. *brutalité*, f. *animalité*, f.

BESTIALLY (bis'-tchĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [brutally] *En bête, beſtialement, brutalement*.

BESTIARII, *ſ pl.* [Rom Antiq. thoſe who combated with, or were expoſed to beaſts] *Beſtiaires*, m. pl.

To BESTICK (bĭ-ſtĭk'), -ING, BESTUCK, *v. a.* [to ſtick over with any thing] *Percer de traits, enfoncer des traits dans quelque choſe*. * Truth ſhall retire, beſtuck with ſlanderous darts, *La vérité ſe retirera, percée des traits de la méchanceté*.

To BESTINK (bĭ-ſtĭn'k'), -ING, BESTUNK, *v. a. Empuantir, remplir de puanteur*.

To BESTIR (bĭ-ſteŭr') one's ſelf, *v. recip.* [to put one's ſelf into vigorous action] *Se mettre en mouvment, ſe mettre en action, ſe remuer, s'aider; s'intriguer*.

To BESTOW (bĭ-ſtô'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give, to confer upon] *Donner, faire préſent, accorder, diſpenſer*. To beſtow a place, *Donner une place, un emploi*. I beſtow upon you this fine watch, *Je vous fais préſent de cette belle montre*. To beſtow a kindneſs on one, *Accorder une faveur, faire une grâce, rendre un bon office à quelqu'un*. Nature had beſtowed upon her ſuch a beauty, *La Nature lui avoit donné tant de beauté*. To beſtow a charity, *Faire la charité, donner l'aumône*. To beſtow a pair of horns upon one's huſband, *Faire préſent d'une paire de cornes à ſon mari, Le faire cocu*.

To BESTOW [to lay out] *Employer, dépenſer, appliquer, conſacrer*. To beſtow one's money upon idle things, *Employer ſon argent à des bagatelles*. You muſt beſtow a part of your time upon books, *Vous devez employer une partie de votre temps à la lecture*. He beſtows all his revenue upon building, *Il dépenſe tout ſon revenu à bâtir*. To beſtow a great deal of pains upon a work, *Prendre beaucoup de peine pour polir un ouvrage, le travailler avec beaucoup de ſoin*.

To BESTOW coſt, *Faire de la dépenſe*.

To BESTOW [to give in marriage] *Marier, donner en mariage*. I have beſtowed my daughter on a fine gentleman who greatly admired her, *J'ai marié ma fille à un aimable homme qui en étoit extrêmement amoureux*.

To BESTOW one's ſelf, *S'employer, s'occuper*. I know not how to beſtow myſelf, *Je ne ſais à quoi m'occuper*; *je ne ſais que faire de moi-même*.

BESTOWED (bĭ-ſtô'-'d), *part. adj. Donné, accordé*. Kindneſs is better beſtowed upon good than upon rich men, *Il vaut mieux obliger un honnête homme qu'un homme riche*.

BESTOWER (bĭ-ſtô'-eŭr), *ſ.* [giver, diſpoſer] *Celui qui donne, qui dépenſe*, m.

BESTOWING (bĭ-ſtô'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de donner, &c.*

‡ BESTRAUGHT (bĭ-ſtrâte'), *part. adj.* [diſtracted, mad] *Fou; qui a la cervelle brûlée, le cerveau timbré*.

To BESTREW (bĭ-ſtrô'), -ING, -ED, *and* BESTROWN, *v. a.* [to beſprinkle] *Arroſer*.

BESTRID (bĭ-ſtrĭd'), *part. adj. Monté*. This is as good a horſe as ever was beſtrid, *C'eſt un auſſi bon cheval qu'il y en ait jamais eu de monté*, ou *qu'on en ait jamais monté*.

To BESTRIDE (bĭ-ſtrĭde'), -ING, BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN, *v. a.* [to ſtride over, to ſtep over any thing] *Monter; être aſſis deſſus, jambe deçà jambe de-là*, ou *à califourchon*. To beſtride a horſe, *Monter un cheval*.

BESTROWN (bĭ-ſtrône'), *part. adj.* From To BESTREW. *Arroſé*.

To BESTUD (bĭ-ſteŭd'), -DING, -DED, *v. a.* [to adorn with ſtuds] *Clouter, orner, garnir de clous*.

BESTUDDED (bĭ-ſteŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Garni, orné*. Beſtudded with diamonds, *Enrichi de diamants*. Beſtudded with ſtars, *Semé, garni d'étoiles*.

BESTUNK (bĭ-ſteŭn'k'), *part. adj.* From To BESTINK. *Empuanti*.

BET (bĕte), *ſ.* [a wager] *Pari*, m. *gageure*, f.

BET (bĕte), BETTY (bĕt'-é), *or* PESS (bĕce) [a familiar contraction of the name of Elizabeth] *Liſette*, f.

To BET, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to wager] *Parier, gager*.

To BETAKE (bĭ-téke'), -ING, I betook, I have betaken, *v. a.* Uſed with the reciprocal pronoun [to apply; to have recourſe to] *S'adonner, s'appliquer; avoir recours à*. To betake to a corner or wall, *S'acculer*. He betakes himſelf to ſtudy, *Il s'applique à l'étude*. He betook himſelf to Cæſar for his protector, *Il eut recours à la protection de Céſar*. To betake one's ſelf to one's weapons, *Avoir recours à ſes armes*; *prendre ſes armes*.

*† To betake one's ſelf to one's heels, *Chercher ſon ſalut dans la fuite*; *avoir recours à ſes jambes*; *gagner au pied*; *s'enfuir*.

I ſhall betake myſelf to my obſervations again, *Je reprendrai mes obſervations*. He betook himſelf to his old trade, *Il reprit ſon premier métier*.

BETEL, *ſ.* [Bot. an Indian plant, a kind of ivy, a ſea-weed] *Bétel*, m. *betre*, m. *temboul*, m.

To BETEEM (bĭ-tîme'), *v. a. Donner*.

To BETHINK (bĭ-tshĭn'k'), one's ſelf, bethinking, bethought, *v. recip.* [to recall to reflexion, to bring back to conſideration] *S'aviſer, s'appercevoir, ſe rappeler, ſonger, conſidérer, penſer*. They were ſooner in danger than they could almoſt bethink themſelves of the change, *Ils furent plutôt en danger, qu'ils ne purent s'appercevoir du changement*. I bethought me of another fault, *Je me rappelai une autre faute*.

BETHLEM (bĕtsh'-lĕm), V. BEDLAM.

BETHOUGHT (bĭ-tshâte'), *part. adj.* of the verb To BETHINK.

BETHLEHEM (bĕtsh'-lĭ-bĕm), *ſ.* [a town of Paleſtine famous for the birth of Chriſt; lat. 31°-30' N. lon. 35°-25' E.] *Bethléem*, m.

‡ To BETHRAL (bĭ-tshrâle'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to enſlave] *Aſſervir, ſubjuguer*.

‡ To BETHUMP (bĭ-tsheŭm'p), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat] *Roſſer, battre, écriller*.

To BETIDE (bĭ-tïde'), -ING, BETIDED, *and* BETID, *v. n.* [to happen to, to befall; to fall out] *Arriver*. Woe betide thee, *Que malheur t'arrive, malheur à toi!* What is betid to us, *Que nous eſt-il arrivé?* I ſhall tell the ſtrange adventure that betided, *Je raconterai l'aventure étrange qui arriva*.

BETIMES (bĭ-tïme'z'), *adv.* [ſeaſonably; early; ſoon; early in the day] *A la bonne heure, à propos; de bonne heure, aſſez tôt; de bon matin*.

BETLE (bĕt'l), *or* BETRE, *ſ.* [water-pepper] *Poivre d'eau*, m. V. BETEL.

To BETOKEN (bĭ-tô'-k'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſignify; to mark, to repreſent, to foreſhow] *Signifier, déſigner, marquer; annoncer, préſager, prognoſtiquer*.

BETOKENED (bĭ-tô'-kn'd), *part. adj. Marqué, préſagé*.

BETOKENING (bĭ-tô'-kn'ĭn'-gne), *ſ. L'action de marquer, de préſager*, f. *ſigne*, m. *préſage*, m.

BETON (bĕt' ŏne), *ſ.* [a mortar uſed in building under water] *Béton*, m.

BETONY (bĕt'-ô-né), *ſ.* [a ſort of plant] *Bétoine*, f.

WATER BETONY, *Scrophulaire aquatique*, f. ou *bétoine d'eau*, ou *herbe du ſiége*, f.

BETOOK (bĭ touke'), the preterite of To BETAKE; which ſee.

To BETOSS (bĭ-tŏce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to agitate, to diſturb] *Agiter, troubler*.

BETOSSED (bĭ-tŏs'-s't), *part. adj. Agité; troublé*. My betoſſed ſoul, *Mon âme agitée*.

To BETRAY (bĭ-tré'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of truſt] *Trahir, livrer, vendre*. He has betrayed his maſter, *Il a trahi ſon maître*. He has betrayed me into the hands of my enemies, *Il m'a livré entre les mains de mes ennemis*.

To BETRAY [to diſcloſe] *Trahir, reveler, déceler, découvrir*. She will betray the ſecrets of the ſtate, *Elle trahira les ſecrets de l'état*. Have you betrayed my deſign? *Avez-vous découvert mon deſſein?*

* His voice betrayed him, *Sa voix l'a trahi*.

To BETRAY one's ſelf, *Se trahir ſoi-même*; *découvrir ce qu'on vouloit cacher*; *agir contre ſes propres intérêts*.

* To betray one's own ſentiments or conſcience, *Trahir ſes ſentimens, ſa conſcience*; *parler ou agir contre ſa conſcience*.

* To BETRAY one to great errors, *Expoſer quelqu'un à de grandes fautes, l'y entraîner*. To betray one to deſtruction and ruin, *Tramer la ruine de quelqu'un, machiner ſa perte*.

BETRAYED (bĭ-tré'-d), *part. adj. Trahi, découvert*.

BETRAYER (bĭ-tré'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who betrays, a traitor] *Traître*, m. *celui qui trahit*.

BETRAYING (bĭ-tré'-ĭn'gne), *L'action de trahir, trahiſon*, f.

To BETRIM (bĭ-trĭm'), -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to deck, to dreſs, to grace] *Parer, orner*.

BETRIMMED (bĭ-trĭm'-'d), *part. adj. Paré, orné*.

To BETROTH (bĭ-trŏtsh'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance; to nominate to a biſhopric] *Promettre ou accorder en mariage, fiancer; nommer à un évêché*.

BETROTHED (bĭ-trŏtsh''t), *part. adj. Promis en mariage; fiancé, accordé*.

BETROTHING (bĭ-trŏtsh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Fiançailles*, f. pl. † *accordailles*, f. pl.

To BETRUST (bĭ-treŭſt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entruſt, to put into the power of another, in confidence or fidelity] *Confier*. I betruſt you my life with my ſecret, *Je vous confie ma vie avec mon ſecret*.

BETRUSTED (bĭ-treŭſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Confié*.

BETTEE (bĕt-ī'), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to break open a door with] *Inſtrument de fer dont ſe ſervent les voleurs pour forcer les portes*; *reſſignol*, m.

BETTER (bĕt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſuperior in goodneſs] *Supérieur en bonté, qui vaut mieux.* Betters, *Supérieurs*, m. pl. *Ceux qui ſont au-deſſus des autres.* Their betters could be hardly found, *Il ſeroit difficile de trouver des hommes qui leur ſuſſent ſupérieurs en bonté.*

To BETTER, -ING, -ED, *v.* [to improve; to meliorate; to ſurpaſs; to advance] *Rendre meilleur, améliorer, amender; abonnir, bonifier, rectifier; ſurpaſſer; avancer, augmenter.* Heir to all his lands and goods which I have bettered, rather than decreaſed, *Héritier de toutes ſes terres & de tous ſes biens que j'ai plutôt améliorés que diminués.* What you do betters what is done, *Ce que vous faites ſurpaſſe ce qui a été fait avant vous.* To better one's fortune *or* one's ſelf, *S'avancer, augmenter ſa fortune, faire ſon chemin.*

BETTER, *adv.* The comparative of well or good, *Mieux, plus, davantage.* To be better, *Etre mieux, ſe porter mieux.* To be better in the world, *S'accommoder.* Better and better, *De mieux en mieux.* The better to underſtand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be obſerved, *Pour mieux concevoir l'étendue de nos connoiſſances, il faut obſerver une choſe.* Better a mechanic rule were broken than great beauty were omitted, *Il vaut mieux violer une règle que de ſacrifier une beauté.* I love him better and better every day, *Je l'aime tous les jours de mieux en mieux.* Ten foot high and better, *Haut de dix pieds, & davantage.* So much the better, *Tant mieux!* The more I ſee her, the better I admire her, *Plus je la vois, plus je l'aime.* Do you know me no better than ſo? *Ne me connoiſſez-vous pas mieux? Eſt-ce là l'idée que vous avez de moi?* I had better not to have told it, *J'aurois mieux fait de n'en rien dire.* I thought better of it, *Je me ſuis ravisé.*

BETTER, *adj.* Comparative of good, *Meilleur.* He has a better horſe than the Neapolitan's, *Il a un meilleur cheval que celui du Napolitain.* I can make no better ſhift, *Je n'ai point de meilleure reſſource.* I deſire not better play, *Je ne demande pas un plus beau jeu.*

To be better, *Valoir mieux, être meilleur.* He is better than you, *Il vaut mieux que vous.*

To make better, *Rendre meilleur, amender, corriger, réformer.* To grow better, *Devenir meilleur, s'amender, ſe corriger, ſe réformer.* To grow better in health, *Se porter mieux, ſe rétablir, entrer en convaleſcence.*

† The better day, the better deed, *Bon jour, bonne œuvre.*

BETTER, uſed ſubſtantively [the ſuperiority, the advantage] *Supériorité*, f. *avantage*, m. They have had the better of the Spaniards, *Ils ont eu l'avantage ſur les Eſpagnols.* He has got the better of me, *Il a eu la ſupériorité ſur moi.* To give one the better of it, *Céder la ſupériorité à quelqu'un.*

BETTERED (bĕt'-eŭr'-d), *part. adj. Amélioré*, &c.

BETTERING (bĕt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [melioration] *L'action de rendre meilleur*, f. *amendement*, m. *amélioration*, f. *améliorſſiment*, m.

BETTING (bĕt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de parier.*

BETTOR (bĕt'-e r), *ſ.* [he who lays betts or wagers] *Parieur*, m.

BETTY (bĕt'-é), *ſ.* V. BETTEE, V. BET.

BETWEEN (bĭ-t üine'), *and* BETWIXT (bĭ-toüikst'), *prep. Entre.* To put one's finger between the bark and the tree, *Mettre ſon doigt entre l'arbre & l'écorce.* The ſpace between, *L'entre deux, l'eſpace intermélhaire.* Five years ſince there was ſome ſpeech of marriage betwixt me and her, *Il y a cinq ans qu'il y eut quelques propoſitions de mariage entre elle & moi.* Children quickly diſtinguiſh between what is required of them, and what not, *Les enfans ſavent bientôt diſtinguer ce qu'on leur demande, de ce qu'on ne leur demande pas.*

Between this and to-morrow many things may happen, *Entre ci & demain il peut arriver bien des choſes.* It is yet a long while between this and then, *Entre ci & là il y a encore loin.*

Between wind and water, *A fleur d'eau.*

Between whiles, *Par intervalles, de temps en temps.*

¶ Between, *entre, parmi*; betwixt, *entre* (ſynon.): Cuſtom has made no other diſtinction than that of uſing the word *between* on every occaſion, as being ſofter on the tongue; and almoſt baniſhing the uſe of *betwixt*, as being much harſher: *betwixt* ſeems however to be uſed with moſt propriety when what is in the middle is as it were embraced by the other two; *between*, when that in the middle is at ſome diſtance from the other two: thus, ſpeaking of houſes ſtanding in a row, the houſe I live in ſtands *betwixt* two high houſes: but ſpeaking of a row of trees, we ſhould uſe *between*; as, The oak I mentioned, ſtands *between* two elms.

Between-decks (in ſea-language), *Couradoux*, m. *entrepont*, m.

BETYLUS, V. ABAOIR, *Bétyle*, m.

BEVEL *or* BEVIL (bĕv'-ĭl), *ſ.* [in Maſonry and among Joiners; a kind of ſquare, one leg of which is frequently ſtraight, and the other crooked] *Fauſſe équerre, beveau* or *buveau*, m. *biais*, m.

BEVEL *or* BEVIL [uſed adjectively] *Qui eſt de biais, qui fait un coude, enfoncé.* A bevel-wall, *Un mur qui eſt de biais, de travers, qui fait un coude.* A bevel-angle, *Un angle qui n'eſt pas droit, fait qu'il ſoit obtus*, ou *aigu.*

To BEVEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to cut to a bevel angle] *Couper à angle aigu* ou *obtus, couper de biais, biaiſer.*

To BEVEL [in Ship-building; to form a piece of timber ſo as to fit exactly] *Dégauchir, enfoncer, équerrer.*

BEVELAND, *ſ.* [an iſland of the united provinces in Zealand] *Beveland*, m.

BEVELLED (bĕv'-ĭl-'d), *part. adj. Coupé de biais, coupé à angle obtus* ou *aigu.*

BEVELLING (bĕv'-ĭl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Shipbuilding] *Enfoncement*, m. *équerrage*, m.

BEVER, V. BEAVER.

BEVER (bĕv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the afternoon's luncheon] *Goûté*, m. *collation*, f.

BEVERAGE (bĕv'-ĕr-édje), *ſ.* [drink] *Breuvage*, m. *boiſſon*, f. To pay beverage, *Payer à boire.*

BEVERLY, *ſ.* [a town of England; lat. 53°-52′ N. lon. 0°-15′ W.] *Beverley*, m.

BEVIL (bĕv'-ĭl), V. BEVEL.

BEVILE', *adj.* [in Heraldry; opened like a Carpenter's rule] *En buveau, en équerre.* Bevilé vert *or* Beverlis, *Bévilé vert.*

BEVY (bĕv'-é), *ſ.* [company, aſſembly, a flock of birds] *Compagnie*, f. *troupe*, f. *aſſemblée*, f. *volée*, f. A bevy of partridges, *Une compagnie de perdrix.* A bevy of roe-bucks, *Une troupe de chevreuils.* A bevy of beaux, *Une aſſemblée d'élégans.* A bevy of fair women, *Un cercle de belles femmes.* A bevy of quails, *Une volée de cailles.*

BEVY-GREASE (bĕv'-é-gri-ce), *ſ. De la graiſſe de chevreuil*, f.

To BEWAIL (bĭ nüéle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bemoan, to lament] *Plaindre, pleurer, lamenter, déplorer, regretter.* I bewail your miſery and my own, *Je plains votre malheur & le mien.* He gave command to all his friends not to bewail his funeral, *Il conjura ſes amis de ne point pleurer ſa mort.*

BEWAILED (bĭ-oüél'-'d), *part. adj. Plaint, pleuré, déploré, regretté.*

BEWAILING (bi-oüél'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de plaindre, &c. Plainte*, f. *lamentation*, f. *regret*, m.

To BEWARE (bĭ-oüère'), -ING, *v. n.* [to be cautious] *Se garder, ſe donner de garde, prendre garde.* Beware of falſe prophets, *Gardez-vous des faux prophètes.*

☞ The preterite Bewared is out of uſe; but we ſay, He did beware, *Il ſe garda*; And he has been ware, *Il s'eſt gardé.*

To BEWEEP (bĭ-ciiipe'), *v. a.* [to weep over or upon] V. To BEWAIL.

To BEWET (bĭ-oüète), *v. a.* [to moiſten] V. To WET.

To BEWILDER (bĭ-oüĭl'-deur'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to loſe in pathleſs places; V. To PUZZLE] *Egarer, perdre dans des défilés, dans des détours.* Your words bewilder, not direct the mind, *Vos diſcours égarent l'eſprit & ne le dirigent pas.* It is good ſometimes to loſe and bewilder ourſelves in ſuch ſtudies, *Il eſt quelquefois bon de nous égarer & de nous perdre dans de telles ſpéculations.*

BEWILDERED (bĭ-oüĭl'-deŭr-'d), *part. adj. Egaré, perdu, dépayſé, effaré.*

To BEWITCH (bĭ-oüĭtche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to injure by faſcination or charms; to charm, to pleaſe] *Enſorceler, charmer, enchanter.* Look how ſhe has bewitched him, *Voyez comme elle l'a enſorcelé.*

BEWITCHED (bĭ-oüĭtch'-t), *part. adj. Enſorcelé, charmé, enchanté, coiffé.* Bewitched with an opinion, *Coiffé d'une opinion.*

☞ Bewitched out of his wits, *Ravi d'enchantement; enſorcelé juſqu'à la folie.*

BEWITCHER (bĭ-oüĭtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [enchanter] § *Enſorceleur*, m. *enchanteur*, m.

BEWITCHERY (bĭ-oüĭtch'-eŭr-é), *or* BEWITCHMENT (bĭ-oüĭtch'-m ĕn't), *ſ.* [charm, faſcination, witchcraft] *Sorcellerie*, f. *enſorcellement*, m. *maléfice*, m. *ſortilége*, m. *charme*, m. There is a certain bewitchery in words which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of, *Il y a une eſpèce de charme dans les mots qui fait qu'ils agiſſent avec une force dont on ne ſauroit rendre raiſon.*

BEWITCHING (bĭ-oüĭtch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'enſorceler*, f. *enchantement*, m. *ſortilége*, m.

BEWITCHING, *adj. Enchanteur, ſéducteur, charmant.*

BEWITCHMENT, *ſ.* V. BEWITCHERY.

BEWITS (bĭ-oüĭts'), *ſ.* [leather to which the hawk's bells are faſtened] *Cuir*, m. ou *courroie*, f. *où les grillets de l'oiſeau ſont attachés.*

To BEWRAY (bĭ-ré'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly] *Trahir, déceler, découvrir, divulguer, publier.*

BEWRAYED (bĭ-ré'-ĕd), *part. adj. Trahi, décelé, découvert, divulgué, publié.*

BEXUQUILLO, *ſ.* [white Ipecacuanha from Peru] *Bécorguille*, f. ou *Ipécacuanha gris*, m.

BEY (bĕ), *ſ.* [a Turkiſh governor of a maritime town or country] *Bey*, m.

BEYOND (bĭ-ĭŏn'd'), *prep.* [above, over, paſt, out of the reach] *Au-deſſus, au-delà; delà; outre.* Beyond my reach, *Au-deſſus de ma portée, au-delà de ma capacité.* Beyond the Alps, *Delà les Alpes, Au-delà des Alpes.* Beyond ſea, *Delà la mer, outre mer.* Beyond meaſure, *Outre meſure.* Beyond all wonder, *Au-deſſus de toute merveille.* Beyond his income, *Au-delà de ſon revenu.* Beyond the half, *Outre-moitié.*

To go beyond, *Paſſer outre, aller plus loin, plus avant.*

* To go beyond one's depth in the water, *Perdre pied dans l'eau.*

* To go beyond one in any thing, *Surpaſſer quelqu'un en quelque choſe.*

* To go beyond one, *Tromper quelqu'un.*

To ſtay beyond one's time, *Reſter au-delà du temps preſcrit, reſter trop long-temps.* They engaged themſelves beyond retreat, *Ils s'engagèrent trop avant pour pouvoir reculer.*

BEZANT, V. BESANT.

BEZANTLER (bĭz-ănt'-leŭr), *ſ.* [the ſecond antler or branch of a ſtag's horn] *Second andouiller.*

BEZEL *or* BEZIL (bĕz'-ĭl), *ſ.* [the part of a ring in which the ſtone is fixed] *Chaton d'une bague*, m.

BEZIERS, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 43°-21′ N. lon. 3°-18′ E.] *Béziers*, m.

BEZOAR (bĭ-zôr′), *ſ.* [a ſtone formed in the belly of an animal] *Bézoar ou Biſoar*, m. *pierre animale*, f. ou *pierre des animaux*, f. Bezoar equinum, *or* hippolithos, *Pierre de bombaro*, ou *de nambaza*, f. Bezoar German, *or* cow's egg, *Pierre de bœuf*, f. Porcupine bezoar, *Pierre de porc-épic*, f. An artificial or factitious bezoar, *or* Malacca ſtone, *Pierre de Malaco*, f.

BEZOARDIC (bĭ-zô-ar′-dĭk), *adj.* [compounded with bezoar] *De béſoar.*

BEZOLA, *ſ.* [a ſmall truttaceous fiſh of the lakes of Lauſane and Geneva, much like the Lavaretus] *Bézole*, m.

To BEZZLE (bĕz′-zl′), *v. n.* [to guzzle *or* tipple] *Gargotter, chopiner, ivrogner.*

BIA (bī′ă), *ſ.* [coris or cowries, a ſort of little white ſhells uſed throughout the Eaſt Indies for ſmall money] *Cauris*, m. *pucelage*, m. *colique*, f. *monnoie de Guinée*, f.

BIÆUM, *ſ.* [Rhetor. counter-argument] *Réterſion*, f.

BIANGULATED (bī-ăngu′-lŏŭ-lé-tĕd), *or* Biangulous (bī-ăngu′-lŏŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [having two angles] *Qui a deux angles; biangulaire.*

BIAMBONNES, *ſ. pl.* [Indian ſtuff made of bark; pinaſſes] *Biambonées*, f. pl.

BIARCHUS, *ſ.* [Præfectus annonæ; inſpector of the victualling office for the Emperors of Conſtantinople] *Biarque*, m. *commiſſaire des vivres*, m.

BIAS *or* Biass (bī′-ăce), *ſ.* [the weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl] *Fort*, m. au fig. *force*, f.

The bias of a bowl, *Le fort d'une boule.*

* The bias of intereſt, *La force de l'intérêt.*

Bias [propenſion, bent, V. Inclination] *Pente*, f. *penchant*, m. *inclination*, f. *objet*, m. *but*, m. *biaiſement*, m. He ſeems to have ſome little bias towards this opinion, *Il ſemble avoir quelque penchant vers cette opinion.* The bias of all this diſcourſe was to ſhow, *L'objet de tout ce diſcours étoit de montrer.* To put one out of his bias, *Tirer quelqu'un de ſon ſujet, le déſorienter.* You force the natural bias of this fable, *Vous forcez le ſens naturel de cette fable, ſon but n'eſt pas tel que vous le repréſentez.* Andromache, in the midſt of her concern for Hector, turns aſide from her bias to tell him a ſtory of her pedigree, *Andromaque, au milieu de ſes alarmes pour Hector, abandonne l'objet de ſa paſſion pour lui raconter ſa généalogie.* To ſet a bias upon one towards any thing, *Incliner quelqu'un vers une choſe, l'y porter, lui en inſpirer le goût.*

Bias, *adv.* [thwart] *De biais, de travers.* To go bias, to run bias, *Aller de travers, de biais.* To cut bias, *Couper de biais.*

To Bias, -sing, -sed, *v. a.* [to incline to ſome ſide] *Pencher, incliner, porter à.* The paſſion biaſſes the judgment towards . . . *La paſſion incline le jugement vers . . .* He is to be biaſſed by intereſt towards it, *Il faut le porter à cela par la voie de l'intérêt.*

Biassed (bī′-ăs-s't), *part. adj. Penché, incliné, porté.* Biaſſed to a party, *Incliné vers un parti, porté pour un parti.*

Bib (bĭb) [a ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their clothes] *Baveite*, f. A bib-apron, *Un tablier à baveite.*

To Bib, -bing, -bed, *v. a.* [to ſip] *Siroter, boire ſouvent.*

Bibacious (bī-bé-cheŭce), *adj.* [much addicted to drinking] *Buveur, ivrogne.*

Bibacity, *ſ.* [the quality of drinking much] *Ivrognerie*, f.

Bibber (bĭb′-eŭr), *ſ.* [a tippler] *Un biberon, un buveur.*

To Bibble. V. To Bubble.

Bible (bī′-bl′), *ſ.* [the holy Scripture] *Bible*, f. *la Sainte Ecriture.*

Biblia (bĭb′-lï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Duillius; ſhe firſt inſtituted a triumph for a naval victory] *Biblia*, f.

Bibliographer (bĭb-lï-ŏg′-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [a writer of books and catalogues; a tranſcriber] *Bibliographe*, m. *copiſte*, m.

Bibliography (bĭb-lï-ŏg′-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the judging and peruſing of ancient manuſcripts] *Bibliographie*, f.

Bibliolites (bĭb′-lï-o-lï tïz), *ſ* [a name given to ſtones having the impreſſions of leaves of plants] *Bibliolites*, f. pl.

Bibliomancy (bĭb-lï-ŏ-măn′-cé), *ſ.* [ſortes Bibliæ; a ſort of divination by means of the Bible] *Sort de la Bible*, m.

Bibliomania (bĭb-lï ŏ-mān′-ï-ă), *ſ.* [an extravagant paſſion for books] *Bibliomanie*, f. A man attacked with bibliomania, *Bibliomane*, m.

Bibliophilus (bĭb-lï-ŏ-f ï′-leŭce), *ſ.* [a perſon fond of books] *Bibliophile*, m.

Bibliographical (bĭb-lï-ŏg-ră-fï-ï-kăl), *adj.* [relating to books] *Bibliographique.*

Bibliotheca (bĭb-lï ötsh′-ï-kă), V. Library.

Bibliothecal (bĭb lï ötsh′-ï-k'l), *adj.* [pertaining to a library] *De bibliothèque*, ou *qui appartient à une bibliothèque.*

Bibulous (bĭb′-lŏŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [ſpungy] *Spongieux.*

Bicane, *ſ.* [verjuice grape] *Raiſin ſauvage*, m.

Bicapsular (bī-căp′-chïoŭ-l'r), *adj.* [Bot. ſaid of a plant whoſe ſeed-pouch is divided into two parts] *Bicapſulaire.*

Bicauda, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a well taſted fiſh, a ſort of Xiphias or ſword-fiſh] *Doublequeue*, m.

Bice *or* Bise (bāïce), *ſ.* [among Painters, a pale greyiſh blue] *Petit gris*, m.

Biceps (bī′-cĕps), *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle with two heads] *Biceps*, m.

Biceps *and* Bifrons [Mythol. names of Janus] *Biceps & Bifrons*, m.

Bichet, *ſ.* [a corn-meaſure of about a Paris-minot] *Bichet*, m.

Bicipital (bī-cĭp′-ï-tăl), *or* Bicipitous (bī-cĭp′-ï-teŭce), *adj.* [having two heads] *A deux têtes, qui a deux têtes.*

To Bicker (bĭk′-eŭr), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to quarrel; to ſkirmiſh] *Diſputer, conteſter, quereller; eſcarmoucher.*

Bickerer (bĭk′-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſkirmiſher] *Diſputeur*, m. *querelleur*, m. *eſcarmoucheur*, m.

Bickering (bĭk′-eŭr-ïn′gue), *ſ. Diſpute*, f. *querelle*, f. *conteſtation*, f. *l'action de diſputer, eſcarmouche*, f. *conflit*, m. ‖ *rixe*, f.

Bickern (bĭk′-eŭrne), *ſ.* [the pike or beak-iron of an anvil] *Bigorne*, f.

Bicorne (bāï′-korne), *or* Bicornous (bāï′-kor′-neŭce), *adj.* [having two horns] *Qui a deux cornes.*

Bicorniger, Bicornis, Biformis, Dimorphos & Diphues [Mythol. ſurnames of Bacchus] *Bicorniger*, &c. m.

Bicornis (bāï-kor′-nĭce), *ſ.* [in Anatomy; a muſcle with two terminations, extenſor of the arm, &c.] *Bicornis*, m.

Bicorporal (bāï-kor′-pŏ-răl), *adj.* [having two bodies] *Qui a deux corps.*

Bicuiba, *ſ.* [a med. Indian nut] *Bicuiba*, m

Bid (bĭd), *adj.* [ordered, commanded] *Commandé, ordonné, à qui l'on a dit de faire quelque choſe*, &c. Do as you are bid; *Faites ce qu'on vous dit, qu'on vous commande*, ou *qu'on ordonne; obéiſſez.*

To Bid, Bidding, I bade; I have bidden, *v. a.* [to aſk, to call, to invite, to deſire, to order] *Demander, inviter, commander, ordonner, enjoindre, impoſer; dire.* To bid a boon, *Demander une grâce.* When we are bidden to great feaſts and meetings, *Lorſque nous ſommes invités aux grandes fêtes & aux aſſemblées.* I bade him go home, *Je lui ai commandé, ordonné, d'aller au logis.* Bid him come in, *Dites-lui d'entrer, Faites-le entrer.*

¶ To bid, *dire, ordonner*; to order, *ordonner*; to command, *commander* (ſynon.): *To bid* is generally uſed on trivial occaſions; *to order*, on thoſe of more conſequence, and implies the exerciſe of authority; *to command* denotes ſtill more authority; thus, to command an army, is to be placed at the head, and to have the direction of the whole; ex. He *commanded* his men to retire; I *ordered* them to prepare for our departure; and *bade* them not forget my favourite bird.

To Bid [to offer, to propoſe] *Dire, offrir, propoſer.* To bid a price, *Offrir un prix.* To bid up, *Enchérir.* To bid the enemy battle, *Préſenter le combat à l'ennemi.*

To Bid, *Dire, ſouhaiter.* To bid farewell, *Dire adieu.* To bid welcome, *Souhaiter la bienvenue.*

To Bid [to proclaim, to declare] *Proclamer, annoncer, publier.* To bid the bans of matrimony, *Publier les bans de mariage.* To bid a holy-day, *Annoncer une fête.*

Bid *and* Bidden (bĭd′-dn′), *part. adj.* [invited, commanded] *Demandé, invité, &c.*

Bidaldi, Bidardi, Bidarii, *ſ. pl.* [ancient French foot-ſoldiers armed with two darts] *Bidaux, Bidauts, Pitauts*, m. pl.

Bidale *or* Bid-all [an invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's houſe, and there to contribute charity] *Ce mot ſignifie l'invitation que ſe font les amis d'un homme indigent d'aller boire chez lui, pour avoir occaſion de lui faire quelque charité.*

Bidasse, *ſ.* [a river of Spain] *Bidaſſoa*, m.

Bidder (bĭd′-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who bids] *Qui demande, qui invite, qui offre; enchériſſeur*, m. *acheteur*, m. To ſell to the higheſt bidder, *Vendre au plus offrant, & dernier enchériſſeur; à l'adjudicataire.*

* Juſtice is often ſold to the better *or* higheſt bidder, *La juſtice eſt ſouvent miſe à l'enchère.*

Bidding (bĭd′-ïn′gne), *ſ.* [command, order] *L'action de commander*, f. *commandement*, m. *ordre*, m.

To Bide (bāïde), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to endure, to ſuffer] *Souffrir, endurer.*

To Bide, V. To Abide.

Bidental (bāï-dĕn′-tăl), *adj.* [having two teeth] *Qui a deux dents.*

Bidet, *ſ.* [a nag *or* little horſe: an inſtrument uſed in a wardrobe] *Bidet*, m.

Bidon, *ſ.* [a liquid meaſure, 5 quarts] *Bidon*, m.

Biennial (bï-ĕn′-nï-ăl), *adj.* [of two years] *De deux ans; biennal, qui dure deux ans, biſannuel.*

Bier (bīre), *ſ.* [a wooden frame to carry a dead body upon] *Eſpèce de chaſſis de bois pour porter un mort.*

Biestings (bīs′-tïn′gn'z), *ſ.* [the firſt milk given by a cow after calving] *Premier lait d'une vache qui vient de vêler*, m. *colaſtre*, m.

Bifarious (bāï-fé′-rï eŭce), *adj.* [twofold, that may be underſtood two ways] *En deux manières*, f. *qui a un double ſens, à double entente.*

Biferous (bĭf′-ï-reŭce), *adj.* [that bears twice a year] *Qui porte deux fois l'année.*

Bifid (bāï′-fïd), *or* Bifidated (bĭf′-ï-dé-tĕd), *adj.* [cut *or* rent into two parts] *Fendu en deux.*

Bifold (bāï′-fôld), *adj.* [double, twofold] *Double.*

Biformed (bāï′-form'd), *adj.* [compounded of two forms *or* bodies] *Qui a deux corps; d'une double forme.*

Biforous (bāï′ ſor-eŭce), *adj.* [that hath double doors] *Qui a deux portes.*

Bifurcated (bāï-feŭr′-ké-tĕd), *adj.* [divided into two heads *or* parts] *Fourchu.* To be bifurcated, forked, or with two branches (with dentiſts), *Se bifurquer, avoir deux fourchons.*

BIFURCATION (bĭf'-feŭr-ké-chĕŭne), *f.* [division into two heads *or* parts] *Bifurcation*, f.

BIG (bĭg), *adj.* [thick, bulky; great in air, in ſpirit; haughty] *Gros, épais, grand, haut, énorme, fier.* A big man, *Un gros homme.* A woman big with child, *Une femme groſſe.* To grow big, *Grandir*; *groſſir.* To make bigger, *agrandir.*

* To go big with a proſpect, *Etre gros d'un projet.* To be big with expectations, *Avoir de grandes eſpérances.* Big with pride, *Enflé d'orgueil.* A project big with ruin, *Un projet fatal.*

* He has a mind too big for his eſtate, *Il a le cœur plus haut que ſa fortune.*

* To talk big, *Parler avec fierté, d'un ton haut & impérieux.* Big words, *De gros mots, des paroles groſſières*; ou bien *des paroles fières, des fanfaronades*; *déclamation*, f. Have not I a heart as big as thine? thy words are bigger, for I wear not my daggers in my mouth, *N'ai-je pas un cœur auſſi courageux que le tien? tu es plus brave en paroles, parce que je ne porte pas mon épée dans ma bouche*; *mon courage ne conſiſte pas en de vains mots.*

To look big, *Paroître groſſe* ou *enceinte (en parlant d'une femme).* She begins already to look big, *Sa groſſeſſe commence à paroître.*

* To look big, *Le porter haut, avoir l'air fier.* He looks big upon me, *Il me regarde de haut en bas*; *avec fierté.* † He looks as big as bull-beef, *Il a le regard extrêmement fier.*

¶ Big, *gros*; large, *grand, vaſte*; great, *grand* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe is ſeldom uſed but in compariſon; thus, we ſay, as *big* as a cherry, a lobſter, &c. *Large* ſignifies greatneſs of extent; as, a *large* room or field: *great* is a more general term, implying any thing conſiderable, either in bulk, extent, quality, number, &c. as, a *great* houſe, a *great* road, a *great* weight, a *great* man, a *great* famine, *great* ſorrow, &c.

BIGAMIST (bĭg'-ă-mĭſte), *ſ.* [one who has two wives] *Bigame*, m.

BIGAMY (bĭg'-ă-mé), *ſ.* [the having two wives at once] *Bigamie*, f.

BIG-BELLIED (bĭg'-bĕl-ĕd), *adj.* [having a big belly; pregnant] *Qui a un gros ventre, ventru*; *groſſe, enceinte.*

BIG-BODIED (bĭg'-bŏd-ĕd), *adj. Gros, gras, replet.*

BIGGIN (bĭg'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a child's cap] *Béguin*, m.

BIGHT (bäĭte), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] Bight of a rope *or* cable, *Le double* ou *le milieu d'un cordage*, ou *le balant d'un cordage.*

BIGHT (creek, ſmall bay), *Crique*, f. ou ‡ *calanque*, f.

BIGLY (bĭg'-lé), *adv.* [tumidly, haughtily] *Haut, fièrement, avec arrogance.*

BIGNAPPED (bĭg'-năp-p't), *adj. A gros grain.* Bignapped fuſtian, *Futaine à gros grain.*

BIGNESS (bĭg'-nĕce), *ſ* [ſize, bulk, greatneſs] *Groſſeur*, f. *épaiſſeur*, f. *grandeur*, f. *quantité*, f. *calibre*, m.

BIGNONIA, *ſ.* [a tree and a climbing plant of America] *Bignone*, f.

BIGORRE, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Le Bigorre.*

BIGOT (bĭg'-eŭte), *adj.* [ſuperſtitious] *Bigot, ſuperſtitieux, faux-dévot, cagot, caffart, & béat.*

BIGOTISM (bĭg'-eŭ'-ĭzme), *or* BIGOTRY (bĭg'-eŭt-ré), *ſ* [blind zeal, prejudice, the practice of a bigot] *Bigotiſme*, m. *bigoterie*, f. *cagotiſme*, m *cagoterie*, f

BIGOTTED (bĭg'-eŭt ĕd), *part. adj. Devenu bigot.* Bigotted (wedded) to any opinion, *Fort zélé pour une opinion.*

BIG-UDD RED (bĭg' ŭd-eŭr'-ĕd), *adj.* [ſaid of a cow] *Qui a un gros pis.*

BIGSWOLN (bĭg'-ſoŭŏlne), *part. adj.* [turgid] *Enflé, gonflé.*

BIHAL, *ſ.* [an American plant uſed for making baſkets] *Bihal*, m.

BIHOVAC, BIOVAC, *or* BIVOUAC, *ſ.* [an extraordinary night-guard for the ſervice of a camp] *Bivouac*, ou *Bivac*, m.

BILANDER (bĭl'-ăn'-dœŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of ſmall flemiſh veſſel] *Bélandre*, f.

BILBERRY (bĭl'-bĕr-e), *ſ.* [whortle-berry] *Mûre de ronce*, f.

BILBO (bĭl'-bô), *ſ.* [a rapier, a ſword] *Rapière*, f. *longue épée.*

BILBOA, *ſ.* [a town of Spain; lat. 43°-23' N. lon. 3°-10' E.] *Bilbao*, m.

BILBOES (bĭl'-bôze), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtocks] *Fers de priſonniers*, m. pl. *barre de priſonniers*, f. *(Sorte de châtiment pour les gens de mer, différent de la cale & de l'eſtrapade maritime).*

BILBOQUET, *ſ.* [cup and ball] *Bilboquet*, m.

BILE (bäĭle), *ſ.* [a thick, yellow, bitter liquor, ſeparated in the liver, &c.] *Bile*, f.

BILE, V. BOIL.

BILEDULGERID, *ſ.* [country of the kingdom of Tunis] *Bilédulgérid*, m.

BILGE (bĭldje), *ſ.* [the compaſs *or* breadth of the ſhip's bottom] *La largeur du fond de cale d'un vaiſſeau.*

To BILGE, *ſee* To BULGE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [a ſea-term: to ſpring a leak, to let in water by ſtriking upon a rock] *Toucher, ſe briſer contre un rocher.*

BILIARY (bĭl'-ĭă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to the bile] *Biliaire.* The biliary duct, *Le canal biliaire, le conduit de la bile.*

BILIMBI, *ſ.* [billing-bing, malus indica fructu pentagono; a tree of Malabar, bearing bloſſom and fruit all the year round, but only during 16 years] *Bilimbi*, m.

BILINGSGATE (bĭl'-ĭn'gn'z-guéte), *ſ.* [ribaldry, foul language] *Paroles ſales*, f. pl. Billingſgate rhetoric, *Le langage des halles.*

BILINGUOUS (bäĭ-lĭn'g'-eŭĕuce), *adj.* [having two tongues] *Qui parle deux langues.*

BILIOUS (bĭl'-ieŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of bile; choleric] *Bilieux, colère.*

To BILK (bĭlk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deceive, to cheat, to defraud] *Tromper, fourber, fruſtrer, ne point payer.*

BILKED (bĭlk'-t), *part. adj. Trompé, fruſtré.* Bilked in his expectations, *Fruſtré de ſes eſpérances.*

BILL (bĭl), *ſ.* [the beak of a fowl] *Bec*, m. He brings an olive-leaf in his bill, *Il porte une branche d'olivier dans ſon bec.* Bill-full, *Becquée*, f. Bill-headed, *A bec de corbin*

The bill of an anchor, *Le bec d'une ancre*, m.

BILL [a halbert] *Hallebarde*, f.

A hedging-bill, *Une ſerpe.* A bill-man, *Celui qui ébranche* ou *élague des arbres.*

A brown-bill, *Eſpèce de dard*, f.

BILL [a written paper of any kind; an account of money; an act of Parliament] *Toute ſorte d'écrit* ou *de billet.* A bill upon the door for lodgings to be let, *Ecriteau que l'on met ſur la porte d'une maiſon, pour louer des chambres*, m. A bill ſet up on a poſt, *Une affiche.* A bill for debt, *Une obligation, une promeſſe* ou *cédule.* A bill under one's hand, *Un billet ſous ſeing privé.* To put in a bill (to charge), *Compter.* A bill of complaint, *Une plainte.* A bill of indictment, *Accuſation, acte d'accuſation.* Bill and anſwer (a law-term), *Avertiſſement*, m. A bill, *Un bill* ou *projet d'acte qu'on lit en Parlement*; *un acte du Parlement.* Is the bill paſt? *Le bill a-t-il paſſé?* A bill in Chancery, *Un procès-verbal.* Bill of coſts, *Mémoire*, ou *cahier des frais*, m. The apothecary's bill, *Les parties d'un apothicaire, Mémoire d'apothicaire.* * An exorbitant bill, *Mémoire d'apothicaire.* A doctor's bill, *Un ordonnance de médecin.* A bill of fare, *Billet de dépenſe de bouche*; *menu*, m. A bill of exchange, *Une lettre de change.* Bill-book, *Livre des acceptations*, m. A bill of divorce, *Une lettre-de divorce.* A bill of mortality, *Liſte des morts*, f. *extrait mortuaire.* A bill of lading, *Connoiſſement*, m. *lettre de cargaiſon*, f. *brevet*, m. *police de chargement*, f. A bill of ſtore, *Permiſſion d'avitailler un vaiſſeau.* A bill of ſufferance, *Un billet d'exemption des droits de douane.*

To BILL, *v. n.* [to careſs as doves by joining bills] *S'entre-baiſer comme font les pigeons*, To be always billing, ‖ *Baiſoter.*

To BILL, *v. a.* [to advertiſe] *Afficher, annoncer.*

BILLE, *ſ.* [a maſs of raw ſteel] *Bille*, f.

BILLET (bĭl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall paper *or* note] *Billet*, m. When he found this little billet, *Lorſqu'il trouva ce petit billet . . .* Billet for quarter, *Bulletin*, m. *Billet pour faire loger les ſoldats.* Billet-doux (a love-letter), *Billet-doux*, m. *lettre amoureuſe*, f.

BILLET [*or* billot of wood] *Un lingot d'or.*

BILLET [a log of wood] *Bûche*, f.

BILLET [Heralds; a long ſquare] *Billette*, f. Billetted (charged with billets), *Billeté.*

To BILLET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to direct a ſoldier by a ticket or note, where he is to lodge; to quarter him] *Donner un billet de logement*; *Loger les ſoldats par billet*; *billeter.* Billetted (quartered upon the inhabitants), *Billeté.*

BILLIARDS (bĭl'-ieŭrdz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of game] *Billard*, m. *ſorte de jeu.* To play at billiards, *Jouer au billard.* Billiard-ball, *Bille.* Billiard-table, *Billard*, m. The cloth of a billiard-table, *Le tapis d'un billard.* The hazard in the billiard-table, *La blouſe.* Billiard-ſtick, *Maſſe avec quoi on pouſſe la bille*; *billard*, m. A large billiard-ſtick, *Biſtoquet*, m. To ſtrike the ball twice, or the two balls together, *Billarder.*

BILLIARD [in ſea-language] *Billard*, m. *(longue barre de fer, ſervant à chaſſer les cercles de fer d'un mât, &c.)*

BILLION, *ſ.* [in Arith. thouſand millions] *Billion*, m.

BILLON, *ſ.* [in Coinage; baſe metal gold or ſilver] *Billon*, m. [debaſing of metals] *Billonnement*, m.

BILLOW (bĭl'-ô). *ſ.* [a wave ſwoln] *Vague*, f. *flot*, m. en terme de marine, *houle*, f. *lame de mer*, f. V. WAVES.

To BILLOW, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſwell as a wave] *S'enfler comme les vagues.*

BILLOWY (bĭl'-ô-é), *adj.* [ſwelling, turgid] *Enflé.*

BILL-STICKER (bĭl -ſtĭk-eŭr), *ſ. Afficheur*, m.

BIMINI, *ſ.* [one of the Lucaya-iſlands; lat. 25°-0' N. lon 79°-30' W.] *Bimini.*

BIN (bĭne), *ſ.* [a place or cheſt where proviſions are repoſited] *Réduit*, m. *où l'on ſerre des proviſions*; *Office*, m. *dépenſe*, f. *coffre*, m. *manne dans laquelle on met du pain*, f. Oats-bin, *Coffre à l'avoine.*

BINNACLE, V. BITTACLE.

BINARY (bäĭ'-nă-ré), *adj.* [dual] *Binaire, qui concerne le nombre deux.*

BINATED (bäĭ'-nĕ-tĕd), *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of a digitate leaf, conſiſting of two foliola] *Conjuguée.*

BIND (bäĭn'd), *ſ. eſpèce de houblon*, f. *s'entend de la tige & non du fruit.*

To BIND, -ING, I bound; I have bound, and bounden, *v. a.* [to tie] *Lier, attacher, ſerrer, cimenter*; *armer, border*; (in Archit.) *enlier.* He was bound hand and foot, *On lui lia les pieds & les mains.* To bind with galoon, *Border de galon.* To bind the belly, *Reſſerrer le ventre, conſtiper.*

* When ſleep binds up our ſenſes, *Lorſque le ſommeil enchaîne nos ſens*

To bind a book, *Relier un livre.*

* To BIND [to oblige] *Obliger, engager, lier, arrêter.* To bind by covenant, *Obliger par contrat.* To bind with an oath, *Obliger par ſerment.* To bind one's ſelf with a vow, *or* by promiſe, *S'engager par vœu*, ou *par promeſſe.* To bind a bargain with earneſt, *Arrêter un marché en donnant des arrhes.* To bind a ſervant, *Arrêter*, ou *retenir*

retenir un domestique. To bind one apprentice, *Mettre quelqu'un en apprentissage.*

¶ To bind, *lier*; to tie, *attacher* (fynon): We *bind*, to prevent the limbs moving, or the parts of a thing separating. We *tie*, to ſtop a thing, or prevent its going farther. In a figurative ſenſe, authority and power *bind*; intereſt and love *tie*; ex. he is *bound* to do that by all the *ties* of gratitude.

To Bind over, *Obliger à comparoître.*

To Bind, *v. n.* [to contract parts together; to grow ſtiff; to make coſtive; to be obligatory] *Reſſerrer, conſtiper; être obligatoire, obliger.*

Binder (bäïnd'-eür), *ſ.* [one who binds books; a man that binds ſheaves; a fillet, a ſhred cut to bind with] *Relieur*, m. *lieur*, m. *lien*, m. *tiret*, m.

Binding (bäïn'd'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [a bandage] *L'action de lier* ou *de relier*; *liaiſon*, f. *reliûre*, f. *bandage*, m.

Binding [in Fencing; beating, the method of ſecuring or croſſing the adverſary's ſword with a preſſure, accompanied with a ſpring from the wriſt] *Battement*, m.

Binding, *adj.* [obligatory, coſtive] *Obligatoire*; *reſtrictif*; *aſtringent, qui conſtipe.*

Binding [in Venery and Heraldry, a bird who holds its prey with its talons] *Empiétant.*

Binding joists [in Carpentry] *Solives d'enchevêtrure*, f. *chevêtres*, m.

Bindweed (bäïn'd'-oüïde), *ſ.* [Bot. convolvulus, bear-bind; a vulnerary plant] *Liſeron*, ou *liſet*, m.

Binocle (bïn'-ô-kl'), *ſ.* [a kind of dioptric teleſcope to be looked through with both eyes at once *Binocle*, m. *ſorte de téleſcope.*

Binocular (bäï-nŏk'-ïuŭ-leür), *adj.* [having two eyes; fitted for both eyes] *Qui a deux yeux; qui ſert aux deux yeux.*

Binomial (bäï-nô'-mï ăl), *adj & ſ.* [in Algebra; a root conſiſting of two parts united by the ſigns + or —] *Binome*, m. A + B, is a binomial expreſſed by A + B, *A + B, eſt un binome qu'on prononce A plus B.* The famous binomial of Newton, *Le fameux binome de Newton*; $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

Binominous (bäï-nŏm'-ï-neüce), *adj. Qui a deux noms.*

Bintambaru, *ſ.* [a plant of Malabar and Ceylun] *Bintambaru*, m.

Biographer (bäï-ŏg'-ră-feür), *ſ.* [a writer of lives] *Un biographe.*

Biography (bäï-ŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [hiſtory of the lives of men] *Biographie*, f.

Biparous (bïp'-ă-reüce), *adj.* [bringing forth two at a birth] *Bipare*; *qui a deux petits à la fois.*

Bipartite (bïp'-ar-täïte), *adj.* [divided into two parts] *Diviſé* ou *partagé en deux.*

Bipartition (bäï-par-tïch'-eüne), *ſ.* [the act of dividing into two] *L'action de diviſer en deux parties*, ou *de faire deux parties qui ſe correſpondent.*

Biped (bäï'-pĕd), *ſ.* [an animal with two feet] *Bipède*, m. *animal à deux pieds.*

Bipedal (bïp'-ï-dăl), *adj.* [having two feet in length] *Biſédal, de deux pieds.*

Bipennated (bäï-pĕn'-ă-tĕd), *adj.* [having two wings] *Qui a deux ailes.*

Bipetalous (bäï-pĕt'-ă-leüce), *adj.* [of two flower-leaves] *Bipétale.*

Birch (beürtche), *ſ.* [a tree] *Bouleau*, f. A ground planted with birch-trees, *Boulaie*, f.

Biquadrate (bäï-koüï' drète), Biquadratic (bäï-koüă-drăt'-ïk), *ſ.* [Mathem. the fourth power ariſing from a ſquare multiplied by itſelf] *Quatrième puiſſance*, f.

Birchen (beür'-tch'n), *adj.* [made of birch] *De bouleau.* A birchen broom, *Un balai de bouleau.* A birchen rod, *Une verge de bouleau.*

Bird (beürde), *ſ.* [a general term for the feathered kind] *Oiſeau*, m. A bird of game, *Oiſeau de chaſſe.* Melody of birds, *Concert des oiſeaux.* To feed a young bird, *Donner la becquée à un jeune oiſeau, l'élever à la brochette.*

Migratory birds [birds of paſſage] *Oiſeaux de paſſage.*

Nocturnal birds of prey (that prey by night), *Oiſeaux de nuit*, m. pl.

† Fine feathers make fine birds, *La belle plume fait le bel oiſeau: la parure relève la bonne mine.* † A fine cage don't fill a bird's belly, *La belle cage ne nourrit pas l'oiſeau: on fait quelquefois mauvaiſe chère dans une belle maiſon.* † It is a bad bird that fouls its own neſt, *A chaque oiſeau ſon nid eſt beau.*

† There is no catching old birds with chaff, *On ne prend pas les vieux oiſeaux à la pipée.*

*‡ To hit the bird in the eye, *Toucher au but.*

† A bird in the hand is worth two in the buſh, *L'alouette en main vaut mieux que l'oie qui vole: un tien vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras.*

† To kill two birds with one ſtone, *Faire d'une pierre deux coups.*

*† A newgate bird, *Un gibier de potence*

An unlucky bird, *Un oiſeau de mauvais augure.*

To Bird, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to catch birds] *Prendre des oiſeaux à la pipée, au trébuchet, &c.*

Birdbolt, *ſ. Eſpèce de petite flèche pour tirer aux oiſ aux.*

Bird-cage (aviary), *ſ. Cage*, f. *volière*, f.

Bird-call, *ſ. Appeau*, m. *pipeau*, m.

Bird-catcher, *ſ. Oiſeleur*, m.

Birder (beürd'-eür), *ſ.* [one who birds] *Oiſeleur*, m.

Birding (beürd'-ïn'gne), *ſ. Chaſſe aux oiſeaux*, f.

Birding-piece, *ſ. Fuſil*, m.

Birding-pouch, *ſ. Gibecière*, f.

Bird-lime (beürd'-läïme), *ſ.* [a glutinous ſubſtance which is ſpread upon twigs to catch birds] *Glu*, f.

Bird-seller, *ſ.* [one who ſells birds] *Oiſelier*, m. *marchand d'oiſeaux*, m.

Birds-eye, *ſ.* [a plant] *Œil d'oiſeau*, m.

Birds-foot, *ſ.* [a plant] *Pied d'oiſeau*, m. *eſpèce de trèfle.*

Birds-nest, *ſ.* [an herb] *Nid d'oiſeau*, m.

Birds-tongue (beürdz'-teün'gne), *ſ.* [an herb] *Langue d'oiſeau*, ſ.

Biremis, *ſ.* [Antiq. a veſſel having two rows of oars] *Birème*, f.

Birgander (bïr'-găn'-deür), *ſ.* [a ſort of wild gooſe] *Oie ſauvage*, f.

Biribi, *ſ.* [a game of chance] *Biribi*, m.

Birlet (beür'-lète), *ſ.* [a pad, or roll ſtuffed with cotton] *Bourrelet*, ou *bourlet*, m. *carreau*, m. *couſſin*, m.

Birmingham (bĕr'-mïn'g-hăme, *vulgarly* bre-mïne gême), *ſ.* [a large trading town of England; lat. 52°-30' N. lon. 1°-50' W.] *Birmingham*, m.

Birt (beürte), *ſ.* [a fiſh of the turbot kind] *Eſpece de turbot*, f.

Birth (bertsh), *ſ.* [nativity, lineage; production; the act of bringing forth, V. Fortune] *Naiſſance*, f. *nativité*, f. *extraction*, f. *production*, ſ. *couche*, f. *enfantement*, m. *portée*, f. Your birth was celebrated with magnificence, *On célébra votre naiſſance avec beaucoup de pompe.* The birth of our Saviour, *La Nativité de Notre Seigneur.* Whatever be your birth, *Quelle que ſoit votre extraction.* An unnatural birth, *Une production contre nature, un monſtre.* She had two children at a birth, *Elle a eu deux enfans d'une ſeule couche.* A bitch that had four puppies at a birth, *Une chienne qui a eu quatre petits d'une portée.*

Untimely birth, *Avortement*, m. *fauſſe couche*, f. The after-birth, *L'arrière-faix*, m.

* New-birth, *Nouvelle naiſſance, régénération*, f. *renaiſſance*, f. *(terme de piété).*

† Birth is much, but breeding is more, *Nourriture paſſe nature.*

* Birth [riſe, beginning] *Naiſſance*, f. *ſource*, f. *commencement*, m. To give birth to any thing, *Donner lieu à une cauſe, en être la cauſe.* This is what gave birth to ſuch ſevere laws, *C'eſt ce qui donna lieu à des lois ſi ſévères.*

Birth or Berth [a ſea term: a convenient place to moor a ſhip in] *Parage*, m. *étendue de mer où un vaiſſeau peut demeurer commodément ſur le fer*; *évitée*, f. *poſition d'un vaiſſeau au mouillage*; *l'eſpace dans lequel il ſait ſon évitée.* To birth, *or* to take a good birth, *Mouiller en bon parage.* The ſhip lies in a good birth, *Le vaiſſeau eſt bien mouillé*, ou *Mouillé en bon parage.* Birth (where one or a number of the ſhip's company or officers meſs and reſide), *Poſte*, m. *(comme poſte des Chirurgiens, Poſte de l'Aumônier)*, &c.

Birth-day (bertsh'-dé), *ſ. Jour de naiſſance*, m. *jour natal.* The king's birth-day, *Le jour de la naiſſance du Roi, l'anniverſaire de ſa naiſſance.*

Birth-place (bertsh'-pléce), *ſ. Lieu de la naiſſance*, m. *l'endroit où l'on eſt né.*

Birth-right (bertsh'-räïte), *ſ. Droit d'aîneſſe*, m. *Droit de naiſſance*, m

Birth-strangled (bertsh'-străn'gld), *part. adj. Suffoqué en naiſſant.*

Birth-wort (bertsh'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [a ſort of plant] *Ariſtoloche*, f

Bisaltis, *ſ.* [Mythol one of the wives of Neptune] *Biſalpis* ou *Biſaltis*, f.

Biscay, *ſ.* [a maritime province of Spain] *Biſcaie*, f.

Biscayan or Cantabrian language, *Baſconade*, f *la langue Baſque*, f. *le Baſque*, m.

New Biscay, *ſ.* [a province of Mexico] *La Nouvelle Biſcaie*, f.

Biscotin (bïs'-kŏt ïne), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſweet-biſcuit] *Biſcotin*, m.

Biscuit (bïs'-kïte), *ſ.* [a kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; *alſo* a compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar, made by the confectioners] *Biſcuit*, m. *ſoit biſcuit de mer*, ou *maſſepain*, m.

Biscuit [porcelain twice baked] *Biſcuit*, m.

Bise (bäïce), *adj.* [greyiſh] *Bis-blanc, Bis*, V. Bice.

To Bisect (bäï-ciksté'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cut in two parts] *Couper en deux.*

Bisection (bäï-cïk'-cheüne), *ſ.* [in Geom.] *Diviſion en deux parties égales*, f.

Biserta, *ſ.* [a maritime town of Africa; lat. 37°-10' N. lon. 9°-46' E.] *Biſerte*, m.

Bishop (bïch'-eüp), *ſ.* [one of the head-order of the Clergy] *Evêque*, m. *prélat*, m.

Bishop at cheſs, *Fou*, m.

Bishop [a cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar] *Orangeade au vin*, f.

Bishop [a little bird of Louiſiana] *Evêque*, m. [a little ſpotted beetle.] V. Lady-bird.

Bishopric (bïch'-eüp-rïk, *ſ.* [the diocese of a biſhop] *Evêché*, m.

To aſpire at a biſhopric, *Epiſcopiſer.*

Bishop's-weed (bïch'-eüps-oüïde), *or* Bishop's-wort (bïch'-eüps-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. ammi, an umbelliferous plant] *Poivrette*, f. *meille*, f. *ammi*, m.

Bisk (bïsk), *or* Bisque, *ſ.* [a rich kind of ſoup] *Biſque*, f. *potage ſuculent.*

Bisk [at tennis: odds, a ſtroke allowed to the weaker player] *Biſque*, f.

Bisket (bïs'-kïte), *ſ.* [biſcuit] *Biſcuit*, m. Sea-biſket, *Biſcuit de mer*, m.

Bismuth (bïz'-mïoutsh), *ſ.* [a ſemi-metal, or a hard, white, brittle mineral ſubſtance of a metalline nature] *Biſmuth*, m.

Bismuth, *Etain de glace*, m.

Bison, *ſ.* [a ſort of wild ox of America, having a bunch on his back] *Biſon*, m.

Bissextile (bïs-sĕks'-tïl), *ſ.* [an intercalar day] *Biſſexte*, m. *le jour qu'on ajoute au mois de Février, de quatre ans en quatre ans.*

Bissextile, *adj.* [in which a day is intercalated] *Biſſextile.* The biſſextile *or* leap-year,

L'année

L'année bissextile, celle où l'on ajoute un jour au mois de Février.

BISIORT (bĭs'-tĕrt), *s.* [Bot. snake-weed] *Bistorte*, f.

BISTOURY (bĭs'-tŭr'-é), *s.* [a surgeon's incision-knife] *Bistouri*, m.

BISTRE, *s.* [a colour made of chimney-soot boiled, and then diluted with water] *Bistre*, f. *faite de suie*.

BISULTOR, *s.* [Mythol. a name of Mars] *Bisulter*, m. *qui voyage deux fois*.

BIT (bĭt), *s.* [a mouthful of meat; a small piece of any thing] *Morceau*, m. *bouchée*, f. *pièce*, f. *bit*, m. *bout*, m. A bit of bread, *Un morceau de pain*. A tit-bit, *Morceau friand*. To keep for the last bit, *Réserver pour le dernier morceau, garder pour la bonne bouche*. Not a bit, *Pas un morceau, rien du tout*. Adam's bit, *Le morceau, ou la pomme d'Adam*.

BIT of a bridle, *Frein*, m. *mors de bride*, m. *bridon*, m. To draw bit, *Détirer*. Without drawing bit, *Sans détirer*. To bite on the bit, *Prendre le mors aux dents*; *Ronger son frein*, au propre & au figuré.

BIT of a key, *Le panneton d'une clef*.

BIT of a wimble, *La mèche d'un vilebrequin*, f.

BIT [in sea-language; priming-iron, priming-wire] *Epinglette*, f. *dégorgeoir*, m.

BIT [at sea, a fastening for a cable at anchor] *Bitte*, f.

BIT or BITTEN, *part. adj.* of To BITE, *Mordu, &c.*

To BIT, *v. a.* [to put the bridle upon a horse] *Emboucher*. To bit a horse, *Emboucher un cheval, lui mettre la bride*.

To BIT the cable [at sea; to fasten the cable to the bits] *Bitter le cable*.

BITCH (bĭtche), *s.* [the female of the canine kind] *Chienne*, f. Shag-bitch, *Caniche*, f. A proud bitch, *Une chienne en chaleur*. Bitch *désigne en général la femelle de tous les animaux supposés du même genre que le chien: ainsi l'on dit*: A birch-wolf, *Une louve, &c.*

*† BITCH, *s.* [a name of reproach for a woman] *Chienne*, f. *carogne*, f. *teagne*, f. † *bougresse*, f. Son of a bitch, † *Bougre*, m.

BITE (bīt), *s.* [the act of biting; the thing bitten] *Morsure*, f. *bouchée*, f. I desire but one bite, *Je n'en veux qu'une bouchée*.

*† BITE, *s.* [a trap; a cheat, a fraud] *Panneau*, m. *ruse*, f. *attrape*, f. *attrapoire*, f. *haie*, f.

To BITE, biting, I bit, bit and bitten, *v. a.* [to crush or pierce with the teeth] *Mordre*. This dog will bite you, *Ce chien vous mordra*. To bite one's nails, *Ronger ses ongles*.

† If you cannot bite, never show your teeth, *A qui bon montrer les dents, quand on ne peut pas mordre*.

To BITE [to give pain; to cut, to wound] *Piquer, blesser, couper*. Pepper bites the tongue, *Le poivre pique la langue*. The frost bites the grass, *La gelée coupe les herbes*.

To BITE OFF, *Emporter la pièce en mordant*.

To BITE, *v. n.* [at sea] *Mordre (en parlant de l'ancre lorsqu'elle accroche le fond)*.

*† To BITE on or of the bridle, *Manger de la vache enragée*; *tirer le diable par la queue*. He has bit of the bridle, *Il a mangé de la vache enragée*.

*† To BITE [to cheat] *Tromper, attraper, duper*.

BITER (bīt'-teŭr), *s.* [he that bites; a fish apt to take the bait; tricker, deceiver] *Qui mord*; *qui trompe*; *trompeur*, m.

BITHIÆ, *s. pl.* [Mythol. women of Scythia, who bewitched by their eyes] *Bithiennes*, f. pl.

BITHON (bī'-thŏne), *s.* [Mythol. a Grecian remarkable for his strength] *Bithon*, m.

BITING (bī'-tĭn'gue), *s.* *L'action de mordre, de piquer, de tromper*; *morjure*, f. *piquure*, f. *tromperie*, f.

BITING, *adj.* *Mordant*; *piquant, âpre*. * A biting jest, *Raillerie piquante*.

BITO, *s.* [a kingdom of Africa] *Bito*, m.

BITINGLY (bāī'-tĭn'gue-lé), *adv.* [in a biting or satirical manner] *D'une manière mordante, piquante, satirique*.

BITS, *s. pl.* [two square pieces of timber to belage or fasten the cables] *Bittes*. V. BIT.

BITTACLE (bĭt'-ă-kl', *corruptly* Binacle), *s.* [at sea; a frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is kept] *Habitacle*, m.

BITTED (bĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* of To BIT, *Embouché*.

BITTEN (bĭt'-t'n), *part. adj.* of To BITE. V. BIT.

BITTER (bĭt'-teŭr), *adj.* [having a hot, acrid, biting taste] *Amer*. Wormwood is bitter, *L'absinthe est amère*. As bitter as gall, *Amer comme fiel*.

* BITTER [biting, sharp, cruel, severe; calamitous; satirical, hurtful] *Dur, mordant, piquant, chaud*; *cruel, rude, fâcheux, méchant*. Bitter weather, *Un temps dur* ou *rude*. Bitter cold weather, *Un froid piquant*. Bitter words, *Des paroles chicquantes, aigres*; *des injures, des duretés*. A bitter woman to her husband, *Une méchante femme qui traite son mari durement*. A bitter scold, *Une mégère*, f. A bitter quarrel, *Une furieuse querelle*. Bitter enemies, *De cruels ennemis*.

BITTER-APPLE (bĭt'-teŭr-ăp-pl'), BITTER-GOURD (bĭt'-teur-goŭrde), *s.* [Bot. colocynthis] *Coloquinte*, f.

BITTERLY (bĭt'-tŭr-lé), *adv.* [in a bitter manner] *Amèrement, aigrement*. * Bitterly afflicted, *En proie à une douleur amère*.

BITTERN (bĭt'-ĕrne), *or* BITTOUR, *s.* [a kind of bird; a bird of the heron-kind] *Butor*, m. *touarre*, m. *héron étoilé*, m.

BITTERN [brine swimming upon the first concreted salt; mother-ley; makes the basis of Epsom-salt] *Bittern*, m. *eau-mère*, f.

BITTERNESS (bĭt'-teŭr-nĕce), *s.* [bitter taste] *Amertume*, f. *amer*, m.

* BITTERNESS [malice; roughness; sorrow] *Méchanceté*, f. *aigreur*, f. *emportement*, m. *chagrin*, m. *douleur*, f. *causticité*, f.

BITTER-SWEET (bĭt'-teŭr-soŭīte), *s.* [woody night-shade; a plant of marshy grounds] *Douce amère*, f. *vigne sauvage*, f.

BITTERVETCH (bĭt'-teŭr-vĕtche), *s. Ers*, m. ou *Vesce noire*, f. *sorte de légume*.

BITTERWORT (bĭt'-teŭr-oŭeŭrte), *s.* [Gentian; a med. root] *Gentiane*, f.

To BITTER the cable. V. To BIT.

BITTOUR, V. BITTERN.

BITUMEN (bĭ-tĭoŭ'-mĕne, *or* bĭt'-ĭoŭ-mĕne), *s.* [a sort of slime naturally clammy] *Bitume*, m.

BITUMINOUS (bĭ-tĭoŭ'-mĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [having the nature of bitumen] *Bitumineux, asphaltique*.

BIVALVE (bāī'-vălve), *or* BIVALVULAR (bāī-văl'-vioú-lăr), *adj.* [is said of some shells that have two valves or shutters] *Bivalve*.

BIVENTER (bāī-vĕn'-teur), *s.* [Anat digastricus, a muscle of the lower jaw] *Biventer*, m.

BIXA (bāī'-kă), *s.* [Bot. Anotta, Roucou; a thorny shrub of Brasil] *Bixa*, m.

BIZANTINE (bĭz'-ăn'-tīne), *s.* [a great piece of gold valued at 15 pounds, which the king offers upon high festival days] *Besant*, m. *Lingot d'or*, m.

BIZARRE. V. ODD, *or* CAPRICIOUS.

BIZOCHI *or* BISOCHI, *s. pl.* [Friars so called from their double wallet; Fratricelli, Bicchini or Beguins, Beghardi; a sect of religious minorites, sprung up in the thirteenth century] *Mendiants*, m. pl.

BLAB (blăb), *and* BLABBER, *s.* [a tattler, telltale] *Bavard, qui dit indiscrettement tout ce qu'il sait & ce qu'il fait*, m. § *gazette*, f. † *débagoulleur*, m.

To BLAB, -DING, -BED, *v. a.* [to tell what ought to be kept secret] *Divulguer, publier indiscrettement*. To blab a secret, *Divulguer un secret*.

To BLAB, *v. n.* *Bavarder, faire des contes*, † *débagouler*.

BLABBER-LIP. V. BLORBER-LIP.

BLACK (blăk), *s.* [the black colour] *Noir*, m. *couleur noire*. Lamp-black *or* smoke-black, *Noir à noircir, noir de fumée*. German or Frankfort black, *Noir d'Allemagne*, m. Ivory-black, *Noir d'ivoire*, m. Stone-black, *Noir de pierre*. To dye black, *Teindre en noir*. To put on black, *Prendre le deuil*.

† Black will take no other blue, *Le noir est toujours noir*. *† To have a thing under black and white, *Avoir une chose en écrit*.

BLACK [in Heraldry; sable] *Sable*, m.

BLACK [a negro] *Un nègre, un nègre*. He has three whites and twenty blacks in his sugar-plantation, *Il a trois blancs & vingt nègres dans sa sucrerie*.

BLACKS [poachers, &c.] *Braconniers*, m. pl.

BLACK AND BLUE [bruise, stripe] *Meurtrissure*, f. *contusion*, f.

BLACK, *adj.* *Noir*. As black as a negro, *Noir comme un nègre*. Black game, *Bêtes noires, comme le sanglier*. Black meat, *Viande noire, comme celle du lièvre, de la bécasse, &c.* The black art, *La magie noire*, ou *la nécromancie*. A black man, *Un homme qui a les cheveux noirs*; § *blond d'Egypte*. A black woman, *Une brune, une femme qui a les cheveux noirs*. To make black, *Noircir, rendre noir*. To colour black leather for mourning, *Bronzer du cuir*.

* To look black upon one, *Regarder quelqu'un de mauvais œil, lui faire mauvaise mine*.

BLACK [base, wicked] *Noir, atroce, méchant, bas, infame*. I shall never consent to so black a deed, *Je ne consentirai jamais à une action si noire, si atroce*.

A black day, *Jour fatal, jour malheureux*. Black monday, *Jour de punition*, ou *d'exécution*. A black book (in the Exchequer), *Registre de l'Echiquier*. A black book, *Livre noir, livre de vengeance, livre où sont écrits ceux qu'on est résolu de sacrifier à sa vengeance*. The black letter, *La lettre gothique*. The black Friars, *Les Franciscains*. The usher of the Black Rod, *L'huissier à verge noire*.

BLACK AND BLUE, *Meurtri de coups, livide*. To beat black and blue, *Meurtrir de coups, battre à outrance*. Eyes that look black and blue, *Des yeux cernés*, ou *en compote*.

To BLACK, V. To BLACKEN.

BLACK-ACT (blăk'-ăkt), *s.* [in Law] *Loi contre les Braconniers*, f.

BLACKAMOOR (blăk'-ă-môre), *s.* [a negro] *Un more, un nègre*. A she-blackamoor, *Une mores que, une négresse*.

† To wash a blackamoor white, *Blanchir un more*; *laver la tête d'un âne*; † *à laver la tête d'un more, on y perd sa lessive*.

BLACK-BEETLE (blăk'-bī-tl'), V. BEETLE.

BLACK-BERRY (blăk'-bĕr-é), *s.* [a species of bramble; its fruit] *Mûre de ronce, de haie*, ou *de renard*, f. Black-berry-bush, *Mûrier de renard*, m.

BLACK-BIRD (blăk'-beŭrd), *s.* [Ornithol. Merula; a bird of the thrush-kind] *Merle*, m.

BLACK-CATTLE (blăk'-kăt-tl'), *s. Gros bétail, vaches*, f. *bœufs*, m.

BLACK-CHOLER (blăk'-kŏl-eŭr), *s.* [bile, anger, melancholy] *Mélancolie*, f.

BLACK-CURRANT (blăk'-keŭr-ăn't), *s.* [quinancy-berry] *Cocis*, m. *groseille noire*, f.

BLACK-EYE (blăk'-ăī'), *s.* [a bruise on the eye, by a blow] *Coup de poing sur l'œil*, m. Who has black eyes, *Qui a les yeux pochés*.

BLACK-EYED (blăk'-ăīd), *adj.* *Qui a les yeux noirs*. Black-eyed man or woman, *Brun, brune*.

BLACK-FACED (blăk'-fé-s't), *adj.* *Noiraud, qui a le tient brun*.

† BLACK-GUARD (blăg'-ărd'), *adj.* & *s.* [dirty

[dirty fellow of the meaneſt kind] *Goujat*, m. *galopin*, m. *ce qu'on appelle à Paris un Savoyard*; *brûleur de maijons*, † *bélitre*, m. A parcel of blackguards, † *Bélitraille*, f.

BLACKISH (blăk'-ĭshe), *adj.* [ſomewhat black] *Noirâtre, tirant ſur le noir.*

BLACK-LEAD (blăk'-lĕd), *ſ.* [Molybdæna, a talcky earth, or ſoft and unctuous mineral of a deep ſhining blue colour, much uſed to make pencils] *Mine de plomb*, f. *Potelot*, m. *Molybdène*, f.

BLACK-MAIL (blăk-méle, *corrupted from Blanque maille (ſou tournois)*, Blanc, *ſ. Préſent que l'on fait à ceux qui ont quelque relation avec les voleurs, pour ſe mettre à couvert de leurs inſultes.*

BLACK-MARTIN (blăk'-mar-tĭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſwallow, the ſwift] *Moutardier*, m.

BLACK-MOUTHED (blăk'-măoŭtzh'd), *adj. Qui a la bouche noire*; au figuré, *qui a une méchante langue.*

BLACKNESS (blăk'-nĕce), *ſ. Noirceur*, f.

BLACK-SMITH (blăk'-smĭtsh), *ſ. Forgeron*, m. *taillandier*, m.

BLACK-STONE (blăk'-stône), *ſ.* [ampelites, a ſoft bituminous ſtone] *Pierre noire*, f. *terre à vigne* ou *ampélite*, f.

BLACK-THORN (blăk'-tshorn), *ſ.* [Bot. ſloe; a ſhrub] *Epine noire*, f.

To BLACKEN (blăk'-kn), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to black, to make black; to grow black] *Noircir, rendre noir; ſe noircir, devenir noir.*

* To BLACKEN, *v. a.* [to aſperſe, to blemiſh] *Noircir, diffamer, calomnier, rendre noir, dénigrer, blaſonner.* They have greatly blackened him in that affair, *On l'a rendu bien noir dans cette affaire.*

BLACKENED (blăk'-knĕd), *adj.* [grown black, *or* ſtained with black] *Noirci.*

BLACKENING (blăk'-knĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to blacken] *L'action de noircir.*

BLACKING (blăk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [black for ſhoes] *Noir*, m.

Second blacking (among Corriers), *Noir de ſoie.*

BLADDER (blăd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [that veſſel in the body which contains the urine] *Veſſie*, f. Rupture of the neck of the bladder, *Déchirement du col de la veſſie.* To make an inciſion in the neck of the bladder (in Lithotomy), *Dérider le col de la veſſie.*

BLADDER-NUT (blăd'-eŏr-neŭte), *ſ.* [Bot. Colutea veſicaria; a med. ſhrub] *Faux ſéné*, m. *Baguenaudier*, m.

BLADE (blède), *ſ.* [the ſpire of graſs before it grows to ſeed, the green ſhoots of corn which riſe from the ſeed] *Feuille*, f. *tige*, f. *tuyau*, m. *brin*, m. A blade of graſs, *Une feuille d'herbe, un brin d'herbe.* Blade of corn, *Tuyau de blé*, m

BLADE [the ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument; a briſk man, fierce or gay] *Lame*, f.

Blade of a ſword, *La lame d'une épée.* Blade of a knife, *Lame*, f. *atumelle*, f. The ſhoulder-blade or blade-bone, *L'omoplate*, f. The breaſt-blade, *Le ſternum.*

*† A notable youngblade, *Un éveillé, un eſpiègle*; *bon compagnon, bon compère*; *compère*, † *gars*, m. Queer blade, *Compagnon*, m. An old blade, *Un vieux routier.* A fine blade, *Un homme du bon ton.* A cunning blade, *Un fin merle, un ruſé compère.* A ſtout blade, *Un vaillant champion*

The blade *or* flat of an oar, *Le palme*, ou *le plat d'une rame.* Pair of blades *or* yarn-windles, *Un dévidoir.*

To BLADE IT, *v. n.* [to make a vain-glorious ſhew of one's ſelf] *Faire le brave, piaffer.*

BLADED (blé'-dĕd), *adj.* [having blades *or* ſpires] *Feuillé, en feuille, en tige, en tuyau.* Bladed corn, *Blé en tige*, ou *en tuyau.*

BLAIN (bléne), *ſ.* [a blifter, a puſtule] *Puſtule*, f. *furoncle*, m.

BLAMABLE *and* BLAMEABLE (blé'-măbl'), *adj.* [culpable, faulty] *Blâmable, digne de blâme, condamnable.*

BLAMABLENESS (blé'-mă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [fault, the ſtate of being liable to blame] *Faute*, f. *culpabilité* (t. dogmatique), f.

BLAMABLY (blé'-mă-ble), *adv.* [culpably] *D'une manière blâmable.*

BLAME (bléme), *ſ.* [reproach, fault; crime, hurt] *Blâme*, m. *reproche*, m. † *vitupère*, m. *faute*, f. *offenſe*, f. An action worthy of blame, *Une action digne de blâme.* The blame is charged upon him, *On lui en impute la faute.* To bear the blame of a thing, *Porter le blâme d'une choſe.* All the blame falls upon his back, *Tout le blâme en tombe ſur lui.* I will take upon me all the blame of that affair, *Je veux bien prendre ſur moi tout le blâme de cette affaire.* To throw the blame of a thing on another, *Rejeter le blâme de quelque choſe ſur un autre.*

To BLAME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cenſure, to charge with a fault] *Blâmer, reprendre, cenſurer, redire*, † *vitupérer, condamner, déſapprouver, accuſer.* I cannot blame you for it, *Je ne ſaurois vous en blâmer.* He blames me for that, *Il me reprend de cela.* My conduct was blamed, *On cenſura ma conduite.* It is not the uſe but abuſe of pleaſures which I blame, *Ce n'eſt pas l'uſage, mais l'abus des plaiſirs que je blâme.*

To be to blame, *Etre blâmable, avoir tort.* Every flatterer is to blame, *Tout flatteur eſt blâmable.* You are both to blame for that, *Vous avez tous deux tort en cela.*

BLAMED (blé-m'd), *part. adj. Blâmé, repris.*

BLAMEFUL (bléme'-foŭl), *adj.* [worthy of blame; criminal, guilty] *Blâmable, digne de blâme.*

BLAMELESS (bléme'-lĕce), *adj.* [exempt from blame, guiltleſs, innocent] *Irréprochable, irréprehenſible, exempt de blâme: net.*

¶ Blameleſs, guiltleſs, *innocent* (ſynon.): *Guiltleſs* implies freedom from vice or crime; *blameleſs* ſeems to denote a ſtill greater purity or freedom from imputation; ex. The *blameleſs* tenour of his life convinced all men that he was *guiltleſs* of the crime alledged againſt him.

BLAMELESSLY (bléme'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without blame] *Sans reproche, innocemment, irréprehenſiblement.*

BLAMELESSNESS (bléme'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [innocence, exemption from cenſure] *Innocence*, f.

BLAMER (blé'-meŭr), *ſ.* [one who blames, cenſurer] *Cenſeur*, m. *critique*, m. *celui qui blâme, déſapprobateur*, m.

BLAMING (blé'-mĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de blâmer.*

BLAME-WORTHY (bléme'-oŭeŭr-tzhé), V. BLAMABLE.

BLANCARD, *ſ.* [linen-cloth woven with thread half-bleached] *Demi-blanc*, m. *Blanchard*, m.

BLANC-MANGER (blan-manje), *ſ.* [in Cookery; white food] *Blanc manger*, m.

To BLANCH (blăn'che), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to whiten] *Blanchir, faire blanchir.* To blanch linen-cloth, *Blanchir des toiles.* To blanch (among cat-gut ſpinners, to place the guts in water), *Mettre à blanchir.* To blanch endive *or* lettuce, *Faire blanchir de la chicorée*, &c. To blanch froit (to let them juſt have a boil), *Blanchir des fruits.* To blanch the coin, *Blanchir de la monnoie.* To blanch the planchets (in coining), *Amatir, donner le bouillon, jeter les flancs dans le bouillon.* To blanch ſilver (to heat it till it aſſumes a red colour), *Blanchir l'argent.*

To BLANCH [to peel ſuch things as have huſks] *Peler.* To blanch almonds, *Peler des amandes.*

* To BLANCH [to waſh out, to palliate, to obliterate] *Pallier, colorer, diſculper, donner un tour avantageux, donner un prétexte honnête.* They blanched their anſwer in handſome words, *Ils donnèrent un tour honnête à leur réponſe.*

* To BLANCH, *v. n.* [to ſhift] *Biaiſer, gauchir, chercher des ſubterfuges, éluder.* Books will ſpeak plain when counſellors blanch, *Si les conſeillers biaiſent*, ou *cherchent des ſubterfuges, les livres parleront clairement.*

BLANCHED (blăn'-ch't), *part. adj. Blanchi, pelé.*

BLANCHER (blăn'-cheŭr), *ſ.* [whitener] *Blanchiſſeur*, m. *qui a ſoin d'une blanchiſſerie*, f. [among Tanners] *Blancher*, m. [in the Mint] *Recuiteur*, m.

BLANCHING (blăn'-chĭn'gne), *adj. & ſ. L'action de blanchir, blanchiment*, m. Blanching-houſe, *Blancherie*, f. *blanchiſſerie*, f. Blanching (in Coining; whitening), *Bouilliteire*, m.

BLAND (blăn'd), *adj.* [ſoft, mild, gentle] *Doux, aimable, careſſant.*

To BLANDISH (blăn'-dĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoften, to ſmooth] *Adoucir, flatter, careſſer, cajoler.*

BLANDISHED (blăn'-dĭch't), *part. adj. Adouci, flatté, careſſé, cajolé.*

BLANDISHMENT (blăn'-dĭche-mĕn't), *ſ.* [careſs, ſoft words, kind treatment] *Careſſe*, f. *flatterie*, f. † *blandices*, f. pl.

BLANK (blăn'k), *ſ.* [an unwritten ſpace] *Un blanc*, dans un écrit.

BLANK, *Blanc, but où l'on viſe*; au propre & au figuré.

BLANK [a piece for coining] *Un flan.* To blanch the blanks, *Blanchir les flans.*

BLANK [an ancient coin] *Blanc*, m.

BLANK [in a lottery] *Billet blanc.*

BLANK, *Cartes blanches*, ſans figures.

POINT BLANK, V. POINT.

BLANK, *adj.* [white, pale, and wan] *Blanc, pâle, bléme.*

BLANK [confuſed] *Confus, déconcerté, décontenancé.*

BLANK [unwritten] *Blanc, ſans écriture.* Blank paper, *Papier blanc.*

BLANK [without rhime] *Sans rime.* Blank verſes, *Vers non-rimés.*

To BLANK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confuſe] *Confondre, décontenancer, rendre confus*

To BLANK [to efface, to annul] *Effacer, abolir.* The former laws were blanked, *Les anciennes lois furent abolies.*

BLANKED (blăn'-k't), *part. adj. Confondu, confus, décontenancé*, ou bien, *effacé, abrogé, aboli.*

BLANKET (blăn'k'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a woollen cover, commonly ſpread over a bed] *Couverture de lit.* The ſtripe at each end of a blanket, *Barre*, f.

BLANKET [in Sugar-refining; a piece of woollen ſtuff through which the ſirup is ſtrained] *Blanchet*, m.

BLANKET [among Letter-printers] *Langue*, m. *blanchet*, m.

BLANKET [a ſort of very ſmall pear] *Blanquette*, f.

To BLANKET, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to cover with a blanket] *Couvrir avec une couverture de lit.* Blanket my foot, *Mettez la couverture ſur mes pieds, couvrez-moi les pieds.*

To BLANKET [to toſs in a blanket] *Berner, balloter dans une couverture.*

BLANKETTED (blăn'-kĕt-ĕd), *part. adj. Couvert avec une couverture de lit*; ou bien, *berné, balloté dans une couverture.*

BLANKLY (blăn'k'-lé), *adv.* [with whiteneſs] *Blanchement.* [With confuſion] *Avec pâleur, avec confuſion.*

BLANKNESS (blan'k'-nĕce), *ſ. Pâleur*, f. *trouble*, m *confuſion*, f.

BLANQUETTE (blăn'-kĕte) of veal, *ſ.* [in Cookery] *Blanquette*, f.

To BLARE (blère) [to ſweal away, like a candle blown by the wind] *S'écrouler pour ſe fondre, comme la chandelle.*

To BLASPHEME (blăs'-fime'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to ſpeak evil of; to ſpeak blaſphemy] *Blaſphémer*; *proférer un blaſphème, jurer.*

BLASPHEMER (blăs-fi'-meŭr), *f.* [a wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious terms] *Blaſphémateur*, m.

BLASPHEMOUS (blăs'-fi meŭce), *adj* [impiouſly irreverent with regard to God] *Blaſphématoire, impie.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY (blăs' fi meŭs lé), *adv.* [impiouſly] *Avec blaſphème.*

BLASPHEMY (blăs'-fi-mé), *ſ.* [any affront expreſſed towards God, either by words or writing] *Blaſphème*, m. *jurement exécrable*, m.

BLAST (blăſte), *ſ.* [a guſt or puff of wind] *Bouffée*, f. A baſt of wind, *Une bouffée de vent.* V. BLIGHT.

BLAST, *Le ſon d'un inſtrument à vent.*

BLAST [a ſudden compreſſion of the air by the diſcharge of a cannon-ball, &c.] *Vent*, m.

BLAST, *Influence maligne; infection d'une choſe peſtilentielle.* * The blaſt of God, *Le ſouffle de la colère de Dieu.*

BLAST, *Brouée*, f. *nielle*, f *brouiſſure*, f. *vent roux*, m. The blaſt has ſpoiled the corn, *La nielle a brouï le bled.*

*§ BLAST-OINTMENT, *Onguent pour la brûlure*, m.

To BLAST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate] *Brouir, brûler; embruiner, charbouiller*; au figuré, *perdre, ruiner, détruire.* Blaſted corn, *Du blé brouï.* * To blaſt an undertaking, *Ruiner, détruire une entrepriſe, la faire échouer.* To blaſt a man's credit, *Ruiner le crédit de quelqu'un, le perdre de réputation.*

BLASTED (blăs'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [blighted] *Brouï, ruiné, détruit, bruiné, embruiné.*

BLASTING (blăs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de brouir, de ruiner, &c.*

BLASTING [among Miners; tearing up rocks by gun-powder] *L'action de faire ſauter des roches, par le moyen de la poudre.*

BLASTMENT (blăſt'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [ſudden ſtroke of infection] V. BLAST.

BLATANT (blé'-t n't), *adj.* [bellowing as a calf] *Qui beugle*; fig. *Qui clabaude*, m A blatant writer, *Un auteur qui clabaude*; *un clabaudeur, un vain déclamateur.*

BLATTA, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a genus of inſects of the moth kind] *Blatte*, f. *mite*, f. *teigne*, f. Blatta indica (a flying inſect of America), *Kakerlac*, ou *kakerlaque*, m. Blatta (ſcarabæus teſtudinatus; kermes; purple-worm), *Kermès, galle-inſecte*, m.

To BLATTER (blăt'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to roar] *Rugir, gronder.*

‡ BLATTERATION (blăt'-ĕ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ. Bruit ridicule*, m.

BLAY (blé), *or* BLEAK (blîke), *ſ.* [a ſmall whitiſh river-fiſh] *Able*, m. *ablette*, f. V. BLEAK.

BLAZE (blêze), *ſ.* [flame, the light of the flame] *Flamme*, f. *flamme brillante*; *feu de paille qui brille & n'échauffe point.*

¶ Blaze, flame, *flamme* (ſynon.): Both mean light bodies ſet on fire, ſo as to produce a luminous effect; but the firſt denotes a greater quantity of fire than the ſecond: thus we ſay: the *flame* of a candle; the *blaze* of burning ſtraw. *Blaze* is never uſed in the plural, the other may be: ex. the *flames* burſt forth rapidly, and the whole houſe was preſently in a *blaze* Gunpowder is ſet in a *blaze* moſt quickly when the heat is communicated by the ſpark: while ſpirit of wine takes fire by the *flame* of a lighted candle Figuratively, we ſay: the *flame* of love, of ſedition; but we cannot ſay the *blaze.*

BLAZE [in Manege; ſtar] *Etoile*, f.

* BLAZE [publication, wide diffuſion of report] *Bruit*, m. *rapport*, m.

To BLAZE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flame, to ſhow the light of the flame; to be conſpicuous] *Flamber, jeter des flammes*; au figuré, *briller, jeter un vain éclat.* The fire blazes, *Le feu flambe.*

* To BLAZE ABROAD, *v a.* [to publiſh] *Divulguer, publier.* They have blazed your marriage, *Ils ont divulgué votre mariage.*

* BLAZED ABROAD (blé'-z'd ă-brâde), *part. adj. Divulgué, publié*

* BLAZER (blé'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſpreads reports] *Celui qui fait courir des bruits.*

BLAZING (blé'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de flamber, de divulguer*, f.

BLAZING, *adj. Brillant, étincelant.* A blazing ſtar, *Une étoile flamboyante*; *comète*, f.

BLAZON (blâ'-z'n), *ſ.* [the art of drawing or explaining coats of arms] *Blaſon*, m. *la ſcience des armoiries.*

To BLAZON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain coats of arms] *Blaſonner.*

* To BLAZON [to deck, to embelliſh; to diſplay, to celebrate, to make public] *Repréſenter, dépeindre, célébrer.*

BLAZONED (blé'-z'n'd), *part. adj. Blaſonné*; *dépeint, repréſenté, célébré.*

BLAZONER (blé'-z n-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that blazons] *Blaſonneur*, m.

BLAZONING (blé'-z'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de blaſonner, &c.* f.

BLAZONRY (blé'-z'n-ré), V. BLAZON.

BLEA (blî), *or* BLEAK (blîke), *ſ.* [the ſoft and whitiſh ſubſtance that lies between the bark and the ſolid wood of a tree] *Aubier*, m.

To BLEACH (blîtche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to whiten by expoſure to the open air] *Blanchir à l'air.* To bleach cloth, *Blanchir de la toile.* To bleach wax or candles, *Mettre de la cire ou de la bougie au blanchiment.*

BLEACHED (blî'-ch't), *part. adj. Blanchi à l'air.* Half bleached linen cloth, *Blanchard*, m.

BLEACHER (blî'-tcheŭr), *ſ.* [one who bleaches] *Blanchiſſeur*, m. *curandier*, m.

BLEACHING (blî'-chĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de blanchir; blanchiment*, m. *blanchiſſage*, m. Bleaching-ground, *Curanderie*, f. Second bleaching of the wax, *Regrelage*, m.

BLEACH-YARD (blîtch'-îarde), *ſ.* [bleaching-ground] *Blanchiſſerie*, f.

BLEAK (blîke), *or* BLEAKY (blî'-ké), *adj.* [chill, V. COLD] *Froid.* A bleak wind, *Un vent froid.*

BLEAK [pale] *Pâle, blême, blafard.* You look very bleak, *Vous êtes fort pâle.* To grow bleak, *Blêmir.*

BLEAK, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Blay; a ſmall whitiſh river-fiſh] *Ablette*, f. Powdered ſcales of the bleak (made uſe of by bead-makers), *Eſſence d'Orient*, f. Preparation of pounded ſhells of the bleak, *Eſſence nacrée*, f.

BLEAKNESS (blîke'-nĕce), *ſ.* [coldneſs, chilneſs] *Froid*, m. *froidure*, f.

BLEAR (blîre), *adj* [dim with rheum or water] *Obſcur; troublé, effuſqué.*

To BLEAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dim] *Obſcurcir, effuſquer, troubler.* To blear the eyes, *Troubler la vue.*

BLEAREDNESS (blî'-rĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being bleared] *Obſcurciſſement de la vue*, m. *chaſſie*, f. The fluxions falling upon the edges of the eyelids makes a blearedneſs, *La chaſſie obſcurcit la vue, rend la vue trouble.*

BLEAR-EYED (blîr-îî'd), *adj.* [whoſe eyes are troubled with a defluxion] *Chaſſieux.*

To BLEAT (blîte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry as a ſheep] *Bêler.* The ſheep bleat, *Les brebis bêlent.*

BLEATING (blî'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de bêler; bêlement*, m.

BLEB (blĕb), *ſ.* [a bliſter] *Ampoule*, f. *veſſie*, f.

BLED (blĕde). *part adj. Saigné.*

To BLEED (blîde), -ING, -ED, *v. a & n.* [to loſe blood; to let blood] *Saigner, perdre du ſang; ſaigner, tirer du ſang.* To bleed again, *Reſſaigner.* To bleed at the noſe, *Saigner du nez.* I bled five ounces of blood, *J'ai perdu cinq onces de ſang.* They have bled and purged me, *On m'a ſaigné & purgé.* My heart bleeds for it, *Le cœur m'en ſaigne.*

* To BLEED, *v. n.* to die a violent death] *Mourir d'une mort violente.* Our lords and nobles were made to bleed, in wanton ſport, for treaſon committed againſt his mock Majeſty, *On fit mourir de gaieté de cœur notre noblèſſe & nos gentilshommes, pour crime de Lèze-Majeſté contre un faux Roi.*

BLEEDER (blî'-deĕr), *ſ.* [one who bleeds] § *Saigneur*, m. *phlébotomiſte*, m.

BLEEDING (blî'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ſaigner, ſaignement*, m. *ſaignée*, f. To ſtop the bleeding, *Arrêter le ſang.*

BLEEDING, *adj Saignant, qui ſaigne.*

* A bleeding heart, *Un cœur qui ſaigne, Un cœur navré de douleur.* A bleeding condition, *Un état critique*, ou *dangereux.*

BLEMISH (blĕm'-iche), *ſ.* [a mark of deformity, ſcar; ſpot, fault] *Tache*, f. *défaut*, m. *manquement*, m. *tare*, f.

* BLEMISH [diſgrace, turpitude] *Tache*, f. *honte*, f. *déshonneur*, m. *opprobre*, m. *flétriſſure*, f. He is the blemiſh of our nation, *Il eſt la honte*, ou *l'opprobre de notre nation.*

BLEMISHES, *ſ. pl.* [a term of hunting] *Briſées*, f.

To BLEMISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtain, to defame, to tarniſh] *Tacher, ſouiller*; au figuré, *ternir, flétrir, noircir.* To blemiſh one's reputation, *Ternir la réputation de quelqu'un.*

BLEMISHED (blĕm'-ich't), *part. adj. Taché, ſouillé, flétri, terni, déshonoré.*

BLEMISHING (blĕm'-ĭch-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de tacher; tache*, f. *flétriſſure*, f. *déshonneur*, m.

BLEMMYES, *ſ. pl.* [a fabulous people of Æthiopia, ſuppoſed to be without heads or brains] *Peuple fabuleux d'Ethiopie.*

BLENCH (blĕn'che), *ſ.* [a law-term] *Cens*, m. *faiſances*, f. pl To hold land in blench (means by payment of a togat loaf, a couple of capons, a beaver-hat, &c.), *Poſſéder une terre à cens.*

To BLENCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hinder, to obſtruct] *Empêcher, arrêter.*

To BLENCH, *v. n.* [to ſhrink, to ſtart back] *Reculer, héſiter.*

To BLEND (blĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to mix] *Mêler, mélanger, confondre en mêlant, brouiller*; *marier.* Blending, *Alliance*, f.

BLENDE or BLEND ORE, *ſ.* [a ſort of mineral ſubſtance, claſſed among the Zinks] *Blende*, f.

BLENDED (blĕn'-d d), or ‡ BLENT, *part. adj. Mêlé.*

BLENNIUS or BLENNUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. butterfly-fiſh] *Perce-pierre*, ou *ſinge de mer*, m.

BLENDER (blĕn'-deŭr), *ſ. Celui qui mêle*, ou *confond.*

To BLESS (blĕce), -ING, -ED, *and* BLEST, *v. a.* [to wiſh happineſs to another] *Bénir, ſouhaiter du bien, donner ſa bénédiction.* Moſes, the man of God, bleſſed the children of Iſrael, *Moyſe, l'homme de Dieu, bénit les enfans d'Iſraël.*

To BLESS [to make happy] *Rendre heureux, faire proſpérer.* God bleſſeth us, *Dieu nous bénit, nous fait proſpérer.* Do but bleſs me with the ſtory of it, *Faites-moi le plaiſir de me le raconter.*

To BLESS [to praiſe] *Bénir, louer.* God be bleſſed, *Dieu ſoit béni, Dieu ſoit loué.*

To BLESS one's ſelf in a thing, *Se glorifier, ſe féliciter d'une choſe.*

BLESS me! *interj. Bon Dieu! Juſte ciel! Miſéricorde!*

BLESSED (blĕst), *part. adj. Béni, bénit*; *divin, ſaint*; *heureux, bienheureux.* Bleſſed be God! *Dieu ſoit béni!* The bleſſed virgin, *La ſainte Vierge.* God's bleſſed providence, *La ſainte providence de Dieu, la providence divine.* The queen of bleſſed memory, *La reine d'heureuſe mémoire.* To declare bleſſed, *Béatifier.*

To be bleſſed with, *Avoir le bonheur de . . .*

He is bleſſed with a good wife, *Il a une bonne femme.* Shall we be bleſſed with your company? *Aurons-nous le bonheur de vous poſſéder?*

BLESSED, *ſ. pl. Les bienheureux,* m. *les Saints glorifiés,* m

BLESSEDLY (blĕs'-sĕd-lé), *adv.* [happily] *Heureuſement.*

BLESSEDNESS (blĕs'-sĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [happineſs, felicity; ſanctity, divine favour] *Bonheur,* m. *félicité,* f. *ſainteté,* f. *béatitude,* f.

BLESSER (blĕs' seŭr), *ſ.* [he that bleſſes] *Celui qui bénit,* m.

BLESSING (blĕs'-sĭn'gne), *ſ.* [benediction, happineſs] *Bénédiction,* f. *bonheur,* m. *grâce,* f. *bienfait,* m. *faveur,* f. The bleſſings of God, *Les bienfaits de Dieu,* m. pl.

¶ Bleſſing, benediction, *bénédiction* (ſynon.): *Benediction* appears to be limited to the decretory pronunciation of happineſs: *Bleſſing* is a more general expreſſion, ſignifying the various means of happineſs: the firſt ſeems to intimate divine favour; the laſt, that which is human: we ſay, the *bleſſing* of God, the *bleſſings* of health, &c. the *bénédiction* of the prieſt, or of the Church.

BLEST, V. BLESSED.

BLEW (blou), the preterite from To BLOW: which ſee.

BLEYME (blāïme), *ſ.* [an inflammation in the foot of a horſe] *Bleime,* f.

BLIGHT (blāïte), *ſ.* [blaſt, mildew, ſmut] *Brouée,* f. *bruine,* f. *nielle,* f. *rouille,* f. *charbucle,* f. *charbon,* m. *ergot,* m. *(en parlant du ſeigle).*

To BLIGHT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blaſt, to corrupt] *Brouir, rendre ſtérile; gâter, corrompre.*

BLIGHTED (blāï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Brouï; gâté, corrompu.*

BLIND (blāïn'd), *ſ.* [ſomething to hinder the ſight, or to miſlead the underſtanding; falſe pretence] *Voile,* m. *maſque,* m. *faux prétexte, pouſſière que l'on jette aux yeux pour empêcher de voir, leurre,* m. His pretended honeſty is but a blind for him to cheat the better, *Son honnêteté prétendue n'eſt qu'un maſque dont il ſe ſert pour mieux tromper.*

BLIND, *Blinde,* f. *terme de fortification.* To cover a trench with blinds, *Blinder une tranchée.*

BLIND [Venetian blind, to keep the ſun from coming in at a window] *Jalouſie,* f. *treillis,* m. *un tranſparent.*

BLIND, *adj.* [deprived of the ſenſe of ſeeing] *Aveugle, qui ne voit point.* To make blind, *Aveugler.* The blind man governs his ſteps by feeling, *L'aveugle ſe ſert du tact pour ſe conduire.* Blind of one eye, *Borgne.*

† Who ſo blind as they who will not ſee. *Il n'y a perſonne de ſi aveugle que celui qui ne veut pas voir.*

† When the Devil is blind, *Quand le Diable ſera aveugle; aux Calendes Grecques; jamais.*

BLIND [dark, hard to find, not eaſily diſcernible] *Obſcur, difficile à comprendre, où l'on ne voit goutte,* tant au propre qu'au figuré. A blind cloſet, *Un cabinet obſcur, où l'on ne va qu'à tâtons.* * A blind tippling-houſe, *Cabaret borgne,* m. *gargote,* f.

* Blind wall or dead wall (without windows), *Mur orbe.* * Blind-way, *Cul-de ſac,* m.

*† A blind ſtory, *Un conte borgne.* A blind writing, *Un écrit preſque effacé, où l'on ne comprend rien.*

☞ Purblind, or pore-blind, *Qui a la vue courte.* Sand-blind, or moon-blind, *Qui a la vue foible.*

BLIND OF [ignorant] *Aveugle ſur ... qui ignore.* Blind of the future, *Qui ignore l'avenir.*

To BLIND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make blind, to cover the eyes] *Aveugler, rendre aveugle, bander les yeux;* au figuré, *Aveugler l'eſprit, l'éblouir, l'empêcher de voir ce qu'il lui importe de connoître.* To blind a trench, *Blinder une tranchée; ſe blinder.*

BLINDED (blāïn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Aveuglé, &c, couvert de blindes.*

To BLINDFOLD (blāïn'd'-fôl'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to hinder from ſeeing by blinding the eyes] *Bander les yeux, mettre un voile ſur les yeux,* au propre & au figuré. When they had blindfolded him, they ſtruck him on the face, *Lorſqu'ils lui eurent bandé les yeux, ils le frappèrent au viſage.*

BLINDFOLD, *adj.* [having the eyes covered] *Qui a les yeux bandé, qui a un voile ſur les yeux,* au propre & au figuré.

BLINDFOLDED (blāïn'd'-fôl dĕd), *part. adj. Qui a les yeux bandés, &c.* To be blindfolded, *Avoir un bandeau ſur les yeux*

BLINDING (blāïn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Fortification; ſetting up blinds] *Blindage,* m.

BLINDLY (blāïn'd'-lé), *adv.* [without ſight, examination, or judgment] *Aveuglément, à l'aveugle, en aveugle, ſans examen, ſans réflexion.* The old King by his imperious miſtreſs was blindly led, *Le vieux Roi ſe laiſſit conduire aveuglément par ſa maîtreſſe impérieuſe.*

BLINDMAN'S-BUFF (blāïn'd-măn'z-beŭf'), *ſ.* [a play in which ſome one has his eyes covered, to hunt out the reſt of the company] *Cligne-muſette,* f. ou *Colin-maillard,* m.

BLINDNESS (blāïn'd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of ſight; intellectual darkneſs] *Aveuglement,* m. *cécité,* f. *perte de la vue; aveuglement d'eſprit; ténèbres,* f. pl.

BLIND-NETTLE (blāïn'd'-nĕt-tl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Lamium, dead nettle; a med. plant] *Ortie morte* ou *qui ne pique point,* f. *lamier,* m.

BLIND-SIDE (blāïn'd-sāïde'), *ſ.* [weak part; foible] *Côté foible; le foible.* It is my blind-ſide, *C'eſt mon foible.*

BLIND-WORM (blāïn'd'-oŭeŭrme), *ſ.* [ſlow-worm, cæcilia; a ſmall ſerpent] *Anvoie,* f. *aveugle,* m. *orvet* ou *orvert,* m.

To BLINK (blĭn'k), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to twinkle with the eyes; to wink, to ſee obſcurely] *Faire les petits yeux, clignoter;* au figuré, *Voir obſcurément & peu.*

BLINK of the ice, *ſ.* [a ſea-term of the North Sea] *Blancheur à l'horizon occaſionnée par les glaces.*

BLINKARD (blĭn'k '-ĕrd), *ſ.* [one that has bad eyes and is twinkling] *Qui clignote, qui a la vue foible,* au propre & au figuré.

BLINKING (blĭn'k'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [twinkling] *L'action de cligner les yeux: clignement,* m. *clignotement,* m.

BLINKING of beer [letting the wort ſtand in the vat till acid] *Fermentation du moût de bière,* f.

BLINKING, *adj.* [twinkling with the eyes] *Qui cligne les yeux; qui ne voit guère: qui n'éclaire guère.* * A blinking idiot, *Un pauvre idiot, qui ne voit pas plus loin que le bout de ſon nez.*

BLINKING candles, *Des chandelles qui éclairent mal.* Blinking ſtars, *Des étoiles qui ne jettent qu'une foible lumière.*

BLINKS (blĭn'ks), V. BLEMISHES.

BLISS (blĭce), V. BLESSEDNESS. V. HAPPINESS.

BLISSFUL (blĭce'-fo l), *adj.* [happy in the higheſt degree] *Heureux, bienheureux.*

BLISSFULLY (blĭce'-foul-é), *adv.* [happily] *Heureuſement.*

BLISSFULNESS (blĭce'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [happineſs] *Bonheur,* m. *félicité,* f.

To BLISSOM, V. To TUP.

BLISTER (blĭce'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a puſtule] *Puſtule,* f. *ampoule,* f. *bube,* f. *veſſe,* f.

BLISTER [a ſort of plaſter] *Véſicatoire,* m. *épiſpaſtique,* m.

BLISTERS [a roughneſs or notches upon pipes] *Bavures,* f. pl. Bliſter upon porcelain, *Mie,* f. Bliſters upon caſt metal, *Gouttes froides.* Bliſters in ſteel, *Surchauffures,* f. pl.

To BLISTER, -ING, -ED *v. a. Appliquer les véſicatoires.* I bliſtered the legs and thighs, but it was two late, *J'appliquai les véſicatoires ſur les jambes & ſur les cuiſſes, mais c'étoit trop tard.*

To BLISTER, *v. n.* [to riſe in bliſters] *S'élever, ſe former en veſſies.*

BLISTERED (blĭce'-teŭr-'d); *part. adj. Couvert de puſtules;* ou bien, *à qui l'on a appliqué les véſicatoires.*

BLISTERING (blĭce'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'appliquer les véſicatoires;* ou *de ſe former en veſſies.*

BLISTERING, *adj* [epiſpaſtic] *Epiſpaſtique; qui fait élever des veſſies,* ou *des puſtules.* Bliſtering heat, *Inflammation avec puſtules.* Bliſtering plaſter, *Véſicatoire,* m

BLITE (blāïte), *ſ.* [Bot. ſtrawberry-ſpinage; a med plant] *Blette,* f.

BLITHE (blāïtzhe'), *adj.* [gay, airy, cheerful, merry] *Gai, joyeux, enjoué, agréable, gaillard, & friſque.*

BLITHLY (blāïtzh' lé), *adv.* [in a blithe manner] *Gaiement, joyeuſement, gaillardement.* To go blithly to work, *Aller gaiment à l'ouvrage, avoir le cœur à l'ouvrage.*

BLITHNESS (blāïtzh'-nĕce), *or* BLITHSOMENESS (blāïtzh'-ſeŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being blithe] *Gaieté,* f. *joie,* f. *allegreſſe,* f.

BLITHSOME (blāïtzh'-ſeŭme), V. BLITHE.

To BLOAT (blôte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make turgid; to grow turgid, to ſwell] *Enfler; s'enfler; bouffir, bourſouffler.*

BLOATED (blô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Enflé, bourſouffé, bouffi.*

BLOATEDNESS (blô'-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [turgidneſs, ſwelling] *Enflure,* f. *bouffiſſure,* f.

BLOB (blŏb), *or* BLOBBER (blŏb'-cŭr), V. BUBBLE.

BLOBCHEEKED (blŏb'-tchĭk't), *adj.* [having thick cheeks] *Joufflu, qui a de groſſes joues, des joues bouffies.*

BLOBBERLIP (blŏb'-eŭr-lĭp), *ſ.* [a thick lip] *Groſſe lèvre.*

BLOBBERLIPPED (blŏb'-eŭr-lĭpt), *or* BLOBLIPPED (blŏb'-lĭpt), *adj.* [having thick lips] *Qui a de groſſes lèvres; lippu.* His perſon was deformed to the higheſt degree: flat-noſed, and blubber-lipped, *Il étoit tout-à-fait difforme, ayant un nez écraſé,* ou *épaté, & de groſſes lèvres.*

BLOCK (blŏk), *ſ.* [ſtem of a tree, a ſhort heavy piece of timber] *Bloc,* m *billot,* m. *cépeau,* m. *blochet,* m. *tête de bois, tête à perruque,* f. au figuré, *un eſprit lourd, un ſtupide.* A hatter's block, *Une forme de chapeau.* A printer's ink-block, *Encrier d'imprimerie,* m.

* BLOCK [rub, ſtop] *Obſtacle,* m. *empêchement,* m. There is no block in our way, *Nous ne trouvons point d'obſtacle.*

BLOCK, *Le billot ſur lequel on tranche la tête d'un criminel.* To come to the block, *Avoir la tête tranchée; porter ſa tête ſur l'échafaud.*

BLOCK OF MARBLE [unwrought piece] *Bloc de marbre,* m. Block [with Book-binders] *Pierre à battre,* f. Bock [among Dyers; a roller over which they draw the ſilk] *Puſſe,* f. Block [upon which ſlate is ſhaped] *Chaſut,* m. Cooper's-block [upon which he lays the ſtaffs to be worked] *Charpi,* m.

BLOCK [a ſea-term; pully] *Cap de mouton,* m. *poulie,* f.

Single block, *Poulie ſimple.* Double block, *Poulie double.* Long-tackle-block, *Poulie double de palan.* Snatch-block, *Poulie coupée* ou *à dent.* Top-block, *Poulie de guinderſſe.* Treble-block, *Poulie à trois rouets.* Clear-block, *Poulie de driſſe à calorne.* Voyal-block, *Poulie de tournevire.* Clue-garnet-block, *Poulie de cargue-point.* Block and block, *Situation d'un palan dont le garant eſt halé autant qu'il eſt poſſible, & dont les deux poulies ſe touchent* ou *ſe baiſent.* Cut-block, *Poulie de capon.* Block-ſtops, *Eſſe de poulies.*

To BLOCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe, to ſhut up] *Bloquer.*

To block a caſtle; to block up a town, *Bloquer un château, bloquer une ville, en garder les avenues avec des troupes.*

BLOCKADE (blŏk-éde'), *ſ.* [a ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place] *Blocus*, m.

To BLOCKADE, *v. a.* *Faire le blocus d'une place*; *la bloquer*.

BLOCKED (blŏk't), *part. adj.* *Bloqué*.

BLOCK-HEAD (blŏk'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a ſtupid fellow] *Un lourdaud, un ſtupide, un eſprit bas, un hébété*, *§ balourd*, m. *baud*, m. *âne*, m *cheval de bât*, m. *ane bâté*, m. *buſe*, f. *pécore*, f. *§ buche*, f.

BLOCK-HEADED (blŏk'-hĕd'-ĕd), *adj.* [dull, ſtupid] *Stupide, hébété*.

BLOCK-HOUSE (blŏk'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [a fortreſs, built to block up a paſs] *Fort*, m.

BLOCKING (blŏk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [blockade] *L'action de bloquer, blocus*, m.

BLOCKING [Archit.] *Socle*, m.

BLOCKISH (blŏk'-ĭch), *adj.* [ſtupid, dull] *Stupide, lourd, groſſier, hébété*. A blockiſh thing, *Balourderie*, f. *balourdiſe*, f.

BLOCKISHLY (blŏk'-ĭche-le), *adv.* [in a blockiſh manner] *Stupidement, bêtement, ſottement, lourdement*.

BLOCKISHNESS (blŏk'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtupidity] *Stupidité*, f. *bêtiſe*, f. *ſottiſe*, f. *groſſièreté*, f.

BLOIS, *ſ.* [capital of Blaiſois in France; lat. 47°-35′ N. lon. 1°-25′ E.] *Blois*, m.

BLOMARY *or* BLOOMARY (bloŏm'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [the firſt forge in an iron-work] *Affinerie*, f.

BLOND (blŏn'd) [bone-lace, coarſe lace] *Blonde*, f. Blond-lace made in the ſhape of a parſley-leaf, *Perſil*, m. Blond lace-maker [that makes blonds] *Blondier*, m.

BLOOD (bleŭde), *ſ.* [the red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals] *Sang*, m. Blood-veſſel (a vein, an artery), *Vaiſſeau*, m. *vaiſſeau ſanguin*. The maſs of blood, *La maſſe du ſang*. To ſtop the blood, *Arrêter le ſang*. To whip one till the blood come, *Fouetter quelqu'un juſqu'au ſang*. To let one blood, *Saigner quelqu'un*. To be let blood, *Etre ſaigné*.

BLOOD [race, extraction] *Sang*, m. *race*, m. *famille*, f. The princes of the blood, *Les princes du ſang*, ou *de la famille royale*. A diſtemper that runs in the blood, *Une maladie de famille*. True blood will always ſhow itſelf, *Bon ſang ne peut mentir*; *Bons chiens chaſſent de race*.

* BLOOD [anger] *Colère*, f. *indignation*, f. My blood was up, *J'étois en colère*. My blood begins to riſe, *Mon ſang commence à s'échauffer, Ma colère s'enflamme*.

* Cold blood [preſence of mind] *Sang froid, préſence d'eſprit, tranquillité d'âme*. In cold blood, *De ſang froid*.

† For his BLOOD [though his blood or life was at ſtake] *Quand il y iroit de la vie*. I could not do it for my blood, *Je ne le ferois pas quand il y iroit de ma vie*.

* To breed ill BLOOD [to heat, to exaſperate] *Aigrir les eſprits*; *Echauffer les oreilles*; *Faire faire du mauvais ſang à quelqu'un*.

* BLOOD [the juice of any thing] *Jus*, m. The blood of the grape, *Le jus de la treille, le vin*.

To BLOOD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtain with blood; to accuſtom to blood; ſometimes to let blood] *Enſanglanter*; *ſouiller, couvrir de ſang*; *accoutumer au ſang, au carnage*; *ſaigner, tirer du ſang*.

BLOODED (bleŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Enſanglanté*; *ſaigné*; *animé, en colère*.

* They were much blooded one againſt another, *Ils étoient fort animés l'un contre l'autre*.

BLOOD-FLOWER (bleŭde'-flăoŭeŭr), *ſ.* [Bot. hæmanthus, African tulip; a winter-flower] *Hémanthus*, m. *Tulipe du Cap*, f.

BLOOD-GUILTINESS (bleŭd-guĭlt'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* *Meurtre*, m. *aſſaſſinat*, m.

BLOOD-HOT (bleŭd'-hŏte), *adj.* *Chaud au degré de la chaleur du ſang*.

BLOOD-HOUND (bleŭd-hăoŭn'd), *ſ.* *Limier*, m. *chien de haut nez*; * *aſſaſſin*, m. * *meurtrier*, m.

BLOODILY (bleŭd'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [cruelly] *D'une manière ſanglante, cruellement*. Bloodily principled, *Qui a des principes ſanguinaires*; *cruel par principes*.

BLOODINESS (bleŭd'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* *Etat ſanglant*, m.

BLOODLESS (bleŭd'-lĕce), *adj.* [without blood, or life; without ſlaughter] *Qui n'a point de ſang*; *ſans vie, mort*; *non-ſanglant, ſans effuſion de ſang*.

To BLOOD-LET (bleŭd'-lĕte), *v. a.* *Saigner, ouvrir la veine*.

BLOOD-LETTER (bleŭd'-lĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* *Phlébotomiſte*, m. *§ ſaigneur*, m.

BLOOD-LETTING (bleŭd'-lĕt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* *Saignée*, f.

BLOOD-RED (bleŭd'-rĕd), *adj.* *D'un rouge de ſang*; *rouge comme du ſang*; *ſanguin*.

BLOOD-SHED (bleŭd'-chĕd), *ſ.* [the crime of blood, murder] *Meurtre*, m. *effuſion de ſang*, f. *homicide*, m.

BLOOD-SHEDDER (bleŭd'-chĕd-eŭr), *ſ.* [a murderer] *Meurtrier*, m. *homicide*, m. *aſſaſſin*, m.

BLOOD-SHOT (bleŭd'-chŏte), *or* BLOOD-SHOTTEN (bleŭd'-chŏt tn), *adj.* *Rouge, plein de ſang, ſanguin*.

BLOOD-SNAKE (bleŭd'-snăke), *ſ.* [hæmorrhous, an African ſerpent] *Hémorrous*, m.

BLOOD-STONE (bleud'-ſtône), *ſ.* [hæmatites] *Sanguine*, f. *hématite*, f. *ſorte de pierre rouge*.

BLOOD-SUCKER (bleŭd'-ſeŭk-eŭr), *ſ.* [a leech] *Sangſue*, f. au propre & au figuré.

BLOOD-THIRSTY (bleŭd'-tsheŭrs-té), *adj.* *Altéré de ſang, ſanguinaire*.

BLOOD-WARM (bleŭd'-oŭarm), *ſ.* *Chaud comme le ſang*.

BLOOD-WIT (bleŭd'-oŭĭte), *ſ.* [a law-term; an amerciament for blood-ſhed] *Amende que l'on paie pour avoir fait effuſion de ſang*.

BLOOD-WORT (bleŭd'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Lapathum ſanguineum, long-leaved garden-dock or patience; an herb to ſtanch the blood] *Patience rouge*, f. improprement appelée *ſang-dragon*. *Bette ſauvage*, f.

BLOODY (bleŭd'-é), *adj.* [ſtained with blood; cruel; blood-thirſty] *Sanglant, enſanglanté, cruel*; *acharné, ſanguinaire*. A bloody fight, *Un combat ſanglant*. A bloody ſword, *Une épée enſanglantée*. A bloody man, *Un homme ſanguinaire*.

BLOODY-FLUX (bleŭd'-é-flcŭks), *ſ.* *Flux de ſang*, m. *dyſſenterie*, f. *§ caqueſangue*, ou *cagneſangue*, f.

BLOODY-MINDED (bleŭd'-é-măĭn'd-ĕd), *adj.* *Qui aime à répandre le ſang, ſanguinaire, cruel*.

BLOOM (bloŭme), *ſ.* [bloſſom, the flower which precedes the fruit] *Fleur des arbres*, f. The bee ſits on the bloom, extracting liquid ſweet, *L'abeille ſur les fleurs en tire une douce liqueur*.

* The bloom of youth, *La fleur de l'âge, la jeuneſſe en ſa fleur*.

BLOOM [the blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered] *La fleur qui eſt ſur certains fruits*.

BLOOM [a gleam, or blaſt of hot wind] *Une bouffée de vent chaud*, or *de chaleur*.

BLOOM, *ſ.* [in iron-works; ancony, a maſs of iron firſt hammered or coming out of the bloomary] *Loupe*, f. *ancrenée*, f.

To BLOOM, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to put forth or yield bloſſoms] *Fleurir*.

BLOOMY (bloŭ'-mé), *adj.* [full of bloom] *Fleuri, rempli de fleurs*.

BLOSSOM (blŏs'-eŭme), V. BLOOM.

To BLOSSOM (blŏs'-eŭme), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to put forth bloſſoms] *Fleurir, pouſſer des fleurs, être en fleur*.

BLOSSOMED (blŏs'-eŭm'd), *part. adj.* *Fleuri, qui eſt en fleurs*.

BLOSSOM-MONTH (blŏs'-eŭm'-mŏn'tsh), *ſ.* [the firſt ſpring-month in the new French calendar, anſwering to April] *Germinal*, m.

BLOT (blŏte), *ſ.* [an obliteration of ſomething written] *Rature*, f. A proof full of blots or monks, *Epreuve bavochée*.

BLOT [blur; ſpot in reputation] *Tache*, f. au propre & au figure; *flétriſſure*, f.

BLOT [at Backgammon] *Dame non couverte, que l'on peut battre*.

To BLOT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to blur] *Tacher*, au propre & au figuré. To blot a cloth, *Tacher un habit*.

* To blot a man's reputation, *Ternir la réputation de quelqu'un*.

To BLOT OUT, *Effacer, raturer, rayer, biffer, bâtonner*. He had my name blotted out, *Il a rayé, effacé, raturé mon nom*.

* To blot a thing out of one's remembrance, *Effacer quelque choſe de ſa mémoire, la mettre en oubli*. * One act like this blots out a thouſand faults, *Une action comme celle-ci efface mille fautes*.

To BLOT, *v. n.* *Faire des taches*; *boire*, en ce ſens: This paper blots, *Ce papier boit*.

BLOTCH (blŏ'-che), *ſ.* [a ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin] *Puſtule*, f. *tache*, f.

To BLOTE (blôte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſmoke, to dry by the ſmoke] *Fumer, ſécher à la fumée*.

BLOTED (blô'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Fumé*. Bloted herrings, *Des harengs fumés*.

BLOTTED (blŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [from To Blot] *Taché*

BLOTTED OUT, *Effacé, raturé, rayé*.

BLOTTING (blŏt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* *L'action de tacher, &c.*

BLOTTING, *adj.* *Qui fait des taches, qui boit*, en ce ſens: Blotting paper, *Papier qui boit, papier brouillard*, m. *papier fluant*, m.

BLOW (blô), *ſ.* [a ſtroke] *Coup*, m. *atteinte*, f. au propre & au figuré. He does nothing without blows, *Il ne fait rien qu'à force de coups*. It is but a word and a blow with him, *Il n'a pas plutôt ouvert la bouche qu'il en vient aux coups*. To make a blow, *Donner un coup, frapper*. To come to handy blows, *En venir aux mains, faire le coup de poing*. He took the town without ſtriking a blow, *Il prit la ville ſans coup férir*.

* Fortune's blows, *Les coups de la fortune, les revers, les malheurs*. The blow of death, *Le coup de la mort*. At a blow, *D'un coup, en une fois*.

BLOW [*Epanouiſſement des fleurs*, m. *fleur*, f. Tulips or roſes in blow, *Des tulipes ou des roſes épanouies*, ou *en fleur*.

BLOW [the act of laying eggs in fleſh, applied to flies] *Piquure de mouche dans la viande*, f. *L'action par laquelle les mouches dépoſent leurs œufs dans la viande*. The blows of flies, *Les piquures des mouches*.

To BLOW, -ING, I blew (blou), I have blown, *v. n.* [to move with a current of air] *Souffler, venter*. The wind blows, *Le vent ſouffle*. To blow high, *Fraîchir*. It blows, *Il vente, il fait du vent*. It blew a terrible ſtorm, *Il s'éleva un terrible orage*.

To BLOW, *S'ouvrir, s'épanouir (en parlant des fleurs) fleurir*.

To BLOW [to puff] *Souffler, haleter, être hors d'haleine*.

To BLOW OVER, *Paſſer ſans effet, ſe diſſiper*. The ſtorm blew over, *L'orage ſe diſſipa*.

To BLOW UP, *Sauter en l'air par la force de la poudre*. Some of the enemy's magazines blew up, *Quelques magazins de l'ennemi ſautèrent en l'air*.

To BLOW, *v. a.* *Souffler, enfler, ſonner en ſouffiant*. To blow the fire, *Souffler le feu*. To blow a bladder, *Enfler une veſſie*. To blow the horn, *Sonner du cor*. To blow the trumpet, *Sonner de la trompette*. To blow one's noſe, *Se moucher*.

* To blow an alarm, *Semer, répandre l'alarme*.

* To

* To blow the coals, *Souffler le feu de la discorde.*

To Blow away, *Ecarter, emporter en soufflant.*

To Blow down, *Abattre, renverser en soufflant.* The wind blew down many houles, *Le vent renversa plusieurs maisons.*

To Blow out, *Etendre en soufflant, souffler.* Blow out the candle, *Souffles, ou éteignez la chandelle.*

To Blow up, *Faire sauter, élever en l'air, souffler en l'air*; au figuré, *exciter, élever.* To blow up a rock, *Faire sauter un rocher.* To blow up a mine, *Faire jouer une mine.* To blow up a feather, *Souffler une plume en l'air.*

To blow up (to swell), *Boursouffler.* To blow up veal, mutton; *Bouffer un veau, un mouton, le souffler.*

* To blow up the city into a tumult, *Exciter un tumulte dans la ville.*

*† To blow one up, *Faire sauter quelqu'un, lui faire perdre son emploi, lui faire faire banqueroute.*

* To Blow upon, *Décrier, décréditer.* This author is blown upon, *C'est un auteur décrié.*

BLOWER (blô'-ĕŭr), *f.* [one who blows; an alchymist, in contempt] *Souffleur*, f. *qui souffle*, &c.

Blower [a kind of register set before a grate] *Soufflet*, m.

BLOWING (blô'-ĭn'gne), *f. L'action de souffler*, &c. Blowing glass, *Soufflage*, m.

Blowing, *adj. Orageux, fleurissant, qui s'épanouit.* Blowing weather, *Temps orageux.* Blowing roses, *Des roses qui s'épanouissent.* Iron blowing pipe (in glass-houses), *Pêle*, f.

BLOWN (blône), *part. adj.* of To Blow; which see. A sail blown from the bolt-rope in a storm. *Une voile détalinguée.*

BLOWTH (blôtsh), V. Bloom *or* Blossom.

† BLOWZE (blăouze); *f.* [a ruddy, fat-faced wench] *Une fille joufflue & à trogne rouge.*

† BLOWZY (blăoŭ'-zé), *adj.* [sun-burnt, high-coloured] *Brûlé par le soleil; à trogne enluminée.*

BLUBBER, *f.* [oil of a whale, the fat part of a whale that contains the oil] *La graisse de baleine dont on tire l'huile.*

Blubber. See Blob *or* Blobber.

Blubber [urtica marina or sea-nettle; a sea-fish] *Ortie de mer*, f. *ortie marine*, f. *poisson-fleur*, m.

To Blubber (bleŭb'-eŭr), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks] *S'enfler les joues à force de pleurer.*

BLUBBERLIPS, V. Blobberlips, *&c.*

BLUBCHEEKED, V. Blobcheeked.

BLUDGEON (bleŭd'-jeŭne), *f.* [a short stick with one end loaded] *Bâton court & plombé par un bout*, m. *assommoir*, m. *trique*, f.

BLUE (blĭŭu), *f.* [one of the four original colours] *Bleu*, m. *couleur bleue*; *couleur d'eau que l'on donne au fer*; *la fleur de certains fruits.* Prussian blue, *Bleu de Prusse*, m. Dutch blue, *Email*, m. *azur de Hollande.*

Blue, *adj.* [of a blue colour] *Bleu, de couleur bleue.* A blue ribbon, *Un ruban bleu.* Blue ashes (among colour-men), *Cendres bleues*, f. pl. Blue-stone vat (among Dyers; tub filled with blue), *Cuve d'inde.* To begin to turn blue (among Dyers; when the tub gets blue at top), *Venir à doux.* Blue Turquin marble, *Bleu Turquin*, m.

True blue, *D'un beau bleu.*

*† A true blue Protestant, *Un Protestant marqué au bon coin.*

*† To look blue upon one, *Regarder quelqu'un de mauvais œil.*

*† To look blue upon it, *Etre étonné, déconcerté.*

*† A blue apron statesman, *Un homme de métier qui se mêle des affaires d'Etat.*

To Blue, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make blue] *Rendre bleu, teindre en bleu*; *bleuir*: au figuré, *déconcerter, étonner.*

To Blue [to make blue with indigo] *Emboîteler.*

To Blue the cloth for the first time (among Bleachers), *Passer les toiles au premier bleu.*

To Blue [among Gilders; to heat the metal till it becomes blue] *Bleuir.*

To Blue steel, *Donner à l'acier le passe-violet.*

BLUE-BELL-FLOWER (blĭŭu'-bĕll-flăoŭ ŭr), *f.* [Bot. a flower of the bell shape; an astringent and detersive plant] *Campanule*, f. *gantelée*, f.

BLUE-BOTTLE (blĭŭu'-bŏt tl'), *f.* [Cyanos, a flower common in corn-fields; a fly with a large blue-belly] *Bluet*, m. *la-beau*, m. *aubifoin*, m. *mouche bleue de la viande*, f.

BLUED (blĭŭu'd), *part. adj. Teint en bleu*; au fig. *déconcerté.*

BLUE-EYED (blĭŭu'-ăĭ'd), *adj.* [having blue eyes] *Qui a les yeux bleus.*

BLUELY (blĭŭu'-le), *adv.* [with a blue colour] *En bleu*; au figuré, *mal, malheureusement.*

*† He came off bluely, *Il s'est mal tiré d'affaire*; *Il s'en est tiré comme Arlequin, avec les étrivières.*

BLUE-MANTLE (blĭŭu'-măn'-tl'), *f.* [one of the pursuivants at arms] *Un des pursuivans d'armes.*

BLUENESS (blĭŭ'-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of being blue] *Couleur bleue, le bleu.*

BLUFF (bleŭf), *adj.* [big, surly, blustering] *Fier, arrogant, insolent.* A bluff look, *Un regard fier.*

Bluff [in sea-language] *Avant j ufflu, avant renflé*, ou *gros avant.* A bluff-headed ship, *Vaisseau dont l'étrave a peu d'évancement.*

To Bluff, V. To Blindfold.

BLUISH (blĭŭu'-ĭche), *adj.* [somewhat blue] *Bleuâtre, tirant sur le bleu.*

BLUISHNESS (blĭŭu'-ĭche-nĕce), *f.* [blueness in a small degree] *Bleu faible*, m. *bleu pâle*, m.

BLUNDER (bleŭn'-deŭr), *f.* [a gross mistake] *Faute*, f *méprise*, f. *bévue, énerie*, f. ‖ *béjaune*, m. A blunder in chronology, *Une faute de chronologie, un anachronisme.*

To Blunder, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to mistake grossly] *Se méprendre grossièrement, faire une bévue.*

To Blunder about [to flounder, to stumble] *Agir étourdiment, broncher, se tromper sur.*

To Blunder, *v. a.* [to confound blindly] *Confondre inconsidérément, sans réflexion, en étourdi.*

To Blunder out, *Dire sans y penser, en étourdi.*

BLUNDERBUSS (bleŭn'd'-eŭr-beŭce), *f.* [a short brass gun of a large bore] *Espingole*, f.

BLUNDERER (bleŭn'-deŭr-eŭr), *or* Blunder-head (bleŭn'-deŭr-hĕd), *f.* [a block-head, a stupid fellow] *Stupide*, m. *brouillon*, m. *étourdi*, m *sot*, m. *niais*, m. *lourdaud*, m. *qui ne fait que des bévues.*

BLUNDERING (bleŭn'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *f. L'action de se méprendre, conduite d'étourdi.*

Blundering, *adj. Qui agit en étourdi.* A blundering fellow, *Un étourdi, un sot.*

BLUNKET (bleŭn'-kĕte), *f.* [a light colour] *Sorte de bleu*, ou *azur.*

BLUNT (bleŭn't), *f.* [in Fencing] *Bouton*, m.

Blunt, *adj.* [dull on the edge or point, not sharp; dull in understanding] *Emoussé, obtus*; au figuré, *grossier, sans finesse, lourd.* A blunt pen-knife, *Un canif émoussé.*

* A blunt invention, *Une invention grossière.* A blunt mind, *Un esprit sans finesse, un esprit lourd.* A blunt action, *Une action brusque, inconsidérée.* To grow blunt, *S'émousser.* To be blunt with one, *Brusquer quelqu'un, le brutaliser.*

To Blunt, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to dull; to repress; to allay] *Emousser*; *réprimer*; *adoucir, soulager.* To blunt a point, *Emousser une pointe.*

* To blunt any immoderate appetite, *Réprimer quelque appétit déréglé.* * To blunt the pain, *Adoucir, soulager la douleur.*

BLUNTED (bleŭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Emoussé*; *réprimé*: *adouci*

BLUNTLY (bleŭn't'-lé), *adv.* [in a blunt manner, without sharpness; carelessly, roughly] *Sans pointe*; au figuré, *grossièrement, brusquement, de but en blanc, brutalement.*

BLUNTNESS (bleŭn't'-nĕce), *f.* [want of edge or point; coarseness, roughness of manners] *L'état d'une pointe émoussée*; au figuré, *grossièreté*, f. *brusquerie*, f.

BLUNTWITTED (bleŭn't'-oŭĭt-ĕd), *adj.* [dull, stupid] *Stupide.*

BLUR (bleŭr), *f.* [blot, stain, spot] *Tache*, f. au propre & au figuré; *rature*, f. *pâté d'encre*, m. *flétrissure*, f.

* This is a blur on his reputation, *C'est une tache à sa réputation.*

To Blur, -ring, -red, *v. a.* [to blot; to efface; to blemish, to stain] *Tacher, raturer*; au figuré, *ternir, flétrir.*

BLURRED (bleŭr'-r'd), *part. adj.* [blotted, stained] *Taché, raturé*; *terni, flétri.*

To BLURT (bleurte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* used with the adv. *out.* [to speak inadvertently] *Dire étourdiment*, ou *sans y penser*; † *débagouler.* I blurted out a word which I heartily repent of, *J'ai dit étourdiment un mot dont je me repens fort.*

BLURTED out (bleŭrt'-ĕd ăoŭte), *part. adj. Dit sans réflexion.*

BLUSH (bleŭche), *f.* [the colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion] *Rougeur*, f. *rouge*, m. *qui vient de pudeur* ou *de honte.* A blush appears upon her face, *Le rouge lui monte au visage.* To put one to the blush, *Faire rougir quelqu'un.*

Blush [any sudden appearance] *Aspect*, m. *abord*, m. At first blush, *Au premier aspect, d'abord.*

† To get a blush of a thing, *Entrevoir une chose, la découvrir un peu.*

To Blush, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to betray shame, confusion or modesty] *Rougir par pudeur* ou *de honte.* She blushes at it, *Elle en rougit.*

BLUSHING (bleŭch'-ĭn'gne), *f. L'action de rougir, rougeur*, f. Blushing is virtue's colour, *La rougeur est le teint de la vertu.*

BLUSHY (bleŭch'é), *adj. Rouge de honte*, ou *par pudeur.*

BLUSTER (bleŭs'-teŭr), *f.* [roar, noise, tumult; fury] *Bruit*, m. *tumulte*, m. *tapage*, m. *tintamare*, m. *brouhaha*, m. *fureur*, f.

To Bluster, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to roar as a storm] *Faire grand bruit*; au figuré, *tempêter, faire du fracas, pester, être turbulent, furieux.*

BLUSTERER (bleŭs'-teŭr-eŭr), *f.* [a swaggerer, a bully] *Tapageur*, m. *rodomont*, m. *fanfaron*, m. *faux brave.*

BLUSTERING (bleŭs'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *f. Tapage*, m. *fracas*, m. *grand bruit.*

Blustering, *adj. Bruyant, impétueux, orageux, violent.* Blustering airs, *Des airs bruyans.* Blustering wind, *Un vent impétueux.* Blustering weather, *Un temps orageux.*

* A blustering man, *Un homme violent.* A blustering style, *Un style véhément.* V. Loud.

BLUSTEROUS (bleŭs'-treŭce), *adj.* [tumultuous, noisy] *Bruyant, remuant, qui aime le bruit, qui se plaît dans le désordre.*

BO (bô), *interj.* [word of terror] *Mot dont on se sert pour exciter la terreur. M. le Chevalier Guillaume Temple dit que* Bo *étoit un ancien capitaine dont le nom seul faisoit trembler ses ennemis.*

†† He cannot say Bo to a goose, *C'est un poltron, une poule mouillée qui ne sait pas répondre un mot.*

BOA, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. an aquatic ſerpent prodigious ſize, which follows herds of oxen] *Boa*, m.

BOAR (bôre), *ſ.* [the male ſwine] *Verrat*, m. *porc*, m. *cochon mâle*. Boar-pig, *Jeune verrat*, m. A wild boar, *Un ſanglier*. A young wild boar, *Marcaſſin*, m. Wild boar, *Têtes noires*. Boar (the male of a rat), *Rat*, m. Boar-ſpear, *Epieu pour la chaſſe au ſanglier*, m. Wild boar of Africa, *Porc à large groin ou ſanglier d'Afrique*, m. Wild boar of America, *Pecari*, m

To BOAR, *v. n.* [in Manege] *Porter le nez au vent.*

BOARD (bôr'd), *ſ.* [a plank] *Ais*, m. *planche*, f. A looſe board, *Un ais détaché*. A ſide-board of a tub, *Une douve*. Striking the ball in one of the oppoſite boards (at Tennis), *Coup d'ais*. Board *or* pole of a harpſicord, *Barre*, f. Sound-board of a harpſicord, *Table d'harmonie d'un clavecin*. Sound-board of an organ, *Sommier*, m.

BOARD [Council-board] *Table*, f. *conſeil*, m. *aſſemblée*, f. *Cour de Juriſdiction qui ſe tient autour d'une table*, f. *Table*, f. *penſion alimentaire*, f. I wiſh the king would be pleaſed ſometimes to be preſent at that board, *Je voudrois que le roi aſſiſtât quelquefois à ce Conſeil*. A member of the Board, *Un membre du Conſeil*. They were all ſitting at his board, *Ils étoient tous aſſis à ſa table*. To put out a child to board, *Mettre un enfant en penſion*.

* ABOVE-BOARD, *adv.* [openly] *Ouvertement, franchement, ſans déguiſement, tête-levée, ſans rien craindre.*

*† I am above-board, *Je ne crains perſonne, je ſuis au-deſſus de toute crainte.*

A chefs-board, *Un échiquier*. A falling-board, *Une trape*.

BOARD [a ſhip] *Bord*, m. *navire*, m. He confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin who was on board, *Il ſe confeſſa à un capucin qui étoit à bord*.

TO GO ON BOARD A SHIP, *S'embarquer, entrer dans un vaiſſeau.*

Cobbing-board (at Sea), *Bâton de juſtice*. Long-board (ſaid of a veſſel plying to windward), *Bord alongé, qui alonge*. Board in racking, *Bordée*, f. To ply to windward by boards, *Courir pluſieurs bordées*

Streightening board (in Pin-making), *Ergin*, m. Softening board (among Shammy-dreſſers), *Paliſſon*, m. Board (upon which lozenges are made), *Tour*, m.

BOARD [among Book-binders; paſte-board] *Carton*, m A book in boards, *Un livre broché en carton*. To ſquare the boards, *Rabaiſſer le carton*.

To BOARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay with boards] *Planchéyer, garnir de planches, border.*

To BOARD [to enter a ſhip by force] *Aborder, aller ou venir à l'abord de*. I boarded the king's ſhip, *J'abordai le vaiſſeau du roi.*

* To board one, *Aborder quelqu'un, s'approcher de lui, accoſter, joindre quelqu'un, approcher de lui pour lui parler.*

*† To board a woman (to pick her up), *Aborder une femme, l'accoſter, la racrocher.*

To BOARD, *v. n. Etre, ou vivre, en penſion.*

BOARDED (bôr'-dĕd), *part. adj. Planchéyé; abordé; racroché.* The boarded bottom of a bedſtead, *Enfonçure de lit, goberges (terme de tapiſſier).*

BOARDER (bôr'-deür), *ſ* [one who dies with another at a ſet tided rate] *Penſionnaire*, m. & f. *qui eſt en penſion.*

BOARDING (bôr'-din'gne), *ſ. L'action de planchéyer*, &c.

BOARDING, *Abordage*, m. The boarding of a ſhip, *L'abordage d'un vaiſſeau.*

BOARDING-HOUSE, *ſ. Maiſon où l'on tient des penſionnaires*, f. *penſion*, f.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, *ſ. Ecole où l'on prend des penſionnaires*, f.

BOARD-WAGES (bôrd-ûüé'-djĕz), *ſ. pl.* wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals] *Argent que l'on donne à un domeſtique pour ſa nourriture; argent à dépenſer*, m.

BOARISH (bôr'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſwiniſh, brutal, cruel] *De ſanglier, qui appartient au ſanglier; groſſier, brutal, cruel.*

BOAST (bôſte), *ſ.* [the act *or* cauſe of boaſting] *Vanterie*, f. *oſtentation*, f. *vaine gloire, vanité*, f. *montre*, f. *parade*, f. To make boaſt of ſomething, *Se vanter d'une choſe, en tirer vanité.*

To BOAST, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to brag, to exult] *Vanter; faire trophée, montre, ou parade de . . .* He boaſted his birth, *Il vantoit ſa naiſſance.*

To BOAST, *Gaſconner, dire des gaſconnades.*

To BOAST IN, *or* OF, *v. n. Se vanter, ſe glorifier de . . .* They boaſted in that which was their ſhame, *Ils ſe glorifioient de ce qui faiſoit leur honte*. You boaſt of your learning, *Vous vous vantez de votre ſavoir.*

¶ To BOAST, *ſe vanter*; to brag, *ſe glorifier*; to vaunt, *vanter*; to puff, *louer, prier extrêmement* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe ſignifies to diſplay with oſtentation the talents or advantages we may poſſeſs: the two next have the ſame ſignification, but are rather of vulgar uſe: to *puff* is to ſpeak or write in praiſe of any thing beyond what it deſerves.

BOASTED (bôſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Vanté.*

BOASTER (bôſt'-eür), *ſ.* [he who boaſts any thing oſtentatiouſly; a bragger] *Qui ſe vante; glorieux*, m. *fanfaron*, m *vanteur*, m. ‖ *gaſconneur*, m.

BOASTFUL (bôſt'-foûl), *adj.* [oſtentatious, inclined to brag] *Vain, glorieux, orgueilleux.*

BOASTFULLY (bôſt'-foûl-é), *adv.* [oſtentatiouſly] *En fanfaron.*

BOASTING, *adj.* V. BOASTFUL.

BOASTINGLY (bôſt'-în'gne-lé), *adv.* [oſtentatiouſly] *Avec oſtentation, par oſtentation*

BOAT (bôte), *ſ.* [a veſſel to paſs the water in] *Bateau*, m. *barque*, f *allége*, f. A ſhip-boat, *Chaloupe*, f. *canot*, m. Paſſage-boat, *Paquet-bot ou paquebot*, m. Fly-boat, *Flibot*, m. Ferry-boat, *Un bac*. Advice-boat, *Patache d'avis*, f. *aviſo*, m. Boatful, boat's load (fare of a waterman), *Batelée*. Little boat *Batelet*, m. Ballaſt-boat (lighter), *Bateau délleſteur*. Fiſhing-boat (fiſherman), *Bateau pêcheur*. Watering-boat, *Barque à eau*. Flat-bottomed boat, *Barque de deſcente*. Proviſion-boat, bum-boat, *Barque de victuailles*. Boat in frame, *Barque en fagot*. Coach-boat, much uſed on the river Seine, *Coche d'eau*, m. *galiote*, f. Paſſage-boat, ferry-boat, *Barquerole*, f. *barquanette, barcanette*, f. Trim the boat! (a ſea-phraſe), *Barque droite!* Boat for the coral fiſhery, *Sattéau*, m. Crank-boat, *Canot jaloux*. Dutch boat (a veſſel made uſe of in the Weſt Indies), *Bot*, m. Gun boat, *Chaloupe canonnière*. Sharp-bottomed boat, *Bateau fait en dos d'âne*. Japan rowing boat, without decks, employed to fiſh whales, *Cuſcſone*. m.

BOAT-HOOK (bôt'-hoûk), *ſ. Croc de batelier*, m. *gaffe*, f.

BOATMAN (bôt'-mäne), *or* BOATS-MAN (bôts'-mäne), *ſ.* [he who manages a boat, ferryman, wherry-man, water-man] *Batelier*, m.

BOAT'S-PAINTER (bôts'-pĕn'-teür), *or* MOORING-ROPE, BOAT-ROPE, *ſ. Beſſe de chaloupe, de canot*, f.

BOAT'S-SCOOP (bôts'-skoupe), *ſ.* [ſkeet] *Ecope*, f.

BOAT-STAFF (bôt'-stăf), *ſ.* [a ſtaff uſed to manage a boat] *Croc*, m. *perche de batelier*, f.

BOATSWAIN (bôt'-soûène: *at ſea* bô'-sn), *ſ.* [an officer on board a ſhip, who has the care of her riggings, &c.] *Boſſeman*, m. *contremaître*, m. *officier de l'équipage d'un vaiſſeau*, m. Boatſwain's mate, *Boſſeman*, m. Sometimes the meaneſt boatſwain may help to preſerve the ſhip from ſinking, *Quelquefois le dernier contre-maître peut ſauver le vaiſſeau du naufrage.*

BOB (böb), *ſ.* [a pendant, an ear-ring] *Pendant d'oreille*, m. The gaudy goſſip in jewels dreſt, and at each ear a bob, *La coquette ridicule parée de bijoux, avec un pendant à chaque oreille.*

BOB [a dry bob, a jeſt, a wipe, *or* ſarcaſm] *Lardon*, m. *mot piquant*, m. *trait de raillerie, ou ſarcaſme*, m. *pointe d'une épigramme*, f. *brocard*, m. To give a dry bob, *Brocarder*. He has been ſharply taunted by pinches and bobs, *On l'a cruellement attaqué par des railleries & des ſarcaſmes.*

BOB [burden of a ſong] *Refrain d'une chanſon*, m. To bed, to bed, will be the bob of the ſong, *Au lit, au lit, ſera le refrain de la chanſon.*

BOB [the ball of a ſhort pendulum] *Lentille*, f. [a common ear-ring] *Pendant d'oreille de bas prix*, m.

To BOB, -BING, -BED, *v. n.* [to ſtrike, to druh, to cheat] *Frapper, taper, topoter; tromper, duper, fourber, toucher.*

To BOB, *v. n.* [to hang] *Pendre, pendiller.*

BOBBED (böb'-d), *part. adj. Frappé*, &c.

BOBBIN (böb'-în), *ſ.* [a ſmall pin of wood, with a notch to wind the thread about, which women weave lace] *Bobine*, f. *fuſeau à dentelle*, m. *bredoir*, m. To wind the thread about the bobbin, *Bobiner le fil.*

BOBBING (böb'-în'gne), *ſ. L'action de frapper*, f.

BOBBING, *adj.* [hanging] *Pendant, qui pendille.*

BOBIO, *ſ.* [the largeſt river of Chili] *Bobio*, m.

BOB-ROYAL, *ſ.* [gin, Geneva; a ſpirituous liquor] *Eau-de-vie de Genièvre*, f.

BOB-STAY [in ſea-language] *Sous-barbe de beaupré*, f.

BOB-TAIL (böb'-téle), *ſ.* [ſhort-tail] *Petite queue, courte queue.*

BOB-TAIL [a kind of ſhort arrow-head] *La pointe ou le fer d'une flèche.*

BOB-TAILED (böb'-tél'd), *adj.* [having a bob-tail, *or* a ſhort tail] *Ecourté, à qui on a coupé la queue.*

BOB-WIG (böb'-ûüigue), *ſ.* [a ſhort-wig] *Perruque courte, perruque d'abbé.*

BOCA or BOGA, or BOCCA, *ſ.* [in Ichthyology; a ſpecies, boops, a kind of ſparus, uranoſcopus or ſtar-gazer; a beautiful Mediterranean fiſh] *Bogue*, m. *Uranoſcope*. m. ou *regardeur d'étoiles*, m. *raſſecon* ou *tapecon*, m.

BOCCA, *ſ.* [in Glaſs-making, the round hole in the working-furnace] *Tiſar*, m. To ſtop the boccas of a glaſs-houſe, *Marger les fours à verre.*

BOCCAL, *ſ.* [a glaſs made open and round] *Boccal*, m.

BOCCASINE, *ſ.* [fine buckram] *Bougran fin.*

GREAT BOCHARIA, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Aſia] *La grande Bucharie* ou *Bukarie*. Little Bocharia *or* Caſhgur, *La petite Bucharie.*

BOCKLAND (bŏk'-lănd *or* BOOK LAND), *ſ.* [a free-hold *or* free-land, held by evidence in writing or charter, and oppoſed to folk-land; which muſt deſcend to the next heir] *Terres inaliénables, qui viennent au plus proche héritier.*

To BODE (bôde), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to portend, to preſage] *Preſtiquer, préſager.* This bodes ſome miſchief to us, *Ceci n'us préſage quelque malheur.* It boded well to you, *C'étoit un bon augure pour vous.*

BODED (bô-dĕd), *part. adj. Preſtiqué, préſagé.*

BODEMENT (bôde'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [omen] *Préſage*, m. *augure*, m.

To BODGE (bŏdje), V. To BOGGLE.

BODICE (bŏd'-îce), *ſ.* [quilted ſtays] *Corſet*, m. *corps ſans baleines*, m.

BODIED (bŏd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Corpulent.* Big bodied, *Gros, replet.* Strong-bodied, *Fort, nerveux.*

BODIKINS *or* BODLIKINS, *interj.* [a comical oath] *Ventre saint gris, ventre-bleu*

BODILESS (bŏd'-ĭ-lĕce), *adj.* [incorporeal] *Incorporel.*

BODILY (bŏd'-ĭ-lé), *adj.* [corporeal] *Corporel, qui concerne le corps.*

BODILY, *adv.* [corporeally] *Corporellement.*

*† To set bodily upon a thing, *Employer toutes ses forces à une chose.*

BODILY [in sea-language] *Par le travers.* To drive bodily upon a coast, *Dériver par le travers du vaisseau sur une côte.*

BODKIN (bŏd'-kine), *s.* [an instrument used to bore holes; *or* to draw a ribbond through a loop; *or* to dress hair, &c.] *Poinçon*, m. *aiguille de tête*, f. *fer à friser*, m. A printer's bodkin, *Pointe d'imprimeur.* Bodkin (to trace lines with), *Marquoir*, m.

BODY, *s.* [the material substance of an animal] *Corps*, m. *carcasse*, f. The body and the soul, *Le corps & l'âme.* A body well made, well-proportioned, *Un corps bien fait, bien proportionné.* A dead body, *Un corps mort, un cadavre.* A lean body (skeleton), *Carcasse*, f. A writ to apprehend the body, *Un decret de prise de corps*; *contrainte par corps*, f.

† To make an apothecary's shop of one's body, *Faire de son corps une boutique d'apothicaire.*

BODY [matter] *Corps*, m. *matière*, f. A body simple or mixed, *Corps simple, corps mixte.*

BODY [substance] *Substance*, f. A metalline body, *Une substance métallique.*

BODY [a person] *Personne*, f. *homme*, m. A wise body, *Un homme sage.* A busy-body, *Homme ardent, ou femme intrigante*, ‖ *un tatillon.*

Somebody, *Quelqu'un.* Any body, *Qui que ce soit, tout le monde.* Every body, *Chacun, tout le monde.* No-body, *Personne (avec négation).*

BODY [corporation; a number of men united] *Corps*, m. *société*, f. *union de plusieurs personnes.* The politic body, *Le corps politique, la société civile.* The parliament went thither in a body, *Le parlement y a'la en corps.*

The body of the clergy, *or* nobility, *Le corps du clergé, de la noblesse.*

BODY [a collective mass] *Corps*, m. *collection d'hommes* ou *de choses*, f. *recueil*, m. A great body of men, *Un grand corps d'armée*, ou *de troupes.* The army was divided into three bodies, *L'armée étoit divisée en trois corps.* A body of French, *Un corps de Français.* A body of civil law, *Un corps de droit civil.* A complete body of history, *Un corps complet d'histoire.* A body of laws, *Un recueil de lois, Un code.*

BODY [the principal part of any thing] *Corps*, m. *la principale partie d'une chose.* Body of an altar, *Coffre d'autel.* Body of a lute, theorbe, &c. *Corps*, m. *donte*, f. The body of a coach, *Le corps d'un carrosse, la caisse.* The besiegers had taken the outworks, and plied the body of the place, *Les assiegeans avoient pris les dehors, & étoient attachés au corps de la place.* The body of a letter, *Le corps d'une lettre.* The body of an army, *Le corps*, ou *le gros d'une armée.* The body of a church, *La nef d'une église.* The body of a tree, *Le tronc d'un arbre.* One sees cavities in the body of the moon, *On voit des cavités dans le corps de la Lune.*

BODY [reality] *Corps*, m. *réalité.* To catch at the shadow for the body, *Prendre l'ombre pour le corps*, ou *l'apparence pour la réalité.*

BODY [strength] *Corps*, m *force*, f. Wine of a good body, *Un vin qui a du corps, de la force.* That paper has not body enough, *Ce papier n'a point assez de corps.* Body of the cloth (among woollen-drapers), *Nerf*, m. *corps*, m.

To BODY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a form, to produce in some form] *Produire*, ou *donner une forme.* Imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown, *L'imagination donne des formes aux choses inconnues*; *se forme* ou *produit des images des choses inconnues.*

BODY-CLOTHES (bŏd'-é-klôze), *s.* [cloathing for horses] *Housse*, f. *couverture*, f.

BOG (bŏgue), *s.* [a marsh, a fen, a morass] *Marais*, m. *marécage*, m. *fondrière*, f. *croulière*, f.

BOGA, *s.* [boops, a Mediterranean fish, a species of the sparus] *Bogue*, m. V. BOCA.

BOG-TROTTER (bŏg'-trŏt-ĕŭr), *s.* [one who lives in a boggy country] *Coureur de marais*, m. *habitant d'un pays marécageux.*

To BOGGLE (bŏg'-gl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to start, to hesitate] *S'arrêter, reculer, hésiter, balancer, barguigner.* You boggle, *Vous reculez.* I did not boggle at it, *Je ne balançai pas là-dessus.*

BOGGLER (bŏg'-leür), *s.* [a doubter, a timorous man] *Un homme timide, irrésolu*; *une âme pusillanime, barguigneur*, m.

BOGGLING (bŏg'-lĭn'gne), *s.* ‖ *Barguignage*, m.

BOGGY (bŏgu'-é), *adj.* [marshy, swampy, V. MARSHY] *Marécageux, plein de fondrières, éveux.*

BOG-HOUSE (bŏg'-hăoŭce), *s.* [house of office] *Les lieux*, m. pl. *le privé*, f. *les commodités*, f. pl.

BOHEA (bô-hi'), *s.* [a sort of tea] *Thé bou*, m. ou *thé noir.*

BOHEMIA (bo-hi'-mĭ-ă), *s.* [a kingdom of Europe in Germany] *Bohême*, f. Bohemian (of Bohemia), *Qui est de Bohême.* (a roving person like a gypsy), *Bohémien.*

BOIAR, V. BOYAR.

BOICUAIBA, *s.* [a large snake of Peru, Mexico, &c.] *Boicuaiba*, m.

BOICININGA [the Brasilian name for the rattlesnake] *Serpent à sonnettes*, m. *tangedor*, m.

BOIGUACU, *s.* [Bubalinus; a terrible serpent of Ceylon and Mexico] *Anacandaia, anacondo*, m. *boiguacu*, m.

BOIL (boïl), *s.* [bile] *Ulcère*, m. *furoncle*, m. *clou*, m. An angry boil, *Un ulcère malin.*

To BOIL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be agitated by heat; to be effervescent] *Bouillir.* The pot boils, *Le pot bout.* To boil fast, *Bouillir à gros bouillons.* To make the pot boil, *Faire bouillir la marmite.* To boil again, *Faire recuire.*

* My blood boiled within me, *Le sang me bouillait dans les veines.*

To BOIL AWAY (boïl'-éoŭĕ), *Diminuer à force de bouillir.*

To BOIL OVER (boïl'-ô-veür), *Se répandre à force de bouillir.*

* He begins to boil over with rage, *La fureur le transporte.*

To BOIL, *v. a. Faire bouillir.* To boil a piece of meat, *Faire bouillir un morceau de viande.* To boil to pieces, *Faire bouillir jusqu'à réduire en morceaux* ou *en charpie.*

BOILARY (boïl'-ă-ré), *s. Lieu où l'on fait le sel*, m *saline*, f.

BOILED (boïl'-'d), *part. adj. Bouilli.* Boiled meat, *Le bouilli, de la viande bouillie.* Half boiled away, *Qui a diminué de moitié en cuisant.*

BOILER (boïl'-eür), *s.* [a stove in a kitchen, *or* wash, *or* brew-house] *Fourneau de cuisine*, &c. *chaudron*, m. *chaudiere*, f. [a large kettle to boil water in] *Bouilloire*, f. [who boils, in the Mint] *Recuiteur*, m.

BOILING (boïl'-lĭn'gne), *s. L'action de bouillir*, ou *de faire bouillir*, f To finish the boiling [in making saltpetre; to make the nitrous water go through all the tubs] *Faire la cuite.*

BOILING, *adj. Bouillant.* Boiling-hot, *Tout bouillant.* Boiling youth, *Jeunesse bouillante, ardente.*

BOISTEROUS (boïs'-tĕr eŭce), *adj.* [violent, turbulent] *Violent, furieux, véhément, impétueux, pétulant, turbulent*, ‡ *fluctueux.* A boisterous wind, *Vent violent, impétueux.* * A boisterous youth, *Un jeune homme pétulant, un jeune étourdi*

BOISTEROUSLY (boïs'-tĕr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [tumultuously] *Violemment, avec impétuosité.*

BOISTEROUSNESS (boïs'-tĕr-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [turbulence] *Violence*, f. *impétuosité*, f. *véhémence*, f. *fougue*, f *emportement*, m.

BOIS-LE-DUC, BOLDUC, *s.* [a town of Dutch Brabant; lat 51°-40' N. lon. 5°-16' E.] *Bois le Duc*, m.

BOIVOISIS, *s.* [a country of France] *Beauvoisis*, m.

BOJOBI, *s.* [a beautiful snake of Ceylon] *Bojobi*, m.

BOKHARA, *s.* [a town and kingdom of Tartary; lat. 39°-15' N. lon. 65°-50' E.] *Bokara*, m.

BOLD (bôlde), *adj.* [daring, stout, fearless, courageous; impudent] *Hardi, entreprenant, fier, courageux, intrépide*; *impudent, effronté, assuré, gaillard.* A bold soldier, *Un soldat hardi, courageux, intrépide, determiné.* A bold face, *Un effronté, un impudent.* To be too bold, *Etre trop hardi, porter la hardiesse jusqu'à la témérité, jusqu'à l'imprudence.*

BOLD [free] *Hardi, libre, dégagé* A bold stroke, *Un trait hardi.* A bold picture (done with spirit), *Pinceau hardi.*

BOLD [a sea-term: sure] A bold shore, *Berge*, f. *côte sûre, où l'on peut aborder sans danger*, f. *côte écore, côte de fer.*

To make BOLD, *or* To be bold (which is better), *Prendre la liberté, oser, avoir la hardiesse.* I was bold to speak, *J'osai parler.* I have made bold to send to your wife, *J'ai pris la liberté d'envoyer un message à votre femme.* He is too bold with the eloquence of former times, *Il critique trop librement l'éloquence des Anciens.*

He makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, *Il se donne la liberté de plaisanter sur les objets les plus respectables.*

To be so bold as to say, *Prendre la liberté de dire*; ‖ *se hazarder à dire*; *s'émanciper à dire.*

To BOLDEN (bôl'-o'n), *v. a.* [to make bold] *Enhardir, encourager.*

To BOLDEN, *v. n.* [to grow bold] *S'enhardir, s'encourager, oser.*

BOLDFACE (bôld'-fĕce), BOLDFACED (bôld'-fé-st), V. IMPUDENCE, IMPUDENT.

BOLDLY (bôld'-lé), *adv.* [in a bold manner, with courage; freely] *Hardiment, fièrement, courageusement, avec bravoure*; *librement, avec liberté, confidemment, franchement.* To speak boldly, *Parler hardiment, parler librement.*

BOLDNESS (bôld -nĕce), *s.* [daringness; freedom; courage, bravery; assurance; impudence] *Hardiesse*, f. *audace*, f. *liberté*, f. *courage*, m. *fermeté*, f. *assurance*, f. *intrépidité*, f. *effronterie*, f. *impudence*, f.

¶ Boldness, *hardiesse*; audaciousness, *audace*; impudence, *impudence*; effrontery, *effronterie* (synon): There is a commendable *boldness* that proceeds from conscious worth; but, that here meant springs from ignorance, is confident and presuming: *audaciousness* is a greater degree of boldness, is steeled against reproof, and is rude and noisy: *impudence* is an utter stranger to modesty, is scurrilous and abusive; *effrontery* proceeds from pride and self-sufficiency, is overbearing and insolent. The *bold* are unawed by diffidence, they speak with great assurance; neither the quality or rank of those they address being able to disconcert them. The more you reprove the *audacious* man, the more it hardens him; he wilfully forgets the respect due to his superiors, and idly imagines his boisterous behaviour a distinguishing mark of manhood. The weapons of the *impudent* are saucinefs and abuse, with which they lay about them in a most unmerciful manner. The man of *effrontery* is arrogant and insolent, a stranger to good-sense and good-breeding.

BOLE (bôle), *s.* [trunk] *Tronc d'arbre*, m.

BOLE, *or* rather BOWL; which see.

BOLE, POLE [a measure of corn, containing six bushels] *Mesure de six boisseaux*, f.

BOLE [a kind of fossile, unctuous earth]

Bol, m. *terre bolaire*, f. *terre ſigillée*, f. Bole Armeniac, *Bol d'Arménie.*

Bole [of a pipe] *L'embouchure d'une pipe*, f. *le fourneau d'une pipe*, m.

BOLETITE, *ſ.* [a clayey ſtone in the form of a morel] *Boletite*, f.

BOLETUS CERVINUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of muſhroom] *Boletus Cervinus*, m. *Truffe de cerf*, f.

BOLINA (bo lī'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph rendered immortal by Apollo for her modeſty] *Bolina*, f.

BOLING (bō'-lĭn'gre), Boline, Bowling, Bowline (băoŭ'-line), *ſ.* [a ſea term; a rope that draws the ſail to gather wind] *Bouline*, f.

BOLL (bôle), *ſ.* [a round ſtalk or ſtem] *Tige*, f. A boll of flax, *Une tige de lin.*

To Boll, *v. n. S'élever* ou *monter en tige.*

BOLLARD, *ſ.* Bollard-timber, V. Knighthead. Bollards, *Corps-morts (ſervant dans un port aux gros manœuvres).*

BOLLED (bō'-l'd), *part. adj. Elevé en tige, qui a une tige.* Bolled flax, *Lin qui a une tige.*

‡ BOLLEN (bō'-l'n), *adj.* [ſwollen] *Enflé.*

BOLLIMONG, *or* Bollmong, *ſ.* [buckwheat] *Bled ſarraſin*, m. *ſarraſin*, m

BOLONIAN-STONE, *ſ.* [a ſulphurous ſtone or foſſil, found near Bologna] *Pierre de Bologne dont on tire une eſpèce de phoſphore*, f. *pierre lumineuſe*, f.

BOLSTER (bôl'-steŭr), *ſ.* [a long ticking ſack, filled with feathers to raiſe or ſupport a perſon's head in bed] *Traverſin de lit*, m *chevet*, m.

Bolster of a ſaddle [pad] *Batte de ſelle*, f.

Bolster [for a wound] *Compreſſe*, f.

Bolsters [in ſea-language] *Couſſins de fourrure & paillers*, m. pl.

To Bolster, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to raiſe or ſupport a perſon's head with a bolſter] *Elever* ou *ſoutenir la tête de quelqu'un avec un traverſin.*

To Bolster, *Mettre une compreſſe ſur une plaie.*

*† To Bolster [to ſupport, to maintain] *Appuyer, ſoutenir.* To bolſter one up in his wickedneſs, *Soutenir quelqu'un dans ſes crimes.*

BOLSTERED (bôl'-steŭr-'d), *part. adj. Appuyé, ſoutenu.*

BOLT (bô te), *ſ.* [a dart] *Javelot*, m. *trait*, m. *flèche*, f. *carreau d'arbalête*, m. A thunderbolt, *La foudre.*

* He has ſhot his bolt, *Il a tiré ſon coup.*

*† A fool's bolt is ſoon ſhot, *Un fou a bientôt dit ſa penſée.* † Bolt upright, *Tout droit, droit comme un i.*

Bolt of a door, *Verrou*, m. Shoot the bolt, *Tirez le verrou.*

Bolt of a lock, *Pêne de ſerrure*, m. Dead bolt, *Pêne dormant.* Sliding bolt, *Pêne à couliſſe.* Spring-bolt, *Pêne à reſſort.*

Bolt [an iron ſlider by which the barrel of a gun is faſtened to the ſtock] *Tiroir*, m.

Bolt [among Blackſmiths; large iron-pin] *Boulon*, m. Bolts of the gun-carriages, *Boulons d'affût.* Eye-bolts in the train of a gun-carriage, *Crochets de retraite.*

Bolt [in ſea-language; iron-pin] *Cheville de fer*, f. Drive-bolt, *Repouſſoir*, m. Eye-bolt, *Cheville à œillet*, f. Forelock-bolt, *Cheville à goupille*, f. Short pump-bolt, *Cheville de pompe*, f. Long pump-bolt, *Cheville de potence de pompe*, f. Ring-bolt, *Cheville à boucle*, f. Rag-bolt, *Fiche*, f. Fender-bolt, *Cheville à tête ronde*, ou *à bouton*, f. *cheville à coſſe*, f. Clinch-bolt, *Cheville clavettée ſur virole*, f. *cheville à virole*, f. Bolt-rope, *Ralingue*, f. V. Blown.

Bolt [ſometimes means a bundle] *Faiſceau* ou *Paquet*, m. Reed-bolts, *Paquets de roſeaux (ſervant à chauffer les vaiſſeaux).* Wraining-bolt *or* ſtaff (crooked iron-tool made uſe of in ſhip-building), *Antoir*, m.

Bolts of a priſoner, *Fers, liens*, m. pl.

To Bolt, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſhut with a bolt] *Verrouiller, fermer au verrou; boulonner.*

To Bolt [to ſift] *Bluter, paſſer, paſſer au bluteau; * paſſer par l'étamine.*

* To Bolt [to examine, to try] *Reſſaſſer, examiner de près, diſcuter, débattre.* This caſe was bolted, *Ce point fut diſcuté avec ſoin.*

* To Bolt out [to blurt out] *Faire ſortir ſubitement, lâcher, faire lever.* To bolt out a rabbit, *Faire lever un lapin.* To bolt out ſomething ridiculous, *Lâcher une ſottiſe.* Time will bolt out the truth, *Le temps découvrira la vérité.*

* To bolt out one (to pump him), *Faire parler quelqu'un, lui tirer les vers du nez.*

To Bolt in, *v. n. Entrer ſubitement.*

To Bolt out, *v. n. Sortir ſubitement, avec la viteſſe d'une flèche.*

BOLTED (bôlt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Verrouillé, boulonné; bluté; diſcuté*, &c.

BOLTER (bôlt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a bolting-bag, a ſieve] *Bluteau*, m. *paſſoir*, m. *tamis*, m. *étamine*, f.

Bolter, Bolting-cloth, *ſ.* [ſieve made of raw ſilk] *Bouillon, Bluteau*, m.

BOLTHEAD (bôlt'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a long ſtrait-necked glaſs-veſſel, for chymical diſtillations] *Matras*, m.

BOLTING (bôlt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de verrouiller, de boulonner; de bluter; de diſcuter*, &c. The bolting of a tenon into its mortiſe, *Enlaçure*, f.

Bolting [the action of paſſing the flour through a ſieve] *Blutage*, m.

Bolting [an exerciſe at Gray's-inn, of leſs ſolemnity than their moot] *Diſpute de droit*, f.

BOLTING-HOUSE (bôlt'-ĭn'gne-hăoŭce), *ſ. Bluterie*, f.

BOLTING-HUTCH (bôlt'-ĭn'gne-heŭtche), *ſ. Huche à bluter*, f.

BOLT-ROPE (bôlt'-rôpe), *ſ.* [the rope on which the ſail is faſtened] *Corde qui attache la voile*, f. V. Bolt.

BOLT-SPRIT *or* Bowsprit (bô'-ſpĭte), *ſ.* [a maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope] *Beaupré*, m *mât qui eſt couché ſur l'éperon à la proue du vaiſſeau*, m.

BOLUS (bô'-leŭce), *ſ.* [a form of medicine in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once] *Bol*, m *bolus*, m. V. Bole.

*† A quieting bolus, *Du poiſon.*

BOM (beŭme), *ſ.* [Zool a harmleſs American ſerpent of Braſil and Angola, of a vaſt ſize, ſo called from its noiſe] *Bem*, m

BOMARIN, *ſ.* [Zool. Phoca, ſea-calf; an amphibious animal] *Bœuf marin*, m. *Phoca*, m.

BOMB (beŭme), *ſ.* [Artill. ſhell, a hollow iron-ball filled with gunpowder] *Bombe*, f A very large bomb, *Cominge*, f. Bomb-ketch *or* bomb-veſſel, *Galiote à bombes*, f. *bombarde*, f.

Bomb, *ſ.* [a loud noiſe] *Vacarme*, m. *bruit*, m. *tumulte*, m.

To Bomb *or* Bombard (beŭm'-barde), -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to attack with bombs] *Bombarder, battre avec des bombes.*

‡ BOMBARD (beŭm'-barde), *ſ.* [a ſort of great gun] *Bombarde*, f. *pièce d'artillerie.*

BOMBARDED (beŭm'-bar-dĕd), *part. adj. Bombardé.*

BOMBARDIER (beŭm'-bar-dīre), *ſ.* [the engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs] *Bombardier*, m.

Bombardier [Zool. a ſpecies of the Bupreſtis; a ſhooting coleopt. inſect] *Bombardier*, ou *Canonnier*, m. *eſpèce de Bupreſte.*

BOMBARDING (beŭm'-bar-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de bombarder, bombardement*, m.

BOMBARDMENT (beŭm'-bard'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [an attack made with bombs] *Bombardement*, m. Genoa is not yet ſecure from a bombardment, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly, *Gênes n'eſt pas encore à l'abri d'un bombardement, quoiqu'elle y ſoit moins expoſée qu'autrefois.*

BOMBASIN (beŭm'-bă-zīne'), *ſ.* [a ſlight ſilken ſtuff] *Bombaſin*, m.

BOMBAST (beŭm'-băſte'), *ſ.* [fuſtian, big words] *Galimathias*, m. *phébus*, m. *déclamation*, f.

Bumbast, *adj.* [pompous without any meaning] *Ampoulé & vide de ſens.*

BOMBAX (bŏm'-bŭks), *ſ.* [Bot. ſilk-cotton-tree] *Cotonnier de Siam*, m.

BOMBAY (bŏm'-bĕ), *ſ.* [an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, with a fort; lat. 18°-58' N. lon. 72°-38' E.] *Bombaim, Bombai*, m.

‡ BOMBULATION (beŭm'-bĭoŭ lé' cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſound, noiſe] *Le bruit des bombes & du canon; bruit (en général), retentiſſement*, m.

BONA DEA (bō'-nă-dī'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. A title of Cybele and Fortuna] *Bonne Déeſſe.*

BONAROBA (bō'-nă-rō'-b.), *ſ.* V. Whore.

BONASUS (bō-né'-ceŭce), *ſ.* [a kind of buffalo or wild bull] *Bonaſus*, m. *eſpèce de buffle*, ou *de taureau ſauvage, eſpèce de Bubale.*

BONAVISTA, *ſ.* [one of the Cape de Verd iſlands; lat. 16°-0' N. lon. 22°-47' W.] *Bonaviſta*, m.

BONCHRETIEN (bon'-krĕt'-tchīne), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of pear] *Bonchrétien*, m.

BOND (bŏn'd), *ſ.* [cords or chains, ligament, tie; union, connection; impriſonment, captivity; obligation] *Lien*, m. *nœud*, m. *attache*, f. *obligation*, f. *priſon*, f. *billet*, m. The bonds of friendſhip, *Les nœuds de l'amitié.* Give me your ſingle bond, *Donnez-moi ſeulement votre billet.*

Bond, *adj.* [captive] *Eſclave, captif.* Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free, *Soit que nous ſoyons Juifs ou Gentils, eſclaves ou libres.*

BONDAGE (bŏn'-dédje), *ſ.* [captivity, ſervitude, villenage] *Servitude*, f. *empriſonnement*, m. *eſclavage*, m. *joug*, m. *aſſerviſſement*, m. ‡ *ſervage*, m. *captivité*, f. To bring into bondage, *Aſſervir.* In my bondage conſiſts my glory, *Mon empriſonnement fait ma gloire.*

BOND-MAID (bŏn'd'-méde), *or* Bond-woman (bŏn'd'-oŭoŭ-meŭne), *ſ.* [a female ſlave] *Une eſclave.*

BOND-MAN (bŏn'd'-măne), *ſ.* [a man ſlave, bond-ſervant] *Eſclave*, m *ſerf*, m.

BOND-SERVICE (bŏnd'-ſĕr-vĭce), *ſ.* [ſlavery] *Eſclavage*, m. *ſervitude*, f. ‡ *ſervage*, m.

BONDS-SLAVE (bŏn'd'-ſléve), *ſ.* [a man in ſlavery] *Eſclave*, m.

BONDS-MAN (bŏn'dz'-măne), V. Bond-man.

BONDS-WOMAN (bŏn'dz'-oŭoŭm-eŭne), V. Bond-maid.

BONDUC, *ſ.* [Bot. Nickar-tree, guilandina; an American plant; the ſeeds are called Molucca-nuts] *Bonduc*, m. *pois de terre*, m. *pois nud*, m. *œil de chat*, m.

BONE (bône), *ſ.* [ſolid part of the body of an animal] *Os*, m. Thy bones are marrowleſs, *Tu n'as point de moëlle dans les os.* He is nothing but ſkin and bone, *Il n'a que la peau & les os.* Bone of a fiſh, *Arête de poiſſon*, f. To pick a bone, *Ronger un os.*

*† To give one a bone to pick, *Donner un os à ronger à quelqu'un, lui donner quelque choſe de difficile à faire, l'embarraſſer.*

*† You lazy bones! *Pareſſeux que vous êtes!*

* I tremble every bone of me, *Je ſuis dans une tranſe horrible; Je tremble de tout mon corps.*

*† To be upon the bones (to attack), *Tomber ſur la fripperie de quelqu'un, le battre, le battre.*

* To make no bones (to make no ſcruple), *Ne pas faire ſcrupule, ne faire aucun ſcrupule de . . . .*

Back-

Back-bone, *L'épine du dos*, f. Shoulder-bone, *Omoplate*, f. Jaw-bone *or* cheek-bone, *La mâchoire*. Shin-bone, *Péroné*, m. *l'os extérieur de la jambe*. Hip *or* hockle-bone, *Fémur*, m. *Os de la cuisse*. A whale-bone, *Une côte de baleine*.

BONES, *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of bobbins, made of trotter-bones for weaving bone-lace] *Fuſeaux faits avec des os de pieds de mouton, dont on ſe ſert pour travailler à une eſpèce de dentelle.*

BONES [dice] *Dés*, m.

To BONE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take the bones out of the fleſh] *Déſſier.*

BONE-ACE (bôn'-ăce), *ſ.* [a game at Cards] *Sorte de jeu de cartes, (où l'as de carreau eſt la plus haute carte).*

BONED (bôn'd), *part. adj. Déſſié.*

BONE-LACE (bône'-lăce), *ſ.* [flaxen lace] *Dentelle faite au fuſeau*, f. *Blonde*, f.

BONELESS (bône'-lĕce), *adj.* [without bones] *Qui n'a point d'os.*

To BONE-SET (bône'-cĕte), *v. a.* [to reſtore a bone out of joint to its place] *Remettre les os diſloqués.*

BONE-SETTER (bône'-cĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [a Surgeon who profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken *or* luxated bones] *Chirurgien qui remet les os diſloqués*, m. *boiteux*, m.

BONE-SPAVIN (bône'-ſpăv-ĭne), *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Forme*, f. *éparvin*, m. *eſpèce de calus qui vient aux jarrets du cheval.*

BONFIRE (bŏn'-fāĭeŭre), *ſ.* [a fire made for triumph] *Feu de joie*, m.

BONGRACE (beün'-grĕce), *ſ.* [a forehead-cloth] *Eſpèce de rebord que l'on porte ſur la tête pour ſe garantir du ſoleil.*

BON-FACIO, *ſ.* [a town of Corſica; lat. 41°-25' N. lon. 9°-20' E.] *Bonifacio*, m.

BONITO, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a large ſea-fiſh of the tunny kind] *Bonite*, m. *Boniton*, m.

BONNA *or* BONA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Africa; lat. 36°-2' N. lon. 6°-15' E.] *Bonne*, m.

BONNET (bŏn'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a hat, a cap] *Bonnet*, m. *calotte*, f. *barrette*, f. Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand, *Va-t-en les trouver avec ce bonnet dans ta main.*

BONNET [in Fortification; a kind of little ravelin without any ditch] *Bonnette*, f. *eſpèce de fort avancé à deux angles ſaillans, mais ſans foſſé.*

BONNET of a ſail [in ſea-language; ſtodding-ſail] *Bonnette*, f. *morceau que l'on ajoute à une voile.* Lace on the bonnet, *Attachez ou lacez la bonnette.*

BONNILY (bŏn'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [gaily, handſomely] *Gaiement, agréablement.*

BONNINESS (bŏn'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [gaiety, handſomeneſs] *Gaieté*, f. *amabilité*, f. *gentilleſſe*, f.

BONNY (bŏn'-é), *adj.* [a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect: pretty, handſome, merry, gay] *Gentil, joli, joyeux, gai, agréable.* A bonny blade, *Un joli garçon, un garçon agréable.* A bonny laſs, *Une jolie fille.*

BONNY-CLABBER (bŏn'-é-klăb'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſour butter-milk] *Lait de beurre*, m.

BONUM MAGNUM (bô'-neŭme-măg'-neŭme), *ſ.* [a large oval-ſhaped plum] *Prune royale*, f. The red bonum magnum, *Impériale*, f. The white bonum magnum (white Holland *or* Mogul-plum), *Prune de Ste. Catherine*, f.

BONUS DÆMON (bô'-neŭce dī'-mŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Priapus] *Bon Démon.*

BONY (bô'-né), *adj.* [conſiſting of bones; full of bones] *Oſſeux; rempli d'os; oſſu (qui a de gros os)*

BONZE (bŏn'ze), *ſ.* [a prieſt or religious in China and Japan] *Bonze*, m.

BOOBY (boū'-bé), *ſ.* [a ſtup'd fellow, a lubber] *Sot*, m. *ſtupide*, m. *benêt*, m. *nigaud*, m. *badaud*, m. *maroufle*, m. *animal*, m. *calin*, m. ‖ *ſot bâtier*, m. ‖ *grand bâtier*, ‖ *Jean bâtier*, m. *oiſeau bridé*, m. † *bœuf*, m. † *clabaud*, m. To ſit *or* reſt like a booby, *Se caliner.*

BOOBY, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſtopid aquatic bird of Jamaica and Tobago] *Boubie*, f.

BOOK (boūk), *ſ.* [a volume in which we read *or* write] *Livre*, m. A bound book, *Un livre relié.* A ſtitched book, *Un livre broché, une brochure.* A paper-book, *Un livre en blanc.* A book of accounts, *Un livre de comptes.* A book of receipts and diſburſements, *Un livre de recette & de dépenſe.* Caſh-book, *Livre de caiſſe*, m. A book of memorandums, *Un agenda.* An old book, *Un bouquin.* A day-book, *Un journal.* A waſte book, *Brouillard*, m *brouillon*, m. A dealer in old books, *Bouquiniſte*, m. Lover *or* hunter of old books, *Bouquineur*, m. To hunt after old books, *Bouquiner.* A book containing a collection of charts in folio, *Carton.* To keep books after the Italian method, *or* by double entry, *Tenir les livres en partie double.* To have the transfer booked (to have the buyer booked as a creditor), *Donner créait en banque.*

Without book, *Sans livre, par mémoire, par cœur.* Sermons without book, *Sermons non écrits, ſermons que l'on prêche de mémoire*, ou *même ſans les avoir jamais écrits.*

To be in one's books, *Etre couché dans les livres de quelqu'un; c'eſt-à-dire être dans ſes dettes.* To be in one's books, *Signifie auſſi avoir l'affection de quelqu'un; être dans ſon affection.* I was ſo much in his books, that . . . *J'étois ſi bien dans ſon affection, que . . .*

BOOK [a particular part of a work] *Livre*, m. *partie d'un ouvrage.* The firſt book we divide into two ſections, *Nous diviſons le premier livre en deux ſections.*

¶ Book, *livre*; volume, *volume* (ſynon.): A *volume* may contain many books or parts; a *book* or work may make many *volumes*; the binding properly diſtinguiſhes the *volumes*; the diviſion of the work, the *books.*

BOOK [ſtudy] *Etude*, f. *amour des livres*; *leçon*, f. To mind one's book, *S'attacher à l'étude, étudier avec aſſiduité.* To fall to one's book again, *Reprendre ſes études.* To learn one's book, *Apprendre ſa leçon.*

To BOOK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regiſter in a book] *Coucher par écrit, enregiſtrer, porter dans un regiſtre, mettre ſur un livre de comptes.*

BOOKED (boūk't), *part. adj. Ecrit, enregiſtré.*

BOOK-BINDER (boūk'-băĭn'-deūr), *ſ.* [a man whoſe trade is to bind books] *Relieur*, m.

BOOK FULL (boūk-foūl), *adj.* [filled with indigeſted learning] *Pédant, ſavant hériſſé.*

BOOKISH (boūk'-ĭche), *adj.* [given to books] *Studieux; bibliomane; pédant, § ſavantaſſe.*

BOOKISHNESS (boūk'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [over-ſtudiouſneſs, bibliomania] *Application outrée à l'étude*, f. *bibliomanie*, f.

BOOK-KEEPER (boūk'-kip-eŭr), *ſ.* [a keeper of accounts] *Teneur de livres*, m.

BOOK-KEEPING (boūk'-kip-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the art of keeping accounts] *L'art de tenir les livres.*

BOOK-LEARNED (boūk'-lern-'d), *adj.* [verſed in books] *Savant, § ſavantaſſe.*

§ BOOK-LEARNING (boūk'-lern-in'gne), *ſ.* [ſkill in literature] *Erudition*, f. *§ pédantiſme, § pédanterie*, f.

§ BOOK-MAKER (boūk-mé-keūr), *ſ.* [a writer] *Faiſeur de livres*, m. *auteur*, m. *écrivain*, m. *§ † écrivaſſier*, m.

BOOK-MAN (boūk-măne), *ſ.* [a ſtudious man] *Homme d'étude*, m.

BOOK-MATE (bouk'-méte), *ſ.* [ſchool-fellow] *Compagnon d'étude*, m.

BOOK-SELLER (boūk'-ſĕl-eŭr), *ſ.* [he whoſe profeſſion is to ſell books] *Libraire*, m. *marchand de livres.* A ſecond-hand bookſeller, *Pouquiniſte*, m. Bookſeller's wife, *La femme d'une libraire, § librairieſſe*, f.

BOOK-SELLING (boūk'-ſĕl-ĭn'gne), *or* BOOK-TRADE, *ſ.* [the profeſſion of a bookſeller] *Commerce de livres*, m. *librairie*, f.

BOOK-WORM (boūk'-oūeŭrme), *ſ.* [a mite that eats holes in books; a reader without judgment] *Ver qui ronge les livres*, m. au figuré, *un homme qui lit beaucoup, mais ſans goût & ſans méthode: dévoreur de livres*, m. To be a book-worm, *Bouquiner.*

BOOM (boūme), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a long pole] *Arbre*, m. *longue perche*, f.

BOOM of a harbour (bar; chain, &c. laid acroſs its mouth] *Chaîne d'un port*, f. *panne*, f. *eſtacade*, f. *barre*, f. Boom, *Boute-hors*, m. *arc-boutant*, m. Fore-ſail boom, *Arc-boutant de miſaine.* Main-ſail booms, *Grands arc-boutans.* Booms (to ſend off another ſhip that is near), *Defenſes*, f. pl. Fire-boom, *Boute-hors*, (*pour défendre l'approche des boulets, &c.*) Boom-iron, *Cercle de boute-hors.* Jib-boom, *Bâton de foc.* Studding-ſail-booms, *Boute-hors de bonnettes.* Ring-tail-boom, *Boute-hors d'une ſorte de paille-en-cul.* Main-boom, *La grande vergue ou Gui d'un ſloop, d'un brigantin, d'une Goëlette, &c.*

To BOOM, -ING, *v. n.* [a ſea-term: to have all the ſails out; to ruſh with violence] *Porter toutes ſes voiles; aller à toutes voiles*; au figuré, *ſe précipiter avec violence.*

BOON (boūne), *ſ.* [a gift, a grant] *Grâce*, f. *faveur*, f. *preſent*, m. *requête*, f. *bienfait*, m. *plaiſir*, m. I have a boon to aſk of you, *J'ai une grâce à vous demander.* Will you grant me one boon? *Voulez-vous me faire un plaiſir?*

BOON, *adj.* [gay, merry] *Bon, gai, enjoué, joyeux.* He is apt to play the boon companion, *Il a de la diſpoſition à faire un bon compagnon.*

Boon-companion, *Confrère*, m. *qui eſt d'une confrérie.*

BOOPS (boups), V. BOGA.

BOOR (boūre), *ſ.* [a country-fellow; a clown, a lout] *Un payſan, un villageois, un ruſtre, un calvanier.*

BOOR-COLE, V. BORECOLE.

BOORISH (boūr'-ĭche), *adj.* [clowniſh] *Ruſtique, groſſier.*

BOORISHLY (boūr'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [in a clowniſh manner] *D'une manière ruſtique, groſſièrement, ſans élégance.*

BOORISHNESS (boūr'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [clowniſhneſs, ruſticity] *Ruſticité*, f. *groſſièreté*, f. *manières inciviles & indécentes*, f.

BOOSE (boūze), *ſ.* [a ſtall for cows *or* oxen] *Etable à vaches*, f.

BOOSY or BOSKY, *adj.* [merry, a little fluſtered] *Qui eſt gris, qui eſt en pointe de vin.*

BOOT (boūte), *ſ.* [profit, gain, advantage] *Profit*, m. *gain*, m. *avantage*, m. *utilité*, f.

To BOOT, *Avec avantage, de retour, par deſſus le marché.* What will you give me to boot? *Que me donnerez-vous de retour?* You ſhall have this horſe to boot, *Vous aurez ce cheval par deſſus le marché.* 'Tis no boot, *C'eſt en vain.*

BOOT, *ſ.* [a covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen] *Botte*, f. A pair of boots, *Une paire de bottes.* A thin boot, *Bottine*, f. The foot, the leg, and the top of a boot; *Le pied, la tige, & la genouillère d'une botte.* Draw on your boots, *Mettez vos bottes.* Pull your boots off, *Tirez vos bottes.* Cordovan boot (a ſoft ſort of boot), *Botte molle*, f. Fiſhing boots, *Bottes à l'épreuve de l'eau.* Hunting-boots, *Bottes molles.* Jack-boots, *Bottes fortes.* Boots, brodequins, &c. (a ſort of rack), *Brodequins*, pl.

BOOT of a coach, *La boîte, le coffre qui eſt ſous le ſiége du cocher.*

To BOOT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to profit, to advantage, to benefit] *Servir, rendre ſervice, faire du bien.* What boots it us to have begun this war? *Que nous ſert d'avoir commencé cette guerre?* I ſhall boot you, *Je vous rendrai ſervice.*

To BOOT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to put on boots] *Mettre des bottes, ſe botter.*

BOOT-CATCHER (boūte'-kĕtch-eŭr), *ſ. Valet d'écurie (dont l'emploi eſt de tirer les bottes des voyageurs).*

BOOTED (boū'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [in boots] *Botté.*

BOOTES, *ſ.* [a conſtellation near the north-

ern pole] *Bréêtès*, m. *bouvier*, m. ou *le gardien de l'ourſe.*

BOOTH (boūtzh), *ſ.* [a houſe built of boards *or* boughs; a ſtall in a fair] *Cabane*, f. *loge*, f. *échoppe*, f.

BOOT-HOSE (boūte'-hôze), *ſ.* [ſpatterdaſhes] *Guêtres*, f. pl.

BOOTLESS (boūte'-lĕce), *adj.* [uſeleſs, unavailing] *Inutile, vain.*

BOOT-JACK (boūte'-djăk), *Tire-botte*, m.

BOOT-MAKER (boūte'-mékeŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhoemaker making boots] *Bottier*, m.

BOOT-STRAP (boūte'-ſtrăp), *ſ. T.rart de botte*, m. Take hold of the boot-ſtraps to draw your boots on, *Prenez les tirans pour vous botter plus facilement.*

BOOT-TOPPING (boūte'-tŏp-ĭn'gne), *or* BOOT-HOSE-TOPPING, *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Demi-bande* ou *Demi-carène*, f.

BOOT-TREE (boūte'-trī), *ſ.* [two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtretching and widening them] *Embouchoir*, m.

BOOTY (boū'-té), *ſ.* [plunder, pillage, ſpoils gained from the enemy, or gotten by robbery] *Proie*, f *butin*, m. *pillage*, m. To get a great booty, *Faire un grand butin.*

To play booty, *Jouer en gree, en filou*; au figuré, *Agir d'une manière déshonnête, tromper.*

BOPEEP (bô-pīpe'), *ſ.* [a look] *Coup d'œil*, m. *œillade*, f. To play at bupeep, *Jouer de la prunelle, lorgner.*

BORABLE (bô'-rā-bl'), *adj.* [that may be bored] *Qu'on peut percer.*

BORACHIO (bô-răt'-chô), *ſ.* [a Spaniſh wine-veſſel made of leather] *Bouc*, m. *outre*, f. *vaiſſeau où les Eſpagnols mettent leurs vins*; [fig. a drunkard] *un ivrogne*, ‖ *un ſac à vin.*

BORAGE (beŭr'-édje), *ſ.* [a plant] *Bourrache*, f. V. ASPERIFOLIOUS.

BORAX (bô'-răks), *ſ.* [an artificial ſalt, much uſed by goldſmiths] *Borax*, m.

BORDAT (bor'-dăte), *ſ.* [a ſmall narrow ſtuff manufactured in Egypt] *Bordat*, m.

BORDEL (bor'-dĕl), *or* BAOTHEL (brŏtzh'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a bawdy-houſe] *Bordel*, m. *un lieu de débauche.*

BORDER (bor'-deŭr), *ſ.* [the outer part *or* edge of any thing] *Bord*, m. *bordure*, f. *extrémité*, f. *feſton*, m. *fleuron*, m. Border of a garden, *Bordure* ou *platebande de jardin.* A ſlope border againſt a wall, *Adoſ*, m. Border (in coins, medals, &c.), *Carnelle*, f. The borders of a country, *Les frontières, les bornes, les limites d'un pays.*

To BORDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn with a border of ornaments] *Border, mettre une bordure.* To border a garment, *Border un habit.*

To BORDER (in Coin), *Carneler.*

To BORDER UPON, *v. n.* [to confine upon] *Confiner à, approcher de, avoiſiner.* Lorrain borders upon Alſace, *La Lorraine confine à l'Alſace.*

* This opinion borders upon atheiſm, *Cette opinion approche de l'athéiſme.*

BORDERER (bor'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who dwells on the borders] *Qui demeure aux frontières.* Borderers on the ſea, *Ceux qui demeurent ſur les côtes de la mer.*

BORDERING (bor'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj. & ſ. Frontière, voiſin, contigu, adjacent.* Bordering of ſeveral fields upon another, *Affrontailles*, f. pl. A bordering town, *Une ville frontière.*

BORD-HALF-PENNY (bord'-hé-pĕn-é), *ſ. Droit d'étal*, m. *droit que l'on paie pour étaler dans les marchés.*

BORD-LAND (bord'-lăn'd *from* board), *ſ.* [anciently Bordage] *Terres qu'un Seigneur de fief ſe réſerve pour l'entretien de ſa table*, f. *réſerve*, f

To BORD-RAGE (bord'-rédje), *v. a. Piller & ravager les frontières d'un pays.*

BORD-RAGING (bord'-ré-djĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of plundering the borders] *Pillage des frontières*, m.

BORDURE (bor'-dĭoure), *ſ.* [in Heraldry] *Bordure*, f.

BORE (bôre), *ſ.* [the hole made by boring] *Trou*, m. The bore of a lock, *Le trou d'une ſerrure.* The bore of a gun, *Le calibre d'un canon, la largeur de la bouche.* The bore of a pump, *La chambre d'une pompe.*

To BORE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce a hole] *Percer avec une tarière*, ou *une vrille*; *trouer, aléer.* To bore a hole, *Faire un trou.*

PORE, the preterite of To BEAR; which ſee.

BOREAL (bô'-rī-ăl), *or* BUREALIS, *adj.* [northern] *Boréal, du nord.* Aurora borealis, *Aurore boréale.*

BOREAS (bô'-rī-ăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Aſtræus and Heribeia; the North-wind] *Borée*, m. *vent du Nord*, m.

BORECOLE (bôre'-kôle), *or* BOOR-COLE, *ſ* [Bot. braſſica fimariata; a ſpecies of cabbage] *Chou vert.* Siberian borecole, curled colewort, *or* Scotch kale, *Chou friſé.*

BORED (bô'-r'd), *part. adj. Percé, troué.*

BOREE (bô'-rī'), *ſ.* [a kind of dance] *Bourée*, f.

BORER (bô'-reŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to bore a hole] *Tarière*, f. *perçoir*, m. *alêſoir*, m. *vrille*, f. *villebrequin*, m.

BORER [a wooden peg to run through the ſugar-loaves in refining] *Manille*, f.

BORE-TREE (bôre'-trī), *ſ.* [the elder-tree] *Sureau*, m.

BORGO, *ſ.* [a town of Sweden; lat. 60°-34′ N. lon. 25°-40′ E.] *Borgo*, m.

BORING (bô'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the perforating of a ſolid body through its whole length: in Mineralogy; piercing the earth by a ſet of ſcooping irons] *L'action de percer, de creuſer*, f.

BORN (born') [come into life] *Né.* Newly born, *Naiſſant*; *nouvellement né.*

BORN (bôrne), *part. adj.* [from to bear] *Porté, ſupporté*; *ſoutenu*; *ſouffert.*

To be BORN, *v. n. paſſ.* [to come into life] *Naître, venir au monde.* I was born twenty years ago, *Je naquis il y a vingt ans.* The firſt-born, *Le premier-né.* Still-born, *Mort-né.* Baſe-born, *Bâtard.* Born after the death of his father, *Poſthume.* Born before his time, *Né avant terme*; *avorton.* He was born a prince, *Il eſt né prince*; *il eſt prince de naiſſance.* Born to great things, *Né pour de grandes choſes.* Born to empire, *Héritier de l'empire par droit de naiſſance.* I am born of my father's firſt wife, *Je ſuis né de la première femme de mon père, je ſuis du premier lit.* New-born, *Nouveau-né*, m.

BORNEO, *ſ.* [a town and iſland of Aſia; lat. 4°-55′ N. lon. 111°-27′ E.] *Berneo*, m.

BORNOU, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Africa] *Borne*, ou *Bournou*, m.

BOROUGH (beŭr-ô), *ſ.* [a town with a corporation] *Bourg*, m. *gros village, communauté*, f. *ville*, ou *bourg d'Angleterre qui a droit d'envoyer des membres au Parlement*, f. m. Rotten boroughs, *Bourgs ſans habitans.* A ſmall borough, *Bourgade*, f.

BOROZAIL, *m.* [an epidemic diſeaſe near the river Senegal, it proceeds from immoderate venery] *Beroſail*, m.

BORREL, *ſ.* [a mean fellow] *Homme de néant.*

BORROW (bŏr'-ô), *ſ.* [the thing borrowed] *Emprunt*, m. *choſe empruntée.*

To BORROW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take ſomething of another; to aſk the uſe of ſomething for a time] *Emprunter.* * To borrow money of one, ‖ *Aloncer une eſtocade.*

BORROWED (bŏr'-ô'd), *part. adj. Emprunté.*

BORROWER (bŏr'-ô-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that borrows] *Qui emprunte, emprunteur*, m.

BORROWING (bŏr'-ô-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'emprunter, emprunt*, m.

BOSA, *ſ.* [Med. in Egypt, a drink made of millet boiled in water] *Boſan*, m.

BOSCAGE (bŏs'-kédje), *ſ.* [a grove *or* ſmall wood] *Bocage*, m. *boſquet*, m. *buiſſon*, m.

BOSCAGE [*or* maſt] *Glandée*, f.

BOSCHAS, *ſ.* [ring-duck] *Canard ſauvage commun.*

BOS JUBATUS, *ſ.* [ſort of wild ox of Africa] *Bakelys*, m *Bakkeleyrs*, m.

BOSKY (bŏs'-ké), V. WOODY, *and* BOOSY.

BOSNIA, *ſ.* [a province of Turkey in Europe] *Boſnie*, f.

BOSOM (boū'-zeŭme), *ſ.* [the breaſt, the heart; favour, kindneſs] *Le ſein*; au figuré, *cordialité*, f. *intimité*, f. *affection*, f. *cœur*, m. A boſom-friend, *Un ami intime, un ami de cœur.* Son of my boſom, *Mon cher fils.* A boſom-enemy, *Ennemi domeſtique.*

* To truſt one's ſecrets to a boſom-friend, *Dépoſer ſes ſecrets dans le ſein d'un ami.*

* The boſom of the ſea, *Le ſein de la mer* (le dedans).

* The boſom of the earth, *Les entrailles de la terre.*

* The boſom of the church, *Le ſein*, ou *le giron de l'Egliſe.*

BOSOM of a ſhirt [frill] *Le jabot d'une chemiſe.*

To BOSOM, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to incloſe in the boſom] *Cacher dans le ſein*; au figuré, *cacher, renfermer, tenir ſecret.*

BOSON (bô'sn), V. BOATSWAIN.

BOSPHORUS (bŏs'-fĕ-reŭce), *ſ.* [in Geogr. channel ſtrait; a long and narrow ſea which it is ſuppoſed a bullock may ſwim over] *Boſphore*, m.

BOSQUET (bŭs'-kĕte), *ſ.* [a grove included in a garden] *Boſquet*, m.

BOSS (bŏce), *ſ.* [a ſtud; a prominence in the body] *Boſſe*, f. *partie élevée d'un corps quelconque.*

Boss of a bridle, *Boſſette d'une bride*, f.

Boss [in Sculpt. relievo] *Relief*, m. *boſſe*, f.

BOSSAGE (bŏs'-édje), *ſ.* [Archit. any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laïd in a place in a building, to be afterwards carved; ruſtic work] *Boſſage*, m.

BOSTANGI, *ſ.* [a Turkiſh word; gardener] *Boſtangi*, m. Boſtangi-Baſchi, chief gardener, *Boſtangi-Bachi*, m.

BOSTON, *ſ.* [a town of America; lat. 42°-25′ N. lon. 70°-33′ W.] *Boſton*, m.

BOSTRICHUS, *ſ.* [a very rare coleopt. inſect] *Boſtriche*, m.

BOSTRYCHITES, *ſ.* [a figured ſtone ſuppoſed to contain women's hair] *Boſtrychite*, f.

BOSUEL *or* BOSVEL (bŏz'-vĕl), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of crow-foot, the only fragrant tulip] *Boſuel*, m.

BOTALE, *adj.* [Anat. botale foramen, an aperture in the heart of the fœtus] *Le trou botal.*

BOTANICAL (bô-tăn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to herbs] *Qui concerne la botanique.*

BOTANIST (bŏt -ă-nĭſte), *ſ* [one ſkilled in plants] *Botaniſte*, m.

BOTANOLOGY (bŏt-ăn-ŏl'-o-djé), *ſ.* [diſcourſe upon plants] *Traité des plantes*, m.

BOTANY (bŏt' ă-né), *ſ.* [the ſcience of plants] *Botanique*, f *la ſcience des plantes.*

BOTARGO, *ſ.* [a ſort of Italian ſauſage, made of the roes of the mullet-fiſh] *Boutargue*, f. *ſauciſſon à l'Italienne*, m.

BOTCH (bŏtche), *ſ.* [an ulcer, a peſtilential ſure, a venereal bubo] *Ulcère*, m. *poulain vénérien*, m *bubon*, m.

BOTCH [a piece of cloth ſtitched to old clothes] *Pièce qu'on met à un habit uſé.*

* BOTCH, *Choſe reſtée imparfaite*; *cheville (en poëſie).* To leave botches in a work, *Laiſſer des choſes imparfaites dans un ouvrage.*

To BOTCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mend clothes clumſily] *Raccommoder des habits uſés, y mettre des pièces*; *ravauder, rapetaſſer*; *rapiécer, rapiéceur*, ‖ *bouſiller.*

*† To

*† To botch a copy of verſes, *Rapetaſſer des vers.*

To BOTCH [to bungle, *or* mark with botches] *Gâter, remplir de défauts, maſſacrer un ouvrage, l'eſtropier, le faire mal, || le ſaveter.*

BOTCHED (bŏt'-chĕd), *part. adj. Ravaudé, raccommodé, mal fait, rapiécetté, rapetaſſé.*

BOTCHER (bŏt'-cheŭ), *ſ.* [a mender of old clothes; bungler] *Ravaudeur,* m. || *bouſilleur.*

BOTCHING (bŏt'-chĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ravauder,* f.

BOTCHINGLY (bŏt'-chĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [bunglingly] *En ſavetier, groſſièrement.*

BOTCHY (bŏt'-ché), *adj. Rapetaſſé; couſu de pièces; plein d'imperfections.*

BOTE (bôte), *ſ.* [in Law-books; compenſation, amends, ſatisfaction] *Compenſation,* f. *dédommagement,* m.

BOTH (bôtsh), *pron.* [the two] c. [as well] *Tous deux, tous les deux, l'un & l'autre.* If both remain alive, *S'ils reſtent tous deux en vie.*

N. B. *And* is uſed with *both,* as is *or* with *either:* Ex. *Both* by ſea *and* land, *Either by* ſea *or* land; *Par terre & par mer.* Both in time of peace and war, *En temps de paix, & en temps de guerre.* On both ſides, *Des deux côtés, de part & d'autre.*

BOTHNIA, *ſ.* [a province of Sweden] *Bothnie,* f.

BOTHRION, *ſ.* [Anat. a ſmall deepiſh ulcer of the cornea] *Bothrion,* m.

BOTRYITES, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. grape-ſtone; burnt cadmia] *Botryte,* m. *cadmie en grappes,* f.

BOTRYOID, *adj.* [in ſhape like a bunch of grapes] *En grappe, qui a la forme de grappe.*

BOTRYS, *ſ* [Bot. Gooſe-foot; a medicinal plant] *Botrys,* f.

BOTT (bŏte), *ſ.* [the cuſhion uſed by bone-lace weavers] *Oreiller,* m.

BOTT, *ſ.* [a white worm or grub, the larva of the cock-chafer] *Man,* m. *ver de hanneton,* m.

BOTT [ſmall worm in the entrails of horſes] *Ver* ou *Mouche des inteſtins des chevaux; eſpèce d'œſtre.*

BOTTLE (bŏt'-tl'), *ſ.* [a veſſel with a narrow mouth to put liquor in] *Bouteille,* f. A glaſs-bottle, *Une bouteille de verre.* A ſtone-bottle, *Une bouteille de grès.* A large bottle with a large neck, *Bocal,* m.

† To play for a bottle and a fowl, *Jouer bouteille coiffée.*

A SUCKING-BOTTLE [a bottle which ſupplies to children the place of a pap] *Biberon,* m.

BOTTLE [a quantity of hay bundled up] *Une botte.* A bottle of hay, *Une botte de foin.*

To BOTTLE, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to put in bottles] *Mettre en bouteilles;* ou bien, *botteler, lier en bottes.*

BOTTLE-BRUSH, *ſ. Goupillon,* m.

BOTTLED (bŏt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Mis en bouteilles; botelé, lié en bottes.* Bottled wine, *Vin mis en bouteilles.* Bottled hay, *Foin mis en bottes,* ou *botteléé.*

BOTTLE-FLOWER (bŏt'-tl'-flăoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [a plant] *Bluet,* m. V. BLUE-BOTTLE.

BOTTLE-NOSED (bŏt'-tl'-nô'-z'd), *adj.* [having a big noſe] *Qui a un gros nez.*

BOTTLE-SCREW (bŏt'-tl'-skrou), *ſ. Tire-bouchon,* m.

BOTTLING (bŏt'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de mettre en bouteilles; botteléage,* m. *l'action de mettre ou de lier en bottes.*

BOTTOM (bŏt'-eŭme), *ſ.* [the ground of any thing; the loweſt part; the deepeſt part] *Le fond, le bas, le bout, la fin.* The bottom of the ſea, *Le fond de la mer.* The bottom of the ſtairs, *Le bas de l'eſcalier.* The bottom of the belly, *Le bas du ventre.* The bottom of a lane, *Le bout d'une allée.* The bottom of a valley, *Le fond d'un vallon, l'enfoncement d'une vallée.* The bottom of an artichoke, *Le fond,* ou *le cul d'un artichaut.*

Bottom-pieces [among Coopers] *Enfonçures,* f. pl. Middle bottom-piece, *Maîtreſſe-pièce,* f. The bottom of a veſſel, *Fond d'un vaiſſeau,* m. To put a bottom, *Foncer.* Falſe bottom of a cooler, *Faux fond.*

† Better ſpare at the brim than at the bottom, *Il vaut mieux épargner au commencement, qu'à la fin.*

BOTTOM [ſediment, dregs] *Fond,* m. *ſédiment,* m. *lie,* f. The bottom of a liquor, *Le ſédiment d'une liqueur.* Bottom of beer, *La lie de la bière.*

BOTTOM, *ſ.* [what is left at the bottom of a crucible] *Culot,* m.

BOTTOM of thread, *Peloton de fil,* m.

* BOTTOM [baſe *or* foundation] *Baſe,* f. *fondement,* m. *appui,* m. All his objections are built on the ſame bottom, *Toutes ſes objections ont le même fondement.*

* To ſtand upon a good bottom, *Etre bien fondé, bien établi.*

* To ſix one's bottom upon one, *Se repoſer ſur quelqu'un.*

* BOTTOM [the laſt reſort, the remoteſt cauſe] *Fond,* m. *point eſſentiel,* m. *motif,* m. *réſultat,* m. The bottom of a buſineſs, *Le fond, le ſecret, le point eſſentiel d'une affaire.* To know the very bottom of an affair, || *Savoir le fond & le tréfonds d'une affaire.* Love was at the bottom of it, *L'amour en étoit le véritable motif.*

* At the bottom of the account, *Au bout du compte, après tout, pour dernier réſultat, en dernière analyſe.*

BOTTOM of an ink-horn, *Cornet d'écritoire,* m.

The boarded BOTTOM of a bedſtead, *Goberges,* f. pl. ou *enfonçure de lit,* f.

BOTTOM of a ſhip, *Le fond d'un navire; la quille, la carène d'un vaiſſeau.* Outſide of a ſhip's bottom, *Carène.*

* BOTTOM [a ſhip] *Un vaiſſeau.* We are embarked with them on the ſame bottom, and muſt be partakers of their happineſs or miſery; *Puiſque nous ſommes embarqués avec eux ſur le même vaiſſeau, il faut que nous partagions leur bonne* ou *mauvaiſe fortune.*

To BOTTOM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to build upon; to reſt upon] *Forder, ſe fonder.* Every action is ſuppoſed to be bottomed upon ſome principle, *On ſuppoſe que toute action eſt fondée ſur quelque principe.* Say, I pray, upon what foundation he bottoms, *Dites-moi, je vous prie, ſur quoi il ſe fonde.*

To BOTTOM a caſk [to put the bottom pieces into the grooves] *Enjabler.*

BOTTOMED (bŏt'-eŭm'd), *part. adj.* [having a bottom] *Fondé.* Pride is bottomed upon ſelf-love, *L'orgueil eſt fondé ſur l'amour-propre.*

Flat-bottomed ſhip, *Bateau plat,* ou *à fonds plats.*

BOTTOMING (bŏt'-eŭm-in'-gne), a caſk, *Enfonçage,* m.

BOTTOMLESS (bŏt'-eŭme-lĕve), *adj.* [without a bottom] *Sans fond, ſans bornes, ſans fin;* au figuré, *impénétrable, difficile à connoître.* A bottomleſs pit, *Un abyme ſans fond.*

* A woman is a bottomleſs thing, *Il eſt comme impoſſible de connoître une femme à fond.*

BOTTOMRY (bŏt'-eŭme-re), *ſ.* [the act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom] *Bomarie,* f. *groſſe aventure.*

BOTTONY (bŏt'-ŏ-né), *adj.* [Heraldry; a croſs bottony] *Croix trefflée,* f.

BOUCAROS, *ſ.* [a ſort of terra ſigillata coming from Spain] *Boucare,* m.

BOUCHE, *ſ.* [ordinary] *Bouche,* f. To be allowed bouche of Court, *Avoir bouche à Cour.*

BOUD (băoud), *ſ.* [an inſect that breeds in malt] *Ver de blé,* ou *Ver de Mûrier,* m. V. WEEVIL.

BOUGE (boŭdje), *ſ.* [the moſt prominent part of a hogſhead] *Bouge,* m.

† To BOUGE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſwell out] *S'enfler.*

BOUGH (băou), *ſ.* [a large ſhoot of a tree] *Une groſſe branche, rameau,* m. Boughs, *Branchage,* m. *branches,* f. To light upon a bough, *Se percher ſur une branche d'arbre,* ou *ſur un arbre.* V. BRANCH.

BOUGHT (bâte), *ſ.* [a flexure] *Pli,* m. *Courbure,* f.

BOUGHT, *part. adj.* of To BUY, *Acheté.*

BOUGIE, *ſ.* [ſpun wax-taper] *Bougie filée.*

BOUGIE, *ſ.* [in Surgery; a medicated tent] *Bougie,* f.

BOUILLI, *ſ.* [in Cookery] *Bouilli,* m

BOUILLON, *ſ.* [broth, ſoup] *Bouillon,* m.

BOUILLON, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 49°-45' N. long. 5°-22' E.] *Bouillon,* m.

BOUILLON, *ſ.* [in Farriery; an excreſcence of fleſh by a horſe's froſh] *Bouillon,* m.

BOUILLONS [a ſort of gold or ſilver-wire like purl] *Bouillons,* m. pl.

BOUL (bôle), V. BOWL.

BOULCOLACA, *ſ.* [among the modern Greeks; the ſpectre of a wicked perſon who died excommunicated by the patriarch, then reanimated by the devil] *Boucolaque,* m.

BOULDER-WALL (bôl'-deŭr-oŭăle), *ſ.* [Archit.] *Mur de cailloux,* m.

BOULIMY, *ſ.* [Med. an enormous appetite] *Boulimie,* f. *Faim canine,* f

BOULOGNE, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 50°-44' N. lon. 1°-42' E.] *Boulogne,* m.

BOULONOIS, *ſ.* [a country of France] *Boulonois,* m.

BOULSTER, V. BOLSTER.

To BOULT, V. To BOLT.

BOUNCE (băoun'ce), *ſ.* [a ſtrong ſudden blow; a great noiſe] *Eclat,* m. *coup éclatant, fracas,* m. *grand bruit.* To give a bounce, *Faire du bruit, donner un coup qui retentiſſe.*

*† BOUNCE, *Vanterie,* f. *gaſconnade,* f.

To BOUNCE, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to make a noiſe] *Faire du bruit.* To bounce at the door, *Faire du bruit à la porte, heurter fort.* To bounce the door open, *Enfoncer la porte, entrer ſoudainement.*

*† To BOUNCE, *Faire le fanfaron, dire des gaſconnades.*

To BOUNCE [to ſpring, to make a ſudden leap] *Bondir, faire des bonds.*

To BOUNCE [in ſea-language] *Haler un cordage* ou *une manœuvre dormante.*

BOUNCER (băoun'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [boaſter, a bully, a liar] *Bavard,* m. *fanfaron,* m.

BOUNCING (băoun'-cĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de bondir,* &c. *bruit,* m.

BOUND (băoun'd), *ſ.* [boundary, limit] *Borne,* f. *limite,* f. The bounds of a country, *Les limites d'un pays.* * The bounds of reaſon, *Les bornes de la raiſon.* Setting of bounds, *Bornage,* m. To ſet bounds, *Borner.* V. CONFINES.

* To ſet bounds to one's ambition, *Mettre des bornes à ſon ambition.*

* To keep within the bounds of modeſty, *Se tenir dans les bornes de la modeſtie.*

* To drink within bounds, *Boire avec meſure, avec modération.*

BOUND, *ſ.* [leap] *Bond,* m. *ſaut,* m.

To BOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to limit, to terminate] *Borner, limiter, aborner.*

To POUND UPON, *v. n.* [to border upon] *Confiner à . . .*

To BOUND, *v. a. & n.* [to ſpring, to rebound; to make to bound] *Bondir, ſauter; faire bondir, faire ſauter; rejaillir, faire jaillir.*

BOUND, *part. adj.* of To bind, *Lié, obligé, redevable, ſujet; reſſerré.*

A wind-bound ſhip (in ſea-language), *Vaiſſeau retenu dans un port par les vents contraires.* To be ice-bound, *Etre fermé par les glaces; être retenu dans un port par les glaces.*

BOUND maſonry [Archit.] *Maçonnerie erliée.*

BOUND [deſtined] *Deſtiné.* Our ſhip was bound to Amſterdam, *Notre navire étoit deſtiné,* ou *chargé pour Amſterdam.* Whither are you bound? *Pour quel endroit êtes-vous deſtiné? Où allez-vous?*

BOUNDARY (bǎoŭn'-dă-rè), *ſ.* [bound, limit] *Borne, f. limite, f. frontiere, f.* To extend, enlarge, carry further the boundaries of a ſtate or kingdom, *Reculer les bornes, les frontieres d'un état.* * Senſation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts, *La ſenſation & la réflexion ſont les bornes de nos penſées.*

BOUNDED (bǎoŭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Borné, limité, reſſerré.*

BOUNDEN (bǎoŭn'-dĕn). *part. adj. Lié, obligé; redevable; qui lie, obligatoire.* I reſt much bounden to you, *Je vous ſuis toujours fort obligé.* A bounden law, *Une loi obligatoire, qui lie, qui oblige.*

BOUNDER (bǎoŭn'-deŭr), V. Bound-setter.

BOUNDING (bǎoŭn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de borner,* &c.

Bounding, *adj. Voiſin, contigu, limitrophe.*

Bounding, *adj.* [leaping] *Bondiſſant, qui fait des bonds.* Bounding courſers, *Des chevaux qui font des bonds, des courſiers fougueux.*

BOUNDLESS (bǎoŭn'd'-lĕce), *adj.* [without bounds] *Infini, ſans bornes.*

BOUND-SETTER (bǎoŭn'd'-sĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſets bounds] *Celui qui poſe des bornes: arpenteur,* m. *meſureur de terrain,* m.

BOUND-STONE (bǎoŭn'd'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a bounding ſtone] *Pierre qui ſert de borne,* f. *borne,* f. *limite,* f.

BOUNTEOUS (bǎoŭn'-tĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [liberal, kind] *Bienfaiſant, libéral.*

BOUNTEOUSLY (bǎoŭn'-tĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [liberally, kindly] *Libéralement, d'une manière bienfaiſante.*

BOUNTEOUSNESS (bǎoŭn'-tĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [munificence, liberality] *Bonté,* f. *munificence,* f. *humeur bienfaiſante.*

BOUNTIFUL (bǎoŭn'-tĭ-foŭl), *adj.* [liberal, generous, munificent] *Bienfaiſant, libéral, généreux.*

BOUNTIFULLY (bǎoŭn'-tĭ-foŭl-é), *adv.* [liberally] *Libéralement, généreuſement.*

BOUNTIFULLNESS (bǎoŭn'-tĭ-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being bountiful, generoſity] *Généroſité,* f *bienfaiſance,* f. *libéralité,* f.

BOUNTY (bǎoŭn'-té), *ſ.* [liberality, generoſity] *Bonté,* f. *généroſité,* f. *libéralité,* f. *munificence,* f. *bienfaiſance,* f.

Queen Anne's bounty for augmenting poor livings under 50 l. *Don de la Reine Anne,* m.

¶ Bounty, *bonté*; liberality, *libéralité*; generoſity, *généroſité* (ſynon.): *Bounty,* implies the giving charitably; *liberality,* giving freely; *generoſity,* giving nobly: the firſt denotes openneſs of heart: the ſecond, freedom of ſpirit: the third, greatneſs of ſoul. *Liberality* implies acts of mere giving or ſpending; *generoſity,* acts of greatneſs; *bounty,* acts of kindneſs. *Liberality* is a natural diſpoſition; *generoſity* proceeds from elevation of ſentiment; *bounty,* from religious motives.

BOURBONNOIS, *ſ.* [a province of France] *Bourbonnois,* m.

BOURDEAUX, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 44°-50′ N. lon. 0°-30′ W.] *Bourdeaux* ou *Bordeaux,* m.

To BOURGEON (beŭr'-djeŭne), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to ſprout, to ſhoot into branches] *Pouſſer des boutons, bourgeonner.*

BOURN (bôrne), *ſ.* [bound, limit] *Borne,* f. *limite,* f.

Bourn, *ſ.* [a torrent] *Torrent,* m. *Ce mot ſignifioit auſſi autrefois un ruiſſeau.*

BOUREE or Boree, *ſ.* [a ſort of dance] *Bourrée,* f. Bouree-ſtep, *Pas de bourrée.* Bouree-ſtep, forward, behind and before, to the right, to the left, open, *Pas de bourrée, en avant, deſſus & deſſous, à droite, à gauche, ouvert.*

BOUSE (boŭze), *ſ.* [any ſtrong liquor] *Boiſſon,* f. *boire,* m. *liqueur à boire,* f.

† To Bouse, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to drink laviſhly] *Boire avec excès, s'enivrer,* † *biberà lire-larigot.*

BOUSER (boŭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a drunkard, tippler or tavern-man] *Un biberon, un ivrogne, un buveur.*

BOUSTROPHEDON, *ſ.* [way of writing from the left to the right, and vice verſa, without breaking off the line] *Buſtrophe,* f. *Bouſtrophédon,* m.

BOUSY (boŭ'-zé), *adj.* [drunken] *Ivre.*

BOUT (bǎoŭt.), *ſ.* [a turn] *Coup,* m. *fois,* f. For this bout, *Pour ce coup, pour cette fois.* Do it all at one bout, *Faites-le tout d'un coup.* To have a bout together, *En découdre.*

BOUTEFEU, *ſ.* [incendiary] *Boutefeu,* m. *incendiaire,* au propre & au figuré.

BOUTS-RIMES, *ſ. pl.* [a French word; certain rhymes diſpoſed in order, and given to a poet, together with a ſubject, to be fitted with verſes] *Bouts-rimés,* m. pl.

BOW (bǎou), *ſ.* [an act of reverence by bending the body] *Révérence,* f. *inclination,* f. *marque de reſpect,* f. To make a bow to one, *Faire la révérence à quelqu'un.*

Bow (bô), *ſ.* [a ſort of weapon] *Arc,* m A bow and arrows, *Un arc & des flèches.* Croſs-bow, *Arbalête,* m. Stone-bow, *Arbalête à jalet,* m.

† To have two ſtrings to one's bow, *Avoir deux cordes à ſon arc.*

† To fly like an arrow out of a bow, *Aller comme un trait d'arbalête, auſſi vite que le vent.*

Bow of a violin, *Archet de violon,* m.

Bow [made uſe of by Hatters] *Arçon,* m.

Bow of a ſaddle, *Arçon d'une ſelle,* m.

Bow of a ſhip, *L'avant d'un vaiſſeau,* m. A lean bow, *Avant maigre.* A bluff bow, *Avant renflé.* A flaring bow, *Avant fort élancé.* On the bow, *adv. Plus en avant que le travers du vaiſſeau (en parlant du giſſement des objets que l'on découvre en mer; comme on diroit en France: Par les haubans de miſaine ou par le Beſſoir).*

On the ſtarboard bow, *Par le beſſoir du tribord.*

Bows of a ſhip, *Epaules d'un vaiſſeau,* f. pl. Bow-chace or bow-piece of a row galley, *Canon de courſier,* m.

The bow-anchors, *Les ancres d'affourche.*

Bow of a ſword's hilt, *La branche de la garde d'une épée.*

Bow of a ſpur, *Collier,* m.

Bow or Rain-bow, *Arc-en-ciel,* m.

Bow of a key, *L'anneau d'une clef,* m.

Bow [a mathematical inſtrument] *Demi-cercle,* m.

To Bow (bǎou), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to bend, to inflect, to incline; to depreſs, to cruſh] *Plier, courber, fléchir, incliner, baiſſer.* Bow your knees, *Fléchiſſez les genoux.* Bow your head, *Baiſſez la tête.* Bow your body, *Courbez, inclinez le corps.*

* You have bowed him to the grave, *Vous l'avez fait deſcendre dans le tombeau, vous l'avez tué.*

To Bow, *v. n. Plier, s'incliner, faire la révérence.* To bow to one, *Faire la réverence à quelqu'un, le ſaluer.* To bow down, *Se proſterner, ſe jeter à terre, ſe jeter aux pieds de quelqu'un.*

BOW-BEARER (bô'-bé-reŭr), *ſ.* [an under officer of the foreſt] *Officier ſubalterne de forêt,* m.

BOW-BENT (bô'-bĕn't), *adj.* [crooked] *Crochu, tortu.*

BOWED (bǎou'd), *part. adj. Courbé, plié, fléchi, incliné.*

To BOWEL (bǎou'-ĕl), -ling, -led, *v. a.* [to pierce the bowels] *Percer les entrailles, arracher les entrailles, éventrer, vider.*

BOWELLED (bǎou'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Eventré, vidé.*

BOWELS (bǎou'-ĕls), *ſ. pl.* [inteſtines, the veſſels and organs within the body] *Entrailles, f. boyaux,* m. *viſcères,* m. *en terme d'anatomie*; au figuré, *tendreſſe,* f. *compaſſion,* f

†† He loves her as his own bowels, *Il l'aime comme ſes petits boyaux.*

BOWER (bǎou'-eŭr), *ſ.* [arbour, a ſheltered place covered with green trees] *Berceau,* m. *tonnelle, treille de jardin,* f. *boſquet,* m. *cabinet de verdure,* m. Treillis-bower, *Berceau de treillage,* m. Bower formed by water-ſpouts, *Berceau d'eau,* m.

Bower, *ſ.* [bow-anchor] *Ancre d'affourche,* f. The two bowers, *Les deux ancres de poſte.* The beſt bower, *Seconde ancre.*

Upright Lady's Bower [a plant] *Flammule,* f.

To Bower, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to incloſe with bowers] *Enfermer,* ou *garnir de berceaux.*

BOWERY (bǎoŭ'-eŭr-e), *adj.* [full of bowers] *Plein de berceaux.*

BOWESS (bǎ ŭ'-ĕce), *or* Bowet (bǎoŭ'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a young hawk beginning to clamber on the boughs] *Oiſeau branchi r.*

BOW-HAND (bô'-hăn'd), *ſ.* [the hand that draws the bow] *Main de l'archet,* f.

BOWING (bǎou'-in'gne), *ſ. L'action de plier,* &c.

BOWL (bôle), *ſ.* [a ſort of veſſel to drink out of] *Godet,* m. *grande taſſe à boire.*

Bowl of a tobacco-pipe, *Fourneau d'une pipe à fumer,* m. *godet,* m.

Bowl of a ſpoon, *Le cuilleron d'une cuiller.*

Straining bowl or baſon [in a Paper-mill] *Ecuelle remontadoire,* f.

Bowls [at ſea] *Gamelles de bois (pour contenir les rations des matelots).*

Bowl, *ſ.* [a round maſs of wood to play with] *Boule,* f. To play bowls, *Jouer à la boule.* To hit, to knock a bowl away, *Débuter une boule.*

Bowl [a ſea-term: a round thing at the head of a maſt, to ſtand in] *Hune,* f.

To Bowl, -ing, -ed, *v. a. & n. Jouer à la boule; jeter une boule.*

BOWLDER-STONES (bôl'-deŭr-stòn'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall roundiſh ſtones on the ſea-ſhore] *Cailloux ronds & polis,* m. pl. *galet,* m. ſ. V. Boulder-wall.

BOW-LEGGED (bô'-lĕg-g'd), *part. adj.* [having crooked legs] *Qui a les jambes tortues,* ou *arquées*; || *qui eſt bancroche.*

BOWLER (bô' leŭr), *ſ.* [he who plays at bowls] *Joueur de boule,* m.

BOWLING (bô'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de jouer à la boule; jeu de boule,* m.

Bowling or Bow-line (bǎoŭ'-lĭne), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a rope faſtened to the middle of the leech] *Bouline,* f. *(manœuvre ſervant à tirer la voile vers l'avant du vaiſſeau).* Main bow-line, *Bouline de grande voile.* Lee-bow-line, *Bouline de revers.* Fore-top bow-lines, *Grandes boulines.* To check the bow-line, *Choquer la bouline* (c. à. d. *la larguer un peu*).

BOWLING-GREEN (bô'-lĭn'gne-grîne), *ſ. Boulingrin,* m. *parterre uni de gazon où l'on joue à la boule,* m. *jeu de boule,* m.

BOW-MAN (bô'-măne), *ſ.* [archer] *Archer,* m. *qui tire de l'arc.*

BOW-MAKER (bô'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon making bows or arrows] *Arbalétier,* m.

BOW-NET (bô'-nĕte), *ſ. Naſſe de pêcheur,* f.

To BOWSE (bǎoŭze), *v. a.* [in ſea-language] *Palanquer* ou *haler ſur un cordage.*

BOWSER (bǎou'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [purſar or purſer in the univerſity] *Queſteur,* m.

BOW-SHOT (bô'-chŏte), *ſ. Portée de l'arc,* f.

BOWSPRIT (bô'-ſpr'ite), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Beaupré,* m. V. Bult-sprit. Bowſprit-top-ſail, *Contre-civadière,* f.

To BOWSSEN (bǎoŭ'-ſène), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to drench] *Tremper.*

BOWSSENED (bǎoŭ'-ſĕn'd), *part. adj. Trempé.*

BOW-STRING (bô'-ſtrĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the ſtring of a bow, by which it is kept bent] *Corde d'arc,* f.

BOW-WAUGH (bô'-oŭâ), *ſ.* [the bark of dogs]

dogs] *Mot inventé pour exprimer l'aboyement des chiens*; ouaa, m.

BOW-WINDOW (bŏ'-oŭĭn'-do), *f.* [a window jutting outwards] *Fenêtre cintrée ou en tour ronde*, f.

BOWYER (bô'-ĭeŭr), *f. Archer*, m. *qui tire de l'arc*; *faiseur d'arcs*, m.

To BOWZE. V. To Bouse.

BOX (bŏks), *f.* [a sort of tree] *Buis*, ou *bouis*, m. *soit l'arbre* ou *le bois*.

Box, *f.* [a case made of wood or other matter, to hold any thing] *Boîte*, f. *Caisse*, f. *layette*, f. *cassette*, f. *coffre*, m. To get or take out of its box, *Décaisser*. Strong box, *Coffre fort*, m. Small deal box, *Caissetin*, m. An ivory-box, *Une boîte d'ivoire*. Powder-box, *Boîte à poudre*. Duft, or sand-box, *Poudrier*, m. Dreffing-box, *Un Carré, une boîte de toilette*. Poor-box, *Tronc, où l'on met de l'argent pour les pauvres*, m. Dice-box, *Cornet*, m. Box of a coach (under the feat), *Le coffre d'un carrosse*; *la cave*. Coach-box (where the driver fits), *Le siége du carrosse*. Chriſtmas-box (money or preſent given to children or ſervants at Chriſtmas), *Etrennes*, f. Chriſtmas-box (the box in which that money is put), *Tire-lire*, f.

† To be in the wrong box, *Donner à gauche, ſe tromper, ſe blouſer*.

Box [in a play-houſe] *Loge*, f. [in a tavern or beer-houſe] *Un trou, un petit réduit*.

Box [among Gardeners; frame] *Chaſſis*, m.

Box [a ſpace filled with pullies in a velvet loom] *Caſſin*, m.

Box [a vaſe in which is placed the enameller's lamp] *Boîte*, f.

Inner Box of a mariner's compaſs, *Chape*, f.

Cartridge-Box [uſed by marines, &c.] *Banderolière*, f. *Fourriment*, m.

Box of a pump [in ſea-language] *Piſton de pompe*, m. Box-hauling, *Manière prompte de virer vent arrière (lorſque la mer eſt trop groſſe)*.

Box of a wheel [wherein the axis turns] *Boîte*, f. *couſſinet*, m. *fontaine*, f.

Box [among Turners; the drill-barrel of the lath] *Boîte*, f. *noix*, f. *cuivrot*, m.

Box [among Engravers on ſtones; is a machine which hold ſeveral ſmall tools ſet in motion by the wheel] *Calonniere*, f. *canon*, m.

Box of a ſcrew, *Ecrou d'une vis*, m.

Box of a juggler, *Gobelet de joueur de paſſe-paſſe*, m.

Box [for a ſurgeon's inſtruments] *Boîtier*, m.

Box [for the types in a printing houſe] *Caſſetin*, m.

A country-Box, *Une petite maiſon de campagne, une guinguette*.

To Box, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe in a box] *Mettre dans une boîte*.

Box, *f.* [a blow given with the hand] *Coup de poing*, m. *ſoufflet*, m. To give one a box on the ear, *Donner un ſoufflet à quelqu'un*. Box on the ear with the back of one's hand, *Coup d'arrière main*.

To Box, *v. a. Souffleter, donner un ſoufflet, donner un coup de poing*.

To Box, *v. n. Se battre à coups de poing, faire le coup de poing*.

BOXEN (bŏk'-sn), *adj.* [made of box] *De buis*

BOXER (bŏks'-eŭr), *f.* [a man who fights with his fiſt] *Qui ſe bat à coups de poing*.

BOXING (bŏks'-ĭn'gne), *f. L'action de ſouffleter*, &c. *Combat à coups de poing*.

Boxing a ſhip [in ſea-language] *Action de mettre les voiles d'avant ſur le mât*, ou *de coiffer ces voiles pour remettre promptement le vaiſſeau en route, lorſqu'il a pris vent devant par la faute du timonnier*. Boxing of the ſtem, *Ecart de l'étrave avec le bitton*.

BOX-THORN (bŏks'-tshorne), *f.* [Bot. pyr cantha; a thorny ſhrub, a ſort of medlar-tree] *Arbre de Moyſe, buiſſon ardent, néflier épineux*.

BOY (boĕ), *f.* [a male child] *Garçon*, m. *enfant*, m. To do things like a boy, *Faire l'enfant*. To be paſt a boy, *N'être plus un enfant, être un homme fait*. To leave boy's plays, *Quitter les jeux d'enfant, le badinage*.

Servant-boy, *Un garçon, un valet*. A ſinging-boy, *Un enfant de chœur*. An idle boy, *Un petit fainéant*. A cabin-boy, *Un mouſſe*. A ſchool-boy, *Un écolier*. A ſoldier's boy, *Un goujat*.

A boy-ſenator, *Un jeune robin*.

To Boy, *v. a. Imiter, comme font les enfans*. He boys my greatneſs, *Il imite ma grandeur*; [to play the boy] *faire l'enfant, agir en enfant*.

BOYAR, *f.* [a Ruſſian lord or grandee] *Boïard*, m.

BOYAU, *f.* [Fortific. a branch of the trenches] *Boyau*, m.

BOYER, *f.* [a Flemiſh ſloop or ſmack] *Boyer*, m.

BOYES, *f. pl.* [American prieſts or magicians, of the ſavages of Florida] *Boyez*, m. pl.

BOYHOOD (boĕ'-houd), *f. L'enfance*, f.

BOYISH (boĕ'-ĭche), *adj.* [childiſh, trifling] *Puérile, enfantin*.

BOYISHLY (boĕ'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [childiſhly] *Puérilement, d'une maniere enfantine, en enfant*

BOYISHNESS (boĕ'-ĭche-nĕce), *or* Boyism (boĕ'-ĭzme), *f.* [childiſhneſs, triflingneſs] *Puérilité*, f. *action* ou *diſcours d'enfant*.

The BOYN, *f.* [river of Ireland] *La Boine*, f

BRABANCIONES, *f. pl.* [Netherland ſoldiers, infamous for rapines] *Brabançons*, m. pl.

BRABANT, *f.* [a province of the Low-Countries] *Brabant*, m.

BRABBLE (brăb'-bl'), *f.* [a clamorous conteſt] *Diſpute*, f. *querelle*, f. ‖ *chamaillis*, m. *débat*, m.

To Brabble, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to conteſt noiſily] *Diſputer, ſe quereller, conteſter avec bruit*, ‖ *ſe chamailler*.

BRABBLER (brăb'-leŭr), *f.* [a clamorous noiſy fellow] *Querelleur*, m. *chicaneur*, m.

BRABBLING (brăb'-lĭn'gne), *f.* [from To Brabble] *Querelle*, f. *diſpute*, f. *l'action de ſe quereller*, &c.

BRACE (bréce), *f.* [couple, V. Pair] *Paire*, f. *couple*, f. This is a gentle brace, *Voilà un joli couple*. A brace of pheaſants, *Une couple de faiſans*. A brace of piſtols, *Une paire de piſtolets*.

Brace, *f. Attache*, f. *lien*, m. *bandage*, m. *accolade*, f.

Brace, *f.* [armour for the arm] *Braſſard*, m.

Brace of iron to faſten beams in building, *Crampon* ou *cheville de fer*, m. f. *ancre*, f. *attache*, f.

Brace [among Carpenters] *Aiſſelier*, m. *lien*, m. *décharge*, f.

Brace of a drum, *Tirant*, m.

Brace of a doſſer, *Agraffe*, f. ou *crochet d'une hotte*, m.

Brace [in the art of printing: a crooked line incloſing a paſſage] *Crochet*, m. *accolade*, f. Incloſe theſe words betwixt two braces, *Mettez ces mots entre deux crochets*.

Brace *or* Bracer (bré'-ceŭr) [a leathern cuff to ſave the wriſts of a ſhirt, in writing or other handy work] *Braſſart*, m.

Brace [in ſea-language; is ſaid of the ropes belonging to the yards] *Bras*, m. *cordages amarrés aux bouts de la vergue*, m. pl

To haul in and faſten the brace, *Tenir un bras*. Brace of a yard, *Bras*. Main braces, *Grands bras*. Fore-braces, *Bras de miſaine*. Weather-braces, *Bras du vent* ou *de revers*. Lee-braces, *Bras de deſſous le vent*. Preventer-braces, *Faux bras*.

Braces of a coach [thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs] *Soupentes de carroſſe*, f. pl.

To Brace, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind] *Lier, attacher*.

To Brace [in ſea-language] *Braſſer, Braſſyer*. To brace the yards, *Braſſer les vergues plus près du vent*. To brace the ſails aback, *Bracer les voiles ſur le mât*. To brace the yards (when furled) to the wind, *Braſſer les vergues*. To brace about the yards, *Contre-braſſer*. To brace the head-ſails to the wind, *Changer les voiles d'avant & les mettre ſur le mât*.

BRACED (bré'-st), *part. adj. Lié, attaché*. Braced in (in ſea-language), *Bon bras*

BRACELET (bréce'-ĕte), *f.* [an ornament for the arm] *Bracelet*, m. A bracelet of pearls, *Bracelet de perles*. Bracelet (an armour), *Braſſard*, m.

BRACER (bré'-ceŭr), *f.* [a bandage] *Bandage*, m. *ceinture*, f.

BRACH (brătche), *f.* [a bitch-hound] *Une braque*.

BRACHIAL (brăk'-ĭăl), *adj.* [Anat. belonging to the arm] *Brachial*.

BRACHMANS (brăk'-măn'z), *ſ. pl.* [ancient Gymnoſophiſts or philoſophers of India; now called *Bramins*] *Brachmanes, Bramines*, m. pl.

BRACHYGRAPHY (brăk'-kĭg'-ră-fé), *f.* [writing in a ſhort compaſs; ſhort-hand writing] *Brachygraphie*, f. *tachygraphie*, f. *écriture en chiffres*, f.

BRACHYLOGY (brăk'-kĭl'-o-djé), *f.* [conciſeneſs, brevity of expreſſion, ellipſis] *Brachylogie*, f. *briéveté*, f. *laconiſme*, m.

BRACHYPNÆA (brăk'-kĭp'-ni-ă), *f.* [in Med. ſhort breath, inflammatory fever] *Brachypnée*, f.

BRACK (brăk), *f. Paille*, f. *petit défaut*.

Brack [a breach] *Brèche*, f. *interruption*, f. [a broken part] *Partie briſée* ou *rompue*.

Brack [a ſhort-tailed ſetting dog] *Braque*, m.

BRACKET (brăk'-ĕte), *f.* [a piece of wood for the ſupport of a planch] *Couſſet*, m. *mutule*, m. *modillon*, m. *chantignole*, f. Brackets of the foot-board of a coach-box, *Conſoles*, f. pl.

Brackets [in ſea-language] *Courbâtons des herpes*, m. pl. *Conſoles*, f. pl. Hair-bracket, *Ornement de la poulaine de la plupart des vaiſſ aux Anglois*.

BRACKISH (brăk'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſalt] *Salé, ſaumâtre, âpre*. Brackiſh waters, *Eaux ſaumâtres, doucin*, m.

BRACKISHNESS (brăk'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſaltneſs] *Qualité d'être ſalé*, ou *ſaumâtre*; *âpreté*, f.

BRACKLAW, *f.* [a ſtrong town of Poland; lat. 48°-49′ N. lon. 28°-33′ E] *Bracklaw*, m.

BRACTEA, *f.* [a thin flake or ſpangle] *Bractéole*, f. *paillette*, f.

Bractea [Botany] *Feuille bractée* ou *florale*.

BRAD (brăde), *f.* [a ſort of headleſs nail to faſten the floors of rooms with] *Clou ſans tête, clou d'épé*, m. *groſſe pointe*.

BRADYPEPSIA, *f.* [Med. a ſlow, weak, and languid digeſtion] *Bradypepſie*, f.

BRADYS *or* Bradypus, *f.* [ignavus; tardus, ſloath; a quadruped from America and Ceylon] *Pareſſeux, ai* or *hay*, m.

BRAG (brăgue), *ſ.* [a boaſt] *Vanterie*, f. *oſtentation*, f. To make vain brags of one's ſelf, *Se vanter d'une manière inſupportable*.

To Brag, -ging, -ed, *v. n.* [V. To Boast] *Se vanter, dire des gaſconnades*; *ſe glorifier*; § *braguer*. A well-bred man neither brags nor diſparages himſelf, *Un homme bien élevé ne parle jamais de lui-même, ni pour ſe vanter, ni pour ſe blâmer*.

BRAGA, *ſ.* [a town of Portugal; lat. 41°-42′ N. lon. 8°-29′ W.] *Brague*, m.

BRAGANCE, Braganza, *ſ.* [a town of Portugal; lat. 42°-2′ W. lon. 6°-30′ W.] *Bragance*, m.

BRAGGART (brăg'-ărte), Braggadocio (brăg-ă-dô'-chi-o), *or* Bragger, *ſ.* [a boaſter] *Bravache*, m. *homme qui ſe vante ſans ceſſe, faux brave*, m. ‖ *avaleur de charrettes ferrées*, ‖ *brave à trois poils*, m. *capitan*, m. *fendeur*, m.

BRAGGART, *adj.* [boaſtful] *Vain, plein d'oſtentation.*

BRAGGET (brăgu'-ĕte), *ſ. Briſſin Galloiſe, compoſée de drêche, d'eau & de miel, avec quelques épiceries.*

BRAGGING (brăgu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ſe vanter ; vanterie,* f. *oſtentation,* f.

BRAGLESS (brăg'-lĕce), *adj.* [without oſtentation] *Modeſte, ſans oſtentation.*

BRAGLY (brăg'-lé), *adv.* [finely] *Bien, parfaitement.*

BRAID (brède), *ſ. Treſſe,* f. Braid of hair, *Treſſe de cheveux,* f.

To BRAID, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weave together] *Treſſer, entrelacer, cordonner.*

BRAIDED (bré'-dĕd), *part. adj. Treſſé.*

BRAILS (brêlz), *ſ.* [a ſea-term for ſmall ropes reeved through blucks] *Cargues,* f. *cordages de navire,* m. pl.

To BRAIL UP, *v. a.* [in ſea-language ; to haul up any of the ſails] *Embraſſer les voiles.*

BRAIN (bréne), *ſ.* [the ſoft and whitiſh ſubſtance filling the inſide of the ſkull] *Cerveau,* m. *cervelle,* f. au figuré, *entendement,* m. *jugement,* m. *eſprit,* m. To beat one's brains out, *Faire ſauter la cervelle à quelqu'un, lui caſſer la tête.* To blow one's brains out, *Brûler la cervelle à quelqu'un.*

* To puzzle one's brains, *Appliquer ſon eſprit à quelque choſe ; s'alembiquer le cerveau, mettre ſon eſprit à la torture. Remarquez que dans l'un & l'autre ſens on ſe ſert de* brains *au pluriel, & non du ſingulier* brain, *qui n'eſt guère uſité que dans les livres d'anatomie.*

* To have good brains, *Avoir du bon ſens, un jugement ſain,* ‖ *une bonne caboche.* To have little brains, *Avoir peu de jugement.*

*† To have crack'd brains, *Avoir le cerveau timbré ; être à moitié fou.*

* To beat one's brains by ſtudying, *Perdre le ſens (la raiſon) à force d'étudier.*

* That is beyond my brains, *Cela eſt au deſſus de ma pénétration ; cela me paſſe.*

BRAIN [man ; perſon] *Homme,* m. It is impoſſible for the craftieſt brain to impoſe long on the majority of a nation, *L'homme le plus ruſé ne ſauroit en impoſer long-temps à la plus grande partie d'une nation.*

To BRAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to daſh out the brains] *Faire ſauter la cervelle.*

BRAINED (brén'd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a fait ſauter la cervelle.*

☞* Crack-brain'd, *Qui a le cerveau timbré ; à moitié fou.* Hare-brain'd (heedleſs), *Etourdi, écervelé.* Shittle-brained, *Léger, inconſtant, volage.*

BRAINISH (brén'-ĭche), *adj.* [hot-headed] *Furieux, violent, qui a la tête près du bonnet ; cráne.*

BRAINLESS (bréne'-lĕce), *adj.* [ſilly, without brains] *Sans cervelle, écervelé, étourdi ; qui n'a point de jugement.*

BRAINPAN (bréne'-păne), *ſ.* [the ſkull containing the brains] *Cráne,* m.

BRAIN-SICK (bréne'-sĭk), *adj.* [addle headed, giddy, mad] *Frénétique, fou*

BRAIN-SICKLY (bréne'-sĭk-lé), *adv* [headily, weakly] *Avec foibleſſe d'eſprit.*

BRAIN-SICKNESS (bréne'-sĭk-nĕce), *ſ. Folie,* f. *étourderie,* f. *frénéſie,* f.

BRAKE (brék.), *ſ.* [a thicket of brambles] *Buiſſon,* m. Brake of fern, *Fougeraie,* f. *lieu où il y a beaucoup de fougère,* m. *bruyère,* f.

BRAKE, *ſ.* [inſtrument or bench for dreſſing hemp *or* flax] *Briſoir,* m. *braie* ou *broie,* f. *macque,* f.

BRAKE [the handle of a ſhip's pump] *Brimbale,* f.

BRAKE [a baker's kneading trough] *Huche pour pétrir,* f.

BRAKE [upon which Furriers work the furs] *Tribille,* f.

BRAKE [ſnaffle for horſes] *Bridon,* m. [among Farriers] *Morailles,* f. pl.

BRAKE, the preterite of To BREAK.

To BRAKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Briſer, en ce ſens.* To brake hemp, *Briſer* ou *macquer du chanvre.*

BRAKED (bré'-k't), *part. adj. Briſé* Braked hemp, *Chanvre briſé* ou *macqué*

BRAKY (bré'-ke), *adj.* [thorny, rough] *Epineux, rude, raboteux*

BRAMA SAXATILIS, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Brême de mer,* f. *brame,* f.

BRAMBLE (brăm'-bl'), *ſ.* [any rough prickly ſhrub ; briar] *Ronce,* f. Brambles, *Broſſailles,* f. pl.

BRAMBLING (brăm'-blĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the mountain chaffinch] *Pinſon* ou *Pinçon de montagne,* m.

BRAMIN, *ſ.* V. BRACHMAN.

BRAN (brăne), *ſ.* [the huſks of corn ground] *Son,* m. He takes the flower and leaves me but the bran, *Il prend la fleur & ne me laiſſe que le ſon.* Bran that has ſome meal among it, *Son gras.* Coarſe bran, *Son ſec, bran de ſon.*

BRANCH (brăn'che), *ſ.* [bough] *Branche,* f. The branches of a tree, *Les branches d'un arbre.* Full of branches, *Branchu,* m. Branches, *Branchage,* m.

WOOD-BRANCH [a branch ſhooting out from a cut of the preceding year, and uſe a conſiderable thickneſs] *Branche à bois,* f.

FRUIT-BRANCH [ſhooting from the ſame pruning, and of a moderate ſize] *Branche à fruit,* f.

PROUD BRANCHES [among Gardeners, ſaid of branches which ſhoot forth too faſt] *Branches gourmandes.*

* The branches of a pedigree, *Les branches d'une généalogie.*

¶ Branch, *branche* ; bough, *rameau* (ſynon.) : Literally ſignify a ſhoot or arm of a tree, though we ſeldom uſe the latter but for a *branch* with leaves on it ; figuratively, the firſt alone is uſed : Thus we ſay, the *branch* of a river, a buſineſs, the *branches* of a family, of literature, &c. *Bough* admits of no ſuch uſe, though in ſome remote provinces, when a man is in particularly high ſpirits, and ſeems to entertain ſlightly notions of his own greatneſs, we ſay he has got up among the *boughs.*

BRANCH [a part of any thing] *Branche,* f. *partie de quelque choſe.* The branches of a bridle, *Les branches d'un mors.* End of the branches of a horſe's bit, *Gargouille,* f. Branches, *ſ. pl.* (the part of the ſpurs encompaſſing the heel), *Branches,* f. pl. The branches of a candleſtick, *Les branches d'un chandelier.* A vine-branch, *Un ſarment.* The branch of a ſtag's head, *Branche* ou *chevillure, du bois d'un cerf.* Branch of a river, *Branche* ou *bras, d'une rivière.* Branches of ogives [Archit. diagonal arches of the Gothic vaults] *Branches d'ogives,* f pl. *formerets,* m. pl.

To BRANCH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſpread into branches] *Pouſſer, jeter des branches* ; au figuré, *ſe diviſer.*

To BRANCH OUT [to ſpeak diffuſely] *Diſcourir longuement,* ou *en divaguant ſon ſujet.*

To BRANCH, *v. a.* [to divide as into branches] *Diviſer, travailler une étoffe à ramages.*

BRANCHED (brăn'-ch't), *part. adj. Garni de branches ; à ramage ; diviſé* ; ou bien [*en terme de blaſon*] *chevillé, ramé.* A branched candleſtick, *Un chandelier à branches, un luſtre.* Branched velvet, *Velours à ramage, velours figuré,* ou *en feuillage.*

BRANCHER (brăn'-cheŭr), *ſ.* [in Falconry : a young hawk, a bowels, *or* bowet] *Branchier,* m. *oiſeau qui commence à brancher.*

BRANCHING (brăn'-chĭn'gne), *or* BRANCHINESS (brăn'-chĭ-nĕce), *ſ. L'action de pouſſer des branches, beaucoup de branches.*

Branching-broom with a ſhrubby ſtalk, *Spargelle,* f.

BRANCHLESS (brăn'ch'-lĕce), *adj. Sans branches.*

BRANCH-PEASE (brăn'ch'-pîze), *ſ. Pois qui croiſſent ſur des perches,* m.

BRANCHY (brăn'-chĕ), *adj. Branchu, touffu.*

BRANC-URCINE, *ſ.* [Bot. bear's breech] *Branche-urcine,* f. *acanthe,* f.

BRAND (brăn'd), *ſ.* [a burning ſtick] *Tiſon,* m *brandon,* m.

* The fire-brand of love, *Le brandon de l'amour.*

BRAND-SUNDAY, *ſ. Le dimanche des brandons (le 1er dimanche de Carême).*

BRAND [a mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron] *Marque,* f. *flétriſſure faite avec un fer chaud,* f. Brand-iron, *Fer chaud qui ſert à marquer.* Brand-iron *or* trievet, *Un trépied.*

* To caſt a brand upon one, *Diffamer quelqu'un, flétrir ſa réputation.*

BRAND-NEW (brăn'd'-nĕou), *or* FIRE-NEW, *Tout battant neuf, tout à fait neuf.*

To BRAND (brăn'de), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to mark with a brand-iron] *Marquer d'un fer chaud ;* au figuré, *flétrir, noircir, diffamer.*

* To brand one with foul names, *Injurier quelqu'un.* To brand the throne, *Parler mal de ſon ſouverain*

¶ To brand, to ſtigmatize, *marquer, diffamer, noircir* (ſynon.) : Both ſignify to ſet a mark of reproach ; but the firſt ſeems to have a more general ſignification, the other more confined. Thus we ſay : by that action he was *ſtigmatiſed* with cowardice, and his name for ever *branded* with infamy. *Brand* alludes to the cuſtom of burning in the hand thoſe who have committed certain crimes, which operation is called *branding* the perſon ; *ſtigmatize* is taken from the famous ſtory of St. Francis, who was ſaid to have received by miracle the *ſtigmata,* or five ſacred wounds of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, impreſſed by a ſeraph on his hands, feet, and ſide, as *marks* of favour from above

BRANDED (brăn'-dĕd), *part adj. Marqué d'un fer chaud ;* au figuré, *flétri, noirci, diffamé.* All wit that ſcoffs at religion deſerves to be branded with folly, *Cette ſorte d'eſprit qui s'attache à tourner la religion en ridicule, mérite de porter les marques flétriſſantes de la folie.*

BRANDENBURG, *ſ.* a town and electorate of Germany, lat. 52°-45' N. lon. 14°-5' E.] *Brandebourg,* m.

BRAND-GOOSE (brăn'd'-goûce), *ſ.* [a kind of wild fowl] *Oie ſauvage,* f.

To BRANDISH (brăn'-dĭſche), *v a.* [to ſhake to and fro] *Branler, ſecouer, brandir.* To brandiſh a ſword, *Brandir une épée.*

* He had long brandiſhed his poiſonous tongue and virulent pen againſt the government, *Il y avoit long-temps qu'il répandoit le venin de ſa langue & de ſa plume ſur le gouvernement.*

BRANDY (brăn'-dé), *ſ.* [a ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine] *Brandevin,* m *eau-de-vie,* f. To make brandy, *Brûler du vin.*

BRANDY-BOTTLE (brăn'-dé-bŏt'-tl'), *ſ. Bouteille à eau-de vie,* f.

BRANDY-DISTILLER, *ſ.* [a perſon diſtilling brandy] *Brûleur,* m *diſtillateur,* m.

BRANDY-SHOP (brăn'-dé-chŏpe), *ſ. Boutique où l'on vend du brandevin,* f.

BRANDY-WINE (brăn'-dé-oŭïne), V. BRANDY.

BRANGLE (brăn'-gl'), *ſ.* [ſquabble, wrangle] *Querelle,* f *diſpute, t. chamaillis,* m.

To BRANGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to wrangle, to ſquabble] *Quereller, ſe quereller, diſputer,* ‖ *ſe chamailler.*

BRANGLEMENT (brăn'-gl'-mĕn't), V. BRANGLE.

BRANGLER (brăn'-gleŭr), *ſ.* [wrangler] *Querelleur,* m.

BRANGLING (brăn'-glĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de quereller ; querelle,* f.

BRANK (brăn'k), V. BUCKWHEAT.

BRANK-URSIN, V. BRANC-URSINE.

‡ BRANNY (brăn'-é), *ſ.* [like bran] *Semblable au ſon.*

BRANTGOOSE, V. BRANDGOOSE.

To BRASE, BRASEN, BRASIER. See To BRAZE, BRAZEN, BRAZIER.

BRASED (bré'-z'd), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Divisé en croix de St. André.*

BRASIL (brăz-zil'), *ſ.* [wrangler] *Querelleur*, m. [A large country of South America] *Bréſil*, m.

BRASIL, *or* BRASIL, *ſ.* [braſil wood made uſe of in dying] *Briſil*, m. *bois de Prêſil*, m. *bois de Fernambouc*, m.

Braſiletto-wood (a ſort of wood of the Caribbee Iſlands), *Bréſillet*, m.

BRASIL-tree (from which the Braſil-wood is taken), *Ibirapitanga*, m.

BRASLAW (brăs'-lă), *ſ.* [a town of Poland; lat. 55°-45' N. lon. 27°-5' E.] *Braſlaw*, m.

BRASS (brăce), *ſ.* [a yellow metal; *fig.* impudence] *Airain*, m. *cuivre*, m. *bronze*, m. au figuré, *effronterie*, f. *impudence*, f. &c. To engrave upon braſs, *Graver ſur le bronze.* Braſs-cannons, *Des canons d'airain.* Red braſs, *Cuivre rouge.* Yellow braſs, *Cuivre jaune, laiton.* Braſs-money, *Monnoie de cuivre.* A braſs-kettle, *Chaudron d'airain*, ou *de cuivre.* A braſs-candleſtick, *Chandelier de cuivre.* Braſs-part of a ſconce or luſtre, *Corps de luſtre*, m. A braſs-pot, *Un coquemar.* Braſs-ore, *Calamine*, f.

* The age of braſs, *L'âge de cuivre*, ou *d'airain.*

BRASSET (brăs'-ĕts), *ſ.* [armour for the arms] *Braſſard*, m. *armure de bras*, f.

BRASSICA ARVENSIS, *ſ.* [a cabbage much cultivated in Flanders] *Chou colſa*, m.

BRASSICAVIT *or* BRACHICAVIT, *ſ.* [in Manege; a horſe whoſe fore-legs are naturally bended arch-ways] *Braſſicourt*, m.

BRASSINESS (brăs'-sĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [appearance of braſs] *Reſſemblance à l'airain*, f.

BRASSY (brăs'-cé), *adj.* [partaking of braſs; hard as braſs; impudent] *D'airain*; *de cuivre.*

BRAST (brăſte), *part. adj.* [burſt] *Crevé.*

BRAT (brăte), *ſ.* [a child, ſo called in contempt] *Un petit bambin.*

BRAVADO (brâ-vé'-dô), *ſ.* [a brag, a proud beaſt] *Bravade*, f. *rodomontade*, f. *défi*, m.

BRAVE (bréve), *ſ.* [brave, bully] *Faux brave*, m. *bravache*, m *fanfaron*, m. *un brave.*

BRAVE, *adj.* [courageous, bold] *Brave*; *courageux, hardi, vaillant.*

BRAVE, *adj* [honeſt, gallant, genteel] *Brave, généreux, honnête, galant.* She is a brave woman, *C'eſt une brave femme.* He is a brave man, *C'eſt un honnête homme, un galant homme.*

BRAVE [fine, ſpruce, ſmart] *Brave, bien mis, magnifiquement vêtu.*

BRAVE [fine, excellent, noble] *Beau, excellent.* He made a brave ſpeech, *Il fit une belle harangue.* Iron is a brave commodity where wood aboundeth, *Le fer eſt une excellente production dans les pays où le bois abonde.*

OH BRAVE! *interj. Ho! ho!* ou *bravo!*

To BRAVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defy] *Braver, défier*; *morguer.*

To BRAVE IT, *Faire le brave, faire l'entendu.*

BRAVED (bréi'v'd), *part. adj. Bravé, défié*; *morgué.*

BRAVELY (bréve'-lé), *adv.* [courageouſly] *Bravement, courageuſement.*

BRAVELY [finely, gallantly] *Bravement, généreuſement, galamment, d'une manière honnête, comme il convient.*

BRAVERY (brév'-e-ré), *ſ.* [courage, magnanimity] *Courage*, m. *valeur*, f. *bravoure*, f. He has all the bravery of a hero, *Il a le courage d'un héros.* V. RESOLUTION.

BRAVERY [ſplendor, magnificence, finery] *Magnificence*, f. *ſplendeur*, f. ‖ *braverie*, f. All the bravery that eye may ſee is there to be found, *On y trouve toute la magnificence qui peut charmer la vue.*

BRAVERY [oſtentation, boaſt] *Bravade*, f. *oſtentation*, f. He did it not out of bravery, *Il ne le fit point par bravade, par oſtentation.*

BRAVO (bra'-vô), *ſ.* [a man who murders for hire] *Meurtrier*, m. *brigand*, m. *aſſaſſin*, m.

BRAVO! *interj.* [a word of applauſe] *Vivat!*

BRAVO, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan; lat. 1°-20' N. lon. 43°-25' E.] *Brava*, m.

BRAVO [one of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands; lat. 14°-52' N. lon 24°-39' W.] *Brava*, m. *Saint-Jean*, m.

BRAWL (brâle), *ſ.* [quarrel, noiſe] *Querelle*, f. *tapage*, m. *diſpute tumultueuſe*, ‖ *bagarre*, f.

BRAWL [a ſort of dance] *Branle*, m. *danſe en rond*, f.

To BRAWL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to quarrel noiſily and indecently] *Quereller, diſputer avec un tapage indécent, criailler.*

BRAWLER (brâ'-leür), *ſ.* [wrangler] *Querelleur*, m. *criailleur*, m. *braillard*, m. ‖ *tapageur*, m.

BRAWLING (brâ'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de quereller, de criailler.*

BRAWN (brâne), *ſ.* [the fleſhy part of the body] *Chair*, f. *partie charnue du corps.*

BRAWN [the fleſh of a boar] *Chair de cochon*, f.

BRAWN, *or* BRAWNER (brâ'-neür), *ſ. Cochon que l'on tue pour manger*, m.

BRAWNINESS (brâ'-nĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtrength, hardneſs] *Force*, f. *fermeté*, f.

BRAWNY (brâ'-né), *adj.* [fleſhy, muſculous] *Charnu*; *fort robuſte.*

BRAY (bré), *ſ.* [braying; the noiſe of an aſs] *Braiment*, m. *braire*, m.

BRAY, *ſ.* [noiſe] *Bruit*, m. *cri*, m.

BRAY, *ſ.* Ex. falſe bray [in Fortification] *Fauſſe-braie*, f.

To BRAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pound] *Broyer.* To bray the ink (among Printers), *Broyer l'encre.*

†* To bray a fool in a mortar, *Laver la tête d'un more.*

To BRAY, *v. n.* [to make a noiſe as an aſs, or a ſtag] *Braire*; *bramer.* Aſſes bray; ſtags bray, *Les ânes braient*; *les cerfs bramnt.*

BRAYED (bré'-'d), *part. adj. Broyé, pilé.*

BRAYER (bré'-eur), *ſ.* [who brays like an aſs] *Braillard*, m. *braillur*, m.

BRAYER [among Printers; an inſtrument to bray the ink] *Broyon*, m.

BRAYING (bré'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de braire*, ou *de broyer.*

BRAYL (brél), *ſ.* [in Falconry; the pannel of a hawk] *Brayer*, m. *mulette*, f.

To BRAZE (bréze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſolder with braſs; to harden to impudence] *Braſer, ſouder*; *rendre impudent.*

BRAZEN (bré'-z'n), *part. adj. Braſé, ſoudé.*

BRAZEN, *adj.* [made of braſs; impudent] *D'airain, de bronze, de fonte*; au figuré, *impudent, effronté, éhonté.* The brazen ſerpent, *Le ſerpent d'airain.* A brazen horſe, *Un cheval de bronze.*

* A brazen-face (bré'-z'n-fĕce), *Un front d'airain, un impudent.* To put on a brazen-face, *S'armer d'effronterie.*

To BRAZEN, *v. n.* [to be impudent] *Etre impudent.* He would brazen it out as if he had done nothing amiſs, *Il eût été auſſi impudent que s'il n'eût rien fait de mal.*

BRAZENNESS (bré'-z'n-nĕce), *ſ.* [impudence] *Impudence*, f. *effronterie*, f.

BRAZEN-FACED (bré'-z'n-fé'-st), *adj.* [impudent, ſhameleſs] *Impudent, effronté, éhonté, qui ne rougit de rien, qui a un front d'airain.*

BRAZEN-FOOTED (bré'-z'n-fou-tĕd), *adj. Qui a les pieds d'airain.*

BRAZIER (bré'-jeür), *ſ.* [a manufactorer in braſs-ware] *Chaudronnier*, m. *dinandier*, m. [a pan to hold charcoal] *Poêle* ou *poîle à feu*, f. Brazier's ware, *Chaudronnerie*, f. *dinanderie*, f.

BRAZING (bré'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de braſer, de ſouder*; *ſoudure*, f.

BREACH (brîtche), *ſ.* [the breaking of any thing] *Brèche*, f. *rupture*, f. *violation*, f. *infraction*, f. *déſunion*, f. To make a breach in a wall, *Faire une brèche à une muraille.* To batter a wall in order to make a breach, *Battre en brèche.*

* A breach of the peace, *Rupture de paix.* Breach of duty towards our neighbours ſtill involves in it a breach of duty towards our God, *La violation des devoirs envers le prochain, contient une infraction des devoirs envers Dieu.* The breach between two friends, *La déjunion de deux amis.*

BREAD (brĕd), *ſ.* [food made of ground corn] *Pain*, m. Leavened bread, *Pain levé.* Unleavened bread, *Pain azyme, pain ſans levain* White, brown, houſhold-bread, *Pain blanc, pain bis, pain de ménage.* The crumb and cruſt of the bread, *La mie & la croute du pain.* A great lump of bread, ‡ *Bribe*, f. Ammunition-bread, *Pain de munition.* Conſecrated bread, *Pain bénit.* Shew-bread, *Pain de propoſition.* Economical bread [ſort of bread made with potatoes] *Pain économique.*

*† To give a thing for a cruſt of bread, *Donner une choſe pour un morceau de pain (à bas prix).*

Ginger-bread, *Pain d'épice.* A ginger-bread-maker *or* ſeller, *Faiſeur* ou *marchand de pain d'épice.*

The pancreas *or* ſweat-bread of a breaſt of veal, *Ris de veau*, m.

Sow-bread [a plant] *Truffe*, f.

* BREAD, *ſ.* [food in general, livelihood] *Pain*, m. *nourriture*, f. *ſubſiſtance*, f. To get one's bread, *Gagner ſon pain, ſa ſubſiſtance.* He gets bread when he has no teeth to eat it, *Il a du pain quand il n'a plus de dents*; c'eſt-à-dire, *Le bien lui vient quand il n'eſt plus en état de s'en ſervir.*

St. John's bread (carob-bean), *Caroube*, m.

BREAD-BASKET (brĕd'-băs-kĕte), *ſ. Panier au pain*, m *manne*, f. *corbeille*, f.

BREAD-CHIPPER (brĕd'-tchĭp'-eür), *ſ.* [one who chips bread] *Garçon boulanger*, m. *qui chapelle le pain.*

BREAD-CORN (brĕd'-korne), *ſ.* [corn of which bread is made] *Blé*, m.

BREAD-ROOM (brĕd'-roume), *ſ.* [in a ſhip; the room where the bread and biſcuit are kept] *Sute à pain*, f.

BREAD-FRUIT (brĕd'-froute), *ſ.* [fruit of the bread-tree] *Fruit à pain*, m.

BREAD-TREE (brĕd'-trî), *ſ.* [a tree which grows in the Iſlands of Tinian and Otaheite] *Arbre du pain*, m.

To BREAD (brĕd), *v. a* [to cut bread for broth] *Tailler la ſoupe.*

BREADTH (brĕdtsh), *ſ.* [the meaſure of any plain ſurface from ſide to ſide] *Largeur*, f. *lé (en parlant d'une étoffe ou d'une toile)*, m. In length and in breadth, *En longueur & en largeur*; *en long & en large.* The breadth of this ſtoff is ſmall, *Cette étoffe n'a pas un grand lé.*

BREADTH [in ſea-language] *Largeur d'un vaiſſeau*, f. Extreme breadth, *Largeur de chaque couple à la liſſe du ſort.* Main breadth, *La plus grande largeur* ou *ouverture horizontale de chaque couple.* Top-timber breadth, *La largeur* ou *l'ouverture du haut de chaque couple.*

BREAK (bréke), *ſ.* [opening, interruption] *Ouverture*, f. *interruption*, f. *vide*, m. *caſſure*, f. The breaks of a wood, *Les ouvertures* (ou *échappées de vue*) *ménagées dans un bois.*

BREAK of the day, *La pointe*, ou *le point du jour*; *aube*, f. *aurore*, f.

A BREAK in writing, *Ligne* ou *points d'interruption, qui marquent que le ſens eſt ſuſpendu.*

BREAK of a letter [among letter-founders] *Jet*, m. Break (when the jet is parted off), *Rompure*, f.

BREAK, *ſ.* [in Printing] *Alinéa*, m. [in Archit.] *Renforcement*, m.

BREAK-NECK, *ſ.* [a fault in a ſtair-caſe] *Briſſe-cou*, m. *caſſe-cou*, m.

To BREAK, -ING, Broke *and* Broken, *v. a.* [to cut in pieces, V. to LACERATE] *Fe rompre,*

caſſer, briſer, froiſſer, mettre en pièces, au propre ; au figuré, *déconcerter*. To break a ſtick, *Rompre un bâton*. To break a glaſs, *Caſſer un verre*. To break one's neck, *Se rompre le cou*. To break one upon the wheel, *Rompre quelqu'un, le rouer tout vif*. To break hemp, *Macquer le chanvre*. To break the clots of earth in a field, *Emmotter un champ*.

* To break ſilence, *Rompre le ſilence*. To break one's ſleep, *Interrompre le ſommeil de quelqu'un*. To break one's head with noiſe or chattering, *Rompre la tête à quelqu'un à force de bruit, ou de rebattre la même choſe*, ou *par ſon babil*. To break a match, *Rompre un mariage*.

* To BREAK [to violate] *Rompre, violer, enfreindre*. To break the laws of nature, *Enfreindre les lois de la nature*. To break one's vows, *Violer ſes vœux*. To break one's oath, *Fauſſer, violer ſon ſerment* ; *ſe parjurer*. To break one's faſt, *Rompre le jeûne*.

To BREAK meaſure [in Fencing, to retire a little] *Rompre la meſure*.

To BREAK, or BREAK OPEN, *Ouvrir, forcer, enfoncer*. To break ground, *Ouvrir la terre, labourer* ; ou bien *(en terme de fortification,) Ouvrir la tranchée* ; ou *(en parlant de fuite,) fuir*. To break priſon, *Forcer la priſon, ſe ſauver*. To break open a letter, to break the ſeal of it, *Ouvrir une lettre, la décacheter*. To break open a door, *Enfoncer une porte*.

* To break a buſineſs, *Faire l'ouverture d'une affaire, la mettre ſur le tapis, la propoſer*.

To break one's mind to one, *S'ouvrir à quelqu'un, lui découvrir ſa penſée*.

To BREAK [to overcome, to ſubdue] *Rompre, dompter, ſubjuguer, réprimer*. To break a battalion, *Rompre un bataillon*. To break a horſe, *Dompter un cheval, le réduire, le rendre ſouple & docile*. To break a horſe (to ride him round a ring), *Arrondir un cheval*.

* To break an ill habit, *Dompter une mauvaiſe habitude, s'en défaire*. To break a child of his tricks, *Rompre les mauvaiſes habitudes d'un enfant, les lui faire quitter*. He broke the fierceneſs of his native temper, *Il ſut réprimer la fierté de ſon caractère*

To BREAK [to undo, to ſpoil] *Ruiner, perdre, altérer, déranger*. His debauches have broken his health, *Ses débauches ont ruiné ſa ſanté*. Sickneſs breaks beauty, *La maladie ternit la beauté* ; *altère*, ou *fait perdre la beauté*. The affecting of liberality and magnificence breaks the merchant, *Les prétentions à la libéralité, à la magnificence, ruinent les marchands* ; *leur font faire banqueroute*. To break the bank (among gameſters), *Débanquer*.

To BREAK [to give vent to] *Lâcher, donner iſſue*. To break wind upward, *Lâcher des vents par la bouche* ; ↓ *roter*. To break wind backward, *Péter*.

* To break a jeſt, *Faire une raillerie, railler*.

To BREAK the heart [to deſtroy with grief] *Fendre le cœur*. Theſe expreſſions break my heart, *Ces expreſſions me fendent le cœur*.

To BREAK the back, *Rompre les reins à quelqu'un* ; au figuré, *le ruiner, le perdre, le mettre hors d'état de faire face à ſes affaires*.

To BREAK a deer [to cut it up at table] *Dépecer une pièce de gibier*, &c.

To BREAK DOWN, *Abattre, démolir, renverſer*. When God breaketh down, none can build up, *Perſonne ne peut relever ce que Dieu abat*.

To BREAK OFF or FROM, *Déshabituer, empêcher, arrêter, diſcontinuer, entrecouper*. To break a child from piſſing a-bed, *Déshabituer un enfant de piſſer au lit*. You have broken off my commerce with her, *Vous avez empêché, arrêté mon commerce avec elle*. To break off company, *Pauſſer compagnie*. He has broken off his work, *Il a diſcontinué ſon ouvrage*.

To BREAK UP, *Rompre, briſer* ; *diſſoudre* ; *congédier*. To break up a conference, *Rompre une conférence*. To break up a meeting, *Diſſoudre une aſſemblée*. He broke up his army, *Il congédia ſon armée* To break up a ſhip, *Démolir un vaiſſeau, en rompre les bordages*.

To BREAK, *v. n.* [to burſt, to open] *Se rompre, ſe briſer, éclater, crever, percer*. The ice breaks, *La glace ſe rompt*. When the wave breaks, *Lorſque la vague ſe briſe*. The impoſthume broke, *L'abcès creva*. The day breaks, *Le jour commence à percer*. The weather breaks, *Il dégèle*.

* My heart is ready to break (or to break with ſorrow), *J'ai le cœur percé de douleur* ; *je péris*, ou *je meurs de triſteſſe*.

To BREAK [to become bankrupt ; to decline] *Faire banqueroute* ; *décliner* ; *ſe paſſer, ſe flétrir* ; *porter*, ou *prendre le bonnet vert*. He will break in a little time, *Il fera banqueroute dans peu de temps*. Her beauty begins to break, *Sa beauté décline, ſe paſſe, ſe flétrit*.

To BREAK [ſaid of a picture] *S'écailler*.

To BREAK [to change colour, as ſome flowers do] *Rompre, changer de couleur, comme font les tulipes & d'autres fleurs*.

To BREAK [as wine does when it changes colour] *N'être pas de garde*.

To BREAK FROM, *Se ſéparer avec violence, avec effort* ; *ſe détacher, s'arracher*. Can you break from Laura's arms? *Pouvez-vous vous arracher des bras de Laure?* He cannot break from this company, *Il ne ſauroit ſe détacher de cette compagnie*.

To BREAK IN, *Se jeter avec impétuoſité, ſe précipiter, fondre ſur* ; *s'emparer de* ; *entrer par violence*. To break in upon the enemy, *Fondre ſur l'ennemi*. To break in upon converſation, *S'emparer de la converſation*. To break in upon the province of another, *Se mêler indiſcrétement des affaires d'autrui*. The thieves broke in through the wall, *Les voleurs entrèrent par un trou qu'ils avoient fait dans le mur*.

To BREAK INTO, *Entrer par force, faire une irruption*. To break into the enemy's camp, *Faire une irruption ſur les ennemis, entrer à force armée dans le camp ennemi*. To break into a trench, *Forcer une tranchée*.

* To break out into laughter, *Eclater de rire*.

To BREAK LOOSE, *Se détacher*.

To BREAK OFF, *Se déſiſter, ſe retirer ſubitement* ; *briſer ſur*. You have no reaſon to break off in this buſineſs, *Vous n'avez pas ſujet de vous retirer ſubitement de cette affaire*. Let us break off here, *Briſons là deſſus*.

To BREAK OFF FROM. V. To BREAK FROM.

To BREAK OUT, *Sortir avec violence, jaillir, s'échapper* ; *ſe répandre, ſe déclarer* ; *éclater*. Fire breaks out of the flint by percuſſion, *Le feu ſort du caillou par le choc*. A ſpring breaks out of the rock, *Il ſort une fontaine du rocher*. To break out of priſon, *S'échapper de priſon*. The river broke out, *La rivière ſe déborda*. The fire broke out at my houſe, *Le feu prit à ma maiſon*. If the war breaks out again, *Si la guerre ſe rallume*.

To break out into pimples, *Se couvrir de puſtules, ſortir en boutons*.

To break out into joy, *Eclater de joie*. To break out into tears, *Fondre en larmes*. To break out into blaſphemies, *Eclater en blaſphèmes*. To break out into wrath, *S'emporter, ſe mettre dans une colère violente*. He broke not out into great exceſſes, *Il ne ſe livra pas à de grands excès*.

To BREAK THROUGH, *Forcer, ſurmonter, enfoncer, ſe faire jour à travers*. They broke through a ſquadron, *Ils enfoncèrent un eſcadron*. You break through all difficulties, *Vous ſurmontez toutes les difficultés*.

* To break through a law, *Enfreindre une loi*

* Nothing is more dangerous to an Engliſh Prince than to break through the fundamental conſtitution, *Rien n'eſt plus dangereux pour un Roi d'Angleterre que de donner atteinte à la conſtitution fondamentale de l'Etat*.

To BREAK UP, *Se ſéparer* ; *avoir vacances* ; *ceſſer*. As ſoon as the company breaks up, *Auſſi-tôt que la compagnie ſe ſépare*. When ſhall we break up? *Quand aurons-nous vacances?* The plague broke up ſuddenly, *La peſte a ceſſé tout-à-coup*.

The weather breaks up, *Le temps s'éclaircit*.

To BREAK WITH ONE, *Rompre avec quelqu'un, ceſſer d'être ſon ami* ; ou bien, ſi le verbe eſt ſuivi d'un régime, *Avoir un éclairciſſement avec quelqu'un*. *Ex.* I am to break with you of ſome affairs that touch me nearly, *Je dois avoir un éclairciſſement avec vous ſur quelques affaires qui me touchent de près*.

BREAK-BONE (brĕk'-bône), *ſ.* [a large night-bird] *Orfraie*, m. *Briſe-os*, m. *Offrage* ou *Offifrague*, m.

BREAKER (bré'-keûr), *ſ. Qui rompt*, &c. *briſeur*, m. I'll be no breaker of the law, *Je ne ſerai point tranſgreſſeur de la loi*. Breaker of the peace, *Infracteur de la paix*.

BREAKERS [at ſea] *Briſans*, m. pl.

BREAKFAST (brĕk'-fĕſt), *ſ.* [the firſt meal in the day ; food in general] *Déjeuné*, m. *nourriture en général*. To eat a good breakfaſt, *Faire un bon déjeuné*. To eat a ſecond breakfaſt, *Redéjeuner*. The wolves will get a breakfaſt by my death, *Mon cadavre ſervira de nourriture (de pâture) aux loups*.

To BREAKFAST, *v. n.* [to eat the firſt meal in the day] *Déjeuner*.

BREAKING (bré'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To BREAK] *L'action de rompre*, f. *rupture*, f. *fracture*, f. *tranſgreſſion*, f. &c. *banqueroute*, f. *briſement (des flets)*, m. * *briſement (du cœur)*, m. There is no breaking of it, *Il n'y a pas moyen de le rompre*. A breaking of the belly, *Deſcente de boyau*, f. *rupture*, f. *hernie*, f.

* A breaking of the law, *Tranſgreſſion de la loi*.

Ce ſubſtantif a preſque toutes les ſignifications du verbe d'où il dérive. *Ex.* A breaking up of ſchool, *Vacances*. Upon the breaking out of war, *Lorſque la guerre s'alluma* ; *au commencement de la guerre*.

Breaking open (a law-term), *Bris*, m.

Breaking-bulk (in ſea-language), *Commencement de la décharge d'un vaiſſeau*.

BREAK-NECK (brĕk'-nĕk), *ſ. Précipice*, m. *caſſe-cou*, m. au figuré, *ruine*, m.

* This will prove a break-neck to your deſign, *Ceci ſera la ruine de votre projet*.

BREAK-PROMISE (brĕk'-prŏm-ĭce), *ſ.* [one who breaks his promiſe] *Trompeur*, m. *qui a coutume de manquer à ſa parole*.

BREAK-VOWS (brĕk'-vă üz), *ſ. Qui manque à ſes vœux*.

BREAK-WATER (brĕk'-oûâ-teûr), *ſ* [in ſea-language] *Vieux vaiſſeau (placé à l'entrée d'un petit port, pour rompre la mer)*, m. *Petite bouée (attachée à la bouée d'une ancre)*, f.

BREAM (brîme), *ſ.* [a ſort of fiſh] *Brême*, f.

To BREAM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a ſea-term] *Donner le feu à un bâtiment*.

BREAMING (brîm'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſea-term] *Action de chauffer un vaiſſeau*, f. *chauffage*, m. Breaming fagot, *Bois à chauffer les vaiſſeaux*.

BREAST (brĕſt), *ſ.* [the middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly] *Poitrine*, f. *gorge*, f. *ſein*, m. *une mamelle, un teton*. To open one's breaſt, ↓ *Se débrailler*. I am wounded in the breaſt, *Je ſuis bleſſé à la poitrine*. She has a fine breaſt, *Elle a une belle gorge*. To have a ſore breaſt, *Avoir mal au ſein*.

BACK AND BREAST [armour] *Une cuiraſſe*.

* BREAST [figuratively, the heart, the conſcience, the diſpoſition of mind] *Cœur*, m. *ſein*, m. *conſcience*, f. *âme*, f. The law of man is written in his breaſt, *La loi de l'homme eſt écrite dans ſon cœur*. He keeps this ſecret in his breaſt, *C'eſt un ſecret qu'il cache dans ſon ſein, qu'il tient caché*. It lies on his breaſt, *Cela eſt ſur ſa conſcience*. A baſe and ungenerous breaſt, *Une âme baſſe & ſordide*.

A-BREAST, V. A.

BREAST [in sea-language] *Le travers du vaisseau.*

To BREAST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to meet in front, to oppose breast to breast] *Rencontrer* ou *attaquer de front.*

BREAST-BACK-STAY (brĕst'-băk-stē), *f.* [for the top-mast or top-gallant-mast] *Cule-hauban*, m.

BREAST-BONE (brĕst'-bône), *f.* [in Anat.] *Os de la poitrine*, m. *le sternum.*

BREAST-CLOTH (brĕst'-clŏtsh), *f. Pièce d'estomac*, f.

BREAST-FAST (brĕst'-făste), *f.* [in sea-language] *Amarre (qui tient un vaisseau par le travers* ou *par son flanc)*, f.

BREAST-HIGH (brĕst'-hī), *adj.* [up to the breast] *Qui va*, ou *qui est à la hauteur de l'estomac, à hauteur d'appui.*

BREAST-HEIGHT (brĕst'-hāïte), *Hauteur d'appui*, f.

BREAST-HOOK (brĕst'-houk), *f.* [in sea-language] *Guirlande (pour fortifier l'avant du vaisseau)*, f. [in a large lighter] *Ulan*, m.

BREAST-KNOT (brĕst'-nŏte), *f. Nœud de rubans, que les femmes portent sur la gorge*, m. *Laisse-tout-faire*, m.

BREAST-PLATE (brĕst'-plète), *f.* [armour for the breast] *La pièce de devant d'une cuirasse*; *pectoral du Grand-Prêtre des Juifs*, m.

BREAST-PLOUGH (brĕst'-plă-ŭ), *f.* [a plough driven by the breast, and used for paring turf] *Espèce de charrue*, f. *(pour peler le gazon).*

BREAST-SUMMER (brĕst'-seŭm-eŭr), BREST-SUMMER *or* BRESSUMMER, *f.* [Archit. a piece of timber in a front-wall, to support the brick-wall] *Poitrail*, m.

BREAST-WORK (brĕst'-oŭ-ŭrk), *f.* [in Fortific.] *Parapet*, m. [in sea-language] *Fronteau*, m. Breast-works of the quarter-deck, of the poop, *Fronteaux de gaillards, de la dunette.*

BREATH (brĕtsh), *f.* [the air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals] *Haleine*, f. *vie*, f. *respiration*, f. *souffle*, m. He is out of breath, *Il est hors d'haleine.* Shortness of breath, *Respiration pénible*; *asthme*, m To the last breath, *Jusqu'au dernier souffle* ou *soupir.* To let a horse take breath, *Donner haleine à un cheval.*

*† You spend your breath in vain, *Vos paroles sont inutiles.*

* The least breath of commotion, ‖ *Le moindre branle.*

* A breath of wind, *Haleine de vent (petit souffle de vent).* There is no the least breath of wind, *Il ne fait pas une haleine de vent*

BREATHABLE (brī'-tʜă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be breathed] *Qu'on peut respirer, respirable.* Breathable air, *Un air que l'on peut respirer.*

To BREATHE (britzhe), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to draw in and throw out the air by the lungs] *Respirer.* He breathes, *Il respire.*

To BREATHE [to live] *Vivre.* Let him breathe, *Laissez-le vivre.* As long as I breathe, *Tant que je vivrai.* He breathes no more, *Il n'est plus : il est mort.*

To BREATHE [to take breath, to rest] *Respirer, prendre haleine, se reposer.* He suffered them not to breathe, *Il ne leur laissoit pas le temps de prendre haleine.*

To BREATHE, *v. a. Respirer, exhaler.* To breathe a pure air, *Respirer un air pur.* The altar breathes ambrosial odours, *L'autel exhale une odeur d'ambroisie.*

* He breathes nothing but vengeance, *Il ne respire que la vengeance.*

To BREATHE, *Inspirer*; *dire tout bas, souffler à l'oreille* To breathe an oracle to one, *Inspirer un oracle à quelqu'un.* To breathe a word to one, *Souffler un mot à l'oreille.* I had breathed a secret vow to Heaven, *J'avois adressé au Ciel un vœu secret.*

To BREATHE [to give vent, to open] *Ouvrir, donner issue.* To breathe a vein, *Ouvrir la veine, saigner.*

To BREATHE [to exercise, to keep in breath] *Exercer, tenir en haleine.* To breathe one's self with running, *S'exercer à la course.*

To BREATHE INTO, *Souffler dans.* He breathed into us a vital spirit, *Il souffla dans nous un esprit de vie.*

To BREATHE ON *or* UPON, *Souffler dessus* ou *sur.*

To BREATHE OUT, *Exhaler.* To breathe out one's last, *Rendre le dernier soupir, expirer.*

BREATHED (brī'-tzhd), *part. adj. Reposé*, &c.

BREATHER (brī'-tzhĕŭr), *f. Celui qui respire, qui inspire*, &c.

BREATHING (brī'-tzhĭn'gne), *f. L'action de respirer, d'inspirer*, &c. *Haleine*, f. *inspiration*, f. &c. Breathing casts a mist upon a looking-glass, *L'haleine ternit un miroir.*

* BREATHING [secret prayer] *Prière secrète, aspiration*, f. *soupir*, en termie de dévotion, *m.* His pious breathings, *Ses pieux soupirs, ses saintes aspirations.*

BREATHING-HOLE (brī'-tzhĭn'gne-hôle), *f.* [vent] *Soupirail*, m. *ouverture pour recevoir l'air*, f.

BREATHING-PLACE (brī'-tzhĭn'gne-plèce), *f.* [in a period] *Repos de période*, m.

BREATHING-TIME (brī'-tzhĭn'gne-tāïme), *f. Relâche*, m. *repos*, m. *répit*, m.

BREATHLESS (brĕtsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [out of breath] *Hors d'haleine, essoufflé.*

BRECHIN, *f.* [a town of Scotland; lat. 56°-40′ N. lon. 2°-18′ E.] *Brechin*, m.

BRECKNOCK, *f.* [a town and county of Wales; lat. 51°-54′ N. lon. 3°-22′ W.] *Brecknock*, m.

BRED (brĕd), *part. adj.* [of To Breed] *Engendré, produit*; *élevé, nourri.* Obstructions which are bred in the liver, *Les obstructions qui s'engendrent, ou se forment, dans le foie.* There was I bred and born, *C'est là que je naquis & que je fus élevé* He was bred a scholar, *Il fut élevé aux belles-lettres.*

* Their malice was bred in them, *Leur malice étoit un vice naturel en eux.*

† That which is bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh, *On ne se corrige point des inclinations naturelles, on ne réforme point la nature.*

BREDA (brī'-dă), *f.* [a town of Dutch Brabant; lat. 51°-35′ N. lon. 4°-50′ E.] *Breda*, m.

BREDE (brīde), *f Lacet de fil* ou *de soie*, m. V. BRAID.

BREECH (brītche), *f. pl.* ‖ *Fesses*, f. † *cul*, m. *derrière*, m. To whip one's breech, *Fouetter quelqu'un.*

BREECH, *f.* [the hinder part of a piece of ordnance] *Culasse*, f.

BREECH *or* BREECHING [among Harness-makers] *Reculement*, m. *avaloire*, f. Hip-bands] *Courroi s de l'avalaire*, f.

BREECHING [in sea-language; a rope to lash a gun] *Brague d'affût*, f.

To BREECH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put into breeches] *Culotter, mettre en culotte.*

To BREECH [to whip] *Fesser, fouetter.*

BREECHED (brī'-tch't), *part. adj. Qui porte des culottes.* A boy newly-breeched, *Culottin*, m. *jeune garçon qui commence à porter culotte*; *fessé, fouetté.*

BREECHES (brĭtch'-ĭz), *f. pl.* [small clothes] *Chausses*, f. *haut-de-chausse*, m. *culotte*, f. Down with your breeches! *Culotte bas!*

*† To wear the breeches (to usurp the authority of the husband), *Porter les culottes.*

BREED (brīde), *f.* [race, progeny, offspring] *Race*, f. A dog of good race, *Un chien de bonne race.* Breed of horses, *Haras*, m.

BREED [a hatch, litter, *or* number of animals produced at once] *Couvée*, f. *portée*, f.

To BREED, -ING, BRED, *v. a.* [to generate, to produce, to bring up] *Engendrer, concevoir, produire, élever.* * Intemperance breeds diseases, *L'intempérance produit des maladies.* To breed youth, *Elever la jeunesse.*

☞ To breed teeth, *Faire des dents, pousser des dents.*

To BREED, *v. n. S'engendrer, multiplier, s'accroître.* A worm that breeds in the wood, *Ver qui s'engendre dans le bois.* To breed exceedingly, *Multiplier excessivement.* The love still breeds, *L'amour s'accroît encore.*

BREED-BATE (brīde'-bête), *f.* [one who breeds debates, quarrels; an incendiary] *Querelleur*, m. *incendiaire*, m.

BREEDER (brī'-dĕŭr), *f.* [one who is prolific] *Fertile, qui produit.* She is a good breeder, *C'est une femme fertile, qui fait beaucoup d'enfans.* Good breeder (a mare), *Bonne poulinière* Time is the breeder of all good, *Le temps produit tous les biens.*

BREEDER, *f. Qui nourrit, qui élève.* A breeder of cattle, *Qui nourrit du bétail.* A good breeder of children, *Une personne qui élève bien la jeunesse.*

BREEDING (brī'-dĭn'gne), *f.* [nurture, education, instruction] *L'action d'engendrer, d'élever*, &c. *naissance*, f. *éducation*, f. &c. The breeding of teeth, *La naissance des dents, dentition*, f. A good breeding, *Une bonne éducation.*

BREEDING [manners] *Civilité*, f. *politesse*, f. *urbarité*, f.

BREEDING, *adj. Ex.* A woman breeding, *Une femme grosse*, ou *enceinte.* To become breeding, *Concevoir.* A disease that has been breeding a long while, *Maladie qui a long-temps couvé*, ou *qui est habituelle.*

BREEF-CARD (brīf'-kard), *f.* [among Gamesters; false card] *Carte coupée*, f.

BREEZE (brīze), *f.* [a gentle gale at sea] *Vent frais, brise*, f. Steady breeze (fresh gale), *Bon-frais*, m. Land-breeze, *Brise de terre.* Sea-breeze, *Brise du large.*

BREEZE [a stinking fly, gad-fly] *Taon*, m.

BREEZE [in brick-making; small ashes and cinders] *Fraisil*, m.

BREEZY (brī'-zé), *adj.* [fanned with gales] *Rafraichi par les zéphirs.*

BRĔHON (brī'-hŏne), *f.* [a provincial judge among the antient Irish] *Ancien Juge d'Irlande*, m.

BREHON-LAW [the general maxim or law observed by the Brehons] *Ancienne Loi de l'Irlande*, m.

‡ BREME, *adj.* [cruel, sharp, severe] *Cruel, dur, sévère.*

BREMEN, *f.* [a town and duchy of Germany; lat. 53°-6′ N. lon. 8°-48′ E.] *Brême*, m.

BRENDICE, V. BRINDICE.

‡ BRENT (brĕn't), *adj.* [burnt] *Brûlé.*

BRENT-GOOSE, V. BARNACLE.

BRESCIA, *f.* [a town of Italy; lat. 45°-31′ N. lon. 10°-5′ E.] *Brescie*, f.

BRESLAW (brĕs'-lâ), *f.* [capital of Silesia; lat. 51°-3′ N. lon. 17°-14′ E.] *Breslaw*, m.

BRESOL, *f.* [in Cookery] *Brefolle*, f.

BRESSE, *f.* [river and province of France] *Bresse*, f.

BRESSUMMER, V. BREAST-SUMMER.

BREST (brĕst), *f.* [a sea-port town of France: lat. 48°-23′ N. lon. 4°-26′ W.] *Brest*, m.

BRET (brĕte), *or* BURT, *f.* [a sort of fish] *Plie*, f. *limande*, f.

BRETAGNE, BRITANNY, *f.* [a province of France] *Bretagne*, f.

BRETESSE, *adj.* [Heraldry; crenelle or embattled on both sides] *Bretessé.*

BRETHREN (brĕtzh'-rĕne), *f. pl.* [of Brother] *Frères*, m. pl. *Il n'est guère usité qu'en chaire*, ou *dans les livres de controverse.*

My beloved brethren, *Mes chers frères.* * All these sects are brethren to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride; *Tous ces sectaires sont frères de cabale, d'ignorance, d'iniquité, de méchanceté, & d'orgueil.*

BREVE, *s.* [in Music, is a long note of the quantity of two semibreves] *Une blanche.*

Breve, *s.* [in Gram. a short syllable] *Brève*, f. [in Law] *Cédule*, f. V. Brief.

BREVET, *s.* [a warrant importing a grant from the sovereign; a commission] *Brevet*, m.

BREVIARY (briv'-ïă-ré), *s.* [abridgment] *Abrégé*, m.

Breviary [the book containing the daily service of the church of Rome] *Bréviaire*, m.

BREVIAT (briv'-ïăte), *s.* [a short compendium] *Court abrégé, abrégé succinct, un extrait.*

BREVIATURE (briv'-ïă-tïeûre), *s.* [abbreviation] *Abréviation*, f.

BREVIER (brĕv'-ïĕre), *s.* [a particular size of letters used in printing] *Petit texte.*

BREVIS (brĕv'-ïce), *s.* [Mythol. a title of Fortuna] *Brevis*, f.

BREVITY (brĕv'-ĭ-té), *s.* [conciseness, shortness] *Briéveté*, f. *précision*, f. This author studying brevity is obscure, *Cet auteur est obscur à force de précision.*

To BREW (brou), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make liquors by mixing several ingredients; to contrive, to plot] *Brasser*; au figuré, *mélanger, altérer, falsifier*, ou *machiner.* To brew beer, *Brasser de la bière.*

To brew wines, *Brasser les vins, les mélanger, les altérer.*

* To brew a plot, *Machiner, tramer une trahison.*

† As you have brewed, so you must drink, *Vous avez fait la faute, vous la boirez: comme on fait son lit, on se couche.*

To Brew, *v. n. Faire le métier de brasseur.*

Brew *or* Brewing, *s. Manière de brasser*; *action de brasser.* Brewing copper, *Brassin de bière*, m.

BREWAGE (brou'-édje), *s. Mélange de différentes liqueurs*, f.

BREWER (brou'-eür), *s.* [he who makes beer] *Brasseur*, m.

BREW-HOUSE (brou'-hăoûce), *s. Brasserie*, f. *cambage*, m.

* BREWING (brou'-ïn'gne), *s.* [at sea] *Nuage noir, & apparence de mauvais temps*; *grain*, m. It is a brewing, *C'est un bain qui chauffe.*

BREWIS (brou'-ïce), *s. Tranches de pain trempées dans du bouillon gras*, f. pl. *Chapon*, m.

BRIAR (bráï'-eür), V. Briea.

BRIAREUS (bráï'-ar-ï-eûce), *or* Egeon, *s.* [Mythol. a marine god, and a giant who had 50 heads and 100 arms]

BRIBE (bráïbe), *s. Bribe*, f. *morceau de pain*, m.

Baibe, *s.* [a gift given to gain one] *Présent donné pour corrompre quelqu'un*

† Briges can get in without knocking, *Les présens sont toujours bien reçus.*

To Baibe, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gain by bribes] *Corrompre, suborner, gagner.* You shall bribe these knave judges with some money, *Vous gagnerez ces juges lâches & intéressés par quelques sommes d'argent.*

BRIBED (bráï'-b'd), *part. adj. Corrompu, suborné, gagné.*

BRIBER (bráï'-beûr), *s.* [one who pays for corrupt practices] *Corrupteur*, m. *suborneur*, m.

BRIBERY (bráï'-bcû-ré), *s.* [venality] *Le crime de se laisser corrompre par présens.* Guilty of bribery, *Qui s'est laissé corrompre.* To procure by bribery, *Apposter, attitrer.*

BRIBING (bráï'-bïn'gne), *s.* [subornation] *L'action de corrompre par présens* ou *promesses, subornation*, f.

BRICK (brĭk), *s.* [a mass of burnt clay squared for the use of builders] *Brique*, f. A square brick, *Carreau*, m. To make bricks, *Faire de la brique.* To burn bricks over again, *Recuire de la brique.* To wall the bricks (to set them in a row), *Mettre les briques en haies*

Brick [a loaf shaped like a brick] *Pain fait en forme de brique.*

To Baick, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Garnir de briques, mettre un lit de briques.*

To Baick, to make brick-like, *Briqueter, contrefaire la brique sur le plâtre.*

To BRICKEN (brĭk'-'n), *v. a.* [to hold in one's chin proudly] *Se rengorger.*

BRICKBAT (brĭk'-băte), *s.* [a piece of brick] *Briqueton*, m.

BRICK-BURNER (brĭk'-beûrn-eûr), *s.* [he that minds the brick-kiln] *Cuiseur*, m.

BRICK-CLAY (brĭk'-klĕ), *s. Terre à brique*, f.

BRICK-DUST (brĭk'-deûste), *s.* [pulverized brick] *Poussière de brique pilée*, f.

BRICK-KILN (brĭk'-kïl), *s.* [a place to burn bricks in] *Briqueterie*, f. *tuilerie*, f. *lieu où l'on fait de la brique*; *Four à brique*, m.

BRICK-LAYER (brĭk'-lĕ-eûr), *s.* [a brick-mason] *Maçon*, m.

BRICK-MAKER (brĭk'-mé-keûr), *s.* [he whose trade it is to make bricks] *Briquetier*, m

BRICKOLL *or* Bricole (brĭ'-kŏl), *s.* [a side stroke at tennis or billiards] *Bricole*, f. To hold by bricol, *Bricoler.*

To Baickoll, *v. n.* [to pass a ball at tennis] *Bricoler.*

BRICK-WALL (brĭk'-oüâle), *Muraille de brique*, f. *mur de brique*, m.

*† To make brick-walls (to swallow meat greedily), *Avaler sans mâcher, manger goulument.*

BRICK-WORK (brĭk'-oûeûrk), *s. Ouvrage de brique*, m. *briquetage*, m. Counterfeit brick-work, *Briquetage*, m.

BRIDAL (bráï'-dăl), *s.* [wedding] *Noces*, f.

Baidal, *adj.* [connubial, nuptial] *Nuptial, de noce.* A bridal song, *Un épithalame.*

BRIDE (bráïde), *s.* [a woman new married] *Epouse, épousée, nouvelle mariée, accordée*, f. *la mariée.* She is dressed out like a country-bride, *Elle est parée comme une épousée de village.*

BRIDE-BED (bráïde'-bĕd), *s.* [marriage-bed] *Lit nuptial.*

BRIDE-CAKE (bráïde'-kéke), *s.* [a cake distributed to the guests at the wedding] *Gâteau de noces*, m.

BRIDE-CHAMBER (bráïde'-tchem'-beûr), *s. Chambre nuptiale*, f.

BRIDEGROOM (bráïde'-groume), *s.* [a man new married] *Epoux*, m. *nouveau marié, le marié.*

BRIDE-MAID (bráïde'-méde), *s.* [attendant on the bride] *Suivante* ou *compagne de l'épousée*, f.

BRIDE-MAN (bráïde'-măne), *s.* [attendant on the bridegroom] *Compagnon de l'époux*, m. ‖ *garçon de la noce*, m. [Rom. Antiq.] *Paronymphe*, m.

BRIDEWELL (bráïde'-oüĕl), *s.* [the name of a house of correction at London] *Maison de correction*, f. *(comme la Salpétrière à Paris).*

BRIDESTAKE (bráïde'-stéke), *s.* [a post set in the ground to dance round] *Poteau autour duquel on danse*, m.

BRIDGE (brĭdje), *s* [a building raised over water for the convenience of passage] *Pont*, m. A stone-bridge, *Un pont de pierre.* A draw-bridge, *Un pont-levis.* A bridge of boats, *Un pont de bateaux, un ponton.* A flying-bridge, *Un pont volant.*

Baidge of the nose, *L'entre-deux des narines*, m. *la parci du nez.*

Baioge of a lute *or* any other musical instrument with strings (supporter), *Chevalet d'un luth*, m. &c.

Bringe of a comb, *Champ d'un peigne*, m. *le milieu d'un peigne qui a deux rangs de dents.*

To Bridge, -ING, ED, *v. n.* [to raise a bridge over any place] *Construire un pont en quelque endroit.*

BRIDLE (bráï'-dl'), *s.* [the head-stall and reins by which a horse is governed] *Bride*, f. The head-stall, the reins, and bit of a bridle, *La têtière, les rênes, & le mors d'une bride.* The bridle of a woman's cap, *Bridoir*, m.

* Bridle [a restraint, a curb] *Frein*, m. *quelque chose qui contient, qui tient en respect.* The citadel is a bridle upon the mal-contents, *La citadelle tient les mécontens en respect.*

*† He has bit of the bridle, *Il a mangé de la vache enragée.*

* Bridle [among gun-smiths; a part of a lock holding the nut and trigger together] *Bride*, f.

* Bridles [in sea-language] *Bouts de cables qui tiennent à des chaînes fixées à des ancres mouillées au fond, pour servir d'amarrage aux vaisseaux désarmés.* Bridles of the bowline, *Pattes* ou *branches de bouline*, f. pl.

To Bridle, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Brider*; au figuré, *dompter, réprimer, refréner, commander.* To bridle a horse, *Brider un cheval, mettre la bride à un cheval.*

* To bridle one, *Tenir quelqu'un en bride, l'empêcher de faire ce qu'il veut.* * To bridle one's passions, *Réprimer ses passions.*

To Baidle, *v. n.* [to hold up the head] *Tenir la tête haute, se rengorger.*

BRIDLED (bráï'-dl'd), *part. adj. Bridé, réprimé*, &c.

BRIDLE-HAND (bráï'-dl'-hăn'd), *s. Main qui tient la bride*, f. *la main gauche.*

BRIDLING (bráï'-dlïn'gne), *s. L'action de brider*, &c. f.

BRIDON *or* Baidoon, *s.* [a slight bridle without branches] *Bridon*, m.

BRIE, *s.* [a country of France] *Brie*, f.

BRIEF (brïfe), *s.* [in Law; an order issued out of a court; letters-patent for a charitable collection] *Bref*, m. *assignation*, f. *brevet*, m. [in Literature; abstract, epitome] *Extrait*, m. *abrégé*, m [in Music; a measure, two strokes down and as many up] *Mesure à quatre temps*, f.

Brief, *adj.* [short, concise, contracted, narrow, compressed] *Court, bref, succinct, concis, raccourci.* The brief style is that which expresseth much in little, *Le style concis est celui qui exprime beaucoup en peu de paroles.*

Baief [or rife] *Commun, général.*

BRIEFLY (brïf'-lé), *adv.* [concisely] *Brièvement, en bref, en peu de mots.*

BRIEFNESS (brïf'-nĕce), *s.* [conciseness] *Brièveté*, f. *précision*, f.

BRIER *or* Baiaa (bráï'-eür), *s. Ronce*, f. Sweet-brier, *Eglantier odoriférant.* Common brier (dog's rose), *Rose de chien*, ou *d'églantier*, f. Briars, *Broussailles*, f. pl.

*† To be in the briers, *Etre sur les épines*; *être bien en peine.*

BRIERY (bráï'-eûr-é), *adj.* [rough, full of briers] *Plein de ronces*; *en friche.*

BRIG (brïgue), V. Brigantine.

BRIGADE (brï-gaéde'), *s.* [a body of soldiers] *Brigade*, f. A brigade consists of several squadrons of horse, *or* battalions of foot, *Une brigade contient plusieurs escadrons de cavalerie*, ou *plusieurs bataillons d'infanterie.*

BRIGADIER (brïg-ă-dïre'), *s.* [one who commands a brigade] *Brigadier*, m.

BRIGAND (brïg'-ăn'd), *s.* [a robber] *Brigand*, m. *voleur de grand chemin*, m

BRIGANDINE (brïg'-ăn'-dïne), *s.* [a coat of mail, an ancient armour] *Cotte de maille*, f. *brigandine*, f.

BRIGANTINE (brïg'-ăn'-tïne), *or* Brig (brïgue), *s.* [a light vessel, used by corsairs or pirates] *Brigantin*, m. *brig* ou *bric*, m.

BRIGBOTE (brïg'-bôte), *s* [a toll or contribution towards the repairing or building bridges] *Pontonage*, m. *contribution que l'on paie pour l'entretien des ponts*, f. The receiver of brighote, *Pontonnier*, m.

BRIGHT (bráïte), *adj.* [shining, glittering; clear, evident, illustrious; acute, subtle] *Brillant,*

lant, éclatant; *clair, évident, lucide*; *illuſtre, glorieux*; *pénétrant, ſubtil.* A bright ſtar, *Une étoile brillante.* A bright colour, *Une couleur éclatante, vive.* A bright reaſoning, *Un raiſonnement clair.* A bright reign, *Un règne glorieux.* A bright genius, *Un génie pénétrant, un génie brillant.*

Thorough-bright, *Tranſparent.*

It is bright, *Il fait clair, il fait jour.*

To be bright, *Briller.*

To BRIGHTEN (brăĭ'-tn), *v. a.* [to make bright, lumious, clear, illuſtrious, acute] *Eclaircir, polir*; *aviver, brunir*; *éclairer, illuſtrer, aiguiſer.*

To BRIGHTEN, *v. n.* [to grow bright; to clear up] *S'éclaircir, ſe polir*; *s'aiguiſer*; au figuré, *étinceler.*

BRIGHTENED (brăĭ'-tn'd), *part. adj. Eclairci, poli*, &c.

BRIGHTENING (brăĭ'-tnĭn'gne), *ſ.* *L'action d'éclaircir*, f. &c.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE (brăĭt'-hĕlm-stŭne), *or* BRIGHTON (brăĭt'-ŭne), *ſ.* [a ſea-town of Suſſex in England; lat. 50°-52' N: long. 0°-6' E.] *Brighthelmſtone*, m.

BRIGHTISH (brăĭ'-tĭche), *adj. Luiſant, étincelant.*

BRIGHTLY (brăĭt'-lé), *adv.* [ſplendidly] *Splendidement, avec éclat.*

BRIGHTNESS (brăĭt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [luſtre, ſplendour; acuteneſs] *Luſtre*, m. *éclat*, m. *clarté*, f. *lueur*, f. *feu*, m. *ſplendeur*, f. *brillant*, m. *pénétration*, f. *vivacité d'eſprit*, f. The brightneſs of her beauty, *L'éclat de ſa beauté.* The brightneſs of the ſun, *La clarté du ſoleil.* V. LIGHT.

* The brightneſs of his parts, *La vivacité, la pénétration de ſon eſprit.*

BRIGUE (brĭgue), *ſ.* [party, cabal, canvaſs, intrigue, lay for preferment] *Parti*, m. *cabale*, f. *faction*, f. *pourſuite ardente, qu'on fait par le moyen de pluſieurs perſonnes qu'on engage dans ſes intérêts.*

BRILLIANCY (brĭl'-ĭăn'-cé), *ſ.* [V. LUSTRE, SPLENDOUR] *Eclat*, m. *ſplendeur*, f. *brillant*, m.

BRILLIANT (brĭl'-ĭăn't), *ſ.* [a diamond] *Brillant*, m. *diamant taillé de manière à jeter plus d'éclat*, m.

BRILLIANT, *adj.* [ſhining, ſparkling] *Brillant, éclatant, étincelant*; *luſtré, luiſant.*

BRILLIANTNESS (brĭl'-ĭăn't-nĕce), *ſ.* V. BRILLIANCY.

BRIM (brĭme), *ſ.* [edge; the upper edge of any veſſel; the top of any liquors; the bank of a fountain] *Bord*, m. *extrémité*, f. The brim of a hat *Le bord d'un chapeau.* To fill up a glaſs to the brim, *Remplir un verre juſqu'au bord.*

† Better ſpare at the brim than at the bottom, *Il vaut mieux économiſer au commencement qu'à la fin.*

To BRIM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to fill to the top] *Remplir juſqu'au bord.*

To BRIM, *v. n.* [to be full to the brim] *Etre plein juſqu'au bord.*

BRIMFUL (brĭm'-foŭl), *adj. Plein juſqu'au bord, entièrement rempli.*

BRIMFULNESS (brĭm'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [fulneſs to the top] *Action de remplir juſqu'au bord.*

BRIMMED (brĭm'-m'd), *part. adj. Plein juſqu'au bord*; ou bien, *qui a un bord.* A narrow brimmed hat, *Un chapeau à petit bord.*

BRIMMER (brĭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a glaſs or bowl full to the top] *Raſade*, f. *rougebord*, m. † *lampée*, f. To drink great brimmers, *Boire de grandes raſades.*

BRIMO (brăĭ'-mo), *and* BUBASTIS [Mythol. Names of Hecate] *Brimo, Bubaſtis.*

BRIMSTONE (brĭm'-ſtône), *ſ.* [ſulphur] *Souffre*, m. Stone-brimſtone (roll of brimſtone), *Souffre en maſſe*, ou *en canon.*

BRIMSTONY (brĭm'-ſtô-né), *adj.* [ſulphureous] *Sulfureux, plein de ſouffre.*

BRINDED (brĭn'-dĕd), V. BRINDLED.

BRINDLE (brĭn'-dl'), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being brindled] *Tavelure*, f. A natural brindle, *Tavelure naturelle.*

BRINDLED (brĭn'-dld), *adj.* [ſtreaked, tabby] *Tavelé, tacheté, rouſſâtre, rayé.* The brindled lioneſs, *La lionne tavelée.*

BRINDICE *or* BRENDICE, *ſ.* Ex. To drink a brendice (*or* health) to one, *Porter une brinde*, ou *une ſanté à quelqu'un*; *ſanté*, f. *toſte*, m.

BRINDONES, *ſ.* [a red acrid fruit of the Eaſt Indies, uſed by the dyers, and in making vinegar] *Brindones*, m.

BRINE (brăĭne), *ſ.* [water impregnated with ſalt] *Saumure*, f. The brine, when ſalt enough, will bear an egg, *Un œuf doit ſurnager ſur la ſaumure, lorſqu'il y a aſſez de ſel.* Brine-prover (in ſalterns, a machine to know by it how much ſalt the water contains), *Eprouvette*, f Brine-pond (the ſecond receptacle of a ſalt-marſh), *Conche*, f.

BRINE [the ſea, among Poets] *La mer.* The foaming brine, *La mer écumante.*

To BRING (brĭn'gne), -ING, BROUGHT (brâte), *v. a.* [to fetch from] *Apporter*; *amener*; *guider, conduire.* Bring me a morſel of bread in thy hand, *Apporte-moi un morceau de pain dans ta main.* Bring him with you, *Amenez-le avec vous.* Bring me a coach, *Amenez-moi un carroſſe.*

¶ To bring, *apporter*; to fetch, *chercher, querir* (ſynon.): To *bring*, implies conveying a thing from one place to another; to *fetch*, is going to a place in order to *bring*; he who *fetches* a thing, is always ſuppoſed to *bring* it: but he who *brings* it, is not always ſuppoſed to *fetch* it: if we ſend for a workman in any branch of buſineſs in order to make or repair, he naturally *brings* his tools with him; ſhould he forget them, he is obliged to go back and *fetch* them.

To BRING, *Mettre*; *porter*; *amener*; *mener*; *réduire*; *intenter*; *annoncer.* To bring to light, *Mettre au jour.* To bring two perſons together that were fallen out, *Réconcilier deux perſonnes*; *les abocher, les mettre bien enſemble.* To bring a child into the world, *Mettre un enfant au monde.* To bring one's ſelf into diſrepute, *Se mettre en mauvaiſe odeur dans le monde.* To bring one in the place of another, *Mettre quelqu'un à la place d'un autre.* To bring a thing into queſtion, *Mettre une choſe en queſtion.*

To bring ill luck, *Porter malheur.* To bring word to one, *Porter la nouvelle à quelqu'un.* He has brought things to ſuch a paſs, that . . . *Il a porté les choſes à une telle extrémité, que . . .* To bring to perfection, *Porter à la perfection.*

To bring one to reaſon, *Amener quelqu'un à la raiſon.*

That will bring him to the gallows, *Cela le menera à la potence.*

To bring one to poverty, *Réduire quelqu'un à la mendicité.* To bring to ſubjection, *Réduire à l'obéiſſance, ſoumettre, aſſujettir.*

To bring an action againſt one, *Intenter une action contre quelqu'un.*

To BRING, *Amener, engager, perſuader, induire.* He has brought that to a mode, *or* into faſhion, *Il en a amené la mode.* I ſhall bring him to that paſs, *Je l'amenerai à ce point.*

To bring one into debt, *Engager quelqu'un dans des dettes.* Into danger, *Dans un danger, dans un mauvais pas.* I could not bring myſelf to it, *Je ne ſaurois m'y réſoudre, m'y déterminer.*

I ſhall never bring him to do it, *Je ne lui perſuaderai jamais de le faire.* He has brought me to it, *Il m'a induit à cela.*

To BRING [to procure, to produce] *Procurer, produire, cauſer, apporter, faire.* Nothing brings more honour and more eaſe, than to do what is right, *Rien ne fait plus d'honneur & ne procure plus de ſatisfaction, que de faire ce qui eſt juſte.*

To BRING one to do, *Porter quelqu'un à faire, lui faire faire.* I cannot bring him to pronounce this letter, *Je ne ſaurois lui faire prononcer cette lettre.* To bring a child to know good from evil, *Faire connoître à un enfant la différence qu'il y a entre le bien & le mal.*

To BRING one to himſelf (to his wits), *Ramener quelqu'un à lui même.*

To BRING a woman to bed, *Accoucher une femme.*

* To BRING one into a fool's paradiſe, *Repaître quelqu'un de vaines eſpérances, l'amuſer par de belles promeſſes.*

To BRING cloſe to, *Approcher, appliquer.*

To BRING ABOUT [to bring to paſs, to effect] *Exécuter, effectuer, mettre à exécution.* This he conceives not hard to bring about, *Cela ne lui paroît pas difficile à exécuter.*

To bring a thing about in ſpeech, *Faire venir adroitement une choſe dans le diſcours*; *faire tomber la converſation ſur une choſe.*

To BRING AGAIN *or* BACK, *Rapporter, ramener.* To bring one back to his duty, *Ramener quelqu'un à ſon devoir.*

I will bring you again into his favour, *Je vous ferai rentrer dans ſes bonnes grâces.*

To bring to life again, *Faire revivre, reſſuſciter.*

To BRING AWAY, *Emporter, emmener, faire ſortir.* Bring that away, *Emportez cela.* Bring him away, *Emmenez-le.*

To BRING DOWN, *Apporter, amener en bas, deſcendre*; au figuré, *abattre, abaiſſer, rabaiſſer, diminuer, affiblir.* To bring down the price of ſome commodities, *Diminuer le prix de quelques denrées.*

To BRING FORTH [to give birth to; to produce] *Enfanter, donner naiſſance, mettre au monde*; *produire, repréſenter* [en terme de pratique.] To bring forth a child, *Mettre un enfant au monde.* To bring forth young ones, *Faire des petits*, en parlant des animaux. To bring forth before the time, *Faire une fauſſe couche, avorter*; ou bien *accoucher avant terme.*

To bring fruit, *Produire des fruits.* Luxury brings forth poverty, *Le luxe produit la misère.*

To bring witneſſes, *Produire des témoins.*

To bring forth a priſoner, *Repréſenter un priſonnier.*

To BRING FORWARD, *Pouſſer.* Bring this bowl forward, *Pouſſez cette boule.*

To BRING IN [to reduce; to introduce; to afford] *Réduire, introduire, faire entrer, conduire, alléguer, déclarer, apporter.* To bring in arguments, *Argumenter.* We ſhall bring in theſe rebellious men, *Nous réduirons ces rebelles.* To bring in a river to a place, *Conduire une rivière en quelque endroit.* The beſt quotations were brought in to confirm this opinion, *On allégua les meilleures autorités pour confirmer cette opinion.* To bring one in guilty, *Déclarer quelqu'un coupable.* To bring him in not guilty, *Le déclarer innocent, l'abſoudre.*

☞ That will bring your hand in, *Cela vous formera la main, vous la rendra ferme & libre.*

To BRING LOW, *Abattre, abaiſſer, humilier, déprimer.*

To BRING OFF, *Dégager, ſauver, faire échapper*; *diſculper, juſtifier*; *diſſuader*; *détourner.* To bring off one's word, *Dégager ſa parole.* I would have brought me off, *Je me ſerois ſauvé.* Your credit will bring you off, *Votre crédit vous juſtifiera, vous ſauvera, vous tirera d'affaire.*

To BRING ONE ON, *Mettre quelqu'un en jeu, le faire agir.*

To BRING OVER, *Amener, pratiquer, attirer, convertir, faire paſſer.* I ſhall bring him over to the church, *Je le convertirai, je le ferai rentrer dans le giron de l'Egliſe.*

To BRING OUT, *Montrer, mettre en évidence, raconter.* Bring out his crime, *Montrez en quoi il eſt coupable.* To bring out a ſtory, *Raconter une hiſtoire, faire un conte.*

To bring out of, *Tirer, faire venir.* To bring one out of trouble, *Tirer quelqu'un d'embarras.*

barras. To bring any commodities out of another country, *Faire venir des denrées d'un autre pays.*

To Bring under [to subdue] *Soumettre, dompter, assujettir, subjuguer, réprimer, conquérir.* He brought under those rebels, *Il soumit ces rebelles.*

To Bring up, *Apporter,* ou *amener, en haut.*

To Bring up [to educate; to form] *Elever, former.* I was brought up by your father, *Votre père m'a élevé.* To bring up a child by hand, *Elever un enfant à la cuiller.* I shall bring up my children in the same course of business, *Je formerai mes enfans aux mêmes affaires, à la même profession.* To bring up one to good manners, *Former quelqu'un aux bonnes mœurs, lui donner des mœurs.*

To Bring up, *Introduire; faire avancer, amener.* He brought up many outward forms and ceremonies, *Il introduisit plusieurs cérémonies & formes extérieures.*

Bring up your army, *Faites avancer votre armée.*

To bring upon, *Mettre* ou *attirer sur.* To bring one upon the stage, *Mettre quelqu'un sur les rangs, l'exposer en public.* To bring a mischief upon one's self, *S'attirer un malheur.*

To Bring [in sea-language] *viz.* To bring by the lee (to broach to), *Faire chapelle, se coiffer (lorsqu'on court vent largue, en faisant le tour par le côté sous le vent).* To bring to (with the helm a-lee, *Mettre en panne, capoter.* To bring up (an expression used in the merchant's ships), *Jeter l'ancre* ou *mouiller.* To bring the cable to the capstern, to bring to the cable and heave towards the anchor, *Bouter le cable au cabestan & virer l'ancre.* To bring the broadside to bear upon some adjacent objects, *Effacer.*

BRINGER (brĭn'gne'-ĕür), *s.* [the person who brings] *Porteur,* m. *celui qui amène,* m. A bringer of good tidings, *Un porteur de bonnes nouvelles.*

Bringer up [instructor, educator] *Précepteur,* m. *personne chargée de l'éducation,* f. A good bringer up of children, *Un bon précepteur d'enfans.*

BRINGING (brĭn'gne'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'apporter, &c.* The bringing up, *Education,* f. *instruction,* f.

BRINISH (brăĭ'-nĭche), *adj.* [having the taste of brine] *Salé comme de la saumure.*

BRINISHNESS (brăĭ'-nĭche-nĕce), *s.* [saltness] *Salure,* f.

BRINK (brĭn'k), *s.* [the edge] *Bord,* m. *extrémité,* f. The brink of a river, *Le bord d'une rivière.* To be upon the very brink of a precipice, *Etre sur le bord d'un précipice.*

* To be upon the brink of ruin, *Etre à la veille de sa ruine.*

BRINY (brăĭ'-né), *adj.* [salt] *Salé.* The briny depths, *L'onde amère, la plaine liquide, la mer.*

BRIOCHE, *s.* [a sort of rich cake or bunn] *Brioche,* f.

BRIONY (brăĭ'-ô-né), V. Bryony.

BRISE *or* Brize, *s.* [ground that has lain long untilled] *Jachère,* f.

BRISEIS *or* Hippodamia, *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, wife of Achilles] *Briséis,* f.

BRISGAW, *s.* [country of Germany] *Brisgaw,* m.

BRISK (brĭsk), *adj.* [lively, gay, merry; spirituous, vigorous; vivid, bright] *Vif, éveillé, qui a du feu, gai, enjoué, alègre, animé, alerte, spirituux, vigoureux, § frisque, † espiègle.* Each in his way as brisk as he, *Chacun dans son genre aussi vif, aussi enjoué que lui.* A brisk wine, *Un vin qui a du feu, un vin spirituex.* A brisk charge, *Une attaque vigoureuse.* A brisk gale of wind, *Un vent frais.* To grow brisk upon, *S'animer.*

To Brisk up, *v. n.* [to come up briskly] *S'avancer d'une manière vive & enjouée; prendre un air gai.*

To brisk up the fire, *Aviver le feu, l'attiser.*

BRISKET (brĭs'-kĕte), *s.* [the breast of an animal, sternum] *Brechet,* m. *(la partie de la poitrine d'un animal où aboutissent les côtes, le poitrail d'un cheval.*

BRISKLY (brĭsk'-lé), *adv.* [actively, vigorously] *Vivement, gaiement, alègrement, lestement, vigoureusement.* He briskly attacks the enemy, *Il attaque vivement l'ennemi.* To come off briskly, *Se tirer lestement d'affaire.*

BRISKNESS (brĭsk'-nĕce), *s.* [livelineſs, activity, gaiety] *Vivacité,* f. *vigueur,* f. *activité,* f. *gaieté,* f

BRISSOIDES, *s.* [a sort of fossil urchin] *Brissoïdes, Brissites.*

BRISSUS, *s.* [Nat. Hist. a genus of the echini marini] *Brissus,* m. *œuf-marin.*

BRISTLE (brĭs'-tl), *s.* [the stiff hair of swine] *Soie de cochon,* ou *de sanglier,* f.

To Bristle, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to erect in bristles] *Hérisser.* The lion bristling his mane, *Le lion hérissant sa crinière.*

To Bristle a shoemaker's thread, *Enfoyer le ligneul.*

To Bristle, *v. n.* [to stand erect as bristles] *Se hérisser;* au figuré, *être fier & d'un accès difficile.*

* To bristle up to one, *Aborder quelqu'un fièrement.*

BRISTLY (brĭs'-lé), *adj.* [thick set with bristles] *Qui a des soies, qui a le poil rude comme un cochon.*

BRISTOL (brĭs'-tŏl), *s.* [a trading town of England; lat. 51°-28' N. long. 2°-36' W.] *Bristol,* m. Bristol-stone (brĭs'-tŏl-stône), *Hapelourde,* f. *diamant faux, pierre de Bristol (de la nature du caillou d'Alençon, du Rhin, de Médoc).*

BRITANNY, V. Bretagne.

To BRITE *or* Bright, *v. n.* [said of over-ripe corn] *S'égrener, devenir trop mûr.*

BRITISH (brĭt'-ĭche), *adj. and* Britannic (brĭt'-ăn-nĭk) [belonging to the people, country, *or* state of Great Britain] *Britannique, qui appartient à la Grande Bretagne.* The British islands, *Les îles Britanniques.* The British journal, *La bibliothèque, le journal Britannique.*

BRITOMARTIS, *s.* [Mythol. a Cretan virgin, and the daughter of Jupiter] *Britomarte,* f.

BRITTLE, *adj.* [fragile] *Frogile; caduc, périssable.* Brittle iron, *Fer aigre.*

BRITTLENESS (brĭt'-tl'-nĕce), *s.* [fragility] *Fragilité,* f.

BRITTLY (brĭt'-lé), *adv. D'une manière fragile.*

BRIZA, *s.* [Bot. Tremula, spelt-wheat, a sort of gramineous plant] *Amourettes tremblantes,* f. pl.

BRIZE (brăĭze), *s.* [the gad-fly] *Taon,* m.

Brize, V. Brise.

BROACH (brôtche), *s.* [spit] *Broche,* à faire rôtir la viande, f.

To Broach, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to spit] *Embrocher, mettre en broche,* ou *à la broche.*

To Broach to [in sea-language] *Faire chapelle, se coiffer.* V. To Bring to.

To Broach [to tap] *Mettre en perce,* ou *en broche; percer une futaille.*

To Broach [to give out] *Débiter, semer, répandre, publier, inventer.* This error was first broached by Josephus, *L'historien Josèphe est le premier qui ait débité cette fausseté.* To broach an heresy, *Semer une héréſie, en être l'auteur*

To Broach [to open any store] *Entamer.*

BROACHED (brôtch'-t), *part. adj Embroché, mis à la broche; mis en perce; débité; entamé, semé, &c*

BROACHER (brôtch'-ĕür), *s.* [spit] *Broche,* f.

Broacher [author] *Inventeur,* m. *auteur,* m. Aristotle is not the first broacher, but the ablest patron of this opinion, *Aristote n'est pas le premier auteur, mais le plus grand défenseur de cette opinion.*

BROACHING (brôtch'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'embrocher, &c.*

BROAD (brâde), *adj.* [wide, extended in breadth; clear, open] *Large, ample, grand, spacieux;* au figuré, *grand, plein, entier.* The top grows broad, *Le haut devient large.* Broad daylight, *Grand jour* At broad noon, *En plein midi.* A broad step, *Un repos d'escalier.* Broadcast [in Husbandry; in opposition to drill] *Volée,* f. To sow broad cast, *Semer à la volée.*

* A broad conviction, *Une conviction pleine & entière.*

¶ Broad, wide, *large* (synon.): by *broad* is understood extended each way; as *broad*-cloth, a *broad*-brimmed hat; by *wide* is meant *broad* to a certain degree; as three inches *wide,* four feet *wide.*

Broad seems to be confined to things of less extent; *wide,* to those of greater. Thus we say, a *broad* bean, a *broad* ribbon, a *broad* face; but a *wide* room, a *wide* field, the *wide* ocean.

Broad [gross, coarse; obscure, fulsome; bold] *Grossier, obscène.* His style is in some places broad, *Son style est quelquefois grossier.* His broad comment makes the text too plain, *Son commentaire obscène explique trop ouvertement le texte.* Broad foot, *Pied plat.*

Broad as long [equal upon the whole] *Egal en tout, tout un.* For it is as broad as long, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them, *Car il est tout à-fait égal, qu'ils s'élèvent jusqu'aux autres,* ou *qu'ils abaissent les autres à eux.*

Broad, *s.* [blade *or* flat of an oar] *Le palme,* ou *plat d'une rame,* m.

BROAD-BRIMMED (brâd'-brĭm'-m'd), *Qui a un large bord.*

BROAD-CLOTH (brâd'-klŏtsh), *s.* [a fine kind of cloth] *Sorte de beau drap de laine; drap fin.*

To BROADEN (brâ'-dn), *v. n.* [to grow broad] *S'élargir.*

BROAD-EYED (brâd'-ĭïd), *adj. Qui a de grands yeux; qui voit loin;* au figuré, *pénétrant, clairvoyant.*

BROAD-FACED (brâd'-fé-st), *adj. Qui a le visage large & plein;* au figuré, *qui marche tête levée.*

BROAD-LEAVED (brâd'-lĭv'-d), *adj. Qui a des feuilles larges.*

BROADLY (brâd'-lé), *adv.* [in a broad manner] *Largement, amplement.*

BROADNESS (brâd'-nĕce), *s.* [breadth; coarseness; fulsomeness] *Largeur; grossièreté; obscénité.*

BROAD-SHOULDERED (brâd'-shôl-deür-'d), *adj. Qui a les épaules larges, d'une belle carrure,* † *de bonne carre.*

BROAD-SIDE (brâd'-săĭde), *s.* [in sea-language; the side of a ship; the volley of shot fired at once from the side] *Bordée,* f. *flanc,* m. We gave them a broad-side, *Nous leur lâchames une bordée.*

Broad-side [in certain cases] *La batterie du vaisseau,* f. A squall of wind laid the ship on her broad-side, *Un grain chargea le vaisseau, & lui fit mettre la batterie à l'eau.*

BROAD-SWORD (brâd'-sôrde), *s.* [a cutting sword with a broad blade] *Espadon,* m. *sabre,* m. To fight with the broad-sword, or back-sword, *Jouer de l'espadon; espadonner.*

BROAD-WEAVER (brâd'-oüi-veür), *s. Tissérand,* m. *ouvrier qui travaille en drap de laine,* m.

BROADWISE or rather Broadways (brâd'-oüèze), *adv. En largeur; suivant la largeur.*

BROCADE (brô-kéde'), *s.* [a silken stuff with gold *or* silver] *Etoffe à fleurs d'or* ou *d'argent,* f. *brocart,* m. *glacé,* m.

BROCADED (brô-ké'-ded), *adj.* [dress in brocade, woven like brocade] *Habillé* ou *travaillé en brocard.*

BROCAGE (brô'-kédje), Brokage, *and* Brokerage, *s.* [salary of a stock-broker; a

ce for promoting bargains; the trade of a broker] *Courtage*, m. *droit de commiſſion*, m. *cenſerie*, f. *métier de courtier & de revendeur*, m.

BROCATELLE, *ſ.* [a kind of ſtuff of thread and wool] *Brocatelle*, f.

BROCATELLO, *ſ.* [a white and gold veined red marble *Brocatelle*, f.

BROCCOLI (brŏk'-o-li), *ſ.* [a ſort of Italian cauliflower] *Broccoli*, m.

BROCK (brŏk), *ſ.* [a badger] *Bléreau*, m. *taiſſon*, m.

BROCKET (brŏk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a red-deer of two years old] *Daguet*, m. *jeune cerf de deux ans, qui eſt à la première tête*, m. *Broquart* ou *brocart*, m.

BRODERA *or* BRODRA, *ſ* [a town of Hindooſtan; lat. 22°-15′ N. long. 73°-11′ E.] *Brodera*, m.

To BROGGLE (brŏg-gl') [for eels] *v. n. Troubler l'eau pour prendre des anguilles.*

BROGER. See BROKER.

BROGUE (brôgue), *ſ.* [a kind of Iriſh ſhoe faſtened with thongs inſtead of buckles] *Sorte de ſoulier.* [a corrupt dialect] *Patois*, m. *mauvaiſe prononciation.*

To BROIDER (broï'-deir), *v. a.* [to adorn with figures of needle-work] *Broder.*

BROIDERY (broï'-deûr-é), *ſ.* [embroidery, flower-work] *Broderie*, f.

BROID. See BRAID.

BROIL (broïl), *ſ.* [tumult] *Broüillerie*, f. *trouble*, m. *diviſion*, f. *tumulte*, m. *ſédition dans un état*, f. *incendie*, m. *combuſtion*, f.

BROIL [quarrel] *Querelle*, f. *broüillerie*, f. *débat*, m. *diſpute*, f.

To BROIL, *v. a.* [to dreſs *or* cook meat on the hot coals] *Griller, faire cuire ſur le gril, faire une grillade.* To broil a little, *Braſiller, faire braſiller.*

To BROIL, *v. n.* [to be in the heat] *Brûler, être expoſé à l'ardeur du ſoleil.*

BROILED (broïl'd), *adj. Grillé.* Broiled meat, *Grillade*, f.

BROILING (broïl'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To BROIL] *L'action de griller*, f.

BROKAGE, V. BRECAGE.

BROKE (brôke), *and* BROKEN (brô'-kn), *part. adj.* [of To BREAK] *Rompu, briſé, caſſé; inte-rompu, entrecoupé, abattu, &c.* This glaſs is broken, *Ce verre eſt caſſé.* Broken meat, *Viande hachée, morceaux de viande*, m. pl. *reſtes d'un repas*, m. pl. *graillons*, m. *bribes*, f. Broken curds, *Fromage défait* ou *rompu.* Broken ſheet of paper, *Papier caſſé.*

* A broken heart, *Un cœur briſé de douleur, un cœur contrit.* A broken ſleep, *Un ſommeil interrompu.* A broken week, *Semaine interrompue, où il y a des jours de fête qui interrompent le travail journalier.* Broken quarter, *Quartier commencé.* A broken voice, *Une voix entrecoupée.* A broken ſpirit, *Un eſprit abattu.* To preſerve one's wits from being broken with the bent of too long attention, *Empêcher quelqu'un de ſe fatiguer l'eſprit par une trop longue & trop forte application.*

Hell broke looſe, *L'enfer déchaîné.*

A broken language, *Un langage corrompu, un jargon, un baragouin.* To ſpeak a broken language, *Baragouiner.* To ſpeak broken Engliſh, *Ecorcher l'Anglois, le parler mal.*

To BROKE (brôke), *v. n.* [to contract buſineſs for others] *Faire le métier de courtier:* ce mot ne s'emploie qu'en mauvaiſe part.

BROKEN-BACKED (brô'-kn băk't), *adj.* [in ſea-language] *Arqué.* To become broken-backed, hogged, or cambered, *Arquer, s'arquer.* A broken-backed ſhip, *Vaiſſeau arqué.*

BROKEN-BELLIED (brô'-kn-bĕl'ĕd), *adj. Qui a une hernie*, ou *une deſcente.*

BROKEN-FOOTED (brô'-kn-foû-tĕd), *adj. Eſtropié d'un pied, boiteux.*

BROKEN-HANDED (brô-kn-hăn'-dĕd), *adj. Eſtropié d'une main, manchot.*

BROKEN-HEARTED (brô'-kn-har-tĕd), *adj.* [cruſhed by grief] *Qui a le cœur contrit; déſolé, déſeſpéré.*

BROKENLY (brô'kn-lé), *adv.* [by fits and jerks] *Sans ſuite, à bâtons rompus.*

BROKEN-WINDED (brô'-kn-oüïn'-dĕd), *adj. Pouſſif, qui a la pouſſe.*

BROKER (brô'-keûr), *ſ.* [factor, one who makes bargains for another] *Courtier*, m. Exchange-broker, *Agent de change*, m. [Stock-broker] *Courtier*, m. [Appraiſer, who deals in houſehold goods] *Friſier*, m. *bro anteur*, m.

A pawn broker, *Un prêteur ſur gage*, m.

BROKERAGE (brô'-keûr-ĕdje), V. BROCAGE.

BROKER's-ROW (brô'-keûrz-rô), *ſ. Friperie*, f.

BROMUS, *ſ.* [Bot. a gramineous medicinal plant; feſtuca, oat-graſs] *Bromos*, m.

BRONCHI (brŏn'-kï), *ſ. pl.* [Anat. the branches into which the lower part of the aſpera arteria divides] *Bronches*, f pl.

BRONCHIAL (brŭn'-kï-ăl), *or* BRONCHICK (brŏn'-kĭk), *adj.* [Anat. belonging to the windpipe] *Bron hial.*

BRONCHOCELE (brŏn'-kô-cile), *ſ.* [Med. a tumour of the bronchi] *Broncocèle*, m. *goître*, m.

BRONCHOTOMY (brŏn'-kŏt-o-mé), *ſ.* [Surgery; opening the wind-pipe] *Bronchotomie*, f.

BRONTES (brŏn'-tïz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Cyclope and maker of Jupiter's thunder] *Brontès*, m.

BRONZE (bron'ze), *ſ.* [braſs; a medal] *Bronze*, m. *airain*, m. *figure*, ou *médaille de bronze*, f. To paint in bronze-colour, *Bronzer.*

BRONZED (bron'-z'd), *adj.* [varniſhed] *Verniſſé, bronzé.* His face was bronzed over with an air of aſſurance, *Son viſage étoit crépi d'un vernis d'impudence.*

BROOCH (broûtche), *ſ.* [a jewel] *Joyau*, m. au figuré, *ornement*, m. *perle*, f. * He is the brooch of witty men, *C'eſt la perle des beaux eſprits.*

BROOCH [a painting all of one colour] *Camaïeu*, m.

To BROOCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn with jewels] *Orner de joyaux.*

BROOD (broûde), *ſ.* [offſpring, progeny] *Race*, f *lignée*, f. ‖ *engeance*, f.

BROOD [production] *Production*, f. Have you forgotten Lybia and all its broods of poiſon? *Avez-vous oublié la Lybie & tous les poiſons qu'elle produit?*

BROOD [hatch] *Couvée*, f. A brood of chickens, *Une couvée de pouſſins.* A brood of pigeons, *Une volée de pigeons.* Brood of bees, *Couvain*, m.

To BROOD, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſit on a brood] *Couver*; au figuré, *garder avec inquiétude*; ou *bien, faire mûrir un projet, ménager.*

BROOD-HEN (broûd'-hĕne), *ſ. Poule qui couve*, f. *couveuſe*, f.

BROODY (broû'-dé), *adj.* [in a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs] *dans l'état de couver; qui couve.* While the hen is broody, *Tandis que la poule eſt dans l'état de couver.*

BROOK (brouke), *ſ.* [a rivulet] *Ruiſſeau*, m. The brooks coming together make rivers, *Les ruiſſeaux forment les rivières en s'uniſſant enſemble.*

¶ Brook, rivulet, ſtream, *ruiſſeau* (ſynon.): *Brooks* and *rivulets* are certain ſpecies of *ſtreams*, which are running waters; but a *rivulet* runs between banks; whereas a *brook* winds its way through the meadows; heavy rains will ſometimes ſwell a *ſtream* ſo as to overflow the neighbouring grounds; fiſh are found in *rivulets*, but never in what are properly called *brooks*, there not being ſufficient depth of water. We ſay, the rapid *ſtream*, the clear *rivulet*, the gurgling *brook*.

To BROOK, -ING, -EN, *v. a.* [to bear, to endure] *Endurer, ſouffrir patiemment, digérer.* I cannot brook ſuch an affront, *Je ne ſaurois digérer un tel affront.*

BROOM (broûme), *ſ.* [a ſhrub] *Genêt*, m. Sweet broom, *Bruyère*, f. Butcher's broom, *Bruſc*, m. *myrthe ſauvage*, m. *fragon*, m. Dyer's broom, *or* green weed-genſta, *Genêtrole*, f. ou *genêt des teinturiers*, m. Thorny broom (a ſhrub), *Ajonc*, m. ou *genêt épineux*, m. Broom-land, *Bruyère*, f.

BROOM [a beſom] *Balai*, m. A broom has its uſes, *Un balai a ſes uſages.*

BROOM-RAKE (broûm'-réke), *ſ.* [an herb] *Teigne*, f.

BROOM'-STAFF (broûm'-ſtăf), *ſ.* [the ſtaff to which the broom is bound] *Manche à balai*, m.

BROOMY (broû'-mé), *adj.* [full of broom] *Couvert de genêts.*

BROTH (brŏtsh), *ſ.* [liquor in which fleſh is boiled] *Bouillon*, m. To drink ſome broth, *Prendre un bouillon.* Thin broth, *Brouet*, m. Jelly-broth, *Conſommé*, m

BROTHEL (brŏtzh'-ĕl), *or* BROTHEL-HOUSE, *ſ.* [a bawdy-houſe, bagnio] *Bordel*, m. *maiſon de débauche*, f.

BROTHER (breŭtzh'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one born of the ſame father or mother; *fig.* any one cloſely united, or reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion] *Frère*, m. Elder brother, *Frère aîné*; *aîné* m. Younger brother, *Cadet.* Half brother, *Demi frère, frère de père* ou *de mère ſeulement.* Brother by the mother's ſide, *Frère utérin.* Brother-in-law, *Beau-frère.* Foſter-brother, *Frère de lait.* Brother's-children, *Fils de frères, Couſins-germains.*

BROTHERHOOD (breŭtzh'-eŭr-hoŭd), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being a brother; fraternity] *Fraternité*, f. *union fraternelle.* [an aſſociation with pious intentions] *Confrérie*, f.

BROTHERLY (breŭtzh'-eŭr-lé), *adj.* [natural to brothers; becoming a brother] *Fraternel, de frère.* Brotherly kindneſs, *Amitié fraternelle.*

BROTHERLY, *adv. Fraternellement, en frère.*

BROTHEUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Vulcan and Minerva, threw himſelf into Mount Etna on account of his diſformity] *Brothée*, m.

BROUGHT (brâte), *part. adj.* [of To BRING] *Apporté, amené*, &c. Let him be brought to me, *Qu'on me la faſſe venir.* I am now brought to ſuch a paſs, *Je ſuis réduit à une telle extrémité.* Brought to-bed, *Accouchée.* * I am finely brought to-bed, *or* to a fine paſs, *Me voilà dans de beaux draps blancs.*

BROW (brăou), *ſ.* [the arch of hair over the eye] *Sourcil*, m. To bend *or* knit the brow, *Froncer le ſourcil*, au figuré, *avoir l'air triſte*, ou *de mauvaiſe humeur.*

BROW [the forehead] *Front*, m. au figuré, *hardieſſe*, f. *effronterie*, f. To clear up the brow, *Dérider le front, avoir un air ouvert & gai.* To get one's livelihood by the ſweat of one's brow, *Gagner ſon pain à la ſueur de ſon front.*

* He has not brow enough to aſſert it, *Il n'a pas le front* ou *la hardieſſe de l'affirmer.*

BROW [the edge of any high place] *Sommet*, m. The brow of a hill, *Le ſommet d'une montagne.*

To BROW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to limit, to be at the edge of] *Border, borner, limiter; être au bout, au ſommet de.*

BROW-ANTLER (brăou'-ăn't-leûr), *ſ.* [among Hunters; the firſt ſtart that grows on a ſtag's head] *Premier andouiller* ou *cors*, m.

To BROW-BEAT (brăou'-bîte), *v. a.* [to depreſs with ſevere brows *or* ſtern looks] *Regarder avec des ſourcils froncés, regarder d'un air fier & mépriſant.*

BROW-BOUND (brăou'-băoûn'd), *adj.* [crowned] *Couronné.*

BROWED (brăoû'd), *part. adj. Borné, limité*; *ſourcilleux.* Thick-browed, *Qui a les ſourcils épais.* Beetle-browed, *Qui fronce les ſourcils, refrogné.*

BROW-SICK (brăou'-ſĭk), *adj.* [dejected] *Abattu, foible*; *ayant la tête penchée*; *triſte.*

BROWN (brăoûne), *adj. Brun, gris*; *noir,*

ou *bis.* Brown hair, *Des cheveux bruns.* A brown man, *Brunet*, m. A brown woman, *Une brune.* A brown girl, *Une brunette.* Brown paper, *Papier gris, roux.* Brown sugar, *Cassonade grise.* Brown bread, *Pain noir* ou *bis.* Brown blue, *Livide.* To make brown, *Brunir, rousir*; *rissoler, en parlant de rôti* ou *de friture.*

Brown-george (ammunition-bread), *Pain de munition*, f.

BROWN-BILL (brăoŭn'-bĭl), *f.* [the ancient weapon of the English foot] *Sorte d'arme*, f.

BROWNISH (brăoŭn'-ĭshe), *adj.* [somewhat brown] *Brunâtre, tirant sur le brun.*

BROWNISTS (brăoŭn'-ĭsts), *f. pl.* [a sect of Independents first broached in England by Robert Brown] *Brownistes*, m.

BROWNNESS (brăoŭn'-nĕce), *f.* [a brown colour] *Couleur brune*; *brun*, m.

BROWN-STUDY (brăoŭn'-steŭd-ê), *f.* [gloomy meditations] *Méditations mélancoliques*, f. *pensées sombres*, f. *idées noires.*

BROWSE (brăoŭze), *f. Brout*, m. *ce que pousse le bois au printemps.*

To Browse, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to eat branches or shrubs] *Brouter.* The goat and camel browse, *La chèvre & le chameau broutent.*

BROWSED (brăoŭ'-z'd) *part. adj. Brouté.*

BROWSING (brăoŭ'-zĭn'gne), *f. L'action de brouter.* The stags go a browsing, *Les cerfs vont brouter*, ou *vont au brout.*

Browsing, *adj. Broutant.*

To BROWT, *v. a.* [among Gardeners; to break off the tips of slender branches] *Brouter, rompre l'extrémité des menues branches lorsqu'elles sont trop longues.*

BRUCHUS, *f* [a coleopterous insect] *Bruche*, f.

BRUGES, *f.* [a town of the Netherlands; lat. 51°-12' N. lon. 3°-5' E.] *Bruges*, m.

BRUISE (b oŭze), *f.* [contusion, a hurt with something blunt and heavy] *Contusion*, f *meurtrissure*, f. *fugillation*, f. *blessure*, f. *bosse*, f. *froissement*, m. *écachement*, m. A light bruise, *Une légère contusion.*

To Bruise, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat black and blue] *Meurtrir, rouer de coups, froisser, bossuer.* To bruise one's arm by a fall, *Se meurtrir le bras en tombant.* He was bruised all over, *Il fut roué de coups.*

To Bruise [to break into gross powder] *Egruger, piler, concasser, écraser, briser, broyer.* To bruise salt, *Egruger du sel.* To bruise nuts and almonds, *Concasser des noix & des amandes.*

To Bruise, *v.* [to beat, in speaking of fruit] *Cotir.* Fruit bruised by the hail, *Des fruits cotis par la grêle.*

BRUISED (broŭ'-z'd), *part. adj. Meurtri, égrugé, moulu*, &c.

BRUISE-WORT (broŭz'-oŭeŭrte), V. Comfrey.

BRUISING (broŭ'-zĭn'-gne), *f. L'action de meurtrir, d'égruger*, &c.

BRUIT (broŭte), *f.* [rumour, noise, report] *Bruit*, m. *nouvelle*, f. *rapport*, m. A bruit ran from one to the other that the King was slain, *Il courut un bruit de bouche en bouche, que le Roi était tué.*

To Bruit, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to report, to noise abroad] *Ebruiter, rapporter, publier, divulguer, semer une nouvelle, faire courir un bruit.*

BRUMAL (broŭ'-măl), *adj.* [belonging to the winter] *Brumal, d'hiver.*

BRUMALIA, *f. pl.* [Mythol. Hyemalia; feasts of Bacchus] *Brumales*, f. pl.

BRUNETT (brcŭ'-nĕte), *f.* [a brown girl] *Brunette*, f.

BRUNETTO, *f.* [a very strong place of Piemont, near Susa] *Brunette*, f.

BRUNGEON, *f.* [a little squalling child] *Un petit enfant criard.*

BRUNELLA, *f.* [Bot. self-heal; a medicin. plant] *Brunelle*, f.

BRUNION, *f.* [nectarine; a sort of fruit between a plum and a peach] *Brugnon*, m.

BRUNSWICK (breŭn'z'-oŭĭk), *f.* [a town and country of Germany; lat. 52°-25' lon. 10°-42' E.] *Brunswick*, m.

BRUNT (breŭn't), *f.* [assault, shock, violence, blow, stroke, accident] *Choc*, m. *attaque*, f. *assaut*, m. *violence*, f. *coup*, m. *malheur*, m. *accident*, m. *désastre*, m.

BRUSH (breŭche), *f.* [an instrument to clean any thing by rubbing off the dirt *or* soil] *Brosse*, f. *vergette*, f. *décrotoire*, f. A painter's brush, *Brosse de peintre, gros pinceau.* Strong and stiff brush, *Brosse à apprêt.* To paint with a brush, *Peindre à la brosse.* A plaisterer's brush, *Brosse de maçon pour blanchir les murailles.* A bottle-brush, *Un goupillon.* Pastry-cook's brush, *Doroir*, m.

Brush [faggot of briers *or* small sticks for firing] *Ame*, f. *fagot de menu bois*, m.

* Brush [a rude assault; a shock; rough treatment] *Choc violent*; *attaque*, f. *les étrivières*, f. pl. To give one a brush, *Attaquer violemment quelqu'un, le maltraiter*; *lui donner les étrivières.* To have a brush together, *En découdre.*

Brush [a fox's tail] *Queue de renard*, f.

Brush-wood [small-wood fit for fire] *Broussailles*, ou *broussailles*, f. *menu bois, menus branchages*; *broutilles*, f. pl. *bourrée*, f.

To Brush, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clean with brushes] *Vergeter, brosser, décrotter*; au figuré, *toucher de près, raser.*

* The eagle seems to brush the sky, *L'aigle semble raser le firmament.*

To Brush [to paint with a brush] *Peindre à la brosse, avec un gros pinceau.*

To Brush off [to carry away] *Emporter, enlever.* To brush the sugar-loaves off, *Plamoter les pains de sucre.*

To Brush, *v. n.* [to go along with haste] *Passer rapidement*, comme en volant, *frôler, friser*: *briser*, en parlant des cerfs & animaux qui courent au travers des bois & des broussailles. To brush by one, *Passer rapidement auprès de quelqu'un.* Their horses brushed like stags, *Leurs chevaux brossoient comme des cerfs.*

To Brush away, *Décamper, s'enfuir, gagner au pied.*

BRUSHED (breŭch't), *part. adj. Vergeté*, &c.

BRUSHER (breŭch'-eŭr), *f. Celui qui vergete*, ou *qui brosse.*

BRUSH-MAKER (breŭche'-mé-keŭr), *f.* [who makes or sells brushes] *Vergetier*, m. *brossier*, m.

BRUSHING (breŭch'-ĭn'gne), *L'action de vergeter*, &c.

BRUSHING-GALLOP [among Jockies; a brisk gallop] *Galop ventre à terre*, m

BRUSHY (b eŭch'-é), *adj.* [rough like a brush] *Rude, hérissé.*

BRUSSELS (breŭs-sĕl'), *f.* [capital of Brabant; lat. 50°-51' N. lon. 4°-28' E.] *Bruxelles*, m.

Brussels-point (a sort of lace), *Point de Bruxelles*, m.

To BRUSTLE (breŭs'-sl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to crackle] *Pétiller, craquer.*

To Brustle, *or* Bristle up to one, in resentment *or* contempt, *Se lever contre quelqu'un, à dessein de lui faire tête.*

BRUTAL (broŭ'-tăl), *adj.* [brutish, cruel, savage, inhuman] *Brutal, tenant de la brute*; *cruel, inhumain.*

BRUTALITY (broŭ-tăl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [savageness, churlishness] *Brutalité*, f. *action brutale*; *cruauté*, f. *inhumanité*, f.

To BRUTALIZE (broŭ'-tă-lăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to make, and to grow brutal] *Abrutir, & s'abrutir.*

BRUTALLY (broŭ'-tăl-é), *adv.* [churlishly, inhumanly] *Brutalement, bestialement.*

BRUTE (broŭte), *f.* [a brute creature; a savage] *Brute*, f. *bête*, f. au figuré, *un homme brutal, féroce, cruel, impitoyable*; *bête brute*, f.

Brute, *adj.* [senseless, savage, bestial, irrational, rough, ferocious] *Brute, qui n'est pas doué de raison*; *sauvage, brutal.* The brute animals, *Les bêtes brutes.* The brute philosopher, who has never felt the joy of loving, *or* of being loved, *Le philosophe sauvage qui n'a jamais éprouvé le plaisir d'aimer* ou *d'être aimé.*

‡ BRUTENESS (broŭt'-nĕce), *f.* [brutality] *Brutalité*, f.

To BRUTIFY (broŭt'-ĭ-fäï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make one a brute] *Abrutir.*

BRUTISH (broŭ'-tĭche), *adj.* [bestial; rough, savage, ferocious; gross, carnal; ignorant, untaught] *Bestial, brutal, tenant de la brute*; *semblable à une bête*; *sensuel.* To take brutish pleasures, § *Brutaliser.*

BRUTISHLY (broŭ'-tĭche-lé), *adv.* [like a brute] *Brutalement.*

BRUTISHNESS (broŭ'-tĭche-nĕce), *f.* [brutality, savageness] *Brutalité*, f. *abrutissement*, m. *insensibilité*, f.

BRYONY (brăï'-ô-né), *f.* [Bot. white jalap] *Bryonne*, f. *couleuvrée*, f. Bryony-root (a venenous root), *Navet du diable*, m. Black bryony (tamus *or* labrusca), *Vigne sauvage*, f. White bryony (wild *or* white vine), *Vigne blanche*, f.

BRYUM (brăïeŭme), *f.* [Bot. wall-moss] *Brion*, m. *mousse de rocher*, f.

BUA, *f.* [the partridge-island; an island of the gulf of Venice; lat. 44°-0' N. lon. 17°-52' E.] *Bua*, m.

BUARCOS, *f.* [a town of Portugal; lat. 40°-13' N. lon. 8°-30' W.] *Buargas*, m.

‡ BUB (beŭbe), *f.* [strong malt-liquor] *Sorte de bière forte.*

BUBALINUS, *f.* [serpens Indicus] V. Anacandaia.

BUBALUS, *f.* [buffalo, a wild bull] *Bubale*, m. *buffle*, m. *vache de barbarie*, f.

‡ BUBBIES (beŭb'-éz), the plural of Bubby.

BUBBLE (beŭb'-bl'), *f.* [a small bladder of water] *Bouteille d'eau*, f. *espèce de vessie pleine d'air qui se forme sur l'eau*; *boules que les enfans font avec de l'eau de savon*; *Bulle d'eau, bulle d'air*, f. To rise in bubble, *Bouillir*; *bouillonner.* Bubbles (spouts of water), *Bouillons d'eau.*

Bubble [trifle] *Bagatelle*, f. *niaiserie*, f. *chose vaine.* Honour is an empty bubble, *La gloire est une bagatelle qui n'a qu'un faux éclat.*

Bubble [a cheat, *or* the person cheated] *Une duperie*, ou *une dupe.* This attempt is a great bubble, *Cette entreprise est une grande duperie.* I am a bubble, *Je suis une dupe.* To catch a bubble, *Brider la bécasse*

To Bubble, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rise in bubbles] *Bouillonner*, ou *murmurer (en parlant des ruisseaux).* To bubble up, *Bouillir.*

To Bubble, *v. a.* [to cheat] *Duper, tromper.*

BUBBLED (beŭb'-bl'd), *part. adj. Dupé, trompé.*

BUBBLER (beŭb'-bleŭr), *f.* [a cheat] *Trompeur*, m.

BUBBLING (beŭb'-bl'ĭn'gne), *f. L'action de bouillonner, bouillonnement*, m. ou bien, *l'action de duper, duperie*, f. *murmure des ruisseaux*, m. Bubbling up, *Bouillon*, m.

‡ BUBBY (beŭb'-é), *pl.* Bubbies (beŭb'-éz), *f.* [a woman's breast] *Téton*, m. *sein*, m.

BUBO (bĭou'-bô), *f.* [Surgery; a swelling in the groin] *Bubon*, m. ‡ *poulain*, m.

Bubo [Zoology] V. Owl.

BUBONA, *f.* [Mythol. the goddess of oxen] *Bubona*, f.

BUBONOCELE (bĭoŭ'-bo-no-cile), *f.* [Surgery; a kind of rupture] *Bubonocèle*, m.

BUBULCA, *f.* [a sort of carp] *Bauvier*, m.

BUCCANIER (beŭk'-ă-nire), *or* Buccaneer, *f.* [the name of the wild bull-hunters in the West Indies; free-booter, pirate, more peculiarly the American ones] *Boucanier*, m. *flibustier*, m. *pirate*, m.

BUCAROS, *f.* [an earthen ware made of

the Luſitanica bolus] *Terre de boucarot* ou *de Bucaros*, f.

BUCCAL, *adj.* [Anat. relating to the mouth] *Buccale.* Buccal glands (glands diſperſed all over the mouth), *Glandes buccales*, f.

BUCCAN (beŭk-ăne), *ſ.* [a place where the buccaneers ſmoke their fleſh or fiſh] *Boucan*, m.

To BUCCAN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to roaſt and ſmoke fleſh] *Boucanner.*

BUCCELLATION (b-ŭk-cĕl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Chymiſtry; diviſion into large pieces or little gobbets] *Buccellation*, f.

BUCCINATOR (beŭk-cĭ-né'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle on each ſide of the face; trumpeter] *Trompeteur*, m. *buccinateur*, m.

BUCCINUM (beŭk'-cĭ-neŭme), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. the trumpet-ſhell, whelk] *Buccin*, m

BUCCO, *ſ.* [ſort of bird having a beard at his bill] *Barbu*, m.

BUCCULA, *ſ.* [Anat. the fleſhy part under the chin] *Partie charnue du menton.*

BUCENTAUR (bĭoŭ-cĕn'-tôr), *ſ.* [a large ſtate veſſel uſed by the Doge of Venice on eſpouſing the ſea] *Bucentaure*, m.

BUCEPHALUS (bĭoŭ-ci'-fă-leŭce), *ſ.* [a ſtately horſe; ironically a jade] *Bucéphale*, m.

BUCHOREST, *ſ.* [town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia; lat. 45°-7' N. lon. 26°-27' E.] *Buchereſt*, m.

BUCK (beŭk), *ſ.* [the liquor in which clothes are waſhed] *Leſſive*, f. Buck aſhes, *Cendres de leſſive*, f.

BUCK, *ſ.* [the male of fallow deer] *Daim*, m. *chevreuil*, m. *ce mot déſigne auſſi le mâle de certaines bêtes, en cette manière.* A buck-rabbit, Buck-hare, *Bouquet*, m *Bouquin*, m. A buck-goat, *Un bouc, bouquet*, m. *bouquin*, m.

* BUCK, *Ami de débauche*, m.

‡ BUCK [Anat. breaſt, cheſt] *Coffre.*

To BUCK, *v. a.* [to waſh clothes] *Laver, leſſiver, couler la leſſive*; ‡ *huer.*

To BUCK, *v. n. Etre en rut, s'accoupler.* The bucking-time, *Le temps du rut.*

Buck-a-boo, *Loup garou*, m.

BUCK-BEAN (beŭk'-bĭne), *ſ* [Bot. marſh-treſoil] *Buck-bean*, m. *trèfle de marais*, ou *d'eau*, m. *ménianthe*, m. *trèfle aquatique, trèfle de Caſtor*, m.

BUCK-BASKET (beŭk'-băs-kĕte), *ſ. Cuvier pour faire la leſſive*, m. ou *le panier dans lequel on porte le linge à la leſſive.*

BUCKET (beŭk'-ĕte), *ſ. Seau de cuir pour les incendies*, m. *baquet*, m. Brewer's bucket, *Boute*, f. [in ſea-language] *Jet*, m.

BUCKET [hydraulics] *Heuſe*, f. *piſton de pompe*, m.

BUCKING (beŭk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de faire la leſſive*; *leſſive*, f. Bucking-tub, *Cuvier à leſſive*, m. Bucking-cloth, *Chantier*, m. *coutil que l'on étend ſur le linge rangé dans le cuvier*, m.

BUCKINGHAM (beŭk'-ĭn'-găme), *ſ.* [a town and county of England; lat. 51°-56' N. lon. 0°-58' W.] *Buckingham*, m.

BUCKLE (beŭk'-kl), *ſ.* [a ring with a tongue] *Boucle*, f. The tongue of a buckle, *L'ardillon d'une boucle*; m.

*†† To keep buckle and tongue together, *Joindre les deux bouts de l'année enjemble, avoir juſtement de quoi vivre.*

BUCKLE [curl] *Boucle de cheveux*, f. *friſure*, f.

To BUCKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten with a buckle] *Boucler, attacher avec une boucle, agraffer.*

To BUCKLE UP, *Boucler, mettre en boucles.*

To BUCKLE [to prepare, to apply] *Préparer, appliquer, attacher.* To buckle one's ſelf for war, *Se préparer à la guerre.* To buckle one's ſelf to ſtudy, *S'appliquer à l'étude.*

* To BUCKLE, *v. n.* [to bow, to yield] *Se plier, ſe ſoumettre, s'accommoder, ſe faire*; *boaquer*, ‖ *caler, caler la voile, fléchir*, ‖ *ſauter le bâton.* To buckle to one's way, *S'accommoder à l'humeur de quelqu'un*; *ſe faire à ſon ton.*

BUCKLED (beŭk'-kl't), *part. adj. Bouclé.*

BUCKLER (beŭk-leŭr), *ſ. Bouclier*, m.

BUCKLERS [in ſea-language] *Tampons d'écubiers*, m. pl.

BUCKLER of beef, *Pièce de bœuf coupée de l'échine.*

To BUCKLER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſupport, to defend] *Soutenir, défendre.* I will buckler you againſt a million, *Je vous défendrai contre tous.*

BUCKLER-THORN (beŭk'-leŭr-tshorne). See BUCK-THORN.

BUCK-MAST (beŭk'-măste), *ſ.* [the fruit of the beech-tree] *Faîne*, f.

BUCKRAM (beŭk'-reŭme), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtrong linen-cloth ſtiffened with gum] *Bougran*, m. A ſtuff ſtiffened like buckram, *Etoffe bougranée.*

BUCKS-HORN (beŭks'-horne), *ſ.* [an herb] *Chiendent*, m.

BUCKSTALL (beŭk'-stâl), *ſ. Sorte de grand filet.*

BUCK-THORN (beŭk'-tshorne), *ſ.* [a ſort of thorn] *Nerprun*, m. Buckthorn-berry, *Graine de nerprun*, f.

BUCK-WHEAT (beŭk'-oŭĭte), *ſ. Blé ſarraſin*, m. *blé noir*, m. *ſarraſin*, m.

BUCOLICKS (bĭoŭ-kŏl'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [paſtoral ſongs] *Bucoliques*, m. *paſtorale*, f. Virgil's Bucolicks, *Les Bucoliques de Virgile.*

BUD (beŭd), *ſ.* [the firſt ſhoot of a plant] *Bouton*, m. *bourgeon*, m. *œil*, m. A roſe-bud, *Bouton de roſe.* [A young calf whoſe horns are in the bud] *Veau d'un an*, m.

To BUD, -DING, -DED, *v. n.* [to put forth buds] *Boutonner, bourgeonner*; *s'aboutir*; au figuré, *être à la fleur de l'âge* A young budding virgin, *Une jeune fille dans la fleur de l'âge.*

To BUD, *v. a.* [to graft] *Greffer, écuſſonner.*

BUDA, *ſ* [a town of Hungary; lat 47°-25' N. lon. 18°-22' E.] *Bude, Oſſen*, m.

BUDÆA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Minerva] *Budéa*, f.

To BUDDLE (beŭd'-dl'), *v. a.* [among Miners, to waſh and cleanſe the ore] *Laver la mine.* Buddlers, *Laveurs*, m. pl.

↓ To BUDGE (beŭdje), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtir] *Bouger, ſe remuer, frétiller.*

BUDGE, *adj.* [ſtiff, formal] *Empeſé, maniéré, pédantеſque, affecté, façonnier.*

BUDGE, *ſ.* [a lamb's ſkin] *Peau d'agneau*, f.

BUDGE [one that ſlips into houſes to ſteal clothes, *&c.*] *Filou*, m

BUDGE-BARREL (beŭdje'-băr-ĕl), *ſ.* [a tin-barrel uſed at ſea to hold gunpowder] *Baril à poudre*, m.

BUDGER (beŭd'-jeŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſtirs] *Qui remue, qui frétille*; *mouvement perpétuel*, m.

BUDGET, *ſ.* [a ſmall bag] *Bougette*, f *une poche de cuir*; *bouc*, m. Little leathern budget, *Utricule*, m.

BUDUA, BUDOA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Dalmatia; lat. 42°-30' N. lon. 18°-58' E.] *Budoa*, m

BUENOS-AYRES, *ſ.* [a town of South America; lat. 34°-35' S. lon. 58°-26' W.] *Buenos Ayres, Ciudad de la Trinidad*, m.

BUFF (beŭf), *ſ.* [leather of buffalo] *Buffle*, m. *peau de buffle*, f. Buff-coat, *Buffetin*, m. *juſtaucorps de buffle*, m.

* BUFF, *adj. Impénétrable.* To ſtand buff againſt the bolts of fortune, *Etre impénétrable aux traits de la fortune.*

* In one's buff (naked), *Nu.*

BUFFALO (beŭf'-fă-lô), *or* BUFFLE (beŭf'-fl'), *ſ.* [a wild ox] *Buffle*, m. *bœuf ſauvage*, m. *guarcho*, m. Young buffalo, *Buffletin*, m.

BUFFANT, *ſ.* [among Milliners, a ſort of neck-handkerchief] *Bouffante*, f.

BUFFET (beŭf-ĕte), *ſ.* [a blow with the hand] *Soufflet*, m. *coup de poing*, m.

BUFFET, *ſ.* [a kind of cupboard] *Buffet*, m.

To BUFFET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to beat with the hand] *Souffleter*; ‖ *colaphiſer*; *ſe battre à coups de poing.*

BUFFETED (beŭf'-ĕt-ĕd), *part. adj. Soufleté.*

BUFFETER (beŭf'-ĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [boxer] *Qui donne des ſoufflets*; *qui ſe bat à coups de poing.*

BUFFLE (beŭf'-fl'), V. BUFFALO.

To BUFFLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be at a loſs] *Etre en peine, être embarraſſé.*

BUFFLE-HEADED (beŭf'-fl hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [dull, ſtupid] *Qui a une tête de buffle*; au figuré, *ſtupide*, m. *lourd*, m. *hébété*, m.

BUFFOON (beŭf-eŭne'), *ſ.* [a jack-pudding] *Bouffon*, m. *pantomime*, m. *pantalon*, m. *fou*, m. *plaiſant*, m. *ſcaramouche*, m. *jodelet*, m. To play the buffoon, *Faire le bouffon.*

BUFFOONERY (beŭf-oŭn'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [low jeſts, ſcurility] *Bouffonnerie*, f. *plaiſanterie*, f. *drôlerie*, f. *arlequinade*, f.

BUFFOON-LIKE (beŭf-oŭn'-lăĭke), *adj. Bouffon, gaillard, plaiſant.*

BUFONITÆ, *ſ. pl.* [toad-ſtones, petrified teeth of fiſhes, wolf's teeth] *Bufonites, crapaudines*, f. pl.

BUG (beŭgue), *ſ.* [a ſtinking inſect] *Punaiſe*, f. Eggs of bugs, *Couvain*, m. *ſemence de punaiſes*, f. A may-bug, *Hanneton*, m.

BUG, *or* BUG-BEAR (beŭg'-hĕre), *ſ.* [a ſpectre] *Fantôme*, m. *mine bourru*, m. *épouvantail*, m.

To BUG-BEAR, *v. a.* [to frighten one] *Faire peur à quelqu'un, l'épouvanter.*

↓ BUGGERER (beŭgu'eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [corrupted from *Bulgar*, a ſodomite] ↓ *Bougre*, m. *bougreſſe*, f.

↓ BUGGERY (beŭgu'eŭr-é), *ſ.* [unnatural luſt, ſodomy] ↓ *Bougrerie*, f.

BUGGINESS (beŭgu'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [being infected with bugs] *Infection de punaiſes*, f.

BUGGY (beŭgu-é), *adj.* [abounding with bugs] *Plein de punaiſes.*

BUGIA, *ſ.* [a town of Africa; lat. 36°-49' N. lon. 3°-58' E.] *Bugie*, f.

BUGLE (bĭou'-gl), *ſ.* [a ſort of wild ox] *Eſpèce de bœuf ſauvage.*

BUGLE, *or* BUGLE-HORN [a hunting-horn] *Cor de chaſſe*, m. ‡ *buccine*, f.

BUGLE *or* BUGLEO [a bead of black or coloured glaſs] *Jais*, m. *grain de verre noir, & d'autres couleurs*, m.

BUGLE [Bot. Bugula, common ſelf-heal, middle-conſound] *Bugle*, f. *petite conſoude*, f. *herbe de S. Laurent*, f.

BUGLOSS (bĭou'-glŏs), *ſ.* [Bot. Ox-tongue; a medicinal plant] *Buglоſe*, f.

To BUILD (bĭ'ld), -ING, -BUILT (bĭlte), *v. a.* [to raiſe houſes, &c.] *Bâtir, conſtruire, faire bâtir.* To build again, *Rebâtir, ré-édifier.*

† Fools build houſes, and wiſe men buy them, *Les fous bâtiſſent les maiſons & les ſages les achètent.*

*†† To build caſtles in the air, *Bâtir des châteaux en l'air, faire des châteaux en Eſpagne.*

To BUILD, *v. n.* [to depend on] *Se repoſer, compter, faire fond, ſe fier.* I build upon you, *Je compte ſur vous.*

To BUILD ſhips, *Conſtruire des vaiſſeaux.* To build a chapel (at ſea), *Faire chapelle, ſe laiſſer coffer.*

BUILDER (bĭ'ld'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who builds; an architect] *Qui bâtit, qui fait bâtir*; *architecte*, m. *édificateur*, m. § *bâtiſſeur*, m. Builder in general, *Entrepreneur de bâtimens*, m. A great builder, *Un homme qui aime à bâtir.* The ſupreme builder of the world, *Le ſuprême architecte du monde.*

BUILDING (bĭ'ld'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de bâtir*; *bâtiſſe*, f. *conſtruction*, f. *bâtiment*, m. *édifice*, m. Regular, irregular, inſulated building, *Bâtiment régulier, irrégulier, iſolé*, m. He hath undone himſelf by building, *Ses bâtimens l'ont ruiné.* The art of building, *L'architecture*, f.

Ship-building, *Conſtruction de navires.* New ſhips building, *Vaiſſeaux en conſtruction.*

BUILT (bĭlt), *part adj. Bâti, conſtruit.*

Dutch-built [in ſea language] *Bâti à la Hollandiſe.* Frigate-built, *Frégaté.* Engliſh-built, *De conſtruction Angloiſe.* American built, *Conſtruit en Amérique.* French-built, *De conſtruction Françoiſe.*

BUL, *ſ.* [Ichthyol.] V. Flounder.

BULAFO, *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument uſed by the negroes of Guinea] *Orgue de Guinée,* m.

BULAMA, Bulam, *ſ.* [iſland of Africa] *Bulam, Bulam.*

BULB (beŭlbe), *ſ.* [a root of ſome plants] *Bulbe,* f. *oignon de plante,* m.

* The Bulb [or Ball, or Apple] of the eye, *La prunelle de l'œil.*

BULBO-CASTANUM, *or* Bunium, *ſ.* [Bot. pig-nut or earth-nut] *Terre-noix,* f.

BULBOCODIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. common wild yellow daffodil] *Campane jaune,* f.

BULBONAC, *ſ.* [Bot. Viola lunaris, ſatin, honeſty] *Bulbonac,* m. *lunaire,* f.

BULBOUS (beŭl'-beŭce), *or* Bulbaceous (beŭl-bé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of bulbs] *Bulbeux.* A bulbous root, *Un oignon, une racine bulbeuſe.*

BULGARIA, *ſ.* [province of Turkey in Europe] *Bulgarie,* f.

To BULGE (beŭldje). See To Bilge.

To Bulge, *v. n.* [to jut out] *Pencher en avant, faire ventre, bombe.* (*en parlant d'un mur*). Bulging (beŭl'-djin'gne) of a wall [jutting out] *Bouge d'un mur,* m.

BULIMY (biou'-li-mi), *ſ.* [an enormous appetite] *Boulimie,* f. *faim canine.*

BULITHOS, *ſ.* [egagropila] *Bulithe de bœuf,* m. *égagropile,* f. *bézoard de poil,* m.

BULK (beŭlk, *ſ.* [magnitude, ſize, maſſineſs, quantity; main fabrick; the groſs] *Maſſe,* f. *volume,* m. *quantité,* f. *bloc,* m. *grandeur,* f. *groſſeur,* f. Great of bulk, *D'un grand volume.* To ſell one's wares by the bulk, *Vendre ſes marchandiſe en gros.*

Bulk (in architecture), *Calibre,* m.

Bulk of a man's body, *La taille, le corſage.*

Bulk of the people, *La multitude; le gros de la nation, la plus grande partie.*

Bulk of a ſhip, *Capacité d'un vaiſſeau,* f. *la cargaiſon; la charge d'un vaiſſeau.* Laden in bulk, *Chargé en grenier.* To break bulk, *Tirer une partie de la cargaiſon.*

Bulk [ſtall before a ſhop] *Etabli de boutique où l'on met l'étalage,* m.

BULK-HEAD (beŭk'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a partition made acroſs in a ſhip] *Séparation, t. cloiſon,* f.

BULKINESS (beŭl'-kĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [greatneſs of ſtature or ſize] *Grande taille, gros volume, corpulence,* f.

BULKY (beŭl'-ké), *adj.* [big, maſſy] *Grand, gros, maſſif, corpulent.*

To Bulk, *v. n.* [to jut out] *Faire ventre,* ou *pencher en devant, ſaillir.*

BULL (beŭl), *ſ.* [the male of a cow] *Taureau.* A common or town bull, *Taureau banal.* Wild bull, *Bœuf ſauvage.* A young bull, *Bouvard,* m. Bulls are more curled upon the forehead than cows, *Les bœufs ont le toupet plus friſé que les vaches.* Bull's pizzle, *Nerf de bœuf.*

*† A ſtory of a cock and a bull, *Un coq-à-l'âne, un conte de ma mère l'oie.*

Bull [Pope's brief] *Bulle,* f. *bref du Pape,* m. Collection of bulls, *Bullaire,* m.

Bull [a blunder, a contradiction] *Contradiction,* f. *abſurdité,* f. *bévue,* f. It is a bull to ſay, *Il y a de l'abſurdité à dire.*

BULLACE (beŭl'-éce), *ſ* [a wild ſour plumb] *Prunelle,* f. Bullace-tree, *Prunier ſauvage,* m.

BULLARY (beŭl'-lă-ré), *ſ.* [a collection of Papal bulls] *Bullaire,* m.

BULL-BAITING, *or* Bull-beating *ſ.* (beŭl'-bé-tĭn'gne) [the ſport of baiting bulls with dogs] *Combat de taureaux avec des chiens,* m.

BULL-BEEF (beŭl'-bĭf), *ſ* [the fleſh of bulls] *Chair de taureau,* f. au figuré, parmi le peuple, *une femme groſſière, une tripière.*

*† BULL-BEGGAR (beŭl'-bĕgu eŭr), *ſ* [ſomething terrible] *Moine bourru,* m. *propre à faire peur aux petits enfans.*

* BULL-CALF (beŭl'-kăf), *ſ. Un ſot, un benêt, un bœuf.*

BULL-DOG (beŭl'-dŏgue), *ſ.* [a dog remarkable for his courage] *Chien dreſſé pour le combat du taureau,* m. *eſpèce de dogue.*

BULLEN (beŭl'-ln), *ſ.* [hemp-ſtalks] *Chenevottes,* f. pl.

BULLENGER (beŭl'-ln-djeŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of boat] *Sorte de bateau.*

BULLET (beŭl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ball for a gun] *Boulet de canon,* m. Chain-bullet, *Boulet à deux têtes.* Bullet-ſhot, *Boulet,* m. *coup de boulet,* m

Bullet, *ſ.* [for a piſtol or muſket] *Une balle de piſtolet,* ou *de mouſquet.*

BULLET-HOLE (beŭl'-ète-hôle), *ſ. Trou qu'a fait une balle,* ou *un boulet,* m.

BULLETIN, *ſ* [a written gazette *or* hand-bill] *Bulletin,* m.

BULL-FINCH (beŭl'-fĭn'che), *ſ.* [a ſmall pretty bird] *Rouge-queue,* m.

BULL-FEAST (beŭl'-fîſte), *ſ. La fête des taureaux; jouer ſa on les fait combattre.*

BULL-FIGHTING (beŭl'-fâït-în'gne) [an exerciſe among Spaniards and Portugueſe] *Combat du taureau.*

BULL-FLY (beŭl'-flâï), *or* Bull-bee, *ſ* [ox-fly, an inſect] *Taon,* m.

Bull-fly, *ſ.* [horned beetle] *Cerf-volant,* m.

BULL-HEAD (beŭl'-hĕd), *ſ.* [miller's thumb, a ſmall fiſh; *fig.* a ſtupid fellow] *Têtard,* m. *chabot,* m. au figuré, *un ſot, un lourdaud, un berêt.*

BULLION (beŭl'-lïeŭne), *ſ.* [gold or ſilver uncoined] *Or* ou *argent en lingot,* ou *non-monnoyé,* m.

BULLITION (beŭl-lĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act or ſtate of boiling] *Ebullition,* f.

BULLOCK beŭl'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a young bull] *Jeune taureau, bouvillon,* m. Bullock's eye, *Œil de bœuf.*

BULL-WEED (beŭl'-oüîde), *ſ.* [Bot. knap-weed] V. Centaury.

BULL-WORT (beŭl'-oüeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot.] V. Biſhops-weed.

BULL'S-EYE (beŭlz'-ï), *ſ.* [in ſhip-building; a ſort of ſmall pulley in the form of a ring] *Margouillet,* m. *coſſe de bois,* f.

Bull's-eye [in Meteorol. a little dark cloud, reddiſh in the middle] *Grain,* m.

BULLY (beŭl'-é), *or* Bully-rock, *ſ.* [a quarelling fellow] *Tapageur,* m. *bretteur,* m. *fanfaron,* m. *protecteur de filles de joie,* m. *avaleur de charrettes ferrées,* m. *fendant,* m. *bravache,* m. *brave,* m. *bretailleur,* m.

To Bully, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to play the bully] *Faire le fanfaron, braver, effrayer par des menaces, morguer.*

BULRUSH (beŭl'-reüche), *ſ.* [a large ruſh, ſuch as grows in rivers] *Jonc,* m.

BULTEL (beül'-tĕl), *ſ.* [bulter, boulter] *Bluteau,* m. [bran] *Son,* m.

BULWARK (beŭl'-oüeürk), *ſ.* [fortification, citadel; *fig.* ſecurity] *Boulevard,* m. *baſtion,* m *rempart,* m. *caution,* f. *garant,* m.

To Bulwark, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to fortify] *Fortifier.*

† BUM (beŭme), *ſ.* [the buttocks; any thing mean or low] *Le cul, les feſſes.* Bum-ſodder, *Un torche-cul.* Bum-bailiff, *Pouſſe-cul,* m. *ſergent,* m *hoppe-chair,* m. *mouchard,* m.

BUMBARD (beŭm'-bărde), *ſ.* [a great gun; a great barrel] *Un gros canon, un tonneau.*

BUMBAST (beŭm'-băſte), *ſ.* [ſtuffing for chairs, beds, &c.] *Bourre,* f.

To Bumbast one, *v. a* [to bang one] *Battre quelqu'un, le bourrer, le frotter.*

BUMBASTIC (beŭm'-băs-tĭk), *adj.* [ſwollen] *Ampoulé, enflé, ronflant.* A bumbaſtic ſtyle, *Un ſtyle enflé,* ou *ampoulé; du phébus.*

BUMBLE-BEE (beŭm'-bl'-bī), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Bourdon,* m.

BUM-BOAT (beŭm'-bôte), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a ſmall boat uſed to ſell vegetables to ſhips] *Bateau de proviſions,* m.

BUMKIN (beŭm'-kine), *or* Bumpkin, *ſ.* [an awkward heavy ruſtick] *Un homme groſſier, un ruſtre, un lourdaud, un payſan; campagnard,* m. *manant,* m.

Bumkin *or* Boomkin, *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a ſhort boom or bar of timber, to extend the lower edge of the foreſail to windward] *Boute-lof,* m *clicambaut,* m *mirot* ou *minois,* m.

BUMP (beŭm'p), *ſ.* [blow] *Coup,* m.

Bump [ſwelling] *Enflure,* f. *boſſe,* f.

To Bump, *v. a.* [to knock] *Donner des coups de pieds; ruer (en parlant des bêtes).*

To Bump up, *v. n.* [to ſwel.] *S'enfler.*

BUMPER (beŭm'-peŭr). *ſ.* [brimmer, a cup filled] *Raſade,* f. *rouge-bord,* m.

BUMPKIN (beŭm'p'-kine), V. Bumkin.

BUMPKINGLY (beŭm'p'-kîne-lé), *adj.* [clowniſh] *Groſſier, qui a les manières d'un payſan.*

BUN (beŭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of cheeſe-cake] *Fouace,* f. *talmouſe,* f. Bun-maker, *Fouacier,* m.

Bun, *ſ.* [the dry ſtalk of hemp] *Chenevotte,* f.

BUNÆA (bïoö'-nï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Bunée,* f.

BUNCH (beŭn'che), *ſ.* [a hard lump; a knob] *Boſſe,* f. *tumeur,* f. They will carry their treaſures upon the bunches of camels, *Ils porteront leurs tréjors ſur les boſſes des chameaux.*

Bunch [a number of things tied together, a cluſter] *Trouſſeau,* m. *faſceau,* m. A bunch of keys, *Un trouſſeau de clefs.*

Bunch of grapes, *Grappe de raiſins,* f.

Bunch of radiſhes, *Botte de petites raves,* f.

Bunch of little ſticks, *Fagot de broſſailles,* m.

Bunch of hairs, *Touffe de cheveux,* f.

Bunch of feathers, *Panache,* m. *plumet,* m. *bouquet de plumes,* m. *touffe,* f.

To Bunch, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to ſwell out in a bunch] *S'élever en boſſe.* Bunching out, *adj. Gibbeux.* Bunching out, *ſ.* [Archit.] *Bombement,* m.

To Bunch out [ſaid of building ready to fall] * *Se démentir.*

BUNCH-BACKED (beŭn'che'-băkt), *adj. Boſſu, voûté.*

BUNCHY (beŭn'-ché), *adj. Boſſu; noueux (en parlant des arbres qui ont des nœuds).*

BUNDLE (beŭn'dl'), *ſ.* [a number of things bound together] *Paquet,* m. *fagot,* m. *botte,* f. Bundle of ſixteen hoops, *Seizaine,* f. A bundle of paper (among Printers; two reams), *Un mille.* Bundles of braſs-wire (ready cut pins), *Bottes de dreſſées,* f. pl. She carried a great bundle of lace under her arm, *Elle portoit un gros paquet de dentelle ſous ſon bras.* Bundle of rods, *Poignée de verges.* To gather corn into bundles, *Javeler.*

To Bundle, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* uſed with *up.* [to tie in a bundle] *Empaqueter, mettre en paquet.*

BUNG (beŭn'gue), *ſ.* [a ſtopple for a barrel] *Bondon,* m.

Bung of a piece of ordnance, *Tampon de canon,* m.

To Bung, *v. a.* [to ſtop with a bung] *Bondonner, boucher avec un bondon.*

BUNG-HOLE (beŭn'g'-hôle), *ſ.* [the hole at which the barrel is filled] *Bonde,* f.

BUNGLE (beŭn'g'-gl'), *ſ.* [a botch, awkwardneſs] *Faute,* f. *bévue,* f.

To Bungle, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to botch, to manage clumſily] *Boufiller, remplir de fautes, gâter un ouvrage, l'eſtropier, le maſſacrer.*

BUNGLED (beŭn'g -gl'd), *part. adj. Rempli de bévues, mal fait, maſſacré.*

BUNGLER (beŭn'g'-gleür), *ſ.* [a bad workman; a man without ſkill] *Mauvais ouvrier; un mal-adroit, une mazette,* * *un ſavetier; boufilleur,* m. *maſſacreur,* m. A bungler in politics, *Un ignorant en fait de politique.*

BUNGLINGLY (beŭn'g'-glïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [clumſily] *Groſſièrement, en ignorant, en mazette.*

To

To be made bunglingly (among Carpenters; ſaid of tenons clumſily made), *Comailler.*

BUNGO, *ſ.* [a kingdom in Japan] *Bungo*, m.

BUNIAS (bĭoŭ'-nĭăce), *ſ.* [Bot. Earth-nut, ravew, wild turnip; a med. plant] *Bunias*, m. *érucague*, f.

BUNN, V Bun.

BUNT (beŭn'te), *ſ.* [the ſwelling part of a ſail] *Le milieu* ou *la cavité d'une voile carrée.*

Bunt [any ſwelling part] *Partie qui s'enfle*, f. An increaſing cavity, *Creux qui augmente*, m.

Bunt [among Glaſs-makers; that part of the glaſs which ſtuck to the bunting-iron; knot, knob, bull's eye] *Boudine*, f. *œil de bœuf*, m.

To Bunt, *v. n.* [to ſwell out] *Enfler.* The ſail bunts out, *Le vent enfle la voile.*

BUNTER, *ſ.* [one that goes about the ſtreets to gather up rags, bones, &c. rag-picker] *Un gueux, un belitre, qui ramaſſe les guenilles, les os, &c. dans les rues*; *chiffonnier*, m. *drillier*, m. ‡ *peillier*, m.

Bunter [a word of contempt for a harlot, or any low vulgar woman] *Une gueuſe, une coureuſe*, ‡ *une putain, une malheureuſe.*

BUNTINE (beŭn'-tĭne), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a thin woollen ſtuff of which the ſignals are made] *Etamine*, f.

BUNTING (beŭn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [Ornithol. emberiza, a ſmall bird] *Traquet*, m. *bruant*, m.

BUNTING-IRON (beŭn'-tĭn'gne-ŭĭ-eŭrne), *ſ.* [in Glaſs-houſes; an iron-tube to blow the glaſs with] *Felle*, f.

BUNTINGS (beŭn'-tĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [rags picked up in the ſtreets] ‡ *Peilles*, f. pl. *chiffons*, m. pl. *drilles*, f. pl.

BUNTLINES (beŭn't'-lĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language; ropes faſtened to the bottom of ſquare ſails] *Cargues-fond*, f. pl.

BUOY (boŭoĕ), *ſ.* [ſomething floating on the water, in order to ſhow where anchors are dropped, *or* over dangerous places] *Bouée*, f.

Nun-buoy, *Bouée en barril (en forme de deux cônes aſſemblés par leurs baſes).* Can-buoy, *Bouée en baril (en forme de cône).* Wooden-buoy, *Bouee de bois*, ou *bouée de bout de mât.* Cable-buoy, *Futailles frappées de diſtance en diſtance ſur le cable (pour l'alléger).* Buoy-rope, *Orin de l'ancre.* The ſlings of the buoy, *Garni ure ou trelingage de la bouée.* To ſtream the buoy, *Mettre la bouée à l'eau.*

To Buoy, -ing, -ed, *v a. & n.* [to keep afloat; to float] *Soutenir ſur l'eau*; *flotter*; au figuré, *appuyer, ſoutenir quelqu'un.*

BUOYANCY (boŭoĕ'-ən'-cé), *ſ.* [floating] *Flottage*, f.

BUOYANT (boŭoĕ'-ăn't), *adj. Flottant, léger.*

BUOYED (boŭoĕd), *part. adj. Flotté, appuyé, ſoutenu.*

To be buoyed up by the water, *Etre à flot.*

* Buoyed up by the practices of a ſuperſtitious piety, *Raſſuré par les pratiques d'une piété ſuperſtrieuſe.*

BUPHAGA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a genus of birds of the order of picæ, of which there is one ſpecies in Senegal] *Pique-bœuf*, m.

BUPHTALMUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Ox-eye; a vulnerary plant] *Œil de bœuf*, m. *fauſſe camomille*, m.

BUPRESTIS, *ſ.* [a kind of cantharides; barn-cow] *Bupreſte*, m. *enfle-bœuf*, m.

BUR (beŭr), *or* Burdock (beŭr'-dŏk), *ſ* [clot-bur, a plant] *Bardane*, f. *glouteron*, m *grateron*, m. To ſtick to one like burs, *S'attacher à quelqu'un comme la bardane s'attache aux habits.*

BURDELAIS (beŭr-de-lé), *ſ.* [a ſort of grape] *Bourdelai*, m.

BURDEN (beŭr'-dn), *or* Burthen, *ſ.* [load] *Fardeau*, m. *charge*, f. An heavy burden, *Un peſant fardeau.* A beaſt of burden, *Une bête de ſomme.* The burden of a ſhip, *La charge*, ou *le port d'un vaiſſeau.* A ſhip of great burden, *Un vaiſſeau de grand port.* The Emerald, burden 300 tons, *L'Emeraude, du port de 300 tonneaux.*

* Life is a burden to me, *La vie m'eſt à charge.*

¶ Burden, *charge*; load, *fardeau* (ſynon.): By the firſt, we underſtand a weight poſſible to be borne; by the ſecond, more than we are able to bear. *A light burden*, is no improper expreſſion; but a light *load*, certainly is. In the heat of ſummer our very cloaths are a *burden.* Many a poor animal is ſo inhumanely loaded as to ſink under the *load.* Figuratively, we ſay: the *burden* of an evil conſcience; a *load* on the ſpirits, &c.

Burden of a ſong, *Le refrain d'une chanſon.*

To Burden, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to load] *Charger.*

BURDENED (beŭr'-dn'd), *part. adj. Chargé.*

BURDENER (beŭr'-dn-eŭr), *ſ.* [loader; oppreſſor] *Chargeur*, m. *celui qui charge*, au figuré, *oppreſſeur*, m.

BURDENOUS (beŭr'-dn-eŭce), *adj.* [grievous, oppreſſive; uſeleſs] *Peſant, accablant, fâcheux; inutile.*

BURDENSOME (beŭr'-dn-ſeŭme), *adj.* [cumberſome, troubleſome] *Qui eſt à charge, incommode, fâcheux, importun.*

BURDENSOMENESS (beŭr'-dn-ſeŭme-nĕce), *ſ.* [weight, uneaſineſs] *Poids*, m. *fardeau*, m. *incommodité*, f.

BUR-DOCK (beŭr'-dŏck), V. Bur.

BUREAU (bĭoŭ-rô'), *ſ.* [a cheſt of drawers] *Bureau*, m. *commode*, f.

BURG (beŭrg), *ſ.* [anciently meant a city, town, or caſtle upon a hill] *Bourg*, m. *château*, m. *forteresſe*, f.

BURGAGE (beŭr'-guédje), *ſ.* [a tenure proper to cities and towns] *Bourgage*, m.

BURGAMOT (beŭr'-gă-mŏt'), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of pear] *Bergamote*, f.

BURGANET (beŭr'-gă-nĕte), *or* Burgonet, *ſ.* [a kind of helmet] *Bourguignote*, f.

BURGAU, *ſ.* [a large American ſea-ſnail; nacre-ſhell] *Burgau*, m.

BURGAUDINE, *ſ.* [a ſort of mother-of-pearl, the lining of the burgau] *Burgaudine*, f.

BURGBOTE (beŭrg'-bôte), *ſ. Exemption de pontenage*, f.

BURGEOIS *or* Burgess (beŭr'-djĕce), *ſ.* [a citizen] *Bourgeois*, m.

To BURGEON (beŭr'-djeŭne), V. To Bud.

BURGESS (beŭr'-djĕce), *ſ.* [a repreſentative of a town corporate] *Repréſentant d'une communauté*, m. *membre de parlement*, m.

BURGESSES (beŭr'-djĕs-sĭz), *pl. Les bourgeois*, m. pl. *la bourgeoiſie*, f.

BURGGRAVE (beŭrg'-gréve), *ſ.* [in Germany; the governor of a caſtle] *Burgrave*, m.

BURGGRAVIATE (beŭrg'-grăv-ĭ-ete), *ſ.* [the dignity of a Burggrave] *Burgraviat*, m.

BURGH (beŭrgue), *ſ.* [borough] *Bourg*, m. *gros village.*

BURGHER (beŭr'-gue ir), *ſ. Bourgeois*, m.

BURGHERSHIP (beŭr'-gueŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the privilege of a burgher] *Bourgeoiſie*, f. *droit de bourgeoiſie*, m.

BURGHMASTER, V. Burgomaster.

BURGLAR (beŭrg'-lăr), *ſ.* [houſe-breaker] *Voleur*, m. *qui enfonce une porte* ou *un coffre à deſſein de voler.*

BURGLARY (beŭrg'-lă-ré), *ſ.* [houſe-breaking] *Vol, fait la nuit, avec effraction*, m.

BURGMOTE (beŭrg'-môte), *ſ.* [Brit. Antiq. a borough-court] *Bailliage*, m.

BURGOMASTER (beŭr'-gô-mas'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one employed in the government of a city] *Bourgemeſtre*, m.

Burgomaster of Greenland, *ſ* [Ornithol. a ſpecies of ſea-gull] *Goiland gris*, m. *oiſeau bourguemeſtre*, m.

BURGOO (beur'-gou), *or* Burgout, *ſ* [loblolly; a ſea-faring diſh, made of burnt oatmeal and butter] *Bouillie* ou *ſanade d'orge*, f.

BURGOS (beŭrg'-oce), *ſ.* [a town of Spain; lat. 42°-20' N. lon. 3°-30' W.] *Burgos*, m.

BURGUNDY (beŭrg'-eúne-dé), *ſ.* [a province of France] *Bourgogne*, f. Burgundy-wine, *Vin de Bourgogne.* Burgundian, *Bourguignon*, adj. ſubſt.

BURIAL (bĕr'-ĭ-ăl), *ſ.* [ſepulture, interment] *Sépulture*, f. *funérailles*, f. pl. *convoi*, m. *enterrement*, m. Chriſtian burial, *Sépulture en terre ſainte*, f.

Burial, *Un mortuaire.*

BURIED (bĕr'-ĕu), *part. adj. Enterré.*

BURIER (bĕr'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who buries] *Celui qui enterre*; *foſſoyeur*, m.

BURINE (bĭoŭ'-rĭne), *ſ.* [a graving-tool] *Burin*, m.

To BURL (beŭrl), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [among Clothiers; to free cloth from knots, &c.] *Epincer.*

BURLERS (beŭr'-leŭrs), *ſ. pl.* [among Clothiers] *Epinceuſes*, f. pl.

BURLESQUE (beŭr'-lĕske), *ſ.* [ludicrous language] *Burleſque*, m *pléſie* ou *language burleſque.*

Burlesque, *adj.* [jocular, comical] *Burleſque, comique, plaiſant.* A burleſque ſtyle, *Style burleſque.*

To Burlesque, *v. a.* [to turn into ridicule] *Traveſtir, tourner en ridicule.*

BURLESQUED (beŭr'-lĕs'-k't), *part. adj. Traveſti.* Virgil burleſqued, *Virgile traveſti.*

BURLINESS (beŭr'-lĭ-nĕce), V. Bulk.

BURLY (beŭr'-lé), *adj.* [big, great of ſtature] *Replet, gros & gras.* A burly man, *Un homme replet.*

BURLY-BRAND (beŭr'-lé-brăn'd), *ſ* [an old word, uſed by Chaucer, for a great ſword] *Une grande épée.*

BURN (beŭrne), *ſ.* [a heat cauſed by fire] *Brûlure*, f. Dry burn (cauſed by an ignited body), *Brûlure*, f. Humid burn, V. Scald.

To Burn, -ing, -ed, burnt (beŭrn't), *v. a.* [to conſume with fire, to hurt with heat] *Brûler*, ‡ *ardre, cautériſer.* To burn wood, *Brûler du bois.* He burnt his hand with hot water, *Il s'eſt brûlé la main avec de l'eau chaude.* To burn one alive, *Brûler vif.* To burn to aſhes, *Réduire en cendres.*

To burn one in the hand, *Marquer quelqu'un à la main avec un fer chaud.*

To burn lime *or* brick, *Cuire de la chaux* ou *des briques.*

To burn the filth of a ſhip's bottom, *Chauffer la carène d'un navire*, V. To Bream.

†‡ He burnt his fingers there, *Il s'y eſt échaudé.*

* To burn day-light, *Eclairer le ſoleil.*

To Burn up, *Brûler, conſumer, ſécher.* The ſun burns up the graſs, *Le ſoleil brûle l'herbe.*

To Burn, *v. n. Brûler.* He burns like fire, *C'eſt un braſier que ſon corps.* To burn faint and dim, *Ne jeter qu'une faible lumière.*

To Burn away, *Se brûler, ſe conſumer.*

To Burn up, *Se brûler, ſe ſécher.*

BURN-COW (beŭrn'-kăoŭ), V. Buprestis.

BURNER (beŭr'-neŭr), *ſ.* [a perſon who burns any thing] *Brûleur*, m. *brûloire*, f. [a thing in which any thing is burnt] *Fourneau*, m.

BURNET (beŭr'-nète), *ſ.* [a kind of pot-herb] *Pimprenelle*, f.

Burnet-ſaxifrage (pimpinella, a medicinal plant), *Boucage*, m. *boucquetine*, f. *pimprenelle ſaxifrage & blanche*, f.

BURNING (beŭr'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſtate of inflammation] *L'action de brûler, brûlure*, f. *brûlement*, m. *incendie*, m. *inflammation*, f. The burnings of a fever, *L'ardeur de la fièvre.* This meat ſmells of burning, *Cette viande ſent le brûlé.* The burning of lime *or* bricks, *La cuite de la chaux* ou *des briques.*

Burning, *adj Brûlant, chaud, allumé, ardent.* Burning heat, *Chaleur brûlante.* Burning-coal, *Charbon allumé, braiſe*, f. Burning-glaſs, *Verre ardent.*

* To have one in a burning ſcent, *Sentir quelqu'un de loin.*

To BURNISH (beŭr'-nĭshe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to poliſh] *Brunir, polir, rendre liſſant avec le brunissoir, ou le polissoir: donner le bouis* (among Sheet-makers). To burniſh a piece of ſilver-plate, *Brunir de la vaiſſelle d'argent.*

To BURNISH, *v. n.* [to grow bright] *Se polir.*

To BURNISH [to grow, to ſpread out] *Croître, devenir grand; brunir, en terme de chaſſeur, ſe dit d'un cerf qui prend du bois.*

BURNISHER (beŭr'-nĭsh-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who burniſhes] *Brunissoir*, m. [the tool made uſe of to burniſh] *Brunissoir*, m.

BURNISHING (beŭr'-nĭsh-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de brunir; brunissage*, m. *brunissure*, f.

BURNISHING-STICK, *ſ. Brunissoir*, m. *dent de loup*, f (among Bookbinders).

BURNT (beŭrn't), *part. adj* [of To BURN] *Brûlé.* A burnt-offering, *Holocauste*, m. *ſacrifice où toute la victime étoit brûlée.* Sun-burnt, *Hâlé, baſané.* Burnt ſugar, *Caramel*, m.

† A burnt child dreads the fire, *Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide.*

BURR (beŭr), *ſ.* [the round knob of horn next the deer's head] *Meule*, f.

BURR of the ear (the lobe or lab), *Le bout de l'oreille*, m.

BURR [a country-word for ſweet-bread] *Ris*, m.

BURR-PUMP (beŭr'-peŭm'pe), *ſ.* [in a ſhip; oldge-pump, that holds much water] *Pompe de vaiſſeau*, f.

BURREL (beŭr'-ĕl), *ſ.* [red butter-pear] *Beurré gris*, m.

BURREL-FLY (beŭr'-ĕ.-flăï), *ſ.* [gad-bee] *Taon*, m.

BURREL-SHOT (beŭr'-ĕl-chŏte), *ſ.* [caſe-ſhot] *Mitraille*, f.

BURROUGH, V. BOROUGH.

BURROW (beŭr'-ô), *ſ.* [a hole made in the ground by rabbits] *Terrier de garenne*, m.

Burrow-hole (where the female rabbit depoſits her young ones), *Rabouillère*, f. *terrier ſéparé*, m.

To BURROW, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a hole in the ground as conies] *Percer la terre; faire un trou dans la terre; entrer dans le terrier, s'enclotir.*

BURSA (beŭr'-ſă), *ſ.* [in French univerſities] *Bourſe*, f. Burſar, *Bourſier*, m.

BURSA [revocatio per burſam; in Law] *Retrait lignager*, m.

BURSA PASTORIS, V. SHEPHERD'S POUCH.

BURSAR (beŭr'-ſeŭr), *or* BURSER, *ſ.* [the treaſurer of a college] *Trésorier*, m.

BURSE (beŭr'-ſe), *ſ.* [exchange] *Bourſe, où s'aſſemblent les marchands*, f.

BURSHOLDER *or* BURROW-HOLDER, V. HEADBOROUGH.

To BURST (beŭrſt), -ING, BURST, *and* BURSTEN, *v. n.* and *a.* [to fly open, to fly aſunder; to break away; to make a quick and violent diſruption] *Crever; ſe crever; éclater; briſer.* To burſt one's belly with over-eating, *Se crever de manger.* To burſt with laughing, *Crever de rire.* To burſt with envy, *Crever d'envie.* To burſt into laughter, *Éclater de rire.* Had the paſſion of thy heart burſt out, *Si ta paſſion avoit éclaté.* If the juices of an animal body were ſo as by the mixture of the oppoſites to cauſe an ebullition, they would burſt the veſſels; *Si les liqueurs du corps animal étoient telles qu'elles puſſent fermenter par le mélange des liqueurs contraires, elles briſeroient les vaiſſeaux qui les contiennent.*

To burſt into tears, *Fondre en larmes.* This ſpring burſt out in an inſtant, *Cette fontaine ſourdit, ou jaillit tout à coup.*

BURST, *part. adj. Crevé.* Burſt bellied, *Qui a une deſcente de boyau, une hernie: hernieux.*

BURST, *ſ.* [a ſudden diſruption] *Eclat*, m. *crevaſſe*, f. *débordement*, m. Burſt of tears, *Larmes abondantes & involontaires.*

BURSTEN (beŭr'-ſt'n), *part. adj.* V. BURST. *Qui a une hernie; hernieux.*

BURSTENESS (beurſt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [a rupture] *Rupture*, f. *hernie*, f *deſcente de boyau*, f.

BURSTWORT (beŭrſt'-eŭ-urte), *ſ* [an herb good againſt ruptures] *Herniaire*, f.

BURT (beurte), *ſ.* [a flat fiſh] *Limande*, f.

BURTHEN (beŭr'-tzh'n), V. BURDEN.

BURTON (beŭr'-t'n), *ſ.* [a rope in a ſhip] *Cordage*, m. *palanquin ou petit palan*, m.

BURY (bĕr'-é). *or* BERRY, *ſ.* [a dwelling-place, *or* court] *Maiſon*, f. ou *cour ſeigneuriale*

To BURY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inter; to hide] *Enterrer; enſevelir, cacher.* To bury one alive, *Enterrer quelqu'un tout vif.* To bury in oblivion, *Enſevelir dans l'oubli.*

* He will bury you, *Il vous enterrera; il vous ſurvivra.*

BURYING (bĕr'-é-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'enterrer, enterrement*, m. *funérailles*, f. pl.

BURYING-GROUND, *ſ.* Cemetery, m.

BURYING PLACE, *ſ. Sépulture*, f. St. Dennis is the burying-place of the king of France, *S. Denis eſt la ſépulture des rois de France.*

BUSH (boŭ'ſh), *ſ.* [a thick ſhrub] *Buiſſon*, m. *‖ He has beat the buſh, and another has caught the hare, *Il a battu les buiſſons, & un autre a pris les oiſeaux.*

*‖ To go about the buſh, *Tourner autour du pot.*

BUSH, *Arbuſte*, m. *arbriſſeau*, m. *En ce ſens* buſh *eſt ordinairement joint à un autre mot qui déſigne l'eſpèce d'arbuſte.* A gooseberry-buſh, *Un groſeillier.*

BUSH [a bough of a tree fixed up at the door of a tavern] *Bouchon de cabaret*, m.

BUSH of hair, *Touffe de cheveux*, f.

BUSH *or* BRUSH [a fox's tail] *Queue de renard*, f

To BUSH, *v. n.* [to grow buſhy] *Devenir touffu.*

BUSHEL (boŭch'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a ſtrike; a meaſure containing eight gallons] *Boiſſeau*, m. A buſhel full, *Boiſſelée*, f. As much ground as a buſhel of grain can ſow, *Boiſſelée de terre.*

*† To meaſure another man's corn by one's own buſhel, *Meſurer les autres à ſon aune.*

BUSHMENT (beŭche'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a thicket] *Hallier*, m. *amas de buiſſons*, m.

BUSHY (boŭch'-é), *adj.* [thick, full of buſhes] *Epais, touffu, plein de buiſſons.* * He has a buſhy beard, *Il a la barbe épaiſſe.*

BUSILESS (bez'-ĭ-lĕce), *adj.* [without buſineſs] *Sans affaires, ſans occupation, déſœuvré.*

BUSILY (bez'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [actively; with an air of importance] *Avec activité, ardemment, avec empreſſement; d'un air affairé, d'un air d'importance.*

BUSINESS (bez'-nĕce), *ſ* [affair, employment, V. TRADE] *Affaire*, f. *occupation*, f. *office*, m. ‖ *beſogne*, f. My buſineſs is to ſing, *Mon occupation eſt de chanter.* Diverſion is the buſineſs of their life, *Le plaiſir eſt leur unique affaire.* I will make it my buſineſs, *J'en ferai mon affaire, j'en aurai ſoin, je m'en charge.* To carry on a buſineſs prudently, ‖ *Aller bride in main dans une affaire.* Full of buſineſs, *Affairé.* It is the buſineſs, *Il appartient.* Diſpatcher of buſineſs, ‖ *Grand abatteur de bois.*

¶ Buſineſs, *ouvrage*; affairs, *affaires* (ſynon.): *Buſineſs* implies an object of induſtry; *affairs*, an object of concern: the firſt employs the hands; the ſecond the mind. Thus we ſay: that *buſineſs* is well performed: thoſe *affairs* are well ſettled. The word *buſineſs*, by its having no plural number, intimates a particular employ; by the ſingular of *affairs* being ſeldom in uſe in the ſenſe before us, that word is underſtood to mean a variety of tranſactions.

BUSINESS [the ſubject of buſineſs] *Objet*, m. *but*, m. *matière*, f. *fait*, m. The great buſineſs of the ſenſes is to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, *Le grand objet des ſens eſt de connoître ce qui bleſſe ou flatte le corps.* In the buſineſs of trade, *En fait de commerce.* In the buſineſs of religion, *En matière de religion.* The buſineſs of a merchant, *La profeſſion de marchand.*

To come into buſineſs, *Avoir la vogue.*

To undone's buſineſs [to ruin, deſtroy, *or* ruin one] *Tuer quelqu'un, le perdre, ou le ruiner; lui faire ſon affaire.*

*‖ She has one who does her buſineſs for her, *Elle s'en fait donner.*

† The buſineſs will not quit coſt, *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*

BUSK (beŭ'ſk), *ſ.* [a piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays] *Buſque*, m. To wear one's buſk, *Se buſquer.*

BUSKIN (beŭs'-kĭne), *ſ.* [a kind of half boot] *Bottine*, f. *petite botte, brodequin*, m.

BUSKIN, *ſ.* [a kind of high ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy] *Brodequin*, m. *cothurne*, m.

* Buſkin-ſtyle, *Style tragique.*

BUSKINED (beŭs'-kĭn'd), *adj.* [dreſſed in buſkins] *En broaequins.*

BUSKY (beŭs'-ke). See BOSKY.

BUSS (beŭce), *ſ.* [a kiſs] *Baiſer*, m. Give me a buſs, *Donnez-moi un baiſer.*

BUSS [a boat for fiſhing] *Un bateau de pêcheur, une petite barque.* Herring-buſs, *Buche*, f.

† To BUSS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kiſs] *Baiſer.*

* Theſe towers whoſe wanton tops do buſs the clouds, *Ces tours qui s'élèvent juſqu'aux nues.*

BUSSED (beŭs't), *part adj. Baiſé.*

BUSSING (beŭs'-ĭn'-gne), *ſ. L'action de baiſer*, f. *baiſement*, m.

BUST (beŭſt), *or* BUSTO, *ſ.* [a ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt] *Buſte*, m.

BUSTARD (beŭs'-tĕrd), *ſ.* [otis, a wild turkey] *Outarde*, f. *biſtarde*, f. ou *bitarde*, f.

Leſſer buſtard [a bird of the ſize of a pheaſant] *Canepetière*, f.

BUSTLE (beŭs'-ſl), *ſ.* [tumult] *Bruit*, m. *tumulte*, f. *fracas*, m. *éclandre*, m. *carillon*, m.

Why ſuch a buſtle, *A quoi bon tout ce bruit?*

* To make a buſtle in the world, *Faire du bruit dans le monde, faire parler de ſoi.*

* That book made a ſtrange buſtle in the world, *Ce livre fit beaucoup de bruit.*

BUSTLE [hurry] *Empreſſement*, m. A man of buſtle, *Un homme remuant, intrigant.*

To BUSTLE, -ING, *v. n. S'empreſſer, s'intriguer, ſe donner du mouvement.*

BUSTLER (beŭs'-leŭr), *ſ.* [an active ſtirring man] *Un homme intrigant.*

BUSTUARIUS, *ſ.* [gladiator, fighting near a funeral pile] *Buſtuaire*, m.

BUSY (bez'-é), *adj.* [full of buſineſs] *Affairé, occupé à quelque affaire ſérieuſe.* Buſy at work, *Attaché à ſon ouvrage.* Buſy at prayers, *Occupé à prier.* To be buſy, *Etre en affaire.* My miſtreſs ſends you word that ſhe is buſy and cannot come, *Ma maîtreſſe vous fait dire qu'elle eſt en affaires & qu'elle ne peut pas venir.* A buſy day, *Un jour d'affaires.*

BUSY [buſtling, active] *Empreſſé, remuant, actif, inquiet.* A buſy-body, *Un homme qui ſe mêle de tout; un intrigant*; ‖ *cagne-fétu*, m. *tatillon*, m. *brouillon*, m. A buſy-brain, *Un homme à projets.* Buſy inquirer, *Fureteur*, m.

To BUSY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to employ] *Occuper, employer.* He does not buſy himſelf by entering deep into any party, *Il ne s'occupe point ou Il ne s'amuſe point à cabaler.*

BUSYED, *or* BUSIED (bez'-ĕd), *part. adj. Occupé.* They are buſied to lay the foundations of a palace, *Ils ſont occupés à poſer les fondemens d'un palais.*

BUT (beŭte), *conj. Mais*; ‡ *ains, auſſi.* Our wants are many, but quite of another kind, *Nos beſoins ſont en grand nombre, mais d'un tout autre genre.*

BUT [that] *Que.* She doth nothing but cry, *Elle ne fait que crier.* No queſtion but he will

will do it, *Il n'eſt pas douteux qu'il le fera.* It is not impoſſible but I will come, *Il n'eſt pas impoſſible que je vienne.*

BUT [only] *Seulement.* Be but ruled by me, *Suivez ſeulement mon conſeil.* Did but men conſider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodneſs; *Si les hommes méditoient ſeulement ſur la vraie notion de Dieu, ils le regarderoient comme un être plein de bonté.* To eat but little, *Ne manger que peu.* But a little, *Seulement, un peu, tant ſoit peu.* But ſparingly, *Avec épargne.* But juſt now, *Tout-à-l'heure.* But a while ſince, *Il n'y a que fort peu de temps. Depuis peu.* But for you, *Seulement pour vous, Si ce n'étoit à votre conſidération.*

BUT [except] *Hormis, excepté, à la réſerve de* We were all there but you, *Nous y étions tous, excepté vous.* The laſt but one, *Le pénultieme.* You cannot but know, *Vous ne pouvez ignorer.*

BUT [now] *Or, mais.* God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the bad; but there is little or no difference made in this world, therefore there muſt be another world wherein this differe ce ſhall be made; *Dieu doit, dans un temps ou dans un autre, mettre de la différence entre le bien & le mal; or cette différence n'a preſque pas lieu dans ce monde; il doit donc y avoir un autre monde où elle ſera exactement obſervée.*

BUT THAT, *Si ce n'étoit que.*

NOT BUT THAT, *Non que.*

BUT YET, *Néanmoins, cependant.*

BUT (beŭte), *ſ.* [a boundary] *Bout*, m. *limite*, f. *borne*, f. *but*, m.

BUT-END (bŭt'-ĕn'd), *ſ.* [the blunt end of any thing] *Le gros bout d'une choſe.* The but-end of a muſket, *La croſſe d'un mouſquet.* V. BUTT.

BUTCHER (beŭt'-cheŭr), *ſ.* [one who kills animals to ſell their fleſh: one that is delighted with blood] *Boucher*, m. *un homme ſanguinaire, qui ſe plaît à répandre le ſang humain; boucher*, m. *bourreau*, m. A butcher's wife, *Bouchère*, f. To go to the butcher's, *Aller à la boucherie.* Butcher's meat, *Viande de boucherie.* Butcher's ſhamble, *Etaux*, m pl.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM (beŭt'-cheŭrz-broŭme), *ſ.* [But. Ruſcus or Bruſcus; an aperitive plant] *Bruſc*, m. *houx frelon ou petit houx*, m *fragon*, m *houſſon*, m. *myrte ſauvage* ou *épineux*, m. *buis épineux*, m.

To BUTCHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kill, to murder] *Egorger, tuer, maſſacrer.*

BUTCHERED (beŭt'-cheŭr'd), *part. adj Egorgé, maſſacré.*

BUTCHERLINESS (beŭt'-cheŭr-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [butcherly manner] *Cruauté*, f. *barbarie*, f.

BUTCHERLY (beŭt'-cheŭr-lé), *adj.* [cruel, bloody, barbarous] *Cruel, ſanguinaire, barbare.*

BUTCHERY (beŭt'-cheŭr-é), *ſ.* [the trade of a butcher; murder, ſlaughter] *Boucherie*, f. *maſſacre*, m. *carnage*, m. *tuerie*, f.

BUTEO, V. BUZZARD.

BUTES (biou -tis), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Boreas] *Butès*, m.

BUTLER (beŭt'-leŭr), *ſ.* [an upper ſervant in great houſes, employed in furniſhing the table] *Bouteillier*, ou *ſommelier*, m. *bouteillier*, m.

BUTLERAGE (beŭt'-leŭr-ĕdje), *ſ.* [the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler] *Bouteillage*, m.

BUTLERSHIP (beŭt'-leŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of a butler] *La charge, l'office d'un jommelier.*

BUTMENT (beŭt'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [Archit. the part of an arch which joins it to the upright pier] *Retombée*, f. Butment (of a bridge), *Culée*, f. Butment (in Carpentry), *Butée*, f. *embrèvement*, m. V. BUTTRESS.

BUTT (beŭte), *ſ.* [mark to ſhoot at] *But*, m. ou *but à quoi l'on tire*; au figuré, *objet au quel on tend.*

☞ To meet one full butt, *Rencontrer quelqu'un tête à tête.* To run full butt at one, *Donner de la tête contre quelqu'un en courant.* The butt-end, or extremity of a thing, *Le bout, l'extrémité*, f. The butt end of a muſket, *La couche*, ou *croſſe d'un mouſquet*, f.

BUTT [in ſea-language] *Tête de bordage*, f. *bout* ou *reſte d'une piece de bois*, m. The ſhip has ſtarted, or ſprung a-butt, *Il s'eſt laché un bordage*, ou *une tête de bordage.* Butt and butt, *Bout ſimple* ou *carré*, m.

BUTT [a veſſel] *Botte*, f. A butt of wine contains one hundred-and-twenty-ſix gallons, *Une botte de vin contient* 126 *gallons* (504 *pintes de Paris*). A butt of beer contains one hundred-and-eight gallons, *La botte de bière contient* 108 *gallons.*

To BUTT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with the head] *Frapper de la tête, heurter de la tête.* No wars are ſeen, unleſs upon the green two harmleſs lambs are butting one the other, *On ne voit point d'autre guerre que celle de deux foibles agneaux, qui ſe frappent l'un l'autre de la tête dans la prairie.* To butt one another, *Se dogner.*

BUTTER (beŭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil ſeparates from the whey] *Beurre*, m. Freſh or new butter, *Beurre frais.* Salt butter, *Beurre ſalé.* A toaſt and butter, *Une rôtie au beurre.* A ſlice of bread and butter, *Une beurrée, une tartine.*

† My money melts like butter againſt the ſun, *Ma bourſe a le flux.*

† He looks as demurely as if butter would not melt in his mouth, *Il eſt ſi froid qu'il jambe qu'il n'y touche pas.*

BUTTER [among Chymiſts; a preparation of minerals] *Beurre*, m. Butter of lead (a ſweet liquor of lead), *Beurre de plomb, beurre de Saturne*, m. Butter of antimony, of tin; *Beurre d'Antimoine, beurre de zinc*, m. Butter of Bambouck (a ſort of unctuous matter of a tree of Senegal), *Beurre de Bambouck*, m.

To BUTTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſmear with butter; to increaſe the ſtakes every throw] *Beurrer.* To butter bread, *Beurrer du pain, étendre du beurre ſur du pain.* To butter, or double a bet, *Doubler au jeu, faire paroli.*

† He knows on which ſide the bread is buttered, *Il ſait où gît de lièvre.*

† BUTTER-BOX (beŭt'-eŭr-bŏks), *ſ.* [a great eater of butter] *Grand mangeur de beurre, ventre de beurre*; c'eſt un ſobriquet que l'on donne aux Hollandois.

BUTTER-BUMP (beŭt'-eŭr-beŭm'p), V. BITTERN.

BUTTER-BUR (beŭt'-eŭr-beŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of plant] *Grande bardane.*

BUTTER-CROCK (beŭt'-eŭr-crŏk), *ſ. Pot à beurre*, m.

BUTTERED (beŭt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Beurré.*

BUTTER-FLOWER (beŭt'-eŭr-flŏoŭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a yellow flower of May] *Jeunet*, m *baſſinet*, m.

BUTTER-FLY (beŭt'-eŭr-flaï), *ſ.* [a beautiful inſect] *Papillon*, m. Black ſpotted white butterfly, produced from the cabbage-caterpillar, *Papillon du chou.* Day-butterfly, *Papillon de jour.* Night butterfly, *Papillon de nuit, phalène*, m. Male night-butterfly, *Père de famille*, m.

BUTTERFLY-SHELL, *ſ. Aile de papillon, f volute de Guiré*, f.

BUTTERIS (beŭt'-eŭr-ĭce), *or* BUTTRICE, *ſ.* [a farrier's tool uſed in paring the foot of a horſe] *Boutoir*, m. *paroir*, m.

BUTTER-MILK (beŭt'-eŭr-milk), *ſ.* [the whey that is ſeparated from the cream, when the butter is made] *Babeurre*, m. *lait de beurre*, m.

BUTTER-PRINT (beŭt'-eŭr-prĭn't), *ſ.* [a piece of carved wood uſed to mark butter] *Moule de bois avec lequel on donne au beurre telle figure que l'on veut*, m.

BUTTER-PEAR (beŭt'-eŭr-père), *ſ.* [a ſort of melting pear] *Beurré*, m.

BUTTER-SAUCE (beŭt'-eŭr-ſâce), *ſ.* [melted butter] *Sauce au beurre*, f. *ſauce blanche*, f.

BUTTER-TEETH (beŭt'-eŭr-tĭtſh), *ſ. pl.* [the great broad fore-teeth] *Les dents de devant, les dents inciſives*, f. pl.

BUTTER-TUB (beŭt'-eŭr-teŭbe), *ſ.* [a tub filled with butter; a ſort of ſhell] *Tine* ou *Tinette de beurre*, f.

† BUTTER-WHORE (beŭt'-eŭr-hôre), *ſ. Une querelleuſe.*

BUTTER-WOMAN (beŭt'-eŭr-ouŏŭm-eŭne), *ſ.* [ſhe that ſells butter] *Beurriere*, f. *marchande de beurre*, f. Butter-man, *Beurrier*, m.

BUTTER-WORT (beŭt'-eŭr-oŭ ürte), *ſ.* [ſanicle, a vulnerary plant] *Graſſette*, f.

BUTTERY (beŭt'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [ſtore-room, pantry] *Dépenſe*, f. *ſommelerie*, f. *office*, f.

BUTTERY, *adj.* [having the qualities of butter] *Qui tient de la nature du beurre, butireux.*

BUTTMENT, V. BUTMENT.

BUTTOCK, *ſ. Feſſe*, f. The tail of a fox was never made for the buttocks of an ape, *La queue d'un renard ne fut jamais faite pour être attachée aux feſſes d'un ſinge.* The buttocks of a horſe, *La croupe d'un cheval.* Buttock-beef, *Cimier*, m *la chair qui eſt ſur la croupe du bœuf.*

† It is like a barber's chair that fits all buttocks, *C'eſt une ſelle à tous chevaux.*

BUTTOCK [in ſea-language] *Carcaſſe de navire*, f. *arcaſſe*, f. *les feſſes d'un bâtiment (quand il eſt arrondi comme les flutes Hollandoiſes).*

BUTTON (beŭt'-t'n), *ſ.* [a catch] *Bouton*, m. A plate-button, *Un bouton d'orfévrerie.* A long button, *Un bouton à queue* A tufted button, *Un bouton à freluche.* Handkerchief-buttons, *Glands de mouchoir*, f. The button of a window (to keep it up or open), *Tourn quet*, m. *birloir*, m. Buttons of a bonnet [in ſea-language] *Boutons d'une bonnette maillée.*

† 'Tis not worth a button, *Cela ne vaut pas un zeſt.*

†† His back-ſide makes buttons, *Il chie de peur.*

BUTTON [knob, ball, a round piece of iron or braſs by which a door is pulled to and fro] *Bouton*, m. The button of a lock, *Le bouton d'une ſerrure.*

BUTTON [which holds the tail-piece of a violin] *Sillet*, m.

BUTTON [the bud of a plant] *Bouton*, m. *bourgeon*, m.

BUTTON [a ſea-urchin] *Ourſin de mer*, m.

To BUTTON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten with buttons] *Boutonner.* Button your coat, *Boutonnez votre habit.*

BUTTONED (beŭt'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Boutonné.*

BUTTON-HOLE (beŭt'-t'n-hôle), *Boutonnière*, f. Button-maker, *Boutonnier*, m. Button-ware, *Boutonnerie, marchandiſe de boutonnier*, f. Button-maker's borer, *Mule perçoir*, m.

BUTTONING (beŭt'-t'n-ĭn'gue), *ſ. L'action de boutonner.*

BUTTRESS (beŭt'-rĕce), *ſ.* [a prop or maſs ſupporting the but-end of a building; ſupport] *Arc-boutant*, m. *éperon*, m. *pilier boutant*, m. *boutée*, f. au figuré, *ſoutien*, m. *appui*, m. Farrier's buttreſs, V. BUTTERIS.

¶ Buttreſs, *arc-boutant, éperon*; ſuppert, *ſupport*; prop, *étaie* (lynon.): the *buttreſs* fortifies, it is fixed cloſe to reſiſt the impulſion of other bodies; the *ſupport* bears, by being placed beneath a thing, to prevent its falling under a weight; the *prop* aſſiſts and ſtrengthens. A wall is made ſtronger by *buttreſſes*; an arch is *ſupported* by columns; a houſe in danger of falling is kept up by *props.* That which has received a violent thruſt, or is much bulged, ſtands in need of a *buttreſs*; that which is too heavy to carry itſelf is in want of *ſupporters*; and that which ought to ſtand upright, and cannot be made to do ſo of itſelf, muſt be *propped.*

To BUTTRES, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prop to support] *Soutenir.*

BUTYRACEUS, *or* BUTYREUS (bïau'-tï-rëûce), *adj.* [having the qualities of butter] *Butireux, de la nature du beurre.*

BUVETTE, *s.* [a place in a Court where Lawyers may retire to warm and refresh themselves] *Buvette,* f.

BUVETIER (*by corruption* Beef-eater, Buvette-keeper) *Buvetier,* m.

BUXBAUMIA, *s.* [a sort of small plant or curious moss observed first near Astrakan] *Buxbaumia,* m.

BUXOM (beŭk'-seŭme), *adj.* [obedient, obsequious] *Obéissant, docile, docile.* He is buxom to all your commands, *Il est docile à toutes vos volontés.*

BUXOM [gay, lively; wanton, lusty] *Gai, enjoué, de bonne humeur, gaillard, lascif.*

BUXOMLY (beŭk'-seŭme-lï), *adv.* [wantonly, amorously] *Lascivement, amoureusement.*

BUXOMNESS (beŭk'-seŭm'-nëce), *s.* [chearfulness; wantonness] *Gaieté,* f. *enjouement,* m. *bonne humeur; lasciveté,* f.

To BUY (bï), -ING, BOUGHT (bâte), *v. a.* [to purchase, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money; *v. n.* to treat about a purchase] *Acheter.* I have bought this horse of your brother, *J'ai acheté ce cheval de votre frère.* To buy upon trust, *Acheter à crédit.* To buy and sell, *Trafiquer.* To buy things at the best hand, *Acheter de ceux qui vendent à meilleur marché.* To buy out a rent, *Amortir une rente.*

† To buy a pig in a poke, *Acheter chat en poche.*

* To buy one off, *Gagner quelqu'un par des présens, le corrompre.*

BUYER (bäï'-eŭr), *s.* [purchaser] *Acheteur,* m.

BUYING (bäï'-ïn'gne), *s. L'action d'acheter,* f. *achat,* m. Reciprocal buying, *Co-emption.* Buying out of a rent, *Amortissement de rente.*

To BUZZ (beŭzz), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hum, to make a noise like bees, flies, &c.] *Bourdonner.*

To BUZZ, *v. a.* [to whisper, to spread secretly] *Dire en secret, divulguer, faire courir un bruit.* They can buzz it one to another, *Ils peuvent se le dire en secret l'un à l'autre.*

BUZZ *and* BUZZING, *s.* [a hum of insects] *Bourdonnement,* m. *bruit,* m. *rapport,* m. *nouvelle secrette.* Did you not hear a buzzing of a separation between the king and Catharine, *N'avez vous point entendu quelque bruit secret d'une séparation entre le roi & Catherine?*

BUZZARD (beŭz'-eărde), *s.* [a sort of bird of prey; a degenerate hawk; a blockhead, a dunce] *Buse,* f. *ou busard,* m. *au figuré, un sot, un homme sans esprit.*

*† To be betwixt hawk and buzzard, *N'être ni chair ni poisson.*

BUZZER (beŭz'-eŭr), *s.* [a secret whisperer] *Celui qui dit quelque chose à l'oreille.*

BY (bäï, *and sometimes in colloquial pronunciation* bï), *prep.* Noting the agent, the cause, means, manner, time, quantity, or other circumstances of an action, *Par; de; à, au; en; près, proche; sur; suivant, selon.*

The grammar of a language is sometime to be carefully studied by a grown man, *La grammaire d'une langue doit quelquefois être étudiée avec soin par un homme fait.* By good luck, *Par bonheur.* By chance, *Par hasard.* Seize him by force, *Prenez-le par force.* He died by the sword, *Il mourut par l'épée.* By degrees, by little and little, *Par degrés, peu à peu.*

She is with child by you, *Elle est grosse de vous.* By her he had two children at one birth, *Il eut deux jumeaux d'elle.* By day, by night, *De jour, de nuit.* He is loved by every one, *Il est aimé de tout le monde.* By the advice of, *De l'avis de.* By birth, *De naissance.* By trade a hatter, *Chapelier de son métier.* I found much good by it, *Je m'en trouvai fort bien.*

Turned by the lathe, *Travaillé au tour.* By candle-light, *A la chandelle.* By the favour of night, *A la faveur de la nuit.* By break of day, *Au point du jour.* I shall be back again by one o'clock, *Je serai de retour à une heure.* It is three by my watch, *Il est trois heures à ma montre.* To do by others as we would be done by, *Faire aux autres ce que nous voudrions qu'on nous fît.* One by one, *Un à un.* By course, by turns, *Tour à tour.*

By the way, *En passant.* I shall speak of it only by the way, *Je n'en parlerai qu'en passant.* By the bulk, By the great, *En bloc, en gros.* By retail, *En détail.* By pieces, *En morceaux.* By this time, *En ce temps-ci, à-présent.* By that time, *En ce temps-là, alors.* By this time twelvemonth, *Dans un an d'ici, d'ici en un an.* By that time you come again, *Quand vous reviendrez.* Some grow richer by giving than others by receiving, *Il y en a qui s'enrichissent plus en donnant que d'autres en recevant.*

To sit by one, *S'asseoir près de quelqu'un.* Hard by, *Tout près.* By the town, *Près de la ville.* We passed by that port, *Nous passâmes près, ou à la vue, de ce port.*

You must regulate yourself by his example, *Vous devez vous régler sur son exemple.* Take example by him, *Prenez exemple sur lui.*

By your description of the town, *Suivant la description que vous faites de la ville.* By what I have heard and read, *Selon ce que j'ai entendu & lu.*

Day by day, *Tous les jours, journellement.* Year by year, *Tous les ans, annuellement.*

By all means, *A quelque prix que ce soit, qui qu'il en coûte, absolument.* By no means, *En aucune manière, nullement, point du tout.*

By that name, *Sous ce nom.*

By, before himself, herself, themselves, notes the absence of all others. *Ex* He is by himself, *Il est seul.* She is by herself, *Elle est seule.* They are by themselves, *Ils sont seuls,* ou *elles sont seules.* Set it by itself, *Mettez-le à part.*

To stand by one (to assist him), *Soutenir quelqu'un, prendre son parti*

By, *adv.* To be by, *Etre présent.* By and by, *Tout à l'heure, incontinent, tantôt.* To come by; to set by, &c. V. COME; SET, &c.

BY, *s.* Upon the by, by the by, *En passant, indirectement.*

BY-BAG (bäï'-bägue), *s.* [a bag for letters betwixt country-places] *Boîte aux lettres,* f.

BYBLIS (bïb'-lïce), *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Miletus and Cyane; wept herself into a fountain] *Byblis,* f.

BY-BLOW (bäï'-blô), *Un coup de hasard.* A good by-blow, *Un coup de bonheur, un heureux hasard, une bonne aubaine.*

* BY-BLOW [a bastard] *Un bâtard,* † *un fet à vingt angles.*

BY-COFFEE-HOUSE (bäï-kŏf'-ï-hŏ'ŏuce), *s. Caffé borgne,* m. *caffé écarté,* ou *situé dans un lieu obscur.*

BY-CONCERNMENT (bäï'-kŏn'-cërn'-mën't), *s. Intérêt particulier,* m. *épisode,* m. en parlant d'un ouvrage dramatique. Our plays have by-concernments, *Nos pièces ont des épisodes.*

BY-DEPENDANCE (bäï'-dï-pën'-eănce), *s. Incident,* m. *dépendance indirecte.*

BY-DESIGN (bäï'-dï-zäïne'), *s. Dessein particulier.*

BY-DISHES (bäï'-dïch ëz), *s. pl.* [in Cookery; kickshaws] *Assiettes volantes,* f. pl. *hors-d'œuvres,* m. pl.

BY-END (bäï'-ën'd), *s.* [private interest, secret advantage] *Intérêt particulier.*

BY-GONE (bäï'-gône), *adj.* [past] *Passé.*

BY-INTEREST (bäï-ïn'-tër-ëste), *s.* [by-end, private interest, distinct from that of the public] *Intérêt particulier.* Various factions and parties are all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere regard to the public good, *Les factions & les partis ont un intérêt particulier qui les empêche de vouloir sincèrement le bien public.*

BY-JOBB (bäï'-djŏb), *s. Ouvrage à part,* m.

BYLANDER (bäï-lăn'd'-eŭr), *s.* [a small swift-sailing coasting vessel] V. BILANDER.

BY-LANE (bäï'-léne'), *s. Allée écartée,* f. *ruelle,* f.

BY-LAW (bäï'-lâ'), *s. Statut,* m. *réglement de communauté,* m.

BY-MATTER (bäï'-măt-eŭr), *s.* [something incidental] *Incident,* m.

BY-NAME (bäï'-néme'), *s.* [a nickname] *Sobriquet,* m. *injure,* f.

BY-PAST (bï'-päste), *adj.* [a term of the Scotch dialect] *Passé.*

BY-PATH (bäï'-păth'), *or* BY-ROAD, *s.* [private path] *Chemin détourné.*

BY-PLACE (bï'-plâce), *s. Lieu écarté; réduit,* m. *retranchement,* m. *donjon,* m.

BY-PROFITS (bäï'-prŏ-fïts), *or* BY-GAINS (bäï'-guéne'z), *s. pl.* [perquisites] *Tour du bâton,* m. *profits indirects, casuel,* m. *aubaine,* f.

BY-RESPECT (bäï'-rë-spĕkt'), *s.* [a private end] *Vue particulière.*

BY-ROAD (bäï'-rôde), *s.* [a cross-road] *Chemin de traverse,* m.

BY-ROOM (bäï'-roûme'), *s.* [a private room] *Petit appartement écarté, boudoir,* m.

BYRRHUS, *s.* [a genus of coleopterous insects; also the pediculus, or death-watch] *Byrrhus,* m. *vrillette,* f. *pou de bois,* m *horloge de la mort.*

BY-SPEECH (bäï'-spïtche), *s.* [a casual speech] *Discours non préparé,* m.

BYSSUS, *s.* [Antiq. a very fine sort of cotton, &c.] *Byssus,* m.

BYSSUS ANIMALIS, *s.* [the hair or threads of the Pinna marina] *Byssus,* m. *poil de nacre,* m.

BYSSUS, *s.* [a viviparous plant of the Polypus species, or genus of Moss-s] *Byssus,* m.

BY-STANDER (bäï'-stăn'-deŭr), *s.* [looker on] *Spectateur,* m. A by-stander sees more than a gamester, *Un spectateur voit plus qu'un joueur.*

BY-STREET (bäï'-strïte'), *Rue obscure, rue détournée, petite rue,* f. *rue de traverse,* f.

BY-WALK (bäï'-oŭâke'), *s.* [private walk] *Promenade écartée,* f.

BY-WAY (bï'-oŭè'), *s.* [private way] *Chemin de traverse,* m. *écarté de la grande route.*

BY-VIEW (bäï'-vïou'), *s.* V. BY-END.

BY-WEST (bï-'-ŭëste'), V. WESTWARD.

† BY-WORD (bäï'-oŭeŭrd'), *s.* [a saying, a term of reproach] *Diction,* m. *quolibet,* m.

BY-WORKS (bäï'-oŭeŭrks'), *s. pl.* [by-jobbs] *Hors d'œuvres,* m. pl. *corvées,* f. pl.

BYZANTINE, V. BEZANT.

C.

C. *Les Anglois nomment cette lettre* ci *& les François* cé. *En Anglois comme en François, elle a le son de* k *devant les voyelles* a, o, u; *& celui de* ſ *devant les autres voyelles* e, i, y.

C, *devant* h *a un ſon particulier moins dur que celui de* k *& moins doux que celui de* ſ, *dans les mots qui ne ſont point dérivés du François, comme* cheeſe, cheſt, churl, *qu'il faut prononcer rudement, comme s'il y avoit* tcheeſe, tcheſt, tchurl; *ainſi que* much, ſuch, *prononcez,* mutch, ſutch. *Mais dans les mots dérivés du François, tels que* chaiſe, chicane, *il ſe prononce comme* ſh *ou comme* che *en François. Dans les mots dérivés du Grec* h *eſt muette, comme* character, eunuch.

C, *ne ſe prononce point dans* To indict *& ſes dérivés, mais l'i qui le précède ſe prononce* aï: *il ne ſe prononce pas non plus dans* muſcle, *ni dans* victuals *& ſes dérivés.*

C, *comme lettre numérique, ſignifie* 100. CC, 200. CCC, 300. X *devant* C *lui fait perdre une dixaine.* XC *ne ſignifie que* 90. C *devant* D *&* M *leur fait perdre à chacune une centaine.*

CD *signifie* 400, & CM, 900. *Cette lettre numérique s'emploie encore avec* I, & *eſt renverſée lorſqu'elle ſuit celle-ci, en cette manière:* IC, 500. CIC, 1000. CCICC, 10,000. ICCC, 50,000. CCCICCC, 100,000. ICCCC, 500,000. & CCCICCCC, 1,000,000.

C, *eſt auſſi une abréviation uſitée dans les livres des Marchands & des Banquiers pour compte*; C. C. *Compte courant*; C. O. *Compte ouvert*; M. C. *Mon compte*; S. C. *Son compte*; L. C. *Leur compte*; N. C. *Notre compte*; S. P. C. *Sous protêt pour mettre à compte.*

C. P. *Signifie Conſtantinople*; S. M. T. C. *Sa Majeſté Très-Chrétienne.*

C, *dans les auteurs Romains devant un nom, ſignifie*, Caius, ou *Céſar*, &c. C. C. *Conſulibus.* S. C. *Senatus conſulto.* P. C. *Patres conſcripti.*

Ciceron appelle cette lettre triſte, *par ce que les juges, quand ils condamnoient un criminel, jettoient dans l'urne un billet où ils avoient écrit la lettre* C, *qui ſignifioit* condemno, *je condamne.*

C, *juſqu'à.* A great C, *Un grand C.*

CAA-APIA, *ſ.* [a med. plant of Braſil, that reſiſts poiſon and cures the bites of ſerpents] *Caa-apia*, m.

CAA-ATAYA, *ſ.* [a purgative plant of Braſil] *Caa-atoya*, m.

CAA-CHIRA, *ſ.* [anil indicum, indigofera] *Caa-chira*, m. *inde*, m. *indigo*, m. *anil*, m.

CAA-CICA, *ſ.* [a med. plant of Braſil; heals the bites of ſerpents] *Caa-cica*, m.

CAA-E'TIMAY, *ſ.* [a plant of Braſil; good againſt the raſh] *Caa-étimay*, m.

CAA-GHIYUYO, *ſ* [a Braſilian ſhrub] *Caa-ghiyuyo*, m.

CAANA, *ſ.* [a town of Egypt; lat. 26°-30′ N. lon. 30°-23′ E.] *Caana*, m.

CAA-OPIA, *ſ* [a ſmall reſinous tree of Braſil] *Caa-opia*, m.

CAA-PEBA, *ſ.* [an alexiph. plant of Braſil] *Caa-peba*, m. *liane à glacer l'eau*, f. *liane à ſerpent*, f.

CAA-PONGA, *ſ.* [a plant of Braſil; a ſort of ſamphire] *Caa-ponga*, m.

CAA-ROBA, *ſ.* [a med. tree of Braſil] *Caa-roba*, m.

CABAL (kă băl′), *or* CABALA, *ſ.* [the ſecret ſcience of the Jewiſh Rabbins] *Cabale*, f.

CABAL [a body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign] *Cabale*, f. *faction*, f. *parti*, m.

CABAL [intrigue] *Cabale*, f. *intrigue*, f. *brigue*, f. *complot*, m. The moſt ſecret cabal, *La cabale la plus cachée.* To form a cabal, *Cabaler.*

To CABAL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to plot] *Cabaler, comploter, tramer un complot.*

CABALIST (kăb′-ă-liſte), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in the Jewiſh cabal] *Cabaliſte*, m.

CABALISTE [in Commerce; anonymous partner] *Cabaliſte, commandite*, m.

CABALISTICAL (kăb-ă-liſ′-tĭ-kăl), *and* CABALISTIC (kăb-ă-liſ′-tĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the cabal] *Cabaliſtique, qui concerne la cabale: qui a un ſens caché, myſtérieux.* Cabaliſtical letters, cabaliſtic words, *Des lettres cabaliſtiques, des paroles myſtérieuſes.*

CABALLER (kă-băl′-eŭr), *ſ.* [intriguer] *Cabaleur*, m. *intrigant*, m.

CABALLINUS (kă-băl-lăï′-neŭce) ſons, V. HIPPOCRENE.

CABARET (kăb′-ă-rète), *ſ.* [tavern] *Cabaret*, m. *taverne*, f.

CABBAGE (kăb′-ĕdje), *ſ.* [a culinary plant] *Chou*, m. Cole-cabbage, *or* Cole-wort, *Chou vert.* Headed cabbage, *Chou cabus.* White-heart cabbages, *Choux blancs.* Red cabbages, *Choux rouges.* Turnip-cabbage (the root of which is in the form of a turnip), *Chou-navet.* Cabbage-head, *Pomme de chou.* Cabbage-lettuce, *Laitue pommée.*

CABBAGE of a deer's head, *Meule*, f. *le bas de la tête d'un cerf, d'un daim*, ou *d'un chevreuil.*

† CABBAGE [a taylor's cant word] *Retailles de tailleur*, f. pl. *reſte d'étoffe qu'il garde au lieu de le rendre*, m.

To CABBAGE, *v. n.* [among Gardeners; to knit into a round head] *Pommer.*

† To CABBAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſteal in cutting clothes] *Voler un morceau d'étoffe, comme font les tailleurs*, † *gratter*, ‖ *filouter.* Your taylor cabbages whole yards of cloth, *Votre tailleur vole des aunes entières d'étoffe.*

CABBAGE-TREE (kăb′-ĕdje-trī) [a ſort of palm-tree] *Palmier de l'Amérique, palmier à papier, arbre du papier*, m.

CABBAGING (kăb′-ĕdj′-ĭn`gne), *ſ.* [among Gardeners; heading, bunching] *Bouquet*, m.

CABILIAU, *ſ.* [cod-fiſh, young cod, codling] *Cabillaud*, m

CABIN (k b′-ĭne), *ſ.* [a ſmall chamber in a ſhip; a cottage] *Cabane*, f. *petite loge* ou *chambre dans un vaiſſeau; chaumière*, f.

Cabin of the ſteward of a row-galley, *Compagne*, f. Cabin-boy, *Mouſſe*, m.

To CABIN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to live in a cabin] *Vivre dans une cabane*; au figuré, *vivre à l'étroit.*

To CABIN, *v. a.* [to confine in a cabin] *Renfermer dans une cabane.*

CABINED (kăb′-ĭn'd), *adj. Etroit comme une cabane.*

CAB NET (kăb′ ĭn-ĕte), *ſ.* [a kind of cheſt with ſeveral drawers] *Cabinet*, m. *armoire à tiroir*, f

CABINET, *ſ.* [a private room in which conſultations are held, cloſet] *Cabinet*, m.

CABINET-COUNCIL (kăb′-ĭn-ĕ′-te-kăoun′-cĭl), *ſ.* [a council held in a private manner] *Cabinet*, m. *conſeil ſecret ou Roi.*

CABINET-MAKER (k b′-ĭn-ĕte mă′-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes ſmall nice work in wood] *Tabletier*, m. *ébéniſte*, m.

CABLE (k′-bl), *ſ* [a great rope uſed in a ſhip] *Cable*, m *amarre*, f. Small cable, *Câbleau*, m To take off the cable from an anchor, *Détalinguer.*

Stern-cable *or* hawſer, *Croupière*, f. Clear hawſe, *Câble arrêt à ſon ancre.* Foul hawſe, *Câble tourné.* Cable-caſks, *Flottes de cables*, f. or *flotteurs*, m. pl.

Cable's length, *Encâblure*, f. A cable's length (120 fathoms), *Un câble.*

Piece of junk or old cable, *Bout de câble.*

To faſten a cable to a piece of timber, *Chubler.* To make large robes or cables, *Câbler.* To ſplice a cable, *Epiſſer un câble.* ☞ Heave in the cable! *Vire ſur l'ancre! (ordre de faire virer au cabeſtan pour lever l'ancre).* ☞ Pay away the cable! *or* Veer-away the cable! *File du câble.* The ſheet-cable, *Maître câble.* The beſt bower-cable, *Second câble* ou *câble de l'ancre de veille.* The ſmall bower-cable, *Câble d'affourche.* The ſtream-cable, *Câble de touée.* Tow-cable, *Câble de remorque.*

To bit the cable, *Bitter le câble.* To coil the cable, *Rouer le câble.* To ſerve the cable, *Fourrer le câble.* To cut the cable in the hawſe, *Tailler, couper le câble.* To give a cable's end to another ſhip, *Donner le câble à un vaiſſeau.* To ſlack out or veer away the cable, *Filer du câble.*

CABLED (ké′-bl'd), *adj. Câblé, en forme de cable.* [in Archit.] *Rudenté.*

CABLET (ké′-blète), *ſ.* [ſmall cable; painter] *Cableau*, m *grelin*, m.

CABLING (ké′-blĭn`gne), *ſ.* [in Archit the figure of a ſtaff or reed, plain or carved in reſemblance of a rope] *Rudenture*, f.

CABLISH (k b′-lĭche), *ſ.* [a law-word; bruſh-wood] *Broſſailles*, f. pl.

CABLISH, *Bois chablis*, m. *bois abattu par le vent.*

CABOCHE (kă-bŏche′), *ſ.* [in Heraldry; the head of a beaſt cut off behind the ears] *Tête ſans buſte*, f.

CABOCHED (kă-bŏch't), *adj.* [in Heraldry; whoſe head is cut off] *Sans tête.*

CABOTE, *ſ.* [in Ichthyology, a fiſh of the cuculus kind, corax] *Chabot*, m.

CABRA, *ſ.* [a town of Negro-land] *Cabra*, m.

CABRUS (ké′-breuce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a god of the Phaſelitæ, to whom ſalt-fiſh was ſacrificed] *Cabrus*, m.

CABUIA, *ſ.* [an American thiſtle-like plant] *Cabuya*, m.

CABUL (ké′-heŭl), *ſ.* [a town and province of Aſia; lat. 34°-36′ N. lon. 68°-58′ E.] *Cabul, Cabeul*, m.

CABURE, *ſ.* [Braſilian night-owl] *Cabure, Caboure*, m.

CABURNS (ké′-beŭrn's), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall lines uſed in ſhips to bind the cables] *Fils de carret*, m. pl. *fourrure*, f.

CACAGOGA, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; an ointment procuring ſtools] *Cacagogue*, m. *ſuppoſitoire*, m.

CACALIA, *ſ.* [a plant; foreign colt's foot] *Cacalia*, f. *pas de cheval*, m.

CACAO (kă-ké′-o), *ſ.* [an Indian tree bearing nuts of which chocolate is made] *Cacaoïer*, m. *cacaotier*, m. *cacao*, m. [its nut] *Cacao*, m. Cacao of the coaſt (ſent to us from St. Domingo), *Barbiche ecaquilles*, m The beſt cacan, *Caraque*, m. Cacao-pod (the ſhell incloſing the cacao-nut), *Coboſſe*, f. To ſhell the cacao, *Ecaler le cacao.* To replace the cacao-nuts, *Recouvrir le cacao.* To make them ferment, *Faire reſſuer le cacao.*

CACAOTETE, *ſ.* [lapis corvinus; the Beelemnites in India] *Cacaotete*, f.

CACHALOT, *ſ.* [a ſort of whale] *Cachalot*, m.

CACHAN, CASHAN, *ſ.* [a town of Perſia; lat. 33°-20′ N. lon. 51°-55′ E.] *Cachan*, m.

CACHAO, *ſ.* [a town and prov. of Aſia; lat. 22°-10′ N. lon. 105°-31′ E.] *Cachao*, m.

CACHECTICAL (kă-kĕk′-tĭ kăl), *or* CACHECTIC (kă-kĕk′-tĭk), *adj* [having an ill habit of body, conſumptive] *Qui a un mauvais tempérament; cacochyme, cachectique.*

CACHEXY (kak′-ĕk-cé), *ſ.* [an ill conſtitution of body] *Cachexie*, f. *cacochymie*, f.

CACHINNATION (kăk′-ĭn-é′-chaŭne), *ſ.* [loud laughter] *Eclat de rire*, m. *ris immodéré.*

CACHORRO DOMATO, *ſ.* [tai'bi; a ſmall quadruped] *Cachorro domato*, m. *farigue*, m.

CACHOU *or* CASHOO, CATECHU, *ſ.* [a reſinous juice of a Malabar tree made into cakes] *Cachou*, m.

CACHUNDE, *ſ.* [a paſte made uſe of in China and Malabar] *Cachendé*, m.

CACICK, V CAZIC.

† To CACK (kăk), *v. n.* [to unload the body by ſtool] *Chier.*

CACKEREL (k ke′-rĕl), *ſ.* [a fiſh of the Mediterranean Sea] *Sorte de poiſſon de mer, qui a une vertu laxative; cacrel blanc*, m.

CACKLE (kăk′-kl'), *ſ.* [the voice of a fowl] *Le cri d'une oie*, ou *d'une poule: glouſſement*, m.

To CACKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a noiſe as a gooſe, or a hen] *Glouſſer.*

* To CACKLE [to laugh, to giggle] *Ricaner.*

CACKLER (k k′-leŭr), *ſ. Oiſeau qui glouſſe*, m. au figuré, *babillard*, m. [among ſchoolboys, tell-tale] † *Peſtard*, m.

CACKLING (kăk′-lĭn`gne), *ſ. L'action de glouſſer, glouſſement*, m.

CACOCHYLIA (căk-ô-kăï′-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [depraved chylification, indigeſtion] *Cacochylie*, f.

CACOCHYMICAL (kăk-ô-kĭm′-ĭ-kăl), *and* CACOCHYMIC (kăk-ô-kĭm′-ĭk), *adj.* having the humours corrupted] *Cacochyme.*

CACOCHYMY, *ſ.* [a diſtemperature of the humours] *Cacochymie*, f. *dépravation des humeurs*, f.

CACOETHES (kăk′-o-i′-tshice), *adj.* [in Med. malignant; is ſaid of ulcers] *Cacoethe.*

CACODÆMON (kăk′-ô-di′-mŭne), *ſ.* [evil ſpirit, devil] *Cacodémon*, m.

CACOPHONY (kă-kŏf'-ô-né), *f.* [a bad found of words] *Cacophonie*, f.

CACOTROPHY (kăk'-o-tro'-fé), *f.* [in Med. ill nutriment] *Cacotrophie*, f.

CACOZELIA (kăk-o-zi'-lĭ-ă), *f.* [miſguided zeal] *Cacozelie*, m.

CACTONITES, *f.* [a beautiful pale red ſtone pale cornelian] *Cactonite*, f. *cornaline*, f. *jaſpe*, f.

To CACUMINATE (kă-kĭou'-mĭ-né-e), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to make ſharp or pyramidal] *Rendre pointu, terminer en pyramide.*

CACUS (ké'-keuc), *ſ.* [Mythol. an arrant robber; the ſon of Vulcan] *Cacus*, m.

CADA (ké'-dă), *ſ.* [a large juniper-tree of Languedoc; berry-bearing cedrus] *Cade*, m

CADAVEROUS (k-dăv'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [having the appearance or qualities of a dead body] *Cadavéreux, de cadavre.* A cadaverous ſcent, *Odeur cadavéreuſe.*

CADBATE fly, or CAN worm, *ſ.* [an inſect that is a good bait for trouts, &c.] *Sorte de mouche éphémère*, f.

CADDIS (kăd'-ĭce), *ſ.* CADEW, *or* CADE-WORM [a straw-worm] *Ver de paille*, m. [a kind of tape or coarſe ſerge] *Cadis*, m.

CADE (kéde), *ſ.* [a barrel containing 500 red herrings, or 1000 ſprats] *Une caque, un baril.*

CADE, *adj.* [tame, ſoft, bred at home] *Doux, privé, domeſtique.* A cade-lamb, *Un agneau domeſtique, élevé dans la maiſon.*

To CADE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to breed up in ſoftneſs] *Elever délicatement.*

CADEE (ké-dî), V. CADI.

CADENCE (ké'-dĕn'ce), *or* CADENCY (ké'-dĕn'-ce), *ſ.* [fall of the voice; the flow of verſes; the harmonious fall of a period, in Rhetoric] *Cadence*, f *chûte harmonieuſe d'une période; meſure agréable d'un vers.* To give a cadence, *Cadencer.*

CADENT (ké-dĕn't), *adj* [falling down, ſinking, falling gently] *Tombant, qui manque, qui tombe d'accord.*

CADE OIL (ké'-de-ŏĭl), *ſ* [in Pharm. oil made of the Cada or Oxycedrus] *Huile de cade*, f.

CADET (kă-oĕte'), *ſ.* [the youngeſt brother] *Cadet*, m. *le plus jeune frère*, ſoit qu'il y en ait deux, *ou* davantage

CADET [a volunteer in the army] *Cadet*, m. *volontaire*, m.

CADEW, CADE-WORM. See CADDIS.

CADGER (kăd'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [a huckſter] *Coquetier*, m. *poulailler*, m

CADI *or* CADEE (ké'-dî), *ſ.* [a juſtice of peace among the Turks] *Cadi*, m.

CADI-ASKER, *ſ.* [a judge of Turkiſh ſoldiers] *Cadi-Aſcher* ou *Caſſi-Aſcher*, m.

CADILESCHER, *or* CADI-LESKER, *ſ* [chief juſtice among the Turks *Cadileſker*, m.

CADITES, *ſ. pl.* [figured ſtones reſembling ſmall barnes] *Cadites*, f. pl.

CADIZ, *ſ.* [large ſea port town of Spain; lat. 36°-31' N. lon. 6°-6' W.] *Cadix.*

CADMIA, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy, preparation from ores containing zinc, when melted in furnaces] *Cadmie*, f.

CADMIA FOSSILIS, *ſ.* [cobalt and calamine] *Cadmie foſſile* ou *naturelle.*

CADMUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Agenor, built the city Thebes, invented the Greek alphabet] *Cadmus*, m.

CADUCEATOR, *ſ.* [in ancient Rome; an officer empowered to treat of peace] *Caducéateur*, m.

CADUCEUS, *ſ.* [Mercury's lucky ſtaff, the emblem of peace] *Caducée*, m.

CÆCILIA, *ſ.* [Zoology; chalcidica lacerta, ſlow worm; a genus of ſerpents] *Ver-lézard à trois liſſes*, m. *aveugle*, m. *orvet*, m.

CÆCULUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Vulcan; a robber] *Cæculus*, m

CAEN, *ſ.* [capital of Lower Normandy; lat. 49°-11' N. lon. 0°-17' W.] *Caen*, m.

CÆNEUS (ci'-nĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Jupiter] *Cænéus*, m.

CÆNIS (ci'-nĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Theſſalian virgin who was made an invulnerable man by Neptune] *Cænis*, m.

CÆSAR (ci'-zeur), *ſ.* [a proper name; *fig.* a brave valiant man] *Céſar*, m.

CÆSURA (ci-zĭ'-ŭ-rā), *ſ.* [a pauſe in poetry] *Céſure*, f

CAFTAN (kăf'-tăne), *ſ* [a Perſian veſt or garment] *Caftan*, m.

CAFFART DAMASK, *ſ.* [having the woof of ſilk and warp of ſtarret, and vice verſa] *Damas caſard*, m.

CAFFRARIA, *ſ.* [a large country of Africa] *Caffrerie*, f. Caffree, *Caffre*, m.

CAG (kăgue), *ſ.* [a ſmall barrel] *Caque*, f. A cag of herrings, *Une caque de harengs*; elle en contient cinq cents. A cag of ſprats, *Une caque de Sardines*: elle en contient mille.

CAGE (kéaje), *ſ.* [an incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept] *Cage*, f. A great cage, *Une volière.* Cage full of birds, *Cagée*, f.

CAGE [a place for wild beaſts, incloſed with paliſadoes] *Ménagerie*, f.

* CAGE [a priſon] *Cage*, f *priſon*, f.

* CAGE [in Carpentry; an outer work of timber] *Cage*, f.

To CAGE, *v. a.* [to incloſe in a cage, or in a priſon] *Mettre en cage*, ou *mettre en priſon.*

CAGED (ké'-djd), *adj.* [from to cage] *Mis en cage.*

CAGLIARI, *ſ.* [the capital of the iſland of Sardinia; lat. 39°-27' N. lon. 9°-14' E.] *Cagliari*, m.

CAGUI, *ſ.* [a ſort of marmoſet of Braſil] *Cagui.*

CAHUI TAHU, *ſ.* [a ſort of bird of Braſil] *Cahui tahu*, m.

CAIC, CAIQUE, *or* CAICA, *ſ.* [the ſkiff or ſloop of a galley; alſo, in America, rocks or ſmall iſlands at ſea] *Caïe, caïque*, m.

CAIMACAM *or* CAIMACAN, *ſ* [an officer of great dignity among the Turks, the lieutenant or ſecretary to the Grand Vizir] *Caïmacar*, m.

CAIMACANI, *ſ.* [fine cloth from Bengal] *Caimacani.* m.

CAIMAN *or* CAYMAN (ké'-man), *ſ.* [lacaſe, an American crocodile] *Caïman*, m.

CAIRO (ké'-rô), *or* Grand Cairo, *ſ.* [large town of Egypt; lat. 30°-3' N. lon. 31°-23' E.] *Le Caire*, m.

CAISSON (ké'-ſŏ-ce), *ſ.* [in milit. language; a cheſt of bombs *or* powder *Caiſſon*, m.

CAISSON [a ſort of cheſt in which the piers of a ſtone-bridge is ſunk] *Caiſſon*, m.

CAITHNESS, *ſ.* [a country of Scotland] *Caithneſs*, m.

CAITAIA, *ſ.* [a marmoſet of Braſil] *Caitaia*, m.

CAITIFF (ké'-tĭf), *ſ.* [a ſlave] *Un eſclave.*

* CAITIFF [a knave, a deſpicable contemptible villain] *Un coquin, un ſcélérat, un garnement, un miſérable.*

CAJEPUT, *ſ.* [an Indian plant, a ſort of cardamum or grain of paradiſe; an oil from the Eaſt Indies, a nervous medicine] *Caje pouteu*, or *Cajeput*, m.

† To CAJOLE (kă-djôle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to flatter, to ſooth] *Cajoler, careſſer, flatter, mugueter.*

† To CAJOLE [to beguile] *Enjôler, duper, amuſer, ſéduire par des paroles flatteuſes; charlataner.*

† CAJOLED (kă-djô'-ld), *part. adj. Cajolé, enjôlé.*

† CAJOLER (kă-djô'-leŭr), *ſ.* [wheedler] *Cajoleur*, m. *flatteur*, m *enjôleur*, m.

† CAJOLERY (kă-djô'-leŭr-é), *ſ* [flattery] *Cajolerie*, f. *flatterie*, f.

CAJOLING (kă-djô'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de cajoler, cajolerie*, f

CAKE (kéke), *ſ.* [a kind of delicate bread] *Gâteau*, m. A cake-woman, *Une marchande de gâteaux.* A cake-houſe, *Une boutique où l'on vend des gâteaux.* A wax-cake, *Un pain de cire.*

CAKE of coals, *Charbon de terre qui forme une eſpece de croûte ou de gateau, par la chaleur du feu*, m.

To CAKE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to harden as dough in the oven] *Se durcir, ſe former en croûte, ſe croûter.*

CAKED (ké'-k't), *adj.* [from to cake] *Cuit, durci, pris, croûté.*

CAKETA, *ſ.* [a large river of South America] *Caketa*, m.

CAKILE, *ſ.* [ſort of ſea horſe-radiſh] *Cakile.* Cakile maritima, *Roquette, f. cendres de Syrie, ſorte de ſoude dont on fait du Savon.*

CALABA, *ſ.* [Indian mattick-tree] *Calaba*, m.

CALABASH (kăl'-ă-bă'che), *ſ.* [melopepo, a ſort of gourd, an American fruit] *Calebaſſe*, f.

CALABASH-TREE (kăl'-ă-băche-trī), *ſ.* [crescentia, a large tree of America] *Calebaſſier*, m.

CALABRIA, *ſ.* [a province of Italy] *Calabre*, f.

CALAIS (kăl'-ĕce), *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of France; lat. 50°-58' N. lon. 1°-56' E.] *Calais*, m.

CALADE, *ſ* [in the manege; a ſlope in a riding-ground, by which a horſe is brought to bend his haunches] *Calade*, f.

CALAGU, *ſ.* [ketmia Braſilienſis; a creeping plant of Louiſiana] *Calalou*, m. *giraumont*, m. *eſpece de citrouille*

CALAGUALA, *ſ.* [a med. root of South America] *Calaguala*, m

CALAMANCO (kăl-ă-măn'k'-o), *ſ.* [a kind of woollen ſtuff] *Calmande*, f.

CALAMARY, *ſ.* [a cuttle-fiſh] *Calemare*, f.

CALAMBA *or* CALAMBAC, *ſ.* [agallochum, aromatic aloe] *Calomba, calambac, calambouc*, m.

CALAMINARIS (kăl'-ă-mĭ-năr-ĭce), *or* CALAMINAR (kăl'-ă-mĭ-nar), *adj.* [belonging to the lapis calaminaris] *Calaminaire.*

CALAMINE (kăl'-ă-măĭne), *ſ* [a kind of foſſile bituminous earth] *Calamine*, f. *pierre calaminaire*, f. *cadmie-foſſile*, f.

CALAMINT (kăl'-ă-mĭn't), *ſ.* [the name of four aromatic plants] *Calament*, m. *calament de montagne, calament à odeur de pouliot, calament des champs* ou *Pouliot-thym.*

CALAMITA, *ſ.* [magnet or loadſtone] *Calamite*, f. [dry ſtorax formerly kept in reeds] *Calamite*, f. [artificial cadmia] *Calamite*, f. *cadmie artificielle.*

CALAMITOUS (kă-lăm'-ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [unhappy, miſerable, wretched] *Calamiteux, infortuné, malheureux*

CALAMITY (kă-lăm'-ĭ-té), *or* CALAMITOUSNESS (k-ăm'-ĭ-teŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [miſery, diſtreſs] *Calamité*, f. *malheur*, m. *miſère*, f. *déſaſtre*, m *infortune*, f V. MISFORTUNE.

CALAMUS (kăl'-ă-meŭce), *ſ* [a reed or ſweet-ſcented wood *Roſeau* ou *canne aromatique*, m. f.

CALAMUS ODORATUS, *or* aromaticus vulgus [ſweet ſcented flag] *Calamus aromatique vrai*, m. *roſeau odorant*, ou *aromatique*, m.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS, *ſ.* [in Anat. dilatation of the fourth ventricle of the brain] *Calamus*, m.

CALANDRA, *or* CHALANDRA, *ſ.* [a large lark of Italy and the Pyrenees] *Calandre*, f.

CALASH (kă lăche'), *ſ.* [a ſmall carriage of pleaſure] *Caliche*, f The ancients uſed caliſhes, the figure of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments, *Les anciens ſe ſervoient de caliches; les anciens monumens nous offrent la figure de pluſieurs de ces voitures agréables.*

CALATRAVA, *ſ.* [a town of Spain; lat. 39°-4' N. long. 3°-20' W.] *Calatrava*, m.

CALATRAVA [a military order in Spain] *Ordre de Calatrava*, m.

CALCAMAR *or* CALCAMARUS, *ſ.* [an aquatic Braſilian bird] *Calcamar*, m.

CALCANEUM, *s.* [in Anat. the second and largeſt bone of the tarſus; calcar, calcis os, pternia, heel-bone] *Calcaneum*, ſ.

CALCANTHUM *or* CHALCANTHUM, *ſ.* [natural vitriol of a red colour] *Calcanthum*, ſ.

CALCAR, *ſ.* [a calcinating furnace] *Fourneau de Chymiſte pour calciner les corps*, m.

CALCAREOUS, *adj.* [partaking of the nature of calx or lime] *Calcaire*. Calcareous earth, *Terre calcaire*.

CALCEA, *ſ.* [Antiq. a road made with ſtones and rubbiſh] *Chemin ferré*, m. *chauſſée*, f.

CALCEATED (kăl'-chī-é-tĕd), *adj.* [ſhod, fitted with ſhoes] *Chauſſé, qui a des ſouliers aux pieds.*

CALCEDONIUS (kăl-cĭ-dô'-nĭ-eŭce), *or* CALCEDONY (k l-cĭ-dô-ne), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone] *Calcédoine*, f. Calcedonius is of the agat kind, *La calcédoine eſt une eſpèce d'agate.*

CALCEDONIUS, *adj.* [among Jewellers, ſaid of a ſtone having white ſpecks] *Calcédonieux, euſe.*

CALCHAS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous prophet] *Calchas*, m.

To CALCINATE (kăl'-cĭ-néte), V. CALCINE.

CALCINATION (kăl-cĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ. or* CALCINING (kăl-sāĭ'-nĭn'gne) [the rendering a body reducible to powder by fire, chymical pulverization] *Calcination, ſ. l'action de calciner.*

CALCINATORY (kăl'-cĭ-né-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a veſſel uſed in calcination] *Vaiſſeau à calciner*, m.

To CALCINE (kăl-sāĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to burn to a calx, or to become a calx by fire] *Calciner, & ſe calciner.* To calcine the frit, *Fritter le verre.*

CALCINED (kăl-ſ ĭ'-n'd), CALCINATED (kăl-cĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj.* [which is become a calx] *Calciné.* To be calcined with quickſilver, *S'amalgamer.*

CALCITRAPA, *ſ.* [common ſta-thiſtle; a medicinal plant] *Chardon étoilé*, m. *chauſſetrape*, f. V CALTROPS.

CALCOGRAPHER, V. CHALCOGRAPHER.

To CALCULATE (kăl'-kĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to compute, to reckon] *Calculer, compter, ſupputer, faire un calcul.*

To CALCULATE [to accommodate, to adjuſt] *Accommoder, adapter, ajuſter, deſtiner, approprier.* To calculate a diſcourſe for the meaneſt capacity, *Accommoder, ou proportionner un diſcours à la portée des plus foibles.* Religion is calculated for our benefit, *La religion tend à nous rendre heureux.*

CALCULATED (kăl'-kĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Calculé, ſupputé; accommodé, adapté, deſtiné.*

CALCULATION (kăl-kĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), CALCULATING (kăl'-kĭoŭ-é-tĭn'gne), CALCULE (kăl'-kĭoŭle), *ſ* [reckoning, computation] *Calcul*, m. *ſupputation*, f. *compte*, m.

† To be out in one's calculation, *Se tromper dans ſon calcul, ſe méprendre.*

CALCULATOR (kăl'-kĭoŭ-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [a computer] *Calculateur*, m.

CALCULATORY (kăl'-kĭoŭ-lé-teŭr-é), *adj.* [belonging to calculation] *Qui a rapport au calcul.*

CALCULOSE (kăl-kĭoŭ-lôce'), *or* CALCULOUS (kăl'-kĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [ſtony, gritty] *Pierreux, graveleux, calculeux.*

CALCULUS (kăl'-kĭoŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [the ſtone in the bladder, a ſort of bezoar] *Calcul*, m. *la pierre qui s'engendre dans la veſſie de l'homme.*

CALCUTTA (kăl'-keŭt-ă), *or* FORT WILLIAM, *ſ.* [the capital of Bengal; lat. 22°-23′ N. lon. 88°-28′ E.] *Calcutta*, m.

CALDERONUS, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh, the neareſt in ſize to the whale] *Calderon*, m.

CALDRON (kâl'-dreŭne), *ſ.* [a boiler, a kettle] *Chaudron*, m.

CALEDONIANS (kăl-ĭ-dô'-nĭ-ăn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Scotland] *Calédoniens*, m. pl.

CALEFACTION (kăl-ĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of heating, and the ſtate of being heated or hot] *Caléfaction*, f.

CALEFACTIVE (kăl-ĭ-făk'-tĭv'), *and* CALEFACTORY (kăl-ĭ-f k-teur-é), *adj.* [heating] *Qui rend chaud*

To CALEFY (k l'-ĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to grow hot, to be heated] *Devenir chaud, s'échauffer.* Cryſtal will calefy to electricity, *Le criſtal deviendra électrique en s'échauffant.*

CALENBERG, *ſ.* [a principality of Hanover] *Calenberg*, m.

CALENDAR (kăl'-ĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [almanack, a regiſter of the months and feſtivals of the year] *Calendrier*, m. *almanach*, m. Church-calendar for the uſe of divine-ſervice, *Bréf*, m.

CALENDAR [curculio, weevil, a coleopt. inſect] *Charançon* ou *Charençon*, m. *calandre*, f. *chate-peleuſe*, f *coſſon*, m.

CALENDARED (kăl'-ĕn-deŭr'd), *adj.* [devoured by the calendars] *Rongé par les charançons.*

CALENDAR'S (kăl'-ĕn'-deŭr'-ĭce), CAPROTINA (kă-pro-tăĭ'-nă), CITHERONIA (cĭ-tshĕr-ô'-nĭ-ă), CURIS (kiŭ'-rĭce), CURITIS (kiŭ-răĭ'-tĭce), CINXIA (cĭn'k -ĭ-ă) [Mythol. titles of Juno] *Calendaris, Caprotine*, &c.

CALENDER (kăl'-ĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth] *Calandre*, f.

To CALENDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs cloth] *Calandrer, liſſer.*

CALENDER [the name of a ſort of derviſes ſpread through Turkey and Perſia] *Calander*, m

CALENDERED (k l'-ĕn'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Calandré, liſſé.*

CALENDRER (kăl'-ĕn'-dreŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who calenders] *Calandreur*, m. *glaceur*, m.

CALENDS (k l'-ĕn'dz), *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. the firſt day of every month] *Calendes*, f. pl.

CALENDULA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſpecies of the motacilla, or wag-tail; the golden-creſted wren] *Soulci* ou *Souci*, m. *peu*, m.

CALENTU E (kăl'-ĕn'-tchĭeŭre), *ſ.* [an inflammatory and bili us fever, frequent at ſea] *Calenture*, f. *fièvre inflammatoire*, f.

CALESIAM, *ſ.* [a tree of Malabar] *Caleſiam*, m.

CALF (kăf), *ſ.* [the young of a cow] *Veau*, m. A calf's head, *Une tête de veau.* Calf's puck, *Freſſure de veau*, f. Calf's gather *or* chaldron, calf's fat guts, *Fraiſe de veau*, f. Calf's leather, *Peau* ou *cuir de veau*, f. m. *veau*, m.

† To cry like a ſucking calf, *Pleurer comme un veau.*

CALF [a hart male of the firſt year] *Faon de biche*, m.

CALF [the thick part of the leg] *Le gras de la jambe, le mollet.*

CALF'S FOOT (kălſ'-foŭte), *ſ.* [Bot. Arum; a med. root] *Pied-de-veau*, m.

CALF'S-SNOUT (kăf's'-ſnſoŭte), *ſ.* [Bot. ſnap-dragon; a med. plant] *Muſle de veau*, m.

CALIBER (kăl'-ĭ-beŭr), *ſ.* [the bore of a gun] *Calibre*, m. A muſketoon *or* blunderbuſs of a large caliber, *Mouſqueton de gros calibre.*

Caliber-compaſſes [the points of which are turned inwards] *Compas d'épaiſſeur*, m. *compas à repouſſer*, m. [When the points are turned outwards, among clock-makers] *Maître à danſer*, m.

CALICE *or* CHALICE (kăl'-ĭce), *ſ.* [a ſort of cup] *Calice*, m.

CALICO (kăl'-ĭ-kô), *or* CALLICO, *ſ.* [cloth made of cotton in the Indies] *Indienne*, f. *alibaine*, f. Calico-printer, *Imprimeur d'Indiennes* ou *de toiles peintes.*

CALICUT (kăl'-ĭ-keŭte), *ſ.* [a town and kingdom of Aſia; lat. 11°-18′ N. lon. 74°-24′ E.] *Calicut*, m.

CALID (kăl'-ĭd), *adj.* [hot] *Chaud, brûlant.*

CALIDITY (kă-lĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [heat] *Chaleur*, f.

CALIDRIS, *ſ.* [totano; red ſhank; knot; a water fowl] *Maubéche*, m. *chevalier*, m.

CALIETA *or* CALIETTE, *ſ.* [a yellow fungus at the root of the juniper-tree] *Caliett*, f.

CALIF, *or* CALIPH (ké'-lĭf) [a title aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet, among the Saracens] *Caliſe*, m.

CALIFATE (ké'-lĭ-fĉte), *ſ.* [dignity of Caliph] *Caliſat*, m.

CALIFORNIA, *ſ.* [a large peninſula of North America] *Californie*, f.

CALIGATION (kăl-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [darkneſs, cloudineſs] *Obſcurité*, f.

CALIGINOUS (kă-lĭj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [obſcure, dim] *Obſcur.*

CALIGINOUSNESS (kă-lĭdj'-ĭ-neŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [obſcurity] *Obſcurité*, f.

CALIGRAPHY (kăl'-ĭ-gră-fé), *ſ.* [beautiful writing] *Belle écriture.*

CALIN (ké'-lĭne), *ſ.* [a metal compoſed of lead and tin, much uſed in China] *Câlin*, m.

CALINGOE (k l-ĭn'-gui), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a people of India, whoſe women conceived at the age of five, and feldom lived above eight] *Calingues*, m.

CALISTO (kăl-ĭst'-ô), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Nymph of Diana, turned by Jupiter into a conſtellation, the Great Bear] *Caliſto*, f.

CALIVER (kăl'-ĭ-veŭr), *ſ.* [a hand-gun] *Petit mouſquet, dont on ſe ſervoit autrefois en mer.*

CALIX (kăl'-ĭks), *ſ.* [Bot. Perianthium, empalement, flower-cup] *Calice d'une fleur*, m. *cuiet*, m.

To CALK, *or* CAULK (kâk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtop the leaks of a ſhip] *Calfater.* To calk a ſhip, *Calfater un vaiſſeau, le radouber, en boucher les fentes*

CALKED (kâ'k't), *part. adj. Calfaté.*

CALKER *or* CAULKER (kâ'-keŭr), *ſ.* [the workman who calks] *Calfat*, m. *calfateur*, m.

Calker's-mate *or* boy, *Calfatin*, m.

CALKERS *or* Calkings [among Farriers] *Crampons de fer à cheval*, m pl.

CALKING (kâ'-kĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de calfater*, f. *calfat*, m. *radoub*, m.

Calking-iron (a ſort of chiſſel), *Fer à calfat*, m.

CALQUING *or* CALKING, *ſ.* [in Painting] *L'action de calquer.*

CALL (kal), *ſ.* [vocal addreſs, invitation] *Appel*, m. *invitation*, f. *ſollicitation*, f. To give one a call, *Appeler* ou *inviter quelqu'un.* To be ready at a call, *Etre toujours prêt; être fait au boût; être au coup au cloche.*

CALL [the calling over the names of thoſe that are to compoſe an aſſembly] *Appel*, m. *action de nommer à haute voix ceux qui doivent compoſer une aſſemblée.* The call of the houſe was adjourned to next day, *L'appel de la chambre fut remis au lendemain.*

CALL [at ſea] *Sifflet de maître d'équipage*, m.

CALL [beat of a drum] *Appel*, m. *ſorte de battement de tambour.*

CALL [inſtrument to call birds] *Appeau*, m. The call of partridges, *L'appel des perdrix.*

CALL [authority, command, vocation, employment] *Autorité*, f. *ordre*, m. *vocation*, f. *emploi*, m. *affaire*, f. V. CALLING.

To CALL, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to name, to denominate] *Appeler, nommer.* God called the light day, and the darkneſs he called night, *Dieu appela la lumière le jour, & il appela les ténébres la nuit.* He calls me rogue, *Il m'appelle coquin.*

To CALL [to invite, to bid to come] *Appeler, faire venir.* Shall I call the phyſician? *Ferai-je venir le medecin?*

To CALL [to convoke] *Convoquer, aſſembler.*

To call a council, *Convoquer un concile.*

To call a parliament, *Aſſembler un parlement.*

To CALL [as a partridge does] *Appeler, chanter, comme une perdrix.*

To CALL [as the cuck does] *Coqueliner.* To call (as quails do), *Carcailler.*

To CALL one names, *Dire des injures à quelqu'un, lui chanter pouilles.*

To CALL one's game at cards, *Accuſer ſon jeu.*

*† Let us call another cauſe, *Parlons d'autre choſe; brijons là-deſſus.*

To CALL AFTER one, *Appeler quelqu'un à haute voix, crier après lui.*

To CALL AGAIN, *Rappeler, faire revenir.*

To CALL ALOUD, *S'écrier, ſe récrier.*

To CALL ASIDE, *Tirer à côté, prendre à part.*

To CALL AT a place, *Paſſer par un endroit.*

To CALL AWAY, *Faire ſortir, emmener.*

To CALL BACK [to revoke, to retract] *Révoquer, rétracter.* To call back one's words, *& déſire, révoquer ſa parole, ſe rétracter.* To call one back, *Rappeler quelqu'un, le faire revenir.*

To CALL FOR [to demand, to require, to claim] *Appeler, demander.* His Majeſty calls for you, *Sa Majeſté vous demande.* Call you for drink? *Demandez-vous à boire?* Call for dinner, *Faites ſervir le dîner.*

To CALL FORTH, *Faire ſortir, faire venir, évoquer.*

To CALL IN [to invite to come in] *Faire entrer.*

To call in one's money, *Faire rentrer ſes fonds, retirer ſon argent.*

To call in a law, *Abroger, révoquer une loi.*

To call a thing in, *or* into, queſtion, *Révoquer une choſe en doute, en douter.*

To CALL OFF, *Détourner, diſſuader.* I am called off from my ſtudies, *On me détourne de mes études.* He was called off from it, *On l'en diſſuada.*

To CALL ON [to ſolicit for a favour, or a debt] *Solliciter, ſommer, demander avec inſtance.* I ſhall call on him to be as good as his word, *Je le ſommerai de tenir ſa parole.*

To CALL OVER, *Appeler à haute voix, nommer publiquement.* To call over the names of an aſſembly, *Appeler les noms de ceux qui compoſent une aſſemblée, en faire l'appel.*

To CALL OUT, *Faire ſortir.*

To CALL to one [to call him] *Appeler quelqu'un.* [among Hunters] ‡ *Hucher.*

To call to or unto one (to invoke him), *Invoquer quelqu'un, le réclamer.*

To call to one for help, *Appeler quelqu'un à ſon ſecours.*

To call one to witneſs, *Prendre quelqu'un à témoin.*

To call one to account, *Faire rendre compte à quelqu'un.*

Call your ſenſes to you, *Rappelez vos ſens, remettez-vous de cette altération.*

To call a thing to remembrance, *Rappeler la mémoire,* ou *le ſouvenir d'une choſe.*

To CALL TOGETHER, *Aſſembler, convoquer.*

To CALL UP, *Faire monter; évoquer; animer, exciter, éveiller.* Æſchylus has a tragedy intitled Perſæ, in which the ſhade of Darius is called up, *Eſchyle a compoſé une tragédie, intitulée les Perſes, où l'ombre de Darius eſt évoquée.* To call one up in the morning, *Eveiller quelqu'un.* To call up the idea of a thing into our minds, *Exciter,* ou *faire naître dans notre eſprit l'idée d'une choſe.*

To CALL UPON [to implore] *Implorer, invoquer, prier.* Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee, *Implore-moi dans le jour de la tribulation, & je te délivrerai.*

To call upon one for a thing, *Demander une choſe à quelqu'un, l'en conjurer, l'exiger inſtamment de lui.* So many inſtances of your Majeſty's goodneſs call upon us for the higheſt returns of duty, zeal, and affection, *Tant de marques de bonté de la part de votre Majeſté exigent de nous les plus fortes démonſtrations de fidélité, de zèle & d'affection.*

To call upon one in one's way, *Aller voir quelqu'un en paſſant.*

CALLAF (kăl'-ăf), *ſ* [Bot. a low ſhrubby tree of incomparable fragancy, growing in Syria] *Calaf*, m.

CALLA SUSUNG, *ſ.* [the capital of the iſland of Bouton in Aſia; lat. 5°-0′ S. lon. 123°-45′ E.] *Calla ſuſung*, m.

CALLAO, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Peru; lat. 12°-2′ S. lon. 76°-53′ W.] *Callao*, m.

CALLAT *or* CALLET (kăl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a trull] *Femme de mauvaiſe vie, une courcuſe,* † *garce*, f.

CALLED (kâ'-l'd), *part. adj. Appelé*, &c.

CALLEN, *ſ.* [a town of Ireland; lat. 53°-28′ N. lon. 7°-6′ W.] *Callen*, m.

CALLER (kăl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who calls] *Celui* ou *celle qui appelle.*

CALLICO, V. CALICO.

CALLIMANCO, V. CALAMANCO.

CALLIMUS, *ſ.* [the looſe kernel found in the eagle-ſtone] *Callimus*, m.

CALLING (kăl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [vocation, profeſſion, trade] *Vocation*, f. *profeſſion*, f. *état*, m. *métier*, m. *emploi*, m. *appel*, m. The calling of the Gentiles, *La vocation des Gentils*, m.

CALLING, *adj.* [calling loudly againſt, *or* for] *Criant.* An injuſtice calling loudly for redreſs, *Une injuſtice criante.*

CALLIOPE (kăl-ăï'-o-pi), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Muſe of eloquence and heroic poetry] *Calliope*, f.

CALLIPERS (kăl'-ĭ-pĕrz), *ſ. pl* [corrupted from *Caliber*; compaſſes with bowed ſhanks] *Compas d'épaiſſeur*, m. V. CALIBER.

CALLIRHOË, *ſ.* [Mythol. a beautiful virgin of Calydon; Coreſus enamoured of her, ſtabbed himſelf inſtead of ſacrificing her] *Callirhoë*, f.

CALLITRICHUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of green ape] *Callitriche*, m.

CALLOSITY (kăl-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [hardneſs, induration of the fleſh *or* fibres] *Calloſité*, f. *calus*, m. *durillon*, m. *dureté de la peau*, m.

CALLOUS (kăl'-leŭce), *adj.* [hardened, indurated] *Calleux, endurci, inſenſible.*

CALLOUSNESS (kăl'-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. CALLOSITY. [*fig.* inſenſibility] *Inſenſibilité*, f

CALLOW (kăl'-lô), *adj.* [unfledged] *Qui n'a point de plumes*; au figuré, *jeune.* * A callow maid, *Une jeune fille.*

CALLUS (kăl'-leŭce), *ſ.* [an induration of the fibres] *Calus*, m. *cal*, m ou *durillon*, m.

CALM (kame), *ſ.* [freedom from violent motion *or* diſturbance; ſerenity; ſtillneſs] *Calme*, m. *bonace*, f. *tranquillité*, f. V. TRANQUILLITY.

Dead calm, flat calm (at ſea), *Calme tout plat.*

CALM, *adj.* [quiet, not ſtirred; ſerene, untroubled] *Calme, tranquille, qui n'eſt point agité*, au phyſique & au moral.

Calm weather with a ſmooth ſea, *Bonnace*, f. To become calm, *Calmer.*

To CALM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quiet, to appeaſe] *Calmer, appaiſer, adoucir.*

CALMAR, *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of Sweden; lat. 56°-40′ N. lon. 16°-17′ E.] *Calmar.*

CALMAR, *ſ* [a ſort of cuttle-fiſh, but longer and round] *Calmar*, m. *tante*, m.

CALMED (kam'd), *part. adj. Calmé, appaiſé.*

CALMER (kam'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon *or* thing which calms] *Qui calme, calmant*, m

CALMING (kam'-ĭn'gne), *L'action de calmer, calme*, m. Calming remedy, *Calmant*, m.

CALMLY (kăm'-lé), *adv.* [quietly] *Tranquillement, paiſiblement, ſans agitation.*

CALMNESS (k m'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. CALM.

CALMY (kam'-é), *adj.* V. CALM.

CALOMEL (kăl'-ô-mel), *ſ.* [mercury ſix times ſublimed] *Mercure doux.*

CALORIFICK (kăl-ô-rĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [heating, producing heat] *Echauffant.*

CALOTTE (ka-lŏte'), *ſ.* [a cap or coif] *Calotte*, f. A calotte-maker, *Un calotier.*

CALOYER, *ſ.* [a ſort of monk of the Greek church] *Caloyer*, m.

CALTROPS (kăl'-trŏps), *ſ.* [night-cat; an inſtrument with four iron ſpikes, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to annoy an enemy's horſe] *Chauſſe-trape*, f.

CALTROPS [calcitrapa; a med. plant] *Chauſſe-trape*, f. *chardon étoilé*, m. *tribule terreſtre*, m. *herſe*, f. *croix de chevalier*, f. *ſaligot terreſtre*, m.

Water caltrops, *Tribule aquatique*, m. *macle, cornuelle*, f. *corniole*, f *châtaigne d'eau*, f. *ſaligot aquatique*, m. *truffe d'eau*, f.

CALUMBO-ROOT, *ſ.* [the root of a tree of the Indies] *Calumbé*, m.

CALUMET, *ſ.* [long tobacco-pipe in uſe among the American ſavages as the enſign of peace, and the ſecurity of traffick] *Calumet*, m.

To CALUMNIATE (kă-leŭm'-nĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſlander] *Calomnier, bleſſer l'honneur de quelqu'un par des imputations fauſſes.* He was accuſed of a very high crime, namely, calumniating the nation, and creating the king a diffidence of his people, *Il étoit accuſé d'un grand crime: c'étoit d'avoir calomnié la nation & de lui avoir fait perdre la confiance du Roi.*

CALUMNIATED, *part. adj. Calomnié.*

CALUMNIATOR (kă-leŭm'-nĭ-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſlanderer, a forger of accuſation] *Calomniateur*, m. *calomniatrice*, f. *impoſteur, diffamateur.* A calumniator is enough to ruin an honeſt man, *Il ſuffit d'un calomniateur pour perdre un honnête homme.*

CALUMNIOUS (kă-leŭm'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſlanderous, falſely, reproachful] *Calomnieux.*

CALUMNIOUSLY (ka-leŭm'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv. Calomnieuſement.*

CALUMNY (kăl'-cŭm'-né), CALUMNIATION (kă-leŭm'-nĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſlander, falſe charge] *Calomnie*, f. *fauſſe accuſation, imputation fauſſe, diffamation*, f. *impoſture*, f.

CALVADOS, *ſ.* [a northern department of France, ſo called from a rock of that name] *Calvados*, m.

CALVARY (kăl'-vă-ré), *ſ.* [a hill near Jeruſalem] *Calvaire*, m.

To CALVE (kave), *v. n.* [to bring forth a calf] *Véler.*

CALVES (kav'z), the plural of CALF.

CALVI, *ſ.* [a town of Italy; lat. 41°-15′ N. long. 14°-19′ E. a town of Corſica; lat. 42°-26′ N. lon. 9°-16′ E.] *Calvi*, m.

CALVILLE (kăl-vĭl'), *ſ.* [a ſort of apple] *Calville*, f.

CALVINISM (kăl'-vĭ-nĭzm), *ſ.* [the doctrine of Calvin] *Calviniſme*, m.

CALVINIST (kăl'-vĭ-nĭſte), *ſ.* [one who profeſſes the doctrine of Calvin] *Calviniſte*, m. Engliſh calviniſt, *Puritain*, m.

CALX (kălks), *ſ.* [Chym. a calcined ſubſtance] *Chaux*, f. *ſubſtance calcinée.* To become a calx, *Se calciner.* Calx nativa (a native marly earth), *Fleur de chaux naturelle.* Calx of tin or pewter (the aſhes which are taken from off the top of melted pewter), *Chaux d'étain.*

CALYCLE (kăl'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall bud of a plant] *Bourgeon*, m *bouton*, m.

CALYPSO (kăl-ĭps'-ô,), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Oceanus & Thetis, reigned in the iſland Ogygia), *Calypſo*, f.

CALYX, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. CALIX.

CAMÆA (kă-mi'-ă), *or* CHAMA, *ſ.* [a bivalvular ſhell] *Came*, f.

CAMÆA [a ſort of agate of various ſtrata, and carved in relievo] *Camée*, m.

CAMAIEU (kă-mé'-ïou), *ſ.* [a kind of onyx, a ſtone with various natural figures of plants and landſkips] *Dendrite*, f. *pierre arborijée, camaïeu*, m.

CAMAIEU, *ſ.* [brooch, a picture of one colour] *Camaïeu*, m. Grey camaieu (when the ground is grey), *Grijaille*, f. Yellow camaieu (when the ground is yellow), *Cirage*, m.

CAMAIL, *ſ.* [a biſhop's ornament worn over the rochet] *Camail*, m.

CAMARA,

CAMARA, *ſ.* [in Surgery; fornix of the brain] *Camara, f. calotte du crâne,* f.

CAMARA-CUBA, CAMARA-MIRA, CAMARA-TINGA, *ſ.* [plants of Braſil] *Camara-Cuba,* &c. f.

CAMARADE, *or* COMRADE, *ſ.* [companion, chamber-fellow] *Camarade,* m. *compagnon,* m.

CAMBA *or* CAMBAIA, *ſ.* [a large city of Guzarat in India; lat. 22°-25′ N. lon. 72°-10′ E.] *Cambare,* f.

CAMBAYES, *ſ. pl.* [cotton-cloths made in Bengal] *Toiles de coton du Bengale,* f. pl.

CAMBER-BEAM (kăm'-beŭr-bīme), *ſ.* [Archit. a piece of timber arching in the middle] *Poutre arquée,* f.

CAMBERED (kăm'-beŭr'd), *adj. Arqué, en arc.* Cambered deck, *Pont arqué.* Cambered keel, *Quille arquée.*

CAMBERING (kăm'-beŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [a ſea-term] *Cambré, arqué, voûté.* The deck of a ſhip lies cambering, *Le pont d'un vaiſſeau eſt cambré* ou *arqué.*

Cambering of a ſhip's deck or keel, *ſ. Arc d'un vaiſſeau,* m. *cambrure (d'une planche),* f.

CAMBIST (kăm'-bĭſte), *from* CAMBIUM, *Change), ſ.* [a word uſed in negotiating bills of exchange for the perſon who draws *or* accepts them] *Cambiſte,* m.

CAMBLES, *ſ.* [Mythol. a remarkably gluttonous king of Lydia; ate his own wife] *Cambles,* m.

CAMBLET, V. CAMELOT.

CAMBODIA (kăm'-bô'-dĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a town and kingdom in India; lat. 12°-30′ N. lon. 104°-0′ E.] *Cambodje,* ou *Camboge,* m.

CAMBOGIA (kăm'-bô'-djĭ-ă), *ſ.* [carcapulli] *Gomme-gutte,* f.

CAMBRAY (kéme'-brĕ), *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 50°-11′ N. lon. 3°-20′ E.] *Cambrai,* m.

CAMBRESIS, *ſ.* [a territory of France] *Cambreſis,* m.

CAMBRICK (kéme'-brĭk), *ſ.* [a kind of fine linen] *Toile de Cambrai,* f. *batiſte,* f. Pieces of cambrick, *Coupons de batiſte,* m. pl. Cambrick made with half bleached flax, *Batiſte écrue.*

CAMBRIDGE (kéme'-brĭdje), *ſ.* [a town of England, celebrated for its univerſity; lat. 52°-13′ N. lon. 0°-9′ E.] *Cambridge,* m.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (kém'-brĭdje-chère), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Cambridgeſhire,* m.

CAME (kéme), the preterite of To COME, which ſee.

CAMEL (kăm'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a beaſt of burden] *Chameau,* m. A keeper, *or* driver of camels, *Un chamelier,* ou *conducteur de chameaux, caravanier,* m. Camel's hair, *Teſtif,* m. *poil de chameau (dont on fait les pinceaux à laver).*

CAMELEON, V. CHAMELEON.

CAMELEOPARD (kă-mĕl-ô-parde), *ſ.* [an Abyſſinian quadruped, taller than the elephant, but not ſo thick] *Caméléopard,* m.

CAMELINA, *ſ* [myagrum ſativum; a coſmetic oil is expreſſed from its ſeed] *Cameline,* f. *ſéſame d'Allemagne,* m.

CAMELOT, *or* CAMLET (kăm'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a kind of ſtuff originally made of ſilk and camel's hair, but now of wool and ſilk] *Camelot,* m. Hair-camelot, *Camelot de poil.* Watered camlet, *Camelot ondé.* Coarſe camelot, *Camelot à fils retors.* Woven like camelot, *Cameloté, -ée.*

CAMERA OBSCURA (kăm'-ĭ-ră-ŏb-ſkĭou'-ră), *ſ.* [an optical machine] *Chambre obſcure,* f.

CAMERATED (kăm'-ĭ-ré-tĕd), *adj.* [arched] *Voûté, arqué, fait en arc, cambré.* The cieling of his cloſet is camerated, *Le plafond de ſon cabinet eſt voûté.*

CAMERATION (kăm'-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a vaulting *or* arching] *Courbure,* f.

CAMERLINGO, *ſ.* [the Pope's chamberlain, who has the adminiſtration of the apoſtolical chamber] *Camerlingue,* m.

CAMES (kém'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſlender rods of caſt lead, made uſe of by glaziers] *Plombs de vitrier,* m. pl.

CAMILLA (kăm-ĭl'-lă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous queen of the Volſci; oppoſed Æneas on his landing in Italy; was ſuperior to anybody in running] *Camille,* f.

CAMILLUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Mercury] *Camille,* m.

CAMINHA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town and ſea-port of Portugal; lat. 41°-50′ N. lon. 8°-29′ W.] *Caminha,* m.

CAMINI, *ſ.* [Paraguay, *or* yerva conpallo, an American herb] *Camini,* m.

CAMISADO *or* CAMISADE (kăm-ĭ-céde), *ſ.* [an attack made by ſoldiers in the night, dreſſed with their ſhirts outward, from *Camiſa,* a ſhirt in Italian] *Camiſade, f. attaque de nuit,* f.

CAMISARDS (kăm'-ĭ-ſardz), *ſ. pl.* [the name of the Calviniſts of the Cevennes, who fought cafimated] *Camiſards,* m. pl.

CAMISATED (kăm'-ĭ-cé-tĕd), *adj.* [with the ſhirt outward] *Qui porte ſa chemiſe par deſſus ſon habit.*

‡ CAMISED (kăm'-ĭz'd), *adj.* [flat-noſed] *Camus.*

CAMLET, V. CAMELOT.

CAMLETINE, *ſ.* [a ſtuff woven or watered like camelot] *Camelotine,* f.

CAMMOCK (kăm-eŭk), *ſ.* [Petty-whin, reſt-harrow: an herb] *Arrête-bœuf,* f.

‡ CAMOYS, *adj.* [turned upwards] *Relevé, recourbé.* A camoys noſe, *Un nez retroussé.*

CAMP (kăm'p), *ſ.* [the field where an army encamps] *Camp,* m. A flying-camp, *Camp volant.* Camp-fight, *Combat en champ clos, combat ſingulier,* ou *d'homme à homme.* The raiſing a camp, *Décampement,* m. To pitch a camp, *Planter le piquet, camper.* Camp-kettle, *Braiſière,* f.

To CAMP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to encamp, to lodge in tents] *Camper, aſſeoir ſon camp.*

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *ſ.* [province of Italy] *Campagne de Rome,* f.

CAMPAIGN (kăm'-péne), *ſ.* [the time in which an army keeps the field] *Campagne,* f. To open the campaign, *Ouvrir* ou *commencer la campagne.*

Campaign-wig, *Perruque à la cavalière,* f.

CAMPANIFORM (kăm'-păn'-ĭ-form'), *or* CAMPANULATE (kăm'-păn'-ĭeŭ-léte), *adj.* [having the ſhape of a bell] *Fait en forme de cloche,* (ſe dit des fleurs qui ont cette forme.)

CAMPANULA, *ſ.* [Bot. Venus's looking glaſs, bell-flower] *Campanule,* f. *gantelée,* f. *gants de Notre Dame,* m. pl. Chimney-campanula, *Pyramidale,* f.

CAMPARCIUM, CAMPIPARS, CHAMPART, *ſ.* [in old cuſtoms, a ſort of tenure] *Champart,* m.

CAMPED (kăm'-p't), *part. adj. Campé.*

CAMPECHIO, CAMPESH-WOOD, *or* CAMPEACHY-WOOD, *ſ.* [log-wood; an American wood made uſe of in dying] *Bois de campêche, d'Inde,* ou *de la Jamaïque,* m. *Achou,* ou *Achourou,* m.

CAMPESTRAL (kăm'-pĕs'-trăl), *adj.* [growing in fields] *Qui croît dans les champs.*

CAMPESTRE, *ſ.* [dreſs of the Roman ſoldiers] *Campeſtre,* m.

CAMPHIRE (kăm'-fĭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of gum] *Camphre,* m.

Natural camphire [which exudes from the tree by means of inciſions] *Camphre brut.*

CAMPHORA, *or* CAPHURA, *ſ.* [camphor-tree, a Japan-tree] *Camphrier,* m. [at Borneo] *Kuſnoki,* m.

CAMPHORATA MONSPELIENSIS, *ſ.* [ſtinking ground-pine; a medicinal and vulnerary plant] *Camphrée,* f.

CAMPHORATE (kăm'-fô-réte), *adj.* [impregnated with camphire] *Camphré.*

CAMPING (kăm'-pĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de camper,* f. *campement,* m.

CAMPION (kăm'-pĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [Lychnis; a plant] *Œillet de Dieu,* m. *paſſe-fleur,* f. *attrape-mouche,* f.

CAMPULOTUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſpiral ſhell] *Campulote,* m. *tuyau de mer en tire-bourre,* m.

CAN (kăne), *ſ.* [a drinking veſſel] *Bidon,* m. *pot à boire (fait de bois),* m. *ſeau,* m. *broc,* m. *canette,* f.

CAN, *v. n.* and *defective:* I can, thou canſt, he can, we can, *&c. and its preterite,* I could (kŏŭde), thou could'ſt, he could, *&c.* [To be able, to have power] *Pouvoir, & ſavoir.* I will do it if I can, *Je le ferai, ſi je puis.* He can read and write, *Il ſait lire & écrire.* He does all he can, *Il fait tout ce qu'il peut.* I cannot, *Je ne ſaurois, je ne puis, je ne puis pas, je ne ſais pas.* He cannot come, *Il ne ſauroit venir.* I cannot *or* can't but laugh when I ſee him, *Je ne puis m'empêcher de rire quand je le vois.* He cannot ſpeak Engliſh, *Il ne ſait pas parler Anglois.*

CANABIL, *ſ.* [a medicinal earth] *Canabil,* m.

CANADA (kăn'-ă-dă), *ſ.* [a large country of North-America] *Canada,* m. *Nouvelle France,* f.

Canada fir-tree, *Epinette,* f. ou *Sapinette du Canada,* f. Canada yoke-elm, *Bois dur du Canada,* m.

CANAILLE (kă-nêle'), *ſ.* [a word borrowed from the French; the loweſt people, the dregs, the lees of the people] *Canaille,* f.

CANAL (kă-năl'), *ſ.* [any tract *or* courſe of water made by art] *Canal,* m. au figuré, *conduit,* ou *paſſage par lequel coule un liquide quelconque,* m.

Canal of Languedoc (a large canal of France), *Canal de Languedoc,* m.

Canal between two flood-gates, *Chambre d'écluſe,* f.

CANAL-COAL (kăn'-ăl-kôle), *ſ.* [a fine kind of coal dug up in England] *Eſpèce de charbon de terre de la meilleure qualité; (il ſe trouve en Ecoſſe, & il eſt ſuſceptible de prendre le poli).*

CANALICULATED (kăn-ă-lĭk'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [made like a pipe or gutter] *En gouttière.*

CANARIA, *or* GRAND CANARY, *ſ.* [the principal of the Canary-Iſlands; lat. 28°-14′ N. lon. 15°-34′ W.] *La Grande Canarie.*

CANARY-ISLANDS [iſlands of the Atlantic near Africa] *Iles Canaries,* ou *Fortunées,* f. pl. *Canaries,* f. pl.

CANARY (ké-né'-ré), *ſ.* [ſack, wine brought from the Canaries] *Vin de Canarie,* m.

CANARY, *ſ.* [capital of Canaria; lat. 28°-4′ N. lon. 15°-50′ W.] *Canarie,* f.

CANARY-GRASS, *ſ.* [Phalaris] *Alpiſte,* m. *graine de Canarie,* f.

CANARY-SPARROW, *ſ. Canarin,* m.

CANARY, *or* CANARY-BIRD, *Canarie,* m. *ſerin,* m. Fine large canary [among bird-fanciers] *Serin plein.* *† A canary-bird (a knave), *Un coquin, un fripon.*

CANARY, *ſ.* [a dance] *Canarie,* f.

To CANARY, *v. n.* [to frolic, to dance] *Sauter, danſer.*

CANCAMUM, *ſ.* [a very ſcarce ſort of ſeſinous gum] *Cancame,* f.

To CANCEL (kăn'-cĕl), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to croſs, to efface] *Canceller, biffer, effacer, annuler.* To cancel a writing, *Canceller, biffer un écrit.* To cancel a debt, *Remettre une dette.* To cancel a book, *Cartonner un livre.*

CANCEL, *ſ.* [among Book-ſellers] *Carton,* m. *feuillet refait,* m.

CANCELLATED (kăn'-cĕl-lé-tĕd), *or* CANCELLED (kăn'-cĕl'd), *part. adj.* [croſs-barred] *Cancellé, biffé; annulé, bâtonné.*

CANCELLATION (kăn'-cĕl-lé'-cheŭne), *or* CANCELLING (kăn'-cĕl-ĭngne), *ſ. L'action de canceller, d'annuler.*

CANCELLUS, *ſ.* [ſmall cray-fiſh, wrong-heir] *Cancelle,* m. *bernard l'hermite,* m. *ſoldat,* m.

CANCER (kăn'-ceŭr), *ſ* [an ulcer] *Cancer*, m. *carcinome*, m. *tumeur maligne*, f.

CANCER [a crab-fiſh] *Un cancre.*

CANCER [the ſign of the ſummer-ſolſtice] *Le ſigne du cancer, le cancer*, ou *l'Ecrevisſe*, f.

To CANCERATE (kăn'-ceŭr-ét), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to become a cancer] *Dégénérer en cancer.*

CANCERATION (kăn'-ceŭr-é'-cheŭn), *ſ.* [the growing cancerous] *L'action de dégénérer en cancer, formation d'un cancer.*

CANCEROUS (kăn'-ceŭr-eŭce), *adj* [having the qualities of a cancer] *Qui tient du cancer qui en a les mauvaiſes qualités.*

CANCEROUSNESS (kăn'-ceŭr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [being cancerous] *Etat de ce qui eſt carcinomateux.*

CANGRINE (kăn'-krîne), *adj.* [having the qualities or ſhape of a crab] *Qui tient du cancre fait par la figure ou par ſes autres qualités.*

CANCRO'PHAGUS (kăn'-kr-ŏ'-fă-gueŭce), *ſ* [the name of ſeveral ſorts of birds of the crane and heron ſpecies] *Crabier*, m.

CANDAHAR, *ſ.* [a town and province of Aſia; lat. 33°-0' N. lon. 67°-15' E.] *Candahar*, m.

CANDAULES, *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Lydia, ſlain by Gyges his favourite] *Candaule*, m.

CANDENT (kăn'-dĕn't), *adj.* [hot in the higheſt degree] *Extrêmement chaud.* [among Smiths] *Chaud à ſouder.*

CANDIA, *ſ.* [a town and iſland of the Mediterranean; lat. 35°-10' N. lon. 25°-23' E.] *Candie, ſ. Crete*, f.

CANDICANT (kăn'-dĭ-kăn't), *adj.* [growing white] *Blanch ſſant.*

CANDIED (kăn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Confit, candi.* Candied oranges, *Des oranges confites.* Candied lemon-peel, *Citronnat*, m. * A candied tongue, *Un flatteur.*

CANDID (kăn'-dĭd), *adj.* [white; fair, open, ingenuous] *Candide, ſincère, franc, ingénu, ſans malice.*

CANDIDATE (kăn'-dĭ-déte), *ſ.* [a competitor] *Candidat*, m. *prétendant*, m. *aſpirant*, m. *brigueur*, m. *compétiteur*, m. *requérant*, m. *homme qui brigue quelque poſte.* One would be ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many candidates for glory, *On ſeroit ſurpris de voir tant de prétendans à la gloire.*

CANDIDLY (kăn'-dĭd-lé), *adv.* [fairly, ingenuouſly] *Ingénument, ſincèrement, ouvertement, avec candeur, candidement.*

CANDIDNESS (kăn'-dĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ingenuouſneſs, openneſs of temper] *Candeur*, f. *ingénuité*, f. *naïveté*, f.

To CANDIFY (kăn'-dĭ-fâî), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make white] *Blanchir, rendre blanc.*

CANDLE (kăn'-dl'), *ſ.* [a light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton] *Chandelle*, f. A tallow-candle, *Chandelle de ſuif.* Dipped candles, *Chandelles à la baguette, chandelles communes.* Mould-candles, *Chandelles moulées.* Candles (which will not come out of the mould), *Chandelles javelées.* Ruſh light or candle, *Chandelle de veille*, f. A wax-candle, *Une bougie.* Candle-ſnuffers, *Mouchettes*, f. pl.

CANDLE-BERRY-TREE (kăn'-dl'-bĕr-é-trî), *ſ.* [Myrica, Virginia myrtle, ſweet-willow] *Candleberry*, m. *arbre de cire*, m.

CANDLE-HOLDER (kăn'-dl'-hôld-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who holds the candle] *Celui qui tient la chandelle.*

CANDLE-LIGHT (kăn'-dl'-lîte), *ſ. La lumière d'une chandelle.* To work by candle-light, *Travailler à la chandelle.*

CANDLEMAS (kăn'-dl'-meŭce), *ſ.* [the feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin] *La Chandeleur, la fête de la purification de la Vierge.*

CANDLESTICK (kăn'-dl'-ſtîk), *ſ.* [the inſtrument that holds candles] *Chandelier*, m. A branched candleſtick, *Luſtre*, m. *girandole*, f. A flat wax-candleſtick, *Bougeoir*, m. *martinet*, m.

CANDLE-STUFF (kăn'-dl'-ſteŭf), *ſ.* [tallow] *Suif*, m.

† CANDLE-WASTER (kăn'-dl'-oüés-teŭr), *ſ.* [a thief; that which conſumes candles] *Un larron de chandelle.* [*ſig.* a ſpendthrift] *Un prodigue, † qui brule la chandelle par les deux bouts.*

CANDOCK, *ſ.* [a weed that grows in rivers] *Eſpèce d'herbe qui croit dans les rivières*

CANDOU, *ſ* [a ſort of cork-tree of the Maldivia iſlands] *Candou*, m.

CANDOUR (kăn'-deur), *ſ.* [ſweetneſs of temper; purity of mind, ingenuouſneſs] *Candeur, ſ. ingénuité, franchiſe*, f. *naïveté*, f. *ſincérité*, f. *intégrité*, f.

¶ Candour, *candeur*; ſincerity, *ſincérité*; openneſs, *couverture de cœur*, ingenuouſneſs, *ingénuité*; frankneſs, *franchiſe* (ſynon.): *Candour*, fets us above low tricks and diſguiſes; *ſincerity*, prevents our ſpeaking otherwiſe than as we think; *openneſs*, makes us ſpeak as we think; *ingenuouſneſs*, makes us declare all we know, and needs the guard of prudence; *frankneſs*, makes us diſcloſe our things freely. He muſt be an amiable companion, who poſſeſſes *candour* of mind, *ſincerity* of heart, *openneſs* of temper, *ingenuouſneſs* of diſpoſition, and *frankneſs* of behaviour. A *candid* man will act and judge fairly; a *ſincere* man will not deceive; a *frank* man will not diſſemble; an *open-hearted* man is not apt to flatter; an *ingenuous* man knows not how to conceal anything.

To CANDY (kăn'-dé), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to preſerve with ſugar] *Confire au ſucre.*

To CANNY [to make candy] *Faire candir.* To candy ſugar, *Faire candir du ſucre.*

To CANDY, *v. n.* [to grow candy or congealed] *Se candir, devenir comme glace.*

CANDY, *adj. Candi.* Sugar-candy, *Sucre candi.*

CANE (kéne), *ſ.* [a ſort of reed] *Canne*, f. *roſeau*, m. Sugar-cane, *Canne à ſucre*, f. Indian cane or bamboe, *Roſeau des Indes* ou *roſeau en arbre.*

CANE [a ſtick] *Canne*, f. *bâton*, m. The head of a cane, *La pomme d'une canne.*

To CANE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat with a cane] *Donner des coups de canne, bâtonner.*

CANED (ké-n'd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a donné des coups de canne.*

CANELL (kăn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [cinnamon, a ſpice-tree, or the inward bark of it] *Canelle*, f.

CANELLA ALBA [wild cinnamon-tree] *Canelle blanche.*

CANEL-BONE (kăn'-ĕl bône), *ſ.* [the neck or throat-bone] *L'os du goſier*, m.

CANELONS, *ſ. pl.* [among Paſtry-cooks] *Canelons*, m. pl.

CANENS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Picus; died through grief at the death of her huſband] *Canens*, f.

CANEPHORÆ, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. young virgins who preſented baſkets full of fruit to Diana and Bacchus] *Canephores*, f. pl.

CANEPHORIA, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. feſtivals of Bacchus] *Canephores*, f. pl.

CAN-HOOKS (kăn'-hoŭks), *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language] *Elingues à pattes*, f. pl. ou *crochets de fer pour ſervir d'élingues.*

CANICA, *ſ* [a ſort of ſpice of the iſland of Cuba] *Canica*, f.

CANICULAR (kă-nîk'-ŭ-lăr), *adj.* [belonging to the dog-ſtar] *Caniculaire.* Canicular days, *Les jours caniculaires, le temps de la canicule.*

CANINANA, *ſ.* [a harmleſs American ſerpent] *Caninane*, m.

CANINE (kă-nâîne'), *adj.* [having any relation to the ſhape or qualities of a dog] *Canine.* A canine hunger, *Faim canine.* Canine teeth, *Dents canines, qui reſſemblent aux crocs d'un chien.*

CANINGA, *ſ.* [a ſort of cinnamon-tree of Cuba] *Caninga*, m.

CANIRAM, *ſ.* [a medicinal tree of Malabar] *Caniram*, m.

CANIS MAJOR (ké'-nice mé'-djeŭr), *or* the great dog. CANIS MINOR (ké'-nîce mâî'-neŭr), *or* the little dog, *ſ.* [Aſtron. conſtellations of the ſouthern hemiſphere] *Le grand chien*, m. *le petit chien*, m.

CANIS VOLANS, *ſ.* [a ſort of bat of the Indies] *Chien volant*, m

CANISTER (kăn'-ĭs-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall baſket or veſſel] *Petite corbeille; cabaret*, m. *canniſtre*, m. A large tea-canniſter, *boîte*, f.

CANITUDE (ké'-nĭ-tiŭde), V. HOARINESS.

CANKER (kăn'-k'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a corroding humour] *Chancre*, m. [a diſeaſe among trees] *Chancre*, m. Of the nature of a canker, *Chancreux.*

CANKER-WORM, *ſ.* [caterpillar] *Chenille*, f.

To CANKER, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to corrupt, to grow corrupt] *Corrompre, ſe corrompre; dégénérer en chancre.*

CANKERED (kăn'-k'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Corrompu, infecté*, au propre & au figuré.

CANNABUM NAUTICUM, *ſ.* [mildernax] *Canevas*, m. *toile à voiles*, f.

CANNA CORROÏDES, *ſ.* [a palm-tree of Guyana] *Arouma*, m. *herbe aux hébethets, ſi pineau*, m.

CANNA *or* CANNACORUS, *ſ.* [rattan, an American reed] *Rotanier*, m. *canne d'Inde*, f. *baraton*, m. *ratan*, m.

CANNEL-COAL, V. CANAL-COAL.

CANNEQUINS, *ſ.* [India calico] *Canequin*, m.

CANNIBAL (kăn'-nĭ-băl), *ſ.* [a man-eater] *Cannibale*, m. *anthropophage*, m.

CANNIBALLY (kăn'-nĭ-băl-é), *adv.* [in the manner of a cannibal] *En cannibale.*

CANNIPERS (kăn'-nĭ-peŭrz), V. CALLIPERS.

CANNON (kăn'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a great gun] *Canon*, m. Braſs-cannon, *Canon de fonte.* The heavy cannon, *Le gros canon.* A cannon-ſhot, *Un coup de canon.* To be within cannon-ſhot, *Etre à la portée du canon.* Cannon-ball, *Boulet de canon*, m. Inſide of a cannon, *Ame d'un canon.* Little green braſs-cannon, *Berche*, f.

Cannon drawn in to be charged, *Canon démonté.* Cannon with its tompion taken out, *Canon débouté.* Cannon whoſe bore is not proportioned to the thickneſs of the metal, *Canon moindre.* Cannon whoſe breech is reinforced or thicker than its bore, *Canon renforcé ſur la culaſſe.*

CANNONADE (kăn'-eŭn-éde'), *ſ.* [a cannon-ſhot] *Canonnade, ſ. coup de canon*, m. *volée de canon*, f.

To CANNONADE, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to fire upon the enemy with cannon] *Canonner, battre à coups de canon.*

CANNONADED (kăn'-eŭn-é'-dĕd), *part. adj. Canonné, battu à coups de canon.*

CANNONADING (kăn'-eŭn-é'-dĭng'-ne), *ſ. L'action de canonner, canonnade, ſ. volée de canon*, f.

CANNONIER (kăn'-eŭn-îre'), *ſ.* [a gunner who manages the cannon] *Canonnier*, m.

CANNOT (kăn'-nŏte), from *can* and *not.* V. CAN.

CANOA *or* CANOE (kăn'-noŭ'), *ſ.* [a boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel] *Canot*, m.

CANON (kăn'-eŭne), *ſ.* [rule, law; ſpecially the laws made by eccleſiaſtical councils] *Canon*, m. The Canon-law, *Le droit canon.* The canons of a council, *Les canons d'un concile.* The Canon of the Scripture, *Le Canon des livres ſaints.*

CANON [a dignitary in cathedral churches] *Chanoine*, m. *prébendé*, m. *dignitaire*, m.

CANON [a printing-letter of a large ſize] *Canon*, m. Great canon, Lean canon, *Gros Canon; petit Canon*, m.

CANON of the mass, *Canon de la messe*, m. *certaines prières que le Prêtre dit à la messe.*

CANON-BIT, *Canon*, m. *embouchure de cheval*, f.

CANONESS (kăn'-ŭn-ĕce), *s.* [a virgin that lives as a nun, but without taking the vow] *Chanoinesse*, f.

CANONICAL (kăn'-nŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [according to the canon, or constituting the canon] *Canonique.* A canonical book, *Un livre canonique.*

CANONICAL [stated by canons] *Canonial.* The canonical hours, *Les heures canoniales.*

CANONICALLY (kăn-nŏn'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [agreeably to the canon] *Canoniquement.*

CANONICALNESS (kăn-nŏn'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *s.* [the being canonical] *Canonicité*, f.

CANONIST (kăn'-ŭn-ĭste), *s.* [a man versed in canon-law] *Canoniste*, m. *docteur en droit canon*, m.

To CANONIZE (kăn'-ô-naïze), *v. a.* [to declare any person a saint] *Canoniser, mettre au nombre des Saints.*

CANONIZATION (kăn'-ô-nĭ-zé'-shŭne), *s.* [the act of declaring a saint] *Canonisation*, f.

CANONIZED (kăn'-ô-năï'-z'd), *part. adj.* *Canonisé*

CANONSHIP (kăn'-ŭn'-ship), *or* CANONRY (kăn'-ŭn'-ré), *s.* [an ecclesiastical benefice] *Canonicat*, m. *prébende*, f.

CANOPIED (kăn'-ô-pĕd), *adj.* *Couvert d'un dais.*

CANOPUS, *s.* [Mythol. an Egyptian god, who by water overcame the Chaldean god Ignis] *Canope*, m. [a star of the first magnitude in Argo] *Canope*, f.

CANOPY (kăn'-ô-pé), *s.* [a covering of state over a throne or bed] *Dais*, m. *pavillon*, m. *ciel carré à pentes*, m. *baldaquin*, m. Canopy-couch, *Canapé*, m.

* The canopy of heaven, *Le firmament, la voûte azurée.*

To CANOPY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a canopy] *Couvrir d'un dais.*

CANOROUS (kă-nô'-reŭce), *adj.* [musical, tuneful] *Sonore, harmonieux.*

CANSCHY, *s.* [a tree in Japan, from which paper is made] *Canjehy*, m.

CAN'T, for CANNOT, which see.

CANT (kănt), *s.* [a corrupt dialect] *Baragouin*, m. *langage corrompu*, m. *patois*, m.

CANT [a particular form of speaking] *Jargon particulier*, m. *Sargot*, m.

CANT [auction] *Encan*, m. *vente publique*, f. To sell by cant, *Vendre à l'encan*

To CANT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to speak cant] *Parler un jargon particulier, parler patois, baragouiner.*

To CANT [in sea-language; to toss or fling away] *Tourner ou envoyer quelque chose.*

CANT, *s.* [Archit.] *Pan coupé*, m.

CANT *or* CANTED, *adj.* [in sea-language] *Oblique* ou *dévoyé*; *en pan coupé.* Cant timbers, *Couples dévoyées.*

CANTAL, *s.* [a high mountain and department of France; lat. 45°-2' N. lon. 3°-11' E.] *Cantal*, m.

CANTALIVERS (kăn'-tă-lĭ'-vĕrz), *s. pl.* [Archit. plain modillions] *Modillons unis*, m. pl.

CANTAREILLUS, *s.* [meloe, proscarabœus, scarabœus mollis, cantharus unctuosus, oil-beetle a coleopterous insect] *Cantarelle*, m. *scarabée onctueux des maréchaux, proscarabée*, m.

CANTATA (kăn'-tă'-tă), *s.* [a song set to music] *Cantate*, f. A little cantata, *Cantatille*, f.

CANTATION (kăn'-té'-shŭne), *s.* [the act of singing] *L'action de chanter*, f.

CANTEEN (kăn'-tĭne'), *s.* [in Milit. language; a tin-vessel like a square bottle, used in camps, &c.] *Cantine*, f. Tin-canteen *or* case (used at sea to carry fine powder to the guns in time of an engagement), *Espoulette*, f.

CANTER (kăn'-teŭr), *s.* [an hypocrite] *Hypocrite*, m. *biget*, m. *faux devot, qui parle un langage affecté.*

CANTER *or* Canterbury-gallop [a short gallop] *Petit galop*, m.

CANTERBURY, *s.* [a town of England; lat. 51°-19' N. lon. 1°-4' E.] *Cantorbery.* Canterbury-bell (Bot.), V. CONVOLVULUS.

CANTHARIDES (kăn'-tshăr'-ĭ-dĭz'), *s. pl.* [Spanish-flies, *or rather* beetles, used to raise blisters] *Cantharides, f. mouches venimeuses*, f.

CANTHARUS (kăn'-tshăr-eŭce), of a fountain, *s.* [Anc. Archit.] *Mosque*, m. *coquille*, f.

CANTHARUS unctuosus, V. CANTARELLUS.

CANTHUS (kăn'-t heŭce), *s.* [Med. the corner of the eye] *Canthus*, m. *le grand angle de l'œil*, m [in Chymistry; spout] *Bec*, m.

CANTICLE (kăn'-tĭ-kl'), *s.* [a song] *Cantique*, m. [the song of Solomon] *Le cantique des cantiques.*

CANTING (kăn'-tĭngne), *s.* [canting language] *Langage affecté, baragouin*, m. § *argot*, m. *parler narquois*, m. A canting wheel, *Un hérissen.*

CANTLE (kăn'-tl'), *s.* [a piece] *Morceau*, m. *chanteau*, m. A cantle of bread, *Un chanteau de pain.*

To CANTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut in pieces] *Mettre en pièces, en morceaux; démembrer, diviser, morceler.*

CANTLET (kăn't-lĕte'), *s.* [a piece, a fragment] *Morceau*, m. *fragment*, m.

CANTLING (kăn't'-lĭn'gne), *s. L'action de mettre en pièces*, f. *démembrement*, m.

CANTO (kăn'-tô), *s.* [a book or section of a poem] *Chant d'un poëme*, m.

CANTON (kăn'-teŭne), *s.* [a division of land, a small community or clan] *Canton*, m. *contrée*, f. The thirteen cantons of Switzerland] *Les treize Cantons Suisses.*

CANTON, *s.* [in Heraldry; square portion of an escutcheon parted from the rest] *Canton*, m.

To CANTON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divide into little parts] *Diviser en petites parties.* [In Milit Art] *Cantonner.*

CANTON, *s.* [a large city and sea-port in China; lat. 23°-8' N. lon. 113°-7' E.] *Canton*, m.

CANTONED, CANTONNÉ', CANTONIZED [in Heraldry; is when the cantons or spaces round a cross or saltier, are filled up with any pieces] *Cantonné.* Cross cantoned with four stars, *Croix cantonné de quatre étoiles.*

To CANTONIZE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to parcel out into cantons] *Diviser en cantons.*

CANTONIZED (kăn'-teŭn-ăï-z'd), *part. adj. Divisé en cantons.*

CANTONMENT (kăn'-teŭn'-mĕn't), *s.* [in the Milit. Art; cantonizing *or* quartering troops] *Cantonnement*, m.

CANTRED (kăn'-trĕd), *s.* [an hundred in Wales] *Un canton, une centaine de villages.* In Wales the counties are divided into cantreds, *On divise les Provinces de Galles en centaines de villages.*

CANULA *or* CANULE (kăn-ioule'), *s.* [in Surgery; a gold or silver-pipe to be introduced into a wound, &c.] *Canule*, f.

CANULE [of the couching-needle] *Cannonière*, f.

CANVASS (kăn'-văce), *s.* [coarse cloth] *Canevas*, m. *serte de grosse toile.*

CANVASS [in sea-language] *Toile à voile & toile à pressart*, f.

CANVASS [the sails of a ship] *Voiles*, f. pl. Let us have her in all her canvass, *Mettons toutes voiles dehors.*

CANVASS [solicitation upon an election] *Sollicitation*, f. *brigue*, f. *poursuite*, f.

To CANVASS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to examine, to debate] *Examiner, discuter, débattre.*

To CANVASS, *v. n.* [to solicit for a place] *Briguer, solliciter, poursuivre, rechercher.* The crime of canvassing for a church-preferment is, by the canon-law, called simony, *Le droit canon appelle simonie le crime de briguer les dignités ecclésiastiques.*

CANVASSED (kăn'-văs-s't), *part. adj. Examiné, discuté.* The case was thoroughly canvassed, *L'affaire fut discutée à fond.*

CANVASSING (kăn'-v ss-ĭn'gne), *s.* [solicitation, pursuit, canvass] *L'action d'examiner, de briguer*, f. *examen*, m. *brigue*, f. *cabale*, f. *intrigue*, f.

CANY (ké'-né), *adj.* [full of canes] *Plein de roseaux.*

CANZONET (kăn'-zô-nĕte'), *s.* [a little song] *Chansonnette.*

CAOUAC, *s.* [a sort of yellow loam of the West Indies, which the Caribbees eat up greedily] *Caouac*, m.

CAOUANE, *s.* [a tortoise of the Caribbee islands] *Caouane*, f.

CAOUTCHOUC, *s.* [a very elastic resin, the produce of the Hhévé or l'ao de Xyringa, a high, straight, unbranched palm-tree of Peru, Amazonia, and Cayenne; India rubber, lead-cutter] *Caoutchouc*, m. *gomme ou plutôt résine élastique*, f.

CAP (kăp'), *s.* [the garment that covers the head] *Bonnet*, m. *chapeau*, m. A child's linen cap (biggin), *Béguin*, m. A square cap, *Un bonnet carré.* A night-cap, *Un bonnet de nuit.* Quilted cap, *Bonnet piqué.* A cardinal's cap, *Chapeau de Cardinal, chapeau rouge*, m. *barrette*, f. Off with your cap, *Bas le bonnet, chapeau bas.* To pull the cap off, *Décoiffer*, † *débonnetter.* A black cap, *Une calotte.*

CAP [saluting] SALUT, *m.*

*† To cast one's cap at one, *S'avouer vaincu.*

CAP and BELLS [a fool's cap] *Une marotte.*

CAP-A-PEE, *or* CAP-A-PIE (kăp-ê-pī'), *De pied en cap.* He is armed cap-a-pee, *Il est armé de pied en cap.*

* CAP [the head] *Caboche*, f. *tête*, f. *chef*, m. A considering cap, *Une bonne tête.* The cap of all the fools alive, *Le chef* ou *le plus grand des fous.*

CAP [a sea-term] *Chouquet*, m. *bloc*, m. *tête*, ou *cap de more*, f. m. Cap-scuttle, *Ecoutillon à panneau*, m.

CAP [the top of a water-spout in the form of a reversed cup] *Champignon*, m.

CAP [the top of a fire-worker's fusee or rocket] *Chapiteau*, m. *bonnet*, m.

CAP [the top of a brandy-still] *Chapeau*, m.

CAP [among Printers; a piece of timber laying across the cheeks of the press] *Chapeau*, m.

CAP [of a sugar-loaf] *Gonichon*, m.

To CAP, -PING, -ED, *v. a.* [to snatch off the cap] *Oter le chapeau*, ou *le bonnet*; *découvrir la tête*; *donner le bunnet.* The boys use sometimes to cap one another, *Les enfans ont coutume de s'ôter le bonnet l'un à l'autre.* A man full of capping and crouching, *Un homme qui fait à tous momens des révérences.*

To CAP [a sea-term; to put on a cap of wood] *Mettre le chouquet.*

* To CAP a thing [to cover it on the top] *Couvrir le haut d'une chose.* To cap a pair of shoes, *Mettre une empeigne neuve à des souliers vieux.* To cap a bottle, *Coiffer une bouteille.* To cap a case, a rocket (among Fire-workers), *Coiffer, bonneter un cartouche, une fusée.*

To CAP verses, *Réciter des vers à l'envi, en commençant chacun son vers par la lettre qui termine le vers qu'on vient de reciter.*

CAP-PAPER, *s.* [a sort of coarse brownish paper] *Papier gris & épais*, m.

CAPABILITY (ké-pa-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [capacity] *Capacité*, f.

CAPABLE (ké'-pă-bl'), *adj.* [fit, able, capacious, hollow, susceptible] *Capable, propre, susceptible, sujet.* He is capable of doing it, *Il est capable de le faire.* A haven capable to contain 400 ships, *Un port capable de contenir 400 vaisseaux.* He is not capable of this employment.

ployment, *Il n'eſt pas propre à cet emploi.* Capable of the beſt inſtructions, *Suſceptible des meilleures inſtructions.* Capable of envy, *Sujet à l'envie.*

CAPABLE [intelligent] *Capable, intelligent.*

CAPABLENESS (ké'-pă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being capable] *Capacité, f. intelligence, f. pénétration,* f.

CAPACIOUS (kă-pé-cheŭce), *adj.* [wide, large, able to hold] *Capable de tenir, grand, ſpacieux, large, vaſte.*

CAPACIOUSNESS (kă'-pé-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [capacity, largeneſs] *Capacité,* f.

To CAPACITATE (kă-păs'-ĭ-tété), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enable, to qualify] *Rendre capable*

CAPACITATED (kă-păs'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Rendu capable.*

CAPACITY (kă-păs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the power of holding *or* containing; room, ſpace] *Capacité, f. pouvoir de tenir ou contenir,* m.

CAPACITY [ability, force of mind] *Capacité,* f *intelligence,* f. *ſavoir,* m. *pénétration,* f. *portée,* f. *habileté,* f. A diſcourſe fitted to the meaneſt capacity, *Un diſcours proportionné à la portée des eſprits les plus ordinaires.*

CAPACITY [power, ability; condition, character] *Pouvoir,* m *qualité,* f. No man is in a capacity to take tithes, but ſpiritual perſons and the king, *Il n'y a que les gens d'Egliſe & le Roi qui aient le pouvoir de prendre les dîmes.* A citizen may be conſidered under two capacities, a natural and a politic one, *Un citoyen peut être conſidéré ſous deux qualités, l'une naturelle & l'autre politique.* V. ABILITY.

† To CAPACISE, V. CAPSIZE.

CAPADE, *ſ.* [among hatters; certain quantity of wool] *Capade,* f. The remainder of a capade, *Etoupage,* m.

CAPARACOCH, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a bird of prey of Hudſon's Bay] *Caparacoch,* m.

CAPARISON (kă-păr'-ĭ-ceŭne), *ſ.* [a horſe-cloth] *Caparaçon,* m.

To CAPARISON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs in capariſons, pompouſly] *Caparaçonner.*

CAPARISONED (kă-păr'-ĭ-ceŭn'd), *part. adj. Caparaçonné.*

CAPE (képe), *ſ.* [a head-land, *or* promontory] *Cap,* m. *promontoire,* m. *langue de terre qui s'avance dans la mer,* f.

CAPE [the neck-piece of a cloak] *Le collet d'un manteau.*

CAPE, *Cape,* f. *eſpèce de manteau à capuchon.*

CAPE BRETON, *ſ.* [an iſland of North America; lat. 46°-0'] *Cap Breton,* m.

CAPE FRANÇOIS, *ſ.* [ſea-port of Saint Domingo; lat. 19°-46' N. lon. 72°-18' W.] *Cap François,* m.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, *ſ.* [cape at the ſouth-extremity of Africa; lat. 34°-7' S. lon. 19°-35' E.] *Cap de Bonne Eſpérance,* m.

NEEDLES-CAPE, *ſ.* [at the moſt ſouthern extremity of Africa, eaſt from the Cape of Good Hope] *Cap des Aiguilles,* m.

CAPE-VERD, *ſ.* [cape on the weſt-coaſt of Africa; lat. 14°-43' N. lon. 17°-20' W.] *Cap-Verd,* m. Cape de Verd [iſlands in the Atlantic] *Iles du Cap Verd,* f. pl.

CAPELAN, *ſ.* [a ſmall fiſh of the Mediterranean] *Capelan,* m.

CAPER (ké'-peŭr), *ſ.* [a leap] *Cabriole,* f. *bond,* m. *entre-chat,* m. To cut capers, *Faire des cabrioles; cabrioler.*

* Croſs-capers [troubles] *Travers,* f. *revers,* m. *malheurs,* m.

CAPER [a ſort of fruit] *Câpre,* f. Caper-ſauce, *Sauce aux câpres,* f. Caper-tree, *or* Caper-buſh, *Câprier,* m. (in Provence), *Taperier,* m.

To CAPER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cut capers] *Cabrioler, faires des cabrioles, des entre-chats; bondir.* To caper about, *Mataſſiner.*

CAPERER (ké'-peŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a bad dancer] *Cabrioleur.*

CAPERING (ké'-peŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [caper] *Bond,* m. *ſaut,* m.

CAPIGI, *ſ.* [door-keeper of the Turkiſh ſeraglio] *Capigi,* m. CAPIGI-BASSA, *ſ.* [officer appointed over the gate-keepers of the ſeraglio] *Capigi-Baſſi,* m.

CAPILLACEOUS (kăp-ĭl-lé'-cheuce), V. CAPILLARY.

CAPILLAIRE (kăp-ĭl-ère), *ſ.* [ſyrup of maiden-hair] *Capillaire,* m. *ſirop de capillaire,* m

CAPILLAMENTS (kă-pil'-lă-mĕn'ts), *ſ. pl.* [the ſmall fibres that compoſe the nerves, alſo thoſe which grow in the middle of a flower; ſtamina] *Etamines,* f. pl. *capillamens,* m. pl.

CAPILLARY (kăp-ĭl'-lă-ré), *or* CAPILLACEOUS, *adj.* [reſembling hairs; ſmall, minute] *Capillaire.* Capillary plants, *Plantes capillaires.* Capillary veins, *Veines capillaires, vaiſſeaux capillaires.*

CAPILLATION (kăp-ĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſmall ramification of veſſels] *Petite ramification d'une veine.*

CAPILLATURE (kăp-ĭl-lé'-tcheŭre), *ſ.* [a buſh of hair, a frizzling of the hair] *Capillature,* f.

CAPILOTADE (kăp-ĭl-o-téde') *ſ.* [minced meat, a French ragout made of roaſt meat cut in pieces] *Capilotade,* f.

CAPISCOLUS *or* CAPISCHOLUS, *ſ.* [dean of certain chapters] *Capiſcol,* m.

CAPITAL (kăp'-ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [relating to the head] *Qui concerne la tête.*

CAPITAL [great, principal] *Capital, grand, principal.* A capital letter, *Lettre capitale.* A capital city, *or* chief city, *Ville capitale.* A capital crime, *Crime capital, crime énorme.* A capital ſhip, *Vaiſſeau de ligne.* A capital ſtock, *Le principal d'une dette, le fonds d'une compagnie de commerce, le capital.*

CAPITAL, *ſ.* [Archit. the upper part of a pillar] *Chapiteau,* m. A Tuſcan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Compoſite, Attic, Symbolical Capital, *Chapiteau Toſcan, Dorique, Ionique, Corinthien, Compoſite, Symbolique.* A round ſquare capital, *Chapiteau-colonne,—pilaſtre.* An angular, folded, rough, finiſhed, low, mutilated capital, *Chapiteau angulaire, plié, galbé, refendu, écraſé, mutilé.*

CAPITAL, *ſ.* [a chief city] *Capitale,* f. ou *ville capitale,* f. *métropole,* f.

CAPITALLY (kăp'-ĭ-tăl-é), *adv.* [in a capital manner] *Capitalement, criminellement, d'une manière digne de mort.* To proceed capitally againſt one, *Procéder criminellement contre quelqu'un.* Capitally convicted, *Jugé coupable de crime capital,* ou *digne de mort.*

CAPITANA, *ſ.* [captain-galley] *Capitane,* f. *galère capitaineſſe,* f.

CAPITATION (kăp-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [numeration by heads; poll-tax] *Capitation,* f.

CAPITE (kăp'-ite), *ſ.* [a tenure which holdeth immediately of the king] *Fief noble,* m.

CAPITOL (kăp'-ĭ-tol), *ſ.* [a fortreſs and temple of ancient Rome] *Capitole,* m.

CAPITOLINE (kăp-ĭ-to-lïne), *or* CAPITOLINUS, *adj. Capitolin,* m. Jupiter Capitolinus, *Jupiter Capitolin.*

CAPITOULS, *ſ. pl.* [magiſtrates of Tholouſe, a ſort of Aldermen] *Capitouls,* m.

CAPITOULSHIP *or* CAPITOULATE [dignity and office of a Capitoul] *Capitoulat,* m.

CAPITULAR (kă-pït'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *ſ.* [a body of the ſtatutes of a chapter] *Capituluire,* m.

CAPITULAR, *ſ.* [a member of a chapter] *Membre d'un chapitre,* m.

CAPITULAR, *adj.* [belonging to a chapter] *Capitulaire, de chapitre.*

To CAPITULATE (kă-pït'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to draw up in heads; to ſurrender or treat upon terms] *Capituler.*

CAPITULATION (kă-pït-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtipulations, terms, conditions, articles for the ſurrender of a place] *Capitulation,* f. *compoſition,* f.

IMPERIAL CAPITULATION [original contract drawn up by the electors, which the Emperor is obliged to ratify before his coronation] *Capitulation impériale.*

CAPITULUM, *ſ.* [in Liturgy] *Capitule,* m.

CAPIVI-TREE (kă-pi'-vi-tri), *ſ.* [a balſam-tree, copaiba, a large tree of Braſil] *Copaiba,* m.

CAPNOMANCY (kăp'-no-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [divination by ſmoke] *Capnomancie,* f.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, *ſ.* [a town of Italy; lat. 45°-40' N. lon. 14°-6' E.] *Capo d'Iſtria,* m.

CAPOC, *ſ.* [ſort of cotton] *Capoc,* m. Capock-tree, *Capequier,* m.

CAPOLIN, *ſ.* [tree of Mexico; ſweet Indian cherries] *Capolin,* m.

CAPON (ké'-p'n)), *ſ.* [a caſtrated cock] *Chapon,* m.

To CAPON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to caſtrate a cock] *Chaponner.*

CAPONED (ké'-p'n'd), *part. adj. Chaponné.*

CAPONNIERE (kăp'-ŏn-ïre'), *ſ.* [a covered lodgment, in Fortification] *Caponnière,* f.

CAPOT (ki-pŏte'), *ſ.* [one who wins no trick of cards at the game of picquet] *Capot,* m. *celui qui ne ſait pas une levée au piquet eſt capot.*

To CAPOT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to make one capot] *Capoter, faire capot.*

CAPOUCH, *ſ.* [a monk's hood, or cawl] *Capuchon,* m. *capuce,* m *coquelucheon,* m.

CAPPADINE, *ſ.* [laſſis, carbaſs; a ſort of ſilk-ſtock] *Capiton,* m.

CAPPANUS, *ſ* [a ſea-worm which bores into the bottoms of ſhips] *Taret,* m. *ver tarière,* m. *ver rongeur de digues & de vaiſſeaux,* m.

CAPPARIS, *ſ.* [Bot. caper-buſh; a low ſhrub of Italy, &c.] *Câprier,* m.

CAPPER (kăp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cap-maker] *Un bonnetier.*

CAPPING (kăp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Salut,* m. *révérence,* f. *courbette,* f. ‖ *coup de chapeau,* m. ‖ *bonnetade,* f. A man full of capping and crouching, *Un homme qui fait le chien couchant.*

CAPRA, *ſ.* [Aſtron. a northern conſtellation] *Chèvre.* Capra ſaltans (Meteorol. a jerking fiery exhalation), *Chèvre danſante,* f.

CAPRA [a ſort of venomous ſerpent of Congo, Angola, and Bengal] *Capra,* m.

CAPRARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. ſweet weed] *Thé d'Amérique,* ou *Thé de la rivière de Lima,* m.

CAPREOLATE (kăp'-rï-o-léte), *adj. Rampant, ne ſe dit que des plantes rampantes, telles que le concombre, & autres ſemblables.*

CAPRI, *ſ.* [a town and iſland of Italy; lat. 40°-11' N. lon. 14°-8' E.] *Capri.*

CAPRICE (kă'-prïce), *or* CAPRICHIO, *ſ.* [freak, fancy, whim] *Caprice,* m. *fantaiſie,* f. *boutade,* f *bizarrerie,* f. *bourraſque,* f. *quinte,* f. *avertin,* m.

CAPRICE [in muſic and pyrothehny] *Caprice,* m.

CAPRICEPS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. limoſa; an aquatic bird of Egypt] *Barge,* f.

CAPRICIOUS (kă-prïch'-eŭce), *adj.* [fanciful, whimſical] *Capricieux, fantaſque.*

CAPRICIOUSLY (kă-prïch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [whimſically] *Capricieuſement, fantaſquement.*

CAPRICIOUSNESS (kă-prïch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [humour, whimſicalneſs] *Caractère capricieux,* m. *humeur fantaſque,* f.

CAPRICORN (kăp'-rï-kŭrn), *ſ.* [one of the ſigns of the Zodiac; the winter-ſolſtice] *Capricorne,* m.

CAPRIFICATION (kăp'-rï-fï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [peculiar method of ripening the figs] *Caprification,* f.

CAPRIFICUS, *ſ.* [Bot. Eſula, leſſer ſpurge] *Caprifiguier,* m.

CAPRIMULGUS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Churn-owl, or goat-ſucker] *Tette-chèvre,* ou *Crapaud volant,* m.

CAPRIOLE (kăp-rï-ôle'), *ſ.* [in Dancing, a caper] *Cabriole,* f. [in horſemanſhip, a leap] *Cabriole,* f.

CAPRIPES, *ſ.* [a ſatyr, *in Poetry*] *Chèvre-pied,* m.

CAPSICUM (kăp'-cï-keŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Guinea *or* bonnet-pepper] *Corail de Jardin,* m *poivre de Guinée,* m. *piment,* m.

† To CAPSIZE (kăp'-ſaïze), *v. a.* [in ſea-

ſea-language; to over-turn, to over-ſet] *Renverſer, chavirer.*

CAP-SQUARES *or* CLAMPS, *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language] *Plates-bandes d'affût*, f. pl.

CAPSTAN (kăp'-stăne), *or* CAPSTERN, *ſ.* [in ſea-language; windlaſs, a cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight; a machine to raiſe the anchors] *Cabeſtan*, m. *windas*, m. *vinevau*, m. The main capſtan, *Le grand cabeſtan*, ou *le cabeſtan double.*

The parts of a capſtern, *Parties du cabeſtan.* The drum-head, *La tête.* The rundle-head, *La tête de la cloche inférieure d'un cabeſtan double.* The whelps, *Les flaſques* ou *Taquets.* The barrel, *La miche.* The ſpindle *or* pivot, *Le pivot.* Its appertenances are, *Ses acceſſoires ſont.* The ſaucer, *L'écuelle.* The bars, *Les barres.* The pawls, *Les clinguets.* The ſwifter, *Le garde-corps* ou *Tireveille (cordage qui tient toutes les barres par leur extrémité, lorſque le cabeſtan eſt garni.* The ſtep, *La carlingue.* A double capſtern, *Cabeſtan double* ou *à deux etoches.* The main capſtern, *Le grand cabeſtan.* The gear capſtern, *Le petit cabeſtan (placé en arrière du grand mât.* To rig the capſtern, *Armer* ou *Garnir le cabeſtan.* To ſurge the capſtern, *Choquer au cabeſtan.* To come up the capſtern, *Dévirer.* To pawl the capſtern, *Mettre les clinguets au cabeſtan.* To man the capſtern, *Mettre du monde au cabeſtan.*

CAPSULA (kăp'-chĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Anat.] *Capſule*, f. Capſula communis, *or* of the porta, *Capſule de la veine-porte* ou *de gliſſon.* Capſulæ atrabiliariæ (glandulæ renales), *Capſules atrabilaires, glandes ſurrénales.*

CAPSULAR (kăp'-chĭoŭ-lăr), *or* CAPSULARY (kăp'-chĭoŭ-lăr-é), *adj.* [hollow, like a cheſt] *Capſulaire.*

To CAPSULATE (kăp'-chĭoŭ-léte), *v. a.* [to cover, contain, *or* incloſe, particularly with natural coverings, as nuts, peas, beans, *&c.*] *Contenir dans une Capſule.*

CAPSULATE, *or* Capſulated, *adj.* [incloſed] *Enfermé, renfermé.*

CAPSULE (kăp'-chĭoŭle), *ſ.* [Bot. a cell in which the ſeed of a plant is incloſed] *Capſule*, f.

CAPTAIN (k p'-tĕne), *ſ.* [a commander] *Capitaine*, m. *chef*, m. *commandant*, m. A captain-general, *Un général d'armée.* Captain of horſe, *Capitaine de cavalerie.* Captain of foot, *Capitaine d'infanterie.* A ſea-captain, *Capitaine de vaiſſeau*, † *patron*, m. Captain-lieutenant, *Capitaine-lieutenant.*

Captain of the French guards, *Capitaine aux gardes.* Captain of the King's body guards, *Capitaine des gardes.*

Captain of marines, maſter at arms, *Capitaine d'armes.* Captain of a ſhip of the line, *Capitaine de haut bord*; *capitaine du grand état.* Second captain, *Capitaine en ſecond.* Captain of the militia guarding the coaſts, *Capitaine garde-côte.*

CAPTAINRY (kăp'-tĕn'-ré), *ſ.* [the chief-tainſhip] *Capitainerie*, f. [in Braſil] *Capitanie*, f.

CAPTAINSHIP (kăp'-tĕn'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the rank *or* poſt of a captain] *La charge, la place de capitaine*; *capitainerie*, f.

CAPTAL (kăp'-tăl), *ſ.* [in Anc. Hiſt. chief] *Captal*, m *chef*, m.

CAPTATION (kăp-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the practice of catching at favour; flattery] *Action de capter la bienveillance*, f. *brigue*, f. *flatterie*, f.

CAPTION (kăp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſeizure of a perſon *or* goods] *Arrêt*, m. *priſe de corps*, f. † *capture*, f. *ſaiſie*, f.

CAPTION, *ſ.* [a certificate of a commiſſion executed] *Certificat*, m.

CAPTIOUS (kăp'-cheŭce), *adj.* [inſidious, enſnaring] *Captieux, fourbe, trompeur, ambigu.* Captious words, *Paroles captieuſes, ambiguës.* A captious argument, *Argument captieux, ſophiſme*, m.

CAPTIOUS [given to cavils; eager to object] *Critique, cenſeur importun*; *querelleur, qui ſe choque trop aiſément.*

CAPTIOUSLY (kăp'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a captious manner] *Captieuſement, d'une manière propre à ſurprendre, avec ſubtilité.*

CAPTIOUSNESS (kăp'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [inclination to find fault *or* to object; peeviſhneſs] *Humeur critique*, ou *querelleuſe*, f.

CAPTIOUSNESS [deceit] *Tromperie*, f. *fourberie*, f. *fraude*, f. *fineſſe*, f. *ſurpriſe*, f.

To CAPTIVATE (kăp'-tĭ-véte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charm, to enſnare, to ſubdue] *Captiver, charmer, capter, gagner, ſe rendre maître, aſſujettir.* To captivate one's underſtanding, *Captiver ſon eſprit.* The beauty that captivates me, *La beauté qui me captive.* To captivate one's favour, *Capter la bienveillance de quelqu'un.*

CAPTIVATED (kăp'-tĭ-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Captivé, gagné.*

CAPTIVATION (kăp'-tĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taking one captive] *L'action de faire un captif*; *captivité*, f.

CAPTIVE (kăp'-tĭv'), *ſ.* [a ſlave, a priſoner of war *fig.* one charmed by beauty] *Captif*, m. *eſclave*, m. *priſonnier de guerre*, f.

To CAPTIVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take priſoner] *Faire priſonnier.* [to charm] *Captiver.*

CAPTIVITY (kăp-tĭv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſlavery, bondage, ſervitude] *Captivité*, f. *eſclavage*, m. *ſervitude*, f.

CAPTOR (kăp'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that takes a priſoner *or* a prize] *Vainqueur*, m. *celui qui fait une priſe*; *capteur*, m.

CAPTURE (kăp'-tchĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of taking a prize] *L'action de prendre*, f. *priſe*, f. *capture*, f. *proie*, f. *butin*, f.

CAPUCH (kăp-ĭouche'), V. CAPOUCH.

CAPUCHED (kăp-ĭouch't), *adj.* [covered with a capouch] *En capuchon.*

CAPUCHIN (kăp-ĭoŭ-chĭne'), *ſ.* [a cloak with a hood; a female garment, made in imitation of the dreſs of the Capuchins] *Capote*, f. *domino*, m. *camail*, m.

CAPUCHINS (kăp-ĭoŭ-chĭn'z'), *ſ. pl.* [religious friars *or* nuns of the order of St. Francis] *Capucins*, m. pl. *Capucines*, f. pl.

CAPUCINE (kăp'-ĭoŭ-chĭne'), *ſ.* [Bot. Acriviola, cardamindum, naſturtium Indicum] *Capucine*, f. Capucine-capers (the buds of capucine, when pickled), *Câpres capucines*, f. pl.

CAPUT MORTUUM (kă-peŭte-mor-tĭoŭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Chym. a word borrowed from the Latin; groſs relics of anything diſtilled] *Tête-morte*, f. *caput-mortuum*, m.

CAPWARD, *ſ.* [an amphibious quadruped of Braſil and the Cape of Good Hope] *Capiverd* ou *Capiward*, m.

CAPYBARA, *ſ.* [an amphibious quadruped of America; ſea-hog] *Cabiai, cabionara, ſanglier de mer*, m.

CAR, *ſ.* [a carriage of burden] *Charrette*, f.

CAR [uſed in poetical language for a chariot of war *or* triumph] *Char*, m.

CARA, *ſ.* [elaphoboſcum, wild parſneps; a ſpecies of convolvulus growing in Africa] *Cara*, m. *liſeron d'Afrique*, m.

CARABACCIUM LIGNUM, *ſ.* [an aromatic wood of India] *Carabaccium*, m.

CARABE, V. KARABE.

CARABINE *or* CARBINE (kar'-băïne), *ſ.* [a ſort of fire-arm, ſhorter than a muſket] *Carabine*, f.

CARABINEER *or* CARBINEER (kar-bĭ-nĭre), *ſ.* [a ſort of light horſeman who wears a carbine] *Carabinier*, m. *carabin*, m.

CARACA, *ſ.* [the beſt cacao] *Caraque*, m.

CARACAL, *ſ.* [a kind of lynx, but of the hotteſt countries] *Caracal*, m.

CARACARA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian kite, a bird of the Caribbee-iſlands] *Caracare*, m.

CARACK (kăr'-ăk), *ſ.* [a galleon, a large Portugueſe ſhip of burthen] *Caraque*, m.

CARACOL (kăr-a-kol'), *ſ.* [in Manege; a motion which a cavalier makes half round] *Caracole*, f. [in Archit.] *Caracol*, m. A ſtaircaſe in a ſpiral form, *Eſcalier en caracol* ou *en limaçon*, m.

To CARACOL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to move in caracols] *Caracoler, faire des caracoles.*

CARACOLI, *ſ.* [a factitious metal brought from Terra Firma of America; an inimitable mixture of gold, ſilver, and copper] *Caracoly*, m.

CARACTERISTIC, *ſ.* [in Botany; conformity of a plant with a part of the human body] *Caractériſme*, m.

CARAGACH, *ſ.* [a ſort of Smyrna-cotton] *Caragach*, m.

CARAGANA, *ſ.* [Bot. Robinia, bitter vetch] *Caragagne*, m. *arbre aux pois*, m.

CARAGUATA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian plant] *Caraguata*, m.

CARAGUATA MALA [wild ananas, karatas; an American plant] *Caratas*, m.

CARAITES, *ſ. pl.* [Jews cloſely adhering to the words and letters of the Scripture] *Caraïtes*, m. pl.

CARAMANIA, *ſ.* [a province of Turkey in Aſia] *Caramanie*, f.

CARAMBOL, *ſ.* [at Billiards] *Carambole*, f.

To CARAMBOL [to touch the two balls] *v. n. Caramboler.*

CARAMBOLAS, *ſ.* [bilimbi, a ſort of quince; a fruit of the Indies] *Carambolas*, m. *chamaroch*, m.

CARAMOSIL *or* CARAMOUSEL, *ſ.* [a Turkiſh ſhip of burden] *Caramouſſal*, m. *vaiſſeau marchand de Turquie, conſtruit en huche, c'eſt-à dire à poupe très-haute.*

CARANCRO, *ſ.* [a vulture of Louiſiana] *Carancro*, m.

CARANNA, *ſ.* [an aromatic roſin which exudes from a tree in N. Spain] *Caragne*, m.

CARAPACE, *ſ.* [the ſhell of a tortoiſe next to the fleſh] *Carapace*, f.

CARAPAS, *ſ.* [a very large tree of Cayenne] *Carapas*, m.

CARAPULLO, *ſ.* [a plant of Peru] *Carapullo*, m.

CARAT (kăr'-ăte), *or* CARACT, *ſ.* [a weight of four grains] *Carat*, m. That pearl weighs ſo many carats, *Cette perle pèſe tant de carats.*

CARAT, CARACT [a manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold] *Carat*, m. *titre de l'or.* There is no gold twenty-four carats fine, *Il n'y a point d'or à vingt-quatre carats.* The ſtandard-gold is compoſed of 22 carats of gold and 2 carats of alloy, *L'or au titre*, ou *l'or des guinées contient 22 carats d'or fin, & 2 carats d'alliage.*

CARAVAN (kăr'-ă-văne), *ſ.* [a company of merchants travelling together, as they do in the Eaſt] *Caravane*, f.

CARAVAN of the knights of Malta, *Caravane des chevaliers de Malthe, courſe qu'ils font ſur mer.*

SEA-CARAVAN [a number of merchant-veſſels convoyed by ſhips of war] *Caravane*, f.

CARAVANIER, *ſ.* [leader of a caravan] *Caravanier*, m.

CARAVANSARY (kăr-a-văn'-ſă-ré), *ſ.* [a large building for the accommodation of the caravans, ſerving as a ſhop, warehouſe, or an exchange] *Caravanſera* ou *Caravanſerai*, m.

CARAVANSERASKIER, *ſ.* [governor of a caravanſary] *Caravanſerakier* ou *Caravanſeraſkier*, m.

CARAVEL (kăr'-ă-vĕl), *or* CARVEL, *ſ.* [a ſwift Portugueſe bark of 100 tons] *Caravelle*, f.

CARAWAY (kăr'-ă-oüĕ), *or* CARWAY, *ſ.* [a medicinal plant; its ſeed is one of the greater hot ſeeds] *Carvi*, m. Caraway-ſeed, *Graine de carvi*, f. Common caraway, *Cumin des prés*, m.

CARBASS, V. CAPPADINE.

CARBILIUS, *ſ.* [the firſt among the Romans who divorced his wife for barrenneſs] *Carbilius*, m.

CARBINE (kar'-băïne), *ſ.* [V. CARABINE; at ſea] *Eſcarbire*, f.

CARBONADO (kar-bo-né'-dô), *ſ.* [a ſteak broiled on the coals] *Carbonade*, f.

To CAR-

To CARBONADO, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to broil on the coals] *Griller sur les charbons.*

CARBONADOED (kăr-bo-nē'-dŏ'd), *part. adj. Grillé sur les charbons.*

CARBUNCLE (kar'-beŭn'-kl'), *s.* [a red precious ſtone] *Eſcarboucle*, f.

CARBUNCLE [a plague-ſore] *Charbon*, m. *carboncle*, m. *anthrax*, m.

CARBUNCLED (kar'-beŭn'-kl'd), *adj.* [having an affinity to plague-ſores; deformed with pimples] *Charbonneux.*

CARBUNCULAR (kar-beŭn'-kĭ'-ü-leŭ), *adj.* [red as a carbuncle] *Rouge ou brillant comme l'eſcarboucle.*

CARBUNCULATION (kar-beŭn'-kĭ'-ü-lē'-cheŭne), *s.* [the blaſting of the young buds of trees or plants by heat or cold] *Brouiſſure des plantes*, f.

CARCAJOU, *s.* [a carnivorous animal of N. America] *Carcajou*, m.

CARCANET (kar'-kă nĕte), *s.* [a collar of jewels] *Collier de diamans*, m. *carcan*, m.

CARCASS, *s.* [a dead body] *Carcaſſe*, f. *ſquelette*, m *charogne*, f. *carnage*, m. Carcaſs-butcher, *Boucher en gros*, m. The carcaſe of a fowl, *La carcaſſe d'une volaille, poulet*, ou *chapon*, &c.

‖ CARCASS [the body, in a familiar and ludicrous ſenſe] *La carcaſſe, la peau.*

CARCASS [in Archit. the ſhell of a building] *Carcaſſe*, f.

* CARCASS [the ruins] *Les reſtes*, m. ou *les ruines*, f. *la carcaſſe.* The rotten carcaſs of a boat, *La carcaſſe pourrie d'un navire.*

CARCASS [in Gunnery; a ſort of bomb] *Carcaſſe*, f.

CARCELAGE (kar'-cĭ-lédjé), *ſ.* [priſon-fees] *Geolage*, m.

CARCINOMA (kar-cĭ-nô'-mă), *ſ.* [a cancer] *Carcirome*, m.

CARCINOMATOUS (kar-cĭ-nô'-mă-teŭce), *adj.* [cancerous] *Carcinomateux.*

CARD, *ſ.* [a paper printed with figures, uſed in many games] *Carte à jouer*, f. A pack of cards, *Un jeu de cartes.* In a pack of cards we muſt conſider the colour, the count-cards, and the ſmall cards, *Dans un jeu de cartes, il faut conſidérer la couleur, les figures, & les baſſes cartes.* A trump-card, *Une triomphe, un atout.* Small card, *Carte blanche.* Breef card, *Carte coupée.* Viſiting cards, *Cartes blanches.*

† They who ſee all the cards may eaſily gueſs who ſhall be winners, *Quand on voit le deſſous des cartes, il eſt aiſé de juger qui gagnera.*

A mariner's card, or ſea-card, *Carte marine.* Card of a ſea-compaſs, *Roſe des rhumbs des vents.*

CARD, *ſ.* [an inſtrument to comb wool] *Carde à carder la laine*, f.

Card-maker, *Cardier*, m.

Cards for the ſilk-balls or pods, *Quenouilles*, f. pl. Cards about nine inches long, *Etoquereſſes*, f. pl. Two cards full of wool, *Carée*, f.

To CARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to play at cards] *Jouer aux cartes.*

To CARD, *v. a.* [to comb wool] *Carder de la laine.*

To card the hair [among Peruke Makers; to draw the hair through an iron-card] *Dégager les cheveux.*

CARDAMOMUM (kar-dă-mô'-meŭme), or CARDAMUM (kăr'-dă-meŭme), *ſ.* [a medicinal ſeed] *Cardamome*, f. *poivre d'Ethiopie*, f. *graine de Paradis*, f. *malaguette* ou *maniguette*, f.

CARDASS (kar'-dăce), *ſ.* [a ſort of large card, for carding flocks of ſilk and dyed wool; a flock of ſilk, &c. carded] *Cardaſſe*, f. *loquette*, f.

CARDER (kar'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one that cards wool] *Cardeur*, m. *cardeuſe*, f.

CARDER [among Clothiers; he that naps cloth] *Aplaneur*, m. *laneur*, m.

CARDES, *ſ.* [ſtalks of artichokes, &c. good to eat] *Cardes*, f.

CARDIALGY (kar-dăï'-ăl-djé), *ſ.* [the heart-burn] *Cardialgie*, f.

CARDIALOGY (kar-dăï'-ă-lô-djé), *ſ.* [in Anat. a treaty of the different parts of the heart] *Cardiologie*, f. *traité du cœur*, m.

CARDIACAL (kar-dăï'-ă-kl'), *or* CARDIAC (kar'-dï-ăk), *adj.* [cordial, invigorating] *Cardiaque, cordial.*

CARDIGANSHIRE (kar'-dï-gănſ'-chère), *ſ.* [a county in Wales] *Cardiganſhire*, m.

CARDINAL (kar'-dï-năl), *ſ.* [one of the chief governors of the Romiſh church] *Cardinal.* A cardinal's cap, *Chapeau de cardinal*, m. *barrette*, f. The pope made him a cardinal, ‖ *Le pape lui a donné la calotte.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER, *ſ.* [Bot. Lobelia, lapuntium] *Cardinale*, f. The red cardinal's flower, *La cardinale rouge.* The blue cardinal's flower, *La cardinale bleue (Lobelia ſyphilitica).*

CARDINAL, *adj.* [principal, chief] *Cardinal, principal.* The four cardinal virtues, viz. prudence, temperance, juſtice, and fortitude, *Les quatre vertus cardinales, ſavoir la prudence, la tempérance, la juſtice, & la force.* The cardinal numbers, *Les nombres cardinaux.* The four cardinal points, *Les quatre points cardinaux.*

CARDINAL [a fine bird of Braſil and Mexico] *Cardinal*, m.

CARDINALATE (kar'-dï-năl-lète), *or* CARDINALSHIP (kar'-dï-năl-chĭp), *ſ.* [the dignity of a cardinal] *Cardinalat*, m.

CARDING (kard'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de jouer aux cartes*, f. *l'action de carder.*

CARDING *or* Cards [at play] *Cartes*, f. *jeu*, m I have very bad carding, *J'ai de fort méchantes cartes, j'ai fort mauvais jeu.*

Carding-frame (frame upon which the teazels, &c. are mounted), *Voir*, f. Small carding comb, *Petites cardes.*

CARDIOGMUS, *ſ.* [in Med. a ſort of cardialgy, a painful heavineſs near the heart, cauſed by a diſtention of the ſtomach] *Cardiogme*, m.

CARD-MATCH (kard'-mătche), *ſ.* [a match made by dipping pieces of card in melted ſulphur] *Allumette de carton*, f. [a party at cards] *Partie de cartes*, f.

CARDONET, *ſ.* [a ſort of thiſtle; wild artichoke] *Chardonnette*, f.

CARDOON (kar-doûne'), *ſ.* [a Spaniſh plant, ſomething like an artichoke] *Cardon d'Eſpagne*, m.

CARDUA, *ſ.* [Mythol. an houſehold goddeſs] *Carda, Cardea, Carainca*, f.

CARDUUS [V. THISTLE] *Cardon*, m.

Carduus benedictus (holy thiſtle), *Chardon bénit*, m. Carduus hæmorrhoidalis (common creeping way-thiſtle), *Herbe aux varices*, f. *chardon hémorrhoïdal*, m.

CARE (kere), *ſ.* [concern, ſolicitude, anxiety; caution, regard, charge, heed] *Soin*, m. *ſouci*, m. *aſſiduité*, f. *exactitude*, f. To take care of a thing, to take it into one's care, *Prendre ou avoir ſoin d'une choſe.* To take care for a thing, *Pourvoir à une choſe, s'en mettre en peine.*

To take care to, *Prendre garde, être ſoigneux, tâcher de.* I ſhall take care never to commit ſuch a fault again, *Je prendrai garde, j'aurai ſoin, je tâcherai de ne plus retomber dans pareille faute.* To have a care, *Se garder.*

To caſt away care, *Se réjouir, bannir toute eſpèce de ſouci.*

¶ Care, *ſoin*; caution, *précaution*; prudence, *prudence*; diſcretion, *diſcrétion* (synon.): By care we underſtand heed and attention; *caution* implies warineſs in avoiding danger; *prudence* is wiſdom applied to practice, *diſcretion* means a knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf. He who expects to do anything well muſt act with *care*; he who would avoid difficulties, acts with *caution*; *prudence* requires that we ſhould weigh matters well before we execute them; *diſcretion*, that we ſhould not undertake thoſe which may be hurtful to us.

CARECRAZED (kère'-krăz'd), *adj.* [broken with care] *Soucieux, inquiet.*

To CARE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to be anxious, inclined, diſpoſed, affected with] *Se ſoucier, tenir compte, ſe mettre en peine.* What care you? *De quoi vous mettez-vous en peine?* I do not care a ſtraw for it, *Je ne m'en ſoucie aucunement; je m'en moque; je n'en tiens aucun compte.* He cares for nobody, for nothing, *Il ne ſe ſoucie de perſonne, il ne ſe ſoucie de rien; c'eſt un ſans-ſouci.*

CAREEN (kĭ'-rïne'), *ſ.* [in ſhip-building, the bottom of a ſhip] *Carène*, f. Ship laid on the careen, *Vaiſſeau à la bande*, ou *abattu en carène.* Thorough careen, *Carène entière.*

CAREENING (kă-rï'-ninge), *ſ. Carénage*, m. Careening-place, *Carénage*, m. *lieu du carénage.*

To CAREEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to refit, to caulk, to ſtop up leaks] *Caréner, radouber.* To careen a ſhip, *Caréner un vaiſſeau, lui donner carène, le mettre en carène, l'abattre en carène.*

* The ſhip careens (as preſſed with a weight of ſail), *Le vaiſſeau plie*, ou *donne à la bande.*

Careening-wharf, *Carénage*, m.

CAREER (kă-rïre), *ſ.* [a courſe, a race, or the place on which a race is run; a courſe of action] *Carrière*, f. *courſe*, f. *route*, f.

To CAREER, *v. n.* [to run ſwiftly] *Courir avec viteſſe.*

CAREERING (kă-rï'-rïn'gne), *adj.* [running with ſwift motion] *Qui court avec viteſſe.*

CAREFUL (kère-foûl), *adj.* [full of concern] *Soigneux, attentif, exact, aſſidu, éveillé ſur ſes intérêts.*

CAREFUL [heedful, watchful] *Circonſpect, prudent, aviſé, prévoyant.*

CAREFUL [anxious] *Inquiet, chagrin, qui eſt en peine, ſoucieux.*

CAREFULLY (kère'-foûl-é), *adv.* [diligently; heedfully; anxiouſly] *Soigneuſement, avec attention, attentivement, curieuſement, diligemment, exactement; prudemment, avec circonſpection, ſagement; avec chagrin, d'une manière inquiete.*

CAREFULNESS (kère'-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [caution, heedfulneſs; anxiety] *Soin*, m. *attention*, f. *exactitude*, f. *vigilance*, f. *prudence*, f. *prévoyance*, f. *circonſpection*, f. *inquiétude*, f. *ſouci*, m.

CARELESS (kère'-lĕce), *adj.* [unconcerned, negligent, heedleſs, unmindful] *Nonchalant, negligent, inattentif, inexact; négligé; en parlant de ſtyle ou d'habillement.* He is as careleſs in his ſtyle as in his dreſs, *Il eſt auſſi négligé dans ſon ſtyle que dans ſon habillement.*

CARELESS [undiſturbed, cheerful] *Tranquille, ſans ſoucis, ſans inquiétude, joyeux.*

CARELESSLY (kère'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without care, heedleſsly, negligently] *Nonchalamment, ſans ſoin, négligemment, indifféremment, par manière d'acquit,* ‖ *brelin-beloque.*

CARELESNESS (kère-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [negligence, heedleſsneſs, inattention] *Négligence, f. inattention, f. manque de ſoin*, m. *inexactitude*, f. *inadvertance*, f. *aſſoupiſſement*, m.

CARELIA, *ſ.* [a prov. of Sweden] *Carélie, f.*

CARESS (kă-rĕce'), *ſ.* [an act of endearment] *Careſſe*, f. Careſſes, *Amitiés*, f. pl.

To CARESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fondle, to endear] *Careſſer, flatter.* To careſs a child, ‖ *Bouchonner un enfant.*

CARESSED (kă-rĕs't), *part. adj. Careſſé.*

CARET (ké'-rĕte), *ſ.* [a note (^), which ſhews that ſomething is wanting] *Caret*, m.

CARET CARETTA, *ſ.* [a large ſea-tortoiſe of the Caribbee-iſlands] *Carret*, m.

CARFAX (kar'-făcks), *ſ.* [a term uſed at Oxford for a market-place, where four ways meet] *Un carre-four.*

CARGASON (kar'-gué-ſŏne), *or* CARGO, *ſ.* [the lading of a ſhip] *Cargaiſon*, f. *charge*, f. *chargement*, m. *les marchandiſes qu'on charge dans un vaiſſeau.*

CARIA, *f.* [a sort of mischievous ant of India] *Caria, Carreyan*, m.

CARIAMA, *f.* [sort of heron of Brasil] *Cariama, cariana*, m.

CARIAROU, *f.* [Bot. convolvulus tinctorius; a sort of bindweed of the West Indies] *Cariarou*, m

CARIBBEES, *f. pl.* [a fierce race of men, the Aborigenes of the islands at the gulf of Mexico] *Caribes*, m. pl.

Caribbee-islands (West Indies), *Antilles*, f. pl. *les îles*, f. pl.

CARIBOU, *f.* an American animal of the stag-kind] *Caribou*, m.

CARICATURE, *f.* [in Painting; a loading, over-charging, or exaggerating of the defects of an object represented] *Caricature*, f. *charge*, f. *figure à caloir*, f. *colorine*, f

CARICOIDES, *f.* [Nat. Hist. a sort of fossile polype resembling a fig] *Caricoïde*, m.

CARIES (ké'-ri-ès), *or* CARIOSITY (ké-ri-ös'-ï-té), *f.* [the rottenness of a bone] *Carie*, f. *pourriture d'un os*, f.

CARINTHIA, *f.* [a dutchy of south-Germany] *Carinthie*, f

CARIOUS (ké'-rï ŭce), *adj.* [rotten] *Carié, pourri.* To make carious, *Carier.* To grow carious, *Se carier.*

CARK (kark), *f.* [care, anxiety] *Chagrin*, m. *souci*, m

To CARK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be anxious] *Avoir du chagrin, être inquiet.*

CARKING (kar'-kïn'gue), *adj. Chagrinant, cuisant, soucieux.*

CARLE (karl), *s.* [a rude, brutal man; a churl] *Un cuistre, un brutal.*

CARLINE kar-lïne), *or* CARLINE THISTLE (kar-lïne-thsis -sl'), *f.* [a med. plant] *Carline*, f. *chardon-étoilé*, f. *camélée blanc*, m.

CARLING (kar'-lïn'gne), *f.* [ship-building; the keels on timber, from one beam to another, joists, *or* ship-ribs] *Carlingue*, f. ou *centre-quille*, f.

CARLINGS (timbers lying fore and aft), *Traversins*, m. pl.

CARLINGS [ledges placed athwart under the covers of the hatchways] *Barres de panneaux d'écoutille*, f. pl.

CARLISLE (kar'-lïle), *f.* [a town of England; lat. 54°-56' lon. 2°-53' W.] *Carlile*, f.

CARLSCROON, *f* [a town of Sweden; lat. 56°-20' N. lon. 15°-25' E.] *Carlscroon.*

CARMAGNIOLA, *f.* [a town of Piedmont; lat. 44°-51' N. lon. 7°-45' E.] *Carmagnole*, f.

CARMAN (kar'-măne), *f.* [a man who drives carts] *Charretier*, m. *voiturier*, m. *(en Provence) voiturin*, m.

CARMELITE (kar'-mï-lïte), *f.* [a sort of Friar] *Carme*, m. Carmelite-Nuns, *Carmelites*, f. pl. Carmelite-water, *Eau des Carmes, eau de mélisse*, f.

CARMENTA, *f.* [Mythol. a name of Themis, also a prophet] *Carmenta* ou *Carmentis*, f.

CARMINATIVE (kar-mïn'-ă-tiv'), *adj* [dispelling wind] *Carminatif, qui relâche.* A carminative remedy, *or* a carminative, *Remède carminatif, un carminatif.*

CARMINE (ka-rmïne'), *f.* [a bright red *or* crimson colour] *Carmin*, m.

CARNA, *f.* [Mythol. a goddess who presided over the vital parts of mankind] *Carna*, f.

CARNAGE (kar'-nédje), *f.* [a slaughter, a massacre] *Carnage*, m. *massacre*, m. *boucherie*, f

CARNAGE [heaps of flesh given to the hounds] *Curée*, f.

CARNAGGIONE-MARBLE, *f.* [a marble of a flesh colour] *Marbre couleur de chair*, m.

CARNAL (kar'-năl), *adj.* [fleshy, not spiritual] *Charnel, de chair*; [*fig.* lustful] *sensuel, libidineux, voluptueux, animal.*

CARNALITY (kar-năl'-ï-té), *f.* [the carnal lust; grossness of mind] *Convoitise charnelle, sensualité*, f.

CARNALLY (kar'-năl-é), *adv.* [according to the flesh; not spiritually] *Charnellement, selon la chair, sensuellement.* To have carnally to do with a woman, *Avoir un commerce charnel avec une femme.*

CARNALNESS (kar'-năl-nĕce), V. CARNALITY.

CARNATIC, *f.* [a rich country of Hindoostan] *Carnatique*, m.

CARNATION (kar-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [in painting, natural flesh colour] *Carnation*, f. *couleur incarnate.*

CARNATION [a sort of flower] *Œillet carné*, m.

CARNATION-COLOUR [natural flesh-colour] *Incarnat*, m. *couleur incarnate*, ou *carnée*

CARNAVAL, *or* CARNIVAL (kar'-nï-văl), *f.* [Shrove-tide] *Carnaval*, m.

CARNEL (kar'-nĕl), *f.* [a little ship] *Espèce de petit vaisseau.*

CARNELION (kar-nil'-ïeŭne), *or* CORNELIAN-STONE, *f.* [a precious stone] *Cornaline*, f.

CARNEOUS (kar'-nï-cŭce), *adj.* [fleshy] *Charnu.*

CARNIFICATION (kar-nï-fï-ké'-cheŭne), *f* [Med the change of bones into flesh] *Carnification*, f.

CARNIFIED (kar'-nï-fïd), *part. adj. Converti en chair.*

To CARNIFY (kăr'-nï-fïd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn into flesh] *Convertir en chair, se carnifier.*

CARNIOLA, *f.* [a province of Germany in Upper Austria] *Carniole*, f.

CARNIVOROUS (kar-nïv' ô-reŭce), *adj.* [flesh-eating] *Carnivore, carnassier.*

CARNOSITY (kar-nös'-ï-té), *f.* [fleshy excrescence] *Carnosité*, f.

CAROB (ké' röb), *f* [the fruit of a tree of the Levant] *Caroube* ou *Carouge*, m. Carob-tree, *Caroubier*, m.

CAROB, *s.* [prime, a sort of weight, the 24th part of a grain] *Carobe*, f.

CAROCHA, *f.* [a paper-mitre on which flames and demons are painted, and with which the inquisitorial victims are capped in the auto-da-fé] *Carocha*, f.

CAROCHAPA, *f.* [an ape of Peru] *Carochapa*, m

CAROL (kăr'-eŭl), *f.* [a song in general, and particularly at Christmas-day] *Chanson*, f. *noël*, m.

To CAROL, *v. a.* [an old poetical word for to sing, to extol, to praise] *Chanter, louer, célébrer.*

To CAROL, *v n.* [to sing, to warble] *Chanter avec un cœur joyeux*

CAROLINA (kă'-röl'-ăï-nă'), *f* [a state of North America] *La Caroline, Province de l'Amérique Angloise.*

CAROLINE (ka'-röl-ïne), *adj.* [of Carolina] *Caroline* A caroline hat, *Un Caroline.*

CAROLUS (kar'öl-eŭce), *f.* [a sort of coin] *Carolus*, m.

CARONADE (kăr'-ön-éde) [a short and light cannon with a large bore] *Caronade*, f.

CAROS, *f.* [in Physic; a lethargy in the highest degree] *Léthargie au plus haut degré*, f.

CAROTID (kă-röt'-ïd), *adj.* [Anat. appertaining to the carotids] *Carotidal.*

CAROTIDS, *f. pl.* [two arteries of the neck] *Carotides*, f pl.

CAROUSAL (kă-röou'-zăl), *f.* [a festival] *Carrousel*, m.

CAROUSE (kă-r ouze), *f.* [a drinking-match] *Débauche de vin*, f. *carrouse*, f.

To CAROUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drink] *Boire.*

To CAROUSE, *v. n.* [to drink largely, to quaff] *Faire la débauche, boire à tire-larigot, faire carrousse, bien boire.*

CAROUSEL, *f.* [a sort of olympic course] *Carrousel*, m. *sorte de jeu mêlé de courses à cheval, de chariots, de spectacles*, &c.

CAROUSER (kă-röou'-zeŭr), *f.* [a drinker] *Un grand buveur, un biberon.*

CARP, *f.* [a fish] *Carpe*, f. A young carp, *Un carpeau, un carpillon, petite carpe*, f. The prickly carp [a kind of carp of the lake Coma and lake Major] *Pigo* ou *Rigus*, m.

To CARP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to censure, to cavil] *Censurer, critiquer, reprendre, épiloguer, blâmer, médire, blasonner.* He carps at everything, at everybody, *Il critique sur tout, & médit de tout le monde.*

CARPED (karp't), *part. adj. Critiqué, censuré.*

CARPENTARIA, *or* CARPENTORUM HERBA, *f.* [barbarea, winter-cress, a medicinal plant] *Herbe aux charpentiers, herbe de St. Barbe.*

CARPENTER (kar'-pĕn'-teŭr), *f.* [an artificer in wood] *Charpentier*, m. A ship-carpenter, *Un charpentier de navire.* Carpenter's work, *Charpente*, f.

CARPENTRY (kar'-pĕn'-tré), *f.* [the art of a carpenter] *Charpenterie*, f. *métier de charpentier*, m.

CARPER (kar'-peŭr), *f.* [fault-finder, caviller, one who carps] *Critique*, m. *censeur*, m. || *reprenseur*, m. *désapprobateur*, m. *médisant*, m.

CARPET (kar'-pĕte), *f.* [a covering of various colours spread upon floors *or* tables] *Tapis*, m. A Turkey-carpet, *Un tapis de Turquie.* Velvet-like carpet, *Tapis velouté.*

* The business is upon the carpet [in agitation] *L'affaire est sur le tapis, c'est-à-dire, en délibération.*

*† A carpet-knight, *Un efféminé, un Damoiseau.*

To CARPET, *v. a. Couvrir de tapis.* This field is carpeted over with grass, *Ce champ est couvert d'herbe.*

* A carpet-way, *Un chemin de roses.*

CARPING (kar'-pïn'gne), *L'action de critiquer, critique*, m.

CARPING, *adj.* [captious, censorious] *Caustique, pointilleux*, m.

CARPINGLY (kar'-pïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [captiously, censoriously] *Malignement, d'une manière captieuse, en forme de critique.*

CARPIO *or* CARPIONE, *f.* [Ichthyol. red charre] *Carpeau*, m.

CARPINUS (kar'-pï-neŭce), V. HORNBEAM.

CARPOBALSAMUM, *f.* [fruit of the balsam-tree] *Carpobalsame*, m.

CARRARA-MARBLE, *f.* [a species of white marble from Carrara near Genoa] *Carrare*, m. *Campanini*, m.

CARR, CARRAT, *&c.* V. CAR, CARAT.

CARRIAGE (kar'-tdje), *f.* [carrying, portage] *Port*, m. *transport*, m. *voiture*, f. *charriage*, m. *charroi*, m. *amenag*, m. A beast of carriage, *Un bête de charge.* A ship for carriage, *Un vaisseau de charge.*

CARRIAGE [reward for carrying] *Port*, m. *amenage*, m.

CARRIAGE [vehicle] *Voiture*, f. *fourgon*, m. *caisson*, m. &c.

CARRIAGE [the frame upon which an ordnance is carried] *Affût d'artillerie*, m. The parts of a carriage (in sea-language), *Parties de l'affût* The sides *or* cheek, *Les flasques.* The trucks, *Les roues.* The transom, *L'entretoise.* The sole *or* bottom, *La sole.* [N B. *Il n'y en a pas dans la plupart des affûts Anglois.*] The cap-squares *or* clamps, *Les plates-bandes.* Eye-bolts, *Chevilles à œillets.* Joint-bolts, *Chevilles à goupille.* The transom-bolt, *Cheville qui lie l'entretoise avec les flasques.* The bed-bolt, *Cheville* ou *boulon (qui traverse l'affût vers l'arrière, & qui sert de soutien à une pièce sur laquelle porte la culasse du canon.)* Breeching bolts, *Chevilles pour la brigue.* Hind axle-tree-bolts, *Chevilles (qui tiennent les flasques avec l'essieu de derrière.)*

Loops

Loops or eye-bolts (to which the gun-tackles are hooked), *Œillets (ſervant à y accrocher les palans à canon.)*

CARRIAGE of a coach, *Le train d'un carroſſe.*

CARRIAGE of an army, *Le bagage d'une armée.*

CARRIAGE [mien; behaviour; management] *Port*, m. *mine*, f. *air*, m. *conduite*, f. *mœurs*, f. *ménagement des affaires*, m. *déportement*, m. *comportement*, m. Prudent carriage, ‡ *Prudoterie*, f.

Curriage of a horſe, *Port d'un cheval.* V. AIR.

CARRIAGE [among Printers; the frame upon which the coffer of the preſs is rolled] *Berceau*, m.

CARRICK-BEND (kar'-rĭk-bĕn'd), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Nœud plat*, ou *Nœud marin*, m.

CARRICK-BITS, *ſ. pl.* [knight-heads] *Bittes latérales du vindas (ſur leſquels il a ſon appui.)*

CARRIED (kăr'-ĕd), *part. adj. Porté, mené, pouſſé*, &c. The buſineſs was carried beyond a contention in words, *L'affaire fut pouſſée au delà d'une ſimple diſpute de mots.*

CARRIED AWAY with impertinences, *Qui ſe laiſſe aller à des ſottiſes.*

CARRIED ON with all one's affection in any deſign, *Porté de tout ſon cœur à quelque deſſein.*

CARRIER (kăr'-ĭ-eŭr), ſ. [one who carries; a meſſenger] *Voiturier*, m. *roulier*, m. *meſſager*, m.

‡ Tom Long the carrier, *Le meſſager boiteux*, ou *le boiteux.*

*‡† To ſend a thing by Tom Long the carrier, *Faire attendre longtemps une choſe.*

CARRION (kăr'-ĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [a corrupted carcaſs] *Charogne*, ſ. *carnage*, m.

‖ CARRION [a name of reproach for a worthleſs woman] *Carogne*, f.

CARROON (kăr'-oune), *ſ.* [the number affixed to carriages in London] *Le numéro fixé à une charrette privilégiée dans Londres*

CARROT (kăr'-eŭte), *ſ.* [a pot-root] *Carotte*, f. As red as a carrot, *Blond ardent, roux, rouge.*

*‡ CARROT, *Un rouſſeau.*

CARROTINESS (kăr'-eŭt-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [redneſs of hair] *Couleur rouſſe des cheveux.*

CARROTY (kăr'-eŭt-é), *adj.* [ſpoken of red hair, on account of its reſemblance to the colour of a carrot] *Rougeâtre, rouſſâtre; qui a les cheveux rouges, couleur de carotte, teint de carotte.*

To CARRY (kăr'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to convey from a place] *Porter une choſe; mener un homme* ou *un animal, conduire.* To carry a thing from one place to another, *Porter quelque choſe d'un lieu à un autre.* To carry a horſe into the ſtable, *Mener un cheval à l'écurie.*

To CARRY in a car, *Charier, voiturer.*

* To CARRY [to gain] *Gagner, remporter.*

To carry the cauſe, *Gagner ſa cauſe, avoir gain de cauſe.* To carry the day, to carry the bell, *Remporter la victoire* ou *le prix.* To carry a queſtion unanimouſly, ‖ *Paſſer au bonnet.*

* To CARRY IT [to prevail] *L'emporter, avoir l'avantage.*

* To carry it high, *Le porter haut, trancher du grand, affecter les grands airs.* He carries it like a philoſopher, *Il tranche du philoſophe.* To carry it fair, *Avoir belle apparence.* To carry it fair with one, *Faire des démonſtrations d'amitié à quelqu'un, avoir des égards pour lui.* To carry it cunningly, *Faire le fin.*

To CARRY [to bear, to have] *Porter, montrer, avoir.* In ſome vegetables we ſee ſomething that carries a kind of analogy to ſenſe, *Certains végétaux ont quelque choſe d'analogue au ſentiment.* To carry a mind worthy of praiſe, *Avoir l'âme grande.* To carry a jeſt too far, *Porter* ou *pouſſer la raillerie trop loin.* A pillar that carries falſe, *Une colonne qui porte à faux.* To carry a ſail clewed up or hauled up in the brails, *Bourcer une voile.*

To CARRY one's ſelf, *Se comporter, ſe conduire, en uſer, agir, vivre.* He carries himſelf well, *Il ſe comporte bien.* I know how to carry myſelf with them, *Je ſais comment je dois me conduire*, ou *en uſer avec eux.* I will teach you how to carry yourſelf, *Je vous apprendrai à vivre.*

☞ I carried four pins, and tipped ſix, *J'ai fait quatre quilles de venue, & ſix de rabat.*

To CARRY ABOUT ONE, *Porter ſur ſoi.*

To CARRY AWAY, *Emporter, emmener.* To carry away by force, *Emporter de force, enlever, ravir, entraîner, arracher.*

To CARRY BACK, *Rapporter, ramener.*

To CARRY BEFORE, *Porter devant.* To carry all before one, *Se rendre maître de tout, ne trouver aucune réſiſtance.*

To CARRY DOWN, *Porter* ou *mener en bas, faire deſcendre.*

To CARRY FORTH or OUT, *Tirer, montrer, mettre* ou *porter en avant, faire avancer; avancer, ſoutenir.* To carry out an aſſertion, *Avancer une aſſertion.*

To CARRY IN or INTO, *Porter dans, faire entrer.* To carry one's thoughts into futurity, *Porter ſes vues dans l'avenir, ſonger à l'avenir.*

To CARRY OFF, *Emporter, diſſiper; tuer, faire mourir.* The bad air carried him off, *Le mauvais air l'a fait mourir.* This will carry off the ſcurvy humours, *Ceci emportera* ou *diſſipera les humeurs ſcorbutiques.*

To CARRY ON [to promote, to proſecute, to continue] *Pouſſer, conduire, pourſuivre, continuer.* To carry on a deſign, *Pouſſer* ou *conduire un projet.* To carry on the trenches, *Pouſſer les tranchées.* To carry on a ſiege, the war, *Pouſſer un ſiége, continuer la guerre.*

To CARRY OVER, *Tranſporter, faire traverſer.*

To CARRY TO AND FRO, *Porter çà & là, de tout côté.*

To CARRY THROUGH [to ſupport] *Soutenir, faire triompher, venir à bout.* To carry one through all difficulties, *Faire triompher quelqu'un de toute difficulté.* To carry a thing through, *Venir à bout d'une choſe.*

* To carry a good humour through, *Etre toujours de bonne humeur.*

CARRY-TALE (kăr'-é-téle), *ſ.* [a tale-bearer] *Rapporteur, rapporteuſe.*

CARRYING (kăr'-é-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de porter, de mener.*

R. To carry is rendered by *porter* when you ſpeak of things that cannot walk; and by *mener*, when applied to things that can go of themſelves. In ſhort, *porter* anſwers to *To bear*, and *mener* to *To lead.*

CART (karte), *ſ.* [carr, carriage] *Chariot*, m. *charrette*, f. ‡ *cabrouet*, m. A covered cart, *Une charrette couverte.* A chaiſe-cart (tchĕ-karte'), *Une cariole.* A dung-cart, *Tombereau*, m. *banneau*, m.

†‡ To ſet the cart before the horſes, *Mettre la charrue devant les bœufs.*

To CART, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tie a criminal to a cart's tail] *Attacher au cul d'une charrette.*

To CART, *v. n.* [to uſe carts for carriage] *Se ſervir de charrettes.*

CARTAKER (kar'-té-keŭr), *ſ.* [an officer belonging to an army *or* a prince] *Un vaguemeſtre.*

CARTE-BLANCHE (ka-te-blăn'che'), *ſ.* [a blank paper, a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent pleaſes] *Carte-blanche*, f. *blanc*, m. *blanc-ſeing*, m. *blanc ſigné*, m.

Alſo at cards, any but a court-card, *Avoir carte-blanche*, to have a hand with none but ſmall cards in it.

CARTED (kart'-ĕd), *part. adj. Attaché au cul d'une charrette.*

CARTEL (kar-tĕl'), *ſ.* [challenge] *Cartel*, m. *défi*, m.

CARTEL [a writing containing ſtipulations between enemies] *Cartel*, m.

CARTEL [in ſea language] *Vaiſſeau* ou *bâtiment parlementaire*, m.

CARTER (kart'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the man who drives a cart] *Charretier*, m. ‡ *cabrouetier*, m. Rubbiſh-carter, *Gravatier*, m. *celui qui enleve les gravois dans un tombereau.*

CARTESIAN (kar-ti'-zĭăne), *adj. & ſ. Carteſien*; *qui concerne la philoſophie de Deſcartes.* The Carteſian philoſophy, *La Carteſianiſme.*

CARTHAGE (kar'-tshidje), *ſ.* [a famous town in Africa; lat. 36°-50′ N. lon. 10°-25′ E.] *Carthage.*

CARTHAGENA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Spain; lat. 37°-38′ N. lon. 0°-36′ W.] *Carthagène, f.*

CARTHAGENA [a large town in S. America; lat. 10°-27′ N. lon. 75°-22′ W.] *Carthagène, f.*

CARTHAMUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Baſtard ſaffran] *Carthame*, m.

CART-HORSE (kart'-horce), *ſ.* [cart-jade: a coarſe, unwieldy horſe fit for the cart] *Cheval de charrette*, m.

CARTHUSIAN (kar-tshĭou'-zĭăne), *ſ.* [a ſort of Friar] *Chartreux*, m.

CARTILAGE (kar'-tĭ-lédje), *ſ.* [a griſtle] *Cartilage*, m.

CARTILAGINOUS (kar-tĭ-lădj-ĭn'-eŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of cartilages] *Cartilagineux.*

CART-LOAD (kart-lôde'), *ſ.* [cart-full] *Charrettée*, f. *tombereau*, m.

CARTOON (kar-toŭne'), *ſ.* [a drawing upon large paper] *Carton*, m. *deſſein en grand d'après lequel le peintre fait ſa freſque.*

CARTOUCH (kar-toŭtsche'), CARTRIDGE, *or* CARTRAGE (kar'-trĭdje), *ſ.* [charge for a gun *or* cannon; alſo an ornament in painting *or* in ſculpture] *Cartouche*, m. *gargouſſe*, f. *charge pour un fuſil*, f. *Cartouche*, m. *ornement de ſculpture* ou *de peinture.* Cartridge-box, *Cartouchier*, m. *gargouſſière*, f. *giberne*, f.

CARTRUT (kart'-reŭte), *ſ.* [the tract made by a cart-wheel] *Ornière*, m.

CARTULARY (kar'-tĭoŭ-lă-ré), *ſ.* [a place where papers are kept] *Cartulaire*, m. *archives*, f. pl. *chartrier*, m.

CART-WAY (kart'-oŭé), *ſ. Chemin de charrettes*, m.

CART-WHEEL (kart'-hoŭïle), *ſ. Roue de charrette*, f.

CART-WRIGHT (kart'-răïte), *ſ.* [a maker of carts] *Charron*, m.

CARVE, *or* HIDE OF LAND. V. HIDE.

To CARVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut wood, ſtone, *or* other matter, into elegant forms] *Tailler, ciſeler, ſculpter, guillocher.* [among Joiners; to cut neatly] *Couper le bois.*

To CARVE [to cut meat at table] *Couper, découper la viande.*

To CARVE [to engrave] *Graver.*

* To CARVE OUT one's own fortune, *Choiſir, régler ſa fortune, avoir tout à ſouhait.*

CARVED (kar'-v'd), *part. adj. Taillé, ciſelé, ſculpté; coupé, découpé; gravé.*

CARVEL, V. CARAVEL.

CARVER (kar'-veŭr), *ſ.* [a ſculptor, engraver] *Sculpteur*, m. *graveur*, m. *ſtatuaire*, m.

CARVER [one who cuts meat at table] *Ecuyer tranchant*, m.

CARVER [one who chuſes for himſelf] *Qui a tout à ſouhait, maître de ſon ſort*, ou *de ſa fortune.* He is his own carver, *Il eſt maître de ſa fortune.*

CARVING (kar'-vĭn'gne), *ſ.* [ſculpture, figures carved] *L'action de ſculpter, de graver, de couper*, f. &c. [in Maſonry] *Ciſelure*, f.

CARUNCLE (kăr'-eŭn'-kl'), *or* CARUNCULA, *ſ.* [Anat. a ſmall protuberance of fleſh, either natural *or* morbid] *Caroncule*, f.

Carunculæ lacrymales *or* oculi, *Caroncules lacrymales.* Carunculæ myrtiformes, *Caroncules myrtiformes.*

CARUS (ké'-reŭce), *ſ* [Med. a ſpecies of apoplexy with an acute fever] *Eſpèce d'apoplexie*, f. *carus*, m.

CARWAY, V. CARAWAY.

CARYATIDES (kă-rĭ-ăt'-ĭd'z), *ſ. pl.* [Archit.

[Archit. an order of pillars in the form of the bodies of women clothed down to the feet] *Cariatides*, f. pl.

CARYATIS, *f.* [Mythol. a title of Diana] *Caryatis*, f.

CARYOCATACTES, *f.* [Ornithol. enucleator, a bird of the magpie-kind] *Casse-noisette*, m. *casse-noix*, m. *merle de rocher*, m.

CARYOCOSTINUM, *f.* [in Pharmacy; electuary of scammony] *Caryocostinum*, m.

CARYOPHYLLOIDES, *f.* [a stone representing a clove-spice] *Caryophylloïde*, f.

CASAL, *f.* [strong town of Italy] *Casal*, m.

CASCABEL (kăs'-kă-bĕl), *f.* [in Artill. the pummel *or* pomiglion, a round knob at the breech of a gun] *Bouton*, m.

CASCADE (kas-kéde'), *f.* [a fall of water] *Cascade*, f.

CASCALOP, *f.* [in Cookery] *Cascalope*, f.

CASCANS (kăs'-kăn'z), *or* CASCANES, *f.* [in Fortification; a well dug near the rampart to avoid a mine] *Cascanes*, f. pl.

CASCARILLA, *f.* [the bark of a tree of Paraguay] *Cascarille*, f. *chacrelle*, f. *quinquina aromatique*, m. *écorce élutérienne*, f.

CASE (kéce), *f.* [a covering, a box, a sheath; something that covers *or* contains any thing else] *Boîte*, f. *étui*, m. *fourreau*, m. *capsule* (*t. de Bot.*), f. A hat-case, *Un étui de chapeau*. A watch-case, *Une boîte de montre*. A case for a chair, *Un fourreau de chaise*. A pistol-case, *Un fourreau de pistolet*. A case for a bed-post, *Fourreau de colonne de lit*. A case for a bed, *Une housse de lit*. A case of bottles, *Une cave, une cantine*. The case for pens in a pocket ink-horn, *Le tuyau* ou *la partie de l'écritoire de poche où l'on met les plumes*. A letter-case, *Un porte-lettres*. A letter-case in a printing-house, *Une casse d'imprimerie, casseau*, m. Upper case, *Haut de casse*. Lower case, *Bas de casse*. Case-full, *Cassetée*, f. Rudder-case, *Boîte de gouvernail*, f. Case of knives, *Etui à couteaux*. A comb-case, *Un étui à peignes*.

CASE [a sort of cartridge in which the fire-work is inclosed] *Cartouche*, f.

* A rabbit in his case, *Un lapin en poil*.

CASE, *f.* [in Archit. door-case, window-case] *Bandeau*, m. *chambranle de porte* ou *de croisée*, m.

CASE-SHOT, *f.* [bullets and old iron inclosed in a case] *Mitraille*, f.

CASE, *f.* [thing, matter, question] *Cas*, m. *chose*, f. *matière*, f. *fait*, m. *sujet*, m. It is a strange, but yet a true case, *C'est un cas étrange, & néanmoins très-véritable*. Put the case it be so, *Posez le cas que cela soit*. In case of complaint, *En cas de plainte*. It is another case, *C'est autre chose*. The case is altered, *Les choses ont changé*. I think it a very hard case, *C'est une chose bien dure, ce me semble*. To argue the case pro and con, *Dire le pour & le contre dans une matière*. In the case of swearing, *En fait de serments*. In the case of religion, *Au sujet de la religion*.

CASE in law, *Matière de droit*, f. *cause*, f. *affaire*, f. *question*, f. *procès*, m. In case that (in Law), *Avenant*; *le cas avenant que*.

CASE of conscience, *Cas de conscience*, m.

CASE [in Grammar, variation of nouns] *Cas*, m. The latin nouns have six cases, *Les noms latins ont six cas*.

CASE, *f.* [condition; occasion] *Condition*, f. *état*, m. *circonstance*, f. *rencontre*, f. *occasion*, f. To be in a good case, *Etre en bon état, être bien conditionné*; au figuré, *être en belle passe, être à son aise*. To be in a sad case, *Etre en fort mauvais état*; *être dans la misère*. As the case stands, there is no likelihood of peace, *Dans les circonstances présentes, il n'y a aucune apparence de paix*. In such a case, *En cette occasion, dans ce cas-là*. Were you in my case, *Si vous étiez à ma place*.

¶ Case, *cas*; circumstance, *circonstance*; conjuncture, *conjoncture*; occurrence, *occurrence*; occasion, *occasion*; opportunity, ‡ *opportunité*, occasion *favorable* (synon.): *Case*, signifies the main point in question: *circumstance*, conveys an idea of something additional: *conjuncture*, marks a concurrence of events: *occurrence*, is used to express what happens unexpectedly: *occasion*, the arrival of something new: *opportunity*, something which arrives seasonably. *Ex.* That being the *case*, with *circumstances* so favourable, in such a *conjuncture*, after so desirable an *occurrence*, I seized the *opportunity*, and took *occasion* to remind him of his promise. It has been pretended that there are *cases* in which reason would condemn, even an attention to virtue. Diversity of *circumstances* will make the same man think differently upon the same subject. It is commonly the *conjunctures* that determine us which side to take. We should be so far from letting slip any *opportunity* of exercising our benevolence, that we should seek *occasion* to practise it.

To CASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in a case] *Serrer, mettre dans un étui*.

To CASE a wheel (among Smiths), *Ferrer une roue*; *y mettre des bandes, un bandage*.

To CASE, *v. n.* [to put cases] *Supposer, faire une supposition*. To case upon a matter, *Supposer une chose*.

CASE-HARDENED (kéce'-har-dn-ĕd), *part. adj. Endurci*.

To CASE-HARDEN (kéce'-har-dn), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to harden on the outside] *Tremper en paquet; donner une forte trempe*; *endurcir*, au propre & au figuré. Case-hardening, *Trempe en paquet*, f.

CASEMATE (kéce'-méte), *f.* [Fortific. a kind of vault of stone-work] *Casemate*, f.

CASEMATE [in architecture] *Gueule droite*, f.

CASEMATE [a loop-hole in a wall to shoot through] *Barbacane*, f.

CASEMENT (kéze'-mĕn't), *f.* [a sash opening upon hinges] *Chassis à fiches*, m. To open the casement, *Ouvrir la fenêtre*.

CASEOUS, *adj.* [cheesy] *Caseux, qui tient de la nature du fromage*.

CASERN (ké'-zĕrn'), *f.* [a lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of a fortified town, to serve as lodgings for soldiers of the garrison] *Caserne*, f.

CASH (kăche), *f.* [ready money] *Argent*, m *que l'on a à la main*, ou *en caisse, prêt à employer dans le commerce*. Running cash, *Argent qui roule dans le commerce*. Cash-book, *Livre de caisse*, m.

CASHIER (kă-chīre), *f.* [cash-keeper] *Caissier*, m. To be cash-keeper, *Tenir la caisse*.

To CASHIER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to discard] *Casser*. To cashier a soldier, *Casser un soldat*.

To CASHIER [to annul] *Casser, annuller*.

CASH-KEEPER, V. CASHIER.

CASHOO *or* CATECHU, *f.* [a med. and aromatic drug, extracted from a tree called Catee in India] *Cachou*, m. Cashew-nut, V. ANACARDIUM.

CASING (ké-cĭn'gne), *f.* [case, covering] *Couverture*, f. *étui*, m. *fourreau*, m. Casing of a wall, *Revêtement*, m. ‖ *chemise blanche*, f. Casing with stone, *Plaquis*, m.

CASINGS (ké-cĭn'gn'z), *f.* [dried cow-dung for fuel] *Bûse de vache séchée pour brûler*, m.

CASK (kăsk), *f.* [a vessel] *Baril*, m. *tonneau*, m. Powder-cask, *Baril de poudre*, m. *caque de poudre*, f. Dutch quarter-casks (in which the Hamburghers put the blubber), *Kartels*, m. pl. Fresh water-casks, *Boutes*, f. pl.

CASK *or* CASQUE [a helmet] *Casque*, m. *armure qui couvre la tête*, f.

CASK [in Heraldry; helmet above the escutcheon] *Casque*, m. To bear an open crowned *or* fronting cask or helmet, *Porter le casque ouvert, couronné, de face*.

CASKET (kăs'-kĕte), *f.* [a small box for jewels] *Cassette*, f. *écrin*, m.

To CASKET, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to put in a casket] *Mettre dans une cassette*.

CASPIAN SEA, *f.* [a great inland sea of Asia] *Mer Caspienne*, f.

CASPII, *f. pl.* [Antiq. a people of Hyrcania, reputed to starve their parents to death when 70 years old] *Caspiens*, m. pl.

CASSANDRA, *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy, but credited by no one] *Cassandre*, f.

To CASSATE (kăs'-séte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to invalidate, to make void] *Casser, annuler*.

CASSATION (kăs-sé'-cheŭne), *f.* [a making void] *Cassation*, f.

CASSAVE (kăs'-săve), CASSAVI (kăs'-să-vi), CASSADA (kăs'-să-dă), *f.* [a farinaceous substance obtained from Manioc; a sort of root made into bread] *Cassave*, f. *pain de Madagascar*, m.

CASSENA, V. CASSINE.

CASSIA (kăch'-ĭ-ă), *f.* [*or* cassia fistula; a large tree of Africa and America] *Casse*, m. *canéficier*, m.

Cassia nigra (the pod of the above tree; a mild purgative), *Casse*, f. *canéfice*, m. Cassia Brasiliana, *Tapyra coaynana*, m. *casse du Brésil*, f. Cassia fistula (Alexandrian purging cassia), *Casse d'Egypte*. Cassia lignea, *Casse en bois*. Cassia Americana fœtida, *Casse puante*. Cassia-berry-bush, V. CASSINE.

CASSICUS, *f.* [Ornithol. a bird of Brasil and Cayenne] *Cassique*, m.

CASSIDA, *f.* [tortoise-beetle; a coleopt. insect] *Casside*, f. *escarbot-tortue*, m. Cassida viridis [the green beetle *or* Capricorn] *Tortue verte*, f.

CASSIDA, *or* SKULL-CAP, *f.* [Bot. scutellaria, a med plant] *Casside des marais*, f. *toque*, f. *centaurée bleue*, f.

CASSIDONY, *f* [a precious stone] *Cassidoine*, f. V. CALCEDONY.

CASSIDONY [Bot. stœchas, an aromatic plant] *Stéchas*, m.

CASSINE, *f.* [Bot. apalachine, the cassia-berry bush, yapon, or south sea tea] *Thé de la mer du Sud*, m. *cassine*, f. *thé des Apalaches*, m.

CASSIOPE, *f.* [Mythol. the wife of Cepheus king of Æthiopia, and Andromeda's mother, turned into a constellation] *Cassiope*, f.

CASSIOPEA, *f.* [in Astron. constellation of the northern hemisphere] *Cassiopée*, f.

CASSIS, *f.* [black currant-tree; a shrub] *Cassis*, m.

CASSOCK (kăs'-seŭk), *f.* [an ecclesiastical garment] *Soutane*, f. A cassock without sleeves, *Aumêle*, f. A short cassock, *Soutanelle*, f. Cassock, *Souquerille*, f.

CASSONADE, *f.* [moist sugar, brown sugar] *Cassonade*, f.

CASSIOWARY (kăch'-ĭ-ŏ-oŭé-ré), *f.* [an African bird of the ostrich-kind] *Casoar*, m. *émeu* ou *émé*, m. *casuel*, m.

CASSUMMUNAR, *f.* [a stomachic root brought from the Indies, of a fragrant aromatic smell] *Cassumunar*, m. *casminar*, m.

CASSWEED (kăs'-oŭĕde), *f.* [Bot. shepherd's pouch] *Tabouret*, m. *bourse à berger*, f.

To CAST (kăste), -ING, -CAST, *v. a.* [to throw] *Jeter, lancer*. To cast one's self at one's feet, *Se jeter aux pieds de quelqu'un*. To cast a dart, *Lancer un dard*.

*† To cast a mist before one's eyes *Jeter de la poudre aux yeux de quelqu'un*.

*† To cast a block in one's way, *Traverser les vues de qu'qu'un*.

To CAST [to compute, to reckon] *Compter, supputer*. To cast an account, *Dresser un compte*. To cast up a sum which counters, *Compter une somme avec des jetons*.

To CAST [to condemn] *Condamner, débouter*. The court will cast you, *La cour vous condamnera*.

To CAST [to found] *Fondre, jeter en moule*. To cast a bell, *Fondre une cloche*.

To CAST [to consider] *Examiner, considérer*. To cast a patient's water, *Examiner l'urine d'un malade*. To cast in one's mind, *Considérer dans son esprit, méditer*,

To CAST, *Jeter, donner, exhaler.* To caſt the fault upon one, *Jeter la faute ſur quelqu'un.* To caſt a luſtre, *Donner du luſtre.* To caſt a heat, *Donner de la chaleur.* To caſt an ill ſmell, *Exhaler une mauvaiſe odeur.*

To CAST [to lay aſide] *Changer, mettre bas.* To caſt his skin, *Changer de peau.* To caſt clothes, *Changer d'habits.* To caſt the horns (hunting phrase), *Mettre bas, poſer le bois.*

To CAST [to contrive, to plan out] *Tracer, dreſſer, jetter.* To caſt an aſtrological figure, *Jetter ou tracer la figure.* To caſt one's nativity, *Dreſſer l'horoſcope de quelqu'un.*

To CAST a drapery [in Painting] *Jeter une draperie.*

To CAST, *Rendre; perdre.* He begins to caſt his teeth, *Il commence à perdre les dents.* She has caſt her young, *Elle a avorté.*

To CAST, *v. n.* [to warp] *Se déjeter*, en parlant du bois.

To CAST ABOUT, *Penſer* ou *ſonger à.* They caſt about how to make their advantage of their maſters' follies, *Ils ſongent à tirer avantage des folies de leurs maîtres.*

To CAST AGAINST, *Reprocher.*

To CAST AWAY, *v. a* and *n. Jeter, perdre, abandonner, prodiguer, ruiner, échouer, bannir.* To caſt away his money, *Perdre* ou *prodiguer ſon argent.* To caſt one's ſelf away, *Se perdre, ſe ruiner.* Our ſhip was caſt away, *Notre navire échoua.* To caſt away care, *Bannir les ſoucis.*

To CAST BEHIND, *Laiſſer derrière, devancer.*

To CAST OFF the dogs [hunting term] *Lâcher*, ou *donner les chiens.*

To CAST OUT, *Lâcher, jeter dehors, chaſſer.* To caſt out ungenerous words againſt one, *Lâcher des paroles injurieuſes contre quelqu'un.* To caſt out deviſs, *Chaſſer les diables.*

To CAST UP, *Calculer, compter, ſommer, additionner.* Upon caſting up all things together, *Tout bien compté & rabattu.*

To CAST UP, *Lever, élever, dreſſer, exhaler.*

To CAST UP [to vomit] *Vomir.*

To CAST DOWN [to deject] *Abaiſſer, baiſſer, humilier, décourager, affliger, abattre.*

To CAST FORTH, *Exhaler, répandre, jeter.* To caſt forth beams, *Jeter, darder*, ou *répandre des rayons, rayonner.*

To CAST HEAD-LONG, *Précipiter.*

To CAST IN *or* INTO, *Jeter* ou *mettre dans, plonger.* To caſt into a ſleep, *Endormir.* To caſt into a fever, *Donner la fièvre.*

* To caſt in one's diſh *or* teeth, *Objecter, reprocher.*

To CAST OFF [to diſcard; to reject] *Caſſer, renvoyer; rejeter, dépouiller, quitter.*

To caſt off a ſervant, *Renvoyer un domeſtique.* To caſt off a coat, *Quitter un habit.* To caſt off its feathers, *Changer de plumes, muer.*

To CAST OFF [to leave behind] *Devancer.*

To CAST [in ſea-language] *Jeter.* To caſt anchor, *Laiſſer tomber l'ancre; jetter l'ancre; mouiller.*

To caſt off the top-ſail ſheets, *Démarrer les écoutes de hune.*

To CAST, *v. n. Abattre; faire ſon abattée.* The ſhip caſts to ſtarboard, *Le vaiſſeau abat ſur tribord.* The ſhip caſts the wrong way, *Le vaiſſeau abat du mauvais côté.*

CAST, *part. adj. Jetté*, &c. A drapery well caſt (in a free, eaſy way, among Painters), *Une draperie bien jettée.* Caſt clothes, *De vieux habits.*

CAST, *ſ.* [throw] *Jet*, m. *coup*, m. A ſtone caſt, *Un jet de pierre.* A caſt at dice, *Un coup de dés.* A great caſt, *Un grand coup.* A winning caſt, *Un coup déciſif, un coup qui gagne la partie.* A meaſuring caſt, *Un coup à meſurer, un coup douteux, une affaire dans laquelle il y a du pour & du contre.*

Firſt caſt, *Début*, m. Whimſical caſt, *Bizarrerie*, f.

*†‡ He gave us a caſt of his office, *Il nous donna un plat de ſon métier.*

* To be at the laſt caſt, *Etre à ſa dernière reſſource, être à l'extremité, être à bout.*

CAST of the eye, *Coup d'œil, œillade*, f. To have a caſt with one's eye (to ſquint), *Etre louche, loucher; regarder de travers.*

CAST of hawks, *Un vol d'oiſeaux.*

CAST [a ſmall figure of bronze] *Bronze*, m. Caſts, *Empreintes de médailles*, f. pl. *creux*, m. pl.

CAST [among Plumbers, Founders, &c. a funnel at the upper end of a mould] *Jet*, m. A caſt of printing letters (a fount), *Une fonte.*

* They are men of your caſt, *Ce ſont des gens de votre trempe, de votre ſorte.*

CAST *or* CASTE [in the Eaſt Indies; tribe, a number of families of the ſame rank or profeſſion] *Tribu*, f.

CASTALIDES (kăs-tăl'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the Muſes, ſo called from the fountain Caſtalius] *Caſtalides*, f. pl.

CASTANETS (kăs'-tă-nĕts), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall ſhells of ivory *or* hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands] *Caſtagnettes*, f. pl.

CAST-AWAY (kăst'-ă-oüé), *ſ.* [a perſon loſt] *Un homme perdu, un réprouvé.*

CAST-AWAY, *adj.* [uſeleſs] *Inutile, ſans valeur.*

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, *ſ.* [a ſtrong ſea-port town of Sardinia; lat. 40°-56' N. lon. 9°-1' E.] *Caſtel-Aragoneſe*, m.

CASTELLAIN (kăs-tĕl'-ène), *ſ.* [a conſtable of a caſtle] *Châtelain*, m. *gouverneur de château*, m.

CASTELLANS (kăs'-tĕl-ănz), *ſ. pl.* [ſenators of the lower claſs in Poland] *Châtelains*, m. pl.

CASTELLANY (kăs'-tĕl-ăn-é), *ſ.* [the juriſdiction and lands of a lord] *Châtellenie*, f.

CASTELOGNE, *ſ.* [a woven coverlid of fine wool] *Caſtelogne*, f.

CASTER (kăs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a thrower, a calculator] *Celui qui jette*; *un calculateur*, m.

CASTER [a ſmall braſs-wheel fixed under the poſt of a bed, the leg of a table, &c.] *Roulette*, f.

CASTELLATED (kăs-tĕl-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [incloſed in a ſtone or brick-work, as a ciſtern, &c.] *Enchaſtré; revêtu de pierre* ou *de brique.*

CATERIL, *or* CASTREL, *ſ.* [keſtrel, a degenerated kind of hawk] *Crecerelle*, f.

To CASTIGATE (kăs'-tĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chaſtiſe, to puniſh] *Châtier, punir, corriger.* I will caſtigate your pride, *Je rabattrai votre orgueil.*

CASTIGATED (kăs'-tĭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Châtié, puni, corrigé.*

CASTIGATION (kăs'-tĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [puniſhment, correction] *Châtiment*, m. *punition*, f. *correction*, f.

CASTIGATORY (kăs'-tĭ-gué-teŭr-é), *adj.* [punitive] *Qui ſert de châtiment*, f.

CASTILE (kăs'-tîle) (New and Old), *ſ.* [two provinces of Spain] *Nouvelle Caſtille, vieille Caſtille*, f.

CASTING (kăs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de jeter*, f. Caſting up, *Vomiſſement*, m.

CASTING [a pellet of canvaſs *or* cotton to purge a hawk] *Cure*, f.

Caſting *or* Falling off (the motion of a ſhip when laying by), *Abattée*, f. Caſting anchor, *Amarrage*, m.

CASTING vote, *adj. Voix prépondérante, qui l'emporte.* To give the caſting vote, *Départager les opinions; départer.*

CASTING-HOUSE, *Fonderie*, f.

CASTING-NET [ſweep-net] *Epervier*, m. *filet à pêcher*, m.

CASTLE (kă's'-sl'), *ſ.* [a ſtrong and fortified houſe] *Château fort.*

*† To build caſtles in the air, *Faire des châteaux en Eſpagne.*

To CASTLE, *v. n.* [a term uſed at Cheſs] *Roquer.*

CASTLED (kăs'-sl'd), *adj.* [furniſhed with caſtles] *Chargé de châteaux.* Caſtled elephants, *Des éléphans chargés de châteaux* ou *tours.*

CASTLE-WARD (kăs'-sl'-oüarde), *ſ. Droit que l'on paie dans l'étendue d'une châtellenie, pour l'entretien & la garde du château.*

CASTLING (kăst'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [an abortive] *Avorton*, m.

CASTOR (kăs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Leda; brother of Pollux] *Caſtor*, m.

CASTOR AND POLLUX, *ſ.* [a double ignis fatuus ſeen at the top of the maſts at ſea; in Aſtron. the conſtellation gemini or the twins] *Caſtor & Pollux*, m. *les gemeaux*, m. pl.

CASTOR, *ſ.* [a beaver] *Caſtor*, m.

CASTOR [a fine hat made of the fur of a beaver] *Chapeau de caſtor*, m. *chapeau fin*, m.

CASTOREUM (kăs-tô'-rĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [an oily and ſtrong ſcented liquor incloſed in little bags near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles] *Caſtoreum*, m.

CASTOR-OIL (kăs'-teŭr-öïl), *ſ* [Pharm. the product of the Ricinus *or* Palma Chriſti] *Huile de Caſtor*, f.

CASTRAMETATION (kăs-tră-mĕ-tĕ'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the art of encamping] *Caſtramétation*, f.

To CASTRATE (kăs'-tréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to geld, to ennuchiſe] *Châtrer.*

* To caſtrate a book [to take away the obſcene parts of it] *Châtrer un livre.*

CASTRATED (kăs-tré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Châtré.*

CASTRATION (kăs-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of gelding, emaſculation] *L'action de châtrer*, f. *caſtration*, f.

CASTRATO (kăs-tré-to), *ſ.* [an Italian ſinger, whoſe voice has been preſerved infantile or womaniſh by caſtration] *Caſtrat*, m.

CASTREL (kăs'-trĕl), *or* COSTREL, *ſ.* [a kind of bottle] *Sorte de bouteille*, ou *de flacon.*

CASTRENSIS *or* VALLARIS, *adj. Caſtrenſe.* Corona caſtrenſis or vallaris [Rom. Antiq. a crown given to the ſoldier who was the firſt to enter the enemy's camp] *Couronne caſtrenſe*, f.

CASUAL (kăj'-zuŭ-ăl), *adj.* [accidental] *Caſuel, accidentel, fortuit, contingent.* A caſual revenue, *Revenu caſuel*, oppoſé au revenu fixe. Caſual diſcourſe, *Converſation indifférente, accidentelle, non préméditée.*

CASUALLY (kăj'-ŭoŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [accidentally] *Caſuellement, fortuitement, par accident.*

CASUALTY (kăj'-ŭoŭ-ăl-té), *ſ.* [chance, accident] *Accident*, m. *cas fortuit, haſard*, m. *aventure*, f. *contingence*, f.

CASUALTY, *ſ.* [chance, that produces an unnatural death] *Accident qui cauſe la mort.*

CASUIST (kăj'-ŭoŭ-ïſte), *ſ.* [a man ſkilled in caſes of conſcience] *Caſuiſte*, m.

§ CASUIST [a man quibbling with God] *Caſuiſte*, m.

CASUISTICAL (kăj'-ŭoŭ-ïs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to caſes of conſcience] *Qui a rapport aux cas de conſcience.*

CASUISTRY (kăj'-ĭ ŭ-ïs-tré), *ſ.* [the ſcience of a caſuiſt] *Science du caſuiſte*, f.

CAT (kăte); *ſ.* [a domeſtic animal] *Chat*, m. la femelle *chatte*, f. *Minon*, m. *Minette*, f. A tame-cat, *Une chat privé.* A wild-cat, *Un chat ſauvage.* A gib-cat, *Un chat mâle.*

† A ſcalded cat fears cold water, *Chat échaudé craint l'eau froide.*

† When candles are out all cats are grey, *La nuit tous chats ſont gris.*

† To bell the cat, *Attacker le grelot.*

† To make one a cat's paw, *Se ſervir de la patte du chat pour tirer les marrons du feu.*

*† He watches him as narrowly as a cat does a mouſe, *Il le guette comme le chat fait la ſouris.*

*† They agree like cat and dog, *Il s'accordent comme chien & chat.*

† Cat to her kind, *Chacun aime ſon ſemblable.*

† To

† To reprobate all cats for witches, *Faire paſſer tous les chats pour des ſorciers.*

A pole-cat, *Une fouine.* A civet-cat, *Un civette.* A muſk-cat, *Une martre, une zibeline,* f. Cat-a-mountain, *Chat-pard,* m. V. CATUS.

CAT [in ſea-language; a collier formed from the Norwegian model] *Chat (ſorte de navire de charge d.s mers du nord.)*

CAT [a ſort of ſtrong tackle] *Capon,* m. cat-block, *Poulie de capon,* m. Cat-head, *Boſſoir,* m. Cat-hook, *Croc de capon,* m. Cat-rope, *or* Cat-fall, *Garant de capon.* Cat-harpings, *Trelingage des haubans ſous la hune.* Cat's-paw, *Fraîcheur & petit vent (qui briſe légèrement la ſurface de la mer dans le lointain pendant un calme).*

† CAT in the pan. *Déſerteur,* f. *révolté,* m. *rebelle,* m. *transfuge,* m. To turn cat in the pan, *Changer de parti, ſe révolter, tourner caſaque.*

CAT O'NINE TAILS, *Fouet à neuf branches,* ou *courroies,* m.

CAT'S-MINT, *ſ.* [an herb, penny-royal] *Catoir,* f. *pouliot ſauvage,* m. *herbe au chat,* f.

CAT'S-FOOT [Bot.] *Pied de chat,* m.

CATAC, *ſ.* [Bot. agrimony] *Aigremoine,* f.

CATACHRESIS (kăt-ă-krī'-sĭce), *ſ.* [in Rhetoric, the abuſe of a trope] *Catachriſe,* f.

CATACHRESTICAL (kăt-ă-krĕs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [forced, far-fetched] *Qui tient de la catachriſe, trop recherché, qui n'eſt pas naturel.*

CATACLYSM (kăt'-ă-klĭzm), *ſ.* [inundation] *Inondation,* f. *déluge,* m.

CATACOMBS (kăt'-ă-kôm'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſubterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead] *Catacombes,* f.

CATADUPE (kăt-ă-dĭoupe'), *ſ.* [cataract, water-fall, with a great noiſe] *Catadoupe* ou *Catadupe,* f.

CATADUPI, *ſ.* [an appellation given by the ancients to the inhabitants about the cataracts of the Nile] *Peuples d'Ethiopie voiſins des cataractes,* ou *Cataractes du Nil,* m. pl.

CATAFALCO, *ſ.* [caſtrum doloris, a lofty tomb of ſtate] *Catafalque,* m.

CATAGMATICK (kăt-ăgm-ăt'-ĭk), *adj.* [Med. that conſolidates the parts] *Catagmatique.* Catagmatics, *ſ. pl. Remèdes catagmatiques,* m. pl.

CATAGRAPH (kăt'-ă-grăf), *ſ.* [the firſt draught of a picture] *Eſquiſſe,* f. *ébauche,* f.

CATAKOE *or* KAKATOU, *ſ.* [a ſort of a parrot of the Molucca-iſlands] *Catakoë,* m. *kakatou,* m.

CATALECTICK (kăt-ă-lĕk'-tĭk), *adj.* [a term of ancient poetry, ſaid of verſes that wanted a ſyllable] *Catalecte* ou *Catalectique,* m.

CATALECTICKS, *ſ. pl.* [fragments of ancient authors] *Catalectes,* m. pl.

CATALEPSIS (kăt-ă-lĕp'-cĭce), *ſ.* [a lighter ſpecies of apoplexy] *Catalepſie,* f.

CATALOGUE (kăt'-ă-lŏg), *ſ.* [a liſt] *Catalogue,* m. *liſte,* f. *rôle, dénombrement,* m. Catalogue of the books of the Bible, *Canon des Ecritures,* m.

CATALANS (kăt'-ă-l'n'z), *ſ. pl.* [the inhabitants of Catalonia] *Catalans,* m. pl.

CATALONIA (kăt'-ă-lô'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a province of Spain] *Catalogne,* f.

CATALOTICS, *ſ. pl.* [in Surgery; cicatrizing remedies] *Catalotiques,* m. pl.

CATAMARAN, *ſ.* [Indian raft] *Catimaron,* m. *radeau ſervant de bac,* &c.

§ CATAMITE (kăt'-ă-măĭte), *ſ.* [an ingle] *Bardache,* m.

CATANANCHE, *ſ.* [Bot. Candia, lion's foot; a vulnerary plant] *Catananche,* f.

CATANIA (kă-tē'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [an ancient town of Sicily near Mount Etna; lat. 39°-0′ N. lon. 15°-20′ E.] *Catane,* f.

CATAPHRACT (kăt'-ă-frăkt), *ſ.* [a horſeman in complete armour] *Cavalier armé de toutes pièces,* m.

CATAPHRACTUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of fiſh at the mouth of the Elbe and Scheld] *Cataphracte,* m.

CATAPLASM (kăt'-ă-plăzm), *ſ.* [a poultice] *Cataplaſme,* m.

CATAPLEXIS (kăt'-ă-plĕk-cĭce), *ſ.* [deprivation of ſenſation in any of the members or organs] *Cataplexie,* f.

CATAPPAS, *ſ.* [a ſort of almond-tree of Java with very broad leaves] *Catappas,* m.

CATAPULT (kăt'-ă-peŭlte), *ſ.* [an engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones or darts] *Catapulte,* f.

CATAPUTIA, *ſ.* [Bot. the leſſer ſpurge; a moſt violent purgative] *Catapuce,* f. *épurge,* f.

CATARACT (kăt'-ă-răkte), *ſ.* [cataduce, caſcade, a high fall of water] *Cataracte, f. chûte d'eau, f. ſaut d'une riviere qui ſe précipite.* The cataracts of Nile, *Les cataractes du Nil.*

CATARACT in the eye (an impiſſation of the cryſtalline humour), *Cataracte,* f. To couch the cataract, *Abattre la cataracte.* Filamentous cataract (compoſed of ſeveral filaments), *Cataracte filandreuſe.*

Membranous cataract (when there appears a kind of membrane in the aqueous humour), *Cataracte membraneuſe.*

Shaking cataract (when it is become like chalk and follows the motion of the eye), *Cataracte branlante.*

CATARACTES, *ſ.* [Ornithol. the large ſea-gull, gannet] *Gorfou,* m.

CATARRH (kă tar'), *ſ.* [Med. a defluxion of a ſharp ſerous humour from the glands about the head and throat upon the lungs] *Catarre,* m.

CATARRHAL (kă-tar'-răl), *or* CATARRHOUS (kă-tar'-rĕce), *adj.* [relating to *or* proceeding from a catarrh] *Catarreux.*

CATASTASIS (kă-tăs'-tă-cĭce), *ſ.* [the third part of a dramat. piece, the full height and vigour of the plot] *Intrigue,* f.

CATASTROPHE (kă-tăs'-trô-fé), *ſ.* [the final event of a dramat. piece; end, iſſue, generally unhappy] *Cataſtrophe,* f. *fin malheureuſe, évènement fâcheux.* The cataſtrophe of a tragedy, *La cataſtrophe* ou *le dénûment d'une tragédie.*

CAT-CALL (kăt'-kâle), *ſ.* [a ſqueaking inſtrument uſed in play-houſes to condemn plays] *Sifflet,* m. [bird-call, quail-pipe] *Appeau,* m.

To CATCH (kătche), -ING, -ED, *and* CAUGHT (kâte), *v. a.* [to hold on] *Prendre, ſaiſir, attraper, enlever, atteindre, ſurprendre, accrocher,* ‖ *agripper.*

* To catch the truth, *Saiſir, découvrir, trouver la vérité.*

To CATCH [to receive ſuddenly] *Prendre, attraper, gâgner.* To catch fire, *Prendre feu, s'allumer.* To catch cold, *Gagner du froid, s'enrhumer.* To catch a diſtemper, *Prendre* ou *gagner une maladie.* To catch a fall, *Tomber.* To catch one's death, *S'attirer la mort.*

To CATCH [ſaid of the cogs of a wheel that does not turn free] *Côtter.*

To CATCH AT [to endeavour to lay hold on] *Tâcher de prendre une choſe, la chercher pour s'en ſaiſir.* He catches at us, *Il nous cherche pour nous prendre, il cherche à nous ſurprendre.* To catch at with one's claws, *S'agriffer.*

CATCH, *ſ.* [prize, ſeizure] *Priſe,* f. *capture,* f. *butin,* m. To get a good catch, *Faire une bonne priſe.* To be, *or* lie upon the catch, *Etre aux aguets, guetter ſa proie.* To live upon the catch, *Vivre de butin.*

CATCH, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſong] *Chanſon à refrain,* ou *à repriſe,* f.

CATCH for a hawk, *Leurre d'oiſeau,* m.

CATCH of a door, *Anneau d'un porte,* m.

CATCH of a latch, *Crampon de loquet,* m. Catch of a lock, *Auberon,* m. Catch (a ſort of ſmall lever which ſerves to ſtop a wheel or prevent it from going back, *Cliquet,* m.

CATCH [a ſhort interval of time, *or* of action] *Pauſe,* f.

CATCH [a taint] *Teinture,* f. *impreſſion légère, une idée, un ſoupçon d'une choſe.*

CATCH [cup and ball] *Bilboquet,* m.

CATCH-BIT (kătche'-bĭte), *Paraſite,* m. *écornifleur,* m *chercheur de franches lippées,* m.

CATCHED (kătch'd), *part. adj. Pris, ſaiſi, enlevé, ſurpris, &c.*

CATCHER (kătch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [that catches] *Qui prend, qui attrape.*

CATCH-FLY (kătche'-flaï), *ſ.* [Bot. muſcipula, muſcicapa, ſilene, viſcous campion] *Attrape-mouche,* f.

CATCHING (kătch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de prendre; priſe,* f. *capture,* f.

CATCHING, *adj.* [contagious] *Contagieux.* This diſeaſe is grown ſo catching, *Cette maladie eſt devenu ſi contagieuſe.*

CATCH-POLE (kătche' pôle), *ſ.* [a ſerjeant, bum-bailiff] *Sergent,* m. *huiſſier,* m. † *happe-lard,* m. † *pouſſe-cul,* m.

CATCH-WORD (kătch'-oŭcŭrde), *ſ.* [among Printers; the word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page] *Réclame,* f.

CATECHETICAL (kăt-ĭ-kĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [like a catechiſm, conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers] *Catéchiſtique, par demandes & par réponſes.*

CATECHETICALLY (kăt-ĭ-kĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in the form of a catechiſm] *Par demandes & par réponſes.*

To CATECHISE (kăt'-ĭ kăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſtruct by queſtions concerning Religion] *Catéchiſer.*

CATECHISED (kăt'-ĭ-kăïz'd), *part. adj. Caté liſé.*

CATECHISER (kăt'-ĭ-kăï-zeŭr), *ſ.* V. CATECHIST.

CATECHISING (kăt'-ĭ-kăï-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de catéchiſer,* f.

CATECHISM (kăt'-ĭ-kĭzm), *ſ.* [a form of inſtruction by queſtions and anſwers, concerning Religion] *Catéchiſme,* m. *inſtruction verbale* ou *écrite ſur les articles de foi; catéchiſe,* f.

CATECHIST (kăt'-ĭ-kiste), *ſ.* [one who catechiſes] *Catéchiſte,* m. *(aux Indes, Conacopole,* m.)

CATECHUMEN (kăt-ĭ kĭou'-mĕne), *ſ.* [one who is yet in the firſt rudiments of Chriſtianity] *Catéchumène,* m. *and* f.

CATECHUMENICAL (kăt-ĭ-kĭoŭ-mĕn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the catechumens] *Qui concerne les catéchumenes.*

CATEGORICAL (kăt-ĭ-gŏr'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [in form, to the purpoſe, poſitive, adequate] *Catégorique, à propos, convenable, dans les formes.* A categorical anſwer, *Une réponſe catégorique.*

CATEGORICALLY (kăt-ĭ-gŏr'-ĭk-ăl-é), *adv.* [poſitively, expreſsly] *Catégoriquement.*

CATEGORY (kăt'-ĭ-gôr-é), *ſ.* [a claſs, rank, order of ideas] *Catégorie,* f. *ordre,* m. *claſſe,* f.

CATENARIA (kăt-ĭ-né'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Geom. the curve which a chain hung freely between two points of ſuſpenſion forms by its own weight] *Sorte de courbe,* f. Catenaria (Archit. the beſt figure for an arch), *Cercle ou chercle,* f.

CATENARIAN (kăt-ĭ-né'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [relating to a chain] *Qui a du rapport avec une chaîne.*

To CATENATE (kăt'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chain] *Enchaîner.*

CATENATION (kăt-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [link, regular connection] *Enchaînement,* m.

CATER (ké'-t ŭr), *ſ.* [the four, at Cards or Dice] *Un quatre, au jeu de Cartes* ou *de Dés.*

To CATER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to provide food] *Pourvoir.*

CATER-COUSIN (ké'-teŭr-keŭz-zn), *ſ.* [a trencher-friend] *Un paraſite, un écornifleur, un chercheur de franches lippées.*

CATERER (ké'-teŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [purveyor] *Pourvoyeur,* m.

CATERESS (ké'-teŭr-ĕce), *ſ.* [provider] *Pourvoyeuſe,* f.

CATERPILLAR (kăt'-ĕr-pĭl-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inſect]

infect] *Chenille*, f. To rid a tree of caterpillars, *Echeniller un arbre.*

CATERPILLAR, *ſ.* [a plant] *Chenille*, f. *plante qui porte une manière de veſce*, ou *de pois en forme de chenille.*

CATERWAUL (kăt'-ĕr-oüâle), *or* CATERWAULING, *ſ. Sabbat des chats*, m. *bruit*, m. *tintamarre*, m. *muſique de chats*, f.

To CATERWAUL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a noiſe as cats do in rutting time] *Faire un bruit ſemblable à celui que font les chats en chaleur*; *faire vacarme*, *faire ſabbat.*

To go caterwauling, *Se dit des chats qui s'aſſemblent la nuit pour s'accoupler.*

CATES (kêt's), *ſ.* [nice and luxurious food] *Mets délicats & voluptueux*, *des friandiſes*, f.

CAT-FISH (kăt'-fĭche), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies] *Chat marin*, m.

CAT-GUT (kăt'-gueŭte), *ſ.* [ſmall ſtrings for fiddles] *Corde à boyau*, f. Cat gut ſpinner's dorſer, *Bachou*, m. Cat-gut ſcraper (ſorry fiddler), *Racle-boyau*, m. *racleur*, m.

CATHARTICAL (kă-tshar'-tĭ-kăl), *and* CATHARTICK (kă-tshar'-tĭk), *adj.* [cleanſing, purgative] *Cathartique.*

CAT-HEAD (kĕt'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a ſort of foſſil] *Tête de chat*, f.

CAT-HEADS [in ſea-language; two beams on each ſide of the bowſprit] *Boſſirs* ou *boſſeurs*, m. pl.

CATHEDRA (kă-tshi'-drâ), *ſ.* [a profeſſor's chair, a preacher's pulpit, a biſhop's throne] *Chaire*, f.

CATHEDRAL (kă-tshi'-drăl), *ſ.* [the mother-church of a dioceſe] *Cathédrale*, f. St. Peter's cathedral, *La Cathédrale de St. Pierre.* To preſide in a cathedral, *Cathédrer.*

CATHEDRAL, *adj. Cathédral.* A cathedral church, *Egliſe cathédrale.*

CATHEDRATICK (kă-tshi'-drăt-ĭk), *ſ.* a law-term; is ſaid of the ſum of two ſhillings paid to the biſhop by all his inferior clergy] *Cathédratique.*

CATHERINE-PEAR (kă'-tsh-eŭr-ĭne-pêre), *ſ.* [a winter-fruit] *Poire de St. Catherine*, f. St. Catherine's flower (Bot. Nigella), *Nielle*, f.

CATHERETICK (kătsh'-ĭ-rĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* & *ſ.* [Pharm. cauſtic, taking away ſuperfluities] *Cathérétique.*

CATHETER (kătsh'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a hollow inſtrument, a probe] *Sonde*, f.

CATHETERISM (kătsh'-ĭ-tĕr-ĭzm), *ſ.* [in Surgery; introduction of the catheter into the bladder] *Cathétériſme*, m.

CATHETUS (kătsh-ĭ'-teŭce), *ſ.* [in Geom. Archit. &c. a perpendicular line] *Cathète*, f.

CATHOLICISM (kă-tshŏl'-ĭ-ĭzm), *ſ.* [adherence to the catholick church] *Catholicité*, f.

CATHOLIC (kătsh'-ô-lĭk), *adj.* [univerſal or general] *Catholique*, *univerſel*, *général.* The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called catholic, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time, *L'égliſe de J. C. ſe nomme catholique, parce qu'elle s'étend par tout le monde, & qu'elle n'eſt limitée par aucun temps.*

The catholic laws of nature, *Les loix générales de la nature.*

CATHOLIC [orthodox] *Catholique*, *orthodoxe.* The catholic faith, *La foi catholique*, *la croyance orthodoxe.*

☞ The catholic King, *Le Roi Catholique*, *Sa Majeſté Catholique*, *titre affecté au Roi d'Eſpagne.*

CATHOLICON (kă-tshŏl'-ĭ-kŏne), *ſ.* [an univerſal medicine] *Catholicon*, m. *remède à tous maux.*

CATIUS (ké-cheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the god of prudence and ſubtilty] *Catius*, *Cautius*, m.

CATKIN (kăt'-kĭne), *ſ.* [Bot. Julus, amentum, flos amentaceus; cat's tail; a cluſter of flowers affixed to an axis, and hanging down; the male flowers of the hazle-tree, &c.] *Chaton*, m.

CATLING (kăt'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [Surgery; a diſmembering knife] *Couteau à diſſéquer*, m.

CATLING [cat-gut, fidale ſtring] *Corde à boyau*, f. *corde à violon*, f.

CAT-MINT (kăt'-mĭn'te), V. CAT.

CATO (ké'-to), *ſ.* [name of a very wiſe man, or who affects to be ſo] *Caton*, m. * Catonian, *adj.* (grave), *Catonien*, *catonienne.*

CATOCHITES, *ſ.* [a kind of bitumen, a foſſile found in Corſica, and among the ancients, having great med. virtues] *Catochite*, f.

CATODON (kăt'-o-dŭne), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a cetaceous fiſh having teeth in the under-jaw only] *Catodon*, m.

CATOPTRICAL (kăt-ŏp'-tŭĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to catoptrics] *Catoptrique.*

CATOPTRICS (kăt-ŏp'-trĭks), *ſ.* [that part of optics that treats of viſion by reflection] *Catoptrique*, f.

CAT-PIPE (kăt'-pâïpe), *ſ.* [cat-call] *Pipeau*, m. *& ſifflet*, m.

CAT'S-EYE (kăts'-âï), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtone] *Œil de chat*, m. *œil du monde*, f. *chatoyante*, f.

CAT'S-FOOT (kăts'-foŭte), *ſ.* [Bot ale-hoof, ground-ivy, a med. plant] *Pied-de-chat*, m. *herbe blanche*, f.

CAT'S-HEAD (kăts'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a kind of apple] *Tête de chat*, f.

CAT'S-TAIL (kăts'-téle), V. CATKIN.

CATSUP (*univerſally pronounced* kătch'-eŭp), *ſ.* [a kind of pickle] *Sorte de ſaumure*, f.

CATTLE (kăt'-tl), *ſ.* [beaſts of paſture] *Bétail*, m. comme bœufs, vaches, brebis; *bêtes à corne*, *beſtiaux*, m. pl. Horned cattle, *Aumailles*, *bêtes aumailles.* Black cattle, *Gros bétail.* Fat cattle, *Bétail gras.*

They took a hundred head of cattle, *Ils prirent cent bêtes à corne.*

CATULUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. ſpotted ſhark, a ſea-fiſh] *Chat de rocher*, m. *chat marin*, m. *rouſſette*, f. *lentillac*, m. *chien de mer étoilé*, m.

CATUS ZIBETHICUS, *ſ. Chat de Conſtantinople*, *chat d'Eſpagne*, *chat muſqué*, *chat civette*, *chat genette*, m.

CATUS PARDUS (cat of the mountain; a ferocious quadruped of Africa), *Chatpard*, m.

CAUCASUS (kâ'-ké-ceŭce), *ſ.* [a chain of mountains in Aſia] *Caucaſe*, m.

CAUCALIS, *ſ.* [Bot. baſtard-parſley; a med. plant] *Caucalis*, m.

CAUDEBEC, *ſ.* [a coarſe hat] *Caudebec*, m. *chapeau de Caudebec*, *ville de Normandie.*

CAUDLE (kâ'-dl), *ſ.* [a mixture of wine and other ingredients] *Boiſſon ſtomacale Angloiſe (que l'on donne aux femmes en couche)*, f. *chaudeau*, m.

CAUF (kâf), *ſ.* [a cheſt with holes to keep fiſh under water] *Sorte de coffre percé de trous pour garder le poiſſon entre deux eaux*; *banneton*, m *boutique à poiſſon*, f.

CAUGHT (kâte), *part. adj.* [of To CATCH] *Pris*, *attrapé.* To be caught, ‖ *En avoir dans l'aile.* I am caught, *Je ſuis pris*, *j'en tiens.* Caught up, *Ravi*, *enlevé.*

CAUK (kâke), *ſ.* [among Miners; a coarſe talky ſpar] *Spath fuſible vitreux*, m. ou mieux *ſpar*, m.

CAUKING, *adj.* [in Archit. dove-tailing down] *à queue.*

CAUL (kâle), *ſ.* [the hinder part of a woman's cap] *Le derrière*, ou *le fond de la coiffe d'une femme.* Caul of a cap, *Fond d'une coiffure.*

CAUL [a kind of ſmall net] *Un petit filet.* The caul of a wig, *La coiffe d'une perruque.* A child's cawl, *Coiffe*, f.

CAUL [the omentum: the integument in which the guts are incloſed] *La coiffe du ventre*, f. *l'épiploon*, m.

CAULDRON (kâl'-dreŭne), *ſ.* [a kettle] *Un chaudron*, *une chaudière.*

CAULICOLES (kâ'-lĭ-kôl'z), *or* CAULICULI, *ſ.* [Archit. the leſſer branches or ſtalks ſhooting out from the greater ones in the Corinthian capital] *Caulicoles*, f. pl. *Tigettes*, f. pl.

CAULIFEROUS (kâ-lif'-ĕ-reŭce), *adj.* [Bot. having a true ſtalk] *à tige*; *tigé.*

CAULIFLOWER (kŭl'-i-flo-oüeŭr), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of cabbage] *Chou-fleur*, m. Early or forward cauliflower, *Chou-fleur hâtif.* Late cauliflower, *Chou-fleur tardif.*

To CAULK (kâke) [in ſea-language] V. To CALK.

To CAUPONATE (kâ'-po-néte), *v. n.* [from Caupo, *latin*, a vintner] *Tenir cabaret.*

CAURIS, *ſ.* [ſmall univalvular porcelain ſhell, made uſe of as money in India and Africa] *Cauris* or *Coris*, *Bujis*, m. *pucelage*, m.

CAURSINES, CAURSINI, *ſ. pl.* [in Eng. Hiſt. Italian bankers *or* rather uſurers, who flocked into England, France, &c. about the year 1235, and called themſelves the Pope's merchants] *Corſins*, m. pl.

CAUSABLE (kâ'-zâ-bl'), *adj.* [that which may be cauſed] *Poſſible*, *qui peut s'effectuer.*

CAUSAL (kâ'-zăl), *adj.* [relating to cauſes] *Qui a rapport aux cauſes.*

CAUSALITY (kâ-zăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the agency of a cauſe] *Cauſalité*, f. *activité d'une cauſe*, f.

CAUSALLY (kâ'-zăl-ê), *adv.* [according to the order of cauſes] *Selon l'ordre des cauſes.*

CAUSATION (kâ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cauſing] *L'action de cauſer*, *manière dont une cauſe agit*, f.

CAUSATIVE (kâ'-zâ-tĭve), *ſ.* [that expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon] *Cauſatif*, m.

CAUSATOR (kâ-zé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [cauſer, author] *Cauſe d'un effet*, f. *qui eſt cauſe.*

CAUSE (kâze), *ſ.* [that which produces any effect] *Cauſe*, f. *ſource*, f. *principe*, m. *auteur*, m. A phyſical or moral cauſe, *Cauſe phyſique* ou *morale.* The firſt cauſe; the ſecondary cauſes, *La cauſe première*; *les cauſes ſecondes.* The medicines which he had taken are the cauſe of his death, *Les remèdes qu'il a pris ſont cauſe de ſa mort.*

CAUSE [the reaſon or motive of any thing] *Cauſe*, f. *motif*, m. *raiſon*, f. *ſujet*, m. *lieu*, m. He did not that without a cauſe, *Il n'a pas fait cela ſans cauſe.* To give cauſe of ſuſpicion, *Donner lieu de ſoupçonner.* It is for this cauſe, *C'eſt pour cette raiſon.* From another cauſe, *D'ailleurs.*

CAUSE [ſide, party] *Cauſe*, f. *parti*, m. To ſtand for the good cauſe, *être pour la bonne cauſe.*

CAUSE [cauſe of debate, ſubject of litigation] *Cauſe*, f. *affaire*, f. *procès*, m. *ſentence*, f. A juſt cauſe, *Une cauſe fondée en droit.* An unjuſt cauſe, *Un procès injuſte.* To gain one's cauſe, *Gagner ſa cauſe.* To plead a cauſe, *Plaider une cauſe.* The cauſe is over, *La cauſe eſt plaidée.*

To CAUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to effect, to produce] *Cauſer*, *être cauſe de*, *faire*, *faire naître*, *donner*, *apporter.* To cauſe a rebellion, *Cauſer*, ou *exciter une révolte.* To cauſe ſleep, *Faire dormir.* To cauſe ſorrow, *Donner du chagrin.*

CAUSELESLY (kâz'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without cauſe or reaſon] *Sans cauſe*, *ſans raiſon*, *ſans ſujet*, *à tort*, *ſans fondement.*

CAUSELESS (kâz'-lĕce), *adj.* [without cauſe, original in itſelf] *Sans cauſe*, *que l'on ne tient que de ſoi-même.* The cauſeleſs power of God, *La puiſſance que Dieu ne tient que de lui-même*, *de la néceſſité de ſa nature.*

CAUSELESS [without a juſt ground] *Sans raiſon*, *ſans ſujets injuſte.*

CAUSER (kâ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [he that cauſes] *Agent*, m. *puiſſance efficiente*, *celui qui cauſe.*

CAUSEY *or* CAUSEWAY (kâs'-oüé), *ſ.* [a way raiſed and paved] *Chauſſée*, f. *digue*, f. *levée de terre*, f.

CAUSING (kâ'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de faire*, *de cauſer*, *d'exciter*, f.

CAUSTICAL (kâs'-tĭ-kăl), *or* CAUSTIC (kâs'-tĭk), *adj.* [burning, corrofive] *Cauſtique, corroſif, brûlant, cautérétique.*

Cauſtic curve (in Géom), V. CURVE.

CAUSTIC (kâs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a burning application, conſuming the fleſh] *Un cauſtique, un cautérétique.* Lunar cauſtic (lapis cauſticus), *Cauſtique lunaire,* m.

CAUTEL (kâ'-tĕl), *ſ.* [caution, ſcruple] ‡ *Cautelle,* f. *ruſe,* f. *fineſſe,* f. *précaution,* f.

CAUTELOUS (kâ'-tĭ-leŭce), *adj.* [cautious, wary; crafty, wily, cunning] *Prudent, circonſpect; fin, ruſé, adroit, fourbe, cauteleux.*

CAUTELOUSLY (kâ'-tĭ-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [cautiouſly, cunningly] *Avec précaution; finement, avec ruſe.*

CAUTERIZATION (kâ-tĕr-ĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of burning fleſh by cauſtics] *Cautériſation,* f

To CAUTERIZE (kâ'-tĕr-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burn with the cautery] *Cautériſer, brûler; donner le feu.* To cauterize a horſe, *Donner le feu à un cheval.* Cauterizing iron [among Dentiſts; an iron with which the gums, &c. are burnt] *Cautère,* m.

CAUTERIZED (kâ'-tĕr-ăĭz'd), *part. adj. Cautériſé.*

CAUTERY (kâ'-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [a burning application] *Cautère,* m. Actual cautery (by fire or hot iron), *Cautère actuel, fer chaud.* Potential cautery (by a cauſtic ſtone or burning medicines), *Cautère potentiel, pierre infernale,* f.

CAUTING-IRON [among Farriers; an iron-inſtrument uſed to cauterize and ſear] *Cautère actuel,* m. *fer chaud,* m.

CAUTION (kâ'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [prudence, foreſight, warineſs; ſecurity for; warning] *Prudence,* f. *cautionnement,* m. *avertiſſement,* m. *avis,* m. V. CARE.

To CAUTION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to warn] *Avertir.*

CAUTIONARY (kâ'-cheŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [given as a pledge or in ſecurity] *D'ôtage, donné en ôtage.* Cautionary towns, *Villes d'ôtage, villes qu'on donne pour caution du ce que l'on promet*

CAUTIOUS (kâ'-cheŭce), *adj.* [wary, prudent] *Circonſpect, prudent, retenu, précautionné, aviſé.* The ancient were very cautious about declaring war, *Les anciens ne déclaroient pas légèrement la guerre.*

CAUTIOUSLY (kâ'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a wary manner] *Prudemment, avec circonſpection, avec precaution.*

CAUTIOUSNESS (kâ'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [warineſs, circumſpection] *Circonſpection,* f. *prévoyance,* f. *ſageſſe,* f. *prudence,* f. *retenue,* f.

CAVALCADE (kăv'-ăl-kéde'), *ſ.* [a proceſſion on horſeback] *Cavalcade,* f.

CAVALCADOUR (kăv'-ăl-kă deŭr), *or* CAVALCADEUR, *ſ.* [anciently a riding maſter] *Ecuyer cavalcadour,* m.

CAVALET, *ſ.* [in Glaſs-houſes; what covers the lumella] *Cavalet,* m.

CAVALIER (kăv-ă-lĭre'), *ſ.* [a horſeman] *Cavalier,* m. Cavalier-like, *A la cavalière.*

CAVALIER [a tory] *Un tory, un royaliſte.*

CAVALIER, *adj.* [gay, ſprightly; generous, brave, warlike; haughty, arrogant] *Gai, vif, cavalier; guerrier; arrogant, fier, libre.*

CAVALIERLY (kăv-ă-lĭr'-lé), *adv.* [freely, diſdainfully] *Cavalièrement, librement; avec hauteur.*

CAVALQUET (kăv'-ăl-kĕte), *ſ.* [the firſt manner of ſounding the trumpet in war, and uſed in a march] *Cavalquet,* m.

CAVALRY (kăv'-ăl ré), *ſ.* [horſe-troops] *Cavalerie,* f.

To CAVATE (ké'véte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hollow out] *Percer, creuſer.*

CAVAZION (kă-vé'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [Archit. the underdigging of the earth for the foundation of a building] *Fondation,* f. *excavation,* f.

CAVE (kéve), *ſ.* [a cavern, den; a cellar] *Caverne,* f. *antre,* m. *cave,* f. To live in caves, *Vivre dans les cavernes.* V. CELL.

To CAVE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to dwell in a cave] *Habiter dans une caverne.*

CAVEAT (ké'-vĭ-ăte), *ſ.* [a caution] *Avertiſſement,* m.

CAVEAT [a bill entered in a court of judicature to ſtop proceedings] *Arrêt,* m. ou *empêchement,* m. en juſtice. To enter a caveat, *Mettre un arrêt,* ou *un empêchement.*

CAVEATING (ké'-vi-é-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Fencing, diſengaging] *Contre-appel,* m. *dégagement,* m.

CAVERN (kăv'-eŭrne), *ſ.* [a hollow place in the ground] *Caverne,* f. *antre,* m. V. CELL.

CAVERNED (kăv'-eŭrn'd), *adj* [full of caverns] *Plein de cavernes.*

CAVERNED [inhabiting a cavern] *Qui habite dans une caverne.*

CAVERNOUS (kăv'-eŭr-neŭce), *adj.* [full of caverns, hollow as a cavern] *Caverneux, creux.*

CAVERS (ké'-veŭrz), *ſ.* [robbers of mines] *Voleur des mines,* m.

CAVESSON (kăv'-ĕ-ceŭne), *ſ.* [in Manege; a noſe-band, muſrol] *Coviſſon,* m.

CAVETTO, *ſ.* [in Archit. and Joinery; a hollow member or moulding containing a quadrant of a circle] *Cavet,* m.

CAVIARE (kă-vire'), CAVEAR, *and* CAVEER, *ſ.* [pickled ſpawn or roe of the ſturgeon; the eggs of a ſturgeon ſalted, made into ſmall cakes, and dried in the ſun] *Caviar,* m. *œufs d'eſturgeon ſalés & ſéchés.*

CAVIA, *ſ* [guinea-pig] *Cavia, marmote de Bahama,* ſ. *petit cochon d'Inde,* m.

CAVILIER, *ſ.* [printing paper of the middle ſize] *Cavalier,* m.

CAVIL (kăv'-ĭl), *ſ.* [a captious argument] *Chicane,* f, *argument captieux, ſophiſme,* m. *ſubtilité,* f.

To CAVIL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to raiſe captious and frivolous arguments] *Chicaner, pointiller, ſe ſervir d'arguments captieux, ſophiſtiquer.* To cavil at every thing, *Trouver à redire à tout.*

CAVILLATION (kăv-ĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſpoſition to make captious objections] *Pointillerie,* f. *chicane,* f. *humeur chicanière.*

CAVILLER (kăv'-ĭl-eŭr), *ſ.* [an unfair adverſary, a captious diſputant] *Chicaneur,* m. *ſophiſte,* m. ‖ *chicanier,* m. *chicanière,* f.

CAVILLING (kăv'-ĭl-ĭn'gne), *adj. & ſ. Pointilleux; l'action de chicaner, de pointiller,* f.

CAVILLINGLY (kăv'-ĭl-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a cavilling manner] *En chicaneur,* ‖ *en chicanier.*

CAVILLOUS (kăv'-ĭl-eŭce), *adj.* [full of captious objections] *Captieux, pointilleux.*

CAVIN (ké'-vĭne), *ſ.* [a military term for a natural hollow fit to cover a body of troups] *Cavin,* m. *cavée,* f.

CAVITAS tympany, *ſ.* [Anat. concha interna, part of the ear] *Caiſſe du tambour,* f.

CAVITY (kăv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [hollow; hollow place] *Cavité,* f. *creux,* m.

To CAW, *v. n.* [to cry as the rook, raven, *or* crow] *Croaſſer.*

CAWK, V. CAUK.

CAY, *ſ* [Braſilian marmoſet] *Cay,* m.

CAYENNE, *ſ.* [town, river, and iſland of South America; lat. 4°-56′ N. lon. 52°-15′ W.] *Caïenne,* f.

CAYMAN *or* CAIMAN (ké'-măne), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Jacare; American alligator or crocodile] *Caïman,* m.

CAYMIRI, *ſ.* [a ſort of marmoſet of Amazonia] *Caymiri,* m.

CAYOUASSOU, *ſ.* [a ſort of marmoſet of Braſil] *Cayouſſou,* m.

CAZEMATE, *ſ.* V. CASEMATE.

CAZIC *or* CAZIQUE, *ſ* [a title given by the Spaniards to the petty kings of ſeveral countries of America] *Cacique,* m.

To CEASE (cĭce), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to leave off, to ſtop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct] *Ceſſer, diſcontinuer, ſe déporter.* To ceaſe to be, *S'anéantir.* Ceaſe from work, *Ceſſez de travailler.* He never ceaſes to complain, *Il ne ceſſe jamais de ſe plaindre.* The wind ceaſes, *Le vent ceſſe.*

¶ To ceaſe, *ceſſer, quitter*; to leave off, *quitter, diſcontinuer*; to finiſh, *finir, achever*; to end, *achever, terminer*; to complete, *completer*; to conclude, *conclure* (ſynon.): We *ceaſe*, in quitting; we *leave off*, in diſcontinuing, though with a deſign to begin again; we finiſh, by putting the laſt hand to a work; we *end*, by ceſſation; we *complete*, by finiſhing perfectly; we *conclude*, by bringing to an end. We *ceaſe* a purſuit; we *finiſh* our work; we *leave off* ſpeaking; we *end* a lawſuit; we *complete* a piece of mechaniſm; we *conclude* an oration. We ought to *ceaſe* from our purſuits as ſoon as we diſcover them to be uſeleſs. We ſhould not *leave off* work but to refreſh ourſelves, that we may begin again with freſh ſpirits and more vigour. To *finiſh* a diſcourſe properly, we ſhould do it juſt before it begins to grow tireſome. May we not queſtion the wiſdom of thoſe laws which inſtead of *ending* ſuits do but ſerve to prolong them? A piece of clock-work is of little value till *completed*. It is allowed by all rhetoricians, that the greateſt ornament of an harangue is a well-finiſhed *concluſion*.

To CEASE, *v. a.* [to put an end to] *Finir, mettre fin à.* Ceaſe this impious rage, *Mets fin à cette rage impie.* To ceaſe firing (to be ſilenced, in milit. language), *Ceſſez ſon feu.*

‡ CEASE, *ſ.* [ceſſation, extinction, failure] *Ceſſation,* f. *diſcontinuation,* f. *ceſſe,* f. *intermiſſion,* f.

CEASED (cī'-sd), *part. adj. Fini.*

CEASELESS (cī'-ce'-lĕce), *adj.* [inceſſant, perpetual] *Continuel, perpétuel, ſans fin.*

CEASING (cī'-cĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ceſſer; diſcontinuation,* f. *interruption,* f. Without ceaſing, *Sans ceſſe, ſans diſcontinuation.*

CECITY (cĕc'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [blindneſs] *Cécité,* f. *aveuglement,* m.

CECROPS (cī'-krŏps), *ſ.* [Antiq. a very rich Egyptian and firſt king of Athens] *Cécrops,* m.

CECUTIENCY (ci-kĭou'-chĭ-ĕn-cé), *ſ.* [a tendency to blindneſs, cloudineſs of ſight] *Diſpoſition à devenir aveugle,* f.

CEDAR (cī'-deŭr), *ſ.* [a lofty tree, native of Mount Lebanon; its wood is incorruptible, being never touched by worms] *Cèdre,* m. *bois du Liban,* m.

CEDRA (cī'-drā), *ſ.* [a kind of citron] *Cédrat* ou *Cedra,* m.

CEDILLA, *ſ.* [among Printers; a ſort of comma uſed in the French and Spaniſh languages, and occaſionally placed under *C* to give it the articulation of *S*] *Cédille,* f.

CEDO NULLI (cī'-do-neul-lăĭ), *ſ.* [a beautiful bivalvular ſhell] *Cedo nulli,* m.

CEDRIA *or* CEDRIUM, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; the reſin of the cedar] *Cédrie,* f. *réſine de cèdre,* f.

CEDRINE (cĕd'-rĭne), *adj.* [of cedar] *De cèdre.*

To CEDE (cīde), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to yield, to reſign, to give up] *Céder.*

CEFALONIA, *ſ.* [a conſid. iſland of Greece; lat 38°-22′ N lon 20°-36′ E.] *Céphalonie,* f.

CEIBA, *ſ.* [cotton-tree of Africa] *Ceiba,* m. *Centen,* m.

To CEIL (cīle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overlay the inner roof of a building] *Plafonner, lambriſſer.*

CEILING (cī'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the inner roof] *Plafond,* m.

CEILING *or* FOOT-WALING (in ſea-language), *Vaigre,* f. *waingage,* m.

CELENO (cĕl-ī'-no), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the harpies and Pleïades), *Céléne,* f.

CELANDINE

CELANDINE (cĕl'-ăn'-dĭne), *s.* [Bot. Chelidonia, fwallow-wor.] *Chélidoine*, f. *éclaire*, f.
Leſſer celandine, *Herbe aux hémorroïdes*, f. *petite ſcrophulaire*, f. *petite chélidoine*, f.

CELATURE (cĕl'-ă-tchĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the art of engraving] *Gravure*, f. *Part de graver.*

To CELEBRATE (cĕl'-ĕ-brête), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to praiſe, to commend] *Célébrer, faire l'éloge.* To celebrate an hero, *Célébrer un héros, publier ſes louanges, en faire l'éloge.* To celebrate jointly with another, *Concélébrer.* V. To Commend.

To Celebrate [to ſolemnize] *Célébrer, ſolemniſer.* To celebrate a feaſt, *Célébrer une fête*

CELEBRATED (cĕl'-ĕ-bré-tĕd), *part. adj. Célébré, ſolemniſé; célebre, fameux, renommé.* V. Famous.

CELEBRATING (cĕl'-ĕ-bré'-tĭn'gne), *and* Celebration, *ſ.* [ſolemn performance or remembrance] *L'action de célébrer, célébration*, f. *ſolemniſation*, f.

CELEBRATION (cĕl'-ĕ-bré'-cheŭne), [praiſe, renown, memorial] *Eloge*, m. *louange*, f. *panégyrique*, m. *célébrité*, f.

CELEBRIOUS (cĕ-lī'-brĕ-eŭce), *adj.* [famous, renowned] *Célébre, fameux, renommé.*

CELEBRIOUSLY (cĕ-lī'-brĕ-eŭs-le), *adv.* [in a celebrious manner] *D'une maniere célébre, avec célébrite.*

CELEBRIOUSNESS (cĕ-lī'-brĕ-eŭs-nĕce), *or* Celebrity (cĕ-lĕb'-rĕ-té), *ſ.* [famouſneſs, renown, fame] *Célébrité*, f. *célébration*, f. *renommée*, f. Celebrity of a marriage, *La célébration d'une noce.*

CELERIACK (cĕl-e-rĕ-ăk), *ſ.* [turnep rooted celery] *Céleri navet*, m. *céleri rouge*, m.

CELERINUS, *ſ.* [ichthyol. a fiſh of the herring kind; pilchard] *Harengade*, f. *celerin*, m.

CELERITY (cĕ-lĕr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſwiftneſs] *Célérité*, f. *viteſſe*, f. *rapidité*, f. *promptitude*, f. *légéreté*, f.

CELERY (cĕl'-e-ré), *ſ.* [apium dulce, a culinary plant] *Céleri*, m. Solid ſtalk celery, *Céleri plein.* Upright celery. *Céleri ordinaire.* A head of celery, *Un pied de céleri.*

CELESTIAL (cĕ-lĕs'-tchăl), *adj.* [heavenly] *Céleſte.* Celeſtial globe, *Globe céleſte.* The twelve celeſtial ſigns, *Les douze ſignes du Zodiaque.*

* The celeſtial luminaries, *Les flambeaux céleſtes, les aſtres*, m. pl.

Celestial, *ſ.* [an inhabitant of heaven] *Habitant du ciel*, m.

CELESTIALLY (cĕ-lĕs'-tchăl-é), *adv.* [in a celeſtial manner] *D'une maniere céleſte.*

To CELESTIFY (cĕ-lĕs'-tĕ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing] *Donner une nature céleſte à quelque choſe.*

CELESTINA (cĕ-lĕs'-tāĭ-nă), *ſ.* [a ſort of harpſichord with a viol-ſtop] *Archiviole*, f.

CELESTINES (cĕ-lĕs'-tāĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of monks] *Céleſtins*, m. pl.

CELIAK (cĕ'-lĕ-ĕk), *adj.* [relating to the lower belly] *Céliaque.*

CELIBACY (cĕl'-ĕ-bă-cé), *and* Celibate (cĕl'-ĕ-băte), *ſ.* [ſingle life; unmarried ſtate] *Célibat*, m.

CELL (cĕll), *ſ.* [a ſmall apartment] *Cellule*, f. *celle*, f. The cell of a monk, *La cellule d'un moine.*

¶ Cell, *cellule*: cave, *cave*; cavern, *caverne*; grot, *grotte*; grotto, *grotte de rocaille* (ſynon.): A *cell* is ſome little dwelling raiſed above ground: a *cave* is a habitation under ground, made either by art or nature: a *cavern* is deeper than a *cave*: a *grot* is a *cave* either dug or formed by nature in a rock: a *grotto* is more artificial, and is ornamented with ſhell-work. We dig a *cave*; we build a *cell.* Hermits, or ſuch perſons as chooſe to ſeclude themſelves from the world, bury themſelves in *caves* they may chance to meet with, or wear out their lives in *cells* remote from public view. It is dangerous to enter *caverns*, as they frequently ſerve as a ſhelter for wild beaſts. A *grot* implies a cool *cave* appropriated to pleaſure, ſtony, rough, irregular, and overgrown with moſs. A *grotto* is a pleaſant *cave*, or room adorned with ſhells; we ſay a pretty *grot*, a beautiful *grotto.*

Cell [cabin, hut] *Cabanon*, m. The cells of Bicetre, *Les cabanons de Bicêtre.*

Cell [among Botaniſts; a cavity in fruit divided by partitions] *Cellule*, f.

Cell [of a bee-hive] *Alvéole*, f.

Cell [in Printing; partition of the caſe] *Caſſetin*, m.

CELLAR (cĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cave] *Cave*, f. A wine-cellar, *Cave au vin*, f. *cellier*, m.

CELLARAGE (cĕl'-eŭr-édje), *ſ.* [the part of a building which makes the cellars] *Caves*, f. *celliers*, m.

CELLARET (cĕl'-eŭr-ĕte), *ſ.* [a cheſt wherein bottles are kept] *Cave de ſalle à manger.*

CELLARIST (cĕl'-eŭr-iſte), Cellarer *or* Celleresse (cĕl'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [the butler in a monaſtery] *Ceſſerier*, m. *celleriere*, f.

CELLULAR (cĕl'-ĭoŭ-lar), *adj.* [full of cavities] *Cellulaire.*

CELMA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a Theſſalian lady, changed into adamant, with her huſband Celmus] *Celme*, f. *Celmis*, m.

CELSITUDE (cĕl'-cĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [height] *Elévation*, f. *hauteur*, f.

CELTES, *ſ.* [the firſt inhabitants of Europe] *Celtes*, m. pl.

CELTIC, *adj.* [relating to the Celtes] *Celtique.*

CEMENT (cĕm'-ĕn't), *ſ.* [a ſort of mortar] *Ciment*, m. au figuré, *lien*, m. Cement (a compoſition of coals, cinders, calcined bones, &c. in ſteel-making), *Cément*, m. *paquet*, m. Royal cement (a compoſition made uſe of by Refiners), *Cément des affineurs*, m. Cement among Jewellers), *Maſtic*, m.

To Cement (cĭ-mĕn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite by means of ſomething interpoſed] *Cimenter, joindre enſemble, affermir.* To cement (among gold Refiners), *Cementer, purifier l'or.*

CEMENTED (cĭ-mĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Cimenté.*

CEMENTATION (cĕm'-ĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de cimenter.*

CEMETERY (cĕm'-ĭ-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [burying-ground, a place where the dead are repoſited] *Cimetière*, f.

CENATORY (cĕn'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [relating to ſupper] *Qui concerne le ſouper.*

CENCHRIAS (cĕn'-krĭ-ăce), *ſ.* [ammodytes; a ſerpent of Braſil] *Cenchrus*, m.

Cenchrias [Med. wild-fire, ſhingles] *Feu ſauvage.*

CENCHRIS, *ſ.* [a green ſnake] *Cenchris*, m.

CENCHRITES, Ammites, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſandy ſtone] *Cenchrite*, f.

CENOBITICAL (cĕn-ô bĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [living in community] *Cénobitique.*

CENOTAPH (cĕn'-ô-tăf), *ſ.* [an empty monument] *Cénotaphe*, m.

CENSE (cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [public rates] *Taxes*, f. pl. *impôt*, m.

To Cense, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perfume with incenſe] *Encenſer, parfumer.*

CENSER (cĕn'-cĕr), *ſ.* [the pan in which incenſe is burned] *Encenſoir*, m.

CENSOR (cĕn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a Roman magiſtrate having the power of correcting manners; one given to cenſure] *Cenſeur*, m.

CENSORIAN (cĕn'-ſô'-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [of Censor] *De cenſeur, cenſorial.* The cenſorian dignity, *La dignité de cenſeur.*

CENSORIOUS (cĕn'-ſô'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [addicted to cenſure] *Critique, médiſant, cauſtique.* He is a cenſorious man, *C'eſt un homme cauſtique.*

CENSORIOUSLY (cĕn'-ſô'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ſevere reflecting manner] *En cenſeur en critique.*

CENSORIOUSNESS (cĕn'-ſô'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſpoſition to reproach] *Humeur critique*, f. *diſpoſition à critiquer, à médire*, f.

CENSORSHIP (cĕn'-ceŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the dignity and office of cenſor] *Cenſure*, f. *dignité de cenſeur*, f

CENSURABLE (cĕn'-chĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of cenſure, culpable] *Cenſurable, répréhenſible, coupable.*

CENSURABLENESS (cĕn'-chĭoŭ-ră-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [blamableneſs] *La qualité d'être cenſurable.*

CENSURE (cĕn'-chĭeŭre), *ſ* [blame, reproach] *Cenſure*, f. *réprimande*, f. *mercuriale*, f. *critique*, f. To expoſe one's ſelf to the public cenſure, *S'expoſer à la cenſure du public.*

Censure [judicial ſentence] *Cenſure*, f. The cenſures of the Church, *Les cenſures eccléſiaſtiques.*

To Censure, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blame] *Cenſurer, réprimander, blâmer, faire une mercuriale, ‖ gyridiquer.*

CENSURED (cĕn'-chĭeŭr'd), *part. adj. Cenſuré.*

CENSURER (cĕn'-chĭeŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that cenſures] *Frondeur*, m. ‖ *gloſeur*, m.

CENSURING (cĕn'-chĭeŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de cenſurer, de critiquer; cenſure*, f. *critique*, f.

CENT, *ſ.* [a hundred] *Cent*, m. To pay five per cent, *Payer cinq pour cent.*

CENTAGE (cĕn'-tédje), *ſ.* [among Accomptants; ſo much in the hundred] *Cent*, m.

CENTAUR (cĕn'-târ), *ſ.* [fabulous monſter, half man and half horſe: Aſtron. a ſouthern conſtellation] *Centaure*, m.

CENTAURY (cĕn'-tă-ré), *ſ.* [Bot. a vulnerary plant] *Centaurée*, f. Great-centaury (common-rhapontic), *Grande centaurée.* Leſſer-centaury, *Petite centaurée*, f.

CENTENARY (cĕn'-tĭ-nă-ré), *ſ.* [the number of a hundred] *Centaine*, f. A centenary of years, *Une centaine d'années, un ſiècle.*

Centenary, *adj.* [of a hundred] *Centenaire, de cent; qui a cent ans.*

CENTER, V. Centre.

CENTESIMAL (cĕn'-tĕs'-ĭ-măl), *ſ.* [hundredth] *Centième*, m.

CENTESM (cĕn'-tĕzm), *ſ.* [the hundredth part of any whole] *Le centième, ou la centième partie d'un tout.*

CENTINODY (cĕn'-tĭ-no'-dé), *ſ.* [Bot. polygonum latifolium, knot-graſs; a vulnerary plant] *Centinode*, f. *renouée vulgaire*, f. *traînaſſe*, f. *corrigiole*, f.

CENTO (cĕn'-tô), *ſ.* [in Poetry, &c. a compoſition formed by joining verſes or ſcraps of divers authors; a patched work] *Centon*, m.

CENTRAL (cĕn'-trăl), *adj.* [relating to the center] *Central, qui eſt au centre.* The central line, *Ligne centrale.*

CENTRALLY (cĕn'-trăl-é), *adv. Centralement.*

CENTRE *or* Center (cĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the middle] *Centre*, m. *milieu*, m. The centre of the earth *Le centre de la terre.* The centre of a fleet, *Le corps de bataille d'une armée navale.* Center of gravity (the point of equilibrium), *Centre de gravité.*

To Centre, *v. a.* [to place on a centre] *Centrer, placer au centre*

* To Centre, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to reſt on; to be in the centre] *Aboutir, ſe terminer à, ſe fonder ſur; être au centre.* All thoſe reaſonings center in this concluſion, *Tous ces raiſonnemens aboutiſſent à cette concluſion.* Our hopes muſt center on ourſelves alone, *Nous ne devons fonder nos eſpérances que ſur nous-mêmes.*

CENTRE-BIT (cĕn'-teŭr-bĭte), *ſ.* [among Turners] *Mèche à pointe*, f.

CENTRIC (cĕn'-trĭk), *or* Centrical (cĕn'-trĭ-

(cĕn'-trĭ-kăl), *adj.* [placed in the centre] *Placé au centre, central.*

CENTRIFUGAL (cĕn'-trĭf-ĭoŭ-găl), *adj.* [receding from the centre] *Centrifuge.*

CENTRINE (cĕn'-trăïne), *ſ.* [ſea-fiſh; porcus piſcis] *Centrine*, f.

CENTRIPETAL (cĕn'-trĭp'-ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [having a tendency to the centre] *Centripète.*

CENTROSCOPIA (cĕn'-tro-skô'-pĭ-ă), *ſ.* [in Geom. treaty of centres] *Centroſcopie*, f.

CENTRY, SENTRY (cĕn'-tré), V. SENTINEL.

CENTRY, *ſ.* [a mould for an arch] *Cintre*, m.

CENTUMVIR, *ſ.* [a civil officer of ancient Rome] *Centumvir*, m.

CENTUPLE (cĕn'-tĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* & *ſ.* [hundred-fold] *Centuple*, m. *cent fois autant.*

To CENTUPLICATE (cĕn'-tĭoŭ'-plĭ-kăte), *v. a.* [to make a hundred-fold] *Répéter cent fois.*

To CENTURIATE (cĕn'-tĭou'-rĭ-éte), *v. a.* [to divide into hundreds] *Centupler, diviſer par centuries.*

CENTURIATOR (cĕn'-tĭoŭ-rĭ-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a name given to eccleſiaſtical writers who publiſhed the Church-hiſtory by centuries] *Centuriateur*, m.

CENTURION (cĕn'-tĭou'-rĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* Rom. Antiq. a captain of a hundred men] *Centurion*, m. *centenier*, m.

CENTURY (cĕn'-tĭoŭ-ré), *ſ.* [a hundred] *Centaine*, f. *nombre de cent, centurie*, f. Romulus divided the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds, *Romulus diviſa le peuple Romain en tribus, & les tribus en centuries.* Noſtradamus's centuries, *Les centuries de Noſtradamus.*

CENTURY [hundred years; age] *Siècle*, m. They lived in the ſame century, *Ils vivoient dans le même ſiècle.*

CENTUSSIS, *ſ.* [a hundred aſſes, a Roman coin] *Centuſſe*, f.

CEOAN, *ſ.* [avis nivea; a ſort of a bird of India about the ſize of a thruſh] *Céoan*, m.

CEPÆA, *ſ.* [Bot. anagallis aquatica; water-brook-lime] *Cépée*, f.

CEPHALALGY (cĕf'-ă-lăl-djé), *ſ.* [the head-ache] *Céphalalgie*, f.

CEPHALIC (cĕ-făl'-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the head, or good for the head] *Céphalique.* The cephalic vein, *La veine céphalique.* Betony is cephalic, *La bétoine eſt céphalique.*

CEPHALŒA, *ſ.* [an inveterate head-ache] *Céphalée*, f.

CEPHALUS (cĕf'-ă-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Mercury, and the huſband of Procris] *Céphale*, m.

CEPHALUS [aſ-llus pa'uſtris, capito; a ſort of ſea-fiſh] *Dormeur*, m.

CEPHEUS (ci'-fĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a prince of Arcadia, and lover of Minerva, was rendered inviſible by a hair of Meduſa's head] *Céphée*, m.

CEPHEUS [Aſtron. a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere] *Céphée*, m.

CEPPHUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of a water-fowl] *Ceppus*, m.

CERAM, *ſ.* [a conſid. iſland, one of the Moluccas; lat. 3°-0' S. lon. 127° E.] *Ceram.*

CERAMBIX, *ſ.* [capricorn-beetle] *Capricorne*, m. *cérambix*, m.

CERAMICUS, *ſ.* [a public burying-place at Athens, for ſoldiers killed in war] *Céramique*, m.

CERASTÆ, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a cruel and immodeſt people of Amathus] *Céraſtes*, m. pl.

CERASTES (ci-răs'-tĭz), *ſ.* [alp, aëg, in Egypt; a horned ſnake of Lybia and Arabia] *Céraſte*, m.

CERATE (ci'-răte), *ſ.* [an ointment made with oil, turpentine, and wax] *Cérat*, m.

CERATED (ci'-ră-tĕd), *adj.* [waxed, covered with wax] *Ciré, enduit de cire.*

CERATION (cĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Chym. the operation of waxing, making of a ſubſtance fit to be melted] *Cération*, f.

CERATOGLOSSUM, *ſ.* [in Anat. muſcle of the tongue] *Cératogloſſe*, m.

CERAUNIAS, *ſ.* [thunder-ſtone, thunderbolt] *Céraunias*, m. *pierre de foudre*, f.

CERAUNIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. fulminator, a title of Jupiter] *Céraunius*, m.

CERBERUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a dog with three heads, guarded the gates of hell] *Cerbère*, m.

CERBERUS CHYMICUS [Chym. nitre] *Cerbère*, m. *ſalpêtre*, m.

CERCOPES, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a people changed by Jupiter into apes] *Cercopes*, m. pl.

CERCOPITHECUS, *ſ.* [generical name of the Congo and Indian long tailed monkeys] *Cébus*, m *cercopithèque*, m. *jaſapajou*, m.

CERCYON (cĕr'-ci-óne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous robber, killed by Theſus] *Cercyon*, m.

To CERE (cire), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wax] *Cirer.*

CEREALIA, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. feaſts of Ceres] *Cérales*, f. pl.

CEREBEL (cĕr'-ĭ-bĕl), *ſ.* [Anat. the hinder part of the brain] *Cervelet*, m.

CERECLOTH (cire'-klôtsh), *ſ.* [waxed-cloth] *Toile cirée*, f. *ſparadrap*, m. *cirôène*, m.

CEREIBA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the Mango-tree] *Cereiba.*

CEREMENT (cire'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [cloths dipped in melted wax] *Toiles préparées pour les embaumemens.*

CEREMONIAL (cĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ-ăl), *ſ.* [outward form, external rite: the book, or order of ceremonies] *Cérémonial*, m.

CEREMONIAL, *adj.* [relating to ceremony] *Cérémonial*, m. Ceremonial laws, *Lois cérémoniales.*

CEREMONIAL [a cuſtom concerning political ceremonies obſerved at every court; etiquette] *Cérémonial*, m. *étiquette*, f.

CEREMONIOUS (cĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [formal] *Cérémonieux, façonnier.* You are too ceremonious, *Vous êtes trop cérémonieux, trop façonnier.*

CEREMONIOUSLY (cĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with ceremony] *Avec cérémonie, ſolemnellement.*

CEREMONIOUSNESS (cĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *and* CEREMONIALNESS (cĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [fondneſs of ceremony] *Amour exceſſif des cérémonies*, m.

CEREMONY (cĕr'-ĭ-mô-né), *ſ.* [outward rite] *Cérémonie*, f. *rit extérieur.* The Church-ceremonies, *Les cérémonies de l'Egliſe, le culte extérieur de la religion.*

CEREMONY [formality, formal compliment] *Cérémonie*, f. *compliment*, m. *formalité*, f. *façon*, f. *cérémonial*, m. The ceremonies uſed at Court, *Les cérémonies de la Cour.* Maſter of the ceremonies, *Maître des cérémonies.* Book of ceremonies, *Cérémonial*, m. Let us forbear ceremony, *Ne faiſons point de complimens.* To make ceremony, *Faire des façons.*

CERES (ci'-rĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddeſs of agriculture] *Cérès*, f.

CERIGO, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Archipelago; lat. 36°-20' N. lon. 23°-22' E.] *Cerigo*, m. *Cythère*, m.

CERILLA [among Printers *Ceceril*] V. CEDILLA.

CERINTHE, *ſ.* [honey-wort; a rough leaved plant] *Mélinet*, m.

CERNUA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a ſmall freſh-water fiſh; called alſo ſmall perch, and the ruff] *Ruffe*, f.

CEROMANCY (ci-rô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [divination by means of wax-figures] *Céromance, céromancie*, f.

CEROPISSUS (ci-ro-pĭſs'-eŭce), *ſ.* [a plaſter made of pitch and wax] *Céropiſſe*, m.

CERRUS (cĕr'-reŭce), *ſ.* [Bot. Ægilops, bitter-oak] *Cerre*, m.

CERTAIN (cĕr'-tĕne), *adj.* [ſure, determined; put paſt doubt] *Certain, aſſuré, ſûr, évident, manifeſte, fixe, réglé, précis.* Certain news, *Nouvelles certaines.* It is certain, *Il eſt certain.* To make certain, *Aſſûrer.* I am certain to go there, *Je ſuis ſûr d'y aller.* A certain truth, *Une vérité évidente, manifeſte, inconteſtable.* I have no certain abode, *Je n'ai point de demeure fixe.* A certain motion, *Un mouvement réglé, régulier.* Moſt certain, *Indubitable, inconteſtable.*

CERTAIN [ſome] *Certain, quelque, quelqu'un.* A certain man, *Un certain homme, quelqu'un.* A certain thing, *Une certaine choſe, quelque choſe.*

CERTAINLY (cĕr'-tĕn'-lé), *adv.* [aſſuredly, indubitably; without fail] *Certainement, aſſurément, avec certitude, infailliblement, poſitivement, inconteſtablement, indubitablement.*

CERTAINNESS (cĕr'-tĕn'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. CERTAINTY.

CERTAINTY (cĕr'-tĕn'-té), *ſ.* [exemption from doubt] *Certitude*, f. *aſſurance*, f. *infaillibilité*, f. The certainty of the fact, *La certitude du fait.* I would fain be at ſome certainty, *Je voudrois avoir quelques aſſurances.* There is no certainty of any thing, *Il n'y a rien de certain; tout eſt douteux.* There is no certainty in him, *On ne ſauroit faire aucun fond ſur lui.*

‡ CERTES (cĕr'-tiz), *adv.* [certainly, in truth] *Certes.*

CERTIFICATE (cĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-kĕte), *ſ.* [a writing certifying ſomething, any teſtimony] *Certificat*, m. *extrait*, m *atteſtation*, f. *brevet*, m. Certificate of a church-book, *Extrait baptiſtère, ſon baptiſtère*, m. Certificate of health, *or* time, &c. *Bulletin*, m.

To CERTIFY (cĕr'-tĭ-făï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſſure; to give certain information of] *Certifier, atteſter, aſſurer, déclarer; notifier, faire ſavoir, donner avis de.* He certified the king that he was not to hope for any thing from him, *Il déclara au roi qu'il n'avoit aucun ſecours à attendre de lui.* To certify one of any thing, *Donner avis d'une choſe à quelqu'un.*

CERTIFIER (cĕr'-tĭ-fâïeŭr), *ſ.* [one who certifies] *Qui certifie, qui témoigne, qui aſſure, qui déclare.*

CERTIFIED (cĕr'-tĭ-fâïĕd), *part. adj. Aſſuré, déclaré, notifié, certifié.*

CERTIORARI (cĕr-chĭ-ô-ré'-răï), *ſ.* [a writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, addreſſed to an inferior Court, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending] *Lettres de la Chancellerie adreſſées à une Cour inférieure, pour faire remettre ou greffe de la Chancellerie, les pièces & procédures d'un procès pendant devant cette Cour inférieure.*

CERTITUDE (cĕr'-tĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [certainty] *Certitude*, f. *aſſurance*, f.

CERVICAL (cĕr'-vĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the neck] *Cervical.*

CERULEAN (cĭ-rĭou'-lĭ-ăne), CERULEOUS (ci-rĭou'-lĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [blue, ſky-coloured] *Bleu, bleu céleſte.*

CERULIFICK (cĕr-ĭoŭ-lĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [producing a blue colour] *Qui rend bleu.*

CERUMEN (ci-rĭou'-mĕne), *ſ.* [the wax or excrement of the ear] *Cerumen*, m. *cire*, f.

CERUS (ci'-reŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the god of opportunity] *Cérus*, m.

CERUSE (cĕr'-ĭoŭce), *ſ.* [white lead] *Céruſe*, f. *blanc de plomb*, m.

CERVUS VOLANS, *ſ.* [ſtag horn-beetle; a coleopt. inſect] *Cerf-volant*, m.

CESARIAN (ci-zé'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [of Cæſar] *Céſarienne, ne ſe dit que dans cette phraſe.* Cesarian ſection, *Opération Céſarienne.*

CESS (cĕce), *ſ.* [tax] *Taxe*, f. *cotiſation*, f. *aſſiette des tailles*, f.

To CESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rate] *Taxer, impoſer, cotiſer, aſſeoir les taxes, les tailles.*

CESSATION (cĕs-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſtop, a vacation] *Ceſſation*, f. *relâche*, f. *interruption*, f. *diſcontinuation*, f. *ſuſpenſion*, f. Ceſſation of arms,

Suspension d'armes, f. *armistice*, f. *trêve*, f. Cessation of the ague, *Apyrexie*, f.

CESSED (cĕs-s't), *part. adj. Taxé, imposé.*

CESSIBILITY (cĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĕ), *s.* [the quality of giving way] *Facilité à céder*, f.

CESSIBLE (cĕs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [easy to give way] *Qui cède facilement.* [which may be yielded] *Cessible.*

CESSION (cĕ'-shĕŭne), *s.* [retreat; resignation] *Cession*, f. *transport*, m.

CESSIONARY (cĕsh'-ĭ-ŏ-nă-rĕ), *adj.* [implying a resignation] *Cessionnaire.* A cessionary bankrupt, *Cessionnaire, celui qui cède tous ses biens à ses créanciers.*

CESSMENT (cĕs'-mĕn't), *s.* [assessment, tax] *Taxe*, f.

CESSOR (cĕs'-seŭr), *s.* [one who has ceased to perform a duty] *Celui qui a cessé* ou *négligé de remplir un service* ou *de payer une taxe dont il étoit chargé.*

CESTUI, *pr.* [in Law; he *or* him] ‡ *Cestui*, ‡ *celui, celui.*

CESTUS (cĕs'-teŭce), *s.* [the girdle of Venus] *Ceste*, m. *ceinture de Vénus*, f.

CETACEOUS (cĭ-tĕ'-shĕŭce), *s.* [large vivigarous sea-fish] *Cétacée*, m.

CETACEOUS, *adj.* [of the nature of a whale] *Cétacée.*

CEUTA, *s.* [sea-port town of Africa, opposite to Gibraltar; lat. 35°-50′ N. lon. 5°-20′ W.] *Ceuta*, m.

CEVADILLA, *s* [Bot. Indian caustic barley, a plant of Africa and New Spain] *Cévadille*, f. *fibadilie*, f. *petite orge*, f.

CEVENNES, *s.* [mountains of France, in Languedoc] *Cevennes*, f. pl.

CEYLON, *s* [large island of the Indian ocean; Candy is the capital; lat. 7°-45′ N. lon. 80°-52′ E.] *Ceylan*, m.

CETERACH, *s.* [Bot. Asplenium; an agglutinant and diuretic plant] *Cétérac*, m. *scolopendre vraie*, f. *dorsille*, f.

CEYX (cĭ'-ĭks), *s* [Mythol. the son of Lucifer and Chione, changed into a king's-fisher with his wife Alcinoe] *Ceyx*, m.

CHA, *s.* [a light silk-stuff worn by the Chinese in summer] *Cha*, m.

CHAA, *s.* [a name for the tea-tree in Japan] *Chaa*, m.

CHACARA, *s.* [cotton-cloth from the East Indies] *Chacara*, m.

CHACE, V. CHASE.

To CHACK, *v. n.* [in the Manege; to beat upon the hand, is said of a horse that has too tender a mouth] *Battre à la main.*

CHACONNE, *s.* [a sort of dance] *Chaconne.*

CHAFE (tchéfe), *s.* [heat; rage, fury] *Chaleur*, f. *colère*, f. *emportement*, m.

To CHAFE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make hot, to heat] *Chauffer, échauffer.*

* To CHAFE [to make angry] *Irriter, mettre en colère.*

To CHAFE [to make warm by rubbing] *Echauffer en frottant, frotter avec la main.*

To CHAFE [to perfume] *Parfumer.* Flowers chafed the air by their scent, *Les fleurs parfumoient l'air de leurs odeurs.*

To CHAFE, *v. n.* [to rage, to fret] *S'échauffer, s'emporter, se mettre en colère, s'animer, s'indigner.*

To CHAFE [to be sore *or* galled, by riding] *S'écorcher en allant à cheval.*

CHAFED (tché-f't), *part. adj. Chauffé, échauffé; frotté avec la main; parfumé; irrité.*

CHAFER (tchéf'-eŭr), *s.* [an insect] *Escarbot*, m. A cock-chafer, *Hanneton*, m.

CHAFER [a thing to warm meat in] *Un poêlon.*

CHAFERY (tchĕf'-rĕ), *s.* [the last forge in an iron-mill] *Chaufferie*, f. *la forge, l'endroit d'un moulin à fer où l'on met le fer en barres.*

CHAFE-WAX (tchéfe'-oŭăks), *s.* [an officer in chancery] *Chauffe-cire*, m.

CHAFF (tchaf), *s.* [the husks of corn; worthless thing] *Paille*, f. Chaff of oats, *Balle d'avoine*, f. [among starchers] *Chafée*, f.

CHAFFER (tchăf'-eŭr), *s.* [ware *or* merchandise] *Marchandise*, f.

To CHAFFER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bargain, to haggle] *Négocier, trafiquer, marchander,* ‖ *barguigner.*

CHAFFERER (tchăf'-eŭr-eŭr), *s.* [bargainer] *Marchand*, m. *négociant*, m. *acheteur*, m.

CHAFFERING (tchăf'-eŭr-ĭ'ng-gne), *and* CHAFFERY (tchăf'-eŭr-é), *s.* [traffic] *Négoce*, m. *trafic*, m. *commerce*, m.

CHAFFERN (tchăf'-eŭrn), *s.* [a vessel for heating water] *Chaudière*, f.

CHAFFINCH (tchăf'-ĭn'-che), *s.* [a sort of bird that delights in chaff] *Pinson*, m.

CHAFFLESS (tchăf'-lĕce), *adj.* [without chaff] *Sans paille.*

CHAFFWEED (tchăf'-oŭīde), V. CUDWEED.

CHAFFY (tchăf'-é), *adj.* [full of chaff] *Plein de paille.*

CHAFING (tché'-fĭn'gne), *s. L'action de chauffer*, &c. V. To CHAFE.

CHAFING-DISH (tché'-fĭn'gne-dĭche), *s.* [a portable grate for coals] *Réchaud*, m.

CHAGRIN (chă-grīne'), *s.* [ill humour, vexation] *Chagrin*, m. *déconcertement*, m.

To CHAGRIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vex, to make uneasy] *Chagriner.*

CHAIN tchéne), *s.* [a series of links fastened one within another] *Chaîne*, f. A gold, silver, *or* iron-chain, *Chaîne d'or, d'argent,* ou *de fer.* To bind one in chains, *Mettre quelqu'un à la chaîne.* A link of a chain, *Un chaînon*

CHAIN of rocks [a long ridge of hills] *Une chaîne de montagnes.* [at sea] *Barre*, f.

CHAINS [in sea-language] *Chaînes de haubans.* Buoy-chains, *Chaînes des bouées.* Pendant-chains, *Grosses chaînes (pour amarrer des vaisseaux désarmés).* Shank-painter-chain, *Serre-sesse*, m. Top-chains, *Chaînes des basses vergues.*

CHAIN, *or* Chain-lace, *Un passe-poil,* ou *cordonnet*, m.

* CHAINS [slavery] *Chaîne*, f. *esclavage*, m. *servitude*, f. That lover hugs his chains, *Cet amant se plaît dans ses chaînes.*

To CHAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tie with chains] *Enchaîner, mettre à la chaîne.*

☞ To chain the streets, *Tendre des chaînes dans les rues.*

CHAINED (tché'-n'd), *part. adj. Enchaîné.*

CHAINING (tché'-nĭn'-gne), *s. L'action d'enchaîner, enchaînement*, m.

CHAIN-MAKER (tchéne'-mé-keŭr), *s.* [that makes chains, hooks, &c.] *Chaînettier*, m.

CHAIN-PUMP (tchéne'-peŭm'pe), *s.* [a double pump, used in large ships] *Chapelet*, m. *sorte de pompe double.*

CHAIN-SHOT, *s.* [in Artillery; chain-bullet] *Un ange*, m. *boulet ramé* ou *chaîné.*

CHAIN-WALES (tchén'-oŭel'z), *s. pl.* [at sea] *Porte-haubans*, m. ou *écotards*, m. pl. The main chain-wales, *Les grands porte-haubans.* The larboard-mizen chain-wale, *Le porte-haubans de bâbord d'artimon.*

CHAIR (tchère), *s.* [a moveable seat] *Chaise*, f. An arm-chair, easy *or* elbow-chair, *Chaise à bras,* ou *de commodité; un fauteuil.* A chair of state, *Fauteuil dans un siége de judicature; chaise curule*, chez les Romains. The chair is taken, *La séance est commencée.* A professor's chair, *Chaire*, f. A folding-chair, *Chaise brisée, chaise pliante, un pliant.* A privy-chair, *Chaise d'affaires, chaise percée.* Chair-bottomer, *Couvreur* ou *empailleur de chaises*, m. Chair-mender, *Rempailleur* ou *rempailleuse de chaises*, m. f.

CHAIR [sedan] *Chaise à porteurs.* To go out in a chair, *Se faire porter en chaise.*

CHAIRMAN (tchère'-măne), *s.* [one that carries people in a chair] *Porteur de chaise*, m.

CHAIRMAN [the president of an assembly] *Président d'une assemblée*, m.

CHAISE (chèze, *pl.* chèzez), *s.* [a little chariot] *Chaise*, f. *phaëton*, m. *cabriolet*, m. Chai-cart, ‖ *Tapecu*, m. *cariole*, f.

CHALASIS, *s.* [Med. the slackness of the fibres of the cornea tunica] *Chalasie*, f.

CHALASTIC, *adj.* & *s.* [is said of the relaxing medicines] *Chalastique.*

CHALCEA (kăl'-cī-ă), *s. pl.* [Mythol. feasts of Vulcan] *Chalcées*, f pl.

CHALCEDONY (kăl-cĭ-dô'-né), *s.* [a precious stone, a sort of agate] *Chalcédoine*, f.

CHALCOGRAPHER (kăl-kŏg'-ră-feŭr), *s.* [an engraver on brass or any metal] *Chalcographe*, m. *graveur sur métaux*, m. *graveur en cachets*, m.

CHALCOGRAPHY (kăl-kŏg'-ră-fé), *s.* [engraving in brass] *Gravure en airain*, f.

CHALCITIS (kăl-cī-tĭz), *s.* [vitriol calcined in the bowels of the earth] *Chalcite*, m.

CHALDAIC, *adj.* [belonging to the Chaldæans] *Chaldaïque, Chaldéen, -ne.*

CHALDEE, *s.* [Chaldaic tongue] *Langue Chaldaïque* ou *Chaldéenne.*

CHALDER, CHALDRON, *and* CHAUDRON (tcha'-dreŭne), *s* [a measure for coals, containing 36 bushels] *Charretée de charbon (contenant 36 boisseaux* ou *douze sacs)*, f.

CHALICE (kăl'-ĭce), *s.* [communion-cup; also any cup *or* bowl] *Calice*, m. *coupe*, f.

CHALICED (kăl'-ĭs't), *adj.* [having a cup] *A calice.*

CHALK (tchâk), *s.* [a white fossile] *Craie*, f. *marne.* Red chalk, *Crayon rouge*, m. *sanguine*, f. With chalk I first describe a circle here, *Je commence par faire ici un cercle avec de la craie.*

To CHALK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark, to rub, *or* to manure with chalk *or* lime] *Marquer, frotter, & fumer avec de la craie; marner.* Land that is chalked *or* limed, *Terres fumées avec de la chaux.*

To CHALK [to take off the outlines of a drawing *or* print] *Calquer.*

To CHALK OUT, *Tracer, frayer.* He has chalked us out a way to happiness, *Il nous a frayé le chemin de la félicité*, f.

CHALK-CUTTER (tchâk'-keŭt-eŭr), *s.* [a man who digs chalk] *Ouvrier qui tire la craie,* ou *la marne*, m.

CHALKED (tchâk't), *part. adj. Fumé avec de la craie, marqué à la craie.*

CHALKED OUT, *Tracé, frayé.*

CHALKING (tchâk'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de marquer à la craie,* ou *avec de la craie, & de fumer avec de la craie.*

CHALKING of a picture, *L'esquisse d'un tableau*, f.

CHALK-PIT (tchâk'-pĭte), *s.* [the pit in which chalk is dug] *Endroit d'où l'on tire la craie*, m. *mine de craie*, f. *marnière*, f

CHALKY (tchâk'-e), *adj.* [full of chalk] *Plein de craie.* Chalky clay, *or* marl, *Marne*, f.

CHALLENGE (tchăl'-ĕn'dje), *s.* [invitation to fight] *Défi*, m. *appel*, m. *cartel*, m. To send one a challenge, *Appeler en duel.*

CHALLENGE [a demand of something as due] *Demande*, f. *prétention*, f. *sommation*, f.

CHALLENGE [in law; an exception against persons *or* things] *Récusation*, f. *exception*, f

CHALLENGE [in schools; competition] *Concours*, m.

To CHALLENGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call to fight] *Défier, provoquer, donner un cartel, appeler en duel, attaquer,* ‖ *incaguer.*

To CHALLENGE [to claim] *Demander, prétendre, réclamer, sommer, s'attribuer.* To challenge a man's promise, *Sommer quelqu'un de sa parole.* I will now challenge you on your promise, *Je vais vous sommer à présent de votre parole.* Centries have orders to challenge after ten o'clock, *Les sentinelles ont ordre de demander ou crier qui va-là après dix heures.*

To CHALLENGE [to except against] *Récuser.*

To CHALLENGE [to accuse] *Accuser, interpeller.*

CHALLENGED (tchăl'-ĕn'-dj'd), *part. adj. Défié, demandé, récusé, accusé,* &c.

CHALLENGER (tchăl'-ĕn'-djeür), *s.* [one who challenges; a claimant] *Celui qui donne un défi, aggresseur,* m. *assaillant,* m. *celui qui réclame, prétendant,* m.

CHALLENGING (tchăl'-ĕn'-djïn'gne), *s. L'action de défier,* f. *défi,* m. *l'action de prétendre, prétention,* f.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE in Champaign; lat. 48°-57′ N. lon. 4-27′ E. and CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, in Burgundy; lat. 46°-47′ N. lon. 4°-57′ E. [towns of France] *Chalons,* m.

CHALYBEATE (kă-lib'-ĭ-ète), *adj.* [impregnated with iron or steel] *Chalybé, eau chalybée, ferré,* en ce sens: Chalybeate water, *Eau ferrée.* Chalybeate tartar, *Tartre chalybé.*

CHAM *or* KHAN, *s.* [a name of the kings of Tartary; but in Persia of the lords of the Court] *Cham* ou *Khan,* m. ou *le grand Cham de Tartarie*; ou *les Chams de la Cour de Perse.*

CHAMA, *s.* [Nat. Hist. the name of a large genus of bivalve shells] *Chame* ou *Came,* f.

CHAMÆ-CERASUS, *s.* [Bot. Lonicera, honey-suckle; a shrub] *Frole,* m. *chamæ-cérasus,* m *cerisier des Alpes,* m. *cerisier bas,* m. *chevre-feuille à tige droite,* m.

CHAMADE (chă-méde'), *s.* [the beat of a drum which declares a surrender] *Chamade,* f.

CHAMBER (tchéme'-beür), *s.* [an apartment in a house] *Chambre,* f. A fine chamber, *Une belle chambre.* A bed-chamber, *Une chambre à coucher.* A bride-chamber, *Une chambre nuptiale.* A valet-de-chambre (a groom of the chamber), *Un valet-de-chambre.* A chamber-pot (*or rather* a night-pot), *Pot-de-chambre,* m. V. APARTMENT.

CHAMBER [a hollow *or* cavity] *Chambre,* f. The chamber of a gun, *La chambre d'un canon.* The chamber of a mine (where the powder is lodged), *La chambre d'une mine, le creux où l'on met la poudre.*

CHAMBER [the king's chamber] *Chambre,* f. Pages, usher, music of the chamber, *Pages, huissier, musique de la chambre.* Ecclesiastical chamber (which judge by appeal of differences arising of tithes), *Chambre ecclésiastique.*

CHAMBER of London, *Le trésor public de Londres.*

* To CHAMBER, *v. n.* [to be wanton] *Libertiner,* † *paillarder,* ‖ *courir les ruelles.*

* To CHAMBER [to reside as in a chamber] *Etre, ou réside, comme dans une chambre.* The best blood is chambered in his bosom, *Le meilleur sang est dans son sein.*

CHAMBER-COUNSELLOR (tchéme'-beür-căoün'-cĕl-eür), *s. Avocat Consultant,* m.

CHAMBERER (tchéme'-beür-eür), *s.* [a man of intrigue] *Libertin,* m. *débauché,* m.

CHAMBER-FELLOW (tchéme'-beür-fĕl-ô), *s.* [one who lies in the same chamber] *Camarade,* m.

CHAMBERING (tchéme'-beür-ĭn'gne), *s.* [wantonness] *Libertinage,* m. *débauche,* f.

CHAMBERLAIN (tchéme'-beür-lĭne), *s. Chambellan,* m. The Lord High Chamberlain of England, *Le Grand Chambellan d'Angleterre.* Chamberlain to the Pope, *Camérier,* m. Great Chamberlain, *Archicamérier,* m

CHAMBERLAIN of London, *Le trésorier de la ville de Londres.*

CHAMBERLAIN in an inn, *Le valet d'une hôtellerie qui a soin des chambres*; *frotteur,* m.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP (tchéme'-beür-lĕn'-chïpe), *s.* [the office of a Chamberlain] *Charge de Chambellan,* f.

CHAMBER-MAID (tchéme'-beür-méde), *s.* [a maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber] *Femme de chambre,* f. *soubrette,* f.

CHAMBERRY, *s.* [capital of Savoy; lat. 45°-35′ N lon. 5°-50′ E.] *Chambéry,* m.

CHAMBERS (tchéme'-beürz), *s.* [a sort of fire-work] *Boîte,* f.

To CHAMBLET (kăm'-blète), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to variegate] *Barioler.*

CHAMBRANLE, *s.* [Archit. door-case] *Chambranle,* m.

CHAMBREL (kăm'-trĕl), of a horse, *s.* [the bending of the upper part of the hinder leg] *Jarret,* m.

CHAMELEON *or* CAMELEON (kă-mi'-lï-eüne), *s.* [a kind of lizard said to live on air] *Caméléon,* m. [Astron. a constellation of the southern hemisphere] *Caméléon,* m.

CHAMFER (tchăm'-feür), *and* CHAMFRET, *s.* [a small furrow *or* gutter upon a column] *Cannelure,* f. *chanfrein,* m.

To CHAMFER, *or* to CHAMFRAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to channel] *Canneler.* [among Joiners] *Chanfreiner.* [among Clock-makers] *Chanfreindre.* To chamfer a column, *Canneler une colonne.*

CHAMFERED (tchăm'-feür'd), *part. adj. Cannelé.*

CHAMFERING (tchăm'-feür-ĭn'gne), *or* CHAMFRAINING, *s. L'action de canneler, de chanfreindre, de chanfreiner, cannelure,* f.

CHAMOIS (chă-möë'), *s.* [rupicapra, a sort of wild goat] *Chamois,* m. *cébas,* m. *ysard,* m. *chèvre des Alpes,* f.

CHAMOMILE (kăm'-ô-măïle), *s.* [Bot. chamæmelum, an odoriferous stomachic plant] *Camomille,* f.

CHAMŒNERIUM, *s.* [Bot. Epilobium, willow-plant] *Herbe de Saint Antoine, petit laurier rose, chamœnérion,* m.

CHAMŒRODODENDROS, *s.* [Bot. dwarf rose-bay] V. ÆGLÉTHRON.

To CHAMP (tchăm'p), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to chew, to bite] *Mâcher, mordre.* A horse that champs the bit, *Un cheval qui mord son frein.*

CHAMPACAM, *s.* [a med. tree of the East Indies] *Champacam,* m.

CHAMPADA, *s.* [a large tree of Malacca, bearing a fruit shaped like a melon, with kernels like chesnuts in the inside] *Champada,* m.

CHAMPAGNE, *or* CHAMPAIGN (chăm-péne'), *s.* [a province of France] *Champagne,* f Champaign-wine, *Vin de Champagne,* m. *vin mousseux.*

CHAMPAGNE, *s.* [in Heraldry; urdee, vere; the lower part of the scutcheon] *Vair,* f. *champagne,* f. *plaine,* f.

CHAMPAIGN (tchăm'-péne'), *s.* [a flat open country] *Campagne,* f. *pays découvert,* m.

CHAMPED (tchăm'-p't), *part. adj. Mâché, mordu.*

CHAMPERTOR, *s.* [a barretor in Law] *Un chicaneur, un homme qui achète des procès, ou qui prête pour faire poursuivre, sous la condition d'avoir part au gain.*

CHAMPERTY, *s.* [in Law; a maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered] *Ce que l'on donne à un plaideur pour le faire subsister durant le temps que son procès est pendant, à condition d'avoir part au gain.*

CHAMPIGNON (chăm'-pïn'-ïeüne), *s* [red-gilled eatable mushroom] *Champignon,* m.

CHAMPING (tchăm'-pïn'gne), *s. L'action de mâcher,* f.

CHAMPION (tchăm'-pï-eüne), *s.* [a man who undertakes a cause in a single combat] *Champion,* m. *athlète,* m. *combattant,* m.

CHAMPION [a hero, a warrior] *Guerrier,* m. *héros,* m. *champion,* m. A stouter champion never handled sword, *Jamais un plus vaillant champion ne mania l'épée.*

To CHAMPION, *v. a.* [to challenge] *Défier au combat.*

CHANCE (tchăn'ce), *s.* [fortune, accident, luck] *Hasard,* m. *accident,* m. *aventure,* f. *chance,* f. *fortune,* f. *sort,* m. By chance, *D'aventure.* I met him by chance, *Je le rencontrai par hasard.* It is by mere chance, *C'est par accident.* It was a pretty chance, *C'était une plaisante aventure.* That has brought my chance, *Cela m'a porté chance.* To try the chance of war, *Tenter la fortune de la guerre.* The chance of arms is uncertain, *Le sort des armes est incertain, les armes sont journalières.*

To take one's chance, *Risquer, hasarder.* To look to the main chance, *Songer au solide.* To bear stoutly the chance of fortune, *Supporter patiemment les revers de la fortune.*

¶ Chance, *chance, hasard*; fortune, *fortune, hasard* (lynon.): *Chance,* forms neither order or design; we neither attribute to it knowledge or will, and its events are always uncertain: *fortune,* lays plans and designs, but without choice; we ascribe to it a will without discernment, and say that it acts blindly: we say, *chance* brought him to my relief; *fortune* favoured my escape. The chief of our successes are more owing to *chance* than skill. It is sometimes a long while before *fortune* will look upon us with a favourable eye.

To CHANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to happen, to fall out, to fortune] *Arriver, se rencontrer, avoir le bonheur ou le malheur de, venir à*; *aller, avenir.* How chance thou art not with thy brother? *Comment arrive-t-il que tu n'es pas avec ton frère?* If the ground chanced to be proper, *Si le terrain se rencontroit favorable.* He chanced upon the enemy, *Il rencontra les ennemis,* ou *il tomba entre les mains des ennemis.* If ever I chance to go thither, *Si jamais j'ai le bonheur d'y aller.* If my letter should chance to be lost, *Si ma lettre venoit à se perdre.*

CHANCE *and* CHANCEABLE (tchăn'-să-bl'), *adj.* [happening by chance] *Fortuit, accidentel.* A chance customer, *Un chaland fortuit.* A chance guest, *Un survenant, quelqu'un que l'on n'attendoit pas.*

CHANCEL (tchăn'-cĕl), *s.* [the part of the church in which the altar is placed] *Sanctuaire,* m *cancel,* m. The rails of the chancel, *La balustrade du sanctuaire.*

CHANCELLOR (tchăn'-cĕl-eür), *s.* [a sort of dignity] *Chancelier,* m. The Lord High Chancellor of England, *Le Grand Chancelier d'Angleterre.* Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Contrôleur général des Finances.* The chancellor of an university, *Le chancelier d'une université.* Chancellor of the diocese, *L'official.*

CHANCELLORSHIP (tchăn'-cĕl-eür-chïpe), *s.* [the office of Chancellor] *La charge de Chancelier.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY (tchăn'ce-mĕd'-lé), *s.* [casualty] *Cas fortuit, accident,* m.

CHANCE-MEDLEY [in Law; a casual killing of a man, homicide by misadventure] *Un meurtre involontaire, fait par accident, ou sans dessein prémédité.*

CHANCERY (tchăn'-cër-é), *s.* [a court of judicature] *Chancellerie,* f. A chancery man, *Un avocat plaidant à la Chancellerie.* The chancery-office, *Le bureau de la Chancellerie.*

CHANCRE (tchăn'k'-eür), *s.* [a venereal ulcer] *Chancre,* m.

CHANCROUS (tchăn'k'-reüce), *adj.* [having the qualities of a chancre] *Chancreux.*

CHANDELIER (chăn'-de-lire'), *s.* [a hanging branched candlestick] *Lustre,* m. *candelabre,* m

CHANDERNAGORE, *s* [a town of Bengal, near Calcutta] *Chandernagore,* m.

CHANDLER (tchăn'd-leür), *s.* [one who makes or sells candles] *Chandelier,* m. A wax-chandler, *Un cirier.*

CHANDLER [a huckster, petty shopkeeper, who sells sundry articles by retail] *Revendeur de menus, &c.* m. *regrattier,* m. *regrattière,* f. A chandler-shop, *Boutique de regrattier.*

CHANDRY (tchăn'd'-ré), *s.* [the place where candles are kept] *L'endroit où l'on serre la chandelle.*

CHANFRIN (chăn'-frĭne), *ſ.* [the fore-part of the head of a horſe] *Chanfrein*, m.

CHANGE (tchén'dje), *ſ.* [alteration, novelty] *Changement*, m. *nouveauté*, f. *viciſſitude*, f. *révolution*, f. *altération*, f. Subject to change, *Sujet au changement*. To love change, *Aimer la nouveauté*. The change of ſeaſons, *La viciſſitude des ſaiſons*. The earth has been ſubject to many changes, *Le globe a ſubi bien des révolutions*.

¶ Change, *changement*; diverſity, *diverſité*; mutability, *mutabilité*, fluctuation, *fluctuation*; variety, *variété*; viciſſitude, *viciſſitude* (ſynon.): *Change* implies the rejecting one thing to embrace another; thus we *change* our opinion, way of life, &c. *Diverſity* ſignifies contrariety, as a *diverſity* of colours, objects, &c. *Mutability* means the being ſubject to *change*; and *fluctuation*, a ſucceſſion of *changes*; as the *mutability* of human affairs, the *fluctuation* of events. *Variety* is a multitude of things differing from each other in likeneſs; thus there is no ſpecies in nature in which we may not obſerve *variety*. By *viciſſitude*, we underſtand the removing and returning of the ſame objects; as the *viciſſitudes* of day and night, of the ſeaſons, &c.

CHANGE [converſion] *Amendement*, m. *converſion*, f. It is God alone who works our change, *Dieu ſeul opère notre converſion*

CHANGE [amongſt traders] *Change*, m. *agio*, m. The change is at par, *Le change eſt au pair*.

CHANGE [exchange, where merchants meet] *La bourſe*, *le change*, *la place du change*. The change of Amſterdam is very fine, *La bourſe d'Amſterdam eſt très-belle*.

CHANGE [ſmall money] *Monnoie*, f. *petites pièces que l'on donne pour une plus groſſe*. I have no change, *Je n'ai point de monnoie*.

CHANGE [new-moon] *Nouvelle lune*. After the change, *A la nouvelle lune*.

CHANGE [the wrong ſcent] *Change*, m. terme de Chaſſe, qui s'emploie au figuré. To put the change upon one, *Donner le change à quelqu'un*, ou *lui faire prendre le change*; *lui donner lieu de croire une choſe pour une autre*.

CHANGE [in Dancing] *Changement de jambe*, m.

CHANGE [in ſea-language] *Rechange*, m.

To CHANGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put one thing in the place of another; to barter, truck, exchange; to diſcount a large piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller; to alter; to mend the diſpoſition of the mind] *Changer*, *échanger*, *troquer*; *altérer*. Will you change your hat with mine? will you change hats? *Voulez-vous changer de chapeau avec moi? voulez-vous troquer votre chapeau contre le mien?* To change a woman's child, *Changer un enfant*, *prendre l'enfant d'une femme & lui en ſubſtituer un autre*. To change one's mind, *Changer d'avis*.

To CHANGE a horſe, or to change hand, *Changer de main*, *porter la tête du cheval à droite ou à gauche*.

To CHANGE, *v. n.* [to ſuffer alteration] *Changer*, *s'altérer*, *ſe décharger*. Fortune began to change, *La fortune commença à changer de face*. This colour changes, *Cette couleur change*, *c'eſt une couleur qui ne ſe ſoutient pas*. The moon changes, *La lune eſt nouvelle*.

CHANGEABLE (tchén'oj'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſubject to change] *Changeant*, *variable*, *inconſtant*, *ambulatoire*, *muable*. A changeable colour, *Un couleur changeante*. Changeable weather, *Temps variable*. A changeable humour, *Humeur inconſtante*. V. FICKLE.

CHANGEABLENESS (tchén'dj-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [inconſtancy, fickleneſs; ſuſceptibility of change] *Inconſtance*, f. *variabilité*, f.

CHANGEABLY (tchén'dj'-ă-blé), *adv.* [inconſtantly] *D'une manière inconſtante*.

CHANGED (tchén'dj'd), *part. adj. Changé*.

CHANGEFUL (tchén'dje'-foûl), *adj.* [inconſtant] *Inconſtant*, *volage*. Changeful as a child, *Volage comme un enfant*.

CHANGELING (tchén'dje'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a child left or taken in the place of another] *Enfant ſuppoſé*.

CHANGELING [a fool, idiot; one apt to change] *Un ſot*, *un niais*, *un benêt*. He is a mere changeling, *C'eſt un vrai ſot*, *c'eſt un franc benêt*.

CHANGER (tchén'-djeûr), *ſ.* [one who changes or diſcounts money] *Changeur*, m.

CHANGING (tchén'-djĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de changer*, f. *changement*, m. Changing colour (*adj.*), *Gorge de pigeon*, f.

CHANNEL (tchăn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a hollow bed of running waters] *Canal*, m. A deep channel, *Un canal profond*. The channel of a river, *Le lit d'une rivière*.

CHANNEL of a river [in ſea-language; breadth of a channel] *Evitée*, f.

CHANNEL [a ſtrait or narrow ſea between two banks, or two lands] *Paſſe*, f. *canal*, m. *détroit*, m. The Britiſh channel, or channel between England and France, *La Manche*.

CHANNEL [Archit. furrow of a pillar; fluting] *Cannelure d'une colonne*, f. Channel of the larmier (the hollow ſoffit of the cornice), *Canal de larmier*. Channel of a volute, *Canal de volute*.

CHANNEL of a block, *Canal* ou *creux autour d'une poulie*; *gorge*, f.

To CHANNEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to cut in channels] *Canneler*. Channelling, *Cannelure*, f.

CHANNELLED (tchăn'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Cannelé*.

CHANT (tchăn't), *ſ.* [the vocal muſic of churches; ſong, melody] *Chant*, m. *chant d'égliſe*, m. *mélodie*, f.

Chant-royal (a ſort of poem), *Chant-royal*, m.

To CHANT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to ſing, to celebrate] *Chanter*, *célébrer*. To ſing as loud as one can roar, *Chanter à pleine voix*, ou *à gorge déployée*. The poets chant it in the theatres, *Les poëtes le célèbrent ſur le théâtre*.

CHANTER (tchăn'-teûr), *ſ.* [a ſinger, a ſongſter] *Chanteur*, m.

† CHANTICLEER (tchăn'-tĭ-clĭre), *ſ.* [the cock, from his crow] *Coq*, m.

CHANTING (tchăn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to chant] *Intonation*, f.

CHANTLATE, *ſ.* [thick lath made uſe of in covering houſes] *Chanlate*, f.

CHANTOR (tchăn'-teûr), *ſ.* [a ſinger in the choir of a cathedral; the chief ſinger, præcentor, or maſter of the choir] *Chantre*, m. *grand-chantre*, m.

CHANTRESS (tchăn'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman-ſinger] *Chanteuſe*, f.

CHANTRY (tchăn'-tré), *ſ.* [a chapel endowed with a yearly revenue for the maintenance of one or more prieſts daily to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors, or ſuch others as they appoint] *Chapelle* ou *annexe avec fondation journaliere*, f. *Chantrerie*, f.

CHAOMANCY (ké'-o-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [Alchym. divination from obſervations on the air] *Chaomantie*, f.

CHAOS (ké'-ŏce), *ſ.* [the maſs of a confuſed matter] *Chaos*, m. au figuré, *confuſion*, f. *déſordre*, m.

CHAOTICK (ké-ŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* [reſembling chaos, confuſed] *Confus*, *ſans ordre*.

CHAP (tchŏp ou tchăp), *ſ.* [chink, gaping, cleft, fiſſure] *Fente*, f. *crevaſſe*, f. A chap of the ground, *Ouverture de terre*, f. *abyme de terre*, m.

CHAP [in the ſkin] *Gerçure*, f.

CHAP [or chaw] *Bajoue*, f. *mâchoire*, f.

§ CHAP [a cuſtomer] *Pratique*, f. *chaland*, m. *acheteur*, m.

To CHAP, -PING, -PED, *and* CHAPT, *v. n.* [to break into an hiatus] *Se fendre*, *s'ouvrir*, *ſe crevaſſer*; *ſe gercer*, en parlant de la peau. V. To CHOP.

CHAPE (tchépe), *ſ.* [the catch of anything by which it is kept in its place] *Attache*, f. *crampon*, m. *ce qui retient une choſe à ſa place*. The chape of a ſcabbard, *Le bout d'un fourreau*, *la bouterolle*; *chape*, f.

CHAPEL (tchăp'-ĕl), *ſ. Chapelle*, f. The king's chapel, *La chapelle du roi*. Chapel of eaſe, *Aide*, f. *annexe*, f.

To CHAPEL a ſhip *or* to build a chapel, *v. a.* & *n.* [in ſea-language] *Faire chapelle* (*ſe laiſſer coiffer & virer ſur l'autre bord malgré ſoi*; *ce qui arrive par la négligence du timonnier*).

CHAPELLANY (tchăp'-ĕl-ĕn-é), *or* CHAPELRY (tchăp'-ĕl-ré), *ſ.* [the benefice of a chaplain] *Chapellenie*, f.

CHAPERON (tchăp'-ĕr-ŏne), *ſ.* [a ſort of hood worn by Doctors] *Chaperon*, m.

CHAPFALN (tchŏp'-fâln), *adj* [having the mouth ſhrunk] *Qui a la bouche retirée ou renfoncée*.

CHAPITER (tchăp'-ĭ-teûr), *ſ.* [the capital of a pillar] *Chapiteau d'une colonne*, m.

CHAPITERS [articles to be inquired of, in the ſenſe of the common Law] *Chefs*, ou *articles*, m.

CHAPLAIN (tchăp'-lĕne), *ſ.* [he who performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king or other perſon to read prayers, &c.] *Chapelain*, m. *aumônier*, m.

CHAPLAINSHIP (tchăp'-lĕn'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of a chaplain] *Office de chapelain*, f. *chapellenie*, f.

CHAPLESS (tchŏp'-lĕce), *adj.* [without any fleſh about the mouth] *Qui a les joues creuſes*.

CHAPLET (tchăp'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a garland or wreath] *Guirlande*, f. *ſorte de couronne*.

CHAPLET [a ſtring of beads] *Chapelet*, m.

CHAPLET [a tuft of feathers on the peacock's head] *Huppe*, f. *aigrette*, f.

CHAPLET [Archit. a little moulding carved into round beads] *Chapelet*, m.

CHAPMAN (tchăp'-măne), *ſ.* [buyer *or* cuſtomer, cheapener] *Acheteur*, m. *chaland*, m. ‖ *pratique*, f. You do as chapmen do, diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy; *Vous faites comme les acheteurs*, *vous déprifez ce que vous avez envie d'avoir*.

CHAPPE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; is ſaid of an eſcutcheon, parted by lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the three angles below] *Chapé*

CHAPS (tchŏps), *ſ. pl.* [the mouth of an animal; the entrance into a channel] *Gueule*, f. *embouchure*, f. *bouche*, f. V. CHOPS.

CHAPT *and* CHAPPED (tchăpt), *part. adj.* [cracked, cleft] *Fendu*, *crevaſſé*, *gercé*.

CHAPTER (tchăp'-teûr), *ſ.* [diviſion of a book] *Chapitre*, m. To the end of the chapter, *Juſqu'à la fin du chapitre*.

CHAPTER, *ſ.* [an aſſembly of Canons] *Chapitre*, m. *aſſemblée de Chanoines*, f. To hold a chapter, *Tenir chapitre*. To have a voice in the chapter, *Avoir voix en chapitre*.

CHAPTER [the chapter-place] *Chapitre*, m. *lieu où ſe tient le chapitre*, m.

CHAPTREL (tchap'-trĕl), *ſ.* [impoſt; the capitals of pillars or pillaſters, which ſupport arches] *Impoſte*, f.

CHAR (tchar), *ſ.* [work done by the day: a taſk] *Ouvrage journalier*, m *tâche*, f. A char-woman (tchar'-oûeûm-eûne *& par corruption* tchèr-oûeûm-eûne), *Une femme de journée*.

To CHAR, *v. n.* [to work at other houſes by the da] *Travailler à la journée*, ſe dit des femmes que l'on prend pour aider la ſervante ordinaire.

To CHAR. V. To CHARK.

CHARA, *ſ.* [Bot. Hippuris aquatica; a plant reſembling the horſe-tail] *Prêle d'eau* ou *peſſe d'eau*, f. *girandole d'eau*, f. *luſtre*, m.

CHARA [Aſtron. a conſtellation under the tail of the Great Bear] *Chara*, f.

CHARACTER (kăr'-ăk-teûr), *ſ.* [mark] *Caractère*, m. *marque*, f. An indelible character, *Marque ineffaçable*. The Sacraments impreſs a character

a character on the ſoul, *Les Sacremens impriment un caractère dans l'âme.*

Generical character (among Botaniſts; character becoming a whole genus), *Caractère générique.* Specific character (belonging to one ſpecies alone), *Caractère ſpécifique.*

CHARACTER [letter] *Caractère*, m. *lettre*, f. A fine character, *Une belle lettre.* The printers have many characters, *Les imprimeurs ont pluſieurs caractères.*

CHARACTER [the hand or manner of writing] *Caractère*, m. *écriture*, f. You know the character to be your brother's, *Vous ſavez que c'eſt l'écriture de votre frère.*

CHARACTER [dignity, quality] *Caractère*, m. *nom*, m. *qualité*, f. To be inveſted with the character of an Ambaſſador, *Etre revêtu du caractère d'Ambaſſadeur.*

CHARACTER [perſonal qualities, particular conſtitution of the mind] *Caractère*, m. Moſt women have no character at all, *La plûpart des femmes n'ont point du tout de caractère.*

CHARACTER [repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities] *Caractère*, m. *portrait*, m. *réputation*, f. *perſonnage*, m. Homer has excelled in drawing characters, *Homère a excellé dans les caractères.* They have given me an ill character of you, *Ils m'ont fait un aſſez mauvais portrait de vous.* He is grown rich at the expenſe of his character, *Il s'eſt enrichi aux dépens de ſa réputation.*

CHARACTER [an account of any perſon or thing] *Témoignage*, m. *certificat*, m. *atteſtation de vie & de mœurs*, f. She gives you a bad character, *Elle rend de vous un mauvais témoignage.*

To CHARACTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſcribe, to engrave] *Graver, imprimer, plutôt* au figuré *qu'au propre.* Character theſe few precepts in thy mind, *Imprime ce peu de préceptes dans ton eſprit.*

CHARACTERISTICAL (kăr-ăk-tĭ-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* CHARACTERISTICK, *adj.* [that conſtitutes the character] *Caractériſtique.*

CHARACTERISTICK (kăr-ăk-tĭ-rĭs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [characteriſtical mark] *Diſtinctif*, m. *marque caractériſtique*, f. *caractère*, m.

To CHARACTERIZE (kăr'-ăk-tĭ-răĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a character of any man] *Caractériſer, peindre.*

CHARACTERIZED (kăr'-ăk-tĭ-răĭ-z'd), *part. adj. Caractériſé.*

CHARACTERLESS (kăr'-ăk-teŭr-lĕce), *adj. Sans caractère.*

CHARACTERY (kăr'-ăk-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [impreſſion, mark] *Caractère*, m. *impreſſion*, f. *marque*, f.

CHARAG, *ſ.* [a tribute paid by the Chriſtians and Jews to the Grand Seignor] *Charag*, m.

CHARBON, *ſ.* [in the Manege; an eye or black ſpot in the corner-teeth of a young horſe, whereby his age may be known] *Charbon*, m. *germe de féve*, m. *féve*, f. *marque noire (dans les coins d'un jeune cheval)*, f.

CHARCHARIAS, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh; ſhark] *Carcharias*, m. *lamie*, f. *requin*, m.

CHARCAS, *ſ.* [the richeſt province of Peru in gold-mines] *Los charcas*, m.

CHARCOAL (tchar'-kôle), *ſ.* [coal made by burning wood] *Charbon de bois*, m. Charcoal-pile, *Fourneau*, m. Half burnt charcoal, *Fumerons*, m. pl.

CHARD (tcharde), *ſ.* [a plant of the kitchen-garden] *Carde*, f. Chards of artichokes, *Cardes d'artichauts.* Chards of beets, *Cardes poirées.*

CHARENTE, *ſ.* [a river and department of France] *Charente*, f.

CHARGE (tchardje), *ſ.* [care, truſt, cuſtody] *Charge*, f. *ſoin*, m. *garde*, f. *dépôt*, m. He gave it me in charge, *Il m'en a donné la charge* ou *le ſoin.* I commit him to your charge, *Je le mets ſous votre garde.*

CHARGE [command] *Ordre*, m. *précepte*, m. *commandement*, m. To give charge to, *Ordonner de.* It is not for nothing that St. Paul giveth charge to beware of philoſophy, *Ce n'eſt pas ſans raiſon que S. Paul ordonne de ſe garder de la philoſophie.*

CHARGE [commiſſion, office] *Charge*, f. *emploi*, m. *commiſſion*, f. Honourable charges, *Charges* ou *emplois honorables.*

CHARGE [accuſation, imputation] *Charge*, f. *accuſation*, f. *imputation*, f. To bring in one's charge, *Accuſer.* Theſe are the heads of the charge brought againſt you, *Voici les chefs de l'accuſation intentée contre vous.* They lay many things to your charge, *Ils mettent bien des choſes à votre charge*, ou *ſur votre compte.*

CHARGE [exhortation] *Exhortation*, f. *avis*, m. *mercuriale*, f. Charge of a judge to a jury, *Mercuriale d'un juge.* Charge of a biſhop to his clergy, *Exhortation d'un évêque à ſon clergé.*

CHARGE [expenſe, coſt] *Charge*, f. *frais*, m. *dépenſe*, f. That eſtate brings in ſo much, all charges borne, *Cette terre rapporte tant, toutes charges faites.* The charge of victuals and clothes, *La dépenſe de la bouche & de l'habillement.* To have one at one's own charge, *Avoir quelqu'un ſur les bras.* Their charge was always borne by the queen, *La reine paya toujours leur dépenſe.* I am at the charge of it, *C'eſt moi qui en paye les frais.* To put one's ſelf to charges, *Se mettre en frais.*

CHARGE [onſet] *Charge*, f. *attaque*, f. To ſound the charge, *Sonner la charge* ou *l'attaque.* To go to the charge, *Aller à la charge.* To return to the charge, *Revenir à la charge.*

CHARGE [burthen, load] *Charge*, f. *fardeau*, m. The charge of a gun, *La charge d'une arme à feu, cartouche*, f. Second charge, *Recharge*, f.

* A large family is a great charge, *Une grande famille eſt une grande charge.*

* To take a great charge upon one, *Prendre un grand fardeau ſur ſes épaules, entreprendre une grande affaire.*

CHARGE [among Farriers; a ſort of cataplaſm for horſes] *Charge*, f. *emmiellure*, f.

CHARGE [caricature] *Charge*, f.

To CHARGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entruſt] *Charger, confier.* I charge you with this buſineſs *Je vous charge de cette affaire.* He has charged me with his ſon, *Il m'a confié ſon fils.*

To CHARGE [to impute] *Imputer.* It is eaſy to account for the difficulties he charges on the peripatetick doctrine, *Il eſt aiſé de répondre aux difficultés qu'il impute à la doctrine des péripatéticiens.*

To CHARGE [to impoſe as a taſk, to command] *Faire un devoir, faire commandement, commander.* The goſpel chargeth us with piety towards God, and charity to men, *L'Evangile nous fait un devoir de la piété envers Dieu, & de la charité pour les hommes.*

To CHARGE [to accuſe] *Charger, accuſer, dénoncer.* The witneſſes charge him with ſeveral crimes, *Les témoins le chargent de pluſieurs crimes.*

To CHARGE [to challenge] *Défier, ſommer.* I charge you to anſwer, *Je vous défie de répondre.*

To CHARGE [to attack] *Charger, attaquer, donner.* The enemy charged us with fury, *Les ennemis nous attaquèrent*, ou *nous chargèrent avec fureur.* To charge again, *Redonner.*

To CHARGE [to burden, to load] *Charger, mettre une charge ſur*, au propre & au figuré. This meat charges the ſtomach, *Cet aliment charge l'eſtomac.* To charge a gun, *Charger une arme à feu.*

* We are charged with cares, *Nous ſommes chargés de ſoins & de ſoucis.*

To CHARGE [to demand, to put in a bill] *Demander, compter.* How much do you charge for that? *Combien comptez-vous pour cela? combien en demandez-vous?*

CHARGEABLE (tchar'-djă-bl'), *adj.* [expenſive, coſtly] *Cher, diſpendieux, coûteux.* This bulwark is chargeable in peace, and little ſerviceable in war, *Ce bouvulard eſt diſpendieux*, ou *d'un grand entretien, en temps de paix, & peu utile en temps de guerre.*

☞ To be chargeable to one, *Etre à charge à quelqu'un.*

CHARGEABLE [imputable; accuſable] *Qu'on peut accuſer*, ou *imputer.* This fault is imputable to him, *On peut lui imputer cette faute.* Your writings are chargeable with negligence, *On peut accuſer vos écrits d'être trop négligés.*

CHARGEABLENESS (tchar'-djă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [expenſe, coſt] *Dépenſe*, f. *cherté*, f.

CHARGEABLY (tchar'-djă-blé), *adv.* [at great coſt] *Diſpendieuſement, à grands frais.*

CHARGED (tchar'-dj'd), *part. adj. Chargé*, &c.

CHARGER (tchar'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [a large diſh] *Un grand plat, un baſſin.*

CHARGER [a war-horſe] *Un cheval de guerre*, ou *de bataille.*

CHARGER [an inſtrument to charge great guns with] *Chargeoir*, m.

CHARGING (tchar'-djĭn'gne), *adj.* [that attacks] *Qui charge, qui attaque.* A charging horſe, *Un cheval de bataille.*

CHARILY (tché'-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [warily, frugally] *Soigneuſement*; *avec économie.* To keep a thing charily, *Garder ſoigneuſement une choſe.*

‖ CHARINESS (tché'-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [caution, nicety] *Précaution*, f. *délicateſſe*, f. *ſoin*, m.

CHARIOT (tchăr-ĭ-eŭte), *ſ.* [a carriage of pleaſure or ſtate] *Char*, m. *phaëton*, m.

CHARIOT [a kind of coach with only back ſeats] *Carroſſe coupé.*

CHARIOTEER (tchăr'-ĭ-eŭt'-ĭre), *ſ.* [he that drives a chariot] *Cocher*, m.

CHARIOT-RACE (tchăr'-ĭ-eŭt'-réce), *ſ.* [a ſport anciently uſed, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horſes run] *Courſe de chars*, f.

CHARITABLE (tchăr'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [merciful, benevolent, bountiful to the poor] *Charitable, aumônier, qui veut & fait du bien aux autres, qui fait l'aumône aux pauvres.* Charitable uſes, *Œuvres de miſéricorde.*

CHARITABLY (tchăr'-ĭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [kindly, liberally; in a charitable manner] *Charitablement.*

CHARITES (kar'-ĭ-tĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a name of the Graces] *Charites*, f. pl.

CHARITY (tchăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [love, goodwill] *Charité*, f. *bienveillance*, f. *amour de Dieu & du prochain*, m. Charity is the accompliſhment of the law, *La charité eſt la perfection de la loi.*

To be or live in charity with all men, *Aimer tout le monde, avoir une bienveillance univerſelle.* To be out of charity with one, *Vouloir du mal à quelqu'un.*

CHARITY [liberality to the poor, alms] *Charité*, f. *aumône*, f. † *cariſtade*, f. To beſtow a charity on a poor man, *Faire la charité à un pauvre.* To beg a charity of one, *Demander l'aumône à quelqu'un.*

† Charity begins at home, *Charité bien ordonnée commence par ſoi-même.*

CHARITY or CHARITY-HOSPITAL [almshouſe, hoſpital] *Charité*, f. *maiſon de charité*, f.

CHARITY-SCHOOL [where poor children are taught to read, write, &c.] *Ecole*, f. *petite école.*

To CHARK (tchark), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal] *Réduire en charbon.*

CHARLATAN (char'-lă-tăne), *ſ.* [a quack, mountebank] *Charlatan*, m. *empirique*, m.

CHARLATANICAL (char-lă-tăn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [quackiſh, ignorant] *Empirique, ignorant; de charlatan, en charlatan.*

CHARLATANRY (char'-lă-tăn'-ré), *ſ.*

[wheedling, deceit] *Charlatanerie*, f. *tromperie*, f. *charlatanisme*, m.

CHARLESTOWN, *s.* [the capital of S. Carolina, in N. America; lat. 32°-50′ N. lon. 79°-30′ W.]

CHARLES's-WAIN (tcharlz'-ĭz-oŭéne), *s.* [the great bear, a northern conſtellation] *La grande ourſe, le chariot de David.*

CHARLOCK (tchar'-lŏk), *ſ* [a weed with a yellow flowe, that grows among the corn] *Sanve*, f. *ſorte de jaunet.*

CHARM (tcharme), *ſ.* [words, philtres, or characters imagined to have ſome magical power] *Charme*, m *enchantement*, m. *philtre*, m. *conjuration*, f. *breuet*, m. *caractère*, m. *ſort*, m.

¶ Charm, *charme*; enchantment, *enchantement*; ſpell, *ſortilége* (ſynon.): The word *charm* carries an idea of force which puts a ſtop to natural effects and cauſes: *enchantment*, implies an illuſion of the ſenſes: *ſpell*, ſomething which diſturbs the reaſon. Some believe that there is a *charm* againſt certain diſeaſes; we read in romances of the power of *enchantments*; weak people have thought that by means of a *ſpell* health has been deſtroyed, and the perſon ſo bewitched made raving mad. All, in a literal ſenſe, mark the effect of magical operation, condemned by religion, and laughed at by philoſophy.

* Charm [allurement] *Charme*, m. *attrait*, m. *agrément*, m. *appas*, m. pl. There is no reſiſting the charms of a young beauty, *On ne peut ſe défendre des charmes d'une jeune beauté.* V. Attractions.

To Charm, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to enchant] *Charmer, enchanter, enſorceler*, au figuré, *adoucir, appaiſer.* He imagined that his horſe was charmed, *Il crut que ſon cheval étoit charmé.*

* To charm one's ſorrow, *Charmer les ennuis de quelqu'un.*

To Charm [to delight] *Charmer, enchanter, ravir.* As muſick charms the ear, ſo does beauty the ſight, *La muſique charme l'oreille, & la beauté enchante les yeux.*

CHARMED (tchar'-m'd), *part. adj. Charmé, enchanté, enſorcelé.*

CHARMER (tchar'-meŭr), *ſ* [one who has the power of charms, enchanter, ſorcerer, conjurer, wizard; one that captivates the heart, enchantreſs; Devonſhire witch] *Charmeur*, m. *enchanteur*, m. *enchantereſſe*, f. *celui* ou *celle qui charme*, § *charmeuſe*, f

CHARMING (tchar'-mĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de charmer.*

Charming, *adj.* [pleaſing in the higheſt degree] *Charmant, raviſſant, adorable.* A charming beauty, *Une beauté charmante.* V. Amiable.

CHARMINGLY (tchar'-mĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a charming manner] *D'une manière charmante.*

CHARNEL (tchar'-nĕl), *adj.* [containing carcaſes] *Qui contient des os de morts.*

CHARNEL-HOUSE (tchar'-nĕl hŏuŏce), *ſ.* [the place where the bones of the dead are depoſited] *Charnier*, m.

CHARON (ké'-rône), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell] *Caron* ou *Charon*, m.

CHARRE of lead, *ſ.* [a quantity of 30 pigs] *Trente ſaumons*, m. pl.

CHART (tchart *or* kart), *ſ.* [a map, a delineation of coaſts] *Carte, t. carte des côtes*, f. Nautical chart, *Carte marine.*

CHARTER (tchar'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a patent granting ſome privileges] *Charte* ou *chartre*, f. *lettres patentes.* Charter of naturalization, *Lettre de naturaliſation*, f.

To Charter, *v. a.* [in ſea-language] *Fréter.* To charter a veſſel on the bulk, *Fréter cap & queue, en grand*, ou *en travers.* To charter by the month, entire voyage, *or* by the ton, *Fréter par mois, par voyage* ou *par tonneaux.*

CHARTERED (tchar'-teŭr-d), *adj.* [inveſted with privileges by a charter] *Privilégié.*

CHARTER-HOUSE (tchăr'-teŭr-hŏuse, *corrupted from* Chartreux-houſe), *ſ.* [a houſe of Carthuſian friars] *Chartreuſe*, f.

CHARTER-LAND (tchar'-teŭr-lănd), V. Freehold.

CHARTER-PARTY (tchar'-teŭr-par-té), *ſ.* [a contract between ſeamen and merchants; an inſtrument of freightage] *Chartre*, f. *chartre-partie*, f.

CHARVIL *or* Chervil, V. Chervil.

CHARY (tché'-ré), *adj.* [careful, cautious, wary, frugal] *Soigneux, circonſpect, économe.*

CHARYBDIS (kă-rĭb'-dice), *ſ.* [Mythol. a ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a dangerous gulph in the ſtrait of Sicilia] *Charybde*, m. *galoſaro*, m. † To ſhun one evil and run into another, *Eviter Charybde, & tomber en Scylla (autre gouffre peu diſtant de Charybde).*

Charybdis [a ſubterraneous indraught; an opening where the water is abſorbed] *Béteire*, f

CHASE (tchéce), *ſ.* [hunting purſuit] *Chaſſe*, f *partie de chaſſe*, *t. pourſuite*, f. To give a ſhip the chaſe, *Donner la chaſſe à un vaiſſeau.* They followed the chaſe too eagerly, *Ils pourſuivirent l'ennemi avec trop de chaleur.*

Chase [the game hunted] *Chaſſe*, f. *le gibier que l'on prend.* You ſhall have ſome of my chaſe, *Vous aurez de ma chaſſe.*

Chase [at ſea] *Vaiſſeau chaſſé.* To give chaſe, *Donner chaſſe*; *élongir.*

Chase [at tennis] *Chaſſe*, f. l'endroit où tombe la balle au ſecond bond, dans un jeu de paume. To win a chaſe, *Gagner une chaſſe.*

The Chase [*or* gutter] of a croſs-bow, *Couliſſe d'arbalête*, f.

Chase of a gun [the whole bore or length of a piece taken within-ſide] *Chaſſe de canon*, f.

Chase [in Muſic] *Fugue*, f.

Chase [among Printers; an iron-frame, wherein the pages of a ſheet are contained] *Chaſſis*, m.

To Chase, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to hunt] *Chaſſer*; *pourſuivre, briguer.*

To Chase [at ſea; to purſue the enemy] *Donner la chaſſe à l'ennemi, courir ſur un vaiſſeau.*

To Chase, to Enchase; which ſee.

To Chase away [to drive out] *Chaſſer, faire retirer, faire fuir.*

CHASED (tché'-s't), *part. adj. Chaſſé, pourſuivi.*

CHASE-GUN (tchéce'-gueŭne), *or* Bow-chase, *ſ.* [guns in the fore part of the ſhip] *Canon de chaſſe*, m. Stern-chaſe (in the aft of the ſhip), *Canon de retraite*, m.

CHASER (tché'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [hunter, purſuer, driver] *Chaſſeur*, m.

Chaser [among Lock-ſmiths; an artiſt that chaſes] *Ciſeleur*, m. *releveur*, m.

CHASING (tché'-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [among Lock ſmiths] *Ciſelure*, f.

CHASM (kăzm), *ſ.* [an opening, a vacuity] *Ouverture*, f. *creux*, m. *abîme*, m.

CHASSE (chăcé), *ſ.* [in Dancing] *Chaſſé*, m. Chaſſe to the right, to the left, open, round, *Chaſſé à droite, à gauche, ouvert, tournant.*

CHASSELAS, *ſ.* [a ſort of early white grape] *Chaſſélas*, m.

CHASTE (tchéſte), *adv.* [pure, honeſt, uncorrupt; without obſcenity; true to the marriage bed] *Chaſte, pudique, honnête, vertueux, pur*; *continent.* A chaſte virgin, *Une fille chaſte.* A chaſte flame, *Une flamme pudique.*

* To have chaſte ears, *Avoir les oreilles chaſtes.*

To CHASTEN (tchéce'-t'n), V. To Chastise.

CHASTE-TREE (tchéſte'-trī), *ſ.* [Bot. agnus-caſtus, vitex; a calming ſhrub] *Agnus-caſtus*, m.

‡ CHASTISABLE (tchăs-tăĭ'-zŭ-bl'), *adj.* [puniſhable] ‡ *Châtiable.*

To CHASTISE (tchăs-tăĭze'), ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to chaſten, to puniſh, to correct, to reduce to order] *Châtier, punir, corriger.* To chaſtiſe a child, *Châtier un enfant.*

¶ To chaſtiſe, *châtier*; to puniſh, *punir*; to correct, *corriger*; to diſcipline, *diſcipliner* (ſynon.): We *chaſtiſe* him who has committed a fault, to prevent his doing it again: we *puniſh* the perſon guilty of a crime, as an expiation, and an example to others: to *correct*, is to amend by means of *chaſtiſement*, to *diſcipline*, is to regulate and inſtruct. We *chaſtiſe* a child in order to *correct* his manners: ſoldiers are *puniſhed* to keep up good *diſcipline* in the regiment. It is neceſſary for good *correction*, that the *chaſtiſement* be not the effect of anger: juſtice demands that the *puniſhment* be rigorous, when the crime is enormous; otherwiſe, there can be no good *diſcipline* in the ſtate.

CHASTISED (tchăs-tăĭ'-z'd), *part. adj. Châtié*; *mortifié*, &c.

CHASTISEMENT (tchăs-tăĭze'-mĕn't, *or* tchăs'-tĭz mĕn't), *ſ.* [puniſhment, correction] *Châtiment*, m. *punition*, f. *correction*, f.

CHASTISER (tchăs-tăĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon that chaſtiſes] *Celui*, ou *celle qui châtie.*

CHASTISING (tchăs-tăĭ'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de châtier*; *châtiment*, m.

CHASTITY (tchăs'-tĭ-té), *ſ.* [purity; abſtinence from matrimony] *Chaſteté*, f. *pureté*, f. *intégrité*, f. *continence*, f. To live in chaſtity, *Vivre dans la chaſteté.* To make a vow of chaſtity, *Faire vœu de chaſteté.*

CHASTLY (tchéſte'-lé), *adv.* [with chaſtity] *Chaſtement.*

CHASTNESS (tchéſte'-nĕce), V. Chastity.

CHASUBLE, *ſ.* [Rom. church; the garment a prieſt puts on to ſay maſs] *Chaſuble*, f.

CHAT (tch te), *ſ.* [prate, idle talk] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m. *paroles oiſeuſes*, f.

To Chat, -ting, -ted, *v. n.* [to prate] *Babiller, cauſer, jaſer, caqueter.* She does nothing but chat, *Elle ne fait que babiller.*

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, *ſ* [a ſtrong place of Piedmont; lat. 44°-35′ N. lon. 7°-0′ E.] *Château-Dauphin*, m.

CHATELLANY (chăt'-ĕl-lĕn-é), *ſ.* [the diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle] *Châtellenie*, f.

CHAT-PARD, V. Catus.

CHATTEL (tchăt'-tl'), *ſ.* [in Law; any moveable poſſeſſion] *Les biens de quelqu'un, ce qui lui appartient en propre.* Chattels are either perſonal or real, *Les biens d'une perſonne ſont* ou *meubles* ou *immeubles.*

CHATTER (tchăt'-eŭr), *or* Chattering (tchăt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [prate] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m. *ramage* ou *gazouillement*, m. en parlant des petits oiſeaux. I do not love ſo much chattering, *Tant de babil ne me plaît pas.* The ape began his chatter, *Le ſinge commença ſon caquet.* The chattering of birds, *Le ramage des oiſeaux.*

* Chattering of teeth, *Claquement des dents*, m ou *craquettement*, m.

To Chatter, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to make a noiſe as a pie *or* as a crow; to prate, to talk idly; to make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth] *Caqueter comme une pie, croaſſer comme un corbeau*; *jaſer, babiller*; *gazouiller*, ou *ramager, en parlant des petits oiſeaux*; ‖ *jaboter*, § *gringotter*; *claquer* en ce ſens: His teeth chatter with cold, *Il a ſi froid qu'il claque des dents, les dents lui claquent de froid.*

CHATTERER (tchăt'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a prattler, idle talker] *Babillard*, m. *cauſeur*, m. *jaſeur*, m.

CHATTING (tchăt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de babiller*, f. *babil*, m. *caquet*, m.

CHATWOOD (tchăt'-oŭoŭd), *ſ.* [little ſticks] *Broſſailles*, f.

CHAVEZ, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Portugal; lat. 41°-45′ N. lon. 7°-0′ W.] *Chavez, Chiavez.*

CHAVENDER (tchăv'-ĭn'-deŭr), V. CHUB.

CHAVITSI, *ſ.* [a large fiſh of Kamtſchatka] *Chavitſi*, m.

CHAW (tchâ), *ſ.* [the chap] *Bajoue*, f.

CHAW [among Gun-makers; the part of the cock by which the flint is confined] *Machoire d'un fuſil*, f.

CHAWDRON (tchâ'-dreŭne), *ſ.* [entrails *Les entrailles d'un animal.* A calf's chawdron, *Fraiſe de veau*, f.

CHEAP (tchîpe), *adj.* [at a low rate; eaſy to be had; not reſpected] *A bon marché, à bas prix, à bon compte.* To ſell cheap, *Faire bon marché.* Meat is now very cheap, *La viande eſt à preſent à bon marché.* It will be yet cheaper, *Elle ſera encore à plus bas prix.* Dog-cheap, *A vil prix, qui ſe donne pour un morceau de pain.*

* To make one's ſelf too cheap, *Se prodiguer, ſe jeter à la tête des gens.*

To CHEAPEN (tchî'-p'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſk the price of any commodity, to attempt to purchaſe, to bid for] *Marchander.*

To CHEAPEN [to leſſen value] *Faire déchoir, faire baiſſer de prix*, au propre & au figuré.

CHEAPENER (tchî'-p'neŭr), *ſ.* [one who cheapens] *Marchandeur*, m. *marchandeuſe*, f.

CHEAPENING (tchî'-p'nĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de marchander.*

CHEAPLY (tchîp'-lé), *adv.* [at a low rate] *A bon marché, à bon compte.*

CHEAPNESS (tchîp'-nĕce), *ſ.* [lowneſs of price] *Bon marché, bas prix.* I admire the cheapneſs of this commodity, *Je ſuis étonné du bas prix de cette denrée.*

CHEAR, V. CHEER.

CHEAT (tchîte), *ſ.* [deceit, fraud] *Tromperie*, f. *fraude*, f. *fourberie*, f. *filouterie*, f. *ſupercherie.* f. *tricherie*, f. *dol*, m. *fauſſeté*, f. *déception*, f. *fiction*, f. ‖ *affronterie*, f. *abus*, m. ‖ *grivelée*, f. ‖ *griveleric*, f. This is a notorious cheat, *C'eſt une tromperie inſigne.* To put a cheat upon one, *Duper quelqu'un.*

CHEAT [trickſter; the perſon guilty of fraud] *Trompeur*, m. *fourbe*, m. *impoſteur*, m. *fripon*, m. *filou*, m. ‖ *affronteur*, m. *abuſeur*, m. *ſéducteur*, m. ‖ *griveleur*, m. ‖ *dupeur*, m *attrapeur*, m. *aventurier*, m. * *joueur de gobelets*, m.

To CHEAT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defraud, to trick] *Tromper, duper, friponner, tricher, abuſer, affiner, effronter, attraper, décevoir*, ‖ *griveler, frauder* He has cheated me of ten pounds, *Il m'a trompé de dix livres ſterling.* It is more ſhameful to cheat, than be cheated, *Il eſt plus honteux de duper que d'être dupé.* To cheat at play, *Friponner au jeu, filouter, tricher.* V. To OVER-REACH.

CHEATED (tchî'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Trompé.*

CHEATER (tchî'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who cheats] *Trompeur*, m. *fripon*, m.

CHEATING (tchî'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de tromper*, f. *circonvention*, f. ‖ *grivelée*, f. ‖ *griverie*, f.

CHEATINGLY (tchî'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [deceitfully] *Par tromperie, par ſupercherie.*

CHECK (tchĕk), *ſ.* [repreſſure; rebuff, reſtraint, curb, reproof; ſlight; diſlike; ſtop] *Echec*, m. *bride*, f. *frein*, m. *réprimande*, f. *mercuriale*, f. * *aubade*, f. *cenſure*, f. *chagrin*, m. *dégoût*, m. *remords*, m. *obſtacle*, m. *empêchement*, m. To keep a check upon one, *Tenir quelqu'un en échec.* The Britiſh parliament is a check on the royal authority, *Le parlement d'Angleterre eſt le frein de l'autorité royale.* To give one a private check. *Faire une réprimande à quelqu'un.* To take check at a thing, *Se choquer, s'offenſer d'une choſe, en prendre du chagrin.* This is a great check, *C'eſt un grand obſtacle.*

CHECK [in the Britiſh navy] *Bordereau*, m. The clerk of the check (he officer who keeps a regiſter of all men and artificers employed in the navy at his port), *Officier d'adminiſtration dans les arſenaux de marine.*

CHECK [at cheſs] *Echec*, m.

CHECK [in a bill] *Paraphe*, m.

CHECK [a ſort of cloth] *Toile à carreaux*, f.

To CHECK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repreſs; to reprove; to overſee; to controul] *Arrêter, réprimer, tenir en bride, reprendre, blâmer, contrôler, cenſurer*, ‖ *chapitrer.* To check one's anger, *Réprimer ſa colere.* To check one's taſte and inclination, *Demeurer ſur ſon appétit.* It is not eaſy to check him, *Il n'eſt pas aiſé de le tenir en bride.* I checked him for it, *Je l'en ai repris*, ou *blâmé* The officers of the Exchequer check one another, *Les officiers de l'Echiquier ſe contrôlent l'un l'autre.*

To CHECK, *v. n.* [to ſtop] *S'arrêter.* He checks at every word, *Il s'arrête à chaque mot.*

CHECKED (tchĕk't), *part. adj. Arrêté, réprimé*, &c.

CHECKER (tchĕk'-eŭr), *or* CHECKER-WORK (tchĕk'-eŭr-oüeŭrk), *ſ.* [a variegated work] *Marqueterie*, f.

CHECKER-WAYS (tchĕk'-eŭr-oüèze), *adv. En échiquier.*

To CHECKER *or* CHEQUER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to variegate] *Marqueter, bigarrer, bigarrer.*

CHECKER-BOARD, V. CHESS-BOARD.

CHECKERED (tchĕk'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Marqueté, bigarré, bigarré*, au figuré, *mêlé, mêlangé.* Our life is checkered with good and evil, *Notre vie eſt mêlée de bien & de mal.*

CHECKERED *or* CHECKY (tchĕk'-é) [in Heraldry] *Echiqueté.*

CHECKMATE (tchĕk'-méte), *ſ.* [the movement on the cheſs-board, that hinders the oppoſite party from moving] *Echec & mat*, m.

CHECKROLL (tchĕk'-rôle), *or* CHEQUER-ROLL, *ſ. Etat de maiſon*, m.

CHEEK (tchîk), *ſ.* [the part of the face below the eye] *Joue*, f. A roſy cheek, *Une joue vermeille.*

CHEEK by jole, *Tête-à-tête*, m. To go cheek by jole with one, *Aller de pair à compagnon avec quelqu un, être camarades.*

CHEEK [a general name among mechanics for many pieces of their machines that are doubly and perfectly alike] *Joue*, f. Cheeks of a printer's preſs, *Les jumelles d'une preſſe*, f. Cheeks of a maſt, *Gemelles*, f. The cheeks of the balance (where the cock ſtands), *Chaſſe de balance*, f. pl. Cheeks of an upright-loom, *Cotterets*, m. pl. Cheeks of a crane or windbeam (among Carpenters), *Amarres*, f. pl

CHEEKS of the maſt [in ſea-language] *Jottereaux*, m. pl. ou *flajques de mât*, f. pl. Cheeks or ſides of a gun carriage, *Flajques d'affût*, f. pl. Cheeks of the head, *Courbes de jottereaux*, ou *d'écubier.* Cheek of the windlaſs, *Clef de guindas*, f. *coite de guindes*, f

CHEEK-BONE (tchîke'-bône), *ſ. L'os de la joue*, m. *l'os de la pommette*, m.

CHEEKED (tchîk't), *part. adj.* Blub-cheeked, *Joufflu, qui a de groſſes joues.* Hollow-cheeked, *Qui a les joues enfoncées*, ou *avalées* ou *creuſes.*

CHEEK-TEETH (tchîke'-tîtsh), *ſ. Dents machelières* ou *mâlaires, dents de derrière*, f pl.

CHEEK-VARNISH (tchîke'-văr-nîche), *ſ. Fard*, m. *rouge*, m.

CHEER *or* CHEAR (tchîre), *ſ.* [entertainment, proviſions ſerved at a feaſt] *Chere*, f. *régal*, m. *bon repas.* Better cheer you may have, but not with better heart, *On pourroit vous faire faire une meilleure chère, mais non avec un meilleur cœur.*

CHEER [heart, gaiety] *Courage*, m. *gaieté*, f. Be of good cheer, *Prenez courage.* I have not that cheer of mind that I was wont to have, *Je n'ai plus ma gaieté ordinaire.*

CHEER [air of the countenance] *Mine*, f. *viſage*, m. You have a poor cheer, *Vous avez une pauvre mine.*

CHEER at ſea [ſhout of joy] *Acclamation de gens de mer*, f.

To CHEER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make cheerful] *Réjouir, égayer, encourager, animer.* Wine cheers the heart, *Le vin réjouit le cœur.* To cheer up (to diſpel ladneſs). *Diſtraire, conforter* He cheered up the ſoldiers, *Il encouragea, il anima les ſoldats.*

To CHEER UP, *v. n.* [to grow cheerful] *Se réjouir, s'égayer, prendre courage, s'animer*, ‖ *je gaudis* At ſight of thee my gloomy ſoul cheers up, *A ta vue mon âme triſte ſe réjouit.* Cheer up, *Prenez courage.*

CHEERED UP (tchîr'deŭp), *part adj. Réjoui, encouragé.*

CHEERER (tchî'-reŭr), *ſ.* [giver of gaiety] *Joie*, f. *ce qui*, ou *celui qui donne la joie.* You are the cheerer of my days, *Vous êtes la joie de ma vie.*

CHEERFUL (tchîr'-fuŭl, *or* tchĕr'-foŭl), *adj.* [ſprightly, gay, full of life] *Gai, joyeux, enjoué, jovial, riant, diſpos, qui ſe porte bien, alegre*; § *goguenard* I never ſaw him ſo cheerful as he was in your preſence, *Je ne l'ai jamais vu ſi gai qu'en votre préſence.* His cheerful countenance is to be admired, *Son viſage riant eſt remarquable* You look very cheerful, *Vous me paroiſſez bien diſpos*; *vous avez la mine de vous bien porter.*

¶ Cheerful, *gaillard, enjoué*; gay, *gai*; lively, *vif, riant*; merry, *joyeux, plaiſant*; facetious, *facétieux* (ſynon): *Cheerfulneſs* implies eaſe and ſerenity of mind; *gaiety* is a more animated cheerfulneſs; *livelineſs* proceeds from health and quick animal ſpirits, *mirth* is the effuſion of joy, generally expreſſed by laughter; *facetiouſneſs* conſiſts chiefly in diverting by pleaſantry, or repartee The three firſt are ſometimes applied to animals and inanimate things; as, the *cheerful* lark, the *chee ful* lawns; the *gay* warblers of the grove, the *gay* meadows; *lively* verdure: we ſay alſo *lively* faith, hope, &c. but *merry* and *facetious* cannot be employed on ſuch occaſions: we ſay a *merry* fellow, a *merry* meeting; a *facetious* companion. Whatever promotes eaſe of mind, produces *cheerfulneſs*; what conduces to bodily health, cauſes *livelineſs*. We ſhould ſuppreſs our *gaiety* when in the houſe of affliction. We ſhould ceaſe to be *merry* when others are ſad. We ſhould take care not to be *facetious* at the expenſe of our character or good ſenſe.

CHEERFULLY (tchîr'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with a cheerful mind] *Gaiement, avec enjouement, alègrement.* He does all cheerfully, *Il fait tout gaiement.* To look cheerfully, *Avoir un viſage riant.*

CHEERFULNESS (tchîr'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* gaiety, alacrity] *Gaieté, f. joie, f. bonne humeur*, f. *enjouement*, m. *alègreſſe*, f

CHEERLESS (tchîr'-lĕce), *adj.* [without gaiety, gloomy] *Triſte, mélancolique.*

CHEERLY (tchîr'-lé), V. CHEERFUL *and* CHEERFULLY.

CHEERLY, *adv. & interj.* [at ſea] *Hardi! courage!*

CHEERY (tchî'-ré), V. CHEERFUL.

CHEESE (tchîze), *ſ.* [a kind of food made with coagulated milk] *Fromage*, m. Is this cheeſe old or new? *Ce fromage eſt-il vieux ou nouveau?* Cream-cheeſe, *Fromage à la crême.* Loaf-cheeſe, *Pain de fromage*, m.

† You would make me believe the moon is made of green cheeſe, *Vous voudriez bien me faire accroire que les étoiles ſont des papillotes*, ou † *que des veſſies ſont des lanternes*

† It is no more like than chalk is like cheeſe, *Il y a autant de différence que du jour à la nuit.*

CHEESE-CAKE (tchîze'-kîke), *ſ* [a cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar, and butter] *Talmouſe*, f.

CHEESE-CURDS (tchîze'-keŭrdz), *. Lait caillé*, m. *matte*, f. pl.

CHEESE-

CHEESE-FRAME (tchīze'-frême), *ſ.* [a mould in which cheeſe is made] *Caſerette*, f. *Faſſelle* or *feſſelle*, f.

CHEESEMONGER (tchīze'-mcŭn'gu-eŭr), *ſ.* [dealer in cheeſe] *Fromager*, m. *vendeur de fromage*, m.

CHEESE-PRESS (tchīze'-prĕce), *ſ. Preſſe qui ſert à preſſer le lait caillé*, f.

CHEESE-VAT (tchīze'-văte), *ſ.* [a wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe] *Eclifſe*, f. *rond de ſapin où l'on fait le fromage*, m.

CHEESY (tchī'-zé), *adj.* [having the nature or form of cheeſe] *De la nature du fromage, ou qui reſſemble à un fromage; fromageux.*

CHEKAO, *ſ.* [a ſort of alkaline earth uſed in the making of porcelain in China] *Chécao*, m.

CHEKIANG, *ſ.* [a maritime province of China] *Chekiang*, m.

CHELENGK, *ſ.* [a Turkiſh word; plume of triumph; a diamond-aigrette worn by the Grand Signior on his turban] *Aigrette*, f.

CHELIDONIA, *ſ.* [Bot. celandine; a med. plant] *Chélidoine*, f. *éclaire*, f.

CHELIDONIUS LAPIS, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſtone found in the ſtomachs of young ſwallows] *Pierre d'hirondelle*, f. *chélidoine*, f.

CHELONITES, *ſ.* [a ſtone ſaid to be found in the Indian tortoiſes] *Chélonite*, f.

CHELY (kī'-lé), *ſ.* [the claw of a ſhell-fiſh] *Pince*, f. *jerre*, f *bras*, m. *patte*, f.

CHEMIN des rondes, *ſ.* [in Fortification; way of the rounds] *Chemin des rondes*, m.

CHEMISE, *ſ.* [in Fortification; a wall with a bulwark of earth to ſupport it] *Chemiſe*, f.

CHEMOSIS (kī-mô'-cïce), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a diſeaſe of the eye] *Chemoſie*, f.

CHENILLE, *ſ.* [among Trimming-makers; a ſort of ſilk-work much like a caterpillar] *Chenille*, f.

CHENOPODIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. gooſe-foot] *Patte d'oie*, f. Chenopodium fœtidum (vulvaria), *Arroche puante.*

CHEQ, V. CHERIF.

CHEQUER, V. CHECKER.

CHERBURG (tchĕr'-beŭrk), *ſ.* [a ſeaport town of France; lat. 49°-38′ N. lon. 1°-33′ E.] *Cherbourg*, m.

CHERIF, *ſ.* [cheq; the prince or high-prieſt of Mecca] *Chérif*, m.

CHERIMOLIA, *ſ.* [Bot. a tree much valued in Peru] *Cherimolia*, m.

To CHERISH (tchĕr'-ïche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to love dearly] *Chérir, aimer tendrement.* To cheriſh one's children, *Chérir ſes enfans.* To cheriſh one's memory, *Conſerver cherement le ſouvenir de quelqu'un.*

To CHERISH [to ſupport, to ſhelter, to nurſe up] *Entretenir, protéger, élever.*

To CHERISH [or ſtroke] a horſe, *Careſſer un cheval.*

CHERISHABLE (tchĕr'-ïch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [deſerving to be loved; lovely] *Chériſſable.*

CHERISHED (tchĕr'-ïch't), *part. adj. Chéri, &c.*

CHERISHER (tchĕr'-ïch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who cheriſhes; encourager, ſupporter] *Celui ou celle qui chérit, qui protége, &c fauteur*, m.

CHERISHING (tchĕr'-ïch-în'gne), *ſ. L'action de cherir, &c.*

CHERISHMENT (tchĕr'-ïch'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [encouragement, ſupport, comfort] *Encouragement*, m. *ſoutien*, m. *entretien*, m.

CHERMES (kĕr'-mïz), *ſ.* [Zoology; bug, a genus of four-winged inſects, ſuch as elm-bug, fir-bug, birch-bug, maple-bug, willow-bug, nettle-bug, &c.] *Chermes* ou *kermès*, m. *punaiſe de bois*, f. *gallinſecte*, f.

CHERRY (tchĕr'-é), *ſ.* [a ſort of fruit] *Ceriſe*, f. *guigne*, f. Black cherries, *Ceriſes noires.* Wild cherry, *Agriotte*, f. ou *griotte*, f. Red and white heart cherry, *Bigarreau*, m. A bunch of cherries, *Bouquet de ceriſes.*

Winter-cherry, *Alkekengi*, m.

* CHERRY, *adj.* [reſembling a cherry in colour] *Rouge de ceriſe, vermeil.* Cherry cheeks, *Joues vermeilles.*

* CHERRY-CHEEKED (tchĕr'-é-tchī'-k't), *adj* [having ruddy cheeks] *Qui a les jouës vermeilles.*

CHERRY-ORCHARD (tchĕr'-é-ŏr-tcharde), *ſ.* [a place planted with cherry-trees] *Ceriſaie*, f. *lieu planté de ceriſiers*, m.

CHERRYPIT (tchĕr'-é pïte), *ſ.* [a child's play] *Foſſette*, f.

CHERRY-TREE (tchĕr'-é-trī), *ſ. Ceriſier*, m. Heart-cherry-tree, *Bigarreautier*, m. *ragouminier*, m. *nége*, m. Dwarf Canada cherry-tree, *Minel du Canada*, m.

CHERRY-STONE (tchĕr'-é-stône), *ſ. Noyau de ceriſe*, m.

CHERSÆA, *ſ.* [Zoology; a ſort of dipſas, a moſt dangerous ſerpent] *Cherſæa*, m.

CHERSO, *ſ.* [an iſland in the gulf of Venice; lat. 45°-11′ N. lon. 14°-40′ E.] *Cherſo*, m.

CHERSONESE (kĕr'-sô-nice), *ſ.* [a tract of land ſurrounded by ſea, excepting at a narrow ſpace or neck by which it is joined to the continent; peninſula] *Cherſonèſe*, f. *preſqu'île* ou *péninſule*, f. The Taurick Cherſonele, *La Cherſoneſe Taurique, la Crimée*, f.

CHERUB, CHERUEIM (tchĕr'-ïoŭbe, *pl.* tchĕr'-ïoŭ-bïme), *ſ.* [a celeſtial ſpirit in the order of angels] *Chérubin*, m.

CHERUB [in Painting; a child's head with wings] *Chérubin*, m.

CHERUBIC (tchĕr-ïou'-bïk), *adj.* [angelic] *Angélique.*

CHERVIL (tchĕr'-vïl), *ſ.* [Bot. Chærophyllum, or cereſolium, ſweet fern, a medicinal and culinary plant] *Cerfeuil*, m.

To CHERUP (tchĕr'-eŭp), *v. n.* [to uſe a chearful voice] V. To CHIRP.

CHESAPEAK, *ſ.* [a large bay of N. America] *Baie de Cheſapeack*, f.

CHESHIRE (tchĕ'-chère), *ſ.* [a county of England, famous for its excellent cheeſe] *Cheſhire*, m.

CHESLIP (tchĕs'-lïp), *ſ.* [a vermin that lies under ſtones and tiles] *Pou de cochon*, m.

CHESS (tchĕce), *ſ.* [a ſort of play] *Echecs*, m. pl. To play at cheſs, *Jouer aux échecs.*

CHESS-APPLE (tchĕce'-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [wild ſervice] *Corme*, m *ſorbe*, m.

CHESS-BOARD (tchĕce'-bôrde), *ſ.* [the table on which the game of cheſs is played] *Echiquier*, m.

CHESS-MAN (tchĕce'-măne), *ſ.* [a puppet for cheſs] *Pion*, m. *une pièce des échecs.* Cheſſmen, *Des échecs*, m *des pions*, m.

CHESS-PLAYER (tchĕce'-plé-eŭr), *ſ.* [a gameſter at cheſs] *Joueur d'échecs*, m.

CHESSOM (tchĕss'-cŭme), *ſ.* [mellow earth] *Terreau*, m.

CHEST (tchĕste), *ſ.* [a box of wood or other materials] *Caiſſe*, f. *coffre*, m. To get or take out of its cheſt, *Décaiſſer.* A cheſt of ſugar, *Une caiſſe de ſucre.* A cheſt of drawers, *Cabinet, armoire* ou *buffet à tiroirs*, m. f. m *commode*, f.

Powder-cheſt (at ſea), *Coffre à feu.* Cartridge-cheſt, *Coffre à ga gouſſes.* Sailor's-cheſt, *Coffre de bord.* Arm-cheſt, *Coffre d'armes.*

CHEST [the trunk of the body] *Coffre*, m. *la capacité enfermée ſous les côtes.* Cheſt, or breaſt, *La poitrine.* He has been run through the cheſt, *Il a le coffre percé.*

To CHEST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in a cheſt] *Mettre en caiſſe, entaſſer, théſauriſer.*

CHESTED (tchĕs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Mis en caiſſe.*

CHESTED [having a cheſt] *Qui a une poitrine*; en ce ſens: Narrow-cheſted, *Qui a la poitrine étroite.* Hollow-cheſted, *Qui a la poitrine large.*

CHESTER (tchĕs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a town of England; lat. 53′-12° N. lon. 3′-3° W.] *Cheſter*, m.

CHEST-FOUNDERED (tchĕst'-făoŭn'-deŭr-'d), *adj.* [a term of horſemanſhip] *Courbattu, ſurmené, qui n'a pas la reſpiration libre*, en parlant d'un cheval.

CHEST-FOUNDERING (tchĕst'-făoŭn'-deŭr-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe of a horſe] *Courbature*, f.

CHESTNUT or CHESNUT (tchĕs'-neŭte), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Châtaigne*, f. A great cheſtnut, *Groſſe châtaigne, marron*, m. Echinated capſule of the cheſnut, *Bogue*, f.

CHESTNUT-COLOUR (tchĕs'-neŭte-cŏl-eŭr), *ſ.* [a brown colour] *Châtain*, m. *couleur de châtaigne*, f. *bai-châtain.*

CHESTNUT-PLOT (tchĕs'-neŭte-plŏte), *ſ.* [a land planted with cheſtnut-trees] *Châtaigneraie*, f.

CHESNUT-TREE (tchĕs'-neŭte-trī), *ſ.* [a large timber-tree, of equal value with the beſt oak] *Châtaignier*, m.

CHES-TREES, *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language, two pieces of wood bolted perpendicularly and uſed to confine the clue of the main ſail] *Taquets d'amure*, m. pl. *Pouliots d'amure*, m. pl.

CHEVAGE, *ſ.* [a law-term; a ſort of tax or poll-money] *Chevage*, m.

CHEVALER, *v. n.* [in Manege; is ſaid of a horſe when his far fore-leg croſſes the other fore-leg] *Faire les talons.*

CHEVALIER (chĕv-ă lïre'), *ſ* [a knight] *Chevalier*, m. [in Heraldry; a horſeman armed at all points] *Cavalier (armé de toutes pièces)*, m.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE (chĕv-ô'-de-frïze), *ſ. pl.* [in Fortification; large pieces of timber pierced and traverſed with wooden ſpikes armed with iron] *Chevaux de friſe*, m. pl.

CHEVELLE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; is ſaid of a head, the hair of which is of a different colour] *Chevelé*, f.

CHEVEN or CHEVIN (tchĕv'-v'n), *ſ.* [a river-fiſh; capito, cephalus, pollard-fiſh] ‡ *Chevêne*, m. *meûnier*, m. *chabot*, m. *muger*, m. V. CHUB.

CHEVERIL (tchĕv'-v'r-ïl), *ſ.* [a kid] *Chevreau*, m. Cheveril-leather, *Peau de chèvre*, f.

*† Cheveril conſcience, *Conſcience large*, f.

‡ CHEVISANCE, *ſ.* [enterprize, achievement] *Cheviſance*, f. *entrepriſe*, f.

CHEVISANCE, *ſ.* [in Law; agreement, compoſition] *Cheviſſance*, f. *cheviſſement*, m.

CHEVRON, *ſ.* [a term of Heraldry and Architecture] *Chevron*, m.

CHEVRONET, *ſ.* [in Heraldry, half a chevron] *Eſtage*, m.

CHEVRONNE or CHEVRONNY, *adj.* [in Heraldry; is ſaid of a ſhield parted ſeveral times chevron-ways] *Chevronné.*

To CHEW (tchoū), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to maſticate] *Mâcher.* To chew the meat, *Mâcher la viande.* To chew tobacco, *Chiquer.*

* To CHEW [to meditate, to ruminate in thought] *Méditer, tramer.* He chews revenge, *Il médite une vengeance.* You have chewed his ruin, *Vous avez tramé ſa perte.*

To CHEW UPON, *v. n.* [to champ upon] *Ruminer*; au figuré, *penſer à, méditer ſur.* What author is it that you are chewing upon? *Sur quel auteur méditez-vous?*

CHEWED (tchoū'-d), *part. adj. Mâché; médité.*

CHEWING (tchoū'-ïn'gne), *ſ. Maſtication*, f. *l'action de mâcher, de méditer.*

CHIAOUS [in the Turkiſh court, uſher, envoy] *Chiaoux*, m.

CHIASTOS, *ſ.* [in Surgery; a croſs-bandage like an X] *Chiaſte* ou *Kiaſte*, m.

CHIBBOLT, *ſ.* [a kind of ſcallion or little onion] *Ciboule*, f. Little chibbols, ſcallions, or chives, *Ciboulettes*, f. pl.

CHICANE (chï-kéne'), *ſ.* [cavil; artifice] *Chicane*, f. *fauſſe ſubtilité.*

To CHICANE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cavil, to prolong a conteſt by tricks] *Chicaner, ſubtiliſer mal à propos.*

CHICANER (chï-ké'-neŭr), *ſ.* [a wrangler,

gler, petty ſophiſter, petty fogger] *Chicaneur*, m. *incidentaire*, m. *ſophiſte*, m.

CHICANERY (chi-ké'-neür-é), *ſ.* [ſophiſtry, wrangle] *Chicanerie*, f. *ſophiſme*, m.

CHICHESTER (tchī-tchĕs-teür), *ſ.* [a town of England; lat. 50°-50′ N. lon. 0°-48′ W.] *Chicheſter*, m.

CHICHES, V. CHICKPEAS.

CHICK (tchĭk), *or* CHICKEN (tchĭk'-ĭn), *ſ.* [the young of a hen] *Poulet*, m. A chick new hatched, *Un pouſſin*, m.

CHICK [a word of tenderneſs for a young girl] *Poulette*, f. My dear chick, *Ma chère poulette.*

CHICKEN-POX (tchĭk'-ĭn-pŏks), *ſ.* [a puſtulous diſtemper] *Petite vérole volante.*

CHICKEN-HEARTED (tchĭk'-ĭn-hart-tĕd), *adj* [fearful, cowardly] *Qui a un cœur de poulet; peureux, timide, poltron; poulé mouillé.*

CHICKLING (tchĭk'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſmall chicken] *Pouſſin*, m. Chickling vetch (a plant, everlaſting pea), *Geſſe*, f.

CHICK EAS (tchĭk-pize), *ſ.* [a kind of pulſe] *Pois chiche*, m. *pois de ſenteur*, m.

CHICKWEED (tchĭk'-oüīde), *ſ.* [a plant] *Mergeline*, f. *mouron*, m.

CHICORACEOUS (kĭ-ko-ré'-chĭeüce), *adj.* [But of the nature of endive] *Chicoracée.*

CHID (tchĭd), *or* CHIDDEN (tchĭd'-n), *part. adj. of* To CHIDE, *Grondé, cenſuré, réprimandé.*

To CHIDE (chīde), CHIDING, CHID, *and* CHIDDEN, *v. a.* [to rebuke, to reprove] *Gronder, cenſurer, blâmer, réprimander, corriger,* ‖ *chapitrer.*

To CHIDE, *v. a.* [to clamour, to ſcold] *Quereller, clabauder, criailler.*

CHIDER (tchāï'-deür), *ſ.* [rebuker, reprover] *Grondeur*, m. *querelleur*, m. *clabaudeur*, m.

CHIDING (tchāï'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de gronder.*

CHIEF (tchīf), *adj.* [principal, capital, eminent] *Principal, premier, capital, ſouverain. ſuprême, grand, apparent.* The chief buſineſs, *L'affaire principale.* The chief man in a buſineſs, *Arcboutant*, m. He is the chief man in the town, *Il eſt le premier de la ville.* The chief town, *La ville capitale, la capitale.* That is our chief happineſs, *C'eſt notre bien ſuprême, notre ſouverain bien.* Chief command, *Général*, m.

The Lord Chief Juſtice of England, *Le Grand Juge Mage d'Angleterre.* Chief Clerk, *Maître Clerc.*

CHIEF, *ſ.* [a commander in chief, leader] *Chef*, m. *commandant en chef*, m. *général*, m.

CHIEF [in heraldry; the upper part of the eſcutcheon] *Chef*, m.

CHIEFLESS (tchīf'-lĕce), *adi.* [without a chief] *Sans chef.*

CHIEFLY (tchīf'-lé), *adv.* [principally, eminently] *Principalement, ſurtout, ſur toutes choſes.*

CHIEFTAIN (tchīf'-tĕne), *ſ.* [captain, commander, leader; head of a clan] *Capitaine*, m. *champion*, m. *chef*, m.

‖ CHIEVANCE (tchī'-văn'ce), *ſ.* [illegal diſcount] *Trafic uſuraire & prohibé*, m.

CHIGNON, *ſ.* [with hair-dreſſers, the back of the head] *Chignon*, m.

CHILBLAIN (tchĭl'-bléne), *ſ.* [ſore made by froſt] *Engelure*, f.

CHILD (tchāïlde), *ſ.* [an infant or very young perſon; one in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent; product, effect] *Enfant*, m. and f. *poupard*, m. ‖ *géniture*, f. He is a fine child, *C'eſt un bel enfant.* She is a fine child, *C'eſt une belle enfant.* To have children, *Avoir des enfans.* To get a woman with child, *Engroſſer une femme, lui faire un enfant.* To be with child, *Etre enceinte.* To bring forth a child, *Mettre un enfant au monde.* To be paſt children, *Etre hors d'âge d'avoir des enfans.* To be paſt a child, *N'être plus enfant.* From a child, *Dès l'enfance.* Children following their father's buſineſs, *Enfans de la halle.*

† I am as innocent as the child unborn, *J'en ſuis auſſi innocent que l'enfant qui vient de naître, ou qui eſt à naître.*

A child born before its time, *Un avorton, enfant venu avant terme.* A child (in the womb), *Le fruit (d'une femme enceinte).* A foſter-child, *Un nourriſſon.* A fatherleſs child, *Un orphelin*, ou *une orphéline.* A god child, *Un filleul*, ou *une filleule.*

† To CHILD, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bring children] *Enfanter, faire des enfants.*

CHILD-BEARING (tchāïld'-bé-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of bearing children] *Groſſeſſe*, f.

CHILD-BED (tchāïld'-bĕd), *ſ. Couches*, f. pl To be in childbed, *Etre en couches, faire ſes couches.* A woman in childbed, *Une accouchée*, f.

CHILD-BIRTH (tchāïld'-bertsh), *ſ.* [the act of bringing forth] *Travail d'enfant*, m. *enfantement*, m. *accouchement*, m.

CHILDERMAS-DAY (tchĭl'-der'-măs-dé), *ſ.* [Innocents-day] *La fête des S. Innocens.*

CHILDHOOD (tchāïld-hoŭd), *ſ.* [the time in which we are children] *Enfance*, f.

CHILDISH (tchāïld'-ĭtche), *adj.* [becoming only children, trifling, trivial, puerile] *Enfantin, puérile.* To have a childiſh look, *Avoir l'air enfantin.*

CHILDISHLY (tchāïld'-ĭtche-lé), *adj.* [in a childiſh manner] *Puérilement, en enfant.*

CHILDISHNESS (tchāïld'-ĭtche-nĕce), *adj.* [puerility, triflingneſs, harmleſſneſs] *Humeur enfantine*, f *puérilité*, f. *enfantillage.* m.

CHILDLESS (tchāïld'-lĕce), *adj.* [without children] *Sans enfant.*

CHILDLIKE (tchāïld'-lāïke), *adj.* [becoming or reſeeming a child] *D'enfant, qui convient aux enfans; puérile*

CHILDREN (tchĭl'-drĕne), the plural of CHILD, which ſee, *poſtérité*, f.

CHILI *ſ.* [a large country of South America] *Chili*, m.

CHILIAD (kĭl'-ĭ-ăd), *ſ.* [a thouſand] *Chiliade*, f.

CHILIAEDRON (kĭl'-ĭ-ă-ĕd-rŏne), *ſ.* [chiliagon, a figure of a thouſand ſides] *Figure qui a mille côtés*, f.

CHILIARCH (kĭl'-ĭ-ărk), *ſ.* [Antiq. an officer who had the command of a thouſand men] *Chiliarque*, m.

CHILIAST (kĭl'-ĭ-ăs-e), *ſ.* [a ſort of heretic] *Chiliaſte*, m. *millénaire*, m.

CHILL (tchĭl), *adj.* [cold; having the ſenſation of cold] *Froid, qui a froid; frileux, ſenſible au froid.* V. COLD.

CHILL, *ſ.* [chillneſs; cold] *La qualité d'être frileux; froid*, m. To take the chill off, *Dédormir* ou *dégourdir (une liqueur, en la mettant devant le feu).*

To CHILL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make cold] *Rendre froid; glacer, geler, tranſir de froid.* This cold drink chills me, *Cette boiſſon froide me glace.* It chills my blood when I think of it, *Cela me glace le ſang dans les veines, toutes les fois que j'y penſe.*

* To CHILL [to depreſs, to deject] *Glacer, abattre, refroidir.* The thought of death chills his courage, *La penſée de la mort glace ſon courage; lui abat le courage, refroidit ſon ardeur.*

CHILLED (tchĭl'-l'd), *part. adj Glacé, tranſi de froid; abattu, refroidi.*

CHILLINESS (tchĭl'-lĭ-nĕce), *and* CHILLNESS (tchĭl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [coldneſs, a ſenſation of ſhivering cold] *Froideur*, f *froid*, m *friſſon*, m. *tremblement de froid*, m. *froidure*, f.

CHILOE, *ſ.* [an iſland of S. America; the capital in Caſtro; lat. 42°-4′ S. lon. 75-5′ W.] *Chiloe*, m.

CHILTERN, *ſ.* [a chain of chalky, chilly, and bleak hills in Buckinghamſhire] *Chiltern*, m. Steward of the chiltern-hundreds (an office frequently conferred on members of the Houſe of Commons, to enable them to vacate their ſeats), *Intendant des diſtricts de Chiltern.*

CHIMB, *ſ. L'extremité d'un baril, d'une cuve*, &c. f.

CHIME (tchīme), *ſ.* [a conſonant or harmonic ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments] *Harmonie.* Chime of bells, *Carrillon*, m. *ſonnerie harmonieuſe de pluſieurs cloches.*

* CHIME [correſpondence of proportion] *Correſpondance*, f. *conſonance*, f. *analogie*, f.

To CHIME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſound harmonically] *Sonner avec harmonie.* To chime the bells, *Carrillonner, jonner le carrillon.*

* To CHIME, *v. n.* [to agree] *Convenir, s'accorder, être d'accord.*

CHIMER (tchāï'-meür), *ſ.* [he who chimes] *Carrillonneur*, m.

CHIMERA (kĭ-mi'-ră), *ſ. f.* [a ſtrange monſter of Lycia, having a lion's head, a goat's body, a dragon's tail; Bellerophon killed it] *Chimère*, f.

* CHIMERA [a vain and wild fancy] *Chimère*, f. *une choſe ſans vraiſemblance; viſion*, f. *imagination bizarre*, f.

* To fill one's head with chimeras, *Se mettre des chimeres en tête.*

CHIMERICAL (kĭ-mir'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [imaginary, fantaſtic] *Chimérique, imaginaire, fantaſtique, vain.*

CHIMERICALLY (kĭ-mir'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [fantaſtically] *Chimériquement, d'une manière chimérique.*

CHIMINAGE, *ſ.* [a toll for a paſſage through a foreſt] *Droit de péage dans une forêt*, m

CHIMMAR *or* SIMAR, *ſ.* [a biſhop's black ſleeveleſs veſtment, worn between the gown and rochet] *Simare*, f.

CHIMNEY (tchĭm'-né), *ſ.* [the fire-place; the paſſage of the ſmoke] *Cheminée*, f. The funnel *or* flue and the mantle-tree of a chimney, *Le tuyau & le manteau d'une cheminée.* The back of a chimney, *Le contre-cœur d'une cheminée* The jambs, *Les jambages*, m. The table, *La tablette*, f.

CHIMNEY-CORNER (tchĭm'-né-kŏr'-neür), *ſ.* [fire-ſide, the place of idlers] *Le coin du feu, le coin d'une cheminée.* Old men tell ſtories of you in their chimney-corner, *Les vieillards font racontent vos aventures au coin de leurs cheminées.*

§ CHIMNEY-DOCTOR (tchĭm'-né-dŏc'-teür), *ſ.* [one who cures ſmoky chimneys] *Fumiſte*, m.

CHIMNEY-HOOK (tchĭm'-né-hoŭk), *ſ.* [a hook to hold the tongs and fire-ſhovel] *Croiſſant de cheminée*, m.

CHIMNEY-MONEY (tchĭm'-né-meün'-ĕ), *ſ. Fouage*, m. A chimney-money man, *Collecteur du fouage*, m.

CHIMNEY-PIECE (tchĭm'-né-pīce), *ſ.* [ornamental piece round the fire-place] *Chambranle de cheminée*, m. *le revêtement d'une cheminée, ſoit en marbre ou en bois. Tableau de cheminée*, m.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER (tchĭm'-né-ſoŭi-peür), *ſ.* [one who cleans foul chimnies] *Ramoneur de cheminée*, m. *ſavoyard*, m

CHIMPANZEE, *ſ.* [a miſchievous Angolan animal, much approaching to the human figure; orang-outang] *Champanés*, m. *petit ourang-outang*, m.

CHIN (tchĭne), *ſ.* [the part of the face beneath the under lip] *Menton*, m A long or ſhort chin, *Un grand* ou *un petit menton.* A large tucked up chin, *Menton de buis*, †‖ *Menton de galoche.* To be in water up to the chin, *Avoir de l'eau juſqu'au menton.* To thruſt the chin into the neck, *& rengorger.* Chin-cloth, *Mentonnière*, f. *bridoir*, m.

CHINA (tchāï'-nă), *ſ.* [an extenſive country in Aſia] *La Chine.*

CHINA (tché'-né) [china-ware, porcelain] *Porcelaine de la chine*, f. The fineſt china, *Porcelaine caraque.* China-man, China-woman, *Homme & femme qui vendent de la porcelaine & de la faïence; faïencier*, m. *faïencière*, f.

CHINA-

CHINA-FLAX (tchăï'-né-flăks), *ſ.* [a ſort of herb] *Cy*, f.

CHINA-ORANGE (tché'-né-ŭr'-ĭndje), *ſ. Orange de la Chine*, f. *orange douce.*

CHINA-ROOT (tchăï'-né-rût), *ſ.* [Med. ſmilax *or* rough bindweed] *Racine de la Chine*, f. *Jquine* ou *eſquine*, f.

CHINA-SHOP (tché'-né-chŭpe), *ſ. Boutique de porcelaine & de faïence*, f.

CHINA-WAREHOUSE (tché'-né-oŭere-hăoŭce), *ſ. Magaſin de porcelaine & de faïence*, m.

CHINCOUGH (tchĭn'-kŏf), *ſ.* [a violent cough] *Coqueluche*, f. *toux violente.*

CHINE (tchâine), *ſ.* [the part of the back containing the back-bone; a piece of the back of an animal] *Echine*, f. *échinée*, f. Chine of beef, of pork, *Echinée de bœuf, de porc.*

CHINE of a horſe's back, *Les reins d'un cheval.*

To CHINE, -ING, -ED, *ſ.* [to break the chine] *Echiner, rompre les reins, éreinter.*

CHINK (tchĭn'k), *ſ.* [crevice] *Fente*, f. *crevaſſe*, f. Full of chinks, *Plein de fentes.* To ſtop the chinks in the ſugar-moulds, *Eſſuyer les formes à ſucre.*

Chink *or* ſound of money, *Le ſon de l'argent monnoyé.* Chink *or* money, *Petite monnoie.*

To CHINK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhake ſo as to make a ſound] *Faire ſonner, faire tinter.* He chinks his purſe, *Il fait ſonner ſa bourſe.*

To CHINK, *v. n.* [to ſound by ſtriking each other] *Sonner, tinter.* The money ſhines and chinks, *L'argent brille & ſonne.*

To CHINK, *v. n.* [to break in gapes] *Se fendre, ſe crevaſſer.*

CHINKY (tchĭn'k'-é), *adj.* [full of gapes] *Crevaſſé, plein de fentes.*

To CHINSE (tchĭn'-ce), *v. a.* [in ſea-language] *Calfater (remplir d'étoupe une couture avec une pointe de couteau ou un ciſeau, lorſqu'on n'a pas le temps de calfater en règle).*

CHINTS (tchĭn'ts), *ſ. pl.* [cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours] *Cotons peints des Indes*, m. pl. *Indienne*, f. *Perſe*, f.

CHIONE (kăï'-o-nï), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Dædalion; married Apollo and Mercury at the ſame time] *Chioné*, f.

CHIOPPINE (tchŏp-ïne'), *ſ.* [a high ſhoe formerly worn by women] *Soulier fort haut que les femmes portoient autrefois*, m.

CHIP (tchĭpe), *ſ.* [a ſmall piece] *Petit morceau, miette*, f. *échantillon*, m. Chip of wood, *Copeau*, m. *planure*, m. Chips and uſeleſs pieces of timber (left on a ſhipwright's wharf), *Décombres*, m pl. Chips (among ſlaters; what falls off from the large ſlates), *Copiaux.* Chips of bread, *Chapelures de pain*, f. pl. Orange-chips, *Orangeats*, m orceaux d'orange confits, m. pl. Chips, *Ure d loire.*

† 'Tis a chip of the old block, *C'eſt une échantillon de la pièce.*

† It taſtes juſt l ke a chip in porridge, *Cela n'a aucun goût.* † It is l ke chip in porridge, *C'eſt de l'onguent mitan mitaine; cela ne ſait ni bien ni mal.*

† He ſits on horſe-back as a chip upon a block, *Il par ît ſur ſon cheval comme une vouche ſur un échaſtant.*

To CHIP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to cut into ſmall pieces] *Hâcher, couper en petits morceaux.* To chip wood, *Faire des copeaux.* To chip off, *Débruter, dégroſſir.* To cheap bread, *Chapeler du pain.*

CHIPPED (tchĭp'-p'd), *part. adj. Haché, coupé en petits morceaux.* Chipped china, *Faïence déborduée ou écornée.*

CHIPPING (tchĭp'-ĭn'gne'), *ſ.* [a fragment cut off] *L'action de couper en petits morceaux.* [ſaid of earthen-ware, flying off or breaking at the edges] *Ecornure*, f.

CHIQUES, *ſ.* [ſmall worms that get under the toes of the Negroes] *Chiques, pou de Pharaon*, m. *bûlet*, m.

CHIRAGRICAL (kăï-răg'-rï-kăl), *adj.* [having the gout in the hand] *Qui a la goutte aux mains; chiragre.*

CHIRIMOYA, *ſ.* [cuſtard-apple, a Peruvian fruit] *Chirimoya*, m. *pomme de cannelle*, f. *(on préfère ce fruit à l'ananas).*

CHIRITES, *ſ.* [a ſtone repreſenting a hand] *Chirite*, f.

CHIROGRAPHER (kăï-rŏg'-rŭ-feŭr), *or* CHIROGRAPHIST, *ſ.* [one who profeſſes the buſineſs of writing] *Scribe*, m. *écrivain*, m.

☞ Chirographer of fines (a law-term), *Greffier des amendes pécuniaires*, m.

CHIROGRAPHY (kăï-rŏg'-r'-fé), *ſ.* [the art of writing] *L'art d'écrire*, m.

CHIROLOGY (kăï-rŏl'-o-djé), *ſ.* [the art of ſpeaking by the motions and ſigns of one's fingers] *Chirologie*, f.

CHIROMANCER (kïr'-ô-măn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one that tells fortunes by examining the hand] *Chiromancien*, m. *diſeur de bonne aventure*, m.

CHIROMANCY (kïr'-ô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [divination by inſpecting the hand] *Chiromancie*, f.

CHIRON (kï'-rŏne), *ſ* [Mythol. the Sagittarius; a famous Centaur, the ſon of Jupiter and Phillyra, and præceptor to Achilles and Æſculapius] *Chiron*, m.

CHIRP (tcheŭrpe), *ſ.* [the voice of birds] *Ramage*, m. *gazouillement*, m.

To CHIRP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a cheerful noiſe, as birds] *Ramager, gazouiller,* ‖ *dégoiſer, chucheter.* The ſparrow chirps, *Le moineau chuchette.*

To CHIRP [as a ſparrow] *Pépier, imiter le cri du moineau.* To chirp like a cricket, *Grésiller.*

CHIRPER (tcheŭr'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one that chirps] *Qui ramage*, m.

CHIRPING (tcheŭr'-pïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ramager*, f. *ramage*, m. The chirping of birds, *Concert des oiſeaux.* Chirping of the ſparrow, *Guillori*, m. Chirping of the graſs-hopper, *Chant de la cigale.*

CHIRPING, *adj. Réjouiſſant, qui rend joyeux.* The chirping pint, *La bouteille qui rend joyeux.*

CHIRURGEON (kăï-reŭr'-djé-eŭne), V. SURGEON.

CHIRURGERY (kăï-reŭr'-djï-ré), V. SURGERY.

CHIRURGICAL (kăï-reŭr'-djï-kăl), *and* CHIRURGICK (kï-reŭr'-djïk), *adj.* [belonging to ſurgery] *Chirurgique.*

CHISEL (tchïz'-ïl), *ſ.* [an inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away] *Ciſeau*, m. [among Goldſmiths] *Ciſoir*, m. Cold chiſſel, *Ciſeau à froid.* Little chiſſel or graver, *Ciſoire*, f

To CHISEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut with a chiſel] *Ciſeler.*

CHISEL-WORK (tchïz'-ïl-oŭeŭrk), *ſ. Ciſelure*, f. *ouvrage travaillé au ciſeau*, m.

CHISELLY (tchïz'-ël-é), *adj.* [among Agricult. is ſaid of a land that breaks into pieces like chips, when turned up by the plough] *Meuble.*

CHIT (tchït'), *ſ.* [a baby; ſhoot of the corn] *Un petit babouin, un petit enfant; germe*, m.

CHIT [freckle *Rouſſeur*, f. *tache de rouſſeur*, f.

To CHIT, *v. n.* [to ſprout] *Germer, pouſſer.*

CHITCHAT (tchït'-tch'-tchăte), *ſ.* [prattle, idle prate] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m.

CHITSEE, *ſ* [Bot. Setſe, a valuable tree of China] *Chit-ſe*, m.

CHITTERLINGS (tchït'-eŭr-lïng'e'z), *ſ. pl.* [the guts or bowels] *Les boyaux*, m. pl. *tripes*, f. pl. † *tripailles*, f. pl.

CHITTERLINGS, *Andouilles*, f. *boudins*, m.

CHITTY (tchït'-é), *adj.* [childiſh, like a baby] *Enfantin.* Chitty face, *Figure d'enfant*; au figuré, *un niais.*

CHIVALROUS (tchïv'-ăl-reŭce), *adj.* [knightly, warlike; relating to chivalry] *Guerrier, de Chevalier, de Chevalerie.*

CHIVALRY (tchïv'-ăl-ré), *ſ.* [knighthood, valour] *Chevalerie*, f *aventure de Chevalerie*, f. *qualité de Chevalier*, f. *ordre de Chevalerie*, m.

CHIVALRY [in Law; a tenure of land by Knight's ſervice] *Fief noble*, qui relève du Roi *ou* de quelque Seigneur, m.

CHIVEF, *ſ.* [a ſort of fig-tree of India] *Chivef*, m.

CHIVEN, *ſ.* [muſcicapa, fly-catcher; a very ſmall bird] *Gobeur de mouches*, m. *gobemouche*, m. *bouvier*, m. *moucherolle*, f.

CHIVES (tch ïv'z), *ſ. pl.* [Bot. apices, ſtamina, the threads or filaments growing in flowers, with knobs at the ends] *Filets des fleurs*, m. pl. *filamens des plantes*, m. pl.

CHIVES, *or* CIVES [a ſort of ſmall ſcallion] *Cive*, f. *civette*, f. *ciboulette*, f.

CHLAMYS (klă'-mïce), *ſ* [Antiq. a military habit, an upper garment] *Chlamyde*, f.

CHLORIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Amphion and Niobe, and mother of Nestor: alſo an infamous Nymph, married to Zephyrus] *Chloris*, f.

CHLORIS [Ornithol. luteola, greenfinch; a ſinging bird] *Verdier*, m.

CHLOROSIS (klo-rô'-cïce), *ſ.* [the green ſickneſs] *Chlorose*, f. *les pâles couleurs*, f. pl.

To CHOAK, V. To CHOKE.

CHOASPITES, *ſ.* [Antiq. Chryſopraſius; a gem of a mixed colour between yellow and green] *Choaſpites*, m. *chryſobéril*, m. *chryſopraſe*, f.

CHOCK (tchŏk), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a wedge uſed to keep a heavy body ſteady] *Cale*, f. *accore*, f. Chock of the bow-ſprit, *Clef du beaupré*, f. Croſs-chocks, *Accotars*, m. pl.

CHOCOLATE (tchŏk'-ô-lâte), *ſ* [a compoſition of cocoa-nut, ſugar and vanilla] *Chocolat*, m. Chocolate-nut, *Cacao*, m. To drink chocolate, *Prendre du chocolat.* Chocolate-pot, *Chocolatière*, f. *vaſe où l'on prépare le chocolat*, m. Chocolate-ſtick, *Moulinet*, m. *bâton pour remuer le chocolat*, m. *mouſſoir*, m.

CHOCZIM, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Moldavia; lat. 48°-46' N. lon. 26°-25' E.] *Choczin*, m.

CHOICE (tchŏïce), *ſ.* [the act and power of chooſing; election] *Choix*, m *alternative*, f. To make choice of a thing, *Faire choix d'une choſe.* I leave it to your choice, *Je le laiſſe à votre choix* It is in my choice, *J'en ai le choix.* V. To CHOOSE.

CHOICE [the beſt part of any thing] *Elite*, f. *triage*, m. *aſſortiment*, m. *variété*, f. The choice of his troops, *L'élite de ſes troupes.* She has a great choice of lace in her ſhop, *Elle a un grand aſſortiment de dentelles dans ſa boutique.*

CHOICE, *adj.* [ſelect, of extraordinary value] *Choiſi, trié, recherché, d'élite: exquis, excellent.* Choice commodities, *Des marchandiſes choiſies.* Choice men, *Des gens d'élite.*

CHOICELESS (tchŏïce'-lëce), *adj.* [without the power of chooſing] *Qui n'a pas le choix.*

CHOICELY (tchŏïce'-lé), *adv.* [curiouſly, with choice, valuably] *Avec ſoin, avec choix.* Things choicely collected, *Choſes recueillies avec choix.*

CHOICENESS (tchŏïce'-nëce), *ſ.* [nicety, particular value] *Délicateſſe*, f. *diſcernement dans le choix*, m. *valeur particulière, grand prix.*

CHOIR (koŭăïeŭr), *ſ.* [quire of a church, an aſſembly of ſingers] *Chœur d'une Egliſe*, m. *chœur de chanteurs*, m.

To CHOKE (tchôke), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuffocate] *Etrangler, étouffer, ſuffoquer, engouer.* They have choked him, *Ils l'ont étranglé.* To choke one's ſelf for greediness, *S'engouer à force de manger ître.* I am choked for want of drink, *J'étouffe, je meurs de ſoif.*

* To CHOKE UP [to block up a paſſage] *Engorger, boucher.* To choke up a pipe, *Engorger un tuyau.* The ſands choke up the port, *Le port eſt bouché par les ſables.* To choke up a

port

port with sand, ‡ *Assabler, ensabler un port.* To choke a squib, &c. [among Fire-workers; to tie the case close] *Etrangler une fusée.*

CHOKED (tchô-k't), *part. adj. Etranglé, suffoqué.* Choked up, *Engorgé, bouché.*

CHOKE, *s.* [the middle filamentous part of an artichoke] *Foin,* m.

¶ Choked, *étranglé*; smothered, *étouffé*; suffocated, *suffoqué* (synon.): *Choked* signifies having the wind pipe closed or stopped, as by swallowing something too large to pass, or having a thing too light round the throat; *smothered*, is when we cannot breathe, by reason of something which stops the passage of the air, as children sometimes are *smothered* in bed by the carelessness of their nurses; *suffocated* implies the drawing in something with our breath, by which life is extinguished, as smoke, water, &c. the two first are sometimes used figuratively; as, to *smother* grief, to *choke* a passage, &c.

CHOKE-PEAR (tchôke'-père), *s.* [an unpalatable pear] *Poire d'angoisse,* f. *Poire d'étranguillon,* f. au figuré, *Sarcasme,* m. *affront,* m. *dérision,* m.

† He gave him a notable choke-pear, *Il lui a fait un cruel affront, il lui a fait avaler des poires d'angoisse,* ou *des couleuvres.*

CHOKER (tchô'-keur), *s.* [one that chokes] *Qui étrangle, &c.*

CHOKING (tchû'-kïn'gne), *s. L'action d'étrangler*; *étranglement,* m. *suffocation,* f.

CHOKE-VETCH (tchôke'-vètch), *or* CHOKE-WEED (tchôke'-oüide), *s.* [a plant] *Trignes,* f. pl. *grappelles,* f pl. *glaiteron,* m.

CHOKY (tchô'-ké), *adj.* [suffocating] *Suffoquant, capable d'étrangler.*

CHOLAGOGUES (kôl'-ă-gŏgz), *s. pl.* [medicines which have the power of purging bile] *Remèdes contre la bile,* m. pl. *cholagogues,* m. pl.

CHOLEDOCHUS (kôl-ĕd'-ŏ-keŭce), *s.* [Anat. a duct carrying the bile from the liver into the duodenum] *Le canal chilédoque.*

CHOLEDOLOGY, *s.* [Med. a treatise of the bile] *Choledologie,* f.

CHOLER (kôl'-eür), *s.* [the bile] *La bile,* au figuré, *la colère.* Black choler, *Atrabile,* f. If I do but see him he raises my choler, *Dès que je le vois, ma bile s'échouffe*; *sa présence excite ma colère.*

CHOLERA-MORBUS (kôl'-ĕr-ă-mŏr-beüce), *s.* [a disease] *Colera-morbus,* m.

CHOLERIC (kôl'-ĕr-ïk), *adj.* [abounding with choler, irascible] *Bilieux, colère, irascible.* A choleric temper, *Un tempérament bilieux.* A choleric woman, *Une femme colère.*

¶ Choleric, *colérique, colère*; passionate, *emporté*; irascible, *irascible*; hasty, *prompt*; testy, *bourru, bizarre*; peevish, *hargneux, fantasque*; fretful, *chagrin, quinteux, de mauvaise humeur*; angry, *fâché, en colère*; violent, *violent*; wrathful, *courroucé* (synon.): *Choleric* is rather a ludicrous way to express a *passionate* temper; as *testy* is a *peevish* one; *passionate* signifies a disposition to be easily made *angry*; though it is sometimes used to express love, as a *passionate* lover; *irascible* is subject to *anger*, and is often applied to nations or districts; *hasty* relates rather to a readiness to give blows; *peevish* implies a forwardness which takes offence at every thing; *fretful*, an inward pining; *angry* denotes a temporary hatred for some offence committed against us; *violent*, one subject to sudden gusts of passion; *wrathful* is properly used only on solemn occasions, to express Almighty power offended.

CHOLERICKNESS (kôl'-ĕr-ïk-nĕce), *s.* [irascibility] *Disposition à la colère,* f. *humeur bilieuse.*

CHON, *s.* [Mythol. a title of Hercules among the Egyptians] *Chon,* m.

CHONDRILLA, *s.* [Bot. gum-succory; a med. plant] *Chondrille,* ou *condrille,* f.

CHONDROLOGY, *s.* [Med. treatise on cartilages] *Chondrologie,* f.

CHONDROPTERYGIOUS (kŭn-drŏptĕr'-ï-djï eŭce), *adj.* [Ichthyol. said of a fish whose rays of the fins are cartilaginous] *Dont les nageoires sont cartilagineuses.*

To CHOOSE (tchoüze, *sometimes but improperly written* chuse), -ING, CHOSE, CHOSEN, *v. a.* [to take by way of preference, to select, to pick out] *Choisir, élire.* To choose rather, *Aimer mieux.* Choose which you please, *Choisissez lequel vous voudrez.* We have chosen a magistrate, *Nous avons élu un magistrat.* Let us choose according to our judgment, *Laissez nous choisir suivant nos lumières.* You may choose either to give me up Mariana, or to lose your box, *Vous pouvez choisir, ou de me donner Mariane, ou de perdre votre cassette.* I choose to give you Mariana, *J'aime mieux vous donner Mariane.*

† He chooses for the worst, *Souvent qui choisit prend le pire.*

¶ To choose, *choisir*; to prefer, *préférer*; to make choice of, *faire choix* (synon.): To *choose* is to determine in favour of a thing, either on account of its merit or value; to *prefer* is to select from inclination; to *make choice of* relates more properly to the way of life we fix on, or the appointing persons to honours or employments. 'Tis the judgment makes the *choice*, the heart gives the *preference.* Prudence sometimes forbids our *choosing* that which strikes the eye most; justice will not often permit us to *prefer* our friends to other people. Princes should always *make choice* of the ablest men in their appointments to public offices. V. To ELECT.

To CHOOSE, *v. n.* [to have the power of choosing] *Avoir la faculté* ou *le pouvoir de choisir.* Joint avec une négation il signifie, *ne pouvoir s'empêcher de.* We cannot choose but aspire to happiness, *Nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de désirer le bonheur.*

CHOOSER (tchoü'-zeür), *s.* [elector] *Celui qui choisit, électeur,* m.

† Beggars must not be choosers, *Quand on emprunte on ne choisit pas.* † *A cheval donné on ne regarde point la bouche.*

CHOOSING (tchoü'-zaïn'gne), *s. L'action de choisir*; *choix,* m. *élection,* f. The choosing of a king, *L'élection d'un roi.*

To CHOP (tchŏpe), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to cut off] *Couper, charcuter.* To chop a piece of meat, *Couper de la viande.*

*† To chop logic with one, *Disputer avec quelqu'un, contester.*

To CHOP [among Tallow-chandlers; to cut the fat small] *Dépecer.*

To CHOP a piece of wood, *Ebaucher une pièce de bois, l'élégir, la débillarder.*

To CHOP [to give one thing for another] *Troquer.* We have chopped hats, *Nous avons troqué de chapeaux.*

To CHOP OFF, *Trancher*; *emporter la pièce.* To chop off one's head, *Trancher la tête à quelqu'un.*

To CHOP, *v. n. Donner précipitamment dans* ou *sur, s'attacher vivement à.* He chops at the shadow and loses the substance, *Il s'attache vivement à l'ombre, & perd la réalité.* He chops upon every thing that carries the face of pleasure, *Il donne tête baissée dans tout ce qui a l'apparence de volupté.*

To CHOP [to change, vary, turn, shift about, or vere] *Changer, varier, tourner.* The wind chops about, *Le vent commence à changer, à tourner.*

To CHOP [to hit upon, or find a thing, by chance] *Rencontrer, trouver une chose.*

CHOP, *s.* [a piece chopped off] *Tranche,* f. *morceau,* m.

CHOP of mutton, *or* mutton-chop, *Cotelette de mouton,* f.

CHOP-CHURCH, *s. Permutation de bénéfices,* f.

CHOP-HOUSE, *s.* [eating-house, cook-shop] *Petit cabaret, gargote,* f. *auberge,* f.

CHOPIN (cho pine'), *s.* [a French liquid measure, half a pint, nearly a pint of Winchester] *Chopine,* f

CHOPPED (tchŏp'-t), *part. adj. Coupé, tranché.*

CHOPPING (tchŏp'-ïn'gne), *s. L'action de couper, de trancher, de troquer, &c.*

CHOPPING, *adj.* [large or lusty, applied to infants] *Gros & gras, bien nourri, plein de santé.* A chopping boy, *Un gros garçon.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK, *s.* [a block on which anything is laid to be cut to pieces] *Hachoir,* m.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, *s.* [a knife with which cooks mince their meat] *Couperet,* m.

† CHOPS (tchŏps), *s. pl.* [the mouth of a man, *or* of a beast, *or* of anything] *Bouche,* f. *gueule,* f. *mâchoire,* f. *embouchure,* f. † To set one's chops watering, *Faire venir l'eau à la bouche.* His chops are always going, *Sa mâchoire va toujours.* Chops of a river, *Embouchure d'une rivière.* Chops of a vice, *Mâchoires d'étau.*

CHOPS [among Parchment-makers; a tool used to fatten the skins] *Gland,* m.

CHORAGUS (kô-ré-gueŭce), *s.* [Gr. Antiq. he who had the superintendency of a spectacle] *Chorège,* m.

CHORAL (kô'-răl), *adj.* [of a choir] *De chœur.* A vicar choral, *Vicaire de chœur.*

CHORD (korde), *s.* [a string of a musical instrument] *Corde d'instrument,* f.

CHORD [in Geometry; a right line which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle] *Corde d'un arc,* f.

CHORDEE (kŏr-dī'), *s.* [in Surgery; a contraction of the frænum] *Chaudepisse,* f.

CHOREUS, *s.* [in anc. poetry] V. TROCHEE.

CHORIAMBUS *or* CHORIAMBICK, *s.* [in Greek and Latin poetry; a foot composed of two short between two long syllables, as *filiolum*, that is, a Choreus and an Iambus] *Choriambe,* m.

CHORION (kô'-rï-ŏne), *s.* [the outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus] *Chorion,* m.

CHORISTER (koŭir'-ïs-teür), *s.* [a singer in a choir; a singing boy] *Choriste,* m. *enfant de chœur,* m.

CHOROBATES, *s.* [water-level] *Niveau d'eau,* m.

CHOROGRAPHER (kô-rŏg'-ră-feür), *s.* [he who describes particular regions] *Chorographe,* m.

CHOROGRAPHICAL (kŏr-ô-grăf'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [descriptive of particular regions] *Chorographique.*

CHOROGRAPHICALLY (kŏr-ô-grăf'-ï-kăl-é), *adj. Suivant les règles de la chorographie.*

CHOROGRAPHY (kô-rŏg'-ră-fé), *s.* [the art of describing particular regions] *Chorographie,* f.

CHORUS (kô'-reŭce), *s.* [a number of singers, the persons who are supposed to behold what passes between the acts of a tragedy] *Chorus,* m. *le chœur.* To sing in chorus, *Faire chorus.* The modern tragedies have no chorus, *Les tragédies modernes n'ont point de chœurs.*

CHOSE (tchôze), *the pret. of* To CHOOSE.

CHOSEN (tchô'-z'n), *part. adj. of* To CHOOSE, *Choisi, élu.*

CHOUAN, *s.* [Santonium viride, or the green worm-seed; a small seed brought from the Levant, and used in making carmine] *Chouan,* m.

CHOUAN [in the French Hist. night-robber] *Chouan,* m.

CHOU DE PALMISTE, *s.* [the cabbage of the palm-tree] *Chou palmiste,* m.

CHOUGH (tcheŭf), *s.* [a bird that frequents the rocks by the sea] *Espèce de corneille, choucas,* m. *chocas-choucette,* ou *choucette,* f.

CHOULE, *s.* [the crop of a bird] *Le jabot d'un oiseau.*

To CHOUSE (tchäoüze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cheat, to trick] *Tromper, duper.*

CHOUSE, *f.* [a bubble] *Dupe, f. niais qui se laisse duper*, m.

CHOUSE, *f.* [a trick] *Duperie, f. tour de fripon*, m. *filouterie*, f. To put a chouse upon one, *Jouer un tour à quelqu'un, le duper.*

CHOUSED (tchaoŭ'-zd), *part. adj. Trompé, dupé.*

To CHOWTER (tchaoŭ'-teur), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to grumble] *Murmurer, gronder, grommeler.* That child does nothing but chowter, *Cet enfant ne fait que grommeler.*

CHRISM (krĭz'm), *f.* [ointment, unction] *Chrême*, m.

CHRISMATION (krĭz-mā'-cheŭn), *f.* [the anointing with the chrism] *Chrismation*, f.

CHRISMATORY (krĭz'-mă-tŭr-é), *f.* [the veſſel wherein the ſacred oil is kept] *Vaſe où l'on tient le ſaint chrême*, f.

CHRISOM, *f.* [a child or any animal that dies a month after its birth] *Enfant mort à un mois de vie*, ou *avant.*

CHRISOM-CLOTH, *f.* [*Linge blanc dont on enveloppoit autrefois la tête des enfans nouvellement baptiſés, & qu'ils gardoient pendant un mois en Angleterre*] *chrêmeau*, m.

CHRIST (krāïſte), *f.* [the Saviour of the world] *Chriſt*, m. *le ſauveur du monde.*

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW, *or* Criſs-croſs-row, *f. Croix de par Dieu*, f. *l'A-b-c, l'Alphabet*, m.

To CHRISTEN (krĭs'-s'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to baptize] *Baptiſer*, ‡ *Chriſtianiſer.* To chriſten a children, *Baptiſer un enfant.*

CHRISTENDOM (krĭs'-s'n-deŭme), *f.* [the regions wherein the Chriſtian religion is profeſſed] *Chrétienté*, f. *le pays Chrétien.*

CHRISTENED (krĭs'-s'n-'d), *adj.* [baptized] *Baptiſé.*

CHRISTENING (krĭs'-s'n-ĭn'gne), *f. L'action de baptiſer*, f. *baptême*, m. A private chriſtening, *Baptême domeſtique.* To make a great chriſtening, *Célebrer un baptême avec beaucoup de ſolemnité.*

CHRISTEN-NAME (krĭs'-s'n-néme), *f. Nom de baptême, celui qu'on reçoit au baptême*, m.

CHRISTIAN (krĭſt'-ïeŭne), *f.* and *adj. Chrétien*, m. To become a chriſtian, *Se faire Chrétien.* The Chriſtian religion, *La Religion Chrétienne.* Chriſtian name, *Nom de Chrétien*, ou *de baptême*, m.

CHRISTIANIA, *f.* [a town of Norway; lat. 59°-6′ N. lon. 10°-50′ E.] *Chriſtiania, Anſlo*, m.

CHRISTIANISM (krĭſt'-ïeŭn-ĭzm), *or* CHRISTIANITY (krĭs-tchĭ-ăn'-ĭ-té), *f.* [the Chriſtian religion] *Chriſtianiſme*, m. *la religion chrétienne.*

CHRISTIANOPLE, *f.* [a ſtrong town of Sweden; lat. 56°-26′ N. lon. 15°-47′ E.] *Chriſtianople*, f.

To CHRISTIANIZE (krĭſt'-ïeŭn-ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a Chriſtian] *Faire Chrétien, convertir au Chriſtianiſme.*

CHRISTIANLY (krĭſt'-ïeŭn'-lé), *adv.* [Chriſtian-like] *Chrétiennement, en Chrétien.*

CHRISTMAS (krĭs'-măce), *f.* [the day on which the nativity of our Saviour is celebrated] *Noël*, m. 'Tis but two days to Chriſtmas, *Nous aurons Noël dans deux jours.* Chriſtmas holy days, *Les fêtes de Noël.* Chriſtmas-box, *La boîte où l'on met les étrennes de Noël.* Chriſtmas-porridge, *Eſpèce de potage que les Anglois font à Noël.* Chriſtmas-pies (mince-pies), *Pâtés de Noël.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, V. HELLEBORE.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, ST. KITTS, *f.* [one of the Leeward iſlands; lat. 17°-15′ N. lon. 63°-14′ W.] *St. Chriſtophe*, m.

CHRIST'S-THORN (krăïſt'-tshorne), *f.* [white-thorn] *Aubépine*, f.

CHROMATIC (krô-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to colour; in Muſic, conſiſting of ſemitones] *Chromatique.* Chromatic progreſſion [among Organ-builders] *Progreſſion chromatique.*

CHROMIS (krô'-mĭce), *f.* [Mythol. the ſon of Hercules, a cruel wretch, who fed his horſes with human fleſh] *Chromis*, m.

CHRONICAL (krŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *and* CHRONICK (krŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [of long duration] *Chronique.* Chronical diſeaſes, *Maladies chroniques*, ou *de longue durée.*

CHRONICLE (krŏn'-ĭ-kl'), *f.* [an account of events, in order of time] *Chronique*, f. *Annales*, f. pl. The ancient chronicles of France, *Les anciennes chroniques de France.* The Britiſh chronicle, *La Chronique d'Angleterre.*

To CHRONICLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to record in chronicle] *Mettre dans les chroniques*, ou *dans les annales.*

CHRONICLED (krŏn'-ĭ-kl'd), *part. adj. Mis dans les chroniques, couché dans l'hiſtoire.*

CHRONICLER (krŏn'-ĭ-kleŭr), *f.* [a writer of chronicles, hiſtorian] *Auteur de chroniques*, m. ‡ *chroniqueur*, m.

CHRONOGRAM (krón'-ô-grămme), *f.* [an inſcription including the date of any action] *Chronogramme*, m.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL (krŏn'-ô-grăme-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to a chronogram] *Chronogrammatique.*

CHRONOGRAMMATIST (krŏn'-ô-grăm'-mă-tiſte), *f.* [a writer of chronograms] *Faiſeur de chronogrammes*, m.

CHRONOLOGER (krô-nŏl'-ô-djeŭr'), *f.* [one who is verſed in chronology] *Chronologiſte*, m.

CHRONOLOGICAL (krŏn ô-lŏdj' ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the doctrine of time] *Chronologique.*

CHRONOLOGICALLY (krŏn-ô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a chronological order] *Suivant l'ordre chronologique.*

CHRONOLOGIST (krô-nŏl'-ô-djiſte), V. CHRONOLOGER.

CHRONOLOGY (krô-nŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [the computation of hiſtorical æras] *Chronologie*, f. *la ſcience des temps.*

CHRONOMETER (krô-nŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *f.* [an inſtrument for the menſuration of time] *Chronomètre*, m.

CHRYSALIS (krĭs'-ă-lĭce), *f.* [aurelia, Nat. Hiſt. the middle ſtate of a caterpillar, before it becomes a butterfly] *Chryſalide*, f. *aurélie*, f. *nymphe*, f. *fève*, f.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *f.* [Bot. corn-marygold] *Chryſanthemum*, m. *marguerite jaune*, f.

CHRYSAORIUS, *f.* [Mythol. a ſurname of Jupiter] *Chryſaorius*, m.

CHRYSEIS, *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Chryſes prieſt of Apollo, fell to Agamemnon's lot] *Chryſéis*, f.

CHRYSIPPUS, *f.* [Mythol. the ſon of Pelops, killed by Hippodamia through jealouſy] *Chryſippe*, m.

CHRYSIS, *f* [Mythol. a prieſteſs of Juno at Argos] *Chryſis*, f.

CHRYSOCOL, *f.* [gold-ſolder, borax] *Chryſocolle*, f.

CHRYSOCOME, *f.* [Bot. Elichryſum, goldy locks] *Chryſocome*, f *bouton d'or*, m.

CHRYSOGONUM, *f.* [Bot. Blatteria; moth mullein; red turnep] *Chryſogonum*, m. ou *navet aux mites*, f.

CHRYSOLITE (krĭs'-ô-lăïte), *f.* [a precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow] *Chryſolite*, f.

CHRYSOMELA, *f.* [a coleopt. inſect] *Chryſomèle*, f. *arlequin doré*, m.

CHRYSITES, *f.* [lydius lapis; alſo yellow litharge] *Chryſites*, f. *pierre de touche*, f. *fauſſe litharge d'or*, f.

CHRYSOBATES, *f.* [an artificial dendrite] *Chryſolate*, f. *buiſſon ardent*, m.

CHRYSOPRASUS, *f.* [a ſort of emerald, a precious ſtone that reflects a golden colour] *Chryſopraſe*, f. *chryſopraſin*, m.

CHRYSULEA, *f.* [aqua ſtygia *or* regia] *Chryſulée*, f. *eau régale*, f.

CHUB (tcheŭb), *f* [chevin, a river-fiſh] *Chabot*, m. *meunier*, m. *têtard*, ou *Têtu*, m. [a ſea-fiſh] *Cabot*, m. *mulet* ou *Muge de mer*, m.

* CHUB [a loggerhead] *Un homme qui a la tête groſſe; un homme groſſier, un payſan, un ruſtre; mazette*, f.

*† CHUB is a ſhort, thick, fat chub, as round as a foot ball, *C'eſt un petit ragot, graſſouillet, rond comme une boule.*

CHUBBED (tcheŭb'-bĭd), *adj.* [big-headed] *Qui a la tête groſſe.*

CHUB-CHEEKED (tcheŭb'-tchĭk't), *adj.* [having full cheeks] *Joufflu.*

CHUCK (tcheŭk), *f.* [the voice of a hen] *Le cri de la poule, glouſſement*, m. Chuck under the chin, *Soubarbe*, f.

To CHUCK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a noiſe like a hen, when ſhe calls her chickens] *Imiter le cri d'une poule qui appelle ſes poulets; glouſſer, coqueliner.*

To CHUCK, *v. n.* [to call as a partridge] *Chanter.*

To CHUCK under the chin, *Donner un petit coup ſous le menton.*

CHUCK-FARTHING (tcheŭk'-far-tzhĭn'gne), *f.* [a boyiſh play] *Fallette*, f.

To CHUCKLE (tcheŭk'-kl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to laugh vehemently, *or* convulſively,] *Rire avec éclat*, ou *à gorge déployée; ricaner.*

To CHUCKLE [to chuck] *v. a.* [to call as a hen, after laying] *Appeler, comme une poule appelle ſes petits; glouſſer, crêteler.* [*fig.* to cocker, to fondle] *Dire des douceurs.*

CHUFF (tcheŭf), *f.* [a blunt clown] *Un payſan, un ruſtre, un ruſtaud, un villageois.*

CHUFFILY (tcheŭf'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [ſurlily] *Groſſièrement.*

CHUFFINESS (tcheŭf'-ĭ-nĕce), *f.* [ſurlineſs, clowniſhneſs] *Groſſièreté*, f. *ruſticité*, f.

CHUFFY (tcheŭf'-é), *adj.* [ſurly, fat] *Groſſier, ruſtique.*

CHUM (tcheŭme), *f.* [chamber-fellow, at college] *Aſſocié*, m. *camarade de chambre*, m.

CHUM [tobacco to chew] *Du tabac à mâcher.*

CHUMP (tcheŭm'p), *f.* [a thick piece of wood] *Un gros morceau, une groſſe piece, un billot.*

CHURCH (tcheürtche), *f.* [a place which Chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God] *Egliſe*, f. *Temple Chrétien*, ** *les autels*, m. pl.

† The nearer the church, the farther from God, *Près de l'Egliſe, loin de Dieu.*

† Where God has a church, the devil will have a chapel, *Où Dieu a une égliſe, le diable veut avoir une chapelle.*

¶ Church, *égliſe*; temple, *temple* (ſynon.): Both ſignify an edifice ſet apart for the worſhip of the Deity; but *Temple* is a more pompous expreſſion, and leſs in uſe than *Church.* In ſolemn diſcourſes we ſay the *Temple* of the Lord; but in familiar converſation we uſe the word *Church.* With reſpect to the pagan religion we frequently uſe the word *temple*; as the *temple* of Apollo; the *temple* of Janus; but with relation to our own ſeldom; we ſay, St. Paul's *Church*; St Saviour's *Church*, &c.

CHURCH [a body of chriſtians] *Egliſe*, f The catholic *or* univerſal church, *Egliſe catholique* ou *univerſelle.* The Roman and Greek churches, *L'Egliſe Romaine & la Grecque.* The reformed churches, *Les Egliſes Réformées.* The Engliſh church, or the church of England, *L'Egliſe Anglicane.*

CHURCH [the divine ſervice] *Le ſervice divin, l'office divin.* The church is done, *L'office eſt fini.* Church-books, *Uſages*, m. pl.

To CHURCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to church a woman; to perform with a woman the office of returning thanks to God in the church for her deliverance] *Relever une femme de couches.*

CHURCH-ALE (tcheürtch'-éle), *f.* [a feaſt

commemoratory of the dedication of the church] *Fête de la dédicace d'une église*, f.

CHURCH-ATTIRE (tcheŭrtch-ăt tāïeŭr), *ſ* [the habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice] *Ornemens*, m pl.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY (tcheŭrtch '-â-tshŏr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [eccleſiaſtical power] *Puiſſance eccléſiaſtique*, f.

CHURCH-BOOK (tcheŭrtche '-boŭk), *ſ. Baptiſtère*, m.

CHURCH-BURIAL (tcheŭrtche-ber '-ĭ-ĕl), *ſ. Enterrement ſuivant les rites de l'égliſe*, m.

CHURCH-CENSURE (tcheŭrtche-cĕn '-chïeŭre), *ſ. Interdit*, m.

CHURCH-CHOPPER (tcheŭr tche '-tchŏp-eur), *ſ.* [one that changes his communion] *Apoſtat*, m. *renégat*, m.

CHURCHED (tcheŭrtch '-'t), *part. adj. Relevée de couches.*

CHURCHING (tcheŭrtch '-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Relevailles*, f. pl.

CHURCH-LANDS (tcheŭrtche '-lăn'dz), *ſ. pl. Biens d'égliſe*, m pl.

CHURCH-LAW (tcheŭrtche '-lâ), *ſ. Droit canon*, m.

CHURCH-MAN (tcheŭrtche '-măne), *ſ.* [clergyman] *Eccléſiaſtique*, m. *homme d'égliſe.*

CHURCH-MAN, *ſ.* [church-member] *Membre de l'égliſe Anglicane*, m. Church-man-like *Eccléſiaſtiquement.*

CHURCH-PLATE (tcheŭrtche '-pléte), *ſ.* [plate for the uſe of a pariſh-church] *Argenterie*, f.

CHURCH-PORCH (tcheŭrtche '-portche), *ſ. Portique d'égliſe*, m.

CHURCH-ROBBER (tcheŭrtche-rŏb '-cŭr), *ſ. Voleur d'égliſe*, m. *ſacrilége*, m.

CHURCH-TIME (tcheurtche '-tāïme), *ſ. Temps du ſervice divin*, m *temps de l'office*, m

CHURCH-WARDEN (tcheŭrtch-oŭâr '-d'n), *ſ.* [an officer choſen yearly to look to the church, &c.] *Marguillier*, m. *un ancien du conſiſtoire, un ancien.*

CHURCH-YARD (tcheŭrtch '-ïarde), *ſ.* [a cemetery] *Cimetière*, f. A fat church-yard, *Cimetière boſſu.* A church-yard cough, *Une toux de renard, qui mène au terrier.* Concerning a church-yard, *Cénétérial.* Situated in a church-yard, *Cémétérial.*

CHURL (tcheŭrl), *ſ* [a countryman, a ſurly man] *Un payſan, un ruſtre, un ruſtaud*; *gros bouvier*, ✝ *patant*, m. *brutal*, m. ‖ *manant*, m.

✝ To put the churl upon the gentleman, *Mettre du pain ſur du gâteau.*

CHURL [a miſer, a niggard] *Un avare, un ladre, un arabe, un pince-maille*; *un brutal.*

CHURLISH tcheŭr '-lïche), *adj* [clowniſh, rude, brutal; ſelfiſh, avaricious] *Ruſtique, campagnard, groſſier, crochetoral, brutal, inciuil*; *vilain, avare.* V. SULLEN.

CHURLISHLY (tcheŭr '-lïche-lé), *adv.* [rudely, brutally] *Groſſièrement, ruſtiquement, brutalement.*

CHURLISHNESS (tcheŭr '-lïche-nĕce), *ſ.* [brutality, ruggedneſs of manners] *Ruſticité*, f. *groſſièreté*, f. *manières brutales & inciviles*, f. pl.

☞ Churliſhneſs of fortune, *Revers de fortune*, m. *misère*, f.

‡ CHURME (tcheŭrme), *ſ.* [a confuſed ſound] *Bruit confus*, m. *tapage*, m. *tintamarre*, m.

CHURN (tcheŭrne), *ſ.* [the veſſel in which butter is made by long and violent agitation of the milk] *Baratte*, f. Churn-barrel (a ſmall cask laid lengthwiſe, with a flyer in the inſide, turned round by means of a winder), *Baratte flamande*, f.

To CHURN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to agitate by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk] *Battre* ou *agiter violemment*; *battre du lait pour en faire du beurre, baratter.*

CHURN-STAFF (tcheŭrne '-stăf), *ſ. Batte à beurre*, f.

To CHUSE, *or* rather CHOOSE, which ſee.

CHUSER, V. CHOOSER.

CHYLACEOUS (kăï-lé-cheŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of chyle] *De chyle.*

CHYLE (kāïle), *ſ.* [the white juice formed by the digeſtion of the aliments] *Chyle*, m.

CHYLIFACTION (kïl-ĭ-f k -cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making chyle] *Chylifaction*, f.

CHYLIFACTIVE (kïl-ĭ-f.k '-tïv'), *or* CHYLIPOETICK, *adj.* [having the power of forming chyle] *Qui forme le chyle.* The chylopoetick organs, *Les organes de la chylification.*

CHYLIFEROUS (kïl-ĭf '-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [conveying the chyle] *Chylifère.*

CHYLOSIS (kăï-lô '-cïce), *ſ.* [Med. converſion into chyle] *Chyloſe*, f.

CHYLOUS (kïl '-leuce), *adj.* [conſiſting of chyle] *De chyle.*

CHYMICAL (kïm '-ĭ-kăl), *or* CHYMICK (kïm '-ïk), *aaj.* [made by *or* relating to chymiſtry] *Chymique, de chymie.* A chymical preparation, *A mode chymique.* A chymical diſcourſe, *Diſcours de chymie.*

CHYMICALLY (kïm '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a chymical manner] *Suivant les principes de la chymie.*

CHYMIST (kïm '-ïste), *ſ.* [a profeſſor of chymiſtry] *Chymiſte*, m.

CHYMISTRY (kïm '-ïs-tré), *ſ.* [the art of diſſolving the ſenſible bodies into their elements] *Chymie*, f.

CHYMOSIS (kăï-mô '-cïce), *ſ.* [Med. the repeated preparation of the chyle] *Chymoſe*, f.

CI, [N. B. *Cette ſyllabe étant ſuivie d'une voyelle ſe prononce en Anglois à peu près comme* chi *en François*; *comme*, artificial, *artificiel*; phyſician, *un médecin*; precious, *précieux*; ſociable, *ſociable*; ancient, *ancien, vieux*; *il en faut excepter* ſociety, *ſociété, où ce C ſe prononce preſque tout de même qu'en François.*

CIBARIOUS (ſăï-bé '-rï-eŭce), *adj.* [relating to food] *Nourriſſant, mangeable*; *qui concerne les vivres.*

CIBOL *or* CIBOULE, *ſ.* [a ſmall onion] *Ciboule*, f. V. CHIBBOL.

CIBORIUM [an inſulated canopy ſupported by four columns] *Ciboire*, m. *baldaquin*, m.

CICADA, *or* HARVEST-FLY, *ſ.* [a falſe caterpillar] *Sauterelle chenille*, f.

CICATRICE (cïk '-ă-trice), *ſ.* [ſcar remaining after a wound; mark, impreſſure] *Cicatrice*, f.

CICATRICULA, *ſ.* [a ſmall cicatrice; the eye of the egg] *Cicatricule*, f.

CICATRISANT (cïk-ă-trāï '-zăn't), *ſ.* [an application that induces a cicatrice] *Cicatriſant*, m.

CICATRISIVE (cïk-ă-trāï '-cïv'), *or* CICATRIZING (cïk-ă-trāï '-zïn'gne), *adj.* [of a healing quality; having the property of cicatrizing] *Cicatriſant, cicatriſatif.*

CICATRIZATION (cïk-ă-tri-zé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cicatrizing; the ſtate of being healed] *L'action de cicatriſer.*

To CICATRIZE (cïk-ă-trāïze '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heal and ſkin the wound over] *Cicatriſer.*

CICCUS, *ſ.* [a ſmall graſshopper] *Ciccus*, m.

CICELY, *ſ.* (cïs '-lé), V. CHERVIL.

CICER, V. CHICK-PEA.

CICERONE, *ſ.* [in Italy; perſons ſhowing to ſtrangers the curioſities of a place; interpreter] *Cicerone*, m.

CICERONIAN, *adj.* [in the ſtyle of Cicero] *Cicéronien, -ne.* Ciceronian ſtyle, *Style Cicéronien.*

CICINDELA, *ſ.* [Nat. hiſt. glow-worm; a coleopt. inſect] *Cicindèle*, f. *ver luiſant*, m. [a kind of ſupreſs] *Bombardier* ou *canonnier*, m. Cicindela volans (a flying glow-worm), *Mouche à feu, mouche luiſante de la Guadeloupe*, f.

CICONES, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. a people of Thracia] *Cicones*, m pl.

§ CICISBEO, *ſ.* [whiſperer; in Italy, the favourite of a married woman] *Bon ami*, § *galuchon*, m. *celui qui en conte à une femme.*

To CICURATE (cïk -ïoŭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tame] *Apprivoiſer, rendre traitable.*

CICURATION (cïk-ïoŭ-ré '-cheŭne) *ſ.* [the act of taming] *L'action d'apprivoiſer*, f.

CICUTARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Cicuta aquatica, water-hemlock, growing in ponds and ditches] *Cicutaire*, f. *cigue aquatique*, f.

CID (cïd), *ſ. Cid*, m. *un vaillant homme, un héros, un brave.*

CIDER (ſăï '-deŭr), *ſ.* [liquor made of apples] *Cidre*, m, New cider (that has not worked), *Cidre doux.* Old cider (which has acquired great ſtrength), *Cidre paré.* Strong cider (made without any water), *Gros cidre.* Small cider (made with ſome water), *Petit cidre.*

CIDER-HOUSE (ſăï '-deur-haoŭce), *ſ. Cabaret à cidre*, m.

CIDERIST (ſăï '-deŭr-ïſte), *or* CIDERMAN (ſăï '-deŭr-măne), *ſ.* [one who makes *or* ſells cider] *Faiſeur* ou *vendeur de cidre*, m.

CIDERKIN (ſăï-deŭr-kïne), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſort of beverage made by pouring water on the murk after the cider is preſſed out] *Petit cidre.*

To CIEL, CIELING, V. To CEIL, CEILING.

CIERGE, *ſ.* [taper, a wax-candle uſed in church] *Cierge*, m.

CIERGE [Nat. Hiſt. onyx-ſhell, a ſpecies of voluta] *Cierge paſcal*, m.

CIGARE *or* SEGAR, *ſ.* [tobacco-leaves rolled up in the form of a pipe, which the Indians ſmoke] *Cigare*, m.

CIL (cïl), *ſ.* [Archit. the bottom-plate of a window] *Tablette*, f.

CILERY, *ſ.* [the foliage wrought on the heads of pillars] *Feuillage*, m.

CILIARY (cïl '-ĭ-re), *adj.* [belonging to the eye-lids] *Ciliaire.*

CILICIOUS (ci-lïch '-eŭce), *adj.* [made of hair] *Fait de crins.*

CIMETER (cïm '-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ. erroneouſly ſpelt* ſcimitar, ſimiter, *and* ſcymeter [a ſort of ſword, ſhort and recurvated, uſed by the Turks] *Cimeterre*, m.

CIMMERII, *ſ.* [Antiq. a people of Italy] *Cimmériens*, m. pl.

CIMOLIA TERRA, *ſ.* [Antiq. a ſoft earth uſed in painting, &c. ſuppoſed to be the common pipe-clay or fuller's earth from the iſland Cimolus] *Terre Cimolée*, f. *terre à dégraiſſer*, f.

CINCTURE (cïn'k '-tieŭre), *ſ.* [ſomething worn round the body] *Ceinture*, f.

CINCTURE [in Archit. a ring or liſt at the top and bottom of the ſhaft of a column] *Ceinture d'une colonne*, f. *colarin* (at the top), f. *apophyge* (at the bottom), f.

CINDER (cïn '-deŭr), *ſ.* [a maſs of anything burnt in the fire, but not reduced to aſhes] *Fraiſil*, m. *charbon de terre éteint & à demi conſumé*, m.

CINDER-WENCH (cïn '-deŭr-oŭën'che), *or* CINDER-WOMAN, *ſ. Pauvre femme qui ramaſſe les cendres qu'on jette, pour en tirer le fraiſil qui y reſte*; au figuré, *gueuſe, femme de néant.*

CINERARIA, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. SKY-FLOWER *and* RAG-WORT.

CINERARIA, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq.] *Urnes cinéraires.*

CINERARY (cïn '-ĭ-ră-ré), *adj.* [relating to aſhes] *Cinéraire.*

CINERATION (cïn-ĭ-ré '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the reduction of anything to aſhes] *Cinération*, f.

CINERITIOUS (cïn-ĭ-rïch '-eŭce), *adj.* [having the form of aſhes] *Cinéré, de cendres, en cendres.*

CINGARAT, *ſ.* [in Cookery; ſlices of veal and ham] *Cingarat*, m.

CINGLE (cïn '-gl'), *ſ.* [a girt for a horſe] *Sangle*, f.

CINNABAR (cïn '-nă-băr), *ſ.* [vermillion, a mineral conſiſting of mercury and ſulphur] *Cinabre*, m.

CINNAMON (cïn '-ă-meŭne), *ſ.* [the inward bark of an Indian tree, in the iſland of Ceylon] *Cinnamome*, m. *cannelle*, f. A roll of cinnamon, *Bâton de cannelle.* [among the Ancients] *Caſſe aromatique*, f.

CINNAMON-TREE (cĭn'-ŭ-meŭne-trī), *ſ. Cannelier*, m.

CINOPER, *ſ.* [the factitious cinnabar] *Cinabre factice*, m. *vermillon*, m. *uxifier*, m.

CINQUE (cĭnk), *ſ.* [at dice *or* cards] *Un cinq, aux dés & aux cartes.*

CINQUE-FOIL (cĭn'k'-fŏĭl), *ſ.* [a kind of five-leaved clover] *Quinte-feuille*, f.

CINQUE-PACE (cĭnk'-pēce), *ſ. Sorte de danſe grave.*

CINQUE-PORTS (cĭnk'-pŏrts), *ſ. pl. Les cinq ports d'Angleterre du côté de la France*, ſavoir Douvres, Sandwich, Hithe, Rumney, Haſtings, *auxquels on ajoute* Rye & Winchelſea.

CION (sĭĭ'-eŭne), V. SCION.

CION [Anat. uvula] *Luette*, f.

CIPHER *or* CYPHER (sĭĭ'-feŭr), *ſ.* [an arithmetical character] *Chiffre*, m. To learn ciphers] *Apprendre à chiffrer.*

CIPHER, *ſ.* [a mark ſtanding for nothing] *Zéro*, m. To ſtand for a cipher, *Etre un zéro en chiffre.*

CIPHER, *ſ.* [a ſecret manner of writing] *Chiffre*, m. *caractère ſecret.*

To CIPHER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to practiſe arithmetic] *Chiffrer, calculer.* You can cipher, *Vous ſavez chiffrer, vous ſavez l'arithmétique.*

To CIPHER, *v. a.* [to write in occult characters] *Ecrire en chiffres, en caractères particuliers.*

CIPHERED (sĭĭ'-feŭr-'d). *part. adj. Chiffré.*

CIPHERING (sĭĭ'-feŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de chiffrer*, &c

CIPOLINO, *ſ.* [cipolin marble; a ſort of greeniſh marble] *Cipolini*, m.

CIPRESS, V. CYPRESS.

CIRCASSIA, *ſ.* [a large tract of Aſia] *Circaſſie*, f.

CIRCÆA, *ſ.* [Bot. enchanter's night-ſhade; a vulnerary plant] *Circée*, f. *herbe de S. Etienne*, f. *herbe enchantereſſe*, f. *herbe des magiciennes*, f.

CIRCE, *ſ.* [Mythol. an enchantreſs, the daughter of Sol and Perſe, *or* of the Day and Night] *Circé*, f.

CIRCENSIAN GAMES, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. exerciſes exhibited in the circus] *Jeux du cirque*, m. pl.

To CIRCINATE (cĕr'-cĭ-nête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a circle with a pair of compaſſes] *Tracer un cercle, arrondir, compaſſer*; fig. *tourneyer.*

CIRCINATION (cĕr'-cĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [an orbicular motion] *Tour de compas*, m. *tour de roue*, m. *cercle*, m.

CIRCLE (cĕr'-kl' *or* ceŭr'-kl'), *ſ.* [a round turned line] *Cercle*, m. *rond*, m. *circonférence*, f. *cerne*, m. Circle of light round the ſun, *Aire*, f. The circles of a ſphere, *Les cercles d'une ſphère.* The circle of the earth, *La circonférence de la terre.*

* CIRCLE [an aſſembly] *Cercle*, m. *aſſemblée*, f. A circle of fine Ladies, *Un cercle de belles Dames.*

* CIRCLE [ſyllogiſtic circle; in Logic, an inconcluſive form of argument] *Cercle vicieux, pétition de principe*, f. That fallacy called a circle, *Cette eſpèce de ſophiſme qu'on nomme cercle vicieux.*

To CIRCLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to move round anything] *Mouvoir en rond.*

To CIRCLE IN, *Entourer, enfermer, limiter.*

To CIRCLE, *v. n. Tourner en rond, ſe ſuccéder.*

CIRCLED (cĕr'-kl'd), *adj. Rond, en cercle, de forme circulaire.* Circle-ways, *En forme de cercle.*

CIRCLES (cĕr'-klĕz) of the German empire [provinces, ten in number] *Les Cercles de l'Empire d'Allemagne, au nombre de dix.*

CIRCLET (cĕr'-klète), *ſ.* [a circle, an orb] *Cercle*, m. *orbe*, m. *forte-aſſiette*, m.

CIRCLING (cĕr'-klĭn'gne), *adj.* [circular] *Circulaire, rond.*

CIRCUIT (cĕr'-kĭte), *ſ.* [compaſs, circumference] *Circuit*, m. *circonférence*, f. *enceinte*, f. *tour*, m. *contour*, m. This city is ſeven leagues in circuit, *Cette ville a ſept lieues de circuit, ou de circonférence.*

* CIRCUIT [diadem] *Diadème*, m. See the golden circuit on my head, *Voit le diadème d'or ſur ma tête.*

CIRCUIT [the viſitations of the Judges for holding aſſizes, the tract of country viſited by the Judges] *Viſites que les Juges d'Angleterre font dans les provinces pour y adminiſtrer la juſtice; département de chacun de ces Juges.* To go the circuit, *Faire la viſite, ou aller en tournée, être ambulant.*

CIRCUIT of action [a law-term] *Procédures ſuperflues dans un procès*, f.

To CIRCUIT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to move circularly] V. To CIRCLE.

CIRCUITEER (cĕr'-kĭt-ĭre), *ſ.* [one who travels a circuit] *Qui fait un grand tour en voyageant, qui voyage autour du monde.*

CIRCUITION (cĕr-kĭoŭ-ĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of going round] *L'action de faire un circuit*; circuit, m.

CIRCUITY (cĕr'-kĭoŭ-ĭt-é), *ſ.* [a longer turn than is neceſſary] *Circuit*, m. *détour*, m. * *un long circuit de paroles.*

CIRCULAR (cĕr'-kĭoŭ-leŭr), *adj.* [round, like a circle] *Circulaire, rond, en rond, cyclique.* A circular motion, *Mouvement circulaire.*

CIRCULAR [directed to ſeveral perſons] *Circulaire, qu'on envoie à pluſieurs perſonnes.* Circular letter, *Lettre circulaire*, f. *circulaire*, f.

CIRCULAR [vulgar, limited] *Ordinaire, borné.* A circular mind, *Un eſprit borné.*

CIRCULARITY (cĕr-kĭoŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a circular form] *Forme circulaire*, f.

CIRCULARLY (cĕr'-kĭoŭ lar-lé), *adv. Circulairement, en cercle, en forme de cercle.*

To CIRCULATE (cĕr'-kĭoŭ-lète), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to move in a circle] *Circuler, ſe mouvoir en rond*, au propre & au figuré. The blood circulates, *Le ſang circule.* * Money ſhould circulate, *L'argent doit circuler.*

CIRCULATING (cĕr'-kĭoŭ-lé'-tĭn'gne), *adj. Circulant.* Circulating library, *Cabinet littéraire*, m.

CIRCULATION (cĕr'-kĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [circular motion] *Circulation*, f. au propre & au figuré. The circulation of the blood, *La circulation du ſang.* Partiſan to the circulation of blood, § *Circulateur*, m. * The circulation of money, *La circulation des eſpèces.*

CIRCULATION [in Chymiſtry; an operation whereby the ſame vapour, raiſed by fire, falls back to be returned and diſtilled ſeveral times] *Circulation*, f.

CIRCULATORY (cĕr'-kĭoŭ-lé-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a chymical veſſel] *Vaiſſeau circulatoire.*

CIRCULATUM MINUS (among Chym.), V. SPIRIT OF WINE.

CIRCULATORY, *adj.* V. CIRCULAR.

CIRCUMAGGERATION (cĕr-keŭm ăg-djĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a heaping round about] *Un amas tout autour.*

CIRCUMAMBIENCY (cĕr-keŭm-ăm'-bĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [compaſs] *Enceinte*, f.

CIRCUMAMBIENT (cĕr-keŭm-ăm'-bĭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [ſurrounding, encompaſſing] *Qui entoure, qui environne, d'alentour*; *ambiant* (t. de Phyſique).

To CIRCUMAMBULATE (cĕr-keŭm-ăm'-bĭoŭ-lète), *v. n.* [to walk round about] *Marcher ou ſe promener tout autour.*

CIRCUMAMBULATION (cĕr-keŭm-ăm'-bĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a walking *or* going round about] *Promenade tout autour*, f.

To CIRCUMCISE (cĕr'-keŭm'-ſăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cut the prepuce] *Circoncire.* To circumciſe a child, *Circoncire un enfant.*

CIRCUMCISED (cĕr'-keŭm'-ſăĭ-z'd), *part. adj. Circoncis.*

CIRCUMCISER (cĕr'-keŭm'-ſăĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who circumciſes] *Circonciſeur*, m.

CIRCUMCISION (cĕr'-keŭm'-cĭ'-zûne), *ſ.* [the act of cutting off the prepuce] *Circonciſion*, f.

To CIRCUMDUCT (cĕr'-keŭm'-deŭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to nullify, to cancel] *Annuler, abroger, caſſer.*

CIRCUMDUCTION (cĕr'-keŭm'-deŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [nullification] *L'action d'annuler, abolition*, f.

CIRCUMFERENCE (cĕr-keŭm'-fĭ-rĕn ce), *ſ.* [periphery, circle] *Circonférence*, f *circuit*, m. *contour*, m. *périphérie* (t. de Geom.), f. To draw a line from the center to the circumference, *Tirer une ligne du centre à la circonférence.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR (cĕr-keŭm'-fĭ-rĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument for ſurveying; plain theodolite] *Bâton d'arpenteur*, m. *double graphomètre*, m. *planchette*, f.

CIRCUMFLEX (cĕr'-keŭm'-flĕcks), *adj.* & *ſ.* a mark denoting long quantity and a broad vowel; is joined only to the word accent, as, *un accent circonflexe*, a circumflex (^).

CIRCUMFLUENCE (cĕr-keŭm'-flĭoŭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [an incloſure of waters] *Réſervoir*, m.

CIRCUMFLUENT (cĕr-keŭm'-flĭoŭ-ĕn't), *and* CIRCUMFLUOUS (cĕr-keŭm'-flĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [flowing round, environing with waters] *Qui coule autour, qui environne d'eau.*

CIRCUMFORANEOUS (cĕr-keŭm'-fô-ré'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [wandering from houſe to houſe] *Ambulant*; au figuré, *vulgaire, ordinaire.*

To CIRCUMFUSE (cĕr-keŭm-fĭouze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pour round] *Répandre autour, étendre*, au propre & au figure.

CIRCUMFUSED (cĕr-keŭm'-fĭou'-z'd), *part. adj. Répandu, épars*

CIRCUMFUSION (cĕr-keŭm'-fĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſpreading about] *L'action de répandre*, f.

To CIRCUMGYRATE (cĕr-keŭm'-djĭ-ré'-cte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to roll round] *Rouler, tourner ſur ſoi-même.*

CIRCUMGYRATION (cĕr-keŭm'-djĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ. Le mouvement d'un globe ſur ſon axe*; *tournoiement*, m.

CIRCUMINCESSION (cĕr-keŭm-ĭn'-cĕs'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a term uſed by divines for the reciprocal exiſtence of the three perſons in the Trinity in each other] *Circumincéſſion*, f.

CIRCUMJACENT (cĕr-keŭm'-djé'-cĕn't), *adj. Qui eſt autour de quelque choſe.*

CIRCUMJOVIALISTS (cĕr-keŭm'-djô'-vĭ-ăl-ĭſts), *ſ. pl.* [Jupiter's ſatellites] *Satellites de Jupiter*, m. pl.

CIRCUMITION (cĕr-keŭm-ĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [going round] *L'action d'aller autour*, f. *circuit*, m. *détour*, m.

CIRCUMLIGATION (cĕr-keŭm'-lĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [binding round, a bond that encompaſſes a thing] *Lien*, m. *hart d'un fagot*, f.

CIRCUMLOCUTION (cĕr-keŭm'-lô-kĭou-cheŭne), *ſ.* [periphraſis, a circuit of words] *Circonlocution*, f. *périphraſe*, f. *ambages*, f. pl.

CIRCUMMURED (cĕr-keŭm'-mĭour'd'), *adj.* [walled round] *Entouré de murailles.*

CIRCUM-NAVIGABLE (cĕr-keŭm'-năv'-ĭ-gă-bl'), *adj.* [which may be ſailed round] *Autour duquel on peut naviguer.*

To CIRCUM-NAVIGATE (cĕr-keŭm'-năv'-ĭ-guéte), *v. a.* [to ſail round] *Naviguer autour de.*

CIRCUM-NAVIGATION (cĕr-keŭm'-năv-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de naviguer autour de.*

CIRCUMPLICATION (cĕr-keŭm'-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the art of enwrapping, the ſtate of being enwrapped] *Entortillement*, m. *enveloppement*, m.

CIRCUMPOLAR (cĕr-keŭm'-pô'-lăr), *adj.* [round the pole] *Qui tourne autour du pôle.*

CIRCUMPOSITION (cĕr-keŭm'-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [laying about, placing circularly] *L'action de mettre autour ou en rond*

CIRCUMRASION (cĕr-keŭm'-ré'-jeŭne), *f.* [ſhaving *or* paring round] *L'action de raſer ou de peler à l'entour.*

CIRCUMROTATION (cĕr-keŭm'-rô-té'-eŭne), *f.* [wheeling round like a wheel] *L'action de tourner autour.*

To CIRCUMSCRIBE (cĕr-keŭm'-skrīb'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe within certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine] *Circonſcrire, borner, limiter.*

CIRCUMSCRIBED (cĕr-keŭm'-skrīb'd), *part. adj. Circonſcrit, borné, limité.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION (cĕr-keŭm'-skrĭp'-eŭne), *f.* [de ermination of form *or* extent] *Circonſcription*, f.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE (cĕr-keŭm'-skrĭp'-tĭv), *adj.* [inc oſing the ſuperficies] *Qui circonſcrit.*

To CIRCUMSONATE (cĕ -keŭm'-sô'-néte), *v. n* [to ſound round about] *Retentir à l'entour.*

CIRCUMSPECT (cĕr'-keŭm'-spĕkt), *adj.* [wary, cau ious, attentive, watchful] *Circonſpect, réſervé, prudent, diſcret.* V. VIGILANT.

CIRCUMSPECTION (cĕr-keŭm'-spĕk'-eŭne), *f.* [warin ſs, caution, heed] *Circonſpection*, f. *retenue*, f. *réſerve*, f. *prudence*, f *diſcrétion*, f. *conſidération*, f.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE (cĕr-keŭm'-spĕk'-tĭv), *adj.* [attentive, vigilant] *Attentif, vigilant.*

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY (cĕr-keŭm'-spĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [cautiouſly] *Avec vigilance, attentivement.*

CIRCUMSPECTLY (cĕr'-keŭm-spĕkt-lé), *adv* [watchfully, vigilantly] *Avec circonſpection, avec diſcrétion, prudemment.*

CIRCUMSPECTNESS (cĕr'-keŭm'-spĕkt-nĕce), *f.* [vigilance] V. CIRCUMSPECTION.

CIRCUMSPICUOUS (cĕr-keŭm'-spĭk'-ĭoŭ-cŭce), *adj.* [to be ſeen on all ſides] *Qui eſt en vue, qu'on voit de tous côtés.*

CIRCUMSTANCE (cĕr'-keŭm-stăn'ce), *f.* [ſomething relative to a fact] *Circonſtance*, f. A fact ſet out with all its circumſtances, *Un fait bien conſtaté avec toutes ſes circonſtances.* V. CASE.

CIRCUMSTANCES (cĕr'-keŭm-stăn'-cĕz) [condition, ſtate of affairs] *Condition*, f. *état*, m *affaires*, f. pl. Being under thoſe circumſtances, *Etant dans cet état.* To be in better circumſtances, *S'accommoder* When men are eaſy in their circumſtances they are enemies to innovation, *Lorſque les hommes ſe trouvent bien dans leur condition préſ nte, le changement leur eſt odieux.*

To CIRCUMSTANCE (cĕr'-keŭm'-stăn'ce), *v. a.* [to place in a particular ſituation *or* relation of things] *Circonſtancier, mettre* ou *placer ſous un certain rapport ou des circonſtances particulières.*

CIRCUMSTANCED (cĕr'-keŭm-stăn'-c'd), *part. adj. Circonſtancié, qui eſt dans un tel état.* A fact well circumſtanced, *Un fait bien circonſtancié.* As they are circumſtanced, *Dans l'état où ils ſont.*

CIRCUMSTANT (cĕr'-keŭm'-stăn't), *adj.* [ſurrounding] *Qui environne, qui eſt autour*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL (cĕr-keŭm-stăn'-chăl), *adj.* [accidental, not eſſential; incidental, caſual; detailed, minute] *Accidentel, acceſſoire; circonſtancié.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY (cĕr-keŭm'-stăn'-chĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [the ſtate of a thing modified by its ſeveral circumſtances] *L'état d'être circonſtancié.*

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY (cĕr-keŭm'-stăn'-chăl-é), *adv.* [according to circumſtances; accidentally; exactly, minutely] *Suivant les circonſtances; accidentellement; exactement; avec détail, en détail.*

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE (cĕr-keŭm'-stăn'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſcribe a thing circumſtantially; to place in a particular condition] *Circonſtancier une choſe, en expliquer les circonſtances & les particularités: détailler.*

CIRCUMSTANTIATED (cĕr-keŭm-stăn'-chĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Placé dans un certain état.* The beſt circumſtantiated, *Qui eſt dans le meilleur état,* ou bien *l'homme le plus aiſé; le plus riche.*

CIR UMVAGRANT (cĕr-keŭm'-vé'-grănt), *adj.* [wandering about] *Vagabond, errant çà & là.*

CIRCUMVALLATE (cĕr-keŭm'-văl'-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe round with fortifications] *Fortifier, entourer de fortifications.*

CIR UMVALLATION (cĕr keŭm'-văl-lé'-che ne), *f* [the fortification *or* trench thrown up round a place beſieged] *Circonvallation*, f. The lines of circumvallation in a ſiege, *Les lignes de circonvallation dans un ſiége.*

C.RCUMVE T ON (cĕr-keŭm'-vĕk'-cheŭne), *f* [carrying, or being carried round] *Tranſport*, m. *voiture*, f *tour*, m.

To CIRCUMVENT (cĕr-keŭm'-vĕn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deceive, to cheat] *Tromper, ſurprendre, abuſer.*

CIRCUMVENTED (cĕr-keŭm'-vĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Surpris, trompé, abuſé.*

CIRCUMVENTING (cĕr-keŭm'-vĕn'-tĭn'gne), *and* CIRCUMVENTION (cĕr-keŭm -vĕn'-cheŭne), *f.* [fraud, impoſture, deluſion, cheat] *L'action de tromper & de ſurprendre, tromperie*, f *ſurpriſe*, f.

CIRCUMVOLATION (cĕr keum'-vô-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* [flying round] *L'action de voler, de voltiger à l'entour.*

To CIRCUMVOLVE (cĕr-keŭm'-vŏlv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to roll round] *Rouler (autour d'un centre commun).*

CIRCUMVOLUTION (cĕr-keŭm'-vô-lĭoŭ'-cheŭne), *f.* [the rolling *or* being rolled round] *Circonvolution*, f. *tournoiement*, m. *circuit*, m *tour*, m.

CIRCUS (cĕr'-keŭce), *pl.* CIRCUSES (cĕr'-keŭ cĕz), *f.* [cirque; an open place *or* area for ſports in old Rome] *Cirque*, m.

CIRCUS [moor-buzzard; a bird of prey] *Circus*, m.

CIREN CESTER, *f.* [a town of England; lat. 51°-43′ N lon. 1°. 58′ W.] *Cirenceſter*, m.

CIRRHA, *f.* [Mythol. a cavern of Phocis near Delphi; hence Apollo was ſurnamed Cirrhæus] *Cirrha*, f.

CIRSAKAS, *f.* [an Indian cotton-ſtuff mixed with ſilk] *Cirſacas*, m.

CIRSIUM, *f.* [Bot. gentle thiſtle; a plant good for varices] *Cirſion*, f.

CISALPINE [laying on this ſide the Alps] *Ciſalpin, ine.*

CISSITES, *f* [eagle-ſtone] *Ciſſite*, f.

CISSOID, *f.* [Geom. an algebraic curve] *Ciſſoïde*, f.

CISSOID, *adj.* [belonging or coming from the ciſſoid] *Ciſſoïdal.*

CIST (cĭſte), *f* [Anat. caſe, tegument, the incloſure of a tumour] *Tégument*, m terme d'Anatomie.

CISTED (cĭs'-tĕd), *adj.* [incloſed in a ciſt or bag] *Enkiſté.*

CISTERCIANS (cĭs-tĕr'-chăn'z), *f. pl.* [a ſort of monks] *Religieux de l'ordre de Citeaux*, m.

CISTERN (cĭs'-tĕrne), *f.* [a receptacle of waters for domeſtic uſe; a reſervoir] *Citerne*, f. *fontaine*, f. *réſervoir d'eau*, m. *cuvette*, f. Small ciſtern, *Citerneau*, m.

CISTUS (cĭs-teŭce), *f.* [Bot. rock-roſe; an ever-green ſhrub that gives the ladanum] *Ciſte*, m.

CIT (cĭte), *f.* [an inhabitant of a city, a pert low townſman] *Citoyen*, m. *bourgeois*, m. *petit bourgeois.*

CITADEL (cĭt'-ă-dĕl), *f.* [a fortreſs, a caſtle] *Citadille*, f.

CITAL (sāĭ'-tăl), *f. and* CITATION (sāĭ-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [impeachment; ſummons] *Citation*, f. *ajournement*, m. *aſſignation*, f.

CITATION [quotation] *Citation*, f. *allégation*, f

CITATORY (sāĭ'-tă-to-ré), *adj.* [having the power of citation; is ſaid of the ſummons before an eccleſiaſtical court] *Citatoire.*

To CITE (sāĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſummon] *Citer, aſſigner, ajourner.*

To CITE [in quote] *Citer, alléguer, apporter.* He cited the beſt authorities, *Il cita les meilleures autorités.*

CITED (sāĭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Cité, aſſigné, allégué.*

CITER (sāĭ'-teŭr), *f.* [one who cites, one who quotes] *Celui qui cite.*

CITESS (cĭt'-ĕce), *f.* [a city-woman] *Bourgeoiſe*, f.

CITHÆRIDES, *f. pl.* [Mythol. a title of the Muſes] *Cithérides*, f. pl.

CITHARUS, *f.* [a flat ſea-fiſh] *Folie*, m. *feuille poiſſon.*

CITHERN (cĭtsh'-ĕrn), *f.* [a muſical inſtrument, a kind of harp] *Ciſtre*, m.

CITING (sāĭ'-tĭn'gne), *f* *L'action de citer, citation*, f *aſſignation*, f. *allégation*, f.

CITIZEN (cĭt'-ĭ-z n), *f.* and *adj.* [a freeman *or* an inhabitant of a city] *Citoyen, bourgeois.* The citizens of London, *Les citoyens de Londres.* A fellow-citizen, *Concitoyen.* Second rate citizen, *Petit bourgeois.* Citizen-like, *Bourgeois*; (adv.) *bourgeoiſement.*

CITOLE, *f.* [muſical inſtrument] *Citole*, m.

CITRINE, *f.* [a ſort of cryſtal] *Sorte de criſtal très pur.*

CITRINE (cĭt'-rĭne), *adj.* [of a dark yellow, lemon-coloured] *Citrin, de couleur de citron, jaune foncé.*

CITRON (cĭt'-reŭne), *f.* [a ſort of fruit] *Citron*, m. *limon*, m.

CITRON-TREE (cĭt'-reŭne-trĭ), *f. Cortinier*, m. *limonier*, m.

CITRON-WATER (cĭt'-reŭne-wŏă-teŭr), *f.* [aqua vitæ diſtilled with the rind of citrons] *Citronnelle*, f.

CITRUL (cĭt'-reŭl), *f.* [pumpion] *Citrouille*, m.

CITTERN, V. CITHERN.

CITY (cĭt'-é), *f.* [a large collection of houſes and inhabitants, a town corporate] *Ville*, f. *cité*, f. & particulièrement, *ville épiſcopale.* A chief city, *Ville capitale.* A mother city, *Ville métropolitaine.* The city of London, *La ville de Londres.* The freedom of a city, *Le droit de bourgeoiſie.*

R. It is obſervable, that though the word CITY be properly and diſtinctly uſed for a biſhop's ſee, yet we ſay, the town of Ely, though an epiſcopal ſee, and the city of Weſtminſter, which is not one, *On doit remarquer, que quoi qu'on ne donne en Anglois le nom de* CITY *qu'aux villes épiſcopales, on ne laiſſe pourtant pas de dire,* the town of Ely, *où il y a un évêque; & au contraire on dit,* the city of Weſtminſter, *quoique cette dernière n'ait point d'évêché.*

CITY, *uſed adjectively, De ville.* A city-feaſt, *Une fête de ville* City-life, *La vie que l'on mène à la ville.* To love a city-life, *Aimer la vie des grandes villes.*

CIVES (sāĭ'-v'z), V. CHIVES.

CIVET, *or* CIVET-CAT, *f.* [an animal] *Civet*, f. Civet [its perfume] *Civette*, f.

CIVET [in Cookery; a particular way of dreſſing hares, &c.] *Civet*, m.

CIVICK (cĭv'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to civil honours or practices] *Civique.* A civick crown made of oaken boughs, which among the Romans was beſtowed upon him who had ſaved a citizen's life, *Couronne civique, faite de branches de chêne, qu'on donnoit chez les Romains à celui qui avoit ſauvé un citoyen.*

CIVIL (cĭv'-ĭl), *adj.* [relating to the city] *Civil.* Civil year (or legal year, the account of

time

time appoin'ed by every government to be uſed within its own dominions), *Année civile.* Civil union, *Société civile.* Civil magiſtrates, *Magiſtrats civils.* Civil law, *Droit civil.* Civil war, *Guerre civile, f. intestine,* m.

CIVIL [civiliſed, gentle, complaiſant] *Civiliſé, civil, poli, complaisant, élégant, gracieux.*

CIVILIAN (cĭ-vĭl'-yĭn), *ſ.* [a civil doctor] *Docteur en droit civil,* m. *Jurisconſulte,* m *juriste,* m.

CIVILITY (cĭ-vĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [freedom from barbarity; politeneſs] *Civilité, f. politeſſe, f. honnêteté, f. urbanité, f. gracieuſeté, f. courtoiſie, f. galanterie, f. humanité, f.*

CIVILIZATION (cĭv'-ĭl-ĭ-zā'-shĕûne), *ſ.* [the act of rendering a criminal proceſs civil] *L'action de rendre civile une cauſe criminelle.*

CIVILIZATION [the action of civilizing] *Civiliſation,* ſ.

To CIVILIZE (cĭv'-ĭl-īze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make civil; to reclaim from ſavageneſs and barbarity] *Civiliſer, humaniſer, polir.*

CIVILIZED (cĭv'-ĭl-īz'd), *part. adj.* *Civiliſé, humaniſé, poli.* A civiliſed nation, *Peuple civiliſé.* Civiliſed manners, *Mœurs polies.*

CIVILIZER (cĭv'-ĭl-īz-ĕûr), *ſ.* [one who civilizes] *Celui qui civiliſe.* The civilizers! Say rather, the corrupters of mankind! *Ceux qui civiliſent! dites plutôt ceux qui corrompent les hommes.*

CIVILLY (cĭv'-ĭl-é), *adv.* [with civility] *Civilement, obligeamment, poliment,* ‡ *courtoiſement.*

CIVITA VECCHIA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Italy; lat. 42°-5′ N. lon. 11°-51′ E.] *Civita Vecchia,* ni.

CLACK (klăk), *ſ.* [any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe] *Ce qui fait un bruit continuel & importun; claquet,* ou *cliquet,* m. au figuré, *la langue d'un babillard.* A mill-clack, *Claquet de moulin,* m.

*‡ To ſet one's clack a going, *Babiller, faire aller ſa langue.* *‡ Will that perpetual clack never lie ſtill? *Ce moulin à paroles ne ceſſera-t-il jamais d'aller?*

To CLACK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a clinking noiſe] *Claquer, cliqueter.*

To CLACK, *v. a.* as To clack wool [to cut off the ſheep's mark] *Couper la marque des brebis.*

CLACKING (klĕk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a clinking noiſe] *Claquetis,* m. *claquement,* m.

CLAD (klăd), *part. adj.* [of To CLOTHE] *Habillé, vêtu.* Richly clad, *Richement habillé.* Well clad, *Bien ajuſté.*

CLAIM (kléme), *ſ.* [a demand of a thing as due; title, right] *Demande,* f. *prétention,* f. *titre,* m. *droit,* m. To lay claim to a thing, *Former des prétentions ſur une choſe.*

To CLAIM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to demand of right, to lay claim to] *Réclamer, prétendre, avoir des prétentions ſur quelque choſe,* ‡ *clamer* (t. de Coutume). To claim vainly, *Surmonger.* To claim as one's own, *S'approprier.* Poets have an undoubted right to claim the moſt laſting name, *Les poëtes ont droit de prétendre à l'immortalité.* The King of Pruſſia claimed the principality of Orange, *Le Roi de Pruſſe réclamoit la principauté d'Orange.*

To CLAIM [to challenge] *Sommer.* To claim one's promiſe, *Sommer quelqu'un de ſa promeſſe.*

CLAIMABLE (klé'-mĭ-bl'), *adj* [that which may be claimed] *A quoi l'on peut prétendre.*

CLAIMANT (klé'-mănt), *and* CLAIMER (klé'-mĕûr), *ſ.* [one who claims] *Prétendant, qui forme des prétentions, qui réclame.*

CLAIMED (klé'-m'd), *part. adj. Réclamé.*

CLAIMING (klé'-mĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de prétendre, prétention,* f.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, V. CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLAKIS, *ſ.* [wild gooſe] V. BARNACLE.

To CLAMBER (klăm'-bĕûr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to climb with difficulty] *Grimper, monter.*

To CLAMM *or* CLAM (klăme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clog with any glutinous matter; to ſtarve] *Arrêter ou prendre avec de la glue, affamer.*

CLAMMED (klăm'-m'd), *part. adj.* [ſtarved with hunger] *Affamé, preſſé de la faim.*

CLAMMINESS (klăm'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [viſcoſity, viſcidity] *Viſcoſité,* f.

CLAMMY (klăm'-é), *adj.* [viſcous, glutinous] *Viſqueux, gluineux, gluant, pâteux.* The brain is of a clammy conſiſtence, *La cervelle eſt d'une conſiſtence viſqueuſe.* The clammy bodies, as pitch, *Les corps gluans, comme la poix.* A clammy mouth, *Une bouche pâteuſe.*

CLAMOROUS (klăm'-eŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [noiſy, vociferous] *Bruyant, tumultueux.* V. LOUD.

CLAMOUR (klăm'-eûr), *ſ.* [outcry, vociferation, noiſe] *Bruit,* m. *clameur,* f. *cri,* m. ‖ *tabauderie,* f. ‖ *criaillerie,* f.

To CLAMOUR, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to make out-cries] *Crier, faire du bruit ou des clameurs, criailler.* To clamour againſt a thing, *Se récrier contre une choſe.*

CLAMP (klăm'p), *ſ.* [a piece of wood joined to another to ſtrengthen it] *Emboîture,* f.

CLAMP [in ſhip-building] *Clamp,* m *taquière,* f. *gabaron,* m. *jumelle de ralingue,* f. Clamps (cap-ſquares), *Ferrures d'affût,* f. *plate-bandes d'affût,* f. Clamps (to faſten the maſts or bow-ſprits of ſmall veſſels, or boats), *Cellier accrât,* m. Hanging-clamps, *Gaſches de fer,* f. pl.

To CLAMP [to ſtrengthen by means of a clamp *Emboîter.* To clamp a beam (in ſhip-building), *Jumeler un bau.*

CLAMPONNIER *or* CLAPONNIER, *ſ.* [long jointed horſe] *Clamponur,* ou *Claponier,* m.

CLAN (klăne), *ſ* [family, race, ſect] *Famille,* f. *race,* f. *ſecte,* f. ‡ *clique,* f. Epicurus and all his clan, *Epicure & toute ſa ſecte.*

CLAN [a family *or* tribe in Scotland and Ireland] *Famille Ecoſſoiſe, tribu,* f. Clan (in Arabia and Abyſſinia), *Cabille,* f.

To CLAN together, *v. n* [to cabal] *Cabaler, faire un parti.*

CLANCULAR (klăn'k'-yoŭ-leûr), *adj* [clandeſtine, ſecret, hidden; in an ill ſenſe] *Clandeſtin, furtif, ſecret, caché.*

CLANDESTINA, *ſ.* [Bot. lathræa; mother-wort; a plant delighting in ſhady damp places] *Clandeſtine,* f. *herbe cachée,* f. *herbe à la matrice,* f.

CLANDESTINE (klăn'-dĕs'-tĭne), *adj.* [ſecret, hidden] *Clandeſtin.*

CLANDESTINELY (klăn'-dĕs'-tĭne-lé), *adv.* [ſecretly, privately] *Clandeſtinement, furtivement.*

CLANG (klăn'g), *ſ.* [a ſharp ſhrill noiſe] *Cri,* m. *bruit,* m. *ſon aigu & perçant: le ſon de la trompette.*

To CLANG, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to make a ſhrill noiſe] *Rendre un ſon aigu, jeter des cris perçans, faire un grand bruit.* The trumpet clangs, *La trompette fait entendre ſes ſons aigus.*

CLANGOUR (klăn'g'-eûr), V. CLANG.

CLANGOUS (klăn'g'-eûce), *adj.* [making a clang] *Qui rend un ſon aigu,* ou *perçant.*

CLANGULA, *ſ.* [ichthyol. golden eye; a ſort of ſea-duck or diver] *Siregon,* m *garrot,* m.

CLANK (klăn'k), *ſ.* [a loud, ſhrill noiſe, as that of fetters and irons] *Bruit, ſemblable à celui des fers qui s'entrechoquent,* m.

To CLANK, *v. n.* [to make a loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe] *Tinter, faire du bruit.*

To CLAP (klăp), -PING, -PED, *and* CLAPT, *v. a.* [to ſtrike together with a quick motion] *Battre, frapper enſemble.* To clap one's wings, *Battre des ailes.* To clap one's hands, *Battre des mains.*

* To CLAP [to applaud] *Applaudir.* They clapped this tragedy, *Cette pièce fut applaudie.*

To CLAP [to put, to join] *Appliquer à, mettre à ou ſur.* He clapped his hand upon the wounded part, *Il mit ſa main ſur la partie bleſſée.* I ſhall clap a writ on his back, *Je lui mettrai un décret ſur le corps, je le ferai arrêter.* To clap ſpurs to one's horſe, *Piquer ſon cheval, appuyer l'éperon à ſon cheval, le piquer des deux.* To clap one's knees cloſe to the horſe's ſide, *Serrer un cheval du genou.* To clap on all the ſails, *Charger toutes les voiles.*

To CLAP [to infect with a venereal poiſon] *Donner la vérole.*

To CLAP UP [to complete ſuddenly] *Conclure ſur le champ.* The peace was clapped up, *On conclut ſubitement la paix.* To clap up an agreement, *Faire un accord, faire une cotte mal taillée.*

To clap up together, *Empaqueter, lier enſemble.*

To CLAP, *v. n.* [to move nimbly with noiſe] *Claquer, faire du bruit,* au figuré, *applaudir.*

* To clap as a play, *Applaudir à une pièce,* ‖ *faire le brouhaha.*

CLAP, *ſ.* [crack] *Bruit,* m. *éclat,* m. *claquement,* m. ‖ *brouhaha,* m. The door gave a great clap, *La porte fit grand bruit.* A clap of thunder, *Un éclat de tonnerre.* The actors were interrupted by unexpected claps, *Les acteurs furent interrompus par des claquemens inattendus.*

At one clap (at once), *Tout d'un coup, d'un ſeul coup, en une fois.*

CLAP [a venereal diſeaſe] *Virus vénérien, vérole,* f. *chaudepiſſe,* f.

CLAP-BOARD (klăp'-bôrde), *ſ. Douve, f. chantier,* m.

CLAP-NET (klăp'-nĕte), *ſ. Filet pour attraper des alouettes,* m.

CLAPPED (klăp't), *and* CLAPT, *part. adj. Battu, frappé, applaudi, appliqué,* &c.

CLAPPER (klăp'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who claps his hands for applauſe] *Qui bat des mains, qui applaudit; approbateur,* m. § *applaudiſſeur,* m.

CLAPPER of a bell (its tongue), *Le battant d'une cloche.*

CLAPPER of a door (knocker), *Le marteau d'une porte.*

CLAPPER of a mill, *Claquet de moulin,* m.

CLAPPERS of rabbits, *Clapiers,* m. *petits trous où les lapins ſe retirent.*

CLAPPER of a pump-box (valve), *Clapet de pompe,* m.

‡ To CLAPPER-CLAW (klăp'-eŭr-klâ), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſcold, to tongue beat] *Quereller, dire des ſottiſes.* Now they are clapper-claming one another, *Ils ſe querellent à préſent.*

CLAPPING (klăp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Battement,* m. *claquement,* m. *applaudiſſement,* m ‖ *brouhaha,* m.

CLAPT, V. CLAPPED.

CLARENCIEUX (klăr'-ĕn'-chĭ-ŭ), *or* CLARENCEUX, *ſ.* [the ſecond kind at arms] *Le ſecond roi d'armes, en Angleterre.*

CLARE-OBSCURE (klére-ŏb-ſkĭoure'), *ſ.* [light and ſhade in painting] *Clair-obſcur,* m. *griſaille,* f.

CLARE (Nuns of St), *ſ. pl.* [minoreſſes] *Clairettes,* f. pl *filles de Ste. Claire,* f. pl. § *hirondelles de carême,* f. pl.

CLARET (klăr'-ĕte), *ſ.* [French wine] *Vin clairet,* m. *vin de Bordeaux,* m.

CLARICORD (klăr'-ĭ-korde), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Claveçin,* m. forte d'épinette.

CLARIFICATION (klăr-fĭ--ké'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of making any liquor clear] *Clarification,* m *l'action de clarifier.*

CLARIFIED (klăr'-ĭ-fāĭ-ĕd), *part. adj. Clarifié; * éclairé.*

To CLARIFY (klăr'-ĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make clear] *Clarifier; & quelquefois* au figuré, *éclairer.*

To clarify ſyrup, *Clarifier du ſirop.* To clarify wine [to beat it up with the white of eggs, or iſinglaſs] *Coller du vin.*

CLARI-

CLARIFYING (klăr'-ĭ-fĭĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de clarifier.*

CLARION (klăr'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſhrill trumpet] *Clairon*, m.

CLARITY (klăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [brightneſs] *Clarté*, f. *ſplendeur*, f. *lumière*, f.

CLARY (klé'-ré), *ſ.* [Bot. Sclarea; a med. plant] *Orvale*, f. *toute-bonne*, f.

To CLASH (klăche), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtrike one againſt another; to make a noiſe by mutual collition] *Se choquer, s'entrechoquer, ſe butter, ſe fraſſer; faire du bruit en ſe choquant*, au figuré, *ſe contre-carrer, ſe contredire, ſe contrarier, ſe heurter, ſe choquer.* Their ſwords claſhed, *Leurs épées s'entre-choquoient.*

* Often the eccleſiaſtical and the political powers clash together, *Souvent la puiſſance civile, & la puiſſance eccléſiaſtique ſe heurtent, ſe contrarient.*

CLASH *or* Claſhing (klă'ch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ Choc*, m. *froiſſement*, m. *cliquetis*, m. au figuré, *conteſtation*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *contradiction*, f. Claſhing of ſwords, *Bruit d'épées.*

CLASP (klăſp), *ſ.* [a hook to hold any thing cloſe; an embrace] *Agraffe*, f. *boucle*, f. *fermail*, m. en terme de Blaſon; au figuré, *embraſſement*, ou *embraſſade*, m. The hook of a claſp, *Le crochet d'une agraffe.*

To CLASP, -ING, -ED, *and* Claſpt, *v. a.* [to ſhut with a claſp] *Agraffer, attacher avec une agraffe.*

To CLASP [to embrace] *Em'raſſer.* I claſp thy knees, *J'embraſſe tes genoux.*

CLASPED (klăs'-p't), *part. adj. Agraffé*; *embraſſé.*

CLASPER (klăs'-ſpeŭr), *ſ.* [the tendril of a plant] *Tenon*, m. *lien*, m

CLASPERS [tendrils, threads, or ligaments whereby vine, ſhrubs, and plants take hold of other trees to ſupport themſelves] *Mains, vrilles*, f. pl.

CLASP-KNIFE (klăſp'-năĭfe), *ſ.* [a knife which folds into the handle] *Couteau qui ſe ferme*, m.

CLASPING (klăs'-pĭn'gne), *L'action d'agraffer, & d'embraſſer.*

CLASP-NAILS (klăſp'-nél'z), *or* CLASP-HEADED-NAILS, *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Clous à tête piquée*, m. pl.

CLASS (klăce), *ſ.* [a rank of perſons, or things] *Claſſe*, f. *rang*, m. *ordre*, m.

CLASS [form in ſchools] *Claſſe*, f.

To CLASS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to range in claſſes, to ſet in order] *Claſſer, ranger par claſſes.* The ideas claſs and ſet themſelves in order as they riſe, *Les idées ſe claſſent & ſe rangent à meſure qu'elles naiſſent.*

CLASSICAL (klăs'-ĭ-kăl), *or* CLASSICK (klăs'-ĭk), *adj.* [of the firſt rate] *Claſſique.* A claſſical author, a claſſick (an antique author), *Un auteur claſſique.*

CLASSIS (klă'-ſe), *ſ.* [order, ſort, body] V. CLASS.

CLATHRI (klé'-tshrăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. bars of iron or wood for ſecuring doors and windows] *Fléaux de portes*, m. pl.

CLATTER (klăt'-eŭr), *and* CLATTERING *ſ.* [tumultuous and confuſed noiſe] *Bruit*, m. *fracas*, m. A clattering of words, *Un vain bruit de paroles.*

To CLATTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together; to talk faſt and idly; to diſpute, to jar] *Faire du bruit*; au figuré, *babiller, bavarder, diſputer, criailler, clabauder.*

To CLATTER, *v. a. Frapper quelque choſe qui retentit.* Clatter your brazen kettle, *Frappez votre chaudron d'airain.*

CLATTER-COAT (klăt'-eŭr-kôte), *ſ.* [an idle prater, a noiſy fellow] *Un cauſeur, un babillard, un clabaudeur, un criailleur.*

CLATTERING (klăt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj. Bruyant.* To make a clattering motion with the feet, *Trépigner des pieds.*

CLAUDENT (klâ'-dĕn't), *adj.* V. SHUTTING.

CLAUDIA (klâ'-dĭ-), *ſ.* [Mythol. a veſtal, who to prove her virginity, drew by her girdle a veſſel into port which thouſands of men could not move] *Claudia*, f.

To CLAUDICATE (klâ'-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to halt] *Boiter en marchant, clocher.*

CLAUSE (klâze), *ſ.* [a particular ſtipulation] *Claufe*, f. *article d'un contrat, ſtipulation particulière, condition*, f.

CLAUS, *ſ.* [ſentence, a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence] *Maxime*, f. *ſentence*, f. *la fin, la concluſion, le bout d. quelque choſe, membre d'une phraſe*, ou *d'une période*, m.

CLAUSIUS (klâ'-ſeŭce), *or* CLUSIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Janus] *Cluſius*, m

CLAUSTRAL (klâs'-trăl), *adj.* [belonging to a cloiſter] *Cloſtral, de cloître.*

CLAUSURE (klâ'-ſeure), *ſ.* [confinement] *Clôture*, f.

CLAVATED (klăv'-ă-tĕd), *adj.* [knobbed] *Noueux, en forme de maſſue.*

CLAVE (kléve), the *pret. of* To CLEAVE.

CLAVELLATED (klăv'-ĕl-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [Chym. made with burnt tartar] *Gravelé.*

CLAVICLE (klăv'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [the collar-bone] *Clavicule*, f.

CLAVIGER, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Janus and Hercules] *Claviger*, m.

CLAW (klâ), *ſ.* [the foot of a beaſt or bird armed with ſharp nails] *Griffe*, f. The claws of a lion, *Les griffes d'un lion.* The claws of a crab, *Les pinces* ou *bras d'une écreviſſe.* The hinder claws of a wild boar, *Les pinces d'un ſanglier.*

Iron-claws wherewith to bend the planks of a ſhip by fire, *Chenets*, m. pl.

To CLAW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcratch] *Gratter, égratigner, déchirer.*

‖ To CLAW [to flatter] *Flatter.* Claw me, claw thee, *Faites-moi un plaiſir, je vous en ferai un autre; chatouill.-moi, je te chatouillerai,* † *un barbier raſe l'autre.*

To CLAW AWAY, *or* off [to ſcold, to rail at] *Gronder, quereller, railler, dire des ſottiſes.* They clawed him off, *Ils le querellèrent, ils lui dirent des injures.*

To CLAW AWAY, *or* off, *Dépêcher, expédier promptement.* I clawed it off to-day, *J'en ai bien expédié aujourd'hui, j'ai bien abattu du bois aujourd'hui.* To claw the victuals off, *Manger gloutonnement*, ‡ *briffer.* He had a diſeaſe which he could never claw off, *Il avoit une maladie dont il n'a jamais pu guérir.*

A CLAW-BACK (klâ'-bă'k), *ſ.* [a flatterer, a wheedler] *Flatteur*, m. *enjôleur*, m.

CLAWED (klâ'-d), *part. adj. Egratigné, déchiré, expédié.*

CLAWED [ſaid of quadrupeds whoſe feet are digitated] *Onguiculé, unglé.*

CLAWING OFF (klâ'-ĭn'gne ŏf), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *L'action de s'élever, de s'éloigner d'une côte, ou laquelle on étoit affalé, & de gagner dans le vent en courant au plus près.*

CLAY (klé), *ſ.* [unctuous and tenacious earth] *Argile*, f. *terre graſſe*; *terre en général, en ſtyle oratoire ou poétique.* Tobacco-pipe clay, *Terre cimolée*, f. *terre à pipe*, f.

* Man is but a lump of clay, *L'homme n'eſt qu'une maſſe d'argile*, ou *de terre.*

CLAY [or dirt] *De la boue, du limon.*

To CLAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover, or to manure with clay] *Enduire d'argile*; *engraiſſer avec de l'argile, marner.*

To clay the ſugar, *Terrer le ſucre.*

CLAY-COLD (klé'-kôld), *adj.* [lifeleſs] *Sans vie.*

CLAYES (kléz), *ſ. pl.* [wattles made with ſtakes interwove with oſiers] *Claies*, f. pl.

CLAYEY (klé'-é), *or* CLAYISH (klé'-ĭche), *adj.* [conſiſting of clay] *Argileux.*

CLAY-LAND (klé'-lăn'de), *ſ. Terres argileuſes.*

CLAY-MARL (klé'-marle), *ſ.* [a chalky clay] *Marne argileuſe*, f. *terre à pipe* f

CLAY-PIT (klé'-pit), *ſ* [a pit where clay is dug] *Argilière*, f *marnière*, f

CLEAN (klîne), *adj* [free from dirt; chaſte, pure; elegant, neat] *Propre, net, pur, clair, blanc.* A clean glaſs, *Un verre propre, un verre net.* A clean plate, *Une aſſiette blanche.* Clean water, *De l'eau claire.* Clean corn, *Du blé pur*, ou *ſans mélange.* A clean ſhirt, *Une chemiſe blanche.*

† As clean as a penny, *Net comme un ſou marqué.*

To make clean, *Nettoyer.*

* To wrap up a naſty ſtory in clean words, *Raconter une hiſtoire ſale en termes couverts, gazer un conte.*

CLEAN, *adv.* [quite, perfectly] *Tout-à-fait, abſolument, clair & net.* An anſwer clean contrary, *Une réponſe tout-à-fait contraire.*

To CLEAN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make clean] *Nettoyer.* To clean one's face, *Se débarbouiller.* To clean gold, *Apurer l'or.* To clean a painting brush, *Patrouiller un pinceau.* To clean a ſkin with the back of the fleſhing-knife, *Retaler une peau* (t. de Tanneur).

CLEANLILY (klĕn'-lĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a cleanly manner] *Proprement.*

CLEANLINESS (klĕn'-ĭĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [freedom from dirtineſs; neatneſs] *Netteté*, f. *propreté*, f. The extent of this city, the cleanlineſs of its ſtreets, *La grandeur de cette ville, la propreté de ſes rues.*

CLEANLY (klîne'-lé), *adj.* [neat, pure; nice, artful] *Propre*, au figuré, *pur, innocent.* Cleanly joys, *Des plaiſirs innocens.*

CLEANLY (klîne'-lé), *adv.* [neatly, elegantly] *Proprement, nettement, blanchement*; *élégamment.*

CLEANNESS (klîne'-nĕce), *adj.* [neatneſs; purity, innocence] *Propreté, netteté*; au figuré, *délicateſſe, élégance*; *pureté, innocence.*

To CLEANSE (klĕn'z), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make clean] *Purifier, nettoyer, écurer, curer*; *déſterger, dépurer. Purifier le ſang.* To cleanſe the blood, *Purifier le ſang.* To cleanſe a kettle, *Ecurer un chaudron.* To cleanſe a well, *Curer un puits.* To cleanſe a hawk, *Curer l'oiſeau*, terme de Fauconnerie.

CLEANSED (klĕn'-z'd), *part. adj. Purifié, nettoyé, écuré, curé.*

CLEANSER (klĕn'-zeŭr), *adj.* [that cleanſes] *Qui purifie, qui nettoie*; *curoir.* A cleanſer of wells, *Curoir de puits*, m.

CLEANSING (klĕn'-zĭn'gne), *adj.* [evacuating, purifying] *Dépuratoire, déterſif.*

CLEANSINGS (klĕn'-zĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl. Curures*, f. pl.

CLEAR (klîre), *ſ.* [the inſide work of a houſe] *Le dans-œuvre*, dans un bâtiment. A cloſet in the clear, *Un cabinet dans-œuvre.*

CLEAR, *adj.* [bright, luminous, perſpicuous, &c.] *Clair, ſerein.* A clear weather, fire, day, water, ſound, voice, ſight, *Un temps clair, un feu clair, un jour ſerein, de l'eau claire, un ſon clair, une voix claire, une vue claire.* Clear ſpot in a cloudy ſky, *Clairon*, m. *éclaircie*, f.

CLEAR [pure] *Pur, épuré, net, ſans tache*; *innocent.* A clear reaſon *Une raiſon épurée.* A clear mind, *Un eſprit net.* A clear reputation, *Une réputation ſans tache.* I am clear from that crime, *Je ſuis innocent de ce crime.*

CLEAR [perſpicuous, evident; plain] *Clair, juſte, évident, convaincant, palpable*; *exprès.* A clear ſtyle, *Un ſtyle clair.* A clear diſcourſe, *Un diſcours clair.* A clear judgment, *Un juſte diſcernement.* 'Tis a clear caſe, *Cela eſt évident.*

CLEAR [out of debt] *Clair & net, qui ne doit rien.* A clear eſtate, *Un bien clair & net.* To be clear in the world, *Ne devoir rien à perſonne.* 'Tis all clear gain to me, *C'eſt un gain clair pour moi.*

CLEAR [without danger] *Sûr.* A clear coaſt, *Une côte ſûre, une côte ſaine & nette, où il*

y'y a ni bonc ni briſure à craindre. Clear rope (oppoſed to ſoul; in ſea-language), *Corde ou manœuvre dégagée (dont rien n'embarraſſe le mouvement).*

CLEAR [thin] *Clair, qui n'eſt pas ſerré.* Clear gauze, *De la gaze bien claire*

† CLEAR, *adv.* [quite, completely] *Tout-à-fait, entièrement, abſolument; liquidement.* I am clear againſt it, *J'y ſuis tout-à-fait oppoſé.*

To CLEAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make bright, to cleanſe, to make free from guilt, or anything noxious, &c.] *Eclaircir, nettoyer, purifier, clarifier, purger, juſtifier, ôter l'ordure, blanchir, décharger.* [in Chym.] *Deſſécher.* A water that clears the ſight, *Une eau qui éclaircit la vue.*

* To clear a doubt, a buſineſs, a difficulty, *Eclaircir un doute, débrouiller une affaire, réſoudre une difficulté.* Clear up your brow, *Déridez votre front.*

To clear the highway of robbers, *Nettoyer les grands chemins de voleurs.* To clear the way, *Frayer le chemin.* To clear the trenches, *Nettoyer la tranchée.* To clear a field of the trunks, *Eſſoucher un champ.*

To clear a metal, *Purger* ou *purifier un métal.* To clear a liquer, *Clarifier une liqueur.*

* To clear one's ſelf of a crime, *Se purger d'un crime.* He cannot clear himſelf from ſo many reproaches, *Il ne ſauroit ſe juſtifier de tant d'imputations.* To clear a priſoner, *Abſoudre un priſonnier, le décharger.* To clear one's own conſcience, *Décharger ſa conſcience.*

To clear the clay (among modellers; to take it off with the ſtick), *Bretter la terre.* To clear the enamel of the ſand (among Potters), *Eplucher le gâteau.* To clear the combs, cards, teazels (among Clothiers), *Curer les peignes, les cardes, les chardons.* Workmen employed to do it, *Cureurs*, m. pl.

To clear a rope (in ſea-language), *Dégager un cordage.* To clear away the rifts, *Larguer les balancines.*

To clear a hawk's bill and talon, *Epinceter le bec & les ſerres de l'oiſeau.*

To CLEAR, *Vider, liquider, libérer, acquitter.* To clear the room, *Vider la chambre, dans un ſens actif & paſſif dans les deux langues.* To clear accounts, *Liquider des comptes.* To clear an eſtate, *Libérer un bien de toute charge.* To clear a boat at the cuſtom-houſe, *Acquitter une barque à la douane, payer les droits de la douane.* To clear the table, *Deſſervir, ôter les plats de deſſus la table.*

To CLEAR OFF, *Débrutir.*

To CLEAR UP, *v. n.* [to grow clear] *S'éclaircir, s'éclaircir, en parlant du temps.* It begins to clear up, *Le temps commence à s'éclaircir.*

CLEARANCE (klī'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [certificate, diſcharge] *Acquit*, m. Clearance of a ſhip, *Acquit d'un vaiſſeau à la douane.*

CLEARED (klīr'd), *part. adj. Eclairci, nettoyé*, &c.

CLEARER (klīr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [brightener, purifier, enlightener] *Qui éclaire, qui éclaircit*, &c.

* Gold is a wonderful clearer of the underſtanding, it diſſipates every doubt and ſcruple in an inſtant, *L'or eſt merveilleux pour éclairer l'entendement, il fait évanouir en un inſtant tous les doutes & tous les ſcrupules.*

CLEARING (klīr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'éclaircir*, &c. *débrouillement*, m. Clearing of the infection, *Déſinfection*, f. Clearing or opening a harb ur (by removing the lighted veſſels), *Débaclement*, m *débacle*, f. *débaclage*, m.

CLEARLY (klīr'-lé), *adv.* [brightly; acutely; plainly; wholly] *Clairement, nettement, évidemment, ſans équivoque; clair & net, ſans réſerve, entièrement, ſans exception, démonſtrativement.*

CLEARNESS (klīr'-nĕce), *ſ.* [tranſparency, brightneſs, ſplendour, luſtre] *Clarté*, f. *ſplendeur*, f. *lumière*, f. *éclat*, m. The clearneſs of the ſun, *La clarté ou la lumière du ſoleil.* Clearneſs of ſight, *La clarté de la vue.*

CLEARNESS of the air, *La ſérénité de l'air.*

CLEARNESS of the voice, of the ſound (diſtinctneſs), *La netteté de la voix, du ſon.*

* CLEARNESS [perſpicuity; pureneſs] *Clarté, évidence*, f. *perſpicuité*, f. *pureté*, f. *innocence*, f. *intégrité*, f.

* CLEAR-SIGHTED (klīr-sāī'-tĕd), *adj.* [judicious] *Clairvoyant, pénétrant, judicieux.*

* CLEAR-SPIRITED (klīr-spĭr'-ĭ-tĕd), *adj. Franc, ouvert, ingénu, ſincère.*

To CLEAR-STARCH (klīr'-stärche), *v. a.* [to ſtiffen with ſtarch] *Empeſer.*

CLEAR-STARCHER (klīr'-stärtch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who waſhes fine linen] *Blanchiſſeuſe en fin*, f.

CLEATS (klīts), *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language] *Taquets de manœuvres*, m. pl. *galoches de bois (pour amarrer les manœuvres)*, f. pl. Cleats of the yard-arms, *Taquets de bout de vergue*, m. pl.

To CLEAVE (klīve), *v. n.* [to adhere, to ſtick faſt to] *S'attacher, adhérer, ſe joindre à.*

* If you will cleave to my opinion, *Si vous voulez adhérer à mon ſentiment.*

To CLEAVE, -ING, clove, clave, cleft; cloven or cleft, *v. a.* [to divide with violence] *Fendre, diviſer, ſéparer avec violence.* To cleave a diamond where it has a ſpeck, *Cliver un diamont.*

To CLEAVE, *v. n.* [to part aſunder] *Se fendre, s'entr'ouvrir, ſe crevaſſer.*

CLEAVER (klī'-veŭr), *ſ.* [butcher's inſtrument] *Couperet*, m.

CLEAVERS [thoſe that ſplit the ſlate] *Fendeurs*, m. pl.

CLEAVING (klī'-vĭn'gne), *part. & ſ. L'action de fendre; d'adhérer*, &c

CLEAVING-STONE [a ſort of marly fiſſile ſtone] *Schiſte*, m. *pierre ſchiſteuſe*, f.

CLEF (klĭf), *ſ.* [key, in Muſick] *Clef*, f.

CLEFT (klĕft), *ſ.* [a crack, a crevice] *Fente*, f. *ouverture*, f. *crevaſſe*, f.

CLEFT or CLIFT, *ſ.* [in Manege] *Avalure*, f.

CLEFT, *part. adj. of* To CLEAVE [divided] *Fendu, diviſé, crevaſſé.*

To CLEFT-GRAFT (klĕft'-grăft), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree and inſerting a branch] *Greffer en fente* ou *poupée.*

CLEMATIS, *ſ.* [Bot. a plant and a ſhrub; virgin's bower, traveller's joy, climber] *Clématite*, f. *herbe aux gueux*, f. *viorne*, f.

CLEMENCY (klĕm'-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [mercy] *Clémence*, f. *bonté*, f. *indulgence*, f. *miſéricorde*, f. *facilité à pardonner*, f.

CLEMENT (klĕm'-ĕn't), *adj.* [merciful; mild] *Clément, indulgent, miſéricordieux.*

CLEMENTINES (klĕm'-ĕn'-tāĭn'z), *ſ* [part of the Canon-law, compoſed of the conſtitutions of Pope Clement V. made by Pope John XXII] *Clémentines*, f. pl. It ſignifies likewiſe ſpurious works attributed to Pope Clement I.

CLENCH (klĕn'tche), V. CLINCH.

CLE'OBIS and BITUN, *ſ.* [Mythol. two brothers famous for their piety to their mother] *Cléobis & Biton*, m.

CLEOMEDES, *ſ.* [Mythol. a wreſtler of uncommon ſtrength] *Cléomède*, m.

CLEOSTRATUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a young Bœotian expoſed to a dragon, and delivered from it by his friend Moneſtratus] *Cléoſtrate*, m.

† To CLEPE (klīpe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call] *Appeler, nommer.*

† CLEPED (klīp't), *adj.* [called, or named] *Nommé, appelé.*

CLEPSYDRA (klĕp-sāĭ'-drĭ), *ſ.* [Antiq. an hour-glaſs, an inſtrument to meaſure time by water] *Clepſydre*, f.

CLERGY (klĕr'-djé), *ſ.* [the body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God] *Clergé*, m. *les eccléſiaſtiques, les gens d'égliſe*, m. pl. § *gens à petits collets*, m. pl.

Benefit of the Clergy (an ancient privilege of the Church, whereby the places conſecrated to religious duty were exempted from criminal arreſts] *Immunité*, f.

CLERGYMAN (klĕr'-djĭ-măne), *ſ.* [a man in holy orders] *Eccléſiaſtique*, m. *homme d'égliſe*, m. A young clergyman. § *Un petit collet.*

¶ Clergyman, *eccléſiaſtique, homme d'égliſe*; parſon, *eccléſiaſtique*; *miniſtre*; prieſt, *prêtre* (ſynon.): All ſignify men devoted to the ſervice of religion: the two firſt are uſed to denote thoſe only of the Chriſtian religion: the word *parſon* is ſeldom uſed but in mock ry and contempt: the word *prieſt* is applied to the miniſters of all religions.

CLERICAL (klĕr'-ĭ-k l), *adj.* [relating to the Clergy] *Clérical, de clerc, eccléſiaſtique, qui concerne les gens d'égliſe.*

CLERK (klärk), *ſ.* [a clergyman] *Un clerc, un eccléſiaſtique, un homme d'égliſe.* The clerk of the pariſh, *Le clerc de la paroiſſe.*

CLERK [a ſcholar, a man of letters] *Un ſavant, un homme de lettres.*

CLERK [a man employed under another as a writer; a writer in public offices] *Un clerc, un ſecrétaire, un greffier, un commis.* An attorney's clerk, *Un clerc de procureur.* The clerk of a company, *Le ſecrétaire d'une compagnie.* A clerk of the kitchen, *Un clerc d'office*, ou *clerc contrôleur d'office.* Clerk of the aſſizes, or criminal clerk, *Greffier criminel.* Clerk of the cuſtom-houſe, *Commis de la douane.* The clerk of the king's great wardrobe, *Le premier valet de chambre de la garderobe du roi.*

CLERK who aſſembles and muſters the militia guarding the coaſts, *Clerc de guet.*

CLERKSHIP (klärk'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of a clerk; ſcholarſhip] *La charge* ou *l'office de clerc, de ſecrétaire, de greffier, de contrôleur, de commis.*

CLEROMANCY (klĭ'-ro-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſoothſaying; the telling fortunes by caſting of dice or drawing of lots] *Cléromance*, f. ou *divination par le ſort*, f.

CLEVER (klĕv'-ĕr), *adj.* [ſkilful; fit, proper; handſome, well-ſhaped] *Habile, adroit; beau, bien fait.* He is a clever man, *C'eſt un habile homme.* A clever fellow, *Un beau garçon, un drôle bien fait.*

¶ Clever, *habile*; dexterous, *adroit* (ſynon.): The firſt ſignifies apt and ready, whether at invention or execution; the ſecond relates properly to bodily agility; thus we ſay, a *clever* contrivance, a *clever* trick, a *dexterous* leap, &c.

CLEVERLY (klĕv'-ĕr-lé), *adv.* [dexterouſly; fitly; handſomely] *Adroitement, bellement, finement.*

CLEVERNESS (klĕv'-ĕr-nĕce), *ſ.* [dexterity, ſkill] *Dextérité*, f. *adreſſe*, f. *habileté*, f. V. ABILITIES.

CLEVES (klīv'z), *ſ.* [a town and dutchy of Germany; lat. 51°-45' N. lon. 5°-50' E.] *Cleves*, f.

CLEW (klĭou), *or* CLUE, *ſ.* [thread wound upon a bottom] *Peloton*, m. A clew of thread, *Un peloton de fil.*

CLEW of a ſail [in ſea-language] *Point d'une voile*, m. *couillard*, m. Clew-garnets, *Carguepoints des baſſes voiles*, m. pl. Clew-lines, *Carguepoints des huniers*, m. pl.

To CLEW, *v. a.* [in ſea-language] *Retrouſſer.* To clew up the ſails (to raiſe them to be furled), *Carguer les voiles.* To clew up the top-ſails, *Mettre les huniers ſur les cargues.*

To CLICK (klĭk), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe] *Faire tictac*, ou *tac-tac.*

CLICKER (klĭk'-eŭr), *ſ. Garçon frippier, dont l'emploi conſiſte à ſe tenir à la porte de la boutique pour inviter les paſſans à y entrer*, m.

CLICKET (klĭk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [knocker, clack] *Marteau*, m. *cliquet (de moulin)*, m. *cliquette*, f. The clicket of a door, *Le marteau d'une porte.* A boy's clickets, *Des cliquettes d'enfant*, f. pl.

CLIENT (klāĭ'-ĕn't), *f.* [one who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence] *Client*, m. *partie*, f. *celui dont un avocat défend la cauſe en juſtice*; & dans un ſens plus général, *protégé*, m. *créature*, f. The clients of a man in power, *Les créatures d'un grand.*

CLIENTED (klāĭ'-ĕn'-tĕd), *adj.* [ſupplied with clients] *Qui a des clients.*

CLIENTELE (klāĭ-ĕn'-tīle'), *or* CLIENTSHIP (klāĭ'-ĕn't-chĭp), *ſ.* [the condition of a client] *Clientèle*, f.

CLIENTELE [perſons under protection and vaſſalage] *Clientèle*, f.

CLIFF (klĭf), *or* CLIFT, *ſ.* [a ſteep rock] *Rocher eſcarpé*, m.

CLIFF in Muſic, V. CLEF.

CLIFF [the ſide of a hill] *Le penchant, la deſcente, la pente d'une colline*, ou *d'une montagne*; *une vallée.*

CLIFF *or* CLIFT [a piece of wood cleft] *Morceau*, ou *éclat de bois fendu*, m. m.

A CLIFT *or* CLEFT, *ſ.* [a crack *or* crevice] *Une fente, une crevaſſe, une ouverture.*

CLIMACTER (klāĭ-măk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a certain number of years which is ſuppoſed to end a critical one] *Un certain nombre d'années au bout deſquelles il en vient une dangereuſe*; *temps critique*, m.

CLIMACTERICAL (klĭm-ăk-tĕr'-ĭ-kăl), *or* CLIMACTERICK (klĭm-ăk-tĕr'-ĭk), *adj. Climatérique.* The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſtimated the great climacterical year of our lives, *Les nombres 7 & 9 multipliés l'un par l'autre font* 63, *nombre réputé celui de la grande année climatérique de la vie.*

CLIMATE (klāĭ'-mĕte), *ſ.* [in Geography; a ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles by the increaſe of half an hour, and from the polar circles to the poles by the increaſe of a month for the longeſt day] *Climat*, m.

CLIMATE, *ſ.* [a region] *Climat*, m. *contrée*, f. *région*, f. *pays*, m. *ſituation du ciel*, &c. f.

CLIMATURE (klāĭ'-mă-tĭeŭre), V. CLIMATE.

CLIMAX (klāĭ'-măks), *ſ.* [a rhetorical figure: gradation] *Gradation*, f.

To CLIMB (klāĭme), -ING, CLOMB, *and* CLIMBED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to aſcend] *Monter, grimper.* To climb up a ladder, *Monter une échelle.* To climb up upon one's hand, *Grimper ſur ſes mains.*

CLIMBER (klāĭ'-meŭr), *ſ.* [one who climbs up] *Celui qui monte, qui grimpe.*

† Haſty climbers have ſudden falls, *Plus on ſe hâte de monter, plus on eſt ſujet à tomber.*

CLIMBING (klāĭ'-mĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de grimper.*

CLIME (klāĭme), *ſ.* [a region] V. CLIMATE.

CLINCH (klĭn'che), *ſ.* [a pun, an ambiguity] *Equivoque*, f. *parole à double entente*, f. *pointe*, f.

CLINCH [that part of the cable which is faſtened to the ring of the anchor] *Etalingure*, f. *partie du cable attachée à l'anneau de l'ancre.*

CLINCH-WORK, V. CLINCHER-WORK.

To CLINCH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it] *Tenir à poing fermé, à main fermée.*

To CLINCH the fiſt, *Fermer le poing.*

To CLINCH a nail, *River un clou.*

To CLINCH a cable, *Etalinguer un cable.*

To CLINCH a bolt, *Claveter une cheville ſur virole.*

* To CLINCH [to confirm, to fix] *Etablir, confirmer.* To clinch an argument, *Confirmer un raiſonnement, établir un argument.*

CLINCHED (klĭn'-ch't), *adj.* [from To CLINCH] *Serré, fermé, rivé.*

CLINCHER (klĭnch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cramp, an hold-faſt] *Crampon*, m. *contre-lattoir*, m.

CLINCHER-WORK (klĭnch'-eŭr-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Bordée à clin*, f. *(façon particulière de border certains petits bâtimens en faiſant chevaucher les bordages.)* A veſſel built with clincher-work, *Bâtiment bordé à clin*, ou *en couture.*

To CLING (klĭn'gne), -ING, -CLUNG, *v. n.* [to ſtick] *Se coller, ſe joindre, s'attacher, ſe tenir, ſe prendre, adhérer*, au propre & au figuré. To cling together, *Adhérer enſemble.* To cling to with one's claws, *S'agriffer.*

CLINGY (klĭn'gn'-é), *adj.* [adheſive] *Viſqueux, gluant, propre à s'attacher.*

‡ CLINICAL (klĭn'-ĭ-kăl), *and* CLINICK (klĭn'-ĭk), *adj.* [is ſaid of thoſe among the Ancients who received baptiſm on their death-bed] *Clinique, alité, qui garde le lit.*

CLINK (klĭn'k), *ſ.* [a knocking] *Son aigu, tintement*, m *le bruit des métaux qu'on frappe.*

To CLINK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to utter a ſmall ſharp noiſe] *Tinter, reſonner.*

To CLINK, *v. a.* [to make clink] *Faire reſonner.*

CLINKERS (klĭn'k'-eŭrz), *ſ.* [among brick-burners; ſeveral bricks melted and ſticking cloſe together] *Biſcuit*, m. *roches*, f. pl. *vares crues*, f. pl. *briques ferrées*, f. pl.

CLINOIDES, *adj.* [in the form of a bed; in Anat.; an epithet given to the four proceſſes of the Os Sphenoides] *Clinoïde, apophyſes clinoïdes*

CLINOPODIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Field-baſil] *Clinopodium*, m. *baſilic ſauvage*, m.

CLINQUANT (klĭn'k'-ăn't), *adj. & ſ.* [ſhining, glittering; ſplendour of dreſs; falſe glitter] *Brillant*; *habillement éclatant, clinquant*, m. *faux éclat, faux brillant.*

CLIO (klāĭ'-o), *ſ.* [one of the nine Muſes; ſhe preſided over hiſtory] *Clio*, f.

To CLIP (klĭp), -PING, -PED, CLIPT, *v. a.* [to embrace, by throwing the arms round] *Embraſſer.* To clip and coll, *Accoler.* Clipping and colling, *Accolade*, f. Enter the city, clip your wives and your children, *Entrez dans la ville, embraſſez vos femmes & vos enfans.*

To CLIP [to cut with ſheers, to curtail] *Rogner, tondre, écourter, affoiblir.* To clip money, *Rogner la monnoie.* To clip a ſheep, *Tondre une brebis.* To clip a bird's wings, *Rogner les ailes d'un oiſeau.*

*†‖ To clip a man's wings [to leſſen his power] *Rogner les ongles à quelqu'un.*

* Frenchmen clip Engliſh, *Les François prononcent mal l'Anglois, ils mangent la moitié des mots.*

CLIPPED (klĭp't), *or* CLIPT, *part. adj. Rogné, tondu.*

CLIPPER (klĭp'-eŭr), *ſ. Rogneur*, m. *tondeur*, m. A money-clipper, *Un rogneur d'argent.* A clipper of ſheep, *Un tondeur de brebis.*

CLIPPINGS (klĭp'-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [the parts clipped off] *Rognures*, f. pl. Glove clippings, *Enlèvures*, f. pl.

CLIPT, V. CLIPPED.

CLIVERS *or* CLEAVERS (klĭ'-veŭrz), *ſ.* [Bot. Aparine, gooſe-graſs, an antiſcorbutic plant] *Gliteron*, m. ou *grateron*, m. ou *petit gloueron*, m. *petite bardane*, f. *muguet des bois*, m *ri ble*, m.

CLOACINA, *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of ſewers; a name of Venus] *Cloacine*, f.

CLOAK (klôk), *ſ.* [the outer garment; a concealment, a cover] *Manteau*, m. † *balandran* ou *balandras*, m. au figuré, *maſque*, m. *prétexte*, m *excuſe*, f. A ſhort *or* a long cloak, *Un manteau court* ou *long.* Cloak [a little cloak women wear over their dreſs] *Mantelet*, m. Woman's cloak, *Mante*, f. *mantille*, f. Cloak with a hood, *Capot*, m.

* Under the cloak of religion, *Sous le manteau*, ou *le maſque de la religion.*

To CLOAK, *v. a.* [to cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal] *Couvrir d'un manteau*; au figuré, *cacher, couvrir, maſquer, pallier, diſſimuler.*

CLOAK-BAG (klôk'-băgue), *ſ.* [a bag in which clothes are carried] *Portemanteau*, m. *valiſe*, f. *ſac de nuit*, m.

CLOAKED (klô'-k't), *part. adj. Couvert d'un manteau*; au figuré, *caché, maſqué, pallié.* His hatred is cloaked under a falſe ſhow of friendſhip, *Sa haine eſt maſquée ſous une fauſſe apparence d'amitié.*

CLOATH, V. CLOTH.

CLOCK (klŏk), *ſ.* [the inſtrument which, by a ſeries of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell] *Horloge*, f. A good clock, *Une bonne horloge.* A clock kept in a ſhip, *Ampoulette*, f. What is it ot the clock? What's o clock? [What hour is it?] *Quelle heure eſt-il?* 'Tis ten o'clock, *Il eſt dix heures.*

CLOCK of a ſtocking, *Le coin d'un bas.*

CLOCK-MAKER (klŏk'-mé-keŭr), *ſ. Horloger*, m. *pendulier*, m.

CLOCK-MAKING (klŏk'-mé'-kĭn'gne), *ſ. Horlogerie*, f. *le métier d'horloger.*

CLOCK-WORK (klŏk'-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [movements by weights or ſprings] *Mouvement*, m. *reſſorts ſemblables à ceux d'une horloge.*

CLOD (klŏd), *ſ.* [a lump of earth] *Motte de terre*, f. A field full of clods, *Un champ tout plein de mottes.* To break the clods, *Briſer les mots, herſer.* Clods of earth ſticking to one's ſhoes, *Bottes*, f. pl.

CLODS of blood, *Des grumeaux de ſang*, m. *caillots*, m. pl. *des maſſes de ſang figé*, f. pl. To turn to clods, *Se cailler.*

CLOD, *or* Clod-pate, Clod-poll [a ſtupid fellow, a dolt] *Un eſprit lourd, un lourdaud, un gros bouvier.*

To CLOD, -OING, -DED, *v. a.* [to coagulate] *Se coaguler, ſe cailler, ſe grumeler.*

CLODDED (klŏd'-ĕd), *adj.* [coagulated] *Engrumelé, caillé, coagulé.*

CLOD-PATE (klŏd'-péte), *ſ.* V. CLOD.

CLOD-PATED (klŏd'-pé-tĕd), *adj.* [doltiſh, thoughtleſs] *Lourd, ſtupide, hébété.*

CLODDY (klŏd'-é), *adj.* [earthy, full of clods] *Terreux*; *plein de mottes*; *grumelé.*

CLOD-POLL (klŏd'-pôle), *ſ.* [a thick-ſcull] V. CLOD.

‡ CLOERE, *ſ.* [priſon or dungeon] *Cachot*, m. *cul de baſſe foſſe*, m. *cloaque*, m.

CLOG (klŏgue), *ſ.* [a load; any incumbrance hung upon an animal or thing to hinder motion] *Poids*, m. *entraves*, f. *tronçon qu'on pend au cou d'un chien, ou qu'on attache au pied d'un cheval*, m. au figuré, *embarras*, m. *obſtacle*, m. *charge*, f. *dette*, f. *hypothèque*, f. This meat is a clog to one's ſtomach, *Cet e viande eſt un poids ſur l'eſtomac.*

* That is a fine eſtate, but there is a clog upon it, *Ce bien eſt fort beau, mais il eſt chargé de dettes, il eſt hypothéqué.*

CLOGS [wooden ſhoes] *Sabots*, m. *patins de bois*, m. *galoches*, f. pl. [a ſort of half-ſhoes worn in bad weather] *Claques*, f. pl.

To CLOG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to load, to embariaſs, to hinder] *Charger, embarraſſer, mettre des entraves*; au figuré, *empêcher, embarraſſer.* To clog one's ſtomach with meat, *Se charger l'eſtomac de viandes.* To clog one's ſhoes with dirt, *Se botter.*

* Your preſence clogs me, *Votre préſence m'embarraſſe.*

To CLOG, *v. n.* [to coaleſce, to adhere; to be impeded] *S'attacher*; *être embarraſſé.*

CLOGGED (klŏg'-'d), *part. adj. Chargé, embarraſſé, accablé.* Clogged with buſineſs, *Accablé d'affaires.*

CLOGGING (klŏgu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de charger, d'embarraſſer*; *entraves*, f. *embarras*, m.

CLOGGINESS (klŏgu'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being clogged] *Etat d'embarras, d'obſtruction, de gêne.*

CLOGGY (klŏgu'-é), *adj.* [having the power of clogging up] *Peſant, embarraſſant*; *qui obſtrue.*

CLOISTER (klŏïs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [convent, monaſtery] *Cloître*, m. *monaſtère*, m. *couvent*, m.

CLOISTER [periſtyle, piazza] *Cloître*, m. *lieu environné de galeries dans un monaſtère.*

To CLOISTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhut up in a monaſtery] *Enfermer dans un monaſtère, cloitrer,* dans un ſens général ; & au figuré, *enfermer, renfermer.* Cloiſter thee in ſome religious houſe, *Va t'enfermer dans quelque monaſtère.*

CLOISTERAL (klŏis'-tĕr-ăl), *adj.* [of cloiſter] *De cloître, claustral ; monaſtique, reclus.*

CLOISTERED (klŏis'-teŭr-'d), *part. adj. Cloîtré, enfermé dans un couvent, reclus, ſolitaire.*

CLOISTRESS (klŏis'-trĕſe), *ſ.* [a nun] *Nonne,* f. *religieuſe,* f.

CLOKE, V. CLOAK.

† CLOMB (klōme'), *pret. of* To CLIMB

To CLOOM (kloūme), *v. a.* [to ſhut with glutinous matter] *Boucher avec une matière viſqueuſe.*

CLOSE (klōze), *ſ.* [any thing ſhut ; a field incloſed ; a concluſion or end] *Lieu fermé,* en général ; *clos,* m. *cloſeau,* m *enclos,* m *cloture,* f. *concluſion,* f. *fin,* f. The admirable effects of this diſtillation in cloſe, *Les effets admirables de cette diſtillation en un lieu fermé, c'eſt-à-dire qui ſe fait dans l'intérieur des corps.* I have a tree which grows here in my cloſe, *J'ai un arbre qui croît dans mon clos.* * The cloſe of all my miſeries, *La fin de tous mes malheurs.*

To CLOSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhut] *Fermer, clorre.* To cloſe a dead perſon's eyes, *Fermer les yeux d'une perſonne morte.* To cloſe a wound, *Fermer une plaie, la conſolider.* To cloſe up a letter, *Fermer une lettre, la plier & la cacheter.* To cloſe up a caſk, *Bondonner un tonneau.* To cloſe with curtains, *Encourtiner.*

To CLOSE IN, *Renfermer, enfermer.*

To CLOSE [to end] *Finir, terminer, conclure, achever.* To cloſe an account, *Clorre un compte : cloturer un compte* (t. de Palais).

To CLOSE, *v. n.* [to coaleſce] *Se fermer, ſe rejoindre ; ſe conſolider, en parlant d'une plaie.*

* To CLOSE [to agree] *Convenir, s'accorder.* France and Holland cloſed upon it, *La France & la Hollande s'accordèrent ſur ce point.* To cloſe with one, *Etre d'accord avec quelqu'un.* To cloſe in with the people, *Etre du parti du peuple.*

* To CLOSE with the enemy, *Joindre l'ennemi, en venir aux mains avec lui.*

At the cloſe of night, *A nuit cloſe,* ou *quand la nuit commence.*

CLOSE (klōce), *adj.* [ſhut faſt, confined, narrow, compact, ſolid, conciſe, ſecret] *Fermé, enfermé, étroit, ſerré, concis, caché, ſecret,* &c. *aſſidu ; avaricieux ; compacte, étouffant, boutonné, ſournois, laconique.* A cloſe box, *Une boîte fermée.* A cloſe air, *Un air renfermé.* A cloſe priſoner, *Un priſonnier étroitement enfermé, qui ne parle à perſonne.* A cloſe alley or walk, *Une allée étroite.* Cloſe ſtudy, *Application,* f. Cloſe connection, *Intimité,* f.

¶ Cloſe, *renfermé, réſervé, caché* ; ſecret, *ſecret* (ſynon.) : Speaking of the diſpoſition, ſignifying uncommunicative, we uſe the word *cloſe* ; alſo to denote a ſtilneſs in the air ; as a *cloſe* room ; *cloſe* weather : *ſecret* implies an affair not yet made public ; as a *ſecret* embaſſy, expedition, &c. Henry the ſeventh of England, though a juſt man, and eminently conſtant in his friendſhips, was ſo *cloſe* that even his friends never knew any thing of his *ſecret* counſels, or could pretend even to gueſs at his future intentions.

* To keep a cloſe correſpondence with one, *Avoir une étroite communication avec quelqu'un.*

A cloſe ſubſtance, *Une ſubſtance compacte, d'un tiſſu ſerré.* Theſe lines ſtand mighty cloſe, *Ces lignes ſont bien ſerrées.* A cloſe piece of cloth, *Une toile ſerrée.*

Cloſe work, *Ouvrage plein, qui n'eſt point à jour.* Cloſe fight, *Une mêlée, combat où les ennemis ſe joignent,* m. A cloſe coat, *Un juſtaucorps.*

A cloſe ball at billiards, *Une bille cellée ſous bande.*

A cloſe ſtyle, *Un ſtyle concis.* A cloſe man, *Un homme ſecret, réſervé :* ou bien *un homme ſerré, avare, intéreſſé.*

† A cloſe mouth catches no flies, *Faute de parler on meurt ſans confeſſion.*

CLOSE [in Heraldry ; oppoſed to *volant* or *raiſed*] *Abaiſſé.*

CLOSE (klōce), *adv. De près, d'une manière ſerrée, de proche en proche ; lacniquement,* au propre & au figuré. To follow one cloſe, *Suivre quelqu'un de près.* To lie cloſe, *Se bajer.* To live cloſe, *Vivre avec économie.* To pull the bridle cloſe, *Tenir la bride courte, ſerrer la bride.* To write cloſe, *Ecrire fort ſerré.* To ſtudy cloſe, *Etre aſſidu à l'étude, attaché au travail.*

† Cloſe ſits my ſhirt, but cloſer is my ſkin, *La peau eſt plus proche que la chemiſe.* Cloſe to, *Auprès.* Cloſe to the ground, *A fleur de terre.* Cloſe by, *Tout près, tout contre.*

CLOSE [in ſea-language] *Près.*

A cloſe, ſtraggling line, line abreaſt, lee line, *Ligne ſerrée, étendue, de front, au vent.* A line cloſe-hauled, *Ligne du plus près.* Cloſe behind (when the bowſprit of one ſhip hangs over the ſtern of another), *Beaupré ſur poupe.* Cloſe to the wind, *adv.* [cloſe hauled] *Au plus près, au plus près du vent.* A ſhip cloſe-hauled [a ſharp-trimmed ſhip] *Vaiſſeau au plus près,* ou *orienté au plus près.* Keep her as cloſe as ſhe will lie ! keep her to ! *Gouverne au plus près !* Haul the ſheets cloſe aft ! *Borde les écoutes tout plat !* Cloſe quarters, *Cloiſons fortes (établies en travers d'un vaiſſeau, pour ſervir de retranchement & de défenſe en cas d'abordage ; ce qui eſt pratiqué en temps de guerre par les vaiſſeaux marchands, pour ſe défendre des corſaires).*

CLOSE-BODIED (klōce'-bŏd-ĕd), *adj.* [made to fit the body exactly] *Juſte au corps.*

CLOSE-CROPT, *adj. Tondu de près.*

CLOSED (klō'-z'd), *part. adj. Fermé, conſolidé ; fini, terminé,* &c.

CLOSE-FISTED (klōce-fĭs'-tĕd) or HANDED (hăn'-dĕd), *adj.* [covetous] *Avare, taquin, dur à la deſſerre, chiche, meſquin, vilain.*

CLOSELY (klōce'-lé), *adv.* [nearly ; ſecretly ; ſtilly] *De près ; ſecrètement, à la dérobée, en cachette, avec diſſimulation.*

CLOSENESS (klōce'-nĕce), *ſ* [the ſtate of being ſhut ; recluteneſs, compactneſs, nearneſs, ſecrecy, covetouſneſs] *Clôture,* f. *ſolitude,* f. *tiſſu ſerré ; compacité,* f. *proximité,* f. *continuité,* f. *liaiſon,* f. *jonction,* f. *connexion,* f. *réſerve,* f. *ſecret,* m *avarice,* f.

CLOSER (klō'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [finiſher, concluder] *Celui qui termine, qui conclud, qui décide.* Cloſer of debates, *Qui décide les diſputes.* [ſtretcher ; among maſons] *Claveſoir,* m.

CLOSE-STOOL (klōce'-ſtoūle), *ſ. Chaiſe percée.* To go to the cloſe-ſtool, *Aller à la ſelle,* ou *au baſſin.*

Pan of a cloſe-ſtool, *Baſſin de chaiſe percée.*

The King's cloſe-ſtool, *Chaiſe d'affaires.*

CLOSET (klŏz'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall room] *Cabinet,* m *petit appartement, aile,* f. *décharge,* f.

To CLOSET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhut up in a cloſet ; to take into a cloſet] *Enfermer dans un cabinet.*

CLOSETING (klŏz'-ĕt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [intrigues of the cabinet-council] *Intrigues du cabinet,* f pl.

CLOSURE (klō'-zhĕure), *ſ.* [the act of cloſing, and the thing that cloſes ; concluſion, end] *Cloture,* f. *cloiſon,* f.

CLOT (klŏte), *ſ.* [coagulation, grume] *Coagulation,* f. *grumeau,* m.

To CLOT, V. To CLOD.

CLOT-BUR (klŏte'-beur), *ſ.* [Bot. Lappa ; a med. plant] *Bardane,* f. *glaiteron,* m. *lappe majeure,* f. *glouteron,* m. *herbe aux teigneux,* f.

† CLOT-HEAD (klŏte'-hĕd), V. CLOD.

CLOTH (klŏtsh), *ſ. pl.* CLOTHES (klŏtzh'a, or klōze), any thing woven for dreſs or covering] *Toile,* f. au pluriel, *vêtement,* m. *habit,* m. *linge,* m. Cotton-cloth, *Toile de coton,* f. Cere-cloth, or ſear-cloth ; *Toile cirée.* Cloth well-wrought, *De la toile unie, bien frappée.* Broad cloth (unbleached), *Toile écrue.* Sarp-cloth, *Serpillière,* f. *toile d'emballage.* Stained cloth, to paint upon, *Table d'attente,* f. *toile préparée pour peindre.* Men's clothes, *Habits d'homme,* m. Women's clothes, *Habits de femme.* To put on one's clothes, *S'habiller.* Foul clothes, or linen, *Lang ſale.* Meat, drink, and cloth, *La nourriture & le vêtement.* Old clothes, *Guenilles,* f. pl. *vieux habits,* m. pl. Caſt clothes, *Habits uſés,* ou *qu'on ne peut pas porter,* m. pl.

¶ Clothes, *hardes, dreſs, habits, habillement* (ſynon.) : *Clothes* expreſs ſimply a covering for the body, of whatever kind it be, and is properly claſſed among the neceſſaries of life ; *dreſs* includes in its idea a relation to form and faſhion, to ornaments as well as neceſſaries ; the ſword and cockade are parts of *dreſs,* yet cannot be called *clothes.*

CLOTH [woollen-cloth] *Drap,* m. Cloth-raſh, *Demi-drap* Mixed cloth, *Drap mêlé.* Soft-cloth, *Drap amoureux.* Hearſe-cloth, *Drap-mortuaire, poële,* m. Tiſſue-cloth, *Brocard,* m. *étoffe à fleurs,* f. Scarlet-cloth, *Ecarlate,* f. *drap fin & d'un beau rouge.* Cloth-worker (one who ſhears woollen cloth), *Tondeur,* m.

* To wear the cloth [or to wear ſcarlet, to be a military man] *Etre au ſervice, porter les armes.*

* To wear the cloth [or the black cloth] *Porter la robe noire, être dans l'état eccléſiaſtique.*

CLOTH [the table-cloth] *Nappe,* f. To lay the cloth, *Mettre la nappe.* To take away the cloth, *Oter la nappe.*

CLOTH [bed-clothes] *Couverture de lit,* f.

CLOTH-BEAM (klŏtsh'-bīme), *ſ. Rouet de tiſſerand,* m. *enſouple,* f.

CLOTH-HAT (klŏtsh'-hăte), *ſ. Chapeau ſans apprêt,* m.

CLOTH-TRADE (klŏtsh'-tréde), *ſ. Commerce & manufacture de drap,* ou *de toile,* m. f.

CLOTH-WEAVER (klŏtsh'-oūi-veur), *ſ. Tiſſerand,* m. *qui fait de la toile.*

To CLOTHE (klŏtzhe), -ING, -ED, *and* CLAD, *v. a.* [to inveſt with garments ; to provide with clothes] *Habiller, couvrir, vêtir.* To clothe the ſoldiers, *Habiller les ſoldats.* 'Tis a good work to clothe the naked poor, *C'eſt une bonne œuvre que de vêtir ceux qui ſont nus.*

CLOTHED (klŏtzh'-d), *part. adj. Habillé, vêtu, revêtu.*

* Clothed with majeſty and honour, *Revêtu de gloire & d'honneur.*

CLOTHIER (klŏtzh'-ĭĕr), *ſ.* [cloth-maker] *Drapier,* m. *qui fait du drap.*

CLOTHING (klŏtzh'-in'gne), *ſ.* [dreſs, veſture] *L'action d'habiller ; habillement,* m. *vêtement,* m.

CLOTHO (klō'-tsho), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three fates] *Clotho,* f.

CLOTTED (klŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [in clods, cloddy] *Grumeleux.*

To CLOTTER (klŏt'-eŭr), V. To CLOT.

CLOTTY (klŏt'-é), *adj.* [coagulated, full of clods] *Coagulé, grumelé.*

CLOUD (klāoude), *ſ.* [the dark collection of vapours in the air] *Nue,* f. *nuée,* f. *nuage,* m. Clouds are the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, *Les nuages ſont les plus grands & les plus conſidérables de tous les météores.* A thunder-cloud, *La nue qui porte le tonnerre.*

* To be under a cloud, *Etre dans l'adverſité.* To be in a cloud, *Vivre dans l'obſcurité.*

CLOUD [vein, mark or ſtain, in ſtones or other bodies] *Veine,* f. *tache,* f. *dans les pierres* ou *le bois,* &c.

To CLOUD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to darken with clouds] *Couvrir de nuages & de taches,* au figuré, *obſcurcir, aveugler.* To cloud a ſtuff [to water it] *Moirer une étoffe, l'onder.*

To CLOUD, *v. a.* [to grow cloudy] *Se couvrir de nuages ; au figuré, s'obſcurcir, prendre*

an air ſombre & triſte. The ſky begins to cloud, *Le temps commence à ſe couvrir de nuages.*

CLOUDED (klăoŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Couvert de nuages, obſcurci; triſte, mélancolique.*

* Her eyes are clouded with melancholy, *Ses yeux ſont couverts d'un nuage de mélancolie.*

Clouded, *Tacheté, veiné, ondé.* A cane well clouded, *Une canne bien ondée.*

CLOUDBERRY (klăoŭd'-bĕr-é), *ſ.* [Bot. Chamæmorus; a plant of the mulberry-kind] V. Knotberry.

CLOUD-CAPT (klăoŭd'-kăpte), *adj.* [topped with clouds] *Qui ſe perd dans les nues.*

CLOUD-COMPELLING (klăoŭd'-kŏm'-pĕl-ĭn'gne), *adj.* *Qui aſſemble les nuages.* Jupiter cloud-compelling, *Jupiter aſſemble-nuages.*

CLOUDILY (klăoud'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [obſcurely] *Obſcurément.*

CLOUDINESS (klăou'-dĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [darkneſs] *Obſcurité, f cauſée par les nuages; temps ſombre & couvert.*

CLOUDING (klăoŭd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [watering a ſtuff] *Mirage,* m.

CLOUDY (klăoŭd'-é), *adj.* [covered with clouds, dark, obſcure; not intelligible; not cheerful; marked with veins] *Couvert de nuages, ſombre,* au propre & au figuré; *veiné:* Cloudy weather, *Temps couvert.* A cloudy ſky, *Ciel nuageux.* V. Dusky.

* A cloudy countenance, *Un air ſombre & mélancolique.*

† Cloudy mornings turn to fair evenings, *Après la pluie le beau temps.*

CLOVE (klôve), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſpice] *Clou de girofle,* m. Clove-bark, *Caſſe girofflée,* f. Clove-tree bark, *Cannelle girofflée, cannelle noire,* f. Clove-ſpice, *Ecorce de girofle,* f.

Clove of garlick, *Gouſſe d'ail,* f.

Clove, *pret. of* To Cleave.

CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER (klôve-jĭl'-ĭ-flăoŭĕr), *ſ.* [a plant] *Giroflée muſquée,* f.

CLOVE-HITCH, *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a ſort of knot] V. Hitch.

CLOVEN (klô'-v'n), *part. adj.* [*of* To Cleave] *Fendu, fourchu.* A cloven foot, *Un pied fourchu,* ou *fendu.*

CLOVEN-FOOTED (klô'-v'n-foŭt-ĕd), *adj.* [when the hoof is parted in two] *Qui a le pied fourchu,* ou *fendu; biſulce, pied fourché.*

CLOVER (klô'-veŭr), *or* Clover-grass, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of trefoil] *Luſerne.* [red meadow trefoil] *Trifle des prés,* m. *trèfle vulgaire,* m. *triolet ordinaire,* m.

* To live in clover (to live luxuriouſly), *Vivre dans l'abondance; Faire bonne chère;* ‖ *être comme le poiſſon dans l'eau.*

CLOVERED (klô'-veŭr-d), *adj.* [covered with clover] *Couvert de luſerne, de trèfle.*

CLOUGH (klŏf), *or* draught, *or* tret, *ſ.* [in commerce, 2 p. $\frac{0}{0}$. *or* 4 p. $\frac{0}{0}$] *Trait,* m.

CLOUT (klăoŭte), *ſ.* [a cloth for any mean uſe] *Torchon,* m. *braies d'enfant,* f. pl. *lange,* m.

Clout [patch on a ſhoe *or* coat] *Pièce que l'on met à un habit,* ou *à un ſoulier uſé.* Iron-clouts (iron-plates to an axle-tree), *Bandes de fer,* f. pl. *rondelles,* f. pl.

To Clout, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to patch] *Raccommoder, rapetaſſer.*

CLOUTED (klăou'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Raccommodé, rapetaſſé.*

Clouted, *part. adj.* Uſed for clotted [concealed] *Coagulé, épaiſſi.*

Clouted-Cream, *Crême épaiſſie, aſſaiſonnée avec du ſucre & du vin de Canarie.*

CLOUTERLY (klăou'-teŭr-lé), *adj.* [clumſy, awkward] *Epais, groſſier, lourd, peſant, gauche.* A clouterly fellow, *Un homme groſſier, un lourdaud, un malotru.*

CLOWN (klăoune), *ſ.* [a ruſtic, a churl, a country fellow] *Un payſan;* au figuré, *un ruſtre, un brutal;* † *pecant,* ‖ *manant,* † *clabaud.* A great clown, *Un gros lourier.*

* I have got a clown for my huſband, *J'ai un ruſtre de mari.*

Clown [in farces and pantomimes] † *Paillaſſe,* m. *Gapin,* m.

CLOWNERY (klăoŭn'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [rudeneſs, brutality, ill-breeding] *Ruſticité,* f. *groſſièreté,* f. *brutalité,* f.

CLOWNISH (klăuŭn'-ĭiche), *adj* [coarſe, rough; uncivil, ill-bred; clumſy, ungainly] *Groſſier, crochetoral, groſſièrement fait, de payſan, ruſtique, incivil, campagnard.* His clowniſh hands, *Ses mains de payſan; ſes mains groſſières.* A clowniſh fellow, *Un homme ruſtique, un homme incivil;* ‖ *allobroge,* m.

¶ Clowniſh, *groſſier;* unpolite, *impoli* (ſynon.): To be *unpolite* is to want good manners, and proceeds from a bad education; to be *clowniſh* is to behave with rudeneſs and ill manners, and ſhows an entire want of education. It is a much greater defect to be *clowniſh* than to be barely *unpolite. Unpoliteneſs* does not pleaſe. *Clowniſhneſs* diſpleaſes.

Clownishly (klăoŭn'-ĭiche-lé), *adv.* [coarſely, rudely] *Groſſièrement, ruſtiquement, d'une manière incivile, incivilement, brutalement; en crocheteur.*

CLOWNISHNESS (klăoŭn'-ĭiche-nĕce), *ſ.* [clownery, ruſticity, coarſeneſs; brutality] *Ruſticité, f. groſſièreté,* f. *brutalité,* f. *incivilité,* f. A piece of clowniſhneſs, *Un trait de groſſièreté, une action de payſan.*

To CLOY (klŏĕ), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſatiate, to ſurfeit] *Raſſaſier, fouler.*

To Cloy a gun [to nail it up] *Enclouer un canon.*

CLOYED (klŏĕ'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Raſſaſié, foulé.* The touch-hole (of a gun) is cloyed, *La lumière eſt bouchée.*

CLOYLESS (klŏĕ'-lĕce), *adj.* [that which cannot cauſe ſatiety] *Qui ne peut raſſaſier, dont on ne ſauroit trop avoir.*

CLOYMENT (klŏĕ'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [repletion, ſatiety] *Satiété,* f.

CLUB (kleŭbe), *ſ.* [a heavy ſtick] *Maſſue,* f. *bâton gros & court, un gourdin.* Hercules's club, *La maſſue d'Hercule.* To ſtrike one with a club, *Donner des coups de bâton à quelqu'un, le bâtonner.*

Club [among Hair-dreſſers; the manner of tying the hair behind] *Catogan,* m.

Club [at cards] *Trèfle,* m. l'une des couleurs noires du jeu des Cartes.

Club [an aſſembly of companions] *Coterie,* f. *ſociété,* f. § *comité,* m. § *comiticule,* m. ‖ *ſéquelle,* f. § ‡ *cordelle,* f. To keep a club, *Être d'une coterie.* To go to the club, *Aller au rendez-vous de la ſociété.* A club of ſeditious people, *Une cabale de gens ſéditieux.* A club of wits, *Une académie de beaux-eſprits.*

Club [one ſhare of a reckoning] *Ecot,* m. *portion d'un compte.* To pay one's club, *Payer ſon écot.*

To CLUB, -bing, -bed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to contribute to a common expenſe; to join to one effect] *Contribuer à une dépenſe, y entrer pour une portion, payer ſon écot; concourir à une entrepriſe, agir de concert pour une choſe.* Every one muſt club, *Chacun doit payer ſon écot.* * Every part of the body ſeems to club to the ſeed, *Toutes les parties du corps ſemblent contribuer à former la ſemence.*

* Fibres being diſtinct, and impregnated by diſtinct ſpirits, how ſhould they club their particular inſpirations into a common idea? *Comment de fibres diſtinctes entre elles & imprégnées d'eſprits pareillement diſtincts, formeront-elles une idée commune de leurs perceptions particulières?*

CLUB-FISTED (kleŭb'-fĭs-tĕd), *adj* [having a clumſy fiſt] *Qui a un gros poing,* ou *de groſſes mains.*

CLUB-FOOTED (kleŭb'-foŭt-ĕd), *adj.* [that has crooked feet, or a club-foot] *Qui a les pieds tortus, pied-bot.*

CLUB-LAW (kleŭb'-lâ), *ſ.* [regulation by force] *La loi du plus fort, le droit des armes.*

[rules of a club] *Réglement fait d'un commun accord dans une coterie.*

CLUB-ROOM (kleŭb'-roume), *ſ.* [the room in which a club aſſembles] *La chambre où s'aſſemble une coterie.*

To CLUCK (kleŭk), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to cry as a hen] *Glouſſer;* au figuré, & en ſtyle burleſque *appeler.*

CLUCKING (kleŭk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* *Glouſſement,* m. *cri de la poule,* m. *coq coq,* m.

Clue, V. Clew.

CLUMP (kleŭm'p), *ſ.* [ſhapeleſs piece of wood] *Bloc de bois informe,* m.

Clump [a ſmall cluſter of trees, ſhrubs, or flowers] *Corbeille,* f.

Clump of earth, *Motte,* f.

CLUMPS (kleŭm'ps), *ſ.* [a numbſcull; a thick-ſculled, unapprehenſive, ignorant perſon] *Un ſot, un ane, un homme épais, une tête de plomb.*

CLUMPERTON (kleŭm'p'-ĕr-tŏne), *ſ.* [a clown] *Un lourdaud, un ruſtre, un payſan.*

CLUMPING (kleŭm'p'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [clumſiſh, heavy] *Peſant, qui marche peſamment.*

CLUMPINGLY (kleŭm'p'-in'gne-lé), *adv.* [heavily] *Peſamment.*

CLUMSILY (kleŭm'-zĭ-lé), *adv.* [awkwardly] *Groſſièrement, ſans grâce, d'une manière maladroite.*

CLUMSINESS (kleŭm'-zĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [awkwardneſs, ungainlineſs] *Groſſièreté,* f. *maladreſſe,* f.

CLUMSY (kleŭm'-zé), *adj.* [awkward, heavy, ungainly, unhandy] *Groſſier, malaviroit, gauche.* Clumſy fingers, *Des doigts groſſiers, de gros doigts.* A clumſy fellow, *Un maladroit.*

CLUNG (kleŭn'gne), *pret. & part.* of To Cling.

Clung, *adj.* [waſted with leanneſs] *Maigre, ſec;* ou *bien ride, ratatiné,* en parlant des fruits. Clung apples, *Des pommes ridées.*

To Clung, *v. n.* [to dry] *Sécher, ſe déſſécher, devenir ſec, comme fait le bois quand il eſt coupé.*

CLUNIACKS (klĭou'-nĭ-ăks), *ſ. pl.* [reformed Benedictines, a ſort of monks] *Cluniſtes,* m. pl. *moines de l'ordre de Cluni.*

CLUPEA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. ſhad; a ſmall fiſh] *Clupea,* m.

CLUSTER (kleŭs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a bunch, a heap of things of the ſame kind] *Amas,* m. *pluſieurs choſes de même eſpèce raſſemblées; groupe,* m. A cluſter of iſlands, *Un amas d'îles.* A cluſter of bees, *Un eſſaim d'abeilles.* A cluſter of grapes, *Une grappe de raiſins.* A cluſter of cherries, *Un bouquet de ceriſes.* A cluſter of beggars, *Un tas de gueux.* To come in a cluſter, *Venir en foule.*

To Cluster, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to collect in cluſters] *Mettre en tas, faire des tas.*

To Cluster, *v. a.* [to grow in bunches] *Croître en grappes,* ſe dit du raiſin, &c.

CLUSTERED (kleŭs'-teŭr-d), *adj.* [in a cluſter] *Serré, en peloton.*

CLUSTERY (kleŭs'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [growing in cluſters] *En grappes.*

CLUSTERLY (kleŭs'-teŭr-lé), *adv.* [in a cluſter] *En peloton.*

CLUTCH (kleŭ'che), *ſ.* [gripe, graſp, ſeizure: *in the plural,* the paws, talons] *Priſe,* f. *les griffes,* f. *les pattes,* f. To fall into the clutches of a cat, *Tomber entre les griffes d'un chat.*

* To keep out of one's clutches, *Se garder de tomber entre les griffes de quelqu'un,* ou *ſous ſa patte.*

To Clutch, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to hold in the hand] *Empoigner, tenir dans la main.*

To Clutch [to clinch in the hand, the fiſt] *Fermer la main, ſerrer le poing.* I have the power of clutching my hand, *Je puis fermer la main.*

CLUTCH-FIST (kleŭtch'-fĭſte) [a large hand] *Un gros poing.*

CLUTCH-FISTED, V. Close-fisted.

CLUTIA, *s.* [Bot. a rose-shaped flower] *Clytie*, f. V. Clytie.

† CLUTTER (kleŭt'-eŭr), *s.* [for clatter] *Bruit*, m. *carillon*, m. *fracas*, m. *vacarme*, m. *tintamarre*, m. To keep a clutter, *Faire vacarme*. To make a great clutter, *Faire beau bruit*.

Clutter [a crowd] *Foule*, f. *multitude*, f.

To Clutter, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to make a bustle] *Faire du bruit, faire vacarme.*

CLUTTERING (kleŭt'-eŭr-in'gne), V. Clutter.

CLYMENE, *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, mother of Phaeton] *Clymène*, f.

CLYMENUM, *s.* [Bot. chickling vetch] *Clymene*, f.

CLYSSUS, *s.* [in Chymistry; an acid extracted by distillation from antimony, nitre sulphur, &c.] *Clysse*, f

§ CLYSTER (glis'-teŭr), *s.* [a medicine for an injection into the anus] § *Clystère*, m. *lavement*, m. *remède*, m. Clyster-bag, *Seringue*, f.

CLYSTER-PIPE (glis'-te r-païpe), *s.* [pipe at the end of a syringe] *Canule*, f.

CLYTEMNESTRA, *s.* [Mythol. the sister of Castor, wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes] *Clytemnestre*, f.

CLYTIE, *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, changed by Apollo into a sunflower] *Clytie*, f.

CO, *s.* [china-flax] *Co*, f.

COA, *s.* [Bot. Hippocratea; an American ever-green plant] *Coa*, f.

To COACERVATE (kô-ă-cĕr'-vété), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to heap up together] *Entasser, mettre en tas, accumuler, amasser.*

COACERVATION (kô-ă-cĕr-vé'-cheŭne), *s. L'action d'amasser, d'entasser*, f. *amas*, m. *tas*, m. *assemblage*, m.

COACH (kôtche), *s.* [a carriage] *Carrosse*, m. A coach and six, *Un carrosse à six chevaux.* A gentleman's coach, *Un carrosse de maître.* A livery-coach, a glass-coach, *Un carrosse de remise.* A hackney-coach, *Un carrosse de louage, un fiacre.* A stage-coach, *Carrosse public*, m. *voiture publique*, f. To keep a coach, *Tenir carrosse, avoir équipage*; ‖ *rouler carrosse.*

The body or frame of a coach, *Caisse*, f. *bateau de carrosse*, m. The rattling of a coach, *Bruit d'un carrosse.* To get a coach ready, *Atteler un carrosse.*

Coach or Couch [in a large ship; round house, the habitation of the captain, near the stern] *Chambre du conseil*, f.

To Coach, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to carry in a coach] *Mener* ou *mettre en carrosse.*

COACHED (kô'-tch't), *part. adj. Qu'on mène en carrosse, qui a pris carrosse, qui est en carrosse.*

COACH-BOX (kôtche'-bŏks), *s.* [the seat for the driver] *Le siége du cocher.*

COACH-HIRE (kôtche'-haïeŭr), *s. Louage de carrosse*, m. To pay for the coach-hire, *Payer le carrosse.*

COACH-HORSE (kôtche'-hŏrce), *s. Cheval de carrosse*, m.

COACH-HOUSE (kôtche'-haŏuce), *s. Remise de carrosse*, f. *hangar*, m.

COACH-MAKER (kôtche'-mé-keŭr), *s. Carrossier*, m. *faiseur de carrosses*, m. *sellier*, m.

COACH-MAN (kôtche'-măne), *s.* [the driver of a coach] *Cocher*, m.

To COACT (kô-ăkt'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to act together] *Agir ensemble, agir de concert.*

COACTION (kô-ăk'-cheŭne), *s.* [compulsion, force] *Contrainte*, f.

COACTIVE (kô-ăk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [compulsory; acting in concurrence] *Coactif; qui agit de concert.*

COADJUMENT (kô-ăd'-djioŭ-mĕn't), *s.* [mutual assistance] *Assistance réciproque*, f

COADJUTANT (kô-ăd'-djioŭ-tăn't), *adj.* [helping, co-operating] *Qui aide, qui coopère.*

COADJUTOR (kô-ăd-djiou'-teŭr), *s.* [a fellow-helper, an assistant] *Coadjuteur*, m. A bishop's coadjutor, *Le coadjuteur d'un évêque.*

COADJUTORSHIP, *s.* [the office of a coadjutor] *Coadjutorerie*, f.

COADJUVANCY, *s.* [help] *Secours*, m. *aide*, f. *co-opération*, f. *assistance mutuelle.*

COADUNITION (kô-ăd-ioŭ-nich'-eŭne, or Coadunation), *s.* [the conjunction of different substances into one mass] *Union de plusieurs substances en une masse*, f. *coadunation*, f.

To COAGMENT (kô-ăg-mĕn't), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to congregate] *Assembler, ramasser.*

COAGMENTATION (kô-ăg-mĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *s.* V. Coacervation.

COAGMENTED (kô-ăg-mĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Assemblé, ramassé, entassé.*

COAGULABLE (kô-ăg'-ioŭ-lă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of concretion] *Qui peut se coaguler.*

To COAGULATE (kô-ăg'-ioŭ-lête), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* & *n.* [to curse, and to run into concretions] *Coaguler, cailler, épaissir; se coaguler, s'épaissir; se cailler, se figer.*

COAGULATED (kô-ăg'-ioŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Coagulé, épaissi*, &c.

COAGULATION (kô-ăg'-ioŭ-lé'-cheŭne), Coagulating (kô-ăg'-ioŭ-lé'-tin'gne), *s.* [concretion, congelation] *Coagulation*, f. *épaississement*, m. *figement*, m. *caillement*, m. *concrétion*, f. *congélation*, f.

COAGULATIVE (kô-ăg'-ioŭ-lă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of coagulating] *Qui a la vertu de coaguler.*

COAGULATOR (kô-ăg'-ioŭ-lé-teŭr), *s.* [that coagulates] *Qui coagule.*

COAITA, *s.* [a quadruman, a sort of large marmoset, called in Peru and Guiana, chameck] *Coaita*, m.

COAK (kôke), V. Coke.

Coaks, *s. pl.* [in ship-building] *Dés de fonte des poulies*, m. pl. *Boîtes des roues de charrettes*, &c. f. pl. Lignum vitæ sheaves with brass-coaks, *Rouets de gaïac à dés de fonte.*

COAL (kôle), *s.* [the common fossil fuel] *Charbon*, m. Sea-coal, or pit-coal, *Charbon de terre.* Scotch-coal, *Charbon d'Ecosse.* Poor coals, *Charbon faible, houille maigre*, f. Coals for a forge, &c. *Charbon d'usine.* Small, burning, or live coal, *Braise*, f. Char-coal, *Charbon de bois*, m.

To Coal, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to burn wood to charcoal] *Faire du charbon.*

To Coal out, *v. a. Ecrire* ou *tracer avec du charbon*, He coaled out rhimes upon the wall, *Il écrivit avec du charbon quelques vers sur la muraille.*

COAL-BLACK (kôle'-blăk), *adj.* [black in the highest degree] *Noir comme charbon, fort noir.*

COAL-BASKET (kôle'-băs-kĕte), or Coal-box, *s. Panier à charbon*, m.

COAL-DUST (kôle'-deŭste), *s.* [small coals] *Charbon en poussière*, m. *poussière de charbon*, f. *fraisil*, m.

COALED (kô-l'd), *part. adj. Réduit en charbon, écrit* ou *tracé avec du charbon*

COALERY (kô'-lĕr-é), *s.* [coal-mine] *Mine de charbon*, f. V. Colliery.

To COALESCE (kô-ă-lĕce'), *v. n.* [to unite in masses by spontaneous approximation to each other, to grow together, to join] *S'unir en une masse, se coaliser.*

COALESCENCE (kô-ă-lĕs'-cĕn'ce), and Coalition (kô ă lich'-eŭne), *s.* [the act of coalescing, union] *L'action de s'unir en une masse; réunion spontanée de plusieurs substances en une masse; coalition*, f.

* Coalition of councils, *Réunion d'avis*, f. *accord de sentiments*, m. *unanimité*, f.

COAL-HEAVER (kôle'-hi-veŭr), *s. Un portefaix qui décharge les bâtimens de charbon; charbonnier*, m.

COAL-HOLE (kôle'-hôle), Coal-house (kôle'-haŏuce), Coal-cellar (kôle'-cĕl-eŭr), *s. Charbonnière*, f. *magasin à charbon*, m. *charbonnerie*, f.

To COALISE (kô-ă lăize'), *v. n.* V. To Coalesce, *Se coaliser.*

COAL-MAN (kôle'-măne), or Coal-merchant (kôle'-mĕr-tchan't), *s. Charbonnier*, m. *marchand de charbon.*

CO-ALLY (kô-ăl'-lăï), *pl.* Co-allies (kô-ăl'-lăïĕz), *s. Coallié*, m. (t de Gazette).

COAL-MINE (kôle'-măine), *s.* [a place where coals are dug] *Mine de charbon*, f. *charbonnerie*, f.

COAL-PIT (kôle'-pĭte), *s.* [a pit for digging coals] *Trou* ou *creux que l'on fait en terre pour tirer le charbon de la mine*, m. m. *charbonnerie*, f. *houillère*, f.

COAL-RAKER (kôle'-ré-keŭr), or Coal-poker (kôle'-pô-keŭr), *s. Fourgon*, m. *perche à feu*, f.

COALY (kô'-lé), *adj.* [containing coal] *Plein de charbon.*

COAMING (kô'-mĭn'gne) of the hatches, *s.* [in ship-building] *Chambranle*, m. *vaisselé des écoutilles*, f.

COAPTATION (kô-ăp-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [adjustment of parts to each other] *Arrangement de parties*, m. *application de plusieurs choses les unes aux autres.*

To COARCT (kô-arkt'), *v. a.* [to straiten or restrain] *Retrécir, rendre étroit; resserrer, restreindre.*

COARCTATION (kô-ark-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [confinement, restraint] *Rétrécissement*, m. *resserrement*, m. *restriction*, f.

COARSE (kôrce), *adj.* [not refined; rude, uncivil; mean, vile] *Grossier, brut; incivil; épais, gros, matériel; vil, chétif; inculte.*

Coarse bread, *Pain de ménage, pain bis.* Coarse calico (made use of for galley-sails), *Cotonnine*, f.

COARSELY (kôrce'-le), *adv.* [without refinement, rudely, inelegantly] *Sans raffinement, grossièrement, rudement, sans grâce, sans politesse.*

COARSENESS (kôrce'-nĕce), *s.* [grossness, roughness, meanness] *Grossièreté*, f. *défaut de raffinement*, m. *impolitesse*, f.

COAST (kôste), *s.* [shore] *Côte*, f. *rivage de la mer*, m. Flat and sandy sea-coast (strand), *Estran*, m. *grève*, f.

*† The coast is clear, *Tout est en sureté, il n'y a pas de danger.*

Coast [sometimes taken for side] *Côté*, m. *part*, f. From all coasts, *De toutes parts, de tous côtés.*

Coast or breast of mutton, *Haut-côté de mouton*, m. *poitrine de mouton*, f.

To Coast, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to sail close by the coast] *Raser la côte, ranger la côte, côtoyer le rivage, caboter.* The ancients coasted only in their navigations, *La navigation des anciens se bornoit à ranger les côtes.*

To Coast along, *v. a. Côtoyer, naviguer près.* We coasted along that shore, *Nous côtoyames ce rivage.*

Coasted along, *adj. Côtoyé.*

COAST-CASTLE (kôste'-kăs-sl), *s.* [cape; an English settlement on the coast of Guinea; lat. 5°-0′ N. lon. 0°] *Cabo-corso*, m.

COASTER (kôs'-teŭr), *s.* [he that sails timorously near the shore] *Navigateur timide, qui ne fait que ranger la côte.*

Coaster [a coasting vessel, trading or sailing coast-ways] *Cabotier*, m. *côtier*, m.

COASTING (kôs'-tin'gne), *s.* [trading or sailing coast-ways] *Cabotage*, m. *navigation le long des côtes*, f. *lamanage*, m. Coasting-pilot, or coast-pilot, *Pilote côtier* ou *lamaneur*, m.

COAT (kôte), *s.* [the upper garment] *Habit*, m. *justaucorps*, m. *robe*, f. *jaquette*, f. *cotte*, f. *casaque*, f. A great coat, *Balandran* ou *balandras*, m *brandebourg*, m. *redingote*, f. *surtout*, m. Riding-coat, *Redingote*, f. To put on one's coat,

coat, *Mettre ſon habit.* A campaign coat, *Un habit de campagne.* A child's coat, *Une robe d'enfant.* A child in coats, *Un enfant à la jaquette.* Coat-pockets, *Poches de caſaque*, ou *de juſtaucorps.* Petticoat, *Jupe, jupon.* A waiſtcoat, *Chemiſette, veſte.* A woman's waiſtcoat, *Des braſſières.* A coat of mail, *Cotte de mailles.* A coat of arms, a coat of armour, *Cotte d'armes, armure*, ou *armoirie*, f. *écu*, m. *armes*, f. pl. *bloſon*, m. ‡ *courtibaud*, m. To ſet, to put, to paint a coat of arms upon anything, *Armoirier.*

† You muſt cut your coat according to your cloth, † *Selon ta bourſe gouverne ta bouche*; † *ſuivant le bras la ſaignée.*

*† To turn coat, *Tourner caſaque, changer de parti.* A turn-coat, *Une perſonne qui a changé de parti.*

*† To beat one's coat, *Roſſer quelqu'un, lui rétaſſer le buſſle.*

* To diſgrace one's coat, *Faire honte à ſa robe.*

COAT [the ſkin, *or* hair, *or* fur of an animal] *La peau, le poil* ou *la fourrure, le plumage d'un animal.* To caſt one's coat, *Changer de peau.* A hawk of the firſt coat, *Un eſſau de deux ans.* A ſheep's coat, *La toiſon d'une brebis.*

COAT [among Houſe-painters] *Couche*, f.

COAT [among Bricklayers] *Chemiſe blanche*, f. *chape*, f. (en parlant de l'extrados d'une voute).

COAT [among Founders, layer] *Chemiſe*, f. *chape*, f.

COAT [among Ship-builders] *Suif*, m. ou *courai*, m. Coats of the mats, helm-coats, *Braies*, f. *toiles goudronnées (cloués ſur le bord des ouvertures des mâts, &c.).*

COATS [in tapeſtry of the high warp, are little threads faſtened to the threads of the warp] *Liſſes*, f. pl.

COATS [in tapeſtry-making upon the low warp] *Lames*, f. pl. Coat-ſtaves (ſticks made uſe of to croſs the coats at the low-loom), *Bâtons de croiſure.*

To COAT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover, to overſpread] *Couvrir, revêtir,* To coat a ceiling, *Couvrir un plaſond.*

COATED (kô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Couvert, revêtu.* A ſoft coated fiſh, *Un poiſon mou, ſans écailles.* A rough coated fiſh, *Un poiſſon couvert d'écailles.*

COATI, *ſ.* [a quadruped of South America; rackoon] *Coati*, m.

COATING (kô'-tĭn'gne) with beaver, *ſ.* [among Hatters; the beaver put upon the other hair] *Dorure*, f.

† To COAX (kôks), *v. a.* [to flatter, to wheedle] *Flatter, amadouer, enjôler, cajoler.* To coax a woman, *Dire des douceurs à une femme.*

‡ COAXER (kôks'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a wheedler, a flatterer] *Flatteur*, m. *enjôleur*, m. *cajoleur*, m. *endormeur*, m. *amadoueur*, m.

COAXING (kôks'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [wheedling] *Cajolerie*, f.

COB (kŏbe), *or* SEA-COB, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſea-fowl] *Mouette*, f.

COB [a miſer] A rich cob, *Un richard, un taquin.*

COB [a Spaniſh coin] *Une piaſtre.*

COBALT (kŏb'-ălte), *ſ.* [a marcaſite plentifully impregnated with arſenic] *Cobalt*, m. *cobolt*, m. *ſafre*, m.

COBBAN, *ſ.* [a ſmall tree growing in Sumatra] *Cobban*, m.

COBBING (kŏb'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a puniſhment at ſea, to thoſe who quit their ſtation during the period of the night-watch] *Sorte de punition pour les matelots (qui conſiſte à les frapper ſur le derrière avec un morceau de bois appelé).* Cobbing-board (kŏb'-ĭn'gne-bôrde), *Bâton de juſtice*, m.

To COBBLE (kŏb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mend ſhoes] *Raccommoder des ſouliers*; † *carreler.*

COBBLER (kŏb'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a mender of old ſhoes; *fig.* a bungler, a clumſy workman; a mean perſon] *Savetier*, m. † *Jabrenas*, m. *mauvais ouvrier*, m. *mazette*, f.

† The cobbler is not to go beyond his laſt, *Chacun doit ſe mêler de ſon métier.*

COBBLING (kŏb'-lĭn'g), *ſ.* [new ſoling of ſhoes] † *Carrelure*, f.

COBIRON (kŏb'-ĕĭ-eŭrn), *ſ.* [handiron with a knob at the upper end] *Chenet*, m.

COBISHOP (kô-bĭch'-eŭp), *ſ.* [a coadjutant-biſhop] *Coadjuteur*, m.

COBITIS, *ſ.* [loach; a freſh water-fiſh] *Loche*, f. *cobite*, m. *caſſo*, m.

COBLENTZ, *ſ.* [a town of Germany; lat. 50°-24' N. lon. 7°-32' E.] *Coblentz*, m.

COBNUT (kŏb'-neŭt), *ſ.* [a boy's game] *Sorte de jeu de noix, eſpèce de groſſe noiſſette.*

COBOOSE (kŏ-bouse'), *ſ.* [a ſort of box to cover the chimney of a ſhip] *Couverture des cheminées des cuiſines dans les vaiſſeaux marchands*; *fourgon*, m.

COBRAS DE CAPELLO, *ſ.* [ſpectacle-ſnake; a very venomous ſerpent of the Eaſt Indies] *Cobra-capello*, ou *cobre de capello*, m.

COB-SWAN (kŏb'-ſoŭône), *ſ.* [the leading ſwan] *Le cygne qui eſt à la tête des autres.*

COBWEB (kŏb'-nŭĕb), *ſ.* [the net of a ſpider] *Toile d'araignée*, f.

COCA, *ſ.* [a very uſeful ſhrub of Peru] *Coca* ou *Cuca*, m.

COCCIFEROUS (kŏk-cĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [Bot. having berries] *Qui porte des baies.*

COCCINELLA, *ſ.* [a coleopt inſect; a ſmall ſcarab, lady-cow, lady-bird] *Coccinelle*, m. *bête à Dieu*, f. *vache à Dieu*, f.

COCCIX, *or rather* COCCYX, V. COCCYGIS OS.

COCCOTHRAUSTES, *ſ.* [Ornithol. groſs-beak, haw-finch; a large-beaked bird] *Coccothrauſte*, m. *gros bec*, m.

COCCULUS INDICUS, *ſ.* [fiſher's berry; a ſmall ſpherical poiſonous narcotic fruit of the Eaſt Indies] *Coque du levant*, f.

COCCUS POLONICUS, *ſ.* [ſcarlet grain of Poland, kermes of Poland] *Cochenille de Pologne*, f. *kermès du Nord*, m.

COCCYGIS OS, *or* COCCYX, *ſ.* [Anat. a bone at the end of Os Sacrum, reſembling the beak of a cuckow] *Coccix*, m.

COCHIN, *ſ.* [a ſea-port in Hindooſtan; lat. 10°-0' N. lon. 75°-30' E.] *Cochin*, m.

COCHIN CHINA, *ſ.* [maritime kingdom of Aſia] *Cochinchine*, f.

COCHINEAL *or* COCHENEEL (kĕŭtch'-ĭn-ĭle), *ſ.* [a progall-inſect of Mexico, from which a red colour is extracted] *Cochenille*, f. *graine d'écarlate*, f. Meſtique cochineal, *Cochenille meſtique, cochenille fine* ou *cochenille domeſtique.* Wild cochineal, *Cochenille ſilveſtre.* Cochineal-oven (wherein it is dried), *Temaſcale*, f. Cochineal-tree (upon which the cochineal-worm feeds), *Cochenillier*, m.

COCHLEARIA (kŏk'-lĭ-ă-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Bot. ſcurvy-graſs; a med. plant] *Herbe aux cuillers*, f. *cochléaria*, m.

COCHLEARY (kŏk'-lĭ-ă-ré), *adj.* [in the form of a ſcrew] *Fait en forme de vis; en ſpirale.*

COCHLITA, *ſ.* [ſort of univalve foſſil ſhells] *Cochlite*, f.

COCK (kŏk), *ſ.* [a ſort of domeſtic fowl, the male to the hen] *Coq*, m. *oiſeau domeſtique.* The cock crows, *Le coq chante.* A cock's comb, *Crête de coq.* A cock's gills, *Barbe de coq.* A game-cock, *Un coq de combat.* To make cocks fight, *Faire joûter des coqs.* A turkey-cock, *Un coq d' Inde.*

*‡ To tell a ſtore of a cock and a bull, *Faire un conte de ma mère l'oie, un conte de peau d'âne, un conte à dormir debout, un coq-à-l'âne.*

*† cock on the hoop, *and* cock-a-hoop, *Triomphant*; *qui fait le fier, l'entendu, le ſuffiſant.*

* Cock of the rooſt, *Homme brochant ſur le tout.*

A pea-cock, *Un paon.*

A wood-cock, *Une bécaſſe.*

COCK, *Ce mot étant compoſé avec le nom de quelque oiſeau, en déſigne le male.* A cock-ſparrow, *Un moineau mâle*

Cock, *or* Weather-cock, *Coq de clocher*, m. *girouette*, f.

Cock of hay [a ſmall heap of hay] *Meule de foin*, f.

Cock of a water-pipe, *Robinet*, m. ou *clef d'un conduit d'eau*, f. *cannelle*, f.

Cock [*or* form, of a hat] *Le retrouſſis d'un chapeau.*

Cock of a balance, *Aiguille*, f. *languette*, f.

Cock of a ſun-dial, *Stile d'un cadran*, m.

Cock of a gun, *Serpentin de mouſquet*, m.

Cock, *or* cock-boat [a ſmall boat] *Sorte de petit bateau, chaloupe*, f. *coquet*, m.

To COCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet, erect] *Relever, redreſſer, retrouſſer.* To cock one's hat, *Retrouſſer ſon chapeau.* To cock a gun, *Bander un fuſil.*

To COCK hay, *Faire des meules de foin, mettre le foin en meules.*

To COCK, *v. n.* [to hold up the head, to ſtrut] *Se redreſſer, ſe pavaner, marcher fièrement, ſe cambrer.*

COCKADE (kŏk-éde'), *ſ.* [a knot of ribbons] *Cocarde*, f

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO (kŏk'-ă-doudle-dou'), *ſ.* [the noiſe of the cock] *Coquerico*, m.

COCKAL, *ſ.* [a ſort of play for children with bare bones of a leg of mutton (the knee-pan)] *Oſſelets*, m. pl. *le jeu des oſſelets.* To play at cockal, *Jouer aux oſſelets.*

COCKATOON (kŏk'-ă-toune'), *ſ.* [white macaw] *Cataké*, m. *perroquet blanc crêté*, m.

COCKATRICE (kŏk'-ă-trĭce), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſerpent] *Baſilic*, m.

COCK-BILL (kŏk'-bĭl), *adj.* [in ſea-language, and uſed in this phraſe] The anchor is a cock-bill (ready to be ſunk), *L'ancre eſt à la veille.*

COCK BRAINED (kŏk'-bré-n'd), *adj. Etourdi, ſans cervelle*

COCK-BROTH (kŏk'-brŏtsh), *ſ.* [broth made by boiling a cock] *Bouillon de coq*, m.

COCK-CROWING (kŏk'-krô-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the dawn] *Le chant du coq, le matin, le point du jour.*

COCKED (kŏk't), *part. adj. Redreſſé, retrouſſé, bandé.*

COCKER (kŏk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who follows the ſport of cock-fighting] *Celui qui aime les combats des coqs.*

To COCKER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fondle, to indulge] *Careſſer, choyer,* ‖ *coqueliner,* ‖ *mignarder; gâter à force de careſſes & d'indulgence; accoquiner.* You cocker your child too much, *Vous choyez trop votre enfant, vous le gâtez.*

COCKERED (kŏk'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Careſſé, choyé, gâté par trop de careſſes.*

COCKEREL (kŏk'-ĕr-ĭl), *or* COCKREL, *ſ.* [a young cock] *Cochet*, m *jeune coq.*

COCKERING (kŏk'-eŭr in'gne), *ſ.* [from to cocker] *Indulgence*, f. *mignardiſe*, f. *l'action de mignarder*, &c.

COCKET (kŏk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [ſeal of the Cuſtom-houſe; an acquittance of the Cuſtom-houſe] *Sceau* ou *cachet de la Douane*, m. *acquit de la Douane*, m.

COCKET, *adj.* [briſk, malapert] *Eveillé, pétulant, inſolent.* Cocket-bread, *Pain de ménage*, f.

COCK-FIGHT (kŏk'-faite), *ſ.* [a match of cocks] *Combat de coqs*, f. *joûte de coqs*, f.

COCK-HORSE (kŏk'-hŏrce), *ſ.* [the diverſions of children riding on a ſtick] *Jeu d'enfant*, m.

COCK-HORSE, *adj.* [on horſe-back; exulting] *A cheval, triomphant, fier; à cheval ſur un bâton*, comme les enfans.

COCKING (kŏk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. COCK-FIGHT.

Cocking up again, *Retrouſſement*, m.

COCKISH (kŏk'-ĭshe), *adj. Lafcif, chaud comme un coq.*

CO KLE (kŏk'-kl'), *f.* [a fmall teftaceous fifh] *Pétoncle,* f. Cockle-fhell, *Coquille de pétoncle,* f. Cockle-pecten, *Rape* ou *ratiffoire,* f.

Cockle, *or* C ckle-weed, *f.* [corn-rofe, a weed that grows in corn] *Ivraie,* f. au figuré, *femence,* f. Cockle of rebellion, *Semence de rebellion.*

Hot-cockles (hŏt' kŏk'-klz), *f.* [a kind of play in which one covers his eyes, and gueffes who ftruck him] *Main chaude,* f.

To Cockle, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to contract into wrinkles, like the fhell of a cockle] *Tourner, plier en forme de vis, en fpirale.*

To Cockle, *v. n. Se plifer, fe rider, comme font quelques étoffes; blanchir, moutonner, en parlant de l'eau de la mer.*

COCKLED (kŏk'-kl'd), *part. adj.* [turbinated] *Tourné en vis.*

COCKLE-STAIRS (kŏk'-kl'-ftĕrs), *f. pl.* [winding *or* fpiral ftairs] *Efcalier en vis,* ou *en fpirale,* ou *en caracol,* m

COCKLING (kŏk'-lĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A cockling fea, *Une mer qui blanchit,* ou *qui moutonne.*

COCK-LOFT (kŏk'-lŏfte), *f.* [the room over the garret] *Grenier,* m. *galetas,* m.

COCK-MASTER (kŏk'-mas-teŭr), *f* [one who breeds game-cocks] *Celui qui élève,* ou *dreffe des coqs de combat.*

COCK-MATCH (kŏk'-mătche), *f.* V. Cock-fight.

COCKNEY (kŏk'-nĕ), *f.* [a nick-name for Londoners; an effeminate, low citizen] *Un badaud de Londres,* comme on dit *un badaud de Paris.*

† Cockney, *Un enfant gâté; un damoifeau.*

COCK-PARTRIDGE (kŏk-par'-trĭdje), *f.* [in hawking] *Garbon,* m.

COCK-PIT (kŏk'-pĭte), *f.* [the area where cocks fight] *L'endroit où combattent les coqs,* m. Cock-pit of a fhip of war, *Pofte des malades,* m.

COCK'S-COMB (kŏks'-kôme), *f.* [Bot. Criſta galli; louſe-wort; a vulnerary plant] *Crête de coq,* f.

COCK'S HEAD (kŏks'-hĕd), *f.* [Bot. Sainfoin] *Sainfoin,* m.

COCK-SHUT (kŏk'-cheŭte), *f.* [the duſk, the cloſe of the evening] *La fin du jour, le foir, la brune.*

COCK-SPUR (kŏk'-fpeŭr), *f.* [Virginian hawthorn] V. Medlar.

COCK-STONE (kŏk'-ftône), *f.* [gemma alectona; a ſtone ſometimes found in the liver of a cock] *Pierre de coq,* f. *pierre alectorienne,* f.

COCKS-TREAD (kŏks'-trĕd), *or* Cock-treadle, *f.* [the ſperm of an egg] *Le germe d'un œuf.*

COCK-THROWING (kŏk'-tshrô-ĭn'gne) [a gothic diverſion uſed in England at Shrove-tide] *La tuerie des coqs.*

COCK-SURE (kŏk'-cheŭre), *adj* [confidently certain] *Sûr, fûr de ſon fait, qui n'a aucun doute.*

COCK-SWAIN (kŏk'-ſ'n, *corruptly* Coxn), *Celui qui commande une chaloupe armée en guerre.*

COCO-TREE (kô'-kô-trî), *f.* [a very uſeful palm-tree of India and America] *Cocotier,* m. Coco, *or* Coco-nut (the fruit of the coco-tree), *Coco,* m.

COCOA, *f.* V. Cacao.

COCOON (kô-koune'), *f.* [the cod, pall, or ſilken caſe in which the ſilk-worm winds itſelf up, to be changed into an Aurelia] *Cocon,* m.

COCK-WEED (kŏk'-oüîde), *f.* [Bot. Lepidium, dittander, pepper-wort, poor man's pepper; an ant ſcorbutic plant] *Paſſerage,* f.

COCTILE (kŏk'-tĭl'), *adj.* [made by baking] *Cuit au four.*

COCTION (kŏk'-cheŭne), *f* [the act of boiling, digeſtion of meat] *Coction. f coction des alimens, digeſtion,* f. A ſlow or imperfect coction, *Coction tardive* ou *imparfaite.*

COCYTUS (ko-ſaï'-teŭce), *f.* [Mythol. one of the rivers of Hell] *Cocyte,* m.

COD (kŏd), *f.* [huſk] *Coſſe,* f. *geuſſe,* f. Peaſe-cod, *Coſſe de pois.*

Cod, *or* Cod-fiſh (kŏd-'ĭche), *f.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Sorte de poiſſon de mer, merluche,* f. *morue,* f.

Freſh cod, *Cabillaud,* m. *morue fraîche,* f Dried ſalt cod, *Bacalhau,* m. Cod-fiſher, *Caplanier,* m.

† Cods, *Bourſes,* f. pl. Cod-piece, *Braïette,* f. To tie the cod-piece, *Nouer l'aiguillette.*

CODAGA-PALA, *f.* [tree growing in Malabar] *Codaga-pale, godago-pale,* m. *crofal,* m.

CODDED (kŏd'-ĕd), *adj.* [having cods] *Qui a des geuſſes, qui porte des coſſes.*

CODDER (kŏd'-eŭr), *f.* [gatherer of peaſe] *Cueilleur de pois,* m.

CODE (kôde), *f.* [a book of the civil law] *Code,* m.

CO-DETAINER (kô-dĭ-té'-neŭr), *f.* [a law-term] *Codétenteur,* m.

CODICIL (kŏd'-i-cĭl), *f.* [an appendage to a will] *Codicile,* m.

CODILLE (kô-dĭl'), *f.* [a term at Hombre] *Codille,* f.

To CODDLE (kŏd'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to parboil] *Bouillir, cuire dans de l'eau.* To coddle apples, *Cuire,* ou *faire bouillir des pommes.*

CODDLED (kŏd'-dl'd), *part. adj. Bouilli, cuit dans l'eau.*

CODDLING (kŏd'-lĭn'gne), *f.* [a ſort of early apple; an apple coddled] *Pomme bouillie, pomme cuite dans l'eau.*

CO-DONEE (kô-dô nî'), *f.* [a law-term] *Codonataire,* m.

COE (kô), *f.* [a ſmall hut that miners build where they work to ſcreen them elves] *Petite hutte où les mineurs ſe logent en cas de pluie.*

CŒCAL VEIN [in Anat. which carries the blood from the cœcum to the meſenter c branch] *Veine cœcale.*

CŒCILIA, V. Cæcilia.

CŒCUM, *f.* [in Anat. blind gut] *Cœcum,* m.

COEFFICACY (kô-ĕf'-fi-kă ce), *f.* [the power of acting together] *La faculté de co-opérer,* f.

COEFFICIENCY (kô-ĕf'-fĭch'-ĕn'-cé), *f.* [co-operation, acting together to one end] *Co-opération,* f. *l'action d'agir enſemble,* f.

COEFFICIENT (kô-ĕf-fĭch'-ĕn't), *f.* [in Algebra; the number prefixed to an algebraical quantity] *Coefficient,* m. [in Logic; that which unites its action with the action of another] *Ce qui co-opère.*

CŒLIACK (ci'-lĭ-ăk), *adj.* [Anat. inteſtinal] *Celiaque.* Cœliack paſſion (diarrhœa, flux), *Paſſion celiaque, diarrhée, celiaque,* f. Cœliack artery, *Artère celiaque.*

CŒLUM (ci'-leŭme), *f.* [Mythol. the ſon of Æther and Tellus; dethroned by his ſon Saturn] *Cœlus* ou *Ciel,* m.

COEMPTION (kô-ĕm'-cheŭne), *f.* [buying upon jointly] *Coemption,* f. *achat réciproque,* m.

CŒNOBITE, *f.* [a religious who lives in a convent] *Cénobite,* m.

CŒNOBITIC (cé-no-bĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [monaſtic] *Cénobitique.* Cœnobitic life (living in common, or in a convent) *Vie cénobitique,* f

COEQUAL (kô-i'-koŭ l), *adj.* [equal to another] *Coégal.*

To COERCE (kô ĕrce') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reſtrain] *Retenir, reſtreindre, réprimer.*

COEQUALITY (kô-i-kŭăl'-ĭ té), *f* [being coequal] *égalité pareille,* f. *§ co-égalité,* f.

COERCION (kô-ĕr'-cheŭne), *f.* [check, penal reſtraint] *Action de retenir, de réprimer; contrainte,* f. *violence,* f *coercition,* f. (t de Palais).

COERCIBLE (kô-ĕr'-ci-bl'), *adj.* [that may be, *or* ought to be reſtrained] *Qu'on peut* ou *doit retenir,* ou *réprimer.*

COERCIVE (kô ĕr' cĭv'), *adj.* [that reſtrains *or* coerces] *Coercitif* (t. de Palais), *co-actif, réprimant.* A coercive power, *Pouvoir coercitif, puiſſance coactive.*

CŒRULEUM MONTANUM, *f.* [mountain-b'ue; a mineral] *Bleu de montagne,* m.

COESSENTIAL (kô-ĕs-ſĕn'-chŭl), *adj.* [of the ſame eſſence] *De même eſſence, co-eſſentiel.*

COESSENTIALITY (kô-ĕs-ſĕn'-chi-ăl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [participation of the ſame eſſence] *Participation de la même eſſence,* f. *eſſence pareille.*

COETANEOUS (kô-ĭ-té'-nĭ-eŭce), Coeval (kô-i'-văl), *or* Coevous (kô-i'-veŭce), *adj.* and *f.* [of the ſame age] *De même âge, contemporain.*

COEVAL (kô-i'-val), *f.* Coevous, V. Coetaneous.

COETERNAL (kô-ĭ-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [equally eternal with another] *Co-éternel.*

COETERNALLY (kô-i-tĕr'-năl-é), *adv. Coéternellement.*

COETERNITY (kô-ĭ-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *f.* [the ſtate of being coeternal] *Coéternité,* f.

COEVORDEN, *f.* [a fortified town of the United Provinces; lat 52°-44' N. lon. 6°-44' E] *Coevorden,* m.

To COEXIST (kô-ĕg-zĭſte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exiſt at the ſame time with another] *Co-exiſter, exiſter en même temps.*

COEXISTENCE (kô-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn'ce), *f.* [Theol. exiſtence at the ſame time with another] *Co-exiſtence,* f.

To COEXTEND (kô-ĕks-tĕnd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to extend to the ſame ſpace with another] *Etendre autant qu'un autre.*

COEXTENSION (kô-ĕks-tĕn'-cheŭne), *f.* the action or ſtate of coextending] *L'action d'étendre autant qu'un autre.*

COFFEE (kŏf'-é), *or* Coffee-berry, *f.* The berry or ſeed of the coffee-tree] *Café,* m. *fève de café,* f. dont on fait un breuvage nommé auſſi *café.* To drink coffee, *Prendre du café.*

COFFEE-HOUSE (kŏf'-ĭ-hŏŭce), *f.* [a houſe where coffee is ſold] *Un café.*

COFFEE-MAN (kŏf'-ĭ-m ne), *f.* [one that keeps a coffee-houſe] *Celui qui tient un café; cafetier,* m.

COFFEE-MILL (kŏf-i-mĭl'), *f. Moulin à café,* m.

COFFEE-POT (kŏf'-ĭ-pŏte), *f. Cafetière,* f.

COFFEE-TREE (kŏf'-ĭ-tri), *f.* [Bot. Jaſminum arabicum, an ever-green tree of Arabia Felix] *Cafier,* ou *Caſeyer,* m.

COFFEE-PLANTATION, *f* [land planted with coffee-trees] *Caféière* ou *Caféyère,* f. *caféterie,* f.

COFFER (kŏf'-eŭr), *f.* [a cheſt generally for keeping money] *Coffre,* m. *coffre fort,* m. The king's coffers, *Les coffres du Roi; l'épargne,* f.

To Coffer, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treaſure up] *Amaſſer,* ou *mettre en coffres.*

COFFER-DAM (kŏf'-eŭr-dăme), *f.* [in bridge-building, &c.] *Caiſſon,* m.

COFFERER (kŏf'-eŭr-eŭr), *f.* [cofferer of the king's houſhold] *Garde des coffres,* ou *tréſorier de l'épargne, officier dans la Cour du Roi d'Angleterre.*

COFFIN (kŏf'-ĭne), *f.* [the cheſt in which a dead body is put into the ground] *Bière,* f. *cercueil,* m. *coffre,* m.

Coffin of paper, *Cornet de papier,* m. To put pepper in a coffin, *Mettre du poivre dans un cornet.*

Coffin [ſhelf for books] *Des tablettes à mettre des livres.*

Coffin [a caſe in which the porcelain is placed in the furnace] *Gazette,* f.

Coffin [among Printers: the frame in which the preſs-ſtone is placed] *Coffre,* m.

Coffin [in the Manege] *Sabot,* m.

To Coffin, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe in a coffin] *Mettre dans la bière, dans un cercueil.*

COFFIN-MAKER (kŏf'-ĭne-mé'-keŭr), *f.* [one whoſe trade is to make coffins] *Faiſeur de cercueil,* m.

COG (kŏg), *f.* [the tooth of a wheel] *Dent d'une roue,* f. *alluchon,* m.

To Cog, -GING, -GED, *v. a. & n.* [to

[wheedle

wheedle] *Flatter, cajoler, enjôler.* I cannot cog, *Je ne saurois flatter.*

To Cog a die, *Flatter le dé; piper les dés.*

COGENCY (kô'-djĕn'-cé), *s.* [force, ſtrength, power of compelling, conviction] *Force,* f. *puiſſance coactive,* f. *conviction,* f.

COGENT (kô'-djĕn't), *adj.* [forcible, reſiſtleſs, convincing] *Fort, puiſſant, preſſant, urgent, irréſiſtible, propre à convaincre.* A cogent motive, *Un puiſſant motif.* Cogent reaſons, *De fortes raiſons.*

COGENTLY (kô'-djĕn't lé), *adj.* [with reſiſtleſs force, forcibly] *Irréſiſtiblement, d'une maniere convaincante.*

COGGED (kŏg'-g'd), *part. adj. Flatté, cajolé.* Cogged dice, *Des dés pipés.*

COGGER (kŏg'-gĕr), *s.* [flatterer, wheedler] *Flatteur,* m. *cajoleur,* m.

COGGING (kŏg'-gĭn'gne), *s. Flatterie,* f. *cajolerie,* f.

Cogging, *adj.* Ex. A cogging gameſter, *Un tipeur, un filou*

COGGLE-STONE (kŏg'-gl'-stône), *s.* [a little ſtone] *Un petit caillou.*

COGITABLE (kŏdj'-ĭ-ta-bl'), *adj.* [what may be the ſubject of thought] *A quoi l'on peut penſer.*

To COGITATE (kŏdj'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to think] *Penſer.*

COGITATION (kŏdj'-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [thought, purpoſe, meditation] *L'action de penſer; penſée,* f. *réflexion,* f.

COGITATIVE (kŏdj'-ĭ-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of thought; given to thought] *Penſant, doué de la faculté de penſer; penſif.* A cogitative ſubſtance, *Etre penſant.* He is by nature more cogitative than you, *Il eſt d'une humeur plus penſive que vous.*

COGNATION (kŏg-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [kindred] *Cognation,* f. *parenté,* f. *conſanguinité,* f.

Cognation [relation] *Relation,* f. *affinité,* f.

Cognation [in Law; is ſaid of women coming to the ſucceſſion according to the degree of proximity, in default of males] *Succeſſion cognatique.*

COGNITION (kŏg-nĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [knowledge, conviction] *Connoiſſance,* f *conviction,* f.

COGNITIVE (kŏg'-nĭ-tĭv'), *ſ.* [having the power of knowing] *Qui a de la connoiſſance, qui connoît.* Cognitive faculty, *La faculté de connoître.*

COGNIZABLE (kŏg'-nĭ zâ bl' *or* kŏn'-ĭ-zâ-bl'), *adj.* [that falls under judicial notice, proper to be tried] *Qui peut être connu & examiné en juſtice.*

COGNIZANCE (kŏg'-nĭ-zăn'ce *or* kŏn'-ĭ-zan'ce), *ſ.* [judicial notice] *Connoiſſance,* f. *compétence,* f. To take cognizance of a thing, *Prendre connoiſſance d'une choſe.* This falls under the cognizance of the parliament, *C'eſt au parlement à en connoître.*

Cognizance [badge on a waterman's ſleeve] *Marque,* f. *indice,* m.

Cognizance *or* creſt in Heraldry, *Cimier,* m. *crête,* f. *timbre,* m.

COGNIZEE (kŏg-ní-zī' *or* kŏn-ĭ zī'), *ſ.* [in Law; he to whom a fine in lands is acknowledged] *Celui en faveur de qui on a paſſé une redevance,* m.

COGNIZOUR (kŏg-nĭ zor' *or* kŏn-ĭ-zor'), *ſ.* [one that acknowledges a fine of lands to another] *Qui avoue, qui paſſe une redevance ſur ſes terres à un autre.*

COGNOMINAL (kŏg-nŏm'-ĭ-năl), *adj.* [having the ſame name] *De même nom.*

COGNOMINATION (kŏg-nŭm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſurname, the name of a family] *Surnom,* m.

COGNOSCENCE (kŏg-nŏs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [knowledge] *Connoiſſance,* f.

COGNOSCIBLE (kŏg-nŏs'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be known] *Qu'on peut connoître.*

COGNOSCITIVE (kŏg-nŏs'-cĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [in Philoſophy] Ex. The cognoſcitive faculty, *La faculté de connoître.*

COG-WARE (kŏg'-oŭère), *ſ.* [coarſe cloths made formerly in the north of England] *Draps groſſiers qui ſe fuſſoient autrefois dans les provinces ſeptentrionales d'Angleterre.*

To COHABIT (kô-hăb'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to dwell together] *Habiter enſemble, cohabiter.*

To Cohabit with a woman, *Habiter avec une femme, vivre avec elle comme mari.*

COHABITANT (kô-hăb'-ĭ-tăn't), *ſ. Habitant du même endroit,* m

COHABITATION (kô-hăb'-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of dwelling together; the ſtate of living together as married perſons] *Cohabitation,* f. *état de deux perſonnes qui vivent enſemble comme mari & femme.*

COHEIR (kô-ère), *ſ.* [heir with another] *Cohéritier,* m.

COHEIRESS (kô-é-rĕce), *ſ. Cohéritière,* f.

To COHERE (kô-hîre'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtick together; to ſuit, to fit, to agree] *Etre attachés, liés ou collés enſemble;* au figuré, *ſe convenir, s'accorder, être bien aſſortis.*

COHERENCE (kô-hi'-rĕn'ce), *and* COHERENCY (kô-hi'-rĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the union of the parts of the ſame body; connection, dependence; texture of a diſcourſe; conſiſtency in reaſoning] *Cohérence,* f. *liaiſon des parties d'un même corps,* f. au figuré, *ſuite,* f. *rapport,* m. *convenance,* f. *liaiſon,* f. The coherence of the particles of air, *La cohérence des particules de l'air.*

* There is no coherence in that diſcourſe, *Il n'y a ni ſuite ni liaiſon dans ce diſcours.*

* There is no coherence at all in his ſcull, *C'eſt une tête bien inconſéquente; il a la cervelle renverſée.*

COHERENT (kô-hi'-r n't), *adj.* [ſticking together] *Lié.* The parts of that body are not very coherent, *Les parties de cette ſubſtance ne ſont pas bien liées.*

* Coherent [ſuitable, conſiſtent] *Lié, ſuivi, conſéquent.* A coherent reaſoning, *Un raiſonnement ſuivi.*

COHESION (kô-hi'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [in Phyſics; coherence; connection, dependence] *Cohéſion,* f. *adhérence,* f. au figuré, *liaiſon,* f. *connexion,* f. Solids and fluids differ in the degree of cohéſion, *Les ſolides & les fluides different dans le degré de cohéſion*

* The ideas that have no natural cohéſion, *Les idées qui n'ont point de connexion naturelle.*

COHESIVE (kô-hi'-cĭv'), *adj Qui eſt capable de ſe tenir à quelque choſe de maniere à ne pouvoir en être ſéparé qu'avec peine.*

COHESIVENESS (kô-hi'-cĭv'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de ſe tenir à quelque choſe de maniere à ne pouvoir en être ſéparé qu'avec peine.*

To COHIBIT (kô-hĭb'-ite), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reſtrain, to hinder] *Reſtreindre, empêcher.*

To COHOBATE (kô'-hô-béte), -ING, -ED, *v. n* Chym. to pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtill it again] *Cohober.*

COHOBATION (kô-hô-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cohobating] *Cohobation,* f.

COHORT (kô'-horte), *ſ.* [a troop of about 500 ſoldiers among the Ancients] *Cohorte,* f.

COHORTATION (kô-hor-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [incitement] *Exhortation,* f.

COIF (kŏïf), *ſ.* [a lady's cap] *Coiffe,* f. A night-coif, *Coiffe de nuit.*

Coif [the badge of a ſerjeant at law, hence called ſerjeant of the coif] *Calotte (d'Abbé),* f.

COIFED (koïf't), *adj.* [wearing a coif] *Coiffé.*

COIFFURE, *ſ.* [head-dreſs] *Coiffure,* f.

COIGNE (kŏingue), *ſ.* [a corner] *Coin,* m. Coignes of printers, *Coins d'imprimeur.*

COIGNES *or* Coins [pieces of wood uſed in mounting ordnance] *Coins de mire, dont on ſe ſert pour pointer le canon.*

COIL (koil), *ſ.* [tumult, haſtle] *Bruit,* m. *fracas,* m. *tumulte,* m. *vacarme,* m

Coil [a rope wound into a ring] *Une corde roulée; cueille,* f.

To Coil, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gather into a ring] *Cueillir,* ‡ *lover* ou *rouer* (t. de Mar.); *dérouler, mettre en peloton.* To coil a rope, ‡ *Lover une corde, la mettre en rond, en forme de cerceau, rouer un cordage.*

COILING (koïl'-in'gne), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; kink, twiſt or turn in a ſtiff rope] *Coque de cordage,* f. *boucle,* f.

COIMBRA, *ſ.* [a town of Portugal; lat. 40° 12' N. lon. 8°-17' W.] *Coimbre,* m.

COIN (koïne), *ſ.* [the corner of a wall] *Encoignure de muraille,* f. Ruſtic coins (ſtones that ſtick out of a wall for new buildings to be added to it), *Pierres d'attente,* f. pl. *harpes,* f. pl.

Coin, *ſ.* [money] *Monnoie,* f. *poinçon,* m. *coin,* m. *argent,* m. Double faced coin, *Bajoire,* f. (in Archit.), *Dé,* m. Counterfeit money, *Fauſſe monnoie; billon,* m.

† Much coin, much care, *Plus on a d'argent, plus on a d'inquiétude.*

Coin *or* Quoin [wedge, in Artillery and Navigation] *Coin,* m. *coin de mire,* m. *coin d'arrimage,* m.

To Coin, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mint *or* ſtamp metals for money] *Battre, marquer, frapper,* en ce ſens: To coin money, *Battre,* ou *frapper monnoie; monnoyer.*

* To Coin [to forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe] *Faire, inventer, forger,* en un ſens défavorable. To coin a lye, *Forger un menſonge.* To coin a tale, *Inventer une hiſtoire, faire un conte.*

COINAGE (koïn'-édje), *or* COINING (koïn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Monnoyage,* m. *braſſage,* m. *droit de braſſage,* m. *invention,* f. *conte forgé.*

* This is the very coinage of your brain, *C'eſt une invention de votre cervelle.*

To COINCIDE (kô-ĭn'-ſaïde), *v. n.* [to fall upon the ſame point, to concur] *Coincider, tomber ou ſe rencontrer ſur le même point.*

COINCIDENCE (kô-ĭn'-cĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the falling upon the ſame point] *Rencontre au même point,* f. *coincidence,* f. The point of coincidence, *Le point de rencontre.*

COINCIDENT (kô-ĭn'-cĭ-dĕn't), *adj.* [falling upon the ſame point; happening together] *Coincident, qui ſe rencontre; qui arrive en même temps;* au figuré, *d'accord, analogue.*

CO-INDICATION (kô-ĭn'-di-ke'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Med. many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe] *Co-indication,* f. *ſignes co-indicans,* m. pl.

COINED (koïn'd), *part. adj. Battu, frappé, monnoyé;* au figuré, *forgé, controuvé, inventé.* New coined money, *De l'argent nouvellement frappé.*

* A coined tale, *Un conte forgé.* New coined words, *De nouveaux mots.*

COINER (koïn'-eür), *ſ.* [a minter] *Monnoyeur,* m. A falſe coiner, *Faux monnoyeur.* Coiners' die, *Carré,* m. Coiners' ſtandard (a ſort of money ſerving as their model), *Général,* m.

* Coiner [inventor] *Inventeur,* m. *faiſeur,* m. A coiner of words, *Un faiſeur de mots.*

COINING, V. Coinage.

COIRE, *ſ.* [capital of the country of the Griſons; lat. 46°-50' N. lon. 9°-25' E.] *Coire,* m.

COISTRILL (koïs'-trĭl), *ſ.* [a coward hawk, a runaway] *Un poltron*

COIT *or* QUOIT (kŏïte), *ſ.* [a thing thrown at a certain mark] *Un palet.* To play at quoits, *Jouer au palet.*

COITION (kô-ĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [copulation] *Coït,* m. *accouplement,* m.

Coition of two tortoiſes, *Cavalage,* m.

COKE *or* Coak (kôke), *ſ.* [deſulphurated pit-coal, by burning it like charcoal] *Charbon déſulphuré, ou déſoufré*, m.

COKER (kô'-keür), *ſ.* [a waterman] *Un batelier.*

Coker [fiſherman's boat] *Bateau de pêcheur*, f.

COKES (kôks), *ſ.* [a ninny] *Un niais, un benêt.*

COLANDER (keül'-ăn'-deür), *ſ.* [a ſieve, either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture is ſtrained] *Paſſoire*, f. *tamis*, m.

To COLAPHIZE, *v. a.* [to ſlap one's face] *Colaphiſer, ſoufflèter, donner des ſoufflets.*

COLATION (kô-lé'-cheüne), *and* Colature (kol'-ă-tieûre), *ſ.* [Chym. Filtering *or* ſtraining; the matter ſtrained] *Filtration*, f. *colature*, f.

COLARIN, *ſ.* [Archit. the frieze of the capital of the Doric and Tuſcan column] *Colarin*, m. *gorgerin*, m.

COLBERTINE (kol-bĕr-tine'), *ſ.* [a kind of lace] *Colbertine*, f.

COLBERG, *ſ.* [a town of Pomerania; lat. 54°-21' N. lon 15°-29' E] *Colberg*, m.

COLCHESTER, *ſ.* [a town of England; lat. 51°-55' N. lon. 1°-0' E.] *Colcheſter*, m.

COLCHICUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Meadow-ſaffron; a poiſonous plant of Mingrelia] *Colchique*, m *colchicon*, m. *tue-chien*, m.

COLCHIS, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Aſia famous for the golden fleece] *Colchide*, f.

COLCOTHAR, *ſ.* [Chym. calcined vitriol] *Colcothar*, m. Natural colcothar (an earth impregnated with vitriol), *Colcothar foſſile*, m. *calchites*, m.

COLD (kôld), *adj.* [the contrary of hot] *Froid.* Cold weather, *Temps froid.* A cold country, *Pays froid.* A cold conſtitution, *Tempérament froid.* Cold lover, *Amant glacé.* To be cold, *Avoir froid.*

¶ Cold, *froid*; chill, *gelé, tranſi*; bleak, *glacé, gelé* (ſynon.): *Cold* ſignifies ſimply want of heat; *chill* denotes a ſudden ſenſation of cold; *bleak* is chiefly applied to a cold wind; as a *bleak* ſituation is one expoſed to cold winds. Ex. The *cold* was intenſe, and as I aſcended that *bleak* hill, a ſudden *chill* ſeized my whole maſs of blood.

Cold [ſerious, unaffected, unconcerned, indifferent] *Froid, ſérieux, indifférent, ſans émotion.* He gave it a cold reception, *Il lui fit un accueil fort froid.* A cold jeſt, *Une raillerie froide.* A cold head, *Un homme de ſang froid.* To act in cold blood, *Agir de ſang froid.* To be cold to one, to look cold upon one, *Battre froid à quelqu'un.*

Cold, *ſ.* [the ſenſation of cold, coldneſs] *Froid*, m. *froideur*, f. *froidure*, f. To catch cold, *Prendre froid, gagner du froid, s'enrhumer.* To catch cold upon heat, *Se morfondre.*

Cold [a diſeaſe cauſed by cold] *Rhume*, m. I got a great cold, *J'ai gagné un gros rhume.*

COLDISH (kôld'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat cold] *Un peu froid, frais.*

COLDLY (kôld'-lé), *adv.* with coldneſs] *Froidement, avec froideur.*

* To receive one coldly, *Recevoir quelqu'un avec froideur, lui battre froid.*

COLDNESS (kôld'-nĕce), *ſ* [want of heat *Froideur*, f. The coldneſs of water, *La froideur de l'eau.*

* There is coldneſs between them, *Il y a de la froideur entre eux.*

Cole (kôle), *ſ.* [cabbage] *Chou*, m. Curled *or* boor-cole, *Chou friſé.*

COLEOPTEROUS (kn-le ŏpt'-ĕr-eûce), *adj.* [Nat. Hiſt. is ſaid of inſects with four wings, the external pair of which are hard and form a caſe for the interior pair] *Coléoptère.*

COLERITIUM, *ſ.* [a liquor prepared of the corroſive parts of metals, in order to try gold] *Colérite, ou Coléritum*, m.

CO-LESSEE (kô-lĕs-sī'), *ſ.* [who takes a leaſe with another] *Co-preneur*, m.

COLEWORT (kôle'-eûeûrte *or* kôl'-eûrte), *ſ.* [a ſort of cabbage, *or rather* cabbage-plant] *Choux verts*, m. pl *jeunes choux*, m. pl.

COLIA *or* Colias, *ſ.* [a fiſh not unlike the mackerel] *Colia*, m.

COLINIL, *ſ.* [an American plant] *Colinil*, m.

COLIBERT (kŏl'-ĭ-bĕrte), *ſ.* [a villain made a free-man] *Un affranchi.*

COLIBRI, *ſ.* [humming-bird; a beautiful American bird] *Colibri*, m. *oyeau-mouche*, m. *becque fleurs ou guindé*, m. *bourdonneur*, m. *ſuceur de miel*, m.

COLIC (kŏl'-ĭk), *ſ.* [a diſorder of the ſtomach *or* bowels, attended with pain] *Colique*, f. *tranchées*, f pl. A bilious colic, *Colique bilieuſe.* A flatulent colic, *Colique venteuſe.* The ſtone-colic, *La pierre.*

Colic-ſhell (porcellana), *Cauris*, m.

COLINS, *ſ. pl.* [the name of ſeveral Mexican birds, quails, or partridges] *Colins*, m. pl.

COLIR, *ſ.* [a civil officer in China, a kind of public inſpector] *Colir* ou *Coli*, m.

COLISÆUM, *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. the name of an oval amphitheatre, in which games and combats were repreſented] *Coliſée*, m.

To COLL (kŏl), *v. a.* [the ſame as to clip, which ſee] *Accoler, embraſſer, faire des accolades.*

To COLLAPSE (kŏl-lăps'), *v. n.* [to fall together; to cloſe] *Tomber enſemble, tomber l'un ſur l'autre, s'affaiſſer.*

COLLAPSED (kŏl-lăp'-s't), *adj.* [decayed] *Ruiné.* A collapſed ſtate, *Un bien ruiné.*

COLLAPSION (kŏl-lăp'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of collapſing] *L'action de tomber enſemble*, f.

COLLAR (kŏl'-eûr), *ſ.* [a ring of metal put around the neck] *Collier*, m. A dog's collar, *Le collier d'un chien.*

A horſe-collar [the part of the harneſs that is faſtened about the horſe's neck] *Collier qu'on met à un cheval pour qu'il tire plus aiſément.*

Collar of Eſſes [*or* collar of ss's] *Collier des chevaliers de l'ordre de la Jarretière*, m. Collar-days, *Les jours que les chevaliers portent leur collier.*

Collar of iron for offenders, *Le carcan.*

*† To ſlip the collar [to get free, to eſcape] *Se tirer de preſſe, tirer ſon épingle du jeu, ſe tirer heureuſement d'une mauvaiſe affaire.*

Collar [the part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck] *Collet*, m. The collar of a doublet, *Le collet d'un pourpoint.* To take one by the collar, *Prendre quelqu'un au collet, lui ſauter au collet.*

Collar [a hollow piece of ſteel in which the pivot *or* ſpindle of a machine runs] *Crapaudine*, f. *couette*, f. *grenouille*, f. (among potters), *Emboiture*, f.

Collar, *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Collier d'étai*, m. Collar-beam of the bowſprit, *Clef de beaupré*, f.

A Collar of brawn [the quantity bound up in one parcel] *Rouleau de chair de verrat*, m.

To Collar, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſeize by the collar] *Colleter, prendre au collet.*

To Collar beef, or other meat, *Faire un rouleau de bœuf, ou d'autre viande.*

COLLAR-BONE (kŏl'-eûr-bône), *ſ.* [Anat. the clavicle] *Clavicule*, f.

To COLLATE (kŏl-lete'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to compare] *Comparer, confronter, mettre en parallèle*; *récoler.* They collated both religions, *Ils comparèrent les deux religions.* To collate, *Récoler (un inventaire), en faire le récolement.*

To Collate a book [to examine if nothing be wanting] *Collationner un livre.*

To Collate to [to place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice] *Conférer, donner.* He collated Amſdorf to the living, *Il conféra ou donna le bénéfice à Amſdorf.*

COLLATED (kŏl-lé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Comparé, collationné, conféré*, &c.

COLLATERAL (kŏl-lăt'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [ſide to ſide; not direct] *Collatéral.* Two collateral lines, *Deux lignes collatérales, deux parallèles.* A collateral degree of kindred (as couſins, &c.) *Ligne collatérale de parenté*, f. *collatéraux*, m. pl.

COLLATERALLY (kŏl-lăt'-ĕr-ăl-é), *adv.* [ſide by ſide, not directly] *A côté l'un de l'autre, côte à côte, en ligne collatérale.*

COLLATION (kŏl-lé'-cheune), *ſ.* [compariſon; the act of conferring; ſmall repaſt] *Comparaiſon*, f. *confrontation*, f. *parallèle*, m. *récolement*, m. *Collation*, f. *don que l'on fait d'un bénéfice*; *Collation, repas leger que font les enfans entre le dîné & le ſoupé*; *goûter*, m. To eat a collation, *Collationner, goûter.*

Collatitious (kŏl-lă-tĭch'-eûce), *adj.* [done by the contribution of many] *Auquel pluſieurs ont contribué.*

COLLATIVE (kŏl-lé'-tĭv'), *adj.* [conferred together] *Collatif.*

COLLATOR (kŏl-lé'-teûr), *ſ.* [one that compares; one that beſtows a benefice] *Celui qui confronte, ou compare*; *celui qui donne un bénéfice, collateur*, m.

To COLLAUD (kŏl-lâde), -ing, -ed, [to commend, to join in praiſing] *Louer.*

COLLEAGUE (kŏl-ligue'), *ſ.* [partner in office or employment] *Collègue*, m.

To Colleague, *v. a.* [to unite with] *Unir, réunir.*

COLLECT (kŏl'-ĕkte), *ſ.* [a ſhort prayer] *Collecte*, f. *oraiſon*, f. *courte prière.* The collect for the king, *La collecte pour le Roi.*

To COLLECT (kŏl-lĕkte'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to gather] *Cueillir, recueillir, ramaſſer, lever, faire une collection, colliger*; *compiler.* To collect the people together and ſet them againſt ſomebody or ſomething, *Ameuter le peuple.* To collect materials, *Amaſſer, raſſembler des matériaux.*

To Collect [to infer as a conſequence] *Conclure, inférer.* We may collect from your diſcourſe, that . . . , *Nous pouvons conclure ou inférer de votre diſcours, que . . . .*

To Collect himſelf [to recover from ſurpriſe] *Se recueillir, revenir à ſoi, rentrer en ſoi-même*; *ſe remettre.*

COLLECTANEOUS (kŏl-lĕk-té'-nĭ-eûce), *adj.* [collected] *Recueilli, raſſemblé, compilé.* Collectaneous notes, *Des notes recueillies ou compilées de différens auteurs.*

COLLECTED (kŏl-lĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Cueilli, recueilli, ramaſſé, levé.*

COLLECTION (kŏl-lĕk'-cheûne), *and* Collecting (kŏl-lĕk'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de recueillir*; *collection*, f. *recueil*, m. *amas, Quête*, f. *compilation*, f. *compoſé*, m. *aſſemblage*, m. To make collections, *Colliger.* A collection of ſeveral authors, *Une collection, un recueil de divers auteurs.* The ſea is a great collection of waters, *La mer eſt un grand amas d'eaux.*

COLLECTITIOUS (kŏl-lĕk-tĭch'-eûce), *adj.* [gathered together] V. Collected.

COLLECTIVE (kŏl-lĕk'-tiv'), *adj.* [gathered into one maſs; accumulative; *in Gram.* that repreſents *or* expreſſes a multitude] *Collectif.* Army is a collective noun, *Le mot armée eſt un nom collectif.*

COLLECTIVELY (kŏl-lĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in a general maſs; in a collective ſenſe] *Collectivement, dans un ſens collectif.*

COLLECTOR (kŏl-lĕk'-teûr), *ſ.* [a gatherer] *Collecteur*, m. *compilateur*, m. A collector of tributes, *Un collecteur d'impôts.* Volumes without any of the collector's own reflections, *Des livres où il n'y a pas une penſée du compilateur.*

COLLEGATARY (kŏl-lĕg'-ă-tăr-é), *or* Collegatee (kŏl-lĕg'-ă-tī), *ſ.* [legatary with another] *Collégataire*, ou *co-légataire*, m.

COLLEGE (kŏl'-ĕdje), *ſ.* [a community, an aſſembly] *Collége*, m. *aſſemblée*, f. *ſociété*, f. *corps*, m. *faculté*, f. *congrégation*, f. A college of Cardinals, *Le collége des Cardinaux.* The college of Phyſicians in London, *La faculté de médecine de Londres.*

COLLEGE [in an University; a public place where several parts of learning are taught] *Collége*, m.

COLLEGIAL (kŏl-li'-djï-ăl), *adj.* [relating to a college] *Qui a rapport à un collége.*

COLLEGIAL *or* Collegiate church, *Eglise collégiale*, f. *Collégiale*, f.

COLLEGIAN (kŏl-li'-djï-ăne), *s.* [an inhabitant of a college] *Habitant d'un collége*, m.

COLLEGIATE (kŏl-li'-djï-ète), *s.* [a member of a college, an university-man] *Ecolier*, m. *membre d'un collége, d'une université.*

COLLET (kŏl'-ète), *s.* [that part of a ring in which the stone is set] *Chaton de bague*, m.

To COLLIDE (kŏl-lïde'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to strike against, to knock together] *Frapper, heurter contre.*

COLLIED (kŏl'-ĕd), *part. adj. Noirci, barbouillé de suie.*

COLLIER (kŏl'-ïère), *s.* [a digger of coals; a coal-merchant; a ship that carries coals] *Charbonnier*, m. *houilleux*, m. *ouvrier qui tire le charbon, marchand de charbon; bâtiment charbonnier.*

COLLIERY (kŏl'-ïèr'-é), *s.* [coal-pit; coal-trade] *Mine de charbon*, f. *charbonnière*, f. *métier de charbonnier*, m. *commerce de charbon*, m.

COLLIFLOWER (kŏl'-ï flăoŭ-eür), V. Cauliflower.

COLLIGATION (kŏl-lï-gé'-cheŭne), *s.* [binding together] *Action de lier ensemble*, f. *enchaînement*, m.

To COLLIMATE (kŏl'-lï-méte), *and* To Collineate (kŏl-lin'-ï-éte), V. To Aim.

COLLIMATION (kŏl-lï-mé'-cheŭne), *s. and* Collineation (kŏl-lin-ï-é'-cheŭne), *s.* V. Aim.

COLLINA (kŏl-lăï'-nă), *s.* [Mythol. the goddess of hills] *Collina*, f.

COLLIQUABLE (kŏl-lïk'-oüï-bl'), *adj.* [Med. easily dissolved] *Aisé à dissoudre.*

COLLIQUAMENT (kŏl-lik'-oüă-mĕnt), *s.* [Med the substance to which a thing is reduced by being melted] *Dissolution*, f. *fonte*, f.

To COLLIQUATE (kŏl'-lï-koüéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Med. to melt, to dissolve] *Fondre, dissoudre.*

COLLIQUATION (kŏl-lï-koüé'-cheŭne), *s.* [Med. melting] *Colliquation*, f. *fonte*, f. [a lax state of the fluids in animal bodies] *Décomposition*, f.

COLLIQUATIVE (kŏl-lïk'-oüă-tïv'), *or* Colliquant (kŏl'-lï-koŭan't), *adj.* [melting, dissolvent] *Colliquatif, dissolvant, fondant.*

COLLIQUEFACTION (kŏl-lïk-oüï'-făk'-cheŭne), *s.* [Med. melting together] *L'action de fondre, liquéfaction*, f.

COLLISION (kŏl-lïj'-eŭne), *s.* [clashing] *Choc*, m *collision*, f. *froissement*, m.

To COLLOCATE (kŏl'-lô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place] *Placer, colloquer.*

COLLOCATION (kŏl-lô-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of placing; the state of being placed] *Collocation*, f. *l'action de placer, état de ce qui est placé.*

COLLOCUTION (kŏl lô-kïou'-cheŭne), *s.* [conference, conversation] *Entretien*, f. *conversation*, f.

† To COLLOGUE (kŏl-lôgue'), *v. a.* [to wheedle] *Flatter, cajoler.*

COLLOGUED (kŏl-lô-g'd), *adj.* [wheedled, flattered] *Flatté, cajolé.*

COLLOP (kŏl'-eŭp), *s.* [a small slice of meat] *Tranche*, f. *morceau délié.* Scotch-collops, *Tranches de veau bien battues & fricassées à l'écossoise.* Collop of bacon, *Riblette*, f. *morceau de lard mince & levé en long sur la flèche du lard.*

† He has lost a good collop, *Il a bien perdu de son embonpoint.*

‖ Collop [a child] *Enfant*, m. and f. *poupon*, m.

COLLOQUIAL (kŏl-lô'-koüï-ăl), *adj.* [relating to conversation] *De conversation.*

COLLOQUY (kŏl'-lô-koüe), *s* [conference, conversation] *Colloque*, m. *conférence*, f. *dialogue*, m. Erasmus says in his colloquies, *Erasme dit dans ses colloques.*

COLLUCTANCY (kŏl-leük'-tăn'-cé), *s. or* Colluctation (kŭl-leük-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [contest, contrariety, opposition] *Combat*, m. *contrariété*, f. *opposition*, f.

To COLLUDE (kŏl-lioude'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to conspire in a fraud] *Colluder, conniver, être d'intelligence, s'entendre avec quelqu'un pour tromper une tierce personne.*

COLLUSION (kŏl-lïou'-jeune), *s.* [a deceitful agreement between two or more to defraud a third] *Collusion*, f. *connivence*, f. *intelligence*, f.

COLLUSIVE (kŏl-lioü'-cïv'), *and* Collusory (kŏl-liou'-ceúr-é), *adj.* [fraudulently concerted] *Collusoire.*

COLLUSIVELY (kŏl-lïou'-cïv'-lé), *adv.* [in a collusive manner] *Collusoirement.*

COLLY (kŏl'-é), *s.* [the smut of coal] *Suie*, f. ou *noir*, m.

To Colly, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grime with coal] *Barbouiller de suie, noircir avec de la suie, charbonner.*

COLLYRIUM (kŏl-lïr'-ï-eüme), *s.* [a medicine for the eyes] *Collyre*, m.

COLMAR (kŏl'-măr), *s.* [a sort of pear] *Colmar*, m.

COLOCASIA, *s.* [Bot. a species of Arum, an Egyptian plant] *Colocasie*, f.

COLOCHINA, *s.* [a town and gulf of Turkey in Europe in the Morea; lat. 36°-32′ N. lon. 23°-22′ E.] *Colochina*, m.

COLOCOLO, *s.* [Ornithol. a water-raven] *Cormoran*, m.

COLOCYNTHIS, *s.* [Bot. Coloquintida, bitter apple; a violent purgative plant] *Coloquinte*, f. Colocynthis oblonga, *Calebasse de terre*, f.

COLOGNE, *s.* [a town and electorate of Germany; lat. 50°-55′ N. lon. 7°-10′ E.] *Cologne*, m.

Cologne-earth [a substance used in painting, as a water-colour] *Terre de Cologne*, f. Cologne-water, *Eau de Cologne*, f.

COLOMBO, *s.* [a strong town of Asia in the island of Ceylon; lat. 7°10′ N. lon. 80° 25′ E.] *Colombo*, m. Colombo-root [an aromatic root from Ceylon), *Calumbé*, m.

COLON (kô'-lône), *s.* [two points (:) used to mark a pause] *Deux points* (:).

Colon [the largest and widest of the intestines] *Colon*, m. *le gros boyau.*

COLONEL (keür'-nĕl), *s.* [an officer that commands a whole regiment] *Colonel*, m. A colonel of horse, *Un colonel de cavalerie, maître de camp.* The colonel's company, *La colonelle.*

COLONELSHIP (keür'-nĕl-chïp), *s.* [office of a colonel] *Office de colonel*, m.

To COLONISE (kŏl-ô-năïze), *or* Colonize, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to settle with inhabitants] *Peupler d'habitans, établir une colonie.*

COLONNADE (kŏl-ô-néde'), *s.* [Archit. a series of columns] *Colonnade*, f. *colonnaïson*, f.

COLONY (kŏl'-ô-né), *s.* [a body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted; a plantation] *Colonie, f. peuplade*, f. Marseilles is a colony of the Phocians, *Marseille est une colonie des Phocéens.*

COLOPHONII, *s.* [Mythol. a people of Ionia, famous for their navy and cavalry] *Colophoniens*, m. pl.

COLOPHONIA *or* Colophony, *s.* [resin *or* rosin] *Colophane*, f. *arcanson*, m. *brai sec*, m.

COLOQUINTIDA (kŏl-ô-koüïn'-tï-dă), V. Colocynthis.

COLORATE (kŏl'-ô-réte), *adj.* [coloured, died] *Coloré, à qui on a donné de la couleur, teint.*

COLORATION (kŏl-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *s or* Colorisation (kŏl'-ô-rï-zé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the art of colouring; the state of being coloured] *Art de colorer*, m. *état de ce qui est coloré*, m. [in Pharm. change of colour] *Coloration*, f.

COLORIFICK (kŏl-ô-rïf'-ïk), *adj. Qui a la vertu de colorer, colorant.*

COLOSSE (kô-lóce'), *and* Colossus (kô-lŏs'-seûce), *s.* [a statue of enormous magnitude] *Colosse*, m. *statue d'une énorme grandeur*, f.

COLOSSEAN (kŏl-ŏs-sï'-ăne), *adj.* [in the magnitude of a Colossus] *Colossal, énorme, gigantesque.*

COLOSTRUM (kŏl'-ŏ-streûme), *s* [Med. Beastlings, the first milk after parturition; a dit ease occasioned by this thick coagulated milk] *Colostre*, m.

COLOUR (keŭl'-eür), *s.* [the appearance of bodies to the eye; hue, die, tint] *Couleur*, f. White, black, *or* green colour, *Couleur blanche, noire* ou *verte.* Flame-colour, *Couleur de feu.* Rose-colour, *Couleur de rose.* Deep colour, *Couleur chargée, couleur foncée.* Changeable colour, *Couleur changeante.* Odd medley of colours, *Bariolage*, m. To mix colours, *Broyer des couleurs.* To take away the colour, *Décolorer.* Stiff or uncontracted colours, *Couleurs aigres.*

Colour [in Heraldry; is said of the colours called gules, azure, sable, vert, *or* sinople, purple, tenne *or* tawny and sanguine] *Couleur*, f.

Colour [complexion] *Couleur*, f. *teint*, m. His colour changes, *Il change de couleur.* To have a good or bad colour, *Avoir bonne* ou *mauvaise couleur.* She has a colour, *Elle a des couleurs.* She has a fresh colour, *Elle a le teint frais.* To have too high a colour, *Etre haut en couleur.*

Colour [at cards] *Couleur*, f. I have none of that colour *or* suit, *Je n'ai point de cette couleur-là.*

* Colour [palliation, pretence, show] *Couleur*, f. *prétexte*, m. *vernis*, m. He has deceived him under a colour of friendship, *Il l'a trompé sous couleur d'amitié.*

Colours, in the plural, applied to the dress, *Couleur*, f. *habit de couleur, par opposition à un habit noir.* He is in colours, *Il est en habit de couleur.*

Colours [standard, ensign of war] *Enseigne*, f. *drapeau*, m. *étendard*, m The colours of a company, *L'étendard d'une compagnie.*

* Colours [character] *Traits*, m. *caractère*, m. To set one out in his proper colours, *Peindre quelqu'un sous ses véritables traits, en faire le portrait.*

Rhetorical colours, *Fleurs* ou *figures de Rhétorique.*

To Colour, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a colour] *Colorer, donner de la couleur*; *colorier*, en Peinture. The sun colours the fruit, *Le soleil colore les fruits.* To colour the hair, *Peindre les cheveux, les noircir.* To colour a map, *Enluminer une carte.*

* To Colour [to palliate] *Colorer, pallier, excuser, donner une couleur.* He has coloured his lie with a specious show of truth, *Il a donné une couleur spécieuse à son mensonge.*

To Colour, *v. n.* [to blush] *Prendre couleur, se colorer.* The grapes begin to colour, *Le raisin commence à se colorer.*

COLOURABLE (keŭl'-eür-ă-bl'), *adj.* [specious, plausible] *Spécieux, plausible.* A colourable pretence, *Un prétexte spécieux.*

COLOURABLY (keŭl'-eür-ă-blé), *adv.* [speciously, plausibly] *D'une manière plausible.*

COLOURED (keŭl'-eür-'d), *part. adj.* [streaked, diversified with hues] *Coloré, peint; colorié*; an figure, *Un figure, pallié.* A picture finely coloured, *Un tableau bien colorié*, f.

COLOURING (keŭl'-eür-ïn'gue), *s* [in Painting] *L'action de colorer*, f. *coloris*, m.

Colouring, *adj.* [which tinges *or* gives colour *Colorant.*

COLOURIST (keŭl'-eür-ïste), *s.* [a painter who excels in colouring his pictures] *Coloriste*, m

COLOURLESS (keŭl'-ĕŭ-lĕse), *adj.* [without colour] *Sans couleur, transparent.*

COLOUR-MAN (keŭl'-eŭr-m'n), *s.* [he who sells colours] *Marchand de couleurs*, m. [among Callico-printers; he who prepares the colours] *Coloriste*, m.

‡ COLP, *s.* [a blow] *Un coup.*

COLP [a bit of any thing] *Un morceau de quelque chose.*

COLT (kôlte), *s.* [a young horse] *Poulain*, m. The colt of an ass, *Un ânon.*

†‖ A ragged colt may make a good horse, *Un méchant poulain peut devenir bon cheval.*

* † He has a colt's tooth, *Il est encore vert.*

* COLT [a young foolish fellow] *Un jeune fou, un étourdi.*

* COLT [in sea-language; a cat used to punish criminals] *Dague de prevôt*, f.

* To COLT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to frolick] *Faire le fou, courir çà & là comme un jeune poulain qui joue; être gai jusqu'à la folie.*

* ‡ To COLT, *v. a.* [to befool] *Rendre fou, inspirer une gaité excessive.*

COLTER (kôl'-teŭr), *s.* [the sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share] *Coutre*, m.

COLTISE (kôl'-té), *adj.* [among timber-merchants; is said of a tree wind-shaken or lagged in the heart] *Gelif* ou *roulé.*

COLTINESS, *s* [looseness of the heart in a tree] *Gelivure*, f. *roulure*, f.

COLTISH (kôlt'-ĭshe), *adj.* V. WANTON.

COLT'S-FOOT (kôlts'-foŭte), *s.* [Bot. Tussilago, filius ante patrem; a med. plant] *Pas-d'âne*, m. *tussilage*, m.

COLT'S-TOOTH (kôlts-toŭ'sh'), *s.* [the first teeth] *Dent de lait*, f. *dent inutile dans les poulains*, f. [*fig.* a love of youthful pleasure] *Enfantillage*, m.

COLUBRINE (kŏl'-lou'-brĭne), *adj.* [relating to a serpent] *De serpent*; au fig. *méchant.*

COLUMBARY (kô-leŭm'-bă-ré), *s.* [dove-cot, pigeon-house] *Colombier*, m.

COLUMBINE (kŏl'-eŭm'-bâĭne), *s.* [a changeable dove-colour] *Columbin*; *couleur changeante, couleur gorge de pigeon.*

COLUMBINE [Bot. Aquilegia] *Ancolie*, f. *colombine*, f. Feathered columbine (meadow-rue), *Rue des prés*, f.

COLUMBINE [a female character in a pantomime] *Colombine*, f.

COLUMBO-ROOT, V. COLOMBO.

COLUMN (kŏl'-eŭme), *s.* [a round pillar; half a page; a long file of troops] *Colonne*, f. *tailler*, m. A wreathed column, *Colonne torse*, m. V. PILLAR. N B. For the different sorts of columns, V. COLONNE in the French part.

A column of air, *Colonne d'air.* The column of a book, *Colonne de livre.* The army was marching in three columns, *L'armée marcheit sur trois colonnes.*

COLUMNAR (kô-leŭm'-nĕr), *and* COLUMNARIAN (kŏl-eŭm'-né'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [formed in columns] *Formé en colonnes.*

COLURE (kô-lĭeure'), *s.* [a circle of the sphere] *Colure*, m.

COLWORT (kô'-leŭrte), V. COLEWORT.

COLYMBUS, *s.* [a water-fowl; diver] *Colymbe*, m. *grèbe*, f. *plongeon*, m.

COLYBA, *s.* [in the Greek liturgy; an offering of corn and pulse in honour of the saints, and for the sake of the dead] *Colybe*, m.

COMA (kô'-mă), *s.* [a sort of lethargy] *Coma*, f. *maladie soporeuse, espèce de léthargie.*

COMA BERENICES, *or* Berenice's hair, *s.* [Astron. a constellation of the northern hemisphere] *Chevelure de Bérénice*, f.

COMATE (kô'-méte), *s. Compagnon*, m.

COMATOSE (kô'-mă-tôze), *adj.* [lethargick] *Comateux.*

COMB (kôme), *s.* [an instrument to adjust the hair] *Peigne*, m. A horn-comb, *Un peigne de corne.* The teeth and the bridge of a comb, *Les dents & le champ d'un peigne.* A horse-comb, *Une étrille.* A flax-comb, *Un séran pour passer le lin, le chanvre, ou le crin.*

COMB [the slay or reeds of a weaver's loom] *Rot*, m. *peigne*, m. *chassis*, m.

COMB [among marbled paper stainers] *Peigne*, m.

COMB of a ship [a small piece of timber near the middle of the beak-head, used to help to bring the tacks aboard] V. BEAK-HEAD.

COMB [the top or creft of a cock] *Crête de coq*, f Cocks have great combs, *Les coqs ont de grandes crêtes.*

COMB [the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey] *Rayon*, m. A honey-comb, *Un rayon de miel.*

COMB [a valley] *Vallon*, m. *vallée*, f.

COMB-BRUSH, *s.* [a brush to clean combs] *Brosse à nettoyer les peignes*, f.

COMB-CASE, *s. Etui à peigne*, m. *une trousse*

COMB-MAKER, *s. Peignier*, m. *faiseur de peignes*, m.

Venus's COMB [Bot. Scandix, the shepherd's needle; a vulnerary plant] *Peigne de Vénus*, m. *aiguille de berger*, f.

COMB-BIRD, *s.* [Ornithol. a sort of bird inhabiting the environs of Senegal] *Comb-bird*, m. *peigné*, m.

COMB-FISH [Ichthyol. pecten, a bivalv. shell] *Peigne*, m. *pélerine*, f.

To COMB, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adjust the hair] *Peigner.* To comb one's own head, *Se peigner.*

To COMB a horse, *Etriller un cheval.*

To COMB wool, *Carder de la laine, houper la laine.*

To COMB flax or hemp, *Séparer du lin ou du chanvre, régayer le chanvre.*

COMBAT (keŭm'-băte), *s.* [fight] *Combat*, m. A single combat, *Combat singulier, duel*, m. V. BATTLE. Combats (Antiq. public games), *Combats.*

To COMBAT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to fight, to oppose] *Combattre*; *se battre.* I will not combat, *Je ne veux pas me battre.* To combat an opinion, *Combattre une opinion.*

COMBATANT (keŭm'-bă-tăn't), *s.* [a fighting man, antagonist, champion] *Combattant*, m. *champion*, m. Combatant for an opinion, *Défenseur d'une opinion*, m.

COMBATANT, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Affronté.*

COMBED (kôm'ó), *part. adj. Peigné, étrillé, cardé*, &c.

COMBER (kô'-meŭr), *s.* [one who combs wool] *Cardeur*, m. *peigneur*, m.

COMBINATE (kŏm'-bĭ-néte), *adj.* [promised] V. BETROTHED.

COMBINATION (kŏm'-bĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [association, league] *Complot*, m. *cabale*, f. *ligue*, f. *conspiration*, f.

COMBINATION [commixture, union of bodies; copulation of ideas] *Combinaison*, f. *assemblage*, m.

Doctrine of combination (in Chym.), *Combinatoire*, f.

To COMBINE (kŭm'-bâĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plot together] *Comploter, conspirer, se liguer, cabaler.*

To COMBINE, *v. a.* & *n.* [to join, to coalesce] *Combiner*; *joindre, & se joindre, s'unir, s'allier.*

COMBING (kô'-mĭn'gne), *s.* [from to comb] *L'action de peigner*, &c.

COMBING-CLOTH, *s. Peignoir*, m.

COMBLESS (kôm'-lĕse), *adj.* [without a creft] *Sans crête.* A combless cock, *Un coq sans crête.*

COMBURGESS (kŏm'-beŭr'-djĕce), *s.* [a fellow-citizen] *Concitoyen*, m. *co-bourgeois* (t. de Mar).

COMBUST (kŏm'-beŭste'), *adj. En feu.*

COMBUSTIBLE (kŏm'-beŭs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [susceptible of fire] *Combustible, inflammable.*

COMBUSTIBLENESS (kŏm'-beŭs'-tĭ-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [aptness to take fire] *Inflammabilité*, f.

COMBUSTION (kŏm'-beŭs'-tcheŭne), *s.* [conflagration, burning] *Incendie*, m. *embrasement*, m.

* COMBUSTION [tumult, hurry, hubbub, hurly-burly] *Combustion*, f. *désordre*, m. *trouble*, m. *tumulte*, m. *sédition*, f. The whole kingdom was in a combustion, *Tout le royaume étoit en combustion.*

To COME (kŏme, *or rather* keŭme), -ING, came (keme), come, *v. n. Venir, arriver.* He will come to-day, *Il viendra aujourd'hui.* She is come, *Elle est arrivée.* To come to one, *Aller*, ou *venir à quelqu'un*; *s'approcher de lui*; *l'aller*, ou *le venir trouver*; *l'aborder*; *s'adresser à lui.*

To COME [to become] *Devenir.* If I come a widow, *Si je deviens veuve.*

To COME [to fall, to happen] *Arriver, se faire.* How comes that? *Comment cela se fait il?* Come the worst that can come, *Qu'il en arrive ce qu'il pourra*; *au pis aller.*

To COME ABOUT [to change, to come round] *Changer, tourner.*

To COME AGAIN [to return] *Revenir, retourner.*

To COME AFTER [to follow] *Suivre.* If any man will come after me, *Si quelqu'un veut me suivre.*

To COME ALONG, *S'en venir, marcher.* Come along with me, *Venez-vous-en avec moi.* Come along, *Marchez, marchez.*

To COME ASUNDER, *Se défaire, se mettre en pièces, se désunir*, &c.

To COME AT *or* BY [to obtain, to reach] *Obtenir, acquérir, atteindre*; *parvenir à.* To come at a true knowledge of ourselves, *Acquérir une vraie connoissance de nous-mêmes.* Love is like a child that longs for every thing that he can come by, *L'amour ressemble à un enfant qui languit après tout ce qu'il peut obtenir.*

To COME AWAY, *S'en venir, se retirer.*

To COME BACK, *Revenir.*

To COME DOWN, *Descendre.* To come down again, *Redescendre.*

To COME FOR, *Venir querir.*

To COME FORWARD, *Avancer, s'avancer, profiter, faire des progrès.* To come forwards in one's learning, *Faire des progrès dans ses études.*

To COME FROM, *Venir de.*

To COME IN [to enter] *Entrer, arriver, se rendre à, se porter pour.* Come in, *Entrez.* The letters which are come in to-day, *Les lettres qui sont arrivées aujourd'hui.* If he should offer to come in, would you not have him received? *S'il eût offert de se rendre, ne l'auriez-vous pas reçu?* To come in as an heir, *Se porter pour héritier.*

To come in the way, *Se présenter, survenir.* If any obstacle comes in the way, *S'il survient quelque obstacle.*

I was loath to come in amongst them, *J'avois de la répugnance à me mettre de la partie, à m'engager avec eux.*

To COME IN FOR, *Prétendre.* If thinking is essential to matter, stones will come in for their share of privilege, *Si la pensée est essentielle à la matière, les pierres prétendront partager ce privilége.*

To COME IN TO [to join with] *Se joindre à, secourir, venir au secours.* They came into us in this danger, *Ils vinrent nous secourir dans ce danger.*

To COME IN TO, *Consentir, condescendre, s'accorder.* I am ready to come in to every thing that is done for the public good, *Je suis prêt à consentir à tout ce qui regarde le bien public.*

To COME INTO trouble, *S'attirer des affaires, s'engager dans quelque malheur.* To come into danger, *S'exposer au danger, se mettre en danger.* To come into the world, *Naître.*

To COME NEAR, *Approcher*, au propre & au figuré. Come near me, *Approchez-vous de moi.*

* That is so admirable that nothing comes near to it, *C'est quelque chose de si merveilleux, que rien n'en approche.*

To COME NEXT, *Suivre immédiatement.*

To COME OF [to proceed] *Venir de.* This comes of judging by the eye, without consulting the

the reason, *Cela vient de ce qu'on juge sur le témoignage des yeux, sans consulter la raison.*

To Come off, *S'écarter; se tirer, sortir d'une affaire; tomber, se défaire, dépérir.* The figure of a bell pattakeh of the pyramid, but coming off and dilating more suddenly, *La figure d'une cloche a quelque chose de la forme pyramidale, mais elle s'écarte, & s'évase plus précipitamment.* How came you off? *Comment vous en êtes-vous tiré?* We came off with glory, *Nous sommes sortis d'affaire avec honneur.* Do you think to come off so? *Croyez-vous en être quitte à si bon marché?* To come off conqueror, *Remporter la victoire.* To come off a loser, *Y perdre.* To come off clear, † *Sortir d'une affaire les braies nettes.* All my hair comes off, *Tous mes cheveux tombent.* It begins to come off, *Cela commence à dépérir.*

To Come off from, *Laisser, omettre.* But come off from these grave disquisitions, *Laissez-là toutes ces graves recherches.*

To Come on, *Avancer, s'avancer, faire des progrès.* The armies came on, *Les armées s'avancèrent.* Come on, *Courage.* Some plants come faster on in water than in earth, *Il y a des plantes qui avancent plus vîte*, ou *qui font plus de progrès, dans l'eau que dans la terre.*

To Come over, *Se dissiper, s'en aller.* To come over to one, *Aller se réunir à quelqu'un.*

To Come out or forth, *Sortir, devenir public, paroître au jour.* He came out just now, *Il ne fait que de sortir.* Before his book came out, *Avant que son livre parût*, ou *fût publié.* It is at last come out, that... *Il est enfin publiquement reconnu, que ...*

To Come out, *Se montrer sur l'horizon*, en parlant des astres; *paroître, pousser*, en parlant des plantes.

To Come out with [to give a vent to] *Donner issue, laisser échapper, lâcher.*

To come out with a dry jest, *Lâcher une raillerie froide.*

To Come to, *Venir, parvenir, être réduit, consentir, se rendre.* When I come to die, *Quand je viendrai à mourir, quand je mourrai.* To come to the crown, *Parvenir à la couronne.* To come to a shameful end, *Faire une fin honteuse.* To come to misery, *Etre réduit à la misère.* To come to good, *Venir à bien, réussir.* Will you come to? *Voulez-vous y consentir?* He came to my terms, *Il se rendit aux conditions que je lui proposai.* To come to the particulars, *Venir au détail, descendre dans un détail.*

To Come to, *Revenir à, monter à, aboutir à, se terminer à: aborder, aller, arriver, se réduire.* What does the whole come to? *A quoi revient le tout?* It comes all to the same thing, *Tout cela revient au même, c'est tout un.* The custom came to as much as the price of the corn, *L'impôt montoit aussi haut que le prix même du blé.* I will see what these things will come to, *Je veux voir à quoi tout ceci aboutira.* All the debate came to this, *Toute la dispute se termina à ceci.*

To come to and fro, *Aller & venir, passer & repasser.*

To come to pass, *Arriver, avenir.* Nobody thought this would have come to pass, *Personne n'eût cru que cela fût arrivé.*

To come to himself, *Revenir à soi, se reconnoître, recouvrer ou reprendre l'usage de ses sens.* They did not give the enemy time to come to themselves, *Ils ne donnèrent pas à l'ennemi le temps de se reconnoître.*

To come to nothing, *Se gâter, dépérir, aller en décadence, déchoir, ne valoir plus rien.* The linen-trade is come to nothing, *La lingerie* or *Le métier de lingère ne vaut plus rien.*

To come to an end, *Finir, mourir.* Come life, come death, *Soit que je vive, ou que je meure.* The sap comes early, *La sève pousse de bonne heure.*

To Come together, *Venir ensemble, s'assembler; se marier, s'unir par le lien du mariage*

To Come up, *Monter; pousser; s'établir.* Desire him to come up, *Priez-le de monter.* The corn begins to come up, *Le blé commence à pousser.* Since Christianity came up, *Depuis que le Christianisme s'est établi.*

To Come up to, *S'approcher de, aborder, accoster, parvenir à, s'élever à; revenir ou répondre à.* To come up to one, *S'approcher de quelqu'un, l'aborder.* To come up to a ship, *Border un vaisseau, le suivre de près pour le reconnoître.* The ignorant people will not come up to the truth, *Le vulgaire ignorant ne s'élèvera point jusqu'à la vérité.* That comes up to the meaning of this fable, *Cela répond au sens de cette fable.* To come up with, *Aborder.*

To Come upon, *Attaquer, saisir, surprendre.* A sudden disease came upon him, *Il fut attaqué d'une maladie subite.* Fear came upon her, *La crainte la saisit.* When old age comes upon you, *Quand la vieillesse vous surprendra.* Why come you upon me for that? *Pourquoi vous en prenez-vous à moi?*

Come [a particle of exhortation; be quick] *çà! courage! bon! allons!*

To Come [in futurity] *A venir, futur.* The times to come, *Les temps à venir, l'avenir*, m.

Comedian (kŏ-mi'-dĭ-ăne), *s.* [an actor; a writer of comedies] *Un comédien; un auteur comique.*

Comedones, *s. pl.* [a species of worms] *Vers entre cuir & chair*, m. pl.

Comedy (kŏm'-ĭ-dĕe), *s.* [a dramatic representation] *Comédie*, f.

Comeliness (keŭm'-lĭ-nĕce), *s.* [beauty, grace] *Beauté*, f. *bonne mine, bonne grâce, bel extérieur.*

Comely (keŭm'-lé), *adj.* [handsome] *Beau, bien-fait, qui a bonne mine, gracieux.*

Comely [decent] *Decent, convenable, bienséant, honnête.*

Comely, *adv.* [handsomely; decently] *Avec grâce, gaiement; décemment, honnêtement, dans les règles de la bienséance.*

Comer (keum'-eur), *s.* [one who comes] *Venant*, f. *venu*, f. To all comers, *A tous venans.* A new comer, *Un nouveau venu.* To give up one's self to the first comers, *Se livrer à tout le monde sans examen.* For comers and goers, *Pour ceux qui vont & viennent.*

A swift and hasty comer [applied to a plant], *Un arbre qui pousse vîte.*

Comet (kŏm'-ĭte), *s.* [a heavenly body] *Comète*, f. A tailed comet, *Comète à longue queue.* The orbits of comets are very eccentric ellipses, *Les orbites des comètes sont des ellipses très-excentriques.*

Comet [a game at cards] *Comète*, f.

Cometary (kŏm'-ĭ-tă-re), *and* Cometic (kŏ-mĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to the comets] *Qui a rapport aux comètes; cométaire.* Cometary system, *Système cométaire.*

Cometites, *s. pl.* [fossil astroites found in Switzerland and Normandy] *Cométites*, f. pl.

Comfit (keŭm'-fĭte), *s.* [a dry sweetmeat] *Confiture sèche*, f.

To Comfit, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to preserve with sugar] *Confire.*

Comfit-maker (keŭm'-fĭte-mé-keŭr), *s. Confiseur*, m. *confiturier*, m.

Comfiture (keŭm'-fĭ-tĭcŭre), *s.* [sweat-meat] *Confiture*, f.

To Comfort (keŭm'-feŭrte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to strengthen] *Donner de la force, fortifier; conforter.*

To Comfort [to console, to rejoice] *Consoler, soulager, réjouir.* To comfort one in his calamity, *Consoler quelqu'un dans ses malheurs.* The sight of you comforts me, *Votre présence me réjouit.*

Comfort, *s.* [support; consolation] *Assistance*, f. *secours*, m. *consolation*, f. *douceur*, f. *soulagement*, m. *contentement*, m. *aise*, m. *agrément*, m. He gets no comfort from his children, *Il ne reçoit aucun secours, aucun soulagement, ou aucun contentement de ses enfans.* That is the greatest comfort of my life, *C'est la plus grande consolation de ma vie.*

Comfortable (keŭm'-feŭr-tă-bl'), *adj.* [receiving comfort, or dispensing comfort] *Susceptible de consolation; consolant, réjouissant, doux, agréable, commode.* For my sake take comfort, *Pour l'amour de moi, laissez-vous consoler.* I find nothing more comfortable in my troubles, *Je ne trouve rien de plus consolant dans mes malheurs.* Comfortable news, *Des nouvelles agréables.* To live a comfortable life, *Mener une vie douce*

Comfortably (keŭm'-feŭr-'ă-blé), *adv.* [with comfort] *Avec consolation, agréablement*, To live very comfortably, *Vivre fort agréablement.*

Comforted (keŭm'-feŭr-tĕd), *part. adj. Fortifié, encouragé; conforté, soulagé.*

Comforter (keŭm'-fŭ teŭr), *s.* [one who gives comfort] *Consolateur*, m. God is the great comforter of such as are in trouble, *Dieu est le grand consolateur des affligés.*

Comforter [the Paraclete] *L'esprit consolateur*, m. *le Saint-Esprit, la troisième personne de la Sainte Trinité.*

Comfortless (keŭm'-feŭrt-lĕce, *adj.* [without comfort] *Inconsolable, au désespoir*, ou bien *accablant, désagréable au dernier degré.*

Comfrey (kŏm'-fré), *s.* [Bot. Symphytum majus, consound: a rough-leaved vulnerary plant] *Grande consoude*, f. *oreille d'âne*, f.

Comical (kŏm'-ĭ-kăl), *and* Comic (kŏm'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to comedy; pleasant] *Comique; plaisant, qui fait rire, burlesque, facétieux, ‖ crousti'leux.* V. Humourous.

Comic art [the art of composing comedies] *Comédie*, f. He understands well the comic art, *Il entend bien la comédie.*

Comically (kŏm'-ĭ kăl-é), *adv.* [in a comical manner, with mirth] *Comiquement, d'une manière plaisante, burlesquement, facétieusement, ‖ crousti'leusement.*

Comicalness (kŏm'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being comical] *Qualité comique.*

Coming (keum'-in'gne), *s.* [approach, arrival] *L'action de venir, approche*, f. *venue*, f. *arrivée*, f. *acheminement*, m. The true cause of our coming, *La vraie cause de notre arrivée.*

Coming to [in sea-language] *Action de venir au vent*, f. *embardée du côté du vent* [en parlant d'un vaisseau qui est à la cape], f.

Coming, *adj.* [forward, ready to come] *Facile, prêt à venir, enclin.* A coming woman, *Une femme facile, qui accorde aisément ses faveurs.* A coming stomach, *Un estomac qui digère aisément.* Coming forth, *Naissant.*

Coming [future] *Futur*, m. *à venir.* Coming ages, *Les âges futurs, l'avenir*, m.

Coming in, *or* Income, *Revenu*, m. *rente*, f. His layings out exceed his comings in, *Sa dépense excède ses revenus.*

Coming off [ungluing] *Décollement*, m.

Comitia, *s. pl.* [assemblies of the people of Rome] *Les comices*, m. pl.

Comitial (kŏ-mĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [relating to the Comitia] *Qui a rapport aux comices des Romains.*

Comitialis Morbus, *s.* [Med. Epilepsy, falling sickness; which caused the Roman Comitia to be dissolved, or chiefly seized during the Comitia] *Mal caduc*, m. *le haut mal*, m. *épilepsie*, f.

Comity (kŏm-'-ĭ-té), *s.* [courtesy, civility] *Politesse*, f. *savoir-vivre*, m.

Comma (kom'-ă), *s.* [a sort of stop in writing, marked thus (,)] *Virgule*, f.

Comma [in Music; the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tone] *Comma*, m.

Command (kŏm-ănd'), *s.* [order] *Commandement*, m. *ordre*, m. *loi*, f. I am at your

command, *Je suis à vos ordres.* Be ready to receive his commands, *Soyez prêt à recevoir ses ordres.* At command, *De commande.*

COMMAND [the right of commanding] *Commandement*, m. *gouvernement*, m. To have the command of the army, *Avoir le commandement de l'armée, la commander.*

¶ To have the command of one's passions, *Être maître de ses passions, leur commander.* He has no command of himself, *Il ne saurait se modérer.*

The words of command, *Les commandemens de l'exercice.*

¶ He has the command both of French and English, *Il possède également bien le François & l'Anglois.*

COMMAND [authority] *Autorité*, f. *force*, f. *puissance despotique.* Command and force may often create, but can never cure an aversion, *L'autorité & la force peuvent bien engendrer la haine, mais elles ne sauroient l'étouffer.*

COMMAND [with hunters] *Créance*, f. A dog under good command, *Un chien de bonne créance.* A dog at no command, *Chien de mauvaise créance.*

To COMMAND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to govern, to give orders] *Commander, gouverner, ordonner, donner des ordres, enjoindre, faire commandement.* You have no power to command me, *Vous n'avez pas droit de me commander.* To command an army, *Commander une armée.* To command one's self, to command one's passions, *Gouverner ses passions, se gouverner.* To command silence, *Imposer silence.* To command magisterially, imperiously, *Commander à bagatte.* V. To BID.

To COMMAND [to conciliate] *Inspirer.* Your beauty commands love and respect from every body, *Votre beauté inspire l'amour & le respect à tout le monde.*

To COMMAND, *v. n.* [to have the supreme authority] *Gouverner, avoir l'autorité suprême.*

COMMANDANT (kŏm-ăn'-dănt) of a detachment of marines to guard a dockyard and the shipping in the harbour, *s. Commandant de port*, m.

COMMANDED (kŏm-ănd'-dĕd), *part adj. Commandé.* I was commanded to do so, *On m'a commandé de le faire.*

COMMANDER (kŏm-ăn'-dĕr). *s.* [he who commands] *Commandant*, m. *chef*, m. *général*, m *capitaine*, m. A good commander, *Un bon commandant, un grand capitaine.* A commander of a squadron, *Un chef d'escadre sur mer.*

COMMANDER [a governor of a commandery] *Commandeur*, m. *qui a une commanderie.*

COMMANDER [a paving beetle] *Hie*, f. *demoiselle*, f. *masse de fer*, f *Batte*, f. *Marteau de paveur*, m.

COMMANDERY (kŏm-ăn'-deur-é), *s.* [a benefice belonging to a commander] *Commanderie*, f.

COMMANDING (kŏm-ăn'-ding'gne), *s. L'action de commander.*

COMMANDMENT (kŏm-ăn'd'-mĕn't), *s.* [mandate, order, precept] *Commandement*, m. *ordre*, m. *précepte*, m. The ten commandments, *Les commandemens, le décalogue.*

COMMANDRESS (kŏm-ăn'-drĕce), *s.* [a woman vested with supreme authority] *Souveraine*, f.

COMMATERIAL (kŏm-mă-ti'-rï-ăl), *adj.* [consisting of the same matter] *Qui est de même matière.*

COMMEMORABLE (kŏm-ĕm'-ô-ră-bl'), *adj.* [deserving to be mentioned] *Mémorable.*

To COMMEMORATE (kŏm-ĕm'-ô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to celebrate solemnly] *Conserver*, ou *célébrer la mémoire.* This day commemorates the greatest blessing that was ever poured forth on this nation, *Ce jour conserve* ou *célèbre la mémoire du plus grand bonheur qui soit jamais arrivé à cette nation.*

COMMEMORATION (kŏm-ĕm-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [solemn remembrance] *Commémoration*, f. *commémoraison*, m. *mémoire*, f. *célébration*, f. To make a commemoration of a saint, *Faire mémoire d'un saint, en célébrer la mémoire.*

COMMEMORATIVE (kŏm-ĕm'-ô-ră-tïv'), *adj.* [tending to preserve the memory of any thing] *Commémoratif.*

To COMMENCE (kŏm-ĕn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n. Commencer.* He begins, *Il commence, il entre dans la carrière.* To commence a work, *Commencer un ouvrage.* To commence with, *Commencer par.*

To COMMENCE, *v. a.* [to take a new character] *Devenir, passer, s'ériger en.* To commence doctor, *Passer docteur,* ‖ *prendre le bonnet.* To commence a writer, *S'ériger en auteur.*

COMMENCED (kŏm-ĕn'-st), *part. adj Commencé.*

COMMENCEMENT (kŏm-ĕn'ce'-mĕn't), *s.* [beginning] *Commencement*, m

To COMMEND (kŏm-ĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to praise] *Louer, vanter, prôner, exalter, célébrer.* Every body commends him, *Tout le monde le loue.* To commend one's self, *Se vanter.* A well-bred man never commends nor discommends himself, *Un honnête homme ne dit jamais ni bien ni mal de lui-même.*

¶ To commend, *vanter*; to praise, *louer*; to celebrate, *célébrer*; to extol, *élever, exalter, prôner* (synon.): To *commend* is to speak moderately in favour of any one; to *praise* is to commend him more highly; to *celebrate* is to declare his *praise* publicly; to *extol* is to praise with ardour. We *commend* or *praise* a man, to testify our esteem for him; we *celebrate* or *extol* him to procure him the esteem of others. Thus a man of taste will *commend* Isaac Watts with delight, and *celebrate* with pleasure the superiority of Dryden, while he *praises* Pope and Addison with deliberate and calm esteem of their great merit; and Shakespear's general powers, and Milton's sublime genius, are by him justly and zealously *extolled* above them all.

To COMMEND [to recommend, to commit] *Recommander, confier.* I commend him heartily to you, *Je vous le recommande de tout mon cœur.* To commend one's spirit to God, *Recommander son âme à Dieu.* I commend her to your care, *Je la confie à vos soins.*

Pray commend me to him, *Saluez le, je vous prie, de ma part.*

☞ But commend me to . . . who sets up for a wit (ironically spoken), *Mais que direz-vous de . . . qui fait le bel esprit?*

COMMENDABLE (kŏm'-ĕn'-dă-bl'), *or* kŏm-ĕn'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of praise] *Louable, recommandable, estimable, mémorable, glorieux.* A commendable action, *Une action louable, un fait mémorable.* Your virtue makes you commendable, *Votre vertu vous rend recommandable.*

COMMENDABLY (kŏm'-ĕn'-dă-blé), *adv.* [laudably] *Glorieusement, d'une manière digne de louange, avec honneur.*

COMMENDAM (kŏm-ĕn'-dăme), *s.* [a benefice in commendam is a benefice that being void is commended to a sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be otherwise provided for] *Un bénéfice en commande est celui qui étant vacant est confié aux soins d'un clerc capable pour en remplir les charges, jusqu'à ce qu'il y soit autrement pourvu.*

COMMENDATARY (kŏm-ĕn'-dă-tă-ré), *s.* [one who holds a living in commendam] *Commandataire*, m.

COMMENDATION (kŏm-ĕn'-dé'-cheŭne), *s.* [praise; recommendation] *Louange*, f. *éloge*, m. *recommandation*, f. *suffrage*, m. *encens*, m. You cannot find a fitter subject of commendation, *Vous ne sauriez trouver un sujet plus digne de vos louanges.* Letters of commendation, *Lettres de recommandation.*

COMMENDATIONS, *Compliments*, m. ‡ *baisemains*, m. *civilités*, f. pl.

COMMENDATORY (kŏm-ĕn'-dă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [containing praise] *De recommandation, à la louange.* Commendatory letters, *Lettres de recommandation* I shall write commendatory verses upon you, *Je ferai des vers à votre louange.*

COMMENDED (kŏm-ĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Loué, vanté, recommandé.* A thing to be commended, *Une chose digne de louanges.*

COMMENDER (kŏm-ĕn'-deŭr), *s.* [praiser] *Loueur*, m. *prôneur*, m.

COMMENDING (kŏm-ĕn'-dïn'gne), *s. L'action de louer, &c.*

COMMENSAL (kŏm-ĕn'-săl), *s.* [boarder] *Commensal*, m.

COMMENSALITY (kŏm ĕn'-săl'-ï-té), [fellowship of a table] *La qualité ou l'habitude de manger ensemble.*

COMMENSURABILITY (kŏm'-ĕn-chïoŭ-ră-bil'-ï-té), *and* COMMENSURABLENESS, kŏm-ĕn'-chïoŭ-ră-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [capacity of being measured] *Commensurabilité*, f. *proportion*, f.

COMMENSURABLE (kŏm-ĕn-chïoŭ-ra-bl'), *adj.* [reducible to some common measure *Commensurable.*

To COMMENSURATE (kŏm-ĕn'-chïoŭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce to some common measure] *Réduire à une mesure commune.*

COMMENSURATE, *adj.* [proportioned, equal, proportionable to] *Proportionné, commensurable.* Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with the nature of things? *Notre science est-elle exactement proportionnée à la nature des choses?*

COMMENSURATELY (kŏm-ĕn'-chïoŭ-réte-lé), *adv.* [with the capacity of being measured by some other thing] *D'une manière commensurable.*

COMMENSURATION (kŏm ĕn'-chïoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [reduction to some common measure, proportion] *Commensurabilité*, f. *proportion*, f.

To COMMENT (kŏm ĕn't), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to annotate, to expound, to write notes or explanations] *Commenter, gloser, faire un commentaire.* To comment upon, *or* on a poet, *Commenter un poëte.*

COMMENT (kŏm'-ĕn't), *and* COMMENTARY (kŏm -ĕn'-tă-ré), *s.* [notes, explanation, remarks] *Commentaire*, m. *notes*, f. pl. *scolie*, f.

COMMENTATOR (kŏm-ĕn-té'-teŭr), *s.* [expositor, annotator] *Commentateur*, m.

COMMENTATRIX (kŏm-ĕn' té'-trïks), *s.* [a woman making a commentary] *Commentatrice*, f.

COMMENTED (kŏm'-ĕn'-tĕd) upon, *part. adj Commenté, sur quoi on a fait des commentaires.*

COMMENTER (kŏm-ĕn' teŭr), *s.* [explainer, one who comments] *Commentateur*, m. *glossateur*, m.

COMMENTITIOUS (kŏm ĕn' tïch'-eŭce), *adj.* [invented, fictitious, imaginary] *Imaginé, inventé, controuvé.*

COMMERCE (kŏm'-ërce), *s.* [trade, traffic] *Commerce*, m. *trafic*, m. *négoce*, m. There is no manner of commerce in that country, *Il n'y a aucune sorte de commerce dans ce pays-là.* V. TRAFFIC.

COMMERCE [intercourse of society] *Commerce*, m. *liaison*, f. *correspondance*, f. *habitude*, f. There is a commerce between God and us, *Il y a un commerce entre Dieu & nous.*

To COMMERCE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to hold intercourse with] *Entretenir un commerce, une correspondance, une communication avec quelqu'un; commercer, faire commerce.*

COMMERCIAL (kŏm ër'-chïl'), *adj* [belonging to trade] *Commerçable, qui regarde le commerce.* All commercial effects, *Tous les effets commerçables.* Commercial harbour, factory, company of merchants in a sea-port, *Entrepôt*, m.

COMMERCIAL [trading, mercantile] *Commerçant, -ante.* Commercial people *or* nation, *Peuple commerçant, nation commerçante.* Commercial treaty, *Traité de commerce*, m.

COMMERCIAL [mercantile] *Commercial, -ale, Commerciel, -elle.* Fettering trade is against sound policy, *Toutes restrictions commerciales sont contraires à la saine politique.*

To COMMIGRATE (kŏm'-ï-grăte), -ING,

-ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to remove in a body from one country to another] *Emigrer.*

COMMIGRATION (kŏm-ĭ-gré'-cheŭne), *s.* [a removal of a large body of people from one country to another] *Emigration*, f.

COMMINATION (kŏm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [threat, threatening] ‡ *Commination*, f. *menace*, f.

COMMINATORY (kŏm'-ĭn'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [denunciatory, threatening] *Comminatoire.*

To COMMINGLE (kŏm-in'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a & n.* [to mix, to unite, to blend] *Mêler*, *s mêler*; *unir*, *s'unir.*

COMMINUABLE (kŏm-ĭn'-ĭoŭ-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [frangible, reducible to powder] *Qu'on peut briser & réduire en poussière.*

To COMMINUTE (kŏm-ĭ-nĭoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grind, to pulverise] *Briser, concasser, pulvériser.*

COMMINUTED (kŏm-ĭ-nĭoŭ'-tĕd), *adj.* [ground, pulverised] *Divisé, brisé, concassé.*

COMMINUTION (kŏm-ĭ-nĭoŭ'-cheŭne), *s.* [pulverisation] *Division*, f. *pulvérisation*, f.

COMMISERABLE (kŏm'-ĭz'-ĕr-a-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of compassion] *Digne de pitié.*

To COMMISERATE (kŏm-ĭz'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pity] *Avoir pitié, avoir compassion, plaindre, compatir.* We should commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it, *Nous devrions mutuellement pitié de notre ignorance, & nous tâcherions de nous éclairer les uns les autres.*

COMMISERATING (kŏm-ĭz'-ĕr-é-tĭn'-gre), *adj. Tendre, sensible, plein de compassion.*

COMMISERATION (kŏm-ĭz'-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [pity, compassion, tenderness] *Commisération*, f. *pitié*, f. *compassion*, f. V. PITY.

COMMISSARISHIP (kŏm'-ĭs-săr'-ĭ-chip), *s.* [the office of a commissary] *Office de commissaire*, m. *commissariat*, m.

COMMISSARY (kŏm'-ĭs-săr-é), *s.* [a delegate or deputy, an ecclesiastical officer; a military officer] *Commissaire*, m.

Commissary of provisions, of stores or artillery (an officer appointed to superintend the ammunition of an army or a fortified place, &c.) *Commissaire des vivres*, m. *commissaire d'artillerie*, m.

COMMISSION (kŏm-ĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [a trust, a warrant for a place, an employment] *Commission*, f. *brevet*, m. *office*, m. *charge*, f. *emploi*, m. To have a commission, *Avoir une commission.* To turn one out of his commission, *Déposer quelqu'un de sa charge, lui ôter son emploi.*

COMMISSION [an order to buy or do anything for another] *Commission*, f. *ordre*, m. Commission of a stock-broker, *Droit*, m. *droit de courtage*, m. *courtage*, m.

COMMISSION [a number of people joined in a trust or office] *Commission*, f. *direction*, f. *assemblée de plusieurs personnes commises pour décider, juger, ou diriger une chose*, f.

COMMISSION [the act of committing a fault] *Commission*, f. Sins of commission are distinguished in Theology from sins of omission, *On distingue en Théologie les péchés de commission des péchés d'omission.*

To COMMISSION, *and* To COMMISSIONATE (kŏm-ĭch'-o-néte), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to empower, to appoint] *Commettre, établir, donner commission, donner pouvoir.*

COMMISSIONATED (kŏm'-ĭsh'-o-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Commis, établi; qui a commission ou plein pouvoir de faire une chose.* The Apostles were solemnly commissionated by Christ to preach to the Gentile world, *Les Apôtres furent solemnellement établis par Jésus-Christ pour prêcher l'Evangile aux Gentils.*

COMMISSIONER (kŏm-ĭch'-eŭn-eŭr), *s.* [one who hath commission] *Commissaire*, m. *commis*, m. Commissioners appointed to treat with an ambassador, *Des commissaires nommés pour traiter avec un ambassadeur; des plénipotentiaires.* The commissioners of the Custom-house, *Les commis de la Douane.*

The king's high Commissioner in Scotland, *Le grand Commissaire du roi en Ecosse, celui qui y représente le roi, & qui préside de sa part dans le Parlement.*

Commissioner of the navy (officer appointed to inspect the vessels and galleys, and to muster the marines), Commissioner of the marine, *Commissaire de la marine*, m

COMMISSIONER [factor] *Commissionnaire*, m. *commis*, m. *facteur*, m

COMMISSURE (kŏm-ĭch'-ŭeŭre), *s.* [joint] *Jointure*, f. *commissure*, f.

To COMMIT (kŏm-ĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to intrust; to venture, to hazard] *Remettre, confier, mettre, commettre.* To commit one's self to, *S'abandonner.* To commit a thing to one, *Confier une chose à quelqu'un.* I commit that business to you, *Je vous remets cette affaire.* To commit one's self to God's providence, *Se mettre entre les mains de la providence divine.* To commit a thing to memory, *Graver une chose dans sa mémoire.*

To COMMIT [to imprison] *Mettre en prison, emprisonner.* They were committed, *On les mit en prison.*

To COMMIT [to do, to perpetrate] *Commettre, faire.* To commit a crime, *Commettre un crime.*

† To commit matrimony with one, *Se marier à quelqu'un.*

COMMITMENT (kŏm-ĭt'-mĕn't), *s.* [imprisonment] *Emprisonnement* m.

COMMITTED (kŏm-ĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Confié, remis, commis.*

COMMITTEE (kŏm-ĭt'-ĭ), *s.* [several persons committed to examine a business] *Comité*, m *des Commissaires, bureau*, m. A committee of the house of commons, *Un comité de la chambre basse* A committee of the whole house, *Un grand comité.*

COMMITTER (kŏm-ĭt'-eŭr), *s.* [perpetrator; one that commits] *Celui qui commet.*

COMMITTIBLE (kŏm-ĭt'-ĭ-bl'), *s. adj.* [liable to be committed] *Qu'on peut commettre.*

To COMMIX, (kŏm-ĭks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mingle, to blend] *Mêler.*

COMMIXION (kŏm-ĭk'-cheŭne), COMMIXTION, *and* COMMIXTURE (kom-ĭks'-tieŭre), *s. L action de mêler, mélange*, m

COMMODE (kŏm ôde'), *s.* [a woman's head-dress] *Baigneuse*, f. *(sorte de coiffure).*

COMMODIOUS (kŏm-ô'-dĭ-eŭe, *or* kŏm-ô'-ôji-eŭe), *adj* [convenient, accommodate; useful] *Commode, convenable, propre, avantageux, expédient, utile, aisé.*

COMMODIOUSLY (kŏm-ô'-dĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [conveniently, without distress] *Commodément, à l'aise, agréablement.* You live here very commodiously, *Vous êtes ici fort commodement; vous vivez ici agréablement, aisément.*

COMMODIOUSNESS (kŏm-ô'-dĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [convenience, advantage] *Commodité*, f. *convenance*, f. *aise*, f. *agrément*, m. *avantage*, m.

COMMODITY (kŏm-ŏd'-ĭ-té), *s.* [convenience; profit, advantage] *Commodité*, f. *aise*, f. *profit*, m. *avantage*, m *utilité*, f.

COMMODITY [ware] *Denrée*, f. *marchandise*, f. To vent one's commodities, *Débiter ses marchandises.*

COMMODORE (kŏm'-ô-dôre, *or* kŏm-ô-dôre'), *s.* [the commander of a squadron of ships] *Chef d'escadre*, m.

COMMON (kŏm'-eŭne), *adj.* [public, general, serving the use of many persons] *Commun, public, qui est à l'usage de plusieurs*, ou *de tous; banal; fréquent.* Life and sense are common to man and brutes, *La vie & le sentiment sont communs à l'homme & aux animaux.* The common prayers, *Les prières publiques.* 'Tis the common talk, *C'est le bruit public.* The common council, *Conseil de ville, le conseil de la bourgeoisie.* Common-hall, *Salle du commun*, f. The common law, *Le droit coutumier*, ou *commun*, ou *municipal.* The court of common pleas, *La cour des plaids communs: chambre pour les causes civiles.* A common shore, *Egout*, m. *cloaque*, m & f. A common whore, a camp-whore. *Une prostituée, une gueuse, † une guje.* To make common, *Prostituer.*

COMMON [vulgar, mean, ordinary] *Commun, trivial, vulgaire, ordinaire, usité, usuel; plat.* 'Tis a common thing, *C'est une chose ordinaire*, ou *commune.* A common thought, *Une pensée triviale.* A common soldier, *Un simple soldat.* The common people, *Le menu peuple, la populace, le bas peuple.* Common-place book, *Recueil de lieux communs.* At the common rate, *Au prix courant.* V. ORDINARY.

COMMON, *s.* [an open ground equally used by many persons] *Commune*, f. † *communaux*, m. pl.

IN COMMON, *En commun.*

COMMON, *adv.* [ordinarily] *Communément, ordinairement.*

To COMMON, *v. n.* [to have a joint right with others in some common ground] *Avoir droit aux communes.*

COMMONABLE (kŏm'-eŭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [held in common] *Tenu en commun*

COMMONAGE (kŏm'-eŭn-edje), *s.* [the right of feeding on a common] *Droit de pâture dans les communes*, m. *usage*, m.

COMMONALTY (kŏm'-eŭn-ăl-té), *s.* [the common people] *Le peuple, le vulgaire, la multitude.*

COMMONALTY, *s.* [society, the bulk of mankind] *Communauté*, f *corps*, m. *société*, f.

COMMONALTY [the Commons in Parliament] *Les Communes*, f. pl. *le tiers-état, le peuple en général.*

COMMONER (kŏm'-eŭn-eŭr), *s* [one of the commun people] *Un homme du peuple*; ou bien *un roturier.*

COMMONER, *Celui qui a droit aux communes, usager*, m.

COMMONER, *Un membre de la chambre des communes en Angleterre.*

COMMONER of a college in an university, *Etudiant du second rang dans un collége*, m. *celui qui mange à la table commune.*

COMMONER, *Une prostituée.*

COMMONING (kŏm'-eŭn-ĭn'-gne), *s.* [a meeting of country-people to settle the commoning of sheep, &c.] *Assemblée de ceux qui ont droit de commune*

COMMONITION (kŏm'-mô-nĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [advice] *Avis*, m. *avertissement*, m.

COMMONLY (kŏm'-eŭn'-le), *adv.* [ordinarily] *Communément, ordinairement.*

COMMONNESS (kŏm'-eŭn'-n-ĕce), *s.* [the being common, frequency] *Etat d'une chose commune; communauté*, f. Often the commonness of a fault obviates the censure, *Souvent une faute, à force d'être commune, échappe à la critique.*

COMMON-LAW (kŏm'-eŭn-lâ'), *s.* [in contradistinction from statute-law] *Usage*, m

To COMMON-PLACE (kŏm'-eŭn-plĕce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce to general heads] *Ranger sous des titres ou des chapitres généraux.*

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK (kŏm'-eŭn-plĕce'-bŭk), *s. Un livre où différentes matières sont rangées sous des titres généraux, recueil de lieux communs*, m.

COMMON-PLEAS (kŏm'-eŭn-plz'), *s.* [a king's court for civil causes, both real and personal] *La cour des plaids communs.*

COMMONS (kŏm'-eŭnz), *s. pl.* [the lower people] *Le bas peuple, la populace.*

COMMONS, *or* the House of Commons [the lower house of parliament] *Les Communes, la chambre basse du parlement d'Angleterre, qui représente le Tiers-Etat.*

COMMONS [food eaten in common in colleges] *L'ordinaire réglé d'un collége*; *ordinaire*, m.

‡ *pittance*, f. To keep but short commons, *Devoir un petit ordinaire.*

COMMONWEAL (kŏm'-eün-eûl), *and* COMMON-WEALTH (kŏm'-eün-oûl'tsh), *s.* [a polity, a republic] *Etat*, m. *société politique*, f. *république*, f. *état républicain.*

COMMORANCE (kŏm'-mô-rïn'ce), *and* COMMORANCY (kŏm'-mô-rïn'-cé), *s.* [dwelling, abode, residence] *Demeure*, f. *habitation*, f.

COMMORANT (kŏm'-mô-rïnt), *adj. & s.* [inhabiting, dwelling] *Habitant*, m.

COMMOTION (kŏm'-mô'-cheûne), *s.* [combustion] *Emeute*, f. *sédition*, f. *sédition*, f. *soulevement*, m. *bruit*, m. *commotion*, f. *tempête*, f.

To throw into commotion, ‖ *Brouiller les cartes.*

COMMOTIONER (kŏm'-mô'-cheûn-eûr), *s.* [a disturber of the peace] *Séditieux*, m. *factieux*, m. *perturbateur du repos public*, m.

To COMMOVE (kŏm-meûve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disturb] *Troubler, agiter.*

To COMMUNE (kŏm-ïeûne'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to converse or talk together] *Conférer, parler, converser, communiquer ensemble.*

COMMUNICABILITY (kŏm-ïeû-ni-kă-bïl'-ï-té), *s.* [the quality of being communicated] *Communicabilité*, f. *état de ce qui est communicable*, m.

COMMUNICABLE (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-kă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be communicated] *Communicable, qui peut se communiquer.*

COMMUNICANT (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-kăn't), *s.* [one that receives the communion] *Communiant*, m. There are at least three thousand communicants, *Il y a pour le moins trois mille communiants.*

To COMMUNICATE (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to impart] *Communiquer, faire part.* God communicates his blessings to his worshippers, *Dieu communique ses grâces à ses adorateurs.* The king communicates his secrets with none, *Le roi ne fait part de ses secrets à personne.*

To COMMUNICATE, *v. n.* [to partake of the blessed Sacrament] *Communier.* The primitive Christians communicated every day, *Les premiers Chrétiens communioient tous les jours.*

To COMMUNICATE, *Se communiquer.* These houses communicate, *Ces maisons se communiquent, il y a un passage ou une communication de l'une à l'autre.*

COMMUNICATED (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-ké-tĕd), *adj.* [imparted] *Communiqué.*

COMMUNICATION (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-ké'-cheûne), *s.* [the act of imparting] *Communication*, f.

COMMUNICATION [conference, conversation] *Conférence*, f *entrevue*, f. *entretien*, m.

COMMUNICATION [intercourse, commerce, *Communication*, f. *commerce*, f. *familiarité*, f. *liaison*, f. *compagnie*, f. Evil communication corrupts good manners, *Les mauvaises compagnies corrompent les bonnes mœurs.*

COMMUNICATION, *or* passage from one place to another, *Communication*, f. The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, *Le Pont Euxin est dans une situation avantageuse pour le commerce, par la communication qu'il a avec l'Asie & l'Europe.*

COMMUNICATIVE (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-kă-tïv'), *adj.* [free and open] *Communicatif, ouvert.* To be communicative, *Se communiquer.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-kă-tïv'-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being communicable or communicative] *Communicabilité*, f. *qualité communicative, commerce aisé.*

COMMUNION (kŏm-ïeûn'-ïeûne), *s.* [intercourse, fellowship] *Communication*, f. *société*, f. *commerce*, f. The Israelites had never any communion with the Ethiopians, *Les Israélites n'eurent jamais aucune sorte de communication ni de commerce avec les Ethiopiens.*

COMMUNION [union in the common worship of any church] *Communion*, f. The Roman communion, *La communion Romaine.* To be cut off from the communion of the faithful, *Etre retranché de la communion des fidèles.*

COMMUNION [participation of the blessed Sacrament] *Communion*, f. *la sainte Cène.* To give the communion *Communier.* The protestants receive the communion in both kinds, *Les protestans reçoivent la communion sous les deux espèces.*

COMMUNION-CLOTH (kŏm-ïeûn'-ïeûne-klŏtsh), *Linge qui couvre la table de communion*, m. *nappe de communion*, f.

COMMUNION-CUP (kŏm-ïeûn'-ïeûne-keûp), *Le calice.*

COMMUNION-TABLE (kŏm-ïeûn'-ïeûne té-bl'), *Table de Communion, la sainte table.*

COMMUNITY (kŏm-ïeû'-ni-té), *s.* [commonness] *Communauté*, f. The community of goods, *La communauté de biens.*

COMMUNITY [commonweal] *Société politique*, f. *république*, f.

COMMUTABILITY (kŏm-ïeû'-tă-bïl'-ï-té), *s.* [exchange] *Qualité de ce qui est capable d'être changé pour une autre chose*, f.

COMMUTABLE (kŏm-ïeû'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be exchanged] *Qu'on peut échanger.* Not commutable, *Incommutable.*

COMMUTATION (kŏm-ïeû-té'-cheûne), *s.* [change, alteration; exchange] *Commutation*, f. *changement*, m. *révolution*, f. *change*, m. *échange*, m.

COMMUTATIVE (kŏm-ïeû'-tă-tïv'), *adj.* [relative to exchange] *Commutatif.* Commutative justice, *La justice commutative.*

To COMMUTE (kŏm-meûte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exchange, *v. n. Changer, échanger.* [to atone] *Commuer* (t. de Palais).

COMMUTUAL (kŏm-meû'-tcheû-ăl), *adj.* [mutual, reciprocal] *Mutuel, réciproque, commun.* A commutual zeal, *Un zèle mutuel.*

COMORIN, *s.* [a promontory of Asia, the point of Hindoostan; lat. 7°-50′ N. lon. 77°-32′ E.] *Cap Comorin*, m.

COMPACT (kŏm'-păkt), *s.* [a contract an accord] *Pacte*, m. *contrat*, m. *accord*, m *composition*, f. *concordat*, m. (at Law) *Compacte*, m. The social compact is the basis of all political constitutions, *Le contrat social est la base de tous les gouvernemens politiques.*

COMPACT (kŏm'-păkt'), *adj.* [close, dense; brief] *Compacte, ferme, serré, lié; bref, concis.* A compact substance, *Une substance compacte, d'un tissu serré.* A compact discourse, *Un discours concis.*

To COMPACT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join close together] *Assembler, joindre, lier ensemble* (au propre & au figuré). The world is so compacted that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself, *Le monde est un système si bien lié que chaque chose y soutient les autres & se soutient elle-même.*

COMPACTED (kŏm'-păk'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Assemblé, joint, lié, serré*, f. *concis*, au figuré.

COMPACTEDNESS (kŏm'-păk'-tĕd-nĕce), *and* COMPACTNESS (kŏm'-păkt'-nĕce), *s.* [closeness, firmness, density] *Compacité*, f. *densité*, f. *solidité*, f.

COMPACTLY (kŏm'-păkt'-lé), *adv.* [closely, densely] *D'une manière compacte, avec solidité*; au figuré, *avec précision, d'un style serré.*

COMPACTURE (kŏm'-păk-tïeûre), *s.* [structure, contexture] *Structure*, f. *tissu*, m.

COMPAGES (kŏm'-pé-djĕce), *s.* [a system of many parts united] *Un système de parties liées.* The animal body is a regular system of solids and fluids, *Le corps animal est un système régulier de solides & de fluides.*

COMPAGINATION (kŏm'-păd'-ji-né'-cheûne), *s.* [union, structure] V. COMPACTURE.

COMPANION (kŏm'-pïn'-ïeûne), *s.* [partner, associate, fellow] *Compagnon*, m. *camarade*, m. *assistant*, m. A boon companion, *Un bon compagnon, un gaillard qui aime la joie*; *compère*, m. *bon compère*, m. A good companion, *Un bon vivant.* A knight companion of the garter, *Un chevalier compagnon de l'ordre de la jarretière.* A female companion, *Une compagne*, f. *chaperon*, m.

COMPANION [hood; in sea-la guage] *Capot d'échelle (dans les bâtimens marchands, dans les yachts*, &c.) m.

COMPANIONABLE (kŏm'-păn'-ïeûn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [social, agreeable] *Bon, sociable, de bonne compagnie.*

COMPANIONABLY (kŏm'-păn'-ïeûn-ă-blé), *adv.* [in a companionable manner] *En bon compagnon.*

COMPANIONSHIP (kŏm'-păn'-ïeûn'-chïp), *s.* [company, train; association] *Compagnie*, f. *association*, f.

COMPANY (keûm'-pă-né), *s.* [persons assembled together] *Compagnie*, f. *assemblée*, f. *cercle*, m. To receive company, *Recevoir compagnie.* To bear or keep one company, *Faire ou tenir compagnie à quelqu'un, s'associer.* To desert company, *Faire faux bond à quelqu'un.* To keep good or ill company, *Fréquenter la bonne ou la mauvaise compagnie.* A company-keeper, *Un débauché.*

COMPANY [troop; a number of persons united for the performances of any thing, *Cohorte*, f. *compagnie*, f. *troupe*, f. *bande*, f. *horde*, f. *&c. assistance*, f. *collége*, m *communauté*, f.

A company of soldiers, *Une compagnie de soldats* A ship's company, *Equipage d'un vaisseau (y compris les officiers de l'état major)*, m. A company of merchants, *Une compagnie de marchands.* The East India Company, *La compagnie des Indes Orientales.* A company of stage-players, *Une troupe de comédiens* A company of wild beasts, *Une horde de bêtes sauvages.* By companies, *Par troupes, par bandes.* The company at a funeral, *Le convoi funéraire.* A fine company of birds, *Une belle volée d'oiseaux.*

To keep company with, *S'accoster.* To keep a woman company, *Avoir un commerce amoureux avec une femme.*

* To keep company [to frequent houses of entertainment] *Courir les assemblées, se débaucher.*

‡ To COMPANY, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to accompany] *Accompagner, tenir compagnie.*

‡ To COMPANY, *v. a.* [to associate one's self with] *S'associer, avoir des liaisons.* I wrote to you not to company with profligates, *Je vous ai écrit de ne point avoir de liaisons avec les scélérats.*

COMPARABLE (kŏm'-pă-ră-bl'), *adj.* to be compared] *Comparable.* Is that comparable to this? *Celui-là est-il comparable à celui-ci?*

COMPARABLY (kŏm'-pă-ră-blé), *adv.* [in comparison] *En comparaison, par comparaison.*

COMPARATIVE (kŏm' păr'-ă-tïv'), *adj.* [by comparison; having the power of comparing] *Estimé par comparaison; relatif; qui peut comparer.* The comparative beauty, *La beauté relative.* The comparative faculty, *La faculté de comparer.*

The comparative degree (in Grammar), *Le comparatif, le degré comparatif.*

COMPARATIVELY (kŏm'-păr'-ă-tïv'-lé), *adv.* [in comparison] *Par comparaison, relativement, comparativement.*

To COMPARE (kŏm'-pére'), -ING, -ED, *v. a. Comparer, collationner, confronter; mettre en parallèle, en comparaison.* To compare small things to great ones, *Comparer les petites choses aux grandes.*

COMPARED (kŏm'-pé-r'd), *part. adj.* [likened] *Comparé, assimilé, mis en parallèle.* It is not to be compared, *Il n'est pas à comparer.*

COMPARE (kŏm-pére'), *s.* V. COMPARISON.

COMPARING (kŏm'-pé'-rïn'gne), *s.* *L'action de comparer, comparaison*, f. *conférence*, f.

COMPARISON (kŏm'-păr'-ï-s'n), *s.* *Comparaison*, f. *similitude*, f. *parallèle*, m. To make comparisons, *Commenter.* To state a comparison, *Mettre en comparaison, comparer.* Comparisons are odious, *Les comparaisons sont odieuses.*

In compariſon with, *En comparaiſon de, au prix de, auprès.* Beyond, *or* without compariſon, *Sans comparaiſon, incomparablement.*

COMPARISON [a comparative eſtimate, proportion, analogy] *Rapport*, m. *analogie*, f. *reſſemblance*, f

To COMPART (kŏm'-parte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divide] *Diviſer, compartir.*

COMPARTIMENT (kŏm'-part'-ĭ-mĕn't). *and* COMPARTMENT (kŏm'-part'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [diviſion] *Compartiment*, m. *diviſion*, f. Parterre-compartments, *Compartimens de parterre.*

COMPARTITION (kŏm'-par-tĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of dividing] *L'action de diviſer*, ſ. *diviſion.* f. *compartiment*, m.

COMPARTITOR (kŏm'-par'-tĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Law] *Compartiteur*, m.

To COMPASS (kŏm'-peŭce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to encircle, to ſurround] *Environner, entourer, faire le tour de, aſſiéger; ceindre; comprendre, employer.* The ſea compaſſes the land, *La mer environne la terre.* To compaſs the walls of a town, *Faire le tour des murailles d'une ville.*

To COMPASS [to obtain, to attain] *Obtenir, atteindre, venir à bout de.* To compaſs one's deſire, *Obtenir, ‖ attraper ce que l'on déſire.* To compaſs a buſineſs, *Venir à bout d'une affaire.*

To COMPASS [to plot] *Comploter, tramer, machiner.* To compaſs the death of one, *Comploter la mort de quelqu'un.*

COMPASS, *ſ.* [circle; extent; ſpace; duration; encloſure; reach; circumference] *Circuit*, m. *tour*, m. *étendue*, f. *portée*, f. *eſpace*, m. *enceinte*, ſ. *contour*, m. *circonférence*, f. *les entours*, m. pl. To fetch a great compaſs, *Faire un grand tour.* The compaſs of a man's power, *L'étendue de la puiſſance humaine.* That is beyond the compaſs of my underſtanding, *Cela eſt au-deſſus de ma portée.* In the compaſs of two days, *Dans l'eſpace de deux jours.* The compaſs of a town, *L'enceinte d'une ville.* To draw a thing into a narrow compaſs, *Abréger une choſe.*

* The compaſs of honeſty, *Les bornes de l'honnêteté.*

* To keep within compaſs, *v. n. Se modérer, ſe contenir dans les bornes de la décence*, ou *de ſon devoir.*

* To keep one within compaſs, *v. n. Réprimer quelqu'un, le retenir dans le devoir.*

* To ſpeak within compaſs, *Ne point exagérer, dire une choſe ſans exagération.*

COMPASS of a piece of timber [in Ship-building] *Arc d'une pièce de conſtruction.* Compaſs-timber, *Bois courbant.*

COMPASS [an inſtrument] *Compas de mer*, m *bouſſole*, f. Common ſea-compaſs, *Compas de route* ou *de mer.* Amplitude compaſs, *Compas de variation.* Compaſs whoſe needle loſt its virtue, *Compas mort.* Hanging compaſs, *Compas renverſé.* Erroneous *or* defective compaſs, *Bouſſole défectueuſe.*

COMPASSED (keŭm'-peŭ-s't), *part. adj. Environné; complotté.*

COMPASSES (keŭm'-peŭ-cĕz), *ſ. pl.* [an inſtrument to draw circles] *Compas*, m. To draw a circle with compaſſes, *Tracer un cercle avec un compas.* To meaſure with the compaſſes, *Compaſſer.* Meaſuring with the compaſſes, *Compaſſement*, m. Pair of compaſſes with ſhifting points, *Compas à pointes changeantes.* — With a quarant, *Compas à quart de cercle.* Bended compaſſes *or* caliſpers, *Compas courbé.* Reduction compaſſes, *Compas de réduction.* Double compaſſes, *Compas d'épaiſſeur.* Beam-compaſſes, *Compas à verge* ou *à tirequain.* Elliptic compaſſes, *Compas elliptique.*

COMPASSING (keŭm'-peŭ-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to compaſs] *L'action d'environner, &c. de venir à bout de, &c.*

COMPASSING [in ſhip-building; is ſaid of timber] *Qui a beaucoup d'arc.*

COMPASSION (kŏm'-p'ch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [pity, commiſeration] *Compaſſion*, ſ. *pitié*, ſ. *commiſération*, f. Ye had compaſſion on me, *Vous eûtes compaſſion de moi.* To raiſe one's compaſſion, *Exciter la pitié de quelqu'un.* V. PITY.

COMPASSIONATE (kŏm'-păch'-eŭn-ĕte), *adj.* [inclined to compaſſion; merciful, tender] *Compatiſſant.*

To COMPASSIONATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pity, to commiſerate] *Avoir pitié, avoir compaſſion, compatir.*

COMPASSIONATELY (kŏm'-păch'-eŭn-ĕte-lé), *adv.* [mercifully] *Avec pitié, avec compaſſion.*

COMPATERNITY (kŏm'-pă-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [a ſpiritual affinity, ſuch as of ſponſors, godfathers, and godmothers] *Compérage*, m.

COMPATIBILITY (kŏm'-păt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* COMPATIBLENESS (kŏm'-păt'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [conſiſtency, agreement with any thing] *Compatibilité*, ſ. *convenance*, ſ.

COMPATIBLE (kŏm'-păt'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [agreeable, conſiſtent with, ſuitable to, fit for] *Compatible, convenable.* Theſe qualities are by nature compatible, *Ces qualités ſont naturellement compatibles.* To be compatible, *Compatir.*

COMPATIBLENESS, V. COMPATIBILITY

COMPATIBLY (kŏm'-păt'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [agreeably, fitly, ſuitably] *D'une manière compatible*, ou *convenable*; *avec propriété.*

COMPATIENT (kŏm'-pé'-chĕn't), *adj.* [ſuffering together] *Qui ſouffre avec quelqu'un, qui compatit.*

COMPATRIOT (kŏm'-pé'-trĭ-eŭte), *ſ.* [of the ſame country] *Compatriote*, m. & f.

† COMPEER (kŏm'-pīre), *ſ.* [companion] *Compère*, m. *compagnon*, m. *camarade*, m.

‡ To COMPEER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be equal with] *Egaler, aller de pair avec.*

To COMPEL (kŭm'-pĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v. n.* [to force, to conſtrain] *Forcer, contraindre, obliger, compulſer, réduire.* You ſhall never compel me to it, *Vous ne m'y forcerez jamais.* V. To OBLIGE.

To COMPEL a thing from one, *Enlever de force une choſe à quelqu'un.*

COMPELLABLE (kŏm'-pĕl'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be forced] *Qu'on peut contraindre*, ou *obliger.*

COMPELLATION (kŏm'-pĕl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a figure of rhetoric] *Apoſtrophe*, f.

COMPELLATION [ſurce] *Force*, f. *contrainte*, f.

COMPELLED (kŏm'-pĕl'-l'd), *part. adj. Forcé, obligé, contraint*; *enlevé par force.*

COMPELLER (kŏm'-pĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who forces another] *Celui qui force, qui contraint.*

COMPELLING (kŏm'-pĕl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de forcer*; *contrainte*, f.

COMPELLING, *adj.* [compulſive] *Contraignant.*

COMPEND (kŏm'-pĕn'd), V. COMPENDIUM.

COMPENDIARIOUS (kŏm'-pĕn'-dĭ-é'-rĭ-eŭce), *and* COMPENDIOUS (kŏm'-pĕn'-dĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [abridged, contracted, ſhort, comprehenſive] *Abrégé, raccourci, ſuccinct.* A compendious hiſtory, *Une hiſtoire abrégée.*

COMPENDIOUSLY (kŏm'-pĕn'-dĭ-eŭs-lé), *adj.* [in a compendious manner] *En abrégé, ſuccinctement, en peu de mots, en raccourci, brièvement.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS (kŏm'-pĕn'-dĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *and* COMPENDIOSITY (kŏm'-pĕn'-dĭ-ŏ'-cĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſhortneſs, brevity] *Brièveté*, f.

COMPENDIUM (kŏm'-pĕn'-dĭ-eŭme), *ſ* [abridgment, ſummary, breviate] *Abrégé*, m. *épitome*, m. *compendium*, m. *extrait*, m. To make a compendium, *Faire un abrégé, un extrait.*

COMPENSABLE (kŏm'-pĕn'-ſă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be compenſed] *Qui peut être compenſé*

To COMPENSATE (kŏm'-pĕn'-céte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to recompenſe, to be equivalent to, to make amends for] *Compenſer, équivaloir, récompenſer, dédommager, remplacer.*

COMPENSATION (kŏm'-pĕn'-cé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [recompence, ſomething equivalent, amends] *Compenſation*, ſ. *équivalent*, m. *dédommagement*, m. *remplacement*, m.

COMPENSATIVE (kŏm'-pĕn'-ſă-tĭv'), *adj.* [that compenſates] *Equivalent, qui compenſe.*

To COMPENSE (kŏm'-pĕn'ce'), V. To COMPENSATE.

To COMPERENDINATE (kŏm'-pĕr-ĕn'-dĭ-néte), *v. a.* [in Law; to poſtpone] *Différer, remettre, ſurſeoir.*

COMPERENDINATION (kŏm'-pĕr-ĕn'-dĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Law] *Délai*, m. *remiſe*, f. *ſurſis*, m.

COMPETENCE (kŏm'-pĭ-tĕn'ce), *or* COMPETENCY (kŏm'-pĭ-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [a ſufficient quantity] *Quantité ſuffiſante, le néceſſaire.* To have a competency to live on, *Avoir aſſez de bien pour vivre, avoir le néceſſaire.* To have competency of learning, *Avoir aſſez de ſavoir.*

COMPETENCY [in Law; the power of a judge *or* court, for taking cognizance of an affair] *Compétence*, ſ. d'un juge *ou* d'un tribunal.

COMPETENT (kŏm'-pĭ-tĕn't), *adj.* [ſufficient; qualified for, conſiſtent with; ſuitable, fit] *Suffiſant, convenable, proportionné, compétent.* To have a competent eſtate, *Avoir un bien ſuffiſant.* He has not competent parts for that employment, *Il n'a pas les qualités convenables pour cet emploi.* A competent judge, *Un juge compétent.*

COMPETENTLY (kŏm'-pĭ-tĕn't-lé), *adv.* [ſufficiently, reaſonably, moderately, properly] *Compétemment, ſuffiſamment, honnêtement, raiſonnablement, avec proportion.*

COMPETIBLE (kŏm'-pĕt'-ĭ-bl'), *or* COMPATIBLE, *adj.* [ſuitable to] *Convenable, compatible.* An object competible to an intellectual nature, *Un objet convenable à une nature intelligente.*

COMPETIBLENESS (kŏm'-pĕt'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſuitableneſs] *Convenance*, f.

COMPETITION (kŏm'-pĭ-tĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [rivalry, conteſt] *Concurrence*, ſ. *brigue*, f *rivalité*, f. To ſtand in competition with another for an employment, *Se trouver en concurrence, concourir, avec quelqu'un pour une charge.* In competition, *Concurremment.*

To come in competition, *Entrer en concurrence, en comparaiſon, en parallèle.* A picture with which one of Titian's could not come in competition, *Un tableau avec lequel un chef-d'œuvre du Titien ne ſeroit pas digne d'entrer en parallèle.*

COMPETITOR (kŏm'-pĕt'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [rival, opponent] *Compétiteur*, m. *concurrent*, m. *rival*, m. *prétendant*, m. *antagoniſte*, m. He had two illuſtrious competitors, *Il avoit deux concurrens illuſtres.* To be a competitor, *Concourir.*

COMPILATION (kŏm'-pĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a collection from various authors] *Compilation*, ſ. *recueil*, m. *collection*, f.

To COMPILE (kŏm'-pīle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to collect from various authors] *Compiler, ramaſſer, recueillir de pluſieurs auteurs.* To compile a dictionary, *Compiler un dictionnaire.*

COMPILED (kŏm'-pīl'-l'd), *part. adj. Compilé.*

COMPILEMENT (kŏm'-pīle'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [coacervation] *Amas*, m *collection*, f.

COMPILER (kŏm'-pīl'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who compiles] *Compilateur, rédacteur*, m. Compiler of decrees, *Arréſtographe*, m.

COMPILING (kŏm'-pīl'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de compiler.*

COMPITALIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. Games of the houſehold Gods] *Compitales*, f. pl.

COMPLACENCE (kŏm'-plé'-cĕn'ce), *and* COMPLACENCY (kŏm'-plé'-cén'-cé), *ſ.* [delight in a thing] *Plaiſir*, m. *ſatisfaction intérieure que l'on prend à une choſe*, ſ. *complaiſance*, f. We ſee the infirmities of a great man with complacency,

cency, *Nous contemplons avec complaisance les foibles d'un grand homme.*

Complacency [civility, softness of manners] *Complaisance*, f. *douceur*, f. *civilité*, f. *aménité*, f. The complacency of his behaviour, *La douceur de sa conduite, l'aménité de ses mœurs.*

COMPLACENT (kŏm'-plē'-sĕn't), *adj.* [civil, affable, mild, complaisant] *Complaisant, civil, affable, doux.*

To COMPLAIN (kŏm'-plēne'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to lament] *Se plaindre, se lamenter.* I will complain in the bitterness of my soul, *Je me plaindrai dans l'amertume de mon âme.* To complain to God of one's infirmities, *Se plaindre à Dieu de ses foiblesses.*

To Complain of one [in Law; to inform against him] *Porter des plaintes contre quelqu'un, réclamer, se pourvoir.*

To Complain, *v. a.* [to lament, to mention with sorrow] *Plaindre, déplorer.*

COMPLAINANT (kŏm'-plé'-nănt), *s.* [in Law; plaintiff, one who urges a suit] *Demandeur*, m. *demanderesse*, f. *celui qui poursuit en justice, complaignant*, m. *complaignante*, f.

COMPLAINED OF (kŏm'-plé'-n'd ŏf'), *part. adj. Dont on se plaint.* He is very much complained of, *On se plaint beaucoup de lui.*

COMPLAINER (kŏm'-plé'-nĕur), *s.* [one who complains] *Celui* ou *celle qui se plaint.*

COMPLAINT (kŏm'-plēn't), *s.* [lamentation] *Plainte*, f. *mécontentement*, m. *complainte*, f. *lamentation*, f. He has no subject of complaint, *Il n'a aucun sujet de plainte*, ou *de mécontentement.*

Complaint [in Law; information against] *Plainte*, f. *accusation*, f. *griefs*, m. pl. To prefer a complaint against one, *Porter des plaintes contre quelqu'un.* A bill of complaint, *Accusation juridique.*

COMPLAISANCE (kŏm'-plĭ-zănce'), *s.* [civility, courteous compliance] *Complaisance*, f. *condescendance*, f. ‡ *accortise*, f.

COMPLAISANT (kŏm'-plĭ-zan't'), *adj.* [civil, affable, courteous] *Complaisant, condescendant, affable, courtois.* To be complaisant, *Complaire.* He is so complaisant that all men are in love with him, *Il est si complaisant qu'il se fait aimer de tout le monde.*

¶ Complaisant, *complaisant*; polite, *poli*; well-bred, *bien élevé* (synon.): *Complaisant* implies respect and attention to others; *politeness* relates to the flattering methods we use in our behaviour and conversation; *well-bred* signifies elegance of manners proceeding from good education, and a proper knowledge of the world; the latter epithet is only applied to persons, the others also to manners, &c. as *complaisant* behaviour, *polite* conversation, or address; a *well-bred* man. *Complaisance* is the characteristic of the lover; *politeness*, of the courtier; but to be *well-bred* denotes the gentleman. We should be *complaisant* without importunity, and *polite* without insipidity. The distinguishing mark of a *well-bred* man is the constant care he takes never to disgust or offend.

COMPLAISANTLY (kŏm'-plĭ-z'n't'-lé), *adv.* [civilly] *Poliment, avec complaisance.*

COMPLAISANTNESS (kŏm'-plĭ-zăn't'-nĕce'), V. Complaisance.

To COMPLANATE (kŏm'-plé'-nate), *or* Complane (kŏm'-plēne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to level] *Unir, polir.*

COMPLEAT (kŏm'-plīte'), V. Complete.

COMPLEMENT (kŏm'-plĕ-mĕn't), *s.* [accomplishment, fulness, completion] *Accomplissement*, m. *achèvement*, m. *perfection*, f. *comble*, m. *autluaire*, m. Content of mind is the complement of human happiness, *Le contentement d'esprit est la perfection*, ou *le comble de la félicité humaine.*

Complement [what is added to make up] *Complément*, m. *supplément*, m. The complement of an angle, of a logarithm (in Geom. the remainder of 90 degrees), *Le complément d'un angle, d'un logarithme*, &c. Complement [Astron. Distance from a star to the Zenith] *Complément*, m.

Complement [whole number] *Le montant, le total, le complet.* The complement of those regiments is six hundred men each, *Le complet de ces régimens est de* 600 *hommes chacun.*

Complement [ornamental parts] *Ornement*, m. *appartenance*, f.

COMPLETE (kŏm'-plīte'), *adj.* [perfect, full, finished, ended] *Complet, parfait, achevé, fini, accompli, entier, consommé.* A complete victory, *Une victoire complette.* A complete piece of work, *Un ouvrage parfait.* A complete man, *Un homme accompli.* V. Perfect.

Complete [fine, neat] *Beau, parfaitement beau, bien-fait, régulier, poli, bien-tourné.*

To COMPLETE (kŏm'-plīte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perfect; to finish] *Achever, accomplir, rendre parfait, compléter, consommer.* He completed that work in 1700, *Il acheva cet ouvrage en* 1700. You have at last completed your regiment, *Vous avez enfin complété votre régiment.* To complete my misery I heard that . . . *Pour achever mon malheur, ou pour comble de malheur, j'appris que.* V. To Cease.

COMPLETELY (kŏm'-plīte'-lé), *adv.* [fully, perfectly] *Parfaitement, pleinement, entièrement, complettement.* Tell us how you can your bodies roll, through space of matter completely full? *Dites-nous comment vous pouvez faire rouler ces grands corps dans un espace entièrement plein, ou parfaitement plein?*

COMPLETEMENT (kŏm'-plīt'-mĕn't), *s.* [the act of completing] *L'action de compléter, complettement*, m.

COMPLETENESS (kŏm'-plīte'-nĕce), *s* [perfection] *Perfection*, f. *beauté*, f. *complément*, m. *complet*, m. *achèvement*, m.

COMPLETING (kŏm'-plī'-tĭn'g), V Completement.

COMPLETION (kŏm'-plī'-chĕune), *s.* [accomplishment; perfect state] *Accomplissement*, m. *perfection*, f. *achèvement*, m. *complet*, m. *complément*, m. The completion of our desires, *L'accomplissement de nos désirs.* The completion of virtue is to bear a benevolence to one's enemies, *La perfection de la vertu est de vouloir du bien à ses ennemis.*

COMPLEX (kŏm'-plĕks), *adj* [composite, not simple] *Complexe, composé, compliqué.* Complex ideas, *Des idées complexes.* A complex scheme, *Un plan* ou *système composé.*

Complex, *s.* [collection] *Assemblage*, m. *collection*, f.

COMPLEXEDNESS (kŏm'-plĕk'-cĕd-nĕce), *s.* [complication] *Complication*, f. *assemblage de choses compliquées*, m. *jonction*, f. *liaison*, f.

COMPLEXION (kŏm'-plĕk'-chĕune), V. Complexedness.

Complexion, *s.* [temper, disposition] *Complexion*, f. *tempérament*, m. He is of an amorous complexion, *Il est d'une complexion amoureuse.*

Complexion [the colour of the face] *Teint*, m. *la couleur de la peau du visage.* A fresh or ruddy complexion, *Teint coloré.* A fine complexion, *Un beau teint.* A lively complexion, *Un teint vif.*

COMPLEXIONAL (kŏm'-plĕk'-cheŭne-ăl), *adj* [depending on the complexion] *Qui dépend du tempérament.* A complexional virtue, *Une vertu de tempérament.*

COMPLEXIONALLY (kŏm'-plĕk'-cheŭne-ăl-é), *adv.* [by complexion] *Par tempérament.*

COMPLEXIONED (kŏm'-plĕk'-cheŭn'd), *adj.* A body well-complexioned, *Un corps d'un bon tempérament.*

COMPLEXLY (kŏm'-plĕks-lé), *adv.* [in a complex manner] *D'une manière complexe*, ou *compliquée*; *conjointement, ensemble.* Whether these things be separately or complexly considered, *Soit que l'on considère ces choses séparément, ou conjointement.*

COMPLEXNESS (kŏm'-plĕks-nĕce), *s. Etat de ce qui est complexe*, m.

COMPLEXURE (kŏm-plĕk'-chĭcure), V. Complexedness.

COMPLIANCE (kŭm-plăi'-ăn'ce), *s.* [the act of yielding to one's will] *Condescendance, acquiescement*, m. *complaisance*, f. *soumission*, f.

COMPLIANT (kŏm-plăi'-ănt), *adj.* [yielding, bending; civil, complaisant] *Condescendant, complaisant, obligeant.*

To COMPLICATE (kŏm'-plĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join; to unite by wrapping one thing in another, to form by the union of several parts a whole] *Compliquer, unir, joindre, composer.*

Complicate, *adj.* [compounded of a multiplicity of parts] *Compliqué, composé d'un grand nombre de parties.*

COMPLICATED (kŏm'-plĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Compliqué.* Complicated diseases, *Des maladies compliquées.* I am complicated with a desire of our own preservation, *Il entre dans la crainte un désir de notre conservation.*

¶ Complicated, *compliqué*; intricate, *embrouillé*; involved, *enveloppé* (synon.): the first implies the mixture of several things one with another; the second, a thing so entangled that it cannot easily be disengaged; the third signifies deeply immerged. Ex. Since he has been involved in that *complicated* business, his affairs become every day more *intricate*. *Complicated* and *intricate* have substantives in general use; *involved* has not, but in return has a verb in general use, which the others have not. We frequently hear of *complication* and *intricacy*, seldom of *involution*; so again we meet frequently with the verb to *involve*, seldom with those to *complicate*, or to *intricate*.

COMPLICATENESS (kŏm'-plĭ-kéte-nĕce), *or* Complication (kŏm'-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the state of being complicated, intricacy] *Complication*, f. *tissu*, m. A complication of miseries, *Un tissu de misères.* All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or complications of both, *Toutes nos peines sont des peines de corps ou d'esprit, ou des peines composées des unes & des autres.*

COMPLICATION (kŏm'-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne) [group or collection of figures] *Groupe*, m. ou *amas de plusieurs figures assemblées en peloton, comme une grappe*, m. To make a complication of figures, *Grouper.*

‡ COMPLICE (kŏm'-plice), *s.* [the same with accomplice; partner in a crime] *Complice*, m. f. His chief complices were executed, *On exécuta ses principaux complices.*

COMPLIED WITH (kŏm-plăi'-d ŭĭŭth), *part. adj. A quoi l'on condescend, à quoi l'on se soumet.*

COMPLIER (kŏm-plăi'-ĕur), *s.* [a man of ready compliance] *Complaisant*, m.

COMPLIMENT (kŏm'-plĭ-mĕn't), *s.* [an expression of civility] *Compliment*, m. *honnêteté de paroles*, f. To make a man a compliment, *Faire un compliment à quelqu'un, le complimenter.*

Compliments [too much ceremony] *Complimens*, m. *façons*, f. *cérémonies*, f. ‡ *baisemains*, m. pl. Without compliments, *Trève de complimens.* A man of compliments, *Un homme cérémonieux, un complimenteur éternel.*

To Compliment, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a compliment, to praise, to speak with expressions of respect, to flatter] *Complimenter, haranguer, flatter, faire compliment*; ‖ *féliciter.* I complimented him upon his safe return, *Je l'ai complimenté sur son heureux retour.* They complimented the king upon his victories, *Ils haranguèrent le roi sur ses victoires.* She compliments Menelaus, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body, *Elle flatte Ménélas, en lui disant qu'il possède toutes les qualités de l'esprit & du corps.*

COM-

COMPLIMENTAL (kŏm'-plĭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [implying compliment] *De compliment, poli, honnête, flatteur.*

COMPLIMENTALLY (kŏm'-plĭ-mĕn'-tăl-é), *adv.* [in a complimental manner] *Par compliment, par politeſſe.*

COMPLIMENTED (kŏm'-plĭ-mĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Complimenté, harangué, flatté.*

COMPLIMENTER (kŏm'-plĭ-mĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one given to compliments] *Complimenteur,* m. *façonnier,* m. *flatteur,* m.

COMPLIMENTING (kŏm'-plĭ-mĕn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de complimenter, de haranguer,* f. *compliment,* m.

COMPLINES (kŏm'-plăĭ'-n'z), *ſ. pl.* [the laſt of the canonical hours, by which the ſervice of the day is completed] *Complies,* f. pl.

COMPLOT (kŏm'-plŏte), *ſ.* [plot, conſpiracy] *Complot,* m. *conſpiration,* f.

To COMPLOT (kŏm'-plŏte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plot, to contrive] *Comploter, tramer, machiner.* We find them complotting together a new treaſon, *Nous les trouvons complotant enſemble une nouvelle trahiſon.*

COMPLOTTER (kŏm'-plŏt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a conſpirator] *Conſpirateur,* m. *conjuré,* m.

To COMPLY (kŏm'-plăĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to yield to] *Condeſcendre, ſe plier, s'accommoder, ſe ſoumettre.*

To COMPLY with one's will, *or* mind, *Condeſcendre à la volonté de quelqu'un, lui complaire, ſe plier à ſon humeur.* To comply with the times, *S'accommoder au temps; temporiſer.* The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, *Il ne faut pas eſpérer que la vérité des choſes ſe ſoumette à nos idées.*

COMPLYING (kŏm'-plĭĭ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de condeſcendre,* f. *condeſcendance,* f.

COMPLYING, *adj. Accommodant, complaiſant,* ‡ *accort.*

COMPONENT (kŏm'-pô'-nĕn't), *adj.* [that compoſes] *Qui compoſe.* The component parts of natural bodies, *Les parties qui compoſent les corps phyſiques.*

To COMPORT (kŏm'-pôrte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to agree, to ſuit] *S'accorder, convenir.* It is not every man's talent to diſtinguiſh how far our charity may comport with our prudence, *Tout homme n'a pas le talent de diſtinguer juſqu'à quel point notre charité peut s'accorder avec notre prudence.*

To COMPORT, *v. a.* [to bear, to endure] *Souffrir, endurer.*

To comport one's ſelf [a Gallic expreſſion, not very much adopted in the Engliſh tongue] *Se comporter.*

COMPORT (kŏm'-pôrte), COMPORTANCE (kŏm'-pôr'-tăn'ce), *and* COMPORTMENT (kŏm'-pôrt'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [behaviour] *Conduite,* m. *manière d'agir,* f. *déportement,* m. *comportement,* m.

COMPORTABLE (kŏm'-pôr'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [conſiſtent] *Qui s'accorde à.*

To COMPOSE (kŏm'-pôze'), -ING, -ED, [to form a maſs by joining different things together] *Compoſer.* Man is compoſed of a ſoul and a body, *L'homme eſt compoſé d'un corps & d'une âme.* A few uſeful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories and compoſe their intellectual poſſeſſions, *Un petit nombre de choſes utiles, mêlées de beaucoup d'inutilités, rempliſſent leur mémoire, & compoſent leur eſprit.*

To COMPOSE a diſcourſe, *or* a poem, *Compoſer un diſcours,* ou *un poëme.* To compoſe in a hurry, ‖ *Brocher.*

To COMPOSE a tune [to form it from the different muſical notes] *Compoſer un air.*

To COMPOSE [with Printers, to arrange the letters] *Compoſer.*

To COMPOSE [to adjuſt, to ſettle] *Arranger, accommoder, mettre en ordre.* To compoſe a difference, *Accommoder un différend.* To compoſe one's affairs, *Mettre ſes affaires en ordre.*

To COMPOSE [to diſpoſe] *Diſpoſer, préparer, étudier.* To compoſe one's ſelf to ſleep, *Se diſpoſer à dormir.*

To COMPOSE [to calm, to quiet] *Calmer, adoucir, appaiſer.* I ſhall compoſe his fears, *je le calmerai ſes craintes.*

COMPOSED (kŏm'-pô'-z'd), *part. adj. Compoſé, arrangé, diſpoſé, préparé, étudié, affecté; calme; grave, ſérieux.* A compoſed countenance, *Un air compoſé, grave, ſérieux, tranquille.* [in Heraldry] *Componé.*

COMPOSEDLY (kŏm'-pô'-zĕd-lé), *adv.* [calmly, ſedately] *Poſément, tranquillement, ſérieuſement.*

COMPOSEDNESS (kŏm'-pô'-zĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſedateneſs, calmneſs] *Calme,* m. *tranquillité,* f. *quiétude,* f.

COMPOSER (kŏm'-pô'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who compoſes] *Compoſiteur,* m. *auteur,* m. *ſymphoniſte,* m.

COMPOSING (kŏm'-pô'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de compoſer, compoſition,* f.

COMPOSING [among Printers; putting the types together according to the copy] *Compoſition,* f.

COMPOSING-STICK (kŏm'-pô'-zĭn'gne-stĭk), *ſ.* [among Printers] *Compoſteur,* m.

COMPOSITE (kŏm'-pŏz'-ite), *adj.* [compound] *Compoſé.* Compoſite ſtalks or roots are divided into ſeveral branches, *Les tiges & les racines compoſées ſont diviſées en pluſieurs branches.*

COMPOSITE [in Archit.] *Compoſite.* The compoſite order is the laſt of the five orders of columns, *L'ordre compoſite eſt le dernier des cinq ordres de colonnes.*

COMPOSITION (kŏm'-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of compoſing] *Compoſition,* f. *formation d'un tout compoſé de diverſes parties,* f. *mélange de pluſieurs choſes dont il réſulte un tout,* m. *ambigu,* m. *compoſé,* m. Compoſition for puddings (in Cookery), *Appareil de boudin,* m.

COMPOSITION [written work] *Compoſition,* f. *ouvrage d'eſprit,* m. Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thoſe compoſitions that paſs in his name, *Les écrivains ſont partagés ſur l'authenticité de la plupart des ouvrages qui lui ſont attribués.*

COMPOSITION [adjuſtment, regulation] *Compoſition,* f. *arrangement,* m. *ajuſtement,* m.

COMPOSITION [agreement] *Compoſition,* f. *accord,* m. *convention,* f. *accommodement,* m. To be upon terms of compoſition, *Entrer en compoſition, compoſer.*

COMPOSITIVE (kŏm'-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [compoounded; having the power of compoſing] *Compoſé; qui a le pouvoir de compoſer.*

COMPOSITOR (kŏm'-pŏz'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [among Printers; he that ranges the types] *Compoſiteur,* m.

COMPOST (kŏm'-pŏſte), *ſ.* [manure] *Engrais,* m. *fumier,* m.

To COMPOST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to manure] *Engraiſſer, fumer.*

COMPOSTELLA, *ſ.* [a town of Spain; lat. 42°-52′ N. lon. 8°-17′ W.] *Compoſtelle,* f.

COMPOSURE (kŏm'-pô'-jĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of compoſing] *Compoſition,* f. *mélange,* m. *combinaiſon,* f. *arrangement,* m.

COMPOSURE, *Compoſition,* f. *ouvrage d'eſprit,* m.

COMPOSURE of mind, *Tranquillité d'eſprit,* f. *égalité d'âme,* f. *ſang froid,* m. *préſence d'eſprit,* f.

COMPOSURE [agreement] *Compoſition,* f. *accommodement,* m. The treaty of Uxbridge gave the faireſt hopes of an happy compoſure, *Le traité d'Uxbridge donna les plus belles eſpérances d'un heureux accommodement.*

COMPOTATION (kŏm'-pô-té-cheŭne), *ſ.* [drinking together] *Repas,* m. *feſtin,* m. *où pluſieurs boivent enſemble; buvette,* f. ‡ *compotation,* f.

COMPOUND (kŏm'-pŏoŭn'd), *ſ.* [the maſs formed by the union of many ingredients] *Un compoſé.* As man is a compound of fleſh as well as ſpirit, *Comme l'homme eſt un compoſé de matière & d'intelligence.*

COMPOUND, *adj.* [formed out of many ingredients] *Compoſé.*

To COMPOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form different parts] *Compoſer, former un tout de diverſes parties.* To compound a word, *Compoſer un mot.*

To COMPOUND [to ſettle, to adjuſt] *Arranger, accommoder.*

To COMPOUND, *v. n.* [to come to terms of agreement] *Compoſer, s'accommoder, entrer en compoſition.* To compound for, *S'aborner.* Let us compound amicably, *Compoſons à l'amiable.* The fox was glad to compound for his neck, by leaving his tail behind him, *Le renard fut fort aiſe de laiſſer ſa queue pour ſauver ſa tête.*

COMPOUNDED (kŏm'-pŏoŭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Compoſé, arrangé, accordé,* &c.

COMPOUNDER (kŏm'-pŏoŭn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement] *Une perſonne qui tâche d'accommoder les différends; aimiable compoſiteur,* m. *arbitre,* m.

COMPOUNDING (kŏm'-pŏoŭn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. Abonnement,* m.

To COMPREHEND (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to compriſe; to underſtand] *Comprendre, contenir, renfermer, embraſſer, enfermer; comprendre, concevoir.* This virtue comprehends all other virtues, *Cette vertu comprend toutes les autres vertus.* They cannot comprehend your ſaying, *Ils ne ſauroient comprendre* ou *concevoir ce que vous dites.* V. To CONCEIVE.

COMPREHENDED (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Compris.*

COMPREHENSIBLE (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [intelligible] *Compréhenſible, intelligible, concevable.*

COMPREHENSIBLY (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-cĭ-blé'), *adv.* [ſignificantly] *Energiquement, d'une manière très-expreſſive.*

COMPREHENSION (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [incluſion] *Etendue,* f. *capacité qui contient,* f. The comprehenſion of an idea regards all eſſential modes and properties of it, *La capacité d'une idée renferme toutes les propriétés & tous les modes qui lui ſont eſſentiels.*

☞ An act of comprehenſion, *Arrêt du parlement qui comprend toutes les parties.*

COMPREHENSION [apprehenſion, knowledge, capacity] *Intelligence,* f. *conception,* f. *imagination,* f. *connoiſſance,* f. *compréhenſion,* f.

COMPREHENSION [ſummary, epitome] *Sommaire,* m. *abrégé,* m. *ſynopſe,* m. (t. didactique.)

COMPREHENSIVE (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-cĭv'), *adj.* [that comprehends much] *Qui comprend beaucoup de choſes; ſignificatif, énergique.*

COMPREHENSIVE [compendious] *Court, abrégé.* Bribery and corruption are the moſt comprehenſive methods of becoming popular, *L'art de gagner & de corrompre par préſens, eſt le plus court moyen de gagner l'affection du peuple.*

COMPREHENSIVELY (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-cĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in a comprehenſive manner] *D'une manière énergique; en abrégé.*

COMPREHENSIVENESS (kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-cĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of including much in a few words] *Energie,* f. *préciſion,* f. *brieveté expreſſive,* f.

COMPRESS (kŏm'-prĕce'), *ſ.* [in Surgery; bolſters of linen-rags] *Compreſſe,* f.

To COMPRESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to force into a narrow compaſs] *Comprimer, reſſerrer, étrécir.*

To COMPRESS [to embrace] *Engroſſer, rendre enceinte.*

COMPRESSED (kŏm'-prĕs'-s't), *part. adj. Reſſerré; engroſſée, enceinte.*

COMPRESSIBILITY (kŏm'-prĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* COMPRESSIBLENESS (kŏm'-prĕs'-sĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being compreſſible] *Compreſſibilité,* f.

COMPRESSIBLE (kŏm'-prĕs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being forced into a narrow compaſs, *or* preſſed cloſe] *Compreſſible*; *qui peut être compriné, reſſerré.*

COMPRESSION (kŏm'-prĕch'-ŭne), *and* COMPRESSURE (kŏm'-prĕch'-ŭre), *ſ.* [the act of compreſſing, *or* the ſtate of being compreſſed] *Compreſſion*, f. *condenſation*, f. *conſtriction*, f.

To COMPRINT (kŏm'-prĭn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to print another's copy *or* book] *Imprimer ſecrettement la copie* ou *le livre d'un autre, en contrefaire l'impreſſion.*

To COMPRISE (kŏm'-prīze'), V. To COMPREHEND.

COMPROBATION (kŏm'-prō-bā'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [proof, atteſtation] *Approbation*, f *épreuve*, f.

COMPROMISE (kŏm'-prō-mīze), *ſ.* [the putting a thing to reference] *Compromis*, m.

To COMPROMISE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to conſent to a reference] *Compromettre, paſſer un compromis, convenir de compromiſſaires*, c. à. d. *d'arbitres, pour s'en rapporter à leur jugement.*

To COMPROMISE, *v. a.* [to adjuſt, to compound] *Accommoder, arranger.* They compromiſed the affair at a middle rate, *Ils accommodèrent l'affaire en partageant le différend par la moitié.*

COMPROMISSORIAL (kŏm'-prō-mĭs-sō'-rĭ-ăl), *adj. Qui a rapport à un compromis.*

COMPROVINCIAL (kŏm'-prō-vĭn'-chăl), *adj.* [belonging to the ſame province] *Qui appartient à la même province, comprovincial.*

‡ To COMPUTE (kŏp-pū'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. To ACCOUNT.

COMPT (kŏm'pt), *adj.* [polite] *Poli, étudié.* A compt diſcourſe, *Un diſcours poli.*

COMPTNESS (kŏm'pt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [politeneſs] *Politeſſe*, f. *délicateſſe*, f. *ornement*, m.

‡ COMPTIBLE (kăoŭn'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [reſponſible, accountable] *Comptable, reſponſable.*

To COMPTROLL (kŏn'-trôl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. To CONTROLL.

COMPTROLLER (kŭn'-trô'-leŭr), *ſ.* [director, overſeer] *Contrôleur*, m. *intendant*, m. *inſpecteur*, m. au figuré, *cenſeur*, m. *gouverneur*, m. *modérateur.* m.

COMPTROLLERSHIP (kŏn'-trô'-leŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [ſuperintendance] *Surintendance*, f. *charge de contrôleur*, f.

COMPTROLLING (kŏn'-trô'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to control] *L'action de contrôler*, ou *de trouver à redire.*

COMPULSATIVELY (kŏm'-peŭl'-să-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by conſtraint] *Par force, par contrainte.*

COMPULSATORY (kŏm'-peŭl'-să-teŭr-é), *adj. Qui a la force de contraindre*; *coactif.*

COMPULSION (kŏm'-peŭl'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of compelling] *Contrainte*, f. *violence*, f.

COMPULSIVE (kŏm'-peŭl'-cĭv'), *or* COMPULSORY (kŏm'-peŭl'-ceŭr-é), *adj.* [compelling] *Qui force, qui contraint.*

COMPULSIVELY (kŏm'-peŭl'-cĭv'-lé), *or* COMPULSORILY (kŏm'-peŭl'-sô-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [by violence] *Forcément, par violence.*

COMPUNCTION (kŏm'-peŭn'k-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [remorſe; repentance] *Contrition*, f. *compoction*, f. *regret*, m. *remords*, m. *repentir*, m. He acknowledged his fault with expreſſions of great compunction, *Il avoua ſa faute en des termes qui marquoient un vif repentir.*

COMPUNCTIOUS (kŏm'-peŭn'k'-ſheŭce), *adj.* [repentant] *Contrit, repentant.*

COMPUNCTIVE (kŏm'-peŭn'k'-cĭv'), *adj.* [cauſing remorſe] *Qui cauſe des remords.*

COMPURGATION (kŏm'-peŭr-gué'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [the practice of juſtifying any man's innocency by the teſtimony of another] *Juſtification de quelqu'un par le ſerment d'un autre*, f.

COMPURGATOR (kŏm'-peŭr-gué'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a law-term; one that by oath juſtifies another's innocence] *Témoin qui prouve par ſerment l'innocence d'un autre*, m.

COMPUTABLE (kŏm'-pĭou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be eſtimated, valued, *or* counted] *Qui peut être eſtimé, évalué, compté*, &c. *calculable.*

COMPUTATION (kŏm'-pĭoŭ-té'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [reckoning; calculation; account] *Supputation*, f. *calcul*, m. *compte*, m. *comput*, m. terme de calendrier. I find it ſo by ſupputation, *Par la ſupputation que j'en ai faite, je trouve que la choſe eſt ainſi.* It is ſo by ſupputation, *Cela eſt ainſi de compte fait.*

COMPUTE (kŏm'-pĭoute'), *ſ.* [computation] *Compte*, m. *ſupputation*, f. *comput*, m. *(en parlant du calendrier eccléſiaſtique).* This cannot come into compute, *Cela ne peut point entrer en ligne de compte.*

To COMPUTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reckon, to calculate] *Compter, ſupputer, calculer, faire un calcul.* To compute a ſum, *Jeter un compte.* Compute how much water would be requiſite to cover the earth, *Calculez combien il faudroit d'eau pour couvrir toute la terre.* His revenue may be computed at two millions, *Son revenu peut ſe monter à deux millions.*

COMPUTED (kŏm'-pĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Calculé, compté, ſupputé.* All things rightly computed, and juſt abatements made, *Tout bien compté & rabattu.*

COMPUTER (kŏm'-pĭou'-teŭr), *or* COMPUTIST (kŏm'-pĭoŭ-tĭſte), *ſ.* [calculator] *Calculateur*, m. ‡ *compteur*, m. *computiſte*, m. *(qui travaille au comput).*

COMPUTING (kŏm'-pĭou'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [reckoning] *Supputation*, f. *calcul*, m. *l'action de ſupputer, de compter, de calculer*, &c. f.

COMRADE (keŭm'-réde), V CAMARADE.

COMUS (kô'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the god of laughter and jollity] *Comus*, m.

CON (kŏne), abreviated for *contra* [againſt] *Contre.* PRO and con, *Pour & contre.* Pros and cons, *Les pour & les contre.*

‡ To CON, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to commit to memory] *Apprendre par cœur.*

‡ To CON, *or rather* To Con thanks, *Savoir gré, remercier, rendre grâces à quelqu'un.*

To CON [to ſtrike one] *Frapper quelqu'un.*

CONARION *or* CONOIDES, *ſ.* [the pineal gland] *Glande pinéale*, f.

CONATUS (ko-né'-teŭce), *ſ.* [a word much uſed in the preſent philoſophy, for the natural endeavour of any body towards motion] *Effort*, m. *tendance naturelle d'un corps au mouvement*, f.

To CONCAMERATE (kŏn'-kăm'-ĕ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to arch over, to vault] *Voûter.*

CONCAMERATED (kŏn'-kăm'-ĕ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj.* [vaulted] *Voûté, cintré, en cintre.* [cambered] *Cambré.*

CONCAMERATION (kŏn'-kăm'-ĕ-ré'-ſheŭne) [arch, vault] *Voûte*, f. [in a church; an arched room behind the high altar] *Chevet*, m.

To CONCATENATE (kŏn'-kăt'-ĕ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to link together] *Enchaîner, lier enſemble.*

CONCATENATION (kŏn'-kăt-ĕ-né'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſeries *or* ſucceſſion of things] ‡ *Concaténation*, f. *enchaînement*, m. *ſuite*, f. *ſucceſſion*, f. A concatenation of cauſes, *Un enchaînement de cauſes.*

CONCAVATION (kŏn'-kă-vé'-ſheŭne), *ſ. L'action de rendre concave*, f.

CONCAVE (kŏng'-kéve), *and* CONCAVOUS (kŏn'-ké'-veŭce), *adj.* [hollow, but ſpherical; oppoſed to convex] *Concave.*

CONCAVITY (kŏn'-kăv'-ĭ-té), *or* CONCAVENESS (kŏng'-kéve-nĕce), *ſ.* [internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical body] *Concavité*, f. *profondeur*, f. *creux*, m. Concavity wherein the bowſprit reſts (in ſea-language), *Canal de l'étrave*, f.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE (kŏn'-ké'-vŏ-kŭng'-kéve), *adj.* [concave on both ſides] *Concave des deux côtés.*

CONCAVO-CONVEX (kŏn'-ké'-vŏ-kŏn'-vĕks), *adj.* [concave one ſide, and convex the other] *Concave d'un côté, & convexe de l'autre.*

CONCAVOUSLY (kŏn'-ké'-veŭs-lé), *adv. D'une manière concave.*

To CONCEAL (kŏn'-cīle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hide, to keep ſecret] *Celer, cacher, taire, tenir ſecret*; *diſſimuler.* To conceal one's grief, *Cacher ſon chagrin.* To conceal a ſecret, *Taire un ſecret.* To conceal what one is a doing, *Se cacher de quelqu'un.*

¶ To conceal, *cacher*; to diſſemble, *diſſimuler*; to diſguiſe, *déguiſer* (ſynon.): We *conceal*, by ſecrecy, that which we would not have known; we *diſſemble*, by reſerve, what we would not have appear; we *diſguiſe*, under falſe appearances, what we would not expoſe to the obſervation of others. It requires care to *conceal*, art to *diſſemble*, cunning to *diſguiſe*. He who would *conceal* throws, as it were, a veil over himſelf, that he may not betray himſelf through indiſcretion; He who would *diſſemble* throws a veil over the eyes of others, that what he does or ſays may not fall within the reach of their knowledge: He who would *diſguiſe* never opens himſelf, any otherways than to elude.

CONCEALABLE (kŏn'-cī'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be concealed] *Qui peut être caché.* The omniſcience of God, from which nothing is concealable, *La toute ſcience de Dieu, à laquelle rien ne ſauroit être caché.*

CONCEALED (kŏn'-cī'-l'd), *part. adj. Celé, caché.*

CONCEALEDNESS (kŏn'-cī'-l'ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [privacy, obſcurity] *Secret*, m. *obſcurité*, f.

CONCEALER (kŏn'-cī'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one that conceals] *Celui qui cache*, ou *qui tient ſecret, receleur*, m. The concealer of a crime, *Le receleur d'un crime.*

CONCEALERS [that find out king's lands, &c. concealed] *Ceux qui découvrent des terres du domaine du roi en la poſſeſſion de quelque particulier.*

CONCEALING (kŏn'-cī'-lĭn'gne), *and* CONCEALMENT (kŏn'-cīle'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the act of hiding; ſecrecy] *L'action de cacher*, de *celer*; *recèlement*, m. *ſecret*, m.

To CONCEDE (kŏn'-cīde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grant] *Céder, accorder, concéder.*

CONCEIT (kŏn'-cīte'), *ſ.* [conception, thought, underſtanding; fancy; a fond opinion of one's ſelf] *Penſée*, f. *imagination*, f. *conception*, f. *entêtement*, m. A pretty witty conceit, *Une penſée jolie & ſpirituelle.* He is of a quick conceit, *Il a la conception vive & aiſée.* Idle conceits, *Des imaginations puériles, des ſottiſes, des niaiſeries.*

Out of conceit with any thing, *Dégoûté d'une choſe.*

To CONCEIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conceive, to think, to imagine, to believe] *S'imaginer, penſer, croire, ſe mettre dans l'eſprit.* He conceits me a flatterer, *Il me croit un flatteur.*

CONCEITED (kŏn'-cī'-tĕd'), *part. adj.* [endowed with fancy] *Conçu, imaginé*; *affecté, recherché, étudié.* A countenance pleaſantly conceited, *Un air plaiſamment affecté.*

CONCEITED [proud, fond of one's ſelf] *Glorieux, vain, qui a bonne opinion de ſoi-même.* That is a very conceited head, *Voilà une petite tête bien vaine.* To be conceited, *Faire le capable.*

CONCEITED OF [opinionative] *Entêté, infatué.* He is conceited of his ſcience, *Il eſt infatué de ſon ſavoir.*

CONCEITEDLY (kŏn'-cī'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [fancifully, whimſically] *Avec fantaiſie, d'une manière ſinguliere & affectée.*

CONCEITEDNESS (kŏn'-cī'-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [pride, fondneſs of one's ſelf] *Vanité*, f. *amour-propre*, m. *bonne opinion de ſoi-même*, f. *entêtement*, m.

CONCEITLESS (kŏn'-cīte'-lĕce), *adj.* [ſtupid, without thought] *Stupide, qui ne penſe point, qui n'a point d'idée.*

CONCEIVABLE (kŏn'-cī'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [to be conceived] *Concevable, intelligible.*

CONCEIVABLENESS (kŏn'-cī'-vă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being conceivable] *La poſſibilité d'être conçu & entendu.*

CONCEIVABLY (kŏn'-cī'-vă-blé), *adv.* [in a conceivable manner] *D'une maniére intelligible.*

To CONCEIVE (kŏn'-cīve), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to be pregnant] *Concevoir.* And in ſin did my mother conceive me, *Et ma mère m'a conçu dans le péché.*

To CONCEIVE [to imagine, to apprehend, to be of opinion] *Concevoir, comprendre, imaginer, penſer.* He conceives the whole ſyſtem, *Il comprend tout le ſyſtême.* You conceived a purpoſe againſt me, *Vous aviez conçu quelque deſſein contre moi.* To conceive things clearly and diſtinctly, *Concevoir clairement & diſtinctement les choſes, en avoir des idées claires & diſtinctes.*

¶ To conceive, *concevoir*; to comprehend, *comprendre*; to underſtand, *entendre* (ſynon.): To *conceive* ſignifies to have an idea of, and belongs to the imagination; to *comprehend* implies to form a juſt notion of anything, and relates to penetration; to *underſtand* is to have a knowledge of, and appertains to the judgment: Ex. I now *comprehended* the reaſon of his abſence; and no ſooner *underſtood* how affairs went, than I *conceived* a plan for reſtoring him to his friends. We *underſtand* languages, *comprehend* ſciences, *conceive* whatever has a relation to the arts. It is difficult to *underſtand* that which is enigmatical, to *comprehend* that which is abſtruſe, and to *conceive* that which is confuſed.

CONCEIVED (kŏn'-cī'-v'd), *part. adj* *Conçu; imaginé, compris.*

CONCEIVER (kŏn'-cī'-veŭr), *ſ.* [one who apprehends] *Celui qui conçoit, qui comprend.*

CONCENT (kŏn'-cĕn't'), *ſ.* [concert, harmony; conſiſtency] *Concert*, m. *harmonie*, f. *accord*, m. *conſonance*, f.

To CONCENTRATE (kŏn'-cĕn'-trête), *or* CONCENTRE (kŏn'-cĕn'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive towards the centre, *or* into a narrow compaſs] *Concentrer, porter vers le centre, raſſembler au centre.*

CONCENTRATION (kŏn'-cĕn'-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [collection into a narrow ſpace round the centre] *Concentration*, f.

To CONCENTRE (kŏn'-cĕn'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to meet in one common centre] *Avoir un même centre, aboutir au même centre*; au figuré, *avoir pour objet.*

* All his cares concentre on his ſon, *Son fils eſt l'objet de tous ſes ſoins.*

CONCENTRED (kŏn'-cĕn'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Concentré.*

CONCENTRICAL (kŏn'-cĕn'-trĭ-kăl), *and* CONCENTRICK (kŏn-cĕn'-trĭk), *adj.* [having one common centre] *Concentrique.*

CONCEPT (kŏn'-cĕpte'), *ſ.* [a project] *Projet*, m. [the form uſed in public acts] *Formule*, f.

CONCEPTACLE (kŏn'-cĕp'-tă-kl'), *ſ.* [that in which many things are contained] *Réceptacle*, m.

CONCEPTIBLE (kŏn'-cĕp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* V. CONCEIVABLE.

CONCEPTION (kŏn'-cĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of conceiving] *Conception*, f. A falſe conception, *Faux germe*, m. *môle*, f. A perſon maintaining the immaculate conception of the Holy Virgin, *Conceptionnaire*, m. & f.

CONCEPTION [notion, idea] *Conception*, f *penſée*, f. *idée*, f. Conceptions are the images of things in the mind, *Les conceptions ſont des images des choſes dans l'entendement.*

CONCEPTION, *ſ.* [a town of South-America; lat. 36°-43' S. lon. 72°-35' W.] *Conception*, f. [a town of North-America; lat. 10°-0' N. lon. 81°-45' W.] *Conception*, f.

CONCEPTIOUS (kŏn'-cĕp'-cheŭce), *and* CONCEPTIVE (kŏn'-cĕp'-tĭv'), *adj.* [capable to conceive] *Fécond, propre à concevoir.*

To CONCERN (kŏn'-cĕrn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to belong to, to intereſt] *Concerner, toucher, intéreſſer, regarder, appartenir, importer.* What I ſpeak of concerns you, *Ce que je dis vous concerne, vous intéreſſe, vous regarde.* The public liberty concerns all the world, *La liberté publique intéreſſe tout le monde.* It much concerns them not to ſuffer the king to eſtabliſh his authority on this ſide, *Il leur importe beaucoup de ne pas ſouffrir que le roi établiſſe ſa puiſſance de ce côté.* V. To REGARD.

To CONCERN [to diſturb] *Troubler, inquiéter, mettre en peine.* To concern one's ſelf, *S'inquiéter, ſe chagriner, ſe mettre en peine.* Why do you concern yourſelf about it? *Pourquoi vous en mettre en peine, pourquoi vous en inquiéter?*

CONCERN *and* CONCERNMENT (kŏn'-cĕrn'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [buſineſs, intereſt, importance] *Affaire, f. intérêt*, m. *importance*, f. *cauſe*, f. *fait*, m. A heathen emperor ſaid, if the Gods were offended, it was their own concern, and they were able to vindicate themſelves, *Un empereur païen diſoit que, ſi les Dieux étoient offenſés, c'étoit leur affaire, & qu'ils étoient en état de ſe venger eux-mêmes.* He has a tender concernment for the public good, *Il prend un vif intérêt au bien public.* A thing of great concernment, *Une affaire de grande importance.*

CONCERN [trouble] *Inquiétude*, f. *trouble*, m *chagrin*, m. *pitié*, f. Why all this concern for it? *Pourquoi en prendre tant d'inquiétude, tant de chagrin?* V. AFFLICTION.

CONCERNED (kŏn'-cĕr'-n'd), *part. adj. Intéreſſé, inquiet; contrit, affligé, touché, en peine.* The parties concerned, *Les parties intéreſſées.* I was never concerned in this buſineſs, *Je n'ai jamais été intereſſé dans cette affaire.* He is concerned in the plot, *Il trempe dans la conjuration.* I am very much concerned for his death, *Je ſuis ſenſiblement touché de ſa mort.* He appeared not in the leaſt concerned at thoſe imputations, *Il ne parut pas du tout en peine de ces imputations.*

CONCERNING (kŏn'-cĕr'-nĭn'gne), *prep.* [relating to] *Concernant, touchant.* An eſſay concerning the human underſtanding, *Eſſai concernant l'entendement humain.* As concerning me, *Pour ce qui me regarde.*

CONCERNMENT, *ſ.* V. CONCERN.

To CONCERT (kŏn'-cĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſettle, to adjuſt, to contrive together] *Concerter, prendre des meſures enſemble, délibérer d'un commun accord.*

CONCERT, *ſ.* [concent] *Concert*, m. *ſymphonie*, f. au propre & au figuré. A concert of vocal and inſtrumental muſic, *Concert de voix & d'inſtruments.*

* In concert, *De concert, d'intelligence.* To act in concert with one, *Agir de concert avec quelqu'un.*

CONCERTATION (kŏn'-cĕr-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtriſe, contention] *Démêlé*, m. *différend*, m. *débat*, m.

CONCERTATIVE (kŏn'-cĕr'-tă-tĭv'), *adj* [contentious] *Contentieux, ſujet à diſpute.*

CONCERTED (kŏn'-cĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Concerté, réſolu d'un commun accord.*

CONCERTING (kŏn'-cĕr'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de concerter*

CONCERTO (kŏn'-cĕr'-tô), *ſ.* [a piece of muſic to be played by a whole orcheſtra, and in which a ſolo with a ſingle accompaniment is now and then performed] *Concerto*, m. To play, to perform a concerto, *Jouer, exécuter un concerto.*

CONCESSION (kŏn'-cĕs'-cheŭne). *ſ.* [the act of granting, a grant] *Conceſſion*, f. *ceſſion*, f. *privilége*, m. *relâchement de ſes droits*, m. He was content with ſmall conceſſions, *Il fut content de quelques conceſſions peu conſidérables.* There is but one way to bring it about, and that is by way of conceſſion, *Il n'y a qu'une voie pour en venir à bout, & c'eſt la voie de relâchement.*

CONCESSIONARY (kŏn'-cĕs'-cheŭne-ă-ré), *adj. & ſ.* [given by conceſſion] *Cédé, conceſſionaire*, m.

CONCESSIVELY (kŏn'-cĕs'-ſiv'-lé), *adv.* [by way of conceſſion] *En forme de conceſſion.*

CONCH (kŏn'gk), *ſ.* [a great ſhell, a ſea-ſhell] *Conque*, f. *grande coquille.*

CONCHA, *ſ.* [a name given to the bivalvular ſhells] *Conque*, f. Concha anatifera, *Conque anatifère*, f. *barnacle*, f. Concha globoſa *or* dolium (a genus of ſhells)] *Tonne*, f. ou *conque ſphérique*, f. Concha veneris (porcellana, a ſort of chama), *Conque de Vénus*, f.

CONCHA, *ſ.* [Anat. the cavities of the ear] *Conque*, f.

CONCHILIS *or* CONCHOID (kŏn'g'-kŏïd), *ſ.* [Geom. a curve line which approaches nearer a ſtrait line, without ever meeting it] *Conchile*, f. *conchoïde*, f.

CONCHITES, *ſ.* [petrified *or* foſſil ſhells] *Conchites*, f. pl.

CONCHOIDAL (kŏn'-kŏïd'-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to the conchoid] *Conchoïdal.*

CONCHYLIA, *ſ.* [a fiſh, murex] *Conchyle*, m.

CONCHYLIOLOGY *or* CONCHOLOGY, *ſ.* [a part of Natural Hiſtory treating upon ſhells] *Conchyliologie*, f.

To CONCILIATE (kŏn'-cĭl'-ĭéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gain, to procure] *Concilier, gagner, attirer.* This ſingle action conciliated to him the love of all good men, *Cette ſeule action lui concilia, lui gagna, lui attira l'amitié de tout le monde.*

CONCILIATED (kŏn'-cĭl'-ĭ-é'-tĕd), *part. adj. Concilié, gagné, attiré.*

CONCILIATING (kŏn'-cĭl'-ĭ-é'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [reconciling] *Conciliant.*

CONCILIATION (kŏn'-cĭl'-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of conciliating] *Conciliation*, f.

CONCILIATOR (kŏn'-cĭl'-ĭ-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that makes peace between others] *Conciliateur*, m.

CONCILIATORY (kŏn'-cĭl'-ĭ-é'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [relative to conciliation] *Qui tend à la conciliation, propre à concilier.*

CONCINNITY (kŏn'-cĭn'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [decency; fitneſs] *Décence*, f. *convenance*, f. *juſteſſe*, f. *beauté*, f. *grâce*, f.

CONCINNOUS (kŏn'-cĭn'-neŭce), *adj.* [becoming, agreeable] *Décent, gracieux, beau, agréable.*

CONCISE (kŏn'-ſăïze'), *adj.* [ſhort, brief] *Concis, court, ſuccinct, laconique.* A concite ſtyle, *Style concis.*

CONCISELY (kŏn'-ſăïze'-lé), *adv.* [in a conciſe manner] *D'une manière conciſe, avec conciſion, laconiquement.*

CONCISENESS (kŏn'-ſăïze'-nĕce), *ſ.* [brevity] *Conciſion*, f. *briéveté*, f.

CONCISION (kon'-cĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [cutting off, exciſion; deſtruction] *Coupure*, f. *deſtruction*, f.

† CONCISION [circumciſion] *Circonciſion*, f.

CONCITATION (kŏn'-cĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtirring up] *Remuement*, m.

CONCLAMATION (kŏn'g'-klă-mé-cheŭne), *ſ.* [an outcry] *Acclamation*, f.

CONCLAMATION [Rom. Antiq. The act of blowing the trumpet and calling the dead perſon by his name] *Conclamation*, f.

CONCLAVE (kŏn'g'-kléve), *ſ.* [a private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet to elect a pope; the aſſembly of the cardinals] *Conclave*, m. The conclave has made ſuch a cardinal pope, *Le conclave a fait pape un tel cardinal.*

CONCLAVE [a cloſe aſſembly] *Aſſemblée*, f. *conſeil*, m.

CONCLAVIST (kŏn'-klé'-vĭſte), *ſ.* [one who

who attends a cardinal in the conclave] *Conclusiste*, m.

To CONCLUDE (kŏn'-klĭoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make an end] *Conclure, finir, achever, terminer, expédier, clore.* To conclude a discourse, a business, a work, *Conclure un discours, terminer une affaire, faire une affaire, achever un ouvrage.* V. To Cease.

To Conclude [to collect by ratiocination] *Conclure, inférer, induire.* What do you conclude from thence? *Qu'inférez-vous de là? Qu'en concluez-vous?*

To Conclude [to determine, to resolve] *Conclure, arrêter, fixer.* To conclude a match, *Conclure un mariage.* To conclude a bargain, *Arrêter un marché.*

To Conclude, *v. n.* [to collect the consequence; to settle an opinion; to end] *Conclure; argumenter; juger, décider; finir.* Your argument does not conclude, *Votre argument ne conclut pas, n'est pas concluant.* To conclude, *Pour conclusion, pour couper court; conclusion, conclusion que.* We conclude upon your instability, because . . . *Nous jugeons de votre inconstance, sur ce que vous . . .* Love often begins in joy, and ends in sorrow, *Souvent l'amour commence dans la joie & finit dans la tristesse.*

Concluded, *Conclu, arrêté, ✝ bâclé.*

CONCLUDENCY (kŭn'-klĭou'-dĕn'-cé), *s.* [consequence] *Conclusion, f. conséquence,* f.

CONCLUDENT (kŏn'-klĭou'-dĕn't), *adj.* [decisive] *Concluant, décisif.*

CONCLUSIBLE (kŏn'-klĭou'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [determinable] *Qu'on peut détermirer.*

CONCLUSION (kŭn'-klĭou'-jeŭne), *s.* [determination, final decision, close, end, upshot] *Conclusion, f. fin, f. terme,* m. *issue,* f. *dénouement,* m *catastrophe,* f. The conclusion of a discourse, of a play, *La conclusion d'un discours, la fin, la peroraison; la conclusion d'une pièce de théatre, le dénouement, la catastrophe.* What shall be the conclusion of it? *Quelle en sera l'issue?* In conclusion, *Enfin.*

Conclusions, *s. pl. Risques,* m. pl. *périls,* m. pl. *hasard,* m. To try conclusions, *Risquer, courir les risques, hasarder.*

Conclusion [consequence] *Conséquence,* f. *conclusion,* f. V. Sequel.

CONCLUSIVE (kŏn'-klĭou'-cĭv'), V. Concludent.

Conclusive [Gram. is said of conjunctions made use of to draw a consequence] *Conclusive,* f. [in Logic; a conclusive argument, the consequences of which are rightly drawn] *Un argument concluant.*

CONCLUSIVELY (kŏn'-klĭou'-cĭv'-lé), *adv.* [decisively, in a conclusive manner] *D'une manière décisive ou concluante.*

CONCLUSIVENESS (kŏn'-klĭou'-cĭv'-nĕce), V Concludency.

To CONCOAGULATE (kŏn'g'-kû-ăg'-ĭoü-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to coagulate one thing with another] *Coaguler une chose avec une autre.*

CONCOAGULATION (kŏn'g'-kû-ăg'-ĭoü-té'-cheŭne), *s. L'action de coaguler une chose avec une autre.*

To CONCOCT (kŏn-kŏkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to digest] *Cuire, digérer, faire la digestion.* To concoct meat in the stomach, *Digérer la viande dans l'estomac.*

To Concoct [to purify by heat] *Purifier par la chaleur.*

CONCOCTED (kŏn'-kŭk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Cuit, digéré; purifié.* The food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play, *Les alimens sont digérés, le cœur bat, le sang circule, les poumons jouent.* Choler concocted, *De la bile recuite.*

* A man of perfect and concocted malice, *Un homme d'une malice consommée.*

CONCOCTION (kŏn'-kŭk'-cheŭne), *s.* [digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat] *Digestion,* f. *coction,* f. ✝ *concoction,* f. Good wine helps concoction, *Le bon vin aide à la digestion.*

CONCOLOUR (kŏn'-keŭl'-eŭr), *adj.* [of one colour] *De même couleur.*

CONCOMITANCE (kŏn'-kŏm'-ĭ-tăn'ce), *and* Concomitancy (kŏn'-kŏm'-ĭ-tăn'-cé), *s.* [subsistence of any thing with another] *Concomitance,* f.

CONCOMITANT (kŏn'-kŏm'-ĭ-tăn't), *adj.* [conjoined with] *Concomitant,* f.

Concomitant, *s.* [companion] *Suivant,* m. *qui suit, qui accompagne.*

CONCOMITANTLY (kŏn'-kŏm'-ĭ-tăn't-lé), *adv.* [in company with others] *En compagnie avec d'autres, par concomitance.*

To CONCOMITATE (kŏn'-kŏm'-ĭ-téte), *v. a.* [to be connected with another thing; to accompany] *Accompagner.*

CONCORD (kŏn'g'-kord), *s.* [agreement] *Concorde,* f. *union,* f. *paix,* f. *bonne intelligence, accord,* m. *concordance,* en Grammaire, *f.*

Concord [in singing, harmony, concent of sounds] *Concert,* m. *harmonie,* f. *consonance,* f. *accord,* m.

CONCORDANCE (kŏn'-kŭr'-dăn'ce), V. Concord.

Concordancy, *s.* [the title of an English compilement, containing an alphabetical index of the principal nouns and verbs in the Bible, referring to the several texts where each is inserted] *Concordance,* f.

CONCORDANT (kŏn'-kor'-dăn't), *adj.* [agreeing] *Qui s'accorde, qui est de bon accord.*

CONCORDATE (kŏn'-kor'-déte), *s.* [a compact; in Canon-law, covenant] *Concordat,* m. *convention,* f.

German concordate [agreement made between the court of Rome and the empire concerning beneficiary matters] *Concordat germanique.*

CONCORDIA, *s.* [Mythol. the goddess of Peace] *Concorde,* f.

CONCORPORAL (kŏn'-kor'-pô-răl), *adj.* [of the same body] *Qui est du même-corps, qui participe au même corps.*

To CONCORPORATE (kŏn'-kor'-pô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite in one body] *Unir ou joindre en une même substance, en un même corps, incorporer.*

CONCORPORATED (kŏn'-kor'-pô-ré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Incorporé, réuni en un même corps.*

CONCORPORATION (kŏn'-kor'-pô-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [union in one mass] *Incorporation,* f.

CONCOURSE (kŏn'g'-kŏrce), *s.* [the confluence of people to one place; the point of junction of two bodies] *Concours,* m. *foule,* f. *multitude,* f. *affluence,* f. There was a great concourse of people, *Il y avoit un grand concours de peuple.*

CONCREMATION (kŏn'g'-krĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of burning together] *L'action de brûler ensemble.*

CONCREMENT (kŏn'g'-krĭ-mĕn't), *s.* [the mass formed by concretion] *Concrétion,* f. *masse formée par concrétion,* f.

CONCRESCENCE (kŏn'-krĕs'-cĕn'ce), V. Concretion.

To CONCRETE (kŏn'-krite'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to coalesce into one mass] *S'unir en une masse, se coaguler.*

To Concrete, *v. a.* [to form by concretion] *Unir en une masse, coaguler.*

Concrete (kŏn'g'-krite), *and* Concreted, *part. adj.* [formed by concretion] *Formé de plusieurs corps réunis, formé par concrétion, coagulé.*

Concrete [*in Logic*, not abstract] *Concret.*

Concrete, *s.* V. Concrement.

CONCRETED (kŏn'-krĭ'-tĕd) [clotted] *Figé, caillé.*

CONCRETELY (kŏn'-krite'-lé), *adv.* [in Logic; in a manner including the subject with the predicate] *D'une manière concrete.*

CONCRETENESS (kŏn'-krite'-nĕce), *s.* [in Chymistry; coagulation] *Coagulation,* f. *fixation,* f. *concrétion,* f.

CONCRETION (kŏn'-krĭ'-cheŭne), *s.* [coalition; the mass formed by coalition] *Concrétion,* f. *mélange,* f. *assemblage,* m. *composition,* f.

CONCRETIVE (kŏn'-krĭ'-tĭv'), *adj.* [coagulative, having the power to produce concretions] *Qui a le pouvoir de former des concrétions, de coaguler, de fixer, d'épaissir.*

CONCRETURE (kŏn'-krĭ'-tĭeŭre), V. Concretion.

CONCUBINAGE (kŏn'-kĭou'-bĭ-nédje), *s.* [the act of living with a woman not married] *Concubinage,* m. *fornication,* f.

CONCUBINE (kŏn'g'-kĭoü-băĭne), *s.* [a woman kept in fornication] *Concubine,* f.

To CONCULCATE (kŏn'-keŭl'-kéte), *v. a.* [to trample upon] *Fouler aux pieds.*

CONCULCATION (kŏn'g'-keŭl-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [trampling under foot] *L'action de fouler aux pieds.*

CONCUPISCENCE (kŏn'-kĭou'-pĭ-cĕn'ce), *s.* [libidinous desire, lust] *Concupiscence, f. convoitise,* f. *appétit de la chair,* m.

CONCUPISCENT (kŏn'-kĭou'-pĭ-cĕn't), *adj.* [libidinous, lecherous] *Libidineux, lascif, qui convoite.*

CONCUPISCIBLE (kŏn'-kĭou'-pĭ-cĭ'-bl'), *adj.* [impressing desire, desirous] *Concupiscible.* The school-men reduce all the passions to these two heads, the concupiscible and irascible appetite, *Les scholastiques réduisent toutes les passions à ces deux chefs, l'appétit concupiscible, & l'appétit irascible.*

To CONCUR (kŏn'-keŭr'), -RING, -RED, *v. n.* [to join in one action] *Concourir.* God concurs with second causes, *Dieu concourt avec les causes secondes.*

To Concur [to agree] *Convenir, s'accorder; symboliser.* All good men will concur with you in that opinion, *Tous les honnêtes gens conviendront de ce point avec vous.*

CONCURRENCE (kŏn'-keŭr'-rĕn'ce), *and* Concurrency (kŏn'-keŭr'-rĕn-cé), *s.* [agreement, association, combination of many things] *Concours,* m. *union,* f. *combinaison,* f. *accord,* m. *concurrence,* f. We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us, *Nous n'avons d'autre règle de certitude que nos propres idées avec le concours d'autres probabilités.* In concurrence, *Concurremment.*

Concurrence [help; agreement] *Concours,* m. *consentement,* m. *approbation,* f. God's concurrence with second causes, *Le concours de Dieu avec les causes secondes.* Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal concurrence of the nobles and people, *Tarquin le superbe fut chassé par un consentement universel des grands & du peuple.*

Concurrency of jurisdiction, *Conflit de juridiction,* m.

CONCURRENT (kŏn'-keŭr'-rĕn't), *s. Ce qui concourt.*

Concurrent, *adj.* [that concurs in any thing] *Qui concourt ou contribue à un événement, à une action, &c. concomitant, concourant.* I may be allowed to point out the concurrent causes, *On me permettra d'indiquer les causes concourantes.*

CONCUSSION (kŏn'-keŭch'-eŭne), *s.* [tremefaction, the act of shaking] *Secousse,* f. *mouvement,* m. *ébranlement,* m. *commotion,* f.

Concussion [extortion] *Concussion,* f. *extortion,* f. *exaction,* f. *péculat,* m. A man guilty of concussion, *Un concussionnaire.*

CONCUSSIONARY (kŏn'-keŭch'-eŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [guilty of concussion, *or* extortion] *Qui fait des concussions; de concussionnaire.*

CONCUSSIVE (kŏn'-keŭs'-sĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of shaking] *Qui a le pouvoir d'ébranler.*

To COND *or* Cunn, *v. a.* [in sea-language; from the French *conduire*; to direct the steersman] *Commander à la barre ou au timonnier; faire gouverner.* To cond a fisher-boat, *Faire signe à un bateau pêcheur, lui faire connoître d'une hauteur par où les harengs passent.*

To CONDEMN (kŏn'-dĕm'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.*

v. a. [to blame, to find guilty, to declare criminal] *Condamner, blâmer, désapprouver, censurer, réprouver.* To condemn one's conduct, *Condamner la conduite de quelqu'un, la blâmer.* To condemn one to die, *Condamner quelqu'un à mort.*

CONDEMNABLE (kŏn'-dĕm '-nă-bl'), *adj.* [culpable] *Condamnable, blâmable.*

CONDEMNATION (kŏn'-dĕm'-né '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of condemning] *Condamnation, f. ſentence,* ſ.

CONDEMNATORY (kŏn'-dĕm '-nă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [paſſing a ſentence of condemnation] *Qui condamne.*

CONDEMNED (kŏn'-dĕm '-n'd), *part. adj. Condamné.*

CONDEMNER (kŏn' dĕm '-neŭr), *ſ.* [blamer, cenſurer; one who condemns] *Cenſeur,* m *celui qui blâme, qui condamne les actions des autres.*

CONDENSABLE (kŏn'-dĕn '-să-bl'), *adj.* [capable of condenſation] *Qui peut ſe condenſer.*

To CONDENSATE (kŏn'-dĕn '-cēte), *or* CONDENSE (kŏn'-dĕn'ce '), -ING, -ED, *v a. & n.* [to make *or* to grow thicker] *Condenſer, ſe condenſer; épaiſſir, s'épaiſſir.*

CONDENSATE, *adj.* CONDENSATED (kŏn'-dĕn'-sé '-tĕd), *or* CONDENSED (kŏn' dĕn '-s't), *part. adj. Condenſé, épaiſſi.*

CONDENSATION (kŏn'-dĕn'-cé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of thickening a body] *Condenſation,* f. [the condenſation of vapours] *La condenſation des vapeurs.*

CONDENSE (kŏn'-dĕn 'ce '), CONDENSED (kŏn'-dĕn '-s't), V. CONDENSATE.

CONDENSER (kŏn'-dĕn '-ceŭr), *ſ.* [in pumps; a veſſel wherein to crowd the air] § *Condenſeur,* m. *récipient pour l'air dans une pompe,* m.

CONDENSITY (kŏn'-dĕn '-cĭ-tè), V. CONDENSATION.

CONDERS (kŏn'-deŭrz), V. BALKERS.

To CONDESCEND (kŏn'-dĭ-cĕn'd '), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to yield] *Condeſcendre, s'accommoder, ſe conformer, ſe joumettre, conſentir, déférer.* They condeſcended to it as moſt accommodate to their preſent ſtate, *Ils s'y ſoumirent comme à ce qu'il y avoit de plus convenable à leur ſituation actuelle.*

To CONDESCEND [to vouchſafe] *Daigner.* If he does condeſcend to become my friend, *S'il daigne m'accorder ſon amitié.*

CONDESCENDENCE (kŏn'-dĭ-cĕn '-dĕn'ce), *and* CONDESCENSION (kŏn'-dĭ-cĕn '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [voluntary ſubmiſſion to equality with inferiors] *Condeſcendance,* f. *affabilité,* f. *complaiſance,* f. V. AFFABILITY.

CONDESCENDINGLY (kŏn'-dĭ-cĕn '-dĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [by condeſcendence] *Par condeſcendance,* ou *complaiſance.*

CONDESCENSIVE (kŏn'-dĭ-cĕn '-cĭv'), *adj.* [courteous] *Condeſcendant, complaiſant, affable.*

CONDIGN (kŏn'-dāĭne '), *adj.* [ſuitable, deſerved, merited] *Digne, mérité, proportionné,* § *condigne.* A condign puniſhment, *Un châtiment mérité.*

CONDIGNESS (kŏn'-dāĭne '-nĕce), *ſ* [ſuitableneſs] *Proportion,* f. *convenance,* f. [agreeableneſs to deſerts] *Condignité,* f.

CONDIGNLY (kŏn'-dāĭne '-lé), *adv.* [deſervedly, according to merit] *Condignement, comme on l'a mérité, ſuivant ſes mérites.* They were condignly puniſhed, *Ils furent punis comme ils l'avoient mérité.*

CONDIMENT (kŏn '-dĭ-mĕn't), *ſ.* [ſeaſoning, ſauce] *Aſſaiſonnement,* m.

CONDISCIPLE (kŏn'-dĭs-săĭ '-pl'), *ſ.* [a ſchool-fellow] *Condiſciple,* m.

To CONDITE (kŏn'-dāĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeaſon, to pickle] *Aſſaiſonner, accommoder; mariner.*

CONDITION (kon'-dĭch '-eŭne), *ſ.* [nature, ſtate, circumſtances] *Nature,* f. *condition,* f. *état,* m *ſituation,* f. *place,* f. The wretchedneſs of the human condition, *Le malheur de la condition humaine, les misères attachées à la nature humaine.* Were you in my condition, *Si vous étiez dans la même ſituation que moi, ſi vous étiez à ma place.*

CONDITION [quality, natural and moral] *Qualité,* f. Socrates eſpouſed Xantippe only for her ill conditions, *Socrate n'épouſa Xantippe, qu'à cauſe de ſes mauvaiſes qualités.*

CONDITION [rank, ſtation] *Condition,* f. *état,* m. *rang,* m. *fortune,* f. Every one ought to live according to his condition, *Chacun doit vivre ſelon ſa condition.* V. SITUATION.

CONDITION [complexion, temper] *Complexion,* f. *tempérament,* m. *conſtitution du corps,* f.

CONDITION [covenant, terms] *Condition,* f. *clauſe,* f. Thoſe are the conditions ſworn to by both parties, *Ce ſont-là les conditions qui ont été jurées de part & d'autre.* Upon condition that, *A condition que.*

TO CONDITION, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make terms, to ſtipulate] *Stipuler, faire un accord, mettre pour clauſe, pour condition.*

CONDITIONAL (kŏn'-dĭch '-eŭn-ăl), *adj.* [limited by any condition] *Conditionnel, hypothétique.* A conditional promiſe, *Promeſſe conditionnelle.*

CONDITIONALITY (kŏn'-dĭch-ĭ-ô năl '-ĭ-tè), *ſ.* [limitation by certain terms] *Qualité de ce qui eſt conditionnel,* ſ.

CONDITIONALLY (kŏn'-dĭch '-eŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [upon condition] *Conditionnellement.* A falſe apprehenſion underſtands that poſitively which was conditionally expreſſed, *Un eſprit gauche entend en un ſens poſitif ce qui n'eſt dit que conditionnellement.*

CONDITIONARY (kŏn'-dĭch '-eŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [ſtipulated] *Stipulé, convenu.*

To CONDITIONATE (kŭn'-dĭch '-ĭ-ô-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regulate by certain conditions] *Régler par des conditions.*

CONDITIONATE, *adj. and* Conditionated, *part. adj. Réglé* ou *déterminé par des conditions.*

CONDITIONED (kŏn'-dĭch '-eŭn'd), *adj.* [having good *or* bad qualities] *Conditionné, en bon* ou *mauvais état,* en parlant des choſes; *qui a un bon* ou *un mauvais naturel,* en parlant des perſonnes. Goods ill conditioned, *Des biens en mauvais état, des marchandiſes mal conditionnées.* A man the beſt conditioned, *Un homme qui a le meilleur naturel du monde.*

CONDITUM (kŏn'-dăĭ '-teŭme), *ſ.* [Pharm. confect. comfit; confection made with honey or ſugar] *Condit,* m.

CONDOLA-SHELL, *ſ.* [a ſhell of the ſpecies of the Dolium] *Condole,* f.

CONDOLATORY (kŏn'-dô '-lé-teŭr-é), *adj.* [of condolence] *De condoléance.* A condolatory epiſtle, *Une lettre de condoléance.*

To CONDOLE (kŏn'-dôle '), -ING, -ED, *v. n. & a.* [to lament with one; to bewail any chance] *S'affliger avec quelqu'un, lui faire un compliment de condoléance;* ‡ *ſe condouloir, pleurer, plaindre, déplorer quelque accident.* Your friends would have cauſe to rejoice rather than condole with you, *Vos amis auroient plutôt ſujet de ſe réjouir que de s'affliger avec vous.* I come not to condole your lot, *Je ne viens pas pour plaindre votre ſort.*

CONDOLEMENT (kŏn'-dôle '-mĕn't), *ſ.* [grief, ſorrow, mourning] *Chagrin,* m. *affliction,* f. *deuil,* m.

CONDOLENCE (kŏn'-dô '-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the expreſſion of grief for the ſorrows of another] *Condoléance,* f.

CONDOLER (kŏn'-dô '-leŭr), *ſ.* [one that condoles with one] *Celui* ou *celle qui s'affige avec quelqu'un, qui lui fait des compliments de condoléance.*

CONDOLING (kŏn'-dô '-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de s'affliger avec un autre.*

CONDONATION (kŏn'-dô-né '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [forgiveneſs] *Pardon,* m. *l'action de pardonner.*

CONDORE, *ſ.* [a bird of Peru; the largeſt kind of eagles] *Condor, Conteur, Cuntur, Gryps, vautour des agneaux,* m.

CONDORMIENTES, *ſ. pl.* [ſect of heretics] *Condormans,* m. pl.

To CONDUCE (kŏn'-dĭouce '), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to contribute to, to ſerve, to promote] *Servir, aider, contribuer.* Every man loves *or* hates things according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, *or* to contradict it, *Chacun aime* ou *hait les choſes ſelon qu'il conçoit qu'elles lui ſervent à cette fin,* ou *qu'elles y ſont contraires.*

To CONDUCE, *v. n.* [to conduct, to accompany: this ſenſe is very rare] *Conduire, accompagner.* He was ſent to conduce the princeſs, *On l'envoya conduire la princeſſe.*

CONDUCIBLE (kŏn'-dĭou '-cĭ-bl'), *or* CONDUCING, *or* CONDUCIVE (kŏn'-dĭou '-cĭv'), *adj* [that contributes to any end] *Qui ſert, qui contribue; utile, avantageux.* That will be conducible to your happineſs, *Cela contribuera à votre bonheur.*

CONDUCIBLENESS (kŏn'-dĭou '-cĭ-bl'-nĕce), *and* CONDUCIVENESS (kŏn'-dĭou '-cĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of contributing] *La propriété de contribuer à quelque fin.*

CONDUCT (kŏn '-deŭkt), *ſ.* [management; convoy] *Conduite,* f. *direction,* f. *auſpice,* m. The conduct of armies is a prince's art, *La conduite des armées eſt le métier des rois.* To be under one's conduct, *Etre ſous la direction de quelqu'un.* V. ADMINISTRATION.

CONDUCT [behaviour] *Conduite,* f. *manière d'agir,* f *comportement,* m. He has more courage than conduct, *Il a plus de courage que de conduite.*

A ſafe conduct. *Un ſauf-conduit, eſcorte,* f. *garde,* f.

To CONDUCT (kon'-deŭkt '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lead, to direct, to accompany] *Mener, conduire, guider, diriger, accompagner.* To conduct an affair, *Conduire une affaire, la diriger.*

To conduct an army, *Conduire une armée.* I conducted them thither, *Je les conduiſis juſque-là.*

¶ To conduct, *conduire*; to guide, *guider*; to lead, *mener* (ſynon.): The two firſt of theſe words ſuppoſe a ſuperiority of light, which the laſt does not; but, on the other hand, the laſt carries in its idea a degree of credit and aſcendancy entirely foreign to the other two. It is properly the head that *conducts*; the eye that *guides*; the hand that *leads*: We *conduct* and *guide* thoſe who know not the way: We *lead* thoſe who cannot go by themſelves. We *conduct* an affair, *guide* a traveller, *lead* a child. It requires underſtanding to *conduct* an affair properly: virtue ſhould be the *guide* of all our actions: taſte ſhould *lead* the way in pleaſures.

CONDUCTED (kŏn'-deŭk '-tĕd), *adj.* [attended, led] *Conduit, mené.* Being conducted to the place of execution, *Etant conduit au lieu du ſupplice.*

CONDUCTING (kŏn'-deŭk '-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de conduire.* I gave him ſo much for conducting me, *Je lui donnai tant pour m'avoir conduit.*

CONDUCTITIOUS (kŏn'-deŭk-tĭch '-eŭce), *adj.* [hired] *Loué, à gages.*

CONDUCTOR (kŏn'-deŭk '-teŭr), *ſ* [leader, manager, chief, director] *Conducteur,* m. *guide,* m. *chef,* m. *directeur,* m. Who is conductor of this people? *Quel eſt le conducteur,* ou *le chef de ce peuple?*

CONDUCTOR [in Surgery; a ſort of inſtrument: in Electricity; a tube] *Conducteur,* m.

CONDUCTRESS (kŏn'-deŭk '-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman that conducts] *Conductrice,* f. *directrice,* f.

CONDUIT (kŏn '-dĭte), *ſ* [pipe] *Conduit,* m. *conduit d'eau, tuyau,* m. *canal,* m. Water in conduit-pipes can riſe no higher than the well-

head from which it springs, *L'eau dans les conduits ou tuyaux ne sauroit s'élever plus haut que le niveau de sa source.*

* Virtuous practices are the conduit by which God conveys his favours to the sons of men, *Les actions vertueuses sont le canal par lequel les grâces de Dieu coulent sur les enfans des hommes.*

CONDUPLICATION (kŏn'-dioŭ-plï-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* V. Doubling.

CONDYLOMA (kŏn'-dăï'-lô-mă), *s.* [in Med. a soft, painless, œdematous tumour in the fundiment] *Condylome*, m.

CONDYLUS (kŏn'-dï-leŭce), *s.* [Anat. a little round eminence at the extremity of a bone; knuckle] *Condyle*, m.

CONE (kône), *s.* [a geometrical figure in the form of a sugar-loaf] *Cône*, m.

To receive cone and key [a law-expression applied to a woman that takes upon her the charge of a house] *Prendre le soin du ménage.*

Cone [Bot. the hard dry seed-vessel of a conical form, as the fruit of the pine, cypress, &c.] *Cône*, m.

CONESSI, *or* Conesti, *s.* [Med. a bark brought from the East Indies] *Conessi*, m.

CONEY, V. Cony.

To CONFABULATE (kŏn'-făb'-ioŭ-léte), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to talk familiarly together] *Parler, causer familièrement ensemble:* § *confabuler.*

CONFABULATION (kŏn'-făb'-ioŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [familiar conversation] *Entretien familier*, § *confabulation*, f.

CONFABULATORY (kŏn'-făb'-ioŭ-lé'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [belonging to talk] *Qui a rapport à la confabulation.*

CONFARREATION (kŏn'-făr-ri-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [Rom. Antiq. the solemnization of marriage by eating bread *or* cakes together] § *Confarréation*, f.

To CONFECT (kŏn'-fekt'), V. To Comfit.

CONFECT (kŏn'-fekt), *and* Confection, *s.* [a preparation of fruit with sugar] *Confiture*, f.

CONFECTION (kŏn'-fĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [a sweet-meat; an electuary] *Confection*, f. *mélange*, m. *électuaire*, m.

CONFECTIONARY (kŏn'-fĕk'-cheŭn-ă-ré), *s. Laboratoire de Confiseur*, m. *boutique de confiturier*, f.

CONFECTIONER (kŏn'-fĕk'-cheŭn-eŭr), *s.* [maker of sweetmeats] *Confiseur*, m. [seller of sweetmeats] *Confiturier*, m.

CONFEDERACY (kŏn'-fĕd'-ĕr-ă-cé), *s.* [a league, an alliance] *Confédération*, f. *ligue*, f. *alliance*, f.

Confederacy [in the sense of the law; a combination, a gang] *Cabale*, f. *conspiration*, f. *complot*, m. *conjuration*, f.

To CONFEDERATE (kŏn'-fĕd'-ĕr-éte), *v. n.* [to plot] *Conspirer*; *former une ligue, une confédération.*

To Confederate themselves, -ing, -ed, *v. r.* [to join together in a league] *Se confédérer, se liguer.*

Confederate, *adj.* Confederated, *part. adj. Confédéré, ligué.* They were secretly confederated with Charles's enemy, *Ils étoient secrètement confédérés avec l'ennemi du roi Charles.*

Confederate, *s.* [an ally] *Confédéré*, m. *allié*, m.

CONFEDERATION (kŏn'-fĕd'-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), V. Confederacy.

To CONFER (kŏn'-fĕr'), -ring, -red, *v. a.* [to compare] *Conférer, comparer, mettre en parallèle, confronter.* If we confer these observations with others of the same nature, *Si nous comparons ces observations avec d'autres de la même espèce.*

To Confer [to bestow, to give] *Conférer, donner.* To confer a living upon one, *Conférer un bénéfice à quelqu'un.*

To Confer, *v. n.* [or to confer notes; to advise together, to discourse] *Conférer ensemble*; *s'aboucher, tenir conseil, communiquer.*

To Confer to [to contribute to] *Contribuer à, servir à.* That will much confer to the strength of our union, *Cela servira beaucoup à rendre notre union plus forte.*

CONFERENCE (kŏn'-fĕr-ĕn'ce), *s.* [comparison] *Comparaison*, f. *confrontation*, f. The conference of two places of the Scriptures, *La comparaison de deux passages de l'Ecriture.*

Conference, *or* Conferring (kŏn'-fĕr'-în'gne) [the act of conversing on serious subjects] *Conférence*, f. *entrevue*, f. *entretien*, m. *colloque*, m. *pour-parler*, m.

CONFERRED (kŏn'-fĕr'-r'd), *part. adj. Conféré, comparé.*

CONFERRER (kŏn'-fĕr'-eŭr), *s.* [one that bestows, *or* converses] *Celui qui confère*; *celui qui converse.*

CONFERVA (kŏn'-fĕr'-vă), *s.* [green strings swimming on the surface of the water; hair-weed; duck-weed] *Conferva*, m.

To CONFESS (kŏn'-fĕce'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to own] *Avouer, confesser, reconnître*, V. To Avow.

To Confess [to hear the confession of a penitent] *Confesser quelqu'un, entendre sa confession.*

To Confess one's self of any sin, *Se confesser de quelque péché.*

To Confess, *v. n. & conf.* *fer.*

CONFESSED (kŏn'-fĕs'-s't), *part. adj. Confessé, avoué, reconnu.* It is confessed that . . . *Tout le monde avoue que . . .*

CONFESSEDLY (kŏn'-fĕss'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [avowedly] *De l'aveu de tout le monde, sans contredit.*

CONFESSING (kŏn'-fĕ-cïn'gne), *s. L'action de confesser, d'avouer.*

CONFESSION (kŏn'-fĕch'-tŭne), *s.* [acknowledgment, avowal] *Confession*, f. *aveu*, m. *déclaration*, f. The auricular confession, *La confession auriculaire.* That confession was pumped out of him, *On tira adroitement cet aveu de sa bouche.*

Confession [a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised] *Confession*, f. *profession de foi*, f.

CONFESSIONAL (kŏn'-fĕch'-eŭn-ăl), Confessionary (kon'-fĕch'-eŭn-ă-ré), *or* Confession-chair, *s.* [the seat *or* box in which the confessor sits to hear the declaration of his penitents] *Confessional*, m.

CONFESSOR (kŏn'-fé-ceŭr), *s* [one who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; a martyr: a priest that hears confessions] *Confesseur*, m.

CONFEST (kŏn'-fĕst'), a poetical word for Confessed; which see.

CONFESTLY (kŏn'-fĕst'-lé), V. Confessedly.

§ CONFIDANT (kŏn'-fï-dăn't'), *s.* V. Confident.

To CONFIDE (kŏn'-fäïde'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to trust in] *Se fier, se reposer, faire fond, se fonder, compter, s'appuyer.* He confides too much in his strength, *Il se fie trop à ses forces.* You may confide in me, *Vous pouvez compter sur moi.*

CONFIDENCE (kŏn'-fï-dĕn'ce), *s.* [trust] *Confiance*, f. *attente*, f. I have an intire confidence in you, *J'ai une entière confiance en vous.*

Confidence [boldness, vitious or horest] *Hardiesse*, f *effronterie*, f. *front*, m. *assurance*, f. *confiance hontée.* I admire his confidence, *J'admire sa hardiesse.*

CONFIDENT (kŏn'-fï-dĕn't), *adj.* [assured beyond doubt] *Sûr, assuré, certain.*

Confident [bold] *Hardi, résolu, effronté: confiant.* You are very confident, *Vous êtes bien effronté.*

Confident, *s.* [confidant, one trusted with secrets] *Confident*, m. *dépositaire des secrets d'un autre*, m. *secrétaire*, m. I am the confident of her most secret thoughts, *Je suis le confident de ses plus secrettes pensées.*

CONFIDENTIAL (kŏn'-fï-dĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [worthy of confidence] *Sûr*; *en qui on peut se fier.*

CONFIDENTIALLY (kŏn'-fï-dĕn'-chăl-é), *adv.* [in a confidential manner] *D'une manière sûre.*

CONFIDENTLY (kŏn'-fï-dĕn't-lé), *adj.* [with firm trust, without doubt; positively, dogmatically] *Confidemment, avec confiance, avec assurance, sans aucun doute, avec liberté, hardiment.* Many men least of all know what they themselves most confidently boast, *Il y a des gens qui ignorent le plus ce dont ils se vantent avec le plus d'assurance.*

CONFIDENTNESS (kŏn'-fï-dĕn't-nĕce), *s.* [assurance, confidence in one's self] *Confiance en soi-même*, f. *assurance*, f.

CONFIDING (kŏn'-fäï'-dïn'gne), *adj.* [trusty] *Affidé, de confiance.* To send confiding persons, *Envoyer des personne affidées.*

CONFIGURATION (kŏn'-fig-ioŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [the form of the various parts of a thing] *Configuration*, f. A configuration of stars, *Une constellation.*

To CONFIGURE (kŏn'-fig'-ïeŭre), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to dispose into any form] *Donner une forme, une figure.*

CONFINE (kŏn'-fäïne) [common boundary, border, edge] *Confins*, m. pl. *borne*, f. *bord*, m. *limite*, f. *frontière*, f. The confines of the world, *Les bornes du monde.* The confines of a river, *Le bord d'une rivière.*

* To be on the confines of death, *Etre sur le point de mourir*

¶ Confines, *confins*; limits, *limites*; bounds, *bornes* (synon.): By *confines* we rather understand the edge or border; *limits* convey an idea of a kind of land-mark, beyond which we ought not to pass; *bounds*, a kind of barrier to confine us within those limits. Thus we say: he who sets no *bounds* to his desires, but exceeds the *limits* of temperance, will soon find himself on the *confines* of the grave. *Confines* are where we are at liberty to go; *limits* are what we ought not to pass; *bounds* are what we cannot pass. We approach or get farther from the *confines*; we contract or extend the *limits*; we advance or remove the *bounds.*

Confine, *adj.* [bordering upon] *Qui confine, limitrophe.*

To Confine (kŏn'-fäïne'), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to border upon] *Confiner, aboutir.* France confines upon, *or* with Spain, *La France confine à l'Espagne.*

To Confine, *v. a.* [to bound, to limit] *Border, borner, limiter.*

To Confine [to shut up] *Confiner*; *reléguer, bannir*; *enfermer, emprisonner, captiver.* To confine one's self to a province, *Se confiner dans une province.* They confined him amongst wild beasts, *Il l'ont relégué parmi les bêtes sauvages.* To confine one either by force *or* by art, *Chambrer quelqu'un.* To confine a sailor (to put him in irons), *Mettre un matelot sous boucle.*

* To Confine [to restrain] *Réprimer, réduire*; *modérer, arrêter, tenir en bride* To confine a lawless passion, *Réprimer une convoitise effrénée.*

CONFINED (kŏn'-fäï'-n'd), *part. adj. Confiné, relégué*; *enfermé*; *réprimé, restreint.* Confined to one small meal a day, *Restreint à un repas léger par jour.*

CONFINELESS (kŏn'-fäïne'-lĕce), *adj.* [boundless] *Sans bornes, sans fin.*

CONFINEMENT (kŏn'-fäïne'-mĕn't), *s.* [imprisonment, restraint of liberty *Emprisonnement*, m. *prison*, f. *contrainte*, f. *assujettissement*, m. *esclavage*, m. *bannissement*, m *exil*, m. *captivité*, f. To endure confinement, *Se captiver.* To bear confinement (speaking of a servant), *Rester au logis*; *garder la maison*; *ne pas aimer à courir.*

CONFINER (kŏn'-fäï'-neŭr), *ſ.* [a borderer, a near neighbour] *Voiſin*, m. *qui habite ſur la frontière.*

CONFINITY (kŏn'-fïn'-ï-té), *ſ.* [neighbourhood, nearneſs] *Voiſinage*, m. *proximité*, f.

To CONFIRM (kŏn'-ferm'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put paſt doubt by new evidence; to ſettle; to ſtrengthen, to ratify] *Confirmer, aſſurer, affermir, ratifier, cimenter, volider.* To confirm a news, *Confirmer une nouvelle.* That confirms the crown to me and my heirs, *Cela m'aſſure la couronne à moi & à mes héritiers* To confirm a treaty, *Ratifier un traité.* V. To RATIFY.

To CONFIRM one, *Confirmer quelqu'un, lui donner la confirmation.*

CONFIRMABLE (kŏn'-fer'-mă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be confirmed] *Qu'on peut confirmer, démontrer.* It is confirmable by many examples, *On le peut démontrer par pluſieurs exemples.*

CONFIRMATION (kŏn'-fer-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ratification] *Confirmation*, f. *nouvelles preuves*, f. pl. *ratification*, f.

CONFIRMATION [an eccleſiaſtical rite] *Confirmation*, f. *cérémonie religieuſe.*

CONFIRMATION [in Rhetoric; a part which follows narration, and confirms what has been ſtated] *Confirmation*, f.

CONFIRMATOR (kŏn'-fer-mé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an atteſter] *Celui qui atteſte.*

CONFIRMATORY (kŏn'-ferm'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [corroborating or ratifying a thing] *Confirmatif, qui appuie, qui confirme, qui ratifie une choſe*

CONFIRMED (kŏn'-fer'-m'd), *part. adj. Confirmé, ratifié.*

CONFIRMEDNESS (kŏn'-ferm'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [confirmed ſtate] V. CONFIRMATION, CONFIRMING.

CONFIRMER (kŏn'-ferm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who confirms] *Celui qui confirme, qui aſſure, qui atteſte.*

CONFIRMING (kŏn'-ferm'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CONFIRM] *L'action de confirmer*, &c. *f. affermiſſement*, m.

CONFISCABLE (kŏn'-fïs'-kă-bl'), *adj.* [in Law; ſubject to confiſcation, liable to forfeiture] *Confiſcable.*

To CONFISCATE (kŏn'-fïs'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to transfer private property to the prince or public, by way of penalty for an offence] *Confiſquer.*

CONFISCATE (kŏn'-fïs'-kéte), *adj. and* CONFISCATED (kŏn'-tïs'-ke tĕd), *part. adj.* [forfeited] *Confiſqué.* Goods confiſcated to the king, *Biens confiſqués au profit du roi.*

CONFISCATION (kŏn'-fïs-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [forfeiture] *Confiſcation*, f.

CONFITENT (kŏn'-fï'-tĕn't), *ſ.* [one confeſſing] *Celui qui ſe confeſſe.*

CONFITEOR, *ſ.* [a prayer among the Roman Catholics] *Confiteor*, m.

CONFITURE (kŏn'-fï-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [ſweetmeat] *Confiture*, f.

To CONFIX (kŏn'-fïks'), *v. a.* [to fix down] *Attacher.*

CONFLAGRANT (kŏn'-flé'-grăn't), *adj.* [involved in a general fire] *Qui brûle avec d'autres choſes.*

CONFLAGRATION (kŏn'-flă-gré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a general fire, a great fire] ‡ *Conflagration*, f. *incendie*, m. The conflagration of the univerſe, *La conflagration de l'univers*; *embraſement qui doit conſumer le monde*, à la fin des temps, *m.*

CONFLATION (kŏn'-flé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of blowing many inſtruments together] *Jeu* ou *accord de pluſieurs inſtrumens de muſique.*

CONFLATION [melting of metal] *Fonte de métaux*, f.

CONFLEXURE (kŏn'-flĕk'-chïeŭre), *ſ.* [a bending] *Flexion*, f. *pli*, m.

To CONFLICT (kŏn'-flïkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fight, to contend] *Lutter, combattre.*

* To conflict with great difficulties, *Combattre de grandes difficultés.*

CONFLICT (kŏn'-flïkt), *ſ.* [a violent colliſion, a combat] *Choc*, m. *combat*, m. *guerre*, f. au figuré, *diſpute*, f. *débat*, m.

CONFLUENCE (kŏn'-flïoŭ-ĕn'ce), *and* CONFLUX (kŏn'-fleŭks), *ſ.* [the union of ſeveral ſtreams] *Confluent*, m.

CONFLUENCE [a concourſe, crowd] *Concours*, m. *affluence de peuple*, f. *foule*, f. *multitude de gens qui accourent*, f.

CONFLUENT (kŏn'-flïoŭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [ſa'd of two ſtreams meeting] *Qui ſe rencontrent, qui entrent l'un dans l'autre.*

* Confluent ſmall pox [Med. where the puſtules run into one another, or when complicated with other diſorders] *Petite vérole confluente.*

CONFORM (kŏn'-form'), *adj* [aſſuming the ſame form] *Conforme.*

To CONFORM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make conform; to comply with] *Conformer, rendre conforme; ſe conformer, s'accommoder.*

CONFORMABLE (kŏn'-for'-mă-bl'), *adj* [agreeable, conſiſtent] *Conforme, conſéquent.* His way of writing is perfectly conformable with his character, *Sa manière d'écrire eſt parfaitement conforme à ſon caractère.* He gives a reaſon conformable to his principles, *Il donne une raiſon conſéquente à ſes principes.*

CONFORMABLENESS (kŏn'-for'-mă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſuitableneſs] *Conformité*, f. *convenance*, f.

CONFORMABLY (kŏn'-for'-mă-blé), *adv.* [with conformity, ſuitably] *Conformément, conſéquemment.*

CONFORMATION (kŏn'-for-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the form of things as relating to each other] *Conformation*, f. *figure*, f. *arrangement*, m.

CONFORMED (kŏn'-for'-m'd), *part. adj. Conforme, rendu conforme.*

CONFORMIST (kŏn'-for'-mïſte), *ſ.* [one who complies with the worſhip of the church of England] *Conformiſte*, m. Non-conformiſt, *Non-conformiſte*, m.

CONFORMITY (kŏn'-for'-mï-té), *ſ.* [ſimilitude, conſiſtency] *Conformité*, f. *rapport de reſſemblance*, m. *convenance*, f. *égalité*, f.

In conformity, *En conformité.* You gave me your orders, I acted in conformity to them, *Vous m'avez donné vos ordres, j'ai agi en conformité.* Non conformity, *Non-conformité*, f.

CONFORMING (kŏn'-for'-mïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CONFORM] *L'action de conformer*, ou *de ſe conformer*, f.

CONFORTATION (kŏn'-for-té'-cheŭne) [corroboration] *Confortation*, f. *corroboration*, f.

CONFORTING (kŏn'-for'-tïn'gne), *adj.* [corroborative] *Confortatif.*

To CONFOUND (kŏn'-fäoŭn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mingle; to blend, to huddle together] *Confondre, mêler enſemble, brouiller, embrouiller,* ‖ *barbouiller,* ‡ *tripoter, déranger.* All the humours are confounded in the blood, *Toutes les humeurs ſont confondues dans le ſang.* You muſt not confound the innocent with the guilty, *Il ne faut pas confondre l'innocent avec le coupable.*

To CONFOUND [to perplex, to puzzle, to put out of countenance] *Confondre, troubler, déconcerter, décontenancer, décompoſer, déconcerter, mortifier, rendre confus.* Your commendations confound me, *Vos louanges me confondent.* V. To PUZZLE.

To CONFOUND [to deſtroy, to overthrow] *Confondre, renverſer, ruiner, exterminer.* God takes a pleaſure in confounding the vain projects of men, *Dieu prend plaiſir à confondre les vains projets des hommes.* To confound one's eſtate, *Diſſiper ſon bien, le dépenſer follement.*

CONFOUNDED (kŏn'-fäoŭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Confondu; confus, déconcerté; renverſé, détruit.*

‡ CONFOUNDED [deteſtable, hateful] *Déteſtable, horrible, maudit.* A confounded buſineſs, *Une maudite affaire.*

CONFOUNDEDLY (kŏn-fäoŭn'-dĕd-lé), *adv.* [hatefully] *Déteſtablement, horriblement.*

CONFOUNDER (kŏn'-fäoŭn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [he who diſturbs, perplexes or deſtroys] *Exterminateur*, m. *déjolateur*, m. *celui qui confond, qui ruine.*

CONFOUNDING (kŏn'-fä ŭn'-dïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de confondre*, &c. f. *brouillement*, m.

CONFRATERNITY (kŏn'-fr -tĕr'-nï-té), *ſ.* [a body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe] *Confrérie*, f.

CONFRICATION (kŏn'-frï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the rubbing againſt any thing] *Frottement*, m.

To CONFRONT (kŏn' frŏn't', or kŏn'-freŭn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to face] *Attaquer en face, ſe préſenter de front, affronter.*

To CONFRONT [to compare] *Confronter, conférer, comparer.*

CONFRONTATION (kŏn'-frŏn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of bringing two evidences face to face] *Confrontation*, f.

CONFRONTED (kŏn'-frŏn'-tĕd), *adj.* [compared] *Confronté.*

CONFRONTING (kŏn'-frŏn'-tïn'gne) *ſ. Confrontation*, f. ou *l'action de confronter.*

To CONFUSE (kŏn'-fïoŭze'), *v. a.* [to mix] *Mêler, brouiller* [to diſorder, to diſperſe irregularly] *Mettre en déſordre, diſperſer d'une manière irrégulière.*

CONFUSED (kŏn'-fïou'-z'd), *adj.* [diſordered, perplexed] *Confus, mêlé.* Obſcure and confuſed ideas, *Idées obſcures & confuſes.* Confuſed affair, caſe; ‖ *Brouillamini*, m.

CONFUSEDLY (kŏ'-fïou'-zĕd-lé), *ſ.* [in a confuſed manner] *Confuſément, avec confuſion, en déſordre, pêle-mêle, obſcurément,* ‖ *à la billebaude.* To ſee things confuſedly, *Voir les choſes confuſément.*

CONFUSEDNESS (kŏn'-fïou'-zĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of clearneſs] *Défaut de netteté*, m. *confuſion*, f.

CONFUSION (kŏn'-fïou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [irregular mixture, diſorder, medley, tumult, overthrow] *Confuſion, déſordre*, m. *mélange confus, renverſement*, m. *bouleverſement*, m. *chaos*, m. *dérangement*, m. ‖ *billebaude*, f. ‖ *brouillamini*, m. *combuſtion*, f. Confuſion of opinion and diſcourſe, ‖ *Tour de Babel*, f. His apartment is in a great confuſion, *Il y a bien de la confuſion dans ſon appartement.*

CONFUSION [bluſhing, ſhame] *Confuſion*, f. *embarras*, m. *honte*, f. To bring one to confuſion, *Faire honte à quelqu'un, le rendre confus.*

CONFUSION [ruin] *Deſtruction*, f. *ruine*, f. *déroute*, f.

CONFUTABLE (kŏn'-fïou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be confuted] *Qui peut être réfuté.*

CONFUTATION (kŏn'-fïoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of confuting, refutation] *Confutation*, f. *réfutation*, f.

To CONFUTE (kŏn'-fïoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to convict of falſhood] *Confuter, réfuter, convaincre de fauſſeté.*

To CONFUTE an opinion, *Réfuter une opinion.*

CONFUTED (kŏn'-fïou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Réfuté.*

CONFUTING (kŏn'-fïou'-tïn'gne), *ſ.* [from to confute] *Réfutation*, f. *l'action de réfuter*, f.

CONGE' (kon'-djé', *or* kon'-djï'), *ſ.* [bow, courteſy] *Révérence, ſalutation*, f. ‖ *ſaluade*, f. Make a fine congé, *Faites une belle révérence.*

CONGE' [leave, farewell] *Congé*, m. *adieu*, m. To take congé, *Prendre congé, dire adieu.*

CONGE' D'ELIRE [a law-term which ſignifies the king's permiſſion to a dean and chapter to chooſe a biſhop] *Congé d'élire*, m.

CONGE' [Archit. Apophyge, a ſort of moulding] *Congé*, m. *ejcape*, f.

To CONGE', *v. n.* [to bow] *Saluer, faire une révérence.*

CONGEABLE (kŏn'-djï'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [lawful, ſaid of the entry of the deſſeizee] *Congéable.*

To

To CONGEAL (kŏn'-djīle), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to turn by froſt from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate] *Geler, congeler, faire prendre: glacer.* Some poiſons congeal the blood, *Il y a des poiſons qui congèlent le ſang.*

To CONGEAL, *v. n. Se congeler, ſe prendre.* Water congeals by cold, *L'eau ſe congèle par le froid.*

To congeal again, *Refiger, ſe refiger.*

CONGEALED (kŏn'-djī'-lŭ), *part. adj. Congelé.* To grow congealed, *Se candir.*

CONGEALING (kŏn-djī'-lĭn'gne), CONGEALMENT (kŏn'-djīl'-mĕnt), V. CONGELATION.

CONGEALABLE (kŭn'-djīl'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuſceptible of congelation] *Suſceptible de congélation.*

CONGELATION (kŏn'-djĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of congealing, ſtate of being congealed] *Congélation,* f. *congulation,* f.

CONGENER (kŏn'-djī'-neŭr), *and* CONGENEROUS (kŏn'-d ĕn'-ĕr-eŭe-), *adj.* [of the ſame kind] *De même genre, de même nature.*

CONGENEROUSNESS (kŏn'-djĕn'-ĕr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being from the ſame original] *Même origine,* f.

CONGENIAL (kŏn'-dji'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [of the ſame genius, cognate] *De même génie, de même eſpèce, qui a de l'affinité.*

CONGENIALITY (kŏn'-dji-nĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *and* CONGENIALNESS (kŏn'-dji'-nĭ-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [cognation of mind] *Affinité de génie,* f. *participation au même eſprit,* f.

CONGENITE (kŏn'-djĕn'-ĭte), *adj.* [begotten together] *Né enſemble, inné.*

CONGEON (keŭn'-djeŭne), *ſ.* [a dwarf] *Un main, un nabot.*

CONGER (kŏn'g'-neŭr), *ſ.* [the ſea-eel] *Congre,* m *anguille de mer,* f.

CONGERIES (kŏn'-dji'-rĭ-ĕce), V. CONGESTION.

To CONGEST (kŏn'-djeste'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gather together] *Raſſembler, entaſſer.*

CONGESTION (kŏn'-djĕst'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [heap] *Tas,* m. *monceau,* m. *amas,* m. *aſſemblage,* m.

CONGESTION [Med. a collection of humours; abſceſs] *Congeſtion,* f.

CONGIARY (kŏn'-djī-ĕ-ré), *ſ. Congiaire,* m. *don (que l'on faiſoit au peuple Romain),* m.; *largeſſe (que les Empereurs faiſoient aux ſoldats),* f.

CONGIUS (kŏn'-djīeŭce), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a veſſel containing 3 Engl. wine-quarts] *Conge,* m.

To CONGLACIATE (kŏn'-glé'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to turn to ice] *Se congeler, ſe glacer, devenir glace.*

CONGLACIATION (kŏn'g'-glé-chĭ-e'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of changing into ice] *Congélation,* f.

To CONGLOBATE (kŏn'-glô'-béte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to gather in a round maſs] *Raſſembler en une maſſe ronde.*

CONGLOBATE, *adj.* Conglobated (kŏng-glô-bé'-tĕd'), *part. adj. Ramaſſé en une maſſe ronde, conglobé, congloméré.*

Conglobate or Conglomerate glands (in Anatomy), *Glandes conglobées* ou *Conglomérées.*

CONGLOBATION (kŏn'g'-glô-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a collection into a round maſs] *Amas de matière en rond,* m. *globe,* m *corps rond, conglobation,* f.

To CONGLOBE (kŏn'-glôbe'), To CONGLOMERATE (kŏn' glŏm'-ĕr-éte), *v. a.* [to twiſt together] V. To CONGLOBATE.

CONGLOMERATION (kŏn'-glŏm-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [intertexture] V. CONGLOBATION.

To CONGLUTINATE (kŏn'-glĭou'-tĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to glue together, to cement] *Conglutiner; coller, unir, joindre, lier.*

To CONGLUTINATE, *v. n.* [to coaleſce] *Se coller, ſe joindre, s'unir.*

CONGLUTINATED (kŏn'-glĭoŭ-tĭ-né'-tĕd) [cemented, reunited] *Collé, pris, joint, uni enſemble.*

CONGLUTINATION (kŏn'-glĭoŭ-tĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of conglutinating] *Conglutination,* f.

CONGLUTINATIVE (kŏn'-glĭou'-tĭ-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of conglutinating] *Qui a la vertu de conglutiner, de joindre, de coller; d'unir, de réunir les os caſſés.*

CONGLUTINATOR (kŏn'-glĭou'-tĭ-né-teŭr), *ſ.* [that which conglutinates] *Qui conglutine, qui colle; qui eſt propre à réunir, à rejoindre.* The oſteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones, *L'oſteocolle eſt recommandée comme propre à réunir & à coller les os caſſés.*

CONGO (kŏn'-gô), *ſ.* [a country of Africa] *Congo,* m. Congo-money (Guinea-money, a ſort of ſmall porcelain-ſhell), *Colique,* f. *pucelage,* m. *couris* ou *coris,* m. *bouge,* m

CONGRATULANT (kŏn'-grăt'-ĭoŭ-lănt), *adj.* [rejoicing in participation] *Qui congratule, qui félicite, qui ſe réjouit.*

To CONGRATULATE (kŏn'-grăt'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to expreſs joy for the good of another] *Féliciter, congratuler, ſe réjouir.* I come to congratulate you upon your happy marriage, *Je viens vous féliciter de votre heureux mariage.* I cannot but congratulate with him for his good fortune, *Je ne puis m'empêcher de me réjouir avec lui du bonheur qui vient de lui arriver.*

CONGRATULATED (kŏn'-grăt'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Congratulé. félicité.*

CONGRATULATION (kŏn'-grăt'-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of expreſſing joy for the good fortune of another] *Congratulation,* f. *félicitation,* f. *compliment,* m.

CONGRATULATORY (kŏn'-grăt'-ĭoŭ-lé'-teŭr-é), *adj. De congratulation, de félicitation.*

To CONGREE (kŏn'-grī), V. To AGREE.

To CONGREET (kŏn'-grīte'), *v. n.* [to ſalute reciprocally] *Se ſaluer l'un l'autre.*

To CONGREGATE (kŏn'g'-grī-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to collect or to meet together] *Amaſſer, aſſembler, convoquer; s'aſſembler, ſe raſſembler.*

CONGREGATE, *adj.* CONGREGATED (kŏn'g'-grī-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Amaſſé, aſſemblé.*

CONGREGATION (kŏn'g'-grī-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [aſſembly, collection] *Congrégation,* f. *aſſemblée,* f. *réunion,* f. *collection,* f. *aſſiſtans,* m. pl. *aſſiſtance,* f. *auditoire,* m.

CONGREGATIONAL (kŏn'g'-grī-gué'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a congregation] *Qui regarde une congrégation* ou *aſſemblée.*

CONGRESS (kŏn'g'-grĕce), *ſ.* [a meeting] *Congrès,* m. *aſſemblée,* f. *conférence,* f. *entrevue,* f.

CONGRESS [a ſhock or conflict] *Rencontre,* f. *choc,* m. *combat,* m.

CONGRESSIVE (kŏn'-grĕs'-sĭv'), *adj.* meeting, encountering] *Qui s'aſſemble, qui ſe rencontre, qui ſe fait par réunion.*

To CONGRUE (kŏn'-grĭou'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to agree] *Convenir, être conforme.*

CONGRUENCE (kŏn'g'-grĭou-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [congruity, ſuitableneſs] *Rapport,* m. *convenance,* f. *conformité,* f. *liaiſon,* f.

CONGRUENT (kŏn'g'-grĭoŭ-ĕn't), *and* CONGRUOUS (kŏn'g'-grĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [agreeing, corresponding; conſiſtent with, ſuitable to] *Convenable, conforme.* Congruous to the light of reaſon, *Conforme aux lumieres de la raiſon.*

CONGRUISM (kŏn'g'-grĭoŭ-ĭzme), *ſ.* [a dogmatic term] *Congruiſme,* m.

CONGRUIST (kŏn'g'-grĭoŭ-ĭſte), *ſ.* [an adherence to congruiſm] *Congruiſte,* m.

CONGRUITY (kŏn'-grĭou'-ĭ-té), V. CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUITY [in Divinity, Geometry, &c. ſuitableneſs, correſpondence, aptitude] *Congruité,* f.

CONGRUMENT (kŏn'g'-grĭoŭ-mŏn't), *ſ.* [fitneſs, adaptation] V. CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUOUSLY (kŏn'g'-grĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [ſuitably, pertinently] *Convenablement, congrument, d'une manière conforme.*

CONI, *ſ.* [a fortified town of Piedmont; lat. 44°-30' N. lon. 7°-45' E] *Coni,* m.

CONICAL (kŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* CONICK (kŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [having the form of a cone] *Conique, du cône.* Conick ſection, *Section du cône.*

Conick ſections (kŏn'-ĭk-sĕk'-cheŭn'z) [a part of Geometry] *Sections coniques,* f. pl.

CONICALLY (kŏn'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in form of a cone] *En forme de cône.*

CONICALNESS (kŏn'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ. Etat,* ou *qualité d'être conique,* m. f.

CONICKS (kŏn'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* V. CONICK SECTIONS.

CONIFEROUS (kô-nĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [Bot. in form of a pine-apple; is ſaid of trees and ſhrubs that bear fruit of a figure reſembling a cone] *Conifere.*

‡ To CONJECT (kŏn'-djĕkt'), V. To CONJECTURE.

CONJECTOR (kŏn'-djĕk'-teŭr), V. CONJECTURER.

CONJECTURABLE (kŏn'-ôjĕk'-tĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be gueſſed] *Qui peut être conjecturé* ou *deviné.*

CONJECTURAL (kŏn'-djĕk'-tĭoŭ-răl), *adj.* [depending on conjecture] *Conjectural.* Phyſic is a very conjectural ſcience] *La Médecine eſt une ſcience fort conjecturale.*

CONJECTURALITY (kŏn'-djĕk'-tĭoŭ-răl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being conjectural] *La qualité d'être conjectural.*

CONJECTURALLY (kŏn'-djĕk'-tĭoŭ-răl-é), *adv.* [by conjecture] *Conjecturalement, par conjecture.*

CONJECTURE (kŏn'-djĕk'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [gueſs] *Conjecture,* f. *ſoupçon,* m. *argument,* m. *prénotion,* f. *préſage,* m. The conjecture was true, *La conjecture étoit vraie.* To go upon conjectures, *Se fonder ſur des conjectures.*

To CONJECTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gueſs] *Conjecturer, deviner, augurer, pronoſtiquer.* When we look upon ſuch things as equally may or may not be, human reaſon can then, at the beſt, but conjecture what ſhall be, *Quand nous conſidérons des choſes qui peuvent également être ou n'être pas, la raiſon humaine ne peut au plus que conjecturer ce qui arrivera.*

CONJECTURED (kŏn'-djĕk'-tĭeŭr'-d), *part. adj. Conjecturé.*

CONJECTURER (kŏn'-djĕk'-tĭeŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a gueſſer] *Celui* ou *celle qui juge par conjecture, devin,* m. *devineur,* m. *devineresſe,* f. § *conjecturateur,* m.

CONJECTURING (kŏn'-djĕk'-tĭeŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de conjecturer.*

‡ To CONJOBBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcuſs] *Examiner, diſcuter.* What would a body think of a miniſter who ſhould conjobble matters of ſtate with tumblers, *Que penſeroit-on d'un miniſtre qui diſcuteroit des affaires d'état avec des baladins?*

To CONJOIN (kŏn'-djŏïne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join together] *Conjoindre, joindre enſemble; aſſocier; marier, unir.*

To CONJOIN, *v. n.* [to unite, to league] *Se joindre, ſe liguer à.*

CONJOINED (kŏn'-djŏïn'-d), *part. adj.* CONJOINT (kŏn'-djŏïn't'), *adj.* [united, connected] *Conjoint, uni, aſſocié, marié.*

CONJOINTLY (kŏn'-djŏïn't'-lé), *adv.* [together] *Conjointement, enſemble.*

‡ CONISANCE, V. COGNISANCE.

‡ CONISOR, V. COGNISOR.

CONJUGAL (kŏn'-djĭoŭ-găl), *adj.* [matrimonial, belonging to marriage] *Conjugal, matrimonial.* Conjugal life, *Mariage,* m.

CONJUGALLY (kŏn'-djĭoŭ-găl-é), *adv.* [connubially] *Conjugalement.*

To CONJUGATE (kŏn'-djĭoŭ-guéte), -ING,

-ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join in marriage] *Marier, unir.*

To CONJUGATE [to inflect] a verb, *Conjuguer un verbe.*

CONJUGATED (kŏn'-djĭoŭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Marié; uni; conjugué.*

CONJUGATING (kŏn'-djĭoŭ-gué-tĭn'gne), *s.* [from To CONJUGATE] *L'action de conjuguer*, f.

CONJUGATION (kŏn'-djĭoŭ-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [the form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations] *Conjugaison*, f. *inflexion*, f.

CONJUGATION [Anat. union; a pair] *Union*, f. *assemblage*, m. *conjugaison*, f. *paire*, f. *couple*, m. *and* f.

CONJUNCT (kŏn'-djeŭn'kt'), *adj.* [conjoined, concurrent, united] *Conjoint, uni.*

CONJUNCTION (kŏn'-djeŭn'k'-cheŭne), *s.* [union, association] *Union*, f. *association*, f. *liaison*, f. *jonction*, f. *accouplement*, m. *concurrence*, f.

CONJUNCTION [the congress of two planets in the same degree of the Zodiack] *Conjonction de deux planètes*, f.

CONJUNCTION [in Gram. a word made use of to conjoin the clauses of a period together] *Conjonction*, f.

CONJUNCTIVA (kŏn'-djeŭn'k'-tĭv-ă), *s.* [Anat. albuginea, adnata; a membrane of the eye] *Conjonctive*, f. *le blanc de l'œil*, m. *cornée*, f.

CONJUNCTIVE (kŭn'-djeŭn'k'-tĭv'), *adj.* [applied to a mood of a verb] *Conjonctif.* The conjunctive mood of a verb, *Le mode conjonctif*, ou *le subjonctif d'un verbe.*

CONJUNCTIVE, *s.* [in Gram.] *Conjonctif*, m. *subjonctif*, m.

CONJUNCTIVELY (kŭn'-djeŭn'k'-tĭv'-lé), *and* CONJUNCTLY (kŭn'-djeun'kt'-lé), *adv.* V. CONJOINTLY.

CONJUNCTURE (kŏn'-jeŭn'k'-tĭeŭre), *s.* [combination of many circumstances; occasion, critical time] *Conjoncture*, f. I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture, *Je ne me suis jamais trouvé dans une plus malheureuse conjoncture.* V. CASE.

CONJURATION (kŭn'-djĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [conspiracy] *Conjuration*, f. *conspiration*, f.

CONJURATION [enchantment] *Charme*, m. *enchantement*, m. *sorcellerie*, f. *évocation*, f. *négromancie*, f. *magie*, f.

To CONJURE (kŏn'-djĭoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to summon earnestly] *Conjurer, prier instamment.* He concluded with tears to conjure them that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to reason, *Il finit par les conjurer les larmes aux yeux, de ne le pas presser davantage de consentir à une chose si contraire à la raison.*

To CONJURE, *or* conjure up spirits, *Evoquer les ames des morts.*

To CONJURE down spirits, *Chasser les esprits, exorciser.*

To CONJURE, *v. n.* [to conspire; to enchant] *Conjurer, conspirer, comploter; faire des enchantemens.*

CONJURED (kŏn'-djĭour'-'d), *part. adj. Conjuré.*

CONJUREMENT (kŏn'-djĭoure'-mĕn't), *s.* [serious injunction] *Sommation* ou *injonction sérieuse*, f. f.

CONJURER (kŏn'-djĭoŭr-eŭr), *s.* [an enchanter] *Sorcier*, m. *enchanteur*, m. *magicien*, m. § *devin*, m. § *devineuse*, f. *astrologue*, m. *négromancien*, m. au figuré & ironiquement, *Un homme d'une grande pénétration.* Bottle-conjurer, *Joueur de gobelets*, m. *escamoteur (qui prétend je mettre dans une bouteille)*, m.

CONJURING (kŏn'-djĭour'-ĭn'gne), V. CONJURATION.

CONJURING-BOOK (kŏn'-djĭour'-ĭn'gne-boŭk), *s. Grimoire*, m. *livre de sorcellerie*, m.

CONNASCENCE (kŏn'-năs'-cĕn'ce), *s.* [common birth] *Naissance commune.*

CONNATE (kŏn'-néte'), *adj.* [being of the same birth] *Né, produit avec une autre chose; inné.*

CONNATURAL (kŏn'-năt'-ĭoŭ-răl), *adj.* [suitable to nature; natural to many] *Naturel, selon la nature; qui participe à la même nature, d'une nature commune.*

CONNATURALITY (kŏn'-năt'-ĭoŭ-răl'-ĭ-té), *and* CONNATURALNESS (kŏn'-năt'-ĭoŭ-răl-nĕce), *s.* [participation of the same nature] *Participation de la même nature*, f. *union naturelle.*

CONNATURALLY (kŏn'-năt'-ĭoŭ-răl-é), *adv.* [originally] *Naturellement.*

CONNAUGHT (kŏn-âte'), *s.* [a province of Ireland] *Connaught*, m.

To CONNECT (kŏn'-nĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join, to link, to unite] *Joindre, unir, lier.* The author connects his reasons well, *L'auteur a l'art de lier ses raisonnemens.*

CONNECTED (kŏn'-nĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Joint, lié, uni; connexe*, en terme de Palais. Your interests are inseparably connected with mine, *Vos intérêts sont inséparablement unis aux miens.*

CONNECTICUT, *s.* [a river and state of N. America] *Connecticut*, m.

CONNECTING (kŏn'-nĕk'-tĭn'gne), *s. L'action de joindre, d'unir, de lier; connexion*, f.

CONNECTIVELY (kŏn'-nĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [conjointly] *Conjointement, ensemble.*

CONNED (kŏn'-n'd), *adj.* [from To CON] *Recordé, appris*, &c.

To CONNEX (kŏn'-nĕks'), V. To CONNECT.

CONNEXION (kŏn'-nĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [union, junction, just relation to something] *Connexion*, f. *liaison*, f. *suite*, f. *connexité*, f. *correspondance*, f. There must be a future state where the eternal and inseparable connexion between virtue and happiness shall be manifested, *Il doit y avoir une vie future qui fasse éclater la connexion éternelle & nécessaire de la vertu & du bonheur.*

CONNEXITY (kŏn'-nĕk'-cĭ'-té), *s.* [relation] *Connexité*, f. *enchaînement*, m.

CONNEXIVE (kŏn'-nĕks'-ĭv'), *adj.* [having the force of connection] *Qui joint, qui unit.*

CONNIVANCE (kŏn'-năï'-văn'ce), *s.* [forbearance, pretended ignorance] *Connivence*, f. *dissimulation dans les choses qu'on doit*, ou *qu'on peut empêcher*, f.

To CONNIVE (kŏn'-năïve'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to wink at, to forbear] *Conniver, tolérer, dissimuler, faire semblant de ne pas voir, fermer les yeux à quelque chose.* He connives at the ill-conduct of his children, *Il connive à la mauvaise conduite de ses enfans.*

CONNIVED (kŏn'-năï'-v'd), *adj.* [winked at] *Toléré, à quoi l'on ferme*, ou *l'on a fermé les yeux.*

CONNIVING (kŏn'-năï'-vĭn'gne), *s. L'action de conniver; connivence*, f.

CONNOISSEUR (ko-nĕ-ceŭr'), *s.* [a judge, a critick] *Un connoisseur, un critique, un maître de l'art.*

To CONNOTATE (kŏn'-nŏ-téte), *or* CONNOTE (kŏn'-nôte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imply, to include] *Renfermer, contenir.* God's foreseeing doth not connotate predetermining, *La prévision de Dieu ne renferme point la prédétermination.*

CONNOTATION (kŏn'-nô-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [implication of something besides itself] *L'action de renfermer.*

CONNUBIAL (kŏn'-nĭou'-bĭ-ăl), *adj.* [matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal] *Conjugal, matrimonial.*

CONOID (kô'-nŏïd), *s.* [a figure partaking of a cone] *Conoïde*, f.

CONOIDES, V. CONARION.

CONOIDICAL (kô-nŏï'-dí-kăl), *adj.* [approaching to a conick form] *Conoïdal.*

CONON, *s.* [Antiq. a famous mathematician and general] *Conon*, m.

To CONQUASSATE (kŏn' kŏŭăs'-séte), *v. a.* [to agitate] *Ebranler.*

CONQUASSATION (kŏn'g'-koŭăs-sé'-cheŭne), *s.* [agitation, concussion] *Ebranlement*, m. *secousse*, f.

To CONQUER (kŏn'k'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to gain by conquest; to subdue, to win, to overcome, to surmount] *Conquérir, vaincre, subjuguer, dompter, asservir, venir à bout de, surmonter.* He conquered his reluctance, *Il a vaincu sa répugnance.* Resolved to conquer *or* to die, *Résolu de vaincre* ou *de mourir.*

¶ To conquer, *conquérir*; to subdue, *assujettir*; to overcome, *vaincre* (synon.): To *conquer* is to obtain the victory; to *subdue* is to bring under subjection; to *overcome* is to surmount an obstacle. We *conquer* our enemies, *subdue* our passions, *overcome* difficulties. It requires courage and valour to *conquer*; endeavour and resolution to *subdue*; patience and perseverance to *overcome.* Alexander gloried more in his *conquests* than in any other thing upon earth. Of all passions avarice is the most difficult to *subdue*, as neither age nor weakness of constitution is able to blunt its edge. We should strive to *overcome* evil with good.

CONQUERABLE (kŏn'k'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [possible to be overcome] *Que l'on peut conquérir, vaincre, dompter.*

CONQUERED (kŏn'k'-eŭr-'d), *part. adj. Conquis, vaincu*, &c.

CONQUERING (kŏn'k'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de conquérir, de vaincre*, &c.

CONQUEROR (kŏn'k'-eŭr-eŭr), *s.* [a victor] *Conquérant*, m. *vainqueur*, m. ** *dompteur*, m.

CONQUEST (kŏ'ng'-koŭĕste), *s.* [the act of conquering, subjection, victory, acquisition by victory] *Conquête*, f. *victoire*, f. A perfect conquest of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects, *La conquête parfaite d'un pays en réduit tous les habitans à la condition de sujets.* * There is no conquest like that over ourselves, *La plus belle victoire est celle que nous remportons sur nous-mêmes.*

CONSANGUINEOUS (kŏn'-săn'g-goŭĭn'-ĭ-cŭce), *adj.* of the same blood] *Du même sang*; *consanguin* (terme de Jurisprudence).

CONSANGUINITY (kŭn'-săn'g-goŭĭn'-ĭ-té), *s.* [relation by blood] *Consanguinité*, f. *parenté*, f. *proximité du sang*, f.

CONSARCINATION (kŏn' săr-cĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [patching together] *L'action de coudre ensemble*, f.

CONSCIENCE (kŏn'-chĕn'ce), *s.* [the knowledge of our goodness *or* wickedness] *Conscience*, f. *âme*, f. *témoignage intérieur que l'on se rend à soi-même du bien* ou *du mal que l'on fait.* A tender *or* delicate conscience, *Conscience tendre, conscience timorée.* A gangrened conscience, *Conscience ulcérée.* To make a conscience of a thing, *Faire conscience d'une chose, en faire scrupule.*

*† To have a large conscience, to have a conscience as large as a Parson's barn, *Avoir la conscience large comme la manche d'un Cordelier.*

CONSCIENCE [consciousness, inward knowledge] *Connoissance intérieure, sentiment intérieur*, ou *secret.* The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the conscience of their own ignorance, *La raison pourquoi les esprits foibles se laissent guider par l'autorité, c'est le sentiment intérieur de leur propre ignorance.*

In CONSCIENCE; upon my conscience [a sort of oath] *En conscience*; *sur ma conscience.*

CONSCIENCED (kŏn'-chĕn'-cĕd), *adj.* Ex. Tender-conscienced, *un esprit foible*, ou *scrupuleux.*

CONSCIENTIOUS (kŏn'-chĭ-ĕn'-cheŭce), *adj.* [regulated by a tender conscience, scrupu-

lous] *Conſcientieux, qui a la conſcience délicate, équitable.* For a merchant, he is as conſcientious as can be, *Pour un marchand, il eſt auſſi conſcientieux qu'on peut l'etre.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY (kŏn'-chĭ-ĕn'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [according to conſcience] *Conſcientieuſement, équitablement, avec juſtice.*

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS (kŏn'-chĭ-ĕn'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [tenderneſs of conſcience, exactneſs of juſtice] *Délicateſſe de conſcience,* f. *Juſtice,* m. *Juſtice, équité,* f.

CONSCIONABLE (kŏn'-cheŭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [juſt, reaſonable] *Juſte, raiſonnable, équitable.*

CONSCIONABLENESS (kŏn'-cheŭn-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [equity] *Equité,* f. *juſtice,* f.

CONSCIONABLY (kŏn'-cheŭn-ă-blé), V. CONSCIENTIOUSLY.

CONSCIOUS (kŏn'-cheŭce), *adj.* [endowed with inward knowledge, with the power of knowing one's own thoughts] *Qui connoît, qui ſait, qui a le ſentiment intérieur.* Matter is not conſcious of its own exiſtence, *La matiere ne connoît point ſon exiſtence, elle n'en a point le ſentiment intérieur.*

CONSCIOUS to any thing, *A qui l'on a communiqué* ou *ſait connoître une choſe.*

The conſcious lovers, *Les amans qui n'ignorent pas qu'ils s'aiment.*

CONSCIOUSLY (kŏn'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [with an inward knowledge] *Avec une connoiſſance intérieure, à bon eſcient.*

CONSCIOUSNESS (kŏn'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [inward knowledge, internal ſenſe] *Sentiment intérieur, connoiſſance intérieure.* I ſhall ever be happy in the conſciouſneſs of my virtue, *Je ſerai toûjours heureux par le ſentiment intérieur de ma vertu.*

CONSCRIPT (kŏn'-ſkripte), *adj.* [regiſtered; a term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators] *Conſcrit.* The conſcript Fathers, *Les Peres conſcrits.*

CONSCRIPTION (kŏn'-ſkrip'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [enrolling] *Conſcription,* f. *enrôlement,* m.

To CONSECRATE (kŏn'-cĭ-kréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſacred, to appropriate to ſacred uſes] *Conſacrer, ſacrer, dédier,* ou *dévouer à un uſage ſacré, bénir.* To conſecrate a church, *Conſacrer une égliſe.* To conſecrate a biſhop, *Sacrer un évêque,* ‖ *Pemmitrer.*

To CONSECRATE the bread and wine in the Euchariſt, *Conſacrer le pain & le vin dans le ſacrement de l'Euchariſtie.*

* To CONSECRATE [to dedicate inviolably] *Conſacrer, dévouer, conſacrer.* He has conſecrated his youth to your ſervice, *Il a conſacré ſa jeuneſſe à votre ſervice.*

* To CONSECRATE one's name to poſterity, *Conſacrer ſon nom à la poſtérité, s'immortaliſer.*

To CONSECRATE a Saint, *Canoniſer un Saint.*

CONSECRATE, *adj.* CONSECRATED (kŏn'-cĭ-kré-tĕd), *part. adj. Conſacré, ſacré, &c.*

CONSECRATER (kŏn'-cĭ-kré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that conſecrates] *Celui qui conſacre.*

CONSECRATION (kŏn'-cĭ-kré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of conſecrating] *Conſécration,* f. *ſacre,* m. *dédicace,* f. *conſtitution,* f. The conſecration of bread and wine, *La conſécration du pain & du vin.* The conſecration of a biſhop, *Le ſacre d'un évêque.* The conſecration of a church, *La dédicace d'une égliſe.* New conſecrations of ſaints, *Nouvelles canoniſations de Saints.*

CONSECTARY (kŏn'-cĕk-tă-ré), *adj.* [conſequent] *Conſéquent, déduit conſéquemment.*

CONSECTARY, *ſ.* [deduction from premiſes] *Conſéquence,* f. *corollaire,* m.

CONSECUTION (kŏn'-cĭ-kĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [train of conſequences; ſucceſſion] *Suite de conſéquence,* f. *enchaînement de propoſitions qui ſe déduiſent les unes des autres,* m. *ſucceſſion,* f.

CONSECUTION [in Aſtron. Lunary month] *Conſécution,* f.

CONSECUTIVE (kŏn' cĕk'-ĭoŭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [following, ſucceſſive] *Conſécutif, ſucceſſif; conſéquent à.* The actions conſecutive to volition, *Les actions volontaires qui s'enſuivent conſéquemment à une volition,* ou *volonté.*

CONSECUTIVELY (kŏn'-cĕk'-ĭoŭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv. Conſécutivement.*

To CONSEMINATE (kŏn'-cĕm'-ĭ-néte), *v. a. Semer en même temps* ou *dans un même endroit pluſieurs ſemences.*

CONSENTION (kŏn'-cĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [agreement, accord] *Accord,* m. *convenance,* f.

CONSENT (kŏn'-cĕn't'), *ſ.* [the act of yielding] *Acquieſcement,* m. *conſentement,* m. *approbation,* f. *agrément,* m. *aveu,* m. *attache,* f. To give one's conſent, *Donner ſon conſentement.* To get a man's conſent, *Obtenir le conſentement de quelqu'un.*

CONSENT [agreement, accord, correſpondence] *Accord,* m. *analogie,* f. *correſpondance,* f. *convenance,* f.

To CONSENT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to agree] *Conſentir, acquieſcer, trouver bon, approuver.* Silence gives conſent, *Qui ne dit mot conſent.* To conſent to the ſelling of an eſtate, *Conſentir à la vente d'une terre.* V. To ACQUIESCE.

CONSENTANEOUS (kŏn'-cĕn'-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [agreeable to, conſiſtent with] *Conforme, convenable.* That is conſentaneous to reaſon, *Cela eſt conforme à la raiſon.*

CONSENTANEOUSLY (kŏn'-cĕn'-té'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [conſiſtently, ſuitably] *Conformément, conſéquemment.*

CONSENTANEOUSNESS (kŏn'-cĕn'-té'-ni-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [agreement, conſiſtence] *Conformité,* f. *convenance,* f.

CONSENTED TO (kŏn'-cĕn'-tĕd), *adj.* [from to CONSENT] *A qui l'on a conſenti,* ou *donné ſon conſentement; approuvé.*

CONSENTIENT (kŏn'-cĕn'-chi-ĕn't), *adj.* [agreeing, united in opinion] *D'accord, d'un même ſentiment; uniforme,* en parlant d'opinion. The conſentient judgment of the univerſal church, *Le jugement uniforme de l'égliſe univerſelle.*

CONSENTING (kŏn'-cĕn-tin'gne), *ſ. L'action de conſentir; conſentement,* m.

CONSEQUENCE (kŏn'-cĭ-koŭĕn'ce), *ſ.* [that which follows from any cauſe or principle] *Conſéquence,* f. *ſuite,* f. *effet,* m. *ce qui réſulte de quelque cauſe* ou *principe.* This is a conſequence of your ill-conduct, *C'eſt une ſuite de votre mauvaiſe conduite.* An example of a dangerous conſequence, *Exemple d'une dangereuſe conſéquence.*

CONSEQUENCE [inference, deduction] *Concluſion,* f. *concluſion tirée d'une* ou *de pluſieurs propoſitions,* f.

CONSEQUENCE [moment, importance] *Conſéquence,* f. *importance,* f. An employment of conſequence, *Une place de conſéquence.* To fet up for a man of conſequence, *Faire l'homme d'importance.*

By CONSEQUENCE, *Par conſéquent, conſéquemment.*

CONSEQUENT (kŏn'-cĭ-koŭĕn't), *ſ.* [that which follows from previous propoſitions] *Conſéquence,* f. *conſéquent,* m. *la troiſième propoſition d'un ſyllogiſme,* ou *la ſeconde d'un enthymême.* The conſequent is very good, *La conſéquence eſt très-juſte.*

CONSEQUENT [effect] *Suite,* f. *effet,* m They were ill-paid, and they were ill governed, which is a conſequent of ill payment, *Ils étoient mal payés; ils étoient mal gouvernés, ce qui eſt une ſuite du mauvais payement.*

CONSEQUENT *and* Conſequential (kŏn'-cĭ-koŭĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [following by rational deduction; produced by a neceſſary concatenation of effects and cauſes] *Conſéquent, qui ſuit d'un principe, d'un raiſonnement,* ou *d'un enchaînement de cauſes & d'effets.*

CONSEQUENTE *or* CONSEQUENZA, *ſ.* [in Muſic; the ſecond part of a fugue] *Conſéquente,* f.

CONSEQUENTLY (kŏn'-cĭ-knŭĕn't-lé), *and* CONSEQUENTIALLY (kŏn'-cĭ-koŭĕn'-chăl-é), *adv.* [by conſequence] *Conſéquemment, par conſéquent, par une ſuite néceſſaire.*

CONSEQUENTNESS (kŏn'-cĭ-koŭĕn't-nĕce), *and* CONSEQUENTIALNESS (kŏn'-cĭ-koŭĕn'-chăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [regular conſecution of diſcourſe] *Juſteſſe de raiſonnement,* f. *enchaînement de propoſitions,* m.

CONSERVABLE (kŏn'-cĕr'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being kept *or* maintained] *Qui peut être conſervé.*

CONSERVANCY (kŏn'-cĕr'-văn'-cé), *ſ.* [applied to the courts held by the Lord-Mayor, for the preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames; *On donne le nom de cour de conſervation à celle que tient le Lord Maire, pour la conſervation de la pêche dans la Tamiſe.*

CONSERVATION (kŏn'-cĕr-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of preſerving; protection] *Conſervation,* f. *garde,* f. *défenſe,* f. *protection,* f.

CONSERVATIVE (kŏn'-cĕr'-vă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of preſerving] *Qui a la vertu de conſerver.*

CONSERVATOR (kŏn'-cĕr-vé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [preſerver] *Conſervateur,* m. *défenſeur,* m. *protecteur,* m. [a title and an office] *Conſervateur,* m.

CONSERVATORY (kŏn'-cĕr-vă-tŭr-é), *ſ.* [a ſtore-houſe, *or* place to keep things in for uſe] *Une ſerre.*

CONSERVATORY, *adj. Qui a la qualité de conſerver; conſervateur,* m. *conſervatrice,* f.

CONSERVE (kŏn'-cĕrv'), *ſ.* [a ſort of comfit] *Conſerve,* f. Conſerve of roſes, *Conſerve de roſes.*

CONSERVES [Pharm. ſirup of vegetables] *Conſerves liquides.* [a ſort of marmelade] *Conſerves médicamenteuſes.*

To CONSERVE (kŏn'-cĕrv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to preſerve, to keep] *Conſerver, garder.*

To CONSERVE fruits, *Faire des conſerves de fruits, confire des fruits.*

CONSERVED (kŏn'-cĕr'-v'd), *part. adj. Conſervé, gardé; confit.*

CONSERVER (kŏn'-cĕr'-veŭr), *ſ.* [layer up, repoſitor; preparer of conſerves] *Conſervateur,* m. ou bien *qui fait des conſerves.*

CONSERVING (kŏn'-cĕr'-vĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de conſerver; de confire,* ou *faire des conſerves.*

CONSESSION (kŏn'-cĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a ſitting together] *Seſſion,* f. *ſeance,* f.

CONSESSOR (kŏn'-cĕs'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſits with others] *Aſſeſſeur,* m.

To CONSIDER (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ponder, to examine] *Conſidérer, examiner, peſer, étudier, méditer.* It is not poſſible to act otherwiſe, conſidering the weakneſs of our faculties, *Il n'eſt pas poſſible d'agir autrement, en conſidérant la foibleſſe de nos facultés.*

To CONSIDER [to regard] *Conſidérer, eſtimer, compter pour.* I conſider your brother, *J'eſtime votre frere.*

To CONSIDER [to requite, to reward] *Reconnoître, récompenſer, avoir égard à.* I ſhall conſider your pains, *Je reconnoîtrai vos peines, je vous en récompenſerai.*

To CONSIDER OF, *v. n.* [to think upon, to deliberate] *Examiner, délibérer, aviſer, diſcuter, penſer ſérieuſement.* Widow, we will conſider of your ſuit, *Veuve, nous examinerons votre procès.* To conſider again, *Reconſidérer.*

CONSIDERABLE (kŏn'-cĭd'-cür-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of conſideration] *Conſidérable, remarquable, digne de conſidération, eſtimable, grand, apparent; notable, diſtingué, important.* It is conſiderable that . . . *Il eſt remarquable que . . .* They are maſters of conſiderable eſtates, *Ils poſſident des biens conſidérables.* Many had brought in very conſiderable ſums of money, *Pluſieurs avoient apporté de grandes ſommes d'argent.*

CONSIDERABLENESS (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [importance, value] *Importance,* f. *valeur,* f. The conſiderableneſs of things, *La valeur des choſes.*

CONSIDERABLY (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [greatly, notably, importantly] *Conſidérablement, beaucoup; notablement.*

CONSIDERANCE (kŏn'-cĭd'-cür-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [reflection] V. CONSIDERATION.

CONSIDERATE (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-éte), *adj* [serious, prudent, regardful; moderate] *Sensé, discret, circonspect, prudent, attentif, judicieux, bien avisé.* Every considerate man, *Tout homme sensé.*

CONSIDERATELY (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-éte'-lé), *adv.* [prudently] *Avec prudence, mûrement, avec réflexion, judicieusement.*

CONSIDERATENESS (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-éte-nĕce), *s.* [prudence] *Prudence, f. discrétion, f. circonspection, f. jugement.*

CONSIDERATION (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-é'-cheŭne), *s* [the act of considering, mental view, serious deliberation] *Considération, f. examen, m. réflexion, f. contemplation, f. méditation, f. délibération, f.* That requires consideration, *Cela mérite considération.* To take a thing into consideration, *Examiner une chose, la mettre en délibération.* The affair is under consideration, *L'affaire est en délibération.* To take again into consideration, *Redélibérer.*

CONSIDERATION [motive of action, reason] *Considération, f. vue, f. motif, m. raison, f. cause, f. objet, m.* He has been obliged to it on such a consideration, *Il y a été obligé par telle considération, par telle raison.*

CONSIDERATION [account, regard] *Considération, f. égard, m. attention, f.* Have a little consideration of me, *Ayez un peu égard à moi.*

CONSIDERATION [importance, value] *Considération, f. importance, f. valeur, f. mérite, m. poids, m.* A man of consideration, *Un homme de considération.* A thing of no consideration, *Une chose de peu de valeur.*

CONSIDERATION [equivalent, compensation, reward] *Récompense, f. compensation, f. dédommagement, m. reconnoissance, f. égard, m.* Is that all your consideration for my pains, *Est-ce là toute la récompense de mes peines?*

CONSIDERED (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-'d), *part. adj. Considéré, &c.*

CONSIDERER (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-eŭr), *s.* [a man of reflection, a thinker] *Un homme qui réfléchit, un penseur.*

CONSIDERING (kŏn'-cĭd'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de considérer; considération, &c. f.*

CONSIDERING, *part adj.* V. To CONSIDER. To put on one's considering cap, *Mettre son esprit à la torture, s'enforcer dans ses pensées.*

CONSIDERING, *prep. Attendu.*

To CONSIGN (kŭn'-saïne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give into other hands; to commit] *Consigner, mettre entre les mains de quelqu'un, confier.*

To CONSIGN, *Désigner, soumettre, dévouer.* To consign one to punishment, *Faire punir quelqu'un.*

‡ To CONSIGN, *v. n.* [to yield] *Se résigner, se soumettre, se dévouer.*

CONSIGNED (kŭn'-saïne'-n'd), *part. adj. Consigné, désigné.*

CONSIGNING (kŏn'-saïne'-ĭn'gne), *and* CONSIGNATION (kŏn'-cĭg-né'-cheŭne), *s. L'action de consigner, consignation, f.*

CONSIMILAR (kŏn'-cĭm'-ĭ-lăr), *adj.* having one common resemblance] *Semblable à un autre.*

CONSIGNMENT (kŏn'-saïne'-mĕn't), *s. Consignation, f. acte de consignation, m.*

To CONSIST (kŏn'-cĭste'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to subsist, to be composed] *Etre, exister, consister, être composé.* He is before all things, and by him all things consist, *Il est avant toutes les choses, & toutes les choses existent par lui.* Our life consists in the union betwixt the body and the soul, *Notre vie consiste dans l'union de l'âme avec le corps.* The land consists of plains, valleys, and mountains, *Le pays est composé de plaines, de vallées, & de montagnes.*

To CONSIST [to agree] *S'accorder.* That cannot consist with the divine attributes, *Cela ne peut pas s'accorder avec les attributs de Dieu.*

CONSISTENCE (kŏn'-cĭs'-tĕn'ce), *and* CONSISTENCY (kŏn-cĭs'-tĕn-cé), *s.* [state with respect to material existence] *Substance, f. constitution des corps, f.* The consistencies of bodies are diverse; dense, rare, &c. *Les substances matérielles sont différentes; denses, rares, &c.*

CONSISTENCE, *s.* [degree of denseness] *Consistance, f. degré d'épaississement, de solidité de certains fluides,* m. au figuré, *permanence, f. stabilité, f. consistence, f.* That composition has not enough of consistence, *Cette composition n'a point assez de consistance.*

* The affairs of that state have no consistence, *Les affaires de cet état n'ont point de consistance.*

CONSISTENCE [agreement, congruity] *Accord,* m. *liaison, f. convenance, f. conformité, f. compatibilité,* f. These reports have no consistence together, *Ces bruits ne sont point d'accord.*

CONSISTENT (kŏn'-cĭs'-tĕn't), *adj.* [agreeing, not contradictory] *D'accord, conforme; lié, suivi, compatible.* To make consistent with, *Accommoder.* This is consistent with reason, *Cela est conforme à la raison.* Be consistent with yourself, *Soyez d'accord avec vous-même.* A very consistent discourse, *Un discours bien lié.*

CONSISTENT [firm, solid] *Ferme, solide, qui a de la consistance.*

CONSISTENTLY (kŏn'-cĭs'-tĕn't-lé), *adv.* [without contradiction; agreeably] *Conséquemment; conformément.*

CONSISTORIAL (kŏn'-cĭs-tô'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [relating to a consistory] *Consistorial.* A consistorial decree, *Un décret consistorial.*

CONSISTORY (kŏn'-cis-teŭr-é), *s.* [the assembly of the pope and cardinals] *Consistoire,* m. *assemblée du pape & des cardinaux pour les affaires de l'église.* On donne aussi ce nom à l'assemblée des Ministres, & des Anciens d'une église reformée.

To CONSOCIATE (kŭn'-sô'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to unite] *Associer & s'associer; unir & s'unir, joindre, & se joindre.*

CONSOCIATE, *s. Associé,* m. *complice,* m. *compagnon,* m.

CONSOCIATED (kŏn'-sô-chĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Associé.*

CONSOCIATION (kŏn'-sô-chĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [alliance, union] *Association, f. société, f. alliance, f. union, f. intimité, f.*

CONSOLABLE (kŏn'-sô'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [that admits comfort] *Susceptible de consolation, consolable.*

To CONSOLATE (kŏn'-sô-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to comfort] *Consoler, donner de la consolation, adoucir le chagrin de quelqu'un.*

CONSOLATION (kŏn'-sô-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [comfort] *Consolation, f. soulagement,* m.

CONSOLATOR (kŏn'-sô-lé-teŭr), *s.* [a comforter] *Consolateur,* m.

CONSOLATORY (kŏn'-sŏl'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj* [comfortable] *Consolant, de consolation, qui console.*

CONSOLATORY, *s. Discours ou écrit consolant.*

CONSOLE (kŏn'-sôle), *s.* [Archit. a kind of bracket, corbel] *Console, f. corbeau,* m. Console of a dormer, *Aileron de lucarne,* m.

To CONSOLE. V. To CONSOLATE.

CONSOLER (kŏn'-sô'-leŭr), *s.* V. CONSOLATOR.

CONSOLIDANT (kŭn-sŏl'-ĭ-dăn't), *adj* [that which has the quality of uniting wounds] *Qui a la vertu de consolider.* A consolidant or consolidating remedy, *Consolidant,* m.

To CONSOLIDATE (kŏn'-sŏl'-ĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make solid, and to grow solid] *Consolider & se consolider, rendre & devenir solide.*

To CONSOLIDATE, *v. a.* [to unite] *Réunir,* au propre & au figuré. To consolidate the fibres, *Réunir les fibres brisées par une blessure.*

* To Consolidate two bills, *Réunir* ou *combiner deux bills en un seul.*

CONSOLIDATED (kŏn'-sŏl'-ĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Consolidé, réuni.*

* In such a case, the property and rent are consolidated to one possessor, *En ce cas-là, la propriété & la rente sont réunies entre les mains d'un seul possesseur.*

CONSOLIDATION (kŏn'-sŏl'-ĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of consolidating] *L'action de consolider, consolidation, f.* The consolidation of the marble and of the stone did not fall out at random, *La consolidation du marbre & de la pierre n'est pas un effet du hasard.*

CONSOLIDATION, *or* complete healing of a wound, *La consolidation d'une plaie.*

CONSOLIDATION [the joining] *Consolidation, f. réunion, f.* The consolidation of profit with the property, *Le consolidation de l'usu-fruit à la propriété.* The consolidation of two benefices into one, *La réunion de deux bénéfices en un.*

CONSONANCE (kŏn'-sô-năn'ce), *and* CONSONANCY (kŏn'-sô-năn'-cé), *s* [accord of sound; consistency, congruence] *Consonance, f. accord de sons,* m. au figure, *harmonie, f. accord,* m. *convenance, f. rapport,* m. *conformité,* f. Consonance of words, *Consonance de mots, f. rime,* f.

CONSONANT (kŏn'-sô-năn't), *adj.* agreeable, consistent] *D'accord, conforme, convenable, consonnant.* A thing consonant with natural equity, *Une chose conforme à l'équité naturelle.*

CONSONANT, *s.* [a letter which cannot be founded by itself] *Consonne,* f. Letters are either vowels or consonants, *Les lettres se divisent en voyelles & en consonnes.*

CONSONANTLY (kŏn'-sô-năn't-lé), *adv.* [consistently, agreeably] *Conformément, suivant, selon.* He reasons consonantly to his principles, *Il raisonne suivant ses principes.*

CONSONANTNESS (kŏn'-sô-năn't nĕce), *s.* [agreeableness, consistency] V. CONSONANCE.

CONSONOUS (kŏn'-sô-neŭce), *adj.* [agreeing in sound, symphonious] *Harmonieux.*

CONSOPIATION (kŏn'-sô-pĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [laying to sleep] *L'action de se coucher pour dormir, f.*

CONSORT (kŏn'-sorte), *s.* [companion, partner] *Compagnon,* m. *compagne, f. associé,* m. *participant,* m. *consort,* m. (terme de Pratique), *époux,* m. *épouse,* f. The king and his royal consort, *Le roi & sa compagne royale, Le roi & la reine son épouse.*

‡ CONSORT *for* concert. A consort of music, *Concert de musique,* m. *symphonie,* f. *harmonie, f. accord de voix,* ou *d'instruments,* m.

To CONSORT (kŏn'-sorte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n* and *a.* [to associate with] *S'associer, vivre ensemble; associer, donner pour compagnon, accompagner, fréquenter, marier.*

CONSORTABLE (kŏn'-sor-tă-bl'), *adj.* [to be compared with] *Comparable, digne d'être mis en parallèle, égal.*

CONSORTION (kŭ'-sor'-cheŭne), *s.* V. PARTNERSHIP.

CONSOUND (kŏn'-saoŭn'd), *s.* [Bot. the name of several different plants] *Consoude,* f. V COMFREY.

CONSPECTABLE (kŏn'-spĕk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [easy to be seen] *Aisé à voir.*

CONSPERSION (kŏn'-spĕr'-cheŭne), V. SPRINKLING.

CONSPICUITY (kŏn'-spĭ-kĭou'-ĭ-té), *s.* [brightness, obviousness to the sight] *Clarté,* f.

CONSPICUOUS (kŏn'-spĭk'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [easy to be seen; eminent, famous] *Visible, qui tombe sous la vue;* au figuré, *remarquable, apparent, illustre, distingué, fameux.*

CONSPICUOUSLY (kŏn'-spik'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a conspicuous manner] *D'une manière visible, visiblement;* au figuré, *d'une manière distinguée, remarquable, &c.*

CONSPICUOUSNESS (kŏn'-spĭk'-ĭ ŭeŭs-nĕce), *s.* [brightness; celebrity] *Clarté,* f. au figuré, *célébrité,* f. *réputation,* f.

* Writers attract more readers by the authors' conspicuousness, *La célébrité des auteurs fait que leurs écrits ont plus de lecteurs.*

CONSPIRACY (kŏn'-spĭr'-ă-cé), *or* CONSPIRATION, *s.* [a plot] *Conspiration, f. conjuration, f. complot,* m. *menée,* f.

CONSPIRANT (kŏn'-spĭ'-rĭn't), *adj.* [plotting] *Conjuré.*

CONSPIRATOR (kŏn'-spïr'-ă-teŭr), *ſ.* [a plotter] *Conſpirateur*, m. *conjuré*, m.

To CONSPIRE (kŏn'-späïeŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to plot] *Conſpirer, conjurer, ſe ligur, comploter.* They conſpired againſt the king, *Ils conſpirerent contre le roi.*

To CONSPIRE [to agree together] *Conſpirer, s'accorder, concourir.* All things conſpire to make him happy, *Tout conſpire, tout concourt à le rendre heureux.*

CONSPIRED AGAINST (kŏn'-späïeŭr'd ă-guĕn'st), *adj.* [plotted againſt] *Contre qui l'on a conſpiré*, &c.

CONSPIRER (kŏn'-spïr'-eŭr), V. CONSPIRATOR.

CONSPIRING (kŏn'-späï-rïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de conſpirer; conſpiration*, f.

CONSPURCATION (kŏn'-speŭr-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of defiling] *L'action de ſouiller; ſouillure*, f.

CONSTABLE (keŭn'-stŭ-bl'), *ſ.* [an ancient officer of the crown] *Connétable*, m. *ce nom ne ſignifie plus aujourd'hui en Angleis qu'un commiſſaire*, ou *un gouverneur.* A pet y conſtable in a pariſh, *Un commiſſaire de quartier.* Conſtable of the tower, *Gouverneur de la tour de Londres.* Conſtable of Dover-caſtle, *Gouverneur du château de Douvres.*

*† To cut-ron the conſtable (to ſpend beyond one's eſtate), *Dépenſer au delà de ſes revenus.*

CONSTABLESHIP (keŭn'-stă-bl'-chïp'), *ſ.* [the office of a conſtable] *La charge de connétable*; ou plutôt aujourd'hui, *commiſſariat*, m. *gouvernement*, m.

CONSTANCE, *ſ.* [town and lake of Germany; lat. 47°-31' N. lon. 9°-10' E.] *Conſtance*, m.

CONSTANCY (kŏn'-stăn'-cé), *ſ.* [perſeverance; reſolution, firmneſs; continuance of love or friendſhip] *Conſtance*, f. *perſévérance*, f. *fermeté*, f. *intrépidité*, f. *courage*, m. *force*, f. *fidélité*, f. *égalité d'âme*, f.

¶ Conſtancy, *conſtance*; ſteadineſs, *fermeté*; reſolution, *réſolution* (ſynon.): *Conſtancy* relates to the heart; *ſteadineſs* to the will; *reſolution* to the mind. We ſhould preſerve *conſtancy* in our attachments; *ſteadineſs* in our purpoſes; and *reſolution* in our undertakings. *Steadineſs* prevents our varying, and ſupports the heart againſt levity and curioſity, which diverſity of objects may produce; it ariſes from preference, and juſtifies choice. *Conſtancy* prevents our changing, and furniſhes the heart with reſources againſt being diſguſted or tired with the ſame object; it reſults from perſeverance, and gives a luſtre to attachment. *Reſolution* prevents our giving way, and endues the heart with ſtrength to reſiſt the attacks it meets with; it ſprings from reſiſtance, and throws a brightneſs upon victory.

CONSTANT (kŏn'-stăn't), *adj.* [firm, reſolute, ſtedfaſt, unvaried] *Conſtant, ferme, inébranlable, durable, continuel, fidèle, permanent, uni, égal, invariable, perſévérant, immuable, perpétuel, poſitif; aſſidu* A conſtant lover, *Un amant aſſidu.* A conſtant rain, *Une pluie continuelle.* To be conſtant to one, *Etre fidèle à quelqu'un.*

CONSTANT [conſiſtent, not fluid] *Ferme, ſolide, qui a de la conſiſtance.* Conſtant age, *Age de conſiſtance.*

CONSTANT [certain] *Conſtant, certain, indubitable.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *ſ.* [capital of the Ottoman empire; lat. 41°-1' N. lon. 28°-59' E.] *Conſtantinople*, m.

CONSTANTLY (kŏn'-tăn't-lé), *adv.* [unvariably, certainly] *Conſtamment, invariablement, continuellement, ſans ceſſe, aſſidument, certainement, indubitablement.*

To CONSTELLATE (kŏn'-stĕl'-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour; to ſhine] *Raſſembler pluſieurs corps brillans pour en former une ſeule & grande lumière; briller, comme une conſtellation* Ce verbe ne s'emploie qu'au figure, tant comme actif que comme neutre.

* The perfections divided among the ſeveral ranks of inferior nature, are conſtellated in ours, *Les perfections partagées entre les différentes claſſes des natures inférieures, ſont raſſemblées avec plus de ſplendeur dans la nature humaine.*

CONSTELLATION (kŏn'-stĕl'-lé-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a cluſter of fixed ſtars] *Conſtellation*, f.

CONSTERNATION (kŏn'-stĕr-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſurpriſe, fright] *Conſternation*, f. *ſurpriſe*, f. *épouvante*, f. *découragement*, m. *terreur*, f. *effroi*, m. V. ASTONISHMENT.

To CONSTIPATE (kŏn'-stï-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to condenſe; to ſtuff up] *Condenſer, reſſerrer; obſtruer.* [to bind the belly] *Conſtiper.*

CONSTIPATED (kŏn'-stï-pé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Condenſé, reſſerré; obſtrué; conſtipé.*

CONSTIPATION (kŏn'-stï-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of conſtipating] *L'action de condenſer, condenſation*, f. *l'action de reſſerrer; l'action d'obſtruer; obſtruction*, f. *l'action de conſtiper; conſtipation*, f.

CONSTITUENT (kŏn'-stït'-ïoŭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [that conſtitutes] *Qui conſtitue, qui compoſe, qui fait partie d'un tout.*

CONSTITUENT, *ſ.* [he who deputes another] *Conſtituant*, m. *conſtituante*, f. *commettant*, m.

To CONSTITUTE (kŏn'-stï-tïeŭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give formal exiſtence] *Conſtituer, compoſer, établir.* Body and ſoul conſtitute a man, *Le corps & l'âme conſtituent l'homme.*

To CONSTITUTE [to appoint, to depute] *Conſtituer, commettre, députer, établir, compoſer, faire nommer.*

CONSTITUTED (kŏn'-stï-tïoŭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Conſtitué, établi, complexionné.*

CONSTITUTER (kŏn'-stï-tïoŭ-teŭr), *ſ. Conſtituant*, m. *comme tant*, m.

CONSTITUTING, *ſ. L'action de conſtituer.*

CONSTITUTION (kŏn'-stï-tïou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtate of being, eſtabliſhment, inſtitution, law *Conſtitution*, f. *état*, m. *diſpoſition*, f. *établiſſement*, m. *inſtitution*, f. *loi*, f. *réglement*, m. *ordonnance*, f.

CONSTITUTION, *ſ.* [corporeal frame, temper of body] *Conſtitution*, f. *complexion*, f. *tempérament*, m.

CONSTITUTION [eſtabliſhed form of government] *Forme de gouvernement*, f. *conſtitution politique*, f. *uſage*, m *coutume*, f.

CONSTITUTIONAL (kŏn'-stï-tïou'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj. Qui eſt dans la conſtitution; conforme à la conſtitution; conſtitutionnel.*

CONSTITUTIVE (kŏn'-stï-tïoŭ-tïv'), *adj.* [productive, elemental, eſſential] *Conſtitutif, eſſentiel.*

To CONSTRAIN (kŏn'-stréne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to compel; to reſtrain] *Contraindre, obliger, forcer; reſtreindre, réprimer, arrêter.* V. To OBLIGE.

CONSTRAINABLE (kŏn'-stré'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to conſtraint] *Contraignable*, t. de Palais.

CONSTRAINED (kŏn'-stré'-n'd), *part. adj. Contraint, obligé*, &c.

CONSTRAINEDLY (kŏn'-stré'-n'd-lé), *adv.* [by conſtraint] *Par force, par contrainte, à contre-cœur.*

CONSTRAINER (kŏn'-stré'-neŭr), *ſ.* [he who conſtrains] *Celui qui contraint.*

CONSTRAINING (kŏn'-stré'-nïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de contraindre.*

CONSTRAINT (kŏn'-stré-nt'), *ſ.* [compulſion] *Contrainte*, f. *force*, f. *violence*, f. *néceſſité*, f. *gêne*, f. ‖ *guinderie*, f.

To CONSTRICT (kŏn'-strïkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind; to contract] *Reſſerrer, comprimer.*

CONSTRICTION (kŏn'-strïk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [contraction, compreſſion] *Conſtriction*, f. *compreſſion*, f. *reſſerrement*, m.

CONSTRICTOR (kŏn'-strïk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [that which conſtricts] *Conſtricteur*, m. t. d'Anatomie.

To CONSTRINGE (kŏn'-strïn'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. To CONSTRICT.

CONSTRINGENT (kŏn'-strïn'-djĕn't), *adj.* [having the quality of binding or compreſſing] *Conſtringent, qui reſſerre.*

To CONSTRUCT (kŏn'-streŭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to build] *Conſtruire, bâtir.*

CONSTRUCTION (kŏn'-streŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act and the form of building] *Conſtruction*, f. *ſtructure*, f. *bâtiment*, m. *édifice*, m.

CONSTRUCTION [in Grammar; the putting of words in their natural order] *Conſtruction*, f. *ſyntaxe*, f.

* CONSTRUCTION [ſenſe, meaning, interpretation] *Sens*, m. *interprétation*, f. To make the beſt conſtruction of a thing, *Donner un ſens favorable à une choſe.* Religion produces good-will towards men, and puts the mildeſt conſtruction upon every accident that befals them, *La religion produit la charité envers les hommes, & donne la plus favorable interprétation à tout ce qui leur arrive.* To put an ill conſtruction upon, *Commenter.*

CONSTRUCTIVE (kŭn'-streŭk'-tïv'), *adj.* [that which can be conſtructed] *Qui ſe peut conſtruire*

CONSTRUCTIVENESS (kŏn'-streŭk'-tïv'-nĕce), *ſ. L'état d'une choſe entant qu'elle ſe peut conſtruire.*

CONSTRUCTURE (kŏn'-streŭk'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [fabrick] *Structure*, f. *fabrique*, f.

To CONSTRUE (kŏn'-strïou, *not* kŏn'-steŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to range words in their natural order] *Conſtruire, faire la conſtruction, arranger les mots dans leur ordre naturel.*

* To CONSTRUE [to interpret] *Interpréter, expliquer, donner un ſens.*

CONSTRUED (kŏn'-strïou'd), *part. adj. Conſtruit; interprété.*

CONSTRUING (kŏn'-strïoŭ-ïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de conſtruire; conſtruction*, f. *interprétation*, f.

To CONSTUPRATE (kŏn'-stïoŭ-préte), *v. a.* [to defile] *Violer, débaucher.*

CONSTUPRATION (kŏn'-stïoŭ-pré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [defilement] *Viol*, m.

CONSUALIA, *ſ. pl.* [in Antiq. feaſts in honour of Conſus or Neptune] *Conſuales*, m. pl.

CONSUBSTANTIAL (kŏn'-seŭb-stăn'-chăl), *adj.* [in Divinity; of the ſame ſubſtance] *Conſubſtantiel.*

CONSUBSTANTIALLY (kŏn'-seŭb-stăn'-chăl-é), *adv. Conſubſtantiellement.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY (kŏn'-seŭb-ſtăn'-chï-ăl'-ï-té), *ſ. Conſubſtantialité*, f.

CONSUBSTANTIATE (kŏn'-seŭb-stăn'-chï-éte), *v. a. Unir dans la même ſubſtance.*

CONSUBSTANTIATION (kŏn'-seŭb-stăn'-chï-é'-cheŭne), *ſ. Conſubſtantiation*, f. *union de deux ſubſtances, celle du corps de J. C. & celle du pain dans l'Euchariſtie ſuivant le dogme des Luthériens.*

CONSUL (kŏn'-seŭl), *ſ.* [the chief magiſtrate in old Rome; an officer reſident in foreign parts for affairs relating to commerce and trade] *Conſul*, m. Duty or exaction demanded by conſuls of ſo much per cent, when a ſhip enters a port where ſuch conſuls reſide, *Cottimo*, m.

CONSULAR (kŏn'-chï-ŭ-lăr), *adj.* [relating to a conſul] *Conſulaire, de conſul.* The conſular dignity, *La dignité conſulaire.* A conſular man, *Homme conſulaire, qui a été conſul.*

CONSULAR, *ſ.* [one that has been a conſul] *Un homme conſulaire, qui a été conſul.*

CONSULATE (kŏn'-chïoŭ-léte), *or* CONSULSHIP (kŏn'-seŭl-chïp), *ſ.* [conſular dignity] *Conſulat*, m. *dignité* ou *charge de conſul*, f. f.

To CONSULT (kŏn'-seŭlte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* & *a.* [to take counſel together; to take advice

advice of] *Consulter, délibérer, donner son avis; consulter, prendre ou demander avis; communiquer.* He consulted with us, *Il délibéra avec nous.* He consulted his friends, *Il consulta ses amis.* To consult an author, *Consulter un auteur.*

* To CONSULT, *v. a.* [to regard, to act with respect to] *Consulter, avoir égard, avoir en vue, ménager.* To consult one's interest, inclination, or strength, *Consulter ses intérêts, son goût, ses forces.*

CONSULT (kŏn'-seŭlt), *and* CONSULTATION (kŏn-seŭl-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [advice, deliberation, counsel] *Consultation,* f. *avis,* m. *délibération,* f. *conseil,* m. *assemblée d'Avocats, de Médecins,* f.

CONSULTATIVE (kŏn'-seul'-tă-tĭv'), *adj. Consultative,* f. To have a consultative voice (when a man can only offer reasons and remonstrances whereon the chief or head determines at his own discretion), *Avoir voix consultative.*

CONSULTED (kŏn'-seŭl'-tĕd), *part. adj. Consulté.*

CONSULTER (kŏn'-seŭl'-teŭr), *f.* [he that consults] *Qui consulte, qui demande avis.*

CONSULTING (kŏn'-seŭl'-tin'gne), *f. L'action de consulter, consultation,* f.

CONSUMABLE (kŏn'-sĭou'-mă bl'), *adj.* [that may be consumed] *Qui peut être consumé,* ou *détruit.*

To CONSUME (kŏn'-sĭoume'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to waste; to spend, to destroy] *Consumer, dissiper, user; perdre, ruiner, détruire, réduire à rien, anéantir,* ‖ *gaspiller.* Time consumes every thing, *Le temps consume* ou *détruit tout.* He has consumed his fortune in rioting, *Il a dissipé son bien en débauches.*

To CONSUME AWAY, *v. n.* [to waste away, to be exhausted] *Se consumer, dépérir.* He consumes away with sorrow, *Il se consume de tristesse, il périt de chagrin.*

CONSUMED (kŏn'-sĭou'-m'd), *adj. Consumé, dissipé, &c.*

CONSUMER (kŏn'-sĭou'-meŭr), *f.* [spendthrift; one that consumes] *Dissipateur,* m. *qui consume, qui dissipe.*

CONSUMING (kŏn'-sĭou'-mĭn'gne), *f. L'action de consumer:*

CONSUMING, *adj. Consumant, dévorant.* God is a consuming fire, *Dieu est un feu dévorant.*

To CONSUMMATE (kŏn'-seŭm'-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to complete, to finish] *Consommer, compléter, accomplir, perfectionner, achever, terminer.* One who consummates, *Consommateur.*

CONSUMMATE, *adj.* CONSUMMATED (kŏn'-seŭm'-é-tĕd), *part. adj* [complete, perfect] *Consommé, accompli, parfait, achevé.* A man of consummate prudence, *Un homme d'une prudence consommée.* The marriage is consummated, *Le mariage est consommé.*

CONSUMMATING (kŏn'-seŭm'-é-tin'gne), *and* CONSUMMATION (kŏn'-seŭm-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [completion, perfection] *Accomplissement,* m. *perfection,* f.

CONSUMPTION (kŏn-seŭm'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of consuming, waste, destruction] *Consomption,* f. *consommation,* f. *dégât,* m. *dissipation,* f. *destruction,* f. There is a vast consumption of beer in London, *Il se fait une grande consommation de bierre à Londres.*

CONSUMPTION [decline; a disease] *Consomption,* f. *dépérissement,* m. *chartre,* f. *fièvre étique,* f. *phtisie,* f. To be in a consumption, *Avoir la consomption.*

CONSUMPTIVE (kŏn'-seŭm'-tĭv'), *adj.* [destructive, wasting] *Destructif, consumant;* ou bien *qui dépérit, qui a la consomption, étique, phtisique.*

CONSUMPTIVENESS (kŏn'-seŭm'-tĭv'-nĕce) [tendency to a consumption] *Langueur,* f. *maladie qui mene à la consomption,* f.

CONSUS, *f.* [Mythol. the god of counsels; a name of Neptune] *Consus,* m.

CONSUTILE (kŏn'-sĭou'-tĭl), *adj.* [sewed or stitched together] *Cousu ensemble.*

CONTABULATE (kŏn'-tăb'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to floor with boards] *Planchéyer, parqueter.*

CONTABULATION (kŏn'-tăb'-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* [a boarding a floor] *Parquetage,* m. *parquet,* m. *plancher,* m.

CONTACT (kŏn'-tăkt), *and* CONTACTION (kŏn'-tăk'-cheŭne), *f.* [touch] *Contact,* m. *attouchement,* m.

CONTAGION (kŏn'-té'-djĭ-eŭne), *f.* [infection, propagation of disease] *Contagion,* f. *infection,* f. *maladie qui se gagne,* f. il se dit aussi au figuré, comme:

* Contagion of example, *La contagion du mauvais exemple.*

CONTAGIOUS (kŭn'-té'-djĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [infectious, catching] *Contagieux, infect, pestilentiel, qui se communique.*

CONTAGIOUSNESS (kŏn'-té'-djĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of being contagious] *Qualité contagieuse; contagion,* f.

To CONTAIN (kŏn'-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hold; to comprise] *Contenir, tenir, comprendre, renfermer, embrasser.* That church can contain three thousand men, *Cette église peut contenir trois mille personnes.*

To CONTAIN [to restrain] *Contenir, réprimer, arrêter.* To contain one's anger, *Réprimer sa colère.*

To CONTAIN, *v. n.* [to live in continence] *Garder la continence.*

CONTAINABLE (kŏn'-té'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be contained] *Qui peut être contenu.*

CONTAINED (kŏn'-té'-n'd), *part. adj. Contenu; réprimé, &c.*

CONTAINING (kŏn'-té'-nĭn'gne), *f.* [from To CONTAIN] *L'action de contenir,* f.

CONTAMINATE (kŏn'-tăm'-ĭ-néte), *adj.* [polluted, defiled] *Souillé, gâté.*

To CONTAMINATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defile] *Souiller,* ‡ *contaminer.*

CONTAMINATED (kŏn'-tăm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Souillé,* ‡ *contaminé.*

CONTAMINATION (kŏn'-tăm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *f* [defilement] *Souillure,* f. ‡ *contamination,* f.

To CONTEMN (kŏn'-tĕm'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to despise, to disregard] *Mépriser, dédaigner, négliger; berner.*

CONTEMNED (kŏn'-tĕm'-n'd), *part. adj. Méprisé, dédaigné, negligé; berné.*

CONTEMNER (kŏn'-tĕm'-neŭr), *f.* [one that contemns] ** *Contempteur,* m.

CONTEMNING (kŏn'-tĕm'-nĭn'gne), *f. L'action de mépriser,* f. *mépris,* m

To CONTEMPER (kŏn'-tĕm'-peŭr), *or* CONTEMPERATE (kŏn'-tĕm'-peŭr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to moderate, to temper] *Tempérer, modérer.*

CONTEMPERAMENT (kŏn'-tĕm'-peŭr-ă-mĕn't), *f.* [the degree of any quality] *Degré de quelque qualité,* m.

CONTEMPERATION (kŏn'-tĕm'-peŭr-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of tempering; proportion] *L'action de tempérer, proportion,* f. *combinaison,* f. *mélange,* m.

To CONTEMPLATE (kŏn'-tĕm'-pléte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to consider; to meditate; to muse] *Contempler, considérer, méditer, spéculer.*

CONTEMPLATED (kŏn'-tĕm'-plé-tĕd), *part adj. Contemplé, considéré.*

CONTEMPLATION (kŏn'-tĕm'-plé'-cheŭne), *f.* [meditation] *Contemplation,* f. *méditation,* f. *considération,* f. *vue,* f. *réflexion,* f. *spéculation,* f.

CONTEMPLATIVE (kŏn'-tĕm'-plă-tĭv'), *adj.* [given to contemplation; thoughtful, studious] *Contemplatif, adonné à la contemplation.* His life has been rather contemplative than active, *Sa vie a été plus contemplative qu'active.*

CONTEMPLATIVELY (kŏn'-tĕm'-plă-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [attentively, thoughtfully] *Attentivement, avec réflexion.*

CONTEMPLATOR (kŏn'-tĭm'-plé-teŭr), *f.* [student] *Contemplateur,* m. *spéculateur,* m. *esprit spéculatif,* m. *adonné à la meditation,* m.

CONTEMPORARY (kŏn'-tĕm'-pŭ-ră-ré), *and* CONTEMPORARY, *f.* [living in the same age] *Contemporain,* m. § *synchroniste,* m.

CONTEMPORARY, *adj. Contemporain,* § *synchrone.*

To CONTEMPORISE (kŏn'-tĕm'-pŭ-rize), *v. a. Rendre contemporain.*

CONTEMPT (kŏn'-tĕm't'), *f.* [the act of despising, slight regard, vileness] *Mépris,* m. *dédain,* m. *abjection,* f. *avilissement,* m. To come to contempt, *Tomber dans le mépris.*

☞ The contempt of the court, *Contumace,* f. *défaut,* m. terme de Palais.

CONTEMPTIBLE (kŏn'-tĕm'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of contempt] *Contemptible, vil, méprisable, de nulle valeur.* He is contemptible in his own eyes, *Il est méprisable à ses propres yeux.* To make contemptible, *Avilir.* To grow contemptible, *S'avilir.*

CONTEMPTIBLENESS (kŏn'-tĕm'-tĭ-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [vileness, cheapness] *Etat de ce qui est méprisé,* m.

CONTEMPTIBLY (kŏ'-tĕm'-tĭ-blé), *adv.* [meanly] *Avec mépris, bassement, d'une manière vile.* To behave contemptibly, *Agir bassement.*

CONTEMPTUOUS (kŏn'-tĕm'-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [scornful] *Méprisant, dédaigneux, insolent.* A contemptuous carriage, *Un air méprisant, insolent.* A contemptuous laugh, *Un ris moqueur* ou *dédaigneux.*

CONTEMPTUOUSLY (kŏn'-tĕm'-tĭ oŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with scorn or despite] *Avec mépris, avec dédain, d'un air méprisant.* To speak contemptuously of one, *Parler avec mépris de quelqu'un.*

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS (kŏn'-tĕm'-tĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *f.* [insolence, disposition to contempt] *Mépris,* m. *insolence,* f.

To CONTEND (kŏn'-tĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to contest, to strive] *Contester, disputer, combattre, débattre.* When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome, *Lorsque Carthage disputera à Rome l'empire du monde.* To contend for a trifle, *Contester pour une bagatelle.*

To CONTEND [to maintain, or affirm] *Soutenir, maintenir, assurer, prétendre, affirmer avec opiniâtreté.*

CONTENDED (kŏn'-tĕn'-d'd), *part. adj. Contesté, disputé, sur quoi l'on est en contestation.*

CONTENDED FOR, *adj.* [maintained] *Soutenu, maintenu, affirmé.*

CONTENDENT (kŏn'-tĕn'-dĕn't), *and* CONTENDER (kŏn'-tĕn'-deŭr), *f.* [antagonist] *Rival,* m. *compétiteur,* m. *antagoniste,* m. *concurrent,* m.

CONTENDING (kŏn'-tĕn'-dĭn'gne), *f. L'action de contester,* f *contestation,* f.

CONTENDING, *adj.* [striving] *Contendant,* Contending parties, *Parties contendantes,* f.

CONTENSION (kŏn'-tĕn'-cheŭne), *f.* V. CONTENTION.

A joint contention of strength, *Une jonction de forces.*

CONTENT (kŏn'-tĕn't'), *adj.* [satisfied] *Content, satisfait.* Who is content is happy, *Qui est content est heureux.* The workmen are not content with their wages, *Les œuvriers ne sont pas contens de leur payement.*

CONTENT, *f.* [satisfaction, delight] *Contentement,* m. *satisfaction,* f. *joie,* f. *aise,* f. Content is beyond riches, *Contentement passe richesses.*

¶ Content, *contentement;* satisfaction, *satisfaction* (synon.): *Content* alludes properly to that inward serenity of heart which renders the soul sedate and composed; *satisfaction* to that sensation of pleasure we feel upon the success of our undertakings. No restless or turbulent man can ever enjoy true *content* *Satisfaction* hardly ever accompanies immoderate ambition.

CONTENT [anything included] *Le contenu.*

The

The container is larger than the content, *Le contenant eſt plus grand que le contenu.*

CONTENTS (kŏn'-ĕn'-ts', *or* kŏn'-tĕn'ts), uſed in the plural number [that which is comprifed in a writing] *Le contenu, le précis; ſommaire*, m. *matieres*, f. The contents of a book. *Le contenu d'un livre.* Table of the contents, *Table des matieres.*

CONTENT [extent, capacity] *Capacité*, f. *grandeur*, f. *étendue*, f. *contenant*, m. The content is always larger than the contents, *Le contenant eſt toujours plus grand que le contenu.*

To CONTENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſatisfy, to pleaſe, to gratify] *Contenter, ſatisfaire, agréer, plaire.* Do not content yourſelves with obſcure and confuſed ideas where clearer are to be obtained, *Ne vous contentez point d'idées obſcures & confuſes, lorſqu'on peut en avoir de plus claires.* I ſhall content you for your pains, *Je vous ſatisferai ou récompenſerai de vos peines.* One cannot content every body, *On ne peut pas plaire à tout le monde*

‡ CONTENTATION (kŏn'-tĕn-té'-cheŭne), V. CONTENTMENT.

CONTENTED (kŏn'-tĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [ſatisfied, at quiet] *Content, ſatisfait.* He is contented with the little he has, *Il eſt content du peu qu'il a.* I am contented to do it, *Je ſuis content de le faire.*

† A contented mind is a continual feaſt, *Eſt heureux qui eſt content.*

¶ Contented, *content*; ſatisfied, *ſatisfait* (ſynon.): We are *ſatisfied* when we have obtained what we wiſhed for; we are *contented* when we wiſh not for any more: the firſt is properly applied to actions or acquiſitions; the ſecond, to ſtate or condition of life.

Ex. I am well *ſatisfied* with your performance; he is *contented* with his lot. Poſſeſſion will always prove *ſatisfactory*; but it is the true enjoyment only of what we poſſeſs that can make us *content.*

CONTENTEDLY (kŏn'-tĕn'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [with content] *Ex.* To live contentedly, *Vivre content.* [Patiently] *Patiemment, ſans murmurer.* I bear with it contentedly, *Je le ſouffre patiemment.*

CONTENTEDNESS (kŏn'-tĕn'-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſatisfaction, content] *Contentement*, m. *plaiſir*, m. *ſatisfaction*, f.

CONTENTFUL (kŏn'-tĕn't'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of content] *Content, heureux.* A contentful life, *Une vie heureuſe.*

CONTENTING (kŏn'-tĕn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CONTENT] *L'action de contenter*, f.

CONTENTION (kŏn'-tĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ* [ſtrife, diſpute, debate, ſtreſt, emulation] *Contention*, f. *débat*, m. *diſpute*, f. *conteſtation*, f. *démêlé*, f. *effort*, m. *emulation*, f.

CONTENTIOUS (kŏn'-tĕn'-cheŭce), *adj.* [diſputable, diſputatious, quarrelſome] *Contentieux, qui eſt en débat; querelleux, qui aime à diſputer.* A contentious humour, *Une humeur querelleuſe.* Contentious juriſdiction, *Juriſdiction contentieuſe.*

CONTENTIOUSLY (kŏn'-tĕn'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [quarrelſomely] *Contentieuſement.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS (kŏn'-tĕn'-cheŭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [quarrelſomeneſs] *Humeur contentieuſe*, ou *querelleuſe.*

CONTENTLESS (kŏn'-tĕn't'-lĕce), *adj.* [diſcontented] *Mécontent.*

CONTENTMENT (kŏn'-tĕn't'-mĕn't), *ſ* [from Content] *Satisfaction*, f. *contentement*, m. *plaiſir*, m.

† Contentment is the greateſt wealth, *Content vaut paſſe richeſſes.*

CONTERMINOUS (kŏn'-tĕr'-mĭ-n ŭce), *adj.* [bordering upon] *Voiſin, limitrophe.*

CONTERRANEOUS (kŏn'-tĕr-ré'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj. Du même pays; qui eſt compatriote*

To CONTEST (kŏn'-tĕste'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to diſpute, to controvert; to ſtrive, to contend, to emulate] *Conteſter, diſputer, combattre.* To conteſt any thing, *Diſputer ou conteſter une choſe.* To conteſt with one, *Conteſter ou avoir diſpute avec quelqu'un.*

CONTEST (kŏn'-tĕ-ste), *ſ.* [diſpute, debate, difference] *Conteſtation*, f. *diſpute*, f. *débat*, m. *altercation*, f. *combat*, m. *diſcuſſion*, f. *conflit*, m. V. DIFFERENCE.

CONTESTABLE (kŏn'-tĕs'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [controvertible, diſputable] *Conteſtable, contentieux, diſputable.*

CONTESTABLENESS (kŏn'-tĕs'-tă bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Poſſibilité de conteſtation*, f.

CONTESTATION (kŏn'-tĕs-té'-cheŭne), V. CONTEST.

CONTESTED (kŏn'-tĕs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Conteſté, diſputé.*

To CONTEX (kŏn'-tĕks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weave together] *Tiſſer, entrelacer, lier.*

CONTEXT (kŏn'-tĕkst'), *adj.* [knit together] *Lié, entrelacé.*

CONTEXT (kŏn'-tĕkst), *ſ.* [the general ſeries of a diſcourſe] *La liaiſon, la ſuite d'un diſcours.*

CONTEXTURE (kŏn'-tĕks'-tieŭre), *ſ.* [interweaving] *Contexture*, f. *tiſſu*, m. *entrelacement*, m. *aſſemblage*, m. *compoſition*, f. *conſtitution*, f. It is a contexture of abſurdities, *C'eſt un tiſſu d'abſurdités.* He was of a delicate contexture, *Il étoit d'une conſtitution délicate.*

CONTIGNATION (kŏn'-tĭg-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a frame of beams] *Charpente*, f.

CONTIGUITY (kŏn'-tĭ-guĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [actual contact] *Contiguité*, f.

CONTIGUOUS (kŏn'-tĭg'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [touching, cloſe] *Contigu, joignant, attenant, qui touche.* Thoſe two objects are contiguous, *Ces deux objets ſont contigus, ſe touchent.* V. ADJACENT

CONTIGUOUSLY (kŏn'-tĭg'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv. D'une manière contigue.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS (kŏn'-tĭg'-ĭoŭ-cŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. CONTIGUITY.

CONTINENCE (kŏn'-tĭ-nĕn'ce), *and* CONTINENCY (kŏn'-tĭ-nĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [chaſtity in general; reſtraint, command of one's ſelf, forbearance of ſenſual pleaſures] *Continence*, f. *chaſteté*, f. *tempérance*, f. Content without venery is continence, *L'abſtinence des plaiſirs ſenſuels eſt continence.*

CONTINENCE [continuity] *Continuité*, f.

CONTINENT (kŏn'-tĭ-nĕn't), *adj.* [abſtemious in ſenſual pleaſure, chaſte; temperate] *Continent, chaſte, tempérant*

CONTINENT, *adj.* [continuous] *Continu, non-interrompu.*

CONTINENT, *ſ.* [firm land] *Continent*, m. *terre ferme*, f.

CONTINENTAL (kŏn'-tĭ-nĕn't'-ăl), *adj.* [relating to the continent] *Du continent.*

CONTINENTLY (kŏn'-tĭ-nĕn't'-lé), *adv.* [moderately] *Modérément, avec retenue, avec modération*

To CONTINGE (kŏn'-tĭn'dje'), *v. n.* [to happen] *Toucher, arriver.*

CONTINGENCE (kŏn'-tĭn'-djĕn'ce), *and* CONTINGENCY (kŏn'-tĭn'-djen'-cé), *ſ.* [accidental poſſibility] *Contingence*, f. *ſort*, m. *hazard*, m. *poſſibilité*, f. The contingency of human actions, *La contingence des actions humaines.* According to the contingency of events, *Suivant le ſort des événemens.*

CONTINGENT (kŏn'-tĭn'-djĕn't), *adj.* [caſual, accidental] *Contingent, caſuel, accidentel, fortuit.*

☞ Contingent expenſes of the war, *L'extraordinaire des guerres.*

CONTINGENT, *ſ.* [a thing in the hands of chance; dividend] *Accident fortuit; contingent*, m. *la part que chacun doit fournir, ou recevoir.*

CONTINGENTLY (kŏn'-tĭn'-djĕn't-lé), *adv.* [accidentally] *Caſuellement, par accident, par haſard.*

CONTINGENTNESS (kŏn'-tĭn'-djĕnt-nĕce), *ſ.* [accidentalneſs] V. CONTINGENCY.

CONTINUAL (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-ăl), *a dj.* [inceſſant] *Continuel, continu, aſſidu; perpétuel, éternel.* A continual rain, *Une pluie continuelle.* A continual fever, *Une fièvre continue.*

¶ Continual, *continuel*; continued, *continu* (ſynon.): There may be interruption in that which is *continual*; but that which is *continued* will not admit of it. Thus we ſay: a *continual* noiſe, *continual* rains: though there may have been ſhort interniſſions; but a *continued* ſtream, a *continued* baſe in muſic. *Continual* interruptions will make us weary of the beſt undertakings. In countries ſituated near the poles there is for the ſpace of five or ſix months together one *continued* darkneſs.

CONTINUALLY (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-ăl-é'), *adv.* [without interruption] *Continuellement, ſans ceſſe, ſans relâche, ſans interruption, toujours.* V. ALWAYS.

CONTINUANCE (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [permanence in one ſtate, duration, laſtingneſs] *Continuation*, f. *durée*, f. *continuité*, f. *perſévérance*, f. *permanence*, f. The continuance of his friendſhip, *La continuation de ſon amitié.* The continuance of evil doth in itſelf increaſe evil, *La durée du mal accroit par elle-même le mal.* The continuance in virtue, *La perſévérance dans la vertu.*

¶ Continuance, *continuité, durée*; continuation, *continuation* (ſynon.): The firſt relates to duration; the ſecond, to extent; thus we ſhould apply a conſcientious diſcharge of our duty to the *continuance* in any office; his phyſicians forbade him the uſe of animal food during the *continuance* of his diſtemper. The ſeveral books contained in Paradiſe Loſt are *continuations* of the ſame ſubject, &c.

CONTINUANCE [abode in a place] *Séjour*, m. I ſaw nothing in that country that could invite me to a longer continuance, *Je ne voyois rien dans ce pays qui m'invitât à y faire un plus long ſéjour*

CONTINUATE (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-éte), *adj.* [immediately united, uninterrupted; continual] *Continu, non interrompu; continuel.*

CONTINUATION (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ. Continuation*, f. *ſuite d'une choſe commencée*, f. V. CONTINUANCE.

CONTINUATIVE (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-ă-tĭv'), *ſ.* [an expreſſion noting continuation] *Expreſſion qui déſigne la durée d'une choſe*

CONTINUATOR (kŏn'-tĭn-ĭoŭ-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who continues a work left imperfect by another] *Continuateur*, m.

To CONTINUE (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ), -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to remain, to perſevere, to laſt] *Continuer, reſter, demeurer, perſiſter; perſévérer; durer.* The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat, *Le peuple reſte avec moi depuis trois jours, & n'a rien à manger.* To continue in ſin, *Perſiſter dans le péché.* Thy reign ſhall not continue, *Ton régne ne durera pas.*

To CONTINUE, *v. a* [to carry on, to protract] *Continuer, pourſuivre, prolonger, perpétuer.* I deſire you to continue me your friendſhip, *Je vous prie de me conſerver votre amitié.* The king continues him in his employment of Secretary of ſtate, *Le Roi le continue dans ſon poſte de Secrétaire d'Etat.* To improve and continue the breed, *Pour perfectionner & perpétuer la race.*

CONTINUED (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-ĕd), *part. adj. Continué, prolongé, continu, continuel.* A continued alley to the very ſea, *Une allée prolongée juſqu'à la mer.* A continued body, *Un corps continu.* A continued care, *Un ſoin continuel.* Continued plinth (in Archit.), *Cours de plinthe*, m. V. CONTINUAL.

CONTINUEDLY (kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭŭ-ĕd-lé), *adv* [without ceaſing] *Continuellement, toujours, ſans ceſſe.*

‡ CONTINUER (kŏn'-tĭn-ĭoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [having the power of perſeverance] *Perſévérant*, m.

CONTINUING (kŏn'-tĭn'-ŭü-ĭn'gue), *adj.* [lasting] *Permanent.*

CONTINUITY (kŏn'-tĭ-nĭou'-ĭ-té), *f.* [connection, cohesion; close union of parts, duration] *Continuité*, f. *liaison*, f. Solution of continuity, *Solution de continuité*; terme de Chirurgie; *division qu'une plaie fait dans le corps.*

CONTINUO (kŏn'-tĭn'-ŭü ô), *f.* [in Music; baſſo continuo or thorough-baſs] *Baſſe continue*, f.

CONTINUOUS (kŏn'-tĭn'-ŭü-eüce), *adj.* [uninterrupted by any ſpace] *Continu.*

CONTOR *or* CUNTOR, V. CUNDORE.

To CONTORT (kŏn'-torte'), *v. a.* [to twiſt, to writhe] *Tordre.*

CONTORTED (kŏn'-tor'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [*ſee* To CONTORT] *Contourné, tourné.*

CONTORTION (kŏn'-tor'-cheüne), *f.* [twiſt, wry motion] *Contorſion*, f. *pli ou mouvement forcé de quelque membre*, m. m.

CONTOUR (kŏn' tour'), *f.* [the outline] *Contour*, m. *ligne qui termine une figure.*

CONTOURNE [in Heraldry; is uſed when beaſts are repreſented ſtanding, or running with their faces to the ſiniſter ſide of the eſcutcheon] *Contourné.*

CONTRA (kŏn'-tră), *f.* [on the other ſide, a term uſed in merchants' accounts] *Terme uſité dans les livres de comptes, où d'un côté on trouve ce que eſt du de la part d'un tel, & de l'autre ce qu'on lui doit.*

CONTRA-APERTURA, *f.* [in Surgery; counter-opening] *Contre-fente*, f.

CONTRABAND (kŏn'-tră-bănn'd), *adj.* [prohibited, illegal, unlawful] *Prohibé, de contrebande.* Contraband goods, *Marchandiſes prohibées, marchandiſes de contrebande.*

To CONTRABAND, *v. a.* [to import prohibited goods] *Faire la contrebande.*

CONTRABANDED (kŏn'-tră-bănn'-dĕd), *part. adj.* V. CONTRABAND.

To CONTRACT (kŏn'-trăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhorten, to draw together] *Reſſerrer, raccourcir, rétrécir, retirer, plier, raſſembler; froncer; rédiger.*

To CONTRACT [to get] *Contracter, prendre, gagner, attraper; faire.* To contract an ill habit, *Contracter une mauvaiſe habitude.* To contract a diſeaſe, *Gagner une maladie.* To contract a marriage, *Contracter un mariage.* To contract debts, *Faire des dettes.*

To CONTRACT [to betroth, to affiance] *Fiancer.*

To CONTRACT, *v. n.* [to bargain] *Contracter, paſſer contrat, traiter, faire une convention.* To contract again, *Recontracter.*

To CONTRACT [to ſhrink up] *Se contracter, ſe reſſerrer, ſe raccourcir.*

CONTRACT (kŏn'-trakte), *f.* [a bargain, a compact] *Contrat*, m *convention*, f. *accord*, m. *devis*, m. *pacte*, m. ou bien *promeſſe de mariage*, f. *engagement*, m. V. AGREEMENT.

CONTRACTED (kŏn'-trăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Contracté, reſſerré, &c.*

CONTRACTED, *part. adj.* [affianced] *Fiancé.* He was firſt contracted to Lady Lucy, *Il fut premièrement fiancé avec Lady Lucie.*

CONTRACTEDNESS (kŏn'-trăk'-tĕd-nĕce), *f.* [the being drawn into a ſmall compaſs] *Reſſerrement*, m. *retirement*, m. *rétréciſſement*, m.

CONTRACTIBILITY (kŏn'-trăk-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [poſſibility of being contracted] *Qualité de ce qui eſt ſuſceptible de contraction*, f.

CONTRACTIBLE (kŏn'-trăk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of contraction] *Suſceptible de contraction.*

CONTRACTIBLENESS (kŏn'-trăk'-tĭ-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of ſuffering contraction] V. CONTRACTIBILITY.

CONTRACTILE (kŏn'-trăk'-tĭl), *adj.* [having the power of ſhortening itſelf] *Qualité d'un corps qui ſe reſſerre auſſitôt après avoir été étenau.*

CONTRACTING (kŏn'-trăk'-tĭn'gue), *f.* [*from* To CONTRACT] *L'action de contracter, &c.*

CONTRACTING, *adj.* [being party to a contract or bargain] *Contractant*, m. The contracting parties, *Les parties contractantes*, f. pl.

CONTRACTION (kŏn'-trăk' cheüne), *f.* [ſhrinking] *Contraction*, f. *retirement*, m. *reſſerrement*, m. A contraction of the nerves, *Une contraction, un retirement, une criſpation des nerfs.*

CONTRACTION [ſhortning] *Contraction*, f *raccourciſſement*, m. *abréviation*, f.

CONTRACTOR (kŏn'-trăk'-teŭr), *f.* [one who makes a contract] *Contractant*, m *fourniſſeur*, m. Contractor for building and furniſhing a ſhip, *Entrepreneur*, m.

To CONTRADICT (kŏn'-tră-dikte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to oppoſe verbally; to deny] *Contredire, contrarier: ſe battre, réclamer.* It is not lawful to contradict a point of hiſtory, which is known to all the world, *Il n'eſt pas juſte de contredire un point d'hiſtoire, avoué de tout le monde.*

CONTRADICTED (kŏn-tră-dĭk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Contredit, contrarié.*

CONTRADICTER (kŏn'-tră dĭk'-teür), [one who contradicts] *Contradicteur*, m. *contrediſant*, m.

CONTRADICTING (kŏn'-tră-dĭk'-tĭn'gue), *and* CONTRADICTION (kŏn'-tră-dĭk'-cheüne), *f.* [verbal oppoſition, inconſiſtency] *Contradiction*, f. *contredit*, m. *répugnance*, f. *antinomie*, f. That implies a contradiction, *Cela implique contradiction.* Without contradiction, *Sans contredit.*

CONTRADICTIOUS (kŏn'-tră-dĭk'-cheüce), *adj.* [inconſiſtent; inclined to contradict] *Contradictoire, où il y a de la contradiction; contrariant, contrediſant.*

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS (kŏn'-tră-dĭk'-cheüs-nĕce), *f.* [contrariety to itſelf, inconſiſtency] *Contradiction*, f.

CONTRADICTORILY (kŏn'-tră-dĭk'-teür ĭ-lé), *adv.* [inconſiſtently, oppoſitely] *Contradictoirement.*

CONTRADICTORINESS (kŏn'-tră-dĭk'-teür-ĭ-nĕce), *f. Une très-grande contradiction.*

CONTRADICTORY (kŏn'-tră-dĭk'-teür-é), *adj.* [inconſiſtent with, oppoſite to] *Contradictoire, qui ſe contredit, qui ſe dément.*

CONTRADICTORY, *f.* [a propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms] *Propoſition contradictoire*, f.

CONTRADISTINCTION (kŏn'-tră-dĭs-tĭn'k'-cheüne) [diſtinction by oppoſite qualities] *Diſtinction par les qualités contraires*, f. In contradiſtinction, *Par oppoſition.*

To CONTRADISTINGUISH (kŏn'-tră-dĭs-tĭn'g'-geüĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to diſtinguiſh by oppoſite quantities] *Diſtinguer par les qualités contraires; oppoſer, mettre en oppoſition.*

CONTRADISTINGUISHED (kŏn'-tră-dĭs-tĭn'g'-geüĭch't), *part. adj. Diſtingué par oppoſition, oppoſé.*

CONTRA-FISSURE (kŏn'-tră-fĭch'-ĭeüre), *f.* [Surg. a crack of the ſkull, oppoſite to fiſſure] *Contre-fente*, f.

To CONTRA-INDICATE (kŏn'-tră-ĭn'-dĭ-ké'-teŭ), *v. a.* [Med. is ſaid of peculiar ſymptoms in a malady] *Contre-indiquer, indiquer le contraire.*

CONTRA-INDICATION (kŏn'-tră-ĭn'-dĭ-ké'-cheün.), *f.* [Med. an indication or ſymptom which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out] *Contre-indication*, f.

CONTRAMURE (kŏn'-tră-mĭoure'), *f.* [out-wall] *Contre-mur*, m.

CONTRANITENCY (kŏn'-tră-nĭ'-tĕn'-cé), *f.* [reaction] *Réaction*, f.

CONTRAPOSITION (kŏn'-tră-pô-zĭch'-eüne), *f.* [placing over againſt] *Contre-poſition*, f.

CONTRAREGULARITY (kŏn'-tră-règ-ĭou-lăr'-ĭ-té), *f.* [contrariety to rule] *Oppoſition à la regle*, f.

CONTRARIANT (kŏn'-tré'-rĭ-ăn't), *adj.* [inconſiſtent, contradictory] *Contradictoire.*

CONTRARIES (kŏn'-tră-réz), *f. pl.* [propoſitions which deſtroy each other] *Propoſitions contraires*, f.

CONTRARIETY (kŏn'-tré-răĭ'-é-té), *f* [oppoſition, repugnance] *Contrariété*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *incompatibilité*, f.

CONTRALILY (kŏn'-tră-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a contrary manner, in different ways] *Au contraire, de différentes manières.*

CONTRARINESS (kŏn'-tră-rĭ-nĕce), *f.* V. CONTRARIETY.

CONTRARIOUS (kŏn'-tré'-rĭ-eüce), *adj.* [oppoſite] *Contraire.*

CONTRARIOUSLY (kŏn'-tré'-rĭ-eüs-lé), V. CONTRARILY.

CONTRARIWISE, *adv. or rather* CONTRARIWAYS (kŏn'-tră ré-üeze) [converſely; on the contrary] *Autrement, d'une manière oppoſée, au contraire.*

CONTRARY (kŏn'-tră ré), *adj.* [oppoſite] *Contraire, oppoſé, † appointé: extrême.* The wind was contrary to us, *Le vent nous étoit contraire.* The various and contrary choices that men make in the world do not argue that they do not all purſue good, but that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike, *Les choix différens & contraires que font les hommes, ne prouvent pas qu'ils ne cherchent pas du tout le bien; ils prouvent ſeulement que la même ch ſe n'eſt pas bonne au goût de tout le monde.* In a contrary ſenſe, *En ſens contraire, à contre-ſens.*

CONTRARY, *f. Le contraire, extrême*, m. You told me the contrary, *Vous m'avez dit le contraire.* Two contraries cannot ſubſiſt together, *Deux contraires ne peuvent ſubſiſter enſemble.* V. REVERSE.

ON THE CONTRARY [in oppoſition] *Au contraire.*

TO THE CONTRARY [to a contrary purpoſe] *Pour le contraire.* They had inſtructions to the contrary, *Ils avoient des inſtructions pour le contraire.* To adviſe to the contrary, *Conſeiller le contraire.* I can ſay nothing to the contrary, *Je n'ai rien à oppoſer à cela; je n'ai rien à dire contre cela.*

CONTRARY, *prep. Contre.* To ſpeak contrary to one's thought, *Parler contre ſa penſée, trahir ſes ſentimens.*

To CONTRARY, *v. a.* [to oppoſe, to contradict] *Contrarier, contredire.* I was adviſed not to contrary the king, *On m'avoit averti de ne pas contredire le roi.*

To CONTRAST (kŏn'-träſte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place in oppoſition] *Contraſter*; terme de Peinture, qui s'emploie auſſi au figuré. The figures of the groupes muſt contraſt each other, *Les figures des groupes doivent contraſter enſemble.*

CONTRAST (kŏn'-träſte), *f.* [oppoſition of figures, by their ſeveral poſitions] *Contraſte*, m. *en Peinture*; au figuré, *oppoſition*, f. *différence*, f. *contraſte*, m.

CONTRASTED (kŏn'-träs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Contraſté*; au propre & au figuré.

CONTRAVALLATION (kŏn'-tră-văl-lé' cheüne), *f.* [the fortification thrown up round a city to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon] *Contrevallation*, f.

To CONTRAVENE (kŏn'-tră-vine'), *v. a.* [to oppoſe, to obſtruct, to paſſ.] *Enfreindre, violer, contrevenir.*

CONTRAVENER (kŏn'-tră-vi'-nĕür), *f.* [offender] *Contrevenant*, f.

CONTRAVENTION (kŏn'-tră-vĕn'-cheüne), *f.* [oppoſition] *Contravention*, f. *infraction*, f.

CONTRA-YERVA, *f.* [counter-poiſon; an American plant; the root of it is ſaid to be an antidote againſt the poiſon of its juice] *Contra-yerva*, m. *racine de ſerpentaire*, f

CONTRE-BENDED, COUNTER-BARRED, COUNTER-FESSED, *adj.* [in Heraldry; is ſaid

ſaid when two ordinaries of the ſame nature are oppoſite to each other, ſo as colour be oppoſed to metal, and vice verſa] *Contrebanda, contrebarré, contrefaſcé.*

CONTRECTATION (kŏn'-trĕk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [handling] *Maniement*, m. *l'action de manier*, f. *attouchement*, m.

CONTRE-TEMPS, *ſ.* [in dancing] *Contre-temps*, m. Demi-contre-temps, *Demi contre-temps*, m.

CONTRIBUTARY (kŏn'-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tă-ré), *adj.* [paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign] *Tributaire du même ſouverain*; *contributaire.*

To CONTRIBUTE (kŏn'-trĭb'-ĭoŭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pay, to give; to bear a part] *Contribuer, fournir, donner, payer, concourir*, ‖ *bourſiller*, † *cracher au baſſin.* He contributed a greater ſum of money than any other, *I. fournit, ou paya une plus groſſe ſomme qu'aucun autre.* You have contributed to my fortune, *Vous avez contribué à ma fortune.*

CONTRIBUTING (kŏn'-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tĭn'-gnĕ), *and* CONTRIBUTION (kŏn'-trĭ-bĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de contribuer*, f. *contribution*, f. To put a country under contribution, *Mettre un pays à contribution.*

CONTRIBUTIVE (kŏn'-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [that contributes] *Qui contribue, qui concourt, qui ſert à.*

CONTRIBUTOR (kŏn'-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who contributes] *Contribuant*, m. *qui ſert à.*

CONTRIBUTORY (kŏn'-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* V. CONTRIBUTIVE.

‡ To CONTRISTATE (kŏn'-trĭs'-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſadden, to make ſorrowful] *Contriſter, affliger.*

CONTRISTATED (kŏn'-trĭs'-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Contriſté, affligé.*

CONTRISTATION (kŏn'-trĭs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [grief, ſorrow] *L'action de contriſter, affliction*, f. *chagrin*, m. *triſteſſe*, f.

CONTRITE (kŏn'-trăïte), *adj.* [bruiſed; worn with ſorrow] *Briſé*; *contrit, pénitent.* A contrite heart, *Un cœur contrit.*

CONTRITELY (kŏn'-trăïte-lé), *adv.* [penitently] *D'une maniere pénitente*, ou *repentante.*

CONTRITENESS (kŏn'-trăïte'-nĕce), *ſ.* [contrition, repentance] *Contrition*, f. *repentir*, m.

CONTRITION (kŏn'-trĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of grinding; *fig.* penitence, ſorrow for ſin] *L'action de briſer*, ou *briſement*; *contrition*, f. *douleur de ſes péchés*, f. *componction*, f.

CONTRIVABLE (kŏn'-trăï'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be contrived] *Qui peut être trouvé*, ou *inventé.*

CONTRIVANCE (kŏn'-trăï'-văn'ce), *ſ.* [the act of contriving, the thing contrived] *Invention*, f. A pretty contrivance, *Une jolie invention.*

CONTRIVANCE [a ſcheme; a plot; an artifice] *Plan*, m. *deſſein*, m. *imagination*, f. * *économie*, f. * *goût*, m. *complot*, m. *adreſſe*, f. *artifice*, m.

To CONTRIVE (kŏn'-trăïve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to excogitate, to plan out] *Inventer, imaginer, concerter, ménager, trouver, pratiquer, tramer, machiner, ajuſter, fabriquer: feindre*, * ‖ *braſſer.* What more likely to contrive this admirable frame of the univerſe, than infinite wiſdom, *Quoi de plus propre à inventer le plan admirable de cet univers, qu'une ſageſſe infinie.* To contrive a deſign, *Concerter un deſſein.* To contrive a man's ruin, *Tramer, machiner la perte de quelqu'un.*

To CONTRIVE, *v. n.* [to complot] *Comploter, s'aboucher.* We may contrive this afternoon, *Nous pouvons nous aboucher cette après-dîné.*

CONTRIVED (kŏn'-trăï'-v'd), *part. adj. Inventé, trouvé, imaginé, concerté, ménagé, pratiqué, tramé, machiné.*

CONTRIVER (kŏn'-trăï'-vĕr), *ſ.* [an inventer] *Inventeur*, m. *auteur*, m. *un homme inventif, artiſan*, m.

CONTRIVING (kŏn'-trăï'-vĭn'gne), *and* CONTRIVEMENT (kŏn'-trĭve'-mĕn't), *ſ. L'action d'inventer, invention*, f.

CONTROL (kŏn'-trôl'), *ſ.* [the account kept by a perſon as a check upon another] *Contrôle*, m. au figuré, *cenſure*, f. *inſpection*, f. *autorité qui réprime*, f.

To CONTROL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to examine the accounts of another, by a check kept againſt him] *Contrôler, vérifier*; au figuré, *cenſurer, contrôler, réprimer, gouverner, réfuter*, ‖ *ſyndiquer.*

* He controlled all the evidence of his adverſary, *Il réfuta toutes les preuves de ſon adverſaire.*

CONTROLLER (kŏn'-trôl'-eŭr), V. COMPTROLLER.

CONTROLLERSHIP (kŭn'-trôl'-eŭr-chĭp), V. COMPTROLLERSHIP.

CONTROLMENT (kŏn'-trôl'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [reſtraint, ſuperintendance; oppoſition, confutation] *Autorité*, f. *réprimande*, f. *inſpection*, f. *ſurintendance*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *réfutation*, f.

CONTROVER (kŏn'-trô'-veŭr), *ſ.* [a law-word, ſignifying a forger of falſe news] *Un ſemeur, un auteur*, ou *inventeur de faux bruits*, m.

CONTROVERSIAL (kŏn'-trô-vĕr'-chăl), *adj.* [relating to controverſy] *Controverſé, qui a rapport à la controverſe.*

CONTROVERSY (kŏn'-trô-vĕr-cé), *ſ.* [diſpute in general; diſpute about religion] *Diſpute*, f. *différend*, m. *débat*, m. *démêlé*, m. *conteſtation*, f. *contredit*, m. *controverſe*, f. *diſpute de religion*, f. Without controverſy, *Sans contredit.*

To CONTROVERT (kŏn'-trô-vĕrte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to debate, to diſpute] *Diſputer, débattre, agiter, mettre en controverſe.*

CONTROVERTED (kŭn'-trô-vĕr-tĕd), *adj.* [diſputed] *Controverſé, diſputé, conteſté, qui eſt en diſpute.*

CONTROVERTIBLE (kŏn'-trô-vĕrt'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be controverted] *Diſputable, ſujet à diſpute.*

CONTROVERTIST (kŏn'-trô-vĕr-tĭſte), *ſ.* [diſputant] *Controverſiſte*, m. *diſputant.*

CONTUMACIOUS (kŏn'-tĭoŭ-mé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [obſtinate, ſtubborn] *Obſtiné, opiniâtre, rétif, revêche, inflexible.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY (kŏn'-tĭoŭ-mé'-cheŭs-lé), *adv. Opiniâtrément, avec opiniâtreté.*

CONTUMACY (kŏn'-tĭoŭ-mă-cé), *or* CONTUMACIOUSNESS (kŏn'-tĭoŭ-mé'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [obſtinacy; in Law, a wilful diſobedience to any lawful ſummons] *Obſtination*, f. *opiniâtreté*, f. *contumace*, f. *refus de comparoître en juſtice*, m.

CONTUMELIOUS (kŏn'-tĭoŭ-mi'-lĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [reproachful, ſarcaſtic; ſhameful] *Outrageux, injurieux, offenſant, choquant, honteux, ignominieux, diffamatoire*; ‡ *contumélieux*; *porté à outrager, à calomnier.*

CONTUMELIOUSLY (kŏn'-tĭoŭ-mi'-lĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [reproachfully, contemptuouſly] *Avec outrage, avec mépris, d'une manière inſultante*; ‡ *contumélieuſement.*

CONTUMELY (kon'-tĭoŭ-mĭ-lé), *or* CONTUMELIOUSNESS (kŏn'-tĭoŭ-mi'-li-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [reproach, contemptuouſneſs] *Outrage*, m. *injure*, f. *mépris*, m. *inſulte*, f. ‡ *contumélie*, f. *affront*, m.

To CONTUSE (kŏn'-tĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity] *Meurtrir, faire une contuſion.*

CONTUSED (kŏn'-tĭou'-z'd), *part. adj. Meurtri.*

CONTUSING (kŏn'-tĭou'-zĭn'gne), *adj.* [in Surgery; which bruiſes] *Contondant.*

CONTUSION (kŏn'-tĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [bruiſe] *Contuſion*, f. *meurtriſſure*, f.

CONVALESCENCE (kŏn'-vă-lĕs'-cĕn'ce), *or* CONVALESCENCY (kŏn'-vă-lĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [recovery of health] *Convaleſcence*, f. *rétabliſſement de ſanté*, m.

CONVALESCENT (kŏn'-vă-lĕs'-cĕn't), *adj.* [recovering, returning to a ſtate of health] *Convaleſcent.*

CONVENABLE (kŏn'-vi'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [agreeable] *Convenable, aſſortiſſant.*

To CONVENE (kŭn'-vĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to call together; to come together] *Aſſembler, convoquer*; *s'aſſembler.*

CONVENED (kŏn'-vĭ'-n'd), *part. adj. Aſſemblé, convoqué.*

CONVENIENCE (kŏn'-vi'-nĭ-ĕn'ce), *and* CONVENIENCY (kŏn'-vi'-nĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [fitneſs, commodiouſneſs, accommodation] *Convenance*, f. *conformité*, f. *accord*, m. *commodité*, f. *juſteſſe*, f. *accommodement*, m. *aiſe*, f. *aiſance*, f. *bienſéance*, f. To ſerve one's own eaſe and conveniency, *S'accommoder.*

CONVENIENCE, *Aſement*, m. At his eaſe, at his leiſure, *A ſon aiſe & aiſement.*

CONVENIENCIES of a ſhip, *Emménagemens d'un vaiſſeau*, m. pl.

CONVENIENT (kŏn'-vi'-nĭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [fit, ſuitable, commodious] *Convenible*, ‡ *convenant, conforme, aſſorti, propre, commode, aiſé, bon.* There are ſome arts that are peculiarly convenient to ſome particular nations, *Il y a des arts particulièrement propres ou convenables à certaines nations.* A very convenient houſe, *Une maiſon fort commode.*

¶ Convenient, *commode*; uſeful, *utile*; ſerviceable, *utile, avantageux* (ſynon.) † *Convenient* implies what contributes to our greater eaſe and comfort, though we may do well enough without it; *uſeful* is more applicable to thoſe we have often recourſe to, and what we cannot well do without; *ſerviceable* to things of uſe, but which we often do without than with: thus a clock is *uſeful* to regulate our time; a watch *convenient*, as we carry it about with us every where; friends and good connections are *ſerviceable.*

CONVENIENTLY (kŏn'-vi'-nĭ-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [fitly, commodiouſly] *Convenablement*; *commodément*; *ſans embarras, ſans peine*; *à propos.*

CONVENT (kŏn'-vĕn't), *ſ.* [a monaſtery] *Couvent*, m. *monaſtère*, m. *maiſon religieuſe.*

‡ To CONVENT (kŏn'-vĕn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſummon to appear] *Citer, ajourner, aſſigner, appeler en jugement.*

‡ CONVENTED (kŏn'-vĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Cité.*

CONVENTICLE (kŏn'-vĕn-tĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [an unlawful meeting] *Conventicule*, m. *aſſemblée furtive & illicite*, f. *conciliabule*, m.

CONVENTICLER (kŏn'-vĕn'-tĭk-leŭr), *ſ.* [one that frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies] *Celui qui fréquente des conventicules.*

CONVENTION (kŏn'-vĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [an aſſembly] *Aſſemblée*, f. en général; & *aſſemblée des Etats.*

Public conventions are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men, *Les aſſemblées publiques ſont ſujettes à toutes les foibleſſes, à tous les vices des particuliers.* A convention of witches, *Aſſemblée de ſorciers*, f. *ſabbat*, m.

CONVENTION [a contract or coverant] *Convention*, f. *accord*, m. *contrat*, m. *traité*, m.

CONVENTIONAL (kŏn'-vĕn'-cheŭn-eŭl), *and* CONVENTIONARY (kŏn'-vĕn'-cheŭo-ăr-é), *adj.* [ſettled by convention] *Conventionnel*; *ſtipulé, réglé par convention.*

§ CONVENTIONER (kŏn'-vĕn'-cheŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [a member of a convention] *Membre d'une convention* ou *d'une aſſemblée des états*, m.

CONVENTUAL (kŏn'-vĕn'-tĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [monaſtic, belonging to a convent] *Conventuel, de couvent, appartenant à un couvent*; *monaſtique.*

CONVENTUAL, *ſ.* [a monk, a nun] *Religieux*, m. *religieuſe*, f. *moine*, m. *nonne*, f. Conventuals, *Moines*, m. pl. *religieux conventuels.* I have read a ſermon of a conventual, *J'ai lu le ſermon d'un moine.*

CONVENTUALLY (kŏn'-vĕn'-tĭoŭ-ăl-é),

ml-é), *adv.* [according to rules or orders of the convent] *Conventuellement.*

To CONVERGE (kŏn'-vĕrje'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to tend to the same point] *Tendre au même point, être convergent, converger.*

CONVERGENT (kŏn'-vĕr'-djĕn't), *and* CONVERGING (kŏn'-vĕr-djĭn'gne), *adj.* [tending to one point] *Convergent.* Converging lines (which continually approximate), *Lignes convergentes.*

CONVERGENCE (kŏn'-vĕr'-djĕn'ce), *s. Convergence,* f.

CONVERSABLE (kŏn'-vĕr'-să-bl'), *or* CONVERSIVE, *adj.* [fit for company] *De bonne compagnie, propre à la société, d'une société aisée, sociable.*

CONVERSABLENESS (kŏn'-vĕr'-să-bl'-nĕce), *s. Qualité d'être capable de conversation,* f.

CONVERSABLY (kŏn'-vĕr'-să-blé), *adv.* [in a conversable manner] *D'une manière sociable, propre à la conversation.*

CONVERSANT (kŏn'-vĕr-săn't), *adj.* [acquainted with, intimate] *Familier, intime, qui converse.* Conversant with one, *Familier avec quelqu'un.*

CONVERSANT [having knowledge of anything] *Versé, expérimenté.* He is conversant in both the languages, *Il est versé dans les deux langues.*

CONVERSANT [having for its object] *Qui a pour objet, qui traite de.* Mathematics are conversant about extension, *Les mathématiques traitent de l'extension, ont l'extension pour objet.*

CONVERSATION (kŏn'-vĕr-cé'-cheŭne), *s.* [familiar discourse, intercourse, society] *Conversation,* f. *entretien familier; commerce,* m. *fréquentation,* f. *société,* f. *discours,* m. ‖ *accointance,* f. A private conversation, *Un entretien particulier, un tête-à-tête.* Conversation with the best company of both sexes, *La fréquentation des meilleures compagnies de l'un & l'autre sexe.* V. DISCOURSE.

CONVERSATION [behaviour] *Conduite,* f. *mœurs,* f.

CONVERSATIVE (kŏn'-vĕr'-să-tĭv'), *adj.* [relating to the commerce of men] *Social, qui a rapport à la société.*

CONVERSE (kŏn'-vĕrse), *s.* [conversation, acquaintance] *Conversation,* f. *habitude,* f. *familiarité,* f. *commerce,* m *communication,* f.

CONVERSE [in Geometry; a proposition converse, an inverted, *or* controverted proposition] *Proposition converse,* f.

To CONVERSE (kŏn'-vĕrse'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to hold intercourse; to be familiar; to talk] *Converser, fréquenter, hanter, être familier; s'entretenir, causer, parler; avoir commerce.*

CONVERSED WITH (kŏn'-vĕr'-s't ŏ'ĭtsh), *adj.* [discoursed with] *Que l'on fréquente,* ou *qu'on a fréquenté.*

CONVERSELY (kŏn'-vĕrse'-lé), *adv.* [reciprocally] *Réciproquement.*

CONVERSING (kŏn'-vĕr'-sĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To CONVERSE] *Fréquentation,* f. *commerce,* m. *l'action de converser, de hanter,* ou *de fréquenter.*

CONVERSION (kŏn'-vĕr'-cheŭne), *s.* [change] *Conversion,* f. *changement,* m. The conversion of the Gentiles, *La conversion des Gentils.*

CONVERSIVE (kŏn'-vĕr'-sĭv'), V. CONVERSABLE.

CONVERT (kŏn'-vĕrte), *and* CONVERTITE (kŏn'-vĕr-tăĭte), *s. Un prosélyte, un converti.* A new convert, *Un nouveau converti, un néophyte.*

To CONVERT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change, to turn] *Convertir, changer, transmuer.* To convert a substance into another, *Changer une substance en une autre.* To convert a heathen to the Christian faith, *Convertir un païen au Christianisme.* To convert holy vessels to prophane uses, *Convertir des vases sacrés à des usages profanes.*

To CONVERT, *v. n.* [to be transmuted] *Se changer.* The love of wicked friends converts to

feat, and that feat to hate; *L'amitié des méchans se change en crainte, & cette crainte en haine.*

CONVERTED (kŏn'-vĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Converti.*

CONVERTER (kŏn'-vĕrt'-eŭr), *s.* [one that makes converts] ‖ *Convertisseur,* m.

CONVERTIBILITY (kŏn'-vĕr-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [the quality of being convertible] *Qualité d'être convertible.*

CONVERTIBLE (kŏn'-vĕr'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [susceptible of change] *Qui peut être changé; convertible,* terme de Logique, & de Commerce.

CONVERTING (kŏn'-vĕr'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To CONVERT] *Conversion,* f. *l'action de convertir,* f *&c.*

CONVEX (kŏn'-vĕks), *adj.* [rising in a spherical form] *Convexe.*

CONVEX, *s.* for Convexity, which see.

CONVEXED (kŏn'-vĕk't), *part. adj.* [formed convex] *Convexe.*

CONVEXEDLY (kŏn'-vĕk'-sĕd-lé), *and* CONVEXLY (kŏn'-vĕks'-lé), *adv.* [in a convex form] *De forme convexe.*

CONVEXITY (kŏn'-vĕks'-ĭ-té), *and* CONVEXNESS (kŏn'-vĕks'-nĕce), *s.* [protuberance in a spherical form] *Convexité,* f. *bombement,* m.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE (kŏn'-vĕks'-ô-kŏn'g'-kéve), *adj.* [convex on one side, and hollow on the other] *Convexe d'un côté, & concave de l'autre.*

To CONVEY (kŏn'-vé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to carry, to transmit, to impart] *Porter, transporter, transmettre, envoyer, faire passer, faire tenir.* I will convey them by sea, *Je les transporterai par mer.* To convey one's right to another, *Transmettre son droit à un autre.* How do you convey your letters to him? *Comment lui faites-vous tenir vos lettres?*

To CONVEY [to introduce, to manage] *Introduire, ménager; conduire.* Other notions convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one, *Les autres notions s'introduisent dans l'esprit par plus d'un sens.* I shall convey that business as I shall find means, *Je conduirai cette affaire suivant que j'en trouverai les moyens.*

To CONVEY AWAY, *Emporter, faire emporter, détourner,* ‡ *fortraire.*

To CONVEY OUT, *Mettre dehors, transporter hors de, sauver.* He was conveyed out of my house in this basket, *On le transporta hors de ma maison dans ce panier.* To convey one's self out of danger, *Se sauver, se tirer de quelque danger.*

CONVEYANCE (kŏn'-vé'-ăn'ce), *s.* [carrying, transmission, grant] *Transport,* m. *voiture,* f. *envoi,* m. *cession,* f. *contrat de transport,* m. *commodité,* f.

CONVEYANCE [secret management] *Pratique cachée, menées sourdes, conduite secrète d'une affaire.*

CONVEYANCER (kŏn'-vé'-ăn'-ceŭr), *s.* [a lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred] *Un notaire, celui qui fait des contrats de transport.*

CONVEYED (kŏn'-vé'-ĕd), *part. adj. Porté, transporté, transmis, envoyé, introduit, conduit, ménagé.*

CONVEYER (kŏn'-vé'-eŭr), *s.* [one who conveys anything from one place to another] *Voiturier,* m. * Those who stand before earthly princes in the nearest degree of approach, and are the conveyers of their will to others, *Ceux qui approchent les princes de très-près, & qui annoncent leur volonté aux peuples.*

CONVEYING (kŏn'-vé'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de porter, de transporter, &c.*

To CONVICT (kŏn'-vĭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prove one guilty] *Convaincre, prouver qu'un accusé est coupable.* To convict one of high treason, *Convaincre quelqu'un de haute trahison.*

To CONVICT [to confute] *Réfuter.* To convict hereticks, *Réfuter les hérétiques.* *

CONVICT, *adj.* Convicted, *part. adj. Convaincu, jugé coupable.*

CONVICT (kŏn'-vĭkt), *s.* [one found guilty of the crime charged against him] *Un coupable atteint & convaincu d'un crime.*

CONVICTED (kŏn'-vĭk't ed), *adj.* [proved guilty] *Convaincu, atteint de quelque crime.*

CONVICTION (kŏn'-vĭk'-cheŭne), *s.* [detection of guilt; confutation] *Conviction,* f. *réfutation,* f.

CONVICTIVE (kŏn'-vĭk't-ĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of convincing] *Convaincant.*

CONVICTIVENESS (kŏn'-vĭk't-ĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [evidence, proof] *Evidence,* f. *démonstration,* f. *perfection,* f.

To CONVINCE (kŏn'-vĭn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to force another to acknowledge a contested position; to convict, to prove, to manifest] *Convaincre, prouver, mettre en évidence, montrer: juger.* To convince one of his ungodly deeds, *Convaincre quelqu'un de ses actions impies.* That convinced me of your probity, *Cela m'a prouvé votre probité.*

CONVINCED (kŏn'-vĭn's't), *part. adj. Convaincu, prouvé.*

CONVINCEMENT (kŏn'-vĭn'ce'-mĕn't), V. CONVICTION.

CONVINCIBLE (kŏn'-vĭn'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of conviction] *Qui peut être convaincu.*

CONVINCING (kŏn'-vĭn'-cĭn'gne), *adj.* [that produces conviction] *Convaincant, incontestable.*

CONVINCINGLY (kŏn'-vĭn'-cĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a convincing manner] *D'une manière convaincante, invinciblement.* This he convincingly proved, *Il prouva ceci d'une manière convaincante.*

CONVIVAL (kŏn'-văĭ'-văl), *or* CONVIVIAL (kŏn'-vĭv'-ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [festal, social] *De convive, de festin.*

‡ To CONVIVE (kŏn'-văĭve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to feast] *Régaler, traiter, convier.*

† CONUNDRUM (kô-neŭn'-deŭme), *s.* [a whim, a maggot, a low jest, a quibble] *Caprice,* m. *fantaisie,* f. *quinte,* f. *calembourg,* m.

To CONVOCATE (kŏn'-vô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call together] *Convoquer, assembler.*

CONVOCATION (kŏn'-vô-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [an assembly; an assembly of the clergy] *Convocation,* f. *assemblée,* f. *synode,* m. *assemblée du clergé,* f.

To CONVOKE (kŏn'-vôke'), *v. a.* [to summon to an assembly] *Convoquer, assembler.*

To CONVOLVE (kŏn'-vŏ.v'), *v. a.* [to roll together] *Enrouler.*

CONVOLVED (kŏn'-vŏl'-v'd), *and* CONVOLUTED (kŏn'-vô-lĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [rolled upon itself] *Roulé, replié, enroulé.*

CONVOLUTION, *s.* [the act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself] *L'action de rouler; état de ce qui est roulé; enroulement,* m.

To CONVOY (kŏn'-vŏé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accompany for the sake of defence] *Convoyer, escorter.*

CONVOY (kŏn'-vŏé), *s.* [attendance by way of defence] *Convoi,* m. *escorte,* f *conserve,* f. *compagne de navires,* f. This convoy shall secure them in their passage, *Ce convoi assurera leur passage.* To be a convoy to one, *Servir d'escorte à quelqu'un.*

CONVOY of provisions and ammunition, *Convoi,* m. *munitions,* f. *vivres,* m. *argent,* m. *&c. qu'on fait passer dans un camp, dans une ville assiégée.*

CONVOYED (kŏn'-vŏé'-d), *part. adj. Convoyé, escorté.* He was convoyed by two ships of war, *Il étoit escorté par deux vaisseaux de guerre.*

CONUSANCE (kŏn'-ĭoŭ-săn'ce), *s.* A law-term. V. COGNISANCE.

To CONVULSE (kŏn'-veŭlse'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give an irregular and involuntary motion] *Agiter, donner des convulsions, bouleverser,* au propre & au figuré.

CONVULSED (kŏn'-veŭl'-s't), *part. adj. Agité, qui est dans les convulsions.*

CONVULSION (kŏn'-veŭl'-cheŭne), *s.* [an irregular and involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles] *Convulſion*, f. au figuré, *agitation violente, inquiétude*, f. Convulſion-fits, *Des convulſions*.

CONVULSIVE (kŏn'-veŭl'-sĭv'), *adj.* [that which produces convulſions] *Convulſif*.

CONY (keŭn'-ĕ), *s.* [a rabbit] *Lapin*, m. A young cony, *Un lapereau, un petit lapin*.

CONY-BURROW (keŭn'-é-beŭr-ô), *s.* *Trou de lapin*, m. *clapier*, m. *terrier*, m.

‡ CONY-CATCHER (keŭn'-ĕ-kĭtch'-eŭr), *s.* [a thief, a tricking fellow] *Un fourbe, un trompeur, un impoſteur*.

CONY-WARREN (keŭn'-é-oûr'-ĕne), *s* *Garenne de lapins*, f.

CONYZA (kô-nï'-zâ), *s.* [flea bane; a med. plant] *Coniſe*, f. *herbe aux punaiſes*, f.

To COO (keû), *v. n.* [to make a mournful hoarſe cry, like a dove or a turtle] *Roucouler comme les pigeons; roucouler, gémir comme la tourterelle*.

COOING (keû'-ĭn'gne), *s.* *L'action de roucouler, gémiſſement*, m.

COOK (keûk), *s.* [one whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs victuals for the table] *Cuiſinier*, m. *cuiſinière*, f. *rôtiſſeur*, m. *traiteur*, m. *aubergiſte*, m.

Cook's-ſhop, *Rôtiſſerie*, f. *coq (d'un vaiſſeau)*, m. (eating-houſe), *Auberge*, f. ‡ *gargote*, f.

To COOK, -ING, -ED (keûk't), *v. a.* [to dreſs victuals for the table] *Préparer, accommoder, apprêter les viandes; faire la cuiſine*.

COOKERY (keûk'-eûr-é), *s.* [the art of dreſſing victuals] *L'art du cuiſinier*, m. *cuiſine*, f To underſtand cookery, *Entendre bien la cuiſine*.

COOK-MAID (keûk'-méde), *s.* *Servante ou fille de cuiſine*.

COOK-ROOM (keûk'-roume), *s.* [cuddy; a room in a ſhip, in which victuals are prepared] *Foyer ou cuiſine d'un vaiſſeau*, m. f. *coqueron*, m. *fougon*, m. en terme du Levant.

COOL (keûl), *adj.* [ſomewhat cold] *Frais*. A cool room, *Une chambre fraîche*.

* COOL [lukewarm] *Froid, indifférent, qui n'a point d'effection*.

COOL, *s.* [ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs] *Fraîcheur*, f. *froid doux & agréable*, m. *le frais*.

To COOL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make, and to grow cool] *Rafraîchir & ſe rafraîchir, refroidir & ſe refroidir, modérer & ſe modérer, diminuer, adoucir, amortir, attiédir, s'attiédir, ramollir, relâcher, ralentir & ſe ralentir*. To cool wine, *Rafraîchir le vin*. The weather begins to cool, *L'air commence à ſe rafraîchir*.

* This will cool your courage, *Ceci ralentira votre courage*. The heat of the people cooled on a ſudden, *L'ardeur du peuple ſe ralentit tout-à-coup*.

COOLED (keûl'd), *part. adj.* *Rafraîchi, refroidi, ralenti*.

COOLER (keûl'-eûr), *s.* [that which has the power of cooling the body] *Un remède réfrigératif, un réfrigérant*. Acid things are only uſed as coolers, *On ſe ſert ſeulement des acides comme de réfrigérants*.

COOLER, *s.* [a cool-back] *Un vaſe où l'on met quelque choſe à rafraîchir*.

COOLER [a copper-veſſel for the cooling of ſirups] *Rafraîchiſſoir*, m.

COOLING (keûl'-ĭn'gne), *s.* *L'action de rafraîchir, le rafraîchiſſement*, m *ralentiſſement*, m. *attiédiſſement*, m.

COOLING, *adj.* [refreſhing] *Rafraîchiſſant, réfrigératif*. A cooling liquor, *Une liqueur rafraîchiſſante*. Cooling veal or chicken-broth, *Bouillon rafraîchiſſant de veau, de poulet, &c.*

COOLLY (keûl'-é), *adv.* [without heat; without paſſion] *Fraîchement; froidement, de ſang froid*.

COOLNESS (keûl'-nĕce), *s.* [gentle cold] *Fraîcheur*, f. *frais*, m. *froideur*, f. She loveth ſhade and coolneſs, *Elle aime l'ombre & le frais*.

* They parted with ſuch coolneſs towards each other, *Ils ſe ſéparèrent avec tant de froideur de part & d'autre*.

COOM (koûme), *s.* [ſoot that gathers over an oven's mouth] *Suie*, f. [matter that works out of the wheels of carriages] *Cambouis*, m.

COOMB (koûme), *or* COMB, *s.* [a meaſure of corn containing four buſhels] *Meſure de blé contenant quatre boiſſeaux*, f.

COOP (koûpe). *s.* [a barrel; a cage for poultry] *Une barrique; un poulailler, une muette pour engraiſſer la volaille*.

To COOP, -ING -ED, *v. a.* uſed with UP [to ſhut, to cage, to impriſon] *Enfermer, mettre en cage, mettre en priſon, claquemurer*..

COOPED UP (koûpt'-eûp'), *adj.* [ſhut up, impriſoned] *Enfermé, claquemuré*.

COUPEE (kou-pî'), *s.* [a motion in dancing] *Coupé*, m.

COOPER (kou'-peûr), *s.* [one who makes coops or barrels] *Tonnelier*, m.

COOPERAGE (koû'-peûr-édje), *s.* [the place where a cooper works; the price paid for cooper's work] *Tonnellerie*, f. *ſalaire de tonnelier*, m

To CO-OPERATE (kô-ŏp'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to operate together; to concur] *Coopérer, concourir*.

CO-OPERATIVE (kô-ŏp'-ĕr-ă-tïv'), *adj.* *Qui agit avec un autre pour produire le même effet*.

CO-OPERATION (kô-ŏp'-ĕr é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of co-operating] *L'action de co-opérer, co-opération*, f.

CO-OPERATOR (kô-ŏp'-ĕr-é-teûr), *s.* [one who co-operates] *Co-opérateur*, m.

To CO-OPTATE (kô-ŏp-tête'), *v. a.* [to admit, to aggregate a member of an Univerſity to another] *Co-opter*.

CO-OPTATION (kô-ŏp-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [adoption, aſſumption] *Co-optation*, f.

CO-ORDINATE (kô-or'-dï-néte), *adj.* [of the ſame rank] *Du même ordre, du même degré, égal*.

CO-ORDINATELY (kô-or'-dï-néte-lé), *adv.* [in the ſame rank] *Au même rang, au même degré*.

CO-ORDINATENESS (kô-or'-dï-néte-nĕce), *s.* [the ſtate of being co-ordinate] *Même ordre*, m. *même degré*, m.

CO-ORDINATION (kô-or'-dï-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [equality of rank] *Egalité de rang*, f.

COOT (koûte), *s.* [a black water-fowl] *Poule d'eau*, f. *foulque*, m. au figuré & en terme familier, *Un badaud, un nigaud, une poule mouillée*.

COP (kŏp), *s.* [the top of any thing; a tuft on the head of birds] *Sommet*, m. *cime*, f. *huppe, crête*, f. *aigrette*, f. *touffe de plumes*, f.

COPAÏBA, *s.* [capivi; a tree of Braſil, which gives the baſſam copaho] *Copaïba*, m.

COPAL, *s.* [a fragrant gum] *Gomme copal*, f.

COPALXOCOTL, *s.* [a tree of New Spain] *Copalſcotetl*, m.

COPARCENARY (kô-par'-cï-nă-té), *s.* [joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance] *Succeſſion en commun*, f.

COPARCENER (kô-par'-cï-neûr), *s.* [joint inheritor and ſharing equally] *Copartageant*, m. *cohéritier*, m.

COPARCENY (kô-par'-cï-oé), *s.* [equal ſhare in an inheritance] *Cohéritage*, m. *partage égal d'une ſucceſſion*, m. *indivis*, m.

COPATERNITY (kô-pă-tĕr'-nï-té), *s.* [ſpiritual alliance between the father and god-father of a child] *Compaternité*, f.

COPARTNER (kô-part'-neûr), *s.* [partaker, partner] *Aſſocié*, m *collègue*, m. Copartner in a ſhip, *Co-bourgeois*, m.

‡ COPATAIN (kŏp'-ă-téne), *adj.* *Pointu*.

COPAYVA (kô-pe'-vâ), *s.* [a gum from a tree of Braſil] *Copahu*, m.

COPE (kôpe), *s.* [any thing with which the head is covered; a facerdotal cloak] *Calotte*, f. *chape*, f. * The cope of heaven, *La calotte des cieux, le ciel*.

To COPE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover] *Couvrir, mettre ſur la tête*.

To COPE [to oppoſe] *Combattre, en venir aux mains*. I am as noble as the adverſary I come to cope with, *Je ſuis auſſi noble que l'adverſaire que je viens combattre*.

To COPE [to reward, to give in return, to truck] *Récompenſer; donner en échange; troquer, changer*.

To COPE, *v. n.* [to contend, to ſtruggle] *Se battre, combattre*. To cope with one, *Prêter le collet à quelqu'un*.

To COPE, *v. n.* [to jut out] *Avancer, ſortir de l'alignement*.

COPEL, V. COPPEL.

COPENHAGEN (kô-pĕn hé'-gueĕne), *s.* [the capital of Denmark; lat. 55°-4′ N. lon. 12°-40′ E.] *Copenhague*, m.

‡ COPESMATE (kôp's-méte), *s.* [companion, friend] *Compagnon*, m. *ami*, m. *camarade*, m.

COPIED (kŏp'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Copié, tranſcrit, imité*.

COPIER (kŏp'-ï-eûr), *s.* [one that copies] *Copiſte*, m. *ſcribe*, m. au figuré, *plagiaire*, m. *ſervile imitateur*, m.

COPING (kô'-pĭn'gne), *L'action de couvrir, de trequer, de combattre, &c.*

COPING [the top] *Le faîte d'un bâtiment*. The coping of a wall, *Le chaperon ou larmier d'une muraille*, m. Sharp-coping, *Chaperon en bahut, ou en dos d'âne*.

COPING [joining together in fight] *Choc*, m. *combat*, m. *mêlée*, f.

COPIOUS (kô'-pï-eûce), *adj.* [plentiful, abundant] *Copieux, abondant, riche*.

COPIOUSLY (kô'-pï-eûs-lé), *adv.* [plentifully] *Copieuſement, abondamment, à foiſon, amplement*.

COPIOUSNESS (kô'-pï-eûs-nĕce), *s.* [plenty] *Abondance*, f. *richeſſe*, f. *profuſion*, f.

COPIST (kŏp'-iſte), V. COPIER.

COPLAND (kŏp'-lăn'd), *s.* *Pièce de terre qui ſe termine en angle aigu*, f.

COPPED (kŏp'-p't), *adj.* [having a cop as a bird] *Huppé, qui a une huppe*. Copped lark [a ſort of lark with a tuft] *Cochevis*, m.

COPPED [riſing to a cop] *Qui s'élève en pointe*.

COPPEL (kŏp'-ĕl), *s.* [the pot wherein goldſmiths melt or fine their metal] *Coupelle*, f. *caſſe*, f. *écuelle à vitrifier*. V. TEST.

COPPER (kŏp'-eûr), *s.* [a metal] *Cuivre*, m. Red copper, *Cuivre rouge*, m. Yellow copper or braſs, *Cuivre jaune*, m. *laiton*, m. *airain*, m. Molten copper, *Roſette*, f. Copper-coloured bottom, *Fond cuivré*. Copper allayed with ſulphur, *Matte de cuivre*. To put the copper-plates by [in making of verdegreaſe] *Mettre les lames de cuivre au relais*.

COPPER, *s.* [a veſſel made of copper] *Chaudière de cuivre*, f. To take out of the copper [among dyers] *Jeter bas*. The ſecond copper [among ſugar-refiners] *Le propre*. The third copper, *Leſſive*, f.

COPPERAS (kŏp'-ĕr-ăce), *s.* [white vitriol] *Couperoſe*, f.

COPPER-COLOUR (kŏp'-eûr-keûl-eûr), *adj.* *Baſané, cuivré, couleur de cuivre*.

COPPER-NOSE (kŏp'-eûr-nôce), *s.* [a red noſe] *Nez rouge*, m. *nez couperoſé*, m.

COPPER-PLATE (kŏp'-eûr-pléte'), *s.* [a plate on which figures are engraved] *Planche de cuivre gravée pour en tirer des eſtampes*, f. *taille-douce*, f.

COPPER SMITH (kŏp -eûr-ſmïth), *Ouvrier qui travaille en cuivre*, m. *chaudronnier*, m.

COPPER-WORK (kŏp'-eûr-oüeûrk), *s.* [a place where copper is manufactured] *Manufacture de cuivre*, f.

COPPER-WORM (kŏp'-eûr-oüeûrme), *s.* [a little worm in ſhips; hand-worm] *Sorte de petit ver, mite*, f. *ciron*, m.

COPPERY (kŏp'-eûr-é), *adj.* [made of copper,

copper, containing copper] *Fait de cuivre, qui contient du cuivre.*

COPPICE (kŏp'ĭse), *or* COPSE (kŏps), *f.* [low woods cut at ſtated times] *Taillis*, m.

COPPLE *or* CUPPLE, *f.* [coppel; a crucible or melting-pot, in which refiners purify their metals] *Un creuſet; une coupelle d'orfévre*, ou *de raffineur.*

COPPLED (kŏp'-pl'd), *adj.* [riſing in a conic form] V. COPPED.

COPPLE-DUST (kŏp'-pl'-deŭſte), for COPPER-DUST, *f. Pouſſiére dont on ſe ſert pour l'affinage des métaux*, f.

COPSE (kŏps), *f.* V. COPPICE.

To COPSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to preſerve underwoods] *Conſerver, entretenir les taillis.*

COPULA (kŏp'-ĭoŭ-lă), *f.* [in Logic; part of a propoſition joining the attribute to the ſubject] *Copule*, f.

To COPULATE (kŏp'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite] *Joindre, unir.*

To COPULATE, *v. n.* [to come together as different ſexes] *S'accoupler.*

COPULATION (kŏp'-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* [the congreſs of the two ſexes] *Copulation*, f. *accouplement*, m. *coït*, m.

COPULATIVE (kŏp'-ĭoŭ lă-tĭv'), *adj.* [a term of grammar] *Copulatif, qui lie les mots.* A copulative conjunction, *Une conjonction copulative.*

COPY (kŏp'-é), *f.* [a tranſcript from an original; an imitation of a picture, &c.] *Copie*, f. *le double d'un écrit; imitation d'un tableau, d'une gravure, &c* f. *apographie*, f. To compare the copy with the original, *Comparer la copie avec l'original.*

COPY [the original of a book] *Copie*, f. *manuſcrit*, m.

COPY [a printed book] *Exemplaire*, de quelque ouvrage, m. A fair copy, *Un bel exemplaire.*

COPY [a pattern to write after] *Exemple*, f. *modèle d'écriture*, m.

¶ Copy, *copie*; model, *modèle* (ſynon.): In the general ſenſe *model* is an original work; *copy* is made after that original; but *copy* has been underſtood as well as *model*, to mean the firſt work: though in this ſenſe it is only proper with reſpect to the manuſcript of an author; *model*, likewiſe, has been uſed to expreſs the ſecond work, formed after the firſt; but here *copy* is uſed for painting, *model* for relief. A copy ought to be faithful, a *model* juſt: the ſecond of theſe words ſeems to ſuppoſe a greater reſemblance than the firſt.

To COPY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tranſcribe; to imitate] *Copier, tranſcrire, imiter, contrefaire.* To copy from the life, *Copier, imiter d'après nature.* To copy by ſquares, *Crayoner.* * To copy after one, *Suivre les briſées de quelqu'un, marcher ſur ſes briſées.*

COPY-BOOK (kŏp'-é-boŭk), *f.* [a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate] *Livre d'exemples*, m.

COPYING (kŏp'-é-ĭn'gue), *f. L'action de copier.*

COPY-HOLD (kŏp'-é-hôld), *f.* [a ſort of baſe tenure] *Terre qui relève d'un fief & que l'on poſſéde à la ſeule charge de repréſenter une copie des rôles du receveur du domaine*, f.

COPY-HOLDER (kŏp'-é-hôl'-deŭr), *f.* [one poſſeſſed of land in copy-hold] *Tenancier*, m. *vaſſal*, m.

COPYER (kŏp'-é-eŭr), *or* COPYIST (kŏp'-é-iſte), *f.* [one who copies writings or pictures] *Copiſte*, m.

COQUET (kô-kĕte), *adj.* [wanton] *Coquet.* A coquet air, *Un air coquet.*

To COQUET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs; to act the lover] *Témoigner de la tendreſſe à quelqu'un; faire l'amour; coqueter.*

COQUETRY (kô-kĕt'-ré), *f.* [affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice] *Coquetterie*, f.

COQUETTE (kô-kĕte'), *f.* [a gay, airy girl who endeavours to attract notice] *Coquette*, f.

CORACIAS, *f.* [a bird inhabiting the high mountains; Corniſh chough] *Coracias*, m.

CORACLE (kŏr'-ă-kl'), *f.* [a Welch fiſhing-boat] *Sorte de bateau pêcheur*, m.

CORACOIDES, *f.* [in Anat. ſharp proceſs of the ſcapula] *Coracoïde*, f. *apophyſe qui reſſemble au bec d'un corbeau*, f.

CORAÇON, *f.* [one of the Cordilliere-mountains, near 15,000 feet above the level of the ſea] *Coraçon*, m.

CORAL (kŏr'-ăl), *f.* [a ſea-plant or tree-ſtone] *Corail*, m. White coral, *Corail blanc des boutiques.* Black coral, *Corail faux* ou *noir.* Foſſile coral, *Corallite*, f. Coral-boat (made uſe of in fiſhing coral), *Satteau*, m. Coral-branch, ſ. *Rameau*, m. Coral-diver (who is employed in the coral-fiſhery), *Corailleur*, m. *corailler*, m. Coral-net (fit for the fiſhing of coral), *Farais*, m. White coral ſeed, *Corail île*, f.

CORAL [a piece of coral which children have about their neck] *Hochet de corail*, m. Coral wood, V. CORALLODENDRON.

CORALLINE, *f.* [Med. a ſea-plant approaching to coral] *Coraline*, f.

Articulate coralline, *Raquette de mer*, f. Small climbing veſiculated corallines, *Queues d'écureuil* ou *de faiſan*, f. pl.

CORALLODENDRON (kŏr'-ăl-ô-dĕn'-drône), *f.* [Bot Erythrina, the bean-tree; coral-wood, an American and Indian tree] *Haricot en arbriſſeau*, m. *bois immortel*, m.

CORALLOID (kŏr'-ăl lŏïd), *and* CORALLODIAL (kŏr'-ăl-lŏïd'-ăl), *adj.* [reſembling coral] *Qui reſſemble au corail*, ‡ *corallin, -ine, corallide.*

CORANT (kô-răn't'), *f.* [a nimble ſprightly dance] *Courante*, f.

CORANTHO, V. CORINTH.

CORBAN (kor'-băne), *f.* [an alms-baſket; a gift, an alm] *Tronc*, m. *boîte pour les aumônes*, f. *offrande*, f. *aumône*, f.

CORBEIL (kor'-bĕl), *f.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſpecies of chama] *Corbeille*, f.

CORBEILS (kor'-bĕlz), *f.* [Fortif. baſkets filled with earth] *Gabions*, m.

CORBEL (kor'-bĕl), *f.* [Archit. the repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes placed on the heads of the Caryatides] *Corbeille*, f.

CORBEL, *or* Corbil [a piece of timber ſticking out from a wall, to bear up a poſt, ſummer, or other weight] *Corbeau*, m. *courge*, f. *modillon*, m. *mutule*, f. *groſſe conſole.*

CORBEL [a hollow left in walls for ſtatues] *Niche*, f.

CORCELET, *f.* [that part of the body of inſects between the head and the belly] *Corcelet*, m.

CORD (korde), *f.* [rope] *Corde*, f. *cordon*, m. *cordeau*, m. au figuré & au pluriel, *liens*, m. *piéges*, m. *chaînes*, f *eſclavage*, m. A ſilken cord with which people are ſtrangled in Turkey, *Le cordon de ſoie avec lequel on étrangle les criminels en Turquie.*

* The cords of the wicked, *Les piéges des méchans.* The cords of ſin, *Les liens*, ou *l'eſclavage du péché.*

CORD [in ſea-language] *Cordage*, m. That cord is not ſtrong enough, *Ce cordage-là n'eſt pas aſſez fort.*

Cord-wheel (among Rope-makers), *Retorſoir*, m. A cord to hang bacon on, *Pendoir*, m.

To CORD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind with ropes] *Lier avec des cordes, corder.* To cord tobacco, *Corder du tabac.*

CORDAGE (kor'-dédje), *f.* [ropes] *Cordage*, m. *les cordes groſſes & petites d'un navire* To tie the cordage of a ſhip, *Amarer.* Holes to faſten the cordage, *Amares*, f. pl. White or untarred cordage, *Cordage blanc.* Cordage which has paſſed through a ſtove in order to diſcharge its moiſture, *Cordage étuvé.* Well rubbed cordage, *Cordage roqué.* Twice laid cordage, *Cordage refait.* Spare cordage, ſpare ropes, *Cordages de rechange.* Cable-laid-cordage, *Cordage aux fois commis*, ou *cordage commis à la façon des cables.* Hawſer-laid-cordage, *Cordage à trois ou quatre tours*, ou *commis en hauſſiére.*

CORDAPSUS, *f.* [in Medicine; iliac paſſion, miſerere mei] *Cordapſe*, m.

CORDED (kor'-dĕd), *adj.* [made of ropes] *Fait de cordes.* Corded drugget, *Campe*, m.

CORDELIER (kor-dé-lĭre'), *f.* [a Franciſcan friar] *Cordelier*, m.

CORD-MAKER (kord'-mé'-keŭr), *f.* [rope-maker] *Cordier*, m. *faiſeur de cordes*, m.

CORDIAL (kor'-dĭ-ăl, *or* kor'-djĭ-ăl), *f.* [a medicine that increaſes ſtrength] *Cordial*, m.

CORDIAL, *adj.* [reviving, reſtorative] *Cordial, ſtomachal, reſtaurant, qui fortifie.*

CORDIAL [hearty, ſincere] *Cordial, de cœur, ſincère.* He is a free hearty man, *C'eſt un homme franc & cordial.*

CORDIALITY (kor-dĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [ſincerity] *Cordialité*, f. *ſincérité*, f.

CORDIALLY (kor'-dĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [heartily] *Cordialement, de bon cœur, ſincérement.*

CORDILLERAS, *f. pl.* [the highest mountains in the world, croſſing Chili from South to North] *Les Cordilléres, ou les Andes*, f.

‡ CORDINER, *f.* [a ſhoe-maker] *Cordonnier*, m.

CORDON (kor-dône'), *f.* [Fortif. and Archit. a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet] *Cordon*, m.

CORDOUAN, *f.* [famous light-houſe of France, at the mouth of the Gironde; lat. 45°-36′ N. lon. 1°-0′ W.] *Tour de Cordouan*, f.

CORDOVIA, *f.* [a town of Spain; lat. 37°-52′ N. lon. 4°-4′ W.] *Cordoue*, m.

CORDWAIN (kord'-oŭéne), *f.* [Spaniſh, *or* Cordovan leather, from Cordova in Spain] *Cordouan*, m. *cuir d'Eſpagne*, m. *peau de bouc* ou *de chèvre paſſée en tan*, f.

CORDWAINER (kord'-oŭén-eŭr), *f.* [cordovan-maker; a ſhoe-maker] *Cordouanier*, m. *cordonnier*, m.

CORD-WOOD (kord'-oŭoŭd), *f. Bois qui ſe vend à la corde*, m. *bois neuf.*

CORDYLA *or* CORDYLUS, *f.* [tunny-fiſh while young and ſmall] *Cordile*, ou *Cordyle*, m.

CORDYLUS [a large American lizard] *Cordyle*, m.

CORE (kôre), *f.* [the inner part of anything] *Le cœur, l'intérieur, le milieu, le fond d'une choſe.* The core of an apple, *Le cœur* ou *le trognon d'une pomme.*

* To be rotten at the core, *Avoir le cœur gâté; avoir un mauvais cœur.*

CORE [among Statue-founders] *Noyau*, m.

COREA, *f.* [a peninſula of Aſia; between 32 and 46 of N. lat. and 99 and 109 of E. lon.] *La Corée.*

CO-REGENT, *f.* [joint regent] *Co-régent*, m.

CO-REGENCY, *f.* [joint regency] *Co-régence*, f.

CORESUS, *f.* [Mythol. a prieſt of Bacchus] V. CALLIRHOE.

CORFU, *f.* [a town and iſland of the gulf of Venice; lat. 39°-40′ N. lon. 20°-0′ E.] *Corfou*, m. *autrefois Corcyre*, f.

CORIACEOUS (kô-rĭ-é'-cheŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of leather] *De cuir, coriace.*

CORIANDER (kô-rĭ-ăn'-deŭr), *f.* [a plant] *Coriandre*, f. Coriander-ſeed, *Graine de coriandre*, f.

CORINTH (kô-rĭn'-tsh'), *f.* [Corantho, Gerame; a town and iſthmus in the Morea; lat. 38°-14′ N. lon. 23°-3′ E.] *Corinthe*, f. *Coranto*, m. *Gerame*, m.

CORINTHIAN (kô-rĭn'-thĭ-ăne), *adj.* & *f.* [Arch. the fourth order of Archit.] *Corinthien*, m. Corinthian order, *Ordre Corinthien.*

CORIS, V. CAURIS.

CORK (kork), *f.* [cork-tree; the bark of

that tree; a ſtopple of cork] *Liége*, m. *bouchon de liége*, m. Cork-ſoles, *Des ſemelles de liége*.

Corks of fiſhing-nets, *Patenôtres*, f. pl.

Cork [a town and county of Ireland; lat. 51°-54' N. lon. 8°-23' W.] *Cork*, m.

To Cork, *v. a.* [to ſtop a bottle with a cork] *Boucher une bouteille avec un bouchon de liége.*

Cork-cutter, *ſ.* [one who makes corks] *Bouchonnier*, m.

Corked (kor'-k't), *adj.* [*from* To Cork] *Bouché.* A bottle well or ill corked, *Une bouteille bien ou mal bouchée.*

Corking-pin (kor'-kĭn'gne-pĭne), *ſ.* [a pin of the largeſt ſize] *Groſſe épingle.*

Corky (kor'-ke), *adj.* [conſiſting or made of cork] *De liége, fait de liége.*

Cor leonis, *ſ.* [in Aſtron. a fixed ſtar; Regulus, Baſilicus, Baſilica] *Cabaleæer*, m. *Cœur de lion*, m. *Baſilic*, m.

Cormorant (kor'-mô-răn't), *ſ.* [a kind of ſea-raven] *Cormoran*, m. au figuré, *un glouton.*

Corn (korne), *ſ.* [a ſeed which grows in ears] *Blé*, m. *grain*, m. comme *froment, orge, avoine.*

† To meaſure another man's corn by one's own buſhel, *Meſurer les autres à ſon aune.*

Corn of ſalt, of gun-powder, *Un grain de ſel, de poudre à canon.*

Corn [an excreſcence on the feet] *Un cor au pied.*

To Corn, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſalt] *Saler, ſaupoudrer.*

To Corn [to granulate] *Réduire en grains.* To corn powder, *Faire de la poudre grenue, la réduire en grains.*

Cornage (korn'-édje), *ſ.* [a tax on corn] *Impôt ſur le blé*, m.

Cornage [the blowing a horn] *L'action de corner, de ſonner du cor.*

Cornachine powder, *ſ.* [in Medicine; a purgative powder; earl of Warwick's powder, pulvis de tribus] *Cornachine*, f.

Corn-chandler (korn'-tchăn'd-leŭr), *or* Corn-factor, *ſ.* [one who retails corn] *Vendeur de grains en détail*, m. *grenetier*, m. *blâtier*, m.

Corn-cutter (korn'-keŭt-eŭr), *ſ. Coupeur de cor*, m.

Corned (kor'-n'd), *part. adj. Salé, ſaupoudré.* Corned beef, *Du bœuf ſalé.*

Cornel (kor'-nĕl), *or* Cornelian-cherry, *ſ.* [a fruit] *Cornouille*, f.

Cornel, *or* Cornelian-tree (kor-ni'-lĭ-ăne-tĭ), *ſ. Cornouiller*, m.

Cornelian-stone, V. Carnelian.

Cornemuse (kor-ne-mĭ'ouze'), *ſ.* [a ſort of ruſtic flute; bag-pipe] *Cornemuſe*, f.

Corneous (kor'-ni-eŭce), *adj.* [horny] *De corne, ſemblable à de la corne.*

Corner (kor'-neŭr), *ſ.* [an angle; a ſecret or remote place; the utmoſt limit] *Coin*, m. *encoignure*, f. *angle*, m. The corner of a table, &c. *La carne d'une table, &c.* The corner of the eye, *Le coin de l'œil.* A corner of a ſtreet, *Un coin de rue.* In a corner, *Dans un coin, en ſecret.* In all corners of the earth, *Par toute la terre.* Corner-houſe, *Maiſon du coin, maiſon qui fait le coin.* Corner-ſtone, *Pierre angulaire.* Corner-ways, *A angles*, ou bien *diagonalement.* Corners of a trunk, *Cornières*, f. pl. Corner-plates of a printing-preſs, *Cornières*, f. pl.

Cornet (kor'-nĕte), *ſ.* [a horn, a muſical inſtrument] *Cornet*, m. *petite trompe, cornet à bouquin, petit cor; buccine*, f.

Cornet [a woman's head-dreſs] *Cornette*, f.

Cornet [a company, *or* an officer of horſe] *Cornette*, m. *une compagnie de cavalerie, un officier de cavalerie.*

Cornet [a horn to bleed a horſe] *Corne à ſaigner un cheval au palais*, f.

Cornet of paper, *Cornet de papier*, m.

Cornet [a genus of ſhells called cuculli, volute] *Cornet*, m.

Cornetter (kor'-nĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [a blower of the cornet] *Celui qui ſonne du cornet.*

Corn-factor, *ſ.* [that carries on the wholeſale corn-trade] *Blâtier*, m. *marchand de blé*, m.

Corn-field (korn'-fîld), *ſ.* [a field where corn is growing] *Champ*, m.

Corn-flag (korn'-flăg), *ſ.* [Bot. gladiolus] *Glaïeul* ou *Glais*, m.

Corn-floor (korn'-flôre), *ſ.* [the floor where corn is ſtored] *Grenier à blé*, m.

Corn-flower (korn'-flaŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [blue-bottle] *Barbeau*, m. *bluet*, m.

Cornice (kor'-nĭce), *or* Cornish, *ſ.* [the higheſt projection of a column or wall] *Corniche*, f. Tuſcan or plain cornice, *Corniche Toſcane* ou *ſans ornement.* Mutilated or imperfect cornice, *Corniche mutilée.* Continued cornice, *Corniche continue.* Cornice in form of an arch, *Corniche cintrée* ou *retournée en arcade.* Cornice of a pediment, *Corniche rampante.*

Cornicle (kor'-nĭk-'l), *ſ.* [a little horn] *Petite corne.*

Corniculate (kor-nĭk'-ĭoŭ-lête), *adj.* [Bot.] V. Siliquous.

Cornigerous (kor-nĭdj'-e-reŭce), *adj.* [horned, *or* ſuch cattle as bear horns] *Cornu, ayant des cornes. Subſt. bête à cornes*, f.

Cornil, V. Cornel.

Corn-land (korn'-lăn'd), *ſ.* [corn-field, a land appropriated to the production of corn] *Terre à blé*, f.

Corn-marygold (korn'-măr-ĕ-gôld), *ſ.* [Bot. Chryſanthemum ſegetum] *Marguerite jaune*, f. *fleur dorée*, f. *ſouci des champs*, m.

Corn-merchant (korn'-mĕr-tchăn't), *ſ.* [dealer in corn] *Marchand de blé*, m. *blâtier*, m.

Corn-mill (korn'-mĭl), *ſ.* [a mill to grind corn into meal] *Moulin à blé*, m.

Corn-rose (korn'-rôze), *ſ.* [a ſort of poppy] *Coquelicot*, m.

Corn-sallad (korn'-ſăl-ăd), *ſ.* [lamb's lettuce; an herb] *Mâche*, f. *doucette*, f.

Cornu ammonis, *ſ.* [ſnake-ſtone, a foſſil ſpiral ſhell] *Corne d'ammon*, f.

Cornu cervi, V. Coronopus.

Cornucopiæ (kor-nĭou'-kô'-pĭ-i), *ſ.* [the horn of plenty] *Corne d'abondance*, f.

† To Cornute (kor-nĭoute'), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to beſtow horns] *Faire cornard, faire porter des cornes.*

Cornute, *adj.* [having horns] *Cornu, qui a des cornes.*

† Cornuted (kor-nĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [cuckolded, horned] *Cornard, qui porte des cornes.* Cornuted puppy, *Bec-cornu*, m.

† Cornuto (kor-nĭou'-tô), *ſ.* [cuckold] *Cocu*, m. *cornard*, m.

Cornutus piscis, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a fiſh of the Eaſt-Indies, &c.] *Poiſſon cornu*, m. *machoran* ou *machoiran*, m. *chat marin*, m.

Cornwall (korn'-oŭâle), *ſ.* [a maritime county of England] *Le Duché de Cornouaille.*

Corny (kor'-né), *adj.* [horny] *De corne, dur comme de la corne.* [producing grain] *Fertile en blé, qui porte du grain.*

Corody, *ſ.* [a law-term for a ſort of quit-rent formerly paid to the king from the monaſteries] *Sorte de tribut que les maiſons religieuſes payoient autrefois à la couronne.*

Corolitic [in Archit. is ſaid of a column adorned with foliage or leaves and branches turned ſpirally around the ſhaft] *Corolitique.*

Corolla, *ſ.* [Bot. the moſt conſpicuous part of a flower, and compoſed of petals] *Corolle*, f.

Corollary (kŏr'-ô-lă-ré), *ſ.* [inference] *Corollaire*, m.

Coromandel, coaſt of, *ſ.* [a large tract of India] *Côte de Coromandel*, f.

Corona, *ſ.* [Archit. crown, drip; the upper member of a cornice] *Couronne*, f. *larmier*, m.

Corona imperialis [Bot.] *Couronne impériale*, f.

Corona ſolis, V. Sun-flower.

‡ Coronal (kŏr'-ô-năl), *ſ.* [a garland, a crown] *Couronne, f. guirlande*, f.

Coronal, *adj.* [Anat. belonging to the top of the head] *Coronal.*

Coronary (kŏr'-ô-nă-ré), *adj.* [relating to a crown] *Qui a du rapport* ou *de la reſſemblance avec une couronne.* [in Anat.] *Coronaire.*

Coronation (kŏr'-ô-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act or ſolemnity of crowning a king] *Couronnement*, m. *ſacre*, m.

Corone, *ſ.* [Anat. the ſharp protuberance of a bone] *Coroné*, f.

Coroner (kŏr'-ô-neŭr), *ſ.* [an officer whoſe duty is to inquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned] *Officier chargé d'informer concernant les perſonnes trouvées mortes; Procureur du Roi*, m.

Coronet (kŏr'-ô-nĕte), *ſ.* [in Heraldry] *Couronne*, f. A duke's coronet, *Couronne ducale*, f.

Coronilla, *ſ.* [Bot. colutea minima, a ſhrub] *Coronille*, f. *petit baguenaudier*, m.

Coronis, *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph changed by Minerva into a crow; alſo Arſinoe the daughter of Phlegias, mother of Æſculapius] *Coronis*, f.

Coronopus, *ſ.* [Bot. Cornu cervi, hart's horn; a medicinal plant; a ſort of plantain] *Corne de cerf*, f.

Corporal (kŏr'-pô-răl), *ſ.* [an inferior officer in a company of foot] *Caporal*, m. *bas officier d'infanterie.*

Corporal, *Corporal*, m. *linge béni & carré ſur lequel le prêtre met le calice & l'hoſtie en diſant la meſſe.* Purſe of the corporal, *Bourſe du corporal*, f. *corporalier*, m.

Corporal, *adj.* [bodily] *Corporel, qui concerne le corps; afflictif.* Corporal puniſhment, *Punition corporelle.* To take a corporal oath, *Jurer devant un magiſtrat.*

Corporality (kŏr-pô-răl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being corporal] *Qualité de ce qui eſt corporel*, f. *matérialité*, f.

Corporally (kor'-pô-răl-é), *adv.* [bodily] *Corporellement.* To puniſh corporally, *Punir corporellement.*

Corporate (kor'-pô-réte), *adj.* [united in a body] *Uni en corps, qui forme une communauté.* A corporate body, *Une communauté d'habitans.*

Corporation (kor-pô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a corporate body] *Communauté*, f. *compagnie*, f. *commune*, f. *corporation*, f.

§ Corporation [a corpulent man] *Bedon*, m. *gros ventre*, m.

Corporature (kor'-pô-ré'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being embodied] *Corporiſation*, f. ou *corporification*, f. (t. de Chymie).

Corporeal (kor-pô'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [having a body] *Qui a un corps; matériel.* A corporeal being, *Un être materiel.*

Coporeity (kor-pô-ri'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [materiality, bodylineſs] *Matérialité*, f. *ſolidité*, f. *corporéité*, f.

Corporification (kor-pô-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Chym. *oppoſed to ſpiritualiſation*; the act of giving body] *Corporification*, f.

To Corporify (kor-pô'-rĭ-fâĭ), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [Chym. to embody] *Corporifier, corporiſer.*

Corposant, *ſ.* [in ſea-language; *from the Ital.* corpo ſanto] *Feu St. Elme*, m.

Corps (kôre, *pl.* kôrz), *ſ.* [Milit. Art; a body of forces] *Corps*, m. A corps-de-guard, *Un corps-de-garde.*

Corpse (korpce), *ſ.* [a dead body] *Corps mort, cadavre*, m. You are deſired to accompany the corpſe, *Vous êtes prié d'accompagner le corps.*

Corpulence (kor'-pĭoŭ-lĕn'ce), *and* Corpulency (kor'-pĭoŭ-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [bulkineſs of body] *Corpulence*, f. *embonpoint*, m.

Corpulent

CORPULENT (kŏr'-pĭoŭ-lĕn't), *adj.* [fleſhy, bulky] *Gros & gras, replet, charnu, chargé d'embonpoint.*

CORPUS-CALLOSUM (kor'-peŭce-kăl-ô-zeŭme), *ſ.* [Anat. a texture covering the brain] *Corps calleux*, m.

CORPUS-CHRISTI-DAY (kor'-peŭce-krĭs'-tăĭ-dē), *ſ.* [a holiday among the Catholics] *La Fête-Dieu.*

CORPUSCLE (kor'-peŭs-sl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall body] *Corpuſcule*, m. *petit corps*; *atome*, m.

CORPUSCULAR (kor-peŭs'-kĭoŭ-lăr), *or* CORPUSCULARIAN (kor-peŭs'-kĭoŭ-lé'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [relating to ſmall bodies] *Corpuſculaire.* Corpuſcular philoſophy, *Philoſophie corpuſculaire.* Corpuſcularian hypotheſis, *L'atomiſme, l'hypothèſe des atomes.*

To CORRADE (kŏr-réde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rub off] *Uſer par le frottement.*

CORRADIATION (kŏr-ré'-dĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a conjunction of rays in one point] *Réunion des rayons de lumière en un point*, f.

To CORRECT (kŏr-ĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puniſh, to chaſtile] *Corriger, punir, châtier.* 'Tis a duty to correct children, *C'eſt un devoir de corriger les enfans.* V. To CHASTISE.

To CORRECT [to amend a writing *or* life] *Corriger, amender, rendre correct, retoucher, redreſſer.* To correct a book, *Corriger, retoucher un livre.*

* My watch corrects the ſun, *Ma montre règle le ſoleil.*

To CORRECT [to temper] *Corriger, tempérer, diminuer.* Cinnamon will correct the coldneſs of it, *La cannelle en corrigera la froideur.*

CORRECT, *adj.* [accurate, exact] *Correct, exact, châtié.* A correct edition, *Une édition correcte.*

CORRECTED (kŏr-ĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Corrigé, châtié.*

CORRECTING (kŏr-ĕk'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CORRECT] *Correction*, f. *l'action de corriger*, &c. f.

CORRECTION (kŏr-ĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [puniſhment] *Correction*, f. *punition*, f. *châtiment*, m. *cenſure*, f. A houſe of correction, *Une maiſon de correction.*

CORRECTION [amending] *Correction*, f. *amendement*, m. *réforme*, f.

CORRECTION [in Pharmacy; when in the compoſition of a remedy ſome ingredient is added or taken away in order to check its hurtful quality] *Correction*, f.

CORRECTION in the dead reckoning [in ſea-language] *Correction*, f.

CORRECTION *for* Corrective; which ſee.

UNDER CORRECTION, *Sauf correction, ſous correction; ſauf reſpect, ſous votre bon plaiſir.*

CORRECTIVE (kŭr-ĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power to correct any bad quality] *Correctif, qui corrige.*

CORRECTIVE, *ſ.* [that which corrects the bad qualities] *Correctif.*

CORRECTIVE, *ſ.* [reſtriction] *Correctif*, m. *reſtriction*, f. *exception*, f.

CORRECTLY (kŭr-ĕkt'-lé), *adv.* [accurately, exactly] *Correctement, exactement.*

CORRECTNESS (kŭr-ĕkt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [accuracy] *Exactitude*, f.

CORRECTOR (kŏr-ĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that amends] *Correcteur*, m. *réformateur.* [in Med.] *Correctif*, m. A corrector of the preſs, *Correcteur d'imprimerie, celui qui corrige les épreuves.*

CORREGIDOR (kŏr-ĕdj'-ĭ-dŏr), *ſ.* [an officer of juſtice in Spain] *Corrégidor*, m.

To CORRELATE (kŭr-ĭ-léte), *v. n.* [to have a reciprocal relation] *Correſpondre.*

CORRELATE (kŏr'-ĭ-léte), *ſ.* [one that correlates] *Objet correſpondant*, ou *correlatif.*

CORRELATIVE (kŭr-rĕl'-ă-tĭv'), *adj* [having a reciprocal correlation] *Corrélatif, qui a un rapport réciproque.*

CORRELATIVENESS (kŏr-rĕl'-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being correlative] *Corrélation*, f. *correſpondance*, f.

CORREPTION (kŭr-rĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [objurgation, chiding] *Réprimande*, f. *cenſure*, f. *mercuriale*, f.

To CORRESPOND (kŏr-rĭ-ſpŏn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſuit, to anſwer] *Correſpondre, répondre, s'accorder, être proportionné, être d'intelligence.* The words correſpond to ideas, *Les mots correſpondent aux idées.* To correſpond with one by letters, *Avoir un commerce de lettres avec quelqu'un.*

CORRESPONDENCE (kŏr-rĭ-ſpŏn'-dĕn'ce), *and* CORRESPONDENCY (kŏr-rĭ-ſpŏn'-dĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [relation; intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence] *Correſpondance*, f. *relation*, f. *communication*, f. *intelligence*, f. *habitude*, f. *commerce*, m. To have, to keep a correſpondence with, *Communiquer.* To hold a private correſpondence with one, *Entretenir une correſpondance ſecrette avec quelqu'un.*

CORRESPONDENT (kŏr-rĭ-ſpŏn'-dĕn't), *adj.* [ſuitable] *Correſpondant, conforme, convenable.* An action correſpondent with the law, *Une action conforme à la loi.*

CORRESPONDENT, *ſ.* [one with whom commerce is kept by meſſages *or* letters] *Correſpondant*, m. *ami*, m. He writes to his correſpondent in London, *Il écrit à ſon correſpondant de Londres.*

CORRESPONDING (kŏr-rĭ-ſpŏn'-dĭngne), *or* CORRESPONSIVE (kŏr-rĭ-ſpŏn'-ſĭv'), *adj.* [ſuitable, anſwerable, adapted to any thing] *Sortable, conforme, convenable.*

CORRIDOR (kŭr-ĭ-dôr'), *ſ.* [in Fortification; the covert way] *Chemin couvert.*

CORRIDOR [in Architecture, a gallery] *Corridor*, m. *galerie*, f.

CORRIGIBLE (kŏr'-ĭ-djĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be corrected] *Corrigible, qui peut être corrigé.*

CORRIRA, *ſ.* [a ſort of water-fowl in Italy] *Coureur*, m.

CORRIVAL (kŭr-răĭ'-văl), *ſ.* [rival, competitor] *Rival*, m. *compétiteur*, m. *concurrent*, m. *co-rival*, m.

CORRIVALRY (kŭr-răĭ'-văl-ré), *ſ.* [competition] *Rivalité*, f.

CORROBORANT (kŏr-rŏb'-ô-răn't), *adj.* V. CORROBORATIVE.

To CORROBORATE (kŏr-rŏb'-ô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrengthen, to confirm, to eſtabliſh] *Corroborer, conforter; affermir, fortifier, confirmer, appuyer, établir.*

CORROBORATED (kŏr-rŏb'-ô-ré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Corroboré, fortifié, conformé, appuyé, établi.*

CORROBORATION (kŏr-rŏb'-ô-ré'-cheŭne), [ſtrengthening] || *Corroboration*, f. *l'action de corroborer*, f.

CORROBORATIVE, *adj.* [having the power of increaſing ſtrength] *Corroboratif, confortatif.* A corroborative remedy, *Un corroborant.*

To CORRODE (kŭr-rôde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eat away by degrees] *Corroder, ronger.*

CORRODED (kŏr-rô'-d'd), *part. adj. Corrodé, rongé.*

CORRODENT (kŭr-rô'-dĕn't), *or* CORRODING (kŏr-rô'-dĭn'gne), *adj.* [that corrodes] *Corrodant, ſorroſif, qui corrode, qui ronge.*

CORRODIBLE (kŏr-rô'-dĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be corroded] *Qui peut être rongé, ſuſceptible de corroſion.*

CORRODING (kŏr-rô'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de corroder, de ronger*, ou *de manger.*

CORRODING [*or* anxious] cares, *des ſoins rongeans, des ſoins qui rongent l'eſprit*, m.

CORRODY (kŏr-rô'-dé), *ſ.* [a ſort of allowance] *Sorte de tribut* ou *de redevance.*

CORROSIBILITY (kŏr-rô'-cĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* CORROSIBLENESS (kŏr-rô'-cĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being corrodible] *La qualité de pouvoir être rongé.*

CORROSIBLE (kŭr-rô'-cĭ-bl'), V. CORRODIBLE.

CORROSION (kŏr-rô'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of corroding] *Corroſion*, f.

CORROSIVE (kŏr-rô'-cĭv'), *adj.* and *ſ.* [that corrodes] *Corroſif; corrodant, mordcant, rongeur*; au figuré, *chagrinant, inquiétant.* Corroſives muſt be applied, *Il faut employer les corroſifs.* A corroſive liquor, *Une liqueur corroſive.* A corroſive, *Un corroſif.*

CORROSIVELY (kŏr-rô'-cĭv'-lé), *adv.* [like a corroſive] *Comme un corroſif.*

CORROSIVENESS (kŏr-rô'-cĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of corroding] *Qualité corroſive*, f.

CORRUGANT (kŏr'-rĭoŭ-găn't), *adj. Qui a le pouvoir de rider.*

To CORRUGATE (kŏr'-rĭoŭ-gucte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wrinkle] *Rider.*

CORRUGATED (kŏr'-rĭoŭ-gué-tĕd), *adj.* [full of wrinkles] *Ridé, plein de rides*; *froncé.*

Corrugated ſkin (gooſe-fleſh), *Chair de poule.*

CORRUGATION (kŏr'-rĭoŭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [contraction into wrinkles] *Criſpation*, terme de Chirurgie, f.

To CORRUPT (kŭr-eŭpt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprave, to vitiate, to ſpoil] *Corrompre, gâter, altérer.* Evil communications corrupt good manners, *Les mauvaiſes compagnies corrompent les bonnes mœurs.*

To CORRUPT [to bribe] *Corrompre, ſuborner, débaucher, ſéduire.* To corrupt a judge, *Corrompre un juge.* To corrupt a girl, *Séduire une fille.* To corrupt witneſſes, *Suborner des témoins.*

To CORRUPT [to infect] *Corrompre, infecter.*

To CORRUPT, *v. n.* [to become putrid, to grow rotten] *Se corrompre, ſe pourrir.*

CORRUPT, *adj.* CORRUPTED (kŏr-eŭp'-tĕd), *part. adj. Corrompu, gâté, altéré, dépravé; ſéduit, ſuborné; empeſté.* Italian and Spaniſh are a kind of corrupt Latin, *L'Italien & l'Eſpagnol ſont du Latin corrompu.* A corrupt reaſon, *Une raiſon dépravée.*

CORRUPTER (kŏr-eŭp'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who corrupts] *Corrupteur*, m. *corruptrice*, f. *ſuborneur*, m.

CORRUPTIBILITY (kŏr-eŭp'-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* CORRUPTIBLENESS (kŏr-eŭp'-tĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [poſſibility to be corrupted] *Corruptibilité*, f.

CORRUPTIBLE (kŏr-eŭp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be corrupted] *Corruptible.*

CORRUPTIBLY (kŭr-eŭp'-tĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a corruptible manner] *D'une manière corruptible.*

CORRUPTION (kŏr-eŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [putreſcence, matter in a ſore] *Corruption*, f. *pourriture*, f. *pus*, m. *bourbillon* (d'un clou), m. *matière*, f. *boue*, f. *infection*, f.

CORRUPTION [depravation, wickedneſs] *Corruption*, f. *dépravation*, f. *méchanceté*, f. *iniquité*, f. The corruption of the age, *La corruption du ſiècle.*

CORRUPTIVE (kŭr-eŭp'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the quality of corrupting] *Peſtilentiel, qui corrompt.*

CORRUPTLESS (kŭr-eŭpt'-lĕce), *adj.* [that cannot be corrupted, undecaying] *Incorruptible, inaltérable.*

CORRUPTLY (kŭr-eŭpt'-lé), *adv.* [with corruption, without integrity] *D'une manière corrompue, par corruption; contre la droiture, de mauvaiſe foi.* - To act corruptly, *Agir de mauvaiſe foi.*

CORRUPTNESS (kŏr-eŭpt'-nĕce), V. CORRUPTION.

CORSAIR (kor'-cĕre), *ſ.* [pirate] *Corſaire*, m. *pirate*, m. *écumeur de mer*, m.

CORSE (kôrce), V. CORPSE.

CORSE-PRESENT (kôrce'-prĕz-ĕn't), *ſ.* [*or* mortuary; a beaſt, *or* other offering to a prieſt, from a dead man's eſtate] *Préſent mortuaire*, m.

CORSICA, *ſ.* [an iſland in the Mediterranean] *Corſe*, f.

CORSELET (kors'-lĕte), *and* CORSELET, *ſ.* [an

f. [an armour for a pikeman] *Corſelet*, m. *cuirace pour un piquier*, f.

CORSLET, *f.* [pike-men] *Les piquiers, les piques d'un régiment*, m. f.

CORSLET [a broad girdle] *Sorte de ceinture large*, f.

CORSLET of an inſect, V. CORCELET.

CORSOIDES, *f.* [figured ſtone] *Corſoïde*, f.

CORTES, *f.* [court or aſſembly of the ſtates in Spain] *Cortes*, m. pl.

CORTEX WINTERANUS, *f.* [coſtus corticoſus; Winter's bark] *Ecorce caryocoſtine, écorce ſans parelle, écorce de Winter*, f

CORTICAL (kor'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Anat. barky] *Cortical.*

CORTICATED (kor'-tĭ-ké-tĕd), *adj.* [having a kind of bark] *Couvert d'une eſpece d'écorce.*

CORTICOSE (kor-tĭ-kôce'), *adj.* [full of bark] *Qui a beaucoup d'écorce.*

CORTIN or CURTIN, V. CURTAIN.

CORTINA (kŏr-tăĭ'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the covering of Apollo's tripos] *Cortine*, f.

CORTUSA, *ſ.* [bear's ear, ſanicle] *Cortuſe, f. oreille d'ours*, f.

CORU CANARICA, *ſ.* [a dwarf tree of Malabar] *Coru*, m.

CORUNNA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Spain; lat. 43° 18' N. lon. 8° 19' W.] *La Corogne.*

CORUSCANT (kô-reŭs'-kănt), *adj.* [glittering by flaſhes] *Brillant, reluiſant, reſplendiſſant, éclatant.*

CORUSCATION (kŏr-eŭs-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [flaſh, glittering] *Eclat*, m. *lueur*, f. *lumiere vive; ſplendeur*, m. *coruſcation*, f.

CORVETTO (kor-vĕt'-tô), *ſ.* [corvet or curvet; in the manege] *Courbette*, f.

CORVO, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Azores] *Corvo*, m.

CORVUS, *ſ.* [Aſtron. a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere] *Corbeau*, m.

CORYBANTES and CURETES, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. Prieſts of Cybele] *Corybantes & Curetes*, m pl.

CORYMBIATED (kô-rĭm'-bĭ-é-tĕd), *adj.* [Bot. garniſhed with berries] *Garni de baies, de corymbes.*

CORYMBIFEROUS (kŏr'-ĭm'-bĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [Bot. bearing berries in bunches] *Corymbifere.*

CORYMBUS (kô-rĭm'-beŭce), *ſ.* [a compounded diſcous flower] *Corymbe*, terme de Botanique, f.

CORYPHÆUS, *ſ.* [in ancient tragedy; the leader of the chorus] *Coryphée*, m.

CORYZA (kô-răĭ'-ză), *ſ.* [in Med. a running at the noſe] *Coryſe*, f. *fluxion*, f.

COS, *ſ.* [grind-ſtone, mill-ſtone, or whet-ſtone, hone] *Cos*, f. *queux*, f. *pierre brûlée, pierre à raſoir, pierre à l'huile*, f.

COSCINOMANCY (kŏs-ſăĭ'-nô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [a ſort of divination] *Coſcinomance*, f. *divination qui ſe fait par un crible*, f.

COSECANT (kô-ci'-kănt), *ſ.* [Geom. the ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees] *Coſécante*, f.

COSINE (kô-ſaïne'), *ſ.* [Geom. the right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees] *Coſinus*, m.

COS-LETTUCE (kŏs-lĕt'-ĭce), *ſ.* [a culinary or ſalad-plant] *Chicon*, m. *laitue romaine*, f. White coſs, *Romaine blanche.* Green coſs, *Romaine verte.*

COSMETIC (kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [beautifying] *Coſmétique, qui embellit.*

COSMETICS (kŏz-mĕt'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [ornaments] *Coſmétiques*, m. *embelliſſemens*, m. *ornemens*, m. *tout ce qui embellit & orne; bijoux*, m. *eau pour le teint*, f. *&c.*

COSMICAL (kŏz'-mĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the world; in Aſtron. riſing and ſetting with the ſun] *Coſmique, qui a rapport au monde; qui ſe leve & ſe couche avec le ſoleil*, en parlant des aſtres.

COSMICALLY (kŏz'-mĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with the ſun] *Avec le ſoleil, coſmiquement.*

COSMOGONY (kŏz-mŏg'-ô-né), *ſ.* [the birth of the world] *Coſmogonie*, f.

COSMOGRAPHER (kŏz-mŏg'-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [one who writes a deſcription of the world] *Coſmographe*, m.

COSMOGRAPHICAL (kŏz-mô-grăf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the general deſcription of the world] *Coſmographique.*

COSMOGRAPHICALLY (kŏz-mô-grăf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adj. D'une maniere coſmographique.*

COSMOGRAPHY (kŏz-mŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the deſcription of the world] *Coſmographie*, f.

COSMOLABE (kŏz-mô-labe), *ſ.* [a mathematical inſtrument; pantacolm, univerſal inſtrument] *Coſmolabe*, m *pantacolme*, m.

COSMOLOGICAL (kŏz mô lŏdj-ĭ-kăl), *adj. Coſmologique.*

COSMOLOGY (kŏz-mô-lŏdj-é), *ſ.* [ſpeech of the world] *Coſmologie*, f.

COSMOPOLITAN (kŏz-mô-pŏl'-ĭ-tăne), or COSMOPOLITE (kŏz-mŏp'-ô-lăïte), *ſ.* [a citizen of the world] *Coſmopolite*, m. *citoyen du monde*, m.

COSMOMETRY (kŏz-mô-'-mĭ-tré), *ſ.* [the menſuration of the world] *Coſmométrie*, f.

COSSACKS (kos'-ăks) *ſ. pl.* [people inhabiting Ukraine on the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, &c. a ſort of militia] *Coſaques*, m. pl.

COSSET (kŏs'-sĕte), *ſ.* [lamb, calf, *&c.* brought up without the dam] *Agneau*, m. *veau*, m *&c.* élevé ſans la mere.

COST (kŏste), *ſ.* [the price of anything; charge, expenſe; loſs, detriment] *Frais*, m. *dépens*, m. *dépenſe*, f. To my coſt, *A mes dépens, à mes frais.* To beſtow great coſt on ſomething, *Faire beaucoup de dépenſe en quelque choſe.*

† Much worſhip, much coſt, *Les honneurs coûtent.* † It will not quit coſt, *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*

To COST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be bought for] *Coûter.* Don't let us go to law, lawſuits coſt too much, *Ne plaidons point, les procès coûtent trop.*

COSTAL (kŏs'-tăl), *adj.* [belonging to the ribs] *Qui appartient aux côtes; coſtal.*

COSTARD (kŏs'-tărd), *ſ.* [the head] *La tête: il ſignifie auſſi une eſpece de pomme ronde.* Coſtard-monger, *Vendeur de pommes*, m. *fruitier*, m.

CO-STATE (kô-ſtéte'), *ſ.* [joint-ſovereign dominion] *Co-état*, m.

COSTIVE (kŏs'-tĭv'), *adj.* [bound in the body; binding] *Conſtipé; aſtringent.*

COSTIVE [cloſe, unpermeable] *D'un tiſſu ſerré, que l'eau ne pénètre point.*

COSTIVENESS (kŏs'-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the being bound in the body] *Conſtipation*, f.

COSTLINESS (kŏst'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſumptuouſneſs] *Somptuoſité*, f. *grande dépenſe.*

COSTLY (kŏst'-lé), *adj.* [expenſive, ſumptuous] *Cher, diſpendieux, coûteux*; ou bien *ſomptueux, magnifique, ſplendide.*

COSTREL (kŏs'-trĕl), *ſ.* [a bottle] *Bouteille*, f. *flacon*, m.

COSTUME (kŏs'-tĭvŭme), *ſ.* [among Painters] *Coſtume*, m.

COSTUS ARABICUS, *ſ.* [Bot. a ſhrub, the root of which is medicinal] *Coſtus*, m. Coſtus indicus, *or* Winter's bark, *Coſtus Indien*, m. *pucho*, m.

‖ COT (kŏte), *ſ.* [a cottage, a hut] *Cabane, hutte*, f. *étable*, f. A ſheep-cot, *Une bergerie.*

COT (abridgment of Cotquean); which ſee.

To COT, *v. n.* [ſaid of a man who meddles in a woman's domeſtic affairs] *Etre un jocriſſe, mettre trop le nez dans le ménage.*

COTE, *ſ.* [a kind of refuſe wool, ſo clung together that it cannot be pulled aſunder] *Rebut de laine*, m.

COTANGENT (kô-tăn'-djĕn't), *ſ.* [the tangent of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees] *Cotangente*, f.

COTEMPORARY (kô-tĕm'-pô-ră-ré), *adj.* [coetaneous] V CONTEMPORARY.

COTERIE, *ſ* [a club of Ladies] *Coterie*, f.

COTHURNUS, *ſ.* [a very high ſhoe formerly uſed to act tragedies] *Cothurne*, m.

COTICE, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; the fourth part of the bend] *Cotice*, f.

COTICULA, *ſ.* [adamas, touch-ſtone] *Pierre du Levant*, f. *pierre à l'huile*, f. *pierre de touche*, f.

COTILLION, *ſ.* [in Dancing; a French country-dance] *Cotillon*, m. *contre danſe à huit*, f.

COTINUS CORIARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Scotano, a ſhrub uſed in dying] *Bois de fuſtet*, m.

COTLAND (kŏt'-lănd), *ſ.* [land appendant to a cottage] *Clos*, m.

COTQUEAN (kŏt'-koŭïne), *ſ.* [a man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs] *Un jocriſſe; un homme qui ſe mêle des affaires des femmes.*

COTT (kŏte), *ſ* [at ſea; a bed-frame for the uſe of the officers] *Hamac à l'Anglaiſe*, m.

COTTAGE (kŏt'-édje), *ſ.* [a little houſe, a hut] *Cabane*, f. *chaumiere*, f. *méchante petite maiſon de campagne; cahute*, f.

COTTAGER (kŏt'-ĕ-djœr), *or* COTTIER (kŏt'-ïĕr), *ſ.* [one who lives in a cottage] *Qui demeure dans une cabane*

COTTISH (kŏt'-ĭche), *adj. Ex.* A cottiſh man [a cot] *Un tête-pelé, un jocriſſe.*

COTTON (kŏt'-t'n), *ſ.* [the down of the cotton-tree; ſtuff made of cotton] *Coton*, m. *eſpece de laine qui vient ſur le cottonnier; toile de coton*, f.

Natolia cotton, *Coton de terre*, m. Cotton of the ounce *or* of Damaſcus [the fineſt ſort of ſpun cotton] *Coton d'once.* Foreign cotton, *Coton de mer.* Rinſing the cotton in a running water, *Décrument* ou *D'cruſement du coton.*

COTTON THISTLE (kŏt'-t'n-tshïs'-sl'), *ſ.* [a plant bearing a ſort a cotton] *Chardon échinope*, m.

COTTON-TREE (kŏt'-t'n-trī), *ſ. Cotonnier*, m.

To COTTON (kŏt'-t'n), *v. n.* [to riſe with a nap] *Se cotonner.* Spaniſh cloths cotton, *Les draps d'Eſpagne ſe cotonnent.*

† To COTTON [to agree] *S'accorder, s'accommoder.*

COTTONED (kŏt'-t'n-'d), *part. adj.* [fuzed] *Ratiné.*

COTTUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. miller's-thumb; a ſmall freſh-water fiſh] *Chabot*, m. *âne-poiſſon*, m. *tête d'âne.*

COTULA, *ſ.* [Bot. chamomile] *Cotula*, f. *camomille*, f.

COTURNIX, *ſ.* [a quail of Madegaſcar] *Turnix* ou *caille de Madagaſcar*, f.

COTYLE, COTYLA, *ſ.* [Anat; the cavity of a bone which receives the head of another] *Cotyle*, f.

COTYLEDON, *ſ.* [Bot. Kidney-wort, navel-wort, wall penny-wort] *Cotyledon*, m. *nombril de Vénus*, m.

COTYLEDONES, *ſ. pl.* [Bot. the ſeminal leaves of plants] *Cotyledons*, m. pl.

COTYLEDONES [Anat. glands diſperſed throughout the uttermoſt membrane of the fœtus] *Cotyledones*, m. pl.

COUCH (kŏoŭtche), *ſ.* [a bed, a ſeat of repoſe] *Couche*, f. *couchette*, f. *lit de repos*, m. *canapé*, m. *bergere*, f. *ducheſſe*, f. To lie down upon a couch, *Etre couché ſur un lit de repos.* Couch (ſtump-bed), *Grabat*, m.

COUCH [a layer, *or* ſtratum] *Couche*, f.

COUCH [in painting; the ground *or* baſis] *Couche de couleur*, f.

To COUCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lie down] *Se coucher, être couché.*

To COUCH, *v. a.* [to repoſe, to lay down, to hide, to include, to compriſe] *Coucher, étendre ſur quelque choſe, cacher, renfermer.* To couch in writing, *Coucher par écrit, écrire.*

To

To Couch the lance, *Mettre la lance en arrêt.*

To Couch the eye, *for* To couch the cataract, *Abattre la cataracte, aiguiller.*

COUCHANT (kăoŭtch'-ănt), *adj.* [lying down] *Couché*; *couchant* (t. de Blason).

COUCHED (kăoŭtch't), *part. adj. Couché, &c.*

COUCHEE (kou'-chī), *f.* [bed-time] *Le coucher.*

COUCHER (kăoŭtch'-eŭr), *f.* [he that couches the cataract] *Oculiste qui abat la cataracte*, m.

Coucher [in Paper-mills, the perſon that lays the paper upon felts] *Coucheur*, m.

Coucher, *f.* [a law-term for a regiſter] *Un greffier.*

COUCH-FELLOW (kăoŭtch'-fĕl-ô), *f.* [bed-fellow] *Compagnon de lit*, m. *coucheur*, m.

COUCH-GRASS (kăoŭtch'-grăce), *f.* [Bot. Gramen: a troubleſome weed] *Chiendent*, m.

COU-DOU *or* Cu-nu, *f.* [a ſort of deer of the hot countries] *Coudous, condous*, m.

COUGH (kŏf), *f.* [a convulſion of the lungs] *Toux*, f. To have a cough, *Avoir la toux.* The church-yard cough, *La toux de renard, qui mene au terrier: toux qui ſent le ſapin: toux mort-le.* Good for a cough, *Béchique*, adj. & ſ.

To Cough, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to have a cough] *Touſſer, avoir la toux.*

To Cough out, *v. a.* [to eject by a cough] *Rendre en touſſant, expectorer.* He coughed out a great deal of phlegm, *Il rendit beaucoup de flegme en touſſant*

COUGHER (kŏf'-eŭr), *f.* [one that coughs] *Touſſeur*, m.

COUGHING (kŏf'-ïn'gne), *f. L'action de touſſer.*

COUHAGE, *f.* [cowitch; ſtinking-beans; a med. plant] *Couhage*, m. *feve puante*, f.

COUL, *f.* [a tub] *Une cuve, une cuvette, un cuveau.*

COULAN, Quilon, *f.* [kingdom and town of Aſia; lat. 8°-30' N. lon. 75°-30' E.] *Coulan*, m.

COULD (koŭde) [the imperfect & preterite of Can; was able to, had power to] I could, *Je pouvois*; thou couldſt, *Tu pouvois*; he could, *Il pouvoit, &c.* He did all the ill he could, *Il fit tout le mal qu'il put.* I could not love her, *Je ne pouvois pas l'aimer.*

N. B. *Dans la conjugaiſon des verbes*, could *pour* ſhould, *déſigne le futur conditionel.* I could love her well enough if ſhe had but money, *Je l'aimerois aſſez, ſi elle avoit de l'argent.*

COULTER (kôle'-teŭr), *f.* [the ſharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth] *Sec de charrue*, m.

COUNCIL (kăeŭn'-cĭl), *f.* [an aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation] *Conſeil*, m. The King's privy council, *Le conſeil privé du Roi.* A common-council, *Conſeil de ville, conſeil de la bourgeoiſie, la commune.*

The King's learned council at law, *Les avocats du roi.*

Council [a general aſſembly of the clergy] *Concile*, m. *aſſemblée générale du clergé*, f. To call a council, *Aſſembler, convoquer un concile.*

COUNCIL-BOARD (kăoŭn'-cĭl-bôrde), *f.* [council-table] *Table du conſeil*, f. *le tapis.* A great buſineſs was debated at the council-board, *On a mis une grande affaire ſur le tapis.*

COUNCIL-CHAMBER (kăoŭn'-cĭl-tchém'-beŭr), *f. Chambre du conſeil*, f.

COUNSEL (kăoŭn'-cĕl), *f.* [direction, conſultation, deliberation] *Conſeil*, m. *avis*, m. *conſultation, délibération*, f. To aſk counſel of one, *Demander conſeil à quelqu'un.*

* Take counſel of your pillow, *La nuit vous conſeillera.* V. Advice.

Counsel [ſecrecy] *Secret*, m. They cannot keep counſel, they will tell all, *Ils ne ſauroient garder le ſecret, ils diront tout.*

‖ Counsel, for Counſellor, *Avocat*, m. *avocat conſultant*, m. *conſeil*, m. He is my counſel, *Il eſt mon conſeil.*

To Counsel, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to give advice] *Conſeiller, donner conſeil.* To counſel to the contrary, *Diſſuader, détourner.*

COUNSELLABLE (kăoŭn'-cĕl-ă-bl'), *adj.* [willing to receive counſel] *Qui prend volontiers conſeil.*

COUNSELLOR (kăoŭn'-cĕl-eŭr), *f.* [one that gives counſel] *Conſeiller*, m.

† There is no fee for counſellors here, *Ici les conſeillers n'ont point de gages: ici l'on ne veut point de conſeil.*

A privy-counſellor, *Conſeiller-privé, conſeiller d'état.* A counſellor at law, *Un avocat.* Chief of the counſellors of the late Parliament of Paris, *Bâtonnier*, m.

Woman counſellor or adviſer, *Conſultrice*, f.

COUNSELLORSHIP (kăoŭn'-cĕl-eŭr-chĭp), *f.* [the office of a privy-counſellor] *Charge de conſeiller d'état*, f.

To COUNT (kăoŭn't), -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to number, to tell] *Compter, calculer, ſupputer, nombrer.* Have you counted your money? *Avez-vous compté votre argent?*

To Count [to eſteem, to account] *Compter, réputer, eſtimer, croire, tenir.* I count him an honeſt man, *Je le crois honnête-homme.*

To Count, *v. n.* [to found an account] *Compter, faire fond ſur.*

‡ Count, *f.* [number, reckoning] V. Account.

Count-wheel [in clock-work; locking-wheel] *Roue de compte*, f.

Count [a title of foreign nobility, an earl] *Comte étranger*: car on donne le titre *d'Earl* aux Comtes d'Angleterre. A German count, *Un Comte Allemand, un Landgrave*, m.

Count [a law-term for declaration] *Demande*, f.

COUNTABLE (kăoŭn'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [that which may be numbered] *Qui peut être compté.*

COUNTED (kăoŭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Compté, réputé, eſtimé, cru.*

COUNTENANCE (kăoŭn'-te-năn'ce), *f.* [the form of the face, air, look] *Contenance*, f. *viſage*, m. *air*, m. *aſpect*, m. *mine*, f. To put out of countenance, *Faire perdre contenance, déconcerter, décompoſer, décontenancer.* Man alone has an erect countenance, *L'homme ſeul a le viſage élevé.* A chearful countenance, *Un air gai.*

Countenance [patronage, ſupport] *Appui*, m. *ſoutien*, m. *protection*, f. To give countenance, *Appuyer, protéger.*

To Countenance, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſupport, to patronize, to encourage] *Favoriſer, appuyer, maintenir, ſoutenir, protéger.* Why do you countenance ſuch a man? *Pourquoi favoriſez-vous cet homme-là?*

COUNTENANCED (kăoŭn'-te-năn'-ced), *part. adj. Favoriſé, ſoutenu, protégé.*

COUNTENANCER (kăoŭn'-te-năn'-ceŭr), *f.* [one who countenances] *Protecteur*, m. *fauteur*, m. *défenſeur*, m. *partiſan*, m.

COUNTENANCING (kăoŭn'-te-năn'-cĭn'gne), *f. L'action de favoriſer, protection*, f.

COUNTER (kăoŭn'-teŭr), *f.* [a piece of braſs, ſilver, &c. to reckon withal] *Jeton pour compter*, m.

Counter [a cog-wheel with a hand, by means of which the vibrations of a pendulum may be counted] *Compteur*, m

Counter [counting-board in a ſhop] *Comptoir de boutique*, m.

Counter, or Compter [the name of a priſon in London, whereof there are two, Wood-ſtreet and the Poultry] *Comptoir*, m. *priſon*, f.

Counter, *f.* [in ſea-language; lower or vaulted counter] *La grande voûte d'un vaiſſeau.* The upper counter, *Ecuſſon*, m. *(l'eſpace de la poupe d'un vaiſſeau qui eſt entre la grande voûte & les fenêtres de la grande chambre, ou eſt placé l'écuſſon ſur lequel eſt écrit le nom du vaiſſeau).*

Counter, *adv.* [contrary to, the wrong way] *Contre, en oppoſition.* To write counter, *Ecrire contre.* To run counter to all the rules of virtue, *Violer toutes les lois de l'honnêteté.*

To COUNTERACT (kăoŭn -teŭr-ăkt'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to act againſt] *Agir contre, contrarier.*

COUNTER-ALLY (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ăl-é), *f.* [in gardening] *Contre-allée*, f.

COUNTER-APPROACHES (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ăp-prô'-tchĕz), *f.* [in Fortification] *Contre-approches*, f. pl.

To COUNTERBALANCE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-băl'-ăn'ce), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to weigh againſt] *Contre-balancer, balancer, contrepeſer*; au figuré, *égaler, entrer en comparaiſon, compenſer, équipoller.* There was ſo much air drawn out of the veſſel, that the remaining was not able to counterbalance the mercurial cylinder, *On avoit tiré tant d'air du vaiſſeau que ce qui en reſtoit ne ſuffiſoit pas pour contre-balancer la colonne de mercure.*

* That ſmall profit cannot counterbalance the loſs I have ſuſtained, *Ce profit modique ne ſauroit compenſer la perte que j'ai faite.*

Counterbalance, *f.* [oppoſite weight] *Contre-poids*, m.

COUNTERBALANCED, *adj.* [acted againſt by an oppoſite weight] *Contre-balancé.*

COUNTER-BATTERY (kăoŭn'-teŭr-băt'-eŭr-é), *f.* [a battery raiſed againſt another] *Contre-batterie*, f.

COUNTER-BENDY (kăoŭn'-teŭr-bĕn'-dé), *or* Contre-bande, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Contre-bandé.*

COUNTER-BOND (kăoŭn'-teŭr-bŏn'-de), *f.* [a bond to ſave a perſon harmleſs who has given bond for another] *Obligation que la perſonne pour qui l'on a répondu, donne à ſa caution pour ſon aſſurance*, f.

To COUNTER-BRACE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-bréce), *v. a.* [in ſea-language] *Broſſer à contre.*

COUNTER-BREAST-WORK (kăoŭn'-teŭr-brĕst'-oŭeŭrk), *f.* [in Fortification] *Fauſſe-braie*, f.

To COUNTER-BUFF (kăoŭn'-teŭr-beŭf), *v. n.* [to impel in a direction oppoſite to the former impulſe] *Frapper en ſens contraire à un autre coup, donner un contre-coup.*

Counter-buff, *f.* [a blow that produces a recoil] *Contre-coup*, m.

COUNTER-CHANGE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tchén'dje), *f.* [exchange, reciprocation] *Echange*, m. *change réciproque*, m. *contr'échange*, m.

To Counter-change, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to give and receive] *Troquer, échanger.*

COUNTER-CHANGED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tchén'dj'd), *part. adj.* [in Heraldry] *Contr'échangé.*

COUNTER-CHARGE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tchardje), *f.* [recrimination] *Récrimination*, f.

COUNTER-CHARM (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tcharme), *f.* [that by which a charm is diſſolved] *Contre-charme*, m.

To COUNTER-CHARM (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tcharm'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to deſtroy the effect of an enchantment] *Détruire l'effet d'un enchantement.*

COUNTER-CHECK (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tchĕk), *f.* [ſtop, rebuke] *Oppoſition*, f. *cenſure*, f. *réprimande*, f.

To COUNTER-CHECK (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tchĕk'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to oppoſe] *Contrecarrer.*

COUNTER-CHECKED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tchĕk't'), *adj.* [oppoſed, ſtopped] *Refrain, contrarié réciproquement.*

COUNTER-CHEVRON (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tche-vrŏne), *f.* [in Herald. a chevron of colour oppoſed to metal, and vice verſâ] *Contre-chevron*, m.

COUNTER-CHEVRONED (kăoŭn-teŭr-tche-vrŏn'd), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when bearing one or more contre-chevrons] *Contre-chevronné.*

COUNTER-CLEFT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-klĕft), *f.* [in Surgery; contra-fiſſure] *Contrefente*, f.

COUNTER-COMPONED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-kŏm'-pō'-n'd), *adj.* [in Heraldry; having two rows of checks of two different colours ſet contrary ways] *Contre- ompoſé.*

COUNTER-CUNNING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-keŭn'-ĭn'gn), *ſ. Contre-fineſſe*, f. *contre-ruſe*, f.

COUNTER-CURRENT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-keŭr-ĕn't), *ſ.* [a current running contrary to another] *Courant contraire*, ou *oppoſé à un autre*, m.

COUNTER-DEED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-dīde), *ſ.* [a ſecret writing that annuls a more ſolemn act] *Contre-billet*, m.

COUNTER-DISENGAGE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-dĭs-ĕn'-guédje'), *ſ. Contre-dégagement*, m.

To COUNTER-DISENGAGE, *v. a.* [in Fencing] *Contre-dégager.*

COUNTER-DISTINCTION (kăoŭn'-teŭr-dĭs-tĭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ. Ex.* In counter-diſtinction to that, *Par oppoſition à cela.* V. CONTRA-DISTINCTION.

To COUNTER-DRAW (kăoŭn'-teŭr-drâ'), *v. a.* [to copy a deſign or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other tranſparent ſubſtance, wheron the ſtrokes appearing are traced with a pencil] *Contre-tirer, contre-preuver, faire une contréprcuve, calquer, décalquer.*

COUNTER-DRAWING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-drâ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Calque*, m. *trait*, m.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ĕv'-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed] *Témoignage qui en contredit un autre*, m.

To COUNTERFEIT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imitate, to copy; to forge] *Contrefaire, copier, imiter, feindre, jouer; controuver, ſuppoſer, forger, diſſimuler.* To counterfeit a human voice, *Contrefaire, imiter la voix de l'homme.* To counterfeit devotion, *Jouer la dévotion.* To counterfeit a will, *Suppoſer*, ou *forger un teſtament.* To counterfeit coin, *Faire de la fauſſe monnoie.*

COUNTERFEIT, *adj.* [imitated, forged, fictitious, deceitful, hypocritical] *Contrefait, imité, forgé, ſuppoſé, controuvé, faux; feint, hypocrite.* A counterfeit writing, *Une écriture contrefaite.* A counterfeit will, *Un teſtament ſuppoſé.* Counterfeit coin, *Fauſſe monnoie.* Counterfeit friendſhip, *Amitié feinte.* Counterfeit goodneſs, *Hypocriſie*, f.

COUNTERFEIT, *ſ.* [an impoſtor; a forgery] *Impoſteur*, m. *fourbe*, m. *trompeur*, m. *impoſture*, f. *fourberie*, f. *tromperie*, f. *menſonge*, m. *diſſimulation*, f.

COUNTERFEITED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fĭt-ĕd), *adj.* [imitated, forged, &c.] *Contrefait, imité, ſuppoſé, forgé*, &c.

COUNTERFEITER (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fĭt-eŭr), *ſ.* [a forger] *Celui qui contrefait*, ou *falſifie.* A counterfeiter of writings, *Fauſſaire*, m. A counterfeiter of coin, *Faux monnoyeur.* A counterfeiter of books, *Contrefacteur*, m.

COUNTERFEITING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fĭt-ĭn'gne), *and* COUNTERFEASANCE, *ſ. L'action de contrefaire, de ſuppoſer, de forger.*

COUNTERFEITLY (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fĭt-lé), *adv.* [falſely, fictitiouſly] *D'une manière feinte, avec déguiſement, fauſſement.*

COUNTER-FERMENT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fĕr'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [ferment oppoſed to ferment] *Ferment contraire à un autre*, m.

COUNTERFEASANCE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fi-zăn'ce), *ſ.* [counterfeiting; forgery] *L'action de contrefaire*, f. *contrefaçon*, f. *contrefaction*, f. *(en parlant de livres).*

COUNTERFOIL (kăoŭn'-teŭr-foĭl), *or* COUNTER-STOCK (kăoŭn'-teŭr-stŏk), *ſ.* [counter-tally] *Taille*, f. *contre-taille*, f.

COUNTERFORT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fôrte), *ſ.* [Architt. ſpur, buttreſs, ſhore-poſt] *Contre-fort*, m. *contre-boutant*, m.

COUNTERFUGUE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-fĭoug'), *ſ.* [in Muſick] *Contrefugue*, f. *contre-imitation de chant*, f.

To COUNTER-GAGE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-guédje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Carpentry; to transfer the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be] *Contre-jauger.*

COUNTER-GUARD (kăoŭn'-teŭr-garde), *ſ.* [Fortific. a ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch] *Contre-garde*, f.

To COUNTER-HATCH (kăoŭn'-teŭr-hătch), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [among Engravers] *Contre-hacher.*

COUNTER-HATCHING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-hătch-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Contre-hachure*, f.

COUNTER-INDICATION (kăoŭn-teŭr-ĭn-dĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Med.] *Contre-indication*, f. V. CONTRA-INDICATION.

COUNTER-LATH (kăoŭn'-teŭr-lătth), *ſ.* [a lath placed acroſs others] *Contre-latte*, f.

To COUNTER-LATH, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Contre-latter.*

COUNTER-LIGHT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-lăĭte), *ſ.* [a light oppoſite to any thing, which makes it appear to a diſadvantage] *Contre-jour*, m. *faux jour.*

To COUNTERMAND (kăoŭn'-teŭr-măn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to order the contrary to what was ordered before] *Contremander, donner un contre-ordre*; ou bien, *révoquer, contredire, invalider, combattre, s'élever contre.* To countermand a will, *Invalider un teſtament.*

To COUNTERMAND God, *S'élever contre Dieu.*

COUNTERMAND, *ſ.* [repeal of the former order] *Contremandement*, m. *contre-ordre*, m.

COUNTERMANDED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-măn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Contremandé*, &c.

To COUNTER-MARCH (kăoŭn'-teŭr-martche'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to march backward] *Revenir ſur ſes pas*; *faire une contre-marche.*

COUNTER-MARCH, *ſ.* [march in a different direction from the former] *Contre-marche*, f.

COUNTER-MARK (kăoŭn'-teŭr-mark), *ſ.* [a ſecond mark put on a bale of goods, &c.] *Contre-marque*, f.

To COUNTER-MARK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put a ſecond mark] *Contre-marquer.*

COUNTER-MARKED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-mark't'), *part. adj. Contre-marqué.*

COUNTER-MINE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-măïne), *ſ.* [a mine made to diſappoint the enemy's mine] *Contre-mine*, f.

To COUNTER-MINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make counter-mines] *Contre-miner*; au figuré, *travailler à détruire* ou *éluder l'effet de quelque intrigue*, ou *négociation.*

COUNTER-MINED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-măï'-n'd), *part. adj. Contre-miné.*

COUNTER-MINER (kăoŭn'-teŭr-măï'-neŭr), *ſ.* [he that makes counter-mines] *Contre-mineur*, m.

COUNTER-MINING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-măï'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To COUNTER-MINE] *Contre-mines*, f. pl. ou *l'action de contre-miner*, f.

COUNTER-MOTION (kăoŭn'-teŭr-mô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [contrary motion] *Mouvement contraire*, m.

COUNTER-MOULDS (kăoŭn'-teŭr-môldz), *ſ. pl.* [among Leather-gilders; thick mill-boards upon which the drawings are made] *Contre-moules*, m. pl.

COUNTER-MURE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-mĭoure'), *ſ.* [a wall built behind another wall] *Contre-mur*, m.

To COUNTER-MURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Contre-murer.*

COUNTER-NATURAL (kăoŭn'-teŭr năt'-ĭoŭ-răl), *adj.* [contrary to nature] *Contre-nature.*

COUNTER-OPENING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ô'-p'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a contra-aperture made in wounds, in order to diſcharge the matter] *Contre-ouverture*, f.

COUNTER-PACE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pĕce), *ſ.* [contrary meaſure] *Meſure oppoſée.*

COUNTER-PALED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pé-l'd), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when a pall is oppoſed to another] *Contre-palé.*

COUNTERPANE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-péne), *ſ.* [a coverlet for a bed] *Courte-pointe*, f. *couverture de lit piquée*, f.

COUNTERPANE-MAKER (kăoŭn'-teŭr-péne-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes and ſells counterpanes] *Courte-pointier*, m.

COUNTER-PART (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pârte), *ſ.* [the correſpondent part] *Double*, m. *copie*, f. en parlant d'un acte *ou* contrat; *Contre-partie*, f. en Muſique.

COUNTER-PASSANT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-păs-săn't), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when two beaſts are walking two ways] *Contre-paſſant.*

To COUNTER-PIERCE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pîrce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce in a contrary way] *Contre-percer.*

COUNTER-PLATE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pléte'), *ſ.* [among Callico-printers; a block on which a part only of the pattern is printed] *Contre-planche*, f.

COUNTER-PLEA (kăoŭn'-teŭr-p'l), *ſ.* [in Law; a replication] *Déclaration qui tend à forclorre une perſonne de produire*, f.

COUNTER-PLOT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-plŏte'), *ſ.* [an artifice oppoſed to an artifice] *Contre-ruſe*, f. *contre-fineſſe*, f.

COUNTER-PLOT [a ſham-p'ot] *Conſpiration ſuppoſée, à deſſein de tourner la réelle en ridicule.*

To COUNTER-PLOT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to oppoſe one machination by another] *Combattre une ruſe par une autre.*

COUNTER-POINT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pŏĭn't), *ſ.* [in Muſick; concord of ſeveral parts] *Contre-point*, m.

COUNTER-POINTED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pŏĭn'-tĕd), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when two chevrons meet in the point] *Contre-pointé.*

COUNTERPOISE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pŏĭze'), *ſ.* [equiponderance] *Contre-poids*, m. *équilibre*, m. au propre & au figuré.

To COUNTERPOISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to counter-balance] *Contre-peſer, contre-balancer, balancer.*

COUNTERPOISED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pŏĭ'-a'd), *adj.* [counter-balanced] *Contre-balancé, en équilibre.*

COUNTER-POISON (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pŏĭ'-z'n), *ſ.* [antidote] *Contre-poiſon*, m. *antidote*, m.

COUNTER-POTENT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-pô'-tĕn't), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when ſeveral potents or tops of crutches are placed different ways] *Contre-potencé.*

COUNTER-PRESSURE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-prĕch'-ĭeŭre), *ſ.* [oppoſite force] *Force oppoſée*, f. *contre-preſſion*, f.

COUNTER-PROJECT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-prŏd'-jĕkt), *ſ.* [correſpondent part of a ſcheme] *Contre-projet*, m.

COUNTER-PROOF (kăoŭn'-teŭr-proŭf'), *ſ.* [in Printing] *Contrépreuve.* To counter-proof, *Contrépreuver.*

COUNTER-PUNCH (kăoŭn'-teŭr-peŭn'ch), *ſ.* [among Letter-founders; the inner figure of a type] *Contre-poinçon*, m.

COUNTER-QUARTERED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-koŭar'-teŭr-'d), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when each quarter of the ſcutcheon is divided] *Contr' écartelé.*

COUNTER-RAIL (kăoŭn'-teŭr-réle'), *ſ.* [a double row of baluſters] *Rang de baluſtres oppoſé à un autre rang*, m. *double baluſtrade*, f.

COUNTER-RAMPANT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-răm'-păn't), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when two rampant beaſts are facing each other] *Contre-rampant.*

To COUNTER-ROL, V. To CONTROL.

COUNTER-ROUND (kăoŭn'-teŭr-răoŭn'd), *ſ.* [a military term] *Ronde*, f. *contre-ronde*, f.

COUNTER-

COUNTER-SALIENT (kăoŭn'-teŭr-cé'-lï-ën't), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when two beaſts are leaping contrary ways] *Contre-iſſant, contre-ſaillant.*

COUNTERSCARP (kăoŭn'-teŭr-skarp), *ſ.* [in Fortif. the out-ſide of the ditch] *Contreſcarpe*, f. Ditch of the counterſcarp, *Avant-foſſé*, m.

To COUNTERSCARP, *v. a.* [to make a counterſcarp] *Contreſcarper, faire une contre-ſcarpe.* To counterſcarp a ditch, *Contreſcarper un foſſé.*

COUNTERSCARPED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-skarp't), *adj.* [that is made with a counterſcarp] *Contreſcarpé.*

COUNTER-SCUFFLE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-skeŭf'-fl'), *ſ.* [when by miſtake friends fall on friends] *Choc d'amis qui ſe battent ſans ſe connoître*, m.

COUNTER-SECURITY (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ſï-kïou'-rï-té), *ſ.* [ſecurity given to a party who has entered into bonds or other obligations to another] *Aſſurance*, f. ou *obligation*, f. *contre-pleige*, m. (t. de Pratique).

To COUNTER-SIGN (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ſaïne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſign an order or patent of a ſuperior, in quality of ſecretary, *&c.*] *Contreſigner.*

COUNTER-SIGNED (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ſaï'-n'd), *part. adj. Contreſigné.*

COUNTER-SIGNING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ſaïn'-ïn'gne), or COUNTER-SIGN, *ſ. Contre-ſeing*, m.

To COUNTER-SINK (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ſïn'k), *v. a.* [among Artificers; to widen a hole, in order to ſink the head of a ſcrew] *Fraiſer.*

COUNTER-SUMMER (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ſeŭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [among Parchment-makers] *Contre-ſommier*, m. To work upon a counter-ſummer, *Travailler en couche.* To make a counter-ſummer, *Faire une couche de peaux.*

COUNTER-SWALLOW'S-TAIL (kăoŭn'-teŭr-ſoŭâl'-ô-téle), *ſ.* [in Fortification] *Contre-queue d'aronde*, f.

COUNTER-TALLY (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tăl'-é), *ſ.* [a tally to confirm or confute another tally] *Contre-taille*, f.

COUNTER-TENOR (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tën'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one of the four parts of muſick] *Haute-taille*, f.

COUNTER-TERRACE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tër'-ăce), *ſ.* [upper-terrace] *Contre-terrace*, f.

COUNTER-TICKET (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tik'-ëte), *ſ.* [in play-houſes] *Contre-marque*, f.

COUNTER-TIDE (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tăïde), *ſ.* [contrary tide] *Marée contraire*, f.

COUNTER-TIME (kăoŭn'-teŭr-tăïme), *ſ.* [defence, oppoſition] *Défenſe*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *contre-temps*, m.

COUNTER-TIME [a ſtep in dancing; a reſiſtance of a horſe that intercepts the meaſure of his manage] *Contre-temps*, m.

COUNTER-TRENCH (kăoŭn'-teŭr-trënch'e), *ſ.* [in Fortif. a trench made againſt the beſiegers] *Contre-tranchée*, f.

COUNTER-TRIPPING (kăoŭn'-teŭr-trïp'-in'gne), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when two beaſts in a walking poſture follow one another] *Contre-marchant.*

COUNTER-TURN (kăoŭn'-teŭr-teŭrne), *ſ.* [the height and full growth of the play] *Cataſtrophe*, f.

COUNTERVAIL (kăoŭn'-teŭr-véle'), *ſ.* [equal weight or value] *Equilibre*, m. *compenſation*, f.

To COUNTERVAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be equivalent to] *Egaler, compenſer, valoir autant, contre-peſer.* The profit will countervail the inconveniencies, *Le profit compenſera les riſques.* It countervails the charge, *La choſe en vaut la peine.*

COUNTER-VAIR (kăcŭn'-teŭr-vèr), *adj.* [in Heraldry; when bells or cups are placed baſe againſt baſe, and point againſt point] *Contre-vairé.*

COUNTERVIEW (kăoŭn'-teŭr-vïoŭ), *ſ.* [oppoſition, contraſt] *Oppoſition*, f. *contraſte*, m.

To COUNTER-WORK (kăoŭn'-teŭr-nŭeŭrk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to counter-act] *Contre-miner, contre-carrer, agir de contre-ruſe pour ruiner les deſſeins d'autrui.*

COUNTESS (kăoŭn'-tëce), *ſ.* [the Lady of an Earl or Count] *Comteſſe, femme d'un Comte.*

COUNTING (kăoŭn'-tïn'gue), *ſ.* [from To COUNT] *L'action de compter, &c.* f.

COUNTING-HOUSE (kăoŭn'-tïn'gue-haoŭice), *ſ.* [the room appropriated by tradeſmen to their books and accounts] *Comptoir d'un négociant*, m.

Counting-board (in a ſhop), *Comptoir*, m.

COUNTLESS (kăoŭn't'-lëce); *adj.* [innumerable] *Innombrable.*

COUNTOR (kăoŭn'-teŭr), *or* Serjeant-countor, *ſ.* [ſo were called of old ſuch ſerjeants at law as a perſon retained to defend his cauſe for a fee] *Un avocat.*

COUNTRY (keŭn'-tré), *ſ.* [a region: rural parts; native ſoil] *Contree*, f. *pays*, m. *région*, f. *campagne*, f. *patrie*, f. *pays natal.* A fruitful country, *Une contrée fertile.* We paſs the winter in the town, and the ſummer in the country, *Nous paſſons l'hiver à la ville, & l'été à la campagne.* What country was you born in? *Quelle eſt votre patrie?*

† So many countries ſo many cuſtoms, *Chaque pays a ſes mœurs & ſes uſages.*

COUNTRY, *adj.* [uſed in compoſition: ruſtic, rural] *Ruſtique, compagnard, champêtre.* A country-man (keŭn'-tri-mène), *Un payſan, un villageois; contadin*, m. *compagnard*, m. Country-players, *Comédiens de campagne*, m. pl. Country-man, *Compatriote*, m. *concitoyen*, m. A country-dance, *Contre-danſe*, f. A country-put, *Un ignorant qui ſe laiſſe aiſément tromper.* A country-ſquire, *Un gentilhomme compagnard; hobereau*, m. A country-parſon, *Un miniſtre de campagne, un curé de village.* Country-ballad, *La vaudeville.* A country-houſe, *Une maiſon de campagne; maiſon de plaiſance*, f. *baſtide*, f. (en Provence). Country-box, *Pied-à-terre*, m. *videbouteille*, m. *baſtide*, f. Country-life, *La vie champêtre.* Country-like, *Provincial.*

COUNTY (kăoŭn'-té), *ſ.* [a ſhire] *Comté*, m. ou *province*, f. England is divided into forty counties, beſides twelve in Wales, *L'Angleterre eſt diviſée en quarante comtés, ſans y comprendre les douze du pays de Galles.*

County [an earldom] *Comté*, m. The county of Burgundy, *Le comté de Bourgogne.*

COUPAYA, *ſ.* [Bot. a large tree of Cayenne] *Coupaya*, m.

COUPÉE (koŭ-pï'), *ſ.* [a ſtep in dancing] *Coupée*, m.

COUPED, *or* Coopee, *adj.* [cut off, in Heraldry] *Coupé, aléſé.*

COUPLE (keŭp'-pl'), *ſ.* [two] *Couple*, f. *paire*, f. Remarquez que couple eſt féminin lorſqu'il s'agit de deux individus du même genre, & maſculin s'il s'agit d'un mâle & d'une femelle. A couple of apples, eggs, *&c. Une couple de pommes, d'œufs, &c.* A happy couple of lovers, *Un heureux couple d'amans.* V. PAIR.

Couple [a tie that holds two dogs together] *Couple*, f. *lien pour coupler deux chiens*, m. *laiſſe*, f.

COUPLE-BEGGAR (keŭp'-pl'-bégu-eŭr), *ſ.* [a poor unbeneficed parſon, who marries poor people for ſmall fees, *&c.* without a licence] *Celui qui fait des mariages de gueux, & ſans licence*, m.

To Couple, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join] *Coupler, joindre enſemble, attacher l'un à l'autre.*

To Couple, *v. a.* and *n.* [to join for generation, to marry] *Accoupler & s'accoupler, s'apparier*, en parlant des bêtes; *marier & ſe marier*, en parlant de l'eſpèce humaine.

To couple again, *Raccoupler.* Coupling, *Accouplement*, m.

COUPLED, *part. adj. Couplé, accouplé, &c. adoué, apparié* (t. de Chaſſe).

COUPLET (keŭp'-lëte), *ſ.* [two verſes, a pair of rhymes] *Deux vers rimés.*

Couplet [a pair, as of doves] V. Couple.

COUPLINGS (keŭp'-lïn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the maſhes of a net] *Les mailles d'un filet*, f. pl.

COUPY, *ſ.* [Bot. a large tree of Cayenne] *Coupy*, m.

COURAGE (keŭr'-édje), *ſ.* [bravery, active fortitude] *Courage*, m. *valeur*, f. *bravoure*, f. *fermeté d'âme*, f. *intrépidité*, f. *cœur*, m. He has more courage than ſtrength, *Il a plus de courage que de force.* V. RESOLUTION.

COURAGEOUS (keŭr-é'-djï-eŭs), *adj.* [brave, daring, ſtout] *Courageux, brave, hardi, entreprenant, vaillant, intrépide.*

COURAGEOUSLY (keŭr-é'-djï-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with courage] *Courageuſement, avec courage, hardiment.*

COURAGEOUSNESS (keŭr-é'-djï-eŭs-nëce), V. COURAGE.

COURANT (keŭr-ŭn't'), *or* COURANTE, *ſ.* [a nimble dance] V. CORANT, COURANTE, f. TEMPS DE COURANTE, *ſ. Temps de courante.*

Courant [a paper of news] *Gazette*, f. A weekly courant, *Gazette hebdomaire.*

Courant, *adj.* [current] *Courant.* Courant year, price, coin, *Année courante, Prix courant, monnoie courante.*

CURAP, *ſ.* [in Medicine, a diſtemper] *Curap*, m. *galle des Indes*, f.

COURBARIL, GUM ANIME, *ſ.* [the roſin from the courbaril, or locuſt-tree] *Courbaril*, m. *réſine animé*, f.

COURIER (kou'-rïère), *ſ.* [a meſſenger ſent in haſte, an expreſs] *Un courier, un exprès.*

COURLAND, *ſ.* [a territory of Livonia] *Courlande*, f.

COUROUCA, *ſ.* [Bot. a tall tree of the American iſlands] *Courouca*, m.

COURSE (kôrce), *ſ.* [running, race, career] *Cours*, m. *courſe*, f. *carrière*, f. *erre*, f. The courſe of a river, *Le cours d'un rivière.* The courſe of man's life, *Le cours de la vie humaine.* The ſun has finiſhed his courſe, *Le ſoleil a fini ſa courſe, ſa carrière.* V. TENDENCY.

Course [order of ſucceſſion, turn] *Ordre, cours*, m. *tour*, m. *rang*, m. *ſuite*, f. By the courſe of nature, *Selon le cours ou l'ordre de la nature.* By due courſe of law, *Suivant le droit, juridiquement.* Every one in his courſe, *Chacun à ſon tour.* By courſe, *Tour à tour.* A courſe of ſin, *Une ſuite de crimes.* To be in a courſe of phyſic, *Etre dans les remèdes.*

Course [cuſtom, train of actions, conduct] *Coutume*, f. *train*, m. *manière de vivre*, f. *procédé*, m. *conduite*, f. *méthode*, f. *moyen*, m. *voie*, f. *meſure*, f. *air*, m. *biais*, m. *parti*, m. *trains*, f. pl. *erremens*, m. pl. It is our common courſe, *C'eſt notre coutume, notre méthode, notre manière d'agir.* According to the courſe of the world, *Suivant le train de ce monde.* It was happy ſhe took a good courſe, *Heureuſement elle tint une bonne conduite.* You take the beſt courſe to ruin yourſelf, *Vous prenez le plus ſûr moyen de vous ruiner.* Take your courſe, and I ſhall take mine, *Suivez votre méthode, je ſuivrai la mienne.* To take wiſe or wrong courſes, *Prendre de juſtes ou de fauſſes meſures.*

Course [ſail; the tract or line in which a ſhip ſails; her run] *Voile*, f. *route*, f. *cours du vaiſſeau*, m. To appoint a courſe to be ſteered, *Donner, preſcrire la route aux vaiſſeaux.* Steer the courſe, *En route! Mets le cap en route!* Courſes, *Les baſſes voiles.* The main courſe, *La grande voile.* To go under a pair of courſes, *Courir avec les deux baſſes voiles (c'eſt à dire la grande voile & la miſaine).*

Course [number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table] *Service*, m. The firſt, ſecond, and third courſe, *Le premier, le ſecond & le troiſième ſervice.* The laſt courſe, *Le fruit, le deſſert.*

Course of eggs, *Une couvée d'œufs.*

Course of humours, *Fluxion*, f.

Course of philoſophy, anatomy, *&c. Cours de philoſophie, d'anatomie*, m. *&c.*

Course of ſtones [in building] *Parement*

de muraille, m. *assise de pierres*, f. *cours d'assises*, m.

COURSES of the teazel [among woollen cloth manufacturers] *Cours*, *traits*, *tours*, *voies avec le chardon*.

COURSES of women, *Regles*, f. pl. ou *mois des femmes*, m. pl.

OF COURSE [common] *Ordinaire*, *ordinairement*, *régulièrement*. Words of course, *Manières de parler*, *complimens ordinaires*. Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself as not to desire a patent granted of course to all useful projectors, *Je ne me manquerai pas à moi-même au point de ne pas demander des patentes que l'on accorde ordinairement à tous les auteurs de projets utiles*.

To COURSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hunt] *Courre*, *courir*, *forcer en chassant*. To course a hare, *Courre le lièvre*.

To COURSE, *v. n.* [to run, to rove about] *Courir*.

COURSER (kôr'-seŭr), *s.* [a swift horse] *Coursier*, m. *cheval de guerre*, m.

COURSER [a hunter] *Chasseur*, m. *un maquignon*.

COURSEY (kôr'-sĕ), *s.* [in a galley; a gang-way from head to stern] *Coursier*, m. *coursie*, f. *passage de la proue à la poupe dans une galère*, *entre les bancs des forçats*.

COURSING (kôr'-sin'gne), *s.* [in Hunting; a course with greyhounds, either as the hare, fox, or deer] *Chasse*, f. *l'action de courre*, *de forcer*.

COURT (kôrte), *s.* [the place where the prince resides; the palace] *Cour*, f. *lieu de la résidence d'un prince*, *le palais du prince*; *le prince & ses courtisans*; *les devoirs que l'on rend à un prince* ou *à une personne de qualité*. To go to court, *Aller à la cour*. To be great at court, *Etre bien à la cour*. To pay one's court to the King, *Faire sa cour au Roi*. Court-friends, *Amis de cour*. Court-minion, *Un favori*, *un mignon*. The court-party, *Le parti de la cour*. Court-ladies, *Les dames de la cour*. To eat at court, *Avoir bouche à cour chez le roi*. As impudent as a court-page, *Effronté comme un page de cour*.

* Court holy-water [fair empty words] *Eau bénite de cour*.

'Tis a Dover-court, *C'est la cour du roi petau*; *un lieu où il n'y a que confusion*.

A tennis-court, *Un tripot*, *un jeu de paume*.

COURT [a street paved with slabs or flags] *Cour*, f. *ruelle*, f.

COURT of offices [in a country-seat] *Basse-cour*, f. V. YARD.

COURT [hall of justice; any jurisdiction; the judges] *Cour*, f. *palais de justice*, m. *juridiction*, f. *les juges d'une cour*; *audience*, f. *auditoire*, m. *bureau*, m. Chancery-court, *La cour de Chancellerie*. The court of Parliament, *La cour du Parlement*. Court of admiralty, *Conseil de l'amirauté*, m. The court has acquitted him, *La cour l'a renvoyé absous*. Court-baron, *Cour foncière*; *Cour d'un seigneur foncier*. Court-roll, *Terrier*, m. Court-keet, *Cour foncière qui regarde proprement les offenses*. Court-christian, *Cour qui juge des affaires de religion*. Court-day, *Jour de palais*. Court of Requeſt, *Cour de Conscience*, f.

To COURT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to woo, to solicit in marriage, to flatter] *Courtiser*, *rechercher en mariage*, *faire la cour* ou *l'amour*; *flatter*, *cajoler*, *chercher à plaire*; *désirer*, *briguer*, *solliciter*, *prier*, *presser*. He courts her in vain, *Il lui fait inutilement l'amour*, *c'est en vain qu'il la recherche en mariage*. To court the Ladies, *Faire la cour aux Dames*. A thousand court this place, *Cent personnes briguent cette place*. They every day court me to it, *Ils m'en prient chaque jour* ou *tous les jours*.

COURT-BOUILLON, *s.* [in Cookery; a rich compound in which fish is boiled] *Court-bouillon*, m.

COURTED (kôr'-tĕd), *adj.* [from To COURT] *Recherché*, *à qui l'on fait la cour*.

COURT-CARD (kôrte'-karde), *s.* [a card bearing a figure] *Carte peinte*, *figure*, f.

COURT-CHAPLAIN (kôrte-tchăp'-lĭn), *s.* [a clergyman attending the king to celebrate divine service] *Chapelain de la Cour*, m. *Chapelain du Roi*, m.

COURT-DRESSER (kôrte-drĕs'-seŭr), *s.* [a flatterer] *Flatteur*, m.

COURT-FAVOUR (kôrte-fé'-veûr), *s.* [favour bestowed by the prince] *Grâce* ou *faveur que le prince accorde*, f.

COURTEOUS (keûr'-tchĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [polite, civil, well-bred] *Courtois*, *affable*, *honnête*, *civil*, *poli*, *obligeant*, *bienfaisant*, *galant*, *élégant*, *aimable*, *gracieux*, *humain*.

☞ Courteous reader, *Ami lecteur*, *lecteur bénévole*.

COURTEOUSLY (keûr'-tchĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a courteous manner] *Poliment*, *honnêtement*, *civilement*, *affablement*, *efficieusement*, *humainement*.

COURTEOUSNESS (keûr'-tchĭ-eŭs-nĕce), V. COURTESY.

COURTESAN (keûr-tĭ-zâne'), *or* COURTEZAN, *s.* [a woman of the town, a courtmiss] *Courtisane*, f. *fille de joie*, f.

COURTESY (keûr'-tĭ-cé), *s.* [civility, complaisance, elegance of manners] *Courtoisie*, f. *civilité*, f. *affabilité*, f. *politesse*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *urbanité*, f. V. AFFABILITY.

† Full of courtesy, full of craft, *Un excès de politesse est souvent le masque d'un traître*; *trop de respect est suspect*.

COURTESY (keûrt'-cé) [a kindness, an act of civility; the reverence made by women] *Grâce*, f. *faveur*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *révérence de femme*, f. He did me that courtesy, *Il me fit cette grâce*.

To COURTESY (keûrt'-cé), *v. n. Faire la révérence*.

COURTIER (kôrte'-ïeûr), *s.* [one that frequents or attends the court] *Courtisan*, m. *homme de cour*; *se dit aussi pour un homme poli*, *honnête*, *civil*, *qui a les manières de la cour*.

COURTINE, V. CURTAIN.

COURTING (kôr'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [from To COURT] *Recherche*, f. *l'action de faire la cour*.

COURTLASS (kôrt'-lăce), *s.* [cutlass, a short sword] *Coutelas*, m.

COURTLIKE (kôrte'-lĭke), *adj.* [elegant, polite] *Poli*, *élégant comme un homme de cour*.

COURTLINESS, *s.* [elegance of manners] *Elégance*, f. *grâces*, f. pl. *le bel air de la Cour*.

COURTLY (kôrt'-lé), *adj.* V. COURTLIKE.

COURTLY, *adv.* [in the manner of courts] *A la manière de la Cour*; *avec grâce*, *poliment*, *galamment*.

COURTRAY, *s.* [a town of Flanders; lat 50°-50' N. lon. 3°-6' E.] *Courtrai*, m.

COURT-ROLL (kôrt'-rôl), *s. Terrier*, m. *papier qui contient le dénombrement & la nature des héritages situés dans la censive d'un seigneur*.

COURTSHIP (kôrt'-chĭp), *s.* [court] *Cour*, f. en ce sens: He paid his courtship to the king, *Il fit sa cour au roi*.

COURTSHIP [the solicitation of a woman in marriage] *La cour* ou *l'amour que l'on fait à une personne que l'on recherche en mariage*.

COURTSHIP [civility] *Civilité*, f. *politesse*, f. *complaisance*, f *élégance de cour*, f *galanterie*, f.

COURY, *s.* [Ornithol. a sort of bird with a large bill, native of Java] *Coury*, m. *gros-bec tacheté de Java*, m.

COUSIN (keûz'-z'n), *s.* [a degree of relation] *Cousin*, m. *cousine*, f. A cousin-germain, *Cousin-germain*, *cousine-germaine*. A second cousin, a cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain*.

COUSSINET, *s.* [Archit. cushion, the stone which crowns a piedroit or pier, &c.; an ornament of the Ionic capital, and serving to form the volutes] *Coussinet*, m.

COUSU, *adj.* [in Heraldry; adjutus, remply] *Cousu*, *rempli*.

COVALAM, *s.* [a tall tree of the island of Ceylon] *Covalam*, m.

COVE (kôve), *s.* [a creek, a small bay] *Crique*, f. *petite baie*.

COVE [shelter] *Couvert*, m. *logement*, m. A pigeon-cove, *Boulin où les pigeons couvent leurs œufs*, m.

COVE, V. COVING.

COVENANT (keŭv'-ĭ-năn't), *s.* [a contract] *Contrat*, m. *convention*, f. *pacte*, m. *traité*, m. To make a covenant with one, *Faire un contrat avec quelqu'un*.

COVENANT [compact, alliance, confederacy] *Alliance*, f. *ligue*, f. *cabale*, f *convenant*, m. (t. de l'Hist. d'Angleterre). The covenant of grace, *L'alliance de grâce*.

To COVENANT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a covenant] *Convenir*, *contracter*, *stipuler*, *traiter*, *pactiser* (t. de Pratique). They covenanted with him for forty pieces of silver, *Ils convinrent avec lui pour trente pièces d'argent*.

COVENANTED (keŭv'-ĭ-năn'-tĕd), *adj.* [agreed on, stipulated] *Stipulé*, *dont on est demeuré d'accord*.

COVENANTEE (keŭv'-i-năn'-tī'), *s.* [a party to a covenant, a stipulator] *Partie contractante*.

COVENANTER (keŭv'-ĭ-năn'-teûr), *s.* [one who takes a covenant] *Ligueur*, m. *membre de la ligue presbytérienne du temps de Cromwell*.

COVENOUS (keŭv'-ĕn-eûce), *adj.* [fraudulent, collusive] *Frauduleux*, *collusoire*.

COVENTRY, *s.* [town of England; lat. 52°-28' N. lon. 1°-28' W.] *Coventry*, m.

To COVER (keŭv'-eûr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overspread, to shelter; to conceal, to overwhelm] *Couvrir*, *mettre à couvert*; *celer*, *cacher*, *voiler*, *déguiser*, *pallier*. Cover me well that I may sweat, *Couvrez-moi bien*, *afin que je sue*.

To cover with a glass-bell, *Clocher*.

* He is covered with an eternal shame, *Il est couvert d'un opprobre éternel*. Charity shall cover a multitude of sins, *La charité couvrira bien des péchés*. To cover one's fault, *Cacher*, *pallier sa faute*.

To COVER [to incubate] *Couver*.

To COVER [to copulate with a female] *Couvrir*, *s'accoupler avec* (en parlant des animaux). *Boquiner* (en parlant des lièvres).

COVER, *s.* [any thing that is laid over another] *Couvercle*, m. *couverture*, f. *enveloppe*, f. *abri*, m. *couvert*, m. *couvert de table*; au figuré, *prétexte*, m. *voile*, m. *masque*, m.

Covers of the gold-beaters mould, *Fourreaux*, m. pl.

Leather-covers (to mount cards), *Feuillets*, m. pl.

COVER-CHIEF (keŭv'-eûr-tchĭf), *s.* [headdress] *Couvre-chef*, m. *sorte de coiffure de paysanne*, f.

COVERED (keŭv'-eûr'd), *part. adj. Couvert*; *caché*, *déguisé*, &c. To be covered, *Avoir la tête couverte*, *se couvrir*, *avoir son chapeau sur la tête*.

COVERING (keŭv'-eûr-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de couvrir*; *couverture*, f.

Covering of the lure [in Hawking] *Tiroir*, m.

COVERLET (keŭv'-eûr-lète), *s.* [a covering for a bed] *Couverture de lit*, f. *couvre-pied*, m.

COVER-SLUT (keŭv'-eûr-sleûte), *s.* [a covering for the sleeves, used by women to do their work in] *Fausse-manche*, f.

COVERT (keŭv'-eûrte), *s.* [a shelter, a defence] *Couvert*, m. *abri*, m. *lieu de refuge*, m. *asyle*, m. *retraite*, f. Be a covert to them, *Servez leur d'abri*, *ou de refuge*.

COVERT [thicket, hiding-place] *Couvert*, m. *lieu couvert d'arbres*; *fort*, m. *gîte*, m. *tanière*, f.

COVERT, *adj.* [sheltered] *A couvert*; *à l'abri*; au figuré, *caché*, *secret*.

COVERT [sheltered by marriage] *En puissance de*

de mari, mariée. Femme covert, *Femme en puiſſance de mari.*

COVERTLY (keŭv'-eürt-lé), *adv.* [ſecretly] *En ſecret, ſecrettement, en cachette.*

COVERTNESS (keŭv'-eürt-nĕce), *ſ.* [privacy] *Secret*, m. *ombre*, f. *obſcurité*, f.

COVERTURE (keŭv'-eür-tïeúre), *ſ.* [ſhelter, defence] *Abri*, m. *défenſe*, f.

COVERTURE [in Law; covert-baron, the condition of a married woman] *Etat d'une femme qui eſt en puiſſance de mari, & ſous ſa protection.*

COVERT-WAY (keŭv'-eürt-oüĕ), *ſ.* [in Fortification] *Chemin couvert*, m.

To COVET (keŭv'-ĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſire inordinately] *Convoiter, déſirer avec paſſion, ambitionner, appéter.*

† All covet, all loſe, *Qui trop embraſſe, mal étreint.*

To COVET, *v. n. Aſpirer*, avec une forte envie. To covet after the crown, *Aſpirer à la couronne.*

COVETABLE (keŭv'-ĕt-ă-bl'), *adj.* [to be coveted] *Convoitable, déſirable, à ſouhaiter.*

COVETED (keŭv'-ĕt-ĕd), *part. adj. Convoité, ſouhaité, déſiré avec paſſion.*

‡ COVETISE (keŭv'-ĕt-ïce), *ſ.* [an inordinate deſire] *Convoitiſe*, f. *cupidité*, f.

COVETOUS (keŭv'-ĕt-eŭce), *adj.* [inordinately deſirous] *Avide, paſſionné, ambitieux, cupide.* He is covetous of praiſes, *Il eſt avide de louanges.*

COVETOUS [avaricious] *Avare, avaricieux, ſordide, ſaré, attaché, intéreſſé,* † *ladre.* A very covetous man, *Un homme extrémement avare,* ‡ *un arabe.* V. AVARICIOUS.

COVETOUSLY (keŭv'-ĕt-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [avariciouſly] *Avec avarice, ſordidement, avarement.*

COVETOUSNESS (keŭv'-ĕt-eüs-nĕce), *ſ.* [avarice, inordinate deſire of money] *Avarice*, f. *ſoif de l'or*, f. *amour* ou *déſir exceſſif des richeſſes*, m.

COVETOUSNESS, V. COVETISE.

COVEY (keŭv'-é), *ſ.* [an old bird with her young ones, a number of birds together] *Une couvée, une volée d'oiſeaux.* A covey of partridges, *Une compagnie de perdrix.*

COVING (kô'-vïn'gne), *ſ.* [in building; an arched form of cieling] *Vouſſure*, f.

COVIN (keŭv'-ine), *or* COVINE (keŭv'-ïine), *ſ.* [a deceitful agreement between two *or* more to the hurt of another] *Colluſion*, f. *fraude*, f.

COW (käoŭ), *pl.* KINE (käine), *or* Cows (käoŭz), *ſ.* [the female of the bull] *Vache*, f. A great cow, *Une grande vache.* A cow with calf, *Une vache pleine.*

A milch-cow, *Une vache à lait*; au figuré & en terme familier, *Une dupe.*

*† He is as good as a milch-cow to that ſharper, *Il eſt la vache à lait de ce filou.*

*† To a cow's thumb [exactly] *Exactement.*

Cow-dung, cow-dirt, *Bouſe*, f. Cow-hair, *Bourre*, f.

Cow-eggs (a ſort of bezoar found in the ſtomach of ſome cows) *Œufs de vache*, m. pl.

Wild cow of Guinea, *Vache ſauvage de Guinée*, f. Cow of Quivira, *Vache de Quivira.* Cow of Tartary, *Vache de Tartarie*, f.

* To Cow, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to depreſs with fear] *Intimider, épouvanter, rendre craintif, tenir dans une crainte continuelle.*

COWARD (käoŭ'-eürde), *ſ.* [a poltroon] ‡ *Couard*; *lâche*, m. *poltron*, m. *poltronne*, f. *qui manque de courage*; *fuyard*, m. *coïon*, m. He is a very coward, *C'eſt un franc poltron.* She is a little coward, *C'eſt une petite poltronne.*

COWARDICE (kaoŭ'-eür-dïce), *and* COWARDLINESS (kä ŭ'-eürd-lï-nĕce), *ſ.* [fear, timidity] *Timidité*, f. *puſillanimité*, f. ‡ *couardiſe*, f. *poltronnerie*, f. *lâcheté*, f.

COWARDLY (kaoŭ'-eürd-lé), *adj.* [fearful] *Timide, poltron, lâche.*

COWARDLY, *adv.* [in the manner of a coward] *Lâchement, en lâche, en poltron.*

COWED (käoŭ'-d), *part. adj. Intimidé.*

To COWER (käoŭ'-eür), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſink by bending the knees, to ſtoop, to ſhrink] *Se baiſſer, ſe courber en fléchiſſant les genoux.*

COW-HERD (käoŭ'-hĕrd), *or* COW-KEEPER (käoŭ'-kï-peür), *ſ.* [one who tends cows] *Vacher*, m. *bouvier*, m.

COW-HOUSE (käoŭ'-häcŭce), *ſ.* [a houſe in which cows are kept] *Etable*, f.

COWISH (käoŭ'-ïche), *adj.* V. COWARDLY.

COW-LEECH (käoŭ'-lïtche), *ſ.* [one who cures diſtempered cows] *Celui qui fait profeſſion de guérir les vaches malades*; *vétérinaire*, m.

To COW-LEECH, *v. n.* [to profeſs to cure cows] *Faire profeſſion de guérir les vaches malades*; *exercer l'art vétérinaire.*

COWL (käoŭl), *ſ.* [a monk's hood] *Capuce*, m. *capuchon*, m. *coule*, f. ‡ *cuculle*, f.

COWL [a pail] *Seau*, m.

COW-PARSNIP (käoŭ-pars-nĕp), *ſ.* [Bot. Sphondylium; a medicinal plant] *Berce*, f. *fauſſe branc-urſine*, f.

COWSLIP (käoŭ'-slïp), *ſ.* [pagil, primroſe; an early flower] *Primevère*, f. *primerole*, f.

COW'S LUNGWORT, *ſ.* [Bot. Verbaſcum; mullein] *Bouillon blanc*, m.

COW-WEED (käoŭ'-oüïde), *ſ.* [cow-parſley, a ſpecies of chervil] *Cerfeuil ſauvage*, m.

COW-WHEAT (käoŭ'-hoüïte), *ſ.* [Bot. melampyrum purpureum] *Rouge herbe*, f. *blé noir*, m. *blé de vache*, m.

COXCOMB (kŏks'-kôme), *ſ.* [the top of the head; a ſop, a fribble] *Le ſommet de la tête*; *un ſot, un fat,* ‖ *un calotin,* ‖ *un faquin.*

COXCOMBRY (kŏks'-kôm'-ré), *ſ.* [foppiſhneſs] *Fatuité*, f. ‖ *faquinerie*, f.

COXCOMICAL (kŏks-kŏm'-ïk-ăl), *adj.* [conceited, ſilly, fooliſh] *Sot, impertinent, faquin.*

By COXNOUNS [a ridiculous oath] *Ventre-bleu, ventre-ſaint-gris.*

COY (kŏë), *adj.* [modeſt, reſerved] *Modeſte, réſervé, retenu.* Cet adjectif Anglois ſe dit ordinairement des femmes, & répond au François *prude, précieuſe, ſucrée.*

To COY, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to behave with reſerve] *Se comporter avec réſerve, avec modeſtie, avec retenue.*

COYLY (kŏï'-lé), *adv.* [with reſerve] *Modeſtement, avec réſerve, précieuſement.*

COYNESS (kŏï'-nĕce), *ſ.* [reſerve, modeſty] *Modeſtie*, f. *retenue*, f. *réſerve*, f. *pruderie*, f. *réſerve affectée.*

COYOLCOZQUE, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſort of bird of Mexico] *Coyolcos*, m.

COZ (kŭz), *ſ.* [the diminutive of Couſin] *Couſin, couſine.*

To COZEN (kŭz'-z'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cheat, to trick] *Tromper, duper, abuſer, affronter,* ‖ *brider la bécaſſe*; *circonvenir* (t. de Pratique).

COZENAGE (kŭz'-z'n-édje), *or* COZENING (kŭz'-z'n-ïo'gne), *ſ.* [fraud, deceit, cheat] *Tromperie*, f. *affronterie*, f. *fraude*, f. *fourberie*, f. *ſupercherie*, f. *artifice*, m. *circonvention*, f. (t. de Pratique)

COZENED (kŭz'-z'n'd), *part. adj. Trompé, dupé.*

COZENER (kŭz'-z'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cheater, defrauder] *Trompeur*, m. *fourbe*, m.

CRAB (krăbe), *ſ.* [a cruſtaceous fiſh] *Crabe*, f. *cancre*, m. Spider-crab, *Cancre*, m. *araignée de mer*, f. Sea-crab, *Cancre commun.* King-crab, Molucca-crab, *Cancre des Moluques.* River-crab, *Cancre de rivière* ou *d'eau douce.* Woolly-crab, *Cancre velu.*

CRAB [a ſign in the zodiack] *Ecreviſſe*, f. *cancer*, m.

CRAB [a wild apple] *Pomme ſauvage*, f. Crab-tree, *Pommier ſauvage*, m. Crab-ſtock, *Sauvageon*, m.

* CRAN [a peeviſh moroſe woman] *Une femme acariâtre, toujours de mauvaiſe humeur.*

CRAB [an engine uſed by Carpenters] *Chèvre*, f. *machine*, f. *cabeſtan (à l'ancienne mode)*, m.

CRAB, *adj.* [ſour, *or* degenerate] *Aigre, de mauvais goût, dégénéré*, en parlant des fruits. A crab plum, *Une prune aigre.*

CRABBED (krăb'-b'd), *adj.* [peeviſh, moroſe, unpleaſing] *Dur, ſévère, chagrin, bourru, refrogné, épineux.* A crabbed ſtyle, *Un ſtyle dur.* She is ten times more gentle than her father is crabbed, *Elle eſt dix fois plus douce que ſon père n'eſt bourru.*

CRABBEDLY (krăb'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly] *Durement, triſtement, ſévèrement.* To look crabbedly, *Avoir un air refrogné, chagrin, triſte, ſévère.*

CRABBEDNESS (krăb'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſourneſs of taſte, of countenance, of manners] *Apreté de goût*, f. *air chagrin*, m. *humeur bourrue*, f.

CRABER (kré'-beür), *ſ.* [the water-rat] *Rat d'eau*, m.

CRABS-EYES (krăbz'-ïïze), *ſ. pl.* [little, white, round ſtones found in the ſtomach of the cray-fiſh] *Pierres* ou *yeux d'écreviſſe*, f. m.

CRABS-TAILS (krăbz' téïz), *ſ pl.* [foſſils and petrifactions] *Queues de crabes*, ou *d'écreviſſes pétrifiées*, f. pl

CRACK (krăk), *ſ.* [a ſudden diſruption, fiſſure; the ſound of any body burſting] *Fente*, f. *crevaſſe*, f. *éclat*, m. ou *bruit d'un corps qui crève*, ou *tombe*, m. *crac*, m. *craquement*, m.

CRACK [in ſtones] *Fil*, m.

CRACK [a man crazed] *Fou, qui a le cerveau mal timbré*, m. *un crâne.*

CRACK [a bragger] *Un vantard, un fanfaron,* † *craqueur*, m.

*† CRACK, *Une garce, une putain*; *cou tiſanne*, f. *guenipe*, f. *une femme de louage, gourgandine*, f. An old crack, *Une bête épaulée.*

To CRACK, -ING, -ED, Crackt, *v. a.* [to break into chinks] *Fendre, briſer, féler, caſſer.* To crack a bell, a glaſs, a nut, *Fendre une cloche, féler un verre, caſſer une noix.*

☞ To crack a bottle with a friend, *Vider*, ou *décoiffer une bouteille avec un ami.*

To CRACK, *v. n.* [to burſt, to ſplit, to ſtrain] *Se fendre, ſe crever, ſe crevaſſer, ſe féler, s'étoiler (en parlant d'une bouteille)*; *s'entr'ouvrir*; *craquer*; au figuré, *ſe vanter, ſe glorifier.* Theſe boards begin to crack, *Ces planches commencent à ſe fendre.* The ſkin is ready to crack, *La peau eſt prête à ſe crever.* I heard it crack, *Je l'ai entendu craquer.*

* He cracks of his birth, *Il ſe vante de ſa naiſſance.*

To CRACK [as plaſtering does] *Se gercer.* [to ſplit as wood and ſtones do] *S'éclater.* [ſaid of a glaſs in the furnace] *Jeter ſon fel.*

To CRACK [to boaſt] *Dire des gaſconnades, gaſconner.*

CRACK-BRAINED (krăk-bré'-n'd'), *adj.* [crazed] *Qui a le cerveau mal timbré, fou.* To be crack-brained, *Avoir l'eſprit aliéné, être aliéné d'eſprit, avoir la tête félée*, ou *le timbre félé.*

CRACKER (krăk'-eür), *ſ.* [a boaſter; a ſquib] *Un craqueur, une craqueuſe*; *un vantard*; *un pétard, un marron.* A nut-cracker, *Un caſſe-noiſette.*

† CRACK-HEMP (krăk'-hĕm'p), *ſ* [a wretch fated to the gallows] *Un gibier de potence, un pendard.*

CRACKING (krăk'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CRACK] *L'action de fendre*, &c. f. *bruit*, m. *gaſconnade*, f. *oſtentation*, f.

CRACKING [ſtraining of a ſhip in a high ſea] *Ebranlement*, m

To CRACKLE (krăk'-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make ſlight cracks, to decrepitate] *Craqueter, pétiller, décrépiter* (t. de Chymie).

CRACKLING (krăk'-lïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CRACKLE] *Craquement*, m. *bruit*, m.

CRACKNELL (krăk'-nĕl), *ſ.* [a hard brittle cake] *Craquelin*, m.

CRACK-ROPE (krăk'-rôpe), V. CRACK-HEMP.

CRACKT (krăkte), *part. adj.* [of To CRACK] *Fendu, fêlé, caſſé*, &c.

☞ Crackt merchant, *Un marchand qui a fait banqueroute.*

CRACKT, *or* Crack-brained, *Fou, qui a le cerveau percluſ*, ou *mal timbré, qui a un coup de hache.*

CRACOW (krăk-ô), *ſ.* [formerly the capital of Poland; lat. 50°-8′ N. lon. 20°-16′ E.] *Cracovie*, f.

CRADLE (kré'-dl'), *ſ.* [a moveable bed for a child] *Berceau*, m. To rock the cradle, *Remuer le berceau, bercer.* Sweating cradle, *Archet*, m.

CRADLE, *ſ.* [in Engraving] *Berceau*, m. [among Printers] *Berceau*, m. [in Surgery] *Eclifle*, f.

CRADLE [in ſea-language] *Berceau (ſervant à lancer un vaiſſeau à la mer)*, m. *lit à effieu (que l'on fournit aux malades dans les vaiſſeaux Anglois & qui eſt à l'épreuve du roulis; & qui ſert en France pour les officiers généraux)*, m.

To CRADLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in a cradle; to rock in a cradle] *Mettre dans un berceau; bercer.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES (kré'-dl'-klôze), *ſ. pl.* [bed-clothes belonging to a cradle] *Le garniture, ou le lit d'un berceau.*

CRAFT (krâfte), *ſ.* [manual art, trade] *Métier*, m. *art méchanique*, m.

CRAFT [cunning, fraud, artifice] *Fineſſe*, f. *ruſe*, f. *fourberie*, f. *tromperie*, f. *art*, m. *aſtuce*, f.

† There is craft in daubing, *Il y a de l'art en toutes choſes.*

CRAFT [ſmall ſailing veſſel] *Vaiſſeau marchand*, m. *barque*, f. *bateau*, m. *allége*, f. *chaloupe*, f. *canot*, m. *yole*, f. *embarquation*, f.

‡ To CRAFT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play tricks] *Fourber.*

CRAFTILY (krăf'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [cunningly] *Avec fineſſe, artificieuſement, avec plus d'art que d'honnêteté; par aſtuce; finement, cauteleuſement:* ou bien, *artiſtement, ſuivant les régles de l'art.*

CRAFTINESS (krăf'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [cunning, ſtratagem] *Fineſſe*, f. *ruſe*, f. *ſtratagême*, m.

CRAFTSMAN (krâfts'-măne), *ſ.* [an artificer, a workman] *Artiſan*, m. *ouvrier*, m. *homme de métier*, m.

CRAFTS-MASTER (krâfts'-mas-teŭr), *ſ.* [a man ſkilled in his craft] *Un homme habile dans ſon art, qui excelle dans ſon métier; un artiſte, un maître.* No man is crafts-maſter the firſt day, *On n'eſt pas maître dès le premier jour:* † *apprenti n'eſt pas maître.*

CRAFTY (krâf'-té), *adj.* [cunning, artful] *Fin, adroit, ruſé, ſubtil, artificieux, politique, frauduleux*, ‡ *décevant.*

CRAG (krăg), *ſ.* [a rough ſteep rock, the protuberance of a rock] *Roc*, m. *rocher eſcarpé*, m. *la cime eſcarpée d'un rocher.*

CRAG [the neck] *Le cou, le chignon du cou; le beau faigneux* (t. de Boucherie).

CRAGGED (krăg'-nĕd), *and* CRAGGY (krăg'-né), *adj.* [rough, *or* ſteep] *Raboteux, eſcarpé, ſourcilleux* (t. Poëtique).

CRAGGINESS (krăg'-nĭ-nĕce), *or* CRAGGEDNESS (krăg'-nĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſteepneſs, the ſtate of being craggy] *Etat de ce qui eſt raboteux, ou eſcarpé*, m.

CRAGGY (krăg'-né), V. CRAGGED.

To CRAM (krăme), -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to ſtuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held] *Remplir, garnir, farcir, gorger.* To cram one's ſelf with meat and drink, *& gorger de boire & de manger.* To cram poultry, *Engraiſſer de la volaille.*

To CRAM [to thruſt in by force] *Enfoncer, ſcurrer, foire entrer de force*, an propre & au fig.

To CRAM, *v. n.* [to eat beyond ſatiety] *Se gorger de manger;* ‖ *manger à ventre déboutonné.*

CRAMBO (krăm'-bô), *ſ.* [a ſort of play in which one gives a word, to which another muſt find a rhyme] *Sorte de jeu de rime (à peu près comme le corbillon).*

CRAMMED (krăm'-m'd), *part. adj Rempli, farci, gorgé, engroiſſé; enfoncé.*

CRAMMING (krăm'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [from To CRAM] *L'action de fourrer*, &c. f.

CRAMP (krăm'p), *ſ.* [a ſpaſm *or* contraction of the nerves] *Crampe*, f.

CRAMP [a piece of iron by which two bodies are held together] *Crampon*, m. *crochet de fer*, m. *ſergent*, m. *étreignoir*, m. au figuré, *gêne*, f. *contrainte*, f. *entrave*, f. *obſtacle*, m.

CRAMP, *adj.* [difficult, knotty] ‖ *Biſcornu, mal-bâti, mal-fait.*

To CRAMP, -ING, -ED, Crampt, *v. a.* [to hold faſt with a cramp; to hinder, to reſtrain] *Cramponner, attacher avec un crampon, accrocher*; au figuré, *gêner, contraindre.*

* Deſpotiſm cramps both wit and trade, *Le deſpotiſme gêne l'eſprit & le commerce.*

To CRAMP IN a piece of iron [with lead] *Sceller une pièce de fer, la couler en plomb.*

CRAMP-FISH (krăm'p'-fîche), *or* NUMB-FISH (neŭm'-fîche), *ſ.* [ichthyol. Torpedo] *Torpille*, f. *torpède*, f. *puraque*, m. *tremble*, m. *dormilleuſe*, f. *trémerie*, m.

CRAMPING (krăm'p'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CRAMP] *Gêne*, f. *contrainte*, f.

To CRAMP OUT, *Arracher, tirer de force.*

CRAMPOONS (krăm-poūn'z), *ſ.* [pieces of iron hooked at the ends] *Des crampons de fer*, m. pl.

CRAMP-IRON (krăm'p'-ăï-eŭrne), *ſ.* [cramp] *Crampon*, m. *petite patte*, f.

CRAMPONEE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; having a cramp at the end] *Cramponné, recourbé aux extrémités.* A croſs cramponee, *Une croix cramponnée.*

CRAMPT (krămp't), *Cramponné, accroché*; au figuré, *gêné, contraint, forcé.* A crampt *or* forced word, *Un mot écorché.* A crampt name, *Un nom biſcornu.*

CRANAGE (kré-nédje), *ſ.* [a liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares; and alſo the money paid and taken for the ſame] *Droit d'avoir une grue; argent que l'on paye au maître de la grue pour s'en ſervir.*

CRANBERRY, V. WHORTLE-BERRY.

CRANE (krêne), *ſ.* [a bird with a long beak] *Grue*, f. A young crane, *Grueau*, m.

CRANE [an engine to draw up burdens] *Grue*, f. *machine à lever des fardeaux*, f. *grueau*, m. *engin*, m. Wheel-crane on a wharf, *Grone*, f. To draw up wares with a crane, *Lever des marchandſes avec une grue.*

Crane-neck (of a coach), *Arc de carroſſe*, m. *cou-de-cygne*, m.

To CRANE UP, *v. a.* [to draw *or* lift up by means of a crane] *Lever, hauſſer*, ou *enlever par le moyen d'une grue.*

CRANED UP (kré'-n'd-eŭp), *adj.* [drawn *or* lifted up by means of a crane] *Levé, enlevé*, ou *hauſſé par le moyen d'une grue.*

CRANE [a ſiphon] *Siphon*, m.

CRANE'S-BILL, STORK-BILL, *ſ.* [Bot. Geranium; a plant] *Bec de grue*, m. *géranium*, m. *herbe à Robert*, f. Bloody crane's bill, *Sanguinaire*, f.

CRANIUM (kré'-nĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Anat. the ſcull] *Crâne*, m.

CRANK (krăn'k) [in Machines; a ſquare elbow in a ſpindle] *Manivelle*, f. [a winding paſſage] *Détour*, m. [any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word] *Sens forcé*, ou *détourné.*

CRANK, *adj.* [healthy, ſprightly] *Diſpos, vigoureux, qui ſe porte bien, vif, gaillard, éveillé.*

CRANK [in ſea-language] *Foible.* A crankſhip, *Vaiſſeau qui porte mal la voile*, ou *qui a le côté foible.*

CRANK, *ſ.* (*corrumpu de l'Anglois* Crane-neck), Lantern-crank, *Aiguille de fanal*, f. Bell-crank, *Crochet de fer (qui ſert de levier pour faire aller une cloche de vaiſſeau)*, m.

To CRANKLE (krăn'k'-kl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to run in and out; to run in flexures and windings] *Serpenter, aller en tournant & par replis.*

To CRANKLE, *v. a.* [to break into windings] *Couper en zig-zag.*

CRANKLES (krăn'k'-kl'z), *ſ. pl.* [flexures and windings] *Replis*, m. *détours*, m. *zig-zags*, m.

CRANKNESS (krăn'k'-nĕce), *ſ.* [health, vigour] *Santé*, f. *vigueur*, f. [livelineſs] *Vivacité*, f.

CRANNIED (krăn'-nĭ-ĕd), *adj.* [full of chinks] *Fendu, crevaſſé.*

CRANNY (krăn'-é), *ſ.* [chink, fiſſure] *Fente, crevaſſe*, f.

CRANNY [in Glaſs-houſes; a round iron whereon the glaſs is rolled to ſhape the neck of bottles] *Sorte de moule*, f.

CRAPE (krépe), *ſ.* [a thin ſtuff looſely woven] *Crêpe*, m. Plain crapes, *Crêpes liſſes.* Double crape, *Crêpes crépés.* Gloſſing of crape, *Crépage*, m.

* A tattered crape (a poor beggarly prieſt), *Capelan*, m. § *cuiſtre*, m.

To CRAPE, *v. a.* [to criſp] *Créper.*

CRAPULENCE (krăp'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [drunkenneſs] *Crapule*, f. *ivrognerie*, f.

CRAPULOUS (krăp'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [drunken] *Crapuleux, ivrogne.*

CRASH (krâche), *ſ.* [a loud, ſudden, mixed ſound] *Freiſſement*, m. *craquement*, m.

To CRASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break, *or* bruiſe] *Freiſſer, briſer, fracaſſer.*

To CRASH, *v. n.* [to make a loud complicated noiſe] *Craquer, craqueter.*

CRASHING (krâch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To CRASH] *Freiſſement*, m. *l'action de freiſſer*, ou *de briſer*, f. *le bruit qui ſe fait en freiſſant*, ou *briſant*; *fracas*, m. *craquement*, m.

CRASIS (kré'-ſîce), *ſ.* [temperature, conſtitution] *Tempérament*, m. *conſtitution*, f.

CRASIS [contraction] *Criſe*, f. ou *ſynérèſe*, f. (t. de Grammaire).

CRASPEDON (krăs'-pe-deŭne), *ſ. Craſpedon*, m. *deſcente de la luette.*

CRASS (krâce), *adj.* [groſs, coarſe] *Groſſier, épais, craſſe.*

CRASTINATION (krăs-tĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [delay] *Délai*, m.

CRASSITUDE (krăs'-ſĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [groſſneſs, coarſeneſs] *Epaiſſeur*, m. *groſſièreté*, f. *groſſeur*, f.

CRATCH (krâtche), *ſ.* [the paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle] *Ratelier*, m. *crêche*, f.

CRATCHES (krâtch'-ĕz), *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Crevaſſe*, f. *ulcère qui vient au pli du paturon du cheval*, m.

CRATER (kré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a Roman cup] *Cratère*, m. *taſſe*, f.

CRATER [Aſtron. cup; a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere] *Coupe*, f.

CRATEUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Minos and Paſiphaë, killed by his own ſon] *Cratée* ou *Crétée*, m.

To CRATICULATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Painting] *Craticuler, réduire aux carreaux.*

CRATICULATION (krâ-tĭ-kĭoŭ-lé-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de craticuler.*

CRAVANT, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a water-fowl] *Cravan*, m. *oie nonnette*, f. V. BARNACLE.

CRAVAT (krâ-văte'), *ſ.* [from CROAT; a neck-cloth] *Cravate*, f. A plain cravat, *Cravate unie.* A laced cravat, *Cravate à dentelle.*

To CRAVE (kréve), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſk with earneſtneſs, to long, to wiſh] *Demander avec inſtance, implorer, déſirer vivement*, ‡ *coquiner.* To crave a man's help, *Implorer le ſecours de quelqu'un.*

CRAVED (kré'-v'd), *part. adj. Demandé inſtamment, imploré, déſiré fortement.*

CRAVEN (kré'-v'n), *ſ.* [a cock conquered and

and dispirited; a coward, a recreant] *Un coq vaincu & découragé*; au figuré, *un poltron, un lâche.*

To CRAVEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make cowardly] *Intimider.*

CRAVENED (kré'-v'n-ĕd), *part. adj. Intimidé.*

CRAVER (kré'-veŭr), *s.* [a coward] *Poltron*, m.

CRAVING (kré'-vĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'implorer, de demander avec instance, de désirer ardemment.* He is never weary of craving, *Il ne se lasse point de demander.*

CRAVING, *adj.* [asking insatiably, wishing] *Qui demande toujours, qui n'est jamais content, qui n'a jamais assez; insatiable, affamé.* She is a craving woman, *C'est une femme qui n'est jamais contente.* To have a craving stomach, *Avoir un estomac insatiable.*

CRAVINGNESS (kré'-vĭn'gne-nĕce), *s.* [an insatiable disposition] *Humeur insatiable*, f.

To CRAUNCH (krân'tche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to crush in the mouth] *Croquer, casser avec les dents.*

CRAW (krâ), *s.* [the crop of birds] *Jabot*, m. *premier est mac des oiseaux*, m.

CRAW-FISH (krâ'-fĭche), *or* CRAYFISH, *s.* [a river lobster, a small cruftaceous fish found in brooks] *Ecrevisse*, f.

To CRAWL (krâle), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to creep; to move weakly and slowly] *Ramper, se traîner, se glisser*; au figuré, *s'insinuer, s'introduire d'une manière basse & rampante.* He crawls like a worm upon the earth, *Il rampe sur la terre, comme un ver.* A child who cannot crawl, *Un enfant qui ne peut pas encore se traîner.*

* To crawl into the favour of the king, *S'insinuer servilement dans la faveur du roi.* Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions, that crawl about the world to the disgrace of reason, *Considérez cette foule d'opinions absurdes qui circulent dans le monde à la honte de la raison.*

To CRAWL FORTH, *Se produire*, ou *avancer en rampant*; *d'un air humilié.*

To CRAWL UP, *Grimper.*

To CRAWL WITH, *Fourmiller.*

CRAWL, *s.* [a pen or a place inclosed by hurdles for fishing on the sea-coast] *Bouchot*, m. *parc*, m. *pêcherie*, f. *bordigue*, f. *(retranchement de cannes & de roseaux en claies, sur les bords de la mer, pour y tenir du poisson enfermé).*

CRAWLER (krâ'-leŭr), *s.* [a crawling creature] *Reptile*, m. *créature rampante.*

CRAWLING (krâ'-lĭn'gne), *s. L'action de ramper.*

CRAX (krăks), *s.* [a bird of S. America, with a feathery crown] *Hocos, Ocos* or *Oceo*, m.

CRAYER, *s.* [a sort of small ship] *Sorte de petit vaisseau*, f. *craïer*, m. *(petit bâtiment à 3 mâts, en usage sur la Baltique).*

CRAYON (kré'-eŭne), *s.* [a kind of pencil] *Crayon*, m. *pastel*, m. Red crayon or chalk, *Terre rubrique*, f. *sanguine*, f. A drawing done with a crayon, *Un dessein au crayon.* Crayon-drawing, *Peinture au pastel.*

To CRAZE (kréze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break; to crush; to weaken] *Briser, fracasser, froisser, rompre*; *affoiblir*; au figuré, *rendre fou, affoiblir l'esprit.*

Grief has crazed his wits, *Le chagrin lui a affoibli l'esprit, l'a rendu fou.*

CRAZED (kré'-z'd), *part. adj. Brisé, fracassé, froissé, rompu*; *affoibli*; au figuré, *qui a l'esprit faible, qui a le cerveau mal timbré.*

CRAZEDNESS (kré'-zĕd-nĕce), *s.* [decrepitude; dimunition of intellect] *Décrépitude*, f. *caducité*, f. *foiblesse d'esprit*, f.

CRAZE-MILL (kré'-ze-mĭl), *or* CRAZING-MILL, *s.* [among Tin-miners; a sort of grist-mill used to grind tin] *Sorte de moulin à broyer l'étain.*

CRAZINESS (kré'-zĭ-nĕce), *s.* [imbecility, weakness of body or of intellect] *Foiblesse*, f, *mauvaise santé, peu de santé*, m. *infirmité*, m. *caducité*, f. *débilité*, f. *infirmité*, f. *foiblesse d'esprit*, f.

CRAZY (kré'-zé), *adj.* [decrepit, weak, broken witted] *Cassé, caduc, décrépit, foible, infirme, maladif, valétudinaire*; *qui a l'esprit foible.* Physic can mend our crazy state, *La médecine peut nous tirer de cet état foible & infirme*; *guérir nos infirmités, nos maladies.*

To CREAK (krîke), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a harsh noise] *Craquer, crier, faire un bruit semblable à celui d'un jonier neuf*, ou *d'une porte dont les gonds sont rouillés*; *il se dit aussi du chant de la cigale.* The creaking locusts, *Les cigales qui chantent.*

CREAKING (krî'-kĭn'gne), *s. Craquement*, m. *bruit des choses qui craquent*, m. The creaking of shoes, of a door, *Le bruit des souliers, d'une porte.*

CREAM (krîme), *s.* [the unctuous or oily part of milk] *Crême*, f. au figuré, *ce qu'il y a de meilleur dans une chose quelconque, le bon.* Whipt cream, *Crême fouettée.* Cream-cheese, *Fromage à la crême.* Cream-tart, *Tarte à la crême.*

* The cream of a jest, *Le fin, l'esprit d'une raillerie, le sel d'une épigramme.* The cream of the beaux, of the wits, *La fleur des beaux garçons, la crême des beaux esprits.*

CREAM of tartar, *Crême de tartre*, f. *sel tiré du tartre*, m.

To CREAM, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to gather cream] *Crémer, se former en crême.*

To CREAM, *v. a.* [to skim off the cream] *Ecrêmer*; *tirer la crême*; ce qui signifie au figuré, *prendre la fleur*; *tirer, extraire ce qu'une chose a de meilleur.*

CREAM-FACED (krîme'-fé-st'), *adj.* [pale, coward-looking] *Pâle.*

CREAMY (krî'-mé), *adj.* [full of cream, having the nature of cream] *Plein de crême, qui tient de la nature de la crême.*

CREANCE, *s.* [a term of hawking] *Créance*, f.

CREANCE [trust] *Confiance*, f. *créance*, f.

CREASE (krîce), *s.* [a mark made by doubling anything] *Un pli*; *faux-pli*, m. *ancrure*, f. (t de Tondeur de Draps).

To CREATE (krî-éte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cause to exist, to produce] *Créer, faire exister.* In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth, *Au commencement Dieu créa le ciel & la terre.*

To CREATE [to make, to appoint; to cause, to occasion] *Créer, faire, établir, choisir, élire*; *causer, donner, faire naître, occasionner.* To create magistrates, *Créer, faire, établir, choisir, élire des magistrats.* To create sorrow, *Causer du chagrin.* His talents were prone to create in him great confidence in his undertakings, *Ses grandes qualités étoient propres à faire naître en lui une confiance entreprenante.*

CREATED (krî-é'-tĕd), *part. adj. Créé.*

CREATION (krî-é'-chеŭne), *s.* [the act of creating] *L'action de créer, création*, f. The creation of the world, *La création du monde.*

CREATION [the things created, the universe] *Les êtres créés, l'univers, le monde.* Then the whole creation came, and Adam named them from their natures, *Alors tous les êtres vinrent & Adam leur donna un nom suivant leur nature.*

CREATION, *Création*, f. *nomination*, f. *élection*, f. *établissement*, m. The creation of peers, *La création des pairs.* Creation of a magistrate, *L'élection d'un magistrat.*

CREATIVE (krî-é'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power to create] *Qui crée, créateur.* The creative power, *La puissance créatrice.* A creative genius, *Un génie créateur, inventif.*

CREATOR (krî-é'-tŏr), *s.* [the Being that bestows existence] *Le Créateur.*

CREATURE (krî'-tïeŭre), *s.* [a created being] *Créature*, f. *être créé*, animé *ou* inanimé.

A living creature, *Une créature vivante, un animal.*

A dumb creature, *Une bête, un animal.*

CREATURE [a person] *Créature*, f. *personne individuelle.* Oh! sweet creature! (an expression of tenderness), *Chere amie!* A strange creature, *Un monstre.* A silly creature, † *Un oison bridé.*

* CREATURE [a person who owes his fortune to another] *Créature*, f. *protégé*, m. He desired to be esteemed the duke's creature, *Il vouloit passer pour la créature du duc.*

†‡ To take a cup of the creature, *Boire un verre de vin.*

CREBRITY (krĕb'-rĭ-té), *s.* [frequency] *Fréquence*, f. *réitération*, f.

CREBROUS (krî'-breŭce), *adj.* [frequent] *Fréquent, réitéré.*

CREDENCE (krî'-dĕn'ce), *s.* [belief, credit] *Foi*, f. *créance*, f. To give credence to a thing, *Ajouter foi à une chose.* Letters of credence, *Lettres de créance.*

CREDENDA (krĭ-dĕn'-dă), *s. pl.* [things to be believed, articles of faith] *Ce qu'il faut croire*; *articles de foi.* The credenda of Christianity, *Les articles de foi du Christianisme.*

CREDENT (krî'-dĕn't), *adj.* [believing; having credit] *Croyant, crédule, qui croit aisément*; *accrédité, qu'on doit croire.*

CREDENTIALS (krĭ-dĕnt'-chăliz), *s. pl.* [letters of credence] *Lettres de créance*, f. *commission d'un ambassadeur*, f. *&c.*

CREDIBILITY (krĕd'-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [claim to credit] *Crédibilité*, f. *probabilité*, f. *vraisemblance*, f.

CREDIBLE (krĕd'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [to be believed] *Croyable, digne de foi*, en parlant des personnes; *croyable, probable, vraisemblable*, en parlant des choses. The testimony of credible persons, *Le témoignage de personnes dignes de foi.* These things are not credible, *Ces choses ne sont pas croyables.*

CREDIBLENESS (krĕd'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), V. CREDIBILITY.

CREDIBLY (krĕd'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a credible manner] *D'une manière croyable, avec vraisemblance, probablement.*

CREDIT (krĕd'-ĭte), *s.* [belief; testimony] *Foi*, f. *croyance*, f. *témoignage*, m. *créance*, f. If I may give credit to reports, *Si je puis ajouter foi à ce qu'on dit.* Upon your credit, *Sur votre témoignage.*

CREDIT [interest, authority, power] *Crédit*, m. *autorité*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *appui*, m. Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men; *Ayant assez de crédit auprès de son maître pour avancer sa propre fortune, il ne se mit point en peine de procurer celle d'autrui.* He refused to use his credit for me and my friends, *Il refusa d'employer son crédit pour moi & pour mes amis.*

CREDIT [honour, esteem, reputation] *Gloire*, f. *honneur*, f. *réputation*, f. You have to maintain the credit of your name, *Vous avez l'honneur de votre nom à soutenir.*

CREDIT [trust] *Crédit*, m. *confiance*, f. Letter of credit, *Lettre de crédit*, f. To buy, to take upon credit, *Acheter, prendre à crédit.*

† Credit is out of fashion, *Crédit est mort.*

To CREDIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to believe; to procure credit or honour] *Croire*; *accréditer, faire honneur.*

To CREDIT [to trust] *Faire crédit*; *donner, vendre à crédit.* To credit no farther than one can throw, *Faire crédit depuis la main jusqu'à la bourse.*

CREDITABLE (krĕd'-ĭt-ă-bl'), *adj.* [reputable, estimable] *Honorable, estimable, honnête.* He settled him in a good creditable way of living, *Il lui procura un état honorable.*

CREDITABLENESS (krĕd'-ĭt-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [reputation] *Crédit*, m. *réputation*, f.

CREDITABLY (krĕd'-ĭt-ă-blé), *adv.* [reputably] *Avec honneur.*

CREDITED (krĕd'-ĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Cru, accrédité, à qui l'on a fait crédit.*

CREDITOR (krĕd'-ĭt-eŭr), *ſ.* [he to whom a debt is owed] *Créancier*, m. *celui à qui l'on doit*; *prêteur*, m. To be a creditor on the bank books, *Avoir crédit en banque*; *avoir un compte à la banque.*

CREDULITY (krĭ-dĭoŭ'-lĭ-te), *ſ.* [eaſineſs of belief] *Crédulité*, f. *facilité de croire*, f.

CREDULOUS (krĕdj'-ĭoŭ-leuce), *adj.* [apt to believe] *Crédule, qui croit aiſément* ou *légèrement*, *ſot.*

† CREDULOUSLY (krĕdj'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-lé), *adv. Crédulement.*

CREDULOUSNESS (krĕdj'-ĭcŭ-leŭs-nĕce), V. Credulity.

CREED (krîde), *ſ.* [the articles of faith] *Symbole*, m. *confeſſion de foi*, f. The creed of the Apoſtles, *Le ſymbole des Apôtres, le credo.* There is my creed, *Voilà ma profeſſion de foi.*

CREEK (krîke), *ſ.* [a ſmall bay] *Une petite baie*; *anſe*, f. *une crique*; ou bien ſeulement, *un quai* ſur le bord d'une rivière, *ou* de la mer.

To Creek, *v. a.* [to make a harſh noiſe] *Craquer.*

CREEKY (krî-ké), *adj.* [full of creeks, unequal, winding] *Plein de détours.*

To CREEP (krîpe), -ING, Crept (krĕpte), *v. n.* [to crawl] *Ramper, ſe traîner.* The ſerpent creeps, *Le ſerpent rampe.* If I cannot go, I will creep, *Si je ne puis pas y aller, je m'y traînerai.* You muſt learn to creep before you go, *Il faut ſe traîner avant de marcher*; *il faut avoir des ailes avant de voler.*

To Creep in or into, *Se couler, ſe gliſſer*; au figuré, *s'inſinuer, s'introduire.*

To Creep out, *Sortir ſubtilement, avec adreſſe*; *ſe ſauver à petit bruit.*

* To have always a hole to creep out at, *Avoir toujours quelque échappatoire.*

* To Creep on, *S'approcher inſenſiblement, à pas lents.* Old age creeps on, *La vieilleſſe s'approche inſenſiblement.*

To Creep up, *Grimper en ſe gliſſant.* I'll creep up into the chimney, *Je grimperai par la cheminée.*

* To Creep [to fawn] *Ramper, comploire baſſement*; *faire le chien couchant.*

CREEPER (krî'peŭr), *ſ.* [a creeping plant; an andiron] *Une plante rampante, un chenet.*

Creeper, *ſ.* [Ornithology; certhia, ox-eye; a very ſmall bird] *Grimpereau*, m.

Creeper [at ſea; grapnel] *Croc à 4 branches*, m. *grapin*, m.

CREEP-HOLE (krîp'-hôle), *ſ.* [a hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger; a ſubterfuge] *Un trou par où un animal peut ſe ſauver*; au figuré, *une échappatoire, une porte de derrière, une excuſe*

CREEPING (krî'-pîn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ramper*; au figuré, *baſſeſſe*, f. *lâche complaiſance*, f.

Creeping, *adj.* [from To Creep] *Qui rampe, rampant.* A creeping thing, *Un reptile.* Creeping thyme, *Du ſerpolet.*

CREEPINGLY (krîp'-în'gne-lé), *adv.* [like a reptile; ſlowly] *En rampant, baſſement, à belles baiſemains.*

CREMASTERS (krî-mas'-teŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [Anat. ſuſpenſores; two muſcles which ſupport the teſticles] *Crémaſtères*, m. pl.

CREMONA (krî-mô'-nâ), *ſ.* [a town of Italy; lat 45°-8' N. lon 9°-28' E.] *Crémone*, f.

CREMOR (krî'-meŭr), *ſ.* [a ſoft liquor reſembling cream] *Subſtance ſemblable à la crême*, f.

CRENATED (krî'-né-tĕd), *adj.* [notched] *Entaillé, échancré.*

CRENELLED (krĕ-nĕl'-l'd), *adj* [in Heraldry; embattled] *Crénelé.*

CRENKLE or Crengle, V. Cringle.

CREOLE, or Creolian, *ſ.* [a perſon born in America] *Créole*, m. f.

CREON (krî'-ône), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Corinth, tortured to death by Medea; a king of Thebes, remarkable for ſagacity) *Créon*, m.

CREPANCE (krĕp-ănce'), *ſ.* [in Farriery; a chop or cratch in a horſe's leg given by the ſponges of his ſhoes] *Entretaillure*, f. *bleſſure d'un cheval qui ſe coupe.*

To CREPITATE (krĕp'-ĭ-tâte), *v. n.* [to make a ſmall crackling noiſe] *Pétiller, craqueter.*

CREPITATION (krĕp'-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſmall crackling noiſe] *Petillement*, m. *craquement*, m. *crépitation*, f.

CREPT (krĕpte), *preterite of* To Creep.

CREPUSCULE (krĭ-peŭs'-kĭoûle), *ſ.* [twilight] *Crépuſcule*, m.

CREPUSCULOUS (krĭ-peŭs'-kĭ-leuce), *adj.* [glimmering] *Qui jette une foible lueur*, ſemblable au crépuſcule.

CRESCENT (krĕs'-ĕn't), *adj.* [increaſing, growing] *Qui croît, naiſſant.*

Crescent, *ſ.* [the moon in her increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing] *Croiſſant*, m. la figure de la nouvelle lune, juſqu'à ſon premier quartier; les armes du Grand Seigneur; & en ſtyle figuré, *les Turcs.* Creſcent (of a violin), *Croiſſant*, m.

CRESCIVE (krĕs'-ĭv'), *adj.* V. Creſcent.

CRESS (krĕce), *ſ.* [an herb (generally uſed in the plural), creſſes, water-creſſes] *Creſſon*, m. Indian creſs (a plant), *Capucine*, f. Garden-creſs, *Creſſon alénois.*

CRESSET (krĕs'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a light upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower] *Feu ſervant de ſignal*, m. *fanal*, m. *phare*, m. *falot*, m. (ſtand for a kettle or pot), *trépied*, m.

CREST (krĕste), *ſ.* [the comb of a cock] *Crête* de coq, f. *huppe*, d'un oiſeau quelconque, f. [*fig.* pride, ſpirit, fire] *Courage*, m. *vivacité*, f. *fierté*, f.

Crest [in Heraldry] *Crête*, f. *cimier*, m. *timbre*, m. The creſt of an helmet, *La crête*, ou *le cimier d'un caſque.* The creſt of a coat of arms, *Timbre d'armoiries*, m. *chapiteau d'armoirie*, m

Crest [or mane of a horſe] *L'encolure d'un cheval*, f.

Crest [among Carvers; a carved work to adorn the top of any thing] *Couronnement*, m.

Crest-marine, a plant, V. Crithmum.

CRESTED (krĕs'-tĕd), *adj.* [adorned with a creſt] *Qui porte une crête, une huppe*, ou *un cimier.* The creſted bird, *L'oiſeau qui porte une crête*, ou bien *l'oiſeau huppé.* A helmet creſted with the head of a horſe. *Un caſque qui porte pour cimier une tête de cheval.*

CREST-FALLEN (krĕst'-fâln), *adj.* [dejected] *Découragé, abattu, qui a l'oreille baſſe.*

CRESTLESS (krĕst'-lĕce), *adj.* [not dignified with coat-armour] *Qui n'a point d'armoiries.*

CRETACEOUS (krĭ-té'-cheŭce), *adj* [chalky] *Crétacé.*

CRETATED (krî'-té-tĕd), *adj.* [rubbed with chalk] *Frotté avec de la craie.*

CREUX, *adj.* & *ſ.* [in Sculpture, oppoſed to relievo; hollow, cavity, pit] *Creux*, m.

CREVICE (krĕv'-îce), *ſ.* [a crack, a chink] *Fente*, f. *crevaſſe*, f.

CREW (kroû), *ſ.* [a troop] *Bande*, f. *troupe, cohorte*, f. † *cariage*, m. *tas*, m.

The merry crew, *La bande joyeuſe.* A crew of rogues, *Un tas de coquins.*

Crew [the company of a ſhip] *L'équipage d'un vaiſſeau*, m. Crew of a row-galley, *Chiourme*, f. Crew of a coal-ſiſher, *Caplanier.*

Crew, *the preterite of* To Crow.

CREWEL (krou'-îl), *ſ.* [a ball of ſpun worſted] *Laine filée qui eſt retorſe & miſe en peloton*; *pelote de laine*, f.

CRIB (krîb), *ſ.* [the rack or manger of a ſtable] *Crêche*, f. *mangeoire*, f. ou bien, *étable*, f. *chaumière*, f. *cabane*, f.

Crib of a ſtage or hackney coach [the leathern pouch, or boot, under the coachman's ſeat] *La poche, ou le ſac qui eſt ſous le ſiége d'un cocher, d'un fiacre, &c.*

CRIBBAGE (krîb'-bîdje), *ſ.* [a game at cards] *Sorte de jeu.*

CRIBBLE, *ſ.* [a corn-ſieve] *Van*, m. *crible*, m.

CRIBRATION (krî-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſifting] *Cribration*, f. (t. de Chymie).

CRICK (krîk), *ſ.* [the noiſe of a door] *Le bruit d'une porte qui tourne ſur ſes gonds*; *le bruit d'une choſe qu'on déchire.* Ce mot répond au François *cric-crac*, qui ſignifie le même bruit.

Crick in the neck [a painful ſtiffneſs in the neck] *Douleur*, f. ou *mal de cou*, m. cauſé par le froid; *torticolis*, m.

CRICKET (krik-ĕte), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Criquet*, m *criquet*, m. *grillon*, m *papin*, m.

Cricket [a ſort of ſport] *La creſſe.*

Cricket [a low ſtool] *Tabouret*, m. *eſtrapontin*, m.

CRICOIDES, *ſ.* [a cartilage encompaſſing the larynx] *Cricoïde*, m.

CRIED (krâï'-éd), *part. adj.* of To Cry, *Crié.* Cried down, *Décrié.* Cried unto, *Invoqué, réclamé.* Cried up, *Exalté, prôné, vanté.*

CRIER (krâï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation] *Crieur public*, m.

CRIME (krâime), *ſ.* [an act contrary to right] *Crime*, m. *méchante action*, f. *péché*, m. A capital crime, *Crime capital.* To perpetrate a crime, *Commettre un crime.*

¶ Crime, *crime*; ſin, *péché*; vice, *vice* (ſynon): The firſt expreſſes a breach of human laws; the ſecond, an offence againſt God; the third, a depravation of the will, through habitual tranſgreſſions: thus, *murder* is a *crime*; blaſphemy, a *ſin*; drunkenneſs, a *vice.* V. Error.

CRIMEA or Crim Tartary, *ſ.* [anc. Taurica Cherſoneſus; a peninſula in Aſia] *Crimée*, f.

CRIMEFUL (krâime'-feûl), *adj.* [wicked] *Méchant, criminel.*

CRIMELESS (krâïme'-lĕce), *adj.* [without crime] *Innocent.*

CRIMINAL (krîm'-ĭ-nâl), *adj.* [guilty] *Criminel, contraire à la loi.* A criminal life, *Une vie criminelle.*

Criminal [not civil] *Criminel*, m. A criminal proſecution, *Une pourſuite criminelle.*

Criminal, *ſ.* [a man guilty of a crime] *Un criminel.*

CRIMINALLY (krîm'-ĭ-nâl-é), or Criminously (krîm'-ĭ-neûs-lé), *adv.* [wickedly] *Criminellement, méchamment.*

CRIMINALNESS (krîm'-ĭ-nâl-nĕce), *ſ.* [guiltineſs] *Méchanceté*, f. *qualité criminelle*, f. *perverſité*, f.

CRIMINATION (krîm'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of accuſing] *Accuſation*, f.

CRIMINATORY (krîm'-ĭ-né-teûr-é), *adj.* [relating to accuſation, accuſing] *Qui concerne* ou *contient une accuſation.*

CRIMINOUS (krîm'-ĭ-neûce), *adj.* [wicked] *Criminel, méchant, inique.*

CRIMINOUSLY (krîm'-ĭ-neûs-lé), *adv.* [enormouſly, wickedly] *Criminellement.*

CRIMINOUSNESS (krîm-ĭ-neûs-nĕce), *ſ.* [wickedneſs, guilt] *Méchanceté*, f.

CRIMP (krîm'p), *adj.* [criſp, brittle, friable] *Fragile, caſſant.*

* † Crimp [not conſiſtent] *Contradictoire, qui ſe contredit*, ou *ſe dément.*

Crimp, *ſ.* [an agent or factor for coal-merchants] *Eſpèce de ſoûteur pour les marchands de charbon*, f.

To CRIMPLE (krîm'-pl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to contract, to corrugate] *Retrécir, pliſſer, froncer, rider*; *boſſeler.*

CRIMPLING, *adj. Ex.* To go crimpling [as one that has weak feet, or a diſeaſe on him] *Marcher mal à ſon aiſe*; *ſe traîner.* Crimpling, *ſ. Bleſſure*, f.

CRIMPS, *ſ.* Ex. To be in the crimps (to be well ſet up in clothes), *Etre bien paré, bien mis, bien ajuſté, être brave.*

CRIMPT, *adj.* Ex. Crimpt ribbons, *Nompareille friſée.*

CRIMSON (krîm'-z'n), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of red colour; the natural colour of cochineal] *Cramoiſi*, m. That is a fine deep crimſon, *Voilà un beau cramoiſi.*

* The

* The virgin crimſon of modeſty, *Le rouge de la pudeur virginale*

CRIMSON, *adj.* [of a crimſon colour, *or* a reddiſh hue] *Cramoiſi, rouge, rougeâtre.*

To CRIMSON, *v. a.* [to dye crimſon] *Teindre en cramoiſi.*

‡ CRINCUM (krĭn'k'-cŭme), *ſ.* [a contraction, a cramp, a whimſy; a cant-word] *Rétrécifſement*, m. *contraction*, f. *bizarrerie*, f. *caprice*, m.

CRINGE (krĭn'djе), *ſ.* [bow, ſervile civility] *Révérence*, f. *ſoumiſſion ſervile, baſſeſſe*, f.

To CRINGE, *v. a.* [to contract] *Frencer, rider.*

To CRINGE, *v. n.* [to bow, to fawn] *Faire de profondes révérences; bonneter; ramper baſſement, faire le chien couchant.*

CRINGING (krĭn'-djĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ramper ſervilement*, f. *bonnetade*, f. *baſſeſſe*, f. *ſoumiſſion ſervile.* I hate this cringing, *Je n'aime point ces baſſeſſes.*

CRINGLE (krĭn'-gl') *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Herſeau de boulin; & anneau de corde fixé aux ralingues des voiles*, m. *ancette*, f. *patte de boueline*, f. Iron-cringles *or* hanks, *Anneaux de voiles d'étai.*

CRINIGEROUS (krĭnĭ-nĭdj'-ĭ-rĕŭce), *adj* [hairy] *Couvert de poil.*

CRINIS (krĭ'-nĭce), *ſ* [Mythol a prieſt of Apollo, whoſe fields were over-run by rats, on account of his neglect of duty] *Crinis*, m.

CRINISUS (krĭ-nĭ'-sŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Trojan prince, turned into a river] *Criniſe*, m.

To CRINKLE (krĭn'-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to run into flexures] *Serpenter, aller en tournant, faire des zig-zags; chiffonner.*

CRINKLE, *ſ.* [a ſinuoſity, a wrinkle] *Tour*, m. *détour*, m. *ſinuoſité*, f. *zig-zag*, m. *pli*, m.

CRINONES, *ſ.* [Med dracunculi, comedones] *Crinons*, m. pl. *vers de la peau, cutambules*, m. pl.

CRIOCERIS, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a coleopterous inſect] *Criocère*, m. *porte-croix*, m.

CRIPLINGS, *ſ.* [in Architecture] *Des ſolives*, f. *des pieux*, m. pl.

CRIPPLE (krĭp'-pl'), *adj.* [a lame perſon] *Impotent, perclus de ſes membres, eſtropié, boiteux.*

To CRIPPLE, -ED, *v. a.* [to lame] *Eſtropier.*

CRIPPLED, *part. adj. Eſtropié.*

CRIPPLENESS (krĭp'-pl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [lameneſs] *L'état d'une perſonne perclue de ſes membres*, m.

CRISS-CROSS-ROW (krĭss-krŭss-rô), *or* CHRIST-CROSS-ROW, *ſ. La croix de par Dieu; abécé*, m. *alphabet*, m.

CRISIS (krăĭ'-cĭce), *ſ.* [a conflict between the patient's nature and his diſeaſe] *Criſe*, f. au propre & au figuré.

* The matter is come to a criſis, *L'affaire eſt dans ſa criſe.*

CRISP (krĭsp), *adj.* [curled] *Friſé*; & ſe dit au figuré des choſes d'une ſurface inégale. Criſp almonds, *Des pralines.*

CRISP [winding] *Qui ſerpente.* The criſp brooks, *Les ruiſſeaux qui ſe pentent.*

CRISP [brittle] *Fragile, friable, caſſant, croquant.* The ſkin of the pig muſt be criſp, *La peau du cochon de lait doit être croquante.*

To CRISP, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to curl] *Friſer.*

To criſp hair, *Friſer les cheveux.*

CRISPATION (krĭs-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of curling; being curled] *Criſpation*, f.

CRISPED (krĭs'-p't), *part. adj. Friſé*; au figuré, *qui ſerpente.*

CRISPING (krĭs'-pĭn'g), *and* CRISPATION (krĭs'-pé -cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de friſer*, f. *friſure*, f. *criſpation*, f terme didactique.

CRISPING-IRON (krĭs -pĭn'gne-ăĭ'-eŭrne), *and* CRISPING-PIN (krĭs -pĭn'gne-pĭne), *ſ. Fer à friſer*, m. *fer à tourer*, m.

CRISPNESS (krĭsp'-nĕce), *ſ* [curledneſs] *Friſure*, f.

CRISPY (krĭs'-pé), *adj.* [curled] *Friſé.*

CRISTA GALLI (krĭs-tă-găl-lĭ), *ſ.* [Bot. Pedicularis, louſe-wort; a vulnerary plant, of which there are many ſpecies] *Crête de coq*, f. *edulaire des prés*, f.

CRISTA GALLI [a bivalvular ſhell; hog's cat-ſhell] *Crête de coq*, f.

CRISTA PAVONIS, *ſ.* [Bot. Frutex pavoninus; poinciana, flower fence] *Fleur de paon*, f. *poincillade*, f.

CRITERION (krăĭ-ti'-rĭ-cŭne), *ſ.* [a ſtandard by which the goodneſs or badneſs of anything is judged of] *Marque pour juger d'une choſe*, f *règle de jugement*, f.

CRITHMUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Samphire, creſt *or* criſt marine] *Paſſ -pierre* ou *perce-pierre*, f. *baciſe* ou *baſſine*, m. *criſte* ou *crête marine*, f. *fenouil marin*, m. *herbe de S. Pierre*, f.

CRITICAL (krĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [cenſorious] *Critique.* He wrote a critical diſſertation on the laſt play, *Il a écrit une diſſertation critique ſur la dernière pièce de théâtre.*

CRITICAL [exactly, nicely, judicious, accurate] *Exact, délicat, d'un jugement ſain.* The moſt critical ears, *Les oreilles les plus délicates.*

CRITICAL [of or belonging to a criſis] *Critique, de criſe.* Critical times, *Des temps critiques.* A critical day, *Un jour de criſe.* The critical hour (in love), *L'heure du berger.*

CRITICALLY (krĭt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a critical manner] *En critique, avec exactitude.*

CRITICALNESS (krĭt'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [exactneſs] *Exactitude*, f. *délicateſſe de jugement*, f.

To CRITICISE (krĭt'-ĭ-ſăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to play the critick; to cenſure] *Critiquer, cenſurer, trouver à redire, ſatiriſer, commenter.*

CRITICISM (krĭt'-ĭ-cĭzm), *ſ.* [the ſcience of criticiſing; critical remark] *Critique*, f. *cenſure*, f. *l'art de la critique*, m. *jugement critique*, m.

CRITICK (krĭt'-ĭk), *ſ* [criticiſm; critical examination; a cenſurer] *La critique, examen critique d'une choſe; un critique, un cenſeur*, § *critiqueur*, m A maſter critick, *Hypercritique*, m. *cenſeur outré*, m.

To CRITICK, *v. n.* [to play the critick] *Critiquer.*

CROAK *or* CROAKING, *ſ.* [the cry of a frog or raven, the rumbling of the guts by wind] *Coaſſement des grenouilles*, m. *croaſſement des corbeaux*, m. *le bruit* ou *murmure des boyaux.*

To CROAK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry as a frog or as a raven] *Croaſſer & croaſſer.* The frogs and the ravens croak, *Les grenouilles coaſſent, les corbeaux croaſſent.*

CROATIA (kro-é-chĭă), *ſ.* [a province of Hungary] *Croatie*, f.

CROCEOUS (krô'-chĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [reſembling ſaffron, in colour or flavour] *De ſaffran, qui reſſemble au ſaffran.*

CROCHETS, V. CROTCHES.

CROCK (krŏk), *ſ.* [any veſſel made of earth] *Cruche* ou *pot de terre*, f. m *terrine*, f. Crock-butter, *or* ſalt-butter, *Beurre ſalé.* Butter-crock, *Pot à beurre*, m.

CROCKERY (krŏk'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [earthenware] *Poterie*, f.

CROCODILE (krŏk'-ô-dĭl), *ſ.* [an animal] *Crocodile*, m.

* Crocodile's tears, *Larmes de crocodile; larmes traîtreſſes.*

CROCODILON, *ſ.* [Bot. Echinops, globe-thiſtle] *Cro odilium*, m. *chardon échinope*, m.

CROCOMAGMA, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; troches compoſed of ſaffron, &c.] *Crocomagma*, m. *onguent* ou *baume de ſaffran*, m.

CROCOTA, *ſ.* [Antiq. A woman dreſs, fringed and ſaffron-colour] *Crocota*, m. ou *Crocoton*, m.

CROCOTA. *ſ.* [leocrocota, hyæna; a ferocious quadrupede] *Crocuta*, f.

CROCUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. A young man changed into the plant ſaffron, as Smilax his wife in yew-tree] *Crocus*, m

CROCUS [krô'-kŭce], *ſ.* [ſaffron-flowers] *Crocus*, m.

CROCUS [in Chym. as Crocus antimonii *or* metallorum] *Crocus d'antimoine*, m. Crocus Martis, *Safran de Mars*, m.

CRŒSUS, *ſ.* [Antiq. A king of Lydia, the richeſt man of his time] *Créſus*, m

CROFT (krŏrte), *ſ* [a little incloſure, *or* field joining to a houſe] *Petit clos, pièce de terre près d'une maiſon*, f.

CROISADE (krŏĭ-ſeide'), *and* CRUISADO, *ſ.* [a holy war] *Croiſade*, f. *guerre ſainte.* [a Genoeſe coin] *Croiſat*, m.

CROISIERS (krŏĭ'-ſĕz), *ſ. pl.* [pilgrims *or* ſoldiers who carry a croſs] *Croiſés*, m. *ceux qui prirent la croix pour aller combattre les infidelles; pélerins qui portent une croix*, m.

CRONE (krône), *ſ.* [an old ewe] *Une vieille brebis*; au figuré, terme de mépris, *Une vieille femme.*

CRONET (krô'-nĕte), *ſ.* [the hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof] *Le poil qui vient immédiatement au deſſus du jabot du cheval.*

CRONIA, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. feſtivals of Saturn] *Cronies*, f pl.

CRONSTADT, *ſ.* [town and ſea-port of the gulf of Finland; lat. 59°-56' N. lon. 29°-56' E.] *Cronſtadt*, m.

CRONY (krô'-nĕ), *ſ.* [an old acquaintance] *Une vieille connoiſſance, un ancien ami.*

To CROO (kroŭ), *or* CROOKLE (krou'-k'), *v. n.* [as pigeons do] the ſame as to Coo, *Roucouler.*

CROOK (kroŭk), *ſ.* [any crooked inſtrument; ſheep-hook] *Croc*, m. *crochet*, m. *houlette*, f.

*‡ By hook and crook, *A tort & à travers, à bis & à blanc, ab hoc & ab hac, ſans raiſon.*

To CROOK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bend] *Courber, cambrer, plier, voûter*, ‡ *crochuer.*

CROOK-BACK (kroŭk'-băk), *ſ.* [a man that has gibbous ſhoulders] *Un homme voûté, un boſſu.*

CROOK-BACKED (kroŭk'-băk't), *adj.* [having bent ſhoulders] *Boſſu, voûté.*

CROOKED (kroŭk'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [bent, curve, oblique, perverſe, untoward] *Courbé, courbe, plié, tortu, tortueux, voûté, boſſu, crochu*; *anché* (in Heraldry); au figuré, *pervers, méchant, de travers.* Grown crooked with old age, *Courbé ſous le poids de l'âge.* A crooked line, *Une ligne courbe.* Crooked legs, *Des jambes tortues*, ou *arquées.* A crooked path, *Un chemin tortueux.* Crooked noſe, *Un nez crochu.* Crooked timber (for knees, &c. in ſhip-building), *Boſſage*, m.

* Crooked generation, *Une génération perverſe.* Crooked mind, *Un eſprit de travers.*

CROOKEDLY (kroŭk'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [in a crooked manner] *De travers, de guingois; d'une manière qui n'eſt pas droite.*

CROOKEDNESS (kroŭk'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [curvity] *Courbure*, f. *boſſe*, f. *tortuoſité*, f. *ſinuoſité*, f. *anfractuoſité*, f. *guingois*, m.

To CROOL (kroŭl), *v. n.* [to growl, to mutter] *Murmurer, grommeler, parler entre les dents, parler comme en grondant.*

CROP (krŏp), *ſ.* [the craw of a bird] *Jabot*, m. premier eſtomac des oiſeaux.

CROP-FULL (krŏp'-foŭl), *adj. Qui a le jabot plein, raſſaſié.*

‡ CROP-SICK (krŏp'-ſĭk), *adj. Malade d'avoir trop mangé.*

CROP [the higheſt part of any thing; the harveſt; any thing cut off] *Le ſommet de quelque choſe, comme la tête d'un arbre, un épi de blé; le blé qui eſt ſur le champ; récolte, moiſſon.* A plenteous crop, *Une moiſſon abondante.*

‡ A fine ſhow, and a ſmall crop, *Belle montre, peu de rapport.*

CROP [a cropped horſe] *Cheval écourté.*

[handle

[handle of a coachman's whip] *La verge d'un fouet de cocher.*

To Crop, -PING, -PED, Cropt, *v. a.* [to cut off the ends of anything] *Ecourter, tondre, rogner*; ou bien *moissonner, cueillir*, au propre & au figuré. To crop a horse, *écourter un cheval, le bretauder.* To crop one's hair too short, *Bretauder.* To crop flowers, *Cueillir des fleurs.* No more, my goats, shall I behold you crop the flow'ry thyme, *Mes chèvres, je ne vous verrai plus brouter le thym fleuri.*

To Crop, *v. n.* [to yield harveſt] *Faire la moisson, moissonner.*

CROPPED *and* Cropt, *part. adj. écourté, rogné*; *cueilli.*

CROPPER *or* Dutch cropper (krŏp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [Zoology; columba guttuloſa; a pigeon with a large crop] *Pigeon à grosse gorge*, m.

CROSETTES, *ſ. pl.* [Archit. Returns, ears, elbows, ancones, of door-caſes] *Crossettes, oreillons.* Croſettes of a luthern, *Crossettes de couverture.*

CROSIER (krô'-jï-ĕr), *ſ.* [a biſhop's ſtaff] *Crosse*, f.

Crosier [Aſtron. A conſtellation in the form of a croſs by the help of which the antarctic pole is found] *Croisette*, f. *croisade*, f.

CROSIERED (krô'-jï-ĕr-ĕd), *adj.* [having a right to the croſier] *Crossé.*

CROSLET (krŏs'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall croſs] *Petite croix, croisette*, f. (t. de Blaſon).

CROSS (krŏce), *ſ.* [une ſtrait body laid at right angles over another] *Croix*, f.

Cross [the branches of an anchor] *Croisée*, f. Croſs in the hawſe (a foul hawſe), *Croix sur les cables.*

Cross [bars with which a rolling preſs, &c. is worked] *Croisée*, f. *moulinet*, m.

Cross [a gibbet] *Croix*, f. *espèce de gibet en croix où l'on attachoit autrefois les criminels.* Our Saviour ſuffered on the croſs, *Notre Sauveur a souffert sur la croix.*

* Cross [affliction, misfortune] *Croix*, f. *souffrance*, f. *affliction*, f. *tourment*, m. *chagrin*, m. *revers*, m. *malheur*, m. *désastre*, m. *traverse*, f. He has had many croſſes in his life, *Il a eu bien des malheurs, bien des traverses, en sa vie.*

Cross [ſort of money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs] *Croix*, f. To have nut a croſs in his purſe, *N'avoir ni croix ni pile.* Croſs and pile (a play with money), *Croix* ou *pile*, *sorte de jeu que l'on joue en faisant tourner une pièce de monnoie en l'air, & retenant l'un des deux côtés*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré & familièrement, *pour exprimer l'incertitude de quelque évènement.*

Cross, *adj.* [tranſverſe, oblique; perverſe, untractable, contrary, peeviſh] *Qui est en travers*, ou *de travers, oblique*; au figuré, *méchant, dur, choquant*; *contraire, malheureux, contrariant, fâcheux, revêche.* Croſs accident, *Inconvénient*, m. Two croſs keys, *Deux clefs mises en travers*; *deux clefs en sautoir*, en terme de Blaſon. Croſs lines, *Lignes qui se croisent.*

* A croſs woman, *Une méchante femme.* A croſs day, *Un jour malheureux.* A croſs humour, *Humeur contrariante.* A croſs child, *Un enfant revêche, un lutin.* Croſs words, *Des paroles choquantes.* Croſs purpoſes, *Des desseins mal concertés, qui se nuisent les uns aux autres*: *brouilleries*, f. pl. *démêlés*, m. pl.

¶ Croſs, *fâcheux, incommode*; unlucky, *malheureux*, vexatious, *chagrinant*; perverſe, *pervers, cruel* (ſynon.): Applied to accidents, theſe are nearly ſynonymous. Thus we ſay: it was *unlucky* I was not at home when my friend called, with whom I had ſerious buſineſs; things will go *croſs* ſometimes, but this was particularly *vexatious*, and I have ſeldom been more provoked than I am by this *perverſe* accident. When theſe words are applied to perſons, their meaning is more different; as, when a child is peeviſh, we ſay he is *croſs*; we call ourſelves *unlucky*, when we do not ſucceed in our ſchemes; *perverſe* ſignifies obſtinate or headſtrong; *vexatious* is not applied to perſons.

Cross, *adv. De travers, en travers, à rebours*, au propre & au figuré.

** Every thing falls out croſs with us, *Tout va à rebours pour nous, tout nous est contraire.*

Cross, *prep. A travers, au travers.* Croſs the fields, *A travers champ.* I went croſs the village, *J'ai passé au travers du village.*

To Cross, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay croſs; to go croſs; to be contrary, to vex, to hurt] *Croiser, mettre en forme de croix*; *traverser, passer au travers*; au figuré, *contrarier, être contraire, contrecarrer, empêcher*; *fâcher, tourmenter, chagriner, choquer.* To croſs one's legs, *Croiser les jambes.* To croſs the church, *Traverser l'église, passer au travers de l'église.*

* Their appetites croſs their duty, *Leurs inclinations sont contraires à leurs devoirs.* He croſſed all they propoſed, *Il traversoit, il contrecarroit tout ce qu'ils proposoient.* Why do you croſs me thus? *Pourquoi me tourmentez-vous de la sorte?* You croſs the received opinions, *Vous choquez les opinions reçues.*

¶ To croſs, *croiser*; to thwart, *traverser*; to obſtruct, *obstruer, boucher, mettre obstacle*; to embarraſs, *embarrasser*; to hinder, *empêcher* (ſynon.): To *croſs* or *thwart* is, as it were, to place ſome obſtacle in the way; to *obſtruct*, is to ſtop or block up; to *embarraſs*, is to place in ſuch a ſituation, that we know not how to act; to *hinder* is to prevent. Ex. To be *embarraſſed* by every trifle which *croſſes* our deſigns, and *thwarts* our ſchemes, will *obſtruct* our progreſs through life, and *hinder* our enjoyment of it. Some inſtructors of mankind have thought it neceſſary to *croſs* people in their infancy, by perpetually *thwarting* their intents, *obſtructing* their little projects for petty amuſement, and contriving inceſſantly to *hinder* enjoyments, not in themſelves irregular, and *embarraſs* deſigns not evil in their own natures. Though this be eſteemed, however, by ſome a good mode of education; reaſon muſt condemn the principle as erroneous, while humanity rejects the practice as tyrannical.

Cross, *v. n.* [to be inconſiſtent] *Etre contraire, contrarier.* Men's actions do not always croſs with reaſon, *Les actions des hommes ne sont pas toujours contraires à la raison.*

To Cross out, *Effacer, rayer*; *bâtonner, canceller*, en terme de Palais.

To Cross over, *Passer au-delà, traverser.* To croſs over the ſtreet, *Traverser la rue.*

CROSS-AISLE, *ſ.* [Archit. two wings of a Church built in the form of a croſs] *Croisée d'église*, f.

CROSS-BARS (krŏs'-barz), *ſ. pl. Croisées*, f. *barres qui se croisent.* The croſs-bars of a window, *Les croisées d'une fenêtre.* Croſs-bars of a window-frame, *Croisillons de chassis*, m. *les petits bois.* Croſs-bar at the bottom of a caſk, *Traversin*, m

CROSS-BAR-SHOT (krŏs'-bar-chŏte), *ſ.* [a cannon-ball with an iron-bar through it] *Boulet ramé*, m. *anget*, m.

CROSS-BILL (krŏs'-bïl), *ſ.* [a ſmall bird common in Sweden, Norway, and Germany, whoſe beak is hooked both ways, and has the points croſſing one another] *Bec-croisé*, m.

CROSS-BITE (krŏs'-bäïte), *ſ.* [a deception, a cheat, a diſappointment] *Tromperie*, f. *fourberie*, f. *duperie*, f. *traverse*, f. *revers*, m. *contre-temps*, m.

To Cross-bite, -ING, -ED, Cross-bitten, *v. a.* [to cheat] *Tromper, duper.*

CROSS-BOW (krŏs'-bô), *ſ.* [a miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock] *Arbalète*, f. To ſet a croſs-bow on the ſtocks, *Monter une arbalète.*

CROSS-BOWER (krŏs'-bô-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhooter with a croſs-bow] *Arbalétrier*, m.

CROSS-CAPER (krŏs'-ké-peür), *ſ.* [in Dancing; a ſort of caper] *Entrechat*, m.

CROSSED (krŏs'-s't), *part. adj. Croisé, traversé, &c.*

CROSSELET (krŏs'-lĕte), *ſ.* [in Heraldry; little croſs] *Croisette*, f.

To CROSS-EXAMINE (krŏs'-ĕgz-ăm-ïne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to examine by captious queſtions] *Examiner par des questions captieuses.* The judges ſhall, as they think fit, croſs-examine the witneſſes, *Les juges feront des questions captieuses aux témoins, quand ils le jugeront à propos.*

CROSS-FORTUNE (krŏs-for'-tïoŭne), *ſ.* [misfortune] *Revers de fortune*, m. *traverse*, f. *malheur*, m. *accident*, m. *adversité*, f.

CROSS-GRAINED (krŏs-gré'-n'd), *adj.* [having the fibres tranſverſe; peeviſh, vexatious] *Qui a des fibres irrégulières*, en parlant du bois; le dit auſſi des étoffes dont le poil n'eſt pas égal & bien couché; au figuré, *revêche, intraitable, acariâtre*, || *bisornu, cacochyme.* A croſs-grained child, *Un lutin.*

CROSSING (krŏs'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [in Archit.] *Enfoncement*, m. [in ſtuffs] *Croisure*, f.

CROSS-JACK (kro'-djĕk), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Voile carrée* ou *voile de fortune*, f.

CROSSLY (krŏs'-lé), *adv.* and *prep.* [athwart, adverſely, unfortunately] *De travers, de guingois*; *mal, à contretemps, mal-à-propos, malheureusement*; *d'une manière contraire à.* To act croſsly to reaſon, *Agir d'une manière contraire à la raison.*

* CROSSNESS (krŏs'-nĕce), *ſ.* [perverſeneſs, peeviſhneſs] *Mechanceté*, f. *malice*, f. *humeur revêche*, f. *esprit de contradiction*, m.

CROSS-MATCHES (krŏs'-m't-chĕz), *or* Cross-marriages, *ſ. pl. Mariages entrelacés, comme lorsqu'un frère & une sœur épousent deux personnes qui sont aussi frère & sœur*; ou *qu'un veuf & son fils épousent une veuve & sa fille.*

CROSS-PIECE (krŏs'-pïce), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Rateau*, m. ou *Ratelier à chevillots (placé au-dessus du vindas dans certains bâtimens marchands)*, m.

CROSS-ROW (krŏs'-rô), *ſ. Abécé*, m. *alphabet*, m. *Croix de par Dieu*, f.

CROSS-STAFF (krŏs'-stăf), *ſ.* [foreſtaff, an inſtrument uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars] *Croix géométrique*, f. *alidade*, f *arbalestrille, arbalète, flèche*, f.

CROSS-STONE (krŏs'-stône), *ſ.* [lapis crucifer; a foſſil frondepor] *Pierre de croix*, f.

CROSS-TREES (krŏs'-trïz), *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language] *Barres traversieres des hunes*, f. pl.

CROSS-TRAMELLED, *adj.* [in Manege; white all four] *Balsan.*

CROSS-WAY (krŏs'-oüĕ), *ſ.* [a ſmall path interſecting the chief road] *Chemin de traverse*, m.

CROSS-WIND (krŏs'-oüïn'd), *ſ.* [wind blowing from the right or left] *Vent largue*, m. *vent de travers*, m.

CROSS-WORT (krŏs'-oüĕürte), *ſ.* [Bot. cruciata; a medicinal plant] *Croisette*, f.

CROTALARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. a plant from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies] *Crotolaire*, f.

CROTALUM, *ſ.* [in Antiq. caſtagnetta of the prieſts of Cybele] *Crotale*, m. *castagnette*, f.

CROTALO, *ſ.* [an inſtrum. of milit. muſic] *Crotale*, m. *cymbale*, f.

CROTAPHITES (krŏ-tă făï'-tez), *ſ.* [Anat. muſcle of the lower jaw and of the temples] *Crotaphite*, m.

CROTCH (krŏtche), *ſ.* [a hook] *Hameçon*, m.

CROTCHES (krŏtch'-ĕz), *ſ. pl.* [in ſhipbuilding; crooked floor-timbers fore and aft] *Crouchauts*, m. pl. *fourcats*, m. pl. [wood or iron-pieces like a half-moon] *Cornes*, f. pl. *chandeliers*, m. pl. (ſervant à ſupporter les guis, les vergues, les mâts de rechange, &c.) Crotches (or hooks to ſupport the ſmall arms in a cabin), *Crochets d'armes.*

CROTCHET (krŏtch'-ĕte), *ſ.* [in Muſick; half a minim] *Noire*, f.

CROTCHET [in printing [ ]; hooks in which words are included] *Crochet*, m.

CROTCHET of jewels. *Bouquet de pierreries*, m.

* CROTCHET [a perverse conceit; an odd fancy] *Ruse malfaisante, tromperie*, f. *fourberie*, f. *fantaisie*, f. *caprice*, m. *lubie*, f.

CROTELS (krŏt'-l'z), *s.* [hare's dung] *Repaire*, f.

To CROUCH (krăoŭtch), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to stoop low, to lie close to the ground; to fawn] *Coucher, se tapir, ramper; s'abaisser, faire le chien couchant.* The dog crouches to his master, *Le chien couche, ou rampe au pied de son maître.*

* He has crouched for that employment, *Il lui a fallu ramper, ou faire des bassesses, pour obtenir cet emploi*

CROUCHING (krăoŭtch'-ĭn'gnĕ), *s. L'action de ramper; bassesse*, f. *soumission*, f.

CROUCHINGLY (krăoŭch'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv. à belles baisemains, servilement.*

CROUCHMASS (kră ŭtch'-măce), *or* CROUCHMASS-DAY, *s.* [Holy-cross day] *Jour de la Sainte Croix*, m.

CROUP (kroŭpe), *s.* [the buttocks of a horse] *Croupe*, f. [rump of a fowl] *croupion*, m.

CROUPADE (kroŭ-pade'), *s.* [in the Manege, a leap that keeps the fore and hind quarters of the horse in equal height] *Croupade*, f

CROUPER (krŏoŭ'-peŭr), V. CRUPPER.

CROUPEER (k ŏoŭ-pĭre'). *s.* [in gaming-houses; a partner that goes a share at cards] *Croupier*, au jeu, m.

CROUTE (krăoŭte), *s.* [Sour-croute; sour or fermented cabbage] *Chou-croute*, f.

CROUTTING (krăoŭt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [among bricklayers; light thin mortar for the filling up of joints] *Coulis*, m. [Coating the outside of an arch,] *Chape*, f.

CROW (krô), *s.* [a sort of bird] *Corneille*, f. Red Crow, *Chocas rouge*, m. *Corbeau rouge*, m.

† To pluck a crow [to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value] *Disputer sur un rien: ronger un os.* To pick a quarrel, *Faire querelle à quelqu'un.*

CROW [or CROE, an iron-lever] *Pince*, f. *levier*, m. *barre*, f.

CROW, *s.* [instrument to draw teeth with] *Davier.*

CROW of the cock, *Le chant du coq.*

To CROW, -ING, CREW, CROWED, (krô'-'d), *v. n.* [to sing as a cock does] *Coqueliner, coqueriquer, chanter*, comme fait le coq; au figuré, *Se vanter, se glorifier, triompher, chanter victoire.*

* To CROW OVER one, *Affecter de la supériorité sur quelqu'un, le braver.*

CROWD (krăoŭde), *s.* [a multitude confusedly pressed together] *Foule*, f. *presse*, f. *multitude de monde*, f. ‖ *bataclée*, f. *cohue*, f. *le peuple, le vulgaire.* To get into the crowd, *Se jeter dans la foule.* To get through the crowd, *Percer la foule.* To get out of the crowd, *Se tirer de la foule.* Crowd of insects, *Fourmillière*, f.

‡ CROWD [a fiddle] *Violon*, m.

To CROWD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fill with confused multitude; to press close together] *Presser, fouler, serrer, remplir d'une multitude confuse.*

To CROWD all sails, *Mettre toutes les voiles au vent, forcer de voiles.*

To CROWD IN *or* INTO, *Enfoncer, faire entrer, rassembler.*

To CROWD, *v. n.* [to be numerous] *Abonder, se rassembler en foule.*

To CROWD IN, *Se jeter dans la foule.*

CROWDED (krăoŭ'-dĕd), *part. adj. Foulé, pressé.*

‡ CROWDER (krăoŭ'-deŭr), *s.* [a fiddler] *Joueur de violon*, m *ménétrier*, m.

CROWDING (krăoŭ'-dĭn'gne), [from To CROWD] *L'action de presser*, &c. f.

CROWFOOT (krô'-foŭte), *s.* [a flower] *Renoncule*, f. [Butter-flower,] *Bassinet*, m.

CROWFOOT [a caltrop] *Chausse-trape*, f.

CROW-FOOT [in sea-language, a complication of small cords] *Araignée*, f. *treillingage*, m. Crow-feet, *ou* spurs of the beams, *Barrotins d'écoutilles*, m. pl.

CROW-KEEPER (krô-'kī-peŭr), V. SCARECROW.

CROWING (krô'-ĭn'gne) of a cock, *s. Coquerico*, m.

CROW-TOES (krô'-tôz), *s.* [Hyacinth; a flower] *Jacinthe*, f.

CROWN (krăoŭne), *s.* [the ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity] *Couronne*, f. *diadème*, m. se dit aussi au figure pour *empire*, m. *royaume*, m. *état*, m. *puissance*, f *royauté*, f. To come to the crown, *Parvenir à la couronne.* The northern crowns, *Les couronnes ou les puissances du nord.*

CROWN [garland] *Couronne*, f. *guirlande*, f. The nymphs, with crowns of flowers on their heads, were dancing together, *Les nymphes, avec des couronnes de fleurs sur la tête, ou couronnées de fleurs, dansoient ensemble.*

CROWN [the top] of the head, of a mountain, *Le sommet de la tête, le sommet d'une montagne.*

CROWN [part of a bell where the ring of the clapper is; pallet] *Cerveau*, m.

CROWN [in sea-language] the crown of an anchor, *Le collet d'une ancre.* Crown-knot, *Nœud des bosses à bouteux*, m.

Shaven CROWN of a priest, *La couronne, ou la tonsure d'un prêtre.*

CROWN of a hat, *La forme, ou la carre d'un chapeau.* Crown of an old hat in which cobblers lay their pegs, awl, &c. *Calebotte*, m. The crown of a wig, *La plaque d'une perruque.*

CROWN [a piece of money] *Ecu* de cinq schelins, m. *écu blanc, écu de six francs, gros écu.* I will give you a crown for it, *Je vous en donnerai un écu.*

CROWN of a stag's head [the palmer, or small branching horns] *Couronnure de tête de cerf*, f.

To CROWN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a crown] *Couronner, mettre une couronne sur la tête*; au figuré, *récompenser, finir glorieusement; mettre la dernière main.* The peaceful olive crowned his head, *L'olive, symbole de la paix, couronnait sa tête.*

* Thou hast crowned him with glory and honour, *Tu l'as couronné de gloire & d'honneur.*

*† The end crowns the work, *La fin couronne l'œuvre.*

To CROWN a man [at draughts] *Damer un pion*, au jeu de Dames.

CROWNED (krăoŭn'-'d), *part. adj. Couronné.* Crowned heads, *Les têtes couronnées.*

CROWNING (krăoŭn'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To CROWN] *Couronnement*, *s.* ou *L'action de couronner.* [in sea-language] *Cul-de-porc*, m. *Bouton des bosses*, m.

CROWN-GLASS (krăoŭn'-glăce), *s.* [the finest sort of window-glass] *Verre blanc*, m.

CROWN-LACE (krăoŭn'-léce), *s.* [a sort of very narrow lace] *Tavelle*, f.

CROWN-LANDS (krăoŭn'-l'n'dz), *s pl.* [lands belonging to the crown] *Domaine de la couronne*, f.

CROWNET (krăoŭn'-ĕte), V. CORONET.

CROWN-IMPERIAL (krăoŭn-ĭm'-pi'-rĭ-ăl), *s.* [a plant, native of the East] *Couronne impériale.* Crown-imperial shell (a sort of univalvular shell of the species of voluta), *Couronne impériale*, f.

CROWN-SCAB (krăoŭn'-skăb), *s.* [a stinking filthy scab that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof] *Trignes*, m pl. *gratelles farineuses qui viennent aux pâturons du cheval*, f pl.

CROWN-VOGEL (krăoŭne'vo-guĕl), *s.* [a sort of a crowned pheasant of the East Indies] *Crevan-vogel*, m. *Faisan couronné des Indes*, m.

CROWN-WHEEL (krăoŭn'-hoŭile), *s.* [in clock-work; the upper-wheel next the balance] *roue de rencontre*, f.

CROWN-WORK (krăoŭn'-oŭeŭrk), *s.* [a piece of fortification] *Ouvrage à couronne*, m *couronnement*, m.

To CROYN (krŏĭne) *or* GROYN, *v. n.* [to make the noise that deer make in rutting time] *Réer.*

CRUCIAL, (krcū'-chĭ-al), *adj.* [in form of a cross] *Crucial.* Crucial incision, *Incision cruciale* (t. de Chirurgie).

CRUCIANELLA, *s.* [Bot. Rubeola, petty madder] *petite Garance*, f. *Cruschine*, f. *herbe à l'esquinancie*, f.

To CRUCIATE, -ING, -ED, (kroū'-chĭ-éte'), *v. a* [to torture] *Tourmenter.*

CRUCIATED (kroū'-chi-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Tourmenté.*

CRUCIBLE (kroū'-cĭ-bl), *s.* [a chymist's melting pot] *Creuset*, m.

CRUCIFEROUS (krou-cif'-ĕ-reŭce), *adj.* [bearing the cross] *Crucifere.*

CRUCIFIED (kroū' ci-fī'-ed), *part. adj. Crucifié*

CRUCIFIER (kr ū'-ci-fā'-eŭr), *s.* [he that inflicts the punishment of nailing to a cross] *celui qui crucifie.*

CRUCIFIX (kroū'-ci-fĭks), *s.* [a representation of our Lord's passion] *Crucifix*, m. *un Christ.*

CRUCIFIXION (krou ci-rĭk'-cheŭne), *s.* [the punishment of nailing to a cross] *Crucifiement*, m.

CRUCIFORM (kroū'-cĭ-forme), *adj.* [said of flowers, the leaves of which are disposed in the form of a cross] *Cruciforme.*

To CRUCIFY (kroū'-cĭ fĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to nail to a cross *Crucifier, attacher à une croix.* They crucified the Son of God, *Ils crucifièrent le Fils de Dieu.*

CRUD, V. CURD

CRUDENESS (kroū'-nĕce), *or* CRUDITY (kroū'-dĭ-té), [indigestion] *Crudité*, f. *indigestion*, f. The crudities of the stomach, *Les crudités de l'estomac*

CRUDE (kroūde), *adj.* [raw, unripe, immature, unconcocted *Cru, qui n'est pas cuit, imparfait, qui n'est pas dans sa maturité, qui n'est pas digéré*, au propre & au figure. Crude fruit, *Fruit cru.* A crude matter, *Matière crue, informe*

* Crude abortive thoughts, *Pensées crues, qui ne sont pas assez digérées, pensées informes.*

CRUDELY (kroūd'-lé), *adv.* [without due preparation] *Crument.*

To CRUDLE, V. To CURDLE.

CRUEL (kroū'-ĕl), *adj.* [inhuman, merciless; painful, destructive] *Cruel, inhumain; terrible, fâcheux, insupportable, féroce, sanguinaire, impitoyable, atroce, dur.* A cruel tyrant, *Un tyran cruel.* A cruel fight, *Un combat acharné.* A cruel death, *Une mort cruelle.* 'Tis a cruel thing, *C'est une chose terrible.*

¶ Cruel, *cruel*; severe, *sévère, rigide*; harsh, *rude, dur*; tyrannical, *tyrannique* (synon.): *Cruelty* proceeds from an inhuman and barbarous disposition; *severity*, from a rigid unfeeling one; *harshness*, from a rough and ungentle one; *tyranny*, from a despotic and arbitrary one. May we not call that country-gentleman *severe*, who *harshly* condemns some hapless poacher to prison or to exile, for having knocked down a helpless hare, as she sat temptingly full perhaps, between the furrows, and carried her home for his wife and children's dinner. A *cruel* or *tyrannical* disposition is so odious in itself, and may be of such extensive mischief to mankind, that we should early check in children those propensities to the first, which discover themselves in torturing insects and animals; and that tendency to the second, which displays itself in domineering over play-mates and domestics.

CRUELLY (kroū'-ĕl-é), [in a cruel manner] *Cruellement, d'une manière cruelle, avec cruauté, impitoyablement, inhumainement, douloureusement.* He demands his wife whom you cruelly hold in bonds, *Il demande sa femme que vous retenez cruellement dans les fers.*

CRUELTY (kroū'-ĕl-té), *or* CRUELNESS (kroū'-ĕl-nĕce), *s.* [inhumanity] *Cruauté, f. barbarie, f. inhumanité, f. tyrannie*, f. *dureté*, f. *turquerie*, f. To satisfy one's cruelty, *Assouvir sa cruauté.*

CRUENTATE (kroū'-ĕn-téte), *adj.* [smeared with blood] *Sanglant, souillé de sang, ensanglanté.*

CRUET (kroū'-ĕte), *s.* [a vial, for vinegar *or* oil]

cüi] *Burette*, f. *vinaigrier*, m. ou *huilier*, m. The lip of a cruet, *Le bheron*, m.

CRUISE (kroüce), *f.* [a ſmall cup] *Petite coupe, petite cruche, pot à l'eau*, m.

CRUISE (kroüze), *f.* [a voyage over the ſea in ſearch of plunder] *Courſe*, f.

The Cruize of a ſhip, *La courſe d'un vaiſſeau.* To make a lucky cruiſe, *Courir le bon bord.*

CRUISE, [Coaſt or latitude where veſſels are cruiſing] *Croiſière*, f. *campagne de croiſière*, f.

To CRUISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportunities to plunder] *Croiſer, ermer, aller en courſe.* That ſhip is gone to cruiſe, *Ce vaiſſeau eſt allé croiſer*, ou *eſt allé en courſe.*

CRUISER (kroü'-zeür) [a ſhip that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder] *Vaiſſeau armé en courſe*, m. *vaiſſeau garde-côte*, m.

CRUISER [captain or veſſel cruiſing on a coaſt] *Croiſeur*, m.

CRUIZER [pirate, ſea-rover] *Croiſeur*, m. *corſaire*, m.

CRUISING (kroü'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. & adj. L'action de croiſer*, ou *d'aller en courſe*; *courſe*, f. Cruiſing latitude, *Croiſière*, f. Ships cruiſing in an appointed ſtation, *Croiſeurs, vaiſſeaux en croiſière.*

CRUM *and* CRUMB (kreüme), *ſ.* [the ſoft part of bread, ſmall particle of bread] *Mie*, f. *miette*, f. Do you love the crum? *Aimez-vous la mie?* Crums of bread, *Des miettes de pain.*

*† To pick up one's crums [to recover one's health] *Se refaire, ſe rétablir, commencer à reprendre ſon embonpoint.*

To CRUM *or* CRUMBLE (kreüm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break in crums] *Emier, emietter, réduire en petits morceaux*; au figuré, *diviſer.* To crum bread, *Emier le pain.*

* We were crumbled into various factions, *Nous étions diviſés en différentes factions.*

To CRUM [to cover with crum] *Paner.*

To CRUMBLE, *v. n.* [to fall into ſmall pieces] *Tomber en petits morceaux, tomber en pouſſière.*

CRUMBLED (kreüm'-bl'd), *part. adj. émié, émietté, mis en pièces*; *diviſé.*

CRUMMY (kreüm'-é), *adj.* [full of crums, ſoft] *Qui a beaucoup de mie, tendre.*

CRUMP (kreüm'p), *or* CRUMP-SHOULDERED *adj.* [crooked in the back] *Voûté, boſſu.*

CRUMPED (kreüm'p't), *adj.* [crooked] *Courbé en dedans.*

CRUMPET (kreüm'-pĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of cake made of flour, water, and a little yeaſt] *Sorte de galette*, f.

CRUMP-FOOTED (kreüm'p'-foüt-ĕd), *adj. Qui a les pieds tortus.*

To CRUMPLE (kreüm'-pl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw into wrinkles] *Tordre, chiffonner, boucheonner*; au figuré, *rider.*

CRUMPLED (kreüm'-pl'd), *part. adj. Chiffonné, bouchonné, ridé.* My cravat is all crumpled, *Ma cravate eſt toute chiffonnée.* Her ſkin is crumpled like half-burnt parchment, *Sa peau eſt ridée comme du parchemin à demi brûlé.*

CRUMPLING (kreüm'p-lin'gne), *ſ.* [a ſmall degenerate apple] *Pomme ridée*, ou *ratatinée*, f.

To CRUNK (kreün'k), *or* CRUNKLE, (kreün'-kl'), ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry like a crane] *Crier comme le ſe grue.*

CRUOR, *ſ* [the red part, the thick or globulous part of the blood] *La partie rougeâtre du ſang ſéparée du ſérum.*

CRUPELLARIUS, *ſ.* [Gallic Antiq. a man armed cap-a-pee] *Crupellaire*, m. *cuiraſſier*, m.

CRUPPER (kreüp'-eür), *ſ.* [that part of the horſe-furniture, which reaches from the ſaddle to the tail] *Croupière*, f.

CRURAL (kroü'-răl), *ſ.* [Anat. belonging to the leg] *Crural*, m.

CRUSADE (krou-céde') *and* CRUSADO (krou-cé'-dô), V. CRUISADE.

CRUSCA, *ſ.* [bran; the name of a celebrated Acad. eſtabliſhed at Florence, to purify and refine the Tuſcan language] *Cruſca.*

CRUSE (kroüze), V. CRUISE.

CRUSET (kroü'-cĕte), V. CRUCIBLE.

CRUSH (kreüche), *ſ.* [colliſion] *Froiſſement*, m. *choc*, m.

To CRUSH, -ING, -ED [to ſqueeze] *Ecraſer, briſer*; au figuré, *accabler, opprimer, oppreſſer, ruiner, renverſer, détruire*, ‡*accravanter.* To cruſh the grape, *Ecraſer le raiſin.* To cruſh the olives under the mill-ſtone, *Détriter les olives.*

* They cruſh us, *Ils nous oppriment.* What can that man fear, who takes care to pleaſe a Being that is able to cruſh all his enemies? *Que peut craindre celui qui cherche à plaire au grand Etre qui peut ſi aiſément détruire tous ſes ennemis?*

¶ To cruſh, *écraſer*; to overwhelm, *accabler* (ſynon.): To be *cruſhed* conveys an idea of a thing beat to pieces by the fall of an immenſe weight; *overwhelmed* is overpowered, whether by water or any other vaſt body; figuratively, we ſay: our hopes are *cruſhed*, we are *overwhelmed* with grief. When a gallant ſhip ſplits with the weight of waters on her boſom, how is the ſtouteſt heart appalled, the livelieſt hopes *cruſhed!* the moſt aſpiring courage *overwhelmed!*

To CRUSH, *v. n.* [to be condenſed] *Se condenſer.*

CRUSHED (kreüch't), *part. adj. écraſé, briſé*; au figuré, *accablé, opprimé.*

CRUSHING (kreüch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'écraſer.*

CRUST (kreüſte), *ſ.* [the outward hard part by which any body is enveloped] *Croûte*, f. *incruſtation*, f. The cruſt of the bread, *La croûte du pain.* A cruſt of bread, *Une croûte de pain, un morceau de la croûte, un crouton.* A cruſt of bread rubbed with garlic, *Chapon de Gaſcogne*, m The kiſſing-cruſt, *Le biſeau*, ou *la baiſure du pain.*

To CRUST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to cover with a cruſt; to acquire a cruſt] *Couvrir d'une croûte*; *ſe couvrir* ou *s'envelopper d'une croûte, ſe former en croûte.*

CRUSTACEOUS (kreüſ-té'-cheüce), *adj.* [in Nat. Hiſt. ſhelly with joints] *Cruſtacée.* Cruſtaceous animals (covered with a ſhell leſs hard than that of teſtaceous) *Cruſtacées*, m. pl.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS (kreüſ-té-cheüſ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of having jointed ſhells] *Qualité d'être cruſtacée.* Cruſtaceous worm (an aquatic worm covered with an incruſtation) *Ver cruſtacée*, m.

CRUSTED (kreüſ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Couvert d'une croûte, incruſté.* Cruſted with marble, *Incruſté de marbre.*

CRUSTACITES, *ſ.* [cruſtaceous petrifactions] *Cruſtacites*, m. pl.

CRUSTILY (kreüſ'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly, ſnappiſhly, in a moroſe manner] *D'un air chagrin, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

CRUSTINESS (kreüſ'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the hardneſs of the out-ſide of bread; *fig.* peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs] *La qualité d'avoir une croûte dure*; au fig. *mauvaiſe humeur.*

CRUSTY (kreüſ'-te), *adj.* [covered with a cruſt; *fig.* ſturdy, moroſe, ſnappiſh] *Qui eſt couvert d'une croûte*, ou *d'une enveleppe dure*; au fig. en terme familier, *ombrageux, pointilleux, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

CRUTCH (kreütche), *ſ.* [a ſupport uſed by cripples] *Potence*, f *béquille*, f. To go with crutches, *Marcher avec des béquilles.* Crutch-ſtick, *Canne en béquille.* Iron-crutch of a ſwivel-gun, *Chandelier de pierrier*, m.

To CRUTCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſupport as with crutches] *Soutenir comme ſur des potences.* A crutched man (that walks with a crutch), *Béquillard*, m.

CRUTCHED FRIARS (kreütch'-ĕd-frăi-eürz) *ſ. pl. Moines qui portent une croix*, m. pl.

CRUTCHES, V. CROTCHES.

CRUYSHAGE, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a fiſh of the ſhark kind; a ſort of zygæna] *Eſpéce de chien de mer.*

To CRY, (kräi), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs] *Crier, s'écrier.* This child cries continually, *Cet enfant crie ſans ceſſe.* To cry for joy, *S'écrier de joie.* To cry to Heaven for vengeance, *Crier vengeance devant Dieu.*

To CRY [to weep] *Crier, pleurer, ſe lamenter.* To cry for ſorrow, *Pleurer de chagrin.*

¶ To cry, *crier*; to weep, *pleurer* (ſynnn): Shedding of tears is the general ſenſe in which theſe words are underſtood; but to *cry* implies ſhedding of tears with a ſorrowful noiſe; to *weep*, ſhedding tears in ſilence: children uſually *cry*; grown perſons *weep*: he who *weeps* in ſecret may be more diſtreſſed than he who *cries* aloud.

To CRY [to exclaim] *Crier, ſe récrier, clabauder, criailler, éclater*, ou *s'emporter en reproches.* You cry againſt the Senate, *Vous criez contre le Sénat.*

¶ To cry, *crier*; to exclaim, *s'écrier* (ſynon): The firſt of theſe, beſides the ſhedding of tears, means alſo, to uſe an expreſſion of ſudden ſurpriſe; in which ſenſe it is ſynonymous with *exclaim*; but it ſignifies alſo to hawk goods about the ſtreets; and ſhould any one call the London *cries* the *exclamations* of the city, all would laugh.

To CRY, *v. a.* [to proclaim publicly] *Crier, proclamer, publier.* To cry any thing about the ſtreet, *Crier quelque choſe par les rues.* To cry murder, *Crier au meurtre.* To cry fire, *Crier au feu.*

To CRY mercy, *Crier merci, demander pardon.*

To CRY quittance, *Rendre la pareille.*

To CRY DOWN [to decry, to depreciate] *Décrier, abaiſſer.* Bavius cries down an admirable treatiſe of philoſophy, and ſays there is atheiſm in it, *Bavius décrie un excellent traité de philoſophie, en diſant qu'il contient de l'athéiſme.*

To CRY OUT [to bawl] *Crier, s'écrier*; *jeter, pouſſer des cris*, ‡ *bracher, brailler.* To cry out for help, *Crier à l'aide, crier au ſecours.*

To CRY OUT [to be in labour] *Accoucher, être en travail d'enfant.* Is ſhe crying out? *Eſt-elle en travail?*

To CRY OUT, with of, againſt, on, upon, [to blame, to cenſure] *Blâmer, cenſurer, ſe plaindre de, éclater en reproches, ſe récrier contre.* To cry out againſt an unequal management, *Se plaindre d'une diſpenſation inégale.* To cry out againſt the divine adminiſtration, *Blâmer la providence.*

To CRY UNTO, *Invoquer, réclamer.* To cry unto God, *Invoquer Dieu.*

To CRY UP [to applaud, to exalt] *Exalter, louer, vanter, prôner, rehauſſer.* He is cried up by the multitude, *Le peuple l'exalte, le loue, le prône.*

CRY, *ſ.* [noiſe of a voice, lamentation, clamour, acclamation] *Cri*, m. *bruit de la voix*, m. *lamentation*, f. *proclamation*, f. *acclamation*, f.

† A great cry, and a little wool, *Grand bruit, peu d'effet*; *beaucoup de bruit & peu de beſogne.*

* To commend one out of all cry, *Eleuer quelqu'un juſqu'aux nues.*

CRY [hue, clamour] *Clameur.*

A CRY of hounds, *une meute de chiens.*

CRYAL (kräi'-l), *ſ.* V. HERON.

CRYER (kräi'-eür), *ſ.* V. GENTLE. FALCON.

CRYING (kräi'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. & adj. L'action de crier*, f. *cri*, m. &c. *larmoyant.*

CRYPTA (krĭp'-tă), *ſ.* [Archit. a ſubterraneous cell or vault, eſpecially under a church, for the interment of the dead] *Crypte*, f. *grotte*, f.

CRYPTA [in Anat. a gland ſituated at the back of the tongue] *Crypte*, f.

CRYPTICAL (krĭp'-tĭ-kăl), *and* CRYPTICK (krĭp'-tĭk), *adj.* [hidden, ſecret, occult] *Caché, ſecret, inconnu.*

CRYPTICALLY (krĭp'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [occultly] *Secrètement.*

CRYPTOGRAPHICAL (krĭp'-tŏg-răf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to cryptography] *Cryptographique.*

CRYPTOGRAPY (krĭp-tŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [ſecret characters, cyphers] *Chiffre*, m. *manière ſecrète*

ſecrète d'écrire; *cryptographie*, f. *écriture en chiffres*, f.

CRYPTOLOGY (krĭp-tŏl-ô-djé), *ſ.* [enigmatical language] *Manière de parler obſcure & énigmatique*, f. *Cryptologie*, f.

CRYPTO-PORTICO (krĭp'-to-por'-tĭ-ko), *ſ.* [ornament of the entrance of a grotto; ſubterraneous arched place; underwork *or* paſſage in old walls] *Crypto-portique*, *m.*

CRYSTAL (krĭſ'-tăl), *ſ.* [a bright and tranſparent mineral ſtone] *Criſtal*, m. Cryſtal of Iſland, *Criſtal d'Iſlande*. Madagaſcar cryſtal, *Criſtal de Madagaſcar*. Rock cryſtal, ſprig-cryſtal, *Criſtal de montagne*, *criſtal de roche*. Rock-cryſtal coloured (a metallic body) *Prime d'émeraude*. Factitious cryſtal, *or* cryſtal-glaſs, *Criſtal fondu* ou *factice*; *verre de criſtal*.

Cryſtal-cutter, *ſ.* [one who ſhapes the cryſtal] *Criſtallier*, m.

Cryſtal of Tartar (in Chymiſtry) *Criſtal de Tartre*. Cryſtal mineral, *Criſtal minéral*. Cryſtal of Venus (a ſort of ſalt) *Criſtal de Vénus*.

CRSTAL *and* CRYSTALINE (krĭſ'-tăl-lăĭne), *adj.* [conſiſting of cryſtal; bright and tranſparent like cryſtal; clear, pellucid] *De criſtal, clair & tranſparent comme du criſtal, criſtallin*.

* Cryſtal ſtreams, *Le criſtal des eaux*.

The cryſtalline humour of the eyes, *L'humeur criſtalline de l'œil*, *le criſtallin*. The firſt *or* ſecond cryſtalline ſky, *Le premier* ou *ſecond ciel criſtallin*.

CRYSTALLIZATION (krĭſ'-tăl-lĭ-zé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [congelation into cryſtals] *Criſtallifation*, f.

To CRYSTALLIZE (krĭſ'-tăl-lăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to form, *or* to congeal in cryſtals] *Criſtalliſer*, *ſe criſtalliſer*.

CUB (keûb), *ſ.* [the young of a beaſt, eſpecially of a bear *or* fox] *Le petit d'un animal*, *ſurtout de l'ours* ou *du renard*; *ourſon*, m. *renardeau*, m.

To CUB, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to bring forth, ſpeaking of a beaſt] *Mettre bas*.

CUBA, *ſ.* [a large iſland of America in the Gulf of Mexico] *Cuba*, m.

CUBATION (kĭoŭ-bé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [lying down] *L'action d'être couché*.

CUBATORY (kĭoŭ'-bé-teûr-é), *adj.* [recumbent] *Couché*.

CUBATURE (kĭoŭ-'-bă-tĭeûre), *ſ.* [finding the ſolid content of a body] *L'action de cuber un corps*, f.

CUBE (kĭoube), *ſ.* [a regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces] *Cube*, m.

CUBE [cubic number] *Cube*, m. *nombre cubique*. Cube-root (kĭoube'-roûte), *Cube*, m. *racine cubique*, f.

CUBEB, *ſ.* [a medicinal plant from Java; its fruit reſembles pepper; wild pepper] *Cubebe*, f. *Quabebe*, f.

CUBICAL (kĭou'-bĭ-kăl), *and* CUBICK (kĭou'-bĭk), *adj.* [having the form of a cube] *Cubique*, *cube*. A cubical foot, *Pied cube*. Cubical number, *Nombre cubique*, *le carré d'un nombre multiplié par ce nombre*.

CUBICALNESS (kĭou'-bĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ* [the ſtate of being cubical] *L'état de ce qui eſt cubique*.

CUBICULARY (kĭoŭ-bĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr-é), *adj.* [fitted for the poſture of lying down] *fait pour qu'on ſe couche*; *de chambre*.

CUBIFORM *adj.* [of the ſhape of a cube] *De figure cubique*.

CUBIT (kĭou'-bĭte), [a ſort of meaſure among the ancients] *Coudée*, f.

CUBITAL (kĭou'-bi-tăl), *adj.* [containing the length of a cubit] *De la longueur d'une coudée*.

CUBITUS *ſ.* [Anat. a bone of the arm reaching from the elbow to the wriſt] *Cubitus*, m.

CUBOIDES *or* Os CUBIFORME, *ſ.* [Anat. the ſeventh bone of the foot] *Cuboïde*, m.

CUCI, *ſ.* [a delicious fruit of India and Ethiopia] *Cuci*, m.

CUCIOFERA palmæ facie, *ſ.* [a plant of the Eaſt Indies and Ethiopia] *Cuciofera*, m.

CUCKINGSTOOL (keŭk'-ĭn'gne-ſtoûl), *or* DUCKING-STOOL, *ſ.* [an engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolding women] *Cage où l'on baigne les femmes querelleuſes*, f.

† CUCKOLD (keŭk'-ĕuld), *ſ.* [one whoſe wife is falſe to his bed] *Cocu*, m. *cornard*, m.

† To CUCKOLD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make one a cuckold] *Faire cocu*. †§ *Cocufier*.

CUCKOLDLY (keŭk'-eŭld-lé), *adj.* [like a cuckold; poor, mean] *en cocu*, *de cocu*; *pauvre*, *chétif*.

† CUCKOLD-MAKER, (keŭk'-eŭld-mé-keûr), *ſ. Faiſeur de cocus*, m.

† CUCKOLDING (keŭk'-eŭl-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de faire cocu*.

† CUCKOLDOM (keŭk'-eŭl-deûm), *ſ.* [the ſtate of a cuckold] *Cocuage*, m. *cornardiſe*, f.

CUCKOO (koûk'-oû) *ſ.* [a bird] *Coucou*, m.

* To ſing like a cuckon [to harp always upon the ſame ſtring] *Dire toujours la même choſe*, *chanter toujours la même chanſon*.

CUCKOO-FLOWER (keŭk'-oŭ-flă-ŭ-eûr), *or* CUCKOO-BUD, *ſ.* [But. Cardamine, Lady's ſmock] *Cardamine*, f. *Creſſon des prés*, m.

† CUCK-QUEAN (keŭk'-koûine), *ſ.* [a ſtrumpet] *Une putain*, *une garce*, *une coquine*.

CUCUBALUS, *ſ.* [plant; berry bearing chickweed] *Cucubale*, m. *la pareſſeuſe*, *la couchée*, f.

CUCULARIS, *ſ.* [a muſcle of the ſcapula] *Le muſcle cuculaire*, m.

CUCULLATE (kĭoŭ keŭl'-léte), *or* CUCULLATED (kĭoŭ-keûl'-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [hooded] *Qui porte un capuchon*, *un coqueluchon*: *encapuchonné*.

CUCULLUS (kĭoŭ-keŭl'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. Notoxus; a very rare inſect covered with a ſort of coul] *Cuculle*, m.

CUCUMBER (kĭoŭ'-keŭm'-beûr), *ſ.* [a plant and its fruit] *Concombre*, m.

Wild *or* Squirting Cucumber, [Bot Elaterium; a medicinal plant] *Concombre ſauvage*, m.

CUCUPHA, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; cap with cephalic powders quilted in it] *Cucuphe*, ou *cucufe*, f.

CUCURBITACEOUS (kĭoŭ-keûr-bĭ-té'-cheûce), *adj.* [Bot. reſembling a gourd] *Cucurbitacée*.

CUCURBITE (kĭou'-keûr-bĭte), *ſ.* [a chymical veſſel] *Cucurbite*, f. *cornue*, f.

CUCURBITINI lumbrici, *adj.* [broad worms of the inteſtines reſembling gourd-ſeeds] *Vers cucurbitains*.

CUD (keŭde), *ſ.* [that food which is depoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination] *La nourriture qui eſt dans le premier eſtomac des animaux qui ruminent*. To chew the cud, *Ruminer*, *remâcher*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré pour *repaſſer dans ſon eſprit*, *peſer attentivement*, *méditer*, *réfléchir*. Cud of tobacco, *Chique*, f.

CUDBEAR (keŭd'-bĕr), *ſ.* [among dyers, purple colour, *Couleur violette*, *prune de Monſieur*, f.

† CUDDEN (keŭd'-d'n), *and* CUDDY (keŭd'-é), *ſ.* [a clown] *Un ſot*, *un benêt*, *une buſe*. He is a meer cudden, *C'eſt un ſot fieffé*.

CUDDEN, *adj.* [ſilly, fooliſh] *Niais*, *ſot*.

†To CUDDLE (keŭd'-dl"), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to lie cloſe] *Se tapir*, *ſe tenir coi*.

*† To CUDDLE, *v. a.* [to tiddle] *Choyer*, *dorlotter*, *mitonner*.

CUDDY (keŭd'-é), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Cuiſine de navire*, f. *coqueron*, m. Cuddy-(in large ſhips) *Tambour*, m. ou *veſtibule de la chambre de conſeil*, m.

CUDGEL (keŭd'-djĕl), *ſ.* [a ſtick] *Bâton*, m. *martin-bâton*, m. *trique*, f. *tricot*, m. *avec quoi les gens du peuple ſe battent*; au figuré, *arme*, f. A ſervant with a cudgel, *Martin-bâton*, m. To lay down the cudgels, *or* to croſs the cudgels, *Mettre bas les armes*; au figuré, *céder*, *s'avouer vaincu*. To take up the cudgels, *Prendre les armes*, *entrer en lice*.

To CUDGEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat with a cudgel] *Battre à coups de bâton*, en général; ‡ *bâculer*, *bâtonner*; au figuré, *tourmenter*, *remuer*. To cudgel one terribly, *Donner cent coups de barre* à que'qu'un.

* Cudgel thy brains no more about it, *Ne vous rompez plus la tête ſur cela*; *n'y penſez plus*.

CUDGELLED (keŭd'-djĕl-l'd), *part. adj. Battu à coups de bâton*.

CUDGELLING (keŭd'-djĕl-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de donner des coups de bâton*; *boſtonnade*, f.

† CUDGEL-PROOF (keŭd'-djĕl-prouf), *adj.* [able to reſiſt a ſtick] *A l'épreuve des coups de bâton*.

CUDWEED (keŭd'-oûïde), *ſ.* [Bot. Gnaphalium; a medicinal plant] *Herbe blanche*, f. *pied de chat*, m.

CUE (kĭou), *ſ.* [the end of any thing] *La fin d'une choſe quelconque*.

CUE [among Hair-dreſſers] *Queue*, f. Double cue, *Cadenette*, f.

CUE [the word after which a player muſt begin his part] *Mot du guet*, m.

CUE [a hint] *Signe*, m. *mot du guet*, m.

CUE [the part which any man is to play in his turn] *Role*, m. That player was out of his cue, *Ce comédien a manqué dans ſon rôle*. * To give one his cue, *Faire le bec à quelqu'un*, *le catéchiſer*.

CUE [a tack, *or* ſtick to play at billiards with] *Queue*, f.

† CUE [humour, diſpoſition of mind] *Humeur*, f. ‖ *gogues*, f. pl. I am not in the cue at preſent, *Je ne ſuis pas d'humeur à préſent*. In good cue, *De bonne humeur*.

CUENZA, *ſ.* [a town of Spain; lat. 40°-7' N. lon. 1°-57' E.] *Cuença*, m.

CUERPO (koûër'-pô), [a Spaniſh word, body] *Corps*, m. In cuerpo, *A corps découvert*, *en chemiſe*, *ſans habits*, *en veſte*. To walk in cuerpo [a Spaniſh phraſe for going without a cloke] *Etre en négligé*, *en chenille*.

CUFF (keŭf), *ſ.* [a ruffle] *Manchette*, f. Cuffs, *Bouts de manches*, m. pl. Cuffs (rollers) *Canons*, m. pl. Laced cuffs, *Manchettes de dentelle*.

CUFF [a blow with the fiſt] *Coup de poing*, m. *faloche*, f. *bourrade*, f. To give a great cuff, *Décharger un coup de poing*. A cuff on the ear, *Un ſoufflet*. To go to cuffs, *En venir aux mains*, ou *aux coups*.

To CUFF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with the fiſt] *Battre à coups de poing*, *ſoufleter*.

CUFFED (keŭf'-f't), *part. adj. Battu à coups de poing*, *ſoufleté*.

CUGUACUAPARA, *ſ.* [a ſort of roe-buck of Braſil] *Cuguacu-apara*, m.

CUIPOUNA, *ſ.* [a tree of Peru] *Cuipcuna*, m.

CUIRAS (koûï-răce'), *ſ.* [armour for the breaſt and back] *Cuiraſſe*, f.

To CUIRASS, *v. a. Cuiraſſer*.

CUIRASSIER (koûï-răs-ſîre), *ſ.* [a ſoldier dreſſed in his cuiraſs] *Cuiraſſier*, m. A regiment of cuiraſſiers, *Un régiment de cuiraſſiers*.

CUISH (koûïce), *ſ.* [the armour which covers the thighs] *Cuiſſart*, m.

CUJETE, *ſ.* [the fruit of the calabaſh-tree] *Cuieté*, m.

CULCASIA, *ſ.* [Bot. kali, an Egyptian maritime plant] *Eſpèce de joude*, f. *Colocaſe*, f.

CUL-DEFOUR, *adj.* & *ſ.* [in Archit. oven-like] *En cul-de-four*; *cul-de-four*, m.

CULDEES (keŭl'-dize), *ſ. pl* [monks, in Scotland, *ſo called* à colendo Deo] *Moines*, m. pl.

CULERAGE, *ſ.* [arſe-ſmart, an herb] *Perſicaire*, f.

CULINARY (kĭou'-lĭ-năr-é), *adj.* [relating to the kitchen] *De cuiſine*, *qui a rapport à la cuiſine*, *qui concerne l'art de la cuiſine*.

CULL (keŭl), *ſ.* [a bubble, a perſon eaſily impoſed on] *Une dupe*, *un jot*.

To CULL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pick, to ſelect from others] *Choiſir*, *trier*, *recueillir*, *extraire*. They have culled the beſt of every thing, *Ils ont choiſi le meilleur de chaque choſe*. To cull a fine thought out of a book, *Extraire une belle penſée d'un livre*.

CULLED (keŭl'd), *part. adj. Choiſi, tiré, recueilli, extrait.*

CULLER (keŭl'ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who culls] *Celui ou celle qui choiſit.*

CULLIAGE, *ſ.* [in Law; a ſhameful right uſurped by the ancient lords] *Droit du ſeigneur*, m.

CULLION (keŭl'-jĕŭne), *ſ* [a ſcoundrel] *Un coquin, un gueux.*

CULLIONLY (keŭl'-jĕŭn'-lé), *adj.* [like a cullion; mean, baſe] *De gueux; vil, bas.*

CULLIS (keŭl'-lĕŭ), *ſ.* [the ſtrained juice of boiled meat] *Bisque*, f. *coulis*, m. *coulis*, m.

CULLS (keŭlz), *or* CULLERS, *ſ. pl.* [the refuſe of a flock of ſheep when the beſt are culled out] *Les brebis qui reſtent d'un troupeau dont on a tiré les meilleures*, f. pl.

CULLY (keŭl'-lé), *ſ.* [a man deceived or impoſed upon] *Dupe*, f. *homme que ſe laiſſe tromper.*

To CULLY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beſool] *Duper, jouer, tromper.*

CULM (keŭlm), *ſ.* [ſmall coal uſed by ſmiths] *Petit charbon de terre dont ſe ſervent les forgerons; fraiſil*, m.

CULM, *ſ.* [ſtalk, calamus] *Tuyau*, m. *tige*, f.

CULM FEROUS (k ŭl-mĭf'-ĕr-cŭe,) *adj.* [Bot. ſtalk bearing] *En tuyau.* Culmiferous plants, *Plantes en tuyau.*

To CULMINATE (keŭl-mĭ-nĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Aſtron. to be vertical, or in the meridian] *Etre au méridien, culminer.*

CULMINATION (keŭl-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the tranſit of a ſtar or planet through the meridian] *Point culminant*, m. *paſſage d'une planete au méridien*, m.

CULPABLE (keŭl'-pă-bl'), *adj.* [guilty, blameable] *Coupable, blâmable.*

CULPABLENESS (keŭl'-pă-bl'-nĕce), *and* CULPABILITY (keŭl-pă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [guilt, blameableneſs] *Faute*, f. *blâme*, m.

CULPABLY (keŭl'-pă-blé), *adv.* [blameably, criminally] *D'une manière blâmable, criminellement.*

CULPRIT (keŭl'-prĭte), *ſ.* [a man arraigned before his judge] *Accuſé*, m.

CULTCH (keŭltche), *ſ.* [the bottom of the ſea to which oyſters-ſpat ſticks] *Le fond de la mer, où s'engendrent les huîtres.*

CULTELLATION (keŭl-tĕl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Geometry; meaſuring with the univerſal inſtrument] *Cultellation*, f

CULTER (keŭl'-teŭr), V. COULTER.

To CULTIVATE (keŭl'-tĭ-vète), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to manure, to improve, to meliorate] *Cultiver, labourer, faire valoir, améliorer, perfectionner* To cultivate a plant, *Cultiver une plante.*

* To cultivate one's underſtanding, *or* memory, *Cultiver ſon eſprit, ſa mémoire.* To cultivate acquaintance, *Cultiver des amis.*

CULTIVATED (keŭl'-tĭ-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Cultivé, &c.*

CULTIVATING (keŭl'-tĭ-vé-tĭn'gne), *and* CULTIVATION (keŭl-tĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *or* CULTURE (keŭl'-tieŭre), *ſ. L'action de cultiver, culture*, f.

CULTURE, *ſ.* [the art or practice of improving ſoils] *Culture.* f. *l'art de cultiver* au propre & au figuré. The culture of a plant, *La culture d'une plante.*

* The culture of his mind has been neglected too much, *On a trop négligé la culture de ſon eſprit.*

CULTIVATOR (keŭl'-tĭ-vé-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who cultivates] *Cultivateur*, m.

‡ CULVER (keŭl'-vĕr), *ſ.* [a pigeon] *Un pigeon.* A wood-culver, *Pigeon ramier*, m.

CULVER-TAIL (keŭl'-vĕr-téle), *ſ.* [in Joinery: dove-tail] *Queue d'aronde*, f.

CULVERIN (keŭl've-rĭne), [a ſpecies of ordnance] *Couleuvrine*, f

CULVERKEY (keŭl'-vĕr-ké), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of flower] *Sterte de fleur.*

To CUMBER (keŭm'-bĕŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to embarraſs, to diſtreſs, to be troubleſome] *Embarraſſer, empêcher, incommoder, gêner.*

‡ CUMBER, *ſ.* [vexation, hinderance, diſtreſs] *Embarras*, m. *empêchement*, m. *gêne*, f.

CUMBERED (keŭm'-bĕŭr'd), *part. adj. Embarraſſé, empêché, gêné, incommodé.*

CUMBERLAND (keŭm'-bĕŭr-lan'd), *ſ.* [a north maritime county of England] *Cumberland*, m.

CUMBERSOME (keŭm-bĕŭr-ſeŭme), *adj.* [troubleſome, vexatious] *Embarraſſant, incommode, fâcheux, gênant, à charge.* Any cumberſome *or* unweildy goods embarraſſing the ſtowage of a hold, *Encombrement.*

CUMBERSOMELY (keŭm'-bĕŭr-ſeŭm-lé), *adv.* [in a cumberſome manner] *D'une manière embarraſſante*, m.

CUMBERSOMENESS (keŭm'-bĕŭr-ſeŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [incumbrance] *Empêchement*, m. *gêne*, f. *encombrement*, m. ‡ *encombre*, m.

CUMBRANCE (keŭm'-brăn'ce), *ſ.* [burthen, hindrance] *Fardeau*, m. *embarras*, m. *gêne*, f. *empêchement*, m.

CUMBROUS (keŭm'-breŭce), V. CUMBERSOME.

CUMIN (keŭm'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a plant] *Cumin*, m. Cumin-ſeed, *Graine de cumin*, f.

CUMRAH, *ſ.* [an animal of Barbary born from an aſs and a cow] *Cumrah*, m.

To CUMULATE (kĭou'-mĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heap together] *Entaſſer, amaſſer, accumuler.*

CUMULATED (kĭou'-mĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Entaſſé, accumulé.*

CUMULATING (kĭou'-mĭnoŭ-lé-tĭn'gne), *and* CUMULATION (kĭou-mĭoŭ-lé -cheŭne), *ſ. L'action d'entaſſer*, f. *tas*, m. *amas*, m.

CUNCTATION (keŭn'k-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [procraſtination, dilatorineſs, delay] *Délai*, m *retard*, m. *retardement*, m.

CUNCTATOR (keŭn'k-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [lingerer, one given to delay] *Temporiſeur*, m *qui aime à différer.*

CUNEAL (kĭou'-nĭ-ăl), CUNEATED (kĭou'-nĭ-é-tĕd), CUNEIFORM (kĭ ü-nĭ'-ĭ-förme), [having the form of a wedge, wedge like] *En forme de coin; cunéiforme*, terme d'Anatomie.

CUNETTE, *or* CUVETTE, *ſ.* [in Fortification; a deep trench in the middle of a dry moat] *Cunette, or Cuvette*, f.

CUNIA (kĭou'-nĭ-ă), *ſ* [Mythol. a goddeſs of new-born infants] *Cunina* ou *Cunia*, f.

To CUNN (keŭne), *or* COND (kŏn'd), a ſhip, *v. a.* [to direct the perſon at the helm how to ſteer her] *Diriger celui qui eſt au timon du vaiſſeau, lui dire comment il doit gouverner.*

CUNN NG (keŭn'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſkilful, artful; crafty, ſubtle] *Habile, adroit, ſubtil; artificieux, fin, ruſé, fourbe, cauteleux, diſſimulé, captieux, artificieux, intrigant.* He is a very cunning man, *C'eſt un homme fort adroit.* A cunning fellow, *Un dégroſſin.* A cunning piece of work, *Un ouvrage artificieuſement fait.* They are reſolved to be cunning, *Ils ſont déterminés à être fourbes.*

CUNNING, *ſ.* [a t. ſkill; artifice, deceit] *Adreſſe*, f. *habileté*, f. *art*, m. *induſtrie*, f. *artifice* m. *fourberie*, f. *ruſe*, f. *manége*, m.

¶ Cunning, *ruſe*; device, *fineſſe*; *adreſſe*; artifice, *artifice*; trick, *tour*; ſtratagem, *ſtratagême* (ſynon.): *Cunning* is a lower kind of wiſdom or art in conducting deſigns; *device* is an uncommon thought or contrivance; *artifice* is an unnatural method of executing deſigns; *trick* implies a kind of juggle, which eludes the ſenſes; *ſtratagem*, a diſguiſed way of obtaining our ends: he muſt poſſeſs a large ſhare of *cunning* who has never been deceived by the *artifices* of the crafty, nor cheated by the *tricks* of the knaviſh: An ingenious *device* pleaſes and ſurprizes us. All *ſtratagems* are lawful in war, *Cunning* is employed in uſing means, and muſt be accompanied by penetration; *artifice* generally makes uſe of ſtudied diſſimulation; a *trick* is commonly looked on as a fraud; and a *ſtratagem* is oftener illicit than otherwiſe.

CUNNING-MAN (keŭn'-ĭn'gne-măne), CUNNING-WOMAN (keŭn'-ĭn'gne-ouoŭmăne), *ſ* [a man or woman who pretends to tell fortune, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods] *Devin, devinereſſe; un diſeur ou une diſeuſe de bonne aventure* A cunning gipſy, *Une charlatane.*

CUNNINGNESS (keŭn'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* V. CUNNING.

CUP (keŭp), *ſ.* [a ſmall veſſel to drink in] *Coupe*, m. *taſſe*, f. *gobelet*, m. au figuré, *un coup, ce que contient la taſſe* A ſilver-cup, *Une taſſe, ou un gobelet d'argent.* The parting-cup, *Le vin de l'étrier.*

*† To drink a chirping cup, *Boire le petit coup.*

* He has got a cup too much, *Il a un peu trop bu, il eſt à moitié ivre.*

* CUPS [ſocial entertainment, merry bout] *La joie des repas.* In our cups, *A table avec nos amis, dans la joie des repas.*

† Many things fall out between the cup and the lip, *De la main à la bouche ſe perd ſouvent la ſoupe.*

*† Cup and can [familiar companions] *Amis familiers; unis comme deux doigts de la main.* You and he are cup and can, *Vous êtes unis vous & lui comme deux doigts de la main.*

CUP of a flower, *Le calice, ou le godet d'une fleur.*

CUP and BALL, *ſ.* [a ſort of toy] *Bilboquet*, m.

To CUP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to fix a glaſs-bell upon the ſkin; to ſcarify] *Ventouſer, appliquer les ventouſes; ſcarifier.*

CUP-BEARER (keŭp'-bé-reŭr), [an officer of the King's houſhould] *Echanſon*, m. The great cup-bearer, *L'Archi échanſon*, m.

CUPBOARD (keŭb -cŭrd), *ſ.* [a caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware are placed] *Buffet*, m. Low cup-board, *Crédence*, f.

To CUPBOARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in a cupboard] *Mettre dans un buffet*; au figuré, *amaſſer, accumuler*

CUPID (kĭou'-pĭd), *or* LOVE, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Mars and Venus] *Cupidon*, m. *l'amour*, m. (in old French poetry) *Archerot*, m.

CUPIDITY (kĭoŭ-pĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [concupiſcence] *Cupidité*, f. *convoitiſe*, f. *concupiſcence*, f.

CUPOLA (kĭou'-pŭ-lă), *ſ.* [a dome] *Dôme*, m. *coupole*, f. *lanterne*, f.

CUPPED (keŭp'-p't), *part. adj. Ventouſé.*

CUPPEL (keŭp'-ĕl), *ſ.* V. COPPEL.

CUPPER (keŭp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who cups, a ſcarifier] *Chirurgien qui applique les ventouſes*, m. *qui ſcarifie; ſcarifi ateur*, m.

CUPPING (keŭp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ventouſer*, f. *ſcarification*, f.

CUPPING-GLASS (keŭp'-ĭn'gne-glĭce), *ſ.* [a glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarifying the air] *Ventouſe*, f. *cucurbite*, f. *ſcarificateur*, m.

CUPREOUS (kĭou'-prĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [coppery] *De cuivre.*

CUP-SHOT (keŭp'-chŏte), *or* CUP-SHOTTEN, *adj.* [drunk] *Soul, plein de vin*, ou *de quelque liqueur qui enivre; qui a trop bu.*

CUR (keŭr), *ſ* [a worthleſs degenerate dog] *Un chien dégénéré; vilain chien*, m.

† A curſt cur muſt be tied ſhort, *A méchant chien, court lien.*

CURABLE (kĭou'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [that admits remedy] *Curable, ſuſceptible de guériſon.*

CURABLENESS (kiou'-ră-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Poſſibilité d'être guéri*, f.

CURACOA, *ſ.* [iſland of America in the North-ſea] *Curaçoa*, m.

CURACY (kĭou'-ră-cé), *ſ.* [employment of a curate] *Charge de vicaire*, f. *vicariat*, m. *vicairie*, f.

CURATE (kĭou'-réte), *ſ.* [a clergyman hired to perform the duties of a beneficiary; a pariſh-prieſt] *Vicaire*, m. *congruiſte*, m.

CURATESHIP (kĭou'-rēte-shĭp), V. Curacy.

CURATIVE (kĭou'-ră-tĭve), *adj.* [that cures] *Curatif, qui guérit.*

CURATOR (kĭoŭ-ré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [guardian, truſtee] *Curateur*, m.

CURB (keŭrbe), *ſ.* [an iron-chain made faſt to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horſe; *fig.* reſtraint] *Gourmette de bride*; au figuré, *frein*, m. *bride*, f. *tout ce qui contient dans le devoir.*

Curb [a hard and callous tumour which runs along the inſide of a horſe's hoof] *Courbe*, f.

To Curb, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to guide or manage a horſe with a curb] *Gourmer*, figurément, *réprimer, arrêter, retenir, modérer, mettre un frein* To curb a horſe, *Gourmer un cheval.* To curb one, *tenir quelqu'un en bride.*

* Let his ſuperiors curb his audacioufneſs, *Que ſes ſupérieurs mettent un frein à ſon audace.*

CURBED (keŭrb'd), *part. adj. Gourmé*; au figuré, *réprimé, arrêté, refréné.*

CURBING (keŭrb'-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Curb] *L'action de gourmer, de brider*, f.

CURB-STONE (keŭrb'-stône), *ſ.* [border, edge of a pavement] *Bordure de pavé*, f.

CURCAS, *ſ* [an eſculent Egyptian root, a ſmall fruit of the Eaſt Indies] *Curcas*, m.

CURCULIO, *ſ.* [a ſcarab, enemy to corn] *Curculion*, m. *charepeleuſe*, f. *coſſon*, m. *charençon*, ou *charanſon*, m. *becmare*, m. *calandre*, f.

CURCUMA, *ſ.* [turmeric, Indian ſaffron; an American root] *Curcuma*, m. *ſouchet*, m. *ſaffran d'Inde*, m. *concourme*, f. *terre merite*, f.

CURD (keŭrde), *ſ* [the coagulation of milk] *Lait caillé*, m *caillement*, m *coagulation*, f. To turn to curds, *Se cailler.* Curds of milk, *Caillebottes*, f. pl. *mattes*, f. pl. Curd-cakes, cheeſe-cakes, *Tahnouſes*, f pl.

To Curd, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to turn to curds] *Coaguler, cailler, figer.*

To CURDLE (keŭrd'-dl'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to cauſe to coagulate; to coagulate] *Coaguler & ſe coaguler; cailler & ſe cailler; je caillebotter, épaiſſir & s'épaiſſir.* Rennet curdles milk, *La préſure caille le lait.* The milk begins to curdle, *Le lait commence à ſe cailler.*

CURDLED (keŭrd'-dl'd), *part. adj. Coagulé, caillé*; *pommelé.*

† A curdled ſky and a painted woman are not of long continuance, *Ciel pommelé, femme fardée, ne ſont pas de longue durée.*

CURDLING (keŭrd'-dl'in'gne), V. Curd.

CURDY (keŭr'-dé), *adj.* V. Curdled.

CURE (kĭoure), *ſ.* [remedy, the act of healing] *Remède*, m. *cure*, f. *traitement*, m. *guériſon*, f. Ills without a cure, *Maux ſans remède.* It was the beſt cure that ever he made, *C'eſt la plus belle cure qu'il ait jamais faite.*

† To have a cure for every ſore, *Avoir un remède à tous maux*; *trouver à chaque trou une chevillie.*

¶ Cure, *cure*; *guériſon*; remedy, *remède* (ſynon.): *Remedy* ſeems rather applicable to the alleviation or relief of a malady; *cure*, to the re-eſtabliſhment of health: thus, the beſt *remedy*, in the hooping cough, is change of air; the bark is a certain *cure* in fevers. The word *remedy* is often conſidered as the means; *cure*, as the effect: as, by the uſe of proper *remedies*, the *cure* was completed. *Cure* ſeems to have no other object than ſtubborn diſorders, and thoſe which proceed from conſtitution; whereas *remedy* has a view to ſlight complaints, and ſuch as are of ſhort duration. The more inveterate the diſorder, the more difficult the *cure*; in many caſes regular living is the beſt *remedy.*

Cure [a benefice with cure, or care of ſouls] *Cure*, f. *bénéfice à charge d'âmes*, m. A benefice without cure of ſouls, a ſinecure, *Bénéfice ſimple, bénéfice ſans charge d'âmes.*

To Cure, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to remedy, to heal] *Remédier, guérir, traiter.* To cure a ſick body, *Traiter ou guérir un malade.* Love is difficult to cure, *L'amour eſt difficile à guérir.*

To Cure, *Préparer quelque choſe pour le conſerver.* To cure fiſh (to ſalt and pickle it), *Préparer le poiſſon, le ſaler.*

CURED (kĭou'-r'd), *part. adj. Traité, guéri*; *préparé.* He is cured of his fond paſſion, *Il eſt guéri de ſa folle paſſion.* The beef was ill-cured, *Le bœuf étoit mal préparé.*

CURELESS (kĭoure'-lĕce), *adj.* [an incurable] *Sans remède, incurable.*

CURER (kĭou'-reŭr), *ſ.* [a healer, a phyſician] *Médecin*, m

CURETES (kĭoŭ-rī'-tĭz), *ſ.* [Gr. Antiq. Corybantes, a ſort of prieſts, or people of the iſle of Crete] *Curetes*, m. pl.

CURFEW (keŭr'-fĭou), *ſ.* [an evening peal to put out the light; a cover for a fire] *Couvre-feu*, m.

CURIALITY (kĭoŭ-rĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [the privileges of a court] *Priviléges de la Cour*, m. pl.

CURING (kĭou'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Cure] *Cure*, f. *guériſon*, f. *l'action de guérir*, f. *curation*, f. Method of curing, *Méthode ou ſyſtême de curation*

CURIO (kĭou'-rĭ-o), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. the chief prieſt in each curia), *Curion*, m.

CURIONIA, *ſ. pl.* [ſacrifices of the curia] *Curionies*, f. pl.

CURIOSITY (kĭoŭ-rĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [inquiſitiveneſs, deſire of ſeeing and knowing] *Curioſité*, f. *déſir de voir & de ſavoir*, m. The inhabitants of Paris have a ſpirit of curioſity in them that is perfectly extravagant, *Les Pariſiens ont une curioſité qui va juſqu'a l'extravagance.*

Curiosity [niceneſs, delicacy, affectation] *Délicateſſe*, f. *curioſité*, f. *recherche curieuſe, affétérie*, f. They mock you for your too much curioſity, *Ils rient de votre extrême affèterie.*

Curiosity [rarity] *Curioſité*, f. *rareté*, f. Have you ſeen the curioſities of this great town? *Avez-vous vu les curioſités de cette grande ville?*

CURIOUS (kĭou'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [deſirous of ſeeing and knowing; nice, delicate, ſubtle; accurate, exact; a trifle, elegant, neat] *Curieux*; *délicat, recherché, ſubtil*; *exact*; *élégant, propre*; *artiſtement fait, travaillé avec art, admirable.* Women are curious by nature, *Les femmes ſont naturellement curieuſes.* She is too curious in her dreſs, *Elle eſt trop recherchée dans ſa parure.* A curious wit, *Un eſprit délicat.* A curious diſcrimination, *Une différence exacte.* A curious piece of work, *Un ouvrage artiſtement fait, un chef-d'œuvre.*

☞ You are too curious, *Vous êtes difficile à contenter, vous voulez ce qu'il y a de plus parfait.*

¶ Curious, *curieux*; inquiſitive, *curieux, qui s'informe de tout* (ſynon.): *Curious* implies a deſire of information, and an attentive obſervation in order to obtain it; *inquiſitive* ſuppoſes the aſking many queſtions to ſatisfy that *curioſity*; a *curious* obſervation of the operations of nature may advance uſeful knowledge; he, who is inquiſitive about the affairs of others, too often neglects his own We ſhould be careful that a genius for *curious* reſearch, and honeſt inquiry into moral life, does not, by being improperly indulged, lead us on degenerating as 'tis further followed, into a reſtleſs and *inquiſitive* ſpirit, fatal to others' peace, and productive of none to the poſſeſſor.

CURIOUSLY (kĭou'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a curious manner] *Curieuſement*; *exactement*; *élégamment, avec art, artiſtement, admirablement bien.*

CURIOUSNESS (kĭou'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [accuracy, exactneſs] *Exactitude*, f. *délicateſſe*, f.

CURIOSUS (kĭoŭ-rĭ-ôs-eŭce), *ſ.* [Rom. Hiſt. Controller of the roads] *Inſpecteur des chemins*, m.

CURL (keŭrl), *ſ.* [a ringlet of hair; in general, ſinuoſity] *Boucle de cheveux*, f. en général, *ſinuoſité*, f. *ondulation*, f.

To Curl, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to turn the hair in ringlets, to ſhrink into ringlets] *Friſer, boucler, anneler*, ‖*calamiſtrer*; *ſe friſer, ſe boucler*; *tourner, entortiller*; *s'entortiller.*

URLED (keŭrl'-l'd), *part. adj. Friſé, bouclé, tourné, entortillé*; *perlé, ſe dit du bois des cerfs* (t. de Chaſſe).

CURLEW (keŭr'-lĭ-ŭ), *ſ.* [Ornithol. a water-fowl] *Courlis*, ou *corlieu*, m.

CURLING (keŭr'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* and *adj. L'action de friſer, friſure*, f.

Curling pipes (upon which the hair is faſtened before it be boiled), *Bilboquets*, m. pl.

CURLINGS (keŭr'-lĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the little ſpotted curling wherewith the beam of a deer's head is powdered] *Perlures*, f. pl. *grumeaux qui ſont le long des andouillers de la tête des cerfs, des daims, des chevreuils*, m. pl.

CURMUDGEON (keŭr-meŭd'-djeŭne), *ſ.* [an avaricious, churliſh fellow; a griper] *Un avaricieux, un ladre, un taquin, un arabe.*

CURMUDGEONLY (keur-meŭd'-djeŭn'-lé), *adj* [avaricious, churliſh] *Avare, vilain, ladre.*

CURN OCK (keŭr'-nŭk), *ſ.* [a word ſignifying four buſhels, or half a quartern of corn] *Quatre boiſſeaux de blé*, m.

CURRANT (keŭr'-ăn'te), *ſ.* [a globular fruit produced in bunches] *Groſeille*, f. *gadelle*, f. Red currants, *Groſeilles rouges.* Currant-tree or buſh, *Groſeillier*, m.

CURRANTS (keŭr'-ăn'ts), *ſ.* [a ſmall dried grape, properly written Corinth] *Raiſins de Corinthe*, m. pl. A pudding with currants, *Poudin aux raiſins de Corinthe*, m.

CURRENCY (keŭr'-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [circulation; general reception; continuance] *Circulation*, f. *cours*, m. *durée*, f.

CURRENT (keŭr'-ĕn't), *adj.* [circulatory, generally received] *Qui circule, qui a cours, courant*; *reçu, admis, établi, autoriſé.* Current money, *Monnoie courante, qui a cours.* Current price, *Prix courant, prix reçu*, ou *établi.* To be current, *Etre en vogue.*

† To take a thing for current money, *Prendre une choſe pour argent comptant, y ajouter foi.*

Current [now paſſing] *Courant.* The current year, *L'année courante.*

Current, *ſ.* [a running ſtream] *Courant*, m. A very ſtrong current, *Un courant fort rapide.*

* According to the current of moſt writers, *Suivant le torrent des hiſtoriens, ſelon l'opinion la plus générale des auteurs.*

Current [a progreſſive motion of the ſea in various places] *Courant*, m.

CURRENTLY (keŭr'-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [in a conſtant motion; popularity, faſhionably] *Couramment*; *ſans s'arrêter*; *avec application.* To read currently, *Lire couramment.*

CURRENTNESS (keŭr'-ĕn't-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Currency.

Currentness, *ſ.* [eaſineſs of pronunciation] *Facilité de prononcer*, f. *prononciation aiſée, coulante*, f.

CURRICLE (keŭr'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [a chaiſe with two horſes abreaſt] *Cabriolet à pimpe*, m.

CURRIED (keŭr'-ĕd), *part. adj. Corroyé, étrillé.*

CURRIER (keŭr'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who dreſſes and pares leather] *Corroyeur*, m.

CURRISH (keŭr'-ĭche), *adj.* [having the qualities of a cur; brutal, four, quarrelſome] *Méchant, brutal, hargneux.*

CURRISHLY (keŭr'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [roughly] *Brutalement, rudement, d'une manière rude & ſévère.*

CURRISHNESS (keŭr'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [brutality, ſnarling temper] *Humeur brutale, querelleuſe, intraitable.*

To CURRY (keŭr'-é), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to dreſs leather] *Corroyer, préparer le cuir;*

cuir; *étriller un cheval*; au figuré, *rosser*, *battre*, *étriller*.

To CURRY favour with one, *Gagner* ou *capter la bienveillance de quelqu'un par des flatteries*.

* To CURRY with one, *v. n. Faire bassement la cour à quelqu'un*.

CURRY-COMB (keŭr'-é-kôme), *s.* [a scratching iron-instrument for carrying horses] *Etrille*, f.

CURSE (keŭrse), *s.* [malediction, wish of evil to another] *Malédiction*, f. *imprecation*, f. *jurement*, m. To wish a curse to one, *Faire des imprécations contre quelqu'un*, *le charger de malédictions*.

To CURSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wish evil to] *Maudire*, *souhaiter du mal*. You have cursed me, *Vous m'avez maudit*. To curse one to hell, *Vouer quelqu'un à l'enfer*, *l'envoyer au diable*.

To CURSE, *v. n.* [to swear, to imprecate] *Jurer*, *blasphémer*.

CURSED (keŭr'-sĕd), *part. adj.* [under a curse, hateful, unholy; vexatious] *Maudit*, *détestable*, *abominable*, *méchant*, *exécrable*. A cursed place, *Un lieu maudit*, *abominable*. A cursed fellow, *Un homme maudit*, *un méchant garnement*.

CURSEDLY (keŭr'-sĕd-lé), *adv.* [abominably] *Abominablement*, *misérablement*.

CURSEDNESS (keŭr'-sĕd-nĕce), *s.* [wickedness, badness] *Caractère mauvais*, *qui mérite la malédiction*.

CURSHIP (keŭr'-chĭp), *s.* [dogship, meanness] *Brutalité*, f. *bassesse*, f.

CURSITOR (keŭr'-sĭ-teŭr), *s.* [a chancery-clerk that makes out original writs] *Praticien*, m. *commis* ou *clerc de la Chancellerie*, *qui dresse les originaux*, m.

CURSOR (keŭr'-seŭr), *s.* [in mathemat. instruments; a small ruler or label sliding in a groove or notch] *Curseur*, m. *boîte de compas à verge*, f.

CURSORILY (keŭr'-sô-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [slightly, hastily] *Légèrement*, *à la hâte*, *avec précipitation*, *sans attention*.

CURSORY (keŭr'-sô-ré), *or* CURSORARY (keŭr'-sô-ră-ré), *adj.* [hasty, careless] *Léger*, *inattentif*; *fait à la hâte*. A cursory and superficial view, *Examen léger & superficiel*.

CURST (keŭrst), *adj.* [froward, peevish, malignant, mischievous] *Méchant*, *exécrable*.

CURSTNESS (keŭrst'-nĕce), *s.* [peevishness, malignity] *Méchanceté*, f. *rigueur*, f. *dureté*, f. Good natures are won rather with entreaty than curstness, *Un bon naturel se laisse plutôt gagner par la douceur que par la rigueur*.

CURT (keŭrte), *adj* [short] *Court*.

CURTAIL (keŭr-téle'), *s.* [a slut] *Salope*, f. [a strumpet] † *Putain*, f.

CURTAIL-DOG, *s.* [a dog whose tail is cut off] *Chien à qui l'on a coupé la queue*, m. *courte-queue*, m. *courtaud*, m.

To CURTAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut off, to shorten] *Couper*, *écourter*, *courtauder*, *mutiler*; au figuré, *retrancher*, *diminuer*, *restreindre*. To curtail one of a member, *Couper un membre à quelqu'un*.

* To curtail a privilege, *Restreindre un privilége*. To curtail one's wages, *Diminuer les gages de quelqu'un*. To curtail a kingdom, *Démembrer un royaume*.

CURTAILED (keŭr-té'-l'd), *part. adj.* [uncked] *Coupé*, *écourté*, *courtaudé*, *courte-queue*, *mutilé*, au propre & au figuré.

CURTAILING (keŭr-té'-lĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* TO CURTAIL] *L'action de tronçonner*, *de couper la queue*.

CURTAIN (keŭr'-tĭn-), *s.* [a cloth hung before a window, &c.] *Rideau*, m. Bed-curtains, *Rideaux de lit*. Window-curtains, *Rideaux de fenêtre*. To draw the curtain, *Tirer le rideau*.

* To stand behind the curtain, *Etre derrière la tapisserie*, *être aux écoutes pour observer ce qui se passe*.

CURTAIN [in Fortification, that part of the rampart lies between two bastions] *Courtine*, f.

To CURTAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to furnish with curtains] *Garnir de rideaux*.

CURTAINED (keŭr'-tĭn'd), *part. adj.* *Garni de rideaux*.

CURTAIN-LECTURE (keŭr'-tĭne-lĕk'-tieŭre), *s.* [a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed] *Censure*, f. *mercuriale que la femme fait à son mari dans le lit*, f.

CURTAIN-ROD (keŭr'-tĭne-rŏd), *s.* *Verge de fer*, f. *tringle qui porte un rideau*, f.

CURTANA (keŭr-té'-nă), *or* CURTEYN (keŭr-tĕne), *s.* [King *Edward* the Confessor's pointless sword carried before the King of England at his coronation] *Epée sans pointe*, *symbole de la clémence royale*, *qu'on porte devant le Roi d'Angleterre à son sacre*, f.

CURTATE DISTANCE (keŭr'-téte-dĭs'-tăn'ce), *s.* [Astron. the interval between the sun and the point of the ecliptic perpendicular to a planet] *Distance réduite*, f.

CURTATION (keŭr-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [Astron. the interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate-distance] *Réduction*, f.

CURTELASSE, CURTELAX. V. CUTLASS

CURTESY, CURTSY (keŭrt'-sé), V. COURTESY.

CURTICONE (keŭr'-tĭ-kône), *s.* [in Geometry; a cone cut off by a plane parallel to its basis] *Cône tronqué*.

CURTILAGE (keŭr'-tĭ-lédje), *s.* [a law-term for a piece of ground or garden, belonging to or lying near a messuage] *Pièce de terre appartenante & contigue à une maison*. [a back-yard] *Cour de derrière*, f.

CURUCUI, *s.* [an American bird] *Curoucou*, m.

CURULE-CHAIR (keŭr-ïoule-tchère), *s.* [in Rom. Antiq. an ivory-chair or sedan] *Chaise curule*, f.

CURUPA, *s.* [an intoxicating American plant] *Curupa*, m.

CURURU, *s.* [toad of Surinam] *Cururu*, m.

CURURU-APE, *s.* [a tree of Brasil] *Curupicaiba*, m.

CURVATED (keŭr'-vé-tĕd), *adj.* [bent] *Courbé*.

CURVATION (keŭr-vé'-cheŭne), *and* CURVATURE (keur'-vă-tieŭre), *s.* [crookedness, inflexion] *Courbure*, f. *curvité*, f.

CURVE (keŭrve), *adj.* [crooked] *Courbe*. A curve line, *Une ligne courbe*. Caustic curve, *s.* [in higher Geometry; a curve upon which meet all the rays reflected by a surface] *Caustique*, f. Caustic by reflexion, *or* cata-caustic, *Caustique par réflexion*. Caustic by refraction, *or* diacaustic, *Caustique par réfraction*.

Curve-roof, *Mansarde*, f.

CURVE, *s.* [anything bent] *Quelque chose de courbe*; *une courbe*, *ligne courbe*.

To CURVE, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to bend] *Courber*.

CURVET (keŭr-vĕte), *s.* [a certain motion of the horse] *Courbette*, f.

To CURVET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to leap, to bound] *Faire des courbettes*, *sauter*.

CURVETTING (keŭr-vĕt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To CURVET] *Courbettes*, f. pl.

CURVILINEAR (keŭr-vĭ-lĭn'-ĭăr), *adj.* [consisting of crooked lines] *Curviligne*.

CURVITY (keŭr'-vĭ-té), V. CURVATION.

CUSCUTA, *s.* [Bot. dodder; a parasitical plant] *Angoure de lin*, f. *cuscute*, f.

CUSHION (koŭch'-ŭne, *or* koŭch'-eŭne), *s.* [a pillow to sit on] *Coussin*, m. *carreau*, m.

* † To be beside the cushion, *S'écarter de son sujet*.

CUSHION of a billiard-table, *La bande d'un billard*. A ball close to the cushion, *Une bille collée à la bande*, or *sous bande*.

CUSHIONS [in ship-building; to prevent the stays from galling the masts] *Chevets*, m. pl.

CUSHIONED (koŭch'-ŭn'd), *adj.* [seated on a cushion, supported by cushions] *Assis* ou *appuyé sur un coussin*.

CUSP (keŭsp), *s.* [a term used to express the horns of the moon] *Cornes du croissant*, f.

CUSPATED (keŭs'-pé-tĕd), *and* CUSPIDATED (keŭs'-pï-dé-tĕd), *adj.* [Bot. is said of the leaves of a flower ending in a cusp or point like a spear] *Pointu*, *en pointe*; *aigu*.

CUSTARD (keŭs'-teŭrde), *s.* [a kind of dish made with eggs, milk, and sugar] *Flan*, m. A little custard, *Une dariole*.

CUSTARD-APPLE [Bot. Guanabanus, annona; an American tree, and its fruit] *Cœur de bœuf*, m. *petit corossol*, m. *chirimoya*, m. *cachiment*, m.

CUSTODY (keŭs'-tô-dé), *s* [care, charge] *Garde*, f. To have money in custody, *Avoir de l'argent en garde*.

CUSTODY, *s.* [imprisonment] *Emprisonnement*, m.

CUSTOM (keŭs'-teŭme), *s.* [habit, established manner] *Coutume*, f. *habitude*, f. *usage*, m. ‡ *accoutumance*, m. A new custom, *Une nouvelle coutume*. The ways and customs of the sea, *Les us & coutumes de la mer*.

¶ Custom, *coutume*; habit, *habitude*; fashion, *façon*, *manière*, *mode* (synon.): *Custom* is more ancient, what has been long practised is a *custom*; *habit* is more closely linked to us, and is the effect which *custom* produces on the mind and body; *fashion* is more universal, and is that which is generally practised. We should be careful not to follow bad *customs*, which will grow into *habits*, and become difficult, if not impossible, to be rooted out. There is sometimes more policy in conforming to a bad *fashion*, than in being singular in some good things.

CUSTOM [practice of buying] *Chalandise*, f. *pratique*, f. Let me have your custom, *Donnez-moi votre pratique*. He has got good custom, *Il a de bonnes pratiques*. To prejudice the custom of a shop, *Déchalander* ou *déjachalander*.

CUSTOM [tax paid for goods imported or exported] *Droits de douane*, m. Custom-house (keŭs'-teŭm-häoŭce), *La douane*, *l'endroit où se payent les droits*. Custom-free, *Franc de droits*.

CUSTOMABLE (keŭs'-teŭm-ă-bl'), *adj.* [common, habitual] *Commun*, *accoutumé*, *ordinaire*, *habituel*.

CUSTOMABLENESS (keŭs'-teŭm-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [frequency, habit; conformity to custom] *Habitude*, f. ‡ *accoutumance*, f.

CUSTOMABLY (keŭs'-teŭm-ă-blé), *adv.* [according to custom] *Suivant la coutume*, *communément*.

CUSTOMARILY (keŭs'-teŭm-ăr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [habitually, commonly] *Habituellement*, *ordinairement*, *à l'accoutumée*.

CUSTOMARINESS (keŭs'-teŭm-ŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [frequency] V. CUSTOMABLENESS.

CUSTOMARY (keŭs'-teŭm-ăr-é), *adj.* [conformable to established custom; usual, wonted] *D'usage*, *conforme à la coutume*, *coutumier*; *habituel*, *ordinaire*, *usité*. The customary law, *Le droit coutumier*.

CUSTOMED (keŭs'-teŭm'd), *adj.* [usual, common] *Ordinaire*, *commun*, *habituel*; *achalandé*, en parlant d'une boutique.

CUSTOMER (keŭs'-teŭm-eŭr), *s.* [one who purchases any thing of a tradesman] *Chaland*, m. *pratique*, f. To help to customers, *Achalander*. To get customers, *S'achalander*.

CUSTOMER [an officer of the custom-house] *Un commis de la douane*.

CUSTREL (keŭs'-trĕl), *s.* [a buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine] *Valet de soldat*, m. ou bien *une futaille*.

CUSTRIN, *s.* [a town of Germany; lat. 52°-40′ N. lon. 14°-40′ E.] *Custrin*, m.

To CUT (keŭte), CUTTING (keŭt'-ĭn'gne), CUT, *v. a.* [to penetrate with an edged instrument] *Couper*, *tailler*, *trancher*, *déchiqueter*, *découper*; *scarifier*, *fendre*. To cut a piece of bread, *Couper un morceau de pain*. To cut a man's throat, *Couper la gorge à quelqu'un*. * A wind that cuts one's face, *Un vent qui coupe le visage*.

To

To cut one over the face, *Couper le visage à quelqu'un, le balafrer.* To cut a precious ſtone, *Tailler une pierre précieuſe.* To cut a tree, *Tailler un arbre.* * The ſword of juſtice cuts the knot, *Le glaive de la juſtice tranche le nœud.*

To cut a book, *Rogner un livre.* To cut the vein, *Couper, ouvrir la veine.* To cut capers, *Faire des cabrioles.* To cut the beard, *Faire la barbe, raſer.* To cut one's hair too ſhort, *Bretauder.* To cut into figures, *Découper.* To cut a figure, *Faire figure, trancher du grand.*

To cut the ground, *Labourer la terre, ouvrir le ſein de la terre.* To cut a ball [at billiards] *Friſer une bille.* To cut capons, *Faire des chapons, châtrer des cochets, les chaponner.* To cut lots, *Tirer à la courte paille.* To cut a comb ſmooth, *Vider un peigne.*

* To cut one to the heart, *Faire une peine ſenſible à quelqu'un, lui fendre le cœur.*

*† To cut the graſs under one's feet (to trip upon one's heels), *Couper l'herbe ſous le pied à quelqu'un, le ſupplanter avec adreſſe.*

To Cut [to interſect] *Couper, croiſer.* One line cuts another at right angles, *Une ligne en coupe une autre à angles droits.*

To Cut [at cards] *Couper, ſéparer un jeu de cartes en deux.* It is not allowed to cut but one card, *Il n'eſt pas permis de ne couper qu'une carte.*

To Cut away, *Oter, retrancher.* To cut away the boughs here and there, *Elaguer un arbre, en retrancher çà & là des branches.*

To Cut down [to fell] *Couper, abattre.* All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, *On en avoit coupé tout le bois ſur les montagnes de la Cilicie.* To cut down the corn, *Couper le blé.*

To Cut down, *Surpaſſer.* He cuts down the fineſt orator, *Il ſurpaſſe l'orateur le plus ſubtil.*

To Cut off, *Couper, trancher, tailler en pièces, détruire, extirper; retrancher, ôter, priver, empêcher, abaiſſer.* To cut off a leg, *Faire l'amputation d'une jambe.* To cut off one's head, *Couper, trancher la tête à quelqu'un.*

* To cut off the proviſions, the communication, the retreat, *Couper les vivres, la communication, la retraite à une armée.* To cut off an army, *Tailler une armée en pièces.* To cut off an heir, *Déſhériter quelqu'un, le priver de l'hérédité.* He cuts himſelf off from the benefits of religion, *Il ſe prive lui-même des avantages de la religion.* To cut off all contentions, *Prévenir, empêcher toute diſpute.* To cut off delays, *Se dépêcher.* He cuts me off from all hope, *Il m'ôte tout eſpoir.*

* To cut one off from the church, *Retrancher quelqu'un de l'égliſe, l'excommunier.*

To Cut out, *Couper, tailler, former, faire.* To cut out a ſuit of clothes, *Couper un habit.* A grotto cut out in the rock, *Une grotte taillée dans le roc.* I am not cut out for writing a large treatiſe, *Je ne ſuis pas fait pour écrire un long traité; je ne ſuis pas propre aux longs ouvrages.*

* I cut out the purity of his thoughts by the pattern of mine, *Je formai la pureté de ſon âme, ſur le modèle de la mienne.*

* To cut out work for one, *Tailler de la beſogne à quelqu'un, lui donner de la tablature.*

To Cut short, *Couper court, abréger, diminuer; interrompre, couper la parole.* To cut ſhort, I ſay . . *Pour couper court, je dis . . . .* Achilles cut him ſhort, *Achille l'interrompit.* The ſoldiers were cut ſhort of their pay, *On diminua la paye des ſoldats.*

To Cut up, *Couper, découper, diſſéquer, arracher, déraciner, ſapper,* au propre & au figuré. To cut up a capon, *Couper, découper un chapon.* To cut up a dead body, *Diſſéquer un cadavre.*

* This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots, *Cette doctrine ſape tous les principes du gouvernement.*

To Cut again a wood, *Recéper.* To cut a board ſlopingly, *Ebiſeler une planche.* To cut the cotton uneven (among tallow-chandlers), *Effilocher le coton.* To cut out a leg (among boot-makers), *Lever la tige d'une botte.* To cut the ſheets into playing cards, *Mener au petit ciſeau.* To cut a little off a ſheet of parchment, *Rafraîchir une feuille de parchemin.*

To cut in fillets, *Couper en filets.* To cut off the claws to a hawk (ſo that he may not be proper for flying at large game), *Apoltronnir.* To cut a profile with a ſweep, *Chantourner.* To cut out (among plaſterers; to make moulding with tools, not with the mould), *Couper le plâtre.* To cut the ſea, *Couper la lame.* To cut the ſtubble, *Eſſraper le chaume.*

To Cut, *v. n. Percer; tailler; ſe couper, ſe donner des atteintes.* When the teeth are ready to cut, *Lorſque les dents ſont prêtes à percer.* He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of cutting for the ſtone, *Il a ſauvé la vie à mille perſonnes, par ſa méthode de tailler pour la pierre.* A horſe that cuts, *Un cheval qui ſe coupe.*

CUT, *part. adj. Coupé, taillé, &c.*

*†† Cut and long tail, *Des gens de toute eſpèce.*

Cut, *ſ.* [the act of cutting any thing out, a wound] *Coupe,* f. *taille,* f. *morceau,* m. *tranche,* f. *coupure,* f. *eſſefilade,* f. *déchiqueture,* f. *eſpèce* ou *trempe,* au figuré, f. f.

* He is of the ſame cut with the reſt, *Il eſt de la même trempe que les autres.*

Cut [a print] *Taille-douce,* f. *figure,* f.

Cuts, *ſ. pl.* [a play with bits of ſtraw] *Courte-paille, ſ.* To draw cuts, *Tirer à la courte-paille.*

CUTAMBULI, *ſ. pl.* [Med. ſmall worms bred under the ſkin] *Cutambules,* ou *vers cutambules,* m. pl. Uneaſy itchings cauſed by a ſcorbutic habit, *Douleurs ſcorbutiques errantes; douleurs cutambules,* ou *entre cuir & chair,* f. pl.

CUTANEOUS (kĭoŭ-té'-nĭ-ĕŭe), *adj.* [relating to the ſkin] *Cutanée; de la peau.* The cutaneous eruptions, *Les éruptions cutanées.*

CUTE (kĭoute), *ſ.* [unfermented wine] *Moût,* m.

† Cute, *adj.* [a vulgar word uſed for acute, witty] *Fin, ſpirituel, ruſé.*

CUTICLE (kĭou'-tĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [the firſt and outermoſt covering of the body] *Cuticule,* f. *épiderme,* m. *pellicule* en général, f.

CUTICULAR (kĭoŭ-tĭk'-ŭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* V. Cutaneous.

CUTLASS (keŭt'-lăce), *or* Cutlace, *or* Cutle-ax, *ſ.* [a broad cutting ſword] *Coutelas,* m. ‡ *braquemart,* m.

CUTLER (keŭt'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes or ſells knives] *Coutelier,* m.

CUT-PAPER (keŭt'-pé-peŭr), *ſ.* [a trifling toy] *Découpure,* f. *colifichet,* m.

CUT-PURSE (keŭt'-peŭrſe), *ſ.* [one who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes] *Coupeur de bourſes,* m. *filou,* m.

CUTTED (keŭt'-ĕd), *adj.* [ſcolding] *Querelleuſe, criailleuſe, criarde.* A cutted houſewife, *Une criailleuſe.*

CUTTER (keŭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing] *Coupeur,* m. *tailleur,* m. *un inſtrument tranchant.* A ſtone-cutter, *Un tailleur de pierre.* Tobacco-cutters, (thoſe who cut the tobacco into proper lengths) *Coupeur de tabac,* m.

Cutter [in ſea-language, a nimble boat that cuts the water] *Cutter,* m. *canot,* m.

CUTTERS (keŭt-eŭrz), *Les dents inciſives.*

CUT-THROAT (keŭt'-tsh:ôte), *ſ.* [a ruffian] *Un coupe-jarret.* A cut-throat place, *Un coupe-gorge.*

Cut-throat, *adj.* [cruel, inhuman] *Cruel, inhumain, barbare.*

CUTTING (keŭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a piece cut off, a chop] *L'action de couper, coupe,* f. *taille,* f. *tranche,* f. *rognures,* f. pl. *inciſion,* f. *déchiqueture,* f. Cutting of a tree, *Bouture,* f. Cutting off, *Amputation,* f. Cutting again, *Retaillement,* m. The cutting of a wood, *La coupe d'un bois.* The ſecond cutting of a wood, *Recépage,* m. The cuttings of vine, *Les ſarmens de vigne coupées.*

Cutting, *adj. Piquant;* au figuré, *choquant, ſatirique, âpre, inciſif.*

CUTTING-BOARD (keŭt'-ĭn'gne-bôrde), *ſ.* [the board upon which tallow-chandlers cut the cotton] *Couteau à mèche,* m.

CUTTING-PLACE (keŭt'-ĭn'gne-plăce), [in a Paper-mill; the place where the rags are cut ſmall] *Dérompoir,* m.

CUTTING-DOWN-LINE (keŭt'-ĭn'gne-dŏŭne-lăĭne), *ſ.* [in ſhip-building] *Ligne d'encolure des varangues,* f.

CUTTINGLY (keŭt'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Rudement, d'une manière coupante*

CUTTLE (keŭt'-tl'), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Sèche,* f. *calmare,* f. Cuttle-fiſh bone (a white ſpongy teſtaceous ſubſtance growing on the back of the cuttle-fiſh) *Os de ſeche,* m.

* Cuttle [a foul-mouthed fellow] *Une mauvaiſe langue, un calomniateur.*

CUTTLETS (keŭt'-lĕts), *ſ.* [in Cookery; ſlices of veal fried or broiled] *Des tranches de veau frites,* ou *grillés,* f. pl.

CUTT-WATER (keŭt'-oŭâ-teŭr), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; the fore-moſt part of a ſhip's prow] *Taille-mer,* m. *gorgère & flèche de l'éperon,* f. dans le Ponent, *la guibre.*

CYANE, *ſ.* [Mythol. a Sicilian nymph turned into a fountain] *Cyané,* f.

CYANIPPUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a prince of Syracuſa; was killed by his daughter Cyane] *Cyanippe,* m.

CYANUS, *ſ.* [Bot. blue-bottle] *Bluet,* m. *aubifoin,* m. *barbeau,* m.

CYATHUS, *ſ.* [a Roman meaſure, 12 ounces; holding only as much as a man could eaſily drink at one draft] *Cyathe,* m.

CYBELE, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cœlum and Tellus, and wife of Saturn] *Cybèle,* f.

CYCLADES, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. nymphs changed into iſlands of the Ægean Sea for not ſacrificing to Neptune] *Cyclades,* f. pl.

CYCLAMEN, *ſ.* [Bot. ſow-bread] *Cyclamen,* m. *pain de pourceau,* m.

CYCLE (ſăĭ'-kl'), *ſ.* [a periodical ſpace of time; revolution] *Cycle,* m. *courſe,* f. *révolution,* f. The cycle of the ſun; the cycle of the moon, *Le cycle ſolaire; le cycle lunaire*

CYCLICUS, *adj.* [circular; trivial] *Cyclique.*

CYCLOID (ſăĭ'-klŏĭd), *ſ.* [trochoid; a geometrical curve] *Cycloïde,* f.

CYCLOIDAL (ſăĭ-klŏĭd'-ăl), *adj.* [relating to a cycloid] *Qui a rapport à la cycloïde.*

CYCLOPÆDIA (ſăĭ-klô-pi'-dĭ-ă), *ſ.* [the univerſal circle of knowledge] *Encyclopédie,* f.

CYCLOPS, *ſ.* [one of Vulcan's journeymen, a poetical name for a blackſmith] *Cyclope,* m.

CYCLOPES (ſăĭ-klô'-pĕz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a gigantic people; Vulcan's workmen, had only one eye in the middle of their forehead; a poetical name for blackſmiths] *Cyclopes,* m. pl.

CYCNUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Liguria turned into a ſwan] *Cycnus,* m.

CYGNET (ſĭg'-nĕte), *ſ.* [a young ſwan] *Jeune cygne,* m.

CYGNUS Cucullatus (ſĭg'-neŭce, kĭoŭ-keŭl'-lé-teŭce), *ſ.* [an Indian ſwan; hooded-ſwan] *Cygne capuchonné,* m. *Dronte,* m.

CYLINDER (ſĭl'-ĭn'-deur), *ſ.* [a body long and round] *Cylindre,* m. Cylinders (ſteel-rollers of a plumber's flatting-mill) *Cylindres de laminoir.* Wax-chandler's cylinders, *Tours,* m. pl.

CYLINDRICAL (ſi-lĭn'-drĭ-kăl), *and* Cylindrick (ſĭ-lĭn'-drĭk), *adj.* [having the form of a cylinder] *Cylindrique.*

CYLINDRUS (ſĭ'-lĭn'-dreŭce), *ſ.* [a genus of univalvula: ſhell-fiſh, call'ed at preſent Rhombus] *Cylindre,* m. *rouleau,* m.

CYLLENIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Mercury] *Cyllenius,* m.

CYLLUM, *ſ.* [Med. a leg put out of joint; one lame and crooked] *Jambe déboîtée,* ou *démiſe; boiteux, cretin,* m.

CYMAR (cï-mare), *f.* [a scarf] *Echarpe*, f.

CYMATIUM, *f.* [Archit. a member or moulding; ogee, wave] *Cimaise*, ou *cymaise*, f.

CYMBAL (cïm'-bal), *f.* [a musical instrument] *Cymbale*, f.

CYMBALARIA, *f.* [Bot. a plant growing against damp walls in hot countries; ivy-leaved toad-flax, ivy-wort] *Cymbalaire*, f.

CYMBIFORM, *adj.* [Anat. said of the navicular os, a bone of the foot] *Naviculaire.*

CYNANTHROPY (cï-năn'-thrŏ-pé), *f.* [a sort of madness] *Cynanthropie*, f.

CYNEGETICKS (cïn-ĕ-djĕt'-ïks), *f.* [the art of hunting] *L'art de la chasse*, m.

CYNICAL (cïn'-ïk ăl), *and* CYNICK (cïn'-ïk), *adj.* [severe, brutal, satirical] *Severe, brutal, cynique, satirique.*

CYNICK, *s.* [a sort of philosopher of a snarling or currish sort, a follower of Diogenes] *Cynique*, m. *un misanthrope, un philosophe austère.*

CYNIPS, *s.* [a four winged insect] *Cynips*, m. *Mouche à tarière*, f.

CYNIRAS, *s.* [Mythol. a king of Cyprus and beloved priest of Venus; his 50 daughters were turned into king's fishers] *Cynire*, m.

CYNISCA, *s.* [Mythol. Archidamus' daughter, was the first who won the prize at chariot-races] *Cynisca*, f.

CYNOCEPHALUS, *s.* [Mythol. an Egyptian God] *Cynocéphale*, m.

CYNOCEPHALI, *s.* [a people of Judea] *Cynocéphales*, m. pl.

CYNOCEPHALUS, *s.* [a large ferocious ape] *Cynocéphale*, m.

CYNOCRAMBE, *s.* [Bot. dog's cabbage; a med. plant] *Chou de chien*, m. *mercuriale sauvage*, f.

CYNOGLOSSUM, *s.* [Bot. hound's tongue; a med. plant] *Cynoglosse*, f. *langue de chien*, f.

CYNOREXY, *s.* [an immoderate appetite] *faim canine*, f.

CYNOSURE (cïn'-ô-cïoure), *s.* [the star near the north-pole, by which sailors steer] *La petite ourse.*

CYNTHIA *and* CYNTHIUS, *s.* [Mythol. titles of Diana and Apollo] *Cynthia*, f. *Cynthius*, m.

CYPARISSÆA (cï-pă-rïs-sï'-ă), *s.* [Mythol. a title of Minerva] *Cyparisse*, f.

CYPARISSUS (cï-pă-rïs'-seûce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Telephus, beloved and turned by Apollo into a cypress-tree] *Cyparisse*, m.

CYPERUS, *s.* [Bot. a medical plant, a sort of bulrush] *Souchet*, m. Cyperus esculentus, Trasi Italorum, *Souchet Sultan*, ou *sucre.* Long cyperus (an oblong medical root of agreeable smell), *Souchet long odorant.* The Indian round cyperus (a knobbed root.), *Souchet rond du Levant.* East-Indies cyperus or Indian saffron, V. CURCUMA.

CYPHER (sï'-feür), *s.* V. CIPHER.

CYPRESS-TREE (sï'-prĕs-trî), *s.* [a tall straight tree, the emblem of mourning] *Cyprès*, m. Cypress-wood, *or* Cyperus-wood, *Bois de cyprès*, m.

CYPRIA, CYTHERIS, *s.* [Mythol. titles of Venus] *Cypris*, f. *Cythérée*, f.

CYPRUS (sï'-preûce), *s.* [an island in the Mediterranean near the coast of Syria] *Cypre*, ou *Chypre.*

CYPRUS [a thin transparent black stuff] *Sorte de crêpe.*

CYST (cïste), *or* CYSTIS (cïs'-tïs), *s.* [a bag containing some morbid matter] *Sac contenant quelque matière morbifique*, m. *tumeur*, f. *chiste*, ou *kiste*, m.

CYST-HEPATIC, *adj.* [is said of a duct discharging the bile into the gall-bladder] *Cysthépatique.*

CYSTIC (cïs'-tïk), *adj.* [Anat. is said of two arteries opening into the gall-bladder] *Cystique.*

CYSTOTOMY (cïs-tŏt'-ô-mé), *s.* [in Surgery; the art or practice of opening incysted tumours] *Overture des tumeurs enkystées.*

CYSTIS (cïs'-tïs), *s.* [Bot. alkekengi, rock-rose, winter-cherry; a sort of shrub] *Cyste*, m.

CYTHERON, *s.* [Mythol. a shepherd of Pœotia, whom Jupiter, through gratitude, changed into a mountain near Thebes] *Cythéron*, m.

CYTISUS-ALPINUS, *s.* [Bean-trefoil; the ebony-tree of the Alps] *Cytise*, m. *aubours*, m.

CYZICENS, *or* CYZICENA, *s. pl.* [among the ancient Greeks; magnificent banquetting-houses always looking towards the north] *Cyzicènes*, m. pl.

CZAR (zar), *s.* (the title of the emperor of Muscovy *or* Russia] *Czar*, m.

CZARINA (zăr-ri'-nă), *s.* [the title of the empress of Russia] *Czarine*, f.

CZAROWITZ (zar'-o-vïts), *s.* [the son of the Czar] *Czarowitz*, m.

CZEMER, *s.* [Med. a troublesome distemperature of the wrists; an endemical disease in Hungary] *Czemer*, m.

CZERNIKOU, *s.* [a town and duchy of Russia, lat. 51°-29′ N. lon. 31°-53′ E.] *Czernikou*, m.

CZIGITHAIS, *s.* [a mule of Tartary; a sort of onager] *Czigithais*, m.

D.

D (di). *Cette lettre se prononce en Anglois comme en François: seulement elle est muette dans la première syllabe de* Wednesday handkerchief, *& de quelques autres que l'usage apprendra.*

D, *à la fin des participes, &c. prend souvent l'articulation de* t: laughed *se prononce* laught.

D, *comme lettre Romaine numérique signifie* 500.

D (di), *s.* [the third consonant and fourth letter of the alphabet] *D*, m.

DAB (dăb), *s.* [a small lump of any thing] *Morceau*, m. *lambeau*, m. *guenille*, f. A fat dab, *Un morceau gras.* A dab of dirt, *Une éclaboussure.*

*† A dirty dab [a slut] *Une salope, un torchon, une guenipe.*

DAB [in vulgar speech, an expert artist] *Un maître, un expert.* He is a perfect dab at it, *Il entend cela à merveille.*

DAB [a blow with something moist *or* soft] *Un coup donné avec quelque chose de doux, un petit soufflet.*

DAB [a sort of fish] *Barbue*, f.

DAB-CHICK (dăb'-tchïck), *s.* [a chicken just hatched] *Un poussin nouvellement éclos.* A water-fowl (Didapper), *Foulque*, f. *zouchet*, m. *castagneux*, m.

DABS (dabz), *s. pl.* [mean linen *or* woollen cloths] *Guenilles*, f. pl.

To DAB, -BING, -BED, *v. n* [to strike gently with something soft *or* moist] *Frapper légèrement avec quelque chose de doux.*

To DABBLE (dăb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to spatter, to wet] *Eclabousser, mouiller, tremper, laver, humecter.* To dabble one's hands in blood, *Tremper ses mains dans le sang.* I scarified and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine, *Je scarifiai, & j'humectai la plaie avec de l'huile de térébenthine.*

To DABBLE, *v. n. Barboter, se vautrer, patauger.* To dabble in water, *Barboter dans l'eau.* To dabble in mud, *Se vautrer dans la fange.*

To DABBLE [to do any thing in a slight manner] *Bousiller.*

To DABBLE [to meddle] *Se mêler.* He dabbles in politicks. *Il se mêle de politique; il politique.* Will you be always dabbling? *Vous mêlerez-vous toujours de tout, mettrez-vous toujours le nez partout?*

To DABBLE [to tamper] with one, *Solliciter quelqu'un, lui tâter le pouls.*

DABBLED (dăb'-lëd), *adj.* [daubed, wet] *Eclaboussé, &c.*

DABBLER (dăb'-leûr), *s* [one who plays in water; one who meddles without mastery] *Barboteur*, m. ou bien, *quelqu'un qui se mêle de ce qu'il n'entend pas; bousilleur*, m.

DABBLING (dăb'-lïn'gue), *s.* [from To DABBLE] *L'action d'éclabousser, &c.* t. * You will be always dabbling: see what you get by it! *Vous voulez mettre le nez par tout, voilà ce que vous y gagnez.*

DABUH, *s.* [Hyæna] *Dabuh*, m.

DABUL, *s.* [a town of the Decean of Hindostan; lat. 18°-0′ N. lon. 72°-50′ E.] *Dabul*, m.

DA-CAPO (dă-kă'-pô), *s.* [a term of music] *Da capo*, m. *(Repetez le commencement.)*

DACCA, *s* [a city of Hindostan; lat. 23°-55′ N. lon. 90° 25′ E] *Dacca*, m.

DACE (dèce), *s.* [a small river fish] *Vandoise*, f.

DACTYLE (dăk'-tïl), *s.* [a foot in Latin and Greek poesy, consisting of one long syllable and two short] *Dactyle*, m.

DACTYLIC (dăk'-tïl-ïk), *adj.* [having a relation to dactyls] *Dactylique.*

DACTYLONOMY (dăk'-tïl-ŏn-ô-mé), *s.* [the art of numbering by the fingers] *Dactylonomie*, f.

DACTYLUS (dăk'-tïl-eûce), *s.* [a bivalvular cylindrical shell] *Dactylik*, m *datte de mer*, f. Dactylus Idæus, *Dactyle*, m. *sorte de Belemnite.*

DAD (dăd), *or* DADDY (dad'-é), *s.* [the child's way of expressing father] *Papa*, m.

DADDOCK (dăd'-ŏk), *s* [from *dead oak*; the rotten heart *or* body of a tree] *Le tronc pourri d'un arbre.*

DADO (dé'-dô), *s.* [Archit. the dye of a pedestal] *dé*, m.

DÆDAL (dï'-dăl), *adj.* [various; skilful] *Varié; savant, habile.* The dædal hand of nature, *La main savante de la nature.*

DÆDALUS (dï'-dă-leûce), *s.* [Mythol. a most ingenious artificer of Athens] *Dédale*, m.

DÆMON, &c. V. DEMON, &c.

DAFFODIL (dăf'-ô-dïl), DAFFODILLY (dăf'-ô-dïl-é), DAFFODOWNDILLY (dăf-ô-dŏoûn'-dïl'-é), *s.* [a plant] *Alphodel*, m. *Narcisse*, m. Sea-daffodil, *Narcisse de mer*, m. *petite scille blanche*, f.

To DAFT (dăft), -ING, -ED, DAFT, *v. a.* [to toss aside, to put away with contempt] *Laisser*, ou *jeter de côté; rejeter, mépriser, négliger.*

DAG (dăg), *s.* [a hand-gun, a dagger] *Pistolet*, m. *dague*, f.

To DAG Sheep, *v. a.* [to trim off the clotted parts of the fleeces] *Tondre*, ou *couper les bords de la toison des brebis, rafraîchir les toisons.*

To DAB, V. To DAGGLE.

DAG-LOCKS (dăg'-lŏks), *s.* [the skirts *or* clotted clippings of the fleeces] *Ce qu'on a coupé de la toison pour la rafraîchir.*

DAGGER (dăg'-geûr); *s.* [a short sword] *Poignard*, m. *dague*, f. She ran to her son's dagger and struck herself a mortal wound, *Elle se saisit du poignard de son fils & se donna elle-même un coup mortel.*

DAGGER [with printers, a mark of reference in form of a dagger] *Une croix.*

DAGGERS-DRAWING (dăg-geûrz-drâ-ïn'gne), *s.* [the act of drawing daggers] *L'action de se battre aux couteaux tirés*, ou *aux armes blanches.* They are always at daggers-drawing, *Ils sont toujours aux couteaux tirés; toujours prêts à se battre.*

To DAGGLE (dăg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bemire] *Crotter, traîner dans la boue, éclabousser.*

DAGGLED (dăg'-gl'd), *part. adj. Crotté, traîné dans la boue, éclaboussé.*

DAGGLED-TAIL, *or* DAGGLE-TAIL (dăg'-gl'-tele), *adj.* [bemired, befpattered] *Tout crotté.* At the fight of fo many daggled-tail parfons, *A la vue de tant de ministres crottés.*

DAGHESTAN, *s.* [a province of Asia near the Caspian Sea] *Daghestan*, m.

DAILY (dé'-lé), *adj.* [happening every day] *Journalier, quotidien, de chaque jour.* Daily experience, *Expérience journalière.* Daily bread, *Pain quotidien.* Daily task, *Tâche de chaque jour.*

DAILY, *adv.* [every day, very often] *Journellement, tous les jours, fort souvent.*

DAINTILY (dène'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [delicately, delicinusly] *Délicatement, délicieusement.*

DAINTINESS (dène'-tĭ-nĕce), *f.* [delicateneſs] *Délicateſſe*, f. *friandiſe*, f. *élégance*, f.

DAINTY (dène'-te), *adj.* [pleaſing to the palate] *Délicat, friand, délicieux, exquis, d'un goût exquis:* ſe dit des perſonnes & des choſes. Dainty bits, *Bécatilles*, f. pl.

* DAINTY, *Elégant, agréable, curieux, beau, joli.* A dainty ſpeaker, *Un beau parleur.*

DAINTY, *ſ.* [any thing delicate] *Friandiſe*, f. *mets exquis, morceau délicat.* Dainties, *Bonbon*, m. To accuſtom, to uſe to dainties, *Affriander.*

DAINTY-MOUTHED (déne'-té-măoŭ-tĭrĕd'), *adj. Un homme friand, un gourmet, qui aime les bons morceaux.*

DAIRO, *ſ.* [the eccleſiaſtical ſovereign of Japan] *Grand-prêtre du Japon*, m.

DAIRY (dé'-ré), *ſ.* [the occupation of managing milk; the place where milk is kept] *Commerce de laitage*, m. *laiterie*, f.

DAIRY-MAID (dé'-ré-méde), *ſ.* [dairy-woman, whoſe buſineſs is to manage milk] *Laitière*, f.

DAISY (dé'-zé), *ſ.* [Bot. Bellis, leucanthemum; a ſpring-flower] *Marguerite*, f. *paquerette*, f.

DALE (dêle), *ſ.* [a vale, a valley] *Vallon*, m. *vallée*, f. V. VALLEY.

DALECARLIA, *ſ.* [a large province of Sweden] *Dalécarlie*, f.

DALIA, *ſ.* [a province of Sweden] *Dalie*, f.

DALLIANCE (dăl'-ĭ-an'ce), *ſ.* [acts of fondneſs, wantonneſs] *Badinage*, m. *careſſes*, f. pl. *laſciveté*, f.

DALLIANCE [delay] *Délai*, m.

DALLIER (dăl'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [a trifler, a fonder] *Badin*, m. *folâtre*, m. *qui s'amuſe d'un rien, qui ne fait que s'amuſer.*

To DALLY (dăl'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to trifle, to play the fool] *Badiner, folâtrer, faire le fou; plaiſanter, ſe moquer, ſe jouer.*

To DALLY with a maid, *Folâtrer avec une fille, la cajoler, la careſſer, lui conter fleurettes.*

To DALLY [to delay] *Différer, tarder, perdre du temps, s'amuſer.* Let us not dally, *Ne tardons point, ne perdons point de temps.*

DALMATIA (dăl-mé'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a country of Europe, along the gulf of Venice] *Dalmatie*, f.

DALMATICK (dăl'-mă-tĭk), [a church-garment that came originally from Dalmatia] *Dalmatique*, f. *tunique*, f.

DAM (dămme), *ſ.* [mother, uſed of beaſts] *Mere*, f. en parlant de certains animaux. A calf that ſucks its dam, *Un veau qui tette ſa mère.*

DAM [a mole, bank, or any other obſtruction to confine water] *Mole*, m. *écluſe*, f. *digue*, f. *digue*, f. *dame*, f. *empellement*, m. *palle*, f. *batardeau*, m. *tout ce qui ſert à retenir les eaux de la mer, ou d'une riviere.*

To DAM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* Uſed with UP, [to confine, or ſhut up water by dams] *Enfermer, retenir par un mole, une écluſe*; au figuré, *enfermer, retenir en général.* To dam a neighbour's lights, *Boucher la vue d'un voiſin.*

DAM, *ſ.* [a town of the united provinces in Groningen; lat. 53°-22' N. lon. 6°-45' E.] *Dam*, m.

DAMAGE (dăm'-méje), *ſ.* [miſchief, detriment] *Dommage*, m. *préjudice*, m. *détriment*, m. *déſavantage*, m. *débris*, m. *brêche*, f. To the great damage of their fame and fortune, *Au préjudice de leur réputation & de leur fortune.*

DAMAGES (dăm'-méj ĭz), *ſ. pl. Dédommagement*, m. *réparation de torts & de dommage*, f. Coſts and damages, *Dépens*, m. *dommages*, m. & *intérêts*, m. en terme de Palais.

To DAMAGE (dam'-édje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hurt, to harm] *Endommager.*

DAMAGEABLE (dăm'-édj-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuſceptible of hurt or injury] *Qui peut être endommagé, qui peut porter préjudice.*

DAMAGED (dăm'-édj-'d), *part. adj. Endommagé, avarié*, Sail much damaged by ſhot, *Voile criblée.* Ship much damaged by the worms, *Vaiſſeau criblé.*

DAMAR, *ſ.* [a famous town of Aſia in Arabia Felix; lat. 16°-0' N. lon. 49°-25' E.] *Damar*, m.

DAMASCENE (dăm'-a'n), *ſ.* [a ſmall black plumb] *Prune de damas*, f.

DAMASCENE-TREE (dăm'-z'n-trĭ'), *ſ.* [a ſort of plum-tree] *Prunier qui porte les prunes de damas*, m.

DAMASCUS (dăm'-ăs-kŭs), *ſ.* [now called *Sham*, a town of Syria; lat. 33°-45' N. lon. 37°-0' E.] *Damas*, m. Damaſcus-ſteel, *Acier de Damas*, m.

DAMASK (dăm'-ăsk), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtuff invented at Damaſcus] *Damas*, m. A damaſk-bed, *Lit de damas.* Damaſk-linen, *Linge damaſſé.* Damaſk-napkins, *Serviettes damaſſées.*

Caffart-damaſk (the woof of which is of any other material than ſilk) *Damas caffart.* Dutch damaſk, *Damas d'Hollande.* Damaſk of various colours, *Damas bruché.* Thread-damaſk, [ſort of damaſk made in Normandy, whereof the woof and warp are of thread] *Damas de Caux.*

Gold and ſilk-damaſk, *or* Damaſkin, *Damaſquette*, f. Damaſk-weaver, *Ouvrier de la grande navette.* Damaſk-worker, (a perſon ornamenting iron or ſteel with damaſk-work) *Damaſquineur.*

DAMASK, *adj. Damaſſé.*

To DAMASK, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to form flowers upon ſtuffs] *Damaſſer.*

To DAMASK [to adorn ſteel-work with figures] *Damaſquiner.*

To DAMASK wine, *v. a.* [to take off the edge of the cold, by laying the bottle a ſhort time by the fire] *Dégourdir le vin.*

To DAMASK [to cut in pieces] a prohibited book, *Lacérer un livre défendu.*

DAMASKENING (dăm'-ăs-kĭ-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the art or act of adorning ſteel with gold or ſilver] *Damaſquinure*, f.

DAMASK-PLUM (dăm'-ăsk-pleŭme), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Prune de damas*, f.

DAMASK-ROSE (dăm'-ăsk-rôze), *ſ.* [a red roſe] *Roſe incarnate.*

DAMAUN, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of the Deccan of Hindouſtan; lat. 20°-20' N. lon. 72°-25' E.] *Daman*, m.

DAME (dême), *ſ.* [a low term for a lady; a miſtreſs of a low family; a woman in general] *Dame, maîtreſſe, femme.* Fair dame, I am not known to you, *Belle dame, je ne vous ſais pas connu.* A ſchool-dame, *Maîtreſſe d'école.*

DAMES-VIOLET (dém'-z-văï'-ô-lĕte) *ſ.* [Bot. Heſperis, rocket, or queen's gilliflower] *Julienne*, f. *Violette giroflée des dames*, f.

DAMIETTA, *ſ.* [an ancient and celebrated town of Africa in Egypt] *Damiette*, f.

To DAMN (dămme or dême), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate] *Damner.* God will damn the wicked, *Dieu damnera les méchans.*

To DAMN [to explode, to cry down] *Condamner, décrier, ſiffler, fronder.* To damn all others and cry up one's ſelf, *Condamner les autres & ſe vanter ſoi-même.*

DAMNABLE (dăm'-nă-bl'), *adj* [deſerving damnation] *Damnable*; *méchant, pernicieux.* A damnable doctrine, *Une doctrine damnable*, ou *pernicieuſe.*

DAMNABLY (dăm'-nă-blé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment] *D'une manière damnable*; *méchamment, horriblement, extrêmement.*

DAMNATION (dăm'-né'-chĕne), *ſ.* condemnation to eternal puniſhment] *Damnation*, f. *perdition*, f.

DAMNATORY (dăm'-nă-teŭr-é), *adj* [containing a ſentence of condemnation] *Qui condamne.*

DAMNED (dăm'md or dĭm'-nĕd) *part. adj. Damné, condamné; frondé, ſiffé; horrible, déteſtable, méchant.* A damned fellow, *Un diable d'homme, un méchant garnement.*

DAMNED, uſed as *pl. ſ. Les damnés.* The wretched condition of the damned, *L'état malheureux des damnés.*

DAMNIFIC (dăm'-nĭf-ĭk), *adj.* [procuring damage] *Dommageable, nuiſible.*

To DAMNIFY (dăm'-nĭ-fĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair] *Endommager, gâter, ruiner.*

DAMNIFY'D, *or* DAMNIFIED (dăm'-nĭ-fĭëd), *part. adj. Endommagé, léſé.* A damnify'd thing, *Une choſe endommagée.* A damnify'd perſon, *Une perſonne léſée.*

DAMNINGNESS (dăm'-nĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [tendency to procure damnation] *Ce qui peut attirer la damnation éternelle.*

DAMON, *ſ* [a Pythagorean noted for his inviolable friendſhip for Pythias] *Damon*, m.

DAMP (dăm'p), *adj.* [moiſt, foggy] *Humide, moite.*

* DAMP [dejected, depreſſed] *Abattu, conſterné, affligé.*

DAMP, *ſ.* [moiſture, fog] *Humidité*, f. *brouillard*, m. *vapeur nuiſible*, f. au figuré, *abattement*, m. *affliction*, f. *conſternation*, f. *triſteſſe*, f. *mélancolie*, f.

* It is enough to caſt a damp over his life, *C'eſt aſſez pour jeter de la triſteſſe, de la mélancolie, ſur ſes jours.*

DAMPS (dăm'ps), [dangerous vapours or effluvia of a mine] *Mouffettes*, ou *moffettes*, f. pl.

To DAMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wet, to moiſten] *Humecter, rendre humide*; figurément, *abattre, affoiblir, diminuer, ralentir.*

* The very loſs of one pleaſure is enough to damp the reliſh of another, *La perte d'un plaiſir ſuffit pour affoiblir le goût d'un autre.* It would be enough to damp their warmth, *Ce ſeroit aſſez pour ralentir leur ardeur.*

DAMPISH (dăm'p'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat moiſt] *Un peu humide.*

DAMPISHNESS (dăm'p'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [moiſture, tendency to wetneſs] *Légère humidité, commencement d'humidité.*

DAMPNESS (dam'p'-nĕce), *ſ.* [moiſture] *Humidité*, f. The dampneſs of the ground, *L'humidité de la terre.*

DAMPY (oăm'p'-é), *adj.* [dejected, gloomy, ſorrowful] *Triſte, abattu, ſombre, mélancolique.* Dampy thoughts, *Penſées ſombres.*

DAMSEL (dăm'-zĕl), *ſ.* [a young unmarried woman] *Demoiſelle, une jeune fille.*

DAMSEL, *or* NUN [wherewith to warm a bed] *Moine*, m.

DAMSON (dăm'-z'n), *ſ.* [a damaſk-plum] *Prune de damas*, f. Damſon-tree, *Prunier qui porte des prunes de damas*, m.

DANAE, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Acriſius king of Argos, corrupted by Jupiter in a ſhower of gold] *Danaé*, f.

DANAIDES, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the fifty daughters of Danaus king of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermneſtra, killed their huſbands, the ſons of Ægyptus, on the firſt night after marriage, and were doomed in hell to draw water out of a deep well in a bucket full of holes] *Danoïdes*, f. pl.

DANCALA, *ſ.* [a town of Africa in Nubia; lat. 21°-0' N. lon 30°-35' E.] *Dancale*, ou *Dancali*, m.

To DANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to move in meaſure] *Danſer*, † *baller.* To dance a jig, a courant, *Danſer une gigue, une courante.* To dance upon the rope, *Danſer ſur la corde.* To dance again, *Redancer.*

† To dance to every man's pipe, *S'accommoder à tout*

à tout, être complaisant. To dance attendance, *Attendre complaisamment, faire le pied de grue,* ‖ *croquer le marmot.*

To DANCE, *v. a.* [to make to dance] *Faire danser.* He danced thee on his knee, *Il te faisait danser sur ses genoux.*

DANCE, *s.* [a motian regulated by music] *Danse,* f. To lead the dance, ‖ *Mener le branle.*

† No longer pipe no longer dance, *Point d'argent, point de suisse.*

DANCER (dăn'-cĕür), *s.* [one that practises the art of dancing] *Danseur,* m. *danseuse,* f. The earl was a good dancer, *Le comte était un bon danseur.* Dancers on the rope, *Danseurs de corde.* Dancer at shows, *Baladin,* m. *Farceur,* m.

DANCHE, *or* DENCHE, *adj.* [in Heraldry, indented] *Denché.*

DANCING (dăn'-cĭn'gne), *s. L'action de danser; danse,* f. The art of dancing, *L'art de danser,* m. *la danse,* f.

DANCING, *adj. Ex.* To have as many tricks as a dancing bear, *Etre folâtre, aimer le badinage.*

DANCING-BIRD (dăn'-cĭn'gne-beürd), *s.* [Ornithol. Xanthornus; a bird of America, &c.] *Carouge,* m. *Demoiselle,* f.

DANCING-MASTER (dăn'-cĭn'gne-mas-teür), *s.* [one who teaches the art of dancing] *Maître à danser.*

DANCING-ROOM (dăn'-cĭn'gne-roûme), *s. Salle de danse.*

DANCING-SCHOOL (dăn'-cĭn'gne-skoûle), *s.* [the school where the art of dancing is taught] *Ecole de danse,* f.

DANCY (dăn'-ce), *s.* [in Heraldry; indenture] *Dentûre,* m.

DANDELION (dăn'-dĭ-l ĭ'-eŭne), *s.* [Bot. Dens leonis, piss-a-bed, a med. plant] *Dent de lion,* f. *pissenlit,* m.

† DANDIPRAT (dăn'-dĭ-prăte), *s.* [a little fellow] *Un petit homme, un ragot.* A small coin so called, made by Henry VII. *Sorte de petite monnoie, qui avoit cours du temps de Henri VII.*

To DANDLE (dăn'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to shake a child upon the knee, *or* in the hands; to fondle] *Agiter, bercer un enfant sur ses genoux, ou entre ses bras; dorloter, caresser, cajoler.*

DANDLED (dăn'-dl'd), *part. adj. Agité, secoué, bercé, dorloté, caressé.*

DANDLER (dăn'-dleür), *s.* [he that dandles *or* fondles children] *Celui qui berce, ou dorlote les enfans.*

DANDRUFF (dăn'-dreŭf), *s.* [scurf *or* scruf on the head, vulgarly called dander *or* dandriff] *Crasse de la tête,* f. *regne,* f. A dandruff-comb, *Peigne fin, propre à ôter la crasse de la tête.*

DANE (dène), *s.* [the name of a nation] *Un Danois, une Danoise.*

DANE-GELT (dène'-gaëlte), *s.* [an annual tax of 1s. for every hide laid, in 991, to clear the British seas of Danish pirates] *Impôt pour payer les Danois,* m.

DANE-WORT (dène'-oüeürte), *s.* [an herb] *Hièble,* f

DANGER (dène'-djeür), *s.* [risk, peril] *danger,* m. *risque,* m. *péril,* m. *hasard,* m. There is danger in passing through the forest, *Il y a du danger à passer par la forêt.* He is in danger of his life, *Il court risque de la vie; sa vie est en danger.* The nation is in danger of a new war, *La nation est menacée d'une nouvelle guerre.*

¶ Danger, *danger*; peril, *péril*; hazard, *hasard*; risk, *risque*; venture, *aventure* (synon): The two first relate to the evil that may happen; the three last, to the good we may lose; but *peril* is properly used only on very serious occasions; *hazard* expresses something near; *risk*, something at a distance; *venture*, something farther off, relating to the possibility of events. Thus, we say: the *peril* of the ocean; in *danger* of death; at the *hazard* of his life: at the *risk* of becoming a beggar, he threw his whole fortune at a *venture*. The avaricious man, spurred on by interest, fears no *danger*; *hazards* his health and and happiness; runs every *risk* that attends his profession; encounters every *peril*; and gladly *ventures* his all, for that which, if obtained, he would not have the spirit to enjoy.

‡ To DANGER, V. To ENDANGER.

DANGERLESS (déne'-djeŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [without danger] *Sans danger, qui n'est pas dangereux.*

DANGEROUS (déne'-djeŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [hazardous, perilous] *Dangereux, périlleux, hasardeux,* ‡ *maudit.*

DANGEROUSLY (déne'-djeŭr-eüs-lé) *adv.* [with danger] *Dang reusement, d'une manière périlleuse, avec risque.*

DANGEROUSNESS (déne'-djeŭr-eüs-nĕce), *s.* V. DANGER.

To DANGLE (dăn'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hang loose and quivering] *Pendiller, pendre d'une manière flottante, être pendu.*

*† He dangles about her, *Il est toujours pendu à la ceinture de cette femme, il est toujours à ses trousses.*

DANGLER (dăn'-gleür), *s.* [a man that hangs about a woman] *Un homme qui est toujours pendu à la ceinture d'une femme, qui la suit partout.*

DANGLING (dăn'-glĭn'gne), *adj.* [*Ex.* To hang dangling] *Pendillier.*

DANG-WALLET (dăn'g'-oüal-ĕte), *adv.* [abundantly, fully] *Abondamment, amplement, en grande quantité.*

DANK (dăn'k), V. DAMP.

DANKISH (dăn'-kiche), V. DAMPISH.

DANTA, *s.* [an animal of Africa] *Dante,* m. *Zèbre,* m.

DANTELLE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; danché *or* dancetté, with a large open indenture] *Dentelé.*

DANTZIC, *s.* [one of the largest and richest towns of Europe, capital of western Prussia, lat. 54°-22' N. lon. 18°-38' E.] *Dantzick,* m

DANUBE (dăn'-ioûbe), *s.* [the largest river of Europe, in Germany] *Danube,* m.

To DAP, *v. n.* [to dip in the water] *Laisser tomber tout doucement dans l'eau.*

DAPHNE (dăf'-ne), *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of the river Peneus, turned by Apollo into a laurel-tree] *Daphné,* f.

DAPHNIS (dăf'-nice), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Mercury, deprived of sight for inconstancy to his sweetheart] *Daphnis,* f. m.

DAPHNIUS LAPIS, *s.* [Nat. Hist. the fossil bay-tree] *Daphnite,* f.

DAPHNOMANCY (dăf'-no-măn'-cé), *s.* [divination by means of laurel-branches] *Daphnomancie,* f.

DAPIFER (dă-păï'-feŭr), *s.* [the chief master of the household to a prince] *Le premier maître d'hôtel chez un prince.*

DAPPER (dăp'-eŭr), *s.* [little and active] *Vif,* m. *actif,* m. *éveillé,* m. *égrillard,* m.

DAPPERLING (dăp'-eŭr-lĭn'gne), *s.* [a dwarf, a dandiprat] *Un nain, un ragot; un petit égrillard.*

DAPPING (dăp'-ĭn'gne), *s* [in angling, the act of throwing the line gently and gradually into the water] *L'action de laisser tomber légèrement & graduellement l'hameçon dans l'eau, en pêchant.*

DAPPLE (dăp'-pl'), *adj.* DAPPLED, *part. adj.* [marked with various colours] *Marqué de différentes couleurs, bigarré, pommelé.* Dapple-grey, *Gris pommelé.* Dapple-bay, *Bai à miroir.* Dapple-black, *Miroité.*

To DAPPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to streak, to diversify with colours] *Bigarrer, marquer de différentes couleurs, pommeler, marqueter.*

DARDANELLES, *s. pl.* [anciently the Hellespont; a narrow strait between Asia and Europe, and forming the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora] *Dardanelles,* f. pl.

DARDANUS (dar'-dă-neŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of Troy] *Dardanus,* f. m.

To DARE (dère), -ING, DURST (dĕürste), DARED (dèr'd), *v. n.* [to have courage for any purpose; to adventure] *Oser, avoir la hardiesse; risquer, se hasarder.* Dares thou be as good as thy word now? *Oses-tu bien tenir à présent ta parole?* If I may dare to say so, *Si j'ose ainsi parler.* I shall dare to speak with, *or* to him, about it, *Je risquerai de lui en parler.* He dares not do it, *Il n'ose le faire.* He dared not to do it, *Il n'osait,* ou *n'osa le faire.*

To DARE, *v. a.* [to challenge, to defy] *Défier, affronter, provoquer, braver.* To dare dangers, *Braver, affronter les hasards.* To dare providence, *Défier la providence.* I dare thee to do it, *Je te défie de le faire.*

To DARE larks [to catch them by means of a looking-glass] *Chasser aux alouettes avec un miroir.*

‡ DARE, *s.* [challenge] *Défi,* m.

DAREFUL (dére'-foûl), *adj.* [full of defiance] *Confiant, plein de morgue.*

DARIC, *s.* [Antiq. a gold coin of Persia with the effigy of Darius, and worth 25s.] *Darique,* f.

DARIEN, *s.* [Panama, a narrow isthmus which joins N. and S. America] *L'isthme de Darien,* ou *de Panama,* m.

DARING (dé'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [bold, fearless, courageous] *Hardi, courageux, audacieux, téméraire, qui ne craint rien, entreprenant, capable de tout.*

DARING, *s.* ‖ *Aigrade,* f.

DARING-GLASS (dé'-rĭn'gne-glăce), [to catch larks with] *Sorte de miroir pour chasser aux alouettes.*

DARINGLY (dé'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [boldly, courageously] *Hardiment, courageusement, avec intrépidité, audacieusement.*

DARINGNESS (dé'-rĭn'gne-nĕce), *s.* [boldness] *Hardiesse,* f. *audace,* f

DARIOLLS, *s. pl.* [in Cookery] *Dariolles,* f. pl.

DARK, *adj.* [not light, obscure] *Obscur, brun, noir, sombre, qui n'est pas clair*: as figuré, *obscur, difficile à entendre, énigmatique,* ‖ *morgne* ‖ *indéchiffrable*; ou bien, *triste, sombre, mélancolique.* Dark weather, room, night, *Temps obscur,* ou *nébuleux; chambre sombre,* ou *obscure; nuit noire, nuit close.* It grows dark, *Il fait sombre, il se fait nuit,* ou *tard.* A dark lanthorn, *Lanterne sourde.*

* A dark discourse, *Un discours obscur.* The dark ages, *Les âges obscurs, les siècles d'ignorance.* A dark saying, *énigme,* f

* All men of dark tempers, *Tous les hommes d'une humeur sombre, d'un tempérament mélancolique.*

DARK, *and* DARKNESS (dark'-nĕce), *s.* [obscurity, want of light] *Obscurité,* f. *ténèbres,* f. pl. *opacité,* f. au propre & au figure. To be in the dark, *Etre dans les ténèbres; au figuré, dans l'ignorance.*

To live in the dark, *Vivre dans l'obscurité.*

† Joan is as good as my lady in the dark, *La nuit tous chats sont gris.*

* To DARK, V. To DARKEN.

To DARKEN (dar'-k'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow obscure] *Obscurcir, s'obscurcir; rendre & devenir obscur, aveugler.*

To DARKEN [in Painting; to diminish the light and details in the middle tints] *Assourdir.*

DARKENED (dar'-k'n'd), *part. adj. Obscurci.*

DARKENING (dar'-k'nĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'obscurcir, & de s'obscurcir; obscurcissement,* m.

DARKISH (dar'-kiche), *adj.* [somewhat dark] *Un peu obscur, sombre, brun,* ou *noir.*

DARKLING (dark'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* [being in the dark; used in poetry] *Qui est dans les ténèbres, dans l'obscurité.* Darkling they mourn their fate, *Ils déplorent leur sort dans les ténèbres.*

DARKLY (dark'-lé), *adv.* [obscurely, blindly] *Obscurément, aveuglément.*

DARKNESS (dark'-nĕce), V. DARK.

⁂ The land of darkness, *Le royaume des om-*

bres, ou bien, *le tombeau*. The powers of darkneſs, *Les puiſſances des ténèbres*. The prince of darkneſs, *Le prince des ténèbres, le diable, ſatan*, m.

¶ Darkneſs, *ténèbres*; obſcurity, *obſcurité* (ſynon): *Darkneſs* is a privation of light; *obſcurity*, a want of brightneſs. Figuratively, a ſtate of *darkneſs* means a ſtate of ignorance; a life of *obſcurity* means a life retired and unnoticed; the *obſcurity* of an author, is when his meaning is not ſufficiently clear. We ſay often of *darkneſs*, that it is thick; of *obſcurity*, that it is great. He who lives in a ſtate of *darkneſs* is uſeleſs to ſociety, and dead, as it were, to mankind: He who lives in a ſtate of *obſcurity*, enjoys a ſerenity unknown to him who revels in the open world.

DARKSOME (dark'-seŭme), *adj.* [obſcure] *Obſcur, ſombre*. He brought me through a darkſome narrow path, *Il me conduiſit par un ſentier étroit & obſcur*.

DARK-TENT (dark'-tĕn't), *ſ.* [a portable camera-obſcura] *Une chambre-obſcure portative*,

DARLING (dar'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* and *ſ.* [beloved, dear; a favourite] *Chéri, bien-aimé*; *mignon, mignonne*; *favori, favorite*; *Benjamin*, m. *benjamin*, m. His moſt darling favourites, *Ses favoris les plus chéris*. He became the darling of the king, *Il devint le mignon*, ou *le favori du roi*. She was the darling of the princeſs Sophia, *Elle étoit la favorite de la princeſſe Sophie*.

DARMSTADT, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine; lat. 49°-43′ N. lon. 8°-40′ E.] *Darmſtadt*, m.

DARN, *ſ.* [a hole mended by imitating the texture of the piece *or* ſtuff] *Rentraiture*, f.

To DARN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mend holes by imitating the texture of ſtuff] *Rentraire*.

DARNED (dar'-n'd), *part. adj. Rentrait*.

DARNEL (dar'-nĕl), *ſ.* [a weed growing in the fields] *Ivraie*, f.

DARNER (dar'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who darns] *Rentrayeur*, m. *rentraycuſe*, f.

DARNING (dar'-nĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de rentraire*; *rentraiture*, f.

DARNIX (dar'-nĭks), *ſ.* [a kind of cloth] *Drap de Tournai*, m.

To DARRAIN (dar'-éne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to range for battle] *Ranger en bataille*.

DARREIN (dăr-ĕne), *adj.* [a law-term for *laſt*] *Dernier*, m.

DART (darte), *ſ.* [a miſſile weapon thrown by the hand] *Dard*, m. *trait*, m *javelot*, m. To lance a dart, *Lancer un dard*.

To DART, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw, to emit] *Darder, lancer*. To dart a javelin, *Lancer un javelot*.

* The ſun darts his beams on the earth, *Le ſoleil darde ſes rayons ſur la terre*. Her eyes dart malignant glances, *Ses yeux lancent des regards dangereux*.

‡ To DART, *v. a.* [to fly as a dart] *Aller, ſe précipiter, avec la rapidité d'un dard*, ou *comme un trait*. To dart upon one, *Fondre ſur quelqu'un*.

DARTER (dar'-tear), *ſ.* [he that darts, throws, *or* emits] *Dardeur*, m. *celui qui darde*, ou *qui lance*

DARTING (dar'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To DART] *L'action de darder, de jeter, de lancer*, f.

DARTOS (dar'-ŏce), *ſ.* Anat. a cutaneous muſcle of the ſcrotum] *Dartos*, m.

DART-SNAKE (dart'-ſnéke), *ſ. Serpent volant d'Amboine*, m.

DARU, *ſ.* [anc. Bot.] V. LENTISK.

To DASH (dăſhe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break by colliſion] *Heurter, froiſſer*; *briſer en heurtant*, ou *en froiſſant*. To daſh a ſtone againſt a ſtone, *Froiſſer une pierre contre une pierre*. If they fall they daſh themſelves to pieces, *S'ils tombent, ils ſe briſeront en pièces, ils ſe caſſeront*.

To DASH [to leſparter] *Tacher, éclabouſſer*.

To DASH [to mingle] *Mêler, mélanger, altérer par un mélange*, au propre & au fig.

* Several revealed truths are daſhed with a mixture of fables and human inventions, *Pluſieurs vérités révélées ſont altérées par un mélange de fables & d'inventions humaines*.

* To DASH, *Renverſer, détruire, fruſtrer*. To daſh one's hopes, *Fruſtrer, détruire les eſpérances de quelqu'un*. To daſh a project, *Renverſer, faire échouer un deſſein*. To daſh one's confidence, *Déconcerter quelqu'un, confondre*, ou *détruire ſon aſſurance, le décompoſer, le déconcerter*.

To DASH OVER [to blot] *Effacer*.

To DASH, *v. n.* [to fly off] *S'écouler, ſe répandre*; ou bien, *ſe briſer*. Our ſhip was like to daſh againſt a rock, *Notre vaiſſeau étoit ſur le point de ſe briſer contre un rocher*.

DASH, *ſ.* [colliſion, ſtroke, a mark in writing] *Froiſſement*, m. *coup*, m. *trait*, m. The daſh of two ſtones one againſt another, *Le froiſſement de deux pierres l'une contre l'autre*. At firſt daſh, *Au premier coup*. A daſh of a pen, *Un trait de plume*; *barre*, f. *une ligne———, qui déſigne une pauſe*, ou *une omiſſion*. At one daſh, *tout d'un trait, en un coup*.

DASH [a ſmall quantity] *Un peu, une légère quantité*. A daſh of folly, *Un grain de folie*. A daſh of vinegar, *Un filet de vinaigre*.

DASHED (dăſht'), *part. adj. Froiſſé, heurté, éclabouſſé*; *mêlé*; *fruſtré, renverſé*.

DASHING (dăſh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To DASH] *Froiſſement*, m. *l'action d'éclabouſſer*, f.

DASTARD (dăs'-tărde), *ſ.* [a coward] *Poltron*, m. *lâche*, m. ‡ *couard*, m. §‖ *côlon*, m.

To DASTARD, *and* To DASTARDISE (dăs'-tăr-dăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to intimidate, to terrify] *Intimider, épouvanter, décourager*.

DASTARDLY (das'-tard-le), *adj.* [cowardly, mean, timorous] *Lâche, timide, ſans courage*.

DASTARDY (dăs'-tăr-dé), *ſ.* [cowardlineſs] *Lâcheté*, f. *timidité*, f. ‡ *couardiſe*, f. §‖ *côlonnerie*, f.

DATA [dé'-tă), *ſ.* [ſuch things as are known, given, *or* granted, in a propoſition] *Des conceſſions*, f. *des demandes*, f. *des ſuppoſitions accordées, des données*, f. pl.

DATE [duration] *Durée*, f. *le temps qu'une choſe dure*; ou *eſt en uſage*. Ages of endleſs date, *Des ſiècles d'une durée infinie*. Out of date, *Qui n'eſt plus d'uſage, qui n'a plus de cours*.

To DATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark the date] *Dater, mettre la date*. To date a letter, *Dater une lettre*.

DATE [the fruit of the date-tree] *Datte*, f.

DATE-TREE, *ſ. Dattier*, m. *palmier de montagne*, m. Indian date-plum, *Mico-coulier*, ou *Micocoulier*, m.

DATED (dé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Daté*. His letter was dated the eleventh inſtant, *ſa lettre étoit datée du onzième*, ou *du onze du courant*.

DATELESS (déte'-lĕce), *adj.* [without a date] *Sans date*.

DATIVE (dé'-tĭv) *ſ.* and *adj.* [in Grammar; the term of the action] *Datif*, m. le troiſieme cas de la déclinaiſon des noms.

DATIVE, *adj.* [in Law; appointed by the judge] *Ordonné; déſigné par les juges; datif*, ve, en parlant d'une tutelle. A dative guardian, *Une tutelle dative*.

DATURA, *ſ.* [Bot Stramonium, thorn-apple: a poiſonous plant of both Indies] *Stramonium*, ou *ſtramoine*, m. *Pomme épineuſe*, f. *herbe aux ſorciers*, f. *herbe des magiciens*, f. *herbe du diable*, f. *herbe à la taupe*, f. *endormie*, f. (ſon fruit ſe nomme, *Noix mételle*, f.)

To DAUB (dâbe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beſmear, to paint coarſely, to diſguiſe, to flatter groſſly] *Barbouiller, enduire*; *ſurcharger, chamarrer*; *peindre groſſièrement*; §‖ *peinturlurer*; au figuré, *déguiſer, flatter, couvrir, gâter*; *flatter groſſièrement*; *ſéduire, corrompre*. To daub with ſeveral colours, *Barioler*.

To DAUB, *v. n.* [to play the hypocrite] *Faire l'hypocrite*.

DAUBED (dâ'-b'd), *part. adj. Barbouillé, enduit, ſurchargé, chamarré*; *déguiſé, plâtré, couvert, gâté, flatté, ſéduit, ſéduit groſſièrement*. A coat daubed with gold lace, *Habit chargé de galon, chamarré d'or*.

§ DAUBER (dâ'-beŭr), *ſ.* [a coarſe low painter] *Barbouilleur*, m. *broyeur d'ocre*, m. *peintureau*, ou *pintereau*, m.

DAUBING (dâ'-bin'gne), *ſ.* [a bad painting] *Barbouillage*, m.

DAUBY (dâ'-bé), *adj.* [viſcous, glutinous, adheſive] *Gluant, vuqueux*.

DAUCUS (dâ'-keŭce), *ſ.* [a kind of wild carrot] *Daucus*, m. *ſorte de carotte ſauvage, qui donne le nom à une ſorte de buiſſon qui ſe fait en Angleterre*, f.

DAUGHTER (dâ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the female offſpring of a man *or* woman] *Fille*. A daughter-in-law, *Une belle fille, une bru, épouſe de fils*. A grand-daughter, *Une petite fille, fille de fils*, ou *de fille*.

DAULONTAS, *ſ.* [an American medical ſhrub] *Daullonte*, m.

DAUMUR, *ſ.* [a ſerpent entering the compoſition of the theriaca] *Daumur*, m.

To DAUNT (dan't), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to frighten, to diſcourage] *Intimider, effrayer, décourager*.

DAUNTED (dan'-tĕd), *part. adj. Intimidé, effrayé, découragé*.

DAUNTLESS (dan't'-lĕce), *adj.* [fearleſs] *Intrépide, courageux, ſans peur*.

DAUNTLESSNESS (dan't'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [fearleſſneſs] *Intrépidité*, f.

DAUPHIN (dâ'-fine), *ſ.* [a title given to the eldeſt ſon of the king of France] *Dauphin*, m.

DAUPHIN [an univalvular ſhell; a ſort of ſea-ſnail] *Dauphin*, m.

DAUPHINY (dâ'-fĭ-né), *ſ.* [a province of France] *Dauphiné*, m.

DAVERIDION, *ſ.* [oil of ſpike] *Davéridion*, m.

DAVID'S ST. (dé-vĭd's) *ſ.* [an epiſcopal town of Pembrokeſhire; lat. 51°-56′ N. lon. 5°-15′ W.] *St. David*, m.

DAVIS' STRAITS (dé'-vĭce ſtrĕts'), *ſ. pl.* [an arm of the ſea between Greenland and N. America] *Détroit de Davis*, m.

DAVIT (dé'-vĭte), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Davier*, m. *minet*, m. *meuilinet*, m.

DAW (dâ), *or* JACK-DAW (djăk-dâ), *ſ.* [a bird] *Choucas*, m. *chouette*, f. *geai*, m.

To DAW [To Brook] a thing, *v. a. Souffrir, endurer quelque choſe*; *boire quelque affront*.

To DAWB, V. To DAUB.

DAWBER, V. DAUBER.

‡ DAWK (dâk) *ſ.* [an inciſion in a ſtuff] *Coupure* dans une étoffe, *ſ. hoche*, f. *ceche*, f.

To DAWK, *v. a.* [to mark with an inciſion] *Marquer par une coupure, faire une hoche*.

DAWN (dâne), *ſ.* [the time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe] *Le point* ou *la pointe du jour*; *l'aube*, f. *l'aurore*, f. au fig. *le commencement, la naiſſance*.

* In the dawn of time, *A la naiſſance des temps, au commencement du monde*.

* Theſe tender circumſtances diffuſe a dawn of ſerenity over the ſoul, *Ces tendres ſituations répandent un air ſerein dans l'âme*.

To DAWN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to grow luminous] *Poindre*; *commencer à paroître, à briller*; *éclater*. Aurora dawned to view, *En vain l'aurore commençoit à paroître*.

* A dawning youth, *Une jeune fille qui commence à montrer des talens, une jeuneſſe qui promet beaucoup*.

DAY (dé), *ſ* [light; the time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun] *Jour*, m. *clarté*, f. *lumière*, f. *un jour, un journé*, ‡ *hui*. Night

end day, *Le jour & la nuit.* It is broad day, *Il eſt grand jour.* In the day, *Au jour, à la lumiere.* A holy-day, *Un jour de fête.* A work-day, *Un jour ouvrable.* A court-day, *Un jour de palais.* Day by day, *Chaque jour, jour par jour, journellement.* The next day, the day following, *Le lendemain, le jour ſuivant.* The third day, *Le ſurlendemain.* Every day, *Tous les jours.* Every other day, *De deux jours l'un, de deux en deux jours.* Every third day, *De trois en trois jours.* To-day, this day, *Aujourd'hui.* The day before yeſterday, *Avant hier.* A faſt-day, *Un jour maigre.* A feaſt-day, *Un jour gras.* New year's-day, *Le premier jour de l'an.* This may be a day, *Il y a long-temps.* This day fe'nnight or ſevennight (a week ago), *Il y a aujourd'hui huit jours.* This fe'nnight (a week hence), *Dans huit jours d'ici.*

I ſtaid out all the live-long day, *J'demeurai toute la journée dehors* He puts me off day from day, *Il me remet de jour en jour, de jour à autre.* He gives ſo much a day, *Il donne tant par jour.* He received day after day ſeveral information, *Il recevoit de jour à autre divers avis.* He died twelve months after his wife, to a day, *Il eſt mort un an après ſa femme, jour pour jour,* To be an every day man, *Se mettre à tous les jours.*

† The better day the better deed, *Bon jour bonne œuvre.*

DAY [day of conteſt, battle] *Journée,* f. *bataille,* f. To get or loſe the day, *Gagner,* ou *perdre la bataille.*

DAYS [time, age, life] *Jours,* m. *temps,* m. *ſiècle,* m. *vie,* f. *âge,* f. Happy days, *Jours d'or.* This happened in our days, *Ceci eſt arrivé de nos jours.* In thoſe days, *En ce temps-là.* In the days of old, *Au temps paſſé, autrefois, jadis.* He never in his days broke his word, *Il n'a jamais manqué à ſa parole dans toute ſa vie.*

DAY-BED (dé'-bĕd), *ſ.* [a bed uſed for idleneſs and luxury in the day-time] *Lit de repos,* m. *ſopha,* m. *canapé,* m.

DAY-BOOK (dé'-boük), *ſ.* [a tradeſman's journal] *Journal d'un marchand,* m.

DAY-BREAK (dé'-brek), *ſ.* [the dawn] *Le point au jour; aube,* f. *aurore,* f.

DAY-FLY (dé'-flï), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a fly that laſts but one day; ſome laſt leſs] *Ephémère,* f. ou *mouche éphémère,* f. *manne,* f. (t. de *Pêcheur*).

DAY-LABOUR (dé'-lé-beür), *ſ.* [labour by the day] *Tâche d'un jour,* f. *travail journalier, journée,* f.

DAY-LABOURER (dé'-lé-beür-eür), *ſ.* [one that works by the day] *Journalier,* m. *ouvrier qui travaille à la journée,* m.

DAY-LIGHT (dé'-lïte), *ſ.* [the light of day] *La clarté, la lumière du jour; jour,* m. In plain day-light, *En plein jour.* To burn day-light, *Brûler le jour; allumer de la chandelle en plein jour.*

DAY-LILY (dé'-li-lï), *ſ.* V. ASPHODEL.

DAY-PEEP (dé'-pïpe), *ſ.* [dawn] *Aube,* f. *point-du jour,* m.

‡ DAYSMAN (déz'-măne), *ſ.* [umpire] *Arbitre,* m.

DAY-SPRING (dé'-ſprin'gne), *ſ.* [the riſe of the day] *L'aurore,* f. *le point du jour.*

DAY-STAR (dé'-ſtar), *ſ.* [the morning-ſtar] *L'étoile du matin,* f.

DAY-TIME (dé'-tïme), *ſ.* [the time in which there is light, oppoſed to night] *Le temps qu'il fait jour,* par oppoſition aux ténèbres; *le jour.*

DAY-WORK (dé'-oüeük), *ſ.* [work impoſed by the day] *Journée,* f. *le travail d'un jour.* * Day's-work (in ſea-language), *Le point,* ou *la route d'un vaiſſeau d'un midi à l'autre.*

DAZIED (dé'-zïd), *adj.* [beſprinkled with daiſies] *Jonché de marguerites.*

To DAZE (déze), *and* To DAZZLE (dăz'zl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overpower with light] *Ebloüir.*

To DAZZLE, *v. n.* [to be overpowered by light] *Etre ebloui.*

DAZZLED (dăz'-zl'd), *part. adj. Ebloui.*

DAZZLING (dăz'-zlin'gne), *ſ. L'action d'ebloüir; ebloüiſſement,* m.

DAZZLING, *adj.* [bright, overpowering with light] *Ebloüiſſant, brillant, éclatant, reluiſant, qui ebloüit.*

DEA SYRIA, *ſ.* [a title of Venus] *Dea Syria,* f.

DEACON (dï'-k'n) *ſ.* [an order of the clergy] *Diacre,* m.

Deacon or chaplain in the order of Malta, *Diacre,* m.

DEACONESS (dï'-k'n-rĕce), *ſ.* [a female officer in the ancient church] *Diaconiſſe,* f.

DEACONRY (dï'-k'n-ré), *or* DEACONSHIP (dï'-k'n chïp), *ſ.* [the office of a deacon] *Diaconat,* m. *diaconie,* f.

DEAD (dĕd), *adj.* [deprived of life, exanimated] *Mort, qui a perdu la vie.* He told me that they were dead of hunger, *Il me dit qu'ils étoient morts de faim.* To fall down dead, *Tomber roide mort.* Half dead, *A demi-mort.*

*‡ To work for a dead horſe (to pay an old debt), *Travailler pour payer une vieille dette.*

DEAD [imitating death; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs] *Mort, léthargique, ſans mouvement, engourdi, privé de ſentiment.* Dead fleſh, *Chair morte* Dead ſheep, *Sommeil léthargique, ſommeil profond.* Dead water, *Eau morte, eau croupiſſante.*

DEAD [ſtill, gloomy, obſcure, empty, &c] *Tranquille, triſte, ſombre, obſcur, vuide, ſourd,* &c. The dead darkneſs of the night, *Les tranquilles ténèbres de la nuit.* A dead calm, *Un calme profond, plantieux.* A dead winter, *Un hiver triſte & marécageux.* A dead ſound, *Un bruit ſourd.* A dead place, *Un lieu ſolitaire.* A dead void ſpace, *Un eſpace vuide.*

DEAD [dull, frigid, taſteleſs, without the natural force or life] *Lâche, peſant, languiſſant, froid, ſans ſaveur, ſans force, mort.* A dead palate, *Une bouche froide, languiſſante.* Dead drink, *Boiſſon éventée, ſans ſaveur.* Dead fire, *Feu preſque éteint, qui n'a point de force.* Dead coal, *Charbon éteint.* A dead bough, *Une branche morte.*

Dead-beat, *ſ.* [in clock-work] *Echappement à repos,* m.

Dead-calm [in ſea-language], *Calme plat.* Dead-eye, *Cap-de-mouton,* m. Crow-foot-dead-eyes, *Mogues d'araignée,* f. pl. Iron-bound dead-eye with a hook, *Cap de mouton à croc.* Dead-eye of a crow-foot, *Cap de mouton de martinet.* Dead block, *Poulie à moque,* f. Dead-lights, *Faux ſabords,* ou *faux mantelets (pour les fenêtres de la poupe).* Dead-doors, *Portes de rechange (pour la galerie, en cas que celles qui ſont en place ſuſſent enfoncées par un coup de mer).* Dead-neap or Neap-tide, *Morte-eau,* f. *morte-marée,* f. *baſſe-marée,* f. Dead-reckoning, *Route eſtimée.* Dead-riſing, or Riſing-line of the floor, *Ligne qui marque dans le plan d'élévation d'un vaiſſeau l'extrémité de toutes les varangues; ſi le des façons,* f. Dead time of the year, *Morte-ſaiſon.* Dead-water, or Eddy-water, *Remous du ſillage d'un vaiſſeau,* m. *bouche,* f. Dead wood, *Corbes de remplaſſage,* f. ou *bois de remplaſſage,* m. *billes,* m. *contre-quille,* f. Dead-work, *œuvre morte,* f. *(partie du vaiſſeau au-deſſus de l'eau).*

DEAD [uſeleſs, unprofitable] *Mort, qui ne profite point, inutile.* This money is dead upon your hands, *Cet argent eſt mort entre vos mains.*

DEAD, *ſ. pl.* [dead men] *Les morts,* m. The ancient Romans generally buried their dead near the great roads, *Les anciens Romains enterroient leurs morts auprès des grands chemins.*

DEAD, *ſ.* [time in which there is a remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom] *Silence profond, profondes ténèbres.* In dead of night, *Dans le ſilence de la nuit.*

To DEAD, *or* DEADEN (dĕd'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation] *Amortir, aſſoupir; éventer.* To dead the ſound, *Amortir le ſon.* To dead the ſpirits, *Aſſoupir les eſprits*

DEADED (dĕd'-ĕd), *or* DEADENED (dĕd'-d'nĕd), *part. adj. Amorti, aſſoupi, éventé.* Dead-ed wine, *Du vin éventé.*

DEAD-DOING (dĕd'-doü-ïn'gne), *part. adj.* [deſtructive, killing] *Meurtrier, deſtructeur.* Your dead-doing hand, *Votre main meurtrière.*

DEAD-BORN (dĕd'-borne), *adj.* [ſtill-born] *Mort-né.*

DEAD-DRUNK (dĕd'-drün'k), *adj. Ivre-mort.*

DEAD-LIFT (dĕd'-lïft), *ſ.* [hopeleſs exigence] *Etat déſeſpéré,* m. *danger extrême.*

*† To help one at a dead-lift, *Tirer quelqu'un d'un état déſeſpéré.*

DEAD-PLEDGE (dĕd'-plĕdje), *ſ.* [a mortgage] *Hypothèque,* f. Dead-pays, *Mauvais payé,* f.

DEADLY (dĕd'-le), *adj.* [mortal, deſtructive, implacable] *Mortel, contraire, deſtructeur, fatal, implacable, cruel, violent.* A deadly ſin, *Un péché mortel.* A deadly diſeaſe. *Une maladie mortelle.* Deadly enemies, *Des ennemis implacables.* You are a deadly man, *Vous êtes un cruel homme.* A deadly blow, *Un coup fatal.*

DEADLY, *adv.* [mortally, implacably] *Mortellement, à mort, comme la mort, impitoyablement, d'une mort implacable.* I hate him deadly, *Je le hais mortellement.* Deadly wounded, *Bleſſé à mort.* Deadly pale, *Pâle comme la mort.*

§ DEADLY [in a ridiculous ſenſe, greatly] *Extrêmement, horriblement, furieuſement.* He was deadly angry, *Il étoit furieuſement en colère.*

DEADNESS (dĕd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [frigidity, want of warmth] *Froid,* m. *froideur,* f. *foibleſſe,* f. *abattement,* m. *accablement,* m.

DEAD-NETTLE (dĕd'-nĕt-tl'), *ſ.* [Bot. lamium album, urticaiores, Archangel] *Ortie morte,* ou *qui ne pique point,* f. [Lamium purpureum, fœtidum; galeopſis, yellow ſtinking Archangel] *Ortie morte puante,* f. *ortie rouge,* f. *galéopſis,* ou *chanvre bâtard,* m.

DEADS (dĕdz), *or* DEAD-HEADS (dĕd'-hïps), *ſ.* [ſuch parcels of rock or earth as miners leave in the grooves, or are thrown away after the ore is picked] *Les morceaux de roc & de terre que les mineurs rejettent après en avoir tiré la mine,* m.

DEAF (dĕf), *adj.* [wanting the ſenſe of hearing] *Sourd, qui n'entend pas.* To make deaf, *Aſſourdir.* To counſel deaf, but not to flattery, *Sourd aux avis, mais écoutant la flatterie.*

To DEAF, *or* To DEAFEN (dĕf'-f'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make deaf] *Aſſourdir, rendre ſourd.*

DEAFENED (dĕf'-f'n'd), *part. adj. Aſſourdi.*

DEAFISH (dĕf'-ïche), *adj.* [ſomewhat deaf] *Un peu ſourd, ſourdaut, qui a l'oreille un peu dure, qui eſt un peu dur d'oreille.* A deafiſh man, *Un ſourdaut*

DEAFLY (dĕf'-lé), *adj.* [ſolitary] *Solitaire, triſte.*

DEAFLY, *adv.* [obſcurely to the ear] *Sourdement, d'une maniere ſourde*

DEAFNESS (dĕf'-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of the power of hearing] *Surdité,* f. Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb in conſequence of their deafneſs, *Ceux qui ſont ſourds & muets, ſont muets en conſéquence de leur ſurdité.*

DEAL (dïle), *ſ.* [part, quantity] *Partie,* f. *quantité,* f. *force.* A great deal (é-grë-dïle), *Une grande partie, beaucoup. Autant comme autant.* A great deal of trouble, *Beaucoup de peine.*

DEAL [at Cards; the act of dealing] *La donne, la main.* To loſe deal, *Perdre ſa donne.* To give one the deal, *Donner la main à quelqu'un,* au jeu de piquet.

DEAL [a ſort of wood] *Sapin,* m. *bois de menuiſerie,* m. A deal-board, *Une planche de ſapin.*

To DEAL, -ING, DEALT (dĕlt), *v. a.* [to diſtribute] *Donner, diſtribuer, partager entre pluſieurs, répandre.* Deal thy bread to the poor, *Donne ton pain aux pauvres.* God deals his bleſſings to every one, *Dieu diſtribue ſes grâces à tout le monde.*

To DEAL, *v. n.* [to traffick] *Trafiquer, commercer, négocier.* He deals in all ſorts of commodities, *Il trafique de toutes ſortes de marchan-*

dises. It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter, *Il vaut mieux en général négocier de vive voix que par lettres.*

To Deal [to behave] *Se comporter, agir.* To deal impartially, *Agir impartialement.*

To Deal by [to treat well or ill] *Traiter.* He deals fairly by us, *Il nous traite bien.* To deal ill or well by one, *En user bien* ou *mal avec quelqu'un.*

To Deal in [to have to do with] *Se mêler de, s'engager dans.* Among all sets of authors there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters, *Il n'y a point d'auteurs qui s'attirent plus de désagrément que ceux qui se mêlent de politique.*

To Deal with [to contend with] *En user, en agir.* To deal honestly with one, *En agir honnêtement avec quelqu'un.* To deal falsely with one, *Faire faux bon à quelqu'un.* He dealt thus also with other nations, *Il en usa aussi de la même manière avec les autres nations.*

To Deal with [to contend with] *Combattre,* If she hated me I should know what passion to deal with, *Si elle me haïssoit, je saurois quelle passion j'aurois à combattre.*

To Deal [at cards] *Faire, donner des cartes.* You are to deal, *C'est à vous à faire.* To deal again, *Refaire.*

To DEALBATE (dī-ăl-bāte'), *v. a.* [to whiten, to bleach] *Blanchir.*

DEALBATION (dī-ăl-bā'-shĕŭne), *s.* [in Chymistry; the act of bleaching; the change from black to white by the means of fire; whitening] *Blanchiment,* m. *déalbation,* f.

DEALER (dī'-lĕŭr), *s.* [a trader] *Un marchand, un négociant;* se dit aussi en général d'un *homme qui se mêle* de quelque chose; ou *qui agit* bien ou mal dans le commerce de la vie. A dealer in learning, *Un homme qui se mêle de science; un savant de profession.* A small dealer in learning, *Un demi-savant.*

A plain dealer, *Un homme franc, qui agit de bonne foi.* A false dealer, *Un homme de mauvaise foi, un fourbe.* A double dealer, *Un homme à deux visages, un trompeur.*

Dealer [at cards] *Celui* ou *celle qui donne.*

DEALING (dī'-lĭn'gne), *s. L'action de trafiquer;* trafic, m. *négoce,* m. *affaires,* f. pl. *commerce,* m. *conduite,* f. *procédé,* m. He had great dealings in his way for many years, *Il faisoit un grand commerce depuis plusieurs années.* God's gracious dealing with men, *La conduite gracieuse de Dieu envers les hommes.*

DEALT (dĕlt), *part. adj. Donné, distribué.*

Dealt with. *Traité.* Kindly dealt with, *Bien traité.* Reflect on the merits of the men who had been thus dealt with by their country, *Songez au mérite de ceux qui avoient été ainsi traités par leur patrie.*

DEAMBULATION (dī-ăm'-bĭŭ-lā'-shĕŭne), *s.* [the act of walking about] *Promenade,* f.

DEAN (dīne), *s.* [a church dignitary; senior] *Doyen,* m. *primicier,* m.

DEANERY (dī'-neŭr-é), *s.* [the office, the rank, the revenue, and the house of a dean] *Doyenné, décanat,* m.

DEANSHIP (dīne'-shĭp), *s.* [the office and rank of a dean] *Doyenné,* m. *décanat, m. primicériat,* m.

DEAR, *adj.* [beloved; costly] *Cher, chéri, bien-aimé; de grand prix.* My dear friend, *Mon cher ami.* This house is dear, *Cette maison est chère,* ou *d'un grand prix.* A dear year, *Une année chère, où les denrées sont fort chères.* It cost me very dear, *Il me coûte fort cher.*

Dear, *s.* [a word of endearment] *Cher, chère.* My dear, *Mon cher,* ou *ma chère; mon ami,* ou *ma mie, ma belle; mon bon, ma bonne.*

Dear, *adv.* [high-priced] *Cher, beaucoup.*

OH! DEAR! (ô-dīre') *interj. Ouais!* ou *vous me surprenez! ahi!*

DEAR-BOUGHT (dīre'-bâte), *adj* [purchased at an high price] *Acheté fort cher; qui coûte cher.*

DEARLING, now written Darling, which see.

DEARLY (dīre'-lé), *adv.* [with great fondness] *Chèrement, tendrement, affectueusement.* He loved her dearly, *Il l'aimoit tendrement.*

Dearly [at an high price] *Cher, à grand prix.* He shall very dearly pay for it, *Il le payera fort cher.*

To DEARN, V. To Darn.

DEARNESS (dīre'-nĕce), *s.* [fondness, kindness, love] *Tendresse,* f. There is a great dearness of friendship between them, *Il s'aiment avec beaucoup de tendresse.*

Dearness [high price, scarcity] *Cherté,* f. The dearness of corn, *La cherté du blé.*

DEARTH (dĕrtsh), *s.* [scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine] *Cherté,* f. *famine,* f. *disette,* f. *stérilité,* f.

To DEARTICULATE (dī-ar-tik'-ĭŭ-lāte), *v. a.* [to disjoint, to dismember] *Démembrer, démettre.*

DEATH (dĕtsh), *s.* [the extinction of life] *Mort,* f. *décès,* m. *trépas,* m. I fear not death, *Je ne crains point la mort.* To put one to death, *Mettre quelqu'un à mort, le faire mourir.* Death's blow, *Le coup de la mort.* A death's head, *Une tête de mort.* To grieve one's self to death, *Se faire mourir de chagrin.* It is death [a capital crime] *C'est un crime capital,* ou *digne de mort.*

† After death comes the physician, *Après la mort le médecin.*

To sit upon life and death, *Juger quelqu'un pour un crime capital.*

* Death [the cause of death] *Cause de la mort,* f. To be the death of one, *Etre cause de la mort de quelqu'un.* To cause one's death, *Mettre au cercueil.*

¶ Death. *Mort;* decease, *décès;* departure, *trépas* (synon): *Death* is the most usual expression, and signifies, simply, extinction of life: *decease* is more studied, somewhat bordering upon the law, generally used when we speak of inheritance or succession: *departure* is a style more refined, and presents an idea of the passage from one life to another; the first of these words is used with respect to all creatures; the other two, to man only. A glorious *departure* is preferable to a shameful life. *Death* is the common lot of all things living. Succession does not take place till the moment of *decease.*

DEATH-BED (dĕtsh'-bĕd), *s.* [the bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness] *Lit de la mort,* m. au figuré, *agonie,* f. *dernière heure.*

DEATHFUL (dĕtsh'-fŭl), *adj.* [mortal] *Mortel, meurtrier.*

DEATHLESS (dĕtsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [immortal, everlasting] *Immortel, qui n'est pas sujet à la mort.*

DEATH-LIKE (dĕtsh'-lī-ke), *adj.* [resembling death] *Qui ressemble à la mort, léthargique.* A dead-like sleep, *Un sommeil léthargique.*

† Death's-door (dĕtsh's-dor'), [a near approach to death] *L'approche de la mort, les portes de la mort.*

DEATH'S-MAN (dĕtsh's'-măne), *s.* [executioner] *Bourreau,* m.

DEATH-WATCH (dĕtsh'-oŭatche), *s.* [Cricket, an insect that makes a tinkling noise. superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death] *horloge de la mort,* f.

DEATH'S WOUND (dĕtsh's'-oŭoŭn'd), *s.* [a mortal wound] *Plaie mortelle.* He has given me my death's wound, *Il m'a mortellement blessé; il m'a donné le coup de la mort.*

To DEAURATE (dī-â-réte'), *v. a.* [to gild] *Dorer.*

DEAURATION (dī-â-ré'-shĕŭne), *s.* [gilding] *Dorure,* f.

To DEBAR (dī-bar') -ring, -red, *v. a.* [to exclude, to preclude) *Exclure, priver.* To debar one of his wishes, *Priver quelqu'un de ce qu'il désire.*

To DEBARB (dī-barb'), *v. a.* [to shave] *Raser, priver de la barbe.*

To DEBARK (dī-bark'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to disembark] *Débarquer.*

DEBARKED (dī-bar'-k't), *part. adj. Débarqué.*

Debarred (dī bar'-r'd), *part. adj. Exclus, privé.* Debarred from all commerce, *Privé, exclus de tout commerce.*

DEBARRING (dī-bar'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'exclure, de priver; exclusion,* f. *privation,* f.

To DEBASE (dī-bā ce), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make mean; to adulterate] *Abaisser, avilir, mépriser, ravaler; falsifier, altérer, déprimer, abâtardir; affoiblir, déshonorer.* Sensuality debases men into beasts, *La sensualité abaisse* ou *ravale l'homme jusqu'à la condition des bêtes.* To debase religion with frivulous disputes, *Avilir la religion par des disputes frivoles.* To debase coin, *Falsifier la monnoie, altérer la monnoie, billonner.* One that debases coin, *Billonneur,* m.

DEBASED (dī-bé'-s't), *part. adj. Abaissé, avili, falsifié,* Debased coin, *Bas argent.*

DEBASEMENT (dī bā-cé'-mĕn't), *and* Debasing (dī-bé'-cĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'abaisser, de falsifier; abaissement,* m. *avilissement,* m. *falsification,* f. *affoiblissement,* m. Debasing of coin, *Altération de la monnoie,* f. *billonnage,* m.

DEBATEABLE (dī-bé'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [disputable] *Disputable.*

DEBATE (dī-bāte'), *s.* [dispute in words, controversy] *Débat,* m *délibération,* f. *dispute,* f. *contestation,* f. *controverse,* f. en matière de Théologie.

Debate [a quarrel] *Querelle,* f. *dispute,* f. *conflit,* m. *contention,* f. ‖ *grabuge,* m. ‖ *tintamarre,* m. *vacarme,* m.

To Debate, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to dispute, to contest] *Débattre, discuter, agiter, examiner.* To debate a business, a cause, a question, *Débattre, balloter,* ou *discuter une affaire, examiner une cause, agiter une question.* To debate again, *Rédébattre.*

To Debate, *v. n.* [to deliberate, to dispute] *Délibérer; disputer, contester.*

DEBATED (dī-be'-tĕd), *part. adj. Débattu, examiné, discuté, agité, controversé.*

DEBATEFUL (dĕ-bāte'-f ŭl), *adj.* [said of persons] *Querelleur, qui aime à contester,* [applied to things] *Contesté, douteux, problématique, qui cause des disputes.*

DEBATEMENT (dī-bāte'-mĕn't), V. Debate.

DEBATER (dī-bé'-teŭr), *s.* [a disputant, a controvertist] *Disputeur,* m. *controversiste,* m.

DEBAUCH (dī-bâtsh'), *s.* [a fit of intemperance; lewdness] *Débauche,* f. *excès,* m.

To Debauch, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to corrupt] *Débaucher, corrompre, entraîner dans la débauche,* ou *dans le vice, pervertir.* To debauch youth, *Débaucher la jeunesse.* To debauch a maid, *Débaucher une fille, en abuser.*

DEBAUCHED (dī-bâtch't), *part. adj. Débauché, débordé.*

DEBAUCHEE (dĕb-â-chī'), *s.* [a lecher, a drunkard] *Un débauché, un libertin.*

DEBAUCHER (dī-bâtch'-eŭr), *s.* [a corrupter] *Corrupteur,* m. *qui débauche, suborneur,* m.

DEBAUCHERY (dī-bâtch'-ĕr-é), *s.* [the practice of excess, lewdness] *Débauche,* f. *libertinage,* m. *déreglement de mœurs,* m. *déréglement, désordre,* m. *folie,* f. V. Luxury.

DEBAUCHMENT (dī-bâtch'-mĕn't), *s.* [the act of debauching] *L'action de débaucher, corruption,* f.

To DEBEL (dī-bĕl'), *or* Debellate (dī-bĕl'-léte), -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to overcome in war, to conquer] *Subjuguer, conquérir, vaincre.*

DEBELLATION (dĕb-ĕl-é'-shĕŭne), *s.* [the act of conquering in war] *Conquête,* f. *défaite,* f.

DEBENTURE (dī-bĕn'-tĭeŭre), *s.* [a writ by which a debt is claimed] *Billet pour se faire payer d'une dette,* m. *débenture,* f.

DEBET (dī'-bĕte), *s.* [among Merchants; the sum due to them for goods sold on credit] *Débit,* m.

Debet [among Book-keepers; the left-hand page of the ledger, where are all articles supplied or paid] *Débet,* m.

DEBILE (dĕb'-ĭl), *adj.* [weak, feeble, languid] *Debile, foible.*

To DEBILITATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weaken, to enfeeble] *Affoiblir, énerver, débiliter.*

DEBILITATED (dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Affoibli, énervé, débilité.*

DEBILITATION (dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of weakening] *L'action d'affoiblir, affoiblissement,* m. *débilitation,* f.

DEBILITY (dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĕ), *s.* [weaknefs] *Débilité, f. foiblesse,* f. *langueur,* f.

DEBONAIR (dĕb-ô-nère'), *adj.* [elegant, civil, well-bred, genteel, complaifant] *Elégant, civil, honnête, doux, complaisant, bien élevé, gai, de bonne humeur.*

DEBONAIRITY (dĕb-ô-nèr'-ĭ-té), *s. Débonnaireté,* f.

DEBONAIRLY (dĕb-ô-nère'-lé), *adv.* [elegantly] *Galamment, élégamment, d'un air honnête.*

DEBRECEN, *s.* [a town and county of Upper Hungary; lat. 47°-32' N. lon. 22°-11' E.] *Debrezzene,* f.

DEBT (dĕte), *s.* [that which a man owes to another] *Dette,* f. To be in debt, *Etre endetté, avoir des dettes, devoir.* To pay one's debt, *Payer ses dettes,* ‖ *boucher des trous.* To remain in one's debt, *Redevoir.* Debt-book, *Carnet,* m.

† Out of debt out of danger, *Qui ne doit rien n'a rien à craindre.*

* DEBT [that which any one is obliged to do or suffer] *Devoir,* m. Your fon has paid a foldier's debt, *Votre fils a fait le devoir d'un soldat.*

DEBTED (dĕt'-ĕd), V. INDEBTED.

DEBTOR (dĕt'-eŭr), *s.* [he that is in debt] *Débiteur,* m. *reliquataire,* m.

DECACUMINATED (dé-kă-kĭou'-mĭ-né-tĕd), *adj.* [having the top cut off; is faid of trees] *Etêté.*

DECADE (dĕk'-ăd), *s.* [number of ten] *Décade,* f. Livy's Decades, *Les Décades de Tite Live.*

DECADENCY (dĭ-ké'-dĕn'-cé,), *s.* [decay] *Décadence,* f. The decadency of the empire, *La décadence de l'empire.*

DECAGON, (dĕk'-ă-gŏne), *s.* [a figure of ten angles] *Décagone,* m.

DECALOGUE (dĕk'-a-lŏg), *s.* [the ten commandments of God] *Décalogue,* m. *les dix commandemens de Dieu.*

DECAMERON (dĕk'-a-mé'-rŏne), *s.* [a Greek term; a work or converfation for ten days] *Décaméron,* m.

To DECAMP (dé-kămp'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fhift the camp, to move off] *Décamper, lever le camp, f. retirer.*

DECAMPMENT (dé-kămp'-men't), *s.* [the act of decamping] *Décampement,* m. *l'action de décamper.*

DECAMYRON (dĕk'-ă-mĭ'-ĭ-rŏne), *s.* [Pharm. malagma of ten different aromatics] *Décamyron,* m.

To DECANT (dé-kăn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pour off gently; to pour out of one veffel into another] *Verfer, tranfvaser, décanter, décuper.* To decant wine, *Tranfvaser du vin, le fouiller.*

DECANTATION (dĕk-ăn'-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [from to DECANT] *Décantation,* f. *l'action de tranfvaser,* f.

DECANTED (dĭ-kăn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Verfé, tranfvafé.*

DECANTER (dé-kăn'-teŭr), *s.* [a glafs-veffel to decant any liquor] *Un flacon propre à tranfvaser une liqueur quelconque; carafe,* f. *carafon,* m.

To DECAPITATE (dé-kăp'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to behead] *Decapiter, trancher la tête.*

DECASTYLE (dĕk'-ăs'-tĭle), *s.* [ancient Archit. a building with ten columns in front] *Décaftyle,* m.

To DECAY, (dĭ-ké'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to decline, to degenerate] *Déchoir, décliner, empirer, tomber en ruines, aller en décadence, dégénérer, s'abâtardir, se ternir, se gâter, perdre sa force & sa perfection, se paffer, s'affoiblir, s'user, s'amoindrir, haiffer, devenir caduc; fe conſumer.* Her beauty begins to decay, *Sa beauté commence à se passer, à se ternir.*

To DECAY, *v. a.* [to impair, to bring to decay] *Gâter, ruiner, détruire, faire tomber en décadence.*

DECAY, *s.* [decline, ſtate of diminution, ruin] *Déclin,* m. *décadence,* f. *chûte,* f. *dépériſſement,* m. *diminution,* f. *ruine,* f. *déchet,* m. The decay of trade, *La décadence du commerce.* To go to decay, *Déchoir, aller en décadence, se gâter, se détruire, dépérir.* His power begins to go to decay, *Sa puiſſance commence à déchoir.*

DECAYED (dĭ-ké'-ĕd), *part. adj. Déchu, ruiné, détruit, gâté, tombé en ruine ou en décadence, caduc, imbécille.* A decayed family, *Une famille déchue de ſon ancienne ſplendeur.* A decayed fortune, *Une fortune ruinée, détruite.* Decayed wine, *Du vin gâté.* Decayed by time, *Détruit par le temps.* Decayed with age, *Uſé, caſſé de vieilleſſe.* Decayed ſtores, [in ſea-language] *Effets hors de ſervice.*

DECAYER (dĭ-ké'-eŭr), *s.* [what cauſes decay] *Qui cauſe la décadence, le déchiſſement,* ou *la ruine.*

DECAYING (dĭ-ké'-ĭn'gne), *adj. Caduc.*

DECCAN, *s.* [an extenſive tract of country in Aſia, in India] *Decan,* m.

DECEASE (dĭ-cĕce'), *s.* [death, departure from life] *Décès,* m. *mort,* f. V. DEATH.

To DECEASE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to die, to depart from life] *Décéder, mourir.*

DECEASED (dĭ-cĕ'-s't), *part. adj.* [dead] *Décédé, mort.*

DECEIT (dĭ-cĕte'), *s.* [fraud, cheat] *Tromperie,* f. *fourberie,* f. *ſupercherie,* f. *impoſture,* f. *fraude,* f. *artifice,* m. *abus,* m. *amuſement,* m. *colluſion,* f. *déception,* f. en terme de Palais.

DECEITFUL (dĭ-cĕte'-foŭl), *adj.* [fraudulent] *Trompeur, fourbe, décevant, illuſoire, frauduleux, d loyal.* A deceitful promiſe, *Une promeſſe trompeuſe.*

DECEITFULLY (dĭ-cĕte'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [fraudulently] *Par tromperie, par ſupercherie, d'une maniere trompeuſe, par fraude, captieuſement, frauduleuſement.*

DECEITFULNESS (dĭ-cĕte'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being deceitful] *Qualité trompeuſe, appas trompeurs.* The deceitfulneſs of riches, *Les appas trompeurs des richeſſes,* m.

DECEIVABLE (dĭ-cĕ'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [deceitful; that may be deceived] *Trompeur; & qui peut être trompé, ſujet à ſe tromper, décevable.* Deceivable promiſes, *Promeſſes trompeuſes.* Man is deceivable by nature, *L'homme eſt naturellement ſujet à ſe tromper.*

DECEIVABLENESS (dĭ-cĕ'-vă bl' nĕc'), *ſ.* [liableneſs to be deceived] *Fa lilité à être trompé,* f.

To DECEIVE (dĭ-cĕve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impoſe upon, to bring into error, to delude; to mock, to fail] *Décevoir, tromper, ſéduire, induire en erreur, en impoſer, ſe moquer, ſe jouer, abuſer, endormir,* ‖ *embabouiner.* He deceives you by his words, *Il vous trompe par de belles paroles.* He deceived my hopes, *Il a trompé mes eſpérances.*

To be deceived, *Se tromper.* V. To OVERREACH.

DECEIVED (dĭ-cĕ'-vĕd), *part. adj. Déçu, trompé, joué, attrapé, moqué.* He was deceived in his expectation, *Il fut trompé dans ſon attente.*

DECEIVER (dĭ-cĕ'-veur), *ſ.* [a cheat] *Trompeur,* m. *fourbe,* m. *impoſteur,* m. *abuſeur,* m. Men were deceivers ever, *Les hommes furent toujours trompeurs.*

DECEMBER (dĭ-cĕm'-beŭr), *ſ.* [the laſt month of the year] *Décembre,* m.

DECEMPEDA (dĭ-cĕm'-pĭ-dă), *ſ.* [a meaſure of ten feet, uſed by the ancients and the moderns too] *Meſure de dix pieds,* f.

DECEMPEDAL (dĭ-cĕm'-pĭ-dăl'), *adj.* [ten feet long] *De dix pieds de long.*

DECEMVIR (dĭ-cĕn'-vĭr), *pl.* DECEMVIRI (dĭ-cĕm'-vĭ-răi), *ſ.* [a magiſtrate of ancient Rome] *Décemvir,* m.

DECEMVIRAL (dĭ-cĕm'-vĭ-răl), *adj* [concerning the decemviri] *Décemviral.* Decemviral laws, *Les lois Décemvirales.*

DECEMVIRATE (dĭ-cĕm'-vĭ-réte), *ſ.* [the government of old Rome by ten men] *Décemvirat,* m.

DECENCE (dĭ-cĕn'ce), *and* DECENCY (dĭ-cĕn'cé), *ſ.* [propriety of form, proper formality; ſuitableneſs to character, modeſty] *Décence,* f. *bienſéance,* f *décorum,* m. *convenance,* f. *modeſtie,* f. *retenue,* f. Not to keep to decency, *S'afficher.*

DECENNIAL (dĭ-cĕn'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [of ten years] *De dix ans, décennal.*

DECENT (dĭ'-cĕn't), *adj.* [becoming] *Décent, bienſéant, convenable, beau.*

DECENTLY (dĭ'-cĕn't-lé), *adv.* [in a proper manner] *Décemment, convenablement.*

DECEPTIBILITY (dĭ-cĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. DECEIVABLENESS.

DECEPTIBLE (dĭ-cĕp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* V. DECEIVABLE.

DECEPTION (dĭ-cĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of deceiving, fraud, fallacy] *L'action de tromper; tromperie,* f. *fraude,* f. *impoſture,* f. *ſupercherie,* f. *déception,* f. terme de Palais.

† DECEPTIOUS (dĭ-cĕp'-cheŭce), *adj.* [fallacious, deceitful] *Trompeur.*

DECEPTIVE (dĭ-cĕp'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of deceiving] *Trompeur.*

DECEPTORY dĭ-cĕp'-teur-é), *adj.* [deceivable] *Trompeur.*

DECERPT (dĭ-cĕrpt'), *adj.* [diminiſhed, taken off] *Diminué, ôté.*

DECERPTIBLE (dĭ-cĕrp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be taken off] *Qu'on peut ôter.*

DECERPTION (dĭ-cĕrp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taking off] *L'action d'ôter, de diminuer,* f. *diminution,* f.

DECESSION (dĭ-cĕs'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [departure] *Départ,* m. *ſortie,* f.

To DECHARM (dĭ-tcharm'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to counteract a charm, to diſenchant] *Déſenchanter, rompre le charme.*

To DECIDE (dĭ-ſäïde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to determine] *Décider, déterminer, juger; réſoudre, vuider.* To decide a queſtion, a diſpute, *Décider une queſtion, terminer un différend.*

DECIDED (dĭ-ſäï'-dĕd), *part. adj. Décidé, déterminé, terminé.*

DECIDENCE (dĕs'-ſĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the act of falling off] *Chûte,* f. The decidence of the leaves, *La chûte des feuilles.*

DECIDER (dĭ-ſaï'-deŭr), *ſ* [one who determines cauſes] *Arbitre,* m. *juge,* m. *celui qui décide.* The man is no ill decider in common caſes of property, where party is out of the queſtion, *L'homme eſt un aſſez bon juge dans les affaires ordinaires qui regardent la propriété, lorqu'il n'y eſt point intéreſſé.*

DECIDING (dĭ-ſaï'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de décider; déciſion,* f.

DECIDUOUS (dĭ-cĭd'-ĭoŭ-eŭce, *or* dĭ-cĭd'-djĭoŭ-euce), *adj.* [falling, not perennial] *Qui tombe, qui paſſe, qui périt tous les ans,* en parlant des plantes.

DECIDUOUSNESS (dĭ-cĭd'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [uſed of leaves, fruit, &c.] *Diſpoſition à tomber,* f.

DECIMA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Lachefis] *Décima,* f.

DECIMAL (dĕs'-ĭ-măl), *ſ.* [Arithm. numbered, multiplied, or divided by ten] *Décimal.* Decimal fractions, or decimals, *Fractions décimales.*

To DECIMATE (dĕs'-ĭ-méte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take the tenth] *Décimer, dîmer.*

DECIMATION (dĕs-ĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of decimating] *Décimation,* f. *dîme,* f. *payment des décimes,* m.

To DECIPHER (dĭ-ſaï'-feur), -ING, -ED, *v. a.*

v. a. [to explain ciphers; to write out; to characterise] *Déchiffrer, expliquer des chiffres; décrire, dépeindre, caractériser, faire le portrait de.* To decipher a brief, *Déchiffrer une lettre.* * To decipher eternal vengeance, *Dépeindre, ou décrire la vengeance eternelle de Dieu.* To decipher one, *Caractériser quelqu'un, faire son portrait.*

To DECIPHER [to unfold, to unravel] *Déchiffrer.* That was a perplexed affair, he has deciphered it to us very well, *Cette affaire étoit difficile, il nous l'a fort bien déchiffrée.*

DECIPHERED (dĭ-sī'-fĕr'd), *part. adj. Déchiffré, décrit, dépeint, caractérisé.*

DECIPHERER (dĭ-sī'-fĕr-ĕr), one who explains cipher] *Déchiffreur,* m.

DECIPHERING (dĭ-sī'-fĕr-ĭn'gne), *s. Déchiffrement,* m.

DECISION (dĭ-sĭj'-ŭne), *s.* [determination of a question] *Décision, f. détermination, f.*

DECISIVE (dĭ-sī'-sĭv), *and* DECISORY (dĭ-sī'-sŭr-ĭ), *adj.* [able to decide] *Décisif; décisoire,* terme de pratique. A decisive reason, *Raison décisive.* A decisory oath, *Serment décisoire.*

DECISIVELY (dĭ-sī'-sĭv-lé), *adv.* [in a decisive manner] *D'une manière décisive.*

DECISIVENESS (dĭ-sī'-sĭv-nĕsse), *s. Pouvoir de terminer une affaire, de fixer un événement,* m.

To DECK (dĕk), -ING, -ED, DECKT, *v. a.* [to cover, to dress, to adorn] *Couvrir, parer, orner, embellir, rehausser la beauté d'une chose.*

DECK, *s.* [the floor of a ship] *Tillac,* m. *tente,* m. *gaillard,* m. *couverte (en Provence),* f. The deck of a ship, *Le tillac, ou pont d'un vaisseau.* The first deck, *or* lowermost deck, *Franc tillac, ou le pont le plus bas.*

MAIN DECK *or* WAIST, *Belle, ou embelie,* m. Gun-deck, *Le pont (dans les frégates), & le premier pont (dans les vaisseaux).* Middle-deck, *Le second pont (dans les vaisseaux à trois ponts).* Upper-deck, *Le troisième pont (dans les vaisseaux à trois ponts, & le second pont (dans ceux à deux ponts).* Quarter-deck, *Gaillard d'arrière,* m. Orlop-deck, *Faux-pont,* m. Spare deck. *Faux pont (dans les frégates).* Half-deck, *Corps de garde,* m. *(espace compris entre le mât d'artimon & le grand mât sur le second pont).* Flush-deck, *or* deck flush fore and aft, *Pont entier sans ravalement ni interruptions.*

* DECK-TRANSOM, *Barre de pont.*

Deck and half of cannon [said of a frigate which carries cannon on her upper and quarter deck only] *Batterie & demie,* f.

DECK [pack] of cards, *Un jeu de cartes.*

DECKED *and* DECKT (dĕk't), *part. adj. Couvert, ajusté, paré, orné, embelli.*

DECKER (dĕk'-ĕr), *s.* V. DRESSER. [in sea-language] a two-decker, a three-decker, *Un vaisseau à deux ponts, à trois ponts.*

DECKING (dĕk'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de couvrir; couverture,* f. *ornement,* m. *parure,* f.

To DECLAIM (dĭ-klé'me'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to harangue, to rhetoricate] *Déclamer, discourir.*

DECLAIMER (dĭ-klé'-mĕr), *s.* [one who declaims, an orator] *Déclamateur,* m. *rhéteur,* m. *discoureur,* m

DECLAMATION (dĕk-lă-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [an oration made upon a theme] *Déclamation, f. pièce de rhétorique, f. discours public,* m.

DECLAMATOR (dĕk-lă-mé'-teŭr), *s.* V. DECLAIMER.

DECLAMATORY (dĭ-klăm'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [relating to declamation] *Déclamatoire, qui concerne la déclamation.*

DECLARABLE (dĭ-klé'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [capable of proof] *Qui peut être prouvé, susceptible de preuves, probable.*

DECLARATION (dĭ-klă-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [affirmation, oral expression, publication] *Déclaration, f. aveu,* m. *exposition, f. dénonciation, f.* A declaration of war, *Déclaration de guerre.* Declaration of love, *Déclaration d'amour.*

DECLARATION [in law] *Demande, f. arrêt,* m. To make one's declaration, *Faire sa demande.*

DECLARATIVE (dĭ-klăr'-ă-tĭv'), *or* DECLARATORY (dĭ-klăr'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [explanatory] *Déclaratif, narratif; déclaratoire,* terme de pratique.

DECLARATORILY (dĭ-klăr'-ă-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [affirmatively, expressively] *Expressément, d'une manière declaratoire.*

To DECLARE (dĭ-klère), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clear, to shew, to publish] *Déclarer, faire connoître, notifier, annoncer, publier, manifester; apprendre.* To declare again, *Redéclarer.* To declare war, *Déclarer la guerre.* To declare one's mind to a friend, *Déclarer sa pensée à un ami.* To declare one's self an heir, *Se déclarer héritier, se porte pour héritier.* It has been declared that . . . *On a annoncé, publié, déclaré que . . .* V. To AVOUCH.

To DECLARE, *v. n. Se déclarer.* To declare for or against one, *Se déclarer, pour ou contre quelqu'un.*

DECLARED (dĭ-klè'-r'd), *part. adj.* [published, shown, proclaimed] *Déclaré, notifié, manifesté, annoncé, publié, signifié.*

DECLAREMENT (dĭ-klère'-mĕn't), *s.* V. DECLARATION.

DECLARER (dĭ-klé'-reŭr), *s.* [one who declares] *Celui qui déclare.*

DECLARING (dĭ-klé'-rĭn'gne), *s. L'action de déclarer; déclaration,* f.

DECLENSION (dĭ-klén'-cheŭne), *s.* [descent] *Décadence, f. déclin,* m. *chûte, f. affaissement,* m. *dépravation, f.* In the declension of his years, *Sur le déclin de son âge.* The declension of manners, *La dépravation des mœurs.*

DECLENSION [descent] *Descente,* f. *pente,* f. *penchant,* m. The declension of a mountain, *La penchant d'une montagne.*

DECLENSION [in Gram. inflexion; manner of changing nouns] *Déclinaison, f. inflexion,* f.

DECLINABLE (dĭ-klăï'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [having variety of terminations] *Déclinable.*

DECLINATION (dĕk-lĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [decline, decay] *Déclin,* m. *décadence.* The declination of monarchies, *La décadence des monarchies.*

DECLINATION [the act of binding down] *Baissement,* m. *inclination,* f. A declination of the head, *Inclination de tête.*

DECLINATION [in Astronomy and Navigation, variation from a fixed point] *Déclinaison,* f. The declination of a star (its shortest distance from the equator), *La déclinaison d'une étoile.* Declination of the needle, *La déclinaison de l'aiguille aimantée.*

DECLINATION [oblique motion] *Déclinaison,* f. The declination of atoms, *La déclinaison des atomes.*

DECLINATION [in Gram.] V. DECLENSION.

DECLINATOR (dĕk-lĭ-né'-teŭr), *or* DECLINATORY (dĭ-klĭn'-ă-teŭr-é), *s.* [an instrument used in dialing to determine the declination of a plane] *Déclinatoire,* m.

To DECLINE (dĭ-klaïne), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to decay, to lean down, to shun] *Décliner, tomber,* ou *aller en décadence; dégénérer, s'abaisser, baisser, s'incliner, éviter, éluder, s'excuser, gauchir, être sur le déclin.* A declining age, *Un âge avancé.*

To DECLINE [in Astronomy; to deviate from the equator] *Décliner, s'éloigner de l'équateur.* The stars decline from the equator, *Les astres déclinent, s'éloignent de l'équateur.*

To DECLINE, *v. a.* [to bend downward, to avoid] *Incliner, baisser, éluder, décliner, éviter.* To decline the head, *Incliner, baisser la tête.* He wisely declined that argument, *Il éluda sagement cet argument.* To decline a jurisdiction, *Décliner une juridiction,* phrase de pratique, *ne vouloir pas la reconnoître.*

To DECLINE [in Gram. to inflect a noun] *Décliner un nom.*

DECLINE, *s.* [decay] *Déclin,* m. *décadence, f. consomption,* f. To be on the decline, || *Ne battre que d'une aile;* || *branler au manche.* Decline of the moon, *Décours,* m.

DECLINED, (dĭ-klaï'-n'd), *part. adj. Baissé, diminué, élud', évité, décliné.*

DECLIVITY (dĭ-klĭv'-ĭ-té), [inclination, obliquity] *Déclivité, f. inclinaison, f. pente, f. penchant,* m. Declivity of a hill, *Le penchant d'une colline.*

DECLIVOUS (dĭ-klaï'-veŭce), *adj. Qui va en pente.*

To DECOCT (dĭ-kŏkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to boil in water; to digest] *Faire bouillir dans de l'eau; digérer, paissir.*

DECOCTIBLE (dĭ-kŏk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [from To DECOCT] *Qu'on peut faire bouillir,* ou *qu'on peut préparer, en le faisant bouillir.*

DECOCTION (dĭ-kŏk'-cheŭne), *s.* [a preparation made by boiling in water] *Décoction, f.*

DECOCTURE (dĭ-kŏk'-tĭcure), *s.* [a substance drawn by decoction] *Décoction, f.*

DECOLLATION (dĕk-ŏl-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of beheading] *Décollation, f. action de couper la tête;* au figuré, *l'action d'ôter, de détruire.*

* By a decollation of all hope, *En étant toute espérance.*

To DECOMPOSE (dĭ-kŏm'-pôz'-), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dissolve or resolve a mixed body] *Décomposer.*

DECOMPOSITE (dĭ-kŏm'-pŏz'-ĭte), *or* DECOMPOUND (dĭ-kŏm'-pŏun'd'), *adj.* [compounded of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time] *Composé de composés; composé une seconde fois; surcomposé; décomposé, recomposé.*

DECOMPOSITION (dĭ-kŏm'-pô-zĭch'-cŭne), *s.* [the act of decompounding] *Décomposition,* f. We consider what happens in compositions and decompositions of saline particles, *Nous voyons ce qui arrive dans les compositions & décompositions des particules du sel.*

To DECOMPOUND (dĭ-kŏm-pŏun'd'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to compose of things already compounded] *Décomposer, former un composé d'autres composés, recomposer.*

DECOMPOUNDED (dĭ-kŭm'-pŏun'-dĕd), *part. adj. Décomposé.*

DECORAMENT (dĕk'-ô-ră-mĕn't), V. DECORATION.

To DECORATE (dĕk'-ô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn] *Décorer, orner.*

DECORATION (dĕk-ô-aé'-cheŭne), *s.* [ornament] *Décoration, f. ornement,* m. The decorations of a stage] *Les décorations d'un théâtre.* V. ORNAMENT.

DECORATOR (dĕk'-ô-ré-teŭr), *s.* [an adorner] *Décorateur,* m.

DECOROUS (dĭ-kô'-reŭce), *adj.* [decent, becoming] *Décent, bienséant, honnête.*

To DECORTICATE (dĭ-kor'-tĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divest of the bark or husk] *Peler, écailler, dérober, tirer la coffe,* ou *la coque; écorcer, ôter l'écorce.*

DECORTICATION (dĭ-kor-tĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of decorticating] *L'action de peler, d'écailler, d'écorcer,* &c.

DECORUM (dĭ-kô'-reŭme), *s.* [decency, seemliness] *Décorum,* m. *décence, f. bienséance,* f. To keep a decorum, *Garder le décorum ou les bienséances.*

DECOUPLE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; parted, severed] *Découplé.*

To DECOY (dĭ-kŏë') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entice into a cage, or snare; to lead] *Attirer dans une cage, faire donner dans un piège, attraper;* au figuré, *leurrer, séduire par finesse, amorcer, pateliner, endormir.* A fowler had taken a partridge who offered to decoy her companions into

into the snare, *Un oiſeleur avoit pris une perdrix qui attiroit d'attirer ſes compagnes dans le piége.*

* He has decoyed us, *Il nous a ſéduits, leurrés, trompés.*

DECOY, *ſ.* [allurement] *Leurre*, m. *appât*, m. *piége*, m. *canardière*, f. au propre & au figuré; *tentation*, f. *ſéduction*, f. *ruſe*, f.

DECOY-BIRD, (dī-kŏĕ '-beûrd), *ſ.* [a bird enticing others] *Appelant*, m. *appeau*, m.

DECOY-DUCK (dī-kŏĕ '-teûk), *ſ.* [taker-in, a duck that lures others] *Canard dont on ſe ſert pour attirer les autres*, m. *canard privé.*

DECOYED (dī-kŏĕ'd), *part. adj. Attiré dans une cage, dans un piége; leurré, attrapé, ſéduit.*

To DECREASE (dī-krīce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make, and to grow leſs] *Diminuer, rendre & devenir plus petit, s'abaiſſer, baiſſer, amoindrir.* That will decreaſe their reſiſtance, *Cela diminuera leur réſiſtance.* My money begins to decreaſe, *Mon argent commence à diminuer.* V. To ABATE.

DECREASE, *ſ.* [diminution] *Décroiſſement*, m. *diminution*, f. *décadence*, f. *amoindriſſement*, m.

DECREASE [wane] of the moon, *Le déclurs ou le déclin de la lune.*

To DECREE (dī-krī'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to appoint by a decree] *Arrêter par un décret, une ordonnance, un édit; ſe déterminer à; réſoudre de . .* Heaven had decreed to ſave unhappy Troy, *Le Ciel avoit réſolu de ſauver la malheureuſe Troie.*

To DECREE, *v. a.* [to order] *Décerner, arbitrer, ordonner, décréter*, en terme de Palais. The king had decreed his ſceptre to the younger, *Le roi avoit décerné la couronne au plus jeune.* What God has decreed we muſt ſubmit to, *Il faut nous ſoumettre à ce que Dieu a ordonné.* To decree an eſtate, *Décréter une terre, en ordonner la vente.*

DECREE, *ſ.* [an edict, a law, a determination of a ſuit] *Décret*, m. *loi*, f. *édit*, m. *ſtatut*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *jugement*, m. *arrêt*, m. *appointement*, m. Compiler of decrees, *Arrêtiſte*, m. The Pope's decrees, *Les décrets du Pape.* A decree in Chancery, *Décret, arrêt de la Chancellerie.*

DECREE [a precept] of a wiſe man, *Une ſentence, une opinion d'un philoſophe, un précepte, un dogme, une maxime.* [a purpoſe] *Réſolution*, f. *deſſein*, m. *ſentiment*, m. *projet*, m.

DECREED (dī-krī'd') *part. adj. Décerné, ordonné, réſolu.*

DECREMENT (dĕk'-rĭ-mĕn't), V. DECREASE.

DECREPIT (dĭ-krĕp'-ĭte), *adj.* [decayed with age] *Décrépit, caſſé de vieilleſſe, caduc.*

To DECREPITATE (dĭ-crĭp'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire] *Décrépiter*, terme de Chymie.

DECREPITATION (dĭ-krĕp'-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the crackling noiſe of the ſalt put over the fire] *Décrépitation*, f.

DECREPITNESS (dĭ-krĕp'-ĭt-nĕce), *or* DECREPITUDE (dĭ-krĕp'-ĭ-tiçude), *ſ.* [old age, the laſt ſtage of decay] *Décrépitude*, f. *grand âge, vieilleſſe extrême*, f.

DECRESCENT (dĭ-krĕs'-sĕo't), *adj.* [growing leſs] *Qui diminue, qui va en décadence.* Decreſcent moon, *La lune en ſon déclin, dernier quartier de la lune.*

DECRETAL (dĭ-krī'-tăl). *adj.* [containing a decree] *Qui contient un décret.* A decretal epiſtle, *Une décrétale.*

DECRETALS (dĭ-krī'-tălz, *or* dĕk'-re-tălz), *ſ. pl.* [the collection of the Pope's decrees] *Décrétales*, f. pl. *les ordonnances ou conſtitutions des Papes*, f. f.

DECRETIST (dĭ-krī'-tĭſte), *ſ.* [one that ſtudies the decretals] *Celui qui étudie les décrétales.*

DECRETORY (dĕk'-rĭ-teûr-é), *adj.* [judicial, definitive; critical] *Déciſif, péremptoire; critique.* A decretory ſentence, *Jugement définitif.* Decretory days, *Jours critiques, jours de criſe.*

DECRIAL (dĭ-krīăl'-ăl), *ſ.* [clamorous cenſure] *Décri*, m. *cenſure* ou *critique faite à la hâte*, ou *avec bruit.*

DECRIED (dĭ-krīăï'-'d), *part. adj.* [cried down, prohibited] *Décrié.*

To DECRY (dĭ-krīăï'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to cenſure, to blame] *Décrier, cenſurer, blâmer, décréditer, médire de, dire du mal de.*

To DECRY [to abolish a cuſtom] *Abolir une coutume, défendre l'uſage de quelque choſe par cri public.*

DECUMBENCE (dĭ kĕŭm'-bĕnce), *and* DECUMBENCY (dĭ'-keŭm'-bĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act of lying down] *L'action d'être couché, la poſture d'un homme couché.*

DECUMBITURE (dĭ-keŭm'-bĭ-tieûre), *ſ.* [the time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe] *Le temps où un homme malade ſe met au lit.*

DECUPLE (dĕk'-ĭoŭ-pl'), *ſ.* [tenfold] *Décuple*, m. *dix fois autant.*

To DECUPLE, *v. a. Décupler.*

DECURION (dĭ-kĭou'-rĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [a commander over ten] *Décurion*, m.

DECURSION (dĭ-keûr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of running down] *L'action de ſe précipiter.*

To DECURTATE (dĭ-keûr'-tète), *v. a.* [to ſhorten] *Accourcir, écourter.*

DECURTATION (dĕk-eûr-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [cutting ſhort] *L'action d'écourter.*

To DECUSSATE (dĭ-keûs'-séte), *v. a.* [to interſect at acute angles] *Couper à angles aigus.*

DECUSSATION (dĕk-eûs-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Geometry, Optics, and Anat. the points wherein two lines, rays, nerves, interſect each other; alſo the action] *Déciſſation*, f.

DECUSSORIUM, *ſ.* [a ſurgeon's inſtrument] *Déciſſoire*, m.

DEDANS, *ſ.* [at tennis] *Le dedans.*

To DEDECORATE (dĭ-dĕk'-ô-réte), *v. a.* [to diſgrace] *Déſhonorer.*

DEDECORATION (dĭ-dĕk-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſgracing] *Déſhonneur*, m.

DEDECOROUS (dĭ-dĕk'-ô-reûce, *or rather* dĭ-dĕk-ô'-reûce, *from the Latin* dedecŭrus), *adj. Déshonorable.*

DEDENTITION (dĕd-ĕn'-tĭch -eŭne), *ſ.* the loſs of the teeth] *La chûte ou la perte des dents.*

To DEDICATE (dĕd'-ĭ-kéte, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conſecrate, to appropriate] *Dédier, conſacrer, dévouer, adreſſer, préſenter.* To dedicate a church, an altar, *Dédier une égliſe, un autel* To dedicate a book, *Dédier un livre.*

DEDICATE, *adj.* DEDICATED, *part. adj Dédié, conſacré*

DEDICATING (dĕd'-ĭ-ké-tĭn'gue), *and* DEDICATION (dĕd'-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de dédier; dédicace*, f. *conſécration*, f.

DEDICATOR (dĕd'-ĭ-ké-teûr), *ſ.* [one who inſcribes his work to one] *Celui qui dédie un ouvrage à quelqu'un.*

DEDICATORY (dĕd'-ĭ-ké-teûr-é), *adj.* [compoſing a dedication] *Dédicatoire.* A dedicatory epiſtle] *Epître dédicatoire.*

DEDITION (dĭ-dĭch'-eŭne), [ſurrendry] *Reddition*, f.

To DEDUCE (dĭ-dĭouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to infer, to derive] *Déduire, conclure, inférer, tirer, dériver.* To deduce unknown truth from principles already known, *Déduire une vérité inconnue, de principes déjà connus.* To deduce one word from another, *Dériver un mot d'un autre.*

DEDUCED (dĭ-dĭou-s't), *part. adj. Déduit, inféré, dérivé.*

DEDUCEMENT (dĭ-dĭouce'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [conſequential propoſition] *Conſéquence*, f. *choſe déduite.*

DEDUCIBLE (dĭ-dĭou'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be deduced] *Que l'on peut déduire*, ou *inférer.*

To DEDUCT (dĭ-deûkt), -ING, -ED *v. a.* [to ſubſtract] *Déduire, ſouſtraire, retrancher, ôter; décompter, eſcompter, prélever, déſalquer*, terme de Négoce.

DEDUCTED (dĭ-deûk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Déduit, ſouſtrait, retranché; diviſé, partage.*

DEDUCTION (dĭ-deûk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [conſequential collection; deſalcation] *Concluſion*, f. *conſéquence*, f. *déduction*, f. *rabais*, m. *diminution*, f. *eſcompte*, m. *déſalcation*, f. Without any deduction, *Sans rabais.*

DEDUCTIVE (dĭ-deûk'-tĭv'), V. DEDUCIBLE.

DEDUCTIVELY (dĭ-deûk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [conſequentially] *Conſéquemment.*

DEED (dīde), *ſ.* [action] *Action*, f. *acte*, m. *fait*, m *exploit*, m. We may expect to be rewarded for our charitable deeds, *Nous pouvons eſpérer d'être récompenſés de nos actions charitables.* He was taken in the very deed, *Il a été pris ſur le fait.* Some poor poet ſhall adorn your deeds, *Quelque poëte célébrera vos exploits.* V. ACTION.

DEED [an inſtrument, a contract] *Un acte, un inſtrument, un contrat.* Copy of a deed, *Autant d'un acte*, m.

DEED [power of action, agency] *Agent*, m. *pouvoir actif.* A deed created free, *Un agent créé libre.*

DEED [reality, the contrary to fiction] *Fait*, m. *réalité*, f. I am not ſatisfied with words, I am for deeds. *Je ne me contente pas de paroles, il me faut des réalités.*

DEEDLESS (dīd'-lĕce), *adj.* [unactive] *Inactif, languiſſant, lâche.*

DEED-POLL (dīd'-pôl), *ſ.* [a ſingle deed unindented] *Acte ſimple, & qui n'eſt pas dentelé*, m.

To DEEM (dīme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to judge, to think] *Juger, penſer, croire, eſtimer.* Can I deem him leſs than a god? *Ne dois-je pas le croire un dieu?*

DEEMED (dīm'd), *part. adj. Cru, eſtimé, penſé, jugé.*

DEEMSTER (dīm'-ſteûr), *ſ.* [a kind of judge; a word yet in uſe in Jerſey and the Iſle of Man] *Mot en uſage dans l'île de Jerſey & l'île de Man, pour déſigner un Juge.*

DEEP (dīpe), *adj.* [profound] *Profond, creux*, A very deep well, *Un puits très-profond.* To make deeper, *Approfondir.*

Deep-waiſted (frigate-built; in ſea-language) *Encaſtillé, haut-accaſtillé.*

* DEEP [great] *Profond, grand.* A deep ſleep, *Un profond ſommeil.* A deep ſorrow, *Un grand chagrin.*

* DEEP [ſecret] *Secret, caché, ſourd.* A deep conſpiracy, *Une conſpiration ſecrette.* Deep fetches, *Des menées ſourdes.* A deep notion, *Penſée abſtraite.*

* DEEP [ſagacious, penetrating, inſidious] *Habile, pénétrant, ruſé, fin, politique.*

DEEP, *Chargé, foncé*, en parlant des couleurs & des liqueurs; *grave, bas*, en parlant du ſon. A deep wine, *Un vin chargé, épais.* A deep blue, *Un bleu foncé.* A deep ſound, *Un ſon grave* ou *bas.*

DEEP, *ſ.* [the ſea] *La mer, l'abyme*, m.

* DEEP of night, *L'obſcurité la plus profonde de la nuit*, f. *Le cœur des ténèbres*, f.

To DEEPEN (dīp'-p'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſink far below the ſurface] *Enfoncer, creuſer*; au figuré, *obſcurcir, charger; rendre triſte & ſombre.*

DEEPENING (dīp'-p'nĭn'-gue), *ſ. L'action d'enfoncer*; *enfoncement*, m. The deepening of a picture, *L'enfoncement* ou *le lointain d'un tableau*, m.

DEEPLY (dīp'-lé), *adv.* [in a great depth] *Profondément*; au figuré, *fort, beaucoup, extrêmement, grièvement.*

* Deeply indebted, *Fort endetté.* He had deeply offended both the nobles and the people, *Il avoit grièvement offenſé & la nobleſſe & le peuple.*

DEEP-MOUTHED (dīp'-măŭtzh'd), *adj.* [having a hoarſe and loud voice] *De grand aboi*, en parlant d'un chien.

DEEP-MUSING (dīp-miou'-zĭn'gue), *adj.*

adj. [contemplative] *Contemplatif absorbé dans ses pensées.*

DEEPNESS (dīp'-nĕce), *s.* [depth] *Profondeur*, f.

DEER (dire), *s.* [buck; that class of animals which is hunted for venison] *Bête fauve*, f. *daim*, m. *en Espagn.*, *ciervo*, m.

To DEFACE (di-fāce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to destroy, to disfigure] *Détruire, ruiner, gâter, défigurer, effacer, abîmer, effacer le jaune rie.*

DEFACED (dĭ-fē-s'd'), *part. adj. Détruit, gâté, défiguré, effacé.* Defaced statues, columns broken, *Des statues défigurées, mutilées, des colonnes brisées.*

DEFACEMENT (di-fēce'-mĕn't), *and* DEFACING (dĭ-fē'-cin'gne), *s. L'action de ruiner, de défigurer, d'effacer; destruction*, f. *ruine*, f.

DEFACER (di-fe'-ceŭr), *s.* [destroyer, abolisher] *Dissipateur*, m. *qui gâte, qui défigure, qui mutile.*

DE FACTO, *adv.* [actually, really] *De fait, réellement.*

DEFAILANCE (dĭ-fē'-lăn'ce), *s.* [failure, default] *Défaut*, m.

To DEFALCATE (dĭ-făl'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Commerce; to deduct] *Déduire, retrancher; défalquer.*

DEFALCATION (dĕf-ăl-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [deduction, diminution] *Défalcation*, f. *déduction*, f. *rabais*, m. *diminution*, f.

To DEFALK, V. To DEFALCATE.

DEFALKED (dĭ-făl'-k't'), *part. adj. Déduit, rabattu, défalqué.*

DEFAMATION (di-fă-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [slander] *Diffamation*, f. *calomnie*, f. *l'action de décrier quelqu'un; infamie, déshonneur*, m. *disgrace*, f. V. DETRACTION.

DEFAMATORY (dĭ-făm'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [slandering, calumnious] *Diffamatoire, calomnieux, qui déshonore.*

To DEFAME (dĭ-féme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make infamous] *Diffamer, calomnier, déshonorer, décrier, perdre de réputation, déchirer* * *chansonner.*

DEFAME, V. DEFAMATION.

DEFAMED (dĭ-fé-m'd'), *part. adj. Diffamé, déshonoré, décrié; calomnié, perdu de réputation, infâme.*

DEFAMER (dĭ-fé'-meŭr), *s.* [one who defames] *Diffamateur*, f, *calomniateur*, m. V. LIBELLER.

DEFAMING (dĭ-fé'-mĭn'gne), *s. L'action de diffamer, diffamation*, f.

To DEFATIGATE (dĭ-făt'-ĭ-guéte), *v. a.* [to weary] *Fatiguer, lasser.*

DEFATIGATION (dĭ-făt-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [weariness] *Fatigue*, f.

DEFAULT (dĭ-fâlte'), *s* [defect, omission, crime, fault] *Défaut*, m. *faute*, f. *crime*, m. *vice*, m. In default of pay, *Faute de payement.* Are you penitent of your default? *Vous repentez-vous de votre faute?*

DEFAULT [in Hunting] *Défaut*, m. The dogs are at a default, *Les chiens sont en défaut.*

DEFAULT [in Law; non-appearance in court at a day assigned] *Défaut*, m.

To DEFAULT, *v. a.* [to forfeit, to violate] *Violer, rompre, manquer à.* To default a stipulation, *Violer un accord.*

DEFAULTER (dĭ-fâlt'-eŭr), *s.* [one deficient in duty; a peculator] *Qui manque à son devoir; concussionnaire*, m.

DEFEASANCE (dĭ-fi'-zăn'ce), *s.* [a writing by which a stipulation is annulled] *Contre-lettre*, f. *acte qui en annulle un autre*, m.

DEFEASIBLE (dĭ-fi'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be annulled] *Qui peut être annullé.*

DEFEAT (dĭ-fite'), *s.* [overthrow] *Défaite*, f. *déroute*, f. *déconfiture*, f. The defeat of an army, *La défaite d'une armée.*

To DEFEAT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overthrow] *Défaire, mettre en déroute, déconfire.* To defeat an army, *Mettre une armée en déroute.*

To DEFEAT [to frustrate; to abolish] *Ruiner, renverser; abolir, casser, annuller, décourager.* He can defeat all your designs, and disappoint all your hopes, *Il peut renverser tous vos projets & frustrer toutes vos espérances.* To defeat one's will, *Annuler le testament de quelqu'un.*

DEFEATED (dĭ-fī'-tĕd), *part. adj. Défait, mis en déroute, renversé, abolí, annullé, privé, frustré.* He was defeated of his prey, *Il fut privé de sa proie, il manqua sa proie, on la lui enleva.*

‡ DEFEATURE (di-fī'-tieŭre), *s.* [alteration of countenance] *Changement de traits sur le visage*, m.

To DEFECATE (dĕf'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to purge liquors from lees or foeculents] *Dépurer, rafiner, épurer*, au propre & au figuré.

DEFECATE, *adj.* DEFECATED (dĕf'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Dépuré, rafiné, épuré, purifié, clair, détaché de la lie.*

DEFECATION (dĕf-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [purification, the act of defecating] *Raffinement*, m. *raffinage*, m.

DEFECT (dĭ-fĕkt'), *s.* [want, failing, fault] *Défaut*, m, *omission*, f. *manquement*, m. *faute*, f *vice*, m. *imperfection*, f. *infirmité*, f. *foible*, m. *défectuosité*, f. Errors have been corrected and defects supplied, *On a corrigé les fautes & suppléé aux omissions.* Defect is often as fatal as excess, *Le défaut est souvent aussi funeste que l'excès.* By some defect in the organs, *Par un vice ou un défaut naturel des organes.* V. FAULT.

DEFECTIBILITY (dĭ-fĕk-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [the state of failing] *Imperfection*, f. *défaut*, m.

DEFECTIBLE (dĭ-fĕk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [deficient] *Défectueux, imparfait.*

DEFECTION (dĭ-fĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [falling away, apostacy, revolt] *Défection*, f. *abandonnement*, m. *apostasie*, f. *révolte*, f. The defection of King James's army, *La défection de l'armée du Roi Jaques.* His defection from the Church was centured, *On blâma son apostasie.* The general defection of the whole realm, *La révolte générale de tout le royaume.*

DEFECTIVE (dĭ-fĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [full of defects, imperfect, faulty] *Défectueux, imparfait, plein de défauts.*

DEFECTIVE [in grammar] *Défectif.* Defective noun or verb, *Un nom défectif*, qui manque d'un nombre, ou de quelque cas: *verbe défectif*, qui manque de quelque temps.

DEFECTIVENESS (dĭ-fĕk'-tĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [want, faultiness] *Défaut*, m. *défectuosité*, f. *imperfection*, f.

DEFENCE (dĭ-fĕn'ce'), *s.* [guard, protection, security] *Défense*, f. *garde*, f. *soutien*, m. *protection*, f. *appui*, m. *secours*, m. * *boucher*, m. *clientèle*, f. You are my defence, *Vous êtes ma défense.*

DEFENCE [justification, apology] *Défense*, f. *justification*, f. *apologie*, f. He made his defence to the people, *Il fit son apologie devant le peuple.* What did he say in his own defence? *Que dit-il pour sa défense?*

DEFENCE [prohibition] *Défense*, f. *prohibition*, f. Defence of forests or Forests in defenso, *Défens ou défends des bois.* These woods, meadows, vine-yards are in defenso, *Ces bois, ces prés, ces vignes sont en défens.*

DEFENCE [resistance] *Défense*, f. *résistance*, f. A place of defence, *Une place de défense, qui peut se défendre, ou résister aux attaques de l'ennemi.* The place made a very obstinate defence, *La place fit une défense vigoureuse.*

DEFENCE [in Fortification; the part that flanks another work] *Défense*, f. *fortification*, f. *ouvrage qui en défend un autre*, m.

DEFENCELESS (dĭ-fĕn'ce'-lĕce), *adj.* [without defence] *Sans défense, incapable de se défendre.*

To DEFEND (dĭ-fĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to protect, to support] *Défendre, appuyer, soutenir, garder, protéger, conserver.* To defend one's life and fortune, *Défendre sa vie & sa fortune.* To defend an opinion, *Soutenir une opinion.* To defend one's self, *Se défendre.*

To DEFEND [to prohibit] *Défendre, interdire.* God never defended marriage, *Dieu n'a jamais défendu le mariage.*

DEFENDABLE (dĭ-fĕn'-dă-bl'), V. DEFENSIBLE.

DEFENDANT (dĭ-fĕn'-dă'n't), *s* [he that defends against assailants] *Défenseur*, m.

DEFENDANT [in Law; the person accused] *Intimé*, m. *défendeur*, m. A she-defendant, *Intimée, défenderesse.*

DEFENDANT, *adj.* [defensive] *Défensif*, plus usité au féminin, *défensive.*

DEFENDED (dĭ-fĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Défendu, fortifié; protégé.* The place was fairly defended, *La place fut vigoureusement défendue.* The use of it is defended by laws, *L'usage en est défendu par les lois.*

DEFENDER (dĭ-fĕn'-deŭr), *s.* [one that defends] *Défenseur*, m. *protecteur*, m. *patron*, m. *tuteur*, m. *conservateur*, m.

DEFENDING (dĭ-fĕn'-dĭn'gne), *s. L'action de défendre; défense*, f.

DEFENSATIVE (dĭ-fĕn'-să-tĭv'), *s.* [defence, guard: in Surgery; a bandage, a plaister] *Défensif*, m. *garde*, f. en Chirurgie, *bandage*, m. *emplâtre*, f.

DEFENSATIVE *s.* [in Physic, an antidote] *Antidote*, m. *contre poison*, m.

DEFENSIBLE (dĭ-fĕn'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [defendable, that may be defended] *Capable de défense, tenable*, § *défendable*, en parlant d'une place de guerre. The place is not defensible, *La place n'est pas tenable ou défendable*, [right, justifiable] *Juste, raisonnable.* The scheme is not defensible, *Le projet n'est pas raisonnable.*

DEFENSIVE (dĭ-fĕn'-sĭv'), *adj* [that serves to defend] *Défensif*, ou plutôt *défensive*, ce mot n'étant guère d'usage qu'au féminin. A defensive league, *Ligue défensive.* Defensive arms, *Armes défensives.* To put one's self in a defensive posture, *Se mettre sur la défensive.*

DEFENSIVE, *s.* [state of defence] *Sauvegarde*, m. *défensive*, f. He resolved to stand upon the defensive, *Il résolut de se tenir sur la défensive.*

DEFENSIVELY (dĭ-fĕn'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in a defensive manner] *En état de défense.*

To DEFER (dĭ-fĕr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to delay, to refer to] *Différer, renvoyer, remettre.* The Commissioners deferred the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland, *Les Commissaires renvoyèrent l'affaire au Comte de Northumberland.*

To DEFER, *v. n.* [to delay to act; to pay deference] *Différer* de faire; *déférer, avoir la déférence, s'en rapporter.* He defers much to your judgment, *Il a beaucoup de déférence pour votre sentiment.*

To DEFER [at Law] *Amplier.* To defer the term for a payment, *Amplier le terme d'un payement.* To defer a judicial sentence, *Amplier un crime.*

DEFERENCE (dĕf'-ĕr-ĕn'ce), *s.* [regard, respect, condescension] *Déférence*, f. *égard*, m. *respect*, m. *soumission*, f. *complaisance*, f. *condescendance*, f. He has no deference for others, *Il n'a point d'égards, il n'a point de complaisance pour les autres.*

DEFERENT (dĕf'-ĕr-ĕn't), *adj.* [that carries up and down] *Déférent.*

DEFERENT, *s.* [that which carries] *Véhicule*, m.

DEFERRED (dĭ-fĕr'-r'd), *part. adj. Différé, renvoyé, remis.*

DEFERRING (dĭ-fĕr'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de différer, de remettre*; renvoi, m. *délai*, m.

DEFIANCE (dĭ-fāi'-ăn'ce), *s.* [challenge] *Défi*, m. *appel*, m. To bid defiance, *Faire un défi*; *braver, défier*; au figuré, *violer, contredire, heurter de front.* To set at defiance, *Narguer.*

* Nobody will so openly bid defiance to common sense as to affirm visible and direct contradictions, *Personne n'osera contredire le sens commun au point de soutenir des contradictions formelles & palpables.*

DEFICIENCE (dĭ-fĭsh'-ĕn'ce), *and* DEFICIENCY (dĭ-fĭsh'-ĕn'cé), *f.* [defect, want] *Défectuosité*, f. *imperfection*, f. *insolvabilité*, f. *défaut*, m. *manquement*, m. Intellectual deficience, *Imperfection de l'entendement.* Deficiency of a fund, *Manquement d'un fonds, non-valeur*, f. Deficiency of a ship's cargo at the time of delivery, *Empirance*, f.

DEFICIENT (dĭ-fĭsh'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [wanting, defective, imperfect] *Défectueux, imparfait.* To be deficient in any thing, *Manquer à quelque chose.*

DEFICIENT [in Gram.] V. DEFECTIVE.

DEFIED (dĭ-fāĭ-'d'), *part. adj. Défié, bravé.*

DEFIER (dĭ-fāĭ'-eŭr), *f.* [a challenger, contemner] *Celui qui défie, qui provoque, qui brave.*

To DEFILE (dĭ-fāĭle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make foul or impure] *Salir, tacher, souiller; corrompre, violer, déshonorer.* To defile a maid, *Corrompre une fille, lui ravir son honneur.*

To DEFILE, *v. n.* [to file off] *Défiler.*

DEFILE, *or* DEFILEE, *f.* [a narrow passage] *Défilé*, m. *passage étroit.* Defile between two hills, *Col de montagne*, m.

DEFILED (dĭ-fāĭ-l'd'), *part. adj. Sali, taché, souillé, corrompu, violé, déshonoré.* The husband murdered, and the wife defiled, *Le mari tué, & la femme violée.*

DEFILEMENT (dĭ-fāĭle'-mĕn'te), *f.* [the state of being defiled, pollution] *Tache*, f. *souillure*, f. *corruption*, f.

DEFILER (dĭ-fāĭ'-leŭr), *f.* [one who defiles, corrupter] *Celui qui souille; corrupteur*, m.

DEFINABLE (dĭ-fāĭ'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be defined or determined] *Qui peut être défini*, ou *déterminé.*

To DEFINE (dĭ-fāĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain, to circumscribe] *Définir, décrire, déterminer, limiter.*

To DEFINE, *v. n.* [to decide] *Juger, décider.*

DEFINED dĭ-fāĭ-n'd'), *part. adj. Défini, déterminé.*

DEFINER (dĭ-fāĭ'-neŭr), *f.* [one that defines] *Celui qui définit, qui explique, qui détermine.*

DEFINITE (dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte), *adj.* [certain, limited; exact, precise] *Défini, déterminé, limité, certain.*

DEFINITENESS (dĕf'-ĭ-nĭt'-nésce), *f. Qualité de ce qui est défini*, ou *borné*, f.

DEFINITION (dĕf-ĭ-nĭsh'-eŭne), *f.* [a short description of any thing by its properties] *Définition*, f. V. DESCRIPTION.

DEFINITIVE (dĭ-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [determinate, decisive] *Définitif, décisif, péremptoire.*

DEFINITIVELY (dĭ-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [positively, decisively] *Définitivement, positivement, expressément, précisément; d'une manière décisive, en définitive.*

DEFINITIVENESS (dĭ-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭv'-nĕce), *f. état de ce qui est positif*, ou *exprès*, m.

DEFLAGRABILITY (dĕf-lă-gră-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [combustibility] *Qualité d'être combustible*, f.

DEFLAGRABLE (dĭ flé'-gră-bl'), *adj. Qui a la qualité de se consumer entierement dans le feu.*

DEFLAGRATION (dĕf-lă-gré'-cheŭne), *f.* [in Chymistry; setting fire to several things in their preparation] *Déflagration*, f.

To DEFLECT (dĭ-flĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn aside] *Détourner, écarter.*

DEFLECTION (dĭ-flĕk'-cheŭne), *f.* [deviation] *Détour*, m. *écart*, m. The deflection of the needle, *La déclinaison de l'aiguille aimantée.* —of a ship, *La dérive d'un vaisseau.*

DEFLEXURE (dĭ-flĕk'-chieŭre), *f.* [bending down, turning aside] *L'action de plier*, f.

DEFLORATION (dĕf-lò-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of taking away a woman's virginity] *Défloration*, f. t. de Palais. *Dépucellement*, m.

To DEFLOUR (dĭ-flăoŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ravish a maid's virginity] *Déflorer*, t. de Palais; *ravir la virginité, dépuceler.*

DEFLOURED (dĭ-flăoŭ-r'd'), *part. adj. Déflore.*

DEFLOURER (dĭ-flăoŭ'-reŭr), *f.* [ravisher; one that takes away the virginity] *Celui qui ravit l'honneur d'une fille.*

DEFLOURING (dĭ-flăoŭ'-rin'gne), V. DEFLORATION.

DEFLUOUS (dĕf'-lĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [that flows down] *Qui coule en bas.* [that falls off] *Qui s'écoule.*

DEFLUXION (dĭ-fleŭk'-cheŭne), *f.* [Med. the flowing down of humours] *Fluxion*, f. *débord*, m. ou *débordement*, m.

DEFŒDATION (dĕf-ĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *f.* [making filthy] *Pollution*, f *souillure*, f.

DEFORCEMENT (dĭ-force'-mĕn't), *f.* [a law-term; with-holding of lands or tenements by force from the right owner] *Détention* du bien d'autrui, f. *ulurpation*, f.

To DEFORM (dĭ-forme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disfigure, to make ugly] *Défigurer, rendre difforme; déformer.*

DEFORMATION (dĭ-for-mé'-cheŭne), *f.* [defacing] *L'action de défigurer.*

DEFORMED (dĭ-for-m'd'), *part. adj. Défiguré, difforme.* V. UGLY.

DEFORMEDLY (dĭ-for'-mĕd-lé), *adv.* [in an ugly manner] *D'une manière difforme.*

DEFORMEDNESS (dĭ-for'-mĕd-nĕce), DEFORMITY (dĭ-for'-mĭ-té), *f.* [uglineſs] *Laideur*, f. *ridicule*, m. *déshonneur*, m. To be afflicted with bodily deformities, as to be one-eyed, hunch-backed, lame, &c. (is said of mischievous good for nothing people of such a deformed figure), *Etre marqué au B, être borgne, bossu, boiteux.*

DEFORCER (dĭ-for'-ceŭr), *f.* [in Law; one that overcomes and casteth out by force] *Usurpateur*, m. *celui qui ravit* ou *retient par force le bien d'autrui.*

DEFOSSION (dĭ-fô'-cheŭne), *f.* [Rom. Antiq. the burying alive of Vestals guilty of incontinency] *L'action d'enterrer vives les Vestales*, f.

To DEFRAUD (dĭ-frâde), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cheat, to rob by a trick] *Frauder, ravir* ou *enlever par fraude; frustrer, priver, faire perdre injustement.* Defraud not the poor of his living, *Ne ravissez point la subsistance du pauvre.* V. To OVER-REACH.

DEFRAUDED (dĭ-frâ'-dĕd), *part. adj. Frustré, privé.* They were defrauded of their rights, *Ils furent privés de leurs droits.*

DEFRAUDER (dĭ-frâ'-deŭr), *f.* [a deceiver] *Trompeur*, m.

DEFRAUDING (dĭ-frâ'-dĭn'gne), *f. L'action de frauder, de tromper, de ravir par fraude.*

To DEFRAY (dĭ-frĕ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bear the charges of] *Défrayer* quelqu'un, *payer sa dépense.* He defrayed us, *Il nous défraya.*

DEFRAYED (dĭ-frĕ-'d'), *part. adj. Défrayé.*

DEFRAYER (dĭ-frĕ'-eŭr), *f.* [one who discharges expenses] *Qui défraie.*

DEFRAYING (dĭ-frĕ'-in'gne), *and* DEFRAYMENT (dĭ-frĕ'-mĕn'te), *f. L'action de défrayer.*

‡ DEFT (dĕft), *adj.* [neat, handsome, ready, dexterous] *Beau, gentil, leſte, adroit.*

‡ DEFTLY (dĕft'-lé), *adv.* [neatly, dexterously] *Proprement, avec adreſſe.*

DEFUNCT (dĭ feŭn'kt'), *adj.* [dead, deceased] *Défunt, décédé, mort, feu.*

DEFUNCTION (dĭ-feŭn'k'-cheŭne), *f. Mort*, f.

To DEFY (dĭ-fāĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to challenge, to slight] *Défier, donner un défi, braver, affronter, narguer.* One must never defy a fool, *Il ne faut jamais défier un fou.*

‡ DEFY, *f.* [challenge] *Défi*, m.

DEFYER (dĭ-fāĭ'-eŭr), *f.* V. CHALLENGER.

DEGENERACY (dĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-ă-cé), *f.* [a departing from the virtue of our anceſtors; falling from a good ſtate to one of leſs worth] ‡ *Dégénération*, f. *dépérissement*, m. *dépravation*, f. *corruption*, f. *abatardiſſement*, m.

To DEGENERATE (dĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grow worſe] *Dégénérer, s'abâtardir.* Animals and plants degenerate, *Les animaux & les plantes dégénèrent.* He has degenerated from the valour of his anceſtors, *Il a dégénéré de la valeur de ſes aïeux.* Democracy often degenerates into anarchy, *L'état populaire dégénère ſouvent en anarchie.*

DEGENERATE, *adj.* DEGENERATED, *part. adj. Dégénéré.*

DEGENERATENESS (dĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-éte-nĕce), DEGENERATING (dĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-é-tĭn'gne), DEGENERATION (dĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-é-cheŭne), V. DEGENERACY.

DEGENEROUS (dĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [degenerated, vile, baſe, unworthy] *Qui dégénère; bas, vil, infame, honteux.* Degenerous flavery, *Un vil eſclavage.* Degenerous paſſions, *Des paſſions infames.*

DEGENEROUSLY (dĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [baſely] *Baſſement, indignement.*

To DEGLUTINATE (dĭ-glĭoŭ'-tĭ-néte), *v. a.* [to unglue] *Dégluer, décoller*, fig. *débarraſſer.*

DEGLUTINATION (dĭ-glĭoŭ-tĭ-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of unglueing] *L'action de déglueur*, &c.

DEGLUTITION (dĕg-lĭoŭ-tĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [the act or power of ſwallowing] *Déglutition*, f. *l'action d'avaler.*

DEGRADATION (dĕg-ră-dé'-cheŭne), *f.* [a deprivation of an office or dignity] *Dégradation*, f. *dépoſition*, f.

DEGRADATION [degeneracy] *Dépravation*, f. *abâtardiſſement*, m. *corruption*, f. The degradation of our nature, *La corruption de notre nature.*

DEGRADATION [in Painting; the leſſening of diſtant objects, the diminution of light and colours] *Dégradation*, f. *affoibliſſement de la lumière & des couleurs*, m. *diminution des objets éloignés*, f.

To DEGRADE (dĭ-grédé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put one from his degree] *Dégrader, démettre de quelque grade, avilir.* 'Tis degrading a man to refuſe him the honours that are his due, *C'eſt dégrader un homme que de lui refuſer les honneurs qui lui ſont dus.* To degrade one's ſelf, *Déroger, s'avilir.*

DEGRADED (dĭ-gré'-dĕd), *part. adj. Dégradé.*

DEGRADING (dĭ-gré-dĭn'gne), *f.* [from To DEGRADE] *Dégradation*, f. *l'action de dégrader.*

DEGREE (dĭ-grī'), *f.* [quality, rank, ſtation] *Grade*, m. *rang*, m. *condition*, f. Men of low degree, *Des gens d'une baſſe condition.*

DEGREE [in Geometry, the 360th part of a circle; the diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments] *Degré*, m. A degree of longitude *or* of latitude, *Un degré de longitude* ou *de latitude.* A degree of heat *or* cold, *Un degré de chaleur* ou *de froideur.*

* Degree of lineage, *Degré de parenté*, m. To take one's degrees in an univerſity, *Prendre ſes degrés dans l'univerſité.* 'Tis the higheſt degree of inſolence, *C'eſt le plus haut degré d'inſolence, c'eſt le comble de l'inſolence.*

DEGREE [ſtep] *Degré*, m. *pas*, m. By DEGREES (bă'-dĭ-grīz'), *adv.* [gradually] *Par degrés, pas à pas, peu à peu.*

DEGUSTATION (dĕg-ueŭs-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [taſting] *L'action de goûter*, f. *dégustation*, f.

To DEHORT (dĭ-horte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſſuade] *Déconſeiller, diſſuader, détourner.*

DEHOR-

DEHORTATION (dĭ-hor-té'-cheŭne), *v.* DISSUASION.

DEHORTATORY (dĭ-hor'-tă-teŭr-é), *adj. Propre à dissuader.*

DEHORTED (dĭ-hor'-tĕd), *part. adj. Déconseillé, dissuadé, détourné.*

DEHORTER (di-hor'-teŭr), *s.* [a dissuader] *Celui qui déconseille, qui dissuade.*

DEICIDE (dĭ'-ĭ-sāïde'), *s.* [the crucifixion of Christ] *Deïcide*, m.

DEIDAMIA (dĭ-dé-mäï'-ă), *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Lycomedes king of Scyros, by whom Achilles had Pyrrhus, whilst he lay concealed in women's apparel in the court of Lycomedes] *Déidamie*, f.

DEIFICATION (dĭ-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s* [the act of deifying] *Déification*, f. *apothéose*, f.

DEIFIED (dĭ'-ĭ-fäï-d), *part. adj. Déifié, mis au rang des Dieux.*

DEIFORM (dĭ'-ĭ-forme), *adj.* [of a godlike form] *Qui ressemble à un Dieu.*

To DEIFY (dĭ'-ĭ-fäï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a god of, to adore as a god] *Déifier, mettre au rang des dieux, adorer comme un dieu.* The ancients deified many of their great men, *Les anciens déifièrent plusieurs de leurs grands hommes.*

To DEIGN (déné), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to vouchsafe] *Daigner, prendre la peine de.*

To DEIGN, *v. a.* [to grant, to permit, to allow] *Permettre, accorder, souffrir.*

DEIOPEA (dĭ-ĭ-ô-pĭ'-ă), *s.* [Mythol. a most beautiful attendant on Juno] *Déiopée*, f.

DEIPHOBE (dĭ-ĭf'-ô-bé), *s.* [Mythol. the Cumean Sibyl] *Déiphobé*, f.

DEIPHOBUS (dĭ-ĭf'-ô-beŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Priam and Hecuba, who married Helena after the death of Paris, but was betrayed by her to the Greeks] *Deiphobus*, m.

DEIPHON (dĭ'-ĭf-ŏne), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Triptolemus and Meganira, whom Ceres loved so passionately, that she wanted to make him immortal, and made him pass through fire; but accidently left him to perish] *Déiphon*, m.

DEISM (dĭ'-ĭzm), *s.* [the believing of one God, without the reception of any revealed religion] *Déisme*, m.

DEIST (dĭ'-ĭste), *s.* [a man who acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith] *Déiste*, m.

DEISTICAL (dĭ-ĭs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to deism] *De déisme, ou de déiste.* A deistical scheme, *Un système de déisme.*

DEITY (dĭ'-ĭ-té), *s.* [Divinity, the nature and essence of God] *Divinité*, f. *la nature Divine.*

DEITY [a fabulous god] *Déité*, f. *faux dieu, fausse déesse.*

DEJANIRA (dĭ-djé-näï'-ră), *s.* [Mythol. the wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair to have caused the death of her husband, by sending him the poisoned shirt of Nessus] *Dejanire*, f.

To DEJECT (dĭ-djĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cast down] *Abattre, accabler, affliger, décourager.* This misfortune dejected him, *Ce malheur l'accabla.*

DEJECTED (dĭ-djĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Abattu, affligé, découragé,* ‖ *penaud.* His eyes were gloomy, and his face dejected, *Il avoit les yeux tristes, & l'air abattu.*

¶ Dejected, *abattu*; melancholy, *mélancolique*; low-spirited, *triste*; dull, *chagrin* (synon.): *Dejection* is an abasement of mind, commonly caused by great affliction; *melancholy* denotes a mind filled with gloomy ideas, it is generally the effect of constitution; *low-spiritedness* usually proceeds from an imperfect state of health; *dulness* arises from discontent or disappointment, which robs the mind of its alacrity. Joy is opposed to *dejection*; cheerfulness, to *melancholy*; gaiety, to *low-spiritedness*; and sprightliness, to *dulness*. The mind in *dejection* is unhappy, not having sufficient strength and reason to get the better of it: *Melancholy* will sometimes wear away by diversion and amusement: A person subject to *low spirits* should pursue a regular course of life, and a uniform way of living: *Dullness* is encreased by giving way to it: it is in our power to banish it whenever we please; and the damp it throws on every company, one would imagine should be our greatest inducement to do it.

DEJECTEDLY (dĭ-djĕk'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [in a dejected manner] *D'un air abattu, avec affliction, ou abattement.* To look dejectedly, *Avoir l'air abattu, consterné, affligé.*

DEJECTEDNESS (dĭ-djĕk'-tĕd-nĕce), *and* DEJECTION (dĭ-djĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [a lowness of spirits, melancholy] *Abattement*, m. *tristesse*, f. *affliction*, f. *mélancolie*, f. *consternation*, f. There is a great dejection amongst them, *Il y a une grande consternation parmi eux.*

DEJECTION (dĭ-djĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [Med. a going to stool] *Déjection*, f.

DEJECTURE (dĭ-djĕk'-tïeŭre), *s.* [the excrements] *Les excrémens*, m. pl.

DEJERATION (dĭ-djĕ'-ĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [taking a solemn oath] *Action de jurer solennellement, f. prestation de serment*, f.

DELACERATION (dĭ-lă cĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s. Déchirement*, m. *l'action de déchirer*, f. *lacération*, f.

DELACRYMATION (dĭ-lăk-rĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [watery shness of the eyes] *Larmoyement*, m.

DELACTATION (dĭ-lăk-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [weaning from the breast] *Action de sevrer*, f.

DELAPSED (dĭ-lăp-s't'), *adj.* [bearing or falling down] *Qui tombe en bas.*

‡ To DELATE (dĭ-léte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to carry] *Porter, transmettre.*

‡ DELATED (dĭ-le'-tĕd), *part. adj. Porté, transmis.*

DELATION (dĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [accusation] *Délation*, f. *accusation*, f. *dénonciation*, f.

DELATION [a term of natural history, conveyance] *Transmission*, f. The delation of the sound or light, *Transmission du son, ou de la lumière.*

DELATOR (dĭ-lé'-teŭr), *s.* [an accuser, informer] *Délateur*, m.

To DELAY (dĭ-lé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defer, to put off] *Différer, retarder, remettre, renvoyer à un autre temps, alonger; accrocher; reculer.* To delay a thing to the last, *Différer, remettre une chose jusqu' à l'extrémité.*

To DELAY, *v. n.* [to stop, to cease from action] *S'arrêter, cesser d'agir, tarder.* When the people saw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, *Lorsque le peuple vit que Moïse tardoit à descendre de la montagne.*

DELAY, *s.* [a deferring] *Délai*, m. *retard*, m. *retardement*, m. *remise*, f. *longueur*, f. *alongement*, m. *reculement*, m. Without delay, *Sans retard.* To use delays, *User de remise.* This business will not bear delay, *Cette affaire ne sauroit souffrir de délai.*

DELAYED (dĭ-lé-'d'), *part. adj. Différé, retardé, remis.*

DELAYER (dĭ-lé'-eŭr), *s.* [one that defers] *Qui differe, qui retarde, temporiseur*, m.

DELAYING (dĭ-lé'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de différer; retard*, m. *longueur*, f. *alongement*, m.

DELECTABLE (dĭ-lĕk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [pleasing, delightful] *Délectable, agréable, charmant, délicieux.*

DELECTABLENESS (dĭ-lĕk'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [delightfulness] *Agrément*, m. *délice*, m. sing. *délices*, f. plur.

DELECTABLY (dĭ-lĕk'-tă-blé), *adv.* [delightfully] *Agréablement, délicieusement, d'une manière délectable, avec délices.*

DELECTATION (dĕl-ĕk'-té-cheŭne), *s.* [pleasure, delight] *Délectation*, f. *plaisir*, m. *délices*, pl. f. *volupté*, f.

To DELEGATE (dĕl'-ĭ-gvéte), *s.* -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to send upon an embassy, to intrust, to commit] *Envoyer en ambassade, déléguer, députer, commettre une personne pour quelqu' affaire, la charger d'une commission.*

DELEGATE, *s.* [a deputy, a commissioner] *Député*, m. *délégué*, m. *commissaire*, m.

DELEGATE, *adj. and* DELEGATED (dĕl'-ĭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Délégué, député, envoyé, commis.* A judge delegate, *Un juge délégué.*

DELEGATION (dĕ-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [a commission, the assignment of a debt to another] *Commission*, f. *députation*, f. *délégation*, f.

DELEGATORY (dĕl'-ĭ-gă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [which delegates] *Délégatoire.*

To DELETE (dĭ-lite'), *v. a.* [to blot out] *Effacer, rature.*

DELETERIOUS (dĕl-ĭ-tĭ'-rĭ-eŭce), *and* DELETERY, *adj.* [deadly, destructive, poisonous] *Mortel, destructif, empoisonné, venimeux.*

DELETION (dĭ-lĭ'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of blotting out] *L'action d' effacer, destruction*, f.

DELF or DELFE (dĕlf), *s.* [a mine or quarry] *Carrière*, f. *mine*, f. A delf of coal, *Une mine de charbon.*

DELF [earthen ware made at Delft] *Faïance de Delft*, f.

DELFT, *s.* [a large town of the province of Holland, lat. 52°-4' N. lon. 4°-24' E.] *Delft*, m.

DELHI, *s.* [the capital of a province of the same name in Hindostan proper, lat. 28°-37' N. lon. 77°-40' E.] *Delhi* ou *Deli*, m.

DELIA, *s.* [Mythol. surname of Diana] *Délie*, f.

DELIUS, *s.* [Mythol. name of Apollo] *Délius*, m.

To DELIBERATE (dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to consider, to hesitate] *Délibérer, considérer, examiner, hésiter.* To deliberate again, *Redélibérer.*

DELIBERATE, *adj.* [circumspect, wary, prudent] *Prudent, sage, avisé, circonspect.*

DELIBERATED (dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj.* [resolved, determined] *Délibéré, mis en délibération, réjolu, prémédité.*

DELIBERATELY (dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-éte-lé), *adv.* [advisedly, on purpose] *Prudemment, sagement, avec délibération; à dessein, de propos délibéré.*

DELIBERATENESS (dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-éte-nĕce), *s.* [circumspection, caution] *Circonspection*, f. *précaution*, f. *retenue*, f.

DELIBERATING (dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-é-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [irresolute, wavering] *Délibérant.*

DELIBERATION (dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of deliberating] *Délibération*, f. *consultation*, f. Mankind have the power to avoid ill and choose good by free deliberation, *L'homme a le pouvoir d'éviter le mal & de choisir le bien par une délibération libre.* To take into deliberation, *Mettre en délibération.* The next thing that came under deliberation, *La première chose qu'on mit ensuite sur le tapis.*

DELIBERATIVE (dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* and *s.* [pertaining to deliberation; discourse in which a question is deliberated] *Délibératif; discours dans le genre délibératif*, m.

DELICACY (dĕl'-ĭ-kă-cé), *s.* [daintiness] *Délicatesse*, f. *friandise*, f.

DELICACY [beauty, softness, nicety, elegance] *Délicatesse*, f. *beauté*, f. *propreté*, f. *élégance.* f. *urbanité*, f.

DELICATE (dĕl'-ĭ-kéte), *adj.* dainty, desirous of curious meats] *Délicat, friand.*

DELICATE [pleasing to the taste; beautiful, fine, nice, select, excellent] *Exquis, de bon goût; beau, joli, agréable, charmant, gracieux, bon, excellent, choisi.*

DELICATE [pure, clear] *Pur, serein*; en parlant de l'air, & du temps.

DELICATE [soft, effeminate] *Délicat, mou, efféminé, d'une foible complexion.*

* DELICATE [tender] *Délicat, tendre, sensible.* He is very delicate in the point of honour, *Il est fort délicat sur le point d'honneur.*

DELICATELY (dĕl'-ĭ-kă-t-lé), *adv.* [delicately; finely, beautifully] *Délicatement, avec délicatesse, délicieusement, avec goût, élégamment, avec grâce.* Delicately bred, *Elevé délicatement.*

DELICATENESS (dĕl'-ĭ-kăte-nĕce), *ſ.* V. DELICACY.

DELICATES (dĕl'-ĭ-két's), *ſ. pl.* [niceties, rareties] *Choſes délicates, raretés*, f.

‡ DELICES, *ſ. pl.* [pleaſures] *Délices*, f. pl.

DELICIOUS (dĭ-lĭch'-eüce), *adj.* [agreeable, that affords delight] *Délicieux, agréable, charmant, délicat, exquis.*

DELICIOUSLY (dĭ-lĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [delightfully] *Délicieuſement, délicatement.*

DELICIOUSNESS (dĭ-lĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [delight] *Délices*, f. pl. *plaiſir*, m. *charme*, m. *douceur*, f.

DELICT, *ſ.* [in the Scottiſh Law; an offence of an inferior degree to a crime] *Délit*, m.

DELIGATION (dĕl'-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [binding up] *Action de lier*, f.

DELIGHT (dĭ-lăïte), *ſ.* [pleaſure, joy, content] *Délice*, m. ſing. *délices*, f. pl. *plaiſir*, m. *contentement*, m. *chatouillement*, m. *ſatisfaction*, f. *joie*, f. *charme*, m. *douceur*, f. *volupté*, f. *amitié*, f. *amour*, m. The King hath delight in thee, *Tu fais les délices du Roi.* It is a delight, *C'eſt un délice, c'eſt une volupté.* The beſt of our delights, *Le plus grand de nos plaiſirs.* To take delight in a thing, *Prendre plaiſir à quelque choſe.* V. PLEASURE.

To DELIGHT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pleaſe, to afford delight] *Plaire, divertir, réjouir, délecter, donner de la joie, cauſer du plaiſir, amuſer.* Delight thyſelf in the Lord, *Réjouis-toi dans le Seigneur.*

To DELIGHT, *v. n.* [to have delight, to take delight in] *Prendre plaiſir, avoir du plaiſir, ſe plaire, ſe divertir, s'amuſer, ſe délecter, s'aimer, ſe complaire.* Bleſſed is the man that feareth the Lord, and delighteth in his commandments! *Heureux l'homme qui craint le Seigneur, & qui prend plaiſir à accomplir ſa loi!* Bees delight in flowers, *Les abeilles ſe plaiſent ſur les fleurs, aiment les fleurs.*

DELIGHTED (dĭ-lăï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Réjoui, délecté, diverti, amuſé.*

DELIGHTFUL (dĭ-lăïte'-foŭl), *adj.* [pleaſant, charming] *Délectable, agréable, charmant, exquis.*

DELIGHTFULLY (dĭ-lăïte'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with delight] *Délicieuſement, avec délices, agréablement.*

DELIGHTFULNESS (dĭ-lăïte'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [pleaſure, ſatisfaction] *Délices*, f. pl. *plaiſir*, m. *agrément*, m. *charme*, m.

DELIGHTSOME (dĭ-lăïte'-ſeŭme), V. DELIGHTFUL.

DELIGHTSOMELY (dĭ-lăïte'-ſeŭme-lé), V. DELIGHTFULLY.

DELIGHTSOMNESS (dĭ-lăïte'-ſeŭme-nĕce), V. DELIGHTFULNESS.

To DELINEATE (dĭ-lĭn'-ĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make the firſt draught, to deſign; to deſcribe] *Ebaucher, tracer, deſſiner, crayonner, peindre*, au propre & au figuré.

DELINEATED (dĭ-lin'-ĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Ebauché, tracé, deſſiné, crayonné, peint, décrit.*

DELINEATION (dĭ-lĭn-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the firſt draught] *Ebauche*, f. *premier deſſein, eſquiſſe*, f. *croquis*, m.

DELINQUENCY (dĭ-lĭn'-koŭĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [a fault, failure in duty] *Faute*, f. *délit*, m. *crime*, m.

DELINQUENT (dĭ-lĭn'-koŭĕn't), *ſ.* [an offender] *Délinquant*, m. *criminel*, m.

To DELIQUATE (dĕl'-ĭ-k'ŭéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to melt] *Se fondre, ſe diſſoudre, ſe liquéfier.*

DELIQUATION (dĭ-lĭn-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a melting] *Diſſolution*, f. *liquéfaction*, f.

DELIQUIUM (dĭ-lĭk'-oŭĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [ſwooning or fainting away] *Défaillance*, f. *ſyncope*, f. *lipothymie*, f.

DELIQUIUM [in Chym. diſtillation by force of fire; deliqueicence, diſſolution of a ſalt or calx by ſuſpending it in a moiſt cellar] *Diſtillation*, f. *défaillance*, f.

To DELIRATE (dĕl'-ĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to dote, to rave] *Etre en délire, extravaguer, rêver, radoter.*

DELIRATION (dĕl-ĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [dotage, folly] *Délire*, m. *rêverie*, f. *folie*, f. *extravagance*, f. *viſion*, f. *radotage*, m.

DELIRIOUS (dĭ-lĭr'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [light-headed, doting, raving] *Qui eſt en délire, qui rêve, radoteur.*

DELIRIUM (dĭ-lĭr'-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [alienation of mind, dotage] *Délire*, m. *égarement d'eſprit*, m. *tranſport au cerveau*, m. *radotage*, m.

To DELIVER (dĭ-lĭv'-eür), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give, to ſurrender] *Délivrer, livrer, donner, rendre, mettre ou remettre entre les mains.* Swear unto me by the name of God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor deliver me into the hands of my maſter, *Jure-moi au nom de Dieu que tu ne me tueras point, & que tu ne me livreras point entre les mains de mon maître.* To deliver a meſſage, *Rendre un meſſage.*

DELIVER! (among thieves), *La bourſe!*

To DELIVER [to ſave, to reſcue] *Délivrer, mettre en liberté, affranchir.* Deliver me out of the hands of the wicked, *Délivre-moi des mains des méchans.*

To DELIVER [to diſburden a woman of a child] *Délivrer, accoucher.*

To DELIVER [to tell, to pronounce] *Dire, prononcer, débiter, raconter.* What ſhall I deliver him from your Grace? *Que lui dirai-je de la part de Votre Grandeur?* He delivered a very handſome diſcourſe, *Il prononça un fort beau diſcours.*

To DELIVER OVER, *v. a. Livrer, tranſmettre, faire paſſer.* Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies, *Ne me livrez pas à la diſcrétion de mes ennemis.* Your name ſhall be delivered over to poſterity, *Votre nom paſſera à la poſtérité.*

To DELIVER UP, *v. a.* [to ſurrender, to give up] *Livrer, rendre, remettre, abandonner.* He delivered up his ſon for us, *Il a livré ſon fils pour nous.* To deliver up a city, *Rendre une ville.* He has delivered me up this eſtate, *Il m'a abandonné ce bien.*

DELIVERANCE (dĭ-lĭv'-eŭr-ăn'ce), *or* DELIVERY (dĭ lĭv'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [the act of freeing from captivity, or any oppreſſion] *Délivrance*, f. *affranchiſſement*, m. *liberté*, f.

DELIVERANCE [the act of delivering a thing to another] *Livraiſon*, f. *reddition*, f. To wage deliverance [a Law-term], *Aſſurer la livraiſon d'une choſe; donner des aſſurances qu'elle ſera livrée.*

DELIVERANCE of a woman with child, *Délivrance*, f. *accouchement*, m. Natural delivery, *Accouchement naturel.*

DELIVERANCE [the act of ſpeaking, utterance, pronunciation] *L'action de prononcer un diſcours, narration*, f. *narré*, m. *débit*, m. He has a good deliverance, *Il a le débit aiſé, il narre bien.*

DELIVERED (dĭ-lĭv'-eür'd), *part. adj. Délivré.*

DELIVERER (dĭ-lĭv'-eŭr-eür), *ſ.* [a ſaver, a reſcuer] *Libérateur*, m. *ſauveur*, m. § *délivreur*, m.

DELIVERER [a relater] *Conteur*, m. *celui qui raconte, narrateur*, m. He is a deliverer of idle ſtories, *C'eſt un conteur de fornettes.*

DELIVERY (dĭ-lĭv'-eŭr-é), V. DELIVERANCE.

DELIVERY of a litigious thing into the hands of a third perſon, *Séqueſtre*, m.

‡ DELL (dĕl), [a pit, a hole in the ground] *Creux*, m. *vallée*, f. *foſſe*, m. V. VALLEY.

DELMENHORST, *ſ.* [a ſmall town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia; lat. 53°-2' N. lon. 8°-38' E.] *Delmenhorſt*, m.

DELOS (dĭ'-loce), *ſ.* [Mythol. an iſland where Apollo was born, and had a famous oracle; lat. 37°-30' N. lon. 26°-0' E.] *Délos*, f. m.

DELPHI (dĕlf'-ăï), *ſ.* [Mythol. a city of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo] *Delphes*, f. m.

DELPHICUS (dĕlf'-ĭ-keŭce), *and* DIDYMŒUS (dăï-dĭ-mi'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Apollo] *Delphicus, &c.* f. m.

DELPHINIUM (dĕl-făï'-nĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. larkſpur *or* lark's-heel] *Pied d'alouette*, m.

DELTOIDES (dĕl-tô'-ĭ-dĭze), *ſ.* [Anat. a triangular muſcle of the ſhoulder] *Deltoïde*, m.

DELTOTON (dĕl-tô'-tŏne), *ſ.* [Aſtron. northern triangle] *Deltoton* or *Delta*, m. *le triangle.*

DE-LUCE (dĭ'-lĭouce'), *De lis*, m. Ex. A flower de-luce, *une fleur de lis.*

DELUDABLE (dĭ-lĭou'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to be deceived] *Facile à tromper.*

To DELUDE (dĭ-lioude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deceive] *Tromper, abuſer, duper, jouer, fruſtrer.* I have deluded you, *Je vous ai trompé.* He has deluded our hopes, *Il a fruſtré nos eſpérances.*

DELUDED (dĭ lĭou'-dĕd), *part. adj. Trompé, abuſé, dupé, joué, fruſtré.*

DELUDER (dĭ-lĭou'-deür), *ſ.* [a beguiler, a deceiver] *Trompeur*, m. *fourb*, m. *impoſteur*, m.

DELUDING (dĭ-lĭou'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de tromper, tromperie*, f.

DELUGE (dĭl'-ĭoŭdje), *ſ.* [a general inundation, an overflowing; a reſiſtleſs calamity] *Déluge*, m. *inondation conſidérable*, f. The deluge drowned all the earth, *Le déluge inonda toute la terre.*

To DELUGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drown] *Noyer, inonder.*

* At length corruption, like a general flood, ſhall deluge all, *A la longue, la corruption, comme un déluge, inondera tout, détruira tout.*

DELUGED (dĭl'-ĭoŭdj'd), *part. adj. Noyé, inondé.*

* Deluged in tears, *Noye de larmes.*

DELUSION (dĭ-lĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [treachery, fraud] *Illuſion*, f. *preſtige*, m. *tromperie*, f. *fourberie*, f. *erreur*, f.

¶ Deluſion, *erreur, preſtige*; illuſion, *illuſion*; phantom, *fantôme* (ſynon.): A *deluſion* is a believing that true, which is but a falſe appearance; an *illuſion* ſeems rather to imply ſuch falſe appearance: *illuſion* is the cauſe; *deluſion*, the conſequence: a *phantom* is a ſpectre or ideal form, which haunts the imagination of ſome weak perſons.

DELUSIVE (dĭ-lĭou'-cĭv'), *and* DELUSORY (dĭ-lĭou'-ſeür-é), *adj.* [apt to deceive] *Illuſoire, trompeur.*

To DELVE (dĕlv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dig] *Creuſer, fouir*; au figuré, *ſonder, preſſentir.*

DELVE, *ſ.* [a ditch, a cave] *Creux*, m. *foſſé*, m. *cave*, f. *mine*, f.

DELVE of coals, V. DELF.

DELVED (dĕl'-v'd), *part. adj. Creuſé, fouï.*

DELVER (dĕl'-veür), *ſ.* [a digger] *Celui qui creuſe, qui fouit.*

DEMAGOGUE (dĕm'-ă-gŏg), *ſ.* [a captain, a leader, or ringleader of the rabble] *Le chef d'une ſédition*, ou *d'un tumulte populaire.*

DEMAIN, DEMEAN, *and* DEMESNE (dĭ-mĭne'), *ſ.* [that land which a man holds originally of himſelf] *Domaine*, m. The King's domaine, *Le domaine du Roi.*

DEMAND (dĭ-măn'd), *ſ.* [a claim, a petition; a queſtion] *Demande*, f. *requête*, f. *pétition*, f. *prétention*, f. *queſtion*, f. *interrogation*, f. *inſtance*, f. *interpellation*, f. Immoderate demand, *or* requeſt, *Surdemande*, f. To yield one his demands, *Accorder à quelqu'un ſa demande.* A ſilly demand deſerves no anſwer, *A ſotte demande point de réponſe.* My bookſeller tells me, the demand for thoſe my papers increaſes daily, *Mon libraire me dit qu'on fait tous les jours de nouvelles demandes de mes feuilles; que le débit en augmente chaque jour.*

To DEMAND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſk, to claim, to interrogate] *Demander, réclamer, exiger, interroger, queſtionner.* To demand one's money, *Demander la bourſe.* To demand a debt, *Exiger une dette.* To demand a priſoner of war, *Réclamer un priſonnier de guerre.* You demand why Brutus roſe againſt Cæſar, *Vous demandez pourquoi Brutus s'éleva contre Céſar.*

DEMANDABLE (dĭ-măn'-dă-bl') *adj.* [that

[that may be demanded] *Qu'on peut demander : exigible.*

DEMANDANT (dĭ-măn '-dănt, *ſ.* [plaintiff in a real action] *Demandeur*, m. *demanderesſe*, f.

DEMANDED (dĭ-măn '-dĕd), *part. adj Demandé, requis, réclamé, exigé, queſtion é, interrogé*

DEMANDER (dĭ-măn '-deŭr), *ſ.* [one that demands] *Celui qui demande, demandeur*, m.

DEMANDING (dĭ-măn '-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de demander, demande*, ſ.

To DEMEAN (dĭ-mīne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [uſed reciprocally; to behave, to comport, to carry one's ſelf; to leſſen, *or* to debaſe one's ſelf] *Se comporter, ſe conduire, ſe gouverner ; s'avilir, s'abaiſſer.* According as he demeans himſelf towards us, *Selon qu'il ſe comporte envers nous.* I ſhall never ſo demean myſelf, *Je ne m'avilirai jamais juſqu'à ce point.*

DEMEANOUR (dĭ-mī'-neŭr), *ſ.* [carriage, behaviour] *Conduite*, f. *comportement*, m. *manière d' agir*, f.

DEMEANS (dĭ-mīn'z'), *ſ. pl.* [an eſtate in goods *or* lands] *Biens en fonds de terre*, m. *domaine*, m *poſſeſſions*, f. pl.

DEMEMBRE (dĭ-mĕm '-bré), *adj.* [in Heraldry; diſmembered] *Démembré.*

To DEMENTATE (dĭ-mĕn '-téte), *v. a.* [to grow mad] *Devenir fou, perdre le ſens*, ou *l'eſprit.*

DEMENTATED (dĭ-mĕn '-té-tĕd), *adj. Devenu*, ou *rendu fou.*

DEMENTATION (dĭ-mĕn'-té '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [madneſs] *Folie*, f. *perte de la raiſon*, f. *démence*, f. *aliénation d'eſprit*, f.

DEMERIT (dĭ-mĕr '-ĭte), *ſ.* [ill-deſerving] *Démérite*, m.

To DEMERIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſerve blame or puniſhment] *Démériter*, t. dogm.

DEMESNE (dĭ-mīne'), *ſ.* V. DEMAIN.

DEMETRIA, *ſ.* [in Antiq. feſtivals in honour of Ceres, the mother of the earth] *Cérémonies*, f. pl.

DEMI (dĕm ' ĭ), *inſeparable particle*, [half] *Demi.* A demi-god, *Un demi-dieu.* A demi-cannon, *or* demi-culverin, *Une bâtarde*, en terme d'artillerie. Demi-ditone [in Muſic; a third minor] *Tierce mineure*, f. Demi-jan [a large bottle of about four or five gallons] *Damejeanne*, f. Demi-lune [Fortific. half-moon] *Demilune*, f.

* A demi-man, [half a man; term of reproach] *Un demi-homme ; un homme dégénéré, efféminé.*

DEMI (dĭ-măĭ), *ſ.* [a ſort of printing paper] *Carré*, m.

DEMIGRATION (dĭ-mĭ-gré '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſhifting of quarters *or* habitation] *Départ*, m. *changement de demeure*, m.

DEMISE (dĭ-măĭze'), *ſ.* [deceaſe] *Décès*, m. *mort*, ſ. About a month before the demiſe of the queen, *Environ un mois avant la mort de la reine.*

DEMISE, *ſ.* [a law-term for the death of a perſon] *Mort*, f. *décès*, m.

To DEMISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to grant by will] *Léguer, donner par teſtament.*

DEMISED (dĭ-măĭz'd'), *part. adj. Légué, donné par teſtament.*

DEMISSION (dĭ-mĭch '-eŭne), *ſ.* [degradation, depreſſion] *Relâchement*, m. *décadence*, f.

DEMOCRACY (dĭ-mŏk '-ră-cé), *ſ.* [a popular government] *Démocratie*, f. *gouvernement populaire*, m.

DEMOCRATICAL (dĭ-mŏ-krăt '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a democracy, popular] *Démocratique, populaire.*

DEMOISELLE, *ſ.* [Ornith. Xanthornus, dancing bird] *Demoiſelle*, f. *carouge*, m. *grue de Numidie*, f.

To DEMOLISH (dĭ-mŏl '-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw down buildings] *Démolir, abattre, renverſer, détruire, raſer, attérer*, en parlant d'un édifice: il ſe dit auſſi au figuré. To demoliſh again, *Redémolir.*

* I expected the fabrick of my book would long ſince have been demoliſhed, *Je comptois que l'édifice de mon livre eût été renverſé depuis longtemps.*

DEMOLISHED (dĕ-mŏl '-ĭch't), *part. adj. Démoli, renverſé, raſé.*

DEMOLISHER (dĭ-mŏl '-ĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that demoliſhes] *Celui qui démolit*, f.

DEMOLISHING (dĭ-mŏl' ĭch-ĭn'gne), *and* DEMOLITION (dĕm-o-lĭch -eŭne), *ſ. L'action de démolir, démolition*, f.

DEMON (dī '-mŭne), *ſ.* [a ſpirit, generally an evil ſpirit, the devil] *Eſprit*, m. *démon*, m. *le malin eſprit, le diable.*

DEMONIACAL (dĕm-ô-năĭ '-ă-kăl), *and* DEMONIACK (dĭ-mô '-nĭ-ăk), *adj.* [deviliſh, influenced by the devil] *Diabolique.*

DEMONIAC, *ſ.* [one poſſeſſed by the devil] *Démoniaque*, m. & f. *poſſédé*, m. The demoniacks that are mentioned in the Goſpel, *Les démoniaques dont il eſt parlé dans l'Evangile.*

DEMONIAN (dĭ-mô '-nĭ-ăne), *adj.* [deviliſh] *Diabolique.*

DEMONOCRACY (dĕm-ô-nŏk '-ră-cé), *ſ.* [the power of the devil] *Démonocratie*, f.

DEMONOLATORY (dĕm-ô-nŏl '-ă-tré), *ſ.* [worſhip of the devil] *Culte du démon*, m.

DEMONOLOGY (dĕm-ô-nŏl '-ô-djé), *ſ.* [diſcourſe of the nature of devils] *Démonologie*, f. *démonomanie*, f.

DEMONSTRABLE (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtră-bl'), *adj.* [that may be demonſtrated] *Qui peut être démontré, ſuſceptible de démonſtration.*

DEMONSTRABLY (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtră-blé), *adv.* [evidently] *Démonſtrativement, clairement, évidemment.*

To DEMONSTRATE (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prove evidently] *Démontrer, prouver d'une manière convaincante, mettre en évidence.* We cannot demonſtrate theſe things, *Nous ne ſaurions démontrer ces choſes.*

DEMONSTRATED (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtré-tĕd), *part. adj. Démontré.*

DEMONSTRATION (dĕm-ŏn'ſtré '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtrongeſt degree of proof] *Démonſtration*, f. *preuve convaincante*, f. *évidence*, f.

DEMONSTRATIVE (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtră-tĭv'), *and* DEMONSTRATORY (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtră-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power of demonſtration] *Démonſtratif.*

DEMONSTRATIVELY (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtră-tĭv'-lé), *adv* [in a demonſtrative manner] *Démonſtrativement.*

DEMONSTRATOR (dĕm-ŏn'-ſtré '-teŭr), [one who demonſtrates] *Celui qui démontre.*

DEMONSTRATORY (dĭ-mŏn '-ſtră-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the tendency to demonſtrate] *Qui tend à démontrer.*

DEMPT (dĕm'pt), V. DEEMED.

DEMULCENT (dĭ-meŭl '-cĕn't), *adj* [Med. ſoftening, mollifying] *Adouciſſant, émollient.*

To DEMUR (dĭ-meŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to heſitate, to deliberate] *Objecter, alléguer des exceptions pour obtenir une ſurſéance ; être en ſuſpens, balancer, héſiter, délibérer, ſurſeoir, ſuſpendre la concluſion d'une affaire.* They expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things, wherein (*or* upon which) the oracle of Delphos would demur, *Ils exigent que nous prenions une réſolution ſubite dans des choſes ſur leſquelles l'oracle de Delphes balancerait lui-même.*

To DEMUR, *v. n.* [to doubt of] *Douter.* I demur to it, *J'en doute.*

To DEMUR [a law-term, to put in doubts and objections to an adverſary's plea or proceedings] *Alléguer quelque exception par laquelle on prétend ſe défendre d'une demande.*

To DEMUR upon a thing [to delay it] *Suſpendre une choſe, différer, retarder.*

DEMUR, *ſ.* [doubt, heſitation] *Doute*, m. *héſitation*, f. ‖ *avarecche*, f.

DEMURE (dĭ-mĭoure'), *adj.* [decent; grave, affectedly modeſt] *Décent, réſervé, grave, froid, ſérieux, d'une modeſtie affectée.* A demure hypocrite, ‖ *Sainte nitouche*, f.

†‡ He is as demure as if butter would not melt in his mouth, *On diroit qu'il n'y touche pas.*

To DEMURE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to look with an affected modeſty] *Avoir une réſerve affectée, être d'un ſérieux glaçant.*

DEMURELY (dĭ-mĭoure'-lé), *adv.* [with pretended gravity, *or* modeſty] *Avec une modeſtie ou une gravité affectée ; d'un air froid, glaçant, réſervé.*

DEMURENESS (dĭ-mĭoure'-nĕce), *ſ.* [modeſty; pretended gravity] *Modeſtie*, f. *décence*, f. *réſerve*, f. ou *gravité affectée*, air *grave*, m.

DEMURRAGE (dĭ-meŭr '-édje), *ſ.* [an indulgence granted to maſters of ſhips for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed] *Surſis*, m. *Sorie*, f.

DEMURRER (dĭ-meŭr '-eŭr), *and* DEMURRING (dĭ-meŭr '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a kind of pauſe made in an action at law] *Surſéance*, f. *exception dilatoire*, f. *ſurſis*, m.

DEN (dĕne), *ſ.* [a cavern] *Caverne*, f. *antre*, m. Shall they ſeek the lion in his den? *Chercheront-ils le lion dans ſon antre?*

DENARIUS DEI, *ſ.* [earneſt-money] *Denier de Dieu* ou *à Dieu.*

DENBIGH (dĕn-bé), *ſ.* [the county-town of Denbighſhire; lat. 53°-11' N. lon. 3°-35' W.] *Denbigh* m.

DENBIGHSHIRE (dĕn-bĭ-chère'), *ſ.* [a county of N. Wales] *Comté de Denbigh.*

DENCHE, *or* ENDENCHE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; danche or indented] *Danché.*

DENDRITIS *or* DENDRACHATES, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. Mocha-ſtones; a ſort of ſlate or agate, wherein trees or ſhrubs are repreſented] *Dendrite*, f. *Agathe herboriſée*, f.

DENDROIDES, *ſ.* [a plant growing like a tree] *Dendroïde*, f.

DENDROLOGY (dĕn'drŏl '-ô djé), *ſ.* [the natural hiſtory of trees] *La partie de l'hiſtoire naturelle qui traite des arbres.*

DENIABLE (dĭ-năĭ '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be denied] *Qui peut être nié*, *niable.*

DENIAL (dĭ-năĭ '-ăl), *ſ.* [negation, refuſal] *Négation*, f. *refus*, m. *rebuffade*, f. *renoncement*, m. *dénégation*, f. *déni*, m. terme de Palais. Denial would but make your fault the greater, *Vous aggraveriez votre faute en la niant.* To receive a denial, *Eſſuyer un refus.* Self-denial, *Renoncement à ſoi-même, abnégation de ſoi-même*, terme myſtique.

DENIED (dĭ-năĭ-'d'), *part. adj. Nié, refuſé, dénié, renié.*

DENIER (dĭ-năĭ '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a diſowner, a refuſer] *Celui qui nie*, ou *qui refuſe.*

DENIER (dĭ-nīre'), *ſ.* [the twelfth part of a French penny] *Denier*, m.

To DENIGRATE (dĭ-năĭ '-gréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blacken, to deſpiſe] *Dénigrer, noircir, ternir la réputation.*

DENIGRATING (dĭ-năĭ '-gré-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [aſperſing, blackening] *Dénigrant.*

DENIGRATION (dĕn-ĭ-gre '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [aſperſion, railing] *Dénigrement*, m.

DENIZATION (dĕn-ĭ-zé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making free] *Affranchiſſement*, m.

DENIZEN (dĕn '-ĭ-z'n), *or* DENISON, *ſ.* [an alien enfranchiſed] *Aubain affranchi, naturaliſé.*

To DENIZEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make free] *Affranchir, naturaliſer.*

* Falſehood is denizened amongſt us, virtue is foreign, *Le menſonge eſt naturaliſé parmi nous, & la vertu y eſt étrangère.*

DENMARK (dĕn '-mark), *ſ.* [a kingdom of Europe] *Dannemarck*, m.

To DENOMINATE (dĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-néte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a name] *Nommer, dénommer, donner un nom.* Two faculties denominate us men, underſtanding and will, *Deux facultés nous font donner le nom d'hommes, l'entendement & la volonté.*

DENO-

DENOMINATED (dĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Nommé, dénommé.*

DENOMINATION (dĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of denominating] *Dénomination*, f. *nom*, m. He is known under that denomination, *Il eſt connu ſous ce nom.*

DENOMINATIVE (dĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [that gives or obtains a diſtinct appellation] *Dénominatif.*

DENOMINATOR (dĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-né-teŭr), *ſ* [one that gives a name] *Celui qui donne un nom*; *dénominateur*, m. terme d'arithmetique. The denominator of a fraction is the number under the line, *Le dénominateur d'une fraction eſt le nombre qui eſt ſous la ligne.*

DENOTATION (dĕn-ŏ-té'-cheŭn), *ſ.* [the act of denoting] *L'action de dénoter, dénotation*, f. *marque*, f. *ſigne*, m. *indice*, m.

To DENOTE (dĭ-nôte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark, to betoken] *Dénoter, marquer, déſigner, ſignifier.*

DENOTED (dĭ-nô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Dénoté, marqué, déſigné.*

To DENOUNCE (dĭ-năoŭn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to proclaim, to impeach, to inform againſt] *Dénoncer, faire ſavoir, publier, déclarer, déférer en juſtice.* I denounce unto you this day that ye ſhall ſurely periſh, *Je vous déclare aujourd'hui que vous mourrez ſur mort.*

DENOUNCED (dĭ-năoŭn-'s't'), *part. adj. Dénoncé, déclaré, déféré en juſtice.*

DENOUNCEMENT (dĭ-năoŭn'ce'-mĕn't), *and* DENOUNCING (dĭ-năoŭn'-cin'gne), *ſ.* [denunciation] *Dénonciation*, f. *déclaration*, f.

DENOUNCER (dĭ năoŭn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one that declares ſome menace or calamity] *Celui qui annonce quelque malheur*, ou *châtiment*, ou *menace.*

DENOUNCER, [an informer, an accuſer] *Dénonciateur*, m. *délateur*, m.

DENSE (dĕn'se), *adj.* [cloſe, compact] *Denſe, compact.*

DENSITY (dĕn'-cĭ-té), *ſ.* [cloſeneſs, compactneſs] *Denſité*, f. *compacité*, f.

DENT (dĕn't), *ſ.* [a notch about the edges] *Dent, d'une roue, d'une ſcie*, ou *autre machine*, f. *adent*, m. t. de Charpentier.

To DENT, *v. a.* [to make notches about the edges] *Denteler, façonner en forme de dents.*

DENTAL (dĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [pronounced by the teeth] *Dentale*, adj. fem. *Ne ſe dit que des lettres qui ſe prononcent avec les dents.*

DENTALIS or DENTALIUM, *ſ.* [tooth-ſhell, an univalve ſhell] *Dentale*, f. V. ANTALIUM.

DENTARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Orobanche, toothwort; a medicinal plant] *Dentaire*, f. *orobanche*, f.

DENTATED (dĕn'-té-tĕd), *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of indented leaves] *Denté.*

DENTED (dĕn'-tĕd), *adj.* [faſhioned like teeth] *Denteté*, ou *denté, façonné en forme de dents.* Dented work, *Dentelure*, f. *ouvrage dentelé.*

DENTELLARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Plumbago, toothwort; a plant of a cauſtic nature] *Dentelaire*, f

DENTELLI (dĕn'-tĕl'-lăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Archit.] V. DENTICLES.

DENTEX (dĕn'-tĕks), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Synodon; a Mediterranean ſea-fiſh] *Dentale*, m.

DENTICLES (dĕn'-tĭ-kl's), *or* DENTILS (dĕn'-tĭlz), *ſ. pl.* [Archit. an ornament in cornices, meaning ends of rafters, as modillions mean ends of purlins] *Denticules*, m. pl.

DENTICULATED (dĕn'-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [ſet with ſmall teeth] *Dentelé.*

DENTICULATION (dĕn'-tĭk-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being denticulated] *Dentelure*, f.

DENTIFRICE (dĕn'-tĭ-frĭce), *ſ.* [a powder to ſcour the teeth] *Poudre à nettoyer les dents*, f. *dentifrice*, m.

DENTIST (dĕn'-tĭſte), *ſ.* [a ſurgeon who operates on teeth] *Dentiſte*, m.

DENTITION (dĕn'-tĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act or time of breeding teeth] *Dentition*, f.

To DENUDATE (dĭ-nĭoŭ'-déte), *or* DENUDE (dĭ-nĭoŭ'-), -ED, *v. a.* [to make naked, to divеſt] *Dénuder, dépouiller.*

DENUDATED (dĭ-nĭoŭ'-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Dénué, dépouillé.*

DENUDATION (dĕn-ĭoŭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [deprivation] *Dénuement*, m. *privation*, f.

DENUNCIATION (nĭ-neŭn'-cĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of denouncing] *Dénonciation*, f. *déclaration*, f.

DENUNCIATOR (dĭ-neŭn'-cĭ-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who denounces] *Dénonciateur*, m. *Délateur*, m.

To DENY (dĭ-năĭ'), -ING, DENIED (dĭ-năĭ'-d'), *v. a.* [not to confeſs; to refuſe, to abnegate, to diſown; to renounce] *Nier, dénier, refuſer, renier, abjurer, renoncer.* Sarah denied it, ſaying, I laughed not, *Sara le nia, en diſant, je n'ai pas ri.* Do not deny me that favour, *Ne me refuſez pas cette grâce.* He denied his God, *Il a renié ſon Dieu.* The beſt ſign of denying ourſelves is mercy to others, *La meilleure marque que l'on a renoncé à ſoi-même, eſt le pardon des injures.*

To DENY one's ſelf, *Se faire celer, faire dire qu'on n'eſt pas chez ſoi, ſe cacher de quelqu'un: renoncer à ſoi-même.*

DENYING (dĭ-năĭ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de nier; de refuſer, de renier, de renoncer.*

To DEOBSTRUCT (dĭ-ŏb-ſtrŭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clear from ſuch impediments as hinder a paſſage] *Déboucher, ouvrir.*

DEOBSTRUCTED (dĭ ŏb-ſtrŭk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Débouché, ouvert.*

DEOBSTRUENT (dĭ-ŏb'-ſtrĭoŭ-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [a deoppilative medicine, reſolving viſcidities] *Déſobſtructif*, m. *remède propre à ôter les obſtructions*, m.

DEODAND (dĭ'-ô-dănd), *ſ.* [a thing devoted to God for the pacifying his wrath, or to atone for the violent death of a perſon by chance] *Sacrifice*, m. *on appelle ainſi une offrande faite à Dieu de quelque choſe qui a tué un homme par accident, ſoit un arbre*, ou *une pierre, &c.*

DEOPPILATE (dĭ-ŏp'-ĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to free from obſtructions] *Déſopiler, ôter les obſtructions.*

DEOPPILATED (dĭ-ŏp'-ĭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Déſopilé.*

DEOPPILATION (dĭ-ŏp-ĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of clearing from obſtructions] *Déſopilation*, f.

DEOPPILATIVE (dĭ-ŏp'-ĭ-lă-tĭv'), *adj.* [deobſtruent] *Déſopilatif, propre à ôter les obſtructions.*

DEOSCULATION (dĭ-ŏs-kĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne); *ſ.* [the act of kiſſing] *Baiſer*, m. ſe dit particulièrement de l'action de baiſer le crucifix, & les reliques ou images des ſaints.

To DEPAINT (dĭ-pén't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paint, to deſcribe, to repreſent] *Dépeindre, repréſenter, décrire.*

DEPAINTED (dĭ-pén'-tĕd), *part. adj. Dépeint, repréſenté, décrit.*

To DEPART (dĭ-part'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to go away] *Partir, s'en aller*; au figuré, *mourir.* When he departed away, *Quand il fut parti.*

* Now thy ſervant ſhall depart in peace, *A préſent ton ſerviteur mourra en paix.*

* To DEPART FROM, *v. n. Se départir, ſe déſiſter, s'écarter, s'éloigner, renoncer, quitter.* I ſhall never depart from the obedience and reſpect I owe you, *Je ne me départirai jamais de l'obéiſſance & du reſpect que je vous dois.* They departed from that unreaſonable demand, *Ils ſe déſiſterent de cette demande déraiſonnable.* To depart from an opinion, *S'écarter d'un ſentiment.* To depart from one's religion, *Quitter ſa religion, y renoncer.*

To DEPART, *v. a.* [to quit] *Quitter, abandonner, ſortir de.* He departed Rome, *Il quitta Rome.* To depart this life, *Quitter la vie, mourir, décéder.*

To DEPART [to divide, to ſeparate] *Séparer, diviſer, partir.*

DEPART, *ſ.* [the act of going away; death] *Départ*, m. *trépas*, m. *mort*, f. After my depart from France, *après mon départ de France.*

DEPART [with Chymiſts] *Départ*, m. *ſéparation des parties d'un métal de celles d'un autre*, f. Departed by means of lead, *Liquation*, f.

DEPARTED (dĭ-par'-tĕd), *part. adj. Quitté, abandonné, ſéparé, diviſé.*

DEPARTER (dĭ-par'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that refines metals by ſeparation] *Affineur*, m.

DEPARTMENT (dĭ-part'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [ſeparate allotment, province aſſigned to a particular perſon] *Département*, m.

DEPARTURE (dĭ-par'-tĭeŭre), *and* DEPARTING (dĭ par'-tin'gne), *ſ.* [a going away; deceaſe] *Départ*, m. *trépas*, m. *décès*, m. *mort*, f. V. DEATH.

* DEPARTURE, *Renoncement*, m. *déſiſtement*, m. *abandon*, m. Departure from evil, *Renoncement au mal.*

DEPARTURE in deſpite of the court, *Défaut*, m. en terme de Palais.

DEPARTURE [in ſea-language] *Différence en longitude*, f.

DEPASCENT (dĭ-păs'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [feeding greedily] *Qui mange avidement.*

To DEPASTURE (dĭ-păs'-tĭeŭre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eat up] *Paître.*

To DEPAUPERATE (dĭ-pâ'-pĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make poor, to conſume] *Appauvrir, conſumer.* Great evacuations, which carry off nutritious humours, depauperate the blood, *Les évacuations abondantes, qui entraînent les humeurs nourricières, appauvriſſent le ſang.*

DEPAUPERATING (dĭ-pâ'-pĕr-é-tin'gne), *or* DEPAUPERATION (dĭ-pâ-pĕr-é'-cheune), *ſ. Appauvriſſement*, m.

DEPAUPERED (dĭ-pâ'-pĕr'd), *adj.* [a law-term for being deprived of the privilege of ſuing *in formâ pauperis*] *Privé du privilège qu'ont les pauvres de plaider* gratis.

DEPECTIBLE (dĭ-pĕk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [tough, clammy] *Viſqueux, gluant.*

DEPECULATION (dĭ-pĕk-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the robbing of the prince or people] *Péculat*, m.

To DEPECULATE (dĭ-pĕk'-ĭoŭ-léte), *v. a.* [to rob the public] *Piller le tréſor public, ſe rendre coupable de péculat.*

To DEPEND (dĭ-pĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to hang from] *Pendre, être attaché*; au figuré, *être pendant*, en parlant d'un proces.

* To DEPEND OF [to proceed, to reſult] *Dépendre, provenir, procéder, réſulter.* The ripening of the fruit depends on the ſun, *La maturité du fruit dépend du ſoleil.*

* To DEPEND UPON, *or* ON [to be under, to be ſubject to; to rely on] *Dépendre; ſe repoſer, faire fond, compter ſur, s'appuyer, s'aſſurer en, s'attendre à, faire ſon compte.* The ſafety of the ſtate depends upon the life of one ſingle man, *Le ſalut de l'état dépend de la vie d'un ſeul homme.* I depend entirely upon you, *Je me repoſe entierement ſur vous.*

DEPENDANCE (dĭ-pĕn'-dăn'ce), *and* DEPENDANCY (dĭ-pĕn'-dăn'-cé), *ſ.* [the ſtate of a thing hanging from a ſupporter] *Etat d'une choſe qui pend; pendant*, m.

DEPENDANCE [connexion, relation] *Dépendance*, f. *connexion*, f. *liaiſon*, f. *rapport*, m. *appartenance*, f.

* DEPENDANCE [the ſtate of being ſubject to another] *Dépendance*, f. *ſujettion*, f. *ſubordination*, f. Every moment we feel our dependance upon God, *Nous ſentons à tout moment la dépendance où nous ſommes à l'égard de Dieu.*

* DEPENDANCE [reliance, confidence] *Confiance*, f. *la perſonne* ou *la choſe ſur quoi l'on peut compter.* My whole dependance is upon you, *Toute ma confiance eſt en vous.*

DEPENDANT (dĭ-pĕn'-dănt), *adj.* and *ſ.* [in the power of another] *Dépendant; partiſan*, m. *créature*, f.

DEPENDENCE (dĭ-pĕn'-dĕn'ce, *and* DEPENDENCY (dĭ-pĕn'-dĕn'-cé), V. DEPENDANCE.

DEPENDENT (dĭ-pĕn'-dĕn'te), V. DEPENDANT.

DEPENDENTLY (dĭ-pĕn'-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* *Dépendamment.*

DEPENDER (dĭ-pĕn'-deŭr), *f.* [one who confides in another] *Celui qui compte sur un autre, qui a confiance en un autre.*

DEPENDING (dĭ-pĕn'-dĭn'gne), *adj.* [*from* To DEPEND] *Pendant, résultant.*

DEPERDITION (dĕp-ĕr-dich'-eŭne), *f.* [loss, destruction] *Perte, f. perdition, t. déperdition, f.*

To DEPHLEGM (dĭ-flĕm'), *or* DEPHLEGMATE (dĭ-flĕg'-méte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Chym. to clear from phlegm or aqueous insipid matter] *Déflegmer.*

DEPHLEGMATION (dĕf-lĕg-mé'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of dephlegming] *Déflegmation, f.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS (dĭ-flem'-ĕd-nĕce), [the quality of being dephlegmed] *Qualité de ce qui est déflegmé, f.*

To DEPICT (dĭ-pikt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paint, to describe] *Peindre, dépeindre, représenter, décrire.*

DEPICTED (dĭ-pik'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Peint, dépeint, représenté, décrit.*

To DEPILATE (dĭ-păĭ'-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* *Dépiler.*

DEPILATION (dĭ-păĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *Dépilation, f.*

DEPILATORY (dĭ-pĭl'-ă-teŭr-é), *f.* [an application used to take away hair] *Dépilatoire, m.*

DEPILATORY, *adj.* [that makes the hair fall off] *Dépilatoire, dépilatif, qui ôte le poil.*

DEPILOUS (di-păĭ'-leŭce), *adj.* [without hair] *Sans poil, dépilé.*

DEPLANTATION (dĕp-lăn'-té-cheŭne), *f.* [taking plants up from the bed] *Action de déplanter, pour repiquer, f.*

DEPLETION (dĭ-pli'-cheŭne), *f.* [in Physic; the act of emptying] *Déplétion, f. vide, m.* Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself, *Le vide des vaisseaux est cause que le fluide s'extravase.*

DEPLORABLE (dĭ plô'-rĕ-bl'), *adj.* [lamentable, sad, calamitous, despicable, hopeless] *Déplorable, lamentable.* This was the deplorable condition to which the King was reduced, *Tel étoit l'état déplorable auquel le Roi étoit réduit.*

DEPLORABLENESS (dĭ-plô'-rĕ-bl'-nĕce), *f. Misère, f. état déplorable, m.*

DEPLORABLY (dĭ-plô'-rĕ-blé), *adv.* [lamentably] *Déplorablement.*

DEPLORATE (dĭ-plô'-réte), *adj.* V. DEPLORABLE.

DEPLORATION (dĕp-lô-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of lamenting] *Lamentation, f.*

To DEPLORE (dĭ-plôre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lament, to mourn] *Déplorer, plaindre.* They deplored his condition, *Ils déplorèrent, ils plaignirent son sort.*

DEPLORED (dĭ-plô'-r'd), *part. adj.* *Déploré, plaint.*

DEPLORER (dĭ-plô'-reŭr), *f.* [lamenter, mourner] *Celui qui déplore; pleureur, m. pleureuse, f.*

DEPLORING (dĭ-plô'-rĭn'gne), *f.* *L'action de déplorer, f. lamentation, f.*

DEPLUMATION (dĕp-lĭ-ŭ-mé'-cheŭne), [the plucking off the feathers] *L'action de plumer.*

DEPLUMATION [a swelling of the eye-lids, accompanied with the fall of the hair from the eye-brows] *Enflure des paupieres, accompagnée de la chûte des poils des sourcils, f.*

To DEPLUME (dĭ-plioume'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pluck off the feathers] *Plumer, ôter les plumes.*

DEPLUMED (dĕ-plĭou-m'd'), *or* DEPLUMATED (dĕp-lĭoŭ-mé'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Déplumé, qui a mué.*

To DEPONE (dĭ-pône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay down as a pledge or security] *Déposer, donner pour garantie, ou caution; ou bien gager, donner en gage.*

DEPONENT (dĭ-pô'-nĕn't), *f.* [a witness] *Déposant, m. témoin, m.*

DEPONENT, *adj.* [term of Grammar] *Dépondent.* Such Latin passives verbs as signify an action, are called deponents, *On appelle déponens certains verbes Latins passifs qui ont une signification active.*

To DEPOPULATE (dĭ-pŏp'-ŭ-lété), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to unpeople; to lay waste] *Dépeupler, dévaster, ravager.* The plague depopulates the cities, *La peste dépeuple les villes.*

DEPOPULATED (dĭ-pŏp'-ŭoŭ-lé-tĕu), *part. adj.* *Dépeuplé, dévasté, ravagé.*

DEPOPULATION (dĭ-pŏp-ŭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *and* DEPOPULATING (dĭ-pŏp-ŭoŭ-lé'-tin'gne), *f.* *L'action de dépeupler, de dévaster, de ravager; ravage, m. dégat, m. dévastation, f.*

DEPOPULATOR (dĭ-pŏp'-ŭoŭ-lé-teŭr), *f.* [a waster of inhabited countries] *Celui qui dépeuple, qui dévaste.*

To DEPORT (dĭ-pôrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [used with the reciprocal pronoun; to carry, to behave, to demean one's self] *Se comporter, se conduire, se gouverner.*

DEPORT, *f.* [attitude; demeanour] *Air, m. port, m. comportement, m. conduite, f. maniere d'agir, f.* She has a goddess-like deport, *Elle a le port d'une déesse.*

DEPORTATION (dĕp'-ôr-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [transportation; exile] *Transport, m. exil, m.*

DEPORTMENT (dĭ-pôrt'-mĕn't), *f.* [conduct, management, behaviour] *Comportement, m. conduite, f. manière d'agir, f.* V. AIR.

To DEPOSE (dĭ-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay down] *Déposer.* The mud which the Nile deposes, *La vase que le Nil dépose.*

To DEPOSE [to remove, to turn out of a place] *Déposer, destituer, dégrader.* The King has been deposed, *On a déposé le Roi.*

To DEPOSE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to give testimony] *Déposer, témoigner.*

DEPOSED (dĭ-pô-z'd'), *part. adj.* *Déposé.*

DEPOSING (dĭ-pô'-zin'gne), *f.* [*from* To DEPOSE] *Déposition, f. l'action de déposer, &c. f.*

DEPOSITARY (dĭ-pŏz'-ĭ-tăr-é), *f.* [one with whom any thing is lodged in trust] *Dépositaire, m. & f.*

To DEPOSITE (dĭ-pŏz'ite), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay up, to lodge in any place] *Poser, déposer, mettre.* The eagle may here depolite her eggs, *L'aigle peut mettre ici ses œufs.*

To DEPOSITE [to lay up as a pledge or security, to lodge in trust] *Déposer, mettre en dépôt, consigner, donner pour garantie, mettre en gage, confier, donner en garde.*

To depolite a sum of money in some body's hand, *Déposer une somme entre les mains de quelqu'un.*

* To depolite one's secrets in the bolom of a friend, *Déposer ses secrets dans le sein d'un ami.*

DEPOSITE, *f.* [any thing committed to the trust or care of another; a pledge] *Dépôt, m. gage, m.*

DEPOSITED (dĭ-pŏz'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Posé, déposé, mis en dépôt, &c.*

DEPOSITION (dĕp-ô-zĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [the act of deposing] *Déposition, f. l'action de déposer un roi, un évêque, &c. ou bien de témoigner en justice.*

DEPOSITORY (dĭ-pŏz'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *f.* [the place where any thing is lodged; used also sometimes for depositary] *Lieu où l'on dépose quelque chose, m. dépositaire, m.* The Jews themselves are the depositories of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion, *Les Juifs sont eux-mêmes les dépositaires de toutes les prophéties qui les confondent.*

DEPOT, *f.* [in military language; a place out of the reach of the cannon; also a magazine for forage, &c.] *Dépôt, m. magasin, m.*

DEPRAVATION (dĕp-ră-vé'-cheŭne), *f.* [corruption] *Dépravation, f. altération, f.* au propre & au figuré. Depravation of manners, *La dépravation des mœurs.*

To DEPRAVE (dĭ-pr.éve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vitiate, to corrupt] *Dépraver, gâter, corrompre, altérer, pervertir.* Thele books both heart and mind deprave, *Ces livres corrompent l'esprit & le cœur.* To deprave the Scripture, *Altérer les Ecritures.*

DEPRAVED (dĭ-pré-v'd'), *part. adj.* *Dépravé, corrompu, gâté, altéré.*

DEPRAVEDNESS (dĭ prév'd'-nĕce), *and* DEPRAVEMENT (dĭ-prév'-mĕn'te), V. DEPRAVATION.

DEPRAVER (dĭ-pré'-veŭr), *f.* [corrupter] *Corrupteur, m. dépravateur, m.*

DEPRAVING (dĭ-pré'-vin'gne), *f.* *L'action de dépraver, dépravation, f.*

DEPRAVITY (dĭ-prăv'-ĭ-té), *f.* *Dépravation, f. corruption, f. altération, f. méchanceté, f.*

To DEPRECATE (dĕp'-rĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to implore mercy of, to pray deliverance from] *Demander pardon, crier miséricorde, demander d'être délivré de quelque mal.* To deprecate poverty, *Demander d'être délivré de la pauvreté.*

DEPRECATION (dĕp-rĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [earnest prayer, petitioning] *Prédication, f. prière, f. supplication, f.*

DEPRECATIVE (dĕp'-rĭ-ké-tĭv'), *and* DEPRECATORY (dĕp'-rĭ-ké-teŭr-é), *adj.* [that serves to deprecate] *Suppliant, de supplique, déprécatif.* Deprecatory letters, *Lettres de supplique.*

To DEPRECIATE (dĭ-pri'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to undervalue] *Déprifer, déprimer, déprécier.* If you don't choose to buy, do not depreciate my goods, *Si vous ne voulez point acheter, du moins ne déprifez point ma marchandise.*

DEPRECIATED (dĭ-pri'-chĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Déprifé, déprimé.*

DEPRECIATING (dĭ-pri'-chĭ-é-tĭn'gne), *adj.* *Déprisant.*

DEPRECIATION (dĭ-pri-chĭ-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [undervalue] *Dépréciation, f.*

To DEPREDATE (dĕp'-rĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spoil; to pillage] *Dépréder, piller, ruiner, ravager.*

DEPREDATED (dĕp-'rĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Pillé, ravagé.*

DEPREDATION (dĕp-rĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *f.* [a robbing, a spoiling, a waste] *Dépédation, f. pillage, m. brigandage, m. volerie, f. dégât, m. ravage, m. rapine, f. concussion, f.* lorsqu'il s'agit des gens en place qui volent le public.

DEPREDATOR (dĕo'-rĭ-dé-teŭr), *f.* [a robber, a devourer] *Dépédateur, m. voleur, m. pillard, m. pilleur, m. concussionnaire, m.*

To DEPREHEND (dĕp-rĭ-hĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take unawares, to take in the fact; to discover, to find out] *Surprendre, prendre sur le fait;* au figuré, *découvrir, trouver.*

DEPREHENDED (dĕp-ri-hĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj.* *Surpris, pris sur le fait;* au figuré, *découvert, trouvé.*

DEPREHENSIBLE (dĕp-rĭ-hén-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be taught or understood] *Appréhensif; concevable, comprehensible.*

DEPREHENSIBLENESS (dĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-sĭ-bl'-nĕce), V. INTELLIGIBLENESS.

DEPREHENSION (dĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-cheŭne), *f.* [discovery; catching unawares] *Découverte, f. l'action de surprendre, f.*

To DEPRESS (dĭ-prĕce') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thrust down; to reject, to humble] *Abaisser, coucher par terre, enfoncer;* au figuré, *humilier, mortifier, abattre, amortir.* To depress one's voice, *Baisser la voix.* To depress the mind, *abattre le courage.*

DEPRESSED (dĭ-prĕs-s't'), *part. adj.* *Abaissé, couché par terre, enfoncé;* au figure, *abattu, humilié, mortifié.*

DEPRESSING (dĭ-prĕs'-sĭn'gne), *adj.* *Deprimant.*

DEPRES-

DEPRESSION (dĭ-prĕsh'-eŭne), *s.* [the act of pressing down; abatement] *Enfoncement*, m. *dépression*, f. t. de Physique. *Abaissement*, m. au propre & au figuré. *Déjection*, f. t. d'Astronomie. The depression of a star, *La déjection d'une étoile, son abaissement au dessous de l'horizon*, V. ABASEMENT.

DEPRESSOR (dĭ-prĕs'-seŭr), *s.* [that presses down; oppressor] *Abaisseur*, m. t. d'Anatomie. au figuré, *oppresseur*, m.

DEPRIVATION (dĕp-rĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of depriving or deposing one from his preferment] *Privation*, f. *déposition*, f. *destitution d'une charge*, ou *d'une dignité*, f.

To DEPRIVE (dĭ-prăïve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bereave] *Priver*, *dépouiller*. To deprive a prince of his dominions, *Dépouiller un prince de ses états*. To deprive one's self of one's pleasures, *Se priver de ses plaisirs*.

DEPRIVED (dĭ-prăï-v'd'), *part. adj. Privé*, *dépouillé*.

DEPRIMENT (dĕp'-rĭ-mĕn'te), *adj.* [in Anat.] *Abaisseur*.

DEPTH (dĕptsh), *s.* [deepness] *Profondeur*, f. *hauteur*, f. au figuré, *le milieu*, *le plus fort*. Depth of misery, *Abyme de misère*, m. We have large caves of several depths, *Nous avons de grandes cavernes de différentes profondeurs*. The depth of lace, *La hauteur d'une dentelle*. The depth of a squadron or battalion, *La hauteur d'un escadron*, ou *d'un bataillon*. To swim beyond one's depths, *Perdre pied dans l'eau*.

❋ The briny depths, *La mer*.

* In the depth of winter, *Au milieu*, *au cœur*, *au plus fort de l'hiver*.

DEPTH of a ship, *Calaison*, f. Depth of a sail, *Chûte d'une voile*, f. Depth of the hold, *Creux d'un vaisseau*, m.

DEPTH of a letter [distance from one line to the other] *Corps d'une lettre*, m.

To DEPTHEN (dĕp'-tsh'n), *v. a.* [to deepen, to make deeper] *Creuser*, *approfondir*. To depthen an harbour, *Creuser un port*.

DEPTHENED (dĕp'-tsh'n'd), *adj.* [made deeper] *Creusé*.

To DEPUCELATE (dĭ-pïou'-ce-léte), *v. a.* [to deflour] *Dépuceler*, *ôter la fleur de virginité à*.

DEPULSION (dĭ-peŭl'-cheŭne), *s.* [thrusting away] *Action de chasser*, *d'éloigner*, *de rejeter*.

DEPULSORY (dĭ-peŭl'-seŭr-é), *adj.* [driving away] *Qui chasse*, *qui repousse*.

To DEPURATE (dĕp'-ïoŭ-réte), *or* DEPURE (dĭ-pïoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cleanse, to purify] *Purifier*, *épurer*.

DEPURATE (dĕp'-ïoŭ-réte), *adj.* DEPURATED (dĕp'-ïoŭ-ré-tĕd), *and* DEPURED (dĭ-pïou-r'd'), *part. adj. Purifié*, *épuré*.

DEPURATION (dĕp-ïoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [in Chym. the act of depuring] *Dépuration*, f. [among Goldsmiths] *Départ*, m.

DEPURATORY (dĕp'-ïoŭ-ră-teŭr-é), *adj.* [purifying] *Depuratoire*.

DEPUTATION (dĕp-ïoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of deputing; vicegerency] *Députation*, f.

To DEPUTE (dĭ-pïoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to send with a special commission] *Députer*, *envoyer*, *déléguer*.

DEPUTED (dĭ-pïou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Député*, *envoyé*, *délégué*.

DEPUTY (dĕp'-ïoŭ-té), *s.* [one who is deputed] *Un député*, *un envoyé*, ou seulement *un commis*, *un agent*. A Lord-Deputy, *Un Vice-Roi*. A Deputy-Governor, *Un Lieutenant-Gouverneur*. Deputy-Warden of the mint, *Contre-garde*, m.

DER (dĕr), *s.* [an English initial syllable, signifying in Saxon, Wild Beast (*fera*)] *Bête féroce*, *bête fauve*, f.

To DERACINATE (dĭ-răs'-ĭ-néte), *v. a.* [to pluck up by the root] *Déraciner*.

To DEQUANTITATE (dĭ-koŭan'-tĭ-téte), *v. a.* [to diminish the quantity of] *Diminuer la quantité*.

To DERAIGN (dĭ-réne'), *or* DERAIN, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [a Law-term; to prove, to justify] *Prouver*, *faire voir*; *justifier*.

To DERAIGN [to disorder] *Déranger*.

DERAIGNMENT (dĭ-réne'-mĕn'te), *and* DERAINMENT, *s.* [the act of proving] *Preuve*, f. *justification*, f. *moyen*, m.

DERAIGNMENT [a disordering] *Dérangement*, m.

DERAIGNMENT [a departure from religion] *Apostasie*, f.

DERAY (dĭ-ré'), *s.* [tumult, disorder] *Tumulte*, m. *désordre*, m. *fête bruyante & tumultueuse*.

DERBENT (dĕr'-bĕn't), *s.* [a sea-port and fortress of Persia; lat. 42°-8' N. lon. 50°-0' E.] *Derbent*, m.

DERBICES (dĕr'-bĭ-cĭz), *s. pl.* [a people near the Caspian Sea, who punished all crimes with death] *Derbices*, f. m. pl.

DERBY (dĕr'-bé), *s.* [the county-town of Derbyshire; lat. 52°-58' N. lon. 1°-25' W.] *Derby*, ou *Derby*, m.

DERBYSHIRE (dĕr-bĭ-chère), *s.* [an English county] *Comté de Derby*.

DERCETE (dĕr'-ci-té), *s.* [Mythol. a deity among the Syrians] *Dercete*, f.

DERELICT (dĕr'-ĭ-likt), *adj.* [forsaken] *Délaissé*, *abandonné*, *quitté*, *méprisé*. Derelict-lands, (left dry by a gradual recess of the sea) *Alluvion*, f.

DERELICTION (dĕr-ĭ-lik'-cheŭne), *s.* [a forsaking, an abandoning] *Délaissement*, m. *abandonnement*, m. *abandon*, m. V. ABASEMENT.

DERELICTS (dĕr'-ĭ-likts), *s. pl.* [relinquished goods] *Biens abandonnés*, m. pl.

To DERIDE (dĭ-rïde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to laugh at, to scorn] ‖ *Berner*; *railler*, *persiffler*, *tourner en ridicule*, *se moquer*. What will be the portion of those who have derided God's word? *Quel sera le partage de ceux qui se sont moqués de la parole de Dieu?*

DERIDED (dĭ-răï'-dĕd), *part. adj. Raillé*, *tourné en ridicule*, *persiffié*.

DERIDER (dĭ-răï'-deŭr), *s.* [a mocker, a buffoon] *Moqueur*, m. *railleur*, m. *bouffon*, m. *goguenard*, m. *persiffleur*, m.

DERIDING (dĭ-răï'-dïn'gue), *and* DERISION (dĭ-rĭj'-eŭne), *s. L'action de se moquer*, ou *de railler*; *dérision*, f. *raillerie*, f. *moquerie*, f. *persiffage*, m. V. RIDICULE.

DERISIVE (dĭ-răï'-cĭv'), *and* DERISORY (dĕ-răï'-ceŭr-é), *adj.* [mocking] *Moqueur*, *railleur*.

DERIVABLE (dĭ-răï'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [attainable by right of descent] *Qu'on tient d'origine*.

DERIVATION (dĕr-ĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *s.* [in Mar. & Med. a draining of water, or of a humour] *Dérivation*, f. *détour*, m. [in Grammar, the tracing of a word from its original] *Dérivation*, f.

DERIVATIVE (dĭ-rĭv'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* and *s.* [derived or taken from another] *Dérivatif*, *Dérivé*, m.

DERIVATIVELY (dĭ-rĭv'-ă-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by way of derivation] *Par dérivation*.

To DERIVE (dĭ-răïve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to deduce from its original, to come from] *Faire dériver*, *tirer*, *déduire*; *dériver*, *venir*, *tirer son origine*. From whence do you derive that word? *D'où faites-vous dériver ce mot-là?* Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own minds, *Les hommes tirent leur idée de la durée*, *de la réflexion qu'ils font sur la suite des idées qu'ils voient se succéder les unes aux autres dans leur entendement*. This word derives from the Greek, *Ce mot dérive du Grec*. Power derives from Heaven, *La puissance vient du Ciel*.

To DERIVE, *v. a.* [to turn the course of water] *Dériver*, t. d'Hydraulique; au figuré, *partager*, *communiquer*, *répandre*.

DERIVED (dĭ-răï'-v'd'), *part. adj. Dérivé*, *déduit*.

DERIVER (dĭ-răïv'-eŭr), *s.* [one that fetches from the original] *Celui qui dérive*, m.

DERMA (dĕr'-mă), *s.* [in Anat. skin] *Derme*, m. *la peau de l'homme*.

DERMESTES (dĕr-mĕs'-tïz), *s.* [Nat. Hist. a genus of coleopterous insects] *Dermeste*, m. *Scarabée dermeste*, m.

‡ DERN (a rn), *adj.* [sad, solitary; cruel, barbarous] *Triste*, *solitaire*; *cruel*, *barbare*.

DERNIER (dĕrn-ïère), *s.* [a French word used for *last*] *Dernier*, m.

To DEROGATE (dĕr'-ô-gueéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to do an act contrary to a preceding act, law, or custom; to disparage] *Déroger*, *décréditer*. To derogate a law, *Déroger à une loi*. To derogate one's self, *Se décréditer*, *s'avilir*.

¶ To derogate from, *décréditer*, *diminuer*; to disparage, *déprifer*, *décrier* (synon.): Both signify to lessen the value, but the first is used with a preposition after it; the second wants no preposition: *Ex.* I do not mean to *disparage* his understanding, or *derogate* from his abilities.

To DEROGATE, *v. n.* [to degenerate] *Dégénérer de son ancienne grandeur*.

DEROGATE, *adj.* and DEROGATED, *part. adj. A qui l'on a dérogé*; *décrédité*, *avili*.

DEROGATION (dĕr-ô-gue'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of derogating] *L'action de déroger*, *dérogation*, f.

DEROGATIVE (dĭ-rŏg'-ă-tĭv'), *and* DEROGATORY (dĭ-rŏg'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [that derogates, lessening the quantity] *Derogatoire*, *qui déroge*. A derogatory clause, *Une clause dérogatoire*.

DEROGATORILY (dĭ-rŏg'-ă-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a derogatory manner] *D'une manière dérogatoire*.

DEROGATORINESS (dĭ-rŏg'-ă-teŭr-ĭ-nèce), *s.* [the act of derogating] *Dérogeance*, f.

DERVIS (dĕr'-vïs), *or* DERVICH, *s.* [a Turkish monk; in the Persian language, a beggar] *Derviz*, m.

DESCANT (dĕs'-kăn't), *s.* [a comment, a disputation] *Commentaire*, m. *paraphrase*, f. *dissertation*, f. *discours*, m. *sermon*, m. A descant upon creation, *Un commentaire*, *une dissertation*, *sur la création*.

DESCANT [in Music; a song or tune composed in parts] *Une composition musicale à plusieurs parties*; *une symphonie*; *canon*, m. *motif*, m.

To DESCANT (dĕs-kăn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to discourse at large] *Discourir*, *faire un long commentaire*, *s'appesantir*. Why do you descant upon this trifling matter? *Pourquoi vous appesantir sur un sujet aussi frivole?*

To DESCEND (dĭ-cĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to come from a higher place to a lower] *Descendre*, *venir* ou *aller de haut en bas*. They both descend the hill, *Ils descendent tous deux la colline*. The brook that descended from the mountain, *Le ruisseau qui descendoit de la montagne*.

* To DESCEND, *v. n.* [to come or proceed from] *Descendre*, *venir*, *tirer son origine*. He descends from an ancient family, *Il descend d'une ancienne famille*.

* To DESCEND TO or INTO, *Descendre* ou *entrer dans*, *rentrer en*; *s'abaisser à*. Let us descend to some particulars, *Entrons dans quelques détails*. To descend into one's self, *Rentrer en soi-même*. Can we descend to ask what no man has in his power to give? *Pouvons-nous nous abaisser à demander ce qu'aucun homme n'a le pouvoir de donner?*

DESCENDANT (dĭ-cĕn'-dăn't), *s.* [the offspring of an ancestor] *Descendant*, m.

DESCENDED (dĭ-cĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Descendu*, *apparenté*.

DESCENDENT (dĭ-cĕn'-dĕn'te), *adj.* [falling, coming down; proceeding] *Qui descend*, *qui tombe*; *qui provient*, *descendant*.

DESCENDIBLE (dĭ-cĕn'-dĭ-bl'), *adj.* [such

as may be descended or transmitted] *Qu'on peut descendre, qu'on peut transmettre.*

DESCENSION (dĭ-sĕn'-cheŭne), *f.* [a falling] *Chute*, f. *descente*, f. [descent] *L'action de descendre*, f. [degradation, declension] *Chute*, f. *dégradation*, f.

DESCENT (dĭ-sĕn't'), *f.* [the act of coming down] *Descente*, f. Christ's descent into hell, *La descente de Jésus-Christ aux enfers.*

DESCENT [declivity, inclination] *Descente*, f. *pente*, f. The descent of a hill, *La descente d'une montagne.*

* DESCENT [birth, extraction, process of lineage] *Extraction*, f. *naissance*, f. *quartier de noblesse*, m. *ascendant*, m. *estoc*, m. He is of a mean descent, *Il est de basse extraction.* He is noble by four descents, *Il est noble de quatre quartiers.*

* DESCENT [offspring, inheritors] *Descendans*, m. pl. *héritiers*, m. pl. *postérité*, f. The care of our descent perplexes us too much, *Le soin de nos descendans nous inquiète trop.*

DESCENT [invasion, hostile entrance] *Descente*, f. *invasion*, f. The unfortunate descent upon the isle of Rhe, *La malheureuse descente dans l'île de Ré.*

To DESCRIBE (dĭ-skrāĭbe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to delineate; to mark out any thing by the mention of its properties] *Decrire, tracer, représenter, dépeindre par le discours, démontrer, caractériser, dénoter.* To describe a curve line, *Decrire une ligne courbe.* To describe the troubles of the state, *Décrire les malheurs de l'état.* She described him to me, *Elle me l'a dépeint.*

DESCRIBED (dĭ-skrāĭ'-b'd), *part. adj. Decrit, tracé, représenté, dépeint.*

DESCRIBER (dĭ-skrāĭ'-beŭr), *f.* [one who describes] *Celui qui décrit*, § *describeur*, m.

DESCRIBING (dĭ-skrāĭ'-bĭn'gne), *and* DESCRIPTION (dĭ-skrĭp'-cheŭne), *f. L'action de decrire, description*, f. *peinture*, f. *tableau*, m. *portrait*, m. *caractère* au figuré, m. A poet must reject all tedious and unnecessary descriptions, *Un poëte doit rejeter toute description ennuyeuse & superflue.* To make the description of a person, *Faire le portrait de quelqu'un.*

¶ Description, *description*; definition, *définition* (synon.): *Description* is a relation of the qualities and circumstances of a thing; *definition* is the minute description of a thing, showing its essential kind and difference: *definition* is more limited, *description* more extended; we say: a fine *description*, a studied *definition.*

DESCRIED (dĭ-skrāĭ'-'d), *part. adj. Découvert, reconnu.*

DESCRIER (dĭ-skrāĭ'-eŭr), *f.* [a discoverer, a detecter] *Celui qui découvre, qui fait une découverte.*

DESCRIPTIVE (dĭ-skrĭp'-tĭv'), *adj.* [describing] *Descriptif.*

To DESCRY (dĭ-skrāĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spy out, to detect] *Decouvrir, reconnoître, faire la decouverte, appercevoir.* He is gone to descry the strength of the enemy, *Il est allé découvrir les forces de l'ennemi.*

‡ DESCRY, *and* DESCRYING (dĭ-skrāĭ'-ĭn'gne), *f. Decouverte, f. l'action de découvrir, la chose découverte.*

To DESECRATE (dĕs'-ĭ-kréte), *v. a.* [to defile, to unhallow] *Souiller, profaner.*

DESECRATION (dĕs-ĭ-kré'-cheŭne), *f.* [abolition of consecration; defiling] *Souillure*, f. *profanation*, f.

DESERT (dĕz'-ĕrte), *f.* [a wilderness, solitude] *Désert*, m. *solitude*, f. *lieu inhabité*, m.

DESERT, *adj.* [wild, waste, solitary] *Désert, solitaire, inhabité*, ‡ *heriné* ou *herme.*

To DESERT (dĭ-zĕrt') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forsake, to quit] *Déserter, quitter, délaisser, abandonner.* He was affronted so much that he was obliged to desert the province, *On lui fit tant d'affronts qu'il fut obligé de déserter la province,* V. To ABANDON.

To DESERT, *v. n.* [to run away from an army or regiment; applied to soldiers] *Déserter.* The soldiers who desert are severely punished, *Les soldats qui désertent sont sévèrement punis.*

DESERT, *f.* [merit, degree of merit or demerit] *Mérites*, m. pl. Use every man after his desert, *Traitez chacun selon ses mérites.*

DESERT, *properly* DESSERT, which see.

DESERTED (dĭ-zĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Déserté, délaissé, abandonné.*

DESERTER (dĭ-zĕr'-teŭr), *f.* [he that deserts] *Déserteur*, m. *transfuge*, m.

DESERTING (dĭ-zĕr'-tĭn'gne), *and* DESERTION (dĭ-zĕr'-cheŭne), *f. L'action de déserter*, f. *désertion*, f. *abandonnement*, m.

DESERTLESS (dĭ-zĕrt'-lĕce), *adj.* [without merit] *Sans mérite, indigne.*

To DESERVE (dĭ-zĕrve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be worthy of] *Mériter, être digne.* I deserved it, *Je l'ai mérité.* To deserve well of one's country, *Bien mériter de sa patrie, la servir.*

DESERVED (dĭ-zĕr'-v'd), *part. adj. Mérité.*

DESERVEDLY (dĭ-zĕr'-vĕd-lé), *adv.* [worthily] *Justement, à bon droit.*

DESERVER (dĭ-zĕr'-veŭr), *f.* [a man who merits rewards] *Celui qui mérite.* Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when rewards and prizes are proposed to the best deservers, *L'emulation ne manquera jamais parmi les poëtes, lorsqu'on proposera des récompenses & des prix pour ceux qui les mériteront davantage.*

DESERVING (dĭ-zĕr'-vĭn'gne), *adj.* [worthy] *De mérite, qui a du mérite, méritoire.*

DESHABILLE, V. DISHABILLE.

DESICANTS (dĭ-cĭk'-ăn'ts), *f. pl.* [driers for sores] *Remèdes dessicatifs*, m. pl.

To DESICCATE (dĭ-cĭk'-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to dry up] *Dessécher.*

DESICCATION (dĕs-ĭk-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of making dry] *Dessication*, f. *dessèchement*, m.

DESICCATIVE (dĭ-cĭk'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [that has the power of drying] *Dessicatif, qui dessèche.*

DESIDERATUM (dĭ-cid'-ĕr-é-teŭme), *f.* [a desirable improvement in any art or science as yet unattained] *Ce qui manque, ce qu'on desire à une chose.*

DESIGN (dĭ-zāĭne'), *f.* [a purpose, intention, plan of action] *Dessein*, m. *intention*, f. *vue*, f. *projet*, m. *plan*, m *entreprise*, f. *fin*, f. *motif*, m. *but*, m. To bring about or to accomplish one's design, *Venir à bout d'un dessein.* I have a design in my head, *J'ai un projet en tête.* To have a design upon one, *Avoir des vues* ou *des desseins sur quelqu'un*, V. INTENTION.

Through design, *A dessein, exprès.* With a design to prejudice us, *A dessein de nous nuire, dans le dessein de. . . . .*

DESIGN, [the idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express] *L'idée qu'un artiste se propose d'exécuter sur la toile ou sur le marbre*, f. *dessein*, m.

To DESIGN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to purpose, to project, to appoint] *Se proposer, projeter, tramer, compléter, machiner; destiner, marquer, désigner, compter, préméditer.*

To DESIGN [to draw] *Dessiner.*

DESIGNABLE (dĭ-zāĭn'-ă-bl'), *f.* [that may be designed] *Qui peut être désigné*, ou *distingué.*

To DESIGNATE (dĕs'-ĭg-néte), *v. a.* [to point out or mark by some token] *Désigner.*

DESIGNATION (dĕs-ĭg-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of designing] *L'action de désigner, de destiner; désignation*, f. *destination*, f.

DESIGNED (dĭ-zāĭ'-n'd), *part. adj. Proposé, projeté, tramé, machiné, réglu; destiné, désigné; dessiné.*

DESIGNEDLY (dĭ-zāĭ'-nĕd-lé), *adv.* [on purpose] *A dessein, exprès, de propos délibéré.*

DESIGNER (dĭ-zāĭ'-neŭr), *f.* [a plotter; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting; one who contrives] *Auteur*, m. *inventeur*, m. *celui qui trame quelque projet; un dessinateur.*

DESIGNING (dĭ-zāĭ'-nĭn'gne), *part. adj.* [insidious, deceitful] *Mal-intentionné, trompeur, traître, ruse, fin.*

DESIGNLESS (dĭ-zāĭne'-lĕce), *adj.* [without intention, unknowing, inadvertent] *Sans dessein, sans le vouloir.*

DESIGNLESSLY (dĭ-zāĭne'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [ignorantly, inadvertently] *Sans le savoir, par inadvertance, sans dessein.*

DESIGNMENT (dĭ-zāĭne'-mĕn't), *f.* [a scheme of hostility, a plot; the idea of a work] *Machination*, f. *mauvaise intention; idée*, f. *dessein*, m. *plan d'un ouvrage*, m.

DESIRABLE (dĭ-zāĭ'-ă bl'), *adj.* [that is to be wished] *Désirable, à souhaiter, appétible, souhaitable.*

DESIRE (dĭ-zāĭeŭ'), *f.* [a wish] *Désir*, m. *souhait*, m. *appétit*, m. *envie*, f. It provokes the desire, *Il excite le désir.* He has all things to his heart's desire, *Il a tout à souhait.*

To DESIRE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wish] *Desirer, souhaiter, avoir envie,* ‖ *appéter, envier: conjurer, dire.* To desire riches earnestly, *Désirer ardemment les richesses.* I desire that kindness of you, *J'attends de vous cette grâce.* Did not I desire you to go thither? *Ne vous ai-je pas dit, ou ne vous ai-je pas prié, ou ordonné d'y aller?*

DESIRED (dĭ-zāĭ'-r'd'), *part. adj. Desiré, souhaité.*

DESIREDLY (dĭ-zāĭ'-rĕd-lé), *adv.* [as one would wish] *A souhait.*

DESIRER (dĭ-zāĭ'-reŭr), *f.* [a wisher] *Celui qui désire.*

DESIRING (dĭ-zāĭ'-rĭn'gne), *f. L'action de désirer.*

DESIROUS (dĭ-zāĭ'-reŭce), *adj.* [wishing] *Qui désire, qui souhaite, passionné; desireux,* peu usité; *avide.* To be desirous of glory, *Etre passionné pour la gloire, avide de gloire.*

DESIROUSLY (dĭ-zāĭ'-reŭs-lé), *adv.* [eagerly] *Ardemment, avec passion.*

DESIROUSNESS (dĭ-zāĭ'-reŭs-nĕce), *f. Passion*, f. *pétritude de désir*, f.

To DESIST (dĭ-cĭste'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cease from] *Se déjister, se départir, cesser, s'arrêter, démordre.*

DESISTANCE (dĭ-cĭs'-tăn'ce), *and* DESISTING (dĭ-cĭs'-t n'gne), *f. L'action de se désister*, f. *désistement*, m. *cessation*, f.

DESISTIVE (dĭ-cĭs'-tĭv'), *adj.* [ending, concluding] *Qui se désiste, qui finit.*

DESK (dĕsk), *f.* [an inclining table for the use of writers or readers] *Pupitre*, m. *bureau*, m. A quirister's or chorister's desk, *Un lutrin.*

DESK [of a table looking-glass] *Valet de miroir*, m. *morceau de bois attaché derrière le fond d'un miroir de toilette, pour le soutenir quand on le pose sur la table*, m.

DESOLATE (dĕs'-ô-léte), *adj.* [deprived of inhabitants, laid waste] *Désert, solitaire, abandonné, déjeté, ravagé, ruine.* This city is desolate, *Cette ville est déserte.* Let us seek some desolate shade, *Cherchons une ombre solitaire.* In this desolate condition, *Dans cet état d'abandonnement.*

To DESOLATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste] *Déjeter, dépeupler, ravager, ruiner, dévaster.*

DESOLATELY (dĕs'-ô-léte-lé), *adv. Sans habitans, en pays privé d'habitans.*

DESOLATION (dĕs'-ô-le'-cheŭne), *f.* [destruction of inhabitants, ravage; sadness, melancholy] *Désolation*, f. *dévastation*, f. *ravage*, m. *dégât*, m. *saccagement*, m. *affliction*, f. *tristesse extrême*, f.

To DESOPILATE, &c. V. To DEOPPILATE.

DESPAIR (dĭ-spère'), *f.* [loss of hope] *Désespoir*, m. ‡ *déconfort*, m. Brave people ought not to be driven to despair, *Il ne faut pas réduire de braves gens au désespoir.* V. DESPONDINCY.

To DESPAIR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be without hope] *Désespérer.* Never despair of God's goodness, *Ne désespérez jamais de la bonté de Dieu.*

DESPAIRED OF (dĭ-spèr'd'), *part. adj. Dont on désespère, désespéré.*

DESPAIRER (dĭ-spèr'-cŭr), *f.* [one without hope] *Celui qui déſeſpère.*

‡ DESPAIRFUL (dĭ-spèr'-foŭl), *adj.* [hopeleſs] *Au déſeſpoir, ſans eſpoir.*

DESPAIRINGLY (dĭ-spé'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv. D'une manière déſeſpérée, en déſeſpéré.*

DESPATCH (dĭ-spătche'), *f.* [quick expedition] *Expedition*, f. *accélération*, f. He is a man of quick deſpatch, *C'eſt un homme d'expédition.* To make a quick deſpatch, *Expédier, ſe dépêcher, faire diligence.*

DESPATCH [a letter, an expreſs] *Dépêche*, f. *lettre*, f. *exprès*, m. Deſpatches were ſent in haſte, *On envoya des dépêches.*

To DESPATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſend; to perform quickly] *Dépêcher, envoyer, expédier, exécuter promptement: débrider.* To deſpatch again, *Redépêcher.* To deſpatch an expreſs, *Dépêcher un exprès.* To deſpatch a buſineſs, *Expédier une affaire.*

*† To deſpatch one, *Expédier quelqu'un, le tuer.*

DESPATCHED (dĭ-spătch't'), *part. adj. Dépêché, envoyé, expedié.*

DESPATCHFUL (dĭ-spătch'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of haſte] *Expéditif.*

DESPATCHING (dĭ-spătch'-ĭn'gne), *f. expédition*, f.

DESPERADO (dĕs'-pĭ-ré-dô), *f.* [a deſperate or furious perſon] *Un déſeſpéré, un déterminé, un enragé, un emporté.*

DESPERATE (dĕs'-pĭ-réte), *adj.* [without hope] *Déſeſpéré, ſans eſpoir,* ſe dit des choſes & des perſonnes. A deſperate buſineſs, *Une affaire déſeſpérée, irrémédiable.* A deſperate man, *Un déſeſpéré, un homme furieux; un homme qui a perdu tout eſpoir, un homme perdu ſans reſſource.* A deſperate attempt, *Un coup de déſeſpoir.*

DESPERATE [deſpaired of] *Déſeſpéré, perdu ſans reſſource, qu'on n'eſpère plus.* To be in a deſperate condition, *Etre au déſeſpoir, être en mauvais état.*

DESPERATE [dangerous, violent, fierce] *Déſeſpéré, méchant, dangereux, violent, furieux, terrible.* A deſperate diſeaſe, *Une méchante* ou *dangereuſe maladie.* Deſperate diſeaſes require deſperate cures, *Pour les maladies violentes il faut des remedes violens.* † *Aux grands maux, les grands remèdes.* A deſperate buſineſs, *Une méchante affaire.*

DESPERATE [mad, hot-brained, furious] *Enragé, furieux, déſeſpéré.* To be deſperate, *Fulminer.*

DESPERATE [great, in a ludicrous ſenſe] *Grand, terrible.* Deſperate ſots and fools, *De grands ſots, de grands fous.*

DESPERATELY (dĕs'-pĭ-réte-lé), *adv.* [in deſpair] *Déſeſpérément, par déſeſpoir, en déſeſpéré, en furieux: irrémédiablement.*

DESPERATELY [greatly, in a ludicrous ſenſe] *Grandement, furieuſement, terriblement.* She fell deſperately in love with him, *Elle devint furieuſement,* ou *eperdument amoureuſe de lui.*

DESPERATENESS (dĕs'-pĭ-réte-nĕce), *f.* [madneſs, fury] *Furie*, f. *violence*, f. *ardeur précipitée.*

DESPERATION (dĕs-pĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [hopeleſneſs, deſpair] *Déſeſpoir*, m.

DESPICABLE (dĕs'-pĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [contemptible] *Mépriſable, digne de mépris, bas, vil, ignoble*, V. ABJECT.

DESPICABLENESS (dĕs'-pĭ-kă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [meanneſs] *Baſſeſſe*, f.

DESPICABLY (dĕs'-pĭ-kă-blé), *adv.* [in a deſpicable manner] *D'une manière mépriſable, baſſement.*

DESPISABLE (dĭ-spăï'-ză-bl'), *adj.* V. DESPICABLE.

To DESPISE (dĭ-spăïze'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to ſcorn, to contemn] *Mépriſer, dédaigner, déprifer.*

DESPISED (dĭ-spï-z'd'), *part. adj. Mépriſé, délaigne.*

DESPISER (dĭ-spăï'-zeŭr), *f.* [contemner, ſcorner] *Celui qui mépriſe.*

DESPISING (dĭ-spăï'-zĭn'gne), *f.* [diſdain] *L'action de mépriſer*, f. *mépris*, m. *dédain*, m.

DESPITE (dĭ-spaïte'), [malice, anger, hatred, defiance] *Malice*, f. *méchanceté*, f. *dépit*, m. *haine*, f. *défiance*, f. In your deſpite, *En dépit de vous, malgré vous.* In deſpite of fate, *En dépit du deſtin.*

To DESPITE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vex, to affront] *Vexer, tourmenter, dépiter.*

DESPITEFUL (dĭ-spaïte'-foŭl), *adj.* [malicious, full of ſpleen] *Méchant, haineux.*

DESPITEFULLY (dĭ-spaïte'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [maliciouſly] *Par dépit, méchamment, avec malice.*

DESPITEFULNESS (dĭ-spaïte'-foŭl-nĕce), *f.* [malice, hate] *Malice*, f. *haine*, f. *averſion*, f.

To DESPOIL (dĭ-spŏïl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive, to rob] *Dépouiller, priver.* They deſpoiled him of his dominions, *Ils l'ont dépouillé de ſes états.*

DESPOILED (dĭ-spŏïl'd'), *part. adj. Dépouillé, privé.*

DESPOLIATION (dĕs-pô-lï-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of deſpoiling *or* ſtripping] *Spoliation*, f.

To DESPOND (dĭ-spŏn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to deſpair] *Déſeſpérer, tomber dans le déſeſpoir, ſe décourager, perdre toute eſpérance,* ‖ *baiſſer l'oreille, ſe déconforter, perdre courage, s'abandonner, s'abattre, ſe déſoler.* To deſpond of Divine mercy, *Déſeſpérer de la miſéricorde de Dieu.*

DESPONDENCY (dĭ-spŏn'-dĕn'-cé), *f.* [deſpair] *Déſeſpoir,* ‡ *déconfort*, m.

¶ Deſpondency, *découragement*; hopeleſſneſs, *non-eſpéranee*; deſpair, *déſeſpoir* (ſynon.): *Deſpondency* is a deep and ſettled dejection of mind; *hopeleſſneſs*, where we ſuffer without a proſpect of relief; *deſpair*, the laſt ſtage of *deſpondency*: Whatever may be the ſeeming *hopeleſſneſs* of our condition, the face of affairs may change, and we ſhould never give way to *deſpondency* and *deſpair.*

DESPONDENT (dĭ-spŏn'-dĕn'te), *adj.* [hopeleſs] *Déſeſpéré, qui déſeſpère, ſans eſpoir.*

To DESPONSATE (dĭ-spŏn'-séte), *v. a.* [to betroth, to affiance] *Fiancer, promettre, accorder.*

DESPONSATION (dĕs-pŏn'-sé'-cheŭne), [the act of betrothing perſons to each other] *L'action de fiancer*, f. *deſponſation*, f. or better *fiançailles*, f. pl.

DESPOT (dĕs'-pŏte), *f.* [the lord or ruler of a country; an abſolute prince] *Deſpote*, m. *monarque abſolu.* The deſpot of Servia, *Le deſpote de Servie.* Deſpot's country *or* diſtrict, *or* deſpotate, *Deſpotat*, m.

DESPOTICAL (dĭ-spŏt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* DESPOTICK (dĭ-spŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* [abſolute in power, arbitrary] *Deſpotique, abſolu, arbitraire.* A deſpotick power, *Pouvoir abſolu, pouvoir deſpotique.*

DESPOTICALLY (dĭ-spŏt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [arbitrarily] *Deſpotiquement, arbitrairement.*

DESPOTICALNESS (dĭ-spŏt'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *f.* [deſpotic authority] *Autorité deſpotique*, f. *deſpotiſme*, m.

DESPOTISM (dĕs'-pô-tĭzm), *f.* [a deſpotick government] *Deſpotiſme*, m. *gouvernement arbitraire*, m.

DESPOUILLE, *f.* [in Heraldry; the whole caſe *or* ſkin of a beaſt] *Dépouille*, f.

To DESPUMATE (dĕs-pïoŭ-méte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [in Pharm. to ſkim the froth off] *Ecumer, deſpumer.*

DESPUMATION (dĕs-pïoŭ-mé'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of deſpumating] *Deſpumation*, f.

DESQUAMATION (dĕs-koŭă-mé'-cheŭne), *f.* [the action of ſcaling off fiſh; in Surgery, the ſcaling off foul bones] *Deſquamation*, f.

To DESQUAME (dĭ-ſkuëme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take off ſcales] *Ecailler.*

DESSERT (dĭ-zĕrte'), *f.* [the laſt courſe at an entertainment] *Deſſert*, m.

To DESSICATE, &c. V. To DESICCATE.

To DESTINATE (dĕs'-tĭ-néte), *or* To DESTINE (dĕs'-tine), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to appoint to any uſe *or* purpoſe] *Deſtiner, déſigner, marquer.* 'Tis he whom the gods have deſtined to reign over us, *C'eſt lui que les dieux ont deſtiné à régner ſur nous.*

DESTINATED (dĕs'-tĭ-né-tĕd), *and* DESTINED (dĕs'-tĭ-n'd'), *part. adj. Deſtiné, déſigné, marqué, fixé.*

DESTINATION (dĕs-tĭ-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [the purpoſe for which any thing is appointed] *Deſtination*, f.

DESTINIES (dĕs'-tĭ-néz), *f. pl.* [the three poetical Fates *or* Sifters] *Les trois Parques*, f. pl.

DESTINY (dĕs'-tĭ-né), *f.* [doom, fate] *Deſtinée*, f. *deſtin*, m. *fatalité*, f. *ſort*, m. Can you avoid your deſtiny? *Pouvez-vous vous ſouſtraire au deſtin?* V. LOT.

DESTITUTE (dĕs'-tĭ-tïoŭte), *adj.* [forſaken, abandoned; in want of] *Délaiſſé, abandonné; deſtitué; dépourvu, privé, dénué.* We are deſtitute, *Nous ſommes délaiſſés.* A country deſtitute of inhabitants, *Un pays dépourvu d'habitans.*

DESTITUTION (dĕs-tĭ-tïoŭ'-cheŭne), *f.* [want] *Manque*, m. *faute*, f. *deſtitution*, f. *privation*, f. *délaiſſement*, m. *abandon*, m. That deſtitution of food and clothing is a great impediment, *Ce manque de nourriture & d'habillement eſt un grand obſtacle.* They are left in a great deſtitution, *On les laiſſe dans un grand abandon.*

To DESTROY (dĕ-ſtrŏé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overturn, to ruin; to lay waſte; to kill] *Détruire, abattre, ruiner, raſer, renverſer; déſoler, dévaſter, ſaccager; défaire, gâter, tuer, donner la mort, conſumer, fracaſſer, exterminer; abymer, annihiler, atterrer.* To deſtroy a city, *Détruire, raſer une ville.* They deſtroyed the country, *Ils ravagèrent le pays.* He deſtroys his health, *Il ruine ſa ſanté.* Some ſorts of flies deſtroy ſpiders, *Il y a des eſpèces de mouches qui tuent les araignées.* To deſtroy one's ſelf, *Se défaire, ſe donner la mort.* To deſtroy the ſeed, brood, &c. of vermin, *Déſenger; faire périr l'engeance.*

DESTROYED (dĕ-ſtrŏé'-d'), *part. adj. Détruit, ruiné; abymé, déſolé, dévaſté, ſaccagé; tué, mis à mort.*

DESTROYER (dĭ-ſtrŏé'-eŭr), *f.* [the perſon that deſtroys; a murderer] *Deſtructeur*, m. *meurtrier*, m.

DESTROYING (dĭ-ſtrŏé'-ĭn'gne), [from To DESTROY] *Deſtruction*, f. *renverſement*, m. *ruine*, f. *anéantiſſement*, m.

DESTROYING, *adj.* [that which brings to deſtruction] *Deſtructeur, anéantiſſement*, m. The deſtroying angel, *L'ange deſtructeur*, m.

DESTRUCTIBILITY (dĭ-ſtreŭk'-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [liableneſs to deſtruction] *Deſtructibilité*, f.

DESTRUCTIBLE (dĭ-ſtreŭk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [liable to deſtruction] *Périſſable, ſujet à deſtruction.*

DESTRUCTION (dĭ-ſtreŭk'-cheŭné), *f.* [the act of deſtroying, waſte, ruin] *Deſtruction*, f. *ruine*, f. *renverſement*, m. *déſolation*, f. *diſſipation*, f.

DESTRUCTION [murder, maſſacre] *Meurtre*, m. *maſſacre*, m. *carnage*, m.

DESTRUCTION [in Theology; eternal death] *Perdition*, f. Broad is the way that leadeth to deſtruction, *La voie de la perdition eſt large.*

DESTRUCTIVE (dĭ-ſtreŭk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [that deſtroys] *Deſtructif, deſtructeur*, m. *deſtructrice*, f. *ruineux, fatal, qui détruit.* A principle deſtructive of true religion, *Un principe qui détruit de la vraie religion*, V. MISCHIEVOUS.

DESTRUCTIVELY (dĭ-ſtreŭk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [ruinouſly, miſchievouſly] *De manière à cauſer la ruine ou la deſtruction de quelqu'un, ou de quelque choſe.*

DESTRUCTIVENESS (dĭ-ſtreŭk'-tĭv'-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of deſtroying] *Qualité deſtructive*, f. *pouvoir deſtructeur, déſtructibilité*, f.

DE-

DESTRUCTOR (dĭ-ſtrŭk'-tŭr), *ſ.* [deſtroyer] *Deſtructeur*, m.

DESUDATION (dĕs-ſŭŭ-dé'-shŭne), *ſ.* [a profuſe and inordinate ſweating] *Sueur exceſſive*, f.

DESUETUDE (dĕs'-ŭŭ-tĭŭŭde), *ſ.* [diſcontinuance of practice *or* habit] *La diſcontinuation d'une habitude, le non-uſage; deſaccoutumance*, f. *déſuétude*, f. *déviation*, f. *détour*, m. We ſee in all things how deſuetude contracts and narrows our faculties, *Nous voyons en tout combien le non-uſage rétrécit & borne nos facultés.*

DESULPHURATED (dĕs-ŭl'-fĭŭ-ré-tĕd), pit-coal, V. Coke.

DESULTORIOUS (dĕs-ŭl-tô'-rĭ-ŭce), *and* Desultory (dĕs'-ŭl-teŭr-é), *adj.* [roving from one thing to another, inconſtant] *Volage, inconſtant, paſſager, variable.* 'Tis not for a deſultory thought to atone for a lewd courſe of life, *Une penſée paſſagère ne ſuffit pas pour expier le cours d'une vie débauchée.*

DESULTOR (dĕs'-ŭl-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Antiq. vaulter, leaper] *Sauteur, voltigeur*, m.

To DESUME (dĭ-ſĭŭme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take from any thing, to borrow] *Tirer, emprunter.* We have deſumed ſome of our laws from the laws of other countries, *Nous avons tiré quelques-unes de nos lois des lois des autres nations.*

DESUMED (dĭ-ſĭou-m'd') *part. adj. Tiré, emprunté.*

To DETACH (dĭ-tătche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeparate, to part from ſomething] *Détacher, ſéparer.* If we detach one part from the other, *Si nous détachons une partie de l'autre.*

To Detach, *v. a.* [in war, to ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition] *Détacher.*

DETACHED (dĭ-tăch't'), *part. adj. Détaché.*

DETACHMENT (dĭ tătch'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a body of troops ſent out from the main army] *Détachement*, f. Detachment of a fleet *or* ſquadron, *Diviſion d'une armée navale*, ou *eſcadre détachée (pour quelque miſſion particulière).*

DETAIL (dĭ-téle'), *ſ.* [a minute and particular account] *Détail*, m. Rather than trouble the reader with a tedious detail, *Plutôt que de faire eſſuyer au lecteur un ennuyeux détail.*

To Detail, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to particulariſe] *Détailler, particulariſer, entrer dans le détail.*

To DETAIN (dĭ-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep, to with-hold, to reſtrain from departure] *Détenir, retenir, arrêter, retarder.* To detain one a priſoner, *Détenir quelqu'un en priſon.* We ſhall detain you here, *Nous vous retiendrons ici*, V. To Keep.

To Detain [to hinder] *Empêcher.* You detain me from proceeding any further, *Vous m'avez empêché de paſſer plus avant.*

DETAINDER (dĭ-téne'-deŭr), *ſ.* [a writ for holding *or* keeping one in cuſtody] *Décret d'empriſonnement*, m.

DETAINED (dĭ-té-n'd'), *part. adj. Détenu, retenu; empêché.*

DETAINER (dĭ-té'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one that detains] *Celui qui détient* ou *retient; détenteur*, m. *détentrice*, f. *(d'un héritage).*

DETAINING (dĭ-té'-nĭn'gne), *and* Detention (dĭ-tĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de détenir*, f. *détention*, f. *captivité*, f.

To DETECT (dĭ-tékt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcover] *Découvrir, révéler, déclarer, déceler.* To detect a plot, *Découvrir une intrigue, une conjuration.*

DETECTED (dĭ-tĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Découvert.*

DETECTER (dĭ-tĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a diſcoverer] *Celui qui découvre.*

DETECTING (dĭ-tĕk'-tĭn'gne), *and* Detection (dĭ-tĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſcovery] *L'action de découvrir*, f. *découverte*, f.

DETENTION (dĭ-tén'-cheŭne), V. Detaining.

DETENT (dĭ-tĕn't'), *ſ.* [in Clock-work; ſtop] *Détente*, f. Detent-wheel *or* hoop-wheel, *Roue d'étoquiau*, f.

To DETER (dĭ-tĕr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to draw, to diſcourage, to fright from any thing] *Détourner quelqu'un d' une choſe* (par crainte, *ou* par menace), *décourager.* Many and potent enemies attempt to deter us from our duty, *Des ennemis nombreux & puiſſans cherchent à nous détourner de notre devoir.*

To DETERGE (dĭ-tĕrdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cleanſe a ſore] *Déterger une plaie, la nettoyer.*

DETERGED (dĭ-tĕr-dj'd'), *part. adj. Détergé.*

DETERGENT (dĭ-tĕr'-djĕn'te), *adj.* [that cleanſes] *Qui déterge, deterſif.*

DETERIORATION (dĭ-tĭ-rĭ-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being worſe] *Détérioration*, f.

DETERMENT (dĭ-tĕr'-mĕn'te), *ſ. Empêchement*, m. *obſtacle*, m. *ce qui détourne de quelque choſe.*

DETERMINABLE (dĭ-tĕr'-mĭ-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be certainly decided] *Qu'on peut juger* ou *décider avec certitude.*

To DETERMINATE (dĭ-tĕr'-mĭ-néte), V. To Determine.

Determinate, *adj.* Determinated, *part. adj. Déterminé, décidé, établi, fixé, réſolu.*

DETERMINATELY (dĕ'-tĕr'-mĭ-nète-lé), *adv.* [reſolutely] *Déterminément.*

DETERMINATION (dĭ-tĕr'-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [abſolute direction to any end, reſolution taken, concluſion formed] *Détermination*, f. *réſolution*, f. *déciſion*, f. *concluſion*, f.

¶ Determination, *détermination*; reſolution, *réſolution* (ſynon.): *Determination* is an act of the judgment, and ſuppoſes examination; *reſolution* is an act of the will, and ſuppoſes deliberation: the firſt ſhuts out ſuſpenſe; the laſt, wavering. In ſcience, we ſay the *determination* of a point, the *reſolution* of a difficulty. Our *determinations* ſhould be juſt, to avoid repentance; our *reſolutions* fixed, to exclude variation. Nothing is more diſagreeable, both to ourſelves and others, than to be always *undetermined* in our affairs, and *irreſolute* in our proceedings.

DETERMINATIVE (dĭ-tĕr'-mĭ-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [that determinates; concluſive] *Qui détermine, qui dirige, qui borne, qui limite, qui termine; déterminant, déterminatif.*

DETERMINATOR (dĭ-tĕr-mĭ-né'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who determines] *Celui qui décide; amiable compoſiteur*, m.

To DETERMINE (dĭ-tĕr'-mĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fix, to ſettle; to judge, to decide; to reſolve] *Déterminer, fixer, régler, établir; juger, décider, terminer; réſoudre, arrêter, aſſoir.* We cannot determine the proper ſeaſon for it, *Nous ne ſaurions déterminer quel temps lui convient.* To determine a law-ſuit, *Terminer*, ou *vider un procès.* The great Being who determines the fate of nations, *Le grand être qui règle le deſtin des nations*, ou *qui décide du ſort des nations.*

To Determine [to direct to any certain point, to influence the choice] *Déterminer, decider à.* Matter is indifferent to reſt or motion, and it muſt be determined to one or the other cauſe, *La matière eſt indifférente au repos, ou au mouvement, & il faut que quelque choſe la détermine à l'un ou à l'autre.*

To Determine, *v. n.* [to conclude, to end, to reſolve] *Décider, conclure, prendre une réſolution, ſe déterminer, ſe décider, arrêter.* We determine for him, *Nous concluons en ſa faveur.* He is not able to determine about it, *Il n'eſt pas capable d'en décider.* You are to tell me what you determine upon, *C'eſt à vous de me dire à quoi vous vous déterminez.*

DETERMINED (dĭ-tĕr'-mĭn'd), *part. adj. Déterminé, fixé, réglé, établi, jugé, décidé, terminé; arrêté, réſolu, fixe.*

DETERRED (dĭ-tĕr-r'd'), *part. adj.* [from To Deter] *Détourné*, par crainte ou par menace.

DETERRING (dĭ-tĕr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de détourner*, V. Determent.

DETERRATION (dĭ-tĕr-ré'-cheŭne), [the act of removing of the earth which hides any thing] *L'action de déterrer.*

DETERSION (dĭ-tĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cleanſing a ſore] *L'action de déterger.*

DETERSIVE (dĭ-tĕr'-ſĭv'), *adj.* and *ſ.* [having the power to cleanſe] *Déterſif.* A deterſive medicine, *or* a deterſive, *Remède déterſif; un déterſif.*

To DETEST (dĭ-tĕſt'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to hate, to abominate] *Déteſter, haïr, abhorrer, avoir en horreur.* Why do you deteſt him? *Pourquoi le déteſtez-vous?* V. To Abhor.

DETESTABLE (dĭ-tĕs'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [abominable, odious] *Déteſtable, abominable, odieux, exécrable.*

DETESTABLY (dĭ-tĕs'-tă-blé), *adv.* [abominably, odiouſly] *D'une manière déteſtable, abominablement.*

DETESTATION (dĕt-ĕs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [hatred, abomination] *Déteſtation*, f. *haine*, f. *exécration*, f. *abomination*, f.

DETESTER (dĭ-tĕs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who hates] *Celui qui déteſte.*

To DETHRONE (dĭ-tshrône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to baniſh from the throne] *Détrôner, ôter la couronne.* To dethrone a prince, *Détrôner un prince.*

DETHRONED (dĭ-tshrô-n'd'), *part. adj. Détrôné.*

DETHRONING (dĭ-tshrô'-nĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de détrôner.*

DETINUE (dĭ-tĭn'-ĭoŭ), *ſ.* [a writ by which one is ſued to deliver up his truſt] *Sommation faite à un dépoſitaire de rendre un dépôt*, f.

DETONATION (dĕt-ô-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Chym. fulmination] *Détonation*, f. bruit que font les minéraux mis en fermentation.

To DETONIZE (dĕt'-ô-năïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to calcine with detonation] *Faire détonner, faire fulminer.*

To DETORT (dĭ-torte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wreſt from the original import, meaning or deſign] *Tordre, altérer le ſens.* To detort a text of Scripture, *Tordre un texte de l'Ecriture, en altérer le ſens.*

To DETRACT (dĭ-trăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to derogate, to take off] *Déroger, diminuer, rabattre, retrancher*; au figuré, *médire, détracter.* To detract from one's right, *Déroger au droit de quelqu'un.* No envy can detract from his reputation, *L'envie ne ſauroit rien diminuer de ſa réputation.* To detract from the fair ſex, *Médire du beau ſexe.*

DETRACTED (dĭ-trăk'-tĕd), *adj.* [ſlandered] *Dont on détracte*, &c.

DETRACTER (dĭ-trăk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſlanderer] *Un détracteur, un médiſant.*

DETRACTING (dĭ-trăk'-tĭn'gne), *and* Detraction (dĭ--trăk'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de médire*, f. *détraction*, f. *médiſance*, f. *calomnie*, f.

¶ Detraction, *détraction*; defamation, *diffamation* (ſynon.): Injuring the reputation is the general idea of theſe two words; but *detraction* implies the taking off from a man's good name; *defamation*, the giving him a bad one. To be ſilent when aſked the character of a worthy man, or by ſly inſinuations to raiſe ſuſpicions againſt him, is *detraction*: to vilify him, by imputing to him infamous practices, is *defamation.* The one is an open and ſcurrilous way of injuring the reputation; the other, a cloſe and treacherous one. *Defamation* is puniſhable by human laws; *detraction* is not. Thoſe accuſtomed to *detraction*, would fly the thoughts of *defamation*, little imagining that both are equally bad, and conſidering them only as two different means working to the ſame end.

DETRACTORY (dĭ-trăk'-teŭr-é), *or* De-

TRACTIVE (dĭ-trăk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [defamatory] *Diffamatoire, diffamant, médisant.*

DETRACTRESS (di-trăk'-trĕce), *f.* [a cenſorious woman] *Femme médiſante.*

DETRIMENT (dĕt'-rĭ-mĕnte), *f.* [damage, loſs] *Détriment,* m. *dommage,* m. *perte,* f. *tort,* m. *préjudice,* m. V. HARM.

DETRIMENTAL (dĕt-rĭ-mĕn'-tăl), *f.* [miſchievous, harmful] *Déſavantageux, préjudiciable, funeſte.*

To DETRUDE (dĭ-troūde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thruſt down] *Précipiter, pouſſer* ou *forcer en bas.*

DETRUDED (dĭ-trou'-dĕd), *part. adj. Précipité, chaſſé, mis dehors.*

To DETRUNCATE (dĭ-treŭn'-kéte), *v. a.* [to lop; to cut; to ſhorten] *Couper, tailler, écourcher, tronquer.*

DETRUNCATION (dĕt-reŭn'-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of lopping, &c.] *L'action de couper,* &c. f.

DETRUSION (dĭ-troū'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of detruding] *L'action de précipiter.*

DEUCALION (dĭoŭ-ké'-lĭ-öne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Prometheus and king of Theſſaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preſerved from the general deluge, and repeopled the world by throwing ſtones behind them as directed by the oracle] *Deucalion,* m.

DEUCE (dĭouce), *ſ.* [two, a word uſed in games] *Deux,* m.

‖ DEUSE (dĭouce), *or* DEUCE, *ſ.* [the devil] *Diable,* m. † *diantre,* m. The deuſe take me if I have not forgot it, † *Le diable m'importe, ſi je ne l'ai oublié,* How the deuſe! † *Comment diantre!*

DEUTEROCANONICAL (dĭoŭ-tĕr-o-can-o-nĭ-kăl), *adj.* [is ſaid of certain books of the Holy Scripture] *Deutéro-canonique,* adj. & f.

DEUTEROGAMY (dĭoŭ-tĕr-ŏg'-ă-mé), *ſ.* [a ſecond marriage] *Second mariage,* m. *ſecondes noces,* f. pl. *ſecond lit,* m.

DEUTERONOMY (dĭoŭ-tĕr-ŏn-ô-mé), *ſ.* [the fifth book of Moſes] *Deutéronome,* m.

DEUTEROSCOPY (dĭoŭ-tĕr-ŏs-ko-pé), *ſ.* [the ſecond intention] *Le ſens figuré; le ſens ſecondaire,* le littéral étant le premier.

DEUX-PONTS *or* ZWEYBRUCK, *ſ.* [a handſome town of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine; lat. 49°-10′ N. lon. 7°-26′ E.] *Deux-Ponts,* ou *Zweybruck,* m.

DEVASTATION (dĕv-ăs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [waſte, deſolation] *Dévaſtation, f. dégât,* m. *ravage,* m. *jaccagement,* m. *déſolation,* f.

To DEVELOPE (dé'-vĕl'-eŭp), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unfold, unwrap, *or* unravel] *Développer, déplier,* au propre & au figuré.

DEVENTER, *ſ.* [a large, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces in Overyſtel; lat. 52°-18′ N. lon. 5°-56′ E.] *Deventer,* m.

DEVERGENCE (dĭ-vĕr'-djĕnce), *ſ.* [declivity, declination] *Pente,* f. *penchant,* d'une colline, m. *penchement,* m.

DEVERRA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of breeding women] *Deverra,* f.

To DEVEST (dĭ-vĕſte'), V. To DIVEST.

DEVEX (dĭ-vĕks), *adj.* V. DECLIVOUS.

DEVEXITY (dĭ-vĕk'-ſĭ-té), *ſ.* V. DECLIVITY.

To DEVIATE (dĭ'-vĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to wander from the right way] *S'égarer, s'écarter, s'éloigner, ſe détourner; dévoyer, dévier; ſe dévier, ſe dévoyer.* Reaſon often deviates, *La raiſon s'égare ſouvent.* Nature never deviates from this law, *La nature ne s'écarte jamais de cette règle.*

DEVIATE, *adj.* [varying from the ſenſe of its primitive] *Ecarté,* ou *qui s'écarte du ſens de ſon primitif.*

DEVIATION (dĭ-vĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of deviating] *Egarement,* m. *écart,* m.

DEVIATORY (dĭ-vĭ-é'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [that varies from the common way] *Ex.* The deviatory motion of the atoms, *Le mouvement de déclinaiſon des atomes.*

DEVICE (dĭ-văĭce'), *ſ.* [a contrivance, a deſign, a project] *Invention, f. moyen,* m. *expédient,* m. *fineſſe,* f. *artifice,* m. *ſtratagême,* m. *deſſein,* m. *projet,* m. *ſpéculation,* f. *fiction,* f. V. CUNNING.

DEVICE [an emblem] *ſ. Deviſe,* f. *emblême,* f.

DEVIL (dĕv'-v'l), *ſ.* [evil ſpirit] *Diable,* m. *eſprit malin, ſatan,* m. *démon,* m. A devil incarnate, a devil in a man's ſhape, *Un diable incarné, un brûlôt.* What devil of a fellow is this? *Quel diable d'homme eſt celui-ci?* She is a devil in petticoats, *C'eſt un diable en cornette, c'eſt une diableſſe.* If he plagues me, I will ſend him to the devil, *S'il me fait enrager, je l'enverrai à tous les diables.* The devil take you! [an imprecation] *Le diable vous emporte!*

* The devil is in him, *Il a le diable au corps.* The devil is in it, *Le diable s'en mêle.* There's the devil on't, [there lies the difficulty] *C'eſt là le diable.* 'Tis the nevil to pay, † *C'eſt le diable à confeſſer.*

*† The devil's bones [the dice] *Les dés.*

† The devil don't always ſtand at a poor man's door, *Le diable n'eſt pas toujours à la porte d'un pauvre homme.*

† Seldom lies the devil dead in a ditch, *Le diable ne dort pas.*

† The devil was pretty when he was young, *Le diable étoit joli quand il étoit petit.*

† The devil rebukes ſin, *Le renard prêche aux poules.*

† He muſt go whom the devil drives, *Il faut bien marcher quand on a le diable à ſes trouſſes.*

The DEVIL! *interj. Diable! du diable!* How the devil! *Comment diable!* What the devil have you done! *Que diable avez-vous fait!*

DEVILISH (dĕv'-v'l-ĭche), *adj.* [diabolical, of the devil] *De diable, diabolique, méchant, infernal.* A deviliſh device, *Une invention diabolique.*

DEVILISH, *or* DEVILISHLY (dĕv'-v'l-ĭch-lé), *adv.* [in a manner ſuitable to the devil] *Diablement, en diable, comme un diable.* He is deviliſhly proud, *Il eſt diablement fier.* He is deviliſhly witty, *Il a de l'eſprit comme un diable.* He ſtrikes deviliſhly hard, *Il frappe en diable.* He lies deviliſhly, *Il ment comme un diable.*

DEVILISHNESS (dĕv'-v'l-ĭch-nĕce), *ſ.* [a perverſe, wicked, *or* miſchievous diſpoſition] *Humeur,* ou *action diabolique, une méchante humeur,* ou *action.*

DEVILSHIP (dĕv'-v'l-chĭp), *ſ. Ex.* His deviliſhip, [ſpeaking of the devil, *or* any wicked perſon] *Sa majeſté diabolique, le diable.*

DEVILKIN (dĕv'-v'l-kĭne), *ſ.* [a little devil] *Diablotin,* m. *petit diable.*

DEVIOUS (dĭ'-vĭ-eŭce), [out of the right way, erring, wandering] *Egaré, errant, écarté.*

To DEVISE (dĭ-văĭze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to contrive] *Inventer, imaginer, projeter, machiner, tramer, méditer; conſidérer, ſonger, s'aviſer, braſſer, controuver, commenter.* They deviſed a ſcheme, *Ils imaginèrent un projet.* Deviſe how you'll uſe him when he comes, *Songez comment vous le traiterez quand il viendra.*

To DEVISE, *v. a.* [to grant by will] *Léguer.*

DEVISE, *ſ.* [legacy] *Legs,* m.

DEVISE [contrivance] V. DEVICE.

DEVISED (dĭ-văĭ-z'd'), *part. adj. Inventé, imaginé, projeté; légué.*

DEVISE'E (dĭ-văĭ-zī'), *ſ.* [he, *or* ſhe, to whom a thing is bequeathed *or* deviſed by will] *Un légataire, une légataire.*

DEVISER (dĭ-văĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a contriver] *Inventeur,* m. *auteur,* m.

DEVISING (dĭ-văĭ'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'inventer, d'imaginer; de léguer.*

DEVISOR (dĭ-văĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [he that has bequeathed by his will his lands to another] *Teſtateur,* m. *celui qui a légué ſes terres par teſtament à un autre.*

DEVITABLE (dĕv'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut éviter.*

DEVOID (dĭ-vŏĭd), *adj.* [empty, wide, free] *Vide, libre, exempt, privé.*

DEVOIR (dĭ-voŭar), *ſ.* [act of civility *or* obſequiouſneſs] *Devoir de bienſéance,* m. To pay one's devoirs to one, *Rendre ſes devoirs à quelqu'un.*

To DEVOLVE (dĭ-vŏlv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tranſmit, to convey] *Tranſmettre, faire paſſer.* They devolved their whole authority into the hands of the council of ſixty, *Ils tranſmirent toute leur autorité au conſeil des ſoixante.*

To DEVOLVE, *v. n.* [to roll down, to fall in ſucceſſion] *Rouler en bas; échoir, tomber en partage.* The matter which devolves from the hills down upon the lower grounds, *La matière qui roule,* ou *tombe du haut des montagnes dans les terrains bas.* That eſtate muſt devolve to him, *Ce bien doit lui échoir.*

DEVOLVED (dĭ-vŏl-v'd'), *part. adj. Devolu, échu, tombé, tranſmis.* The whole power is devolved upon him, *Tout le pouvoir lui eſt dévolu.*

DEVOLUTARY (dĕv-ô-lĭou'-tă-ré), *ſ.* [one that claims a benefice fallen to lapſe] *Dévolutaire,* m.

DEVOLUTION (dĕv-ô-lĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of rolling down] *L'action de rouler, de tomber en bas,* f. *chûte,* f. The devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills, *La chûte des terres qui roulent des montagnes dans les vallées.*

DEVOLUTION [the acquiſition of a living fallen to lapſe] *Dévolut,* m.

DEVOLUTION [removed from hand to hand] *Dévolution, f. dévolu,* m.

DEVONSHIRE (dĕv'-ŏn'-chère), *ſ.* [an Engliſh county] *Comté de Dévon,* m.

DEVORATION (dĕv-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of devouring] *L'action de dévorer,* f. *gloutonnerie,* f. *gourmandiſe,* f.

To DEVOTE (dĭ-vôte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dedicate] *Dévouer, vouer, conſacrer, dédier ſans réſerve; livrer, adonner.* To devote one's ſelf to the ſervice of God, *Se vouer, ſe conſacrer au ſervice de Dieu.* To devote one's ſelf to ſcience, *S'adonner aux ſciences.* They devoted themſelves unto all wickedneſs, *Ils ſe ſont livrés à toute ſorte de méchancete.*

To DEVOTE [to curſe, to execrate] *Maudire.* I devote the hour when ſuch a wretch was born, *Je maudis l'heure où ce malheureux eſt né.*

DEVOTED (dĭ-vô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Dévoué, voué, conſacré, dédié; livré, adonné; maudit.*

DEVOTEDNESS (dĭ-vô'-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being devoted] *Dévouement,* m.

DEVOTEE (dé-vô-tī'), *ſ.* [one ſuperſtitiouſly religious] *Un bigot, une bigotte, un faux dévot, une fauſſe dévote.*

DEVOTION (dĭ-vô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [piety] *Dévotion,* f. *piété religieuſe;* ou bien, *affection,* f. *attachement,* m. *amour,* m. *dévouement,* m. Affected devotion, *Cagoterie,* f. No devotion like that of a young eccleſiaſtic, *Il n'eſt devotion que de jeune prêtre.*

DEVOTION [diſpoſal, ſtate of dependance on any one] *Dévotion,* f. *diſpoſition,* f. At his Majeſty's devotion, *A la dévotion du Roi, à la diſpoſition de ſa Majeſté.*

DEVOTIONAL (dĭ-vô'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj.* [pertaining to devotion] *Dévot, religieux,* en parlant des choſes. A devotional temper, *Une complexion dévote.*

DEVOTIONALIST (dĭ-vô'-cheŭn-ăl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a man ſuperſtitiouſly devout] *Faux dévot,* m.

To DEVOUR (dĭ-vŏoŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eat up ravenouſly] *Dévorer, manger avec avidité;* † *briffer;* au figuré, *détruire, conſumer, ravager, opprimer.*

* He ſeemed in his ſwiftneſs to devour the way, *Il ſembloit dans ſa viteſſe dévorer le chemin.*

DEVOURED (dĭ-vŏour'd'), *part. adj. Dévoré, mangé; conſumé, détruit.*

DEVOURER (dĭ-vău'-reŭr), *ſ.* [he that devours, greedy gut] *Celui qui dévore, gourmand,* m. † *brifſeur,* m. au figuré, *deſtructeur,* m. *un prodigue,* ‡ *dévorateur,* m. ‖ *dévoreur.*

DEVOURING (dĭ-văoŭ'-rĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de dévorer.*

DEVOURINGLY (dĭ-văoŭ'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Goulument, avec avidité.*

DEVOUT (dĭ-văoŭte'), *adj.* [pious] *Dévot, pieux, religieux,* V. Religious.

DEVOUTLY (dĭ-văoŭt'-lé), *adv.* [piouſly] *Dévotement, avec dévotion, pieuſement.*

DEVOUTNESS (dĭ-văoŭt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [godlineſs] *Dévotion,* f. *zèle,* m. *piété,* f.

DEW (dĭou), *ſ.* [the moiſture upon the ground] *La roſée.*

To Dew, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to wet as with dew] *Arroſer, mouiller.*

DEW-BERRY (dĭou'-bĕr-é), *ſ.* [the fruit of a ſpecies of bramble] *Mûre de haie,* f. *mûre de ronce,* f.

DEW-BESPRENT (dĭoŭ-bĭ-ſprĕn't'), *part. adj.* [ſprinkled with dew] *Couvert de roſée.*

DEWCE (dĭouce), *ſ.* V. Deuce.

DEW-DROP (dĭoŭ'-drŏp), *ſ.* [a drop of dew] *Une goutte de roſée; aigail,* m.

DEW-LAP (dĭoŭ'-lăp), *ſ.* [the fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen] *Fanon,* m.

DEW-LAPT (dĭoŭ'-lăpt), *adj.* [furniſhed with a dew-lap] *Qui a un fanon.*

DEW-WORM (dĭou'-oŭeŭrm), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Ver qu'on trouve dans la roſée,* m.

DEWY (dĭou'-é), *adj.* [of dew, moiſt with dew] *De roſée, couvert de roſée.* 'Tis dewy, *Il y a de la roſée.*

DEXTER (dĕks'-tĕr), *adj.* [not the left] *Droit, à droite.*

DEXTERITY (dĕks-tĕr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [activity, ſkill] *Dextérité,* f. *adreſſe,* f. *habileté,* f. *activité,* f.

DEXTEROUS (dĕks'-tĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [handy, ſkilful, expert, full of expedients] *Adroit, habile, expert.* A dextrous workman, *Un habile ouvrier,* V. Clever.

DEXTEROUSLY (dĕks'-tĕr-eŭs-lé), [artfully, ſkilfully] *Adroitement, avec adreſſe, habilement.*

DEXTRAL (dĕks'-trăl), *adj.* [right, not left] *Droit,* oppoſé à *gauche.* The dextral hand, *La main droite.*

DEXTRALITY (dĕks-trăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being on the right ſide] *L'état d'être à droite,* m.

DEY (dĕ), *ſ.* [the principal governor in the Mooriſh cities] *Dey,* m.

DIABETES (dăĭ-ă-bĭ'-tĕce), *ſ.* [a morbid copiouſneſs of urine] *Diabetes,* m. *incontinence d'urine,* f.

DIABETICAL (dăĭ-ă-bĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* & *ſ.* [troubled with, or belonging to, the diabetes] *Diabétique.* Diabetical perſon, *Diabétique,* m. & f.

DIABOLICAL (dăĭ-ă-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl), *or* Diabolick (dăĭ-ă-bŏl'-ĭk), *adj.* [deviliſh] *Diabolique, de diable.*

DIABOLICALLY (dăĭ-ă-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [deviliſhly] *D'une manière diabolique, diablement.*

DIABOTANUM (dăĭ-ă-bô-té'-neŭme), *ſ. Diabotanum,* emplâtre diſſolvant, *m.*

DIACADMIAS (dăĭ-ă-kăd'-mĭ ăce), *ſ.* [Pharm. a plaſter of which the Cadmia is the baſis] *Diacadmias,* m.

DIACARCINON (dăĭ-ă-kar'-cĭ-nŏne), *ſ.* [Pharm. an antidote prepared with crabs for the bite of a mad dog] *Diacarcinon,* m.

DIACHALCITIS (dăĭ-ă-kăl-cĭ-tĭce), *ſ.* [a plaſter uſed after cutting off a cancer] *Diachalutées,* m.

DIACHYLON (dăĭ-ă-tchĭ-leŭne), *ſ.* [Pharm. a plaſter prepared with mucilage] *Diachylon,* m.

DIACODIUM (dăĭ-ă-kô'-dĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [the ſyrup of poppies] *Diacode,* ou *diacodium,* m.

DIACONICON (dăĭ-ă-kŏn'-ĭ-kŏne), *ſ.* [veſtry] *Sacriſtie,* f.

DIACOPE (dăĭ-ă-kô'-pé), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a deep cut or wound] *Diacopée,* f. *fracture du crâne (faite par un inſtrument tranchant),* f.

DIACOUSTICS (dăĭ-ă-koŭ'-ſtĭks), *ſ. pl.* [the doctrine of ſounds] *Diacouſtique,* f.

Diadem (dăĭ'-ă-dĕme), *ſ.* [an enſign of royalty bound about the head] *Diadême,* m. *bandeau royal, dont les Rois ſe ceignoient autrefois le front,* m. *couronne,* f.

Diademed (dăĭ'-ă-dĕm'd), *adj.* [adorned with a diadem, crowned] *Ceint d'un diadême, couronné.*

Diadrom (dăĭ'-ă-dreŭme), *ſ.* [the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration] *Le temps d'une vibration d'un pendule.*

Diæresis (dăĭ-ĕr'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [in Gram. the diviſion of a diphthong, *or* one ſyllable into two, as *aulaï* for *aulæ*] *Di'riſe,* f. *la diviſion d'une diphtongue,* ou *d'une ſyllable en deux.* Les Anglois marquent cette diviſion par deux apoſtrophes, comme *a''er*; les François la marquent par le *trema,* ou deux points ſur la voyelle détachée de la précédente, comme dans *poëme.*

Diæresis [in Surgery; diviſion, extravaſion] *Di'rèſe,* f.

DIAGLAUCIUM (dăĭ-ă-glă'-cheŭme), *ſ.* [Pharm. a collyrium, a ſalve for the eyes] *Diaglaucium,* m.

DIAGNOSTICK (dăĭ-ăg-nŏs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others] *Diagnoſtique,* f.

DIAGONAL (dăĭ-ăg'-ô-năl), *adj.* [that goes from corner to corner] *Diagonal.*

Diagonal, *ſ.* [a line drawn from angle to angle] *Diagonale,* f.

DIAGONALLY (dăĭ-ăg'-ô-năl-é), *adv.* [in a diagonal direction] *Diagonalement, en diagonale.*

DIAGORAS (dăĭ-ăg-o'-răce), *ſ.* [a Rhodian who died for joy upon hearing that his three ſons had, on the ſame day, gained prizes at the Olympic games] *Diagoras,* m.

DIAGRAM (dăĭ'-ă-grăme), *ſ.* [a mathematical figure] *Plan,* m. *deſſein,* m. *figure mathématique.*

DIAGRYDIATES (dăĭ-ă-grĭd'-ĭ ă-tĕce), *or* Diagrydium (dăĭ-ă-grĭd'-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Pharm. prepared ſcammony, a violent purgative] *Diagrède,* f.

DIAL (dăĭ'-ăl), *ſ.* [a plate marked with lines where a hand *or* ſhadow ſhows the hour] *Cadran,* m. A ſun-dial, *Cadran ſolaire.* The needle of a dial, *L'aiguille,* ou *le ſtyle d'un cadran.* Declining dial, *Cadran déclinant,* m. The dial-plate of a watch, *Le cadran d'une montre*; *la grande platine.* The dial-wheel of a clock, *La roue de compte d'une horloge.*

DIAL-BIRD (dăĭ'-ăl-beŭrd), *ſ.* [a ſort of magpye in Bengal and Senegal] *Oiſeau du cadran ſolaire,* m.

DIALECT (dăĭ'-ă-lĕkte), *ſ.* [the ſub-diviſion of a language; language, ſpeech] *Dialecte,* m. *langue,* f. *langage,* m. The Greek language has ſeveral dialects, *La langue Grecque a différens dialectes.* In the univerſal dialect of the world, *Dans le langage univerſel,* ou *dans toutes les langues du monde.* An odd kind of a dialect, *Baragouin,* m. To ſpeak an odd kind of a dialect, *Baragouiner,* V. Speech.

DIALECTICAL (dăĭ-ă-lĕk'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [logical, argumental] *De dialectique.*

DIALECTICALLY (dăĭ-ă-lĕk'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [like a logician] *Dialectiquement.*

DIALECTICIAN (dăĭ-ă-lĕk-tĭch'-ăne), *ſ.* [a logician, a diſputant] *Dialecticien,* m. *logicien,* m.

DIALECTICK (dăĭ-ă-lĕk'-tĭk), *ſ.* [the art of reaſoning] *Dialectique,* f. *logique,* f. *l'art du raiſonnement.*

DIALING (dăĭ'-ăl-in'gne), *ſ.* [the art and act of conſtructing dials] *Gnomonique,* f.

DIALIST (dăĭ'-ăl-iſte), *ſ.* [a conſtructer of dials] *Faiſeur de cadrans,* m.

DIALOGIST (dăĭ-ăl-'-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [a writer of dialogues; a ſpeaker in a dialogue] *Dialogiſte,* m. *un auteur de dialogues*; *un interlocuteur.*

DIALOGUE (dăĭ'-ă-lŏg), *ſ.* [a diſcourſe between two *or* more] *Dialogue,* m. *interlocution,* f. *entretien,* m. *converſation,* f. *conférence,* f. *colloque,* m. The art of writing dialogues, *Dialogiſme,* m. Lucian's dialogues, *Les dialogues de Lucien.*

† To Dialogue, *v. n.* [to diſcourſe with another] *Avoir un entretien avec quelqu'un.* To make dialogues, *Dialogiſer.*

DIALYSIS (dăĭ-ăl'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [the ſeparation of two vowels, which would otherwiſe make a diphthong] *Tréma,* f. ou *ſéparation de deux voyelles qui jointes enſemble feroient une diphtongue.* An I dialyſis, *Un i tréma.*

DIAMARGARITON (dăĭ'-ă-mar-găr'-ĭ-tŏne), *ſ.* [a medicine denominated from pearls] *Diamargariton,* m.

DIAMETER (dăĭ-ăm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [the right line which paſſing through the centre of any figure, divides it into two equal parts] *Diamètre,* m.

DIAMETRAL (dăĭ-ăm'-ĭ-trăl), *or* Diametrical (dăĭ-ă-mĕt'-rĭ kăl), *adj.* [relating to the diameter] *Diamétral.*

DIAMETRALLY (dăĭ-ăm'-ĭ-trăl-é), *or* Diametrically (dăĭ-ă-mĕt'-rĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a diametrical direction] *Diamétralement,* au propre & au figuré.

* He perſuaded the King to conſent to what was diametrically againſt his conſcience and his honour, *Il porta le Roi à conſentir à ce qui étoit diamétralement oppoſé à ſa conſcience & à ſon honneur.*

DIAMOND (dăĭ'-ă-meŭn'd), *ſ.* [the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems] *Diamant,* m. This diamond is my mother's, *Ce diamant appartient à ma mère.* Diamond-cut, *Taillé en diamant.* Diamond-cutter, *Diamantaire,* m. *lapidaire,* m. A diamond cut into angles, *Un brillant,* m. To cut a diamond into angles, *Brillanter.* Small diamonds, *Du Carat.* Diamond of a fine water, *Diamant blanc.* Diamond unfit for the wheel [among Lapidaries] *Diamant de nature.* Cleft diamond, *Diamant fible.* Diamond-duſt, [powder of black diamonds] *Egriſée,* f. Glazier's diamond, *Diamant à queue, diamant à rabot.*

† It muſt be a diamond that cuts a diamond, *Fin contre fin*; *à bon chat bon rat.* † Diamond cuts diamond, *or* diamond againſt diamund, † *Fin contre fin n'eſt pas bon à faire doublure.*

Diamond [at Cards] *Carreau,* m. The king of diamonds, *Le roi de carreau.* To play a diamond, *Jouer du carreau.*

Diamonds [in Cookery] *Dés,* m. pl.]

DIANA (dăĭ-é'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddeſs of hunting, chaſtity, and marriage] *Diane,* f. f.

Diana Lucina. *ſ.* [the goddeſs of women in labour] *Diane Lucine,* f.

DIAPALMA (dăĭ-ă-păl'-mă), *ſ.* [a ſort of ointment] *Diapalme,* m.

DIAPASM (dăĭ-ă-paſm'), *ſ.* [a perfume] *Diapaſme,* m.

DIAPASON (dăĭ-ă-pé'-zŏne), *ſ.* [an octave in Muſic] *Diapaſon,* m. *octave,* f. Diapaſon [in an organ] *Preſtant,* m. Diapaſon [among Organ-builders; a machine with which they find the proper length and width] *Diapaſon,* m. Bell-founders diapaſon, *Echelle campanaire,* f.

DIAPEDESIS (dăĭ-ă pi'-dĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. ouſing of blood] *Diapédèſe,* m.

DIAPENTE (dăĭ-ă-pĕn'-té), *ſ.* [a Fifth in Muſic] *Diapente,* m. *quinte,* f.

Diapente [Pharm. a compound of five ſeveral drugs] *Electuaire compoſé de cinq drogues,* m.

DIAPER (dĭĭ'-ă-peŭr), *ſ.* [linen-cloth woven in figures] *Linge ouvré, damaſſé, diapré*; au figuré, *une ſerviette.*

To Diaper, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to variegate,

gate, to flower] *Varier de pluſieurs couleurs, travailler à fleurs.*

DIAPERED (dăĭ'ă-peŭr'd), *part. adj. Ouvré, travaillé à fleurs, diapré.*

DIAPHANEITY (dăĭ-ă-fă-ni'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [pellucidneſs] *Tranſparence,* f. *diaphanéité,* f.

DIAPHANIC (dăĭ-ă-făn'-ĭk), *and* DIAPHANOUS (dăĭ-ăf'-ă-neŭce), *adj.* [tranſparent] *Diaphane, tranſparent.* A diaphanous body, *Un corps diaphane.*

DIAPHRAGMATIC (dăĭ-ă-frăg'-măt-ĭk), *adj.* [applied to arteries and veins diſtributed among the diaphragm] *Diaphragmatic.*

DIAPHŒNIC (dăĭ-ă-ñ'-nĭk), *ſ.* [Pharm an electuary chiefly made of dates] *Diaphœnic, ou diaphœnix,* m.

DIAPHONIC (dăĭ-ă-fô'-nĭk), *ſ.* [the ſcience of refracted ſound, as it paſſes through different mediums] *Diaphonique,* f.

DIAPHORESIS (dăĭ-ă-fô'-ri-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. perſpiration] *Diaphorèſe,* f.

DIAPHORETICK (dăĭ-ă-fô-rĕt'-ĭk), *adj. & ſ.* [ſudorifick] *Diaphoritique, ſudorifique.*

DIAPHRAGM (dăĭ'-ă-frăme), *ſ.* [the midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower] *Diaphragme,* m.

DIAPRUNUM (dăĭ-ă-prou'-neŭme), *ſ.* [Pharm. a ſoft purgative electuary] *Diaprun,* m.

DIARBECK *or* DIARBECKAR, *ſ.* [a province of Turkey in Aſia] *Diarbeck,* ou *Diarbekir,* m.

DIARBEKAR, *ſ.* [a large and ancient town of Turkey in Aſia; lat. 37°-15' N. lon. 39°-40' E.] *Diarbeck, Diarbekir,* m.

DIARRHODON (dăĭ-ăr-ro-dŏne), *ſ.* [Pharm. a compound in which roſes are the principal ingredients] *Diarrhodon,* m.

DIARRHŒA (dăĭ-ăr-ri'-ă), *ſ.* [a flux of the belly] *Diarrhée,* f. *flux de ventre,* m.

DIARRHŒTICK (dăĭ-ăr-rĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [purgative] *Purgatif.*

DIARTHROSIS (dăĭ-ăr-tsbrô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Anat. articulation, *or* juncture of the bones] *Diarthroſe,* f.

DIARY (dăĭ'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a journal] *Journal,* m.

DIASTOLE (dăĭ-ăs'-tô-lé), *ſ.* [the dilatation of the heart] *Diaſtole,* f.

DIASTOLE [a figure in Rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long] *Diaſtole,* m.

DIASTYLE (dăĭ-ăs'-tăĭle), *ſ.* [Archit. an edifice where the columns ſtand at three diameters diſtance from one another] *Diaſtyle,* m.

DIATESSARON (dăĭ-ă-tĕs'-să-rŏne), *ſ.* [a fourth in Muſic] *Quarte* f. *diateſſaron,* m. [Pharm. a compoſition conſiſting of four ingredients, *viz.* roots of Ariſtolochia and Gentian, bay-berries and myrrh] *Diateſſaron,* m. † *theriaca pauperum.*

DIATONICK (dăĭ-ă-tô'-nĭk), *adj.* [a name given to the ordinary ſort of muſic] *Diatonique.* In a diatonick manner, *Diatoniquement.*

DIATRAGACANTH (dăĭ-ă-trăg'-ă-kăn't), *ſ.* [Pharm. a compoſition whereof gum tragacanth is the baſis] *Diatragagante,* m.

DIATRIBE (dăĭ-ăt'-rĭbe), *ſ.* [a diſſertation, a continued diſcourſe] *Diatribe,* f.

DIBBLE (dĭb'-bl'), *ſ.* [ſetting ſtick, a pointed inſtrument with which gardeners make holes for planting] *Plantoir,* m.

DIBBLE [a hat-bruſh] *Des vergettes,* f. pl.

DIBSTONE (dĭb'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone] *Petit caillou dont les enfans ſe ſervent pour jouer.*

DICACITY (dĭ-kăs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [talkativeneſs] *Babil,* m. *caquet,* m.

DICE (daĭce), *ſ. pl.* [of DIE] *Dés,* m. To play at dice, *Jouer aux dés.* To cog the dice, *Piper les dés.*

† To ſet the dice upon one, *Duper quelqu'un.*

To DICE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to game with dice] *Jouer aux dés.*

DICE-BOX (dăĭce'-bŏks), *ſ.* [the box from which the dice are thrown] *Cornet,* m.

DICER (daĭ'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a player at dice; a gameſter] *Joueur aux dés; ou* en général, *un joueur,* m.

DICHOTOMY (dăĭ-kŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [Aſtron. the half diſk of the moon] *Dichotomie,* f. The moon is biſected, *La lune eſt dichotome.*

DICING (daĭ'-cĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de jouer aux dés,* f. *jeu de dés,* m. Dicing-houſe, *Maiſon où l'on joue aux dés.*

DICKENS (dĭ-kĕn'z'), *ſ.* [the deuce] *Diantre,* m.

DICKER (dĭk'-eŭr) of leather, *ſ.* [ten hides] *Une dizaine de cuirs.*

DICTAMEN (dĭk-té'-mĕne), *ſ.* [ſuggeſtion, ſentiment of a perſon's conſcience; dictate] *Dictamen,* m.

DICTAMNUS, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. DITTANY.

To DICTATE (dĭk'-tête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deliver, to declare with authority; to deliver a ſpeech in words which is to be taken down in writing] *Déclarer, dicter.* Whatſoever is dictated to us by God himſelf, or by men who are divinely inſpired, muſt be believed with full aſſurance, *Nous devons croire avec une entière aſſurance tout ce qui nous eſt déclaré par Dieu lui-même,* ou *par les hommes qu'il a inſpirés.* To dictate a letter, *Dicter une lettre.*

DICTATE, *ſ.* [rule *or* maxim delivered with authority, a preſcript] *Règle,* f. *précepte,* m. *enſeignement,* m. *ſuggeſtion,* f. *mouvement de la conſcience,* m. The dictates of reaſon, *Les préceptes de la raiſon.* To confine one's ſelf to the dictates of others, *S'en tenir aux règles preſcrites par les autres, aux erſeignemens d'autrui.* To act contrary to the dictates of one's own conſcience, *Agir contre les mouvemens de ſa conſcience.*

DICTATED (dĭk'-té-tĕd), *adj.* [from To DICTATE] *Dicté, preſcrit.*

DICTATION (dĭk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [dictating *or* preſcribing] *Dictée,* f. *l'action de dicter,* ou *de preſcrire,* f.

DICTATOR (dĭk-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the chief magiſtrate of Rome] *Dictateur,* m. *ſuprême magiſtrat de l'ancienne Rome,* m. au figuré, *chef,* m. *ſouverain,* m.

DICTATORIAL (dĭk-tă-tô'-rĭ ăl), *adj.* [belonging to a dictator] *De dictateur, d'autorité; dogmatique, magiſtral.*

DICTATORSHIP (dĭk-té'-teŭr-chĭp), *or* DICTATURE (dĭk-té'-tieŭre), *ſ.* [the office of a dictator] *Dictature,* f.

DICTION (dĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtyle, expreſſion] *Diction,* f. *ſtyle,* m. *langage,* m.

DICTIONARY (dĭk'-cheŭn-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order] *Dictionnaire,* m. A compendious dictionary, *Apparat,* m. Dictionary for hard words, *Gloſſaire.*

DICTUM (dĭk'-teŭme), *ſ.* [arbitrament] *Dictum,* m.

DICTYNNA (dĭk'-tĭn-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Diana] *Dictynne,* f.

DID (dĭd), [the preterite of To Do] What did I? *Que fis-je?*

DID [the ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe, *or* perfect tenſe, *or* perfect] I did love, *J'aimois, j'aimai,* ou *j'ai aimé.*

DIDACTICAL (dĭ-dăk'-tĭ-kăl), *and* DIDACTICK (dĭ-dăk'-tik), *adj.* [preceptive] *Didactique.* A didactick poem, *Un poëme didactique.*

DIDAPPER (dăĭ'-dăp-eŭr), *or* DABCHICK, *ſ.* [a bird that dives into the water] *Plongeon,* m.

DIDASCALICK (dĭd-ăs-kăl'-ĭk), V. DIDACTICAL.

To DIDDER (dĭd'-eŭr), -ING -ED, *v. n.* [to quake with cold] *Friſſonner de froid, greloter.*

DIDELPHIS (dăĭ'-dĕl-fice), *ſ.* [in Znology; philander; opoſſum; a ſmall quadruped] *Didelphe,* m. *opoſſum,* m.

DIDO (dăĭ'-dô), *ſ.* [the daughter of Belus and wife of Sichæus, who built Carthage, and buried herſelf through deſpair becauſe Æneas left her] *Didon,* f.

DIDRAM (dăĭ'-drĭme); *ſ.* [among the Hebrews; half a ſhekel] *Didragme,* or *Didrachme,* m.

DIE (dăĭ), *pl.* DICE (dăĭce), *ſ.* [a ſmall cube marked on its ſide with numbers from one to ſix] *Dé,* m. au figuré, *hazard,* m. He knows what way the die will fall, *Il ſait ce qu'amenera le dé.* The die of war, *Le haſard de la guerre.*

† It was within the turn of a die, *Il n'a tenu qu'à un cheveu, il s'en eſt peu fallu.*

DIE (dăĭ), *pl.* DIES (dăĭz), *ſ.* [colour, tincture] *Teinture,* f. *teint,* m. *teinte,* f. au propre & au figuré.

* The cheeks take the die of the paſſions, *Les joues prennent la teinte des paſſions, la peur les rend pâles,* &c. A crime of a deeper die, *Un crime plus noir, plus atroce.*

Die-houſe, *Teinturerie,* f. Second die, *Biſage.* Scarlet die, *Cochenillage.*

DIE, *pl.* DIES [the ſtamp uſed in coinage] *Coin,* m. pour frapper la monnoie.

To DIE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tinge, to colour] *Teindre, colorer.* To die black, *or* with black, *Teindre en noir.* To die with woad, *Gauder.* To die ſcarlet, *Cochenniller.* To die with roots, *Raciner.* To die the ſilk even, *Liſſer la ſoie.* To die ſo as not to ſtir, *Teindre en bon teint, en grand teint.* To die with fading colours, *Teindre en faux teint, en petit teint.* To die the fur with cold ſtuff, *Luſtrer les peaux.*

To DIE, *v. n.* [to loſe life] *Mourir, perdre la vie, expirer, décéder,* † *aller ad patres.* To die a natural death, *Mourir de mort naturelle.* He died of that fall, *Il mourut de cette chûte.*

* To DIE [to languiſh with affection] *Mourir, languir, ſe pâmer.* To die for love, *Mourir,* ou *languir d'amour.* He died for Rebecca, *Il mourut d'amour pour Rebecca.*

To DIE [to grow vapid as liquor] *S'éventer.* This wine begins to die, *Ce vin commence à s'éventer.*

DIED (dăĭ'-d), *part. adj. Teint.* Died blue, *Teint en bleu.*

DIEGO (dăĭ'-é-gô), *ſ.* [a long ſword] *Une flamberge.*

DIER (dăĭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who dies] *Teinturier,* m. Dier in black, *Noirciſſeur,* m. Dier in blue, *Gueſaron,* m.

DIEPPE, *ſ.* [a maritime town of France, in the department of Lower-Seine; lat. 49°-55' N. lon. 1°-9' E.] *Dieppe,* f.

DIEPHOLT, *ſ.* [a town and county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; lat. 52°-36' N. lon. 8°-45' E.] *Diepholt,* m.

DIERVILLA, *ſ.* [Bot. a ſhrub from Acadia] *Dierville,* m.

DIESIS (dăĭ'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [in Muſick; ſharp, ſemi-tone, feint] *Dièſe,* m.

DIET (dăĭ'-ĕte), *ſ.* [food, victuals] *Nourriture,* f.

DIET [food regulated by the rules of medicine] *Diète,* f. *régime de vivre,* m. To keep a ſtrict diet, *Uſer de régime.*

DIET-DRINK [medicated liquor] *Liqueur médicinale, eſpèce de tiſanne,* f.

To DIET, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to give food to, to feed by the rules of medicine; to eat, to feed, to eat by the rules of phyſic] *Nourrir, mettre à la diète; manger, ſe nourrir; faire diète, être au régime.*

DIET, *ſ.* [an aſſembly of princes or ſtates] *Diète,* f. *aſſemblée des Etats,* f.

DIETARY (dăĭ'-ĕt-ă-ré), *adj.* [pertaining to the rules of diet] *Qui eſt ſuivant les règles de la diète.*

DIETED (dăĭ'-ĕt-ĕd), *part. ad. Nourri; mis à la diète.*

DIETER (dăĭ'-ĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who preſcribes rules for eating] *Celui qui met un autre au régime.*

DIETETICAL (dăĭ-ĭ-tĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *or* DIE-

DIETICK (dăĭ-ĭ-tĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to diet] *Diététique*, t. de Med.

DIETZ, *s.* [a town of Germany in the Circle of the Upper Rhine; lat. 50°-12′ N. lon. 7°-35′ E.] *Dietz*, m.

DIFF, *s.* [inſtrument of muſick among the Arabs, to beat time to the voice] *Triangle*, m.

To DIFFER (dĭf'-ĕŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be diſtinguiſhed from] *Différer, être différent.* The ſeveral parts of the ſame animal differ in their qualities, *Les différentes parties d'un même animal different dans leurs qualités.* Your opinion differs very much from mine, *Votre ſentiment eſt bien différent du mien.*

He often differs from himſelf, *Il eſt ſouvent différent de lui-même; Il n'eſt pas toujours égal.*

To DIFFER [to contend; to be at variance] *Différer, n'être pas d'accord, être en contradiction, contredire.* Others differ with me about the reality of theſe ſpeculations, *Les autres ne ſont pas d'accord avec moi ſur la réalité de ces ſpéculations, ou ne conviennent pas avec moi de leur vérité.* We ſhall not differ, *Nous nous accorderons bien; nous n'aurons point de diſpute.*

DIFFERENCE (dĭf'-eŭr-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [diſparity] *Différence*, f. *diſſemblance*, f. *diſparité*, f. *exception*, f. We muſt make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, *Il faut mettre de la différence entre le coupable & l'innocent.*

DIFFERENCE [diſpute, debate] *Différend*, m. *diſpute*, f. *querelle*, f. To make difference, *Semer la zizanie.* What was the difference? *Quel étoit le différend; quelle étoit la diſpute?* To ſplit the difference, *Partager le différend.*

¶ Difference, *Différend*; conteſt, *conteſtation*; diſpute, *diſpute*; quarrel, *querelle* (ſynon): Oppoſition of intereſts cauſes *differences*; which implies a coolneſs between friends: contrariety of opinions produces *conteſts*; which conſiſts in warmly ſupporting oppoſite opinions; thoſe opinions maintained and obſtinately perſiſted in, form what we underſtand by *diſputes*: harſhneſs of diſpoſition is the ſource of *quarrels*; which ſuppoſes rude and reproachful language. We make up the *difference*; we end the *conteſt* or the *diſpute*; we appeaſe the *quarrel*. Envy and covetouſneſs make ſometimes great *differences* for trifles: Pride and obſtinacy beget *conteſts*: Prejudice, and want of attention to what is ſaid, commonly prolong *diſputes*: *Quarrels*, for the moſt part, proceed more from diſpoſition than animoſity.

DIFFERENCE [differential marks] *Attributs diſtinctifs*, m. The true marks and differences of ſovereignty, *Les vraies marques & les attributs diſtinctifs de la ſouveraineté.*

DIFFERENCE of latitude [in ſea-language] *Différence en latitude.*

To DIFFERENCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cauſe a difference, to diſtinguiſh] *Différencier, diſtinguer, mettre de la différence.* We ſee nothing that differences the courage of Mneſtheus from that of Sergeſtus, *Nous ne voyons rien qui diſtingue le courage de Mneſthée de celui de Sergeſte.*

DIFFERENT (dĭf'-ĕr-ĕn'te), *adj.* [diſtinct] *Différent, divers, diſtinct, diſſemblable.* Men are as different from each other as the regions in which they are born, *Les hommes ſont auſſi différens les uns des autres que les pays mêmes où ils ſont nés.* Different nations have different cuſtoms, *Chaque pays a ſes coutumes.* In a different manner from what I thought, *Autrement que je ne croyois.* They are different from each other, *Ils ſont différens l'un de l'autre.*

† Theſe things are as different as black from white, *Ces choſes diffèrent du blanc au noir*, ou *du jour à la nuit.*

DIFFERENTIAL (dĭf-ĕr-ĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [in Algebra] *Différentiel.* The differential calculation, *Le calcul différentiel*, ou *l'analyſe des infiniment petits.*

DIFFERENTLY (dĭf'-eŭr-ĕn't-lé), *or* DIFFERINGLY (dĭf'-eŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a different manner] *Différemment, diverſement, d'une autre manière.*

DIFFERING (dĭf'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [unlike, diſſimilar] *Différent, diſſemblable.*

‡ DIFFICIL (dĭf'-ĭ-cĭl), *or* DIFFICILE, *adj.* V. DIFFICULT.

DIFFICILNESS (dĭf'-ĭ-cĭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [incompliance] *Oppoſition*, f. *réſiſtance*, f.

DIFFICULT (dĭf'-ĭ-keŭlte), *adj.* [not eaſy] *Difficile, pénible*, ‡ *ardu, mal-aiſé, dur, épineux.* The thing was found more difficult than was expected, *La choſe s'eſt trouvée plus difficile qu'on ne s'y attendoit.*

DIFFICULT [hard to pleaſe, peeviſh, troubleſome, vexatious] *Difficile, difficile à contenter*; *gênant, à charge, importun.*

DIFFICULTLY (dĭf'-ĭ-keŭlt-lé), *adv.* [hardly] *Difficilement, avec peine, avec difficulté.*

DIFFICULTY (dĭf'-ĭ-keŭl-té), *ſ.* [hardneſs; diſtreſs, oppoſition] *Difficulté*, f. *obſtacle*, m. *empêchement*, m. *embarras*, m. *oppoſition*, f. *réſiſtance*, f. *intrigue*, f. They make difficulties for impoſſibilities, *Ils prennent des difficultés pour des impoſſibilités.* That admits of no difficulty, *Cela ne ſouffre pas de difficulté.* Such a difficulty proves a great ſoul, *Une telle réſiſtance annonce une grande âme.*

¶ Difficulty, *difficulté*; impediment, *empêchement*; obſtacle, *obſtacle*; obſtruction, *embarras, empêchement* (ſynon.): A *difficulty* embarraſſes; an *impediment* ſtays: an *obſtacle* reſiſts; an *obſtruction* ſtops us: We overcome the *difficulty*; we remove the *impediment*; we ſurmount the *obſtacle*; we vanquiſh the *obſtruction*. The two firſt ſeem to expreſs ſomething ariſing from the nature and circumſtances of the affair; the two laſt, ſomething from a foreign cauſe: thus, temptations are *impediments* in the way to virtue: nearneſs of kin is an *obſtruction* to marriage: Philip found *difficulty* in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their diſpoſitions; but the eloquence of Demoſthenes was the greateſt *obſtacle* to his deſigns.

DIFFICULTY [objection] *Difficulté, objection*, f. To ſtart *or* to raiſe difficulties, *Faire naître des difficultés.* To propoſe a difficulty, *Propoſer une objection.*

To DIFFIDE (dĭf-făĭde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſtruſt] *Se défier.* To diffide in one's own ſtrength, *Se défier de ſes forces.*

DIFFIDENCE (dĭf'-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [diſtruſt, timidity] *Défiance*, f. *méfiance*, f. *timidité*, f. *puſillanimité*, f.

DIFFIDENT (dĭf'-ĭ-dén't), *adj.* [diſtruſtful] *Défiant, méfiant, timide, qui ſe défie.* To be diffident of one, *Se défier de quelqu'un.*

DIFFIDENTLY (dĭf'-ĭ-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with diffidence, fearfully] *Avec défiance, timidement.*

DIFFISSION (dĭf-fĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* V. ABSCISSION.

DIFFLATION (dĭf-flé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſcattering with a blaſt of wind] *Coup de vent*, m.

DIFFLUENCE (dĭf'-lĭoŭ-ĕn'ce), *and* DIFFLUENCY (dĭf'-lĭoŭ-ĕn'cé), *ſ.* [the contrary to conſiſtency] *Fluidité*, f.

DIFFLUENT (dĭf'-lĭoŭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [not conſiſtent] *Fluide.*

DIFFORM (dĭf'-orme), *adj.* [irregular] *Irrégulier, difforme, laid.*

DIFFORMITY (dĭf-or'-mĭ-té), *ſ.* [diverſity of form, irregularity] *Irrégularité*, f. *difformité*, f. *laideur*, f.

DIFFRANCHISEMENT (dĭf-frăn-chăĭze-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the act of taking away the privileges of a city] *L'action d'ôter à une ville ſes franchiſes & ſes immunités.*

To DIFFUSE (dĭf-fĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pour out] *Répandre, étendre.* The waters diffuſed themſelves every way, *Les eaux ſe répondirent de toutes parts.*

* We ſhall diffuſe our name through the conquered world, *Nous étendrons la gloire de notre nom par tout l'univers conquis.*

DIFFUSE (dĭf-fĭouce'), *adj. and* DIFFUSED (dĭf-fĭou'-z'd), *part. adj. Répandu, étendu, épars, diſperſé.*

DIFFUSE [not conciſe] *Diffus, prolixe.* A diffuſe ſtyle, *Un ſtyle diffus.*

DIFFUSEDLY (dĭf-fĭou'-zĕd-lé), *adv.* [diſperſedly] *Diffuſément, d'une manière éparſe.*

DIFFUSEDNESS (dĭf-fĭou'-zĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* V. DIFFUSION.

DIFFUSELY (dĭf-fĭouce'-lé), *adv.* [in a diffuſe manner] *Diffuſément, amplement, prolixement, d'une manière diffuſe.*

DIFFUSION (dĭf-fĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [diſperſion; exuberance of ſtyle] *Diſperſion*, f. *diffuſion*, f.

DIFFUSIVE (dĭf-fĭou'-cĭv'), *adj.* [extended; ſcattered, diſperſed] *Etendu, répandu, qui ſe répand çà & là*, au propre & au figuré. A diffuſive odour, *Une odeur qui ſe répand au loin.* A diffuſive charity, *Une charité qui s'étend à beaucoup de malheureux, une grande charité.*

DIFFUSIVELY (dĭf-fĭou'-cĭv'-lé), *adv.* V. DIFFUSELY.

DIFFUSIVENESS (dĭf-fĭou'-cĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [extenſion, diſperſion; want of conciſeneſs] *Extenſion*, f. *diſperſion*, f. *prolixité*, f. *manque de préciſion*, m.

To DIG (dĭg), -GING, DIGGED (dĭg'-g'd), *or* DUG (deŭg), *v. a.* [to pierce with a ſpade] *Creuſer, fouir, bêcher.* To dig deeper, *Approfondir.* To dig again *Biner.* He digged many wells, *Il creuſa pluſieurs puits.* You cannot dig up your garden too often, *Vous ne ſauriez bêcher trop ſouvent votre jardin.*

To DIG OUT, *Déterrer, tirer de terre.*

DIGAMY (dăĭ'-gă-mé), V. BIGAMY.

DIGASTRIC, *adj.* [A oat. is ſaid of a muſcle of the lower jaw] *Digaſtrique.*

DIGERENT (dăĭ'-djĕr-ĕn't), *adj.* [Med. digeſting, ripening] *Qui a la faculté de digérer*; *digeſtif.*

DIGEST (dăĭ'-djĕſte), *ſ.* [the pandect of the civil law] *Digeſte*, m. *Pandectes*, f. pl.

To DIGEST (dĭ-djĕſte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to concoct in the ſtomach] *Digérer, faire la digeſtion.* Each animal has organs to digeſt his food, *Chaque animal a des organes propres à digérer ſes alimens.*

* To DIGEST [to ſet in order] *Digérer, mettre en ordre, rédiger, réduire.* To digeſt one's matter well, *Digérer bien ſa matière.* Digeſt that buſineſs, *Mettez cette affaire en ordre.*

* To DIGEST [to bear, to put up] *Digérer, ſouffrir patiemment.* I cannot digeſt ſuch an affront, *Je ne ſaurois digérer un tel affront.*

To DIGEST, *v. n.* [to generate matter in a wound] *Se former en pus, ſuppurer.*

DIGESTED (dĭ-djĕs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Digéré*; *rédigé, mis en ordre.*

DIGESTER (dĭ-djĕs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that digeſts his food] *Qui digère.* Great eaters are often ill digeſters, *Les grands mangeurs digèrent ſouvent mal.*

DIGESTER [that which helps the digeſtion; a chymical veſſel] *Digeſtif*, m. *ce qui aide à la digeſtion*; *digeſtif*, vaiſſeau chymique inventé par Papin; *Digeſteur*, m.

DIGESTER [one who reduces to any plan] *Rédacteur*, m.

DIGESTIBLE (dĭ-djĕs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be digeſted] *Qu'on peut digérer.*

DIGESTION (dĭ-djĕs'-tcheŭne *ou* dĭ-djĕſt'-ieŭne), *ſ.* [the act of concocting food in the ſtomach] *L'action de digérer, concoction*, f. *digeſtion*, f. *coction des alimens dans l'eſtomac*, f.

* DIGESTION, *or* DIGESTING, *Réduction*, f. *l'action de mettre en ordre.*

DIGESTION [the preparing of matter by a chymical heat] *Digeſtion*, f. *maturation*, f. terme de Chymie.

DIGESTION [the diſpoſition of a ſore to generate matter] *Suppuration*, f.

DIGESTIVE (dĭ-djĕs'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power to cauſe digeſtion] *Digeſtif, qui facilite la digeſtion.*

DIGESTIVE (dĭ-djĕs'-tĭv'), *ſ.* [an application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter]

ter] *Digeſtif*, m. *remède ſuppuratif.* I dreſſed it with digeſtives, *J'y appliquai des digeſtifs.*

DIGGED (dĭg'-g'd), *or* DUG (dĕŭg), *part. adj. of* To DIG. *Creuſé, bêché.*

DIGGER (dĭgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that opens the ground with a ſpade] *Feſſoyeur*, m. *celui qui creuſe, qui bêche, qui pioche.*

DIGGING (dĭgu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Creuſement*, m.

† To DIGHT (dăĭte'), V. To DRESS.

DIGIT (dĭd'-jĭte'), *ſ.* [the meaſure of length containing three-fourths of an inch] *Meſure contenant les trois quarts d'un pouce*, f.

DIGIT [any of the numbers expreſſed by a ſingle figure] *Un nombre qui s'exprime par un ſeul chiffre.*

DIGITALIS (dĭdj'-ĭ-té-lĭce), *ſ.* [Bot. purple fox-glove; a medicinal plant] *Digitale*, f. *gants de Notre Dame*, m. pl. *Gantelée*, f.

DIGITATED (dĭd'-jĭ-té-tĕd), *adj.* [branching out into diviſions like fingers] *Digité.* Digitated plants, *Plantes dont les feuilles ſont dentelées.*

DIGLADIATION (dăĭ-glă-dĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a combat with ſwords] *Combat à coups d'épée*, m. ‖ *chamailis*, m. *diſpute*, f.

DIGLYPH (dăĭ'-glĭf), *ſ.* [Archit. a conſole with only two chaanels or engravings] *Digiphe*, m.

DIGNIFIED, or DIGNIFY'D (dĭg'-nĭ-făĭ-'d), *part. adj. Revêtu de quelque dignité eccléſiaſtique.*

DIGNIFICATION (dĭg-nĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [exaltation] *Elévation*, f. *exaltation*, f.

To DIGNIFY (dĭg'-nĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to promote to a dignity; uſed chiefly of the clergy] *Elever à quelque dignite*, ſur-tout eccleſiaſtique; dans un ſens plus général, *honorer, faire honneur, illuſtrer.*

DIGNIFYING (dĭg'-nĭ-făĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [dignification, exaltation] *Elévation à quelque dignité eccléſiaſtique*, f. *l'action d' honorer, d'illuſtrer; honneur*, m. *illuſtration*, f.

DIGNITARY (dĭg'-nĭ-tă-ré), *ſ.* [a clergyman advanced to ſome dignity] *Dignitaire*, m. *prélat*, m. *eccléſiaſtique revêtu de quelque dignité.*

DIGNITY (dĭg'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [merit; rank of elevation; grandeur of mien] *Dignité*, f. *mérite*, m. *rang*, m. *élévation*, f. *air noble*, m. *royauté*, f. *majeſté*, f. *air de grandeur*, m. *caractère*, m.

To DIGRESS (dĭ-grĕce'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to turn out of the road; to depart from the main deſign of a diſcourſe] *S'écarter; faire une digreſſion, s'éloigner de ſon ſujet.*

DIGRESSION (dĭ-grĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a paſſage deviating from the main tenour of a diſcourſe] *Digreſſion*, f. *écart*, m. The beſt authors ſprinkle their works with digreſſions, *Les meilleurs auteurs ſement leurs ouvrages de digreſſions agreables.*

DIJON, *ſ.* [an ancient town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, *or* Burgundy; lat. 47°-19′ N. lon. 5°-7′ E.] *Dijon*, m.

To DIJUDICATE (dĭ-djĭoŭ'-dĭ-kéte), *v. a.* [to judge] *Juger entre deux parties, décider.* [to diſtinguiſh] *Diſcerner, diſtinguer, démêler, développer.*

DIJUDICATION (dĭ-djĭoŭ-dĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [judging *or* deciding a diſference between two perſons] *Jugement déciſif entre deux parties.*

DIKE (dăĭke), *ſ.* [a channel to receive water] *Foſſé*, m. *canal*, m.

DIKE [a mound to hinder inundations; cauſeway] *Digue*, f. *chauſſée*, f. *jetée*, f. A dike to turn off a river, *Batardeau*, m.

DIKE-GRAVE (dăĭke'-gréve), *or* DIKE-REEVE (dăĭke'-rĭve), *ſ.* [an officer or overſeer of the dikes and banks in Holland] *Inſpecteur des ſeſſés & des digues*, m.

To DILACERATE (dĭ-lăs'-ĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tear] *Dilacérer, déchirer, mettre en pièces.*

DILACERATED (dĭ-lăs'-ĭ-ré-tĕd), *adj.* [torn to pieces] *Déchiré, mis en pièces.*

DILACERATION (dĭ-lăs-ĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of tearing] *Dilacération*, f. *déchirement*, m.

To DILANIATE (dĭ-lé'-nĭ-éte), V. To DILACERATE.

DILANIATING (dĭ-lé'-nĭ-é-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [dilacerating, renting] *Dilacérateur, -trice.* Dilaniating effort [the endeavour of the puwder in a mine to rent the rock], *Effort dilaniateur.*

To DILAPIDATE (dĭ-lăp'-ĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ruin, to throw down] *Ruiner, détruire, laiſſer dépérir, laiſſer tomber en ruines, dilapider.*

DILAPIDATED (dĭ-lăp'-ĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Ruine, tombé en ruines.*

DILAPIDATION (dĭ-lăp-ĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the deſtroying or the ſuffering any edifice to go to ruin] *Ruine*, f. *dépériſſement*, m. *dilapidation*, f. 'Tis your duty to prevent the dilapidation of this houſe, *C'eſt à vous d'empêcher le dépériſſement de cette maiſon.*

DILATABILITY (dĭ-lé-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of admitting extenſion] *Dilatabilité*, f.

DILATABLE (dĭ-lé'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of extenſion] *Dilatable*, t. d'Anatomie.

DILATATION (dĭ-lă-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of extending; the ſtate of being extended] *Dilatation*, f.

DILATATOR (dĭ-lă-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Anat. is ſaid of the muſcles of the noſe and of the urethra] *Dilatateur*, m.

DILATATOR, *ſ.* [a ſurgical inſtrument] *Ciſtitome*, m. *lithotome*, m. *dilatatoire*, m.

To DILATE (dĭ-léte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to extend, to enlarge] *Dilater, étendre, élargir.*

* To dilate a diſcourſe, *Etendre un diſcours*, V. To EXTEND.

To DILATE, *v. n.* [to widen; to ſpeak largely and copiouſly] *Se dilater, s'étendre.*

* To dilate upon a topick, *S'étendre ſur un ſujet, le traiter avec étendue.*

DILATED (dĭ-lé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Dilaté.*

DILATING (dĭ-lé'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de dilater, dilatation*, f.

DILATOR (dĭ-lé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Surgery; that which extends any paſſage] *Dilatateur*, m.

DILATORINESS (dĭl'-ă-teŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſlowneſs, procraſtination] *Lenteur*, f. *procraſtination*, f. *fainéantiſe*, f.

DILATORY (dĭl'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [tardy, ſlow, ſluggiſh] *Lent, tardif, qui differe, dilatoire*, en terme de Palais. A dilatory man, *Un temporiſeur.* Dilatory pleas *or* exceptions, *Exceptions dilatoires, chicanes*, f. pl.

DILECTION (dĭ-lĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of loving] *Dilection*, f. t. de Dévotion.

DILEMMA (dăĭ lĕm'-ă), *ſ.* [an argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions] *Dilemme*, m.

* DILEMMA [a difficult choice, a vexatious alternative] *Alternative embarraſſante.* They were in a dire dilemma, *Ils étoient dans une cruelle alternative.*

DILIGENCE (dĭl'-ĭ djĕn'ce), *ſ.* [exactneſs, aſſiduity, induſtry] *Diligence*, f. *exactitude*, f. *ſoin*, m. *aſſiduité*, f.

DILIGENT (dĭl'-ĭ-djĕn'te), *adj.* [aſſiduous, conſtant in application; proſecuted with activity] *Diligent, exact, aſſidu, ſoigneux, attentif, eveillé ſur ſes interêts.* To be double diligent, *Redoubler de ſoins.* V. ACTIVE.

DILIGENTLY (dĭl'-ĭ-djĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with aſſiduity, heed, and perſeverance] *Diligemment, exactement, curieuſement, attentivement, exactement.*

DILIGENTNESS (dĭl'-ĭ-djĕn't-nĕce), V. DILIGENCE.

DILL (dĭl), *ſ.* [an herb] *Anet*, m.

DILLING (dĭl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a child born in the old age of its father] *Un enfant né ſur les vieux jours de ſon père.* A darling, *Mignon*, m. *favori*, m. *l'enfant qu'on aime le plus*, ‖ *Benjamin.*

DILUCID (dĭ-lĭou'-cĭd), *adj.* [clear, not opaque, not obſcure] *Tranſparent, clair, aiſé à comprendre, evident, manifeſte.*

To DILUCIDATE (dĭ-lĭou'-cĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make clear *or* plain] *Eclaircir, expliquer, développer.*

DILUCIDATED (dĭ-lĭou'-cĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Eclairci, expliqué.*

DILUCIDATION (dĭ-lĭou-cĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [explanation] *Eclairciſſement*, m. *explication*, f.

DILUENT (dĭl'-ĭoŭ ĕn'te), *adj.* [having the power to attenuate] *Qui atténue, qui diſſout.*

DILUENT, *ſ.* [that which thins other matter] *Diſſolvant*, m. *délayant*, m. There is no real diluent but water, *Il n'y a de véritable diſſolvant que l'eau.*

To DILUTE (dĭ-lĭoute'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to make thin *or* weak by the admixture of a diluent] *Détremper, tremper, délayer; tempérer, affoiblir.* To dilute the ſtarch, *Demêler les blancs* (t. d'Amidonnier).

DILUTE, *adj.* DILUTED (dĭ-lĭoŭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Détrempé, trempé, délayé; tempéré, affoibli.*

DILUTER (dĭ-lĭou'-teŭr), *ſ.* V. DILUENT, *ſ.*

DILUTION (dĭ-lĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making any thing thin *or* weak] *L'action de diſſoudre ou d'affoiblir.*

DILUVIAN (dĭ-lĭou'-vĭ-ăne), *adj.* [relating to the deluge] *Qui a rapport au déluge.*

DIM (dĭme), *adj.* [not having a quick ſight] *Qui a la vue trouble, qui ne voit pas bien.* He is dim by Nature, *Il a naturellement la vue trouble.*

* A dim underſtanding, *Une conception dure, un eſprit lourd.*

DIM [dark] *Obſcur, blafard.* A dim colour, *Une couleur obſcure.* To burn faint and dim, *Jeter une lueur faible & ſombre.*

To DIM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to darken] *Offuſquer, obſcurcir, rendre obſcur.* That dims my ſight, *Cela m'offuſque la vue.*

DIMACHERUS (dĭ-mă-kĭ'-reŭce), *ſ.* [Antiq a gladiator who fought with two ſwords] *Dimachère*, m.

DIMENSION (dĭ-mĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [bulk, extent] *Dimenſion*, f. *étendue*, f. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and depth, *Les trois dimenſions ſont la longueur, la largeur, & la profondeur.*

DIMENTIONLESS (dĭ-mĕn'-cheŭne-lĕce), *adj. Sans groſſeur déterminée.*

DIMENSIVE (dĭ-mĕn'-cĭv'), *adj.* [marking the boundaries] *Qui marque la dimenſion ou l'étendue.*

DIMETER (dăĭ-mi'-teŭr), *adj.* [in Greek and Latin poetry; compoſed of two meaſures or four feet] *Dimètre.*

DIMICATION (dăĭ-mĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a battle] *Combat*, m. *choc*, m. *eſcarmouche*, f.

DIMIDIATION (dĭ-mĭd-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of halving] *L'action de partager par le milieu.*

To DIMINISH (dĭ-mĭn'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make leſs, to impair] *Diminuer, amoindrir, rabattre, abaiſſer,* ‖ *écorner.* To diminiſh friendſhip, *Altérer l'amitié*, V. To ABATE.

To DIMINISH, *v. n.* [to grow leſs, to be impaired] *Diminuer, décroître; decheir, dégénérer; baiſſer, ſe conſumer.* His underſtanding diminiſhes, *Son eſprit baiſſe.*

DIMINISHED (dĭ-mĭn'-ĭch't), *pa t. adj. Diminué, abaiſſé, dechu.*

DIMINISHING (dĭ-mĭn'-ĭch-ĭn'gne). *ſ.* [*from* To DIMINISH] *Diminution*, f. *décroiſſement*, m. *l'action de diminuer*, &c. f.

DIMINISHINGLY (dĭ-mĭn'-ĭch-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a manner tending to vilify] *D'une manière qui tend à déprimer, avec mépris.* To ſpeak diminiſhingly of one, *Parler avec mépris de quelqu'un, le déprimer.*

DIMINUTION (dĭm-ĭ-nĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making leſs, the ſtate of growing leſs] *Diminution*, f. *rabais*, m. *diſcrédit*, m. *dégradation*,

gradation, f. *décroissement*, m. *déchet*, m.

DIMINUTION [Archit. the diminishing of the shaft of a column towards the upper end.] *Diminution*, f. *Contracture*, f. *retrécissement*, m.

DIMINUTIVE (dĭ-mĭn'-ŭŏŭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [small, little] *Petit, chétif.* The most diminutive of birds, *Le plus petit des oiseaux.*

DIMINUTIVE, *s.* [a word formed to express littleness] *Diminutif*, m.

DIMINUTIVELY (dĭ-mĭn'-ŭŏŭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* *D'une manière diminutive.*

DIMINUTIVENESS (dĭ-mĭn'-ŭŏŭ-tĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [smallness, littleness, pettiness] *Petitesse*, f.

DIMISH (dĭm'-ĭshe), *adj.* [somewhat dim] *Un peu obscur.*

DIMISSORY (dĭm'-ĭs-seŭr-é), *adj.* [by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction] *Dimissorial.* Dimissory letters, *Lettres dimissoriales*, ou *dimissoire.*

DIMITY (dĭm'-ĭ-tĕ), *s.* [a fine kind of fustian] *Basin*, m.

DIMLY (dĭm'-lé), *adv.* [obscurely] *Obscurément.*

DIMMED (dĭm'-m'd), *part. adj. of* To dim, *Ebloui, obscurci*

DIMNESS (dĭm'-nĕce), *s.* [dulness of sight] *Obscurcissement de la vue*, m. au figuré, *défaut de pénétration*, m. *stupidité*, f.

DIMPLE (dĭm'-pl'), *s* [a little cavity in the cheek or chin] *Fossette*, f. *petit creux aux joues ou au menton.*

To DIMPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to sink in small cavities] *Former ou faire une fossette.*

DIMPLED (dĭm'-pl'd), *adj.* [set with dimples] *Qui a une ou plusieurs fossettes.*

DIMPLY (dĭm'-plé), *adj.* *Plein de fossettes*, ou *de petites inégalités*

DIN (dĭne), *s.* [a loud noise] *Bruit*, m. *tapage*, m 'Twas a din to fright a monster, *C'étoit un bruit à épouvanter un diable.*

To DIN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to stun with noise] *Etourdir.* You din my ears with your cries, *Vous m'étourdissez les oreilles par vos cris.*

DINDYME and DINDYMENE, *s.* [Mythol. titles of Cybele, *Dindyme*, &c.] f.

To DINE (dăĭne) -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to eat about the middle of the day] *Dîner.* Let us dine, *Dînons.*

DINETICAL (dĭ-nĕt'-ĭ-kal), *adj.* V. VERTIGINOUS.

To DING (dĭn'gne), -ING, DUNG (deŭn'gne), *v. a.* [to bluster, to bounce, to huff; to dash with violence, to impress with force] *Froisser, heurter avec violence, bossuer.* To ding plate, *Bosseler de la vaisselle d'argent.*

DING-DONG (dĭn'gne-dŏn'gne), *s.* [a word by which the sound of bells is expressed] *Mot Anglois qui exprime le son des cloches*; *Dine-don.*

DINGLE (dĭn'-gl'), *s.* [a dale] *Vallon*, m. V. VALLEY.

DINING-ROOM (dăĭ'-nĭn'gne-roume), *s.* [the room where entertainments are made] *Salle à manger*, f. *réfectoire*, (dans une communauté), m.

DINNER (dĭn'-eŭr), *s.* [the chief meal] *Dîné* ou *dîner*, m. To eat a full dinner, *Dîner à fond.*

† After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile, *Après dîné repose-toi, Après soupé promene-toi.*

DINNER-TIME (dĭn'-eŭr-tĭme), *s.* [the time of dining] *L'heure de dîner*, f.

DINT (dĭn't), *s.* [a blow, a stroke] *Coup*, m. A mortal dint, *Un coup mortel.*

DINT, [violence, force, power] *Force*, f. *violence*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *puissance*, f. The dint of arms, *La force des armes.*

* The dint of a discourse, *La force d'un discours.*

DINT' [mark] *Marque*, f. *impression*, f. *trace*, f. *vestige*, m.

To DINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark by a blow] *Marquer en frappant, faire une marque par un coup.*

DINUMERATION (dăĭ-nĭoŭ-mĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [numbering out singly] *Dénumbrement*, m.

DIOCESAN (dăĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-săne), *s.* [the Bishop of the diocese] *Evêque diocésain*, m.

DIOCESAN, *s.* [an inhabiter within a diocese] *Diocésain*, m.

DIOCESS, (dăĭ-ô-cĕce), *s.* [the extent of a Bishop's jurisdiction] *Diocèse*, f.

DIOMEDES (dăĭ-ô-mi'-dĭz), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Tydeus and King of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and carried off, with Ulysses, the Palladium] *Diomède*, m.

DIONE (dăĭ-ô'-né), *s.* [Mythol. a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, and one of the mistresses of Jupiter] *Dioné*, f.

DIONYSIA (dăĭ-ô-nĭs'-ĭ-ă), or DIONYSIACA (dăĭ-ô-nĭs'-ĭ-ăk-ă), *s. pl.* [Antiq. solemn feasts in honour of Bacchus] *Dionysiaques*, f. pl. *Dionysies*, f. pl. Dionysiaca (a sort of dance), *Dionysiaque*, f.

DIONYSIUS (dăĭ-ô-nĭs'-ĭ-eŭce) DITHYRAMBUS, DÆMONBONUS, *s.* Mythol. titles of Bacchus) *Dionysius*, &c. m.

DIOPTER (dăĭ-ŏp'-teŭr), *s.* Astron. a hole or index pierced in the pinnula or sight of an Alhidade] *Dioptre*, m.

DIOPTRICAL (dăĭ-ŭp'-trĭ-kăl), and DIOPTRICK (dăĭ-ŏp'-trĭk), *adj.* [assisting the sight in the view of distant objects] *Qui aide à voir les objets éloignés.* Dioptrical glasses, *Des verres de lunettes.*

DIOPTRICKS (dăĭ-ŏp'-tricks), *s. pl.* [a part of opticks treating of the refraction of the light] *Dioptrique*, f.

DIORTHROSIS (dăĭ-or-tshrô'-cĭce), *s.* [a chirurgical operation by which crooked members are made even] *Diorthrose*, f.

DIOSANTHOS (dăĭ-ŏs-ăn'-tshŏce), *s.* [a sort of small pink] *Mignardise*, f.

DIOSCURI (dăĭ-ŏs-kĭou'-răĭ), *s. pl.* [Mythol. a title of Castor and Pollux] *Dioscures*, m. pl.

DIOSMA [plant growing at the Cape of Good Hope] *Bukku des Hottentots*, m.

DIOSPYROS (dăĭ-ŭs'-pĭ-rŏs), *s.* [Bot. a shrub, a sort of medlar] *Amélanchier*, m. [guiacana, Indian date-plum] *Plaqueminier*, m. *Diospyre*, f.

To DIP (dĭp) -PING, *or* -PED, dipt, *v. a.* [to immerge] *Tremper, plonger.* To dip one in water, *Plonger quelqu'un dans l'eau.* To dip one's bread in the sauce, *Tremper son pain dans la sauce.*

To DIP [to wet] *Mouiller.* He dipped me all over, *Il m'a tout mouillé.*

To DIP [to engage as a pledge] *Engager, hypothéquer.*

To DIP *v. n.* [to sink, to immerge, to enter] *Plonger, enfoncer.*

* To dip in a book, *Parcourir légèrement un livre.*

To DIP lower [among Tallow-chandlers; to put the cotton deeper into the tallow] *Colleter.*

To DIP a hide [among Curriers; to wet it repeatedly] *Défoncer une peau.*

To DIP a third time, *Mettre près.*

To DIP the skins [in a mixture of water, eggs and barley-flour] *Donner la passée.*

DIP, *s.* [Among Tallow-Chandlers] *plongée*, f. to give the finishing dip, *A hever.*

DIPHRYGES (dăĭ-frĭdj'-ĭz) or DIPHRYX (dăĭ-frĭks') *s.* [Pharm. sediment, or dross of copper, a potent cleanser] *Diphryges*, m.

DIPCHICK (dĭp'-tchĭk), *s. Sorte d'oiseau.*

DIPETALOUS (dăĭ-pĕt'-ă-leŭce), *adj.* [having two flower-leaves] *Bipétale.*

DIPTHONG (dĭp'-tshŏn'gne), [the coalition of two vowels to form one sound] *Diphtongue*, f.

DIPLOE' (dăĭ-plô-é'), [Anat. a spongy substance separating the two tables of the cranium] *Diploé*, m.

DIPLOLEPIS (dĭ-plô'-lĕp-ĭce), *s.* [an insect much like the Cynips] *Diplolepe*, m.

DIPLOMA (dĭ-plô'-mă), *s.* [a letter or writing conferring some privilege] *Diplome*, f.

DIPLOMATICA (dĭ-plŏm-ăt-ĭ'-kă), *s* [the science which teaches to distinguish true patents from supposed ones] *Diplomatique*, f.

DIPPED (dĭp'-p't), V. DIPT.

DIPPER (dĭp'-eŭr), *s.* [one that dips in the water] *Plongeur*, m. c'est aussi un tube i vet que l'on donne en Angleterre aux anabaptistes.

DIPPING (dĭp'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from to Dip] *L'action de tremper*, ou *de mouiller*, ou *de plonger.*

DIPPING *or* DIP (among Tallow-chandlers), *Plongée*, f. Second dipping. *Retournure*, f.

DIPSAS (dĭp'-săs) *s.* [a dangerous serpent of Syria and Lybia, producing an unquenchable thirst] *Dipsas*, m. ou *Dipsade*, m.

DIPT (dĭpte), *part. adj. of* To Dip, *Trempé, mouillé, plongé*; *engagé, hypothéqué.*

DIPTERA (dĭp'-tĕr-ă), *s. pl.* [Nat. Hist. insects having but two wings] *Diptere*, m. pl.

DIPTERON (dĭ-ĭ'-tĕr-ŏne), *s.* [Archit. a temple with a double row of columns] *Diptère*, m.

DIPTOTE (dĭp'-tôte), *s.* [in Grammar] *Nom qui n'a que deux cas*, m.

DIPTYCHA (dĭp'-tĭ-kă), *s* [Antiq. a public register, wherein were written the names of the magistrates] *Diptyque*, m.

DIPTYCH (Dip'-tĭk), *s.* [in the Greek Church, a register of the persons baptized, and of the dead, and of martyrs] *Diptyque*, m. *Martyrologe*, m.

DIRÆ (dăĭ'-ri), *s. pl.* [Mythol viz. Deorum iræ; a title of the furies] *Dires*, f. pl.

DIRCE (dĭr'-cé), *s.* [Mythol. the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, dragged to death by a mad bull; also a vain beauty changed by Pallas into a fish] *Dircé*, f.

DIRE (dăĭeŭr), *adj.* [dreadful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree] *Terrible, affreux, cruel, inhumain, méchant au suprême degré.*

DIRECT (dĭ-rĕkt'), *adj.* strait, open, not ambiguous] *Direct, droit, clair, ouvert, sans ambiguité.* In a direct line, *En droite ligne, en ligne directe.* In direct words, *En termes clairs.*

To DIRECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regulate, to adjust, to order, to command] *Diriger, ordonner, régler, rectifier, rapporter*; *conduire, gouverner.* To direct one's course, intention, steps, &c. *Diriger sa course, son intention, ses pas*, &c.

To DIRECT [to rectify] the intention, *Diriger*, ou *rectifier, l'intention.*

To DIRECT [to turn, to refer] *Diriger, dresser, porter, rapporter.* To direct one's intention to the profit, and not to the sin, *diriger, porter son intention au gain, & non pas au péché.* To direct all one's actions to God's glory, *rapporter toutes ses actions à la gloire de Dieu.*

To DIRECT [to show one how to do a thing] *Montrer, enseigner, instruire, donner des instructions.* Pray direct me how to do it, *montrez-moi, je vous prie, comment il me faut faire*, God direct you for the best, *je prie Dieu qu'il vous conduise*, ou *vous assiste dans votre entreprise.*

To DIRECT a letter to one, *Adresser une lettre à quelqu'un.*

To DIRECT [to bend one's course towards a place] *Aller droit, prendre sa route vers quelque lieu.*

To DIRECT [to steer] one's course at sea, *Faire route, gouverner, courir, porter, faire voile.*

DIRECTED (dĭ-rĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Dirigé, rapporté, adressé.*

DIRECTOR (dĭ-rĕk'-teŭr), *s.* [one who directs] *Qui dirige, qui règle, directeur*, m.

DIRECTING (dĭ-rĕk'-tĭn'gne), *and* DIRECTION (dĭrĕk'-cheŭne), *s. L'action de diriger, direction*, f. *ordre*, m. *instruction*, f. *bouffole*, f. He has the direction of this affair, *Il a la direction de cette affaire.* To follow one's directions, *Suivre les ordres* ou *les instructions de quelqu'un.* A body cannot of itself alter the direction of its motion, *Un corps ne peut pas de lui-même changer la direction de son mouvement.* V. ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTION of a letter, *L'addresse d'une lettre*, f.

DIRECTION-WORD (dĭ-rĕk'-cheŭne-oŭeŭrd), *s.* in Printing, *Réclame*, f.

DIRECTIVE (dĭ-rĕk'-tiv'), *adj.* [having the power of direction] *Qui dirige.* A directive rule, *Une loi directrice.*

DIRECTLY (dĭ-rĕkt'-lé, *and emphatically* dăĭ'-rĕkt-lé), *adv.* [in a ſtraight line, immediately] *Directement, droit, en droite ligne, expreſſément, clairement, immédiatement ; recta.* Directly againſt, *vis-à-vis de.*

DIRECTNESS, (dĭ rĕkt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtraitneſs] *Droiture, f. rectitude, f*

DIRECTOR (dĭ-rĕk'-tŭr), *ſ.* [one that has authority over others] *Directeur,* m. *chef,* m. *guide,* m. *maître,* m.

DIRECTORY (dĭ-rĕk'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a book publiſhed by the non-conformiſts, to regulate their ſect in acts of worſhip] *Liturgie ou formule preſbytérienne ou proteſtante,* f. *directoire,* m.

DIRECTORY [a body of Directors] *Directoire,* m.

DIRECTRIX (dĭ-rĕk'-trĭks), *ſ* [in Geom. dirigens ; expreſſes a line of motion] *Directrice, f.*

DIRFUL (dăĭre'-foŭl), V. DIRE.

DIRENESS (dăĭre'-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſmalneſs, hideouſneſs] *Horreur,* f. *qualité qui rend une choſe affreuſe,* f.

DIREPTION (dăĭ-rĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of plundering] *Pillage,* m. *ſaccagement,* m. *ſac,* m.

DIRGE [deŭrdje], *ſ.* [a ſong of lamentation; the office for the dead] *Chant funèbre,* m. *obit,* m. *ſervice,* m. A dirge for a prince, *Catafalque.*

DIRK (deŭrk), *ſ.* [a ſort of dagger] *Sorte de poignard.* f. *dague,* f.

DIRPHYA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Dirphya,* f.

DIRT (deŭrte), *ſ* [mud, filth, mire,] *Boue,* f. *bourbe,* f *fange,* f. *ordure.* f. *ſaleté,* f. *vilenie,* f. *h ſſeſſe,* f. To get freſh dirt, *Se recrotter.* To get the dirt off of one's face, *Se décraſſer le viſage.*

† To throw dirt upon one, *Cracher ſur quelqu'un, le mépriſer.*

† His dirt will not ſtick, *Ses injures tomberont ſans effet.*

To DIRT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to foul] *Tacher, ſouiller, crotter.*

DIRTED (deŭrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Taché, ſouillé, crotté.*

DIRTILY (deŭrt'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [naſtily, ſordidly] *Salement, vilainement, baſſement, ſordidement.*

DIRTINESS (deŭrt'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [naſtineſs, baſeneſs] *Saleté, f. ordure,* f. *vilenie,* f. au figuré, *baſſeſſe,* f *lâcheté,* f.

DIRTY (deŭrt'-é), *adj.* [foul, naſty, mean, baſe] *Crotté, ſangeux, boueux, ſale, ſouillé, vilain ;* au figuré, *bas, lâche, ſordide, honteux, indigne* To be exceedingly dirty, *Etre crotté comme un barbet.* To be dirty again, *Se recrotter.*

§ Dirty fellow, *Poliſſon,* m. Dirty work, *Coquinerie,* f.

To DIRTY, *v. a.* [to foul, to ſoil] *Salir, crotter.* You dirty your linen, *Vous ſaliſſez votre linge.* You dirty your petticoat, *Vous crottez votre jupe.*

DIS (dĭce, *when under the accent either primary or ſecondary, or when a hard conſonant follows ;* dĭz, *before a ſoft conſonant, or a vowel*), [an inſeparable particle prefixed to words, giving them a contrary ſignification, or intimating ſeparation, &c.] *Dé ou dés.* V. the letter S.

DIS (dĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Pluto,] *Dis,* m.

DISABILITY (dĭz-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the want of power to do any thing] *Incapacité,* f. *impuiſſance,* f.

To DISABLE (dĭz-é'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to render incapable] *Rendre incapable.* The weakneſs of his health diſables him for a long ſtudy, *La foibleſſe de ſa ſanté le rend incapable d'une longue application.*

To DISABLE an eſtate, *Ruiner un bien.*

To DISABLE the guns of a battery, *Ruiner une batterie.*

To DISABLE a ſhip, *Déſemparer,* ou *déſagréer un vaiſſeau, le mettre hors d'ſervice.*

DISABLED (dĭz-é'-bl'd), *part. adj. Rendu incapable, mis hors de pouvoir.* A diſabled creature, *Un homme impotent, perclus de ſes membres.* A diſabled eſtate, *Un bien ruiné.* A diſabled ſhip, *Un vaiſſeau déſemparé* ou *déſagréé.*

To DISABUSE, -ING, -ED (dĭſ-ă-bĭouze'), *v. a.* [to undeceive] *Déſabuſer, détromper.*

DISABUSED (dĭſ-ă-bĭou-z'd'), *part. adj. Déſabuſé.*

DISACCOMMODATION (dĭſ-ăk-kŏm'-mô-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being unfit] *Diſconvenance,* f.

To DISACCUSTOM (dĭſ-ă-keŭs'-teŭme), *v. a.* [to deſtroy the ſource of habit] *Déſaccoutumer.*

To DISACKNOWLEDGE (dĭſ-ăk-nŏl' édge), *v. a.* [to diſown] *Déjavouer, nier.*

DISACQUAINTANCE (dĭſ-ăk-koŭën'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [diſuſe of familiarity] *Méſintelligence,* f.

DISADVANTAGE (dĭs-ăd-văn'-tédje), *ſ.* [loſs] *Déſavantage,* m. *perte,* f. *préjudice,* m. *dommage,* m. *tort,* m.

To DISADVANTAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to injure in intereſt of any kind] *Préjudicier, nuire, faire tort, déſavantager.*

DISADVANTAGED (dĭſ-ăd-văn'-tédj'd), *part. adj. qui a ſouffert quelque dommage.*

DISADVANTAGEOUS (dĭſ-ăd-văn'-té'-djeŭce), and DISADVANTAGEABLE (dĭs-ăd-văn'-té-djă-bl'), *adj.* [contrary to intereſt] *Déſavantageux, préjudiciable, déſavourable, dommageable.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY (dĭſ-ăd-văn'-té'-djeŭs-lé), *adv.* [with diſadvantage] *Déſavantageuſement, avec déſavantage.*

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS (dĭs-ăd-văn'-té'djeŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. INCONVENIENCE.

DISADVENTURE (dĭs-ăd-vĕn'-tieŭre), *ſ.* V. MISCHANCE.

DISADVENTUROUS (dĭſ-ăd-vĕn'-tiŏŭ-reŭce), *adj.* V. UNHAPPY.

To DISAFFECT (dĭſ-ăf-fĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcontent] *Indiſpoſer, aliéner, mécontenter,* [to diſlike] *condamner, déſapprouver.*

DISAFFECTED (dĭſ-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [not diſpoſed to zeal] *Indiſpoſé, mécontent, mal intentionné.* The diſaffected to the government, *Ceux qui ſont indiſpoſés contre le gouvernement, les mécontents.*

DISAFFECTEDLY (dĭs-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-lé), *adv. Sans affection, ſans attachement.*

DISAFFECTEDNESS (dĭſ-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité d'être ſans affection,* ou *ſans attachement.*

DISAFFECTION (dĭſ-ăf-fĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [want of affection] *Indiſpoſition,* f. *mauvaiſe intention, mécontentement,* m. *déſaffection,* f.

DISAFFECTIONATE (dĭſ-ăf-fĕk'-cheŭnéte), *adj.* [diſaffected] *Mal-intentionné, mécontent, qui n'eſt pas ſatisfait.*

DISAFFIRMANCE (dĭſ-ăf-fer'-măn'ce), *ſ.* [Conſutation, negation] *Négation,* f.

DISAFFOREST (dĭſ-ăf-fŏr'-ĕſte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground] *Oter à un terrain les privilèges de forêt royale ; le remettre en commune,* ou *le regarder comme un terrain ordinaire.*

DISAFFORESTED, *part. adj. Qui a perdu les privilèges de forêt royale.*

To DISAGREE (dĭſ-ă-grī') -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to differ, to be in a ſtate of oppoſition] *Diſconvenir, ne pas s'accorder, différer, être en oppoſition.* He won't diſagree about that, *Il ne diſconviendra pas de cela.* It ſeems to diſagree with what they call reaſon, *Il ſemble ne pas s'accorder avec ce qu'ils appellent raiſon.*

DISAGREEABLE (dĭſ-ă-grī'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [contrary, unſuitable] *contraire, oppoſé.*

DISAGREEABLE, [unpleaſing] *Déſagréable, déplaiſant, mauſſade, laid.*

DISAGREEABLENESS (dĭs-ă-grī'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [unſuitableneſs] *Diſconvenance,* f. *contrariété,* f. *oppoſition,* f.

DISAGREEABLENESS, [unpleaſantneſs] *Déſagrément,* m. *qualité déſagréable,* f.

DISAGREEABLY (dĭſ-ă-grī'-ă-blé), *adv.* [in a diſagreeable manner] *Déſagréablement, mauſſadement.*

DISAGREED (dĭſ-ă-grīd') *adj.* [from to Diſagree] *Qui eſt en différend, qui ne s'accorde pas, brouillé*

DISAGREEING (dĭſ-ă-grī'-ĭn-'gne), *and* DISAGREEMENT (dĭſ-a-grī'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [difference ; contrariety of ſentiments] *Différence,* f. *diſconvenance,* f. *diſcorde,* f. *oppoſition de ſentimens,* f. *contrariété,* f *mauvaiſe intelligence, brouillerie,* f.

To DISALLOW (dĭſ-ăl-lăoŭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſlike, to conſider as unlawful] *Déſapprouver, blâmer, condamner.*

To DISALLOW, *v. n.* [to refuſe permiſſion] *Défendre, dénier.*

DISALLOWABLE (dĭſ-ăl-lăoŭ'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not allowable] *Qu'on ne doit pas permettre.*

DISALLOWANCE (dĭſ-ăl-lăoŭ'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [prohibition] *Défenſe,* f. *prohibition,* f.

To DISANCHOR (dĭz-ăn'-keŭr), *v. a.* [to drive a ſhip from its anchor] *Lever l'ancre, déſancrer.*

To DISANIMATE (dĭz-ăn'-ĭ-méte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to diſcourage] *Décourager.*

To DISANNUL (dĭſ-ăn'-neŭl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to make void] *Annuler, abolir, abroger, révoquer,* V. To ABOLISH.

DISANNULLED (dĭſ-ăn'-neŭl'd') *part. adj. Annulé, aboli, abrogé, révoqué.*

DISANNULLING (dĭſ-ăn'-neŭl'-ĭn'gne). *and* DISANNULMENT (dĭſ-ăn'-neŭl'-mĕn't), *ſ.* the act of making void] *Annullation,* f. *abrogation,* f.

To DISAPPEAR (dĭs-ăp-pīre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vaniſh out of ſight] *Diſparoître, s'éclipſer, s'évanouir.*

DISAPPEARING (dĭs-ăp-pī'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [eſcape] *Diſparade,* f. *action de diſparoître,* f.

DISAPPEARED (dĭſ-ăp-pīr'd'), *adj.* [vaniſhed out of ſight, loſt to view] *Diſparu, évanoui, éclipſé, qui ne paroît plus.*

To DISAPPOINT (dĭſ-ăp-pŏĭn'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defeat expectation] *Fruſtrer, tromper, faire échouer, déranger, ruiner, déconcerter.* To diſappoint one, *Faire banqueroute à quelqu'un.* He diſappointed my hopes, *Il trompa mon attente.* To diſappoint one of any thing, *Fruſtrer, priver quelqu'un d'une choſe à laquelle il s'attendoit.* To diſappoint one's deſigns, *Déranger* ou *faire échouer les projets de quelqu'un.* To diſappoint an officer (to caſhier him), *Déſappointer un officier, l'ôter du rôle.*

DISAPPOINTED (dĭſ-ăp-poĭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Fruſtré, trompé.* To be diſappointed, *marquer ſon coup, ne pas réuſſir.*

DISAPPOINTMENT (dĭſ-ăp-poĭn't'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [defeat of hopes] *Attente trompée ; contre-temps,* m. *traverſe à quoi on ne s'attendoit pas ; mauvaiſe réuſſite,* f. *inconvénient,* m. *dérangement,* m. *déconcertement,* m. How many diſappointments have ſaved a man from ruin? *Combien de contretemps ont prévenu la perte de celui qui les a éprouvés?* The enemy was ſtark-mad at this diſappointment, *l'ennemi étoit au déſeſpoir d'avoir manqué ſon coup.*

DISAPPOINTMENT, [the breaking one's word] *Manquement de parole,* m.

DISAPPROBATION (dĭſ-ăp-prô-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [condemnation, cenſure] *condamnation,* f. *cenſure,* f. *blâme,* m. *improbation,* f. *diſapprobation,* f.

To DISAPPROVE (dĭſ-ăp-prouve'), *v. a.* [to diſlike, to cenſure] *Déſapprouver, condamner, cenſurer, blâmer,* m. *improuver.*

DISAPPROVED (dĭſ-ăp-prou'-v'd), *part. adj. Déſapprouvé, cenſuré, blâmé.*

‡ DISARD (dăĭ'-ſarde), *ſ.* [a prattler] *Bavard,* m.

To DISARM (dĭz-arm'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of arms] *Déſarmer, ôter les armes.*

armes. I disarmed him, *Je le désarmai.* To disarm one by submission, *Faire tomber les armes des mains à quelqu'un.*

DISARMED (dĭz-arm'd'), *part. adj. Désarmé.*

DISARRAY (dĭz-ăr-ĕ'), *s.* [disorder, confusion] *Désordre*, m. *confusion*, f.

¶ To DISARRAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to undress] *Déshabiller*; *mettre en désordre* en *dérangeant l'habillement de quelqu'un.*

DISARRAYED (dĭz-ăr-ĕ'd'), *adj.* [out of the regular order of battle] *En désordre, mis en désordre.*

DISASTER (dĭz-ăs'-teŭr), *s.* [misfortune] *Désastre*, m. *malheur*, m. *infortune*, f. V. MISFORTUNE. *Revers*, m. *accident fâcheux*; *déconvenue*, f.

To DISASTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blast by an unfavourable star; to afflict, to mischief] *Affliger, porter malheur.*

DISASTROUS (dĭz-ăs'-treŭce), *adj.* [unlucky, unhappy, calamitous; gloomy] *Désastreux, malheureux, fatal, funeste*; *Calamiteux, fâcheux.*

DISASTROUSLY (dĭz-ăs'-treŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a disastrous manner] *Malheureusement.*

To DISAVOUCH (dĭs-ă-vaoŭtche), *and* To DISAVOW (dĭs-ă-vaoŭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disown] *Désavouer, désapprouver.*

DISAVOWAL (dĭs-ă-vaoŭ'-ăl), *and* DISAVOWMENT (dĭs-ă-vaoŭ'-mĕn'te), *s.* [denial] *Désaveu*, m.

DISAVOWED (dĭs-ă-vaoŭ'd'), *part. adj. Désavoué, désapprouvé.*

To DISAUTHORISE (dĭz-â'-tshô-răïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of credit] *Décréditer.*

To DISBAND (dĭz-băn-'d), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dismiss from military service] *Licencier, congédier, débander.*

To DISBAND the troops, *Licencier des troupes.*

To DISBAND, *v. n.* [to retire from military service; to separate, to break up] *Se retirer du service, se séparer, se rompre.*

DISBANDED (dĭz-băn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Licencié, congédié.*

DISBANDING (dĭz-băn'-dĭn'gne), *s.* [from to disband] *Débandement*, m.

To DISBARK (dĭz-bark'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to land from a ship] *Débarquer.*

DISBELIEF (dĭs-bé-līf'), *s.* [refusal of credit, denial of belief] *Doute*, m. *défiance*, f. *manque de foi*, m.

To DISBELIEVE (dĭs-be-lĭv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [not to credit] *Ne pas croire, regarder comme faux, décroire.* I neither believe nor disbelieve it, *Je ne le crois ni ne le décrois.*

DISBELIEVED (dĭs-be-lĭv'd'), *part. adj. Révoqué en doute, que l'on ne croit pas.*

DISBELIEVER (dĭs-be-lī'-veŭr), *s.* [one who refuses belief] *Incrédule*, m.

To DISBENCH (dĭz-bĕn'tché'), *v. a. Chasser d'un banc.*

DISBOCATION (dĭs-bô-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [assarting, assart] *Essart*, m.

To DISBRANCH (dĭz-brăn'tche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to separate a branch from a tree, to break it off] *Ebrancher.*

DISBRANCHED (dĭz brăn'-tch't'), *part. adj. Ebranché.*

To DISBUD (dĭz-beŭd'), -NING, -DED, *v. a.* [to take away the sprigs newly put forth] *Ebourgeonner, élaguer.*

To DISBURDEN (dĭz-beŭr'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unload] *alléger, élaguer* (*un arbre*).

DISBURDENED (dĭz-beŭr'-d'n'd), *part. adj. Déchargé.*

DISBURDENING (dĭz-beur'-d'nĭn'gne), of trees, *s.* [in Gardening] *Action d'élaguer*, f. He who disburdens, *Elagueur*, m.

To DISBURSE (dĭz-beŭrce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spend or lay out money] *Débourser, dépenser.* Money is now not to be disbursed, *Il ne s'agit pas encore de débourser de l'argent.* As Alexander received great sums, he was no less liberal in disbursing of them, *Comme Alexandre recevoit de grandes sommes, il les dépensoit avec une égale générosité.*

DISBURSEMENT (dĭz-beŭrs'-mĕn'te), *s.* [the laying out] *Déboursement*, m. *mise*, f. *dépense*, f. *frais*, m. The disbursements exceed the receipt, *La mise*, ou *la dépense excède la recette.*

DISBURSER (dĭz-beŭr'-ceŭr), *s.* [one who disburses] *celui qui débourse, payeur*, m.

DISCALCEATED (dĭz-kăl'-chĭ-é'-tĕd), *adj.* [stripped of shoes] *Déchaussé.* Discalceated friars, *les moines déchaussés, Les Carmes déchaux*, m. pl.

DISCALCEATION (dĭs-kăl-chĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of pulling off the shoes] *L'action de se déchausser.*

DISCALENDERED (dĭs-kăl'-ĕn-deŭr'd), *adj.* [struck out of the calendar] *Effacé du calendrier.*

To DISCANDY (dĭs-kăn'-dé), *v. n.* [to melt, to dissolve] *Se fondre, se dissoudre.*

To DISCARD (dĭs-karde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay out, at Cards] *Ecarter.*

To DISCARD, [to dismiss from service or employment] *Démettre, congédier, casser.* The King was resolved to discard them, *Le Roi étoit résolu de les casser.*

DISCARDED (dĭs-kard'-ĕd), *part. adj. Ecarté, démis, congédié, cassé.*

DISCARNATE (dĭs-kar'-néte), *adj.* [stripped of flesh] *Décharné.*

To DISCASE (dĭs-kéce'), *v. a.* [to strip, to undress] *Déshabiller, dépouiller.*

DISCENT (dĭs-cĕn't'), *s.* [a law word] To make one's discent from one's ancestors [to show how, and by what degrees, the land in question came to one from one's ancestors] *Faire voir ses titres, montrer par quel degré de généalogie le bien dont il s'agit nous appartient.*

DISCEPTATION (dĭs-cĕp tĕ'-cheŭne), *s.* [disputation, debating, arguing] *Discептation*, f.

To DISCERN (dĭz-zĕrn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to discover, to judge, to distinguish] *Discerner, appercevoir, découvrir, juger, distinguer.*

To DISCERN, *v. n.* [to make distinction] *Faire la différence.* To discern between truth and falsehood, *Faire la différence du vrai d'avec le faux.*

DISCERNED (dĭz-zĕrn'd'), *part. adj. Discerné, aperçu, découvert, jugé, distingué.*

DISCERNER (dĭz-zĕr'-neŭr), *s.* [one who discerns] *Celui qui discerne, qui juge, qui distingue.*

DISCERNIBLE (dĭz-zĕr'-nĭ-bl'), *adj.* [perceptible, apparent] *Visible, sensible, facile à discerner, aisé à voir, discernable.*

DISCERNIBLENESS (dĭz-zĕr'-nĭ-bl'-nĕce), *s.* V. VISIBLENESS.

DISCERNIBLY (dĭz-zĕr'-nĭ-blé), *adv.* [perceptibly] *Visiblement, sensiblement.*

DISCERNING (dĭz-z r'-nĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Discern] *Discernement*, m. ou *l'action de discerner.*

DISCERNING, *part. adj.* [judicious, knowing] *Pénétrant, éclairé, clairvoyant, judicieux.* A discerning head, *homme pénétrant.* Discerning faculty, *goût*, m. V. KNOWING.

DISCERNINGLY (dĭz-zĕr'-nĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [judiciously] *Judicieusement.*

DISCERNMENT (dĭz-zĕrn'-mĕn'te), *s.* [judgment] *Discernement*, m. *jugement*, m. *pénétration*, f. *goût*, m.

¶ Discernment, *Discernement*; judgment, *jugement* (synon.): *Discernment* is an acute and penetrating power, which distinguishes the nature, and properties of things; *judgment* is a cool and deliberate faculty, which discovers the relation of things, and weighs their consequences; we say, a quick *discernment*; a sound *judgment.* When choice or determination with respect to the goodness or beauty of objects, is in question, we should have recourse to those who have *discernment*; when we would take any step of consequence, we should take advice of such persons as have *judgment.*

To DISCERP (dĭs-cĕrp'), ING, ED, *v. a.* [to tear in pieces] *Déchirer, mettre en pièces; dépecer.*

DISCERPTIBLE (dĭs-cĕrp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [frangible, separable] *Qui peut être brisé, dépecé, séparé.*

DISCERPTION (dĭs cĕrp'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of discerping, the state of being discerped] *Déchirement*, m. *division des parties d'un tout*, f. *Dépécement*, m. *Déchirage* (*de bateaux*), m.

DISCHARGE (dĭs-tchardje'), *s.* [vent, explosion; exemption, privilege; release; absolution; quittance from a debt] *Décharge*, f. *exemption*, f. *affranchissement*, m. *délivrance, élargissement*, m. *absolution*, f. *justification*, f. *quittance*, f. *acquit*, m. *reçu*, m. *évacuation*, f. *désemplissement*, m. A discharge of guns, *Une décharge d'artillerie.* He has obtained a full discharge, *Il a obtenu une absolution pleine & entière.*

DISCHARGE [performance] *Exécution*, f. Nothing can absolve us from the discharge of those duties, *Rien ne pourroit nous dispenser de remplir ces devoirs.*

To DISCHARGE (dĭs-tchardje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disburden, to unload] *Décharger, débarrasser, mettre à l'aise.* To discharge ware, *Décharger des marchandises.* To discharge one's conscience, *Décharger sa conscience.* To discharge one of a business, *Débarrasser quelqu'un d'une affaire.* The river discharges itself into the sea, *La rivière se décharge* ou *se jette dans la mer.*

To DISCHARGE a pistol, *Décharger un pistolet.*

To DISCHARGE a debt, *Acquitter une dette.*

To DISCHARGE a creditor, *Payer un créancier.* To discharge the house, *Payer ce qu'on doit au logis, au cabaret.*

To DISCHARGE [to make free] *Absoudre, dispenser, exempter, élargir, mettre en liberté.* He is discharged by the court, *La cour l'a absous*; *il a été mis hors de cour & de procès.* No body can be discharged of his duty, *Personne ne peut être exempt* ou *dispensé de faire son devoir.* To discharge a prisoner, *Elargir un prisonnier, le désemprisonner.* To discharge a soldier, *Désenrôler.*

To DISCHARGE a ship, *Décharger un vaisseau*, aussi *le Désarmer.*

To Discharge the officers and crew, *Désarmer*; *Congédier l'équipage.*

To DISCHARGE [to perform] *Faire, exécuter, remplir.* To discharge one's duty, *Faire son devoir.*

To DISCHARGE [to give vent to] *Lâcher, décocher, laisser échapper.* He discharged an horrible oath, *Il lâcha*, ou *laissa échapper un horrible serment.*

To DISCHARGE, *v. n. Se décharger, fondre*, en parlant d'un nuage.

DISCHARGED (dis-tchardj'd'), *part. adj. Déchargé, exempt, absous, élargi.*

DISCHARGER (dĭs-tchar'-djeŭr), *s.* [he that discharges] *Déchargeur*, m.

DISCHARGING of the officers and crew, *s.* [in sea-language] *Débarquement*, m. Discharging (unloading of ballast from a ship), *Délestage*, m. *Débardage*, m.

DISCINCT (dĭs-cĭn'kte'), *adj.* [ungirded, loosely dressed] *Sans ceinture.*

To DISCIND (dĭs-cĭn'd'), *v. a.* [to divide] *Diviser, mettre en pièces.*

DISCIPLE (dĭs-sāï'-pl'), *s.* [a scholar, follower] *Disciple*, m. *élève*, m. *écolier*, m. *Sectateur*, m. *Auditeur*, m. Aristotle had been Plato's disciple, *Aristote avoit été auditeur de Platon.* The disciples of the crucified Saviour, *Les disciples du Sauveur crucifié.*

DISCIPLESHIP, (dĭs-sāï'-pl'-chĭp), *s.* [the state of a disciple] *L'état* ou *la condition de disciple*, m.

DISCIPLINABLE (dĭs'-sĭ-plĭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of instruction] *Disciplinable, capable d'instruction, docile.*

DISCIPLINABLENESS (dĭs-cĭ-plĭn-ă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [capacity of instruction] *Docilité*, f. *qualité d'être disciplinable*, f.

DISCIPLINARIAN, (dĭs-cĭ-plĭn-é'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [pertaining to discipline] *De discipline, qui regarde la discipline.*

DISCIPLINARIAN, *s.* [a puritan, a follower of the presbyterian sect] *Puritain*, m. *presbytérien*, m.

DISCIPLINARY (dĭs'-cĭ-plĭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [pertaining to discipline; *or* to education] *Qui concerne la discipline, ou l'éducation.*

DISCIPLINE (dĭs'-ci-plĭne), *s.* [order, regulation] *Discipline*, f. *ordre*, m. *régle*, f. *conduite*, f. The discipline of war, *La discipline militaire.* The church-discipline, *La discipline ecclésiastique.* He has brought his house into good discipline, *Il a mis un bon ordre dans sa maison.*

DISCIPLINE [education, instruction] *Discipline*, f. *institution*, f. *instruction*, f. *éducation*, f.

DISCIPLINE [art, science] *Art*, m. *science*, f. The mechanical disciplines, *Les arts méchaniques.*

DISCIPLINE [scourge, correction] *Discipline*, f. *châtiment*, m. *correction*, f. To give the discipline, *Donner la discipline.*

DISCIPLINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to educate, to instruct, to keep in order] *Discipliner, élever, édiquer, instruire, dresser, former, régler, gouverner.*

To DISCIPLINE [to give the discipline] *Discipliner, donner la discipline.* V. To CHASTISE

DISCIPLIN'D (dĭs'-cĭ-plĭn'd), *part. adj. Discipliné.* Troops well disciplined, *Des troupes disciplinées.* To be disciplined [*or* scourged] *Avoir la discipline.*

DISCIPLINING (dĭs'-cĭ-plĭn-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Discipline] *Discipline*, f. *l'action de discipliner*, &c. t.

To DISCLAIM (dĭs-kléme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disavow, to renounce] *Désavouer, renoncer à, renier.*

DISCLAIMED (dĭs-klém'd'), *part. adj. Désavoué, renié.*

DISCLAIMER (dĭs-klé'-meŭr), *s.* [one who disclaims] *Qui désavoue, qui renie.*

DISCLAIMING, (dĭs-kle'-mĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Disclaim] *Désaveu*, m. *renonciation*, f. *renoncement*, m.

To DISCLOSE (dĭs-klôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uncover, to open, to reveal] *Découvrir, révéler, déclarer, déceler.* If I disclose to you my passion, *Si je vous découvre mon amour.* To disclose a secret, *Révéler un secret.* To TELL

To DISCLOSE, *Faire éclorre.*

To DISCLOSE, *v. n.* [to bud] *Bourgeonner.*

DISCLOSED (dĭs-klôz'd'), *part. adj. Découvert, révelé, déclaré.*

DISCLOSER (dĭs-klô'-zeŭr), *s* [one who discloses, reveals or discovers] *Qui découvre ou révèle.*

DISCLOSURE (dĭ-klô'-jeŭre) *s.* [discovery] *Découverte*, f. *déclaration*, f. *révélation*, f.

DISCOBOLUS (dĭs-kŏb'-o-leŭce), *s.* [who gained the victory at the discus] *Discobole*, m

DISCOLORATION (dĭs-kŏl-ŏ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of changing the colour] *Changement de couleur*, m.

To DISCOLOUR (dĭs-keŭl'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to alter the natural colour] *Altérer la couleur naturelle d'une chose, la décolorer, la ternir; déteindre.*

DISCOLOURED (dĭs-keŭl'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Décoloré, terni, déteint.* To be discoloured. *Se décolorer.*

To DISCOMFIT (dĭs-keŭm'-fite), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defeat] *Défaire, tailler en pièces, déconfire.*

DISCOMFIT, *or* DISCOMFITURE (dis-keŭm'-fĭt-ĭeŭre), *s* [defeat, overthrow] *Défaite*, f. *déconfiture*, f. *déroute*, f.

DISCOMFITED (dĭs-keŭm'-fĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Défait, taillé en pièces, décorfit.*

DISCOMFORT (dĭs-keŭm'-feŭrte), *s.* [uneasiness, sorrow, gloom] *Affliction*, f. *chagrin*, m. *désolation*, f. *déconfort*, m.

To DISCOMFORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grieve, to afflict, to sadden, to deject] *Affliger, chagriner, abattre, désoler, déconforter.*

DISCOMFORTABLE (dĭs-keŭm'-feŭr-tă-bl'), *adj.* [melancholy, that refuses comfort] *Qui refuse d'être consolé*, [that causes sadness] *Qui cause du chagrin, de l'affliction.*

DISCOMFORTED (dĭs-keŭm'-feŭr-tĕd), *part adj. Affligé, chagriné, désolé, abattu, déconforté.*

To DISCOMMEND (dĭs-kŏm-ĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blame, to censure] *Blâmer, condamner, désapprouver.*

DISCOMMENDABLE (dĭs-kŭm'-ĕn'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [deserving blame] *Blamable, condamnable.*

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, (dĭs-kŏm'-ĕn'-dă-bl'-nĕce), *s. Etat de ce qui est blâmable*, m

DISCOMMENDATION (dĭs-kŏm-ĕn'-dé'-cheŭne), *s.* [blame, reproach] *Blâme*, m. *censure*, f. *honte*, f. *opprobre*, m.

DISCOMMENDED (dis-kŏm-ĕn'-dĕd) *part. adj. Blâmé, censuré, condamné.*

DISCOMMENDER (dis-kŏm-ĕn'-deŭr), *s.* [one who discommends] *Censeur*, m. *qui condamne, qui blâme.*

To DISCOMMODE (dĭs-kŏm-ôde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put to inconvenience, to molest] *Incommoder, molester, importuner.*

DISCOMMODED (dis-kŏm-ô'dĕd), *part. adj. Incommodé.*

DISCOMMODIOUS (dĭs-kŏm-ô'-dĭ-eŭce, *or* dĭs-kŏm-ô'-djĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [troublesome, inconvenient] *Incommode, à charge, importun.*

DISCOMMODITY (dĭs-kŏm-ŏd'-ĭ-té) *s.* [inconvenience, disadvantage, hurt] *Incommodité*, f *inconvénient*, m.

To DISCOMPOSE (dĭs-kŏm'-pôze') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disorder, to unsettle; to vex, to ruffle; to offend; to displace] *Déranger, mettre en désordre; troubler, faire de la peine, décomposer, déconcerter; déplacer, congédier.* The least thing discomposes him, *La moindre chose le dérange.* Men who possess all the advantages of life are in a state where there are many accidents to discompose, but few to please them, *Ceux qui jouissent de tous les avantages de la vie sont dans un état où plusieurs accidens peuvent leur faire de la peine, tandis qu'il y en a bien peu qui puissent leur faire plaisir.*

DISCOMPOSED (dĭs-kŏm'-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Dérangé, mal à son aise, troublé; indisposé, malade.*

DISCOMPOSURE, (dĭs-kŏm' pô'-jeŭre), *s.* [disorder, perturbation] *Désordre*, m. *dérangement*, m. *trouble*, m. *émotion*, f. *inquiétude*, f.

To DISCONCERT (dĭs-kŏn'-cĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to discompose] *Déconcerter, troubler, déranger, décomposer.* A look is enough to disconcert him, *Un regard suffit pour le déconcerter.* To disconcert a scheme, *Déconcerter, déranger un projet.*

DISCONCERTED (dĭs-kŏn'-cĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj Déconcerté, troublé, dérangé, entrepris.*

DISCONFORMITY (dis-kŏn'-for'-mĭ-té), *and* DISCONGRUITY (dĭs-kŏn'-grĭ-eŭ'-ĭ-té), *s* [inconsistency, disagreement] *Disconvenance*, f

DISCONSOLATE (dĭs-kŏn'-sô-léte), *adj.* [without comfort, hopeless, sorrowful] *Désolé, affligé, inconsolable, abattu*

DISCONSOLATELY (dĭs-kŏn'-sô-léte-lé), *adv.* [in a disconsolate manner, comfortlessly] *D'une manière inconsolable.*

DISCONTENT (dis-kŏn'-tĕn't'), *s.* [want of content, uneasiness, dissatisfaction] *Mécontentement*, m *tristesse*, f. *affliction*, f.

A DISCONTENT [*or* Discontented person] *Un mécontent.*

DISCONTENT, *adj.* not contented, dissatisfied] *Mécontent.*

To DISCONTENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dissatisfy] *Mécontenter, chagriner, inquiéter.*

DISCONTENTED (dĭs-kŏn'-tĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [uneasy, dissatisfied] *Mécontent, chagrin.* The discontented people, *Les mécontens.* To look discontented, *Avoir l'air chagrin, ou mécontent.* With a discontented mind, *Avec chagrin.*

DISCONTENTEDLY (dĭs-kŏn'-tĕn'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [in a dissatisfied manner] *Avec chagrin, avec ennui, avec peine.* To look discontentedly, *paroître chagrin, ou mécontent.*

DISCONTENTEDNESS (dĭs-kŏn'-tĕn'-tĕd-nĕce), *and* DISCONTENTMENT (dis-kŏn'-tĕn't'-mĕn'te), V. DISCONTENT, *s.*

DISCONTINUANCE (dĭs-kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-ăn'ce), *s.* [breaking off, cessation, interruption] *Discontinuation*, f *cessation*, f. *interruption*, f. *relâche*, f. Without discontinuance, *D'arrache pied.*

DISCONTINUATION (dĭs-kŏn'-tĭn-ĭoŭ-é -cheŭne), *s.* [separation, disruption of continuity] *Solution de continuité*, f. *séparation*, f. *division*, f *désunion de parties*, f. *désunion de parties*, f.

To DISCONTINUE (dĭs-kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ), -ING, ED, *v. n.* [to leave off] *Discontinuer, interrompre; diviser, séparer.*

To DISCONTINUE, *v. n.* [to lose the cohesion of parts, to lose an established custom] *Discontinuer, Cesser; se diviser, se séparer.*

DISCONTINUED (dĭs-kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ'd), *or* DISCONTINUOUS, (dĭs-kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *part. adj. Discontinué, interrompu, séparé.*

DISCONTINUING (dĭs-kŏn'-tĭn'-ĭoŭ-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from to Discontinue [*Discontinuation*, f. *interruption*, f. *L'action de discontinuer*, &c. f.

DISCONTINUITY (dis-kŏn'-tĭ-nĭou'-ĭ-té), *s* [disunity of parts] *Solution de continuité*, f *désunion*, f. *division de parties*, f.

DISCONVENIENCE (dĭs-kŏn'-vi'-nĭ-ĕn'ce), *s.* [disagreement, opposition] *Discorde*, f. *désunion*, f. *différend*, m. *dissension*, f. *mésintelligence*, f. *division*, f. *brouillerie*, f. *mauvaise intelligence.*

DISCORD, [in Musick] *Défaut d'accord*, m. *dissonance*, f.

To DISCORD, *v. n.* [to jar, to disagree] *Discorder, n'être pas d'accord.*

DISCORDANCE (dĭs-kor'-dăn'ce), *and* DISCORDANCY (dĭs-kor'-dăn'-cé), *s.* V. DISCORD.

DISCORDANT (dĭs-kor'-dăn'te), *and* DISCORDING (dĭs-kor'-dĭn'gne), *adj.* [jarring] *Discordant, qui n'est pas d'accord.* A discording voice, *Une voix discordante.* A discordant harpsichord, *Un Clavecin discord.*

DISCORDANT [inconsistent, incongruous, at variance with itself] *Contraire, opposé, incompatible; qui ne s'accorde pas avec soi-même, inconséquent.*

DISCORDANTLY (dĭs-kor'-dăn't-lé), *adv.* [in disagreement with itself *or* others] *Par contradiction avec soi-même, ou avec un autre.*

DISCORDIA (dĭs-kor'-dĭ-), [Mythol. he Goddess of Contention] *Discorde*, f.

† To DISCOUNSEL (dĭs-kăoŭn'-cĕl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dissuade] *Déconseiller, dissuader.*

DISCOUNT (dĭs-kă ŭn't'), *s.* [deduction] *Escompte*, m. *rabais*, m. *décompte*, m.

To DISCOUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deduct] *Escompter, déduire, rabattre, décompter.*

DISCOUNTED (dis-kaoŭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Escompté, déduit, rabattu, décompté.*

To DISCOUNTENANCE (dĭs-kŏ ŭn'-tĭ-nan'ce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to discourage; to abash] *Décourager, refroidir, empêcher,; déconcerter, déconcerter, confondre.* To countenance right and discountenance wrong, *Encourager le bien & empêcher le mal* He discountenanced both, *Il les déconcerta tous deux.*

DISCOUNTENANCE, *s.* [cold treatment, unfavourable

favourable aſpect] *Froideur*, f. *mauvais accueil.*

DISCOUNTENANCED (dĭs-kă ŭn'-tĭnăn't), *part. adj. Découragé, empêché, défendu, déconcerté, déconcerté.*

DISCOUNTENANCER (dĭs-kăoŭn'-tĭnăn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who diſcourages by cold treatment] *Celui ou celle qui décourage.*

To DISCOURAGE (dĭs-keŭr'-édje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to depreſs, to deject] *Décourager, intimider, rebuter, abattre, déconforter, conſterner.* Do not diſcourage him, *Ne le découragez point* To diſcourage an undertaking, *Détourner de... empêcher une entrepriſe.*

DISCOURAGED (dĭs-keŭr'-édj'd), *part. adj. Découragé, intimidé.*

DISCOURAGEMENT (dĭs-keŭr'-édjemĕn't), *ſ.* [the act of diſcouraging] *Découragement*, m. *affoibliſſement de courage*, m. *abattement*, m.

DISCOURAGEMENT [the cauſe of depreſſion, difficulty] *Obſtacle*, m. *difficulté*, f. *cauſe de découragement*, f.

DISCOURAGER (dĭs-keŭr'-édj-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that impreſſes diffidence and terror] *Celui ou celle qui décourage.*

DISCOURAGING (dĭs-keŭr'-édj-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [that diſcourages] *Rebutant, qui décourage, qui abat le courage.*

DISCOURSE (dĭs-kôrse'), *ſ.* [talk, converſation, ſpeech] *Diſcours*, m. *propos*, m. *converſation*, f. *parole*, f. *entretien*, m. *raiſonnement*, m. *traité*, m. A dull heavy diſcourſe, *Diſcours ſoporatif.* To begin a diſcourſe, *Commencer un diſcours.* A familiar diſcourſe, *Un entretien familier.* Plutarch, in his diſcourſe upon garrulity, *Plutarque, dans ſon traité du babil.*

¶ Diſcourſe, *diſcours*; converſation, *converſation* (ſynon.): The general import of theſe words is the mutual intercourſe of ſpeech; but that of *diſcourſe* implies ſerious or ſet talk upon any ſubject; *converſation*, ſuch as is eaſy and familiar, and not confined to any particular topic. A *diſcourſe* may be delivered by one; a *converſation* always ſuppoſes that two or more bear a part: we ſay a learned *diſcourſe*, a cheerful *converſation.* The attention of men is ſo much ſcattered by diſſipation, that when together, excluſive of buſineſs, they ſeldom enter into any *diſcourſe* that is improving; but their general *converſation* runs on things, in their nature trifling and impertinent.

To DISCOURSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to converſe, to talk] *Diſcourir, converſer, parler, s'entretenir enſemble, communiquer.* To diſcourſe on, *or* about, *or* of a ſubject, *Diſcourir ſur un ſujet.* The general maxims we are diſcourſing of are not known to children, *Les maximes générales dont nous traitons*, ou *parlons, ne ſont pas connues des enfans.*

To DISCOURSE, *v. a.* [to debate, to treat upon] *Débattre, traiter.* To diſcourſe a queſtion, *Traiter une queſtion.*

DISCOURSED OF (dĭs-kôrs't'-ŏf), *adj.* [debated, talked of] *Dont on a parlé*, ou *diſcouru, &c.*

DISCOURSER (dĭs-kôr'-seŭr), *ſ.* [a ſpeaker; a writer] *Diſcoureur*, m. *diſſertateur*, m.

DISCOURSIVE (dĭs-kôr'-sĭv') *adj.* [pertaining to reaſoning; containing dialogue, interlocutory] *Qui appartient au raiſonnement*; *dialogué*; *diſcurſif.*

DISCOURTEOUS (dĭs-keŭr'-tcheŭce, *or* dĭs-keŭr'-tĭeŭce), *adj.* [unkind, uncivil] *Déſobligeant, incivil, diſcourtois.*

DISCOURTEOUSLY (dĭs-keŭr'-tcheŭs-lé, *or* dĭs-keŭr'-tĭeŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a diſcourteous manner; rudely] *D'une manière déſobligeante incivilement.*

DISCOURTESY (dĭs-keŭr'-tĭ-cé), *ſ.* [incivility, rudeneſs] *Incivilité*, f. *injure*, f. ‡ *diſcourtoiſie*, f. You have done him a great diſcourteſy, *Vous lui avez fait une grande incivilité.*

DISCOUS (dĭs'-keŭce), *adj.* [broad, flat] *Large, plat*, ne ſe dit en Anglois que des fleurs évalées en forme de diſque.

To DISCOVER (dĭs-keŭv'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to diſcloſe, to make known] *Découvrir, manifeſter, déclarer, révéler, faire connoître, découdre, découvrir.* To diſcover a conſpiracy, a ſecret, *Découvrir une conſpiration, révéler un ſecret.* We will diſcover ourſelves unto them, *Nous nous ferons connoître à eux.* V. To TELL.

To DISCOVER [to find out] *Découvrir, trouver.* Chriſtopher Columbus diſcovered the new world, *Chriſtophe Colomb a découvert l'Amérique.*

DISCOVERABLE (dĭs-keŭv'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be diſcovered, apparent] *Qu'on peut découvrir*; *viſible, ſenſible.*

DISCOVERED (dĭs-keŭv'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Découvert, révélé.* The myſtery is diſcovered, *L'intrigue eſt découverte, la mine eſt éventée.*

DISCOVERER (dĭs-keŭv'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a finder out, a ſcout] *Celui qui découvre, qui va à la découverte*; *eſpion*, m. *délateur*, m. *dénonciateur, m.*

DISCOVERY (dĭs-keŭv'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the act of finding out; the act of revealing] *Découverte*, f. To make the diſcovery of a country, *Faire la découverte d'un pays.*

DISCREDIT (dĭs-krĕd'-ĭte), *ſ.* [ignominy, reproach] *Déshonneur*, m. *honte*, f. *opprobre*, m. *ignominie*, f *flétriſſure*, f. *diſcrédit*, m. *perte de la réputation*, f. *infamie*, f. *ignominie*, f. To the diſcredit of their country, *A la honte de leur patrie.*

To DISCREDIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of credibility, to diſgrace, to ſhame] *Décréditer, déshonorer, perdre de réputation, diffamer.* That would have diſcredited you, *Cela vous auroit déshonoré.*

DISCREDITED (dĭs-krĕd'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Décrédité, à quoi on n'ajoute plus foi, déshonoré, diffamé, perdu de réputation.*

DISCREET (dĭs krīte'), *adj.* [prudent, circumſpect, cautious; modeſt] *Diſcret, prudent, circonſpect, retenu, aviſé, ſage, modéré.*

† A diſcreet woman hath neither eyes, nor ears, *Femme diſcrète doit n'avoir ni yeux, ni oreilles.*

DISCREETLY (dĭs-krīt'-lé), *adv.* [prudently, cautiouſly] *Diſcrétement, prudemment, avec circonſpection, ſagement, conſidérément.*

DISCREETNESS (dĭs-krīt'-nĕce), *ſ. Diſcretion*, f *qualité d'être diſcret*, f.

DISCREPANCE (dĭs'-krĭ-p nce), *ſ.* [difference] *Différence*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *diſconvenance, f.*

DISCREPANT (dĭs'-krĭ-păn't), *adj.* [different, diſagreeing] *Différent, contraire, oppoſé.*

DISCRETE (dĭs-krīte'), [diſtinct, diſjoined] *Diſcret*, t. didactique; *diſjonctif*, t. de Logique & de Grammaire. A diſcrete quantity, *Une quantité diſcrète.* A diſcrete propoſition, *Une propoſition diſjonctive.*

DISCRETION (dĭs-krĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [Diſcreetneſs, prudence, ſkill, wiſe management] *Diſcretion*, f. *prudence*, f. *circonſpection*, f. *retenue*, f. *conduite ſage & diſcrète*, f. *conſidération*, f. *diſcernement*, m. The years of diſcretion, *L'âge de diſcrétion*, m. V. CARE.

DISCRETION [will] *Diſcrétion*, f. *volonté*, f. *merci*, f. To ſurrender at diſcretion, *Se rendre à diſcrétion.* To live at diſcretion, *Vivre à diſcrétion.* To ſubmit one's ſelf to a perſon's diſcretion, *Se remettre à la diſcrétion de que qu'un.* To play a diſcretion, *Jouer une diſcrétion.* Uſe your own diſcretion in it, *Faites comme vous le jugerez à propos.*

DISCRETIONARY (dĭs-krĕch'-eŭn-ĕ-ré), *adj.* [unlimited] *Illimité, à diſcrétion.* A diſcretionary power, *Un pouvoir illimité.*

DISCRETIVE (dĭs-kri'-tĭv'), *adj.* [in Lngick and Grammar] V. DISCRETE.

DISCRIMINABLE (dĭs-krĭm'-ĭ-nă-bl'), *adj. Diſtingué par des marques extérieures, f.*

To DISCRIMINATE (dĭs krĭm'-ĭ-nâte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſtinguiſh] *Diſtinguer, ſéparer.*

DISCRIMINATED, *part. adj. Diſtingué.* The right hand is diſcriminated from the left by a natural diſtinction, *La main droite eſt diſtinguée de la gauche par une différence naturelle*

DISCRIMINATENESS (dĭs-krĭm'-ĭ-nâte-nĕce) *ſ.* [diſtinctneſs] *Différence marquée.*

DISCRIMINATION (dĭs-krĭm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſtinction, difference] *Diſtinction*, f. *différence*, f.

☞ The times of diſcrimination *Les temps de troubles, lorſqu'on diſtingue différens partis dans l'état.*

DISCRIMINATIVE (dĭs krĭm'-ĭ-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [characteriſtical] *Diſtinctif, caractériſtique.*

DISCRIMINATIVE [that obſerves diſtinction] *Qui ſait mettre de la différence entre les choſes d'une valeur inégale.*

DISCRIMINOUS (dĭs krĭm'-ĭ neŭce), *adj.* [dangerous] *Dangereux.*

DISCUBITORY (dĭs-kĭou'-bĭ teŭr-é), *adj.* [fitted to the poſture of leaning] *Propre à s'appuyer*; *ſur quoi l'on ſe couche.*

DISCUMBENCY (dĭs-keŭm'-bĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act of leaning at meal] *L'Action de ſe coucher ſur un lit de table (comme les Anciens).*

To DISCUMBER (dĭ-keŭm'-beŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk] *Dégager, débarraſſer.*

DISCURSIVE (dĭs-keŭr-s v') *adj.* [moving here and there, roving] *Errant, vagabond, qui va çà & là.*

DISCURSIVE, [argumentative] *De raiſonnement, qui ſe fait par voie de raiſonnement*; *diſcurſif.*

DISCURSIVELY (dĭs-keŭr' ſĭv'-lé) *adv.* [by due gradation of argument] *Par voie de raiſonnement.*

DISCURSORY (dĭs-keŭr'ſeŭr-é), *adj.* V. ARGUMENTAL.

DISCUS (dĭs-'keŭce) *ſ.* [Antiq. a round ſhield;] *Diſque*, m. [a quoit] *Palet*, m.

To DISCUSS (dĭ -keŭce') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to examine] *Diſcuter, examiner, agiter, balloter, débattre.* To diſcuſs a queſtion, *Diſcuter une queſtion.*

To DISCUSS [in Surgery; to diſperſe, to reſolve] *Diſſiper, diſſoudre.*

DISCUSSED (dĭs-keŭs't'), *part. adj. Diſcuté, examiné, agité, débattu.*

DISCUSSER (dĭs-keŭs'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [one who diſcuſſes] *Celui ou celle qui diſcute.*

DISCUSSION (dĭs-keŭs'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſquiſition, examination] *Diſcuſſion*, f. *examen*, m. *recherche*, f. *diſquiſition*, *débat*, m.

DISCUSSIVE (dĭs-keŭs'-ſĭv'), *or* DISCUTIENT (dĭs-kĭou'-chĕn't'), *adj.* [having the power to diſcuſs or diſperſe any noxious matter] *Réſolutif, qui diſſout, qui réſout, diſcuſſif, diſſolvant.* A diſcuſſive remedy, *Un remède réſolutif, propre à diſſiper des humeurs nuiſibles.*

DISDAIN (dĭz-dêne), *ſ.* [contempt, ſcorn] *Dédain*, m. *mépris*, m. V. HAUGHTINESS.

To DISDAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcorn] *Dédaigner, mépriſer.*

DISDAINED (dĭz-dêne'd'), *part. adj. Dédaigné, mépriſé.*

DISDAINFUL (dĭz-dêne'-foŭl), *adj.* [haughtily, contemptuous, ſcornful] *Dédaigneux, mépriſant, contempteur, hautain.* A diſdainful ſoul, *Une âme hautaine*

DISDAINFULLY (dĭz-dêne'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [contemptuouſly] *Dédaigneuſement, avec mépris.*

DISDAINFULNESS (dĭz-dêne'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [contempt, haughty ſcorn] *Dédain*, m. *mépris*, m. *hauteur*, f. *humeur dédaigneuſe, morgue*, f.

DISDAINING (dĭz-dé'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Diſdain] *Dédain*, m. *mépris*, m. *l'action de dédaigner, &c.* f.

DISEASE (dĭz-ĭze'), *ſ.* [diſtemper, ſickneſs] *Maladie*, f. *indiſpoſition*, f. V. INDISPOSITION.

The foul diſeaſe, *Le mal de Naples, la vérole.* [A Diſeaſe incident to Canary-birds through an overheating food] *Avalure, f.*

To DISEASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to affect with diſeaſe, to make uneaſy] *Rendre malade, incommoder, faire du mal, cauſer de la douleur.*

DISEASED (dĭz-ēz'd), *part. adj. Malade, indiſpoſé, incommodé.* He was diſeaſed in his feet, *Il avoit mal aux pieds.*

DISEASEDNESS (dĭz-ē'-zĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* V. DISEASE.

DISEDGED (dĭz-ĕj'd'), *adj.* [blunted, dulled] *émouſſé.*

To DISEMBARK (dĭs-ĕm'-bark'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to carry to land; to go to land] *Débarquer, aborder, prendre terre.*

* To DISEMBARK [to quit an undertaking, or adventure] *Quitter quelque entrepriſe, s'en déporter.*

DISEMBARKED (dĭs-ĕm'-bark't') *adj.* [landed] *Débarqué.*

DISEMBARKING (dĭs-ĕm'-bark'-ĭn'gne), [landing] *Débarquement,* m.

To DISEMBITTER (dĭs-ĕm'-bĭt'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſweeten, to free from bitterneſs] *Adoucir, ôter l'amertume.*

DISEMBODIED (dĭs-ĕm'-bŏd'-ĕd), *adj.* [diveſted of their bodies] *Sans corps.*

To DISEMBOGUE (dĭs-ĕm'-bôgue'), *v. a.* and *n.* [to pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent, to gain a vent] *Décharger, ; ſe décharger, je jeter.* The river Volga diſembogues itſelf into the Caſpian ſea, *Le Volga ſe décharge dans la mer Caſpienne.*

To DISEMBOGUE, *v. a.* [to ſail out of a ſtreight at ſea] *Débouquer.*

DISEMBOGUING (dĭs-ĕm'-bô'-guĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Diſembogue] *Débouquement,* m.

DISEMBOWELLED (dĭs-ĕm'-băoŭ'-ĕl'd), *adj.* [taken from out the bowels] *ôté des entrailles.*

To DESEMBROIL (oĭs-ĕm'-brŏĭl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to free from confuſion, to diſentangle] *Débrouiller.*

To DISENABLE (dĭs-ĕn-é'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to diſable, to deprive of power] *Rendre incapable, ôtre la faculté de...*

To DISENCHANT (dĭs-ĕn'-tchăn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from enchantment] *Déſenſorceler, déſenchanter.*

DISENCHANTED (dĭs-ĕn'-tchăn'-tĕd), *adj.* [freed from enchantment] *Déſenſorcelé, déſenchanté.*

DISENCHANTING (dĭs-ĕn'-tchăn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Diſenchant] *Déſenchantement,* m. *déſenſorcellement,* m. *l'action de déſenchanter, &c.*

To DISENCUMBER (dĭs-ĕn'-keŭm'-beŭr), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcharge from incumbrances] *Dégager, débarraſſer.*

DISENCUMBERED (dĭs-ĕn'-keŭm'-beŭr'd'), *part. adj. Dégagé, débarraſſé.* The ſoul diſencumbered of her machine, *L'âme dégagée de ſon corps.*

DISENCUMBRANCE (dĭs-ĕn'-keŭm'-brăn'ce), *ſ.* [freedom from encumbrance] *Dégagement de quelque embarras,* m.

To DISENGAGE (dĭs-ĕn'-guédge'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſentangle] *Dégager, débarraſſer, tirer d'inquiétude; détacher.*

To DISENGAGE, *v. n.* [to ſet one's ſelf free from] *Se dégager, ſe débarraſſer; ſe détacher.* We can diſengage from the world by degrees, *Nous pouvons nous détacher peu à peu du monde.*

DISENGAGED (dĭs-ĕn'-gué-dj'd'), *part. adj.* [diſentangled] *Dégagé, débarraſſé, tiré d'inquiétude; détaché.* [vacant, at leiſure] *Vacant, qui n'eſt point occupé.*

DISENGAGEDNESS (dĭs-ĕn'-guédj'd'-nĕce), *ſ.* and DISENGAGEMENT (dĭs-ĕn'-guédje'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [freedom from any engagement] *Dégagement,* m. *détachement,* m.

To DISENTANGLE (dĭs-ĕn-tăn'-gl'), -ING, -ED *v. a.* [to ſet free from] *Débarraſſer, dégager, détacher.*

* They will find ſome expedient to diſentangle themſelves from this ſcurvy buſineſs, *Ils trouveront quelque expédient pour ſe dégager* ou *pour ſortir de ce mauvais pas.*

To DISENTANGLE, [to diſembroil] *Débrouiller, démêler.* To diſentangle the hair, *Démêler les cheveux.*

DISENTANGLED (dĭs-ĕn'-tăn'-gl'd), *part. adj. Débarraſſé, dégagé; démêlé, débrouillé.*

DISENTANGLING (dĭs-ĕn'-tăn'-glĭn'gne), *ſ. Déſenlacement,* m. *Débrouillement,* m.

To DISENTERRE (dĭs-ĕn-tĕr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unbury, to take out of the grave] *Déterrer, exhumer.*

To DISENTHRAL (dĭs-ĕn'-tshrâl') *v. a.* [to ſet free] *Mettre en liberté, retirer de l'eſclavage.*

To DISENTHRONE (dĭs-ĕn'-tshrône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to depoſe from the ſovereignty] *Détrôner.*

To DISENTRANCE (dĭs ĕn-trăn'ce'), *v. a.* [to awaken from a trance or deep ſleep] *Tirer quelqu'un de ſon aſſoupiſſement, de ſa léthargie.*

To DISESPOUSE (dĭs-ĕs-păoŭze'), *v. a. Démarier.*

DISESTEEM (dĭs-ĕs-tīme'), *ſ.* [ſlight regard, contempt] *Méjeſtime, ſ. mépris,* m.

To DISESTEEM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to contemn, to diſlike] *Méjeſtimer, mépriſer.*

DISESTEEMED (dĭs-ĕs-tīm'd'), *part. adj. Méjeſtimé, mépriſé.*

DISESTIMATION (dĭs-ĕs-tĭ-mé-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſreſpect] V. DISESTEEM.

DISFAVOUR (dĭs-fé'-veŭr), *ſ.* [ungraciouſneſs; diſcourteſy; want of beauty] *Diſgrace, f. défaveur, f. déplaiſir,* m. *laideur, f. difformité, f.*

To DISFAVOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to withdraw kindneſs] *Diſgracier.*

DISFIGURATION (dĭs-fĭgu-ĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [deforming] *Difformité, f.*

To DISFIGURE (dĭs-fĭgu'-ĭeŭre), *v. a.* [to deform] *Défigurer, enlaidir, rendre difforme, déformer, effacer.* The ſmall-pox has diſfigured her, *La petite vérole l'a défigurée.*

DISFIGURED (dĭs-fĭgu-ĭeŭr'd), *part. adj. Défiguré, difforme.*

DISFIGUREMENT (dĭs-fĭgu'-ĭeŭre-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [defacement of beauty] *Enlaidiſſement,* m. *difformité, f.*

To DISFOREST (dĭs-fŏr'-ĕſte), *v. a.* [to cut down or diſplant the trees of a foreſt] *Abattre,* ou *arracher les arbres d'une forêt; déſricher des bois,* V. DISAFFOREST.

To DISFRANCHISE (dĭs-frăn'-tchĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of immunities] *Oter la franchiſe,* ou *les priviléges.*

DISFRANCHISED (dĭs-frăn'-tchĭz'd), *part. adj. Qui a perdu ſa franchiſe.*

DISFRANCHISEMENT (dĭs-frăn'-tchĭz'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the depriving of immunities] *Privation de franchiſe, f.* ou *de priviléges.*

To DISFURNISH (dĭs-feŭr'-nĭche), *v. a. Priver,* ou *d'épouiller de.*

To DISGARNISH (dĭz-gar'-nĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrip of ornaments] *Dégarnir.*

To Diſgarniſh a place [to take away part of its garriſon or ammunition] *Dégarnir une place.*

DISGARNISHED (dĭz-gar'-nĭch't), *part. adj. Dégarni.*

DISGLORIFIED (dĭz-glô'-rĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Déſhonoré, traité indignement.*

To DISGLORIFY (dĭz-glô'-rĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of glory] *Déſhonorer, traiter indignement.*

To DISGORGE (dĭz-gordje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vomit] *Dégorger, vomir, rendre par la bouche, dégobiller;* au fig. *rendre gorge.*

* This river diſgorges itſelf into the ſea, *Cette rivière ſe décharge dans la mer.*

DISGRACE (dĭz-gréce'), *ſ.* [diſhonour, ſhame, ignominy] *Déſhonneur,* m. *honte, f. opprobre,* m. *infamie, f. avilijſement,* m. *affront,* m. *note d'infamie, f.* To conceal the diſgrace of one's family, *Cacher le déſhonneur de ſa famille.* He is a diſgrace to his country, *Il eſt l'opprobre de ſon pays.*

DISGRACE, [diſfavour] *Diſgrace, f. défaveur, f. ſtérijſure, f.* I am in diſgrace, *Je ſuis diſgracié.*

To DISGRACE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſhonour] *Déſhonorer, diffamer, faire honte, avilir, mettre d'infamie, noircir.* He diſgraces his name, *Il déſhonore le nom qu'il porte.*

To DISGRACE, [to put out of favour] *Diſgracier.*

DISGRACED (dĭz-gréſ't'), *part. adj. Déſhonoré; diſgracié.* The miniſter was diſgraced, *Le miniſtre fut diſgracié.*

DISGRACEFUL (dĭz-grĕce'-foŭl'), *adj.* [ſhameful, ignominious] *Honteux, ignominieux, déſhonorable, infamant, avilijſant.*

¶ Diſgraceful, *honteux*; Scandalous, *déſhonorant, ſcandaleux* (ſynon): Both theſe words expreſs the effect of thoſe actions, that hurt the good name of thoſe who commit them; with this difference, that a *diſgraceful* action ſullies our reputation, and loſes us the eſteem of the worthy; a *ſcandalous* action deſtroys our honour, and draws on us the hatred and contempt of mankind. Should a man ſuffer his parents to live in indigence, while himſelf rolls in luxury, it would be *diſgraceful*; ſhould he ſuffer them to die of want, it would be *ſcandalous.* He who has the folly or the misfortune to do any thing *diſgraceful*, ſhould be very careful not to give himſelf any unbecoming airs: When we have been guilty of any thing *ſcandalous*, the beſt thing we can do, is to hide ourſelves entirely from the eyes of the world.

DISGRACEFULLY (dĭz-grĕce'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [ignominiouſly] *Honteuſement*; *avec honte.*

DISGRACEFULNESS (dĭz-grĕce'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [ignominy] *Ignominie, f. infamie, f. opprobre,* m. *honte, f.*

DISGRACER (dĭz-gré'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who diſgraces] *Qui déſhonore.* Thoſe infamous diſgracers of the ſex, *Ces hommes qui déſhonorent le ſexe.*

DISGRACIOUS (dĭz-gré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [unkind, unfavourable] *Déſobligeant.*

To DISGRUNTLE (dĭz-greŭn'-tl'), *v a.* [to anger] *Fâcher, piquer, choquer, mettre de mauvaiſe humeur.*

DISGRUNTLED (dĭz-greŭn-tl'd'), *adj.* [angry] *Fâché, piqué, choqué, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

DISGUISE (dĭz-găĭze') *ſ.* [counterfeit ſhow, falſe appearance] *Déguiſement,* m. *maſque,* m. *apparence, hypocriſie, f. prétexte,* m. *couleur, f. voile,* m. *feinte, f. diſſimulation, f.*

To DISGUISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conceal by an unuſual dreſs] *Déguiſer, traveſtir, maſquer, d figurer.*

To diſguiſe one's ſelf, *Se déguiſer, ſe montrer autre que l'on n'eſt,* tant au propre qu'au figuré.

* To DISGUISE, [to hide by a counterfeit appearance] *Déguiſer, cacher ſous une fauſſe apparance, feindre, diſſimuler.* To diſguiſe one's voice, one's hand-writing, *or* ſtyle. *Déguiſer ſa voix, ſon écriture, ſon ſtyle.* To diſguiſe one's intentions, *Cacher ſes vues,* V. To CONCEAL.

DISGUISED (dĭz-găĭz'd'), *part. adj. Déguiſé, traveſti,* au propre & au figuré.

DISGUISEMENT (dĭz-găĭze'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [dreſs of concealment] *Déguiſement,* m. *traveſtiſſement,* m. au propre & au figuré.

DISGUISER (dĭz-găĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one that diſguiſes] *Qui déguiſe, qui traveſtit.*

DISGUST (dĭz-gueŭſte), *ſ.* [averſion of the palate, diſlike] *Dégoût,* m. *averſion,* f. *ennui,* m. To take a diſguſt at any thing, *Se dégoûter d'une choſe, la prendre en averſion.* He took a diſguſt at life, *Il a pris la vie en averſion, il eſt dégoûté de la vie,* V. ANTIPATHY.

To

To DISGUST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raise averſion in the ſtomach; to ſtrike with diſlike; to produce averſion] *Dégoûter*, au propre & au figuré; *cauſer du dégoût, de l'averſion*; *déplaire*. It diſguſts me to have to do with ſuch people, *Cela me dégoûte d'avoir aucune ſorte d'affaire avec ces gens-là.*

DISGUSTED (dĭz-gueŭs'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Dégoûté, qui a de l'averſion.* I am diſguſted at marriage, *J'ai de l'averſion pour le mariage.*

DISGUSTFUL (dĭz-gueŭst'-foŭl), *adj.* [naſeous] *Dégoûtant.*

DISH (dĭche), [a broad veſſel in which ſolid food is ſerved at the table] *Plat*, m. A large diſh, *Un grand plat.* A ſilver-diſh, *Un plat d'argent.* A diſh of pigeons, *Un plat de pigeons.*

* A dainty diſh, a diſh for the gods, *Un plat friand, exquis*; *un plat des dieux.*

DISH, [a deep hollow veſſel for liquid food] *Ecuelle*, f. *taſſe*, f. A diſh of coffee, of chocolate, *Une taſſe de caffé, de chocolat.*

† The diſh wear its own cover, *Tel maître tel valet.*

*†‡ Fools which each man meets in his diſh each day, *Des ſots comme on en trouve tous les jours ſous ſes pas.*

*†‡ To lay a thing in one's diſh, *Reprocher quelque choſe à quelqu'un, la lui jeter au nez.*

DISH-BUTTER (dĭche'-beŭt-eŭr) *ſ. Beurre frais*, qu'on vend dans une écuelle de bois.

DISH-CLOUT (dĭche'-klăoŭte), *ſ. Torchon* pour eſſuyer la vaiſſelle, m.

DISH-WASH (dĭche'-oŭache), *or* DISH-WATER (dĭche'-oŭâ-teŭr), *ſ. Lavure d'écuelles*, f. *eau qui a ſervi à laver la vaiſſelle*, f.

A CHAFING-DISH (tché'-ſ'ĭn'gue-dĭche), *ſ. Un réchaud.*

To DISH, (uſed with up) *v. a.* [to ſerve in a diſh] *Mettre* ou *ſervir dans un plat, dreſſer.* Diſh up the ſoup, *Dreſſez le potage, mettez-le dans un plat.*

*†‡ To diſh ſweet roeats with ſour ſauce, *Faire acheter ſes bienfaits, déſobliger en obligeant.*

* To DISH OUT, *v. a.* [to trim] ‡ *Atintер.*

* To DISH UP, *v. a.* [to attire] ‡ *Atourner.*

DISHABILLE (dĭs-ă-bĭl'), *adj.* [undreſſed] *Déſhabillé, en négligé.*

DISHABILLE, *ſ.* [undreſs, looſe dreſs] *Déſhabillé*, m. *manteau de lit*, m.

DISHARMONY (dĭs-har'-mô-né), *ſ.* [jarring] *Défaut d'harmonie*, m.

To DISHABIT (dĭs-hăb'-ĭte), *v. a. Chaſſer de ſa demeure.*

DISHED UP (dĭch't'eŭp), *part. adj.* [ſerved in a diſh] *Mis* ou *ſervi dans un plat, dreſſé.*

To DISHEARTHEN (dĭs-har'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcourage, to deject] *Décourager, abattre, intimider, conſterner.* This conſideration ſhould not diſhearten you, *Cette conſidération ne doit pas vous décourager.*

DISHEARTENED (dĭs-har't'n'd), *part. adj. Découragé, intimidé, abattu.*

DISHERISON (dĭs-hĕr'-ĭ-z'n), *ſ.* [the act of debarring from inheritance] *Exhérédation*, f.

To DISHERIT (dĭs hĕr'-ĭte), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut off from inheritance] *Déſhériter.*

DISHERITED (dĭs-hĕr'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Déſhérité*,

DISHERITOR (dĭs-hĕr'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that diſinherits, *or* puts another out of his inheritance] *Celui qui déſhérite un autre*, ou *qui le prive de ſa ſucceſſion.*

To DISHEVEL (dĭch-ĕv'-ĕl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [*not uſed but in the paſſive participle*, to ſpread the hair diſordered y] *Echeveler, décheveler*

DISHEVELLED (dĭch-ĕv'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Echeveté, qui a les cheveux épars*, ou *en déſordre.*

DISHONEST (dĭz-ŏn'-ĕſte), *adj.* [void of probity, faithleſs, wicked] *Déſhonnête, malhonnête, ſans probité, de mauvaiſe foi, infame, honteux*; *laid, reprochable.* A diſhoneſt deſire, *Un déſir déſhonnête.* A diſhoneſt man, *Un homme ſans probité, un malhonnête homme.*

DISHONESTLY (dĭz ŏn'-ĕſt-lé), *adv.* [without faith, without probity; unchaſtely] *Déſhonnêtement, malhonnêtement, ſans foi, ſans probité, méchamment*; ou bien *contre la pudeur, ſans pudeur.*

DISHONESTY (dĭz-ŏn'-ĕs-té), *ſ.* [want of probity, of faith, of chaſtity] *Mal-honnêteté*, f. *fripponnerie*, f. *déſhonnêteté*, f. *incontinence*, f. *impudicité*, f.

DISHONOUR (dĭz-ŏn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [reproach, diſgrace, ignominy] *Déſhonneur*, m. *honte*, f. *ignominie*, f. *affront*, m. *infamie*, f. *opprobre*, m. *flétriſſure*, f.

To DISHONOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſgrace, to bring ſhame upon; to violate chaſtity; to treat with indignity] *Déſhonorer, flétrir, couvrir de honte, faire déſhonneur* ou *honte.* Some imperfections may diſhonour us, *Il y a de ſimples imperfections capables de nous déſhonorer.*

DISHONOURABLE (dĭz-ŏn'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſhameful, reproachful, ignominious] *Déſhonourable, ignominieux, honteux.*

DISHONOURABLY (dĭz-ŏn'-eŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [diſhoneſtly] *Mal-honnêtement, en mal-honnête homme, vilainement, ignominieuſement.*

DISHONOURED (dĭz-ŏn'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Déſhonoré, diffamé.*

DISHONOURER (dĭz-ŏn'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a violator of chaſtity; one that treates another with indignity] *Qui déſhonore, qui traite indignement.*

To DISHORN (dĭs-horn'), *v. a.* [to ſtrip of horns] *Couper* ou *Scier les cornes.*

DISHUMOUR (dĭs-ĭou'-meŭr), *ſ.* [peeviſhneſs] *Mauvaiſe humeur, diſpoſition acariâtre*, f.

DISIMPROVEMENT (dĭs-ĭm'-proŭv'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the contrary to melioration] *Décadence*, f. *détérioration*, f.

To DISINCARCERATE, (dĭs-ĭn'-kar'-cĭ-rĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from priſon] *Déſempriſonner, faire ſortir de priſon.*

DISINCARCERATED (dĭs-ĭn'-kar'-cĭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj.* [ſet at liberty] *Déſempriſonné, mis hors de priſon.*

DISINCLINATION (dĭs-ĭn'-klĭ-né-cheŭne), *ſ.* [want of affection] *Dégoût*, m. *éloignement*, m. [ſlight diſlike] *indifférence ſans averſion marquée.*

To DISINCLINE (dĭs-ĭn'-klăĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to produce diſlike to] *Donner du dégoût, inſpirer de l'éloignement, dégoûter, détacher, indiſpoſer.*

DISINCLINED (dĭs-ĭn'-klăĭ'n'd), *part. adj. Dégoûté, détaché, indiſpoſé.* To be diſinclined from one's duties, *Être dégoûté de ſes devoirs.*

To DISINCORPORATE (dĭs-ĭn'-kor'-pô-réte), *v. a.* [to part, to ſeparate] *Séparer.*

DISINGENUITY (dĭs-ĭn'-djĭ-nĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [meanneſs of artifice, unfairneſs] *Mauvaiſe foi, artifice*, m. *diſſimulation*, f. *manque de ſincérité*, m.

DISINGENUOUS (dĭs-ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [artful, illiberal, crafty] *Artificieux, diſſimulé, de mauvaiſe foi, qui manque de ſincérité.*

DISINGENUOUSLY (dĭs-ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a diſingenuous manner] *D'une manière artificieuſe, avec diſſimulation, avec fauſſeté.*

DISINGENUOUSNESS (dĭs-ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. DISINGENUITY.

DISINHABITED (dĭs-ĭn'-hăb'-ĭ-tĕd), *adj.* [without inhabitants] *Dépeuplé, déſert, ſans habitans.*

DISINHERISON (dĭs-ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭ-z'n), *ſ.* DISHERISON.

To DISINHERIT (dĭs-ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭte), V. To DISHERIT.

To DISINTERR (dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr'), V. To DISENTERRE.

‡ DISINTERESSED (dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-ſĕd), *and* DISINTERESTED, *adj.* [impartial, without regard to private advantage] *Déſintéreſſé, impartial.*

DISINTERESTEDNESS (dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſregard to private advantage or ſelf-intereſt] *Déſintéreſſement*, m.

DISINTEREST (dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕſte), *ſ.* [what is contrary to intereſt; indifference to profit] *Dommage*, m. *déſintéreſſement*, m.

DISINTERESTED (dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs tĕd), *adj.* [not influenced by private profit, without any concern in an affair] *Déſintéreſſé, qui n'eſt par intéreſſé dans une affaire.*

DISINTERESTEDLY (dĭz-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [in a diſintereſted manner] *Avec déſintéreſſement, d'une manière déſintéreſſée, impartialement, ſans paſſion.*

To DISINTRICATE (dĭz-ĭn'-trĭ-kĕte), *v. a.* [to diſentangle] *démêler.*

DISINVITATION (dĭs-ĭn'-vĭ- é'-cheŭne), *or* DISINVITING (dĭs-ĭn'-văĭ'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the retracting an invitation] *L'action de décprier*, f.

To DISINVITE (dĭs-ĭn'-văĭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to retract an invitation] *Déprier, contremander.*

DISINVITED (dĭs-ĭn'văĭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Déprié.*

To DISJOIN (dĭz-djoĭn'), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeparate, to funder] *Déjoindre, ſéparer, déjunir.*

DISJOINED (dĭz-djoĭn'd), & Disjoint, *part. adj.* [disjoint, diſjunct] *Déjoint, déjuni, ſéparé.* Even not in death disjoined, *Qui n'ont point été déjunis même par la mort, que la mort n'a point ſéparés.*

To DISJOINT (dĭz-djoĭn't'), ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to put out of joint, to fall in pieces] *Démettre, diſloquer, déboîter, luxer*; *ſe ſéparer.*

To DISJOINT, [to dilaniate] *Démembrer, découper, mutiler*, au propre & au figuré. They disjointed that great monarchy. *Ils démembrerent cette grande monarchie.*

DISJOINT, *and* DISJUNCT (dĭz-djeŭn'kt), *adj.* V. DISJOINED.

DISJOINTED (dĭz-djoĭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Démis, diſloqué, déboîté, démembré, luxé.* Diſjointed bones, *Des os démis*, ou *déboîtés.* Diſjointed words, *Paroles découſues.*

DISJUNCTION (dĭz-djeŭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſunion, ſeparation] *Disjonction*, f. *ſéparation*, f. *déjunion*, f. *diviſion*, f. The disjunction of the body and the ſoul, *La ſéparation du corps & de l'âme.*

DISJUNCTIVE (dĭz-djeŭn'k'-tĭv'), *adj.* [incapable of union] *Incompatible, incapable d'union, disjonctif.*

DISJUNCTIVE, *ſ.* [in Logick and Grammar; marking ſeparation, oppoſition] *Disjonctif*, m. A disjunctive particle, *Une particule disjonctive.* A disjunctive ſyllogiſm, *Un ſyllogiſme disjonctif.*

DISJUNCTIVELY (dĭz-djeŭn'k'-tĭv'-lé), *adj.* [diſtinctly; in a disjunctive ſenſe] *Séparément, à part*; *dans un ſens disjonctif.*

DISK (dĭſk), *ſ.* [the face of a planet as it appears; a quoit] *Diſque, m.* V. DISCUS.

DISKINDNESS (dĭſk-ăĭn'd '-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of kindneſs; ill turn, injury] *Manque de bienveillance*, m. *mauvaiſe intention*; *mauvais office, tort*, m. *préjudice*, m. I am far from doing any diſkindneſs to you, *Je ſuis bien éloigné de vous faire aucun tort.*

DISLIKE (dĭz-lăĭke'), *ſ.* [diſinclination] *Dégoût*, m. *répugnance*, f. *averſion*, f. *improbation*, f. Your diſlikes are reaſonable, *Vos dégoûts ſont raiſonnables.*

To DISLIKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſapprove] *Déſapprouver, improuver, blâmer, ne point aimer.* I diſlike diſgreſſions, *Je n'aime point les digreſſions.*

DISLIKED (dĭz-lăĭ'-kt)) *part. adj. Déſapprouvé, blâmé.* Whatſoever he does is diſliked, *Tout ce qu'il fait eſt blâmé*, ou *déſapprouvé.*

DISLIKEFUL (dĭz-līke'-fŭl), *adv.* [diſaffected] *Dégoûté, indiſpoſé.*

† To DISLIKEN (dĭz-lī'-k'n), *v. a.* [to make unlike] *Rendre différent, changer, altérer.*

DISLIKENESS (dĭz-līke'-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſſimilitude] *Différence, f. diſſemblance,* f.

DISLIKER (dĭz-lī'-keŭr), *ſ.* [a diſapprover] *Déſapprobateur,* m *cenſeur,* m.

DISLIKING (dĭz-lī'-kin'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Diſlike] *Dégût,* m. *l'action de déſapprouver, &c.* f.

To DISLIMB (dĭz-lĭm'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſaniate, to tear limb from limb] *Démembrer, arracher les membres.*

DISLIMBED (dĭz-lĭm'd'), *part. adj. Démembré, mis en pièces.*

‡ To DISLIMN (dĭz-lĭm'), *v. a. Dépeindre.*

To DISLOCATE (dis'-lô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put out of the proper place; to disjoint] *Déplacer; diſloquer, démettre, luxer.*

DISLOCATED (dis'-lô-ké'-tĕd'), *part. adj. Déplacé; diſloqué, démis, luxé.* The ſtrata ſeemed diſlocated, *Les couches paroiſſoient déplacées.* Diſlocated bones, *Os diſloqués,* ou *démis.*

DISLOCATION (dis-lô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of diſlocating, the ſtate of being diſlocated; luxation] *Déplacement,* m. *diſlocation,* f. *luxation,* f. terme de chirurgie.

To DISLODGE (dĭz-lŏdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to remove from a place] *Mettre dehors, tirer d'une place, chaſſer, faire déloger.* To diſlodge the enemy, *Chaſſer les ennemis d'un poſte.* To diſlodge a camp, *Décamper.* To diſlodge a ſtag, *Lancer un cerf, le faire débucher.*

To DISLODGE, *v. n.* [to go away to another place] *Déloger, changer de place* ou *de demeure; débucher* (t. de Chaſſe).

DISLODGED (dĭz-lŏdj'd'), *part. adj. Chaſſé, mis dehors.*

DISLOYAL (dĭz-lŏï'-ăl), *adj.* [faithleſs] *Déloyal, infidelle, traître, perfide.* A ſubject diſloyal to his ſovereign, *Un ſujet déloyal à ſon ſouverain.* A wife diſloyal to her huſband, *Une femme infidelle à ſon mari.*

DISLOYALLY (dĭz-lŏï'-ăl-é), *adv.* [not faithfully] *Infidelement, perfidement, en traître, déloyalement.*

DISLOYALTY (dĭz-lŏï'-ăl-té) *ſ.* [want of fidelity to the ſovereign, or in love] *Déloyauté,* f. *infidélité,* f. *perfidie,* f.

DISMAL (dĭz'-măl), *adj.* [ſorrowful, dire, horrid; uncomfortable] *Fatal, funeſte, ſiniſtre, horrible, affreux, terrible, have.* A diſmal ſight, *Un ſpectacle affreux.* A diſmal place, *un endroit fort triſte.* A diſmal face, *Un viſage have, pâle, défait.*

§ DISMAL, *ſ.* [a vulgar name for an undertaker's or upholder's man employed about burials] †§ *Un corbeau,* †§ *un croque-mort.*

DISMALLY (dĭz'-măl-é), *adv.* [in a diſmal manner] *D'une manière funeſte; horriblement, affreuſement.*

DISMALNESS (dĭz'-măl-nĕce), *ſ.* [horror, ſorrow] *Horreur,* f. *mélancolie,* f. *triſteſſe,* f.

To DISMANTLE (dĭz-măn'-tl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw off a dreſs, to ſtrip] *Priver, dépouiller.* To diſmantle a perſon of his honour, *Déſhonorer quelqu'un.*

To DISMANTLE a town [to ſtrip a town of its walls] *Démanteler une ville,* en abattre les murailles.

To DISMANTLE a ſhip, to unrig it, *Désarmir un vaiſſeau, le défuner.*

DISMANTLED (dĭz-măn'-tl'd), *part. adj. Privé; dépouillé; démantelé.*

DISMANTLING (dĭz-măn'-tlin'gne), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Dégréement,* m. *dégréage,* m.

To DISMASK (dĭz-măsk'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divert of a maſk] *Démaſquer,* au propre & au figuré.

DISMASKED (dĭz-măsk't'), *part. adj. Démaſqué.*

DISMASTED (dĭz'-măs'-tĕd), *adj.* [in ſea-language] *Démâté.*

DISMAY (dĭz-mé'), *ſ.* [fright, failure of courage] *Epouvante,* f. *peur,* f. *découragement,* m.

To DISMAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to terrify, to affright] *Epouvanter, intimider, déconcerter, décourager, d'conforter, conſterner* No fear of danger can diſmay him, *Aucun danger ne l'épouvante.*

DISMAYED (dĭz-mé'd'), *adj.* [terrified, diſpirited, dejected] *Epouvanté, étonné, intimidé, ſurpris, tout éperdu, déconcerté.* They fled all diſmayed, *Ils prirent la fuite tout éperdus.*

DISMAYEDNESS (dĭz-mé'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ* [diſpiritedneſs] *Frayeur,* f. *abattement,* m. *découragement,* m.

DISME, *ſ.* [a Law-term] V. TITHE.

To DISMEMBER (dĭz-mĕm'-beŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dilacerate, to ſeparate member from member] *Démembrer, mettre en pièces, dépiécer, déchirer,* au propre & au figuré.

DISMEMBERED (dĭz-mĕm'-beŭr'd) *part. adj. Démembré, déchiré, mis en pièces.*

DISMEMBERING (dĭz-mĕm'-beŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in feodal Law] *Dépié,* m.

To DISMISS (dĭz-mĭce') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſend away, to diſcard] *Renvoyer, congédier, dépoſer, deſtituer, démettre,* ‡ *débouter.* He diſmiſſed the aſſembly, *Il congédia l'aſſemblée.* To diſmiſs one from court, *Bannir quelqu'un de la cour.* To diſmiſs one from an office, *Caſſer quelqu'un, le démettre de ſon emploi.* To diſmiſs one's wife, *Répudier ſa femme.*

* To diſmiſs a thing without any reflection upon it, *Paſſer légèrement ſur une choſe.*

DISMISSED (dĭz-mĭs't'), *part. adj. Renvoyé, congédié, banni, caſſé, répudié.*

DISMISSION (dĭz-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [deſpatch, the act of ſending away] *Renvoi,* m. *congé,* m. *démiſſion,* f. *privation d'un emploi,* f. *ordre de donner ſa démiſſion.*

To DISMORTGAGE (dĭz-mor'-guédje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to redeem from mortgage] *Dégager un bien hypothéqué.*

To DISMOUNT (dĭz-măoŭn't'), ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to throw off an horſe] *Demonter, déſarçonner.*

To DISMOUNT a cannon [to diſplace it from its carriage] *Démonter un canon.*

To DISMOUNT, *v. n.* [to alight from an horſe] *Deſcendre de cheval, mettre pied à terre.*

DISMOUNTED (dĭz-măoŭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Démonté.*

To DISNATUALIZE (dĭz-năt'-ïoŭ-răläïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to alienate, to deprive of privileges of birth] *Oter,* ou *faire perdre le droit de naturalité.*

‡ DISNATURED (dĭz-né-tïeŭr'd), *adj.* [unnatural] *Dénaturé.*

DISOBEDIENCE (dĭs-ô-bi'-dï-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [breach of duty due to ſuperiors] *Déſobéiſſance,* f.

DISOBEDIENT (dĭs-ô-bi'-dï-ĕnte), *adj.* [not obſervant of lawful authority] *Déſobéiſſant, réfractaire.*

DISOBEDIENTLY (dĭs-ô-bi'-dï-ĕn'telé), *adv.* Ex. To behave diſobediently, *or* undutifully, *Etre déſobéiſſant, ne pas obéir.*

To DISOBEY (dĭs-ô-bé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break commands] *Déſobéir.* To diſobey the commands of God, *Déſobéir aux ordres de Dieu.*

DISOBEYED (dĭs-ô-bé'd'), *part. adj. A quoi* ou *à qui l'on a déſobéi.*

DISOBEYING (dĭs-ô-bé'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de déſobéir, déſobéiſſance,* f.

DISOBLIGATION (dĭs-ŏb-lï-gé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [offence] *Déplaiſir,* m. *mauvais office, action déſobligeante.*

To DISOBLIGE (dĭs-ŏ-blïäïdje', *or* dĭs-ô-blïdge'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offend] *Déſobliger, déſſervir, rendre un mauvais office.*

DISOBLIGED (dĭs-ô-blïäïdj'd', *or* dĭs-ô-blïdj'd'), *part. adj. Déſobligé, déſſervi.*

DISOBLIGING (dĭs-ô-blïäï'-djĭn'gne) *part. adj.* [unpleaſing, offenſive, diſguſting] *Déſobligeant, diſgracieux,* § *incomplaiſant.*

DISOBLIGINGLY (dĭs-ô-blïäï'-djĭn'gnelé), *adv.* [in a diſobliging manner] *Déſobligeamment, d'une manière déſobligeante.*

DISOBLIGEDNESS, (dĭs-ŏblïäï'-djĭngnenĕce), *ſ.* [offenſiveneſs, unkindneſs] *Manières fâcheſ, dures, déſobligeantes,* f. pl. § *Incomplaiſance,* f.

DISORBED (dĭz-orb'd'), *adj.* [Aſtron. thrown out of its orbit] *Dérangé de ſon orbite.*

DISORDER (dĭz-or'-deŭr), *ſ.* [irregularity, confuſion, tumult; turbulence of paſſions; diſcompoſure of the mind] *Déſordre,* m. *dérangement,* m. *renverſement,* m *confuſion,* f. *tumulte,* m. *trouble,* m. *égarement d'eſprit,* m. *mouvement tumultueux des paſſions,* m *abus,* m. This room is in diſorder, *Voici une chambre bien en déſordre.* Their army retired in diſorder, *Leur armée ſe retira en déſordre.* See the diſorder that paſſion threw him into, *Voyez le déſordre où l'a mis la colère.* That made her colour and put her into diſorder, *Cela la fit rougir, & la couvrit de confuſion.*

DISORDER [devaſtation, havock] *Déſordre,* m. *dégât,* m. *pillage,* m. His troops went through without committing any diſorder, *Ses troupes ont paſſé ſans faire aucun dégât, ſans commettre aucun déſordre.*

DISORDER [Med. ſickneſs, diſtemper] *indiſpoſition,* f. *Maladie,* f.

To DISORDER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to put out of order] *Déranger, confondre, mettre en déſordre,* ou *en confuſion, brouiller; déſordonner.* That has diſordered his affairs, *Cela a dérangé ſes affaires.* The wind has diſordered his hair, *Le vent a mis ſes cheveux en déſordre.*

To DISORDER [to make ſick] *Déranger, incommoder, rendre malade.* The leaſt thing diſorders him, *Un rien l'incommode.*

* To DISORDER [to diſcompoſe, to diſturb] *Troubler, mettre le trouble & la confuſion dans . . . .* The paſſions diſorder the ſoul, *Les paſſions troublent l'âme*

DISORDERED (dĭz-or'-deŭr'd), *part. adj.* [out of order, irregular, vicious; diſeaſed] *Déréglé, déſordonné, en déſordre, en confuſion; malade, indiſpoſé.*

DISORDERLY (dĭz-or'-deŭr-lé), *adj.* [confuſed, without order] *Confus, ſans ordre, en déſordre, en confuſion, déſordonné*

DISORDERLY [vicious, lawleſs] *Vicieux, déréglé, débauché, intempérant, licentieux; illicite.* A diſorderly life, *Une vie déréglée.* Diſorderly people, *Des gens vicieux* ou *débauchés.* A diſorderly houſe, ‖ *Une maiſon de Bohême.* Diſorderly aſſemblies, *Des aſſemblées illicites.*

DISORDERLY, *adv.* [without rule, confuſedly] *Sans ordre, ſans règle, confuſément, en déſordre, d'une manière irrégulière, indiſtinctement.*

DISORDINATE (dĭs-or'-dĭ-néte), *adj.* [inordinate] *Déſordonné, déréglé, dérangé.*

DISORDINATELY (dis-or'-dĭ-néte-lé), *adv.* [in a diſordinate manner] *Déſordonnément, déréglément.*

DISORIENTATED (dĭz-or'-ï-ĕn'-té-tĕd) *adj.* [turned from the Eaſt] *Déſorienté.*

To DISOWN (dĭz-ône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deny, not to allow, to renounce] *Déſavouer, renier.* He has publickly diſowned that book, *Il a publiquement déſavoué ce livre.*

DISOWNED (dĭz-ôn'd'), *part. adj. Déſavoué, nié, renié.*

DISOWNING (Jĭz-ôn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de déſavouer, d'renier,* m.

To DISPARAGE (dĭs-păr'-édje) -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to match unequally] *Mal aſſortir, méſallier.*

To DISPARAGE [to treat with contempt, to ſlight] *Déprifer, avilir, déſhonorer; décrier, mépriſer.* Why do you diſparage theſe commodities? *Pourquoi décriez-vous ces marchandiſes?* V. To DEROGATE.

DISPARAGED (dĭs-păr'-ĕdj'd), *part. adj. Mal assorti, mésallié, déprisé, décrié, avili.*

DISPARAGEMENT (dĭs-păr'-ĕdje-m n'te), *s.* [injurious match; reproach, disgrace] *Mésalliance, f. assortiment disproportionné; honte, f. déshonneur,* m. *tort,* m. *avilissement,* m. A disparagement in marriage, *Mésalliance en mariage, mariage qui n'est pas sortable.* 'Tis no disparagement to philosophy that it cannot deify us, *Ce n'est pas une honte à la philosophie de ne pouvoir pas nous rendre semblables à des Dieux.* Without disparagement to you, *Sans vous faire bravade, sans vous insulter.*

DISPARAGER (dĭs-păr'-ĕdj-cŭr), *s.* [one that disgraces] *Qui déshonore, qui traite indignement, qui avilit, qui déprise.*

DISPARATES (dĭs-păr-ét's'), *s. pl.* [*a word borrowed from the Spanish,* extravagance, impertinence; in Logick, opposites] *Disparate,* f.

DISPARITY (dĭs-păr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [inequality, dissimilitude, unlikeness] *Disparité,* f. *inégalité,* f. *disproportion,* f. *différence,* f. *dissemblance,* f.

To DISPARK (dĭs-parke'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to throw open a park] *Ouvrir un parc, ôter ce qui l'enfermoit.*

DISPARPLED (dĭs-par'-pl't), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Eployé.*

DISPART (dĭs-part'), *s.* [in Gunnery; frontlet, aim] *Mire,* f.

To DISPART, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divide, to separate] *Diviser, partager.*

To DISPART a piece of ordnance [to set a mark on its muzzle-ring] *Ajuster une mire ou pinnule à un canon.*

DISPASSION (dĭs-păsh'-eŭne), *s. Exemption de passion,* f.

DISPASSIONATE (dĭs-pash'-eŭn-éte), *adj.* [cool, calm] *Posé, de sang froid, sans passion.* Wise and dispassionate men approved him, *Les gens sages & sans passion l'ont approuvé.*

DISPASTON (dĭs-păs-tŏne), *s.* [Mechan. a block with two pullies] *Dispaste,* f. *Mouffle à deux poulies,* f.

DISPATCH, &c. V. DESPATCH.

To DISPEL (dĭs-pĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to dissipate] *Chasser, dissiper.* The light dispels the dark, *Le jour dissipe les ténèbres.*

DISPELLED (dĭs-pel-l'd'), *part. adj. Chassé, dissipé.*

DISPENCE (dĭs-pĕn'ce'), V. DISPENSE.

To DISPEND (dĭs-pĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spend, to consume] *Dépenser, consumer.* They were not able to dispend the third part of their income, *Ils ne pouvoient pas dépenser la troisième partie de leur revenu.*

DISPENSABLE (dĭs-pĕn'-să bl'), *adj.* [that may be dispensed with] *Dont on peut dispenser.*

DISPENSARY (dĭs-pĕn'-să-ré), *s.* [the place where medicines are dispensed] *Dispensaire,* m.

DISPENSATION (dĭs-pĕn'-sé'-cheŭne), *s.* [distribution] *Dispensation,* f. *distribution,* f.

DISPENSATION, *s.* [exemption] *Dispense,* f. *exemption,* f.

DISPENSATOR (dĭs-pĕn'-sé'-teŭr), *s.* [a distributer] *Dispensateur,* m. *distributeur,* m.

DISPENSATORY (dĭs-pĕn'-să-teŭr-é), *s.* [a book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed] *Pharmacopée,* f. *dispensaire,* m.

DISPENSE (dĭs-pĕn'-ce'), *s.* [exemption] *Dispense,* f. *exemption,* f

To DISPENSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deal out, to distribute] *Dispenser, distribuer, donner, administrer.* You dispense the laws and govern the state, *Vous donnez des lois & vous gouvernez l'etat.*

To DISPENSE WITH, [to excuse; to clear from] *Dispenser, exempter, excuser.* Dispense me with that oath, *Dispensez-moi de ce serment.*

I cannot dispense with myself from making a voyage to Caprea, *Je ne puis me dispenser d'aller à Caprée.*

DISPENSED (dĭs-pĕn-s't'), *part. adj. Dispensé, distribué, donné, administré.*

DISPENSED WITH, *Dont on est dispensé* ou *exempté.* Laws of nature cannot be dispensed with, *On ne peut être exempté des lois naturelles.*

DISPENSER (dĭs-pĕn'-seŭr, *s.* V. DISPENSATOR.

To DISPEOPLE (dĭs-pī'-pl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to depopulate, to empty of people] *Dépeupler, dépoler, priver de ses habitans.* Conflagrations do not merely dispeople, but destroy, *Les grands incendies ne dépeuplent pas seulement, ils détruisent encore.*

DISPEOPLED (dĭs-pī-pl't'), *part. adj. Dépeuplé, privé de ses habitans.*

DISPEOPLER (dĭs-pī'-pleŭr), *s.* [a depopulator, a waster] *Qui depeuple, qui désole.*

To DISPERGE (dĭs-pĕrdje'), V. To SPRINKLE.

To DISPERSE (dĭs-pĕrse'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to scatter, to dissipate] *Dispenser, répandre, dissiper, semer ça & là; débander.* I shall disperse them among the heathens, *Je les dispenserai parmi les gentils.* To disperse a rumour, *Semer* ou *répandre un bruit.*

¶ To Disperse, *répandre, dispenser*; to scatter, *répandre, éparpiller* (synon.): The first of these seems to imply the spreading abroad with some sort of order and case; the second, throwing about loosely and carelessly. By the invention of printing, the knowledge which was confined to the closets of the learned, is *dispersed* among mankind: he who *scatters* his wealth, without making a proper use of it, will one day come to want. When a family of children are come to years of maturity, they generally *disperse* themselves into various parts: It is almost impossible to carry a load of hay from one place to another, without *scattering* some of it.

DISPERSED (dĭs-pĕr-s't'), *part. adj. Dispersé, répandu, dissipé.*

DISPERSEDLY (dĭs-pĕr'-sĕd-lé), *adv.* [in a dispersed manner, separately] *D'une manière éparse, çà & là, séparément.*

DISPERSEDNESS (dĭs-pĕr'-sĕd-nĕce), DISPERSENESS, (dĭs-pĕrse'-nĕce), DISPERSING (dĭs-pĕr'-sĭn'gne), *s. L'action de disperser, dispersion,* f.

DISPERSER (dĭs-pĕr'-seŭr), *s.* [a scatterer, a spreader] *Qui disperse, qui répand, qui sème, semeur,* m. A disperser of false news, *Un semeur de faux bruits.*

DISPERSION (dĭs-pĕr'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of dispersing, the state of being dispersed] *Dispersion,* f. The dispersion of the Jews, *La dispersion des Juifs.*

To DISPIRIT (dĭs-pĭr'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to discourage] *Décourager, intimider, abattre, rebuter.* The danger dispirits him, *Le danger le décourage.*

DISPIRITED (dĭs-pĭr'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Découragé, intimidé, abattu, rebuté*; *appauvri,* en parlant des humeurs du corps. Dispirited blood, *Sang appauvri, qui marque d'esprits.*

DISPIRITEDNESS (dĭs-pĭr'-ĭ-tĕd-nĕce), *s.* [want of vigour or resolution] *Manque de vigueur, de vivacité, de courage,* m.

To DISPLACE (dĭs-plĕce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put out of a place, of any office, or order] *Déplacer, ôter de sa place; dégoter* (t.d'écolier): *démettre d'un emploi, débusquer, déranger, mettre en désordre.*

DISPLACED (dĭs-plé-s't'), *part. adj. Déplacé, ôté de sa place; demis, cassé, débusqué; dérangé, dégoté* (t.d'écolier).

DISPLACENCY (dĭs-plé'-cĕn'-cé), *s.* [incivility, disobligation, disgust] *Impolitesse,* f. *déplaisir,* m. *mauvais office; dégoût,* m. *mécontentement,* m.

DISPLACING (dĭs-plé'-cĭn'gne), *s. L'action de déplacer, déplacement,* m.

To DISPLANT (dĭs-plănt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence] *Déplanter, arracher une plante; tirer un peuple du lieu où il avoit fixé sa demeure, l'extirper.*

DISPLANTED (dĭs-plănt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Déplanté, arraché; extirpé.*

DISPLANTATION (dĭs-plăn'-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the removal of a plant, the ejection of a people] *Extirpation, d'une plante, d'une race, d'un peuple,* f.

DISPLAY (dĭs-plé'), *s.* [an exhibition of any thing to view] *Développement,* m. *montre,* f. *étalage,* m.

To DISPLAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spread wide; to exhibit to the sight or mind] *Déployer, étendre, déplier, développer, étaler, montrer; expliquer, exposer, découvrir, déclarer, manifester*: se dit au propre & au figuré. The trees begin to display their leaves, *Les arbres commencent à déployer leurs feuilles.*

* God displays his omnipotence, *Dieu déploye, manifeste sa toute puissance.* To display a riddle, *Expliquer une énigme.* To display one's courage, *Montrer son courage.* To display one's wit, *Etaler son esprit.*

DISPLAYED (dĭs-pléd'), *part. adj. Déployé, étendu, déplié, développé, étalé, montré, expliqué, exposé, déclaré, manifesté.*

DISPLEASANT (dĭs-plĕz'-ăn'te) *adj.* [unpleasing] *Déplaisant, désagréable, disgracieux.*

To DISPLEASE (dĭs-plīze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offend, to disgust] *Déplaire, mécontenter, fâcher, dégoûter.* He displeases me, *Il me déplait.*

DISPLEASED (dĭs-plī'z'd), *part. adj.* [offended, angry] *Offensé, fâché, mécontent, choqué.* I am displeased with his behaviour, *Je suis choqué de sa conduite.* God was displeased with this action, *Dieu fut offensé de cette action.*

DISPLEASINGNESS (dĭs-plī'-zĭn'gne-nĕce), *s.* [offensiveness] *Déplaisir,* m. *chagrin,* m. *injure,* f.

DISPLEASURE (dĭs-plĕj'-eŭre), *s.* [uneasiness, offence, anger] *Déplaisir,* m. *chagrin,* m. *peine,* f. *mécontentement,* m. *indignation,* f. *disgrace,* f. Do them not such a displeasure, *Ne leur faites pas un pareil déplaisir,* ou *ce chagrin.* Absence of good is a displeasure, *L'absence du bien est une peine.* To incur God's displeasure, *Encourir l'indignation de Dieu.* He was in displeasure with the pope, *Il étoit dans la disgrace du pape.*

¶ Displeasure, *déplaisir*; resentment, *ressentiment*; indignation, *indignation* (synon): *Displeasure* implies anger or ill will for some offence committed; *resentment* is anger joined to a desire of revenge; *indignation* signifies anger joined to contempt. Ingratitude, or unmerited insult, justly incurs our *displeasure*; yet ought they not to excite lasting *resentment* towards the guilty; but only such honest *indignation* against the vice, as may secure us from practising the like.

To DISPLEASURE. V. To DISPLEASE.

To DISPLODE (dĭs-plôde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disperse with a loud noise] *Disperser avec grand bruit, pousser, faire sortir avec fracas.*

DISPLODED (dĭs-plô'-dĕd), *part. adj. Poussé avec violence & bruit.*

DISPLOSION (dĭs-plô'-jeŭne), *s.* [the act of disploding] *Explosion,* f.

DISPONDEE (cĭs-pŏn'-dī'), *s.* [in Greek and Latin poetry; double spondee] *Dispondée,* m.

DISPORT (dĭs-pôrt'), *s.* [sport, amusement] *Passetemps,* m. *amusement,* m. *divertissement,* m. *récréation,* f.

* To DISPORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [reciprocally used, to divert one's self, *Se divertir, s'amuser, passer le temps.*

DISPOSAL (dĭs-pô'-zăl), *s.* [regulation, dispensation, government, management] *Dispo-*

ſition, f. *puiſſance*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *maniement*, m. *diſpenſation*, f. *commandement*, m. By the diſpoſal which he made of his effects before he died, *Par la diſpoſition qu'il a faite de ſes effets avant de mourir.* He has the diſpoſal of ſeveral handſome livings, *Il a la diſpoſition de pluſieurs beaux bénéfices.* Are not the bleſſings both of this world and the next in his diſpoſal? *Les biens de ce monde & de l'autre ne ſont-ils pas dans ſa puiſſance?* He has people at his diſpoſal, *Il a des gens à ſa diſpoſition, à ſon commandement.* The divine diſpoſal, *La providence divine*

DISPOSE (oïs-pôze), *ſ.* [diſpoſal, diſtribution, power] *Diſpoſition*, f *puiſſance*, f. *diſpenſation*, f. All that is mine I leave at your diſpoſe, *Je laiſſe tout ce que j'ai à votre diſpoſition.*

To Dispose, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to employ, to give, to place, to adapt, to regulate, to incline] *Diſpoſer, préparer, placer, mettre en ordre, ordonner, arranger, ajuſter, régler, déterminer, décider, incliner, porter.* That diſpoſes me for the reception of truth, *Cela me diſpoſe à reconnoître la vérité.* Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to tyranny, *Les ſoupçons portent les rois à la tyrannie.*

To Dispose of, [to apply to any purpoſe, to give away] *Diſpoſer de, ſe ſervir de, donner, employer, placer, mettre.* All men are naturally in a ſtate of perfect freedom to diſpoſe of their poſſeſſions and perſons, *Tous les hommes ont naturellement un plein pouvoir de diſpoſer de leurs biens & de leurs perſonnes.* To diſpoſe of a beauty's prize, *Donner le prix de la beauté.* To diſpoſe of one's daughter in marriage, *Donner ſa fille en mariage.* To diſpoſe of one's ſon to a trade, *Mettre ſon fils en apprentiſſage.* I may not diſpoſe of this money, *Je ne puis pas diſpoſer de cet argent, m'en ſervir, ou l'employer à volonté.*

To Dispose, *v. n. Diſpoſer, régler.* Man purpoſes, and God diſpoſes, *L'homme propoſe, & Dieu diſpoſe.*

DISPOSED (dïs-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Diſpoſé, préparé, arrangé, incliné, porté.* Diſpoſed for combat, *Préparé au combat.* Diſpoſed to laugh, *Prêt à rire, porté à rire, d'humeur à rire.* Diſpoſed to pride, *Porté à l'orgueil.* Ill diſpoſed, *Indiſpoſé, incommodé.*

Disposed of, *Dont on a diſpoſé.* This money is diſpoſed of, *On a diſpoſé de cet argent.* A thing to be diſpoſed of, ‖ *Chose qui a le bouquet ſur l'oreille.*

DISPOSER (dïs-pô'-zeur), *ſ.* [one who diſpoſes] *Diſpenſateur*, m. *arbitre*, m. God is the abſolute and wiſe diſpoſer of all things, *Dieu eſt l'arbitre ſouverain, & le ſage diſpenſateur de toutes choſes.*

DISPOSITION (dïs-pû-zïch'-eüne), *ſ.* [order, diſtribution] *Diſpoſition*, f. *ordre*, m. *arrangement*, m. *conformation*, f. The diſpoſition of the parts of the body is ſuch, that . . , *La diſpoſition des parties du corps eſt telle, que.* .

Disposition, [inclination, natural fineſs] *Diſpoſition*, f. *talent*, m. *aptitude*, f. *caractère*, m. He has a diſpoſition to muſick, *Il a du talent pour la muſique.* Refrangibility of the rays of light is their diſpoſition to be refracted in paſſing out of one medium into another, *La réfrangibilité des rayons de la lumière eſt la diſpoſition ou l'aptitude qu'ils ont à être briſés en paſſant d'un milieu dans un autre.*

Disposition [affection] *Diſpoſition*, f. *ſentimens où l'on eſt à l'égard de quelqu'un*, m. I know his diſpoſitions towards you, *Je ſais quelles ſont ſes diſpoſitions pour vous.*

Disposition [mind, reſolution] *Diſpoſition*, f. *deſſein*, m. *réſolution*, f. *mouvement*, m.

Disposition of body, *Diſpoſition*, ou *habitude du corps*, f. f. *bonne* ou *mauvaiſe ſanté, complexion*, f.

DISPOSITIVE (dïs-pôz'-ï-tïv'), *adj.* [that implies diſpoſal] *Diſpoſitif.*

DISPOSITIVELY (dïs pôz'-ï-tiv'-lé), *adv.* [in a diſpoſitive manner] *D'une manière diſpoſitive.*

To DISPOSSESS (dïs-pûz-ëce'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to put out of poſſeſſion] *Dépoſſéder, deſſaiſir, dépouiller.*

* To diſpoſſeſs one of an error, *Détromper quelqu'un, le déſabuſer, le tirer d'une erreur.*

DISPOSSESSED (dïs-pûz-ëst') *part. adj. Dépoſſédé, deſſaiſi.*

Disposure (dïs-pô'-jeûre), *ſ.* V. Disposal *and* Dispose.

DISPRAISE (dïs-préze'), *ſ.* [blame, cenſure] *Blâme*, m. *reproche*, m. *cenſure*, f.

To Dispraise, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to blame, to cenſure, to condemn] *Blâmer, cenſurer, critiquer, déſapprouver, condamner.* The criticks may diſpraiſe my writings, *Les critiques peuvent cenſurer mes écrits.*

DISPRAISED (dïs-pré-z'd'), *part. adj. Blâmé, critiqué, cenſuré, déſapprouvé.*

DISPRAISER (dïs-pré'-zeür), *ſ.* [one who diſpraiſes] *Cenſeur*, m. *critique*, m. *déſapprobateur*, m.

DISPRAISIBLE (dïs-pré'-zï-bl'), *adj. Qui mérite d'être blâmé.*

DISPRAISINGLY (dïs-pré'-zïn'gne-lé), *adv. En blâmant, en condamnant.*

To DISPREAD (dïs-prëd') -ing, Diſpread, *v. a.* [to ſpread different ways] *Etendre de côté & d'autres, diſperſer.*

Dispread, *part. adj. Etendu, diſperſé.*

DISPROFIT (dïs-prô'-fite), *ſ.* [loſs, damage] *Perte*, f. *dommage*, m. *tort*, m *préjudice*, m.

DISPROOF (dïs-proûf'), *ſ.* [confutation] *Réfutation*, f.

To DISPROPERTY (dïs-prŏp'eür-té), *v. a.* [to diſpoſſeſs] *Dépoſſéder quelqu'un de ce qui lui appartient.*

DISPROPORTION (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheûne), *ſ.* [inequality] *Diſproportion*, f. *inégalité*, f.

To Disproportion, -ing, ed, *v. a.* [to miſ-match] *Diſproportionner, mal-aſſortir.*

DISPROPORTIONABLE (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün-ă-bl'), *adj.* Disproportionate, (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün-ête), *adj.* Disproportioned (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün'd), *part. adj. Diſproportionné, inégal.*

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün-ă-bl'-nëce), *or* Disproportionateness (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün-ete-nëce), *ſ.* [unſuitableneſs] *Diſproportion*, f. *inégalité*, f. *diſconvenance*, f.

DISPROPORTIONABLY (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün-ă-blé), Disproportionally (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün-ăl-ë), Disproportionately (dïs-prô-pôr'-cheün-ete-lé), *adv.* [unſuitably] *D'une manière diſproportionnée, avec diſproportion, inégalement.*

To DISPROVE (dïs-proûve'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to confute] *Réfuter, convaincre de faux.* This expoſition they plainly diſprove, *Ils réfutent pleinement cette expoſition.*

DISPROVED (dïs-proûv'd'), *part. adj. Réfuté.*

DISPROVER (dïs-proû'-veûr), *ſ.* [one who diſproves] *Qui réfute.*

DISPUNISHABLE (dïs-peün'-ïch-ă-bl') *adj.* [without penal reſtraint] *Qu'on ne peut punir*

DISPUTABLE (dïs-pïou'-tŭ-bl', *ou plutôt* dïs'-pïŭ-tŭ-bl'), *adj.* [liable to conteſt, controvertible] *Diſputable, qu'on peut conteſter, problématique.*

DISPUTANT (dïs'-pïŭ-tăn't), *ſ.* [a controvertiſt] *Diſputeur*, m. *controverſiſte*, m. *argumentant*, m. To be a diſputant, *Sophiſtiquer.*

Disputant [diſputing] *adj. Qui diſpute. Diputant.*

DISPUTATION (dïs-pïoŭ-té'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the ſkill of controverſy; conteſt, controverſy] *L'art de la controverſe*, m. *diſpute*, f. *controverſe*, f.

DISPUTATIOUS (dïs-pïoŭ-të'-cheûce), *and* Disputative (dïs-pïou'-tŭ-tïv'), *adj.* [inclined to diſpute; cavilling] *Diſputeur, qui aime à diſputer, chicaneur*, ‖ *chicaneſ.*

DISPUTE (dïs-pïoute'), *ſ.* [debate, conteſt] *Diſpute*, f. *débat*, m. *querelle*, f. *conteſtation*, f. *différend*, m. *bruit*, m. *diſcuſſion*, f *démêlé*, m. *brouillerie*, m. ‖ *chamailles*, m. *conflit*, m. A lover of diſpute, *argumentateur*, m. Beyond all diſpute, *Sans doute, ſans contredit.* V. Difference.

To Dispute, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to contend, to debate, to controvert] *Diſputer.* He diſputed with vehemence, *Il diſputa avec chaleur.*

¶ To Diſpute, *diſputer*; to wrangle, *ſe quereller* (ſynon.): Theſe words cannot be exactly ſynonymous, ſince to *diſpute* implies to argue with ſome fairneſs and civility; to *wrangle* is to argue with aſperity and inſolence. Difference of opinion cauſes *diſputes*; a peeviſh and quarrelſome temper diſpoſes men to *wrangle*. Were all *diſpute*, all argument annihilated, falſehood would ſoon uſurp the ſovereignty; but a diſpoſition towards *wrangling* is the bane of knowledge, and a torment to ſociety. .

To Dispute, *v. a. Diſputer, conteſter, débattre, agiter, ſoutenir.* To diſpute the prize, *Diſputer le prix.* To diſpute a queſtion, *Débattre, agiter une queſtion.* To diſpute about nothing, ‖ *Diſputer ſur la pointe d'une aiguille.* To diſpute fondly, § *Diſputailler.* To diſpute the validity of a deed, *Conteſter la validité d'un acte*; *l'accuſer de . . .*

DISPUTED (dïs-pïou'-tëd), *part. adj. Diſputé, conteſté, débattu, agité.*

DISPUTELESS (dïs-pïoute'-lëce), *adj.* [uncontrovertible] *Qu'on ne ſauroit diſputer*, ou *conteſter.*

DISPUTER (dïs-pïou'-teûr), *ſ.* [one that diſputes] *Diſputeur*, m. *controverſiſte*, m. § *diſputailleur*, m.

DISQUALIFICATION (dïs-koŭăl ï-fï-ké'-cheûne), *ſ.* [that which diſqualifies] *Incapacité*, f. *ce qui rend incapable.*

To DISQUALIFY (dïs-koŭăl'-ï-făï), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make unfit] *Rendre inhabile* ou *incapable* Some phyſical as well as moral incapacities diſqualify a prince for the government, *Il y a certaines incapacités phyſiques & morales qui rendent un prince inhabile à gouverner.*

DISQUALIFIED (dïs-koŭăl'-ï-făï'd), *part. adj. Rendu inhabile, incapable.*

DISQUALIFYING (dïs-koŭăl'-ï-făï-ïn' gne), *ſ.* [from To Diſqualify] *Dégradation*, f. *l'action de rendre incapable.*

To DISQUANTITY, (dïs-koŭăn'-tï-té), *v. a. Diminuer.*

DISQUIET (dïs-koŭăï'-ëte), *ſ.* uneaſineſs, vexation, anxiety, want of tranquillity] *Inquiétude*, f. *trouble*, m. *chagrin*, m. *mal-aiſe*, m.

To Disquiet, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to diſturb, to make uneaſy] *Inquiéter, chagriner, tourmenter, troubler, moleſter, vexer.* To diſquiet one's ſelf, ‖ *Se gendarmer.*

DISQUIETED (dïs-koŭăï'-ët-ëd), *part. adj. Inquiété, chagriné, tourmenté, troublé.*

DISQUIETER (dïs-koŭăï'-ët-eür), *ſ.* [a diſturber, haraſſer] *Perturbateur*, m.

DISQUIETLY (dïs-koŭăï'-ët-lé), *adv.* [without reſt] *Sans repos.*

DISQUIETNESS (dïs-koŭăï'-ët-nëce), *and* Disquietude (dïs-koŭăï'-ï-tioude). V. Disquiet.

DISQUISITION (dïs-koï-ï-zïch'-eüne), *ſ.* [enquiry, examination] *Diſquiſition* (t. didactique), f. *recherche*, f. *examen*, m. *enquête*, f. ou *perquiſition*, (t. de Palais), f.

To DISRANK (dïz-răn'k'), *v. a.* [to put out of rank] *Déranger, dégrader, ôter de ſa place.*

DISRANKED (dïz-răn'k't'), *adj.* [put out of its place] *Dérangé, déplacé.*

DISREGARD, (dïs-ri-garde'), *ſ.* [ſlight notice, neglect] *ſ. Mépris*, m. *manque d'attention pour* une perſonne, ou *pour* une choſe, m.

To Disregard, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſlight, to neglect, to contemn] *Négliger, mépriſer,*

priſer, dédaigner, ne faire aucun cas de.

DISREGARDED (dĭs-rĭ gar'-dĕd), *part. adj. Négligé, mépriſé, dédaigné, dont on ne fait pas de cas*

DISREGARDFUL (dĭs-rĭ-gard'-foŭl), *adj.* [negligent, contemptuous, regardleſs] *Qui mépriſe, qui ne fait aucune attention.*

DISREGARDFULLY (dĭs-rĭ-gard'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [Contemptouſly] *Avec mépris.*

DISRELISH (dĭz-rĕ'-lĭshe), *ſ.* [bad taſte, diſlike, ſqueamiſhneſs] *Dégoût qu'on a pour quelque choſe,* m.

To DISRELISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſguſt; to diſlike] *Dégoûter; déapprouver, avoir en averſion, ne pas aimer.*

DISRELISHED (dĭz-rĕl'-lĭsh't), *part. adj. Diſapprouvé, que l'on a en averſion, que l'on n'aime pas.*

DISREPUTABLE (dĭs-rĭ-pīoŭ'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [mean, hurtful to reputation] *Qui fait tort à la réputation, honteux.*

DISREPUTATION, (dĭs'-rĕp-ĭoŭ-té'-cheŭne) *ſ.* [diſgrace, diſhonour, loſs of reputation] *Déſhonneur,* m. *perte de la réputation,* f. *honte,* f. *flétriſſure,* f.

DISREPUTE (dĭs-rĭ pīute'), *ſ.* [Ill character, diſhonour] *Mauvaiſe réputation, infamie,* f. *ignominie,* f. To bring one under or into a diſrepute, or to bring a diſrepute upon one, *Décréditer quelqu'un, faire tort à ſa réputation, le diffamer, le mettre en mauvaiſe odeur.*

DISRESPECT (dĭs-rĭ-ſpĕkt'), *ſ.* [incivility, want of reverence, rudeneſs] *Manque de reſpect,* m. *incivilité,* f. *mépris,* m. *dédain,* m. *manque d'égard,* m. *affront,* m.

To DISRESPECT, *v. a.* [to ſlight, to treat with incivility] *Mépriſer, traiter incivilement.*

DISRESPECTFUL (dĭs-rĭ ſpĕkt'-foul), *adj.* [uncivil, irreverent] *Incivil, groſſier, qui manque d'égard, peu reſpectueux, inſolent.*

DISRESPECTFULLY (dĭs-rĭ ſpĕkt'-foŭl-é), *adv* [in a diſreſpectful manner] *Incivilement, ſans égard, ſans reſpect.*

To DISROBE (dĭz-rûbe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to undreſs, to ſtrip] *Déſhabiller, dépouiller, priver.*

* To diſrobe one's ſelf of his former opinion. *Se dépouiller, ſe défaire de ſes anciennes opinions.*

DISROBED (dĭz-rô-b'd'), *part. adj. Déſhabillé, dépouillé, privé, nu.* * They were diſrobed of their glory, *Ils furent privés de la gloire qui leur étoit due.*

DISRUPTION (dĭz-reŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a breach; dilaceration] *Rupture,* f. *fente,* f. *creveaſſe,* f. *diſruption,* (t. de Phyſique), f.

To DISSALT (dĭs-ſâlte'), *v. a.* [to make any thing ſalted freſh] *Deſſaler, ôter le ſel.*

DISSALTED (dĭs-ſîl'-tĕd), *adj.* [rendered freſh by taking away the ſalt] *Deſſalé.*

DISSATISFACTION (dĭs-ſăt-ĭs-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſcontent] *Mécontentement,* m. *dégoût,* m. *peine,* f. *chagrin,* m.

DISSATISFACTORINESS (dĭs-ſăt-ĭs-făk'-teŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ. Impuiſſance de donner de la ſatisfaction,* f.

DISSATISFACTORY (dĭs-ſăt-ĭs-făk'-teŭr'-é), *adj.* [unpleaſing] *Déſagréable, diſgracieux, déplaiſant, chagrinant.*

To DISSATISFY (dĭs-ſăt'-ĭs-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſpleaſe, to diſcontent] *Mécontenter, déplaire, fâcher.*

DISSATISFIED (dĭs-ſăt'-ĭs-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Mécontent, mal ſatisfait, fâché.*

To DISSECT (dĭs-ſĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut in pieces] *Diſſéquer, anatomiſer;* au figuré, *examiner en détail.*

DISSECTED (oĭs-ſĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Diſſéqué, anatomiſé.*

DISSECTING (dĭs-ſĕk'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To diſſect] *Diſſection,* f. *action de diſſéquer,* &c. f. A diſſecting-knife, *un biſtouri.*

DISSECTION (dĭs-ſĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [anatomy] *Diſſection,* f. *anatomie,* f.

DISSECTOR (dĭs-ſĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Anatomiſt] *Diſſecteur,* m. ou plutôt *Diſſéqueur,* m. ne ſe dit gueres qu'avec un adj. *Un habile diſſéqueur.*

To DISSEIZE (dĭs-ſize'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſpoſſeſs] *Saiſir, dépoſſéder, priver quelqu'un de ce qu'il poſſede.*

DISSEIZED (dĭs-ſī-z'd'), *part. adj. Saiſi, privé, dépoſſédé.*

DISSEIZEE (dĭs-ſi-zī'), *Celui qui eſt dépoſſedé.*

DISSEIZIN (dĭs-ſī'-zĭne), *ſ. Action de ſaiſir,* f. *action de ſe deſſaiſir,* f. *deſſaiſiſſement,* m. *uſurpation,* f. *dépoſſeſſion,* f.

DISSEIZOR (dĭs-ſī' zor), *ſ.* [he that diſſeizes another] *Qui dépoſſede un autre, uſurpateur,* m.

To DISSEMBLE (dĭs-ſĕm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to conceal under falſe appearance; to play the hypocrite] *Feindre, cacher, diſſimuler, fauſſer: faire l'hypocrite.* They both love, and both diſſemble their affections, *Ils aiment tous deux, & ils diſſimulent tous deux leur amour.* V. To Conceal.

DISSEMBLED (dĭs-ſĕm-bl'd'), *part. adj. Feint, diſſimulé, paſſé*

DISSEMBLER (dĭs-ſĕm'-blĕr), *ſ.* [one who diſſembles] *Qui diſſimule; fourbe,* m. *hypocrite,* m. *eſprit caché, * comédien,* m.

DISSEMBLING (dĭs-ſĕm'-blĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de diſſimuler, diſſimulation,* f. *feinte,* f. *déguiſement,* m.

DISSEMBLING, *adj.* [that diſſembles] *Diſſimulé, qui diſſimule.* A diſſembling man, *Un diſſimulé.* A diſſembling woman, *Une diſſimulée.*

DISSEMBLINGLY (dĭs-ſĕm'-blĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with diſſimulation] *Avec diſſimulation, en hypocrite, en fourbe.*

To DISSEMINATE (dĭs-ſĕm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcatter as ſeed; to ſpread every way] *Semer, répandre çà & là.*

* To deſſeminate falſe news, *Semer de faux bruits, répandre de fauſſes nouvelles.*

DISSEMINATED (dĭs-ſĕm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Semé, repandu.*

DISSEMINATION (dĭs-ſĕm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſowing, or ſpreading] *L'action de ſemer,* ou *de répandre,* f.

DESSIMATOR (dĭs-ſĕm'-ĭ-né-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that ſcatters or ſpreads] *Semeur,* m. *qui répand,* ou *publie.*

DISSENSION (dĭs-ſĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſcord, contention, breach of union] *Diſſention,* f. *diviſion,* f. *diſcorde,* f. *querelle,* f. *déſunion,* f. *zizanie,* f.

* To ſow diſſenſion amongſt friends, *Mettre la diſſention, ſemer la zizanie, entre des amis.*

DISSENTIOUS (dĭs-ſĕn'-cheŭce), *adj.* [quarrelſome, factious] *Factieux, remuant.*

DISSENT (dĭs-ſĕn't'), *ſ.* [difference of opinion] *Contrariété d'opinion,* f. *oppoſition de ſentiment,* f.

To DISSENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſagree in opinion] *Etre d'une opinion contraire, diffiver de ſentiment.*

DISSENTANEOUS (dĭs-ſĕn'-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [inconſiſtent, contrary] *Contraire, oppoſé, incompatible.*

DISSENTER (dĭs-ſĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that diſagrees in opinion] *Qui eſt d'un ſentiment contraire,* m. *diſſident,* m. *non-conformiſte,* m. One who refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church, is called a diſſenter, *On appelle* diſſenter, *(diſſident* ou *non-conformiſte) en Angleterre, quiconque refuſe de ſe ranger ſous la diſcipline de l'égliſe Anglicane.*

DISSENTIENT (dĭs-ſĕn'-chĕn'te), *adj.* [declaring diſſent] *Oppoſé de ſentiment.*

DISSERTATION (dĭs-ſĕr-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſcourſe, treatiſe] *Diſſertation,* f. *diſcours,* m. *traité,* m.

To DISSERVE (dĭs-ſĕrve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to do injury to] *Deſſervir, déſobliger, rendre un mauvais office, faire tort, préjudicier, nuire.* He took the firſt opportunity to diſſerve him, *Il ſaiſit la première occaſion de le deſſervir.*

DISSERVED (dĭs-ſĕr-v'd'), *part. adj. Deſſervi.*

DISSERVICE (dĭs-ſĕr'-vĭce), *ſ.* [harm, hurt, ill turn, injury] *Deſſervice,* m. *mauvais office, tort,* m. *préjudice,* m. *dommage,* m. Great ſickneſſes do a great diſſervice to the mind, *Les grandes maladies font un grand tort à l'eſprit.*

DISSERVICEABLE (dĭs-ſĕr'-vĭs-ă-bl'), *adj.* [injurious, hurtful] *Nuiſible, funeſte, fatal, préjudiciable.*

DISSERVICEABLENESS (dĭs-ſĕr'-vĭs-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Disservice.

To DISSETTLE (dĭs-ſĕt'-tl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unſettle, to diſorder] *Déranger, mettre en déſordre.*

DISSETTLED (dĭs-ſĕt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Dérangé, mis en déſordre.*

To DISSEVER (dĭs-ſĕv'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to part, to divide, to ſeparate] *Déſunir, partager, ſéparer, diviſer, détacher.*

DISSEVERED (dĭs-ſĕv'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Déſuni, ſéparé, détaché.* Her facred hairs were diſſevered from her fair head, *Ses cheveux ſacrés furent ſéparés de ſa belle tête.*

DISSIDENCE (dĭs'-ſĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* V. Disagreement.

DISSIDENT (dĭs'-ſĭ-dĕn'te), *ſ.* [in Poland; one who diſſents from the Romiſh church] *Diſſident,* m.

DISSILIENCE (dĭs-ſĭl'-ĭĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the act of ſtarting aſunder] V. Dissilition.

DISSILITION (dĭs-ſĭl-ĭch'-cŭne), *ſ.* [the act of burſting in two] *L'action de ſe fendre en deux,* ou *d'éclater en pluſieurs morceaux.*

DISSILIENT (dĭs-ſĭl'-ĭĕn'te), *adj.* [ſtarting aſunder, burſting in two] *Qui s'éclate, qui ſe fend en deux.*

DISSIMILAR (dĭs-ſĭm'-ĭ-leŭr), *adj.* [unlike, heterogeneous] *Diſſimiloire, hétérogène.*

DISSIMILARITY (dĭs-ſĭm-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *and* Dissimilitude (dĭs-ſĭm-ĭl'-ĭ-tĭ-ŭde), *ſ.* [unlikelineſs] *Diverſité,* f. *différence,* f. *diſſemblance,* f.

DISSIMULATION (dĭs-ſĭm-ĭ-leŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of diſſembling, hypocriſy] *Diſſimulation,* f. *déguiſement,* m. *feinte,* f. *hypocriſie,* f. Diſſimulation is but a faint kind of policy, *La diſſimulation eſt une politique bien foible.*

DISSIPABLE (dĭs'-ſĭ-pă-bl'), *adj.* [eaſily ſcattered] *Qui ſe diſſipe aiſément.*

To DISSIPATE (dĭs'-ſĭ-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcatter, to diſperſe] *Diſſiper, diſperſer, écarter, éloigner, chaſſer, répandre, diſtraire.* Nothing can diſſipate his fear, *Rien ne peut diſſiper ſes craintes.*

* To Dissipate one's fortune, *Diſſiper, prodiguer, dépenſer follement ſon bien.*

DISSIPATED (oĭs'-ſĭ-pé-tĕd), *part. adj. Diſſipé, diſperſé.* This ſlavery to his paſſions produced an irregular and diſſipated life, *Cette ſervitude où il étoit de ſes paſſions produiſit une vie déréglée & diſſipée.*

DISSIPATION (dĭs-ſĭ-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſperſion, waſte, ſcattered attention] *Diſſipation,* f. *diſperſion,* f. *dégât,* m. *perdition,* f.

To DISSOCIATE (oĭs-ſô'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeparate, to diſunite] *Séparer, déjunir.*

DISSOCIATED (dĭs-ſô'-chĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Séparé, déjuni.*

DISSOLUBILITY (dĭs-ſŏl-ĭoŭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ. Pouvoir d'être diſſous,* m.

DISSOLUTE (dĭs'-ſô-lĭoute), *adj.* [looſe, wanton, debauched] *Diſſolu, impudique, débauché, luxurieux, licentieux, déréglé.* A diſſolute life, *Une vie diſſolue.* A diſſolute crew, *Une troupe de débauchés.*

¶ Diſſolute, *diſſolu*; looſe, *déréglé*; riotous, *débauché* (ſynon.): The two firſt imply, the being unreſtrained by decency and decorum; we ſay, a *diſſolute* life, *diſſolute* company; *looſe* morals, *looſe* converſation: *riotous* ſignifies more turbulent and noiſy; as a *riotous* mob; *riotous*

mirth. In general, *loose* and immoral principles, do not fail to display themselves in a *dissolute* and vicious life; and not unfrequently break out in *riotous* conduct, and acts of rebellion.

DISSOLUTELY (dĭs'-sô-lioute-lè), *adv.* [in a dissolute manner, without restraint] *Dissolument, en débauche, d'une manière dissolue, déréglément.*

DISSOLUTENESS (dĭs'-sô-lioute-nĕce), *s.* [looseness, debauchery] *Dissolution*, f. *débauche*, f. *déréglement de mœurs*, m.

DISSOLUTION (dis-sô-lioū'-cheune), *s.* [liquefaction, separation of parts, destruction, breaking off] *Dissolution*, f. *résolution*, f. *fonte*, f. *séparation*, f. *division*, f. *destruction*, f. *rupture*, f. *cassation*, f. *abolition*, f. *décomposition*, f. To take dissolution of vitriol, *Prendre de la dissolution de vitriol.* The dissolution of the humours, *La résolution* ou *fonte des humeurs.*

* The dissolution of a marriage, of parliament, of a treaty, of a society: *La dissolution d'un mariage, la cassation du parlement, la rupture d'un traité, la destruction* ou *abolition d'une société.*

DISSOLUTION [looseness of manners] V. DISSOLUTENESS.

DISSOLVABLE (dĭz-zŏl'-vă-bl'), *and* DISSOLUBLE (dĭs'-sô-lioū-bl'), *adj.* [capable of dissolution] *Qui peut être dissous, dissoluble*, t. de Chymie.

To DISSOLVE (dĭz-zŏlve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to separate parts from parts, to melt] *Dissoudre, résoudre, fondre, séparer les parties d'un corps solide.* Fire dissolves all bodies, *Le feu dissout tous les corps.* To dissolve a metal, *Fondre un métal.* To dissolve a swelling, *Résoudre une tumeur.*

* To DISSOLVE, [to break off] *Dissoudre, rompre, casser, séparer.* To dissolve a marriage, *Dissoudre, casser, un mariage.* To dissolve a magick spell, *Rompre un charme magique.* To dissolve an assembly, *Séparer, rompre une assemblée.* To dissolve a partnership, *Déjassocier*; *se Déjassocier.* Nothing can dissolve us, *Rien ne sauroit nous séparer.*

To DISSOLVE, *v. n.* [to be melted] *Se dissoudre, se fondre, se séparer*, au propre & au figuré. That salt does not dissolve easily, *Ce sel se dissout difficilement.*

* The assembly dissolved, *L'assemblée se sépara.*

* To DISSOLVE in pleasures [to melt away in pleasure] *Se livrer aux plaisirs.*

DISSOLVED (dĭz-zŏl-v'd'), *part. adj. Dissous, fondu, séparé, rompu*, au propre & au figuré.

* Dissolved in luxury, *Livré à la débauche, perdu de débauche.*

DISSOLVENT (dĭz-zŏl'-vĕn'te), *and* DISSOLVER (dĭz-zŏl'-veur), *s.* [that which has the power of dissolving] *Dissolvant*, m. *ce qui dissout.*

DISSOLVENT, *adj.* [having the power of dissolving] *Dissolvant, propre à dissoudre, résolutif.*

DISSOLVIBLE (dĭz-zŏl'-vĭ-bl'), *adj.* [liable to perish by dissolution] V. DISSOLVABLE.

DISSONANCE (dĭs'-sô-năn'ce), *s.* [disagreement in sound] *Dissonance*, f. *faux accord, trouble d'harmonie*, m. [contrariety] *contrariété*, f.

DISSONANT (dĭs'-sô-năn'te), *adj.* [unharmonious] *Dissonant, discordant*; au figuré, *contraire, différent, opposé.*

* What can be more dissonant from reason and nature? *Que peut-il y avoir de plus contraire à la raison & à la nature?*

To DISSUADE (dĭs-seūāde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dissuade, to dehort] *Dissuader, déconseiller, détourner de . . . dépersuader.*

DISSUADED (dĭs-seūāde'-dĕd), *part. adj. Dissuadé, déconseillé, détourné.*

DISSUADER (dĭs-seūā'-deur), *s.* [one who dissuades] *Celui qui dissuade, qui déconseille.*

DISSUADING (dĭs-seūā'-dĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Dissuade] *Dissuasion*, f. *l'action de dissuader*, ou *de détourner*, &c. f.

DISSUASION (dĭs-seūā'-jeūne), *s.* [dehortation] *Dissuasion*, f.

DISSUASIVE (dĭs-seūā'-cĭve), *adj.* [dehortatory] *Propre à dissuader.*

DISSUASIVE, *s.* [argument employed to dissuade] *Raison* ou *motif qu'on emploie pour dissuader*, f. m.

DISSYLLABLE (dĭs'-sĭl-ă-bl'), *s.* [a word of two syllables] *Dissyllabe*, m.

DISTAFF (dĭs'-tăf), *s.* [the staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning] *Quenouille à filer*, f. au figuré, *une femme*, ou *les femmes.*

* See my king murdered, and a distaff in his throne, *Vois mon roi massacré, & une femme assise sur son trône.* The kingdom of France never falls to the distaff, *Le royaume de France ne tombe point en quenouille, les femmes n'y succèdent point à la couronne.*

To DISTAIN (dĭs-tène), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to stain, to blot] *Tacher, ternir*, au propre & au figuré.

DISTANCE (dĭs'-tăn'ce), *s.* [space between two bodies] *Distance*, f. *intervalle*, m. *éloignement*, m. As he lived but a few miles distance from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her, *Comme il n'étoit qu'à quelques milles de distance de la maison de son père, il avoit souvent occasion de la voir.* [With an idea of station *at* is used] Their house stands at some distance from that town, *Leur maison est à quelque distance de cette ville.* [With an idea of motion *to* is used] They are going to remove to some distance from that town, *Ils vont aller demeurer à quelque distance de cette ville.* At a distance, *De loin.* Out of distance, *Au delà des bornes.* Line of distance between any two given places, whose latitude and longitude are known, *Distance de ports*, &c.

* DISTANCE, [respect, distant behaviour, reserve] *Respect*, m. *réserve*, f. Know what distance is due to the crown, *Apprenez quel respect on doit au trône.* To keep one's distance, *Se tenir sur la réserve, tenir son rang.* Ceremony is an invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance, *Les formalités ont été inventées par les sages pour tenir les sots dans le respect.*

To DISTANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place remotely, to leave behind] *Espacer, placer à une grande distance*; *laisser derrière* (*dans une course*).

DISTANCED (dĭs'-tăn'-s't), *part. adj. Espacé, laissé derrière, devancé.*

DISTANCING (dĭs'-tăn'-cĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Distance] *Espacement*, m.

DISTANT (dĭs'-tăn'te), *adj.* [remote in place, in time] *Distant, loin, éloigné, reculé.* Ten years or ten miles distant, *Eloigné de dix ans*, ou *de dix milles.*

DISTANT, [reserved, shy] *Réservé, caché, circonspect.*

DISTASTE (dĭs-téste'), *s.* [disgust, aversion of the palate; dislike, alienation of affection] *D'goût*, m. au propre & au figuré; *déplaisir*, m. *mécontentement*, m. *chagrin*, m.

* Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; *La prospérité n'est pas exempte de craintes & de dégoûts.* The people showed a great distaste at it, *Le peuple en témoigna un grand mécontentement.*

To DISTASTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to displease; to dislike, to loathe; to offend, to disgust] *Déplaire*; *dégoûter*, au propre & au figuré; *mécontenter, faire de la peine, fâcher, choquer, offenser.* If he distastes it, *S'il s'en offense.*

DISTASTEFUL (dĭs-téste'-foūl), *adj.* [nauseous, unpleasing, offensive] *Dégoûtant, choquant, déplaisant, désagréable, désagréable.* A distasteful truth, *Une vérité choquante*

DISTEMPER (dis-tĕm'-peūr), *s.* [disease] *Maladie*, f. *indisposition*, f. *incommodité*, f. V. INDISPOSITION.

DISTEMPER, [disorder, depravity of inclination] *Trouble*, m. *désordre*, m. physique ou moral.

To DISTEMPER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put out of temper] *Rendre malade, incommoder, déranger la santé.*

* To DISTEMPER, [to disorder] *Troubler, mettre en désordre.* To distemper one's brain, *Aliéner l'esprit à quelqu'un.*

DISTEMPERATE (dĭs-tĕm'-peūr-éte), *adj.* [immoderate] *Excessif, immodéré.*

DISTEMPERATURE (dis-tĕm'-peūr-ă-tieūre), *s.* [intemperateness; perturbation of mind, violent tumultuousness] *Intempérie*, f. au figuré, *agitation d'esprit*, f. *troubles d'état*, m. pl. *sédition*, f.

DISTEMPERED (dis-tĕm'-peūr'd), *part. adj. Malade, indisposé, dérangé*; au figuré, *troublé, en désordre*; ou bien, *immodéré, fougueux, emporté, violent.* A distempered stomach, *Un estomac dérangé.*

* A distempered zeal, *Un zèle fougueux.* A distempered head, *Une tête troublée, un esprit troublé.*

To DISTEND (dĭs-tĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to stretch out in breadth] *Elargir, étendre, dilatendre, enfler.* To distend a bladder with wind, *Enfler une vessie.*

DISTENDED (dis-tĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Elargi, etendu, enflé.*

DISTENT (dĭs-tĕn't'), *s.* [the space through which any thing is spread] *s. Etendue*, f.

DISTENTION (dĭs-tĕn'-cheune), *s.* [the act of stretching in breadth] *Distention*, f. *élargissement*, m.

To DISTERMINATE (dĭs-tĕr'-mĭnéte), *v. a.* [to separate] *Séparer, borner, terminer, être entre deux.*

DISTERMINATED (dĭs-tĕr'-mĭ-né-tĕd, *adj.* [separated] *Séparé, borné, terminé*, &c.

To DISTHRONIZE (dĭs-thrô'-năize), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. To DETHRONE.

DISTICH (dĭs'-tĭk), *s.* [two latin verses, a couplet] *Distique*, m. *deux vers latins.*

To DISTIL (dĭs-tĭl'), -LING, -LED, *v. n.* [to drop] *Distiller, dégoutter, tomber*, ou *couler goutte à goutte.*

To DISTIL, *v. a.* [to let fall in drops, to force by fire through the vessels of distillation] *Distiller, verser goutte à goutte, tirer par l'alembic.*

DISTILLABLE (dĭs-tĭl'-lă-bl'), *adj. Qui se peut distiller.*

DISTILLATION (dĭs-tĭl-lé'-cheune), *s.* [the act of distilling, the substance drawn by still] *Distillation*, f.

DISTILLATION by ascent, [that which raises the liquor and condenses it into vapours] *Distillation per ascensum.*

DISTILLATION by descent (per deliquium) *Distillation per descensum*, ou *per déliquium.*

DISTILLATORY (dĭs-tĭl'-lă-teŭr-e), *adj.* [belonging to distillation] *Distillatoire.*

DISTILLED (dĭs-tĭ-l'd'), *part. adj. Distillé.*

DISTILLER (dĭs-tĭl'-eŭr), *s.* [one who practises the trade of distilling] *Distillateur*, m.

DISTILLERY (dĭs-tĭl'-eŭr-é), *s.* [a place where brandy is distilled] *Distillerie*, f.

DISTILLING (dĭs-tĭ'-lĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Distil] *Distillation*, f. *l'action de distiller.*

DISTILMENT (dĭs-tĭl'-mĕn't'), *s.* [what is drawn by distillation] *La liqueur distillée.*

DISTINCT (dĭs-tĭnk't'), *adj.* [different, separate; clear, unconfused] *Distinct, différent, distingué, séparé*; *clair, net, précis, sans confusion.* Men have an immortal soul capable of happiness distinct from that of the body, *Les hommes ont une ame immortelle capable d'un bonheur différent de celui du corps.* A distinct sight, *Une vue distincte, une vue nette.*

DISTINCTION (dĭs-tĭnk'-cheune), *s.* [difference, separation] *Distinction*, f. *différence*, f. *division*, f. *séparation*, f. *exception*, f. This faculty of perception makes a distinction betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter,

matter, *Cette faculté de percevoir met de la différence entre le règne animal, & la matière brute.*

* DISTINCTION [honourable note of superiority] *Distinction*, f. *rang*, m

DISTINCTIVE (dĭs-tĭn'k'-tĭv'), *adj.* [that marks distinction; having the power to distinguish] *Distinctif, qui distingue, caractéristique; judicieux, qui sait apprécier les choses.* A judicious and distinctive head, *Un esprit judicieux qui sait apprécier les choses.*

DISTINCTIVELY (dĭs-tĭn'k'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* DISTINCTLY (dĭs-tĭn'k'-lé), *adv.* [not confusedly, in right order; plainly, clearly] *Distinctement, à part, en ordre, sans confusion; clairement, nettement, sans équivoque, sans ambiguïté.*

DISTINCTNESS (dĭs-tĭn'k'-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being distinct] *La qualité d'être distinct*, f. *netteté*, f. *clarté*, f The distinctness of the sight, *La netteté de la vue.*

To DISTINGUISH (dĭs-tĭn'-gwĭsh), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to note the diversity of things; to discern; to constitute difference, to specificate; to make known] *Distinguer, discerner; diviser, faire la distinction.* They distinguish my poems from those of other men, *Ils distinguent mes poésies de celles des autres poëtes.* They distinguish between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom, *On distingue entre le profit du marchand & le gain du royaume.*

¶ To distinguish, *distinguer*, to separate, *séparer* (Synon.): We *distinguish* what we want not to confound with another thing; we *separate*, what we want to remove from it. Objects are *distinguished* from one another by their qualities; they are *separated*, by the distance of time or place.

DISTINGUISHABLE (dĭs-tĭn'-gwĭsh-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being distinguished] *Qu'on peut distinguer.*

DISTINGUISHED (dĭs-tĭn'-gwĭsh't), *part. adj.* [eminent, extraordinary] *Distingué, discern, séparé.*

¶ Distinguished, *distingué*; eminent, *éminent*; remarkable, *remarquable*; egregious, *parfait, achevé* (Synon.): The two first are applied only to good qualities; the third to either good or bad; the fourth, to bad only. As, *distinguished* wisdom, virtue, &c. *eminent* learning, or abilities: *remarkable* for knavery, for *sobriety*, &c. an *egregious* blunder, an *egregious* fool. Though a lady may be *distinguished* as a pretty woman, she is not, for that reason, to expect to be celebrated as an *eminent* beauty; and if she wishes to be *remarkable* for the superior elegance of her dress, it is by no means necessary she should be such an *egregious* fool, to every new fashion, as to be alternately and changing after the caprices of others, leaving no room for them to lead the way than herself.

DISTINGUISHER (dĭs-tĭn'-gwĭsh'-ĕr), *s.* [one who distinguishes; a judicious observer] *Qui distingue; observateur judicieux, juste appréciateur*, m.

DISTINGUISHINGLY (dĭs-tĭn'-gwĭsh'-ĭn'gre-lé) *adv.* [with distinction] *Avec distinction, honorablement.*

DISTINGUISHMENT (dĭs-tĭn'-gwĭsh-mĕn't), *s.* [observance of difference, distinction] *Distinction*, f

To DISTORT (dĭs-tŏrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to writhe, to twist; to wrest from the true meaning] *Tordre, tourner, contourner.* * To distort the meaning of an assertion, *Tordre le sens d'une proposition.*

DISTORTED (dĭs-tor'-tĕd), *part. adj Tordu, tourné, contourné,*

DISTORTION (dĭs-tor'-shĕune), *s.* [irregular motion by which a member is writhed] *Contorsion*, f. *grimace*, f. *distorsion*, f. de Médecine, f. By his distortions he reveals his pains, *Ses contorsions marquent ses douleurs.*

To DISTRACT (dĭs-trăkt'), -ING, -ED, *anciently* distraught, *v. a.* [to interrupt, to perplex, to separate, to divide] *Distraire, détourner, interrompre, troubler, séparer, diviser.* He hopes to distract you by a multiplicity of objects, *Il espère vous distraire par la multiplicité des objets.* A perpetual noise distracts us, *Nous sommes troublés ou interrompus par un bruit continuel.* You may distract your army, *Vous pouvez diviser votre armée.*

To DISTRACT [to make mad] *Faire devenir fou, mettre hors de sens.*

DISTRACTED (dĭs-trăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Distrait, détourné, interrompu, troublé, séparé, divisé; hypocondre; devenu fou.* My poor husband is distracted, *Mon pauvre mari est devenu fou.*

DISTRACTEDLY (dĭs-trăk'-tĕd-lé), *adv.* [madly, frantickly] *Comme un fou, ou une folle.*

DISTRACTEDNESS (dĭs-trăk'-tĕd-nĕce), *s.* [madness] *Folie*, f. *manie*, f.

DISTRACTION (dĭs-trăk'-shĕune), *s* [separation, disturbance, confusion, perturbation of mind, madness] *Distraction*, f. *division*, f. *trouble*, m. *désordre*, m *confusion*, f. *dérangement d'esprit*, m. *folie*, f.

To DISTRAIN (dĭs-trène'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to seize, to make seizure] *Saisir, arrêter, faire saisie, faire arrêt; se saisir, s'emparer.* He distrained the tower, *Il s'empara de la tour.* I will not lend money to my superior upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt, *Je ne prêterai point d'argent à un homme au dessus de moi que je ne puis faire arrêter en cas de non-paiement.*

DISTRAINED (dĭs-tré-n'd'), *adj.* [seized] *Dont on a fait saisie*, &c.

DISTRAINER (dĭs-tré'-nĕur), *s.* [he that seizes] *Qui saisit, qui fait la saisie.*

DISTRAINT (dĭs-trén't'), *s.* [seizure] *Saisie*, f. *arrêt*, m.

‡ DISTRAUGHT (dĭs-trâte), *part. adj.* V. DISTRACTED.

DISTRESS (dĭs-trĕce'), *s.* [legal seizure] *Saisie*, f. *arrêt*, f.

DISTRESS [calamity, misfortune] *Détresse*, f. *angoisse*, f *peine d'esprit*, f. *malheur*, m. *infortune*, f. *calamité*, f. People in affliction or distress cannot be hated by generous minds, *Les âmes généreuses ne sauroient haïr les personnes qui sont dans l'affliction & la détresse.* V. AFFLICTION.

DISTRESS [in sea-language; the distressed situation of a vessel at sea] *Incommodité*, f. *Détresse*, f.

To DISTRESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make miserable] *Réduire à la misère, rendre malheureux, mettre dans la peine.*

DISTRESSED (dĭs-trĕs-st'), *part. adj. Réduit à la misère, malheureux.* I am distressed for thee, *C'est pour l'amour de toi que je suis malheureux, que je souffre.*

DISTRESSFUL (dĭs-trĕs'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of misery] *Misérable, malheureux.* Distressful events, *Des événemens malheureux.*

To DISTRIBUTE (dĭs-trĭb'-ĭoŭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deal out] *Distribuer, partager, diviser.* To distribute again, *Redistribuer.* She distributed her goods to the poor, *Elle a distribué ses biens aux pauvres* The king distributed the land amongst them, *Le Roi partagea le pays entre eux.*

To DISTRIBUTE [among printers; to daub the balls one against the other] *Distribuer l'encre sur les balles.* [To replace the types into their proper boxes] *Distribuer*

DISTRIBUTED (dĭs-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Distribué, partagé, divisé.*

DISTRIBUTER (dĭs-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tĕur), *s* [a bestower] *Distributeur*, m.

DISTRIBUTION (dĭs-trĭ-bĭou'-shĕune), *s.* [the act of distributing] *Distribution*, f. *partage*, m. *division*, f. A new distribution, *Redistribution*, f.

DISTRIBUTIVE (dĭs-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tĭv'), *adj* [that distributes to each his claim] *Distributif.* Distributive justice, *La justice distributive.*

DISTRIBUTIVELY (dĭs-trĭb'-ĭou-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by distribution] *Par distribution, à chacun en particulier, distributivement*, t de Logique.

DISTRICT (dĭs'-trĭkt), *s.* [circuit of jurisdiction, province; region, country] *District*, m. *canton*, m. *étendue de juridiction*, f. *département*, m. *ressort d'une cour, d'un juge*, &c. m. ou simplement *contrée*, f. *région*, f. Every one practised all the arts of despotick government in his district, *Chacun exerçoit un pouvoir despotique dans son district.*

DISTRUST (dĭs-treŭst'), *s.* [diffidence, discredit] *Défiance*, f. *méfiance*, f. *soupçon*, m. *ombrage*, m.

To DISTRUST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diffide in] *Se défier, se méfier.* I do not distrust him, *Je ne me défie pas de lui.*

DISTRUSTED (dĭs-treŭs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Dont on se défie, soupçonné.*

DISTRUSTFUL (dĭs-treŭst'-foŭl), *adj.* [diffident, suspicious] *Défiant, méfiant, soupçonneux* Wicked men are distrustful, *Les méchans sont méfians.*

DISTRUSTFULLY (dĭs-treŭst'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with distrust] *Avec défiance.*

DISTRUSTFULNESS (dĭs-treŭst'-foŭl-nĕce), *and* DISTRUSTING (dĭs-treŭst'-ĭn'gne, *s.* V. DISTRUST.

To DISTURB (dĭs-teŭrb'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perplex, to confound; to interrupt, to hinder, to turn off] *Troubler, tourmenter, inquiéter; déranger, désordonner, mettre le désordre, agiter; interrompre, empêcher, détourner, divertir, distraire.* Riots disturb the state, *Des factions troublent l'état.* Stirring men disturb society, *Les esprits remuans mettent le désordre dans la société.* Why do you disturb me? *Pourquoi m'interrompez-vous?* You have disturbed him in his work, *Vous l'avez distrait ou détourné de son travail.*

DISTURBANCE (dĭs-teŭr'-bănce), *s.* perplexity, confusion, tumult, interruption of tranquility] *Trouble*, m. *agitation*, f. *perplexité*, f. *dérèglement*, m. *désordre*, m *confusion*, f. *tumulte*, m. *émotion*, f. *émeute*, f. *empêchement*, m. *brouillerie*, f. The disturbance of the mind, *Le trouble de l'âme.* The disturbance of the humours, *Le dérèglement des humeurs.* To survey a variety of complicated ideas without disturbance, *Contempler sans confusion une variété d'idées compliquées.* Here's a great disturbance, *Voici bien du tumulte.*

DISTURBED (dĭs-teŭr-b'd'), *part. adj. Troublé, interrompu, distrait.*

DISTURBER (dĭs-teŭr'-bĕur), *s.* [a violator of peace, of tranquillity] *Perturbateur*, m. They are disturbers of the public tranquillity, *Ce sont des perturbateurs du repos public.*

‡ To DISTURN (dĭs-teŭrn'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to turn off] *Détourner.*

‡ DISTURNED (dĭs-teŭr-n'd'), *part. adj. Détourné.*

DISVALUATION (dĭz-văl-ĭoŭ-é'-shĕune), *s.* [disgrace, diminution of reputation] *Discrédit*, m. *déshonneur*, m.

To DISVALUE (dĭz-văl'-ĭoŭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to undervalue] *Deprifer, décréditer, décrier, rabaisser.*

DISVALUED (dĭz-văl'-ĭoŭ'd), *part, adj. Décrédité, decha.* Her reputation was disvalued, *Sa reputation étoit déchue.*

DISUNION (dĭs-ĭ'u'-nĭ-eŭne), *s.* [separation, breach of concord] *Désunion*, f. *séparation*, f *division*, f. *discorde*, f. *mésintelligence*, f. *dissension*, f.

To DISUNITE (dĭs-ĭoŭ-năĭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to separate, to divide] *Désunir, diviser*, au propre & au figuré; *séparer*; *aliéner.*

To DISUNITE, *v. a.* [to fall asunder] *Se désunir.*

DISUNITED (dĭs-ĭoŭ-năĭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Desuni, séparé, divisé, aliéné.*

DISUNITY (dĭs-ĭou'-nĭ-té) *s.* [the state of actual separation] *Désunion*, f. *séparation*, f.

To DISVOUCH (dĭz-vaŭtche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to destroy the credit] *Décréditer, décrier.*

DISUSAGE (dĭs-ĭ'u'-zédje), *and* DISUSE (dĭs-ĭouce'), *s.* [cessation of use or custom] *Non-usage,*

usage, m. *cessation d'usage, ou de coutume*, f.

To DISUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disaccustom, to cease to make use of] *Déaccoutumer, se déaccoutumer.* To disuse wine, *Se déaccoutumer du vin.*

DISUSED (dĭs-ĭouz'd'), *part. adj. Déaccoutumé qui n'est plus accoutumé.* Disused to combats, *Qui n'est plus accoutumé aux combats.*

DITCH (ditche), *s.* [a trench cut in the ground usually between fields, any long narrow receptacle of water, a moat] *Fossé*, m.

† He'll die in a ditch, *Il mourra sur un fumier, il mourra pauvre.*

* DITCH of the stomach, *Creux de l'estomac*, m.

To DITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* and *a.* [to make a ditch, to surround with a ditch] *Faire un fossé, environner d'un fossé; fossoyer.*

DITCHED (dĭt-ch't), *part. adj. Environné d'un fossé; fossoyé.*

DITCHER (ditch'-eŭr), *s.* [a man employed in ditching] *Fossoyeur*, m.

DITHYRAMB *or* DITHYRAMBICK (dĭtsh-ĭ-răm'-bĭk), *s.* [a song in honour of Bacchus] *Dithyrambe*, m. *hymne en l'honneur de Bacchus*, m.

DITHYRAMBIC, *adj. Dithyrambique.*

DITION (dĭsh'-cheŭne), *s.* [dominion] *Empire*, m. *dominion*, f. *puissance*, f.

DITONE (dăĭ-tô'-ne), *s.* [in Musick] *tierce majeure*, f.

DITRIGLYPH (dăĭ'-trĭ-glĭf), *s.* [Archit. the space between two triglyphs.] *Triglyphe*, m.

DITTANDER (dĭt'-ăn-deŭr), *s.* [Bot. Lepidium, pepper-wort, poor man's pepper; a med. plant] *Passe-rage* ou *Chasse-rage vulgaire*, f.

DITTANY (dĭt'-ă-né), *s.* [Bot. Dictamnus, fraxinella; a med. plant] *Dictame*, m. *fraxinelle*, f. Bastard Dittany (Horehound) *Faux Dictame*, m. Dittany of Crete (Wild Marjoram), *Dictame de Crete*, m.

DITTO (dĭt'-ô), *c'est une particule qui signifie dudit lieu*, ou *du même jour*, &c. *Le même, de même.*

DITTY (dĭt'-é), *s.* [a song] *Chanson*, f. An English ditty, *Une chanson Angloise.*

DIU (dăĭ'-ĭoŭ), *s.* [a well fortified town in the Deccan of Hindostan; lat. 20°-43', N. long. 69°-52' E.]

DIURETICK (d ĭ-ĭoŭ-rĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [having the power to provoke urine] *Diurétique.*

DIURETICK, *s.* [a medicine to promote urine] *Un diurétique, un apéritif.*

DIURNAL (dăĭ-eŭr'-năl), *adj.* [daily] *Diurne, journalier, de jour.* The diurnal revolution of the earth, *La révolution diurne de la terre.*

DIURNAL, *s.* [a day-book] *Journal*, mémoire ou détail de ce qui arrive chaque jour, m.

DIURNALLY (d ĭ-eŭr'-năl-é), *adv.* [every day] *Journellement, chaque jour.*

DIURNARY (dăĭ-eŭr'-nă-ré), *s.* [an officer among the Greeks, who kept a register of all the prince's actions] *Diurnaire*, m.

DIUTURNITY (dăĭ-ĭoŭ-teŭr'-nĭ-té), *s.* [length of duration] *Longueur de temps*, f. *longue durée*, f.

DIVALIA (dĭ-vé'-lĭ-ă), *s.* [Antiq. a feast in honour of the goddess Angerona, or Voluptia] *Divales*, f. pl.

DIVAN (dĭ-văne'), *s.* [the council of the Oriental Princes] *Divan*, m.

To DIVARICATE (dăĭ văr'-ĭ kéte) -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be parted into two] *Se partager en deux.*

To DIVARICATE, *v. a.* [to divide into two] *Partager, diviser en deux.*

DIVARICATED (dăĭ-văr'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Séparé en deux.*

DIVARICATION (dăĭ-vĕr-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [partition into two] *Séparation* ou *division en deux*, f. au figuré, *partage d'opinions*, m.

To DIVE (dăĭve), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to sink under water] *Plonger, se plonger dans l'eau*; au figuré, *pénétrer, approfondir, sonder, s'enfoncer.*

† The wits that dive most deep, *Les esprits qui pénètrent le plus avant, qui approfondissent les matières.* He dived into their purpose, *Il les sonda, il pénétra leur dessein.*

‡ To DIVE, *v. a.* [to explore by diving] *Approfondir, sonder*, au propre & au figuré.

DIVER (dăĭ'-veŭr), *s.* one that sinks under water] *Plongeur*; au figuré, *un homme profond, un esprit pénétrant.*

DIVER [didapper] *plongeon*, m.

To DIVERGE (oi-vĕrdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [Geom. to tend various ways from one point] *Etre divergent.*

DIVERGENCY (dĭ-vĕr'-djĕn'-cé), *s.* [in Optics] *Divergence*, f.

DIVERGENT (dĭ-vĕr'-djĕn'-te), *adj.* [tending to various parts from one point] *Divergent.*

DIVERS (dăĭ'-vĕrz), *adj. pl.* [several, sundry] *Plusieurs, divers, différens.*

DIVERSE (dăĭ'-vĕrse), *adj.* [different, various] *Divers, différent, varié.* Four great boards come up from the sea, diverse one from another, *Il sortit de la mer quatre grandes bêtes, différentes les unes des autres.*

DIVERSIFICATION (dĭ-vĕr-sĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [variation, change] *Changement*, m. *variation*, f.

To DIVERSIFY (dĭ-vĕr'-sĭ făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make different; to distinguish, to variegate] *Diversifier, changer, varier.*

DIVERSIFIED (dĭ-vĕr'-sĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Diversifié, varié.*

DIVERSION (dĭ-vĕr'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of turning any thing off from its course; sport] *Diversion*, f. *changement de cours*, m. *récréation*, f. *amusement*, m. *divertissement*, m. V. AMUSEMENT.

DIVERSION, *s.* [in war, the act of drawing the enemy off from some design] *Diversion*, f. To give, *or* to cause a diversion, *Faire diversion.*

DIVERSITY (dĭ-vĕr'-sĭ-té), *s.* [difference, dissimilitude, variety] *Diversité*, f. *différence*, f. *distinction, dissemblance*, f. *variété*, f. Society cannot subsist without a diversity of stations, *La Société ne sauroit subsister sans une variété de conditions.* V. CHANGE.

DIVERSELY (dăĭ'-vĕrs-lé), *adv.* [in different ways, variously] *Diversement, différemment, de diverses manières.*

To DIVERT (dĭ-vĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn off, to take off] *Divertir, détourner, distraire, faire diversion.* They spared nothing to divert my grief, *Ils n'épargnèrent rien pour faire diversion à mon chagrin.* To divert from, *Détourner, appliquer moins.*

To DIVERT [to entertain] *Divertir, amuser, égayer, délasser.*

To DIVERT [to embezzle] *Divertir, voler, dérober, soustraire.*

DIVERTED (dĭ-vĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Diverti, détourné, distrait, amusé, récréé, volé, dérobé.*

DIVERTER (dĭ-vĕr'-teŭr), *s.* [that entertains] *Qui divertit, qui amuse, qui soulage, qui a loué.*

DIVERTING (dĭ-vĕr'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [pleasant] *Divertissant, amusant, plaisant, agréable, délectable.*

DIVERTINGNESS (dĭ-vĕr'-tĭn'gne-nĕce), *s.* [quality of what is diverting] *divertissement*, m. *agrément*, m.

To DIVERTISE (dĭ-vĕr'-tĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divert, to exhilarate] *Divertir, réjouir, récréer.*

DIVERTISED (dĭ-vĕr'-tĭz'd), *part. adj. Divert, réjoui, récréé, amusé.*

DIVERTISEMENT (dĭ-vĕr'-tĭz-mĕn'te), *s.* [recreation] *Divertissement*, m. *amusement*, m. *récréation*, f. *passe-temps*, m.

DIVERTISING (dĭ-vĕr'-tĭz-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [recreative, exhilarating] *Divertissant, agréable, plaisant.*

DIVERTIVE (dĭ-vĕr'-tĭv'), *adj.* [recreative] *Divertissant, amusant, récréatif, réjouissant.*

To DIVEST (dĭ-vĕst'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to strip, to deprive of clothes, or goods] *Dépouiller, déposséder*, au propre & au figuré, *ôter, enlever.* To divest one of his right, *dépouiller quelqu'un de ses droits.* To divest one's self, *Se dévêtir.* To divest one's self of all carnal affections, *Se dépouiller, se défaire de toutes affections charnelles.*

DIVESTED (dĭ-ves'-tĕd) *part. adj. Dépouillé, dépossédé*

DIVESTURE (dĭ-vĕs'-tĭeŭre), *s.* [the art of putting off] *f. Dépouillement*, m. *Dévêtissement*, m.

DIVIDABLE (dĭ-văĭ'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be separated] *Divisible.*

To DIVIDE (dĭ-văĭde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to share, to part] *Diviser, séparer, partager, répartir.* To divide a thing in two, *Partager, diviser, une chose en deux.* God divided the waters from the waters, *Dieu sépara les eaux des eaux.* Let us divide the prey amongst them, *Partageons le butin entre eux.* To divide the wave, *Couper la lame*

To DIVIDE [to disunite by discord] *Diviser, désunir, mettre la discorde ou la division.* To divide a family, *Mettre la discorde dans une famille.*

To DIVIDE, *v. n.* [to part; to sunder; to break friendship] *Se diviser, se désunir.*

DIVIDED (dĭ-văĭ'-dĕd), *part. adj. Désuni, divisé, partagé*, au propre & au figuré.

DIVIDEND (dĭv'-ĭ-dĕ'nd) [number given to be divided] *Dividende*, m. share, portion, the part allotted in division] *Part*, m. *portion*, f. *dividende*, m. *coupon*, m.

DIVIDER (dĭ-văĭ'-deŭr), *s* [that divides] *Qui divise, qui met la division*; *distributeur*, m. *diviseur*, m. *espèce de compas de mathématique.* In this last sense the word is generally used in the plural.

DIVIDUAL (dĭ-vĭd'-ĭ ŭ-ăl), *or* dĭ-vĭd'-djĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [divided] *Qui a partage avec d'autres.*

DIVINATION (dĭv-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s* [foretelling of future things] *Divination*, f. *prédiction*, f. *prophétie*, f. *récromancie*, f.

¶ Divination, *divination, sorcellerie*; prediction, *prédiction* (syn.): *Divination* brings hidden things to light, *prédiction* foretells what will come to pass; the first regards things present and past; the second, things to come. V. NECROMANCY.

* DIVINE (dĭ-vĭne'), *adj.* [proceeding from God, Godly] *Divin, de Dieu*; *Céleste*, se dit aussi par hyperbole pour *excellent, merveilleux, admirable, sublime.*

☞ The divine virtues, *Les vertus Theologales.*

DIVINE, *s.* [a Theologian, a Clergyman] *Théologien*, m. *Ecclésiastique*, m.

To DIVINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to foretell, to guess] *Deviner, prédire, prophétiser*; ou simplement *conjecturer, présumer, soupçonner.*

DIVINED (dĭ-văĭ-n'd'), *part. adj. Deviné, prédit, prophétisé*; *conjecturé, présumé, soupçonné.*

DIVINELY (dĭ-văĭne'-lé), *adv.* [in a divine manner] *Divinement, d'une manière divine, en Dieu*; ou bien *merveilleusement, excellemment.*

DIVINENESS (dĭ-văĭne'-nĕce), *s.* V. DIVINITY.

DIVINER (dĭ-v ĭ'-neŭr), *s.* [one that professes divination] *Devin*, m. *qui prédit*; *qui conjecture*; *aruspice*, m. *augure*, m. *devineur*, m. *devineuse*, f. *qui devine.*

DIVINERESS (dĭ-văĭne'-rĕce), *s.* [a woman foretelling divination] *Prophétisse*, f.

DIVING-BELL (dĭ-vĭn'gne-bĕl), *s.* [a machine to dive into the water] *Cloche de Plongeur*, f.

DIVINING (dĭ-văĭ'-nĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Divine]

Divine] *Divination*, f. *l'action de deviner, de prédire*, ou *de conjecturer*, &c. f.

DIVINITY (dĭ-vĭn'-ĭ tĕ), *ſ.* [deity, godhead] *Divinité*, f. *eſſence* ou *nature divine*, *Dieu*, m.

Divinity [Theology] *Théologie*, f. To ſtudy divinity, *Etudier en Théologie.*

DIVISIBILITY (dĭ-vĭz-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĕ), *ſ.* [the quality of admitting diviſion] *Diviſibilité*, f.

DIVISIBLE (dĭ-vĭz'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſeparable, that may be divided] *Diviſible.*

DIVISIBLENESS (dĭ-vĭz'-ĭ-bl'-nĕcc), *ſ.* V. Divisibility.

DIVISION (dĭ-vĭj'-eüne), *ſ.* [the act of dividing; the ſtate of being divided, the part ſeparated; partition; diſcord, diſunion] *Diviſion*, f. *ſéparation*, f. *diſtinction*, f. *partage*, m. *déſunion*, f *diſcorde*, f. *diſſention*, f. *brouillerie*, f. *faction*, f. A diviſion betwixt two words, *Diviſion*, ou plutôt *trait d'union entre deux mots.* Diviſion of ſoldiers, *Diviſion*, f. *brigade*, f. To cauſe a diviſion, *Brouiller.*

* There was a diviſion amongſt the people, *Il y avoit de la diſcorde parmi le peuple.*

Division [in Arithmetick] *Diviſion*, régle d'Arithmetique, f.

Division [in Muſick] *Fredon*, m. To run diviſions, *Fredonner.*

DIVISOR (dĭ-văĭ'-zeür), *ſ.* [the number by which the dividend is divided] *Diviſeur*, m. *Partiteur*, m.

DIVORCE (dĭ-vôrce'), *ſ.* [the ſeparation of man and wife] *Divorce*, m. A bill of divorce, *Une lettre de divorce*, [ſeparation, diſunion] *ſéparation*, f. *déſunion*, f. *divorce*, m.

To Divorce, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other; to take away; to ſeparate by violence] *Répudier une femme, faire divorce avec elle.* I'll never divorce me from you, *Je ne me ſéparerai jamais de vous.*

* He has divorced the pleaſures, *Il a fait divorce avec les plaiſirs.*

DIVORCED (dĭ-vôr-s't'), *part. adj. Répudié, ſéparé, divorcé.* They are divorced this great while, *Il y a long-temps qu'ils ſont ſéparés.*

DIVORCEMENT (dĭ-vôrce'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [divorce, ſeparation of marriage] *Divorce*, m. *diſſolution de mariage*, f. *répudiation*, f.

DIVORCER (dĭ-vôĭ'-ceür), *ſ.* [one who divorces] *Qui fait divorce.*

DIVOTO, *ſ* [a grave, ſolemn piece of muſick] *une piece grave, une antienne, une hymne.*

To DIVULGE (dĭ-vŭlje'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to publiſh, to reveal to the world] *Divulguer, publier, manifeſter, rendre public.* V. To Tell.

DIVULGED (dĭ-veül-dj'd'), *part. adj. Divulgué, publié, manifeſté.*

DIVULGER (dĭ-veül'-djeür), *ſ.* [a publiſher] *Qui divulgue; qui publie.*

DIVULGING (dĭ-veül'-djĭn'gne), *ſ. l'action de divulguer; publication*, f.

DIVULSION (dĭ-veül'-cheüne), *ſ.* [plucking away] *Action d'arracher*, f.

To DIZEN (dăĭ'-z'n), *v. a.* [to dreſs, to deck] *Parer, orner.* To dizen one's ſelf, *s'adonijer.*

DIZZARD (dĭz'-zeürd), *ſ.* [a block-head] *Un ſot, un homme ſtupide.*

DIZZINESS (dĭz'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [giddineſs; whirl in the head] *Vertige*, m. She is often taken with a dizzineſs, *Elle a de fréquens vertiges, des étourdiſſemens.*

DIZZY (dĭz'-zé), *adj.* [giddy, virtiginous] *Vertigineux, ſujet aux vertiges* [thoughtleſs] *Ecervelé, volage, étourdi.*

To Dizzy, *v. a.* [to whirl round, to make giddy] *Faire tourner la tête, cauſer des étourdiſſemens.*

DNIEPER, *ſ.* [anciently the Boriſthenes, a large river of Europe in the Ruſſian dominions] *Nieper*, m.

DNIESTER, *ſ.* [a fine river of Europe, in the Turkiſh dominions] *Nieſter*, m.

To DO (dou), doing (dou'-ĭn'gne), did (dĭd), done (deüne), *v. a.* [to practiſe, to perform, to effect] *Faire* dans un grand nombre de ſens; *exécuter, produire, expédier, rendre, commettre.* Fly evil and do good, *Evitez le mal & faites le bien.* You will do no good in it, *Vous n'y ferez rien, vous n'y réuſſirez pas.* He will do this matter very well, *Il exécutera fort bien cette commiſſion.* Do this buſineſs, *Expédiez cette affaire.* He did me a great kindneſs, *Il me rendit un grand ſervice.* To do like for like, *Rendre la pareille, ſe comporter.*

To Do [to deal, to manage] *Faire, démêler.* What have you to do with him? *Qu'avez-vous à faire* (ou *à démêler*) *avec lui?* I know not what to do with them, *Je ne ſais que faire d'eux.* I had much to do to get him to come, *J'ai eu bien de la peine à le faire venir.*

To Do [to put] *Mettre.* To do one to death, *Mettre quelqu'un à mort, le tuer.*

To Do [to finiſh, to end] *Finir, faire, conclure, arranger.* The quarrel is done, *La querelle eſt finie.* All is done, *On a fini, tout eſt fait, conclu, arrangé.*

To Do meat, *Faire à manger, préparer la viande, la cuire.*

To Do again, *Refaire, faire une ſeconde fois.*

To Do away, *Oter, emporter, défaire, effacer.* To do away the ruſt, *Oter la rouille.*

To Do off, *Défaire, tirer, oter.*

To Do on, *Mettre.*

To Do open, *Ouvrir.*

To Do up, [to fold up] *Plier, empaqueter.*

To Do over, *Enduire, couvrir d'un enduit.* To do over with gold, ſilver, or lead, *Couvrir d'or, d'argent* ou *de plomb*; *dorer, argenter, plomber.* To do over with bird-lime, *Gluer, engluer.* To do over again, *Refaire.*

To Do, *v. n.* [to act, to deal; to fare] *Faire, aller, en uſer, en agir*; *ſe porter, ſe comporter.* To do well or ill by one, *En uſer bien ou mal avec quelqu'un.* To do by others as we would be done by, *Faire aux autres ce que nous voudrions qu'on nous fît.* Do ſo no more, *Ne le faites plus, n'y retournez plus.* If ever you do ſo again, *Si vous le faites jamais. Si vous y retournez.* You would do well to come, *Vous feriez bien de venir.* To have carnally to do with a woman, *Avoir à faire à une femme, la connoître charnellement.* You have done very ill with her, *Vous en avez fort mal agi avec elle.* How d'ye, how d'ye do, how do you do? *Comment vous portez vous?*

To Do [to make an end] *Finir, terminer, conclure.* I have done with them, *J'ai fini, ou terminé avec eux.*

To Do, uſed before verbs expletively, *or* emphatically; *as*, I do love her, *for* I love her, *Je l'aime.* I do hate him, but will not wrong him, *Je le hais, mais je ne lui ferai point de mal.*

To Do, uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; *as*, I ſhall come, but if I do not (*for* If I come not), go away, *Je viendrai, mais ſi je ne viens pas, allez-vous-en.*

Do, *ſ* [an ado] *Bruit*, m. *vacarme*, m. *tintamarre*, m. To keep a great do, *or* to do, *faire un grand bruit, vacarme, ou tintamarre.*

Do, *ſ.* [a feat, what one can perform] *Efforts*, m. pl. *ce qu'on peut faire*; *poſſible*, m. I have done my do, *J'ai fait mes efforts, mon poſſible, tout ce que je pouvois.*

Do, [word of command] *çà.* Make haſte, do, *çà, dépêchez-vous.*

Do-all (doŭ'-âl), *ſ.* [perſon of general buſineſs] *Un factotum.* He was the do-all in that buſineſs, *C'eſt lui qui a tout fait, il n'y a perſonne que lui qui s'en ſoit mêlé; il a été le factotum.*

To DOAT (dôte), *v. n.* V. To Dote.

DOBRZIN, *ſ.* [a town of Poland in Maſovia; lat. 52°-54' N. lon. 19°-5' E.] *Dobrzin.*

DOCIMASIA, *ſ.* (in Antiq. and in Chymiſtry; a teſt] *Docimaſie*, f. ou *Docimaſtique*, f.

DOCIBLE (dô'-ci-b'), *and* Docile (dôs'-sĭl), *adj.* [teachable, eaſy to be taught] *Docile, ſoupl, traitable, qui apprend aiſément*

DOCILITY (dô- îl'-ĭ-tĕ), Docibleness (dô'-ci-bl'-nĕcce), *ſ* [aptneſs to be taught] *Docilité*, f *aptitude à apprendre*, f.

DOCK (dŏk), *ſ.* [the ſtump of the tail], *Le tronc de la queue, ce qui reſte lorſqu'on en a coupé l'extrémité: je dit auſſi dans un ſens plus étendu pour la croupe du cheval, pour le trouſſe-queue, & pour le culeron.*

Dock, [an herb] *Sorte d'oſeille* ou *de patience Britannique*, f. Bur-dock, *Bardane*, f. *glouteron*, m.

Dock, [a place where water is let in or out at pleaſure] *Baſſin d'eau*, m *darſe*, f.

Dock, [a place where ſhips are built or laid up] *Chantier*, m. *forme, pour la conſtruction des vaiſſeaux*, f. *baſſin*, m.

Dock-yard [with its warren or gun-wharf] *Arſenal de marine*, m.

To Dock, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cut off the tail] *Couper la queue; écourter, courtauder.*

To Dock a ſhip, *Faire entrer un vaiſſeau dans un baſſin*; *Le caréner dans le baſſin*; *lui donner une carène de baſſin.*

Docked (dŏk't) *part. adj Qui a la queue coupée*; *écourté, courtaudé*, f.

Strong-docked, *Petit & fort, robuſte, trapu.*

Docket (dŏk' ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſummary of a large writing] *Abrégé*, m. *extrait d'un écrit conſidérable*, m. *Dénonciation de banqueroute*, f.

Doctor (dŏk'-teür), *ſ.* [one that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of Divinity, Law, or Phyſick] *Docteur en Théologie*, m. *en Droit*, ou *en Médecine.* To take one's degree of doctor, *Prendre ſes degrés de docteur, prendre le doctorat.*

Doctor [a man ſkilled in any profeſſion] *Docteur*, m. *un homme habile en quelque ſcience* ou *art.*

Doctor [a phyſician] *Docteur*, m. *médecin*, m.

† To Doctor, *v. a.* [to phyſick] *Médicamenter.*

DOCTORS-COMMONS (dŏk'-tĕurz-cŏmeün'z), *ſ.* [a civil as well as eccleſiaſtical court of judicature, in London] *L'officialité*, f. *les Docteurs communs*, m. pl.

DOCTORAL (dŏk'-tô-răl), *adj.* [relating to a degree of a doctor] *Doctoral.* The doctoral cap, *Bonnet de docteur.*

DOCTORALLY (dŏk'-tô-răl-é), *adv.* [like a doctor] *En docteur.*

DOCTORED (dŏk'-teür'd), *adj.* [phyſicked with medicines] *Médicamenté, médicamenté, traité.*

DOCTORSHIP (dŏk'-teür-chĭp), *ſ.* [a doctor's degree] *Doctorat*, m. *bonnet*, m. To receive the doctorſhip. *Prendre le bonnet.*

DOCTRINAL (dŏk'-trĭ-năl), *adj.* [containing doctrine, pertaining to the act of teaching] *Qui contient quelque doctrine*; *inſtructif*; *qui concerne la doctrine*, ou *l'art d'enſeigner*; *didactique.*

DOCTRINALLY (dŏk'-trĭ-năl-é), *adv.* [poſitively] *En forme de doctrine.*

DOCTRINE (dŏk'-trine), *ſ.* [that which is taught] *Doctrine*, f. *ſavoir*, m. *érudition*, f. *ſentiment*, m. *enſeignement*, m. *préceptes*, m. pl. *maximes*, f. pl. *dogme*, m.

§ DOCTRINIST (dŏk'-trĭ-nĭſte), *ſ.* [a ſyſtem-maker] § *Doctrinaire*, m.

DOCUMENT (dŏk'-ĭoŭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [inſtruction, precept] *Document*, m. *précepte*, m. *inſtruction*, f. *enſeignement*, m.

To DOCUMENTISE (dŏk-ĭoŭ-mĕn'-tăĭze), *v. a.* [to inſtruct] *Enſeigner, inſtruire.*

DODDER (dŏd'-eür), *ſ.* [Bot. Cuſcura, Epithymum; a paraſitical plant] *Cuſcute*, f. *barbe de moine*, f.

To DODDLE (dăl'-d'), *v. n.* [to trifle, to loiter] *ſe traîner, aller* ou *marcher comme un enfant qui commence à marcher*; *dandiner.*

DODECAGON (dŏ-dĕk'-ă-gône), *or* DODECAHEDRON (dô-dĕk-ă-hé-drône), *ſ.* [a figure of twelve ſides] *Dodécagone*, m. *Dodecahédre*, m.

DODECATEMORION (dô-dĕk'-ă-te-morĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [the twelfth part of a circle] *Dodécatémorie*, f.

To DODGE (dŏdje), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to uſe craft] *Biaiſer, tergiverſer, diſſimuler, chicaner, uſer de déſaites, biaiſer dans les affaires.*

DODGER (dŏd'-djeur), *ſ.* [one who uſes craft, who amuſes to deceive] *Chicaneur*, m. *amuſeur*, m. *qui biaiſe.*

DODGERY (dŏd'-djeŭr-é), *or* Dodging (dŏd'-djing), *ſ.* [from To Dodge] *Amuſement*, m. *chicane*, f. *chicanerie*, f. *biaiſerie*, f.

DODKIN. V. DOITKIN.

DODMAN (dŏd'-măne), *ſ.* [a ſhell-ſnail; a fiſh] *Limaçon à coquille*, m. *ſorte de poiſſon*, f.

DODONA (dŏ-dô'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a foreſt in Chaonia, was ſacred to Jupiter, and gave him the name of *Dodoneus*] *Dodone*, f.

DOE (dô), *ſ.* [a ſhe-deer, the female of a buck] *Daine*, f. *femelle du daim.* A doe-rabbit, *Lapine*, f.

DOER (doŭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that does any thing] *Qui fait*; *faiſeur*, m. They are great talkers but little doers, *Ce ſont de grands parleurs*, ou *diſeurs, & de petits faiſeurs.*

DOES (dŭz), the third perſon from *To do*, for doth, *Il fait.*

To DOFF (dôf), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put off] *Oter, tirer, dépouiller.*

DOG (dŏgue), *ſ.* [a domeſtick quadruped] *Chien*, m. A great dog, a little dog, *Un grand chien, un chien, un petit chien.* A houſe-dog, *Un petit chien.* A maſtiff-dog or band-dog, *Un mâtin, un dogue d'Angleterre.* A lap-dog, *Un bichon.* A ſetting-dog, *Un chien couchant, un chien d'arrêt.* A ſort of big, ſtrong, thickheaded, and ſhort-ſnouted dog, *Allan*, m. A bear-dog, *Un chien propre à combattre avec les ours.* A bull-dog, *Un chien propre à combattre avec les taureaux.* A dog that opens falſe, *Un chien babillard.* To animate the dogs with the horn and the voice, *Baudir.*

* To give or ſend to the dogs, *Jeter par les fenêtres*; *diſſiper.* * To go to the dogs, *Prendre le chemin de l'hopital*; *ſe ruiner.*

† A hungry dog will eat a dirty pudding, *A qui a faim tout eſt bon.* † Love me, and love my dog, *Qui m'aime, aime mon chien.* † To play the dog in the manger, *Faire comme le chien de la fable, qui ne vouloit ni manger, ni ſouffrir qu'un autre mangeât.* † What! keep a dog and bark myſelf, *On ne prend pas des valets pour ſe ſervir ſoi-même.*

*†‡ To have a dog in one's belly, *Avoir de l'humeur comme un dogue.* *‡ A meer dog in a doublet, *Une âme baſſe*; *un lâche, un coquin.*

† An old dog will learn no tricks, *Quand on eſt vieux, on n'eſt plus en état d'apprendre.*

*‡ He is an old dog at it, *C'eſt un vieux routier, un vieux renard.*

DOG [a conſtellation] V. DOG-STAR.

DOG is uſed as the term for the male of ſeveral ſpecies, *as* The dog-fox, *Un renard mâle.* Two dog-apes, *Deux ſinges mâles.*

DOG [in ſea-language] *Renard (à embarquer des bois)*, m.

DOG, a particle added to any thing to mark meanneſs, *as* dog-roſe, dog-cheap. V. BELOW.

DOG [andiron] *Chenet*, m.

DOG of iron, *Crampon de fer*, m.

To DOG -ING, -GED, *v. a.* [to hunt or to follow one as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably] *Suivre, épier, guetter quelqu'un.*

DOG-BERRY (dŏg'-bĕr-é), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Cornouille*, f.

DOG-BERRY-TREE, *ſ. Cornouiller*, m.

DOG-BRIAR (dŏg'-hrăï-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſweet-briar, the briar that bears the hip] *Eglantier*, m.

DOG-CHEAP (dŏg'-tchîpe), *adj.* [a very good penny-worth] *A fort bon marché, à vil prix.*

DOG-COLLAR (dŏg'-kŏl-ăr), *ſ.* [a collar for a dog] *Collier de chien*, m.

DOG-DAYS (dŏg'-dèze), *ſ. pl.* [Canicular days] *La canicule, les jours caniculaires.*

DOG-DRAW (dŏg'-drâ), *ſ.* [a manifeſt deprehenſion of an offender againſt veniſon in the foreſt] *Découverte* ou *Appréhenſion d'un braconnier, d'un homme qui viole les droits de la forêt*, f. f.

DOGE (dôdje), *ſ.* [the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa] *Doge de Veniſe* ou *de Gênes*, m. Doge's wife, *Dogeſſe*, f.

DOG-FISH (dŏg'-fiche), *ſ.* [the ſea-dog *or* ſhark] *Chien de mer*, m.

DOGGED (dŏgu'-ĕd), *adj.* [ſullen, four, moroſe, ill-humoured, gloomy] *Bourru, chagrin, de mauvaiſe humeur*; *brutal.*

DOGGED, *part. adj. of* To dog, *Suivi, épié, guetté.*

DOGGEDLY (dŏgu'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [moroſely, ſullenly] *D'un air bourru*; *brutalement.*

DOGGEDNESS (dŏgu'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [moroſeneſs, ſullenneſs] *Mauvaiſe humeur, refrognement*, m. *caprice*, m.

DOGGER (dŏgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſhip] *Sorte de petit navire à un mât.*

DOGGEREL (dŏg'-rĕl), *adj.* [looſe from the meaſures of regular poetry] *Irrégulier*, en parlant de poëſie.

DOGGEREL, *ſ.* [mean, worthleſs verſes] *Rimaille*, f. *méchante poëſie, de mauvais vers, vers burleſques.*

DOGGISH (dŏgu'-ĭche), *adj.* [curriſh, brutal] *de chien* au propre, *brutal* au figuré.

DOG-HEARTED (dŏg'-har-tĕd), *adj.* [cruel, pitileſs, malicious] *Méchant*; *cruel.*

DOG-HOLE (dŏg'-hôle), *ſ.* [a vile, ſhabby place] *Méchant petit endroit, méchant petit trou*; *chenil*, m. *logement ſale et vilain*, m.

DOG-KENNEL (dŏg'-kĕn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a little hut or houſe for dogs] *Chenil*, m.

DOG-LOUSE (dŏg'-lăoŭce), *ſ.* [an inſect that harbours on dogs] *Tigne*, ou *Teigne*, vermine qui tourmente les chiens, f.

DOGMA (dŏg'-mă), *ſ.* [a tenet] *Dogme*, m.

DOGMATICAL (dŏg-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *or* DOGMATICK (dŏg-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [poſitive] *Dogmatique, poſitif, abſolu, magiſtral.* [inſtructive] *inſtructif, dogmatique.* A dogmatical ſtyle, *un ſtyle dogmatique.*

DOGMATICALLY (dŏg-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [poſitively] *Dogmatiquement, d'un ton déciſif, d'une manière dogmatique.*

DOGMATICALNESS (dŏg-măt'-ĭ kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [magiſterialneſs, meek authority] *Ton dogmatique, ton déciſif, ton de maître.*

DOGMATIST (dŏg'-mă-tiſte), *ſ.* [a magiſterial teacher, a poſitive aſſerter] *Dogmatiſeur*, m. *qui dogmatiſe.*

To DOGMATIZE (dŏg'-mă-tăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to aſſert poſitively] *Dogmatiſer.*

DOGMATIZER (dŏg'-mă-tăï-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a poſitive aſſerter] *Dogmatiſeur*, m.

DOG-ROSE (dŏg'-rôze), *ſ.* [the flower of the hip or common briar] *Kynorrhoden*, m. ou *Roſier ſauvage*, m. *eglantier*, m. *Roſe* ou *fleur de l'eglantier*, f. f.

DOGS-BANE (dŏgz'-béne), *ſ.* [Bot. Apocynum; a medicinal plant] *Apocin*, m. *Tue-chien*, m.

DOG'S DUNG (dŏgz'-deŭn'gne), *ſ.* [when diſſolved in luke-warm water [in the making of Morocco] *Corſit de chien*, m.

DOGS-EAR (dŏgz'-îir), *ſ.* [a plant] *Oreille de lièvre*, f.

§ Dog's ear (when the leaves of a book are turned in at the corners), *Cornes*, f. pl.

DOG-SLEEP (dŏg'-ſlîpe), *ſ.* [a pretended ſleep] *Sommeil feint* ou *prétendu.* To ſleep a dogs-ſleep, *Faire ſemblant de dormir.*

DOGS-GRASS (dŏgz'-grăce), *ſ.* [quick-graſs, couch-graſs; a Med. herb] *Chiendent*, m. *Pied-de-poule*, m. *Tirſa*, m.

DOG-STAR (dŏg'-ſtar), *ſ.* [the ſtar which gives the name to the dog-days] *Sirius*, m. *le chien céleſte, le grand chien*; *la canicule, le petit chien.*

DOG-TEETH (dŏg'-tîtsh, *ſ. pl.* [the eye-teeth, next to the grinders, in man] *Dents canines*, f. pl. *crues*, m. pl. *Dents canines*, f. pl.

DOGS-TOOTH (dŏgz'-touth), *ſ.* [a medicinal plant] *Dent de chien*, f.

DOGS-TONGUE (dŏgz'-tŭn'gue), *ſ.* [Bot. Cynogloſſum, hound's tongue; a med. plant] *Langue de chien.*

DOG-TRICK (dŏg'-trîk), *ſ.* [an ill-turn, a ſurly treatment] *Mauvais office, mauvais traitement.*

DOG-TROT (dŏg'-trŏte), *ſ.* [a gentle trot] *Petit trot*, m.

DOGS-WEED (dŏgz'-oüîde), *ſ.* [an herb] *Ciboulette*, f.

DOG-WEARY (dŏg-eŭî'-ré), *adj.* [tired as a dog] *Las comme un chien, extrêmement fatigué.*

DOG-WOOD (dŏg'-oŭoŭd), *ſ.* [Bot. Cornus, Cornelian-cherry] *Cornouiller* ou *Cornier*, m.

DOILY (doï'-lé), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of woollen ſtuff] *Sorte d'Etoffe de laine*, f.

† DOING (doŭ'-in'gne), *ſ. from* To do, [this word is now uſed only in a ludicrous ſenſe, *or* in low mean language] *L'action de faire*; *fait*, m. *effort*, m. *affaire*, f. *action*, f. To be taken in the deed doing, *Etre pris ſur le fait*, ou *en flagrant délit.* You make fine doings! *Vous faites de belles affaires!*

† After ſuch miraculous doings, *Après de telles promeſſes.*

DOING, *adj.* Ex. To be always doing, *être toujours en action, avoir toujours quelque choſe à faire.* 'Tis a doing, *on y travaille, on eſt après.* It has been long a doing, *il y a long tems qu'on y travaille.* To keep one doing, *tenir quelqu'un en haleine, lui donner toujours de l'occupation.*

DOINGS (doŭ'-in'gnz), *ſ.* [feats, actions] *Faits*, m. *actions*, f. *geſtes*, m. pl. I don't like theſe doings, *Je n'approuve point ces façons de faire.* You make fine doings, *vous faites de belles affaires.*

DOIT (doïte), *or* DOITKIN (doït'-kîne), *ſ.* [a ſmall piece of money in the Low-countries, called in Dutch, *duyt*] *Petite monnoie des Pays-bas, valant la moitié d'un liard.*

DOL (dŏl), *ſ.* [a town of France in Britanny; lat. 48°-33′ N. lon 1°-41′ W.] *Dol*, m.

DOLE (dôle), *ſ.* [a handſome town of France, in Franche-Comté; lat. 47°-6′ N. lon. 5°-38′ E.] *Dole*, f.

DOLE (dôle), *ſ.* [the act of dealing, ſhare, any thing dealt] *Partage*, m. *part*, f. *portion*, f.

DOLE [donative, gift] *Préſent*, m. *largeſſe*, f. *don fait au peuple*, m.

DOLE [grief, ſorrow, miſery] *Chagrin*, m. *peine*, f. *misère*, f. *douleur*, f.

To DOLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deal, to diſtribute] *Donner, diſtribuer, faire préſent.*

DOLE-FISH (dôle'-fiche), *ſ.* [that fiſh which the fiſhermen yearly employed in the North-ſeas, do of cuſtom receive for their allowance] *La part du poiſſon qui revient à chaque matelot.*

DOLEFUL (dôle'-foŭl), *adj.* [ſorrowful, diſmal] *Triſte*; *déſolé, chagrin, déplorable, lugubre, plaintif, dolent.* A doleful cry, *Un cri lugubre* ou *plaintif.* A doleful humour, *Une humeur triſte* ou *chagrine.*

DOLEFULLY (dôle'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [in a ſorrowful manner] *Triſtement, avec triſteſſe, d'un air chagrin, d'un ton plaintif.*

DOLEFULENESS (dôle'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſorrow, melancholy] *Triſteſſe*, f. *chagrin*, m. *mélancolie*, f.

DOLE-MEADOW (dôle'-mĕd-ô), *ſ.* [a meadow

meadow in which divers perſons have a ſhare] *Un pré qui appartient à diverſes perſonnes.*

DOLEFULNESS (dôle'-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſorrow, melancholy] *Triſteſſe*, f. *chagrin*, m. *mélancolie*, f.

DOLESOME (dôle'-seŭme), *adj.* V. Dolefuл.

DOLESOMELY (dôle'-seŭm'-lé), *adj.* V. Dolefully.

DOLESOMENESS (dôle'-seŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Dolefulness.

DOLIA *ſ. pl.* [Nat. Hiſt. Conchæ globoſæ, a ſort of ſhells] *Tonnes* ou *Conques ſphérique*, f. pl. Petrified Dolia, *Globoſites* ou *Tonnites*, f. pl.

DOLIMAN, *ſ.* [a Turkiſh caſſock] *Doliman*, m.

DOLL (dŏl), *ſ.* [a little girl's puppet or baby] *Poupée*, f. *catin*, f.

DOLLAR (dŏl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſix-dollar; a Dutch and German coin] *Rixdale*, ou *riſdale*, f.

DOLORIFICK (dŏl-ô-rĭf'-ĭk), and Dolorous (dŏl'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [painful; ſorrowful, diſmal] *Douloureux, qui cauſe de la douleur; triſte, lugubre.*

DOLOUR (dô'-leŭr), *ſ.* [grief, ſorrow] *Douleur*, f. *peine*, f. *chagrin*, m. *triſteſſe*, f. *ſouffrance*, f.

DOLPHIN (dŏl'-fĭne), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh of the whale-kind] *Dauphin*, m. *flèche de mer*, f. *bec d'oie*, m.

Dolphin of the maſt [in ſea-language] *Baderne des mâts majeurs*, f.

DOLT (dôlte), *ſ.* [a heavy ſtupid fellow, a blockhead] *Un ſot, un benêt, un imbécille, un idiot, un balourd.*

DOLTISH (dôlt'-ĭche), *adv.* [ſtupid, dull] *Stupide, lourd, hébété.*

DOLTISHLY (dôlt'-ĭch-lé), *adv.* [in a dull or ſtupid manner] *Peſamment, d'une manière ſtupide, bêtement.*

DOLTISHNESS (dôlt'-ĭch-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtupidity] *Stupidité*, f. *bêtiſe*, f.

DOMABLE (dô'-mă-bl'), *adj.* *Qu'on peut dompter.*

DOMAIN (dô'-méne), *ſ.* [dominion, poſſeſſion] *Domaine*, m. *poſſeſſion*, f. *domination*, f. *biens*, m. pl.

DOME (dôme), *ſ.* [a cupola] *Dôme*, m.

DOME (doume), *ſ.* [ſentence] V. Doom.

DOMESMAN (doum'z-man), *ſ.* [an old expreſſion for a confeſſor] *Un confeſſeur*, ou *prêtre qui confeſſe.*

DOMESTICAL (dô-mĕs'-tĭ-kăl), *or* Domestick (dô-mĕs'-tĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the houſe, private; inteſtine] *Domeſtique, privé*; ou bien *qui n'eſt point étranger, inteſtin*; *caſanier.* A domeſticke animal, *Un animal domeſtique.* A domeſtick war, *Une guerre inteſtine.*

To DOMESTICATE (dô-mĕs'-tĭ-kéte), *v. a.* [to withdraw from the public] *Rendre domeſtique.*

DOMESTICITY (dô-mĕs-tĭs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of a ſervant] *Domeſticité*, f.

DOMESTICK (dô-mĕs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a ſervant] *Domeſtique*, m. *ſerviteur*, m.

Domestick, [one's houſe *or* family] *Domeſtique*, m. *intérieur de la maiſon*, m. I would have nobody know what paſſes in my domeſtick, *Je ne veux pas qu'on ſache ce qui ſe paſſe dans mon domeſtique.*

DOMICIL (dô'-mĭ-cĭl), *ſ.* [a manſion-houſe, abode] *Domicile*, m. *habitation*, f. *demeure*, f.

DOMIDUCA (dô-măĭ-dĭoû'-kă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Domiduca*, f.

DOMIDUCUS (dô-măĭ-dioû'-keŭce), and Domitius (dô-măĭ'-cheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. two nuptial Gods] *Domiducus, Domitius*, m.

DOMINA (dŏm'-ĭ-nă), or Despoina (dĕs-pŏĭ'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Proſerpina] *Domina*, &c. f.

DOMINANT (dŏm'-ĭ-năn'te), *adj.* [predominant, preſiding] *Dominant.*

To DOMINATE (dŏm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prevail over the reſt] *Dominer.*

DOMINATION (dŏm'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [power, dominion, tyranny] *Domination*, f. *empire*, m. *gouvernement*, m. *autorité*, f.

DOMINATOR (dŏm'-ĭ-né-teŭr), *ſ.* [the preſiding *or* predominant perſon, *or* power] *Dominateur*, m.

To DOMINEER (dŏm-ĭ-nîre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rule with a deſpotical power] *Dominer, être le maître, maîtriſer, commander en deſpote.* He loves always to domineer wherever he is, *Il veut dominer partout où il eſt.* Reaſon muſt domineer over the paſſions, *Il faut que la raiſon maîtriſe les paſſions.*

To Domineer [to bluſter, to ſwagger] *Tempêter; faire l'arrogant, l'inſolent, le tapageur; agir comme ſi l'on avoit droit de tout faire impunément.*

DOMINEERING (dŏm-ĭ-nĭ'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [haughty, imperious, aſſuming command] *Inſolent, impérieux, fier, altier.*

St. DOMINGO (seŭ-mĭn'-gô), *ſ.* [a handſome town of the Weſt Indies, capital of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo; lat. 18°-20 N. lon. 70°-10' W. *St. Domingue*, m.

DOMINICA (dô-mĭn'-ĭ-kă), *ſ.* [an iſland in the Weſt Indies] *La Domin que*, f.

DOMINICAL (dô-mĭn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [which notes the Lord's day] *Dominical.* The dominical letter, *La lettre dominicale.*

DOMINICAN (dô-mĭn'-ĭ-kăne), *ſ.* [a white friar] *Dominicain*, m. *Jacobin*, m. Religieux de l'Ordre de ſaint Dominique.

DOMINION (dô-mĭn'-eŭne), *ſ.* [government, ſovereign authority; territory, region] *Empire*, m. *domination*, f. *gouvernement*, m *puiſſance*, f. *ſouveraineté*, f. *les états d'un Prince, les terres de ſon obéiſſance.* They exerciſe dominion on the earth, in the air, and chiefly on man, *Ils exercent leur empire ſur la terre, dans l'air, & principalement ſur l'homme.* The king's dominions, *Les états du Roi*, m. V. Authority.

DOMINO (dŏm'-ĭ-nô), *ſ.* [a ſort of hood, worn by Canons, &c. *Camail*, m. [a maſkerade dreſs] *Domino*, m. [a ſort of game] *Domino*, m.

DOMITY, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 53°-15' N. lon. 11°-41' E.] *Domity*, m.

DON (dŏne), [a Spaniſh gentleman] *Don*, m. titre Eſpagnol qui répond à celui de *Monſieur.*

‡ To Don, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put on, to inveſt one with] *Revêtir, mettre, vêtir.*

Don, *ſ.* [one of the principal rivers in Europe which ſeparates it from Aſia] *Le Don*, m.

DONARY (dô'-noă-ré), *ſ.* [a thing given to ſacred uſes] *Don pieux.*

DONATION (dô-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of giving, or the deed or grant, by which a thing is giviog] *Donation*, f.

DONATISTS (dŏn'-ă-tĭſte), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of hereticks] *Donatiſtes*, m. hérétiques de la ſecte de *Donat.*

DONATIVE (dŏn'-ă-tĭv'), *ſ.* [a gift, a dole] *Don*, m. *préſent*, m. *largeſſe*, f.

Donative, *ſ.* [among the ancient Romans; a gift or gratuity made to the ſoldiery] *Donatif*, m.

DONAWERT, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany on the frontiers of Suabia; lat. 48°-59' N. lon. 11°-5' E.] *Donawert*, m.

DONE (deŭne), *part. adj. from* To do, *fait, fini, conclu*, ‡ *bâclé.* Is it done? *Eſt-ce fait?* The buſineſs is done, *L'affaire eſt conclue.* Church is done, *Le ſervice divin eſt fini, on ſort de l'égliſe.* To be done, *A faire.* It will be wiſely done of you, *Ce ſera ſagement fait à vous, vous ſerez ſage ment.*

Done [boiled, ſpeaking of meat] *Cuit.* This meat is not done enough, *Cette viande n'eſt pas aſſez cuite.* Overdone, *Trop cuit.* Underdone, *Trop peu cuit.*

Done, *a kind of interjection* [I yield, or agree to it] *Tope; j'y conſens.*

DONEE (dô-nî'), *ſ.* [the perſone to whom any thing is given] *Donataire*, m. & f

DONGALA or Dangala, *ſ.* [a town of Africa in Nubia; lat. 21°-0' N. lon. 30°-35' E.] *Dangala, Dongala*, m.

DONGEON, *or* Donjon, *or* Donjohn (dŏn'-djeŭne), *ſ.* [the higheſt and ſtrongeſt part of a tower *or* caſtle where priſoners uſed to be kept, now called Dungeon; which ſee] *Donjon*, m.

DONGRIS, *ſ.* [a kind of calico] *Dongris*, m.

DONOR (dô'-nŏr), *ſ.* [a giver] *Donateur*, m.

DON'T *for* Do not. I don't love her, *Je ne l'aime pas.*

DONZELLINA, *ſ.* [Julis; a ſmall, but beautifully painted fiſh found among the rocks in the Mediterranean] *Donzelle*, f.

‡ DOODLE (doû'-dl'), *ſ.* [a triſler, an idler] *Fainéant*, m. *un baguenaudier.*

DOOM (doûme), *ſ.* [ſentence, judgement, condemnation] *Sentence*, f. *jugement*, m. *condamnation*, f. A ſevere doom, *Un jugement*, ou *un ſort ſévère.*

Doom [the ſtate to which one is deſtined] *Deſtination*, f.

To Doom, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to judge, to condemn] *Juger, condamner.*

To Doom [to deſtine] *Deſtiner.* The Gods have doomed him to reign, *Les Dieux l'ont deſtiné à régner.*

DOOMED (doûm'd), *part. adj. Jugé, condamné; deſtiné.*

DOOMSDAY (doûmz'-dé), *ſ.* [the day of final and univerſal judgment] *Le jour du jugement dernier.*

DOOMSDAY-BOOK (doûmz'-dé-boûk), *ſ.* [a book made by order of William the conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered] *Le grand Cadaſtre*, ou *le grand terrier d'Angleterre.*

DOOR (dôr), *ſ.* [the gate of a houſe] *Porte*, f. That temple has many doors, *Ce temple a pluſieurs portes.* A ſtreet-door, *Porte de la rue*, ou *de devant.* A back-door, *Porte de derrière.* A folding-door, *Porte briſée.* To lock the door, *Fermer la porte à clef.* To clear, to open a door, ‖ *Débâcler une porte.*

‡ Door [a houſe, in familiar language] *Maiſon*, f. *logis*, m. To keep within doors, *Reſter au logis, garder la maiſon.* To go out of doors, *Sortir du logis.* To turn one out of doors, *Chaſſer quelqu'un.* To find the door ſhut, *Trouver viſage de bois.* To ſhow one the door, *Faire danſer un branle de ſortie à quelqu'un.*

* Door [paſſage, entrance] *Porte*, f. *paſſage*, m. *avenue*, f. *entrée*, f. To ſhut the door againſt all crimes, *Fermer la porte à tous les crimes, les prévenir, les empêcher.* At the door of life, *A l'entrée, au commencement de la vie.*

* At the door of any one, *Que l'on peut imputer à quelqu'un; dont on eſt reſponſable, coupable.* The fault lies wholly at my door, *C'eſt ma faute: on peut m'imputer la faute.*

Out of Door, *or* Doors [no more to be found] *Qui n'eſt plus, qui n'exiſte plus.*

Next Door to, *A la porte de*; au figuré, *qui approche, qui avoiſine, près de, voiſin de.* He lives next door to me, *Il demeure à ma porte, ſa maiſon touche la mienne.*

* A crime unpuniſhed is next door to another, *Un crime impuni eſt voiſin d'un autre.*

DOOR-BAR (dôr'-bar), *ſ.* *Penture* ou *barre de porte*, f. f.

DOOR-CASE (dôr'-kéce), *ſ.* [the frame in which the door is incloſed] *Chambranle*, m. *Cantalabre*, m.

DOOR-KEEPER (dôr'-kipeŭr), *ſ.* [porter] *Portier*, m. ou *Suiſſe*, m. Door-keeper in a priſon, *Le guichetier d'une priſon.*

DOOR-POSTS (dôr'-pôſts) *ſ. pl. Les jambages d'une porte*, m. pl.

DOOR-SILL (dôr'-sĭl), *ſ. Le ſeuil de la porte.*

DORADO, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Dorade*, f.

* DORADO [a man with a fair outſide only] *Un homme qui n'a que l'extérieur ; une pilule dorée.*

DORCAS, *ſ.* [a goat of Lybia] *Dorcas*, f.

DORCHESTER (dor'-tchĕs-teür), *ſ.* [the county-town of Dorſetſhire ; lat. 50°-42′ N. long. 2°-45′ W.] *Dorcheſter*, m.

DORDOGNE, *ſ.* [a large river of France, in Guyenne] *La Dordogne*, f.

DORDRECHT *or* DORT, *ſ.* [a handſome, ſtrong, and rich town of the United Provinces in Holland ; lat. 51°-50′ N. long. 4°-48′ E.] *Dordrech*, ou *Dort*, m.

DOREE, *or* JOHN DOREE (*ſo called from the French* Jaune Dorée), *ſ.* [ichthyd. a flat ſea-fiſh, whoſe ſides appear gilt] *Dorée*, f. *Poiſſon de S. Pierre*, m. *Faber* ou *Forgeron*, m.

DORIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Golden rod ; a vulnerary plant] *Doria*, f *Verge d'or*, f.

DORICK (dŏr'-ĭk), *adj.* [term of architecture] *Dorique.* Dorick order, *Ordre Dorique.*

DORICK *or* Dorian muſick [a ſort of grave muſick] *Muſique Dorienne*, ou *grave. Le M. de Dorien.* Dorick dialect, *Le dialecte Dorien.*

DORIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who had fifty daughters by her brother Nereus] *Doris*, f.

DORMANT (dor'-măn'te), *adj.* [ſleeping, private, concealed] *Dormant, mort, qu'on ne fait point valoir ; caché, ſecret.* Money that lies dormant, *Argent mort.* To keep in reſerve a privilege dormint, *Tenir un privilège ſecret, ſans le faire valoir.*

DORMER (dor'-meür), *ſ.* Ex. A dormer-window [a window made in the roof of a houſe] *Lucarne*, f.

DORMITORY (dor'-mĭ-tĕur-é), *ſ.* [a place to ſleep in, uſed commonly for a room with many beds] *Dortoir*, m.

DORMITORY [a burial-place] *Cimetière*, f.

DORMOUSE (dor'-măouĕe), *ſ.* [a ſmall animal that paſſes the winter in ſleep] *Loir*, m. *rat velu*, m. He ſleeps like a dormouſe, *Il dort comme un loir.*

DORONICUM (dor'-ô-nĭ-keŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Lapſorum panacea, leopard's bane, a med. plant] *Doronic*, m. ou *Dorenice*, f. *arnica*, f.

DORR, *or* DRONE, *ſ.* [an inſect] *Bourdon*, m.

To DORR, *v. a.* [to ſtun with noiſe] *Etourdir à force de bruit.*

DORSAL (dor'-săl), *adj.* [belonging to the back] *Dorſal.*

DORSEL (dor'-sĕl), *or* DORSER (dor'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of baſket to be carried on the ſhoulders of men] *Panier*, m. *hotte*, f. The arms or handles of a dorſer, *Bretelles de hotte*, f. pl.

DORSETSHIRE (dor'-sĕt-chère), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Le comté de Dorſet*, m.

DORSIFEROUS (dor-sĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *or* DORSIPAROUS (dor-sĭp'-ă-reŭce), *adj.* [is ſaid of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern] *Dorſifere.*

DORTURE (dor'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [a dormitory] *Dortoir*, m. He led us to a gallery like a dorture, *Il nous conduiſit dans une galerie ſemblable à un dortoir.*

DOSE (dôce), *ſ.* [a certain quantity of any medicine] *Doſe, f. priſe*, f. He has his doſe, *Il a ſa doſe*, autant qu'il en peut prendre.

To DOSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe] *Doſer, proportionner un remède à la force du malade, ou à la qualité de la maladie.*

DOSED (dô'-s't), *part. adj. Doſé.*

DOSSER (dô'-ſeur), *ſ.* V. DORSER.

DOSSIL (dŏs'-sĭl), *ſ.* [a pledget ; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a ſore] *Bourdonnet*, m *ſorte de tente pour une plaie*, f. *charpie*, f.

DOST (dŭſte), the ſecond perſon of *To do*, which ſee.

DOT (dŏte), *ſ.* [a ſmall point or ſpot to mark any place in a writing] *Petit point pour marquer quelque paſſage particulier dans un écrit.*

To DOT, -TING, -TED, *v. n.* [to make dots] *Pointer, faire des points.*

DOTAGE (dô'-tĕdje), *ſ.* [delirioufneſs, imbecillity of mind] *Radotage*, m. *folie*, f. *extravagance*, f. *délire*, m. *viſions*, f. pl.

DOTAL (dô'-tăl), *adj.* [relating to the portion of a woman] *Qui concerne la dot, dotal.*

DOTARD (dô'-tărde), *ſ.* [a man whoſe age has impaired his intellects] *Un vieux radoteur, un barbon*, m.

To DOTE (dôte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rave, to be delirious ; to be in love to extremity] *Radoter, rêver, extravaguer ; aimer éperduement, juſqu'à la folie.* He begins to dote, *Il commence à radoter.* To make one to dote upon, *Affoler.* She doted upon him, *Elle l'aimoit à la folie.*

DOTED UPON, *adj.* [loved to exceſs] *Dont on eſt coiffé, que l'on aime paſſionnément.*

DOTER (dô'-teŭr), *ſ.* V. DOTARD.

DOTING (dô'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. DOTAGE.

DOTING, *adj.* Ex. An old doting man, *Un vieux radoteur*, ou *rêveur.* A doting woman, *une radoteuſe.* Doting upon, *Affoté, affolé.*

DOTINGLY (dô'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [fondly] *Follement, avec extravagance, en radoteur.*

DOTISH (dô'-tĭche), *adj.* [that dotes] *Radoteur, qui radote.*

DOTTARD (dŏt'-ărde), *ſ.* [a tree kept low by cutting] *Têtard*, m.

DOTTEREL (dŏt'-eŭr-ĭl), *ſ.* [a bird of the ſpecies of the Plover] *Guignard*, m. *dotrale* ou *doterelle*, f.

DOUAI, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of France in the French Flanders ; lat. 50°-22′ N. long. 3°-10′ W] *Douai*, m.

DOUBLE (deŭb'-bl'), *adj.* [twice as much] *Double.* A double door, *Une double porte.* Double beer, *Double bière.* A double piſtole, *Une double piſtole.* Double writing, *Acte double.* To tie with a double knot, *Nouer à double nœud.* A double houſe, *Une maiſon double, qui a deux chambres de plein pied.* A double cherry, *Deux cerijes ſur un ſeul pied, deux cerijes jumelles.* To play double or quit, *Jouer à quitte* ou *double.* A double entendre, *Un mot à double entente.* Double thick cream, *Crême demi double*, f.

* DOUBLE [diſſembling, treacherous] *Double, faux, fourbe, traître, diſſimulé.* A double heart, *Un cœur double.*

DOUBLE, *adverbially uſed for* Doubly. To lie double, *Coucher deux enſemble.* To fold double, *Plier en deux, mettre en double.* To pay double the value, *Payer au double.* To ſee double, *Voir les objets doubles, avoir la berlue.*

DOUBLE-BITING (deŭb-bl'-b ĭ'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [biting or cutting on either ſide] *A deux tranchans.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED (deŭb-bl'-beŭt'-tn'd), *adj.* [having two rows of buttons] *Qui a deux rangs de boutons.*

DOUBLE-CHIN (deub'-bl'-tchĭne), *ſ. Double-menton*, m *menton à double étage*, m.

DOUBLE-CHINNED (deŭb'-bl'-tchĭn'-n'd), *adj. Qui a un menton à double étage.*

DOUBLE-CURTAIL (deúbl'-keŭr-téle), *ſ.* [in Muſic] *Courtaud*, m. *baſſon raccourci*, m.

DOUBLE-DEALER (deŭb-bl'-dĭ'-leür), *ſ.* [a deceitful fellow] *Un fourbe, un trompeur, un homme à deux viſages.*

DOUBLE-DEALING (deŭb-bl'-dĭ'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [artifice, diſſimulation] *Artifice*, m. *diſſimulation*, f. *fourberie*, f. *duplicité*, f. *mauvaiſe foi.*

To DOUBLE-DIE (deŭ-bl'-dĭĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to die twice over] *Teindre deux fois.*

To DOUBLE-GILD (deŭb-bl'-guĭld') *v. a. ſurdorer.*

DOUBLE-HANDED (deŭb-bl'-hăn'd'd), *adj.* [having two hands] *Qui a deux mains* ; au figuré, *qui a deux faces, un bon & un mauvais côté.*

DOUBLE-HEADED (deŭb-bl'-hĕd'-ĕd), *adj.* [in Gardening ; having the flowers growing one to another] *à deux têtes.*

DOUBLE-LEAF (deub'-bl'-lĭf), *ſ.* [Bot. Opuris, biſonia, twy-blade ; a medicinal plant] *Double feuille.*

To DOUBLE-LOCK (deŭb bl'-lŏk'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhoot the lock twice] *Fermer à double tour.*

DOUBLE-MEANING (deŭb-bl'-mī'-nĭn'gne), *ſ. Ambiguïté*, f.

DOUBLE-MINDED (deŭb-bl'-măĭn'-dĕd), *adj.* [inſidious, deceitful] *Double, diſſimule, fourbe, trompeur, qui a le cœur double.*

DOUBLE-ORLE (deŭb-bl'-orle'), *ſ.* [in Heraldry] *Eſſonnier*, m.

DOUBLE-QUARREL (deŭb-bl'-koŭar'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a law-term for a complaint made to the Archbiſhop of the province againſt an inferior ordinary] *Plainte qu'on porte à l'Archevêque contre un évêque ſuffragant*, f

DOUBLE-TONGUED (deŭb-bl'-teŭn'g'd'), *adj.* [deceitful] *Faux, menteur, diſſimulé.*

DOUBLE-TRIPE (deŭb-bl'-trăĭpe'), *ſ. Gras-double*, m.

DOUBLE (deŭh'-bl'), *ſ.* [twice the quantity or number] *Le double.* The plague increaſed to the double, *La peſte augmenta du double.*

DOUBLE [ſtrong beer] *Double bière.* Neighbour, here's a pot of good double, *Voiſin, voici un pot de bonne double bière.*

DOUBLE [a trick] *Une fourberie, un tour de coquin, une impoſture.*

DOUBLE [a miſtake of a compoſitor in a printing-office, that fets the ſame words twice] *Doublon*, m.

To DOUBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity] *Doubler ; mettre une fois autant ; mettre en double* ou *plier en deux.* To double the ranks, *Doubler les rangs.* To double a piece of linen, *Mettre un linge en double.*

To DOUBLE [to paſs round a headland, to ſail round a cape] *Doubler, parer, paſſer au-delà.* He doubled the Cape of Good Hope, *Il doubla le Cap de Bonne-Eſpérance.*

To DOUBLE a ball, *Doubler une bille*, au jeu du Billard.

To DOUBLE, *v. n.* [to increaſe to the double] *Augmenter, croître du double.* The number of men doubles within the ſpace of three hundred years, *Le nombre des hommes augmente du double dans l'eſpace de trois cents ans.*

To DOUBLE [to enlarge the ſtake to twice in play] *Doubler, faire paroli.* I am reſolved to double till I win, *Je ſuis reſolu de doubler, juſqu'à ce que je gagne.*

To DOUBLE [to turn back] *Retourner* ou *revenir ſur ſes pas ; ruſer*, en parlant d'un lièvre.

To DOUBLE [to play tricks] *Diſſimuler, biaiſer, ruſer, fourber, uſer d'artifice.*

DOUBLED (deŭb'-bl'd), *part. adj. Doublé, plié en double.*

DOUBLENESS (deŭb'-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being double] *Duplicité*, f.

DOUBLER (deŭb'-bleür), [one who is guilty of diſſimulation] *Homme à deux viſages*, m. *cœur double*, m.

DOUBLER [a large platter] *Un grand plat de bois.*

DOUBLET (deŭb'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of garment] *Pourpoint*, m.

DOUBLET [at dice] *Doublet*, m. *deux des de même point* ; au figuré, *une paire, une couple.*

DOUBLETS [among playing-cards-makers] *Etreſſes*, f. pl.

DOUBLING (deŭb'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Double] *L'action de doubler.* The doublings of a hare, *les ruſes d'un lièvre.*

DOUBLING, *ſ.* [fur-lining of the bits ; in ſea-language] *Couſſin des bittes*, m.

DOUBLING-IRON (deŭb-bl'n'gne-ăĭ'-eürne), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to bend the hooks of a wool-comb] *Doubleur*, m.

DOUBLON (deüb-loûne'), *ſ.* [a Spaniſh coin, valued at two piſtules] *Doublon*, m.

DOUBLY (deüb'-lé), *adv.* [twice the quantity, or degree] *Doublement.* To raiſe a thing doubly and triply at an auction, *Enchérir par doublement & par tiercement.*

DOUBT (dăoûte), *ſ.* [uncertainty of mind, ſuſpenſe, ſcruple, perplexity, irreſolution, ſuſpicion] *Doute*, m. *incertitude*, f. *ſuſpenſion de jugement*, f. *ſoupçon*, m. *ſcrupule*, m. *difficulté*, f. I make no doubt on't, *Je n'en doute pas.* I ſtand in doubt of you, *J'ai quelque ſoupçon ſur vous.* You can anſwer to every doubt, *Vous levez tous les ſcrupules, vous répondez à toutes les difficultés.* Without doubt, *Sans doute, indubitablement.* No doubt but . . . *Sans doute que . . .* V. Uncertainty.

To Doubt, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to hold queſtionable, to fear, to ſuſpect, to diſtruſt] *Douter, révoquer en doute, craindre, ſe douter, ſoupçonner, ſe défier.* I doubt your empire over his mind, *Je doute de votre pouvoir ſur ſon eſprit.* You muſt doubt novelties, *Vous devez vous défier des nouveautés.* Doubting commixture of manners, *Craignant le mélange des mœurs.*

To Doubt, *v. n.* [to queſtion, to be in uncertainty, to be in ſuſpenſe] *Douter, ſuſpendre ſon jugement.* We may lawfully doubt, inclining neither to one ſide or the other, *Nous pouvons légitimement douter, ſans incliner d'un côté ni de l'autre.* You make me doubt of your love, *Vous me faites douter de votre amour.*

DOUBTED (dăoû'-tĕd), *part. adj. Révoqué en doute, dont on doute.* To be doubted, *Douteux.* Not to be doubted, *Indubitable.*

DOUBTER (dăoû'-teûr), *ſ.* [one who entertains ſcruples] *Scrupuleux*, m. *ſcrupuleuſe*, f.

DOUBTFUL (dăoût'-foûl), *adj.* [uncertain, not ſecure] *Douteux, incertain, dont on n'eſt pas ſûr*, en parlant des choſes. V. Dubious.

Doubtful [who is in doubt, not confident] *Qui doute, n'eſt certain, irréſolu; qui a des craintes, des ſoupçons*, en parlant des perſonnes.

DOUBTFULLY (dăoût'-foûl-é), *adv.* [dubiouſly, irreſolutely, ambiguouſly] *En doutant, dans l'incertitude, avec doute, douteuſement.*

DOUBTFULNESS (dăoût'-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [dubiouſneſs] *Incertitude*, f. *ſuſpenſion de jugement*, f. *ambiguïté*, f, *irréſolution*, f. *doute*, m.

DOUBTINGLY (dăoût'-în'gne-lé), *adv.* V. Doubtfully.

DOUBTLESS (dăoût'-lĕce), *adj.* [without fear] *Sans peur, qui ne craint rien, tranquille.*

Doubtless, *adv.* [without doubt] *Sans doute, indubitablement.*

DOUCET *ſ.* (duŭ-cĕte'), *ſ.* [a cuſtard] *Eſpèce de flan*, f.

Doucets, *ſ. pl.* [the teſticles of a deer] *Daintiers*, m.

DOUCINE (doû-cine'), *ſ.* [Archit.] V. Cymatium.

DOUERO, *ſ.* [a river of Spain] *Douero* ou *Douro*, m.

DOUGH (dô), *ſ.* [the paſte of bread yet unbaked] *Pâte*, m.

† My cake is dough, *J'ai manqué mon coup.*

DOUGH-BAKED (dô-bék't'), *adj.* [not baked enough] *A demi-cuit*; au figuré, *manqué, imparfait.*

§ DOUGHTY (dăoû'-té), *adj.* [brave, noble, eminent; uſed only ironically] *Brave, noble, illuſtre, courageux, vaillant.*

DOUGHY (dô'-é), *adj.* [unſound, ſoft, unhardened] V. Dough-baked.

DOURAK, *ſ.* [a town of Perſia; lat. 32°-25′ N. long. 56°-57′ E.] *Dourak*, m.

DOURLOUK, *ſ.* [a handſome town of Germany in Suabia; lat. 49°-2′ N. long. 9°-28′ E.] *Dourlouk*, m.

To DOUSE (dăoûce), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to put over head ſuddenly in the water, to fall into the water] *Précipiter, & ſe précipiter dans l'eau*; *jeter quelqu'un dans l'eau*; *tomber dans l'eau.*

To Douse [in ſea-language] *Larguer* ou *molir.*

DOVE (deûv'), *ſ.* [a pigeon] *Pigeon*, m. *colombe*, f. A diſh of doves, *Un plat de pigeons.* A ring-dove, *Un ramier*, pigeon ſauvage. A turtle-dove, *Une tourterelle.*

DOVECOT (deûv'-kŏte), *or* Dove-house (deûv'-hăoûce), *ſ.* [a houſe for pigeons] *Pigeonnier*, m. *colombier*, m.

DOVER (dô'-veûr), *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Kent; lat. 51°-8′ N. long. 1°-23′ E.] Dover-court (all ſpeakers and no hearers), *La cour du roi pétaud*, ſ. ‖ *Pétaudière*, f.

DOVE-TAIL (deûv'-téle), *ſ.* [among Joiners; a ſort of joining in the form of a wedge reverſed] *Queue d'aronde*, f.

To Dove-tail, *v. a.* [to indent, to join with dove-tails] *Endenter, réunir par des adents, aſſembler à queue d'aronde.*

DOWAGER (dăoû'-ă-djeûr), *ſ.* [a widow with a jointure] *Douairière*, f. The queen-dowager, *La reine douairière.*

DOWDY (dăoû'-dé), *ſ.* (an awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman] *Une groſſe femme ſans manières*, ou *ſans beauté.*

DOWER (dăoû'-eûr), *and* Dowery (dăoû'-eûr-é), *ſ.* [that which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage, the gift of a huſband to a wife, that which the widow poſſeſſes] *Dot*, f. *douaire*, m. *penſion viagère que le mari donne à ſa femme après ſa mort*, f. *augment*, m. *augment de dot*, m.

DOWERED (dăoû'-eûr'd), *adj.* [portioned] *Doté*, adj. f. *qui a un douaire.*

DOWERLESS (dăoû'-eûr-lĕce), *adj.* [without fortune] *Sans fortune, ſans dot.*

DOWLAS (dăoû'-lăce), *ſ.* [a coarſe kind of linen] *Sorte de groſſe toile.*

DOWN (dăoûne), *ſ.* [ſoft feathers] *Duvet*, m. *petites plumes douces & molles.* A down-bed, *Un lit de duvet.*

Down [ſoft wool, ſoft hair] *Duvet*, m. *coton*, m. Down of certain plants, *Le duvet de certaines plantes.*

Down [a large open plain] *Une plaine.*

Down [a hill of ſand] *Dune*, f. The Downs (a road on the coaſt of Kent between the N. and S. Foreland, through which ſhips generally paſs in going out and returning home) *Les Dunes*, f. pl.

Down, *prep. En bas, dans.* To fall down a precipice, *Tomber dans un précipice.* To go down the hill, *Deſcendre la montagne.* Down the ſtream, *En ſuivant le courant.* Down, *Aval.* Down the river, *Aval, à vau l'eau.* To go or fall down the river, *Avaler.*

* Down the wind, *A reculons.* To go down the wind, *Aller en décadence.*

Down upon the nail, *Rubis ſur l'ongle.* To play with the money down, *Jouer argent bas.*

Down, *adv. En bas, bas, à bas.* Come down, *Venez en bas, deſcendez.* To lie down, *Se coucher.* To ſit down, *S'aſſeoir.* To ſet down, *Coucher par écrit, mettre en écrit.* The wind is down, *Le vent eſt tombé.* The moon is down, *La lune eſt ſous l'horizon.* The ſun is down, *Le ſoleil eſt couché.* Up and down, *çà & là.* To have the uvula of the mouth down, *Avoir la luette abattue.* Upſide down, *Sens deſſus deſſous.* To turn upſide down, *Renverſer.* To pay the money down, *or* the money upon the nail, *Payer argent comptant.* V. Up.

Down, *interj.* [an exhortation to deſtruction, *or* demolition] *Bas.* Get down, *A bas.* Down with your breeches, *Bas les chauſſes*; culotte *bas.* Down with them all, *Aſſommons-les tous, jetons-nous ſur eux, ne les épargnons pas.* Men down! [a ſea-phraſe] *Tout le monde bas! à bas tout le monde!*

To Down, *v. n.* [to be received] *Agréer, être reçu, admis.* That will hardly down with any body, *Cela ſera difficilement admis de perſonne.*

To Down, *v. a.* [to knock down, to ſubdue] *Abattre, dompter, humilier, abaiſſer.* To down proud hearts, *Abattre, humilier les âmes hautaines.*

DOWNCAST (dăoûn'-kăſte), *adj.* [bent down; diſpirited] *Baiſſé, tourné en bas, abattu.* Downcaſt eyes, *Des yeux baiſſés, qui regardent en bas.*

DOWNFAL (dăoûn'-fâl), *ſ.* [ruin, calamity, fall from rank or ſtate] *Chute*, f. au propre & au figuré; *décadence*, f. *ruine*, ſ. *dérangement de fortune.* Phaeton's downfal, *La chute de Phaëton*, m. Downfal of the fabricks, *La ruine ou décadence des manufactures.*

DOWNFALLEN (dăoûn'-fâl-l'n), *adj.* [ruined, fallen] *Ruiné, tombé.*

DOWN-HAUL (dăoûn'-hâl), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; a rope paſſing up along a ſtay] *Calebas*, m. *Amure des voiles d'étai*, f.

Down-haul-tackle, *Cargue-bas des baſſes vergues*, m.

DOWNHILL (dăoûn'-hĭl), *adj.* and *ſ.* [declivous; declivity] *Incliné, qui va en deſcendant*; *inclinaiſon*, f. *pente*, f. *deſcente*, f. *penchant*, m.

DOWNLOOKED (dăoûn'-louk't), *adj.* [having a dejected countenance] *Qui a un air humilié, triſte, morne.*

DOWNLYING (dăoûn'-lăï'-în'gne), *adj.* [about to be in travail of a child-birth] *Près d'accoucher.*

DOWNRIGHT (dăoûn'-răïte'), *adv.* [down perpendicularly; in plain terms] *Droit en bas, perpendiculairement, à plomb*; *ſimplement.*

Downright, *adj.* [plain, open, apparent] *Clair, palpable, évident, ſenſible*, en parlant des choſes; *franc, ouvert, ſans déguiſement, bonaſſe*; *libre, droit*, en parlant des perſonnes. A downright atheiſm, *Un athéiſme évident.* A downright man, *Un homme franc.*

DOWNSITTING (dăoûn'-ſĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [reſt] *Repos*, m. *coucher*, m.

DOWN-TREE (oăoûn'-trî'), *ſ.* V. Gossampinus.

DOWNWARD (dăoûn'-oûeûrd), *and* Downwards (dăoûn'oûeûrdz), *adv.* [toward the ground] *En bas, par bas*; *aval.* Look downward, *Regardez en bas.* To look downwards, *Baiſſer les yeux.*

Downwards [among Maſons] *En contre-bas.*

Downward, *adj.* [tending to the ground] *Qui tend en bas, qui a de la pente, incliné*; *bas, humble, abaiſſé, humilié.*

DOWNY (dăoû'-né), *adj.* [covered with down] *Cotonneux, couvert de duvet*; au figuré, *doux, tranquille, mollet.* A downy ſleep, *Un doux ſommeil.*

* Downy beard, *Poil follet, barbe de jeune homme.*

DOWRE (dăoûr), *and* Dowry (dăoû'-ré). V. Dower.

† DOWSE (dăoûce), *ſ.* [a blow] *Une morniſle.*

DOWSED (dăoû'-ſĕd), *adj.* [having a blow on the chops] *A qui l'on a donné une morniſle*, ou un *ſoufflet.*

DOXOLOGY (dŏk-ſŏl-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a form of giving glory to God] *Doxologie*, f.

DOXY (dŏk'-ſé), *ſ.* [a ſtrumpet] *Une femme de mauvaiſe vie.*

To DOZE (dôze), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to ſlumber] *Etre à moitié endormi, aſſoupi, engourdi, peſant*; *faire le fainéant*; *vivre dans l'oiſiveté, dans l'inaction.*

To Doze, *v. a.* [to ſtupify, to dull] *Aſſoupir, engourdir, appeſantir, hébéter.*

DOZED (dôz'd'), *part. adj. Aſſoupi, engourdi, appeſanti, hébété.*

DOZEN (deûz'-z'n), *ſ.* [the number of twelve] *Douzaine*, f. A dozen of eggs, *Une douzaine d'œufs.* Half a dozen, *Une demi-douzaine.*

☞ A baker's dozen, *Treize à la douzaine.*

DOZINESS (dô'-zi-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſleepineſs, drouſineſs] *Aſſoupiſſement*, m.

DOZY (dô'-zé), *adj.* [dozed, ſleepy, drouſy, ſluggiſh]

ſluggiſh] *Aſſoupi, à demi endormi.*

DRAB (drăb), *ſ.* [a ſtrumpet, a proſtitute] † *Bagaſſ*, f. *une putain, une proſtituée.*

To DRAB, *v. n.* [to play the ſtrumpet] *Faire la putain, ou le métier de putain.*

† DRABA (dré'-bă), *ſ.* [Bot. Whitlow-graſs] *Drave*, f. *ſorte de paſſerage*, f.

DRABLER (drăb'-leŭr), *ſ.* [an addition to the ſail uſed in ſloops] *Bonnette maillée*, f.

DRACHM (drăme), *ſ.* [the eighth part of an ounce] *Drachme*, ou *dragme*, f.

DRACO (dré'-kô), *ſ.* [an Athenian law-giver, ſo ſevere as to puniſh every crime with death] *Dracon*, m.

DRACO *or* DRAGON, *ſ.* [in Aſtronomy; a conſtellation of the Northern hemiſphere] *Dragon*, m.

DRACO marinus [Ichthyol. Weever; a long bodied ſea-fiſh, with prickly, poiſonous fins] *Zeedraak*, m. *Dragon marin*, m. *vive*, f.

DRACO Volans. [Nat. Hiſt. a ſort of flying lizard of the Indies] *Dragon ailé*, m.

DRACONARIUS (dré'-cô-né-ri-eŭce), *ſ.* Roman Antiq. dragon-bearer; an enſign] *Dragonaire*, m.

DRACONITES, *ſ.* [Dracontia; Nat. Hiſt. a ſemi-pel ucid and colourleſs ſtone] *Pierre de dragon*, f.

DRACUNCULUS (dră-keŭn'-kiŏŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe among children, occaſioned by certain worms that breed under the ſkins; guinea-worm, long and ſlender] *Dragonneau*, m. *Dracuncule*, m. *Crinon*, m.

DRACUNCULUS [Ichthyol. Lizard-fiſh, a prickly fiſh of the mediterranean] *Dracuncule*, m.

DRACUNCULUS ESCULENTUS [Bot.] V. TARRAGON.

DR D (drĕd), *part. adj* from To DREAD, [terrible] *Terrible, redoutable, redouté.*

DRAFF (drăf), *ſ.* [any thing thrown away, ſweepings, dregs] *Lavure*, f *ordures*, f. pl. *balayures*, f. pl. *lie*, f. *jaletés*, f. pl. *ſaiſment*, m. *immondices*, f. pl.

DRAFFY (drăf'-é), *adj.* [filthy] *Sale, vilain.*

DRAFT (drăfte), V. DRAUGHT.

To DRAG (drăg), -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to draw heavily along] *Tirer de force, traîner.*

To DRAG the anchor [in ſea-language; to bring the anchor home] *Chaſſer ſur ſon ancre, labourer.*

* Can I drag a wretched life without him? *Puis-je traîner ma miſérable vie ſans lui?*

To DRAG, *v. n.* [to hang ſo low as to trail upon the ground] *Traîner, pendre à terre.* Her gown drags, *Sa robe traîne.* [ſpeaking of a door that grates upon the floor] *traîner, froter.*

To DRAG, *or* fiſh for oyſters, *Pêcher des huîtres.*

To DRAG [to clean with a drag] *Draguer.*

DRAG, *ſ.* [an inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water] *Harpon*, m. *crochet*, m. *croc*, m. *drague*, f.

DRAG, *or* Drag-net (drăg-nĕte), [a kind of net to catch fiſh] *Tramail*, ſorte de filet, m. *coleret*, m. *chalon*, m.

DRAG, *Eſpèce de petit chariot qu'on tire à la main.*

DRAGANT (drăg'-ăn'te), *ſ.* [a corruption of Tragacanth, a kind of gum] *Adragant*, m. ou plutôt *gomme adragante*, f.

DRAGGED (drăgg'd'), *part. adj. Tiré de force, traîné.*

To DRAGGLE (drăg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make dirty by dragging on the ground] *Crotter; ſalir, en laiſſant traîner à terre.*

To DRAGGLE, *v. n. Traîner dans la boue, ſe ſalir en traînant.*

DRAGGLED (drăggl'd'), *part. adj. Crotté, ſali, traîné dans la boue.* A draggled wench, *Une petite fille crottée, mal-propre, ſale; une gueuſe ſalope.*

DRAGOMAN (drăg'-ô-măne), *or* DROGMAN (drŏg'-măne), *ſ.* [in the Eaſt; an interpreter] *Interprète*, m. *truchement*, m. *Dragoman* ou *Drogman*, m

DRAGON, *ſ.* [a kind of winged ſerpent] *Dragon*, m. *eſpèce de petit lézard ailé; au figuré, un homme violent, triple farceur.* V. DRACO VOLANS.

DRAGON, *or* Dragon-wort [Bot. Dracunculus major, ſerpentaria; a med. plant] *Serpentaire*, f.

DRAGON [Aſtron.] V. DRACO.

DRAGON-BEAM (drăg'-eŭn'-bîme), *ſ.* [Archit. a brace *or* ſtrut] *Contrefiche*, f.

DRAGON-FLY (drăg'-eŭn'-flâ'), [adder-fly, libellula or libella] *Demoiſelle aquatique*, f.

SEA-DRAGON, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Vive*, f. V DRACO MARINUS.

DRAGONET (drăg'-eŭn'-te), *ſ* [a ſmall dragon] *Dragonneau*, m. *petit dragon.*

DRAGONNE (drăg'-eŭn-i), *adj* [in Heraldry; when the hind part of a beaſt is like that of a dragon] *Dragonné.*

DRAGONISH (drag'-eŭn-iſhe), *adj.* [having the form of a dragon] *de dragon, ſous la forme d'un dragon.*

DRAGON-LIKE (drăg'-eŭn'-lîke), *adj* [furious, fiery] *en dragon, comme un dragon; furieux, violent.*

DRAGONS-BLOOD (drăg'-eŭn'z-bleŭde), *ſ.* [a reſin of a red colour] *Sang de dragon*, ou *Sandaraque*, m.

DRAGONS-HEAD (drăg'-eŭn'z-hĕd), *ſ.* [Bot. Dracocephalum; a ſingular plant of Virginia] *Tête de dragon*, f. *cataleptique*, f.

DRAGOON (dră-goûne'), *ſ.* [a ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback] *Dragon*, m. A regiment of dragoons, *Un régiment de dragons.*

To DRAGOON, *v. a.* [to ſend dragoons upon the miſſion] *Dragonner.*

DRAIN (dréne), *ſ.* [a channel to draw water] *Tranchée*, f. *ſaignée*, f. *canal*, m. *égoût*, m. *rigole*, f. *épanchoir*, m.

To DRAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw off water] *Faire écouler, ſaigner, faire une ſaignée, ſécher, égoutter, vider, épuiſer, mettre à ſec.* To drain a ditch, *Saigner un foſſé.* To drain a fen, *Sécher un marais.* To drain pewter newly waſhed, *Egoutter de la vaiſſelle d'étain qu'on vient de laver.*

To let the herrings drain, [after taking them out of the brine] *Varander les harengs.*

* The laſt emperor drained the wealth of thoſe countries into his own coffers, *Le dernier empereur fit paſſer (verſa) les richeſſes de ce pays dans ſes coffres.*

DRAINABLE (dré'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be drained] *Qu'on peut ſaigner, égoutter, &c.*

DRAINED (dré n'd'), *part. adj. Saigné, égoutté.*

DRAINER (dré'-neŭr), [what ſerves to drain] *Un égouttoir,*

Paſteboard-makers' drainer, *Egouttoir*, m.

Drainer (a ſort of ladle uſed in the making of ſaltpetre] *Puiſoir*, m.

Drainer (a perſon draining a turf-pit) *Puiſeur*, m.

DRAINING-HOLE (dré'-nĭngne-hôle), *ſ.* [ſcup-hole, in building] *Canonnière*, f.

DRAKE (dréke), *ſ.* [the male of the duck] *Canard*, m. A wild drake, *Halbran*, m.

☞ A duck and a drake, *Ricochets*, m. pl. [*To make ducks and drakes with one's money, *Jeter ſon argent par les fenêtres, le dépenſer follement.*

DRAKE [a ſmall piece of artillery [*Couleurine*, f.

DRAM (drăme), *ſ.* V. DRACHM.

DRAM [a ſmall quantity] *Un peu, un grain, une doſe légere.* Not a dram, *Point du tout, pas un grain, pas une goutte.* No dram of judgment is in his head, *Il n'a point du tout de jugement.*

DRAMS (drăm'z), *ſ. pl.* [diſtilled liquors] *Eſprits*, m. pl. *liqueurs diſtillées*, f. pl.

DRAMA (dré'-mă), *ſ.* [a poem accommodated to action] *Drame*, m. *poème en action*, m.

DRAMATICAL (dră-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* DRAMATICK (dră-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [repreſented by action] *Dramatique.* Dramatick poetry, *Poëſie dramatique*, f. *le genre dramatique*, ou *le dramatique.*

DRAMATICALLY (drĭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [repreſentatively] *En drame.*

DRAMATIST (drăm'-ă-tiſte), *ſ.* [a dramatic poet] *Poëte dramatique*, m. f. *qui compoſe des drames*: § *dramaturge*, m.

DRANK (drank), *the preterite of* To Drink; which ſee.

† Now the wine is drawn it muſt be drank, *Puiſque le vin eſt tiré, il faut le boire*

DRAP (drăpe), *ſ.* [a kind of thick woollen cloth] *Drap*, m. *gros drap; broche*, f.

DRAP DE BERRY [a ſort of thick cloth, ſo called from Berry, in France] *Drap de Berry*, m.

To DRAPE (drépe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make cloth] *Faire du drap.*

* To DRAPE [to ſatirize, jeer, or banter] *Draper, perſiffler, ſatiriſer.*

DRAPER (dré'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſells cloth] *Drapier*, m. *marchand de drap*, m.

DRAPERY (dré'-peŭr-é), *ſ.* [cloth-work] *Drap*, m. *draperie*, f. *manufacture de drap*, f. *commerce de draps*, m.

DRAPERY [the dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue] *Draperie*, terme de peinture, f.

DRASTICK (drăs'-tĭk), *adj.* [prompt and powerful] *Draſtique.* Draſtick medicine, *Médecine draſtique*, ou *qui opere promptement.*

DRAVE (dréve), *the preterite of* To Drive; which ſee.

DRAVE [a conſiderable river of Germany in Stiria, &c.] *La Drave*, f.

DRAUGH (drăf), *ſ.* V. DRAFF.

DRAUGHT (drăfte), *ſ.* [the act of drinking, a quantity of liquor drank at once] *L'action de boire; coup*, m. *trait*, m. *breuvage*, m. A deep draught, *Un grand coup.* I drank it at one draught, *Je l'ai bu d'un ſeul trait, d'un trait.*

DRAUGHT, *ſ.* [the act of drawing] *Trait*, m. *effort qu'on fait en tirant*, m. Draught for horſes, *Traits pour les chevaux.* A draught-horſe, *Un cheval de trait.*

DRAUGHT, *ſ.* [delineation] *Trait*, m. *deſſein*, m. *plan*, m. The draught of a building, *Le plan d'un bâtiment.*

DRAUGHT, *ſ.* [the act of ſweeping with a net] *Coup de filet*, m. ou bien *la quantité de poiſſons que l'on prend à la fois.*

DRAUGHT [the act of ſhooting with the bow] *Un coup d'arbalète*, ou *d'arc.*

DRAUGHT [diverſion in war; a detachment] *Diverſion*, f. *attaque jubite*, f. *détachement*, m.

DRAUGHT [a ſink, a drain] *Egoût*, m. *privé*, m. *latrines*, f. pl. *les lieux*, m. pl.

DRAUGHT [the depth which a veſſel draws] *La quantité d'eau néceſſaire à un navire pour le mettre à flot: ce qu'il tire d'eau.* A ſhip of a ſmall draught, *Un vaiſſeau qui tire peu d'eau.*

DRAUGHT, *or* DRAFT, *ſ.* [a bill drawn on any perſon for money] *Mandat*, m. *Ordre*, m.

DRAUGHTS, *ſ. pl.* [a kind of play] *Dames*, f. *le jeu de dames.* To play at draughts, *jouer aux dames.* Draught-board, *Damier*, m.

To DRAW (drâ), -ING, I drew (drou), drawn (drâne), *v. a.* [to pull along] *Tirer, traîner amener.* The horſes draw the coach, *Les chevaux tirent le carroſſe.* To draw one to priſon, *Traîner quelqu'un en priſon.*

To DRAW [to pull out] *Tirer, arracher, pomper.* To draw water our of a well, *Tirer de l'eau d'un puits.* To draw one's ſword, *Tirer l'épée.* The wine is drawn, *Le vin eſt tiré.* That draws tears from the eyes, *Cela tire les larmes des yeux.* To draw a tooth, *Tirer une dent, l'arracher.*

*† To draw blood out of a ſtone, *Tirer de l'huile d'un mur.*

To DRAW [to ſuck, to inhale, to attract] *Tirer,*

Tirer, ſucer, aſpirer, attirer, pomper. To draw a woman's breaſt, *Tirer* ou *ſucer la mamelle d'une femme, tetter.* To draw breath, *Prendre haleine, reſpirer.* The ſun draws the vapours, *Le ſoleil attire les vapeurs*

* To DRAW [to induce, to perſuade, to allure] *Attirer, gagner, porter, perſuader, entraîner.*

* She draws all eyes and hearts, *Elle attire tous les regards & tous les cœurs.*

* To DRAW [to derive, to deduce] *Tirer, déduire.* Several wiſe men entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of ſciences, *Pluſieurs ſavans eurent commerce avec les Egyptiens, & en tirèrent les élémens des ſciences.*

To DRAW [to repreſent by picture, *or* in fancy] *Tirer, portraire, peindre, tracer, dreſſer, repréſenter.* Can'ſt thou draw beauty, and not feel its power? *Peux-tu peindre la beauté, & n'en pas ſentir le pouvoir?* To draw a circle, *Tracer un cercle.* As I draw it in my fancy, *Comme je me le repréſente en imagination.* To draw a bill (a law), *Dreſſer un bill.*

To DRAW a pond, *Sécher un étang.*

To DRAW the curtains, *Tirer les rideaux, les ouvrir ou les fermer.*

To DRAW cuts *or* lots, *Tirer au ſort,* ‖ *tirer à la courte paille.*

To DRAW a bow, *Courber,* ou *plier un arc.* To draw the bow, *Tirer de l'arc.*

To DRAW a fowl, *Vider une volaille.*

To DRAW a bridge, *Lever un pont.*

To DRAW [among iron-founders, to take the caſts out of the furnace] *Mettre hors.*

To DRAW the enamel lengthwiſe, *Tirer l'émail à la courſe.*

To DRAW the wire through 25 holes, *Dégroſſir du trait.*

To DRAW AGAIN, *Retirer, retracer.*

To DRAW ALONG, *Traîner.*

To DRAW ASUNDER, *Séparer, diviſer.*

To DRAW AWAY, *Oter, enlever, ravir, emporter* ; au figuré, *détourner, divertir, diſtraire: aliéner.*

To DRAW BACK, *Retirer, reculer.*

To DRAW IN, *Gagner, attirer, entraîner, forcer, engager,* ‡ *imbiber,* ‖ *emboiſer,* ‖ *emboüiner* He has done his utmoſt to draw me in, *Il a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour m'attirer, ou me gagner.*

To DRAW OFF, *Tirer, extraire; détourner, diſtraire.*

To DRAW ON [to occaſion, to invite, to cauſe] *Occaſionner, engager, cauſer, attirer, gagner, concilier: induire.* The examination of the ſubtle matter would draw on too nice controverſies, *L'examen de la matière ſubtile occaſionneroit des recherches trop délicates.*

To DRAW OVER, *Diſtiller, tirer à l'alembic*; au figuré, *attirer, gagner, entraîner.*

* Some might be brought into his intereſts by money, others drawn on by fear, *Il pouvoit mettre les uns dans ſes intérêts à force d'argent, & y entraîner les autres par la crainte.*

To DRAW OUT, *Tirer dehors, étendre, développer, tracer, détailler, tirer en longueur, allonger.* Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage, *Virgile a développé les règles de l'agriculture.* To draw out a party, *Faire un détachement.* To draw out an army, *Mettre une armée ſous les armes,* ou *la ranger en bataille.*

To DRAW TOGETHER, *Aſſembler.*

To DRAW UP, *Tirer en haut*; au figuré, *mettre en ordre, ranger, former, dreſſer.* To draw up water, *Tirer* ou *puiſer de l'eau*

* To draw up a bill, *Dreſſer un bill.* To draw up an army in battle, *Ranger une armée en bataille.*

To DRAW, *v. n.* [to perform the office of a beaſt of draught] *Tirer,* comme une bête de trait, ou bien en ce ſens. This plaiſter draws too much, *Cet emplâtre tire trop.*

To DRAW [ſpoken of ſails] *Porter.*

To DRAW [to draw a ſword] *Dégaîner; tirer l'épée: mettre l'épée à la main.* He drew to defend his life, *Il tira l'épée pour ſe défendre.*

To DRAW [to ſhrink] *Se reſſerrer.*

To DRAW [to practiſe the art of delineation] *Deſſiner.*

To DRAW BACK, To draw off, *Se retirer, reculer.*

To DRAW NEAR, To Draw on, To Draw nigh, *S'approcher, s'avancer.* The night draws on, *La nuit s'approche.* My fate draws nigh, *Ma mort eſt proche, l'heure de ma mort s'avance.* To draw near to an end, *Aboutir, finir, ſe terminer.*

To DRAW to a head, To draw together, *S'aſſembler en corps, ſe raſſembler.*

To DRAW to a head (as a ſore) *Venir en ſuppuration.*

To DRAW UP, *Se ranger en bataille.*

DRAW-BACK (drâ'-băk), *ſ.* [money paid back for ready payment] *Rabais,* pour prompt payement, m.

DRAW-BACK of a cannon, *Recul d'un canon,* m.

DRAW-BEAM (drâ'-bîme), *ſ.* [an engine] *Vindas,* m.

DRAW-BENCH (drâ'-bĕn'tche), *ſ.* [among wire drawers, jewellers, &c.] *Banc à tirer.*

DRAW-BRIDGE (drâ'-brîdje), *ſ.* [a bridge made to be lifted up] *Pont-levis,* m.

DRAWER (drâ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who draws] *Tireur,* m. *qui tire*; *arracheur,* m. *qui arrache*; *garçon de cabaret qui tire du vin*; *garçon qui puiſe de l'eau.* A gold-drawer, *Un tireur d'or.* A tooth-drawer, § *Un arracheur de dents.*

DRAWER [of a bill of exchange] *Tireur,* m.

DRAWER [one who makes draughts] *Deſſinateur,* m.

DRAWER [a ſliding box in a caſe] *Tiroir,* m. A ſet of drawers, *Commode,* f. Drawer of a bird's cage, *Auget,* m.

Drawer of a chimney, flue (a regiſter), *Tirette,* f. *regître,* m.

DRAWERS (drâ'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [the lower part of a man's dreſs worn under the breeches] *Caleçons,* m. pl.

DRAWING (drâ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [delineation] *Deſſein,* m. *plan,* m. *l'art de deſſiner,* m. Rough drawing, *ébauche,* f. *eſquiſſe,* f.

Drawing made in ink without any ſhadows, *Deſſein à l'encre,* ou *au trait.* Illuminated Drawing (coloured in imitation of the original) *Deſſein colorié.* Drawing where the grain of the crayon is ſeen, *Deſſein grené.* Rubbed drawing, when the crayon has been ſcrubbed that there do not appear any lines) *Deſſein eſtompé.*

DRAWING of a ſhip, *halage,* m.

DRAWING ON, *Induction,* f.

DRAWING UP water, *Puiſage,* m.

DRAWING AWAY, *ſ. ſouſtraction,* f.

DRAWING TO A HEAD, *ſ. aboutiſſement,* m.

DRAWING-ROOM (drâ'-ĭn'gne-roûme), *ſ.* [the room in which company aſſembles at court, the company aſſembled there] *Appartement,* m. *aſſemblée à la cour,* f. *ſallon,* m.

To DRAWL (drâl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw along] *Traîner,* ne ſe dit guère qu'au figuré pour *énoncer,* ou *exprimer* lentement. To drawl out one's words, *Traîner ſes paroles.*

DRAWL-LATCH, *ſ.* [a latch] *Loquet,* m. qui ſe tire avec une ficelle.

DRAWN (drâne), *part. adj. from* To Draw, *Tiré, attiré, &c.* A drawn ſword, *Une épée tirée, une épée nue.*

DRAWN [equal] *Egal.* A drawn battle, *Une bataille où l'avantage eſt égal de part & d'autre.* A drawn game, *Un jeu égal, un refait*; *partie nulle* ou *remiſe.*

DRAWN [eviſcerated] *Vidé.*

DRAWN TOGETHER, *Aſſemblé, raſſemblé.*

DRAW-WELL (drâ'-oûĕl), *ſ.* [a deep well] *Puits,* m. *puits à poulie,* m.

DRAY (drê), *or* DRAYCART (drê'-karte), *ſ.* [the car on which beer is carried] *Haquet,* m. *charrette de braſſeur,* f.

DRAY [a ſled, or carriage drawn without wheels] *Traîneau,* m.

DRAYHORSE (drê'-horſe), *ſ* [a horſe which draws a dray *Cheval de haquet,* ou *de charrette,* m. *cheval de brancard,* m.

DRAYMAN (drê'-măne), *ſ.* [one that attends a dray or cart] *Haquetier,* m. *charretier,* m.

DRAYPLOUGH (drê'-plăoû), *ſ.* [a ſort of plough] *Sorte de charrue.*

‡ DRAZEL (drâz'-zl), *ſ* [a mean, worthleſs fellow] § *Poliſſon,* m. § *drôle,* m.

DREAD (drêd), *ſ.* [fear, terror] *Frayeur,* f. *peur,* f. *crainte,* f. *terreur,* f. *effroi,* m. *conſternation,* f. The dread of divine diſpleaſure, *La crainte de déplaire à Dieu, la crainte du courroux céleſte.*

DREAD, *adj.* [terrible; awful, venerable] *Terrible, redoutable*; *auguſte, reſpectable.* A dread tribunal, *Un tribunal redoutable.* Dread Majeſty, *Auguſte Majeſté.* Our dread Sovereigns, *Nos auguſtes Souverains.*

To DREAD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fear, to be in fear] *Craindre, redouter, avoir peur.* I dread his power, *Je redoute ſa puiſſance.* Dread not, *Ne craignez point.* V. APPREHENSIVE.

DREADED (drĕd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Craint, redouté.*

DREADER (drĕd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who lives in fear] *Un homme craintif, timide, qui craint.*

DREADFUL (drĕd'-foûl), *adj.* [terrible, formidable, frightful] *Terrible, redoutable, formidable, à craindre, effroyable, foudroyant, horrible, hâve.* Thy love is as dreadful as thy hate, *Ton amour eſt auſſi redoutable que ta haine.*

DREADFULLY (drĕd'-foûl-é), *adv.* [terribly, frightfully] *Terriblement, horriblement, d'une manière formidable, déſaſtreuſement.* To look dreadfully, *Avoir l'air effroyable,* ou *le regard terrible.*

DREADFULNESS (drĕd'-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [terribleneſs, frightfulneſs] *Frayeur,* f. *terreur,* f. *épouvante,* f. *horreur,* f.

DREADLESS (drĕd'-lĕce), *adj.* [fearleſs] *Intrépide, ſans peur, qui ne craint rien.*

DREADLESSNESS (drĕd'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [fearleſſneſs, intrepidity] *Intrépidité,* f. *hardieſſe,* f.

DREAM (drîme), *ſ.* [a phantaſm of ſleep; an idle fancy] *Songe,* m. *rêve,* m. *rêverie,* f. au propre & au figuré. I ſaw her in dreams, *Je l'ai vue en ſonge.* I believe not theſe dreams, *Je n'ajoute point foi à ces rêveries.*

To DREAM, -ING, -ED, *or* Dreamt, *v. n.* [to have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep] *Songer, rêver.* He dreams all night long, *Il rêve toute la nuit.* To dream of one, *Rêver de quelqu'un.*

* To DREAM [to imagine, to rave] *Rêver, s'imaginer, extravaguer.*

To DREAM, *v. a.* [to ſee in a dream] *Rêver, voir en ſonge.* To dream a dream, *Faire un ſonge.* I dreamt a pleaſant thing laſt night, *J'ai rêvé une plaiſante choſe cette nuit.*

DREAMER (drî'-meûr), *ſ.* [one who has dreams, an idle fanciful man; a mope; a ſluggard] *Songeur,* m. *rêveur,* m. *rêveuſe,* f. au propre & au figuré, *viſionnaire ſombre, penſif,* m.

DREAMING (drî'-mĭn'gne), *adj.* [dull, heavy, ſlothful] *Lent, ſombre, peſant.*

DREAMINGLY (drî-mĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſlothfully, heavily] *Lentement, nonchalamment, avec lenteur.*

DREAMLESS (drîme'-lĕce), *ſ.* [without dreams] *Qui ne rêve point.*

DREAR (drîre), *and* DREARY (drî'-ré), *adj.* [mournful, diſmal, ſorrowful] *Terrible, triſte, lugubre, chagrinant.*

‡ DREARIMENT (drîr'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *or* Drearineſs (drîr'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſmalneſs, horror] *Horreur,* f.

DREDGE (drêdje), *ſ.* [a kind of net for oyſters] *Sorte de filet*; *Drège,* f.

DREDGE or DREG (drĕgue), *ſ.* [among farmers; oats and barley mingled together] *Drèche*, f.

DREDGED (drĕdj'-ĕd), *adj. Péché*, ou *mis dans un filet.*

DREDGER (drĕdj'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a fiſherman employed in taking oyſters] *Un pêcheur d'huîtres.*

DREGGINESS (drĕgu'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [fulneſs of dregs, foulneſs, mudoineſs, feculence] *Lie*, f. *bourbe*, f. *féculence*, t. de Medecine, f.

DREGGISH (drĕgu'-ĭche), *and* Dreggy (drĕgu'-é), *adj.* [fool with lees, feculent] *Chargé de lie, troublé, qui n'eſt pas clarifié.* To be dreggy, *Fécer.*

DREGS (drĕgz) *ſ.* [the lees, the ſediment of liquors; grounds, droſs, ſweepings, refuſe] *Lie*, f. *ſédiment*, m. *féces*, t. de Pharm. f. pl. Dregs of wine, *Lie de vin*, f. Vinegar dregs, *Gravelle*, f. Dregs of pitch and tar, *Rache*, f.

* The dregs of the people, *La lie du peuple, la populace.* * To purge the dregs of the people, *Purger l'état de coquins.*

¶ Dregs, *lie, marc*; ſediment, *ſédiment, dépôt* (ſynon.): *Dregs* are groſs; a *ſediment* is fine: after the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a ſediment. We ſay, the *dregs* of wine; the *dregs* of melted tallow; the *ſediment* of water: we ſay alſo, figuratively, the *dregs* of the people, to expreſs the very loweſt order.

DRENCH (drĕn'che), *ſ.* [a draught; a phyſic for a brute] *Breuvage*, m. *médecine pour un cheval* ou *quelque autre animal*; *armand*, m.

To DRENCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſaturate with drink, to waſh, to ſoak, to ſteep] *Abreuver, arroſer, tremper, mouiller.* Two brooks drench the plain, *Deux ruiſſeaux arroſent la plaine.*

DRENCHED (drĕnch't'), *part. adj. Abreuvé, arroſé, trempé, mouillé.* Drenched in tears, *Baigné de larmes.*

DRENCHER (drĕn'-cheŭr), *ſ.* [one who dips or ſteeps any thing; who gives phyſic by force] *Celui qui abreuve, qui trempe.*

DRENT (drĕn't'), *part. corrupted from* Drenched; which ſee.

DRESDEN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany and capital of Saxony; lat. 51°-10′ N. long. 13°-50′ E.] *Dreſde*, f.

DRESS (drĕce), *ſ.* [garment] *Habillement*, m. *parure*, f. *ajuſtement*, m. *accoutrement*, m. V. Clothes.

To DRESS, -ING, -ED, *and* Dreſt, *v. a.* [to clothe] *Habiller, parer, orner, accoutrer.* To dreſs one's ſelf, || *S'agencer.*

To DRESS [to trim, to prepare for any purpoſe] *Dreſſer, préparer, ajuſter, accommoder, raccommoder, parer, apprêter, aſſaiſonner.* To dreſs the ſoup, *Dreſſer le potage.* To dreſs fiſh, *Préparer, accommoder du poiſſon.* To dreſs old clothes, *Raccommoder de vieux habits.* To dreſs victuals, *Preparer à manger.* To dreſs a garden, *Parer un jardin.* To dreſs a wound, *Panſer une plaie.* To dreſs leather, *Apprêter du cuir.* To dreſs flax, *Serancer du lin.* To dreſs hemp, *broyer du chanvre.* To dreſs the fur [among hatters; to rub it with a certain compoſition] *Secreter le poil.* To dreſs a tree, *Tailler, dreſſer un arbre.* To dreſs a lady's head, *Coiffer une femme.*

To Dreſs a ſhip (in ſea-language), *Pavoiſer un vaiſſeau* (avec des pavillons de toutes couleurs, des flammes, &c. un jour de réjouiſſance).

DRESSED, *and* Drest (drĕſte), *part. adj. Habillé, paré, ajuſté, apprêté, &c.*

DRESSER (drĕs'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one employed in dreſſing another] *Valet de chambre*, m. *femme de chambre*, f. *coiffeur*, m. *coiffeuſe*, f.

Dresser of meat, *Cuiſinier*, m. *cuiſinière*, f. *celui* ou *celle qui prépare à manger.*

Dresser, *or* Dreſſer-board, *Dreſſoir*, m.

Dresser [in cod-fiſhery; upon which the cod is laid] *Vignot*, m.

DRESSING, *ſ.* [the application made for a ſore] *Panſement*, m. *appareil*, m. Dreſſing of meat, *Apprêt*, m. *accommodage*, m. A dreſſing-cloth, *Une toilette.* Dreſſing-toys, *Affiquets*, m. pl. Dreſſing-box, *Carré de toilette*, m. Dreſſing-drawers, *Commode*, f.

Dreſſing with barley-water and bark between each hide, *Paſſement rouge.*

Dreſſing the hides in the pits, *Plainage*, m.

Dreſſing of the ſkins, *Habillage*, m.

Dressing-bench (drĕs'-ĭn'gne-bĕn'tche), *ſ.* [upon which the letter-founder plains the letters] *Coupoir*, m. *juſt fieux*, m.

Dressing-room (drĕs'-ĭn'gne-roûme), *ſ.* [the room in which clothes are put on] *Chambre où l'on s'habille*, f. *cabinet de toilette*, m.

DREST (drĕſte). V. Dressed.

DREW (droû), *the preterite of* To Draw; which ſee.

To DRIB (drĭb) *v. a.* [a cant word; to crop, to cut off] *Retrancher, défalquer, déduire.*

To DRIBBLE (drĭb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fall in drops] *Dégoutter, tomber goutte à goutte.*

To Dribble, *v. a. Répandre goutte à goutte.*

DRIBLET (drĭb'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſum, odd money] *Petite ſomme; chiquet*, m. *ſous*, m. pl. He pays me by driblets, *Il me paye chiquet à chiquet*, ou *par chiquets, liard à liard.*

DRIED (drăï'd), *part. adj. of* To Dry, *Séché, ſec, tari.*

DRIER (drăï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [what has the quality of abſorbing moiſture] *Deſſicatif*, m. *qui ſeche.*

DRIFF (drĭf), *ſ.* [Butler's ſtone; a chymical preparation] *Driff*, f.

DRIFT (drĭfte), *ſ.* [ſcope, purpoſe] *But*, m. *deſſein*, m. *objet*, m. I know the drift of your diſcourſe, *Je vois le but de votre diſcours; je vois où tend votre diſcours.* The drift of your coming is . . . *L'objet de votre viſite eſt* . . . I underſtand the whole drift of the buſineſs, *Je ſais le deſſus des cartes.* V. Tendency.

Drift [any thing driven at random] *Ce qui flotte.* Drifts of ice, *Des glaçons flottans.* Drifts of ſands, *Des ſables mouvans.* Drifts of duſt, *Tourbillons de pouſſière.* Snow-drift, *Monceau de neige*, m.

Drift [in ſea-language] *Dérive (d'un vaiſſeau à la cape, ou qui ne gouverne pas)*, f.

Spoon-drift, *or rather* Spoom-drift, *Pouſſière d'eau de mer (qui couvre la ſurface des eaux dans un gros temps)*, f.

A Drift, *En dérive*; *au gré des flots* ou *du vent.*

Drifts, *Rabattues des gaillards & de la dunette*, f. pl.

Drifts-Rails, *Liſſes de platbord des gaillards*, f. pl.

Drift of the foreſt [an exact view of the cattle feeding in the foreſt] *Revue exacte des beſtiaux qui paiſſent dans une forêt*, f.

To Drift, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive, to urge along] *Pouſſer, chaſſer*; ou bien *mettre en tas.*

DRILL (drĭl), *ſ.* [in Mechanics; an inſtrument to bore holes] *Foret*, m. *Drille*, f.

Drill-bow (drĭl'-bô), *ſ.* [ſmall bow uſed by gold-ſmiths, watch-makers, &c.] *Archet*, m. *Archelet*, m.

Drill-box (drĭl'-bŏks), *Cuivrot*, m.

Drill [an ape] *Magot*, m. *gros ſinge, drill*, m.

DRILL-PLOUGH, (drĭl'-plăoŭ), *ſ. ſemoir*, m.

To Drill, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce, to perforate] *Percer, forer.* To drill a key, *forer une clef.*

*† To Drill one on, *Amuſer quelqu'un, lui tenir le bec dans l'eau.*

‡† To Drill, *or* to range troops, *Mettre des troupes en ordre de bataille.*

DRILLED (drĭl'd'), *part. adj. Percé, foré.*

DRILL-SERJEANT (drĭl-ſar'-djĕn'te), *ſ. ſergent qui exerce les troupes*, m.

DRILY (drăï'-lé), V. Dryly.

DRINLSS (drăï'-nĕce), V. Dryness.

DRINK (drĭn'k), [liquor to be drank] *Boiſſon*, f. *liqueur*, f. *boire*, m. *breuvage*, m. Good drink, *De bonne boiſſon.* Without meat or drink, *Sans boire ni manger.* Some drink, *A boire.* Phyſical drink, *or* drench, *Breuvage, potion médicinale.*

†† Better the belly burſt than good drink be loſt, *Puiſque le vin eſt tiré il faut le boire.*

To Drink, -ING, I drank (drăn'k), drunk (dreŭn'k), *or* drunken (dreŭn-k'n), *v. n.* [to ſwallow liquors, to quench thirſt; to be entertained with liquors] *Boire.* To drink hard, To drink hand to fiſt, To drink deep, *or* briſkly, *Boire bien, boire ſec*, || *hauſſer le coude.* To drink huge draughts, *Boire à longs traits.* To drink round, *Boire à la ronde.* To drink to one, *Boire à la ſanté de quelqu'un, boire à quelqu'un.*

To Drink, *v. a.* [to ſwallow] *Boire.* We have drunken all our wine, *Nous avons bu tout notre vin.* To drink one's health, *Boire une ſanté*, ou *à la ſanté de quelqu'un.*

*† To Drink away one's time, *Perdre ſon temps*, ou *s'amuſer à boire.*

To Drink one down [to make drunk] *Enivrer quelqu'un.* * To drink down one's ſorrow, *Noyer ſon chagrin dans le vin.*

To Drink in, *imbiber.*

* To Drink in an error, *Adopter une erreur.*

To Drink off, *or* up, *Boire tout, Boire rubis ſur l'ongle.*

To Drink out, *Boire, vider en buvant.* To drink out of a glaſs, *Boire dans un verre.*

DRINKABLE (drĭn'k'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [good to be drank] *Bon à boire, potable, buvable.* That wine is not drinkable, *Ce vin-là n'eſt pas bon à boire, n'eſt pas potable.*

DRINKER (drĭn'k'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who drinks to exceſs, a drunkard] *Buveur*, m. *ivrogne*, m.

A water-drinker, *Un buveur d'eau.*

DRINKHAM (drĭn'k'-hăme), *ſ.* [a contribution among tenants to treat the Lord or his ſteward] *Sorte de contribution que les vaſſaux payent pour régaler leur Seigneur*, ou *ſon homme d'affaire*; *pot-de-vin*, m.

DRINKING (drĭn'k'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de boire*; *le boire, boiſſon*, f. Eating and drinking, *Le boire & le manger.* A drinking-cup, *Taſſe*, f. *coupe*, f. A noiſy drinking-bout, *Baccharale*, f.

DRINK-MONEY (drĭn'k'-meŭn-é), *ſ.* [money given to buy liquor] || *Pour boire*, m.

DRIOPE (drăï'-o-pe), *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph of Arcadia, beloved by Mercury, and turned into a tree by Bacchus] *Driope*, f.

DRIP (drĭp) *ſ.* [Archit. the edge of the roof, where the water falls in drops] *Larmier*, m.

To Drip, -ping, -ped, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fall in drops, to let fall in drops] *Dégoutter, & faire dégoutter.*

DRIPPING (drĭp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the fat which drips from roaſt meat] *La graiſſe qui tombe du rôti*; *graiſſe de rôti*, f.

DRIPPING-PAN (drĭp'-ĭn'gne-păne), *ſ.* [the pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught] *Lèche-frite*, f.

To DRIVE (drăïve), -ING, I drove (drôve), ‡ drave (dréve), *or* driven (drĭv'-v'n), *v. a.* [to guide, to force along, to urge, to expel, to compel] *Conduire, mener, entraîner, pouſſer, forcer, contraindre, porter, réduire, chaſſer.* To drive a cart, *Conduire une charrette.* To drive beaſts to paſture, *Mener paître les beſtiaux.* He drives his trade very well, *Il mène bien ſon commerce.* To drive a great trade, *Faire un grand commerce.* Man drove man, *Un homme entraînoit l'autre.* They had driven one of their conſuls to depart the city, *Ils avoient forcé un de leurs conſuls à ſortir de la ville.* He drives all before him, *Il force tout ce qui ſe préſente devant lui.* You have driven her to deſpair, *Vous l'avez portée au déſeſpoir.* He drove me into choler, *Il me mit en colère.* See to what neceſſity he drives me, *Voyez à quoi il me réduit.* To drive an aſs, *Chaſſer un âne.*

To

To drive a nail, *Chaſſer* ou *enfoncer un clou*. To drive one from his native country, *Chaſſer quelqu'un de ſa patrie*.

To DRIVE AWAY, *Chaſſer, éloigner, bannir, faire en aller*, au propre & au figuré. To drive away the flies, *Chaſſer les mouches*.

* To drive away ſorrow, *Bannir le chagrin, déchagriner*. To drive away the time, *Tuer le temps*.

To DRIVE BACK, *Repouſſer*.

To DRIVE IN, or INTO, *Enfoncer, faire entrer de force, cogner*. To drive ſtakes into the ground, *Enfoncer des pieux dans la terre*. To drive forcibly a tenon into a mortiſe, *Joindre du bois par engraiſſement*.

To DRIVE OFF *Chaſſer, renvoyer, alonger*. He drives me off from day to day, *Il me renvoie* ou *remet de jour à autre*. To drive a player off, *Siffler un acteur*.

To DRIVE ON [to urge a deſign] *Pouſſer un deſſein, en preſſer l'exécution*.

To DRIVE OUT, *Chaſſer, débuſquer, faire ſortir*. To drive a peg out, *Déchaſſer une cheville*. They drove out their governur, *Ils chaſsèrent leur gouverneur*.

† One nail drives out another, *Un clou chaſſe l'autre*.

To DRIVE, *v. n.* [to go as impelled by any external agent] *Etre pouſſé*, ou *porté*; *fondre avec violence, ſe jeter, chaſſer*. The wolf drives upon or againſt him, *Le loup fond* ou *ſe jette ſur lui*. He ſcampered as hard as he could drive, *Il fuyoit auſſi fort qu'il pouvoit*. A ſhip that drives with the current, *Un vaiſſeau que le courant fait dériver*. To drive bodily upon a coaſt, *Dériver par le travers du vaiſſeau ſur une côte*. To drive with the tide, *Cajoler la marée*. To drive with the anchors a-head; to be driven from the anchors and forced out to ſea, *Dérader*; *dériver, aller*, ou *chaſſer ſur ſes ancres*; *abattre*.

To DRIVE [to tend, to aim] *Tendre, butter, viſer*. We ſee the point he drives at, *Nous voyons à quoi il viſe*. He drives at me, *Il m'en veut*.

To DRIVE ON, *Partir, s'élancer*; *toucher* en ce ſens: Drive on, coachman! *Touche, cocher!* The dart drives on, *Le trait part*.

DRIVEL (drĭv'-vl), *ſ.* [ſlaver, or moiſture ſhed from the mouth] *Bave*, f. *écume*, f. *ſalive*, f.

* DRIVEL, V. DRIVELLER.

To DRIVEL, -LING, -LED, *v. n.* [to ſlaver; to dote] *Baver*; au figuré, *radoter*. A drivelling child, *Un enfant qui bave, un enfant à la bavette*.

* A drivelling love, *Un amour qui radote*.

DRIVELLER (drĭv'-vl-eŭr), *ſ.* [a drivelling fellow, an idiot] *Radoteur*, m. *niais*, m. *idiot*, m. *nigaud*, m.

DRIVEN (drĭv'-vn), *part. adj. from* V. To DRIVE

DRIVER (drăĭ'-veŭr), *ſ.* [one that drives] *Conducteur*, m. *qui conduit* ou *qui mène*; *cocher*, m. *charretier*, m. He is a ſkilful driver, *C'eſt un habile cocher*. Aſs-driver, *ânier*, m. Ox-driver, *bouvier*, m.

DRIVER, *ſ.* [an inſtrument wherewith to drive in] *Chaſſoir* (outil de tonnelier), m *chaſſe-poignée* ou *manche-pommeau* (outil de fourbiſſeur), m. *baguette à charger* (outil d'a tificier), f.

DRIVER [ring-tail, in ſea-language; an oblong ſail occaſionally hoiſted to the mizen-peak] *Paille-en-cul*, f. Driver-boom, *Boute-hors de paille-en-cul*, m.

DRIVING (drăĭ'-vĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de conduire, &c.*

DRIVING of a ſhip in her courſe, *La dérive d'un vaiſſeau dans ſa courſe*.

DRIVING OUT [ſupplanting] *Débuſquement*, m.

DRIVING forward, *adj. impulſif*.

To DRIZZLE (drĭz'-zl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſhed and to fall in ſmall ſlow drops] *Faire tomber en petites gouttes, diſtiller*; *tomber en petites gouttes, pleuvoir à petites gouttes, bruiner*. When the ſun ſets up, the air doth drizzle dew *Lorſque le ſoleil ſe lève, l'air diſtille une roſée fine*.

DRIZZLING (drĭz'-zlĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſhedding ſmall rain] *Ex* A drizzling rain, *Bruine*, f. *petite pluie*, f. *pluie fine*, f.

DRIZZLY (drĭz'-zl), *adj.* [ſhedding ſmall rain] *De bruine*. Drizzly weather, *Temps de bruine*.

DROGHEDA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port and borough of Ireland; lat. 51°-53′ N. lon. 6°-1′ W.] *Drogheda*, m.

DROGMAN, V. DRAGOMAN.

DROIL (drŏĭl), *ſ.* [a drone, a ſluggard] *Fainéant*, m. *lambin*, m.

To DROIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to work ſluggiſhly] *Lanterner, lambiner, faire le fainéant*.

DROIT, *ſ.* [duty, tax] *Droit*, m. *taxe*, f. *impôt*, m The droits and perquiſites of the Admiralty, *Les droits & les profits de l'Amirauté*.

DROLL (drôle), *ſ.* [a jeſter, a buffoon] *Un plaiſant, un bouffon, un homme comique, un goguenard*.

DROLL (drŏl), [a farce] *Une farce, une bouffonnerie, une ſcène plaiſante*. To turn a thing into droll and ridicule, *Tourner une choſe en ridicule, la parodier*.

DROLL (drôle), *adj.* [comic, farcical, merry] *Comique, plaiſant, gai, bouffon*. V. HUMOUROUS.

To DROLL (drôle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to play the buffoon] *Faire le bouffon, bouffonner, goguenarder*. To droll upon a thing, *Plaiſanter ſur quelque choſe, l'expoſer d'une manière comique*.

DROLLERY (drô'-leŭr-é), *ſ.* [idle jokes, buffooning] *Bouffonnerie*, f, *plaiſanterie*, f.

DROMEDARY (dreŭm'-ĭ-dă-ré), *ſ.* [a ſort of camel] *Dromadaire*, m. Dromedaries are ſmaller and more ſwift than common camels, *Les dromadaires ſont plus petits & plus vîtes à la courſe que les chameaux ordinaires*.

DRONE (drône), *ſ.* [an idler] *Pareſſeux*, m. *fainéant*, m. *lambin*, m.

DRONE [a ſort of bee] *Bourdon*, m. *Faux-bourdon*, m.

DRONE-PEAR, *ſ. Bourdon*, m.

To DRONE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to live in idleneſs] *Etre fainéant, vivre dans l'oiſiveté*. Droning kings, *Rois fainéans*.

DRONISH (drô'-nĭche), *adj.* [idle] *Pareſſeux*.

DRONTE, *ſ.* [Dodo; a large, heavy, ſtupid bird of the Eaſt Indies.] *Dronte*, m. *dodo*, m. *Cygne encapuchonné*, m.

DRONTHEIM, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Norway; lat. 63°-26′ N. lon. 11°-9′ E.] *Drontheim*, m.

To DROOP (droūpe), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to languiſh with ſorrow] *Languir de chagrin, s'affliger, être accablé de triſteſſe*.

To DROOP [to faint, to ſink] *Tomber en défaillance, languir, s'affoiblir*; *baiſſer*; *ſe faner, ſe flétrir*. I ſaw him ten days before he died, and obſerved he began to droop, *Je le vis dix jours avant ſa mort, & je m'apperçus qu'il commençoit à s'affoiblir*. The day droops, *Le jour baiſſe*. The flowers being to droop, *Les fleurs languiſſent, elles commencent à ſe faner*.

To DROOP at ſtem and ſtern (ſaid of a veſſel) *Arquer*.

DROOPING (droū'-pĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Droop] *Accablement*, m. *triſteſſe*, f. *langueur*, f. *abattement d'eſprit*, m.

DROOPING, *adj. Foible, abattu, languiſſant*.

DROOPINGLY (droū'-pĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [languiſhingly] *Languiſſamment, langoureuſement*.

DROP (drŏp), *ſ.* [a globule of moiſture, or liquor] *Goutte*, f. A drop of wine, *Une goutte de vin*. By drops, *Goutte à goutte*.

† Little drops of light, *Rayons de lumière*.

DROP, [diamond hinging in the ear] *Boucle*, f. *pendant d'oreille*, m.

DROP SERENE (drŏp-ſé-rine'), [Med. Gutta Serena a diſeaſe of the eye] *Goutte ſereine*, f.

DROP [in ſea-language] *Etarquure*, f. *hauteur d'une voile*, f. *Chute* (en parlant des voiles carrées), f.

DROPS (drŏps), *ſ. pl Gouttes médicinales*, f. pl. *Eſprit* dont on prend quelque gouttes.

DROPS [Archit. little cones underneath the triglyphs] *Gouttes*, f. pl.

DROP [Pearl in the form of a drop] *Poire*, f.

To DROP, -PING, -PED, drop't, *v. a.* [to pour in drops] *Diſtiller, verſer en petites gouttes*.

To DROP [to let fall, to let go; to utter ſlightly or caſually, or by way of digreſſion; to ceaſe; to ſuffer to vaniſh; to bedrop, to ſpeckle] *Laiſſer tomber, laiſſer aller, lâcher, jeter, laiſſer, quitter*. I dropt my watch, *J'ai laiſſé tomber ma montre*. To drop a curteſy, *Faire une révérence*. To drop a word, *Lâcher une parole, la laiſſer échapper*. To drop anchor, *Jeter l'ancre, mouiller l'ancre*, ou ſeulement *mouiller*. I drop you here, *Je vous laiſſe ici, je vous quitte*.

To DROP, *v. n.* [to fall in drops] *Dégoutter, découler*. The eaves drop, *Les toits dégouttent*. His noſe drops, *Il a la roupie*. He drops with ſweat, *Il jue à groſſes gouttes*.

To DROP [to fall] *Tomber*. Philoſophers conjecture that you dropped from the moon, *Les philoſophes conjecturent que vous êtes tombé de la lune*

¶ To Drop, to fall; to tumble, *Tomber* (ſynon.): Whatever *drops* muſt in ſome meaſure *fall*; yet every thing that *falls* does not neceſſarily *drop*; ſince to *drop* ſignifies to *fall* precipitately, and is generally applied only to ſmall things; as, the apples *dropped* from the tree; the knife *dropped* from my hand; alſo to expreſs the *falling* ſuddenly dead; we ſay, he *dropped* down dead; but, we ſay, he *fell* from the ladder, or the tree; to *tumble*, is moſt commonly uſed to expreſs voluntary falls, and tricks of agility.

To DROP vacant, *Vaquer*.

To DROP [to die] *Mourir*. We ſee one friend after another dropping round us, *Nous voyons nos amis mourir l'un après l'autre autour de nous*.

To DROP IN [to come in] *Entrer*. To drop in unexpected, *Venir à l'improviſte*.

To DROP OFF, *Déchoir, tomber en décadence*. To drop off from an employ, *Perdre ſa charge*.

To DROP OUT [to vaniſh] *Diſparoître, s'évanouir, ſe diſſiper, s'éclipſer*.

To DROP [in ſea-language] *Ex*. Her main top-ſail drops ſeventeen yards, *Son grand hunier a dix ſept verges*. To drop aſtern, *Reſter de l'arrière*.

DROPAX (drô'-păks), *ſ.* [a ſort of plaſter to take off the hair] *Dropax*, m. *dépilatoire*, m.

DROPLET (drŏp'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a little drop] *Petite goutte*.

DROPPED or DROPT, (drŏp't), *part. adj. Tombé, lâché, &c.*

DROPPING (drŏp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [that which falls in drops] *Ce qui dégoutte*. Droppings of the noſe, *Roupie*, f. *découlement*, m.

† To ſave the very droppings of one's noſe, *Tondre ſur un œuf*; *écorcher un pou pour en avoir la peau*.

DROPPING-BOARD (drŏp'-ĭn'gne-bôrde), *ſ.* [among Tallow-chandlers] *Egouttoir*, m.

DROPPING-BOARD [upon which the paper form is left to drain, in paper-making] *Trapan de la cuve*, m.

DROPPINGS (drŏp'-ĭn'gz), *ſ.* [Wine or liquor falling in the tap-tub] *Baquetures*, f. pl.

DROPSICAL (drŏp'-ſĭ-kăl), or DROPSIED (drŏp'-ſĕd), *adj.* [diſeaſed with a dropſy] *Hydropique*.

DROPSY (drŏp'-ſé), *ſ.* [a collection of water in the body] *Hydropiſie*, f. Water-dropſy

of

of the abdomen (aſcites), *Aſcite*, f. *hydropiſie*, f. The tympany-dropſy, *L'hydropiſie tympanique.*

DROPT (drŏpte), V. Dropped.

DROP-WORT (drŏp'-wûrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Filipendula; a diuretic root] *Filipendule*, f. Water-dropt-wort, V. Œnanthe.

DROSS (drŏce), *ſ* [the recrement, or deſpumation of metals] *Laitier*, m. *écume des métaux*, f. *les ſcories*, f. pl. ✝ *chiaſſe* f. *mâche-fer*, m. The dross of lead, *Écume de plomb*, f.

Dross of yellow copper, *Arcot*, m.

Dross, *ſ.* [among refiners] *Glettes*, f. pl.

* Dross [refuſe, dregs] *Rebut*, m. *reſte*, m. *ordure*, f. *ſaleté*, f. *lie*, f.

DROSSINESS (drŏs'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [foulneſs] *Saleté*, f. *ordure*, f. *rouille*, f. *écume*, f. *ordure de métaux*, f.

DROSSY (drŏs'-é), *adj.* [full of droſs] *Plein d'ordure*, ou *d'écume*; au figuré, *ſale*, *groſſier*, *impur.*

DROVE (drôve), *ſ.* [a body of cattle] *Troupeau*, m. A drove of ſheep, *Un troupeau de moutons.* V. Flock.

Drove (drôve) *and* Driven (drĭv'-v'n), *part. adj. of* To Drive, *Conduit*, *mené*, *&c.*

DROVER (drô'-veûr), *ſ* [one that drives oxen] *Bouvier*, m. *celui qui pique les bœufs.*

DROUGHT (drăoŭte), *ſ.* [dry weather] *Sécheresſe*, f. *temps ſec.* In ſummer's drought, *Pendant la ſécheresſe de l'été.*

Drought [thirſt] *Soif*, f. *altération*, f. To be almoſt choked with drought, *Mourir de ſoif.* To cauſe drought, *Altérer.*

DROUGHTINESS (drăoŭ'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui a beſoin de pluie*, m.

DROUGHTY (drăoŭ'-té), *adj.* [ſultry, thirſty] *Sec*, *aride*, *brûlant*, *altéré.*

To DROWN (drăoŭne, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſuffocate in water] *Noyer.* To drown one's ſelf, *Se noyer.*

* To drown one's ſorrow in wine, *Noy erſon chagrin dans le vin.*

To Drown [to overflow] *Inonder*, *ſubmerger.* To drown a country, *Inonder un pays.*

* To Drown [to immerge] *Plonger.* Drowned in pleaſures, *Plongé dans les plaiſirs.*

To Drown [to overpower, to cover] *Couvrir*, *ſurpaſſer*, *effacer*, *éclipſer*, *empêcher*, *abſorber*, *étouffer.* The light of the ſun drowns the light of the ſtars, *La lumière du ſoleil efface ou éclipſe celle des étoiles.* This great news drowned all other news, *Cette grande nouvelle étouffa ou abſorba toutes les autres.* My private voice was drowned by the voice of other ſenators, *Ma voix fut étouffée par celle des autres ſénateurs.*

DROWNED (drăoŭn'd), *part adj. Noyé*, *ſubmergé*, *inondé*, *effacé*, *étouffé*, *abſorbé.*

DROWNING (drăoŭn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Drown] *Inondation*, f. *l'action de noyer*, *&c.* f.

To DROWSE (drăoŭze), -ing, -ed, *v a* and *n.* [to make and grow heavy with ſleep] *Aſſoupir & s'aſſoupir*; *avoir l'air endormi.*

DROWSED (drăoŭz'd), *part. adj. Aſſoupi.*

DROWSILY (drăoŭ'-zĭ-é), *adv.* [ſleepily, heavily, ſluggiſhly] *En dormant*, *d'un air aſſoupi*, *nonchalamment*, *négligemment*, *en pareſſeux*, *lentement.* He goes ſo drowſily to work, *Il va ſi lentement en beſogne.*

DROWSINESS (drăoŭ'-zĭ-nĕce), *and* Drowsihead (drăoŭ'-zĭ-hĕd), *ſ.* [ſleepineſs] *Aſſoupiſſement*, m. *léthargie*; f. What a ſtrange drowſineſs poſſeſſes them? *Dans quel étrange aſſoupiſſement ſont-ils tombés?*

* Drowsiness [idleneſs] *Pareſſe*, f. *nonchalance*, f. Shake off your drowſineſs, *Sortez de cette pareſſe.*

DROWSY (drăoŭ'-zé), *adj.* [ſleepy; cauſing ſleep; ſtupid, dull] *Aſſoupi*; *aſſoupiſſant*, *qui endort*; *lâche*, *lourd.* I am drowſy, *Je ſuis aſſoupi*, *j'ai ſommeil.* To grow drowſy, *S'aſſoupir.* A drowſy murmur, *Un murmure qui endort.* Drowſy tales, *Contes à dormir debout.* A drowſy ſtyle, *Un ſtyle lâche* ou *lourd.* The drowſy diſeaſe, *La lethargie.* To make drowſy, *Aſſoupir.*

DRUB (dreŭb), *ſ.* [a thump, a knock, a blow] *Coup*, m

To Drub, -bing, -bed, *v. a.* [to beat, to threſh, to cudgel] *Battre*, *étriller*, ✝ *roſſer*, *donner des coups de bâton*; *battre la plante des pieds avec un bâton*, ſupplice en uſage chez les Turcs. To drub one ſoundly, *Accommoder que qu'un de toutes pièces* ou *d'importance.*

DRUBBING (dreŭb'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Baſtonade*, f. *étrivières*, f. pl.

DRUBBED (dreŭb'd'), *part. adj. Battu*, *étrillé.*

*DRUDGE (dreŭdje), *ſ.* [one employed in mean labour] *Un valet que l'on emploie aux ouvrages les plus bas*; *un goujat*; *un marmiton* dans une cuiſine; *un mouſſe* dans un navire, ‖ *bardot*, m. ✝ *bon boulieux*, m.

To Drudge, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to labour in mean offices, to work hard] *Travailler fortement à une choſe*, *vaieter.* To drudge up and down for one, *Se donner beaucoup de joins & de peines pour quelqu'un.* To drudge or dredge for oyſters, *Pêcher des huîtres.*

✝ DRUDGER (dreŭdj'-eûr), *ſ.* [a mean labourer] *Un vil manœuvrier*; en particulier, *un pêcheur d'huîtres.* V. Dredger.

DRUDGERY (dreŭdj'-eûr-é), *ſ.* [mean labour, ſervile occupation, ſlavery] *Occupation ſervile*, *ſervice bas*, *eſclavage*, m. *corvée*, f. *le gros de la beſogne*, *le plus difficile d'un ouvrage.* He is condemned to do her drudgery, *Il eſt condamné à lui rendre les ſervices les plus bas.* The drudgery of ſuborning, *Le vil emploi de ſuborneur.*

DRUDGING-BOX (dreŭdj'-ĭn'gne-bŏks), *ſ.* [the box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat] *Boîte à farine*, f.

DRUDGINGLY (dreŭdj'-in'gne-lé), *adv.* [laboriouſly, toilſomely] *Péniblement*, *avec beaucoup de peine.*

DRUG (dreŭgue), *ſ.* [an ingredient uſed in phyſic] *Drogue*, f. To uſe good drugs, *Se ſervir de bonnes drogues.* Deadly drugs, *Des poiſons.* Spicy drugs, *Des épiceries*, f. p. *des épices*, f. pl.

Drug [any thing without worth] *Drogue*, f. *choſe ſans valeur*, *marchandiſe de rebut.* You give me but a drug, *Vous ne me donnez que de la drogue*, *que le rebut.*

* When knavery is in credit, honeſty is ſure to be a drug, *Lorſque la mauvaiſe foi eſt en vogue*, *la probité devient baſſeſſe.* Vice ſhall bear a price, and virtue ſhall become a drug, *Le vice ſera récompenſé*, *& la vertu avilie.*

Drug [among Tallow chandlers; the ſediment at the bottom of the melting pan] *Boulée*, f.

To Drug, *v. a* [to ſeaſon with medical ingredients, to mix up with ſomething offenſive] *Mêler avec des drogues*, *avec quelque choſe de mauvais*; *droguer.*

DRUGGED (dreŭg'd), *part. adj.* [from To Drug] *Aſſaiſonné de drogues*; & au figuré, *mêlé de quelque choſe de mauvais.*

DRUGGER-MAN (dreŭgu'-eûr măne), *ſ.* [an interpreter] *Drogman*, m. *un interprète*, *un truchement*, m. V. Dragoman.

DRUGGET (dreŭgu'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtuff] *Droguet*, m. *breluche*, f. Drugget-weaver, *Droguettier*, m.

DRUGGIST (dreŭgu'-ĭſte), *and* Druggster (dreŭg'-ſteûr), *ſ.* [one who ſells phyſical drugs] *Droguiſte*, m.

DRUID (drĭou'-ĭd), *ſ.* [a prieſt and philoſopher of the ancient Britons and Gauls] *Druide*, m.

DRUM (dreŭme), *ſ.* [a warlike inſtrument] *Tambour*, m. *caiſſe*, f. To beat the drum, *Battre la caiſſe*, ou *le tambour.* The trumpets mix their ſounds with the beat of drums, *Les trompettes mêlent leurs ſons au bruit des tambours.* A kettle-drum, *Une timbale.* A moriſh drum, *Atabale*, m.

Drum [the tympanum] of the ear, *Le tambour* ou *tympan de l'oreille*, m.

Drum *or* Box [boards round a mill-ſtone, and which may be taken off] *Archures*, f. pl. *coffre* ou *tambour des meules de moulin.*

To Drum, -ming -med, *v. n.* [to beat a drum] *Battre le tambour.*

✝ Tu DRUMBLE (dreŭm'-b'), *v. n. Etre pareſſeux.*

DRUM-FISH (dreŭm'-fiche), *ſ. ſorte de poiſſon.*

DRUM-MAJOR (dreŭm'-mé'-djeûr), *ſ.* [the chief drummer] *Tambour major*, m.

DRUM-MAKER (dreŭm'-me'-keûr), *ſ.* [he who deals in drums] *Faiſeur de tambours*, m.

DRUMMER (dreŭm'-eûr), *ſ.* [he who beats a drum] *Tambour*, m. *celui qui bat la caiſſe.*

DRUM-STICK (dreŭm'-ſtĭk), *ſ.* [the ſtick with which a drum is beaten] *Baguette de tambour*, f. * *le pilon*, *la croſſe d'une cuiſſe de volaille.*

DRUMMING (dreŭm'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Drum] *L'action de battre le tambour*, f. *bruit de tambour*, m.

DRUM-STRINGS (dreŭm'-ſtrĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl. Timbre*, m. *les deux cordes qui ſont ſur la dernière peau d'une caiſſe.*

DRUNK (dreŭn'k), *and* Drunken (dreŭn'-k'n), *adj.* [inebriated] *Ivre*, au propre & au figuré; *ivrogne.* Half drunk, *A moitié ivre*; *gaillard.* Dead drunk, *Ivre mort.* We generally conclude that man to be drunk who takes pains to be thought ſober, *Nous regardons ordinairement comme un ivrogne tout homme qui cherche à paſſer pour ſobre.* Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round, *Les gens ivres s'imaginent que tout tourne.* To make drunk, *Enivrer.* To get drunk, *Se coffer.* To get drunk upon the bottom of a caſk, *Chocailler.* V. Fuddled.

* The earth drunken with our blood, *La terre abreuvée de notre ſang.* I will make my arrows drunk with blood, *J'abreuverai mes flèches de ſang.*

✝ Ever drunk, ever dry, *Plus on boit, plus on a ſoif.*

✝ Drunken folk ſeldom take harm, *Il y a un Dieu pour les ivrognes.*

A drunken ſong, *Chanſon à boire*, *chanſon bachique.*

DRUNKARD (dreŭn'k'-eûrde), *ſ.* [one given to habitual ebriety] *Ivrogne*, m. *ivrogneſſe*, f. *buveur*, m. *buveuſe*, f.

DRUNKE-DATE-TREE (dreŭn'-k'n-déte-trî), *or* Cachuu, *ſ* [a ſort of palm-tree, bearing the areck] *Aréquier*, m.

DRUNKENLY (dreŭn'-k'n-lé), *adv.* [like a drunkard] *En ivrogne*, *comme un homme ivre.*

DRUNKENNESS (dreŭn'-k'n-nĕce) *ſ.* [ebriety] *Ivrognerie*, f. *ivreſſe*, f. ✝ *ébriété*, f.

DRUPE (drôu e), *ſ.* [in Botany] V. Hericarpium.

DRUSA (drĭou'-zâ), *ſ.* [among miners; the common pyrites and marcaſſite] *Druſe*, f.

DRUSES (drĭou'-zĕz), *ſ.* [a people of Syria, near the Holy-Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus] *Druſes*, m. pl.

DRY (drî). *adj.* [arid, without moiſture] *Sec*, *aride*, *déſſéché*, *tari*, *à ſec.* Dry weather, *Temps ſec*, *ciel d'airain.* A dry well, *Un puits à ſec.* Dry land, *La terre ferme.* He went over dry, *Il paſſa à pied ſec.* To make dry, *Altérer.*

Dry fruit [which has been dryed in the oven or ſun] *Fruits ſecs.*

Dry-rotten wood, *bois échauffé.*

Dry Storax, *Calamite*, f. To be dry [among ſhammy-dreſſers, when the ſkins have loſt all their dampneſs] *Etre hors d'eau.*

Dry [thirſty] *Altéré*, *qui a ſoif.* He was ſo dry, *Il étoit ſi altéré.*

* Dry [jejune, barren] *Sec*, *maigre*, *ſans ornemens*, *inſipide.* A dry ſtyle, *Un ſtyle maigre*, *inſipide.*

* Dry [hard, ſevere] *Sec*, *dur*, *choquant*, *ſévère.*

ſwobre. A dry blow, *Un coup ſec.* A dry reprimand, *Une réprimande ſéuère.*

To Dry, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to exſiccate] *Sécher, rendre ſec.*

To Dry up [to arefy, to wipe away] *Sécher, deſſécher, tarir, mettre à ſec, eſſuyer.* Dry up your tears, *Eſſuyez vos larmes.* To dry up again, *Reſſécher.* To dry or ſeaſon the bed-room (at ſea, *Chauffer les ſoutes.* To dry the ſtarch, *Mettre l'amidon à l'étuvée.*

To Dry, *v. n.* [to grow dry] *Sécher, devenir ſec.*

DRYAD (drăï'-ăde), *ſ.* [a wood fairy] *Dryade,* f *nymphe des bois,* f.

DRYAS (drăï'-ăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous Spartan, ſlain by Diana in the Theban war] *Dryas,* m.

DRY'd *and* Dried (drăï'd), *part. adj. Séché.* Dried wine-dregs, *Gravelle,* f.

DRYER (drăï'-eŭr), V. Drier.

DRY-EYED (drăï'-aïd), *adj.* [without tears] *Qui ne pleure point, qui a les yeux ſecs, ſans pleurer.*

DRYING (drăï'-ĭn'gne), *adj. Qui ſeche, où l'on ſeche.* Drying wind or weather, *Hâle,* m. Drying loft [where the paper is hung up] *Etendoir,* m. Drying loft [where Brewers dry their grain] *Touraille,* f. Drying place for grain, *Etuve,* f. Drying place [for the drying of the ſtarch] *Eſſui,* m. Drying place [where the tobacco leaves are left to dry] *Suerie,* f.

DRYINUS, *ſ.* [oak-ſnake; a ſerpent of America] *Dryin,* m.

DRYLY (drăï'-lé), *adv.* [without moiſture; coldly, without affection] *Sécheme nt, ſans humidité; d'un œil ſec.*

DRYNESS [want of moiſture, of ſucculence, of pathos, of ſenſibility] *Séchereſſe,* f. *avidité,* f. *deſſéchement,* m.

DRY-NURSE (drăï'-neŭrse), *ſ.* [a woman who brings up a child without the breaſt; a woman who takes care of another] *Sevreuſe,* f. *qui élève un enfant ſans lui donner le ſein; une garde.*

To Dry-nurse, *v. a.* [to feed without the breaſt] *Sevrer, avoir en ſevrage.*

DRYSHOD (drăï'-chŏd), *adj.* [without wet feet] *A pied ſec.*

DUAL (diou'-ăl), *adv.* [expreſſing the number two] *Qui déſigne deux perſonnes* ou *deux choſes.* The dual number, *Le duel.*

‡ DUB (deŭb), *ſ.* [a blow] *Coup,* m.

To Dub, -bing, -bed, *v. a.* [to make a man a knight; to confer any dignity] *Faire, créer, armer chevalier; conférer quelque dignité* ou *caractère.*

To Dub a cock, *Couper la crête & les marjoles d'un coq.*

DUBBED (deŭb'-b'd), *part. adj. Créé, armé, fait chevalier.* Self-dubbed, *ſoi-diſant.*

DUBIOUS (diou'-bi-eŭce), *adj.* [doubtful] *Douteux, incertain, indécis, louche.*

¶ Dubious, doubtful, *douteux*; uncertain, *incertain* (ſynon.): All are uſed to expreſs a fluctuating ſtate; but the firſt is not much in uſe in converſation, we rather place *doubtful* in its ſtead; *uncertain,* ſeems more to regard the event of things; as this being a *doubtful* caſe, the end of which is *uncertain*—we ſay alſo, things of a *dubious* nature; *dubious* caſe is one without proper arguments on either ſide. We muſt not give a haſtily anſwer to a *dubious* queſtion. In *doubtful* matters a wiſe man will keep to the ſafeſt ſide even though he thereby renounces ſome *uncertain* and precarious advantages

DUBIOUSLY (diou'-bĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a dubious manner] *D'une manière douteuſe.*

DUBIOUSNESS (diou'-bi-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [uncertainty] *Doute,* m. *incertitude,* f.

DUBITABLE (diou'-bi-tă-bl'), V. Dubious.

DUBITATION (dĭou-bĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of doubting, doubt] *L'action de douter, doute,* m. That is beyond all dubitation, *Cela eſt hors de doute.*

Vol. II.

Dubitation [a figure of Rhetoric] *Dubitation,* f.

DUBLIN (deŭb'-lĭne), *ſ.* [the capital of Ireland; lat. 53°-21' N. lon. 6°-2' W.] *Dublin,* m.

DUCAL (diou'-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to a duke] *Ducal.* A ducal coronet, *La couronne ducale.*

Ducal, *ſ.* [a letter-patent granted by the ſenate of Venice] *Ducale,* f.

DUCAT (deŭk'-ăte), *ſ.* [a ſort of coin either of ſilver, value 4s 6d; or of pure gold, value 9s] *Ducat,* m.

DUCATOON (deŭk'-ă-toune), *ſ.* [a Dutch ſilver-coin, value 4s 8d. gold ducatoon, value 40s] *Un ducaton, une bagatine.*

DUCK (deŭk), *ſ.* [a water-fowl] *Canard,* m. *cane,* f. A tame duck, *Un canard de baſſe-cour, canard domeſtique, barboteur,* m. A wild duck, *Un canard ſauvage.* A young wild duck, *Un halbran* ou *hallebran, un jeune canard ſauvage.* To hunt wild ducks, *Albrener.*

Broad-beaked duck, *Canard à large bec.* Fly-catching duck, *Canard à mouche.* St. Cuthbert's duck, *Canard à duvet.* Gold eye duck, *Canard aux yeux d'or.* Shoveler, *Canard maritime à bec large.* Grey headed duck, morillon, *Canard crêté* ou *morillon.* Muſcovy duck, *Canard muſqué* ou *de Moſcovie, oie de Moſcovie,* f. Indian or Lybian duck, *Groſſe cane de Guinée* ou *de Barbarie.* Madagaſcar-Duck, *Canard de Madagaſcar.* Bahama-Duck, *Canard de Bahama.* Nankin-Duck, *Canard de Nankin.*

Duck without legs [in Heraldry] *Canette,* f.

Duck [in ſea-language] *Toile à voile,* f.

* Duck [a word of endearment] My dainty duck, *Ma poulette.*

* Duck [a declination of the head] *Inclination,* f. *l'action de baiſſer la tête.*

Ducks and drakes, *Ricochets,* m. pl. V. Drake.

To Duck, -ing, -ed, Duckt, *v. a.* and *n.* [to put under water, to dive under water] *Plonger, cacher & ſe cacher dans l'eau.* To duck one in the ſea, *Plonger quelqu'un dans la mer, lui donner la cale.* To duck [ceremony performed in croſſing the line] *Baptiſer.*

* To Duck, *v. n.* [to drop down the head, to bow low, to cringe] *Baiſſer la tête, s'incliner, faire une profonde révérence.*

DUCKED. V. Duckt.

DUCKER (deŭk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a diver] *Plongeur,* m

DUCKING (deŭk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de plonger,* ou *de ſe plonger dans l'eau; cal.* f. ſupplice pour les gens de mer. *Baptême de la ligne* ou *des tropiques,* m.

DUCKING-STOOL (deŭk'-ĭn'gne-ſtoule), *ſ.* [a chair in which ſcolds are tied and put under water] *Cage pour plonger,* f.

DUCK-LEGGED (deŭk'-lĕg'd), *adj.* [ſhort-legged] *Qui a les jambes courtes.*

DUCKLING (deŭk'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a young duck] *Jeune canard,* m. *canetan,* m. *canette,* f.

DUCK-MEAT (deŭk'-mite), *or* Duck-weed (deŭk'-eŭ'de), *ſ.* [Bot. Lenticula paluſtris; a med. common plant growing in ſtanding waters] *Lentille d'eau* ou *de marais,* f.

DUCKOY (deŭk'-ŏi), *ſ.* [any means of enticing] *Piége,* m. *amorce,* f. *ſupercherie,* f. V. Decoy.

To Duckoy, *v. n.* [to entice to a ſnare] *Attraper, attirer dans le piége.*

DUCK'S-FOOT (deŭks'-foŭte), *ſ.* [Bot. black ſnake root or may-apple; a med. plant of North America] *Serpentaire de Virginie.*

DUCKT, *part. adj.* [from To Duck] *Plongé.*

DUCK-UP (deŭk'-eŭp), *interj* [a word uſed at ſea; out of the way] *Place! rangez telle* ou *telle choſe!*

DUCT (deŭkte), *ſ.* [guidance, direction, paſſage] *Conduite,* f. *direction,* f. *paſſage,* m. *conduit,* m.

DUCTILE (deŭk'-tĭl), *adj.* [flexible, pliable; eaſy to be extended; tractable, obſequious] *Ductile, qui s'étend aiſément*; au figuré, *ſouple, complaiſant, facile.*

¶ Ductile, *ductile*; flexible, *flexible*; pliable, *pliant*; yielding, *ſouple*; malleable, *malléable* (ſynon.): *Ductile* implies what may be drawn to any length; *flexible* and *pliable*, what bends with facility: theſe are applied, either to things or diſpoſitions: *yielding* relates chiefly to tempers, and ſignifies mild and complying. *Malleable* is uſed only to denote the quality in metals, of being eaſily beat out with a hammer. Ex. How pleaſing is a *ductile* mind, a *flexible* diſpoſition, and *yielding* temper. In youth the limbs are *pliable.* Gold is the moſt *malleable* of metals.

DUCTILENESS (deŭk'-tĭl nĕce, *and* Ductility (deŭk-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [quality of ſuffering extenſion; compliance] *Ductilité,* f. *flexibilité,* f. au figuré, *complaiſance,* f. *ſouplieſſe,* f.

DUDGEON (deŭd'-djeŭne, *ſ.* [a ſmall dagger: ill part, ill will] *Petit poignard, petite dague; mauvaiſe volonté, mauvaiſe part,* ſens burleſque & bas.

‡ The cuckold took this in dudgeon, *Le cocu prit ceci en mauvaiſe part.*

DUDMAN (deŭd'-măne), *ſ.* [a dead man, a malkin] *Un ſantême, un ſpectre, un épouvantail.*

DUE (diou), *adj.* [owed, proper, fit, exact] *Dû, propre, convenable, requis, néceſſaire, valide, compétant.* The due reward of innocency, *La récompenſe due à l'innocence.* To aſk a ſum before it is due, *Demander une ſomme avant qu'elle ait due, demander le paiement d'une dette avant l'échéance.* In due time, *En temps convenable.* In due form, *En due forme, en forme bonne & valide.*

Due, *adv.* [exactly] *Duement, convenablement, exactement.*

Due, *ſ.* [that which belongs to one] *Du,* m. *ce qui appartient à quelqu'un; droit,* m. *juſte prétention,* f. To give every one is due, *Donner à chacun ce qui lui appartient, faire juſtice à tout le monde.* To remit ſomewhat of one's due, *Relâcher* ou *céder une partie de ſon droit.*

† We muſt give the devil his due, *Il ne faut pas faire le diable plus noir qu'il n'eſt.*

Due [cuſtom, tribute] *Droit,* m. *impôt,* m. *redevance,* f. Exorbitant dues are now paid, *On paie à préſent des droits* ou *impôts exorbitans.*

To Due, *v. a. Payer comme une choſe qui eſt due.*

DUEL (diou'-ĭl), *ſ.* [a combat between two] *Duel,* m. *combat ſinguſier entre deux,* m.

To Duel, -ling, -led, *v. n.* [to fight a ſingle combat] *Se battre en duel.*

DUELLING (diou'-ĭl ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [duel] *L'action de ſe battre en duel; duel,* m. To forbid duelling, *Défendre le duel.*

DUELLIST (dĭou'-ĭ-ĭſte), *and* Duelier (dĭou'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ. Duelliſte,* m. *homme qui ſe bat en duel, partiſan du duel,* m. Our duelliſts ſay... *Nos duelliſtes diſent ...*

DUENESS (diou'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [exactneſs, juſtneſs, correctneſs] *Exactitude,* f. *devoir rempli.*

DUENNA (diou-ĕn-ă), *ſ.* [an old woman kept to guard a younger] *Duègne,* f. *vieille gouvernante.*

DUET (dĭou'-ĕte), Duetti *or* Duetto (dĭoŭĕt'-to), *or* Duo, *ſ.* [in Muſick; an air compoſed for two voices or inſtruments] *Un duo.*

DUG (deŭgue), *ſ.* [a pap, a nipple, ſpoken of beaſts] *Mamelle,* f. *trayon,* m *pis,* m. *tettine,* en parlant d'une vache, f. To ſuck a dug, *Sucer la mamelle.* [a teat] ‡ *Taſſe,* f.

Dug *pret. & part. of* To Dig. V. Digged.

DUKE (dĭoŭke), *ſ.* [a title] *Duc,* m The duke of Cornwall, *Le duc de Cornouaille.* A ſovereign duke, as the great duke of Tuſcany,

&c. Un duc ſouverain, comme le grand duc de Toſcane, &c.

DUKEDOM (dĭouke'-deŭme), *ſ.* [the poſſeſſion of a duke; the title of duke] *Duché*, m. *duché-pairie*, f. The dukedom of Tuſcany, *Le duché de Toſcane.*

DULBRAINED (deŭl'-bré-n'd), *adj.* [ſtupid, doltiſh, fooliſh] *Qui a l'eſprit lourd, ſtupide.*

‡ DULCARNON (deŭl'-kar-nŏne), *ſ.* [a hard point] *Difficulté*, f. To be at dulcarnon, *Etre embarraſſé, être au bout de ſon latin.*

DULCET (deŭl'-cĕte), *adj.* [ſweet to the taſte *or* to the ear] *Doux, agréable, flatteur au goût ou pour l'oreille; douce.*

DULCIFICATION (deŭl-cĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſweetening] *L'action de dulcifier, d'adoucir; adouciſſement*, m.

To DULCIFY (deŭl'-cĭ-fäĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſweeten] *Dulcifier, édulcorer*, termes de Chymie; *adoucir.* Spirit of wine dulcifies ſpirits of ſalt, *L'eſprit de vin dulcifie l'eſprit de ſel.*

DULCIFIED (deŭl'-cĭ-fäĭ'd), *part. adj. Dulcifié, édulcoré; adouci.* Dulcified mercury, *Du mercure dulcifié.*

DULCIMER (deŭl'-cĭ-meŭr), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Tympanon*, m. *cithre*, m.

DULCIS-AMARA, *ſ.* [a medicinal plant] *Douce-amère*, f.

To DULCORATE (deŭl'-kô-réte). V. To DULCIFY.

DULCORATION (deŭl-kô-ré'-cheŭne). V. DULCIFICATION.

DULEDGE (deŭl'-ĕdje), *ſ.* [among wheelwrights; the peg that joins two fellows] *Goujon*, m.

DULHEAD (deŭl'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a blockhead, a dolt] *Un eſprit lourd, un ſot, un imbécille.*

DULIA (dĭeu'-lĭa), *ſ.* [an inferior kind of worſhip] *Dulie*, f. *ſorte de culte inférieur.*

DULL (deŭl), *adj.* [ſtupid, doltiſh, blockiſh, blunt, obtuſe, hebetated, not quick] *Stupide, émouſſé, obtus, lourd, peſant, hébété, niais, dur, lent, alourdi.* To make dull, *Appeſantir.* Every man, even the dulleſt, underſtands it, *Tout homme, même le plus ſtupide, le comprend.* He is dull of hearing, *Il a l'ouïe dure.* Age and ſickneſs make a body dull, *L'âge & les maladies rendent le corps peſant.* Dull of apprehenſion, *Qui a l'eſprit peſant, lourd, peu pénétrant, qui a la tête dure.* Then the ſenſibility of the ſoul is but dull, *Alors le ſentiment de l'âme eſt émouſſé.* V. HEAVY.

* DULL [ſad, melancholy] *Triſte, lugubre, ſombre, mélancolique, ennuyeux, déſagréable, pénible, faſtidieux,* ‡ *ſaturnien.* A dull tone, *Un ſon triſte, lugubre.* A dull colour, *Une couleur ſombre.* To make dictionaries is a dull work, *Faire des dictionnaires eſt un ouvrage déſagréable, ennuyeux.* V. DEJECTED.

DULL [lazy; flat, not bright; drowſy, ſleepy] *Lâche, pareſſeux, engourdi; fade, foible, qui n'a rien de piquant; qui n'a point d'éclat, ſourd, terne, blafard.* You are very dull to day, *Vous êtes bien engourdi, bien pareſſeux, aujourd'hui.* A dull pleaſure, *Un plaiſir fade.* A dull ſight, *Une vue foible.* A dull ſound, *Un bruit ſourd.* The fire is dull, *Le feu ne brille point.* This mirror is dull, *Ce miroir eſt terne.*

Dull-pated fellow, *Butor*, m. * *Bûche*, f. § *vrai buffle*, m.

To DULL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to make dull, to ſtupify] *Hébéter, rendre peſant & ſtupide, engourdir, appeſantir, appareſſer.* The ſchool has dulled his wits, *L'école l'a hébété.* Theſe drugs dull the ſenſes, *Ces drogues appeſantiſſent les ſens.*

To DULL [to blunt, to obtund] *Emouſſer*, au propre & au figuré. His ſword is dulled, *Son épée eſt émouſſée.*

* Immoderate pleaſures dull the ſenſation, *L'excès des plaiſirs émouſſe le ſentiment.*

To DULL [to weaken] *Affoiblir; flétrir.* To dull the ſight, *Affoiblir la vue*, ou bien, *éblouir.* To dull the hearing, *Rendre ſourd.* The breath dulls a mirror, *L'haleine ternit une glace.*

DULLARD (deŭl'-ärde), *ſ.* [a blockhead, a dolt, a dunce] *Un eſprit lourd, alourdi; un balourd, un lourdaud, un ſot, un hébété.*

DULLED (deŭl-l'd), *part. adj. Hébété, émouſſé, affoibli, terni.*

DULLY (deŭl'-é), *adv.* [in a dull manner] *Stupidement, peſamment, ſans eſprit; ſans vivacité; ſans éclat.* He writes as dully as he walks, *Il écrit auſſi peſamment qu'il marche.*

DULNESS (deŭl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtupidity, want of perception] *Stupidité*, f. *peſanteur*, f. *défaut de pénétration*, m. *bêtiſe*, f. I never ſaw ſuch a dulneſs in a man, *Je n'ai jamais vu tant de ſtupidité dans un homme.*

DULNESS [drowſineſs, ſlowneſs] *Lenteur*, f. *lâcheté*, f. *nonchalance*, f. *engourdiſſement*, m.

DULNESS, *ſ.* [bluntneſs] *L'état d'une choſe émouſſée*, m.

DULY (dĭou'-lé), *adv.* [in a due manner, exactly] *Duement, en bonne & due forme, convenablement; exactement, fidellement, régulièrement.* He was duly convicted, *Il a été duement convaincu.* I go duly to Church, *Je vais exactement à l'Egliſe.*

DUMB (deŭme), *adj.* [mute, incapable of ſpeech; ſilent, refuſing to ſpeak] *Muet, privé de la faculté de parler*, au figuré, *qui ne veut pas parler, qui garde le ſilence.* You are like a dumb ſtatue, *Vous êtes muet comme une ſtatue.*

* To ſtrike one dumb, *Réduire quelqu'un au ſilence, lui fermer la bouche.* Dumb-born, *muet de naiſſance.*

¶ Dumb, *muet; qui ne peut pas parler*; ſilent, *muet, qui ne parle pas*; mute, *muet, qui ne dit mot* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe implies incapacity or deprivation of ſpeech; the others, a voluntary diſuſe of it: though *mute* ſeems to expreſs more than *ſilent*: ſince we call him a *ſilent* man who ſays very little; but he who is *mute* ſpeaks not at all. A man may chuoſe to be *ſilent* and ſit *mute* in company, though not *dumb* by nature: we aſcribe *ſilence* alſo to inanimate things; as the *ſilent* ſtream; the *ſilent* grave, &c.

To DUMBFOUND (deŭm'-fäoŭn'd), *v. a. Fermer la bouche à quelqu'un.*

DUMBLY (deŭm'-lé), *adv.* [mutely] *Sans parler.*

DUMBNESS (deŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [muteneſs; ſilence] *L'état d'une perſonne muette*, m. *la perte de la parole; mutiſme*, m.

‡ DUMP (deŭm'p), *ſ. uſed generally in the plural* [ſorrow, ſadneſs, abſence of mind] *Chagrin*, m. *peine d'eſprit*, f. *triſteſſe*, f. *inquiétude*, f. *abſence d'eſprit*, f. *étourdiſſement*, m. *délire*, m. In one's dumps, ‖ *Triſte comme un bonnet de nuit ſans coiffe.*

DUMPISH (deŭm'p'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſad, ſorrowful] *Triſte, chagrin, ſombre, mélancholique, morne.*

DUMPLING (deŭm'p'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſort of pudding, rolls of dough, boiled, then buttered] *Sorte de poudin à l'Angloiſe.*

DUN (deŭne), *adj.* [brown, and black; dark, gloomy] *Brun, obſcur, ſombre.* Yellow-dun, *Bai-doré, iſabelle.*

DUN, *ſ.* [one who aſks for a debt with clamour] *Créancier importun,* * *aboyeur*, m.

To DUN, *v. a.* [to claim a debt with importunity] *Importuner un débiteur, le preſſer de payer,* * *aboyer,* *‖ *eſtocader.* To dun one with a thing, *Corner aux oreilles.*

DUN-BEE (deŭo'-bī), *or* DUN-FLY (deŭn'-flăĭ), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Un taon.*

DUNCE (deŭn'ce), *ſ.* [a dullard, a dolt] *Lourdaud*, m. *ſot*, m. *hébété*, m. §‡ *âne bâté*, m. ‖ *briſiole*, f. § *buſe*, f. A perfect dunce, *Un ignorant fieffé.* Was he ſo great a dunce to imagine that a thing, indifferent in itſelf, ſhould be oppoſite to the law of God? *Etoit-il aſſez ſot pour s'imaginer qu'une choſe, indifférente en elle-même, fût contraire à la loi de Dieu?*

DUNCERY (deŭn'-ce-ré), *ſ.* [the being a dunce] *Sottiſe*, f. *bêtiſe*, f.

DUNDIVER (deŭn'-dĭăĭ-veŭr), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Merganſer, gooſander; a water-fowl] *Plongeon*, m.

DUNG (deŭn'gne), *ſ.* [the excrement of animals, uſed to fatten ground; manure] *Fumier*, f. *excrémens des animaux, dont on ſe ſert pour fumer la terre*, m pl. A cart-load of dung, *Une charrettée de fumier.* Heaps of dung upon a field, *Fumetreaux*, m. pl Cow-dung, *Bouſe de vache*, f. Horſe-dung, *Fiente de cheval*, f. *crottin*, m. Dove-dung, *Fiente de pigeon*, f. *colombine*, f. Dung of goats, rabbits, hares, rats, mice, ſilk-worms, *&c. Crotte de chèvre, de lapin, de hèvre, de rat, de ſouris, de ver à ſoie*, f. &c. Dung of ſheep, *Crottin*, m. Human dung reduced into powder, *Poudrette*, f. Dung of a bear, wolf, or wild boar, *Laiſſées*, f. pl. Dung of a deer, ſtag, &c. (Fewmets), *Fumées*, f. pl.

To DUNG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fatten with dung] *Fumer, engraiſſer avec du fumier.* To dung the ground, *Fumer la terre.*

DUNG-BEETLE (deŭn'gne'-bī-tl'), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. fodi-merda; ſcarabæus pilularis, the common ſcarabæus] *Fouille-merde*, m. *ſcarabée pilulaire*, m. *nyctalope*, m.

DUNG-CART (deŭn'gne'-karte), *ſ. Tombereau*, m. *Lanneau*, m. *propre à porter du fumier.*

DUNGED (deŭn'gn'd), *part. adj. Fumé, engraiſſé avec du fumier.*

DUNGEON (deŭn'-djeŭne), *ſ.* [a cloſe and dark ſubterraneous priſon] *Cachot*, m. *baſſe-foſſe*, f. *cul de baſſe-foſſe*, m. *oubliettes*, f. pl.

DUNG-FORK (deŭ'gne'-fork), *ſ.* [a fork to toſs out dung from ſtables] *Fourche à fumier*, f.

DUNGHILL (deŭn'gne'-hĭl), *ſ.* [a heap of dung] *Un tas de fumier, un fumier.* Dunghill-fowl, *Volaille de baſſe-cour.*

* To raiſe one from the dunghill, *Tirer quelqu'un de la pouſſière.*

DUNGHILL, *adj.* [ſprung from the dunghill] *Cru ſur un fumier*; au figuré, *de baſſe extraction, ignoble, vil, mépriſable.*

DUNG-WORMS (deŭn'gne-oŭeŭrmz), *ſ. pl.* [in Nat. Hiſtory] *Vers ſtercoraires*, m. pl. *mouches ſtercoraires*, f. pl.

DUNGY (deŭn'gne'-é), *adj.* [abounding in dung] *Abondant en fumier.*

DUNG-YARD (deŭn'gne'-ïarde), *ſ.* [the place of the dunghill] *Place ou cour, où l'on met le fumier*, f. *baſſe-cour*, f.

DUNKIRK (deŭn'-keŭrk), *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of France, in the French Flanders; lat. 51°-2' N. lon. 2°-28' E.] *Dunkerque*, m.

DUNNAGE (deŭn'-édje), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; lumber] *Fardage*, m.

DUN-NECK (deŭn'-nĕk), *ſ.* [a bird] *Verdon*, m.

DUNNED (deŭn'd'), *part. adj.* [from To Dun] *Preſſé de payer, importuné, harcelé par ſes créanciers, aboyé.*

DUNNER (deŭn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one employed in ſoliciting petty debts] *Solliciteur de dettes*, m.

DUNNING (deŭn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. importunité*, f.

DUNSICAL (deŭn'-ſĭ-kăl), *adj.* [dull, ſtupid] *Lourdaut, ſot, ruſtre, peſant, ſtupide.*

DUO (dĭou'-ô), *ſ.* [in muſic] V. DUET.

DUODECIMO (dĭoŭ-ô-dĕs'-ſĭ-mô), *ſ.* [a word borrowed from the Latin, ſaid of a book each ſheet of which makes twelve leaves] *Douzeau*, m. A book in duodecimo, *Un livre in-douze, un in-douze.*

DUODENUM (dĭoŭ-ô-di'-neŭme), *ſ.* [Anat. the 1ſt of the ſmall guts] *Duodenum*, m.

DUODECUPLE (dĭeu-ô-dĕk'-ioŭ-pl'), *adj.* [conſiſting of twelves] *Compoſé de douzièmes.*

DUPE (dĭoupe), *ſ.* [a credulous man, a man eaſily tricked] *Dupe*, f. *homme crédule & facile à tromper.*

To DUPE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to trick] *Duper, tromper.*

DUPED (dĭoup't), *part. adj. Dupé, trompé.*

DUPLE

DUPLE (dĭnu'-pl'), *adj. Double.*

DUPLICATE (dĭou'-plĭ-kéte), *adj.* [double] *Doublé, double.* In a duplicate proportion, *En proportion doublée.*

DUPLICATE, *ſ.* [a tranſcript of a paper] *Double,* m. *copie d'un écrit,* f. *double de quelque choſe que ce ſoit,* m. *duplicata,* m. *ampliation, ſ. autant,* m. (t. de Pratique).

To DUPLICATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to double, to fold together] *Doubler, plier en double.*

DUPLICATION (dĭoŭ-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of doubling; a fold] *Duplication,* f. *l'action de doubler; pli,* m.

DUPLICATURE (dĭoŭ'-plĭ-kă-tĭcŭre), *ſ.* [a fold] *Pli,* m.

DUPLICITY (dĭnŭ-plĭs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* doubleneſs] *Duplicité,* f. au propre & au figuré.

DUPONDIUS (dĭoŭ-pŏn'd'-ĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Antiq. a weight of two pounds] *Dupondius,* m.

DURABILITY (dĭoŭ-ră-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [power of laſting, continuance] *Durée,* f. Stones, though inferior to plants in nature, yet exceed them in durability, *Les pierres, quoique d'une nature inférieure à celle des plantes, les ſurpaſſent en durée.*

¶ Durability, duration, *durée* (ſynon.): *Durability* reſpects the continuance; *duration* the length of it: We ſay; great or little *durability*; long or ſhort *duration*: where there is great *durability* of texture, we may expect long *duration.* Sublunary happineſs can be but of ſhort *duration,* becauſe in the world itſelf there is little *durability.*

DURABLE (dĭou'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [laſting] *Durable, qui dure, permanent,* A durable peace, *Une paix durable.*

DURABLENESS (dĭou'-ră-bl'-nĕce), V. DURABILITY.

DURABLY (dĭou'-ră-blé), *adv.* [in a durable manner] *D'une manière durable.*

DURA-MATER (dĭoŭ-ră-mé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Anat. meninx, the membrane lining the cranium] *Dure-mère,* f.

DURANCE (dĭou'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [impriſonment] *Empriſonnement,* m. *priſon,* f.

DURANCE [duration, endurance] *Durée,* f. A ſhort durance, *Une courte durée.*

DURATION (dĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [durability, continuance] *Durée,* f. Duration is a circumſtance eſſential to happineſs, *La durée eſt eſſentielle au bonheur.* V. DURABILITY.

DURAZZO, *ſ.* [the ancient *Dyrrachium,* a ſea-port of Turkey in Europe, in Albania; lat. 41°-54′ N. lon. 19°.19′ E.] *Durazzo,* m.

† To DURE (dĭnure), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to laſt, to continue] *Durer, continuer.*

DUREFUL (dĭoure'-foŭl), *adj. Durable.*

DURELESS (dĭoure'-lĕce), *adj.* [tranſitory, fading] *Paſſager, qui ne dure pas.*

† DURESSE (dĭou'-rĕce), *ſ.* [hardſhip, conſtraint, impriſonment] *Dureté,* f. *contrainte,* f. *empriſonnement,* m.

† DURGEN (deŭr'-jĕne), *ſ.* [a little durgen, a punching man *or* woman] *Un petit homme, un bout d'homme, un ragot; une naine, une ragotte.*

DURHAM (deŭr'-hăme), *ſ.* [the capital of the biſhopric and county of Durham; lat. 54°-50′ N. lon. 1°-27′ W.] *Durham.*

DURING (dĭou'-rin'gne), *prep.* [while any thing laſts] *Durant, pendant.* During his life, *Durant ſa vie.* During his childhood, *Pendant ſon enfance.*

DURIO *or* DURION, *ſ.* [a ſort of hazel of the Eaſt Indies; the fruit of which, though of a very diſagreeable ſcent, has an exquiſite taſte] *Durion,* m.

DURITY (dĭou'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [hardneſs, firmneſs] *Dureté,* f. *fermeté,* f. *ſolidité,* f.

DURST (deŭrſte), the preterite of To DARE; which ſee. Chriſtians durſt have no image of the Deity, *Les Chrétiens n'oſoient avoir des images de Dieu.*

DUSK (deŭsk), *ſ.* [incipient obſcurity, darkneſs of colour] *Le commencement de l'obſcurité,* ou *de la nuit; couleur ſombre qui approche du noir,* f. I will wait on you in the duſk of the evening, *Je vous attendrai ſur la brune, vers le ſoir, au commencement de la nuit.*

DUSK, *adj.* V. DUSKISH.

To DUSK, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow dark] *Rendre obſcur, obſcurcir; devenir obſcur, s'obſcurcir, ſe noircir, ſe faire tard.* It begins to duſk, *Il commence à ſe faire tard.*

DUSKILY (deŭsk'-ĭ-lé). *adv.* V. DUSKISHLY.

DUSKINESS (deŭsk'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [darkneſs, tendency to obſcurity] *Obſcurité,* f.

DUSKISH (deŭsk'-ĭche), *and* DUSKY, (deŭsk'-é), *adj.* [inclining to duſkineſs, dark-coloured] *Qui s'obſcurcit, qui brunit; tirant ſur le noir; noirâtre, brun, ſombre.* A duſkiſh ſmoke, *Une fumée noirâtre.* 'Tis rather a duſkiſh tincture than an abſolute black, *C'eſt plutôt une teinte brune qu'un noir décidé.* A duſky valley, *Une vallée ſombre.*

* A duſky ſcene, *Une triſte ſcène, une ſcène lugubre.*

¶ Duſky, *ſombre*; cloudy, *couvert*; obſcure, *obſcur* (ſynon): By *duſky*, we underſtand almoſt dark; by *cloudy*, the ſky concealed by vapours; by *obſcure*, the being deprived of light: Ex. one *duſky* night, when the moon was concealed by *cloudy* vapours, I entered an *obſcure* cavern. We uſe the latter term, alſo, to expreſs want of clearneſs in an author, or an unnoticed condition; as *obſcure* birth, an *obſcure* paſſage in writing. *Duſky, cloudy,* and *obſcure* will be our reaſonings, on ſubjects above our powers of underſtanding; therefore the trueſt wiſdom is ſhown in confining our reſearches to thoſe points of knowledge which may benefit ourſelves and others.

DUSKISHLY (deŭsk'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [duſkily, darkly] *Obſcurément.*

DUSSELDORF, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Berg; lat. 51°-12′ N. lon. 6°-52′ E.] *Duſſeldorp,* ou *Duſſeldoff,* m.

DUST (deŭste), *ſ.* [earth *or* other matter reduced to ſmall particles] *Pouſſière,* f. *poudre,* f. au propre & au figuré. To lay the duſt, *Abattre la pouſſière.* The wind blows the duſt about, *Le vent fait voler la pouſſière.* Duſt-box, *Poudrier,* m. Saw-duſt, *Sciure,* f. Pin-duſt *or* file-duſt, *Limaille,* f. *limure,* f. Mill-duſt, *ſolle farine,* f.

* Thou art duſt, and ſhalt to duſt return, *Tu es pouſſière, & tu retourneras en pouſſière.* God raiſeth the poor out of the duſt, *Dieu tire le pauvre de la pouſſière.*

DUST [ſweepings] of a houſe, *Ordures,* f. pl. *balayures d'une maiſon,* f. pl.

DUST-BASKET (deŭst'-băs-kĕte), *ſ. Panier aux ordures,* m.

DUST-MAN, *ſ. Boueur,* m. *l'homme qui ôte les ordures des rues & des maiſons.*

To DUST, *v. a.* [to free from duſt; and to ſprinkle with duſt] *Epouſſeter, ôter la pouſſière; couvrir de pouſſière.* Duſt my clothes, *Epouſſetez mon habit.* You duſt my hat all over, *Vous couvrez mon chapeau de pouſſière.*

DUSTER (deŭst'-eür), *ſ.* [a cloth to wipe with] *Torchon,* m. *gros linge avec quoi l'on eſſuie.*

DUSTINESS (deŭst'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [a heap of duſt] *Quantité de pouſſière,* ou *de poudre,* f.

DUSTY (deŭst'-e), *adj.* [filled with duſt] *Couvert ou plein de pouſſière; poudreux.* A duſty hat, *Un chapeau couvert de pouſſière.* A duſty road, *Un chemin poudreux.* To grow duſty, *Se couvrir de pouſſière.*

DUTCH (deŭtche), *ſ. Hollandois,* m. *Flamand,* m. *la langue Hollandoiſe* ou *Flamande.* Do you ſpeak Dutch? *Parlez-vous Hollandois?* High Dutch, *Allemand, Haut-Allemand.* Do you ſpeak High Dutch? *Parlez-vous Allemand?*

DUTCH, *adj.* [of Holland] *Hollandois, de Hollande.* A Dutch-man, *Un Hollandois.* A Dutch woman, *Une Hollandoiſe.* Dutch tiles, *Carreaux de faïence.* Dutch cloth, *Drap de Hollande.* A Dutch quill, *Une plume Hollandoiſe.* Dutch oven, (a machine for the roaſting of meat, or apples, &c.), *Retiſſoir,* m.

DUTCHESS (deŭtch'-éce), *ſ.* [the wife of a Duke] *Ducheſſe,* f.

DUTCHY (deŭtch'-é), *ſ.* [the territory of a duke] *Duché,* m. *duché-pairie,* f.

DUTEOUS (dĭou'-tĭ-eŭce), *and* DUTIFUL (dĭou'-tĭ-foŭl), *adj.* [obedient, obſequious, reſpectful, enjoined by duty] *Obéiſſant, ſoumis, reſpectueux*; ou bien, *de précepte, obligatoire, que l'on eſt obligé de faire; de devoir.* A duteous daughter, *Une fille obéiſſante.* Duteous to the vicious wills of his miſtreſs, *Soumis aux volontés iniques de ſa maîtreſſe.* Duteous ties, *Les liens du devoir.*

DUTIFULLY (dĭou'-tĭ foŭl-é), *adv.* [obediently] *Avec ſoumiſſion, avec obéiſſance, avec reſpect.* To carry one's ſelf dutifully, *Etre fidelle à ſes devoirs,* ou *ſe comporter avec ſoumiſſion, avec reſpect.*

DUTIFULLNESS (dĭou'-tĭ-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ. Obéiſſance,* f. *ſoumiſſion,* f. *reſpect,* m.

DUTREY, *ſ.* [Stramonium, thorn-apple; an Indian narcotic plant] *Dutroa,* ou *Datura,* f. *pomme épineuſe,* f.

DUTY (dĭou'-té), *ſ.* [that to which a man is by any obligation bound] *Devoir,* m. *ce qu'on eſt obligé de faire.* We have done that which was our duty to do, *Nous avons fait ce qu'il étoit de notre devoir de faire.* To perform one's duty, *Faire ſon devoir, s'acquitter de ſon devoir.* It is the duty of... *Il appartient à... il eſt du devoir de...*

¶ Duty, *devoir*; obligation, *obligation* (ſynon.): *Duty* implies ſomething conſcientious, and ſprings from a law: *obligation*, ſomething abſolute in practice; and ariſes from cuſtom, or promiſe; we are ſaid to fail in our *duty*, and to diſpenſe with an *obligation.* It is the *duty* of a clergyman to carry himſelf modeſtly; and he is *obliged* to wear dark coloured clothes. Policy finds leſs diſadvantage in neglecting her *duty*, than in forgetting the leaſt of her *obligations.*

DUTY [act of reverence *or* reſpect] *Devoirs,* m. pl. *reſpects,* m. pl. *hommage,* m. To pay one's duty to one, *Rendre ſes devoirs à quelqu'un.* To preſent one's duty to one, *Préſenter ſes reſpects à quelqu'un.* She did it in reſpect to the Queen, *Elle le fit par reſpect* ou *par ſoumiſſion pour la Reine.*

DUTY [ſervice; buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard] *Faction,* f. *ſervice,* m. A ſoldier upon *or* on duty, *Un ſoldat en faction.* The duty of the day, *Le ſervice du jour.*

DUTY [tax, impoſt] *Taxe,* f. *impôt,* m. *redevance,* f.

DUTY on exportation, ‡ *Dace,* m. Duty *or* tax upon malt liquor, *Cambage,* m. Com-duty, (paid in certain markets for the ſelling of corn), *Droit de minage,* m.

DUUMVIRATE (dĭou-eŭme-văï-réte), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. the office of the Duumviri] *Duumvirat,* m.

DUUMVIRI (dĭou-eŭme'-văï-răï), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. & Hiſt. two Magiſtrates in equal authority] *Duumvirs,* m. pl.

DWARF (doŭărf), *ſ.* [a man *or* woman below the common ſize] *Un nain, une naine; un nabot, une nabote; bout d'homme,* m. ‡ *crapouſſin,* m. *-ine,* f. *embryon,* m. termes de mépris.

* A dwarf-tree, *Un arbre nain.* A buſhy dwarf-tree, *Buiſſon,* m.

To DWARF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make little] *Rendre petit, empêcher de croître.*

DWARF-ELDER (doŭărf'-ĕl-deŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of plant] *Hièble,* f.

DWARFISH (doŭărf'-ĭche), *adj.* [low, little; deſpicable] *Petit; mépriſable.*

DWARFISHLY (doŭărf'-ĭch-lé), *adv. Comme un nain.*

DWARFISHNESS (doŭărf'-ĭch-nĕce), *ſ.* [minuteneſs of ſtature] *Petiteſſe de taille,* f:

To DWELL (doŭĕll), -ING, -ED, *and* Dwelt, *v. n.* [to inhabit, to reſide] *Demeurer, vivre, habiter, réſider, faire ſa demeure.* He ſhall dwell alone, *Il demeurera ſeul.* I dwelt at your

brother's, *J'ai demeuré chez votre frère.* I dwell in this wild, *J'habite ce désert.* To dwell again, ‖ *reloger.* V. To Live.

* Here dwells no frowns nor anger, *Il n'y a ici ni chagrins ni soucis.*

* To Dwell [to be in any ſtate] *Reſter, demeurer, être.* To dwell in uncertainty, *Reſter dans l'incertitude.*

* To Dwell [to fix the mind upon a thing] *Inſiſter, s'appeſantir ſur une choſe, s'y arrêter, la conſidérer long-temps.* We have dwelt pretty long on the conſiderations of ſpace and duration, *Nous nous ſommes arrêtés aſſez long-temps à conſidérer l'eſpace & la durée.* Thoſe who defend our negotiators, dwell upon their zeal and patience, *Ceux qui prennent la défenſe de nos négociateurs, inſiſtent ſur leur zèle & leur patience.*

To Dwell upon a ſyllable, *Peſer ſur un ſyllabe en la prononçant.*

DWELLER (doŭĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inhabitant] *Habitant*, m. Their cries ſoon awaken the dwellers, *Leurs cris éveillent bientôt les habitans.*

DWELLING (doŭĕl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [habitation, abode] *L'action de demeurer*, f. *habitation*, f. My dwelling ſhall be with the beaſts of the field, *Ma demeure ſera parmi les bêtes des champs.* Poor dwelling, ‖ *habitacle.*

DWELLING-HOUSE (doŭĕl'-ĭn'gne-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [the houſe at which one lives] *Demeure*, f. *logis*, m.

DWELLING-PLACE (doŭĕl'-ĭn'gne-pléce'), *ſ.* [the place of reſidence] *Lieu où l'on fait ſa réſidence*, m. *réſidence*, f.

DWINA, *ſ.* [a river of the Ruſſian Empire] *La Dwina*, f.

To DWINDLE (doŭĭn'd'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhrink, to grow little; to decay, to degenerate, to grow feeble, to fall away, to moulder off] *Se reſſerrer, s'abréger, diminuer, décroître*; au figuré, *déchoir, tomber en décadence, baiſſer, dégénérer, s'affoiblir, tomber, languir, venir à rien.* Proper names, when familiarized, dwindle to monoſyllables, *Les noms propres deviennent familiers, s'abrègent juſqu'à n'être plus que des monoſyllabes.*

* Religious ſocieties are ſaid to have dwindled into factious clubs, *On dit que les ſociétés religieuſes ont dégénéré en coteries factieuſes.*

DWINDLED (doŭĭn'd'-dl'd), *part. adj. Reſſerré, abrégé, diminué, déchu, dégénéré, venu à rien.*

DYASURMUS (dăĭ-ă-seŭr'-meŭce), *ſ.* [in Rhetoric; ſort of hyperbole] *Dyaſyrme*, m.

DYE (dăĭ), V. Die.

To Dye, V. To Die.

DYING (dăĭ'-ĭn'gne), *gerund, ſ.* [from To Dye] *L'action de teindre, teinture*, f. The art of dying, *L'art de teindre*, ou *de la teinture*; *la teinturerie.*

DYING, *ſ. L'action de mourir, la mort.*

Dying, *adj.* [expiring] *Mourant, moribond, expirant, languiſſant, agoniſant.* To be a dying, *Agoniſer, être au lit de la mort.* A dying man, *Un moribond, un homme mourant.* To be in a dying ſtate, *Etre à la mort, ſe mourir.* The dying words of one, *Les dernières paroles de quelqu'un.* Dying eyes, *Des yeux languiſſans.*

DYNAMICS (dĭn'-ă-mĭks), *ſ.* [the ſcience of moving powers] *Dynamique*, f. *la ſcience des forces*, f.

DYNASTY (dĭn'-ăs-té), *ſ.* [government, principality] *Dynaſtie*, f. Greece was then divided into ſeveral dynaſties, *La Grèce étoit alors diviſée en pluſieurs dynaſties.*

DYSCRASY (dĭs'-kră-cé), *ſ.* Med. an unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature] *Epanchement de bile* ou *de quelque autre humeur*, m.

DYSENTERY (dĭs'-ĕn'-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [Med. a bloody flux] *Dyſſenterie*, f. *flux de ſang*, m.

DYSPEPSY (dĭs'-pĕp-ſe), *ſ.* [Med. a difficulty of digeſtion] *Dyſpepſie*, f.

DYSPHONY (dĭs'-fō-ne), *ſ.* [a difficulty in ſpeaking] *Difficulté de parler*, f.

DYSPNŒA (dĭsp'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Med. a difficulty of breathing] *Difficulté de reſpirer*, f. *dyſpnée*, f.

DYSURY (dĭj'-ĭoŭ-ré), *ſ.* [Med. a difficulty of making urine] *Difficulté d'uriner*, f. *dyſurie*, f.

DYTISCUS, *ſ.* [Zoology; water-beetle] *Dytiſque*, m.

E.

E (i). Cette voyelle eſt muette à la fin des mots, en Anglois comme en François, excepté dans les monoſyllabes, dans les noms propres, & dans quelques mots dérivés du Grec, comme *epitome, apoſtrophe*, &c.

En général cet *e* muet ſert à alonger la ſyllabe précédente. Ex. *Made, fate, cane, cape, globe, cone*; *baggage, fortune, abode, accuſe*; *abdicate, contribute*; *magazine, cavalcade*, &c. mais non après deux conſonnes: Ex. *badge, linge, revenge, diſcharge*, &c. excepté *change, haſte, paſte, taſte, waſte, bathe*, & quelques autres; ni dans ces mots *one, done, gone, come, ſome.* Il n'augmente point le nombre des ſyllabes, excepté dans les mots qui finiſſent en *ce, ge, ſe* ou *ze*, lorſqu'ils prennent une *s* finale: la finale *es* fait auſſi une ſyllabe de plus après *ch, ſh, ſs* & *x*.

La voyelle *e* eſt muette encore dans la finale *en* des polyſyllabes: Ex. *garden, even, haſten, heaven, often, token*, &c. qui ſe prononcent *gard'n, ev'n, has'n, heav'n, tok'n, of'n.*

Par-tout ailleurs cette voyelle ſe prononce; & elle a trois ſons, un long, un bref, & un guttural.

1. *e* long a le ſon de l' *i* François des mots *île, lie, mie, prie, ſcie*, dans *ſcene, theme, here, ſcheme, complete, extreme*, &c. ce ſon ſe trouve encore dans les monoſyllabes *he, be, me*; il eſt encore plus long dans *bée, fee, lee, meet, ſee, thee*; &c. & dans les ſyllabes où il y a deux *e* (ee). Il faut excepter les mots *ere, where, there*, & *were*, qui ont le ſon de l'*è* ouvert François, & ſe prononcent comme *air.*

Lorſque cet *e* long finit une ſyllabe ſur laquelle l'accent ne tombe pas, au lieu du ſon de l' *i* François long d' *île, ſcie*, il prend celui de l' *i* bref d' *il, ſi*; au plutôt un ſon qui tire ſur celui de l' *é* fermé ou maſculin François, comme dans *begin, beſide, beſiege, celerity, delight, demand, demonſtrate, devout*, &c. On prononce de la même manière l' *e* final d' *epitome, apoſtrophe*; *Jeſſe, ſaleme, ſimile, premunire* & autres mots dérivés des langues ſavantes. N. B. Ce ſon de l' *i* bref, tirant ſur celui d' *é*, eſt marqué ĭ au milieu des mots, & *é* à la fin, dans la prononciation figurée de ce dictionnaire.

2. *e* bref a le ſon de l' *e* François des mots *bette, cette, dette, nette, trompette, navette, effet, bouquet, navet*, dans *bell, bet, beſt, debt, met, hen, men, ſed, red, ſet*, & généralement dans les ſyllabes où *e* eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne ſur laquelle tombe l' accent: Ex. *defer, prefer, betony, celery, cellar, certainty, ceſſible, demonſtration, federal, fervour.* Ce ſon ſe trouve encore dans les ſyllabes finales où *e* eſt ſuivi de toute autre conſonne que d'une *r*: Ex. *badneſs, bucket, chapel, conteſt, effect, ſervent, detriment, element*, &c. & dans la finale *ed* des participes; mais avec cette différence que l' *e* ne ſe prononce qu' après un *t* ou un *d*, and ſe mange après toute autre conſonne: Ex. *taſted, guided, adopted, applauded*; *low'd, fram'd, ſpar'd, jok't, drop't, eſcap't, pas't, paid*, au lieu de *loved, framed, ſpared, joked, dropped, eſcaped, paſſed, payed.* N. B. Ce ſon de l' *e* bref, ſemblable à celui de l' *e* François dans *navet, navette*, eſt marqué *ĕ* dans la prononciation figurée de ce dictionnaire.

3. Dans les ſyllabes finales, quand *e* eſt ſuivi d'une *r* ſur lequel l' accent ne tombe pas, il prend alors le ſon obſcur & guttural de l' *eu* François: Ex. *baker, biter, bitter, better, butter, keeper, maker, writer*, &c. qui eſt celui des monoſyllabes François *me, te, ſe, de, le, ne, que*, and même de l' *e* final François ou Anglois dont on a parlé plus haut, & qu'on appelle muet, parce que le ſon en eſt moins ſenſible. N. B. Ce ſon guttural *eu* eſt celui que prennent les finales *ar*, dans *altar*, &c. *ir* dans *ſtir, firſt, ſhirt*, &c. *or* ou *our* dans *liquor, parlour*, &c.

La voyelle *e* ſe combine avec les autres voyelles, & forme avec elles une diphthongue, comme diſent la plupart des Grammairiens; mais c'eſt à l' œil ſeulement, car le ſon qu'elle exprime alors eſt le plus ſouvent ſimple, quoique la figure en ſoit compoſée.

ea a le ſon de l'*i* François long dans *I read, to breathe, ſea, ſhea, mean, ſeal, meat, dear, hear, near*, &c. & celui de l' *ĕ* François bref dans *I have read, breath, bread*, &c. elle ſe prononce *a* dans *hea t*, &c.

ee a le ſon de l' *i* François long, comme on a déja dit, dans *bee, to flee, to meet*, &c. *e'er* & *ne'er*, contraction uſitée en poëſie pour *ever* & *never*, ſe prononcent comme *air*; *ee* eſt bref dans *coffee*, & tire ſur le ſon d' *é*.

ei a le ſon de l' *é* fermé ou maſculin François dans *deign, vein, eight, neighbour*; celui de l' *i* François long dans *conceive, receive, ſeize, plebeian*; celui de l' *ĕ* François bref dans *heifer*, & celui de la diphthongue *aï* dans *height.*

eo a le ſon de l' *i* François long dans *people* & de l' *ĭ* bref dans *pigeon*; celui de l' *ĕ* François bref dans *leopard, leonard*; celui de l' *ŏ* François long dans *yeoman*; & de l' *o* ordinaire dans *George, George*; celui de la diphthongue *iou* dans *feod, feodal*; celui de l' *eu* François dans *ſurgeon, dungeon, gudgeon*; celui de l' *ou* François dans *galleon.*

eu a le ſon de la diphthongue *iou* dans *deuce, feud*, &c.

ew a le ſon même ſon *iou* dans *dew, new, ewe, few.*

ey a le ſon de l' *ĕ* François bref dans *grey, prey, they, key, dey, ſurvey*; & celui d'un *ĭ* bref ou d'un *é* fermé dans *alley, barley, galley, valley*, &c.

N. B. On s'eſt un peu étendu ſur les différens ſons de cette voyelle, parce que c'eſt une de celles qui préſentent le plus de difficultés aux étrangers.

E. S. E. *abréviation pour* Eaſt-South-Eaſt.

E. *ou* Ex. *pour* Example.

E, *ſ.* [the ſecond vowel and fifth letter of the alphabet] *E*, m. An E long, *Un E long.*

EACH (itche), *art. & pron.* [either of two; every one] *Chaque, chacun.* On each ſide, *De chaque côté.* Each of us, *Chacun de nous.*

EACH OTHER (itch-ŭtzh-eŭr), *L'un l'autre*, 'Tis ſaid they eat each other, *On dit qu'ils ſe mangent l'un l'autre*, en parlant de deux; ou *les uns les autres*, en parlant de pluſieurs.

EAGER (i'-gueŭr), *adj.* [vehement, ardent, ardently wiſhing; quick, buſy] *Violent, ardent, véhément, fort, vif, empreſſé, qui déſire ardemment, déſireux, acharné, âpre, avide, hurlant, brûlant, chaud.* An eager deſire, *Un déſir violent.* An eager thirſt, *Une ſoif violente.* With an eager tone, *D'un ton véhément.* Eager to come, *Empreſſé de venir.* To be eager in *or* upon, *or* on his own defence, *Trop empreſſé, trop ardent à ſe défendre.* Eager in chace (hot after his game), *forcenant.*

Eager [ſharp, ſour, acid, acrid] *Aigu, aigre, acide, âpre.*

Eager [brittle, not ductile] *Aigre*, en parlant des métaux.

* Eager [hungry] *Affamé.*

EAGERLY (i'-gueŭr-lé), *adv.* [ardently, quickly, keenly, ſharply] *Ardemment, vivement, paſſionnément,*

goſſonnément, avec ardeur, avec chaleur, fort, fortement, âprement, ardemment, avidement. To the holy war how eagerly did men go! *Avec quelle ardeur les hommes alloient à la guerre ſainte!* You take it too eagerly, *Vous prenez trop vivement la choſe.* He flew eagerly, *Il fuyoit bien fort.* Eagerly bent on a thing, *Fortement appliqué à quelque choſe.*

EAGERNESS (ī'-gueŭr-nĕce), *ſ.* [ardour, impetuoſity, vehemence] *Ardeur, f. impétuoſité, f. violence, f. paſſion, f. fureur, f. manie, f. empreſſement, m. attachement, m. déſir ardent, envie violente; âpreté, f. avidité,* f. The eagerneſs and ſtrong bent of mind after knowledge, if not regulated, is often an hinderance to it, *La grande ardeur pour les ſciences, & une forte application, ſi elles ne ſont pas bien réglées, deviennent un obſtacle qui nous empêche d'y réuſſir.* V. EARNESTNESS.

EAGLE (i'-gl'), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Aigle,* m. & f. White tailed eagle, *Queue blanche,* m.

* The Roman eagle, *L'aigle Romaine,* l'enſeigne des anciens Romains. The Imperial eagle, *L'aigle Impériale, les enſeignes ou les troupes de l'Empereur.*

EAGLE-EYED (i'-gl'-äïde), *adj.* [ſharp-ſighted as an eagle] *Qui a la vue forte & perçante, comme l'aigle.*

EAGLE-SPEED (i'-gl'-ſpīde), *ſ.* [ſwiftneſs like that of an eagle] *Viteſſe ſemblable à celle de l'aigle,* f.

EAGLE-STONE (i'-gl'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtone] *Pierre d'aigle,* f.

EAGLET (i'-glète), *ſ.* [a young eagle] *Aiglon,* m. [in Heraldry] *aiglette, f. alérion,* m.

EAGRE, *ſ.* [a tide ſwelling above another tide] *Un flot qui en ſurmonte un autre.*

EAR (īïr), *ſ.* [the organ of hearing] *Oreille,* f. A good or quick ear, *Oreille fine, bonne, délicate, ſubtile.* To lend an ear, *Prêter l'oreille, être attentif.* To give a deaf ear, *Faire la ſourde oreille.* If that comes to his ears, *Si cela vient une fois à ſes oreilles.* With both ears, *De toutes ſes oreilles, avec beaucoup d'attention.* To whiſper in one's ear, *Parler à l'oreille, dire un mot à l'oreille, couler dans le tuyau de l'oreille.*

* To have the prince's ear, *Avoir l'oreille du prince, en être écouté favorablement.*

*† I ſhall give it you about your ears, *Je vous donnerai ſur les oreilles, je vous frotterai les oreilles.*

*† To fall together by the ears, *Se prendre aux oreilles, ſe battre, être aux priſes.* To ſet others together by the ears, *Mettre les autres aux priſes, les brouiller.*

*† To have one about one's ears, *Avoir quelqu'un à ſes trouſſes, l'avoir pour ennemi, l'avoir à dos.* You have brought all the criticks about your ears, *Vous vous êtes mis tous les critiques à dos, vous avez ſoulevé tous les critiques contre vous.*

*† To have one's houſe burnt about one's ears, *Voir ſa maiſon brûler preſque ſans avoir le temps de ſe ſauver.*

† Your ears are not your own, *Vous entendez mal, les oreilles vous cornent.*

*† To be over head and ears in debt, *Etre endetté par deſſus les oreilles, être accablé de dettes.*

*† Pitchers have ears, *Les murailles ont des oreilles: tout ſe ſait, tout ſe redit.*

*† To hold the wolf by the ears, *Tenir le loup par les oreilles, ne ſavoir quel parti prendre.*

*† To have one's ears ſtunned with a thing, *Avoir les oreilles rebattues d'une choſe.*

*† To have a flea in one's ear, *Avoir la puce à l'oreille, être inquiet.*

*† In at one ear and out at the other, *Ce qui entre par une oreille ſort par l'autre.*

*†† An hungry belly has no ears, *Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.*

†† Brabbling curs never want ſore ears, *Chien hargneux a toujours les oreilles déchirées.*

* Dog's ears, *Oreilles d'âne,* f. *cornes que l'on fait à un livre,* f.

Mr. Long ears, *Maître Aliboron,* m.

EAR of a porringer, *L'anſe ou l'oreille d'une écuelle,* m. f. A pot without an ear, *Un pot ſans anſe.*

EAR of corn, *Epi de blé,* m.

EARS of a bell, *Anſes,* f. pl.

EARS of a bale of goods [the corners] *Oreilles d'une balle,* f. pl.

EARS of an organ-pipe, *Oreilles,* f. pl.

EAR of a ſword-belt, *Talon d'un ceinturon,* m.

To EAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to till] *Labourer, cultiver.* He ears the ground, *Il laboure la terre.*

To EAR, *v. n.* [to ſhoot into ears] *Monter en épi.*

EARABLE, *adj. Labourable.* V. ARABLE.

EAR-DROPS (īïr-drôps), *ſ. pl. Pendans d'oreilles,* m. pl.

EARED (īïr'd), *adj.* [having ears, or organs of hearing] *Qui a des oreilles.* The long eared animal, *L'animal qui porte longues oreilles.* Lop-eared, *Qui a les oreilles pendantes.*

EAREN, *adj.* [having ears, or ripe corn] *Chargé d'épis,* ou *de blé mur.* An eared field, *Un champ chargé d'épis.*

EARINGS (īïr'-in'gn'z), *ſ pl.* [in ſea-language; ſmall cords that faſten the upper corners of a ſail to its yard] *Rubans de pointure ou de têtière,* m. pl.

‡ EAR-KNOT (īïr'-nŏte), *ſ. Bouffette,* f. touffe de petits rubans ou de nonpareilles que les dames mettoient autrefois aux oreilles.

EARL (erl), *ſ.* [a title] *Comte,* m. Earl *ne ſe dit que des Comtes d'Angleterre.* V. COUNT.

EAR-LAP (īïr'-läp), *ſ.* [the external part of the ear] *La partie extérieure de l'oreille; le cartilage du dehors; le lobe,* ou *la partie d'en bas.*

EARLDOM (erl'-deŭme), *ſ.* [the ſeigniory of an earl] *Comté,* m. & f.

EARLESS (īïr'-lĕce), *adj.* [without any ears] *Sans oreilles.*

EARLINESS (ĕr'-lī-nĕce), *ſ.* [quickneſs] *Viteſſe d'action,* f. *diligence,* f.

EARL-MARSHAL (erl'-mar-chăl), *ſ.* [the manager of military ſolemnities] *Commiſſaire ordonnateur,* m.

EARLY (ĕr'-lé), *adj.* [ſoon, forward; early in the morning] *Précoce, hâtif, avancé; matineux, matinal.* An early fruit, *Un fruit précoce.* An early ſpring, *Un printemps avancé, qui commence de bonne heure.* You are very early to day, *Vous êtes bien matineux aujourd'hui.* The early times of the church, *Les premiers temps de l'égliſe.*

EARLY, *adv.* [ſoon, betimes] *De bonne heure, bientôt.* To go early to work, *Aller de bonne heure au travail.* Early in the morning, *De bon matin.* Early in the ſpring, *Au commencement du printemps.*

To EARN (ĕrn), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gain] *Gagner, mériter.* To earn one's bread, *Gagner ſon pain.* He earned this honour, *Il méritoit cet honneur.*

EARNED (ĕrn'd), *part. adj. Gagné, mérité.*

EARNEST (ĕr'-nĕſt), *adj.* [ardent, warm, zealous, diligent, intent] *Ardent, brûlant, fervent, empreſſé, dil gent, attentif, attaché, appliqué.* Earneſt to pray, *Ferrent à la prière.* Earneſt eyes, *Des yeux attentifs.* Earneſt in one's duty, *Appliqué à ſes devoirs.* To be earneſt with one to do any thing, *Preſſer quelqu'un, le ſolliciter vivement, le prier inſtamment de faire une choſe.*

EARNEST, *ſ.* [ſeriouſneſs] *Sérieux,* m. In earneſt, or in good earneſt, *Sérieuſement, tout de bon.* To be in earneſt, ‖ *Prendre le mors aux dents.*

EARNEST [handſel, firſt fruits] *Prémices,* f. *avant-goût,* m.

EARNEST [the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified] *Arrhes,* f. ‡ *enarrhement,* m. To give earneſt, *Arrher.*

EARNESTLY (ĕr-nĕſt-lé), *adv.* [vehemently, fixedly, diligently, warmly, ſeriouſly] *Inſtamment, avec inſtance; fixement, attentivement; diligemment, avec ardeur; avec empreſſement, avec zèle; ſérieuſement, tout de bon.* To invoke earneſtly the goodneſs of God, *Implorer inſtamment la bonté de Dieu.* To look earneſtly, *Regarder fixement.* To deſire earneſtly, *Déſirer avec ardeur.* To ſeek earneſtly, *Chercher avec empreſſement.* To ſpeak earneſtly, *Parler ſérieuſement.*

EARNESTNESS (ĕr'-nĕſt-nĕce), *ſ.* [eagerneſs, vehemence, ſolemnity, zeal, ſolicitude, care] *Ardeur, f. chaleur, f. véhémence, f. gravité, f. ſérieux,* m. *zèle,* m. *empreſſiment,* m. *inquiétude, f. ſoin,* m. *diligence, f. inſtance,* f. What an earneſtneſs in his paſſion! *Quelle chaleur dans ſa paſſion!* He ſpoke with ſo much earneſtneſs, *Il parla avec tant de gravité* ou *de ſérieux.*

¶ Earneſtneſs, *application, zèle;* eagerneſs, *empreſſement, paſſion;* avidity, *avidité;* Ardour, *ardeur, chaleur;* vehemence, *véhémence* (ſynon.): *Earneſtneſs* implies a ſteady and fixed attention: *eagerneſs,* a haſte to devour: *avidity,* the ſame in a greater degree: *ardour,* warmth and energy; *vehemence,* a greater heat and violence.

A man is ſaid, to ſeek knowledge with *earneſtneſs:* to follow pleaſure with *eagerneſs:* to thirſt for power with *avidity:* to purſue a favourite ſcheme with *ardour:* to preſs an argument with *vehemence.*

EAR-PICKER (īïr'-pïk-ĕär), *ſ. Cure-oreille,* m.

EAR-RING (īïr'-rïn'gne), *ſ.* [jewels worn at the ears] *Boucle d'oreilles,* f.

EARSH (ĕrche), *ſ.* [a plowed field] *Champ labouré,* m.

EAR-SHELL (īïr'-chĕl), *ſ.* [a genus of univalvular ſhell-fiſh] *Oreille de mer,* f. Midas's ear-ſhell [the trumpet-ſhell] *Oreille de Midas,* f.

EARSHOT (īïr'-chôte), *ſ.* [reach of the ear] *La portée de l'oreille.* Out of earſhot, *Au delà de la portée de l'oreille.*

EAR TRUMPET (īïr'-treŭm'-p-ĕte), *ſ.* [a tube uſed by deaf people] *Cornet,* m.

EARTH (ĕrtsh, *not* eŭrtsh, *this laſt is coarſe and vulgar*), *ſ.* [the terrene matter, the terraquous globe] *Terre,* f. *univers,* m. *le globe terraqué; ces bas lieux.* Animal earth, *Terre animale.* Argillaceous earth (potters-clay), *Terre argileuſe.* Calcareous earth, *Terre calcaire.* Vegetable earth, *Terre végétale.* Untried earth, (natural or mother-earth), *Terre franche.* Sandy, ſulphureous, metallic earth, *Terre ſablonneuſe, ſulfureuſe, métallique.* Earth of Venice [a ſpecies of red ochre] *Terre de Veniſe.* To make the brick-earth (to work it) *Corroyer l'argile,* V. SOIL.

The heaven and earth, *Le ciel & la terre.* The whole earth was of one language, *La terre entière ne parloit qu'une même langue.*

To EARTH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to hide in earth, to cover with earth; to retire under ground] *Cacher dans la terre, couvrir de terre; ſe terrer, cacher ſous terre, entrer dans ſon terrier,* comme fait le renard.

To EARTH up (among Gardeners), *Butter, chauſſer.*

EARTH-BORN (ĕrtsh'-borne), *adj.* [born of the earth, meanly born] *Né de la terre, terreſtre, enfant de la terre.*

EARTH-BOUND (ĕrtsh'-bŏŭn'd, *adj.* [faſtened by the preſſure of the earth] *Attaché à la terre,* ſe dit des plantes.

EARTHEN (ĕr'-th'n), *adj.* [made of earth] *De terre.* An earthen-pot, *Un pot de terre.* An earthen-pan, *Une terrine.* Earthen ware, *Poterie,* f. toute ſorte de marchandiſes de terre.

EARTH-FLAX (ĕrtsh'-flăks), *ſ.* [Salamander's wool; a kind of fibrous foſſil] *Aſbeſte* ou *amiante foſſile,* m. & f. *lin foſſile incombuſtible,* m.

EARTHINESS

EARTHINESS (ĕrtsh'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the terrene quality; groſſneſs] *Qualité terreſtre*, f.

EARTHLING (ĕrtsh'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [an inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature] *Habitant de la terre*, m. *créature terreſtre*, f.

EARTHLY (ĕrtsh'-lé), *and* EARTHY (ĕrtsh'-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of earth, terreſtrial, vile, corporeal, not mental] *De terre, terreſtre, vil, profane, mondain, groſſier, ſenſuel.* This earthly world, *Ce monde terreſtre.* Earthly favours, *Les biens terreſtres.* An earthly love, *Amour ſenſuel.* An earthly man, *Un mondain.*

EARTH-NUT (ĕrtsh'-neŭte), *ſ.* [pig-nut, a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut] *Truffe*, f.

EARTHQUAKE (ĕrtsh'-koŭéke), *ſ.* [the convulſion of the earth] *Tremblement de terre*, m.

EARTH-SHAKING (ĕrtsh'-ché-kĭn'gne), *adj.* [having the power to raiſe earthquakes] *Qui peut ébranler la terre.*

EARTH-WORM (ĕrtsh'-oŭĕŭrm, *ſ.* [a worm bred under ground; a mean ſordid wretch] *Ver de terre*, m. au figuré, *une vile créature.*

EAR-WAX (ĭĭr'-oŭăks), *ſ.* [the cerumen of the ear] *La cire* ou *l'ordure des oreilles*, f. *le cérumen.*

EAR-WIG (ĭĭr'-oŭĭg), *ſ.* [an inſect; a whiſperer] *Perce-oreille*, m. *chuchoteur*, m. *chuchoteuſe*, f.

EARWITNESS (ĭĭr-oŭĭt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [one who atteſts any thing as heard by himſelf] *Témoin auriculaire*, m.

EASE (ĭze), *ſ.* [quiet, reſt, freedom from pain, facility, unconſtraint] *Aiſe*, f. *repos*, m. *commodité*, f. *aiſance*, f. *facilité*, f. *liberté*, f. *délaſſement*, m. *adouciſſement*, m. ‡ *allégance*, f. *allégement*, m. *décharge*, f. To live at eaſe, *Vivre à l'aiſe.* Take your eaſe, *Mettez-vous à votre aiſe.* You ſpeak of it with a great deal of eaſe, *Vous en parlez bien à votre aiſe.* At heart's eaſe, *A ſouhait.* Give him ſome eaſe, *Donnez lui quelque repos, quelque relâche, quelque ſoulagement.* He ſhall do it with eaſe, *Il le fera avec aiſance* ou *facilité.* Eaſe in writing is neceſſary to the advancement of learning, *La liberté d'écrire eſt néceſſaire au progrès des ſciences.* To have a writ of eaſe, *Etre mis en liberté, être élargi.*

Little-eaſe, *ſ.* [a narrow ſort of priſon] *Priſon étroite.*

A chapel of eaſe, *Une annexe, une ſuccurſale, une aide*, f.

To EASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from pain, to relieve, to alleviate] *Mettre à l'aiſe, ſoulager, adoucir, alléger, délivrer, décharger; délaſſer.* This will eaſe you, *Ceci vous mettra à l'aiſe.* Eaſe children the beſt you can, *Soulagez les enfans le plus que vous pouvez.* You ſhall eaſe his grief, *Vous allégerez, vous ſoulagerez ſa douleur.* Eaſe me from my adverſaries, *Délivrez-moi de mes ennemis.* Eaſe him of this load, *Déchargez-le de ce fardeau.* To eaſe one's belly, *Se décharger le ventre,* † *lâcher l'aiguillette.*

To EASE OFF *or* Eaſe away [in ſea-language] *Filer en douceur, mollir* ou *larguer peu-à-peu un cordage.*

Eaſe the ſhip! *Lof à la lame!—Lof à la riſée!*

Eaſe the helm! *Redreſſe la barre!—arrive!—fois porter!—ne viens pas au vent!*

EASED (ĭzd), *part. adj. Soulagé, allégé, adouci, délivré, déchargé.* Nobody feels pain that he wiſhes not to be eaſed of, *Perſonne ne ſent de la douleur, qu'il ne déſire d'en être délivré.* She finds herſelf very much eaſed, *Elle ſe ſent fort ſoulagée.*

‡ EASEFUL (ĭze'-foŭl), *adj.* [quiet, peaceable] *Tranquille, paiſible.*

EASEL (ĭ'-z'l), *ſ.* [for painters] *Chevalet*, m. Eaſel-pieces, *Tableaux de chevalet*, m.

EASEMENT (ĭze'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [aſſiſtance, ſupport] *Soulagement*, m. *avantage*, m. *adouciſſement*, m. *décharge*, f. It is a great eaſement to me, *C'eſt un grand ſoulagement pour moi.* He has the advantage of a free lodging, and ſome other eaſements, *Il a ſon logement franc, & quelques autres avantages.* The eaſement of a wall, *La décharge d'une muraille.*

EASEMENTS [the privy] *Les aiſances*, f. pl. *les lieux*, m. *la garderobe*, f. *les commodités*, f. pl.

EASILY (ĭ'-zĭ-lé), *adv.* [with eaſe, readily; without difficulty, without reluctance] *A l'aiſe, aiſément, commodément, facilement.* That coach eaſily holds ſix perſons, *Il tient ſix perſonnes à l'aiſe dans ce carroſſe.* He eaſily forgives, *Il pardonne aiſément.*

EASINESS (ĭ'-zĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [facility, compliance, readineſs] *Aiſance*, f. *facilité*, f. *diſpoſition*, f. *complaiſance*, f. *condeſcendance*, f. *bonté*, f. The eaſineſs to alter law is of dangerous conſequence, *La facilité à changer les lois eſt d'une conſéquence dangereuſe.* Eaſineſs of belief, *Facilité à croire*, f. *crédulité*, f. The ſeeming eaſineſs of Pindarick verſe has made it ſpread, *La facilité apparente de la poëſie Pindarique, l'a miſe en vogue.* He will but laugh at your eaſineſs, *Il ſe moquera de votre complaiſance.*

EAST (ĭsté), *ſ.* [the quarter where the ſun riſes] *L'Eſt*, m. *l'Orient*, m. *le Levant.* *** *Aurore*, f. Eaſt-wind, *Vent d'Eſt*, m. *vent d'Orient*, m. Eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, *or* E. S. E. *Eſt-ſud-Eſt*, m. Eaſt-India, *Les Indes Orientales*, f. pl.

† Wind from the eaſt is good neither for man nor beaſt, *Le vent d'Eſt eſt nuiſible aux hommes & aux bêtes.*

EAST [in commerce or navigation; all the coaſts of Africa, along the Mediterranean Sea, and even all the Turkey of Aſia] *Le Levant*, m.

EASTER (ĭs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the day on which the Chriſtian church commemorate our Saviour's reſurrection] *Pâques*, m. N. B. *Pâque* Paſſover *eſt ſéminin, & ne ſe dit qu'au ſingulier.* Eaſter-day, *Le jour de Pâques.* When Eaſter is come, *Quand Pâques ſera venu.* About Eaſter-tide, *Au temps de Pâques.* Eaſter next, *Pâques prochain.* Eaſter-eve, *La veille de Paques.* Eaſter-monday, *Le lundi de Pâques.* Eaſter-week, *La ſemaine de Pâques.* Palm-ſunday, *Pâques fleuries*, f. pl. Low-ſunday, *Pâques cloſes*, f. pl. To receive the ſacrament at Eaſter, *Faire ſes Pâques*, f. pl.

EASTERLING (ĭs'-teŭr-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [one that lives on the eaſt of England, particularly a merchant of the Hanſe Towns, in Germany] *Oſtrelin*, m.

EASTERLINGS (ĭs'-teŭr-lĭn'gn'z), [a people ſo called in Saxony] *Oſtrelins*, ou *Oſterlins*, m.

EASTERLY (ĭs'-teŭr-lé), *and* EASTERN (ĭs'-teŭrn'), *adj.* [coming from the eaſt, lying or looking toward the eaſt] *D'Eſt, d'Orient, oriental.* Eaſterly wind, *Vent d'Eſt* ou *d'Orient*, The eaſtern people, *Les Orientaux, les nations orientales.* An eaſterly expoſition, *Une expoſition orientale*, ou *à l'Orient* ou *au levant.* The Eaſtern empire, *L'empire d'Orient*, m.

EASTWARD (ĭst'-oŭĕŭrd), *adv.* [toward the eaſt] *A l'Orient, vers l'Orient; à l'Eſt.*

EASY (ĭ'-zé), *adj.* [not difficult] *Aiſé, facile.* The aſcent of this hill is eaſy, *La montée de cette colline eſt facile.* Eaſy to be borne, *Aiſé à ſupporter, ſupportable.*

† As eaſy as kiſs my hand, *Auſſi aiſé que de baiſer mon pouce.*

EASY [quiet, at reſt, free from pain] *A l'aiſe, dans l'aiſance, tranquille, content, aiſé.* A man eaſy in his circumſtances, *Un homme qui eſt à ſon aiſe, qui eſt dans l'aiſance, un homme aiſé.* A man eaſy in his mind, *Un homme qui a l'eſprit tranquille, un homme content.* I ſhall never live eaſy with her, *Je ne ſaurois vivre content,* ou *heureux, avec elle.*

EASY [ready, complying] *Facile, bon, complaiſant, accommodant;* ‖ *bonaſſe.* He is good and eaſy, *Il eſt bon & facile.* Eaſy to believe, *Crédule.* Eaſy to forgive, *Qui pardonne aiſément, prêt à pardonner.* Eaſy to be ſpoken with, *Communicable.* An eaſy labour, *Un accouchement facile,* ou *heureux.* V. READY.

EASY [without conſtraint] *Libre, aiſé, naturel, ſans gêne, qui n'a rien de forcé.* An eaſy motion, *Un mouvement libre & aiſé.* An eaſy ſtyle, *Un ſtyle aiſé, coulant, naturel.* Eaſy of manners, *Affable.* Eaſy man, ‖ *bon prince.*

To EAT (ĭte), -ING, Ate (éte), *and* Eaten (ĭ'-t'n), *v. a.* [to chew and ſwallow up] *Manger,* ‖ *branler le menton, la mâchoire.* To eat bread, *Manger du pain.* To eat one's dinner, ſupper, *&c. Dîner, ſouper.*

* His ſervants and his horſes eat him out of houſe and home, *Ses valets & ſes chevaux le mangent,* le conſument en dépenſe.

*‡ To eat the calf in the cow's belly, *Manger ſon blé en herbe.*

*‡ He could eat my heart with garlick [as the American ſavages do] *Il me mangeroit le cœur & l'âme.*

To EAT [to retract] one's words, *Se dédire, ſe rétracter, retirer ſa parole.* He eats perfidiouſly his word, *Il retracte perfidement ſa parole.*

*‡ I'll make him eat his words, *Je lui ferai rentrer les paroles dans le ventre.*

To EAT OFF [in Surgery] *Uſer.*

To EAT UP, *Manger, dévorer,* au propre & au figuré.

† Who maketh himſelf a ſheep, him the wolf eateth up, *Qui ſe fait brebis, le loupe le mange.*

One could eat that child up, he is ſo pretty, *Cet enfant eſt joli à manger.*

* To eat up a country, *Dévorer, ruiner un pays.*

To EAT, *v. n.* [to feel] *Manger, ſe nourrir.* To eat well, *Se bien nourrir, faire bonne chère, tenir bonne table, manger délicatement.*

To EAT IN, into, through, *or* out [to corrode] *Manger, ronger,* au propre & au figuré. An ulcer eats through his leg, *Un ulcère lui mange* ou *ronge la jambe.* Ruſt eats into iron, *La roville ronge le fer.*

* A prince's court eats too much into the income of a poor ſtate, *La cour d'un prince mange une trop grande partie du revenu d'un état pauvre.*

EATABLE (ĭ'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [good to eat] *Bon à manger; mangeable.*

EATABLES (ĭ'-tă-bl'z), *ſ. pl.* [things to be eaten] *Vivres*, m. *victuailles*, f. *viandes*, f. *mangeaille*, f. *comeſtibles*, m. pl. ‡ *bâfre*, f.

EAT-BEE (ĭte-bĭ'), *ſ.* [a ſmall bird that eats bees] *Guêpier*, m. *mangeur d'abeilles*, m.

EATEN (ĭ'-t'n), *part. adj. Mangé, dévoré.*

EATER (ĭ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that eats] *Mangeur*, m. *mangeuſe*, f.

† A ſmall eater, and great drinker, *A petit manger, bien boire.*

EATER [a corroſive] *Un corroſif.*

EATING [ĭ'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de manger, le manger,* § *manducation*, f. *bâfre*, f. He forgets eating and drinking, *Il en perd le boire & le manger.*

EATING-HOUSE (ĭ'-tĭn'gne-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [cook-ſhop, a houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed] *Un ordinaire, une maiſon où l'on donne à manger; auberge*, f. *gargote*, f.

EATUAS, *ſ. pl.* [inferior Deities at Otaheite] *Eatuas*, m. pl. *Demi-Dieux*, m. pl.

EAU-DE-LUCE, *ſ.* [a volatile liquid ſoap] *Eau-de-luce*, f.

EAVES (ĭv'z), *ſ. pl.* [the edges of the roof which overhang the houſe] *Les bords du toit* d'une maiſon, m. pl. *les toits*, m. pl. *l'égoût d'un toit*, m. *larmier*, m. The eaves drop, *Les toits dégouttent.* Eaves-lath, *Chanlate*, f.

To EAVES DROP (ĭv'z'-drŏp), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to catch what comes from the eaves; to liſten under windows] *Ramaſſer les égouttures des toits; être aux écoutes, écouter aux portes.*

*‡ EAVESDROP-

EAVESDROPPER (ĭv'z'-drŏp-ĕur), *ſ.* [a liſtener under windows] *Qui écoute aux portes, ou ſous les fenêtres, qui eſt aux écoutes; écouteur*, m.

EBB (ĕb), *ſ.* [the reflux of the tide towards the ſea] *Reflux*, m. *retour des eaux à la mer*, m. *ébe*, f. ou *juſant*, m t. de Marine. Au figuré, *décadence*, f. *déclin*, m. *triſte état* des affaires.

* The ebb of our life, *Le déclin de la vie, la vieilleſſe.* You have brought things to that low ebb which you ſpeak of, *C'eſt vous qui avez réduit les affaires au triſte état dont vous parlez.* His power was at a low ebb, *Il n'avoit preſque plus de pouvoir.*

To EBB, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flow back towards the ſea; to decline] *Deſcendre, retourner* vers la mer, *refluer, boiſſer, refouler*, t. de Marine; au figuré, *décliner, aller en décadence, déchoir, ſe relâcher, diminuer.* Ebbing water, *L'eau qui reflue, le reflux.*

*‡ Money is ebbing and flowing, *L'argent va & vient.*

* How he ebbs! *Comme il décline!* His conſtancy never ebbed, *Sa conſtance ne s'eſt jamais relâchée*, ou *démentie.*

EBBING (ĕb'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de refluer; reflux*, m.

EBEN (ĕb'-bn), EBON (ĕb'-eŭne), *and* EBUNY (ĕb'-ô-né), *ſ.* [a ſort of wood] *Ebène*, f. Black and ſhining ebony, *Ebene noire & luiſante.* Red ebony [Grenadilla] *Bois de Grenadille*, m. *ébène rouge.* Green ebony, *Bois verd*, m. *ébène verte.* Foſſile ebony, *Jaïet* ou *jais*, m. Ebony-tree, *Ebénier*, m.

EBONIST (ĕb'-ô-nĭſte), *ſ.* [one that works in ebony] *Ebéniſte*, m.

EBRIETY (ĭ-brāï'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [drunkenneſs] *Ivrognerie*, f. ‡ *ébriété*, f.

EBRILLADE, *ſ.* [a jerk with the bridle] *Ebrillade*, f. *ſaccade*, f. t. de Manege, f.

EBRIOSITY (ĭ-brĭ-ôs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [habitual drunkenneſs] *Yvrognerie*, f.

EBRO (ĭ'-brô), *ſ.* [a celebrated river of Spain] *Ebre*, m. *Iber*, m.

EBULLITION (ĕb-eŭl-lĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of boiling up with heat; effervescence] *Ebullition*, f. *bouillonnement*, m. *fermentation*, f. au figuré, *violence*, f. *tranſport*, m. If a diſſolution of ſal-ammoniack be mixed with an acid, a great ebullition will enſue, *Si l'on mêle une diſſolution de ſel ammoniac avec un acide, il s'enſuivra une grande ébullition.*

* Ebullition of wrath, *Tranſport de colère.* The ebullitions of the paſſions, *La violence, les tranſports des paſſions.*

EBULUS, *ſ.* [Bot. dwarf-elder, dane-wort, walwort; a troubleſome weed] *Yeble* ou *hièble*, f. petit ſureau, m.

ECBOLICS (ĕk-bŏl'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [medicines that help delivery, and abortion alſo] *remèdes ecboliques*, m. pl.

ECCATHARTICS, V. CATHARTICS.

ECCE'-HOMO, *ſ.* [a name given to a picture of Chriſt when Pilate delivered him to the people for his crucifixion, ſaying: *Behold the man!*] *Ecce-homo*, m. He is in a deplorable ſtate, *Il eſt dans l'état d'un ecce-homo.* 'Tis a piteous ſpectacle, *C'eſt un ecce-homo.*

ECCENTRICAL (ĕk-cĕn'-trĭ-kăl), *and* ECCENTRICK (ĕk-cĕn'-trĭk), *adj.* [deviating from the center] *Excentrique, qui s'éloigne du centre.* Comets move in orbits very eccentrick, *Les comètes ſe meuvent dans des orbites très-excentriques.*

ECCENTRICITY (ĕk-cĕn'-trĭs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [deviation from the center] *Excentricité*, f. au figuré, *excurſion*, f.

ECCHYMOSIS (ĕk-ki-mô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. livid ſpots in the ſkin, made by extravaſed blood] *Echymoſe*, f.

ECCLESIASTES (ĕk-kli-zĭ-ăs'-tēs), *ſ.* [one of the canonical books of the bible] *Eccléſiaſte*, m.

ECCLESIASTICAL (ĕk-kli-zĭ-ăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* ECCLESIASTICK (ĕk-kli-zĭ-ăs'-tĭk), *adj.* [relating to the church] *Eccléſiaſtique.*

ECCLESIASTICALLY (ĕk-kli-zĭ-ăs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [like a clergyman] *Eccléſiaſtiquement.*

ECCLESIASTICK (ĕk-kli-zĭ-ăs'-tĭk), *ſ* [a churchman] *Eccléſiaſtique*, m. *homme d'Egliſe.* The ambition of the eccleſiaſticks deſtroyed the purity of the church, *L'ambition des eccléſiaſtiques corrompit la pureté de l'égliſe.*

ECCLESIASTICUS (ĕk-kli-zĭ-ăs'-tĭ-keŭce), *ſ.* [an apocryphal book] *L'Eccléſiaſtique*, m. un des livres de la Bible.

ECCLISIS, *ſ.* V. LUXATION.

ECCOPROTICKS, *ſ. pl.* [ſuch medicines as gently purge the belly] *Ecoproticques*, m. pl. purgatifs doux & légers.

ECCRINOLOGY, *ſ.* [Med. the doctrine of excretions] *Ecrinologie*, f.

ECHAUGUETTE, *ſ.* [in Fortification, a ſtone centry-box] *Echauguette*, f.

ECHINATE (ĭ-kāï'-nété), *and* ECHINATED (ĭ-kāï'-né-tĕd), *adj.* [briſtled like an hedgehog] *Hériſſé de pointes.*

ECHINITE (ĭ-kāï'-nĭte), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſtone like the ſhell called Echinus; petrified urchin] *Echinite*, f. *Bouton de mer*, m.

ECHINOPHORA (ĭ-kāï'-nŏ-fŏ-rā), *ſ.* [an univalve ſhell] *Echinophore*, m. [Bot. an umbelliferous plant] *Echinophore*, m.

ECHINOPUS (ĭ-kāï'-nŏ-peŭce), *or* ECHINOPS (ĭ-kāï'-nŏps), *ſ.* [Bot. Crocodilion; globe thiſtle; a Med. plant] *Echinope*, m. *crocodilium*, m.

ECHINOPHTHALMIA (ĭ-kāï'-nŏf-tăl-mĭ-ă), *ſ.* [inflammation of the eye-lids] *Echinophtalmie*, f.

ECHINUS (ĭ-kāï'-neŭce), *ſ.* [an hedgehog] *Hériſſon*, m.

ECHINUS [Archit. quarter-round, boultin; a ſort of moulding] *Echine*, f. *quart-de-rond*, m. *ove*, m. *œuf*, m.

ECHIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. viper's bugloſs; a Medicinal plant] *Echium*, m. *Vipérine*, f.

ECHO (ĕk'-ô), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Aër and Tellus, pined away through love for Narciſſus, was changed into a rock] *Echo*, f.

ECHO, *ſ.* [the return *or* repercuſſion of the ſound, the ſound returned] *Echo*, m. An artificial echo, *Un écho artificiel.*

* The ſound muſt ſeem an echo to the ſenſe, *Le ſon doit paroître un écho du ſens.*

ECHO-KEYS (ĕk'-ô-kiz), [among organ-builders] *Clavier d'écho*, m.

To ECHO, echoing, echoed, *v. a.* [to ſend back a voice] *Répéter*, comme un écho, *faire l'écho*, au propre & au figuré.

ECHOMETER (ĕk'-ô-mi-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Muſic; a ſcale to find the intervals and ratios of ſounds] *Echomètre*, m.

ECHOMETRY (ĕk'-ô-mi-tré), *ſ.* [the art of making buildings eſpecially vaults which will return the ſound] *Echométrie*, f.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT (ĕk-klĕr'-cĭz-mĕn'-te), *ſ.* [a French word, explanation] *Eclairciſſement*, m.

ECLAMPSIS, *ſ.* [Med. flaſhing of light] *Bluette*, f.

ECLAT (ĕk-lâ), *ſ.* [a French word, ſplendour] *Eclat*, m. *le brillant.* The variety and eclat of Homer's battles, *La variété & l'éclat des batailles d'Homère.*

ECLECTICK (ĕk-lĕk'-tĭk), *adj.* [ſelecting] *éclectique.* The eclectick ſect, *La ſecte des philoſophes éclectiques.*

ECLIPSE (ĭ-klĭps'), *ſ.* [an obſcuration of any luminary of heaven] *Eclipſe*, f. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. An eclipſe of the moon, *Eclipſe de lune.* Annular eclipſe, *Eclipſe annulaire.*

* During the unhappy eclipſe of this monarchy, *Durant la malheureuſe éclipſe de cette monarchie.*

To ECLIPSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to darken] *Faire éclipſer, faire diſparoître*, au propre & au figuré, *obſcurcir, effacer, ſurpaſſer.*

* He ſhall eclipſe your glory, *Il effacera la gloire dont vous brillez.*

ECLIPSED (ĭ-klĭp'-s't), *part. adj. Qui s'eſt éclipſé, qui a diſparu. Obſcurci, effacé.* The moon is eclipſed, *La lune s'eſt éclipſée*, ou *eſt éclipſée*, ou *il y a une éclipſe de lune.*

* His glory ſeemed to be eclipſed with his fortune, *Sa gloire ſembla avoir diſparu avec ſa fortune.*

ECLIPTICK (ĭ-klĭp'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a great circle of the ſphere] *Ecliptique*, m.

ECLOGUE (ĕk'-lŏg), *ſ.* [a paſtoral poem] *Eglogue*, f.

ECLYSIS, *ſ.* V. FAINTNESS.

ECONOMICAL (ĕk-ô-nŏm'-ĭ-kăl), *and* ECONOMICK (ĕk-ô-nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to the regulation of an houſehold] *Economique.* Economical affairs, *Les affaires économiques.*

ECONOMICAL [frugal] *économe, ménager, frugal.* Some are ſo economical, *Il y a des gens ſi économes.*

ECONOMICKS (ĕk-ô-nŏm'-ĭks), *ſ.* [that part of moral philoſophy which conſiders the government of a family] *économique*, f.

ECONOMY (ĭ-kŏn'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [the management of a family] *Economie*, f. *le gouvernement de la famille.*

* ECONOMY [diſpenſation, regulation, diſpoſition] *économie*, f. *l'ordre* par lequel un corps politique ſubſiſte; *l'harmonie* des différentes parties d'un corps phyſique; la diſpoſition, l'ordonnance d'un poëme, d'un tableau, &c. Economy of the body, *L'économie animale.*

ECONOMY [frugality] *Economie*, f. *frugalité*, f. Economy is the parent of eaſe, *L'économie eſt mère de l'aiſance.*

ECPHRACTICK (ĕk-frăk'-tĭk), *adj.* Med. aperitive] *Ecphractique, apéritif.*

ECPHRACTICKS, *ſ.* [aperitives, *or* medicines to thin the humours] *Ecphractiques*, m. pl.

ECPHORA (ĕk'-fŏ-rā), *ſ.* [Archit. projecture] *Saillie*, f.

ECPIESMA, *ſ.* [in Surgery; fracture of the ſkull] *Fracture du crâne*, f.

ECPTOSIS, *ſ.* V. LUXATION.

ECSTASIED (ĕks'-tā-cĭd), *adj.* [raviſhed] *Extaſié, tranſporté, ravi.*

ECSTACY *or* EXTASY (ĕks'-tă-cé), *ſ.* [rapture] *Extaſe*, f. *raviſſement*, m. *tranſport, enthouſiaſme*, m. To fall into ecſtaſies, *Avoir des extaſes.* In the ecſtacy of his love, *Dans le tranſport, le raviſſement* ou *l'extaſe de ſon amour.*

ECSTATICAL (ĕks-tăt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* ECSTATICK (ĕks-tăt'-ĭk), *adj.* [elevated to ecſtaſy] *Extatique.* An ecſtatick fit, *Un tranſport extatique.*

ECTHESIS (ĕk-tshi'-cĭce), *ſ.* [in Church-Hiſtory; the Emperor Heraclius's confeſſion of faith] *Ecthèſe*, f.

ECTHLIPSIS, *ſ.* [in the latin proſody; eliding a final *m* when followed by a vowel] *Ecthlipſe*, f.

ECTHYMOSIS, *ſ.* [Med. a vehement agitation and dilatation of the blood and ſpirits] *Ecthymoſe*, f.

ECTROPIUM, *ſ.* [Med. the turning out of the eye-lids] *Ectropion*, m.

ECTYLOTIC, *adj.* [Med. eating off calluſes, &c.] *Ectylotique.*

ECTYPE, *ſ.* [Antiq. copy, impreſſion of a Medal] *Ectype*, f.

ECUMENICAL (ĕk-ĭoŭ-mĕo'-ĭ-kăl), *and* ECUMENICK (ĕk-ĭoŭ-mĕn'-ĭk), *adj.* [general] *Ecuménique, général, univerſel.* An ecumenical council, *Un concile écuménique.*

EDACIOUS (ĭ-dé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [voracious, greedy] *Vorace, goulu, gourmand.*

EDACITY (ĭ-dăs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [voracity] *Voracité*, f. *gourmandiſe*, f. *gloutonnerie*, f.

EDDA, *ſ.* [the Runic Mythology] *Edda*, f.

EDDEUR (ĕd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [fence-wood on the top of fences] *Le haut d'une paliſſade.*

EDEN, *ſ.* [Terreſtrial Paradiſe] *Eden*, m. *Paradis terreſtre*, m.

EDDISH or EDISH (ĕd'-ĭche), *ſ.* [among Farmers; the latter paſture, after-graſs] *Regain*, m.

EDDY (ĕd'-é), *ſ.* [the water that by ſome repercuſſion runs contrary to the main ſtream; whirlpool] *Reflux de l'eau contre la marée*, m. *majcaret* en terme de mer, m. *tournant*, m. *remoux*, m. *hauache*, f.

EDDY, *adj.* [whirling] *De tourbillon, qui tourbillonne.* An eddy wind, *Un vent de tourbillon, un tavolin.*

EDENTATED (ĭ-dĕn'-té-tĕd), *adj.* [deprived of teeth] *édenté; ſans dents.*

EDGE (ĕdje), *ſ.* [that cutting part of any inſtrument] *Tranchant*, m. *coupant*, m. *taillant*, m. The edge of a ſword, *Le tranchant d'une épée.* The rough *or* wire-edge of a razor, *Le mouſſil d'un razoir.* To ſet on edge, *Affiler, agacer.* To ſet teeth on edge, *Agacer les dents.* To put a whole army to the edge of the ſword, *Paſſer une armée au fil de l'épée.* To take off the edge, *Emouſſer*, au propre & au figuré. To take off the edge of the appetite, *Appaiſer la première faim.* To ſet an edge on, *Aiguiſer.*

EDGE [brink] *Bord*, m. *marge*, f. *extrémité*, f. *bordé*, m. The edge of a table, *Le bord d'un table, la carne.* The edge of a precipice, *Le bord d'un précipice.* The edge of a book, *La marge* ou *la tranche d'un livre.* The edge of timber *or* ſtone, *Arête.*

Edge [a border left round a plate which is to be enamelled] *Bordement*, m.

Edge or extremity of a ſand-bank, *Ancore*, f.

EDGE [the outſtanding ridge of a vault] *La vive arrête d'une voute.*

† EDGE of juſtice, *Le glaive de la juſtice.* The edge of traitors, *Le poignard des traîtres.* Sharp edges of the foot of a wild boar, *Coupans de ſanglier*, m.

EDGE [ſharpneſs, keenneſs] *Apreté*, f. *pointe*, f. *tranchant*, m. *fil*, m. That fruit blunts the edge of the choler, *Ce fruit émouſſe la pointe de la bile.* To take off the edge of wit, *émouſſer*, ou *abattre l'eſprit.*

To EDGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſharp; to lace] *Aiguiſer, affiler, border, mettre une bordure.* To edge a diſh off, (among Silverſmiths; to ſmoothen the edge), *Ebarber un plat.* To edge the lead-ſheets, (among Plumbers; to make them even with a plane), *Déborder les tables de plomb.*

To EDGE AWAY, *v. n.* [in ſea-language] *S'Eloigner* ou *S'Ecarter en défendant d'une côte*, ou *de la route qu'on faiſoit auparavant*, ou *enfin d'un autre vaiſſeau.* To edge in with a ſhip, *Joindre un vaiſſeau en déperdant.*

EDGED (ĕd-j'd), *part. adj. Aiguiſé, affilé, bordé.* Two-edged ſword, *Epée à deux tranchans*, f.

EDGELESS (ĕdje'-lĕce), *adj.* [without edge] *Obtus, émouſſé, rebouché.*

EDGE-LONG, (ĕdje'-lŏn'g), *adj.* edge-ways] *de côté, de biais.*

EDGETOOL (ĕdj'-toŭle), *ſ.* [a tool made ſharp to cut] *Inſtrument tranchant*, m. *débordoir*, m. *ébarboir*, m.

‡ There's no ſporting with edge-tools, *Il ne faut point ſe jouer avec des couteaux.*

EDGEWISE, or rather EDGEWAYS (ĕdje'-oueĭze), *adv.* [with the edge down] *De champ*, [in direction of the edge] *le long du bord.*

EDGING (ĕdj'-in'gne), what is added to any thing by way of ornament] *Bordure*, f. *bord*, m.

EDIBLE (ĕd'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [fit to be eaten] *Mangeable, bon à manger.*

EDICT (i'-dikt *ou* ĕd'-ĭkt), [a proclamation] *Edit*, m. *arrêt*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *déclaration*, f.

EDIFICATION (ĕd-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [improvement in faith or in holineſs] *Edification*, f. *inſtruction*, f.

EDIFICATION [the act or art of building] *Edification*, f *Architecture*, f.

EDIFICE (ĕd'-i-fice), *ſ.* [a building] *Edifice*, f *bâtiment*, m.

EDIFIER (ĕd'-ĭ-fāï-ĕr), *ſ.* [one that improves *or* inſtructs another] *celui* ou *celle qui édifie*, [who builds an edifice] *édificateur*, m.

To EDIFY (ĕd'-i-fāï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to build] *Edifier, bâtir, conſtruire.*

To EDIFY [to inſtruct, to improve] *Edifier, porter à la piété* par ſes diſcours ou ſes exemples. He that ſpeaketh more than ed fieth, is deſervedly reprehended for too much ſpeaking, *Celui qui parle plus qu'il n'édifie eſt juſtement blâmé de trop parler.* Edifying converſation, *Converſation édifiante.*

To EDIFY [to perſuade] *Perſuader.* You will hardly edify me that . . . *Vous aurez de la peine à me perſuader que . . .*

EDIFIED (ĕd'-i-fi-i'd), *part. adj. Edifié, bâti.*

EDIFYING (ĕd'-ĭ-fāï-ĭn'gne), *adj. Edifiant.*

EDILE (i'-dāïle), *ſ.* [a magiſtrate in old Rome] *Edile*, m.

EDINBURGH (ĕd'-ĭn-beŭrgh, *ou* ĕd'-ĭn-bŏ-rô), *ſ.* [the metropolis *or* capital of Scotland] *Edinbourg*, m.

EDITION (i-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a publication of a book] *Edition*, f. *impreſſion*, f. A ſecond edition, *Une ſeconde édition.*

EDITOR (ĕd'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [publiſher] *Editeur* d'un livre, m.

EDOD (ĕd'-ŏd), *interj. Ouais!*

EDONIDES (i-dŏn'-i-dize), f. pl. [Mythol. Prieſteſſes of Bacchus, ſo called from Mount Edon] *Edonides*, f. pl.

EDUCA (ĕd-ioue'-kă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of new-born infants] *Educa*, f.

To EDUCATE (ĕd'-ioŭ-kéie), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring up] *Elever, inſtruire, former, donner de l'éducation.* To educate youth, *Elever la jeuneſſe.*

EDUCATED (ĕd'-ioŭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Elevé, formé,* ‖ *éduqué.* The heir of a monarch is often the worſt educated of his ſubjects, *L'héritier d'un monarque eſt ſouvent le plus mal élevé de ſes ſujets.*

EDUCATING (ĕd'-ioŭ-ké-tĭn'gne), *or* EDUCATION (ĕd-ioŭ-ké'-cheune), *ſ.* [breeding, formation of manners, inſtruction of youth] *Education*, f *inſtruction*, f.

To EDUCE (i-dioue'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring out] *Tirer.* To educe good from ill, *Tirer le bien du mal.*

EDUCED (i-dioue'-s't), *part. adj. Tiré.*

EDUCTION (i-deŭk'-cheŭne), *L'action de tirer*, ou *de faire ſortir.*

To EDULCORATE (ĭ-deŭl'-kô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Pharm. to dulcify] *Edulcorer, rendre doux.*

EDULCORATED (ĭ-deŭl'-kô-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Edulcoré, dulcifié.*

EDULCORATION (ĭ-deŭl-kô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of dulcifying] *édulcoration*, f.

EE (ī), V. E.

To EEK (īk), V. To EKE.

EEL (īle), *ſ.* [a ſerpentine fiſh] *Anguille*, f. An eel-pie, *Un pâté d'anguille.* An eel-pout, *barbote*, f. *loite*, f. *motelle*, ou *moteille*, f. An eel-ſpear, *un trident.* Eels in Vinegar, *Vers du vinaigre*, m. pl.

† There is as much hold of his word as of a wet eel by the tail, *Celui qui ſe fie à ſa parole prend une anguille par la queue.*

Electrical Eel, *or* Gymnotus [a freſh water fiſh of Surinam] *Tremblante*, f.

EEN (īne), *adv. Contracted from* EVEN, which ſee.

EFF (ĕf), V. EFT.

EFFABLE (ĕf'-ă-bl') *adj.* [expreſſive, utterable] *Qui ſe peut exprimer.*

To EFFACE (ĕf-éce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blot out; to deſtroy] *Effacer, détruire; détonner, canteller*, t. de Pratique. The length of time ſhall not efface my gratitude, *La longueur du temps ne détruira point ma reconnoiſſance.*

EFFACED (ĕf-és't'), *part. adj. Effacé, détruit.*

EFFAIRE *or* EFFRAYE, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Effaré, forcené.*

To EFFASCINATE (ĕf-făs'-cĭ nète), *v. a.* [to charm, *or* bewitch] *Enchanter, enſorceler, charmer.*

EFFECT (ĕf-ĕkt'), *ſ.* [that which is produced by any cauſe; conſequence, event] *Effet*, m. *production* d'une cauſe, f. Every cauſe muſt have its effect, *Toute cauſe doit avoir ſon effet.* A thing of no effect, *Une choſe ſans effet, une choſe vaine.* The effect of a mine, *L'effet d'une mine.* The effect of a doſe of phyſic, *L'effet d'une médecine.* To take effect, *Réuſſir, avoir ſon effet.*

EFFECT [purpoſe] *Effet*, m. *deſſein*, m. *vue*, f. They ſpoke to her to that effect, *Ils lui parlèrent pour cet effet, dans cette vue.*

EFFECT [reality] *Effet*, m. *réalité*, f. In effect, *En effet, effectivement.*

EFFECTS, *f pl* [goods, moveables] *Effets*, m. *biens*, m He has given up his effects to his creditors, *Il a abandonné ſes effets à ſes créanciers.*

To EFFECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring to paſs, to attempt with ſucceſs, to achieve] *Effectuer, exécuter, accomplir, faire.* I ſhall effect all that you wiſh, *Je ſerai tout ce que vous déſirez, vos déſirs ſeront accomplis.*

EFFECTED (ĕf-ĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Effectué, exécuté, fait, accompli.*

EFFECTIBLE (ĕf-ĕk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [performable] *Faiſable.*

EFFECTIVE (ĕf-ĕk'-tĭv'), *adj* [operative; real] *Efficace, effectif, réel.* A cauſe effective by itſelf, *Une cauſe efficace par elle-même.* A thouſand men effective, *Mille hommes effectifs.*

EFFECTIVELY (ĕf-ĕk'-tiv'-lé), *adv.* [powerfully; really] *Efficacement, puiſſamment; réellement, en effet.*

EFFECTLESS (ĕf-ĕkt'-lĕce), *adj.* [impotent, uſeleſs] *adj. Sans effet; qui n'a point d'effet; impuiſſant.*

EFFECTOR (ĕf-ĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that produces any effect] *Auteur*, m. § *producteur*, m. *cauſe efficiente.*

EFFECTUAL (ĕf-ĕk'-tioŭ-ăl), *adj.* [efficacious, operative] *Efficace, puiſſant, agiſſant.* This will prove very effectual, *Ceci ſera fort efficace, ceci ſera un bon effet.* An effectual remedy, *Un remède efficace.* V. EFFICACIOUS.

EFFECTUALLY (ĕf-ĕk'-tioŭ-ălé), *adv.* [efficaciouſly] *Efficacement, avec ſuccès.*

To EFFECTUATE (ĕf-ĕk'-tioŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fulfil, to bring to paſs] *Effectuer, exécuter, accomplir, remplir.* He found him a fit inſtrument to effectuate his deſire, *Il le trouva propre à remplir ſes vues.*

EFFEMINACY (ĕf-ĕm'-ĭ nă-cé), *ſ.* [unmanly delicacy] *Molleſſe*, f. *délicateſſe efféminée*; *lâcheté*, f.

EFFEMINATE (ĕf-ĕm'-ĭ-néte), *adj.* [womaniſh, voluptuous] *Efféminé, voluptueux, amolli par les plaiſirs, lâche, énervé.*

To EFFEMINATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to weaken, to emaſculate, to woman; to ſoften by voluptuouſneſs; to grow womaniſh] *Efféminer, amollir, enerver; s'amollir, s'énerver.*

EFFEMINATED (ĕf-ĕm'-ĭ-iané-tĕd) *part. adj. Efféminé, amolli, énervé.*

EFFEMINATELY (ĕf-ĕm'-ĭ-néte-lé), *adv.* [in an effeminate manner] *Mollement, d'une manière efféminée.*

EFFEMINATION (ĕf-ĕm'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being effeminated or unmanned] § *Effémination*, f. *molleſſe*, f.

EFFENDI, *ſ* [in Turkiſh; maſter, doctor] *Effendi*, m.

To EFFERVESCE (ĕf-ĕr-vĕce), -ING, -ED, *v. n.*

v. n. [to grow hot by inteſtine motion] *Etre en effervescence.*

EFFERVESCENCE (ĕf-ĕr-vĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the act of effervescing] *Effervescence*, f. *ébullition*, f.

EFFETE, *adj.* [worn out with age, barren, paſt bearing] *Caſſé, uſé, qui ne porte plus.* His effete fe ſtidility, *Sa ſenſualité uſée, émouſſe.*

EFFICACIOUS (ĕf-fi-kā'-ſhĕuce), *adj.* [effectual] *Efficace, agiſſant*, Efficacious grace, *La grâce efficace.*

¶ Efficacious, *efficace*; Eff-ctual, *Efficace, qui fait ſon effet* (ſynon): The latter term ſeems to expreſs ſomething more powerful than the former; the firſt gets the better of moſt obſtacles; the laſt, of all: as; by an *efficacious* remedy, we put an *effectual* ſtop to the diſeaſe.

EFFICACIOUSLY (ĕf-fī-kē'-ſhĕüs-lé), *adv.* [effectually] *Efficacement, avec efficace.*

EFFICACY (ĕf'-fi-kă-ce), *ſ.* [power to produce any effect] *Efficace*, f. *force*, f *vertu*, f. *pouvoir*, m *efficacité*, f. The arguments drawn from the goodneſs of God have a prevailing efficacy to induce men to repent, *Les argumens tirés de la bonté de Dieu ont beaucoup de force pour porter les hommes au repentir de leurs fautes.*

EFFICIENCE (ĕf-fiſh'-ĭĕn'ce), *and* EFFICIENCY (ĕf fiſh'-ĭĕn'-cé), *ſ* [agency] *L'activité*, f. *la vertu, l'influence*, f. *la force productrice.*

EFFICIENT (ĕf-fiſh'-ĭĕn'te), *ſ.* [effector] *Vertu productrice, principe producteur, agent*, m.

EFFICIENT, *adj.* [effectual] *Qui produit ſon effet*; *efficace*; *efficiente*, au féminin & en terme didactique. An efficient cauſe, *Cauſe efficiente.*

To EFFIGIATE (ĕf-fĭd'-jĭ-éte), *v. a. Repréſenter.*

EFFIGIATION (ĕf-fĭd-jĭ-é'-ſhĕune), *ſ. L'action de repréſenter*, f.

EFFIGIES (ĕf-fĭd'-jĕce), *or* EFFIGY (ĕf'-ĭ-djé), *ſ* [reſemblance, image, picture] *Effigie*, f. *portrait*, m. *reſſemblance*, f. *image*, f. To hang in effigy, *Pendre en effigie.*

EFFIGY-SQUARE (ĕf'-ĭ-djé-ſcoüére), *ſ.* [the die with which the prince's reſemblance is ſtruck upon the coin] *Coin d'effigie*, m.

¶ Effigy, *effigie*; image, *image*; ſtatue, *ſtatue* (ſynon.): Corporeal repreſentation is the common idea of theſe three words; but, an *effigy* is to ſupply the place of the real thing; an *image*, is to ſhow the attitude and deſign, but in miniature; a *ſtatue*, the ſame, as large as life. Perſons who draw on themſelves the popular odium, are ſometimes hung in *effigy*; *images* are made of china, ſilver, &c. and ſet up by way of ornament; *ſtatues* are erected to kings, or heroes, in honour of them.

EFFLORESCENCE (ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-cĕn'ce), *or* EFFLORESCENCY (ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [production of flowers] *Production des fleurs, production en forme de fleurs.*

EFFLORESCENCE [in Chymiſtry; metal or powder formed on the ſurface of certain bodies when decompoſed or dried] *Efflorescence*, f.

EFFLORESCENCE [in Phyſic] *Eruption*, f.

EFFLORESCENT (ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [ſhooting out in form of flowers] *Qui efleurit, qui tombe en efflorescence.*

EFFLUENCE (ĕf'-flĭoŭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [that which iſſues from ſome other principle] *Emanation*, f.

EFFLUVIUM (ĕf-flĭou'-vĭ-cŭme), *pl.* EFFLUVIA (ĕf-flĭou'-vĭ-ă), *ſ.* [ſmall particles flowing from ſome bodies] *Ecoulement*, m. *flux d'une matière ſubtile*, m. *miaſmes*, m. pl.

EFFLUX (ĕf'-fleŭks), *and* EFFLUXION (ĕf-fleŭk'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of flowing out; effuſion; emanation] *Flux*, m. *écoulement*, m *effuſion*, f. *épanchement*, m. *émanation*, f.

To EFFORCE (ĕf-orce'), *v. a.* [to force, to break through] *Forcer, enfoncer, rompre* [to force, to raviſh] *Forcer, ravir, violer.*

To EFFORM (ĕf-orme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhape] *Former, façonner, donner la forme.*

EFFORMATION (ĕf or-mé -cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of giving form to] *L'action de donner la forme*; *formation*, f.

EFFORMED (ĕf-orm'd'), *part. adj. Formé, façonné.*

EFFORT (ĕf'-ôrte), *ſ.* [laborious endeavour, ſtruggle] *Effort*, m. *aſſaut*, m. V. ENDEAVOUR.

EFFOSSION (ĕf-ſŏch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [deterration] *L'action de tirer de terre, de déterrer, d'exhumer.*

‡ EFFRAIABLE, *adj. effroyable.*

EFFRONTERY (ĕf-freun'-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [impudence] *Effronterie*, f. *impudence*, f. V. BOLDNESS.

EFFULGENCE (ĕf-feŭl'-djĕn'ce), *ſ.* [brightneſs, ſplendour] *Splendeur*, m. *éclat*, m. *luſtre*, m.

EFFULGENT (ĕf-feŭl'-djĕn'te), *adj.* [bright, luminous, ſhining] *Eclatant, reſplendiſſant, brillan, lumineux.*

To EFFUSE (ĕf fiouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pour out, to ſpill] *Répandre, verſer.*

EFFUSED (ĕf-fiouz'd'), *part. adj. Verſé, répandu.*

EFFUSION (ĕf-fiou'-jeŭne), *ſ* [the act of pouring out] *Effuſion*, f. *épanchement*, m. A great effuſion of blood, *Une grande effuſion de ſang.* Effuſion of friendſhip, *Epanchement d'amitié* ou *de cœur.* [pouring out words] *Flux de paroles*, m. *flux de bouche*, m.

EFFUSIVE (ĕf-fiou'-cĭv'), *adj.* [pouring out] *Qui répand, qui ſe répand.*

EFT (ĕfte), *ſ.* [a ſmall kind of lizard, an evet, a newt] *Eſpèce de petit lézard.* Water-eft, *Salamandre aquatique*, f. *lézard d'eau*, m.

EFT, *adv.* [ſoon, often, quickly] *Bientôt, vîte, promptement, ſouvent, pluſieurs fois.*

EFTSOONS (ĕft-ſoūn'z'), *adv.* [ever and anon] *De temps en temps.*

‡ EFTSOONS [ſoon afterwards] *D'abord, tout-à-l'heure, bientôt, incontinent.*

E. G. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia*, as for example; *comme en François* par ex. *c'eſt à dire*, par exemple.

EGERIA (ĭ-djĭ'-rĭ-ă), *ſ*, [Mythol. a very beautiful nymph, whom Diana changed into a fountain] *Egérie*, f.

To EGEST (ĭ-djĕſte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw out food at the natural vents] *Faire ſes excrémens, faire ſes beſoins, aller à la ſelle.*

EGESTION (ĭ-djĕs'-tcheŭne), *ſ. L'action de faire ſes excrémens* ou *d'aller à la ſelle*; *évacuation*, f. *ſelle*, f. *déjection*, f.

EGG, (ĕg), [that which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the ſpawn of creatores] *Œuf*, m. To lay an egg, *Pondre, faire un œuf.* The ſhell, the white, and the yolk of an egg, *La coque, le blanc & le jaune d'un œuf.* A new laid egg, *Un œuf frais.* A ſtale egg, *Un œuf qui n'eſt pas frais.* An addle egg, *Un œuf ſans germe, un œuf clair.* A rare egg, *Un œuf mollet.* A wind egg, *Un œuf vide.* A poached egg, *Un œuf poché.*

EGG [Archit. a moulding in the ſhape of an egg] *Ove*, m.

To EGG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to excite, to provoke to] *Exciter, inciter, porter, encourager, pouſſer, agacer.* His inclination and your fair promiſes egg him, *Son inclination & vos belles promeſſes l'encouragent.*

To EGG ON, ‡ *inſtiguer.*

EGGED (ĕg-g'd), *part. adj. Encouragé, excité, incité, attiré, amorcé, porté, pouſſé.*

EGGER ON (ĕgu'-eŭr-ône), *ſ.* [an inſtigator] *Inſtigateur*, m. *celui* ou *celle qui incite, qui pouſſe*, &c.

EGGING (ĕgu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. inſtigation*, f.

EGLANTINE (ĕg'-lăn'-tĭne), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of roſe] *La fleur de l'églantier*; *roſe ſauvage*, f.

EGLANTINE, *ſ.* [the ſweet briar] *Eglantier*, m.

EGOTISM (i'-gô-tĭzm), *ſ.* [too frequent mention of one's ſelf] *Egoïſme*, m.

EGOTIST (i'-gô-tĭſte), *ſ.* [a talker of himſelf] *Egoïſte*, m.

To EGOTIZE (i'-gô-tăĭze), *v. n.* [to talk much of one's ſelf] *Egoïſer.*

EGREGIOUS (i-grī'-djĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [eminent, extraordinary, excellent, illuſtrious] *Excellent, rare, exquis, extraordinaire, parfait, grand, illuſtre.* His egregious exploits are recorded in the hiſtory of his country, *Ses grands exploits ſont célébrés dans l'hiſtoire de ſon pays.* V. DISTINGUISHED.

EGREGIOUS [eminently bad] *Inſigne.* An egregious robber, *Un voleur inſigne.* Moſt egregious, *Archi.*

EGREGIOUSLY (ĭ-grī'-djĭ-tŭs-lé), *adv.* [eminently; ſhamefully] *Au ſuprême degré, parfaitement, extrêmement.* They are egregiouſly diſaffected to the government, *Ils étoient extrêmement mécontens du gouvernement.*

EGRESS (i'-grĕce), *and* EGRESSION (ĭ-grĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [departure] *Sortie*, f. To have free egreſs and regreſs, *Avoir l'entrée & la ſortie, libre pouvoir d'aller & venir.*

EGRET (i'-grĕte), or AIGRETTA, *ſ.* [a kind of white heron] *le petit héron blanc*; *aigrette*, f. *jarſette*, f.

EGRIOT (i'-grĭ-ŭte), *ſ* [black cherry, mazzard; a ſpecies of cherry] *Griotte*, f.

EGYPT (i'-djĭpte), *ſ.* [a large country of Africa] *Egypte*, f.

EI, V. E.

EIDER, *or* EDDER-DUCK (ĕd-ĕr-dcŭk), *ſ.* [St. Cuthbert's duck] *Ederdon* or *Edredon, Canard à duvet*, m.

EIDOURANION (ăĭ-dŏ-ré'-nĭ-cŭne), *ſ.* [an image of heaven, contrived by J. Walker] *Repréſentation du ciel & des aſtres*, f.

EIGHT (éte), *adj.* [of number] *Huit*, Eight hundred, *Huit cents.*

EIGHTEEN, (é'-tīne), *adj. Dix-huit.*

EIGHTEENTH (é'-tĭn'tsh), *adj. Dix-huitième.*

EIGHTFOLD (éte'-fôld), *adv. Huit fois.*

EIGHTH *or* EIGHTTH (étetsh), *adj. Huitième.*

EIGHTIETH (é'-tĭ-ĕtsh), *adj. Quatre-vingtième.*

EIGHTHLY (étetsh'-lé), *adv. Huitièmement, en huitième lieu.*

EIGHTSCORE (éte'-skôre), *adj.* [eight times twenty] *Cent ſoixante.*

EIGHTY (é'-té), *adj.* [eight times ten] *Quatrevingt*; *huitante*, ou *octante* [ces deux derniers ne ſe diſent qu'en Arithmétique]

EIMBEEK, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 51°-46' N. lon. 10°-0' E.] *Eimbeek.*

EINBLINDER, *ſ.* [blind lamprey] *Lamproie aveugle*, f.

‡ EISEL (i'-cĭl), *ſ.* [vinegar] *Vinaigre*, m. *verjus*, m.

EITHER (i'-tzheŭr), *pron. adj.* [whether one or the other, each, both] *L'un* ou *l'autre, l'un, l'un des deux, chaque, chacun, l'un & l'autre.* Either of you ſhall write to me, *L'un* ou *l'autre de vous, l'un de vous deux, l'un de vous m'écrira.* Either of them believing he could deceive the other, *Chacun d'eux s'imaginant pouvoir tromper l'autre.* Some natural beings placed in the confines of two provinces participate ſomething of either, *Certains êtres phyſiques placés ſur les confins de deux régnes ont quelque choſe de l'un & de l'autre.*

EITHER, *conj. Soit ou, ſoit que*: quelquefois auſſi cette particule ne s'exprime point en François. A ſhip is arrived from either Eaſt or Weſt Indies, *Il eſt arrivé un vaiſſeau des Indes ſoit Orientales* ou *Occidentales.* Either your brethren have deceived us, or power confers virtue, *Ou vos frères nous ont trompés, ou la puiſſance donne le mérite.* Either he is a wiſe man or a fool, *Il eſt ſage ou il eſt fou.*

R. *Cette particule eſt quelquefois explétive, & ne s'exprime pas en François.* Ex. Theſe things will *either* profit *or* delight, *Ces choſes ſeront utiles*

ou *détestables*. I will have *either* two *or* none, *J'en veux avoir deux*, ou *point*. 'Tis more than *either* you *or* I could have done, *C'est plus que vous & moi ne pouvions faire, C'est plus que nous ne pouvions faire.*

To EJACULATE (ĭ-djăk'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dart out] *Lancer, éjaculer.*

EJACULATION (ĭ-djăk'-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of darting out] *Elancement*, m. *éjaculation*, f.

EJACULATION [a ſhort and fervent prayer] *Oraiſon jaculatoire*, f. *élan de dévotion*, m.

EJACULATORY (ĭ-djăk'-ĭoŭ-là-teŭr-é), *adj.* [ſudden, ſhort and fervent] *Subit, momentané, jaculatoire.* Ejaculatory repentance, *Repentir ſubit & momentané.* Ejaculatory prayer, *Oraiſon jaculatoire.*

EJACULATORY [in Anatomy] *Ejaculatoire, éjaculateur.* Ejaculatory veſſels, *Les vaiſſeaux éjaculatoires.*

To EJECT (ĭ-djèkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw out, to expel] *Jeter, chaſſer, pouſſer dehors* ; au figuré, *rejeter, ne point admettre, dédaigner.*

EJECTED (ĭ-djèk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Jeté, chaſſé, rejeté.*

EJECTION (ĭ-djèk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ejecting] *Expulſion*, f. [in Med.] *déjection*, f. *évacuation*, f.

EJULATION (ĕd-jĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [lamentation, wailing] *Cri*, m. *plainte*, f. *lamentation*, f.

EKE (ike), *conj.* [alſo, beſide] *Auſſi-bien que, même, en outre, de plus.* Power and eke will, *Le pouvoir & même la volonté.*

To EKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to increaſe] *Augmenter, accroître, aggrandir.*

To EKE OUT [to protract, to lengthen] *Allonger, mettre une alonge, prolonger, élargir* ; au figuré, *perfectionner.* Eking-piece, *Alonge*, f. *about iſſement*, m.

To EKE, *v. n.* [to ſupply, to help] *Servir, aider.* All ekes, *Tout ſert.*

To ELABORATE (ĭ-lăb'-ô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to produce with labour, to improve] *Travailler avec ſoin, peiner, produire avec peine* ; *cultiver, perfectionner.*

ELABORATE, *adj.* Elaborated, *part. adj. Peiné, ſoigné, produit avec peine* ; *travaillé avec ſoin, arrondi.* An elaborate piece of work, *Un ouvrage achevé, poli, limé, parfait.*

¶ Elaborate, *bien travaillé, ſoigné*; well-wrought, *bien fait* ; High y finiſhed, *fini* (ſynon.) : The firſt of theſe is the elegant word, which the others explain by periphraſis ; we underſtand by them a work, on which much time and pains has been beſtowed : but the firſt is more applicable to mental compoſitions ; the others, to works of art, or mechaniſm ; we ſay of a picture, that it is *highly finiſhed* ; of an inlaid table, that it is *well-wrought* ; of a treatiſe that it is *elaborate.*

ELABORATELY (ĭ-lăb'-ô-réte-lé), *adj.* [laboriouſly, accurately] *Avec ſoin, avec beaucoup de travail, exactement.*

ELABORATION (ĭ-lăb'-ô-ré'-cheŭne), [improvement by ſucceſſive operations] *Elaboration*, f. terme de Chymie.

ELABORATORY. V. LABORATORY.

ELÆAGNUS (ĕl'-i-ăg-neŭce), *ſ.* [Bot. wild olive] *Eléagnus*, m. *olivier de Bohême*, m.

ELÆOMELI (ĕl'-ĭ-o-mi-lé), *ſ.* [a ſweet oily baſſam thicker than honey, flowing from the trunk of a tree in Paleſtina] *Eléoméli*, m.

ELÆOSACCHARUM [in Pharmacy ; a mixture of ſugar with a diſtilled oil] *Eléoſaccharum*, m.

To ELANCE (ĭ-lĭn'ce'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to dart out] *Lancer, darder.*

ELAPHOBOLIA, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. Veniſon-feaſts in honour of Diana] *Elaphoboles*, f. pl.

ELAPHOCAMELUS, *ſ.* [Glama, Peruvian camel] *Allocamelus*, m. *Lama*, m. *Paco*, m. *Vigogne*, m.

To ELAPSE (ĭ-lăpſe'), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paſs away] *Paſſer, s'écouler.*

ELAPSED (ĭ-lăp'-ſ't), *adj.* [paſt away] *Ecoulé, paſſé.*

ELASTICAL (ĭ-lăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* ELASTICK (ĭ-lăs'-tik), *adj.* [having the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted, ſpringy] *Elaſtique, qui fait reſſort.*

ELASTICITY (ĭ-lăs'-tĭs-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from which they were diſplaced or conſtrained by any external force] *Elaſticité*, f. *vertu élaſtique*, ou *de reſſort*, f.

ELATE (ĭ-léte'), *adj.* [fluſhed with proſperity, lofty, haughty] *Ennorgueilli, enflé d'orgueil, fier, altier.* A man too ſoon dejected, too ſoon elate, *Un homme trop prompt à s'abattre, & à s'ennorgueillir.*

To ELATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to elevate, to exalt, to puff up] *Ennorgueillir, enfler, rendre fier.* To elate one's ſelf, *S'ennorgueillir.*

ELATED (ĭ-lé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Ennorgueilli, enflé.*

ELATER, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a coleopterous inſect] *Elatere*, m.

ELATERIUM, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy ; preparation of wild cucumber] *Elaterium*, m.

ELATINE *ſ.* [Bot. water-wort ; a vulner. plant] *Elatine*, f. *velvote*, f. *véronique femelle*, f.

ELATION (ĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [haughtineſs, pride] *Enflure*, f. *orgueil*, m.

ELBE, *ſ.* [a large river of North-Germany] *Elbe*, m.

ELBOW (ĕl'-bô), *ſ.* [the next joint of the arm below the ſhoulder ; any flexure or angle] *Le coude* : ſe dit auſſi au figuré pour *un angle, un pli.* To lean on one's elbow, *S'appuyer ſur ſon coude, s'accouder.* My coat is out at the elbow, *Mon juſtaucorps eſt percé au coude.*

* Elbow of land, of a wall, *Coude de terre, coude de muraille.*

* To be at the elbow [to be near, to be at hand] *Etre près de quelqu'un* ou *à côté de lui* : ſe dit en bonne ou mauvaiſe part. Fear nothing, I'll be at thy elbow, *Ne crains rien, je ſerai à côté de toi.* He is always at her elbow, *Il lui fait une cour aſſidue.* You are always at my elbow, *Vous m'importunez ſans ceſſe, vous êtes toujours ſur mon dos.*

ELBOW [in ſea-language ; the angle of a knee or ſtandard] *Enegrure*, f. Elbow in the hawſe, *Tour des cables*, m.

To ELBOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puſh with the elbow] *Pouſſer avec le coude, coudoyer*, au figuré, *éloigner, repouſſer, chaſſer.* One elbows him, *L'un l'a coudoie.* He will elbow (*or* elbow out) all his neighbours, *Il chaſſera tous ſes voiſins.*

To ELBOW, *v. n.* [to jut out in angles] *Faire un coude.*

ELBOW-CHAIR (ĕl-bô-tchère'), *ſ.* [a chair with arms] *Chaiſe à bras*, f. *fauteuil*, m.

ELBOWED (ĕl'-bô'd'), *part. adj. Coudeyé* ; *éloigné, chaſſé.*

ELBOW-GREASE (ĕl-bô-grice'), *ſ.* [pains *or* labour] *Rude travail*, m.

ELBOW-ROOM (ĕl'-bô-roŭme), *ſ.* [room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide] *Coudées-franches*, f. au propre & au figuré. To have elbow-room, *Avoir ſes coudées-franches.*

ELBOW-SHAKER (ĕl'-bô-che'-keŭr), *ſ.* [a gameſter, particularly at dice] *Un joueur de profeſſion, habile au jeu de dé.*

ELD (ĕld), *ſ.* [old age] *Vieilleſſe*, f. *âge décrépit.*

ELD [old people, perſons worn out with years] *Vieilles gens*, f. *vieillards*, m.

ELDER (ĕl'-deŭr), *adj.* [the comparative of old] *Plus âgé, aîné, plus vieux.* The elder of his children, *Le plus âgé de ſes enfans.* His elder ſiſter, *Sa ſœur aînée.* In elder years, *Dans un âge plus vieux, plus avancé.*

ELDER, *ſ. Un ancien.* Elders (ĕl'-deŭrz), *Les anciens, nos pères, nos prédéceſſeurs*, m.

ELDER or Elder-tree, *ſ.* [the name of a tree] *Sureau*, m. Elder-flower, *Fleur de ſureau*, f. Elder-berry, *Graine de ſureau*, f. Elder-ſyrup, *Sirop de ſureau*, m Elder-vinegar, *Vinaigre de ſureau*, m. *vinaigre ſurard.*

ELDERLY (ĕl'-deŭr-lé), *adj.* [no longer young] *âgé, avancé en âge* ; *qui commence à vieillir*, || *vieillot*, || *vieillotte.*

ELDERSHIP (ĕl'-deŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [primogeniture, ſeniority] *Aîneſſe*, f. *ancienneté*, f.

ELDERSHIP, *Charge d'ancien*, f. ou bien *l'aſſemblée des anciens*, terme eccleſiaſtique, f.

ELDEST (ĕl'-dĕſte), *adj.* [*the ſuperlative of* old] *Le plus âgé* de tous, *l'aîné* de tous. The eldeſt brother, *Le plus âgé des frères.* Eldeſt parents, *Le grand-pere & la grand'-mère.*

ELECAMPANE (ĕl-ĭ-kămp'-pene'), *ſ.* [Bot. Helenium, enula-campana, ſcabwort, ſtarwort ; a medic-plant] *Aunée*, f. *énule-campane*, f.

ELECT (ĭ-lĕkt'), *adj.* [choſen] *élu, choiſi, nommé.*

ELECT, *ſ.* [choſen as an object of eternal mercy] *élu, prédeſtiné à la vie éternelle.*

To ELECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chooſe] *élire, choiſir, nommer.*

¶ To elect, *élire* ; to ſelect, *faire choix de* ; to chooſe, *choiſir* (ſynon.) : Of two things we may *chooſe* one ; but *ſelect* always implies to ſingle out from a greater number ; to *elect*, is to fix on a perſon to fill a public ſtation : a lady will tell you, ſhe had no power to *chooſe* a partner in the dance ; but, the maſter of the ceremonies *ſelected* for that purpoſe, a gentleman, who was lately *elected* member of parliament.

ELECTED (ĭ-lĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Choiſi, élu*

ELECTION (ĭ-lĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of chooſing] *Election*, f. *choix*, m. *nomination*, f. After-election or ſecond election, *Accès*, m en parlant de l'élection d'un Pape. I was ſorry to hear with what partiality elections were carried in many places, *J'etois fâché d'apprendre avec quelle partialité les élections ſe faiſoient dans pluſieurs places.*

ELECTION [in Theology] *Prédeſtination*, f.

ELECTION [in Pharmacy ; choice of the medicaments] *Election*, f

ELECTIVE (ĭ-lĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [exerting the power of choice] *Electif.* Sweden was an elective kingdom, *La Suède étoit un royaume électif.* An elective monarchy, *Une monarchie élective.*

ELECTIVELY (ĭ-lĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by choice] *Par choix.*

ELECTOR (ĭ-lĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that has a vote in the choice of any magiſtrate, *or* of the German emperor] *Electeur*, m. *qui choiſit, qui élit.* The electors of the Empire, *Les électeurs de l'Empire.*

ELECTORAL (ĭ-lĕk'-tô-răl), *adj.* [belonging to an elector] *Electoral.* The electoral college, *Le collége électoral*, ou *le collége des électeurs.* Their Electoral Highneſſes, *Leurs Alteſſes Electorales.*

ELECTORATE (ĭ-lĕk'-tô-réte), *ſ.* [the territory of an Elector] *Electorat*, m.

ELECTORESS (ĭ-lĕk-teur-ĕce), *ſ.* [the wife of an Elector] *électrice*, f.

ELECTORSHIP (ĭ-lĕk'-teŭr-chip), *ſ.* [the dignity of an Elector] *Electorat*, m. *dignité d'Electeur*, f.

ELECTRA (ĭ-lĭk' tră), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra] *Electre*, f.

ELECTRE (ĭ lĕk'-teŭr), or ELECTRUM, *ſ.* [amber] *Ambre*, m. *ſuccin*, m. *electrum*, m.

ELECTRICAL (ĭ-lĕk'-trĭ-kăl), *and* ELECTRICK, *adj* [participating ſomething of electricity] *Electrique.*

ELECTRICITY (ĭ-lĕk'-trĭs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [an attractive property in ſome bodies] *Electricité*, f.

ELECTRICITY, *ſ.* [a property in ſome bodies, as in amber, whereby when rubbed they attract

attract other bodies] *L'électricité, f.* Medical electricity (applied to medicinal purposes), *Electricité médicale.*

To ELECTRIFY (ĭ-lĕk'-trĭ-fāĭ), *v. a.* [to communicate the electrick property] *Électriser.*

ELECTRIFIED (ĭ-lĕk'-trĭ-fāĭ'd), *adj.* [from to Electrify] *Électrisé.*

ELECTROMETER (ĭ-lĕk-trŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *s.* [an inſtrument for meaſuring the quantity, and determining the quality of electricity, in any electrified body] * *Électromètre,* m.

ELECTROPHORE (ĭ-lĕk'-tro-fore), *ſ.* [an inſtrument for exhibiting perpetual electricity] * *Électrophore,* m.

ELECTUARY (ĭ-lĕk'-tĭoŭ-ăr-é), *ſ.* [a pharmaceutical compoſition] *Électuaire,* m.

ELEEMOSINARY (ĕl-ĭ-mŏz'-ĭ-năr-é), *adj.* [living upon alms; given in charity] *Qui vit d'aumônes,* ou bien *qu'on donne par charité, en forme d'aumône.*

ELEGANCE (ĕl'-ĭ-găn'ce), *and* ELEGANCY (ĕl'-ĭ-găn'-cé), *ſ.* [beauty of art] *Élégance,* f. *urbanité,* f. *délicateſſe,* f. *bon goût, agrément,* m. *grâce,* f.

ELEGANT (ĕl'-ĭ-găn'te), *adj.* [graceful, nice] *élégant, gracieux, délicat, de bon goût.* Trifles themſelves are elegant in him, *Son goût exquis brille dans les moindres bagatelles.* V. GENTEEL.

ELEGANTLY (ĕl'-ĭ-găn't-lé), *adv.* [neatly, nicely] *Élégamment, avec grâce, avec goût.* He writes elegantly, *Il écrit élégamment, ſon ſtyle a beaucoup de grâces.*

ELEGIACK (ĕl'-ĭ-djāĭ'-ăk), *adj.* [pertaining to elegies] *Élégiaque.*

ELEGY (ĕl'-ĭ-djé), *ſ.* [a mournful poem] *Élégie,* f.

ELEMENT (ĕl'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing] *élément,* m. *ce qui entre dans la compoſition des mixtes.* The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed, *La terre, le feu, l'air & l'eau ſont ordinairement appelés les quatre élémens de notre monde.*

ELEMENT [the proper habitation *or* ſphere] *élement,* m. au figuré, *ce qui fait plaiſir.* Water is the element of fiſh, *L'eau eſt l'élément du poiſſon.*

* Play is your element, *Le jeu eſt votre élément.*

ELEMENTS, *ſ. pl.* [firſt rudiments of any ſcience or art] *élémens,* m. *principes,* m. *rudimens,* m. Elements of painting, *Les élémens, les principes de l'art de peindre.*

To ELEMENT, *v. a.* [to compound of elements] *Compoſer d'élémens* [to conſtitute, to make as a firſt principle] *Conſtituer.*

ELEMENTAL (ĕl-ĭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [produced by ſome of the four elements] *Produit par quelqu'un des quatre élémens.*

ELEMENTARITY (ĕl-ĭ-mĕn'-tăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſimplicity of nature] *état élémentaire,* m.

ELEMENTARY (ĕl-ĭ-mĕn'-tăr-é), *adj.* [uncompounded] *élémentaire.* Elementary water, elementary fire, *Eau élémentaire, feu élémentaire.*

ELEMY (ĭ'-lĕm-é), *ſ.* [a pellucid reſin of a whitiſh colour, flowing from a large and tall tree of the olive kind] *Réſine élémi,* f.

ELENCH (ĕl'-ĕn'k), *ſ.* [an argument, a ſophiſm; an index to a book] *Raiſonnement trompeur; équivoque,* f. *ſophiſme,* m. *paralogiſme,* m. *Index,* m. *indice,* m. *table,* f.

ELEPHANT (ĕl'-ĭ-fănt'te), *ſ.* [the largeſt quadruped] *éléphant,* m. Elephant-driver, *Cornac,* m.

† To make of a fly an elephant, *Faire d'une mouche un éléphant.*

ELEPHANTA (ĕl'-ĭ-făn'-tă), *ſ.* [an iſland on the Weſt coaſt of the Deccan of Hindooſtan] *Iſle de l'Éléphant,* f.

ELEPHANTIASIS (ĕl-ĭ-făn'-tăĭ'-ă-cĭce), *ſ.* [a ſort of leproſy] *Éléphantiaſis,* f. *Ladreſie,* f. *lèpre,* f.

ELEPHANTINE (ĕl-ĭ-făn'-tĭne), *adj.* [pertaining to the elephant] *D'éléphant, Éléphantin, -ine* Elephantine books [among the ancient Romans, records of proceeding acts, &c. of the ſenate, &c.] *Livres éléphantins.*

ELEUS (ĭ'-lĭ-eŭce), *and* ELEUTHERIUS (ĕl-ĭoŭ-tshĭ'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Bacchus] *Eleus, Eleuthérius,* m.

ELLUSINA, *ſ.* [Mythol. Ceres, ſo called from Eleuſis a city of Attica] *Eleuſine,* f.

ELEUSINIA (ĕl-ĭoŭ-sĭn'-ĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. feaſts of Ceres and Proſerpine] *Eleuſinies,* f. pl.

ELEUTHERIA (ĕl-ĭoŭ-tshĭ'-rĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. feaſts in honour of Jupiter] *Eleuthéries,* f. pl.

To ELEVATE (ĕl'-ĭ-vété), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe; to exalt, to dignify; to elate the mind] *Elever, lever en haut, hauſſer;* au figuré, *exalter, réjouir, égayer; enfler, ennorgueillir.* This ſubterranean heat elevates the water out of the abyſs, *Cette chaleur ſouterraine élève les eaux de l'abyme.*

* Wine elevates the ſpirits, *Le vin exalte, égaie les eſprits.*

* His fortune has elevated his mind, *Sa fortune a ennorgueilli.*

ELEVATED (ĕl'-ĭ-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Elevé, exalté, enflé, ennorgueilli, hardi.* High elevated towers, *Tours fort élevées.*

* Elevated thoughts, *Sentimens élevés.*

ELEVATION (ĕl-ĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of raiſing aloft, exaltation, dignity; height] *élévation,* f. au propre & au figuré. The elevation of ſome ſtrata and depreſſion of others, *L'élévation de quelques couches, & l'enfoncement des autres.*

* The Angels have ſeveral degrees of elevation above us, *Les Anges ont pluſieurs degrés d'élévation au deſſus de nous.*

* Elevation of ſpirit, *élévation d'eſprit.* Elevation of the voice, *Hauſſement de la voix,* m.

ELEVATOR (ĕl'-ĭ-vé-teŭr), *ſ.* [raiſer or lifter up; a chirurgical inſtrument] *élévatoire,* m.

ELEVEN (ĭ-lĕv'-v'n), *adj.* [a number] *Onze.*

† * Poſſeſſion is eleven points of law, *La poſſeſſion eſt la meilleure de toutes les prétentions.*

ELEVENTH (ĭ-lĕv'-v'ntsh), *adj. Onzième.*

ELF (ĕlf), *pl.* ELVES (ĕlv'z), *ſ.* [a wandering ſpirit] *Un eſprit follet, un lutin; un démon.*

ELF [a dwarf] *Un nain, un nabot.*

To ELF, *v. a. Entortiller* les cheveux *(de manière qu'on ne puiſſe pas les démêler).*

ELF-LOCK (ĕlf'-lŏk), *ſ.* [knots of hair twiſted by elves] *Boucle,* f. ou *lequette de cheveux,* f.

ELGIN (ĕl'-djĭne), *ſ.* [the county-town of Murrayſhire in Scotland; lat. 57°-37′ N. lon. 3°-15′ W.] *Elgin,* m.

ELICIT (ĭ-lĭs'-ĭte), *adj.* [brought into act] *Réduit en acte, produit, formé, formel.* An elicit act, *Un acte formel.*

ELICITATION (ĭ-lĭs-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in ſchools] *Production formelle* d'un acte, f.

To ELICITE (ĕl-ĭ-ſāĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike out] *Extraire, tirer.*

ELICIUS (ĭ-lĭ'-cheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Jupiter] *Elicius,* m.

ELICHRYSUM, *ſ.* [Bot. goldy locks, cudweed] *Eternelle,* f. *immortelle dorée,* f.

To ELIDE (ĭ-lāĭde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break in pieces] *Couper en pièces, élider.*

ELIGIBILITY (ĕl'-ĭ-djĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [worthineſs to be choſen] *Qualité qui rend digne d'être élu; éligibilité,* f.

ELIGIBLE (ĕl'-ĭ-djĭ-bl'), *adj.* [fit to be choſen] *Eligible, digne d'être choiſi.*

ELIGIBLENESS (ĕl-ĭ-djĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [preferableneſs] V. ELIGIBILITY.

ELIQUATION (ĕl-ĭ-koŭé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Metallurgy; the ſeparation of the different parts of mixed bodies; a ſort of precipitation by fuſion] *Liquation,* f.

ELIRE, V. CONGE D'ELIRE.

ELISION (ĭ-lĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cutting off, diviſion] *Eliſion, f. diviſion,* f. *ſéparation de parties,* f. The eliſion of a vowel, *L'éliſion d'une voyelle.* The eliſion of the air, *La diviſion des particules de l'air.*

N. B. The eliſion of a final conſonant in participles ſhould never take place; and even that of *e* is now diſuſed, except in poetry: *ſtunned,* for inſtance, may ſometimes be ſpelled *ſtunn'd,* but never *ſtun'd.*

ELIXATION (ĕl-ĭk-ſé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of boiling] *L'action de bouillir, de fermenter, de cuire à petit feu: Elixation,* f. *Coction* des alimens dans l'eſtomac, f.

ELIXIR (ĭ-lĭk'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [the extract *or* quinteſſence of any thing; a cordial] *Elixir,* m. *extrait,* m. *quinteſſence,* f.

ELK (ĕlk), *ſ.* [Alce; a wild animal of the ſtag-kind] *élan,* m.

ELL (ĕl), *ſ.* [a meaſure containing a yard and a quarter] *Aune,* f. Meaſuring by ells, *Aunage,* m. To meaſure by the ell, *Auner.*

ELLIPSIS (ĕl-lĭp'-ſĭce), *ſ.* [a figure of Rhetorick] *Ellipſe,* f. [in Geometry] *Ellipſe,* f. or *ovale,* m.

ELLIPTICAL (ĕl-lĭp'-tĭ-kĕl), *and* ELLIPTICK (ĕl-lĭp'-tĭk), *adj.* [having the form of an ellipſis] *Elliptique, ovale.*

ELM (ĕlme), *ſ.* [a ſort of tree] *Orme,* m. A young elm, *Un ormeau, petit orme.*

ELN (ĕlne), *ſ.* [a meaſure of three feet and an inch] *Meſure de trois pieds & un pouce,* f.

ELOCUTION (ĕl-ô-kĭoŭ'-cheŭne), *ſ.* diction, choice of words; eloquence, oratorical pronunciation] *Elocution,* f. *diction,* f. *expreſſion,* f. *éloquence,* f.

ELOGY (ĕl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [praiſe, panegyrick] *Éloge,* m. *panégyrique,* m.

ELOIDES (ĭ-lô'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. Nymphs of Bacchus] *Elcides,* f. pl.

‡ To ELOIGNE (ĕl'-ŏïne), *v. a.* [to put at diſtance] *Éloigner.*

‡ ELOIGNED, *adj.* [ſent away, removed] *éloigné.*

To ELONGATE (ĭ-lŏn'-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lengthen] *Alonger, étendre.*

ELONGATION (ĕl-ŏn'-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of lengthening] *Prolongement,* m.

ELONGATION, *ſ.* [diſtance, departure, removal] *Diſtance,* f. *eſpace,* f. *éloignement,* m. *départ,* m. *ſéparation,* f.

ELONGATION, *ſ.* [in Aſtron. diſtance of a planet from the ſun] *élongation,* f.

To ELOPE (ĭ-lôpe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to run away, to break looſe, to eſcape] *S'en aller, s'évader, s'enfuir; quitter ſon mari pour ſuivre un adultère.*

ELOPEMENT (ĭ-lôpe'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [departure from juſt reſtraint] *Evaſion,* f. *fuite,* f. ſur-tout d'une femme qui quitte ſon mari pour ſuivre un adultère.

ELOQUENCE (ĕl'-ô-koŭĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the art of ſpeaking well and perſuading; elegant language uttered with fluency] *Eloquence,* f. *L'art de bien dire & de perſuader,* ‡ *faconde,* f. ‖ *bien-dire,* m. True eloquence conſiſts in ſpeaking what is fit, and no more than what is fit, *La vraie eloquence conſiſte à dire ce qu'il faut, & à ne dire que ce qu'il faut.* A maſter of eloquence, *Un rhéteur;* au figuré, *un puriſte, un beau parleur, un homme qui ſe pique de bien parler.* V. ORATORY.

ELOQUENT (ĕl'-ô-koŭĕn't), *adj.* [having the power of oratory] *éloquent,* ‖ *bien-disant,* ‡ *enlangage.* An eloquent orator, diſcourſe, &c. *Un orateur éloquent; un diſcours éloquent,* &c.

* Silence is ſometimes more eloquent than words, *Il y a un ſilence plus éloquent que les paroles.*

ELOQUENTLY (ĕl'-ô-koŭĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with eloquence] *éloquemment, avec éloquence, oratoirement.*

To ELOYN, V. To Eloigne.

ELSE (ĕlse), *pron. adj.* [other, one beſides] *Autre.* He or any elſe, *Lui ou quelqu'autre.* No body elſe, *Nul autre, Aucun autre.* Nothing elſe, *Rien autre.* He did it when he had nothing elſe to do, *Il le fit lorſqu'il n'avoit rien autre à faire.* No where elſe, *Nulle autre part.*

Else, *conj.* [otherways; beſides, except] *Autrement, ou.* Go your ways, or elſe I ſhall fall upon you, *Paſſez votre chemin, autrement je me jetterai ſur vous.* By an internal impreſſion, or elſe by external effects, *Par une impreſſion intérieure, ou par des effets extérieurs.*

ELSEWHERE (ĕlse'-hoŭĕre), *adv.* [in any other place] *Ailleurs, quelqu'autre part, en quelque autre endroit.*

ELSINORE, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Denmark on the ſound; lat. 56°-0′ N. long. 13°-23′ E.] *Elſenore* ou *Helſingore*, m.

To ELUCIDATE (i-lĭou'-cĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain, to clear] *Eclaircir, expliquer, développer.*

ELUCIDATED (i-lĭou'-cĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Eclairci, expliqué, développé.*

ELUCIDATION (i-lĭoŭ-cĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [explanation] *élucidation, f. éclairciſſement*, m. *explication, f. jour*, m. In order to the elucidation of this matter, *Pour répandre plus de jour ſur cette matière.*

ELUCIDATOR (i-lĭou'-cĭ-dé-teŭr), *ſ.* [explainer] *Qui explique; commentateur*, m.

ELUCUBRATED (i-lĭou'-kĭoŭ-bre-tĕd), *adj.* [elaborate] *Poli, travaillé, limé.*

ELUCUBRATION (i-lĭoo'-kĭoŭ-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [lucubration] *Elucubration*, f.

To ELUDE (i-lĭoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ware, to avoid by artifice] *éluder, éviter, eſquiver.*

ELUDED (i-lĭou'-dĕd), *adj.* [avoided] *éludé, évité, eſquivé.*

ELVE-LOCK. V. Elf-lock.

ELVES (ĕlv'z) *C'eſt le pluriel d'*Elf.

ELUMBATED (i-leŭm'-bé-tĕd), *adj.* [weakened in the loins] *foible de reins,* * *éreinté.*

ELUSION (i-lĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [an artifice, evaſion] *Fraude*, f. *artifice*, m.

ELUSIVE (i-lĭou'-cĭv'), *adj.* [practiſing eluſion, uſing arts to eſcape] *Qui élude, qui échappe par artifice.*

ELUSORY (i-lĭou'-ſeŭr-é), *adj.* [tending to elude] *Trompeur, il'uſoire.*

To ELUTE (i-lĭoute'), *v. a.* [to waſh off] *Laver, nettoyer.*

To ELUTRIATE (i-lĭou'-trĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to decant, to ſtrain out] *Décanter, tranſvaſer, tirer à clair, ſoutirer.*

ELUTRIATION (i-lĭoŭ-trĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Metallurgy; the ſeparating of lighter matters from the mixed ores of metals, by means of water] *Lavage de la mine*, m.

ELVERS (ĕl'-verz), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall eels] *Petites Anguilles*, f. pl.

ELY (i'-lé), *ſ.* [an Epiſc. town of Cambridgeſhire; lat. 52°-24′ N. long. 0°-9′ E.] *Ely*, m.

ELYSIAN (i-lĭ'-zĭ-ăne), *adj.* [belonging to Elyſium, pertaining to bliſs] *Elyſée.* The Elyſian Fields, *Les champs élyſées* ou *élyſiens.*

ELYSIUM (i-lĭ'-zĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Myth.] the abode of the happy, and paradiſe of the heathens; any place exquiſitely pleaſant] *Elyſée*, m.

ELYTRA (i-lĭ'-tră), *ſ.* [Wing-caſes of the ſcarabs, &c.] *Etuis*, m. pl. *fourreaux*, m pl. *élytres*, m. pl.

ELYTROIDES (i-lăĭ'-trŏ-ĭ-dĕz), *ſ.* [Anat. a coat or tunic of the teſticles] *Elytroïde*, f. *la membrane élytroïde*, f.

'EM (ĕme), contracted from them, which ſee. *Eux, elles, les, leur.* I am to ſee 'em, *Je dois les voir.* I have no power over 'em, *Je n'ai aucun pouvoir ſur eux.* I have no power over 'em, *Je n'ai aucun pouvoir ſur elles.* I am to ſpeak to 'em, *Je dois leur parler.* I have ſpoken to 'em, *Je leur ai parlé.* I am to ſend 'em, *Je dois les envoyer.* I have ſent 'em, *Je les ai envoyés

week in which an ember-day falls] *Semaine des quatre-temps*, f.

To EMBEZZLE (ĕm'-bĕz'-zl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to waſte] *Gater, diſſiper.* You have embezzled my goods, *Vous avez gâté mes meubles.* He has embezzled his fortune, *Il a diſſipé ſon bien.*

To EMBEZZLE [to appropriate by breach of truſt] *Voler, divertir, diſſiper, convertir à ſon uſage, s'approprier, malverſer.* He had embezzled the King's treaſure, *Il avoit diſſipé le tréſor royal. Il s'étoit approprié les deniers du Roi.*

EMBEZZLED (ĕm'-bĕz'-zl'd), *aaj. Gâté, diſſipé, volé,* &c.

EMBEZZLEMENT (ĕm'-bĕz'-zl'-mĕn'te), *and* EMBEZZLING (ĕm'-bĕz'-zlĭn'gne), *ſ* [the act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt; waſte] *L'act on de s'approprier ce qu'on a en dépôt; dégât,* m. *diſſipation, f. malverſation, f. grivelée, f. péculat,* m. The embezzlement of the public treaſure, *La diſſipation des deniers publics.*

To EMBLAZE (ĕm'-blĕ'-zĕ'), *or* EMBLAZON (ĕm'-blĕ'-zn), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn with figures of Heraldry] *Orner d'armoiries,* ou ſimplement, *orner* de quelque choſe de brillant.

EMBLEM (ĕm'-blĕme), *ſ.* [a ſymbol] *Emblême,* f. *ſymbole,* m. *attribut,* m.

To EMBLEM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repreſent with emblems] *Repréſenter, figurer d'une manière emblématique.*

EMBLEMATICAL (ĕm'-blĭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *or* EMBLEMATICK (ĕm'-blĭ-măt'-ĭk), *aaj* [compriſing an emblem, alluſive] *Emblématique, allégorique.*

EMBLEMATICALLY (ĕm'-blĭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in the manner of emblems] *D'une manière figurée, d'une manière emblématique.*

EMBLEMATIST (ĕm-blĕm'-ă-tĭſte), *ſ.* [a writer of emblems] *Un faiſeur d'emblêmes.*

EMBLEMENTS (ĕm'-blĭ-mĕn'ts), *ſ. pl.* [in Law; the profits of land which has been ſowed] *Les revenus, ou le rapport d'une terre qu'on a enſemencée.*

EMBOLISM (ĕm'-bô-lĭzm), *ſ.* [intercalation] *Intercalation,* f. *emboliſme,* m.

EMBOLISMIC (ĕm'-bô-lĭz-mĭk), *adj.* [inſerted in, intercalary] *Emboliſmique, intercalaire.*

EMBOLUS (ĕm'-bô-leŭce), *ſ.* [ſucker of a ſyringe, &c.] *Piſton.* m.

To EMBOSS (ĕm'-bŏce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to engrave with relief] *Relever en boſſe, graver en relief, ciſeler.*

EMBOSS'D (ĕm'-bŏs't'), *part. adj. Relevé en boſſe; en relief, boſſelé.* Embоſſed-work, *Ouvrage en boſſe,* ou *en relief; relief,* m.

EMBOSSING (ĕm'-bŏs'-mĕn'te), *ſ* [riſing work] *Relief,* m. *ſaillie,* f. *boſſage,* m. d'Architecture, m. *boſſelage,* m. d'Orfévrerie, m. *Boſſelure,* f. de Botanique, f.

To EMBOTTLE (ĕm'-bŏt'-tl'), V. To BOTTLE.

To EMBOWEL (ĕm'-bŭoŭ'-ĕl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to eviſcerate] *Arracher les entrailles.*

EMBOWELLED (ĕm'-bŭoŭ'-ĕl'd), *aaj* [eviſcerated] *A qui on a arraché les entrailles, éventré*

EMBOWELLED [impregnated, filled] *Rempli, qui renferme dans ſes entrailles.* Mountains embowelled with rich mines, *Des montagnes qui renferment de riches mines dans leurs entrailles.*

To EMBRACE (ĕm'-brăce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hold in the arms] *Embraſſer, tenir ou prendre entre ſes bras.*

* To embrace [to ſeize ardently] *Embraſſer, ſaiſir, adopter.* To embrace an opinion, *Embraſſer, adopter une opinion* He embraced the occaſion, *Il ſaiſit l'occaſion de partir.*

* To embrace [to include, to contain] *Embraſſer.*

EMBRACED (ĕm'-brăs't'), *part. adj. Embraſſé, ſaiſi, adopté.*

EMBRACEMENT (ĕm'-brăce'-mĕn'te), EMBRACE (ĕm'-brăce), *or* EMBRACING (ĕm'-brĭé'-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [claſp in the arms, hug, claſp] *Embraſſade,* f. *embraſſement,* m.

EMBRACER (ĕm'-brĕ'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon embracing] *Celui* ou *celle qui embraſſe;* §‖ *embraſſeur, embraſſeuſe,* f.

EMBRACEOUR, *or* EMBRASOUR. *ſ.* [a law-term] *Celui qui cherche à corrompre un juge,* ou *un juré.*

EMBRACERY (ĕm'-bré'-ceŭr-é), *ſ.* [a law-term] *Le crime de corrompre* ou *de gagner un juge,* ou *un juré.*

EMBRASURE (ĕm'-brā-zĭoure'), *ſ* [in fortification, an aperture in the wall, or battlement] *Embraſure,* f.

EMBRASURE [in Architecture, ſplay, an enlargement within-ſide the wall] *Embraſure,* f. ou plutôt *Ebraſure,* f.

To EMBROCATE (ĕm'-brô-kéte), *v. a. Frotter avec des liqueurs médicinales, faire une embrocation.*

EMBROCATION (ĕm'-brô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of rubbing or chafing a ſwelled, wrenched, or inflammed part with medicinal juices or liquors] *Embrocation,* f. *arroſement,* m. *fomentation,* f.

To EMBROIDER (ĕm'-brŏï'-deŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to border with figured work] *Broder.*

EMBROIDERER (ĕm'-brŏï'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* one that adorns with embroidery] *Brodeur,* m. *brodeuſe,* f.

EMBROIDERING (ĕm'-brŏï'-deŭr-in'gne), *and* EMBROIDERY (ĕm'-brŏï'-deŭr-é), *ſ. L'action de broder; broderie,* f. Flat embroidery, *Broderie plate.*

To EMBROIL (ĕm'-brŏïl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confuſe; to involve in trouble by diſcord] *Brouiller,* au propre & au figuré; *Mettre en confuſion, en déſordre, en déjunion; diviſer, déſunir, déranger.*

EMBROILED (ĕm'-brŏïl'd), *part. adj. Brouillé, diviſé.* The royal houſe was embroiled in civil war, *La famille royale étoit diviſée par une guerre civile.*

EMBROILING (ĕm'-brŏïl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de brouiller, brouillerie,* f.

EMBRYO (ĕm'-brĭ-ô), *or* EMBRYON (ĕm'-brĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [the offſpring yet unfiniſhed in the womb] *Fœtus,* m. *embryon,* m. au figuré, *ébauche,* f *ouvrage imparfait.*

EMBRYOLOGY (ĕm'-brĭ-ŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* treatiſe on the embryo] *Embryologie,* f.

EMBRYOTOMY (ĕm'-brĭ-ŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ* [Anat diſſection of the embryo] *Embryotomie,* f.

EMBRYULKIA (ĕm'-brĭ-eŭl'-kĭ-ă), *ſ.* [in Surgery; an operation of extracting the child out of the mother's womb] *Embriulkie,* f.

EMBRYULCUS (ĕm'-brĭ-eŭl'-keŭce), *ſ* [in Surgery] V FORCEPS.

To EMEW, EMEU, *ſ.* [Caſſowary; a large Indian bird *Emeu, émeu,* m *Caſar,* m

‡ EMENDALS (ĭ-mĕn'-dălz), *ſ* [ſmall money in bank in the ſtock of the inner-temple's houſe] *Ce qu'on noſe dans le fonds de la ſociété du temple à Londre.*

EMENDABLE (ĭ-mĕn'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [corrigible] *Suſceptible de correction, de réforme, corrigible.*

EMENDATION (ĕm-ĕn-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* correction] *Correction,* f. *amendement,* m. *réforme,* f

EMENDATOR (ĕm-ĕn-dé'-teŭr), *ſ* [corrector, improver] *Correcteur,* m.

EMERALD (ĕm'-ĕ-răld), *ſ* [a precious ſtone] *Emeraude,* f. pierre précieuſe de couleur verte. Rough emeralds, *Meraudes,* m pl

To EMERGE (ĭ-mĕrje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to riſe out, to iſſue] *Sortir, s'élever, ſe tirer.* A light emerged from that darkneſs, *Une lumière ſortit de ces ténèbres profondes.* The nation will hardly emerge out of that ſtate of depreſſion, *La nation aura de la peine à ſe tirer de cet état d'abaiſſement.*

EMERGENCE (ĭ-mĕr'-djĕn'ce), *and* EMERGENCY (ĭ-mĕr'-djĕn'-cé), *ſ* [the act of riſing out of any fluid; any ſudden occaſion; preſſing neceſſity] *L'action de paroître, apparition,* f. *ſortie,* f. *occurrence,* f. *rencontre,* f. *incident,* m. *occaſion,* f. *événement fortuit.*

EMERGENT (ĭ-mĕr' djĕn'te), *adj.* [riſing out; ſudden, unexpected] *Qui paroît, qui ſort, qui provient, naiſſant; imprévu, inattendu, ſubit.* Neceſſity emergent from the things themſelves, *Néceſſité qui provient des choſes mêmes.* My emergent fortune, *Ma fortune naiſſante.* An emergent occaſion, *Une occaſion imprévue.*

EMERGENT [in Aſtronomy, in ſpeaking of the light] *Emergent.* The emergent rays, *Les rayons émergens.*

EMEROIDS (ĕm'-ĕr-ŏïdz), *ſ. pl.* corrupted from Hemorroids; which ſee.

EMERSION (ĭ-mĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Aſtron. when a planet begins to re-appear after having been eclipſed] ‡ *Récuperation,* f. *emerſion,* f.

EMERUS, *ſ.* [Bot. ſcorpion-ſenna, baſtard ſenna; an ornamental ſhrub] *Emérus,* m. *Jécuridaca,* m *ſené ſauvage,* m.

EMERY, *ſ.* [a ſort of metallic ſtone; an iron-ore] *Emeri,* pierre à polir, m.

Lapidary's emery (the emery taken off from the lapidary's wheel) *Boue d'émeri,* f.

EMETICAL (ĭ-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* Emetick (ĭ-mĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [having the quality of provoking vomits] *Emétique, vomitif.* Emetic virtue *or* effect, *Emécité,* f.

EMETICK, *ſ.* [a medicine to induce puking] *Emétique,* m. *vomitif,* m. *vomitoire,* m.

EMETOCATHARTICUM (ĭ-mĕt'-ô-k-tshar'-tĭ-keŭme), *ſ.* [a medicine which both vomits and purges] *Eméto-cathartique, ſ. & adj.* m.

EMEU, *ſ.* [caſſowary] V. EME.

EMIGRANT (ĕm'-ĭ-grăn'te), *ſ.* [a refugee] *Emigré,* m.

To EMIGRATE (ĕm'-ĭ-gréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to remove from one country to another] *Sortir d'un pays, le quitter pour aller s'établir dans un autre; émigrer.*

EMIGRATION (ĕm-ĭ-gré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [change of habitation] *Emigration,* f

EMINENCE (ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn'ce), *and* EMINENCY (ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [altineſs, height; diſtinction] *Hauteur,* f. *éminence,* f. *jumant,* m. *élévation,* f. au figuré, *commandement,* m. de Guerre, m *diſtinction,* f. *excellence,* f. ountains abound with different vegetables, every eminency affording new kinds, *Les montagnes abondent en végétaux de différentes eſpèces, chaque hauteur en produiſant de nouvelles.*

* Judges and lawyers of eminency, *Des juges & des avocats de diſtinction.*

EMINENCY [a title given to cardinals] *Eminence,* f.

EMINENT (ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn'te), *adj.* [high, lofty; dignified, conſpicuous] *Eminent, haut, élevé;* au figuré, *diſtingué, conſidérable, illuſtre, éclatant, éminent, grand.* An eminent place, *Un endroit élevé.* Eminent in the highest degree, *Supérieurement, te.* V. DISTINGUISHED. V. IMINENT

* An eminent quality, *Une qualité éminente.* Eminent in learning and wiſdom, *Eminent en ſavoir & en ſageſſe.* She is eminent for a ſingular piety, *Elle ſe diſtingue par une piété ſincère.*

Moſt eminent, *Eminentiſſime,* en parlant d'un Cardinal.

N. B *Quelques écrivains emploient, mais à tort, cet adjectif dans le ſens de* imminent.

EMINENTLY (ĕm' ĭ-nĕn'-té), *adv.* [conſpicuouſly; in a high degree] *Eminemment, au ſuprême*

suprême degré, par excellence.

EMIR (i'-mïr), *ſ.* [a title given to the deſcendants of Mahomet; a Turkiſh lord] *Emir*, m. V. MIRZA.

EMISSARY (ĕm'-ïs-sŭr-é), *ſ.* [one ſent on a private meſſage; a ſpy, a ſecret agent] *Emiſſaire*, m. *eſpion*, m. The Jeſuits ſent over emiſſaries, *Les Jéſuites envoyèrent des emiſſaires*

EMISSION (ï-miſh'-ŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſending out; vent] *Emiſſion*, f. *influence*, f. Benign emiſſions of the ſun, *Les bénignes influences du ſoleil.*

To EMIT (ï-mït'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to ſend forth] *Jeter, pouſſer dehors, envoyer, darder, lancer, vomir.*

To EMIT RAYS (to ſparkle, to be brilliant, ſaid of diamonds, &c.) *Chatoyer.*

EMITES *ſ.* [Chermites; a beautiful ſpecies of white marble] *Emites*, f. *Alabaſtrite*, f.

EMITTED (ĕ-mït'-tĕd), *part. adj. Jeté, pouſſé dehors, envoyé, dardé, lancé.*

EMMANUEL (ĕm-măn'-ïoŭ-ĕl'), *ſ.* [one of the names of the Meſſiah; God with us] *Emmanuel*, m. *Dieu avec nous.*

EMMENAGOGUES (ĕm'-mĕn-ă-gôg'z), *ſ.* [in Med. remedies to promote the menſes] *Emménagogues*, m. pl.

EMMERICK, *ſ.* [a large, rich, and handſome town of Germany in the duchy of Cleves; lat. 51°45′ N. long. 6°-4′ E.] *Emmerick*, m.

EMMET (ĕm'-ïte), *ſ.* [an ant, a piſmire] *Fourmi*, f.

EMMIELLURE, *ſ.* [in Farriery; cataplaſm] *Emmiellure*, f.

To EMMEW (ĕm'-mïoŭ), *v. a.* [to coop up] *Mettre dans une mue, * mettre en cage.*

EMOLLIENT (ï-mol'-ïĕn'te), *adj.* [ſoftening] *Emollient, lenitif, adouciſſant.* An emollient decoction, *Une décoction emolliente.*

EMOLLIENTS, *ſ. pl. Lénitifs*, m. pl. *remèdes emolliens*, m.

EMOLUMENT (ï-mŏl'-ïoŭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [profit] *Emolument*, m. *profit*, m. *gain*, m. *ſalaire*, m. V. GAIN.

EMOTION (ï-mô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſturbance of mind] *Emotion*, f. *agitation*, f. *trouble*, m. *altération*, f.

To EMPALE (ĕm'-pâle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fortify with pales] *Paliſſader, entourer de Paliſſades*; au figuré, *entourer, enfermer* avec quoi que ce ſoit. To empale a piece of ground, *Paliſſader un terrein, un champ*; *faire un enclos.*

To EMPALE [to put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright] *Empaler.*

To EMPALE [in Heraldry; to cut a coat of arms into two] *Partager*, ou *couper en deux.*

EMPALED (ĕm'-pâl'd'), *part. adj. Paliſſadé; empalé.*

EMPALEMENT (ĕm'-pâle'-mĕn'te, *ſ.* [Bot. the cup of the flower of a plant] *Calice*, m.

EMPANNEL (ĕm'-păn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [the writing the names of a jury] *Nomination* ou *choix de Jurés pour le jugement d'un procès*, f. m.

To EMPANNEL -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to ſummon to ſerve on a jury] *Nommer* ou *choiſir pour juge.* To empannel a jury, *Nommer un juré.*

EMPANNELLED (ĕm'-pan'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Nommé, choiſi pour juge.*

EMPARLANCE (ĕm'-par'-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [a law-term] *Interlocutoire*, m

EMPASM (ĕm'-păzme), *ſ.* [a perfumed powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body] *Empaſme*, m.

To EMPASSION (ĕm'-păch'-eŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to affect ſtrongly] *Paſſionner, émouvoir fortement.*

EMPASSIONED (ĕm'-păch'-eŭn'd), *part. adj. Paſſionné, fortement ému.*

To EMPASTE, V. To IMPASTE.

EMPEOPLE (ĕm'-pï'-pl'), *v. a. Former un peuple*, ou *une ſociété.*

EMPERESS (ĕm'-pï-rĕce. *ou* ĕm'-prĕce), *ſ.* [a woman invested with imperial power] *Impératrice*, f.

EMPEROR (ĕm'-pĕr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king] *Empereur*, m. The emperor of Germany, *L'empereur d'Allemagne.*

EMPEROUR [a ſort of butterfly] *Empereur*, m.

‡ EMPERY. V. EMPIRE.

EMPETRUM (ĕm pi'-treŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. berry bearing heath; a medicinal plant] *Empetrum*, m. [a plant growing in Portugal] *Camarigne*, f.

EMPHASIS (ĕm'-fă-cïce), *ſ.* [force of expreſſion, ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence] *Emphaſe*, f. *énergie*, f. *force d'expreſſion*, f. His ſtyle has force and emphaſis, *Son ſtyle a de l'énergie & de l'emphaſe.*

EMPHATICAL (ĕm'-făt'-ïk-ăl), *and* EMPHATIC (ĕm'-făt'-ïk), *adj.* [ſignificant] *Emphatique.* An emphatical expreſſion, *Une expreſſion emphatique.*

EMPHATICALLY (ĕm'-făt'-ï kăl-é), *adv.* [ſtrongly] *Emphatiquement, avec emphaſe.*

EMPHRACTIC (ĕm'-frăk'-tïk), *adj.* [Pharm. emplaſtic] *Emphractique.*

EMPHRAXIS (ĕm'-frăk'-ſïce), *ſ.* [in Med. an obſtruction in any part] V. OBSTRUCTION.

EMPHYSEMA (ĕm-făï-ci'-mă), *ſ.* [in Med. a windy ſwelling] *Emphyſème*, m.

EMPHYSEMATOUS (ĕm'-făï-ci'-măteŭce), *adj.* [bloated, ſwollen] *Emphyſémateux, enflé.*

EMPHYTEUSIS (ĕm'-făï-tïou'-cïce), *ſ.* [in Law; the letting out of poor barren lands for ever; or upon a long leaſe] *Emphytéoſe*, f. *albergeage*, m.

To EMPIERCE (ĕm'-pïrce'). V. To PIERCE.

EMPIRE (ĕm'-păïeŭr), *ſ.* [imperial power or dominion] *Empire*, m. The empire of Germany, *L'empire d'Allemagne.* An author or medal of the latter empire, *Auteur*, m. ou *médaille du bas empire*, f.

¶ Empire, *empire*; kingdom, *royaume* (ſynon.): The word *empire* conveys an idea of a vaſt territory, compoſed of various people; whereas, that of *kingdom* implies one more bounded, and more united. The world is well acquainted with the diverſity of people and nations, contained in the *empire* of Germany, the *empire* of Ruſſia, the Ottoman *empire*; on the other hand, in thoſe ſtates that bear the name of *kingdom*, as England, Spain, &c. the diviſion of provinces, does not deſtroy the unity of the people. There is in *kingdoms* a uniformity of fundamental laws, and it is from this uniformity, or ſingle government, that the words *king* and *kingdom* take their riſe. But it is not the ſame with *empires*, one part of which is ſometimes governed by fundamental laws, very different from thoſe, by which another part of the ſame *empire* is governed; hence it is, that there are many ſovereigns and *kingdoms* in the ſame *empire.*

* EMPIRE [command, power, authority] *Empire*, m. *commandement*, m. *puiſſance*, f. *autorité*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *domination*, f.

EMPIRIC (ĕm'-pï-rïk), *ſ.* [a quack] *Empirique*, m. *charlatan*, m.

EMPIRICAL (ĕm'-pïr'-ï-kăl), *or* EMPIRICK (ĕm'-pïr'-ïk), *adj.* [verſed in experiments, practiſed only by rote] *Empirique.* An empirical doctor, *Un médecin empirique.*

EMPIRICALLY (ĕm'-pïr'-ï-kăl-é), *adv. En empirique, en jugeant des choſes par l'expérience, empiriquement.*

EMPIRISM (ĕm'-pïr'-ïzm), *or* EMPIRICISM (ĕm'-pïr'-ï-cïzm), *ſ.* [quackery] *Empiriſme*, m. *charlatanerie*, f. *le métier d'empirique.*

EMPLASTER (ĕm'-plăs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a plaſter] *Emplâtre*, m.

To EMPLASTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a plaſter] *Mettre un emplâtre.*

EMPLASTERED (ĕm'-plăs'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Couvert d'un emplâtre.*

EMPLASTICK (ĕm'-plăs'-tïk), *adj.* [viſcuous, fit to be applied as a plaſter] *Viſqueux, propre à ſervir d'emplâtre*; *emplaſtique*, *emphractique.*

EMPLASTICS (ĕm-plăs'-tïks), *ſ. pl. Emplâtres*, m. pl.

EMPLASTRATION (ĕm'-plăs-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; applying a ſalve or plaſter: in Gardening, a grafting by inoculation] *Emplaſtration*, f. *ente en couſſon*, f.

To EMPLEAD (ĕm'-plïde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſue at law] *Pourſuivre en juſtice.*

EMPLEADABLE (ĕm'-plï'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be ſued at law] *Qu'on peut pourſuivre en juſtice, à qui on peut faire le procès.*

EMPLOY (ĕm'-plŏĕ'), *ſ.* [buſineſs, public office] *Affaire*, f. *emploi*, m. *charge*, f. *office*, m. *occupation*, f. *uſage*, m.

To EMPLOY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep at work; to uſe; to commiſſion; to ſpend] *Employer, occuper, ſe ſervir.* To employ one in or about a buſineſs, *Employer quelqu'un dans une affaire.* He is employed on ſerious ſubjects, *Il eſt occupé d'objets importans.* He ſhall be employed in ſuperior works, *On ſe ſervira de lui pour des ouvrages d'un genre ſupérieur.* To employ one's life in pleaſures, *Employer ſa vie à ſe divertir, la paſſer dans les plaiſirs*

EMPLOYABLE (ĕm'-plŏĕ'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [fit per for uſe] *Qu'on peut employer, qui peut ſervir.*

EMPLOYED (ĕm'-plŏĕ'd'), *part. adj. Employé, occupé.* To keep one employed, *Donner de l'occupation à quelqu'un*; *le tenir en haleine.*

EMPLOYER (ĕm' plŏĕ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that employs] *Celui* ou *celle qui emploie, commettant*, m.

EMPLOYMENT (ĕm'-plŏĕ'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [buſineſs, office, ſituation] *Emploi*, m. *charge*, f. *office*, m. *affaire*, f. *occupation*, f. *condition*, f. If any employment upon earth be honourable, theirs was, *S'il y avoit un emploi honorable ſur la terre, c'étoit le leur.*

To EMPOISON (ĕm'-pŏï'-z'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to taint, to deſtroy with poiſon] *Empoiſonner.*

EMPOISONED (ĕm'-pŏï'-z'n'd), *part. adj. Empoiſonné.*

EMPOISONER (ĕm'-pŏï'-z'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [poiſoner] *Empoiſonneur, empoiſonneuſe.*

EMPOISONMENT (ĕm'-pŏï'-z'n-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of poiſoning] *Empoiſonnement*, m.

EMPORETIC (ĕm' pô-rĕt'-ïk), *adj.* [uſed at market] *De marché, de marchand* Emporetic paper, *Papier gris, qui ſert à envelopper*, m. *maculature*, f.

EMPORIUM (ĕm'-pô'-rï-eŭme), *ſ.* [a great city or market-town by way of eminence] *Ville marchande, ville d'entrepôt*, f.

To EMPOVERISH (ĕm-pŏv'-ĕr-ïche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make poor] *Appauvrir, rendre pauvre*

To EMPOVERISH [to leſſen the fertility of a ſoil] *Appauvrir, empêcher*, ou *diminuer la fertilité.*

EMPOVERISHED (ĕm'-pŏv'-ĕr-ïch't), *part. adj. Appauvri, devenu pauvre.*

EMPOVERISHING (ĕm'-pŏv'-ĕr-ïch-ïn'gne), *and* EMPOVERISHMENT (ĕm'-pŏv'-ĕr-ïche-mĕn'te), *ſ* [diminution, waſte] *L'action d'appauvrir, appauvriſſement*, m.

To EMPOWER (ĕm'-păoŭ'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to authoriſe; to enable] *Autoriſer, commettre*; *mettre en état de . . .*

EMPOWERED (ĕm'-păoŭ'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Autoriſé, commis.* She was empowered to do ſo, *Elle étoit autoriſé à agir ainſi.*

EMPOWERING (ĕm'-păoŭ'-eŭr-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [commiſſion] *Autoriſation*, f.

EMPRESS (ĕm'-prĕce), *ſ.* V. EMPERESS.

EMPRISE (ĕm'-prïze'), *ſ.* [enterpriſe] *Entrepriſe*, f.

EMPTIER (ĕm'-té-eür), *f.* [one who empties] *Celui qui vide.*

EMPTINESS (ĕm'-tĭ-nĕce), *f.* [vacuity; inanity, want of solidity; want of knowledge] *Vide*, m. *inanition*, f. *vanité*, f. *défaut de solidité*, f.

EMPTION (ĕm'-cheŭne), *f.* [a purchase] *Achat*, m.

EMPTY (ĕm'-te), *adj* [void; vain, without solidity] *Vide*; au figuré, *vain, sans solidité, superficiel, léger.* An empty glass, *Un verre vide.* V. VACANT.

† The empty vessel makes the greatest sound, *Les tonneaux vides font le plus de bruit.*

* Empty discourse, *Parcles, raisonnement en l'air.* An empty hope, *Une vaine espérance.* An empty wit, *Un esprit superficiel.* To have but the empty title of a king, *N'avoir qu'un vain titre de roi, n'avoir de roi que le titre.* Fair empty words, † *Eau bénite de Cour.*

Empty books [among gold-beaters] *Emplures*, f. pl.

To EMPTY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exhaust; to deprive] *Vider, évacuer, épuiser*; au figuré, *dépouiller, priver.* To empty a vessel, *Vider un tonneau.* To empty out of one vessel into another, *Transvaser.* To empty itself, *Se décharger.*

* To empty a king of his throne, *Dépouiller un roi de sa couronne, le détrôner.*

EMPTIED (ĕm'-té'd), *part. adj. Vidé*; *dépouillé, privé.*

To EMPURPLE (ĕm'-peŭrp'-pl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make of a purple colour] *Empourprer.*

EMPURPLED (ĕm'-peŭrp'-pl'd), *part. adj. Empourpré.*

To EMPUZZLE (ĕm'-peŭz'-zl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perplex; to put to a stand] *Embrouiller, embarrasser.*

EMPYEMA (ĕm'-pĭï-ī'-mă), *f.* [Med. a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast] *Empyème*, m.

EMPYREAL (ĕm'-pĭr'-ĭ-ăl), *or* EMPYREAN (ĕm'-pĭr'-ĭ-ăne), *adj.* [formed of the element of fire] *Empyrée.* The empyreal sphere, *Le ciel empyrée, la sphère du feu.*

EMPYREAN (ĕm'-pĭr'-ĭ-ăne), *f.* [the highest heaven] *L'empyrée*, m. *le plus haut des cieux.*

EMPYREUM (ĕm'-pĭr'-ĭ-eŭme), *or* EMPYREUMA (ĕm'-pi-rĭou'-mâ), *f.* [an oil of an offensive smell, a taste of fire, a smell of burnt oil] *Empyrême, empyreume*, m.

EMPYREUMATICAL (ĕm'-pi-rĭoŭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj. Empyreumatique.* Empyreumatical oils, *Des huiles empyreumatiques.*

EMPYROSIS (ĕm-pi-rô'-cĭce), *f.* V. CONFLAGRATION.

EMROD (ĕm'-rŏd), *f.* [a glazier's diamond pencil] *Emeril*, m. *diamant de vitrier*, m.

EMRODS (ĕm'-rŏdz), *f. pl.* [*a corruption of* Hemorrhoids, the piles] *Les hémorroïdes*, f. pl.

To EMULATE (ĕm'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rival, to imitate] *Imiter, tâcher d'égaler* ou *de surpasser* quelqu'un; *envier.*

EMULATION (ĕm'-ĭoŭ-lé-cheŭne), *f.* [rivalry, contest] *Emulation*, f. *rivalité*, f. *désir d'égaler* ou *de surpasser quelqu'un*, m.

¶ Emulation, *émulation*; envy, *envie* (synon.): *Emulation* is a desire to excel; *envy* is a repining at the excellence of others: *emulation* is laudable, as an incitement to worthy actions; but, we should take care it does not degenerate into *envy*, which is the bane of happiness, and fabricates torments to itself, from the advantages of others. We should therefore be cautious of encouraging rivalry among children, or young persons; lest the *emulation* we excite, should produce *envy*, and lest a progress in arts and sciences, should be ill obtained, at the too dear expense of purity and virtue.

EMULATIVE (ĕm'-ĭoŭ-lă-tĭv'), *adj.* [rivalling] *Qui a de l'émulation.*

EMULATOR (ĕm'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭr), *f.* [rival, competitor] *Emule*, m. *antagoniste*, m. *concurrent*, m. *émulateur*, m.

To EMULGE (ĭ-meŭldje'), *v. a.* [to press or get out of a thing by stroking moderately, as women milk cows, &c.] *Tirer, traire, faire venir.*

EMULGENT (ĭ-meŭl'-djĕn'te), *adj.* [Med. milking, draining out] *Qui tire, émulgent.* The emulgent arteries bring the blood to the kidneys and the emulgent veins carry it back to the cava; *Les artères émulgentes portent le sang aux reins, & les veines émulgentes le rapportent à la veine cave.*

EMULOUS (ĕm'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [rivalling; desirous of superiority] *Qui a de l'émulation.*

EMULOUSLY (ĕm'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [with desire of excelling or outdoing another] *Avec émulation, par émulation.*

EMULSION (ĭ-meŭl'-cheŭne), *f.* [a form of cooling medicine] *Emulsion*, f.

EMUNCTORY (ĭ-meŭn'k'-teŭr-é), *f.* [a gland fit to collect the superfluous matter] *Emonctoire*, m. *glande spongieuse pour la décharge des humeurs*, f. Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto proper emunctories, *Les humeurs superflues coulent du corps dans leurs émonctoires propres.*

To ENABLE (ĕn-é'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make able, to give strength or ability] *Rendre capable, donner la force* ou *la faculté, mettre en état de . . .*

ENABLED (ĕn-é'-bl'd), *part. adj. Rendu capable.*

To ENACT (ĕn-ăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to perform, to effect; to establish, to decree] *Faire, effectuer, exécuter; passer*, ou *établir* une loi, *porter* un arrêt, *arrêter, ordonner.*

ENACTED (ĕn-ăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Fait, effectué, exécuté, passé, établi, porté, arrêté, ordonné.*

ENACTING (ĕn-ăk'-tĭn'gne), *f.* [from To Enact] *Etablissement*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *l'action de faire, de passer, d'établir.*

ENACTOR (ĕn-ăk'-teŭr), *f.* [one that performs decrees or establishes laws] *Celui qui porte* un decret, *qui établit* une loi; ou, en général, *celui qui exécute* quelque chose. The enactor of this law is highly dishonoured, *Celui qui a établi cette loi s'est grandement déshonoré.*

ENALLAGE (ĕn-ăl'-lă-djé), *f.* [a figure in Grammar, where one pronoun or mood is changed for another] *Enallage*, f.

ENAMEL (ĕn-ăm'-ĕl), *f.* [a sort of composition used by painters] *Email*, m. se dit aussi au figuré d'une variété de fleurs *ou* de couleurs.

* The enamel of a meadow *or* flower-garden, *L'émail d'une prairie*, ou *d'un parterre.*

Lump of enamel, *Gâteau*, m.

To take up the enamel, *Ramasser l'émail.*

To ENAMEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to inlay with enamel; to variegate with colours] *Emailler, couvrir d'émail, peindre en émail*; se dit aussi au figuré, pour *orner d'une variété de couleurs*, ou *de fleurs.*

ENAMELLED (ĕn-ăm'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Emaillé*, au propre & au figuré; *en émail.* An enamelled picture, *Peinture en émail.*

* A meadow enamelled with flowers, *Une prairie émaillée de fleurs.*

ENAMELLER (ĕn-ăm'-ĕl-eŭr), *f.* [one that practises the art of enamelling] *Emailleur*, m. *ouvrier*, ou *peintre en émail*, m. Dial plate enamellier, *Emailleur*, m. Enameller's inlaying pieces, *Inventaires*, m. pl. Enameller's file, *Couperet*, m.

ENAMELLING (ĕn-ăm'-ĕl-ĭn'gne), *f. L'action d'émailler, l'art d'émailler*; *ouvrage*, m. ou *peinture en émail*, f.

To ENAMOUR (ĕn-ăm'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inflame with love] *Rendre amoureux.*

ENAMOURED (ĕn-ăm'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Amoureux*, ‖ *amouraché.* To be enamoured with . . . *s'amouracher de . . .*

ENARRATION (ĕn-ăr-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [recital, explanation] *Narration*, f. *récit*, m. *rapport*, m. *explication*, f.

ENARTHROSIS (ĕn-ar-tshrô'-cĭce), *f.* [Anat. the insertion of a bone into another to form a joint] *Enarthrose*, f.

ENATATION (ĭ-nă-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of swimming out] *L'action de passer à la nage*, f.

ENCENIA, *f.* [a feast among the Jews] *Encénies*, f. pl.

To ENCAGE (ĕn'-kédje'), *v. a.* [to shut up in a cage, to coop up, to confine] *Encager, Mettre en cage, enfermer: mettre en prison.*

‡ ENCAGED (ĕn-ké'-dj'd), *adj* [confined in a cage] *Mis dans une cage.*

To ENCAMP (ĕn-kăm'p'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to order to encamp, to pitch tents] *Faire camper, former un camp*; *camper.*

ENCAMPED (ĕn-kăm'p'te), *part. adj. Campé.*

To ENCAVE (ĕn-kéve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hide as in a cave] *Encaver*; *cacher.*

ENCAMPING (ĕn-kăm'p'-ĭn'gne), *and* ENCAMPMENT (ĕn-kăm'p'-mĕn'te), *f. L'action de camper, campement*, m. *camp*, m.

ENCANTHIS, *f.* [Med. a tumor of the caruncula lacrymalis, in the inner angle of the eye] *Encanthis*, m.

ENCARDIA, *f.* [Nat. Hist. fossile, bivalvular shells] *Encardites*, f. pl.

ENCAUMA (ĕn-kô-mă), *f.* [a pustule contracted by a burn; a mark left by a burn] *Encaume*, m. *brûlure*, f.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, *f.* [done with burnt wax] *Peinture encaustique.*

ENCEINTE (ĕn'-sĕn'-te), *f.* [in fortific. surrounding wall] *Enceinte*, f.

ENCELADUS (ĕn'-cĕl'-ă-deŭce), *f.* [Mythol. the son of Tartarus and Terra, the strongest of the giants who attempted to scale heaven] *Encelade*, m.

ENCEPHALITES LAPIS (ĕn'-cĕf'-ă-lĭ'-tĭz), *f.* [a stone supposed to resemble the human brain] *Encéphalite*, m. *Encéphaloïde*, m.

To ENCHAFE (ĕn-tchéfe), *v. a.* [to enrage, to irritate, to provoke] *Fâcher, irriter, enrager.*

To ENCHAIN (ĕn'-tchéne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fasten with a chain] *Enchaîner, charger de fers.*

ENCHAINED (ĕn'-tchén'-d), *part. adj. Enchaîné, chargé de fers.*

To ENCHANT (ĕn'-tchăn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree] *Enchanter, enjorceler, charmer*, au propre & au figuré; *ravir de plaisir*, ou *de joie.*

ENCHANTED (ĕn'-tchăn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Enchanté, enforcelé, charmé, ravi de plaisir*, ou *de joie.*

ENCHANTER (ĕn'-tchăn'-teŭr), *f* [a magician, a sorcerer] *Enchanteur*, m. *magicien*, m. *sorcier*, m.

Enchanter's Night-shade, *f.* [Bot. Circæa, a plant] *Circée*, f. *Herbe de St. Etienne*, f. *Herbe des Magiciennes*, f.

ENCHANTING (ĕn'-tchăn'-tĭn'gne), V. ENCHANTMENT.

ENCHANTINGLY (ĕn'-tchăn'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [by enchantment] *Par enchantement, par sorcellerie.*

ENCHANTMENT (ĕn-tchăn'-t'-mĕn'te), *f.* [magical charm, irresistible influence] *Enchantement*, m. *charme*, m. *magie*, f. au figuré, *force irrésistible*, f. *ravissement de plaisir* ou *de joie*, m. *enchantement*, m. V. CHARM. NECROMANCY.

ENCHANTRESS (ĕn'-tchăn'-trĕce), *f.* [a sorceress] *Enchanteresse, magicienne, sorcière.*

To

To ENCHASE (ĕn'-tchéce,) -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inâx, to inclose in any other body fo as to be held fait, but not concealed] *Enchâſſer.*

ENCHASED (ĕn'-tché-s't'), *part. adj. Enchâſſé, boſſ lé*

ENCHYMOMA (ĕn'-kăi'-mô-mă), *ſ* [Med afflux of the blood as in bruiſing, and alſo in fevers, &c.] *Enchymoſe,* f

ENCHESON, *ſ.* [n law; occaſion, cauſe] *Cauſe,* f. *raiſon,* f. *motif,* m

To ENCIRCLE (ĕn'-cĕr'-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incinſe in a circle, to ſurround] *Circonſcrire, entourer, environner.*

ENCIRCLED (ĕn'-cĕr'-kl'd), *part. adj. Circonſcrit, environné, entouré.*

ENCIRCLET (ĕn'-cĕrk'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a circle, a ring] *Cercle,* m. *anneau,* m. *auréole* que les peintres donnent aux ſaints, f.

ENCLAVE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; let into] *Enclavé.*

ENCLITICK (ĕn'-klĭt'-ĭk), *ſ.* [particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing tyllable] *Enclitique,* m. terme de Grammaire Grecque.

To ENCLOSE (ĕn'-klôze'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to ſurround with an encloſure] *Clorre, enclorre, entourer d'une clôture.*

To ENCLUSE [to encompaſs, to include] *Renfermer, contenir, comprendre, entourer, environner, aſſiéger.*

To encloſe a letter within another, *Mettre une lettre dans une autre.*

ENCLOSED (ĕn'-klô-z'd'), *part. adj. Clos, enclos, enfermé, renfermé, contenu, compris.* The encloſed letter, *L'incluſe,* f. *la lettre ci-jointe.*

ENCLOSER (ĕn'-klô'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one that encloſes] *Celui qui enclôt,* m.

ENCLOSURE (ĕn'-klô'-jĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of encloſing; encloſed ground] *Clôture,* f *enclos,* m. *boucheture,* f. To pull or put down an encloſure, *Déclorre.*

ENCOMIAST (ĕn'-kô'-mĭ-ăſte), *ſ.* [a panegyriſt, a praiſer] *Panégyriſte,* m. § *encomiaſte,* m.

ENCOMIASTIC (ĕn'-kô-mĭ-ăs'-tĭk), V. PANEGYRICAL.

ENCOMIUM (ĕn'-kô'-mĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [panegyrick, praiſe, elogy] *Eloge,* m. *panégyrique,* m. *louange,* f. To make one's encomium, *Faire l'éloge de quelqu'un.*

To ENCOMPASS (ĕn'-keŭm'-păce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſurround] *Entourer, environner.*

☞ To encompaſs a thicket in hunting, *Faire les enceintes d'un buiſſon.*

ENCOMPASSED (ĕn'-keŭm'-păs't), *part. adj. Entouré, environné: couronné.*

ENCOMPASSMENT (ĕn'-keŭm'-păsmĕn'te), *ſ.* [ſaid of talk] *Circonlocution,* f.

ENCORE (an'-kôr'), *adv.* [again, once more; a word of applauſe uſed in play-houſes] *Bis: Encore, une autre fois.*

ENCOUNTER (ĕn'-kăoŭn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [fight, battle; ſudden meeting] *Combat,* m. *duel,* m. *choc,* m. *mêlée,* f. *rencontre,* f. ‡ *encontre,* f. They had a very ſharp encounter, *Ils eurent un rude choc.*

ENCOUNTER, *ſ.* [accoſting] *L'action de raccrocher.*

To ENCOUNTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to meet face to face] *Rencontrer.*

To ENCOUNTER, *v a.* and *n.* [to meet in a hoſtile manner, to conflict] *Combattre, livrer bataille, s'attaquer, ſe choquer, en venir aux mains: affronter* They encountered their enemies, *Ils livrèrent bataille aux ennemis.* The two armies encountered in the morning, *Les deux armées s'attaquèrent,* ou *en vinrent aux mains dès le matin.*

ENCOUNTERED (ĕn'-kăoŭn'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Rencontré, attaqué.*

ENCOUNTERER (ĕn'-kăoŭn'-teŭr-tŭr), *ſ.* [antagoniſt, opponent, enemy] *Adverſaire,* m. *ennemi,* m. *antagoniſte,* m.

To ENCOURAGE (ĕn' kŭr'-édje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to animate, to incite] *Encourager, animer, exciter, inciter, pouſſer, porter, aſſurer, hauſſer le cœur, conſoler, conſoler, inſtiguer, exhorter* He encourages me to lay . . . *Il me prie de dire . . .*

To ENCOURAGE [to give courage, to promote] *Encourager, favoriſer, récompenſer.* To encourage trade, or learned men, *Encourager, faire fleurir le commerce; encourager, récompenſer les ſavants.* V. To ABET.

ENCOURAGED (ĕn'-keŭr'-édj'd), *part. adj. Encouragé, animé, excité, pouſſé.* ‖ *agacé, porté, favoriſé.*

ENCOURAGEMENT (ĕn'-keŭr'-édjemĕn'te), *ſ.* [incitement, favour, countenance] *Encouragement,* m. *motif,* m. *aiguillon,* m. *récompenſe,* f. *gratification,* f. *faveur,* f. *protection,* f. Learned men are worthy of encouragement, *Les ſavants méritent quelque encouragement.*

Under the encouragement of the prince, *Sous la protection,* ou *avec la faveur du prince.*

ENCOURAGER (ĕn'-keŭr'-édj-eŭr), *ſ.* [a favourer] *Celui qui encourage, qui favoriſe; protecteur,* m. *Mécène,* m. *inſtigateur* (en mauvaiſe part), m. He is a great encourager of arts and of learning, *C'eſt un grand protecteur des arts, & le Mécène des ſavants.* I will not be the encourager of ſuch a perſecution, *Je ne ſerai point l'inſtigateur d'une telle perſécution.*

ENCRASICOLUS, *and* ENCRAULOS, *ſ* [Ichthyol.] V. ANCHOVY.

To ENCROACH (ĕn'-krôtche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make invaſions upon the right of another, to uſurp gradually] *Empiéter, ujurper, entreprendre, anticiper, avancer.* They have encroached upon my right and poſſeſſions, *Ils ont empiété ſur mes droits, ils ont uſurpé mes biens.* To encroach upon kindneſs, *Abuſer de la bonté de quelqu'un.*

ENCROACHED upon (ĕn'-krôtch't' eŭpŏne), *part. adj. Uſurpé.*

ENCROACHER (ĕn'-krôtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſeizes the poſſeſſions of another] *Uſurpateur,* m.

ENCROACHING (ĕn'-krôtch'-ĭn'gne), *and* ENCROACHMENT (ĕn'-krôtch'-mĕn'te), *ſ. L'action d'uſurper, uſurpation,* f. *anticipation,* f. *brèche,* f.

ENCROACHINGNESS (ĕn'-krôtch'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [inclination to encroach] *Démangeaiſon d'empiéter,* f. *penchant à empiéter ſur ſes voiſins,* f.

To ENCUMBER (ĕn'-keŭm'-beŭr), -ING, *v. a.* [to entangle, to embarraſs, to clog, to impede] *Encombrer, Embarraſſer, empêcher.*

ENCUMBERED (ĕn'-keŭm'-beŭr'd), *part. adj. Embarraſſé, empêché.*

☞ His eſtate is encumbered with mortgages, *Son bien eſt chargé d'hypothèques.*

ENCUMBRANCE (ĕn'-keŭm'-brăn'ce), *ſ.* [clog, impediment, load] *Embarras,* m. *obſtacle, m. empêchement,* m. *dette,* f.

ENCUMBERANCER (ĕn'-keŭm'-brăn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a law-term; mortgagee] *Créancier hypothécaire,* m.

ENCYCLICAL (ĕn'-cĭk'-lĭ-kăl), *adj.* [circular] *Circulaire, encyclique,* en parlant d'une lettre qu'on envoie en divers endroits. An encyclical epiſtle, *Lettre circulaire,* f.

ENCYCLOPEDIA (ĕn'-ſăï'-klô pi'-dĭ-ă), *and* ENCYCLOPEDY (ĕn-ſăï'-klô-pĭ-dé), *ſ.* [the circle of ſciences] *Encyclopédie,* f. *le circle des ſciences.*

ENCYCLOPEDIST (ĕn'-ſăï'-klô-pĭ-dĭſte), *ſ.* [the author of an encyclopedy] *Encyclopédiſte,* m.

ENCYSTED, *adj.* [Med. incloſed in a bag] *Enkyſté.*

END (ĕn'd), *ſ.* [the extremity of any thing, the concluſion, final ſtate] *Fin,* f. *bout,* m. *extrémité,* f. *concluſion,* f. *mort,* f. The end of the year, *La fin de l'année.* The end of a diſcourſe, *La fin* ou *la concluſion d'un diſcours.* The further end of the ſtreet, *Le bout de la rue* I determine to write his life and his end, *J'entreprends d'écrire ſa vie & ſa mort.* To draw towards one's end, *Tirer vers ſa fin, approcher du tombeau.* To make an end of one, *Faire mourir, tuer quelqu'un.*

¶ End, *bout, fin;* extremity, *extrémité* (lynon.): Each of theſe words ſignifies the laſt of thoſe parts which conſtitute a thing; but *extremity* ſuppoſes a ſituation and arrangement; *end* ſuppoſes a length only, and denotes the place, where that length ceaſes: *extremity* is oppoſed to the centre; *end,* to the beginning; thus, we ſay: the *extremity* of a kingdom; the *end* of life.

To make an end of eating, *Ciſſer de manger.*

†‡ To have the better end of a ſtaff, *Tenir le gros bout du bâton: le tenir par le bon bout: avoir l'avantage.*

• To be at one's wits end, *Etre au bout de ſon latin.*

† He cares not which end goes forward, *Il laiſſe tout aller au haſard, ſans ſe ſoucier de rien.*

END, *bout,* m. Ends and ſides of a thing, *Aboutiſſants,* m. pl. Upper end, *Haut bout.* Lower end or hand, *Bas bout.* To make an end, *Achever, décider.* From one end to the other, *D'un bout à l'autre.* Rope's end, *Bout de corde.* End-for-end, *Bout à bout, bout-pour-bout.* Upper end of the blowing-iron or ponteglio [in glaſs-houſes] *Bauquin,* m. End-teeth of a comb, *Oreilles.*

END [conſequence, event] *Fin,* f. *iſſue,* f. *ſuite,* f. *ſuccès,* m. *événement,* m. *motif,* m. Who knows what will be the end of all this, *Qui ſait quelle ſera la fin* ou *l'iſſue de tout ceci.* To no end, *Sans effet, en vain, inutilement.* Mark the end of it, *Voyez quel en ſera le ſuccès.*

END [aim, ſcope, purpoſe] *Fin, but,* m. *deſſein,* m. *intention,* f. *intérêt,* m. The intimate end, *La fin dernière.* The end of an orator is to perſuade, *Le but de l'orateur eſt de perſuader.* To compaſs one's ends, *Venir à bout de ſes deſſeins.* His end is to pleaſe you, *Son intention eſt de vous plaire.* What comes on't in the end, *A quoi ſert tout cela?* To be all for one's end, *Etre fort attaché à ſes intérêts.* To the end that, *Afin que.*

ON END [upright] *Droit.* His hair ſtands on end, *Ses cheveux ſe dreſſent ſur la tête.*

AN END, Come, an end, *Marchez droit,* phraſe familière, qui ſignifie, *venez vîte, dépêchez-vous.*

BY THE END, *Par haſard.*

MOST AN END [commonly] *Ordinairement, le plus ſouvent.* He is there moſt an end, *Il y eſt ordinairement* ou *la plupart du temps.*

To END, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to make an end of] *Finir, achever, conclure, terminer, vider, aboutir.* To end a diſcourſe, *Finir un diſcours.* To end a work, *Achever un ouvrage.* To end a buſineſs, *Conclure* ou *terminer une affaire.* One battle will end this quarrel, *Il ne faut qu'une bataille pour vider cette querelle.*

To end, *Aller, expirer.*

To END, *v. n.* [to ceaſe] *Finir, ceſſer, prendre fin.* When will your voyages end? *Quand finiront vos voyages?* V. To CEASE.

† All is well that ends well, *La fin couronne l'œuvre.*

To ENDAMAGE (ĕn'-dăm'-édje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to miſchief, to harm] *Endommager, nuire, faire tort.*

ENDAMAGED (ĕn'-dăm'-édj'd), *part. adj. Endommagé.*

ENDANGER (ĕn'-dén'-djeŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring into peril, to hazard] *Mettre en danger, expoſer, haſarder.* Every one has a natural dread of every thing that can deſtroy his being, or endanger his happineſs, *Chacun craint naturellement*

naturellement ce qui peut détruire ſon exiſtence, ou mettre ſon bien-être en danger.

ENDANGERED (ĕn'-dane'-djeŭr'd), *part. adj. Haſardé, expoſé, qui eſt en danger.*

To ENDEAR (ĕn'-dïre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make dear or beloved] *Rendre cher & agréable, faire aimer, concilier l'amitié, attacher, careſſer.* His genteel and civil carriage endears him to all, *Sa conduite honnête & civile le fait aimer de tout le monde.*

ENDEARING (ĕn'-dïr'-ïn'gne), *and* ENDEARMENT (ĕn'-dïr'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the cauſe of love] *Agrément*, m. *ce qui rend cher, ce qui fait aimer, ce qui gagne l'affection.* Endearing, *adj. Attachant.*

ENDEAVOUR (ĕn'-dĕv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [effort] *Effort*, m. Their conſtant endeavours after true felicity, *Les efforts qu'ils font conſtamment pour atteindre le vrai bonheur.*

¶ Endeavour, effort, *effort* (synon.): *Endeavour* is labour directed to ſome certain end; *effort* is a laborious *endeavour*: When we would accompliſh a deſign, we uſe our *endeavours*; if we meet with obſtacles in the way, we apply our utmoſt *efforts* to remove them.

To ENDEAVOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to labour to a certain purpoſe] *S'efforcer, faire ſes efforts, travailler, tâcher.* He endeavours to obtain an employ, *Il travaille à obtenir un emploi.* To endeavour after *or* towards the ſettling of one's children, *Tâcher d'établir ſes enfant.*

ENDEAVOURER (ĕn'-dĕv'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who endeavours] *Celui* ou *celle qui tâche de . . . qui s'efforce de . . .*

ENDECAGON (ĕn'-dĕk'-ă-gŏne), *ſ.* [a geometrical figure of eleven ſides or angles] *Endécagone*, f.

ENDECASYLLABLE (ĕn'-dĕk'-ă-ſïl'-ă-bl'), *ſ.* [a word of eleven ſyllables] *Endécaſyllabe*, m.

Endecaſyllable (*adj.*) verſe [in Latin poetry] *Vers phaleuque* ou *endécaſyllabe.*

ENDED (ĕn'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Fini, conclu, terminé.*

ENDEMIAL (ĕn'-dï'-mï-ăl), ENDEMICAL (ĕn'-dĕm'-ï-kăl), *and* ENDEMICK (ĕn'-dĕm'-ïk), *adj.* [peculiar to a country] *Propre à un pays, endémique.*

ENDENIZE (ĕn'-dĕn'-ïze), *v. a.* [to make free], V. To ENFRANCHISE.

ENDENTED (ĕn'-dĕn'-tĕd), DENTED, INDENTED, *adj* [in Heraldry] *Endenté.*

ENDING (ĕn'd'-ïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de finir; fin*, f. *concluſion*, f. *terminaiſon*, f. The ending of a buſineſs, *La concluſion, la déciſion d'une affaire.* The ending of a word, *La terminaiſon d'un mot.*

To ENDICT *or* ENDITE (ĕn'-dïte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accuſe] *Accuſer, dénoncer, déférer, pourſuivre en juſtice, ſe rendre accuſateur.*

ENDITABLE *or* ENDICTABLE (ĕn'-dï'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [which may be ſued at Law] *Qu'on peut, ou qu'on doit pourſuivre en juſtice.*

To ENDITE (ĕn'-dïte'), [to compoſe, to write] *Compoſer, écrire, dicter.* To endite rules, *Faire* ou *dicter des loix.*

ENDITED (ĕn'-d ï' tĕl), *part. adj Accuſé, déféré, dénoncé; compoſé, écrit, dicté.* He was endited for felony, *Il fut accuſé de félonie.* An epiſtle artfully endited, *Une lettre écrite avec beaucoup d'artifice.*

EN ICTMENT (ĕn-dïte'-mĕn'te), *or* ENDITEMENT, *ſ.* [accuſation] *Accuſation*, f. *délation*, f. *plainte en juſtice*, f

ENDITER (ĕn'-dï'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that endites one] *Accuſateur*, m *délateur*, m. *dénonciateur*, m.

ENDIVE (ĕn'-dïv'), *ſ.* [ſuccory; a culinary plant] *Endive*, f *chicorée*, f. Curled endive, *Chicorée friſée.* Endive-like, *adj. chicoracée.*

ENDLESS (ĕn'd'-lĕce), *adj.* [without end, perpetual, continual] *Infini, ſans fin, perpétuel, continuel.* An endleſs number, *Un nombre infini.* An endleſs miſery, *Une miſere ſans fin.* An endleſs motion, *Un mouvement perpétuel.*

* An endleſs man, *Un homme lent, un homme qui n'a jamais fait.*

* I ſhould be endleſs if I were to praiſe all his virtues, *Je ſerois infini ou je ne finirois jamais ſi je voulois célébrer toutes ſes vertus.*

ENDLESSLY (ĕn'd'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [inceſſantly, continually] *Continuellement, perpétuellement, ſans fin.*

ENDLESSNESS (ĕn'd'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [perpetuity] *Perpétuité*, f. *infinité*, f.

ENDLONG (ĕn'd'-lŏn'g), *adv.* [in a ſtraight line] *En long, de long, tout droit.*

ENDMOST (ĕn'd'-môſt), *adj.* [remoteſt, furtheſt] *adj. Le plus éloigné.*

To ENDORSE (ĕn'-dorſe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to write on the back of a writing] *Endoſſer, écrire ſur le dos d'un écrit.*

To ENDORSE [to put on the back] *Mettre* ou *charger ſur le dos.*

To ENDORSE (among Bookbinders; to ſtrengthen the bnard with parchment) *Paſſer en parchemin, endoſſer.*

ENDORSED (ĕn'-dor-ſe'), *part. adj. Endoſſé, écrit ſur le dos; mis ſur le dos.*

ENDORSED [in Heraldry] *endoſſé, adoſſé.*

ENDORSEMENT (ĕn'-dorſe'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of endorſing] *Endoſſement*, m.

ENDORSER (ĕn'-dor'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [one who endorſes] *Endoſſeur*, m.

To ENDOW (ĕn'-dăoŭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enrich with a portion] *Renter, doter, fonder.* To endow an alms-houſe, *Fonder* ou *renter un hopital.* V. To INSTITUTE.

* To ENDOW [to enrich with any excellence] *Douer, orner.* The Creator endowed men with ſeveral excellent qualities, *Le Créateur doua les hommes de pluſieurs belles qualités.*

ENDOWED (ĕn'-dăoŭ'd'), *part. adj. Renté, doté, fondé; doué, orné.*

ENDOWMENT (ĕn'-dăoŭ'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [wealth beſtowed to any perſon *or* uſe] *Rente*, f. *fondation*, f. *dotation*, f.

ENDOWMENTS [gifts of nature] *Talens*, m pl. *dons de la nature*, m. pl. *avantages*, m. pl.

To ENDUE (ĕn'-dïou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſupply with mental excellencies] *Douer, revêtir, enrichir, orner.* Endue thy miniſters with righteouſneſs, *Revêts de juſtice tes miniſtres.* He has endued them with wiſdom, *Il les a doués de ſageſſe.*

ENDUED (ĕn-dïou'd'), *part. adj. Doué, orné, enrichi.*

ENDURANCE (ĕn'-dïou'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [continuance; patience] *Durée*, f *patience*, f.

To ENDURE (ĕn'-dïoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bear, to ſupport] *Endurer, ſouffrir, ſupporter.* I love him ſo dearly that I could endure all deaths with him, *Je l'aime tant que je pourrois ſouffrir mille morts avec lui.* V. To BEAR.

To ENDURE, *v. n* [to laſt, to continue; to bear, to admit] *Durer, continuer; ſouffrir, tolérer.* Beauty does not endure, *La beauté ne dure pas.* Can I endure to ſee the deſtruction of my children? *Puis-je ſouffrir de voir la deſtruction de mes enfans?*

ENDURED (ĕn'-dïou-r'd'), *part. adj. Souffert, ſupport, enduré.* Not to be endured, *Inſupportable.*

ENDURER (ĕn' dïou'-reŭr), *ſ.* [ſuſtainer, ſufferer, one that can bear; continuer, laſter] *Celui* ou *celle qui endure, qui ſouffre*, &c.

ENDWISE *or rather* ENDWAYS (ĕn'd'-oŭĕze), *adv.* [erectly, on end] *Perpendiculairement, d'une manière perpendiculaire; en bouteſſe.*

ENDYMION (ĕn'-dïm' ï-ŭne), *ſ* [Mythol. a ſhepherd of Caria, who for his intimacy with Juno was condemned to a ſleep of thirty years, and afterwards was loved by Diana] *Endymion*, m.

To ENECATE (ĕn'-ï kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kill, to deſtroy] *Tuer, détruire.*

ENEMY (ĕn'-ï-mé), *ſ.* [a foe, an antagoniſt] *Ennemi*, m. *ennemie*, f. *adverſaire*, m. & f. A profeſſed enemy, *Un ennemi déclaré.* To be in the enemy's country, *Etre en pays ennemi.* He that deſignedly uſes ambiguities ought to be looked on as an enemy to truth, *Celui qui uſe à deſſein de paroles ambiguës, doit être regardé comme un ennemi de la vérité.* V. ANTAGONIST.

ENEOREMA (ĕn-ï-ô-ri'-mă), *ſ.* [Med. a cloud of muriatic ſalt floating on urine] *Enéorême*, f.

ENERGETICK (ĕn-ĕr-djĕt'-ïk), *adj.* [forcible, active, powerful, operative] *Puiſſant, actif, efficace; fort, énergique, emphatique*, en parlant d'un mot, d'une expreſſion. A being eternally energetick, *L'être éternellement actif.*

ENERGETICALLY (ĕn-ĕr djĕt'-ï-kăl-é), *adv.* [with energy] *énergiquement.*

ENERGUMENUS (ĕn-ĕr-guïou'-mĕn-eŭce), *ſ.* [demuniac] *énergumène*, m.

ENERGY (ĕn'-ĕr-djé), *ſ.* [power, force, vigour, efficacy; ſtrength of expreſſion] *Energie, f. puiſſance active*, f. *force*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *vertu*, f. *force d'expreſſion*, f. *emphaſe*, f.

To ENERVATE (é-nĕr'-véte), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to weaken, to deprive of force] *Enerver, affoiblir, amollir, efféminer.*

ENERVATED (é-nĕr'-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Enervé, affibli, amolli, efféminé.*

ENERVATING (ï-nĕr'-vé-tïn'gne), *and* ENERVATION (ĕn ĕr-vé'-chĕune), *ſ.* [the act of weakening; effeminacy] *Amolliſſement*, m. *effémination*, f. *énervation*, f.

To ENERVE (é-nĕrve'), V. To ENERVATE.

To ENFAMISH (ĕn'-fé'-mïche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtarve, to famiſh] *Affamer.*

To ENFEEBLE (ĕn'-fï'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weaken, to enervate] *Affoiblir, rendre foible, énerver; infirmer*, t. de Palais.

ENFEEBLED (ĕn'-fï'-bl'd), *part. adj. Affoibli, devenu foible.*

ENFEEBLING (ĕn'-fï'-blïn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of weakening] *Affoibliſſement*, m.

To ENFEOFF (ĕn'-fïfe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a law-term; to inveſt with any dignity or poſſeſſion] *Inféoder, donner une terre pour être tenue en fief; inſtaller, donner l'inveſtiture.* The perſon that enfeoffs, *Feoffant*, m.

ENFEOFFED (ĕn'-fïf'f'd), *adj.* [united to the fee] *Infeodé.*

ENFEOFFMENT (ĕn'-fïf'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of enfeoffing] *Inféodation*, f. *inveſtiture*, f.

To ENFETTER (ĕn'-fĕt'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind in fetters, to enchain] *Enchaîner, mettre aux fers.*

ENFILADE (ĕn'-fï-léde'), *ſ.* [a ribble of rooms; a long train of diſcourſe; a ſeries, thread or ſtring of any thing; a ſtrait paſſage] *Enfilade*, f.

To ENFIRE (ĕn'-fäïeŭr), *v. a.* [to fire] *Mettre en feu, incendier.*

To ENFORCE (ĕn'-fôrce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrengthen, to invigorate, to give ſtrength, to gain by force; to urge with energy; to compel, to conſtrain] *Fortifier, donner de la force; contraindre, forcer, obliger; preſſer, faire de vives inſtances.* That will enforce his old hate to you, *Cela ne ſera que fortifier la haine invétérée qu'il a pour vous.* Nothing can enforce you to evil, *Rien ne peut vous obliger à faire le mal.* Enforce him to come, *Preſſez-le de venir.*

To ENFORCE, *v. n.* [to prove, to evince] *Prouver, démontrer.*

ENFORCED (ĕn'-fôrs't'), *part. adj. Fortifié, contraint, forcé, obligé. preſſé.*

ENFORCEDLY (ĕn'-fôr'-cĕd-lé), *adv.* [by violence, not ſpontaneouſly] *Forcément, de force.*

ENFORCEMENT (ĕn'-fôrce'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [compulſion; ſanction; preſſing exigence] *Contrainte*, f. *violence*, f. *ſanction*, f. *néceſſité*, f.

exigence des circonſtances, ſ. Who can reſiſt this enforcement? *Qui peut réſiſter à une telle violence?* Enforcement of the laws, *La ſanction des lois.* Enforcement of the times, *L'exigence des cas*, ou *la néceſſité des temps.*

ENFORCER (ĕn'-fôr'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [compeller] *Celui qui force, qui contraint.*

To ENFRANCHISE (ĕn'-frăn'-tchĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make free, to denizen] *Affranchir, donner la liberté; naturaliſer, donner des lettres de naturalité; paſſer bourgeois, donner la bourgeoiſie; donner le droit d'aubaine; agréger, incorporer.*

ENFRANCHISED (ĕn'-frăn'-tchĭz'd), *part. adj. Affranchi; naturaliſé; paſſé bourgeois; agrege.*

ENFRANCHISEMENT (ĕn'-frăn'-tchĭz-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of enfranchiſing] *Affranchiſſement*, m. *naturaliſation*, f.

ENFROZEN (ĕn'-frô'-z'n), *adj.* [congealed with cold] *Gelé.*

To ENGAGE (ĕn'-guédje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impawn] *Engager, mettre en gage.*

To ENGAGE [to bind, to enlift, to attach; to employ] *Engager, cĕliger, attacher, lier, prantre.* I have engaged myſelf to a dear friend, *Je me ſuis engagé à un ami que j'aime.*

¶ To Engage, *engager*; to oblige, *obliger* (ſynon.): To *oblige* implies ſomething of force; to *engage*, rather ſomething agreeable: duty and neceſſity *oblige* us; promiſes and good manners *engage* us; as: his buſineſs *obliges* him to riſe early; his good humour *engages* one to love him. Convenience often *obliges* thoſe who are abroad in the world to do things they very much diſlike. Complaiſance *engages* thoſe who are not very choice in their company, ſometimes to enter upon bad actions.

To ENGAGE [to embark, to enter in an undertaking] *Ergager, embarquer, entraîner.* That war will engage them in another, *Cette guerre les engagera, les entraînera dans une autre.*

To ENGAGE [to gain, to win, to induce; to ſeize by the attention] *Obtenir, gagner.* I have engaged it from him, *J'ai gagné cela ſur lui, je l'ai obtenu de lui.*

To ENGAGE, *v. n.* and *a.* [to conflict, to fight] *Se battre, en venir aux mains, engager le combat; combattre, attaquer*, (ſaid of two armies), *S'entrechoquer.*

ENGAGED (ĕn'-guédj'-d'), *part. adj. Engagé, obligé, lié: embarqué, entraîné; aux priſes avec l'ennemi.*

ENGAGEMENT (ĕn'-guédje'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of engaging, obligation; fight] *Engagement*, m. *obligation*, f. *combat*, m. *mêlée*, f. We have exceeded our engagements, *Nous avons été au delà de nos engagemens.* Our army is now in a hot engagement with the Moors, *Notre armée livre actuellement un furieux combat aux Maures.*

ENGAGING (ĕn'-guédj'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [alluring, charming] *Engageant, attirant, attrayant*, ‖ *accueillant, attachant.* To be engaging, *Attacher.*

ENGAMOS, *ſ.* [a turneps of Guinea] *Navet de Guinée*, m.

To ENGAOL (ĕn'-djéle'), *v. a.* [to impriſon] *Empriſonner.*

To ENGARRISON (ĕn'-gă'-rĭ-s'n), *v. a.* [to protect by a garriſon] *Mettre garniſon.*

ENGASTRIMYTHUS, *ſ.* [Ventriloquus] *Ventriloque*, m.

To ENGENDER (ĕn'-djĕn'-deŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beget between different ſexes; to produce] *Engendrer*; au figuré, *produire, cauſer, faire naître.*

ENGENDERED (ĕn'-djĕn'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Engendré; produit, cauſé.*

ENGENDERING (ĕn'-djĕn'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Engender] *Génération*, f. *production*, f. *l'action d'engendrer ou de produire.*

ENGINE (ĕn'-djĭne), *ſ.* [a machine, any inſtrument] ‡ *Engin*, m. *machine*, f. *inſtrument*, m. The ſword, the arrow, the gun, and other engines of war, *L'épée, la flèche, le canon, & les autres inſtrumens de guerre.* Steam-engine, *Pompe à feu*, ſ. Fire-engine, *or* Water-engine, *Pompe à incendie*, ſ.

* ENGINE [device] *Moyen*, m. *ſtratagême*, m. *ruſe*, f. *artifice*, m.

ENGINEER (ĕn'-djĭ-nīre'), *ſ.* [one who has the management of engines of war] *Ingénieur*, ſ. Civil engineer, *Ingénieur*, m. *Machiniſte*, m.

ENGINERY (ĕn'-djĭne-ré), *ſ.* [cannon, bombs, and other machines of war] *Artillerie*, f. *équipage de guerre*, m. *machines de guerre*, f. pl. [the act of managing artillery] *Genie*, m.

To ENGIRD (ĕn'-gaïrd'), *v. a.* [to encircle] *Environner, entourer.*

ENGISOMA, *ſ.* [in Surgery; a fracture of the ſkull] *Sorte de fracture du crâne*, f.

ENGLAND (ĭn'-glănd), *ſ.* [a kingdom of Europe] *Angleterre*, f.

ENGLAND (New) a country of N. America, *nouvelle Angleterre*, f.

‡ ENGLACERIE, ENGLECHERIE, ENGLESCHYRE, *ſ.* [the quality of an Engliſhman; the identifying an Engliſhman] *La qualité d'Anglois; l'action de prouver qu'un homme eſt Anglois.*

ENGLISH (ĭn'-glĭche), *adj.* [belonging to England] *Anglois, d'Angleterre.* Engliſhman, *Un Anglois.* Engliſh-woman, *Une Angloiſe.* Engliſh cloth, *Drap d'Angleterre*, m.

ENGLISH, *ſ.* [the Engliſh tongue] *L'Anglois*, m. *la langue Angloiſe.* Do you ſpeak Engliſh? *Parlez-vous Anglois?*

ENGLISH [a printing letter] *Saint-Auguſtin*, m.

To ENGLISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [*a new word*, to tranſlate into Engliſh] *Traduire en Anglois, rendre en Anglois.*

‡ To ENGLUT (ĕn'-gleŭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. To GLUT.

To ENGORGE (ĕn'-gordje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to devour] *Déverer, manger avidement, ſe gorger de mangeaille.*

To ENGRAFT (ĕn'-grăft'), V. To GRAFT.

To ENGRAIL (ĕn'-grêle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to indent] *Denteler, engrêler.* Engrailing, *Engrêlure*, f.

ENGRAILED (ĕn'-gré'-l'd), *part. adj. Dentelé, dichiqueté, engrêlé*, t. de Blaſon.

To ENGRAIN (ĕn'-gréne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [among Dyers; to die deep, to dye in grain] *Teindre en grand teint, en bon teint.*

To ENGRAPPLE (ĕn'-grăp'-p'l'), *v. n.* [to cloſe with, to contend with hold on each other] *Se battre près-à-près.*

To ENGRAVE (ĕn'-gréve'), -ING, -ED, Engraven, *and* Engraved, *v. a.* [to picture by inciſions in any matter] *Graver, buriner.*

* To ENGRAVE [to imprint on the mind, to impreſs deeply] *Graver, imprimer.*

* God has engraved theſe principles in men's minds, *Dieu a gravé ces principes dans l'entendement humain.*

‡ To ENGRAVE [to bury] *Enterrer, mettre dans le tombeau.*

ENGRAVED (ĕn'-grĕv'd'), *and* ENGRAVEN (ĕn'-gré'-v'n), *part. adj. Gravé.*

ENGRAVER (ĕn'-gre'-veŭr), *ſ.* [a cutter in braſs, ſtone, or other matter] *Graveur*, m. The engraver of the mint, *Le tailleur de la monnoie.* Engraver on precious ſtones, *Graveur en pierres*, m. *Criſtallier*, m.

ENGRAVING (ĕn'-gré'-vĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action ou l'art de graver; la gravure.*

To ENGRIEVE (ĕn'-grîve'), *v. a.* [to pain, to vex] *Fâcher, chagriner.*

To ENGROSS (ĕn'-grôce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thicken; to fatten; to copy in a large hand] *Groſſir; engraiſſer; groſſoyer, copier en groſſe écriture, mettre en parchemin.*

To ENGROSS [to ſeize] *Enlever en gros, ſaiſir, uſurper, ſe rendre maître; faire le monopole,* ‡ *monopoler.* To engroſs a commodity, (to purchaſe the whole), *Enlever toute une denrée pour la revendre ſeul & plus cher; l'accaparer.* They engroſs all the trade to themſelves, *Ils ſe rendent maîtres de tout le commerce.*

* Pleaſure engroſſes the deſires and deſigns of all mankind, *Le plaiſir eſt l'unique objet des déſirs & des deſſeins de tous les hommes.* * To engroſs the converſation, ‖ *empaumer la parole; faire les frais de la converſation.*

ENGROSSED (ĕn'-grôs't'), *part. adj. Groſſi, engraiſſé; groſſoyé; enlevé, uſurpé.*

ENGROSSER (ĕn'-grôs'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [foreſtaller] *Monopoleur, accapareur*, m.

ENGROSSMENT (ĕn'-grôs'-mĕn'te), [appropriation of things in groſs, foreſtalling] *Monopole*, m. *accaparement*, m.

To ENGUARD (ĕn'-garde'), *v. a.* [to protect, to defend] *Garder.*

ENGUICHE, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; the great mouth of a hunting horn] *Erguichure*, f. *entrée de la trompe*, f.

To ENHANCE (ĕn'-hăn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heighten in price] *Enchérir, hauſſer le prix*, au figuré, *augmenter, exagérer, aggraver.*

* The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to enhance our pleaſure, *Le ſouvenir de nos ſouffrances actuelles contribuera à augmenter notre plaiſir.* One thing enhances their guilt, *Une choſe aggrave leur faute.*

ENHANCED (ĕn'-hăn'ſ't'), *part. adj. Enchéri; augmenté, aggravé.*

ENHANCER (ĕn'-hăn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one that raiſes the price of a thing] *Enchériſſeur*, m.

ENHANCING (ĕn'-hăn'-cĭn'gne), *and* ENHANCEMENT (ĕn'-hăn'ce'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [augmentation of value; aggravation of ill] *Enchere*, f. *ſurcroît*, m. *augmentation*, f. *circonſtance aggravante.*

ENHARMONIC (ĕn'-har-mŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [in Muſic; proceeding by ſemi-dieſes] *Enharmonique.*

ENHYDRUS (ĕn'-hăï'-dreŭce), *ſ.* a cruſtated ferruginous and ſpongious body containing a little of an aqueous fluid] *Hydrolite*, f. *Enhydre*, f.

ENIGMA (é-nĭg'-mă), *ſ.* [a riddle] *Enigme*, f. *queſtion obſcure*, f. *propoſition inintelligible*, f.

ENIGMATICAL (ĕn-ĭg-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [obſcure, darkly expreſſed] *Enigmatique, obſcur, difficile à comprendre.*

ENIGMATICALLY (ĕn'-ĭg-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in an enigmatical ſenſe] *Enigmatiquement.*

ENIGMATIST (é-nĭg'-măt'-ĭſt), *ſ.* [maker of riddles] *Faiſeur d'énigmes*, m.

To ENJOIN (ĕn'-djŏĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to preſcribe, order] *Enjoindre, ordonner, commander, preſcrire.*

ENJOINED (ĕn'-djŏĭn'd'), *part. adj. Enjoint, ordonné, commandé, preſcrit.*

ENJOINMENT (ĕn'-djŏĭn'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [direction, command] *ſ. Commandement*, m. *ordonnance*, f.

To ENJOY (ĕn'-djŏĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to have fruition of, to be delighted with; to pleaſe, to gladden] *Jouir, poſſéder, avoir la jouiſſance de.* To enjoy the comforts of this life, *Jouir des plaiſirs de la vie.* N. B. This verb is to be uſed only when ſomething deſirable and good is ſpoken of, and never in the ſenſe of *to ſuffer.*

To ENJOY, *or* Enjoy one's ſelf, *v. n.* or *recipr. Jouir, ſe divertir.* The creatures are made to enjoy themſelves as well as to ſerve us, *Les créatures ſont faites pour jouir elles-mêmes, auſſi bien que pour ſervir à nos plaiſirs.*

ENJOYED (ĕn'-djŏĭ'd'), *part. adj. Dont on jouit.*

ENJOYING (ĕn'-djŏĭ'-ĭn'gne), [from To Enjoy] *Jouiſſance*, f. *l'action de jouir*, f.

ENJOYMENT (ĕn'-djŏĕ'-mĕn'te), *f.* [fruition; pleaſure, happineſs] *Jouiſſance*, f. *poſſeſſion*, f. *plaiſir*, m. *joie*, f. His hopes are greater than his enjoyments, *Ses eſpérances ſont plus grandes que ſes jouiſſances.* He has no enjoyment of himſelf, *Il ne jouit pas de lui-même, il n'eſt pas à lui.*

To ENKINDLE (ĕn'-kĭn'-dl'), *v. n.* [to take fire, to be roufed] *S'allumer, s'enflammer, prendre feu.* His zeal enkindled, *Son zele s'alluma.*

To ENKINDLE, *v. a.* [to rouſe, to excite, to ſet on fire] *Allumer, enflammer, exciter, pouſſer.*

ENKINDLED (ĕn'-kĭndl'd'), *adj.* [from To Enkindle] *Allumé, enflammé.*

To ENLARGE (ĕn'-lardje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to increaſe, to dilate, to extend, to aggrandiſe] *Augmenter, étendre, dilater, agrandir, amplifier, accroître.* To enlarge one's power, *Augmenter, étendre ſa puiſſance.* To enlarge one's dominions, *Accroître, arrondir* ou *agrandir ſon domaine, ſes états.* To enlarge again, *Ragrandir.*

* Let us enlarge our hearts and our minds, *Dilatons notre cœur, donnons l'eſſor à notre eſprit.*

¶ To enlarge, *agrandir*; to increaſe, *augmenter* (ſynon.): The word *enlarge* is properly uſed to ſignify an addition of extent; *increaſe* is applicable to number, height and quantity: we *enlarge* a town, a field, a garden, by extending their boundaries; we *increaſe* the inhabitants of a town, by adding to the number; we *increaſe* our riches, our expenſes, by adding a freſh quantity. Princes *enlarge* their renown, by widening the bounds of their dominions; and they are apt to think they at the ſame time *increaſe* their power; but in this they are ſometimes miſtaken; for ſuch an *enlargement* may chance to produce only an *increaſe* of cares and troubles, which may end in their utter ruin.

* To ENLARGE one's ſelf on a ſubject, *S'étendre ſur un ſujet, le traiter au long.*

To ENLARGE [to releaſe from confinement] *Elargir, mettre en liberté.*

ENLARGED (ĕn'-lardj'd'), *part. adj. Augmenté, étendu, dilaté, agrandi, amplifié, accru.*

ENLARGEMENT (ĕn'-lardje'-mĕn'te), *f.* [increaſe; releaſe of confinement] *Augmentation*, f. *agrandiſſement*, m. *accroiſſement*, m. *élargiſſement*, m. [expatiating ſpeech] *Périphraſe*, f. *circonlocution*, f.

ENLARGER (ĕn'-lar'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [amplifier] *Amplificateur*, m.

To ENLIGHT (ĕn'-lăĭte'), *and* To ENLIGHTEN (ĕn'-lăĭ'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to illuminate, to inſtruct] *Eclairer, illuminer*, au figuré, *éclairer, inſtruire.*

ENLIGHTENED (ĕn'-lăĭ'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Eclairé, illuminé*; *inſtruit.*

ENLIGHTENER (ĕn'-lăĭ'-t'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [illuminator; inſtructor] *Qui éclaire, qui illumine, qui inſtruit.*

ENLIGHTENING (ĕn'-lăĭ'-t'n-ĭn'gne), [from To Enlighten] *Illumination*, f. *l'action d'éclairer*, ou *d'illuminer*, f.

To ENLINK (ĕn'-lĭn'k'), *v. a.* [to chain, to bind] *Enchaîner, lier.*

To ENLIST (ĕn'-liste'), *v. a.* [to enter into military ſervice] *Enrôler, engager*; *s'enrôler, s'engager.*

To ENLIVE (ĕn'-lăĭve'), *or* ENLIVEN (ĕn'-lăĭ'-v'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to animate, to make active, quick, alive, gay, ſprightly, and vivacious] *Animer, rendre vif, & actif.*

ENLIVENED (ĕn'-lăĭ'-v'n'd), *part. adj. Animé, vif, actif.*

ENLIVENER (ĕn'-lăĭ'-v'n eŭr), *ſ.* [that which animates] *Qui anime, mobile*, m.

To ENLUMINE (ĕn'-liou'-mĭne), *v. a.* V. To ILLUMINE.

ENMITY (ĕn'-mĭ-té), *ſ.* [unfriendly diſpoſition, malevolence, averſion, malice] *Inimitié, ſ. haine, ſ. brouillerie, f. averſion*, ou *oppoſition d'intérêts*, f. f. *antipathie*, f.

¶ Enmity, *inimitié*; rancour, *rancune* (ſynon.): *Enmity*, ſignifies open and declared hoſtility; *rancour*, ſecret ill will, and malice brooding in the heart. It is better to live in avowed *enmity*, where we cannot be reconciled; than to harbour *rancour* in the breaſt.

To ENMARBLE (ĕn'-mar'-bl'), *v. a. Changer en marbre.*

To ENMESH (ĕn'-mĕche'), *v. a.* [to net, to entangle] *Prendre dans un filet*; *embarraſſer.*

To ENNOBLE (ĕn'-nô'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe to nobility] *Anoblir*; au figuré, *ennoblir, élever, exalter, rendre illuſtre, rendre fameux, illuſtrer.*

ENNOBLED (ĕn-nô'-bl'd), *part. adj.* [lately made noble] *Anobli.* [fig. made famous, illuſtrious] *Ennobli, élevé, illuſtré, devenu fameux.*

ENNOBLEMENT (ĕn-nô'-bl'-mĕn'te), or ENNOBLING (ĕn-nô'-blin'gne), *ſ. Anobliſſement*, m. *illuſtration*, f.

ENODATION (ĕn-ô-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of untying a knot] *L'action de dénouer*; *dénouement*, m. au figuré, *ſolution d'une difficulté*, f.

ENORCHIS, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of eagle-ſtone, in which the callimus or nucleus is not looſe] *Etite dont le noyau eſt fixe*, f.

ENORMITY (é-nor'-mĭ-té), *or* ENORMOUSNESS (é-nor'-meŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [deviation from rule, from right; atrocity] *Enormité*, f. *atrocité*, f. *inſigne méchanceté*, f. *crime énorme*, m. *griéveté*, f. *indignité*, f.

ENORMOUS (é-nor'-meŭce), *adj.* [exceeding in bulk, out of rule, diſordered, wicked] *Confus, ſans règle, ſans ordre*; *grief, énorme, atroce.* Enormous ſtate, *Etat confus*, ou *de confuſion, de déſordre.* An enormous crime, *Un crime énorme* ou *atroce.* V. HUGE.

ENORMOUSLY (é-nor'-meŭs lé), *adv.* [beyond meaſure] *Exceſſivement, énormément.*

ENORMOUSNESS. V. ENORMITY.

ENOUGH (é-neŭf'), *ſ.* [ſufficient quantity] *Aſſez*, m. *ſuffiſance*, f. That is enough, *C'eſt aſſez.* I have enough on't, *J'en ai ma ſuffiſance.* V. SUFFICIENT.

† Enough is as good as a feaſt, *On eſt aſſez riche quand on a le néceſſaire.*

† He that has not enough for his demands is no better off than if he poſſeſſed nothing, *Qui n'a ſuffiſance n'a rien.*

ENOUGH, *adv.* [in a ſufficient degree] *Aſſez, ſuffiſamment, en ſuffiſance*; *hola.* I am apt enough to think that . . . *Je ſuis aſſez porté à croire que . . .* He is ready enough to quarrel, *Il a la tête près du bonnet.*

More than enough, *or* Enough and to ſpare, *De reſte, ſurabondamment.*

† ENOW (ĭ-nŏoŭ'), the plural of enough [a ſufficient number] *Aſſez de, nombre ſuffiſant de.*

ENQUEST. V. INQUEST.

To ENQUIRE. V. INQUIRE.

To ENRAGE (ĕn'-rédje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to provoke, to irritate, to exaſperate] *Irriter, faire enrager, rendre enragé, tranſporter de fureur & de rage, enflammer.*

ENRAGED (ĕn'-rédj'd'), *part. adj. Irrité, enragé, tranſporté de fureur & de rage.*

To ENRANGE (ĕn'-réndje'), *v. a.* [to put into order] *Placer régulièrement, ranger.*

To ENRANK (ĕn'-răn'k'), *v. a.* [to place in orderly ranks] *Mettre en rangs.*

To ENRAPT (ĕn'-răpt'), To ENRAPTURE (ĕn'-răp'-tieŭre), *and* To ENRAVISH (ĕn'-răv'-iche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw into ecſtacy, to tranſport into enthuſiaſm or with pleaſure] *Ravir, enchanter, charmer, tranſporter d'aiſe, extaſier.*

ENRAVISHED (ĕn'-răv'-ĭch'd), *part. adj. Ravi, charmé, enchanté, extaſié, tranſporté de joie.*

ENRAVISHING (ĕn'-răv'-ĭch-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [raviſhing, creating delight] *Raviſſant.*

ENRAVISHINGLY (ĕn'-răv'-ĭch-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a delightful manner] *D'une manière raviſſante.*

ENRAVISHMENT (ĕn'-răv'-ĭch'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ecſtacy of delight] *Raviſſement*, m. *enchantement*, m. *tranſport de joie*, m. *extaſe de plaiſir*, f.

To ENRICH (ĕn'-rĭtche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make wealthy] *Enrichir, rendre riche.*

To ENRICH [to ſtore, to ſupply with ornaments *or* augmentations] *Enrichir, embellir, orner, augmenter, amplifier.* To enrich a book with figures, *Enrichir* ou *orner un livre de figures.* To enrich a dictionary, *Augmenter un dictionnaire.*

ENRICHED (ĕn'-rĭtch't'), *part. adj. Enrichi, orné, augmenté.*

ENRICHMENT (ĕn'-rĭtche'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition] *Augmentation de richeſſes*, f. *perfection*, f.

To ENRIDGE (ĕn'-rĭdje'), *v. a.* [to form with longitudinal ridges] *Mettre en ſillons, en ados.*

To ENRING (ĕn'-rĭn'gne'), *v. a.* [to encircle] *Enceindre.*

To ENRIPEN (ĕn'-răĭ'-p'n), *v. a.* [to mature] *Faire mûrir.*

To ENROBE (ĕo'-rôbe'), *v. a.* [to dreſs, to clothe] *Revêtir d'une robe.*

To ENROLL (ĕn'-rôle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſert in a roll *or* regiſter; to record; to inwrap] *Enregiſtrer, coucher ſur un regiſtre, mettre en rôle, enrôler.* To enroll one's ſelf a ſoldier, *S'enrôler, ſe faire ſoldat.*

ENROLLED (ĕn'-rôl'd'), *part. adj. Enregiſtré, couché* ou *mis ſur le regiſtre*; *enrôlé.*

ENROLLER (ĕn'-rôl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that enrolls] *Celui qui enregiſtre, qui met ſur le rôle.*

ENROLLMENT (ĕn'-rôl'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [regiſter] *Regiſtre*, m. *rôle*, m. *enregiſtrement*, m. *enrôlement*, m.

To ENROOT (ĕn'-roŭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fix by the root] *Enraciner.*

ENROOTED (ĕn'-roŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Enraciné.*

ENS (ĕn'z), ENTITY (ĕn'-tĭ-té), *ſ.* [in Metaphyſics; being] *Etre*, m. *Entité*, f. *Eſſence*, f.

ENS, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in Upper Auſtria; lat. 48°-13′ N. long. 14°-22′ E.] *Ens*, m.

† ENSAMPLE (ĕn' sămp'-pl'), *ſ.* [example, pattern] *Exemple*, m. *patron*, m. *modèle*, m. *échantillon*, m. V. SAMPLE.

To ENSAMPLE, *v. a.* [to ſhow by example, to give as a copy] *Repréſenter, donner l'exemple.*

To ENSANGUINE (ĕn'-săn'-gouĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuffuſe with blood] *Enſanglanter.*

ENSANGUINED (ĕn'-săn'-goŭĭn'd), *part. adj. Enſanglanté, teint de ſang.*

To ENSCHEDULE (ĕn'-sĕd'-ieoŭle), *v. a.* [to inſert in a ſchedule] *Inſérer dans une cédule* (t. de Pratique).

To ENSCONCE (ĕn'-skŏnce), *v. a.* [to cover as with a fort] *Couvrir, défendre.*

To ENSEAM (ĕn'-sîme'), V. To SEW UP.

To ENSEAR (ĕn'-sîre'), *v. a.* [to ſtanch with fire] *Cautériſer.*

ENSEMBLE *ſ.* [one with another] *Enſemble*, m. All thoſe pieces of building make a fine enſemble, *Tous ces bâtimens ſont un bel enſemble.*

To ENSHIELD (ĕn'-shîld'), *v. a.* [to co-

wer] *Protéger, défendre, ſervir de bouclier.*

To ENSHRINE (ĕn'-chrāïne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe in a cheſt as a thing ſacred] *Enchâſſer, mettre dans une châſſe.* To enſhrine reliques, *Enchâſſer des reliques.*

ENSIFORM, *adj* [Bot. having the ſhape of a ſword] *En forme d'épée.* Enſiform leaf, *Feuille en forme d'épée*, ou *pointue*, f.

ENSIGN (ĕn'-sāïne'), *ſ.* the ſtandard of a regiment; the officer of foot who carries the ſtandard; any ſignal] *Enſeigne*, f. *drapeau*, m. *Enſeigne*, m. *officier qui porte le drapeau*; *Signe*, m. *ſignal*, m. *marque*, f.

ENSIGN [a badge, *or* mark of diſtinction] *Trophée*, f. *marque de diſtinction*, f.

ENSIGN-BEARER (ĕn'-sāïne-bé-rĕeŭr), *ſ. Porte-drapeau*, m.

ENSIGNCY (ĕn'-sĭŏ'-cé), *ſ.* [the office of an enſign] *Enſeigne*, f.

To ENSLAVE (ĕn'-sléve'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to reduce to ſervitude] *Rendre eſclave, réduire en eſclavage, aſſervir*; *captiver.*

ENSLAVED (ĕn'-slév'd'), *part. adj. Eſclave, réduit en ſervitude.*

ENSLAVEMENT (ĕn'-sléve'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ſlavery] *Eſclavage*, m. *ſervitude*, f.

ENSLAVER (ĕn'-slé'-vĕŭr), *ſ.* [he that reduces another to ſervitude] *Celui qui rend eſclave.*

To ENSUE (ĕn'-sĭou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to follow, to purſue] *Suivre, pourſuivre.*

To ENSUE, *v. n.* [to follow as a conſequence from premiſes] *S'enſuivre.*

ENSURANCE (ĕn'-chĭou'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [exemption from hazard; the ſum paid for ſecurity] *Aſſurance*, f. An inſurance-office, *Bureau d'aſſurance*, m.

ENSURANCER (ĕn'-chĭou'-răn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [he who exempts from hazard] *Aſſureur*, m.

To ENSURE (ĕn'-chĭoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſcertain, to ſecure; to exempt from hazard] *Aſſurer.* To enſure peace, *Aſſurer la paix.* To enſure a ſhip, *Aſſurer un vaiſſeau.*

ENSURER (ĕn'-chĭou'-reŭr), *ſ.* V. ENSURANCER.

ENTABLATURE (ĕn'-tăb'-lă-tĕeŭre), *or* ENTABLEMENT (ĕn'-té'-blĕ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [in Architecture; the architrave, frieze, and cornice taken together; in Maſonry, a jutting out *or* projection of the laſt courſe of bricks *or* ſtones in a building on which the roof reſts] *Entablement*, m.

To ENTABLE *or* ENTABLER, *v. n.* [in the Manege; is ſaid of a horſe whoſe croupe goes before his ſhoulders, in working upon volts] *Entabler, s'entabler.*

ENTAIL (ĕn'-tâle'), *ſ.* [the act of entailing] *Subſtitution*, f. Perpetual entails are no more in France, *Il n'y a plus en France de ſubſtitutions à l'infini.* To cut off an entail, *Annuler une ſubſtitution.*

To ENTAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate] *Subſtituer, affecter.* He has entailed that eſtate upon the eldeſt ſons of his family, *Il a ſubſtitué ce bien aux aînés de ſa famille.*

† To ENTAIL [to cut] *Tailler, graver.*

ENTAILED (ĕn'-tél'd'), *part. adj. Subſtitué.*

To ENTAME (ĕn'-téme'), V. To TAME.

To ENTANGLE (ĕn'-tăn'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to intwine, to twiſt, to embarraſs, to perplex] *Embrouiller, mêler, entortiller*; *embarraſſer, intriguer.* To entangle a ſkein of thread, *Embrouiller, mêler un écheveau de fil.*

* I ſhall eaſily reſolve the great difficulties that entangle your underſtanding. *Je réjeudrai aiſément les difficultés qui embarraſſent votre eſprit.* V. To PUZZLE.

ENTANGLED (ĕn'-tăn'-gl'd'). *adj. Embrouillé, mêlé, entortillé, embaraſſé.*

ENTANGLEMENT (ĕn'-tăn'-gl'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [perplexity, intricacy, puzzle] *Embarras*, m. *confuſion*, f. *perplexité.*

ENTANGLER (ĕn' tăn'-glĕŭr), *ſ.* [one that entangles] *Un étourdi, un eſprit brouillon.*

ENTE [in Heraldry; engrafted] *Enté.*

ENTELECHIA, *ſ.* [in Metaphyſics, happy modification of matter] *Enté-léchie*, f.

To ENTER (ĕn'-tĕr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go or come in] *Entrer.* To enter the world, *Entrer dans la carrière, ſe mettre ſur les rangs.*

To ENTER [to initiate, to admit] *Initier, introduire, recevoir, admettre.* To enter one into ſacred myſteries, *Initier quelqu'un dans les myſtères.* To enter a ſcholar in the univerſity, *Admettre* ou *recevoir un écolier dans l'univerſité, l'immatriculer.* He was entered in the council, *Il fut admis dans le conſeil.*

To ENTER a hawk (among Sportſmen), *Ennoîſeler un faucon, l'accoutumer au gibier.* To enter a hound, *Inſtruire un chien de chaſſe.*

To ENTER [to ſet down in writing] *Enregiſtrer, coucher par écrit.* To enter one's ſelf a ſoldier, *S'enrôler.* To enter an action againſt one, *Intenter une action contre quelqu'un.* To enter one's appearance, *Prendre acte de comparution.*

To ENTER, *v. n.* [to go or come in] *Entrer*; *pénétrer, s'engager.* To enter boldly, ‖ *je fourrer.*

* To enter upon an eſtate, *or* to enter, to poſſeſs an eſtate, *Entrer en poſſeſſion d'un bien.* To enter into a league, *S'engager dans une ligue.* To enter into the internal principles of an action, *Pénétrer dans les motifs ſecrets d'une action.* To enter upon a buſineſs, *Entamer une affaire.* To enter into a taſte of pleaſure, *Commencer à goûter le plaiſir.* To enter into the dividend, *Commencer le partage, entrer en partage.* That player enters into the ſpirit of his part, *Ce comédien entre bien dans le caractère de ſon perſonnage.*

To ENTER in the Channel (in ſea-language), *Enmuncher, entrer dans la manche.*

ENTERABLE (ĕn'-tĕr-ă-bl'), *adj. Ex.* Goods enterable at the Cuſtom-houſe, unprohibited goods, *Marchandiſes qui ne ſont pas de contrebande*, f. pl.

ENTERED (ĕn'-tĕr'd), *part. adj. Enregiſtré, admis, reçu, immatriculé, introduit, initié*

ENTERENCHYTÆ, *ſ. pl.* [Med. inſtruments for throwing clyſters, &c. into the bowels] *Seringues*, f. pl.

ENTERING (ĕn'-tĕr-ĭn'gne), [entrance] *Entrée*, f. Upon his entering into the world, *A ſon entrée dans le monde.*

ENTERING, *adj.* [in ſea-language] *Ex.* Entering-ropes, *Tire-veilles de l'échelle hors le bord.* Entering-port, *Porte d'entrée (des vaiſſeaux à trois ponts, percée au niveau du ſecond pont).*

To ENTERLACE (ĕn'-tĕr-lăce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to interweave, to intermix] *Entrelacer, mêler l'un dans l'autre.*

ENTERLACED (ĕn'-tĕr-lăs't'), *adj.* [intermixed, *or* interwoven] *Entrelacé, entremêlé, &c.*

ENTEROCELE (ĕn' tĕr-ô-cî'-lé), *ſ.* [a ſort of rupture, when the inteſtines fall into the groin or ſcrotum] *Sorte de hernie*; *entérocèle*, f.

ENTEROLOGY (ĕn'-tĕ-rŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts] *Traité ſur les viſcères*, m. *entérologie*, f.

ENTEROMPHALUS, *ſ.* [Anat. a rupture with a tumour in the navel] *Hernie ombilicale*, f. V. EXOMPHALUS.

ENTERPARLANCE (ĕn'-tĕr-par'-lăn'ce), *ſ.* [a conference] *Conférence*, f.

To ENTERPLEAD (ĕn'-tĕr-plîde'), *v. n.* [to try who is the right heir] *Plaider pour ſavoir qui eſt le véritable héritier.*

ENTERPLEADER (ĕn'-tĕr-plî'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who enterpleads] *Qui ſe porte pour héritier.*

ENTERPLEADING (ĕn'-tĕr-plî'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a law-term] *Interlocutoire*, m.

ENTERPRIZE (ĕn'-tĕr-prăize), *ſ.* [an undertaking] *Entrepriſe*, f. *projet*, m. *deſſein*, m. *attente*, f. To bring about, or accompliſh one's enterprize, *Venir à bout d'une entrepriſe.* Now is the time to execute my enterpriſe, *Voilà le temps d'exécuter mon entrepriſe.*

To ENTERPRISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to undertake, to attempt] *Tenter, entreprendre, eſſayer.*

ENTERPRISED (ĕn'-tĕr-prăïz'e), *part. adj. Entrepris, tenté.*

ENTERPRISER (ĕn'-tĕr-prăï-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a man of enterpriſe] *Entrepreneur, entrepreneuſe.*

ENTERPRIZING (ĕn'-tĕr-prăï-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [undertaking] *ſ. L'action d'entreprendre, entrepriſe*, f.

ENTERPRISING, *adj Entreprenant.*

To ENTERTAIN (ĕn'-tĕr-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to converſe with] *Entretenir*; *parler, avoir un entretien, une conférence*, avec quelqu'un.

To ENTERTAIN [to treat at the table; to receive hoſpitably; to keep in one's ſervice] *Traiter, régaler, amuſer*; *donner l'hoſpitalité, recevoir chez ſoi*; *avoir, prendre, tenir à ſon ſervice.* He entertained us frugally, *Il nous régala frugalement.* Be not forgetful to entertain ſtrangers, *N'oubliez pas de recevoir les étrangers.* Will you entertain me? *Voulez-vous me prendre à votre ſervice?*

To ENTERTAIN [to reſerve in the mind, to admit] *Entretenir, recevoir, concevoir, avoir, adopter, admettre*; *recueillir.* To entertain an ill opinion of one, *Concevoir, avoir une mauvaiſe opinion de quelqu'un.* Reaſon can never permit the mind to entertain probability in oppoſition to certainty, *La raiſon ne permettra jamais à l'eſprit d'admettre une ſimple probabilité, à l'excluſion de la certitude.* To entertain a conteſt with one, *Avoir une diſpute*, ou *un démêlé avec quelqu'un.*

To ENTERTAIN one's ſelf with the meditations of God's law, *Se plaire à méditer la loi de Dieu.*

To ENTERTAIN the time with playing, *Paſſer le temps à jouer.*

ENTERTAINED (ĕn'-tĕr-tén'd'), *part. adj. Entretenu, reçu, traité, régalé, adopté, admis.*

ENTERTAINER (ĕn'-tĕr-té' neŭr), *ſ.* [he that treats others at his table, or keeps others in his ſervice] *Celui qui donne à manger*, ou *qui tient qu lqu'un à ſon ſervice.*

ENTERTAINING (ĕn'-tĕr-tĕ'-nĭn'gne), *adj.* [pleaſing, amuſing, diverting] *Amuſant, divertiſſant.*

ENTERTAININGLY (ĕn'-tĕr-té'-nĭn'gne-lé), *adv Agréablement, d'une manière amuſante* ou *agréable.*

ENTERTAINMENT (ĕn'-tĕr-téne'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [converſation, treatment at table, reception] *Entretien*, m. *converſation*, f. *régal*, m. *traitement*, m. *repas*, m *accueil*, m. *réception*, f. *cadeau*, m. The reſult of that entertainment was . . . *Le réſultat de cet entretien fut* . . . He gave us a noble entertainment, *Il nous donna un régal magnifique.* To prevail upon one to give an entertainment, *Donner le bouquet à quelqu'un.* To give an entertainment in one's turn, *Rendre le bouquet.* He met with a very good entertainment, *On lui fit un très-bon accueil*

ENTERTAINMENT [amuſement, diverſion] *Amuſement*, m. *plaiſir*, m. *paſſe-temps*, m *jeu*, m. His writing is only the entertainment of his pleaſure, *Il n'écrit que pour ſon plaiſir.* Dramatick entertainments, *Les jeux ſcéniques.* A houſe of entertainment, *Une guinguette.*

ENTERTISSUED (ĕn' tĕr-tĭch'-ĭoŭ'd), *adj.* [interwoven, intermixed] *Entrelacé, entremêlé.*

ENTHALIUM, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. penicillum marinum] *Pinceau de mer*, m.

To ENTHRONE (ĕn'-tshrône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place on a regal ſeat] *Mettre ſur le trône.*

ENTHRONED (ĕn'-tshrôn'd'), *part. adj. Mis ſur le trône.*

ENTHRONING (ĕn'-thrŏn'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [from to Enthrone] *Intronisation*, f.

ENTHUSIASM (ĕn'-thĭou'-zĭ-ăzm), *f.* [pretended inspiration; heat of imagination, exaltation of ideas] *Enthousiasme*, m. *fanatisme*, m. *imagination exaltée.*

ENTHUSIAST (ĕn'-thĭoŭ'-zĭ-ăste), *f.* [one who pretends to be inspired] *Enthousiaste*, m. *fanatique*, m. & f.

ENTHUSIASTICAL (ĕn'-thĭou'-zĭ-ăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* ENTHUSIASTICK (ĕn'-thĭou'-zĭ-ăs'-tĭk), *adj.* [worthy of an enthusiast] *Fanatique, d'enthousiaste.* Enthusiastical writing, *Ecrit fanatique.* Enthusiastick raptures, *Visions d'enthousiaste.*

ENTHUSIASTICALLY (ĕn'-thĭou'-zĭ-ăs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [like an enthusiast] *En enthousiaste.*

ENTHYMEME (ĕn'-thĭ-mime), *f.* [an imperfect syllogism, consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition] *Enthymème*, m.

To ENTICE (ĕn'-tăĭce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to allure, to attract] *Inciter, engager, attirer, gagner, séduire,* ‖ *affrianer,* ‖ *affrioler; allecher, attraire; instiguer.* To entice a maid, *Séduire une fille.*

To ENTICE AWAY, *Débaucher, enlever.*

ENTICED (ĕn'-tăĭs't'), *part. adj. Incité, engagé, attiré, gagné, séduit.*

ENTICEMENT (ĕn'-tăĭce'-mĕn'te), *f.* [alluring] *Incitation*, f. *instigation*, f. *suggestion*, f. *séduction*, f.

ENTICEMENT [blandishment, allurement] *Charmes*, m. pl. *appas*, m. pl. *toutes sortes de moyens de séduction, amorce*, f. *appât*, m. *attrait*, m.

ENTICER (ĕn'-tăĭ'-cœr), *f.* [one that allures to ill] *Instigateur*, m. *séducteur*, m. *corrupteur*, m.

ENTICINGLY (ĕn'-tăĭ'-cĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [charmingly, in an engaging manner] *D'une manière engageante, à ravir.*

ENTIERTY (ĕn'-tăĭĕr'-té), *f.* [in Law; in contradistinction to moiety] *Tout*, m.

ENTIRE (ĕn'-tăĭeŭr'), *adj.* [whole, unbroken; full, complete; in full length] *Entier, parfait, complet.* The statue is entire, *La statue est entière.* An entire affection, *Un parfait attachment; une affection entière* ou *sans réserve.*

ENTIRE [honest, sincere, faithful] *Loyal, attaché, sincère, fidelle.* No man had ever a heart more entire to the king, *Jamais homme ne fut plus fidelle, plus attaché au roi.*

ENTIRELY (ĕn'-tăĭeŭr'-lé), *adv.* [in the whole, fully, completely; faithfully] *Entièrement, tout-à-fait, parfaitement, sans réserve, absolument:* ‖ *bien & beau; largement, sincèrement, fidellement, purement, franc.*

ENTIRENESS (ĕn'-tăĭeŭr'-nĕce), *f.* [totality, completeness, fulness; honesty, integrity] *Totalité*, f. *intégrité*, f. *perfection*, f.

To ENTITLE (ĕn'-tăĭ'-tl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a title] *Intituler, donner un titre* To entitle a book, *Intituler un livre.*

To ENTITLE [to give a claim; to superscribe as a title or pretence] *Donner un droit, une juste prétention; donner pour prétexte, faire servir de prétexte, qualifier.* Your patience entitles you to the divine protection and goodness, *Votre patience vous donne un droit à la protection & à la bonté de Dieu.* They entitled Christianity to their unjust designs, *La religion Chrétienne, ils la faisoient servir de prétexte à leurs injustes desseins.*

ENTITLED (ĕn'-tăĭ'-tl'd), *part. adj. Intitulé, qui porte un titre; qualifié.*

ENTITULATION (ĕn'-tăĭ'-tĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* [a discriminative appellation] *Intitulation*, f. *inscription qui sert de titre*, f.

ENTITY (ĕn'-tĭ-té), *f.* [a real being] *Entité*, f. *être*, m. V. ENS.

To ENTOIL (ĕn'-tŏĭl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring into toils; to entangle, to enfnare] *Prendre dans des filets, dans des toiles; embarrasser; faire tomber dans le piége.*

To ENTOMB (ĕn'-toŭme), *v. a.* [to put in a tomb] *Enterrer, mettre dans le tombeau.*

ENTOMBED (ĕn'-toŭm'd'), *part. adj. Enterré, mis dans le tombeau.*

ENTOMOLITHI, *f. pl.* [Nat. Hist. stones bearing the imprint of insects] *Entomolithes*, m. pl.

ENTOYER or ENTOIRE, *f.* [in Heraldry; a bordure of things without lip] *Bordure*, f.

ENTRAILS (ĕn'-trĭls), *f. pl.* [the intestines] *Entrailles*, f. *intestins*, m. au figuré, *le fond, le centre.*

ENTRANCE (ĕn'-trăn'ce), *f.* [the power or the act of entering; avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking possession of an office or dignity] *Entrée*, f. *passage*, m. *avenue*, f. au figuré, *commencement*, m. *naissance*, f. He made a solemn entrance, *Il fit une entrée solemnelle.* There was but one entrance into the place, *Il n'y avoit qu'un passage par où l'on pût entrer dans la place.*

* At the first entrance upon this discourse, *Au commencement de ce discours.* At the entrance of Christianity, *A la naissance du Christianisme.* From the first entrance to his reign, *Depuis le commencement de son règne.*

ENTRANCE [in sea-language; a channel between islands or in narrow seas] *Bouque*, f. [fore foot of a ship] *Barbes d'un vaisseau*, f. pl. This ship has a fine en rance (bow), *Ce vaisseau a un bel avant* ou *un beau coltis.*

ENTRANCE-MONEY (ĕn'-tran'ce-meŭn-é), *f* [earnest, or fee given to masters of languages or exercises, when they are retained] *L'entrée*, f

To ENTRANCE (ĕn'-trăn'ce'), *v. a.* [to put into a trance or extasy] *Ravir, en extase.*

To ENTRAP (ĕn'-trăp'), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to ensnare, to entangle] *Attraper, prendre dans un piége; embarrasser, intriguer.*

ENTRAPPED (ĕn'-trăp't'), *part. adj. Attrapé, embarrassé.*

To ENTREAT (ĕn'-trĭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to petition, to solicit] *Prier, solliciter, demander avec instance, supplier.*

To ENTREAT [to treat, or use well or ill] *Traiter.* How entreat you her? *Comment la traitez-vous?* To entreat the time, *Passer le temps.*

To ENTREAT, *v. n.* [to treat, to discourse] *Traiter, parler.* I shall entreat for you, *Je parlerai pour vous.*

ENTREATANCE (ĕn'-trĭ'-tăn'ce), *and* ENTREATY (ĕn'-trĭ'-té), *f.* [petition, solicitation *Demande*, f. *requête*, f. *prière*, f. *instance*, f. *sollicitation*, f. *supplication*, f. *supplique*, f. Two entreatances were made, *On fit deux demandes.* Good natures are rather won by entreaty than by roughness, *Un bon naturel est plutôt gagné par des sollicitations honnêtes que par des paroles dures.*

ENTREATED (ĕn'-trĭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Prié, supplié, sollicité; traité.*

ENTREATING (ĕn'-trĭ'-tĭn'gne). *f. L'action de prier, de supplier, prière*, f. *supplique*, f. *sollicitation*, f. *demande*, f. V. ENTREATANCE.

ENTREMETS, *f.* [a French word] *Entremets*, f.

ENTREPAS, *f* [in the Manege; a broken pace, broken amble] *Entrepas*, m.

ENTROCHU, *f.* [Nat. Hist a cylindric fossil of a very regular figure and structure] *Entroque*, m.

ENTRY (ĕn'-tré), *f.* [entrance] *Entrée*, f. The day being come he made his entry, *Le jour étant venu, il fit son entrée.*

ENTRY [the passage by which any enters a house] *Entrée*, f. *vestibule*, m The house has convenient stairs and entries, but never a fair room, *La maison a de beaux escaliers & de beaux vestibules, & pas une belle chambre.* Entry of a quarry, *Bouche d'une carrière*, f.

ENTRY upon an estate, *Prise de possession d'une terre*, f. *appropriance* (t. de Pratique), f.

ENTRY of the quadrilles into a carrousal, *Comparse*, f.

ENTRY of the mass, *L'introït de la messe*, m.

ENTRY [the act of registering] *Enregistrement*, m. The notary made an entry of this act, *Le notaire enregistra cet acte.* Book of entries, *Livre des entrées.*

To ENTWINE (ĕn'-toŭăĭne'), *v. a.* [to wind about] *Entortiller.*

To ENUBILATE (é-nĭou'-bĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clear from clouds] *Dissiper les nuages.*

To ENUCLEATE (é-nĭou'-klĭ-éte), *v. a.* [to make plain, to solve, to clear] *Expliquer, éclaircir, développer, donner du jour.*

ENUCLEATED (é-nĭou'-klĭ-é-tĕd), *adj.* [explained] *Expliqué, éclairci, développé, net, clair, évident.*

To ENUMERATE (é-nĭou'-mĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reckon up singly; to number] *Enumérer, compter en détail, faire le dénombrement.*

ENUMERATED (é-nĭou'-mĭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Enuméré, compté en détail.*

ENUMERATING (é-nĭou'-mĭ-ré-tĭn'gne), *and* ENUMERATION (é-nĭoŭ-mi-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of counting over] *L'action d'énumérer, énumération*, f. *dénombrement*, m.

To ENUNCIATE (é-neŭn'-cĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to declare, to proclaim] *Enoncer, déclarer, exprimer.*

ENUNCIATED (é-neŭn'-cĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Enoncé, déclaré, exprimé.*

ENUNCIATION (é-neŭn'-cĭ-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [declaration, public attestation, intelligence, information] *Enonciation*, f. *déclaration*, f. *proclamation*, f.

ENUNCIATIVE (é-neŭn'-cĭ-ă tĭv'), *adj.* [expressive, declarative] *Expressif, énonciatif.*

ENUNCIATIVELY (é-neŭn'-cĭ-ă-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [declaratively] *D'une manière déclaratoire.*

ENVELOPE (ĕn'-vĕl'-eŭp), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to inwrap, to cover] *Envelopper, couvrir.*

ENVELOPE (anve-lope'), *f.* [a wrapper, a cover] *Enveloppe*, f. *couverture*, f.

ENVELOPPED (ĕn'-vĕl'-eŭp't), *part. adj. Enveloppé, couvert.*

To ENVENOM (ĕn'-vĕn'-eŭme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to poison] *Envenimer, empoisonner,* [to make odious] *envenimer; rendre odieux.*

ENVENOMED (ĕn'-vĕn'-eŭm'd), *part. adj. Envenimé, empoisonné; rendu odieux.*

ENVIABLE (ĕn'-vĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [deserving envy] *Digne d'envie.*

ENVIER (ĕn'-vĭ-eŭr), *f.* [one that envies another, a maligner] *Envieux*, m. *jaloux*, m.

ENVIOUS (ĕn'-vĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [infected with envy] *Envieux, qui porte envie, jaloux.* Be not envious at the prosperity of wicked men, *Ne soyez point envieux de la prospérité des méchans.*

ENVIOUSLY (ĕn'-vĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with envy] *Par envie, par jalousie.*

ENVIOUSNESS (ĕn'-vĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *f.* [envy, jealousy] *Envie*, f. *jalousie*, f. *humeur envieuse* ou *jalouse.*

To ENVIRON (ĕn'-vaĭ'-reŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to surround, to envelope; to besiege, to hem in; to enclose, to invest] *Environner, entourer, ceindre, embrasser.*

* The gloomy shade of death environs you, *L'ombre de la mort vous environne*

ENVIRONED (ĕn'-vaĭ'-reŭn'd), *part. adj. Environné, entouré; couronné.*

ENVIRONS (an-vĭ-ronz, *ou mieux* ĕn'-vaĭ'-reăn's), *f.* [the neighbouring or adjacent parts to a town or country] *Les environs*, m. pl. *lieux d'alentour*, m. pl.

ENVOY (ĕn'-vŏĭ), *ſ.* [a public miniſter, in dignity below an ambaſſador] *Envoyé*, m.

ENVOY [concluſion of a ballad] *Envoi*, m. t. de Poëſie.

To ENVY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to wiſh the unhappineſs of another] *Envier, porter envie à ... avoir envie de...* I do not envy his happineſs, *Je n'envie point ſon bonheur.* She envies her ſiſter's beauty, *Elle porte envie à la beauté de ſa ſœur.*

ENVY (en'-vé), *ſ.* [pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence *or* happineſs of another] *Envie*, f. *émulation*, f. Envy preys upon him, *L'envie le dévore.* To pine away with envy, *Sécher d'envie.* To raiſe one's envy, *Exciter l'envie.* To bring envy upon one's ſelf. *S'attirer l'envie.*

† Envious people die, but envy never will, *Les envieux meurront, mais l'envie ne mourra jamais.* V. EMULATION.

ENVIED (ĕn'-vé'd), *part. adj. Envié, qui fait envie.*

† Better be envied than pitied, *Il vaut mieux faire envie que pitié.*

To ENWHEEL (ĕn-hoŭīle'), V. To ENCIRCLE.

To ENWOMB (ĕn-oŭoŭme'), *v. a.* [to make pregnant; to bury, to hide] *Engroſſir, faire un enfant à ... enterrer, cacher.*

ENYO (ĕn'-ïo), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſame as Bellona] *Enyo*, f. Enyalius, her ſon, the ſame as Mars, *Enyalius*, m.

EOLIPILE, *ſ.* V. ÆOLIPILE.

EPACT (i'-păkte), *ſ.* [a number whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar] *Epacte*, f.

EPANALEPSIS (ĕp-ă-nă-lĕp'-cïce), *ſ.* [a figure in Rhetoric, when the ſame word is, for enforcement-ſake, repeated] *Epanalepſe*, f.

EPANORTHOSIS (ĕp-ă-nor'-tshô-cïce), *ſ.* [in Rhetoric, a pathetical form of ſpeech, in which the firſt expreſſion appearing too weak, the ſpeaker, to correct and mend it, uſes a ſtronger one] *Epanorthoſe*, f.

EPAPHUS (ĕp'-ă-feŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Io, who cauſed Phaeton's deſtruction] *Epaphus*, m.

EPARCH (ĕp'-ark), *ſ.* [Aot. Hiſt. the governor of a province under the Greek emperors] *Eparque*, m.

EPARER, *v. n.* [in Manege; to fling, yerk, or ſtrike out] *éparer, s'éparer.*

EPAULET, *ſ.* [the ſhoulder-ſtrap *or* knot, part of an officer's uniform] *Epaulette*, f.

EPAULMENT (é-pâl'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a term of fortification; a ſide-work made of earth thrown up, &c.] *Epaulement*, m.

EPENTHESIS (é-pĕn'-thi-cïce), *ſ.* [in Grammar; the inſertion of a letter in the middle of the word] *Epenthèſe*, f.

EPERLANUS (*q. d.* of a pearl colour), *ſ.* [Ichthyol.] V. SMELT.

EPERVIER, *ſ.* [a ſort of butterfly] *Epervier*, m.

EPEUS (é-pi'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. an artiſt who made the Trojan horſe, and invented the buckler] *Epéus*, m.

EPHA, *ſ.* [a meaſure amongſt the ancient Jews; 90 Roman pounds] *Epha*, m.

EPHEBUS (ĕf-i'-beŭce), *ſ.* [Antiq. a young man arrived at the age of puberty] *Ephèbe*, m.

EPHEDRA (ĕf'-é-dră), *ſ.* [ſhrubby ſea-horſe-tail; a curious med. plant] *Ephédre*, m. *Raiſin de mer*, m.

EPHELIS (ĕf-i'-lïce), *ſ.* [Med. ſun-burning] *Ephélide*, f. *hâle*, m. *coup de ſoleil*, m. *tache de rouſſeur*, f.

EPHEMERA (é-fĕm'-i-ră), *ſ.* [a fever that terminates in one day; day-fly; a ſort of water-fly that lives only one day, ſome only one hour, and ſome leſs] *Ephémère*, f. *galère*, f. *mouche*, f. t. de Pêcheur, f.

EPHEMERAL (é-fĕm'-i-răl), *and* EPHEMERICK (é-fĕm'-i-rïk), *adj.* [diurnal, beginning and ending in one day] *Ephémère, qui ne dure qu'un jour.* Ephemeral fever, fly; *fièvre éphémere*, f. *mouche éphémere*, f. Ephemeral worm, *Ver de la mouche éphémère* (qui vit dans l'eau deux ou trois années), m.

EPHEMERIS (é-fĕm'-i-rïce), *ſ.* [a journal] *journal*, m. [in Aſtronomy] *Ephéméride*, f.

EPHEMERIST (é-fĕm'-i-riſte), *ſ.* [one who conſults the planets] *Aſtrologue*, m. [in Aſtronomy] *Un faiſeur d'éphémérides.*

EPHEMERUM (é-fĕm'-i-reŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. ſpiderwort] *Ephemerum*, m.

EPHESTRIA (é-fĕs'-trï-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. Feaſt at Thebes and maſquerades] *Ephéſtries*, f. pl.

EPHESUS (ĕf'-i-ceŭce), *ſ.* [a city of Ionia, famed for its temple of Diana; lat. 37°-48' N. lon. 27'-33° E.] *Epheſe*, f.

EPHETÆ (ĕf-i'-ti), *ſ. pl.* [magiſtrates at Athens, who took cognizance of murders] *éphètes*, m. pl.

EPHIALTES (ĕf-ï-ăl'-tïz), and ŒTUS (i'-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. two monſtrous giants, ſons of Neptune] *Ephialtes*, m. *Œtus*, m.

EPHOD (ĕf'-ŏd), *ſ.* [a ſort of garment uſed by the Hebrew prieſts] *Ephod*, m.

EPHORI (ĕf'-ŏ-răï), *ſ. pl.* [the chief magiſtrates of Lacedemon] *Les Ephores*, m. pl.

EPIALOS (é-păï'-ă-lŏce), *ſ.* [Med. a ſhivering fever] *Fièvre épiale*, f.

EPIC *or* EPICK (ĕp'-ïk), *adj.* [narrative] *Epique.* An epic poem, *Un poëme épique.*

EPICARPIUM (ĕp-ï-karp'-ï-eŭme), *ſ.* [a medicine applied to the wriſt] *épicarpe*, m.

EPICAUMA (ĕp'-ï-kâ-mă), *ſ.* [a cruſty ulcer in the black of the eye] *Epicaume*, m.

EPICEDIUM (ĕp-ï-ci'-dï-eŭme), *ſ.* [an elegy, a poem on a funeral, among the Greeks and Romans] *Epicède*, m. *Poëme funéraire*, m.

EPICENE (ĕp-ï-ci'-né), *ſ.* [a gender which contains both ſexes] *Epicène*, m. & f. t. de Grammaire; *hermaphrodite*, m. t. de Phyſique.

EPICERASTICS (ĕp-ï-cĕr-ăs'-tïks), *ſ.* [Med. emollients; remedies which ſoften ſharp humour] *Epicéraſtiques*, m. pl.

EPICHIREMA (ĕp-ï-kăï'-rï-mă), *ſ.* [in Logic; an argumentation of four or more propoſitions] *Raiſonnement de plus de trois propoſitions*, m.

EPICHIROTONIA (ĕp-ï-kăï-rô-tô-nï-ă), *ſ.* [among the Athenians; holding up their hands in voting] *Manière de donner ſon ſuffrage chez les Athéniens*, f. (*en levant la main*).

EPICS (ĕp'-ïks), *ſ. Poëſie héroïque*, f.

EPICRANIUM (ĕp-ï-kré'-nï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Anat. the fleſhy covering of the head] *épicrâne*, m.

EPICURE (ĕp'-ï-kïoure), *ſ.* [a follower of Epicurus; a ſenſual man] *Un Epicurien, un homme voluptueux.*

EPICUREAN (ĕp-ï-kïoŭ-rï'-ăne), *ſ.* [a diſciple of Epicurus] *Epicurien*, m. *diſciple d'Epicure*, m.

EPICUREAN, *adj.* [luxurious] *D'épicurien, voluptueux.*

EPICURISM (ĕp'-ï-kïoŭ-rïzm), *ſ.* [the doctrine of Epicurus; an epicurean *or* luxurious life] *Epicuriſme*, ou *Epicuriſme*, m. *la doctrine d'Epicure; une vie d'épicurien.*

To EPICURIZE (ĕp-ï-kïoŭ-rïïze), *v. n.* [a new word] *Vivre en épicurien.*

EPICYCLE (ĕp'-ï-săï-kl'), *ſ.* [Aſtron. a little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater one] *Epicycle*, m.

EPICYCLOID (ĕp-ï-săï'-klŏïd), *ſ.* [a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex *or* concave part of another circle] *Epicycloïde*, m.

EPIDEMICAL (ĕp-ï-dĕm'-ï-kăl), *or* EPIDEMICK (ĕp-ï-dĕm'-ïk), *adj.* [popular] *Epidémique.* An epidemic diſeaſe, *Maladie épidémique, épidémie*, f.

EPIDENDRA (ĕp-ï-dĕn'-dră), *ſ. pl.* [Bot.] V. PARASITICAL PLANTS.]

EPIDERMIS (ĕp-ï-dĕr'-mice), *ſ.* [the ſcarf-ſkin] *Epiderme*, m.

EPIDIDYMIS (ĕp-i-dïd'-ï-mïce), *ſ.* [Anat. a round body on the back of each teſticle] *Epididyme*, m.

EPIGASTRICK (ĕp-ï-gas'-trïk), *adj.* [of or belonging to the epigaſtrium] *Epigaſtrique.*

EPIGASTRIUM (ĕp-ï-găs'-trï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Anat. the foremoſt part of the lower belly] *Epigaſtre*, m.

EPIGLOTTIS (ĕp-ï-glŏt'-tïce), *ſ.* [a thin moveable cartilage, ſerving as a lid *or* cover for the rima of the larynx] *Epiglotte*, f.

EPIGRAM (ĕp'-ï-grăme), *ſ.* [a ſhort poem terminating in a point] *Epigramme*, f.

EPIGRAMMATICAL (ĕp-ï-grăm'-măt'-ï-kăl), *or* EPIGRAMMATICK, (ĕp-ï-grăm'-măt'-ïk), *adj.* [of epigram] *Epigrammatique.*

EPIGRAMMATIST (ĕp-ï-grăm'-mă-tïſte), *ſ.* [one who writes or deals in epigrams] *Epigrammatiſte*, m. *poëte qui fait des épigrammes.*

EPIGRAPHE (ép-ïg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [an inſcription] *Epigraphe*, f.

EPILEPSY (ĕp'-ï-lĕp-ſé), *ſ.* [a ſort of convulſive diſeaſe] *Epilepſie*, f. *mal caduc*, m. *le haut mal.*

EPILEPSY [in hawking; falling ſickneſs] *Epilance*, f.

EPILEPTICK (ĕp-ï-lĕp'-tïk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [diſeaſed with epilepſy] *Epileptique, d'épilepſie.*

EPILOBIUM (ĕp-ï-lô'-bï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. willow-herb, the ſmall roſe-laurel] *Chamænérion*, m. *petit laurier-roſe*, m.

EPILOGUE (ĕp'-ï-lŏg), *ſ.* [concluſion of a poem] *Epilogue*, m.

EPIMEDIUM (ĕp-ï-mi'-dï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Barren wort, a medicinal plant] *Epimedium*, m *chapeau d'évêque*, m.

EPIMETHIUS (ĕp-ï-mi' tsheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus, formed the imprudent and ſtupid men] *Epimethée*, m.

EPINICION (ĕp-ï-năï'-cï-ŭne), *ſ.* [a ſong, a poem, rejoicings on a victory] *Réjouiſſance*, f. pl. *chants de triomphe*, m pl.

EPINICTIDES (ĕp-ï-nïk'-tï-dïze), *ſ. pl.* [pimples painful in the night] *Epinyctides*, f. pl.

EPIPHANY (é-pif'-ă-ne), *ſ.* [the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, a church-feſtival] *Epiphanie*, f. *le jour ou la fête des rois.*

EPIPHONEMA (ĕp-ï-fô-ni'-mă), *ſ.* [an exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the foregoing part of an oration] *Epiphonème*, m.

EPIPHORA (é-pïf'-ô-ră), *ſ.* [a defluxion and inflammation of the eyes] *Epiphore*, f.

EPIPHYSIS (é-pif'-ï-cïce), *ſ.* [Anat. accretion, [a bone growing to another by ſimple continuity] *Epiphyſe*, f.

EPIPLEROSIS (ép-ï-plĕr-ô'-cïce), *ſ.* [Med. an exceſſive repletion of the arteries] *Epiplérоſe*, f.

EPIPLOCELE (ĕp-ï-plô-ci'-lé), *ſ.* [a deſcent of the epiploon] *épiplocèle*, f.

EPIPLOIC (ĕp-i'-ï-plŏïk), *adj.* [Anat. relating to the epiploon] *Epiploïque.*

EPIPLOON (ĕp-ï-plŏ'-ŏne), *ſ.* [Anat. omentum, caul; a fatty membrane that covers the inteſtines] *Epiploon*, m.

EPIPLOMPHALUS (ĕp-ï-plŏm'-făl-eŭce), *ſ.* [Med.] *Epiplomphale*, f. V. EXOMPHALUS.

EPISARCIDIUM (ĕp-ï sar-cïd'-ï-eŭme), [a ſort of dropſy] *Anaſarque*, f.

EPISCOPACY (é-pïs'-kô-pă-cé), *ſ.* [the government of biſhops] *Epiſcopat*, m.

EPISCOPAL (é-pïs'-kô-păl), *adj.* [belonging to a biſhop] *Epiſcopal, d'évêque.* The epiſcopal authority, *La juriſdiction épiſcopale.* The epiſcopal court, *La cour de l'évêque, l'officialité*, f.

EPISCOPALIANS (é-pïs'-kô-păl-ï-ăn'z), *ſ. pl. Epiſcopaux*, m. *ceux qui tiennent pour les évêques.*

EPISCOPATE (é-pĭs'-kô-péte), *ſ.* [biſhoprick] *Epiſcopat*, m. *dignité d'évêque*, f.

EPISODE (ĕp'-ĭ-sôde), *ſ.* [a digreſſion in a poem] *Epiſode*, m.

EPISODICAL (ĕp-ĭ-sŏd'-ĭ-kĕl), *and* EPISODICK (ĕp-ĭ-sŏd'-ĭk), *adj.* [containing an epiſode] *Epiſodique.*

To EPISODIZE (ĕp'-ĭ-sô-dīze), *v. n.* [to frame epiſodes] *Epiſodier.*

EPISPASTICK (ĕp-ĭ-spăs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a drawing or bliſtering medicament] *Un épiſpaſtique.*

EPISTYLE (ĕp'-ĭ-stīle), *ſ.* [anc. Architit. Architrave] *épiſtyle*, m.

EPISTATES (ĕp'-ĭ-sté'-tĭze), *ſ.* [the chief of Senators at Athens] *Epiſtate*, m.

EPISTEMONARCH (é-pĭs'-tĭ-mŏn-ărk), *ſ.* [anc. Greek Church, a cenſor appointed to watch over every thing relating to faith] *Epiſtémonarque*, m.

EPISTLE (é-pĭs'-sl'), *ſ.* [a letter] *Epître*, f. *lettre*, f. The epiſtles of the Apoſtles, *Les épîtres des Apôtres.* An epiſtle dedicatory, *Une épître dédicatoire.* V. LETTER.

EPISTLER (é-pĭs'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a ſcribbler of letters; he who reads the epiſtle in a cathedral church] *épiſtolier*, m. *Un auteur épiſtolaire*; ou bien *celui qui lit l'épître dans une cathédrale.*

EPISTOLARY (é-pĭs'-tô-lĭr-é), *adj.* [relating to letters, tranſacted by letters] *Epiſtolaire, de lettres.* An epiſtolary correſpondence, *Une correſpondance épiſtolaire, un commerce de lettres.*

EPITAPH (ĕp'-ĭ-tăf), *ſ.* [an inſcription upon a tomb] *Epitaphe*, f.

EPITASIS (ĕp-ĭ-té'-sĭce), *ſ.* [the ſecond or buſieſt part of a play] *Epitaſe*, f.

EPITHALAMIUM (ĕp-ĭ-thă-lé'-mĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a nuptial ſong] *Epithalame*, m. *chant nuptial.*

EPITHEM (ĕp'-ĭ-thĕm), *ſ.* [a liquid medicament externally applied] *Epithème*, m.

EPITHET (ĕp'-ĭ-thĕte, *ſ.* [an adjective denoting any quality] *Une épithète.* A fine epithet, *Une belle épithète.*

EPITHYMUM (ĕp-ĭ-thī'-meŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. a paraſitical plant] *Epithyme*, m. ou *Epithym*, m.

EPISEPHRII (ĕp-ĭ-zef'-rĭ-ăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a people of Locris, who puniſhed with death them who drank more wine than the phyſicians preſcribed them] *Epizéphriens*, m. pl.

EPITOME (é-pĭt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [an abridgment] *Epitome*, m. *abrégé*, m. Florus has made an epitome of the Roman hiſtory, *Florus a fait un épitome de l'hiſtoire Romaine.* Epitomes are helpful to the memory, *Les abrégés aident la mémoire.*

To EPITOMISE (é-pĭt'-ô-mīze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to abridge] *Abréger, raccourcir, mettre en abrégé, écrire par abréviation* ‡ *Epitomer.*

EPITOMIZED (é-pĭt'-ô-mīz'd), *part. adj. Abrégé, raccourci,* ‡ *epitomé.*

EPITOMIZER (é-pĭt'-ô-mĭ-zeŭr), *or* EPITOMIST (é-pĭt'-ô-mĭſte), *ſ.* [a writer of epitomes] *Abréviateur*, m.

EPITROPE (ĕp-ĭ-tro-pé'), *ſ.* [permiſſion; a figure in Rhetorick] *épitrope*, f. *conſentement*, m.

EPOCH (ĕp'-ŏk), *or* EPOCHA (ĕp'-ô-kă), *ſ.* [the time from which dates are numbered] *Epoque*, f. *ère*, f.

EPODE (ĕp'-ôde), *ſ.* [the ſtanza following the ſtrophe and anti-ſtrophe] *Epode*, f.

EPOMIS (é-pô'-mĭce), *ſ.* [Anat. the upper part of the ſhoulders; formerly a hood worn by Graduates, &c.] *Epomis*, ou *épomide*, f. *chaperon*, m. *ſcapulaire*, m.

EPONYMUS (ĕp-ô'-nĭ-meŭce), *ſ.* [the chief Archon at Athens] *éponyme*, m.

EPOPEE (ĕp-ô-pi'), *ſ.* [an epick or heroick poem] *Epopée*, f. *poëme héroïque*, m.

EPROVETTE, *ſ.* [Gun-powder prover] *Eprouvette*, f.

EPSOM-SALT (ĕp'-sŏm-sâlte), *ſ.* [now made from the bittern] *Sel d'Epſom*, m.

EPSOM-WATER (ĕp'-sŏm-oŭâ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a diſſolution of Epſom-ſalt in pure water, with ſpirit of vitriol and oil of tartar] *Eau d'Epſom*, f.

EPULATION (ĕp-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭoe), *ſ.* [banquet, feaſt] *Banquet*, m. *feſtin*, m. *régal*, m.

EPULIS (ĕp'-ĭoŭ-lĭce), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a fleſhy excreſſence on the gums] *épulie*, f.

EPULONES (ĕp'-ĭoŭ-lô-nĭz), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiquity; miniſters of ſacrifices] *Epulons*, m. pl.

EPULOTIC (ĕp-ĭoŭ-lŏt'-ĭk), *ſ.* [Med. a cicatriſing medicament] *Epulotique*, m.

EQUABILITY (ĭ-koŭă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [uniformity, evenneſs] *Egalité*, f. *uniformité*, f.

EQUABLE (ĭ'-koŭă-bl'), *ſ.* [uniform, even] *Egal, uniforme, toujours le même & en tout.*

EQUABLY (ĭ'-koŭă-blé), *adv.* [uniformly, evenly] *Également, uniformément.*

EQUAL (ĭ'-koŭăl), *adj.* like, even, uniform] *Egal, ſemblable, pareil.* 'Tis all equal to him, *Tout lui eſt égal.* To be equal, *Aller de pair.*

EQUAL [adequate to any purpoſe] *Propre à, en état de, fortable.* Equal to fight, *En état de combattre.*

EQUAL [impartial, indifferent, equitable] *Impartial, équitable.* To be equal to every one, *Rendre juſtice à tout le monde.*

N. B. This adj. and its adv. *equally* cannot be uſed with the word *both*, unleſs there is ſome body or thing to which they refer.

EQUAL, *ſ.* [one not inferior or ſuperior to another] *Egal, compagnon*, m. Between equals, *D'égal à égal, entre égaux* ‖ *de pair à compagnon.*

To EQUAL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to make or to be equal; to recompenſe fully] *Egaler, rendre égal, égaliſer, atteindre, être égal.* Death equals all men, *La mort égale tous les hommes.* His ſtrength equalled his courage, *Sa force égaloit ſon courage.*

EQUALLIED (ĭ'-koŭălĭ'd), *part. adj. égalé, égal.* Not to be equalled, *Sans égal.*

To EQUALIZE (ĭ'-koŭă-lăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make equal] *égaliſer, rendre égal.*

EQUALIZED (ĭ'-koŭă-lăĭz'd), *part. adj. égaliſé, égalé.*

EQUALITY (é-koŭăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [likeneſs, the ſame degree of dignity; evenneſs, uniformity] *Egalité*, f *uniformité*, f. *reſſemblance parfaite*, f.

EQUALIZATION (é-koŭă-lăĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of equalizing] *égaliſation*, f. *également*, m.

EQUALLY (ĭ'-koŭăl-é), *adv.* [alike, in the ſame degree] *également, pareillement, au même degré, uniformément.* V. SAME.

EQUANGULAR (é-koŭăn'-g'-guĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [conſiſting of equal angles] *Equiangle, à angles égaux.*

EQUANIMITY (ĭ-koŭă-nĭm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [evenneſs of mind] *Egalité d'âme*, f. *ſérénité*, ou *tranquillité d'eſprit*, f. f.

EQUANIMOUS (é-koŭăn'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [even, not dejected] *Qui a l'âme toujours égale.*

EQUATION (ĭ-koŭé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [an equal diviſion; in Algebra, a mutual comparing of things of different denominations; in Aſtronomy the difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its middle motion] *Equation*, f.

EQUATOR (ĭ-koŭé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a great circle of the ſphere, whoſe poles are the poles of the world] *Equateur*, m. *la ligne équinoxiale.*

EQUATORIAL (ĭ-koŭă-tô'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [pertaining to the equator] *Qui appartient à l'équateur* [taken at the equator] *Pris à l'équateur.*

EQUERRY (é-koŭĕr'-é), *ſ.* [a maſter of the horſe] *écuyer*, m.

EQUERY or ECURY, *ſ.* [a grand ſtable for horſes] *Ecurie*, f.

EQUESTRIAN (é-koŭĕs'-trĭ-ăne), *adj.* [on horſeback; ſkilled in horſemanſhip] *équeſtre, à cheval.* An equeſtrian ſtatue, *Une ſtatue équeſtre.* An equeſtrian lady, *Une Dame à cheval.* The equeſtrian order, *L'ordre équeſtre*, ou *l'ordre des Chevaliers* Romains.

EQUIANGULAR. V. EQUANGULAR.

EQUICRURAL (ĭ-koŭĭ-krou'-răl), *adj.* [having the legs of an equal length] *Dont les jambes ſont d'égale longueur.*

EQUIDISTANT (ĭ-koŭĭ-dĭs'-tăn't-é), *adj.* [at the ſame diſtance] *également éloigné, à égale diſtance.*

EQUIDISTANTLY (ĭ-koŭĭ-dĭs'-tăn't-lé), *adv. à la même diſtance.*

EQUIFORMITY (ĭ-koŭĭ-for'-mĭ-té), *ſ.* [likeneſs in form] *égalité de forme*, f.

EQUILATERAL (ĭ-koŭĭ-lăt'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [having all ſides equal] *Equilatéral, qui a tous les côtés égaux.* An equilateral triangle is alſo equiangular, *Un triangle équilatéral eſt en même temps équiangle.*

To EQUILIBRATE (ĭ-koŭĭ-lăĭ'-bréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to balance equally] *Mettre en équilibre, peſer également, contrebalancer.*

EQUILIBRATED (ĭ-koŭĭ-lăĭ'-bré-tĕd), *part. adj Contrebalancé, mis en équilibre.*

EQUILIBRATION (ĭ-koŭĭ-lăĭ-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [equipoiſe] *Equilibre*, m.

EQUILIBRIOUS (ĭ-koŭĭ-lĭb'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [in equilibrium] *En équilibre.*

EQUIMULTIPLE (ĭ-koŭĭ-meŭl'-tĭ-pl'), *adj.* [in Geom. multiplied by equal quantities; in Arith. is ſaid of numbers containing equally their ſub-multiples] *Equimultiple.*

EQUILIBRIUM (ĭ-koŭĭ-lĭb'-rĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [equipoiſe] *Equilibre*, m.

EQUINECESSARY (ĭ-koŭĭ-nĕs'-ĕs-săr-é), *adj.* [needful in the ſame degree] *également néceſſaire, d'une égale néceſſité.*

EQUINOCTIAL (ĭ-koŭĭ-nŏk'-chăl), *ſ.* [in Aſtronomy, &c.] *La ligne équinoctiale*; *la ligne.*

EQUINOCTIAL, *adj.* [pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line] *Equinoxial.* The equinoctial line, *La ligne équinoxiale.*

EQUINOX (ĭ'-koŭĭ-nŏks), *ſ.* the time in which days and nights are equal] *Equinoxe*, m.

EQUINUMERANT (ĭ-koŭĭ-nĭoŭ'-mĭ-răn't), *adj.* [having the ſame number] *De même nombre, qui a le même nombre.*

To EQUIP (é-koŭĭp'), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to furniſh, to accoutre] *Equiper, pourvoir de tout ce qui eſt néceſſaire.* He wants ſo much to equip himſelf, *Il lui faut tant pour s'équiter.* To equip one with money, *Fournir de l'argent à quelqu'un.* To equip a ſhip, *Armer un vaiſſeau.*

EQUIPAGE (ĕk'-oŭĭ-pădje), *ſ.* [furniture; attendance, retinue] *Equipage*, m. To be in a ſorry equipage, *Etre en mauvais équipage.* Tea-equipage, *cabaret*, m.

‡ EQUIPAGE [carriage, vehicle] *Equipage, voiture*, f. *carroſſe*, m.

EQUIPENDENCY (ĭ-koŭĭ-pĕn'-dĕn-cé), *ſ.* [the act of hanging in equipoiſe] *Equilibre*, m. *Indifférence*, f. *impartialité*, f.

EQUIPMENT (é-koŭĭp'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [the fitting out] *Equipement* d'une flotte, m. d'un vaiſſeau; *armement*, m.

EQUIPOISE (ĭ'-koŭĭ-pŏĭze), *ſ.* [equal weight] *équilibre*, m. *poids égal*, m.

To EQUIPOISE, *v. a.* [to equilibrate] *Contrebalancer, mettre en équilibre.*

EQUIPOLLENCE (ĭ-koŭĭ-pŏl'-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [equality of value, force or power] *équipollence*, f. *égalité de valeur*, f.

EQUIPOLLENT (ĭ-koŭĭ-pŏl'-lĕn't), *adj.* [equal in value, force or power] *équipollent, équivalent, égal en valeur.*

EQUI-

EQUIPONDERANCE (ĭ-koŭĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-ăn'ce), *or* EQUIPONDERANCY (ĭ-koŭĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-ăn'-cé), *ſ.* [equality of weight] *égalité de poids.*

EQUIPONDERANT (ĭ-koŭĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-ăn'te), *adj.* [equal in weight] *De même poids.*

To EQUIPONDERATE (ĭ-koŭĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to equilibrate] *Faire équilibre, contrebalancer.*

EQUIPONDIUS (ĭ-koŭĭ-pŏn'-dĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [equilibrated, equal on either part] *En équilibre.*

EQUIPPED (é-koŭĭp't'), *part. adj. équipé, pourvu de tout.*

EQUISELUS, *ſ.* [a large fly, a kind of hornet] *Frelon*, m. [a ſea-fiſh, dorada, or coryphœna] V. HIPPURIS.

EQUISETUM, *ſ.* [Bot. horſe-tail] *Prêle*, f.

EQUITABLE (ĕk'-oŭĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* juſt, candid, impartial] *Equitable, juſte.* To be equitable to every one, *Etre équitable envers tout le monde.* This judgment is not equitable, *Ce jugement n'eſt pas juſte.* To paſs an equitable judgment upon a thing, *Juger équitablement d'une choſe.*

EQUITABLY (ĕk'-oŭĭ-tă-blé), *adj.* [juſtly, impartially] *équitablement, avec équité, avec juſtice, juſtement.*

EQUITY (ĕk'-oŭĭ-té), *ſ.* [juſtice, right] *Juſtice, ſ. équité, f. droit*, m. To violate the rules of equity, *Violer les lois de l'équité*, ou *de la juſtice.* V. HONESTY.

☞ The court of equity [the court of Chancery] *La cour de l'équité*, ou *la cour de Chancellerie.*

EQUIVALENCE (é-koŭĭv'-ă-lĕn'ce), *or* EQUIVALENCY (é-knŭĭv'-ă-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [equality of value, power or worth] *Equipollence*, f. *égalité de valeur*, f. *valeur égale.*

To EQUIVALENCE, *v. a. équivaloir à, valoir autant que.*

EQUIVALENT (é-koŭĭv'-ă-lĕn'te), *adj.* [equal in value, in excellence; of the ſame import or meaning] *Equivalent, de valeur égale.* To be equivalent, *Equivaloir.*

☞ An equivalent diſtinction, *Diſtinction virtuelle*, en terme de l'école.

EQUIVALENT, *ſ.* [a thing of the ſame value] *L'équivalent, l'équipollent.* I have returned him an equivalent, *Je lui ai rendu l'équipollent*, ou *l'équivalent.*

EQUIVOCAL (é-koŭĭv'-ô-kăl), *adj.* [of doubtful ſignification, meaning different things, uncertain, doubtful] *Equivoque, ambigu, à double ſens.*

EQUIVOCAL, *ſ.* [ambiguity, a word of doubtful meaning] *équivoque*, f. *un mot à double entente.*

EQUIVOCALLY (é-koŭĭv'-ô-kăl-é), *adv.* [ambiguouſly, in a double ſenſe] *Ambiguëment, d'une manière équivoque, en paroles équivoques.*

EQUIVOCALNESS (é-koŭĭv'-ô-kăl-nĕce), *and* EQUIVOCATION (é-koŭĭv-ô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ambiguity of ſpeech, double meaning] *équivoque*, f. *ambiguïté de paroles*, f. *double entente*, f. V. AMBIGUITY.

To EQUIVOCATE (é-koŭĭv'-ô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uſe equivocal expreſſions] *Equivoquer, uſer d'équivoque, s'exprimer en paroles ambiguës* ou *à double ſens.*

EQUIVOCATION. V. EQUIVOCALNESS.

EQUIVOCATOR (é-koŭĭv'-ô-ké'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who uſes ambiguous language] *Celui qui parle, ou écrit par équivoques*

EQUULEU, *ſ* [Antiq. a kind of rack] *Chevalet*, m. *Cheval de bois*, m.

ERA (i'-ră), *ſ.* [the account of time from any particular date *or* epoch] *Ere*, f. terme de chronologie.

ERADIATION (ĭ-ré-dĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [emiſſion of radiance] *Radiation*, f.

To ERADICATE (é-răd'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull up by the roots; to deſtroy, to end] *Déraciner, extirper, détruire.* * To eradicate a diſtemper, *Déraciner une maladie.* To eradicate a vice, *Extirper un vice.*

ERADICATED (é-răd'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Déraciné, extirpé, détruit.*

ERADICATING (é-răd'-ĭ-ké-tĭn'gne), *and* ERADICATION (é-răd-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. Déracinement*, m. *éradication*, f. *L'action de déraciner, d'extirper; extirpation*, f. *deſtruction*, f.

ERADICATIVE (é-răd'-ĭ-kă-tĭv'), *adj* [which cures radically] *éradicatif, qui guérit radicalement.*

To ERASE (ĭ-réce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſtroy] *Raſer, détruire, effacer, raturer, abolir.*

ERASED (i-res't'), *part. adj. Raſé, détruit, effacé, raturé, aboli.*

ERASEMENT (ĭ-réce'-mĕn'te), [deſtruction, devaſtation, expunction, abolition] *Deſtruction*, f. *rature*, f. *effaçure*, f. *abolition*, f. *dévaſtation*, f. *ruine*, f.

ERATO (i'-ră-tô), *ſ* [Myth. the Muſe of Lyrick and Love-poetry] *Erato*, f.

ERE (ère), *adv* [before, ſooner than] *Avant que, plutôt que.* Ere he ceaſe to love you, *Avant qu'il ceſſe de vous aimer*, ou *plutôt que de ceſſer de vous aimer.*

ERELONG (ère lŏn'g'), *adv.* [ere it be long] *Dans peu, bientôt.*

ERENOW (ère-năoŭ'), *adv.* [before this time] *Auparavant.*

EREWHILE (ère-hoŭaïle'), *or* EREWHILES (ère-hoŭaïlz), *adv.* [ſome time ago] *D'puis peu, il n'y a pas long-temps*

EREBUS (ĕr'-ĭ-beŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Chaos and Nox, turned into a river in hell] *Erebe*, m.

To ERECT (é-rĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe; to ſettle; to build; to animate, to exalt] *Elever, ériger, dreſſer; établir, fonder; bâtir, conſtruire; animer, exalter, encourager.* To erect a perpendicular, *Elever une perpendiculaire.* To erect a ſtatue to one, *Eriger une ſtatue à quelqu'un.* To erect one's ſelf into a judge, *S'ériger en juge.* To erect a new commonwealth, *Etablir, fonder une nouvelle république.* To erect an edifice, *Elever, conſtruire, bâtir un édifice.* * Hope erects our thoughts and our minds, *L'eſpérance élève nos penſées & remplit l'âme de courage.*

ERECT, *adj.* [upright] *Droit, debout*; au figuré, *vigilant, attentif, ſ igneux.*

ERECTED (é-rĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Elevé, levé, érigé, dreſſé, établi, fondé; bâti, conſtruit; exalté, animé.*

ERECTHEUS (é-rĕk'-tshĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Athens, father of Cecrops] *Erecthée.* m

ERECTING (é-rĕk'-tĭn'gne), *and* ERECTION (é-rĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of raiſing; the ſtate of being raiſed] *L'action d'élever, d'ériger, de dreſſer; d'établir, de fonder; de bâtir, de conſtruire; d'exalter, d'animer. Exaltation*, f. *fondation*, f. *établiſſement*, m. *conſtruction*, f. *ſtructure*, f. *edifice*, m. *élévation d'âme*, f. *erection*, f. *inſtitution*, f.

ERECTNESS (é-rĕkt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [uprightneſs of poſture] *Poſture droite.*

ERECTORES (é-rĕk-tô'-rĭz), *ſ.* [Anat. liſters up] *Erecteurs*, m. pl. *muſcles érecteurs*, m. pl.

EREMITE (ĕr'-ĭ-măïte), *ſ.* [hermit, a ſolitary; one who lives in a wilderneſs] *Hermite*, m. *ſolitaire*, m. *anachorète*, m

EREMITICAL (ĕr-ĭ-mĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [of an eremite] *D'hermite, ſolitaire.* Eremitical life, *Vie d'hermite.*

EREPTATION (i-rĕp-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a creeping forth] *L'action de ſe traîner, de ſortir en rampant.*

EREPTION (é-rĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a taking away by force] *Enlevement*, m. *raviſſement*, m.

ERESICTHON (ĕr-ĭ-ſĭk'-tshŏne), *ſ* [Mythol. a nobleman of Theſſaly, whom Ceres puniſhed with an inſatiable hunger, and who at length ate his own fleſh] *Eréſichthon*, m.

ERETHISMUS (ĕr-ĭ-rshĭs'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Med. irritation and violent tenſion of the fibres] *Eréthiſme*, m.

ERETRIAN EARTH (ĕr-i'-trĭ ăne-ĕrtsh), *ſ.* [a very peculiar kind of alkaline bole dug in Negropont] *Terre d'Eretrie*, f.

ERFORT, *ſ* [a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia; lat. 51°-/ N. lon. 13°-23' E.] *Erfort*, m.

ERGANE (ĕr'-gă-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. a river whoſe waters inebriate] *Ergane*, m.

ERGASTULUM (ĕr-gas'-tĭ ŭ-leŭme), *ſ.* [Antiq. a work-houſe] *Priſon des eſclaves*, f.

ERGATIS (ĕr'-gă-tĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. Minerva, as having invented the Arts] *Ergatis*, f.

ERGOT (ĕr'-gŏte), *ſ.* [the ſpur of a cock] *Ergot*, m.

ERGOT [in a horſe, a ſort of horney ſtub placed behind and below the pattern-joint] *Ergot*, m

ERGOT [Agric. a diſeaſe of the rye; blight, ſmut] *Ergot*, m.

ERGOTISM (ĕr'-go-tĭzm), *ſ* [much arguing] *Diſpute, f. débat*, m. *raiſonnement*, m. *converſations ſcholaſtiques*, f. pl.

ERGOTIST (ĕr'-go-tĭſte), *ſ* [a diſputant] *Diſputeur ſcholaſtique*, m. § *ergotiſte*, m. § *ergoteur*, m.

ERICTHONIUS (ĕr-ĭk tshô' nĭ-eŭce). *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Vulcan and Minerva, king of Athens, who invented coaches to conceal his lameneſs] *Erichthonius*, m.

ERIDANUS (é-rĭd'-ă-neŭce), *ſ.* [Aſtron. a ſouthern conſtellation *Eridan*, m.

ERIE, a lake of North America, *Erié*, m.

ERIGONE (ĕ-rĭg'-o-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Icarius, was made the conſtellation Virgo] *Erigone*, f.

ERINACEA, *ſ.* [Bot. a prickly plant] *Erinacée*, f.

ERINNYS (ĕr-ĭn'-nĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a common name of the Furies] *Erynnis*, f. *Erynnyes*, f. pl.

ERITHACE, *ſ.* [the ſond of the bees, and rough wax] *pain des abeilles*, m. *cire brute*, f.

ERIVAN, *ſ.* [a large town of Aſia, capital of Perſian Armenia; lat. 40°-20' N. lon. 44°-10' E.] *Erivan* ou *Chirvan.*

ERMESIA, *ſ.* [among the Ancients; a compoſition of honey, myrrh, ſaffron, &c. taken mixed in milk, to beget handſome children] *Sorte de breuvage érotique.*

ERMINE (ĕr'-mine), *ſ.* [a little animal of the cold countries, reſembling a weaſel in ſhape] *Hermine*, f. *roſelet*, m. ſe dit auſſi de la peau de cet animal. Lined with ermine, *Fourré d'hermine.*

ERMINE [in Heraldry] *Hermine*, f. un champ blanc moucheté de noir, & quelquefois un champ noir moucheté de blanc.

ERMINE [a very fine and white fur from Lapland] *Armeline.* f.

ERMINED (ĕr'-mĭn'd), *adj.* [cloathed with ermine] *Fourré d'hermine.*

To ERODE (é-rôde'), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to corrode, to canker] *Ronger.*

ERODED (é-rô'-dĕd), *part. adj. Rongé.*

EROGATION (ĕr-ô-gue'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſpontaneous liberality] *L'action de donner libéralement*, f. *diſtribution généreuſe.*

EROS (i'-rôce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Cupid] *Eros*, m.

EROSION (é-rô'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of eroding] *Eroſion*, f. *corroſion*, f.

EROTICK (i'-rŏt ĭk), *adj.* [relating to love] *Erotique.*

EROWA, *ſ.* [a kind of nettle uſed at Otaheite to make fiſhing lines] *Sorte d'Ortie*, f.

To ERR (ĕr), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to ramble; to miſtake] *Errer, être errant, s'égarer, ſe tromper, ſe méprendre, être dans l'erreur.*

† ERRAND (ĕr'-ăn'd, *ou mieux* ĕr'-ănd), *ſ.* [a meſſage]

ſ. [a meſſage] *Meſſage*, m. *commiſſion*, f. I have an errand to you, *J'ai un meſſage à vous faire.* To go on an errand, *Aller faire un meſſage.*

ERRABLE (ĕr'-ŭ-bl'), *adj.* [liable to err] *Sujet à l'erreur.*

ERRABLENESS (ĕr'-rŭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [liableneſs to error] *La qualité d'être ſujet à l'erreur.* The errableneſs of our nature, *La foibleſſe de notre nature ſujette à l'erreur.*

ERRANT (ăr'-răn'te), *adj.* [wandering, ſtraying out of the way, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned] *Errant, ambulant, vagabond.* A knight-errant (nīte ĕr'-răn'te), *Un chevalier errant.* Errant Juſtices, *Juges ambulans.* V. ARRANT.

ERRANTRY (ĕr'-răn'-tré), *ſ.* [an errant ſtate or life] *Vie errante, l'état d'un vagabond.* Knight-errantry, *Chevalerie*, f.

ERRATA (ĕr-ré'-tă), *ſ. pl.* of ERRATUM (ĕr-ré'-teŭme), *ſ.* [the faults of the printer in a book] *Errata* d'un livre, m. *fautes d'impreſſion*, f. pl.

ERRATICK (ĕr-răt'-ĭk), *adj.* [wandering; irregular, changeable] *Errant, vagabond; erratique.*

Erratic fevers (Med. obſerving no regular type), *Fièvres erratiques.*

ERRATICALLY (ĕr-răt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [without rule or method] *Au haſard, ſans règle, ſans méthode.*

ERRED (ĕr'd'), *adj.* [gone aſtray] *Erré, égaré, trompé.*

R. *On peut auſſi s'en ſervir en participe, comme dans cette expreſſion.* A thing erred in, *Une choſe en quoi l'on erre, où l'on ſe trompe.*

ERRHINE (ĕr'-răine), *ſ.* [a powder or liquor occaſioning ſneezing] *Poudre ou liqueur ſternutatoire*, f. f. *errhine*, f.

ERRHIPSIS (ĕr-rĭp'-sĭce), *ſ.* [Med. weakneſs, dejection] *Foibleſſe, abattement*, m.

ERRONEOUS (ĕr-rô'-nĭ-cŭce), *adj.* [erratick; miſtaken, falſe] *Errant, qui n'eſt pas fixé*; *erroné, faux.* An erroneous light, *Une lumière errante, qui change de place.* An erroneous opinion, *Un ſentiment erroné.*

ERRONEOUSLY (ĕr-rô'-nĭ-cŭs-lé), *adv.* [by miſtake] *Par erreur, par mépriſe, fauſſement.*

ERRONEOUSNESS (ĕr-rô'-nĭ-cŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [phyſical falſehood] *Fauſſeté*, f.

ERROR (ĕr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [miſtake, blunder, irregular courſe] *Erreur*, f *mépriſe*, f. *faute*, f. *bévue*, f. *égarement*, m. *équivoque*, f. *aveuglement*, m. ‖ *fourvoiement*, m. *ténèbres*, f. pl. To commit an error, *Tomber dans l'erreur.* There is an error in that computation, *Il y a une mépriſe dans ce compte.* The errors of the people, *Les fautes* ou *les péchés du peuple.*

¶ Error, *erreur*; fault, *faute*; crime, *crime* (ſynon.): *Errors* are involuntary *faults*, and reſult from want of information: *faults* are tranſgreſſions of the rules of duty, and ariſe from human weakneſs; *crimes* are actions againſt the laws of nature, and proceed from wickedneſs of heart. Superſtitious ceremonies in religion, are *errors*; the effects of anger, and intrigues of gallantry, are *faults*: calumnies, and aſſaſſinations, are *crimes.* We ſhould pity *errors*, pardon *faults*, and puniſh *crimes.* V. MISTAKE.

ERROR in an indictment, *Nullité dans une accuſation* ou *une information*, f. *abus*, m. To bring a writ of error, *Appeler comme d'abus.*

ERRORS of a dead-reckoning [in ſea-language] *Erreurs dans l'eſtime.*

ERS (ĕrs), *ſ.* [Fitch, *or* Vetch] *Ers*, m. *Veſce noire.*

ERST (ĕrste), *adv.* [firſt, at firſt, once] *Autrefois, au commencement, anciennement, jadis.*

ERUBESCENCE (ĕr-ŭoŭ-bĕs'-cĕn'ce), or ERUBESCENCY (ĕr-ŭoŭ-bĕs'-cĕn'cé), *ſ.* [growing red, redneſs; bluſhing] *Rougeur*, f. *l'action de rougir.*

ERUBESCENT (ĕr-ŭoŭ-bĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [reddiſh, ſomewhat red] *Rougeâtre.*

ERUCA, *ſ.* V. CATERPILLAR.

ERUCAGO, *ſ.* [Bot. Bunias; a medicinal plant] *Erucague*, f. *Roquette des champs*, f.

To ERUCT (ĭ-reŭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to belch] *Roter.*

ERUCTATION (ĭ-reŭk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of belching] *Eructation*, f. *L'action de roter*, f. *rot*, m.

ERUDITE (ĕr ŭoŭ-dīte'), *adj.* [learned] *Erudit, ſavant, inſtruit.*

ERUDITION (ĕr-ŭoŭ-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [learning] *Erudition*, f. *littérature*, f. *ſavoir*, m. *ſcience*, f. The earl was of good erudition, *Le Comte avoit de l'érudition.* V. LEARNING.

ERUGINOUS (ĭ-rĭcu'-djĭ-neŭce), *adj* [partaking of the nature of copper] *Erugineux, Qui tient de la nature du cuivre*; *cuivreux.*

ERUPTION (ĭ-reŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a violent breaking out, burſt, efflorescence, puſtules] *Eruption*, f. *ſortie impétueuſe, excurſion ſoudaine* des ennemis; *éclat* de voix, m.

ERYMANTHUS (ĕr-ĭ-măn'-tsh'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous mountain and foreſt of Arcadia] *Erymanthe*, m.

ERYNGO (ĭ-rĭn'-gô), *ſ.* [Bot. Eryngium, ſea-holly; a medicinal plant] *Chardon roland*, m. *Chardon à cent têtes*, m. *panicaut*, m. *éryngе*, m.

ERYSIMUM, *ſ.* [Bot. hedge-muſtard; a medicinal plant] *Eryſimum*, m. *éryſime*, m. *velar*, m. *tortelle*, f.

ERVUM, *ſ.* [bitter vetch, orobus], V. ERS.

ERYSIPELAS (ĕr-ĭ-cĭp'-ĭ-lăce), *ſ.* [Med. St. Anthony's fire; a ſort of diſeaſe] *Eryſipèle*, m. ou *Erſipèle*, f. *Feu S. Antoine*, m.

ERYSIPELATOUS (ĕr-ĭ-cĭp'-ĭ-lă-teŭce), *adj.* [of the nature of an eryſipelas] *Eryſipélateux.*

ERYTHROIDES, *ſ.* [Anat. the innermoſt coat of the teſtes] *Erythroïde*, f.

ERYTHROCYANEUS, *ſ.* [the red, blue, and yellow macaw, a large parrot of Braſil] *Ara*, m. (ſo called from his cry).

ERZERUM, *ſ.* [a large town of Turkey in Aſia; lat. 59°-57' N. lon. 40°-41' E.] *Erzeron*, m.

ERYX (ĭ'-rĭks), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Butes king of Sicily, and Venus; proud of his ſtrength, boxed with every one, was killed by Hercules] *Eryx*, m.

ESCALADE (ĕs-kă-léde'), *ſ.* [the act of ſcaling the walls of a fortification] *Eſcalade*, f.

ESCALOP (ſcăl'-eŭp), *ſ.* [a ſhell-fiſh] *Sorte de coquillage.*

ESCAPE (ĭ-ſképe'), *ſ.* [flight] *Fuite*, f. To make an eſcape, *Prendre la fuite, s'échapper.*

ESCAPE [prank; overſight, miſtake] *Echappée*, f. *faute*, f. *eſcapade*, f. *imprudence*, f. *bévue*, f. *mépriſe*, f. An eſcape of wit, *Un écart d'imagination.* An eſcape of love, *Une folie amoureuſe, une amourette.*

To ESCAPE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to avoid, to elude] *Fuir, échapper, éluder, éviter, eſquiver, ſe ſouſtraire.* He eſcaped them, *Il leur échappa.* We cannot eſcape the purſuit of paſſions, *Nous ne ſaurions éviter la pourſuite des paſſions.*

To ESCAPE, *v. n.* [to fly] *Fuir, s'échapper, s'évader, ſe ſauver, s'enfuir*; *ſe ſouſtraire, ſe dérober.* You ſhall not eſcape, *Vous ne vous échapperez pas*; *vous ne pourrez pas vous échapper.*

ESCAPE [in Law; evaſion] *Evaſion*, f. *ſubterfuge*, m. *déſaite*, f.

ESCAPE [in Falconry] *Echappe*, f.

ESCAPE [Archit. Apophyge, conge] *Eſcape*, f. *congé*, m.

ESCAPE-GOAT (ĭ-ſképe'-gôte), *ſ.* [in Jewiſh Hiſtory] *Bouc émiſſaire*, m.

ESCAPED (ĭ-ſké-p't'), *adj.* [from To eſcape] *Qui s'eſt ſauvé.*

ESCAPEMENT (ĭ-ſképe'-mĕn'te), *or* SCAPEMENT, *ſ.* [in Horology; a part of a watch or clock, which makes good what is loſt by friction, &c.] *Echappement*, m. Horizontal eſcapement, *Echappement à repos.* Recoil eſcapement, *Echappement à recul.*

ESCARGATOIRE, *ſ.* [a nurſery of ſnails] *Lieu où l'on nourrit des eſcargots.*

ESCARTELE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; quartered, quarterly] *écartelé.*

ESCH, *ſ.* [a fiſh] V. GRAYLING.

ESCHALOT (chăl-ŏte'), *ſ.* [Bot. Cepa Aſcalonica; a kind of Welſh onion] *Echalote*, f.

ESCHAR (ĕs'-kăr), *ſ.* [ſlough of a ſore] *Eſcarre*, f.

ESCHARA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of coralline, a ſubmarine plant] *Eſcarre*, f. *Marchettes de Neptune.*

ESCHAROTICK (ĕs-kă-rŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* [cauſtick] *Cauſtique, eſcarotique.*

Eſcharotics, *ſ. pl. Eſcarotiques*, m. pl.

ESCHEAT (ĕs-tchīte'), *ſ.* [any lands or other profits that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant dying without an heir] *Aubaine*, f. *legs caduc.*

To ESCHEAT, *v. n. échoir par droit de confiſcation*, ou *par manque d'héritiers.*

ESCHEATED (ĕs-tchī'-tĕd), *adj.* [fallen by eſcheat] *échu par droit d'aubaine.*

ESCHEATOR (ĕs-tchī'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an officer of eſcheats] *Officier qui rapporte à la Tréſorerie les biens échus au Roi par droit d'aubaine, de confiſcation* ou *autrement.*

ESCHEVIN, *ſ.* [ſcabin; in Dutch and French polity; a civil magiſtrate, a kind of ſheriff or alderman] *échevin*, m.

ESCHEVINAGE, *ſ.* [the office of an Eſchevin] *échevinage*, m.

‡ To ESCHEW (ĕs-tchou' *ou mieux* ĕs-kiou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to avoid] *Eviter, fuir.* Eſchew evil, and do good, *Fuis le mal & fais le bien.*

‡ ESCHEWED (ĕs-tchoud'), *part. adj. Evité, fui.*

ESCLATTE [in Heraldry; broken] *éclaté.*

ESCORT (ĕs'-knrte), *ſ.* [convoy] *Eſcorte*, f. *convoi*, m. *garde*, f.

To ESCORT (ĕs-kort'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to convoy] *Eſcorter, convoyer, accompagner.*

ES ORTED (ĕs-kor'-tĕd), *part. adj. Eſcorté, convoyé.*

ESCOUT, (ĕs-kăoŭte), *ſ.* [a ſpy] *Eſpion*, m.

ESCRITOIR (ĕs-krĭoŭ-tôre'), *ſ.* [a box, with all the implements of writing] *écritoire*, f.

ESCUAGE (ĕs'-kĭcŭ-édje), *ſ.* [ſervice of the ſhield] *Sorte de ſervice qui oblige le vaſſal de ſuivre ſon Seigneur à la guerre à ſes frais & dépens.*

ESCULENT (ĕs'-kĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [good for food, eatable] *Bon à manger.*

ESCULENT, *ſ.* [ſomething fit for food] *Aliment*, m.

ESCUTCHEON (ĕs-keŭtch'-ĭne), *or* SCUTCHEON, *ſ.* [in Herald. the field or coat wherein the arms are repreſented] *Ecu*, m. [the picture of the enſigns armorial] *Ecuſſon*, m.

* The baniſhment of Ovid was a blot in the Emperor Auguſtus's eſcutcheon, *L'exil d'Ovide eſt une tache à la mémoire d'Auguſte.*

ESHAUDEES (ĕ-chô-dĕz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of cakes] *Echoudés*, m. pl.

ESKIMAUX, *ſ. pl.* [a people of N. America, in Labrador, or New Britain] *Eſkimaux*, m. pl.

ESLINGEN, *ſ.* [a large imperial town of Germany in the D. of Wirtemberg; lat. 48°-47' N. lon. 9°-20' E.] *Eſlingen*, m.

ESNECY (ĕs-ni'-cé), *ſ.* [in Law; the privilege of the eldeſt co-partner to chooſe firſt] *Le privilége de l'aîné des copartageans de choiſir le premier*, m. *droit d'aîneſſe*, m.

ESPALIER (ĕs-păl'-ĭĕre), *ſ.* [a term of Gardening] *Eſpalier*, m. *arbre en éventail*, m.

ESPECIAL (ĭ-ſpĕch'-ăl), *adj.* [principal, chief] *Spécial, principal.*

ESPECIALLY (ĭ-ſpĕch'-ăl-é, *adv.* [principality]

cipally] *Spécialement, principalement, particuliérement, surtout.*

‡ ESPIAL (ĭ-spāĭ'-ăl), *f.* [a scout], V. Spy.

ESPIED (ĭ-spāĭ'd'), *part. adj. épié, observé, découvert.*

ESPLANADE (ĕs-plă-nède'), *f.* [Fortif. the empty place between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town] *Eſplanade*, f.

ESPLEES (ĕs-plīz'), *f. pl.* [in Law; the full profits of an eſtate] *Le revenu entier d'une terre.*

ESPOUSALS (ĭ-spăoŭ'-zălz), *f. pl.* [the act of affiancing; the ceremony of betrothing] *Fiançailles*, f. ✝ *épouſailles*, f. *cérémonie du mariage*, f. *mariage*, m.

Espousal, *adj. De mariage.*

To ESPOUSE (ĭ-spăouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to marry; to adopt, to defend] *épouſer, marier*, au propre: au figuré, *épouſer, adopter, défendre.* He eſpouſed his kinſwoman, *Il a épouſé ſa parente.*

* The city, army and court eſpouſe my cauſe, *La ville, l'armée & la cour épouſent ma cauſe.*

ESPOUSED (ĭ-spăoŭ-z'd'), *part. adj. épouſé, marié; adopté.*

To ESPY (ĭ-spāĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to obſerve, to watch] *Epier, obſerver, découvrir, appercevoir; faire l'eſpion, être en ſentinelle.*

ESPY'D, V. Espied.

ESQUINANCY, V. Squinancy.

ESQUIRE (ĭ-skoŭāĭeŭre *ou* ĭ-skoŭĕre), *f.* [a title next below that of knight] *Ecuyer*, m.

ESQUIRY (ĭ-skoŭāĭ'-rē), *f.* [the rank of an eſquire] *Le titre d'écuyer.*

ESSART *or* Assart, *f.* [in Law; pulling woods up by the roots] *Eſſart*, m.

To Essart, *v.* [to extirpate trees and buſhes for tillage] *Eſſarter.*

ESSAY (ĕs-sē'), *f.* [an attempt] *Eſſai*, m. *tentative*, f. *épreuve*, f.

To Essay (ĕs-sē'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to attempt] *Eſſayer, tenter, éprouver.* To eſſay the ore of various loads, *Eſſayer une mine.* Eſſaying of pewter, *Eſſai à la pierre.* Eſſaying drop, *Goutte*, f.

Essayed (ĕs-sē'd'), *part. adj. Eſſayé, tenté, éprouvé.*

ESSECK, *f.* [a conſiderable trading town of Hungary; lat. 45°-40′ N. long. 19°-58′ E.] *Eſſek*, m.

ESSEN, *f.* [a town of Germany in Weſtphalia; lat. 51°-22′ N. long. 7°-4′ E.] *Eſſen*, m.

ESSENCE (ĕs' sĕn'ce), *f.* [the nature of a being] *Eſſence*, f. *nature d'un être*, f. The Divine Eſſence, *La nature Divine.*

Essence [a ſpirit chymically extracted] *Eſſence*, f. *eſprit*, m. Eſſence of wormwood, *De l'eſſence d'abſinthe.* Animal eſſence or oil, *Eſſence animale.* Eſſence of ham (in Cookery), *Eſſence de jambon.*

To Essence, *v. a.* [to ſcent, to perfume] *Parfumer, mettre de l'eſſence.*

ESSENCED (ĕs'-sĕn'ş't'), *adj.* [perfumed] *Parfumé.*

ESSENI, Essenes or Essœans, *f. pl.* [Therapeutæ; an ancient ſect among the Jews; a ſort of true Pythagoreans] *Eſſéniens*, m. pl.

ESSENTIA DULCIS (ĕs-sĕn'-chĭă deŭl'-cĭce), *f.* [in Chymiſtry; a menſtruum that has nothing acid or corroſive in it, yet is capable of diſſolving metals] *Menſtrue de Kunkel*, m.

ESSENTIAL (ĕs-sĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [conſtituting the eſſence of any thing] *Eſſentiel, qui conſtitue l'eſſence.* Goodneſs is eſſential to God, *La bonté eſt eſſentielle à Dieu.*

Essential, *f.* [exiſtence, being, nature; the chief point] *L'eſſence*, f. *la nature*; *l'eſſentiel*, m. *l'objet*, m. *le point principal.*

ESSENTIALITY (ĕs-sĕn-chăl'-ĭ-tē), *f.* [exiſtence, nature, being] *Eſſence*, f. *nature*, f. *être*, m.

Essentially (ĕs-sen'-chăl-ē), *adv.* [by the conſtitution of nature] *Eſſentiellement, par nature, par eſſence.*

ESSERE *or* Essers, *f.* [Med. ſora or ſore, nettle-raſh; little, reddiſh, hard and itching puſhes or weals] *Eſſéra*, m. *ſora*, m.

ESSEX, *f.* [a county of England] *Eſſex*, m.

ESSLISORS, *f. pl.* [in Law; perſons appointed to impanel a jury] *Electeurs*, m. pl.

ESSOIN (ĕs-sŏĭne'), *f.* [a law-term; an excuſe for abſence] *Exoine*, f. excuſe légitime pour ne pas comparoître en Juſtice.

To Essoin, *v. a.* [to excuſe the perſon abſent] *Excuſer une perſonne qui ne comparoît pas en Juſtice, l'exoiner.*

ESSOINED (ĕs-sŏĭn'd'), *adj.* [excuſed] *Excuſé.*

ESSORANT, *adj.* [in Heraldry, a bird ſtanding on the ground, with the wings expanded] *Eſſorant.*

To ESTABLISH (ĭ-stăb'-lĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſettle, to found, to confirm, to ratify] *établir, fonder, ériger; affermir, confirmer, ratifier.* V. To Institute.

ESTABLISHED (ĭ-stăb'-lĭch't), *part. adj. établi, fondé; affermi, confirmé, ratifié.*

ESTABLISHMENT (ĭ-stăb'-lĭche-mĕn'te), *f.* [ſettlement, foundation; allowance, income, ſalary] *Erection*, f. *établiſſement*, m. *fondation*, f. *baſe*, f. *principe fondamental.*

Establishment [ſettled regulation, model of government] *Etat*, m. *forme de gouvernement*, f.

‡ ESTACHE, *f.* [ſtake] ‡ *Eſtache*, m. *pieu*, m.

To ESTAL (ĕs-tâl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [law-term, to ſeize] *Saiſir, faire une ſaiſie juridique.*

ESTALLED (ĕs-tâl'd'), *part. adj. Saiſi juridiquement.*

ESTALMENT (ĕs-tâl'-mĕn'te), *f.* [a law-term; the act of ſeizing] *Saiſie juridique*, f.

ESTAPO, *f.* [a ſtrong town of North America, in New Spain; lat. 17°-30′ N. lon. 103°-5′ W.] *Eſtapo*, m.

ESTATE (ĭ-stéte'), *f.* V. State.

Estate, *f.* [condition; rank, quality; fortune, poſſeſſion in land] *Etat*, m. *condition*, f. *rang*, m. *qualité*, f. *bien*, m. *terres*, f. *biens-fonds*, m. Every one ought to be content in his own eſtate, *Chacun doit être content de ſon état.* The three eſtates of the kingdom, *Les trois états du Royaume.* Man's eſtate, *L'âge viril.* She left a vaſt eſtate to her ſon, *Elle a laiſſé de grands biens à ſon fils.* To have an eſtate fall to one, *Recueillir une ſucceſſion.* He is gone to his eſtate, *Il eſt allé à ſa campagne*, or *à ſa terre.* Eſtate (at law; property), *Tréfonds*, m.

ESTEEM ((ĭ-stīme'), *f.* [high value, reverential regard] *Eſtime*, f. *le cas*, ou *l'état que l'on fait d'une perſonne* ou *d'une choſe, conſidération*, f. *gloire*, f. *honneur*, m. *compte*, m To put in eſteem, *Accréditer.* To be in a great eſteem, *Etre en grande eſtime.* I never had any eſteem for ſuch a man, *Je n'ai jamais fait aucun cas de cet homme.* To raiſe a man's eſteem of a thing, *Donner à quelqu'un une bonne opinion d'une choſe.* V. Regard.

To Esteem, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to value, to prize, to rate high] *Eſtimer, priſer, évaluer; honorer, avoir de l'eſtime pour, compter pour, conſidérer, préférer, faire état.* I eſteem honour above life, *J'eſtime plus l'honneur que la vie.* Every one eſteemed her, *Tout le monde avoit de l'eſtime pour elle.*

To Esteem [to think] *Eſtimer, penſer; juger, croire, être d'avis.*

ESTEEMED (ĭ-stīm'd'), *part. adj. Eſtimé, honoré.*

ESTEEMER (ĭ-stīm'-eŭr), *f.* [one that eſteems] *Eſtimateur*, m. *appréciateur*, m.

ESTETE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; a beaſt whoſe head has been torn off by force] *Etêté.*

ESTIMABLE (ĕs'-tĭ-mă-bl'', *adj.* [valuable; worthy of eſteem, of honour] *Eſtimable, digne d'eſtime.*

Estimableness (ĕs'-tĭ-mă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of deſerving regard] *Ce qui rend eſtimable.*

ESTIMATE (ĕs'-tĭ-méte'), *f.* [calculation, valuation, value; opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard] *Eſtimation*, f. *priſée*, f. *évaluation*, f. *calcul*, m. *prix*, m. *valeur*, f.

To Estimate, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rate, to value; to calculate, to compute] *Eſtimer, calculer, évaluer, priſer, apprécier.*

ESTIMATED (ĕs -tĭ-mé-tĕd), *part. adj. Eſtimé, priſé, apprécié, évalué, abonné.*

ESTIMATION (ĕs-tĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *f.* [eſteem, opinion, judgment; calculation] *Eſtime*, f. *opinion*, f *jugement*, m. *eſtimation*, f. *évaluation*, f. *appréciation*, f. *priſée*, f. *calcul*, m.

Estimation [a ſea-term] *Eſtime*, f. *Calcul du ſillage d'un vaiſſeau*, m.

ESTIMATIVE (ĕs'-tĭ-mĕ'-tĭv'), *adj.* [judicial] *Qui ſait juger* ou *apprécier.*

ESTIMATOR (ĕs'-tĭ-mé-teŭr), *f.* [a ſetter of rates] *Priſeur*, m.

ESTIVAL (ĕs'-tĭ-văl), *adj.* [pertaining to the ſummer] *D'été, qui eſt d'été.*

To ESTIVATE (ĕs'-tĭ-véte), *v. n. Paſſer l'été dans un endroit.*

ESTOPEL (ĕs'-tŏp'l), *f.* [a law-word] *Empêchement*, m. *oppoſition*, f. *exception*, f.

ESTOILE (ĕs-tŏĕ-lé'), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *étoilé.* A croſs eſtoilé, *Croix étoilée*; *étoile*, f. A ſtar with only four rays.

ESTOVER (ĕs-tô'-vĕr), *f.* [a law word, for an allowance given to a criminal during impriſonment, out of his ſubſtance, for the maintenance of himſelf and family] *Entretien ou proviſion alimentaire*, d'un criminel & de ſa famille, m.

ESTRADE (ĕs-tréde'), *f.* [a public road; the raiſed floor of an alcove for the bed, the *hautpas* of a preſence-chamber, any even ſurface] *Eſtrade*, f.

To ESTRANGE (ĭ-străn'dje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep at a diſtance, to withdraw] *Eloigner, détourner.* We have eſtranged ourſelves from them, *Nous nous ſommes éloignés d'eux.* To eſtrange one from an agreement, *Détourner quelqu'un d'un accommodement.*

To Estrange [to alienate from affection] *Aliéner, indiſpoſer.* To eſtrange a man from his wife, *Indiſpoſer un mari contre ſa femme.*

ESTRANGED (ĭ-străn'dj'd'), *part. adj. Eloigné, détourné, aliéné, indiſpoſé.*

ESTRANGEMENT (ĭ-străn'dje'-mĕn'te), *f.* [removal, alienation] *Eloignement*, m. *aliénation*, f. *refroidiſſement d'amitié*, m.

ESTRANGERS (ĭ-străn'-djeŭrz), *f. pl.* [in Law] *Etrangers*, m. ſoit au pays, ſoit à une choſe quelconque; *aubains*, m. en terme de droit coutumier.

ESTRAPADE (ĕs-tră-péde'), *f.* [the defence of a horſe that will not obey] *Eſtrapade*, f.

ESTRAY (ĕ-strĕ'), *f. Bête égarée, qui n'eſt réclamée de perſonne.*

ESTREATE (ĕs-trĭ'e'), *f.* [the copy of an original writing] *Copie* ou *double d'un écrit*, f. m.

ESTREPEMENT (ĭ-strĭp'-mĕn'te), *f.* [a term of Law] *Dégât*, m. que fait dans une terre un poſſeſſeur uſufruitier.

ESTUARY (ĕs'-tĭoŭ-ă'-rē), *f.* [an arm of the ſea, or the mouth of a lake, or river, in which the tide reciprocrates] *Bras de mer*, m. ou *embouchure*, f. *de lac*, ou *de riviere, où il y a flux & reflux periodique*, m.

To ESTUATE (ĕs-tĭoŭ-éte), *v. n.* [to ſwell and toil reciprocally; to boil] *Avoir un flux & un reflux*; *bouillir, être dans une agitation violente.*

ESTUATION (ĕs'-tĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the ſtate of boiling] *Bouillonnement*, m. *effervescence*, f.

ESTURE (ĕs'-tĭeŭre), *f.* [violence, commotion] *Agitation violente, mouvement impétueux.*

ESULA, *f.* [Bot. the ſmall ſpecies of ſpurge] *Eſule*, f. *Tithymale des vignes*, m.

ESURIENT (ĭ-zĭŏu'-rĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [hungry, voracious] *Affamé.*

ESURINE (ĕ'-ĭoŭ-rĭne), *adj.* [corroding, eating] *Corroſif.*

ESUS (ī'-zeŭce), *ſ.* [Jupiter, the ſupreme Being among the Gauls] *Eſus*, m.

ETAPPE, *ſ.* [in war; an allowance of proviſions and forage] *Etappe*, f.

ETC (&c.), [*a contraction for* et cætera (ĕt-cĕt'-ĭ-ră), and ſo on] *Et cetera, &c.*

To ETCH (ĕtche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to engrave with aqua fortis] *Graver à l'eau forte*; au figuré, *tracer, deſſiner, former le plan d'un ſyſtême.*

ETCH-CROP (ĕtché'-krŏp), *ſ.* [among Farmers; the third crop of corn upon land newly broke up] *Troiſième récolte*, f.

ETCHED (ĕtch't'), *part. adj. Grave à l'eau forte.*

ETCHING (ĕtch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Gravure à l'eau forte*, f.

ETEOCLES and POLYNICES (ĕt-ĭ-ŭk'-lĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſons of Œdipus, who uncommonly hated and killed each other] *Etéocle & Polynice*, m.

ETERNAL (ĭ-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [without beginning *or* end] *Eternel, ſans commencement ni fin.*

ETERNAL, *adj.* [everlaſting] *éternel, perpétuel, immortel, d'une durée infinie.* An eternal happineſs, *Un bonheur éternel.*

Eternal flower (everlaſting), *Eternelle*, f.

ETERNALIST (ĭ-tĕr'-năl ĭſte), *ſ.* [one who holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite] *Matérialiſte*, m.

To ETERNALISE (ĭ-tĕr'-năl-ăĭze), *v. a. Rendre éternel, éterniſer.*

ETERNALLY (ĭ-tĕr'-năl-é), *adv.* [without beginning *or* end] *Eternellement, de toute éternité, ſans commencement ni fin.*

ETERNALLY [for ever] *Eternellement, toujours, ſans fin.*

ETERNE (ĭ-tĕrn'), V. ETERNAL.

ETERNITY (ĭ-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [duration without beginning *or* end; duration without end] *Eternité*, f. *durée ſans commencement ni fin*, f. *durée ſans fin, perpétuité*, f. *immortalité*, f. God is from all eternity, *Dieu eſt de toute éternité.* That will be there to eternity, *Cela reſtera-là à perpétuité.*

To ETERNIZE (ĭ-tĕr'-năĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make endleſs] *Eterniſer, immortaliſer, perpétuer.* They have eternized their fame, *Ils ont éterniſé leur gloire.*

ETERNIZED (ĭ-tĕr'-năĭz'd), *part. adj. Eterniſé, immortaliſé, perpétué.*

ETESIAN (ĭ-tī'-jĭăne), *adj.* [yearly] Ex. Eteſian winds (monſoons, trade-winds), *Vents étéſiens*, m. pl.

ETESIAS (ĭ-tī'-jĭăce), *ſ. pl.* [a name given to ſome regular and yearly winds, that blow at certain ſeaſons on the Mediterranean] *étéſies*, m. pl.

ETHER (ī'-tshĕr), *ſ.* [in Phyſ. an element more ſubtle than the air, air refined and ſublimed; the matter of the higheſt regions above] *Ether*, m. [in Chym. a volatile and inflammable fluid] *Ether*, m. V. ÆTHER.

ETHEREAL (ĭ-tshĭ'-rĭ-ăl), *and* ETHEREOUS (ĭ-tshĭ'-rĭ-ŭce), *adj.* [formed of ether; celeſtial] *Ethéré, de la ſubſtance de l'éther; celeſte.*

ETHICAL (ĕtsh'-ĭ-kăl), *and* ETHICK (ĕtsh'-ĭk), *adj.* [moral] *Moral, qui traite de la morale.*

ETHICALLY (ĕtsh'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the doctrine of morality] *Moralement, en morale*, ou *ſuivant les lois de la morale.*

ETHICKS (ĕtsh'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [the doctrine of morality] *Morale*, f. *Ethique*, f. Ariſtotle's Ethicks, *Les Ethiques d'Ariſtote*, f. pl.

ETHIOPIA (ī'-tshĭ-ô'-pĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a large country of Africa] *Ethiopie*, f.

Ethiopia-Pepper [a kind of long pepper] *Poivre d'Ethiopie*, m. *grain de Zilim*, m.

ETHMOIDES (ĕtsh-mŏ-ĭ'-dĭz), *ſ.* [Anat. a bone in the inner part of the noſe, reſembling a ſieve] *Ethmoïde*, m. Ethmoidal, *adj. Ethmoïdal.*

ETHNARCHY (ĕtsh'-nar-ké), *ſ.* [government of a province] *Ethnarchie*, f. Ethnarca (governour) *Ethnarque*, m.

ETHNICK, (ĕtsh'-nĭk), *adj.* [pagan] *Païen, idolâtre.*

ETHNICKS (ĕtsh'-nĭks), *ſ. pl.* [heathens] *Les Païens, les Idolâtres, les Gentils.*

ETHOLOGICAL (ĕtsh-ô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [treating of morality] *Ethologique.*

ETHOLOGY (ĕtsh-ŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a treatiſe on morality] *Ethologie*, f.

ETHOPŒIA (ĕtsh-ô-pĭ'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a repreſentation of manners] *Ethopée*, f.

ETIOLOGY (ĭ-tĭ-ŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [Med. account of the cauſes of a diſtemper; Rhet. a giving the reaſon of] *Etiologie*, f.

ETIQUETTE (ĕt-ĭ-kĕte'), *ſ.* [the ceremonial of good manners] *étiquette*, f.

ETLINGEN, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia; lat. 48°-59′ N. lon. 9°-30′ E.] *Etlingen.*

ETTALCHE, *ſ.* [Sangu, a kind of Cedrus] *Ettalch*, m.

ETYMOLOGICAL (ĕt-ĭ-mô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to etymology] *Etymologique.*

To ETYMOLOGISE (ĕt-ĭ-mŏl'-ô-djăĭze), *v. n. étymologiſer, donner l'étymologie des mots.*

ETYMOLOGIST (ĕt-ĭ-mŏl'-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [one who ſearches out the original of words] *Etymologiſte*, m.

ETYMOLOGY (ĕt-ĭ-mŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the derivation of a word from its original] *Etymologie*, f. *origine d'un mot*, f.

EUBAGES (ĭoŭ-bé'-djĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Celtic Antiquity; Philoſophers and naturaliſts among the Druids] *Eubages*, m. pl. V. EVATES.

EUCHARIST (ĭou'-kă-rĭſte), *ſ.* [the act of giving thanks; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper] *Euchariſtie*, f. *cène*, f.

EUCHARISTICAL (ĭoŭ-kă-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the Euchariſt] *Euchariſtique.*

EUCHOLOGY (ĭoŭ-kŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a book containing a formulary of prayers] *Eucchologe*, m

EUCRASY (ĭou'-krăſé), *ſ.* [an agreeable mixture of qualities] *Eucraſie*, f. terme Didactique.

EUDIOMETER (ĭoŭ-dăĭ-ŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument for determining the ſalubrity of different kinds of air] *Eudiomètre*, m.

EULOGY (ĭou'-lô-djé), *ſ.* [praiſe] *Eloge*, m *louange*, f.

EULOGIES [in Church-Hiſtory; loaves or cakes brought to church to be bleſſed; the holy bread] *Eulogies*, f. pl.

EULOPHUS (ĭou'-lŏf-eŭce), *ſ.* [an inſect of the Cynips kind] *Eulophe*, m.

EUMENIDES (ĭoŭ-mĕo'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a name of the Furies] *Euménides*, f. pl.

EUNUCH (ĭou'-neŭk), *ſ.* [one that is caſtrated] *Eunuque*, m. *un homme châtré.*

To EUNUCHATE (ĭou'-neŭk-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make eunuch] *Châtrer, faire* or *rendre eunuque.*

EUPATORIUM (ĭoŭ-pă-tô-rĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [water-hemp, water-agrimony; a medicinal plant] *Eupatoire*, f.

EUPHORBIUM (ĭoŭ-for'-bĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a ſhrub of Mauritania, a gum] *Euphorbier*, m. *Euphorbe*, f.

EUPHONY (ĭou'-fô-né), *ſ.* [an agreeable ſound] *Euphonie*, f.

EUPHONICAL (ĭoŭ-fŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ſounding agreeably] *Euphonique.*

EUPHRASY (ĭou'-fră-cé'), *ſ.* [Eot. Eyebright, a med plant] *Eufraiſe*, f.

EUPHRATES (ĭoŭ-fré'-tĭz), *ſ.* [a celebrated river in Aſia] *Euphrate*, f.

EUPHROSYNE (ĭoŭ-frŏs'-ĭn-é), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three Graces] *Euphroſyne*, f.

EUPNÆA (ĭoŭp-ni'-ă), *ſ.* [Med. a good faculty of breathing] *Eupnée*, f. *reſpiration aiſée* ou *libre.*

EURIPUS (ĭou'-rĭp-eŭce), *ſ.* [an arm of the ſea between Achaia and Negropont] *Euripe*, m.

EUROPA (ĭoŭ-rô'-pă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſiſter of Cadmus, was carried into Crete by Jupiter in the form of a white bull, gave her name to Europe] *Europe*, f.

EUROPE (ĭou'-rŏpe), *ſ.* [one of the four parts of the world] *Europe*, f.

EUROPEAN (ĭou-rô-pi'-ăne, *ou* ĭoŭ-rô'-pĭ-ăne), *adj.* and *ſ.* [of Europe] *Européen.*

EURUS (ĭou'-reŭce), *ſ.* [the Eaſt wind] *Le vent d'Eſt.*

EURYTHMY (ĭou'-rĭth-mé), *ſ.* [harmony, regularity and ſymmetry; exact and graceful proportion] *Eurythmie*, f.

EURYALE (ĭoŭ-răĭ'-ă-lé), *ſ.* [Mythol. on of the three Gorgons] *Euryalé*, f.

EURYDICE (ĭoŭ-rĭd'-ĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Orpheus, was killed by a ſerpent on her marriage-day] *Eurydice*, f.

EURYMONE (ĭoŭ-rĭm'-ô-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the mother of the Graces: alſo an infernal deity, who gnawed the dead to the bones] *Eurymone*, f.

EURYSTHEUS (ĭoŭ-rĭs'-tshĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Mycenæ, who ſet his brother Hercules twelve difficult labours] *Euryſthée*, m.

St. EUSTATIA (ĭoŭ-ſté'-chĭă), *ſ.* [one of the Leeward iſlands in the Weſt-Indies] *St. Euſtache*, m.

EUSTYLE (ĭoŭ-ſtăĭle), *ſ.* [Archit. is ſaid of an edifice, when the columns are placed at a moſt convenient diſtance one from another] *Euſtyle*, m.

EUTERPE (ĭoŭ-tĕrp'-é), *ſ.* [Mythol. the muſe preſiding over muſic] *Euterpe*, f.

EUTHANASIA (ĭou-tshăn-é'-jiă), or EUTHANASY (ĭoŭ-thăn'-ă-cé), *ſ.* [an eaſy death] *Mort douce.*

EUTHYMUS (ĭoŭ-tshăĭ'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a very famous wreſtler, who delivered a young girl that was going to be ſacrificed, and married her] *Euthyme*, m.

To EVACATE (ĭ-vé'-kéte), *v. a.* [to empty out] *Vider.*

EVACUANT (ĭ-văk'-ĭoŭ-ăn'te), *ſ.* [medicine that procures evacuation] *Evacuant*, m. Evacuant, *adj. Evacuatif.*

To EVACUATE (ĭ-văk'-ĭeŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to empty, to void] *Evacuer, vider, déſemplir.* To evacuate the noxious humours, *Evacuer les humeurs peccantes.*

To EVACUATE a place [to quit] *Evacuer une place, être obligé d'en ſortir par un traité*, ou *une capitulation.*

To EVACUATE *or* Evacate [to nullify] *Annuler, caſſer, diſſoudre.* To evacuate a marriage, *Caſſer, diſſoudre, rompre un mariage.*

EVACUATED (ĭ-văk'-ĭoŭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Evacué, vidé, déſempli; caſſé, annulé.*

EVACUATION (ĭ-văk-ĭoŭ é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of evacuating] *Evacuation*, f. † *cacade*, f. Great evacuations are dangerous, *Les grandes évacuations ſont dangereuſes.*

EVACUATION of a place, *L'évacuation d'une place.*

To EVADE (ĭ-véde'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to eſcape] *S'évader, s'échapper, s'enfuir, ſe ſauver, ſe dérober, s'eſquiver.*

To EVADE, *v. a.* [to elude, to avoid, to decline] *Eluder, éviter, eſquiver.* You cannot evade the teſtimonies of the Fathers, *Vous ne ſauriez éluder le témoignage des Peres.*

EVADED (ĭ-vé'-dĕd), *part. adj. Eludé, évité, eſquivé.*

EVADNE (ĭ-văd'-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the

daughter of Mars & Thebe who threw herself into the funeral pile of her husband Capaneus] *Evadné*, f.

EVAGATION (ĕv-ă-gué'-cheŭne), *f.* [wandering, wandering thoughts in prayer] *évagation*, f.

EVAN (i'-văne), and EVIHUS (ĕv'-ĭ-heŭce), *f.* [Mythol. names of Bacchus] *Evan & Evikus*, m.

EVANDER (ĭ-văn'-deŭr), *f.* [Mythol. a king of Italy allied with Æneas] *Evandre*, m.

EVANESCENT (ĕv-ă-nĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [vanishing, imperceptible] *Qui disparoît, qui s'évanouit, se dissipe*; ‖ *qui s'en va en fumée.*

EVANGELICAL (ĕv-ăn'-djĕl'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [agreeable to gospel] *Evangélique.* The evangelical precepts, *Les préceptes évangéliques.*

EVANGELISM (ĭ-văn'-djĕ-lizm), *f.* [the promulgation of the Gospel] *La prédication de l'Evangile.*

EVANGELIST (ĭ-văn'-djĭ-liste), *f.* [a writer of the history of our Lord Jesus] *Evangéliste*, m. The four Evangelists, *Les quatre Evangélistes.*

To EVANGELIZE (ĭ-văn'-djĭ-lăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to instruct in the gospel] *Evangéliser, prêcher l'Evangile.*

EVANGELY (ĭ-văn'-djĭ-lé), *f.* [good tidings, the gospel of Jesus] *Evangile*, m.

EVANID (ĭ-văn'-ĭd), *adj.* [transient, faint, weak, as colours in the rainbow, clouds, &c.] V. EVANESCENT.

To EVAPORATE (ĭ-văp'-ô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to disperse or to fly away in vapours] *Faire évaporer, & s'évaporer*; *s'exhaler ou aller, s'en aller en vapeurs.* Fire evaporates water, *Le feu fait évaporer l'eau.* A liquor that evaporates, *Une liqueur qui s'évapore, qui s'exhale en vapeurs.*

EVAPORABLE (ĭ-văp'-ô-ră-bl'), *adj.* [easily dissipated in fumes] *Qui s'évapore, se dissipe aisément.*

EVAPORATED (ĭ-văp'-ô-ré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Evaporé, exhalé.*

EVAPORATION (ĭ-văp'-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of evaporating] *Evaporation*, f.

EVAPORATION [the act of causing salt water to evaporate] *Boulden*, m.

EVASION (ĭ-vé'-jeŭne), *f.* [escape, flight; excuse, subterfuge] *Evasion*, f. *fuite*, f. au figuré, *excuse*, f. *échappatoire*, f. *subterfuge*, m. *prétexte*, m. *défaite*, f. ‖ *alibiforains*, m. pl.

EVASIVE (ĭ-vé'-civ'), *adj.* [elusive] *Qui élude, sophistique.*

EVATES (ĭ-vé'-tĭz), or VATES, *f. pl.* [a branch of the Druids; the priests and sacrificers] *Les ministres de la religion chez les Druides.* V. EUBAGES.

EVE (ive), *and* EVEN (i'-v'n), *f.* [the close of the day] *Le soir, la dernière partie du jour*; *soirée*, f.

EVE [vigil to be observed before an holiday] *Vigile*, f. *veille*, f. Christmas-eve, *Vigile de Noël.* The day before the eve, *L'avant-veille*, f.

EVECTION (ĭ-vĕk'-cheŭne). *f.* [in Astron. libration of the moon] *Libration, balancement*, m.

EVEN (i'-v'n), *adj.* [level, uniform, equal] *Egal, uni, applani, pas, uniforme, pareil, semblable.* These two weights are even, *Ces deux poids sont égaux.* The superficies of it is not even, *La surface n'en est pas unie.* To make even, *Unir.* Even with the ground, *De niveau*; ou *terre-à-terre, à fleur de terre.* To make a house even with the ground, *Raser une maison, l'abattre jusqu'aux fondemens.* To be even with one, *Etre quitte avec quelqu'un, ne lui plus devoir*; on *lui rendre la pareille, être but-à-but.* Even with, *Bord-à-bord.* To make a horse go an even gallop, *Unir un cheval, lui faire tenir un galop uniforme.* An even temper, *Un caractère égal, uniforme.* Even with reason, *D'accord avec la raison.* An even number, *Un nombre pair.* To play at even or odd, *Jouer à pair ou non.* Even money, *Compte rond.*

† Even reckoning makes lasting friends, *Les bons comptes font les bons amis.*

EVEN for Evening. V. EVE.

EVEN, *adv.* [namely, verily, likewise] *Même, mêmes*; *aussi-bien que, véritablement, tout de bon*: *uniment.* It were a shame even to speak of it, *Il seroit même honteux d'en parler.* Here all their rage and even their murmurs cease, *Ici cesse toute leur rage, aussi bien que leurs plaintes.* Is it even so? *Est-ce ainsi? Tout de bon?*

EVEN AS, *Comme*, ou *comme si.*

EVEN DOWN, *Tout droit en bas.*

EVEN NOW, *Tout-à-l'heure.*

EVEN ON, *Tout droit.*

EVEN SO, *De-même, tout ainsi, tout comme.*

To EVEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make even] *Egaler, unir, applanir, rendre égal.*

To EVEN accounts, *Régler des comptes, en faire la balance.*

To EVEN with the soil or the ground, *Raser, détruire de fond en comble.* This temple Xerxes evened with the soil, *Xerxès fit raser ce temple.*

EVENED (i'-v'n'd), *part. adj. Egalé, uni, applani, &c.* Evened with one, *Quitte avec quelqu'un.*

EVEN-HANDED (i'-v'n-hăn'-dĕd), *adj.* [impartial, equitable] *Impartial.*

EVENING (i'-v'n-în'gne), *f.* [the close of the day] *Le soir*; *après-soupée*, f. To walk in the evening, *Se promener sur le soir.* Evening-star, *L'étoile du soir.* Evening-tide (i'-v'n-tîde), *La soirée.*

† The evening crowns the day, *La fin couronne l'œuvre.*

EVENLY (i'-v'n-lé), *adv.* [equally] *Egalement, uniformément, uniment, pareillement.*

EVENNESS (i'-v'n-nĕce), *f.* [state of being even; equality of surface; impartiality, calmness] *Egalité*, f. *uniformité*, f. *le poli d'une surface unie*; au figuré, *égalité d'âme*, f. *tranquillité d'esprit*, f. *sérénité*, f. *impartialité*, f.

EVENT (ĭ-vĕn'te'), *f.* [incident, success] *Evènement*, m. *incident*, m. *aventure*, f. *succès*, m. *issue*, f. *fin*, m. *réussite.* Never judge of God from events, but rather form your judgment of events from the idea you have of God, *Ne jugez jamais de Dieu par les évènemens, jugez plûtôt des évènemens par l'idée que vous avez de Dieu.* That affair had a happy event, *Cette affaire a eu un heureux succès.*

¶ Event, *évènement*; incident, *incident, cause* (synon.): *Event* is applicable to things of greater consequence; *incident*, to those of less importance. The first is mostly applied to states and governments; the second, to casualties in private life. Trifling *incidents* have sometimes been productive of important *events.* The revolutions of the state are *events* that determine the happiness of the people. Our life is full of *incidents* which the eye of prudence cannot foresee.

To EVENTERATE (ĭ-vĕn'-tĭ-réte), *v. a.* [to open a body by ripping up the belly] *éventrer.*

EVENTFUL (ĭ-vĕn't'-foûl), *adj.* [full of incidents] *Rempli d'évènemens.*

To EVENTILATE (ĭ-vĕn'-tĭ-léte), [to sift out, to winnow] *Vanner, nettoyer le grain par le moyen du van.*

To EVENTILATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to discuss] *Ventiler, discuter, examiner.*

EVENTUAL (ĭ-vĕn't'-îoû-ăl), *adj.* [accidental] *Accidentel, casuel.*

EVENTUALLY (ĭ-vĕn't'-îoû-ăl-é), *adv.* [in the event; at all events] *Accidentellement, éventuellement, par hasard*; *à tout événement.*

EVENUS, *f.* [Mythol. a king of Ætolia, who drowned himself because Idas outrun him in a race for Marpetia] *Evène*, m.

EVER (ĕv'-eŭr), *adv.* [at any time; at all times, for ever] *Toujours, jamais, à jamais*; God hath had ever, and ever will have some church visible upon the earth, *Dieu a toujours eu & aura à jamais quelque église visible sur la terre.* If ever they should come, *S'ils viennent jamais.*

N. B. *Never so much, never so many*, to signify *how much soever, how many soever*, is an impropriety, which in all probability took its rise among the lower people. *Ever so much, ever so many*, is the proper way of speaking. He will give her what she asks, though she asks ever so much, *Il lui accordera sa demande, quelque considérable qu'elle puisse être.* They will be all entertained at his house, be they ever so many, *Ils seront tous bien reçus & bien traités chez lui, quel que soit leur nombre.* Our army will not fear to engage the enemy, be they ever so numerous, *Notre armée ne craindra point d'en venir aux mains avec les ennemis, quelque nombreux qu'ils soient.*

EVER A (any) *Quelque.* Ever a young boy, *Quelque jeune garçon.*

EVER BEFORE, *De tout temps.*

EVER SINCE, *or* EVER AFTER, *Depuis, depuis lors, pour lors, depuis ce temps là.*

EVER and ANON, *éternellement*; *à tout bout de champ.*

EVERBUBBLING (ĕv-eŭr-beûû'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* [boiling up with perpetual murmurs] *Qui bouillonne continuellement.*

EVERBURNING (ĕv-eŭr-beŭr'-nĭn'gne), *adj.* [unextinguished] *Qui brûle toujours.*

EVERDURING (ĕv-eŭr-diû'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [during without end] *Eternel, qui dure à toujours.*

EVERGETES, *f.* V. BENEFACTOR.

EVERGREEN (ĕv-eŭr-grîne'), *adj.* and *f.* [always green, verdant throughout the year] *Toujours vert*; *un arbre toujours vert.*

EVERLASTING (ĕv-eŭr-lăs'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [immortal] *Immortel.*

EVERLASTING FLOWER. V. ETERNAE FLOWER.

EVERLASTING, *f.* [eternity] *Eternité*, f. From everlasting to everlasting thou art God, *Tu es Dieu d'éternité en éternité.*

EVERLASTING (a sort of stuff), *éternelle*, f.

EVERLASTINGLY (ĕv-eŭr-lăs'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [eternally] *Eternellement, à jamais, pour toujours.*

EVERLASTINGNESS (ĕv-eŭr-lăs'-tĭn'gne-nĕce), *f.* [eternity] *Eternité*, f. *durée infinie, perpétuité*, f.

EVERLIVING (ĕv-eŭr-lîv'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [immortal] *Immortel.*

EVERMORE (ĕv-eŭr-môre'), *adv.* [always, eternally] *Toujours, à jamais, à perpétuité, éternellement.*

To EVERSE (ĭ-vĕrse'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overthrow, to subvert] *Renverser, détruire.*

EVERSED (ĭ-vĕrs't'), *part. adj. Renversé, détruit.*

EVERSION (ĭ-vĕr'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of eversing] *Renversement*, m. *destruction*, f.

To EVERT (i-vĕrt'), *v. a.* V. To EVERSE.

EVERY (ĕv'-eŭr-é), *adj.* [each one of all] *Chaque, chacun, tout.* Every man is liable to error, *Chaque homme ou tout homme est sujet à se tromper.* Every of them, *Chacun d'eux.* Every day, *Chaque jour*, ou *tous les jours.* Every other day, *De deux jours l'un.* Every twelve years, *Tous les douze ans.* Every one, every body, *Chacun, tout le monde.* They are every one of them my friends, *Ils sont tous mes amis, sans en excepter aucun.*

Every way, on every side, *De tous côtés.* Every whit, every thing, *Chaque chose, tout.* V. ALL.

† Every man for himself and God for us all, *Chacun pour soi & Dieu pour tous.*

EVERY-WHERE, *adv.* [in all places] *Partout.* How is it possible to keep one's self from a vice which is every-where so in fashion? *Comment se garder d'un vice qui est par-tout si fort à la mode?*

EVESDROPPER (iv'z'-dŭp-ĕŭr), *f.* V. EAVESDROPPER.

To EVESTIGATE (ĭ-vĕs'-tĭ-gué'te), *v. a.* [to search, or find out by degrees] *Rechercher, tacher de découvrir ce qu'on ne fait pas, à l'aide de ce qu'on fait déjà.*

To EVICT (ĭ-vĭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dispoſſeſs by a judicial courſe] *Evincer.*

To EVICT [to prove againſt] *Prouver une choſe contre quelqu'un, l'en convaincre.*

EVICTED (ĭ-vĭk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Evincé.* He was evinced of his lands, or his lands were evinced from him, *Il fut évincé de ſes terres.*

EVICTION (ĭ-vĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſpoſſeſſion by a judicial courſe; proof, evidence] *Eviction*, f. *preuve*, f. *conviction*, f.

EVIDENCE (ĕv'-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [clearneſs, teſtimony, proof] *Evidence*, f. *clarté*, f. *preuve*, f. *témoignage*, m. *marque*, f. *dépoſition*, f. *argument*, m. To eſtabliſh by evidence, *Avérer.* The evidence of a fact, *L'évidence d'un fait.* There are ſtrong evidences againſt you, *Il y a de fortes preuves contre vous.* He has left us many evidences of his goodneſs, *Il nous a laiſſé des marques, ou des témoignages de ſa bonté.* To bear evidence to one, *Rendre témoignage à quelqu'un.*

EVIDENCE [witneſs] *Témoin*, m. To give in evidence, *Adminiſtrer des témoins.* The evidences were ſworn, *On a fait jurer les témoins.*

EVIDENCES, *ſ. pl.* [deeds] *Papiers*, m. pl. *actes*, m. pl. *inſtrument*, m. *pièces juſtificatives.*

To EVIDENCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prove] *Prouver, démontrer, mettre en évidence.*

EVIDENCED (ĕv'-ĭ-dĕn's't), *part. adj. Prouvé, démontré, mis en évidence.*

EVIDENT (ĕv'-ĭ-dĕn'te), *adj.* [plain, clear] *Evident, clair, viſible, ſenſible, manifeſte, démontré, inconteſtable, convaincant.* To make evident, *Mettre en évidence.* To be evident, *Etre en évidence, être évident.* It is evident from that, *Il conſte de cela que . . .* It is evident that, *Il eſt évident que . . .* V. APPARENT.

EVIDENTLY (ĕv'-ĭ-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [clearly, plainly] *Evidemment, clairement, manifeſtement, inconteſtablement, avec évidence.*

EVIL (i'-vl'), *adj.* [not good, bad] *Mauvais, méchant.*

† Evil communication corrupts good manners, *Les mauvaiſes compagnies corrompent les bonnes mœurs.*

EVIL, *ſ.* [wickedneſs; injury, miſchief; misfortune; diſeaſe] *Mal*, m. *méchanceté*, f. *tort*, m. *dommage*, m. *malheur*, m. *maladie*, f. Eſchew evil and do good, *Fuis le mal & fais le bien.* What evil have I done to you? *Quel tort vous ai-je fait?* 'Tis a great evil for us, *C'eſt un grand malheur pour nous.*

The king's evil, *Les écrouelles*, f. pl.

EVIL, *adv.* [not well] *Mal.*

† Evil got, evil ſpent, *Bien mal acquis ne profite pas: Ce qui vient par la flûte, s'en va par le tambour.*

EVILAFFECTED (i-vl-ăf-fĕk'-tĕd), *adj.* [not kind] *Mal-intentionné.*

EVILDOER (i-vl-dou'-eŭr), *ſ.* [maleſactor] *Malfaiteur*, m.

EVILFAVOURED (i-vl-fé'-veŭr'd), *adj.* [ill-countenanced] *Mal-ſoutenu.*

‡ EVILLY (i'-vl-lé), *adv.* [not well] *Mal.* He was evilly entreated, *Il fut mal traité.*

EVILMINDED (i-vl-măïn'd'-ĕd), *adj.* [malicious, wicked] *Mauvais, méchant.*

EVILNESS (i'-vl-nĕce), *ſ* [badneſs] *Méchanceté*, f.

EVILSPEAKING (i-vl-ſpī'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [cenſuring, back-biting] *Médiſance*, f. *Calomnie*, f.

EVIL-WISHING (i-vl-oŭï'ch'-ĭn'gne), *adj* [having no good will, wiſhing evil] *Qui ſouhaite du mal, mal-intentionné.*

EVILWORKER (i-vl-cŭeŭrk'-eŭr), *ſ.* V. EVILDOER.

To EVINCE (ĭ-vĭn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make evident] *Prouver, démontrer, mettre en évidence, avérer.*

EVINCED (ĭ-vĭn's't'), *part. adj. Prouvé, démontré, mis en évidence.*

EVINCIBLE (ĭ-vĭn'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of proof, demonſtrable] *Qui peut être démontré, ſuſceptible de démonſtration.*

EVINCIBLY (ĭ-vĭn'-cĭ blé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to force conviction] *D'une manière démonſtrative; évidemment, démonſtrativement, inconteſtablement.*

To EVISCERATE (ĭ-vĭs'-cĭ-réte), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to embowel] *Eventrer, vider, arracher les entrailles.*

EVISCERATED (ĭ-vĭs'-cĭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Eventré, vidé.*

EVITABLE (ĕv'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [avoidable, that may be evaded] *Evitable.*

To EVITATE (ĕv'-ĭ-téte), *v. a.* [to ſhun, to avoid] *Eviter.*

EVITATION (ĕv-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of avoiding] *Fuite*, f.

EVOCATION (ĕv-ô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of calling out] *Evocation de morts, d'eſprits*, f.

EVOLATION (ĕv-ô-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of flying away] *Vol*, m. *volée*, f. *l'action de s'envoler*, f.

To EVOLVE (ĭ-vŏv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to unfold; to diffuſe itſelf] *Déplier, développer, déployer; ſe développer, s'étendre.*

EVOLUTE (ĕv-ô-lioute'), *ſ.* [in higher Geom. a ſort of curve] *Sorte de courbe qui en décrit d'autres*, f.

EVOLUTION, *ſ.* [the act of unrolling, or unfolding] *Action de déployer*, ou *d'étendre.*

EVOLUTION, *ſ.* [in Geom. the opening of a curve] *Commencement d'une courbe*, m.

EVOLUTION (ĕv-ô-liou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a term of tacticks] *Evolution*, f.

EVOLVENT (ĕv'-ŏl-vĕn'te), *ſ.* [in higher Geom. a curve reſulting from the evolution of a curve] *Courbe qui réſulte d'une autre*, f.

EVOMITION (ĕv-ô-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* V. VOMITION.

EVONIMOIDES, *ſ.* [Bot. Celaſtrus ſcandens, ſtaff-tree; a ſhrub of Canada] *Evonimoïde*, m.

EVONIMUS, *ſ.* [Bot. Spindle-tree] *Bonnet de prêtre*, m. *Fuſain*, m.

EVORA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Portugal; lat. 38°-30′ N. lon. 7°-40′ W.] *Evora*, m.

EVULSION (ĭ-veŭl'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of plucking out] *L'action de d'arracher.*

EVULGATION (ĕv-eŭl-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [divulging] *l'action de divulguer*, f.

‡ EWAGE, *ſ.* [Aquage, a toll paid for water-paſſage] *Droit pour paſſer l'eau*, m.

EWE (ïoŭ), *ſ.* [the ſhe-ſheep] *Brebis*, f. An ewe-lamb, *Une jeune brebis.*

To EWE, *v. n.* [to bring forth lambs] *Agneler.*

EWER (iou'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands] *Aiguière*, f. A ſilver ewer, *Une aiguière d'argent.* The gullet of an ewer, *Le bec d'une aiguière.* An ewerful, *Une aiguiérée.*

EWRY (ïou'-ré), *ſ.* [the place wherein the king's plate is kept] *L'office où l'on garde la vaiſſelle du roi*, m.

To EXACERBATE (ĕgz-ăs'-ĕr-béte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imbitter, to exaſperate] *Aigrir, ulcérer, irriter, rendre pire.*

EXACERBATION (ĕgz-ăs-ĕr-bé-cheŭne), *ſ.* [increaſe of malignity] *Irritation*, f. *augmentation de mal*, f. *accès*, m. *redoublement*, m. *paroxiſme*, m. t. de Medecine.

EXACT (ĕgz-ăkt'), *adj.* [nice, methodical; honeſt, ſtrict; accurate, punctual] *Exact, ſoigneux, ponctuel; congru, précis; chiſſe* (en parlant du ſtyle). Exact to rules, *Exact à obſerver les règles.*

To EXACT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to require authoritatively, to demand of right] *Exiger, demander avec autorité, requérir.* Exact of ſervants faithfulneſs and diligence, *Exigez des domeſtiques de la fidélité & de l'exactitude.*

To Exact, *v. n.* [to practiſe extortion] *Faire des exactions, exiger plus qu'il n'eſt dû, extorquer; ſurfaire.*

EXACTED (ĕgz-ăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Exigé, demandé.* Moral comparisons are not to be exacted to a mathematical ſtrictneſs, *On ne doit pas exiger une préciſion mathématique dans les comparaiſons morales.*

EXACTER (ĕgz-ăk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [extortioner] *Exacteur*, m celui qui exige durement plus qu'il n'eſt dû.

EXACTION (ĕgz-ăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [extortion, an unjuſt demand] *Exaction*, f. *extorſion*, f. *avanie*, f.

Take away your exactions, *Ceſſez vos exactions.* To exercife exaction upon the people, *Fouler le peuple par ſes exactions.*

EXACTLY (ĕgz-ăkt'-lé), *adv.* accurately, nicely] *Exactement, avec ſoin, ponctuellement, préciſément, bonnement*, ‡ *congruement, diligemment.* I found him exactly where I had left him, *Je l'ai trouvé exactement où je l'avois laiſſé.* To write exactly, *Avoir un ſtyle ſoigné, exact.*

EXACTNESS (ĕ z-ăkt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [accuracy, nicety; ſtrictneſs of manners] *Exactitude*, f. *ſoin*, m. *ponctualité*, f. *régularité*, f. *fidélité*, f.

EXACTOR (ĕgz-ĕk'-teŭr), regis, *ſ.* [in Law; collector] *Receveur*, m. *Collecteur*, m.

To EXAGGERATE (ĕgz-ăgdj'-ĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enlarge, to amplify by repreſentation] *Exagérer, amplifier, groſſir.* Paſſion exaggerates things, *La paſſion groſſit les objets.*

EXAGGERATED (ĕgz-ăgdj'-ĭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Exagéré, amplifié, groſſi.*

EXAGERATION (ĕgz-ăgdj-ĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [hyperbolical amplification; the act of heaping together] *Exagération*, f. *amas*, m. *tas*, m.

To EXAGITATE (ĕgz-ădj'-ĭ-tĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhake, to put in motion, to vex] *Agiter, mettre en mouvement*; au figuré, *harceler, tourmenter, vexer, importuner, inquiéter.*

EXAGITATION (ĕgz-ădj-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [troubling, diſquieting] *L'agitation*, f. *le trouble*, m. *les ſecouſſes qu'on donne à quelqu'un*, f. pl.

To EXALT (ĕgz ălt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe on high; to extol, to praiſe] *Elever, hauſſer, exhauſſer; exalter*, terme de Chymie; au figuré, *exalter, louer, prôner, élever.*

EXALTATION (ĕgz-ăl-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of raiſing up, elevation in power or dignity] *Exaltation*, f. *exhauſſement*, m. *élévation*, f. The exaltation of the Croſs, *L'exaltation de la Croix.* Aſtrologers tell us that the ſun receives his exaltation in the ſign Aries, *Les aſtrologues nous apprennent que le ſoleil reçoit ſon exaltation (ſa plus grande influence* ou *vertu) au ſigne du Bélier.*

EXALTED (ĕgz-ăl'-tĕd), *part. adj. Elevé, hauſſé, exhauſſé; exalté; loué, prôné, célébré, rendu illuſtre.*

EXALTING (ĕgz-ăl'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To exalt] *Exaltation*, f. *l'action d'exalter*, f.

EXAMEN (ĕgz-é' mĕne), *ſ.* V. EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATE (ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-néte), *ſ.* [a law-word; the perſon examined] *Celui qu'on examine.*

EXAMINATION (ĕgz-ăm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſquiſition, inquiry] *Examen*, m. *diſcuſſion*, f. *perquiſition*, f. *recherche*, f. After a ſtrict examination, *Après un examen rigoureux.*

EXAMINATION [in a Court of Juſtice] *Interrogat*, m. *interrogatoire*, m.

EXAMINATOR (ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-né-teŭr), *ſ.* V. EXAMINER.

To EXAMINE (ĕgz-ăm'-ĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to interrogate a perſon] *Examiner, interroger, queſtionner.* To examine a ſcholar, a witneſs, a perſon accuſed, *Examiner un écolier, un témoin, un criminel.*

To EXAMINE [to make inquiry into, to ſift narrowly, to ſcan; to ſcrutinize] *Examiner, diſcuter, conſidérer, peſer attentivement, débattre; éplucher,*

éplucher, contrôler, sasser. To examine to the bottom, *Approfondir.* I began to examine the extent and certainty of our knowledge, *Je commençai à examiner l'étendue & la certitude de nos connoissances.*

EXAMINED (ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn'd), *part. adj. Examiné, interrogé; discuté, pesé, considéré.*

EXAMINER (ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-neŭr), *s.* [one who examines] *Examinateur,* m. *interrogateur,* m. *celui qui examine, qui discute, qui approfondit.* A scrupulous examiner of things, *Un homme qui examine scrupuleusement les choses, qui n'adopte rien sans un examen scrupuleux.*

EXAMINING (ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-nĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'examiner, examen,* m. *recherche,* f. *discussion,* f.

EXAMPLARY (ĕgz-ăm'-plăr-é), *adj.* [serving for example] *Exemplaire.* His life ought to be examplary, *Sa vie doit être exemplaire.*

EXAMPLE (ĕgz-ăm'-pl'), *s.* [pattern] *Exemple,* m. *modèle,* m. *patron,* m. To give an example, *Donner l'exemple.* To take example by one, *Prendre exemple, se modeler sur quelqu'un.*

EXAMPLE [instance, precedent, proof] *Exemple,* m. *preuve,* f. Hypocrisy and Pollion are examples of it, *Hypocrisie & Pollion en sont des exemples, ou des preuves.* As for example, *Par exemple.*

EXAMPLE [one punished for the admonition of others] *Exemple,* m. To set one forth for an example, *Faire un exemple de quelqu'un.*

To EXAMPLE, *v. a.* [to exemplify, to give an instance of] *Donner un exemple, prouver par des exemples.*

EXAMPLED (ĕgz-ăm'-plĕd), *adj. Dont on a un exemple.*

EXANGUIOUS (ĕk-săn'-guŭï-eŭce), *adj.* [bloodless] *Qui n'a point de sang,* se dit de certains animaux.

EXANIMATE (ĕgz-ăn'-ĭ-méte), *adj.* [lifeless, dead; depressed] *Sans vie, mort; abattu, découragé.*

To EXANIMATE, *v. a.* [to kill] *Tuer, ôter la vie, faire mourir.* [to discourage] *Epouvanter, troubler, consterner, effrayer, décourager.*

EXANIMATED (ĕgz-ăn'-ĭ-mé-tĕd), *adj.* [from To Exanimate] *Tué, qui a perdu la vie, mort; épouvanté, découragé, consterné, troublé, effrayé.*

EXANIMATION (ĕgz-ăn-ĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *s. Privation de la vie,* f.

EXANIMOUS (ĕgz-ăn'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [lifeless] *Sans vie, mort.*

EXANTHEMA (ĕks-ĕn'-tshim'-ă), *pl.* EXANTHEMATA, *s.* [Med. eruption, pustule] *Exanthème,* m. *élevure,* f.

EXANTHEMATOUS (ĕks-ăn'-tshim'-ă-teŭce), *adj.* [Med. pustulous, eruptive] *Plein de pustules.*

To EXANTLATE (ĕgz-ăn't'-léte), *v. a.* [Phys. to draw out with a pump, to exhaust] *Vider, épuiser, pomper.*

EXANTLATION (ĕks-ăn't-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [drawing out with a pump] *Exantlation,* f.

EXARCH (ĕgz' ark), *s* [a sort of magistrate, the viceroy who managed the affairs of Italy under the Greek Emperors] *Exarque,* f.

EXARCHATE (ĕgz-ar'-ké-e), *or* EXARCHY (ĕgz-ar'-ké), *s.* [the dignity or dominion of an exarch] *Exarchat,* m. prononcez *Exarcat.*

EXARTICULATION (ĕgz-ar-tĭk-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [in Surgery; dislocation, luxation] *Luxation,* f.

To EXASPERATE (ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-éte, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to provoke, to anger, to irritate, to aggravate, to embitter] *Aigrir, provoquer, irriter, fâcher, ulcérer, animer, échauffer.* The people of Italy had exasperated the king of France against them, *Les Italiens avoient irrité contre eux le roi de France.*

EXASPERATED (ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Aigri, provoqué, irrité, fâché, ulcéré.*

EXASPERATION (ĕgz-ăs'-pĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [provocation, irritation] *Aigreur,* f. *provocation,* f. *irritation,* f. *l'action d'aigrir ou d'irriter.*

To EXAUCTORATE (ĕgz-âk'-tô-réte), *v. a.* [to dismiss from service] *Congédier* un domestique. [to deprive of a benefice] *Priver* d'un bénéfice.

EXAUCTORATION (ĕgz-âk-tô-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [dismission; deprivation; degradation] *Congé,* m. *renvoi,* m. *dégradation,* f.

EXCAMBIATOR, *s.* V. EXCHANGER.

EXCAMBIUM, *s.* V. EXCHANGE.

EXCANDESCENCE (ĕks-kăn'-dĕs'-cĕn'ce), *or* EXCANDESCENCY (ĕks-kăn'-dĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *s.* [heat] *Chaleur,* f [anger] *Colère,* f.

EXCANTATION (ĕks-kăn'-té'-cheŭne), *s.* V. DISENCHANTMENT.

EXCARNATE (ĕks-kar'-néte), *v. a.* [to clear from flesh] *écharner.*

EXCARNIFICATION (ĕks-kar-nĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s. L'action d'écharner.*

To EXCAVATE (ĕks-ke'-véte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hollow] *Creuser.*

EXCAVATED (ĕks-ké'-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Creusé.*

EXCAVATION (ĕks-ka-vé'-cheŭne), *s.* [cavity, hollow] *Excavation,* f. *creux,* m. *cavité,* f.

To EXCECATE (ĕks-cé'-kéte), *v. a.* [to blind] *Aveugler, rendre aveugle.*

EXCECATED (ĕks-cé'-ké-tĕd), *adj* [blinded] *Aveuglé.*

EXCECATION (ĕks-cĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s* [blindness] *Aveuglement,* m.

To EXCEED (ĕk-cîde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to outgo, to go too far] *Excéder, passer, surpasser, aller au delà; outre-passer, aller trop loin, donner dans l'excès.* [to excel, to surpass] *Exceller, surpasser.* Our liberality must not exceed our ability, *Notre libéralité ne doit pas excéder nos moyens.* Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth, *Salomon a surpassé tous les rois de la terre.* We cannot possibly exceed in our reverence to God, *Notre vénération pour Dieu ne sauroit aller trop loin.*

EXCEEDED (ĕk-cî'-dĕd), *part. adj. Excédé, passé, surpassé.*

EXCEEDING (ĕk-cî'-dĭn'gne), *part. adj. Excédant, excessif, extrême.*

EXCEEDING, *and* EXCEEDINGLY (ĕk-cî'-dĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [too much, *or* very much] *Excessivement, avec excès, trop, extrêmement;* ou bien *beaucoup, fort, parfaitement, ce dernier sens est plus usité que l'autre.* The country is supposed to be exceeding rich, *On suppose le pays extrêmement riche.* She exceedingly beloved the King, *Elle aimoit beaucoup le roi.* The Genoese were exceedingly powerful by sea, *Les Génois étoient fort puissans sur la mer.* Exceeding well, *Parfaitement bien.*

To EXCEL (ĕk-cĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to outdo, to surpass; to be eminent] *Surpasser; exceller, être éminent.* He excels all other heroes, *Il surpasse tous les autres héros.* This Prince excelled in politicks, *Ce Prince excelloit en politique.*

¶ To excel, *exceller;* to be excellent, *être excellent* (synon.): To *excel* supposes comparison, and is being superior to all of the like kind; it excludes equals: *to be excellent* is being in the highest degree, without any comparison: it admits of equals. Thus, we say: Garrick was an *excellent* actor; and so was Foote; Titian *excelled* in colouring; Michael Angelo in design. Persons who *excel* in any particular art gain a name; the more *excellent* the meats, the more dangerous the feasting.

EXCELLENCE (ĕk'-cĕl-ĕn'ce), *and* EXCELLENCY (ĕk'-cĕ.-ĕn'-cé), *s.* [the state of excelling in any thing; dignity, high rank] *Excellence,* f. *prééminence,* f. *grandeur,* f. *dignité,* f. *mérite,* f. *avantage,* m. Great men have the sense of their own excellence, *Les grands hommes sentent leur propre grandeur.* In a degree of excellence, *Par excellence.*

EXCELLENCE [a title of honour] *Excellence,* f. titre d'honneur affecté aux Ministres, aux Ambassadeurs, &c.

EXCELLENT (ĕk'-cĕl-ĕn'te), *adj.* [of great worth, eminent] *Excellent, qui excelle, éminent, d'un grand mérite, exquis, parfait en son genre, haut, noble, notable, habile, célèbre, divin, beau, grand.* Excellent wine, *D'excellent vin.* He is excellent in power and in judgment, *Il excelle en puissance & en sagesse.* V. To EXCEL.

EXCELLENTLY (ĕk'-cĕl-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [well, in a high degree] *Excellemment, fort bien, éminemment, parfaitement, divinement.*

EXCENTRICAL. V. ECCENTRICAL.

EXCENTRICITY. V. ECCENTRICITY.

To EXCEPT (ĕk-cĕpt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to leave out, to exclude; to object] *Excepter, exclure; objecter, faire des objections, récuser, reprocher, décliner.* I except no body, *Je n'excepte, je n'exclus personne.* To except against one's testimony, *Récuser, rejeter le témoignage de quelqu'un.* To except against a judge, a witness, *Récuser, reprocher un juge, un témoin.* To except against a tribunal, *Decliner un tribunal.*

EXCEPT, *prep.* [exclusively of] *Excepté, à l'exclusion, à l'exception, après, hors.* All, except one, *Tous excepté un.*

EXCEPT, *conj.* [unless] *A moins de, à moins que.* It is impossible to do our duty, except we know it, *Il est impossible d'accomplir nos devoirs, à moins que nous ne les connoissions.*

EXCEPTED (ĕk-cĕp-tĕd), *part. adj. Excepté, exclu* Such a one excepted, *Excepté un tel.* Excepted against, *Récusé, reproché, décliné.*

EXCEPTING (ĕk-cĕp'-tĭn'gne), *prep.* [with exception of] V. EXCEPT.

EXCEPTION (ĕk-cĕp'-cheŭne), *s.* [exclusion] *Exception,* f. *exclusion,* f. All without exception, *Tous sans exception.* That exception to the general rule, *Cette exception à la regle générale, cette infraction de la loi générale.*

EXCEPTION [objection, cavil, peevish dislike] *Reproche,* m. *objection,* f. *censure,* f. Have you any exception to take at (*or* against, *or* to) the customs of our church? *Avez-vous quelque objection ou quelque censure à faire contre les pratiques de notre église?* Ou *avez-vous quelque reproche à lui faire à cet égard?*

EXCEPTION [in Law] *Exception,* f. *récusation,* f. *fin de non-recevoir,* f. Exception against a judge or a jurisdiction, *Exception déclinatoire,* f. To have, to bring in an exception against the Jurors, *Avoir quelque exception, alléguer ses fins de non recevoir contre un Juré.*

EXCEPTIONABLE (ĕk-cĕp'-cheŭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to exception] *Qu'on peut excepter ou exclure; reprochable, récusable, qui n'est pas sans reproche; qui prête à la censure.*

EXCEPTIOUS (ĕk-cĕp'-cheŭce), *adj.* [peevish, froward, quarrelsome] *Qui se fâche aisément, qui trouve à redire à tout, qui s'offense d'un rien, susceptible, délicat.*

EXCEPTIVE (ĕk-cĕp'-tĭv'), *adj. Qui renferme une exception.*

EXCEPTLESS (ĕk cĕpt'-lĕce), *adj.* [neglecting all exceptions] *Qui n'a point d'exception, sans exception.*

EXCEPTOR (ĕk-cĕp'-teŭr), *s.* [objecter] *Celui qui fait des objections; censeur,* m. *épilogueur,* m.

To EXCERN (ĕk-cĕrn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a term of Physick: to drain out by excretion] *hasser, pousser par voie de secrétion ou d'excrétion.*

EXCERP (ĕk-cĕrp'), *v. a* [to pick out, to glean, to select] *Prendre, tirer, cueillir, choisir, extraire.* To excerp fine passages out of a book, *Cueillir, choisir, tirer de belles pensées d'un livre.*

EXCERPTED (ĕk-cĕrp'-tĕd), *adj. Tiré, extrait.*

EXCERPTION (ĕk-cĕrp'-cheŭne), *f.* [ſelecting, the thing ſelected] *Choix*, m. *recueil*, m. *extrait*, m. *fragment*, m. Time has conſumed his works, ſaving ſome few exceptions, *Le temps a conſumé ſes ouvrages, à l'exception de quelques fragmens en petit nombre.*

EXCESS (ĕk-cĕce'), *ſ.* [ſuperfluity, act of exceeding; intemperance, unſeaſonable indulgence] *Excès*, m. *ſuperflu*, m. *intempérance*, f. *déſordre*, m. *déréglement*, m. *ſurabondance*, f. *extrémité*, f. An exceſs of goodneſs, *Un excès de bonté.* There are monſters in exceſs or defect, *Il y a des monſtres par excès ou par défaut.* An exceſs of wine, *Un excès de vin.* Exceſs of lewdneſs, *Abandonnement*, m. This exceſs is not pardonable, *Ce déréglement n'eſt pas pardonnable.*

EXCESSIVE (ĕk-cĕs'-sĭv'), *adj.* [exceeding, beyond meaſure] *Exceſſif, extrême, immodéré, diſproportionné, outre meſure, incroyable; écraſant, démeſuré.* Be not exceſſive in any thing, *Ne ſoyez exceſſif en rien.* By an exceſſive favour, *Par une grâce extrême, par un excès de bonté.*

EXCESSIVELY (ĕk-cĕs'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [exceedingly] *Exceſſivement, avec excès, extrêmement, démeſurément, ſurabondamment*; ‖ *tout du long de l'aune.*

EXCESSIVENESS (ĕk-cĕs'-sĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. EXCESS.

EXCHANGE (ĕks-tchéo'dje'), *ſ.* [the act of giving one thing for another] *Echange*, m. *change*, m. *troc*, m. *contre-échange.* To make an exchange, *Faire un échange*; *biguer* (t. de jeu). You loſe nothing by the exchange, *Vous ne perdez rien au change.*

† Exchange is no robbery, *Troc n'eſt pas vol.* V. BARTER.

EXCHANGE [excambium, the place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs] *Bourſe*, f. ‡ *Fonſique*, m. The exchange of Amſterdam, *La bourſe d'Amſterdam.* Exchange at Marſeilles, *Loge*, ſ. An exchange-man *or* woman, *Un marchand*, ou *une marchande de la bourſe.*

EXCHANGE [the act of transferring money by bills or notes] *Change*, m. A bill of exchange, *Une lettre de change.* Price of exchange, *Agio*, ou *agiot*, m. Exchange broker, *Courtier de change*, m.

To EXCHANGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to barter] *Exchanger, donner une choſe pour une autre, troquer.* To exchange old money for new, *Echanger de vieilles pièces contre des neuves.*

* To EXCHANGE words, *Se dire quelques paroles.* To exchange kiſſes, *S'entre-baiſer.* To exchange guns, *Se canonner.*

EXCHANGED (ĕks-tchén-dj'd'), *part. adj. Echangé, troqué, changé.*

EXCHANGER (ĕks-tchén'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [a banker, one who deals in exchange of bills or caſh] *Changeur*, m. *banquier*, m. *agent de change*, m.

EXCHANGING (ĕks-tchén'-djin'gne), *ſ. L'action d'échanger, échange*, m.

EXCHEQUER (ĕks-tchĕk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the Court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the Crown] *L'échiquier*, m. *la cour de l'echiquier*, ou *des Finances*, f. *le Tréſor royal*, m. *épargne*, ſ.

EXCIPIENT (ĕk-cĭp'-ĭ-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [Pharm. the baſis of a compound medicine] *Excipient*, m.

EXCISABLE (ĕk-ſaïz'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to exciſe] *Qui paye l'acciſe.*

EXCISE (ĕk-ſaïze'), *ſ* [a ſort of tax] *Acciſe*, f. taxe ſur les denrées.

To EXCISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to levy exciſe] *Lever l'acciſe* ou *l'impôt.*

EXCISEMAN (ĕk-ſaïze -măne), *ſ.* [an officer commiſſioned to rate or to collect exciſe] *Celui qui taxe les denrées*; ou *un collecteur d'acciſes*, † *Rat de cave*, m.

EXCISION (ĕk-ſĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [extirpation, deſtruction, ruin] *Deſtruction*, f. *extirpation*, f. *ruine*, f. *renverſement*, m.

EXCITATION (ĕk-cĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of exciting] *Inſtigation*, f.

To EXCITE (ĕk-ſaïte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rouſe, to animate, to ſtir up, to encourage] *Exciter, réveiller, animer, encourager, porter, pouſſer.*

EXCITED (ĕk-ſaï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Excité, animé, encouragé, porté, pouſſé, réveillé*

EXCITEMENT (ĕk-ſaïte'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the motive exciting] *Encouragement*, m. *motif qui excite*, m. *mobile*, m.

EXCITER (k-ſaï'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that excites] *Celui* ou *celle qui excite*; *excitateur*, m. *excitatrice*, f.

To EXCLAIM (ĕks-kléme'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry out with vehemence] *Crier, ſe récrier, s'écrier, déclamer.* They exclaim againſt all tyranny, *Ils déclament contre toute eſpece de tyrannie.* V. To CRY.

EXCLAMATION (ĕks-klă-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [clamour, an emphatical utterance; a note by which an exclamation is marked, thus !] *Clameur*, f. *déclamation*, f. *épiphonême*, m. *point d'exclamation*, m. What ſignify exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the ſound? *A quoi ſervent les exclamations lorſqu'il n'y a point d'oreilles pour les entendre?*

EXCLAMATORY (ĕks-klŭm-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [practiſing exclamations; that contains exclamations, or accuſations] *Qui réclame, qui ſe récrie.*

EXCLAIMER (ĕks-klé'-meŭr), *ſ.* [one that makes exclamations] *Déclamateur*, m.

To EXCLUDE (ĕks-kliioude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to except, to ſhut out] *Exclure, rejeter, excepter.* To exclude one from the government, *Exclure quelqu'un du gouvernement.* The goodneſs of Almighty God excludes no body, *La bonté du Tout-puiſſant n'excepte perſonne.*

EXCLUDED (ĕks-kliou'-dĕd), *part. adj. Exclus, rejeté, excepté.*

EXCLUSION (ĕks-kliou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of excluding] *Excluſion*, f.

§ EXCLUSIONERS (ĕks-kliou'-jeŭn-eŭrz), *ſ. pl. Nom que l'on donnoit du temps de Charles II. à ceux qui vouloient exclure ſon frère de la couronne.*

EXCLUSIVE (ĕks-kliou'-cĭv'), *adj.* [having the power to exclude; debarring from participation; excepting] *Excluſif.* An excluſive privilege, *Un privilége excluſif.* An excluſive particle, *Une particule excluſive.*

EXCLUSIVELY (ĕks-kliou-cĭv'-lé), *adv.* [except] *Excluſivement.* Till Sunday excluſively, *Juſqu'à dimanche excluſivement*, c'eſt-à-dire, *le dimanche n'étant pas compris.*

To EXCOCT (ĕks-kŏkt'), *v. a.* V. To BOIL.

To EXCOGITATE (ĕks-kŏdj'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to invent, to ſtrike out by thinking] *Trouver, imaginer, inventer.*

EXCOGITATED (ĕks-kŏdj'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Trouvé, imaginé, inventé.*

‡ EXCOMMENGEMENT (ĕks-kŏm-ĕn'je'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [an old law-term for excommunication] *Excommunication*, f.

To EXCOMMUNICATE (ĕks-kŏm'-mïou'-nï-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eject from the communion] *Excommunier, ſéparer de la communion des fidelles, anathématiſer.*

EXCOMMUNICATED (ĕks-kŏm'-mïou'-nï-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Excommunié.* A man or woman that is excommunicated, *Un excommunié, une excommuniée.*

EXCOMMUNICATION (ĕks-kŏm-ĭcŭ-nï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [excluſion from the communion of the viſible church] *Excommunication*, f. cenſure eccléſiaſtique.

To EXCORIATE (ĕks-kô'-rï-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrip off the ſkin, to flay] *Ecorcher*; *excorier* (t. de Chirurgie).

EXCORIATED (ĕks-kô'-rï-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Ecorché.*

EXCORIATION (ĕks-kô-rï-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [loſs of ſkin, the act of flaying] *Excoriation*, f. (t. de Chirurgie); *écorchure*, f.

EXCORTICATION (ĕks-kor-tï-ké'-cheŭne), *or* DECORTICATION (dï-kor-tï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtripping off the cortex or bark] *Décortication*, f.

EXCREMENT (ĕks'-krï-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [dregs, ordure] *Excrément*, m. *ordure*, f. The excrements of the body, *Les excrémens du corps*, † *caca*, m.

EXCREMENTAL (ĕks-krï-mĕn'-tŭl'), *and* EXCREMENTITIOUS (ĕks-krï-mĕn'-tïch'-eŭce), *ſ.* [that is voided as excrement] *Excrémenteux, excrémentiel*, t. de Médecine.

EXCRESCENCE (ĕks-krĕs'-cĕn'ce), *or* EXCRESCENCY (ĕks-krĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [preternatural production] *Excroiſſance*, f. au figuré, *excès*, m.

* He has no faults but what are excreſcences from virtues, *Ses défauts ne ſont que des excès de vertus.*

EXCRESCENT (ĕks-krĕs'-cĕnte), *adj.* [growing out of another and ſuperfluous] *Qui croît ſur un corps & qui eſt inutile*; *qui forme une excroiſſance.*

EXCRETION (ĕks-krï'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſeparation and ejecting of ſuperfluous parts] *Excrétion*, f. t. de Médecine.

EXCRETIVE (ĕks'-krï-tïv'), *and* EXCRETORY (ĕks'-krï-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts] *Excrétoire.*

EXCRUCIABLE (ĕks-kroū'-chï-ă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to torment] *Puniſſable.*

To EXCRUCIATE (ĕks-kroū'-chï-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to torture, to torment] *Tourmenter, mettre à la torture, faire ſouffrir des tourments.*

EXCRUCIATED (ĕks-kroū'-chï-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Tourmenté, mis à la torture.*

EXCUBATION (ĕks-kïoŭ-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [watching all night] *Veille continuelle*, f. *l'action d'être au guet*, f.

To EXCULPATE (ĕks-keŭl'-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clear from the imputation of a fault] *Diſculper, excuſer, juſtifier, décharger.*

EXCULPATED (ĕks-keŭl'-pé-tĕd), *part. adj. Diſculpé, excuſé, juſtifié.*

EXCURSION (ĕks-keŭr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of deviating from the ſettled path] *Excurſion*, f. *écart*, m *égarement*, m.

EXCURSION [digreſſion] *Digreſſion*, f. ou bien, *écart* d'imagination, m.

EXCURSION [an expedition into ſome diſtant part; ramble, walk] *Excurſion*, f. *tour*, m. *voyage*, m.

¶ Excurſion, *excurſion, voyage*; ramble, *courſe, promenade*; jaunt, *courſe, partie* (ſynon.): *Excurſion* ſuppoſes a pleaſurable expedition to ſome diſtant place, determined on ſome time before; *ramble* implies an irregular roving in places unthought of, till the time we arrive there; by *jaunt* is underſtood a walk or journey, agreeable to the perſon who takes it, but conſidered with contempt, or as an act of levity by others. We ſay innocent *excurſions*; wild *rambles*; imprudent *jaunts*. *Excurſions* are neceſſary to perſons in a ſedentary way of life, in order to unbend the mind and exerciſe the body. *Rambling* is an evident ſign of an unſteady diſpoſition. *Jaunts* in parties of pleaſure have been often attended with calamitous conſequences.

EXCURSION [Aſtron.] V. ELONGATION.

EXCURSIVE (ĕks-keŭr'-cïv'), *adj.* [deviating, rambling] *Qui erre, qui s'égare.*

EXCUSABLE (ĕks-kïou'-zŭ-bl'), *adj.* [pardonable] *Excuſable, pardonnable.*

EXCUSABLENESS (ĕks-kïou'-zŭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. PARDONABLENESS.

EXCUSATION (ĕks-kïoŭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. EXCUSE.

EXCUSATORY (ĕks-kïou'-ză-teŭr-é), *adj.* [pleading excuſe; apologetical] *Qui ſert d'excuſe*;

d'excuſe; *qui juſtifie, apologétique.*

EXCUSE (ĕks kĭouze'), *ſ.* [the act of excuſing; plea, apology] *Excuſe, f. juſtification,* f. *apologie,* f *prétexte,* m. *façon,* f. The inquiſition never burns a few without making abundance of excuſes to him, *L'Inquiſition ne fait jamais brûler de Juif, ſans lui faire ſes excuſes.* He alledged for his excuſe the badneſs of the weather, *Le mauvais temps lui ſervit de prétexte.* I came to make my excuſe to you, *Je venois vous faire mes excuſes.* A perſon that alledges an excuſe for a non-appearance in Court, *Exoineur,* m.

¶ Excuſe, *excuſe*; pardon, *pardon*; forgiveneſs, *rémiſſion* (ſynon.): We make *excuſe* for a ſlight offence; we aſk *pardon* when the fault is greater; we implore *forgiveneſs* of our ſins: the firſt is an apology in order to juſtify ourſelves, and is founded on politeneſs; the ſecond is the mark of a good diſpoſition, and is done in hopes of extenuation; the laſt to avert the vengeance of God, and declares repentance. *Excuſe* is more uſed when we addreſs our equals; *pardon*, to ſuperiors; *forgiveneſs*, to heaven. The good mind *excuſes* eaſily; the good heart *pardons* readily: God delights more in *forgiveneſs* than revenge.

To EXCUSE (ĕks-kĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make an apology, to apologize] *Excuſer, diſculper, juſtifier, alléguer pour excuſe.* How can you excuſe the force theſe men have uſed? *Comment excuſerez-vous la violence dont ces gens ont uſé?* Bad men excuſe their faults, *Les méchans cherchent à juſtifier leurs fautes.*

To EXCUSE [to pardon] *Excuſer, pardonner, tenir pour excuſé.* I beg you will excuſe me, *Je vous prie de m'excuſer,* ou *de me tenir pour excuſé.*

To EXCUSE [to remit, not to exact, to diſpenſe with] *Exempter, diſpenſer, excuſer.* He deſired me to ſolicit for him, but I deſired to be excuſed, *Il m'a prié de ſollicter pour lui, mais je l'ai prié de m'excuſer.* I excuſe you from coming, *Je vous diſpenſe de venir.* Your indiſpoſition excuſes you from faſting, *Votre indiſpoſition vous exempte du jeûne.*

EXCUSED (ĕks-kĭou-zd'), *part. adj. Excuſé, juſtifié, diſculpé; exempté, diſpenſé.*

EXCUSELESS (ĕks-kĭouce'-lĕce), *adj.* [without excuſe] *Inexcuſable, ſans excuſe.*

EXCUSER (ĕks-kĭou'-zeür), *ſ.* [one who pleads for another] *Celui* ou *celle qui excuſe*; *apologiſte,* m.

To EXCUSS (ĕks-keŭce), *v. a.* [to ſeize and detain by law] *Saiſir.*

EXCUSSION (ĕks-keŭch'-cŭne) *ſ.* [ſeizure by law] *Excuſſion,* f. *ſaiſie,* f. *ſéqueſtre,* m.

EXCUTIA (ĕks-kĭou'-chĭ-ă) *ventriculi, ſ.* [in Surgery; ſtomach-bruſh] *Broſſe pour l'eſtomac,* f.

EXECRABLE (ĕk'-cĭ-kră-bl'), *adj.* [hateful, deteſtable] *Exécrable, odieux, horrible, déteſtable, abominable.* An execrable crime, *Un crime exécrable.* His execrable pride, *Son orgueil déteſtable.*

EXECRABLY (ĕk'-cĭ-kră-blé), *adv.* [abominably] *Exécrablement, abominablement.*

To EXECRATE (ĕk'-cĭ-kré'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to abominate] *Déteſter, avoir en exécration, abhorrer: execrer.*

EXECRATED (ĕk'-cĭ-kré-tĕd), *part. adj. Déteſté, abhorré, exécré.*

EXECRETION (ĕk-cĭ-kré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [curſe, imprecation] *Exécration,* f. *malédiction,* f. *imprécation,* f. He is the execration of every body, *Il eſt en exécration à tout le monde.* Ceaſe theſe horrible execrations, *Ceſſez ces horribles imprécations.*

To EXECT (ĕk-cĕkt'), *or* EXSECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut out] *Diſſéquer, couper.*

EXECTED (ĕk-cĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Diſſéqué, coupé.*

To EXECUTE (ĕk'-cĭ-kĭoute), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in act, to perform] *Exécuter, mettre en exécution, effectuer, faire accomplir, remplir, exercer.* I have executed your orders, *J'ai exécuté vos ordres.* To execute one's promiſes, *effectuer ſes promeſſes, les accomplir, les remplir.* To execute a will, *Faire un teſtament,* ou *l'exécuter.* To execute an office, *Exercer un emploi.* To execute a ſentence, *Mettre un jugement à exécution.*

To EXECUTE [to puniſh, to put to death] *Exécuter, punir de mort.* They executed that village for not paying the contributions, *Ils exécutèrent ce village pour n'avoir pas payé les contributions.* To execute a felon, *Exécuter un criminel.*

EXECUTED (ĕk'-cĭ-kĭoŭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Exécuté, effectué, accompli; exécuté, mis à mort par autorité de juſtice.*

EXECUTER (ĕk'-cĭ-kĭoŭ-teür), *ſ.* [he that performs or executes any thing; he that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator; one who puts others to death] *Qui exécute, qui accomplit, qui effectue*; *exécuteur teſtamentaire,* m. *exécuteur,* m. *bourreau,* m.

EXECUTERSHIP (ĕk'-cĭ-kĭoŭ-teür-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of him that is appointed to perform the will of a teſtator, *Charge* ou *qualité d'exécuteur teſtamentaire,* f.

EXECUTION (ĕk-cĭ-kĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [performance, practice] *Exécution,* f. *accompliſſement,* m. When things are to come to the execution, *Lorſqu'il s'agit d'en venir à l'exécution.* A man of execution, *Un homme d'exécution, propre pour l'exécution, capable d'exécuter hardiment quelque choſe.*

EXECUTION [capital puniſhment; deſtruction, ſlaughter] *Exécution,* f. *ravage,* m. *carnage,* m. *deſtruction,* f. The execution of a felon, *L'exécution d'un criminel.* The place of execution, *Le lieu du ſupplice.* The execution-day, *Le jour de l'exécution.* The execution was too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hoſtility, *Le carnage fut trop cruel, & fort au delà de ce que la guerre permet.*

EXECUTION [the act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods] *Exécution,* f. priſe de corps & de biens. A writ of execution, *Un exécutoire.* The execution was declared illegal, *L'exécution fut déclarée illegale* ou *tortionnaire.*

EXECUTIONER (ĕk-cĭ-kĭou'-cheŭne-eür), *ſ.* [the hang-man] *Exécuteur de la haute juſtice,* m. *bourreau,* m.

EXECUTIVE (ĕgz-ĕk'-ĭoŭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power to execute] *Exécutrice.* In every government there are three ſorts of power: the legiſlative; the executive in reſpect to things dependent on the law of nations; and the executive in regard to things that depend on the civil law, *Il y a dans chaque état trois ſortes de pouvoirs; la puiſſance légiſlative, la puiſſion e exécutrice des choſes qui dépendent du droit des gens, & la puiſſance exécutrice de celles qui dépendent du droit civil.*

EXECUTOR (ĕgz-ĕk'-ĭoŭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that is appointed to execute a will] *Exécuteur teſtamentaire, exécuteur du teſtament,* m.

EXECUTORSHIP (ĕgz-ĕk'-ĭoŭ-teür-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of one who is appointed to perform the will of a defunct] *Charge,* ou *qualité d'exécuteur teſtamentaire,* f.

EXECUTORY (ĕk'-cĭ-kĭou-teür-é), *ſ.* [a writ of execution] *Exécutoire,* m.

EXECUTRIX (ĕgz-ĕk'-ĭoŭ-trĭks), *ſ.* [a woman intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator] *Exécutrice teſtamentaire.*

EXEDRA (ĕgz-i'-drŭ), *ſ.* [among the Ancients; academy] *Exèdre,* m.

EXEGESIS (ĕks-ĭ-dji'-cĭce), *ſ.* [explanation] *Explication,* f. *éclairciſſement,* m. *exégiſe,* f.

EXEGETES (ĕks-ĭ-djĕt'-ĭce), *ſ. pl.* [among the Athenians, perſons learned in the laws, who the judge uſed to conſult] *Exégètes,* m. pl.

EXEGETICA (ĕks-ĭ-djĕt'-ĭ-kă), *ſ.* [the art of finding in Algebra, either in number or lines, the roots of the equation of a problem] *Exégétique,* f.

EXEGETICAL (ĕks-ĭ-djĕt ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [explanatory] *Exégétique, qui explique, qui expoſe.*

EXEMPLAR (ĕgz-ĕm'-plăr), *ſ.* [a pattern] *Exemplaire,* m *exemple,* m. *modèle,* m. *patron,* m. An exemplar of virtue, *Un exemple de vertu.*

EXEMPLARILY (ĕgz'-ĕm'-plăr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation] *Exemplairement, d'un manière digne d'être imitée.*

EXEMPLARINESS (ĕgz'-ĕm'-plăr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of ſtanding as a pattern] *Exemple,* m. *exemplaire,* m. His exemplarineſs of life, *Sa vie exemplaire.*

EXEMPLARY (ĕgz'-ĕm'-plăr-é), *adj.* [ſerving for example] *Exemplaire, qui donne l'exemple, qui peut ſervir d'exemple.* His life ought to be exemplary, *Sa vie doit être exemplaire.* An exemplary puniſhment, *Une punition exemplaire.*

EXEMPLIFICATION (ĕgz-ĕm'-plĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a copy, a tranſcript] *Copie,* f. *double,* m. au propre & au figuré. An exemplification of letters patents, *Une copie de lettres patentes.*

* 'Tis an imitation, or rather an exemplification of the malice of the devil, *C'eſt une imitation,* ou *plutôt une copie de la méchanceté du diable.*

EXEMPLIFICATION [a demonſtration of a thing by an example] *Similitude,* f. *exemple,* m. *modèle,* m. *preuve,* f. ou *illuſtration par des exemples,* f.

EXEMPLIFIED (ĕgz-ĕm'-plĭ-fĭ'd), *part. adj. Prouvé par des exemples; tranſcrit, copié.*

To EXEMPLIFY (ĕgz-ĕm'-plĭ-fĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to illuſtrate by example] *Eclaircir, prouver, confirmer par des exemples, donner des exemples de.* Our author has exemplified his precepts by the very precepts themſelves, *Notre auteur a donné des exemples de ſes préceptes dans les préceptes mêmes.*

To EXEMPLIFY [to copy, to tranſcribe] *Copier, tranſcrire.*

EXEMPT (ĕgz-ĕm't'), *adj.* [free by privilege, not liable to] *Exempt, diſpenſé, quitte, libre.*

EXEMPT, *ſ.* [a ſort of officer] *Exempt,* m.

To EXEMPT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to privilege, to make free from] *Exempter, affranchir, diſpenſer, délivrer.* The Emperors exempted them from all taxes, *Les Empereurs les exemptèrent de toutes taxes.* He is exempted from that piece of vaſſalage, *On l'a diſpenſé de cette corvée.* To exempt one's ſelf, *S'rédimer.*

EXEMPTED (ĕgz-ĕm'-tĕd), *part. adj. Exempté, diſpenſé.*

EXEMPTION (ĕgz ĕm'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [immunity, privilege] *Exemption,* f. *immunité,* f. *privilége,* m. *diſpenſe,* f. *affranchiſſement,* m. Exemption from peſſions, *Apathie,* f.

EXEMPTITIOUS (ĕgz-ĕm'-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* V. SEPARABLE.

To EXENTERATE (ĕgz-ĕn'-tĕr éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to embowel] *Eventrer, vider, ôter les entrailles.*

EXENTERATED (ĕgz-ĕn'-tĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Eventré, vidé.*

EXENTERATION (ĕgz-ĕn'-tĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taking out the bowels] *L'action d'éventrer, de vider, d'ôter les entrailles.*

EXEQUIAL (ĕgz-i'-koŭĭ-ăl), *adj.* [funerary, funeral] *Qui regarde les obſèques,* ou *les funérailles; funéraire.*

EXEQUIES (ĕks'-ĭ-koŭĭz), *ſ. pl.* [funeral rites] *Obſèques,* f. pl. *funérailles,* f. pl.

EXERCIENT (ĕgz ĕr'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [practiſing] *Praticien, qui pratique, qui exerce, exerçant.* Every advocate exercent, *Tout avocat exerçant, plaidant*

EXERCISE (ĕks'-ĕr-ſăĭze), *ſ.* [labour of

the

the body for health or amuſement, practice] *Exercice*, m. *travail*, m. *pratique*, f. *fonction*, f. He walks, he plays at tennis to uſe exercise, *Il ſe promène, il joue à la paume pour faire de l'exercice.* The beſt way to learn any art, is the exerciſe of it, *La pratique eſt le plus ſûr moyen pour apprendre quelque art.* The military exerciſe, *L'exercice des armes.* He is exact in the exerciſe of his employment, *Il eſt exact aux fonctions de ſa charge.*

EXERCISE [taſk at ſchool, function of office] *Exercice*, m. *devoir*, m. *fonction*, f. A Latin exerciſe, *Un thême Latin, une compoſition Latine.*

EXERCISES, *ſ. pl.* [as fencing, riding, dancing, &c.] *Exercices académiques*, m.

To EXERCISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to train up; to practiſe; to exert] *Exercer, forcer, former, dreſſer, accoutumer, éprouver, pratiquer, s'acquitter.* To exerciſe ſoldiers, *Exercer des ſoldats, leur faire faire l'exercice.* To exerciſe one's ſelf in patience, *S'exercer à la patience.* God lets the wicked live to exerciſe the virtue of the good, *Dieu laiſſe vivre les méchans pour éprouver la vertu des bons.* To exerciſe an office, *Exercer un emploi, s'en acquitter.* They exerciſe their dominion over us, *Ils exercent leur puiſſance ſur nous.*

* To exerciſe one's wit, eloquence, memory, *or* pen, *Exercer ſon eſprit, ſon éloquence, ſa mémoire, ſa plume.* To exerciſe one's memory, *Cultiver ſa memoire.*

To EXERCISE, *v. n. S'exercer, faire l'exercice.* To exerciſe at running, *S'exercer à la courſe.* The ſoldiers exerciſe, *Les ſoldats font l'exercice.*

EXERCISED (ĕks'-ĕr-sīz'd), *part. adj. Exercé, formé, dreſſé; pratiqué.*

EXERCISER (ĕks'-ĕr-sāĭ-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who exerciſes] *Celui qui exerce, qui forme, qui dreſſe.*

EXERCISING (ĕks'-ĕr-sāĭ-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To EXERCISE] *Exercice*, m. *travail*, m. *fatigue*, f. *l'action d'exercer*, f. &c.

EXERCITATION (ĕgz-ĕr-cĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [exerciſe, practice, uſe] *Exercice*, m. *pratique*, f. *habitude*, f. *uſage*, m. Corporal exercitation, *Exercice du corps.*

EXERESIS (ĕgz-ĕ-rí'-cĭce), *ſ.* [in Surgery; the cutting off from the body what is uſeleſs, hurtful, or ſuperfluous] *Exérſe*, f.

To EXERT (ĕgz-ĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perform, to put forth] *Exécuter, faire, produire; montrer, faire éclater, faire voir.* When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the ſoul, *Lorſque la volonté a produit un acte de commandement ſur quelque faculté de l'âme.* Now exert your ſtrength and courage, *Montrez à-préſent vos forces & votre courage.*

To EXERT one's ſelf, *S'efforcer, faire des efforts, tâcher; ſe déployer, ſe manifeſter, ‖ ſe démener.*

EXERTED (ĕgz-ĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Produit, fait, montre, manifeſte, déploye.*

EXERTION (ĕgz-ĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [operation, production, effort] *Production*, f. *opération*, f. *manifeſtation*, f. *effort*, m.

EXESION (ĕgz-ī'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of eating through] *L'action de manger entièrement, de miner, de ronger, de conſumer.*

EXESTUATION (ĕgz-ĕs'-tĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [efferveſcence, ebullition] *Efferveſcence*, f. *ébullition*, f.

EXETER (ĕks'-e-tĕr), *ſ.* [a city of Devonſhire; lat. 50°-44′ N. lon. 3°-29′ W.] *Exceſter.*

To EXFOLIATE (ĕks-fô'-lĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhell off] *S'exfolier*, t. de Chirurgie.

EXFOLIATION (ĕks-fô-lĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Surgery; when the corrupted part of a bone ſeparates from the ſound] *Exfoliation des os*, f.

EXFOLIATIVE (ĕks-fô'-lĭ-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [procuring exfoliation] *Exfoliatif; qui cauſe, qui produit l'exfoliation des os.*

EXHALABLE (ĕgz-hé'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to evaporate] *Sujet à s'évaporer.*

EXHALATION (ĕks-hă-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act or ſtate of evaporating] *Exhalaiſon*, f. *évaporation*, f. *vapeur*, f.

To EXHALE (ĕgz-héle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſend or draw out in vapours] *Exhaler, pouſſer hors de ſoi*, des vapeurs, des odeurs, des eſprits, *&c. fleurir.* In the ſpring the earth exhales ſomething that exhilarates, *Au printemps la terre exhale je ne ſais quoi qui réjouit.* Theſe marſhes exhale vapours, *Ces marais exhalent des vapeurs.*

EXHALED (ĕgz-hél'd'), *part. adj. Exhalé.*

EXHALEMENT (ĕgz-héle'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [matter exhaled] *Exhalaiſon*, f. *vapeur*, f.

To EXHAUST (ĕgz-hâſt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drain, to empty] *Epuiſer.* To exhauſt the purſe of one's friends, *Epuiſer la bourſe de ſes amis.* To exhauſt a country of men, *Epuiſer un pays d'homme.* To exhauſt a ſubject, *Epuiſer une matière.* To exhauſt a land, *Effriter une terre.* * To exhauſt one's patience, *Mettre à bout la patience de quelqu'un.*

EXHAUSTED (ĕgz-hâs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Epuiſé.*

EXHAUSTION (ĕgz-hâs'-tcheŭne), *ſ. Epuiſement*, m. *action par laquelle on tarit*, ou *épuiſe.*

EXHAUSTIBLE (ĕgz-hâs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be drained] *épuiſable.*

EXHAUSTING (ĕgz-hâs'-tĭn'gne), *and* EXHAUSTION (ĕgz-hâs'-tcheŭne), *ſ. L'action d'épuiſer*, f. *épuiſement*, m.

EXHAUSTLESS (ĕgz-hâſt'-lĕce), *adj.* [not to be emptied, inexhauſtible] *Inépuiſable.* An exhauſtleſs ſtock of knowledge, *Un fonds inépuiſable de connoiſſances.*

EXHEBENUM, *ſ.* [in Nat. Hiſt. lapis Samius, a white and ſmooth ſtone uſed in poliſhing gold] *Pierre à l'eau*, f.

To EXHEREDATE (ĕgz-hi'-rĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſinherit] *Exhéréder, déſhériter.*

EXHEREDATED (ĕgz-hi'-rĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Exhérédé, déſhérité.*

EXHEREDATION (ĕgz-i-rĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ. Exhérédation*, f.

To EXHIBIT (ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offer to view, to diſplay] *Exhiber, produire, faire voir, déployer, manifeſter.* It is a queſtion not to be aſked if I was kindly received when I exhibited the preſents of my embaſſy, *Il ne faut pas demander ſi je fus bien reçu lorſque j'exhibai les préſens de mon ambaſſade.* To exhibit the writings or papers, *Communiquer les papiers d'un procès.*

To EXHIBIT to God a religious worſhip, *Rendre un culte religieux à Dieu.*

EXHIBITED (ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Exhibé, montré, déployé, manifeſté.*

EXHIBITER (ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt-eŭr), *ſ. Celui qui exhibe ou fait voir.*

EXHIBITION (ĕks-hĭ-bĭch'-eŭne), *and* EXHIBIT, *ſ.* [the act of exhibiting] *Exhibition*, f. *production*, f. *repréſentation* de papiers, f. Exhibition of writing, *Communication des parties.*

EXHIBITION [allowance, penſion] *Entretien*, m. *penſion*, f. *aliment*, m. *bourſe*, f.

EXHIBITION of paintings, pictures, &c. *Expoſition des Tableaux*, f.

EXHIBITIVE (ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭt-ĭv'), *adj. repréſentatif.*

To EXHILARATE (ĕgz-hĭl'-ă-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make cheerful] *Egayer, réjouir, récréer, divertir.*

EXHILARATED (ĕgz-hĭl'-ă-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Egayé, réjoui, récréé, diverti.*

EXHILARATION (ĕgz-hĭl-ă-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of exhilarating, the ſtate of being exhilarated] *Réjouiſſance*, f. *gaieté*, f.

To EXHORT (ĕgz-hort'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incite] *Exhorter, encourager, exciter, porter, ſollicter.* I have exhorted him greatly to mend his life, *Je l'ai fort exhorté à mieux vivre.*

EXHORTED (ĕgz-hor'-tĕd'), *part. adj. Exhorté; encouragé, excité, porté, ſollicité.*

EXHORTATION (ĕkz-hor-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of exhorting] *Exhortation*, f. *ſollicitation*, f.

EXHORTATIVE (ĕgz-hor'-tă-tĭv'), *and* EXHORTATORY (ĕgz-hor'-tă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [tending to exhort] *Qui exhorte, qui encourage.*

EXHORTER (ĕgz-hor'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who exhorts] *Celui* ou *celle qui exhorte.*

EXHUMATION (ĕks-hĭoŭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [digging up a body interred in a burying ground, by the authority of a judge] *Exhumation*, f.

EXICCANT (ĕk-sĭk'-kăn'te), *or* EXICCATIVE (ĕk-sĭk'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* V. EXSICCANT.

To EXICCATE (ĕk-sĭk'-kéte), V. To EXSICCATE.

EXICCATION (ĕk-sĭk-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. EXSICCATION.

EXIGENCE (ĕk'-cĭ-djĕn'-ce), *and* EXIGENCY (ĕk'-cĭ-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [demand, want, need; neceſſity, occaſion] *Exigence*, f. *beſoin*, m. *néceſſité*, f. *occaſion*, f. According to the exigency of affairs, *Selon l'exigence des cas.* In other preſſing exigencies, *Dans les autres beſoins preſſans.*

EXIGENCY, *or* EXIGENT (ĕk'-cĭ-djĕn'-te), *ſ.* [a pinch, a difficulty, a ſtrait] *Mauvais pas, méchante affaire, embarras*, m. *perplexité*, f. To bring one to an exigency, *Faire de la peine à quelqu'un, lui ſuſciter des affaires, le mettre dans l'embarras.*

EXIGENT, *ſ.* [preſſing buſineſs] *Cas urgent, beſoin preſſant, occaſion*, f. In ſuch an exigent, *Dans un beſoin ſi preſſant.*

EXIGENT [a law-term] *Sommation*, f. ou *exploit ſignifié au ſhérif d'une province, pour repréſenter un accuſé qui ne ſe trouve pas.*

EXIGENT, *adj.* [neceſſary, *or* expedient] *Expédient, néceſſaire.*

EXIGENTER (ĕk'-cĭ-djĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an officer of the court of Common Pleas, who makes exigents and proclamations] *Sorte d'huiſſier* ou *de ſergent.*

EXIGUITY (ĕks-ĭ-gu'ĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſmallneſs] *Petiteſſe*, f. *exiguité*, f.

EXIGUOUS (ĕgz-ĭg'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſmall] *Petit, mince, ‖ exigu.*

EXIGUOUSNESS (ĕgz-ĭg'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Ténuité*, f. *extrême petiteſſe.*

EXILE (ĕg zăĭle), *ſ.* baniſhment; the perſon baniſhed] *Banniſſement*, m. *& banni*, m. *exil & exilé*, m. *ban*, m. *déportation*, f. During his exile, *Pendant ſon exil.* A wretched exile, *Un malheureux exilé.*

EXILE (ĕks'-ăĭle), *adj.* [ſmall, ſlender] *Petit, mince, ſubtil.*

To EXILE (ĕg-zăĭle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to baniſh] *Exiler, bannir, envoyer en exil.*

EXILED (ĕg-zăĭ-l'd'), *part. adj. Exilé, banni, envoyé en exil.*

EXILEMENT (ĕg-zăĭle'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [baniſhment] *Exil*, m. *banniſſement*, m.

EXILITION (ĕks-ĭ-lĭch'-eŭne), *and* EXILITY (ĕgz-ĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſlenderneſs] *Petiteſſe*, f.

EXILIUM (ĕgz-ĭl'-ĭeŭme), *ſ.* [in Law; injury done to tenants by ejecting them, &c.] *L'action de chaſſer* ou *de renvoyer un tenancier*, f.

EXIMIOUS (ĕg-zĭm'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [famous, eminent] *Excellent, éminent, exquis, de prix, diſtingué, conſidérable.*

EXINANITION (ĕg-zĭn-ă-nĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being reduced to nothing] *Anéantiſſement*, m. au propre & au figuré; *abaiſſement*, m. *humiliation*, f.

* He is as impotent in his glory as he was in his exinanition, *Il eſt auſſi impuiſſant dans ſon élévation qu'il l'étoit dans ſon anéantiſſement.*

To EXIST (ĕgz-ĭsté'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be] *Exiſter, être.* V. To Be.

EXISTENCE (ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn'ce), *and* EXISTENCY (ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [being] *Exiſtence*, f. *être*, m. The ſoul is certain of her exiſtence, *L'âme eſt ſûre de ſon exiſtence.* To put out of exiſtence, *Anéantir.*

EXISTENT (ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn'te), *adj.* [in being] *Exiſtant, qui jouit de l'exiſtence.*

EXISTIBLE (ĕg-zĭs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of exiſtence] *Capable d'exiſter, qui peut exiſter.*

EXISTIMATION (ĕg-zĭs-tĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [opinion, eſteem] *Eſtime, ſ. opinion*, f.

EXIT (ĕks'-ĭte), *ſ.* [receſs, departure] *Sortie*, f. *congé*, m. They will have their exit, *Ils auront leur congé.* He has made his exit, *Il eſt parti; il a pris congé de la compagnie*; ſe dit auſſi familièrement pour ſignifier *il eſt mort.*

EXITIAL (ĕgz-ĭch'-ĭăl), *and* EXITIOUS (ĕgz-ĭch'-ĭeŭce), *adj.* [deſtructive] *Deſtructeur, ruineux, mortel.*

EXOCÆTUS (ĕks'-ô-cī-teŭce), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Milvago, flying-fiſh; a ſaxatile fiſh] *Exocet*, m. *Gabot* ou *Javot*, m. *Adonis*, m. *faucon volant*, m.

EXODIUM (ĕks'-ô-dĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [going out] *Sortie*, f. [on the ſtage; a farce or interlude] *Petite pièce*, f.

EXODUS (ĕks'-ô-deŭce), *and* EXODY (ĕks'-ô-dé), *ſ.* [the ſecond book of Moſes] *Exode*, m. le ſecond des cinq livres de Moyſe.

To EXOLVE (ĕgz-ŏlve'), *v. a.* [to looſe; to pay] *délier; payer.*

EXOMIS (ĕgz-ô'-mĭce), *ſ.* [Rom. antiq. a ſtrait narrow garment, worn by ſlaves, and maid ſervants] *Veſte ſans manches*, f. *tunique*, f. *corſet*, m.

EXOMPHALOS (ĕgz-ŏm'-fă-lŏce), *ſ.* [a naval rupture] *Hernie ombilicale*, f.

To EXONERATE (ĕgz-ŏn'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unload] *Décharger, débarraſſer, délivrer d'un fardeau.*

EXONEIROSIS, *ſ.* [in Med. ejaculation in dreams] *Ejaculation ſpontanée*, f. *pollution nocturne*, f.

EXONERATED (ĕgz-ŏn'-ĕr-e-tĕd), *part. adj. Déchargé, débarraſſé, délivré d'un fardeau.*

EXONERATION (ĕgz-ŏn-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſcharging] *L'action de décharger.*

EXONYCHOS (ĕgz-ŏn'-ĭ-kŏce), *ſ.* [Bot. Gromwell or lithoſpernum; a med. boraginous plant] *Grémil*, m. *Herbe aux perles*, f.

EXOPTABLE (ĕgz-ŏp'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [deſirable] *Souhaitable, déſirable.*

EXORABLE (ĕks'-ô-ră-bl'), *adj.* [to be moved by entreaty] *Exorable, qui ſe laiſſe fléchir* ou *toucher par des prières.*

EXORABLENESS (ĕks'-ô-ră-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Facilité à ſe laiſſer perſuader*, f.

EXORBITANCE (ĕgz-or'-bĭ-tăn'ce), *or* EXORBITANCY (ĕgz-or'-bĭ-tăn'cé), *ſ.* [enormity; extravagant demand; boundleſs depravity] *Enormité*, f. *excès*, m. *extravagance*, f.

EXORBITANT (ĕgz-or'-bĭ-tăn'te), *adj.* [exceſſive, enormous] *Exorbitant, exceſſif, énorme, étrafant.* An exorbitant impoſition, *Un impôt exorbitant.*

EXORBITANTLY (ĕgz-or'-bĭ-tăn't-lé), *adv.* [exceſſively] *Exorbitamment, exceſſivement, énormément.*

To EXORCISE (ĕks'-ŏr ſăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adjure by ſome holy name] *Exorciſer, conjurer, ſe ſervir de certaines paroles & cérémonies pour chaſſer les démons.* To exorciſe a demoniack, *Exorciſer un poſſédé.*

EXORCISED (ĕks'-ŏr-ſăĭ-z'd), *part. adj. Exorciſé.*

EXORCISM (ĕks'-ŏr-cizm), *ſ.* [the form of adjuration to drive away malignant ſpirits; conjuring] *Exorciſme*, m. *conjuration*, f.

EXORCIST (ĕks'-ŏr-ciſte), *and* EXORCISER (ĕks'-ŏr-ſăĭ-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who exorciſes; a conjurer] *Exorciſte*, m.

EXORDIUM (ĕgz-or'-dĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [the firſt or proemial part of a ſpeech] *Exorde*, m. *préface*, f. V. Preface.

EXORNATION (ĕks-ór-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ornament] *Ornement*, m. *décoration*, f. *embelliſſement*, m.

EXOS (ĕks'-ŏce), *ſ.* [Huſo, ichthyocollapiſcis; the fiſh giving the drug called iſinglaſs] *Ichthyocolle*, m. ou *Grand Eſturgeon*, m.

To EXOSSATE (ĕgz-ŏs'-éte), *v. a.* [to bone, or take out the bones of an animal] *Déoſſer.*

EXOSSATED (ĕgz-ŏs'-sé-tĕd), *adj. Déſoſſé.*

EXOSSEOUS (ĕgz-ŏch'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [wanting bones, boneleſs] *Sans os, qui n'a point d'os.*

EXOSTOSIS (ĕks-ŏs-tô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. any protuberance of a bone] *Exoſtoſe*, f.

EXOTERIC (ĕks-o-tĕr'-ĭk), *adj.* [vulgar, public, common to every body] *Exotérique.*

EXOTICK (ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* [Bot. not indigenous, foreign, not domeſtick] *Etranger; exotique.*

EXOTICK, *ſ.* [a foreign plant] *Un exotique, une plante exotique*, f.

To EXPAND (ĕk-ſpăn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpread, to lay open; to dilate] *Etendre, développer, déployer.*

* To expand one's dominion, *Etendre ſa domination.*

EXPANDED (ĕk-ſpăn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Etendu, développé, déployé.*

EXPANSE (ĕk-ſpăn'ce), *ſ.* [extent] *Etendue*, f. *expanſion*, f.

EXPANSIBILITY (ĕk-ſpăn'-ſĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [capacity of extenſion] *Poſſibilité d'être étendu*, f.

EXPANSIBLE (ĕk-ſpan'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable to be extended] *Expanſible, qui peut s'étendre, ſe dilater; qu'on peut étendre.*

EXPANSION (ĕks-păn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being extended, the act of ſpreading out, extent, pure ſpace] *Expanſion*, f. *dilatation*, f. *étendue*, f. The eaſy expanſion of the wing of a bird, *L'expanſion facile de l'aile d'un oiſeau.* Expanſion of the heart, *La dilatation du cœur.* Heaven is an expanſion of fluid matter that ſurrounds the air and the earth, *Le ciel eſt une étendue de matière fluide qui environne l'air & la terre.*

EXPANSIVE (ĕks-păn'-ſĭv'), *adj.* [having the power to expand itſelf] *Expanſif.*

To EXPATIATE (ĕk-ſpé'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to range at large; to enlarge upon in language] *Diſcourir au long, s'étendre ſur un ſujet.* Dacier expatiates upon this cuſtom, *Dacier s'étend ſur cette coutume.*

To EXPATRIATE (ĕk-ſpé'-trĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to baniſh] *Expatrier.* To expatriate one's ſelf, *S'expatrier.*

EXPATRIATION (ĕk-ſpé-trĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [baniſhment] *Expatriation*, f.

To EXPECT (ĕk-ſpĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wait for] *Attendre, eſpérer, s'attendre à: faire ſon compte.* I ſhall expect the queen here, *J'attendrai ici la reine.* I do not expect it, *Je ne l'eſpère pas, je ne m'y attends pas, je ne m'en flatte pas.* V. To Hope.

To Expect, *v. n.* [to wait, to ſtay] *Attendre.* I expected 'till he was come, *J'attendois qu'il fût venu.*

EXPECTABLE (ĕk-ſpĕk'-tă-bl'), *adj. Qu'on doit attendre* ou *eſpérer.*

EXPECTANCE (ĕk-ſpĕk'-tăn'-ce), EXPECTANCY (ĕk-ſpĕk'-tan'-cé), *ſ.* V. Expectation.

EXPECTANT (ĕk-ſpĕk'-tăn't), *adj.* and *ſubſt.* [waiting in expectation] *Expectatif*, m. *expectant*, m.

EXPECTATION (ĕk-ſpĕk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of expecting, proſpect of any thing, hope] ‡ *Expectation*, f. *attente*, f. *perſpective*, f. *expectative*, f. *eſpérance*, f. *eſpoir*, m. The expectation of a thing is often greater than the enjoyment of it, *L'attente d'un bien eſt ſouvent au deſſus de la jouiſſance.* He has yet got nothing at court, but however he is in expectation of ſomething, *Il n'a encore rien obtenu à la cour, mais il eſt toujours dans l'expectative.* My expectation is in him, *Tout mon eſpoir eſt en lui.* A prince of great expectation, *Un prince qui donne de grandes eſpérances.* To fall ſhort of one's expectation, ‖ *Déchanter.*

EXPECTATIVE (ĕk-ſpĕk'-tă-tĭv'), *ſ.* [in the Canon Law; a hope of obtaining the next benefice that ſhall become vacant] *Expectative*, f.

EXPECTED (ĕk-ſpĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Attendu, eſpéré.* That was not expected, *On ne s'y attendoit pas.* Great things are expected from you, *On attend de grandes choſes de vous.*

EXPECTER (ĕk-ſpĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who expects] *Expectant*, m. *qui eſpère, qui attend.*

To EXPECTORATE (ĕks-pĕk'-tô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eject from the breaſt] *Expectorer, cracher.*

EXPECTORATION (ĕks-pĕk-tô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of expectorating] *Expectoration*, f. *crachement*, m. *crachat*, m.

EXPECTORATIVE (ĕks-pĕk'-tô-ră-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the quality of promoting expectoration] *Expectorant, propre à exciter l'expectoration.*

EXPEDIENCE (ĕks-pi'-dĭ-ĕn'ce), *and* EXPEDIENCY (ĕks-pi'-dĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [fitneſs] *Convenance*, f. *propriété*, f.

EXPEDIENT (ĕks-pi'-dĭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [proper, fit, convenient] *Expédient, propre, convenable, utile, avantageux, à propos.* When men live as if there were no God, it becomes expedient for them that there ſhould be none, *Lorſque les hommes vivent comme s'il n'y avoit point de Dieu, il eſt expédient pour eux qu'il n'y en ait point.* All things are not equally expedient, *Tout n'eſt pas également avantageux.*

Expedient, *ſ.* [means; a ſhift] *Expédient*, m. *moyen*, m. *ruſe*, f. *ſtratagême*, m. *débouché*, m. *adouciſſement.* To find out an expedient, *Trouver un expédient.*

EXPEDIENTLY (ĕks-pi'-dĭ-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* fitly, ſuitably] *D'une manière propre & convenable.* [Haſtily, quickly] *Promptement, vîte.*

To EXPEDITATE (ĕks-pĕd'-ĭ-téte), *v. a.* [a term of foreſt laws; to cut out the balls of great dogs' feet] *Couper la plante des pieds des chiens, ou les trois ongles des pieds de devant.*

To EXPEDITE (ĕks'-pi-dăĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to facilitate, to diſpatch] *Faciliter, hâter, expédier, dépêcher.* That will expedite your march, *Cela facilitera votre marche.*

Expedite, *adj.* [quick, eaſy, active] *Prompt, facile, aiſé; expéditif, dégagé.*

EXPEDITED (ĕks-pi-dăĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Expédié, facilité.*

EXPEDITELY (ĕks-pĭ-dăĭte-lé), *adv.* [with quickneſs] *Promptement.*

EXPEDITION (ĕks-pi-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [haſte, activity] *Expédition*, f. *activité*, f. *diligence*, f. *hâte*, f.

Expedition [an enterpriſe of war] *Expédition*, f. *entrepriſe de guerre*, f. *exploits militaires*, m. pl. A famous expedition, *Une fameuſe expédition.*

Expedition [cruiſe, long voyage at ſea] *Expédition maritime.*

EXPEDITIOUS (ĕks-pĭ-dĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [ſpeedy, expedite] *Expéditif.* An expeditious man, *Un homme d'expédition.* V. Assiduous.

EXPEDITIOUSLY (ĕks-pĭ-dĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* V. Expeditely.

To EXPEL (ĕks-pĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to drive out] *Chaſſer, faire ſortir, mettre dehors, expulſer, bannir.*

EXPELLED (ĕks-pĕld'), *part. adj. Chaſſé, expulſé, banni.*

EXPELLER (ĕxs-pĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who expels] *Celui ou celle qui chaſſe.*

EXPELLING (ĕks-pĕl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Expel] *Expulſion,* f. *l'action de chaſſer, de faire ſortir, de pouſſer* ou *de mettre dehors.*

EXPENCE (wrong ſpelling for) EXPENSE.

To EXPEND (ĕks-pĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpend, to lay out] *Dépenſer, débourſer.*

EXPENDED (ĕks-pĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Dépenſé, déboursé.*

EXPENDITURE (ĕks-pĕn'-dĭt-ĭeŭre), *ſ.* [ſpeaking of national expenſe] *Dépenſe,* f. Expenditure of ſtores [in ſea-language] *Conſommation de munitions & marchandiſes,* f.

EXPENSE (ĕks-pĕn'se'), *ſ.* [coſt, charges; money expended] *Dépenſe,* f. *frais,* m. *miſe,* f. Idle expenſes, *Folles dépenſes, faux frais.*

EXPENSEFUL (ĕks-pĕn'se'-toŭl), *adj.* [coſtly] *Diſpendieux, coûteux, onéreux.*

EXPENSELESS (ĕks-pĕn'se-lĕce), *adj.* [without coſt] *Sans frais.*

EXPENSIVE (ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv'), *adj.* [coſtly; given to expenſe; liberal, generous] *Diſpendieux, couteux; dépenſier, prodigue; libéral, généreux, magnifique.*

EXPENSIVELY (ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv'-lé), *adv. D'une maniere couteuſe.*

EXPENSIVENESS (ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [addiction to expenſe; coſtlineſs] *Prodigalité, profuſion,* f. *dépenſe,* f. *frais,* m.

EXPERIENCE (ĕks-pi'-rĭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [practice, knowledge gained by practice] *Expérience,* f. *uſage,* m. *pratique journaliere, ſcience acquiſe par l'uſage,* f. A man of experience, *Un homme d'âge.* If that king has not ſufficient experience to command his armies himſelf, he will cauſe them to be commanded by men who are capable of it, *Si ce roi n'a point aſſez d'expérience pour commander lui-même ſes armées, il les fera commander par des gens qui en ſeront capables.*

† Experience is the miſtreſs of fools, *L'expérience eſt la maîtreſſe des fous.*

To EXPERIENCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to try by experience, to practiſe] *Expérimenter, éprouver, eſſayer, faire l'expérience* d'une choſe.

EXPERIENCED (ĕks-pi'-rĭ-ĕn'-s't), *part. adj.* [tried, or made ſkilful by experience] *Expérimenté, éprouvé, eſſayé;* ou bien *expérimenté, verſé, exercé, expert.*

EXPERIENCER (ĕks-pi'-rĭ-ĕn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a practiſer of experiments] *Faiſeur d'expériences,* m.

EXPERIMENT (ĕks-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [trial] *Expérience,* f. *eſſai,* m. *épreuve,* f. It is good alſo not to try experiments in ſtates, except the neceſſity be urgent, *Il eſt bon auſſi de ne point faire d'expériences en politique, à moins qu'on n'y ſoit forcé par un beſoin urgent.*

¶ Experiment, *expérience*; trial, *eſſai*; proof, *épreuve*, (ſynon.); *Experiment* ſignifies the diſcovering an uncertain or unknown effect; *trial*, an eſſay to determine the uſe of things; *proof* relates more to the quality of things, teaching to diſtinguiſh with certainty, whether they are good or bad. We make *experiments* in order to know; *trials*, to chooſe; *proofs*, to be fully acquainted with. *Experiments* confirm our opinions, being the root of knowledge. *Trial* conducts our taſte, being the road to ſatisfaction. *Proof* removes our fears, and is a remedy againſt error and impoſture.

To Experiment, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to try] *Expérimenter, éprouver, eſſayer.*

EXPERIMENTAL (ĕks-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [built upon experiments] *Expérimental, fondé ſur l'expérience.* Experimental philoſophy, *Philoſophie expérimentale.* An experimental teſtimony, *or* knowledge, *Un témoignage fondé ſur l'expérience; une connoiſſance acquiſe par l'expérience.*

EXPERIMENTALLY (ĕks-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn'-tăl-é), *adv.* [by experience] *Par expérience.*

EXPERIMENTED (ĕks-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Expérimenté, éprouvé, eſſayé;* ou *ſavant par expérience.*

EXPERIMENTER (ĕks-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* V. Experiencer.

EXPERT (ĕks-pĕrt'), *adj.* [ſkilful] *Expert, fort verſé* dans quelque art, *expérimenté, habile.*

EXPERTLY (ĕks-pĕrt'-lé), *adv.* [ſkilfully] *En homme expert.*

EXPERTNESS (ĕks-pĕrt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſkill, dexterity] *Adreſſe,* f. *habileté,* f.

EXPIABLE (ĕks'-pi-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable to be expiated, or atoned for] *Qu'on peut expier.*

To EXPIATE (ĕks'-pi-ćte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to atone for] *Expier, réparer, faire ſatisfaction.* They expiated their fault, *Ils expièrent leur faute.*

EXPIATED (ĕks'-pi-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Expié, réparé.*

EXPIATION (ĕks-pi-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [atonement] *Expiation,* f. ſatisfaction que l'on fait pour une faute.

EXPIATORY (ĕks'-pi-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power of expiation] *Expiatoire, piaculaire.*

EXPILATION (ĕks-pi-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of committing waſte upon land, to the loſs of the heir; theft, robbery] *Expilation,* f.

EXPIRATION (ĕks-pi-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [breathing out, the laſt emiſſion of breath, death; evaporation, the ceſſation of any thing] *Expiration,* f. l'action par laquelle on rend l'air qu'on a attiré par l'aſpiration; *expiration,* f. *dernier ſoupir, mort,* f. *évaporation,* f. *exhalaiſon, fumée,* f. *expiration,* f. *fin,* m. *échéance,* f. d'un terme convenu.

To EXPIRE (ĕk-spāïeŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to breathe out] *Expirer,* terme de phyſique, *rendre l'air qu'on avoit aſpiré.*

To Expire, *v. n.* [to breathe the laſt] *Rendre le dernier ſoupir, mourir, expirer*; au figuré, *finir, ceſſer, prendre fin, échoir.*

* The liberty of the Roman republick expired under Tiberius, *La liberté de la république Romaine expira ſous Tibère.*

EXPIRED (ĕk-spāï'-eŭrd), *part. adj. Expiré, exhalé; échu, fini, mort.*

EXPIRING (ĕk-spāï'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [from to expire] *Expirant.*

To EXPLAIN (ĕks-pléne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expound, to illuſtrate, to make clear] *Expliquer, expoſer, développer, éclaircir, commenter; motiver.* You will have variety of commentators to explain difficult paſſages to you, *Vous aurez aſſez de commentateurs qui vous expliqueront les paſſages difficiles.*

EXPLAINABLE (ĕks-plén'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be explained] *Expliquable.*

EXPLAINED (ĕks-plén'd'), *part. adj. Expliqué, expoſé, développé, éclairci, commenté.*

EXPLAINER (ĕks-plé'-neŭr), *ſ.* [expoſitor, commentator] *Commentateur,* m. *interprète,* m.

EXPLAINING (ĕks-plén'-ĭn'gne), *and* Explanation (ĕks-plă-né'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action d'expliquer; explication,* f. *expoſition,* f. *éclairciſſement,* m. *commentaire,* m.

EXPLANATORY (ĕks-plăn'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [containing explanation] *Qui explique, qui éclaircit.*

EXPLETIVE (ĕks'-plĭ-tĭv'), *ſ.* and *adj.* [ſomething uſed only to take up room] *Remplissage,* m. *explétive,* f. t. de Grammaire. *Explétif.* An expletive particle, *Particule explétive.*

EXPLICABLE (ĕks'-plĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* V. Explainable.

To EXPLICATE (ĕks-plĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unfold, to expand; to explain] *Déployer, développer; expliquer, éclaircir, expoſer, commenter.*

To Explicate [to diſentangle, to recompoſe] *Démêler, débarraſſer, débrouiller, recompoſer.*

EXPLICATED (ĕks'-plĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Déployé, développé; expliqué, éclairci, commenté.*

EXPLICATING (ĕks'-plĭ-ké-tĭn'gne), *and* Explication (ĕks-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. Explication,* f. *développement,* m. *éclairciſſement,* m. *interprétation,* f.

EXPLICATIVE (ĕks'-plĭ-kă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having a tendency to explain, explanatory] *Explicatif, qui éclaircit, qui explique.*

EXPLICATOR (ĕks'-plĭ-ké'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an expounder, an explainer] *Un commentateur, un critique, celui ou celle qui explique.*

EXPLICIT (ĕks-plĭs'-ĭte), *adj.* [unfolded, plain] *Explicite, développé, clair, diſtinct.*

EXPLICITLY (ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt-lé), *adj.* [plainly, in explicit terms] *Explicitement, en termes formels & clairs, expreſſément.*

EXPLICITNESS (ĕks-plĭs'-ĭt-nĕce), *ſ.* [plainneſs, clearneſs] *Clarté,* f. *netteté,* f.

To EXPLODE (ĕks-plôde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat with open contempt, to blame, to cenſure] *Déſapprouver, traiter avec mépris & dédain, blâmer, condamner, cenſurer, fronder.* Old age explodes all, *Les vieillards blâment tout, frondent tout.*

EXPLODED (ĕks-plô'-dĕd), *part. adj. Déſapprouvé, traité avec mépris, blâmé, condamné, cenſuré, frondé.*

EXPLODER (ĕks-plô'-deŭr), *ſ.* [an hiſſer, one who explodes] *Cenſeur,* m. *frondeur,* m.

EXPLOIT (ĕks-plŏït'), *ſ.* [an atchievement] *Exploit,* m. *geſtes,* m. pl. *action de guerre ſignalée & mémorable,* f. Military exploits, *Armes.*

To Exploit, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perform] *Faire, exécuter, accomplir.*

EXPLOITED (ĕks-plŏït'-ĕd), *part. adj. Fait, exécuté, accompli.*

To EXPLORATE (ĕks-plô'-réte), *v. a.* V. To Explore.

EXPLORATION (ĕks-plô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſearch, examination] *Recherche,* f. *examen,* m. *viſite,* f. *perquiſition,* f.

EXPLORATOR (ĕks-plô-ré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [examiner] *Celui qui examine.*

EXPLORATORY (ĕks-plŏr'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [ſearching, examining] *Qui examine.*

To EXPLORE (ĕks-plôre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſearch into, to examine by trial] *Rechercher, examiner, ſonder, approfondir, tâcher de découvrir, obſerver, viſiter, reconnoître.*

EXPLORED (ĕks-plôr'-d), *part. adj. Recherché, examiné, ſondé, approfondi, viſité, obſervé.*

EXPLORING (ĕks-plôr'-ĭn'gne), *and* Exploirement (ĕks-plôre'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ſearch, trial] *L'action de rechercher, de ſonder, d'approfondir; recherche,* f. *examen,* m.

EXPLOSION (ĕks-plô'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence] *Exploſion,* f.

EXPLOSIVE (ĕks-plô'-cĭv'), *adj.* [driving out with noiſe and violence] *Qui ſort avec bruit & violence; qui fait exploſion.*

EXPOLITION (ĕks-pô-lĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a figure in Rhetorick, by which one explains the ſame thing in other words] *Expoſition,* f.

EXPONENT (ĕks-pô'-nĭn'te), *ſ.* [in Arithm. and Algebra; a number expreſſing a ratio, or the degree of the power to which another number is raiſed] *Expoſant,* m.

EXPONENTIAL (ĕks-pô-nĕn'-chal), *adj.* [in Algebra; having an exponent] *Exponentiel.* Exponential quantity, *Quantité exponentielle.*

To EXPORT (ĕks-pôrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to carry out] *Exporter, transporter, faire sortir.*

EXPORTATION (ĕks-pôr-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of carrying out commodities] *Exportation, f. transport,* m. *sortie des marchandises,* f. To pay for the importation and exportation, *Payer l'entrée & la sortie.*

EXPORTED (ĕks-pôr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Exporté, transporté.* By a balance of trade taken in that time, the exported commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand, *Par la balance de commerce qui fut faite alors, on trouva que les marchandises exportées montoient à une somme de deux cents quatre vingt quatorze mille livres, tandis que l'importation ne montoit qu'à trente huit mille livres.*

EXPORTER (ĕks-pôr'-teŭr), *s.* [he that carries out commodities] *Celui qui fait des exportations de marchandises, de denrées: celui qui fait le commerce d'exportation.*

To EXPOSE (ĕks-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay open to publick view; to make liable to] *Exposer, montrer, découvrir, faire voir, produire; exposer, rendre sujet, commettre, compromettre.* To expose a child, *Exposer un enfant.* To expose the Sacrament, *or* relicks (in Romish churches), *Exposer le S. Sacrement, exposer des reliques.* To expose one to shame, *Exposer quelqu'un à la honte, à l'infamie.* He exposed his wife to the seas, *Il exposa sa femme aux risques de la mer.*

To EXPOSE [to turn] *Exposer, mettre, placer de certain côté.* To expose the front of a house to the rising sun, *Exposer une maison au levant.*

To EXPOSE [to venture] *Exposer, hasarder, risquer.* To expose one's life, *Exposer sa vie.*

To EXPOSE [to lay open to censure *or* ridicule] *Tourner en ridicule, dénigrer, diffamer, fronder.* You only expose the follies of men without arraigning their vices, *Vous vous contentez de fronder les folies & les ridicules des hommes, sans parler de leurs vices.* To be exposed, *Etre en butte.*

EXPOSED (ĕks-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Exposé, découvert.*

EXPOSING (ĕks-pô'-zĭn'gne), *and* EXPOSITION (ĕks-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [interpretation, explanation, exegesis; situation, exposure] *L'action d'exposer, exposition, f. explication, f. interprétation, f. commentaire,* m. *situation,* f.

EXPOSITOR (ĕks-pŏz'-ĭ-teŭr), *s.* [explainer] *Qui explique, interprete,* m. *commentateur,* m.

EX POST FACTO [in Law; something done after another thing that was committed before] *Après coup.* Ex post facto laws, *Des lois faites après coup.*

To EXPOSTULATE (ĕks-pŏs'-tĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to complain, to altercate] *Se plaindre, faire des plaintes,* ou *des reproches.* The emperor's ambassador expostulated with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor, *L'ambassadeur de l'Empereur se plaignit au roi qu'il avoit rompu le traité d'alliance qu'il avoit fait avec l'Empereur.*

To EXPOSTULATE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to debate] *Raisonner, parler, débattre.* Did you never expostulate the matter with him? *Ne lui en avez-vous jamais parlé?*

EXPOSTULATING (ĕks-pŏs'-tĭoŭ-lé-tĭn'-gne), *and* EXPOSTULATION (ĕks-pŏs'-tĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [charge, accusation; debate, discussion] *L'action de se plaindre, de parler, de raisonner* d'une chose; *plainte,* f. *reproche,* m. *débat,* m. *éclaircissement,* m.

EXPOSTULATOR (ĕks-pos'-tĭoŭ-léteŭr), *s. Celui qui conteste avec quelqu'un,* ou *l'accuse de quelque chose.*

EXPOSTULATORY (ĕks-pŭs'-tĭoŭ-lă-tŭr-é), *adj.* [containing expostulation] *Plein de reproches & de plaintes.*

EXPOSURE, *s.* [the act of exposing, the state of being exposed; in Gardening, aspect, exposition] *Exposition,* f. *situation,* f.

To EXPOUND (ĕks-păoŭn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain] *Exposer, expliquer, interpréter, développer, commenter.* He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself, *Il leur exposa ou expliqua tous les passages des Ecritures qui le regardoient.*

EXPOUNDED (ĕks-păoŭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Exposé, expliqué, développé, commenté, éclairci.*

EXPOUNDER (ĕks-păoŭn'-deŭr), *s.* [explainer] *Interprète,* m. *commentateur,* m.

EXPOUNDING (ĕks-păoŭn'-dĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Expound] *Exposition,* f. *explication,* f. *éclaircissement,* m. *l'action d'exposer, d'expliquer,* &c. f.

EXPRESS (ĕks-prĕce'), *s.* [a messenger sent on purpose] *Exprès,* m. *courier,* m. [declaration in plain terms] *déclaration formelle,* f.

To EXPRESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to represent by words, or any other way] *Exprimer, déclarer, représenter, signifier, désigner, témoigner, expliquer, figurer, dépeindre.* I am in a perplexity not to be expressed, *Je suis dans un embarras que je ne saurois exprimer.* I shall so express to you what has passed that you will fancy yourself an eye witness of it, *Je vous représenterai si bien ce qui s'est passé, qu'il vous semblera le voir.* To express love to one, *Témoigner de l'amour à quelqu'un.* To express one's mind, *Expliquer sa pensée, s'expliquer.*

To EXPRESS [to squeeze out] *Exprimer,* tirer le suc *ou* le jus d'une chose en la pressant.

EXPRESS, *adj.* [explicit] *Exprès, explicite, formel.* An express order, *Un ordre exprès.* In express terms, *En termes formels, clairs, intelligibles* [resembling] *ressemblant* [clear, evident] *clair, évident* [on purpose, for a particular end] *Exprès, pour une cause,* ou *un dessein particulier.*

EXPRESSED (ĕks-prĕs't'), *part. adj. Exprimé, déclaré, signifié, représenté.*

EXPRESSIBLE (ĕks-prĕs'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be expressed] *Exprimable, qu'on peut exprimer.*

EXPRESSING (ĕks-prĕs'-ĭn'gne), *and* EXPRESSION (ĕks-prĕch'-eŭne), *s. L'action d'exprimer, de représenter, de désigner, de signifier; expression,* f. *élocution,* f. *représentation,* f. An ill expression debases the most noble thoughts, *Une mauvaise expression avilit les pensées les plus sublimes.* The expression of the passions, *L'expression des passions.* V. WORD.

EXPRESSION, *s.* [squeezing out] *Expression,* f. *l'action par laquelle on exprime le suc d'une chose.* The juices of herbs are obtained three ways, by expression, by infusion, and by decoction, *Le suc des herbes se tire de trois manières, par expression, par infusion, & par décoction.*

EXPRESSIVE (ĕks-prĕs'-ĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of expressing] *Expressif, qui exprime, énergique, emphatique, significatif.* An expressive image, *Une image expressive.* Expressive terms, *Termes énergiques, expressifs.* The expressive emblem of their soft power, *L'emblême qui exprime la douceur de leur domination.*

EXPRESSIVELY (ĕks-prĕs'-ĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in an expressive manner] *D'une manière expressive,* ou *énergique; graphiquement.*

EXPRESSIVENESS (ĕks-prĕs'-ĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [the power of expression] *Force d'expression,* f. *énergie,* f. *emphase,* f.

EXPRESSLY (ĕks-prĕs'-lé), *adv.* [plainly] *Expressément, en termes exprès, formellement, clairement, explicitement, nommément.*

EXPRESSURE (ĕks-prĕch'-eŭre), *s.* [expression, utterance] *Expression,* f. *manière de s'exprimer,* f.

EXPRESSURE [mark, impression] *Marque,* f. *impression,* f. *trace,* f.

To EXPROBRATE (ĕks-prô'-bréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charge one with reproach] *Reprocher, imputer, accuser, blâmer.*

EXPROBRATED (ĕks-prô'-bré-tĕd), *part. adj. Reproché, blâmé.*

EXPROBRATION (ĕks-prô-bré'-cheŭne), *s.* [scornful charge] *Reproche,* m. *blâme,* m.

To EXPUGN (ĕks-pioune'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conquer, to take by assault] *Conquérir, prendre d'assaut.*

EXPUGNATION (ĕks-peŭg-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [conquest] *Prise,* f. *conquête,* f. The expugnation of Vienna, *La prise de Vienne.*

To EXPULSE (ĕks-peŭlse'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive out] *Chasser, expulser.*

EXPULSED (ĕks-peŭls't'), *part. adj. Chassé, expulsé.*

EXPULSION (ĕks-peŭl'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of expelling] *Expulsion,* f. *l'action de chasser.* The expulsion of the Moors, *L'expulsion des Maures.* The expulsion of the bad humours, *L'expulsion des mauvaises humeurs.*

EXPULSIVE (ĕks-peŭl'-siv'), *adj.* [having power to expel] *Expulsif, expulsive, expultrice,* termes de médecine. An expulsive medicine, *Un remède expulsif.* An expulsive power, *Une vertu expultrice.*

EXPUNCTION (ĕks-peŭn'k'-cheŭne), *s.* [abolition] *Abolition,* f. *anéantissement,* m. [the act of blotting out, *or* rubbing out] *L'action d'effacer, de rayer.*

To EXPUNGE (ĕks-peŭn'dge'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blot out, to rub out, to efface, to annihilate] *Effacer, rayer; annuler, bâtonner.*

EXPUNGED (ĕks-peŭn'-dj'd'), *part. adj. Effacé, rayé; annulé.*

EXPURGATION (ĕks-peŭr-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of purging] *Purgation,* f. *réforme,* f.

EXPURGATION [Astron. the re-appearing of an eclipsed luminary] *Reparition,* f. *émersion,* f.

EXPURGATORY (ĕks-peŭr'-gă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [employed in purging away what is noxious] *Expurgatoire, purgatif.* The expurgatory index, *L'index expurgatoire.* Expurgatory medicine, *Remède purgatif.*

EXQUIMA, *s.* [a sort of monkey of the coast of Guinea] *Exquima,* m.

EXQUISITE (ĕks'-koŭĭ-zĭte), *adj.* [excellent, consummate; complete] *Exquis, excellent, parfait, rare; recherché, consommé, achevé.* Exquisite meats, *Des mets exquis.* The most exquisite torments, *Les tourmens les plus recherchés.* Exquisite malice, *Méchanceté consommée.*

EXQUISITELY (ĕks'-koŭĭ-zĭt-lé), *adv.* [perfectly, completely] *Parfaitement bien, parfaitement mal.*

EXQUISITENESS (ĕks'-koŭĭ-zĭt-nĕce), *s.* [nicety, perfection] *Excellence,* f. *perfection,* f. *délicatesse,* f. *goût exquis.* The exquisiteness of a work, *La perfection d'un ouvrage.*

EXSCRIPT (ĕk'-skrĭpte), *s.* [a copy] *Copie,* f. *double,* m.

To EXSIBILATE (ĕk-sĭb'-ĭ-léte), *v. a.* [to hiss off the stage] *Siffler, marquer son dégoût pour une pièce de théâtre,* ou *mauvaise* ou *mal représentée.*

EXSICCANT (ĕk-sĭk'-kăn'te), *or* EXSICCATIVE (ĕk-sĭk'-kă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of drying] *Propre à sécher, propre à dessécher; desséchatif,* t. de Médecine.

To EXSICCATE (ĕk-sĭk'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dry] *Sécher, dessécher, mettre à sec.*

EXSICCATED (ĕk-sĭk'-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Séché, desséché, mis à sec.*

EXSICCATION (ĕk-sik-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of drying] *Dessèchement,* m. [in Chym.] *Exsiccation,* f.

EXSPUITION (ĕk-spĭou-ĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [a discharge by spitting] *Crachement,* m. *crachat,* m.

EXSUCTION (ĕk-seŭk'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of sucking out] *Suction,* f. *sucement,* m.

EXSUDATION, *or* EXUDATION (ek-sĭoŭ-dé'-cheŭne), *s.* [a sweating, an exhalation; perspi-

perſpiration] *Exſudation*, f. *ſucur*, f. *l'action de ſuer*, f.

To EXSUDATE (ĕk-sĭou'-dāte), and To EXSUDE (ĕk-sĭoude), *v. n.* [to ſweat out, to iſſue out by perſpiration] *Suer, tranſpirer ; ſortir par la ſueur, par la tranſpiration.*

To EXSUFFOLATE (ĕk-seŭf'-fô-léte), *v. a.* [to whiſper, to buzz in the ear] ‖ *Caucheter.*

EXSUFFLATION (ĕk-seŭf-flé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a blaſt working underneath] *Seuffle*, m. *mauvais vent*, m.

To EXSUSCITATE (ĕk-seŭs'-cĭ-tête), *v. a.* [to rouſe up, to ſtir up] *Réveiller, ranimer ; exciter, ſoulever.*

EXTANCY (ĕk-ſtăn'-cé), *ſ.* [part riſing up above the reſt] *Petite éminence, partie qui s'élève au deſſus des autres*, f.

EXTANT (ĕk-ſtăn'te), *adj.* [ſtanding out to view ; exiſtent] *Extant*, terme de pratique ; *qui ſaille, expoſé à la vue ; exiſtant, qui exiſte, qui reſte.* The part of the teeth which is extant, *La partie des dents qu'on voit, qui eſt hors de l'alvéole.* The works of Xenophon now extant, *Les œuvres de Xénophon qui nous reſtent.*

EXTASY (ĕks'-tă-cé), *ſ.* V. ECSTASY.

EXTATICAL (ĕk-ſtăt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* EXTATIC (ĕk-ſtăt'-ĭk), *adj.* V. ECSTATICAL.

EXTEMPORAL (ĕks-tĕm'-pô-răl), EXTEMPORANEOUS (ĕks-tĕm'-pô-ré'-nĭ-eŭce), *and* EXTEMPORARY (ĕks-tĕm'-pô-ră-ré), *adj.* [performed without premeditation, ſudden] *Fait ſans préparation, ſubit, ſoudain, prompt.* An extemporary compoſure, *Un in-promptu.*

EXTEMPORALLY (ĕks-tĕm'-pô-răl-é), *adv. Vîte, à la hâte, ſans préméditation.*

EXTEMPORE (ĕks-tĕm'-pô-ré), *adv.* [without premeditation, ſuddenly, readily] *Sans préparation, ſur le champ, d'abord.* He made that ſpeech extempore, *Il fit cette harangue ſur le champ, ſans préparation.*

An extempore, *ſ. Un in-promptu.*

EXTEMPORINESS (ĕks-tĕm'-pô-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ. Faculté d'agir* ou *de parler ſans préméditation.*

To EXTEMPORIZE (ĕks-tĕm'-pô-răïze), *v. n.* [to ſpeak extempore] *Parler* ou *haranguer ſur le champ, ſans préparation.*

To EXTEND (ĕks-tĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtretch out, to ſpread abroad, to enlarge] *Etendre, déployer, accroître, augmenter, élargir ; diſtendre* (t. de Médecine). That prince has very much extended his dominions, *Ce prince a fort étendu ſes Etats.*

¶ To extend, *étendre* ; to ſtretch, *tendre, alonger, élargir* ; to dilate, *dilater* (ſynon.) : The two firſt imply to ſpread forth to ſome length ; but to *ſtretch* ſeems to ſuppoſe more force employed, than *extend* ; thus, we *extend* our hand to relieve the poor ; we *ſtretch* it out to raiſe the fallen : to *dilate* implies to open or expand ; as contemplation *dilates* the mind ; joy *dilates* the heart ; figuratively, we ſay : the man *ſtretches*, who goes beyond the truth in a ſtory ; that he *extends* on a ſubject, when he draws it to unneceſſary length ; or that he *dilates* his arguments, till they become diffuſed into feebleneſs.

To EXTEND [to impart, to communicate] *Répandre, communiquer, faire part.* Extend your favours unto us, *Répandez ſur nous vos bienfaits.*

To EXTEND [in Law ; to ſeize] *Saiſir, faire une ſaiſie.*

To EXTEND, *v. n.* [to reach] *S'étendre.* His eſtate extends as far as that place, *Sa terre s'étend juſqu'à cet endroit.*

* His power does not extend ſo far, *Son pouvoir ne s'étend pas ſi loin.*

EXTENDED (ĕks-tĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Etendu ; ſaiſi* (t. de Palais).

EXTENDER (ĕks-tĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended] *Qui étend*, ou *qui ſert à étendre.*

EXTENDIBLE (ĕks-tĕn'-dĭ-bl'), *and* EXTENSIBLE (ĕks-tĕn'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of extenſion] *Capable d'extenſion, qui peut s'étendre* ou *être étendu ; extenſible* (t. de Phyſique).

EXTENSIBILITY (ĕks-tĕn'-ſĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* EXTENSIBLENESS (ĕks-tĕn'-ſĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being extenſible] *Qualité de ce qui eſt ſuſceptible d'extenſion, extenſibilité*, f. (t. de Phyſique).

EXTENDLESSNESS (ĕks-tĕn'd'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [unlimited extenſion] *Extenſion ſans bornes*, f.

EXTENSION (ĕks-tĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of extending, ſtretching ; the ſtate of being extended] *Extenſion*, f.

* Extenſion of privilege, of a law or clauſe, *Extenſion de privilège ; l'extenſion d'une loi, d'une clauſe.*

EXTENSIVE (ĕks-tĕn'-ſĭv'), *adj.* [wide, large] *Vaſte, large, grand, ſpacieux, d'une grande étendue.*

EXTENSIVELY (ĕks-tĕn'-ſĭv'-lé), *adv.* [largely] *D'une manière fort étendue, amplement.*

EXTENSIVENESS (ĕks-tĕn'-ſĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [diffuſeneſs, wideneſs] *Etendue*, f. *grandeur*, f. [poſſibility to be extended] *Dilatabilité*, f. *extenſibilité*, f. (t. de Phyſique).

EXTENSOR (ĕks-tĕn'-ſŏr), *ſ.* [the muſcle by which any limb is extended] *étendeur*, m. *extenſeur*, m.

EXTENT (ĕks-tĕn't'), *ſ.* [ſpace or degree to which any thing is extended] *Etendue*, f. au propre & au figuré. A park of a wide extent, *Un parc d'une vaſte étendue.* In the whole extent of the kingdom, *Dans toute l'étendue du royaume.*

* The extent of one's power or authority, *L'étendue du pouvoir, de l'autorité.*

EXTENT [in Law ; execution, ſeizure] *Exécution*, f. *ſaiſie*, f.

EXTENT, *adj. Etendu.*

To EXTENUATE (ĕks-tĕn'-ĭoŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to leſſen] *Exténuer, atténuer, diminuer.* To extenuate a charge, or crime, *Exténuer une accuſation, un crime ; l'adoucir.*

EXTENUATED (ĕks-tĕn'-ĭou-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Exténué, atténué, diminué ; adouci.*

EXTENUATING (ĕks-tĕn'-ĭoŭ-é-tĭn'gne), *and* EXTENUATION (ĕks-tĕn-ĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [palliation, mitigation, alleviation ; a general decay of the whole body] *L'action d'exténuer, de diminuer ; exténuation, ſ. diminution*, f. *adouciſſement*, m. *atténuation*, f. *amaigriſſement*, m.

EXTERIOR (ĕks-ti'-rĭ-eŭr), *adj.* [outward, external] *Extérieur, externe, qui eſt au dehors.*

EXTERIORLY (ĕks-ti'-rĭ-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [outwardly] *Extérieurement, à l'extérieur.*

To EXTERMINATE (ĕks-tĕr'-mĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut off, to extirpate, to root out, to tear up, to deſtroy] *Exterminer, extirper, détruire, faire périr entièrement.*

EXTERMINATED (ĕks-tĕr'-mĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Exterminé, extirpé, détruit.*

EXTERMINATION (ĕks-tĕr-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [intire deſtruction] *Extermination*, f. *deſtruction entière.*

EXTERMINATOR (ĕks-tĕr'-mĭ-né-teŭr), *ſ.* [deſtroyer] *Exterminateur*, m. *deſtructeur*, m.

To EXTERMINE (ĕks-tĕr'-mĭne), V. To EXTERMINATE.

EXTERN (ĕks-tĕrn'), *or* EXTERNAL (ĕks-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [outward, viſible ; not inherent] *Extérieur, externe, qui eſt au dehors.* An external cauſe, *Cauſe externe.*

EXTERNALLY (ĕks-tĕr'-năl-é), *adv.* [outwardly] *Extérieurement, à l'extérieur, au dehors.*

To EXTIL (ĕk ſtĭl'), *v. n.* [to drop or diſtil from] *Diſtiller, dégoutter.*

EXTILLATION (ĕk-ſtĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of falling in drops] *L'action de degoutter, de diſtiller.*

To EXTIMULATE (ĕk-ſtĭm'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prick, to incite by ſtimulation] *Piquer ; aiguillonner ;* au figuré, *exciter.*

EXTIMULATED (ĕk-ſtĭm'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Piqué, aiguillonné ; excité.*

EXTIMULATION (ĕk-ſtĭm-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [prick pungency] *Piqure*, f. *l'action d'aiguillonner, d'exciter ; aiguillon*, m.

EXTINCT (ĕk-ſtĭn'kt'), *adj.* [extinguiſhed, quenched ; aboliſhed, out of force] *Eteint, aboli.* That family is extinct, *Cette famille eſt éteinte.* That law is extinct, *Cette loi eſt abolie, abrogée.*

EXTINCTION (ĕk-ſtĭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [extinguiſhment, deſtruction, exciſion, ſuppreſſion] *Extinction*, f. *amortiſſement*, m. *abolition*, f. *ſuppreſſion*, f. *abrogation*, f. To the extinction of natural heat, *Juſqu'à l'extinction de chaleur naturelle.*

* The extinction of a rent, *L'extinction d'une rente.*

To EXTINGUISH (ĕk-ſtĭn'g'-oŭïche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quench, to put out ; to deſtroy] *Eteindre, amortir, étouffer ; détruire, abolir.* To extinguiſh the candle, *Eteindre la chandelle.*

* The flame of war had ſpread ſo wide that one could not think it poſſible that it could be extinguiſhed ſo ſoon, *La guerre étoit ſi allumée, qu'on ne croyoit pas qu'il fût poſſible de l'éteindre ſitôt.* His reſentment will be extinguiſhed only with his life, *Son reſſentiment ne s'éteindra qu'avec ſa vie.*

EXTINGUISHABLE (ĕk-ſtĭn'g'-oŭïch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be extinguiſhed] *Qu'on peut éteindre.*

EXTINGUISHED (ĕk-ſtĭn'g'-oŭïch't), *part. adj. Eteint, étouffé, amorti ; détruit, aboli, ſupprimé.*

EXTINGUISHER (ĕk-ſtĭn'g'-oŭïch-eŭr), *ſ.* [a hollow cone fit to quench a candle] *Eteignoir*, m.

EXTINGUISHING (ĕk-ſtĭng'-oŭïch-ĭn'gne), *and* EXTINGUISHMENT (ĕk-ſtĭn'g'-oŭïche-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [extinction, ſuppreſſion, abolition] *L'action d'éteindre ; extinction*, f. *amortiſſement*, m. *abolition*, f. *ſuppreſſion*, f. *abrogation*, f. The extinguiſhment of a rent, *L'extinction, l'amortiſſement d'une rente.*

To EXTIRP (ĕk-ſtĕrp'), *or* To EXTIRPATE (ĕk-ſtĕr'-pête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eradicate, to exſcind, to root out] *Extirper, déraciner, arracher entièrement.*

* That wretched brood muſt be extirpated, *Il faut extirper cette malheureuſe race.*

EXTIRPATED (ĕk-ſtĕr'-pé-tĕd), *part. adj. Extirpé, déraciné, arraché, exterminé, entièrement détruit.*

EXTIRPATING (ĕk-ſtĕr-pé-tĭn'gne), *and* EXTIRPATION (ĕk-ſtĕr-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [rooting out, exciſion] *ſ.* [*L'action d'extirper, extirpation*, f. *extermination*, f. *deſtruction totale, abolition*, f.

EXTIRPATOR (ĕk-ſtĕr'-pé-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who roots out ; a deſtroyer] *Extirpateur*, m. *exterminateur*, m. *deſtructeur*, m. An extirpator of hereſies, *Un extirpateur d'héréſies.*

EXTISPEX (ĕks'-tĭs-pĕks), *ſ.* [Roman antiq. an officer who examined the entrails of victims in order to draw preſages from them] *Extiſpex*, m.

EXTISPIS (ĕks'-tĭs-pĭs), *ſ.* [Divination by conſulting the entrails of victims] *Extiſpicine*, f.

To EXTOL (ĕk-ſtŏl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to praiſe, to celebrate] *Exalter, louer, prôner, vanter, célébrer, élever aux nues.* V. To COMMEND.

EXTOLLED (ĕk-ſtŏll'd'), *part. adj. Exalté, loué, prôné, vanté, celébré, élevé aux nues.*

EXTOLLER (ĕk-ſtŏl'-leŭr), *adj.* [a praiſer, magnifier] *Panégyriſte*, m.

EXTORSIVE (ĕks-tor'-ſĭv'), *adj.* [got by extor-

extortion] *Tortionnaire*, t. de pratique; *inique, acquis par concuſſion, extorqué.* Extorſive gains, *Pr fits tortionnaires.*

EXTORSIVELY (ĕks-tor'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by extortion] *Par extorſion.*

To EXTORT (ĕks-tort'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to get by force, by oppreſſion] *Extorquer, ôter de force, arracher*; *obtenir par concuſſion, par des voies iniques.* To extort any thing from one, *Extorquer une choſe de quelqu'un.*

To EXTORT, *v. n. Faire des extorſions.*

EXTORTED (ĕks-tor'-tĕd), *part. adj. Extorqué, arraché*; *acquis par concuſſion.*

EXTORTER (ĕks-tor'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who practiſes oppreſſion] *Oppreſſeur*, m. *concuſſionnaire*, m. * *ſangſue*, f.

EXTORTION (ĕks-tor'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [oppreſſion, an unlawful exaction] *Extorſion*, f. *concuſſion*, f. *exaction*, f.

EXTORTIONER (ĕks-tor'-cheŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* V. EXTORTER.

EXTRACT (ĕks'-trăkte), *ſ.* [Chym. the part extracted] *Extrait*, m. [the chief heads drawn from a book, abſtract] *Extrait d'un livre*, m.

To EXTRACT (ĕks-trăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw out of ſomething] *Extraire, tirer.* To extract the root of a number, *Extraire la racine d'un nombre.* Out of the aſhes of all plants they extract a ſalt which they uſe in medicines, *Ils tirent des cendres de toutes les plantes un ſel qui entre dans différens remèdes.* I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few notorious falſhoods, *J'ai extrait de cette brochure quelques fauſſetés évidentes.*

EXTRACTED (ĕks-trăk'-tĕd), *or* EXTRACT, *part. adj. Extrait, tiré.*

EXTRACTION (ĕks-trăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a chymical *or* arithmetical operation] *Extraction*, f. opération de Chymie par laquelle on tire les principes des corps mixtes: opération d'Arithmétique par laquelle on tire la racine d'un nombre.

EXTRACTION, *ſ.* [lineage, deſcent] *Extraction*, f. *naiſſance* f. *origine*, f. A family of an ancient extraction, *Une famille d'une ancienne extraction.*

EXTRACTOR (ĕks-trăk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who extracts] *Celui qui extrait.* [in Surgery] V. FORCEPS.

EXTRAGENOUS (ĕks-tră-djĭ'-nĭ-eŏce), *adj.* [foreign, not intrinſick] *étranger.*

EXTRAJUDICIAL (ĕks-tră-djioŭ-dĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [out of the regular courſe of legal procedure] *Fait contre le cours ordinaire de la juſtice*; *qui n'eſt pas juridique*; *extrajudiciaire, qui n'eſt pas dans la forme ordinaire des jugemens.*

EXTRAJUDICIALLY (ĕks-tră-djĭoŭ-dĭch-ăl-é), *adv.* [contrary to the legal procedure] *Contre les formes juridiques.*

EXTRAMISSION (ĕks-trá-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [emitting outwards] *Emiſſion*, f.

EXTRAMUNDANE (ĕks-tră-meŭn'-dène), *adj.* [beyond the verge of the material world] *Au delà du monde*; *imaginaire.* Extramundane ſpaces, *Eſpaces imaginaires.*

EXTRANEOUS (ĕks-tré'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [foreign; outward] *Etranger, de dehors*; *extérieur, au dehors.*

EXTRAORDINARILY (ĕks-tror'-dĭ-năr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [uncommonly, particularly, eminently] *Extraordinairement, d'une manière extraordinaire, extrêmement, &c.*

EXTRAORDINARINESS (ĕks-tror'-dĭ-năr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [uncommonneſs, eminence, remarkableneſs] *Extraordinaire*, m. *choſe extraordinaire*, f. *particularité*, f. *ſingularité*, f. *qualité au deſſus du commun*, f. *qualité extraordinaire*, f.

EXTRAORDINARY (ĕks-tror'-dĭ-năr-é), *adj.* [uncommon, eminent, remarkable] *Extraordinaire, qui n'eſt pas commun*; *grand*; *effroyable.* An embaſſador extraordinary, *Un ambaſſadeur extraordinaire.* An extraordinary beauty, *Une beauté rare, extraordinaire.*

EXTRAORDINARIES, *ſ. pl.* [the extraordinary expenſes *or* charges] *L'extraordinaire*, m. The extraordinaries amount to ſo much, *L'extraordinaire monte à tant.*

EXTRAPAROCHIAL (ĕks-trŭ-păr-ô'-kĭ-ăl), *adj.* [not comprehended within any pariſh] *Qui n'eſt d'aucune paroiſſe.*

EXTRAPROVINCIAL (ĕks-tră-prô-vĭn'-chăl), *adj. Qui n'eſt pas de la juriſdiction du même Archevêque.*

EXTRAREGULAR (ĕks-tră-rĕg'-ioŭ-lŭr), *adj.* [out of the rules] *Hors des règles.*

EXTRAVAGANCE (ĕks-trăv'-ă-găn'ce), *and* EXTRAVAGANCY (ĕks-trăv'-ă-găn'cé), *ſ.* [excurſion, *or* ſally beyond preſcribed limits; irregularity, wildneſs] *Extravagance*, f. *impertinence*, f. *folie*, f. *ſottiſe*, f. *bizarrerie*, f. *impertinence*, f. *indiſcrétion*, f. *ſaillie d'imagination*, f. *folle dépenſe, dépenſe exceſſive.*

EXTRAVAGANT (ĕks-trăv'-ă-găn'te), *adj.* [rambling, beyond the limits; fooliſh, idle, impertinent, waſteful, prodigal] *Extravagant, vague*; *exceſſif, exorbitant*; *fou, impertinent, creux, en l'air, chimérique*; *furieux, inſenſé, outré.* An extravagant man, *Un homme extravagant.* Extravagant thoughts, *Penſées vagues, penſées creuſes.* An extravagant rate, *Prix exorbitant, prix fou.* She is an extravagant woman, *C'eſt une femme bizarre, folle, extravagante.*

EXTRAVAGANT, *ſ.* [one who is compriſed in no general rule *or* definition] *Un homme ſingulier, bizarre.*

EXTRAVAGANTS, *ſ. pl.* [certain conſtitutions of Popes added to the Canon-law] *Extravagantes*, f. pl.

EXTRAVAGANTLY (ĕks-trăv'-ă-găn't-lé), *adv.* [in an extravagant manner, wildly, waſtefully] *Extravagamment, d'une manière extravagante.*

EXTRAVAGANTNESS (ĕks-trăv'-ă-găn't-nĕce), *ſ.* [exceſs] V. EXTRAVAGANCE.

To EXTRAVAGATE (ĕks-trăv'-ă-guéte), *v. n.* [to wander out of limits; to ſay extravagant things] *Extravaguer, dire des extravagances, des impertinences.*

EXTRAVASATED (ĕks-trăv'-ă-cé-tĕd), *part. adj.* from *To extravaſate*, not in uſe [out of its proper veſſels] *Extravaſé.* Extravaſated blood, *Sang extravaſé.*

EXTRAVASATION (ĕks-trăv-ă-cé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of forcing out, or the ſtate of being forced out of the proper veſſels] *L'action d'extravaſer, l'état de ce qui eſt extravaſé: extravaſation*, f.

EXTRAVENATE (ĕks-trăv'-ĭ-néte), *adj.* [ſpoken of the blood; let out of the veins] *Tiré des veines.*

EXTRAVERSION (ĕks-tră-vĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [throwing out] *L'action de jeter dehors.*

EXTRAUGHT (ĕks-trâte), *port.* V. EXTRACTED.

EXTREME (ĕks-trîme'), *adj.* [greateſt; utmoſt, laſt] *Extrême, le plus grand*; *dernier, effroyable.* An extreme heat, *Une chaleur extrême.* To an extreme degree, *Au dernier degré.* Extreme laſſitude, *Courbature*, f.

EXTREME, *ſ.* [extremity, utmoſt point] *Extrême*, m. *l'extrémité*, f. To love to an extreme, *Aimer juſqu'à l'extrême.* Cold and heat are two extremes, *Le chaud & le froid ſont les deux extrêmes.* To go from one extreme to another, *or* to run upon extremes, *Aller d'une extrémité à l'autre.*

EXTREMELY (ĕks-trîme'-lé), *adv.* in the utmoſt degree] *Extrêmement, juſqu'à l'extrême, au dernier dégré, au dernier point, éperdument, infiniment, grandement, horriblement, merveilleuſement.* A man extremely unfortunate, *Un homme extrêmement malheureux.* V. VERY.

EXTREME-UNCTION (ĕks-trîme-eŭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [one of the ſeven Sacraments of the Roman-Church] *L'extrême-onction*, f.

EXTREMITY (ĕks-trĕm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [end, the utmoſt part] *Extrémité*, f. *fin*, f. *bout*, m. The extremities of the body, *Les extrémités du corps.* V. END.

EXTREMITY [extreme miſery, ſad condition] *Extrémité*, f. To ſee one's ſelf in a ſtrange country without money or acquaintance, are ſad extremities, *Se voir dans un pays étranger ſans argent & ſans connoiſſances, ce ſont de fâcheuſes extrémités.*

EXTREMITY [violence of paſſion, exceſs] *Extrémité*, f. *excès*, m. *violence*, f. He carried things againſt him to the utmoſt extremity, *Il s'eſt porté contre lui à la dernière extrémité.* To drive one to extremity, ‖ *Pouſſer quelqu'un à bout.*

To EXTRICATE (ĕks'-trĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſentangle, to diſembarraſs] *Débrouiller, débarraſſer, démêler, dégager*, ‖ *dépêtrer.*

EXTRICATED (ĕks'-trĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. Débrouillé, débarraſſé, démêlé, dégagé, dépêtré.*

EXTRICATION (ĕks-trĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de débarraſſer, de dégager.*

EXTRINSICAL (ĕks-trĭn'-sĭ kăl), *and* EXTRINSICK (ĕks-trĭn'-sĭk), *adj.* [external, outward] *Extrinsèque*; terme didactique; *qui vient de dehors*; *externe, extérieur.*

EXTRINSICALLY (ĕks-trĭn'-sĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [externally] *Extérieurement, à l'extérieur.*

To EXTRUCT (ĕk-ſtreŭkt'), *v. a.* [to build, to raiſe] *Conſtruire, bâtir.*

EXTRUCTOR (ĕk-ſtreŭk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a builder] *Celui qui conſtruit, qui bâtit.*

To EXTRUDE (ĕks-troūde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thruſt off] *Pouſſer dehors, chaſſer, faire ſortir, expulſer.*

EXTRUDED (ĕks-troū'-dĕd), *part. adj. Pouſſé dehors, chaſſé.*

EXTRUSION (ĕks troū'-jeûne), *ſ.* [the act of thruſting out] *Expulſion*, f.

EXTUBERANCE (ĕks-tĭou'-bĭ-răn'ce), *or* EXTUBERATION (ĕks-tĭou'-bĭ-ré'-cheŭne), [knob, a protuberant part] *Boſſe, tumeur, protubérance*, f. *élevure, f. enflure*, f.

To EXTUBERATE (ĕks-tĭou'-bĭ-réte), *v. n.* [to ſwell out in knobs] *Enfler, s'enfler, groſſir, devenir plein de boſſes.*

EXTUBEROUS (ĕks-tĭou'-bĭ-rous), *adj.* [ſwelling or bunching out] *Qui s'enfle, qui groſſit.*

EXTUMESCENCE (ĕks-tĭoŭ-mĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [a ſwelling] *Enflure*, f. *tumeur*, f.

EXUBERANCE (ĕgz-ĭou'-bĭ-răn'ce), *ſ.* [knobs, protuberant parts; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance] *Excroiſſance ſuperflue*; *ſurabondance*, f. *abondance*, f. *exubérance*, f.

EXUBERANT (ĕgz-ĭou'-bĭ-răn'te), *adj.* [overabundant, plentiful] *Surabondant, redondant, ſuperflu.*

¶ Exuberant, *ſurabondant*; redundant, *redondant*; ſuperfluous, *ſuperflu* (ſynon.): By *exuberant* we underſtand full, and abounding; by *redundant*, an overflowing plenitude; by *ſuperfluous*, a greater abundance than can be uſed or diſpoſed of. It is ſaid in ſome of the African climes, where they enjoy the warmth of a vertical ſun, and experience enriching and *redundant* rains, the flowers are ſo *exuberant*, that our ſailors have fainted from the *ſuperfluous* fragrance.

EXUBERANTLY (ĕgz-ĭou'-bĭ-răn't-lé), *adv.* [abundantly; to a ſuperfluous degree] *Surabondamment, avec ſuperfluité.*

To EXUBERATE (ĕgz-ĭou'-bĭ-réte), *v. n.* [to over abound] *Surabonder, être ſurabondant.*

EXUCCOUS *or rather* EXSUCCOUS (ĕk-ſeŭk'-keŭce), *adj.* [without juice, dry] *Sans ſuc, ſec*; *aride.*

EXUDATION (ĕk-ſĭoŭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. EXSUDATION.

To EXUDATE (ĕk-ſĭou'-déte), *and* To

EXUDE (ĕk-sĭoude'), *v. n.* V. EXUDATE, TO EXUDE.

To EXULCERATE (ĕgz-eŭl'-cĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſore with an ulcer; to afflict, to exacerbate] *Ulcérer, exulcérer; former ou cauſer des ulcères*; au figuré, *ulcérer, aigrir, irriter, chagriner.*

EXULCERATED (ĕgz-eŭl'-cĭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Ulcéré*, au propre & au figuré.

EXULCERATING (ĕgz-eŭl'-cĭ-ré-tĭn'gne), *and* EXULCERATORY (ĕgz-eŭl'-cĭ-rā-teŭr-é), *adj.* [cauſing or forming ulcers] *Exulcératif.*

EXULCERATION (ĕgz-eŭl-cĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a beginning ulcer; exacerbation] *Exulcération*, f. *commencement d'ulcère*; au figuré, *chagrin*, m. *dépit*, m. *aigreur*, f. *animoſité*, f.

To EXULT (ĕgz-eŭlte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to triumph, to rejoice above meaſure] ‡ *Exulter, Sauter* ou *treſſaillir de joie, triompher, ſe réjouir.*

EXULTANCE (ĕgz-eŭl'-tăn'ce), *and* EXULTATION (ĕkz-eŭl-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [triumph, rapturous delight] *Exultation*, f. *joie exceſſive*, f. *triomphe*, f. *alégreſſe*, f. *tranſport de joie*, m. *ravisſement de plaiſir*, m.

To EXUNDATE (ĕgz-eŭn'-déte), *v. n.* [to overflow] *Regorger, avoir en grande abondance.*

EXUNDATION (ĕkz-eŭn'-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [over-flowing] *Regorgement*, m. *abondance*, f.

EXUPERABLE *or rather* EXSUPERABLE (ĕk-sĭou'-pĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [conquerable] *Qu'on peut conquérir, vaincre, ſurmonter*, ou *ſurpaſſer.*

EXUPERANCE *or rather* EXSUPERANCE (ĕk-sĭou'-pĕr-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [overbalance, greater proportion] *Excédant*, m. *ſurplus*, m. *ſurabondance*, f.

To EXUSCITATE, V. EXSUSCITATE.

EXUSTION (ĕgz-eŭst'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [burning] *L'action de brûler* ou *de conſumer par le feu.*

EXUVIÆ (ĕgz-ĭou'-vĭ-i), *ſ. pl.* [in Nat. Hiſt. caſt ſkin, caſt ſhells by animals] *Dépouille*, f. *changement* de peau, m.

‡ EY (äï), *ſ.* [in old writers; iſland] *île*, f. Hence, *Eyet* or *eyght*, an iſlet, *îlette*, f. *îlot*, m.

EYAS (äï'-ăce), *ſ.* [a young hawk juſt taken from the neſt] *Un faucon niais.*

EYAS-MUSKET (äï'-ăs-meŭs-kĕte), *ſ.* [a young unfledged male hawk; a raw young fellow] *Un jeune faucon mâle*; *un jeune ſot, un niais.*

EYE (äï), *pl.* EYES (äïz), *ſ.* [the organ of viſion] *Œil*, au pluriel *yeux*; ſe dit au figuré, pour *la préſence, la vûe, l'attention, certaines affections de l'âme.* A fine eye, *Un bel œil.* Piercing eyes, *Yeux d'aigle.* Reticular eyes (of certain inſects), *Yeux à réſeau.* To open, or to ſhut one's eyes, *Ouvrir*, ou *fermer les yeux.* To have an eye upon a thing, *Avoir l'œil à quelque choſe.* I have not cloſed my eyes all night, *Je n'ai pas fermé l'œil de toute la nuit.* To caſt one's eyes upon a performance, *Jeter les yeux ſur un ouvrage, le parcourir légèrement.* A caſt of the eye, *Une œillade, un coup d'œil.* At the leaſt twinkling of an eye, *Au moindre clin d'œil.* To follow with the eye [among ſportſmen] *Avener, avuer.* Eyes, *regards*, m. pl.

* The eyes of all the world are fixed upon you, *Tout le monde a les yeux ſur vous.* To look upon one with an evil eye, *Voir* ou *regarder quelqu'un de mauvais œil.* That was done before the king's eyes, *Cela s'eſt fait ſous les yeux du roi.* His eyes ſtart out of his head, *Les yeux lui ſortent de la tête, il a de fort gros yeux.*

† The maſter's eye makes the horſe fat, *L'œil du maître engraiſſe le cheval.*

*† To have one's eyes about him, *Avoir un œil aux champs & l'autre à la ville.*

† Two eyes ſee better than one, *Deux yeux voient mieux qu'un.* † A man may ſee it with half an eye, *Un aveugle y mordroit.*

† To have one's eyes bigger than one's belly, *Avoir plus grands yeux que grand' panſe*, ou *avoir les yeux plus grands que la panſe.* † To have loſt one's eyes, *Avoir les yeux fermés*, ou *bouchés.*

¶ Eye, *œil, yeux*; ſight, *vue* (ſynon.): Though the one is really the ſenſe, the other the organ of that ſenſe; yet are there caſes, when they may be uſed indifferently; as, beautiful objects pleaſe the *eye* or the *ſight*; my *ſight* or my *eye* fails me: but when we ſay I was within *ſight* of London, I ſaw a ſtrange *ſight*, &c. we cannot uſe the word *eye.*

EYE of a letter [in Printing] *L'œil d'une lettre.*

EYE of a needle, *Le trou d'une aiguille.*

EYE of the bit, *L'œil du mors*, m.

EYE of a plant, *L'œil, le bourgeon, le bouton d'une plante.*

EYE [loop] *Maille*, f.

EYE of the mill-ſtone [the hole in the center of it] *Œil de la meule.*

EYE [in ſea-language] Ex. Eye of a Block-Strop, *Œillet*, m. ou *boucle de l'eſtrop d'une poulie*, f. Eye of a ſtay, *Collet d'étai*, m. Eyes of a ſhip, *Parties du vaiſſeau qui ſont voiſines des écubiers.* Situation of an eye of a pendent or ſtudding-ſail boom-iron, &c. fixed on a yard-arm, *Encoignure*, f.

To EYE (äï), *v. a.* [to keep in view, to obſerve] *Regarder, obſerver, lorgner, garder à vue, avoir l'œil ſur, veiller ſur.* I eye him, *Je l'obſerve, j'ai l'œil ſur lui.*

To EYE-BITE (äï'-bäïte), *v. a.* [to bewitch with the eyes] *Faſciner, charmer, enſorceler.*

EYE-BALL (äï'-bâle), *ſ.* [the pupil, the apple of the eye] *La prunelle de l'œil.*

EYE-BOLT, *ſ.* [a bolt with an eye or ring] *Cheville à œillet*, f.

EYE-BRIGHT (äï'-bräïte), *ſ.* [Bot. Euphraſia *or* Euphraſy; a medicinal plant] *Euphraiſe*, f.

EYE-BROW (äï'-brăoŭ), *ſ.* [the hairy arch over the eye] *Le ſourcil.*

EYED (äï'd), *part. adj. Obſervé, lorgné, gardé à vue.* Black-eyed, *Qui a les yeux noirs.* Blear-eyed, *Chaſſieux.* Grey-eyed, *Qui a les yeux gris.* Pink-eyed, *Qui a de petits yeux.*

EYE-DROP (äï'-drŏp), *ſ.* [tear] *Larme*, f. *pleur*, m.

EYE-FLAP (äï'-flăp), *ſ.* [among Saddlers] *Œillière*, f. petit morceau de cuir qui couvre l'œil d'un cheval.

EYE-GLANCE (äï'-glăn'ce), *ſ.* [quick notice of the eye] *Œillade*, f.

EYE-GLASS (äï'-glăce), *ſ.* [reading glaſs, ſpectacles] *Loupe*, f. *lunettes*, f. pl.

EYE-LESS (äï'-lĕce), *ſ.* [without eyes, deprived of ſight] *Sans yeux, aveugle*, m. & f.

EYELET (äï'-lĕte), *or* EYELET-HOLE (äï'-lĕt-hôle), *ſ.* [any ſmall hole, through which light may enter] *Soupirail*, m. *Œillet*, m. *petit trou pour paſſer un lacet*; *œillet des voiles*, t. de Marine.

EYE-LID (äï'-lĭd), *ſ.* [the membrane that ſhuts over the eye] *Paupière*, f.

EYE-SALVE (äï'-săl'v'), *ſ.* [a ſort of medicine for the eyes] *Collyre*, f.

EYE-SERVANT (äï'-sĕr-văn'te), *ſ.* [a negligent ſervant] *Un domeſtique négligent, pareſſeux, qui ne travaille que quand il eſt ſous les yeux de ſon maître.*

EYE-SERVICE (äï'-sĕr-vĭce), *ſ.* [ſervice performed only under inſpection] *Service qu'on rend par manière d'acquit.*

EYE-SHOT (äï'-chŏte), *ſ.* [ſight, glance, view] *Vue*, f. *œillade*, f. *coup d'œil*, m.

EYE-SIGHT (äï'-säïte), *ſ. Vue*, f.

EYE-SORE (äï'-sôre), *ſ.* [ſomething offenſive to the ſight] *Mal des yeux*; an figuré, *ce qui déplaît.* * That's an eye-ſore to him, *Cela lui fait mal aux yeux, lui déplaît.*

EYE-SPLICE (äï'-spläïce), *ſ.* V. SPLICE.

EYE-SPOTTED (äï'-spŏt-tĕd), *adj.* [marked with ſpots like eyes] *Moucheté.*

EYE-STRING (äï'-strĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the ſtring of the eye] *Fibre de l'œil*, m.

EYE-TOOTH (äï'-toûtsh), *pl.* EYE-TEETH (äï'-tîtsh), *ſ.* [the fang, the upper-teeth next to the grinders] *Dent œillère*, f. *dent canine*, f.

EYE-WATER (äï'-oûâ-teŭr), *ſ.* [medicinal lotion for the eyes] *Eau bonne pour les yeux.*

EYE-WINK (äï'-oûïn'k), *ſ.* [a caſt of the eye; a wink, as a hint or token] *Œillade*, f. *ſigne*, m. *clin d'œil*, m. *coup d'œil*, m.

EYE-WITNESS (äï'-oûït-nĕce), *ſ.* [an ocular evidence] *Témoin oculaire*, m. qui dépoſe ce qu'il a vu.

EYRE (ère *ou* äïère), *ſ.* [the court of Juſtices itinerant] *Graerie*, f. Cour de Juſtice ambulante; l'endroit où ſe tient la cour foreſtiere. Juſtices in eyre, *Juges ambulans, Gruyers, établis pour la converſation des forêts royales.* The chief Juſtice in Eyre, *Grand-Maître des Eaux & Forêts.*

EYRY (é'-ré), *ſ.* V. AERY.

EZAGUEN, *ſ.* [a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez] *Ezaguen*, m.

EZQUAHUITL, *ſ.* [a tree of the New Spain, that gives the dragon's blood] *Erquahuitl*, m.

F.

F *a la même prononciation en Anglois qu'en Françis.*

Elle prend le ſon de V. *dans la prépoſition* of, *excepté lorſque cette prépoſition ſe trouve placée à la fin d'un mot, comme* whereof, ſpoken of, &c. *où l'f ſe prononce comme ſi elle étoit double.*

F°. *Abréviation uſitée par les marchands & teneurs de livres, pour* folio ou page. F^s. *ou* Fl. *ſignifie* florins. F. *dans des Inſcriptions Romaines ſignifie* filius.

F. *ſ.* [the ſixth letter of the Alphabet] F. f. A great F, a double ff, *Une grande F, une double ff.*

FA (fă), *ſ.* [a muſical note] *Fa*, m. [a mark denoting the baſs-clef] *La clef de Fa*, f.

FABA BENGALENSIS, *ſ.* (Myrobolan; an Eaſt Indian fruit] *Féve de Bengale*, f.

FABA PURGATRIX, *ſ.* [Barbadoes-nut; a ſpecies of Ricinus] *Féve du medicinier*, f. *Noix des Barbades*, f. *Pignon de Barbarie*, m.

FABAGO, *ſ.* [Bean-caper; a medicinal plant] *Fabago*, m. *faux caprier*, m.

FABALIS LAPIS, *ſ.* [in Nat. Hiſt. Ichthyperia or Siliquaſtia; a black ſtone of the ſhape of a common bean, to which the ancients fooliſhly attributed many virtues; is an extraneous foſſil, formerly a part of the bony palates of ſome fiſh] *Ichthyopérie*, f.

FABACEOUS (fă-bé'-chĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [of the nature of a bean] *De féve, qui appartient à la féve, qui eſt de la nature de la féve.*

FABER, *ſ.* [Doree, or John Dory (corrupted from the French), a ſea-fiſh] *Faber, Forgeron*, m. *jaune-doré*, m.

FABLE (fé'-bl'), *ſ.* [a feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept; a fiction in general] *Fable, f. apologue*, m. *hiſtoire fabuleuſe, mythologie*, f. *fable*, f. ou *ſujet d'un poëme*, m. *une fiction, un conte.* Æſop's fables, *Les fables d'Eſope.*

¶ Fable, *fable*; apologue, *apologue*; allegory, *allégorie*; fiction, *fiction* (ſynon.): are works of invention, deſigned to inſtruct and amuſe. By *fable*, or *apologue*, we underſtand, that kind of writing which beſtows character and language

on

ca brutes, or inanimate beings; deducing from thence some moral, or satire, for the instruction of mankind: but, *apologus* is not a word of familiar use; we substitute *fable*, in its stead: *allegory* consists in conveying instruction by the personification of qualities and passions: *fiction* is any tale invented to amuse. Every *fiction* is not a *fable*, *apologue*, or *allegory*; yet, may each of these be called *fiction*.

FABLE [a lie] *Fable*, f. *mensonge*, m. *conte*, m. *fausseté*, f.

To FABLE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to feign, to tell a falsity; to lie] *Feindre, dire, conter, supposer, forger, inventer des fables, mentir.* The poets fable a great many stories about Jupiter, *Les poëtes content plusieurs histoires fabuleuses touchant Jupiter.* He fables not, *Il n'en impose point, il ne ment point.*

FABLED (fē'-bl'd), *part. adj.* [celebrated in fables] *Feint, forgé, inventé, controuvé; célèbre chez les mythologistes.*

FABLER (fē'-bl'-eŭr), *s.* [dealer in fiction] V. FABULIST.

FABLIAU, *s.* [a tale in verse] *Fabliau*, m.

To FABRICATE (făb'-rĭ-kēte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to build; to forge, to devise] *Bâtir, construire, inventer, forger, fabriquer.*

FABRICATED (făb'-rĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Bâti, construit, fabriqué.*

FABRICATION (făb-rĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [construction] *Fabrique*, f. *construction*, f. *fabrication*, f.

FABRICK (făb'-rĭk), *s.* [building, edifice; any system or compages of matter] *Bâtiment*, m. *édifice*, m. au figuré, *système*, m. A stately fabrick, *Un superbe édifice.*

FABRICK *or* Fabrick-lands [the revenue of a church for the repairs and maintenance of it] *Fabrique*, f. *biens de la fabrique*, m. [a steward to the fabrick-lands] *Fabricien*, m.

To FABRICK. V. To FABRICATE.

FABULA (făb'-ĭoŭ-lă), *s.* [Mythol. the Goddess of lies] *Fable*, f.

FABULATOR (făb'-ĭoŭ-lé'-teŭr), *or* FABULIST (făb'-ĭoŭ-lĭste), *s.* [a writer of fables] *Fabuliste*, m. * *Fablier*, m. *un romancier, un conteur de fables.*

FABULINUS (făb-ĭoŭ-lăĭ'-neŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a god of infants] *Fabulinus*, m.

FABULOSITY (făb-ĭoŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [lyingness, fulness of stories] *Invention fabuleuse.*

FABULOUS (făb'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [feigned, fictitious, romantic] *Fabuleux, feint, forgé, controuvé, inventé, romanesque, fait à plaisir.* A fabulous story, *Une histoire fabuleuse, une fable.*

FABULOUSLY (făb'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [in fiction, in a fabulous manner] *D'une manière fabuleuse.*

FACE (fēce), *s.* [the visage, countenance, distortion of the face] *La face, le visage; figure*, f. ┼ *museau*, m. ‖ *nez*, m. To see God face to face, *Voir Dieu face à face.* To look in the face, *Regarder en face.* To tell or maintain to one's face, *Soutenir en face.* To put on a new face, *Changer de visage.* A brazen face, *Un effronté, un front d'airain.* I shall see your face no more, *Je ne vous verrai plus.* He dares not show his face, *Il n'ose se montrer.* To make faces, *Faire des grimaces.* A comely face, *Un visage de bonne amitié.* To set the best face on things, *Faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu.* Face to face, *Bouche à bouche*; *nez à nez.*

* FACE [presence of, sight] *Face*, f. *présence*, f. *vue*, f. In the face of the sun, *A la face du soleil, publiquement.* In the face of the whole world, *A la vue de tout le monde.* In my face, *En ma présence, devant moi.*

* FACE [state of affairs] *Face*, f. *état*, m. *situation des affaires*, f. Such was then the face of affairs, *Telle étoit alors la face des affaires.* The wretched face of things, *La fâcheuse situation malheureuse, l'état déplorable des choses.* A face of horrors, *Une scène d'horreurs, un spectacle affreux.*

* FACE [appearance] *Apparence*, f. *dehors*, m. To have a face of religion, *Avoir une apparence de religion.*

* FACE [confidence, boldness] *Front*, m. *hardiesse*, f. *audace*, f. *effronterie.*

* FACE [the front or forepart of any building] *Face*, f. *façade*, f. The faces of a bastion, *Les faces d'un bastion.*

To FACE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to meet in front; to stand opposite to] *Affronter; regarder en face, envisager, faire face.* I will face this tempest, *J'affronterai cette tempête.* The army was encamped, having its left covered with a wood, a rivulet on its right, and its front facing the plain where the enemy were drawn up, *L'armée étoit campée, ayant un bois à sa gauche, un ruisseau à sa droite, & faisant face à la plaine du côté des ennemis.* My house faces the palace, *Ma maison fait face au palais.*

To FACE [to cover with additional superficies] *Couvrir, revêtir, mettre un parement, une surface.* The whole fortifications of Soleure are faced with marble, *Toutes les fortifications de Soleure sont revêtues de marbre.* To face a pair of sleeves, *Mettre des parements à des manches.*

To FACE DOWN *or* OUT [to oppose with impudence] *Soutenir effrontément, souterir en face.* He faced it down, *Il le soutint effrontément.*

To FACE, *v. n.* [to play the hypocrite] *Avoir une fausse apparence, faire l'hypocrite.*

To FACE ABOUT [to turn the face, to come in front] *Tourner le visage, faire volte-face, faire tête.* The enemy fled to a certain place, where they faced about, *Les ennemis fuirent jusqu'à un certain endroit, où ils firent volte-face.*

FACED (fēs't'), *part. adj. Facé; qui a un visage, un front, une face, une façade, un parement.* A jolly full-faced man, *Un homme bien facé, qui a un visage plein & de bonne mine.* Two-faced, *Qui a deux visages.* Ugly-faced, *Laid de visage.* Bold-faced, *Qui a un front d'airain; impudent, effronté.* Faced with marble, *Qui a une façade, ou un revêtement de marbre.*

FACELESS (fēce'-lĕce), *adj.* [without a face] *Sans visage, qui n'a point de mine.*

FACE-PAINTER (fēce'-péne-teŭr), *s.* [a drawer of portraits] *Peintre de portraits*, m.

FACE-PAINTING (fēce'-péne'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [the art of drawing portraits] *L'art de peindre le portrait*, m.

FACET (făs'-ĕte), *s.* [a small surface] *Facette*, f. A diamond cut with facets, *Diamant taillé à facettes*, m.

FACETANUS LACERTUS, *s.* [in Zoology; a peculiar species of lizard, tarantula] *Tarentule*, f.

FACET-WAYS (făs'-ĕt'-oŭĕz), *adv.* [in facets] *à facettes.*

FACETIOUS (fă ci'-cheŭce), *adj.* [gay, cheerful, merry, witty] *Facétieux, plaisant, gai, enjoué, divertissant, bouffon, goguenard.* V. CHEERFUL.

FACETIOUSLY (fă-ci'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* gayly, chearfully] *Facétieusement, plaisamment, en bouffon, d'une manière enjouée.*

FACETIOUSNESS (fă-ci'-cheŭs-nĕce), *s.* [mirth, cheerful wit] *Facétie*, f. *bouffonnerie*, f. *plaisanterie*, f.

FACILE (făs'-ĭl), *adj.* [easy, pliant, flexible] *Facile, complaisant, souple, flexible, condescendant, affable, doux, traitable, commode, aisé, crédule.*

To FACILITATE (fă-cĭl'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make easy] *Faciliter, rendre facile ou aisé.* A war on the side of Italy will facilitate the progress of our arms in Spain, *Une guerre du côté de l'Italie facilitera le succès de nos armes en Espagne.*

FACILITATED (fă-cil'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Facilité; rendu facile, aisé.*

FACILITY (fă-cil'-ĭ-té), *s.* [easiness] *Facilité, f. manière aisée de faire quelque chose.*

FACINEROUS (făs-ĭ-ni'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* V. FACINOROUS.

FACING (fé'-cĭn'gne), *s.* [an ornamental covering] *Parement*, m. *façade*, f. *revêtement*, m.

FACING one another, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Affronté.*

FACINOROUS (fă-cĭn'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [villainous, wicked, atrocious] *Atroce, méchant, scélérat.*

FACINOROUSNESS (fă-cĭn'-ô-reŭs-nĕce), *s. Méchanceté au plus haut degré*, f. *scélératesse*, f. *perfidie*, f.

FACT (făkte), *s.* [a thing done; deed, reality] *Fait*, m. *action*, f. *réalité*, f. A matter of fact, *Une matière de fait.* To take one in the fact, *Prendre quelqu'un sur le fait.* Free in fact and not by right, *Libre de fait & non de droit.* An unhappy fact, *Un action malheureuse.* In fact, *En effet.*

FACTION făk'-cheŭne), *s.* [a party in a state; tumult, discord, dissention] *Faction, f. parti*, m. *cabale*, f. *ligue*, f. *complot*, m. *brigue*, f. To keep up a faction, *Entretenir, fomenter une faction.* V. PARTY.

FACTIONARY (făk'-cheŭn-ăr-é), *s.* [a party-man] *Celui qui est d'un parti.* [Rom. Antiq. *Factionnaire*, m.

FACTIOUS (făk'-cheŭce), *adj.* [given to faction, seditious] *Factieux, séditieux, mutin, remuant.* A factious person, *Un séditieux.*

FACTIOUSLY (făk'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a factious manner] *En factieux.*

FACTIOUSNESS (făk'-cheŭs-nĕce), *s.* [factious spirit] *Esprit de sédition*, m. *humeur séditieuse, esprit de faction*, m.

FACTITIOUS (făk-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [made by art] *Factice, artificiel, qui n'est pas naturel.* A factitious stone, *Pierre factice.*

FACTOR (făk'-teŭr), *s.* [an agent for a merchant] *Facteur*, m. *Commissionnaire*, m.

FACTORAGE (făk'-teŭr-édje), *s.* [wages, commission] *Courtage*, m.

FACTORY (făk'-teŭr-é), *s.* [a house in a distant country inhabited by factors] *Factorerie*, f. *bureau*, m. *comptoir*, m. Most of the trading nations in Europe have factories at Surat, *La plupart des nations commerçantes de l'Europe ont des factoreries à Surate.*

FACTOTUM (făk-tô'-teŭme), *s.* [a servant employed alike in all kinds of business] *Un factotum.* § Master Factotum, § *Maître Aliboron*, m.

FACTOTUM, *Passe-volant*, m.

FACTURE (făk'-tĭeŭre), *s.* [the act of making any thing] *L'action de faire les choses.* The manner of making any thing] *La façon* ou *la manière dont elles sont faites.*

FACULA (făk'-ĭoŭ-lă), *pl.* FACULÆ (făk'-ĭoŭ-li), *s.* [Astron. a bright spot on the sun's disk] *Facule*, f. *tache*, f.

FACULTY (făk'-eŭl-té), *s.* [power, quality] *Faculté, puissance*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *vertu*, f. *propriété*, f. *force*, f. The faculties of the soul, *Les facultés de l'âme.*

FACULTY [talent, habitual excellence] *Faculté*, f. *talent*, m. He has an excellent faculty in preaching, *Il a beaucoup de talent pour la prédication.*

FACULTY [privilege] *Privilége*, m. *licence*, That faculty was granted to him, *On lui accorda ce privilége.*

FACULTY [in an university] *Faculté*, f. The faculty of divinity, *La faculté de théologie.*

☞ The Court of the Faculties, *La Cour des Facultés*; Cour établie sous l'archevêque de Cantorbery pour donner des dispenses. The master of the Faculties, *Le maître des Facultés*, le premier officier de cette Cour.

FACUND (făk'-eŭn'd), *adj. Eloquent.*

┼ FADDLE (făd'-dl'), V. FIDDLE-FADDLE.

¶ To FADDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dandle] *Dorloter, caresser.*

† To FADDLE, *v. n.* [to trifle] *S'amuser à des bagatelles, à des riens.*

To FADE (fède), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to wither; to decay] *Faner, flétrir; se passer, se ternir; s'affoiblir, languir, perdre sa force, se déteindre, se décharger, se décolorer.* To fade colours, *Amortir des couleurs.* No winter can his laurels fade, *L'hiver ne flétrira point ses lauriers.* This rose begins to fade, *Cette rose commence à se faner.*

* Her beauty fades away, *Sa beauté se passe, se flétrit; elle décline.*

¶ To fade, *je faner*; to wither, *se flétrir* (synon.): To *fade* is to lose its bloom and freshness: to *wither* is to shrivel up, and die: a flower which is *faded* may recover, but that which is *withered*, can not. Beauty like a flower will *fade* through age, and may be *withered* suddenly by sickness or accident.

FADED (fé'-dĕd), *part. adj. Fané, flétri, passé, terni, affoibli.*

To FADGE (fădje), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to suit, to fit, to agree] *Convenir, servir, cadrer, s'accorder, être d'intelligence.* How will this fadge? *Comment cela s'accordera-t-il?* He cannot fadge with his wife, *Il ne sauroit s'accorder avec sa femme.*

FADING (fé'-dĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Fade] *Ex.* An excessive heat causes the fading of flowers, *Une trop grande chaleur flétrit les fleurs.*

FADING, *adj.* [decaying, withering] *Mourant, qui se passe, languissant, qui se flétrit, qui se fane.* A fading colour, *Une couleur mourante, ou qui se passe.*

FÆCES (fi'-sĭz), *s. pl.* [Pharm. & Chym. excrements, lees, settlings] *Fèces*, f. pl. *Sédiment*, m. *lie*, f. *excrémens*, m. pl.

FAENZA or FAYENCE, *s.* [a town of Italy, in Romagna; lat. 44°-25' N. lon. 11°-56' E.] *Faenza* ou *Faïence*, m.

To FAG (făg), -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [a vulgar word for To beat a person] *Etriller, frotter, bourrer, battre d'importance.*

To FAG, *v. n.* [to grow weary] *Se lasser, devenir las.*

FAGARA, *s.* [an aromatic fruit of the Philippine Islands] *Fagara*, m.

FAG-END (făgu-ĕn'd'), *s.* [the end of a web of cloth; the meaner part of every thing] *La tête ou la queue d'une pièce de drap ou de grosse toile, le chef*; en général *le rebut*, ou *ce qu'il y a de moins bon dans une chose.*

The fag-end of a rope [in sea-language] *Le bout d'un cordage*, ou *d'une manœuvre courante* (auquel on fait une sur-liure, pour empêcher les torons de se détordre par le frottement).

FAGONA, *s.* [in Anat. a conglomerate gland; Thymus] *Fagone*, f. *ris* (dans les veaux), m.

FAGOT (făg-ŭte), *s.* [a bundle of sticks] *Fagot*, m. The small sticks of a fagot, *L'âme d'un fagot.* To warm one's self with a fagot, *Prendre l'air d'un fagot.*

† All fagots are not alike, *Il y a fagots & fagots.*

* † To smell of the fagot, *Sentir le fagot* (mériter d'être brûle vif).

FAGOT [a false musser; a soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really in the service] *Un passe-volant.*

FAGOT-BAND, *s. Hart*, f. *lien de fagot*, m.

FAGOT-MAN, *s.* [a seller of fagots] *Un fagotteur, un vendeur ou crieur de fagots.*

FAGOT-MAKER, *Fagotier*, m.

To FAGOT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to tie up, to bundle] *Me tre en fagots, fagoter*; au figuré, *Lier pieds & mains, garroter, lier ensemble,* * *habiller ridiculement.*

FAGOTTED (făg'-ŭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Qui a les mains & les pieds liés; garroté, lié ensemble.*

FAHLUN, *s.* [the capital of Dalecarlia in Sweden; lat. 60°-34' N. lon. 16°-42' E.] *Fahlun.*

FAIL (fêle), *s.* [miscarriage, deficience] *Méprise*, f. *faute*, f. *défaut*, m. *manque*, m. I will go thither without fail, *J'irai là sans faute.*

To FAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be deficient; to sink, to die] *Faillir, manquer, défaillir, finir, tomber, périr.* If he has failed, he must be punished, *S'il a failli, il doit être châtié.* To fail in one's duty, *Manquer à son devoir*, § *délinquer.* The day begins to fail, *Le jour commence à tomber.*

To FAIL [to break, to miss] *Faillir, manquer, faire banqueroute.* To fail to one, *Faire banqueroute ou faux bond à quelqu'un.*

To FAIL, *v. a.* [to desert] *Abandonner, délaisser, manquer, faire faute.* Fortune fails us, *La fortune nous abandonne.* There shall not fail you a man when you are on the throne, *Vous n'aurez besoin de personne quand vous serez sur le trône.*

FAILING (fé'-lĭn'gne), *s.* [fault] *Faute*, f. *défaut*, m. To bear another's failings, *Supporter les défauts d'autrui.*

FAILLI, *s.* [in Dancing] *Failli*, m.

FAILURE (fêle'-lĭeure), *s.* [deficience; omission] *Faute*, f. *manquement*, m. *faillite*, f. *défection*, f. A failure of memory, *Une faute de mémoire.*

FAIN (féne), *adj.* [glad, merry, cheerful; obliged, compelled] *Forcé, obligé, contraint.* I was fain to do this, *Je fus contraint de faire ceci.*

† He has ill neighbours that is fain to praise himself, *Celui-là a de méchans voisins, qui est réduit à se vanter lui-même.*

FAIN, *adv.* [gladly, willingly] *Volontiers, avec plaisir.* The plebeians would fain have a law enacted to . . . *Les plébéiens auroient volontiers fait une loi pour . . .*

To FAIN, *v. n.* [to wish] *Souhaiter, désirer.*

FAINT (fén't), *adj.* [languid, weak, feeble, timorous; dejected] *Languissant, foible, imbécille; mou, lâche, timide, abattu, las, fatigué.* With a faint voice, *D'une voix languissante.* To burn faint and dim, *Jeter une foible lueur.* Faint weather, *Un temps lâche ou mou.* To grow faint, † *S'avachir.*

† Faint heart never won fair lady, *Un homme timide ne réussit jamais auprès des belles.*

To FAINT, *v. n.* [to decay, to grow feeble, to lose the animal functions] *S'affoiblir, languir, manquer de forces; tomber en foiblesse, en défaillance, en syncope; s'évanouir.* His imagination will faint, *Son imagination s'affoiblira; le feu de son imagination se ralentira, ou ne durera pas.* Their women and young men fainted for thirst, *Leurs femmes & leurs jeunes gens tombèrent en défaillance, par la violence de la soif qu'ils souffroient.*

To FAINT away, *Défaillir.*

FAINT-HEARTED (fén't-hart'-ĕd), *adj.* [cowardly, timorous] *Timide, lâche, pusillanime, sans courage.* To be faint-hearted, ‖ *Faire la cane.*

FAINT-HEARTEDLY (fén't-hart'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [timorously] *Lâchement, avec mollesse.*

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS (fén't-hart'-é-nĕce), *s.* [cowardice, timorousness] *Lâcheté*, f. *crainte*, f. *manque de courage* m.

FAINTING (fén't'-ĭn'gne), *or* FAINTING-FIT, *s.* [a temporary loss of animal motion] *Foiblesse*, f. *pamoison*, f. *défaillance*, f. *syncope*, f. To be seized with a fainting-fit, *Tomber en syncope.*

FAINTISHNESS (fén't'-ĭche-nĕce), *s. Commencement de foiblesse, de débilité*, m.

FAINTLING (fén't'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* [timorous, feeble-minded] *Timide, craintif.*

FAINTLY (fén't'-lé), *adj.* [in a faint manner] *Foiblement, languissamment, lachement, froidement, avec timidité.*

FAINTNESS (fén't-nĕce), *s.* [feebleness] *Foiblesse*, f. *manque de force*, m. *lâcheté*, f. *manque de courage*, m. *langueur*, f. *abattement*, m. *lassitude*, f.

† FAINTY (fén't'-é), *adj.* [a provincial word]. V. FAINT.

FAIR (fère), *adj.* [beautiful, fine, handsome] *Beau, bel, belle; clair, serein.* A fair picture, *Un beau tableau*, A fair player, *Un beau joueur.* A fair child, *Un bel enfant.* A fair room, *Une belle chambre.* The fair sex, *Les belles*, f. pl. *le beau sexe.*

† Fair words butter no parsnips, *Les belles paroles ne donnent pas à manger.*

† A fair face is half a portion, *Un beau visage vaut la moitié d'une dot.*

* FAIR [specious, honest, good, flattering] *Beau, bon, doux, favorable, honnête, sincère, de bonne foi, flatteur, plausible.* A fair show of friendship, *Un beau semblant d'amitié.* To be in a fair way, *Etre en belle passe, en beau chemin.* To give one a fair warning, *Donner à quelqu'un un bon avis.* To take by foul means what was refused by fair, *Prendre de force ce qu'on n'a pu obtenir par la douceur.* A fair wind, *Un bon vent, un vent favorable.* Fair weather, *Beau temps.* I shall be very fair with you, *Je serai sincère*, ou *de bonne foi, avec vous.* A fair tongue, *Une langue flatteuse, un flatteur.* A fair proposal, *Une proposition honnête, acceptable.* Fair dealing, V. HONESTY.

FAIR-WAY [in sea-language] *Passe*, f. ou *milieu d'un chenal*, m. That ship lies in the fair way, *Ce vaisseau est mouillé en travers de la passe*, ou *dans le milieu du passage.*

FAIR [white in the complexion] *Blond.* Fair hair, *Des cheveux blonds.* Fair-light, *Blond.* A fair man, *Un blond, un blondin.* To grow fair, *Blondir.* A fair woman, *Une blonde.* A fair periwig, *Une perruque blonde.*

FAIR, *s.* [honesty, just dealing, a beauty] *Le beau, l'honnête*, m. *une beauté, une belle.* To join together the fair and the foul, *Joindre ensemble le beau & l'effroyable.*

FAIR, *adv.* [gently, civilly, happily] *Bellement, joliment, doucement, avec grâce; honnêtement, décemment, poliment, heureusement, favorablement.* To carry it fair with one, *Faire un beau semblant à quelqu'un.* To dance fair, *Danser joliment, avec grâce.* To speak fair to one, *Parler avec douceur à quelqu'un, lui donner de belles paroles.* This promised fair at first, *Ceci promettoit beaucoup au commencement.* To keep fair with one, *Faire bonne mine à quelqu'un, le traiter honnêtement, poliment.* To play fair, *Jouer honnêtement, noblement; jouer beau jeu.* To stand fair for a great fortune, *Etre en passe pour faire une grande fortune, être dans le chemin de la fortune.*

☞ Does the boat lie fair? [in sea-language] *Le canot est-il accosté?*

Fair and softly! *Tout beau!* † Fair and softly goes far, *Pas à pas on va bien loin.*

FAIR, *s.* [a public market] *Foire*, f *marché*, m. qui a quelque chose de plus solemnel que les marchés ordinaires. To keep a fair, *Tenir une foire.* A fair day, *Jour de foire.* A fair town, *Ville où il y a foire.*

† To come a day after the fair, *Venir trop tard*; † *battre le buisson quand les oiseaux sont envolés*: † *se faire prisonnier la veille de Pâques.*

FAIRING (fé'-rĭn'gne), *s.* [a present given at a fair] *Présent de foire*, m. *foire*, f. A bride's fairings, *Le trousseau, les nippes*, f. *les ajustemens & bijoux d'une nouvelle épousée*, m. m

FAIRLY (fère'-lé), *adv.* [beautifully, commodiously; honestly, candidly] *Joliment, agréablement, commodément, honnêtement, avec sincérité, de bonne foi, avec candeur, de bonne guerre.* A town fairly situated, *Une ville joliment*, ou *agréablement*, ou *commodément située.* To deal fairly with every one, *En agir de bonne foi avec tout le monde.*

FAIRNESS (fére'-nĕce), *f.* [beauty; honesty, candour] *Beauté, f. honnêteté, f. probité, f. bonne foi.*

FAIRSPOKEN (fére'-spô-k'n), *adj.* [bland and civil in language and address] *Doucereux, flatteur, un homme dont le ton & les manières ont quelque chose de séducteur.*

FAIRY (fé'-ré), *f.* [a fabled being; an elf, a fay; enchantress] *Fée, f. nymphe, f. enchanteresse, f.* The fairies of the woods, *Les nymphes des bois, les Dryades.* The fairies of the water, *Les nymphes des eaux, les Naïades.*

FAIRY, *adj.* [given to fairies, belonging to fairies] *Des fées.* A fairy present, *Un don des fées.* The fairy art, *L'art des fées.* The fairy land, *L'empire des fées.*

FAITH (fétsh), *f* [belief of religious truths; the credenda; tenet held. trust in God] *Foi, f. croyance, f. l'objet de la foi, m. la doctrine, f. les dogmes, f. pl.* Faith, if it has not works, is dead, *La foi, sans les œuvres, est une foi morte.* You have no faith in miracles, *Vous n'avez pas de foi aux miracles.* The Christian faith, *La foi Chrétienne, la doctrine, les dogmes du Christianisme,* m.

FAITH [fidelity, honour, sincerity, veracity; promise given] *Foi,* f. *fidélité,* f. *promesse,* f. The publick faith, *La foi publique.* To break faith with one, *Manquer de foi,* ou *de fidelité à quelqu'un; manquer à la promesse qu'on lui avoit faite.*

FAITH, *adv.* Upon my faith [a sort of oath] *Ma foi, par ma foi, sur ma foi!* To swear upon one's faith, *Jurer sa foi.*

FAITHFUL (fétsh'-foûl), *f.* and *adj.* [firm in adherence to the truth of religion; loyal, upright; of true fidelity] *Fidelle, qui a de la fidélité: légal.* The faithful, *Les fidelles,* m. pl. A faithful historian, *Un historien fidelle.* A wife ought to be faithful to her husband, *Une femme doit être fidelle à son mari.* To be faithful to one's word, *Etre fidelle à sa parole.*

FAITHFULLY (fétsh'-foûl-é), *adv.* [in a faithful manner, sincerely, honestly, steadily] *Fidelement, avec fidélité, sincèrement.* A book faithfully translated, *Un livre fidellement traduit.*

FAITHFULNESS (fétsh'-foûl-nĕce), *f.* [fidelity, honesty, veracity, adherence to duty, loyalty] *Fidélité, f. sincérité, f. véracité, f. confiance, f. persévérance,* f. Faithfulness to one's sovereign, *La fidélité à son roi.* There is no faithfulness in your mouth, *Il n'y a point de sincérité, de véracité dans vos paroles.*

FAITHLESS (fétsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [unbelieving; perfidious, disloyal, not true to duty] *Incredule, mécréant, infidele; perfide, déloyal.*

FAITHLESSNESS (fétsh'-lĕs-nĕce), *f.* unbelief; perfidy, treachery] *Incrédulité,* f. *infidélité,* f. *perfidie,* f.

‡ FAITOUR, *f.* [a rascal, vagabond; evildoer] *Un misérable, un vagabond, un gaillement,* ‡ *un faîtard.*

FAKE (féke), *f.* [a sea-term; winding. coil] *Cuille,* f. *pli,* m. ou *cercle,* m. *d'un cordage plié ou roue.*

FAKIR, *or* FAQUIR (fé'-kĭr), *f.* [a sort of dervises, or religious pilgrims, or vagabond Mahometans, who live on alms] *Faquir,* m.

FALACA, *f.* [Parinado, inflicted on captives in Algiers] *Falaca,* f *bastonnade,* f

FALARICA, *f.* [among the Ancients; a combustible dart] *Falarique,* f.

FALCADE (fâl-kéde), *f.* [in the Manege; a sort of quick curvet] *f. Falcade,* f.

FALCATED (fâl'-ké-tĕd), *a j* [hooked, bent like a scythe] *Courbé en forme de faucille.*

FALCATION (fâl-ké'-cheûne), *f.* [crookedness] *Courbure en forme de faucille,* f.

‡ FALCATOR (fâl-ké'-teûr), *f.* [mower] *Faucheur,* m.

‡ FALCATURE (fâl-ké'-tieûre), *f* [one-day's mowing] *Fauchée,* f.

FALCHION (fâl'-cheûne), *f.* [a short crooked sword] *Coutelas recourbé, cimeterre,* m ‡ *fauchon,* m.

FALCINELLUS, *f.* [Ornithol. Ardea nigra, *or* black Heron; a beautiful aquatic bird with a long bill shaped like a scythe] *Faux,* m.

FALCON (fâ'-k'n), *f.* [a bird of prey, of the hawk-kind, with crooked talons resembling a sickle; a hawk trained for sport] *Faucon,* m. Male falcon (tassel *or* tiercel, *or* tiercelet, so called from being one-third smaller than the female), *tiercelet,* m. Sacre *or* falco sacer, *Faucon-sacre,* m. Jerfalcon *or* gyrfalcon, *Faucon-gerfault,* m. Mountain-falcon, *Faucon de montagne,* m. *montagner,* m. *faucon de roche,* m. *rochier,* m. Gentle-falcon, *Faucon-gentil,* m. Haggard-falcon (with a very short neck), *Faucon hagard,* m. White falcon, *Faucon-blanc,* m. Stone-falcon, *Faucon-noir,* m. Tunis *or* Barbary-falcon, *Tunisien,* m. *Alphanette,* m. *faucon de Barbarie,* m. Red-falcon, *Faucon rouge,* m. Crested Italian falcon, *Faucon d'Italie,* m. Spotted falcon, *Faucon tacheté,* m. Rough-legged falcon, *Faucon d'Islande,* ou *de Danemark.* Falcon from Hudson's Bay, *Faucon de la baie de Hudson.* V. HAWK.

FALCON *or* FALCONET (fâl'-kû-nĕte), *f.* [a small piece of ordnance] *Faucon,* m. *fauconneau,* m.

FALCONER (fâ'-k'n-eûr), *f.* [one who breeds and trains hawks] *Fauconnier,* m. The king's chief falconer, *Le grand fauconnier du roi.*

FALCONRY (fâ'-k'n-ré), *f.* [hawking] *Fauconnerie,* f.

FALDAGE (fâl'-dédje), *f.* [a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves, of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them: this faldage, in some places, they call a foldcourse *or* sheefold] *Droit que les seigneurs des fiefs avoient autrefois de faire parquer leurs brebis & celles de leurs vassaux, dans les champs qu'ils vouloient engraisser.*

FALDSTOOL (fâld'-stoûl), *f.* [a stool placed at the south-side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation] *Marche-pied sur lequel les rois d'Angleterre s'agenouillent à leur couronnement,* m.

FALKENBURG, *f.* [a strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburgh; lat. 53°-35′ N. lon. 15°-58′ E.] *Falkenbourg,* m.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, *f. pl.* [near the Straits of Magellan in South America] *Falkland.*

FALL (fâl), *f.* [the act of falling] *L'action de tomber; chûte,* f. *ruine,* f. *baisse des actions,* f. He is dead of his fall, *Il est mort de sa chûte.* To get a fall, *Faire une chûte, se laisser tomber.* A fall of water, *Un chûte d'eau, une cascade.* To give a fall, *Faire tomber.*

* FALL [ruin; sin] *Chûte,* f. *ruine,* f. *perte,* f. *malheur,* m. *disgrace,* f. *péché,* m. Since the fall of the empire, *Depuis la ruine de l'empire.* Every one is grieved at your fall, *Tout le monde est sensible à votre disgrace.* Adam's fall, *La chûte ou le péché d'Adam.*

The FALL of the leaf [autumn] *La chûte des feuilles, effeuillaison,* f *l'automne,* f.

A FALL of wood, *Un abattis, une coupe de bois.*

FALL, *or* Downfall, *Décadence,* f. *ruine,* f.

FALL [in sea-language] Ex. Fall of a tackle, *Bout du garant d'un palan,* m. Cat-fall *or* cattopes, *Garant de capon,* m. Fall of a ship's deck, *Ravalement du pont d'un vaisseau,* m.

To FALL -ING, -EN, (fâl'n); I fell; *v. n.* [to drop from a higher place] *Tomber*; *s'abattre.* To fall on the ground, *Tomber à terre.* To fall forward, backward, all along, headlong, upon one's back, one's full height, upon one's feet, *Tomber en devant, en arrière, de son long, la tête la première, à la renverse, de sa hauteur, sur les pieds.* A building that falls to decay, *Un bâtiment qui tombe en ruine.* My horse fell under me, *Mon cheval s'abattit sous moi.* To fall to pieces [in Printing; said of a form which gives way] *Tomber en pâte.*

* I know not upon whom the suspicion will fall, *Je ne sais sur qui le soupçon tombera.* He must fall upon his feet; fall back, fall edge, he is safe, *Il ne peut tomber que debout,* ou *que sur ses pieds; quoi qu'il arrive, il sera bien.* His words did not fall to the ground, *Le discours n'est pas tombé par terre; quelqu'un l'a remarqué & relevé,* V. To DROP.

† If a man once fall, all will tread on him, *Quand l'arbre est à terre, tout le monde court aux branches.*

† One may sooner fall than rise, *Il est aisé de tomber, mais il n'est pas aussi aisé de se relever.*

*† When the fruit is ripe it must fall off, *Quand la poire est mûre il faut qu'elle tombe.*

To FALL [to become] *Tomber, devenir.* To fall sick, *Tomber malade.* To fall poor, *Devenir pauvre.*

To FALL [to abate, to decrease] *Tomber, déchoir, diminuer, s'abaisser, baisser, s'applatir; s'abroger.* The waters fall, *Les eaux baissent,* ou *diminuent.* The corn falls, *Le blé baisse de prix.*

* The conversation falls, *La conversation tombe.* His reputation is fallen, *Sa réputation a baissé.* To fall a note in musick, *Baisser d'un ton en musique.*

To FALL, [to come, to light on] *Tomber, échoir, se mettre à, commencer à.* That estate fell to the youngest son's lot, *Cette terre est tombée en partage au cadet.* To fall asleep, *Commencer à dormir, s'endormir.* To fall a fighting, *Commencer à se battre.* To fall a doing of something, *Se mettre à faire quelque chose*

To FALL AGAIN, *Retomber, tomber encore une fois,* ‡ *rechoir; ramaigrir.*

To FALL AWAY [to grow lean; to revolt, to apostatize; to decline; to perish] *Tomber, déchoir, diminuer, maigrir; se révolter; abandonner, renoncer à; décliner, tomber en décadence, périr.* He falls away every day, *Il tombe tous les jours.* They fell away from the king, *Ils abandonnèrent le roi.* To fall away from one's religion, *Renoncer à sa religion, apostasier.*

To FALL BACK [to fall off from a promise, *or* purpose; to recede] *Manquer à sa promesse, se rétracter; abandonner un dessein; reculer.* To fall backward, *Tomber à la renverse.*

To FALL DOWN, *Tomber, descendre, se jeter, se prosterner, ramper.* To fall down dead, *Tomber roide mort.* We fell down with the tide, *Nous descendîmes avec la marée.* To fall down at one's feet, *Se jeter aux pieds de quelqu'un.* They shall fall down unto thee, *Ils rampperont devant toi.*

To FALL FROM [to depart from] *Abandonner, renoncer à, se départir de, se détacher, se révolter contre.* The emperor fell by degrees from the king of England, *L'empereur se détacha insensiblement du parti du roi d'Angleterre.*

To FALL IN [to coincide, to concur, to comply; to come to] *Se rapporter, cadrer, s'accorder, concourir, se rencontrer; tomber à,* ou *en,* ou *entre; se prendre de,* &c. To fall in with one, *S'accorder avec quelqu'un; entrer dans son parti, dans ses idées; se conformer à.* This circumstance falls in with his deposition, *Cette circonstance s'accorde avec sa déposition.* We fell in with two rascals, *Nous rencontrâmes deux coquins.* To fall in hand with a thing, *Entreprendre une chose.* If any living falls in his gift, he has promised to confer it on me, *S'il tombe quelque bénéfice à sa collation, il m'a promis de me le conférer.* To fall in love with one, *Se prendre d'amour pour quelqu'un, en devenir amoureux.*

To FALL in *or* low, *S'avaler.*

To FALL IN [as a building] *S'enfoncer.*

To FALL INTO, *Tomber en* ou *entre,* ou *dans*; *affluer*; *se jeter, donner dans.* To fall into a precipice, *Tomber dans un précipice.* To fall into an apoplectic fit, *Tomber en apoplexie.* To fall into

into one's hands, *Tomber entre les mains de quelqu'un.*

* To fall into one's mind, *Venir ou tomber dans le sens de quelqu'un.* To fall blindly into the measures of the prime minister, *Donner ou entrer aveuglément dans les vues du premier ministre.* To fall into a passion, *S'emporter, se mettre en en colère, se cabrer.* To fall into discontent, *Tomber dans le chagrin, s'affliger.* To fall into a trade, *S'achalander, commencer à prospérer dans son commerce.*

To FALL OFF [to perish, to quit] *Périr, cesser ; se déporter, renoncer à, abandonner, se dédire.* Words that are falling off through disuse, *Des mots qui périssent faute d'usage.* Were I always grave, one half of my readers would fall off from me, *Si j'étois toujours grave, la moitié de mes lecteurs m'abandonneroit.*

To FALL OFF, *Tomber de.* To fall off a horse, *Tomber de cheval.*

To FALL ON [to begin to do any thing] *Commencer, se mettre à faire quelque chose.* To fall on again, *Redonner.*

To FALL OVER [to desert] *S'en aller, déserter.*

To FALL OUT [to happen, to befall; to quarrel] *Arriver, avenir, survenir, se rencontrer, rompre, se brouiller, avoir dispute, avoir du bruit ; débattre.* There fell out a bloody quarrel, *Il arriva, il survint une sanglante dispute.* It will fall out better than you expect, *La chose ira mieux que vous ne pensez.* If things fall out to our minds, *Si les choses arrivent au gré de nos désirs.* He falls out with her, *Il a une dispute avec elle.* They fell out most grievously, *Ils se sont querellés d'une manière terrible.*

To FALL OUT [to drop out] *Tomber de.* He fell out of the window, *Il tomba de la fenêtre.* My sword fell out of my hand, *L'épée me tomba de la main.*

To FALL SHORT, *Manquer ; ne pas répondre ; être frustré, trompé.* To fall short of provisions, *Manquer de provisions, s'en trouver court.* The enjoyment falls short of my expectation, *La jouissance ne répond pas à mon attente.* She fell short of her hopes, *Elle a été frustrée de ses espérances.* Whatever I can say of you will fall short of your merit, *Quoi que je dise en votre faveur, ce sera toujours beaucoup au dessous de votre mérite.*

To FALL TO [to apply one's self to] *Se mettre à, s'appliquer, s'attacher à, commencer à.* My Lady falls to play, *Madame se met au jeu.* My horse fell a capering, *Mon cheval commença à se cabrer.*

To FALL UNDER [to be subject to, or the object of; to be ranged with] *Tomber sous, être sujet à ; devenir l'objet de ; être compté ou regardé pour, être du nombre de.* A thing that falls under our senses, *Une chose qui tombe sous les sens.* To fall under one's displeasure, *Encourir l'indignation de quelqu'un, tomber en disgrace.* This falls now under our deliberation, *Ceci devient à présent l'objet de notre considération.* He falls under that class of people, *Il est du nombre de ces gens-là.* To fall under [to sink] *Succomber.*

To FALL UPON [to attack, to rush against, to attempt] *Tomber sur, se jeter sur, fondre sur, attaquer, assaillir ; entrer dans.* To fall upon the enemy, *Tomber sur les ennemis.* I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical disquisitions about the nature of time, *Je n'ai pas dessein d'entrer dans des recherches délicates & philosophiques sur la nature du temps.*

* To fall upon one [to fall foul of him, to sit upon his skirts] *Tomber sur quelqu'un, lui tomber rudement sur le corps,* ‖ *tomber sur sa friponnerie, en dire des choses désobligeantes, l'apostropher, se mettre après lui.*

To FALL, *v. a.* [to let fall] *Laisser tomber.*

To FALL [to depress, to sink] *Baisser.* To fall one's voice, *Baisser la voix.*

To FALL [to diminish in value, to sink in price] *Diminuer, baisser.* To fall the price of commodities, *Diminuer le prix des denrées.*

To FALL [in sea-language] Ex. To fall aboard of a ship, *Aborder un vaisseau, en chassant ou en dérivant sur lui, ou dériver sur un vaisseau.* To fall astern, *Culer, aller par la poupe.* To fall calm, *Calmer* (en parlant du temps). To fall in with a ship, *Rencontrer un vaisseau en mer.*

To fall off, *Abattre, faire son abattée.* Don't fall off! [word of command at sea; luff! keep her to! have a care of the lee-lurches] *N'arrive pas!*

FALLACIOUS (făl-lā'-shĕŭs), *adj.* [deceitful] *Trompeur, captieux, artificieux,* ‡ *décevant ; sophistique.* A fallacious hope, *Une espérance trompeuse.* A fallacious discourse, *Un discours captieux.*

FALLACIOUSLY (făl-lā'-shĕŭs-lē), *adv.* [with purpose to deceive; sophistically] *D'une manière captieuse, à dessein de tromper, en sophiste.*

FALLACIOUSNESS (făl-lā'-shĕŭs-nĕce), *s.* [tendency to deceive] *Disposition à tromper,* f.

FALLACY (făl'-lă-ce), *s.* [deceit; deceitful argument] *Tromperie,* f. *surprise,* f. *illusion,* f. *déguisement,* m. *argument captieux, sophisme,* m. *déception,* f. *sophistiquerie,* f. To put a fallacy upon one, *Faire illusion à quelqu'un, lui jeter de la poudre aux yeux.*

FALLEN (făl'-l'n), *part. adj.* [that has got a fall] *Tombé, qui est tombé.* Fallen in, *Avalé.* Fallen away, *étique.*

FALLIBILITY (făl-li-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [liableness to be deceived; uncertainty] *Qualité d'être sujet à l'erreur ; incertitude,* f. *faillibilité,* f.

FALLIBLE (făl'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [liable to error] *Sujet à l'erreur, qui peut faillir,* ou *se tromper ; faillible.*

FALLIBLENESS (făl'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), V. FALLIBILITY.

FALLING (făl'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de tomber, chûte,* f.

FALLING, *adj.* [ready to fall] *Qui tombe, prêt à tomber.*

FALLING AWAY, *s. Décadence,* f. *amaigrissement,* m.

FALLING IN, *s. Enfoncement,* m. Falling in of the earth in the working of a slate-quarry, *Cabrement,* m.

The FALLING in of a river into another, *Le confluent d'une rivière avec une autre.*

FALLING OUT, *s. Brouillerie,* f. *querelle,* f. *mésintelligence,* f.

FALLING OFF [in sea-language] *Abattée,* f. *écart,* m. *embardée,* f. The angle of falling off in trying, *Arrivée,* f.

FALLING-SICKNESS (făl-ĭn'gne-sĭk'-nĕce), *s.* [epilepsy] *Epilepsie,* f. *mal-caduc,* m. *haut-mal,* m.

FALLING STAR (făl'-ĭn'gne-star), *s.* [shooting star; a meteor] *Etoile tombante,* f.

FALLOPIAN TUBES, *s. pl.* [Anat. two ducts from the womb] *Trompes de Fallope,* f. pl.

FALLOW (făl'-ô), *adj.* [pale red, or pale yellow] *Fauve, tirant sur le roux.* Fallow deer, *Bêtes fauves.* Fallow-finch (Œnanthe, vitiflora, wheat-ear; a small bird), *Vitrec,* m. *Cul-blanc,* m. *moteux,* m.

FALLOW, *adj.* and *s.* [uncultivated; unsowed] *Terre en friche.* A fallow field, *or* a fallow, *Jachère,* f. *terre labourable qu'on laisse reposer,* f.

To FALLOW, *v. n. Labourer pour la première fois ; donner un premier labour ; déchaumer.*

FALLOWING (făl'-ô-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a shallow ploughing] *Binage,* m. *premier labour,* m.

FALLOWNESS (făl'-ô-nĕce), *s.* [barrenness, being fallow] *Stérilité,* f.

FALMOUTH (făl'-moŭtsh), *s.* [a sea-port of Cornwall; lat. 50-8′ N. lon. 4°-57′ W.] *Falmouth,* m.

FALN (fâln), V. FALLEN.

FALSE (fâlse), *adj.* [not true] *Faux, fausse.* A false assertion, *Une assertion fausse.* A false report, *Un faux bruit.* A false witness, *Un faux témoin.* A false friend, *Un ami de cour.*

* A false step, *Un faux pas.* A false conception, *Un faux germe, une mole.*

FALSE [counterfeit, supposititious] *Faux, feint, controuvé, forgé, supposé, contrefait, falsifié calomnieux,* ‡ *décevant, erronné.* False coin or money, *Fausse monnoie.* False coiner, *Faux monnoyeur.* A false will, *Un testament supposé.* False tears, *Larmes feintes.*

FALSE [treacherous, perfidious] *Faux, trompeur, traître, perfide, infidelle, déloyal.* False of heart, *Qui a le cœur faux, traître.* A woman false to her husband, *Une femme infidelle.* To be *or* turn false to one, *Trahir quelqu'un.*

FALSE-BRAYS, *s* [a piece of fortification] *Fausse-braie,* f. V. FAUSSE-BRAYE.

FALSE-CLAIM, *s. Un titre à faux.*

FALSE IMPRISONMENT, *s. Emprisonnement à faux,* m.

FALSE-HEARTED, *adj.* [false of heart] *Fourbe, traître, perfide, qui a le cœur faux.*

FALSE, *adverbially taken for* Falsely. To play false; to speak false, to swear false, *Tromper au jeu, tricher ; parler faussement, mentir ; se parjurer.*

FALSEHOOD (fâlse'-houd), *and* FALSENESS (fâlse'-nĕce), *s* [contrariety to truth; want of veracity, a lie, a false assertion; duplicity, deceit, perfidy] *Fausseté,* f. *mensonge,* m. *erreur,* f. *duplicité,* f. *tromperie,* f. *perfidie,* f. 'Tis a palpable falsehood, *C'est une fausseté manifeste, palpable.* The prince knows that he is in danger of being deceived by the falseness of such a man, *Le prince n'a garde de se laisser tromper par la perfidie d'un tel homme.* V. LIE.

FALSELY (fâlse'-lé), *adv.* [contrarily to truth; by mistake; perfidiously] *Faussement, à faux ; par méprise, par erreur ; perfidement, de mauvaise foi, avec déguisement, calomnieusement.*

FALSENESS (fâlse'-nĕce), V. FALSEHOOD.

FALSIFIABLE (fâl'-sĭ-fāĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [which may be falsified] *Que l'on peut falsifier* ou *contrefaire.*

FALSIFICATION (fâl-sĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of falsifying] *Falsification,* f. *contrefaction,* f. *contrefaçon,* f.

FALSIFIER (fâl'-sĭ-fāĭ-eŭr), *s.* [one that counterfeits] *Faussaire,* m. *celui* ou *celle qui falsifie, corrupteur,* m.

FALSIFIER [a liar] *Menteur.* Boasters are naturally falsifiers, *Ceux qui se vantent sont naturellement menteurs.*

To FALSIFY (fâl'-sĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to counterfeit, to forge] *Falsifier, contrefaire, forger.*

To falsify a writing, *Falsifier un écrit,* ou bien *forger un acte, l'altérer.*

To FALSIFY [to confute, to prove false] *Réfuter, convaincre de faux ; décréditer, invalider.* The fact falsified the prediction, *Le fait réfuta la prédiction.*

To FALSIFY [to violate] *Violer, rompre.* He falsified his faith, *Il viola la foi qu'il avoit donnée.*

To FALSIFY, *v. n.* [to tell lies] *Mentir.*

FALSIFIED (fâl'-sĭ-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Falsifié ; réfuté ; violé.*

FALSITY (fâl'-sĭ-té), *s.* [falsehood, a lie] *Fausseté,* f. *erreur,* f. *mensonge,* m. Probability does not properly make any alteration either in the truth or falsity of things, *La probabilité ne change proprement rien ni à la vérité ni à la fausseté des choses.*

To FALTER (fâl'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hesitate in the utterance of words, to stammer] *Bégayer, bredouiller, parler avec peine ; ânonner ;* au figuré, *hésiter, être interdit, ne savoir quelle réponse faire.* He falters in his speech, *Il bredouille ; la langue lui vacille.*

* Gods! he falters at the question, *Ciel! il*

hésite, il reste interdit à cette question. To falter in one's answers, *Vaciller, se couper, se troubler dans ses réponses.*

To FALTER in one's legs [to ſtumble or trip] *Broncher, chanceler, vaciller.*

* To FALTER in one's deſign [to fail] *Manquer ſon coup, ne pas réuſſir.*

* To FALTER [to miſtake] *Se tromper, ſe méprendre.*

* To FALTER [to give over] *Ceſſer, ſe déſiſter, ſe départer.*

FALTERING (fâl'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Falter] *L'action de bredouiller, de bégayer, bredouillement,* m. *bégayement*; m. au figuré, *L'action de ſe méprendre,* f. *méprife,* f. *erreur,* f. The faltering of the ſenſes, *L'erreur des ſens.*

FALTERINGLY (fâl'-teŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with heſitation, with difficulty] *En bégayant, en bredouillant, en héſitant.* He ſpeaks falteringly, *Il parle en bégayant, il bégaye, il bredouille en parlant; il héſite, il parle d'une voix mal aſſurée; la langue lui vacille.*

FALTRANC, *ſ.* [a drink made of the moſt principal vulnerary herbs, and good for falls] *Falltranck,* m.

FALUN, *ſ.* [an earth conſiſting of fragments of ſea-ſhells, made uſe of as a manure] *Falun,* m. *creu* ou *crau,* m. A ſtratum of falun, *Faluniére,* f.

FAMA (fé'-mă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of report] *Renommée,* f.

To FAMBLE (făm'-bl'), *v n.* [to ſlutter or heſitate in one's ſpeech] *Bégayer, héſiter en parlant, avoir la langue empêchée.*

FAME (fême), *ſ.* [celebrity, renown; report, rumour] *Réputation,* f. *renommée,* f. *renom,* m. *gloire,* f. *célébrité,* f. *bruit,* m. *rumeur,* f. *nouvelle,* f. *la renommée.* To get fame, *Acquérir de la réputation.* The deſire of fame, *Le déſir de la gloire.* We have heard the fame of him, *Nous avons entendu la renommée parler de lui.*

FAMED (fé'-m'd), *adj.* [renowned, celebrated, much ſpoken of] *Fâmé, bien fâmé, renommé, célébre, illuſtre.*

FAMELESS (fême'-lĕce), *adj.* [without fame, without renown] *Sans nom, ſans réputation; mal fâmé, ignoble.*

FAMILIAR (fă-mĭl'-ĭăr), *adj.* [domeſtic, relating to a family; affable, not formal, free] *De famille; familier, affable, d'un commerce aiſe, communicatif.* Be thou familiar but by no means vulgar, *Sois familier, affable, ſans être bas ni vulgaire.* The poor man found the prieſt too familiar with his wife, *Le pauvre homme trouva ce prêtre un peu trop familier avec ſa femme* To grow familiar, *S'apprivoiſer.*

† He is as familier as a ſpaniel dog, *Il eſt familier comme les épitres de Cicéron.*

FAMILIAR [common, frequent] *Familier, commun, ordinaire, fréquent.* Pain is grown familiar to him, *La douleur lui eſt familière.*

FAMILIAR [plain, eaſy, natural] *Familier, aiſé, facile, naturel.* He has made that language as familiar to him as his mother's tongue, *Il s'eſt rendu cette langue-là auſſi familière que ſa langue naturelle.* V. ACQUAINTED.

FAMILIAR, *ſ.* [an intimate; a familiar demon] *Un ami intime; un démon familier, un lutin, farfadet,* m. Love is a familiar, *L'amour eſt un lutin.*

FAMILIARS of the Inquiſition [aſſiſtants, bailiffs] *Familiers,* m. pl.

FAMILIARITY (fă-mĭl'-ĭ-ăr-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [eaſineſs of converſation, omiſſion of ceremony; affability, habitude] *Familiarité,* f. *privauté,* f. *commerce aiſé,* m. *affabilité,* f. *connoiſſance,* f. *habitude,* f.

† Familiarity breeds contempt, *La familiarité engendre le mépris.*

To FAMILIARIZE (fă-mĭl'-ĭăr-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make familiar] *Familiariſer, rendre familier.* He familiarizes himſelf too much with his betters, *Il ſe familiariſe trop avec ceux qui ſont au deſſus de lui.*

FAMILIARIZED (fă-mĭl'-ĭar-ăĭz'd), *part. adj. Familiariſé.*

FAMILIARLY (fă-mĭl'-ĭăr-lé), *adv.* [with freedom; commonly, frequently; eaſily, without formality] *Familièrement, librement; communément, ordinairement; ſans façon, ſans gêne, naturellement.*

FAMILIST (făm'-ĭ-liſte), *ſ.* [the name of a ſect] V. FAMILY of love.

EN FAMILLE (an fă-mĭl'), *adv.* [in a family way] *En famille.*

FAMILY (făm'-ĭ-lé), *ſ.* [thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; a generation; a claſs, a ſpecies] *Famille, f. toutes les perſonnes qui vivent enſemble dans une même maiſon; le père, la mère, les enfans, & les ſerviteurs; race,* f. *claſſe,* f. *eſpèce,* f. I dine at home with my family, *Je dine chez moi en famille.* He is of a good family, *Il eſt d'une bonne famille.* A creditable family, *Une maiſon bourgeoiſe.* The two greateſt families of plants are . . . *Les deux plus grandes familles de plantes ſont . . .* V. FORTUNE.

FAMILY of love, *Nom d'une ſecte d'héretiques qui s'éleva vers l'an* 1506, *& qui eut pour chef Nicolas d'Amſterdam.*

FAMINE (făm'-ĭne), *ſ.* [ſcarcity of food, want of victuals] *Famine, f. grande diette de vivres.* To cry famine in the midſt of plenty, *Crier famine dans l'abondance, Criar famine ſur un tas de blé.*

To FAMISH (făm'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to kill with hunger, to ſtarve; to die of hunger] *Affamer, faire périr par la faim; être affamé, mourir de faim.* To famiſh a town, *Affamer une ville.* The town was ready to famiſh, *La ville étoit preſque affamée.*

FAMISHING (făm'-ĭch-in'gne), *and* FAMISHMENT (făm'-ĭche-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ſtarving, want of food] *ſ. L'action d'affamer, famine,* f.

FAMOSITY (fă-mŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. FAMOUSNESS.

FAMOUS (fé'-meŭce), *adj.* [renowned, celebrated] *Fameux, renommé, célébre, glorieux, triomphant; authentique, éclatant, mémorable.* She became famous among women, *Elle devint fameuſe ou célébre parmi les femmes.*

¶ Famous, *fameux*; renowned, *renommé*; celebrated, *célébre*; illuſtrious, *illuſtre* (lynon): The firſt of theſe ſignifies to be much known and noticed for either good or bad qualities: the ſecond implies raiſed from oblivion by faſhion, or public taſte: the third expreſſes a ſuperior degree of abilities or knowledge: the fourth ſuppoſes a merit ſupported by dignity and glory. Thus we ſay: a *famous* actor; a *famous* gambler; a *renowned* warrior; a *celebrated* author; an *illuſtrious* prince. Eroſtratus, among the Greeks, ſet fire to the temple of Diana to make himſelf *famous*; he was rendered more ſo, by an order of the ſtate, that his name ſhould never after be mentioned on pain of puniſhment. The Gobelines were ſo *renowned*, that their names live in the place where they worked, and in thoſe works in which others imitate them. The duke of Malborough became *illuſtrious* by the many victories he obtained; his glorious actions are *celebrated* in hiſtory; as are the many court-intrigues of his dutcheſs.

FAMOUSLY (fé'-meŭs-lé), *adv.* [with great renown] *Avec célébrité, d'une manière fameuſe ou éclatante.*

FAMOUSNESS (fé'-meŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [famouſity, renown, celebrity] *Célébrité,* f. *renommée,* f. *renom,* m. *réputation,* f.

FAN (făne), *ſ.* [the name of different inſtruments] *Un éventail,* dont ſe ſervent les dames; *un éran,* pour ſe garantir de l'ardeur du feu; *un ſouffret* pour ſouffler le feu; *un van,* pour vanner le grain. Fan-ſticks, *Flèches,* f. pl.

To FAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to cool with a fan; to winnow] *Rafraîchir avec un éventail; vanner* le grain.

FANATICAL (fă-năt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [extravagant in religion] *Fanatique, de viſionnaire.* A fanatical ſect, *Une ſecte fanatique, une ſecte de viſionnaires.*

FANATICISM, (fă-năt'-ĭ-ſĭzm), *ſ.* [enthuſiaſm, religious frenzy] *Fanatiſme,* m. *enthouſiaſme religieux, inſpiration prétendue.*

FANATICK (ă-năt'-ĭk), *ſ.* and *adj.* [an enthuſiaſt; enthuſiaſtick, ſuperſtitious] *Un fanatique, un enthouſiaſte; cerveau brûlé,* m. *cervelle brûlée,* f. *un non-conformiſte, un ſchiſmatique, un viſionnaire; fanatique.*

FANCIFUL (făn'-ſĭ-foŭl), *adj.* [imaginative, wild, imaginary, guided by imagination] *Imaginaire, fantaſque, capricieux, bizarre.* V. FANTASTICAL.

FANCIFULLY (făn'-ſĭ-foŭl-é), *adv.* [in a fanciful manner] *Avec bizarrerie, d'une manière fantaſque.*

FANCIFULNESS (făn'-ſĭ-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [wildneſs of imagination] *Caprice,* m. *bizarrerie,* f. *boutade, f. imagination extravagante.*

FANCY (făn'-ſé), *ſ.* [imagination, a faculty of the ſoul] *Imagination, f une des facultés de l'âme.* Fancy is that power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations of things, *L imagination eſt cette faculté par laquelle l'entendement ſe forme des images ou repréſentations des choſes.* V. IMAGINATION.

FANCY [conception, conceit; crotchet, whimſical idea, ſomething that pleaſes] *Imagination, f penſée, f. notion, f idée, f. conception bizarre, f. viſion, f. illuſion, f. croyance ſans fondement, f. fantaiſie, f. caprice,* m. *humeur, f. boutade, f. folie, f. lubie, f. quinte, f. complexion, f. goût,* m. *inclination, f plaiſir,* m. *amitié, f. affection,* f. Men's private fancies muſt give place to an univerſal authority, *Les penſées particulières des hommes doivent céder à une autorité univerſelle.* 'Tis but a mere fancy, *C'eſt une pure vision.* You have ſtrange fancies in your head, *Vous a ez d'étranges fantaiſies dans l'eſprit.* I took up a fancy of viſiting her, *Il me prit fantaiſie d'aller la voir.* To take a fancy to one, *Prendre quelqu'un en amitié, en affection.* A coat of the beſt fancy, *Un habit du meilleur goût.*

To FANCY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imagine] *S'imaginer, ſe repréſenter, ſe figurer; croire, penſer, eſtimer.* He fancies himſelf a great man, *Il s'imagine être un grand homme.* He fancies you wiſer than your brother, *Il vous croit plus ſage que votre frère.* To fancy a thing, ‖ *Penſer une choſe ſous ſon bonnet.* I fancy, *Il me ſemble.*

To FANCY [to like] *Aimer, affectionner, prendre en affection, en amitié.* Ninus fancied her ſo ſtrongly that he took her from her huſband, *Ninus l'aimoit ſi paſſionnément qu'il l'enleva à ſon mari.*

FANCY-MONGER (făn'-ſé-meŭn'gueŭr), *ſ.* [one who deals in tricks of imagination] *Celui qui eſt rempli de fantaiſies; qui eſt ſujet à des écarts d'imagination; viſionnaire,* m.

FANCY-SICK (făn'-ſé-ſĭk), *adj.* [one whoſe diſorder is in his mind only] *Malade imaginaire,* m. f. *Qui eſt frappé, qui a l'imagination bleſſée.*

FANCIED (făn'-ſé'd), *part. adj. Imaginé.*

FANDANGO, *ſ.* [a ſort of Spaniſh dance] *Fandango,* m.

FANE (fêne), *ſ.* [a temple] *Un temple.*

FANFARON (făn'-fă-rône), *ſ.* [a bully, a braggart, *Un fanfaron, un vanteur.*

FANFARONADE (făn'-fă-rô-nède'), *ſ.* [a French word; a bluſter] *Fanfaronnade,* f. *fanfaronnerie,* f.

FANG (făn'g), *ſ.* [claw, talon] *Griffe,* f. [long tuſk] *Les dents de devant, les défenſes* de certains animaux, comme du ſanglier, *&c. dents canines,* f. pl.

To FANG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeize, to gripe] *Saiſir, empoigner, prendre avec la main, avec les griffes*

FANGED (făn'-g'd), *adj* [furniſhed with fangs or long teeth] *Armé de longues dents, armé de*

de défenſes; armé en général. Chariots fanged with ſcythes, *Des chariots armés de faulx.*

FANGLE (făn'-gl'), *ſ.* [uſed with *new*; ſilly attempt, trifling ſcheme] *Invention*, f. *eſſai*, m. *projet*, m. *ſyſtême*, m. New fangles, *De nouvelles inventions, des nouveautés, de nouveaux ſyſtêmes, de nouveaux dogmes*, en parlant de religion.

FANGLED (făn'-gl'd'), *adj.* [whimſically fancied, vainly fond of novelty] *Imaginé, forgé.* New-fangled, *Nouvellement imaginé, de nouvelle invention* ſe dit en mauvaiſe part.

FANGLESS (făn'g'-lĕce), *adj.* [toothleſs] *Sans dents.*

FANNED (făn'-n'd), *adj.* [from To FAN] *Vanné, éventé, &c.*

FANNEL (făn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [maniple, a ſort of ſcarf worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt] *Faron*, m. *manipule*, m.

FANNER (făn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that plays a fan] *Vanneur*, m.

FANTASIA (făn'-té-jiă), *ſ.* [in the Ital. muſic, fancy] *Caprice*, m.

FANTASIED (făn'-tă-cĭd), *adj.* [full of whims, filled with fancies] *Rempli de fantaiſies, capricieux, fantaſque.*

FANTASM or PHANTASM (făn'-tăzm), *ſ.* [apparition] *Fantôme*, m. *ſpectre*, m. *apparition*, f. *viſion*, f. He ſaw a fantaſm, *Il lui apparut un fantôme.*

FANTASTICAL (făn'-tăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* FANTASTICK (făn'-tăs'-tĭk, *adj.* [imaginary, apparent only, whimſical] *Fantaſtique, imaginaire, chimérique; fantaſque, capricieux, bizarre, bourru.* A fantaſtick idea, *Une idée fantaſtique, chimérique.* A fantaſtical mind, *Un eſprit fantaſque.* A fantaſtical fellow, *Un fantaſque.*

¶ Fantaſtical, *fantaſque*; whimſical, *capricieux*; maggotty, *quinteux*; fanciful, *bizarre* (ſynon.): *Fantaſtical* implies a rambling from true taſte, through exceſs of delicacy, or an unreaſonable ſearch after ſomething better; *whimſical* means an affectation of ſingularity; by *maggotty* is underſtood great inconſtancy, or ſudden change of taſte: *fanciful* implies a certain oddity of humour, or a particular way of thinking. There cannot be a more deſpicable creature than the *fantaſtical* fop; he tricks out his charming ſelf, in hopes of attracting the reſpect of mankind, but on the contrary, meets only with ſcorn and contempt. The *whimſical* man, if his invention be fertile, is ſometimes an object of preſent admiration, but on ſerious reflection, is too frequently the ſubject of ridicule. A *maggotty* perſon is equally tireſome, to himſelf and to others, as what pleaſes him one minute, will often diſpleaſe him the next. He who is *fanciful*, is far more troubleſome to himſelf than to others; for being led away by his wild imagination, he fondly believes many things to be real, which are only ideal.

FANTASTICALLY (făn'-tăs'-tĭ-kăl'-é), *adv.* [in a fantaſtical manner] *D'une manière fantaſque, par fantaiſie, par caprice, en viſionnaire, bizarrement.*

FANTASTICALNESS (făn'-tăs'-tĭ-kăl-nĕce), *and* FANTASTICKNESS (făn-tăs'-tĭk-nĕce), *ſ.* [humourneſs, whimſicalneſs, caprice, unſteadineſs] *Fantaiſie*, f. *caprice*, m. *humeur fantaſque*, f. *bizarrerie*, f.

FANTASY (făn'-tă-cé), *ſ.* [fancy, imagination, idea; humour, inclination] *Imagination*, f. *idée*, f. *fantaiſie*, f. *caprice*, m.

FANTIN (făn'-tĭne), *ſ.* [a ſmall but populous Kingdom of Africa, on the Gold-Coaſt of Guinea] *Fantin*, m.

FANTOM (făn'-tŏme), *ſ.* V. PHANTOM, *or* FANTASM.

FAR, *adv.* [to a great diſtance] *Loin, bien loin, au loin; fort, beaucoup, avant.* He traveled far, *Il a voyagé loin.* The far-extended ocean, *L'océan qui s'étend au loin.* My pain is far from being leſſened, *Ma douleur eſt loin d'être diminuée.* Who can find a virtuous woman? her price is far above rubies, *Qui peut trouver une femme vertueuſe? ſon prix eſt fort au deſſus de celui des pierres précieuſes.* Thoſe countries have far greater rivers and far higher mountains, than any part of the old world, *Ces contrées ont des rivières beaucoup plus grandes, & des montagnes beaucoup plus hautes, qu'aucun pays de l'ancien monde.* To go far, *S'avancer.*

So FAR, *Si loin, juſques-là.* So far from, *or* very far from, *Bien loin de* ou *que, tant s'en faut que.* So far as; As far as, *Autant que; auſſi loin que.* He is gone away ſo far, *Il eſt allé ſi loin.* The pleaſure of deceit goes ſometimes ſo far, *Il y a quelquefois tant de plaiſir à tromper.* You muſt learn to far, *Il faut apprendre juſques-là.* I am ſo far from being in love with her, that I hate her, *Bien loin de l'aimer, je la déteſte.* So far as I can gueſs, *Autant que je puis conjecturer.* As far as I ſee, *A ce que je vois.* I ſhall help you as far as I can, *Je vous aiderai autant que je pourrai.* As far as the Eaſt is from the Weſt, ſo far . . . *Autant que l'Orient eſt éloigné de l'Occident, autant . . .*

How FAR, *Combien, combien loin, juſqu'où, juſqu'à quel point.* How far is it thither? *Combien y a-t-il d'ici-là?* Do you know how far he is gone away? *Savez-vous juſqu'où il eſt allé?*

Thus FAR, *Juſqu'ici.* Thus far off, *C'eſt aſſez de.* Thus far we agree together, *Juſque là nous ſommes d'accord.* Thus far for words, *C'eſt aſſez de paroles, trêve de diſcours.*

FAR and near, Far and wide, *Par-tout, de tous côtés.*

FAR in the day [late] *Tard, ſur le ſoir, vers la nuit.*

From FAR, *De loin.*

By FAR, *De beaucoup.*

FAR, *adj.* [diſtant, remote] *Eloigné, lointain, étranger, diſtant, reculé.* To travel into far countries, *Voyager dans les pays lointains.*

The FAR ſide of a horſe, *Le côté droit d'un cheval.*

FAR-FETCH, *ſ. Un ſtratagême fin,* ou *ruſé.*

FAR-FETCHED, *or* Far-fought, *adj.* [brought from remote places; ſtudiouſly fought] *Qui vient de loin, tiré de loin; recherché, affecté, forcé, alambiqué,* au figuré. Far-fetched commodities, *Des marchandiſes qui viennent de loin.*

* Far-fetched policy, *Une politique recherchée, raffinée.*

FAR-SHOOTING, *adj.* [ſhooting to a great diſtance] *Qui tire* ou *jette fort loin, qui attaint de loin.*

FARCE, *ſ.* [a mock-comedy] *Farce*, f. *comédie burleſque*, f. [a ſort of pudding] *Farce*, f. [a hodge-podge] *Fatras*, m. *mélange de diverſes choſes*, m.

To FARCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſtuff] *Farcir.*

FARCED (far'-s'd), *part. adj Farci.*

FARCICAL (far'-cĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to a farce] *Plaiſant, drôle, bouffon. de farce.*

FARCY (far'-cé), or FARCIN (far'-cĭne), *ſ* [the leproſy of horſes and oxen; ſcabies or mange] *Farcin*, m. *gale*, f.

FARDEL (far'-dĕl), *ſ.* [a bundle, a little pack] *Paquet*, m.

FARDEL [a portion of land, the fourth part of an acre] *La quatrième partie d'un acre de terre; vergée*, f.

FARDING (far'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. FARTHING.

FARDINGALE (far'-dĭn'-găl), *ſ.* [a whalebone circle, *or* hoop, that women wore formerly on their hips, to keep their petticoats from preſſing upon them] *Vertugadin, q. d.* the guard of virtue, m. *panier*, m.

FARDING-DEAL (far'-dĭn'gne-dîle), *or* FARUNDEL (far'-eŭn'-dĕl), V. FARDEL, of land.

To FARE (fére), *ſ.* [price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table] *Voiture*, f. *paſſage*, m. *le prix du paſſage; chère*, f. *plat de viande*, m. The fare of ſix people in the coach, *La voiture de ſix perſonnes par le coche.* To pay the waterman his fare, *Payer le paſſage au batelier.* A good or ſlender fare, *Bonne* ou *mauvaiſe chère.* A bill of fare, *La liſte des plats qu'on doit ſervir, la carte du repas, le menu.*

To FARE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go, to paſs, to travel] *Aller, partir, paſſer, voyager.*

To FARE [to be in any ſtate good or bad] *Etre dans une ſituation* avantageuſe ou mauvaiſe, *ſe porter* bien ou mal. If you do as I do, you may fare as I fare, *Si vous faites ce que je fais, vous vous porterez comme moi.* Engliſh Miniſters never fare ſo well as in a time of war with a foreign power, *Les miniſtres Anglois ne ſe trouvent jamais dans des circonſtances plus favorables pour eux, que lorſque la nation eſt en guerre avec une puiſſance étrangere.*

To FARE [to feed, to eat] *Se nourrir, ſe traiter, vivre.* To fare deliciouſly, to fare like a prince, *Se nourrir délicatement, vivre en prince, faire une chère de roi.*

It FARES [in an impersonal form] *Il en eſt, il en arrive.* It fares with pleaſures, as . . . *Il en eſt des plaiſirs comme . . .* It fared with him as with me, *Il lui en arriva autant qu'à moi.* You will ſee how it will fare with you, *Vous verrez ce qu'il vous en arrivera.*

FAREWELL (fére'-oŭĕl, fére-oŭĕl', far'-oŭĕl, far-oŭĕl'), *int.* [parting compliment, adieu] *Adieu, portez-vous bien.*

¶ Farewell, adieu, *adieu*; Though theſe words are frequently put in place of each other, yet there is a ſtriking difference between them. *Farewell*, which is a wiſh for the well being of a thing, is applicable to whatever we take leave of; as *farewell* ye groves and ſtreams, &c. but *adieu*, which is a recommendation to God, can, with propriety, be applied only to human creatures.

FAREWELL (fére'-oŭĕl, *quand il eſt employé ſeul, ou que l'adj. le ſuit: ou* fere-oŭĕl' *quand il eſt précédé d'un adj ou d'un verbe*), *ſ.* [leave, act of departure] *Congé*, m. To bid one farewel, *Prendre congé de quelqu'un, dire adieu.*

* Before I take my farewell of this ſubject, *Avant de quitter cette matière.* Farewell paper, *Feuille par laquelle un Auteur prend congé du public, ſon adieu.* Farewell the laws, unleſs both ſharp tools and cauſticks be employed to ſtop this gangrene, *C'en eſt fait des lois* (ou *ſervitour aux lois*) *ſi pour arrêter cette gangrene,* ou *n'emploie le fer & le feu.*

☞ This wine has a bad farewell with it, *Ce vin a un déboire déſagréable*

Farewell gun (at ſea), *Coup de partance.*

FARFUGIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Tuſſilago, colt's foot] *Pas d'âne*, m.

FARINACEOUS (făr-ĭ-né'-cheŭce), *adj.* [mealy] *Farineux.*

FARIO, *ſ.* [in Zoology; a half grown ſalmon] *Saumoneau*, m. *truite ſaumonée*, f.

FARM, *ſ.* [ground let to a tenant] *Ferme*, f. *métairie*, f.

To FARM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take or to give to farm] *Prendre à ferme; affermer; donner, bailler à ferme.* To farm the king's revenues, *Prendre à ferme les revenus du Roi.* To farm or farm out an eſtate, *Affermer une terre, accenſer.*

FARMED (farm'o), *part. adj. Pris* ou *donné à ferme, affermé.* Farmed out, *Accenſé.*

FARMER (far'-meŭr), *ſ* [one who cultivates hired ground] *Fermier*, m *qui tient une ferme; cultivateur*, m A farmer of the King's revenues, *Fermier des revenus du Roi; un traitant.*

FARMING OUT (far'-mĭn'gne ăoŭte), *Acenſement*, m.

FARMOST (far'-môſte), *adj. ſuperl. of* FAR [remoteſt, moſt diſtant] *Le plus éloigné.*

FARNESS (far'-nĕce), *ſ* [diſtance, remoteneſs] *Diſtance*, f. *éloignement*, m.

FARO, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Portugal in Algrave; lat. 36°-54' N. lon. 7°-48' W.] *Faro*, m.

FARO OF MESSINA, *ſ.* [the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily] *Le Fare de Meſſine.*

FARO, FARRO, FEROE, or FERRO ISLANDS [a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the North Ocean; lat. from 61 to 63 N. lon. from 5 to 8 W.] *Les iles de Fero*, f. pl.

FARO or FERRO, *l'île de Fer*, f.

FERRA, *ſ.* [Ichthol. Bezola, a ſpecies of the coregonus] V. LAVARETUS.

FARRAGINOUS (făr-rădj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj. Compoſé de différens materiaux.*

FARRAGO (făr-ré'-gō), *ſ.* [medley, or mixture of ſeveral ingredients] *Un pot-pourri, un mélange de diverſes choſes mal aſſorties.*

FARRIER (făr'-ĭ eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhoer of horſes] *Maréchal*, m. *maréchal ferrant.*

To FARRIER, *v. n.* [to practiſe phyſick or ſurgery on horſes] *Traiter les chevaux; faire le métier de maréchal.*

FARROW (făr'-ô), *ſ.* [a little pig] *Un petit cochon.* A ſow with farrow, *Une truie pleine.*

To FARROW, *v. n.* [to bring forth pigs] *Cochonner, faire de petits cochons.* The ſow has farrowed, *La truie a cochonné.*

FARSANG (făr'-ſăn'g), *ſ.* [a Perſian league, or 3 miles] *Farafange*, f.

FARSISTAN, *ſ.* [a province of Perſia] *Fars* ou *Farſiſtan*, m.

FART, *ſ.* [wind from behind] *Un pet.* To let a fart, *Lâcher un pet, peter.* A fart for him, † *Bran de lui.*

To FART, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to let a fart] *Peter, faire un pet*; * *lâcher un priſonnier.* He farts perpetually, *Il ne fait que peter.*

FARTACK, *ſ.* [a town of Aſia in Arabia Felix; lat. 15°-26' N. lon. 51°-25' E.] *Fartaque*, m.

FARTER (far'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that breaks wind often] *Un peteur.*

To FARTHEL (far'-tzhĕl), *v. a.* [a ſea-term; to furl] *Carguer*; *ferler.* To farthel a ſail, *Carguer* ou *ferler la voile.*

FARTHER (far'-tzhĕr), *adv.* [more properly *further*, uſed as the comparative of *far*: at a greater diſtance] *Plus loin, plus avant, au delà.* Thus far and no farther, *Juſque là, & pas plus loin.* V. FURTHER.

FARTHER, *adj.* [more remote, longer] *Ultérieur, plus éloigné, plus long.*

To FARTHER. V. To FURTHER.

FARTHERANCE (far'-tzhĕr-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [encouragement] *Encouragement*, m. V. FURTHERANCE.

FARTHERMORE (far'-tzhĕr-môre'), *adv.* [beſides, over and above] *De plus, en outre, d'ailleurs.*

FARTHEST (far'-tzhĕſte), *adv.* [more properly *furtheſt*, uſed as the ſuperlative of *far*: at the greateſt diſtance] *Au plus loin.* V. FURTHEST.

FARTHEST, *adj.* [more diſtant, remoteſt] *Le plus éloigné.*

FARTHING (far'-tzhĭn'gne), *ſ* [the fourth part of a penny] *Un liard d'Angleterre, la quatrième partie d'un ſou.*

† It is not worth a farthing, *Il ne vaut pas un liard, cela ne vaut rien.*

FARTHING-DEAL of land. V. FARDING-DEAL.

FARTHING-SATTIN [a ſort of farret, or narrow ſilk tape] *Nompareille de ſattin à un liard la verge, paſſement*, m. *lacet*, m.

FARTHINGALE (far'-tzhĭn'-gāl), *ſ.* [a hoop uſed to ſpread the petticoat] *Vertugadin*, (q. d. *vertu garde*), m. *panier*, m. *jupe de baleine*, f. V. FARDINGALE.

FARTHINGSWORTH (far'-tzhĭn'gn'z-oŭcŭrtsh), *ſ.* [as much as is ſold for a farthing] *Pour un liard*, m.

FARUNDEL, V. FARDING-DEAL.

FASCES (fĕs'-cĕz), *ſ. pl.* [rods anciently carried before the Roman Conſuls as a mark of their authority] *Faiſceaux*, m. pl.

FASCET, *ſ.* [in glaſs-making; the iron thruſt into the bottle, when made, to ſmooth the ring] *Pince*, f.

FASCIA (făch'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a fillet, a bandage] *Bandage*, m. *bandelette*, f. en t. d'Architecture, *Cordon*, m.

FASCIATION (făch-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a [bandage] *bandage*, m

FASCICULUS (făſ-cĭ-kĭoŭ'leŭce), *ſ* [in Pharmacy; as many herbs as can be carried under the arm] *Fagicule*, f.

FASCINATE (făſ'-cĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bewitch, to enchant] *Faſciner, enchanter, enſorceler, charmer.* Love faſcinates the mind, *L'amour fait charme l'eſprit.*

FASCINATED (făſ'-cĭ-ne-tĕd), *part. adj. Faſciné, enchanté, enſorcelé, charmé.*

FASCINATING, V. AMIABLE.

FASCINATION (făſ-cĭ-ne'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [enchantment] *Faſcination*, f. *ſortilége*, m. *enchantement*, m. *jonglerie*, f. *charme*, m.

FASCINE (făſ-cine'), *ſ.* [a faggot] *Faſcine*, f. terme militaire. Faſcine (or a fake), *Fagotaille*, f.

FASCINOUS (făſ'-cĭ-neŭce). *adj.* [cauſed by enchantment] *Cauſé par enchantement, par ſortilége.*

FASCINUM (făſ'-cĭ neŭme), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Priapus *Fajcinus*, m.

FASHION (făſh'-eune), *ſ.* [way or manner] *Façon*, f. *air*, m. *manière*, f. *ſorte*, f. I love your daughter in ſuch a ſincere faſhion, *J'aime votre fille d'une manière ſi ſincère, avec tant de ſincérité.*

FASHION [cuſtom, mode] *Coutume*, f. *mode*, f. This is our faſhion, *C'eſt notre coutume* After the Engliſh faſhion *A la mode d'Angleterre, à l'Angloiſe.*

† Fools make faſhions, and wiſe men follow them, *Les fous inventent les modes, & les ſages les ſuivent.* V. CUSTOM

FASHION [form: looks, mien; rank] *Façon*, f. *forme*, f. *fabrique*, f. *figure*, f. *air*, m *mine*, f *rang*, m. *condition*, f. The faſhion of a man, *La figure humaine.* The faſhion of his countenance was altered, *Il avoit l'air décontenancé.* People of faſhion, *Des gens de bonne façon*, ou *du bel air, d'un certain rang*; *le beau monde.* V. FIGURE, QUALITY.

FASHIONS [farcy] *Farcin*, m. maladie des chevaux.

FASHION-PIECE [in ſea-language] *Corniére*, f. *eſtain*, m. A cant-faſhion-piece, *Eſtain dévoyé*

To FASHION, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt] *Donner la forme, ou la figure*; *former, figurer*; *débourgeoiſer.* I will faſhion him, *Je le formerai.* To faſhion again, *Refaçonner.*

FASHIONABLE (făch'-eŭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [modiſh, approved by cuſtom; obſervant of mode; having rank above the vulgar] *A la mode, qui ſuit la mode.* Faſhionable philoſophy, *La philoſophie à la mode.* A faſhionable man, *Un homme qui ſuit la mode, un homme du bel air.*

FASHIONABLENESS (făch -eŭn-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [modiſh elegance] *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt à la mode*, m.

FASHIONABLY (făch'-eŭn-ă-blé), *adv.* [according to the mode] *A la mode.*

FASHIONED (făch'-eŭn'd), *part. adj. Formé, figuré, fait.*

FASHIONER (făch'-eŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [*Ex.* the king's faſhioner, or taylor] *Le tailleur du roi.*

FASHIONIST (făch'-eŭn-iſte), *ſ.* [a follower of the mode, a coxcomb] *Un homme qui ſuit la mode, un élégant, un petit maître.*

FASS (făce), *ſ.* [a term at the game of baſſet] *Face*, f.

To FASS, *v. a.* [to turn up the ſame faced card upon which another has laid] *Faire.*

FAST (făſte), *ſ.* [abſtinence from food] *Jeûne*, m. To keep a faſt, *Garder un jeune.* To break one's faſt, *Déjeûner, rompre ſon jeûne.* V. ABSTINENCE.

To FAST -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to abſtain from food] *Jeuner, s'abſtenir de manger.* I had rather faſt four days than drink ſo much in one, *J'aimerois mieux jeûner quatre jours que de tant boire en un.* When thou faſteſt, anoint thy head and waſh thy face, that thou appear not unto men to faſt, *Lorſque tu jeûnes, oins ta tête & lave ton viſage, afin que tu ne paroiſſes pas jeûner aux yeux des hommes.*

FAST, *ſ.* [a rope to faſten a boat or ſhip] *Câble*, m. *Amarre*, f.

FAST, *adj* [firm, immoveable] *Ferme, ſtable, immobile.* As faſt as a mountain, *Auſſi ſtable, auſſi ferme qu'un roc.* To make faſt, *Amarrer, ajuſter, arreter.*

FAST [firm, ſtrong, cloſe] *Ferme, fort, ſerré.* A faſt knot, *Un nœud ſerre.* A faſt ſleep, *Un ſommeil fort ou profond.*

FAST [ſhut] *Fermé.* Is the door faſt? *La porte eſt-elle fermée?* To make the door faſt, *Fermer la porte.*

FAST [ſpeedy, ſwift] *Hâtif, prompt, vite, agile.* To go faſt, *Hâter le pas.*

* FAST and looſe [deceitful] *Trompeur, fourbe, traître.* To play faſt and looſe, *Tromper, duper, ne pas agir de bonne foi, tricoler.* Some men make nothing of playing faſt and looſe with oaths, *Il y a des gens qui comptent pour rien de tromper par des ſermens, de ſe parjurer*; *il y a des gens à qui le parjure ne coûte rien.*

FAST, *adv* [firmly; cloſely, nearly; ſwiftly; frequently] *Ferme, fort & ferme, à fer & à clou*; *près, de près*; *habilement, promptement, vîte*; *ſouvent, fréquemment.* To hold faſt, *Tenir ferme.* To boil faſt, *Bouillir fort & ferme.* Fame reſides faſt by the throne, *La gloire réſide près du trône.* Do not write ſo faſt, *N'écrivez pas ſi vîte.* You are to look upon me as one going faſt out of the world, *Vous devez me regarder comme quelqu'un qui eſt prêt à quitter ce monde.* As faſt as occaſions were offered, *Auſſi ſouvent que l'occaſion ſe préſentoit.*

¶ FAST, *vîte*; hard, *fort* (ſynon.): both ſignify quick motion; but *faſt* denotes quickneſs without force; *hard*, quickneſs with violence; thus, to run, ride, or rain *faſt*, implies a quicker motion than common; but to run, ride, or rain *hard*, ſome degree of force or violence; to work *faſt*, means expeditiouſly; *hard*, laborioufly: he who works *faſt* will ſoon have done; he who works *hard* will ſoon be weary. V. NIMBLY.

To FASTEN (făſ'-ſ'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make faſt, to make firm; to conjoin] *Attacher, affermir, arrêter, lier*; *fermer*; *joindre, unir.* To faſten a plank with a nail, *Attacher une planche avec un clou.* To faſten a door, *Bien fermer une porte.* To faſten with a chain, *Bâcler.*

* They were faſtened together with very different concerns, *Des intérêts fort différens les uniſſoient enſemble.* To faſten a blow, *Aſſener un coup*; *donner un coup.*

To FASTEN IN, *Ficher, enfoncer, imprimer*, au propre & au figuré. To faſten a ſtake in the ground, *Ficher* ou *enfoncer un pieu en terre.*

* To faſten a thing in one's mind, *S'imprimer quelque choſe dans l'eſprit.*

To faſten a rope to the boom in order to ride or tow a boat, *Biller.*

To FASTEN UPON, *Attacher, fixer ſur, charger, imputer, impoſer*, ſe dit au propre & au figure. To faſten one's eyes upon one, *Fixer les yeux ſur quelqu'un.*

* To faſten a crime upon one, *Charger quelqu'un d'un crime, le lui imputer.* To faſten an obligation upon one, *Obliger quelqu'un*; *lui impoſer une obligation en lui rendant ſervice.* To faſten an advice upon one, *Donner un avis à quelqu'un.*

To FASTEN, v. n [to fix himſelf] *S'attacher, reſter, ſe fixer.* He went to Torrington, where he deſigned to faſten till his proviſions could be brought up, *Il alla à Torrington où il avoit deſſein de reſter juſqu'à ce que ſes vivres fuſſent arrivés.*

* A wrong

* A wrong judgment makes the will often faſten on the worſe ſide, *Un jugement faux fait que la raiſon s'attache ſouvent au plus mauvais parti.*

To FASTEN UPON a thing, *S'emparer* ou *ſe ſaiſir d'une choſe*

FASTENED (făs'-s'n'd), *part. adj. Attaché, lié; fermé; joint, uni; fixé, &c.*

FASTENER (făs'-s'n-eür), *ſ. Celui qui attache* ou *fait tenir quelque choſe.*

FASTENING (făs'-s'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Affermiſſement*, m.

FASTER (fâs'-teür), *ſ.* [he who abſtains from food] *Jeûneur*, m *qui jeûne.*

FASTER, *a j.* comparat o. FAST, which ſee.

FAST-HANDED (făst'-hon'd-ĕd), *adj.* [avaricious, cloſe-handed] *Avare, avaricieux.*

FASTI (făs'-tăi), *ſ. pl.* [in the old Roman calendar, where the feſtivals, ceremonies, and working days were ſet down] *Les faſtes*, m.

FASTIDIOSITY (făs-tid-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [diſdainfulneſs] *Dédain*, m. *mépris*, m.

FASTIDIOUS (făs-tid'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [diſdainful, ſqueamiſh] *Dédaigneux, méprisant, faſtidieux, délicat à l'excès.*

All hopes, raiſed upon the promiſes and ſuppoſed kindneſſes of the faſtidious and fallacious great ones of the world, ſhall fail, *Toutes les eſpérances fondées ſur les promeſſes & les feintes politeſſes de ces grands du monde dédaigneux & trompeurs, ſeront fruſtrées.* A ſqueamiſh faſtidious niceneſs in meats is a diſeaſe, *Une trop grande délicateſſe à l'égard du manger eſt une maladie.*

FASTIDIOUSLY (făs-tĭd'-ĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [diſdainfully] *Faſtidieuſement.*

FASTIDIOUSNESS (făs-tid'-ĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. FASTIDIOSITY.

FASTING (făs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de jeûner*, f. *jeûne*, m.

FASTING, *adv. A jeun.* To go out faſting, *Sortir à jeun.*

FASTING-DAY (făs'-tĭn'gne-dĕ), *ſ.* [day of mortification by religious abſtinence] *Jour de jeûne*, m.

FASTNESS (făst'-nĕce), *ſ.* [firmneſs, firm adherence; ſtrength, ſecurity; a ſtrong place] *Fermeté*, f. *conſtance*, f. *force*, f. *ſureté*, f. *fort*, m. *place forte, place inacceſſible.*

FASTUOUS (făs'-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [proud, haughty] *Faſtueux*

FAT (făte), *adj* [plump, fleſhy] *Gras, qui a de la graiſſe, § a ix, eux.* A fat man, *Un homme gras.* To grow fat, *Devenir gras, engraiſſer, s'engraiſſer.* Fat guts, *Un groſſe panſe.* A fat, thick man, ‖ *Un beſſon.*

* FAT [coarſe, dull; rich] *Groſſier, épais; riche.* A fat mind, *Un eſprit groſſier.* A fat benefice, *Un bénéfice riche, d'un gros revenu.*

FAT, *ſ.* [the fat part of the fleſh] *Le gras, la graiſſe.* Some reckon the marrow of bones for a ſort of fat, *Quelques uns regardent la moëlle des os comme une eſpèce de graiſſe.*

Rough fat [among Tallow-chandlers] *Graiſſe de boucherie.*

*‡† If I don't do it, all the fat will be in the fire, *Si je ne le fais pas, la guerre ſera déclarée.*

FAT, *or* VAT, *ſ.* [a veſſel] *Un cuve, un cuvier.*

To FAT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* and *n* [to make and to grow fat] *Engraiſſer, rendre gras; engraiſſer, s'engraiſſer, devenir gras*

FATAL (fé'-tăl), *adj.* [deadly, deſtructive; inevitable; appointed by deſtiny] *Fatal, funeſte, mortel; inévitable; arrêté par le deſtin, néceſſaire.*

❀ The fatal Siſters, *Les Parques*, f. pl.

FATALIST (fé'-tăl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity] *Celui qui croit que tout arrive par une fatale inévitable; qui donne tout à la fatalité.* Will the obſtinate fatalitts find ſufficient apology? *Les partiſans obſtinés de la fatalité, trouveront-ils une excuſe ſuffiſante?*

FATALITY (fă-tăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a fixed, unalterable courſe of things and events; decree of fate; predeſtination; tendency to danger] *Fatalité, f. deſtin*, m. *deſtinée, f. prédeſtination*, t. le Théologie, f. *malheur imprévu, un accident fortuit.* The Stoics held a fatality, *Les Stoïciens admettoient une fatalité.*

FATALLY (fé'-tăl-é), *adv.* [mortally, deſtructively; by the decree of fate] *Fatalement, par fatalité.*

FATALNESS (fé'-tăl nĕce), *ſ.* [invincible neceſſity, fatality] *Fatalité, f. deſtinée inévitable*, f.

FATE (fête), *ſ.* [deſtiny] *Deſtin*, m. *deſtinée*, f. *ſort*, m. *fatalité*, f. The Fates [fatal Siſters] *Les Parques*, f.

FATED (fé'-tĕd), *adj.* [decreed by fate] *Arrêté, ordonné par le deſtin.*

FATES (fé'-t's), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. Clotho, Lacheſis, and Atropos, the three daughters of Nox and Erebus] *Parques*, f. pl.

FATHER (fa'-tzhĕr), *ſ.* [he by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten] *Père*, m. *papa*, m. A grand-father, *Un grand père, un aïeul.* Our fore-fathers, *Nos pères, nos aïeux, nos ancêtres.* Chief-father, *Patriarche*, m. A father-in-law, *Un beau-père.* A god-father, *Un parrain.* A foſter-father, *Un père nourricier.* Father-like, *En père, avec une affection paternelle.* From father to ſon, *D'eſtoc & de ligne.*

* A father [a confeſſor] *Un père confeſſeur, un confeſſeur*; § *un pater.*

* Reverend father in God, *Révérend père en Dieu*, titre qu'on donne aux Evêques d'Angleterre.

* The Fathers of the church, *Les Pères de l'Egliſe*

† Such a father, ſuch a ſon, *Tel père, tel fils.*

†† To teach one's father to get children, *Apprendre à ſon père à faire des enfans.*

To FATHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adopt *or* to aſcribe as a ſon *or* daughter] *Adopter* un enfant, *le reconnître pour ſien*; ou *l'attribuer, le donner à un autre*, au propre & au figuré. He was willing to father that child, *Il voulut bien reconnoître cet enfant pour ſien*, She fathers her child upon you, *Elle vous attribue* ou *donne l'enfant dont elle eſt enceinte.*

* My name was made uſe of by ſeveral perſons who fathered their writings on me, *Pluſieurs perſonnes ſe ſervirent de mon nom & m'attribuèrent leur écrits.*

FATHERHOOD (fa'-tzhĕr-hoŭd), *ſ.* [the character of a father] *Paternité*, f.

FATHER-LASHER (fa'-tzhĕr-lăch-eür), *ſ.* [Ichthol. Scorpæna, ulka] *Scorpeno*, m. ou *Scorpion marin.*

FATHERLESS (fa'-tzhĕr-lĕce), *adj.* [without a father] *Sans père*; *orphelin, orpheline.*

FATHERLINESS (fa'-tzhĕr-lĭ nĕce), *ſ.* [paternal kindneſs] *Amour paternel, tendreſſe paternelle.*

FATHER-LONG-LEG (fa'-tzhĕr-lŏn'g-lĕg), *ſ* [a ſort of field-ſpider] *Faucheur* ou *faucheux*, m. *araignée des champs*, f.

FATHERLY (fa'-tzhĕr-lé), *adj.* [paternal] *Paternel, de père.* The fatherly power, *La puiſſance paternelle.*

FATHERLY, *adv.* [like a father] *En père, comme un père, avec une affection de père.*

FATHOM (făt'zh-eŭme), *ſ.* [a meaſure of ſix feet or two yards] *Braſſe*, f. meſure de marine d'environ ſix pieds de roi. Fathom-line, *Sonde* pour ſonder la profondeur de la mer, f.

* FATHOM [penetration, reach] *Pénétration*, f. *portée*, f.

To FATHOM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſound, to reach, to penetrate into] *Sonder, approfondir, examiner à fond, pénétrer, découvrir.* I cannot fathom his deſign, *Je ne ſaurois ſonder ſon deſſein.*

FATHOMED (f tah'-eŭm'd), *part. adj. Sondé, approfondi, pénétré, découvert.*

‡ FATHOMLESS (făt'zh-eŭm'-lĕce), *adj.* [that of which no bottom can be found] *Sans fond, d'une extrême profondeur.*

FATIDICAL (fă-tĭd'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [prophetick] *Prophétique, qui prédit l'avenir.*

FATIGABLE (făt'-ĭ-gă-bl'), *adj.* [eaſily wearied] *Qu'on peut fatiguer* ou *laſſer.*

To FATIGATE (făt'-ĭ-guéte), *v. a.* V. To FATIGUE.

FATIGATED (făt'-ĭ-gué-tĕd), V. FATIGUED.

FATIGUE (fă-tīg), *ſ.* [wearineſs, laſſitude; labour, toil] *Fatigue, f. laſſitude*, f. *travail*, m. *peine, f.* Spent with fatigue, *Recru, harraſſé.* Honours are below the fatigues with which we purchaſe them, *Les honneurs ne valent pas les peines & les fatigues qu'ils nous coûtent.*

To FATIGUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weary, to tire] *Fatiguer, laſſer, accabler de travail.*

FATIGUED (fă-tīg'd'), *adj.* [wearied, tired] *Fatigué, laſſé, accablé de travail.* V. WEARY.

FAT KIDNEYED (făt'-kĭd-nē'd), *adj.* V. FAT.

FATLING (făt'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [an animal fed fat for the ſlaughter] *Un animal qu'on engraiſſe pour le tuer.*

FATNER *more properly* FATTENER (făt'-t'n-eür), *ſ.* [that which gives fatneſs] *Qui engraiſſe, qui rend gras.*

FATNESS (făt'-nĕce), *ſ.* the quality of being fat; greaſe; fertility] *Embonpoint*, m. *gras*, m. *graiſſe*, f.

FATTED (făt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Engraiſſé, gras.* To kill the fatted calf, *Tuer le veau gras.*

To FATTEN (făt'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make, and to grow fat; to make fruitful] *Engraiſſer, rendre gras; engraiſſer, s'engraiſſer, devenir gras, prendre de l'embonpoint.* To fatten land, *Engraiſſer la terre, y mettre de l'engrais, la fertiliſer.*

* The wicked ones fatten with the honeſt man's labour, *Les méchans s'engraiſſent du travail du juſte.*

FATTENED (făt'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Engraiſſé, devenu gras.*

FATTENING (făt'-t'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'engraiſſer*, f. *engrais*, m.

FATTY (făt'-é), *adj.* [unctuous, greaſy] *Gras, onctueux.* A fatty ſubſtance, *Une ſubſtance onctueuſe*, ou *graiſſe.*

FATTYPOUR [a conſiderable town of Hindoſtan Proper, in the province of Agra; lat. 27°-22′ N. long. 77°-43′ E.] *Fetipour*, m.

FATUIST (făt'-ĭ-ŭ-ĭſte), *ſ.* [Antiq. a ſort of prophet] *Fatuaire*, m.

FATUOUS (făt'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſtupid, fooliſh, feeble of mind] *Stupide, imbécille.*

☞ Fatuous fire (ignis fatuus), *Feu follet*, m.

FATUITY (făt'-ĭoŭ-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [fooliſhneſs, fillineſs, weakneſs of mind] *Stupidité*, f. *imbécillité*, f. *fatuiſme*, m. *fatuité*, f.

FAT-WITTED (făt'-oŭĭt-ĕd), *adj.* [heavy, dull] *Peſant, ſtupide, lourd.*

FAUCET (fâ'-cĕte), *or* FOSSET, *ſ.* [a tap *or* a peg] *Fauſſet*, m. *canule*, f. *robinet de bois*, m.

FAUCHION (fâl'-cheŭne); V. FALCHION.

FAUCONNET, V. FALCONET.

FAUFEL (fâ'-fĕl), *ſ.* [Indian nut, Areca or Malabar-nut] *Faufel*, f. *neix d'aréquier*, f. *areca*, m.

FAUGH (fâ), *interj.* [expreſſing diſguſt, or diſlike] *Pouh.*

FAULCON (fâ'-k'n), V. FALCON.

FAULCONER. V. FACONER.

FAULCONRY. V. FALCONRY.

FAULT (fâlte), *ſ.* [offence; miſtake; defect] *Faute*, f. *mépriſe*, f. *erreur*, f. *bévue*, f. *défaut*, m. *vice*, m. *délit*, m. *crime*, m. If you like not my poem, the fault may poſſibly be in the poem itſelf, *Si vous ne goûtez pas mon poëme, c'eſt peut-être la faute de mon poëme même.* A

fault

fault of the printer, *Une faute d'impreſſion.* To be deſirous of a good name is not a fault, *Le déſir d'une bonne réputation n'eſt pas un vice.* Fault of help, *Faute de ſecours.*

To find fault, *Trouver à redire, reprendre, critiquer.* I find no fault with their opinion about the true God, *Je ne trouve point à redire à l'idée qu'ils ſe font du vrai Dieu.*

FAULT [in tennis-courts] to miſs the penthouſe in ſerving, *Faute*, f.

¶ Fault, *faute*; defect, *défaut*; imperfection, *imperfection* (lynon): *Fault*, while it denotes ſome want in the finiſhing of a work, ſuppoſes alſo, that it was owing to the workman: *defect* expreſſes ſomething imperfect in the thing, without any relation to the maker of it: *imperfection* implies ſomething of leſs conſequence, & is uſed more properly in morality, than in phyſics or mechanics. Thus, the ſmoaking of chimnies is a *fault* in houſes, as attention in the builder may prevent it: when the beauty of a building is ſpoiled for want of room, it is a *defect*, which the builder could not prevent; the involuntary failings of humanity are *imperfections*. V. ERROUR.

To FAULT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charge with a fault, to accuſe] *Accuſer, blâmer, déſapprouver, jeter la faute ſur, trouver à redire.* I will not fault you for that, *Je ne vous blâmerai pas de cela, je ne vous en ferai pas un crime.* He faults every thing, *Il trouve à redire à tout.*

To FAULT, *v. a.* [to fail] *Se tromper, ſe méprendre, faire une faute.*

FAULTER (fâl'-teŭr) *ſ.* [one who commits a faults, an offender] *Un coupable, un offenſeur.*

To FAULTER, &c. V. To FALTER, &c.

FAULT-FINDER (fâlt'-fâïn'd-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cenſurer] *Cenſeur*, m. *critique*, m. *déſapprobateur*, m. ‖ *ſermonneur*, m.

† FAULTILY (fâl'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [improperly, not rightly, erroneouſly] *Par mépriſe, d'une manière défectueuſe, à tort.*

FAULTINESS (fâl'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [badneſs, vitiouſneſs, delinquency] *Faute*, f. *vice*, m. *offenſe*, f.

FAULTLESS (fâlt'-lĕce), *adj.* [without fault] *Sans faute, ſans défaut; parfait, accompli, irréprehenſible.*

FAULTY (fâl'-té), *adj.* [guilty of a fault; wrong, erroneous; defective] *Coupable, vicieux, plein de fautes, défectueux, imparfait, fautif; blâmable.* The king ſpeaks as one who is faulty, *Le roi parle comme quelqu'un qui eſt coupable.*

FAUN (fâne), *or* FAUNUS (fâ'-neŭce), *ſ.* [a rural deity, among the heathens] *Faune*, m.

FAUNA (fâ'-nă), *and* FATUA (fât-tou-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Cybele] *Fauna, Fatua*, f.

FAUNALIA (fâ-né'-lĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [feaſts celebrated by the Romans in honour of the God Faunus] *Faunalies*, f. pl.

FAUSEN (fâ'-z'n), *ſ.* [a ſort of large eel] *Congre*, m. *groſſe anguille*, f.

FAUSSEBRAYE (fôce'-brĕ), *ſ.* [Fortif. a bank round the foot of the rampart on the outſide, called chemin des rondes, now generally diſuſed] *Fauſſe-braie, f*

FAUSTITY (fâs'-tĭ-té), *ſ.* [happineſs, good-luck, proſperity] *Félicité*, f. *bonheur*, m. *proſpérité*, f.

FAUSTULUS (fâs'-tĭoŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [a ſhepherd, foſterfather of Romulus & Remus] *Fauſtulus*, m.

FAUTOR (fâ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [favourer, countenancer] *Fauteur*, m. *patron*, m. *protecteur*, m. *défenſeur*, m. *partiſan*, m.

FAUTRESS (fâ'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman who favours] *Fautrice, protectrice*, f.

FAVOUR (fé'-veŭr), *ſ.* [courteſy, kindneſs, benefit; lenity, pardon] *Faveur, ſi. grâce*, f. *bienfait*, m. *ſervice*, m. *plaiſir*, m. *bonté*, f. *bon office*, m *marque d'amitié*, ou *de bienveillance*, f. I beg a favour of you, *Je vous prie de me faire une faveur, je vous demande une grâce.* Do me the favour to ſpeak to him, *Faites-moi le plaiſir de lui parler.* Pray, Sir, give me the favour of your name, *Monſieur, faites-moi la grâce de me dire votre nom.*

FAVOUR [in commerce, days of grace] *Jours de grâce*, m. pl.

FAVOUR [credit, ſupport, defence, countenance] *Faveur*, f. *crédit*, m. *pouvoir*, m To be in favour with the people, *Avoir la faveur du peuple.* He is in favour with the prince, *Il eſt en crédit auprès du prince.*

To FAVOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſupport, to regard with kindneſs] *Favoriſer, être favorable.* Fortune ſo favoured him that the town at his firſt coming ſurrendered to him, *La fortune le favoriſa au point que la ville ſe rendit à ſon arrivée.* Favour me with that, *Accordez-moi cette grâce; faites moi ce plaiſir, cette faveur.*

To FAVOUR [to aſſiſt, to maintain, to conduce to] *Favoriſer, ſoutenir, approuver, appuyer, flatter.* To favour an opinion, *Soutenir, approuver une opinion.* To favour a diſeaſe, *Flatter un mal, en favoriſer le progrès, ou prendre ſoin d'une maladie.* To favour the maſts (in ſea-language), *Ménager les mâts.*

To FAVOUR [to reſemble in feature] *Reſſembler à, avoir de la reſſemblance avec.* The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his maſter, *Le portier avoua que cet homme reſſemblait à ſon maître.*

FAVOUR [kindneſs granted by a miſtreſs] *Faveur*, f. *marque d'amour qu'une femme donne à un homme*, f. He has been a long time in love with her, without having been able to obtain the leaſt favour, *Il y a long-temps qu'il en eſt amoureux, ſans en avoir jamais pu obtenir la moindre faveur.* The laſt favours, *Les dernieres faveurs.*

FAVOUR [affection] *Faveur, affection*, f. *amour*, m. *bonnes grâces*, f. pl. *bienveillance*, f. *amitié*, f. Give me your favour, *Accordez-moi votre bienveillance, vos bonnes grâces, votre amitié.* To curry favour with one, *Rechercher l'affection de quelqu'un, lui faire la cour, s'inſinuer dans ſes bonnes grâces, capter ſa bienveillance.* In favour to you, *Pour l'amour de vous.*

FAVOUR [leave, good-will, pardon] *Permiſſion*, f. With favour, under favour, by your favour, *Avec votre permiſſion, ſous votre bon plaiſir, ſauf votre reſpect, ne vous en déplaiſe.*

FAVOUR [a knot of ribbons; a token] *Un nœud de rubans.*

FAVOUR [feature, countenance] *La mine, les traits, l'air du viſage*, m. *la figure.* A youth of fine favour, *Un jeune homme d'une belle figure.* I remember well their favours, *Je me rappelle bien leurs traits.*

FAVOURABLE (fé'-veŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [kind, propitious, affectionate, conducive to, accommodate, convenient] *Favorable, bon, propice; affectionné, obligeant, doux, honnête; propre, convenable, opportun, bénin, heureux.* Moſt gracious prince, lend a favourable ear to our requeſts, *Très-gracieux prince, prêtez une oreille favorable à nos demandes.* Nothing is more favourable to generation, *Rien n'eſt plus favourable à la génération.* A place favourable for making levies of men, *Une place propre pour faire des levées d'hommes.*

Favourable turn or ſwing (in ſea-language; by winding the right way), *Bon-tour*, m.

FAVOURABLENESS (fé'-veŭr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [kindneſs, benignity] *Bonté*, f. *faveur*, f. *complaiſance*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *bénignité*, f.

FAVOURABLY (fé'-veŭr-ă-blé), *adj.* [kindly] *Favorablement, obligeamment, avec bonté.*

FAVOURED (fé'-veŭr'd), *part. adj. Favoriſé, traité favorablement, appuyé, ſoutenu.*

WELL-FAVOURED, *Bien fait, beau, agréable, qui a bon air*; ILL-FAVOURED, *laid, mal fait, qui a mauvaiſe grâce, diſgracié de la nature.*

FAVOUREDLY (fé'-veŭr'd-lé), WELL or ILL-FAVOUREDLY, *adv.* [in a fair or foul way] *Bien, avec grâce; mal, de mauvaiſe grâce.*

FAVOURER (fé'-veŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who favours] *Celui ou celle qui favoriſe, partiſan*, m. *fauteur* ou *fautrice; protecteur* ou *protectrice.*

FAVOURITE (fé'-veŭr-ĭte), *ſ.* [a perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour] *Un favori, une favorite.* This man was very capable to be a great favourite of a great king, *Cet homme étoit très-propre à être le grand favori d'un grand roi.*

FAVOURITE, *adj. Favori.*

FAVOURLESS (fé'-veŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [without patronage] *Qui n'a point de protecteur.* [Unfavouring, unpropitious] *Qui ne favoriſe pas, qui n'eſt point propice.*

FAWN (fâne), *ſ.* [a young deer] *Faon*, m. *le petit d'une daine.*

To FAWN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring forth a fawn] *Faonner*, ne ſe dit que d'une biche *ou* d'une daine.

To FAWN [to court by friſking before one as a dog; to court ſervilely] *Flatter, faire le chien couchant; careſſer, cajoler, faire ſervilement ſa cour à quelqu'un.* The dog fawned upon his maſter, *Le chien flattoit ſon maître.* To fawn upon one's dog, *Careſſer ſon chien.* I ſhall not fawn upon him, *Je ne lui ferai point une cour ſervile.*

FAWNED upon (fâ'-n'd-eŭp-ŏne), *part. adj. Flatté, careſſé, cajolé.*

FAWNER (fâ'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one that fawns, a buſy-body, an over-officious perſon] *Flatteur*, m. *cajeleur*, m. *courtiſan ſervile*, m. ‖ *ardélion*, m. *bon-valet*, m.

FAWNING (fâ'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [flattery] *Flatterie*, f. *careſſe*, f. *cajolerie*, f.

FAWNINGLY (fâ'-nin'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a cringing ſervile way] *Servilement, baſſement.*

‡ FAY (fé), *for* Faith; which ſee.

FAY, *ſ.* [a fairy, an elf] *Une fée, une ſorcière.*

To Fay to, *v. n.* [in ſhip-building] *Joindre, coller, affleurer, toucher de par-tout (en parlant des borduges).*

To FEAGUE (fîg), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to whip] *Fouetter, châtier, donner le fouet, donner les étrivières.*

FEAL (fî'-ăl), FELE, *adj.* [anciently faithful] *féal.*

FEALTY (fî'-ăl-té), *ſ.* [duty due to a ſuperior lord] *Foi & hommage que le vaſſal doit à ſon ſeigneur*, f. m.

FEALTY [loyalty] *Loyauté*, f. *fidélité*, f. *féauté*, f.

FEAR (fîre), *ſ.* [dread, apprehenſion of danger; awe; anxiety] *Crainte*, f. *peur*, f. *appréhenſion*, f. *frayeur*, f. *épouvante*, f. *terreur*, f. *horreur*, f. *reſpect*, m. *inquiétude*, f. Fear in general is that paſſion whereby we are excited to provide for our ſecurity upon the approach of evil, *La crainte en général eſt cette paſſion qui nous porte à pourvoir à notre ſureté à l'approche du mal.* The fear of you, *Le reſpect que j'ai pour vous.* My principal fear was for the holy temple, *Ma principale inquiétude étoit pour le ſaint temple.*

To be or ſtand in fear, *Avoir peur, craindre, appréhender.* There's fear, *Il y a à craindre.* There's no fear, *Il n'y a pas à craindre.* There's no fears of wars yet, *Il n'y a point encore apparence de guerre.* A panick fear [a groundleſs fear] *Une terreur panique.* A ſudden fear, *Allarme*, f. V. APPREHENSION.

For FEAR, *adv. De crainte de... de peur de...*

To FEAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dread; to fright, to make afraid] *Craindre, appréhender, redouter, avoir peur; effrayer, faire peur, épouvanter, étonner.* He fears his wife, *Il craint ſa femme.* To fear the birds of prey, *Effrayer les oiſeaux de proie*, par quelque épouvantail.

To FEAR, *v. n.* [to be afraid, to be anxious] *Craindre, être inquiet, appréhender.* She fears for William's life, *Elle craint pour la vie de Guillaume.* I fear it is too true, *J'appréhende que cela ne ſoit que trop vrai.* I do not fear but that he will come, *Je ne ſuis pas inquiet s'il viendra, je ne doute pas qu'il ne vienne.*

FEARED

FEARED (fīr'd), *part. adj. Craint; effrayé.* To make one's self be feared, *Se faire craindre.*

FEARFUL (fīre'-foŭl), *adj.* [timid, afraid, awful, terrible, dreadful] *Craintif, peureux, timide, appréhensif, qui craint; respectable; terrible, affreux, épouvantable, horrible.* He is gentle and fearful, *Il est doux & timide.* She is not fearful of death, *Elle ne craint pas la mort.* It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God, *C'est une chose terrible que de tomber entre les mains du Dieu vivant.* A fearful sight, *Un spectacle épouvantable.*

FEARFUL, adverbially taken. See FEARFULLY.

FEARFULLY (fīre'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [terribly, dreadfully; timorously, in fear] *Horriblement, épouvantablement, terriblement, effroyablement; avec crainte, avec timidité, le cœur saisi de crainte.* To look fearfully, *Avoir le regard effrayant, faire peur, épouvanter.* She went fearfully, *Elle s'en alla saisie de peur.*

FEARFULNESS (fīre'-foŭl-nĕce), *s.* [timorousness, habitual timidity] *Timidité,* f. *pusillanimité,* f. *crainte,* f. *peur,* f.

FEARING (fīre'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To fear] *Crainte,* f. ou *l'action de craindre, &c.* f.

FEARLESS (fīre'-lĕce), *adj.* [free from fear, intrepid, courageous] *Intrépide, hardi, brave, courageux, sans crainte, sans peur.* Fearless of death, *Qui ne craint point la mort.*

FEARLESSLY (fīre'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without fear] *Sans crainte, hardiment, avec intrépidité.*

FEARLESSNESS (fīre'-lĕs-nĕce), *s.* [exemption from fear] *Intrépidité,* f. *hardiesse,* f. *courage,* m. *fermeté,* f. *assurance,* f. He gave instances of an invincible courage and wonderful fearlessness in danger, *Il donna des preuves d'un courage invincible, d'une intrépidité surprenante au milieu du danger.*

FEASIBILITY (fī-zĭ-bĭl'-ĭté), and FEASIBLENESS (fī'-zĭ-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being feasible] *Possibilité,* f. *l'état d'une chose faisable,* m.

FEASIBLE (fī'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [practicable, such as may be done] *Faisable, praticable, qui peut se faire, exécutable.* We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are feasible, *Nous regardons comme impossibles plusieurs choses qui sont pourtant faisables.*

FEASIBLY (fī'-zĭ-blé), *adv.* [practicably] *D'une manière faisable,* ou *praticable.*

FEAST (fīste), *s.* [an entertainment; a sumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniversary day of rejoicing] *Festin,* m. *fête,* f. *repas,* m. *régal,* m. *banquet,* m. *cadeau,* m. He made a sumptuous and magnificent feast on his birthday, *Il donna un grand & magnifique festin le jour de sa naissance* ou *le jour de sa fête.* A smell-feast, *Un parasite, un écornifleur.*

† Enough is as good as a feast, *Assez vaut un festin.* † Nothing like a miser's feast, *Il n'est festin que de gens chiches.*

FEAST [holiday, festival] *Fête,* f. *jour de fête,* m. The moveable feasts, *Les fêtes mobiles.* The feast of Christ's nativity, *La fête de Noël.*

To FEAST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to eat sumptuously] *Etre en festin, faire festin, faire bonne chère, se régaler, se réjouir,* ‖ *festiner, banqueter, faire bombance.* He feasts every day, *Il est tous les jours en festin.*

To FEAST, *v. a.* [to entertain sumptuously, to pamper] *Régaler, fêter, traiter magnifiquement,* ‖ *festoyer.* The king feasted him magnificently and with great show of favour, *Le roi le fêta* ou *le régala magnifiquement, & avec de grandes démonstrations d'amitié.*

FEASTED (fīs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Régalé, fêté, traité magnifiquement,* ‖ *festoyé.*

FEASTER (fīs'-teŭr), *s.* [one that fares deliciously; one that entertains magnificently] *Celui* ou *celle qui fait bonne chère;* ou *qui régale, qui donne un festin.*

FEASTFUL (fīst'-foŭl), *adj.* [festive, joyful; luxurious, riotous] *De fête; joyeux.* A feastful day, *Un jour de fête, de réjouissance.*

FEASTING (fīs'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [a treat, an entertainment at the table] *Festins,* m. pl. *régal,* m. *bombance,* f. *jubilation,* f. To love feasting, *aimer les festins.*

FEASTING-PENNY (fīs'-tĭn'gne-pĕn-é), *s.* [earnest given to a servant that is hired] *Denier à Dieu,* m. *arrhes,* f. pl.

FEAST-RITE (fīst'-rīte), *s.* [custom observed in entertainments] *Loi des festins,* f.

FEAT (fīte), *s.* [act, deed, exploit] *Fait,* m. *action,* f. *exploit,* m. Renowned for his bold feats, *Renommé pour ses courageux exploits.*

FEAT, *s.* [a trick, a ludicrous performance] *Tour,* m. Feats of activity, *Tours de souplesse, tours d'adresse.*

FEAT, *adj.* [ready, skilful; *now used only in irony and contempt*] *Leste, agile, propre, gentil; maussade, étrange, bizarre.*

FEATEOUS (fī'-tĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [neat, dexterous] *propre, adroit.*

FEATEOUSLY (fī'-tĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [neatly, conveniently] *Proprement, convenablement.* [Dexterously] *Adroitement.*

FEATHER (fĕtzh'-eŭr), *s.* [plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title] *Plume d'oiseau,* f. au figuré, *un rien, une bagatelle.*

To pluck a bird's feather off, *Arracher les plumes d'un oiseau, le plumer.* A feather-bed, *Un lit de plumes.* Down-feathers, *Duvet.* Feather-driver (he who cleanses feathers) *Celui qui nettoie de la plume, du duvet.* A plume of feathers, *Un plumet.*

Raw feathers, *Plumes brutes.* Bundle of feathers, *Plumes en fagot.* Fifty pounds of feathers, *Masse de plumes.* Ostrich-feather (brown and white feather) *Bailloque,* f. Belly feathers of an ostrich, *Petit-gris.*

* To laugh at a feather, *Rire pour un rien, rire de la moindre bagatelle.*

* That's but a feather in one's cap, *C'est une bague au doigt,* en parlant d'un emploi peu considérable.

* The feather of a jest makes the arrow pierce the deeper, and leaves some useful correction behind it, *La légèreté & la délicatesse d'un trait d'esprit, fait qu'il pénètre plus avant, & qu'il imprime quelque leçon utile.*

† Fine feathers make fine birds, *La belle plume fait le bel oiseau.*

*† To cut one's throat with a feather, *Passer la plume par le bec à quelqu'un: le frustrer de de son attente, le tromper sous le masque de l'amitié.*

* FEATHER [a sort of natural frizzling hair] *Epi,* m.

To FEATHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dress in feathers] *Orner de plumes.*

*† To feather one's nest [to heap up riches] *Se faire riche, amasser du bien.* He feathers his nest with it, *Il en fait son profit,* ‖ *il en fait ses choux gras.*

*† To feather again, *Se remplumer; revenir sur l'eau; réparer ses pertes.*

FEATHER-BEARER (fĕtzh'-eŭr-bé-reŭr), *s.* [Nat. Hist. a species of shell-fish, of the genus Nerita] *Porte-plumet,* m.

FEATHERED (fĕtzh'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Garni, orné de plumes.*

* Feathered again, *Remplumé, revenu sur l'eau, qui a réparé ses pertes.*

FEATHER-EDGE (fĕszh'-eŭr-ĕdje), *s.* [the edge of a stone, or a piece of timber which is thinner than the other] *Démaigrissement,* m. Feather-edge stuff, *or* feather-edged board, *Planche coupée en couteau,* ou *en lame de couteau.*

FEATHER-FOOTED (fĕtzh'-eŭr-foŭ-tĕd), *adj. Pattu, qui a des plumes aux pieds, comme certains pigeons.*

FEATHER-FEW (fĕtzh'-eŭr-fĭoŭ), *s.* V. FEVER-FEW.

FEATHERLESS (fĕtzh'-eŭr-lĕce), *adj.* without feathers] *Sans plumes, plumé, qui a perdu ses plumes.*

FEATHER-SELLER (fĕtzh'-eŭr-sĕl-eŭr), *s.* [one who sells quills and ostrich-feathers] *Plumassier,* m. [one who sells feathers for beds] *Marchand de plume.*

FEATHERY (fĕtzh'-eŭr-é), *adj.* [clothed with feathers] *Couvert de plumes.*

FEATLY (fīte'-lé), *adv.* [neatly, nimbly, dexterously] *Proprement, lestement, adroitement.*

FEATNESS (fīte'-nĕce), *s.* [neatness, dexterity] *Propreté,* f. *gentillesse,* f. *dextérité,* f. *adresse,* f.

FEATURE (fī'-tieŭre), *s.* [the cast or any lineament of the face] *Figure,* f. *visage,* f. *trait,* m. *linéament du visage,* m. A fine feature, *Un beau visage, une belle figure.* Think that death will spoil your goodly features, *Songez que la mort détruira vos traits divins.*

To FEATURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to resemble in countenance; to favour] *Ressembler par les traits du visage.*

WELL *or* ILL-FEATURED, *adj. Beau, qui a de beaux traits; laid, qui a une laide figure.*

To FEAZE (fīze), *v. a.* V. To FEAGUE.

To FEAZE, *v. a.* and *n.* [a sea-term; to untwist a rope, to ravel out] *Défiler, décorder; se décorder, se défiler.*

FEAZING (fī'-zĭn'gne), *s.* [in sea-language] *L'action de défiler* ou *de se défiler.* To keep the cable from feazing, *Empêcher le cable de se défiler.*

To FEBRICITATE (fĕb'-rĭ-cĭ'-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be in a fever] *Avoir la fièvre.*

FEBRICULOSE fĕb'-rĭ-kĭoŭ-lôce), *adj.* [feverish] *Qui a la fièvre, fébrilitant.*

FEBRIFUGE (fĕb'-rĭ-fieŭdje), *s. & adj.* [any medicine serviceable in a fever] *Fébrifuge,* m.

FEBRILE (fī'-brĭl), *adj.* [feverish, proceeding from *or* tending to a fever] *Qui caractérise la fièvre, qui est causé par la fièvre, fébrile.*

FEBRUA, FLORIDA & FLUONIA, *s.* [Mythol. titles of Juno] *Februa, Florida, & Fluonia,* f.

FEBRUA, *s. pl.* [Mythol. sacrifices to the ghosts of deceased friends] *Fébruales,* f. pl.

FEBRUARY (fĕb'-rĭoŭ-ă-ré), *s.* [the name of the second month in the year] *Février,* m.

FEBRUUS, *s.* [Mythol. a title of Pluto] *Februus,* m.

FECES (fī'-cēz), *s* V. FÆCES.

FECIALES (fī'-chĭ-é-lĭz), *s. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. priests or heralds whose office it was to denounce war or peace] *Féciaux,* m. pl.

FECULA (fĕk'-ĭoŭ-lă), *s.* [in Pharmacy; the white, mealy substance which subsides at the bottom of the juices of roots] *Fécule,* f. Fecula of indigo, *Fécule d'indigo.* Fecula of Anil, *Inde,* f.

FECULENCE (fĕk'-ĭeŭ-lĕn'ce), *and* FECULENCY (fĕk'-ĭeŭ lĕn'-cé), *s.* [muddiness, lees, dregs] *Féculence,* f. (*t. de Méd. en parlant des urines*).

FECULENT (fĕk'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [dreggy, excrementitious] *Fécal, féculent, bourbeux; excrémenteux, excrémentiel.* Feculent matter, *Matière fécale.*

* FECULENT [foul, loathsome] *Mal-propre, sale, dégoûtant.*

FECUND (fĕk'-cŭn'de), *adj.* [fruitful, prolific] *Fécond, fertile, prolifique.*

FECUNDATION (fĕk-cŭn'-dé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the making fruitful, or prolific] *L'action de rendre fécond,* ou *prolifique; fécondation,* f.

To FECUNDIFY (fĭ-keŭn'-dĭ-fāi), *v. a.* [to render fruitful or prolific] *Rendre fécond, rendre prolifique.*

FECUNDITY (fĭ-keŭn'-dĭ-té), *s.* [fruitfulness] *Fécondité, fertilité,* f. *abondance,* f.

FED (fĕd), *part. adj.* [of To Feed] *Nourri.* To be ill fed, ‖ *avoir la panſe pleine.*

† He is better fed than taught, *Il eſt mieux nourri qu'inſtruit.*

FEDARY, *ſ.* [a partner, a dependant] *Aſſocié*, m.

FEDERACY (fĕd'-ĕr-ă-cé), *ſ.* V. Confederacy.

FEDERAL (fĕd'-ĕr ăl), *adj.* [relating to a league or contract] *Qui a rapport à une ligue ou à un traité d'alliance.*

FEDERARY (fĕd'-ĕr-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a confederate] *Confédéré*, m. *complice*, m.

FEDERATE (fĕd'-ĕr-ete), *adj.* [confederated, affociated, leagued] *Confédéré, ligué, aſſocié.*

FEDERATION (fĕd-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a covenanting] *Fédération, ſ.*

FEDOA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Ægocephalus, Vetola, godwit] *Francolin*, m.

FEE (fī), *ſ.* [feodal tenure] *Fief ſervant*; fief, ſeigneurie, terre ſeigneuriale que l'on tient à foi & hommage. Fee is divided in two ſorts, fee-abſolute or fee-ſimple, and fee-conditional or fee tail, *Le fief ſe diviſe en deux eſpèces, ſavoir, le fief abſolu ou de condition ſéodale, & le fief mouvant, qui n'appartient qu'à nous & à nos enfans.*

Fee-farm, *ſ.* [tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperior lord] *Cenſe*, f. *fief dont on jouit à perpétuité en payant une certaine rente*, m.

Fee or Fees [reward, payment] *Droit*, m. *taxation*, f. *ſalaire*, m. *honoraires*, m. pl. A phyſician's fees, a lawyer's fees, *Honoraires d'un médecin, d'un avocat.*

Fees [vails] *Profits*, m. *tour de bâton*, m. *étrennes*, f. pl.

To Fee, *v. a.* [to pay, to reward] *Payer, récompenſer.* No man ſees the ſun, no man purchaſes the light, *Perſonne ne paie le ſoleil, perſonne n'achète ſa lumière.*

To Fee [to bribe] *Corrompre par argent, gagner par préſens,* ‖ *graiſſer la patte.*

To Fee [to keep in hire] *Louer, engager, prendre à ſon ſervice.*

FEEBLE (fī-bl'), *adj.* [weak, debilitated, ſickly] *Foible, languiſſant, débile*, ſe dit du corps & de l'eſprit. To grow feeble, *S'affoiblir.*

FEEBLE-MINDED (fī'-bl'-măĭn'd'-ĕd), *adj.* and *ſ.* [weak of mind] *Foible d'eſprit, eſprit foible.* Comfort the feeble-minded, *Fortifiez les eſprits foibles.*

FEEBLENESS (fī'-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [weakneſs] *Foibleſſe*, f. *débilité*, f. *manque de force*, m. *langueur*, f. *infirmité*, f.

FEEBLY (fī'-blé), *adv.* [weakly] *Foiblement, ſans force.*

FEE'D (fī'd), *part. adj. Payé, récompenſé*; ou *corrompu, gagné par préſens*; ou *loué, engagé.*

To FEED (fīde), -ing, ed, *v. a.* [to ſupply with food] *Nourrir, donner à manger, appâter, paître, repaître*, au propre & au figuré. Boerhaave fed a ſparrow with bread, four days, in which time it ate more than its own weight, *Boerhaave a nourri un moineau avec du pain, pendant quatre jours, & dans cet eſpace de temps l'oiſeau mangea plus que ſon propre poids.* To feed the cattle, *Paître le bétail.* To feed a young bird by putting food in its bill, *Abéquer.*

* They feed you with emptineſs, *On vous repaît de vent & de fumée.*

To Feed [to nouriſh, to preſerve] *Nourrir, entretenir, conſerver.* To feed the fire, *Entretenir le feu.*

* To feed one's love and deſpair, *Nourrir ſon amour & ſon déſeſpoir.*

To Feed [to delight, to ſatiate] *Contenter, ſatisfaire, raſſaſier.* 'Tis cheaper to feed one's belly than one's eye, *Il eſt plus aiſé de contenter ſon ventre que ſes yeux.*

To Feed, *v. n.* [to take food] *Se nourrir, ſe traiter, vivre, manger, paître*; *viander*, terme de Vénerie qui ne ſe dit que des bêtes fauves. He feeds on fruits, *I. ſe nourrit de fruits.* The Brachmans fed only upon rice, milk and herbs, *Les Brachmanes ne vivoient que de riz, de lait & d'herbes.*

The cattle feeds in the field, *Le bétail paît dans la prairie.*

† To feed like a farmer, *Manger comme un fermier*, c. à d. *de bon appétit.*

To Feed [to grow fat] *Engraiſſer, s'engraiſſer.*

Feed, *ſ.* [food] *Nourriture.*

Feeder (fīo'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that gives food; one that eats; inciter, encourager] *Nourricier & mangeur*, m. A dainty feeder, *Un friand.* A greedy feeder, *Un gros mangeur.* A high feeder, *Un grand mangeur.*

Feeders [in mining; the ſeveral ſmall channels in the ſides of a mine] *Filons*, m. pl.

Feeding (fīd'-in'gue), *ſ. L'action de ſe nourrir, de paître, de manger*, en terme de Venerie; *nourriture*, f. *pâture*, f. *paturage*, m. *viandis*, m *paſſis*, m. des bêtes fauves; *mangeure* de fanglier, f. *affouragement*, m.

Feel (fīle), *ſ.* V. Feeling.

To Feel, -ing, -felt (fĕlte), *v. n* [to have perception of things by the touch; to have a quick ſenſibility; to appear to the touch] *Sentir; avoir de la ſenſibilité; produire une ſenſation.* He feels for all mankind, *Il a de la ſenſibilité pour tout le monde.* To feel ſoft, limber, cold, *être doux, ſouple, froid au toucher.*

To Feel, *v. a.* [to perceive by the touch] *Sentir, reſſentir, toucher; tâter; patiner.* I feel a great pain, *Je ſens ou reſſens une grande douleur.* How do you feel yourſelf? *Comment vous ſentez-vous? Comment vous trouvez-vous?* To feel a patient's pulſe, *Tâter le pouls à un malade.* A blind man feels his way with a ſtick, *Un aveugle tâte le chemin avec ſon bâton.* To feel a maid, † *Patiner une fille.* To feel again, *Retâter.*

* To feel one before-hand, to feel his pulſe about a buſineſs, *Tâter quelqu'un ſur une affaire, le preſſentir, le ſonder.*

¶ To feel, *tâter*; to handle, *manier* (ſynon.): To *feel* is to touch ſlightly; to *handle* is to *feel* more thoroughly; we *feel* a column, to know if it be marble, or wood: we *handle* ſtuff, to know what ſtrength it has, or what body it is of.

Feller (fīl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who feels] *Celui ou celle qui ſent.*

Feelers [or antennæ] of inſects, *Les antennes des inſectes*, f.

Feeling (fīl'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [the ſenſe of touch; ſenſibility] *Sentiment*, m. *tact*, m. *toucher*, m. *attouchement*, m. *ſenſibilité*, f. The ſight is not diffuſed through all parts, as feeling, *La vue n'eſt pas répandue ſur toutes les parties du corps, comme le toucher.* Conſciouſneſs is a ſort of internal feeling, *La conſcience eſt une ſorte de tact interne.* A conſtant proſperity gives a greater feeling to the misfortune, *Une proſpérité conſtante donne plus de ſenſibilité pour les revers, fait ſentir plus vivement le malheur.*

Fellow-feeling [ſenſibility, tenderneſs, compaſſion] *Senſibilité*, f. *compaſſion*, f. *pitié*, f.

Feelingly (fīl'-in'gue-lé), *adv.* [ſenſibly] *Senſiblement.*

Feet (fīte), the plural of Foot, which ſee. Feet of a turner's lath, *Semelles*, f. pl. *patins*, m. pl.

Feetless (fīt'-lĕce), *adj.* [without feet] *Sans pieds*; *apode* (t. de Phyſique).

To Feign (fēne), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to invent, to make a ſhow of; to diſſemble, to conceal] *Feindre, forger, controuver, inventer*; *diſſimuler, faire ſemblant.*

To Feign, *v. n.* [to relate falſely] *Feindre, en impoſer, broder.*

Feigned (fé'-n'd'), *part. adj. Feint, forgé, controuvé, inventé, ſuppoſé*; *diſſimulé, faux.* A feigned friendſhip, *Une amitié feinte.* A feigned matter, *Un conte fait à plaiſir, une hiſtoire forgée, une fable, une fiction.* A feigned name, *Un nom ſuppoſé.* A feigned hatred, *Une haine diſſimulée.* A feigned ſtory, *Une fiction.*

A feigned treble [in muſick] *Un fauſſet.*

Feignedly (fēn'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [in action, not truly] *Avec feinte, avec diſſimulation, en hypocrite, fauſſement*; *en fiction.*

Feigner, *ſ.* [contriver of a fiction] *Auteur d'une fiction*, m.

Feigning (fēn'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [diſſembling, hypocriſy] ‡ *Feinte, ſe*, f.

Feint (fēn t), *adj.* V. Feigned.

Feint, *ſ.* [a fencing term, a mock aſſault] *Feinte*, f. au figuré, *diſſimulation*, f. *déguiſement*, m. *faux ſemblant*, m. To make a feint, *Faire une feinte.* Doſt thou ſee this pretty touch of a feint here? *Vois tu ce petit trait de feinte que voilà?*

Feldkirk, *ſ.* [a handſome town of Germany in Tirol; lat. 47°-10' N. lon. 9°-49' E.] *Feldkirch*, m

Felicitas (fī-lĭs'-ĭ-tăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of happineſs] *Félicité*, f.

To Felicitate (ĭ-lĭs'-ĭ-téte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make happy; to congratulate] *Rendre heureux, combler de bonheur; féliciter, congratuler; ſe réjouir* du bien qui arrive à quelqu'un.

Felicitated (fī-lĭs'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Rendu heureux, comblé de bonheur; félicité, congratulé.*

Felicitation (fī-lĭs-ĭ-té'-cheune), *ſ.* [congratulation, the wiſhing joy] *Félicitation*, f. *congratulation*, f.

Felicitous (fī-lĭs'-ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [happy] *Heureux.*

Felicitously (fī-lĭs'-ĭ-teŭs-lé), *adv.* [happily] *Heureuſement.*

Felicity (fī-lĭs'-ĭ-té'), *ſ.* [proſperity, happineſs, bliſsfulneſs] *Félicité*, f. *bonheur*, m. *proſpérité*, f. They place felicity in virtue, *Ils mettent le bonheur dans la vertu.* V. Happiness.

Feline (fī'-lĭne), *adj.* [pertaining to a cat] *De chat.*

Fell, *adj.* [cruel, barbarous; ſavage, ravenous, bloody] *Cruel, barbare, inhumain, ſanguinaire*; *ſauvage, farouche.*

Fell, *ſ.* [the ſkin] *Peau*, m. *fourrure*, f.

Fell. V. Spoke.

To Fell, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to knock down, to hew down, to cut down] *Abattre, terraſſer, jeter à terre, couper.* I felled him, *Je l'ai terraſſé.* To fell a tree, *Couper* ou *abattre un arbre.*

Fellable (fĕl'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [fit to be felled] Ex. A fellable tree, *Arbre qui eſt aſſez grand pour être coupé.*

Felled (fĕl'-l'd), *part. adj. Abattu, terraſſé, jeté à terre, coupé.*

Feller, (fĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that hews down] *Celui qui coupe* ou *abat* du bois; *un bucheron, un boquillon.*

Fellifluous (fĕl-lĭf'-flĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [flowing with gall] *Plein de fiel, d'où découle de fiel.*

Felling (fĕl'-in'gue), *ſ. L'action de couper, d'abattre*; *coupe*, f. *abattis*, m. The felling of wood is over, *La coupe du bois eſt faite.*

Fellmonger (tĕl'-meün'gue-eur), *ſ.* [a dealer in hides] *Pelletier*, m.

Fell-wort (ĕ'-oŭeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. a medicinal plant] *Gentiane*, f.

Fellness (fél'-nĕce), [cruelty, ſavageneſs] *Cruauté*, f. *barbarie*, f. *inhumanité*, f. *acharnement*, m.

Felloe (fĕl'-ô), *or* Felly *and* Felley. (fĕl'-é), *ſ.* [the outward part of a wheel] *Jante*, f. The felloes or ſellies of a wheel, *Les jantes d'une roue.*

Fellow (fĕl'-ô), *ſ.* [a companion, an aſſociate, equal; one thing ſuited to another, one of a pair; mean wretch, ſorry rascal; with an epithet is ſome times an appellation of fondneſs] *Compagnon*, m. *camarade*, m. *aſſocié*, m *égal*, m. *pareil*, m. A fellow-ſervant, *Compagnon de ſervice*, m. *compagne*, f. School-fellow, *Camarade, compagnon,*

compagnon d'école, condiſciple, m. He is my fellow, *C'eſt mon aſſocié*. His fellows late, ſhall be now his ſubjects, *Ceux qui étoient ſes égaux, vont devenir ſes ſujets*. Meddle with your own fellows, *Allez avec vos pareils, avec des gens de votre ſorte*. Bed-fellow, *Coucheur, coucheuſe*. Fellow-citizen, *Concitoyen*, f. *compatriote*. A briſk, fierce, or gay fellow, *Compagnon*, m. An arch, cunning fellow, *Compère, bon compère*.

FELLOW in a college (member), *Agregé d'un collége*, m. *bourſier*, m.

To FELLOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pair with, to match] *Aſſortir, apparier*.

FELLOW-COMMONER (fĕl-ô-kŏm'-ŭn-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [a commoner at Cambridge who dines with the fellows; one who has the ſame right of common] *Semblable*, m. *égal*, m. *pareil*, m. Our fellow-commons, *Nos ſemblables*.

FELLOW-CREATURE (fĕl-ô-kri'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [one that has the ſame creator] *Créature du même créateur*, f. Our fellow-creatures, *Nos ſemblables*.

FELLOWED (fĕl'-ô'd), *part. adj. Aſſorti, apparillé*.

FELLOW-FEELING (fĕl ô-fī' lĭngue), *ſ.* [ſympathy; combination, joint intereſt] *Sympathie*, f.

FELLOW-HEIR (fĕl-ô-ère'), *ſ.* [coheir] *Cohéritier*, m.

FELLOW-HELPER (fĕl-ô-hĕlp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [coadjutor] *Coadjuteur*, m. *coopérateur*, m.

FELLOW-LABOURER (fĕl-ô-lé'-beŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who labours in the ſame work] *Coliborateur*, m.

FELLOW-SERVANT (fĕl-ô-sĕr'-vŭn'te), *ſ.* [one that has the ſame maſter] *Qui ſert le même maître*.

FELLOWSHIP (fĕl'-ô-chĭp), *ſ.* [companionſhip, aſſociation] *Société*, f. *compagnie*, f. *aſſociation*, f. *communion*, f. To join in fellowſhip with one, *Entrer en ſociété avec quelqu'un*. The fellowſhip of the Holy Ghoſt, *La communion du S. Eſprit*.

FELLOWSHIP in a college, *Bourſe de collége*, f. *habitude*, f. † *hantiſe*, f. *communication*, f.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP [fondneſs for feſtival entertainments] *Amour des plaiſirs de la table*, m. *débauche*, m. † *gaînfrerie*, f.

FELLOW-SOLDIER (fĕl'-ô-sôl'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [who fights under the ſame commander] *Compagnon d'armes*, m.

FELLOW-STUDENT (fĕl ô-ſtĭou'-dĕn'te), *ſ. Compagnon d'étude*, m. *Condiſciple*, m.

FELLOW-SUBJECT (fĕl-ô-ſeub'-djĕkt), *ſ. Sujet du même prince*, m.

FELLOW-SUFFERER (fĕl-ô-ſeŭf'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ* [*Compagnon de diſgrace* ou *de ſouffrances*, m.

R. Fellow *eſt auſſi un terme de mépris, comme quand on dit*. What fellow is that, *Quel drôle ou Quel poliſſon eſt-ce là?* What ails the fellow? *Quelle mouche a piqué ce fot?* Meddle with your fellows, *Allez avec vos égaux*. A young fellow, *Un jeune écolier*. An old fellow, *Un vieux renard, un vieux barbon*. A forry fellow, *Un pauvre homme, un homme qui n'eſt pas diſtingué*. A baſe fellow, *Un infame, un lâche*. A ſaucy fellow, *Un impudent, un inſolent, un effronté*. A covetous fellow, *Un chiche, un taquin, un avare*. A wrangling fellow, *un querelleur, un chamailleur*. A naughty fellow, *Un méchant garnement*. A great he-fellow, *Un grand lambin*.

FELLOW-LIKE (fĕl'-ô-lâïke), *or* FELLOWLY (fĕl'-ô-le), *adv.* [on equal terms] *Sur le même pied*.

FELLY (fĕl'-é), *adv.* [cruelly, ſavagely] *Cruellement, avec barbarie*. Felly-minded, *Cruel, ſanguinaire*.

FELLY, *ſ.* See FELLOE.

FELO-DE-SE (fī-lô dī-ī'), *ſ.* [a law-term: ſelf-murderer] *Meurtrier de ſoi même*, m. *ſuicide*, m.

FELON (fĕl'-eŭne), *ſ.* [one who has committed a capital crime] *Fujette coupable d'un crime digne de mort*, m.

FELON [a whitlow] *Panaris*, m. *paronychie*, f. u'cère qui vient à la racine des ongles.

FELON-WORT, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. NIGHTSHADE.

FELON, *adj.* [cruel, inhuman] *Cruel, traître, inhumain*.

FELONIOUS (fi-lô'-nĭ-eŭs), *adj.* [wicked, traiterous, perfidious] *Méchant, traître, perfide, félon*.

FELONIOUSLY (fi-lô' nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a felonious way] *En traître, perfidement*.

FELONY (fĕl'-eŭn-é), *ſ.* [a capital crime] *Félonie*, f. *crime capital, crime de mort*.

FELT (felte), *part. adj. of* To feel, *Senti, reſenti, touché, tâté*. Not to be felt, *Impalpable*.

FELT, *ſ.* [a cloth made of wool united without weaving] *Feutre*, m. *bourre*, f. *étoffe non tiſſue qui ſe fait en foulant le poil ou la laine dont elle eſt compoſée: ſignifie auſſi un chapeau de laine*. Felt-maker, *Chapelier*, m. qui ne fait que des chapeaux de laine.

Felt-cloth, *ſ.* [among Hatters; whereupon the capades are placed] *Feutrure*, f. To put the felt upon the block [among Hatters] *Dreſſer le feutre*.

Felts [made uſe of in paper-making] *Feutres*, ou *flottres*, m. pl.

To FELT, *v. a.* [to unite without weaving] *Feutrer*.

FELTRI, *ſ.* [a town of Italy, in the Trevigiano; lat. 46°-3' N. lon. 11°-55' E.] *Feltri*, m.

FELUCCA (fi-leŭk'-ă), *ſ.* [a ſmall open boat with ſix oars] *Felouque*, f.

FEMALE (fi'-méle), *ſ.* and *adj. Femelle*, f. *féminin*. The male and female, *Le mâle & la femelle*. The female ſex, *Le ſexe féminin*.

FEME COVERT, *ſ.* [a married woman] *Une femme mariée; femme en puiſſance de mari*.

FEME-SOLE, *ſ.* [an unmarried woman] *Femme libre, qui n'eſt pas mariée*.

FEMINALITY (fĕm'-ĭ n l'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [female nature] *Nature ou qualité féminine*.

FEMININE (fĕm'-i-nĭne), *adj.* [of the female kind; ſoft, effeminate, emaſculated] *Féminin; efféminé, tendre, délicat*. The feminine gender, *Le genre féminin*.

* Ninias was not a man of war at all, but altoge her feminine and ſubjected to eaſe and delicacy, *Ninias n'étoit point du tout un guerrier, mais un homme efféminé & adonné à une vie molle & voluptueuſe*.

FEMORAL (fĕm'-ô-răl), *adj.* [belonging to the thigh] *Qui appartient à la cuiſſe*.

FEM-OWL (fĕm -ăeul), *ſ.* [goat-ſucker, churn-owl; a beautiful bird, much like the cuckow] *Tette-chevre*, m. *Crapaud volant*, m. *chauche-branche*, m.

FEMUR (fĕ'-meŭr), *ſ.* [Anat. thigh-bone] *Fémur*, m.

FEN (fĕne), *ſ* [a marſh, moor, bog; a moiſt ground] *Marais*, m. *marécage*, m. *pays marécageux*, m. Fen-men, *Habitans d'un pays marécageux*, m.

FEN-BERRY (fĕn'-bĕr é), *ſ.* [a kind of black-berry] *Sorte de mûre*, f.

FENCE (fĕn'ce), *ſ.* [guard, ſecurity, defence] *Rempart*, m. *fûreté*, f. *défenſe*, f. *boulevard*, m *retranchement*, m. There's no fence againſt inundations and earthquakes, *Il n'y a point de défenſe contre les inondations & les tremblemens de terre*. A fence of pales, *Une paliſſade*. A coat of fence *or* mail, *Une cotte de mailles*

† There's no fence againſt a ſtail, *Le fléau n'eſt une arme contre laquelle on ne peut ſe défendre*.

*† There's no fence againſt ſlander, *Il n'y a point de rempart contre la médiſance*.

FENCE [the art of fencing] *L'eſcrime*, f.

FENCE [incloſure, hedge] *Cloture*, f. *haie*, f. *boucheture*, f. To pull down a fence, *Démolir*.

To FENCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe, to guard, to fortify, to defend] *Clorre de haies, enfermer, enclorre; munir, fortifier, retrancher, mettre à couvert, défendre, protéger; s'armer*.

To FENCE, *v. n.* [to practice the art of fencing] *Faire des armes; ſe tenir ſur ſes gardes, ſe défendre, s'eſcrimer, faire aſſaut*.

To fence genteelly, *Avoir les armes belles*.

FENCED (fĕn'ſ't), *part. adj Enclos, enfermé; fortifié, muni, retranché; défendu, protégé*.

FENCELESS (fĕn'ce'-lĕce), *adj.* [without incloſure] *Ouvert, ſans clôture*.

FENCE-MONTH (fĕn'ce-mŏn'tsh), *ſ.* [the month wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the foreſt] *Le mois où il eſt défendu de chaſſer dans la forêt, (depuis le 15 Juin, juſqu'au 15 Juillet)*.

FENCER (fĕn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who teaches the art of fencing, a fencing-maſter; one who fences] *Maître d'armes*, ou *maître en fait d'armes*, m. *celui qui apprend à faire des armes*, ou *qui fait des armes, qui tire des armes*; *gladiateur*, m. chez les anciens Romains.

FENCIBLE (fĕn'-ci-bl'), *adj.* [capable of defence] *Capable de défenſe*.

FENCING (fĕn'-cin'gne), *ſ. L'action d'enclorre; de retrancher; de fortifier; de protéger; eſcrime*, m. *l'art de faire des armes*.

FENCING-GLOVES (fĕn'-cin'gne-gl[illegible]'z), *ſ.* [having the back ſtuffed] *Gants bourrés*, m. pl.

FENCING-MASTER (fĕn'-cin'gne-maſteŭr), *ſ.* [one who teaches the uſe of weapons] *Maître en fait d'armes, maître d'eſcrime*.

FENCING-SCHOOL (fĕn'-cin'gne-ſkoūle), *ſ.* [a place in which the uſe of weapons is taught] *Salle d'armes*, f. *ſalle d'eſcrime*, f.

To FEND (fĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep off, to ſhut out] *Parer, détourner, écarter*. To fend the bitter cold, *Se parer d'un froid rigoureux*.

To FEND and prove, *Raiſonner*. Fending and proving, *Raiſonnant*, m.

FENDER (fĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [an iron-plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward on the floor] *Garde-feu*, m. *machine de fer qu'on met devant le feu pour empêcher les charbons de tomber ſur le plancher*; *garde-cendres*, m. *cendrier*, m.

Fenders of junk or old cables [in ſea-language] *Cuirets de défenſe* ou *défenſes*, f. pl. Fender-bolt, *Cheville à tête ronde*, ou *à bouton*, f.

FENDUE EN PAL, *adj.* [is ſaid of a croſs cloven down] *Fendue en pal*, f.

FENERATION (fĕn ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [uſury] *Uſure*, f.

FENESTRA (fĭ-nĕs'-tră), *ſ.* [Anat. a hole or aperture in the inner ear] *Fenêtre*, f.

FENNEL (fĕn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [Bot Fœniculum; a med. plant of ſtrong ſcent] *Fenouil*, m. Sweet fennel, V. FINOCHIA. Fennel-flower *or* Devil in a buſh, V. NIGELLA. Fennel-giant, V. FERULA. Hog's Fennel *or* Sulphur-wort, V. PEUCEDANUM. Sea-fennel, V. SAMPHIRE.

FENNEL-APPLE [a ſort of apple] *Fenouillette*, f *fenouillet*, m.

FENNISH (fĕn'-ĭche), *or* FENNY (fĕn'-é), *adj.* [marſhy, inhabiting the marſh] *Marécageux; habitant des marais*.

FENUGREEK (fĕn'-ĭoŭ-grik), *ſ.* [Bot. fœnum græcum; a medicinal plant] *Fenugrec*, ou *Senegré*. m

FEOD (fieud), *ſ.* [fee, tenure] *Un fief*.

FEODAL (fi u -d-l), *adj.* [held from another] *Féodal, fieffal, cenſuel*.

FEODARY (fiou'-dă-ré), *ſ.* [vaſſal] *Feudataire*. m *vaſſal*, m. *fieff-taire*, m.

To FEOFF (fĕf), -ING, -EO, *v. a.* [a law-term; to put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt] *Donner l'inveſtiture, mettre en poſſeſſion, fieffer, donner ce fief*.

FEOFFEE (fĕf'-ī), *ſ.* [one put in poſſeſſion] *Donataire*, m *qui a reçu une donation pour lui & ſes héritiers, poſſeſſeur*, m.

FEOFFEE in truſt, *Fidéicommiſſaire*, m.

FEOFFER (fĕf'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who gives

poſſeſſion] *Celui qui met en poſſeſſion*; ou *qui fait une donation*; *donateur*, m.

FEOFFMENT (fĕf'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [in Law; any gift or grant of fee-ſimple] *Donation*, *f. inféodation*, f. *aſſéagement*, m.

Feoffment in truſt, *Fidéicommis*, m. terme de Droit.

FER DE FOURCHETTE, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; a croſs with a forked iron at each end] *Croix à fer de fourchette*, f.

Fer de moulin, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; the iron-ink, which ſuſtains the moving mill-ſtone] *Fer de moulin*, m.

FERACITY (fi-răs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [fruitfulneſs] *Fertilité*, f. *fécondité*, f.

FERACIOUS (fĭ-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [fruitful] *Fécond.*

FERAL (fī'-răl), *adj.* V. Funeral.

FERCULUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a houſehold-god] *Fercŭlus*, m.

FERETRIUS and Fulminator, *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Feretrius & Fulminator*, m.

FERIA (fi'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a term of the church of Rome; any day of the week between Sunday and Saturday] *Férie*, f.

FERIAL (fi'-rĭ-ăl), *adj. De férie, férial.*

FERIATION (fi-rĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of keeping holiday] *Férie*, f. *vacations*, f. pl.

FERINE (fi'-răĭne), *adj.* [wild, ſavage] *Féroce, ſauvage, farouche, * férin.*

FERINENESS (fi-răĭne'-nĕce), *and* Ferity (fĕr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [cruelty, wildneſs] *Cruauté*, f. *barbarie*, f. *férocité*, f. *humeur ſauvage* ou *farouche*, f.

FERMAGNAGH, *ſ.* [a county of Ireland in the province of Ulſter] *Fermanac*, m.

FERMENT (fĕr-mĕn't'), *ſ.* [that which cauſes inteſtine motion; *or* the act of fermenting *Ferment*, m. *fermentation*, f. *levain*, m.

To Ferment, *v. a.* and *n.* [to exalt by inteſtine motion of parts; to have parts put into inteſtine motion] *Mettre en fermentation*; *fermenter.*

FERMENTABLE (fĕr-mĕn't'-ă-bl'), *adj. Capable de fermentation.*

FERMENTAL (fĕr-mĕn't'-ăl), *and* Fermentative (fĕr-mĕn'-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* [cauſing fermentation] *Qui cauſe une fermentation, fermentatif.*

FERMENTATION (fĕr-mĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſlow inteſtine motion of parts] *Fermentation*, f. A fermentation of the blood, *Fermentation du ſang.*

* The whole kingdom was in a great fermentation, *Tout le royaume étoit dans une grande fermentation.*

FERMENTED (fĕr-mĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Fermenté.*

FERMENTING (fĕr-mĕn'-tĭn'gne), *adj. Fermentatif.*

Fermenting-trough [in the making of paper] *Pourriſſoir*, m.

FERN (fĕrn), *ſ.* [a plant] *Fougère*, f. Sweet fern, *Fougère muſquée*, f. *cerfeuil muſqué*, m. Fern-plot, *Fougeraie*, f.

FERNAMBUC, *ſ.* [Brazil-wood] *Bois de Fernamboue*, f.

FERNANDO DA NORONKA, *ſ.* [an Iſland near the coaſt of Brazil, belonging to the Portugueſe] *Iſle de Jean Fernando* ou *Fernandez*, f.

FERNY (fĕrn'-é), *adj.* [overgrown with fern] *Plein*, ou *couvert de fougère.* A ferny ground, *Un lieu couvert de fougère, une fougeraie*, f.

FEROCIOUS (fĭ-rô'-cheŭce), *adj.* [ſavage, fierce] *Féroce, ſauvage, farouche, cruel.*

FEROCITY (fi-rŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſavageneſs, fierceneſs] *Férocité*, f. *cruauté*, f. *naturel féroce*, m.

FERONIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a Goddeſs of Woods] *Féronie*, f.

FERRANDINE, *ſ.* [a light ſtuff of wool and ſilk] *Surail*, m. *ferrandine*, f.

FERRARA, *ſ.* [a large, handſome and famous town of Italy cap. of the Farrareſe; lat. 44°-34' N. lon. 11°-41'] *Ferrare*, m.

FERREOUS (fĕr'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [of iron] *De fer.*

FERRET (fĕr'-ĭte), [a kind of weazel] *Furet*, m.

Ferret [a kind of ribbon] *Fleuret*, m. ſorte de ruban *ou* de paſſement qui eſt entre le ruban de fil & le ruban de ſoie.

Ferret [in glaſs making; the iron-rod uſed to try the melted metal] *Féret*, m.

* To Ferret, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſearch, as the ferret does] *Fureter*; *chercher partout avec ſoin, comme un furet.* A traitor whoſe curſed eyes ferret about in every corner to ſee whether there's any thing to pilfer, *Un traître dont les yeux maudits furetent de tous côtés pour voir s'il n'y a rien à voler.*

FERRETE o'Espagne, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſort of ſtones of the colour of ruſty iron] *Ferret d'Eſpagne*, m. *ſorte d'hématite.*

FERRETED (fĕr-ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* [from To Ferret] *Fureté, moleſté, tourmenté, chagriné.*

* Ferreter (fĕr'-ĭt-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſearcher] *Fureteur*, m.

FERRETTO, *ſ.* [in the glaſs-trade; a ſubſtance to colour glaſs] *Frite*, f.

FERRIAGE (fĕr'-ĭ-édge), *ſ.* [the fare paid at a ferry] *Paſſage*, m. ce qu'on donne pour paſſer une rivière dans un bac.

FERRO, *or* Hiero, *ſ.* [the moſt Weſtern of the Canary Iſlands; lat. 27°-47' N. lon. 17°-46' W. from the moſt Occid. part] *Ile de Fer*, f.

FERRO, Farn, or Feroe islands, *ſ.* [a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the North Ocean] *Fero* ou *Farre*, m.

FERRUGINOUS (fĕr-rĭou'-djĭn-eŭce), *adj.* [partaking of the particles and qualities of iron] *Ferrugineux.*

FERRULE (fĕr'-ŭl), *ſ.* [an iron-ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking] *Cercle de fer*, m. *virole*, m.

FERRY (fĕr'-é), *ſ.* [the paſſage over which the ferry-boat paſſes] *L'endroit où l'on paſſe l'eau dans un bac*; *paſſage d'eau*, m.

To Ferry, -ing, -en, *v. a.* and *n.* [to carry or to paſs over in a boat] *Paſſer dans un bac*; *paſſer le bac.*

FERRYBOAT (fĕr'-é-bôte), *ſ. Le bac dans lequel on paſſe l'eau*; *flette*, f. *ponton*, m. A ſmall ferryboat, *Un bachot.* * Charon's ferry, *La barque à Caron, la fatale barque.*

FERRYMAN (fĕr'-é-măné), *ſ.* [one who keeps a ferry] *Le batelier, qui paſſe les gens dans un bac*, † *le paſſeux.*

FERTILE (fĕr'-tĭl), *adj.* [fruitful, fecund] *Fertile, abondant, fécond.* The earth is fertile of all kind of grain, *La terre eſt féconde en toute ſorte de grains.*

FERTILENESS (fĕr'-tĭl-nĕce), *and* Fertility (fĕr'-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [fruitfulneſs, fecundity] *Fertilité*, f. *fécondité*, f. *abondance*, f.

To FERTILITATE (fĕr'-tĭl-ĭ-téte), and To Fertilize (fĕr'-tĭl-ăĭze), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make fruitful] *Fertiliſer, rendre fertile, féconder.* Rain-water carries along with it a ſort of terreſtrial matter that fertilizes the land, *Les pluies entraînent avec elles une ſorte de limon qui fertiliſe les terres.*

FERTILY (fĕr'-tĭl-é), *properly* Fertilely (fĕr'-tĭl-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [fruitfully], plenteouſly] *Fertilement, abondamment.*

FERVENCY (fĕr'-vĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [heat of mind, ardour, zeal] *Ferveur*, f. *ardeur*, f. *zèle*, m. *feu*, m. When you pray, let it be with fervency, *Quand vous prierez, que ce ſoit avec ferveur.* V. Warmth.

FERVENT (fĕr'-vĕn'te), *adj.* [hot, boiling, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal] *Ardent, chaud*; *emporté, violent, fervent.* A fervent blood, *Un ſang ardent.* A fervent temper, *Un tempérament violent.* A fervent prayer, *Une prière fervente.* V. Fiery.

FERVENTLY (fĕr'-vĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with fervency] *Avec ferveur, ardemment, avec zèle, avec feu.*

FERVID (fĕr'-vĭd), *adj.* [hot, vehement] *Chaud, ardent, véhément, violent.* V Fiery.

FERVIDITY (fĕr-vid'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. Fervency.

FERVIDNESS (fĕr'-vĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Fervency.

FERULA (fĕr'-ïoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Bot. fennel-giant, ferulago, a medicinal plant] *Férule*, f.

Ferula, *ſ.* [a rod, an inſtrument for correction] *Férule*, f.

Ferulæ, *ſ. pl.* [among Surgeons; ſplinters] *éclisſes*, f.

To FERULE (fĕr'-ïoŭle), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to chaſtiſe with the ferula] *Châtier avec la férule.*

FERVOUR (fĕr'-veŭr), *ſ.* [heat, warmth; ardour, zeal] *Ferveur*, f. *chaleur*, f. *feu*, m. *ardeur*, f. *zèle*, m.

FESCENNINE, *adj.* [Antiq. ſaid of coarſe ſatirical verſes] *Fescennins.*

FESCUE (fĕs'-kïoŭ), *ſ.* [a ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters] *Touche*, f.

FESSE, *ſ.* [a term of Heraldry] *Face*, f.

FESSONIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a Goddeſs of wearied perſons] *Feſſonie*, f.

FESSY, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Faſcé.*

To FESTER (fĕs-teŭr), *v. n.* [to corrupt, to grow virulent] *Se corrompre, ſe former en apoſtême*; *apoſtumer, ſuppurer, aboutir.*

FESTERING (fĕs'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Suppuration*, f.

FESTINATE (fĕs'-tĭ néte), *adj.* [haſty, hurried] *Preſſé, précipité, prompt.*

FESTINATELY (fĕs'-tĭ-nète-lé), *adv.* [haſtily, ſpeedily] *A la hâte, en hâte, avec hâte*; *promptement, en diligence.*

FESTINATION (fĕs-tĭ-né-'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [haſte, hurry] *Hâte*, f. *précipitation*, f.

FESTING-PENNY (tes'-tĭn'gne-pĕn-é), *ſ.* [earneſt given to ſervants when hired] *Denier à Dieu*, m.

FESTIVAL (fĕs'-tĭ-văl), *adj.* [pertaining to feaſts, joyous] *De fête.*

FESTIVAL (fĕs'-tĭ-văl), *ſ.* [time or day of feaſt, anniverſary-day] *Fête*, f. *jour de fête*, m. A high feſtival, *Un bon jour.*

FESTIVE (fĕs'-tĭv), *adj.* [joyous, gay, befitting a feaſt] *Joyeux, gai, enjoué, tel qu'il convient à une fête.*

FESTIVITY (fĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [feſtival; gaiety, joyfulneſs] *Fête*, f. *temps de réjouiſſance*, m. *réjouiſſance*, f. *alégreſſe*, f. *gaîté*, f. *enjouement*, m.

FESTOON (fĕs-toŭn'), *ſ.* [Archit. an ornament in form of a garland of flowers] *Feſton*, m.

FESTUCA Avenacea, *ſ.* [a ſort of gramen; feſcue-graſs, great wild oat-graſs] *Fétu* ou *Fétuque*, m. *droue*, f. *ſeigle bâtard*, m.

FESTUCINE (fĕs'-ïoŭ-săĭne), *adj.* [ſtraw-colour] *Couleur de paille.*

FET (fĕte), *ſ. Partie*, f. *portion*, f.

To Fet, in Jeremiah. V. To Fetch.

FETCH (fĕtche), [a ſtratagem, a trick] *Stratagême*, m. *fineſſe*, f. *ſubtilité*, f. *tour d'adreſſe*, m. *intrigue*, f. *menée*, f. *art fice*, m. *ruſe*, f. *biaiſement*, m. * *couleur*, f. *prétexte*, m. 'Tis a fetch of wit, *C'eſt un tour d'eſprit, c'eſt une ſubtilité.* His fetch is to flatter, *Toute ſa ruſe conſiſte à flatter.* A deep fetch, *Une intrigue réfléchie, profonde.*

To Fetch, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to go and bring] *Aller querir*, ou *chercher*; *faire venir, apporter.* Fetch victuals for this people, *Allez querir à manger pour ces gens-ci.* V. To Bring.

To Fetch [to perform] *Faire, exécuter, prendre.* To fetch a walk, *Faire une promenade.* To fetch a compaſs or circuit, *Faire un tour, prendre un détour.* To fetch one's breath,

breath, *Prendre haleine, reſpirer, aſpirer.* To fetch a leap, *Faire un ſaut.* To fetch a ſigh, *Pouſſer un ſoupir, ſoupirer.* To fetch a blow, *Porter un coup.*

To FETCH [to produce, to obtain] *Produire, procurer, obtenir, gagner.*

To FETCH [to obtain, as its price] *Avoir ſon prix.* My manuſcript will fetch me money, *Mon manuſcrit aura ſon prix, j'aurai de l'argent pour mon manuſcrit.*

To FETCH AWAY, *Emmener, emporter.*

To FETCH DOWN, *Faire deſcendre, amener,* ou *apporter en bas*; au figuré, *acculer, rabattre, abattre, humilier.*

To FETCH IN *or* WITHIN, *Faire entrer.*

To FETCH OFF, *ôter, tirer, arracher, enlever.* Fetch off the filth, *Ôtez la ſaleté.* You muſt fetch him off from this place, *Il faut que vous le tiriez de cette place.* Death fetches off men very often in the midſt of their jollity, *La mort nous arrache ſouvent du ſein des plaiſirs, nous enleve au ſein des plaiſirs.*

* To fetch one off of his opinion, *Faire changer de ſentiment à quelqu'un.*

To FETCH OVER, *Tromper, duper, attraper, affiner.*

To FETCH OUT, *Faire ſortir, faire venir.* To fetch out the colours, *Faire ſortir les couleurs.*

To FETCH UP, *Atteindre, rattraper.* I can fetch up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe, *J'attendrai, ou je rattraperai la tortue quand je voudrai.*

To FETCH [in Sea-language] Ex.

To fetch away (ſpeaking of a maſt), *Jouer dans ſon étambrai.* To fetch away (ſpeaking of a caſk, box, &c.) *Aller au Roulis.* To fetch the pump (to prime it), *Engréner la pompe, l'amorcer.*

FETCHED (fĕtch't), *part. adj. Qu'on eſt allé querir*; *amené, apporté.* Too far fetched, ‖ *Collet monté, guindé, trop recherché.*

FETCHER (fĕtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that fetches] *Celui qui va chercher.*

FETFA, *ſ.* [in Turkey; ſentence of the Muſti] *Fetfa*, m. *lettre de cachet*, f.

FETID (fĕt'-ĭd), *adj.* [ſtinking, rancid] *Puant, qui ſent mauvais, fétide.*

FETIDNESS (fĕt'-ĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [a ſtink, fetor] *Puanteur*, f. *odeur fétide.*

FETLOCK (fĕt'-lŏk), *ſ.* [a tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern-joint of many horſes] *Fanon*, m.

FETOR *or* FŒTOR (fī'-tŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtench, a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell] *Puanteur*, f. *odeur forte & déſagréable.*

To FETTER (fĕt'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind, to enchain, to ſhackle, to tie] *Mettre dans les fers, enchaîner.*

FETTERED (fĕt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Mis dans les fers, enchaîné, chargé de fers.*

FETTERS (fĕt'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [chains for the feet, ſtocks] *Fers que l'on met aux pieds*, m. pl. ‡ *ceps*, m. pl. au figuré, *eſclavage*, m. He broke your fetters, *Il briſa vos fers: il vous tira d'eſclavage.*

FETTERS for horſes, *Entraves*, f.

To FETTLE (fĕt'-tl'), *v. n.* [to trifle] *s'occuper à des bagatelles.*

FETU, *ſ.* [a ſmall kingdom of Africa on the coaſt of Guinea] *Fetu*, m.

FETUS (fī'-teŭce), *ſ.* V. FŒTUS.

FEUD (fioude), *ſ.* [quarrel, contention, oppoſition, war] *Querelle*, f. *diſcorde*, f. *déſunion*, f. *inimitié*, f. *guerre civile*, f. *haine domeſtique*, f. *diſſention*, f. To create feuds in a ſtate, *Semer la diſcorde dans un état, y exciter des guerres civiles.*

FEUD, FIEF, FEE, V. FEOD.

FEUDAL (fiou'-dăl), *adj.* V. FEODAL.

FEUDATORY (fiou'-dă-teŭr-é), V. FEODARY.

FEUD-SOTE, *La récompenſe qu'on donne à ceux qui s'engagent dans une querelle de famille.*

FEU DE JOIE, *ſ.* [military art; running fire] *Feu roulant*, m.

FEVER (fī'-veŭr), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated] *Fièvre*, f. A violent or burning fever, *Fièvre chaude, fièvre ardente.* Intermitting fever, *Fièvre intermittente.* To be in a fever, *Avoir la fièvre.* This fever has been very rife this year, *I a beaucoup couru de ces fievres cette année.* To recover from a fever, *Sortir de fièvre.* He has got rid of his fever, *La fièvre l'a quitté.* His fever is returned, *La fièvre l'a repris.*

To FEVER, *v. a. Donner la fièvre à quelqu'un.*

FEVERET (fī'-veŭr ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſlight fever] *Petite fièvre, fievrette*, f.

FEVERFEW (fī'-veŭr-fioŭ). *ſ.* [Bot. Matricaria, feather-few; a medicinal plant] *Matricaire*, f.

FEVERISH (fī'-veŭr-ĭche), *or* FEVEROUS (fī'-veŭr eŭce), *adj.* [troubled with a fever; producing fevers; having the nature of a fever] *Fébricitant; fievreux, qui cauſe la fievre; accompagné de fièvre.* A feveriſh diſtemper, *Une maladie accompagnée de fievre.*

FEVERISH [uncertain, inconſtant] *Inconſtant* Our feveriſh will, *Notre volonté inconſtante.*

FEVERISHNESS (fī'-veŭr-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [a hectick complaint] *Indiſpoſition fievreuſe.*

FEVER-ROOT (fī'-veŭr-roŭte), *ſ.* [Bot. falſe ipecacuanha] *Ipécacuanha blanc*, ou *faux Ipécacuanha*, m.

FEVER-WEED (fī'-veŭr-oŭīd), V. ERYNGO.

FEVERY (fī'-veŭr-é), *adj.* [diſeaſed with a fever] *Fébricitant, Qui a la fièvre.*

FEUILLAGE (feŭl'-ĭ-éje), *ſ* [foliage, or branched work, a row of leaves] *Feuillage*, m.

FEUILLEMORTE (feŭl'-e-mŏrte), *and corruptly* FILEMOT (fīl'-ĭ-mŏte), *ſ* [a colour of a faded leaf, a yellow-brown colour] *Feuille-morte*, f.

FEW (fioŭ), *pron adj.* [not many] *Peu.* In few words, *En peu de mots, en abrégé, brièvement.*

FEW, ſubſtantively uſed, *Peu*, m. *petit nombre.* For the gain of a few, *Pour le profit du petit nombre.*

FEWEL (fioŭ'-ĕl), V. FUEL.

FEWER (fioŭeŭr), *the compar. of* Few, *adj. pron. Moins.* Men have fewer or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they converſe with afford greater or leſs variety, *Les hommes reçoivent plus ou moins d'idées ſimples du dehors, ſelon que les objets qui les environnent ont plus ou moins de variété.*

FEWMETS *or* FUMETS (fioŭm'-ĕts), *ſ. pl.* [the dung of deer] *Fumées*, f. *plateaux*, m *fiente de bête fauve*, f. *fumées* ou *fientes des cerfs ou biches*, f. pl. appelées auſſi *bouzarts* au printemps, m. pl. *plateaux* en été, m. pl. *noyées* en automne, f. pl & *torches* en hiver, f. pl.

FEWNESS (fioŭ'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmallneſs of number, paucity; paucity of words, brevity] *Petit nombre, peu*, m *peu de paroles, brièveté*, f. *laconiſme*, m. Speak fewneſs and truth, *Parlez peu & dites la vérité.*

To FEY (fĕ), *v. a.* [to cleanſe a ditch from mud] *Nettoyer, ôter l'ordure* ou *la bourbe d'un foſſé.*

FEZ, *ſ.* [the capital of Fez in Africa; lat. 33°-40' N. lon. 5°-5' W.] *Fez*, m.

FIANTS, *ſ. pl.* [the dung of a fox *or* badger] *Fiente* de renard ou de blaireau, f. pl.

FIASCONE, *ſ.* [a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church; lat. 42°-34' N. long. 12°-13' E.] *Fiaſcone*, m.

FIATOLA, *ſ.* [ſtromateus, a ſea-fiſh, very common in Italy] *Fiatole*, m.

FIB (fĭb), *ſ.* [a lie, a falſehood] *Menſonge*, m. *fauſſeté*, f. † *bourde*, f. † *craquerie*, f. *conte*, m.

To FIB, *v. n.* [to lie] *Mentir, dire un menſonge* † *bourder.*

FIBBER (fĭb'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a teller of fibs] *Menteur, menteuſe.* † *bourdeur*, m. † *craqueur*, m. † *craqueuſe*, f.

FIBRE (fāī'-beŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall thread of vegetable *or* animal ſubſtances] *Fibre*, m. The nervous and fleſhy fibres, *Les fibres nerveuſes & charnues.*

FIBRIL (fāī'-brĭl), *ſ.* [a ſmall fibre] *Fibrille*, f. *petite fibre.*

FIBROUS (fāī'-breŭce), *adj.* [compoſed of fibres] *Fibreux; fibrinaire*, terme d'anatomie.

FIBULA (fĭb'-ioŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Anat. the outer and leſſer bone of the leg] *Péronné*, m.

FIBULA [in Surgery; ſewing up gaping wounds] *Suture*, f.

FICARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Scrophularia, ſmall celandine, pile-wort, fig-wort; a medicinal plant] *Scrophulaire*; f. *herbe du fiége*, f.

FICKLE (fĭc'-kl'), *adj.* [changeable, inconſtant] *Volage, changeant, variable, inconſtant, irréſolu, chancelant.*

¶ Fickle, *frivole*; inconſtant, *inconſtant*; unſteady, *léger, volage*; changeable, *changeant* (lynon.): The attachments of the *fickle* are ſlight; thoſe of the *inconſtant*, of ſhort duration; the *unſteady* are eager to purſue many things; the *changeable* are in conſtant ſearch of different ones. Men are commonly more *fickle* and *inconſtant* than women; but women are more *unſteady* and *changeable* than men: the firſt err through indifference; the laſt through love of novelty: conſequently it is a merit in men to perſevere, and in women to reſiſt.

FICKLENESS (fĭc'-kl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [inconſtancy] *Légére é*, f. *inconſtance*, f. *humeur changeante, humeur volage.*

FICKLY (fĭk'-lé), *adv.* [without ſtability] *D'une manière inconſtante, ſans ſtabilité.*

FICOIDES (fīc'-ŏ-ĭdze), *ſ.* [Bot. the name of ſeveral exotic plants, moſt from the Cape of Good Hope, as ice-plant, &c.] *Ficoïde*, m. N. B. This name is ſometimes given, but improperly, to the *opuntia* and *bananatree.*

FICOITES (fīc'-ŏī-tīz), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſort of foſſile] *Figue de mer* ou *poire de mer*, f. ou *marine*, f. N. B. Ces corps marins avant de devenir foſſiles ſe nomment *Ficoïdes.*

FICTILE (fĭk'-tĭl), *adj.* [made by the potter] *D'argile, fait de terre à potier.*

FICTION (fĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [falſehood, a feigned ſtory] *Fiction*, f. *fable*, f. *fauſſeté*, f. *hiſtoire controuvée, conte*, m. *invention*, f. V. FABLE.

Fiction of law, *Fiction de droit.*

FICTITIOUS (fĭk'-tĭch'-eŭce), *and* FICTITIOUS (fĭk'-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [feigned, fabulous] *Fictif, feint, fabuleux, forgé, controuvé, faux, en l'air*; *ficionnaire* (t. de Droit).

FICTITIOUSLY (fĭk-tĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [falſely, counterfeitly] *Fauſſement, d'une manière fabuleuſe.*

FICUS (fāī'-keŭce), *ſ.* [Bot.] V. FIG-TREE.

Ficus Indica (mangrove-tree, a large tree), *Figuier des Indes* ou *P. léguier*, m. Ficus Americana (meloccatus), *Figuier d'Amérique, grand figuier, figuier d'amandier*, m.

FICUS [in Surgery; a fleſhy excreſcence] *Verrue*, f. *fi*, m.

FID (fĭd), *ſ.* [a pointed inſtrument with which ſeamen unwiſt their cords] *Epiſſoir*, m. Fid-hammer, *Marteau à dents*, m. maſt-fid, *Clef des mâts de hune*, f.

FIDDLE (fĭd'-dl'), *ſ.* [a ſtringed inſtrument of muſic, a violin] *Violon*, m

To FIDDLE, *v. n.* [to play upon a fiddle] *Jouer du violon* He fiddles all the day long, *Il joue du violon depuis le matin juſqu'au ſoir.*

* To FIDDLE, *S'amuſer à des bagatelles, baguenauder, niaiſer.* A fiddling man, *Un homme qui s'amuſe à des bagatelles, un baguenaudier.* To be fiddling up and down, *Etre toujours en action & ne rien faire.*

† FIDDLE-FADDLE, *ſ.* and *adj.* [trifles; trifling] *Bagatelle*, f. *mâterie*, f. *fadaiſe*, f. *ſer-*

vette,

rette, f. *V coquelegrue*, f. *qui s'amuſe à des bagatelles.* With adam a ce it fiddle-taddle ot the ſame nature, *il a beaucoup de bagatelles du même genre.* She was a fiddle-taddle old woman, *C'étoit une vieille femme qui s'amuſoit à des bagatelles, qui jouoit comme un enfant.*

FIDDLER (fĭd'-leur), *ſ.* [one that plays upon a fiddle] *Un joueur de violon, un violon, un ménétrier.*

FIDDLESTICK (fĭd'-dl'-stĭk), *ſ.* [the bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the the ſtrings of a fiddle] *Archet*, m. au figure, *bagatelle*, f. *fadaiſe*, f. *rien*, m. *tarare*, in e j.

* †† I care not a fiddleſtick for it, *Je ne m'en ſoucie non plus que de rien.*

FIDDLE-STRING (fĭd'-dl'-ſtrĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the ſtring of a fiddle] *Corde de violon*, f.

A fiddle-ſtring maker (who ſpins the cat-guts), *Boyaudier*, m.

FIDDLING (fĭd-lĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A fiddling man, *Un baguenaudier, un homme qui s'amuſe à des bagatelles.* A fiddling buſineſs, *Une affaire de néant, une bagatelle ; frivole*, f. ou *mauvaiſe*, f. To be fiddling up and down, *aller & venir, être toujours en action, ne rien faire.*

FIDEI-COMMISSIONER (fĭ-dĕ-ï-ko-mĭſh'-eün-eür), *ſ.* [perſon truſted with a fidei-commiſſum] *Tiers-commiſſaire*, m

FIDEI-COMMISSUM (fĭ-dĕ-ï-kŏm'-ĭſs-eume, *ſ.* [an inheritance or legacy left in truſt with any one for the uſe of another] *Fidéi-commis*, m.

FIDE-JUSSION (fĭ-dï-djeŭ'-ſheün), *ſ.* [a Law-term; ſurety, ſecurity, bail] *Fide-juſſion*, f. *cautionnement*, m.

FIDE-JUSSOR (fĭ'-dï-djeŭs'-ſeür), *ſ.* [a Law-term; a ſurety, one that obliges himſelf in the ſame contract with a principal] *Fidé-juſſeur*, m. *répondant*, m. *caution*, f.

FIDELITY (fi-dĕl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [faithfulneſs, honeſty] *Fidélité*, f. *véracité*, f. V. LOYALTY.

† To FIDGE (fĭdj), *and* † To FIDGET (fĭdj'-ĭte), *v. n.* [to move nimbly and irregularly] *Frétiller, ſe démener, s'agiter, être toujours en mouvement.* To fit fidging, or fidgetting, *Se remuer ſur ſon ſiége.*

FIDIUS (fĭd'-ï-eüce), *ſ. m* [Mythol a God of treaties] *Fidius*, m.

FIDUCIAL (fi-diu'-ſhăl), *adj* [confident] *Aſſuré, plein de confiance ; fiducial* (in chemiſtry).

FIDUCIARY (fi-diou'-ſhï-a-ré), *ſ.* [truſtee] *Celui à qui l'on a confié un dépôt.*

FIDUCIARY, *adj.* V. FIDUCIAL.

FIEF (fîf), *ſ.* [a fee, mono.] *Fief*, m. Belonging to a fief, *Fieffal.*

FIELD (fîld), *ſ.* [a piece of ground for tillage; a meadow; a champaign, or champaign; the ground of battle: in Heraldry, the whole ſurface of an eſcutcheon] *Champ labourable*, m. *prairie*, f. *pré*, m. *campagne*; *champ de bataille.* A fruitful field, *Un champ fertile.* A field enamelled with flowers, *Une prairie émaillée de fleurs.* Fields mowed twice a year, *Guimaux*, m pl. The king went into the field, *Le roi entra en campagne.* The enemy remained maſters of the field, *Les ennemis demeurèrent maîtres du champ de bataille.*

* FIELD [a battle] *Bataille rangée, combat*, m. The fight was fought, *On en vint à une bataille rangée.*

* FIELD [ſpace, extent] *Carrière*, f *étendue*, f. *matière vaſte.* I ſhould enter upon a field too wide, if I ſhould diſplay all the advantages of peace, *Ce ſeroit une carrière, ou une matière trop vaſte, que de développer tous les avantages de la paix.*

FIELDS [a wide expanſe; a place] *Plaine*, f *plaine*, f. *campagne*, ſ. Lincoln's-Inn-fields, *La place de Lincoln's-Inn.* * The liquid fields, *La plaine liquide, la mer.*

FIELDS of ice [in ſea-language] *Bancs de glace*, m.

FIELD-BASIL (fîld'-bāz'-ĭl), *ſ* [Bot. Clinopodium; a ſweet ſcented plant] *Clinopodium*, m *baſilic ſauvage*, m.

FIELD-BED (fîld'-bĕd), *ſ. Un lit de gazon.*

FIELD-BED (a turn-up bed fit to be let up in tents), *Lit de camp*, m.

FIELD-DAY (fîld'-dé), *ſ.* [a the military act] *Exercice à feu*, m.

FIELDED (fîl'-dĕd), *adj.* [who has taken the field] *Qui eſt ſur le champ de bataille.*

FIELD-FARE (fîld fère), *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſort of thruſh] *Grive de genevrier*, f. *litorne*, f. *ſyeau de marte*, m. *chacha*, m.

FIELD-GATE (fîld'-gué'e), *ſ Barrière*, f.

FIELD-MARSHAL (fîld mar'-ſhăl), *ſ.* [a commander of an army in the field] *Feldmaréchal ; lieutenant-général.*

FIELD-MOUSE (fîld'-mă ũce), *ſ.* [a ſort of mouſe] *Mulot*, m. *ratte-rouſſe*, f. *ſouris des champs*, f. Great headed field-mouſe, *Surmulot*, m. *rat d'Hollande*, m.

FIELD-OFFICER (fîld-ŏf'-ï-ſe-eür), *ſ* [whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment] *Officier de l'Etat-major.*

FIELD-PIECE (fîld'-pîce), *ſ.* [a ſmall cannon uſed in battles] *Pièce de campagne*, f.

FIELD-SPIDER (fîld-ſpaï'-eür, [father-long-legs] *Araignée des champs*, f. *Faucheux*, m.

FIEND (fînd), *ſ.* [an enemy: any infernal being] *Ennemi ; une furie, un démon, un eſprit malin.*

FIERCE (fîrce), *adj.* [ſavage, vehement, violent, paſſionate] *Sauvage, féroce, farouche, cruel ; véhément, impétueux, violent, rude, furieux, brutal, exceſſif, tempétueux, emporté, fier, chaud, âpre, bouillant.* A fierce lion, tyger, lion, tight, man, &c. *Un lion féroce ; un tyran cruel ; un vent impetueux ; une fantaiſie colère ; un rude combat ; un homme brutal, violent, emporté.*

FIERCELY (fîrce'-lé), *adv.* [violently furiouſly] *Furieuſement, avec fureur, avec violence, avec emportement, courageuſement, chaudement ; cruellement.*

FIERCENESS (fîrce'-nĕce), *ſ.* [fiercity. fury, violence] *Férocité*, f. *fureur*, f. *violence*, f. Labor his pride and brutal fierceneſs, *J'abhorre ſon orgueil & ſa brutale férocité.* [houghtineſs] *Fierté*, f.

FIERI FACIAS (fâï'-ï-ri'-ſé'-ſhe-eüce), *ſ.* [in Law; a ſort of judicial writ addreſſed to the ſheriff] *Arrêt ſur requête*, m.

FIERINESS (fâï'-eür-ï-nĕce), *ſ* [heat, acrimony, hot qualities; heat of temper] *Chaleur, ſi vacuité*, f. *fougue, ſi ardeur, ſi emportement*, m.

FIERY (fâï'-ĕr-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of fire, hot like fire; vehement, paſſionate, fierce] *De feu ; igneé, enflammé, ardent ; au figure, violent, emporté, échauffé, ardent, fougueux, couillant.* A fiery guſt, Guſt e ou *accès de feu.* Fiery meteors, *Météores ignées.* Fiery exhalations or vapours (in coal-mines), *Feu brisſou ou terreux*, m *feu ſauvage*, m. The fiery bulls, *Les taureaux ardents.*

* You know the fiery quality of the Duke, *Vous connoiſſez l'humeur violente du Duc.* A fiery courſer, *Un courſier fougueux.*

† A fiery red face, *Un viſage rouge, une rouge trogne, une trogne enluminée.*

¶ Fiery, *de feu, violent ; fervid, chaud ; flaming, enflammé ; fervent ; ardent, ardent* (ſynon.): The three firſt imply a great degree of heat and violence; the two laſt, of earneſtneſs; as, *fiery* perſecution; *fervid* zeal; *flaming* love; *fervent* prayers; *ardent* wiſhes The loud and *fervent* diſputes among Chriſtians in the laſt centuries have had few if any ill conſequences with regard to our Engliſh church, whoſe moſt *ardent* well-wiſhers now perceive it has been ever more endangered by the mine than the battery. The *fiery* zeal and daring attacks of the Romaniſts only called forth on our parts a calm and ſteady oppoſition.

FIFE (fâïfe), *ſ.* [a ſort of military wind-inſtrument, a pipe blown to the drum] *Fifre*, m. *ſirgot*, m. The ear-piercing fife, *Le fifre au ſon aigu & perçant.*

FIFESHIRE (fâïfe'-ſhère), *ſ.* [a county of Scotland] *Fife*, m.

FIFTEEN (fîf'-tîne), *adj.* [five and ten] *Quinze.*

FIFTEENTH (fîf'-tîn'tsh), *adj. Quinzième.*

A FIFTEENTH, *ſ.* [the fifteenth part of a ſum] *Le quinzième denier ; un quinzième.*

FIFTH (fîfsh), *adj.* and *ſ. Cinquième*, m. *la cinquième partie ; quinte*, f. en Muſique.

FIFTHLY (fîfsh'-lé), *adv. Cinquièmement.*

FIFTIETH (fîf'-tï-ĕtsh), *adj.* and *ſ. Cinquantième*, m. *La cinquantième partie.*

FIFTY (fîf'-té), *adj.* [five tens] *Cinquante.* Fifty men, *Cinquante hommes.*

FIG (fĭg), *ſ.* [a ſort of fruit] *Figue*, f. Fig-tree, *Figuier*, m. Wild fig-tree [caprificus, a tree of Greece; its fruit never ripens, but ſerves for the caprification of the domeſtic fig-trees *Caprifiguier*, m. ou *figuier ſauvage*, m. Wild figs (growing in Greece) *Cratrites*, ou *figues d'hiver*, f. pl. *ornites* ou *figues printanières*, f. pl. *fornites*, ou *figues d'automne*, f. pl.

Fig-Banana [Fig-tree of Adam] *Figuier d'Adam, plane, figuier, bananier*, m.

*† FIG, *Bagatelle*, f. *fétu*, m. *rien*, m terme de mépris. I don't care a fig for him, *Je ne me ſoucie de lui non plus que d'un fétu : je me moque de lui.*

FIG [a diſeaſe in horſes] *Tic*, m. A horſe that has got the fig, *Un cheval qui a le tic.*

FIG [a very ſmall inſect, of the bigneſs of the head of a pin] *Taux puceron*, m. *Pſylle*, m.

† To FIG, *v. n.* [to put ſomething uſeleſs in one's head] *Mettre quelque choſe en tête à quelqu'un, l'intriguer par des contes*, ou *des fadaises, faire la figue à quelqu'un.*

To FIG up and down, *v. n. Rôder, aller & venir, ſe donner beaucoup de mouvement ſans rien faire.*

FIGARY. V. VIGARY.

FIG-MARYGOLD (fĭg-mé'-rï'-gôld), *ſ.* [Bot. Meſembry anthemum] *Souci-figue*, ou *figuier d'Inde*, m.

FIGHT (fâïte), and FIGHTING (fâï'-tĭngne), *ſ.* battle, combat, duel] *Combat*, m, *bataille*, f. *mêlée*, f. *action*, f. *duel*, m. *combat ſingulier, affaire*, f. *bataille*, f. To make or to maintain a running fight, *Se battre en retraite ; ſoutenir chaſſe* (t. de Marine).

Sea-fight, *Combat naval.* Land-fight. *Combat ſur terre, bataille*, f. Cock-fight, *Combat de coq.* V. BATTLE.

To FIGHT (fâïte), -ING, fought (fâte), I FOUGHT, *v. n.* and *a* [to contend in battle, to war; to combat] *Se battre, combattre, faire la guerre.* We have been fighting all the day long, *Nous avons combattu toute la journée.* To fight the enemy, *Combattre l'ennemi.* To fight a duel, *Se battre en duel.* To fight a battle, *Livrer bataille.* To fight without giving or taking quarter, † *Se battre à dépêche compagnon.* To fight one another, † *Se harpigner, s'étocader.*

† Fight dog, fight bear, *Qui s'le battent s'ils veulent, je ne m'en mets guère en peine.*

To FIGHT, *v. a. Soutenir par la force des armes, combattre pour*, au propre & au figuré. He fights the cauſe of liberty, *Il combat pour la cauſe de la liberté.* To fight one's way to the crown, *Se faire jour au trône par la voie des armes.*

To FIGHT it out, *Se battre à outrance*; ou bien *vider un différend par le combat.*

FIGHTER (fâï'-teür), *ſ.* [warrior, duelliſt; hector] *Guerrier*, m. *combattant*, m. *homme de guerre*, m. *ſoldat*, m. *qui aime à ſe battre ; ferrailleur*, m. *bretteur*, m. *batteur de gens*, m. *batteur de pavé*, m. I am no fighter, *Je ne ſuis pas guerrier.* He is a great fighter, *C'eſt un homme qui aime à ſe battre, c'eſt un grand ferrailleur.*

FIGHTING (fâï'-tĭn'gne), *part adj.* [qualified for war] *Guerrier*; ou bien, *de bataille, propre pour*

pour un combat. A hundred thousand fighting men, *Cent mille combattans.* In fighting fields, *Au champ de bataille.* A fighting-fellow, *Un batailleur.*

FIGHTWITE (fīt'-ouīte), *f.* [a mulct for making a quarrel] *Amende.*

FIGMENT (fig'-mĕn'te), *f.* [fiction, invention] *Fiction, f. invention,* f. *fable, f. fauſſeté,* f.

FIGMENTAL (fig-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [fictitious] *Feint, fabuleux, imaginaire, fauſſe, controuvé.*

FIGPECKER (fig'-pĕk eūr), *ſ.* [Becafico; a ſmall delicate bird] *Becfigue,* m.

FIG-SHELL (fig'-chĕl'), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſtory; a ſort of univalvular ſhell] *Figue,* f.

FIGULATE (fig'-ĭoū-lēte), *adj.* [made of potters-clay] *De terre cuite, de terre à potier.*

FIGURABLE (fig'-ĭnū-ră-bl'), *adj* [capable of being brought to certain form] *Capable de recevoir une forme, ou figure.*

FIGURABILITY (fig-ĭoū-ră bĭl'-ĭté), *ſ.* [the quality of being figurable] *Poſſibilité de recevoir une forme.*

FIGURAL (fig'-ĭoū-răl), *adj.* [repreſented by delineation] *Figuré, repréſenté par des figures.*

FIGURAL NUMBERS, *Nombres qui repréſentent certaines figures géométriques.*

FIGURATE (fig'-ĭoū-rēte), *adj* [of a certain form; reſembling any form] *Figuré; qui a une certaine forme; qui repréſente une certaine figure.* Figurate ſtones, *Pierres figurées.*

FIGURATION (fig ĭoū-ré'-cheūne), *ſ.* [determination of a certain form; the act of giving a certain form] *Configuration,* f. *l'action de donner une forme.*

FIGURATIVE (fig'-ĭoū-ră-tĭv'), *adj.* [typical, repreſentative] *Figuré, figuratif, métaphorique; tropologique.* Figurative expreſſions, *Des expreſſions figurées.*

A Figurative letter (in Grammar), *Figurative,* f.

FIGURATIVELY (fig'-ĭoū-ră-tĭv'-lé), *adj.* [in a figurative manner; in a figurative ſenſe, oppoſed to proper ſenſe] *Figurément, figurativement, d'une manière figurée.*

FIGURE (fig'-ĭeūre), *ſ* [form, ſhape, delineation, cut, ſtatue] *Figure,* f. *forme,* f. *repréſentation,* f. *image,* f. *taille-douce,* f *ſtatue,* f. *perſonnage,* m. In the figure of a lamb, *Sous la figure d'un agneau.* A book with figures, *Un livre orné de tailles-douces.* A ſuit of hangings with figures, *Une tenture de tapiſſerie à perſonnages.* Small acceſſors of figures (in Painting), *Figurines,* f. pl. *figures peu rendues.*

¶ Figure, *figure*; form, *forme*; faſhion, *façon* (ſynon.); *Figure* regards rather the deſign or outlines of a thing; *form* relates to the ſhape and conſtruction, and reſults from the arrangement of parts; *faſhion* riſes from the ornaments and workmanſhip. In Architecture, we ſeldom give a round *figure*, except to ſingle pieces, and ſuch as ſtand by themſelves: The Pagans repreſent the deity under all kinds of *forms*: The *faſhion* of a work frequently exceeds the materials in value. We ſay of *faſhion*, that it is either agreeable or diſagreeable; of *form*, that it is either common or uncommon.

FIGURE [a word of contempt] *Figure,* f. An odd figure, *Une plaiſante figure.*

FIGURE of Grammar or Rhetorick, *Figure de Grammaire* ou *de Rhétorique,* f.

FIGURE [in Arithmetick] *Chiffre,* m.

* FIGURE [diſtinguiſhed appearance] *Figure,* f. To make ſome figure in the world, *Faire quelque figure dans le monde, y paroître avec honneur.* She deſired the king to lend her that fine coach, that ſhe might make a figure in it the firſt fair day in Hyde Park, *Elle pria le roi de lui prêter ce beau carroſſe pour y repréſenter au premier jour dans Hyde-Park.*

TO FIGURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form into any determinate ſhape] *Figurer, façonner, repréſenter ſous une certaine forme,* ou *figure.* To figure velvet, *Figurer du velours.* The ancients figured love in the form of a boy, *Les anciens repréſentoient l'amour ſous la figure d'un enfant.*

* TO FIGURE [to image in the mind] *Se figurer, imaginer.* Nobody can figure the pain I bear, *On ne ſauroit ſe figurer,* ou *imaginer la peine que je ſouffre.* To figure to himſelf, *Se figurer, ſe repréſenter, s'imaginer.*

FIGURED (fig'-ieurd), *part. adj. Figuré, façonné, repréſenté ſous une certaine forme* ou *figure*; au figuré, *imaginé.* Figured expreſſions, *Des expreſſions figurées.*

FIGURISM (fig'-ĭoū-rĭzm), *ſ.* [doctrine of the Figuriſts] *Figuriſme,* m.

FIGURIST (fig'-ĭoū-rĭſte), *ſ.* [one who explains preſent events by ſymbols] *Figuriſte,* m.

FIGWORT (fig'-oūeūrte), *ſ.* V. FICARIA.

FILACEOUS (fī-le'-cheūce), *adj.* [conſiſting of threads] *Compoſé de fils,* ou *de filamens; filamenteux.*

FILACER (fīl'-ă-ceūr), *ſ.* [an officer in the Common Pleas court who files writs] *Sorte d'officier dans la cour des plaidoyers communs.*

FILAGO, *ſ.* [Bot. Cud-weed, cotton-weed; a med. plant] *Herbe à coton,* f.

FILAMENT (fīl'-ă-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a ſlender thread] *Filament,* m.

FILANDERS (fīl'-ăn'-deūrz), *ſ. pl.* [a diſeaſe in hawks] *Filandres, f. petits filets qui s'engendrent dans le corps du faucon.*

FILANDERS [in dogs] *Arantèles,* f. pl.

FILBERT (fīl'-beūrte), *ſ.* [a fine hazel-nut with a thin ſhell] *Aveline,* f. eſpece de groſſe noiſette.

FILBERT-TREE (fīl'-beūrte-trī), *ſ.* [the tree that bears filberts] *Noiſetier,* m. *avelinier,* m. *coudrier,* m.

TO FILCH (fĭlche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſteal cunningly] *Filouter, dérober avec adreſſe, eſcamoter, eſcroquer.*

FILCHED (fĭlch't), *part. adj. Dérobé finement, eſcamoté.*

FILCHER (fĭlch'-eūr), *ſ.* [a petty robber] *Un filou, un petit voleur; crocheteur de ſerrures,* m.

FILCHING (fĭlch'-ĭn'gue), *ſ. L'action de filouter; filouterie,* f.

FILE (fāīle), *ſ.* [a thread] *Fil,* m. ne ſe dit guère qu'au figuré, & ſignifie, *ſuite* ou *tiſſu* d'un diſcours. Let me reſume the file of my relation, *Laiſſez-moi reprendre le fil de ma narration. On dit auſſi,* A file (rope) of pearls, *Fil de perles, collier de perles,* m.

FILE [a line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order] *Fil de chanvre,* ou *d'archal, dans lequel on enfile des papiers, les actes d'une cour de juſtice,* ou *autres,* m. *liaſſe,* f. *doſſier,* m.

FILE [a row or line of things, or perſons] *File,* f. *rangée,* f. Half a file, *Une demi-file.* File-leader, *Chef de file,* m. The laſt man of a file, the bringer up, *Serre-file,* m. File after file, *A la file.* The bagge came laſt in the file, *Le bagage ſuivoit derrière.*

FILE [a ſmith's tool to ſmooth metals] *Lime,* f. *inſtrument d'acier pour polir le fer,* m. Rough-toothed or coarſe-toothed file (rubber), *Carreau,* m. Baſtard-toothed file, *Lime bâtarde,* f. ou *groſſe lime.* Fine-toothed file, *Lime ordinaire,* f. Smooth file, *Lime douce,* f. Soft file, *Lime ſourde,* f. Square file, *Carrelet,* m. Flat file *Lime plate,* f. Round file, *Queue de rat,* f. Half-round file, *Demi-ronde,* f. Triangular file, or ſaw-file, *Tiers-point.* Thin file, *Feuille de ſauge,* f. Small file, *Lime à main,* f. Pottance-file, *Carreleite,* f. Straight file (among Dentiſts), *Lime droite,* f. Crooked file, *Lime courbe,* f. Planchet-file (in Coining), *Ecouane,* f. File-cutter. *Un faiſeur de limes.* File-cutters chiſels, *Etoiles,* f. pl. The ſhricking of a file, *Le bruit de la lime,* m.

TO FILE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtring upon a thread or wire] *Enfiler,* au propre & au figuré. To file papers, *Enfiler des papiers.* To file a bill, a writing, *Enfiler un bil, un acte, le mettre dans le ſac d'argent, dans le coffre.*

* To file a thing to one's account, *Mettre une choſe ſur le compte de quelqu'un.*

TO FILE (of wine) *Limer, travailler, polir avec la lime.*

TO FILE OFF, *v. n.* [to march in a file] *Marcher à la file, filer, défiler.* The troops began to file off, *Les troupes commencent à défiler.*

FILED (fāīl'd), *part. adj. Enfilé; limé.*

FILEMOT (fīl'-i moe), V. FEUILLE-MORTE.

FILER (fāī'-leūr), *ſ.* [one who cuts with a file] *Limeur,* m.

FILIAL (fĭl'-ĭăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon] *Filial, de fils.* Filial love, *L'amour filial.*

FILIALLY (fĭl'-ĭăl-é), *adv.* [like a ſon] *Filialement, avec l'amour ou le reſpect d'un fils pour ſon père.*

FILIATION (fĭl-ĭ-é'-cheūne), *ſ.* correlative to paternity] *Filiation,* f.

FILICITES, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt.] *Filicite,* f. *Fougère pétrifiée.*

FILICULA, *ſ.* [Bot. a capillary plant] *Filicule,* f.

FILINGS (fī'-lĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [fragments rubbed off by the action of the file] *Limaille,* f.

FILIGRANE, Filigree-work, *ſ.* [a kind of netting work, or enrichment on gold and ſilver] *Filigrane,* m.

FILIPENDULA, *ſ.* [Bot. Drop-wort, ſpiræa; a capillary plant] *Filipendule,* f.

FILIUS *ante patrem, ſ.* [Pot. Tuſſilago; colt's foot; is ſaid alſo of plants whoſe flowers come out before their leaves] *Tuſſilage,* m. *pas d'âne,* m.

FILL (fĭl), *ſ.* [as much as may produce complete ſatisfaction] *Suffiſance,* f. *contentement,* m. *ſatisfaction,* f. *ſoûl,* m. Take your fill of it, *Prenez-en votre ſuffiſance* To your fill, *A votre ſatisfaction.* Beaſts eat but their fill, *Les bêtes ne mangent que leur ſoûl.*

TO FILL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtore 'till no more can be admitted] *Emplir, remplir*; au figuré, *contenter, ſatisfaire, accomplir.* To fill a bottle with wine, *Remplir une bouteille de vin.* To fill one's coffers with gold and ſilver, *Remplir ſes coffres d'or & d'argent.*

* 'Tis not eaſy to fill your deſires, *Il n'eſt pas aiſé de contenter vos déſirs.*

TO FILL OUT, *Verſer.* Fill me out ſome drink, *Verſez-moi à boire.*

* TO FILL UP, *Remplir tout-à-fait, combler, occuper, employer, recruter.* To fill up all the ſoul, *Remplir toute la capacité de l'âme.* To fill a place with honour, *Remplir dignement une place, l'occuper avec honneur.* To fill the office and to do the duty of a dean, *Décaniſer.* To fill up with admiration, *Remplir, combler d'admiration.* To fill up the time, *Employer le temps.* To fill up a mortiſe with its tenon, *Emmortaiſer.*

TO FILL [in Sea-language; ſpeaking of ſails] *Faire jouer.* To fill the ſails after having been braced a-back, *Braſſer à faire ſervir.* Fill the foretop-ſail! *Décharge le petit hunier!*

TO FILL the vat with new dyeing materials or drugs [among Dyers] *Accomplir la cuve.*

TO FILL a pearl [among bead-makers; to line it with a certain ingredient] *Couvrir une perle.*

TO FILL, *v. n.* [to grow full] *S'emplir, ſe remplir.* The caſk fills *Le tonneau s'emplit.*

* TO FILL [to pour to drink] *Verſer à boire.* Fill to him, *Verſez-lui à boire.*

FILLED (fĭl'd), *part. adj. Empli, rempli, plein, comblé.* Maſonry filled up in the middle, *Maçonnerie de remplage,* ou *de blocage,* ou *à bain de mortier,* f.

FILLER (fĭl'-eūr), *ſ.* [any thing that fills up; one whoſe employment is to fill] *Ce qui remplit; rem, liſſage,* m. *chargeur,* m. *celui qui remplit, qui charge une voiture,* &c.

FILLER [among Sugar-bakers; a large copper] *Empli,* m.

FILLER [in Cookery; a small funnel made use of in filling farcings] *Cornet*, m.

FILLET (fĭl'-ĕte), *s.* [a band; a hair-lace] *Bande* ou *forbande*, f. *tresse de cheveux*, f. *bandeau*, m. *bandelette*, f. To bind, to tie with a fillet, *Bander*.

FILLET [a book-binder's ornament on a book] *Filet d'or* sur la couverture d'un livre, *m.*

FILLET [in Architecture] *Filet*, m petite moulure carree. Fillet or listel [Astragal, Orle] *Ceinture*, f. *orle* m. *anneau*, m. *astragale*, f. Fillet [the listel which parts the flutings] *Côte*, f.

FILLET [the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal] *Rouelle* de veau, *f.*

FILLET [Anat. frænum, a ligament under the tongue] *Frein*, m. *filet*, m.

To FILLET, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to bind with a fillet; in Archit. to adorn with an astragal] *Lier avec une bande*; *orner d'une astragale*, ou *d'un filet*. Filletted pillars, *Des colonnes ornées d'astragales*.

FILLING (fĭl'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* [cloying] *Rassasiant, qui remplit*, ou *qui rassasie bientot une personne*. A filling kind of drink, *Une boisson qui gonfle*.

FILLIP (fĭl'-lĭp), *s.* [a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb] *Chiquenaude*, f. A fillip on the nose, *Nazarde*, f. *chiquenaude sur le nez*, f. *croquignole*, f.

To FILLIP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a fillip] *Donner une chiquenaude*. To fillip one on the nose, *Donner une nazarde à quelqu'un* ou *une chiquenaude sur le nez*, *le croquignoler*.

FILLIPPED (fĭl'-lĭpt), *part. adj. Qui a reçu une chiquenaude*.

FILLY (fĭl'-é), *s.* [a young horse *or* mare] *Un poulain, une pouliche*; *jeune cheval*, m.

FILM (film), *s.* [Anat. a thin pellicle *or* skin] *Tunique*, f. *membrane*, f. The film of the brain, *La membrane qui enveloppe le crâne*; *le péricrâne*. White film on the eye of a horse, *Taie*, f.

FILM [in plants; the thick woody skin which separates the seeds in the pods] *Placenta*, m.

To FILM, *v. a. Couvrir d'une pellicule*, ou *peau déliée*.

FILMY (fĭl'-mé), *adj.* [composed of thin pellicles] *Membraneux, composé de membranes*.

FILOSELLA, *s.* [a coarse kind of silk] *Filoselle*, f.

FILTER (fĭl'-tĕr), *s.* [a drainer, a strainer, Hippocrates' sleeve] *Couloir*, m. *chausse*, f.

To FILTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to strain, to percolate] *Filtrer, passer* au travers de quelque chose de feutré. Dilute this liquor with fair water, and filter it through a paper, *Délayez cette liqueur avec de l'eau claire, & passez-la au travers d'un papier*. Filtering stone, *Pierre à filtrer*, f.

FILTH (fĭlth), *s.* [dirt, nastiness] *Ordure, f. saleté*, f. au figuré, *corruption*, f. *impureté*, f. *fange*, f. Take away all this filth, *Otez toutes ces ordures*. Filth swept out of a room, *Balayures*, f. pl.

* By purifying our souls from the filth of sensual delights. *En purifiant nos âmes des impuretés des plaisirs sensuels*.

FILTH (in cloth manufactories), *épouti*, m. *ordure*, f.

FILTHILY (fĭlth'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [nastily, grossly] *Salement, grossièrement, vilainement*.

FILTHINESS (filth'-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [nastiness, corruption] *Saleté*, f. *ordure*, f. au figuré, *corruption*, f. *impureté*, f. *licence*, f. *débauche*, f. Filthiness of a room, *Les ordures* ou *saletés d'une chambre*.

* Filthiness of life, *Corruption de mœurs*, f. *vie débauchée*.

FILTHY (fĭlth'-é), *adj.* [nasty, dirty, pollued] *Sale, vilain*; au figuré, *infame, impur, obscene, déshonnête, corrompu, débauché, scandaleux*.

* There is nothing filthy in them, *Il n'y a rien d'impur en eux*.

To FILTRATE (fĭl'-trĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to strain] *Filtrer, passer*.

FILTRATION (fil-trĕ'-chenne), *s.* [the act of filtrating, percolation] *Filtration*, f. *l'action de filtrer*; *colature*, f.

FILTRED (fĭl'-teŭr'd), *adj. Filtré, passé par le papier gris dans un entonnoir de verre*, &c.

FILTRUM (fĭl'-treume), *s.* [a stone for filtrating] *Pierre ponce*, f. *pierre à filtrer*.

FIN (fine) *s.* [the wing of a fish] *Nageoire de poisson*, f. *aileron*, m. *barbe*, f. Fin of a whale, *Main de Syrène*, ou *d'homme marin*. The fins consist of a number of griffly bones long and slender, *Les nageoires sont composées d'osselets cartilagineux longs & déliés*.

Fin-footed (web-footed; is said of birds having feet with membranes between the toes), *Palmé, palmipède*.

FINABLE (făĭ'-năb-bl'), *adj.* [that admits of a fine] *Amendable*.

FINAL (făĭ'-năl), *adj.* [ultimate, conclusive, decisive] *Final*; *qui termine, décisif*. A final consonant, *Une consonne finale*. A final cause, *Une cause finale*. A final fight, *Un combat décisif*.

FINALLY (făĭ'-năl-é), *adv.* [ultimately, in conclusion] *Enfin, finalement*.

FINANCES (fĭn-ăn'-cĭz), *s. pl.* [revenue, income, profit] *Finances*, f. pl. *revenus d'un état*, m. pl. *trésor public*, m.

FINANCIER (fĭn-ăn'-cĭre'), *s.* [one who collects *or* farms the public revenue] *Financier*, m.

FINARY (făĭ'-nă-ré), *s.* V. FINERY.

FINCH (fĭn'che), *s.* [a small bird, of which there are four kinds, the bullfinch, chaffinch, goldfinch, and greenfinch] *Sorte de petit oiseau dont on compte quatre espèces, le rougequeue*, ou *bouvreuil, le pinson, le chardonneret, & le verdier*.

To FIND (făĭn'd), -ING, Found, (făoŭn'd), *v. a.* [to obtain by searching, to meet with, to discover] *Trouver, rencontrer, découvrir, inventer, imaginer, voir, sentir, reconnoître, conjecturer*. Seek and you shall find, *Cherche & tu trouveras*, He found a lion in the forest, *Il rencontra un lion dans la forêt*. Lycas studying to please me found me every day some new diversion, *Lycas n'oubliant rien pour me plaire, inventoit tous les jours de nouveaux plaisirs*. I find by him, *or* by his discourse, that he is no fool, *Je vois* ou *je reconnois par le discours qu'il m'a tenu, qu'il n'est pas fot*.

*† I'll make you find a tongue, *Je vous ferai bien parler*.

*‡‡ I'll make you find your legs, *Je vous donnerai des jambes, je vous ferai bien marcher*.

¶ To find, *trouver*; to meet with, *rencontrer* (synon.): We find things unknown, or which we sought after; we *meet with* things in our way, or which present themselves unsought for. Ex. during my long confinement, I *found* great relief in his company; looking into an ancient author, I *met with* a passage which pleased me much. The unfortunate *find* some resource in their afflictions: people who too readily contract friendships, are liable to *meet with* ingratitude.

To FIND [to supply, to furnish] *Donner, fournir*. To find one business, *Donner de l'occupation à quelqu'un*. He finds me in money and in victuals, *Il me fournit de l'argent & des vivres*. To find talk in company, *Fournir à la la conversation, entretenir la compagnie*.

To FIND [to determine by judicial verdict] *Juger, déclarer, décider en justice*. They found him guilty of high-treason, *On le jugea* ou *déclara coupable de haute trahison*.

To FIND [in Law: to approve] *Approuver, recevoir*. To find a bill, *Recevoir* ou *approuver un bil*.

To FIND fault, *or* amiss, *Trouver à redire, désapprouver, critiquer*.

To FIND himself, *Se trouver, se voir, être, se porter*. He finds himself in a condition to undertake it, *Il se trouve en état de l'entreprendre*. Sir, how d'ye find yourself? *Comment vous portez-vous, Monsieur?*

To FIND in one's heart, *Se trouver d'humeur à, avoir envie de*. I find in my heart to go abroad, *Je me trouve d'humeur à sortir*.

To FIND OUT [to discover something hidden, to invent, to excogitate] *Trouver, découvrir, deviner, imaginer, inventer*. To find out a parable, *Trouver* ou *découvrir le sens d'une parabole*. To find out a truth, *Découvrir une vérité*. To find out an expedient, *Trouver, imaginer un expédient*. V. To INVENT.

To FIND one's way, *or* To Find out one's way, *Se conduire, s'introduire*. In the time of Agis, gold and silver found their way into Sparta, *Sous le règne d'Agis, l'or & l'argent s'introduisirent dans Sparte*.

FINDER (făĭn'd'-eŭr), *s.* [one that finds] *Celui* ou *celle qui trouve, qui découvre*.

FINDERS (făĭn'd'-eürz), *s.* [searchers, in Law] *Visiteurs*, m.

FINDFAULT (făĭn'd'-fâlte), *s.* [a censurer, a caviller] *Critique*, m. *censeur*, m. *contrôleur*, m. || *gloseur*, m.

FINDING (făĭn'd'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Find] *L'action de trouver*, &c.

‡ FINDY (făĭn'-dé), *adj.* [plump] *Gras, potelé, ferme*.

† A cold May and windy makes the barn fat and findy, *Le froid & les vents du mois de Mai procurent une bonne récolte*.

FINE (făĭne), *adj.* [handsome, subtle, refined, not coarse, nice, delicate, dexterous, accomplished, showy, splendid] *Beau, bel, belle*; *bien fait*; *fin, subtil, raffiné*; *propre*; *délicat*; *adroit*; *parfait, accompli, élégant*, || *frisque, gentil, mignard, gracieux, brave, magnifique, exquis*. Extraordinary fine (superlatively), || *Belissime*. A fine fellow, *Un beau garçon*. A fine man, *Un bel homme*. A fine woman, *Une belle femme*. Fine cloth, *Du drap fin*. The fine spirits evaporate, *Les esprits subtils s'évaporent*. He goes very fine, *Il est propre*. A fine way of jesting, *Raillerie délicate*. He was not only the finest gentleman of his time, but one of the finest scholars, *Il n'étoit pas seulement le cavalier le plus accompli de son temps, il étoit encore un des plus savans hommes qu'il y eût*. You are too fine, *Vous êtes trop brave, trop magnifique*. A fine genius, *Un beau génie*. A fine-spoken gentleman, *Un beau parleur, un homme qui s'exprime bien*. Fine rower [in sea-language; swift of rowing] *Bonne de nage*.

FINE [ironically used] *Beau, bel, belle*, en un sens ironique. You are a fine man to forget me thus, *Vous êtes un bel homme de m'oublier ainsi*. There are fine doings, *Voilà une belle conduite, une belle action*.

FINE, *s.* [a mulct, a pecuniary punishment; forfeit, money paid for any exemption, *or* when one takes a lease] *Amende*, f. *forfaiture*, f. *relief*, m *aumône*, f. To pay the fine, *Payer l'amende, amender*. To pay a fine for the poor [law term] *Aumôner*. To take a house and pay fifty pound fine, *Prendre une maison & payer cinquante livres de relief*.

FINE [a form of conveyance of land] *Acte d'aliénation*, m *transport*, m.

IN FINE, *adv.* [finally] *Enfin*.

To FINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to refine, to purify] *Affiner, raffiner, épurer, purifier*. To fine a metal, *Affiner un métal*. To fine a liquor, *Purifier une liqueur, la passer au clair*.

To FINE [to punish with a fine, to set a fine upon] *Mettre à l'amende, faire payer l'amende*.

To FINE, *v. n.* [to pay a fine] *Payer l'amende*. What poet ever fined for sheriff? *Quel poëte a jamais payé l'amende imposée sur ceux qui*

renoncent

retrancent à la place de Shériff lorſqu'ils y ont été remandés?

FINED (fāïn'd), *part. adj. Affiné, raffiné, épuré, purifié.* To be fined, *Amender.*

To FINE-DRAW (fāïne'-drâ), *v. a.* [to ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived] *Rentraire.*

To fine-draw the ſteel-wire, *Tréfiler le fil d'acier.*

FINE-DRAWER (fāïne'-drâ-eūr), *ſ.* [one whoſe buſineſs is to finedraw] *Rentrayeur, rentrayeuſe.*

FINE DRAWING (fāïne'-drâ-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'rentraire; rentraiture,* f.

FINE-FINGERED (fāïne'-fĭn'gu-eūr'd), *adj.* [nice, artful, exquiſite] *Habile, adroit.*

FINELESS (fāïne'-lĕce), *adj.* [endleſs, beyond count] *Illimité, infini, ſans bornes, ſans fin, continuel, perpétuel.*

FINELY (fāïne'-lé), *adv.* [beautifully, elegantly; keenly, ſharply] *Bien, fort bien, d'une belle manière, avec grâce, avec élégance, parfaitement bien, avec délicateſſe, poliment, élégamment, bravement.* It is very finely ſaid, *C'eſt fort bien dit, voilà qui eſt dit avec beaucoup de délicateſſe,* Finely ſpotted, *Joliment tacheté.*

§ FINELY [wretchedly; ironically uſed] *De la belle manière, joliment,* en un ſens ironique. The kingdom was finely governed, *Le royaume étoit joliment (fort mal) gouverné.*

*† He is finely brought to bed, *Le voilà en beaux draps blancs.*

FINENESS (fāïne'-nĕce), *ſ.* [elegance, beauty, delicacy] *Beauté,* f. *fineſſe,* f. *élégance,* f. *délicateſſe,* f.

FINER (fāï'-neūr), *adj the compar. of* Fine; *plus beau, plus belle.* V. FINE.

FINER, *ſ.* [one who fines a metal] *Affineur,* m.

FINERY (fāï'-neūr-é), *ſ.* [ornament; ſhow] *Ornement,* m. *ajuſtement,* m. *parure,* f. ‡ *affiquets,* m. pl. ‖ *braverie,* f. *mignardiſe,* f.

FINERY [in iron-works; the forge where the pigs of iron are hammered] *Affinerie,* f.

FINESSE (fĭ-nĕce'), *ſ.* [artifice, ſtratagem] *Stratagême,* m. *fineſſe,* f. *artifice,* m. *ſubtilité,* f. I found there was ſome hidden fineſſe, *Je découvris qu'il y avoit quelque fineſſe cachée.*

FINEW (fĭn'-ĭoŭ), *ſ.* [mould or moulding] *Miſſaire,* f. *chantiſſure,* f.

FINEWED (fĭn'-ĭoŭ'd), *or* FINEWY (fĭn'-ĭoŭ-é), *adj.* [mouldy] *Moiſi, chanci.*

FIN-FOOTED (fĭn'-ĭoût-ĕd), *adj.* V. FIN.

FINGER (fĭn'gu'-eūr), *ſ.* [the flexible part of the hand by which men catch and hold; a ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the inſtrument of work] *Doigt,* m. The forefinger, *Le doigt qui eſt après le pouce, l'index,* m. The middle finger, *Le doigt du milieu.* The ring-finger, *Le doigt qui fait celui du milieu, le doigt de l'anneau, l'annulaire.* Small long fingers, *Doigts d'araignée.* The little finger, *Le doigt auriculaire.* A finger's breadth, *Un travers de doigt, un doigt,* ſorte de meſure.

* The finger of God, *Le doigt de Dieu, ſon action, ſa providence.*

*† To have a thing at one's finger's ends, *Savoir une choſe ſur le bout du doigt.*

*† They are finger and thumb, *Ce ſont les deux doigts de la main.* *† To have a finger in the pye, *Mettre la main à la pâte; tremper dans quelque mauvaiſe affaire.*

*† His fingers are lime-twigs, *Il a les doigts crochus, c'eſt un friſon.* *†† My fingers itch to be at it, *Les doigts commencent à me démanger.*

*† He has more in his little finger than thou haſt in thy whole body, *Son petit doigt vaut plus que tout ton corps: il a plus de ſavoir dans ſon petit doigt que tu n'en as dans tout ton corps.*

*† You will do it with a wet finger, *Vous le ferez facilement, d'un tour de main.*

*†† I'll make you feel my fingers, *Je vous ferai ſentir le poids de mon bras, je vous battrai.*

*†† I'll make you find your fingers, *Je vous ferai bien travailler.*

To FINGER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to handle] *Toucher, manier;* ou bien *porter, battre* de la main, *jouer* d'un inſtrument. To finger money, *Toucher de l'argent, avoir le maniment des deniers.* To finger the ſcepter, *Porter le ſceptre;* ou plutôt, *y toucher le moins, s'en emparer.* To finger one's, *Battre quelqu'un.* To finger upon an inſtrument (in Muſic), *Doigter.* To finger the lute, *Jouer du luth.*

FINGERED (fĭn'gu'-eūr'd), *part. adj. Touché, manié, ſaiſi, dont on s'eſt emparé.* Light-fingered, *Qui a la main légère; enclin à fripper,* ou bien *à dérober.*

FINGERING (fĭn'gu'-eūr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de toucher,* f. *maniment,* m *toute ſorte d'ouvrage qui ſe fait avec les doigts; l'action de jouer des inſtruments.*

FINGER-STALL (fĭn'gu'-eūr-ſtâl), *ſ. Poupée,* f. V. STALL.

FINGLEFANGLE (fĭn'g'-gl'-fᵉn'g'-gl'), *ſ.* [any new whim, *or* uſeleſs toy] *Bagatelle,* f. *babiole,* f. *joujou,* m.

FINICAL (fĭn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [nice, ſuppiſh] *Affété, précieux, fat.* A finical rogue, *Un petit-maître, un fat.*

FINICALLY (fĭn'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [foppiſhly] *Avec affèterie, en petit-maître, avec fatuité.*

FINICALNESS (fĭn'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [foppery] *Affèterie,* f. *fatuité,* f. *ton précieux,* m.

FINING (fāï'-nĭng), of wines *ſ.* [clarification] *L'action de clarifier les vins,* ou *de les coller.*

FINIS (fāïn'-ĭce), *ſ.* [the end] *La fin.* C'eſt un mot Latin, dont on ſe ſert dans l'une & l'autre langue, à la fin d'un livre, pour dire que c'en eſt *la fin,* ou *le tout.*

To FINISH (fĭn'-ĭſhe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to end, to complete, to perfect] *Finir, terminer, achever, mettre fin; accomplir, perfectionner, mettre la dernière main, compléter, conſommer, clorre, couronner, parfaire.* To finiſh a work, *Finir un ouvrage, y mettre la dernière main.* To finiſh a buſineſs, *Terminer une affaire.* V. To CEASE.

To FINISH DOWN a wall, *Regrater une muraille.*

FINISHED (fĭn'-ĭſh't), *part. adj. Fini, terminé, achevé, accompli.* This part is more finiſhed than the reſt, *Cette partie eſt plus finie, plus parfaite que le reſte.* Finiſhed caſk, *Futaille montée.* V. PERFECT, ELABORATE.

FINISHER (fĭn'-ĭſh-eūr), *ſ.* [performer, accompliſher, ender] *Exécuteur,* m *conſommateur,* m. *celui qui met la dernière main, qui accomplit, qui perfectionne; finiſſeur,* m. terme d'horlogerie. The finiſher of the law, *L'exécuteur de la haute juſtice, le bourreau.* The author and finiſher of our faith, *L'auteur & le conſommateur de notre foi.*

FINISHING (fĭn'-ĭſh-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de finir, d'achever; accompliſſement,* m. *fuiment,* en terme d'art, m.

FINISHING [in Archit.] *Acrotère,* m. *amortiſſement,* m. *couronnement,* m.

FINISTERRE-CAPE [the moſt weſtern cape, not only of Spain, but alſo of Europe; lat. 42°-52' N. lon. 9°-12' W.] *Le Cap Finiſtère.*

FINISTERRE [land's end] a department of France, in Britanny] *Finiſtère,* m.

FINITE (fāï'-nāïte), *adj.* [that has an end] *Fini, borné, limité, terminé.* A finite being, *Un être fini.*

FINITELESS (fāï'-nāïte-lĕce), *adj.* [without bounds] *Sans fin, illimité, ſans bornes, infini.*

FINITELY (fāï'-nāïte-lé), *adv.* [in a finite manner; to a certain degree] *D'une manière finie,* ou *bornée; juſqu'à un certain point.*

FINITENESS (fāï'-nāïte-nĕce), *and* FINITUDE (fĭn'-ĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [limitation] *Limites,* f. pl. *bornes,* f. pl. *limitation,* f. *état de ce qui eſt fini,* ou *borné,* m.

FINLAND, *ſ.* [one of the five diviſions of Sweden] *Finlande,* f.

FINLESS (fĭn'-lĕce), *ſ.* [without fins] *Sans nageoires.*

FINLIKE (fĭn'-lāïke), *adj.* [formed in ſhape of fins] *En forme de nageoire.*

FINNED (fĭn'd), *adj. Qui a un large tranchant de chaque côté.*

FINNIKIN, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Columba gyratrix or veneta] *Pigeon culbutant,* m.

FINNY (fĭn'-é), *adj.* [ſu niſhed with fins] *Qui a des nageoires.*

☞ The finny race, *Les poiſſons, les habitants de la plaine liquide.*

FINOCHIO (fĭ-nô'-chĭ-ô), *ſ* [in Gardening; a ſort of ſweet fennel, from Italy, or rather the Azorian iſlands] *Finocchio,* m.

FINSCALE, *ſ.* [ichthyol. Rubellio fluviatilis, rudd; a river-fiſh] *Rotele,* m.

FINTOED (fĭn'-tôde), *adj* [fin-footed, web-footed, palmipedous] *Qui a les doigts des pieds unis par une membrane, comme les canards, &c. Palmé, palmipède.*

FIONDA, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Aſia, in Natolia; lat. 36°-45' N. lon. 31°-51' E.] *Fionda,* f.

ST. FIORENZO, *ſ* [a ſea-port of the iſland of Corſica; lat. 42°-35' N. lon 9°-20' E.] *San Fiorenzi,* m.

FIR (fēr), *or* FIR-TREE (fēr-trī'), *ſ.* [deal] *Epicea* ou *Epinia,* m. *Sapin,* m *bois de ſapin,* m. Planks of fir, *Planches de ſapin,* f. pl. Forest of fir-trees, *Sapinière,* f. Barge built of fir, *Sapinière,* f.

FIRE (fāïeūr), *ſ.* [the igneous element; flame, conflagration] *Feu,* m. *flamme,* f. *incendie,* m. The elementary fire, *Le feu élémentaire.* To make a fire, *Faire du feu.* Wood-fire, coal-fire, *Feu de bois, feu de charbon.* A great, roaring, or ſcorching fire, *Un feu de ſeculé.* The devouring fire, *La flamme dévorante.* The town was damaged by a great fire, *La ville fut ravagée par un incendie.* Give fire! *Feu! tirez! faites feu!* expreſſ on militaire. To ſet fire on, or to ſet on fire, *Mettre le feu à; mettre en feu, incendier.* To be on fire, *Etre en feu, brûler.*

FIRE and ſword, *Le fer & la flamme.* He threatened them with fire and ſword, *Il les menaça de mettre tout à feu & à ſang.*

* FIRE [light, luſtre; ardour of temper, violence of paſſion] *Feu,* m. *éclat,* m. *ardeur,* f. *rage,* f. *violence,* f. The fire of your eyes, *Le feu, l'éclat de vos beaux yeux.* The fire of genius, *Le feu du génie.* The fire of love, *Le feu de l'amour.* The fire of the perſecution, *Le feu, la rage, la violence de la perſécution.*

St. Anthony's fire, (a ſort of eruptions, eryſipelas), *Le feu S. Antoine, éryſipèle,* m.

St. Helen's *or* [Hermes's fire] *Feu S. Elme, ſorte de météore: feu follet.*

* To take fire, *S'animer, avoir la tête près du bonnet.*

To FIRE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet on fire; to inflame, to animate] *Mettre le feu, enflammer, animer, embraſer, exciter.* To fire a houſe, *Mettre le feu à la maiſon.* If the deſire of fame fires your mind, *Si vous êtes embraſé, animé du déſir de la gloire.*

To FIRE, *v. a.* and *n. Tirer, faire feu, faire une décharge; prendre feu, s'enflammer,* ‡ *s'échauffer.* To fire a gun, *Tirer une arme à feu.* To fire a gun under the ſhip's proper colours (in ſea-language), *Aſſurer le pavillon.* Fire! *Tirez! faites feu! feu!* To fire upon the enemy, *Faire feu ſur l'ennemi.*

* O people, ſo eaſy to fire, *Peuple ſi aiſé à s'enflammer!*

FIRE-ARMS (fāïeūr'-armz), *ſ.* [guns] *Armes à feu,* f.

FIRE-ARROW (fāïeūr'-ar-ô), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Dard à feu,* m.

FIRE-BALL (fāïeūr'-bâl), *ſ.* [an igneous meteor] *Globe de feu,* m. [grenado] *Boule à feu,* f. *grenade,* f.

FIRE-BOOM (fāïeūr'-bŭme), *ſ.* [in ſea-

language] *Boute-hors (pour défendre l'approche des brûlets*, m.

FIRE-BOOT (fāïeŭr'-boŭte), *or* BOTE, *ſ.* [an allowance of wood for firing, granted to a tenant by his landlord, out of woods ſtanding on the occupied or leaſed farm] *Le bois que l'on donne à un fermier, pour ſon chauffage.*

FIREBRAND (fāïeŭr'-brăn'd), *ſ.* [a piece of wood kindled] *Tiſon*, m. *brandon*, m. au figuré, *boute-feu*, m. *incendiaire*, m. *un homme qui allume le feu de la ſédition, brûlot*, m.

FIRE-BRUSH (fāïeŭr'-breŭche), *ſ.* [the bruſh which hangs by the fire-ſide, to ſweep the hearth] *Petit balai de crin*, m.

FIRECROSS (fāïeŭr'-crôce), *ſ Deux tiſons en croix attach's au bout d'une lance, ſorte de ſignal autrefois en uſage en Ecoſſe, en cas d'invaſion.*

FIREDRAKE (fāïeŭr'-drēke), *ſ.* [fire-rocket] *Dragon-volant*, m. eſpèce de feu d'artifice; on donne auſſi ce nom à une eſpèce de ſerpent furieux. [wild fires] *flammeroles*, f. pl.

FIRED (fāïeŭr'd), *part. adj. Qui eſt en feu, enflammé, embraſé.* Fired upon, *Sur qui l'on fait feu, ſur qui l'on a tiré.*

FIRE-FORK (fāïeŭr'-fork), *ſ Fourgon*, m. *fer pour remuer le feu* dans un four, m.

FIRE IRONS (fāïeŭr'-āïeŭrnz), *ſ. pl.* [the utenſils of a chimney] *Feu*, m

FIRE-KILN (fāïeŭr-kĭl), *ſ.* [a ſtove] *Fourneau*, m.

FIRELOCK (fāïeŭr'-lŏk), *ſ.* [a ſoldier's gun] *Fuſil*, m. *arquebuſe*, f. *carabine*, f. *un rouet d'arquebuſe*; *le chien d'un fuſil.*

FIREMAN (fāïeŭr'-măne), *ſ. Pompier*, m. *Homme chargé d'éteindre le feu*; au figure, *homme violent, emporté, qui ſe met aiſément en colère.*

FIRE-MASTER (fāïeŭr'-mas-teŭr), *ſ. Artificier*, m.

FIRENEW (fāïeŭr'-nïoŭ), *adj.* [brand-new, new from the forge] *Battant-neuf, nouvellement forgé, nouveau, de nouvelle date.*

FIREPAN (fāïeŭr'-păne), *ſ.* [a pan for holding fire] *Réchaud*, m. [the receptacle for the priming powder] *Baſſinet*, (*d'un fuſil*), m.

FIRER (fāïeŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [an incendiary] *Boute-feu*, m. *incendiaire*, m.

FIRE-ROOM (fāïeŭr'-roŭme), *ſ.* [a room wherein there is a chimney] *Chambre à feu*, f.

FIRE-SHIP (fāïeŭr'-chïp), *ſ.* [a ſhip filled with combuſtible matter] *Brûlot*, m.

FIRE-SHOVEL (fāïeŭr'-chŏv'l), *ſ.* [an inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up] *Pelle à feu*, f.

FIRE-SIDE (fāïeŭr'-ſāïde), *ſ.* [the chimney] *La cheminée, le foyer.*

FIRE-STICK (fāïeŭr'-ſtĭk), *ſ.* [a lighted brand] *Tiſon ardent*

FIRE-STONE (fāïeŭr'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a hearth-ſtone; a ſtone that will bear the fire] *âtre*, m. *contre-cœur*, m *pierre qui réſiſte au feu*, f. [pyrites] *pyrite*, ou *ſorte de ſoſſile.*

FIRE-TONGS (fāïeŭr'-tŏn'gn'z), *ſ. pl. Les pincettes*, f.

FIRE-WOOD (fāïeŭr'-oŭoud), [wood to burn, fuel] *Bois de chauffage*, m.

FIRE-WORKS (fāïeŭr'-oŭeŭrks), *ſ. pl.* [preparations of gunpowder, for ſhow or public rejoicing] *Feu d'artifice*, m. Fire-works prepared ſo as to burn upon and in the water, *Artifice d'eau, feu grégeois.*

FIRE WORKER (fāïeŭr'-oŭeŭrk-eŭr), *ſ.* [the artiſt who makes fire-works] *Artificier*, m. Fire-worker's work-ſhop, *Atelier d'Artificier.*

FIRING (fāï'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [fuel] *Chauffage*, m.

FIRING [in Farriery] *feu*, m. *Remède de feu*, m. l'action de donner le feu aux jambes d'un cheval, f.

FIRING-IRON, *ſ.* [among Farriers; a piece of iron made flat and forged like a knife] *Couteau de feu*, m.

To FIRK (fĕrk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to whip, to chaſtiſe] *Frapper, battre, châtier.*

FIRKIN (fĕr'-kïne), *ſ.* [a veſſel containing nine gallons] *La quatrième partie d'une barrique*; *un quart de barrique*; *un quartaut*; ſe dit auſſi en général pour une petite meſure. Firkin-man, *Un homme qui vend de la bière en détail.*

FIRM (fĕrme), *adj.* [ſtrong, hard, conſtant, reſolute] *Ferme, dûret*; *conſtant, aſſuré.* A firm breaſt, *Un teton ferme* The firm land, *La terre ferme, le continent.* A man firm to his principles, *Un homme conſtant dans ſes principes.* A firm perſuaſion, *Une ferme perſuaſion.*

To FIRM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſettle, to confirm, to fix] *Etablir, rendre ſtable, fixer, aſſurer.*

FIRMAMENT (fĕr'-mŭ-mĕn'-t), *ſ.* [the ſky, the heavens] *Le firmament, le ciel.*

FIRMAMENTAL (fĕr'-mŭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [celeſtial, of the higher regions] *Céleſte, d'en haut, qui appartient au firmament.*

FIRMAN, *ſ* [in the Eaſt Indies; a paſſport or permit] *Paſſe-port*, m. *congé*, m.

FIRMLY (fĕrm'-lé), *adv.* [ſtrongly, conſtantly] *Fermement, conſtamment, d'une manière ſtable, immuable.*

FIRMNESS (fĕrm'-nĕc), *ſ.* [hardneſs, ſtability, compactneſs] *Fermeté*, f. *ſtabilité, dureté*, f. *conſtance*, f. [ſteadineſs, conſtancy, reſolution] *Conſtance, fermeté*, f. *réſolution*, f. V. HEROISM.

FIRST (feŭrste), *adj.* [the ordinal of one] *Premier, unième* In the ſix hundredth and firſt year, in the firſt month, the firſt day of the months, *Dans la ſix cent & unième année, au premier mois, le premier jour du mois.*

FIRST [earlieſt in time, higheſt in dignity] *Premier, le plus ancien, primitif, le chef, le principal.* The firſt covenant, *La première alliance, l'ancienne alliance.* The firſt man of the town, *Le premier de la ville.*

† Firſt come, firſt ſerved, *Les premiers venus doivent être les premiers ſervis.*

FIRST, *adv.* [before any thing elſe] *Premièrement, avant toutes choſes, d'abord, auparavant*; *uniement.* Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; ſecondly, they are more ſolid and hard, *Premièrement, les métaux ſont plus durables que les plantes*; *ſecondement, ils ſont plus durs & d'un tiſſu plus compacte.*

At FIRST, *D'abord, au commencement.*

FIRST OR LAST, *Tôt ou tard, dans un temps ou dans l'autre.* All men are fools and lovers firſt or laſt, *Tous les hommes deviennent amoureux & fous tôt ou tard.* Vengeance comes ſure at laſt, though it may be long firſt, *La vengeance ne manque jamais d'arriver, quelqu'elle ſoit long-temps à venir.*

To FIRST, *v. a.* [among waſher-women; to give the firſt waſhing to the linen] *Eſſanger.*

FIRST-BEGOT (feŭrst'-bĭ-gŏte), *or* FIRST-BEGOTTEN (feŭrst'-bĭ-gŏt-t'n), *ſ.* [the eldeſt of children] *L'aîné*, m.

FIRST-BORN (feŭrst'-borne), *ſ.* [the firſt by the order of nativity] *Premier né*, m.

FIRST-COUSIN (feŭrst'-keŭz-z'n), *ſ. Couſin-germain*, m.

FIRST-FRUITS (feŭrst'-froŭts'), *ſ. pl.* [what the ſeaſon firſt produces; the firſt profits of any thing] *Prémices*, f. pl. The firſt fruits of a benefice, *Annate*, f. le revenu d'un an d'un bénéfice.

FIRSTING (feŭrst'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the firſt waſhing of the linen] *Mère leſſive*, f. *premier lavage*, m.

FIRSTLING (feŭrst'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* and *ſ.* [that is firſt produced; the firſt produce or offſpring] *Premier-né*, m. *prémices*, f. pl. The firſtling males, *Les premiers nés des mâles.* You have the very firſtlings of my heart, *Vous avez les prémices de mon cœur.*

FISANELLE, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a water-fowl, the colymbus major or great diver] *Grand plongeon*, m.

FISCAL (fïs'-kăl), *adj.* and *ſ.* [belonging to the exchequer; the exchequer] *Fiſcal, qui regarde le fiſc*; *le fiſc.*

FISH (fïſche), *ſ.* [an animal that inhabits the water] *Poiſſon*, m. Sea-fiſh, *Poiſſon de mer.* Freſh-water fiſh, *Poiſſon d'eau douce.* The ſcales, gills, and fins of a fiſh; the ſoft and the hard roe, *Les écailles, les ouïes & les nageoires d'un poiſſon*; *la laite & les œufs.* A ſhell-fiſh, *Un poiſſon à coquille.* A cray-fiſh, *Une écreviſſe.* Fiſh for bread, ſtores, *Alevin*, m. Newly ſalt fiſh, *Poiſſon verd.*

† He is mute as a fiſh, *Il eſt muet comme un poiſſon, il eſt ſot comme un panier percé.*

† The fiſh follows the bait, *Le poiſſon ſuit l'amorce.*

† I have other fiſh to fry, *J'ai bien d'autres affaires en tête.*

† The beſt fiſh ſwims near the bottom, *Le meilleur poiſſon nage près du fond.*

† Fiſh and gueſts ſmell when they are three days old, *L'hote & le poiſſon puent paſſé trois jours.*

To FISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to be employed in catching fiſh] *Pêcher*, au propre & au figuré. He has fiſhed one fine carp, *Il a pêché une belle carpe.* To fiſh for herring, *Recueillir le hareng.*

* To fiſh in troubled waters, *Pêcher en eau trouble.*

* Where did you fiſh that? *Où avez-vous pêché cela*; *trouvé ou pris cela?*

FISH [in ſea-language] *Davier*, m. *machine à lever l'ancre par ſes pattes.* Fiſh, *Jumelle de mât* ou *de vergue*, f Fiſhes of a maſt, *Cotons*, m. pl To fiſh a maſt or yard, *Jumeler un mât* ou *une vergue.* To fiſh the anchor, *Traverjer l'ancre, par le moyen d'un davier:* To fiſh it by the ring, *En crocher l'arganeau.*

FISH-BONE (fïſche'-bône), *ſ.* [bone of a fiſh] *Arête*, f

FISH-DAY (fïſche'-dé), *ſ. Jour maigre*, m. où il n'eſt pas permis de manger de la viande, ſuivant le rit de l'Egliſe Romaine.

FISHER (fïſch'-eŭr), *and* FISHERMAN (fïſch'-eŭr-măne), *ſ* [one who is employed in catching fiſh] *Pêcheur*, m. Fiſher's boat, *Bateau de pêcheur*, m.

The king's fiſher (a ſort of bird), *Martin-pêcheur*, m. V. ALCYON.

FISCHERLIN, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Larus or Gull, the leſſer ſea-ſwallow] *Mauve*, f. *eſpèce de mouette.*

FISHERY (fïſch'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the art of fiſhing] *Pêche*, f. [the place where fiſh abound, or are cured] *Pêcherie*, f. Herring-fiſhery, *Pêche du hareng*, f. *draguerie*, f.

FISHFUL (fïſche'-foŭl), V. FISHY.

FISH-GARTH (fïſche'-garth), *ſ.* [a weir in a river for the taking of fiſh] *Pecherie*, f.

FISH-GIG (fïſche'-gaïgue), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to ſtrike fiſh at ſea, particularly dolphins] *Crec*, m. *harpon*, m. V. FIZ GIG.

FISH-HOOK (fïſch'-hoŭke), *ſ.* [a hook baited, with which fiſh is caught] *Hameçon*, m.

To FISHIFY (fïſch'-ï-fāï), *v. a.* [to turn to fiſh] *Changer en poiſſon.*

FISHING (fïſch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [commodity of taking fiſh] *L'action de pêcher*, f. *pêche*, f. Here is good fiſhing, *La pêche eſt bonne ici.* Fiſhing-gear, in ſea-language] *Uſtenſiles de pêche*, m. pl. A ſort of fiſhing-net, *Tramail*, m.

FISH-KETTLE [fïſche'-kĕt-t'l), *or* FISH-PAN (fïſche'-păne), *ſ.* [a caldron made for fiſh to be boiled] *Poiſſonnière*, f.

FISH-MACHINE (fïſche'-mă-chïne), *ſ.* [a cart to convey fiſh ſpeedily to market] *Voiture de chaſſe-marée*, f.

FISH-MARKET (fïſche'-mar-kĕte), *ſ.* [the place where fiſh is ſold] *Poiſſonnerie*, f.

FISH-MEAL (fïſche'-mïle), *ſ.* [diet of fiſh] *Repas en poiſſon*, m.

FISHMONGER (fïſche-meŭn'gn-eŭr), *ſ.* [dealer in fiſh] *Poiſſonnier*, m. *marchand* ou *vendeur de poiſſon*, m.

FISH-PAN (fïſche'-păne), V. FISH-KETTLE.

FISH-

FISH-POND (fĭshe'-pŏn'd), *f.* [a ſmall pool for fiſh] *Etang*, m. *vivier*, m.

FISH-RANGE (fĭshe'-rên'oje), *f. Lieu propre pour la pêche*, m.

FISH-SKIN (fĭshe'-skĭne), [among Joiners] *Peau de chien*, f.

FISH-TUB (fĭshe'-teŭb), *Cuvier*, m. pour tremper *ou* préparer le poiſſon; *coquette*, f.

FISHY (fĭsh'-é), *adj.* [full of fiſh] *Poiſſonneux, abondant en poiſſon.* A fiſhy lake, *Un lac poiſſonneux.*

FISHY [having the qualities of fiſh] *De poiſſon, qui a la figure ou la ſaveur de poiſſon.* With a fiſhy extremity, *Avec une queue de poiſſon.*

FISSURE (fĭsh'-ĭeŭre), *ſ.* [a cleft, a narrow chaſm] *Fente*, f. *ouverture*, f. (in Anatomy) *Fiſſure*, f.

FISSILE (fĭs'-sĭl), *adj.* [eaſy to be cleft] *Qui ſe peut fendre aiſément.*

FISSILITY (fĭs-sĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [quality of being fiſſile] *Qualité de pouvoir ſe fendre.*

FIST (fiste), *ſ.* [the hand clenched with the fingers doubled down] *Le poing, la main fermée.* To ſtrike one with the fiſt, *Donner des coups de poing à quelqu'un.*

*† To drink a bottle with one, hand to fiſt, *Boire fort & ferme; boire à tire-larigot.*

*† To greaſe one's fiſt, *Graiſſer la patte à quelqu'un.*

To FIST, *v. n.* [to ſtrike, *or* to gripe with the fiſt] *Frapper avec le poing, empoigner.*

FISTED (fĭs'-tĕd), *as* Cloſe-fiſted, *Qui a le poing fermé.* Club-fiſted, *Qui a de gros poings, ou de groſſes mains.*

FISTELLA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Africa in Morocco; lat. 32°-27′ N. lon. 5°-55′ W.] *Fiſtelle ou Feſza*, m.

FISTICUFFS (fĭs'-tĭ-keŭfs), *ſ.* [blows with the fiſt] *Coups de poing*, m. pl. *bataille à coups de poing*, f.

FISTINUT (fĭs'-tĭ-neŭte), *ſ.* [a piſtachio-nut] *Piſtache*, f. Fiſtinut-tree, *Piſtachier*, m.

FISTUCA, *ſ.* [in Antiq. an inſtrument to drive piles] *Sonnette*, f.

FISTULA (fĭs-tĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [any ſinous ulcer] *Fiſtule*, f. Fiſtula lachrymalis, *Fiſtule lacrimale.*

FISTULAR (fĭs'-tĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [Bot. hollow like a pipe] *Creux.*

FISTULOUS (fĭs'-tĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [in Surgery; having the nature of a fiſtula] *Fiſtuleux.*

FIT (fite), *ſ.* [a paroxyſm, any violent affection of mind *or* body] *Accès*, m. *tranſport*, m. *attaque*, f. *affection violente de l'eſprit ou du corps, atteinte*, f. A fit of an ague, *Un accès de fièvre.* A fit of love, *Un tranſport d'amour.* A fit of diſeaſe, *Une attaque de maladie.* A fit of madneſs, *Un accès de folie.* A fit of devotion, ‖ *Une bouffée de dévotion.*

FIT [humour, whim] *Humeur*, f. *train*, m. *caprice*, m *boutade*, m. *fantaiſie*, f. A melancholy fit, *Humeur mélancolique, mélancolie.* To be in a drinking fit, *Etre en humeur de boire*, ou *en train de boire.* A ſcolding fit, *Humeur à gronder*, ou *à ſe fâcher.* If the fit takes me if the fit comes upon me, *Si la fantaiſie m'en prend.*

FIT [interval] *Intervalle*, f. *reprife*, f. *retour*, m. *moment*, m. To do a thing by fits and girds, *Faire une choſe à diverſes reprifes, à bâtons rompus.* Fits of indifferency, *Momens d'indifférence*, m. pl.

FIT, *adj.* [qualified, proper] *Propre, capable, prêt, préparé, en état de, apte, bon.* To make fit, *Accommoder.* He is fit for that employment, *Il eſt propre pour cet emploi.* Mighty men of valour and fit for war, *Des hommes courageux & propres à la guerre.* A virgin fit for a huſband, *Une fille prête à marier.* To make one's ſelf fit for fighting, *Se préparer, ſe diſpoſer au combat.* I am not fit to go out, *Je ne ſuis pas en état de ſortir.*

FIT [convenient, becoming, right, reaſonable] *Convenable, décent, bienſéant, à propos, bon, juſte, raiſonnable.* It is fit, *Il appartient.* It is not fit for you to ſpeak ſo, *Il n'eſt pas décent que vous parliez ainſi.* If you think fit, *Si vous le trouvez bon.* Our forefathers thought fit to be grave and ſerious, *Nos pères jugeoient à propos d'être graves & ſérieux.* It is fit to praiſe him, *Il eſt juſte de le louer.*

To FIT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to make fit] *Préparer, diſpoſer, accommoder, adapter, ajuſter.* Fit every thing for our journey, *Préparez tout pour notre voyage.* You muſt fit your humour to it, *Il faut bien vous y accommoder.*

To FIT one with any thing, *Accommoder quelqu'un d'une choſe, la lui céder ou vendre.* If you have ſuch a thing as a Perſian manuſcript, you will do me a ſingular pleaſure to fit me with it, *Si vous avez quelque manuſcrit Perſien, vous me ferez plaiſir de m'en accommoder.*

To FIT [to be adapted to, to ſuit] *Convenir, accommoder, aller, appareiller.* She fits us, *Elle nous convient.* That ſuit fits you very well, *Cet habit vous ſied*, ou *vous va, fort bien.* That does not fit me *or* my turn, *Ceci ne m'accommode pas.*

To FIT OUT [to furniſh with neceſſaries] *Fournir de toutes les choſes néceſſaires.* To fit out a fleet, *Equiper une flotte.* To fit out a ſhip, *Armer un vaiſſeau.*

To FIT UP [to make proper for uſe] *Ajuſter, préparer, accommoder, mettre en état de ſervir, ammeubler, approprier.* He has fitted up his houſe, *Il a meublé ſa maiſon.* To fit up to advantage, ‖ *Agencer.*

FITCH (fĭtche), *ſ.* [a ſmall kind of wild pea] *Veſce*, f. Wild fitch, *Veſce ſauvage*, f. *Veſſeron*, m. ſorte d'herbe qui vient dans les biés.

FITCHAT (fĭtch'-ĭte), *or* FITCHEW (fĭtch'-oŭ), *ſ.* [a polecat] *chaſouin*, m.

FITCHET (fĭtch'-ĕte), *adj.* [in Heraldry; terminated in a point] *Fiché, aiguiſé en pointe, qui ſe termine en pointe.* A croſs fitchet, *Une croix fichée, qui ſe termine en pointe.*

FITFUL (fĭt'-foŭl), *adj.* [varied by paroxyſms] *Qui vient par accès*; ou bien *fantaſque*; *qui a des boutades, des caprices.*

FITLY (fĭt'-lé), *adv.* [properly, commodiouſly, juſtly] *A propos, convenablement, décemment, pertinemment, proprement, juſtement, comme il convient.*

FITNESS (fĭt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [propriety, convenience, juſtneſs] *Propriété*, f. *convenance*, f. *bienſéance*, f. *juſteſſe*, f. Fitneſs of time, *Opportunité*, f. *temps convenable*, m.

FITTED (fĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Préparé, diſpoſé, approprié, ajuſté, adapté, accommodé.* A diſcourſe fitted to the meaneſt capacity, *Un diſcours accommodé à la capacité*, ou *à la portée des eſprits les plus médiocres.* Fitted up [among gold-wire-drawers] *Accoutré.*

FITTER (fĭt'-eür), *ſ.* [one who confers fitneſs] *Celui qui*, ou *ce qui prépare*, ou *accommode*, &c.

FITTER, *or* Fritter [a ſmall piece] *Un petit morceau, une petite pièce.* To cut in fitters, *Couper en petits morceaux, couper menu.*

FITTER, *adj* [the comparative of Fit] *Plus convenable, plus propre*, &c.

FITTEST (fĭt'-ĕſte), *adj.* [the ſuperlative of Fit] *Le plus convenable, le plus propre*, &c.

FITTING (fĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Fit] *L'action de préparer, d'ajuſter*, &c. *ajuſtement*, m. The fitting out of a ſhip, *L'armement d'un vaiſſeau*, m. ou *l'équipement.*

FITTING, *adj.* [accommodating] *Convenable, à propos, convenant, juſte.* [juſt] *Juſte, raiſonnable.* [becoming] *Bienſéant, convenable.*

FITZ (fitz), *ſ.* [from the French word *fils*, ſignifying ſon, but only uſed when joined to the name of the father, as Fitz-James, Fitz-Walter, &c. and when joined to *Roy* ſignifies the natural ſon of a king] *Fils*, m.

FIUM [a large town and province of Egypt; lat. 29°-2′ N. lon. 30°-49′ E.] *Fium, Fioum.*

FIVE (fīve), *adj. Cinq.* Five of them were wiſe, and five were fooliſh. *Il y en avoit cinq ſages, & cinq ſous.*

FIVE-FOOT (fīve'-foŭte), [the ſtar-fiſh] *Etoile*, f. *inſecte de mer.*

FIVE-LEAVED (fīve'-lĭv'd), *adj. Qui a cinq feuilles.* Five-leaved graſs (cinquefoil, a ſpecies of clover), *quinte-feuille*, f.

FIVES (fīv'z), *ſ.* [a kind of play with a ball; a diſeaſe of horſes, vives] *Sorte de jeu; Avives*, f. pl.

To FIX (fĭks), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make faſt, firm, *or* ſtable] *Fixer, arrêter, attacher, établir, déterminer.* To fix a gun, *Fixer un canon.* To fix mercury, to fix the humours, *Fixer le mercure, fixer les humeurs.* To fix one's eyes upon one, *Fixer, arrêter les yeux ſur quelqu'un.* To fix a day, *Prendre jour, arrêter un jour.* To fix the miner, *Attacher le mineur.* He has fixed his dwelling in ſuch a place, *Il a fixé ou établi ſa demeure en tel endroit.* To fix a buſineſs, *Arrêter, déterminer, conclure une affaire.* To fix an ill report upon one, *Faire un mauvais rapport de quelqu'un.* To fix again, *Refixer.*

To FIX, *v. n.* [to be fixed, to ſettle] *Se fixer, s'établir, choiſir, arrêter, aſſigner, aſſeoir* To fix upon a reſolution, *S'arrêter à une réſolution*; *prendre une réſolution.* To fix upon a fit ſubject, *Choiſir un ſujet propre.*

FIXATION (fĭk-cé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtability, firmneſs; confinement; want of volatility] *Fixation, f. ſtabilité, f. conſtance*, f. The fixation of mercury, *La fixation du mercure.* Your fixation in matters of religion, *Votre conſtance en matière de religion.*

FIXED (fĭks't), *part. adj. Fixé, attaché, arrêté, établi, déterminé.* The fixed ſtars, *Les étoiles fixes.* Fixed ſalt, *Sel fixe.* At the fixed day, *Au jour donné, marqué, déterminé.* Fixed air, *Air fixe.* To be fixed upon, *Se batter.*

FIXEDLY (fĭk'-cĕd-lé), *adv.* [certainly, firmly] *D'une manière fixe, certaine, déterminée.*

FIXEDNESS (fĭk'-cĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtability, firmneſs] *Fixation*, f. *ſtabilité*, f. *fermeté*, f. *conſtance*, f.

FIXES, *ſ.* [among Goldſmiths; a ſolution in ſilver] *Eau de départ*, f.

FIXIDITY (fĭk-cĭd'-ĭ-té), *or* FIXITY (fĭk'-cĭ-té), *ſ.* [Chym. coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility] *Fixité*, f.

FIXTURE (fĭks'-tieŭre), *ſ.* [a piece of furniture fixed to a houſe] *Choſe fixée à demeure*, f.

FIXURE (fĭk'-chĭeŭre), *ſ.* [ſtable ſtate, poſition] *Poſition*, f *état*, m. *condition*, f.

FIZGIG (fĭz'-guĭgue), *or* FISH-GIG, [a ſort of dart *or* harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh] *Sorte de harpon.*

† FIZZLE (fĭz'-zl'), *ſ.* [wind let off behind without noiſe] *Veſſe*, f.

† To FIZZLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n. Veſſer, lâcher une veſſe.*

† FIZZLER (fĭz'-zleŭr), *ſ.* [a fizzling man *or* woman] *Veſſeur, veſſeuſe.*

† FIZZLING (fĭz'-zlĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de veſſer*; *veſſe*, f. ventoſité puante qui ſort par le derrière de l'animal ſans bruit.

FLABBY (flăb'-é), *adj.* [ſoft, not firm] *Mou, molaſſe, flaſque.* Flabby fat, *De la graiſſe molle.* † Two flabby dugs, *Deux flaſques tétons.*

FLABBLE (flăb'-bl'), V. FAN.

FLACCID (flăk'-cĭd), *adj.* [faint, feeble, weak] *Flaſque, foible, languiſſant, ſans vigueur, lâche, qui n'eſt pas tendu.* A flaccid bladder, *Une veſſie flaſque.*

FLACCIDITY (flăk-cĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [laxity, want of tenſion] *Qualité de ce qui eſt lâche* ou *flaſque*, f. *défaut de tenſion*; m. *relâchement*, m. *foibleſſe*, f. *langueur*, f

To FLAG (flag), -GING, -GED, *v. n.* [to hang looſe without ſtiffneſs *or* tenſion; to grow feeble] *Tomber, baiſſer, ne ſe pas ſoutenir, être lâche, flottant, pendant, flaſque*; *s'avachir, s'avaler, baiſſer, devenir foible, languiſſant, ſe flétrir*; au figuré, *perdre courage, languir.*

* His ſtyle flags, *Son ſtyle languit, ne ſe ſoutient*

tient pas. The pleasures of the town begin to flag, *Les plaisirs de la ville commencent à languir.*

To FLAG, *v. a.* [to let fall] *Abattre, abaisser, accabler.*

FLAG, *s.* [a sort of rush] *Glaïeul*, m. *flambe*, f. *soucie de jone.*

FLAG-BROOM (flăg'-brōūme), *s. Un balai de jone.*

FLAG, *s.* [colours *or* ensign of a ship] *Pavillon*, m. *bannière*, f. Little flag, *Bandevolle*, f. To set up the flag, *Arborer le pavillon.* Flag of truce, *Pavillon blanc.* Flag-staff, *Bâton de pavillon.* Flag-staff, ensign-staff, *Epars du pavillon*, m.

FLAG OFFICER, *Chef d'escadre*, m.

FLAG-SHIP (flăg'-chip), *Amiral*, m vaisseau qui porte le commandant d'une flotte.

FLAG [a thin stone used for smooth pavements] *Dale*, f.

FLAGELET (flădj'-e-lĭt-), *s.* [a small flute] *Flageolet*, m. Flagelet-player, *Flageoleur*, m.

FLAGELLANTS (flădj'-ĕl-lan'ts), *s.* [a sect of wild fanatics who whipped their bare shoulders in procession, out of religious phrenzy] *Flagellans*, m. pl

FLAGELLATION (flădj-ĕl-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the use of the scourge] *Flagellation*, f.

FLAGGING (flăgu'-ĭn'gne), V. FLAGGY.

FLAGGINESS (flăgu'-i-nĕce), *s* [laxity, want of tension] *Qualité de ce qui est flasque; défaut de fermeté & de tension.*

FLAGGY (flăgu'-é), *adj.* [lax, flabby] *Mou, flasque pendant, flottant, avalé.* To grow flaggy, *S'avachir* Flaggy *or* flagging ears, *Les oreilles pendantes, les oreilles basses.*

FLAGITIOUS (flă-djich'-eŭce), *adj.* [wicked, villainous, atrocious] *Méchant, vicieux, corrompu, atroce, abominable*

FLAGITIOUSNESS (flă-djich'-eŭs-nĕce), [wickedness, villany] *Mechanceté*, f. *scélératesse*, f.

FLAGON (flăg'-ŏne), *s* [a vessel for drink with a narrow mouth] *Flacon*, m. *burre*, f. *carafe*, f.

FLAGRANCY (flé'-grăn'-cé), *s.* [burning heat, fire] *Embrasement*, m. *feu*, m. *ardeur*, f.

FLAGRANT (flé'-grăn'te), *adj.* [ardent, burning] *Ardent, enflammé, qui est en feu.*

FLAGRANT [notorious] *Insigne, grand, flagrant.*

FLAIL (flé'le), *s.* [the instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear] *Fléau*, m. To thresh corn with a flail, *Battre le grain avec un fléau.*

FLAIR, V. FLARE.

FLAKE (fléke', *s* [flock; stratum, layer; a lock of wool drawn out] *Flocon*, m A flake of wool, *Flocon de laine*, m. *Aiguette*, f. Flake of snow, *Flocon de neige.* It snowed in great flakes, *Il tomboit de la neige à gros flocons.*

FLAKE of fire, *Blaette*, f. *étincelle*, f. See what a deal of flakes are hammered out of that hot iron! *Voyez combien d'étincelles sortent de ce fer chaud qu'on bat sur l'enclume.* Flakes of copper [when beat upon the anvil] *Ecailles de cuivre.*

FLAKE of ice, *Glaçon*, m. *morceau de glace.*

FLAKE, *v. a.* [to form in flakes] *Mettre en flocons, donner la forme de flocon.*

FLAKE [in sea-language] *Chafaud* ou *echafaud (à secher la morue, dans les lieux où se fait cette pêche)*, m.

FLAKE in Gardening; a carnation of two colours on ey] *Oeillet de deux couleurs*, m.

To FLAKE, *v. n.* [to break into lamina] *Se rompre, se briser, se détacher par feuilles.*

FLAKY, *adj. Qui est par flocons*, ou *par feuilles, par couches.*

† FLAM (flăme), *s.* [an idle story, a lie; an illusory pretext] *Conte*, m. *fable*, f. *fiction*, f. *sornette*, f. *mensonge*, m. *feinte*, f *prétexte*, m *défaite*, f. *bourde*, f. *leurre*, f. † *coquesigrue*, f. *voile*, f.

To FLAM, *v. n.* [to deceive *or* impose upon by false assurances] *Tromper avec un mensonge.*

FLAMBEAU (flăm'-bō), *or* FLAMBOY (flăm-bōĭ), *s.* [a luminary made of several thick wicks, covered over with wax; a lighted torch] *Flambeau*, m *torche*, f. To light one with a flambeau, *Eclairer quelqu'un avec un flambeau.*

FLAMBEAU or FLAMBO [a small anguilliform sea-fish, a species of Tænia; Cavagiro] *Espèce*, m. *Flambeau*, m. ou *Faulx*, m.

FLAME (fleme), *s.* [light emitted from fire, V. BLAZE] *Flamme*, f. *feu*, m. *combustion*, f. To be all in a flame, *Etre en feu.* To die in the flames, *Mourir dans les flammes.* To set all in flame, *Mettre tout en feu*; au figuré, *mettre tout en combustion.*

* FLAME [ardour of temper; passion of love] *Le feu de l'imagination*; *ardeur de tempérament*, f. *amour*, m. *le feu de l'amour.* My heart is in a flame, *Mon cœur est embrasé d'amour.* He is the universal flame of the fair sex, *Il est le bien aimé*, ou *l'amour de toutes les belles.*

To FLAME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to shine as fire, to blaze] *Flamber, jeter une flamme*; *s'embraser, s'enflammer*, au propre & au figuré. The fire begins to flame, *Le feu commence à flamber.*

* A foolish zeal that flames out into rebellion, *Un zèle indiscret qui dégénère en révolte, en sédition.*

FLAME-COLOURED (flême'-keŭl-eŭr'd), *adj.* [of a bright yellow colour] *Couleur de flamme, flambé.*

FLAMEN (flé'-mĕne), *s.* [Antiq. a priest, a minister of sacrifices] *Prêtre*, m. *flamine*, m.

FLAMING, V. FIERY.

FLAMINGLY (flé'-min'gne-lé), *adj.* [deserving to be burned] Ex. Flamingly impious, *Impie à brûler.* [gaudily, gorgeously] *Somptueusement, splendidement.*

FLAMINGO, *s* [Flammant; a beautiful web footed and long-legged American bird] *Bécharu*, m. *Phénicoptère*, m. *Flammant*, ou *Flambant*, m.

FLAMMA JOVIS, or FLAMMULA, *s.* [Bot. Clematis erecta; upright virgin's bower, a medicinal plant] *Flammule*, f.

FLAMMETTE, *s.* [a bivalve shell-fish; a sort of chama very hot to the taste] *Flamette*, f. *pétoncle*, f.

FLAMMATION (flăm'-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of setting on flame] V. INFLAMMATION.

FLAMMABILITY (flăm'-mă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [aptness to flame] V. INFLAMMABILITY.

FLAMMANT (flăm'-măn'te), *s.* [a large water-fowl] *Flammant*, m. V. FLAMINGO.

FLAMMEOUS (flăm'-mi-eŭce), *adj.* [consisting of flame] *De flamme, qui ressemble à la flamme.*

FLAMMIFEROUS (flăm'-mĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [bringing flame] *Qui porte la flamme.*

FLAMMIVOMOUS (flăm'-mĭv'-ô-meŭce), *adj.* [vomiting out flame] *Qui vomit des flammes.*

FLAMMULÆ aur', *s.* [small pieces of gold found in some rivers] *Paillettes*, f. pl.

FLAMY (flé'-mé), *or* FLAMING (flé'-mĭ'gne), *adj.* [burning, inflamed] *Ardent, enflammé, qui est en flamme*, ou *en feu.*

FLANCONADE (flăn'-kô-néde), *s.* [in Fencing; a thrust in the flank] *Flanconnade*, f.

§ FLANDERKIN, *s.* [lath back, a long slim fellow] § *Flandrin*, m.

FLANDERS (flăn'-deŭrz), *s.* [a part of the Nethe lands, divided into Dutch, Austrian and French Flanders] *Flandre*, f.

FLANK (flăn'k), *s.* [side] *Flanc*, m. *côté*, m. The flank of a bastion, of a battalion, *Le flanc d'un bastion, d'un bataillon.* To attack the enemy in flank, *Attaquer l'ennemi en flanc.* Flank of beef [in Cookery] *Flanchet de bœuf*, m. Flank-companies (in military art), *Troupes légères*, f. pl.

To FLANK, -ING, *v. a.* [to attack the side; *or* to secure on the side] *Prendre en flanc*; ou *flanquer, fortifier les flancs.*

FLANKED (flan'-k't), *part. adj. Pris en flanc*; ou *flanqué.*

FLANKER (flăn'k'-eŭr), *s.* [a jutting out fortification] *Flanc*, m.

To FLANKER, *v. a.* [to defend by lateral fortifications] *Flanquer.*

FLANNEL (flăn'-el), *s.* [a sort of nappy stuff of wool] *Flanelle*, f. molleton, m.

FLAP (flăpe), *s.* [any thing that hangs broad and loose, as the flap of a coat, of a table] *Pan* m. *d'un manteau, d'une robe, d'une table*, &c. *abattant* ou *battant de comptoir*, m.. The fore flap, the hind-flap of a shirt, *Le devant, le derrière d'une chemise.* Flap of a pair of breeches, *Pont*, m. Leathern flaps nailed on the outside of the scuppers instead of scupper-holes (in sea-language), *Clapets*, m. pl.

FLAP [a round piece of board with holes fixed to the end of a pole used in churning] *Bat-beurre*, m.

A FLY-FLAP, *Un émouchoir*, ou *chasse-mouches*, m. pl.

The FLAP of the ear, *L'oreille extérieure*, f.

The FLAPS of a shoe, *Les oreilles d'un soulier*, f. pl.

The FLAP of the throat, *L'épiglotte*, f.

FLAP [a stroke given with a loose hand, *or* the wings] *Un coup du plat de la main, une tappe, un coup d'aile.* I gave him a good flap, *Je lui donnai une bonne tappe.*

To FLAP, -PING, -PED, *and* FLAPT, *v. a.* [to give a flap] *Frapper de la main*, ou *de l'aile.* To flap one's face, *Colaphiser quelqu'un.* What d'ye flap me for? *Pourquoi me frappez vous?* The eagle flapt the former, and devoured the other, *L'aigle donna un coup d'aile au premier, & dévora l'autre.*

To FLAP the wings, *Battre des ailes*, comme font les oiseaux.

To FLAP, *v. n.* [to fall] *Baisser, s'abattre*, se dit d'un oiseau qui *s'abat*, d'un chapeau *rabattu*, &c.

FLAPPED (flăp't), *part. adj. Frappé de la main ou de l'aile.* Flapped hat, *Chapeau-oreille*, m. Person wearing a flapped hat, *Chapeau-oreille*, m.

FLAP-DRAGON (flăp'-drăgu-eŭne), *s.* [a sort of play; catching raisins out of burning brandy] *Sorte de jeu.*

FLAP-EARED (flăp'-ĭr'd), *adj.* [having loose and broad ears] *Qui les oreilles larges & pendantes.*

To FLARE (flère), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flutter, to dazzle with a splendid show; to glitter with a transient lustre] *Eblouir, briller d'un éclat passager.* To flare in one's eyes, *Eblouir les yeux par trop d'éclat.* Flaring beams, *Rayons éblouissans.* A flaring lie, *Un damoiseau fimpant.*

FLARING (flé'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [dazzling, showy] *Eblouissant, éclatant, fimpant.*

FLARING, *adj.* [in sea-language] *Elancé* ou *Dévoyé*, *s. Evancement* ou *dévoyement*, m. Ex. A flaring bow, *Avant fort élancé.* Flaring of the fashion piece, *Dévoyement de l'estain.*

FLASH (flăche), *s.* [a sudden blaze] *Flamme subite, qui brille & disparoît, éclat de lumière*, m. se dit au propre & au figuré. 'Tis observable that the flash of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard, *Nous remarquons que la lumière d'un canon que l'on tire se voit avant que l'on entende le bruit.* A flash of lightning, *Eclair*, m.

* A flash of the eye, *Un coup d'œil, une œillade.* A flash of wit, *Une saillie, un trait d'esprit.* He has fine flashes of wit, *Il a des saillies admirables.* He is but a flash, *Il n'a que du clinquant, & point de solidité.*

FLASH of water, *Eclaboussure*, f. *rejaillissement*

ſement d'eau, m. *flaquée*, f.

To FLASH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to glitter with a tranſient flame] *Briller d'un éclat paſſager, reluire, éclater*; au figuré, *avoir des ſaillies, des traits d'imagination.* * To flaſh with fury, *s'allancer de fureur.*

To FLASH, *v. a.* [to daſh, or to ſtrike up large bodies of water] *Flaquer*; ou *frapper ſur la ſurface de l'eau, rejaillir.*

* FLASHER (flăſh'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [a man of more appearance of wit than reality] *Un homme ſuperficiel.*

FLASHILY (flăſh'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [with empty ſhow] *Sans eſprit, ſans ſolidité.*

FLASHING (flăſh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [of fire] *Eclat*, m. *éat. de clarté*, m. [of water] *Rejailliſſement*, m. *éclaboſſure*, f.

FLASHY (flăſh'-é), *adj.* [empty; not ſolid, ſhowy, without ſubſtance] *Superficiel, qui a plus d'apparence que de ſolidité.* A flaſhy wit, *Un eſprit ſuperficiel.* A flaſhy diſcourſe, *Un diſcours où il n'y a point de ſolidité.*

FLASHY [ſudden, not laſting] *Subit, prompt, qui s'évanouit d'abord, qui ne fait que paroître.*

FLASHY [inſipid] *Inſipide, fade.*

FLASK (flăſk), *ſ.* [a bottle] *Une bouteille à vin.*

FLASK [a powder-horn] *Fourniment*, m. *flaſque*, à mettre de la poudre à canon, f. *poire à poudre*, f.

FLASK [the two cheeks of the carriage of a piece of ordnance] *Flaſque*, m. *deux gros madriers qui compoſent l'affût d'un canon.*

FLASKET (flăſk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a great baſket; a veſſel in which viands are ſerved] *Grande corbeille*, f. *banquette*, f. *manne*, f. *grand plat*, m. Golden flaſkets, *De grands plats d'or.*

FLAT (flăte), *adj.* [level, without protuberances] *Plat, uni, ſans boſſes, ſans relief*; *écraſé, camus.* The flat country, *Le plat pays.* A flat boat, *Bâtiment plat, navire de bas bord.* The flat ſide of a ſword, *Plat d'épée.* Flat upon the ground, *A plate terre, ſur le plancher.* Flat upon the belly, *A plat ſur le ventre*, ou *à plat ventre.* Flat painting, *Peinture plate.* A flat noſe, *Un nez camus, un peu écraſé.* To lay or make flat, *Applanir, applatir.* Laying flat, *Applaniſſement*, m. To grow flat, *S'avachir.*

* FLAT [taſteleſs, inſipid, dead] *Plat, rampant, inſipide, éventé, ſans force.* A flat diſcourſe, *Un diſcours plat* ou *rampant.* A flat pleaſure, *Un plaiſir inſipide.* Flat wine, *Du vin plat, du vin éventé, qui a perdu ſa force.* A flat voice, a flat ſound, *Une voix grave*, ou *baſſe*; *un ſon ſourd, fort bas.* A flat denial, *Un refus plat, un refus net.* A flat lye, *Un menſonge manifeſte, un plat menſonge.*

¶ Flat, *plat, fade*; inſipid, *inſipide* (ſynon): What is *flat* does not pleaſe the taſte; what is *inſipid* has no taſte at all: the one wants the proper degree of ſeaſoning; the other wants it entirely. In works of the mind, the *flat*, appearing to affect the graces, diſpleaſes; the *inſipid*, wanting knowledge, tires.

R. *L'on ſe ſert ſouvent de cet adjectif, dans un ſens adverbial. Ex.* To lay a thing flat on the ground, *Coucher* ou *renverſer quelque choſe par terre.* To lie flat upon the ground, *Etre étendu tout de ſon long par terre.* He lay flat upon his belly, *Il étoit couché ſur le ventre.* A ſtyle that falls flat here and there [an unequal ſtyle] *Un ſtyle qui ne ſe ſoutient pas, qui n'eſt pas uni.* A flat-arched vault, *Voute à anſe de panier.*

To lay all flat aback (in Sea-language), *Mettre tout à coiffé.*

* FLAT AND PLAIN, *adv. Franc & net.* I told him flat and plain, *Je lui dis franc & net.*

FLAT [in Muſic] *Grave.* Flat third, *Tierce mineure*, f.

FLAT, *ſ.* [a flat country; a ſhallow ſtrand; the broad ſide of a blade] *Plat pays, plaine*, f. *haut-fond*, m. *banc de ſable*, m. *écueil*, m. *le plat d'une rame*; au figuré, *penſée plate & rampante.*

FLAT [in Muſick] *Feinte*, f. *bémol*, m. Marked with a flat, *Bémoliſé.*

FLAT [in ſea-language] *Baſſe* ou *batture*, f.

To FLAT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to level, to make flat, to grow flat] *Applanir, applatir, rendre plat, afflibir*; *s'applatir, s'affaiſſer, s'éventer, perdre ſa force.* To flat pieces for coining, *Applatir les flancs pour faire de la monnoie*; *les flatir.* To flat the gold [among water gilders] *Matter l'or.*

To FLAT IN the ſails [in Sea-language] *Traverſer les voiles.* ☞ Flat in forward! *Traverſe la mizaine & les focs!*

FLAT-ARCHED (flăt'-ar-tch't), *adj. A ceintre plat, ſurbaiſſé*, ou *applati.* A flat-arched vault, *Voûte à ceintre plat, voûte à anſe de panier.*

FLAT-BOTTOMED (flăt'-bŏt-tŭm'd), *adj. Fait à fond de cuve, fait à ſole.* A flat-bottomed boat, *Un bateau plat.*

FLAT-FOOTED (flăt'-fuŭt-ĕd), *adj. Qui a les pieds plats.*

FLAT-LONG flăt'-lŏn'g), *adj.* [with the flat downwards] *Miplat.*

FLATLY (flăt'-lé), *adv.* [horizontally, without inclination; without ſpirit, dully] *à plat*; *de niveau*; *platement.*

FLATLY [flat and plain, downwright] *Franc & net, tout net, tout à plat, tout plat*; *ſans déguiſement*; *entièrement, tout-à-fait.* He flatly denied it me, *Il me refuſa tout net.* Flatly unjuſt, *Tout-à-fait injuſte.*

FLATNESS (flăt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [evenneſs; inſipidity, vapidneſs, dulneſs, want of life, deadneſs] *Egalité*, f. *unité*, f. de terrein; *fadeur*, f. *inſipidité*, f. *goût d'évent*, m. au figuré, *platitude*, f. *baſſeſſe*, f. Flatneſs in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſel, *Le goût d'évent dans le cidre eſt ſouvent occaſionné par l'introduction trop libre de l'air dans le vaſe qui le contient*

* Some of Homer's tranſlators have ſwelled into turgidity, and others ſunk into flatneſs, *Parmi les traduct urs d'Homère les uns ont donné dans le ſtyle empoulé, d'autres dans une platitude impardonnable.*

FLAT-NOSED (flăt'-nô-z'd), *adj. Qui a le nez plat* ou *camus*; *camard.*

FLATTED (flăt' ĕd), *part. adj. Applani, applati*; au figuré, *abattu, abaiſſé, affoibli, découragé.*

To FLATTEN (flăt'-t'n), *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow even or level: to make and to grow inſipid; to deject, to depreſs, to diſpirit] *Applanir, applatir, rendre plat*; *affadir, rendre inſipide*; *abaiſſer, abattre, affoiblir*; *s'applatir, s'affaiſſer, s'éventer, perdre ſa force, devenir inſipide.*

To FLATTEN [to make flat] *Laminer.*

To flatten a coin, *Flatir.*

To flatten the wire, *Ecacher.*

To flatten the gold in brocade, *Paſſer les damaſquettes.*

To flatten the needles at one end, *Palmer les aiguilles.*

FLATTENED (flăt'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Applani, applati*; *plat, inſipide, éventé*; au figuré, *abattu, abaiſſé, affoibli, découragé*

FLATTENING (flăt'-t'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Applatiſſement*, m.

FLATTER (flăt'-ĕŭr), *adj.* The comparat. of FLAT; which ſee.

FLATTER, *ſ. Ouvrier*, ou *inſtrument qui applatit*, m. m

To FLATTER (flăt'-ĕŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoothe with praiſes, to praiſe falſely; to raiſe falſe hopes] *Flatter, louer exceſſivement, cajoler, cautiſer.* To flatter again, *Refluter.* Thoſe who flatter the great, ruin them, *Ceux qui flattent les grands, les perdent.*

FLATTERED (flăt'-ĕŭr'd), *part. adj. Flatté, louſ exceſſivement.*

FLATTERER (flăt'-ĕŭr-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who flatters; fawner, wheedler] *Flatteur, f. flatteuſe*, m. *adulateur*, m. *endormeur*, m.

FLATTERING (flăt-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [pleaſing, agreeable, ſoothing] *Flatteur, qui flatte.* A flattering diſcourſe, *Un diſcours flatteur.* A flattering ſpeech, *Un compliment flatteur, des paroles flatteuſes.*

FLATTERINGLY (flăt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a ſoothing or kind manner] *D'une maniere flatteuſe, flatteuſement.*

FLATTERY (flăt'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [adulation, falſe praiſe, artful obſequiouſneſs] *Flatterie*, f. *adulation*, f. *louange exceſſive & fauſſe.* V. OBSEQUIOUSNESS.

FLATTING-MILL (flăt'-ĭn'gne-mĭl), *ſ. Moulin à écacher, laminoir*, m.

FLATTING-HAMMER (flăt'-ĭn'gne-hăm-eŭr), *ſ.* [in coining] *Flatoir*, m.

FLATTISH (flăt'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat flat] *Un peu plat.* Theſe are from three inches to ſix or ſeven, and of a flattiſh ſhape, *Ceux-ci ſont depuis trois juſqu' à ſix & ſept pouces, & d'une forme un peu plate.*

FLATULENCY (flăt'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* V. FLATUOSITY.

FLATULENT (flăt'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [windy; empty, vain, puffy] *Venteux*; au figuré, *enflé, empoulé.* Peaſe are flatulent, *Les pois ſont venteux.*

* Flatulent writers, *Ecrivains empoulés.*

FLATUOSITY (flăt'-ĭoŭ-ŏs-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [flatulence, windineſs] *Flatuoſité*, f. *vent*, m.

FLATUOUS (flăt'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [windy, full of wind] *Flatueux.*

FLATUS (flé'-teŭce), or FLATUOSITY, *ſ.* [flatuoſity; wind gathered in any cavities of the body] *Flatuoſité*, f. *vent dans l'eſtomac* ou *quelqu' autre partie du corps*, m.

FLATWISE *or rather* FLATWAYS (flăt'-oüëze), *adv.* [with the flat downwards] *A plat, ſur le plat, mêplat.*

FLAUNT (flăn't), *ſ.* [any thing looſe and airy] *Quelque choſe de lâche, d'aiſé.*

To FLAUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a fluttering ſhow in apparel] *Briller, ſe montrer avec éclat, ſe parer, piaffer.* You flaunt about the ſtreets in your new chariot, *Vous brillez dans votre nouvel équipage.*

FLAUNTING (flăn't'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſhowy in apparel] *Pimpant, éclatant, noyant, brillant.* A flaunting woman, *Une femme pimpante, qui aime la parure.* A flaunting ſuit of clothes, *Une parure exceſſive, un habit trop brillant, un habit de comédien.*

FLAVOUR (flé'-veür), *ſ.* [ſweetneſs to the ſmell; odour, fragrance] *Bon goût, odeur agréable*, f. *parfum*, m. *fumet*, m. en parlant des viandes A zeſt of orange-peel ſqueezed at the candle gives a flavour to liquor, *Un zeſte d'orange exprimé à la chandelle donne un goût flatteur à la boiſſon.*

FLAVOUROUS (flé-veŭr eŭce), *adj.* [delightful to the palate, fragrant, odorous] *Qui flatte le palais.*

FLAW (flă), *ſ.* [a crack or breach in any thing, a fault, a defect] *Perte*, f. *crevaſſe*, f. *brèche*, f. au figuré, *faute*, f. *défaut*, m. *erreur*, f. *nullité* en terme de Pratique, *ſ.* The veſſel was whole without any flaw, *Le vaiſſeau étoit entier, & ſans aucune fente.* Flaw in a piece of timber, *Foche*, f. *gerçure*, f. Flaws in a diamond, *Glaces de diamant*, f. Flaw in a precious ſtone, *Paille*, f. *petit défaut qui ſe trouve dans une pierre précieuſe.* Flaw at the root of the nails, *Envie*, f. *petite peau qui vient à la racine des ongles.* A ſkin that has no flaws, *Un peau unie, égale.*

* Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admires, *Leur pénétration a trouvé un défaut dans ce que tout le monde admire.* Flaw in a deed, *Nullité dans un acte*, f.

FLAW [a violent blaſt] *Impetuoſité*, f. *bouffée* de vent, f. The winter's flaw, *L'impetuoſité* ou *la rigueur de l'hiver.* A flaw of wind, *Une bouffée de vent.*

FLAW [at ſea, a ſudden guſt of wind, a ſquall] *Riſée de vent*, f.

To FLAW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break, to crack] *Rompre, briſer, fendre, gercer*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

FLAWED (flâ'd), *part. adj. Rompu, briſé, fendu.*

FLAWLESS (flâ'-lĕce), *adj.* [without cracks, without defects] *Sans fentes, ſans défaut; ſans fâche, à vive arête* (en parlant d'une pièce de bois).

FLAWN (flâne), *ſ.* [a ſort of cuſtard] *Un flan.*

To FLAWTER (flâ'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcrape, *or* pare a ſkin] *Taillader; fiâtrer* (un chien).

FLAWY (flâ'-é), *adj.* [full of flaws] *Crevaſſé, qui a des fentes, des pailles, des défauts; défectueux: flacheux* (t. de Charpentier).

FLAX (flaks), *ſ.* [a fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made] *Lin*, m. Raw flax, *Lin crud.* Dreſſed flax, *Lin preparé.* To dreſs flax, *Sérancer du lin.* Flax cleanſed and combed, *Fileſſe*, f.

☞ Smoking flax, *Le lumignon qui fume.* Matth. XII. 20.

Wild flax, meadow-flax, mountain-flax, purging-flax (a med. plant), *Lin ſauvage*, m. *linaire commune*, f. Toad-flax, Linaria (a med. plant), *Petite Linaire*, f.

FLAXCOMB (flâks'-kôme), *or* HATCHEL (hâk'-kl'). *ſ.* [the inſtrument with which flax is dreſſed] *Séran*, m.

FLAX-DRESSER (flâks'-drĕs-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that prepares flax for the ſpinner] *Sérancier*, m.

FLAXEN (flâk'-s'n), *adj.* [made of flax] *De lin.* Flaxen thread, *Du fil de lin.*

FLAXEN [fair, long and flowing] *Blond doré, blond*, en parlant des cheveux. A fine flaxen wig, *Une belle perruque blonde.*

To FLAY (flé), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrip off the ſkin] *Ecorcher, ôter la peau.* To flay one alive, *Ecorcher quelqu'un tout vif.*

FLAYED (flé'-d), *part. adj. Ecorché, à qui l'on a ôté la peau.*

FLAYER (flé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that pulls the ſkin off] *Ecorcheur*, m.

† Every fox muſt pay his own ſkin to the flayer, *On trouve à la fin le renard chez le pelletier, & le voleur à la potence.*

FLAYING (flé'-în'gne), *ſ.* [from To Flay] *Ecorchure*, f. *l'action d'écorcher*, f. A flaying-houſe, *Ecorcherie*, f.

FLEA (flî), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Puce*, f. To catch a flea, *Prendre une puce.*

† To have a flea in one's ear [to be inquiet] *Avoir la puce à l'oreille; être inquiet* ou *en peine.* He went away with a flea in his ear, *Il s'en retourna fort en peine.*

To FLEA, *v. a.* [to clean from fleas] *Epucer, ôter les puces.* She fleas herſelf every morning, *Elle s'épuce tous les matins.*

FLEA-BANE (flî-béne), *ſ.* [Bot. Conyza, a med. plant] *Conize*, f. *Herbe aux moucherons*, f. *Herbe aux puces*, f.

FLEA-BIT (flî'-bîte), *adj.* [ſpotted] *Moucheté.* A flea-bit horſe, *Un cheval moucheté, cheval poil d'étourneau, cheval truité.*

FLEA-BITE (flî'-bâite), *or* FLEA-BITING (flî'-bâi'-tîn'gne), *ſ.* [red mark cauſed by fleas; a ſmall hurt] *Morſure de puce*, f. au figuré, *un petit mal tel qu'en peut faire une puce.*

* A gout, a colick, a cutting off an arm *or* leg, are but flea-bites to the pains of the ſoul, *La goutte, une colique, l'amputation d'un bras ou d'une jambe ne ſont que de petits maux, en comparaiſon des peines de l'âme.*

FLEA-BITTEN (flî'-bît-t'n), *adj.* [ſtung by fleas] *Mordu des puces; moucheté*, en parlant du poil d'un animal; [*fig.* mean, worthleſs] *de peu de valeur, qui ne mérite pas beaucoup de conſidération, méprisable.*

FLEAK (flîke), *ſ.* [a ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt] V. HURDLE.

FLEAM (flîme), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to bleed cattle] *Flamme*, f. *inſtrument pour ſaigner les animaux.*

FLEAM [an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to lance the gums] *Un déchauſſoir.*

FLEA-WORT (flî'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Pſyllium; a med. plant] *Herbe aux puces*, f.

FLECKED (flĕk'-t), *or* FLECKERED (flĕk'-eür'd), *part. adj.* [from To Fleck, *or* to Flecker, *not in uſe*] *Moucheté, tacheté, plein de taches.*

To FLECKER (flĕk'-eür), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpot, to ſtreak, to ſtripe] *Moucheter, tacheter, rayer.*

FLED (flĕd), *part. adj.* [from To Flee *or* Fly] *Enfui, ſauvé.* He is fled, *Il s'eſt enfui* ou *ſauvé.*

FLEDGE (flĕdje), *adj. and* FLEDGED (flĕd'-dj'd), *part. adj.* [full-feathered, able to fly] *Qui a des plumes aſſez grandes pour voler, en état de voler.*

To FLEDGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furniſh with wings *or* feathers] *Donner des ailes* ou *des plumes, mettre en état de voler.*

FLEDWITE, *or* FLIGHT-WHITE, *ſ.* [in anc. Laws; a diſcharge from fines or amercements; when an outlawed fugitive comes to the place of his own accord] *Décharge*, f. *Remiſe*, f.

To FLEE (flî), *v. n.* V. To FLY.

FLEECE (flîce), *ſ.* [as much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep] *Toiſon*, f. The Order of the golden Fleece, *L'Ordre de la Toiſon d'or.*

To FLEECE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clip the fleece off; to ſtrip, to plunder] *Tondre*; au figuré, *dépouiller, vexer; enlever à quelqu'un tout ce que l'on peut; le tondre, le plumer, le dégraiſſer.*

* To fleece the people, *Vexer, opprimer le peuple.*

FLEECED (flîs't), *part. adj. Tondu; dépouillé, vexé, opprimé, plumé.*

FLEECY (flî'-cé), *adj.* [woolly] *Laineux, qui a de la laine.* A fleecy flock, *Un troupeau de brebis*, ou *de bêtes à laine.*

FLEER (flîre), *ſ.* [mockery, a deceitful grin of civility] *Moquerie*, f. *air* ou *regard dédaigneux, dédain*, m. *mépris*, m. *politeſſe affectée & choquante.*

To FLEER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to mock, to jeſt with inſulence and contempt] *Se moquer, avoir l'air inſolent*, ou *le regard effronté, dédaigneux, mépriſant; avoir une politeſſe affectée & choquante.* A fleering fellow, *Un effronté.*

FLEERER (flîr'-eür), *ſ.* [a mocker, a fawner] *Moqueur*, m.

FLEERING (flîr'-în'gne), *adj.* [impudent, ſcorning] *Effronté, railleur, narquois.*

FLEET (flîte), *ſ.* [a company of ſhips] *Flotte*, f. To fit out a fleet, *Equipper une flotte.* To beat the enemy's fleet, *Battre la flotte des ennemis.* A fleet of men of war, *Flotte de vaiſſeaux de guerre, armée navale.* A fleet of merchant-men, *Flotte de vaiſſeaux marchands.*

FLEET, Fleot, *or* Flot, *ſ.* [a bay, a gulph] *Une baie*, ou *un golfe.*

FLEET [a creek] *Crique*, terme de marine, *ſ.* Fleet-priſon, *C'eſt le nom d'une priſon de Londres.*

FLEET, *adj.* [ſwift of pace] *Vite, léger à la courſe.* Fleet dogs, *Les chiens légers à la courſe, qui courent bien.*

FLEET, *or rather* Flet; which ſee.

To FLEET, -ING, Flet [to ſkim] *Ecumer*; au figuré, *effleurer, paſſer légèrement ſur la ſurface.* To fleet milk, *Ecremer le lait.*

* To fleet the time (to live merrily), *Paſſer agréablement le temps, ſe divertir.*

To FLEET, *v. n.* [to fly ſwiftly] *S'enfuir avec viteſſe, paſſer rapidement.* To fleet from place to place, *Changer ſouvent de place, paſſer d'un endroit dans un autre.* Our fleeting joys, *Nos plaiſirs paſſagers.* A fleeting form, *Une forme fugitive.*

FLEETING (flît'-în'gne), *ſ.* [in ſea-language] *Action d'affaler*, ou *de reprendre un palan dont les poulies ſe touchent ou ſe baiſent*, f.

FLEETING-DISH (flît'-în'gne-dîche), *ſ.* [a ſkimming-bowl] *écumoire*, f.

FLEETLY (flît'-lé), *adv.* [ſwiftly, nimbly] *Avec viteſſe.*

FLEETNESS (flît'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſwiftneſs of courſe] *Viteſſe*, f. *légèreté à la courſe*, f.

FLEGM (flĕm), *ſ.* V. PHLEGM.

FLEMING, *ſ.* [the name of a nation] *Un Flamand, une Flamande.*

FLENSBURG, *ſ.* [a handſome town of Denmark. capital of Sleſwick; lat. 54°-50' N. lon 9°-47' E.] *Flensbourg*, m.

FLESH (flĕche), *ſ.* [an animal ſubſtance; V. MEAT.] *Chair*, f. Raw fleſh, *Chair vive.* Great fleſh-eater, *Carnaſſier.* Dead fleſh, *Chair morte.* To take fleſh, *S'incarner.* God made fleſh, [incarnated] *Dieu incarné.* To gather fleſh, *Prendre de l'embonpoint.* The pleaſures of the fleſh, *Les plaiſirs de la chair, la volupté charnelle.* The thorn in the fleſh, *Les aiguillons de la chair.*

To pick the fleſh off, *Décharner.*

* A great lump of fleſh, *Une pièce de chair, une maſſe de chair*, ſe dit d'une perſonne groſſe & peſante, qui n'a point d'eſprit.

† Young fleſh and old fiſh, *Jeune chair & vieux poiſſon.*

*† He is neither fiſh, fleſh, nor good red herring, *Il n'eſt ni chair ni poiſſon.*

* To go the way of all fleſh, *Mourir, partir pour l'autre monde.*

To FLESH-ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to initiate, to harden, to incite] *Formir, endurcir, encourager, animer, exciter, porter.* I will fleſh you, *Je vous formerai.* He had fleſhed them in cruelty, *Il les avoit excités à la cruauté.*

To fleſh a hide, [among Tanners] *Echarner une peau.* To fleſh or pare the hides, *Parer les peaux.*

FLESH-BROTH (flĕche'-brŏtsh), *ſ.* [broth made by decocting fleſh] *Bouillon de viande*, m.

FLESH-COLOUR (flĕche'-keŭl-eŭr), *ſ.* [the colour of fleſh] *Couleur de chair, carnation*, f. Of a lively fleſh-colour, *Carné.* To become of a fleſh-colour, *Carner* (t. de Fleuriſte).

FLESH-DAY (flĕche'-dé), *ſ. Jour gras, jour auquel il eſt permis de manger de la viande ſuivant le rit de l'Egliſe Romaine.*

FLESHED (flĕch't), *part. adj. Formé, endurci, encouragé, animé, excité, porté.* Fleſhed in malice, *Endurci dans le mal.*

FLESH-FLY (flĕche'-flâî), *ſ.* [a fly that feeds upon fleſh] *Mouche qui s'attache à la viande*, f.

FLESH-HOOK (flĕche'-hoŭk), *ſ.* [a hook to hang fleſh, *or* to draw fleſh from the caldron] *Croc à pendre de la viande*, m. *crochet pour tirer la viande de la marmite*, m.

FLESHLESS (flĕche'-lĕce), *adj.* [without fleſh] *Décharné, maigre, qui n'a que la peau & les os.*

FLESHLINESS, *ſ.* [carnal paſſions *or* appetites] *Paſſions charnelles*, f. *appétit de la chair*, m.

FLESHLY (flĕche'-lé), *adj.* [carnal, corporeal] *Charnel, ſenſuel, de la chair; corporel, du corps.* Fleſhly pleaſures, *Les plaiſirs de la chair; la volupté ſenſuelle.* When our minds ſhall be freed from their fleſhly bondage, *Lorſque nos âmes ſeront délivrées de l'eſclavage du corps*, ou *des liens du corps.*

FLESH-MEAT (flĕche'-mîte), *ſ.* [animal food] *Viande*, f *chair pour manger*, f. Fleſh-meat is more dear than fruit, *La viande eſt plus chère que les fruits*

FLESH-MONGER (flĕche'-meŭn'gu-eür), *ſ.* [a vulgar expreſſion for a pimp] *Maquereau*, m.

FLESH-POT (flĕche'-pŏte), *ſ.* [a veſſel in which

which fleſh is cooked] *Marmite*, f. *chaudron*, m.

FLESHQUAKE (flĕche'-koüĕke), *ſ.* [a tremor of the body] *Tremblement*, m. *chair tremblante*, f. *chair de poule*, f.

FLESH-SIDE (flĕche'-sāïde), [among Leather-dreſſers; that which is oppoſite to the grain] *Chair*, f. *côté de la chair*, m.

FLESHY (flĕch'-ê), *adj.* [plump, full of fleſh, fat] *Charnu, qui a beaucoup de chair, gras.* The fleſhy parts, *Les parties charnues* The fleſhy part of fiſh, *Chair de poiſſon.* The Ethiops are fleſhy and plump, *Les Ethiopiens ſont gras & pleins de chair.*

FLESUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol flat fiſh; flounder] *Flez*; *flet, fletelet*, m *limande*, f.

FLET (flĕte), *part. adj.* [from To fleet] *Ecumé*; *effleuré*; *écrêmé.* Flet milk, *Lait écrêmé.*

FLEURETTE (fleür-ĕt'-té), *adj* [in Heraldry, flowered, or ſet off with flowers] *Fleureté, fleuré, fleuronné*; *bordé de fleurs.*

FLETCHER (flĕrch'-eŭ), *ſ.* [a manufacturer of bows and arrows] *Un faiſeur d'arcs & de flèches.*

FLEW (fliou), the preterite of To FLY; which ſee.

FLEW [a ſmaller ſort of fiſhing net] *Petit filet*, m

FLEW [the large chaps of a deep mouthed hound] *Babines de limier*, f. pl.

FLEWED (fliöude), *adj.* [chapped, mouthed] *Qui a des babines, une grande mâchoire.*

FLEXANIMOUS (flĕks-ăn -ĭ-meŭce), *adj* [of a flexible or eaſy mind; having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind] *D'un caractère flexible*; *touchant, qui gagne le cœur.*

FLEXIBILITY (flĕks ĭ bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [aptneſs to be bent, pliancy] *Flexibilité*, f. *diſpoſition à ſe plier*, f. *ſouplеſſe*, f.

* Flexibility is the moſt neceſſary of all qualifications for the management of affairs of great importance, *La flexibilité eſt la plus néceſſaire de toutes les qualités pour les grandes affaires.*

FLEXIBLE (flĕks'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be bent; pliable, pliant, obſequious; ductile, manageable] *Flexible, qu'on peut plier, ſouple, pliant, qui ſe laiſſe fléchir, docile, complaiſant, qui ſe laiſſe gouverner, accort, verſatile.* A flexible ſtalk *Une tige flexible.* V. DUCTILE.

* Phocion was a man of great ſeverity, and no ways flexible to the will of the people, *Phocion étoit un homme d'une grande ſévérité, & incapable de ſe plier aux volontés du peuple* In the tender and more flexible years of life, *Dans l'âge le plus tendre & le plus ſouple à gouverner.* His was a principle more flexible to their purpoſe, *C'étoit un principe plus propre à ſeconder leurs vues.*

FLEXIBLENESS (flĕks'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. FLEXIBILITY.

FLEXILE (flĕks'-ĭl), *adj.* V. FLEXIBLE.

FLEXION (flĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of bending; a bending or joint] *L'action de plier*, ou *de courber*; *pli*, m. *courbure*, f. *joint*, m. *jointure*, f *flexion*, f

FLEXOR (flĕks'-ŏr), *ſ.* [Anat. the name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints] *Fléchiſſeur*, m.

FLEXUOUS (flĕk'-chïoüe-eŭce), *adj.* [winding; tortuous; bending; variable, not ſteady] *Tortueux, courbé, changeant.*

FLEXURE (flĕk'-chïeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of bending] *L'action de plier*, f. *pli*, m. *courbure*, f. au figuré, *complaiſance ſervile.*

To FLICKER (flĭck'-eür), *v. n. Voleter.* V. To FLUTTER.

FLIER (flāï'-eür), *ſ.* [one that runs away] *Fuyard*, m. *fugitif*, m.

FLIER [that part of a machine, which regulates the motion of the reſt] *Balancier*, m. *volant*, m. The flier of a jack, *Le volant d'un tournebroche.*

* He is a high-flier at all games, *Il donne ſur toutes ſortes de gibier, Il eſt au poil & à la plume*

FLIGHT (flāïte), *ſ.* [the act of flying] *L'action de voler*; *vol*, m. *l'action de fuir*; *fuite*, f. Swift of flight, *Qui a le vol rapide, qui vole vîte.* To ſave one's ſelf by flight, *Se ſauver par la fuite.*

FLIGHT [a company, a volley, a ſhower] *Volée*, f. *bande*, f. *coup*, m. *décharge*, f. *jet*, m. flight of birds, *Une volée d'oiſeaux.* A flight of arrows, *Une volée de fléches.* At the firſt flight of muſket-balls, or bombs, *A la première décharge de mouſqueterie*; *au premier jet de bombes.*

FLIGHT [excurſion] *écart*, m. *déréglement*, m *emportement*, m. *tranſport*, m. The higheſt flight of folly, *Le plus grand écart* ou *emportement de la folie.*

FLIGHTS [heat of the imagination, ſally of the ſoul] *Eſſor*, m. ou *vol d'imagination*, m. *tranſport*, m. *enthouſiaſme poëtique*, m.

FLIGHT of a ſtair-caſe [ſtraight-caſes, fliers] *Perron*, m.

FLIGHTY (flāï'-té), *adj.* [fleeting, ſwift; wild, full of imagination] *Volage, fugitif, vîte, léger*; *imaginaire.*

FLIM-FLAM (flĭme-flăme), *ſ.* [trifles, nonſenſe] *Bagatelle*, f. *niaiſerie*, f. ‖ *coyonnerie*, f. *ſottiſe*, f. ‖ *pagnoterie*, f.

FLIMSY (flĭm'-zé), *adj.* [weak, feeble, without ſtrength of texture, mean, ſpiritleſs] *Foible, molaſſe.* Flimſy ſtuff, *Etoffe molaſſe.* V. NUGATORY.

To FLINCH (flĭn'che), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhrink] *Se déporter, ſe déſiſter*; *manquer à, quitter, abandonner.* To flinch from an undertaking, *Se déſiſter d'une entrepriſe.* To flinch from duty, *Manquer à ſon devoir.* To flinch from the fight, *Quitter le combat.*

To FLINCH [to play falſe and looſe] *Tergiverſer, biaiſer, gauchir.*

To FLINCH BACK, *Reculer, abandonner la partie, ſe dédire*, ‖ *fouiner.*

FLINCHER (flĭn'ch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who ſhrinks or fails in any matter] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſe déſiſte*, ou *ſe déporte d'une choſe*; *qui quitte la partie, qui recule, qui ſe dédit*; *qui tergiverſe, qui gauchit.*

FLINCHER [one that ſlips away from a drinking bout] *Une perſonne qui ſe dérobe de la compagnie dans la chaleur de la débauche, qui joüe.*

FLINCHING (flĭn'ch'-ĭn'gne, *ſ. L'action de tergiverſer, tergiverſation*, f. Without flinching [or fear] *ſans s'épouvanter, ſans s'émouvoir.*

FLINDERS (flĭn'-deürz), *ſ. pl.* [ſcraps, ſmall pieces] *éclats*, m. pl. *morceaux*, m pl. *pièces*, f. pl. All to flinders, *Par éclats, par morceaux, par pièces.*

To FLING (flĭn'gne), -ING, I flung; flung, (fleŭn'gne), *v. a.* [to caſt from the hand, to throw, to dart] *Jeter, amener, lancer, darder.* 'Tis fate that flings the die, *C'eſt le haſard qui jette le dé.* To fling a dart, *Lancer un trait.* The ſun flings its beams, *Le ſoleil darde ſes rayons.*

To FLING AWAY, *Rejeter, chaſſer, jeter vainement, prodiguer.* To fling away one's money, *Prodiguer, dépenſer follement ſon argent.* To fling away ambition, *Quitter ſes vues ambitieuſes, chaſſer l'ambition de ſon cœur.*

To FLING DOWN [to ruin] *Démolir, abattre, ruiner, perdre.* To fling down one's life, *Ruiner ſa ſanté.*

To FLING OFF [in chace] *Manquer* une pièce de gibier.

To FLING out to one, *Mettre* ou *expoſer ſous les yeux.* To fling out a paper to the public, *Haſarder un écrit, l'expoſer en public.*

To FLING UP [to quit] *Abandonner, quitter, ſe démettre.* He flung up all at once, *Il abandonna tout.*

To FLING, *v. n.* [to flounce, to wince] *Ruer, s'éparer, faire des ruades*; ou *faire une échapade, devenir méchant*, ou *indomptable.*

* To fling at one, *Ruer ſur quelqu'un*; *lui lancer un lardon, un ſarcaſme.*

To FLING AWAY, *Se retirer.*

FLING, *ſ.* [a caſt, a throw] *Un coup, un trait*; au figure, *un lardon, un ſarcaſme.* Fling of a horſe, *Un coup, une ruade, une échapade de cheval.*

* A fling of ſatire, *Un trait ſatirique.*

*† Every one has a fling at him, *Chacun lui lance un lardon.*

FLINGER (flĭn'gn'-eŭr), *ſ* [he who throws] *Celui qui jette*; au fig. *auteur ſatirique.*

FLINT (flĭn'te), *ſ.* [a ſemi-pellucid ſtone, pebble] *Caillou*, m. *ſilex*, m. *pierre à fuſil*, f. *chambourin*, m.

* A heart of flint, *Un cœur de rocher, de bronze.*

*† He could get oil out of flint, *Il tireroit de l'huile d'un mur.* † She would ſkin a flint, † *Elle tonderoit ſur un œuf.*

Flints, *Caillontage*, m.

FLINTY (flĭn'te'-é), *adj.* [of flint; hard, cruel] *Pierreux, de pierre*; au figuré, *dur, cruel, inflexible, inexorable.*

† FLIP (flip), *ſ.* [a ſort of cordial beverage] *Boiſſon cordiale*, [alſo a tailor's liquor] *Boiſſon compoſée de bierre, d'eau de vie*, ou *d'autre liqueur forte, & de ſucre.*

FLIPPANT (flĭp'-ăn'te), *adj.* [nimble, moveable, pert, talkative] *Délié, agile, léger*, en parlant de la langue; *verbeux, babillard.* A flippant tongue, *Une langue déliée, une langue bien pendue.* A flippant diſcourſe, *Un diſcours verbeux, verbiage*, m. A flippant woman, *Une femme babillarde.*

FLIPPANTLY (flĭp'-ăn't-lé), *adv.* [in a flowing, prating way] *En babillard, en verbiageur.*

To FLIRT (fleürte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to move with quickneſs] *Agiter rapidement, mouvoir avec viteſſe.* She flirts her fan, *Elle joue de ſon éventail.*

To FLIRT, *v. n.* [to jeer at one] *Railler.*

To FLIRT, [to run about perpetually; to coquet with men] *Etre toujours en mouvement, aller & venir ſans ceſſe.*

FLIRT, *ſ.* [a quick motion] *Mouvement*, m. ou *vibration preſte*, f. au figuré, *boutade*, f. *fantaiſie*, f. By flirts, *Par bouffées.*

FLIRT [banter] *Raillerie*, f. *lardon*, m. *ſarcaſme*, m. *chiquenaude*, f.

FLIRT [a pert young huſſey] *Courtiſane*, f. *coquette*, f. *gourgandine*, f.

FLIRTATION (fleür-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a quick ſprightly motion; coquettry] * *Mouvement perpétuel*, m. *coquetterie*, f.

FLIRTED (fleür'-tĕd), *part. adj. Agité avec viteſſe.* Flirted at, *Raillé, pincé.*

FLIT (flite), *adj.* V. FLEET.

To FLIT, TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to fly away] *S'enfuir, s'en aller, s'envoler, paſſer avec viteſſe.*

FLITCH (flitche), *ſ.* [the ſide of a hog ſalted and cured] *Flèche*, f. A flitch of bacon, *Une flèche de lard.*

FLITTER (flĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a rag, a tatter] *Lambeau*, m. *haillon*, m. *guenille*, f. A coat worn to flitters, *Un habit tout uſé.*

FLITTERMOUSE (flĭt'-eŭr-măoŭce), *ſ.* [a bat] *Chauveſouris*, f.

FLITTING (flĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [an error, or fault] *Offenſe*, f *faute*, f.

FLIX (fliks), corrupted from FLAX, *ſ.* [down, fur, ſoft hair] *Duvet*, m. *coton*, m. *fourrure*, f. *poil doux.*

FLIX-WEED, *ſ.* [Bot. Naſturtium verrucarium, wild water-creſſes] *Creſſon ſauvage*, m. *Corne de cerf d'eau*, f.

FLOAT (flôte), *ſ.* [any body ſwimming upon the water] *Quelque choſe qui flotte ſur l'eau.* A float of wood going up or down the river. *Un train de bois montant* ou *avalant.* A float to a fiſhing

fishing line, *Le lisse d'une ligne de pêcheur.* To put a float to a line, *Liéger une ligne.* A ship that is a-float, *Un navire qui est à flot.* To set a-float (a ship aground) *Echouer.*

FLOAT-BOAT, *s.* *Radeau.* Float [rafter] *Drome.*

FLOAT-BOARDS, *s. pl.* *Aubes d'une roue de moulin,* f. pl.

To FLOAT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to swim on the surface of the water] *Flotter, être porté sur l'eau.* A floating bridge, *Un pont flottant.*

* To FLOAT, V. To FLUCTUATE.

To FLOAT, *v. a.* [to cover with water] *Submerger, inonder.*

FLOATAGES (flō'-té-djĕz), *or* FLOATINGS (flō'-tĭn'gz), *s.* [things that float on the water] *Tout ce qui flotte sur l'eau,* m.

FLOATED (flō'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Submergé, inondé.* Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge, *Venise paroît de loin une grande ville à moitié submergée par un déluge.*

Floated wood, *Bois flotté,* m.

FLOATING (flō'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* *Flottant.* A floating bridge, *Pont flottant, ou pont de bateaux.*

FLOATING, *s.* [among Plasterers; plaster laid on along a rule] *Cueillie,* f.

FLOATY (flō'-té), *adj.* [buoyant, swimming a top] *Flottant.*

FLOCK (flŏk), *s* [a company; a multitude] *Troupeau,* m. *troupe,* f. *foule,* f *multitude,* f. ‖ *bataillée,* f. A flock of sheep, *or* geese, *Un troupeau de brebis, un troupeau d'oies.* A flock of people, *Une troupe de gens, une foule de monde.*

¶ Flock, herd, drove, *troupeau* (synon.): These all signify a collection of animals, but custom has made it improper to use them promiscuously. We say: a *flock* of sheep or geese; a *herd* of swine, deer, or goats; a *drove* of oxen, or turkeys. 'Tis the same when speaking of people; we appropriate particular classes, and say; a *crowd* of courtiers, a *mob* of blackguards; a *troop* of soldiers; a *company* of players; a *set* of servants; a *gang* of thieves.

FLOCK, *or* Lock of wool, *Flocon de laine,* m. *bourre,* f. *bourre laniſſe,* f. A flock-bed, *Un lit de bourre, un matelas de bourre.*

FLOCK-CUTTER [a person employed in cutting wool for the making of flock-paper] *Hachur de laine,* m.

FLOCK-PAPER, *Papier tontiſſe,* m.

To FLOCK, *v. n.* [to gather in flocks] *S'assembler en troupe, aller en foule, accourir en foule.* To flock together, *S'attrouper.* Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, *Les jeunes gens vont en foule chez lui chaque jour.*

FLOCKING (flŏk'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a great concourse of people] *Concours,* m *affluence de monde,* f.

To FLOG (flŏg), *v. a.* [to chastise, to lash, to whip] *Châtier, fouetter, punir.* The schoolmaster's joy is to flog, *Le plaisir du maître d'école est de fouetter.*

FLOOD (fleŭde), *s.* [a body of water; a deluge, inundation; tide, flow, flux] *Grand amas d'eau, la mer, un torrent, une ravine, un fleuve, une rivière; déluge,* m *inondation,* f. *avalaiſon,* f. *flux de la mer,* m. *le flot, le montant de la marée.* Arcadia's flowery plains and pleasing floods, *Les plaines fleuries de l'Arcadie & les rivières agréables qui les arrosent.* Noah's flood, *Le Déluge de Noé.* 'Tis flood, *La mer monte.* Young flood, *Baſſe marée.* High flood, *Haute marée.* Flood mark, V. High-water-mark. First and second floods after a neap-tide, *Eau première & eau seconde.*

* To pour out a flood of tears, *Verſer un torrent de larmes.* To roll on a flood of wealth, *nager dans les richesses.*

FLOODS of women [catamenia] *Mois,* m. pl. *règles,* f. pl. *évacuations qu'ont les femmes immédiatement après leurs couches,* f. *vidanges* f. pl.

To FLOOD, *v. a.* [to inundate, to cover with water] *Inonder, submerger.*

FLOODED (fleŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Inondé, submergé.*

FLOODGATE (fleŭd'-guéte), *s.* [gate *or* shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure] *Ecluse,* f. *vanne,* f. *bonde,* f. Sliding flood-gate, *Ecluse à vannes.* Square flood-gate, *Ecluse carrée.* Lowermost door of a flood-gate, *Porte de maullle,* f. Upper flood-gate, *Porte de tête d'une écluse,* f. Narrow pass of a flood-gate, *Pertuis,* m.

FLOOK (flŭk), *s.* [the broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground] *La patte d'une ancre.*

FLOOR (flôre), *s.* [the part of a chamber on which one treads] *Plancher,* m. *carreau,* m Upon the floor, *Sur le plancher.* An inlaid floor, *Un parquet.* Two rooms on a floor, *Deux chambres de plain-pied.* Ground-floor, *Rez de chaussée,* m. The ground floors are flooted, *Le rez de chaussée est inondé.*

FLOOR [a story, *or* flight of rooms] *Etage,* m.

FLOOR, *or* Barn-Floor, *aire* d'une grange, f.

FLOOR [in sea-language] *Fond ou plat fond d'un vaisseau,* m. Narrow floor, *Fond étroit.* Sharp floor, *Fond fin.* Flat floor, *Fond plat.* Long floor, *Fond allongé.* Rising floor, *Fond fort acculé ou façonné.* Hollow floor, *Coulet,* f. Floor-timbers, *Varangues,* f. pl. Floor-heads, *Têtes des varangues, ou fleurs du vaisseau.*

To FLOOR, *v. a.* [to cover with a floor] *Planchéyer.*

FLOORING (flôr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [floor] *Plancher,* m.

To FLOP (flŏp), *v. a.* [from flap; to clap the wings with noise] *Remuer* les ailes *ou* un corps large *avec bruit.*

FLORA (flô'-ră), *s.* [Mythol. the Goddess of flowers] *Flore,* f.

FLORAL (flô'-răl), *adj.* [belonging to Flora, or to flowers] *De Flore, floral.* Floral leaf (which supports the flower), *Feuille florale ou bractée.*

FLORALIA (flô-ré'-lĭ-ă), *s.* [a word borrowed from the Latin, to express those games that were given in honour of Flora, called the *Floral Games*] *Jeux floraux,* m.

FLOREE (flô-ré'), *s.* [among Dyers; the blue scum of wood boiling in the dyer's lead] *Ecume de bois,* f. *Florée,* f. *indigo mixer,* m.

FLORENCE (flŏr'-ĕn'ce), *s.* [a town in Italy capital of Tuscany; lat 43,0.46' N. lon. 11°-15' E.] *Florence,* m. Florence-wine, *Vin de Florence,* m.

FLORENCE [a kind of cloth] *Drap de Florence,* m.

FLORENTINE, *adj.* [of Florence] *Florentin.* Florentine Iris [a root of a violet-smell] *Iris de florence,* f.

FLORENTINE, *s.* [a sort of black satin] *Florentine,* f.

FLORET (flô'-rĕte), *s.* [a bud, *or* half-formed flower] *Fleuron,* m. *petite fleur imparfaite,* f.

FLORETTA (flŏr'-ĕt-tă), *s.* [floss silk, coarse silk] *Capiton,* m. *fil-felle,* f. *bourre de soie,* f.

FLORID (flŏr'-ĭd), *adj.* [full of flowers] *Fleuri,* au propre, & plus souvent au figuré.

* A florid complexion, *Un teint fleuri.* A florid style, *Un style fleuri.* A florid tongue, *Une langue vermeille.*

FLORIDA (flŏr'-ĭ-dă), *s.* [a county of North America] *La Floride.*

FLORIDITY (flô-rĭd'-ĭ-té), *and* FLORIDNESS (flŏr'-ĭd-nĕc), *s.* [freshness of colour, embellishment of style] *Fraîcheur de teint,* f. *fleurs de rhétorique,* f. There is a floridity in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood, *Il y a une fraîcheur de teint qui provient de la bonne digestion des globules rouges du sang.* Though a philosopher need not delight readers by his floridness, yet he should take care he disgust them not by flatness, *Quoique un philosophe n'ait pas besoin des fleurs de l'art oratoire pour plaire aux lecteurs, il doit pourtant avoir soin de ne les pas rebuter par un style plat & rampant.*

FLORIFEROUS (flô-rĭf'-ĭ-ĕreŭce), *adj.* [productive of flowers] *Qui porte des fleurs.*

FLORIN (flŏr'-ine), *s.* [a coin first made by the Florentines; that of Germany 4s 6d; that of Spain, 4s 4½d; that of Sicily, 2s 9d; that of Holland 2s] *Florin,* m.

FLORIST (flô'-rĭste), *s.* [a cultivator of flowers] *Fleuriſte,* m. *celui qui est curieux de fleurs, qui cultive des fleurs; jardinier fleuriſte,* m.

FLORULENT (flŏr'-reŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [blossoming] V. FLOWERY.

FLORY (flô'-ré), *or rather* FLOURISH; which see.

FLORY [in Heraldry] *Fleuri, fleur-de-lisé.* V. FLEURETTE.

FLOS (flôce), *s.* [in Chymistry] *Fleur,* f. V. FLOWER. Flos sulphuris, *Fleur de soufre,* f. Flos ferris (a preparation made of copper melted), *Fleur de cuivre.* Flos ferri or martis (martial flowers), *Fleur de fer,* f.

FLOSS-SILK (flŏs'-sĭlk), *s.* [coarse silk, refuse silk, floretta, waste silk spun] *Etoffe,* f. *cardesse,* f. *filoselle,* f.

FLOSCULOUS (flŏs'-kĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [in Bot. is said of such flowers of plants as are composed of a great number of other small flowers close to one another and inclosed in the same cup] *Fleuronné.*

FLOTA (flô'-tă), *or* FLOTILLA (flŏt-ĭl'-lă), *s.* [the Spanish Plate-fleet] *La flotille, flotte d'argent des Espagnols,* f.

To FLOTE (flôte), -ING, -ED, flotten, *v. a.* [to skim] *écumer; écrémer.*

FLOTSON (flŏt'-sŏne), *or* FLOTZAM (flŏt'-zăme), *s.* [goods that swim on the sea] *Tout ce qui flotte sur la mer après un naufrage.*

FLOTTEN (flŏt'-t'n), *part. adj.* [of To Flote] *écumé, écrémé.* Flotten milk, *Lait écrémé.*

FLOUNCE (flăoŭn'ce), *s.* [a sort of furbelow hanging loose] *Falbala,* m. *bouillon,* m.

To FLOUNCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deck with flounces] *Orner,* ou *garnir de falbalas.* A flounced peticoat, *Une jupe à falbala.*

To FLOUNCE, *v. n.* [to plunge; to move with violence in the water *or* mire] *Plonger, se plonger, s'enfoncer, s'agiter* dans l'eau; *se noyer* dans la boue; au figuré, *se tremousser, s'agiter, se mouvoir avec passion, avec fracas;* ou bien *faire du bruit en tombant.*

FLOUNCING (flăoŭn'-cĭn'gne), *adj.* [which makes a noise with its fall] *Qui tombe, qui fait du bruit en tombant.*

FLOUNDER (flăoŭn'-deŭr), *s.* [a small flat sea-fish] *Carrelet,* m.

To FLOUNDER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to struggle with violent and irregular motions] *Se débattre, s'agiter violemment.* By floundering he sunk deeper in the mud, *En se débattant il s'enfonça plus profondément dans la boue.*

FLOUNDERING (flăoŭn'-deur ĭn'gne), *adj.* [rustling, making a noise in falling] *Qui fait du fracas, qui fait un grand bruit en tombant.*

FLOUR (flăoŭr), *s.* [the edible part of corn, the finest meal] *Farine,* f *fleur de farine,* f.

To FLOUR, *v. a.* [to cover with flour] *Fariner.* To flour the dough (among Pastry-cooks), *Fraiser la pâte.*

FLOURISH (fleŭr'-ĭche), *s.* [ornament in writing, in books, in architecture, in language] *Coda,* m. *trait de plume figuré,* m. *fleuron,* m. *vigne te,* f. *fleurs de rhétorique,* f. pl. *ornement d'architecture,* m. *fleurs,* f. pl. *fleurettes,* f. pl.

* This is a handsome flourish, but where is the man yet that does not the contrary? *Voilà qui est bien dit, cependant où est l'homme qui ne fait pas le contraire?* An idle flourish of words, *Une fausse éloquence, un style ampoulé.*

FLOURISH [in Musick, some prelude] *Prélude,* m. A trumpet's flourish, *Fanfare de trompette,* f.

FLOURISH [with a sword] *Moulinet,* m. sorte de tour d'escrime.

FLOURISH [bravery, oſtentation] *Parade*, f. *oſtentation*, f. *faſte*, m. *éclat*, m. ‖ *florès*, f.

To FLOURISH, -ING. -ED, *v. n.* [to be in vigour] *Fleurir, être floriſſant, être en crédit, être en vogue; être dans un état de proſpérité.* That author flouriſhed under his reign, *Cet auteur floriſſoit ſous ſon règne.* Arts and ſciences flouriſhed then, *Les arts & les ſciences floriſſoient alors.* A flouriſhing ſtate or empire, *Un état, un Empire floriſſant.*

To FLOURISH [to ſhine, to ſpend high] *Faire une dépenſe d'éclat, briller, faire figure,* ‖ *faire florès.*

To FLOURISH [to uſe florid language] *Uſer de fleurs de rhétorique; parler* ou *écrire en ſtyle pompeux & fleuri.*

To FLOURISH [in Muſick; to make ſome prelude] *Faire un prelude, préluder.*

To FLOURISH, *v. a.* [to adorn with flouriſhes] *Orner de fleurons* ou *de cadeaux,* ou *de fleurs de rhétorique.*

To FLOURISH [to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph] *Agiter quelque choſe comme un bâton* ou *une épée en traçant des cercles* ou *d'autres figures en l'air.* To flouriſh a ſword, *Faire le moulinet.*

† 'Tis one thing to flouriſh, and another to fight, *Tel fait bien des armes qui n'eſt pas toujours le plus fort dans le combat.*

To FLOURISH a trumpet, *Sonner des fanfares.*

FLOURISHED (fleŭr'-ĭch't), *part. adj.* [adorned with flouriſhes] *Orné de fleurons, de cadeaux,* ou *de fleurs de rhétorique.* A flouriſhed letter, *Lettre grife,* terme d'Imprimeur.

FLOURISHER (fleŭr'-ĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that is in a flouriſhing ſtate] *Celui* ou *celle qui eſt dans un état ſi riſſant.*

FLOURISHING (fleŭr'-ĭch-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to flouriſh] *Diſcours ampoulé, l'action de faire des cadeaux,* &c. f.

Flouriſhing (in a ſtory), *Broderie,* f.

FLOURISHING. *adj.* (proſperous) *Floriſſant.* A flouriſhing ſtate, *Un état floriſſant.*

FLOUT (flăoŭte), *ſ.* [a mock, an inſult] *Mocquerie,* f. *raillerie,* f. *épigramme,* f. ‖ *gauſſerie,* f.

To FLOUT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to mock, to ſneer] *Railler quelqu'un, ſe moquer de lui,* ‖ *le gauſſer,* † *le gaber.*

FLOUTED (flăoŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Raillé, moqué,* ‖ *gauſſé.*

FLOUTER (flăoŭt'-eŭr), *ſ* [one who jeers] *Railleur,* m. *moqueur,* m. ‖ *gauſſeur,* m.

FLOUTING (flăoŭt -ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To flout] *Raillerie,* f. *moquerie,* f. ‖ *gauſſerie,* f. *l'action de railler,* &c. f.

FLOW (flô), *ſ.* [the riſe of water] *Flux,* m.

† A flow will have an ebb, *Tout flux a ſon reflux.*

* A flow of words, *Un flux de paroles* ou *de langue.* I admire the languiſhing flow of that verſe, *J'admire la langueur de ce vers.*

To FLOW, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to run or ſpread as water] *Couler, découler.* The tears which flow from her eyes, *Les larmes qui coulent de ſes yeux.* The tide flows and ebbs, *La marée monte & deſcend.* To flow into, *Affluer.*

* His mouth flows with a torrent of eloquence, *Il coule de ſa bouche un torrent d'éloquence.* The ſtreets flow with men, *Les rues ſont pleines de monde.*

To FLOW [to proceed, to iſſue] *Découler, provenir, venir.* The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which flows from ſpeculation, *Les connoiſſances que l'on tire de l'expérience ſont d'un tout autre genre que celles qui viennent de la théorie.*

To FLOW (among Aſtrologers), *Déflurer.*

FLOWER (flăoŭ'-eŭ), *ſ.* [Bot. the part of a plant which contains the ſeed] *Fleur,* f. The parts of flowers are the empalement, calyx, or perianthium, the corolla or the petals and their nectaria, the ſtamina or the thives with their ſummits, apices or antheræ, and the ſtyle or piſtil with the ovary; *On diſtingue dans les fleurs le calice,* ou *périanthe, la corolle* ou *les pétales & leurs nectaires, les étamines* ou *les filets avec les ſommets* ou *anthères, & le piſtil, ſtyle* ou *ſtigmate avec l'ovaire.*

There are four kinds of flowers, the male, which have the ſtamina, but bear no fruit; the female, fruitful or knitting, which contain the piſtil; the hermaphrodite, which have in them the organs of both ſexes; and the neuter, which conſiſt of the corolla or calyx only; *Il y a quatre eſpèces de fleurs; les mâles,* ou *celles qui ont les étamines, mais qui ne portent point de fruit; les femelles,* ou *celles qui ont l'ovaire & le piſtil, le ſtyle,* ou *ſtigmate, & ſur leſquelles le fruit ſe noue; les hermaphrodites,* ou *biſexes (qui ont les organes des deux ſexes); & les neutres,* ou *celles qui n'ont abſolument que la corolle ou le calice, ſans aucun organe ſexuel.*

Flowers, according to the number of their leaves, are called apetalous (without petals), monopetalous (or one leaved), dipetalous (or two-leaved), and polypetalous (having diſtinct petals falling off ſingly); *Les fleurs, ſelon le nombre de leurs pétales, s'appellent apétales, monopétales, bipétales, & polypétales.*

Flowers are either ſimple or compound, that is, compoſite and aggregate; *Les fleurs ſont ou ſimples* (c. à. d. *ne renfermant qu'une ſeule fleur dans le calice*), *ou compoſées* (c. à. d. *à fleurons & à demi-fleurons).*

Flowers are alſo diſtinguiſhed into, *On diſtingue encore les fleurs en;* Amentaceous or cat's tails, *chaton* ou *queue de chat, en épi, en pannicule* ou *en grappe,* anomalous or irregular, *anomales* ou *irrégulières;* campaniform, *en cloche;* caryophylleous, *en œillet;* crociform, or cruciferous, *en croix,* ou *cruciferes;* cucurbitaceous, *cucurbitacées;* diſcous, *en diſque* ou *baſſin;* floſculous, *à fleurons;* headed, *en tête;* infundibuliform, *en entonnoir;* labiated, *labiées;* leguminous, *légumineuſes;* liliaceous, *liliacées;* papilionaceous, *papilionnacées;* pappous or winged (having a little lanugo adhering to each ſeed), *à aigrette,* ou *houppées;* radiated, *radiées;* roſaceous, *en roſe;* ſemifloſculous, *à demi-fleurons;* ſtamineous, *à étamines;* verticillate or whirled, *verticillées;* umbelliform, or umbelliferous, *en ombelles* ou *ombelliferes.*

Beauty fades away like a flower, *La beauté paſſe comme une fleur, la beauté n'eſt qu'une fleur.* A flower de luce, *Fleur de lis.* An embroidered flower, *Fleur de broderie.*

Curioſity in flowers, *Fleuriſme,* m. Artificial flower, *Fleur artificielle.* Artificial flower-maker, *Fleuriſte artificiel,* m. To rub a flower over with aqua fortis, *Panacher une fleur.*

* FLOWER, *ſ.* [the prime; the quinteſſence] *La fleur, la quinteſſence.* To be in the flower of one's age, *Etre à la fleur de l'âge.* The flower of the nobility, *La fleur de la nobleſſe.* He is not the flower of courteſy, *Ce n'eſt pas un prodige de politeſſe.*

* FLOWERS of rhetorick, *Fleurs de rhétorique.*

FLOWER [flouriſh] *Fleuron,* m. *vignette,* f. terme d'Imprimeur.

FLOWERS of a crown, *Les fleurons d'une couronne.*

* That's one of the beſt flowers of his crown, *C'eſt un des plus beaux fleurons de ſa couronne.*

FLOWERS of women, *Les ordinaires des femmes,* m. *fleurs,* f. *mois,* m. *purgations,* f.

FLOWER [the fineſt meal] V. FLOUR.

FLOWERS, *ſ. pl* [in hymiſtry; the fineſt and moſt ſubtile parts of dry bodies, riſed by fire] *Fleurs* f. pl. Flowers of arſenic found at the arches of the mines] *Farine empoiſonnée,* f. *gift-mehl,* m. Flowers of biſmuth, *Fleurs de bismuth* ou *de cobalt,* V. FLOS.

To FLOWER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be in bloſſom] *Fleurir, être en fleur.*

To FLOWER [to froth, to ferment, as new beer] *Fermenter, jeter une petite écume,* qu'on nomme *fleur,* f. The ale is ripe when it flowers, *L'aile eſt bonne à boire lorſqu'elle jette une petite écume.*

To FLOWER, *v. a.* [to adorn with imitated flowers] *Figurer, travailler en fleurs.*

FLOWERAGE (flăoŭ'-eŭr-énje), *ſ. Proviſion de fleurs,* f.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE (flăoŭ'-eŭr-dĭ-lŭouce'), *ſ.* [Bot. a bulbous iris; in Heraldry; the arms of France] *Iris de Florence,* m. *flambe blanche,* f. *fleur de lis,* f.

FLOWERED (flăoŭ'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Figuré, à fleurs.* Flowered ſtuff, *Etoffe à fleurs,* f.

FLOWERET (flăoŭ'-eŭr-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall flower] *Petite fleur,* f. *fleurette,* f.

FLOWER-GARDEN (flăoŭ'-eŭr-gar-d'n), *ſ.* [a garden in which flowers are principally cultivated] *Parterre,* f. *jardin à fleurs,* m.

FLOWER-GENTLE (flăoŭ'-eŭr-djĕn'-tl'), *ſ.* [velvet-flower] *Amarante,* f.

FLOWERINESS (flăoŭ'-eŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* V. FLORIDITY.

FLOWER-MONTH (flăoŭ'-eŭr-mŏn'tsh), *ſ.* [the eighth month of the new French calendar, anſwering to May] *Floréal,* m.

FLOWERNESS (flăoŭ'-eŭr-nĕce), *ſ. Abondance de fleurs,* f.

FLOWER-POT (flăoŭ'-eŭr-pŏte), *Pot à fleurs,* m. *pot de fleurs,* m. *bouquetier,* m.

FLOWER-WORK (flăoŭ'-eŭr-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [flowered-work] *Ouvrage à fleurs,* m. ou bien *fleuron,* m. en Architecture.

FLOWERY (flăoŭ'-eŭr-é), *adj.* [full of flowers] *Fleuri, en fleurs, plein de fleurs.*

FLOWING (flô'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [liquid, in flux] *Coulant, découlant.*

Flowing or Flown Sheets (in ſea-language), *Ecoutes largues, comme ſont celles d'un vaiſſeau qui court vent arrière ou grand'largue.*

FLOWING, *ſ.* [from To flow] *Flux,* m. *découlement,* m. Ebbing and flowing, *Flux & reflux.* Flowing, *L'action de couler,* &c. f.

FLOWINGLY (flô'-ĭn'gne-le), *adv.* [with abundance, with volubility] *D'une manière coulante, avec abondance.*

FLOWK (flouke), *ſ.* V. FLOUNDER.

FLOWN (flône), *part. adj. of* To Fly [gone away, eſcaped; puffed, elate] *Envolé, enfui, allé;* au figuré, *enflé, bouffi.* The bird is flown, *L'oiſeau s'eſt envolé.*

* He is flown with pride, *Il eſt bouffi d'orgueil.* High-flown, *Hautain, fier, arrogant, altier.*

FLUCTUANT (fleŭk'-tĭoŭ-ănt'), *adj.* [wavering, uncertain] *Flottant, incertain, fluctuant.*

To FLUCTUATE (fleŭk'-tĭoŭ-éte), [to roll to and again, as water in agitation] *Couler, rouler, ſe mouvoir, être en agitation.*

To FLUCTUATE, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to be in an uncertain ſtate, to be irreſolute] *Etre dans l'incertitude,* ou *en ſuſpens,* ou *dans le doute, flotter, balancer.* To fluctuate between hope and fear, *Flotter entre l'eſpérance & la crainte.*

FLUCTUATING (fleŭk'-tĭoŭ-é-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [unſettled, irreſolute] *Incertain, indéterminé, en ſuſpens, irréſolu, flottant,* † *fluctuant.*

FLUCTUATION (fleŭk-tĭoŭ-é'-chŭn), *ſ.* [the alternate motion of the waters; uncertainty] *Mouvement de flux & de reflux,* m. *agitation,* f. *incertitude,* f. *doute,* m. *irréſolution,* f. *fluctuation,* f. V. CHANGE.

FLUCTUOUS (fleŭk'-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [boiſterous] † *Fluctueux.*

FLUDDER, or SEA-FLUDDER, *ſ.* [a water-fowl] *Plongeon,* m.

FLUE (flŏu) *ſ.* [a ſoft down or fur, ſuch as may fly in the wind] *Plume, f. duvet,* m. *poil,* m. que le vent emporte.

FLUE of a rabbit, *Poil de lapin,* m.

FLUE of a chimney, *Tuyau de cheminée,* m.

FLUELLIN (flïou'-ĕl-ĭne), *f.* [Bot. Elatine, a medicinal plant] *Velvette*, f. ou *Véronique femelle*, f

FLUENCY (flïou'-ĕn'-cé), *f.* [the quality of flowing; readineſs, volubility] *Fluidité*, f. *facilité*, f. *volubilité*, f.

FLUENT (flïou'-ĕn'-te), *adj.* [flowing, copious, ready] *Coulant, aiſé, abondant, éloquent.*

FLUENT, *ſ.* [ſtream, running water] *Fil de l'eau*, m.

FLUENTLY (flïou'-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [flowingly, eaſily] *Coulamment.* To ſpeak fluently, *Parler coulamment, diſſertement*; *avoir un langage coulant.*

FLUID (flïou'-ïd), *adj.* and *ſ.* [having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid] *Fluide*, m. The water is fluid, *L'eau eſt fluide.* The blood is an animal fluid, *Le ſang eſt un fluide animal.* To render a metal fluid, *Mettre un métal en bain.*

FLUIDITY (flïoŭ-ïd'-ĭ-té, *oppoſed to* ſolidity, *and* FLUIDNESS (flïou'-ïd-nĕcc), *oppoſed to* ſtability), *ſ.* [the quality of being fluid] *Fluidité*, f. Heat promotes fluidity, *La chaleur augmente la fluidité.*

FLUKE (flouke), V. FLOUNDER.

FLUKEN, *ſ.* [a greyiſh ſoft earth, with ſtones of a ſparry nature, found in mines] *Fluken*, m.

FLUMMERY (fleŭm'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flower, or oatmeal] *Bouillie*, f. *avoine cuite en conſiſtance de gelée*, f.

FLUNG (fleŭn'gne), *part. adj.* [and alſo the preterite] *of* To Fling, *Jeté.* Flung into the river, *Jeté dans la rivière.*

FLUOR (flïou'-ŭr), *ſ.* [a fluid ſtate] V. FLUIDITY.

FLUOR ALBUS, V. WHITES.

FLUORES [in Mineralogy; ſoft ſparry kinds of mineral concretions] *Fluors minéraux* ou *flueurs*, m. pl.

FLURRY (fleŭr'-é), *ſ.* [a guſt of wind, a haſty blaſt] *Bouffée*, f. *coup de vent*, m. The boat was overſet by a ſudden flurry from the North, *Le bateau fut renverſé par un violent coup de vent qui vint du Nord.*

FLURRY [hurry, violent commotion] *Hâte, ſ. précipitation*, f. *émotion*, f.

FLURT (fleŭrte), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſilk] *Fleuret*, m.

To FLURT, &c. V. To FLIRT, &c.

FLUSH (fleŭche), *ſ.* [afflux, violent flow] *Flux rapide*; *affluence*, f. *abondance*, f. au propre & au figuré. To have a flush of money, *Avoir beaucoup d'argent.* * Flush of joy, *Excès de joie*, m. *tranſport d'allégreſſe*, m.

FLUSH [at Cards; cards all of ſort] *Flux*, m.

FLUSH [in Muſick] *Fredon*, m. terme de joueur de violon

FLUSH, *adj.* [freſh, full of vigour] *Frais, qui a encore ſa fleur, & toute ſa beauté.*

† Flush as May, *Frais comme la fleur* ou *la roſée de Mai.*

FLUSH [in Archit.] *Affleuré.* [Among Bricklayers] *à bain de mortier.*

Flush-deck [in ſea-language] *Pont entier*, ou *ſans interruptions*, m.

To FLUSH, -ING, -ED, flusht, *v. a.* [to colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate] *Colorer, rougir*; au figuré, *enfler, enorgueillir.*

To FLUSH, *v. n.* [to flow with violence; to come in haſte; to grow red, to bluſh] *Couler rapidement*; *accourir en hâte*; *rougir.*

FLUSHED (fleŭch't), *and* FLUSHT, *part. adj. Coloré, rougi*; au figuré, *enflé, enorgueilli.*

* A proſperous people, flushed with great victories and ſucceſſes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and virtue, *Un peuple heureux, enflé de ſes victoires et de ſes ſuccès, ſait rarement contenir ſa joie dans les bornes de la modération & de la vertu.*

FLUSHER (fleŭch'-eur), *ſ.* [Ornithol. the leſſer butcher bird] *Lanius*, m.

FLUSHING (fleŭch'-in'gne), *ſ.* [colour produced in the face by a ſudden afflux of blood] *Rougeur*, f. *rouge qui monte au viſage.* What can be more ſignificant than this ſudden flushing? *Quoi de plus expreſſif que cette rougeur ſubite?*

FLUSTER (fleŭs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [paſſion] *Tranſport*, m. *emportement*, m. *dérangement*, m.

To FLUSTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make hot and roſy with drinking, to make half drunk] *Enivrer à moitié.*

FLUSTERED (fleŭs'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. entre deux vins, A moitié ivre, qui a bien bu.*

FLUTA (flïou'-tä), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. yelloviſh ſparus; alſo muræna, a ſea-fiſh of the Eaſt Indies] *Flute*, f.

FLUTE (flïoute), *ſ.* [a muſical pipe] *Flûte*, f. To play upon the flute, *Jouer de la flûte.* Beaked flute, *Flute à bec.* German flute, *Flûte Allemande, flûte traverſière.* Flute-ſtop (among organ builders), *Jeu de flûte.*

FLUTE [Archit. a channel or furrow in a pillar] *Cannelure*, f.

FLUTE [a ſhuttle to make tapeſtry on the low warp] *Flûte*, f.

FLUTE [from the ancient word *flotte* or *flotta*, a ſort of boat, q. d. floating rafter; a proviſion ſhip] *Flute*, f.

To FLUTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Archit. to cut columns into hollows] *Canneler.*

FLUTED, *part. adj. Cannelé.*

FLUTINGS (flïou'-tïn'gn'z), *ſ.* [Archit. ſtriæ] *Canaux*, m. pl. *Striures*, f. pl. *cannelures*, f. pl. V. FLUTE.

Flutings with intervals, *Cannelures à côtes*;—enriched with cables, *Cannelures avec rudentures*;—without intervals, *Cannelures à vive arrête*;—ſquare flutings, *Cannelures plates.*

FLUTTER (fleŭt'-eŭr), *and* FLUTTERING (fleŭt'-eŭr-în'gne), *ſ.* [hurry, tumult; diſorder of mind; confuſion] *L'action de ſe tremouſſer*; *trémouſſement*, m. *mouvement rapide & irrégulier*; *undulation*, f. *vibration*, f. *déſordre*, m. *confuſion*, f. To be in a flutter, *Etre en l'air.*

To FLUTTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to take ſhort flights with great agitation of wings] *Voltiger*; *trémouſſer* ou battre *des ailes en voltigeant, voler çà & là.*

† The butter-fly flutters ſo often about the candle, that at laſt it burns itſelf in it, *Le papillon vole ſi ſouvent autour de la chandelle qu'à la fin il s'y brûle.*

* To FLUTTER upon the ſurface of things, *Voltiger ſur la ſurface des choſes, les effleurer ſans les approfondir.*

* To FLUTTER [to move about with great ſhow; to be in agitation] *Aller de côté & d'autre pour ſe faire voir*; *ſe trémouſſer, être en action, aller & venir.*

To FLUTTER, *v. a.* [to move with quick vibrations] *Faire aller & venir, agiter d'un mouvement alternatif.* To flutter one's fan, *Faire jouer ſon éventail, le fermer & l'ouvrir.*

To FLUTTER [to drive into diſorder; to hurry the mind] *Mettre en déſordre, troubler, déranger.*

FLUTTERING, *adj.* ‖ *Sémillant.*

FLUVIALES or POTAMIDES, *ſ.* [Mythol. Nymphs of rivers] *Fluviales* ou *Potamides*, f. pl.

FLUVIATIC (flïoŭ-vï-ăt'-ïk), *adj.* [belonging to rivers] *Fluviatile, d'eau douce.*

FLUX (fleŭks), *ſ.* [the act of flowing; flow or iſſue of matter; dyſentery] *Flux*, m. *circulation*, f. The flux and reflux, *Le flux & le reflux*; *la marée.* The parts of animals are in a continual flux, *Les parties qui compoſent le corps des animaux ſont dans un flux continuel.* Flux of money, *La circulation de l'argent.* The bloody flux, *Flux de ſang, dyſſenterie*, f.

FLUX, *pl.* FLUXES [a ſaline matter rendering the fuſion of metals more eaſy; reduc or redux] *Flux*, m. *fondant*, m. *menſtrue*, m.

To FLUX, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to melt, to ſalivate] *Fondre*; *faire ſaliver, provoquer la ſalivation, donner le flux de bouche.*

FLUXED (fleŭkst'), *adj.* [from To flux] *Qui a, ou qui a eu le flux de bouche.*

FLUXING (fleŭks'-in'gne), *ſ.* [ſalivation] *Flux de bouche*, m. *ſalivation*, f.

FLUXILITY (fleŭks-ïl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. FLUIDITY.

FLUXION (fleŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of flowing] *Ecoulement*, m. [the matter that flows] *La matière qui coule* [in Algebra; the analyſis of infinitely ſmall quantities] *Fluxion*, f. *infiniment petit*, m.

FLY (flaï), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Mouche*, f. A great-fly, *Une groſſe mouche.* To drive away the flies, *Chaſſer les mouches.* A Spaniſh fly, *Une cantaride.* A gad-fly, *Un taon.* Bee-fly, *Mouche en forme d'abeille.* Water-fly, *Mouche armée.* Blue fleſh-fly, or blue bottle, *Mouche bleue de la viande.* Common flies, *Mouches communes.* Day-fly, *Mouche éphémère.* Flies hatching the ſtag-worms, *Mouche de la gorge du cerf.* Ichneumon-fly, *Mouche ichneumone.* Fly hatching the horſe-worm or bolt, *Mouche des inteſtins des chevaux.* Kermes fly, *Mouche du kermes.* Dung-fly, *Mouche ſtercoraire.* Fly produced from the ſheep-noſe-worms, *Mouche du ver du nez des moutons.* Gall-inſect-fly, *Mouche galle-inſectes* ou *progallinſectes.* Harveſt-fly, or cicada (a vigorous inſect) *Stomox*, m. ou *mouche d'automne*, f. Lantern-fly (a ſpecies of the inſect called procigale or procicada), *Porte-lanterne*, m.

The FLY or balance of a jack, *Le balancier d'un tourne-broche, le volant.*

To FLY, -ING, I flew (flou), *or* fled (flĕd), fled *or* flown (flône), *v. n.* [to move through the air with wings] *Voler, fendre l'air avec les ailes.* That bird flies very high, *Cet oiſeau vole fort haut.* To fly ſwiftly, *Voler à tire d'aile.* A flying horſe, *Un cheval ailé.* Flying-fiſh (exocætus, the adonis, hirundo, and winged mullet; alſo a name of a fiſh called ſapphirine Gurnard), *Exocet*, m. *adonis*, m. *poiſſon volant*, m. Flying louſe, *Pou volant*, m.

* A flying camp, *Un camp volant.* With flying colours, *Enſeignes déployées.* Flying-coach, *Diligence*, f.

To FLY, *or* more properly to FLEE [to run away] *S'enfuir, fuir, s'en aller, ſe ſauver, s'échapper, ſe ſouſtraire*, I ſhall fly or flee, *Je fuirai, je m'enfuirai.* He fled to England, *Il s'en alla en Angleterre.* To fly in battle, *Fuir l'ennemi, s'enfuir de la bataille.* To fly to one for refuge, *Se ſauver auprès de quelqu'un, avoir recours à lui.* To fly from juſtice, *Se ſouſtraire à la juſtice.*

To FLY [to break] *Eclater, ſe rompre, ſe briſer, voler* ou *ſauter en éclats.* Be cautious, or your bottles will fly, *Prenez garde, ou vos bouteilles ſe briſeront.*

* To fly into a paſſion, *Eclater de colère, s'emporter, ſe mettre en colère*, ‖ *ſe cabrer.*

* To FLY *or* To fly abroad *or* about, *Se répandre.* This news flies about every where, *Cette nouvelle ſe répand par-tout.* A flying report, *Un bruit qui ſe répand, qui court.*

To FLY AT one, *Sauter, courir ſur quelqu'un*; *ſe jeter, s'élancer ſur lui.*

To FLY AWAY, *S'envoler.*

To FLY BACK, *Ruer, détacher des ruades, faire un ſaut en arrière*; au figuré, *reculer, biaiſer, ſe dédire, tergiverſer.*

To FLY IN THE FACE, *Sauter au viſage*; au figuré, *faire des reproches*; *inſulter.*

* His conſcience will fly in his face for it one day, *Sa conſcience lui en fera un jour de ſanglans reproches.*

To FLY OFF [to revolt] *Se révolter.* He flew off with his Numidian horſe, *Il ſe révolta avec ſa cavalerie Numide*

To FLY OUT [to burſt into a paſſion, to break out into licence] *S'emporter, donner dans des excès* To fly out into all ſorts of pageantry, *Donner dans toutes les eſpèces de faſte.*

To FLY, *or* to fly out [in ſea-language, to

tuid,

turn in wind, to flotter] *Battre, flotter, déjouer.* Let the ſheets fly! *Largue les écoutes!* To fly from before a purſuing enemy, *Eſcargir.*

To FLY, *v. a.* [to quit by flight, to avoid] *Fuir, éviter, quitter, abandonner.* Sleep flies the wretched, *Le ſommeil fuit les malheureux.* He was fain to fly the kingdom, *Il fut obligé de quitter ou vider le royaume.* V. To AVOID.

To FLY [to attack] *Attaquer*, ne ſe dit guère que des oiſeaux de proie. The hawk flies at the mark, *L'oiſeau enfonce*, en terme de chaſſe à l'oiſeau. To fly at the heron, *Héronner.* To fly away (when the hawk goes away never to return] *Dépiter.* To fly into the wind, *Chevaucher le vent.*

To FLY-BLOW (flāï'-blô), *v. a.* [to taint with flies] *Gâter, corrompre*; au propre & au figuré.

FLY-BLOWN (flāï'-blône), *part. adj. Gâté, corrompu*; *piqué des mouches*, en parlant de la viande; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

FLY-BOAT (flāï-bôte), *ſ.* [a kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing] *Flibot*, m.

FLY-CATCHER (flāï'-kătch-eûr), *ſ.* [one that hunts flies] *Gobe-mouche*, m.

FLY-CATCHER [Ornithol. muſcicapa; a ſmall bird feeding on flies] *Gobeur de mouches* ou *globe mouche*, m. *moucherolle*, m. *bouvier*, m.

FLYER (flāï'-eûr), *ſ.* [one that runs away; the fly of a jack; a ſort of ſtairs] *Fuyard*, m. *le volant* d'un tourne-broche, ou de toute autre machine; *une ſorte d'eſcalier, un perron.* Flyer (of a ſpinning wheel), *Dentier*, m.

To FLY-FISH (flāï'-fiche), *v. n.* [to angle with a hook baited with a fly] *Pêcher à la ligne avec des mouches.*

FLY-FLAP (flāï'-flăp), *ſ. Emoucheir*, m.

FOAL (fôle), *ſ.* [the offspring of a mare or other beaſt of burthen] *Le petit d'une bête de ſomme, un poulain.* A mare with foal, *Une jument poulinière.* Twenty ſhe-aſſes and ten foals, *Vingt ânesſes & dix ânons.*

To FOAL, *v. a.* and *n.* [to bring forth a foal] *Pouliner, faire un poulain*; *faire un ânon, ânonner.*

FOAL-BIT (fôle'-bite), *ſ.* [Bot. gentle thiſtle, a ſort of plant] *Chardon aux ânes*, m.

FOAM (fôme), *ſ.* [ſpume, froth] *écume*, f. ſoit des animaux, des métaux, de la mer, ou de toute eſpèce de liquide; *bouillon*, m.

To FOAM, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to froth, to gather foam] *écumer, jeter* ou *rendre de l'écume*; au figuré, *être en colère.* The ſea foams, *La mer écume.* A foaming horſe, *Un cheval écumant, qui jette beaucoup d'écume.* He foamed at the mouth when he ſpoke, *Il écumoit en parlant.*

FOAMY (fô'-mé), *adj.* [covered with foam, frothy] *écumant, couvert d'écume.*

FOB (fŏb), *ſ.* [a ſmall pocket] *Gouſſet*, m. *bourſon*, m. *petite poche* [a ſham] *Moquerie*, f. *baie*, f. *illuſion*, f. *tromperie*, f. [action in law] *Un procès ſans fondement.*

To FOB, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to cheat, to trick, to defraud] *Se moquer de quelqu'un, le tromper, en faire une dupe.*

To FOB OFF [to ſhift off] *Duper, tromper, amuſer, tenir le bec dans l'eau.* Can you fob me off ſo? *Avez-vous bien aſſez peu d'honneur pour me tromper de la ſorte?*

FOBBED (fŏb'-b'd), *and* Fobbed off, *part. adj. Trompé, dupé, moqué.*

† FOB-DODDLE (fŏb'-dŏd-dl'), *ſ. Une dupe, quelqu'un que l'on trompe aiſément.* I won't be fob doddled, *Je ne veux point être dupe.*

FOCAL (fô'-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the focus, the earth, or chimney] *Du foyer, qui appartient au foyer.*

FOCALE (fô-ké'-lé), *ſ.* [Antiq. a handkerchief worn round the neck; a flap-cap, a travelling cap] *Focale*, m. *tapabord*, m.

FOCIL (fô'-cil), *ſ.* [the greater or leſs bone between the knee and ancle (tibia), or elbow and wriſt, ulna] *Focile*, m. The greater focil, *Le grand focile.* The leſs focil, *Le petite focile.*

FOCUS (fô'-keûce), *ſ.* [a term of Geometry and Opticks; the point where rays meet together] *Foyer*, m. The focus of a glaſs, focus of a parabole, *Le foyer d'un verre, le foyer d'une parabole.*

FODDER (fŏd'-eûr), *ſ.* [dry food ſtored up for cattle] *Fourrage*, m.

To FODDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to feed with dry food] *Affourrager.* To fodder the cattle, *Affourrager le bétail, lui donner au fourrage.*

FODDERED (fŏd'-eûrd), *part. adj. Affourragé, nourri au fourrage.*

FODDERER (fŏd'-eûr-eûr), *ſ.* [he who fodders cattle] *Celui qui affourrage le bétail.*

FODDERING (fŏd'-eûr-ing), *ſ. L'action d'affourrager, affourragement*, m. V. FOTHERING.

FOE (fô), *ſ.* [enemy, perſecutor; opponent, ill-wiſher] *Ennemi*, m. *adverſaire*, m *antagoniſte*, m. *perſécuteur*, m. To love both one's friends and foes, *Aimer ſes amis & ſes ennemis.* Foe-man (fô'-man), enemy in war, *Ennemi (à la guerre)*, m. V. ANTAGONIST.

FŒDERAL. V. FEDERAL.

FŒTOR. (fi'-tôr), *ſ.* [in Med. fetid effluvia] *Puanteur*, f. Fœtor oris (ſtinking breath), *Mauvaiſe bouche, haleine puante.*

FŒTUS (fi'-teûce), *ſ.* [the child, or any animal in the womb after it is perfectly formed] *Fœtus*, m. *embryon*, m.

FOG (fŏg), *ſ* [a miſt] *Brouillard*, m. *brouée*, f. *brume*, f. Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſunſetting, even in our hotteſt months, *Nous avons ſouvent des brouillards après le coucher du ſoleil, même dans les mois les plus chauds*, V. MIST.

FOGAGE, *ſ.* [in fore-law; rank-graſs not eaten in the ſummer] *Grande herbe*, f.

FOG-MONTH, *ſ.* [the ſecond month of the new French calendar, anſwering to November] *Brumaire*, m.

FOGGILY (fŏgu'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [miſtily, darkly] *Dans l'obſcurité d'un brouillard épais.*

FOGGINESS (fŏgu'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [miſtineſs] *L'obſcurité*, f. *l'épaiſſeur d'un brouillard*, f. *un air groſſier.*

FOGGY (fŏgu'-é), *adj.* [miſty, full of moiſt vapours, cloudy; dull] *Plein de brouillards, épais, embrumé, groſſier.* A foggy climate, *Un climat ſujet à des brouillards épais.* A foggy cloud, *Un nuage épais.*

* A foggy man, *Un homme épais, ſtupide.*

FOH (fôh), *interj.* of abhorence, *Fi!*

FOIBLE (fôï'-bl'), *ſ.* [weak ſide] *Foible*, f. Wiſe men know their own foible, *Les gens d'eſprit connoiſſent leur foible.*

FOIL (fôïl), *ſ.* [a defeat, a miſcarriage] *Défaite*, f. *faux pas, chûte*, f. *déjavantage* m. *échec*, m. To give one a foil, *Faire tomber ſon antagoniſte à la lutte.*

FOIL [a ſort of tinſel] *Or faux.*

FOIL [among Jewellers; a thin leaf of metal, placed under a precious ſtone] *Feuille*, f. *feuille qu'on met ſous une pierre pour la faire briller davantage*, f. au figuré, *tout ce qui ſert à relever l'éclat d'une choſe, la beauté* ou *les vertus de quelqu'un*: comme les ombres dans un tableau, une mouche ſur le viſage, *&c.*

* She is a foil to you, *Elle vous ſert d'ombre* ou *de mouche*; *Elle ſert à faire briller davantage vos attraits.*

FOIL [a thin ſheet of tin, laid on the back of a looking glaſs] *Tain*, m. *étain en feuilles*, m.

To take the foil [in looking glaſs making] *Hlapper l'étain.*

FOIL [a blunt ſword uſed in fencing] *Fleuret*, m. To play at foils, *Faire un coup de fleuret*; *Je battre au fleuret*; *faire des armes.*

FOIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defeat, to overcome] *Surpaſſer, vaincre, défaire, ſurmonter, renverſer, battre.*

To FOIL [to ſet off] *Orner, parer.*

FOILED (fôïl'-d), *adj.* [from To Foil] *Orné*; *jeté par terre, renverſé*; *ſurmonté, vaincu.*

FOILER (fôïl'-eûr), *ſ. Qui a gagné quelque avantage ſur un autre.*

FOILING (fôïl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Foil] *L'action d'orner*; *de jeter par terre*, &c.

FOILING or FOYLING, *ſ.* [among Hunters, the treading of deer, the ſprigs or graſs which the ſtag beats down as he paſſes] *Abattures*, f. pl. *Fuſées*, f. pl.

FOIN (fôïne), *ſ.* [a puſh, in Fencing] *Coup*, m. *botte*, f.

To FOIN, -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to puſh, in Fencing] *Porter* ou *allonger une botte.*

FOISON (fôï-z'n), *ſ.* [plenty, abundance] *Foiſon*, f. *abondance*, f.

FOIST (fôïſte), *ſ.* [a kind of galley] *Fuſte*, f.

† FOIST [fizzle] *Une veſſe.*

† To FOIST, *v n.* to fizzle] *Veſſer.*

* To FOIST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſert by forgery] *Suppoſer, inſérer, mettre par ſurpriſe, forger, fourrer.*

FOISTED (fôïs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Suppoſé, inſéré, mis par ſurpriſe, forgé, ſubreptice, fourré.*

FOISTINESS (fôïs'-tin'gne-nĕce), *ſ. Moiſiſſure*, f. *puanteur*, f.

FOISTY (fôïs'-té), *adj.* V. FUSTY.

FOLD (fôlde), *ſ* [the ground in which ſheep are confined] *Parc*, m. en Poëſie, *les moutons, le troupeau.* To go to fold, *Parquer.*

FOLD [a plait, a double, an involution; the ſame quantity added] *Pli*, m. *rempli*, m. *enveloppe*, f. *une fois autant.* The folds of a ſerpent's tail, *Les plis de la queue d'un ſerpent.* The Egyptian mummies were ſhrouded in a number of folds of linen beſmeared with gums, *Les momies Egyptiennes étoient couvertes de pluſieurs enveloppes de toile enduites de gommes.*

N. B. FOLD *is uſed in compoſition*, as two-fold, *Deux fois autant, le double.* Hundred-fold, *Cent fois autant, centuple*, m.

The fold or ſide of a door, *Le battant d'une porte.*

FOLD [among Milliners; a round plait] *Godron*, m.

To FOLD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhut ſheep in the fold] *Faire parquer* des moutons.

To FOLD [to double, to plait] *Plier, plifſer. mettre en double*; au figuré, *envelopper.* To fold up a letter, *Plier une lettre.* To fold a napkin, *Plier une ſerviette.*

To FOLD ſtuffs [among Clothiers; to lay the two liſts together] *Appointer les étoffes, les fauder.*

To FOLD [among Milliners; to plait round] *Godronner.*

FOLDED (fôl'-dĕd), *part. adj. Parqué*; ou bien, *plié*; *enveloppe.*

* In eternal darkneſs folded, *Enveloppé d'une nuit éternelle, de ténèbres eternelles.*

FOLDER (fôl'-deûr), *ſ.* [the perſon who folds books] *Un Plieur de livres, une plieuſe.*

FOLDING (fôl'-dĭn'gne), *part. adj. of* To Fold, *v. n. Pliant, briſé.* A folding chair, *Chaiſe pliante, perroquet*, m. A folding ſcreen, *Un paravent.* A folding door, *Porte briſée*, ou *à deux battans.* Folding-bed [ſettee-bed] *Bane à coucher lit pliant*, m. *lit de ſangle*, m.

Folding-ſtick, *Plioir*, m. *pour plier du papier* ou *les feuilles d'un livre.*

FOLDING, *ſ.* [among book-binders] *Pliage*, m.

FOLIACEOUS (fô-lï-é' cheûce), *adj.* [conſiſting of leaves or lamina] *Compoſée de feuilles* ou *de lames*; *feuilleté, compoſé de feuillets.*

FOLIAGE (fô-ĭ-edje), *ſ.* [leaves, tufs of leaves] *Feuillage*, m. *feuillée*, f. *feuillé*, m.

To FOLIATE (fô-lï-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat into leaves] *Battre* ou *mettre en feuilles.*

To foliate a looking-glaſs, *étamer un miroir.*

FOLIATED (fô'-lï-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Battu, mis en feuilles.* Gold foliated, *De l'or en feuilles.*

FOLIATED, [in Chymiſtry; reduced or prepared into ſmall leaves] *Folié.*

FOLIATION (fô-lï-é'-cheûne), *ſ. L'action de battre en feuilles.*

FOLIATION [Bot. the action of bringing

leaves] *Feuillaiſon*, f.

FOLIATURE (fō-lĭ-é'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [being hammered into leaves] *Etat de ce qui eſt battu en feuilles*, m.

FOLIO (fō'-lĭ-ō), *ſ.* [a large book of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled] *In-folio*, m.

FOLIO [in books of account] *Page*.

FOLIO [cytharus; a flat-fiſh of the Medit. ſea] *Folio*, m. *feuille-poiſſon*, m. *bubillard*, m.

FOLIUM INDICUM, *or* MALABATHRUM, *ſ.* [in Medicine; the leaf of the Tamalapatra, a tree of the Eaſt-Indies] *Tamalapatra*, m. *feuille-Indienne*, f. *nu malabatre*, m.

‖ FOLK (fōk, *pl.* fōks), *ſ.* [people] *Gens*, m. *monde*, m. I never ſaw ſuch folks, *Je n'ai jamais vu de telles gens*. Old folks, *Les vieilles gens*.

FOLK-LAND (fōk'-lănd), *ſ.* [in the ancient Saxon cuſtoms, copy-hold lands] *Cenſe*, f. *Terre à cens ou à bail*.

‡ FOLKMOTE (fōk'-mōte), *ſ.* [an old Saxon word: a meeting of folk, or of all the people of a place] *Aſſemblée du peuple*, f.

R. FOLKMOTE, ſignifies, 1. Two kinds of courts, the one now call'd the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's tourn. 2. A general Aſſembly of the people of the city of London, to complain of the Mayor and Aldermen, for miſgovernment within the city, *Ce mot étoit autrefois en uſage pour ſignifier*, 1. *Deux ſortes de juriſdictions, ſavoir, celle qu'on appelle autour-'hui la Cour du Comté, & celle qu'on nomme la tournée du Shériff.* 2 *L'aſſemblée du peuple de Londres, pour ſe plaindre du Maire & des Echevins.*

FOLLICLE (fŏl'-lĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [Bot. capſule, ſeed-veſſel] *Follicule*, f.

To FOLLOW (fŏl'-ō), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go after; to wait upon; to purſue; to obſerve; to obey; to imitate; to copy; to attend to; to be buſied with] *Suivre, aller après; ſuccéder; accompagner, être à la ſuite; pourſuivre, courir après,* ‡ *pourchaſſer*; au figuré, *obſerver, ſe conformer, imiter*; *s'attacher, s'adonner, ſe livrer*. To follow one, *Suivre quelqu'un*. Who ſhall follow him? *Qui lui ſuccédera?* The ſons of Jeſſe followed Saul in the battle, *Les fils de Jeſſé accompagnèrent Saül au combat*. Wherever guilt can fly, juſtice can follow, *La peine pourſuit le crime par-tout où il fuit*.

* To follow one's ear, or noſe, *Suivre la voix, ou le bruit que l'on entend; aller où notre odorat nous conduit*. Moſt men admire virtue, who follow not her rules, *Pluſieurs admirent la vertu ſans en obſerver les loix*. Ill patterns are ſure to be followed more than good rules, *On ſuit plus les mauvais exemples que les bons*.

To follow one's pleaſure, *Se livrer à ſes plaiſirs*. To follow one's buſineſs, *S'attacher, ſonger à ſes affaires*. To follow the law, *S'attacher à l'étude du Droit, étudier en Droit*. To follow the law [to go to law] *Pourſuivre ſon droit en juſtice, plaider*.

To FOLLOW, *v. n.* [to come after another, to be conſequential; to continue] *Suivre, venir après; s'enſuivre; continuer*. Peter followed afar off, *Pierre ſuivoit de loin*. The miſcarriages that will follow on your choice muſt be imputed to you, *Vous répondrez de toutes les mépriſes qui ſuivront votre choix*. That does not follow, *Cela ne s'enſuit pas*. Hence it follows that there have been ſome giants in the world, *Il s'enſuit delà qu'il y a eu quelques géans dans le monde*. If we follow on to know the Lord, and to obſerve his law, *Si nous avançons à connoître le Seigneur, & à obſerver ſa loi*. As follows. *Comme il ſuit, comme ci après*. The circumſtances of the affair were as follow, or were ſuch as theſe, *Voici quelles étoient les circonſtances de l'affaire*.

FOLLOWED (fŏl'-ōd), *part. adj. Suivi, accompagné*, &c. To be followed by, *Amener*.

FOLLOWER (fŏl'-ō-eŭr), *ſ.* [a dependant, an attendant] *Suivant*, m. *qui eſt à la ſuite, qui accompagne*; au figuré, *partiſan*, m. *ſectateur*, m. Followers (retinue), *ſuite*, f. He had no followers, *Il n'avoit perſonne à ſa ſuite*.

* Epicurus and his followers, *Epicure & ſes ſectateurs*.

FOLLOWING (fŏl'-ō-ĭn'gne), *adj* [that comes next] *Suivant*. The following chapter, *Le chapitre ſuivant*. The year following, *l'année ſuivante*.

FOLLY (fŏl'-é), *ſ.* [want of underſtanding; depravity of mind] *Folie*, f *extravagance*, f. *ſottiſe*, f. *vice*, m. *défaut*, m. *imperfection*, f. *déréglement*, m. *ineptie*, f *impertinence*, f. *indiſcrétion*, f. *bêtiſe*, f. R. Folly, according to Locke, draws falſe concluſions from juſt principles; madneſs from falſe principles draws juſt concluſions]. Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee the ſtrange follies they commit, *L'amour eſt aveugle, & les amans ne peuvent pas voir les belles folies qu'ils font*. V. IDIOTISM.

FOMAHANT *or* FOLMAHAUT, *ſ.* [Aſtron. a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Aquarius] *Fomahant*, m.

To FOMENT (fō'-mĕn'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cheriſh with heat; to encourage, to ſupport] *Fomenter, étuver, baſſiner, appliquer une fomentation*; au figuré, *fomenter, encourager, entretenir*. To foment the head with opiates to procure ſleep, *Fomenter la tête avec des opiates pour faire dormir*.

* To foment a ſedition, *Fomenter une ſédition, l'entretenir*.

FOMENTATION (fō-mĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtuping; the lotion prepared for ſtuping] *Fomentation*, f. To apply a fomentation, *Appliquer une fomentation*.

FOMENTED (fō-mĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Fomenté, étuvé*; au figuré, *fomenté, encouragé, entretenu*.

FOMENTER (fō-mĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an encourager, a ſupporter] *Fauteur*, m *celui qui fomente, qui encourage*.

FONCEAU, *ſ.* [in manege, the bottom or end of a cannon-bitt mouth] *Fonceau*, m.

FOND (fŏn'de), *adj* [fooliſh, indiſcreet, trifling] *Fou, vain, impertinent, extravagant, badin, folâtre*. A fond conceit, *Une folle imagination*. So fond are men, *Les hommes ſont ſi fous*. A fond humour, *Une humeur folâtre*.

FOND [fooliſhly delighted] *Fou, paſſionné, qui aime à la folie, attaché, affectionné*. Extremely fond, *Aſſotté*. To be fond of, *Aimer, affectionner, ſe coiffer de, raffoler de*. To make extreme fond, *Affoler*. He has bought a picture, and he is extravagantly fond of it, *Il a acheté un tableau, & il en eſt fou*. I became madly fond of him on our firſt interview, *J'en devins folle dès le premier entretien que j'eus avec lui*.

To FOND *and* Fondle (fon'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat with great indulgence, to careſs] *Choyer, dorloter; careſſer, traiter avec beaucoup de douceur & d'indulgence*, ‖ *amignarder*, ‖ *amignoter*. To fondle a child, *Bouchonner un enfant*.

To FOND, *v. n.* [to love fooliſhly] *Aimer paſſionnément, aimer à la folie; raffoler de quelqu'un*. I fond on him, *Je l'aime à la folie*.

FONDLER (fŏn'-dl-eŭr), *ſ. Celui qui carreſſe, qui dorlote*.

FONDLING (fŏn'-dl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a perſon or thing much fondled] *Un mignon, une mignonne, un favori, une favorite; bien aimé, bien aimée; un enfant gâté*; le dit auſſi d'une choſe dont on fait beaucoup de cas. He is the fondling of his mother, *Il eſt le mignon, le bien aimé de ſa mère*. That is my fondling. *C'eſt ma folie, ce ſont mes délices*, f. Fondling, *Careſſe*, f.

FONDLY (fŏn'd'-lé), *adv.* [fooliſhly, imprudently, with great tenderneſs] *Follement, imprudemment, indiſcrétement, vainement; paſſionnément, affectueuſement, avec beaucoup de tendreſſe, à la folie*.

FONDNESS (fŏn'd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [fooliſh tenderneſs] *Tendreſſe*, f. *affection extrême*, f. *folie*, f. *entêtement*, m. *paſſion*, f. *indulgence extrême*, f. *faibleſſe*, f. My heart had ſtill ſome fooliſh fondneſs for you, *Mon cœur avoit encore un reſte de folle tendreſſe pour vous*. V. ATTACHMENT.

FONT (fon'te), *ſ.* [a ſtone-veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church] *Fonts*, m. pl. *fonts de baptême*, ou *fonts baptiſmaux*. To ſtand godfather or godmother to a child, *Tenir un enfant ſur les fonts de baptême*.

FONTAINEBLEAU, *ſ.* [a town of France, remarkable for its fine palace and foreſt; lat. 48°-25' N. lon. 2°-47' E.] *Fontaine-bleau*, m.

FONTANEL, *ſ.* [an iſſue opened in the body] *Un cautere*.

FONTANELLA, *ſ.* [Anat the quadrangular aperture of the os frontis & oſſa ſincipitis, in children juſt born; fons pulſatilis] *Fontaine*, f. *Fontanelle*, f.

FONTANGE, *ſ.* [a top-knot] *Fontange*, f.

FONTARABIA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Spain in Biſcay, well fortified both by nature and art; lat. 43°-23' N. lon. 1°-33' W.] *Fontarabie*.

FONTENOY, [a village of Auſtrian Hainault; lat. 50°-33' N. lon. 3°-26' E.] *Fontenoy*, m.

FONTEVENTURA, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, one of the Canaries] *Fonteventura*.

FONTICULUS, *ſ.* [in Surgery; fontanel, iſſue] *Fonticule*, m.

FONTINALIA *or* FONTANALIA, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. Feaſts in honour of the deities who preſided over fountains or ſprings] *Fontinales*, f. pl.

FONTINALIS [Bot. Potamogeton; a medicinal plant; moſſes] *Epi d'eau*, m.

FOOD (foūde), *ſ.* [victuals, proviſions for the mouth] *Nourriture*, f. *aliment*, m. *proviſions de bouche*, f. pl. Food and raiment, *La nourriture & le vêtement*.

FOODFUL (foūd'-foūl), *adj* [fruitful, full of food] *Fertile, abondant, nutritif, nourriſſant*.

FOODY (foūd'-é), *adj.* [fit for food] *Bon à manger*.

FOOL (foūle), *ſ.* [one whom nature has denied reaſon; an ideot, a ninny] *Fou* m. *ſot*, m. *ſimple*, m. *balourd*, m. *benêt*, m. *inſenſé*, m. *niguaud*, m. *lanternier*, m. *idiot*, m. *niais*, m. *impertinent*, m. *coquart*, m. An ignorant fool, *Un âne*. A young little fool, *Un babouin une babouine*. The fool hath ſaid in his heart: There is no God, *Le fou a dit dans ſon cœur: Il n'y a point de Dieu*. I am not ſuch a fool to believe it, *Je ne ſuis pas aſſez ſot pour le croire*. To play the fool, *Faire le fou, ſ'ébattre, faire le bouffon*. To make a fool of one, *Se moquer de quelqu'un, l'amuſer, le* ‡ *befer* To play the fool, *Niaiſer*. To play the fool with one, *Balloter quelqu'un*. Playing the fool, *Badinage*, m. To play the fool with one's ſelf, *Faire une folie*.

† One fool makes many, *Un fou en fait d'autres*. † Experience is the miſtreſs of fools, *L'expérience eſt la maîtreſſe des fous*.

† Fools will be meddling, *Les fous ſe mêlent de tout* † A fool's bolt is ſoon ſhot, *Un ſot a bientôt dit ſa penſée*.

†. Play with a fool at home, and he will play the fool with you in the market, *Si vous donnez trop de liberté à un fou en particulier, il vous rendra ridicule en public*.

† Fools ſe fools for wiſe men to ſtumble at, *Les ſages ſont quelquefois la dupe des fous*

† Fools make feaſts, and wiſe men eat them, *Les fous font les feſtins, & les ſages les mangent*.

† Every man has a fool in his ſleeve, *Chacun a ſa folie ou ſa marotte*.

FOOL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to trifle, to play the fool] *Faire le fou, le bouffon*; badiner, *ſe jouer*, ‖ *poliſſonner*.

To FOOL, *v. a.* [to treat with contempt; to ſuſ-

fruſtrate; to cheat] *Se moquer de quelqu'un, ſe jouer de lui; le tromper; attraper par ſubtilité; fruſtrer.* To fool one with promiſes, *Berner quelqu'un.* Why do you fool me ſo? *Pourquoi vous moquez-vous ainſi de moi?* To fool one of his money, *Attraper l'argent de quelqu'un, le plumer.*

FOOLED (foūl'-d), *part. adj. Moqué, joué.*

FOOL-BORN (foūl'-borne), *adj.* [fooliſh from the birth] *Niais, idiot.*

FOOLERY (foūl'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [habitual folly; an act of folly] *Folie, f. ſottiſe, f. extravagance, f. mauſerie, f. bagatelle, f. badauderie, f. badinerie, f. brimborion,* m.

FOOLHARDINESS (foūl-har'-dï-nĕce), *ſ.* [mad rathneſs] *Témérité, f. folle audace, f. courage extravagant.*

FOOLHARDY (foūl-har'-dé), *adj.* [fooliſhly bold] *Téméraire, follement hardi, d'une aud ce extravagante.*

FOOLING (foūl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To fool] *Fone, f. l'action de ſe moquer, &c. f. badinage,* m. ‖ *ſotiſonnerie, f.*

FOOLISH (foūl'-ĭſche), *adj.* [void of underſtanding, weak of intellect; indiſcret] *Fou, ſimple, idiot, ſot, impertinent, indiſcret, imprudent, mal-aviſé, inconſidéré, vain, éventé.* A fooliſh hope *Un fol eſpoir.* A fooliſh bargain, *Un ſot marché.* A fooliſh talker, *Un babillard ennuyeux.* To ſay fooliſh things, *Dire des ſottiſes.* A fooliſh thing, *Une badinerie.* A fooliſh nonſenſical woman, *Une bégueule,* f. To grow fooliſh, *Affoler,*

FOOLISHLY (foūl'-ĭſche-lé), *adv.* [with folly, weakly] *Follement, folâtrement, par badinage: ſottement, impertinemment, bêtement, impertinamment.* To do fooliſhly, *Agir imprudemment; faire des folies, des ſottiſes.*

FOOLISHNESS (foūl'-ĭſche-nĕce), *ſ.* [folly, fooliſh practice] *Folie, f. ſottiſe, f. impudence, f. indiſcrétion, évaporation, f. bêtiſe, f. inconſidération, f. ſimplicité, f. impertinence,* f.

FOOL-TRAP (foūl'-trăp), *ſ.* [a ſnare to catch fools in] *Attrape, f. attrapoire,* m. *pont aux ânes,* m.

FOOT (foŭte), *ſ.* [the part upon which we ſtand] *Le pied.* From head to foot, *Depuis la tête juſqu'aux pieds.* The forefeet, *Les pieds de devant.* To walk barefoot, *Marcher pieds nuds.* Calf's, ſheep's, or pig's feet, *Des pieds de veau, de mouton, de cochon.* To go on foot, *Aller à pied.*

* I have the length of his foot to a hair, *Je ſais à quel point il ſe chauſſe, je connois ſon humeur, je ſais par où il faut le prendre.*

* Foot [paſs, condition, terms] *Pied,* m. *état,* m. *termes,* m. pl. See on what foot we ſtand, *Voyez ſur quel pied nous ſommes.* To be on a good foot or footing, *Etre ſur un bon pied, être en belle paſſe.* Upon the foot of our conſtitution, *Sur le pied de notre conſtitution.* To ſet any thing on foot, *Mettre une choſe en pied, la commencer.*

* Foot by foot [by degrees] *Pied à pied, par degrés.* Every foot and anon, *A chaque pas, à tout moment, à tout bout de champ.*

Foot [the lower part, the baſe, the end] *Le bas, la partie la plus baſſe d'une choſe; jambe,* f. *pied,* m. *patte,* f. *bout,* m. *baſe,* f. To ſit at the foot of a tree, *Etre aſſis au pied d'un arbre.* The foot of the Alps, *Le pied des Alpes.* The feet of a chair, *Les pieds d'une chaiſe.* The foot of the bed, *Le pied du lit.* The foot of a pair of compaſſes, *La jambe d'un compas.* The foot of the glaſs is broke off, *La patte du verre eſt caſſée.* A trifling ſum added to the foot of your reckoning, *Une petite ſomme ajoutée au bout de votre compte.* The foot of a pillar, *La baſe d'une colonne.*

Foot [a meaſure containing twelve inches] *Pied,* f. ſorte de meſure. That is ſo many feet long, *Cela a tant de pieds de long.* I wiſh he were nine feet under ground, *Je voudrois qu'il fût cent pieds ſous terre.*

Foot [a certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe] *Pied,* m. en Poëſie. Hexameter verſes are of ſix feet, *Les vers hexamètres ont ſix pieds.*

Foot [foot-ſoldiers] *Infanterie,* f. *fantaſſins,* m. pl. *hommes de pied,* m. pl.

Bird's foot (an herb), *Pied d'oiſeau,* m. Cat's foot (Bot. Hiſpiuola; a med. plant), *Pied de chat,* m. *herbe blanche,* f.

Dove's-foot, Crane's bill Geranium, [a plant] *Pied de pigeon,* m.

Hare's foot trefoil, *Petit trèfle des champs* ou *pied de lievre,* m.

Wolf's foot *or* paw [a ſpecies of moſs] *Pied* ou *patte de loup,* m. f.

Foot [in Sea language] Ex. Foot of a ſail, *Fond d'une voile,* m. *bordant,* m. *bordure,* f Foot-hook, V. Futtock. Foot-rope, *Ralingue de fond,* f. Foot-ropes or horſes of the yards, *Marche-pieds des vergues,* m. pl. Foot-walcing, *Vaigrage,* m. *vaigre de fond,* f.

To Foot, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to walk; to dance, to trip] *Marcher, aller à pied.* Thieves foot by night, *Les voleurs marchent la nuit.* The man ſet the boy upon the aſs, and footed it himſelf, *L'homme mit le garçon ſur l'âne & alla lui-même à pied.*

To Foot, *v a.* [to new-ſole] *Reſſemeler* des ſouliers; au figuré, *établir, mettre ſur pied; emparter* (t. d'Arts & Métiers).

To Foot [to ſpurn, to kick] *Fouler aux pieds, piétiner ſur.*

FOOTBALL (foŭte'-bâl), *ſ.* [a ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather; *Ballon,* m To play at football, *Jouer au ballon* A football maker, *Un ballonnier.*

FOOTBOARD (foŭte'-bôrde), *ſ. Un marche-pied.* The foot-board of a coach-box, *Le marche-pied d'un carroſſe; la coquille.*

FOOTBOY (foŭte'-bŏĕ), *ſ.* [an attendant in livery] *Un petit laquais; valet de pied,* m.

FOOTBRIDGE (foŭte'-brĭdje), *ſ.* [a narrow bridge] *Un pont étroit ſur lequel il ne peut paſſer que des gens à pied.*

FOOT-COMPANY (foŭte-keŭm'-pă-né), *ſ. Compagnie d'infanterie,* f.

FOOTED (foŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Qui a un pied,* ou *des pieds.* Broad-footed, *Qui a le pied large.* Cloven-footed, *Qui a le pied fourchu.* Flat-footed, *Pied-plat.* A four-footed beaſt, *Une bête à quatre pied; un quadrupède.*

FOOTFIGHT (foŭte'-fâĭte), *ſ.* [a fight on foot] *Combat à pied,* m. *combat de l'infanterie,* m.

FOOT-GELD (foŭte'-guĕld), *ſ.* [an amerciament for not cutting out the balls of great dogs feet in the foreſts] *Amende qu'on eſt obligé de payer pour n'avoir pas coupé la plante des pieds des chiens dans la forêt,* f.

FOOT-HOLD (foŭte'-hôld), *ſ. Eſpace où l'on peut mettre le pied,* m.

FOOTING (foŭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [ground for the foot; foundation; tread, walk; dance; eſtabliſhment; ſtate, ſettlement] *L'action d'aller à pied; marche,* f. *trace,* f. *piſte,* f. au figuré, *démarche,* f. *pied,* m. *état,* m. *termes,* m. pl. *établiſſement,* m.

* If we love ourſelves, we will look to our footing, *Si nous conſultons nos propres intérêts, nous prendrons garde à nos démarches.* Gaul was on the ſame footing with Egypt, *La Gaule étoit ſur le même pied que l'Egypte.* Since we have any footing in this land, *Depuis que nous avons quelque établiſſement dans ce pays.* No uſeful arts have yet fouud footing here, *Les arts utiles n'ont pas encore pu s'introduire ici.* To get footing in a place, *S'ancrer.* To pay one's footing, ‖ *Payer ſa bien venue.*

Footing (narrow lace), *Biſette,* f.

FOOT-LICKER (foŭte'-lĭk-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſlave, a humble fawner] *Un vil eſclave, un adulateur ſervile.*

FOOTMAN (foŭte'-măne), *ſ.* [a ſoldier on foot; a low menial ſervant in livery] *Un fantaſſin; un coureur; un laquais; valet de pied,* m. ‖ *chat,* m

FOOTMANSHIP (foŭte'-măne-chïp), *ſ.* [the art or faculty of a runner] *Métier de coureur,* m. *viteſſe à la courſe,* f.

FOOT-PACE (foŭte'-péce), *ſ.* [a broad place in a ſtair-caſe; a ſlow walk] *Eſtrade,* f. ou bien *le repos d'un eſcalier*; ou bien *un pas lent, petit pas.* To go a foot-pace, *Aller pas à pas, au petit pas.*

FOOTPAD (foŭte'-păd), *ſ.* [a highwayman that robs on foot] *Voleur à pied,* m.

FOOTPATH (foŭte'-păth), *ſ.* [a narrow way] *Banquette, f. trottoir pour les gens à pied,* m *ſentier,* m.

FOOTPOST (foŭte'-pôſte), *ſ.* [a poſt or meſſenger on foot] *Meſſager à pied,* m.

FOOT RACE (foŭte'-réce), *ſ. Courſe de gens à pied,* f. To run a foot-race, *Faire une courſe à pied.*

FOOTSTALL (foŭte'-ſtâl), *ſ.* [a woman's ſtirrup] *Etrier de femme,* m.

FOOTSTEP (foŭte'-ſtĕp), *ſ.* [impreſſion left by the foot, trace, track; token, mark] *Trace,* f. *démarche,* f. *marque,* f. *indice,* m. To follow one's footſteps, *Suivre les traces de quelqu'un.*

* Viſible footſteps of divine wiſdom, *Traces ou marques viſibles de la ſageſſe de Dieu.*

¶ Footſtep, *pas*; track, *pas, trace* (ſynon.): *Track* is more general, meaning any mark left on the way, of whatever paſſed; *footſtep* is more limited, implying the print of a foot: thus, we ſay: the *track* of a horſe, or a carriage; but, the *footſteps* of a man.

FOOTSTOOL (foŭte'-ſtoūle), *ſ.* [ſtool for the feet] *Marchepied,* m.

FOP (fŏp), *ſ.* [a coxcomb, a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation] *Un fat, un petit maître, un damoiſeau, un élégant, un faquin.*

FOP-DOODLE (fŏp'-doū-dl'), *ſ.* [a fool, fopping] *Un ſot, un niais, un nigaud; un impertinent.*

FOPPERY (fŏp'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [folly, impertinence, affectation of ſhow, fondneſs of dreſs] *Sottiſe,* f. *impertinence,* f. *fatuité,* f. *moquerie,* f. *badinage,* m. *badinerie,* f. They thought the people were better let alone in their fopperies, *Ils penſoient qu'il valoit mieux entretenir les peuples dans leurs ſottiſes.* 'Tis a mere foppery, *C'eſt une pure moquerie, ce n'eſt qu'un badinage.*

FOPPISH (fŏp'-ĭſche), *adj.* [fooliſh, idle, vain in ſhow] *Fat, ſot, ridicule, impertinent, affecté, recherché, vain.* A foppiſh thing, *Une badinerie.*

FOPPISHLY (fŏp'-ĭſche-lé), *adv.* [vainly] *Avec vanité, par oſtentation, avec fatuité.*

FOPPISHNESS (fŏp-ĭſche-nĕce), *ſ.* [vanity] *Vanité,* f. *oſtentation,* f. *fatuité,* f. *élégance affectée.*

FOPPLING *more properly* Fopling (fŏp'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a petty fop, a puppy] *Un petit fat, un petit ſot, un petit impertinent,* § *un élégant.*

FOR, *prep.* [becauſe of, with regard to] *Pour, à cauſe de, eu égard à, par, de, à.* For our unworthineſs, *A cauſe de notre indignité.* For your ſake, *Pour l'amour de vous.* For the worthineſs of his ſon, *Eu égard au mérite de ſon fils.* For pity, *Par pitié.* For fear, *Par crainte.* You are a fool for believing it, *Vous êtes ſot de le croire.* Take no care for that, *Ne vous mettez pas en peine de cela.* For the preſent, *Pour le préſent, à préſent.* For ever, *Pour toujours, à jamais.* For the moſt part, *Pour la plupart.* It is for the general good of human ſociety, *C'eſt pour le bien général de la ſociété humaine.* It is not for you to undertake it, *Ce n'eſt pas une entrepriſe pour vous.* It is impoſſible for me to do it, *Il m'eſt impoſſible de le faire.* It is a ſhame for you to do ſuch baſe acts, *C'eſt une honte pour vous que de faire de telles baſſeſſes.* For us, *En notre faveur, pour nous.* We ſailed for Genoa, *Nous fîmes voile pour Gênes, pour aller à Gênes.* It is

for wicked men to dread God, *C'eſt le propre des méchans de craindre Dieu.* It is not lawful for any man to ſay ſo, *Il n'eſt permis à perſonne de parler de la ſorte.* Think you that men are born for kings, as beaſts for men? *Croyez-vous que les hommes ſoient nés pour les rois, comme les animaux pour les hommes?* They left him for dead *Ils le laiſſerent pour mort.* To take for granted, *Supposer.* I ſhould do it, but for hurting him. *Je le ferois, ſi je ne craignois de lui faire mal.* I cannot for my life, *Je ne le puis, quand il y iroit de ma vie,* ou *ſi c'étoit pour ma vie.* He is big enough for his years, *Il eſt aſſez grand pour ſon âge.* I cannot ſpeak for grief, *Le chagrin m'empêche de parler.* How much did you ſell it for? *Combien l'avez-vous vendu?* For ſo much: for ten pounds, *Tant; dix livres.* For a week's time, *Une ſemaine, pour une ſemaine, pendant une ſemaine.* He had been retired for (*i. e.* during) ſome years paſt; *Il vivoit dans la retraite depuis quelques années.*

What is that for a houſe? *Quelle maiſon eſt-ce là?* Whom are you for? *Pour qui êtes vous?*

FOR and FOR ALL [notwithſtanding] *Malgré, nonobſtant, quoique.* Probability ſuppoſes that a thing may or may not be ſo, for any thing that yet is certainly determined on either ſide, *La probabilité ſuppoſe qu'une choſe peut être ou n'être pas, malgré ce qu'il y a déjà de certainement déterminé d'un côté ou de l'autre.* For all that, *Malgré cela, avec cela, avec tout cela.* For all I have been ſo often deceived by him, *Quoiqu'il m'ait ſi ſouvent trompé.* For all my love for her, *Nonobſtant mon amour pour elle.* For all that ever ſhe could do, *Quoi qu'elle ait pu faire.*

FOR, *conj.* *Car, auſſi-bien.* Don't meddle with him, for he is a very cheat, *N'ayez rien à faire avec lui, car c'eſt un franc fripon.*

AS FOR, *Quant à, pour ce qui eſt de.* As for me, *Quant à moi, pour ce qui eſt de moi.*

FOR AS MUCH, *Eu égard, attendu que, vu que, d'autant que, parce que.* For as much as thirſt is intolerable, *Vu que la ſoif eſt inſupportable.*

FOR THAT, *Parce que.* For that you are jealous, *Parce que vous êtes jaloux.*

FOR WHY, *C'eſt pourquoi, parce que.*

FOR WANT OF, *Faute de.*

FOR, uſed with a verb, *as*, To look for, to ſtay for, *&c.* V. To LOOK, To STAY, *&c.*

FORAGE (fŏr'-ėdje), *ſ.* [proviſion for the mouth; generally proviſion for horſes and cattle] *Proviſions de bouche,* f. *fourrage* pour les chevaux, m. le bétail, *&c.*

To FORAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally of proviſions for horſes and cattle in the wars] *Fourrager, aller au fourrage; rôder loin de chez ſoi;* ſignifie auſſi *ravager, piller, ruiner, déjoler.*

FORAGER (fŏr-ėdj'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who goes a foraging] *Fourrageur,* m.

FORAINE TRAITE, *ſ.* [a duty in France on goods exported or imported] *Traite foraine,* f.

FORAMEN (fô-ré'-mĕne), *ſ.* [in Anat. hole] *Trou,* m.

FORAMINOUS (fô-răm'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [full of holes, perforated in many places] *Percé, plein de trous, criblé.*

FORBAD (fur'-băd), *or* FORBIDDEN, *part.* of To FORBID, *Défendu.*

FORBADE (for-bède'), pret. of To FORBID.

To FORBEAR (for-bère'), -ING, I forbore (for-bôre), *anciently* forbare; *part.* forborn, *v. n.* [to ceaſe from any thing, to intermit, to omit voluntarily, to abſtain] *Ceſſer de, interrompre, omettre, s'abſtenir, ſe garder, s'empêcher, ſe retenir, s'arrêter, ſe contraindre.* Forbear, *Ceſſez, diſcontinuez, ne faites point cela.* I cannot forbear to admire and adore her, *Je ne puis m'empêcher de l'aimer, de l'adorer.* Forbear to ſwear, *Gardez-vous de jurer.*

To FORBEAR, *v. a.* [to ſpare, to treat with clemency] *Epargner, traiter avec clemence, ſupporter.* Forbear him a little, *Epargnez-le un peu.* To forbear one another, *Se ſupporter l'un l'autre.*

To FORBEAR one's ſelf from [to with-hold] *S'abſtenir, ſe garder de.* Forbear thee from meddling with him, *Garde-toi d'avoir rien à faire avec lui.*

FORBEARANCE (for-bèr'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [the care of avoiding a thing; command of temper; lenity, mildneſs] *L'action d'éviter, fuite,* f. *l'action de s'abſtenir, abſtinence,* f. *patience,* f. *indulgence,* f. *clémence,* f. Forbearance of ſin, *La fuite du péché.*

† Forbearance is no acquittance, *Ce qui eſt différé n'eſt pas perdu.*

FORBEARANCE MONEY, *ſ.* [the premium given for the uſe of a ſum of money, or the deferring a demand of payment] *Un droit que l'on paye pour l'uſage d'une ſomme d'argent, ou pour indulgence, ou tolérance dans le payement.*

FORBEARER (for-bé-reŭr), *ſ.* V. INTERMITTER.

To FORBID (for-bïd), -ING, I forbade; forbidden *and* forbid, *or* forbad, *v. a.* [to prohibit] *Défendre, interdire, faire défenſe.* Have I not forbid him my houſe? *Ne lui ai-je pas défendu ma maiſon?* God had forbidden them to eat thoſe things, *Dieu leur avoit défendu de manger de ces choſes.*

To FORBID [to oppoſe, to hinder, to repel] *Empêcher, prévenir, rebuter.* That forbids the fight, *Cela empêche de voir.* A forbidding look, *Un regard rebutant.*

To FORBID, *v. n. Uſed only in this ſenſe.* God forbid! *Dieu m'en préſerve! à Dieu ne plaiſe!* ‡ *ainſi n'aviénne!*

FORBID, *and* FORBIDDEN (for-bïd'-d'n), *part. adj. Défendu, interdit; empêché.* Forbidden fruit, *Fruit défendu.* All hatred of perſons we are moſt ſolemnly forbid, *Toute haine du prochain nous eſt défendue de la manière la plus forte.*

FORBIDDANCE (for-bïd'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [prohibition] *Défenſe,* f. *prohibition,* f.

FORBIDDENLY (for-bïd'-d'n-lé), *adv.* [in an unlawful manner] *D'une manière illégitime, contre la défenſe.*

FORBIDDER (for-bïd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who prohibits] *Celui* ou *celle qui défend.*

FORBIDDING (for-bid'-ĭn'gue), *part. adj.* [cauſing averſion] *Rebutant, qui rebute.* A forbidding approach, *Un abord rebutant.*

FORBORE (for-bôre'), *the preterite of* To FORBEAR.

FORBORN (for-borne'), *part. adj. of* To forbear, *Epargné, toléré, ſupporté; ceſſé, omis, ſuſpendu.*

FORCALQUIER, *ſ.* [an anc. town of France in Provence; lat. 43°-58′ N. lon. 11°-12′ E.] *Forcalquier,* m.

FORCE (fôrce), *ſ.* [ſtrength, vigour] *Force,* f. *vigueur,* f. *énergie,* f. Force lies in the nerves, *La force conſiſte dans les nerfs.*

FORCE [violence] *Force,* f. *violence,* f. To repel force by force, *Repouſſer la force par la force.* He carried her off by force, *Il l'enleva de force.*

FORCE [neceſſity] *Force,* f. *néceſſité,* f. *contrainte,* f. I ſhall not do it but upon force, *Je ne le ferai que par néceſſité.*

* FORCE [power, forciblenеſs] *Force,* f. *puiſſance,* f. *poids,* m. *conſidération,* f. *vertu,* f. *pouvoir,* m. *efficace,* f. *efficacité,* f. The force of truth, of reaſon, of nature, *La force de la vérité, de la raiſon, du ſang.* A ſuperior force, *Une puiſſance ſupérieure, une force majeure.* An argument of great force, *Un argument de grand poids.* No words are of force enough to deſtroy conſtant experience, *Les raiſonnemens n'ont point aſſez de pouvoir pour détruire une expérience conſtante.*

FORCE, and more often FORCES, in the plural, *Forces,* f. *troupes,* f. *armées,* f. The forces of a ſtate, *Les forces d'un état, ſa puiſſance militaire, ſes troupes.* To raiſe forces, *Lever des troupes.* The victorious forces of the rebels, *Les armées victorieuſes des rebelles.* Land-forces, *Troupes de débarquement.* R. *On ſe ſert auſſi quelquefois du ſingulier en ce même ſens.* With a force much ſuperior to theirs, *Avec des forces bien plus nombreuſes que les leurs.* With a greater force than that which we have, *Avec plus de troupes que nous n'en avons.*

To FORCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to compel, to conſtrain] *Forcer, contraindre, obliger par force.* His denial forced the people to take up arms, *Son refus força le peuple à prendre les armes.* You force us upon doing ſo, *Vous nous obligez à agir de la ſorte.* V. To OBLIGE.

To FORCE [to take, to obtain by force] *Forcer, prendre par force,* ou *de force, obtenir de force; emporter.* To force a paſſage, *or* a place, *Forcer un paſſage, prendre une place par force.* I forced from him this favour, *Ce fut par force que j'obtins de lui cette grâce; je lui arrachai cette grâce.*

To FORCE [to raviſh, to violate] *Forcer, violer.* To force a virgin, *Forcer un fille.*

To FORCE nature, *Forcer nature,* vouloir faire plus qu'on ne peut.

To FORCE BACK, *Repouſſer, faire reculer par force.*

To FORCE DOWN, *Faire deſcendre par force, obliger à deſcendre.*

To FORCE FROM, *or* OUT, *Faire ſortir par force, chaſſer,* ‖ *débuſquer.* He forced them from the town, *Il les chaſſa de la ville.* The tyrant has forced us out of all our poſſeſſions, *Le tyran nous a chaſſés de toutes nos poſſeſſions.*

To FORCE IN, *Enfoncer, faire entrer de force.*

To FORCE OUT [to extort] *Arracher, extorquer.* You have forced out from me this word, *Vous m'avez arraché* ou *extorqué cette parole.*

To FORCE OVER [*corruptly* To Forge over; in Sea-language, to force a ſhip violently over a ſhoal by crowding her ſails] *Forcer; paſſer ſur un banc* ou *à travers les glaces, en faiſant force de voiles.*

FORCED (fôrs't), *part. adj. Forcé, contraint, obligé.*

FORCEDLY (fôr'-cĕd-lé), *adv* [violently] *Forcément, par force, par contrainte;* au figuré, *d'une manière impropre & forcée.*

FORCEFUL (fôrce'-foŭ), *adj.* [violent, ſtrong, impetuous] *Fort, puiſſant, vigoureux, dur.* Forceful deſtiny, *Le deſtin puiſſant, la dure néceſſité.*

FORCEFULLY (fôrce'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [violently] *Par violence, par force, fortement.*

FORCELESS (force'-lĕce), *adj* [without force, weak] *Sans force, foible*

FORCE-MEAT (force'-mîte), *ſ.* [in Cookery] *Godiveau,* m. Force-meat balls, *Boulettes,* f. pl. *Knéffes,* f. pl.

FORCEPS (fôr'-cĕps), *ſ.* [a pair of tongs; a ſurgeon's inſtrument] *Forceps,* m.

FORCER (fôr'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [in Mechanics; a piſton without a valve] *Piſton foulant,* m.

FORCERS (for'-ceŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [ſhears] *Forces,* f. pl. [an inſtrument uſed to pull out teeth] *Un inſtrument de dentiſte pour arracher les dents; davier,* m.

FORCHAIN, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany, in Franconia; lat 49°-44′ N. lon. 11°-12′ E.] *Forchain, forchheim, forcheim,* m.

FORCIBLE (fôr -cï-bl'), *adj.* [ſtrong, efficacious, powerful; prevalent] *Fort, puiſſant, efficace, de grand poids; emphatique* There is no temptation ſo forcible which our prayers may not fruſtrate, *Il n'y a point de tentation ſi forte que nous ne puiſſions ſurmonter par la prière.*

FORCIBLE [done by force] *Forcé, fait par force,* ou *contre ſon gré.* The abdication of king James was forcible, *L'abdication du roi Jaques étoit forcée.*

FORCIBLENESS (fôr'-cĭ-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [force, violence] *Force*, f. *violence*, f. *vigueur*, f.

FORCIBLY (fôr'-cĭ-blé), *adv.* [ſtrongly, powerfully, by force] *Fortement, puiſſamment, efficacement, forcément, par la force, par force; emphatiquement*

FORCING (for'-cĭn'gne), *f.* [fining down wines and rendering them fit for immediate draught] [among Gardeners, producing ripe fruits from trees before their natural ſeaſon] *L'action de forcer, d'avancer, de hâter.*

FORCIPATED (for'-cĭ-pé-tĕd), *adj.* [formed like a pair of pincers, to open and incloſe] *Fait en manière de pinces.*

FORD (fôrde), *f.* [a ſhallow part of a river where it may be paſſed without ſwimming] *Gué*, m. au figuré & poëtiquement, *onde*, f. *fleuve*, m.

✻ The Stygian ford, *Le Styx.*

† Never praiſe a ford, 'till you get over it, *Il ne faut pas louer le gué avant qu'on l'ait paſſé*, ou *avant de l'avoir paſſé.*

To FORD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paſs without ſwimming] *Paſſer à gué.*

FORDABLE (fôr'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [paſſable without ſwimming] *Guéable, qu'on peut paſſer à gué.*

FORDED (fôr'-dĕd), *part. adj. Paſſé à gué.*

FORDICIDIA, *ſ. pl.* [in Antiq. a religious feaſt among the Romans, in honour of Tellus] *Fordacales* ou *Fordicities*, f. pl.

FORE (fôre), *adj.* [anterior] *Antérieur, de devant.* The fore part, *La partie antérieure, le devant.*

FORE, *adv.* [anteriorly] *Antérieurement, devant, auparavant.*

FORE, *adv.* [a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time] *Cet adverbe s'employé en compoſition, marque une priorité de temps, & répond au mot François* pré, *dont on ne ſe ſert qu'en compoſition.*

FORE [in ſea-language] *Avant.* Fore-and-aft, *De l'avant à l'arrière*, ou *de long en long.* Fore-bowline, *Bouline de miſaine*, f. Fore-caſtle, V. FORE CASTLE. Fore-cat-harpings, *Trelingage des haubans de miſaine*, m. Fore-foot, *Brion*, m. Fore-hooks or breaſt-hooks, *Guirlandes*, f. pl. Fore gears, *Driſſes de la miſaine*, f. pl Fore-lock, *Goupille*, f. *clavette*, f. Fore-lock-bolt, *Cheville à goupille.* Fore-ſhrouds, *Haubans de miſaine*, m pl. Fore-ſtay, *Etai de miſaine*, m. Fore-top-gallant-yard *Vergue de petit perroquet*, f. Fore-tackle, *Candelette*, f. *Sorte de mouffle pour élever des fardeaux.* Foretye, *Itague de la driſſe de miſaine*, f. Fore-yard, *Vergue de miſaine*, f. To fore-reach upon a ſhip to outgo her), *v. n. Déſaſſer un vaiſſeau, gagner ſur un vaiſſeau (lorſqu'on fait même route).* Fore-runner of the log-line, *Marque de la ligne de lok (à une certaine diſtance du lok, d'où on commence à meſurer les nœuds; c'eſt ordinairement un petit morceau de drap rouge).*

To FORE-APPOINT (fôr-ŭp-pŏï'n't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to order beforehand] *Fixer d'avance, déterminer auparavant, prédéterminer.*

FORE-ARM (fôr-arm'), *ſ.* [the fore part of the arm] *Avant-bras*, m.

To FORE-ARM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to arm beforehand] *Armer, munir d'avance.*

† Fore-warned, fore-armed, *Qui dit averti, dit muni: un homme averti en vaut deux.*

To FOREBODE (fôr bôde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to foretell, to foreknow] *Préſager, annoncer; prédire, prophétiſer; preſſentir, connoître d'avance.* Forboding words, *Paroles prophétiques.*

FOREBODED (fôr-bôd'-dĕd), *adj.* [prognoſticated] *Préſagé.*

FOREBODER (fôr-bôd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a prognoſticator, a ſoothſayer] *Devin*, m.

FORLBODING (fôr-bôd'-in'gne), *ſ. L'action de préſager; préſage*, m.

FORE-BY (fôr'-băï), *prep.* [near, hard by] *Près, proche, tout auprès.*

FORECAST (fôr'-kăſte), *ſ.* [contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy] *Projet*, m. *prévoyance*, f. He makes this difference to ariſe from the foreeaſt and predetermination of the Gods, *Il tire cette différence de la prévoyance & de la prédétermination des Dieux.*

† Forecaſt is ſometimes better than labour, *Tel gagne plus par prévoyance qu'un autre à force de travail.*

To FORECAST (fôr-kăſt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſcheme before execution; to foreſee, to provide againſt] *Projeter; prévoir.*

FORECASTER (fôr-kăſt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who cuntrives before hand] *Celui* ou *celle qui prévoit, qui imagine d'avance.*

FORECASTING (fôr-kăſt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To forecaſt] *Prévoyance*, f. *l'action de prévoir*, f.

FORECASTINGLY (fôr-kăſt'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [prudently, cautiouſly, with forecaſt] *Avec prevoyance, prudemment, ſagement.*

FORECASTLE (fôr'-kăs-sl), *ſ.* [that part of a ſhip where the foremaſt ſtands] *Château d'avant*, m. *chûteau ſur l'avant, château de proue, gaillard d'avant*, m. *théâtre*, m. *accaſtillage*, m. *avant*, m.

Forecaſtle or fore-deck of a galley, *Couverte de l'eſcoſcèle de proue*, f. Elevation of the forecaſtle and quarter-deck with all the heighth above the gunnel of a ſhip's waiſt, *Encaſtillage*, m.

FORE-CHOSEN (fôr-tchô'-z'n), *part. adj.* [pre-elected] *Elu auparavant.*

FORE-CITED (fôr-ſăï'-tĕd), *adj. Cité auparavant*, ou *ci-deſſus.*

To FORECLOSE (fôr-klôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhut up, to preclude; to prevent] *Forclorre*, en terme de Palais; *prévenir.*

FORECLOSED (fôr-klôz'd'), *part. adj. Forclos*, en terme de Palais; *prévenu.*

FORE-CONCEIVED (fôr-kŏn'-cī-v'd'), *part. adj.* [conceived beforehand] *Conçu* ou *penſé d'avance.* A fore-conceived opinion, *Un préjugé.*

FORE-COURT (fôr'-côrte), *ſ. Avant-cour*, f.

FORE-DECK (fôr'-dĕk), *ſ.* [the anterior part of a ſhip] *L'avant* d'un navire, m.

To FORE-DEEM (fôr-dîme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prognoſticate] *Deviner, conjecturer.*

FORE-DEEMED (fôr-oï-m'd'), *adj.* [gueſſed at] *Deviné, conjecturé.*

FORE-DEEMING (fôr-dîm'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To fore-deem] *Conjecture*, f. *divination*, f.

To FOREDESIGN (fôr-dĭ-ſăïne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plan beforehand] *Projeter, arranger auparavant.*

FORE-DITCH (fôr'-dîtche), *ſ.* [in Fortification] *Avant-foſſé*, m.

To FORE-DO (fôr-doū'), *v. a.* [to ruin, to deſtroy; to weary, to harraſs] *Ruiner, perdre, rendre malheureux.*

FORE-DOING (fôr-doū'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To foredo] *Dérogation*, f.

To FORE-DOOM (fôr-doûme'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to predeſtinate] *Prédeſtiner.*

FORE-DOOR (fôr-dôr') *ſ.* [the door of the fore-part of a houſe] *La porte de devant.*

FORE-END (fôr'-ĕn'd), *ſ.* [the anterior part] *La partie de devant.*

FOREFATHERS (fôr-fa'-tsheŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [anceſtors] *Pères*, m. *ancêtres*, m. *aïeux*, m.

FORE-FEET (fôr'-fîte), V. FORE-FOOT.

To FOREFEND (fôr'-fĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prohibit; to avert] *Défendre; détourner, empêcher, prévenir.*

FORE-FINGER (fôr'-fĭn'gn-eŭr), *ſ.* [the index] *L'index*, m. le doigt qui ſuit le pouce.

FOREFLAP (fôr'-flăp), *ſ.* [the anterior flap] *Le pan de devant, le devant.* The foreflap of a ſhirt, *Le devant d'une chemiſe.*

FORE-FOOT (fôr'-foûte), *ſ.* [the anterior foot of a quadruped] *Pied de devant* d'un quadrupède, m. The fore-feet, *Les pieds de devant.*

FORE-FRONT (fôr'-frŏn'te), *ſ. Frontiſpice*, m, *face*, f. ou *façade*, f. The fore-front of a houſe, *Le frontiſpice* ou *la face d'une maiſon.*

To FOREGO (fôr-gô'), -ING, FOREGONE; I forewent; *v. a.* [to quit, to give up; to go before; to be paſt] *Céder, abandonner, ſe déporter; précéder, paſſer.* The foregoing day, *Le jour précédent.* I ſhall forego my right to him, *Je lui céderai mon droit.* The foregoing remark gives the reaſon why imitation pleaſes, *La remarque précédente fait ſentir pourquoi l'imitation plaît.* The remembrance of our days foregone, *Le ſouvenir de nos jours paſſés.*

FOREGOERS (fôr-gô'-eurz), *ſ. pl.* [anceſtors] *Ancêtres*, m. *prédéceſſeurs*, m. *aïeux*, m. ſignifioit auſſi autrefois les *pourvoyeurs*, m. ou *fouriers*, m. du Roi & de la Reine; ce feos a vieilli.

FOREGOING (fôr-gô'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [anterior, prior] *Précédent.* The foregoing chapter, *Le chapitre précédent.*

FORE-GROUND (fôr'-grăoŭn'd), *ſ.* [the anterior field of a picture] *Le devant d'un tableau, par oppoſition au lointain ou à la perſpective.*

FOREGUESS (fôr-guĕce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to foreknow] *Deviner, conjecturer, preſſentir.*

FOREHAND (fôr'-hăn'd), *ſ.* [that part of a horſe which is before the rider] *Le devant* d'un cheval.

FOREHAND, *adj.* [premature] *Fait trop tôt.*

FOREHAND, *or rather* FOREHANDED (fôr'-hăn'-dĕd), *adj.* [early, timely] *De bonne heure, à propos, à temps.*

FOREHEAD (fôr'-hĕd), *ſ.* [that part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair] *Le front*; au figuré, *audace*, f. *effronterie*, f. *aſſurance*, f. *impudence*, f.

† In the forehead and the eye, the lecture of the mind does lie, *Le front & les yeux ſont comme le miroir de l'âme.*

† One may read his mind in his forehead, *On lit ſes ſentimens ſur ſon viſage.*

* Can you have the forehead to ſpeak to me ſo? *Avez-vous bien le front*, ou *l'audace de me parler ainſi?* Men of forehead are magnificent in promiſes, *Les gens impudens ſont magnifiques en promeſſes.* A low forehead, *Un petit front.* A high forehead, *Un grand front.* Theſe men of forehead, *Ces impudens.*

Forehead of a horſe, *Chanfrein*, m.

FORHEAD-CLOTH (fôr'-hĕd-klŏtsh), *ſ.* [frontal, frontlet] *Bandeau*, m. *frontal*, m. *fronteau*, m.

FOREHOLDING (fôr-hôld'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [prediction, ominous account] *Prédiction*, f. *bonne aventure.*

FORE-HORSE (fôr'-hŏrce), *ſ.* [the horſe that goes firſt] *Cheval de devant*, m. *cheval de volée*, m.

FORE-HOUSE (fôr-hăoŭce'), *ſ. Avant logis, avant-corps-de-logis*, m.

FOREIGN (fôr'-ĭne), *adj.* [not domeſtick] *Etranger, qui vient de dehors.* Foreign commodities, *Marchandiſes étrangeres.* Foreign news, *Nouvelles des pays étrangers.*

* FOREIGN [alien, not belonging; extraneous] *Etranger, qui n'appartient pas, qui n'a point de rapport à; éloigné de.* This is wholly foreign to our matter, *Ceci eſt tout-à fait étranger à notre ſujet.* This deſign is not foreign from ſome people's thoughts, *Ce deſſein n'eſt pas éloigné de la penſée de quelques gens.*

FOREIGNER (fôr'-ĭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtranger] *Un étranger, une étrangère*; *un aubain, une aubaine*, en t. de Palais.

FOREIGNNESS (fôr-ĭn-ĕce), *ſ.* [remoteneſs, want

want of relation] *Eloignement*, m. *défaut de rapport*, m.

To FORE-IMAGINE (fôr-im-ădj'-ĭne), *v. a.* [to conceive or fancy before] *Imaginer, penser, ou concevoir d'avance.*

FORE-IMAGINED (fôr-ĭm-ădj'ĭn'd), *adj.* [conceived before] *Imaginé, pensé, ou conçu auparavant.*

To FORE-JUDGE (fôr-djeŭdje'), *v. a.* [to judge beforehand, to be prepoſſeſſed] *Juger d'avance, préjuger, être prévenu; forclorre*, t. de Palais.

FORE-JUDGED (fôr-djeŭdj'd'), *adj.* [judged beforehand, prepoſſeſſed] *Jugé par avance.* Fore-judged the court, [expelled the court] *Forclos.*

FORE-JUDGING (fôr-djeŭdj'ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a judgment whereby a perſon is deprived of the things in queſtion] *Forcluſion*, f.

To FOREKNOW (fôr-nô'), *v. a.* [to foreſee] *Savoir, connoître d'avance, prévoir.*

FOREKNOWABLE (fôr-nô'ă-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be known before it happens] *Aiſé à deviner, qu'on peut aiſément prévoir.*

FOREKNOWLEDGE (fôr-nôl'-édje), *ſ.* [preſcience] *Preſcience*, f. *préviſion*, f.

FOREKNOWN (fôr-nône'), *adj.* [foreſeen, known beforehand] *Su ou conçu d'avance.*

FORELAND (fôr'-lănd), *ſ.* [headland, cape, promontory] *Promontoire*, m. *cap*, m. *pointe*, f. *pointe de terre qui avance dans la mer.*

To FORELAY (fôr-lé'), *v. a.* [to intrap by ambuſh] *Surprendre dans une embuſcade.*

To FORE LIFT (fôr-lĭft'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe aloft any anterior part] *Soulever en devant.*

FORELOCK (fôr'-lŏk), *ſ.* [the hair that grows from the fore part of the head] *Cheveux de devant*, m. pl. *toupet*, m.

*† To take time by the forelock, *Prendre l'occaſion aux cheveux, profiter du temps.*

FORELOCK [in ſea-language] *Goupille*, f *clavette*, f. Fore-lock of a ſwivel gun, *Clef de pierrier*, f Fore-locks in the axle-trees of gun-carriages, *Eſſes*, f. pl. V. FORE.

FOREMAN (fôr'-măne), *ſ.* [the firſt or chief perſon] *Le premier, le chef.* The foreman of the Jury, *Le chef des Jurés, celui porte la parole & qui recueille les voix.*

FORE-MAN [chief man in a ſhop or manufactory] *Contre-maître*, m. *maître-garçon*, m. Foreman of the labourers, *Haſteur* ou *Hâteur*, m. Foreman of a printing-houſe, *Prote*, m.

FOREMAST (fôr'-măſte), *ſ.* [in a ſhip] *Mât de miſaine*, m. *mât d'avant*, m.

FOREMENTIONED (fôr-mën'-cheŭn'd'), *adj.* [mentioned before] *Mentionné ci-devant; dont on a parlé précédemment.*

FOREMOST (fôr'-môſte), *adj.* [firſt in place or dignity] *Le premier, le plus avancé de tous: antérieur.* I went foremoſt, *Je marchois le premier.*

FIRST AND FOREMOST, *adv.* [firſt] *Premièrement, en premier lieu.*

FORENAMED (fôr-ném'd'), *part. adj.* [nominated before] *Nommé ci-devant, ci deſſus, auparavant.*

FORENOON (fôr'-noune'), *ſ.* [the time of day reckoned from the middle point between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian] *Avant-midi*, m. *matin*, m. *matinée*, f.

FORENOTICE (fôr-nô'-tiſe), *ſ.* [warning beforehand] *Connoiſſance qu'on donne d'un événement avant qu'il arrive*, f.

FORENSICK (fô-rĕn'-ſik), *adj.* [belonging to Courts of Judicature] *De barreau*, m. A forenſick term, *Terme de barreau, Terme de Palais*, m.

To FORE-ORDAIN (fôr-or-dâne'), *v. a.* [to predeſtinate] *Prédeſtiner, ordonner auparavant.*

FORE-ORDAINED (fôr-or-dé-n'd'), *adj.* [appointed beforehand] *Préordonné, prédeſtiné.*

FOREPART (fôr'-parte), *ſ.* [the anterior part] *La partie de devant, le devant; avant*, m. *avant-corps*, m. The fore part of a horſe, *L'avant main*, m.

FOREPAST (fôr-păſt'), *part. adj.* [paſt before a certain time] *Paſſé précédemment.* The remembrance of the forepaſt delights, *Le ſouvenir des plaiſirs paſſés.*

FOREPOSSESSED (fôr-pŏz-zĕſt'), *part. adj.* [prepoſſeſſed, pre-engaged] *Préoccupé.*

FOREPRISE (fôr'-prăïze), *ſ.* [in Law; exception] *Exception*, f. *réſerve*, f.

FOREPRISED (fôr'-prăïz'd), *adj.* [excepted] *Excepté.*

FORE-QUART (fôr'-koŭarte), *ſ.* [in a clock] *Avant quart*, m.

FORE-RANK (fôr'-răn'k), *ſ.* [firſt rank, front] *Le premier rang, le front.*

FORE-RECITED (fôr-ri-ſâï'-tĕd), *adj.* *Dont on a parlé auparavant.*

FORE-ROOF (fôr'-rouf), *ſ. Avant-toit*, m.

To FORERUN (fôr-reŭne'), *v. a.* [to come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to precede, to have the ſtart of] *Devancer, précéder, annoncer, être l'avant-coureur de.*

FORERUNNER (fôr-reŭn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an harbinger, a prognoſtic] *Avantcoureur*, m. *précurſeur*, m. au figuré, *prélude*, m. St. John the Baptiſt was our Saviour's forerunner, *Saint Jean Baptiſte étoit le précurſeur de notre Sauveur.*

* Loſs of ſight is uſually the forerunner of death, *La perte de la vue eſt ordinairement l'avant-coureur de la mort.* A forerunner of troubles, *Un prélude de troubles* ou *de brouilleries.*

FORESAIL (fôr'-sêle), *ſ.* [the fore-maſt-ſail] *La miſaine.*

FORESAW (fôr-sâ), V. To FORESEE.

To FORSAY (fôr-sé'), *v. a.* [to foretell, to predict] *Prédire, prophétiſer.*

To FORESEE (fôr-sî), -ING, FORESEEN, I foreſaw; *v. a.* [to ſee beforehand] *Prévoir* To foreſee things to come, *Prévoir l'avenir.*

FORESEEING (fôr-sî'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de prévoir, prévoyance*, f.

FORESEEN (fôr-sîne), V. To FORESEE.

To FORESHAME (fôr-chéme'), *v. a.* [to bring reproach upon] *Reprocher, accuſer.*

To FORESHEW (fôr-chô'), V. To FORESHOW.

FORESHIP (fôr'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the anterior part of a ſhip] *L'avant* d'un navire, m.

To FORESHORTEN (fôr-chŏr'-t'n), *v. a.* [a term of Painting] *Raccourcir.*

FORESHORTENED (fôr-chŏr'-t'n'd), *adj.* [from To foreſhorten] *Raccourci.*

To FORESHOW (fôr-chô'), -ING, -ED, or foreſhown, *v. a.* [to prognoſticate, to predict; to declare beforehand] *Montrer, préjuger, faire voir par avance, prédire, prophétiſer.*

FORESHOWED (fôr-chô'd'), V. To FORESHOW.

FORSHOWN (fôr-chône'), V. To FORESHOW.

FORESIGHT (fôr'-ſăïte), *ſ.* [foreknowledge, preſcience; provident care of futurity] *Preſcience*, f. *prévoyance*, f.

FORESIGHTFUL (fôr-ſăït'-foŭl), *adj.* [preſcient, provident] *Prévoyant, qui prévoit.*

To FORESIGNIFY (fôr-ſïg'-nï-fâï), *v. a.* [to foreſhow, to betoken beforehand] *Préſager, annoncer* ou *marquer d'avance par quelque ſigne.*

FORESKIN (fôr'-ſkïne), *ſ.* [the prepuce] *Le prépuce.*

FORESKIRT (fôr'-ſkerte), *ſ.* [the looſe part of the coat before] *Baſque*, f.

To FORESLACK (fôr-ſlăk'), *v. a.* [to neglect by idleneſs] *Négliger* par pareſſe.

To FORESLOW (fôr-ſlô'), *v. a.* [to delay, to hinder, to neglect, to omit] *Différer, retarder, empêcher, négliger, omettre, ralentir.*

To FORESLOW, *v. n.* [to loiter] *Tarder, s'amuſer.*

To FORESPEAK (fôr-ſpîk'), *v. a.* [to foreſay; to forbid] *Prédire*; nu *défendre.*

FORESPEECH (fôr-ſpîtche'), *ſ.* [prologue] *Avant-propos*, m. *prologue*, m. *exorde*, m.

FORESPENT (fôr-ſpën't'), *adj.* [tired, waſted] *Fatigué, épuiſé.*

FORESPENT [forepaſt] *Paſſé.* Your evil life foreſpent, *Votre mauvaiſe vie paſſée.*

FORESPENT [beſtowed before] *Accordé auparavant.* His favours foreſpent on us, *Les graces qu'il nous a accordées.*

FORESPURRER (fôr-ſpeŭr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that rides before] *Poſtillon*, m.

FOREST (fôr'-ĕſte), *ſ.* [a great wood] *Forêt*, f. There are wolves in that foreſt, *Il y a des loups dans cette forêt.* A foreſt of tall trees, *Une forêt de haute futaie.* Thick-grown foreſt, *Bocage*, m. Foreſt-planter, *Jardinier planteur*, m.

Black-foreſt (anciently Hercynian foreſt, an extenſive foreſt of Germany in Suabia), *La forêt noire.*

FOREST-BORN (fôr'-ĕſte'-borne), *adj.* [born in a wild] *né dans un déſert.*

FOREST-TOWNS (fôr'-ĕſt'-tăoŭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [Waldſhut, Laufenburg, Seckingen, Rheinfald; four towns of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt] *Villes Foreſtieres*, f. pl.

FOREST-WORK (fôr'-ĕſt-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [a ſort of tapeſtry repreſenting landſcapes] *tapiſſerie de verdure*, f.

FORE-STAKE (fôr-téke), *ſ. Avantpieu*, m.

To FORESTALL (fôr-ſtâl'), *v. a* [to anticipate, to take up beforehand] *Préoccuper, anticiper, prévenir, ſurprendre, enlever par avance: devancer, prendre les devants; accaparer.* To foreſtall the market, *Prévenir le marché, acheter une denrée avant qu'elle arrive au marché.* * I ſhall not foreſtall your judgment of the reſt, *Je ne prétiendrai point votre jugement ſur le reſte.*

FORESTALLED (fôr-ſtâl'-d), *part. adj. Préoccupé, anticipé, prévenu, ſurpris, enlevé d'avance; accaparé.*

FORESTALLER (fôr-ſtâl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that anticipates the market] *Celui qui achète une denrée avant qu'elle vienne au marché, pour la vendre ſeul; accapareur*, m.

FORESTER (fôr'-ĕs teŭr), *ſ.* [an officer, or an inhabitant of the foreſt] *Foreſtier*, m. ou bien *un homme qui habite dans un bois* ou *une forêt; garde de forêt*, m.

FORE-TACKLE (fôr'-tăkl'), V. FORE.

FORETASTE (fôr'-téſte), *ſ.* [an anticipation] *Avant-goût*, m. *anticipation*, f.

To FORETASTE (fôr-téſte'), *ſ. v. a.* [to have ante-paſt of] *Goûter par avance, avoir un avant-goût de*

FORETASTED (fôr-téſ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Goûté par avance, dont on a un avant-goût.*

FORETEETH (fôr'-t tsh), V. FORE-TOOTH.

To FORETEL (fôr-tĕl'), *v. a.* and *n.* [to tell beforehand] *Prédire, prophétiſer, préſager, annoncer.* My faithful tongue foretold thoſe deeds, *Ma langue fidelle a prédit ces faits.*

FORETELLER (fô.-tĕl'-eur), *ſ.* [predicter] *Prophète*, m. *prophéteſſe*, f. *celui* ou *celle qui prédit.*

FORETELLING (fôr-tĕl' ĭn'gne), *ſ* [from To foretel] *Prédiction*, f. *prophétie*, f. *l'action de prédire, de prophétiſer.* Foretelling, *adj.* * * * *Fatidique.*

To FORETHINK (fôr-tshĭn'k'), *v. a.* and *n.* [to anticipate in the mind, to have preſcience of; to contrive beforehand] *Prévoir, connoître d'avance; préméditer, projeter.*

FORETHOUGHT (fôr-tshât'), *part.* & *pret.* of to forethink, *Prévu.*

FORETHOUGHT, *ſ.* [preſcience, anticipation, provident care] *Preſcience*, f. *préméditation*, f. *prévoyance*, f.

FORETHWARTS (fôr'-tshoŭărts), *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language; foreſhects of a boat] *Bouquets*, m. pl.

FORETOKEN (fôr-tô'-k'n), *ſ.* [prognoſtick] *Préſage*, m. *prognoſtic*, m. *ſigne*, m.

To FORETOKEN, *v. a.* [to foreſhow, to prognoſticate] *Préſager, pronoſtiquer.*

FORETOLD (fôr-tôld'), *part. adj. Prédit, prophétiſé.*

FORETOOTH (fôr'-toŭtsh), *ſ.* [the tooth in the anterior part of the mouth] *Dent de devant*, f. The foreteeth, *Les dents de devant, les incyſives*, f. pl.

FORETOP (fôr'-tŏp), *ſ.* [the top that is foreward] *Sommet de devant*, m. ou *le devant.* The foretop of a periwig, *Le devant d'une perruque.* The foretop of a woman's head-dreſs, *Fontarge*, f. A woman's foretop, *Un tour de cheveux pour une femme.*

The foretop-maſt, *Le petit hunier, mât de hune d'avant*, m. terme de marine. The foretop-gallant-maſt, *Le perroquet d'avant.*

FOREVOUCHED (fôr'-vŭoŭtch-ĕd), *adj.* [affirmed before] *Affirmé ci devant.*

FORE-VIGIL (fôr'-vĭdj-ĭl), *ſ. Avant-veille*, f.

FOREWARD (fôr'-oŭârde), *ſ.* [the van, the front] *Premier rang, avant-garde*, f. *le front.* They that marched in the foreward, were all mighty men, *Ceux qui marchoient au premier rang étoient tous des hommes vaillans.*

To FOREWARN (fôr'-oŭârne'), *v. a.* [to admoniſh beforehand, to caution againſt any thing beforehand] *Avertir d'avance, prévenir, précautionner.* [To forbid] *Défendre quelque choſe à quelqu'un.*

FOREWARNED (fôr-nŭârn'd'), *part. adj. Averti d'avance, précautionné.*

† Forewarned, forearmed, *Un homme averti en vaut deux: Qui dit averti, dit muni.*

FOREWARNING (fôr-nŭârn'-în'gne), *ſ.* [from To Forewarn] *Avertiſſement*, m. *avertir par avance.*

FOREWHEEL (fôr'-hoŭïle), *ſ.* [the wheel that is foreward] *Roue de devant*, f. The forewheels of a coach, *Le train de devant* ou *l'avant-train*, m. *d'un carroſſe.*

FOREWIND (fôr'-oŭïn'd), *ſ. Vent en poupe*, m.

To FOREWISH (fôr-oŭïche), *v. a. Deſirer* ou *ſouhaiter par avance.*

FOREWISHED (fôr-oŭïch't'), *part. adj.* [deſired beforehand] *Déſiré auparavant.*

FOREWORN (fôr-oŭôrne), *part. adj.* [waſted by time] *Uſé, gâté par le temps, effacé.*

FORE-WRIST (fôr'-rîſte), *ſ. Avant-poignet*, m.

FORE-YARD (fôr'-ïarde), *ſ.* [Archit. the firſt yard] *Anti-cour*, f. *avant-cour*, f.

FORFAR, *ſ.* [a town and county of Scotland in Angusſhire; lat. 56°-35' N. lon. 2°-54' W.] *Forfar*, m.

FORFEIT (for'-fĭte), *ſ.* [forfeiture; ſomething loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; ſomething paid for expiation of a crime; fine, mulct] *Forfaiture*, f. terme de pratique, *prevarication*, f. *choſe confiſquée: amende*, f. *dédit*, m. *commiſe*, f. *déchéance*, f. I forgive thee that forfeit, *Je te pardonne cette forfaiture, cette prévarication.* To pay the forfeit, *Payer l'amende.* He has ſold him his eſtate for a hundred thouſand crowns, with a forfeit of ten thouſand, *Il lui a vendu ſa terre pour cent mille écus, & dix mille de dédit.*

[Default] *Défaut*, m.

To FORFEIT, -ING, -ED, forfeit, *v. a.* [to loſe by ſome offence] *Forfaire*, terme de Droit; *perdre par confiſcation*, ou *par quelque crime*; *manquer de.* A girl that has forfeited her honour, *Une fille qui a forfait à ſon honneur.* To forfeit one's eſtate, *Perdre ſa terre par confiſcation, l'avoir confiſquée.* To forfeit one's credit, *Perdre ſon credit.* To forfeit one's word, one's judgment, &c. *Manquer de parole, manquer de jugement.* To forfeit one's honour, ‖ *Faire faux bon à ſon honneur.*

FORFEIT, *and* FORFEITED (for'-fĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Confiſqué, perdu par confiſcation.*

FORFEITABLE (for'-fĭt-ă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to forfeit] *Confiſcable, amendable*; *ſujet à confiſcation*, ou *à l'amende.*

FORFEITURE (for'-fĭt-ïeûre), *ſ.* [the act of forfeiting, the loſs of ſomething by ſome offence; a mulct, a fine] *Forfaiture*, f. de Pratique, f. *confiſcation*, f. *amende*, f.

To FORFEND (fôr-fĕn'd'), *v. a.* [to prevent, to forbid] *Prévenir, garder, préſerver de.* God forfend that . . . *Dieu me garde que . . . A Dieu ne plaiſe que . . .*

FORFEX (for'-fĕks), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a pair of ſciſſars; pincers, nippers, pliers] *Ciſeaux*, m. pl. *pinces*, f. pl. *tenettes*, f. pl.

FORFICULA, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. ear-wig] *Forficula*, m. *perce-oreille*, m.

FORGAVE (for-guéve'), *the preterite of* To FORGIVE

FORGE (fôrdje), *ſ.* [the place where iron is beaten into form] *Forge*, f.

To FORGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form iron by the hammer; to invent, to counterfeit, to falſify] *Forger*, au propre & au figuré; *inventer, controuver, ſuppoſer, imaginer, contrefaire, falſifier.* To forge an iron-bar, *Forger* une barre de fer.

* To forge news, *Forger des nouvelles, en inventer.* To forge a will, *Suppoſer un teſtament.* To forge a part of a ſtory, *Commenter.*

To FORGE OVER [in ſea-language] V. To FORCE.

FORGED (fôrdj'd'), *part. adj. Forgé*, au propre; & au figuré, *inventé, controuvé, ſuppoſé, imaginé, contrefait, falſifié.*

FORGER (fôr'-djeûr), *ſ.* [one who makes or counterfeits any thing] *Forgeur*, m. *inventeur*, m. *corrupteur*, m. A forger of news, *Un forgeur de nouvelles.* A forger of falſe deeds, *Un faiſeur de faux actes, un fauſſaire.*

FORGERY (fôr'-djeŭr-é), *ſ.* [the act of the forge; the crime of falſification] *L'action de forger*; au figuré *fauſſeté*, f. *falſification*, f.

FORGET (for-guĕte), -TING, I forgot, *part.* forgotten and forgot, *v. a.* [to loſe memory of] *Oublier, perdre le ſouvenir d'une choſe.*

To FORGET [not to attend, to neglect] *Oublier, négliger quelqu'un.* Can a woman forget her ſucking child? *Une mère peut-elle oublier l'enfant qu'elle allaite?*

FORGETFUL (for-guĕt'-foŭl), *adj.* [oblivious; negligent, careleſs] ‖ *Oublieux, négligent.* To be forgetful of any thing, *Oublier, négliger une choſe.*

FORGETFULNESS (for-guĕt'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [oblivion, negligeoce, inattention] *Oubli*, m. *negligence*, f. *manque d'attention*, m. *inattention*, f.

FORGETTER (for-guĕt'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who forgets or neglects] *Celui* ou *celle qui oublie, qui néglige.*

To FORGIVE (for-guĭve'), -ING, I forgave (for-guéve'), forgiven (for-guĭv'n'), *v. a.* [to pardon, to remit] *Pardonner, remettre.* To forgive one's enemies, *Pardonner à ſes ennemis.* God forgave them their iniquity, *Dieu leur pardonna leur iniquité.* The lord of that ſervant was moved with compaſſion, and forgave him the debt, *Le maître de ce ſerviteur fut ému de compaſſion, & lui remit la dette.* I think, God forgive me, that he has loſt his ſenſes, *Je crois, Dieu me pardonne, qu'il a perdu l'eſprit.* Forgive the Gods the reſt, and compound for health of body and content of mind, *Demandez aux Dieux la ſanté du corps & le contentement de l'eſprit, & tenez-les quittes du reſte.*

FORGIVEN (for-guĭv'n'), *part. adj. Pardonné, remis.* They ſhall be forgiven their iniquity, *On leur pardonnera leur iniquité.*

FORGIVENESS (for-guĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the act of forgiving, pardon] *Pardon*, m. *rémiſſion*, f. *clémence*, f. *miſéricorde*, f. *abſolution*, f. God has certainly promiſed forgiveneſs of ſin to every one who repents, *Dieu a certainement promis le pardon de leurs péchés à ceux qui s'en repentent.* V. EXCUSE.

FORGIVER (for-guĭv'-eûr), *ſ.* [one that pardons or remits an offence] *Celui* ou *celle qui pardonne.*

FORGOT (for-gŏte'), *and* FORGOTTEN (for-gŏt'-t'n), *part. adj. Oublié.* This ſong ſhall not be forgotten, *Cette chanſon ne ſera point oubliée.*

FORK, *ſ.* [an inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs] *Fourche*, f. *fourchette*, f. The prong of a fork, *Un fourchon.* An oven-fork, *Un fourgon.* A pitch-fork, *Fourche de fer*, f. A fire-fork, *Un fer à remuer le feu.*

To FORK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to end in ſhape of a fork] *Se fourcher, finir en forme de fourche.*

FORKED (for'-kĕd), *adj.* [having the ſhape of a fork] *Fourchu, en forme de fourche.* A forked tongue, *Une langue fourchue.*

Forked head of a ſtag [among Sportſmen] *Enfourchure*, f.

FORKEDLY (for'-kĕd-lé), *adv. En fourche, en forme de fourche.*

FORKEDNESS (for'-kĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being forked] *Fourche*, f. *la forme d'une choſe fourchue.*

FORKETS (for'-kĕts), *ſ. pl.* [among glovers; the pieces between the fingers] *Fourchettes*, f. pl.

FORK-HEAD (fork'-hĕd), *ſ.* [*Pointe de flèche*, f.

FORKY (for'-ké), *adj.* [furcated, forked] *Fourchu.*

FORLANA, *ſ.* [a Venetian dance] *Forlane*, f.

FORLORE (for-lore'), *and* FORLORN (for-lorn'), *adj.* [deſerted, deſtitute, loſt, deſperate] *Abandonné, delaiſſé, perdu, déſeſpéré, qui eſt au déſeſpoir, démonté, déconcerté.*

FORLORN HOPE (for-lorn'-hôpe), *ſ.* [the ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh] *Les enfans perdus* d'une armée, m. ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

FORLORNNESS (for-lorn'-nĕce), *ſ.* [deſtitution, miſery, ſolitude] *Abandon*, m. *délaiſſement*, m. *état déſeſpéré.*

FORM, *ſ.* [ſhape, figure] *Forme*, f. *figure*, f. To give a thing its form, *Donner la forme à une choſe.* V. FIGURE.

FORM [manner, way] *Forme*, f. *formalité*, f. *cérémonie*, f. *manière d'agir ſuivant certaines régles établies*, f. To ſettle a new form of government, *Etablir une nouvelle forme de gouvernement.* To court a girl in the uſual forms, *Rechercher une fille dans les formes.* For form ſake, *Pour la forme, par formalité.* In due form, *dans les regles*; *duëment.*

FORM [formule, *or* formulary] *Formule*, f. *formulaire*, m. *modèle*, m. A form of prayer, of an oath, *Formule de prière*, f. *formule de ſerment*, f. *Remarquez, que dans tous ces ſens le mot je prononce* farm; *au lieu que dans les ſuivants il ſe prononce* form.

FORM of a hare, *Forme*, f. ou *gîte*, m. *de lièvre.* A hare in the form, *Un lièvre en forme*, ou *au gîte.*

FORM, *or* Seat (fôrm'), *Un banc, une ſorme, bancelle*, f. A ſtuffed form, *Un banc rembourré & garni d'étoffe.*

FORM in a ſchool, *Claſſe dans une école*, f. He is of the firſt form, *Il eſt de la premiére claſſe.* The loweſt forms, *Les baſſes claſſes.*

FORM [a term among Printers] *Forme*, f. To ſet a form, *Compoſer une forme.* To take off a form, *Lever une forme.* To waſh the form, *Laver la forme.*

To FORM, -ING, -ED, [to faſhion, to model by education; to frame, to plan, to contrive, to adjuſt] *Former, donner la forme, façonner, fabriquer.*

briquer, fairé. God formed man of the duſt of the ground, *Dieu forma l'homme de la pouſſiere de la terre.* To form a youth, *Former un jeune homme.* To form a verb, *Former un verbe.*

FORMAL (for'-măl), *adj.* [expreſs, preciſe, exact] *Formel, exprès, précis.* A formal conſent, *Un conſentement formel.*

FORMAL [ceremonious, ſolemn, exact to affectation] *Cérémonieux, formaliſte, façonnier; affecté, d'apparat, de bienſéance.* A formal man or woman, *Un homme cérémonieux, une femme cérémonieuſe.* A formal ſet ſpeech, *Un diſcours de cérémonie,* ou *d'apparat.* A formal duty, *Un devoir de bienſéance; un devoir qui ne regarde que la pratique extérieure.*

FORMALIST (for'-măl-iſte), *ſ.* [a formal man or woman] *Formaliſte,* m. & f.

FORMALITY (for-măl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [form, ceremony, affectation] *Formalité,* f. *forme,* f. *cérémonie,* f. *affectation,* f. *manières recherchées, façons,* f. All the formalities of juſtice were duly obſerved, *Toutes les formalités de la juſtice ont été duement obſervées.* Many a worthy man ſacrifices his peace to formalities of compliment and good manners, *Plus d'un galant homme ſacrifie ſon repos aux formalités de la politeſſe & du bel uſage.*

FORMALITY [ſolemn order, habit or dreſs] *Cérémonial,* m. *habit de cérémonie,* m. The mayor and aldermen appeared in their formalities, *Le maire & les échevins y furent en habit de cérémonie.*

To FORMALIZE (for'-măl-īze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to affect formality] *Etre ſur le cérémonial, être cérémonieux, ſe formaliſer.*

FORMALLY (for'-măl-é), *adv.* [expreſly, preciſely; ceremoniouſly; according to eſtabliſhed rules or forms] *Formellement, expreſſément, preciſément; par cerémonie, avec formalité, avec affectation; en forme, dans les règles; par forme, par manière d'acquit.*

FORMATION (for-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of forming] *Formation,* f.

FORMATIVE (for'-mă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of giving form, plaſtic] *Qui a le pouvoir de former,* ou *de donner la forme; plaſtique.*

FORMED (form'd), *part. adj. Formé, façonné, fait, fabriqué.*

FORMED STONES [among Naturaliſts] *Pierres figurées,* f. pl.

FORMER (form'-eŭr), *ſ.* [maker, contriver, planner] *Celui qui forme, formateur,* m.

FORMER [in Gunnery; a round piece of wood fitted to the diameter of the bore of a gun] *Forme,* f. *moule,* m.

FORMER [among Joiners; a ſort of chiſel] *Fermoir,* m.

FORMER, *adj.* [ancient, paſt] *Premier, ancien, paſſé, précédent.* Let us try to recover our former liberty, *Tâchons de recouvrer notre première liberté.* In former times, *Dans les anciens temps, au temps paſſé, autrefois.* The former chapter, *Le chapitre précédent.*

FORMERLY (for'-meŭr-lé), *adv.* [in time paſt] *Autrefois, jadis, au temps paſſé, anciennement.*

FORMICA LEO, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. the ant-lion; a coleopterous inſect] *Formica leo,* m. *Fourmilion,* m.

FORMICATING *or* FORMICANS, *adj.* [in Phyſic, low, weak and frequent] *Formicant.* A formicating pulſe, *Pouls formicant.*

FORMIDABLE (for'-mĭ-dă-bl'), *adj.* [dreadful] *Formidable, terrible, redoutable.* A formidable man, *Un homme formidable.* His formidable preſence, *Sa préſence redoutable.*

FORMIDABLENESS (for'-mi-dă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being formidable] *Qualité de ce qui eſt formidable,* f. *horreur,* f.

FORMIDABLY (for'-mĭ-dă-blé), *adv.* [in a terrible manner] *D'une manière formidable, épouvantablement, terriblement.*

FORMLESS (form'-lĕce), *adj.* [without form] *Informe, ſans forme, irrégulier, confus.*

FORMOSA, *ſ.* [a large iſland in the eaſtern ocean, eaſt of Canton] *Formoſe,* f.

FORMOSITY (for-mos'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [beauty] *Beauté,* f.

FORMULARY (for'-mĭoŭ-lăr-é), *ſ.* [a book containing ſet forms; a ſet form] *Formulaire,* m.

FORMULE (for'-mĭoule), *ſ.* [a ſet form, a preſcribed model] *Formule,* f.

FORNAGE (for'-nădje), *ſ.* [the fee taken to bake in the Lord's oven] *Droit du four banal; fournage,* m.

FORNAX (for'-năks), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Goddeſs of corn and bakers] *Fornax,* f.

To FORNICATE (for'-nĭ-kéte), *v. n.* [to whore] *Commettre fornication.*

FORNICATION (for-nĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [concubinage] *Fornication,* f. *concubinage,* m. † *paillardiſe,* f. The law ought to be ſtrict againſt fornications and adulteries, *La loi doit être ſévère contre la fornication & l'adultère.*

FORNICATION [in Scripture, idolatry] *Idolâtrie,* f.

FORNICATOR (for'-nĭ-ké-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that has commerce with unmarried women] *Fornicateur,* m. † *putaſſier,* m. An old fornicator, † *Un vieux bouquin.*

FORNICATRESS (for'-nĭ-ké-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman who without marriage cohabits with a man] *Concubine,* f. *fornicatrice,* f.

FORNITES, *ſ.* [a ſort of wild fig-tree] *Fornite,* f.

FORPRISE, V. FOREPRISE.

To FORSAKE (for'-séke'), -ING, I forſook (for-ſoŭk), *part.* forſaken *and* forſook, *v. a.* [to leave, to deſert, to depart from] *Quitter, abandonner, délaiſſer, renoncer à, manquer à, ſe défaire de.* To forſake one's wife, *Quitter ſa femme, l'abandonner* ou *la répudier.* To forſake one's religion, *Renoncer à ſa religion, apoſtaſier.* To forſake one's word, *Manquer à ſa parole.* To forſake one's colours, *Quitter les drapeaux, déſerter.* To forſake a vice, *Se défaire d'un vice, s'en corriger.* V. To ABANDON.

FORSAKEN (for-sé'-kĭn), *and* FORSOOK, *part. adj. Abandonné, quitté, délaiſſé.*

FORSAKER (for-sé'-keŭr), *ſ.* [one that forſakes, deſerter] *Celui* ou *celle qui abandonne.* Forſakers of God, *Ceux qui abandonnent Dieu, qui renoncent à ſa loi.* Forſaker of religion, *Apoſtat,* m. *renégat,* m.

FORSAKING (for-sé'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To forſake] *Abandon,* m. *abandonnement,* m. *l'action d'abandonner,* f. The forſaking of one's religion, *Apoſtaſie,* f. *révolte,* f.

To FORSE, *v. a.* [to chip] *Rogner.*

FORSET, *ſ.* [a ſmall trunk or coffer] *Un coffret, un petit coffre.*

FORSOOK (for-soŭk'), *the preterite and part. paſſ. of* To FORSAKE.

FORSOOTH (for-soŭtsh), *adv.* [in truth, certainly] *En vérité, aſſurément;* ‖ *nenni.*

Ce mot a deux ſens en Anglois, l'un ironique, & le plus ordinaire; l'autre reſpectueux, qui vieillit.

To FORSWEAR (for-soŭère), -ING, I forſwore (for-soŭôre), forſworn, *v. a.* [to renounce or deny upon oath] *Abjurer, renoncer avec ſerment, nier avec ſerment; renier.* To forſwear one's religion, *Abjurer ſa religion.* He foreſwore it, *Il le nia avec ſerment, il jura le contraire.*

To FORSWEAR, *v. n.* To forſwear one's ſelf, *v.* [to ſwear falſely] *Faire un faux ſerment, ſe parjurer, jurer à faux.*

FORSWEARER (for-soŭér'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who is perjured] *Parjure,* m.

FORSWEARING (for-soŭér'-ĭo'gne), *ſ.* [from To forſwear] *Parjure,* m. *l'action de ſe parjurer,* &c. f.

FORSWORE (for-soŭôre'), *the preterite of* To FORSWEAR.

FORSWORN (for-soŭôrn'), *part. adj. Abjuré, nié avec ſerment;* ou bien *parjure.* Shall I be forſworn? *Serai-je parjure?*

FORT (fôrte), [a fortified place, a caſtle] *Un fort, un lieu fortifié.* A little fort, *Un fortin, un petit fort.*

FORTE-PIANO, *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument, a kind of harpſichord] *Clavecin à marteau,* m. *Piano-forté,* m.

FORTED (fôrt'-ĕd), *adj.* [guarded by forts] *Défendu par des forts; fortifié.*

FORTH (fôrtsh), *adv.* [forward in place or time; abroad] *En avant, enſuite; dehors, au dehors, en public, au jour.* To ſtep forth, *Aller en avant, avancer.* To bring or to put forth, *Avancer, pouſſer.* And ſo forth, *Et ainſi de ſuite; & ainſi du reſte.*

R. forth *vient ſouvent après un verbe, & fait partie de ſa ſignification.* To go or to come forth, *Aller dehors, ſortir.* To ſet forth on a journey, *Partir, ſe mettre en chemin.* To ſet forth a book, *Mettre un livre au jour, le faire paroître en public, le publier.*

FORTH [thoroughly] *Entièrement, en entier, d'un bout à l'autre.*

FORTH, *prep.* [out of] *Hors de, de.*

FORTH, *ſ.* [one of the fineſt rivers in Scotland] *Le Forth.*

FORTHCOMING (fôrtsh-kŭm'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ready to appear] *Prêt à paroître;* ou bien *qui comparoît en juſtice.*

FORTHCOMING, *ſ. L'action de comparoître* ou *de ſe repréſenter en juſtice; comparution,* f. *repréſentation,* f.

FORTH-ISSUING (fôrtsh-ĭch'-ĭoŭ-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [coming out] *Sortant, s'avançant.*

FORTH-RIGHT (fôrtsh-raïte'), *adv.* [ſtraight forward] *Droit en avant, tout droit, ſans détours.*

FORTHWITH (fôrtsh-oŭĭtsh'), *adv.* [immediately, at once, ſtraight] *Incontinent, immédiatement, d'abord, auſſitôt, tout-à-l'heure, inceſſamment, ſur le champ, ſans délai.*

FORTIETH (for'-tĭ-ĕth), *adj. Quarantième.* The fortieth day, *Le quarantième jour.*

FORTIFIABLE (for'-tĭ-făĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be fortified] *Qu'on peut fortifier.*

FORTIFICATION (for-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſcience of military architecture; a piece of fortification] *Fortification,* f. *d'enceinte,* f. *l'art de fortifier,* m. *un ouvrage de fortification, place fortifiée,* f. Natural fortification, *Fortification naturelle.* Artificial fortification, *Fortification artificielle.* Offenſive fortification, *Fortification offenſive.* Defenſive fortification, *Fortification défenſive.* Field fortification, *Fortification paſſagère.* Irregular fortification, *Fortification irrégulière.* Modern fortification, *Fortification moderne.*

FORTIFIER (for'-tĭ-făĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who erects works of defence; one who ſupports or ſecures] *Fortificateur,* m. *celui qui fortifie; un ingénieur; celui qui ſoutient, ſauteur,* m. *ſuppôt,* m.

To FORTIFY (for'-tĭ-fĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrengthen againſt attacks, by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage, to fix in reſolution] *Fortifier, munir, rendre plus fort, affermir, s'armer.* To fortify a place, *Fortifier une place.* To fortify one's ſelf in a choice place, *Se cantonner.*

* I fortified her virtue againſt this dangerous temptation, *Je fortifiai ſa vertu contre une tentation ſi dangereuſe.*

¶ To fortify, *fortifier*; to garriſon, *mettre garniſon* (ſynon.): We *fortify* a town, in ſtrengthening it againſt attacks, by walls and works; we *garriſon* it, by placing ſoldiers therein to defend it; and we ſay: to *fortify* ſtrongly, to *garriſon* largely. A town without ſoldier or any one inhabitant may be *fortified*, but cannot be *garriſoned*; ſome *fortified* places require a greater number of men to *garriſon* them, than others.

FORTIFIED (for'-tĭ-fīd), *part. adj. Fortifié, muni.*

FORTIFYING, (for'-tĭ-fī-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To fortify] *Fortification*, f. *l'action de fortifier*, nu *de munir*, f.

FORTIN (fôrt'-ĭne), *ſ.* [‡ fortilage, a little fort] *Fortin*, m. *petit fort.*

FORTITUDE (for'-tĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [courage, magnanimity, greatneſs of mind; ſtrength, force] *Force*, f. *courage*, m. *magnanimité*, f. *grandeur d'âme*, f. *bravoure*, f.

FORTLET (fôrt'-lĕte), *ſ.* V. FORTIN.

FORTNIGHT (fort'-nāïte), *ſ.* [contracted from fourteen nights: the ſpace of two weeks] *Quinze jours*, m. *quinzaine*, f. A fortnight before, *Quinze jours auparavant.* A fortnight hence, *D'aujour d'hui en quinze, dans la quinzaine, dans quinze jours.*

FORTRESS (for'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a ſtrong hold, a fortified place, a caſtle] *Forteresſe*, f. *place forte*; au figuré, *ſoutien*, m. *appui*, f. An impregnable fortreſs, *Une forteresſe imprenable.*

* God is our fortreſs, *Dieu eſt notre appui, notre ſoutien.*

FORTUITOUS (for-tĭou'-ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [accidental, caſual] *Fortuit, caſuel, accidentel.*

FORTUITOUSLY (for-tĭou'-ĭ-teŭs-lé), *adv.* [accidentally, by chance] *Fortuitement, par haſard, accidentellement, par accident.*

FORTUITOUSNESS (for-tĭou'-ĭ-teŭs-nĕce), [accident, chance] *Accident*, m. *haſard*, m. *caſualité*, f. *rencontre*, f.

FORTUNATE (for'-tĭoŭ-néte), *adj.* [lucky, happy, ſucceſsful; V. LUCKY] *Fortuné, heureux.* The brave man is fortunate, *Qui a du courage eſt heureux.* To be leſs fortunate than deſerving, *Avoir plus de mérite que de fortune: n'être pas auſſi fortuné qu'on le mérite.*

FORTUNATELY (for'-tĭoŭ-néte-lé), *adv.* [happily] *Heureuſement, par bonheur, avec ſuccès.*

FORTUNATENESS (for'-tĭoŭ-néte-nĕce), *ſ.* [happineſs, good luck, ſucceſs] *Bonheur*, m. *ſuccès*, m.

FORTUNE (for'-tĭoŭne), *or* FORTUNA (for-tĭou'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour] *Fortune*, f. *ſorte de Déeſſe parmi les païens, qui étoit ſuppoſée faire le bonheur* ou *le malheur.* The wheel of fortune, *La roue de la fortune.* To fear the changes of fortune, *Craindre l'inconſtance de la fortune.* Good fortune, *Bonheur*, m. To ſeek one's fortune, ‖ *Buſquer fortune*; *Chercher fortune.*

† When once fortune begins to frown, friends will be packing, *Dès que la fortune ceſſe de nous favoriſer, nos amis nous abandonnent.*

† Fortune favours fools, *A fou fortune.*

FORTUNE [the good or ill that befalls man, the chance of life, fate] *Fortune*, f. *cas fortuit, ſort*, m. *haſard*, m. *état*, m. *condition*, f. *deſtinée*, f. *aventure*, f. One's fortune, *Bonne aventure.* To have one's fortune told, *Se faire dire ſa bonne aventure.*, To commit a thing to fortune, *Mettre une choſe au haſard.* To be contented with one's fortune, *Etre content de ſon ſort.* To take one's fortune, *Suivre ſa deſtinée.* The fortune of Great Britain lies on you, *Le ſort de la Grande Bretagne eſt entre vos mains, vous êtes l'arbitre de ſa deſtinée.* The fortune of war is uncertain, *Les armes ſont journalières.* Good fortune, *Bonheur*, m. Ill fortune, *Malheur*, m. V. CHANCE.

FURTUNE [preferment] *Fortune*, f. *avancement*, m. *aggrandiſſement*, m. *établiſſement*, m. He was ſent to London to ſeek his fortune, *On l'envoya à Londres pour chercher fortune.* To make one's fortune, *Faire ſa fortune, s'avancer, ſe pouſſer.* To make a ſudden fortune, ‖ *Pouſſer le bidet.* To be a fortune-hunter, ‖ *Buſquer fortune.* A man of fortune, *Un homme de fortune, un homme parvenu.*

*† Every man is the architect of his own fortune, *Chacun eſt artiſan de ſa fortune.*

FORTUNE [eſtate, poſſeſſions] *Fortune*, f. *biens*, m. pl. *moyens*, m. pl. *richeſſes*, f. pl. To ſacrifice one's life and fortune for one's native country, *Sacrifier ſes biens & ſa vie pour le ſervice de ſa patrie.*

¶ Fortune, *fortune*; rank, *rang*; birth, *naiſſance*; family, *famille* (ſynon.): By *fortune* we underſtand riches; by *rank*, nobility; by *birth*, noble parents; by *family*, a line of noble anceſtors. A perſon of *fortune* may be without *rank*; one of *rank*, without high *birth*; one may be of high *birth*, who yet cannot with propriety be called a perſon of *family*. *Fortune* may be acquired by induſtry; *rank*, by national ſervices; *birth* and *family* are due to the merit, or ſucceſſes of our anceſtors.

FORTUNE, *ſ.* [the portion of a woman] *Parti*, m. *biens qu'une femme apporte en mariage*, m. pl. She is a great fortune, *C'eſt un riche parti.* To marry a great fortune, *Epouſer un riche parti.*

To FORTUNE, *v. n.* uſed impersonally [to happen] *Arriver.* It fortuned that . . . *Il arriva que . . .* It fortunes, *Il arrive.*

FORTUNE-BOOK (for'-tĭoŭne-boŭk), *ſ.* [a book conſulted to know future events] *Grimoire*, m.

FORTUNE-HUNTER (for'-tĭoŭne-heŭn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a man who ſeeks after a rich woman to marry her] *Homme qui cherche à épouſer une femme riche.*

To FORTUNE-TELL (for'-tĭoŭne-tĕl), *v. n. Dire la bonne aventure.*

FORTUNE-TELLER (for'-tĭoŭne-tĕl-teŭr), *ſ.* [*Diſeur de bonne aventure*, m.

FORTUNED (for'-tĭoŭn'd), *adj.* [favoured with fortune] *Fortuné, favoriſé de la fortune.*

FORTY (for'-té), *adj.* [four times ten] *Quarante.*

FORUM (fô'-reŭme), *ſ.* [any public place] *Place publique*; *le Forum* dans l'ancienne Rome.

FORWARD (for'-oŭârde), *and* Forwards, *adv.* [ſtraight before, progreſſively] *En avant, ſur le devant.* To go *or* move foward, *Aller en avant, avancer.* Not to go forward is to go backward, *Ne pas avancer c'eſt reculer.*

* To go forward in learning, *Avancer, profiter, faire des progrès dans les ſciences.* From ſmaller things the mind may go forward to the knowledge of greater, *L'eſprit s'élève des petites choſes à la connoiſſance des grandes.*

To go backwards and forwards, *Aller & venir, ſe promener*; au figuré, *ſe couper, ſe contredire.* To put *or* to ſet forwards, *Pouſſer, avancer.* To put one's ſelf forwards, *Se pouſſer, faire ſa fortune.* To ſet the clock forward, *Avancer l'horloge.* To get, or come forward, *Avancer, approcher, profiter.*

* To put one's ſelf forward for the gaining of a lady, *Pouſſer ſa fortune auprès d'une dame.*

From this time forward, *Déſormais, à l'avenir.* From that time forwards, *Dès-lors, depuis ce temps-là.*

FORWARD, *adj.* [warm, earneſt, ardent; ready, quick; not reſerved, free; premature; anterior] *Empreſſé, ardent, âpre*; *prêt, diſpoſé, enclin, vif*; *libre, hardi, franc, entrant, entreprenant*; *précoce, avancé*; *antérieur, de devant.* Which I was very forward to do, *Ce que j'étois fort empreſſé de faire.* You are too forward, *Vous êtes trop ardent*, ou *trop vif.* He was always forward to ſerve us, *Il étoit toujours prêt à nous rendre ſervice.* You are a little too forward to ſpeak your mind, *Vous êtes un peu trop libre à dire votre penſée.* That boy is too forward for his years, *Cet enfant eſt trop avancé pour ſon âge.* A forward ſpring, a forward fruit, *Un printemps avance, un fruit précoce.* The forward top of a wig, *Les cheveux de devant*, ou *le toupet d'une perruque.*

* A forward man in the world, *Un homme avancé dans le monde, qui eſt en belle paſſe, qui eſt dans le chemin des honneurs & de la fortune.*

To FORWARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to haſten, to quicken; to advance, to accelerate in improvement] *Avancer, accélérer, pouſſer, faire pouſſer.* The ſun forwards the grass, *Le ſoleil fait pouſſer l'herbe.*

* I ſhall forward him in the world, *Je l'avancerai, je lui ferai ſa fortune.*

FORWARDER (for'-oŭâr-deŭr), *ſ.* [he who promotes any thing] *Promoteur*, f. *celui qui excite, avance*, ou *encourage, qui fait avancer quelque choſe.*

FORWARDLY (for'-oŭârd-lé), *adv.* [eagerly] *Avec empreſſement, avec ardeur.*

FORWARDNESS (for'-oŭârd nĕce), *ſ.* [readineſs; quickneſs; eagerneſs, ardour; improvement; confidence, aſſurance] *Empreſſement*, m. *ardeur*, f. *avancement*, m. *progrès*, m. *hardieſſe*, f. *aſſurance*, f. When the wiſe man is in forwardneſs, the fool is in fury, *Ce qui eſt empreſſement dans l'homme ſage, eſt fureur dans l'homme inſenſé.* I admire the boy's forwardneſs, *J'admire l'avancement de cet enfant.* I cannot abſolutely diſcommend your forwardneſs, *Je ne puis pas abſolument blâmer votre hardieſſe.*

FORWARDS (for'-oŭârds), *adv.* V. FORWARD.

FOSSE (fŏce), *ſ.* [a ditch, a moat] *Une foſſe, un foſſé.*

FOSSET. V. FAUCET.

FOSSEWAY (fŏs'-oŭĕ), *ſ.* [a great Roman inroad through England] *Grand chemin conſtruit par les Romains en Angleterre.*

FOSSIL (fŏs'-ĭl), *adj.* and *ſ.* [that is dug out of the earth] *Foſſile.* A foſſil ſalt, *Sel foſſile.* Many kinds of foſſils are very oddly and elegantly ſhaped, *Pluſieurs genres de foſſiles ſont très-ſingulièrement, & très-agréablement figurés.*

FOSSILE Bezoar [ſtones formed of ſtrata of a clayiſh earth] *Bézoard foſſile*, m. Foſſil *or* mineral bezoar, *Pierre de Goa*, f. Foſſil buccinum, *Buccinite*, m. Foſſil colchothar, *Colchotar foſſile*, m. Foſſil cork [a ſort of ſtone of the Amianthus kind] *Liége foſſile* ou *de montagne*, m. Foſſil heart-ſhell, *Bucarаite*, f. Foſſil honey-comb, *Fucagite*, ou *ſavonite*, f. Foſſil *or* Jews pitch, V. MUMIA.

Foſſile *or* petrified ſea-muſcles, *Moules foſſiles* ou *pétrifiées*; *muſculites*, f. *mytulites*, f. pl. A ſort of foſſil-ſhells and ſtones, *Pectinites*, m. pl. *Porites*, m. pl. Foſſile unicorn's horn [the name of a medicinal ſubſtance] *Unicorne foſſile* ou *minérale*, m. Foſſile vertebræ [extraneous, foreign, or adventitious foſſils; the exuviæ of ſea and land-animals and vegetables] *Vertèbres foſſiles*- ou *vertébrites*, f. pl. Foſſil wood [petrified wood] *Bois foſſile* ou *minéraliſé*, m. Marine foſſils, *Polypites*, m. pl.

To FOSTER (fŏs'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* to nurſe, to ſupport, to train up; to pamper, to cheriſh, to forward] *Nourrir, élever.*

FOSTER, *adj.* [nutritive] *Nourrizier.* No longer foſter, no longer friend, *Quand on n'a plus rien à donner, on ne trouve plus d'amis.*

FOSTERAGE (fŏs'-teŭr-édje), *ſ.* [the charge of nurſing] *L'emploi d'une nourrice*, m.

FOSTER-BROTHER (fŏs'-teŭr-breŭtzh-eŭr), *ſ.* [one bred at the ſame pap] *Frère de lait*, m.

FOSTER-CHILD (fŏs'-teŭr-tchāïld), *ſ.* [a child nurſed by a woman not the mother] *Nourriſſon*, m.

FOSTERDAM (fŏs'-teŭr-dăme), *ſ.* [a nurſe *Une nourrice.*

FOSTER-EARTH (fŏs'-teŭr-ĕrtsh), *ſ. Terre qu'on met autour d'une plante pour la nourrir*, f.

FOSTERED (fŏs'-teŭr'd), *part. adj Nourri, élevé.*

FOSTERER (fŏs'-teŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a nurſe, one who gives food in the place of a parent] *Nourrice*, f. *nourriſſier*, m.

FOSTER-FATHER (fŏs'-teŭr-fa-tzheŭr), *f.* [one who gives food in the place of a father] *Père nourrisier*, m.

FOSTER-LAND (fŏs'-teŭr-lănd), *f.* [land allotted for the finding of food] *Terre donnée à quelqu'un pour son entretien.*

FOSTERLEAN (fŏs'-teŭr-līne), *f.* [anciently nuptial gifts, wife's jointure] *Douaire*, m.

FOSTER-MOTHER (fŏs'-teŭr-meŭtzh-eŭr), V. FOSTER-DAM.

FOSTER-SON (fŏs'-teŭr-seŭne), *f.* [one fed though not the son by nature] *Nourrisson*, m.

To FOTHER (fŏtzh'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in sea-language; to stop] Ex. To Fother a leak, *Aveugler une voie d'eau.* V. To FODDER.

FOUE, *f.* [an ancient and large town of lower Egypt, on the river Nile; lat. 31°-12' N. lon. 31°-15' E.] *Foué*, m.

FOUGATE, *f.* [*in the art of war*, a sort of little mine, in the manner of a well] *Fougade* ou *fougasse*, f.

FOUGHT (fâte), *the preterite of* To FIGHT.

FOUGHTEN (fâ'-t'n), *part. pass. rarely used. of* To Fight, *Combattu, contesté.*

FOUL (fŏoŭle), *adj.* [filthy, not clean, impure; cloudy, stormy; wicked, unjust] *Sale, vilain, impur, qui n'est pas net*, au propre & au figuré. A foul way, *Un chemin sale, boueux.* Foul water, *De l'eau sale*, ou *trouble.* Foul weather, *Un vilain temps.* A foul stomach, *Un estomac impur.* The foul disease, *La vérole.* Foul copy, *Une copie qui n'est pas nette, qui est chargée de ratures.* Foul papers, *Brouillon*, m. *écrit plein de ratures.* A foul page (among Printers), *Une page pleine de fautes.* Foul feeding, *Nourriture grossière.* A foul deal, *Grande quantité.*

* A foul action, *Une action basse, une action mal-honnête.* Foul dealing *or* practices, *Conduite déshonnête*, f. *supercherie*, f. *mauvaise foi.* To fall foul upon one, *S'attaquer.* To play foul, *Ne pas jouer beau jeu, tricher, tromper.* Foul defeat, *Défaite honteuse.* Foul means, *Moyens violens; force*, f. *rigueur*, f. Foul doings, foul work, *Bruit*, m. *vacarme*, m. *tapage*, m. A foul mouth, *Une bouche impure, une méchante langue.*

† 'Tis good fishing in foul water, *Il fait bon pêcher en eau trouble.*

*† Never seek that by foul means which thou canst get by fair, *Ne cherche point par force ce que tu peux avoir de gré.*

FOUL [ugly, coarse, gross] *Laid, vilain.*

† Foul in the cradle and fair in the saddle, *Un laid enfant devient quelquefois un bel homme.*

FOUL [in Sea-language] Ex. Foul water, *Eau sale* ou *troublée par le vaisseau qui a touché le fond.* The ship makes foul water, *Le vaisseau touche le fond & trouble l'eau.* Foul wind, *Vent contraire.* Foul bottom, *Fond d'un vaisseau qui est chargé de mousse & de coquillage; fond plein de mousse.* Foul ground, *Fond de mauvaise tenue.* Foul coast, *Côte mal-saine.* Foul hause, *Tour des cables.* Foul rope (entangled), *Corde embarrassée* ou *engagée.*

FOUL, *adv.* [in Sea-language; prow to prow] *De franc-étable*, c. à. d. *de front-à-vue.* A ship ran foul of us in the river, *Un vaisseau nous aborda*, ou *dériva sur nous dans la rivière.*

To FOUL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make foul, to daub, to bemire] *Salir, gâter, souiller, barbouiller.*

FOULED (făoul'd), *part. adj. Sali, souillé.*

FOULY (făoŭl'-é), *adv.* [filthily, odiously] *Vilainement, salement, mal-proprement* [shamefully, scandalously] *D'une manière honteuse*, ou *scandaleuse*; au figuré, *d'une manière deshonnête, basse.*

FOUL-MOUTHED (făoŭl'-măoŭtzh'd), *adj.* [scurrilous, using opprobrious terms] *Qui tient des discours obscenes, sales,* ‖ *gras; qui dit des sottises, des obscénités,* ‖ *des gueulées.*

FOULNESS (făoŭl'-nĕse), *f.* [filthiness, nastiness, impurity; ugliness; dishonesty] *Saleté*, f. *vilenie*, f. *malpropreté*, f. *impureté*, f. *laideur*, f. *difformité*, f. au propre & au figuré, *infamie*, f. *turpitude*, f. *mal-honnêteté*, f. *méchanceté*, f. Foulness of clothes, *La saleté, la malpropreté des habits.* The foulness of the stomach, *L'impureté de l'estomac.* He is taken in love with your foulness, *Il est amoureux de votre laideur.*

* The foulness of some facts takes thence all mercy, *La méchanceté de certaines actions ne mérite aucune sorte de clémence.*

FOUMART, V. POLE-CAT.

FOUND (făoŭn'd), *pret.* and *part. of* To FIND, *Trouvé.*

To FOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to build, to establish, to settle, V. To INSTITUTE] *Fonder, bâtir, établir, instituer; inventer.* To found a college, *Fonder un collège.* To found a city, *Bâtir une ville.* To found a form of government, *Etablir une forme de gouvernement.* He founded the art of . . . *Il inventa l'art de . . .*

* On this reason I found my opinion, *Voici sur quoi je fonde mon opinion.*

To FOUND [to form by melting and pouring into moulds, to cast] *Fondre, jeter en moule.* To found a bell, *Fondre une cloche.*

FOUNDATION (făoŭn'-dé'-chеŭne), *f.* [the basis or lower parts of an edifice] *Fondement*, m. *fondation*, f. *base*, f. au propre & au figuré. To lay the foundation, *Jeter, poser les fondemens.*

* If we conquer our passions, we lay the foundation of perpetual peace in our minds, *Si nous parvenons à vaincre nos passions, cette victoire fera la base d'une paix & d'une tranquillité d'esprit inaltérables.*

FOUNDATION [rise, original; establishment, settlement] *Commencement*, m. *origine*, f. *fondation*, f. *établissement*, m. From the first foundation of the world, *Depuis le commencement du monde.* From the foundation of Rome, *Depuis la fondation de Rome.*

FOUNDAY, *f* [among miners, and in iron-works; the space of six days] *Semaine*, f.

FOUNDED (făoŭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Fondé, bâti, établi.* Founded as a rock, *Ferme comme un rocher.*

FOUNDED [caste!] *Fondu, jeté en moule.*

FOUNDER (făoŭn'-deŭr), *f.* [a builder, one who establishes] *Fondateur*, m. *auteur*, m. We know the founders of that city, *Nous savons quel a été le fondateur de cette ville.* King James I. *l'auteur* ou *le premier de la race des Stuarts.*

FOUNDER of a feast, *Celui qui régale.*

FOUNDER [caster] *Fondeur*, m. Letter-founder, *Fondeur*, m.

To FOUNDER, ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n. Forcer* un cheval, *l'outrer, l'excéder de travail, le fourmener, lui seuler les jambes*; ou bien, *être fourmené, courbatu, foibatu*, en parlant d'un cheval.

To FOUNDER, *v. n.* [at sea; to sink to the bottom] *Couler bas, couler à fond*; *caler, sombrer, sancir*; au figuré, *se méprendre, faire une bévue.*

FOUNDERED (făoŭn'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Surmené, excédé de fatigue, courbatu, fourbu, foibatu*, en parlant d'un cheval.

FOUNDERING (făoŭn'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *f.* [at sea] *L'action de couler bas, de sombrer, de sancir* [speaking of a horse; soreness in his feet] *Solbature*, f.

FOUNDERY *or* FOUNDRY (făoŭn'-dré), *f.* [a casting-house] *Fonderie*, f.

FOUNDLING (făoŭn'd'-lĭn'gne), *f.* [a child found without any parent *or* owner] *Enfant trouvé, un enfant abandonné.*

FOUNDRESS (făoŭn'-drĕce), *f.* [a woman that founds or establishes] *Fondatrice*, f.

FOUNT (făoŭn't), *f.* [among Printers; a set of letters, or characters] *Fonte*, f. A list *or* tariff, to regulate a fount, *Police*, f.

✠ FOUNT, *used poetically*, and

FOUNTAIN (făoŭn'-tĕne), *f.* [a spring, a source] *Fontaine*, f. *source*, f. au propre & au figuré. The fountain of a river, *La source d'un rivière.* A fountain with a water-spout, *Fontaine à jet d'eau, fontaine à laisin.*

* God is the fountain of all goodness, *Dieu est la source de toute bonté.* V. SPRING.

Fountain-pen, *Plume sans fin*, f.

FOUNTALUNGEES, *f. pl.* [stripped Indian stuffs made of silk and bark] *Sorte d'étoffe des Indes.*

FOUNTFUL (făoŭn't'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of springs] *Plein de sources.*

FOUR (fôre), *adj.* [twice two] *Quatre.* Four days, *Quatre jours.* To go upon all four, *Marcher à quatre pattes.*

FOURBE (foûrbe), *f.* [a cheat, a knave] *Fripon*, m. *fourbe*, m.

FOURCORNERED (fôr-kor'-neŭr'd), *adj.* [having four corners] *Quadrangulaire.*

FOURDOUBLE (fôr'-deŭb-bl'), *adj. En quatre double, plié en quatre.*

FOURFOLD (fôr'-fôld), *adj.* [four times] *Quatre fois autant.*

FOURFOOTED (fôr'-foŭt-ĕd), *adj.* [quadruped] *Quadrupède, qui a quatre pieds.* The fourfooted beasts, *Les quadrupèdes.*

FOURHANDED (fôr'-hăn'd-ĕd), *adj.* [having four hands] *Quadrumain, qui a quatre mains.*

FOURIER (for'-ĭ-eŭr), *f.* [an under-harbinger *or* messenger] *Un fourrier, un maréchal de logis.*

FOURSCORE (fôr'-skôre), *adj.* [four times twenty] *Quatre-vingt.*

FOURSQUARE (fôr'-skoûère), *adj.* [having four sides and angles equal] *Carré.*

FOURTEEN (fôr'-tĭne), *adj.* [four and ten] *Quatorze.*

FOURTEENTH (fôr'-tĭn'tsh), *adj. Quatorzième.* The fourteenth day, *Le quatorzième jour.*

FOURTH (fôrtsh), *adj. Quatrième.* You are the fourth, *Vous êtes le quatrième.* The fourth part, *Le quart, la quatrième partie.*

FOURTHLY (fôrtsh'-lé), *adv. Quatrièmement, en quatrième lieu.*

FOURWHEELED (fôr'-hoûl'd), *adj.* [running upon four wheels] *A quatre roues.*

FOWL (făoule), *f.* [a winged animal, a bird; poultry] *Oiseau*, m. *animal ailé*; se dit en général de toutes sortes d'oiseaux; mais plus particulièrement *de la volaille.*

† To play for a bottle and fowl, *Jouer bouteille coiffée.*

To FOWL, *v. n.* [to kill birds for food or game] *Chasser* ou *tirer aux oiseaux.* To delight in fowling, *Aimer la chasse aux oiseaux.* To go a fowling, *Aller à la chasse aux oiseaux.*

FOWLER (făoul'-eŭr), *f.* [a sportsman who pursues birds] *Oiseleur*, m. ‖ *giboyeur*, m. *oisélier*, m.

FOWLINGPIECE (făoul'-ĭn'gne-pîce), *f.* [a gun for birds] *Fusil de chasse*, m. ‖ *arquebuse à giboyer*, f.

FOX (fŏks), *pl.* FOXES (fŏk'-sĕz), *f.* [a wild animal] *Un renard*; au figuré, *un homme rusé, un fin matois*, ou *un fourbe.* A she fox, *Renarde*, f. A fox's cub, *Renardeau*, m. A young fox, *Goupil*, m. Fox's bury *or* kennel, *Renardière*, f.

† When the fox preaches, beware of your geese; *Quand le renard prêche, prenez garde à vos poules.* † To confess to the fox, *Se confesser au renard.* † The fox preys furthest from his hole, *Le renard chasse au loin.*

† When the fox cannot reach the grapes, he says they are not ripe, *Quand le renard ne peut pas attraper les raisins, il dit qu'ils ne sont pas mûrs.*

† Every

† Every fox muſt pay his own ſkin to the flayer, *Enfin on trouve le renard chez le pelletier, & le voleur à la poterce.*

Fox [in Sea-language] *Treſſe de vieux cordages*, f.

To Fox, *v. a.* [to fuddle] *Enivrer, faire tant boire quelqu'un qu'il ſoit ſoul.*

FOXED (fŏks't), *adj.* [fuddled] *Enivré, ivre, ſoul.*

FOXCASE (fŏks'-kéce), *ſ.* [a fox's ſkin] *Peau de renard*, m.

FOX-CATCHER (fŏks'-kătch-eŭr), *ſ. Renardier*, m.

FOXCHASE (fŏks'-tchéce), *ſ.* [the purſuit of the fox with hounds] *Chaſſe au renard*, f.

FOX-EVIL (fŏks'-ĭv-v'l), *ſ. Alopécie*, f.

FOXGLOVES (fŏks'-gleŭv'z), *ſ.* [Bot. Digitalis; a Med. plant] *Digitale*, f. *gants de Notre-Dame*, f. *gantelée*, f.

FOXHUNTER (fŏks'-heŭn't-eŭr), *ſ. Une perſonne qui ſe fait gloire de ſavoir chaſſer au renard.*

FOXSHIP (fŏks'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the character of a fox; cunning] *Fineſſe*, f.

FOXTAIL, *ſ.* [the tail of a fox] *Queue de renard*, f.

FOXTAIL [Bot. Alopecurus; a ſort of plant] *Queue de renard*, f.

FOX TRAP (fŏks'-trăp), *ſ.* [a gin or ſnare to catch foxes] *Trappe*, f. ou *piége*, m. *pour prendre des renards.*

FOY (fŏĕ), *ſ* [a treat by way of taking leave] Ex. to give or pay one's foy, *Traiter ſes amis avant de partir.*

FOYLING, *ſ.* V. FOILING.

FOYNA, *ſ.* [in Zoology; the martin, or martes, a quadruped of the weaſel-kind] *Fouine*, f.

To FRACT (frăkte). -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break; to infringe] *Rompre, briſer, fracaſſer; enfreindre.*

FRACTION [in Arithmetic] *Fraction*, f.

FRACTIONAL (frăk' cheŭn-ăl), *adj* [in Arithm. belonging to a fraction] *Fractionnaire; rompu.* Fractional number, *Nombre fractionnaire*, ou *rompu.* Fractional parts, *Fractions*, f. pl.

‖ FRACTIOUS (frăk'-cheŭce), *adj.* [quarrelſome] *Hargneux, brouillon, tracaſſier.*

‖ FRACTIOUSLY (frăk'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [captiouſly, peeviſhly] *De mauvaiſe humeur.*

FRACTIOUSNESS (frăk'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [a captious or quarrelſome humour] *Diſpoſition d'eſprit qui relleuſe & violente.*

FRACTURE (frăk'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [breach, ſeparation of continuous parts] *Fracture*, f. *ſolution de continuité*, f. There's a fracture in the bone, *Il y a fracture à l'os.*

To FRACTURE, *v. a.* [to break any thing] *Rompre quelque choſe.*

FRÆNUM (frĭ'-neŭme), *ſ.* [in Anat.] *Ligament*, m. *frein*, m.

FRAGA, *ſ.* [a town of Spain, in Arragon; lat. 41°-46′ N. lon. 0°-28′ E.] *Fraga*, m.

FRAGARIA, V. STRAWBERRY.

FRAGILE (frădj'-ĭl), *adj.* [brittle, eaſily ſnapped; weak, uncertain, frail] *Fragile, frêle, caſſant*; au figuré, *fragile, faible, incertain, ſur quoi on ne doit pas compter.*

FRAGILITY (fră-djĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [brittleneſs; inſtability, frailty] *Fragilité*, f. au figuré, *inſtabilité*, f, *foibleſſe*, f. *fragilité*, f.

FRAGMENT (frăg'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a broken part] *Fragment*, m. *morceau*, m. ‖ *débris*, m. *partie caſſé* ou *briſé, particule*, f. Broken into fragments, *Briſée en morceaux.* To take up the fragments of the hoſt, *Ramaſſer les particules de l'hoſtie.* Fragments of meat, *Reſte. de viandes, reliefs de la table*, m. pl. ‖ *bribes*, f. pl.

* Fragment of a work, of a book, *Fragment d'un ouvrage*, m. *d'un livre.* Choſen fragments of an author, *Anabectes*, m. pl.

FRAGMENTARY (frăg'-mĕn'-tăr-é), *adj. Compoſé de fragmens.*

FRAGOR (fre'-gŭr), *ſ.* [noiſe, crack, craſh] *Fracas*, m. *bruit éclatant*, m.

FRAGRANCE (fré'-grăn'ce), *and* FRAGRANCY (fré'-grăn'-ce), *ſ.* [ſweetneſs of ſmell] *Bonne odeur, parfum*, m.

FRAGRANT (ré'-grăn'te), *adj.* [odorous, ſweet of ſmell] *Odoriférant, qui ſent bon.*

FRAGRANTLY (fré'-grăn't-lé), *adv.* [with ſweet ſcent] *Bon.* Ex. It ſmells fragrantly, *Il ſent bon.*

FRAIL (fréle), *ſ.* [a baſket made of ruſhes] *Cabas*, m. *panier*, m. A frail of raiſins, *Un cabas de raiſins ſecs.*

FRAIL, *adj.* [weak, eaſily decaying; liable to error or ſeduction] *Fragile, foible, caduc, périſſable, infirme; frêle, ſujet a tomber en faute, facile à ſéduire.*

FRAILNESS (frél'-nĕce), *and* FRAILTY (frél'-té), *ſ.* [weakneſs, inſtability] *Foibleſſe*, f. *infirmité*, f *fragilité*, f. *inſtabilité*, f. Love is the nobleſt frailty of the mind, *L'amour eſt la plus noble foibleſſe de l'âme.*

FRAISE (fréze), *ſ.* [in Cookery; a pancake with bacon in it] *Sorte d'omelette au lard*, f.

FRAISE [in Fortification; a jetting out paliſade] *Fraiſe*, f.

To FRAISE a baſtion, &c. *v. a. Fraiſer un baſtion, &c. mettre en devant pluſieurs rangs de pieux qui préſentent leurs pointes.*

FRAME (fréme), *ſ.* [a fabrick, any thing conſtructed of various parts] *Fabrique*, f. *ſtructure*, f. *compoſition*, f. au figuré, *plan*, m *ſyſtême*, m. *conduite*, f. *diſpoſition*, f. If the frame of the world ſhould diſſolve itſelf, *Si la fabrique du monde venoit à ſe briſer.*

* To change the whole frame of the government, *Changer tout le ſyſtême du gouvernement.* The frame of life. *La conduite* ou *le cours de la vie* The frame of the mind, *La diſpoſition de l'âme, l'aſſiette de l'eſprit*, f.

* FRAME [ſhape form *Forme*, f. *figure*, f.

FRAME [any thing made ſo as to incloſe or adorn ſomething elſe] *Chaſſis d'un tableau, d'une fenêtre*, m. *bordure*, f. ou *cadre d'un tableau*, m. *affut d'a fabrik*, m. *métier*, m. dont ſe ſervent certains artiſans, comme brodeurs, & autres; *travail*, eſpece de petite charpente devant la boutique d'un maréchal), m. *le phant* qui ſoutient une table. en un mot, toute eſpèce de *charpente, chaſſis*, ou *machine* propre à recevoir quelqu'autre choſe. Ex Frame (among Joiners; the framing of pannels) *Bâti*, m. Sewing-Frame or Preſs (among Book-binders), *Couſoir*, m. Frame (among Baſket-makers; chief pieces of any wicker work) *Carcaſſe*, f. Frame (among Hair-dreſſers; two ſticks upon which they work the hair), *Bas-metier*, m. Frame (a part of a weaver's loom) *Chaſſe*, f *chapelles*, f. pl. Ribbon-weaver's frame. *Eſtî*, m. *Chatelet*, m. Frame (the diſpoſition of the bones of animals, of man, and of the texture of ſeveral other things) *Charpente*, f. Clock-frame (in which the movement is incloſed), *Cage*, f. Frame (of ſpectacles), *Monture*, f. Frizing-frame (made uſe of in frizing woollen-cloth). *Tendet*, m. Square frame (made uſe of by marble paper ſtainers) *Chaſſis carre*, m. Sawyer's frame (horſe or treſtle), *Tendet*, m. Garden-frame, *Chaſſis de jardin*. m. Frame (timber of a ſhip, *Couple d'un vaiſſeau*, m. Midſhip-frame, *Maître couple.* Loof-frame, *Courbe de lof.* Frames of the croſs-trees and treſtle-trees, *Barres de hune*, f. pl.

To FRAME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form, to fabricate, to make, to compoſe] *Former, faire, conſtruire, fabriquer, compoſer.* When God framed this univerſe, *Quand Dieu forma, fit, fabriqua, cet univers.* To frame a deſign, *Former* ou *ajuſter un deſſein.* To frame verſes, *Compoſer des vers.*

To FRAME [to invent, to fabricate, *in a bad ſenſe*] *Forger, controuver, fabriquer.* To frame a ſtory, *Forger un conte.*

To FRAME [to form to any rule] *Former, régler & diriger.* We frame our will to *or* unto the law, *Nous formons ou réglons notre volonté ſur la loi.*

To FRAME [in Carpentry; to put up the frame of a building] *Emboucher.*

FRAMED (frém'd), *part. adj. Formé, fait, fabriqué*, &c.

FRAMER (frém'-eŭr), *ſ.* maker, former] *Celui* ou *celle qui forme*; *auteur*, m. *artiſan*, m.. He is the framer of his fortune, *Il eſt l'artiſan de ſa fortune.*

FRAMING (frém'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Conſtruction*, f. [the framing or frame of a houſe] (all the timber work), *La charpente d'une maiſon.*

FRAMPOLD, *adj.* [cruſs, ill-tempered] *Bourru, hargneux, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

FRANCE (frân'ce), *ſ.* [a conſiderable country in Europe] *La France.* Iſle of France (the part comprehended between the Seine & Oiſe round Paris), *Ile de France*, f.

FRANCFORT on the Maine, *ſ.* [an anc. large, and free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; lat. 49°-55′ N. lon. 8°-40′ E.] *Francfort-ſur-le-mein*, m.

FRANCFORT on the Oder, *ſ.* [a rich and handſome town of Germany, in the middle march of Brandenburgh; lat. 5 2°-23′ N. lon. 14°-39′ E.] *Francfort-ſur-l'Oder*, m.

FRANCHISE (frăn'-tchiz), *ſ.* [exemption from any onerous duty; privilege; immunity] *Franchiſe*, f. *privilége*, f. *immunité*, f. *exemption*, f.

To FRANCHISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make free] *Affranchir, rendre libre, exempter.*

FRANCHISED (frăn'-tchiz'd), *part. adj. Affranchi, exempté.*

FRANCISCAN (frăn'-cĭs-kăne), *ſ.* or Franciſcan friar, *adj. ſ. Un Franciſcain, religieux de l'Ordre de St. François*, m.

FRANCOLIN, *ſ.* [attagen; a heathcock] *Francolin*, m. *coq de bruyère*, m.

FRANCONIA (frăn'-kô-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a circle of Germany] *Franconie*, f.

FRANCUS, *ſ.* [the ſon of Neſtor] *Francus*, m.

FRANGIBLE (frăn'-djĭ-bl'), *adj.* [fragile, brittle] *Fragile, caſſant, qui ſe brije aiſement.*

FRANGIPANE, *ſ.* [an exquiſite perfume, invented by Frangipani] *Frangipane*, f.

FRANGULA, *ſ.* [Bot. black alder; a ſhrub, the wood of which is the beſt tu make gun-powder] *Bourdaine*, f. *Aune noir*, m. *Frangule*, f.

FRANK (frăn'k), *adj.* [liberal, generous; ingenuous, ſincere] *Libéral, généreux; franc, ingénu, ſincère, candide, ouvert, libre* He is very frank in civilities that coſt him nothing, *Il eſt fort libéral de politeſſes qui ne lui coutent rien.* She is frank and ſincere, *Elle eſt franche & ſincere.*

FRANK, *ſ.* [a place to feed hogs in] *Toit*, m. ou *étable où l'on engraiſſe des cochons*, f.

FRANK [a letter which pays no poſtage] *Lettre franche de port*; *couvert*, m. *enveloppe*, f. I have written to him by means of a frank from the embaſſador, *Je lui ai écrit ſous le couvert de l'ambaſſadeur.*

FRANKS, *ſ. pl.* [people of Franconia who invade Gaul] *Francs*, m. pl.

To FRANK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exempt from poſtage] *Affranchir une lettre.* [To ſhut up in a ſty] *Mettre* ou *enfermer dans une étable à cochons* [to feed high] *Engraiſſer.*

FRANKALMOIGNE, *or* FRANK AUMONE, *ſ.* [free alms] *Aumône-franche*, f. donation d'un fief ou d'une terre à l'Egliſe, à charge de prières.

FRANK-BANK, *ſ.* [free-bench] *Terres aſſignées à une femme pour ſon douaire après la mort de ſon mari.*

FRANKCHASE (frăn'k'-tchéce), *ſ. Etendue de pays où l'on peut chaſſer*, f.

FRANKENDAL, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany, in the dominions of the Elector Palatine; lat. 49°-25′ N. lon. 8°-29′ E.] *Frankendal*, m.

FRANKENSTEIN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the Palatinate of the Rhine; lat. 49°-18′ N. lon. 7°-55′ E.] *Frankenſtein.*

FRANKFARM (frăn'k'-farm), *ſ. Terres en franc-alleu, terres allodiales.*

FRANKFEE (frăn'k'-fī), *ſ.* [free-hold] *Franc-fief*, m. *franc-alleu*, m.

FRANCFOLD (frăn'k'-fōld), *ſ. Droit qu'a un Seigneur de faire parquer les brebis de ſes vaſſaux ſur ſes terres.*

FRANKINCENSE (frăn'k'-ĭn'-cĕn'se), *ſ.* [a dry reſinous ſubſtance] *Encens*, m. Frankincenſe of Thuringia (reſine of the pinus of Thuringia), *Encens de Thuringe*, m.

FRANK LANGUAGE, or LINGUA FRANCA *ſ.* [a jargon ſpoken in the Levant, the trading language there] *Langue franque.*

FRANKLIN (frăn'k'-lĭne), *ſ.* [ſteward, bailiff of land] *Intendant*, m. *bailli*, m.

FRANKLY (frăn'k'-lé), *adv.* [liberally, readily; freely, with reſerve] *Libéralement; généreuſement; franchement, librement, avec candeur, ſincérement, gratuitement, rondement.*

FRANKMARRIAGE (frăn'k'-măr-édje), *ſ. Eſpèce de ſubſtitution d'un bien par contrat de mariage.*

FRANKNESS (frăn'k'-nĕce), *ſ.* [liberality; openneſs, ingenuouſneſs] *Libéralité*, f. *générosité*, f. *bonté*, f *franchiſe*, f. *ſincérité*, f. *ingénuité*, f. *candeur*, f. *naïveté*, f. V. CANDOUR.

FRANKPLEDGE (frăn'k'-plĕdje), *ſ.* [a pledge or ſurety for freemen] *Caution* ou *cautionnement pour un bourgeois*, f. m.

FRANTICK (frăn'-tĭk), *adj.* corrupted from Frenetick; [mad; tranſported by violence of paſſion] *Fou, forcené, furieux, violent.*

FRANTICKLY (frăn'-tĭk-lé), *adv.* [madly, outrageouſly] *En fou, en furieux.*

FRANTICKNESS (frăn-tĭk-nĕce), *ſ.* [madneſs, fury of paſſion] *Folie*, f. *furie*, f. *frénéſie*, f.

To FRAP (frăp), *v. a.* [in Sea-language] Ex. To frap a tackle, *Aiguilleter un palan, une poulie.* To frap a ſhip, *Ceintrer* c. à. d. *ceinturer un vaiſſeau (l'entourer de pluſieurs tours d'un cable ou grelin pour le lier, lorſqu'il eſt aſſez vieux pour faire craindre qu'il ne s'ouvre par une groſſe mer).*

FRAPPING (frăp'-ĭn'gne) of a tackle, *ſ. Aiguilletage*, m. Frapping of a ſhip, *Ceintrage* c. à. d. *ceinturage*, m.

FRASSETUM (from fraxinetum), *ſ.* [a wood where aſh grows] *Freraie*, f.

FRATERNAL (fră-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [brotherly] *Fraternel, de frère.* A fraternal friendſhip, *Une amitié fraternelle.*

FRATERNALLY (fră-tĕr'-năl-é), *adv.* [in a brotherly manner] *Fraternellement, en frère.*

FRATERNITY (fră-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [brotherhood; the ſtate or quality of a brother; corporation, aſſociation] *Fraternité*, f. *union de frère*, f. *confrérie*, f. *congrégation*, f.

FRATRIAGE or FREERAGE, *ſ.* [in Law; partition among brothers] *Partage entre frères*, m.

FRATRICIDE (fră'-trĭ-săïde), *ſ.* [the murder of a brother] *Fratricide*, m. *meurtre d'un frère*, m.

FRAUD (frâde), *ſ.* [deceit, cheat, trick, artifice] *Fraude*, f. *tromperie*, f. *ſupercherie*, f. *artifice*, m. *circonvention*, f.

FRAUDFUL (frâd'-fŏŭl), *adj.* [treacherous, deceitful] *Trompeur, frauduleux, traître, de mauvaiſe foi.*

FRAUDFULLY (frâd'-fŏŭl-é), *adv.* [deceitfully] *Frauduleuſement, en traître.*

FRAUDULENT (frâ'-dĭoŭ-lĕn'te), or FRAUDULENUS (frâ'-dĭoŭ-lĕŭce), *adj.* [full of artifice, deceitful] *Frauduleux, artificieux, oblique; acquis par fraude.* A fraudulent contract, *Contrat frauduleux.*

FRAUDULENTLY (frâ'-dĭoŭ-lĕn't-lé), [by fraud, by artifice] *Frauduleuſement, par fraude, par artifice, avec mauvaiſe foi.*

FRAUGHT (frâte), *ſ.* [‡ fraughtage; a freight, a cargo] *Charge*, f. *cargaiſon*, f.

FRAUGHT, *pret.* and *part.* of To FREIGHT.

To FRAUGHT, corrupted from To FREIGHT; which ſee.

FRAUSTADT, *ſ.* [a town of Sileſia; lat. 51°-48′ N. lon. 16°-3′ E.] *Frauſtadt*, ou *Fraventhall*, m

FRAY (frĕ), *ſ.* [a broil, a battle, a fight] *Querelle*, f. *diſpute*, f. *chamaillis*, m. *combat*, m. *bataille*, f. *duel*, m. A bloody fray, *Un combat ſanglant.* A ſingle fray, *Un combat ſingulier, un duel.* To part the fray, *ſéparer des gens qui ſe battent, mettre le holà.*

† Better come at the latter end of a feaſt, than the beginning of a fray, *Il vaut mieux venir à la fin d'un feſtin, qu'au commencement d'un combat.*

FRAY [a place frayed in muſlin, gauze, &c.] *Eraillure*, f.

To FRAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fright, to terrify] *Effrayer, épouvanter.*

To FRAY [to rub, to wear away by rubbing] *Uſer par le frottement, érailler.*

FRAYED (frĕ'd), *part. adj. Effrayé; uſé par le frottement, éraidé.*

FREAK (frīke), *ſ* [whim, capricious prank, a ſudden fancy, whimſy] *Boutade*, f. *caprice*, m. *fantaiſie*, f. *rêverie*, f. *viſion*, f *extravagance*, f. ‡ *avertin*, m. When that freak has taken poſſeſſion of a fantaſtical head, the diſtemper is incurable, *Lorſque cette fantaiſie s'eſt une fois emparée de la tête d'un viſionnaire, le mal eſt incurable.*

‡ To FREAK, *v. a.* V. To VARIEGATE.

FREAKED (frīk'-t), *part. adj. of* To Freak, *not in uſe* [variegated] *Bigarré.*

FREAKISH (frīk'-ĭche), *adj.* [capricious, humourſome] *Capricieux, fantaſque; viſionnaire, extravagant.*

FREAKISHLY (frīk'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [capriciouſly] *Capricieuſement, par boutades, par fantaiſie, par caprice.*

FREAKISHNESS (frīk'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [capriciouſneſs] *Humeur capricieuſe.*

FRECKLE (frĕk'-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun] *Tache de rouſſeur*, f. *rouſſeur*, ‡ *bran de Judas*, m.

FRECKLED (frĕk'-kl'd), *adj.* [ſpotted] *Tacheté de rouſſeurs.*

FREDBERG, *ſ.* [a large town of Germany, in Miſnia, remarkable for its mines; lat. 51°-0′ N. lon. 13°-36′ E.] *Freideberg* ou *Freiberg*, m.

FRECKLEY (frĕk'-lé), *adj.* [full of freckles] *Plein de rouſſeurs*

FREDERICSBURG, *ſ.* [a raſtle and palace of the king of Denmark in the Iſle of Zealand; lat. 55°-52′ N. lon. 12°-25′ E.] *Friderichſbourg*, m.

FREDERICSTADT, *ſ.* [a town of Norway in the Prov. of Aggerhuys; lat. 59°-12′ N. lon. 10°-50′ E.] *Friderickſtadt* ou *Fredericks-Hall*, m.

FREDERICSBERG, *ſ.* [a fort on the Gold-coaſt of Guinea; lat. 4°-30′ N. lon. 1°-5′ W.] *Friderichſbourg*, m.

FREE (frī), *adj.* [at liberty, not dependent, uncompelled; licentious, unreſtrained] *Libre, en liberté, indépendant, ſans gêne, ſans retenue, ſans contrainte, ſans réſerve, hardi.* A free nation, *Une nation libre.* The free will, *Le libre-arbitre, le franc-arbitre.* You are free to do what you pleaſe, *Vous êtes libre de faire ce qu'il vous plaît.* It was free and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes, *Il m'étoit libre, & à mon choix, de publier ces diſcours,* ou *de ne les pas publier.* To ſet free, *Affranchir.* The criticks are too free in their cenſures, *Les critiques ſont trop libres dans leurs cenſures.* He is too free of his tongue, *Il eſt trop libre dans ſes diſcours, Il parle ſans réſerve, ſans retenue, avec trop de licence.* Are you free? *Etes-vous libre? N'avez-vous point d'engagement?* A free room, *Une chambre vide.*

FREE [privileged, or publick] *Franc, affranchi, privilégié, public, agrégé.* A free town, *Une ville franche.* A free ſchool, *Ecole publique*, ou *privilégiée.* Free of a company, *Agrégé à un corps de métier, paſſé maître.* Free of a city, *Bourgeois.*

FREE [exempt] *Franc, quitte, exempt, libre.* A letter free of poſtage, *Une lettre franche de port.* Free from all frailties, *Exempt de foibleſſes.* Free from care, *Libre de ſoins.* To be free from buſineſs, *Etre libre, ſans affaires, être de loiſir, n'avoir rien à faire.*

FREE [frank, open] *Franc, ſincère, ouvert, ingénu.* Will you be free with your friend? *Voulez-vous être franc & ſincere avec votre ami?* His houſe is free to every body, *Sa maiſon eſt ouverte à tout le monde.*

FREE [liberal, generous; guiltleſs] *Libéral, généreux, honnête; pur, innocent, gratuit.* My hands are guilty, but my heart is free, *Mes mains ſont coupables, mais mon cœur eſt innocent.* A free gift, *Un don gratuit.*

FREE [eaſy] *Libre, aiſé, dégagé, familier, ſans contrainte: ſpontané.* To have a free way of delivery, *S'énoncer d'une manière aiſée.* A free eaſy ſhape, *Une taille libre & dégagée.* To make free, or to be free with one, *Etre familier avec quelqu'un, s'émanciper, prendre des libertés avec lui, le traiter cavalièrement, en uſer librement* ou *familièrement.*

† To ride a free horſe to death, *Abuſer de la bonté* ou *de la patience de quelqu'un.*

To FREE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet at liberty; to rid; to exempt; to baniſh] *Délivrer, mettre en liberté, affranchir, libérer, exempter, bannir, éloigner, débarraſſer; dégengrener* (t. de Méchanique). He recovered the temple and freed the city, *Il recouvra le temple & délivra la ville.* Our land is freed from the rage of tygers, *Notre pays eſt délivré de la rage des tigres.* For he that is dead is freed from ſin, *Car celui qui eſt mort eſt exempt de péché.*

Let us free our feaſts from all care, *Banniſſons de nos feſtins toute eſpèce de ſoucis.*

To free one's ſelf, *Se rédimer.*

To free a ſhip of water (in Sea-language), *Affranchir*, ou *Franchir un vaiſſeau à la pompe.*

FREEBOOTER (frī-boū'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a robber, a plunderer, a pillager] *Voleur*, m. *pillard*, m. *picoreur*, m. *qui va à la petite guerre*, *fibuſtier*, m. *pirate*, m.

FREEBOOTING (frī-boū'-tīn'gne), *ſ.* [robbery, plunder] *Pillage*, m. *piraterie*, f.

FREE BENCH (frī'-bĕn'tche), *ſ.* V. FRANK-BANK.

FREEBORN (frī'-born), *ſ.* [not a ſlave] *Né libre, homme libre.*

FREECHAPEL (frī-tchăp'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a chapel exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary] *Chapelle franche, qui n'eſt pas ſoumiſe à l'ordinaire.*

FREECOST (frī'-kŏst), *ſ.* [without expenſe] *Gratuité*, f. *gratis*, m. *ſans dépenſe.*

FREED (frīd), *adj.* [delivered from bondage or contract, exempted from duties or demands] *Délivré, libéré, affranchi, mis en liberté, exempt, diſpenſé.*

FREEDMAN (frīd'-măne), *ſ.* [a ſlave manumitted] *Affranchi*, m.

FREEDOM (frī'-deŭme), *ſ.* [liberty, independence, privileges, franchiſes, exemption; eaſe, a facility of doing any thing] *Liberté*, f. *indépendance*, f. *pouvoir de faire ce que l'on veut, franchiſe*, f. *ingénuité*, f. *privilége*, m. *immunité*, f. *exemption*, f. *facilité*, f. *aiſance*, f. Free-

dom

dom from paſſions, *Apathie*, f. The natural freedom, *La liberté naturelle*. Every one has here a freedom to ſpeak his mind, *Ici chacun a la liberté de dire ſon ſentiment*. Freedom of a city, *Bourgeoiſie*, f. *les franchiſes* ou *priviléges d'un bourgeois*. Freedom of a company, *Franchiſe* ou *maîtriſe d'un corps de métier*. Freedom from all inconveniences, *Exemption de toute eſpèce d'inconvéniens*. The freedom of pencil, *Liberté de pinceau*. Freedom of ſpeech, *Hardieſſe*.

FREEDSTOLL (frīd'-ſtol), FRITHSTOLL or FRINSTOLE, *ſ.* [Brit. Hiſt. *ſella pacis*, a ſtone-chair in the church near the altar, to which offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary] *Chaiſe de paix*, f. *franchiſe*, f.

FREE-GIFT (frī'-gĭft), *ſ. gratuité*, f.

FREE-GIVEN (frī'-gĭv-v'n), *adj. gratuit*.

FREE-FOOTED (frī-foŭt'-ĕd), *adj.* [not reſtrained in the march] *Qui marche librement, ſans gêne*.

FREE-HEARTED (frī-har'-tĕd), *adj.* [free, liberal, generous] *Libre, libéral, généreux*.

FREEHOLD (frī'-hôld), *ſ.* [land held in fee] *Franc-fief*, m. *franc-alleu*, m. *terre franche*, f.

FREEHOLDER (frī'-hôl-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who has a freehold] *Celui* ou *celle qui poſſède un franc-fief*.

FREELY (frī'-lé), *adv.* [at liberty, without impediment, frankly; liberally; ſpontaneouſly] *Librement, en liberté, ingénûment, ſans gêne, ſans contrainte, franchement, ſans ſcrupule, ſans réſerve, gratuitement*. He ſpeaks his mind too freely, *Il dit trop librement ſa penſée*. Take it free-y, *Prenez-le ſans ſcrupule*. To deal freely, *En uſer librement* ou *familièrement*.

FREEMAN (frī'-măne), *ſ.* [not a ſlave, not a vaſſal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities] *Homme libre, Bourgeois*, m. *paſſé-maître*, m. *qui a droit de franchiſe* ou *de bourgeoiſie*.

FREEMINDED (frī-măĭn'd'-ĕd), *adj.* [unconſtrained, free from care] *Qui a l'eſprit libre de ſoins, ſans ſoucis*.

FREENESS (frī'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being free; openneſs, frankneſs; generoſity, liberality] *Etat de liberté*, m. *condition libre*, f. *franchiſe*, f. *ſincérité*, f. *candeur*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *libéralité*, f. *généroſité*, f.

FREE-SCHOOL (frī'-ſkoūl), *ſ.* [a ſchool endowed for the education of poor children] *Ecole où l'on eſt inſtruit gratis*, ou *ſans qu'il en coûte rien*, f.

FREESPOKEN (frī-ſpô' k'n), *adj.* [accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve] *Libre dans ſes paroles, qui dit librement ſa penſée*.

FREESTONE (frī'-ſtône), *ſ.* [ſtone commonly uſed in building] *Pierre de taille*, f.

FREE-STONE [a ſort of ſandy ſtone] *Pierre ſableuſe*, f. *grès*, m. *Pierre de meulière*.

FREETHINKER (frī-tsh n'k'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that thinks freely; a contemner of religion, *or rather* of the abuſes introduced into it] *Celui*, ou *celle qui penſe librement; penſeur-libre*, m. *eſprit-fort*, ſe prend ordinairement en mauvaiſe part.

FREETHINKING (frī-tshĭn'-k'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of thinking freely] *Liberté de penſer*, f. Toland pretends that freethinking was the great principle of the reformation, *Toland prétend que la liberté de penſer étoit le grand principe de la réformation*.

FREE-WOMAN (frī'-oŭĕm-eŭne), *ſ.* [a woman not in wedlock, *or* in bondage] *Femme libre*, f.

FREE-WILL (frī'-oŭĭl), *ſ.* [the power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate] *Libre-arbitre*, m. *franc arbitre*, m.

To FREEZE (frīze), -ING, FROZE (frôze), frozen (frô'-z'n), *and* froze, *v. a.* and *n.* [to congeal, and to be congealed with cold] *Geler, glacer, congéler, ſe geler, ſe glacer*. It begi s to freeze, *Il commence à geler*. Cold freezes the water, *Le froid gèle l'eau*. The water freezes as it falls, *L'eau ſe gèle* ou *ſe glace en tombant*. The frozen ocean, *La mer glaciale*.

FREEZE, V. FRIEZE.

FREIGHT (frête), *ſ.* [hire *or* burthen] *Fret*, m. *charge*, f. *cargaiſon*, f. The freight of a ſhip, *Le fret* ou *la cargaiſon d'un navire*. To take a ſhip to freight, *Charger* ou *prendre un vaiſſeau à fret*. To take to freight the whole, or by the great, *Freter cap & queue*, ou *en grand*, ou *en travers*.

The perſon that procures a freight or voyage for a merchant ſhip, *Cargador*.

To FREIGHT, -ING, -ED, fraught (frâte), *and* freighted; *v. a.* [to hire *or* load a ſhip] *Freter, charger*. To freight a ſhip, *Freter*, ou *charger un navire, affreter*.

FREIGHTED (frêt'-ĕd), *or* Fraught (frâte), *part. adj. Freté, chargé*. Freighted with iron, *Chargé de fer*.

FREIGHTER (frét'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who freights a veſſel] *Freteur*, m *affreteur*, m.

FREIGHTING of a ſhip (frêt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. frétement*, m. *affrétement*, m.

FREISENGEN, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria; lat. 48°-26' N. lon. 11°-50' E.] *Freiſgenn, Friſingen, Freyſingen* ou *Friſingue*, m.

FRENCH (frĕn'che), *adj.* and *ſ.* [of France] *François*, m. *de France*. French tongue, *La langue Françoiſe*. Do you underſtand French? *Entendez-vous le François?* A French man *or* woman, *Un François, une Françoiſe*. After the French faſhion, *A la Françoiſe*.

FRENCH beans, *ſ. pl. Haricots verts*, m. pl.

FRENCH chalk, *ſ.* [a ſort of clay] *Sorte de claie fort dure & fort denſe*.

FRENCH-DISEASE [the pox, *or* venereal diſtemper] *La vérole, le mal de Naples*.

FRENCH wheat, *ſ. Millet*, m.

FRENCH graſs, *ſ. Sainfoin*, m.

To FRENCHIFY (frĕn'tch'-ĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make French, to make a coxcomb] *Franciſer* un mot, *ou* une expreſſion; *donner les manières Françoiſes*, & dans le ſens Anglois, *rendre petit-maître*; ou bien, *mettre dans les intérêts de la France*.

FRENCHIFIED (frĕn'ch'-ĭ-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Franciſé; qui a les manières Françoiſes, petit-maître*; ou bien, *qui eſt dans les intérêts de la France*. Not but there may be found ſome frenchified fops among us that drink water through affectation, *Ce n'eſt pas qu'il n'y ait parmi nos jeunes gens des petits-maîtres franciſés qui boivent de l'eau par affectation*.

FRENDLESS-MAN (frĕn'd'-lĕce-măne), *ſ.* [the Saxon word for an out-law] *Un proſcrit*.

FRENETICK (frĕn'-ĕt-ĭk), *adj.* [mad, diſtracted] *Frénétique, fou, furieux*; *hypocondre*.

FRENZY (frĕn'-zé), *ſ.* [madneſs] *Frénéſie*, f. *folie*, f. *égarement*, m. ou *aliénation d'eſprit*, f. Jealouſy is a ſort of frenzy, *La jalouſie eſt une eſpèce de frénéſie*.

FREQUENCE (frī'-koŭĕn'ce), *and* FREQUENCY (frī'-koŭĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [common occurrence, concourſe, crowd] *Fréquence*, f. *foule*, f. *multitude*, f. *grand nombre*. By frequency of acts a thing grows into a habit, *La fréquence d'un acte en forme une habitude*. A frequence of angels, *Une multitude d'anges*.

FREQUENT (frī'-koŭĕn'te), *adj.* [often occuring, common] *Fréquent, ordinaire, commun, qui arrive ſouvent, uſité*; [full of concourſe] *Fréquenté*. His viſits to me are too frequent, *Il me rend de trop fréquentes viſites*.

To FREQUENT (frī-koŭĕn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to viſit often, to keep company with] *Fréquenter, hanter, converſer ſouvent avec quelqu'un*. To frequent a place, a perſon, *S'adonner à un lieu, à une perſonne*. To frequent again, *Renouer*. He is forbid to frequent thoſe people, *Il lui eſt défendu de fréquenter ces gens là*.

FREQUENTED (frī'-koŭĕn't-ĕd), *part. adj. Fréquenté*.

FREQUENTABLE (frī-koŭĕn't'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [converſable, acceſſive] *Qu'on peut fréquenter*.

FREQUENTATIVE (frī-koŭĕn'-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* and *ſ.* [a grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action] *Fréquentatif*, m. *Criailler*, for inſtance, is the frequentative of *crier*.

FREQUENTER (frī-koŭĕn't'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who often reſorts to any place] *Celui* ou *celle qui va ſouvent dans quelque endroit*.

FREQUENTING (frī-koŭĕn't'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To frequent] *Fréquentation, f. hantiſe*, f. *l'action de fréquenter*, &c. f.

FREQUENTLY (frī'-koŭĕn't'-lé), *adv.* [often] *Fréquemment, ſouvent*.

FRESCADES (frĕs'-kĕd'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſhades, bowers, groves] *Lieux frais*, ou *qui donnent de la fraîcheur*, m. pl.

FRESCO (frĕs'-kô), *ſ.* [coolneſs; a picture on freſh plaiſter] *Frais*, m. *fraîcheur*, f. *freſque*, f. The freſco of the nights, *La fraîcheur des nuits*. To paint in freſco, *Peindre à freſque*.

FRESH (frĕche), *adj.* [good; new; unfaltred; florid, vigorous, unfaded, not tired] *Frais, un peu froid; récent, nouveau, nouvellement* ou *fraîchement fait; qui n'eſt point ſalé; fleuri, beau, vif, qui n'eſt point fané; fort, vigoureux*; le mot *frais* s'emploie dans tous ces ſens. A freſh gale of wind, *Vent frais*. A freſh air, *Un air frais*. Freſh water, *De l'eau fraîche*. Freſh ſalmon, *Du ſaumon frais*. Freſh news (or a freſh date), *Des nouvelles fraîches*, ou *de fraîche date*. While the thing is freſh, *Tandis que la choſe eſt récente*. That reading is ſtill quite freſh in my memory, *Je ſais tout frais de cette lecture, j'en ai encore la mémoire toute fraîche*. A freſh and clear complexion, *Un teint frais, vif, coloré*. Freſh flowers, herbs, *Des fleurs nouvellement cueillies, des herbes fraîches*. Freſh gathered fruit, *Fruit frais*. Freſh troops, *Des troupes fraîches*. Freſh horſes, *Des chevaux de relais*. V. NEW.

FRESH ſuit [a law-term] *Procédure continuée en matière criminelle, continuation de pourſuite ſans interruption*.

FRESH OR FRESH-SHOT, *ſ.* [water not ſalt] *Courant d'eau douce* (à l'embouchure d'une grande rivière ou d'un fleuve), m.

FRESH-SPELL, *ſ.* [in ſea-language, a freſh gang, to relieve the rowers in the long boat] *Rameurs frais* ou *qui en relèvent d'autres*.

To FRESHEN (frĕch'-n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow freſh] *Rafraîchir, rendre frais, déſſaler*; *je rafraîchir, devenir frais*.

To FRESHEN [in ſea-language] Ex. The wind freſhens, *Le vent fraîchit*. To freſhen the hauſe, *Soulager le cable, le filer en douceur, le lâcher peu à peu*.

FRESHES (frĕch'-ĭz), *ſ. pl.* [in ſea-language, the impetuoſity of an ebb-tide] *Sousberme* ou *ſous berne*, f. *eaux ſauvages* (c. à. d. les eaux de pluie & de torrent, qui viennent accidentellement augmenter le volume d'eau & la marée dans un port de rivière, ou en dehors de ſon embouchure.

FRESHET (frĕch'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a pool of freſh water] *étang d'eau douce*, m.

FRESHLY (frĕch'-lé), *adv.* [coolly, newly; ruddily] *Fraîchement, au frais*; *récemment, nouvellement, depuis peu*.

FRESHNESS (frĕch'-nĕce), *ſ.* [coolneſs; newneſs; ruddineſs] *Fraîcheur*, f. *frais*, m. *nouveauté*, f. The freſhneſs of the air, *La fraîcheur de l'air*. The freſhneſs of flowers, of the complexion, *La fraîcheur des fleurs, du teint*. The freſhneſs of theſe news, *La fraîche date de ces nouvelles*.

† FRESH-WATER, *adj.* [unſkilled, unacquainted] *Novice, qui n'eſt pas encore formé* ou *aguerri; d'eau douce*. Freſh-water ſoldiers, *Soldats d'eau douce, qui ne ſont pas encore aguerris*.

FRESH-WATER [in ſea-language; ſtock of freſh-water] *Aiguade*, ſ. To take in freſh-water, *Faire aiguade*.

Freſh-water ſhell-fiſh, *Coquillage fluviatile*.

FRET (frĕt), *ſ.* [a frith or ſtraight of the ſea, where the water, by confinement, is always rough] *Detroit*, m.

FRET [any agitation of liquors] *Agitation*, f. *fermentation* des liqueurs, f. au figuré, *agitation de l'âme*, f. This wine upon the fret, *Ce vin travaill*, ou *eſt encore en fermentation*.

* He was in a furious fret, *Il étoit dans une terrible agitation d'eſprit*.

FRET [a ſtop of a muſical inſtrument, as the ſtrings tied round the neck of lutes, &c.] *Touche d'un inſtrument de muſique*, f.

FRET or FRET-WORK [in Archit. a kind of knot, conſiſting of parallel fillets interwoven but returning at right angles] *Grecque*, f.

FRET [in Heraldry, a bearing conſiſting of ſix bars fretty or placed fretways, *Entrelac*, m.

To FRET, -TING, -TED, *v. a* [to rub againſt any thing, to wear away by rubbing, to hurt by attrition]; to make angry, to vex] *Frotter* contre quelque choſe, *keurter*, *uſer* par le frottement, *écorcher*, *enlever la peau*; *corroder*, au figuré, *chagriner*, *tourmenter*, *irriter*.

To FRET, *v. n.* [to be in commotion, to be agitated; to be angry] *Fermenter*, *bouillir*, *être en agitation*; au figuré, *ſe fâcher*, *ſe chagriner*, *ſe tourmenter*, *ſe dépiter*, † *fumer*, s'*indigner*, *peſter*, † *endêver*.

FRETFUL (frĕt'-foŭl), *adj.* [angry, peeviſh] *Chagrin*, † *endêvé*, *de mauvaiſe humeur*, *qui ſe met aiſément en colère*. V. CHOLERIC.

FRETFULLY (frĕt'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [peeviſhly] *Avec chagrin*.

FRETFULNESS (frĕt'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [paſſion, peeviſhneſs] *Chagrin*, m. *colère*, f. *mauvaiſe humeur*.

FRETTED (frĕt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Frotté*, *uſé* par le frottement, *ecorché*.

FRETTING (frĕt'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* and *ſ. Corroſif*. Fretting of the ſkin, *Excoriation*, f.

FRETTY (frĕt'-é), *adj.* [adorned with raiſed work; interwoven fretways] *Ciſelé*, *relevé en boſſe*; *à la grecque*. [in Heraldry] *Fretté*, *entrelacé*.

FRETWORK (frĕt'-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [fretty work] *Ciſelure*, f. *ouvrage en boſſe*, m. V. FRET.

FREDENSTADT, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany, in the Black Foreſt; lat. 48°-28′ N. lon. 8°-21′ E.] *Freudenſtadt* ou *Fredenſtat*.

FREYA, *or* FRIGA (frāĭ'-gă), *ſ.* [the Venus of the old Saxons, from whence *Friday* is derived] *Freya*, m. *idole des anciens Saxons*, f.

FREYSTADT, *ſ.* [a town of Sileſia in the territory of Teſkin; lat. 50°-0′ N. lon. 18°-15′ E.] [a town of Hungary in the county of Neitra; lat. 48°-32′ N. lon. 18°-10′ E.] *Freyſtadt*, m.

FRIABILITY (frāĭ-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [capacity of being reduced to powder] *Friabilité*, f.

FRIABLE (frāĭ'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [eaſily crumbled] *Friable*, *qu'on peut aiſément réduire en pouſſière*.

FRIAR (frāĭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a religious, a monk] *Un moine*, *un religieux*. [among Printers] *Moine*, m.

† It is not the cowl that makes the friar, *L'habit ne fait pas le moine*, m.

FRIARLY (frāĭ'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [like a friar, or a man unthought in life] *En moine*; *en homme qui ne ſait pas vivre*.

FRIARY (frāĭ'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a convent of friars] *Couvent de moines*, m. *monaſtère*, m.

FRIARY, *adj.* [monaſtick] *Monaſtique*, *de moine*.

To FRIBBLE (frĭb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to trifle] *Se jouer*, *ſe moquer* de quelqu'un, *l'amuſer* par de fauſſes confidences, *le tromper*. A fribbling queſtion, *Une queſtion oiſeuſe*, ou *captieuſe*.

FRIBBLER (frĭb'-bl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a trifler; [one who fribbles with one] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſe joue* ou *ſe moque de quelqu'un*, qui le *trompe* ou *l'amuſe* par de fauſſes confidences.

FRIBBLING (frĭb'-bl'-ĭng'gne), *adj.* [captious] *Captieux*, *qui ſurprend*. A fribbling queſtion, *Une queſtion captieuſe*, ou *oiſeuſe*.

FRIBURG, *ſ.* [a large town of Germany capital of Briſgaw; lat. 48°-10′ N. lon. 7°-57′ E.] *Fribourg* ou *Freybourg*, m.

FRIBURG, *ſ.* [a town and canton of Switſerland; lat. 46°-48′ N. lon. 6°-53′ E.] *Fribourg*, m.

FRICANDOES (frĭ-kăn'-dōz), *ſ pl.* [in [in Cookery; veal-cutlets cut thick, larded, and ſtewed] *Fricandeaux*, m. pl. Small fricandoes, *Grenadins*, m. pl.

FRICASSEE (frĭk-ă-cē), *ſ.* [a diſh made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other meat ſmall and dreſſing them with ſtrong or rich ſauce; meat fried in a pan] *Fricaſſée*, f.

FRICATION (frāĭ-ke'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of rubbing one thing againſt another] *Frottement*, m.

FRICENTI, *ſ.* [a town of the kingdom of Naples; lat. 41°-0′ N. lon. 15°-9′ E.] *Fricento*, m.

FRICTION (frĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [rubbing] *Frottement*, m. *friction*, terme de chirurgie, *f.*

FRIDAY (frāĭ'-dē), *ſ.* [q. d. Freya's day; the ſixth day of the week] *Vendredi*, m. Good-Friday, *Vendredi ſaint*.

FRIDBERG, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in Weteravia; lat. 50°-10′ N. lon. 8°-46′ E.] *Fridberg*, m.

FRIDBERG, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in Bavaria; lat. 48°-28′ N. lon. 11°-10′ E.] *Fridebérg*, m.

† FRIDGE (frĭdje), *v. n.* [to friſk or ſkip about] *Frétiller*, *être en mouvement*.

To FRINGE [or hit] one againſt another, *Se froiſſer*, *s'entrechoquer*, *s'entrebeurter*.

FRIDLENGEN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in Suabia; lat. 47°-40′ N. lon. 7°-36′ E.] *Fridlingen* on *Friedlingen*, m.

FRIDSTOLL, *ſ.* [a place where criminals might find ſafety] *Franchiſe*, f. V. FREEDSTOLL.

FRIED (frāĭ'd), *part. adj.* [of To Fry] *Fri*, *fricaſſé*.

FRIEND (frĕn'd), *ſ.* [one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy] *Un ami*, *une amie*: [a companion] *Camarade*, m. Good, true, warm, intimate friend, *Bon ami*, *vrai ami*, *ami chaud*, *ami intime*. The boſom friend, *L'ami du cœur*. She is a good friend of mine, *C'eſt une de mes bonnes amies*. A falſe friend, *Un ami de cour*.

† A friend as far as conſcience permits, *Ami juſqu'aux autels*.

† A friend when he wants money, and an enemy when he is to refund it, *Ami au prêter*, *Ennemi au rendre*.

† Even reckoning makes long friends, *Les bons comptes ſont les bons amis*.

† Many kindred, few friends, *Tel a bien des parens*, *qui n'a que peu d'amis*.

† A friend is not ſo ſoon gotten as loſt, *Il n'eſt pas auſſi aiſé de ſe faire un ami*, *que de le perdre*.

† Prove thy friend ere thou haſt need, *Eprouve ton ami avant le beſoin*.

† All are not friends that carry it fair with us, *Tel nous fait beau ſemblant qui n'eſt pas notre ami*.

† A friend is never known till one has need, *On ne connoît l'ami qu'au beſoin*.

† Friends may meet, but mountains never greet, *Deux hommes ſe rencontrent plutôt que deux montagnes*.

† Though you have ever ſo many friends, truſt yourſelf, *Quelques amis que tu aies*, *fie-toi plutôt à toi-même qu'à eux*.

† We are quits and friends, *Quitte à quitte & bons amis*.

FRIEND [a familiar interpellation] *Ami*, m. Come, my friends, cheer up! *Allons*, *mes amis*, *du courage!* Friend, I am obliged to you, *Je te ſuis obligé*, *mon ami*. Odſbud, friend, how you deal your blows about! *Tudieu! l'ami*, *comme vous baillez des ſoufflets!*

FRIEND [one reconciled to another] *Quelqu'un qui s'eſt réconcilié*, *qui a fait la paix*. He is friend with Cæſar, *Il s'eſt réconcilié avec Céſar*. To make friend with one, *Faire la paix avec quelqu'un*, *ſe réconcilier avec lui*.

FRIENDS [relations] *Parens*, m. He has very good friends, *Il a de fort bons parens*.

To FRIEND, *v. a.* [to aſſiſt, to favour, to patroniſe one] *Favoriſer*, *protéger quelqu'un*; *lui faire un tour d'ami*.

FRIENDLESS (frĕn'd'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting friends; forlorn] *Sans amis*; *d'aiſſé*, *abandonné*, *ſans appui*, *deſtitué de tout ſecours*.

FRIENDLINESS (frĕn'd'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [a diſpoſition to friendſhip, benevolence] *Humeur amicale*, *humanité*, f. *bonté*, f. *bienveillance*, f.

FRIENDLY (frĕn'd'-lé), *adj.* [kind, favourable, benevolent] *Ami*, *amiable*, *amical*, *doux*, *bon*, *favorable*, *propice*, *humain*, *obligeant*. Friendly reader, *Ami lecteur*. Wine is friendly to the heart, *Le vin eſt ami du cœur*. A friendly turn, *Un ſervice d'ami*. V. AMICAL.

* Friendly colours, *Des couleurs amies*, qui vont bien enſemble.

FRIENDLY, *adv.* [in the manner of friends] *En ami*, *avec amitié*, *à l'amiable*, *favorablement*, *bénignement*, *humainement*, *obligeamment*. Let us live friendly together, *Vivons en amis*. The ſmall-pox comes out friendly with him, *La petite vérole l'a traité bénignement*.

FRIENDSHIP (frĕn'd'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence] *Amitié*, f. *affection mutuelle*. There is little friendſhip in the world, *Il y a peu d'amitié dans le monde*.

† Small preſents keep up friendſhip, *Les petits préſens entretiennent l'amitié*.

FRIENDSHIP [favour] *Amitié*, f. *plaiſir*, m. Do me the friendſhip to mention it to him, *Faites-moi l'amitié de lui en parler*.

* FRIENDSHIP of colours, *L'amitié des couleurs*, *leur convenance*, *leur accord en Peinture*.

FRIEZE (frīze), *ſ.* [a coarſe warm cloth] *Ratine*, f. *eſpèce de gros drap*, qu'on nomme quelque part *drap de Friſe*, m.

FRIEZE [in Architecture] *Friſe*, la partie de l'entablement qui eſt entre l'architrave & la corniche.

FRIEZE or FRIEZING [among ſhip-wrights] *Friſe*, f. (ſorte d'ornement, en peinture ou ſculpture, au haut de la poupe, ou à l'avant du vaiſſeau).

To FRIEZE woollen cloth, *v. a. Friſer du drap*, *le ratiner*. Friezing-table, *Friſoir*, m. Friezing cylinder, *Hériſſon*, m. Friezing-mill, *Moulin à friſe*, m. ou *friſe*, f.

FRIGAT (frĭ'-gāte), *ſ.* [a ſmall man of war] *Frégate*, f. frigate-built, *Frégaté*, *conſtruit à la manière des frégates*.

FRIGATOON (frĭg'-ă-toŭne), *ſ.* [a Venetian veſſel] *Petite frégate*, *Corvette*, f.

FRIGEFACTION (frĭd-jĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the growing cold] *L'action de refroidir*.

FRIGERATORY (frĭd'-jĭ-ră-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [among Builders; a place to keep things cool in ſummer] *Réfrigérant*, m.

FRIGHTED (frāĭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Effrayé*, *épouvanté*, *éperdu*, *qui a peur*. To be frighted to death, *Mourir de peur*. He was frighted from the moſt innocent pleaſures, *Les plaiſirs même les plus innocens lui faiſoient peur*.

FRIGHT (frāĭte), *ſ.* [a ſudden terror] *Peur ſoudaine*, *frayeur*, f. *épouvante*, f. *conſternation*, f. *affres*, f. pl. *alarme*, f. To put in a fright, *Alarmer*.

To FRIGHT, *or* FRIGHTEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to terrify] *Effrayer*, *épouvanter*, *alarmer*, *faire peur*, *intimider*. Is it the word, daughter,

or the thing, that frights you? *Eſt-ce le mot, ma fille, ou la choſe, qui vous fait peur?* He does what he can to fright us, *Il fait tout ce qu'il peut pour nous intimider.* To fright one to death, *Faire une peur mortelle à quelqu'un, lui cauſer une frayeur mortelle.*

To FRIGHT AWAY, *Faire fuir, chaſſer en faiſant peur* To fright the hick-up away, *Faire paſſer le hoquet à quelqu'un en lui faiſant peur.*

To FRIGHT OUT [to diſtract, to diſturb by fear] *Diſtraire, détourner par la crainte.* To fright one out of his duty, *Détourner quelqu'un de ſon devoir par la crainte.*

To FRIGHTEN (frăĭ'-t'n), V. To FRIGHT; but he firſt is the modern Engliſh.

FRIGHTENED (frăĭ'-t'n'd), V. FRIGHTED.

FRIGHTFUL (frăĭt'-foŭl), *adj.* [dreadful, terrible] *Terrible, affreux, épouvantable, effroyable, horrible.* This frightful paſſage, *Ce paſſage terrible.* To a frightful degree, *A un degré épouvantable, à faire peur.* V. UGLY.

FRIGHTFULLY (frăĭt'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [dreadfully, hurribly] *Epouvantablement, horriblement, effroyablement, affreuſement.*

FRIGHTFULNESS (frăĭt'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the power of impreſſing terror] *Affres*, f. pl. *Horreurs*, f. pl. The frightfulneſs of death, *Les horreurs* ou *les affres de la mort.*

FRIGID (frĭdj'-ĭd), *adj.* [cold; without warmth of affection; impotent; dull] *Froid; indifférent; impuiſſant; ſec, maigre, ſans chaleur d'imagination.* The two frigid zones, *Les deux zones glaciales.* * He is ſo frigid a friend, *C'eſt un ami ſi froid.* A frigid huſband, *Un mari impuiſſant.* A frigid ſtyle, *Un ſtyle froid.*

FRIGIDITY (frĭ-djĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [coldneſs; impotency; dulneſs] *Froideur*, f. au propre & au figuré; *indifférence*, f. *Frigidité*, f. (t. de Pratique), *impuiſſance*, f. *froideur*, de ſtyle, d'imagination, *ſ.*

FRIGIDLY (frĭdj'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [coldly] *Froidement*, au propre & au figuré.

FRIGIDNESS (frĭdj'-ĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* V. FRIGIDITY.

FRIGORIFICK (frăĭ-gô-rĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [cauſing cold] *Frigorifique*, terme didactique.

FRILL (frĭl), *ſ.* [the muſlin, &c. ſewed up round the breaſt of the ſhirt] *Jabot*, m.

To FRILL, *v. n.* [in Falconry; to ſhiver with cold] *Trembler de froid.* The hawk frills, *L'oiſeau tremble de froid.*

FRINGE (frĭn'dje), *ſ.* [ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture] *Frange*, f. *crépine*, f. *campane*, f. ſe dit auſſi au figuré, & ſignifie *ornement*, m. *acceſſoire*, m. Gloves with fringes, *Des gants à frange.* A fringe for a canopy, *Crépine pour un dais*, f. A golden fringe, *Une crépine d'or.*

* Thoſe offices and dignities were but the facings or fringes of his greatneſs, *Ces emplois & ces dignités n'étoient que l'acceſſoire*, ou *les ornemens extérieurs de ſa grandeur.*

To FRINGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn with fringes] *Franger, garnir de franges.* To fringe a petticoat, *Garnir un jupon de franges.*

FRINGED (frĭndj'd), *part. adj. Garni de franges, à franges.* Fringed with gold, *A franges d'or.* Doubly fringed, *Garni de deux rangs de franges.*

FRINGE-MAKER (frĭndje'-mé-keŭr), *ſ. Franger* ou *Frangier*, m. *faiſeur de franges* ou *de crépines*, m.

FRINGILLAGO, *ſ.* [Ornithol. ox-eye, the great tit-mouſe] *Nonnette*, f.

FRIPPERER (frĭp'-ĕr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who deals in old things vamped up] *Fripier*, m.

FRIPPERY (frĭp'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [the place where old clothes are ſold; old clothes, caſt dreſſes, tattered rags] *Friperie*, f. *une marchandiſe de rebut.*

FRISK (frĭsk), *ſ.* [a frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety] *Saut* de joie, m. *gambade*, f. *fretillement*, m. *accès de gaieté*, m.

To FRISK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to leap or dance in frolick] *Sauter, danſer de joie, faire des gambades; fretiller, bondir:* ‡ *ſ'inguer.*

FRISKER (frĭsk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a wanton] *Un homme folâtre, ſémillant, toujours ſautant & danſant; inconſtant*, m.

FRISKET (frĭsk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [the faſh of a printing preſs] *Friſquette*, f.

FRISKINESS, *ſ. Gaieté*, f. *vivacité*, f.

‡ FRISKY, *adj.* [gay, airy, lively, jolly, blithe, briſk, fine, ſpruce, frolickſome, wanton] *Gai, fretillant, ſémillant:* § *friſque.*

FRIST (frĭſte), *ſ.* [among Merchants; ſelling goods upon credit] *Crédit.*

To FRIST *v. n.* [to give time or reſpite] *Vendre à crédit; donner du temps.*

FRIT (frĭte), *ſ.* [among Chymiſts; aſhes or ſalt baked or fried together with ſand] *Du ſel ou des cendres frites* ou *cuites au four avec du ſable*, m. f.

FRIT, *ſ.* [in Glaſs-manuf. the matter whereof the glaſs is to be made; and among Enamellers] *Frite*, f.

‡ FRITH (frĭtsh), *ſ.* [a word moſt uſed in Scotland for a Strait of the ſea] *Un détroit, un bras de mer.* [An old word for a wood, or a plain between woods] *Ce mot ſignifioit autrefois un bois*, ou *une plaine entre des bois.*

FRITILLARY (frĭt'-ĭl-lăr-é), *ſ.* [Bot. chequered tulip, crown imperial] *Fritillaire*, f.

FRITTER (frĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cheeſecake; a wig; a fragment; a ſort of paſtry made in the frying-pan] *Un ramequin; un petit morceau* en général; *beignet*, m. Apple-fritter, *Beignet de pommes.* To make to eat fritters, *Faire manger des beignets.*

To FRITTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried] *Couper de la viande en morceaux pour la faire frire*; en général *couper en morceaux.*

FRIULS, *ſ.* [a Province of Italy] *Le Frioul.*

FRIVOLOUS (frĭv'-ô-leŭce), *adj.* [ſlight, trifling] *Frivole, vain, inutile, léger, volage, ſans ſolidité, ſuperficiel.*

FRIVOLOUSNESS (frĭv'-ô-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [triflingneſs] *Frivolité*, f.

FRIVOLOUSLY (frĭv'-ô-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [triflingly] *D'une manière frivole, ſuperficiellement.*

FRIZE, *ſ.* V. FRIEZE.

To FRIZZLE (frĭz'-zl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to curl, to criſp] *Friſer, créper, calamiſtrer.* To frizle one's hair, *Se friſer, friſer ſes cheveux.*

FRIZLED (frĭz'-zl'd), *part. adj. Friſé.* Frizled hair, *Des cheveux friſés.*

FRIZLER (frĭz'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who frizles] *Celui* ou *celle qui friſe.*

FRIZLING (frĭz'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de friſer*; *friſure*, f *Tapure*, f. *crêpé*, m.

FRIZONE, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Coccothrauſtes, groſs-beak, hawfinch] *Gros bec*, m.

FRO (frô), *adv.* [backward] *En arrière.* To go to and fro, *Aller & venir, aller d'un côté & d'autre.* Going to & fro, *Allées & venues*, f. pl.

FROCK (frŏk), *ſ.* [a kind of gown for children; an outward garment worn by waggoners; ſmock-frock] *Fourreau de robe d'enfant*, m. ou bien *ſouquenille*, f. *ſarrau*, m. *blaude*, que les palfreniers, & cochers mettent lorſqu'ils travaillent.

FROCK [a cloſe coat] *Fraque*, m.

FROG (frŏg), *ſ.* [a ſmall amphibious animal with four feet] *Grenouille*, f. Tree-frog or green frog, *Grenouille d'arbre*, ou *Raine*, f. Bull-frog (a very large frog, native of North America), *Grenouille mugiſſante*, f.

Frogs (among Taylors) *Brandebourgs*, m pl.

FROG, *or* FRUSH [the hollow part of the horſe's hoof] *La fourchette du pied d'un cheval.*

FROG-FISH (frŏg'-fiche), *ſ.* [rana piſcatrix, lophius, ſea-devil] *Baudroie*, f. *grenouille pêcheuſe*, f. *diable de mer*, m. *galanga*, m *pêcheteau*, m.

FROISE, *ſ.* V. FRAISE.

FROLICK (frŏl'-ĭk), *ſ.* [a wild prank, a flight or whim and levity] *Boutade*, f. *fantaiſie*, f. *trait de légèreté* ou *de gaieté*, m. *gaillardiſe*, f. *badirage*, m. *caprice*, m. *folie*, f.

FROLICK, *adj.* [gay, merry, full of pranks] *Gai, fou, badin, gaillard, joyeux; léger, capricieux, fantaſque,* ‖ *ejarbudard,* § *friſque.*

To FROLICK IT, *v. n.* [to play wild pranks, to play tricks of levity and gaiety] *Avoir des fantaiſies; être gai & gaillard; faire le fou, folâtrer, badiner.*

FROLICKLY (frŏl'-ĭk-lé), *adv.* [gayly] *Gaiement, gaillardement, joyeuſement.*

FROLICKSOME (frŏl'-ĭk ſeŭme), *adj.* [full of wild gaiety,] V. FROLICK.

FROLICKSOMELY (frŏl'-ĭk-ſeŭm'-lé), *adv.* V. FROLICKLY.

FROLICKSOMENESS (frŏl'-ĭk-ſeŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [gaiety, prank] *Gaieté*, f. *eſpiéglerie*, f. *gaillardiſe*, f.

FROM (frŏme), *prep. De, par.* I come from London, *Je viens de Londres.* From my heart, *De tout mon cœur.* To go from one, *S'éloigner de quelqu'un.* He hindered me from writing, *Il m'a empêché d'écrire.* From time to time, *De temps en temps.* David celebrates the glory of God from the conſideration of the greatneſs of his works, *David célèbre la gloire de Dieu par la conſidération de la grandeur de ſes ouvrages.* It is clear from Scripture, *Il eſt clair par l'Ecriture.*

FROM, *Depuis, dès, de, à.* From the creation of the world, *Depuis la création du monde.* From that time, *Depuis ce temps-là, dès lors.* From my childhood, *Depuis mon enfance.* We muſt examine them from firſt to laſt, *Il faut que nous les examinions depuis le premier juſqu'au dernier.* From top to toe, *Depuis la tête juſqu'aux pieds, de pied en cap.* I ſhall ſpeak with him from the bridge, *Je lui parlerai du pont.* Tierce from the king, from the queen (at picket) *Tierce au roi, tierce à la dame*, f.

FROM, *De, de par, de la part de.* I have received letters from your ſiſter, *J'ai reçu des lettres de votre ſœur.* From the king, *De par le roi.* He came from the queen to viſit me, *Il vint me voir de la part de la reine.*

FROM above, *D'enhaut.* From afar, *De loin.* From amidſt, *Du milieu de.* From among, *D'entre.* From behind, *De derrière.* From beneath, *D'en-bas.* From beyond, *D'au-delà.* From far, *De loin.* From forth, *De devant.* From high, *De haut.* From off, from out of, *De, hors de, du fond de.* From hence, *D'ici.* From thence, *De là.* From under, *De deſſous.* From ward, *Du côté oppoſé.* From whence? *D'où?* From where? *D'où?* From within, *De dedans.* From without, *De dehors.*

FROMWARD (frŏm'-oŭărde), *or* FROMWARDS, *prep.* [away from] *Du côté oppoſé.* Towards or fromwards the zenith, *Vers le zénith*, ou *du côté oppoſé.*

FRONDIFEROUS (frŏn'-dĭf'-ĭ-reŭce), *adj.* [bearing leaves, full of leaves] *Qui porte des feuilles, feuillu, touffu.*

FRONDIPORA, *ſ.* [eſcara marina, a ſubmarine plant in the form of leaves] *Frondipore*, f.

FRONT (freŭn'te), *ſ* [the face; the forepart of any thing] *Front*, m. *face*, f. *façade*, f. *devant*, m. *portail*, m. A hardened front, a fierce front, *Un front d'airain.* Front to front, *Face à face.* To attack the enemy in the front, *Attaquer l'ennemi de front*, ou *par devant.* The army preſented a great front, *L'armée préſentoit un grand front.* The front of a building, *La façade d'un bâtiment.* The front of a room, *Le devant d'une chambre, la partie oppoſée à la porte.* The front (of a manger, of a ſeat, &c.), *Devanture*, f.

To FRONT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to oppoſe directly, to encounter] *Rencontrer; faire tête à.* We fronted them in a narrow lane, *Nous les rencontrames dans une allée étroite.*

To FRONT, *v. n.* [to ſtand oppoſed] *Faire face à, être vis-à-vis de.*

FRONTAL (frŏn't'-ăl), *ſ* [an ornament or bandage worn on the forehead] *Frontal*, m.

[among the Jews; brow-band] *Fronteau*, m.

FRONTAL [Archit. a little pediment over a ſmall door or window] *Fronton*, m.

FRONTATED (frŏn'-tē-tĕd), *adj.* [in Bot. is ſaid of petals, and is oppoſ. to cuſpidated; growing broader and broader] *Qui va en s'élargiſſant.*

FRONT-BOX (freŭn't'-bŏks), *ſ.* [in a play-houſe] *Loge qui fait face au théâtre*, f.

FRONTED (freŭn'-tĕd), *adj* [formed with a front] *Qui a un front, une façade.*

FRONTIER (frŏn't'-ĭr), *ſ* and *adj.* [the marſhes, the limit, bordering] *Frontière*, f. *limites*, f. *bornes*, f. pl. The frontiers of a kingdom, *Les frontières d'un royaume.* A frontier-town, *Une ville frontière.*

FRONTIGNAN, *or* FRONTINIACK, *ſ.* [a kind of rich luſcious wine made at Frontinian, near Montpelier, in France; lat. 43°-46′ N. lon. 3°-48′ E.] *Vin de Frontignan*, m.

FRONTISPIECE (frŏn'-tĭs-pīce), *ſ.* [the forepart] *Frontiſpice*, m. *façade ou face d'un bâtiment*, f. *frontiſpice d'un livre*, m.

FRONTLESS (freŭn't'-lĕce), *adj.* [without ſhame] *Sans front, ſans pudeur, ſans honte; impudent.*

FRONTLET (frŏn't'-lĕte), *ſ.* [an ornament or bandage worn upon the forehead] *Fronteau*, m. *frontal*, m. *bandeau*, m.

FRONTLET, *ſ.* [in Gunnery, ſight *or* aim] *Mire*, f. *fronteau de mire*, m.

FRONTON (frŏn'-tŏne), *ſ.* [Archit. Pediment] *Fronton*, m.

FRONT-ROOM (freŭn't'-reŭme), *ſ.* [an apartment in the forepart of the houſe] *Appartement ſur le devant d'une maiſon*, m. *chambre de devant*, f.

FRONTSTALL (freŭn't'-ſtâl), *ſ.* [in the Manege; a part of a bridle] *Têtière*, f. *chanfrein*, m. *fronteau* ou *frontail*, m. (qui couvre la tête d'un cheval caparaçonné).

‡ FRORE (frôre), *and* FRORNE, *adj.* V. FROZEN.

FROST (frŏſt), *ſ.* [the power *or* act of congelation] *Gelée*, f. A hard froſt, *Une grande gelée.* Hoar froſt, white froſt, *Gelée blanche.* Glaced froſt, *Verglas*, m.

FROST-BITTEN (frŏſt'-bĭt-t'n), *adj.* [withered by the froſt] *Atteint, ou frappé de la gelée.*

FROSTED (frŏs'-tĕd), *adj.* [ſaid of a brocade] *Glacé.*

FROSTILY (frŏs'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [with froſt, *fig.* with exceſſive cold] *Avec un froid glaçant.*

FROSTINESS (frŏs'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [cold, freezing cold] *Grand froid, froid glaçant.*

FROSTNAIL (frŏſt-néle), *ſ.* [a nail that may pierce the ice] *Fer à glace*, m. pour les chevaux.

FROSTNAILED (frŏſt'-né-l'd), *adj. Ferré à glace.*

FROSTWORK (frŏſt'-oŭĕurk), *ſ.* [a work imitating the dew, laid on a froſted ſtuff] *Glacé*, m.

FROSTY (frŏs'-té), *adj.* [exceſſive cold] *Très-froid, de gelée.* Froſty weather, *Temps de gelée*, m. *gelée*, f.

FROSTY-MONTH, *ſ.* [in the new French calendar, the third month of the year, anſwering to December] *Frimaire*, m.

FROTH (frŏtsh), *ſ.* [foam, ſpume] *Ecume d'un liquide agité*, f. *bouillon*, m. The froth of beer, *L'écume de la bière.*

* FROTH [any empty *or* feaſeleſs ſhow of wit; any thing not ſubſtantial] *Paroles en l'air, crême fouettée, vain étalage de paroles.* 'Tis nothing but froth, *Ce n'eſt que de la crême fouettée.*

To FROTH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to foam] *Ecumer, jeter, rendre de l'écume*; ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

FROTHILY (frŏtsh'-ĭ-lé), *adv. Avec écume.*

FROTHY (frŏtsh'-é), *adj.* [full of foam] *Ecumant, plein d'écume, écumeux*; ce dernier mot eſt du ſtyle poétique

FROUNCE (frăoŭn'ce), *ſ.* [in Manege; warts in the midſt of the palate of a horſe] *Barbe*, f. *barbillon*, m. [a diſtemper in which ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill] *Sorte de maladie du faucon*, f.

To FROUNCE, *v. a.* [among Milliners] *Froncer.* V. To FRIZLE.

FROUNCING (frăoŭn'-cĭn'gne), *ſ. Froncis*, m. *fronçure*, f.

‡ FROUZY (frăoŭ'-zé), *adj.* [dim, fœtid, muſty] *Vilain, ſale, gras, puant.* Frouzy hair, *Cheveux gras & mal-peignés.*

FROW (frăoŭ), *ſ. Ex.* A Dutch frow, *Une Hollandoiſe, une Flamande.*

FROWARD (frô'-oŭârde'), *adv.* [peeviſh, angry; ungovernable, perverſe] *Chagrin, fâcheux, fantaſque, bourru, de mauvaiſe humeur, refrogné; opiniâtre, indocile, inſolent, pétulant, revêche, déjobéiſſant, indiſciplinable, méchant, pervers.* A froward look, *Un air chagrin, un viſage refrogné.* A froward child, *Un enfant revêche, indocile.*

FROWARDLY (frô'-oŭârd'-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly; perverſely] *D'un air chagrin, bourru, refrogné; avec indocilité, inſolemment, arrogamment, méchamment.* He went frowardly, *Il vint d'un air chagrin.* To carry one's ſelf frowardly to one's father, *Se comporter inſolemment envers ſon père.*

FROWARDNESS (frô'-oŭârd-nĕce), *ſ.* [peeviſhneſs, perverſeneſs] *Mauvaiſe humeur, humeur bourrue; indocilité, f. inſolence, f. pétulance, f. humeur revêche, f. conduite perverſe, f. perverſité.*

FROWER (frô'-eŭr), *ſ.* [with lath-renders; a cleaving tool] *Fendoir*, m.

FROWEY (frô'-é), *adj.* [is ſaid of timber that works freely] *Qui ſe fend bien.*

FROWN (frăoŭne), *ſ.* [a wrinkled look, a look of diſpleaſure] *Air refrogné, mine rechignée, ſourcils froncés, regard dédaigneux, regard ſiniſtre & défavorable*, m. *regard de travers*, m. au figuré, *diſgrace*, f. *revers*, m.

* Patiently endure that frown of fortune, *Supportez patiemment ce revers de fortune.*

To FROWN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face in wrinkles] *Se refrogner, froncer le ſourcil, rechigner, avoir une mine rechignée.* She frowns all the day long, *Elle ne fait que rechigner depuis le matin juſqu'au ſoir.* To frown upon one, *Regarder quelqu'un de mauvais œil*, ou *de travers.* A frowning countenance, *Un air refrogné, un front ridé.*

* Fortune frowns upon me, *La fortune m'eſt contraire.*

FROWNING (frăoŭn'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſtern, ill tempered] *Chagrin, rechigné.* A frowning look, *Un air chagrin, rechigné*, ou *un front ridé.*

FROWNINGLY (frăoŭn'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſternly, with a look of diſpleaſure] *D'un air chagrin, d'un air refrogné, avec un front ridé*, ou *des ſourcils froncés; de mauvais œil.*

FROZEN (frô'-z'n), *part. adj.* [of To Freeze] *Gelé, glacé, pris par la grace, glacial.* Frozen water, *De l'eau gelée.* My feet are frozen, *J'ai les pieds gelés.* The river is frozen up, *La rivière eſt tout-à-fait priſe par la glace, tout-à-fait glacée.* The frozen ſea, *La mer glaciale.*

FRUCTIFEROUS (freŭk-tĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bearing fruit] *Qui porte du fruit, fruitier.* Some trees are fructiferous, ſome not, *Il y a des arbres qui portent du fruit, & d'autres qui n'en portent point.*

To FRUCTIFY (freŭk'-tĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make fruitful, to fertiliſe] *Fertiliſer, rendre fertile, féconder, rendre fécond.*

* To FRUCTIFY, *v. n.* [to bear fruit] *Fructifier, produire un effet avantageux.*

FRUCTIFICATION (freŭk-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [fecundation, fertility] *Fécondation, f. fertilité*, f.

FRUCTUOUS (freŭk'-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [fruitful, fertile] *Fertile, fécond, qui fertiliſe.*

FRUGAL (frĭou'-găl), *adj.* [thrifty, ſparing, temperate] *Frugal, économe, tempérant, ſobre.*

FRUGALITY (frĭoŭ-găl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [thrift, parſimony, good huſbandry] *Frugalité*, f. *épargne*, f. *économie*, f. *tempérance*, f. *ſobriété*, f.

¶ Frugality, *frugalité*; œconomy, *économie* (ſynon.): *Frugality* implies only diſcretion of expenſe; *œconomy* includes in its idea ſome kind of management, in order to eke matters out; *frugality* is a wiſe care to avoid extravagance in ſpending money; *œconomy* is a prudent regulation of affairs, to prevent waſte. *Frugality* is generally the province of the huſband, whoſe buſineſs is to take care his expenſes do not exceed his income. *Œconomy* is principally the care of the wife, whoſe ſtudy is, by prudent management, if poſſible to make up every deficiency.

FRUGALLY (frĭou'-găl-é), *adv.* [in a thrifty manner] *Frugalement, avec économie, ſobrement, économiquement.*

FRUGIFEROUS (frĭoŭ-djĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bearing fruit] *Qui porte du fruit.*

FRUGIVOROUS (frĭoŭ-djĭv'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [is ſaid of birds that feed on fruits] § *Frugivore.*

FRUIT (froŭte), *ſ.* [the product of a tree *or* plant] *Fruit*, m. The fruit of a tree, *Le fruit d'un arbre.* Wild fruit, *Fruit agreſte.* The fruits of the earth, *Les fruits ou biens de la terre.* The firſt fruits, *Les premiers fruits, les prémices*, f. pl.

FRUIT [the laſt courſe at table] *Fruit*, m. *deſſert*, m. Stewed fruit, *Compote*, f. To live upon fruit, *Vivre de fruits.* To bring the fruit in, *Servir le fruit* ou *le deſſert.*

FRUIT [*or* offspring] of the womb, *Le fruit de la matrice*, L'enfant qu'une femme enceinte porte dans ſes flancs, ſe dit auſſi de *la portée* des femelles des animaux.

* FRUIT [profit, advantage] *Fruit*, m. *profit*, m. *utilité*, f. *avantage*, m. *effet*, m. *conſéquence*, f. That is the fruit of my labour, *Voilà le fruit de mon travail.* Whereare the fruits of this victory? *Où ſont les avantages de cette victoire?* Theſe are the fruits of your paſſion, *Ce ſont-là les effets de votre colère.*

FRUIT [profit taken of goods *or* cattle] *Uſufruit*, m.

FRUITS of a living, *Les revenus d'un bénéfice*, m. The firſt-fruits of a living, *or* a year's profit of every vacant benefice given to the king, *Les annates*, f. pl. *le revenu d'un an d'un bénéfice qu'on vient d'obtenir, donné au roi.*

FRUITAGE (froŭt'-édje), *ſ.* [fruit *collectively*, various fruits] *Fruitage*, m. *toutes ſortes de fruits.*

FRUIT-BASKET (froŭt'-băs-kĕte), *ſ.* [to carry fruit to market] *Cuider*, m.

FRUIT-BEARER (froŭt'-bér-eŭr), *ſ. and* FRUIT-BEARING (froŭt'-bér-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [that produces fruit] *Fruitier*, m. *qui porte du fruit.*

FRUITERER (froŭt'-ĕr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who trades in fruit] *Un fruitier, une fruitière.*

FRUITERY (froŭt'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [fruit collectively taken; fruit-loft] *Fruitage*, f. *fruiterie*, f. *fruitier*, m. lieu où l'on garde les fruits.

FRUITFUL (froŭt'-foŭl), *adj.* [fertile, abundantly productive; prolific; plenteous] *Fertile, fécond, abondant*; ou bien *chargé de fruit*; au figuré, *profitable, utile, avantageux, fructueux.* To make fruitful, *Féconder.*

FRUITFULLY (froŭt'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [plenteouſly, abundantly] *Fertilement, avec fertilité, abondamment.*

FRUITFULNESS (froŭt'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [fertility, fecundity, abundance] *Fertilité*, f. *fécondité*, f. *abondance*, f.

FRUIT-GROVE (froŭt'-grôve), *pl.* froŭt'-grôvz),

grōvz), *ſ.* [a cloſe plantation of fruit-trees] *Verger*, m. *jardin fruitier*, m.

FRUIT-HOUSE (froūt-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [fruit-loft] *Fruiterie*, f. *fruitier*, m.

FRUITION (frĭoŭ-ich'-eŭne), *ſ.* [enjoyment, poſſeſſion] *Jouiſſance*, f. *poſſeſſion*, f.

FRUITIVE (frĭou'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [enjoying] *Qui jouit.*

FRUITLESS (froūt'-lĕce), *adj.* [barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable] *Stérile, qui ne porte point de fruit, qui ne produit rien*; au figuré, *inutile, vain, infructueux, qui ne ſert à rien, impuiſſant.* A fruitleſs tree, *Un arbre ſtérile.*

* A fruitleſs labour, *Un travail inutile, infructueux.*

FRUITLESSLY (froūt'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [vainly] *Vainement, inutilement, en vain, ſans fruit.*

FRUIT LOFT (froūt'-lŏft), *ſ.* [a repoſitory for fruit] *Fruiterie*, f. *fruitier*, m.

FRUIT-MARKET (froūt'-mar-kĕte), *ſ.* [a market where fruits are ſold] *Marché aux fruits*, m.

FRUIT-MONTH (froūt'-mŏn'tsh), *ſ.* [in the new French calendar, the twelfth month of the year, anſwering to September] *Fructidor*, m.

FRUIT-TIME (froūt'-tāĭme), *ſ.* [Autumn, the time for gathering fruit] *Le temps des fruits, l'automne*, f.

FRUIT-TREE (froūt'-trī), *ſ.* [a fruit-bearing tree] *Arbre fruitier*, m. Wall fruit-trees, *Arbres en eſpalier*, m pl Standard fruit-trees, *Arbres en plein vent.* Dwarf fruit-trees, *Arbres nains.* Kernel-fruit, *Fruit à pepin*, m. Stone fruit, *Fruit à noyau.*

‖ FRUM (freŭme), *adj.* [plump] *Replet, gros & gras, potelé*

FRUMENTACEOUS (frĭoŭ-mĕn'-té'-sheŭce), *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of plants bearing a conformity to corn, and uſeful to make puſtege, &c.] *Fromentacée*, f.

FRUMENTATION (frĭoŭ-mĕn'-té'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a dole or largeſs of corn beſtowed on the people and ſoldiers] *Diſtribution de blé*, f. (*qui ſe faiſoit tous les mois*).

FRUMENTY (frĭou'-mĕn'-té), *popularly* ſeŭr'-men'-té), *ſ.* [food made of wheat-flour boiled in milk] *Fromentée*, f *ſorte de bouillie.*

FRUMGYLD (freŭm'-guĭl), *ſ* [in old writers; the firſt payment made to the kindred of a perſon ſlain] *Premier payement de l'amende pour un meurtre*, m.

To FRUMP (freŭmp), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mock, to browbeat] *Se moquer, railler,* † *gauſſer, ſe rire.*

FRUMSTOL (freŭm'-ſtôl), *or* FRUMSTALL, *ſ.* [in old writers; the chief-ſeat, the homeſtall] *Chef-lieu*, m V. MANSION-HOUSE.

FRUNTEIRA, *ſ.* [a town of Portugal, in Alentejo; lat. 38°-54' N. lon. 7°-34' W.] *Frunteira*, m.

FRUSH (freŭche), *or* FROG, *ſ.* [the middle of the ſole of a horſe] *Fourchette*, f.

To FRUSH, *v. a. Briſer, rompre, froiſſer.*

FRUSTRANEOUS (freŭs-tré'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [vain, uſeleſs] *Vain, inutile, infructueux.*

FRUSTRANEOUSLY (freŭs-tré'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in vain] *En vain, vainement, inutilement.*

To FRUSTRATE (freŭs'-tréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defeat, to diſappoint, to balk; to make void] *Fruſtrer, priver, tromper, déconcerter*; *caſſer, annuler, détruire, renverſer, diſſiper, faire avorter, empêcher.* To fruſtrate one's creditors. *Fruſtrer ſes créanciers.* He has fruſtrated us of our hopes, *Il nous a fruſtrés de nos eſpérances, il a fruſtré* ou *trompé notre attente.* He fruſtrates all our plots, *Il renverſe tous nos projets.* Can you fruſtrate the efficacy of it? *Pouvez-vous en empêcher l'effet?*

FRUSTRATE, *adj.* [uſeleſs] *Vain, inutile.* [null] *Nul, ſans effet.*

FRUSTRATED (freŭs'-tré-tĕd), *part. adj. Fruſtré, privé, trompé*; *caſſé, annulé, détruit, empêché.*

FRUSTRATION (freŭs-tré'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [diſappointment, defeat] *Privation*, f. *tromperie*, f.

FRUSTRATIVE (freŭs'-trā-tĭv'), *adj.* [fallacious, diſappointing] *Trompeur, faut pour tromper.*

FRUSTRATORY (freŭs'-trā-teŭr-é), *adj.* [in Law; that makes any procedure void] *Fruſtratoire.*

FRUSTUM (freŭs'-teŭme), *ſ.* [a term of ſcience; a piece cut off from a regular figure; a fragment of any thing] *Morceau*, m. *fragment*, m.

FRUTEX (frĭou'-tĕks), *ſ.* [Bot.] V. SHRUB.

FRY (frāĭ), *ſ.* [the ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn] *Frai des poiſſons*, m. *alevin*, m. *alevinage*, m. *blanchaille*, f. *fretin*, m. au figuré, & en terme de mépris, *foule*, f. *amas*, m. *multitude*, f. *tas*, m. To ſtock a pond with fry, *Aleviner un étang.*

*† A fry of children, *Un tas d'enfans.* A goodly fry (ſaid of a company) *Une bonne compagnie.* A fry of little iſlands, *Un nombre infini de petites îles.*

To FRY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to roaſt, and to be roaſted, in a pan on the fire] *Frire, fricaſſer, être frit.* To fry again, *Refrire.*

† I have other fiſh to fry, *J'ai bien d'autres affaires en tête.*

FRY, *ſ.* [a diſh of things fried] *Friture*, f. *un plat de friture.*

FRYED *or* FRIED (frāĭ'd), *adj.* [from To Fry] *Frit, fricaſſé.*

FRYING-PAN (frāĭ'-ĭn'gne-păne), *ſ.* [the veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire] *Poële à frire*, m.

† To fall out of the frying-pan into the fire, *Tomber de la poële dans la braiſe: Tomber de fièvre en chaud mal.*

‡ FUAGE (fĭou'-édje), *or* FOCAGE (fŭk'-dje), [hearth-money] *Fouage*, m. droit ſur chaque feu *ou* maiſon.

FUB (feŭb), *ſ.* [a plump chubby boy] *Un petit garçon gros & gras.*

To FUB, *v. a.* [to put off] V. To FOB.

FUCA (fĭou'-kă), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Phycis, or ſea-tench] *Mole*, m. *Fuca*, m. *tanche de mer*, f.

FUCATED (fĭou'-ké-tĕd), *adj.* [painted, diſguiſed with paint, *or* by falſe ſhow] *Fardé, déguiſé.*

FUCUS (fĭou'-keŭce), *ſ.* [paint for the face] *Fard*, m. *rouge*, ra.

FUCUS [a ſubmarine plant; common ſea-wrack] *Fucus, alpha*, m. *varec*, m.

To FUDDLE (feŭd'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make drunk] *Enivrer, jouler.*

†† There they fuddle their noſes, *C'eſt là qu'ils s'en donnent, qu'ils boivent à tirelarigot.*

To FUDDLE, *v. n.* [to drink to exceſs] *S'enivrer, ſe jouler,* ‖ *hauſſer le coude,* ‖ *ſioler.* He fuddles every day, *Il s'enivre tous les jours.*

FUDDLE-CAP (feŭd'-dl'-kăp), *or* FUDDLER, *ſ.* [a drunkard] *Un ivrogne, un débauché.*

FUDDLED (feŭd'-dl'd), *part. adj. Ivre, ſoul.*

¶ Fuddled, *ivre*; drunk, *ſoul*; Intoxicated, *enivré* (ſynon.): All ſignify a ſtate, where the reaſon is diſturbed by liquor: but *fuddled* implies a leſs degree of inebriation; *drunk*, a greater. *Fuddled* is a word of vulgar uſe; in politer converſation, *intoxicated* ſupplies its place. We uſe the latter term ſometimes figuratively; as, he is *intoxicated* with ſucceſs. Half a pint of wine will make ſome men *drunk*; when others will drink a gallon, without being in the leaſt *fuddled.* Good ſucceſs will ſometimes ſo *intoxicate* a perſon as to take him off from his buſineſs, and render him diſagreeable to all his acquaintance.

FUEGO *or* FOGO, *ſ.* [one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean; lat. 14°-54' N. lon 24°-30' W.] *Fuego* or *Fogo*, m. *île de feu*, f. Terra or Tierra del Fuego, *ſ.* [a cluſter of iſlands at the ſouthern extremity of America] *Terre de feu*, f.

FUEL (fĭou'-ĭl), *or* FEWEL, *ſ.* [combuſtible matter, the aliment of fire] *Chauffage*, m. *matières combuſtibles, tout ce qui ſert à faire du feu.*

* To add fuel to the fire, *Verſer de l'huile ſur le feu.*

To FUEL, *v. a.* [to feed with fuel] *Entretenir* le feu; *donner de l'aliment au feu.* That fuels the eternal flame, *Qui entretient les flammes éternelles.*

FUGA DEMONUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Hypericum, St. John's wort; a medicinal plant] *Millepertuis*, m.

FUGACIOUSNESS (fĭoŭ-gué'-sheŭs-nĕce), FUGACITY (fĭoŭ-gās-ĭ-té), *and* FUGITIVENESS (fĭou'-djĭ-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [volatility, inſtability] *Volatilité*, f. *inſtabilité*, f. *inconſtance*, f. *vanité*, f. *fragilité*, f.

FUGALIA (fĭoŭ-gué'-lĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [in Roman Antiq. a feaſt in memory of the expulſion of the kings] *Fugalies*, f. pl. ou *Régiſugion*, f.

FUGH (fĭoŭ), *or* FOUGH (fĭoŭgh), *interj.* [an expreſſion of diſguſt] *Pouah!*

FUGITIVE (fĭou'-djĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [not tenable, unſteady, not durable] *Fugitif, paſſager, inconſtant, qui n'eſt pas ſtable, qui ne dure point.*

FUGITIVE, *adj.* [one who runs from his country, ſtation, *or* duty; one who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment] *Fugitif*, m. *tranſfuge*, m. *déſerteur*, m. *réfugié*, m.

FUGITIVENESS, *ſ.* V. FUGACIOUSNESS.

FUGUE (fĭoŭgue), *ſ.* [in Muſick; chaſe, as when two or more parts chaſe one another in the ſame point] *Fugue*, f. To maintain a fugue, *Faire une fugue.*

FULCIMENT (feŭl'-cĭ-mĕn'te), *or* FULCRUM (feŭl'-kreŭme), *ſ.* [in Méchanics; the prop, ſupport, *or* point, upon which a lever reſts, or any thing lies, acts, *or* turns] *Appui*, m. *point d'appui*, m *ſur lequel poſe une choſe.*

FULDE, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine; lat. 50°-40' N. lon. 9°-43' E.] *Fulde.*

To FULFIL (foŭl'-fĭl), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to perform, to anſwer] *Accomplir, remplir, combler.* He has fulfilled the prophecies, the law, and our deſires, *Il a accompli les prophéties, la loi, & a comblé nos vœux.* Here nature ſeems to have fulfilled all her ends, *Ici la nature ſemble avoir rempli toutes ſes vues.*

FULFILLED (foŭl'-fĭl'd), *part. adj. Accompli, rempli, comblé.*

FULFILLING (foŭl'-fĭl-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'accomplir*; *accompliſſement*, m. Love is the fulfilling of the law, *La charité eſt l'accompliſſement de la loi.* The fulfilling of the prophecies, *L'accompliſſement des prophéties.*

FULFRAUGHT (foŭl-frâte'), *adj.* [full ſtored] *Bien approviſionné.*

FULGENCY (fŭl'-djĕn'-cé), FULGIDITY (feŭl-djĭd'-ĭ-té), *and* FULGOUR (feŭl'-gueŭr), *ſ.* [ſplendour, dazzling brightneſs] *Splendeur*, m. *éclat*, m. *clarté*, f.

FULGENT (feŭl'-djĕn'te), *and* FULGID (feŭl'-djĭd), *adj.* [ſhining] *Brillant, éclatant, luiſant, reſplendiſſant.*

FULGURATION (feŭl-guŏoŭ-ré'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of lightening] *L'action d'éclairer*; *éclair*, m.

FULIGINOUS (fĭ-ŭ-lĭdj'-ĭn-eŭce), *adj.* [ſooty, ſmoky] *Fuligineux.*

FULIGO METALLORUM, *ſ.* [among Chym. Arſenic, crude mercury] *Arſenic, mercure*, m.

FULL (feŭl), *adj.* [replete, abounding in any quality] *Plein, rempli.* His granaries are full of wheat, *Ses greniers ſont pleins de blé.* To have one's pockets full of money, *Avoir de l'argent plein*

plein ſes poches. That is a matter full of inconveniences, *C'eſt une affaire pleine d'inconvéniens.* He is full of wants which he cannot ſupply, and full of infirmities which he cannot remove, *Il eſt plein de beſoins qu'il ne peut ſatisfaire, & rempli d'infirmités auxquelles il ne peut remédier.* Full of joy, *Rempli de joie.* Full of gum, *Gommeux.*

† As full as an egg, *Plein comme un œuf.*

FULL [ſaturated] *Plein, raſſaſié, ſoûl, gorgé.* ‡ My belly is full, *J'ai le ventre plein.* I am full, *Je ſuis raſſaſié.* Full with meat, *Gorgé de viande.*

*† You will ſoon have your belly full of her, *Vous en ſerez bientôt las, vous en aurez bientôt tout votre ſoûl.*

FULL of ſorrow, *Accablé de triſteſſe.* Full of cares, *Accablé de ſoins.* Full of buſineſs, *Surchargé d'affaires.* Full of words, *Babillard, qui parle beaucoup.* Full of play, *Badin, folâtre.*

FULL [large] *Ample, large, plein, gros.* A very full gown, *Une robe fort ample.* This coat is too full, *Cette caſaque eſt trop large.* Full eyes, *De gros yeux.* A full face, *Un viſage plein.* To go with full ſails, *Voguer à pleines voiles.* A full ſea, *Marée haute.* Full moon, *Pleine lune.*

FULL [complete, ſtrong, perfect] *Complet, entier, ample, fort, parfait, plein.* To make a full deſcription of a country, *Faire une deſcription complette d'un pays.* Two full years, *Deux ans entiers.* After a full peruſal of your anſwer, *Après un ample examen de votre réponſe.* So full a voice, *Une voix ſi forte, ſi pleine.* In full aſſembly, in full parliament, *En pleine aſſemblée, en plein parlement.* Full court, *Cour plénière.* He has full powers from his maſter, *Il a plein pouvoir de ſon maître.* He is at full liberty to go where he pleaſes, *Il a pleine liberté d'aller où il voudra.*

FULL, *ſ.* [the ſtate of being full] *Plein,* m. The full of the moon, *Le plein de la lune.*

At FULL, *or* To the Full, *A fur & à plein, pleinement, entièrement, tout-à-fait, complettement, en plein, au fort.* He is ſatisfied to the full, *Il eſt pleinement ſatisfait.* At full of tide, *Au fort de la marée.*

IN FULL of all demands, *Pour fin de toutes parties,* ſtyle de Praticien. *Pour ſolde; pour ſolde de tous comptes,* ſtyle de Commerce.

FULL, *adv.* [without abatement, exactly] *Pas moins, en entier, exactement, complettement, tout-à-fait, parfaitement.* She is full as good, *Elle n'eſt pas moins bonne.* I am not a full hundred years old, *Je n'ai pas encore tout-à-fait cent ans; je n'ai pas encore cent ans accomplis.* I underſtand you full well, *Je vous entends parfaitement bien.* It is full ten days ſince, *Il y a exactement dix jours, il y a dix jours pleins, dix jours entiers.*

FULL [directly] *Directement, droit.* Full in the centre, *Droit au centre.* A pack of dogs came full towards us, *Une meute de chiens s'en vinrent directement à nous.*

Full and by [in Sea-language] *Près & plein.* Keep her full! *Fais porter! défie du vent!*

R FULL is much uſed in compoſition to intimate any thing arrived in its higheſt ſtate, or utmoſt degree. *Ex.* Full-moon, *Pleine-lune.* A mouth full, *Une bouchée.* A hand-full, *Une poignée.* Full-nigh, *Preſque, à quelque choſe près,* ‖ *quaſi.* A pack of dogs came full-cry towards us, *Une meute de chiens s'en vinrent à nous gueule béante.* Full-bodied wine, *Du vin couvert, gros vin.*

To FULL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cleanſe cloth from its oil *or* greaſe] *Fouler.* To full cloth, *Fouler du drap.* To full hard, *Fouler en fort.*

FULLAGE (foûl'-édje), *ſ.* [the money paid for fulling cloth] *Ce qu'on paie pour fouler les draps.*

FULL-BLOWN (foûl'-blône), *adj* [ſpread to the utmoſt extent, ripe as a perfect bloſſom] *Tout-à-fait épanoui.* [Stretched to the utmoſt extent by the wind] *Tout-à-fait étendu.*

FULL-BODIED (foûl-bŏd'-ĕd), *adj.* [having a large body] *Gros & gras, replet.* V. FULL.

FULL-BOTTOMED (foûl-bŏt'-eûm'd), *adj.* [having a large bottom] *Large.*

FULL-EARED (foûl'-îïr'd), *adj.* [having the heads full of grain] *Qui a les épis pleins,* en parlant du blé.

FULLED (foûl'd'), *part. adj. Foulé.*

FULLER (foûl'-eûr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth] *Foulon,* m. *foulonnier,* m. Fullers earth (ſmectis, cimolea purpuraſcens), *Terre ſavonneuſe ou ſmectite, terre à foulon,* f. *terre à dégraiſſer,* f.

FULLER, *the compar. of* Full.

FULLERS-WEED (foûl'-eûr'z-oûîd), *or* FULLERS-THISTLE (foûl'-eûr'z-tshîs'-sl'), *ſ.* [teaſel, a plant] *Chardon à carder,* m. *chardon à foulon ou à bonnetier,* m.

FULLERY (foûl'-eûr-é), *ſ.* [the place where cloth is fulled] *Foulerie,* f.

FULLEST (foûl'-ĕſte), *the ſuperl. of* Full.

FULL-EYED (foûl-äïde), *adj.* [having large prominent eyes] *Qui a de gros yeux.*

FULL-FACED (foûl-fé'-s't), *adj.* [having a full face] *Qui a le viſage plein.*

FULL-FED (foûl-fĕd'), *adj.* [fated, fat, ſaginated] *Bien nourri; gras; dodu.*

FULL-GROWTH (foûl-grôtsh), *ſ.* [increaſe in bulk *or* of ſtature; maturity] *Crue,* f. *accroiſſement,* m. *état de conſiſtance,* m.

FULLING-MILL (foûl'-în'gne-mîl), *ſ.* [a mill to cleanſe cloth] *Moulin à foulon,* m.

FULL-LADEN (foûl-lé'-d'n), *adj.* [laden till there can be no more] *Qui a ſa charge pleine, autant qu'il peut porter; tout plein.*

FULLO (foûl'-lô), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a coleopterous inſect; a beautiful ſpotted ſcarabæus] *Foulon,* m.

FULL-SUMMED (foûl-seûm'd'), *adj.* [complete in all its parts] *Comblé.*

FULLY (foûl'-é), *adv.* [completely] *Pleinement, entièrement, tous-à-fait, largement, amplement, purement.* Are you fully ſatisfied? *Etes-vous pleinement ſatisfait.*

FULMAR, *ſ.* [Ornithol. procellaria, a ſpecies of petrel that inhabits the iſle of St. Kilda] *Petrel,* m. *oiſeau de tempête,* m. *pinçon de mer,* m.

FULMINANT (feûl'-mî-năn'te), *adj.* [making a noiſe like thunder] *Fulminant,* terme de Chymie. Fulminant or fulminating gold or powder; *Or fulminant, poudre fulminante.*

To FULMINATE (feûl'-mî-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to throw out as an object of terror; to thunder, to make a noiſe like thunder] *Fulminer* des cenſures eccléſiaſtiques; *tonner, faire un grand bruit.* [in Chym.] *Fulminer.*

FULMINATING (feûl'-mî-né-tîn'gne), *adj.* [thundering] *Fulminant, foudroyant.* Fulminating Legion (Rom. Antiq.), *Lu Légion fulminante.* Fulminating damp or fire-damp (among Miners; noxious vapours), *Exhalaiſons fulminantes: pouſſe,* f. *mouſette ou moſette,* f.

FULMINATION (feûl-mî-né'-sheûne), *ſ.* [denunciation of cenſures] *Fulmination,* f. terme de Droit Canonique. [in Chym.] *Fulmination.*

FULMINATORY (feûl'-mîn-é-teûr-é), *adj.* [thundering, ſtriking horror] *Fulminant.*

FULNESS (foûl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being full, plenty] *Plénitude,* f. From the fulneſs of the heart the mouth ſpeaks, *La bouche parle de l'abondance du cœur.*

FULSOME (feûl'-seûme), *adj.* [nauſeous, offenſive] *Dégoutant, déſagréable, faſtidieux.* A fulſome ſavour, or ſmell, *Un goût déſagréable, une odeur déſagréable.* Why bring you always fulſome objects to my view? *Pourquoi m'offrez-vous toujours des objets déſagréables?*

FULSOME [obſcene] *Obſcène.*

FULSOMELY (feûl'-seûm'-lé), *adv.* [nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely] *D'une manière dégoûtante ou déſagréable; obſcène.*

FULSOMENESS (feûl'-seûm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [nauſeouſneſs, rank ſmell; obſcenity] *Qualité dégoûtante ou déſagreable; obſcénité,* f.

FULUSCULUM, *ſ.* [Bot. among the Rom. Verbaſcum, Mullein, torch weed; uſed to make the wicks of torches] *Bouillon blanc,* m.

FUMADO (fîoû-mé'-dô), *ſ.* [ſmoked fiſh] *Poiſſon fumé, ſéché à la fumée.*

FUMAGE (fîoû'-médje), *ſ* [manuring with dung; hearth-money] ‡ *Fumage,* m. *fouage,* m.

FUMARIA (fîoû-mé'-rî-ă), *or* FUMITORY (fîou'-mă-teûr-é), *ſ.* [fumiter; a medicinal plant] *Fumeterre,* f. *fiel de terre,* m.

To FUMBLE (feûm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to manage awkwardly; to attempt any thing awkwardly, or ungainly, to play childiſhly] *Arranger mal-adroitement, chiffonner; tâter, tâtonner, être mal-adroit; jouer comme les enfans, faire l'enfant.* To fumble a cravat, a woman, a letter, *Chiffonner une cravate; chiffonner une femme: plier mal une lettre.* To fumble along, *Tâtonner, aller à tâtons* He fumbles, *Il joue, il badine, il fait l'enfant.*

FUMBLED (feûm -bl'd), *adj.* [from To fumble] *Chiffonné, patiné, &c.*

FUMBLER (feûm'-bleûr), *ſ.* [one who acts awkwardly] *Mal-adroit,* m. *patineur,* m. *tâteur,* m. *tâtonneur,* m.

FUMBLINGLY (feûm'-blîn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in an awkward manner] *En mal-adroit, mal-adraitement.*

FUME (fîoume), *ſ.* [ſmoke; vapour; exhalation from the ſtomach; heat of mind, paſſion; idle conceit] *Fumée,* f. *vapeur,* f. *rapport,* m. au figuré, *tranſport* de colere, m. ou bien *fumée,* f. *quelque choſe de fragile, vain & paſſager.* The fumes of wines, *Les fumées du vin*

* The fumes of his paſſion, *Les tranſports de ſa colère.* The glory of mortals is but a fume, *La gloire des mortels n'eſt que fumée.* To ſend out in fumes, *Fleurer.*

To FUME, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſmoke, to yield exhalations; to be in rage] *Fumer, jeter de la fumée; envoyer des rapports;* au figuré, *être en colère;* ou *ſe diſſiper comme une vapeur, s'échauffer, s'indigner,* ‖ *fumer, frémir.*

To FUME, *v. a.* [to dry in the ſmoke; to perfume; to diſperſe in vapours] *Fumer, ſécher à la fumée; parfumer; faire évanouir, diſſiper en vapeurs.*

FUMETS *or* FEWMETS (fîou-mĕts'), *ſ.* [dung of harts, ordure of hares] *Fumées du cerf,* f. pl. *crottes de lièvre,* f.

FUMETTE (fîoû-mĕte), *ſ.* [the flavour of wine, and high ſmell of veniſon; the ſtink of meat] *Fumet,* m. R. The above word is fallen into diſgrace of late, as now uſed to ſignify *taint,* or *ſtink.*

FUMID (fîou'-mîd), *adj.* [ſmoky, vaporous] *Fuligineux.*

To FUMIGATE (fîou'-mî-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Chym. to perfume with ſmoke or vapour] *Fumiger.*

FUMIGATION (fîoû-mî-gué'-sheûne), *ſ.* [the act of perfuming with ſmoke or vapour] *Fumigation,* f.

FUMIGATOR (fîou'-mî-gué-teûr), *ſ.* [in Surgery; an inſtrument for injecting clyſters of the ſmoke of tobacco] § *Fumigateur,* m.

FUMINGLY (fîou'-mîn'gne-lé), *adv.* [angrily] *En colère.*

FUMITER (fîou'-mî-teûr), or FUMITORY (fîou'-mî-teûr-é), *ſ.* V. FUMARIA.

FUMOUS (fîou'-meûce), *and* FUMY (fîou'-mé), *adj.* [producing fumes] *Fumeux, qui envoie des fumées ou des vapeurs.*

‡ FUN (feûne), *ſ.* [ſport, low merriment] *Plaiſanterie,* f. *moquerie,* f. *gaieté,* f. *joie,* f. *badinage,* m.

FUN [bam, ſham, or fib] *Une bourde, une caſſade, une fourberie, une menterie.*

To FUN, *v. a.* and *n.* [to jeer, to decoy] *Se moquer, emboîter, cajoler.*

FUNAMBULUS (fîoû-năm'-bîoû-leûce), *ſ.* [An-

ſ. [Anc. Hiſt. Schœnobates, rope-dancer] *Danſeur de corde, funambule*, m. *voltigeur*, m.

FUNCHALL, *ſ.* [the capital of Madeira; lat. 32°-38' N. lon. 17°-6' W.] *Funchal* ou *Fonſalle*, m.

FUND (feŭn'd), *ſ.* [ſtock, capital] *Fonds*, m. *capital*, m. *finances*, f. The publick funds, *Les fonds publics*. Sinking fund, *Fond d'amortiſſement*, m.

* A man who has a great fund of wit, of reaſon, *Un homme qui a un grand fonds d'eſprit, de raiſon*, &c.

FUND [bottom] *Le fond*.

FUNDS (feŭn'dz), [the public funds, the ſtocks, the bank] *Fonds*, m. *actions*, f. pl. *banque*, f. *ſûreté nationale*.

FUNDAMENT (feŭn'-dă-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the back part of the body] *Le fondement, l'anus*, m. *le ſiege, le derrière*.

FUNDAMENTAL (feŭn'-dă-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [ſerving for the foundation] *Fondamental*; *qui ſert de fondement, de baſe, de ſoutien*. The fundamental laws of the kingdom, *Les lois fondamentales du royaume*. Fundamental baſis [in Muſic; thorough-baſs] *Baſſe fondamentale*, f.

FUNDAMENTAL, *ſ.* [baſis, foundation, the groundwork, leading propoſition] *Le fondement, la baſe*. He ſhakes the very fundamentals of all religion and government, *Il ébranle la baſe même de toute religion & de tout gouvernement*.

FUNDAMENTALLY (feŭn'-dă-mĕn'-tăl-é), *adv.* [eſſentially, originally] *Fondamentalement, eſſentiellement*.

FUNEN, *ſ.* [an iſland in Denmark] *Fune, Funen* ou *Fionie*, f.

FUNERAL (fïou'-nĕr-ăl), *ſ.* [the ſolemnization of a burial, interment] *Funérailles*, f. *obſèques*, f. *enterrement*, m. *convoi funèbre*, m.

FUNERAL, *adj.* [uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead] *Funèbre, funéraire, d'enterrement*. A funeral ſermon, *Oraiſon funèbre*. Funeral expenſes, *Frais funéraires, frais d'enterrement*. A funeral ticket, *Billet d'enterrement*. Funeral torches, *Le luminaire*.

FUNEREAL (fïoŭ-ni'-ri-ăl), *adj.* [dark, diſmal, ſuiting a funeral] *Funèbre, ſombre, triſte, lugubre, ſpulcral, convenable à des funérailles*.

FUNGIFER LAPIS, *ſ.* [a coarſe ſtone found in Italy, which produces muſhrooms, on being moiſtened with warm water] *Pierre à champignon*, f. ou *plutôt racine de champignon*, f.

FUNGOSITY (feŭn'-gŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* *Etat de ce qui eſt fongueux*, m. *Fungus*, m.

FUNGIPORA *and* FUNGITÆ, *ſ.* [foſſil ſubmarine plants and polypes] *Fongites*, f. pl. *Fongipores*, m. pl.

FONGITA, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a hard and yellow figured ſtone, imitating a muſhroom] *Fongite*, f.

FUNGOIDES, *ſ.* [baſtard muſhroom] *Fongoïde*, m

FUNGOUS (feŭn'-gueŭce), *adj.* [excreſcent, ſpongy] *Fongueux, ſpongieux, poreux*.

FUNGUS (feŭn'-gueŭce), *ſ.* [in Nat. Hiſt. muſhroom] *Champignon*, m.

FUNGUS, *ſ.* [fungoſity; a fungous excreſcence of fleſh] *Fongus*, m. *excroiſſance de chair*, f.

FUNICLE (fïou'-nï-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall cord, a ſmall ligature, a fibre] *Petite corde, ficelle*, f. *ligature*, f. *filament*, m. *fibre*, f.

FUNICULAR (fïou-nïk'-ïoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [in Nat. Phil. conſiſting of ſmall fibres] *Funiculaire*. A funicular ſyſtem or hypotheſis, *Syſtème, hypothèſe funiculaire*.

FUNK (feŭn'k), *ſ.* [a ſpark of fire, a ſpongy excreſcence of ſome trees dreſſed to ſtrike fire on] *étincelle*, f. *amadou*, m.

† FUNK [a ſtink] *Faguenas*, m. *puanteur*, f. *mauvaiſe odeur*.

To FUNK, *v. n.* [to ſmoke tobacco] *Fumer, pétuner*.

To FUNK ONE [to ſtifle one with the fume of tobacco] *Empeſter, empoiſonner quelqu'un avec de la fumée de tabac*.

FUNNEL (feŭn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [an inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it; a pipe] *Entonnoir*, m. *tuyau*, m. We uſe a funnel to pour wine into a bottle, *Nous nous ſervons d'un entonnoir pour verſer du vin dans une bouteille*. Towards the middle are two large funnels, *Vers le milieu il y a deux grands tuyaux*.

FUNNEL of a chimney [the ſhaft of the chimney, from the waiſt upwards] *Hotte*, f. *Manteau de Cheminée*, m. Funnels of a furnace, *Godets*, m pl.

FUR (feŭr), *ſ.* [ſkin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined] *Fourrure*, f. *pelleterie*, f. *poil*, m.

Northern fur, *Pelleteries recherchées*. Fur from hot countries, *Pelleteries communes*.

Parcel of mixed fur [among Hatters] *Etoffe*, f. Undreſſed fur *or* hair [among Hatters] *Poil ſec*, ou *veule*, m. Side-fur of a hare [among Hatters] *Roux*, m.

FURS of a ſalt-pan (in ſalt-works), *Ecailles*, f. pl.

FUR *or* FURRING [in ſhip-building; a piece of wood laid on another, to mend flaws, &c.] *Fourrure*, f. *ſouffage*, m.

To FUR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to cover or line with furs] *Fourrer, Garnir d'une fourrure*. To fur a gown, to fur gloves, *Fourrer une robe, des gants*.

To FUR a ſhip [*a ſea term*, to cover it with planks] *Souffler un vaiſſeau*, terme de marine, lui donner un ſecond bordage par un revêtement de planches.

FURACIOUS (fïoŭ-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [thieviſh] *Enclin à voler, à dérober*.

FURACITY (fïoŭ-răs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [an aptneſs to pilfer, or ſteal] *Penchant à dérober*, m. *inclination à voler*, f.

FURBELOW (feŭr'-bĭ-lô), *ſ.* [fur or fringe ſewed on the lower part of a garment; an ornamental appendage for dreſs] *Falbala*, m.

To FURBELOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn with furbelows] *Garnir de falbalas*.

FURBELOWED (feŭr'-bĭ-lô'd), *part. adj.* [adorned with furbelows] *Garni de falbalas*.

To FURBISH (feŭr'-bĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burniſh, to poliſh, to rub to brightneſs] *Fourbir, polir, brunir, éclaircir*. To furbiſh a figure, *Aviver une figure*.

FURBISHED (feŭr-bĭch't), *part. adj. Fourbi, bruni, poli*.

FURBISHER feŭr'-bĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who poliſhes or furbiſhes] *Faurbiſſeur*, m.

FURCATION (feŭr-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [forkineſs, ſhooting two ways] *Fourchure*, f. *bifurcation*, f. *l'action de ſe fourcher*, f.

FURCHEE (four-chī'), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Fourché*.

FURCHEL (feŭr'-tchël), *ſ.* [among Coachmakers] *Armon*, m.

FURFUR (feŭr'-feŭr), *ſ.* [huſk or chaff] *Son*, m.

FURFUR [ſcale, dandriff, ſcurf upon the ſkin] *Craſſe*, f. *ſon*, m.

FURFURACEOUS (feŭr-fïoŭ-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [huſky, branny; ſcaly] *Plein de ſon; plein de craſſe; farineux, écailleux*.

FURIA INFERNALIS, *ſ.* [a ſort of worm common in Lapland] *Furie infernale*, f.

FURIES (fïou'-réz), the plural of FURY.

FURINALIA (fïoŭ-rï-né'-lï-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. feaſts in honour of Furina] *Furinales*, f. pl. *Fêtes en l'honneur de la déeſſe Furine*, f. pl.

FURIOUS (fïou'-rï-eŭce), *adj.* [mad, phrenetick, violent] *Furieux, furibond, frénétique, inſenſé, violent, outré, déſeſpéré, maniaque*, en parlant des perſonnes; *furieux, violent*, en parlant des choſes. The hurtful actions of furious men and innocents are not puniſhable, *Les actions nuiſibles des hommes inſenſés & des imbécilles, ne méritent pas punition*. A furious ſtorm, *Une violente tempête*.

FURIOUSLY (fïou'-rï-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with fury, madly; vehemently] *Avec furie, en furieux, en inſenſé, violemment, d'une manière déſeſpérée, tête baiſſée*. When he ſaw his brother, he flew at him furiouſly, *Lorſqu'il vit ſon frere, il s'élança ſur lui en furieux*. To fall furiouſly upon the enemy, *Donner tête baiſſée ſur l'ennemi*.

FURIOUSNESS (fïou'-rï-eŭs,nĕce), [frenzy, madneſs] *Fureur*, f. *frénéſie*, f.

To FURL (feŭrl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw up, to contract] *Ferler*, en terme de marine. To furl the ſails, *Ferler les voiles*, les plier & trouſſer enſemble.

FURLED (feŭrl'd), *part. adj. Ferlé*.

FURLING-LINE (feŭrl-in'gne-láine), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Raban de ferlage*, m. *garcette à ferler*, f.

FURLONG, *ſ.* [a meaſure of length; half a rood *or* the eighth of an acre and of a mile] *Demi-vergée*, f. *ſtade*, m.

FURLOUGH (feŭr'-lô), *ſ.* [a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent] *Congé*, m.

FURMENTY (feŭr'-mĕn'-té), [*vulgarly called* Furmety] V. FRUMENTY.

FURNACE (feŭr'-néce), *ſ.* [an incloſed fire-place] *Fournaiſe*, f. *fourneau*, m. He ſhall be caſt into the midſt of a burning fiery furnace, *Il ſera jeté dans une fournaiſe ardente*.

FURNACE [in iron-works, and glaſs-works] *Fourneau à fondre la mine de fer; fourneau de verrerie*, &c.

FURNACE [in Metallurgy] *Fourneau*, m. cupelling furnace, *Fourneau de liquation*. Low-furnace (made with a flat arch to reflect the heat more upon the metal) *Fourneau à réverbère*, m. (its flat arch) *Calotte*, f. (interior part of ſuch a furnace) *Maſſif*, m. Interior part of a melting furnace, *Ouvrage*, m. To put the porcelain in the furnace without any coffins, *Enfourner en chapelle*.

FURNACE of Arcana [among Chymiſts] *Athanor*, m.

FURNACE-MAKER, *Fournaliſte*, m.

FURNAGE (feŭr'-nédje), *ſ.* [the fee paid to the Lord of a manor by his tenants, for baking their bread in his common oven, as in ſome places they muſt do] *Fournage*, m.

To FURNISH (feŭr'-niche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſupply with what is neceſſary] *Fournir, pourvoir*. He has furniſhed the city with corn, wine, victuals and powder, *Il a pourvu la ville de blé, de vin, de proviſions de bouche & de poudre*.

To FURNISH [to fit, to equip] *Garnir, meubler, équiper, étoffer*. To furniſh a houſe, *Garnir* ou *meubler une maiſon*. Will your lordſhip lend me a thouſand pounds to furniſh me? *Milord, voulez-vous me prêter mille livres pour m'équiper?* To furniſh with arms, *Armer*.

To furniſh again, *Remeubler*.

To furniſh linen, *Alinger*.

FURNISHED (feŭr'-nïch't) *part. adj. Fourni, pourvu, muni; garni, meublé; équipé*.

FURNISHER (feŭr'-nïch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſupplies *or* fits out] *Celui qui fournit, qui meuble*.

FURNITURE (feŭr'-ni-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [moveables, goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament; equipage; decorations] *Meubles*, m. *ameublement*, m. *garniture*, f. *équipage*, m. *appareil*, m. *uſtenſile*, m. There are many noble palaces in Venice, but their furniture is not commonly very rich, *Il y a de magnifiques palais à Veniſe, mais en général l'ameublement n'en eſt pas fort riche*.

FURNITURE [in Dialing] *Acceſſoires*, m. pl. *ornemens*, m. pl.

FURNITURE [among Printers; the pieces of wood that ſeparate the pages of a form] *Garniture*, f.

FUROLE (fïoŭ-rôl'), *ſ.* [a rolling fire, a blaze of fire, Caſtor & Pollux or Helena] *Furolle*, f.

FURRED (feŭr'-r'd), *part. adj. Fourré, garni d'une fourrure; ſouffé*, en parlant d'un vaiſſeau. Gloves furred with lambſkins, *Des gants*

gants fourrés d'une peau d'agneau. A furred ſhip *Un vaiſſeau ſoufflé.*

FURRIER (fŭr'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [a dealer in furs] *Fourreur*, m. *pelletier*, m.

FURRING (ŭr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To fur] *Soufflage*, m. *l'action de souffler un vaiſſeau*, f.

FURRING *or* FUR [in Archit.] *Renflement*, m.

FURROW (feŭr'-ô), *ſ.* [a ſmall trench made by the plow *Sillon*, m. *guéret*, m. *dans un champ*; *rayon dans une vigne*, m. *feſſé*, m. *rigole pour conduire l'eau dans une prairie*, f. *conduit*, m. *fontaine*, f.

The laſt ridge of the furrows, *Dérayure*, f.

To FURROW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut in furrows] *Sillonner.*

FURROWED (feŭr'-ô'd) *part. adj. Sillonné*

FURRY, (feŭr'-é), *adj.* [covered with fur, dreſſed in fur] V. FURRED.

FURSTENBURG [the county of a ſovereign ſtate of Germany in Suabia] *Furſtenberg.*

FURSTENFIELD, *ſ.* a town of Germany in lower Stiria; lat. 47°-23 N. lon. 16°-5' E.] *Furſtenfeld.*

FURTHER (feŭr'-tzheŭr), *adj.* [the old comparative of *forth*; more remote, at a greater diſtance] *Ultérieur, qui eſt au delà, plus éloigné.* The further Spain, *L'Eſpagne ultérieure.* On the further ſide of the Alps, *De l'autre côté des Alpes, au-delà des Alpes.* What further need have we of witneſſes? *Quel beſoin avons-nous d'autres témoins?* 'Till further order, *Juſqu'à nouvel ordre.* Take no further care of it, *Ne vous mettez plus en peine de cela.*

FURTHER, *adv.* [to a greater diſtance; beſides] *Plus loin, plus avant, au delà; de plus, encore, outre cela.* The angel of the Lord went further, *L'ange du Seigneur alla plus loin.* This he ſaid further to me, *Il me dit encore ceci.*

To FURTHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put onward, to promote, to aſſiſt, to help] *Pouſſer, avancer, aider, aſſiſter, appuyer, ſervir.* This binds you to further my deſigns, *Ce i vous oblige à avancer mes projets, à ſervir mes vues.*

FURTHERANCE (feŭr'-tzheŭr-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [promotion; help] *Avancement*, m. *progrès*, m. *ſecours*, m. *aſſiſtance*, f. *aide*, f. *appui*, m. ‖ *adminicule*, m.

FURTHERER (feŭr'-tzheŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [promoter; advancer] *Fauteur*, m. *patron*, m. *protecteur*, m.

FURTHERMORE (feŭr'-tzheŭr-môre), *conj.* [moreover, beſides] *De plus, en outre, outre cela.*

¶ Furthermore, *de plus*: moreover, *en outre*; beſides, *d'ailleurs* (ſynon): *Furthermore* is properly uſed, when we would add one more reaſon, of the ſame nature with thoſe before-mentioned; *moreover* is rightly placed, to add a reaſon of a different kind, to thoſe that went before. *Beſides*, when we would ſtrengthen by a new reaſon, the force of thoſe that were ſufficient of themſelves. Ex For a ſtate to ſupport itſelf, thoſe who govern ſhould be moderate; thoſe who ought to obey, governable; *furthermore* the laws ſhould be judicious. There will always be warlaming men, becauſe they are naturally ambitious, and guided by intereſt; *moreover* zeal for religion makes them rigid: holy ſcripture teaches us the unity of the Godhead, and reaſon points it out to us: *beſides* all nature makes us perceive it.

FURTHERMOST (feŭr'-tzheŭr-môſte), *adj. Ultérieur.*

FURTHEST (feŭr'-tzhëſte), *adj.* [the old ſuperlative of *forth*; moſt remote] *Le plus loin, le plus reculé, le plus éloigné, le plus long.* The furtheſt parts of the world, *Les extrémités du monde, les contrées les plus éloignées.*

† The furtheſt way about is the neareſt way home, *Les plus courts chemins ne ſont pas toujours les meilleurs*; *il eſt quelquefois bon d'aller à ſes fins par des détours.*

FURTIVE (feŭr'-tĭv'), *adj.* [ſtolen; ſecret] *Furtif, dérobé; ſecret, fait en cachette.*

FURTIVELY (feŭr'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [ſecretly, by ſtealth] *Furtivement, à la dérobée.*

FURUNCLE (fĭou'-reŭn'-kl'), *ſ.* [an angry puſtule] *Furoncle*, ou *Froncle*, m.

FURY (fĭou'-ré), *ſ* [madneſs, rage, paſſion of anger] *Furie, fureur*, f. *rage*, f. *manie*, f. *frénéſie*, f *violence*, f. *emportement*, m. I oppoſe my patience to his fury, *J'oppoſe ma patience à ſa fureur.*

FURY [enthuſiaſm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman] *Fureur*, f. *enthouſiaſme poëtique, verve*, f. *jaillie poëtique*, f. Prophetick fury, *Enthouſiaſme prophétique*, m.

FURY, *ſ.* [Mythol the name of the three daughters of Nox and Acheron, the deities of vengeance] *Furie*, f. His ſoul was tormented by the Furies, *Son âme étoit tourmentée par les furies*

FURZE (feŭrz), GURSE, or GOSS, *ſ.* [in Botany] *Bruyère*, f.

Furze-buſh, *or* whins, *Bronde*, f. *genêt épineux*, m.

FURZY (feŭr'-zé), *adj.* [overgrown with furze] *Couvert de bruyères.*

FUSANUS, *ſ.* [Bot. ſpindle-tree] *Fuſain*, m *bonnet de prêtre*, m. (dont le bois ſert à polir).

FUSAROLE, *ſ.* [in Archit. an ornament cut in the form of a collar under the echinus] *Fuſarole*, f.

FUSCATION (feŭs-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of darkening] *Obſcurciſſement*, m.

To FUSE (fĭouze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to melt, to be melted] *Fondre, ſe fondre; liquéfier.*

FUSEE (fĭoŭ-zī'), *ſ.* [the cone round which is wound the chain of a watch] *Fuſée d'une montre*, f.

FUSEE [to fire a bomb *or* granado-ſhell] *Fuſée* de bombe, *ou* de grenade, f.

FUSEF, *or* FUSIL [in Heraldry] *Fuſée*, f.

FUSEE, *or* FUSIL [a firelock or ſmall muſket] *Fuſil*, m.

FUSIBILITY (fĭoŭ-oĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [capacity of being melted] *Fuſibilité, diſpoſition à ſe fondre, qualité de ce qui eſt fuſible.*

FUSIBLE (fĭou'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being melted] *Fuſible.*

FUSIL, *ſ.* [a firelock] *Fuſil*, m.

FUSIL [in Heraldy, ſomething like a ſpindle] *Fuſée*, f.

FUSIL, *adj.* [liquifiable by heat] V. FUSIBLE.

FUSILIER (fĭoŭ-zĭl-ĭr'), *ſ.* [a foot-ſoldier armed with a fuſil] *Fuſilier*, m.

FUSION (fĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of melting, the ſtate of being melted] *Fuſion*, f. *fonte*, f.

† FUSS (feŭce), *ſ.* [a low cant word for a buſtle, a tumult, *or* much ado about nothing] *Bruit*, m. *fracas*, m. *embarras*, m. To make a fuſs, *Faire du bruit.*

FUST (feŭste), *ſ.* [the trunk or body of a column] *Fût d'une colonne*, m. *le vif, le tronc* ou *le corps de la colonne.*

FUST [bad ſmell] *Fût*, m. *mauvais goût*, m.

To FUST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſmell ill] *Sentir mauvais, moiſir, ſentir le moiſi.*

FUSTIAN (feŭs'-tĭăne), *ſ.* [a kind of cloth made of cotton] *Futaine*, f. au figuré, *du galimatias*, m. *du phébus*, m. *un ſtyle ampoulé, déclamation*, f.

Fuſtian-weaver, *Futainier*, m.

FUSTIAN, *adj.* [made of fuſtian] *De futaine*; au figuré, *ampoulé, bourſouflé, plein de phébus & de galimatias.*

To FUSTIGATE (feŭs'-tĭ-guéte), *v. a.* [to bang or beat with a cudgel] *Fuſtiger, Battre à coups de bâton.*

FUSTICK (feŭs'-tĭk), *or* FUSTOCK, *ſ.* [a yellow wood from the Weſt Indies, uſed by Dyers] *Fuſtoc*, m. *Fuſtet*, m.

FUSTINESS (feŭs'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [mouldineſs, ſtink] *Puanteur*, f.

FUSTILARIAN (feŭs-tĭ-lé'-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a low fellow, a ſtinkard] *Un gueux, un gredin,* † *un puant.*

FUSTUC (feŭs-teŭk), *or* FISTIC, *ſ.* [the tree that produces piſtachia-nuts] *Piſtachier*, m.

FUSTY (feŭs'-té), *adj.* [mouldy, ill ſmelling] *Puant, qui ſent mauvais.* Fuſty cloſe air, *Air couvé, air renfermé.*

FUTILE (fĭou'-tĭl), *adj.* [talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthleſs] *Babillard; futile, frivole.* V. INSIGNIFICANT, NUGATORY.

FUTILITY (fĭoŭ-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [loquacity; trifling neſs] *Loquacité*, f. *bavardage*, m *futilité*, f. *frivolité*, f. *légèreté*, f. The futility of women, *Le bavardage, le babil, la légèreté, la frivolité des femmes.*

FUTTOCKS (feŭt'-eŭks), *ſ pl.* [corrupted from *foot-hooks*; the lower timbers that hold the ſhip together] *Courbes* ou *côtes de navire*, f. pl. *Genoux & alonges* (en un mot, toutes les pièces qui forment les couples du vaiſſeau, compriſes entre la varangue & l'alonge de revers) Firſt futtock, *Genou*, m. Second futtock, *Premiére alonge*, f. Third futtock, *Seconde alonge.* Fourth futtock, *Troiſiéme alonge.* Fifth futtock, *Quatriéme alonge.* Riders futtocks, *Alonges & Genoux de porques.* Futtock-plates *or* foot-hook-plates, *Landes de hune.* Futtock-ſhrouds, *Gambes de hune*, f. pl. ou *Haubans de revers*, m. pl.

FUTURE (fĭou'-tĭeŭre), *adj.* [to come] *Futur, à venir.*

FUTURE, *ſ.* [the time to come] *Le futur, l'avenir*, m. For the future, *A l'avenir.*

FUTURE [in Grammar; a tenſe denoting futurition] *Futur*, m. *le temps du verbe qui marque l'avenir.*

FUTURELY (fĭou'-tĭeŭre-lé), *adj.* [in time to come] *A l'avenir.*

FUTURITION (fĭoŭ-tĭoŭ-rĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being future] *L'état d'une choſe future; futurition*, f.

FUTURITY (fĭoŭ-tĭou'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being to be; the time to come] *L'état d'une choſe future; l'avenir*, m.

FUZZ (feŭz), *ſ.* [way-thorn] *Genêt épineux*, m.

To FUZZ, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fly out in ſmall particles] *S'en aller en morceaux*; *s'effiler*, en parlant d'une étoffe.

FUZZ-BALL (feŭz'-bâl), *ſ.* [a kind of fungus which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters a ſtinking duſt] *Veſſe de loup*, f.

FY (fâĭ), *interj.* [of blame and diſapprobation, *Fi.* Fy, my Lord, fy! a ſoldier, and afraid? *Fi, Seigneur, ſi donc! Un ſoldat avoir peur?*

Fy, for ſhame, *Fi, c'eſt une honte.*

G.

G. *Cette lettre ſe nomme en Anglois* dji. *Elle a deux ſons, l'un rude & l'autre doux. Le ſon rude eſt une articulation gutturale, qui eſt la même en Anglois qu'en François: c'eſt un* k *adouci. Il a lieu.*

1°. *Devant les voyelles* a, o, u, *& les conſonnes* l, r; Ex. gate, go, gull, gules; glad, glory; grace, grow.

2° *à la fin des monoſyllabes*; *Ex.* bag, beg, big, bog, bug; dag, leg, peg, dig, ſprig; dog, fog, long, ſtrong, ſlug, drug, &c.

3°. *Dans les dérivés de ces monoſyllabes*; *Ex.* baggage, begged, bigger, biggeſt, boggy, bugginess, dagger, legged, pegged, digged, ſpriggy, doggiſh, foggy, longer, longeſt, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt, ſluggiſh, druggiſt. N. B. *Le* g *eſt le plus ſouvent redoublé, afin que la voyelle précédente reſte brève*; *mais il ne ſe prononce que comme une* g *ſimple.*

4°. *Dans*

4°. *Dans quelques mots particuliers, au commencement ou au milieu du mot ; Ex.* gear, geese, geld, get, gewgaw, gibber, gibbous, giddy, gig, gild, gills, girl, gizard, give ; anger, begin, giddy, hunger, monger, finger, tiger, *& leurs dérivés ; Ex.* gelding, getting, forgetting, fingered, gibberish, giggle, forgive, &c.

5°. *Dans les noms propres de la Bible ; Ex* Geha, Gethſemane, Gihon, Gilboa, &c. *& de même dans quelques noms propres ; Ex.* Gelderland, Gibb, Gibbons, Gibſon, Gilman, Gilbert, Biggius, Huggins, Seager, &c.

Le ſon doux du g eſt l'articulation du j *François, mais précédé d'un* d, *comme dans le mot* adjectif. *Ce ſon a lieu, en général, devant les voyelles* e, i, *&* y ; *Ex.* gem, gender, general, genteel, geography, geometry, George ; giant, gibbet, ginger, gipſey ; gybe, gymnaſtic, gyve ; &c. *il faut excepter les mots mentionnés plus haut,* § 4°.

Dans le milieu des mots, quand il y a deux g (gg), *le premier eſt rude, & le ſecond eſt doux devant* e *ou* i ; *Ex.* ſuggeſt, &c. *il faut exceptes les mots dérivés de monoſyllables, tels que ceux du* § 3°.

Le g *final précédé de* in (ing), *comme dans la claſſe nombreuſe des gérondifs, n'a ni le ſon guttural, ni le ſon doux ; ſon articulation eſt à peu près celle du* gn *François mouillé, du moins elle en tient beaucoup ; Ex.* according, begging, blacking, breathing, charming, drawing, eating, fiſhing ; to bring, to ring, to ſing ; king, ſpring, ſtring, wing ; *& leurs dérivés,* accordingly, charmingly, finger, finging, bringer, bringing, kingly, ſpringer, ſtringy, winged, &c. *Il en eſt de même de la plupart des mots qui finiſſent par* ng ; *Ex.* to hang, hanging, hanged ; ſong, ſongſter ; tong, wrong, wronging ; to belong, belonging ; dung dunghill, dung-fork, &c. N. B. *Dans la prononciation figurée de ce Dictionnaire ce* g *final eſt marqué* gne.

G *ne ſe prononce point devant* m *ou* n, *quand il ſe trouve dans la même ſyllabe ; Ex.* Phlegm, ſign, deſign, deſigner, deign, reign, arraign, ſovereign, bagnio, ſeignior ; gnaſh, gnat, gnaw, &c. *Il ne ſe prononce point non plus devant* l *dans les noms étrangers ; Ex.* oneglia, oſtiglia, oglio, ſeraglio, intaglio, &c.

Gh, *au commencement d'un mot, a le ſon rude du* g ; *Ex.* Ghent, ghoſt, ghaſtly, gherkin &c.— *Il ſe prononce comme* ff *dans les mots ſuivans :* laugh, draught, cough, gough, hough, tough, trough, rough, enough, *& leurs dérivés.—Il ne ſe prononce point à la fin des mots ; Ex.* though, through ; high, nigh, ſigh ; neigh, weigh, *& leurs dérivés ; ni dans* daughter, vaughan ; *ni devant* t ; Ex. bright, fight, might, night, right, ſight, *& leurs dérivés.*

GABARDINE (găb-ăr-dīne'), *ſ.* [a coarſe frock, a mean dreſs] *Sorte de manteau d'étoffe groſſière qu'on portoit autrefois contre la pluie ; gaban,* m. *balandras,* m.

GABARRA, *ſ.* [an Egyptian name for mummy] *Momie d'Egypte,* f.

GABBLE (găb'-bl'), *ſ.* [inarticulate noiſe ; loud talk without meaning] *Bourdonnement,* m. *babil,* m. *bavardage,* m.

To GABBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make an inarticulate noiſe ; to prate loudly] *Bourdonner ; baragouiner ; babiller, bavarder, caqueter.*

GABBLER (găb'-leur), *ſ.* [a prater] *Babillard,* m. *bavard,* m.

GABEL (gué'-b l), *ſ.* [an impoſt, in France, upon ſalt] *Gabelle,* f. [an exciſe, a tax, as upon wines, ſilks, &c.] *Une taxe, un impôt.*

GABION (gué'-bï-eŭne), *ſ.* [a wicker-baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment] *Gabion,* m.

GABIONADO (gué'-bï-ô-né-dô), *ſ.* [work made with gabions] *Gabionnade, f.*

GABLE (gué'-b'), *ſ.* or GABLE-END [the upright triangular end of a roof] *Pignon,* m. V. GAVEL.

GABLOCKS, *ſ.* [the artificial ſpurs of a game cock] *Ergots,* m. pl. *éperons,* m. pl. V. GAFFLES.

GABRES, *ſ. pl.* [Gaures, Magi ; followers of Zoroaſter] *Gaures,* ou *Guebres,* m. pl

GAD (găd), *ſ.* [a wedge of ſteel] *Un morceau d'acier ;* ſignifioit auſſi autrefois *un ſtilet, un barin.*

GAD [in Mining, an inſtrument to dig out the ore] *Coin,* m. *poincon,* m.

To GAD, -DING, -DED, *v. n.* [to ramble about] *Roder, courir ça & là, faire le vagabond.* To gad up and down, *Errer de côté & d'autre.* To gad abroad, to gad about, *Courir la pretentaine.*

Mrs. Gad about, *Madame la coureuſe.*

GADBEE (găd'-bī), *ſ.* V. GAD FLY.

GADDER (găd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a rambler] *Un coureur, une coureuſe.*

GADDING (găd'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A gadding goſſip, *une coureuſe, une bonne commere, une bonne gaillarde, qui aime la compagnie, & qui ne peut pas ſe captiver chez elle.*

GADDINGLY (găd'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv. En rôdant,* ou *en courant çà & là, ſans avoir de deſſein formé.*

GADFLY (găd'-flüï), *ſ.* [dun-fly, or ox-fly ; a winged inſect very troubleſome to cows, horſes, &c. that makes them gad madly about] *Taon,* m. *eſpèce d'oeſtre, mouche des tumeurs des bêtes à corne,* f.

GÆELÆUM. *ſ.* [earth-oil] *Huile de pétrole,* f.

GAF (găf), *ſ.* [a harpoon or large hook] *Harpon,* m. *ſorte de croc, gros crochet, gaffe,* f. To hook with the gaff, *Gaffer.*

GAFF [in Sea-language] *Pic,* m. (vergue ſupérieure des voiles auriques). Gaff-haliard, *Driſſe du pic.*

§ GAFFER (găf'-eŭr), *ſ.* [companion ; formerly a word of reſpect, now applied only in contempt to a mean perſon ; maſter, father, old ſir] *Compère,* m.

GAFFLE (găf'-fl'), *ſ.* [a ſteel contrivance to bend croſs bows *Clef d'arbalète,* f.

GAFFLES (găf'-flz), [artificial ſpurs for cocks] *Eperons pour les coqs,* m.

GAG (găg), *ſ.* [ſomething put in the mouth to hinder ſpeech] *Bâillon,* m.

To GAG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to ſtop the mouth with ſomething that hinders to ſpeak] *Bâillonner, mettre un bâillon.*

GAGATES, *ſ.* [black, ſtony, and bituminous earth] *Gagate, f. jayet,* ou *jais,* m.

GAG-TEETH (găg -tītsh), *ſ.* [thoſe teeth which croſs one another] *Surdents,* f. pl.

GAG-TOOTHED (găg'-toŭsh't), *adj.* [that has gag-teeth] *Qui a des ſurdents.*

GAGE (guédje), *ſ.* [a pledge, a pawn, a caution] *Gage,* m. *aſſurance,* f. *caution,* f. Theſe children are a ſure gage of my love, *Ces enfans ſont un gage aſſuré de mon amour.*

GAGE [in Joinery ; an inſtrument to ſtrike a line truly parallel to the edge of any ſtuff] *Trufquin,* m. [in many arts] *Jauge* f. *calibre,* m. *échantillon,* m. V. GAUGE.

Gage-work (among Bricklayers), *Sorte d'ouvrage fait au calibre,* ou *avec plus de ſoin,* m.

GAGE [in Coining ; a certain weight given to the aſſay-maſter] *Semelle* f.

To GAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wager, to lay as a wager] *Gager, mettre en gage.*

To GAGE, V. To GAUGE.

GAGED (guédj'd), *part. adj. Gagé, mis en gage.*

GAGER (gué'-djeŭr), V. GAUGER.

GAGGED (găg'd), *part. adj. Bâillonné.*

To GAGGLE (găg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a noiſe like a gooſe] *Crier comme les oies.*

GAGGLING (găg'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the noiſe of geeſe] *Cri d'oie,* m.

GAG-TOOTH (găg'-toŭtsh), *ſ.* [a prominent tooth] *Surdent,* m.

GAIETY (gué'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. GAYETY.

GAILLAC, *or* Gaillac-wine, *ſ.* [a ſort of French wine, ſo called from Gaillac, a town of Languedoc, where it grows] *Vin de Gaillac,* m.

GAIETA, *ſ.* [an ancient town of the kingdom of Naples, with a port, a citadel, a harbour ; lat. 41°-30′ N. lon. 13°-47′ E.] *Gaiete ou Gaïte,* f.

GAILY (gué'-lé), *adv.* [airily, cheerfully ; ſplendidly, pompouſly] *Gaiment, avec gaieté ; pompeuſement, avec magnificence.*

GAIN (guène), *ſ.* [lucre, profit, advantage] *Gain,* m. *lucre,* m. *profit,* m. *avantage,* m. *intérêt,* m. By-gains, *Tours du bâton.* Clear gain, *Revenant bon.*

† Light gains make heavy purſes, *Les petits profits enrichiſſent, les petits ruiſſeaux font les grandes rivières.*

¶ Gain, *gain* ; profit, *profit* ; lucre, *lucre* ; emolument, *émolument* (synon.) : *Gain,* ſeems to ariſe from ſomething caſual, and implies riſk and hazard ; for this reaſon, the word is in great uſe among gameſters and tradeſmen ; *profit* rather proceeds from lands or induſtry ; we ſay : the *profits* of the earth, of our labours, &c. *lucre* is never uſed but by way of contempt, as ; it is a low, and ſordid to be always drawn by *lucre. Emolument* relates to commiſſions and employments, intimating, as well the perquiſites, as the ſalaries annexed to them. Some perſons are ſo particularly rigid as to condemn all *gain* ariſing from play : Many will idly call that *profit,* which has accrued by illicit means : The miſer will ſacrifice every thing for *lucre* : We do not always find the greateſt honour in offices, where there is the greateſt *emolument.*

To GAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to get, to obtain, to win] *Gagner, acquérir, obtenir, captiver.* You gain nothing by that, *Vous n'y gagnez rien.* To gain a battle, *Gagner une bataille.* We gained the breach, *Nous gagnames la brèche.* To gain one's end, *Obtenir ce que l'on cherche, parvenir à ſon but.* To gain one's heart, friendſhip, or good will, *Gagner, ſe concilier, attirer, le cœur, l'affection, l'amitié, la bienveillance de quelqu'un : s'en faire aimer.* He has gained a great honour by it, *Il s'eſt acquis par là beaucoup de gloire.* To gain the top of a mountain, *Gagner le ſommet d'une montagne, y arriver.*

To GAIN one, *Gagner quelqu'un, le perſuader, le mettre dans ſes intérêts.* To gain one over to the court, *Attirer quelqu'un dans le parti de la cour.*

To GAIN [in Sea-language] Ex. To gain the wind of a ſhip, *Gagner le vent d'un vaiſſeau.*

To GAIN, *v. n.* [to encroach, to get ground, to prevail againſt, to grow rich] *Avancer, avoir l'avantage, prévaloir, gagner, devenir riche.* The Engliſh had gained upon the Venetians, *Les Anglois avoient eu l'avantage ſur les Vénitiens.* My behaviour had gained ſo far on the emperor that I began to conceive hopes of liberty, *Ma conduite avoit tellement gagné l'empereur, que je commençai à concevoir des eſpérances de liberté* He gains more and more every day, *Il devient tous les jours plus riche.*

GAINAGE (gué'-nédje), *ſ.* [in Law ; a thing not diſtrainable, as implements in huſbandry] *Gagnage,* m.

GAINED (guen'd), *part. adj. Gagné, acquis.*

GAINER (guén'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who gains] *Le gagnant, celui qui a l'avantage.*

GAINFUL (guène'-foŭl), *adj.* [advantageous, lucrative] *Lucratif, avantageux, profitable.* A gainful bargain, *Un marché avantageux.* A gainful employment, *Un emploi lucratif.*

GAINFULLY (guéne'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [profitably] *Avantageuſement, avec gain, avec profit.*

GAINFULNESS (guéne'-foŭl-nèce), *ſ.* [profit, advantage] *Profit,* m. *avantage,* m.

GAINGIVING (guéne'-guiv'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a giving

[a giving againſt] V. MISGIVING.

GAINLESS (guéne'-leſs), *adj.* [unprofitable] *Inutile, qui ne produit aucun avantage.*

GAINLESSNESS (guéne'-lĕs-nĕcc), *ſ.* [unprofitableneſs] *Etat de ce qui n'eſt point avantageux*, m.

GAINLY (guéne-lé), *adv.* [handily, readily] *Facilement, proſtement, adroitement.*

To GAINSAY (guéne'-cĕ), *v. a.* [to ſay againſt, to contradict] *Contredire, contrarier, nier.* Speeches which gainſay one another, *Des diſcours qui ſe contredisent.* Can you gainſay it? *Pouvez-vous le nier?*

GAINSAYER (guéne-cé'-cŭr), *ſ.* [oppunent] *Contredisant*, m.

GAINSBOROUGH (guéns'-beŭr-ô), *ſ.* [a large well built town of Lincolnſhire; lat. 53°-28' N. lon. 0°-36' W.] *Gainſborough*, ou *Gainsborough.*

'GAINST (guĕn'st), *prep.* contraction from AGAINST; which ſee.

To GAINSTAND (guéne'-ſtăn'd), *v. a.* [to oppoſe, to reſiſt] *Réſiſter, oppoſer, faire réſiſtance, combattre, réprimer, ſe roidir.* To gainſtand one's deſires, *Réſiſter à ſes déſirs, les réprimer.*

GAIRISH (gué'-rïche), *adj.* [ſhowy, ſplendid; extravagantly gay] *Magnifique, brillant, élégant; folâtre, gai juſqu'à l'extravagance.*

GAIRISHNESS (gué'-rïche-nĕcc), *ſ.* [flaunting gaudineſs; extravagant joy] *Magnificence*, f. *élégance*, f. *luxe*, m. *joie extravagonte, folle joie.*

GAIT (guéte), *ſ.* [way; march, walk; manner or air of walking] *Chemin*, m. *marche*, f. *promenade*, f. *démarche*, f. *air*, m. *allure*, f. The gait of a horſe, *L'air d'un cheval.* To have a looſe ſwinging gait, *Laiſſer aller ſon corps, ſe dandiner.* Gang your gait, *Paſſez votre chemin.* His fierce gait, *Sa démarche ou ſon air terrible.*

GALACTITES, *ſ.* [morocthus, French chalk, milk ſtone; ſort of ſoft ſtone] *Galactite*, f. *galaricide ou galarictte*, f. *pierre de lait*, f.

GALANGAL, *ſ.* [a medicinal root from the Eaſt-Indies] *Galanga*, m.

GALANTHIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſervant of Alcmena who was turned into a weaſel] *Galanthis*, f.

GALARICIDES, V. GALACTITES.

GALATÆA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus, ſo called from her fair complexion] *Galathée*, f.

GALAXY (găl'-ăk-sé), *ſ.* [the milky way] *Galaxie*, f. *la voie lactée:* † *le chemin de St. Jacques.*

GALBANUM (găl'-bŭ-neŭme), *ſ.* [a kind of gum] *Galbanum*, m.

GALBULA, *ſ. pl.* [cypreſs-nuts] *Galbules*, f. pl.

GALBULA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. jaundice-bird, or ictterus; a bird of the magpie kind] *Troupiale*, m. *caſſique jaune du Bréſil*, m. *loriot*, m.

GALE (guéle), *ſ.* [a ſtrong wind, but not tempeſtuous] *Vent*, m. A happy gale, *Un vent favorable.* A freſh gale, *Un vent frais, un doux Zéphir.* A hard gale, or ſtrong, or ſtiff gale, *Vent grand frais*, ou *briſe carabinée.* A loom gale, *Petit vent frais* ou *petit frais.*

To GALE AWAY, *v. n.* [in Sea-language] *S'en aller avec la pointe du vent.*

GALE [Bot. ſweet willow, a ſhrub] *Gale*, ou *galé*, m. *myrte-bâtard, myrte du Brabant*, m *piment royal*, m.

GALEAS (găl'-ïăce), *ſ.* [a heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars] *Galacc*, f.

GALEATED (gué'-lï-é-tĕd), *adj.* [covered with a helmet] *Calqué.* [in Bot. is ſaid of a flower reſembling a helmet] *En caſque.*

GALEGA, *ſ.* [Bot goat's rue; a medicinal plant] *Galéga*, m *rue de chèvre*, f.

GALENA, *ſ.* [a poor lead-ore; plumbago] *Galène*, f. Galena inanis (mock lead, blende or blinde), *Fauſſe galène*, f. Galena teſſulata (a ſort of black-lead), *Alquifoux*, m.

GALENIA, *ſ.* [in Bot. a plant of the Cape of Good-Hope] *Galénie*, f.

GALENICAL, *adj.* [according to the doctrine of Galen; is uſed in contradiſtinction to Chymical] *Galénique.*

GALENISM, *ſ.* [the doctrine of Galen] *Galéniſme*, m.

GALENIST, *ſ* [a phyſician who practiſes according to the Galenical principles; ſtands oppoſed to Chymiſt] *Galéniſte*, m.

GALANTINE, *ſ.* [in Cookery] *Galantine*, f. *balotte*, f.

GALEOPSIS, *ſ.* [Bot. the ſtinking dead nettle] *Galéopſis*, m. *chanvre bâtard*, m.

GALEUS-GLAUCUS, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh, a ſpecies of ſea-dog, blue ſhark] *Gagnot-bleu*, m.

GALEUS LÆVIS, *ſ.* [a ſmooth hound-fiſh] *Emijole*, m.

GALIA, *ſ.* [Pharm. compoſition of galls, unripe dates, or a mixture of perfumes] *Galia*, f.

GALICIA, *ſ.* [a Prov. of Spain] *Galice*, f.

GALICIA now alſo called GUADALA YARA, *ſ.* [a country of North America in New Spain] *La nouvelle Galice*, f.

GALILEE (găl'-ï-ī), *ſ.* [anciently a Province of Judæa] *Galilée*, f.

GALIOT (găl'-ïeŭte), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſort of galley] *Galiote*, f. petite galère.

GALL (gâle), *ſ.* [the bile, an animal juice remarkable for its bitterneſs] *Fiel*, m. Bitter as gall, *Amer comme fiel.* The gall-bladder, *La véſicule du fiel; follicule*, f.

GALL-STONE [a biliary concretion found ſometimes in the gall-bladder] *Pierre de fiel*, f. *pierre d'alcheron*, f.

The gall of a fiſh, *L'amer d'un poiſſon*, m.

* GALL [rancour, malignity, anger, bitterneſs of mind] *Fiel*, m. *rancune*, f. *malice*, f. *chagrin*, m. *triſteſſe*, f.

GALL or GALL-NUT [an exereſcence upon plants and trees, the oak eſpecially, occaſioned by an inſect living within it and uſed to dye in black] *Galle*, f. *noix de galle*, f. Gall-nut of Europe, *Caſſenole*, f. To put the cotton or any ſtuff into galls, *Engaller le cotton, une étoffe.* The putting into galls, *Engallage*, m. Gall-oak, *Rebre* ou *rouvre*, m.

To GALL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hurt by fretting the ſkin; to vex, to harraſs] *Ecorcher, enlever la peau; tourmenter, bleſſer, incommoder, vexer, fâcher, inquiéter; engaller.* The fire of the enemy galled us, *Le feu des ennemis nous incommodoit.*

* His guilty mind is frequently galled with the remembrance of his crime, *Son eſprit coupable eſt ſouvent tourmenté par le ſouvenir de ſon crime.*

To GALL, *v. n.* [to fret one's ſelf] *Se chagriner, s'inquiéter, être de mauvaiſe humeur.*

To GALL [in Sea-language; to chafe, ſpeaking of cables and ropes] *Erailler, s'érailler, s'échauffer.*

GALLANT (găl'-ănt'e), *adj.* [gay, ſplendid; brave, daring; fine, noble; inclined to courtſhip] *Galant, magnifique, beau, bien mis, élégant; brave, courageux; civil, honnête, généreux; courtois, courtiſan.*

GALLANT (găl-ănt'), *ſ.* [a gay or ſplendid man; a lover, or wooer] *Un élégant, un blondin, un homme du bel air, un homme de la cour, un courtiſan; un galant, un amoureux, un amant, un ſoupirant: un mignon de couchette.*

N. B. A gal lant man, *Un galant homme.* A gallant' man, *Un homme galant.*

To GALLANT or GALLANTISE, V. To COURT.

GALLANTLY (găl'-ănt-lé), *adv.* [gayly, ſplendidly, bravely, generouſly; like a wooer] *Galamment, avec magnificence, élégamment, de bonne grâce; courageuſement, en honnête homme, avec générosité, noblement,* † *hautement.*

GALLANTRY (găl'-ănt-tré), *ſ.* [ſhow, magnificence; valour, nobleneſs, generoſity] *Elégance*, f. *bonne grâce, magnificence*, f. *pompe*, f. *éclat*, m. *valeur*, f. *bravoure*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *générosité*, f. *nobleſſe de ſentimens*, f.

GALLANTRY [courtſhip, refined addreſs to woman; debauchery] *Galanterie*, f. *manières galantes*, f. *politeſſe auprès des dames*, f. *intrigue amoureuſe, commerce criminel.* He put in practice all the gallantries which he could deviſe, to pleaſe the lady, *Il mit en uſage toutes les galanteries dont il put s'aviſer, pour plaire à cette dame.* He aſked me if the young actreſs had never been engaged in any gallantry, *Il me demanda ſi cette actrice n'avoit pas déjà eu quelque intrigue.*

GALLEASS, *ſ.* V. GALEAS

GALLEON or GALLION (găl'-ïŏne), *ſ.* [a large Spaniſh ſhip uſed in commerce to Peru] *Galion*, m.

GALLED (gâl'-l'd), *part. adj. Ecorché, éraillé, uſé par le frottement; tourmenté, inquiété.*

† To touch a galled horſe upon the back, *Irriter une perſonne qui ſe ſent déjà offenſée.*

GALLEHALPENS (găl-hăl'-pĕn's), *ſ.* [*q. d.* galley-half-pence; an ancient Genoeſe ſilver-coin] *Ancienne monnoie de Gênes*, f.

GALLERY (găl'-eür-é), *ſ.* [a kind of walk along the floor of a houſe] *Galerie*, f. dans une maiſon, un vaiſſeau, une ſalle de ſpectacle. A covered gallery, *Galerie couverte* dans un ſiége.

GALLERY [lobby of a church] *Ambon*, m.

GALLERY [in Chymiſtry; an oblong reverberatory furnace] *Galère*, f.

GALLERY [in a ſhip] *Galerie de poupe* & le plus ſouvent *les bouteilles du vaiſſeau.* Gallery-rim, *Moulures des bouteilles.* Stern-gallery, *Galerie*, f. *balcon*, m. Quarter-galleries, *Les clavecins de la galerie.*

GALLEY (găl'-é), *ſ.* [a veſſel driven with oars, much uſed in the Mediterranean] *Galère, vaiſſeau de bas bord.* Galley-boat, *Caique*, f. Half-galley, *Demi-galère, galiote*, f. To be condemned to the gallies, *Etre condamné aux galères.*

Stretchers of a galley or row-boat, *Banquettes*, f. pl. Square ſterned row-galleys, *Baſtardes*, ou *baſtardelles*, f. pl. Volunteer-rower, *Bonnevoglie.* Principal galley of France, *Capitane*, f. *galère capitaineſſe*, f. Under officer of a galley who commands the ſlaves, *Comite*, m. Low officer of a galley, *Argouſin*, m.

GALLEY [on ſhip-board; cuddy, cook-room] *Cuiſine*, f. *coqueron*, m.

GALLEY [in Printing; an oblong wooden frame into which the compoſitor empties the lines out of his compoſing ſtick] *Galée*, f. Galley-ſlice, *Couliſſe*, f.

GALLEY-SLAVE (găl'-é-ſléve), *ſ.* [a man condemned to the gallies] *Un galérien, un forçat, un homme condamné aux galères.* A galley-ſlave's chain, † *Cadène*, f. * 'Tis being a galley-ſlave, *C'eſt être en galère, c'eſt être dans une condition bien malheureuſe.*

GALLI, *ſ.* [Antiq. caſtrated prieſts of Cybele] *Galles*, m. pl.

GALLIARD (găl'-ïarde), *ſ.* [a merry fellow; a merry dance] *Un gaillard; la gaillarde.* Temps de galliard, *Temps de gaillarde.*

GALLIARDISE (găl'-ïar-dăize), *ſ.* [frolick] *Gaillardiſe*, f. *gaieté de jeuneſſe*, f.

GALLIC (găl'-lïk), or GALLICAN, *adj.* [French] *Gallican, celtique; François, de France.* The Gallican church, *L'égliſe Gallicane.*

GALLICISM (găl'-lï-cizm), *ſ* [a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language] *Gallicïſme*, m.

GALLIGASKIN (găl'-lï-găs'-kĭne), *ſ.* [an old-faſhioned taylor] *Un tailleur à l'antique, un ravaudeur.*

GALLIGASKINS (găl'-lï-găs'-kĭn's), *ſ.* [large open hoſe uſed formerly by the Gaſcoigns] *Brates*, f. *chauſſes larges à l'antique*, f.

GALLIMATIA (găl-ï-mé'-chă), or GALLIMATHIAS, *ſ.* [from the blunder of an attorney

ney who pleading a cauſe often ſaid *galli mathias* inſtead of *gallus matthiæ*; nonſenſe, talk without meaning] *Gallimathias*, m.

GALLIMAUFRY (găl-ĭ-mâ'-frĕ), *ſ.* [a hotch-potch: fig. ill digeſted compoſition] *Galimafrée*, f. *mélange ridicule*, m.

GALLINACEOUS or GALLINASSA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſpecies of bird of the pheaſant kind; a crow of Mexico and Peru] *Gallinaſſe* ou *Gallinaza*, f.

GALL-INSECTS, *ſ.* [inſects reſembling galls] *Gallinſectes*, m. pl. *vers du chardon commun* ou *ver du chardon hémorrhoïdal*.

GALLINAGO, *ſ.* [a general name for heath-fowls, as the wood-cock, ſnipe, &c.] *Coq de bruyère*, m. *bécaſſine*, f.

GALLING (găl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [inflammation and excoriation to which children are ſubject] *Inflammation*, f. *écorchure*, f. (ſe dit des enfans trop gras qui ſe coupent).

GALLING [putting in gall] *Engallage*, m.

GALLION, V. GALLEON.

GALLIOT, V. GALIOT.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, *ſ. pl.* [in the ſouth ſea, lying under the Equator] *Gallapagos* ou *les Iles de Galapes*.

GALLIPOLI, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of the kingdom of Naples; lat. 40°-20' N. lon. 18°-5' E.] *Gallipoli*, m.

GALLIPOLI [a ſea-port of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, at the entrance of the ſea of Marmora; lat. 40°-26' N. lon. 27°-0' E.] *Gallipoli*, m.

GALLI-POT (găl'-ĭ-pŏte), *ſ.* [a pot painted and glazed] *Pot de faïence*, m.

GALLIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Ladies bed-ſtraw, cheeſe-rennet] *Gallium*, m. *caille-lait*, m. *petit muguet*, m. *chavayer*, m.

GALLON (găl'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a meaſure of four quarts] *Gallon*, m. *quatre quartes d'Angleterre, environ cinq pintes de Paris*. A gallon-pot, *Un pot de quatre quartes, un gallon*, m.

GALLOON (găl'-oŭne), *ſ.* [a kind of cloſe lace, made of ſilk and of ſilver, or gold] *Galon*, m. tiſſu d'or, d'argent, de ſoie, &c. To bind with galloon, *Galonner, border de galon*.

GALLOP (găl'-eŭp), *ſ.* [the motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed] *Galop*, m. Great gallop, full gallop, *Le grand galop*. Hand gallop, an eaſy gallop, *Le petit galop*. To go a gallop, *Galoper, aller au galop*. To fall into a gallop, *Prendre le galop*. To bring a horſe to gallop, *Faire galoper un cheval, l'ajuſter au galop*. To run at full gallop, *Aller au grand galop, courir à toute bride*, ou *ventre à terre*. To go an even gallop, *S'unir* en terme de Manége, *galoper uni*. Over reaching gallop, *Galop étendu*. Short gallop, *Galop raccourci*.

To GALLOP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to go a gallop, to move very faſt] *Galoper, aller au galop*; au figuré *courir, aller fort vîte*.

GALLOPER (găl'-eŭp-eŭr), *ſ.* [a horſe that gallops] *Un cheval qui galope*; au figuré, *un homme qui marche fort vîte*.

GALLOPER [in Artillery; a carriage for a pound and a half gun] *Artillerie volante*.

GALLOPING (găl'-eŭp-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de galoper*; *galopade*, f.

GALLOSHES (găl'-ô-chéz), *ſ. pl.* [leather-caſes or clogs worn in the winter over the ſhoes to keep one's feet from the wet] *Galoches*, f. pl.

To GALLOW (găl'-ô'), *v. a.* [to intimidate] *Epouvanter, faire peur à*.

GALLOWAY (găl'-oŭĕ), or WIGTONSHIRE, *ſ.* [a county of Scotland] *Le Galloway*.

GALLOWAY [a horſe but 14 hands high, bred in the County of Galloway] *Cheval de petite taille*, m. *bidet*, m.

GALLOWS (găl'-eŭce), *ſ.* [a beam laid over two poſts on which malefactors are hanged] *Gibet*, m. *potence*, f. *croix*, f. To carry one to the gallows, *Mener quelqu'un à la potence*. The gallows groans for him, *Il ſent la corde*.

† Better be here than at the gallows, *Encore vaut-il mieux être ici qu'à la potence*.

GALLOWS-BIRD [in Sea-language] *Potence*, f. ou *piliers verticaux*, m. pl. (pour ſoutenir les mâts de hune & les verges de rechange).

* GALLOWS, *ſ.* [a Newgate bird] *Gibier de potence*, m *pendard*, m. *homme de ſac & de corde*.

GALLOWSES, *ſ. pl.* [ſtraps to keep up the breeches] *Bretelles*, f. pl.

GALLUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a favorite of Mars, turned into a cock] *Gallus*, m.

GALWAY (gâ'-oŭĕ), *ſ.* [a town of Ireland in the county of the ſame name, of which it is the capital; lat. 53°-18' N. lon. 9°-0' W.] *Galloway*, m.

GAMAHEU or GAMAHEZ, *ſ.* [the name of ſtones to which wonderful virtues were aſcribed by the Indians; a figured ſtone they conſidered as a taliſman] *Gamaïeu*, m. *gamahe* ou *gamaheu*, m.

GAMBADE (găm'-béde'), or GAMBADO (găm'-bé'-do), *ſ.* [ſpatterdath] *Guêtre*, f. *gamache*, f.

GAMBIA, *ſ.* [a great river of Africa] *Gambie*, f.

GAMBLER (găm'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [a knave who leads the unwary into play, and cheats them] *Un filou, qui fait mettre de tromper au jeu, un joueur de profeſſion, un brelandier, une brelandière*.

GAMBOGE, *ſ.* [a concrete, gummy, reſinous juice of trees growing in Cambogia or Cambodia] *Gomme-gutte*, f.

GAMBO-GOOSE, *ſ.* [a wild gooſe of the Cape] *Oie ſauvage de la Gambra*.

GAMBOL (găm'-beŭl), *ſ.* [a ſkip, a leap for joy] *Gambade*, f. *ſaut de joie*, m. *bond*, m. To play gambols, *Gambader, faire des gambades*.

To GAMBOL, -LING, -LED, *v. n.* [to dance, to jump for joy] *Gambader, ſauter, danſer de joie*.

GAMBOLLING (găm'-beŭl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To gambol] *Gambade*, f. *ſubreſaut*, m.

GAMBREL (găm'-brĕl), *ſ.* [the hind leg of a horſe] *La jambe de derrière* ou *le jarret* d'un cheval.

GAME (guéme), *ſ.* [ſport of any kind] *Jeu*, m. de quelque eſpèce que ce ſoit. The game at cards called piquet, *Le jeu de piquet*. The public games or the ancient Greeks and Romans, *Les jeux publics des anciens Grecs & Romains*. Three games make the ſet, *La partie eſt de trois jeux*. I am already two games of the ſet, *J'ai déjà deux jeux de la partie*. A drawn game, *Un refait*, ou *partie nulle*.

GAME [field ſports, as chaſe, falconry; or animal purſued in the field] *Amuſement de la chaſſe*, m. *chaſſe*, f. *gibier*, m. Small game, *Menu gibier*. The king's game, *Les plaiſirs du Roi*.

* GAME [inſolent merriment, ſportive inſult] *Jeu*, m. *amuſement*, m. *plaiſir méchant* ou *barbare*. You make a game of my calamities, *Vous vous faites un jeu, un amuſement, un plaiſir barbare de me voir ſouffrir; vous inſultez à mes malheurs*.

* GAME [ſcheme purſued, meaſures planned] *Intrigue*, f. *affaire politique*, f. *jeu*, m. *rôle*, m. This is the preſent game of that crown, *Telle eſt l'intrigue qui occupe à préſent cette couronne*. You have a great game to play, *Vous avez une grande affaire ſur les bras, un grand rôle à jouer*.

*† He is good at all kinds of games, *Il eſt au poil & à la plume, il eſt bon à pluſieurs choſes*.

To GAME, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play at any ſport] *Jouer, s'amuſer, badiner*; *ſe divertir*; *brelander*.

GAME-COCK (guême'-kŏk), *ſ.* [a cock bred to fight] *Coq de combat*, m. *coq bon pour jouter*.

GAME-EGG (guême'-ĕgg), *ſ.* [an egg from which fighting cocks are bred] *Œuf de poule de combat*, m.

GAME-HEN (guéme'-hĕne), *ſ.* [a hen bred to fight] *Poule de combat* ou *de joute*, f.

GAME-KEEPER (guême'-kîp-eŭr), *ſ.* [a perſon who looks after game] *Garde chaſſe*, m.

GAMELIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Gamelia*, f.

GAMESOME (guéme'-ſeŭme), *adj.* [frolickſome, gay, ſportive, ſprightful] *Badin, folâtre, qui aime le badinage, d'une humeur folâtre*. A gameſome wind plays among her treſſes, *Un zéphire badin joue entre ſes cheveux*. A gameſome girl, *Une fille enjouée, d'une humeur folâtre*.

GAMESOMELY (guême'-ſeŭme-le), *adv.* [merrily] *D'une maniere folâtre, badine*.

GAMESOMENESS (guême'-ſeŭme-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſportiveneſs, merriment] *Badinage*, m.

GAMESTER (guême'-ſteŭr), *ſ.* [one who is viciouſly addicted to play] *Joueur de profeſſion*, m. *joueur*, en général; *brelandier*. To be a gameſter, *Brelander*. A fair gameſter, *Un beau joueur*.

GAMESTER [a merry, frolickſome perſon] *Un plaiſant, un badin, un homme d'une humeur folâtre*. A common gameſter (a proſtitute), *Une proſtituée*.

GAMING (guém'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To game] *Jeu*, m. ou *l'action de jouer*, f. To love gaming, *Aimer le jeu, être adonné au jeu*.

GAMING-HOUSE (guém'-ĭn'gne-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [gaming-ordinary, a place where tables are kept, and gameſters received] *Académie*, f. *brelan*, m. *maiſon où l'on tient jeu*, f. To keep a gaming-houſe, *Tenir brelan*.

GAMMA AUREUM, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſort of a night-butter fly] *Gamma doré*, m.

GAMMER (găm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the compellation of a woman correſponding to Gaffer] *Commère*, f.

GAMMON (găm'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the buttock of an hog ſalted and dried] *Jambon*, m.

GAMMON [a kind of play with dice] *Gammon*, m. *toute-table*, m. ſorte de jeu.

GAMMONING (găm'-eŭn-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Liûre de beaupré*, f.

GAMUT (găm'-eŭte), *ſ.* [the ſcale of muſical notes] *La gamme*.

'GAN (găne), poetically for BEGAN.

GANACHES, *ſ. pl.* [in the Manege; the two bones of the under part of a horſe's head] *Les os de la ganache*, m. pl. *ganache*, f.

GANAPERIDE, *ſ.* [Cortex Peruvianus, Corteza or Caſcara de Laxa] *L'arbre du quinquina*, m.

GANCH (gânn'tche), *ſ.* [a puniſhment conſiſting in being let drop from an height upon iron-ſpikes] *Ganche*, m.

To GANCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drop from a high place upon hooks or iron-ſpikes by way of puniſhment] *Laiſſer tomber quelqu'un de haut en bas ſur des pointes de fer*, ſupplice en uſage en Turquie.

GANDER (gan'-deŭr), *ſ.* [the male of the gooſe] *Jar*, m. le mâle de l'oie.

GANDICOTTA, *ſ.* [a town of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, remarkable for a diamond mine near it] *Gandigot*, m.

GANG (găn'gue), *ſ.* [a troop, a company, uſed in contempt] *Tas*, m *troupe*, f *brigade*, f. *coherte*, f. *ſeule*, f. *bande*, f. *cabale*, f *cotterie*, f. *clique*, f. *‡ *cordelle*, f. A gang of thieves, *Une troupe de voleurs*. Gang of villains [pack of rogues, ſet of raſcals] *Une troupe de bandits*, f. *coquinaille*, f.

He is one of their gang, *Il eſt de leur clique*.

GANG [in Sea-language] *Détachement de matelots*, m. *eſcouade d'ouvriers*, f. Gang-board, *Planche à débarquer*, f.

‡ To GANG, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to go] *Aller, s'en aller*. Let them gang alone, *Laiſſez-les s'en aller ſeuls*.

GANGES (gn'-djéz), *ſ.* [a celebrated river of Aſia in Hindoſtan] *Gange*, m.

GANG-FISH, *ſ.* [lavaretus; a freſh-water-fiſh] *Lavaret*, m.

GANGLION (găn'-glĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [a kind of tumour, alſo a ſprain] *Ganglion*, m. Having the figure or form of a ganglion, *Ganglioforme*.

† GANGREL (găn'-grĕl), *ſ.* [a tall ill-ſhaped man] *Un grand corps mal-bâti, une grande perche.* † *Un grand flandrin.*

GANGRENE (găn'-grine), *ſ.* [a mortification, a putrefaction] *Gangrène,* f.

To GANGRENE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to corrupt, and to be corrupted by mortification] *Gangrener, ſe gangrener, être gangrené.*

GANGRENED (găn'-grin'd), *part. adj. Gangrené.*

GANGRENOUS (găn'-grĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [mortified, producing mortification] *Gangrené*; ou bien *qui produit la gangrène.*

GANGUE, *ſ.* [the matrix of ores] *Gangue,* f.

GANG-WAY (găn'g'-oŭĕ), *ſ.* [paſſage in a ſhip] *Paſſage étroit* d'un lieu à un autre, dans un vaiſſeau, m. *paſſe-avant,* m. *galerie du faux pont,* f. *embelle,* m. [in undecked veſſels, and in veſſels having their decks arched very high in the middle] *Couloir,* m. [in a galley] *Arbalétrière,* ſ. V. PLATFORM.

GANG-WEEK (găn'g'-oŭĭk), *ſ.* [rogation-week] *La ſemaine des rogations.*

GANNET, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Anſer Baſſanus, the ſoland gooſe; a ſort of wild gooſe] *Oie de ſoland, oie d'Ecoſſe, oie de Baſſan,* f.

GANTELOPE (găn't'-lĕŭp), *and by corruption,* GANTLET (găn't'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a military puniſhment] *Baguettes,* f. pl. To run the gantelope, *Paſſer par les baguettes.* [at ſea] *Courir la bouline.*

GANYMEDES (găn-ĭ-mi'-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Tros king of Troy] *Ganymède,* m.

GANYMEDES [*fig.* a Catamite] *Ganymède,* m.

GANZA (găn'-ză), *ſ.* [a kind of wild gooſe] *Sorte d'oie ſauvage,* f.

GAOL (djêle), *ſ.* [jail, a priſon] *Priſon,* f. *geole,* f. The gaol of the palace at Paris, *La conciergerie.*

GAOL-DELIVERY (djêle'-dĭ-lĭv'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the judicial ſentence which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſons] *Sentence judiciaire qui vide les priſons par l'exécution des coupables* ou *l'élargiſſement des innocens.*

GAOLER (djél'-eŭr), *ſ.* [jailer, keeper of a priſon] *Geolier,* m.

GAP (găp), *ſ.* [an opening, a breach] *Ouverture,* f. *fente,* f. *crevaſſe,* f. *brèche,* f. *trou,* m. *baie,* f. au figuré, *brèche,* f. *paſſage,* m. *entrée,* f. *vide,* m. A gap in a hedge, in a wall, *Une ouverture* ou *brèche dans une haie*; *une fente, une crevaſſe, une brèche dans une muraille.* [In Printing, &c.] *Léſarde,* f.

* It would make a great gap in your honour, *Cela feroit une grande brèche à votre honneur.* To open a gap to all calamities, *Donner entrée à toutes ſortes de malheurs, s'expoſer à tous les malheurs.* To fill the gap of one's time with playing, *Jouer pour remplir le vide de ſon temps,* ou *pour paſſer le temps.*

* A gap in a book, *Une lacune dans un livre.* A gap between two words, *Un hiatus.* There is not any botch or gap at all in the works of nature, *Il n'y a ni vides ni lacunes dans les ouvrages de la nature.*

* † To ſtop a gap, *Boucher un trou*; *payer une dette,* ou bien *ſe tirer d'affaire par une mauvaiſe défaite.*

To GAPE (gape), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to open the mouth wide] *Bâiller, couvrir la bouche, bayer,* ‡ *béer.* To ſtand gaping in the air, *Badauder,* ‖ *bayer aux corneilles.*

To GAPE AFTER, AT, *or* FOR [to deſire earneſtly] *Soupirer après une choſe, la reſpirer, la ſouhaiter* ou *déſirer avec paſſion, bayer après.* He gapes after court-favour, *Il ſoupire après les grâces de la cour, il les ambitionne.* He gapes only for lucre, *Il ne reſpire que le lucre.* Many have gaped at church revenues, *Pluſieurs dévorent avec paſſion les biens de l'égliſe.*

To GAPE [to open] *Bâiller, s'ouvrir, ſe fendre, ſe crevaſſer.*

GAPER (ga'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one who gapes] *Qui bâille, bâilleur,* m. *bayeur,* m. *bayeuſe,* f.

GAPING (ga'-pĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de bâiller, bâillement,* m. *fente,* f. *crevaſſe,* f.

† Gaping is catching, *Un bon bâilleur en fait bâiller deux.*

GAPING, *adj. Béant.* Gaping mouth, *Bouche béante.* V. To GAPE.

GAP-TOOTHED (găp'-toŭtsht), *adj.* [wide between the teeth] *Qui a des eſpaces vides entre les dents.*

† To GAR. V. To CAUSE, To MAKE.

GARACK, *ſ.* [a conſiderable iſland of Aſia, in the Gulph of Perſia, remarkable for the fine pearls fiſhed up on its coaſt; lat. 28°-15′ N. lon. 48°-0′ E.]

GARAGAY, *ſ.* [a rapacious bird of Mexico] *Garaguai,* ou *Garagay,* m.

GARB, *ſ.* [dreſs, habit, exterior appearance] *Habillement,* m. *habit,* m. *ajuſtement,* m. *accoutrement,* m. *air,* m. *façon,* f. He puts himſelf into the garb of a profeſſor of phyſick, *Il prend l'habit d'un docteur en médecine.* He had a good garb with him, *Il avoit bon air.* In a handſome garb, *Ajuſté.* To put one's ſelf in a fine garb, *Se mettre ſur le bon bout.* Wine that has a good garb [that is, a quick or pungent taſte] *Un vin piquant, qui s'annonce par un goût un peu relevé, qui a de la fève.*

GARBAGE (gar'-bédje), *ſ.* [the bowels] *Tripailles,* f. *tripes,* f. *curée,* f. *abattis,* m. terme de chaſſe.

To GARBAGE, *v. a.* [to take out the bowels, *or* offal] *Vider les entrailles, éventrer.*

GARBE, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; a ſheaf of corn or other grain] *Gerbe,* f.

GARBEL (gar'-bĭl), *ſ.* [garboard; the firſt plank of a ſhip that is faſtened to her keel] *La première planche qu'on attache à la quille d'un vaiſſeau, pour en faire le revêtement: gabord,* m

GARBIDGE (gar'-bĭdje), *and* GARBISH, corrupted from GARBAGE; which ſee.

To GARBLE (gar'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſift, to part, to ſeparate the good from the bad] *Trier, choiſir, ſéparer le bon du mauvais*; *cribler, nettoyer,* des épiceries, *&c.*

GARBLED (gar'-bl'd), *part. adj. Trié, choiſi, criblé, nettoyé.*

GARBLER (gar'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [he who ſeparates the good from the bad] *Celui* ou *celle qui trie, qui ſépare le bon du mauvais*; on donne auſſi ce nom à celui qui eſt chargé de viſiter les drogues & les épiceries dans les boutiques des marchands.

GARBLES, *ſ.* [the duſt or uncleanneſs that is ſevered from ſpices, drugs, *&c.*] *Les immondices qu'on a tirées des épices, des drogues, &c.* ſ. pl. *Grabeau,* m.

GARBOARD (gar'-bôrde), *ſ.* V. GARBEL.

GARBOIL, *ſ.* [diſorder, tumult, uproar] *Déſordre,* m. *tumulte,* m. *bruit,* m. *querelle,* f. *tapage,* m. *bagarre,* f.

GARD. V. GUARD.

GARD-CAUT, GARD-DU-CORD, GUARD-DU-GUT, *ſ.* [*becauſe formerly the chains of watches were made of catgut*; the ſtop of the fuſee in a watch] *Cliquet,* m.

GARDEN (gar'-d'n), *ſ.* [a piece of ground cultivated with extraordinary care] *Jardin*; au figuré, *un lieu fertile & agréable.* A flower-garden, *Un jardin à fleurs.* A nurſery-garden. *Une pépiniere.* Garden-creſſes, *Creſſon alenois,* m Garden-ginger, V. DITTANY.

Garden-ſtuff (gar'-d'n-steŭf), *or* Garden-ware (gar'-d'n-oŭĕre), *ſ.* [the produce of gardens; vegetables] *Légumes,* m. pl. *jardinage,* m. *Herbes,* f. pl.

To GARDEN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cultivate a garden] *Jardiner, cultiver un jardin, travailler au jardin.*

To GARDEN, *v. a.* [to weather a hawk] *Jardiner l'oiſeau,* terme de Fauconnerie.

GARDENER (gar'-d'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who cultivates a garden] *Jardinier, m.*

GARDENIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Cape-Jaſmine] *Jaſmin du Cap,* m.

GARDENING (gar'-d'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of cultivating gardens] *Jardinage,* m.

GARDEN-MOULD (gar'-d'n-môlde), *ſ.* [mould fit for a garden, earth mixed with dung] *Terreau,* m.

GARDEVIANT, *ſ.* [a wallet or knapſack, for a ſoldier to carry his proviſion in] *Biſſac,* ou *havreſac,* m.

GARDON, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. ſargus, leuciſcus] *Gardon,* m.

GARE, *ſ.* [coarſe wool growing on the legs of ſheep] *Laine groſſière qui croît autour des jambes des brebis,* f.

‡ To GARE, *v. a.* [to cauſe] *Faire.* He gared him to die, *Il le fit mourir.*

GAR-FISH (gar'-fiſche), V. GIRROCK.

GARGANEY, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Querquedula; a water-foul of the duck-kind] *Cercelle* ou *ſarcelle,* f.

GARGARIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Curetes] *Gargaris,* m.

GARGARISM (gar'-gă-rĭzm), *ſ.* [a liquor with which the throat is waſhed] *Gargariſme,* m.

To GARGARIZE (gar'-gă-rĭze), -ING, -ED, [to gargle, to waſh the mouth with medicated liquors] *Gargariſer.*

To gargariſe with oxycrate, *Oxycrater.*

GARGETTIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous dog killed by Hercules] *Gargettius,* m.

GARGLE, *ſ.* V. GARGARISM.

GARGLE [the gargle, or gullet of the throat] *Le goſier, le canal par lequel ce qu'on boit,* ou *mange, deſcend dans le ventricule*; *l'Œſophage,* m.

To GARGLE. V. To GARGARIZE.

To GARGLE, *or rather* To WARBLE; which ſee.

GARHANA, *ſ.* V. ACARA-AYA.

GARICON, *ſ.* V. AGARIC.

GARISH, *adj.* V. GAIRISH.

GARLAND (gar'-lăn'd), *ſ.* [a wreath of branches or flowers] *Guirlande,* f. ou *couronne de fleurs,* f. To wear a garland, *Porter une guirlande.*

GARLAND [in Sea-language; a ſort of net extended by a wooden hoop, uſed by the ſailors as a locker or cupboard] *Equipet,* m. Shot-garland, *Parquet pour les boulets,* m. *(placé dans les entre-deux de ſabords).*

GARLICK (gar'-lĭk), *ſ.* [a bulbous plant] *Ail,* m. A clove of garlick, *Une gouſſe d'ail.* To ſmell of garlick, *Sentir l'ail.* A garlick-ſauce, *Sauce à l'ail, Ailade,* f.

* Garlick-eater (a mean fellow), *Mangeur d'ail.*

GARMENT (gar'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [clothes, dreſs] *Habillement,* m. *vêtement,* m. *ajuſtement,* m. *parure,* f. The garment of a Britiſh lady is very fine, *L'habillement des dames Angloiſes eſt très-élégant.* A wedding-garment, *Robe nuptiale, habit de noces.*

GARNER (gar'-neŭr), *ſ.* [a place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up] *Grenier à grain,* m.

To GARNER, *v. a.* [to make ſtore] *Amaſſer, entaſſer.*

GARNET (gar'-nĕte), *ſ.* [a gem] *Grenat,* m.

GARNET [in Sea-language] *Bredindin,* m. *(Sorte de palan).* Clue-garnet, *Cargue-points des baſſes voiles,* m. pl.

GARNISH (găr'-nĭche), *ſ.* [ornament, decoration] *Ornement,* m. *décoration,* f. *embelliſſement,* m.

GARNISH, *ſ.* [an acknowledgement in money when firſt a priſoner goes into a gaol] *La bien-venue d'un priſonnier,* ce qu'il paie à ſon entrée en priſon pour faire boire les autres priſonniers.

To GARNISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furniſh

nish, to adorn, to decorate] *Garnir, fournir, orner, embellir, pourvoir, parer, enjoliver.* There were hills which garnished their grand heights with stately trees, *Il y avoit des montagnes dont la cime orgueilleuse étoit garnie d'arbres magnifiques.*

To Garnish [to warn] the heir [a law-term] *Assigner l'héritier, le citer, l'ajourner.*

GARNISHEE (gar'-nĭch-ī), *s.* [a law-word, taken for the party in whose hands money is attached] *Un séquestre.*

GARNISHED (gar'-nĭch't), *part. adj. Garni, orné, embelli.* Paradise was a terrestrial garden, garnished with fruits delighting both the eye and taste, *Le Paradis terrestre étoit un jardin délicieux, garni de fruits qui charmoient la vue & le goût.*

GARNISHMENT (gar'-nĭch-mĕn't), *s.* [a law-term for warning given to one for his appearance for the better furnishing of the cause and court] *Ajournement*, m. *assignation*, f.

Garnishment, *and* Garniture (gar'-nĭ-tĭeŭre), *s.* [ornament, embellishment] *Garniture*, f. *ornement*, m. *embellissement*, m.

GARONNE, *s.* [a large river of France] *La Garonne.*

GAROSMUS, *s.* [Bot. Atriplex olida, or stinking orach] *Arroche puante*, f.

GARRAN (gar'-eŭne), *s.* [a small horse, a hobby, a wretched horse] *Criquet*, m. *rosse*, f.

GARRET (gar'-ĕte), *s.* [a room on the highest floor of a house] *Galetas*, m. *grenier*, m.

Garret [rotten wood] *Bois pourri*, m.

GARRETEER (gar'-ĕt-ĭre), [an inhabitant of a garret] *Habitant d'un galetas; qui demeure dans un grenier*, m.

GARRISON (gar'-ĭ-s'n), *s.* [soldiers placed in a town or castle to defend it] *Garnison*, f. To lay in garrison, *Etre en garnison.* A garrison-town, *Ville ou place de garnison.*

To Garrison, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to garnish a town with soldiers] *Mettre garnison.* To garrison a town, *Mettre une garnison dans une ville.* V. To Fortify.

GARRISONED (gar'-ĭ-s'n'd), *part. adj. Où il y a garnison.* A place well garrisoned, *Place où il y a bonne garnison.*

GARRULITY (gar-rĭou'-lĭ-té), *s.* [loquacity] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m. *intempérance de langue*, f.

GARRULOUS (gar'-rĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [chattering, babbling, prattling] Ex. A chattering, babbling, *or* prattling fellow, *un babillard, un causeur, un caqueteur.*

GARTER (gar'-teŭr), *s.* [a string *or* ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg] *Jarretière*, f. A pair of garters, *Une paire de jarretières.* The noble order of the Garter, *L'ordre illustre de la Jarretière.*

* Iron-garters [bilboes, fetters] § *Bas de soie.*

Garter [the principal king at arms] *Le premier hérault d'armes en Angleterre.*

To Garter, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to bind with a garter] *Lier avec une jarretière.*

GARTERED (gar'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Lié avec une jarretière.*

GARTH (guertsh), *s.* [a north-country word for the yard, *or* backside of a house] *La cour de derrière d'une maison* [also the bulk of body measured out by the girdle] *La grosseur du corps mesurée avec une ceinture.*

Garth, *or* Fish-garth [a dam *or* wear for catching of fish] *Une bonde, une pêcherie.*

GARTH-MAN (guertsh-măne), *or* Fisherman, *s.* [the owner of an open wear] *Un pêcheur.*

GARUM, *s.* [brine or pickle] *Saumure*, f. *garum*, m. Garum-brine, *Saumure de maquereau*, f.

GAS (găce), *s.* [in Chym. volatile, invisible fluid, inflammable air] *Gas*, m.

GASCON (găs'-kŏne), *s.* [an habitant of Gascony in France] *Gascon*, m.

GASCONADE (găs-kô-nède'), *s.* [a boast, a bravado] *Gasconnade*, f.

To Gasconade, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to boast, to brag] *Faire le fanfaron, dire des gasconnades, habler, se vanter,* ‖ *gasconner.*

GASCONADER (găs-kô-né'-deŭr), *s.* [a bragger] *Craqueur*, m. *hableur*, m.

GASCONY (găs'-kô-né), *s.* [a province of France] *Gascogne*, f.

GASCOYNS (găs'-kŏĭn'z), *s.* [the hinder thighs of a horse] *Les cuisses de derriere d'un cheval*, f. pl. *les jarrets*, m. pl.

GASH (găche), *s.* [a deep gaping wound] *Balafre*, f. *estafilade*, f. *découjure*, f *taillade*, f. He has a great gash in his face, *Il a une grande estafilade au visage.*

To Gash, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cut deep] *Balafrer, faire une balafre, une estafilade; tailler.*

GASHED (găch't), *part. adj. Balafré.*

GASKET (găs'-kĕte), *s.* [in Sea-language; a small cord to furl up the sails] *Garcette*, f. *Raban de frelage*, m.

‡ GASKINS (găs'-kĭn'z), *s.* [wide hose] V. Galligaskins.

GASP (găspe), *s.* [the act of opening the mouth to catch breath] *L'action d'ouvrir la bouche pour respirer*, ou *de pousser son haleine*; *abois*, m. *soupir d'une personne mourante*, m. Last gasp, *Agonie*, f. To the last gasp, *Jusqu'au dernier soupir.* He is at the latest gasp, *Il va rendre le dernier soupir, il est aux abois, il expire.*

To Gasp, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to open the mouth wide to catch breath] *Ouvrir la bouche pour respirer*; ou *pousser son haleine.* To gasp for life, *or* to gasp the last breath, *Pousser le dernier soupir, être près d'expirer, être aux abois.*

* To Gasp after [to long for] *Soupirer. après une chose, la désirer.* They gasped after their liberty, *Ils soupiroient après leur liberté.*

GASPING (găsp'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [short breathing] *Respiration qui se fait avec peine*, f.

To GAST (găste), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make aghast, to fright, to terrify] *Effrayer, épouvanter, faire peur.*

GASTEROSTEUS, *s.* [Ichthyol.] V. Stickle-back.

GASTRICK (găs'-trĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the belly] *Gastrique*, terme d'Anatomie.

GASTROCNEMIUS, *s.* [the muscle of the calf of the leg] *Gastrocnémien*, m.

GASTRO-EPIPLOICA, *s.* [Anat. the vein and artery going to the stomach and omentum] *Veine & artère gastroépiploïque*, f.

GASTROLATER (găs'-tro-lé-teŭr), *s.* [belly-god, who makes a god of his belly] *Gastrolâtre*, m. *goulu*, m.

GASTRORAPHY (gas'-trŏ-răf-é), *s.* [the sewing up of any wound in the belly] *Gastrorraphie*, f.

GASTROTOMY (găs-trŏt'-ô-mé), *s.* [the act of cutting open the belly] *Gastrotomie*, f. *opération cesarienne.*

‡ GAT (găte), *an old preterite of* To get; which see.

GATE (guéte), *s.* [a great door, as of a city or palace] *Porte*, f. *grande porte.* The gates of a city, *Les portes d'une ville.*

* Open the gate of mercy, gracious God, *Dieu gracieux, faites-nous miséricorde.* He had done nothing but wisely and politickly in opening a gate for a long war, *C'étoit un trait de politique très-sage d'avoir suscité une longue guerre.*

Gate, [a frame of timber hung upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed ground] *Barrière*, f.

Gate [in Sea-language] Ex. gates of a dock, *Portes d'un bassin*, f. pl. A tide-gate, *Un ras de marée (endroit de la mer où la marée se porte avec violence, étant resserrée dans un passage étroit).* The Sea-gates, *L'ouvert de la pleine mer.* To have the sea-gates open, *Etre à l'ouvert de la pleine mer.*

Gate, *or rather* Gait; which see.

Flood-gate (flœvd'-guéte), *or* Water-Gate, *s. une vanne, une bonde.*

GATE-VEIN (guéte'-véne), *s.* [Anat. the great vein that conveys the blood to the liver] *Veine-porte*, f.

GATHER (găt'zh'-eŭr), *s.* [pucker] *Pli*, m. *fronci*, m. *fronçure*, f. The gather of a gown, *Le fronci ou les plis d'une robe.*

To Gather, -ing, ed, *v. a.* [to collect] *Cueillir, amasser, rassembler, assembler, tirer, recueillir, choisir.* To gather flowers, apples, &c. *Cueillir des fleurs, des pommes.* To gather the corn, *Faire la moisson, moissonner.* To gather the grapes, *Faire la vendange, vendanger.* To gather wealth, *Amasser des richesses.* They have gathered themselves against us, *Ils se sont assemblés*, ou *rassemblés contre nous.* * He has gathered his opinions from the best authors, *Ses sentimens sont tirés des meilleurs auteurs.* I have gathered the most impartial authorities, *J'ai recueilli les autorités les plus impartiales.* God gathered them from among the heathen, *Dieu les choisit d'entre les païens.* To gather dust, *Se couvrir de poussière.* To gather rust, *Amasser de la rouille, se rouiller.*

* To gather flesh, *Devenir gros, grossir.* To gather strength, *Amasser des forces, reprendre des forces, se rétablir.*

*† To gather breath, *Reprendre haleine, avoir du répit.*

To Gather [to infer, to collect logically] *Inférer, conclure.* We may easily gather from this passage, what notion the ancients had concerning a future state, *Nous pouvons aisément inférer de ce passage, quelle idée les anciens avoient d'une vie future.*

To Gather [to pucker; in needlework] *Froncer, plisser.* To gather a wristband, *Froncer, plisser le poignet d'une chemise.*

To Gather up, *Ramasser, relever.* To gather up one's cloak, *Relever son manteau.*

To Gather, *v. n.* [to assemble; to be condensed] *S'assembler, se rassembler*; *s'amasser, s'attrouper.* The clouds gather, *Les nuages se rassemblent.* They gathered together, *Ils s'assemblèrent.*

To Gather to matter *or* to a head [to generate matter *or* pus] *Venir à suppuration; se former, aboutir, mûrir*, en parlant d'un abcès: se dit aussi au figuré.

* Now my designs are gathering to a head, *Mes desseins commencent à mûrir.*

To Gather on another [in Sea-language; when a ship gets the wind of another] *Manger le vent à un vaisseau.*

GATHERED (găt'zh'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Cueilli, amassé, assemblé, rassemblé, recueilli, choisi, tiré, conclu, inféré.*

GATHERER (găt'zh'-eŭr-eŭr), *s.* [one that gathers] *Celui ou celle qui cueille, qui amasse.* Gatherer of corn, *Moissonneur*, m. Gatherer of grapes, *Vendangeur*, m. Gatherer of taxes, *Collecteur d'impôts*, m.

Gatherers [the fureteeth of a horse] *Pinces* d'un cheval, f. *dents de devant*, f.

GATHERING (găt'zh'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action de cueillir, d'amasser; récolte*, f. & plus particulièrement *quête*, f. *collecte*, f. *congestion*, f. To go a gathering, to make a gathering, *Aller à la quête, faire une collecte.* To make a gathering, *Liarder, bourfiller.*

Gathering [among Printers and Booksellers; a certain number of printed sheets of a book, put one within another] *Une partie*, f.

Gathering [whitlow] *Tumeur*, f. *panaris*, m.

GATVISCH, *s.* [Ichthyol. pira-pixanga, a Brasilian fish] *Pira-pixanga*, m.

GAUDE (gâde), *s.* [an ornament, a fine thing] *Ornement*, m. *parure*, f. *atour*, m.

To Gaude, *v. a.* [to rejoice] *Se réjouir de quelque chose*, ‡ *se gaudir.*

GAUDERY (gâ'-dĕr-é), *s.* [finery, ostentatious luxury of dress] *Parure fastueuse, faste*, m. *luxe dans les habits*, m.

GAUDIES (gâ'-dĭz), *s. pl.* [double commons, given in colleges on gaudy days] *Double portion de viande, les jours de fête*, f.

GAUDILY (gâ'-dĭ-lé), *adv.* [showily] *Avec faste, d'une manière fastueuse.*

GAUDINESS (gâ'-dĭ-nĕce), *s.* [showiness, tinsel appearance] *Faste*, m *ostentation*, f.

GAUDY (gâ'-dé), *s.* [a feast] *Fête*, f. *festin*, m. *réjouissance*, f. *régal*, m. A gaudy-day, *Un jour de régal, un gala.*

GAUDY, *adj.* [showy, splendid, pompous, ostentatiously fine] *Magnifique, fastueux, pompeux, d'une élégance recherchée, d'une richesse affectée, trop voyant.* A gaudy suit of clothes, *Un habit fastueux* ou *trop voyant.* Gaudy colour [in Painting] *Couleur fleurie.*

To GAUFRE (gâ'-fŭr), -ING, ED, *v. a. Gaufrer.* To gaufre a stuff, *Gaufrer, Ouvrager une étoffe.* Gaufred camelots, *Camelots gaufrés.*

GAUGE (guédje), *s.* [a measure, a standard] *Jauge*, f. se dit aussi au figuré; *mesure*, f. Water-gauge, *Jauge d'eau.*

To GAUGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to measure a vessel] *Jauger.*

GAUGED (guéd-dj'd), *part. adj. Jaugé* [marked by the gaugers] *Approuvé.*

GAUGER (gué'-djeŭr), *s.* [one whose business is to measure vessels] *Jaugeur*, m.

GAUGING (gué'-djin'gne), *s. L'action de jauger, jaugeage*, m.

GAULISH (gâ'-lĭche), *adj.* [relating to Gaul] *Gaulois, de la Gaule.* Gaulish language, *La langue Romance.*

‡ GAUNT (gan't), *adj.* [thin, slender, lean, meagre] *Mince, élancé, maigre, décharné.*

GAUNTLET (gan't-lĕte), or GAUNTLOPE, *s.* [an iron glove used for defence] *Gantelet*, m. signifie aussi *un ceste*, chez les poëtes. To run the gauntlet, *Passer par les baguettes.* [at sea] *Courir la bouline.*

GAUNTLET [false spurs for game-cocks] *Eperons dont on arme les ergots des coqs de combat*, m. pl

GAURES, V. GABRES.

GAUZE (gâze), *s.* [a kind of thin transparent silk] *Gaze*, f. étoffe de soie fort claire. The new Amsterdam painted gauze, with gold and colours, surpass those of India, *Les nouvelles gazes d'Amsterdam, avec or & nuances, surpassent celles des Indes.*

GAVALI, *s.* V. BDELLIUM.

GAVE (guéve), *the preterite of* To GIVE.

GAVEL (găv'-ĭl), a provincial word for GROUND; which see.

GAVEL or GABEL, *s.* [a law-word for tribute, toll, yearly rent, &c.] *Redevance, tribut*, m. *corvée*, f.

GAVELET (găv'-ĭ-lĕte), *s.* [a term in Kent, for the incurring an arrear of rent] *Défaut de payement de rente*, m. *arrérage*, m.

GAVELKIND (găv'-ĭl-kā'ĭn'd), *s.* [an equal division among children] *Partage égal.*

GAVELOCK (găv'-ĭ-lŏk), *s.* [a pike or pick-axe of iron, to dig holes; also a javelin, or some such weapon of war] *Un pic pour creuser la terre*, ou *un javelot.*

GAVELMAN, *s.* [a tenant who is liable to tribute] *Tenancier corvéable* ou *sujet à corvée.*

GAVELMED (găv'-ĕl-mĕd), *s.* [the work of mowing grass, required by the lord from his tenants] *Fauchage par corvée*, m.

GAVELRIP (găv'-ĕ.-rĭp), *s.* [a duty of reaping at the command of the Lord] *Récolte par corvée.*

GAVELSESTER (găv'-ĭl-sĕs-teŭr), *s.* [a certain measure of rent-ale] *Rente en aile*, f.

GAVELERTH (găv'-ĭl ĕrth), *s* [duty of plowing the Lord's ground] *Labour par corvée.*

GAVELWORK (găv'-ĭl-oŭ-ĕŭrk), *s.* [the work hy the hands or carts of a Lord's tenant] *Corvée*, f.

GAVIOTA, *s.* [guacu guacu, a Brasilian water-fowl] *Gaviota*, m.

GAVOT (găv'-ŏte), *s.* [a sort of dance] *Gavotte*, f.

GAWD (gâde), *s.* [trifles, frippery, nonsense] *Des bagatelles*, f. pl. *friperie*, f. *des jornettes*, f. pl. *des niaiseries*, f. pl.

GAWK (gâk), *s.* [a cuckow; a foolish fellow] *Un coucou*; *un sot, un niais.*

GAWNTREE (gan'-trī), *s.* [wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned] *Chantier pour mettre des futailles*, m.

GAY (gué), *adj.* [airy, cheerful; fine, showy] *Gai, enjoué, joyeux; beau, élégant, brave, magnifique, voyant, galant,* ‖ *frisque.* Belinda smiled and all the world was gay, *Belinde sourit, & tout le monde était gai.* A girl that loves to gay, *Une fille qui aime à être brave, parée, magnifique dans sa parure.* V. CHEERFUL.

GAY, *s.* [an ornament] *Ornement*, m. *embellissement*, m.

GAYETY gué'-ĭ-té), *s.* [chearfulness, airiness; finery, show] *Gaieté*, f. *enjouement*, m. *allégresse*, f. *pompe*, f. *faste*, m. *magnificence*, f.

¶ Gaiety, *gaieté*; joy, *joie* (synon.): *Joy* is a strong sensation of pleasure, too violent to be lasting; *gaiety* is natural to some people, and is a certain sprightliness proceeding from ease and health; *joy* is opposed to sorrow; *gaiety*, to gravity. It sometimes happens that the possession of a good, from which we expected a great deal of *joy*, gives us a great deal of uneasiness. It is often owing to a turn of imagination only, that the bitterest tears are succeeded by the greatest *gaiety.*

GAYLY (gué'-lé), *adv.* V. GAILY.

GAYNESS (gué'-nĕce), V. GAYETY.

GAZA-GIOVANE, *s.* [Ornithol. Garseta; the small white Heron] *Garzette*, ou *Jarsette*, f.

GAZE (guéze), *s.* [intent regard] *Regard fixe & attentif; regard étonné; étonnement*, m. *contemplation*, f.

To GAZE, -ING. -ED, *v. n.* [to look with eagerness] *Regarder fixement, avec attention*, ou *étonnement; contempler*, ‖ *mirauder.*

¶ To gaze, *regarder, contempler*; to stare, *regarder, envisager* (synon.): Both signify to fix the eyes, with wonder, upon an object; to look at it earnestly and intently: but, *staring*, implies looking with wonder and impudence, *gazing*, with wonder and respect. When we see any strange and unusual thing, we *gaze* upon it: to *stare* another in the face, has always been considered as a breach of good manners. The impudence of some fellows is so great, that they will *stare* a modest woman out of countenance; a man in love will sometimes *gaze* upon the object of his affections, till he almost loses his sight.

GAZEFUL (guéze'-foŭl), *adj. Qui regarde avec attention.*

GAZEHOUND (guéze'-hăoŭn'd), *s.* [a hound that pursues, not by the scent but by the eye] *Lévrier*, m. ou *levrette*, f.

GAZEL (găz'-ĕl), *or* GAZELLA, *s.* Antelope; an intermediate genus between the goat and deer] *Gazelle*, f.

GAZER (gué'-zeŭr), *s.* [he that gazes] *Celui* ou *celle qui regarde fixement; spectateur, spectatrice.*

GAZETTE (gă-zĕte'), *s.* [a paper of news] *Gazette*, f.

GAZETTEER (găz-ĕt ĭre'), *s.* [a writer of news] *Gazetier*, m. *nouvelliste*, m.

GAZING (gué'-zĭn'gne), *adj.* [from To Gaze] *Admiratif.*

GAZINGSTOCK (gué'-zĭn'gne-slŏk), *s.* [a person gazed at with scorn] *Une personne que l'on regarde avec mépris*; *un spectacle.*

GAZONS (găz-eūn'z), *s. pl* [in Fortific. pieces of fresh earth covered with grass] *Gazons*, m. pl.

GEANNIDE, *s.* [enchymonite, eagle-stone] *Pierre d'aigle*, f.

GEAR (guĭre), *s.* [furniture, accoutrements, dress] *Accoutrement*, m. *habillement*, m. *garniture*, f. *ameublement*, m. A woman's night-gear, *Habillement de nuit d'une femme.* A head-gear, *Coiffure*, f.

* To have gear enough, *Avoir assez de bien, être assez riche.*

GEAR [a bauble] *Une babiole, un colifichet.*

GEAR [putrid matter] *Matière, le pus*, m. *corruption*, f.

GEAR [stuff, commodity] *Etoffe*, f. *marchandise*, f.

GEARS of a horse, *Le harnois d'un cheval.*

*† To be in one's gears, *Etre en train.* He is scarce fixt in his gears, *Il n'est pas encore prêt*, ou *en train.*

GEARS [in Sea-language] *Drisses de la grande vergue & de la misaine*, f. pl. Nota, *Les autres drisses se nomment haliards.* Main gears, *Drisses de grande vergue.* Fore gears, *Drisses de la misaine.*

Gear, at Sea, a command; about your gear! (work on all hands) *En haut tout le monde!*

GEASTER, *s.* [Lycoperdon, a sort of fungus] *Vesse de loup*, f.

GECCO, *s.* [the venomous froth of serpents, an Indian terrible poison] *Poison des sauvages*, m.

GECHYTON, *s.* [soft covering of the earth; garden-mould] *Humus, f. terreau naturel*, m.

GECK (djĕk), *s.* [a bubble, easily imposed upon] *Une dupe, un sot.*

To GECK, *v. a.* [to cheat] *Duper, tromper.*

GED, *s.* [juddock, gallinago minima; the small species of snipe] *Bécassine*, f *Bécasseau*, m.

GEE (djī), *or* GEE-HO (djī-hô), *interj.* [a word used by carters or waggoners to their horses, to mend their pace] *Huo* ou *hurhaut.*

GEESE (gŭce), the plural of GOOSE, which see.

GEHENNA, *s.* [in Scripture; Hell, an unextinguishable fire; from Gehinnom, a valley near Jerusalem, where carcases were thrown in a cloaca, and a continued fire kept up to consume them] *Enfer*, m.

GEIR (djĕr), *s.* [a vulture] *Un vautour.*

GELATINE (djĕl'-ă-tāĭne), *or* GELATINOUS (djĭ-lăt'-ĭn-eŭce), *adj.* [formed into a gelly] *Gélatineux, Vilqueux, en forme de gelée.*

GELASINUS, *s.* [Mythol. the God of mirth and smiles] *Gelosinus*, m.

GELÆOPACHIA, *s.* [inflammable mineral fluid, thick oil of earth, pissasphaltum] *Pissasphalte*, m.

GELÆOPSILA, *s.* [Nat. Hist. thin oil of earth, naphtha, petroleum] *Huile de pétrole*, f.

GELASINI DENTES, *s. pl.* [the four middle fore-teeth, that are shown when people laugh] *Ricuses*, f. pl. *incisives*, f. pl.

GELBUM *or* GELFUM, *s.* [a pyrite or marcasite, pregnant with silver and found in Hungary; philosopher's stone] *Gelbum*, ou *gelfum, gelfi* ou *gilfi*, m.

GELD (guĕld), *s.* [a Saxon word for money; mulct] *De l'argent*, m. *amende*, f.

To GELD, -ING, -ED, *or* gelt, *v. a.* [to castrate] *Châtrer*, au propre & au figuré.

GELDED (guĕl'-dĕd), *or* GELT (guĕlt), *part. adj. Châtré.*

GELDER (guĕld'-eŭr), *s.* [one who performs the act of castration] *Chatreur*, m. *celui qui châtre.*

GELDER-ROSE (guĕl'-deŭr-rôze), [a variety from the original species, the water-elder; snow ball tree, viburnum] *Rose gueldre*, f.

GELDING (guĕl'-dĭn'gne), *s.* [any gelded animal, particularly an horse] *Animal châtré*; & particulièrement *un cheval coupé, un hongre.*

GELID (djĕl'-ĭd), *adj.* [extremely cold] *Excessivement froid.*

GELIDITY (djĭ-lĭd'-ĭ-té), *or* GELIDNESS (djĕl'-ĭd-nĕce), *s.* [extreme cold] *Froid extrême*, m.

GELLY (djĕl'-é), *s.* [any viscous body; viscidity]

viſcidity] *Gelée*, f. *viſcoſité*, f. The hardeſt of animal ſolids are reſolvable into gellies, *Les parties les plus dures d'un animal peuvent être réduites en gelée.* A gelly of raſberries, *Gelée de framboiſes.* Gelly-broth, *Gelée*, f. *conſommé*, m.

*†‡ To beat one to a gelly, *Battre quelqu'un avec violence, le meurtrir, lui mettre le viſage en compote; roſſer quelqu'un des & ventre.*

GELONI, *ſ.* [a people of Scythia] *Géloniens*, m. pl.

GELT (guĕlt), V. GELDED, *and* GELDING.

GEM (djĕme), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone] *Pierre précieuſe, jamme ou gemme*, f.

* 'Tis the brighteſt gem in his diadem, *C'eſt le plus beau fleuron de ſa couronne.*

GEM [the firſt bud] *Bouton*, m. *bourgeon*, m.

To GEM, *v. a.* [to adorn as with jewels] *Embellir, orner comme avec des pierres précieuſes.*

GEMELLES, *adj.* [in Heraldry; by pairs or in couples] *Jumelé.*

GEMELLIPAROUS (djĕm-ĕl-ĭp'-ă-reŭce), *adj.* [bearing twins] *Qui a deux jumeaux.*

GEMELLUS, *ſ.* [in Anat. biceps, a muſcle of the arm] *Biceps*, m.

To GEMINATE (djĕm'-ĭ-néte), *v. a.* [to double] *Doubler.*

GEMINATION (djĕm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [repetition] *Répétition*, f.

GEMINI (djĕm'-ĭ-nĭ), *ſ. pl.* [the twins, a ſign in the Zodiac] *Les Gémeaux*, m.

GEMINI, *ſ.* [twins, a pair, a couple] *Jumeaux*, m. *une paire, une couple.*

GEMINI [in Anat. two muſcles of the thigh *Jumeaux*, m. pl.

GEMINOUS (djĕm'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [double] *Double, géminé* (t. de Palais), *réitéré.*

GEMMAR (djĕm'-mar), *adj.* [pertaining to gems] *Qui concerne les pierres précieuſes.*

GEMMA (djĕm'-mă), VENERIS, *ſ.* [Aphrodites lapis] V. AMETHYST.

GEMMÆ (djĕm'-mi), (făl), *ſ.* [rock-ſalt] *Sel gemme*, m,

GEMMEOUS (djĕm'-mĭ-eŭce), or GEMMARY (djĕm'-mar-é), *adj.* [reſembling gems] *De diamant, ſemblable au diamant; qui tient du diamant.*

GEMMOW, *or* GEMMOW-RING (djĕm'-ô-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a kind of ring with a poſy *or* device] *Une foi, ou alliance*, f.

‡ GEMOTE (djĭ-môte'), *ſ.* [the court of the hundred] *La cour des cent.*

GENDER (djĕn'-deur), *ſ.* [a kind, a ſort; genus] *Genre*, m. *ſorte*, f. *eſpèce*, f.

GENDER, *ſ.* [ſex, in Grammar] *Genre*, m. The maſculine and feminine gender, *Le genre maſculin & le genre féminin.*

To GENDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to beget, to produce, to copulate] *Engendrer, produire, s'accoupler; cauſer.*

GENEALOGICAL (djĭ-nĭ-ă-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* (pertaining to deſcents or families] *Généalogique.*

GENEALOGIST (djĭ-nĭ-ăl'-ô-djiſte), *ſ.* [he that traces deſcents] *Généalogiſte*, m. *faiſeur de généalogies*, m.

GENEALOGY (djĭ-nĭ-ăl ô-djé), *ſ.* [hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families] *Généalogie*, f. V. PEDIGREE.

GENERABLE (djĕn'-ĕr-ă-blĕ), *adj.* [that may be begotten] *Qui ſe peut engendrer.*

GENERAL (djĕn'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [univerſal; lax in ſignification; publick; comprifing the whole, common, uſual] *Général, univerſel, public, commun, ordinaire.* A general maxim, *Une maxime générale.* A general principle, *Un principe univerſel.* A general calamity, *Une calamité publique.* 'Tis the general opinion, *C'eſt l'opinion commune.* The moſt general way, *Le chemin le plus ordinaire.* A general council, *Un concile général, ou écuménique.*

¶ General, *général*; univerſal, *univerſel* (ſynon.); *General* implies a great number of particulars; *univerſal*, every particular. Ex. *general* knowledge is a knowledge of moſt things; *univerſal* knowledge is a knowledge of every thing: chriſtianity is *generally* known, and believed, but not *univerſally.* The government of princes, ought to have no object in view but the *general* good. The providence of God is *univerſal.*

GENERAL, *is appended to ſeveral offices, as* Attorney general, Vicar general, *&c. Procureur général, Vicaire général, &c.*

GENERAL, *ſ.* [the whole, the generality] *Le général, la plûpart.* To conclude from particulars to generals is a falſe way of arguing, *C'eſt mal raiſonner que de conclure du particulier au général.*

IN GENERAL, *adv. En général.*

GENERAL, *ſ.* [chief] *Chef*, m. *Général* d'une armée, d'un ordre religieux.

GENERAL [a ſort of beat of drum] *Générale*, f.

GENERALISSIMO (djĕn-ĕr-ăl-ĭs'-ſĭ-mô), *ſ.* [the ſupreme Commander] *Généraliſſime*, m.

GENERALITY (djĕn-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being general; general diſcourſes; the bulk] *Généralité*, f. *la plupart, la multitude, la foule, le commun.* His ſpeech was reſtrained to generalities, *Son diſcours ſe borna à des généralités.* The generality of men, *La plupart des hommes.*

GENERALLY (djĕn'-ĕr-ăl-é), *adv.* [univerſally, in general, commonly, ordinarily, in the main] *Généralement, univerſellement, en général, en gros, communément, ordinairement, le plus ſouvent.*

GENERALNESS (djĕn'-ĕr-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [wide extent] *Grande étendue.* [frequency, commonneſs] *Etat de ce qui eſt ordinaire ou commun.*

GENERALSHIP (djĕn'-ĕr-ăl-chĭp), *ſ.* [the dignity of a general] *Généralat*, m.

GENERALTY (djĕn'-ĕr-ăl-té), *ſ.* [the whole, the totality; the greater part] *La totalité, l'univerſalité*, f. *la généralité.*

GENERANT (djĕn'-ĕr-ănte), *ſ.* [productive power] *Principe générateur*, m. *puiſſance productrice, celui qui engendre.*

To GENERATE (djĕn'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beget] *Engendrer, produire.* Thoſe creatures which being wild generate ſeldom, being tame generate often, *Les animaux qui dans leur état ſauvage engendrent rarement, étant apprivoiſés, engendrent ſouvent.* Whatever generates a quantity of good chyle, muſt likewiſe generate milk, *Tout ce qui produit une quantité de bon chyle, doit produire purellement du lait.*

GENERATED (djĕn'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Engendré, produit.*

GENERATION (djĕn-ĕr é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of producing *or* begetting] *L'action d'engendrer, de produire; génération*, f. *production*, f. The act of generation, *L'action de la génération.*

GENERATION [progeny, lineage, a race *or* family; offſpring; a ſingle ſucceſſion; an age] *Génération*, f. *poſtérité*, f. *lignée*, f. *race*, f. §‖ *engeance*, f. *âge*, m. *deſcendans*, m. pl. au figuré, *un grand nombre, une multitude.* He lived to ſee four generations from him, *Il ſe vit père, avant qu'il mourût, de quatre générations.* Thy mother is of my generation, *Ta mère eſt de ma race*, ou *de ma famille.* This generation ſhall not paſs, 'till all theſe things be fulfilled, *Cette génération ci ne paſſera pas, que toutes ces choſes ne ſoient accomplies.* From generation to generation, *De génération en génération, d'âge en âge.*

* There is a whole generation of them, *Il y en a un fort grand nombre.*

GENERATIVE (djĕn'-ĕr-ă tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of generation] *Génératif, prolifique, générateur, producteur.* The generative faculty *or* power, *La faculté génératrice, le principe générateur, la puiſſance productrice.*

GENERATOR (djĕn'-ĕr é-teŭr), *ſ.* [cauſe; that which produces] *La puiſſance qui engendre ou produit.*

GENERICAL (djĭ-nĕr'-ĭ-kăl), *or* GENERICK (djĭ-nĕr'-ĭk), *adj.* [that comprehends the genus] *Générique, du genre, qui appartient au genre, qui comprend le genre.*

GENERICALLY (djĭ nĕr-ĭ-kăl-é), *adj.* [with regard to the genus] *Quant au genre, à l'égard du genre.*

GENEROSITY (djĕn-ĕr-ŏs-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [magnanimity; liberality] *Généroſité*, f. *grandeur d'âme*, f. *magnanimité*, f. *nobleſſe de ſentimens*, f. *libéralité*, f. You would not have had the generoſity to have paſſed by ſuch a fault as this, *Vous n'auriez pas eu la généroſité de pardonner une telle faute.* V. BOUNTY.

GENEROUS (djĕn'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [noble, magnanimous; munificent, liberal] *Généreux, grand, noble, magnanime; libéral.* You are too generous to forget me, *Vous êtes trop généreux pour m'oublier.*

GENEROUSLY (djĕn'-ĕr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [magnanimouſly; liberally] *Généreuſement, noblement; libéralement, courageuſement.*

GENEROUSNESS (djĕn' ĕr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being generous] *Généroſité*, f. V. GENEROSITY.

GENESIS (djĕn'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [generation: the firſt book of Moſes, which treats of the creation of the world] *La Geneſe.*

GENESIS [in Geom. the formation of a line, plane, or ſolid, by the flux of a point, line, or ſurface] *Génération*, f.

GENET (djĕn'-ĭte), *ſ.* [a ſmall well proportioned Spaniſh horſe] *Genet*, m. *haquenée*, f. The genet underneath him ſeems to fly, *Le genet ſemble voler ſous lui.* [a Spaniſh cat] *Genet*, m.

GENETHLIAC [aſtrologer] *Généthliaque*, m.

GENETHLIACAL (djĕn-ĕtsh-lĭ'-ă-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to nativities, as calculated by aſtronomers; is ſaid of verſes or orations made on the nativity of any prince or other great perſonage] *Généthliaque.*

GENETHLIACKS (djĭ-nĕtsh'-lĭ-ăks), *ſ.* [the ſcience of calculating nativities by the ſtars] *Généthliologie*, f.

GENETIN (djĕn'-ĭ-tĭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of white wine from Orleans] *Génetin*, m.

GENETTE, *ſ.* [in Manege; a Turkiſh bit, made like a ring] *Genette*, f.

GENEVA (djĭ-ni'-vă), *ſ.* [a town and ſmall republic of Switzerland] *Genève*, f.

The lake of Geneva [a magnificent expanſe of water in Switzerland), *Le lac Leman, ou le lac de Genève.*

GENEVA or GIN (djĭne), *ſ.* [Hollands, royal bob; a diſtilled ſpirituous water of juniper] *Genièvre*, m. *eau de vie de Genièvre*, f.

GENIAL (djĭ'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [that contributes to generation; natural] *Génératif, nuptial, naturel.* The genial power, *La faculté générative.* The genial bed, *Le lit nuptial, la couche nuptiale.* The genial heat, *La chaleur naturelle.*

GENIAL [that gives cheartulneſs] *Joyeux, divertiſſant, qui donne la joie, qui excite l'allégreſſe.* Genial days, *Des jours de réjouiſſance, de fête, de plaiſir.*

GENIALLY (djĭ'-nĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [by genius, naturally] *Naturellement, par un génie naturel.*

GENICULARIS, *ſ.* [Plu, the great garden-valerian] *Valériane*, f.

GENICULATA (djĭ-nĭk'-ĭoŭ-lé tă), *ſ.* [Bot. Solomon's ſeal; a med. plant] *Genouillet*, m. *ſceau de Salomon*, m. *ſignet*, m.

GENICULATE (djĭ-nĭk'-oŭ-léte), *or* GENICULATED (djĭ-nĭk' ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [is ſaid of plants that have joints or knots] *Qui a des nœuds, genouilleux.*

GENICULI (djĭ-nĭk -ĭoŭ-lăï), *ſ. pl.* [Bot. knots in the ſhoots of plants] *Nœuds*, m. pl.

GENII (dji'-n -ăï), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. guardian angels] *Génies*, m. pl.

GENIO (oji'-nï-ô), *ſ.* [an Italian word; a man of a particular turn of mind] *Génie*, m. *eſprit*, m. en ce ſens: ſome genius are not capable of pure affection, *Il y a des eſprits, des génies qui ne ſont pas capables d'une affection pure & déſintéreſſée.*

GENIPA, *ſ.* [Bot. a ſingular tree of America, that changes its leaves every month] *Génipa*, m. *génipanier*, m. *janipaba*, m.

GENISTA (djĕn'-ïs-tă), *ſ.* [Bot. broom, a ſhrub] *Genêt*, m. Cytiſo-geniſta, *Genêt à balais.* Geniſta crinacea, *Genêt piquant.* Geniſta Juncea, *or* Hiſpanica, *Genêt d'Eſpagne*, Geniſta ſpinoſa Indica, *Genêt épineux, Bahel*, m.

GENISTELLA (djĕn'-ïs-tĕl-lă), [Bot. a ſpecies of geniſta] Ex. Geniſtella herbacea; a med. plant] *Geniſtelle*, f. *ſpargette*, f. Geniſtella tinctoria, *Geneſtrelle*, f. *Herbe des teinturiers* (*qui ſert à teindre en jaune*).

GENITAL (djĕn'-ï-tăl), *adj.* [ſerving to generation] *Génital, génératif, qui ſert à la génération.*

GENITALS (djĕn'-ï-tălz), *ſ. pl.* [the parts belonging to generation] *Les parties de la génération*, f. *les génitoires*, f.

GENITING (djĕn'-ï-tïng), *ſ.* [corrupted from *June-eating*; an early apple gathered in June] *Pomme de S. Anne*, f.

GENITIVE (djĕn'-ï-tïv'), *adj.* [a term of grammar] *Génitif.* The genitive caſe, *Le génitif.*

GENITOR (djĕn'-ï-tor), *ſ.* [a father, a begetter] *Le père.*

GENITOR, GRACOS and GRAPSIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Jupiter] *Genitor, Gracos, Grapſius*, m.

GENITURA, *ſ.* [offſpring] §‡ *Géniture*, f. [in Botany; anethum] V. DILL.

GENIUS (dji'-nï-ĕŭce), *ſ.* [a good or bad ſpirit] *Génie*, m. *eſprit*, m. *ange*, m. *démon*, m.

GENIUS [a man endowed with ſuperior faculties; perfection of underſtanding; a natural diſpoſition] *Un génie, un homme de génie; le génie*, la perfection des facultés intellectuelles; *génie*, m *talent*, m. *diſpoſition naturelle, inclination*, f. A tranſcendent genius, *Un aigle.* He is mentioned as a prodigious genius, *On en parle comme d'un génie tranſcendant.* A happy genius is a gift of nature, *Un heureux génie eſt un don de la nature.* I have no genius for poetry, *Je n'ai point de talent pour la poëſie.*

¶ Genius, *génie*; talent, *talent* (ſynon.): Both are born with us, and are a happy diſpoſition of nature, by which we are qualified for ſome peculiar employment; but, *genius* ſeems more internal, and poſſeſſed of the power of invention; *talent*, more external, and capable of execution; thus, we ſay: a *genius* for poetry or painting; a *talent* for ſpeaking, or writing. Such as have a *genius* for mechanics, may have no *talent* for watch-making. V. INVENTION.

GENIUS [Mythol. a name of Priapus] *Genius*, m.

GENOA, *ſ.* [a town and republic of Italy; lat. 44°-25' N. lon. 8°-41° E.] *Gènes*, m. The republic of Genoa, *la république de Gènes*, f. *l'état de Gènes*, m. The gulf of Genoa, *Le Golfe de Gènes.*

GENSING, GINGS-ZENG. V. GIN-SENG.

‡ GENT (djĕn'te), *adj.* [elegant, polite] *Elégant, d'une propreté affectée, bien mis, leſte*; ¶ *gent, gente.*

GENT [ſoft, gentle, polite] *Doux, poli, tempéré.* R. Gent *eſt auſſi une abréviation de* gentleman, *dont on ſe ſert, le plus ſouvent, aux titres de livres.* Ex. Written by M C. gent. *fait par le ſieur*, M. C.

GENTEEL (djĕn'-tïl'), *adj.* [polite, civil; graceful in mien] *Poli, civil, honnête, galant; élégant, du bel air, de bon goût, magnifique, propre, gracieux, beau, joli, avenant; enjoué.*

¶ Genteel, *propre*; elegant, *élégant* (ſynon.): *Genteel* implies ſomething above the common run: *elegant* means beautiful and graceful: by a houſe *genteely* furniſhed, is underſtood, one containing every neceſſary, good and creditable: by *elegantly* furniſhed, is meant, with taſte and faſhion. By *genteel* carriage, or behaviour, we underſtand grace and politeneſs: *elegance* expreſſes a more finiſhed good breeding.

GENTEELY (djĕn'-tïl'-é), *adv.* [elegantly, politely, gracefully] *Élégamment, poliment, gracieuſement, avec grâce, galamment.*

GENTEELNESS (djĕn'-tïl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [elegance, gracefulneſs] *Elégance*, f. *politeſſe*, f. *urbanité*, f. *gentilleſſe*, f. *agrément*, m. *bonne grâce, air gracieux, galanterie*, f.

GENTIAN (djĕn'-chăne), *ſ.* [felwort *or* baldmony; a medicinal plant] *Gentiane*, f. Gentianella, *Petite gentiane à fleur bleue.* Gentiana criſtata, *Gentiane croiſette.*

GENTIL, *ſ.* [a maggot, an inſect that breeds in meat and wood] *Ver*, m.

GENTILE (djĕn'-tăïle), *ſ.* [heathen] *Gentil*, m. *païen.* The gentiles, *Les gentils, la gentilité, les païens.*

GENTILESSE, *ſ.* [civility, complaiſance] *Civilité*, f. *complaiſance*, f.

GENTILISM (djĕn'-tïl-ïzm), *ſ.* [heathenism, paganiſm] *Paganiſme*, m. *gentilité*, f. *idolâtrie*, f. *la religion païenne.*

GENTILITIOUS (djĕn'-tïl-ïch'-ĕŭce), *adj.* [endemial; hereditary] *Propre à une nation, endémique; propre à une famille, héréditoire.*

GENTILITY (djĕn'-tïl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [good extraction, gentry] *La qualité & les manières d'un homme bien né; petite nobleſſe, gentilhommerie*, f.

GENTILITY [elegance of behaviour, gracefulneſs of mien] *Gentilleſſe*, f. *grâce*, f. *agrément*, m.

GENTILITY, V. GENTILISM.

GENTLE (djĕn'-tl'), *adj.* [well born; ſoft, tame, pacifick] *Bien né, de bon lieu*; ‡ *gent, gentil, doux, modéré, tempéré, apprivoiſé, pacifique, paiſible, tranquille, humain*; *bénin.* To make gentle, *Apprivoiſer.* Theſe are the ſtudies wherein our gentle youth ought to beſtow their time, *Voilà les études qui conviennent à notre jeuneſſe bien née.* He is of a very gentle diſpoſition, *Il a l'humeur fort douce.* A gentle fit of an ague, *Un accès de fièvre modéré.* A gentle fall, *Une chûte légère.* A lion very gentle, *Un lion fort apprivoiſé.* A gentle muſick, *Une muſique langoureuſe.* Gentle reader, *Lecteur bénévole, ami lecteur.*

☞ A gentle horſe, *Un cheval loyal, qui obéit.* A tercel gentle, *Faucon gentil*, ou *famil*, propre à être dreſſé.

Gentle gale (in Sea-language), *Joli frais.*

GENTLE, *ſ.* See GENTIL.

GENTLEFOLK (djĕn'-tl'-fôk), *ſ. pl.* [perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar] *Perſonnes de qualité*, f. pl. *gens de condition*, m. pl.

GENTLEMAN (djĕn'-tl'-măne), [a man of birth though not noble] *Un homme bien né, un homme au deſſus du peuple ſans être noble*: le mot Anglois répond en ce ſens au mot François, *Monſieur*, & l'un & l'autre ſe donnent indiſtinctement à tout le monde. Theſe Gentlemen, *Ces Meſſieurs.* The moſt valiant gentleman, *Le plus vaillant homme.* The earl was reputed a valiant gentleman, *Le comte paſſoit pour un homme qui avoit du courage.* You are a gentleman, *Vous êtes un galant homme.* To look like a gentleman, *Sentir ſon bien.* A poor gentleman, § *Un gentillâtre.*

GENTLEMAN [the ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank] *Gentilhomme d'un Prince, d'un Roi.* Ce n'eſt qu'un bon *valet de chambre* (*lorſqu'il ne s'agit que d'un Seigneur*) Gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, *Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Roi.* A gentleman penſioner, *Gentilhomme à bec de Corbin.* A Lord's gentleman, *Valet-de-Chambre*, m. & abuſively ment *Gentilhomme de quelque Seigneur.*

GENTLEMANLIKE (djĕn'-tl'-măn'-lăïke), *and* GENTLEMANLY (djĕn'-tl'-măn'-lé), *adj.* [becoming a man of birth] *Qui convient à un homme bien né.*

GENTLENESS (djĕn'-tl'-nĕce, *ſ.* [meekneſs, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, ſoftneſs of manners] *Qualité*, f. *& manières*, f. pl. *d'un homme bien né, douceur*, f. *urbanité*, f. *civilité*, f. *politeſſe*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *indulgence*, f. *enjouement*, m. Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with gentleneſs, *Les maîtres doivent corriger leurs domeſtiques avec douceur.*

GENTLESHIP (djĕn'-tl'-chïp), *ſ.* [carriage of a gentleman] *Air*, m. *manières*, f. pl. *d'un homme bien né.*

GENTLEWOMAN (djĕn'-tl'-cŭĕŭm-eŭne), *ſ* [a woman of birth above the vulgar] *Demoiſelle, Dame*, une fille ou une femme au deſſus du peuple, ſans être d'une extraction noble; ou bien, *une femme de chambre*; *une dame d'honneur, une dame de compagnie.* She is a fine gentlewoman, *C'eſt une belle demoiſelle*, ou *une belle dame.* The gentlewomen of Rome, *Les Dames Romaines.* The queen's gentlewomen, *Les Dames d'honneur de la Reine.* Will you ſpeak to my lady's gentlewoman? *Voulez-vous parler à la femme de chambre de Madame?*

GENTLY (djĕn'-tlé), *adv.* [ſoftly, kindly] *Doucement, poliment, ſans bruit, ſans violence*; *honnêtement, avec indulgence.*

GENTOOS (djĕn'-toūz'), *ſ. pl.* [in Mod. Hiſt. Brachmans, the profeſſors of the religion of the Bramins, in Hindooſtan] *Bramines*, m. pl.

GENTRY (djĕn'-tré), *ſ.* [claſs of people above the vulgar; thoſe between the vulgar and nobility; is ſometimes uſed ironically] *Les gens au deſſus du peuple, les gens bien nés.*

GENUFLECTION (djï-nïoū flĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of bending the knee] *Génuflexion*, f.

GENUINE (djĕn'-ïoŭ-ïne), *adj.* [natural, true, not ſpurious] *Vrai, naturel, propre, réel, pur.* That's the genuine ſenſe of the Apoſtle's words, *C'eſt le vrai ſens des paroles de l'Apôtre.*

GENUINELY (djĕn'-ïoŭ-ïne-lé), *adv.* [naturally, without adulteration] *Naturellement, purement, ſans altération.*

GENUINENESS (djĕn'-ïoŭ ïne-nĕce), *ſ.* [purity, natural ſtate] *Pureté*, f. *état naturel & exempt d'altération*, m. The genuineneſs of ſcripture, *La pureté de l'Ecriture.*

GENUS (dji'-neŭce), *pl.* GENERA, *ſ.* [in ſcience; a claſs of beings, comprehending under it many ſpecies] *Genre*, m.

GEOCENTRIC (djï-ô-cĕn'-trïk), *adj.* [concentric with the earth] *Géocentrique.* Geocentric latitude (ſeen from the earth), *Latitude géocentrique.*

GEODÆSIA (djï-ô-di'-jï-ă), *ſ.* [Geom. ſurveying, the art of meaſuring ſurfaces] *Géodéſie*, f.

GEODÆTICAL (djï-ô-dĕt'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [relating to geodæſia] *Géodéſique.*

GEODES (djï'-ô-dïz), *ſ pl.* [Siderochita; in Nat. Hiſt. a ſort of ſtone with internal cavities] *Géodes*, f. pl. *Enhydres*, f. pl. *Pierres d'aigles*, f. pl.

GEOGRAPHER (djï-ŏg'-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [a man ſkilled in geography] *Géographe*, m.

GEOGRAPHICAL (djï-ô-grăf'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to Geography] *Géographique.*

GEOGRAPHICALLY (djï-ô-grăf'-ï-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to Geography] *En géographe, d'une manière géographique.*

GEOGRAPHY (djï-ŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the knowledge and deſcription of the earthly globe] *Géographie*, f.

GEOMANCER (dji'-ô-măn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a fortune-teller] *Géomancien*, m. *diſeur de bonne aventure*, m.

GEOMANCY (dji'-ô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [a ſuperſtitious divination by figures and points] *Géomance*, f.

GEOMANTIC (djï'-ô-măn'-tïk), *adj.* [relating to Geomancy] *Géomantique.*

GEOMETER (dji'-ŏm'-ĭ teŭr), *ſ.* [geometrician, one ſkilled in Geometry] *Géomètre*, m.

GEOMETRAL (djï-ŏm'-ĭ-trăl), *adj.* [pertaining to Geometry] *Géométral*, ne ſe dit que dans cette phraſe. A geometral draught, *Un plan géométral*, ou *à vue d'oiſeau.*

GEOMETRICAL (djï-ô-mĕt'-rï-kăl), *and* GEOMETRICK (djï-ô-mĕt'-rïk), *adj.* [relating to Geometry, preſcribed by geometry] *Géométrique.* A geometrical ſcheme is perceived by the eye, but the demonſtration is diſcerned by reaſon, *Les yeux n'apperçoivent que la figure géométrique, la raiſon ſeule en apperçoit la démonſtration.*

GEOMETRICALLY (djï-ô-mĕt'-rï-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the laws of Geometry] *Géométriquement, en géomètre, ſuivant les règles de la géométrie.*

GEOMETRICIAN (djï-ŏm-ĭ-trïch'-ăne) *ſ.* V. GEOMETER.

To GEOMETRIZE (djï-ŏm'-ĭ-trïze), *v. n.* [to act according to the laws of Geometry] *Agir en Géomètre.*

GEOMETRY (djï-ŏm'-ĭ-tré), *ſ.* [the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances and dimenſions on or within it; the ſcience of quantity, extenſion or magnitude] *Géométrie*, f.

GEOPONICAL (djï-ô pŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to agriculture] *Géoponique; qui a rapport à l'agriculture.*

GEOPONICKS (djï-ô pŏn'-ïks), *ſ.* [the doctrine of agriculture] *La ſcience de l'agriculture.*

GEORGE (djordje), *ſ.* [a figure of St. George worn as a badge by the Knights of the Garter] *Saint George*, m. [a brown loaf] *Un pain bis.*

GEORGIA, *ſ.* [Gurgiſtan or Gurtſhi, the ancient Colchis, a Caucaſian nation, a country of Aſia] *Georgie*, f.

GEORGICK (djor'-djïk), *adj.* [relating to the ſcience of agriculture] *Qui concerne la ſcience de l'agriculture.*

GEORGICKS (djor'-djïks), *ſ. pl.* [poems concerning the ſcience of huſbandry] *Géorgiques*, f. pl.

GEORGIUM SIDUS (djor'-djï-eŭme săï'-deŭce), *ſ.* [Aſtron. a new primary planet diſcovered by Dr. Herſchel in 1781.] *Herſchel*, m.

GEOSCOPY (djï-ŏsk'-ô-pé), *ſ.* [obſervation on the nature and quality of the earth] *Géoſcopie*, f.

GERAME, *ſ.* V. CORINTH.

GERANIS, *ſ.* [bandage for a luxation of the ſhoulder, or the fracture of the collar-bone] *Géranis*, m.

GERANITES, *ſ. pl.* [pieces of agate with round ſpots like the eye of a crane] *Géranites*, f. pl.

GERANIUM (djï-ré'-nï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. crane'sbill, ſtork-bill; a medical plant] *Géranium*, m *bec de grue*, m. *herbe-à-robert*, f. *pied de pigeon*, m. *herbe à l'eſquirancie*, f.

GERASH, *ſ.* [the leaſt ſilver-coin among the Hebrews] *Une obole.*

GERBE (djĕrbe), *ſ.* [ſheaf, a term of Heraldry] *Gerbe*, f.

GERENT (djï'-rĕn'te), *adj.* [carrying, bearing] *Qui porte.*

GE-RE-SOL, *ſ.* [in Muſic; one of the clefs] *Gé-ré-ſol*, m.

GERFALCON or JERFALCON (djĕr-fâ'-k'n), *ſ.* [a bird of prey; the largeſt of the Falcon-kind] *Gerfaut*, m.

GERMAN (djĕr'-măne), *ſ.* [one approaching to a brother in blood] *Germain*, m. A couſin german (firſt couſin), *Couſin-germain.*

GERMAN, *adj* [in general, whole, entire, own] *Entier; vrai; naturel, propre.*

GERMAN, *ſ.* and *adj.* [of Germany] *Allemand, d'Allemagne.*

German, or the German tongue, *La langue Allemande, l'Allemand*, m.

GERMANDER (djĕr-măn'-deŭr), *ſ* [Bot. Chamædrys; a medicinal plant] *Germandrée*, f *petit chêne*, m. Water-germander, *Germandrée aquatique, Germandrée d'eau*, f. *chamarras*, m. *vrai ſcordium*, m. Germander (teucrium), *Germandrée en arbre*, f.

GERMANY (djĕr'-mă-né), *ſ.* [a country of large extent in Europe] *Allemagne*, f.

GERME (djĕrme), *ſ.* [a ſprout or ſhoot] *Pouſſe*, f. *bourgeon*, m.

To GERMINATE (djĕr'-mï-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſprout] *Germer, pouſſer, bourgeonner.*

GERMINATION (djĕr-mï-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſprouting] *Germination*, f. *pouſſe*, f.

GERMIN (djĕr'-mïne), *ſ.* [young ſhoot or ſprout of trees or ſeeds] *Jeune jet*, m. ou *jeune pouſſe*, f. *d'un arbre*, ou *d'une plante.*

GERONTES, *ſ. pl.* [Gr. Antiq. magiſtrates at Sparta] *Gérontes*, m. pl.

GERSA, *ſ.* [ceruſs, white lead] *Gerſée*, f. *blanc*, m. (ſorte de fard).

GERUND (djĕr'-eŭn'd), *ſ.* [in Grammar; vicem gerens, a verbal noun repreſenting its verb] *Gérondif*, m.

GERYON, *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Spain, who had three heads] *Geryon*, m.

GESON, *adj.* [wonderful, extraordinary] *Etonnant, ſurprenant, extraordinaire, rare.*

GEST (djeſte), *ſ.* [a deed; repreſentation] *Action*, f. *exploit*, m. *faits*, m. pl. *faits & geſtes*, m pl. *ſpectacle*, m. *repréſentation*, f.

GESTATION (djĕs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [pregnancy; the act of bearing the young in the womb] *Groſſeſſe*, f. *geſtation*, f. (en parlant des animaux).

GESTATION [Antiq. carrying in a litter, &c.] *Geſtation*, f. (ſorte d'exercice).

To GESTICULATE (djĕs-tïk'-ïoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhow poſtures] *Geſticuler, faire beaucoup de geſtes mal-à-propos.* He who geſticulates, *Geſticulateur*, m.

GESTICULATION (djĕs-tïk-ïoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of geſticulating] *Geſticulation*, f.

GESTRIKE, *ſ.* [a Prov. of Sweden] *Geſtricie*, f.

GESTURE (djĕs'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment] *Geſte*, m. *action*, f. *mouvement expreſſif.* A comely geſture, *Un beau geſte.*

To GESTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accompany with action or poſture] *Accompagner de geſtes, exécuter avec beaucoup d'action.*

To GET (guĕte), getting (guĕt'-ïn'gne), I got (gŏte), *anciently* gat (găte); gotten (gŏt'-t'n), *and* got, *v. a.* [to procure, to obtain, to win, to ſeize, to hold, to gain] *Gagner, acquérir, obtenir, remporter, tenir, prendre, arracher, attraper, accrocher, apprendre, tirer, s'attirer, avoir, ſe faire, engendrer.* To get one's bread with the peril of one's life, *Gagner ſon pain au péril de ſa vie.* To get riches, *Acquérir des richeſſes.* To get wiſdom, *Acquérir de la ſageſſe.* To get one's pardon, *Obtenir ſon pardon.* To get the victory, *Remporter la victoire.* To get a wife, *Prendre femme.* To get a cold, *Gagner* ou *attraper un rhume.* To get a place, *Obtenir*, ou *attraper de l'emploi.* To get an ill habit, *Prendre*, ou *contracter une mauvaiſe habitude.* To get money of one, *Tirer de l'argent de quelqu'un.* To get the praiſe of all the world, *S'attirer les ſuffrages de tout le monde.* We muſt be contented with ſuch as we can get, *Il faut ſe contenter de ce qu'on peut avoir* ou *obtenir.* To get children, *Avoir des enfans.* Sure they are baſtards to the Engliſh, the French never got them, *Ce ſont ſurement des bâtards Anglois, jamais François ne les ont engendrés.* To get friends, *Se faire des amis.* To get a good ſervant, *Avoir*, ou *trouver un bon domeſtique.*

To GET [to prevail on, to induce] *Engager, prier, gagner ſur, obtenir de.* Shall I get you to do this for me? *Oſerai-je vous prier de faire ceci pour moi?* Though the king could not get him to come, *Quoique le roi ne fut jamais l'engager à venir.* I could never get him to do it, *Je ne pus jamais gagner cela ſur lui, je ne pus jamais obtenir de lui qu'il le fît.*

To GET the better of one, *Avoir l'avantage*, ou *l'emporter ſur quelqu'un.* To get the wind of one, *Prendre le vent ſur quelqu'un, le devancer, ſe mettre ſous ſon vent*, en terme de marine.

To GET done or made, *Faire faire.* I will get one made for you, *Je vous en ferai faire un.* To get gone, *Faire retirer, faire en aller.* I got him gone, *Je le fis s'en aller.* Get you gone, *Allez vous-en, retirez-vous.* To get ready, *Préparer, tenir prêt.* Get you ready, *Préparez-vous, tenez-vous prêt.*

To GET ABROAD, *v. a.* and *n. Faire ſortir, chaſſer, bannir; publier, rendre public, répandre, divulguer; devenir public.*

To GET AWAY, *v. a.* and *n. Faire en aller, faire retirer; emporter, enlever, débaucher; faire évader, s'en aller, ſe retirer, s'échapper, s'évader, décharger le plancher.* He has got away my cuſtomers, *Il m'a enlevé* ou *débauché mes chalands.* I got him away, *Je le fis s'en aller.* As ſhe got away, *Comme elle s'en alloit.* He got off but badly with it, *Il s'en tira aſſez mal.*

To GET one's ſelf BACK, *v. recipr. S'en aller, s'en retourner.* If it diſpleaſes you, I ſhall get me back again, *Si cela vous déplait, je m'en retournerai.*

To GET DOWN, *v. a.* and *n. Faire deſcendre, & deſcendre.* I ſhall get you down, *Je vous ferai bien deſcendre.* Get down the ſtairs, *Deſcendez l'eſcalier.* Get down as faſt as you can, *Deſcendez auſſi vîte que vous pourrez.* I cannot get this meat down, *Je ne ſaurois avaler cette viande.* That cannot get down, *Cela ne peut pas prendre.*

To GET FROM, *v. a.* and *n. Arracher, tirer par force*, ou *avec peine; ſe tirer, ſe défaire, ſe débarraſſer, s'arracher de.* To get a woman from her lover, *Arracher une femme d'entre les bras de ſon amant.* I had much ado to get from him, *J'eus bien de la peine à me débarraſſer de lui, à me tirer de ſes mains.*

To GET IN, *v. a.* and *n. Faire entrer, recueillir, attirer, engager, gagner; entrer.* He got me in, *Il me fit entrer.* He got me into that buſineſs, *Il m'engagea dans cette affaire.* To get the harveſt in, *Serrer la moiſſon.* To get one's money in, *Faire rentrer ſon argent, lever ſes dettes.*

* To get in with one, *Entrer, s'inſinuer dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.*

To GET INTO, *v. n. Se jeter, entrer, arriver, s'inſinuer, ſuivre.* They are not all got into the caſtle, *Ils ne ſont pas encore tous entrés dans le château.* To get into a place, *Se jeter dans un lieu.* She got into a ſhallop, *Elle ſe jeta dans une chaloupe.* As ſoon as I got into Holland, *Dès que j'eus le pied en Hollande.* To get into one's favour, *S'inſinuer dans l'eſprit de quelqu'un.* To get into a faſhion, *Suivre une mode.*

To GET OFF, *v. a.* and *n. Tirer & ſe tirer; s'échapper, ſe ſauver.* To get off from one's horſe, *Deſcendre de cheval.* Get your coat off, *Tirez votre juſtaucorps; ôtez votre habit.* The galleys got off, *Les galères ſe ſauvèrent.* He could not get off, *Il ne put pas s'échapper, ſe tirer d'affaire.* I ſhall do what I can to get him off, *Je ferai ce que je pourrai pour le tirer d'affaire.* Get them farther off, *Eloignez-les davantage.* To get off a ſhip that ſtruck, *Déchouer.*

To GET OFF, *v. a.* [to ſell or diſpoſe of any commodity] *Vendre, diſpoſer de* [to draw or to take from] *Tirer* ou *ôter de.*

To GET ON. V. To GET UP.

To GET OVER, *v. n. Paſſer, traverſer, paſſer par deſſus; vaincre, ſurmonter.* To get over a river,

a river, or a bridge, *Paſſer, traverſer une rivière, paſſer ſur un pont.* * I cannot get over this prejudice, *Je ne ſaurois vaincre ce préjugé.*

To Get out, *v. a.* and *n. Faire ſortir, tirer, arracher; débarraſſer, ſortir; ſe tirer.* To get one out of priſon, *Tirer quelqu'un de priſon, l'en faire ſortir.* To get a nail out, *Arracher un clou.* He could not get out, *Il ne pouvoit pas ſortir.* To get out of miſery, *Sortir, ou ſe tirer de la miſere.*

To Get to, *v. n. Aller à, gagner un endroit.* To get to ſhore, *Aller à terre.* We got to the top of the hill, *Nous gagnames le ſommet de la montagne.* To get to ſleep, *S'endormir.*

To Get together, *v. a.* and *n. Aſſembler, raſſembler; amaſſer, recueillir; s'attrouper, s'aſſembler, ſe raſſembler, ſe joindre, ſe rencontrer, ſe trouver enſemble.*

To Get through, *v. a.* and *n. Faire paſſer à travers; percer, paſſer à travers.* I muſt get it through, *Il faut que je le faſſe paſſer à travers.*

* Having got through the foregoing paſſage, let us go to the next argument, *Ayant parcouru ou examiné le paſſage précédent, venons au raiſonnement ſuivant.*

To Get up, *v. a.* and *n.* V. To Rise. *Lever, faire lever, monter, ſe lever, avoir recours à.* Get it up if you can *Levez-le, ſi vous pouvez.* I ſhall get him up, *Je le ferai bien lever.* It is time to get up, *Il eſt temps de ſe lever.* To get up a ladder, a hill, the ſtairs, *Monter une échelle, une montagne, l'eſcalier.* To get up again, *Relever, ſe relever, ſe remettre, ſe redreſſer.*

* Get up to your father, *Allez vers votre père; levez-vous, & ayez recours à votre père.*

To Get, *v. n.* [to go, to arrive, to become] *Aller, arriver, parvenir, devenir.*

To Get above one, *Surpaſſer quelqu'un, le vaincre.* His rage gets above your anger, *Sa rage ſurpaſſe votre colere.*

To Get before one, *Prévenir* ou *devancer quelqu'un.*

To Get clear off, *or* quit off, *Se tirer, ſe délivrer, s'échapper de, être quitte.* Without his aſſiſtance we cannot get quit of our affliction, *Sans lui nous ne ſaurions nous délivrer, nous tirer de l'affliction où nous ſommes.*

To Get upon a horſe, *Monter à cheval.* To get off from it, *En deſcendre.*

To Get well again, *Se remettre, ſe rétablir, recouvrer ſa ſanté.*

GETTER (gĕt'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who procures or obtains] *Celui qui gagne, qui obtient, qui acquiert, &c.* Getter of children, *Qui fait* ou *engendre des enfans.*

GETTING (gŭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [act of getting, acquiſition, gain, profit] *L'action de gagner, d'engendrer; acquiſition, f. gain,* m. *profit,* m. Petty gettings, *Petits profits.* This child is not of your getting, *Cet enfant n'eſt pas de vous,* ou *de votre façon.*

GEUM, *ſ.* [Bot. herb-bennet: *or* bleſſed herb; a vulnerary plant] *Geum,* m. *ſanicle de montagne,* f. *benoîte,* f. *galiet,* m.

GEVAUDAN, *ſ.* [a territory of France in in Languedoc] *Le Gévaudan.*

GEWGAW (guĭoŭ-gâ'), *ſ.* and *adj.* [a ſhowy trifle, a toy, a bauble] *Colifichet,* m *brimborion,* m. *bagotelle brillante, babiole,* f. *qui brille, breloque,* f *bijou,* m. *joujou,* m.

G H. *Les Anglois ont retenu le* gh *en pluſieurs mots où il ne ſe prononce point. Tels ſont les mots qui finiſſent en* gh, *ou* ght; *Comme* high, nigh, to neigh, to inveigh, eight, weight, though, although, borough, thorough, ought, nought, bought, fought, ought, *A quoi ajoutez,* ſlaughter, daughter, naughty, *& ſes dérivés. Mais il faut remarquer, qu'il y a certains mots où le* gh *donne le ſon d'une* f *à la voyelle qui le précéde Ex.* Laugh, draught, rough, tough, enough, *&* dans leurs dérivés; *qui ſe prononcent,* laff, draft, roff, toff, enoff. Sigh, *un ſoupir, & le verbe,* to ſigh, *ſoupirer, ont un ſon particulier, qui approche fort de celui du th en Anglois.*

GHASTFUL (găſt'-toŭl), *adj.* [diſmal, melancholy] *Sombre, triſte, affreux, lugubre.*

GHASTLINESS (găſt'-lī-nĕce), or GHASTNESS (găſt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [reſemblance to a ghoſt; paleneſs; horror of countenance] *Pâleur,* f. *air défait & terrible, aſpect affreux, mine affreuſe.*

GHASTLY (găſt'-lé), *adj.* [like a ghoſt; dreadful, diſmal, pale] *Horrible, terrible, affreux, pâle, défiguré, hâve; triſte, ſombre, lugubre.* A ghaſtly face, *Un viſage horrible, affreux,* ou *pâle & défait.*

GHENT (guĕn't), *ſ.* [the capital of Auſtrian Flanders; lat. 51°-3' N. lon. 3°-49' E.] *Gand,* m. The inhabitants of Ghent, *Les Gantois.*

GHERKIN or GUERKIN (gnër' kĭne), *ſ* [a pickled cucumber] *Cornichon,* m.

To GHESS, or rather To GUESS; which ſee.

GHILAN, *ſ.* [a Province of Perſia] *Ghilan,* m.

GHOST (gôſte), *ſ.* [the ſoul of man; a ſpirit] *Ame,* f. *eſprit,* m. *fantôme,* m. To give up the ghoſt, *Rendre l'âme.* To ſee a ghoſt, *Voir un eſprit.* The ghoſts, *Les mânes,* f. *les ombres,* f. The Holy Ghoſt, *Le Saint-Eſprit,* la troiſième perſonne de la Sainte-Trinité.

GHOSTLINESS (gôſt'-lī-nĕce), *ſ.* [reference to the ſoul] *Spiritualité,* f. *qualité d'avoir rapport à l'âme,* f.

GHOSTLY (gôſt'-lé), *adj.* [ſpiritual] *Spirituel.* Ghoſtly comforts, *Conſolations ſpirituelles.* A ghoſtly father, *Un pere ſpirituel, un directeur, un confeſſeur.*

GIALLOLINO, *ſ.* [Naples-yellow, a factitious ochre] *Jaune de Naples,* m.

GIANT (djăï'-ăn'te), *ſ.* [a man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men] *Géant,* m. *coloſſe,* m. *homme d'une taille beaucoup au deſſus de l'ordinaire.* There is a giant to be ſeen at the fair, *On montre un géant à la foire.*

Giants' Cauſeway [in the county of Antrim in Ireland, a wonderful aſſemblage of pieces of black marble, or baſaltes, ſtanding in columns, as is natural to that marble] *La chauſſée des géants.*

GIANTESS (djăï'-ăn'-tĕce), *ſ.* [a ſhe-giant] *Une géante, une femme d'une taille extraordinaire pour la grandeur.*

GIANTLIKE (djăï'-ăn't-lăïke), *and* GIANTLY (djăï'-ăn't-lé), *adj.* [gigantick] *De géant, giganteſque.*

GIANTSHIP (djăï'-ăn't-chĭp), *ſ.* [the quality of a giant] *Forme* ou *taille giganteſque,* f. f.

GIB, *or rather* GIBBE (gĭb), *ſ.* [an old worn-out animal] *Un animal caſſé de vieilleſſe.*

Gib [in Mechanics, crane] *Grue,* f.

To GIBBER (gŭïb'-ĕŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſpeak inarticulately] *Baragouiner, parler un mauvais jargon, articuler mal ſes mots.*

GIBERISH (gŭïo'-ĕŭr-ĭche), *ſ.* [cant] *Jargon,* m. *baragouin,* m. *patois,* m. *langage corrompu.* To ſpeak gibberiſh, *Baragouiner.* They ſpeak not Engliſh, but gibberiſh, *Ils ne parlent pas Anglois, mais patois.*

GIBBET (djĭb'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a gallows] *Gibet,* m. *potence,* f. *croix,* f. Haman ſuffered death himſelf upon the very gibbet that he had provided for another, *Aman fut pendu à la potence qu'il avoit fait élever pour un autre.*

To GIBBET, *v. n.* [to hang or expoſe on a gibbet] *Pendre* ou *expoſer à une potence.*

GIBBETED (djĭb'-ĕt-ĕd), *adj.* [hanged on a gibbet] *Pendu, attaché à un gibet.*

GIBBIER, *ſ.* [game, wild fowl] *Gibier,* m.

GIBBLE-GABBLE (gŭïb'-bl'-găb-bl'), *ſ.* [prate, tittle-tattle] *Caquet,* m. *babil,* m.

GIBBOSITY (gŭïb-bŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [convexity, prominence, protuberance] *Gibboſité,* f. *boſſe,* f. *courbure de l'épine,* f. *convexité,* f. *prominence,* f.

GIBBOUS (gŭïb'-ĕŭce), *adj.* [convex, protuberant [*Gibbeux, boſſu, prominent, convexe.*

GIBBOUSNESS (gŭïb'-ĕŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [convexity, prominence] *Boſſe,* f. *convexité,* f. *éminence,* f.

GIBCAT (gŭïb'-kăt, *ſ.* [an old worn-out cat] *Un chat décrépit, un vieux chat*

GIBE, (djăïbe), *ſ.* [ſneer, hint of contempt, ſcoff] *Raillerie,* f. *gauſſerie,* f. *ſarcaſme,* m. *lardon,* m

To GIBE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſneer, to ſcoff, to taunt] *Railler, gauſſer; ſe moquer de, je rire de.*

GIBLOT (djĭb'-lŏte), *ſ.* [in Cookery; a particular way of dreſſing chickens] *Giblotte,* f.

GIBER (djăï'-beŭr), *ſ.* [a ſneerer, ſcoffer, taunter] *Railleur,* m. *gauſſeur,* m.

GIBING (djăï'-bĭn'gne), *ſ* [from To Gibe] *Raillerie, gauſſerie.*

GIBINGLY (djăï'-bĭn gne-lé), *adv.* [ſcornfully, contemptuouſly] *D'un ton railleur, en gauſſant, avec mépris, inſolemment.*

GIBLETS (djĭb'-lĕts), *ſ. pl* [the offals of a goose, the parts which are cut off before it is roaſted] *Abattis d'oie,* m *la petite oie, les bouts d'oie* A gibiet-pie, *Un paté d'abattis d'oie, une tourte de bécaſſines.*

GIDDILY (guĭd'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [inconſtantly, unſteadily, carelefsly] *D'une manière inconſtante & changeante.*

GIBRALTAR (djĭb-râl'-tar), *ſ.* [a town and ſea-port of Spain in Andaluſia, belonging to the Engliſh; lat. 36°-6' N. lon. 5°-17' W.] *Gibraltar,* m.

GIDDINESS (guĭd'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being vertiginous; inconſtancy, trolick] *Vertige,* m. *étourdiſſement,* m. *tournoiement de tête,* m. *inconſtance,* f. *changement,* m. *humeur folâtre, enjouement exceſſif, joie folle.* To be troubled with a giddineſs, *Avoir des vertiges.* He delights in giddineſs, *Il aime le changement.*

GIDDY (guĭd'-é), *adj.* [vertiginous, inconſtant, thoughtleſs] *Sujet aux vertiges; écervelé;* au figuré, *inconſtant, léger, volage, étourdi, que rien ne peut fixer, qui ne s'applique à rien, eſcarbillard* ou *eſcarbillat.*

GIDDYBRAINED (guĭd'-é-brén'd), *adj.* [careleſs, thoughtleſs] *Etourdi, écervelé, volage, léger.*

GIDDYHEADED (guĭd'-é-hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [unſteady, inconſtant] V. Giddybrained.

GIDDYPACED (guĭd'-é-pé-s't), *adj.* [moving without regularity] *Etourdi, qui erre* ou *court inconſidérément de côté & d'autre.*

GIFT (gĭfte), *ſ.* [a thing given or beſtowed; the act of giving; a bribe] *Préſent,* m. *don,* m. *oblation,* f. *offrande,* f. *donation,* f. *collation,* f. *largeſſe,* f. *gracieuſeté,* f. Gift by will, *Legs.* They prelented him gifts, gold, and frankincenſe, and myrrh, *Ils lui offrirent des préſens, de l'or, de l'encens, & de la myrrhe.* A free gift, *Un don gratuit,* Thou ſhall not take a gift, for a gift blinds the eyes of the wiſe, *Tu ne recevras point de préſent, car les préſens aveuglent les yeux du ſage.* Many nations ſhall come with gifts to the King of heaven, *Pluſieurs nations viendront avec des offrandes pour le Roi des Cieux.* A deed of gift, *Un contrat de donation.* New-year's gifts, *Les préſens du nouvel an, les étrennes.* This living is in the king's gift, *Ce bénéfice eſt à la collation ou nomination du roi.*

Gift [power, faculty] *Don,* m. *talent,* m. *diſpoſition naturelle,* f. *graces,* m. pl. The gift of eloquence, *Le don de l'eloquence.* Theſe gifts come from above, *Ces graces* ou *ces dons viennent d'enhaut.*

GIFTED (gŭïf'-tĕd), *adj* [given, beſtowed; endowed] *Donné; doué, avantagé;* ou bien, *inſpiré, illuminé.* He is liberally gifted by nature in this particular, *La nature l'a fort avantagé de*

ce côté-là, en ce point, à cet égard. Our gifted people, *Nos illuminés, nos enthousiastes.*

GIFT-MEHL, *s.* [among German Chym. the first appearance of Arsenic] *Gift-mehl,* m. *farine empoisonnée, qui se dégage du cobalt.*

GIG (gŭig), *s.* [turning top] *Toupie,* f. *sabot,* m.

*† GIG [a wanton woman] *Une coureuse,* † *une toupie.*

GIGS [among Farriers; blisters in the inside of a horse's lips] *Pustules,* f. pl *élevures,* f. pl.

GIGANTICK (djăĭ'-găn'-tĭk), *adj.* [suitable to a giant] *De géant, gigantesque.*

To GIGGLE (gŭig'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to laugh idly, to titter] *Ricaner, éclater de rire, rire sans raison.*

GIGGLER (guig'-glĕŭr), *s.* [a laugher, a titterer] *Un rieur, un ricaneur.*

GIGGLET (guig'-glĕte), *s.* [a wanton lascivious girl] *Une fille de joie.*

GIG-MILL (guig'-mĭl), *s.* [a sort of fulling-mill] *Moulin à fouler le drap,* m.

GIGOT (djĭg'-eŭte), *s.* [a leg of mutton, the hip-joint] *Gigot,* m, *éclanche,* f.

GIGUE, *s.* [sort of a dance] *Gigue,* f.

GILAM-BIO, *s.* [*Agallochum præstantissimum*; a soft, whitish, sweet-scented lignum aloes] *Calambac* ou *tambac,* m.

GILD, *s.* V. GUILD.

To GILD (gŭĭld), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* Gilt *and* Gilded, *v. a.* [to cover with gold] *Dorer.* To gild a statue, *Dorer une statue.* To gild over again, *or* new-gild, *Redorer, surdorer.*

To gild the pill [in Pharmacy; to wrap it up in leaf-gold] *Dorer la pilule.*

GILDABLE, or GELDABLE, *adj.* [tributary] *Tributaire.*

GILDED (gŭĭl'-dĕd), *and* GILT (gŭĭlte), *part. adj. Doré.* Gilded chariots, *Des chars dorés.*

GILDER (guĭl'-deŭr), *s* [one who lays gold on the surface of any thing] *Doreur,* m. *doreuse,* f.

GILDING (guĭl'-dĭn'gne), *s. L'action de dorer, dorure,* f.

BALM OF GILEAD (guĭl'-ĭ-ăd), *s.* [Bot. Melissa Moldavica; a med. plant] *Mélisse* de Moldavie, ou *Moldavique,* f.

GILLS (guĭlz), *s. pl.* [the apertures at each side of a fish's head] *Ouïes,* f. pl. *branchies,* f. pl.

GILL (djĭl), *s.* [a measure containing the fourth part of a pint] *Roquille,* f. *poisson,* m. *le quart d'une pinte.* A gill of sack, *Roquille de vin d'Espagne.*

GILL, *s.* [an appellation of a woman in contempt] *Une salope, une guenipe.*

†† There's no so bad jack, but there's as bad a gill, *Monsieur vaut bien madame.*

GILL [Bot. ground-ivy] *Lierre terrestre,* m. Gill creep by the ground, *Pied-de-chat,* m.

GILLA, *s.* [in Chym. an Arabic term for salt; emetic salt of vitriol] *Gille,* m. *vomitif préparé.*

GILLY-FLOWER (djĭl'-ĭ-flăoŭeŭr), *s.* [*corrupted from July-flower,* a sweet scented flower; stock] *Giroflée, f.*

GILOLO, *s.* [a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name; under the line, lon. 130°-0′ E.] *Gilolo,* m.

GILT (guilte), V. GILDED.

GILT-HEAD (guĭlt'-hĕd), *s.* [Ichthyol. Aurata; a flat sea-fish] *Dorade,* f.

‡ GIM (djĭme), *adj.* [neat] *Joli, gentil.*

GIMBLET or GIMLET (guim'-lĕte), *s.* [a borer with a screw at its point] *Un gibelet, une vrille.*

GIMBLETING or GIMLETING (guĭm'-lĕt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [in Sea-language; the action of turning the anchor by the stock] *Action de l'ancre qui se déplante, en tournant sur sa verge* (ce qui arrive par le trop de tors du cable).

GIMBALS, *s. pl.* [the brass-rings by which the sea-compass is suspended in its box] *Balanciers,* m. pl.

GIMCRACK (djĭm'-krĭk), *s.* [a slight *or* trivial mechanism] *Mauvais méchanisme.*

GIMMAL (djĭm'-m'l), *and* GIMMER (djĭm'-eŭr), *s.* [movement, machinery] *Méchanisme,* m. *mouvement,* m. *machine,* f. *pièce d'une grande machine,* f. *ressort,* m.

GIMMAL [a double ring] *Alliance,* f.

GIMMER-LAMB, or GAMMER LAMB, *s.* [the female or ewe lamb] *Agneau femelle.*

GIMP. V. GUIMP.

GIN (djĭne), *s.* [a trap] *Trébuchet,* m. *trappe,* f. *reginglette,* f. *attrape,* f. *collet,* m. To set gins, *Colleter.*

GIN [a spirit distilled from juniper-berries] *Esprit de genièvre,* m.

GIN [in Mechanics; a sort of crane with three legs] *Grue à trois pieds,* f. *chèvre,* f. *cabre,* f. *sonnette,* f. (sorte de machine à battre des pilotis).

GINETTA or GENETTA, *s.* [a kind of weasel] *Genette,* f.

GINGEE (djĭn'-djī), *s.* [a town of Asia in the peninsula of Hindostan, and on the coast of Coromandel; lat. 11°-42′ N. lon. 79°-25′ E.] *Gingi,* m.

GINGER (djĭn'-djeŭr), *s.* [Bot. Amomum; a sort of spice] *Gingembre,* m. Ginger is an excellent carminative, *Le gingembre est un excellent carminatif.*

GINGERBREAD (djĭn'-djeŭr-brĕd), *s. Pain d'épice,* m.

GINGERBREAD-MAKER (djĭn'-djeŭr-brĕd-mè'-keŭr), *s. Pain-d'épicier,* m.

GINGERLY (djĭn'-djeŭr-lé), *adv.* [cautiously, nicely] *Adroitement, avec précaution,* f. *avec discrétion; joliment, doucement, bellement, posément.*

GINGERNESS (djĭn'-djeŭr-nĕce), *s.* [care, caution, niceness] *Soin,* m. *précaution,* f. [mildness, tenderness] *Douceur,* f. *tendresse,* f.

GINGHAMS, NILLAS, *s. pl.* [Indian stuffs made of silk mixed with bark] *Etoffes des Indes faites de soie & d'écorce,* f.

GINGIBRACHIUM, GINGIPEDIUM, *s.* [the scurvy that affects the arms, the feet] *Sorte de scorbut.*

GINGIDIUM, *s.* [a medicinal plant] *Gingidium,* m. *cerfeuil,* m.

GINGIVA, *s.* [in Anat. gum] *Gencive,* f.

GINGIVAL (djĭn'-djĭ-văl), *adj.* [belonging to the gums] *Qui appartient aux gencives.*

GINGLE (djĭn'-gl'), *s.* [a shrill resounding noise] *Tintement,* m. au figuré, [chime] *affectation dans la désinence des périodes,* f.

To GINGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to utter a shrill resounding noise, to make an affected sound in periods] *Tinter, retinter, résonner;* au figuré, *affecter de finir ses périodes par un son semblable; rimer.*

GINGLING (djĭn'-glĭn'gne), *s. L'action de tinter, tintement,* m. *tintin,* m. The gingling of glasses, *Le carillon des verres.*

GINGLYMUS (djĭn'-glĭ-meŭce), *s.* [Anat. a mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity] *Ginglyme,* m. *charnière,* f.

GINGRINA, *s.* [Antiq. a small kind of flute] *Gingrine,* f.

GINNET (djĭn'-ĕte), *s.* [a nag; a mule] *Un bidet; une mule.*

GIN-SENG (djĭn'-sĕn'g), *or* NIN-SENG, *s.* [Bot. a most celebrated plant of China] *Ginseng, ou Gins-eng,* m.

GIODDA or GEDDAH, *s.* [a sea-port of the Red Sea in Arabia, the port of Mecca; lat. 21°-30′ N. lon. 39°-27′ E.] *Gioddar* ou *Geddu,* m.

GIOVENAZZO, *s.* [a town of the kingdom of Naples, near the sea; lat. 41°-26′ N. lon 16°-50′ E.] *Giovennazzo,* m.

GIPSY (djĭp'-sé), *s.* [a rambling woman who pretends to foretel futurity] *Bohémienne, Egyptienne,* femme *ou* fille qui court le monde disant la bonne aventure; au figuré, *une sorcière, une fine matoise;* ou bien, *une mauricaude, une femme qui a le teint rembruni;* c'est encore un terme de reproche, *une coureuse, une femme sans aveu, qui n'a ni feu ni lieu.*

GIR, *s.* [in Chym. quick-lime] *Chaux vive,* f.

GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARDAL, *s.* [in Zoology] *Camélépard,* m. *giraffe,* f.

GIRASOLE (djăĭ'-ră-sôle), *s.* [the plant turnsol] *Tournesol,* m.

GIRASOLE [a precious stone] *Girasol,* m. *sorte d'opale.*

‡ GIRD (guĕrd), *s.* [a twitch, a pang, a sting, *or* prick of conscience] *Angoisse, f. déchirement,* m. au figuré, *une raillerie, un sarcasme; remords de conscience,* m. By fits and girds, *A bâtons rompus, à diverses reprises.*

To GIRD, -ING, -ED, Girt, *and* Girded, *v. a.* [to bind round] *Ceindre; se tacher autour.*

* To GIRD, *v. a.* and *n.* [to gibe] *Railler, se moquer, pincer.*

GIRDED (guĕr'-dĕd), *and* GIRT (guĕrte), *part. adj. Ceint, attaché autour;* ou bien, *raillé, moqué.*

GIRDER (guĕr'-deŭr), *s.* [a large piece of timber] *Une solive, solive d'enchevêtrure,* f. *poutre,* f. *sommier,* m.

GIRDING-GIRT, *s.* [in Sea language; when the cable of a ship is so tight that she will lie acrofs the tides] *Etat d'un vaisseau roidi sur ses amarres, & qui ne peut éviter.*

GIRDLE (guĕr'-dl'), *s.* [any thing drawn round the waist, and tied *or* buckled] *Ceinture,* f. *ceinturon,* m. To put on one's girdle, *Prendre sa ceinture.* The girdle of Venus, *Ceste,* m.

⁂ The girdle of the world, *L'équateur,* m.

To GIRDLE *v. a.* [to gird, to bind as with a girdle] *Ceindre, entourer, environner.*

GIRDLE-BELT (guĕr'-dl'-bĕit), *s.* [a belt that incircles the waist] *Ceinturon,* m.

GIRDLER (guĕr'-dleŭr), *s.* [a girdle-maker] *Ceinturier,* m. *faiseur de ceintures,* m.

GIRDLE-WHEEL (guĕr'-dl'-hoŭîle), *s.* [a small spinning wheel, a spindle hanging to a woman's girdle] *fuseau,* m.

GIREST, *s.* [a large town of Persia in Kerman; lat. 27°-30′ N. lon. 57°-55′ E.] *Girest,* m.

GIRGILIM, *s.* [in Physick, oil of sesamum] *Huile de séjome,* f.

GIRL (guĕrl), *s* [a young woman] *Une fille.* A pretty girl, *Une jolie fille.* Plain girl, *Grisette,* f. Young girl [maid, lass, chicken] *Bachelette,* f. A young raw girl, *Une agnès.* A complying yielding girl, *Une fille de bonne composition.*

GIRLE [a roe-buck of two years old] *Un chevreuil de deux ans.*

GIRLISH (guĕrl'-ĭche), *adj.* [suiting a girl, youthful] *De fille, qui convient à une fille.*

GIRLISHLY (guĕrl'-ĭch-lé), *adv.* [in a girlish manner] *En fille, d'une manière convenable à une jeune fille.*

GIRMER, *s.* [in Chym. tartar] *Tartre,* m.

To GIRN, *corrupted from* To GRIN; which see.

GIRON (jĭ-rŏne'), *s.* [in Heraldry, from *lap:* a triangular figure not unlike a wedge] *Giron,* m.

GIRONDE, *s.* [the name of the Garonne, a river of France, after it has received the Dordogne] *La Gironde.*

GIRONE (jĭ-rŏ-né'), *adj.* [a term of Heraldry] *Gironné.*

GIRROCK, *s.* [Ichthyol. gar-fish, lacertus] *Poisson-lézard,* m *aiguille impériale,* f.

GIRT (guĕrte), V. GIRDED.

GIRT, *adj.* [in Sea-language] Ex. girt-ship, *Vaisseau roidi sur ses amarres,* (de façon à ne pouvoir éviter au vent ni à la marée). Girt-line, *Cartahu,* m.

GIRT [in measuring timber; the fourth part of the circumference of a tree] *Le quart de la circonférence d'un arbre.*

GIRT *and* GIRTH (guĕrtsh), *ſ.* [the band by which the ſaddle is fixed upon a horſe] *Sangle*, f. The girths are too ſtrait, *Les ſangles ſont trop ſerrées.* Girth-leather, *Contre-ſanglon*, m. (nom des petites courroies attachées aux arçons pour arrêter les ſangles avec la ſelle).

To GIRTH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind with a girth] *Sangler, attacher avec une ſangle, ſerrer les ſangles.* To girth a horſe, *Sangler un cheval.*

GISARD, *or rather* GIZZARD; which ſee.

GISARMS, *ſ.* [halbert or hand-ax] *Francisque*, f.

GIST (guïste), *ſ.* [a law-term for the ſtreſs] *Le point principal, le fort, l'eſſentiel*, m. The giſt of this indictment intirely depends upon this word, *Le fort de cette accuſation roule ſur ce mot.*

GITH (guïtsh), *ſ.* [Bot. githagn, nigella, lolium, darnel-graſs; an herb growing among corn] *Nielle ou nigelle*, f. *ivraie*, f.

GITTERN (guït'-ĕrn), *ſ.* [a kind of cithern] *Sorte d'inſtrument de muſique*, f.

To GIVE (guïv), -ING, I gave, (gréve), given (guïv'n), *v. a.* [to beſtow] *Donner*, † *bailler.* To give again, *Redonner.* Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out, *Donnez-nous de votre huile, car nos lampes ſont éteintes.* I had a maſter that gave me all I could aſk, *J'avois un maître qui me donnoit tout ce que je demandois.* Nature gives us children and friends, to take them away, *La nature nous donne des enfans & des amis pour nous les enlever.* To give the lie, *Donner un démenti.*

To GIVE [to return] *Rendre.* To give thanks, *Rendre grâces.* To give anſwer, *Rendre réponſe.* To give every one his due, *Rendre à chacun ce qui lui appartient.* To give like for like, *Rendre la pareille.* To give evidence, *Rendre témoignage.* To give a good and faithful account, *Rendre un bon & fidelle compte.*

To GIVE [to make, to convey, to exhibit] *Faire, préſenter, offrir; montrer, indiquer, ſuggérer.* To give a deſcription, *Faire une deſcription.* To give a viſit to one, *Faire une viſite à quelqu'un.* God give me grace ſo to do, *Dieu m'en faſſe la grâce.* To give alms, *Faire ou donner l'aumône.* To give law to one, *Donner ou faire la loi à quelqu'un.* She gives you her love, *or* reſpects, *or* ſervice, *Elle vous fait ſes amitiés, vous préſente ſes reſpects, vous offre ſes ſervices.* This gives an inſtance of the impoſſibility of an eternal exiſtence in any thing eſſentially alterable, *Cet exemple montre l'incompatibilité d'une exiſtence éternelle dans une choſe eſſentiellement périſſable.* My mind gives it me, *Mon cœur me le dit, me le ſuggère, me l'inſpire.*

¶ To give, *donner*; to preſent, *préſenter*; to offer, *offrir* (ſynon.): *To give* is generally uſed in a familiar ſenſe; *to preſent*, in a reſpectful one: *to offer*, in a religious one. We *give* orders to our ſervants; we *preſent* petitions to princes; we *offer* prayers to God: we *give* what we would have received: we *preſent* what we think will be agreeable; we *offer* what we imagine will be acceptable.

To GIVE, *v. n.* [to relent, to ſoften, to grow moiſt, to thaw] *Se ralentir, ſe relâcher, ſe radoucir; ſtinter, dégeler.* A virtuous ſoul never gives over, *Une âme vertueuſe ne ſe relâ he jamais.* The weather gives, it thaws, *Le temps ſe radoucit, il dégèle.*

To GIVE ear, *or* a hearing, *Prêter l'oreille, écouter.* To give the reading, *Lire, faire la lecture.* To give one credit, *Ajouter foi à ce que dit quelqu'un, le croire,* ou bien *lui faire crédit.* To give oath, *Déférer le ſerment.* To give one content, *Contenter, ſatisfaire quelqu'un.* To give trouble, *Incommoder.* To give hopes, *Promettre.*

To GIVE a call, *Appeler.* To give a gueſs, *Deviner.* To give joy, *Félicité.* To give leave, *Permettre, ſouffrir, donner congé.* To give judgment, *Juger, prononcer, décider.* To give fire, *Faire feu, tirer.* To give a puſh, *or* thruſt, *Pouſſer.* To give light to a thing, *Eclaircir une choſe.* To give ground, *Reculer, lâ her le pied, plier.* To give place, *Faire place, céder.* To give the hand, *Céder la prééminence.* To give notice, *or* warning, *Avertir, donner avis.* To give heed, *Prendre garde.* To give a challenge, *Défier, donner un défi.* To give luck, *Allonger, donner le ſein.* To give a look, *Regarder, donner un coup d'œil.*

To GIVE a fall, *Faire tomber.*

To GIVE way, *Céder, déférer, ſe rendre, lâcher le pied, ſe relâcher, ſe laiſſer aller, s'abandonner, s'enfoncer, s'affaiſſer.* To give way to fortune, *Céder à la fortune.* I gave way to his wife propoſal, *Je me rendis à ſon avis prudent.* The leaſt favour a miſtreſs gives way to is enough to regain her lover, *La moindre faveur qu'une maîtreſſe veut bien accorder, ſuffit pour regagner ſon amant.*

To give way to melancholy, *Se laiſſer aller, s'abandonner à la mélancolie.* The ground gave way under my feet, *La terre s'enfonça ſous mes pieds.*

To GIVE one's ſelf, *or* one's mind, to any thing, *S'adonner, s'appliquer, s'attacher à quelque choſe, s'y livrer.* To give one's mind to ſtudy, *S'adonner à l'étude.* To give one's mind to Mathematicks, *S'appliquer aux Mathematiques.* To give one's ſelf to pleaſure, *Se livrer au plaiſir.*

To GIVE for loſt, *Tenir pour perdu.* To give one's ſelf for loſt, *Se croire perdu ſans reſſource.*

To GIVE AGAIN. V. To GIVE BACK.

To GIVE AWAY [to alienate, to transfer] *Donner, aliéner, tranſporter, livrer, abandonner.* He gives all away, *Il donne tout ce qu'il a.* He gives her away to his rival, *Il la livre à ſon rival.* To give away for loſt, *Abandonner comme perdu, tenir pour perdu.* To give away for dead, *Laiſſer pour mort, croire mort.*

To GIVE BACK [to return, to reſtore] *Rendre, reſtituer, redonner.*

To GIVE FORTH, [to publiſh, to tell] *Publier, divulguer, dire publiquement.*

To GIVE IN [to deliver] *Donner, rendre.* To give in one's name, *Donner ſon nom.* To give in one's verdict, *Donner ſon ſouffrage.* To give in one's accounts, *Rendre ſes comptes.* To give an information, *Faire une information.*

To GIVE IN [to go back, to give way] *Plier, lâcher le pied, reculer, céder.* We were forced to give in, *Nous fumes obligés de plier.*

To GIVE INTO [to adopt, to embrace] *Donner, entrer dans, adopter, embraſſer.* To give into one's mind, *Donner, entrer dans les idées* ou *les vues de quelqu'un.*

To GIVE OFF [to ceaſe, to forbear] *Ceſſer, ſe déſiſter.*

To GIVE OUT [to ceaſe, to yield] *Ceſſer, ſe déſiſter, céder.* They will give out that you are going to quit your country, *Ils feront courir le bruit que vous êtes ſur le point de quitter votre patrie.*

To GIVE OUT [to proclaim, to publiſh, to to utter] *Proclamer, publier, annoncer; dire, rapporter, faire courir le bruit, divulguer.* To give out an order, *Publier un ordre.* To give out a play, *Annoncer une comédie.* He gave out himſelf for the prince, *or* to be the prince Florizel, *Il ſe donna pour le prince Florizel; Il diſoit ou faiſoit courir le bruit qu'il étoit le prince de ce nom.*

To GIVE OVER [to ceaſe] *Ceſſer, diſcontinuer.* Can you give over to be king? *Pouvez-vous ceſſer d'être roi?* Give not over ſo, *N'en reſtez pas là; ne diſcontinuez pas.* I ſhall not give over, *Je ne céderai point.*

To GIVE OVER [to leave, to quit, to ceaſe; to abandon; to addict] *Laiſſer, quitter, ceſſer, diſcontinuer; abandonner, délaiſſer, céder; s'arrêter, lâcher la bride à . . . adonner, attacher, appliquer, livrer.* He gave over all, *Il quitta tout.* Give over your unlawful ſolicitation, *Ceſſez votre injuſte pourſuite.* The phyſicians have given him over, *Les médecins l'ont abandonné,* ou *l'ont condamné.* Give me over your right, *Cédez-moi votre droit.* They had given themſelves over to all manner of vice, *Il s'étoient livrés à toutes ſortes de vices.* To give over and over, *Renonner.*

To GIVE UP [to reſign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver] *Rendre, remettre, quitter, céder, accorder, abandonner, abjurer; ſe départir.* They were ready to give up the ghoſt, *Ils étoient près de rendre l'âme.* To give up one's commiſſion, *Remettre ſa commiſſion.* He gave up all his pretenſions to the crown, *Il céda toutes ſes prétentions à la couronne.* He give us up all our demands, *Il nous a accordé toutes nos demandes.* Let us give ourſelves wholly up to Chriſt, *Abandonnons-nous entièrement à Jeſus-Chriſt.* V. To ABANDON.

GIVEN (gïv'-n), *part. adj. Donné, rendu, &c.* V. To GIVE, in almoſt all its ſenſes.

GIVER (guïv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ones that gives; beſtower, diſtributer, granter] *Donneur*, m. *qui donne; donateur*, m.

GIVING (guïv'-in'gue), *ſ. L'action de donner, donation*, f. *don*, m. The giving out of a play, *L'annonce.*

† Giving is dead now-a-days, and reſtoring very ſick, *La libéralité eſt une vertu morte aujourd'hui, & la reſtitution eſt bien malade; On ne donne rien aujourd'hui, & l'on ne rend guère.* The giving back, *Le recul.*

GIZZARD (guïz'-eürd), *ſ* [the ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl] *Géſier*, m. ſe dit auſſi au figuré en Anglois & ſignifie *l'eſprit*, m. *l'imagination*, f. The gizzard of a hawk, *Mulette*, f.

* He frets his gizzard, *Il s'inquiète, il ſe chagrine, il ſe tourmente l'eſprit.* To have a grumbling in one's gizzard, *Etre mécontent de quelque choſe ou de quelque perſonne.* Satisfaction and reſtitution lie ſecurledly hard upon the gizzards of your publicans, *La ſatisfaction & la reſtitution ſont des points ſi difficiles à digérer pour nos publicains; des devoirs que l'on a tant de peine à leur faire goûter,* ou *comprendre.*

GLABELLA, *ſ.* [the ſpace between the two eye-brows] *Glabellum*, m. *entre ſourcils*, m.

GLABRITY (gl b'-rï-té), *ſ.* [ſmoothneſs, baldneſs] *Chauveté, f. calvitie*, f. *état d'une plante glabre* (liſſe & ſans poil, t. de Botanique).

GLACIAL (glé'-chï-ăl), *adj.* [icy, frozen] *Glacial.*

To GLACIATE (glé-chï-éte), *v. n.* [to congeal, *or* turn into ice] *Glacer, geler, ſe congeler, ſe former en glace*, f.

GLACIATION (glé-chï-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of turning into ice; ice formed] *Congélation*, f. *glace*, f.

GLACIERS, *ſ.* [a name given to ſome very extenſive fields of ice among the Alps] *Glacieres de Suiſſe*, f. pl.

GLACIS (glá'-ciçe), *ſ.* [in Fortific. a ſloping bank] *Glacis*, m. *eſplanade*, f. The glacis of a counterſcarp, *Le glacis de la contreſcarpe.*

GLAD (glăd), *adj.* [cheerful, gay, pleaſed, pleaſing] *Aiſe, bien aiſe, joyeux, réjoui, ravi, charmé, plein ou rempli de joie*, en parlant des perſonnes; *joyeux, réjouiſſant, qui donne de la joie, agréable, qui fait plaiſir*, en parlant des choſes. I am glad to ſee you, *Je ſuis bien aiſe, Je ſuis ravi de vous voir.* He that rejoices *or* is glad at another's calamity, ſhall not go unpuniſhed, *Celui qui ſe réjouit du mal d'autrui en ſera puni.* If he is my friend, he will be glad of my repentance, *S'il eſt mon ami, il ſera rempli de joie en apprenant ma converſion.* Glad tidings, *De joyeuſes nouvelles, des nouvelles agréables.* Your letter was more acceptable to me than money is to a miſer, *Votre lettre m'a fait plus de plaiſir que l'argent n'en fait à un avare.*

To GLAD, *and* To GLADDEN (glăd'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cheer, to delight, to make

glad,

glad, to exhilarate] *Réjouir, donner* ou *causer de la joie, faire plaisir.* Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man, *Chacun boit de ce jus qui réjouit le cœur de l'homme.*

GLADDER (glăd'-eŭr), *s.* [one that makes glad] *Celui* ou *celle qui réjouit, qui cause de la joie.*

GLADDON (glăd'-d'n), or GLADWIN (glăd'-oŭine), *s.* [Bot. spatula fœtida, Xyris] *Epsatule,* f. *glaieul puant,* m.

GLADE (glède), *s.* [vista, a lawn *or* opening in a wood] *Clairière,* f. *une place découverte dans un bois*; *essart,* m. *une allée, une avenue.* A gloomy glade, *Une allée sombre.*

To GLADE, *v. a. Essarter.*

GLADIATOR (glăd-ĭ-é'-teŭr), *s.* [a sword-player, a prize-fighter] *Gladiateur,* m. A gladiator who fought with his eyes shut, *Andabate,* m. He who fought with a net, *Rétiaire,* m.

GLADIUS, *s.* [Xyphias, sword-fish] *Epée de mer de Groenland,* f. *empereur,* m.

GLADLY (glăd'-lé), *adv.* [joyfully] *Volontiers, avec joie, avec plaisir.*

GLADNESS (glăd'-nĕce), and GLADFULNESS (glăd'-loŭl-nĕce), *s.* [cheerfulness, joy] *Gaieté,* f. *joie,* f. *allégresse,* f. *aise,* f.

GLADSOME (glăd'-seŭme), *adj.* [gay, joyful] *Joyeux, gai, amusant, agréable, réjoui, réjouissant.*

GLADSOMELY (glăd'-seŭm'-lé), *adv.* V. GLADLY.

GLADSOMENESS (glăd'-seŭm'-nĕce), *s.* V. GLADNESS.

GLAIRE (glère), *s.* [the white of an egg] *Glaire,* f. *blanc d'œuf,* m. [a sort of halbert] *Sorte de hallebarde,* f.

To GLAIRE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to smear with the white of an egg] *Glairer,* terme de relieur, *frotter avec du blanc d'œuf*; *appliquer l'assiette.*

GLAMA, *s.* [elaphocamelus; a species of Camel of Peru] *Vigogne,* m. *glama,* ou *lhama,* m.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *s.* [a county of South-Wales] *Glamorganshire.*

GLANCE (glăn'ce), *s.* [a sudden shoot of light; a stroke *or* dart of the beam of sight; a quick view] *Un éclat* ou *un trait de lumière*; *un coup d'œil, une œillade*; *une vue rapide*; *une allusion, une insinuation.*

To GLANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to shoot a sudden ray of splendor; to view with a quick cast of the eye, to strike lightly; to censure] *Jeter un éclat* ou *un trait de lumière, étinceler*; *jeter un coup d'œil,* au propre & au figuré; *effleurer, raser, friser, toucher légèrement*; *censurer, critiquer.* Glancing lightnings, *Des éclats de lumière, des feux étincelans, des éclairs.* She glances, *Elle jette des coups d'œil, des œillades*; *Elle joue de la prunelle.* To glance upon a thing, *Toucher légèrement une chose, l'insinuer.* To glance upon a book, *Parcourir un livre.* The bullet did but glance upon the skin, *Le boulet ne fit qu'effleurer* ou *raser la peau.* He glanced at a certain reverend doctor, *Il en vouloit à certain docteur*; *Sa critique regardoit certain docteur révérend.*

To GLANCE an eye, *Jeter un coup d'œil, regarder.* Glancing an eye of pity on me, *Jetant un coup d'œil,* ou *un œil de compassion sur moi.*

GLANCINGLY (glăn'-cĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [transiently, lightly] *Légèrement, rapidement, en passant.*

GLAND (glăn'de), *s.* [fleshy kernel] *Glande,* f.

GLANDERS (glăn'-deŭrz), *s.* [a horse's filthy disease: the running of corrupt matter from the nose] *Morve,* f.

GLANDIFEROUS (glăn'-dĭf'-ĕ-reŭce), *adj.* [bearing mast, acorns] *Qui porte du gland.*

GLANDULE (glăn'-dĭoŭle), *s.* [a small gland] *Glandule,* f. *petite glande.*

GLANDULOSITY (glăn'-dĭoŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [a collection of glands] *Amas de glandes,* m.

GLANDULOUS (glăn'-dĭou-leŭce), *adj.* [kernelly] *Glanduleux, plein de glandes.* A glandulous tumour, *Tumeur glanduleuse.*

GLANIS, *s.* [sheat-fish, silurus; a large fresh-water fish] *Glanis,* m.

GLANS MARINUS, *s.* [a shell-fish; balanus, centre-shell] *Gland de mer,* m.

GLARE (glère), *s.* [a dazzling light; a fierce piercing look] *Eclat de lumière éblouissant,* m. *coup d'œil perçant,* m. *regard terrible,* m.

To GLARE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to shine so as to dazzle the eyes] *Jeter une grande lumière, éblouir.* He shines, but glares not, *Il brille, mais il n'éblouit pas.* Her glaring eyes, *Ses yeux éblouissans, brillans.*

To GLARE [to look with fierce piercing eyes] *Regarder d'un œil terrible.* He glared like an angry lion, *Il avoit le regard terrible comme un lion irité*; *Ses yeux étincelaient comme ceux d'un lion furieux.*

To GLARE lightnings, *v. a. Lancer des éclairs.*

GLAREANA, *s.* [Ornithol. spipoletta, tordino; a kind of lark] *Grosse alouette d'Italie.*

GLAREOUS (glé'-ri-eŭce), *adj.* [consisting of viscous, transparent matter, like the white of an egg] *Glaireux, visqueux.*

GLARING (glé'-rĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A glaring [*or* a dazzling] light, *Clarté éblouissante,* ou *qui éblouit*; au figuré, *choquant, visible, manifeste.* A glaring crime, *Un crime choquant, un crime manifeste.*

GLARING, *s.* [from To Glare] *Effet d'une lueur éblouissante.*

GLARUS, *s.* [a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name; lat. 46°-56′ N. lon. 9°-1′ E.] *Glaris.*

GLASS (glăce), *s.* [an artificial substance, transparent and brittle; a glass vessel; a mirror] *Verre,* m. *du verre*; *un verre, un miroir, une glace.* Glass is of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it, *Le verre est d'un tissu si serré que les esprits chymiques les plus subtils ne sauroient le traverser.* Venice-glass, *Verre de Venise.* Muscovite glass (mica), *Verre de Moscovie.* To drink out of a glass, *Boire dans un verre.* To look one's self in a glass, *Se regarder dans un miroir.* Looking-glass, *Un miroir.* The glass of a coach, *La glace d'un carrosse.* Swining *or* dressing glass, *Miroir de toilette.* Pocket looking-glass, *Miroir de poche.* A large glass, *Un bocal.* Broken window-glass, *Gresil,* m.

GLASS [prospective-glass] *Lunette d'approche,* f. *lunette de longue vue.* To survey the moon by a glass, *Considérer, contempler la lune avec une lunette d'approche.*

GLASS [varnish] *Vernis,* m. *apprêt,* m. *verre,* m. To paint upon glass, *Peindre en apprêt, peindre sur le verre.* The art of painting upon glass, *L'art de peindre sur le verre, apprêt.* A painter upon glass, *Appréteur,* m. *peintre sur verre,* m.

GLASSES [in Sea-language] *Ampulettes* ou *horloges de sable,* f. pl. We fought six glasses, *Notre combat dura trois heures.*

To GLASS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with glass] *Couvrir de verre, vitrer, garnir de vitres*; au figure, *voir* ou *représenter comme dans un verre.*

GLASS-BEADS (glăs'-bīda), *s. pl.* [a sort of glass or enamel to make beads for bracelets or necklaces] *Rassade,* f.

GLASS-BOTTLE (glăs'-bŏt-t'l), *s. Bouteille de verre,* f.

GLASS-COACH (glăs'-kôtche), *s. Carrosse avec des glaces,* m. *Carrosse de remise,* m. *remise,* m.

GLASGOW (glăs'-koŭ), *s.* [a city of Scotland; lat. 55°-22′ N. lon. 4°-2′ W.] *Glascow,* m.

GLASS-GRINDER (glăs'-grăĭn'd-eŭr), *s. Polisseur,* m.

GLASS-FURNACE (glăs'-feŭr-nĕce), *s.* [a furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction] *Fourneau de verrerie,* m. *fourneau où l'on fond la matière pour faire le verre.*

* GLASS-GAZING (glăs'-gué-zĭn'gne), *adj.* [finical, often contemplating himself in a glass] *Celui* ou *celle qui se regarde souvent dans un miroir,* § *un beau-fils.*

GLASS-HOUSE (glăs'-hăoŭce), *s.* [a house where glass is manufactured] *Verrerie,* f.

GLASS-MAKER (glăs'-mé-keur), *s. and* GLASS-MAN (glăs'-măne), *s.* [one who manufactures *or* sells glass] *Verrier,* m.

GLASS-METAL (glăs'-met-t'l), *s.* [glass in fusion] *La matière dont on fait le verre mise en fusion.*

GLASS-SHOP (glăs'-chŏp), *s.* [the shop of a glass-man] *La boutique d'un verrier.*

GLASS-TRADE (glăs'-trède), *s. Vitrerie,* f. *verroterie,* f.

GLASS-WARE (glăs'-oŭère), *s.* [all sorts of glasses] *Verrerie,* f. toute sorte d'ouvrages de verre; ou bien, *verroterie,* f. menue marchandise de verre, *comme* bagues, grains, *&c.*

GLASS-WORK (glăs'-oŭeŭrk), *s.* [manufactory of glass] *Verrerie,* f. *l'art de faire du verre.*

GLASSY (glăs'-é), *adj.* [made of glass, vitreous, like glass] *De verre*; *semblable à du verre, transparent, fragile comme le verre, vitré, vitreux.* The glassy humour, *L'humeur vitrée.*

GLATY, *s.* [a handsome well fortified town of Bohemia; lat. 50°-25′ N. lon. 16°-50′ E.] *Glaty,* m.

GLAUCOMA (glâ-kô'-mă), *s.* [a fault in the eyes, the pin *or* web, a wall-eye] *Glaucome,* m.

GLAUCOPIS (glâ-kô'-pĭce), *s.* [Mythol. a name of Minerva] *Glaucopis,* f.

GLAUCUS (glâ'-keŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a fisherman, made a sea-God] *Glaucus,* m.

GLAUCUS, *s.* [in Ichthyol. a species of fish] *Glaucus,* m. *Derbio,* m.

GLAUX, *s.* [Sea milk-wort, or sea chickweed; black salt-wort] *Glaux,* m. *herbe au lait,* f.

GLAVE (gléve), *s.* [a broad sword] V. FALCHION.

† To GLAVER (glé'-veŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flatter] *Flatter, caresser, cajoler, flagorner.* Glavering words, *Des paroles flatteuses, des cajoleries.* A glavering fellow, *Un flatteur, un flagorneur, un cajoleur.*

† GLAVERING (glé'-veŭr-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from to Glaver] *Flatterie,* f. *caresse,* f. *cajolerie,* f.

To GLAZE (glèze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furnish with windows of glass; to cover with glass; to overlay with something shining] *Vitrer, garnir de vitres*; *vernir, vernisser*; *glacer.* To glaze a room, *Vitrer une chambre.* To glaze earthen ware, *Vernir* ou *vernisser de la poterie, toutes sortes de vases de terre.* To glaze gloves, *Glacer des gants.*

GLAZED (glé'-z'd), *part. adj. Vitré, garni de vitres*; *verni, vernissé*; *glacé.*

GLAZED frost, *Verglas,* m *pluie gelée.*

GLAZIER (glé'-jeŭr), *s.* [one whose trade is to make glass-windows] *Vitrier,* m. A glazier's trade, *Vitrerie,* f.

GLAZING (glé'-zĭn'gne), *s.* [coarse enamel made use of for delf-ware] *Antigerium,* m. *couverte,* f. *vernis,* m.

Glazing-stick [a large bone of a horse or mule, wherewith shoe-makers burnish their work] *Astie,* m. *bouis,* m.

GLEAD (glīd), *s.* V. GLEDE.

GLEAM (glīme), *s.* [a beam; lustre, brightness] *Rayon,* m. *éclat,* m. *brillant,* m. *lueur joudaine.*

To GLEAM, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to shine] *Rayonner, étinceler, briller, avoir de l'éclat.*

GLEAMY (glī'-mé), *adj.* [flashing, shining, bright] *Brillant, étincelant, éclatant.*

GLEAN (glēn), *ſ* [the act of gleaning, collection made laboriously by ſlow degrees] *Glane*, f. *glanure*, f. *récolte pénible*, f.

To GLEAN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pick up what the gatherers of the harveſt leave behind] *Glaner, ramaſſer les épis que les moiſſonneurs laiſſent, faire glane.* To glean a field, *Glaner un champ.* To glean grapes after vintage, *Grapiller.*

GLEANED (glēn'd), *part. adj. Glané; grapillé*, s'il s'agit du raiſin.

GLEANER (glē'-nŭr), *ſ.* [one who gathers after the reapers] *Glaneur*, m. *glaneuſe*, f. Gleaner of grapes, *Grapilleur*, m. *grapilleuſe*, f.

GLEANING (glē'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of gleaning, the thing gleaned] *L'action de glaner, glanage*, m *glanure*, f. glane, f. ce qu'on a ramaſſé en glanant. To go a gleaning, *Aller glaner.* The gleanings of a rich harveſt, *La glane d'une riche moiſſon.* The gleaning of grapes *Grapillage*, m.

* GLEANINGS (glē'-nĭn'gn'z), *Reſtes*, m. *ce qui reſte* ou *ceux qui reſtent.*

While I purſue the rout, the gleanings of the battle, *Tandis que je pourſuis les fuyards échappés au combat.*

GLEBE (glēbe), *ſ.* [ſoil, ground; the land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice] *Sol*, m. *terre*, f. *terrein*, m. *la glèbe* ou *terre qui dépend d'une cure.*

GLEBOUS (glē'-beŭce), *and* GLEBY (glē'-bé), *adj* [turfy] *Plein de gazon*, ou *de tourbes.*

GLEDE (glēde), *ſ* [a kite] *Un milan.*

GLEE (glē), *ſ.* [joy, merriment] *Joie*, f. *allégreſſe*, f. *gaieté*, f. *réjouiſſance*, f.

GLEED (glēd), *ſ.* [a hot glowing coal] *Un charbon ardent.*

GLEEFUL (glē'-foŭl), *adj.* [gay, merry, cheerful] *Joyeux, gai.*

GLEEK (glēk), *ſ.* [a game of cards] *Brelan*, m. A gleek of kings, queens, *or* knaves, *Un trikon*, ou *fredon de rois, de dames*, ou *de valets.*

GLEEK [in Muſick] *Fredon*, m.

‡ GLEEK [muſick, *or* muſician] *Muſique*, f. *muſicien*, m.

To GLEEK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſneer, to gibe] *Railler, plaiſanter, ſe moquer.*

To GLEEN (glēne), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhine] *Briller, étinceler, jeter du feu* ou *de l'éclat.*

GLEET (glēte), *ſ.* [a ſanious ooze; a venereal diſeaſe] *Pus*, m. *ſang corrompu qui ſort des plaies écoulement*, m.

To GLEET, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to ooze with a thin ſanious liquor; to run ſlowly] *Rendre du pus*, ou *un ſang corrompu; couler lentement, dégoutter.*

GLEETY (glē'-té), *adj.* [ichory] *Ichoreux, ſanieux*, qui contient ou qui rend du pus.

GLEN (glēne), *ſ.* [a valley, or dale] *Un vallon, une vallée.*

GLENE (glēne), *or* GLENOID (glē'-nŏ-ĭd), *ſ.* [Anat. ſocket, a ſhallow cavity in a bone] *Glene*, f. *glénoïde*, f. *cavité glénoïdale (qui ſert à l'emboîtement d'un os dans un autre)*, f.

GLEW (glĭou), *ſ.* V. GLUE.

GLIB (glĭb), *adj.* [ſmooth, ſlippery, voluble] *Coulant, délié, gliſſant.* The parts of liquid bodies are glib and continually in motion, *Les parties des corps liquides ſont fort coulantes & dans un mouvement continuel.*

* His tongue runs, *or* is very glib, *Il a la langue bien délié, ou bien pendue: Il a une grande volubilité de langue.* There was never ſo much glib nonſenſe put together in well ſounding Engliſh, *Jamais on n'a dit tant de galimatias & d'impertinences en bon Anglois.*

To GLIB, *v. a.* [to caſtrate] *Châtrer.*

GLIBLY (glĭb'-lé), *adv.* [ſmoothly, volubly] *Coulamment; d'une manière aiſée & coulante.*

GLIBNESS (glĭb'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmoothneſs, ſlipperineſs] *Volubilité, f. fluidité*, f. The glibneſs of the tongue, *La volubilité de la langue.*

GLIDE (glīde), *ſ.* [the act of gliding] *L'action de couler, écoulement*, m.

To GLIDE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flow gently; to move ſwiftly] *Couler; gliſſer.* In thoſe fair fields where a river ſtream glides, *Dans ces belles campagnes où coule un ruiſſeau argenté.*

GLIDER (glī'-dĕŭr), *ſ. Celui qui paſſe doucement & ſans bruit.*

GLIMMER (glĭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [faint ſplendour] *Lueur*, f *foible éclat*, m

GLIMMER [mica, a talky ſtone] *Glimmer*, m.

To GLIMMER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhine faintly] *Reluire, briller foiblement, comme le jour qui commence à poindre.* The day-light begins to glimmer, *Le jour commence à poindre.*

GLIMPSE (glĭm'pse), *ſ.* [a weak faint light; a quick flaſhing light; tranſitory luſtre] *Lueur, f. éclat* ou *ſi don de lumière*, m. *éclat paſſager.*

* To have but a glimpſe of a thing, *Ne faire qu'entrevoir une choſe.*

GLIS, *ſ.* [dormouſe, an animal of the rat or ſquirrel kind] *Muſcardin*, m. *loir*, m.

GLISSA, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh of the tunny kind] *Eſpèce de thon ſans écailles.*

GLISSADE, *ſ.* V. GLIZADE.

To GLISTEN (glĭs'-s'n), *and* To GLISTER (glĭs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [to ſhine, to ſparkle] *Briller, reluire, éclater, reſplendir.*

† All is not gold that gliſters, *Tout ce qui reluit n'eſt pas or,*

GLISTER, *ſ.* V. CLYSTER.

GLISTERINGLY, V. GLITTERINGLY.

GLITTER (glĭt'-eŭr, *ſ* [luſtre, bright ſhow] *Luſtre*, m. *éclat*, m. *apparence brillante.*

To GLITTER, V. To GLISTER.

GLITTERING (glĭt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſhining radiance] *Radieux.*

GLITTERINGLY (glĭt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with ſhining luſtre] *D'une manière brillante, avec éclat.*

GLIZADE, *ſ.* [in Fencing, the dextrouſly making your ſword ſlip along your adverſary's blade, and forming at the ſame time your extenſion] *Gliſſade*, f.

GLOABARD (glô'-bard), *ſ.* [a glow-worm] *Ver luiſant.*

GLOAR (glôre), *adj. Ex.* Gloar-fat [fulſomely fat] *Exceſſivement gras, gras juſqu'à donner du dégoût.*

To GLOAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſquint, to look aſkew] *Loucher, regarder de travers.*

GLOBATED (glô'-bé-tĕd), *adj.* [formed in ſhape of a globe] *Sphérique.*

GLOBE (glôbe), *ſ.* [a ſphere, a round and ſolid body, a ball] *Globe*, m. *ſphère*, f. *corps rond & ſolide, une boule.* The terreſtrial globe, *Le globe terreſtre, la terre* Globe (ball) on the top of a dome, &c. *Boule d'amortiſſement*, f. *Boule*, f.

GLOBE THISTLE (glôbe'-tshĭs-sl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Crocodilion, a ſort of echinops] *Crocodilium*, m. *chardon-échinope*, m.

GLOBOSE (glô-bôce'), *adj.* [ſpherical, round] *Rond, ſphérique*

GLOBOSITY (glô-bôs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſphericity] *Rondeur*, f. *forme ſphérique*, f.

GLOBOUS (glô'-beŭce), *and* GLOBULAR (glŏb'-ĭoŭ-lăr), V. GLOBOSE

GLOBULARIA (glŏb'ĭoŭ lé-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Bot. blue or French daiſy; alypum, a purgative plant] *Globulaire*, f. *boulette*, f. *Turbith blanc* ou *ſiné des Provençaux*, m.

GLOBULE (glŏb'-ĭeŭle), *ſ.* [a globular particle of matter, ſpherule, little ſphere] *Globule*, m. *petit corps ſphérique.*

GLOBULOUS (glŏb'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [in form of a ſmall ſphere, round] *Globuleux.*

GLOGAW, *ſ.* [a town of Silefia; lat. 51°. 40' N. lon. 16°-31' E.] *Le grand Glogaw.*

GLOKEN-SPLISSE, *ſ.* [impure regulus of biſmuth] *Glicken-ſpeiſſe*, m.

To GLOMERATE (glŏm'-ĕr-éte), *v. a.* [to wind round, *or* into a ball, *or* globe-like form] *Dévider en peloton.*

GLOMEROUS (glŏm'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [gathered into a ball] *Mis en peloton.* [in Anatomy] *Conglomére.*

GLOOM (gloŭme), *ſ.* [obſcurity, defect of light, diſmalneſs, ſullenneſs] *Obſcurité*, f. au figuré, *triſteſſe, f. air triſte*, m.

To GLOOM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy] *Etre nébuleux, être obſcur*; au figuré, *être triſte.*

GLOOMILY (gloŭm'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [obſcurely, dimly; ſuddenly] *Obſcurément, avec une ſombre clarté*; *d un air triſte, triſtement.*

GLOOMINESS (gloŭm'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* V. GLOOM.

GLOOMY (gloŭ'-mé), *adj.* [obſcure, cloudy; ſullen, melancholy] *Sombre, obſcur, couvert de nuages, nébuleux*; au figuré, *triſte, mélancolique, ſombre.*

GLORIED (glô'-rĭd), *adj.* [illuſtrious, honourable] *Illuſtre.*

GLORIFICATION (glô-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of giving glory] *L'action de rendre gloire, glorification*, f.

To GLORIFY (glô'-rĭ-fâĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to procure *or* to pay honour, to praiſe, to extol] *Glorifier, honorer, faire honneur, rendre gloire, louer, célébrer, exalter.* Virtue glorifies the throne, *La vertu honore le trône.* To glorify one's ſelf, *Se glorifier.* To glorify God, *Glorifier Dieu, rendre gloire à Dieu, célébrer ſes louanges.*

GLORIFIED (glô'-rĭ-fâĭ'd), *part. adj. Glorifié.* God is glorified when his excellency above all things is with due admiration acknowledged, *Dieu eſt glorifié lorſqu'on reconnoît ſon élévation au deſſus de toutes choſes, avec l'admiration qui lui eſt dûe.*

GLORIFYING (glô'-rĭ-fâĭ-ĭn'gne), V. GLORIFICATION.

GLORIOUS (glô'-rĭ-eŭce), *and* Vain-Glorious, *adj.* [boaſtful, oſtentatious; noble, illuſtrious, excellent] *Glorieux, vain, fier, ſuperbe, orgueilleux, ſuffiſant, plein d'oſtentation, triomphant*; *illuſtre, éclatant, honorable, digne de gloire.* They that are vain-glorious are alſo factious, *Ceux qui ſont glorieux ſont auſſi factieux.* Let them know that thou art the Lord, the only God, and glorious over the whole world, *Qu'ils ſachent que tu es le Seigneur, le ſeul Dieu, le ſeul grand & digne de gloire par deſſus toutes choſes.*

GLORIOUSLY (glô'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [nobly, honourably, illuſtriouſly] *Glorieuſement, avec gloire, ſplendidement; honorablement, avec honneur, d'une manière glorieuſe*, ou *honorable.*

GLORY (glô'-re), *ſ.* [honour, praiſe, fame, renown, celebrity; generous pride] *Gloire*, f. *honneur*, f. *éclat*, m. *magnificence*, f. *renommée*, f. *célébrité*, f. Glory to God in the higheſt, *Gloire à Dieu au plus haut des cieux.* Solomon in all his glory, *Salomon dans toute ſa gloire, dans toute ſa magnificence.* Vain glory, *La vaine gloire, la vanité, la fierté, l'orgueil.* This will get you an immortal glory, *Ceci vous ſera un honneur immortel, vous procurera une célébrité qui ne périra point.*

¶ Glory, *gloire*; honour, *honneur* (ſynon.): *Glory* expreſſes ſomething more diſtinguiſhed than *honour. Glory* ſtimulates us to great and heroic actions: *Honour* makes us avoid ſuch as are mean, and unworthy. An indifference to *glory* may paſs unnoticed; but *honour* muſt influence all our proceedings. Queſt of *glory* ſometimes ſtimulates the ſoldier's courage, even to raſhneſs; and notions of *honour*, in ſpite of fear, keep him often to his duty.

GLORY [a circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of Saints in pictures] *Une gloire, une auréole.*

To GLORY, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to boaſt in, to be proud of] *Se glorifier, s'enorgueillir.* To glory in one's birth, *Se glorifier de ſa naiſſance.*

To GLOSE (glôze), V. To GLOZE.

GLOSS (glŏce), *ſ.* [a ſcholium, a comment, an

an exposition] *Gloſe*, f. *ſcholie*, f. *commentaire*, m. *explication*, f. A ſhort gloſs upon a text, *Un courte explication d'un texte.*

GLOSS [ſuperficial luſtre] *Luſtre*, m. *vernis*, m. *eau*, m. *apprêt*, m. *brillant*, m. (*que l'on donne à certaines choſes*). This cloth has no more gloſs, *Ce drap a perdu ſon luſtre.*

* Modeſty gives a gloſs to virtues, *La modeſtie relève l'éclat des vertus*, ou *leur donne un nouveau luſtre.*

To GLOSS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to comment, to explain by comment] *Commenter, gloſer, interpréter.*

To GLOSS a hat, *Luſtrer un chapeau.* To gloſs a ſkin, *Eclaircir une peau.*

* To GLOSS, *v. a.* [to palliate by ſpecious expoſition] *Colorer, donner une explication favorable, pallier.*

GLOSSARY (glŏs'-să-ré), *ſ.* [a ſhort comment; a dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words] *Explication courte, commentaire abrégé*; *gloſſaire*, m. *dictionnaire de mots obſcurs*, m.

GLOSSATOR (glŏs-sé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a writer of gloſſes] *Gloſſateur*, m. *celui qui fait des gloſes.*

GLOSSER (glŏs'-seŭ), *ſ.* [a commentator] *Commentateur*, m. *gloſſateur*, m.

GLOSSINESS (glŏs'-sĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmooth poliſh, ſuperficial luſtre] *Poli*, m. *luſtre*, m.

GLOSSOCATOCHOS, *ſ.* [gloſſoſpatha, a chirurgical inſtrument, to depreſs the tongue] *Gloſſocatoche*, m.

GLOSSOCOMON, *ſ.* [in Surgery, an inſtrument anciently uſed in ſetting broken thighs and legs; in Mechanics, a machine with dented wheels ſerving to raiſe huge burthens] *Gloſſocome*, m.

GLOSSOGRAPHE, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. FUMITORY.

GLOSSOGRAPHER (glŏs-sŏg'-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [ſcholiaſt, commentator, a writer of gloſſes, or of a gloſſary] *Gloſſateur*, m. ou *l'auteur d'un gloſſaire.*

GLOSSOGRAPHY (glŏs-sŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the writing of commentaries] *L'action d'écrire des gloſes.*

GLOSSOIDES, *ſ.* [a common flint reſſembling the human tongue] *Gloſſoïde*, f.

GLOSSOPETRA, *ſ. pl.* [petrified tongues or rather teeth of fiſhes] *Gloſſopètres*, m. pl. *pierres odontoïdes*, f. pl.

GLOSSO-PHARINGÆUS Musculus, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle of the pharynx] *Gloſſo-pharyngien*, m.

GLOSSY (glŏs-sé), *adj.* [ſhining, ſmoothly poliſhed] *Luſtré, poli.*

GLOTTIS, *ſ.* [Anat. a cleft in the larynx, for the formation of the voice] *Glotte*, f. *Glottis.* [Ornithol. Limoſa; a bird of the long-legged kind] *Barge*, f.

GLOUCESTER (glŏs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a city of Gloucesterſhire, a county of itſelf; lat. 51°-50' N. lon. 2°-15' W.] *Gloceſtre*, m.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (glŏs'-teŭr-chĭre), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Gloceſtre ſhire*, m.

GLOVE (gluŏve), *ſ.* [cover of the hand] *Gant*, m. A pair of gloves, *Une paire de gants.* Sweet or perfumed gloves, *Des gants parfumés.* Plain gloves, *Des gants unis ou ſimples.* Fringed gloves, *Des gants à frange.* Gloves on the hair ſide, *Gants ſur poil.* Gloves on the fleſh ſide, *Gants ſur chair.* Gloves where the grain has been peeled off, *Gants eſſ uyés.* Gloves with turn'd down tops, *Gants retroussés.* Fur gloves, *Gants fourrus*, ou *fourrés.* Hawking gloves, *Gants de fauconnier.*

* A pair of gloves [a preſent] *Une paraguante, un préſent, des étr nn s.* Here's a crown to buy you a pair of gloves, *Voici un écu pour votre paraguante.*

To GLOVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a glove] *Ganter.*

GLOVER (gluŏv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves] *Gantier*, m.

GLOVE-STICK (gluŏv'-ſtĭk), *ſ. Bâton à gants*, propre à élargir les doigts d'un gant, *m.*

GLOVE-STRETCHER (gluŏv'-ſtrĕtch-cheŭr), *ſ. Renformoir*, m.

‡ To GLOUT (glăoŭte), *v. n.* [to pout, to look ſullen] *Avoir un air refrogné*; *regarder de mauvais œil.*

GLOUTING (glăoŭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a pouting or ſullen look] *Un air réchigné, un air refrogné.*

GLOW (glô), *ſ.* [ſhining heat, vehemence of paſſion] *Flamme*, f. *ardeur*, f. *paſſion*, f. ou bien *vivacité de couleurs*, f.

To GLOW, -ING, -LD, *v. n.* [to burn like a coal; to exhibit a ſtrong bright colour; to rage or burn as a paſſion] *Etre ardent, embraſé, allumé, enflammé, être en feu*; au propre & au figuré. Glowing irons, *Des fers ardens.*

* The fire with which your lover glows, *Le feu dont votre amant eſt embraſé.*

To GLOW, *v. a.* [to make hot ſo as to ſhine] *Faire briller.*

GLOWING (glô'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [burning] *Ardent, embraſé.* A glowing coal, *Un charbon ardent.*

A glowing [or raging] envy, *Une envie furieuſe.*

GLOWING, *ſ.* [ting'ling] *Ex.* A glowing of the ears, *Un tintouin d'oreilles*; *tintement*, m.

GLOW-WORM (glô' oŭcürme), *ſ.* [cicindela; a coleopterous inſect, a ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail] *Ver luiſant*, m. *mouch luiſante*, f. *cicindele*, f. Glow-worms of the kingdom of Siam, *Nimnetons*, m. pl. Flying glow-worm of Madagaſcar, *Herecherh*, f.

GLOZE, *ſ.* [flattery, inſinuation; ſpecious ſhow, gloſs] *Flatterie*, f. *cajolerie*, f.

To GLOZE (glôze), -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment] *Flatter, cajoler, dire des douceurs.* A glozing tongue, *Une langue flatteuſe, un flatteur.* Glozing lies, *Des menſonges flatteurs, des douceurs, des cajoleries.*

GLOZED (glôz'd), *adj.* [flattered, cajoled] *Flatté, cajolé.*

GLOZER (glô'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a flattering man or woman] *Flatteur, flatteuſe*; *cajoleur, cajoleu e.*

GLOZING (glô'-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Gloze] *Flatterie*, f. *cajolerie*, f. *l'action de flatter, de cajoler*, f.

GLOZING, *adj.* [flattering] *Flatteur.* A glozing tongue, *Une langue flatteuſe.*

GLUCKSTAD, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony and D. of Holſtein; lat. 53°-53' N. lon. 9°-15' E.] *Gluckſtad*, m.

GLUE (glĭou), *ſ.* [a viſcous ſubſtance] *Colle*, f. *colle forte.* The cleareſt, drieſt, and moſt tranſparent glue is the beſt, *La colle la plus claire, la plus sèche, & la plus tranſparente, eſt la meilleure.* Fiſh-glue [ichthyocolla, iſing'laſs] *Colle de poiſſon.*

To GLUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join with a viſcous cement] *Coller, attacher avec de la colle*; au figuré, *attacher, unir.* Glue theſe two bodies together, *Collez ces deux corps enſemble.*

* The paſſions glue us to theſe low and inferior things, *Les paſſions nous attachent à ces choſes baſſes & terreſtres.*

GLUE-BOILER (glĭou'-bŏïl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to make glue] *Faiſeur de colle*, m.

GLUED (glĭou'd), *part. adj. Collé, attaché*, au propre & au figuré.

GLUER (glĭou'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who cements with glue] *Celui* ou *celle qui colle.*

GLUEY (glĭou'-é), *or* GLUISH (glĭou'-ĭche), *adj.* [glutinous, viſcous] *Gluant, collant, viſqueux, glutineux.*

‡ GLUM (gleŭm), *adj.* [ſullen, ſtubbornly grave; a low cant word] *Chagrin, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

GLUMA or Glume (glĭoume), *ſ.* [Bot. a cup particular to the gramineous plants; a thin membraneous huſk covering the fructiferous part, as the cover of Indian corn] *Coiffe*, f. *bale*, f.

GLUT (gleŭte), *ſ.* [a great quantity] *Abondance*, f. *grande quantité.* A great glut of rain, *Une abondance de pluie.*

GLUT [ſatiety] *Satiété*, f. *dégoût*, m.

To GLUT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to ſwallow, to ſaturate] *Avaler, dévorer, gorger, remplir, ſoûler, raſſaſier, aſſouvir.* He glutted it, *Il l'avala.* To glut one's ſelf with meat, *Se gorger, ſe remplir de viandes.* He cannot glut his appetite, *Il ne ſauroit raſſaſier ſon appétit.*

* To glut one's ſelf with ſenſual pleaſures, *Aſſouvir ſes convoitiſes.*

GLUTEN (glĭou'-tĕn), *ſ.* [glue; a matter ſerving as a cement to connect ſtones, &c.] *Gluten*, m.

GLUTINOUS (glĭou'-tĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [gluey, viſcous, tenacious] *Glutineux, gluant.*

GLUTINOUSNESS (glĭou'-tĭ-neŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [gluineſs, viſcoſity, tenacity] *Viſcoſité*, f.

GLUTTED (gleŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Avalé, dévoré; gorgé, ſoûlé, raſſaſié.*

GLUTTON (gleŭt'-t'n), *ſ.* [a greedy eater] *Un glouton, ure gloutonne*; *un gourmand, une gourmande*; *un goulu, une goulue*; ‡ *boute-toute-cuire*, m. To be a glutton, *Etre ſur ſa bouche, être ſujet à ſa bouche.*

GLUTTON [a quadruped of the North; Wolverene, Carcajou, quick-hatch, beaver-eater] *Glouton*, m. *gou'u*, m.

To GLUTTONISE (gleŭt'-eŭn-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be a glutton] *Etre glouton, être adonné à la gourmandiſe.*

GLUTTONOUS (gleŭt'-eŭn-eŭce), *adj.* [given to gluttony] *Gourmand, glouton, goulu, vorace.*

GLUTTONOUSLY (gleŭt'-eŭn-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [like a glutton] *Gloutonnement, en gourmand.*

GLUTTONY (gleŭt'-eŭn-é), *ſ.* [exceſs of eating] *Gourmandiſe*, f. *gloutonnerie* f. ‡ *gueule*, f. *voracité.*

GLUY (glĭou'-é), *adj.* V. GLUEY.

GLYCONIAN or Euripidean, *adj.* [ſaid of a verſe conſiſting of a ſpondee and two dactyles] *Glyconien, glyconique.*

GLYN (glĭne), *ſ.* [a hollow between two mountains] *Une vallée.*

GLYPHIS, *ſ.* [Archit. a channel or a cavity round or angular] *Glyphe*, m.

GLYSTER (glĭs'-teur), V. CLYSTER.

GLYSTER-PIPE (glĭs'-teur-păĭpe), V. CLYSTER-PIPE.

GNAPHALIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. ſea-cudweed, a cotton-weed, medicinal plant] *Gnaphalium*, m.

GNAR (nar), *ſ.* [a knot in wood] *Nœud*, m. *nœud de bois.*

To GNAR, or To GNARL (narl), *v. n.* [to growl] V. To SNARL.

GNARLED (nar'-l'd), *adj. Plein de nœuds.*

To GNASH (năch). -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſtrike together, to croſh, to grind or collide the teeth] *Grincer les dents, faire craquer les dents.* He gnaſhed his teeth, *or* he gnaſhed with his teeth upon me, *Il grinça ſes dents contre moi.*

GNASHING (năch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Grincement de dents*, m.

GNAT (năt), *ſ.* [a ſmall winged ſtinging inſect; any thing very ſmall] *Moucheron*, m. *couſin*, m.

GNAT-FLOWER (năt'-flăoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* V. BEE-FLOWER.

GNAT-NAPPER (năt'-snăp-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of bird] *Pivoine*, f.

To GNAW (n'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to devour by ſlow corroſion, to carry by degrees; to bite in rage; to carp away by bits; to fret, to waſte; to pick with the teeth] *Ronger, corroder, mordre.* To gnaw a bone, *Ronger un os.*

GNAWED (nâ'd), *part. adj. Rongé.*

GNAWER (nâ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that gnaws] *Rongeur*, m. *qui ronge.*

GNAWING (nâ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Gnaw] *Rongement*, m. *l'action de ronger.*

GNAWING, *adj. Corrosif.*

GNESNE, *f.* [a large and strong town of Poland; lat. 52°-28′ N. lon. 17°-40′ E.] *Gnesne, f.*

GNIDUS, *f.* [a promontory of Caria, where Venus had a temple] *Gnide*, ou *Cnide*, m.

GNOMES (nôm'z), *f. pl.* [invisible people supposed by the Cabbalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, *Gnomes*, m. pl. Gnomides (their females), *Gnomides*, f. pl.

GNOME [a short, pithy and sententious observation; apophthegm] *Gnome*, m.

GNOMON (nô'-mône), *f.* [the pin of a dial] *Style* d'un cadran, m. *gnomon*, m.

GNOMONICKS (nô'-môn-iks), *f.* [dialling, the art of making dials] *Gnomonique*, f.

GNOSSIS (nŏs'sice), *f.* [Mythol. a name of Ariadne] *Gnossis*, f.

GNOSTICKS (nŏs'-tiks), *f. pl.* [Antiq. philosophers or wits of Christianity, in its former times; afterwards a sect of heretics] *Gnostiques*, m. pl.

To GO (gô), going (gô'-ïn'gne), I went (oüĕn'te), gone (gône), *v. n.* [to move step by step, to walk, to depart from a place] *Aller, marcher, s'en aller, partir.* To go together, *Aller de compagnie.* Let us go together, *Allons ensemble.* I cannot go, *Je ne saurois marcher.* He is gone, *Il s'en est allé*; *Il est parti.* Go that way, *Allez par-là, prenez ce chemin-là.* To go a foot, *Aller à pied.* To go a journey, *Voyager.*

* To Go [to be] *Etre, aller, avoir.* How goes your health? *Comment va votre santé?* So the world goes, *Ainsi va le monde*; *Tel est le cours ordinaire des choses.* How go your concerns? *Où en sont vos affaires, Comment vont vos affaires?* So the report goes, *Tel est le bruit public.* He has gone a great while under an ill report, *Il y a long-temps qu'il est en mauvaise réputation.* You shall go your ship, *Vous aurez votre part.* To go unpunished, *Etre* ou *demeurer impuni.* To go halves with one, *Etre* ou *faire de moitié avec quelqu'un.*

To Go [to be received] *Passer, être de mise, avoir court.* This coin won't go here, *Cette monnoie n'a point de cours*, ou *n'a pas cours ici.* This crown will never go, *Cette couronne ne passera jamais.*

To Go [to be about to do] *Aller, être près de.* I was going to say, *J'allois dire.*

To let Go, *Laisser aller, lâcher, laisser tomber.* To let go one's hold, *Lâcher prise.* To let go the anchor, *Laisser tomber l'ancre.*

To Go ABOUT, *Faire le tour, tourner autour, faire un détour.* To go about the world, *Faire le tour du monde.* You went a mile about, *Vous avez fait un détour d'un mille.*

*† To go about the bush, *Tourner autour du pot.*

To Go ABOUT [to attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business] *Entreprendre, tâcher, faire ses efforts*; *se mettre à*; *se mêler de.* He prevails in whatever he goes about, *Il réussit dans tout ce qu'il entreprend.* They never go about to hide their vices, *Ils ne font aucun effort pour cacher leurs vices.* I shall go about it, *Je vais m'y mettre.* Go about your business, *Mêlez-vous de vos affaires.*

To Go ABROAD [to be published] *Se répandre, devenir public, courir.* Such a report goes abroad, *Ce bruit se répand, on en fait courir le bruit.*

To Go AGAINST, *Marcher contre*; *s'opposer, être contraire.* Thou art able to go against him, *Tu es en état de marcher contre lui.* The choice went against him, *Le choix lui fut contraire*; *Il ne fut pas choisi.* It goes against me to drink so much, *J'ai de la répugnance à tant boire.*

To Go ALONG, *Passer, marcher, poursuivre son chemin.* I gave a call upon him as he went along, *Je l'appelai lorsqu'il passoit.* To go along with one, *Marcher* ou *aller avec quelqu'un, l'accompagner*; au figuré, *être d'accord avec lui, être de son avis.*

To Go ASIDE [to err, to deviate from the right] *S'égarer, errer, tomber en faute.*

To Go ASTRAY [to deviate from the right way] *S'égarer.*

To Go ASUNDER, *Aller séparément* ou *à part.*

To Go AWAY [to move from a place] *S'en aller, partir, décampurer, courir.* They are gone away, *Ils sont partis.*

* A great deal of money goes away in furnishing a house, *On dépense bien de l'argent à meubler une maison, L'ameublement d'une maison coute beaucoup.*

To Go AWAY with a thing, *Emporter une chose.*

*† He shall not go away with it so, *Il me le paiera*; *Il n'en sera pas quitte pour cela*, ou *à si bon marché*; *Je m'en vengerai.*

To Go BACK [to retire, to return] *Reculer, se retirer en arrière, s'en retourner, retourner sur ses pas, rebrousser chemin.*

* To go back from one's word, *Se dédire.*

¶ To go back, *retourner*; to return, *revenir* (synon.): We *go back*, to a place we had long left; we *return*, to one where we have lately been; thus, we say: he is *gone back* to his own country; he is *returned* home.

To Go BACKWARD, *Marcher à reculons, reculer*, au propre & au figuré.

* To go backward in a business, instead of going forward, *Reculer dans une affaire, au lieu d'avancer.*

To Go BEFORE, *Marcher devant, précéder, devancer.*

To Go BEHIND, *or* after one, *Suivre quelqu'un.*

To Go BETWEEN [to interpose] *Etre médiateur, s'entremettre.* I did go between them, *Je fus médiateur entre eux.*

To Go BEYOND, *Aller au delà*; *surpasser, surmonter*; *surprendre, tromper.*

To Go BY [to pass away] *Passer, s'écouler*; *ne pas faire attention à*; *souffrir patiemment, ne se point affecter.* To see the prisoners go by, *Voir passer les prisonniers.* The time goes by, *Le temps s'écoule, se passe.* He did go by the loss of his friend, *Il souffrit patiemment la perte de son ami*; *Il ne s'en affecta pas.*

To Go BY [to get] *Avoir, acquérir.* He goes by that name *Il s'est acquis* ou *fait cette réputation*; *Il a cette réputation.* To go by the worst, *Avoir le dessous, avoir du pire.*

To Go BY [to observe as a rule] *Prendre pour règle, se régler sur.* You cannot go by a better pattern, *Vous ne sauriez vous régler sur un meilleur modèle.*

To Go CONTRARY, *Agir contre, être contraire.* When we do any wicked thing, we go contrary to our reason, *Lorsque nous faisons quelque mauvaise action, nous agissons contre notre raison.*

To Go DOWN, *Descendre, aller en bas, être avalé*; au figuré, *être accepté, reçu, agréé, approuvé.* To go down (said of a river), *Baisser.* To go down stairs, *Descendre l'escalier.* To go down again, *Redescendre.* No meat will go down with him, *Il ne sauroit rien avaler.* The sun goes down, *Le soleil se couche.* That proposal will never go down with me, *Je n'accepterai jamais cette proposition.*

* To go down the wind, *Aller en décadence.*

To Go FOR [to fetch] *Aller querir, aller chercher.* He went for help, *Il alla chercher du secours.*

To Go FOR [to be counted or accounted for] *Passer, être réputé, être compté pour.* To go for a wit, *Passer pour un bel esprit.* That goes for nothing, *Cela n'est compté pour rien.*

To Go FOR, *Etre favorable*, ou *en faveur de.* The verdict went for the bees, *La sentence fut favorable aux abeilles.*

To Go FORTH, *Sortir, se produire, être publié, paroître, être mis au jour.*

To Go FORWARD, *Avancer, poursuivre, faire des progrès.* To go forward with a business, *Pousuivre une affaire, la pousser.* To go forward in learning, *Avancer, faire des progrès dans les sciences.*

To Go FROM [to quit] *Quitter, manquer à, s'écarter de, se départir.* To go from the service, *Quitter le service.* To go from one's word, *Manquer à sa parole, se dédire.* You go from the matter, *Vous vous écartez du sujet.*

To Go IN, *Entrer.* Go in boldly, *Entrez hardiment.*

To Go IN pattens, in good clothes, *Porter des patins, de beaux habits.*

To Go in and out [to be at liberty] *Etre libre, avoir carte blanche.*

* To Go NEAR, *Approcher, affecter, toucher de près*; *chagriner, courir risque de.* He goes very near the matter, *Il en approche beaucoup.* Nothing went so near his heart in his distress, *Rien ne l'affectoit*, ou *rien ne le chagrinoit davantage dans son malheur.* He went near to lose it, *Il courut risque de le perdre.*

To Go as near [to sell as cheap] as one can, *Vendre à aussi bon marché que l'on peut.*

To Go OFF, [to die, to depart from a post, to be sold] *Mourir*; *quitter*; *se vendre, se débiter.* He went off, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode, *Il mourut, non comme un homme qui quitte la vie, mais comme quelqu'un qui retourne dans sa patrie.* To go off the stage, *Quitter le théâtre.* This commodity will never go off, *Cette marchandise ne se débitera jamais.*

The great guns go off, *On tire le canon.*

To Go on an embassy, *Aller en ambassade.* To go on ship-board, *Aller à bord.*

To Go ON [to proceed] *Avancer, pousser, poursuivre, continuer.* Do your best to go on in this business, *Tâchez d'avancer cette affaire.* Go on your way, *Poursuivez votre chemin.* Go on, *Passez outre.* Go on as you have begun, *Continuez comme vous avez commencé.* How does your business go on? *Comment va votre affaire, avance-t-elle?*

To Go OVER, *Passer, traverser*; *déserter, passer dans un autre parti.*

To Go OUT, *Sortir.* He is gone out, *Il est sorti.* To go out of one's way, *S'écarter, sortir* ou *se détourner de son chemin.*

* To go out of the way, *S'écarter de la raison*, ou *du droit chemin.*

To Go OUT [to go upon any expedition] *Se mettre en campagne, marcher à quelque expédition, mettre à la voile*, en parlant d'une flotte.

To Go OUT Doctor, *Passer docteur, prendre le degré de docteur.*

To Go OUT her time, *Achever sa grossesse.*

To Go OUT [to be extinguished] *S'éteindre.* The fire goes out, *Le feu s'éteint.*

* My life goes out, *Je me meurs.*

To Go THROUGH, *Passer, traverser, enfiler, fendre, percer.* To go through the bridge, *Passer le pont.* To go through a street, *Enfiler une rue.* To go through the crowd, *Fendre, percer la foule.*

To Go THROUGH [to perform thoroughly, to execute] *Faire, exécuter, venir à bout, essayer.* He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to go through with such an undertaking, *Il craignoit fort que le Comte d'Antrim n'eût pas assez de constance & de fermeté d'esprit pour exécuter une telle entreprise.* He went through many dangers, *Il a essuyé bien des dangers.*

To Go TO, *Aller à, atteindre à, avoir rapport à, regarder.* I shall not go to that price, *Je n'irai pas jusqu'à ce prix*; *Je n'y mettrai pas tant d'argent.* That goes to me, *Cela me regarde.*

* Your misfortune goes to the very heart of me, *Votre malheur me touche*, ou *m'afflige sensiblement.*

To

To Go UNDER, *Subir, essuyer.*

To Go UP, *Monter, s'elever.* To go up and down, *Courir d'un côté & de l'autre, roder, faire le vagabond.*

To Go UPON, *Se fonder sur*; ou bien *entreprendre.* He goes upon that, *C'est sur quoi il se fonde.* To go upon sure grounds, *Etre sûr de son fait, être bien fondé.* To go upon tick, *Prendre à crédit.* To go upon a business, *Entreprendre une affaire.*

To Go UPON the highway, *Voler sur le grand chemin.*

To Go WITH, *Aller avec, suivre, se laisser aller*; *porter.* To go with the tide, *Suivre la marée, descendre avec la marée.* To go with the wind, *Aller au gré du vent, obéir au vent.* A mare goes twelve months with foal, *Une jument porte douze mois.* She goes with twins, *Elle porte deux enfans, elle est grosse de deux enfans.*

To Go WITHOUT, *Etre frustré de, ne pas obtenir*, ou bien *se passer de.* He went without it, *Il ne l'obtint pas.*

To Go without day, to go to God, (in Law; to be dismissed the court, to be acquitted), *Etre renvoyé par la Cour.*

To Go a privateering [in Sea-language] *Armer, aller en course.* To let go amain, *Larguer, filer en bande.* Let go amain or at once! *Cale tout!*

GO, substantively taken, *Allure*, en parlant d'un cheval, f. This horse has a good go with him, *Ce cheval a une bonne allure.*

Go TO, *interj.* [come, come] *Allons! çà! sus! courage!*

Go, *s.* [in Ichthyol. rock-fish, sea-gudgeon] *Goujon de mer*, m.

GOA, *s.* [a considerable city of the Peninsula of Hindoostan; on the coast of Malabar; lat. 49°-6′ N. lon. 8°-56′ E.] *Goa*, m.

GOACONEZ, *s.* [a large tree of America, it affords balsam] *Goaconez*, m.

GOAD (gôde), *s.* [a pointed stick to prick oxen forward] *Un aiguillon* de bouvier.

To GOAD, -ING, -ED, *v.* [to prick with a goad; to incite] *Aiguillonner, piquer*; au figur., *exciter, engager, porter, encourager.*

GOAL (gôle), *s.* [the landmark set up to bound a race; the starting post; the end, the final purpose] *Le bout de la lice*, ou *de la carrière*; *le point de but en blanc*; *la passe* d'un jeu de mail; au figuré, *but*, m. *terme*, m. *vue*, f. *fin*, f.

GOAL, *improperly* for Gaol; which see.

GOAN, *s.* [a Persian tree, the ashes of which make a sort of Antiscorbutic] *Goan*, m.

GOAR (gôre), V. Gore.

GOAT (gôte), *s.* [an animal] *Une chèvre.* A he-goat, *Un bouc.* A she-goat, *Une chèvre, une bique.* A young goat, *Chevreau*, m. *cabri*, m. *bique*, m. A wild he-goat, *Un bouquetin*, ou *bouc sauvage*, m. *un boucain.* A wild she-goat, *Une chevrette, chèvre sauvage*, f.

GOAT-BEARD (gôte'-bird), *or* GOATS-BEARD (gôts'-bird), *s.* [Bot. tragopogon; a culinary root] *Salsifis*, m. *barbe-de bouc*, f.

GOATCHAFER (gôte'-tcheifer), vulgarly COCK-CHAFER, *s.* [a kind of beetle] *Hanneton*, m.

GOAT-HART (gôte'-harte), *s.* [a kind of stag] *Un cerf.*

GOATHERD (gôte'-hêrd), *s.* [one whose employment is to tend goats] *Chevrier*, m. *berger qui garde les chèvres*, m.

GOATISH (gôt'-iche), *adj.* [resembling a goat in any qualities; as rankness, or lust] *De bouc, boucain*; *puant* ou *lascif, paillard* comme un bouc.

GOAT-MARJORAM (gôte'-mar-djeûr-eûme), *s.* V. GOAT-BEARD.

GOAT-LEAP (gôte'-lîpe), *s.* [speaking of a horse] *Cabriole*, f. *saut de mouton*, m.

GOATMILKER (gôte'-mîlk-eûr), or GOAT-SUCKER, *s.* [churn-owl, a sort of owl] *Tette-chevre*, f.

GOAT'S RUE (gôts -roû), *s.* [Bot. galega; a medicinal plant] *Rue de chèvre*, f.

GOATSKIN (gôte'-skîne), *s.* *Une cutre.*

GOATSMILK (gôts'-mîlk), *s.* *Lait de chevre*, m.

GOATS-THORN (gôts'-thorn), *s.* [Botragacanth; a little prickly shrub of the Levant, affording the gum Adracanth] *Tragacanth*, m. *barbe de renard*, f.

GOAT-SUCKER (gôte'-seûk-eûr), *s.* V. GOAT-MILKER.

† GOB (gôbe), *s.* [a small quantity] *Un petit morceau.*

GOBBET (gôb'-ète), *s.* [a mouthful] *Un bouchée*; *morceau*, m. *gobet*, m.

To GOBBET, *v. a.* *Gober, avaler d'une seule bouchée*; *ne faire qu'une bouchée de* quelque chose.

To GOBBET *or* GOBBLE, (gôb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to swallow hastily, with tumult & noise] *Manger gloutonnement.*

GOBBLED UP (gôb'-bl'd-eûp), *adj.* [coarsely done] *Fagoté, grossièrement fait.*

GOBBLER (gôb'-leûr), *s.* [a greedy eater] *Un glouton, un gourmand, qui avale à la hâte*, Gobbler up, ‖ *Avaleur*, m.

GOBBLINGLY (gôb'-lîn'gne-lé), *adv.* [coarsely, hunglioply] *Grossièrement.*

GOBELINS (gôbe'-lîn'z), *s. pl.* [a celebrated manufactory of tapestry in Paris, so called from two brothers, who, in the reign of Francis I. brought the secret of dying a beautiful scarlet-colour] *Les Gobelins*, m. pl.

GO-BETWEEN (gô'-bî-teûîne), *s.* [one that transacts business by running between two parties] *Médiateur*, m. *entremetteur*, m.

GOBEMOUCHE, *s.* [the fly-catcher; a wonderful bright and beautiful small lizard from America] *Gobe-mouche*, m.

GOBIO Capitatus, *s.* [Ichthyol. Cottus lævis, bull-head, miller's thumb, gudgeon; a small fish] *Goujon*, m.

GOBLET (gôb'-lète), *s.* [a cup] *Gobelet*, m. *tasse*, f. *coupe*, f.

GOBLIN (gôb'-lîne), *s.* [a walking spirit, a fairy] *Un esprit, un revenant, un génie, un démon, une fée*

GOBONE' *or* GOBONY, *or* GOBONATED, *adj.* [in Heraldry] V. COMPONE'.

GO-BY (gô'-bâï), *s.* [delusion, artifice] *Artifice*, m. *tromperie*, f. *surprise*, f. To give one the go by, *Surprendre, tromper, attraper, duper quelqu'un.*

GO-CART (gô'-kart), *s.* [a machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk] *Machine dans laquelle on enferme les enfans pour leur apprendre à marcher*, f. *chariot*, m.

GOD (gôd), *s.* [the Supreme Being, the author of nature] *Dieu*, m. God almighty, *Dieu tout-puissant, le bon Dieu.* God bless you, God save you, *Dieu vous bénisse, Dieu vous garde.* God willing, God helping, *S'il plaît à Dieu, avec l'aide de Dieu, Dieu aidant.* God grant it! God grant it may be so! would to God! *Dieu le veuille! Plût à Dieu!* God save the king! *Vive le roi!* God forbid! God avert! *A Dieu ne plaise! Dieu m'en garde!* Thank God, *Dieu merci, grâce à Dieu.* The heathen gods, *Les dieux du paganisme.* He makes a god of his belly, *Il fait son dieu de son ventre.* The voice of the people is the voice of God, *La voix du peuple est la voix de Dieu.*

To GOD, *v. a.* V. To DEIFY.

GOD-A-MERCY (gôd'-â-mêr-cé), *s.* *Dieu vous le rende.* For God-a-mercy, *Pour un Dieu vous le rende, pour la grâce de Dieu*; c'est-à-dire *pour rien.*

GODBOTE (gôd'-bôte), *s.* [a fine, or amerciament for crimes and offences against God, an ecclesiastical imposition] *Amende ecclésiastique*, f.

GODCHILD (gôd'-tchâïld), *s.* [the child which its sponsor held at the font] *s. Un filleul, une filleule.*

GOD DAUGHTER (gôd'-dâ-teûr), *s.* *Une filleule.*

GODDESS (gôd'-ĕce), *s.* [a female divinity] *Déesse*, f. *divinité*, f.

GODDESS-LIKE (gôd'-ĕce-lâïke), *adj.* *Qui ressemble à une déesse.*

GODFATHER (gôd'-fa-tsheûr), *s.* [the sponsor at the font] *Parrain*, m. † *compère*, m. To be godfather to a child, *Tenir un enfant sur ses fonts*; *être son parain.*

GODHEAD (gôd'-hêd), *s.* [godship, divine nature, Deity, Divinity] *Divinité*, f. The Godhead of Christ, *La Divinité de Jésus-Christ.*

GODLESS (gôd'-lĕce), *adj.* [atheistical, impious] *Athée, impie.*

GODLIKE (gôd'-lîke), *adj.* [divine, resembling a divinity] *Divin, semblable à un dieu.*

GODLILY (gôd'-lî-lé), or GODLY (gôd'-lé), *adv.* [piously, religiously] *Pieusement, dévotement, religieusement.*

GODLINESS (gôd'-lî-nĕce), *s.* [piety to God] *Piété*, f. *dévotion*, f.

GODLING (gôd'-lîn'gne), *s.* [a little divinity] *Un dieu inférieur.*

GODLY (gôd'-lé), *adj.* [pious towards God] *Pieux, dévot, religieux*; *benoît.*

GODLY, *adv.* [piously] *Pieusement, dévotement, religieusement.*

‡ GODLYHEAD (gôd'-lé-hêd), *s.* [goodness] *Bonté*, f.

GODMOTHER (gôd'-môtzh-eûr), *s.* *Marraine*, f. † *commère*, f. To be godmother to a child, *Tenir un enfant sur les fonts, être sa marraine.*

† GO DOWN (gô'-dâoûne), *s.* *Un trait, un coup.* He drank a whole pot of beer at two go-downs, *Il a avalé un pot de bierre en deux coups.*

GODSHIP (gôd'-chîp), *s.* V. GODHEAD.

GODSON (gôd'-seûne), *s.* *Un filleul.*

GODWIT (gôt'-oüïte), *s.* [a bird of particular delicacy] *Francolin*, m. Red godwit, *Kielder*, m. *becasse de mer*, f.

‡ GOEL, *adj.* [yellow] *Jaune.*

GOER (gô'-eûr), *s.* [one that goes; a runner, a walker] *Allant*, m. *coureur*, m. *ambulant*, m. Goers and comers, *Les allans & venans.*

GOES or TER GOES, *s.* [a strong and considerable town of the United Province in Zealand; lat. 51°-53′ N. lon. 3°-50′ E.] *Goes* or *Terre Goes*, m.

GOFF or GOUGH (gôf), *s.* [a kind of play for exercise] *Longue paume*, f. Goff-stick, *Crosse*, f. ou *battoir*, m. *pour jouer à la longue paume.*

GOG (gôg), *or* AGOG, *adv.* Ex. To be agog for a thing [to desire it earnestly] *Désirer une chose avec passion, mourir d'envie d'une chose.* To set agog, *Faire naître*, ou *exciter l'envie*, ou *le désir d'une chose*; *remplir l'esprit de quelque chose*, f.

GOGET, *s.* [gobiousniger] V. Go.

To GOGGLE (gôg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to look a squint] *Regarder de travers, loucher.*

GOGGLE-EYED (gôg'-gl'-âïd), *adj.* [squint-eyed] *Qui regarde de travers, louche.*

GOGGLES (gôg'-gl'), *s. pl.* [Chirurg. instrument to cure squinting] *Lunettes, compresses de taffetas coniques, pour empêcher de loucher*, f. pl.

GOING (gô'-în'gne), *s.* [the act of walking; pregnancy; departure] *Démarche*, f. *grossesse*, f. *départ*, m. The going of a horse, *L'allure d'un cheval*, f. V. Go. The going down of the sun, *La coucher du soleil.*

R. GOING *est aussi le gérondif du verbe* To go. *Ex.* I am a going, *J'en vais.* I was just a going to give it to you, *Je m'en allois justement vous le donner.* I am a going on my fourscore and fifth year, *J'entre dans ma quatre-vingt-quatrième année.* It is now going on four months since I came hither, *Il y a maintenant près de quatre mois que je suis ici.* Twenty looms a going,

a going, *Vingt métiers battans.* Going forward, *Progrès*, m.

GOLA (gô'-lă), *s.* [the cymatium, in Architecture] *Doucine*, f. *cymaise*, f.

GOLCONDA, *s.* [a country and fortress of the Decan in Hindostan, most remarkable for its diamond mines] *Golconde*, f.

GOLD (gôld), *s.* [a metal] *Or*, m. Pure gold. *Or pur, or fin, or raffiné.* Beaten gold, *Or battu.* Leaf-gold, *or* gold-foil, *Or en feuille.* Gold-mine, *Mine d'or.* Gold-ore, *Mine d'or* non travaillée Native gold (such as it is found on the border of certain rivers), *Or natif* ou *vierge*, m. Departed gold (in refining), *Or de départ.* Leaf-gold, *Or d'Uim*, ou *battu.* To lay the leaf-gold on, *Emplâtrer l'or, coller l'or.* Gold-wire, *Or trait.* Fine gold thread, *Or frisé.* Shell-gold (gold in shells), *Or en coquille.*

† To promise whole mountains of gold, *Promettre des monts d'or.*

† All is not gold that glitters, *Tout ce qui reluit n'est pas or.*

¶ Gold, *d'or*; golden, *d'or, doré* (synon.): Custom has converted the substantive *gold* into an adjective, and altered the sense of *golden*, which really means made of *gold*, into *gilt*: in this corrupted sense then I must consider them; the word *gold* relates to the metal of which a thing is made; *golden*, to the hue it bears; thus, we say, a *gold*-watch; a *gold*-ring: the *golden* lion; the *golden* head. Yet we sometimes hear of a *golden* cup, for one made of *gold*; and should it be said, thus: such a one stole a *golden* cup, from the sign of the *golden* lion; we must imagine that both were of the same materials.

GOLD of pleasure, *s.* [Bot. Myagrum, a sort of flax] *Cameline*, f. *Sésame d'Allemagne*, m.

GOLDBEATER (gôld'-bi-teur), *s.* [one whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold] *Batteur* ou *écacheur d'or*, m. Gold-beaters skin (thin parchment made of ox-guts), *Baudruche*, m.

GOLD-BOUND (gôld'-băoün'd), *adj.* [encompassed with gold] *Entouré d'or.*

GOLD-COAST, (gôld-côste), of Guinea, *s.* [a country of Africa] *Côte d'or*, f.

GOLD-DRAWER (gôld'-drâ-eur), *s. Tireur d'or*, m.

GOLD-DUST (gôld'-dœüste), *s.* [the sand of rivers of Guinea in Africa] *Poudre d'or*, f.

GOLDEN (gôl'-d'n), *adj.* [made of gold] *D'or, blandissant.* A golden cup, *Une coupe d'or.* V. GOLD.

‡ Golden age; golden days, *L'âge d'or*; *des jours filés d'or & de soie, des jours heureux.*

The golden fleece, *La toison d'or.*

The golden number, *Le nombre d'or*, terme d'astronomie & de chronologiste; *révolution de dix neuf années*, f.

Golden apples [Mythol.] V. HESPERIDES.

Golden pippin (a sort of apple), *Pepin d'or*, m.

Golden rule [in Arithmetic; the rule of three and rule of proportion] *Règle de trois*, f. *règle de proportion*, f.

Golden saxifrage (Chrysosplenium; a medicinal plant] *Cresson doré*, ou *cresson de roche*, m. *saxifrage dorée*, f. *herbe à l'or hambouchet*, f.

Golden thistle [a sudorifick plant] *Chardon doré*, m.

Golden crested wren, *Roitelet huppé*, m. *fourcicle*, m. *Paul*, m *souci*, ou *soulci*, m.

GOLDEN-ROD (gôl'-d'n-rŏd), *s.* [a vulnerary plant] *Baguette* ou *verge d'or*, f. t.

GOLDFINCH (gôld'-fin'che), *s.* [a singing bird] *Chardonneret*, m.

Young gold-finch, *Griset, graspate.*

GOLDFINDER (gôld'-făin'd-eŭr), *s.* [one who finds gold] *Arpailleur*, m. *qui trouve de l'or*; se dit ironiquement *d'un vidargeur, d'un cureur*, ou *écureur*; *d'un maître des basses œuvres.*

‡ GOLDFINER (gôld'-făi-neŭr), *s. Affineur d'or*, m.

GOLD-FISH (gôld'-fiche), *s.* ['chthyol. cyprinus auratus] *Poisson d'or & d'argent*, m. *Dorade Chinoise*, f.

GOLD-FLOWER (gôld'-flăoŭ-ĕr), *s.* [Bot. Capillus veneris, adiantum aureum, golden maiden hair; a med. plant] *Capillaire*, m.

GOLDHAMMER (gôld'-hăm-eŭr), *s.* [a sort of bird] *Loriot*, m.

GOLD-WEIGHT (gôld'-oüête), *s. Poids de l'or*, m. au figuré, *égalité*, f. *équilibre*, f.

* That prejudice is sufficient to turn the scale, where it was gold-weight before, *Ce préjugé suffit pour faire pencher la balance qui auparavant étoit comme en équilibre.*

GOLDING (gôld'-în'gne), *s.* [a sort of apple] *Pomme qui a la chair rougeâtre*, f. l'arbre en est enté sur un mûrier.

GOLDNEY (gôld'-nĕ), *s.* [a fish, otherwise called Gilthead] *Dorade*, f.

GOLD SEARCHER (gôld'-sĕrtch-eŭr), *s.* [a person employed in searching for gold on the banks of rivers] *Arpailleur*, m.

GOLD-SIZE (gôld'-săize), *s.* [a glue of a golden colour] *Sorte de colle*, f.

GOLDSMITH (gôld'-smîtsh), *s.* [one who manufactures gold] *Orfèvre*, m. ou bien *un banquier.* Goldsmith's trade, *Orfévrerie*, f. le métier d'orfévre. Goldsmith's ware, *Orfévrerie* marchandise d'Orfévre.

GOLDYLOCKS (gôl'-dé-lŏks), *s.* [Bot. Chrysocoma; also gnaphalium] *Bouton d'or*, m. *chrysocome*, f.

GOLF, or GOUF, *s.* [a diversion much used in Scotland] V. GOFF.

‡ GOLLS, *s.* [hands] *Mains*, f. pl.

GOMBROON, *s.* [a considerable sea-port of Persia, in the province of Farsistan; lat. 27°-20' N. lon. 36°-35' E.] *Bandar abassi*, m. *Gomron*, m.

GOME (gôme, *vulgarly* koûme), *s.* [the black and oily grease of a cart-wheel] *Cambouis*, m.

GOMPHOSIS, *s.* [an immoveable articulation, like that of the teeth] *Gomphose*, f.

GOMPHRENA, *s.* [Bot. symphonia, globe amaranth.] *Amaranthe tricolor*, f.

GONAGRA, *s.* [in Medicine; gout in the knee] *Genagre*, f.

GONDAR, *s.* [the metropolis of Abyssinia; lat 12°-32' N. lon. 37°-33' E.] *Gondar*, m.

GONDOLA (gŏn'-dô-lă), *s.* [a Venetian boat] *Gondole*, f. petite barque.

GONDOLA-SHELL [Nat. Hist. an univalve shell] *Gondole*, f.

GONDOLIER (gŏn'-dô-lîre), *s.* [one that rows a gondola] *Gondolier*, m.

GONE (gŏne), *part. adj. of* To go, *Allé*, ‖ *en allé, avancé, perdu, ruiné, mort.* He is gone, *Il s'en est allé.* Gone in years, *Avancé en âge.* I give it all for gone, *Je tiens tout cela pour perdu.* He is not quite gone, *Il n'est pas encore tout à-fait mort.* Gone with child, *Enceinte.* Gone in drink, *Qui a bu.*

GONFALON (gŏn'-fă-leŭne), or GONFANON (gŏn'-fă-neŭme), *s.* [a standard] *Gonfalon*, m. *Gonfanon*, m. sorte d'étendard.

GONGOLORA, *s.* [Lyca marina, sea-heath] *Varec*, m. *algue*, f.

GONGRONA, *s.* [a round hard tubercle in the trunk of a tree] *Loupe*, f.

GONORRHÆA (gŏn-ŏr-rî'-ă), *s.* [a morbid running of venereal hurts] *Gonorrhée*, f. *chaudepisse*, f.

GONORYNCHUS, *s.* [Ichthol. a species of cyprinus] *Poisson d'or du cap*, m.

GOOD (goûd), *adj.* comp. *Better*, superl. *Best* [having the qualities expected or desired] *Bon.* Good bread, Good meat, *De bon pain, de bonne viande.*

GOOD, kind, honest, gracious] *bon, d'un bon naturel, honnête, doux, gracieux, clément*; ‖§ *bonasse, débonnaire.* A good old man, *Un bon homme.* A good natured man, *Un homme bon & affable.* A good nature, *Un bon naturel.* I pray God make you good, *Je prie Dieu qu'il fasse de vous un honnête homme.* A good prince, *Un bon prince, un prince doux, clément.* A good turn, *Un bon office, un service, un bienfait* Good luck, *Bonheur.* Good breeding, *Politesse*, f. *Savoir vivre*, m.

Good fortune, *Bonheur*, m.

¶ Good fortune, *bonheur*; prosperity, *prospérité* (synon.): *Good-fortune* is the effect of chance, it comes unexpected; *prosperity* is the success of conduct, and comes by degrees. If a man becomes rich by a large legacy, or a prize in a lottery, it is *good-fortune*; if by his industry and management, it is *prosperity.* Fools have sometimes *good-fortune*; wise men do not always *prosper.* The capitol that was saved by the cackling of geese, and not by the vigilance of the sentinels, is a piece of history more proper to shew the *good-fortune* of the Romans, than their military government on that occasion; though, on all others, their wise conduct has contributed as much to their *prosperity*, as the valour of their soldiers

Good-humour, *bonne humeur*, f. *enjouement*, m. Good-nature, *humanité*, f. *débonnaireté*, f. *bonhommie*, f.

¶ Good-nature, *bon naturel*; good-humour, *bonne humeur* (synon.): *Good-nature* is that disposition, which partakes the felicity of all mankind, and promotes the satisfaction of all within the reach of its ability; that relieves the distressed, comforts the afflicted, diffuses blessings, and communicates happiness as far as its sphere of action can extend *Good-humour* is a cheerful pleasing deportment, arising from gaiety of temper, a prosperous situation of affairs, or an affectation of popularity, joined to an affability of behaviour, which is the result of good breeding, and a compliance with the taste of every company. *Good nature* is constant and uninterrupted; *good-humour* is liable to be destroyed by ill-fortune, or cross accidents.

Good understanding, *concert*, m.

GOOD [convenient, profitable] *Bon, utile, convenable, profitable, avantageux, salutaire, commode, beau.* A good action, *Une bonne action.* A good advice, *Un bon conseil, un avis salutaire.* A good room, *Un chambre commode.* In good time, *En temps convenable, à propos, à temps.*

GOOD at or for [apt to; skilled in] *Bon, propre à* ou *pour*; *habile, expert en.* He knows what's good for him, *Il sait ce qui lui est propre.* Good for one's health, *Bon pour la santé.* He is very good at it, *Il y est fort habile.* At some things I am as good as he, *Il y a des choses où je suis aussi expert que lui.* Good for nothing, *Qui ne vaut rien, qui n'est bon à rien.*

AS GOOD AS, *Autant que, comme, quasi, pour.* 'Tis as good as done, *La chose est comme faite.* He has as good as married her, *Il l'a comme épousée, c'est comme s'il l'avoit épousée, c'est un mariage fait.* I reckon it as good as done, *Je le tiens pour fait.* 'Twill be as good as rest to me, *Cela me tiendra lieu de repos.* He is as good as the bank, or as his word, *Il est réel & effectif.*

GOOD [great] *Grand, long.* A good deal, *Grande quantité, beaucoup.* A good while, *Long-temps.* It is a good way thither, *Il y a loin d'ici là*; *Il y a un bon bout de chemin.* We were a good many men and women, *Nous étions beaucoup d'hommes & de femmes.* Good long, *Bien long.* Good Friday, *Vendredi saint.*

IN GOOD EARNEST, *Sérieusement, tout de bon.*

TO THINK GOOD, *Trouver bon, juger à propos.* If you think good, *Si vous le trouvez bon, si vous le jugez à propos.*

TO MAKE GOOD, *Prouver, justifier, tenir compte, réparer, faire agréer, garder, tenir, s'assurer de, faire bon.* To make good what one says, *Prouver ce qu'on dit.* He made good the proverb, *Il a bien justifié le proverbe.* I'll make it good to you, *Je vous en tiendrai compte, je vous en fais bon, j'en réponds.* I hope I'll make my excuse good to him, *J'espère lui faire agréer mon*

extuſe. To make one's word good, *Garder ſa promeſſe, tenir ſa parole.* To make good a loſs, *Réparer une perte.* To make good a thing with another, *Réparer une choſe par une autre.* I charged him to make good the dour, *Je le chargeai de s'aſſurer de la porte.*

Good, *ſ.* [righteouſneſs, benefit, advantage, advancement] *Bien* phyſique *ou* moral, m. *avantage*, m. *profit*, m. *utilité*, f. *bonheur*, m. Depart from evil, and do good, *Fuyez ou Evitez le mal, & faites le bien.* Much good may it do you! *Grand bien vous faſſe!* For your good, *A votre avantage, pour votre profit.* I can do no good to you, *Je ne puis vous être d'aucune utilité.* I found much good by it, *J'y ai trouvé mon avantage, je m'en ſuis fort bien trouvé.* He has employed thoſe excellent gifts of nature unto the good of the ſtate, *Il a employé ces excellentes qualités au bien,* ou *au bonheur de l'état.*

To do good with one, or upon one, *Faire un bon effet ſur quelqu'un, gagner ſur lui, obtenir de lui, avancer avec lui.* I ſhall do no good with him, *Je ne gagnerai rien ſur lui, je n'en obtiendrai rien.* There's no good to be done him by perſuaſion, *Les remontrances ne ſont aucun effet ſur lui.*

Good [earneſt] *Bon*, m. *ſérieux*, m. For good and all, *Sérieuſement, tout de bon*; ou bien *pour toujours, à demeure.*

Good, *interj.* [well! right!] *Eh bien, Eh, de grâce!*

Good, *adv.* [well] *Bien.* Very good, *Fort bien.* As good, *Auſſi bien.*

Good-conditioned, *adj.* [without ill qualities or ſymptoms] *Louable*, en terme de médecine; ou *bien conditionné, tel qu'il doit être*; *de bon naturel.*

GOOD-HENRY, *ſ.* [gooſe-feet, Wild Orach; a ſort of ſpinage] *Bon Henri*, m. *épinard ſauvage*, m. *arroche*, f. *bonne-dame*, f.

GOODLINESS (goŭd'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [beauty, grace, elegance] *Beauté*, f. *grâce*, f. *élégance*, f.

GOODLY (goŭd'-lé), *adj.* [beautiful, graceful; happy, gay; bulky, ſwelling] *Beau, joli, élégant, plein de grâces*; ou bien *heureux, déſirable.*

GOOD-MAN (goŭd'-măne), *ſ.* [a title uſually given to country-men, houſe-keepers; giffer] *Bon homme*; *maître*, m. The good man of the houſe, *Le maître de la maiſon, le maître de céans.*

GOOD-NATURE (goŭd'-né-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [an obliging temper] *Bonhommie*, f. *bon naturel*, m.

GOOD-NATURED (goŭd'-né-tïeŭr'd), *adj.* [having a good nature] *D'un bon naturel, bénin, d'une humeur bienfaiſante, affable, obligeant.*

GOODNESS (goŭd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical] *Bonté*, f. *qualité de tout ce qui eſt moralement* ou *phyſiquement bon*; *bien*, m. § *débonnaireté*, f. *probité*, f. The goodneſs of every thing is meaſured by its end and uſe, *La bonté de chaque choſe ſe meſure par ſa fin & ſon utilité.*

¶ Goodneſs, *bonté*; righteouſneſs, *droiture*; virtue, *vertu* (ſynon.): *Goodneſs* ſeems rather to mean patience, or forbearance; *righteouſneſs*, juſtice and piety; *virtue* implies active beneficence, or heroic greatneſs; but we make a greater diſtinction between them, when we aſk a friend to have the *goodneſs* to pull the bell; or when we praiſe the *virtues* of particular plants, in the cure of diſorders: in theſe caſes, we cannot uſe any other of the three ſubſtantives.

GOODS (goŭdz), *ſ. pl.* [moveables in a houſe; wares] *Biens*, m. *meubles*, m. *effets*, m. *marchandiſes*, f. *bagage*, m.

His goods are ſeized, *On a ſaiſi ſes meubles.* Thoſe goods are all ſpoiled, *Ces marchandiſes ſont toutes gâtées.* Our goods are gone away, *Notre bagage eſt parti.*

† Ill-gotten goods ſeldom thrive, *Les biens mal acquis ne profitent preſque jamais.*

GOOD-WILL (goŭd'-oŭïll), *ſ. Bonne volonté, bienveillance*, f. *bonté*, f. ‖ *pot de vin*, m. To bear good-will to one, *Avoir de la bienveillance, de la bonté pour quelqu'un.*

GOOD-WOMAN (goŭd'-oŭoŭ-meŭne), *or* Goody (gou'-dé), *ſ.* [a title uſually given to a country-woman] *Bonne femme*; *maîtreſſe.* The good woman of the houſe, *La maîtreſſe de la maiſon.*

GOOGE (goŭdje), *ſ.* V. Gouge.

GOOGINGS (goŭdj'-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language; clamps of iron bolted on the ſtern-poſt, a ſort of hinges] *Femelots de gouvernail*, m pl.

GOOLE (goŭle), *ſ.* [a breach in the ſea-bank, worn by the flux and reflux of the ſea] *Goulet*, m.

GOOSANDER (gouce'-ăn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [in Zoology; the male merganſer] *Harle* ou *herle*, m. *oie de mer*, f.

GOOSE (goŭce), *plur.* Geese (gŭïce), *ſ.* [a fowl] *Une oie.* A tame gooſe, a wild gooſe; *Une oie de baſſe cour, une oie ſauvage.* A ſtubble gooſe, *Une oie d'automne.* A green gooſe, *Un oiſon.* Gooſe giblets, *La petite oie, ubattis d oie.* Gooſe pen, *Lieu où l'on engraiſſe les oies.*

*† He is a gooſe, *C'eſt un oiſon, il eſt ſot comme un dindon.* A gooſe-cap, *Un badaud.*

Goose [a ſort of play] *Oie*, f. *le jeu de l'oie.* To play at the gooſe, *Jouer à l'oie.*

Goose [a Taylor's iron] *Carreau* de Tailleur, fer pour preſſer les coutures, m.

GOOSEBERRY (gouz'-bĕr-é), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Groſeille (à maquereau)*, f. A gooſeberry-tart, *Une tarte aux groſeilles.* Gooſeberry-buſh, *Groſeillier*, m.

GOOSEFOOT (gouce'-foŭte), *ſ.* [wild orach, an herb] *Pied-d'oie*, m. *orroche*, f.

GOOSEGRASS (gouce'-grŭce), *ſ.* V. Clivers.

GOOSE-NECK (gouce'-nĕk), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a ſort of crooked iron] *Crapaud*, m. *crochet de fer (fixé au bout intérieur d'un gui, & par le moyen duquel le gui tient à ſon mât).*

GOOSE-WINGS (gouce'-oŭïn'gn'z), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Points* ou *angles d'une voile dont le fond eſt eargué*, m. pl.

GOR, *ſ.* [a cheſnut-tree growing by the river Niger] *Gor*, m.

GORBELLIED (gor'-bĕl-éd), *adj.* [having a big paunch] *Ventru*; *qui a un gros ventre, une groſſe panſe.*

GORBELLY (gor'-bĕl-é), *ſ.* [a big paunch] *Gros ventre, groſſe panſe.* To be a gorbelly, *Etre ſur ſa bouche, être ſujet à ſa bouche.*

GORCE, or Gourt, *ſ.* [a wear] *Gord*, m. *vanne*, f.

GORCUM (gor'-keŭme), *ſ.* [a town of the united provinces in S. Holland; lat. 51°-51′ N. lon. 4°-51′ E.] *Gorcum*, m.

GORD, *ſ.* [an inſtrument of gaming] *Inſtrument de jeu*, m.

GORDIAN knot, *ſ.* [a knot made in the harneſs of the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, ſo very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended] *Nœud Gordien*, m.

GORDIUS, *ſ.* [an huſbandman, but afterwards king of Phrygia] *Gordius*, m.

GORDONIA, *ſ.* [loblolly bay; an American ever-green tree] *Sorte d'althæa*, m.

GORE (gôre), *ſ.* [blood, clotted blood] *Sang*, m. *ſang caillé* ou *corrompu.* Rolling in duſt and gore, *Couvert de pouſſiere & de ſang.*

Gore of a ſhirt, *Pointe de chemiſe*, f.

To Gore, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſtab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn] *Piquer, percer*; *bleſſer, heurter avec les cornes.* To gore an ox, *Piquer un bœuf.* A bull that gores, *Un bœuf qui donne*, ou *qui heurte des cornes.*

GORE-BLOOD (gôre'-blŏd), V. Gore.

GORED (gôr'd), *part. adj. Piqué, percé*; *heurté, bleſſé*; *frappé d'un coup de cornes.*

GOREL, *ſ.* [the prince of Georgia] *Nom du prince de Georgie.*

GORGE (gordje), *ſ.* [the throat, the ſwallow; the crop of a bird] *Goſier*, m. *gorge*, f. *jabot* d'un oiſeau, m. To caſt the gorge [as a hawk does] *Rendre gorge, vomir.*

Gorge [in Archit. a concave moulding] *Gorge*, f. [in Fortif. entrance] *Gorge*, f.

To Gorge, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to fill up to the throat] *Gorger, joüler*; *remplir juſqu'au goſier, juſqu'à la gorge*; *raſſaſier.* To gorge one's ſelf with meat, *Se gorger de viandes.* To gorge one's appetite, *Raſſaſier ſon appétit.*

GORGED (gordj'd), *part. adj. Gorgé, plein, ſoûlé, raſſaſié.*

* Full gorged with iniquity, *Raſſaſié, plein d'iniquité.*

Gorged, *adj.* [in Heraldry; borne about the neck] *Porté autour du cou.*

GORGEOUS (gor'-djeŭce), *adj.* [fine, ſplendid] *Magnifique, ſomptueux, ſplendide, faſtueux.*

GORGEOUSLY (gor'-djeŭs-lé), *adv.* [ſplendidly, finely] *Magnifiquement, ſomptueuſement, ſplendidement, faſtueuſement.*

GORGEOUSNESS (gor'-djeŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [magnificence, ſhow] *Magnificence*, f. *éclat*, m. *pompe*, f. *luxe*, m.

GORGERIN (gor'-dje-rïne), *ſ.* [in Milit. armour, and in Archit.] *Gorgerin*, m.

GORGET (gor'-djĕte), *ſ.* [the neck-piece of an armour] *Hauſſe-col*, m.

Gorget [in Lithotomy; a concave conductor] *Gorgeret*, m.

GORGON (gor'-gŭne), *ſ.* [a fabulous monſter with ſnaky hair, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; they were three ſiſters Euryale, Meduſa, and Steno] *Gorgone*, f.

GORGONIA (gor'-gô-ni-ă), *ſ.* [ſea-fan, ſea-feather, ſea-whip, a ſubmarine plant, a zoophytes] *Gorgone*, f. *éventail de mer*, m. *pennache de mer*, m. V. Antipathes.

GORGONEI Fontes, *ſ. pl.* [in Chym. ſprings which turn things into ſtone] *Fontaines pétrifiantes*, f. pl.

GORGONEUM, *ſ.* [in Antiq. a hideous maſk, in imitation of Meduſa's head] *Tête de Méduſe*, f.

GORGONIUM, *ſ.* [in Bot.] V. Eryngo.

GORGOPHORUS (gor-gŏf'-ô-reŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Pallas] *Gorgophore*, f. *gorgonie*, f.

GORING (gô-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [in Sea-language; is ſaid of a ſail cut ſloping by degrees, and broader at the clew than at the ear-ring] *En pointe.*

A ſail cut goring, *voile qui a beaucoup de toile de pointe, qui eſt plus large par en bas que par en haut.*

GORITIA or Goritz, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany, in Carniola; lat. 46°-20′ N. lon. 13°-30′ E.] *Gorice, Goertz*, or *Goritz*, m.

GORLITZ, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in Upper Luſatia; lat. 51°-10′ N. lon. 15°-40′ E.] *Gorlitz*, m.

GORMAND (gor'-măn'de), *ſ.* [a greedy eater] *Un gourmand, un goulu, un glouton*

To GORMANDIZE (gor'-măn'-dăïze), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to eat greedily] *Etre gourmand, manger gloutonnement.*

GORMANDIZER (gor'-măn'-dăï-zeŭr), *ſ.* V. Gormand.

GORMANDIZING (gor'-măn'-dăï-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To gormandize] *Gourmandiſe*, f *gloutonnerie*, f. *intempérance dans le manger.*

GORSE (gorce), *ſ.* V. Furze.

GORY (gô'-ré), *adj.* [covered with gore] *Couvert de ſang caillé* ou *corrompu.*

GOSHAWK (gŏs'-hâk), *ſ.* [a bawk of a large kind] *Autour*, m. *grand oiſeau qui ſert à la chaſſe du vol.* A place for training up goshawks, *Autourſerie*, f. A trainer of goſhawks, *Autourſier*, m. Small goſhawk, *Fourcheret*, m.

GOSLAR, *ſ.* [a large and anc. town of Germany, in the circle of lower Saxony; lat. 52°-0′ N. lon. 10°-42′ E.] *Goſlar*, m.

GOSLING (gŏz'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a young gooſe] *Un ciſon.*

GOSLING [catkin, a cat's tail on nut-trees and pines] *Chaton*, m.

GOSPEL (gŏs'-pĕl), *f.* [God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation] *L'évangile*, m. The promiſes of the goſpel, *Les promeſſes de l'évangile.* A goſpel-truth, *Une vérité évangélique.*

† He takes that for goſpel, *Il croit cela comme l'évangile.* *† 'Tis not all goſpel that he ſays, *Tout ce qu'il dit n'eſt pas mot d'évangile.* † He regards neither law nor goſpel, *Il n'a ni foi ni loi.*

GOSPELLER (gŏs'-pĕl-eŭr), *f.* [a follower of Wickliffe] *Evangéliſte*, m. ſectateur de Wickliffe; on donne auſſi ce nom *à celui qui lit l'évangile dans une égliſe cathédrale* ou *collégiale.*

GOSSAMER (gŏs'-ă-meŭr), *f.* [a fine filmy ſubſtance, like cobwebs] *Fil de la bonne vierge*, m.

GOSSAMPINUS (gŏs'-ăm'-păï-neŭce), *f.* [wool-tree; a tree of Africa and America] *Goſſampin*, m. *Fromager*, m *Saamonna*, m.

GOSSIP (gŏs'-ĭp), *f.* [one who anſwers for the child in baptiſm] *Une compère, un commère.*

A prating goſſip, *Une causeuſe, une commère qui aime à babiller,* § *un bureau d'adreſſe.* A drinking goſſip, *Une ivrogneſſe.* A gadding goſſip, *Une coureuſe.*

To GOSSIP, -PING, -PED, *v. n.* [to prate, to chat] *Faire la commère, babiller comme une commère,* * *tailler des bavettes.*

GOSSIPPING (gŏs'-ĭp-ĭn'gne), *adj.* & *ſ.* [from To Goſſip] *Réjouiſſance de femmes qui mangent & boivent enſemble*, f. A ſilly goſſipping man *or* woman, *Caillette*, f. *caillette du quartier.* [Idle talk, fooliſh action, nonſenſe] *Cailletage*, m. *commérage*, m.

GOSSIPRED (gŏs'-ĭp-rĕd), *f.* [compaternity] *Compérage*, m.

GOSSIPIUM, V. Cotton.

GOT (gŏte), *or* Gutten (gŏt'-t'n), *part. adj.* [of To get] *Acquis, gagné, obtenu, engendré, &c.* Wiſdom cannot be gotten for gold, *la ſageſſe ne s'obtient point à prix d'argent.* ‡ To have got, *Avoir.*

GOTHAM (gŏt'-hăme), *ſ.* Ex. A man of Gotham, *or* a wiſe man of Gotham, *Un fou, un inſenſé.*

GOTHARD (St.), *ſ.* [one of the higheſt mountains of Swiſſerland] *Le mont St. Gothard.*

GOTHENBORG or Gottenburg, *ſ.* [a rich and flouriſhing town of Weſt Gothland in Sweden; lat. 57°-42′ N. lon. 11°-44′ E.] *Gothenbourg* ou *Gothebourg*, m.

GOTHICK (gŏtsh'-ĭk), *adj. Gothique, fait à la manière & ſuivant le goût des Goths.* A gothic column (either too thick or too ſmall for height), *Colonne gothique*, f.

GOTHLAND, *ſ.* [one of the five general diviſions of the kingdom of Sweden] *La Gothie.*

Gothland, *ſ.* [a conſiderable iſland of the Baltic] *L'île de Gothlande*, f.

GOTHS (gŏtshz), *ſ. pl.* [ancient people of Germany, about the Baltic ſea] *Anciens peuples du nord qui ſe répandirent par toute l'Europe, & y ramenèrent la Barbarie; les Goths, les Viſigoths, les Vandales, les Lombards, &c.*

GOTTINGEN, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 51°-32′ N. lon. 9°-53′ E.] *Gottingen, Goettingen*, ou *Gettingue*, m.

GOUGE (goŭdje), *ſ.* [a chiſſel having a round edge] *Gouge*, f.

GOURD (gôrde, *ou* goûrde), *ſ.* [a plant] *Une courge, une citrouille.*

Gourd [a bottle] *Une gourde, une calebaſſe.*

GOURDINESS (gûr'-dĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [a ſwelling in a horſe's leg after a journey] *Enflure à la jambe d'un cheval*, f. cauſé par un travail forcé.

GOURDY (gêr'-dé), *adj.* [clumſy] *Groſ, groſſier, ruſtre.*

GOURNET (gueûr'-nĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of bird] Ex. A red gournet, *Un coucou.* A grey gournet, *Une hirondelle.*

Gournet, *ſ.* [a fiſh] *Sorte de priſſon.*

GOURY Pashnum, *ſ.* [a kind of orpiment] *Orpiment des Indes Orientales*, m.

GOUT (găoŭte), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe] *La goutte*, The gout in the hips, *La goutte ſciatique.* A fit of the gout, *Attaque de goutte*, f.

GOUT-WORT (găoŭte'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Angelica; *alſo* Ros Solis; a medicinal plant] *Herbe aux goutteux*, f. *roſée du ſoleil*, f.

Gout [a taſte; an inclination] *Goût*, m. *penchant*, m. *inclination*, f.

GOUTINESS (gaoŭ'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ. Etat d'une perſonne qui a la goutte*, m.

GOUTTY (găoŭ'-té), *adj.* [afflicted with the gout, *or* relating to the gout] *Goutteux, qui a la goutte*; ou bien *qui a rapport à la goutte.* The gouty diſeaſe, *La goutte.*

Gouty land [in Agric. a hollow furzey black earth that ſwells in many places] *Sorte de terre noire.*

To GOVERN (gueŭv'-eŭrn), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to rule; to keep ſuperiority] *Gouverner, conduire, adminiſtrer, régir, diriger, commander, tenir le gouvernail de l'état.* He governs the ſtate, *Il gouverne l'état.* You govern here, *Vous commandez ici, vous êtes le maître ici.*

To Govern [in Grammar] *Gouverner, régir* un cas.

GOVERNABLE (gueŭv'-eŭr-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be governed] *Qui peut être gouverné*; *docile, diſciplinable.*

GOVERNANCE (gueŭv'-eŭr-năn'ce), *ſ.* [government, rule, management] *Gouvernement*, m. *conduite*, f. *adminiſtration*, f.

GOVERNANTE (gueŭv'-eŭr-năn'te), *ſ.* V. Governess.

GOVERNED (gueŭv'-eŭrn'd), *part. adj. Gouverné, régi, adminiſtré, réglé.* The ſtate is well governed, *L'état eſt bien gouverné.* In commonwealths well governed, *Dans les républiques bien policées.*

GOVERNESS (gueŭv'-eŭr-nĕce), *ſ.* [a lady who has the care of young children of quality] *Gouvernante.* She is governeſs to his highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, *Elle eſt gouvernante de ſon alteſſe monſeigneur le duc de Glouceſter.*

GOVERNING (gueŭv'-eŭr-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To govern] *Gouvernement*, m. *conduite*, f. *l'action de gouverner, &c.* f.

GOVERNMENT (gueŭv'-eŭrn-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority; adminiſtration of public affairs] *Gouvernement*, m. *conſtitution politique*, f. *adminiſtration*, f. *domination*, f. *maniment*, m. *pouvoir*, m. There are ſeveral kinds of government, *Il y a pluſieurs eſpèces de gouvernement.* He took upon himſelf the government of the ſtate, *Il prit le gouvernement de l'état*, ou *l'adminiſtration des affaires.* To have the government of a province, *Avoir le gouvernement d'une province.* He has no government of himſelf, of his paſſions, of his tongue, *Il ne ſait pas ſe conduire, ſe gouverner*; *il n'eſt pas maître de ſes paſſions, de ſa langue.* The want of government, *Le manque de conduite.* A man of government, *Un homme ſage, modéré, d'une conduite réglée.*

§ Petty coat-government, *Gynécocratie*, f. V. Administration.

GOVERNOUR (gueŭv'-eŭr-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who has the ſupreme direction; ruler; tutor] *Maître* ou *arbitre ſuprême; gouverneur* d'une province, *ou* d'un enfant de qualité. God is the governour of the world, *Dieu eſt le maître*, ou *l'arbitre ſuprême de l'univers.* The governour's lady, *Madame la commandante.*

GOWN (găoŭne), *ſ.* [a long upper garment] *Robe*, f. You have a fine gown, *Vous avez une belle robe.* A night-gown, *or* morning-gown, *Une robe de chambre.*

GOWNED (găoŭn'ĕ), *adj.* [dreſſed in a gown] *Qui porte une robe, en robe.*

GOWNMAN (găoŭn'-măne), *ſ.* [one whoſe proper habit is a gown] *Homme de robe*, ou *de robe longue.* Gownmen, *Les gens de robe.*

GRABATARII, *ſ. pl.* [in Church Antiq. ſuch perſons as deferred the receiving of baptiſm till the hour of death] *Grabataires*, m. pl.

To GRABBLE (grăb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grope, to feel eagerly with the hands] *Tâtonner, tâter, patiner.*

To Grabble, *v. n.* [to be proſtrate on the ground] *Se proſterner.*

GRABBLED (grăb-bl'd), *part. adj. Tâté, patiné.*

GRACE (gréce), *ſ.* [favour, kindneſs, pardon, mercy] *Grâce*, f. *faveur*, f. *bonté*, f. *miſéricorde*, f. *pardon*, m. *merci*, f. Through God's grace, *Par le grâce de Dieu.* God ſhall impart us his grace, *Dieu nous fera cette grâce.* By grace, *Par grâce, par faveur.* We implore your grace, *Nous implorons votre miſéricorde.* Sue for grace, *Demandez pardon.*

Grace [agreeableneſs, beauty] *Grâce*, f. *bonne grâce, agrément*, m. *bon air.* She has a charming air in all ſhe does, *Elle a une grâce infinie dans tout ce qu'elle fait.* V. Attractions.

* You have ill grace in denying it, *Vous avez mauvaiſe grâce à le nier, vous avez tort de le nier.*

Grace [a ſhort prayer ſaid before or after meal] *Prière* que l'on fait avant ou après le repas, f. *bénédicité* avant le repas, *grâces* après le repas, f. To ſay grace, *Dire le bénédicité, benir la table.*

Grace [a title of honour] *Grâce*, f. titre affecté aux Ducs & aux Archevêques d'Angleterre.

Graces (gré'-cĭz), [goddeſſes, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty] *Grâces, les trois Grâces*, déeſſes ſuppoſées filles de Jupiter & de Venus, f. pl.

To Grace, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn, to embelliſh] *Donner de la grâce, orner, embelliſſ.* ‡ *aourner.* To grace a crown with diamonds, *Orner une couronne de diamans.*

To Grace [to favour] *Faveriſer, gratifier.*

GRACED (gré'-ſ't), *part. adj. Orné, embelli, faveriſé, gratifié, qui reçoit des grâces.* He is daily graced by the emperor, *Il reçoit tous les jours des grâces de l'empereur.*

GRACEFUL (grâce'-foûl), *adj.* [beautiful] *Beau, agréable, gracieux, plein de grâces & d'agrémens.*

GRACEFULLY (gréce'-foûl-é), *adv.* [elegantly] *Avec grâce, avec agrément, élégamment, d'une manière galante, galamment.*

GRACEFULNESS (gréce'-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [elegance of manner] *Grâce*, f. *bonne grâce, agrément*, m. *enjouement*, m.

GRACELESS (gréce'-lĕce), *adj.* [without grace; wicked; abandooned] *Sans grâces, déſagréable; déſhonnête, pervers, impudent, effronté; abandonné, délaiſſé, déſeſpéré.*

GRACILE (grâ'-cil), *adj.* [ſlender, ſmall] *Mince, petit, menu, grêle, gracile.*

GRACILENT (grâs'-ĭ-lĕnte), *adj.* [lean] *Maigre.*

GRACILITY (grâ-cĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſlenderneſs, thinneſs] *Gracilité*, f. *ténuité*, f.

GRACIOUS (gre'-cheûce), *adj.* [merciful, benevolent; courteous; graceful] *Gracieux, bon, favorable, bienfaiſant, clément, doux, honnête, humain, obligeant, civil, poli; qui a bonne grâce, agréable.* Our moſt gracious Sovereign, *Notre très-gracieux Souverain.* The Lord ſhall be gracious unto them, *Le Seigneur leur ſera favorable.* Our women's names are more gracious than their Rutilia, that is, red head, *Les noms de nos dames ſont plus gracieux que leur Rutilie, c'eſt-à dire, tête rouge.*

GRACIOUSLY (gré'-cheûs-lé), *adv.* [kindly] *Gracieuſement, obligeamment, humainement, bénignement, favorablement; avec grâce, agréablement, galamment.* He received us very graciouſly, *Il nous reçut fort gracieuſement.* It

Her Majeſty would graciouſly be pleaſed to grant us this favour, *Sa Majeſté avoit la bonté de nous accorder cette grâce.* She does all graciouſly, *Elle fait tout avec grâce.*

GRACIOUSNESS (gré'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [kindneſs] *Bonté, f. douceur, f. bénignité, f. bienveillance,* f.

GRADATION (grā-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [regular progreſs] *Gradation,* f.

A gentle gradation of colours, *Nuance,* f. *belle fonte des couleurs.*

GRADATORY (grăd'-ă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [ſteps from the cloiſter into the church] *Perron,* m.

GRADIANT (gré'-dï-ăn'te), *adj.* [walking] *Ambulant, qui marche.* Thoſe gradiant automata, *Ces automates ambulans.*

GRADISCA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Hungary, in Sclavonia; lat. 45°-21′ N. lon. 18°-39′ E.] *Gradiſca,* m.

GRADIVUS (grā-dăï'-veŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Mars] *Gradivus,* m.

GRADUAL (grăd'-ïoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [proceeding by degrees] *Graduel, gradué, qui ſe fait ou qui vient par degrés.* Men ſuppoſe in nature a gradual progreſs of things, *Les hommes ſuppoſent dans la nature une progreſſion graduée de choſes.*

GRADUAL, *ſ.* [an order of ſteps] *Montée,* f. *Gradin,* m.

GRADUAL, *ſ.* [in the Rom. Liturgy; that part of the Maſs which is ſaid or ſung between the epiſtle and the goſpel; a book containing the maſſes that are ſung] *Graduel,* m. *certain verſet qui ſe chante à la meſſe; un livre qui contient les meſſes notées.*

GRADUALITY (grăd-ïoŭ-ăl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [regular progreſſion] *Progreſſion réglée* ou *régulière.*

GRADUALLY (grăd'-ïoŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [by degrees] *Graduellement, par degrés, par gradation, ſucceſſivement, peu à peu, pas à pas, pied à pied.*

GRADUATE (grăd'-ïoŭ-éte), *ſ.* [a man dignified with an academical degree] *Gradué,* m.

To GRADUATE -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark with degrees, to dignify with a degree in an univerſity] *Graduer, augmenter par degrés; donner un degré.*

GRADUATED (grăd'-ïoŭ-é-tĕd), *adj.* [marked with degrees] *Gradué.*

GRADUATION (grăd-ïoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees] *Gradation,* f. *graduation (d'un baromètre,* &c.), f.

GRÆA (grï'-ă'), *ſ.* [the wrinkled pellicle on boiling milk] *Peau,* f. [*fig.* the ſkin of old people] *Peau ridée.*

GRAFF (grăf), *ſ.* [a ditch or moat] *Foſſé,* m. *foſſe,* f.

GRAFT (grăft), *ſ.* [a ſmall branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree] *Greffe,* f. *ente,* f. Graft in the rind, *Empeau,* m.

To GRAFT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſert a ſcion, or branch of a tree into the ſtock of another] *Greffer, enter.*

GRAFTED (grăf'-tĕd), *part. adj. Greffé, enté.*

‡ GRAFFER (grăf'-eŭr), *for* SCRIVENER, which ſee.

GRAFFIO or GRAVIO, *ſ.* [Antiq. Earl, Landgrave] *Comte,* m. *Landgrave,* m.

GRAFTER (grăf'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who propagates fruit by grafting] *Celui qui ente, ou qui a enté.*

GRAFTING-KNIFE (grăf'-tïn'gne-năïf), [among Gardeners] *Entoir,* m. *Greffoir,* m.

‡ GRAIL (grèle), *ſ.* [ſmall particles of any kind] *Petites parties* de quoi que ce ſoit.

GRAIN (gréne), *ſ.* [a ſingle ſeed of corn, corn, the ſeed of any fruit] *Grain,* m. *graine,* f. *pepin,* f. A grain of muſtard-ſeed, *Un grain de moutarde.* All ſorts of grain, *Toutes ſortes de grains, ſeigle,* m. *froment,* m. &c. Spoiled grain, *Blé ergot,* m.

GRAIN *of Paradiſe, ſ.* [a medicinal ſeed] *Graine de Paradis,* m.

GRAIN [the ſmalleſt weight, of which in phyſick twenty make a ſcruple] *Grain,* m. la peſanteur d'un grain d'orge; au figuré & proverbialement, *une très-petite partie.*

* A grain of allowance, *Une petite connivence, indulgence,* f.

GRAIN [the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter] *La direction des fibres du bois, ou de toute autre matiere fibreuſe; veine,* f. *fil,* m. au propre & au figuré. Againſt the grain, *A contre poil;* au figuré, *A contre cœur, malgré ſoi, avec répugnance;* ou bien, *à contre-ſens, de mauvaiſe grâce; avec mal-adreſſe, d'un air gauche, cahin-caha.*

* He went away againſt the grain, *Il s'en alla à contre-cœur, malgré lui.* God commands us nothing that is againſt the grain of our nature, *Dieu ne nous commande rien qui ſoit contraire à notre nature.* Nothing is ſo ungrateful as ſtory-telling againſt the grain, *Rien n'eſt ſi déſagréable que de raconter une hiſtoire de mauvaiſe grâce.*

GRAIN [for dying] *Graine* pour teindre en cramoiſi; *cramoiſi,* m. Dyed in grain, *Teint en cramoiſi.*

*† A knave, a rogue in grain, *Un fripon conſommé; un coquin en cramoiſi, un franc coquin.*

GRAIN [the form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs] *Grain,* m. Leather of a fine grain, *Cuir beau de grain,* m. To work neats-leather into a grain, *Faire venir le grain ſur le cuir de vache.*

Grain of iron, &c. *Grain,* m.

GRAINS (grén'z), *ſ. pl.* [the huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing] *Marc,* m.

To GRAIN, *v. a.* [to work into grains] *Grener, Gréneler, grener.*

GRAINY (gré'-né), or GRAINED (grén'd), *adj.* [full of grains, rough, made leſs ſmooth] *plein de grains, grénelé.*

Croſs-grained ſtuff, mind. V. CROSS.

GRAINING (gré'-nïn'gne), *ſ.* and *adj.* [from To Grain] *L'action de grener, de gréneler.*

Graining board [among Curriers; a board to give the grain to their leather] *Planche à gréneler,* f.

Graining the gun-powder, *Grenage de la poudre à canon,* m.

Graining place of a powder mill, *Grenoir,* m.

‡ GRAMERCY (grā-mĕr'-ci), *interj.* [an expreſſion for *I thank you*] *Je vous remercie, je vous rends grâce.*

‡ GRAMERCY, *ſ.* [thanks] *Grand 'merci,* m.

‡ GRAMERCY, *interj.* [of ſurpriſe] *Grand-merci; pardonnez-moi; Ciel! Mon Dieu!*

GRAMEN (grā-mĕne), *ſ.* [Bot.] *Gramen,* m. V. GRASS. Gramen (dog's graſs), *Chiendent,* m. Gramen dactylon Ægyptiacum (five fingered or cock's foot-graſs), *Pied de coq Egyptien,* m.

GRAMINEOUS (grā-mïn'-ï-eŭce), *adj.* [Bot. graſſy, is ſaid of herbs that have a long, narrow leaf, with no foot-ſtalk] *Herbeux, herbacée; graminée, qui tient du gramen.*

GRAMINIA, *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. graſſy crown, conferred on Generals for ſome ſignal exploits] *Couronne de gazon,* f.

GRAMINIVOROUS (grăm'-ï-nïv'-ŭ-reŭce), *adj.* [living upon graſs] *Qui ſe nourrit d'herbe.*

GRAMMAR (grăm'-ar), *ſ.* [the ſcience of ſpeaking correctly] *La grammaire.* A grammar-ſchool, *Une école où l'on enſeigne la grammaire.* Grammar-ſchool boy, § *Grimelin,* m. § *grimaud,* m. § *grime,* m.

GRAMMARIAN (grăm-é'-rï-ăne), *ſ.* [one who teaches grammar] *Grammairien,* m.

GRAMMATICAL (grăm-ăt'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to grammar, taught by grammar] *Grammatical, de grammaire, de grammairien.* A grammatical rule, *Une régle de grammaire.*

GRAMMATICALLY (grăm-ăt'-ï-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to grammar] *Grammaticalement*

§ GRAMMATICASTER (grăm-ăt'-ï-kăs-teŭr), *ſ.* [a bad grammarian] *Un mauvais grammairien, un pédant, celui qui s'attache à des minuties.*

GRAMMATIST (grăm-ăt'-ïste), *ſ.* [among the Greeks and the Romans, the perſon who taught the elements of languages to children] *Grammatiſte,* m.

GRAMMELOUC, *ſ.* [an Eaſt-Indian ſhrub; a violent purgative] *Grammelouc,* m.

GRAMP'LE (grăm'-pl'), *ſ.* [a crab-fiſh] *Sorte de crabe.*

GRAMPUS (grăm'-peŭce), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Delphinus orca; a large fiſh of the whale-kind] *Epaulard* ou *dorgue,* m.

GRAN, *ſ.* [a handſome, large and ſtrong town of Lower Hungary; lat. 47°-46′ N. lon. 18°-6′ E.] *Gran,* m. ou *Strigonie,* f.

GRANA FIGLIA, *ſ. pl.* [Molucca-grains] *Grains de tilli* ou *des Moluques,* m. pl.

GRANADA, *ſ.* [a large city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada; lat. 37°-8′ N. lon. 3°-30′ W.] *Grenade,* f.

GRANADA [an iſland in the Weſt Indies, the principal of Granadillas, or Granadines] *La Grenade.*

GRANADA [a town of North America in the province of Nicaragua; lat. 11°-28′ N. lon. 87°-0′ W.] *Grenade,* f.

GRANADA (New), [a Province of South America, in Terra Firma] *La Nouvelle Grenade.*

GRANADILLA, *ſ.* [paſſion-flower; a plant of New Spain] *Granadille,* ou *Grenadille,* f. *fleur de la paſſion,* f.

GRANARY (grăn'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn] *Un grenier.*

GRANATE (grăn'-ăte), *ſ.* V. GRANITE.

GRANATE. V. GARNET.

GRANATE, *adj. Granitelle.* Granate marble, *Marbre granitelle, qui reſſemble au granite; Marbre grenu,* m. *qui a un beau grain.*

GRAND (grăn'de), *adj.* [great, illuſtrious, ſplendid, ſublime] *Grand, illuſtre, magnifique, éclatant, brillant, ſplendide, ſublime, élevé, auguſte.* So grand a lord, *Un ſi grand ſeigneur.* The grand aſſizes, *Les grandes aſſiſes.* To look grand in doing a thing, *Avoir bonne grâce à faire quelque choſe.*

GRANDAM (grăn'-dăme), *ſ.* [grandmother] *Grandmère, aïeule,* f.

GRANDCHILD (grăn'd'-tchăïld), *ſ.* [the ſon or daughter of a ſon or daughter] *Petit-enfant, petit-fils* ou *petite-fille.* My grandchildren, *Mes petits-enfans.*

GRAND-DAUGHTER (grăn'd'-dâ teŭr), *ſ.* [the daughter of a ſon or daughter] *Petite-fille.*

GRANDEE (grăn'-dī'), *ſ.* [a man of great rank] *Grand.* The grandees of the realm, *Les grands du royaume.* A grandee of Spain, *Un grand d'Eſpagne.*

GRANDEUR (grăn'-dïeŭre), *ſ.* [ſtate, magnificence] *Grandeur,* f. *faſte,* m. *pompe,* f.

GRANDEVITY (grăn'-dī'-ví-té), *ſ.* [great age, length of life] *Vieilleſſe,* f. *longue-vie, t grand-âge,* m.

GRANDEVOUS (grăn'-dī'-veŭce), *adj.* [long-lived, of great age, very old] *Vieux, qui vit long-temps.*

GRANDFATHER (grăn'd'-fa-tzheŭr), *ſ.* [the father of a father or mother] *Grand-père, aïeul,* m.

GRANDGOR, *ſ.* [in Scotland, pox] *Vérole,* f.

GRANDIFIC (grăn'-dïf'-ïk), *adj.* [making great] *Qui fait grandir, qui agrandit.*

GRANDINOUS (grăn'-dï-neŭce), *adj.* [full of hail] *Plein de grêle, ſujet à la grêle.*

GRANDMOTHER (grăn'd'-meŭtzh-eŭr) *ſ.* V. GRANDAM.

GRANDSIRE. V. GRANDFATHER.

GRANDSON (grăn'd'-ſeŭne), *ſ.* [the ſon of

a ſon or daughter] *Petit fils.*

GRANGE (grén'dje), *ſ.* [a farm] *Ferme*, f. *métairie*, f. Grange-houſe, *Serre*, f.

GRANITE (grăn'-ĭte), *ſ.* [a ſort of very hard ſtone] *Granit* ou *Granite*, m.

GRANIVOROUS (gră-nĭv'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [eating grain, that feeds upon grain] *Qui ſe nourrit de grain.*

GRANNAM (grăn'-eŭme), *ſ.* V. GRANDMOTHER.

GRANT (gran'te), *ſ.* [the act of granting, the thing granted; a gift] *Octroi*, m. *conceſſion*, f. *permiſſion*, f. *privilége*, m. *proviſion* en terme de Droit, f. To get a grant, *Obtenir un octroi.* None but the king can give grants for offices, *Il n'y a que le roi qui puiſſe donner les proviſions pour les charges.*

To GRANT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to allow, to beſtow] *Accorder, avouer, reconnoître, convenir, tomber d'accord; accorder, octroyer, donner, céder, concéder.* They grant that we may make laws for the church, *Ils accordent, ils conviennent que nous pouvons faire des lois pour l'égliſe.* The God of Iſrael grant thee the petition that thou haſt aſked of him! *Que le Dieu d'Iſraël t'accorde la demande que tu lui as faite!* Grant that, *Suppoſez que.* I grant it, *D'accord.*

GRANTABLE (gran't'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be granted] *Qui peut être accordé, octroyé*; † *accordable.*

GRANTED (gran'-tĕd), *adj. Accordé, octroyé; avoué, reconnu.* To take for granted, *Suppoſer, tenir pour accordé.*

GRANTEE (gran'-tī'), *ſ.* [one to whom any thing is granted] *Celui* ou *celle qui a obtenu un octroi*, ou *un privilége*; *conceſſionnaire*, m.

GRANTOR (gran'-tor), *ſ.* [he by whom a grant is made] *Celui qui accorde un octroi*, ou *un privilége.*

GRANULAR (grăn'-ĭoŭ-lăr), or GRANULARY (grăn'-ĭoŭ-lăr-é), *adj.* [reſembling a ſmall grain] *Semblable à un petit grain, en grains, petit & rond.* Granulary bodies, *De petits corps ronds.*

To GRANULATE (grăn-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to break into ſmall granules; to be formed into ſmall grains] *Mettre, réduire en grains, granuler, grenailler*; *ſe former, ſe réduire en grains.*

GRANULATION (grăn-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſhooting or breaking into ſmall granules] *Granulation*, f.

GRANULE (grăn'-ĭoŭle), *ſ.* [a ſmall particle] *Petit grain.*

GRANULOUS (grăn'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [full of little grains] *Plein de petits grains.*

GRAPE (grépe), *ſ.* [the fruit of the vine] *Raiſin*, m. Fine black grape, *Morillon*, m. A bunch of grapes, *Une grappe de raiſin.* To gather the grapes in order to make wine, *Vendanger, faire la vendange.* To glean grapes, *Grapiller.*

GRAPE-SHOT (grépe'-chŏte), *ſ.* [in Artillery] *Mitraille*, f.

GRAPES (grép's), *ſ. pl.* [among Farriers; arrets or mangy tumours in a horſe's legs] *Arêtes*, f. pl. *grapes*, f. pl.

GRAPESTONE (grépe'-stône), *ſ.* [the ſtone or ſeed contained in the grapes] *Pepin de raiſin*, m.

GRAPHICAL (grăf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [well delineated] *Exact, bien tracé, graphique.* A graphical deſcription, *Une deſcription exacte.*

GRAPHICALLY (grăf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a graphical manner] *Graphiquement, exactement, d'une manière ſenſible.*

GRAPHIDA, *ſ.* [Morochtus. French chalk] *Morochite*, m. *pierre de lait*, f. *craie de Briançon*, f.

GRAPHOMETER (grăf-ŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a Mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring and ſurveying] *Graphomètre*, m.

GRAPNEL (grăp'-nĕl), *ſ.* [a ſmall anchor] *Petite ancre.*

GRAPPLE (grăp'-pl'), *ſ.* GRAPPLING or GRAPNEL [in Sea-language; an iron-inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens itſelf to another] *Grappin*, m. *croc*, m. *harpon*, m. Boat-grappling, *Grappin de chaloupe.* Fire-grappling, *Grappin d'abordage.* Hand-grappling, *Grappin à main.*

GRAPPLE, *ſ.* [conteſt hand to hand] *Lutte*, f. *combat de lutteurs*, m.

To GRAPPLE, *v. n.* [to contend by ſeizing each other] *En venir aux mains*, ou *aux priſes.* [at ſea] *Aller* ou *en venir à l'abordage*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré, *combattre.* To grapple with the enemy, *En venir aux mains avec l'ennemi.*

* To grapple with another's ſtubbornneſs, *Combattre l'opiniâtreté de quelqu'un.*

To GRAPPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeize, to faſten] *Accrocher, harponner*; *arrêter, attacher.* To grapple a ſhip, *Accrocher un navire, l'aramber.*

To GRAPPLE [in Manege; is ſaid of a horſe who catches or raiſes one or both legs more haſtily and higher than ordinary] *Piaffer.*

GRAPPLED (grăppl'd), *adj.* [faſtened] *Accroché.* Grappled with, *Combattu.*

GRAPPLING (grăp'-lĭn'gne), or GRAPPLEMENT (grăp'-pl'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of grappling or catching] *Accrochement*, m.

GRASHOPPER (grăs'-hŏp-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Sauterelle*, f. *cigale*, f.

Water-graſhopper (a ſmall fly ſwimming upon the water), *Cigale de rivière.*

GRASIER (gré'-jeŭr), V. GRAZIER.

GRASP (grăsp), *ſ.* [the gripe or ſeizure of the hand] *Poignée*, f. *priſe*, f. *mains*, f. *griffes*, f. au figuré, *poſſeſſion*, f. *pouvoir*, m. If he comes into my graſp, *S'il tombe entre mes mains*, ou *mes griffes*; *en mon pouvoir.*

To GRASP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hold in the hand, to ſeize] *Empoigner, ſaiſir, tenir* ou *prendre avec la main*; ‖ *gripper.*

† All graſp, all loſe, *Qui trop embraſſe, mal étreint.*

To GRASP, *v. n.* [to catch, to endeavour to ſeize] *Tâcher d'attraper*, ou *d'avoir.* So endleſs and exorbitant are the deſires of men, that they will graſp at all, *Les déſirs de l'homme ſont ſi exceſſifs & ſi extravagans qu'ils voudroient tout avoir.*

GRASPED (grăsp't), *part. adj. Empoigné, ſaiſi*; ‖ *grippé.*

GRASPER (grăsp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that graſps] *Celui* ou *celle qui empoigne.*

GRASS (grăss), *ſ.* [the common herbage of the field] *Herbe*, f. *gazon*, m. *verdure*, f. *foin*, m. To tread upon the graſs, *Marcher ſur l'herbe.* To turn a horſe to graſs, *Mettre un cheval à l'herbe.* Graſs-cocks (ſmall heaps of mowed graſs lying the firſt day to dry), *mulon*, m. *veilloſte*, f.

To GRASS, *v. n.* [to breed graſs] *Paître* l'herbe des champs; *être* ou *mettre au vert*, ou *à l'herbe.*

GRASSETTE (grăss'-ète), *ſ.* [Bot. pinguicula, butter-wort, ſanicle] *Graſſette*, f.

GRASSINESS (grăss'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being graſſy] *Qualité d'être herbu.*

GRASS PLANTAGE (grăss'-plăn'-tĕdje), or Plantain, *ſ.* [an herb] *Serpentine*, f.

GRASS-PLOT (grăss'-plŏte), *ſ.* [a ſmall level covered with graſs] *Tapis vert*, m. *gazon*, m. *parterre de gazon*, m. *boulingrin*, m. *pelouſe.*

GRASS-WEEK (grăss'-oŭik), *ſ.* [rogation week] *Les rogations*, f. pl.

GRASS-WRACK, V. ALGA.

GRASSY (grăss'-é), *adj.* [abounding with graſs] *Herbeux, herbu, abondant en herbe, plein d'herbes.*

GRATE (gréte), *ſ.* [a partition made with bars placed near to one another, or croſſing each other] *Grille*, f. *grillage*, m. *treillis*, m. *jalouſie*, f. *une grille de fer*, ou l'on fait le feu de charbon de terre. To look through the grate of a window, *Regarder au travers d'une grille.*

Grate (upon which the engraved plate is warmed before it be put under the preſs), *Gril*, m.

Grate [among Gilders upon metal] *Grille à dorer.* Grate of a pond, *Grille*, f. *écrille*, f.

Grate of a tennis-court, *Grille.*

To GRATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to rub by the attrition of a rough body; to offend] *Raper*; *frotter*, ou *gratter avec la rape*; ou bien *chequer, heurter, froiſſer, grincer*; au figuré; *choquer, offenſer, bleſſer.* To grate a nutmeg, *Raper de la muſcade.* To grate upon one another, *s'entrechoquer.* To grate the teeth, *Grincer les dents: criſſer.*

* That grates my ear, *Cela me choque l'oreille.* The grating remembrance of our ſins, *Le ſouvenir amer de nos péchés.*

To GRATE UP, *Griller.*

GRATED (gré -tĕd), *v. a.* [*from* to grate] *Raſé, choque, offenſé*, &c.

GRATEFUL (gréte'-foŭl), *adj.* [having a due ſenſe of benefits] *Reconnoiſſant, qui ſent le prix d'un bienfait, qui y eſt ſenſible.* He is very grateful to you for your kindneſs, *Il eſt fort reconnoiſſant des bontés que vous avez pour lui.*

GRATEFUL [pleaſing] *Agréable, qui fait plaiſir, qui agrée: enjoué.* Whatſoever is ingrate at firſt, is made grateful by cuſtom, *Ce qui déplaît d'abord, devient agreable par l'habitude.*

GRATEFULLY (gréte'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with a grateful mind; *or* in a pleaſing manner] *Avec reconnoiſſance, avec un cœur reconnoiſſant*; ou bien *agréablement, d'une manière agréable, avec un ſentiment de plaiſir.*

GRATEFULNESS (gréte'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [gratitude] *Reconnoiſſance*, f.

GRATEFULNESS [pleaſantneſs] *Agrément*, m. *qualité agréable*, f.

GRATER (gré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of coarſe file with which a body is rubbed] *Rape*, f. *inſtrument à raper*, m. *racloir*, m.

GRATICULATION, V. CRATICULATION.

† GRATIFICATION (grăt-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [free gift] *Gratification*, f. *don gratuit.*

GRATIFICATION, *ſ.* [the act of pleaſing, pleaſure, delight, recompence] *Satisfaction*, f. *plaiſir*, m. *faveur*, f. *volupté*, f. They are incapable of any pleaſure above the gratification of their ſenſes, *Ils ſont incapables de goûter aucun plaiſir au deſſus de la ſatisfaction de leurs appétits ſenſuels*, ou *au deſſus des plaiſirs des ſens.*

To GRATIFY (grăt'-ĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to indulge, to pleaſe, to oblige] *Satisfaire, contenter, gratifier, avantager, obliger*; *céder à, ſe laiſſer aller, s'abandonner, ſe rendre.* To gratify one's pride, *Satisfaire ſon orgueil, contenter ſa vanité, ſon ambition.* To gratify one's paſſions, *s'abandonner* ou *ſe laiſſer aller à ſes paſſions, lui lâcher la bride.* To gratify a man's importunity, *Céder, ſe rendre à l'importunité de quelqu'un.* That will gratify your enemies, *Cela fera plaiſir à vos ennemis.*

To GRATIFY [to requite with a gratification] *Dédommager, récompenſer.* I will gratify you for this trouble, *Je vous dédommogerai de cette peine.*

GRATIFIED (grăt'-ĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Gratifié, ſatisfait, contenté*, &c.

GRATING (gré'-tĭn'gne), *ſ* [in a ſhip; a drain wherein to lay a cordage after it is tarred] *Egouttoir*, m.

GRATING-DECK (gré'-tĭn'gne-dĕk), *ſ.* [in a ſhip; ſpar-deck] *Courſière*, f.

GRATINGLY (gré'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a grating manner, harſhly, offenſively] *D'une manière rude, dure, choquante, déſagréable.*

GRATINGS of the hatches (gré'-tin'gn'z), *ſ.* [in a ſhip; frames of latticed work] *Caillebotis*, m. ou *treillis*, m.

GRATIOLA, *ſ.* [Bot. Water-hyſſop, hedge-hyſſop; a medicinal plant] *Gratiole*, f. *Herbe à pauvre homme*, f.

GRATIS (gré'-tĭs), *adv.* [for nothing] *Gratis, gratuitement, ſans intérêt, ſans récompenſe, pour rien.*

GRATITUDE (grăt'-ĭ-tĭoude), *f.* [duty to benefactors] *Reconnoiſſance*, f. *gratitude*, f. *ſentiment d'un cœur reconnoiſſant*, m

GRATUITOUS (grā-tĭoŭ'-ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [voluntary, granted without claim; aſſerted without proof] *Gratuit, volontaire, accordé librement, donné gratuitement, ſans qu'on l'ait mérité; gratuit; avancé ſans preuves.* We miſtake the gratuitous bleſſings of Heaven, for the fruits of our own induſtry, *Nous regardons ſauſſement les faveurs gratuites du ciel, comme des fruits de notre propre induſtrie.* A gratuitous aſſertion, *Une aſſertion gratuite.*

GRATUITOUSLY (grā-tĭou'-ĭ-teŭs-lé), *adv.* [without claim *or* merit; without proof] *Gratuitement*

GRATUITY (grā-tĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a free gift] *Don gratuit*, m *gratification*, f *gracieuſeté*, ſ.

Gratuity required by the maſter of a ſhip for each ton of goods he carries, *Chapeau de maître*, m.

To GRATULATE (grăt'-ĭoŭ-lāte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to congratulate, to declare joy for] *Féliciter, congratuler; complimenter.*

GRATULATION (grăt'-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of gratulating] *Congratulation*, f. *félicitation*, f.

GRATULATORY (grăt'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭr-é), *adj.* [expreſſing congratulation] *De félicitation, de congratulation, de compliment.* A gratulatory letter, *Une lettre de félicitation* ou *de compliment.*

GRAVE (gréve), *ſ* [the place in the ground in which the dead are repoſited] *Tombeau*, m. *foſſe*, f. *tombe*, f. To lay one in one's grave, *Mettre quelqu'un au tombeau.*

* Faithful to the grave, *Fidelle juſqu'au tombeau.*

✲ To deſcend to the grave, *Deſcendre dans la tombe, mourir.* The ſilent grave, *La nuit* ou *l'horreur du tombeau.*

† To have one foot in the grave, *Etre ſur le bord de la foſſe.*

GRAVE-CLOTHES (gréve'-klôze), *ſ. pl.* [the dreſs of the dead] *Drap mortuaire*, m.

GRAVE-MAKER (gréve'-mé-keŭr), *or* DIGGER (dĭgu'-eŭr), *ſ. Foſſoyeur*, m.

GRAVE-STONE (gréve'-stône), *ſ.* [the tomb laid over the grave] *Tombe*, f.

GRAVE (gréve), *adj.* [ſolemn, ſerious, ſober] *Grave, ſérieux, majeſtueux, réſervé, mûr, ſévère, important, modeſte, circonſpect.* A grave look *or* countenance, *Un air grave, ſérieux, ſévère.* Grave years, *L'âge mûr.* A grave ſuit of clothes, *Un habit modeſte.*

Grave, *grave*; ſerious, *ſérieux* (ſynon.): We are *ſerious*, through diſcretion or euſtom: *grave*, through humour or conſtitution. A conſtant round of buſineſs and affairs makes us *ſerious*; reflections on our latter end make us *grave.* Levity is the reverſe of *ſeriouſneſs*; vivacity, of *gravity.*

GRAVE [not acute] *Grave*, oppoſé à aigu. A grave ſound, *Un ſon grave, un ſon de baſſe.* A grave accent, *Un accent grave*, terme de Grammaire.

To GRAVE, -ING, -ED, graven, *v. a.* and *n.* [to inſculp, to carve, to form] *Tailler, graver. ciſeler.* To grave an image, *Tailler une image*, To grave a ſeal, *Graver un cachet.*

To GRAVE a ſhip, *Suiver un vaiſſeau, lui donner le ſuif* ou *le courai.* To grave a galley, *Eſpalmer une galère.*

GRAVED (grév'd), *adj.* [from To grave] *Taillé, gravé, ciſelé; ſuivé, eſpalmé.* This is very well graved, *Ceci eſt fort bien gravé.* A ſhip newly graved, *Un vaiſſeau nouvellement ſuivé.*

GRAVEDO (grăv-ī'-dô), *ſ.* [liſtleſſneſs, heavineſs of the head in conſequence of a cold] *Enchiffrenement*, m. *catarrhe*, m. *fonte d'humeurs*, f. *fluxion*, f. *coryſe*, f.

GRAVEL (grăv'-ĕl), *ſ.* [hard ſand] *Gravier*, m. *gres ſable.* A place full of gravel, *Un lieu plein de gravier.* A gravel-pit, *Une ſablonnière.* A gravel-walk, *Une allée couverte de gravier, une allée ſablée.* Gravel upon which Codfiſh is dried] *Galet*, m.

GRAVEL [ſandy matter concreted in the kidneys] *La gravelle.* He is troubled with the gravel, *Il a la gravelle.* Afflicted with the gravel, *Calculeux.*

Gravel *or* colic-ſtone, *néphrétique*, f.

To GRAVEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to cover with gravel] *Couvri de gravier, jabler*; au figuré, *inquiéter, embarraſſer, mettre en peine, donner du ſcrupule.*

GRAVELESS (gréve'-lĕce), *adj.* [unburied, without a grave] *ſans ſépulture.*

GRAVELLED (grăv'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Couvert de gravier*; *embarraſſé, qui eſt en peine.*

* You are much gravelled, *Vous voilà fort embarraſſé*

GRAVELY (gréve'-lé), *adv.* [in a grave manner, ſeriouſly, ſoberly] *Gravement, ſérieuſement, majeſtueuſement, modeſtement.* The wiſe man gravely ſmiles, *Le ſage ſourit gravement*, ou *mod ſtement.*

GRAVELLY (grăv'-ĕl-é), *adj.* [full of gravel, ſtony] *Sablonneux, graveleux, plein de gravier, grouéteux, pierreux; pétreux* (t. d'Anamie). Gravelly urine. *Urine graveleuſe.*

GRAVEN (gré-v'n), *part. adj. of* To grave, *Taillé, gravé, ciſelé; ſuivé*, en parlant d'un navire; *eſpalmé*, en parlant d'une galère.

GRAVENESS (grave'-nĕce), *ſ. Gravité*, f. *Contenance grave*, f. *mœurs* ou *manières graves, ſérieuſes*, f. pl.

GRAVEOLENT (gré-vi'-ô-lĕn'te), *adj.* [ſtrong ſcented] *Qui ſent fort, qui a une odeur forte.*

GRAVER (gré'-veŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe buſineſs is to grave or carve] *Graveur*, m.

GRAVER [the ſtyle or tool uſed in graving] *Burin*, m. *ciſoir*, m. *A* ſharp graver, *Un onglet.* A round or flat graver, *Une échoppe.*

GRAVER, *ſ.* [among wax-chandlers] *Gravoir*, m.

GRAVIDITY (grā-vĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [pregnancy] *Groſſeſſe*, f. l'état d'une femme enceinte.

GRAVING (gré'-vĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action* ou *l'art de graver, la gravure, un ouvrage gravé.*

GRAVING [in Sea-language; from the French *grave* or rather *grève*] *Action d'échouer un bâtiment à marée baſſe, pour le caréner ou l'eſpalmer*, f *œuvres de marée*, f. pl.

GRAVING-TOOL (gré'-vĭn'gne-toûle), *ſ.* [a tool to engrave] *Burin*, m.

To GRAVITATE (grăv'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [in Phyſics; to tend to the center of attraction] *Peſer, graviter.*

GRAVITATION (grăv-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [centripetal force, the act of tending to the center of attraction] *Peſanteur*, f. *gravitation*, f.

GRAVITY (grăv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [weight, heavineſs] *Gravité, peſeur*, m. The center of gravity, *Le centre de gravité.*

GRAVITY [ſerioufneſs, ſolemnity] *Gravité*, f. *ſérieux*, m. *grave*, m. A ſtoick gravity, *Une gravité ſtoïque.*

GRAVITY [atrociouſneſs] *Atrocité*, f. According to the gravity of the crime, *Suivant l'atrocité du crime.*

GRAVY (gré'-vé), *ſ.* [juice] *Jus*, m. *ſuc*, de la viande, m. Gravy of beef *or* mutton, *Jus de bœuf* ou *de mouton.* Veal-gravy, *Blond de veau.* Meat full of gravy, *Viande fort ſuculente.*

GRAY or GREY (grè), *adj.* [white with a mixture of black] *Gris.* Gray hair, *Cheveux gris*, ou *blancs.* His hair is quite gray, *Il eſt déjà tout gris.* A gray horſe, *Un cheval gris.* To grow gray, *Griſonner, commencer à avoir les cheveux gris.*

GRAY, *ſ.* [the grey colour] *Gris*, m. *couleur griſe.* Dark grey, darkiſh gray, *Gris foncé, gris brun.* Silver-gray, *Gris argenté.* Iron-gray, *Gris de fer.* Dapple-gray, *Gris pommelé.*

GRAY, *or* Gray-brock, *ſ.* [a badger] *Bléreau*, m. ſorte d'animal; *taiſſon*, m.

GRAY [a ſpecies of wild duck; the gadwall] *Trembleur*, m.

GRAYBEARD (grè'-bîrd), *ſ.* [an old man] *Barbe griſe, vieillard*, m. § *griſon*, m.

GRAY-EYED (grè'-ai'd), *adj.* [having grey eyes] *Qui a les yeux gris.*

GRAY-HAIRED (grè'-hèr'd), *adj.* [having gray hair] § *Griſon, qui a les cheveux gris* ou *blancs* *. A gray-haired infant, *Vieillard ſans expérience, ſans prudence.*

GRAYHOUND. V. GREYHOUND.

GRAYISH (grè'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat gray] *Griſâtre, tirant ſur le gris.* A grayiſh colour, *Une couleur griſâtre.*

GRAYLING (grè'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [umber, a ſort of fiſh] *Ombre*, f.

GRAY-MILL (grè'-mĭl), *ſ.* Bot. Lithoſpermum, gromwell, *or* grummel; a medicinal plant] *Grémil*, m. *herbe aux perles*, f.

GRAYNESS (grè'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the gray colour] *Gris*, m. *couleur griſe, qualité d'être gris*, f.

To GRAZE (gréze), -ING, -ED, *v a.* and *n* [to tend grazing cattle, to ſet cattle to feed on graſs; to cut graſs] *Mener* ou *faire paître, mettre au vert; paître, être au vert.* Jacub grazed his uncle Laban's ſheep, *Jacob menoit paître les brebis de ſon oncle Laban.* The ſheep grazed on the hills, *Les brebis paiſſoient ſur les collines.*

To GRAZE, *v. n.* [to touch lightly] *Raſer, friſer, effleurer.* A grazing horſe, *Un cheval qui raſe le tapis, qui galope près de terre.* A grazing bullet, *Un boulet qui laboure.*

GRAZIER (gré'-jeŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to graze cattle] *Celui qui nourrit & engraiſſe le bétail pour le vendre*; *herbageur*, m.

GRAZING (gré'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de faire* ou *mener paître*; *d'effleurer, de toucher légèrement.*

*† To turn one to grazing, to ſend one a grazing, *Envoyer paître quelqu'un*; *le congedier, le renvoyer, s'en défaire.*

GREASE (grīee), *ſ.* [the ſoft part of the fat] *Graiſſe*, f. *craſſe*, f. To take out a ſpot of greaſe, *Oter une tache de graiſſe.* Greaſe for cart-wheels, *Oing*, m. Hog's greaſe, *vieux-oing*, m.

To GREASE (grīze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſmear with greaſe] *Graiſſer, oindre, frotter avec de la graiſſe*; *tacher avec de la graiſſe.* To greaſe a wheel, *Graiſſer une roue.* That child greaſes his clothes, *Cet enfant tache ſes habits de graiſſe.* To greaſe the hides (among Tanners), *Mettre les cuirs en ſuif.*

*† To GREASE [to bribe, to corrupt by preſents] ‖ *Graiſſer la patte*; *corrompre par des préſens.* He greaſed his judges, *Il corrompit ſes juges par des préſens.*

* To greaſe one in the fiſt, *Graiſſer la patte à quelqu'un.*

*† To greaſe a fat ſow in the breech, or in the tail, *Donner à ceux qui n'en ont pas beſoin, porter de l'eau à la rivière.*

GREASED (grīz'd), *part. adj. Graiſſé*; *frotté* ou *taché de graiſſe*; au figuré, *corrompu par des préſens.*

GREASILY (grī'-zĭ-lé), *adv.* [dirtily, in a greaſy manner] *Salement, avec des mains couvertes de graiſſe.*

GREASINESS (grī'-zĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [oilineſs, dirtineſs, fatneſs] *Graiſſe*, f. *ſaleté, craſſe*, f.

GREASY (grī'-zé), *adj.* [fat, oily, unctuous; ſmeared with greaſe] *Gras, graiſſeux, huileux, onctueux*; *couvert* ou *taché de graiſſe, ſale, craſſeux.*

GREAT (grête), *adj.* [large in bulk, number, extent, duration; having any quality in a high degree, V. BIG.] *Grand, céleſte, éminent, ample, beau, bon, énorme, nombreux, capital.* A great city, *Une grande ville.* A great multitude,

Une

Une grande foule, une grande quantité. A great wind, *Un grand vent.* A great lady, *Une grande dame.* A great ſoul, *Une grande ame.* A great philoſopher, *Un grand philoſophe.* Henry the great, *Henry le Grand.* The great duke of Tuſcany, *Le grand duc de Toſcane.*

A great deal, *Beaucoup, quantité.* A great many, *Pluſieurs.* In a great meaſure, *Beaucoup, grandement.* A great while, *Long-temps.*

GREAT with child, *Groſſe, enceinte.*

* To be great, *or* To go a great way with one, *Avoir de l'empire* ou *du pouvoir ſur l'eſprit de quelqu'un, être puiſſant auprès de lui.* He is very great with the king, *Il a beaucoup d'empire ſur l'eſprit du roi.* Your recommendations will go a great way with him, *Votre recommendation ſera fort puiſſante auprès de lui.*

GREAT [important; or hard] *Important* ou *difficile.* 'Tis no great matter for you, *Ce n'eſt pas une choſe fort importante pour vous.* It is no great matter to live lovingly with good natured perſons, *Il n'eſt pas difficile de vivre en bonne amitié avec les perſonnes d'un bon naturel.*

¶ Great, *grand*; ſublime, *ſublime* (ſynon.); When we ſay a work is *great*, we regard more the learning, or the nature of the ſubjects treated of; when we call it *ſublime*, we conſider the ſpirit and manner in which they are treated. Locke on Human Underſtanding is a *great* work: Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is a *ſublime* one. Studied words, known only to the learned, joined to profound and metaphyſical reaſonings, form the *great* or elevated ſtyle; expreſſions equally juſt and brilliant, joined to beautiful thoughts, finely and nobly turned, conſtitute the *ſublime.*

GREAT [added in every ſtep of aſcending, or deſcending conſanguinity] *Ce mot s'emploie pour déſigner les différens degrés de parenté, en ligne directe aſcendante* ou *deſcendante.* Great grandſon, *Arrière petit-fils*, m. Great grandfather, *Biſaïeul*, m. Great-great grandfather, *Triſaïeul*, m. Great grand daughter, *Arrière petite fille.*

The GREAT, *ſ.* [the grandees] *Les Grands*, m.

GREAT, *ſ.* [the whole, the groſs] *Gros*, m. By the great (in a lump), *En gros, en bloc.*

GREATBELLIED (grēte-bĕl'-ĕd), *adj.* [pregnant] *Groſſe, enceinte; qui a le ventre gros* ou *plein.*

To GREATEN (grēt'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make greater] *Agrandir, accroître, augmenter, rendre plus grand.*

GREATER (grēt'-eŭr), [the compar. of GREAT] *Plus grand.* To make greater, *Agrandir.*

GREATEST (grēt'-ĕſte), [the ſuperl. of GREAT] *Le plus grand.*

GREAT-HEARTED (grēt-hart'-ĕd), *adj.* [high ſpirited, undejected] *Qui a une grande ame, des ſentimens élevés, un cœur noble & généreux.*

GREATLY (grēt'-lē), *adv.* [in a great degree] *Grandement, fort, beaucoup, extrêmement, énormément.*

GREATNESS (grēt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [largeneſs of quantity, number, extent, duration; high degree of any quality] *Grandeur* phyſique & morale, *f. profondeur, f. fortune*, f. Two quantities of the ſame greatneſs, *Deux quantités de même grandeur.* Greatneſs of ſoul, *Grandeur d'âme*, f. *généroſité*, f.

GREAVE (grīve), *ſ.* V. GROVE.

GREAVES (grīv'z), *ſ.* [armour for the legs] *Armure pour couvrir les jambes*, f. *jambures*, ‡ *grèves*, f. pl.

GREBE, *ſ.* [a water-fowl; creſted colymbus, diver] *Grèbe*, m. & f. *colymbe*, m.

GRECIAN (grī'-chĭăne), *ſ.* [a native of that part of the earth called Greece; one ſkilled in the Greek language] *Un Grec, une Grecque, un homme habile dans la Langue Grecque.*

GRECISM (grī'-cĭzm), *ſ.* [an idiom peculiar to the Greek language] *Hellénisme*, m. *gréciſme*, m. *idiome Grec*, ou *de la Langue Grecque.*

GREE (grī), *ſ.* [good will, good graces] *Bonnes grâces*, f. pl. *bienveillance*, f.

GREE [a law word for ſatisfaction] *Satisfaction*, f. *réparation*, f.

GREECE (grīce), *ſ.* [the ancient name of the ſouthern part of Turkey in Europe] *La Grèce.*

GREECE [corrupted from degrees; a flight of ſtairs, a ſtep] *Un degré, un eſcalier.*

GREEDILY (gr.'-dĭ-lē), *adv.* [voraciouſly, eagerly] *Goulument, gloutonnement, avec gourmandiſe, avidement; âprement, inſatiablement*, au figuré, *avec ardeur, avec empreſſement, avec paſſion.* To eat greedily, ‡ *Friper.*

GREEDINESS (grī'-dĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [voracity; eagerneſs of deſire] *Gourmandiſe*, f. *gloutonnerie*, f. *voracité*, f. *âpreté*, f. *rapacité, inſatiabilité*, f. au figuré, *avidité*, f. *ardeur*, f. *empreſſement*, m. *déſir*, m. *paſſion*, f.

GREEDY (grī'-dē), *adj.* [hungry, ravenous; eager, covetous] *Gourmand, glouton, goulu; âpre, vorace, deſireux, inſatiable, rapace*; au figuré, *avide, ardent, paſſionné.* To be greedy at meals, *Manger en gourmand, comme un glouton.*

* Greedy to know, *Avide de ſavoir, paſſionné pour la ſcience.* Greedy of gain, *Avide de gain.* Greedy of money, *Avare.* Greedy of honours, *Ambitieux.*

Greedy-eater, *Glouton*, m. Greedy-feeding, *Gloutonnerie*, f. Greedy of gain, *Mercenaire*, m.

‡ GREEDY-GUT (grī'-dē-gueŭte), *ſ. Gourmand*, m. *gourmande*, f. *glouton*, m. *gloutonne*, f. *goulu*, m. *goulue*, f. ‡ *brifeur*, m. To be a greedy-gut, *Être ſur ſa bouche, être ſujet à ſa bouche.*

GREEK (grīk), *adj.* [of Greece] *Grec, de Grèce*, Greek wine, *Vin Grec.* A Greek book, *Un livre Grec.*

GREEK, *ſ.* [the Greek tongue] *Le Grec, la langue Grecque.*

GREEK-FIRE (grīk'-fāïeŭr), *ſ.* [a compoſition of combuſtible matter] *Feu Grégeois.*

§ GREEKLING (gr.k'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a word of contempt for a Grecian] *Un petit Grec*, terme de mépris; c'eſt le *Græculus* des Latins.

GREEN (grīne), *adj.* [of the colour of herbs] *Vert, verte, peracé* (t. de Médecine). The general colour of plants is green, *La couleur ordinaire des plantes eſt verte.* Green as graſs, *Vert comme l'herbe des prés.* Green corn, *Blé en herbe.* A green ſquare, *Un boulingrin.* Green antique marble (a mixture of graſs-green and black, with white veins] *Vert antique*, m. Green beetle, *Emeraudine*, ou *gland*, m. (*inſecte coléoptère*). Green peak, *Pivert* (*ſorte d'oiſeau*), m.

GREEN [pale, ſickly] *Pâle, malade.* To look green, *Être pâle, avoir l'air malade.* The green ſickneſs, *Les pâles couleurs.*

GREEN [new, freſh, not dry] *Frais, nouveau, récent.* A green wound, *Une plaie récente*, ou *toute fraîche.* Green fiſh, *Marue fraîche.*

GREEN [raw] *Cru*, au figuré, *novice, neuf*, qui n'eſt pas encore habile ou verſé dans quelque ſcience ou art. We ſay the meat is green, when it is half roaſted, *Nous diſons que la viande eſt crue, lorſqu'elle n'eſt qu'à moitié rôtie.*

* He is quite green in that trade, *Il eſt encore tout à fait neuf dans ce métier.* A green gooſe, *Un oiſon, un badaud, un nigaud.*

GREEN, *ſ.* [the green colour] *Vert*, m. *couleur verte*, f. *la verdure; gazon*, m. A bowling-green, *Boulingrin*, m. ou *gazon ſur lequel on joue à la boule*, en Angleterre.

Light green, *Vert gai.* Yellow green, *Vert naiſſant.* Graſs-green, *Vert de pré.* Laurel green, ſea-green, *Vert-de-mer.* Dark green, *Vert brun.* Parrot-green, celadon-green, *Vert-céladon*, ou *céladon.* Sap-green, mountain-green, *Vert de montagne.*

To GREEN, *v. a. Rendre vert.* To green almonds, *éverdumer.*

GREEN-BROOM (grīne'-broŭme), *ſ.* [a ſhrub growing wild upon the heaths] *Genêt épineux*, m.

GREEN-CHEESE (grīne'-tchīze), *ſ.* [cheeſe with herbs in it] *Fromage perſillé.* ‡ You would make me believe that the moon is made of green cheeſe, *Vous voudriez me faire accroire que les étoiles ſont des papilottes*, ou *que le blanc eſt noir.*

GREENCLOTH (grīne'-klŏtsh), *ſ.* [a Court or Juſtice of the king's houſehold] *La Cour du tapis vert*, en Angleterre, qui répond aux *Requêtes de l'Hôtel* en France.

GREENEYED (grīn'-ā'īde), *adj.* [having eyes coloured with green] *Qui a les yeux verts.*

GREENFINCH (grīne'-fĭn'che), *ſ.* [a kind of bird] *Verdier*, m. *bréant*, m. *ſerran*, m.

GREENFINCH [a kind of ſea-fiſh] *Serran*, m.

GREENGAGE (grīne'-guédje), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of luſcious plum] *Reine Claude*, f. *prune de Reine Claude*, f.

GRELNHOUSE (grīne'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [a houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered from the weather] *Une ſerre.*

GREENISH (grīn'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat green] *Verdâtre, tirant ſur le vert.*

GREENLAND (grīne'-lăn'de), *ſ.* [a general name by which are denoted the moſt Northen parts of America] *Le Groenland.*

GREENLY (grīne'-lé), *adv.* [with a green colour; newly, freſhly; immaturely] *Vertement*, au propre & au figuré.

GREENNESS (grīne'-nĕce), *ſ.* [viridity; immaturity, vigour, freſhneſs, newneſs] *Verdure*, f. *verdeur*, m. au figuré, *défaut d'expérience*, m. au bien *fraîcheur*, f. *nouveauté*, f. *vigueur*, f.

GREEN-PLOT (grīne'-plŏte), *ſ.* [bowling-green] *Boulingrin*, m.

GREENS (grīn'z), *ſ. pl.* [all ſorts of herbs, vegetables, garden-ſtuff] *Herbage*, m. *légumes*, m. pl. *toutes ſortes d'herbes potagères.*

GREENSICKNESS (grīne-sĭk'-nĕce), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe among maids] *Pâles couleurs*, f.

GREENSWARD *or* GREENSWORD (grīne'-soŭārde), *ſ.* [the turf on which graſs grows] *Pelouſe*, f. *gazon*, m.

GREENWEED (grīn'-oŭīde), *ſ.* [Bot. Luteola, baſe rocket, dyer's weed] *Gaude*, f. *herbe à jaunir*, f.

GREEN-WOOD (grīn'-oŭoŭd), *ſ.* [a wood as it appears in ſummer] *Bois en vert (les arbres avec leurs feuilles)*; *bois vert* (oppoſé à *bois ſec*).

To GREET (grīte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to addreſs at meeting, to meet and ſalute] *Saluer, congratuler, complimenter.*

GREETING (grīt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ſaluer, ſalutation*, f. *ſalut*, m.

GREETER (grīt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who greets] *Celui qui ſalue, qui complimente.*

GREEZE (grīze), GRIEZE *or* GRICE. V. GREECE.

GREGAL (grī'-găl), *adj.* [belonging to a flock] *De troupeau, de même compagnie.*

GREGARIOUS (grī-guē'-rĭ eŭce), *adj.* [going in flocks, in herds] *En troupeau, par troupes, par bandes, du troupeau.*

GREMIAL (grī'-mĭ-ăl), *adj.* [pertaining to the lap] *Qui concerne le ſein, le giron.*

GRENADE (grĭ-néde'), *and* GRENADO (grĭ-né'-dô), *ſ.* [a little hollow globe or ball of iron] *Grenade* dont on ſe ſert à la guerre, f. Grenade-pouch, *Grenadière*, f.

GRENADIER (grĕn-ă-dīre'), *ſ.* [a ſoldier employed to throw grenadoes] *Grenadier*, m.

GRENADILLA, V. GRANADILLA.

GRENAILLE, *ſ.* [red powder, made of copper, uſed by the Chineſe to colour their beſt china] *Grenaille*, f.

GRENOBLE, *ſ.* [a large town of France in Dauphiny; lat. 45°-12′ N. lon. 5°-49′ E.] *Grenoble*, m.

GRESLING,

GRESLING, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. gobius fluviatilis, gudgeon] *Goujon de rivière*, m.

GRLW (grĭou), *the preterite of* To Grow, which ſee.

GREY (grē), *adj.* and *ſ.* V. Gray.

Grey, *ſ.* [ſhewin; a ſcarce truttaceous fiſh] *Sorte de truite ſaumonée*, f.

GREYHOUND (grē'-hăoŭn'd), *ſ.* [a tall fleet dog that chaces in ſight] *Un lévrier, un chien-levrier.* Greyhound bitch, *Une levrette.* A large or Iriſh grey hound, *Un lévrier d'attache.* V. Hound.

Grey-hound with well ſhaped legs, *Lévrier étriſté.* Way of bringing up grey hounds, *Levretterie*, f. To hunt the hare with grey hounds, *Levretter.*

GREY-SQUIRREL (grē'-skoŭĕr-ĕl), *ſ.* [American ſquirrel] *Ecureuil de Canada*, m.

GRICE (grăĭce), *ſ.* [a young wild boar] *Un marcaſſin.*

Grice, V. Greece, ſecond word.

‡ To GRIDE (grăĭde), *v. n.* [to cut, to make way by cutting] *Fendre, couper, s'ouvrir un paſſage.*

GRIDELIN (grĭd'-ĭ-lĭne), *ſ.* [a colour mixed of white and red] *Gris de lin*, m.

GRIDIRON (grĭd'-ăĭ-eŭrne), *ſ.* [a grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire] *Gril*, m. To broil meat upon a gridiron, *Griller de la viande, la cuire ſur le gril.*

GRIEF (grīf), *ſ.* [ſorrow, affliction] *Chagrin*, m. *déplaiſir*, m. *regret*, m. *douleur*, f. *affliction*, f. *peine*, f *ennui*, m. *accablement*, m. *amertume*, m. *ſouffrance*, f. *déboire*, m *déſeſpoir*, m. To fall ſick, *or* to pine away with grief, *Languir de chagrin, périr* ou *ſécher d'ennui.* Grief ſhortens life, *Le chagrin abrège les jours.* V. Affliction.

GRIEVANCE (grī'-văn'ce), *ſ.* [wrong, injury] *Grief*, f. *tort*, m. *dommage*, que l'on reçoit, m. *léſion* que l'on ſouffre, f *abus*, m. To redreſs grievances, *Réparer les griefs, les torts, le dommage; réformer les abus.*

To GRIEVE (grīvé), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n* [to afflict, to hurt; to be in pain, to mourn, to ſorrow] *Chagriner, affliger, attriſter, fâcher, déſoler, tourmenter, vexer, léſer, faire tort; ſe chagriner, s'attriſter, s'affliger, ſe déſoler.* His death grieves me, *Sa mort me chagrine, m'afflige.* This misfortune grieved us to the very heart, *Ce malheur nous pénétra du plus vif chagrin.* To grieve the ſubjects, *Vexer, fouler le peuple.* Nor joy nor grieve too much for things above our care, *Il ne faut ni trop ſe réjouir, ni trop ſe chagriner des choſes qui ne dépendent pas de nous.*

GRIEVED (grīv'd), *part. adj. Chagriné, affligé, déſolé, attriſté, fâché; léſé, vexé; dolent.* To be grieved to death, *Mourir de chagrin.*

GRIEVINGLY (grīv'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſorrowfully] *Avec chagrin, avec douleur.* To ſigh grievingly, *Soupirer de chagrin; Exprimer ſa douleur par des ſoupirs.*

GRIEVOUS (grīv'-eŭce), *adj.* [painful; atrocious] *Grief, douloureux, affligeant, cruel, ſenſible, touchant, fâcheux, inſupportable; importun, incommode, dur, accablant, attriſtant, atroce, énorme, horrible.* A grievous penalty, *Une peine grieve.* That is very grevious, *Cela eſt cruel, touchant, fâcheux.* A grievous fault, *Une faute grieve*, ou *énorme.*

‡ Grievous [adverbially taken] *Fort.* He is grievous ſick, *Il eſt fort malade.*

GRIEVOUSLY (grīv'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [painfully; calamitouſly, miſerably; vexatiouſly] *Grievement, rigoureuſement, amèrement, cruellement, en mauvaiſe part, impatiemment.* To be grievouſly ſick, *Etre grièvement malade.* He will be grievouſly puniſhed, *Il ſera rigoureuſement puni.* We are grievouſly vexed, *On nous vexe*, ou *nous tourmente cruellement.* He took it grievouſly, *Il le prit en mauvaiſe part.*

Grievously [in an attrocious manner] *D'une manière exécrable*, ou *atroce.* To ſwear grievouſly, *Jurer comme un poſſédé, d'une manière exécrable.*

GRIEVOUSNESS (grīv'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſorrow, pain, calamity; enormity] *Chagrin*, m. *état déplorable*, m *malheur*, m. *calamité*, f *grièveté*, f. *indignité*, f. *énormité*, f. *atrocité*, f. The grievouſneſs of ſin, *La grièveté du péché.*

GRIFF-GRAFF, *adv.* [by hook or by crook] *A tort & à travers.*

GRIFFIN, *or* Griffon (grĭf'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a fabled animal, ſaid to have the paws of a lion, with the wings and beak of an eagle] *Griffon*, m.

GRIG (grig), *ſ.* [Ammodytes, a ſmall ſand-eel] *Petite anguille*, ou *anguille de ſable*, f

Grig, for Greek, *ſ* [a merry creature] *Un grivois, un drôle, un gaillard.*

GRIGALLUS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. tetrax, buſtard] *Grigallus*, m. *Tétras*, ou *Tétrao*, m. *Coq de bruyère*, m.

To GRILL (grĭl), *v. a.* [to broil meat on a grate *or* gridiron] *Griller, faire griller.*

GRILLADE (gril-lède'), *ſ.* [broiled meat] *Grillade*, f. *viande grillée.*

GRIM (grime), *a lj.* [having a countenance of horror; ugly] *Qui a un air effruyant, refrogné* ou *renfrogné, laid à faire peur, hideux, affreux.* Thou haſt a grim appearance, *Tu as un abord effrayant.* A grim face, *Un air refrogné, un front auſtère.* To make grim faces, *Faire des grimaces.*

✲ The grim ferry-man, *Le pâle nocher, Caron*, m.

GRIMACE (grĭ-méce), *ſ.* [wry mouth] *Grimace*, f. contorſion du viſage.

* Grimace [air of affectation] *Grimace*, f. *faux ſemblant, apparence trompeuſe, feinte*, f. *diſſimulation*, f *hypocriſie*, f.

GRIMALKIN (grĭm-ăl'-kĭne), *ſ.* [an old cat] *Un vieux chat*; *rominagrobis*, m.

GRIME (grăĭme), *ſ.* [dirt deeply inſinuated] *Barbouillage*, m. *tache difficile à enlever*, f.

To Grime, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to dirt] *Barbouiller, tacher.*

GRIMLY (grĭm'-lé), *adv.* [horribly, hideouſly, ſourly] *Horriblement, vilainement, affreuſement; d'un air chagrin & refrogné, de travers.*

GRIMNESS (grĭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [horror, frightfulneſs of viſage] *Air effrayant, regard affreux, front auſtère*, m. *air refrogné.*

GRIN (grĭne), *ſ.* [the act of cloſing the teeth] *Grimace*, f. *contorſion de la bouche*, f. *grincement de dents*, m.

Grin [a ſnare] *Un piége, une trappe*; au figuré, mais il n'eſt que du ſtyle familier, *une attrape.*

To Grin, -ning, -ned, *v. n.* [to wry the mouth] *Grimacer, faire des grimaces*, ou *des contorſions avec la bouche; ſerrer les dents, grincer les dents.*

To GRIND (grăĭn'd), -ing, Ground (grăoŭn'd), *v. a.* [to comminute by attrition] *Broyer, moudre.* To grind coluurs, *Broyer des couleurs.* To grind corn, *Moudre du blé.* To grind with the teeth, *Mâcher.* To grind the teeth together, *Grincer les dents, criſſer.*

To Grind [to ſharpen by rubbing on ſomething hard] *Aiguïſer, émoudre.* To grind off, *Uſer.* To grind the madder, *Grapper la garance.*

* To Grind [to harraſs, to oppreſs] *Opprimer, fouler, vexer.* To grind the poor, *Opprimer les pauvres.*

GRINDER (grăĭn'd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that grinds; the inſtrument of grinding] *Un émouleur*; *un broyeur*, m. *une meule à aiguïſer.*

GRINDED (grăĭn'd'-ĕd), *adj.* [oppreſſed] *Foulé, opprimé.*

GRINDERS (grăĭn'd'-eŭrz), [the back teeth] *Les dents machelières* ou *moluires.* Upper grinders, § *Dents de ſageſſe*, f pl.

GRINDING (grăĭn'd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Broyement*, m.

GRINDLESTONE (grăĭn'-dl-ſtône), *or rather* Grindstone (grăĭn'd'-ſtône), *ſ.* [the ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened] *Meule* ou *pierre à aiguïſer* ou *émoudre*, f. *t.* ſmall grinding-ſtone, *Mallard*, m.

GRINNER (grĭn -eŭr), *ſ.* [one that grins] *Un grimacier.*

GRINNING (grĭn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to grin] *Grimaces*, f. pl. *l'action de faire des grimaces*, f.

GRINNINGLY (grĭn'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Avec un rire durant lequel on montre les dents.*

GRIP (grĭp), *ſ.* [a ſmall ditch] *Un petit foſſé.*

GRIPE (grăĭpe), *ſ.* [graſp, hold, ſeizure of the hand *or* paw] *L'action d'empoigner, priſe*, f. [a handful] *Une poignée.*

Gripe [ſqueeze, preſſure] *Serrement*, m. *preſſion*, f. au figuré, *oppreſſion*, f. *vexation*, f. *concuſſion*, f.

Gripe [in Sea-language] *La pièce inférieure du taille-mer (que les conſtructeurs Anglois font très-large, pour ſoutenir le vaiſſeau coure la dérive).*

Gripes, *Haubans de chaloupe*, m. pl. *riſſes de chaloupe*, m. pl.

To Gripe, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to hold with the fingers cloſed, to ſeize, to catch eagerly] *Empoigner, ſaiſir, gripper, agripper, prendre.*

To Gripe [to cloſe] *Fermer.* To gripe one's hand, *Fermer la main.*

To Gripe [to pinch, to preſs, to ſqueeze] *Serrer, preſſer.*

To Gripe, *v. n.* [to pinch the belly, to give the colick] *Cauſer des tranchées dans le ventre, donner la colique.*

To Gripe, *v. n.* [in Sea-language; is ſaid of a ſhip apt to run too much to wind-ward of her courſe] *Venir au vent.* The ſhip gripes, *Le vaiſſeau eſt ardent.*

Gripes (grăĭp's), *ſ. pl.* [belly-ach, colick] *Tranchées*, f. pl. *colique*, f. au figuré, *jeux* ou *ſoucis rongeurs*, m. pl. *tourmens*, m. pl.

Dry-gripes [a diſeaſe to which Painters and thoſe that work in metal are ſubject] *Colique de plomb*, ou *de Peintre*, f.

* The gripes of avarice, *Les ſoins rongeurs de l'avarice.*

GRIPED (grăĭp't), *part. adj. Grippé, ſaiſi, empoigné; ſerré, preſſé.*

GRIPER (grăĭ'-peŭr), *ſ.* [oppreſſor, uſurer, extortioner] *Oppreſſeur*, m. *uſurier*, m. *concuſſionnaire*, m. ou ſimplement *un avare.*

GRIPING (grăĭ'-pĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'empoigner, de gripper; priſe*, f. *ſerrement*, m. *preſſion*, f. *tranchée*, f. *colique*, f. The acute pains or the griping, *Les douleurs aiguës de la colique.*

Griping, *adj.* from To Gripe [carrying a weatherly helm] *Ardent* ou *ravier.* A griping ſhip, *Vaiſſeau ardent (qui a de la diſpoſition à venir au vent).*

GRIPINGLY (grăĭ'-pĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with pains in the guts] *Avec des tranchées.*

GRIPLE (grăĭ'-pl'), *ſ.* [a griping miſer] *Un uſurier.*

GRIPSWALD, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany in Pomerania; lat. 54°-4′ N. lon. 13°-44″ E.] *Gripſwald*, m.

GRISAMBER (grĭs'-ăm'-beŭr), *ſ.* V. Ambergrise.

GRISE (grĭce), *ſ.* V. Greeze.

GRISKIN (grĭs'-kĭne), *ſ.* [the vertebræ of a hog broiled] *Grillade de cochon*, f.

GRISLY (grĭz'-lé), *adj.* [dreadful, hideous] *Affreux, hideux, horrible.* Thus the griſly ſpectre ſpoke, *Ainſi parla le ſpectre affreux.*

Griſly ſeed [among Herbaliſts; thin, flat, ſkinny ſeed] *Graine ratatinée.*

GRISOLA, *ſ.* [a ſort of lark; ſpipoletta, tordino] *Groſſe alouette*, f.

GRISONS *ſ. pl.* [a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland] *Les Griſons*, m. pl.

GRIST (grĭſte), *ſ.* [ground corn; ſupply, proviſion] *Grain moulu*, m. *mouture*, f. *farine*, f. au figuré, *profit*, m. *gain*, m.

* If

* If the matter brings no grift, *Si cela ne porte aucun profit.*

† To bring grift to the mill, *Faire venir l'eau au moulin.*

GRISTLE (grĭs'-sl'), *ſ.* [a cartilage] *Cartilage*, m. *croquant*, m.

GRISTLY (grĭs'-slé), *adj.* cartilaginous] *Cartilagineux.*

GRIT (grĭte), *ſ.* [oats huſked; the coarſe part of meal] *Gruau d'avoine*, m. *farine groſſière, recoupe*, f.

Grit [ſand] *Sable*, m. *gravier*, m. *pouſſière de pierre*, f. ou bien *limaille de métal*, f.

‡ GRITH (grĭtsh), *ſ.* [an old Saxon word, ſignifying *peace*] *Paix*, f. Grithbreche, V. Breach of the peace.

GRITTINESS (grĭt'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſandineſs] *Qualité de ce qui eſt graveleux*, ou *ſablonneux.*

GRITTY (grĭt'-é), *adj.* [abounding in grit *or* ſand] *Graveleux, plein de gravier.* Gritty land, *Terre graveleuſe, terrein graveleux.*

GRIZELIN (grĭz'-lĭne), *adj.* V. Gridelin.

GRIZZLE (grĭz'-zl'), *ſ.* [gray, a mixture of white and black] *Gris*, m. *Griſon*, m. V. Gray.

Maſter Grizzle, *Maître Aliboron*, m.

GRIZZLED (grĭz'-zl'd), *adj.* [interſperſed with gray] *Griſon, qui commence à griſonner.*

GRIZZLY (grĭz'-zlé), *adj.* [ſomewhat grizzle *or* gray] *Griſâtre, tirant ſur le gris.*

GROAN (grône), *and* Groaning, *ſ. L'action de gémir, de ſoupirer*; *ſoupir*, m. *gémiſſement*, m. Groaning, *adj. Gémiſſant.*

To Groan, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to breathe with a hoarſe noiſe as in pain *or* agony] *Gémir, ſoupirer, ſe plaindre, ſanglotter.*

To Groan [to wiſh eagerly for a thing] *Soupirer après, ſouhaiter paſſionnément quelque choſe.* The gallows groans for him, *Le gibet l'attend avec impatience.*

GROANFUL (grône'-fuŭl), *adj.* [ſad, agonizing] *Triſte, lugubre.*

GROAT (grôte), *ſ.* [a piece valued at fourpence] *Une pièce de quatre ſous.*

† He is not worth a groat, *Il n'a pas quatre ſous vaillant.*

GROATS (grôt's) *ſ.* [oats huſked] *Gruau d'avoine*, m. *farine groſſière.*

GROBIAN (grô'-bĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a ſlovenly fellow] *un homme ſale, un vilain, un ſalop*, *‖ *un cochon.*

GROBIANISM (grô'-bĭ-ă-nĭzm), *ſ.* [a ſlovenly behaviour] *Manières ſales, dégoutantes.*

GROCE (grôce), V. Gross.

GROCER (grô'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [*formerly* one ſelling by the great] *Marchand groſſier*, m. [*now* a man who ſells ſpices] *Epicier*, m. A grocer's ſhop, *Boutique d'épicier*, f.

Green-grocer (who ſells vegetables), *Herbier*, m. *herbière*, f. *fruitier*, m. *fruitière*, f.

GROCERY (grô'-ceŭr-é), *ſ.* [a grocer's ware *or* trade] *Epiceries*, f. pl. *métier d'épicier*, m.

GRODNO, *ſ.* [the principal town, though not the capital, of Lithuania; lat. 53°-28' N. lon. 24°-15 E.] *Grodno*, m.

GROGRAM, Grosgram, Grogrum (grŭ'-greŭme), *and* Grogran, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtuff] *Sorte d'étoffe à gros grain*; *gros de Naples*, m. *gros de Tours*, m.

GROIN (grŏine), *ſ.* [the part next the thigh] *Aine*, f. A ſwelling in the groin, *Poulain*, m. tumeur vénérienne.

GROMMET (grŏm'-ĕte), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Erſe*, f. *cordage ſans fin*, m. *Anneau de corde pour les voiles d'étai*, m.

Grommet of an oar, *Eſtrop de corde d'un aviron*, m.

GROMWELL *or* Gromill, *ſ.* V. Graymill.

GRONDEUR, *ſ.* [an American fiſh] *Grondeur*, m.

GRONINGEN, *ſ.* [a rich, populous, and handſome town of the Netherlands; lat. 53°-10' N. lon. 6°-31' E.] *Groningue*, m.

GROOM (groŭme), *ſ.* [a waiter, a ſervant that takes care of the ſtable] *Valet*, m. *domeſtique*, m. *garçon*, m. A groom of the king's bed-chamber, *Valet de chambre du roi.* Groom of the ſtole to the king, *Premier gentilhomme de la chambre du roi d'Angleterre.* A groom of the great chamber, *Un valet de la grand-chambre.* The groom porter, *Le premier portier de la Cour.* A groom of the king's wardrobe, *Un garçon* ou *valet de la garderobe du roi.* A groom of the ſtables, *Un valet d'écurie, un palfrenier.*

Groom, *or* Bride-Groom [a man newly married] *Un nouveau marié.*

GROOVE (groŭve), *ſ.* [a deep cavern] *Caverne*, f. *antre*, m. *creux profond.*

Groove [a channel] *Une rainure.* Groove (wherein the glaſs is fixed in a watch-caſe) *Dragecire*, f.

To Groove, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cut hollow] *Evider, faire une rainure.*

To GROPE (grôpe), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſearch by feeling in the dark; to feel where one cannot ſee] *Tâter, tâtonner*; *chercher en tâtonnant, aller à tâtons.* To grope a hen, *Tâter ſi la poule a un œuf.* A boy was groping for eels, and laid his hand upon a ſnake, *Un enfant cherchoit des anguilles, & mit la main ſur un ſerpent.* To go groping along, *Marcher à tâtons.*

* They groped after God in the dark, *Ils cherchoient Dieu dans les ténèbres.*

GROPED (grôp't), *part. adj. Tâté, tâtonné.*

GROPER (grô'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſearches in the dark] *Celui* ou *celle qui tâte, qui tâtonne, qui cherche dans les ténèbres, qui va à tâtons.*

GROPING (grô'-pĭn'gne), *adv.* ‖ *à l'aveuglette, à tâtons.*

GROSS (grôce), *adj.* [thick, bulky, inelegant, ſhameful] *Gros, épais, groſſier, incivil, lourd, honteux, choquant.* There are two groſs volumes concerning the power of Popes, *Il y a deux gros volumes ſur la puiſſance des Papes.* A groſs air, *Un air épais.* A groſs error, *Une erreur groſſière, une lourde bevue.* A groſs language, *Des paroles inciviles*, ou *choquantes.*

Gross, *ſ.* [the main body, the bulk; the number of twelve dozen] *Le gros, la foule, la plupart*; *une groſſe.* The groſs of an army, *Le gros d'une armée.* The groſs of the people, *La plupart des gens.* In groſs, *En gros, en général.* A groſs of buttons, *Une groſſe de boutons.*

A Groſs of ſkins [among Shammey-dreſſers; twelve dozen of ſkins] *Faulée de peaux*, f.

GROSSLY (grôs'-lé), *adv.* [bulkily, rudely, coarſely] *Groſſièrement, lourdement, d'une manière incivile.* You are groſsly miſtaken, *Vous vous trompez lourdement.*

GROSSNESS (grôs'-nĕce), *ſ.* [coarſeneſs, thickneſs *Groſſièreté*, f. *groſſeur, épaiſſeur*, f.

GROT (grŏte), *and* Grotto (grŏt'-ô), *ſ.* [a cave *or* cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure] *grotte*, f. *ouvrage de rocaille*, m. A natural grotto, *Un antre.* A fine grotto, *Une belle grotte.* A grot-maker, *Un rocailleur*, qui fait des grottes. V. Cell.

GROTESQUE (grô'-tĕsk), *adj.* [unnatural, diſtorted in figure, wildly formed] *Groteſque.* Groteſque painting, *Peinture groteſque, bambochade*, f. Groteſque figure *or* work, *Calotine*, f.

GROTTO (grŏt'-ô), V. Grot.

GROVE (grôve), *ſ.* [a walk covered with trees meeting above] *Allée couverte*, f. *bocage*, m. *boſquet*, m. *buiſſon*, m.

To GROVEL (grôv'-v'l), -ling, -led, *v. n.* [to creep, to be prone; to be mean and without dignity] *Ramper, ſe vautrer.* Thou ſhalt grovel upon thy belly, *Tu ramperas ſur le ventre.*

* Groveling thoughts, *Penſés rampantes, penſées baſſes.*

To GROUL (grăoul), V. To Growl.

GROUND (grăoŭn'd), *ſ.* [earth, V. Soil. land, country; eſtate, poſſeſſion] *Terre*, f. *terrain*, m. *champ*, m. *héritage*, m. *fonds*, m. *bien fonds*, m. *poſſeſſions*, f. As dew falleth on the ground, *Comme la roſée tombe ſur la terre.* A ſandy ground, *Un terrain ſablonneux.* Theſe are my grounds, *Ce ſont mes terres, mes poſſeſſions.* A raiſing ground, *Une butte, un commandement.* Upon the ground, *A bas.* To give ground, *Branler.*

Oozy, clayey, ſhelly, ſandy, gravelly ground (in Sea-language, *Fond de vaſe, d'argile, de coquilles, de ſable, de gravier.* Foul ground, *Fond mou.*

* To gain ground; to diſpute every foot of ground; to give *or* loſe ground; to quit one's ground; to ſtand *or* keep one's ground; *Gagner du terrain*; *faire des progrès, avancer*; *diſputer le terrain*; *plier, reculer, lacher le pied*; *ſe retirer*; *tenir bon, tenir ferme.*

☞ To break ground, to open the trenches, *Ouvrir la tranchée.*

* To go upon ſure ground, *Etre bien fondé, être ſûr de ſon fait, jouer à jeu ſûr.*

Ground [the floor *or* level] of the place; [the firſt ſtratum; the field] *Le plancher*; *le fond, le champ.* To lie upon the ground, *Coucher ſur le plancher* ou *ſur la dure.* The ground of a flower-ſilk, *or* of a lace, *Le fond d'une étoffe de ſoie*, ou *d'une dentelle*; *toile*, m. *entoilage*, m. Ground of tapeſtry, *Couleur dominante.* Ground-ſize (uſed in giloing), *Aſſiette*, f. Ground or thread bear (among clothiers), *Corde*, f. Ground of a ſhield (in Heraldry; field), *Champ*, m.

* Ground, *ſ.* [the firſt principles; the fundamental cauſe; the reaſon] A. B. C. m. *Principes*, m. pl. *fondement*, m. *raiſon*, f. *cauſe*, f. *ſujet.* The grounds of an art, *or* a ſcience, *Les principes, les élémens d'un art* ou *d'une ſcience.* What ground have you to believe it? *Quelle raiſon avez-vous de le croire?* It is not without ground, *Ce n'eſt pas ſans fondement, ſans cauſe, ſans ſujet.* This is the ground he went upon, *Voici ſur quel principe il agiſſoit*, ou *ſur quoi il ſe fondoit*, ou *il agiſſoit.*

Grounds [dregs] *Sédiment*, m. *lie*, f.

To Ground, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to fix on the ground] *Mettre à terre, poſer à terre*, ou *ſur la terre, aſſeoir.* Wherever ſhe grounded her foot, *Par-tout où elle mettoit* ou *poſoit le pied.* To ground a ſhip, *Mettre un navire à ſec, le tirer à terre pour le caréner*; *l'échouer.*

* To Ground [to ſound as upon a cauſe or principle] *Fonder, établir, appuyer.* Wiſdom grounds her laws upon infallible principles, *La ſageſſe fonde ſes lois ſur des principes infaillibles.*

* To Ground [to ſettle in firſt principles *or* rudiments of any art] *Enſeigner les principes, les élémens* d'un art. He has grounded me in his art, *Il m'a enſeigné les principes de ſon art.*

To Ground a lace, *Faire le fond d'une dentelle.*

Ground, *part. adj. of* To Grind, *Broyé, moulu*; au figuré, *opprimé, foulé, écraſé, vexé.*

GROUND-ASH (grăoŭn'd'-ăche), *ſ.* [a ſplin of aſh taken from the ground] *Rejeton de frêne*, m.

GROUND-BAIT (grăoŭn'd'-bête), *ſ.* [a bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle] *Amorce*, f.

GROUNDED (grăoŭn'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Fondé, établi, appuyé*; ou bien, *poſé, mis à terre.*

GROUNDEDLY (grăoŭn'd'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [upon firm principles] *Sur des principes* ou *fondemens ſûrs.*

GROUND-FLOOR (grăoŭn'd'-flûre), *ſ.* [the lower ſtory of a houſe] *Le rez-de-chauſſée.*

GROUND-IVY (grăoŭn'd-ăï'-vé), *ſ.* [alehoof, or turnhoof: a vulnerary plant] *Lierre rampant, lierre de terre*, m. *lierre terreſtre*, m. *terrette*, f. *Rondette*, f. *herbe de S. Jean*, f.

GROUNDLESS (grăoŭn'd'-lĕce), *adj.* [without reaſon] *Sans fondement, ſans raiſon, ſans ſujet, malfondé.* A groundleſs fear, *Une crainte malfondée.*

GROUND-

GROUNDLESSLY (grăoŭn'd'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without reaſon] *Sans raiſon, ſans fondement.*

GROUNDLESSNESS (grăoŭn'd'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of juſt reaſon] *Manque de fondement,* m. *peu de ſolidité,* m. *futilité,* f.

GROUNDLING (grăoŭn'd'-lĭn'gne), *or* GRUNDEL, GRUNDLING), *ſ.* [Loach; a ſort of fiſh; *fig.* one of the vulgar] *Sorte de poiſſon, Melet,* m *loche de rivière,* f. *quelqu'un du commun*

GROUNDLY (grăoŭn'd'-lé), *adv.* [with reaſon, upon principles, ſolidly] *Avec fondement, avec raiſon, ſolidement, ſur de bons principes.*

GROUND-OAK (graoun'd-ôk'), *ſ.* [a ſaplin oak] *Rejeton de chêne,* m.

GROUND-PINE (grăoŭn'd-pīīne'), *ſ.* [Bot. Chamæpitys; a medicinal plant] *Ivette* ou *Ive,* f. *encens de terre,* m.

GROUND-PLATE (grăoŭn'd'-pléte), *ſ.* [in Carpentry; a piece of timber lying on the ground, and into which the upright pieces are framed] *Sablière,* f. *ple,* f.

GROUND-PLOT (grăoŭn'd'-plŏte), *ſ.* [the ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building] *Le ſol de terre,* ou *le plan d'un bâtiment; plan géométral,* au figuré, *baſe,* f. *principe,* m. *fondement,* m.

GROUND-RENT (grăoŭn'd'-rĕn'te), *ſ.* [in Law; a rent paid in kind; a rent paid for building on another perſon's ground] *Agrier,* m. *agrière,* f. *redevance en eſpèce,* f. *rente prédiale,* f. *rente foncière*; ou *rente aſſiſe ſur un fonds de terre.*

GROUND-ROOM (grăoŭn'd'-roŭme), *ſ.* [a room on the level with the ground] *Une chambre baſſe; une chambre au rez-de-chauſſée.*

GROUNDSEL *or* GROUNDSIL (grăoŭn'-sĭl), *ſ.* [the threſhold of a door: the lower part of the building] *Seuil* d'une porte, m. *le bas, les fondations, d'un bâtiment.*

GROUNDSEL [Bot. Senecio; a medicinal plant] *Séneçon* m.

GROUND-SELLING (grăoŭn'-sĕl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the foundation] *Fondation,* f. *fondement d'un édifice,* m.

GROUND-TACKLE (grăoŭn'd'-tăk kl'), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Garniture des ancres (comme cables, grelins, orins, amarres,* &c.), f.

GROUND-TOW (grăoŭn'd'-tô), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Second brin du chanvre,* m.

GROUNDWORK (grăoŭn'd'-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [the firſt ſtratum; the fundamentals; firſt principle] *Fond,* m. *plan,* f. *fondement,* m. *baſe,* f. *principe,* m. *canevas,* m.

GROUP, *ſ.* [a term of Painting] *Grouppe,* m. pluſieurs figures enſemble.

To GROUP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to put into group] *Grouppер,* ‡ *agrouppер,* mettre pluſieurs figures enſemble.

GROUPADE (groŭ-péde'), *ſ.* [a term of horſemanſhip; a kind of lofty manege higher than a curvet] *Croupade,* f. *ſaut relevé,* m.

GROUSE (grăoŭce), *ſ.* [Ornithol. the name of ſeveral ſpecies of birds, as heath-cock, tetrao, &c.] *Coq de bruyère,* m.

GROUT (grăoŭte), *ſ.* [coarſe meal, pollard] *Groſſe farine du ſeigle moulé.*

GROUT [that which purges off the ſcum] *Le ſédiment du bouillon,* ou *de la purée*; *effondrilles,* f. pl.

GROUT or GROWT [in Building; a thin mortar] *Coulis,* m.

GROUT-HEAD (grăoŭt'-hĕd), *ſ.* [one that has a large head; a lubber; an idle lazy fellow] *Une groſſe tête, celui ou celle qui a une groſſe tête; gros lourdaud, ſtupide & pareſſeux.*

To GROW (grô), -ING, I grew (grioŭ), grown (grône), *v. n.* [to increaſe by vegetation; to become] *Croître, augmenter, s'augmenter, végéter, pouſſer, prendre racine; devenir, ſe faire.* The graſs grows, *L'herbe pouſſe* ou *croît.* He grows every day bigger, *Il devient tous les jours plus gros.*

¶ To Grow, *croître*; to increaſe, *augmenter* (ſynon.): To *grow* implies the augmentation of a thing, by the nouriſhment it receives; to *increaſe* denotes the addition of a freſh quantity: thus corn *grows*, the harveſt *increaſes*; the trees *grow*, our revenues *increaſe*. The word *grow* ſignifies only the augmentation independant of that which occaſions it: the word *increaſe* gives us to underſtand that the augmentation is cauſed by a freſh quantity, which caſually joins it. Thus to ſay that a river *grows* larger, is to ſay, only, that the water is riſen, without expreſſing that it is become ſo by the arrival of an additional quantity of water: but, to ſay that a river is *increaſed*, is to ſay that it is ſwelled by a freſh quantity of water.

* To grow in grace, *Croître en grâce.*

I ſhall grow here, if I ſtay any longer, *Je prendrai racine ici, ſi j'y reſte plus long-temps.*

To grow again, *Pouſſer, reprendre racine, redevenir.* To grow better *S'améliorer, s'amender, s'abonnir.* To grow big, *Groſſir.* To grow childiſh, *Tomber en enfance, radoter.* To grow cold, *Se refroidir.* To grow dear, *Enchérir.* To grow eaſy, *Se tranquilliſer.* To grow fat, to grow in fleſh, *Engraiſſer, prendre de l'embonpoint.* To grow handſome, *Embellir.* To grow heavy, *S'appeſantir.* To grow dull, heavy, lazy, *S'appareſſer.* To grow hot, *S'échauffer.* To grow humble, *S'humilier.* To grow late, *Se faire tard.* To grow lean, *Maigrir.* To grow leſs, *Diminuer.* To grow light, *S'éclaircir.* To grow obſolete, *S'abroger.* To grow old, *Vieillir.* To grow poor, *S'appauvrir.* To grow rich, *S'enrichir.* To grow ripe, (as a whitlow) *Aboutir.* To grow ſhort, *D'accroître, s'accourcir.* To grow ſleepy, *S'aſſoupir.* To grow ſtrong, *Se fortifier, prendre des forces.* To grow ſtupid, *S'engourdir.* To grow tame, *S'apprivoiſer.* To grow together, *S'unir.* To grow ugly, *Enlaidir.* To grow weary, *Se laſſer.* To grow weary of a thing, *S'ennuyer d'une choſe.* To grow well, *Se rétablir.* To grow worſe, *Empirer.* To grow young, *Rajeunir.*

To GROW INTO faſhion, *Venir à la mode, prendre vogue.* To grow into a proverb, *Paſſer en proverbe.* To grow into favour with one, *S'inſinuer dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.*

To GROW NEAR *or* ON, *Approcher.* It grows near harveſt, *Le temps de la moiſſon approche.*

To GROW OUT [to ſpread] *S'étendre.*

To GROW OUT of date, *N'être plus de ſaiſon* To grow out of faſhion, *N'être plus de mode, vieillir.* To grow out of uſe, *Paſſer, vieillir, n'être plus d'uſage.* To grow out of kind, *Dégénérer, s'abâtardir.* To grow out of favour with one, *Perdre les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.* To grow out of eſteem, *Perdre ſon crédit.*

To GROW TO, *Atteindre, parvenir, monter à.* This age is grown to an immoderate exceſs, *Ce ſiècle eſt parvenu à un grand degré de corruption.*

To GROW TOWARDS, *Avancer, tendre, s'acheminer vers.* To grow towards an end, *Tendre à la fin, s'achever.* It grows towards morning, *Il ſera bientôt jour.*

To GROW UP, *Croître, lever, s'élever.* This child grows up every day, *Cet enfant croît à vue d'œil.* This rain will make the oats grow up, *Cette pluie fera lever les avoines.* To grow up to heaven, *S'élever juſqu'aux cieux.* To grow up into one's acquaintance, or eſteem, *Faire connoiſſance avec quelqu'un; s'en faire eſtimer.*

To GROW UPON, *Surmaître.*

To GROW [in Sea-language; ſpeaking of the cable of an anchor; to ſtretch out] *Se tendre, être tendu* The cable grows on the ſtarboard ſide, *Le cable eſt tendu à tribord du vaiſſeau.*

GROWER (grô'-eŭr), *ſ.* [that grows] *Qui croît, qui perſſe.* A quick grower; a ſlow grower, *Un arbre qui croît vite; un arbre qui croît,* ou *vient lentement.*

GROWING (grô'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de croître; croiſſance,* f.

Growing ripe, *Maturité,* f. *Maturation,* (t. de Méd.), f. Growing ugly, *Enlaidiſſement,* m.

To GROWL (grăoŭl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſnarl *or* murmur] *Gronder, murmurer, rognonner.* She does nothing but growl all the day long, *Elle ne fait que gronder toute la journée.*

‡ GROWME, *ſ.* [an engine to ſtretch woollen cloth after it is fulled] *Rame,* f.

GROWN (grône), *part. adj. of* To grow, *Cru, fait, devenu.* A grown man, *Un homme fait.* He is grown rich, *Il eſt devenu riche.* A grown ſea (in Sea-language), *Une groſſe mer.* The ſea is much grown, *Il y a très-groſſe mer,* ou *la mer eſt très-haute.*

GROWN OVER, *Couvert* ou *rempli de.* It was all grown over with thorns, *Il étoit tout couvert d'épines*

GROWTH (grôt-h), *ſ.* [vegetation, product; increaſe, improvement] *Croiſſance,* f. *crue,* f. *venue,* f. *cru,* m. *accroiſſement,* m. *agrandiſſement,* m. This tree is not come to its full growth, *Cet arbre n'a pas encore pris toute ſa crue.* Thoſe trees are of the ſloweſt growth, *Ces arbres ſont de la plus lente venue.* The growth of an eſtate, *L'agrandiſſement d'une terre.* The growth of a diſeaſe, *Le progrès d'une maladie.*

* This ſtory is not of my growth, *Cette fable n'eſt pas de mon cru, de mon invention.*

GROWTH-HALF-PENNY (grôtsh'-hé-pĕn-é), *ſ.* [a rate paid in ſome places, for tithe of every fat beaſt] *Droit qu'on paye, en certains endroits, pour la dîme des bêtes groſſes,* m.

GROWTHEAD, *or* GROWTHNOL, *ſ.* V. GROUT-HEAD

GRUARIUS, *ſ.* [the principal officer of the foreſt in general] *Gruyer,* m.

GRUB (grĕŭb), *ſ.* [a ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies] *Un ver,* ou *vercoquin,* m. *cuceron,* m. au figuré en terme de mépris, *un nain, un petit bout d'homme*; *chagrin,* m. *remord,* m.

* He is a grub, *C'eſt un nain.* He is in his grubs, *or* muly-grubs, *Il a du chagrin.*

GRUB [in Gardening; bott, meal-worm; the larva of the cock-chafer] *Mans,* m. *ver de hanneton, ver de blé, ver de meûnier,* m.

To GRUB, -RING, -BED, *v. a.* [to dig up, to root out of the ground] *Défricher, arracher juſqu'aux racines, eſſarter, déraciner.* To grub up a wood, *Défricher un bois.* To grub up weeds, *Arracher les mauvaiſes herbes.* To grub up the buſhes, *Eſſarter* ou *déraciner les buiſſons.*

GRUBBED UP (grĕŭb'-b'd-ĕŭp), *part. adj. Défriché, déraciné, eſſarté, arraché juſqu'aux racines.*

To GRUBBLE (grĕŭb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to feel in the dark] *Tâter, tâtonner.*

GRUBSTREET (grĕŭb'-ſtrīte), *ſ* [a ſtreet of London] *Grubſtreet eſt le nom d'une rue de Londres, où l'on imprime & vend des vaudevilles & toutes ſortes de papiers bleus pour amuſer les enfans & les badauds. C'eſt le pont-neuf* ou *la place Maubert de Paris.*

Grubſtreet-news, *Des nouvelles du pont-neuf,* ou *de baſſe cour.* A grubſtreet writer, *Un mauvais écrivain, un auteur à brurrière.*

GRUDGE (greŭdje), *ſ.* [old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger; ill-will; remorſe] *Haine invétérée, ancienne inimitié, animoſité,* f. *rancune,* f. *remords,* m. There is ſome grudge between them, *Il y a de la haine, de l'animoſité, de la méſintelligence entre eux.* I bear no grudge to you, *Je n'ai point de rancune contre vous.* A grudge of conſcience, *Remords de conſcience,* m.

To GRUDGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to envy; to murmur, to repine, to be reluctant] *Envier, porter envie*; *murmurer, être fâché, ſe plaindre, refuſer.* He grudges our pleaſures, *Il envie nos plaiſirs.* They grudge of your injuſtice, *Ils ſe plaignent de votre injuſtice.* We grudge not to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, *Nous ne ſommes pas fâchés,* ou *nous ne refuſons pas de ſervir ſur les vaiſſeaux de Sa Majeſté.*

GRUDGED (greŭdj'd), *part. adj. Envié.*

GRUDGING (greŭd'-jĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'envier*; *envie,* f. *reſſentiment,* m. To have a grudging to a thing, *Avoir envie d'une choſe.* Have you not ſome grudgings of your fever?

N'avez-vous pas quelque reſſentiment de fièvre?

GRUDGINGLY (greŭd'-jĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [reluctantly] *A contre-cœur, à regret, contre ſon gré, avec peine, en murmurant.* They grudgingly obeyed, *Ils obéirent à contre-cœur.*

GRUEL (grōō'-ĕl), *ſ.* [food made by boiling oatmeal in water] *Gruau*, m. barley gruel, *Potage reſtaurantif fait avec du gruau d'orge, des œufs, du ſucre & du vin d'Eſpagne*, m. Water gruel, *Eau d'orge* (*tiſane de ſtrangle*), f.

GRUFF (greŭf), *adj.* [four of aſpect; harſh of manners] *Refrogné, rechigné; bruſque, impoli, † Viſigot.* Gruff look, *Bouderie*, f. To look gruff, *Bouder.* With a gruff voice, *in groſſiſſant la voix.*

GRUFFLY (greŭf'-lé), *adv.* [harſhly, roughly, ruggedly] *D'un air refrogné; bruſquement, impolimment.*

GRUFFNESS (greŭf'-nĕs), *ſ.* [harſhneſs of voice, look, or manners, ſourneſs, ruggedneſs of mien] *Apreté*, f. *aigreur*, f. *mauvais naturel.*

† GRUM (greŭme), *adj.* [ſour, ſurly] *Sombre, mécontent, renfrogné.*

To GRUMBLE (greŭm'-bl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to murmur; to fnarl] *Murmurer, ſe plaindre, ſe fâcher, grommeler, groguer* ‖ *ragoter, ‖ jabeter, † rogonner.* He grumbles every hour at you, *Il ſe plaint ſans ceſſe de vous.*

GRUMBLER (greŭm'-blĕr), *ſ.* [one that grumbles] *Grondeur*, m. ‖ *grognon*, m.

GRUMBLING (greŭm'-blĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de gronder, de murmurer, de ſe plaindre; murmure*, m. *plainte*, f. Without grumbling, *Sans murmurer.* A grumbling of the abdomen, *Le bruit que font les boyaux.* * To have a grumbling in the gizzard, *Se plaindre, n'être pas content, n'être pas ſatisfait, grogner.*

GRUM (grōōm), *ſ.* [a thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid] *Grumeau*, m.

† GRUMLY (greŭm'-lé), *adv.* [ſullenly, moroſely] *D'un air mécontent, chagrin, renfrogné; de travers.*

GRUMMEL (greŭm'-ĕl), *ſ.* V. GRAYMILL.

GRUMOUS (groū'-meŭce), *adj.* [thick, clotted] *Grumeleux; plein de grumeaux.*

Grumous roots (knotty roots, compoſed of ſeveral ſmall knobs), *Racines noueuſes, pleines de nœuds*, f. pl.

GRUMOUSNESS (groū'-meŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [coagulation] *Coagulation, l'état de ce qui eſt grumeleux*, m.

GRUMPORTERS (greŭm'-por'-teŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [heavy dice] *De gros dés.*

GRUNDEL (greŭn'-dĕl), GRUNDLING (greŭn'-dlĭn'gne), *ſ.* [loach; a freſh water-fiſh] V. GUDGEON.

GRUNSEL (greŭn'-sĕl), *ſ.* V. GROUNDSEL.

GRUNT (greŭn'te), GRUNTING (greŭn'-tĭn'gne), and GRUNTLING (greŭn't-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the noiſe of a hog] *L'action de groguer, grognement des pourceaux*, m. au figuré, *l'action de gronder.*

To GRUNT and To GRUNTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to murmur like a hog] *Groguer*, comme un cochon; au figuré, *murmurer, ſe plaindre, gronder, rogonner.*

† A grunting horſe and a groaning wife ſeldom deceive their maſter, *Les gens fâchés ſont ceux qui durent le plus: Les plus malades vivent d'ordinaire le plus long-temps.*

GRUNTLING [a young hog] *Jeune cochon*, m. *goret*, m.

GRUNTER (greŭn'-teŭr), *adj.* [he that grunts] *Grondeur*, m. [lyra; piper; a kind of ſea-fiſh] *Grondeur*, m. *gronceau*, ou *grognault*, m *muret*, m.

GRUPPO, *ſ.* [ſhake, in Muſic] *tremblement*, m.

GRUTCH, *ſ.* [malice, ill-will] V. GRUDGE.

To GRUTCH (greŭtche), *v. n.* [to envy, to repine] V. To GRUDGE.

GRUYERES, *ſ.* [a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, famous for its cheeſe; lat. 46°-35′ N. lon. 6°-46′ E.] *Gruyères*, m.

GRY (grāï), *ſ.* [a trifle] *Bagatelle, f. une affaire de rien, une choſe de peu de valeur.*

GRYLLO-TALPA, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. mole-cricket] *Courtilde*, f. *courtilière*, f. *courterole*, f. *grillon-taupe*, ou *taupe-grillon*, m.

GRYLLUS, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. cricket] *Grillon*, m. *Cri-cri*, m.

GRYPHITES, *ſ. pl.* [foſſil bivalvular ſhells] *Gryphites*, f. pl.

GRYPHUS or CONDORE, *ſ.* [a ſort of vulture] *Gryfs*, m.

GUACUCUA, *ſ.* [a kind of water-bat, a Braſilian fiſh] *Guacucuja*, m *chauve-ſouris aquatique*, f.

GUADALOUPE, *ſ.* [one of the leeward iſlands in the Weſt Indies] *La Guadaloupe.*

GUADALQUIVIR, *ſ.* [one of the moſt famous rivers of Spain] *Le Guadalaquivir.*

GUADIANA, *ſ.* [a river of Spain] *Guadiana*, m.

GUAIACANA, *ſ.* [Indian date-plumb, a large tree] *Guajacana*, m. *plaqueminier*, m.

GUAIACUM (goŭé'-a-keŭme), *ſ.* [lignum vitæ; a phyſical wood] *Gayac* ou *Gaïac*, m. *bois ſaint*, m.

GUAIAVA, or GUAVA, *ſ.* [bay-plum] *Goyave* ou *guayave*, ou *Goyave*, f. (fruit du goyavier, poirier des Indes).

GUAIUMBI, *ſ.* [humming bird, a ſmall bird of Peru] *Guainumbi*, or *guinambi*, m. *colibri*, m.

GUAJARABA, *ſ.* [a ſort of palm-tree of New Spain] *Arbre du papier*, m. *guajaraba*, m.

GUANA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of lizard] *Guana*, m.

GUANABÆNUS, *ſ.* [a tree of the Caribbee-Iſlands; annona, cuſtard-apple] *Guanabane*, m. *cachimentier*, m. *coroſſolier*, m.

GUAO, *ſ.* [a Weſt-Indian tree] *Guao*, m.

GUAPERVA, *ſ.* [an American fiſh of the toad-fiſh kind] *Guaperra*, m.

GUARA, *ſ.* [a beautiful Braſilian bird; Indian curlew] *Guara*, m.

GUARANTEE (găr'-ăn'-tī), *ſ.* [ſurety] *Garant*, m. † *pleige*, m *caution*, f. The king of England is guarantee of the treaty of Nimmeguen, *Le roi d'Angleterre eſt garant du traité de Nimègue.*

To GUARANTY (găr'-ăn'-té), *v. a.* [to be guarantee] *Etre garant, garantir, cautionner, répondre de.*

GUARD (gard), *ſ.* [a man or body of men whoſe buſineſs is to watch by way of defence; a ſtate of caution, of vigilance] *Garde*, f. *défenſe*, f. *garde*, m. The king's guard, *La garde du roi.* The horſe-guard, *Les gardes à cheval*, m pl. The foot-guards, *Les gardes à pied.* A regiment of the guards, *Un régiment des gardes.* To mount the guard; to relieve the guard; to come off from the guard, *Monter la garde; relever la garde; deſcendre la garde.* Extraordinary night-guard, *Bivouac*, m

Guard of the palace of the Roman Emperors, *Excubiteur*, m.

To ſtand upon one's guard, *Se tenir ſur ſes gardes; prendre garde* To make a ſtrong guard, *Faire bonne garde* Temerity puts a man off his guard, *La témérité empêche l'homme de ſe tenir ſur ſes gardes.* It is wiſdom to keep ourſelves upon the guard, *La ſageſſe exige que nous ſoyons ſur nos gardes.* I left him with a good guard upon him, *Je l'ai laiſſé ſous bonne garde.* On guard, *Alerte, adj.*

GUARD of a ſword, *La garde d'une épée.*

GUARD of a gun, *Sou-garde de fuſil*, f. morceau de fer en forme de demi-cercle, au deſſous de la détente de l'arme.

GUARD [in ornamental hem, or border] *Bord*, m. *bordure*, d'un vêtement, f.

GUARD [among book-binders] *Onglet*, m, *garde*, f.

GUARD [in Sea-language] Ex. Guard-boat, *Canot de ronde*, m. Guard-irons, *Barres de fer courbes (qui entourent la figure de la poulaine en différens ſens, pour lui ſervir de défenſe).* Guard-ſhip, *Vaiſſeau de garde*, ou *vaiſſeau amiral dans un port.*

To GUARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to preſerve by caution; to protect, to defend] *Garder, conſerver; défendre, protéger; conveyer; être ou ſe tenir, ſur ſes gardes, ou en garde; ſe préſerver; prévenir.* Uſe your power to guard your own and others' liberty, *Uſez de votre puiſſance pour défendre votre liberté & celle de autres.* Guard you againſt him, *Gardez-vous de lui, prenez garde à lui.* To guard againſt ſuch miſtakes, it is neceſſary to acquaint ourſelves a little with words, *Pour ſe préſerver de ces méprises, il eſt néceſſaire de ſe familiariſer un peu avec les mots.*

To GUARD, *v. a.* [to adorn with laſts] *Border, orner d'une bordure.*

GUARDAFUI, *ſ.* [a Cape of Africa; lat. 11°-46′ N. lon. 52°-5′ E.] *Guardafui*, m.

GUARDAGE (gar'-dédje), *ſ.* [ſtate of wardſhip] *Etat de celui, ou de celle, qui eſt en tutelle.*

GUARDED (gar'-dĕd), *part. adj. Gardé, défendu; bordé.*

GUARDER (gar'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who guards or protects] *Gardien*, m. *celui qui garde*, ou *qui protége.*

GUARDIAN (gar'-dĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [one that has the care of an orphan] *Tuteur, tutrice; curateur, curatrice; & par extenſion, gardien*, m. I am her uncle and her guardian, *Je ſuis ſon oncle & ſon tuteur.* Joint-guardian, *Co-tuteur*, m.

GUARDIAN, *adj.* [performing the office of protector] *Gardien tutélaire.* A guardian angel, *Un ange gardien.*

GUARDIANSHIP (gar'-dĭ-ăn'-chip), *ſ.* [the office of a guardian] *Tutelle*, f. *curatelle*, f. During my guardianſhip, *Pendant ma curatelle.*

GUARDIANSHIP [in Convents] the office of a guardian and the time the office laſts] *Gardiennat* ou *gardianat*, m.

GUARDLESS (gard'-lĕce), *adj.* [defenceleſs] *Sans défenſe*

GUARDSHIP (gard'-chĭp), *ſ.* [care, protection] *Soin*, m. *protection*, f. *défenſe*, f.

GUARDSHIP, *ſ.* [a king's ſhip to guard the coaſt] *Vaiſſeau garde-côte*, m. *garde-côte*, m.

GUATIMALA, *ſ.* [a town and province of North-America in North Spain; lat. 13°-40′ N. lon. 90°-30′ W.] *Guatimala*, m.

GUAXACA, *ſ.* [a town and province of North-America in New Spain; lat. 17°-45′ N. lon. 100°-0′ E.] *Guaxaca*, m.

GUDGEON (gueud'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [a ſmall fiſh] *Goujon*, m. au figuré, *piége*, m. *amorce*, f. *affront*, m. *déboire*, m.

*† To ſwallow a gudgeon, *Boire un affront, avaler une couleuvre.*

GUELDERLAND, or GUELDRES, *ſ.* [a territory of the Netherlands] *La Gueldre.*

GUELDRE, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of the Netherlands; lat. 51°-26′ N. lon. 5°-0′ E.] *Gueldre*, f.

GUERDON (guĕr'-deŭne), *ſ.* [reward] *Récompenſe*, f. † *guerdon*, m.

GUERKIN, V. GHERKIN.

GUERNSEY, *ſ.* [an iſland on the coaſt of Normandy] *Garneſey* ou *Greneſey*, m. Guerneſey-lily, *Greneſienne*, f.

GUESDA, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. WOAD.

GUESS (guĕce), *ſ.* [conjecture] *Conjecture*, f *L'action de deviner.* A happy gueſs, *Une heureuſe conjecture.* Hard is the gueſs of their true forces, *Il eſt difficile de deviner l'état réel de leurs forces.*

To GUESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to conjecture] *Conjecturer, deviner, augurer.* A gueſſing ſcience, *Une ſcience conjecturale.*

GUESSED (guĕſte), *part. adj. Conjecturé, deviné.*

GUESSER (guĕss'-eŭr), *ſ.* [conjecturer] *Celui* ou *celle qui conjecture.*

GUESSINGLY (guĕss'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [conjecturally] *Par conjecture.*

GUESS-

GUESS-ROPE or GUESS-ROPE (guĕs'-rôpe), *f.* [in Sea-language] *Cable de remorque (d'un bateau)*, m.

GUESS-WORK (guĕs'-oüĕurk), *f.* a *new word* for GUESS; which see.

GUEST (guĕste), *f* [one entertained in the house of another] *Un hôte, un convié, un convive; un habitant* A troublesome guest, *Un fâcheux, un homme incommode.*

† There is a guest in your candle, *Il y a des mouvelles à votre chandelle.*

GUESTCHAMBER (guĕste'-tchém'-beür), *f.* [chamber of entertainment] *Salle à manger, f. réfectoire*, m. *Cénacle*, en style de l'Ecriture Sainte, m.

To GUGGLE (guĕg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to sound as water running out of a narrow mouthed vessel] *Faire un bruit semblable à celui d'une bouteille qu'on vide; faire glouglou*

GUGGLING (gueŭg'-glĭn'gne), *f. L'action de faire glouglou*, f. *glouglou*, m.

GUIANA, *f.* [a country of South-America to the East of Peru] *La Guyane.*

GUIDAGE (gaĭ'-dédje), *f.* [fee to a guide] *Le salaire d'un guide:* † *guide*, f.

GUIDANCE (gaĭ'-dăn'ce), *f.* [direction] *Conduite*, f. *auspices*, m. pl. Under your guidance, *Sous votre conduite, sous vos auspices.*

GUIDE (gaïde), *f.* [leader, director, regulator] *Guide*, m. *conducteur*, m. *directeur*, m. * *boussole*, f.

To GUIDE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to direct in a way; to regulate, to instruct] *Guider, conduire, mener*; au figuré, *diriger, régler, instruire.* V. To CONDUCT.

GUIDED (gaĭ'-dĕd), *part. adj. Guidé, conduit, mené; dirigé.*

GUIDELESS (gaïd'-lĕce), *adj.* [without a guide] *Sans guide, sans gouvernment.*

GUIDER (gaĭ'-deür), V. GUIDE.

GUIDON, *f.* [a standard] *Guidon*, m. *étendard* de gendarmerie, m.

‡ GUIDON [a standardbearer] *Guidon*, m. Officier qui porte le guidon.

GUIENNE, *f.* [formerly Aquitaine; a prov. of France] *La Guyenne.*

GUILANDINA. *f.* [Bot. the Bonduc or Nickar-tree; its seeds are called the Moluccanuts] *Chicot du Canada*, m. *bois nephrétique*, m.

GUILD (gaïld), *f.* [a society, a corporation] *Société, f. compagnie*, f. *corps*, m.

GUILD [a tribute] *Un tribut* [an amerciament] *Une amende, une taxe.*

GUILD-HALL (gaïld'-hâle), *f.* [the chief hall of a city, for the police or corporate body to assemble in] *La maison de ville.*

GUILDER (gaïld'-eür), *f.* [a Dutch coin] *Un florin, viaat sous de Hollande*, m.

GUILE (gaïle), *f.* [wile, fraud or deceit] *Fraude, f. artifice*, m. *tromperie*, f. *fourberie*, f. *supercherie, f. finesse*, f.

GUILEFUL (gaïl'-foül), *adj.* [deceitful, wily, insidious; treacherous] *Trompeur, fourbe, imposteur, traître.*

GUILEFULLY (gaïl'-foül-é), *adv.* [insidiously, treacherously] *En traître, avec trahison, d'une manière trompeuse, par fraude.*

GUILEFULNESS (gaïl'-foül-nĕce), *f.* [tricking, cunning] *Fourbe*, f. *fourberie*, f. *fraude*, f. *supercherie*, f. *trahison*, f.

GUILELESS (gaïl'-lĕce), *adj.* [without deceit; simply, honest] *Sans fraude, sincère; simple.*

GUILER (gaïl'-eür), *f.* [deceiver, cheat, betrayer, traitor] *Trompeur*, m. *traître*, m.

GUILLEM, *f.* [Ornithol. Lommia, kiddow, sea-hen] *Guillemot*, m.

GUILLEMOT, *f.* [Ornithol. Uria, sea-mile-dove] *Petit Guillemot noir*, m. *colombe de Groënland*, f.

GUILT (gaïlte), *f.* [crime, offence] *Crime*, m. *faute*, f. To avouch one's guilt, *Avouer son crime.*

GUILTILY (gaïlt'-i-lé), *adv.* [without innocence, criminally] *Avec crime, par un crime, criminellement.*

GUILTINESS (gaïlt'-i-nĕce), *f.* [the state of being guilty] *L'état d'un homme coupable*, m. *crime*, m. *méchanceté*, f

GUILTLESS (guilt'-lĕce), *adj.* [innocent, without guilt] *Innocent.* To be found guiltless, *Etre déclaré innocent; être absous.* V. BLAMELESS.

GUILTLESSLY (gaïlt'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without guilt] *Innocemment.*

GUILTLESSNESS (gaïlt'-lĕs-nĕce), *f.* [innocence] *Innocence*, f.

GUILTY (gaïlt'-é), *adj.* [justly chargeable with a crime] *Coupable, condamnable.* We are verily guilty concerning our brother, *Nous sommes vraiment coupables envers notre frère.* Guilty of treachery, *Coupable de trahison.* To be found guilty, *Être convaincu d'un crime, & condamné comme tel; être jugé coupable.*

GUIMP, *f.* [vellum-lace] *Guipure*, f.

To GUIMP, *v. a.* [to cover or whip about the edges of any thing with silk] *Guiper.*

GUIMPED, *adj.* [from To guimp] *Guipé.*

GUINEA (guin'-é), *f.* [gold coin, a country of Africa] *Guinée*, f. *côte d'or*, f.

NEW GUINEA [an island of the South Pacific Ocean] *La Nouvelle Guinée.*

GUINEA, *f.* [a gold coin valued at 21 shillings] *Une guinée*, monnoie d'or d'Angleterre, qui vaut à peu près un louis d or neuf de France.

GUINEA-DROPPER (guin'-é-drŏp'-eür), *f.* [one who cheats by dropping guineas] *Sorte de filou.*

GUINEA-HEN, *f.* [a bird or fowl] *Poule d'Afrique*, f. *poule de Guinée*, f. *pintade*, f. A Guinea or Turkey-hen, *Perdrix des terres neuves.*

GUINEA-PEPPER (guin'-é-pĕp-eür), *f.* [Indian-pepper, a species of capsicum, hence Cayenne-pepper] *Poivre d'Inde*, m. ou *de Guinée*, f. *piment de Guinée* ou *d'Inde*, m.

GUINEA-HOG (guĭn'-é-hŏg), *f. Porc de Guinée*, f. m.

GUINEA-PIG (guĭn'-é-pĭg), *f.* [Cobaya, cavia; a small Indian pig] *Cochon d'Inde* ou *de Guinée*, m. *Porcelet des Indes*, m.

GUINEA-WORM (guĭn'-é-oüeŭrm), *f.* [a thin tape-worm] *Ver de Guinée*, m. *ver macaque* ou *ver singe*, m. *fuglacuru*, m.

GUIRAPANGA, *f.* [a Brasilian bird of the thrush kind] *Guirapanga*, m.

GUIRATINGA, *f.* [a Brasilian bird of the heron kind] *Guiratinga*, m.

GUISARM, *f.* [a sort of hand-axe] *Sorte de hache*, f. V. GISARM.

GUISE (gaïze), *f.* [manner, fashion] *Guise, f. manière*, f. *façon*, f. *mode*, f. *sorte*, f. This is her very guise, *Telle est sa manière.* In our guise, *A notre guise, à notre mode.* Old guise, *L'ancienne mode.* Another guile of man, *Une autre sorte d'homme.*

* GUISE [external appearance] *Apparence*, f. *prétexte*, m. *faux semblant*, m *manteau*, m. *masque*, m. *couleur*, f. Under the guise of religion, *Sous le masque de la religion; sous prétexte de religion.*

GUITAR (guï-tar'), *f.* [a stringed musical instrument] *Guitare*, f. To play upon the guitar, *Jouer de la guitare, prendre une leçon de guitare:* § *guitariser.*

† GULCH (gueŭltche'), *and* GULCHIN (gueŭltch'-ĭne), *f.* [a little glutton] *Un petit glouton*, ou *gourmand.*

GULE (guïoule), *f.* [the first day of August, *or* Lammas-day] *La S. Pierre aux liens*, f. ou *le premier d'Août.*

GULES (guïoul'z), *f.* and *adj.* [in Heraldry; red] *Gueules*, f. *de gueules.* To bear gules. *Porter de gueules.*

GULF *or* GULPH (gueŭlf), *f.* [a bay; an abyss] *Golfe*, m. *baie*, f. *bras de mer*, m. *gouffre*, m. *abîme*, m. The gulf of Venice, *Le golfe de Venise.* An unfathomable gulf, *Un gouffre sans fond.* V. ABYSS.

GULFY (gueŭl'-fé), *adj.* [full of gulfs] *Plein de gouffres*, ou *d'abîmes.*

GULL (gueŭl), *f.* [a cheat, a fraud; a stupid animal, one easily cheated] *Fraude*, f. *tromperie*, f. *fourberie*, f. *dupe*, f. *quelqu'un que l'on trompe aisément.*

To GULL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deceive] *Duper, tromper, fourber, abuser, affronter;* † *enjoler.* You look as if you had a mind to gull me, *Vous avez bien la mine de me vouloir duper.*

GULL [a sea bird] *Mouette*, f.

GULL (a fish) *Chabot*, m.

GULLED (gueul'd), *part. adj. Duped, trompé.*

GULLER (gueŭl-eür), *or* GULL-CATCHER (gueŭl'-kătcheür), *f.* [a cheat, an impostor] *Fourbe*, m. *trompeur*, m *imposteur*, m.

GULLERY (gueul'-eür-é), *f.* [cheat, imposture] *Fraude*, f. *fourbe*, f. *fourberi*, f *supercherie*, f. *duperie*, f *imposture*, f.

GULLET (gueul'-ete), *f.* [the throat, the meat-pipe] *Gosier*, m. *gorge*, f. & par extension *goulot* d'une bouteille, ou de tout autre vase semblable, m.

To GULLY (gueŭl'-é), *v n.* [to run with noise] *Couler avec bruit* [to make a noise with the mouth in drinking] *Faire du bruit avec la bouche en buvant.*

† GULLY-GUT (gueŭl'-é-gueŭte), *f.* [a glutton] *Gourmand*, m *glouton*, m. † *goinfre*, m. *un homme adonné à son ventre.*

GULLY-HOLE (gueŭl'-é-hôle), *f* [common-sewer] *Un égout couvert d'une grille de fer pour l'écoulement des eaux.*

GULOSITY (guïoŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *f.* [greediness, gluttony] *Gloutonnerie*, f. *voracité*, f.

GULP (gueŭlp), *f.* [as much as can be swallowed at once] *Gorgée*, f. *trait*, m *goulée*, f.

To GULP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to swallow eagerly] *Avaler, boire* ou *manger gloutonnement.* [to pant] *Palpiter.*

GUM (gueŭme), *f.* [the fleshy covering that invests the teeth] *Gencive*, f. Sore gums, *Mal aux gencives*, m. Gum-boil, *épulie*, f.

* GUM of the eyes, *Cire* qui sort des yeux, f. *Chassie*, f.

GUM, [a vegetable substance] *Gomme*, f. *humeur visqueuse qui sort de certains arbres.* To thicken with gum, *Gommer.* To wash the gum out of a stuff, *Dégommer une étoffe.* Washing the gum out, *Dégommage*, m.

Gum Acajaiba, *Gomme d'Acajou.* Gum alouchi, *Gomme alouchi.* Gum anime, *Gomme* ou plutôt *résine animé.* Gum Arabick, *Gomme Arabique, gomme turis* ou *turique*, ou *vermiculaire.* Gum Bassora, *Gomme de Bassora.* Gum cancamum, *Gomme cancame.* Gum cedria, *Gomme de cedre.* Gum chibou, *Gomme de chibou.* Gum copal, *Gomme* ou plutôt *résine copale* Gum dragon, *Sang de dragon*, m. Gum elemi, *Gomme* ou plutôt *résine elémi.* Gummi guaiacum, *Gomme de gaïac.* Gum gutta, or gamboge, *Gomme-gutte, lamonée jaune* (gomme du cucapulli). Gummi Hæderæum, *Gomme héderée.* Gum juniper or sandarach, *Gomme de genevre, Sandaraque*, f *Vernix*, m. *gomme d'oxicedre* Gum lac or lacca, *Gomme laque*, ou *résine laccue.* Gummi nostras, *Gomme de pays (gomme du prunier, de l'abricotier, ou pommier, du pêcher, du cerisier*, &c.) Gum olampi, *Gomme* ou *résine olampi.* Gum opopanax, *Gomme d'opopanax.* Gum olive, *Gomme d'olivier.* Gum resin, *Gomme résine.* Gum sagapen, *Sagapenum*, m. *gomme sagapin, gomme séraphique.* Gum Senegal, *Gomme du Sénégal.* Gum tacamahaca, *Gomme tacamaque*, ou plutôt *résine tacamahaca.* Gum tragacanth, *Gomme adragante.*

RED GUM (rĕd'-gueŭme), [certain red spots in the face, to which new born infants are subject] *Rougeurs qui viennent au visage des enfans nouvellement nés*, f. pl.

To GUM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to close or smear or thicken with gum] *Gommer, attacher avec de la gomme; épaissir avec de la gomme.*

GUMMED (gueŭmi'd), *part. adj. Gommé.*

GUMMINESS (gueŭm'-ĭ-nĕce), *or* GUMMOSITY (gueŭm'-mŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the nature of gum, the ſtate of being gummy] *Etat de ce qui eſt gommeux*, ou *plein de gomme.*

GUMMOUS (gueŭm'-eŭce), *adj.* [of the nature of gum] *Gommeux*, qui tient de la nature de la gomme. A gummous ſubſtance, *Une ſubſtance gommeuſe.* Gummous or gummy extracts (in Pharmacy; which may be made into a jelly), *Extraits gommeux.*

GUMMY (gueŭm'-é), *adj.* [of the nature of gum; productive of gum, overgrown with gum] *Gommeux, qui produit de la gomme; gommé, couvert de gomme.*

GUM-SUCCORY (gueŭme-seŭk'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [Bot. Chondrilla; a med. plant] *Chondrille* ou *Condrille*, f.

GUM-PASTE, (gueŭm'-péste), *ſ.* [among Paſtry-cooks] *Paſtillage*, m.

GUN (gueŭne), *ſ.* [the general name of fire-arms] *Arme à feu*, f. comme *fuſil*, m *mouſquet*, m. *&c* To let or ſhoot off a gun, *Tirer une arme à feu.* A great gun, *Un canon*, une *pièce d'artillerie.* I hear great guns go off, *J'entends tirer le canon.*

*† As ſure as a gun, *Rien de plus ſûr*; *immanquablement.*

Gun houſed fore and aft [in Sea-language; cloſe to the ſhip's ſide, abreaſt of its own port] *Canon alongé contre le bord.*

GUNNER (gueŭn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [cannonier] *Canonnier*, m.

Gunner of a ſhip of war, *Maître canonnier.* Gunner's mate, *Second canonnier.* Quarter-gunner, *Aide-canonnier.* Gunner's yeoman, *Officier marinier de canonnage.*

GUNNERY (gueŭn'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the ſcience of artillery] *L'art de tirer le canon & les bombes*; *la ſcience du canonnier*; *l'artillerie*, f.

GUN-PORT (gueŭn'-porte), *ſ.* [in a ſhip; port-hole] *Sabord*, m. Gun-port bars, *Barres de porte*, f. pl

GUN-POWDER (gueŭn'-păoŭ deŭr), *ſ.* [the powder put into guns to be fired] *Poudre à canon*, f. The gun-powder-treaſon, *La fameuſe conſpiration des poudres*, du temps du roi Jaques I contre l'Etat & l'Egliſe d'Angleterre. The gun-powder-treaſon day, *Le jour des poudres*, qui s'obſerve ſolemnellement tous les ans en Angleterre, le 5 de Novembre.

GUN-ROOM (gueŭn'-roŭme), *ſ.* [in a ſhip] *La Sainte-barbe*, *la chambre des canonniers.*

GUN-SHOT (gueŭn'-chŏte), *ſ.* and *adj.* [the reach or range of a gun] *Portée du mouſquet*, f. Within a gun-ſhot, *à la portée du mouſquet.*

GUN-SMITH (gueŭn'-ſmĭtsh), *ſ.* [a man whoſe trade is to make guns] *Armurier*, m. ou *Arquebuſier*, m.

GUNSTER (gueŭn'-ſteŭr), *ſ.* [a lying, boaſting fellow] *Un bavard*, ‖ *un homme ſecret comme un coup de canon.*

GUN-STICK (gueŭn'-ſtĭk). *ſ.* [the rammer, or ſtick with which the charge is driven] *Baguette*, f. *chargeoir*, m.

GUN-STOCK (gueŭn'-ſtĕk), *ſ.* [the wood to which the barrel of a muſket is fixed] *Monture d'un fuſil*, f *ſût*, m.

GUN-STONE (gueŭn'-ſtône), V. SHOT.

GUN-TACKLE (gueŭn'-tăk-kl'), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; ropes ſerving to haul a gun-carriage backwards or forwards] *Dreſſe*, f.

GUN-WALE or GUNNEL (gueŭn'-ĕl), *ſ* [in a ſhip; the pieces of timber on either ſide from the half deck to the fore-caſtle] *Platbord*, m.

GUR or GHUR (gueŭr), *ſ* [a fluid matter, ſometimes calcareous, and ſometimes metallic, found in mines] *Guhr*, m.

GURGE (gueŭrdje), *ſ* [whirlpool, gulf] *Gouffre*, m *abîme*, m.

GURGION (gueŭr'-djeŭne), *ſ* [the coarſer part of the meal] *Farine groſſière*, *recoupe*, f.

To GURGLE (gueŭr'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to guſh with noiſe] *Gazouiller*, V. To WARBLE.

GURNARD, *or* GURNET (gueŭr'-nété), *ſ.* [a kind of ſea-fiſh] *Gournal*, m. *Grenaut*, m.

GUSH (gueŭche), and GUSHING (gueŭch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de couler en abondance*; *écoulement*, m. *flux*, m. *bouillon*, m. Guſhing out, *Bouillonnement*, m.

To GUSH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flow or ruſh out with violence] *Couler avec violence*, *ſourdre*, *jaillir*, *ruiſſeler*, *ſe déborder.* To guſh out, *Bouillonner.* The blood guſhed from his wound, *Le ſang couloit avec violence de ſa bleſſure.* The ſea guſhed out, *La mer ſe déborda.* To guſh out in tears, *Fondre en larmes.*

To GUSH, *v. a. Jeter en abondance.*

GUSSET (gueŭss'-ète), *ſ.* [any thing ſewed on cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it] *Gouſſet*, m. The guſſet of a ſhirt, *Le gouſſet d'un chemiſe.*

GUST (gueŭste), *ſ.* [ſenſe of taſting] *Le goût*, *un des cinq ſens*: ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To have a good guſt, *Avoir le goût fin.*

* According to the guſt of the ancients, *Suivant le goût des anciens.*

GUST [love, liking, deſire] *Goût*, m. *déſir*, m. *inclination*, f. *penchant*, m. *envie*, f. *paſſion*, f.

GUST [blaſt] *Bouffée*, f. *coup*, m. au figuré, *fort*, m. *tranſport*, m. *accès*, m. *bouillon*, m. A ſudden guſt of wind, *Une bouffée de vent*, *un violent coup de vent.* Sudden guſt, violent ſquall of wind, *Dragon de vent*, m. A guſt of anger, *Un accès*, *un tranſport*, *de colère.*

GUSTABLE (gueŭs'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [pleaſant to the taſte] *Agréable au goût.*

GUSTATION (gueŭs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taſting] *L'action de goûter*, f. *goût*, m. *gustation* f. *déguſtation*, f.

GUSTATORIOUS, *adj.* [in Anat.] *Guſtatif.* Guſtatorius muſculus, *Guſtatif*, m.

GUSTFUL (gueŭst'-foŭl), *adj.* [taſteful, well taſted] *Qui a de la ſaveur*, *ſavoureux.*

GUSTO (gueŭs'-tô), [an Italian word for GUST; which ſee.]

GUSTY (gueŭs'-té), *adj.* [ſtormy, tempeſtuous] *Orageux.*

GUT (gueŭte), *ſ.* [the long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent; the ſtomach; gluttony] *Boyau*, m. *inteſtin*, m. au figuré, *panſe*, f. *ventre*, m. *bedaine*, f. *gloutonnerie*, f *gourmandiſe*, f. To ſtuff one's guts *Se farcir la bedaine.* To throw up one's guts, *Rendre tripes & boyaux.* The great gut, *Le gros boyau.* The griping in the guts, *La colique.* The twiſting in the guts, *La colique du miſéréré*, ou *le miſéréré.*

*† A greedy gut, *Un goulu*, *un glouton*, † *un avaleur de pois gris*, † *un bâfreur.* A fat gut, *Une groſſe panſe.* To mind nothing but one's guts, *Ne ſonger qu'à ſa panſe.* Gut-tide, *Les jours gras.*

Cat-gut, *Corde à boyau*, f. Guts of the cod-fiſh, *Noues*, f. pl. Herring guts, *Trouilles*, f. pl.

GUT-SPINNER (gueŭte'-ſpĭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [who makes ſtrings with cat-guts] *Boyaudier*, m. *qui fait des cordes à boyau.*

To GUT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to eviſcerate; to plunder of contents] *Eventrer*; au figuré, *vider.*

To gut a purſe, a houſe, *Vider une bourſe*, *démeubler une maiſon*, *en enlever tout ce qu'il y a.*

GUTTA, *ſ.* [drop; in Archit and Medicine] *Goutte*, f. Gutta ſerena, V. AMAUROSIS.

GUTTATED (gueŭt'-té-tĕd), *adj.* [bedropped] *En gouttes.*

GUTTE (goŭte), *ſ.* [in Heraldry] *Goutte*, f. gutte de l'eau, *goutte blanche.* Gutte de poix, *Goutte noire.*

GUTTED (gueŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Eventré*; au figuré, *vidé.*

GUTTER (gueŭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a paſſage for water] *Une gouttière*; au figuré, *creux*, m. *canal*, m. *cannelure*, f. *couliſſe*, f. Gutter-work, *Cannelure*, f. The gutter of a croſs-bow, *Couliſſe d'arbalète*, f. Gutter (of a gun, a piſtol), *Canal (d'un fuſil, d'un piſtolet)*, m.

GUTTER of lead, *Un chéneau.*

To GUTTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut in ſmall hollows] *Canneler.*

To GUTTER, *v. n. Couler*, en ce ſens; The candle gutters, *La chandelle coule.*

GUTTERED (gueŭt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Cannelé*, *creuſé en forme de gouttière.*

GUTTER-LEDGE (gueŭt'-eŭr-lĕdje), *ſ.* [in a ſhip] *Traverſier d'écoutille*, ou *traverſin*, m.

GUTTER-STONE (gueŭt'-eŭr-ſtône), *ſ.* [a hollow ſtone placed under a gutter-pipe] *Cuhier*, f.

GUTTER-TILE (gueŭt'-eŭr-tăïle), *ſ.* [a guttered tile] *Une faîtière*, *une tuile creuſe.*

† To GUTTLE (gueŭt'-l'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſwallow, to feed greedily and luxuriouſly] *Avaler*, † *bâfrer*, *ſe gorger de nourriture*, *faire bonne chère*, † *rembourrer ſon pourpoint*, † *ſe rembourrer le ventre.*

† GUTTLER (gueŭt'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a greedy eater] *Gourmand*, m. *goulu*, m. *goinfre*, m. † *bâfreur*, m.

GUTTULOUS (gueŭt'-tïoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [in the form of a ſmall drop] *En petites gouttes.*

GUTTURAL (gueŭt'-tïoŭ-răl), *adj.* [pronounced in the throat] *Guttural*, *qui ſe prononce du goſier.*

GUT-WORT (gueŭt'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ. Sorte d'herbe.*

GUTTY (gueŭt'-é), *adj.* [in Heraldry! ſprinkled with drops] *Chargé de gouttes.*

GUY (găï), *ſ.* [in a ſhip; any rope uſed to keep off weighty bodies from bearing or falling againſt the ſhip's ſide; a large ſlack rope extending from the head of the main maſt to the head of the fore maſt] *Corde de retenue*, f. *(cordage qui ſert à tenir en reſpect & à conduire un fardeau que l'on hiſſe)*, *ſuſpente*, f. vulgarly *ſurpente*, f. *(groſſe corde tendue du grand mât au mât de miſaine, pour ſervir d'appui à divers palans, pour embarquer ou débarquer les marchandiſes.*

GUZERAT, *ſ.* [a peninſula of Hindooſtan proper] *Guzurate* ou *Guzarate*, m.

† To GUZZLE (gueŭz'-zl'), -ING, -ED, *v.* and *n.* [to gormandize, to feed immoderately, to ſwallow any liquor greedily] *Boire* ou *manger gloutonnement*; *être adonné aux plaiſirs de la table*; *mener une vie d'épicurien*; *ivrogner*, *lamper*, † *gorgeter*, ‖ *ſiffler la bouteille*, † *fluter.*

† GUZZLER (gueŭz'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a gormandizer, an immoderate eater, *or* drinker] *Goinfre*, m. *ivrogne*, m. *biberon*, m. *buveur*, m.

GYBE (djaïbe), *ſ.* [a ſneer, a taunt, a ſarcaſm] V. GIBE.

To GYBE. V. To GIBE.

To GYBE, *v. n.* [in Sea-language] *Muder*, *trelucher* ou *changer (en parlant des voiles auriques).*

GYGES (găï'-djíz), *ſ.* [a rich king of Lydia] *Gyges*, m.

GYGES, *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſhepherd, who was poſſeſſed of an enchanted ring, which rendered him inviſible] *Gyges*, m.

† GYMNASIARCH (djĭm'-năz'-ĭ-ark), *ſ.* [the head-maſter of a college] *Le chef* ou *principal d'un collège.* [among the Greeks] *Gymnaſiarque*, m.

GYMNASIUM (djĭm'-né'-jïeŭme), *ſ.* [the place where the Greeks performed their public exerciſes] *Le gymnaſe.*

GYMNASTES (djĭm-năs'-tïz), *ſ.* [Antiq. an officer of the gymnaſium, who inſtructed the athlethæ] *Gymnaſte*, m.

GYMNASTICALLY (djĭm-năs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [athletically] *En athlète.*

GYMNASTIC (djĭm-năs'-tĭk), GYMNICK (djĭm'-nĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to athletick exerciſes] *Gymnique*, *gymnaſtique.*

GYMNASTICKS (djĭm-năs'-tĭks), *ſ. pl.* [that

[that part of phyſics that treats of exerciſes for health] *La gymnaſtique : la gymnique.*

GYMNOPÆDIA (djĭm'-nô-pi'-dĭ ă), *ſ.* [Antiq. a religious dance in uſe at Lacedæmon] *Gymnopédie*, f.

GYMNOPYRIS (djĭm-nô-p ï-rĭc:), *ſ.* [a foſſil, of the claſs of pyrites] *Pierre à feu métallique*, f.

GYMNOSOPHIST (djĭm-nô'-eŭ-fiſte), *ſ.* [the name of Indian philoſophers who went naked, living in wood and feeding on herbs] *Gymnoſophiſte*, m.

GYMNOSPERMOUS (djĭm-nô-spĕr-meŭce), *adj.* [Bot. having the ſeeds naked] * *Gymnoſperme, dont la graine eſt à découvert.*

GYNÆCEUM (djĭn'-ï'-cï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Gr. Antiq. the apartment of the women; a manufactory chiefly managed by women] *Gynécée*, m.

GYNÆCIARIUS, *ſ.* [workman employed in the Gynæceum] *Gynéciaire*, m.

GYNÆCOMASTES, *ſ.* [a word uſed by the anciens to expreſs a man whoſe breaſts are large and turgid like thoſe of women, and afford milk] *Un homme mamelu.*

GYNÆCONOMUS, or GYNÆCOCOSMUS, *ſ.* [Gr. Antiq. cenſor of women, a magiſtrate of Athens] *Gynéconome*, m.

GYNÆCOCRACY (djĭn-i-kô'-kră-cé), *ſ.* [female power or government] *Gynécocatie, Gouvernement des femmes* ou *Gynécocratique.*

GYPSINE-STONE (djĭp'-ſaïne-ſtône), *or* GYPSUM [a foſſil ſubſtance, of which the powder called *Plaſter of Paris* is made by calcination] *Gypſe*, m. *pierre gypſeuſe.* f.

Gypſum cleared of the coals or cinders, *Plâtre blanc*, m.

GYPSY, V. GIPSY.

GYRE (djaïre), *ſ.* [a circus, a circuit, a circle, a ring] *Cercle*, m. *cirque*, m. *tour décrit par quelque choſe qui va en rond.*

GYRATION (djaï-ré-cheŭne), *ſ.* [circular motion] *Mouvement circulaire*, m.

GYRFALCON, V. GERFALCON.

GYRINUS, *ſ.* [a coleopterous inſect] *Gyrin*, m. *ſcarabée ſauteur.*

GYROMANCY (djaï-rô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [a divination performed by walking in a circle] *Gyromance* ou *Gyromancie*, f.

GYRONNEE, *adj.* [in Heraldry] V. GIRONE.

GYROVAGUS, *ſ.* [Eccleſ. Antiq. a wandering monk, a monk-errant] *Gyrovague*, m. *moine ambulant*, m.

To GYVE (djaïve), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fetter, to ſhackle] *Enchaîner, charger de fers.*

GYVES (djaïv'z), *ſ. pl.* [fetters, ſhackles] *Fers* qu'on met aux pieds, m.

H.

H, *Cette lettre n'eſt qu'une marque d'aſpiration. Elle ſe prononce toujours en Anglois au commencement des mots, excepté dans* heir, heireſs, honeſt, honeſtly, honour, honourable, herb, herbage, hoſpital, hoſtler; hour, humble, *& leurs dérivés.*

H *eſt toujours muette après* r; *Ex.* rhetoric, rhapſody, rheum, rheumatiſm, rhinoceros, rhomb, rhubarb, myrrh, catarrh, *& leurs derivés.*

H *après un* W, *donne une aſpiration à cette lettre, qui ſe prononce alors comme ſi l'h la précédoit*; *Ex.* what, who, &c. *ſe prononcent comme s'ils étoient écrits* hwat, hwo, &c.

H *finale, précédée d'une voyelle, eſt toujours muette*; *Ex.* ah! oh! ſoh! hallelujah, Meſſiah, &c.

H, *ſ.* [the eighth letter of the alphabet] *H*, f. *H* is either aſpirate or mute, *L'h eſt ou aſpirée ou muette.*

HA, *interj.* [an expreſſion of wonder *or* of laughter] *Ha! ha, ha!* Ha! let me ſee, *Ha! laiſſe-moi voir.* Ha, ha! 'tis what ſo long I wiſhed, *Ha, ha! c'eſt ce que je déſirois depuis ſi long-temps.*

HABASCUM, *ſ.* [root growing in Virginia] *Habaſcon*, m.

HABEAS CORPUS (hé-bï-ăs-cor-peŭce), *ſ.* [a writ, which a man indicted for ſome treſpaſs, being confined in any common gaol, may ſue out to entitle him to transfer his body into the priſon of the King's Bench at his own expenſe, to take his trial there] *Privilége qu'ont les priſonniers en Angleterre, de faire évoquer leur cauſe au tribunal du Banc du Roi : writ d'habeas corpus*, m.

HABERDASHER (hăb'-eŭr-dăch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſells ſmall wares] *Un petit mercier, clincailler*, m. *mercier*, m.

HABERDASHER [a hatter] *Un chapelier-garniſſeur*, m.

HABERDINE, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſalt fiſh] *Merluche ſalée.*

HABERGEON, *ſ.* [armour to cover the neck and breaſt] *Haubergeon*, m. *petit haubert, corſelet*, m.

HABILIMENT (hă-bïl'-ï-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [dreſs, garment, clothes] *Habillement*, m. *ajuſtement*, m. *attirail*, m. *équipage*, m. My riches are theſe poor habiliments, *Toutes mes richeſſes conſiſtent dans ce pauvre habillement.* Habiliments of war, *Equipage de guerre*, m.

To HABILITATE (hă-bïl'-ï-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to qualify] *Habiliter*, terme de Juriſprudence, *rendre capable de.*

HABILITATED (hă-bïl'-ï-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Habilité, qualifié.*

HABILITATION (hă-bïl-ï-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [qualification] *Habilitation*, f. *l'action d'habiliter, habilité*, f. *qualification*, f. *ſorte d'émancipation*, f.

HABILITY (hă-bïl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [faculty, power] *Pouvoir*, m. *faculté*, f. *habileté*, f. en terme de Pratique.

HABIT (hăb'-ĭte), [ſtate of any thing] *Habitude*, f. *conſtitution*, f. *diſpoſition*, f. Habit of the body, *Diſpoſition* ou *conſtitution du corps*, f. *complexion*, f.

HABIT [dreſs; accoutrement] *Habit*, m. *habillement*, m. *vêtement*, m. My habits are old, *Mes habits ſont vieux.*

HABIT [inveterate uſe] *Habitude*, f. *coutume*, f. ‡ *accoutumance*, f. By habit, *Habituellement.* V. CUSTOM.

To HABIT, *v. a.* [to dreſs, to array] *Habiller*, ‖ *accoutrer.*

HABITABLE (hăb'-ï-tă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be inhabited] *Habitable, qu'on peut habiter.*

HABITABLENESS (hăb'-ï-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* capacity of being dwelt in] *L'état d'une choſe habitable.*

‡ HABITANCE (hăb'-ï-tan'ce), *ſ.* V. HABITATION.

HABITANT (hăb'-ï-tăn'te), *adj.* [dweller] *Habitant.* The habitants of a city, *Les habitans d'une ville.*

HABITATION (hăb'-ï-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [dwelling, abode] *Habitation*, f. *demeure*, f. *ſéjour*, m. *domicile*, m. ‖ *réduit*, m. *habitacle* (t. de l'Ecriture), m.

HABITATOR (hăb'-ï-té-teŭr), *ſ.* V. HABITANT.

HABITED (hăb'-ï-tĕd), *part. adj.* from To Habit. *Habillé, vêtu.*

HABITUAL (hă-bït'-ïoŭ-ŭl), *adj.* [cuſtomary] *Habituel, accoutumé.* Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, *L'art eſt proprement une connoiſſance habituelle de certaines régles & maximes.*

HABITUALLY (hă-bït -ïoŭ-ăl'-é), *adv.* [cuſtomarily] *Habituellement, par habitude.*

To HABITUATE (hă-bït'-ïoŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accuſtom] *Habituer, accoutumer.* Men are firſt corrupted by bad company, and next they habituate themſelves to their vicious practices, *Les hommes ſe laiſſent d'abord corrompre par la mauvaiſe compagnie, & ils s'accoutument enſuite à en imiter les vices.*

To HABITUATE one's ſelf, *v. r. S'habituer, s'accoutumer.*

HABITUATED (hă-bït'-ïoŭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Habitué, accoutumé.*

HABITUDE (hăb'-ï-tïoude), *ſ.* [relation; familiarity, converſe, frequent intercourſe] *Habitude*, f. *diſpoſition*, f. *état*, m. *rapport*, m. *relation*, f. *familiarité*, f. *converſation*, f. *commerce*, m. *correſpondance*, f.

HABITUDE [habit, cuſtom, inveterate uſe] *Habitude*, f. *coutume*, f. ‡ *accoutumance*, f.

HAB-NAB (hăb'-năb), *or* Hub-nob, *ſ.* [chance] *Haſard*, m. *cas fortuit*, m. *riſque*, m.

HAB-NAB, *adv.* [at random] *Au haſard, témérairement, ſans regle, ſans principes, ſans vues.*

HACK (hăk), *ſ.* [a contraction of Hackney; which ſee.

HACK [a rack for hay, *a word uſed in Lincolnſhire*] *Ratelier*, m. *crêche*, f.

HACK, *ſ.* [a ſhort mattock, uſed by miners] *Pic*, m.

To HACK, -ING, -ED, HACKT, *v. a.* [to cut into ſmall pieces, to chop] *Hacher, couper en petits morceaux*; au figuré, *écorcher* une langue, la parler mal & difficilement. To hack and hew, *Hacher en pièces.*

To HACK, *v. n. Se louer, ſe proſtituer pour de l'argent.*

HACKLE (hăk'-kl'), *ſ.* [raw ſilk, any filmy ſubſtance unſpun] *De la ſoie crue* ou *écrue*; ou bien *de la filaſſe.*

To HACKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs flax] *Sérancer* du lin, *charpir.*

HACKNEY (hăk'-nĕ), *ſ.* [a hired horſe] *Un cheval de louage*, ſe dit auſſi par extenſion de tout ce qu'on peut avoir à louage, & alors il eſt employé comme adjectif.

† To make a hackney of one, *Se ſervir de quelqu'un comme d'un eſclave.*

A hackney-coach, *Un carroſſe de louage, un fiacre.* A hackney-tongue *or* writer, *Une langue, un écrivain mercenaire.*

HACKNEY, *or* Hackney-whore, *Une proſtituée, une putain publique.*

HACKNEY, *adj.* [hired, to be hired] *De louage, à louer.* [Mercenary] *Mercenaire.* [Common, frequently uſed] *Commun, dont on fait un uſage fréquent.*

To HACKNEY, *v. a.* [to practiſe in one thing] *Exercer, pratiquer.*

‡ HACKSTER (hăk'-ſteŭr), *ſ.* [murderer] *Un aſſaſſin, un coupe-jarret.*

HACKT, *or* HACKED (hăkt), *part. adj. Haché, coupé en petits morceaux.*

HACUB, *ſ.* [Bot. Gundelia; a ſort of thiſtle of the Levant] *Hacub*, m.

HAD (hăd), *the preterite of* To Have; which ſee.

HAD, *part. adj. from* To Have, *Eu, eue.* I have had, I had had, *J'ai eu, j'aurois eu.* V. To HAVE.

HADAMAR, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in Weteravia; lat. 50°-23' N. lon. 8°-0' E.] *Hadamar*, m.

HADDINGTON (hăd'-ĭn'gn'-tŏne), *ſ.* [a populous borough of Scotland; lat. 55°-58' N. lon. 3°-39' W.] *Haddington.*

HADDINGTONSHIRE (hă'-ngn'-tŏn'-chère), or EAST LOTHIAN, *ſ.* [a County of Scotland] *Haddingtonſhire*, m.

HADDOCK (hăd'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh of the cod kind] *Sorte de merluche*, f. *eglefin* ou *egrefin*, m

HADE, *ſ.* [in Mining; a ſhaft or turn like the deſcent of a ſteep hill] *Filon en pente*, m.

HADERSLEBEN, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Denmark

mark in the D. of Sleſwick; lat. 55°-18′ N. lon. 9°-55′ E.] *Haderſleben*, m.

HADES (hē'-dīz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Pluto] *Hadès*, m.

HADHRAMUT, *ſ.* [a town and prov. of Arabia Felix; lat. 15°-0′ N. lon. 45°-30′ E.] *Hadrhamut*, m.

HÆMACHATES (hi'-mă-ké'-tīz), *ſ.* [the blood coloured agate; a dangerous ſerpent of Perſia and Japan] *Hémacate*, m.

HÆMALOPS (hi'-mă-lŏpz), *ſ.* [Med. black eye] *Œil noir ou poché*, m.

HÆMAGOGUE (hi'-mă-gŏg), *ſ.* [a medicine to forward the menſtrual diſcharges] *Hémagogue*, m.

HÆMATITES (hi'-mă-tī'-tīz), *ſ.* [blood-ſtone; ore of iron] *Hématite*, f. *ſanguine*, f.

HÆMATOCELE (hi'-mă-tō-ki'-lé), *ſ.* [a tumour occaſioned by extravaſated blood] *Hématocèle*, f.

HÆMATOPUS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. ſea-pie] *Pie de mer*, f. *Bécaſſe de mer*, f.

HÆMATOPUS, a dea, [cirris, red legged heron] *Héron châtain*, m.

HÆMATOSIS (hi'-mă-tō'-cĭce), *ſ.* [ſanguification whereby the chyle is converted into blood] *Hématoſe*, f.

HÆMATOXYLON (hi'-ma-tŭks-ĭ-lŏne), *ſ.* [the campeachy-tree] *Laurier aromatique*, m. *Hématoxylum*, m *Bréſillet*, m.

HÆMOCERCHNUS (hĕm'-ō-cĕrk-neŭce), *ſ.* [eruption of the blood in the throat] *Hémocrchne*, m.

HÆMODIA (hĕm-ō-dăĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [painful numbneſs or ſtupor of the teeth] *Agacement des dents*, m.

HÆMON (hi'-măne), *ſ.* [a Theban Prince] *Hémon*, m.

HÆMOPTYSIS (hĕm-ŏ-ptăĭ'-cĭce), *ſ.* [ſpitting of blood] *Hémoptyſie*, f.

HÆMORRHAGE (hĕm'-ō-răd-je), or HÆMORRHAGY (hĕm'-ō-ră-djé), *ſ.* [a violent flux of blood] *Hémorrhagie*, f.

HÆMORRHOIDAL (hĕm'-ŏr-rŏĭd'-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to the veins of the fundament] *Hémorrhoïdal*

HÆMORRHOIDS (hĕm'-ŏr-rŏĭdz), *ſ. pl.* [the piles, the emerods] *Hémorrhoïdes*, f. pl.

HÆMORRHOUS or BLOOD-SNAKE, *ſ.* [an African ſerpent, the biting of which cauſes hæmorrhage] *Aimorrhoüs*, m.

HÆMOSTASIA (hĕm-o-ſté-jĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Med. a total ſtagnation of the blood from a plethora] *Hémoſtaſie*, f.

HÆMOSTATICS (hĕm-ŏ-ſtăt'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [medicines which ſtop hæmorrhages] *Hemoſtatiques*, m. pl.

HÆMUS (hi'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Boreas and Oryithia] *Hémus*, m.

HÆPHESTITES lapis, *ſ.* [Antiq. Vulcanean ſtone, capable of a high poliſh, and hence uſed as a burning glaſs or concave ſpeculum] *Pierre de Vulcain*, f.

HAFFHERT, *ſ.* [a ſea-bird, foreteller of ſtorms] *Haffhert*, m.

HAFT (hăfte), *ſ.* [a handle] *Manche*, m. *poignée*, f. The haft of a ſword, *La poignée d'une épée.*

To HAFT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſet in a haft] *Emmancher, mettre un manche, garnir d'un manche.* To haft again, *Remmancher.*

HAFTED (hăf'-tĕd), *part. adj. Emmanché, garni d'un manche*

HAFTER (hăf'-teŭr), *ſ Emmancheur*, m.

HAG (hăg), *ſ.* [a fury] *Une furie, un monſtre féminin.*

HAG [a witch] *Une ſorcière.* Se dit au figuré, *d'une vieille femme laide.* An old hag, *Une vieille hideuſe.*

HAGS, *ſ. pl.* [a fiery meteor on men's hair or horſes' manes] *étincelles électriques*, f. pl.

HAG'S-TEETH or RAKE'S-TEETH, *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language; awkward matting, pointing. &c.] *Défauts*, m. pl, *& inégalités*, f. pl. *ſ dans une treſſe, fourrure, baderne ou autre ouvrage de cette eſpèce).*

To HAG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to torment] *Tourmenter, travailler, excéder.*

HAGGARD (hăg'-gărde), *adj.* [wild, untamed, ugly, deformed] *Sauvage, farouche; hagard*, terme de Fauconnerie qui ſe dit auſſi au figuré; *laid, difforme.* A haggard hawk, *Un faucon hagard*, difficile à apprivoiſer.

* His haggard eyes, *Ses yeux hagards.*

HAGGARD, *ſ.* [a haggard hawk] *Un faucon hagard*, & par extenſion *un animal* ou *une perſonne ſauvage & farouche.*

HAGGARD, *improperly for* HAG; which ſee.

HAGGARDLY (hăg'-gărd-le), *adj.* [in a haggard manner] *D'un air hagard, vilainement.*

HAGGARSTOWN, *ſ.* [a flouriſhing inland town of Maryland in North-America] *Haggarſtown*, m.

HAGGESS (hăgu'-ĕce), *ſ.* [a ſort of pudding] *Sorte de boudin blanc ou noir; boyau de porc rempli de ſon ſang & de ſa graiſſe*, m.

HAGGISH (hăgu'-iche), *adj. Laid* ou *difforme comme une ſorcière.*

To HAGGLE (hăg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* corrupted for To HACK; which ſee.

To HAGGLE, *v. n.* [to be long in coming to the price, to ſtand hard in buying] *Marchander, barguigner*; au figuré *héſiter, balancer.*

HAGGLER (hăg'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one that is long in bargaining] *Un barguigneur, une barguigneuſe.*

HAGGLING (hăg'-glĭn'gue), *ſ.* [from to Haggle] ‖ *Barguignage*, m.

HAGIAR, *ſ.* [a town of Arabia Felix in the province of Hagias; lat. 25°-30′ N. lon. 39°-25′ E.] *Hagiar*, m.

HAGIOGRAPHER (hé'-djĭ-ŏg'-răf-eŭr), *ſ.* [a holy writer] *Ecrivain ſacré, un hagiographe.*

HAGIOGRAPHICK (hé'-djı-ŏg'-răf-ĭk), *adj.* [ſaid of the books of the Bible not written by Moſes] *Hagiographe.*

HAGIOLOGICAL (hé-djĭ-ŏ-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [treating of ſacred things] *Hagiologique.*

HAGIOGRAPHY (hé-djĭ-ŏg'-răf-é), *ſ.* [a part of Scripture] *Les livres canoniques.*

HAGIOSIDERON (hé'-djĭ-ŏ-ſăĭ'-dĕr-eŭne), *ſ.* [a plate of iron uſed by the Greeks inſtead of a bell] *Sorte d'appel.*

HAGUE (hégue), *ſ.* [a town of the United Prov. in Holland; lat. 52°-4′ N. lon. 4°-23′ E.] *La Haye*, f.

HAGUENAU, *ſ.* [a town of France, in Alſace; lat. 48°-47′ N. lon. 7°-53′ E.] *Haguenau*, m.

HAH, *interj.* expreſſion of ſudden effort, *Ah!*

HAHELICOCA, or ARBOR INSANIÆ, *ſ.* [a tree of Mexico, bearing the roſin called Caranna] *Arbre de la folie*, m.

HAIL, *ſ.* [the ſloth; a Braſilian quadruped] *Aï* ou *hay*, m. *pareſſeux*, m.

HAIL (hele), *ſ.* [drops of rain frozen in their falling] *Grêle*, f.

HAIL [health] *Salut*, m. *ſanté*, f.

HAIL, *interj.* [a term of ſalutation] Hail be to you, *Salut, bon jour*; *Dieu vous garde*; *Dieu vous conſerve*; eſpèce de ſalutation familière. Hail, hail, brave friend! *Salut, mon bon ami!*

*† To be hail fellow well met, *Vivre de pair à compagnon, être familiers enſemble, en agir ſans façon l'un avec l'autre.*

To HAIL, *v. n* [to pour down hail] *Grêler.* It hails very hard, *Il grêle bien fort.*

To HAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſalute, to call to; in Sea-language] *Saluer, haler, héler.* To hail a ſhip, *Haler un vaiſſeau* (demander le *qui vive* à la rencontre d'un vaiſſeau).

HAILBRON, *ſ.* [a handſome, ſtrong and free imperial town of Germany in the Duchy of Wirtemburg; lat. 49°-19′ N. lon. 9°-25′ E.] *Hailbron* ou *Heilbroun*, m.

HAILED (hé'-l'd), *adj.* [called out to; *ſpeaking of a ſhip*] *Halé.*

HAILED [hailed upon, *ſpeaking of the weather*] *Frappé de la grêle.*

HAILSHOT (hele'-chŏte), *ſ. Plo'*, f. *chevrotine*, f. *petite* ball de plomb. To charge a gun with five big hailſhots, *Charger un fuſil de cinq groſſes poſtes.*

HAILSTONE (héle'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a ſingle ball of hail] *Grain de grêle*, m *grêlon*, m.

HAILY (he'-l-), *adj.* [conſiſting of hail] *De grêle.*

HAINAN, *ſ.* [a conſiderable iſland of Aſia, belonging to China] *Hainan*, m.

HAINAULT, *ſ.* [a province of the Netherlands] *Hainaut*, m.

HAINOUS, &c. V. HEINOUS.

HAIR (hère), *ſ. Cheveu*, m. *poil*, m. A hair of the head, *Un cheveu de la tête.* The root of the hair, *La racine du cheveu.* The point or end of the hair, *La pointe du cheveu.* Spun goat's hair, *Turcie*, m. To take the hair off the pipes [among periwig-makers] *Décorder les cheveux.* Soft downy hair, *Poil follet.* A fine head of hair, *Une belle tête*, pour dire *une belle chevelure.* To ſpread the hair diſorderly, *Dechevelet.* The hair of a dog, *Le poil d'un chien.*

*†† To take a hair of the ſame dog, *Prendre du poil de la bête*; Faire une ſeconde débauche ſemblable a celle de la veille.

The hair of a boar, *or* wild boar, *Les ſoies d'un ſanglier*, f. ou *d'un ſanglier*; ou auſſi de *quelques petits chiens* qui ont de longs poils. The hair of a horſe, *Le crin d'un cheval.*

* HAIR [grain] *Poil*, m. *fil*, m. *ſens*, m. *cœur*, m. *gré*, m. Againſt the hair, *A contre-poil, à contre-ſens, à contre cœur, contre ſon gré.*

* HAIR [proverbially for any ſmall thing] *Cheveu*, m. *peu de choſe, preſque rien*, m. *un grain, une obole.* I ſhall not value my ſelf a hair the worſe, *Je n'en vaudrai pas une obole de moins. Je ne m'en eſtimerai pas moins.* To a hair, *Exactement, parfaitement bien.*

HAIR-BAG (hère'-băg), *ſ.* [among Hair-dreſſers] *Bourſe à cheveux*, f. Hair-bag maker or ſeller, *Bourſier*, m.

HAIRBELL (hère'-bĕl), *ſ.* [a flower, the hyacinth] *Jacinte*, f.

HAIR-BRAINED (hère'-brén'd), V. HAREBRAINED.

* HAIRBREADTH (hère'-brĕdtsh), *ſ.* [the diameter of a hair, a very ſmall diſtance] *L'épaiſſeur d'un cheveu*, f. au figuré, *peu de choſe*, m. *preſque rien*, m. 'Twas within a hairbreadth, *Il ne s'en eſt fallu que l'épaiſſeur d'un cheveu; Peu s'en fallut.*

HAIRBROOM (hère'-broūme), *Balai de crin*, m. *houſſoir*, m.

HAIR-BUTTONS (hère'-beŭt-t'nz), *ſ. pl. Boutons de crin*, m.

HAIRCLOTH (hère'-klŏtsh), *ſ.* [ſtuff made of horſe-hair, worn ſometimes in mortification] *ſ. Haire*, f. *cilice*, m.

HAIRED (hère'd), *adj Qui a des cheveux*; ne s'emploie guère qu'avec une épithète qui déſigne la couleur ou qualité des cheveux. Red-haired, *Rouſſeau, qui a les cheveux roux* Rough-haired, *Qui a le poil rude.* Curl-haired, *Qui a les cheveux friſés* ou *crépus.* Thin-haired, *Qui a les cheveux clairs, qui a peu de cheveux.*

HAIRINESS (hère-i-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of abounding with hair] *Quantité de cheveux*, f.

HAIRLACE (hère'-lece), *ſ.* [the fillet with which women tie up their hair] *Ruban pour attacher les cheveux*, m.

HAIRLESS (hère'-lĕce), *adj.* [without hair] *Qui n'a point de cheveux ou de poil; chauve.*

HAIR-SHIRT (hère'-cheŭrte), V. HAIR-CLOTH

HAIR-SIDE of a ſkin (hère'-ſăïde), *ſ. Le côté du poil.* [among Glovers] *La fleur.*

HAIR-SIEVE (hère'-ſive), *ſ. Tamis de crin*, m. [in Paper-mills] *Toilette*, f.

HAIRWEED, V. CONFERVA.

HAIR-WORM (hère'-oūeŭrme), *ſ.* [chælia; an apterous inſect, reſembling a fine thread] *Sorte de ver de la groſſeur d'un cheveu.*

HAIRY

HAIRY (hè'-ré), *adj.* [overgrown with hair] *Velu, chevelu, couvert de poil, poilu.* A hairy comet, *Une Comète chevelue.*

Hairy roſe-gall, *ſ.* [hairy tumour growing on the ſweet-briar] *Eponge d'Eglantier*, f.

To HAKE (hèke), [*or* gape] after a thing, *v. n. Déer après quelque chose, la désirer, la rechercher.*

‡ HAKETON, *ſ.* [a military coat or Jacket] *Hoqueton*, m.

HAKOT (hăk'-eŭte), *ſ.* [a kind of fiſh] *Sorte de poiſſon.*

HALÆSUS (hé-lī-seüce), *ſ.* [the ſon of Agamemnon and Briſeis] *Halèſe*, m.

HALBERD (hăl'-beürd), *ſ.* [a ſort of weapon] *Hallebarde*, f.

HALBERDEER, *or* HALBERDIER (hâl'-beür-dîre), *ſ.* [one who is armed with a halberd] *Soldat ou homme armé d'une hallebarde*, m. *hallebardier*, m.

HALBERSTADT, *ſ.* [a handſome town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 52°-6′ N. lon. 11°-24′ E.] *Halberſtadt*, m.

HALCYON (hăl'-ch-eŭne), *ſ.* [alcedo, a ſea-fowl, king-fiſher] *Halcyon*, ou *alcyon*, m.

HALCYON, *adj.* [peaceful, quiet] *Alcyonien, paiſible, tranquille, heureux.* Halcyon days, *Jours heureux.*

HALE (hele), *or* HEAL, *adj.* [healthy, ſound, hearty, well complexioned] *Sain, fort, vigoureux, bien conſtitué, d'une bonne complexion, d'une ſanté robuſte*

To HALE (héle, & *vulgairement* hâle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to drag by force] *Tirer, traîner; haler, entraîner.* To hale a boat, *Haler un bateau.* To hale out a tackle, *Haler un palan.* To hale in the buoy, *Haler une bouée.* To hale up the ſails, *Carguer les voiles.*

HALED (hé'-l'd, ou hâl'd), *part. adj. Halé, tiré.*

HALER (hé'-leŭr, ou hâl'-eŭr), *ſ. Celui qui tire* ou *traîne avec violence.*

HALF (haf), *ſ.* [a moiety] *Moitié*, f. *demi, demie.* The half of his dominions, *La moitié de ſes états.* A pound and a half, *Une livre & demie.* Half an hour, *Une demi-heure.* Take one half, *Prenez-en la moitié.* To go halves with one, *Etre* ou *faire de moitié avec quelqu'un.* To do things by halves, *Faire les choſes à demi.* Half-veſſe, *Hémiſtiche*, m. Half-communion, *Communion ſous une ſeule eſpèce*, f. To get half in half, *Doubler ſon argent.*

HALF, *adj. Demi.*

HALF, *adv. A demi, à moitié.* Half dead, *A demi mort.* Half conſenting, *Qui ne conſent qu'à demi.* Half man, half woman, *Moitié homme & moitié femme.* Half awake, *Déſendormi, à demi-éveillé.* Half-mad, *Hypocondre.* Half a dozen, *Six; une demi-douzaine.*

HALF-BLOOD (haf'-bleŭd), *ſ.* [one born of the ſame father only, *or* of the ſame mother only] *Demi-frère*, m. ou *demi-ſœur*, f. *frère*, m. ou *ſœur de père* ou *de mère*, f.

HALF-BLOODED (haf'-bleŭd-ĕd), *adj.* [degenerate] *Dégénéré, abâtardi.*

HALF-FACED (haf'-fé-s't), *adj.* [ſhowing only part of the face] *Qui ne ſe montre que de profil*, au propre & au figuré.

* Half-faced Chriſtian, *Un demi-Chrétien*, qui ne remplit qu'une partie des devoirs du Chrétien.

HALF-HEARD (haf'-herd), *adj.* [imperfectly heard] *Qu'on n'entend qu'à demi.*

HALF-MOON (haf'-moûne), *ſ. Demi-lune*, f. la lune au ſecond & au quatrième quartier; *demi-lune*, f. ouvrage de Fortification.

HALFPENNY (hé'-pĕn-é), *ſ.* [a copper coin, of which two make a penny] *Un demi-ſou.*

HALF-PIKE (haf'-pâïke), *ſ. Demi-pique*, f. *eſponton (d'officier)*, m.

HALF-PINT (haf'-pâïn't), *ſ. Demi-pinte*, f.

HALF RIGHT AND LEFT (haf'-râïte ănd-lĕft), *ſ.* [in Dancing] *La demi-chaîne.*

HALF-SCHOLAR (haf'-skŏl-ăr), *ſ.* [imperfectly learned *Un demi-ſavant.*

† HALF-SEAS OVER (haf'-siz-ô'-veür), *adv.* [a proverbial expreſſion for HALF, *A demi, à moitié, preſque.* I am half-ſeas over to death, *Je ſuis à demi mort; je ſuis preſque mort.* [half drunk] *à moitié ivre.*

HALF-SPHERE (haf'-sfire), *ſ.* [hemiſphere] *Hémiſphère*, m.

HALF-STRAINED (haf'-strén'd), *adj.* [half bred, in effect] *Imparfait.*

HALF-SWORD (haf'-sôrd), *ſ.* [cloſe fight] *Combat de près*, m.

HALF-WAY (haf'-oüé), *adv.* [in the middle] *A mi-chemin.*

HALF-WIT (haf'-oüît), *ſ.* [a blockhead] *Un petit eſprit; un eſprit foible; un homme ſtupide.*

HALF-WITTED (haf'-oüît-ĕd), *adj.* [imperfectly furniſhed with underſtanding] *Un homme qui n'a pas beaucoup d'eſprit.*

HALIÆTUS, *ſ.* [aquila marina, oſprey] *Huard*, m.

HALIARDS, *ſ. pl.* [in a ſhip; ropes and tacks to hoiſt or lower any ſail] *Driſſes (des haniers & autres voiles ſupérieures)*, f. pl.

N. B. *Les driſſes de la grande voile, &c. de la miſaine ſont appelées* gears.

Enſign haliards, *Driſſes de pavillon.* Gaff-haliard, *Driſſe du pic.* Man the haliards! *Alonge la driſſe!*

HALIBUT (hal'-ĭ-bcŭte), *ſ.* [a ſort of fiſh] *Sorte de plie*, f.

HALICIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſea-nymph] *Halicia*, f.

HOLIDOM (hŏl'-ĭ-dŭme), *ſ.* [our Bleſſed Lady] *Notre Dame*, la Sainte Vierge.

HALIFAX, *ſ.* [a town in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire; lat. 53°-45′ N. lon. 1°-45 W.] *Halifax*, m.

HALIFAX [a town of Nova Scotia in North-America; lat. 44°-45 N. lon. 63°-30′ W.] *Hallifax*, m.

HALIMAS (hŏl'-ĭ-măce), *ſ.* [the feaſt of all Saints] *La fête de tous les Saints; la Touſſaint.*

HALINITRON, *ſ.* [halinatrum, nitre] *Halinatron*, m.

HALIOTITES, *ſ. pl.* [foſſil ear-ſhells] *Haliotites*, f. pl.

HALITUOUS (hă-lĭt'-ïoū-eŭce), *adj.* [fumous] *Fumeux.* Halituous liquor, *Une liqueur fumeuſe.*

HALITY, *ſ.* [a town of Poland; lat. 49°-20′ N. lon. 25°-19′ E.] *Hality*, m.

HALL (hâle), *ſ.* [a great room] *Salle*, f. *veſtibule*, m. *réfectoire*, m. & par extenſion, *Palais*, m. *barreau*, m. *collége*, m. *halle*, f. *chambre* ou *maiſon d'aſſemblée*, f. ou bien *l'anti-chambre* d'une grande maiſon où ſe tiennent les domeſtiques, f. *l'office* où ils mangent, m. Weſtminſter-hall, *La ſalle de Weſtminſter, le Palais*, ou le lieu où l'on rend la juſtice. Hall-days, *Jours de Palais.* Magdalen's hall in Oxford, *Le collége de la Magdelaine à Oxford.* A town-hall or common-hall, *La halle d'une ville, prétoire*, m. Guild-hall, *La maiſon de ville.* Grocer's hall, *La fondique des épiciers*, la maiſon où les épiciers s'aſſemblent.

HALLAGE (hâl'-édje), *ſ.* [a fee due for commodities ſold in the common hall of a place] *Hallage*, m. *droit de halle*, m.

HALLAND, *ſ.* [a province of Gothland, in Sweden] *Halland*, m.

HALLE, *ſ.* [a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany in the circle of upper Saxony; lat. 51°-36′ N. lon. 12°-8′ E.] *Halle*, m.

HALLELUJAH (hăl-lī-loū'-ïă), *ſ.* [praiſe ye the Lord] *Alleluia*, m. *louez le ſeigneur.*

HALLOO (hăl-oū'), *ſ.* [a word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game] *Le cri par lequel on hale les chiens ſur leur proie.*

To HALLOO, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to cry halloo; to encourage with ſhouts] *Haler, crier; encourager, exciter par des cris.*

To HALLOW (hăl'-lô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conſecrate, to make holy, to reverence as holy] *Sanctifier, bénir, conſacrer, dédier à un uſage divin, révérer comme ſaint & ſacré.*

HALLOWED (hăl'-lô'd), *part. adj. Sanctifié, conſacré.*

HALLUCINATION (hăl-l'oū-sï-né'-cheûne), *ſ.* [miſtake] *Mépriſe*, f. *erreur*, f. *fauſſeté*, f.

HALM (hâme), *ſ.* [ſtraw] *Paille*, f. *un brin de paille, le tuyau de blé, lorſqu'il eſt coupé.*

HALMOTE (hăl'-môte), *ſ.* [folkmote, a convention of citizens in their public hall] *Aſſemblée*, f. *convention*, f.

HALO (hé'-lô), *ſ.* [a luminous ring or a red circle round the ſun or moon] *Cercle rouge autour du ſoleil* ou *de la lune*, m. *halo*, m. *couronne lumineuſe*, f.

HALO [Anat. the red circle round the nipple] *Aurèole*, f. *cercle autour du tetin*, m.

HALOSACINE, *ſ.* [foam of the ſea] *Halosachné, ſel d'écume.*

HALOSANTHOS, *ſ.* [a bituminous matter mixed with talc ſwimming upon the rivers, &c. *Halos-anthos.*

HALSENING, *adj. Sans harmonie.*

HALSER (hâl'-ceûr), *ſ.* [a rope, leſs than a cable] *Hauſſière*, f. la corde avec laquelle on hale un bateau.

HALSONG, *ſ.* [the pillory] *Le pilori, le carcan.*

HALSTER (hâl'-steûr), *ſ.* [he that hales or draws a ſhip or barge along the river by a halter] *Celui qui hale un bateau avec une hauſſière.*

HALT (hâlte), *ſ.* [a ſtop in a march] *Halte*, f. terme militaire.

HALT, *adj. Eſtropié; boiteux.*

To HALT (hâlte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to limp] *Boiter, clocher, halter, clopiner.*

† You halt before you are lame, *Vous criez avant qu'on vous écorche.*

† Don't halt before a cripple, *Gardez-vous de clocher devant un boiteux.*

To HALT [to ſtop] *S'arrêter, faire halte.*

HALTER (hâl'-teûr), *ſ.* [one who limps] *Boiteux.*

HALTER; *ſ.* [a rope to hang malefactors] *Corde*, f. avec laquelle on étrangle les criminels; *hart*, f. en terme de Pratique; *tourtouſe*, f. en terme de Bourreau; *mariage*, m. en terme de Cordier de Paris; ſe dit auſſi en général *d'une corde forte, d'un licou, &c.* A horſe's halter, *Le licou d'un cheval.*

* To fight for a halter, *Se battre pour la corde, ſe battre pour ſe faire pendre.*

*† Halter-ſick, *Un homme qui a mérité la corde, un pendard, un ſcélérat.*

To HALTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put on a halter] *Enchevêtrer*; ſe dit plus au figuré qu'au propre.

HALTERED (hâl'-teûr'd), *part. adj. Enchevêtré.*

To HALVE (hav'), *v. a.* [to divide in two equal parts] *Partager par moitié, diviſer en deux parts égales.*

HALVES (hav'z), *ſ. plur. of* HALF.

HALVES! (hav'z), *interj. J'en retiens* ou *exige part.*

HALYMOTE (hol'-lĭ-môte), *ſ.* [q. d. holy court, Court baron] *Cour foncière*, f. m.

HAM (hăme), *ſ.* [the part behind the knee] *Le jarret.*

HAM [the thigh of a hog ſalted] *Jambon*, m. A Weſtphalia-ham, *Un jambon de Weſtphalie*, ou *de Maïence.*

‡ HAM [in old Saxon; houſe, dwelling-place ſtreet, village, borough] *Village*, m. *hameau*, m. Ce mot entre dans la compoſition de pluſieurs noms de villes d'Angleterre qui n'étoient autrefois que des hameaux, comme *Buckingham, Nottingham, &c.*

HAMADRYADES (hă-mă-drăï'-ă-dïz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the nymphs of the woods, whoſe lives depended on ſome trees, eſpecially oaks] *Hamadryades*, f. pl.

HAMAH, *ſ.* [a large town of Aſia in Syria; lat.

-t. 36°-15′ N. lon. 34°-35′ E.] *Hama*, m.

HAMATED (hă-mē'-tĕd), *adj.* [hooked, set with hooks] *Qui a des crochets.*

HAMAXOBII (hă-măks-ō'-bĭ-ī), *ſ. pl.* [a people of Scythia] *Hamaxobiens*, m. pl.

To HAMBLE (hăm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut the ſinews of the thigh] *Couper les jarrets.*

HAMBLED (hăm'-bl'd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a coupé les jarrets.*

‡ HAMBLES, *ſ.* obſolete for HAVEN; which ſee.

HAMBURG (hăm'-beŭrk, *quelquefois* hăm'-bro), *ſ.* [a large and commercial town in North-Germany; lat. 53°-34′ N. lon. 9°-55′ E.] *Hambourg*, m.

HAME (hēme), *ſ.* [the collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon] *Collier* d'un cheval de charrette, m.

HAMLET (hăm'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a little ham, a ſmall village] *Petit village*; *hameau*, m.

HAMELRN, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany in the D. of Calenberg; lat. 52°-6′ N. lon. 9°-36′ E.] *Hamelen* or *Hameln*, m.

HAMILTON, *ſ.* [a town of Lanerkſhire in Scotland; lat. 55°-58′ N. lon. 4°-16′ W.] *Hamilton.*

HAMMER (hăm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven] *Un marteau.* To drive in a nail with a hammer, *Enfoncer un clou avec un marteau.* A farrier's ſhoeing hammer, *Brochoir*, m. *marteau de maréchal*, m.

Hammer (formerly made uſe of in coining) *Bouar*, m.

Flat hammers of a paper-mill, *Maillets aſſeurants.*

Hammer (among Gunſmiths; the covering of the pan of a firelock), *Batterie*, *ſ.*

* That renowned pillar of truth and hammer of hereſies, St. Auguſtine, *Saint Auguſtin, célèbre défenſeur de la vérité, ce fléau de l'héréſie.*

To HAMMER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat or forge with a hammer; figuratively to work in the mind, to contrive] *Forger* ou *battre à coups de marteau*; au figuré, *être l'artiſan d'une choſe, en venir à bout avec peine, la trouver à force de travail & de méditation.* To hammer a helmet, *Forger un caſque.* To hammer iron, *Corroyer du fer.*

* To hammer out one's own fortune, *Etre l'artiſan de ſa fortune.*

To HAMMER, *v. n.* [to work, to be buſy, to be in agitation] *Avoir de la peine*; *être occupé, affairé*; *travailler*; *être dans le trouble & l'agitation.* To hammer in one's ſpeech, *Avoir de la peine à parler, bégayer.* I ſhall hammer on it, *Je m'en occuperai, j'y travaillerai.* Revenge is hammering in my head, *Je ſonge à me venger.*

HAMMER-CLOTH (hăm'-eŭr-klŏth), *ſ.* [the cloth that covers the ſeat of the coach-box] *Houſſe*, *ſ.*

HAMMERED (hăm'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Forgé, battu à coups de marteau.*

HAMMERER (hăm'-eŭr eŭr), *ſ.* [one that works with a hammer] *Celui qui travaille avec le marteau.*

HAMMER-HARD (hăm'-eŭr-harde), *adj.* [made hard with much hammering] *Battu à coups de marteau, forgé à froid.*

HAMMER-HEADED SHARK, *ſ.* [a Sea-fiſh] *Marteau*, m.

HAMMERING (hăm'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de forger*, ou *de battre à coups de marteau*; *le bruit des marteaux.* I hear a great hammering, *J'entends un grand bruit de marteaux.*

HAMMER-OYSTER (hăm'-eŭr-ŏĭs-teŭr), *ſ.* [a bivalvular ſhell] *Marteau*, m.

HAMMOCK (hăm'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a ſwinging bed made uſe of by the Indians, and on board a ſhip] *Un hamac, un branle, un lit de vaiſſeau, un eſtrapontain, un baudet.*

HAMPER (hăm'-p'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a large baſket for carriage] *Un grand panier*, ou *une hotte.*

To HAMPER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entangle, to embarraſs, to enſnare] *Embarraſſer, engager, empêtrer, impliquer, prendre.* They hamper our ſouls and hinder their flight upwards, *Ils embarraſſent nos âmes & les empêchent de s'élever vers le ciel.* He hampered his horns in the boughs, *Il engagea ſes cornes parmi des branches.*

HAMPERED (hăm'-p'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Embarraſſé, engagé, empêtré, impliqué, pris.* A lion hampered in a net, *Un lion embarraſſé*, ou *pris dans des filets.*

HAMPSHIRE (hăm'-p'-chère), HANTS, or SOUTHAMPTON, *ſ.* [a county of England] *Hamſhire*, m.

NEW HAMPSHIRE [one of the United Prov. of N. America] *New Hamſhire*, m.

HAMSTRING (hăm'-ſtrĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the tendon or ſinew of the ham] *Le tendon*, ou *le nerf du jarret*; *jarretier*, m.

To HAMSTRING, -ING, Hamſtrung, *v. a.* [to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham] *Rendre boiteux en coupant le tendon du jarret.* To hamſtring a ſtag, *Accocuer un cerf.*

HAMSTRUNG (hăm'-ſtreŭn'gne), *part. adj. A qui on a coupé le tendon du jarret pour le rendre boiteux.*

‡ HAN (hăne), for Have, in the plural. V. HAVE.

HANAPER (hăn'-ă-peŭr), *ſ.* [a treaſury, an exchequer] *Le tréſor, l'échiquier*, m. The hanaper of Chancery, *Le tréſor de la Chancellerie.*

HANAU, *ſ.* [a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Lower Rhine; lat. 49°-56′ N. lon. 8°-55′ E.] *Hanau*, m.

HAND (hăn'd), *ſ.* [the palm with the fingers] *La main.* The right hand, *La main droite.* The left hand, *La main gauche.* They laid hands upon him, *Ils mirent la main ſur lui.* To lay one's hand upon the book, *Lever la main pour affirmer en juſtice.* To lay one's hand on one's ſword, *Mettre la main ſur la garde de ſon épée.* To give one the right or upper hand, *Donner la droite à quelqu'un, par honneur.* To fight hand to hand, *En venir aux mains.* To take what comes next to hand, *Prendre tout ce qui tombe ſous la main.* To lay violent hands on one's ſelf, *Se donner la mort.* To bring up a child by hand, *Elever un enfant à la cuiller.* Keep off your hands, *N'y touchez pas.* To clap hands, *Battre des mains*, (*en ſigne d'applaudiſſement*). I cannot cut that becauſe it does not lie to my hand, *Je ne puis pas couper cela, parce que je ne ſuis pas en main.* That horſe leans upon the hand, *Ce cheval bat à la main.* To come cap in hand to one, *S'adreſſer à quelqu'un en ſuppliant.* To ſettle one's hand, to make one's hand ſteady, *Aſſurer la main.*

* You will fall into my hands, *Vous tomberez ſous ma main*; *vous paſſerez par mes mains.* Lend me your hand a little, I pray, *Prêtez-moi la main, aidez-moi un peu, je vous prie.* To do or to write what comes next to hand, *Faire* ou *écrire la premiere choſe qui ſe préſente.* To do a thing with a high hand, *Faire quelque choſe haut la main.* To keep a ſtrict hand over one, *Tenir la main haute à quelqu'un.* To go out of hand, *Partir de la main, avec promptitude.* To put the laſt hand to a piece of work, *Mettre la derniere main à un ouvrage.* To keep land in one's own hands, *Faire valoir une terre par ſoi-même.* To have a hand in a thing, *Mettre la main à quelque choſe, s'en mêler*; *y avoir part, y tremper.* My hand is in, *J'y ſuis, je ſuis en train.* My hand is out, *Je n'y ſuis pas*; *je n'y ſuis plus*; *je ne ſuis pas en train.* To be heart and hand for a thing, *Etre entièrement pour une choſe.* To take in hand, *Entreprendre.* To be in hand with a buſineſs, *Avoir la main à l'œuvre, s'occuper d'une affaire.* To be in hand with one, *Etre en traité avec quelqu'un.* To go or to fall in hand with a thing, *Commencer une choſe.* I have my hands full, *Je ſuis accablé d'affaires*; *j'ai beaucoup d'affaires ſur les bras.* If you get a young wife, you may bring her up to your hand, *Si vous épouſez une jeune femme, vous pourrez la former à votre fantaiſie.* To be flippant with one's hands, *Avoir la main légère, Etre toujours prêt à battre.* To hear one in hand, *Tenir le bec dans l'eau*; *amuſer par de belles promeſſes.*

HAND [in the Manege] *La main.* The left hand, *La main de la bride.* Gentle hand, *Main douce.* Light hand, *Main légère.* Steady ſhort hand, *Main ferme.* To lower the hand, *Rendre la main.* To have a heavy hand, *Avoir la main dure.*

* To get the better hand, *Avoir l'avantage.* To part even hands, *S'ſéparer ſans aucun avantage de part ou d'autre.* To make a good hand of it, *Faire ſa main.* He has made a good hand of his place, *Il a tiré bon parti de ſon emploi.* We had both quitted Oviedo with full hands, *Nous avions tous deux fait notre main en partant d'Oviédo.* A man of quick hands, *Un homme qui a la main habile, un homme expéditif.* He has ſhaken hands with all honeſty, *Il a renoncé à toute probité.* A man of his hand, *Un homme de main*, ou *d'exécution.*

* My life is in your hands, *Ma vie eſt entre vos mains.* All that comes from your hands, *Tout ce qui vient de vous.* It lies verily in your hands to ſave me, *Il dépend de vous de me ſauver*; *mon ſort eſt entre vos mains.* I'll never take this wrong at your hands, *Je ne ſouffrirai jamais le tort que vous me faites.*

He is my right hand, *C'eſt mon bras droit.*

Under-hand, *Sous main, ſecrettement, en cachette.* Under-hand dealing, *Pratiques ſourdes, menées ſecrettes.* Near at hand, *A la main, tout près.* Out of hand, *Vîte, d'abord, promptement, incontinent: auſſitôt, abrupto.* Hand over head, *Tête baiſſée, bruſquement, en étourdi, témérairement.* Hand in hand, *De concert, d'accord, d'intelligence, concurremment.* They go hand in hand together, *Ils ſe tiennent tous par la main*; *ils ſe donnent la main l'un à l'autre, ils agiſſent de concert.* In the turning of a hand, *En un tour de main*; *en un tournemain.* From hand to hand, *De main en main.* With both hands, *A deux mains.* In hand, *D'avance, par avance.* To pay money in hand, *Donner des arrhes, payer de l'argent d'avance.* From another hand, on the other hand, *D'autre part.* Even hands, *But à but.*

*†† They are hand and glove one with another, *Ils s'entendent comme larrons en foire: Ils ſont comme les deux doigts de la main.* *†† To drink hand to fiſt, *Boire à tirelarigot.*

† A cold hand, a warm heart, *Froides mains, chaudes amours.* † Kings have long hands, *Les rois ont les mains longues*, ou *ont les bras longs.* † His hands are clean, *Il a les mains nettes*; c'eſt-à-dire, *c'eſt un juge incorruptible*; ou bien *cet homme n'a jamais fait de gains illicites.*

* To waſh one's hands of a thing, *Se laver les mains d'une choſe.* † I clear my hands on't, *Je m'en lave les mains.*

† To live from hand to mouth, *Vivre au jour la journée.*

† Hands off, *N'y touchez pas.*

HAND [writing] *Ecriture*, *ſ. main*, *ſ. ſignature*, f. *ſeing*, m. Give me a note under your hand, *Donnez-moi un petit mot de votre main.* 'Tis your hand, *C'eſt votre écriture, votre ſignature.* Short-hand, *Abréviation*, *ſ. matière abrégée d'écrire.* Secretary-hand (Italic), *Bâtarde*, *ſ. lettres bâtardes*, f.

HAND [a palm] *Paume*, *ſ.* meſure. A horſe fifteen hands high, *Un cheval qui a quinze paumes.*

HAND [ſide] *Côté*, m. *part*, *ſ. main*, *ſ. endroit*, m. On the other hand, *D'un autre côté.* I have it from very good hands, *Je le tiens*, ou *je le ſais de fort bonne part.* We have it from ſeveral hands, *Nous en avons eu avis de pluſieurs endroits.*

HAND [rate, price] *Prix*, m. *marché*, m. *main*, *ſ.* To buy things at the beſt hand, *Acheter les choſes à bon marché*, ou *de la première main.* At the worſt hand, *Tout au plus.*

HAND [an actor, a workman, a soldier, a man] *Homme*, m. *acteur*, m. *travailleur*, m. *soldat*, m. *gens*, m. pl. *monde*, m. *main*, f. This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands, *Vous aurez dans l'instant vingt mille hommes*, ou *soldats*. We want more hands to do this, *Nous ne sommes pas assez de gens pour faire cela*. It is allowed on all hands, *Tout le monde en convient*. That is as fine as hands can make it, *La main la plus adroite ne feroit pas mieux*.

All hands high! (in Sea-language), *Tout le monde en haut!*

HAND [cards held at a game] *Jeu*, m. *cartes*, f. To have a good hand, *Avoir beau jeu*.

HAND in, *and* Hand out, *C'est le nom d'un jeu d'ferdu*.

HAND of a watch, *or* dial, *Aiguille d'une montre*, f. ou *d'un cadran*.

To HAND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give *or* transmit with the hand; to lead by the hand; seize *or* manage with the hand] *Donner* ou *transmettre de main en main*; *conduire* ou *mener par la main*; *prendre avec la main*, *manier*. Hand that book to him, *Donnez-lui ce livre de main en main*.

* The precepts handed down to us from all antiquity, *Les préceptes qui nous ont été transmis dès la plus haute antiquité*. I handed her into her coach, *Je lui donnai la main pour monter en carrosse*. You hand the oar very well, *Vous maniez fort bien la rame*.

To HAND the sails [in Sea-language] *Ferler* ou *serrer les voiles*.

Hand-over-hand! *Main avant*, ou *main sur main*, commandement fait aux matelots qui halent sur une manœuvre, pour qu'ils passent alternativement une main sur l'autre sans interruption, & pour que le travail se fasse plus promptement.

He goes aloft hand-over-hand, *Il monte aux hunes, aux perroquets, par un simple cordage, en se tenant par les mains*.

Hand-screw, *Cric*, m.

HAND-BARROW (hănd'-băr-ô), *f.* [a frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men] *Une civière*, *un brancard*, *un bard*. A labourer who carries a hand-barrow, *Un bardeur*.

HAND-BASKET (hănd'-băs-kĕte), *f.* [a portable basket] *Panier à anse*, m. *bourriche*, f.

HAND-BELL (hănd'-bĕl), *f.* [a bell rung by the hand] *Clochette*, f. *petite cloche*, *sonnette*, f.

HAND-BOW (hănd'-bô), *f. Arc*, m.

HAND-BILL (hănd'-bĭl), *f. Billet*, m.

HAND-BREADTH (hănd'-brĕdtsh), *f.* [a palm] *Paume*, f. *la largeur de la main*.

HAND-CLAPPER (hănd'-klăp-eŭr), *f.* [instrument of correction in schools] *Férule*, f.

‡ HAND-CLOTH. V. HANDKERCHIEF.

HANDED (hănd'-dĕd), *part. adj. Donné* ou *transmis de main en main*; *conduit*, ou *mené par la main*; *manié*; ou bien *se tenant par la main*. Right-handed, *Qui se sert de la main droite*; *droitier*, *droitière*. Left-handed, *Qui se sert de la main gauche*; *gaucher*, *gauchère*.

* A two-handed fellow, *Un homme fort & vigoureux*.

HANDER (hănd'-deŭr), *f.* [transmitter] *Qui transmet*.

‡ HANDFAST (hănd'-făste), *f.* V. HOLD, *or* CUSTODY.

HAND-FETTERS (hănd'-fĕt-eŭrz), *f. pl. Menottes*, f. pl. *poucets*, m. pl.

HANDFUL (hănd'-foŭl), *f.* [as much as the hand can gripe or contain] *Poignée*, f. au figuré, *un petit nombre*, *peu*.

HAND-GALLOP (hănd'-găl-eŭp), *f.* [a slow easy gallop] *Petit galop*, m.

‡ HANDGRITH [protection given by the king with his own hand] *Bon du Roi*, m.

HAND-GUN (hănd'-gueŭn), *f.* [a gun wielded by the hand] *Fusil*, m. *arquebuse*, f. To shoot, to kill with the shot of a hand-gun, *Arquebuser*; *tirer*.

‡ HAND-HABEND, *f.* [a thief, taken in the very fact] *Pris sur le fait* ou *la main dans le sac*.

HANDICRAFT (hăn'-dĭ-krăfte), *f.* [manual occupation] *Métier*, m *art mécanique*.

HANDICRAFTSMAN (hăn'-dĭ-krăfts-măne), *f.* [a manufacturer] *Artisan*, m. *homme de métier*, m.

HANDILY (hăn'-dĭ-lé), *adv.* [with dexterity] *Adroitement*, *avec adresse*, *avec dextérité*.

HANDINESS (hăn'-dĭ-nĕce), *f.* [dexterity] *Adresse*, f. *dextérité*, f.

HANDIWORK (hăn'-dĭ-oŭeŭrk), *f.* [work of the hand] *Ouvrage manuel*, *ouvrage fait*.

HANDKERCHIEF (hăn'-kĕr-tchĭf), *f. Mouchoir*, m. To wipe one's face with a handkerchief, *S'essuyer le visage avec un mouchoir*. A neck-handkerchief, *Un mouchoir de cou*. Handkerchief-button, *Gland de mouchoir*, m.

☞ The holy handkerchief, *Le saint-suaire*.

HANDLE (hăn'-dl'), *f.* [that part of any thing by which it is held in the hand] *Anse*, f. *manche*, m. *bras*, m. *poignée*, f. *queue*, f. The handle of a balance, basket, pot, *or* pail, *L'anse d'une balance*, *d'un panier*, *d'un pot*, *d'un seau*. The handle of a fork, knife, *or* spoon, *Le manche d'une fourchette*, *d'un couteau*, *d'une cuiller*. The handle of a wheel barrow, *Les bras d'une brouette*. The handle of a sword, *La poignée d'une épée*. The handle of the frying pan, *La queue de la poêle*. The handle of a chair or trunk, *Le portant* ou *la poignée*, *d'une chaise*, ou *d'un coffre*. The handle of a pump, *Brimballe*, f. Little or small handle, *Anfette*, f. The handle of a cup (among Silver-smiths), *L'anfette d'une tasse*. The handle of a bar [in a printing-press] *Manche de barreau*, m.

The handle of a fire-lock (the part which covers the trigger] *Sous-garde*, f. The handle of the ladle [in Gunnery] *Hampe*, f. The handle of a long tar-brush or pitch-mop (in a ship), *Bâton* ou *manche de guipon*, m.

* You take the proposal by the right handle, *Vous prenez la proposition du bon côté*. By the wrong handle, *Du mauvais côté*.

To HANDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to touch *or* manage with the hand, V. To FEEL; to treat, to do with] *Manier*, *toucher avec la main*, *tenir dans les mains*; au figuré, *Traiter*, *conduire une affaire*, *un sujet*; ou *une personne*. The bodies which we daily handle, *Les corps que nous touchons*, ou *manions tous les jours*.

* He has handled that business with great prudence, *Il a conduit cette affaire avec beaucoup de prudence*. The enemy had handled them so ill, *L'ennemi les avoit si mal traités*.

HAND-LEATHER (hăn'd'-lĕtzh-eŭr), *f. Manique*, f. morceau de cuir dont les cordonniers & autres artisans garnissent leur main pour travailler plus commodément.

HANDLED (hăn'-dl'd), *part. adj. Manié*, *traité*, &c. Very ill handled, *Fort maltraité*.

HANDLESS (hăn'd'-lĕce), *f.* [without a hand] *Manchot*, m. *manchote*, f.

HANDLING (hăn'-dlĭn'gne), *f. L'action de manier*, *maniement*, m. The handling of businesses, *Le maniement*, m. ou *l'administration*, f. *des affaires*.

HANDLING [measuring between the hands and fingers] *Paume*, f

HANDMAID (hăn'd'-méde), [a maid that waits at hand] *Une servante*.

HANDMILL (hăn'd'-mĭl), *f.* [a mill moved by the hand] *Moulin à bras*, m. *moulinet*, m.

HAND-RAIL (hăn'd'-réle), [of a staircase] *f. Rampe*, f. *appui d'escalier*, m. *écuyer*, m.

HANDSAILS (hăn'd'-sélz), *f. pl.* [sails managed by the hand] *Petites voiles*, *voiles qu'on gouverne avec la main*.

HANDS-OFF (hăn'dz'-ŏff'), *interj.* [keep off, forbear] *Ôtez vos mains! ôtez-vous!* V. HAND.

HANDSAW (hăn'd'-sâ), *f.* [a saw manageable by the hand] *Petite scie*, *scie à main*, f. *égohine*, f.

HAND-SCREW (hăn'd-skroŭ), *f.* [among joiners] *Jergent*, m. *étreignoir*, m. [in Sea-language] *Cric*, m.

HANDSEL (hăn'-sĕl), *f.* [the first act of using any thing; the first act of sale] *L'étrenne* d'une chose, f. *le premier usage* d'une chose; *la première vente* d une marchandise. To take handsel, *Etrenner*, *commencer à vendre*.

To HANDSEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to use or do any thing the first time] *Etrenner*, *se servir d'une chose pour la première fois*. I will handsel this cup, *Je veux étrenner cette coupe*; *je veux boire le premier dans cette coupe*.

HANDSELLED (hăn'-sĕl'd), *part. adj. Etrenné*.

HANDSOME (hăn'-seŭme), *adj.* [beautiful; graceful; elegant; ample; generous; fitting, convenient] *Beau*, *bien fait*; *élegant*, *gracieux*, *galant*, *avenant*, *gentil*, *bien tourné*; *grand*, *généreux*; *convenable*, *bienséant*, *honnête*. A very handsome woman, *Une fort belle femme*, *une belle*. A handsome compliment, *Un compliment galant*, ou *bien tourné*. A handsome fortune, *Une grande fortune*. A handsome action, *Une belle action*; *une action louable*, *généreuse*. It is not handsome for you to say so, *Il ne vous sied pas bien de parler de la sorte*.

¶ Handsome, *beau*, *bien-fait*; pretty, *joli*; beautiful, *beau*, *agréable* (synon); By a *handsome* woman, we understand one that is tall, graceful, and well shaped, with a regular set of features: by *pretty*, one that is delicately made, and whose features are pleasing: by *beautiful*, a union of both. *Prettiness* carries an idea of simplicity; *handsomeness*, of nobility; *beauty*, of majesty. In other things we say, a *beautiful* palace; a *handsome* house; a *pretty* cottage. *Beautiful* relates to something more serious and engaging; *pretty* to something more gay and diverting: for this reason we say, a *beautiful* tragedy; but a *pretty* comedy. A *beautiful* woman is an object of curiosity; a *handsome* woman, of admiration; and a *pretty* one, of love.

‡ To HANDSOME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to render handsome] *Embellir*, *donner de la grâce à* quelque personne ou chose.

HANDSOMELY (hăn'-seŭme-lé), *adv.* [beautifully, gracefully; in a handsome manner] *Bien*, *fort bien*, *joliment*, *avec grâce*, *galamment*, *convenablement*, *honnêtement*, *gentiment*. If I can handsomely avoid it, *Si je puis m'en dispenser honnêtement*.

HANDSOMENESS (hăn'-seŭme-nĕce), *f.* [beauty] *Beauté*, f. *grâce*, f. *élegance*, f.

HANDSPEC (hăn'-spĕk), *or* HANDSPIKE, *f.* [in Sea-language; lever] *Anspect*, m. *épée*, f. ou *barre de virevaut* ou *vindas*, f. Gunner's handspec, *Pince pour le canonnage*, f.

HAND-STROKE (hăn'd'-ströke), *f.* [a stroke with the hand] *Coup de main*, m. To come to hand-strokes, *En venir aux mains*, *se battre*.

HAND-VICE (hăn'd'-văïce), *f.* [a vice to hold small work in] *Etau à main*, m.

HAND-WORM (hăn'd'-oŭeŭrm), *f.* [an insect] *Ciron*, m.

HANDWRITING (hăn'd-răï'-tĭn'gne), *f.* [a cast of form of writing peculiar to each hand] *Ecriture*, f. *caractère*, m. *lettre*, f.

HANDY (hăn'-dé), *adj.* [performed by the hand] *De main*, *manuel*. Handy-work, *Ouvrage manuel*. Handy-blows, *Coups de main*.

HANDY [dexterous; convenient] *Adroit*, *habile*; *convenable*, *commode*.

HANDYDANDY (hăn'-dé-dăn'-dé), *f.* [a play in which children change hands and places]

places] *Sorte de jeu de main.*

To HANG (hăn'gne), -ING, -ED, *or* hung, *v. a.* [to ſuſpend; to kill by ſuſpending by the neck; to let fall; to adorn by hanging up m] *Suſpendre; pendre; pencher; tendre.* Thou hangeſt the ſolid earth in fleeting air, *Tu as ſuſpendu la terre ſolide au milieu de l'air fluide.* To hang a malefactor, *Pendre un criminel.* Go hang yourſelf, *Allez vous faire pendre.* Lilies hang their heads, *Les lis penchent leurs têtes.* To hang a room, *Tendre une chambre, la tapiſſer.* To hang up a hide [among Curriers] *Mettre une peau à l'eſſui.*

To HANG, *v. n.* [to be ſuſpended] *Pendre, être pendu* ou *ſuſpendu*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To hang in the air, *Etre ſuſpendu en l'air.*

* Death hangs over our heads, *La mort menace nos têtes.* Life hangs upon me, *La vie m'eſt à charge.* Thoſe things ſeem to hang one upon another, *Ces choſes ſemblent ſe tenir.* We hang together, *Nous nous accordons bien enſemble; Nous ſommes d'accord.* [To be delayed, to linger] *Etre retardé, languir.* [To be dependant on] *Se repoſer, faire fonds ou compter ſur.* [To have a ſteep declivity] *Etre eſcarpé.* [To be executed by the halter] *Etre pendu.* [To decline, to tend down] *Pencher.*

* Perſuaſion hangs upon her tongue, *Elle a l'art de perſuader.* Hanging gardens, *Des jardins ſuſpendus*, ou *en terraſſe, & au deſſus d'un bâtiment.* Fear hangs upon him, *Il tremble de peur.*

To HANG ABOUT one's neck, *Etre pendu* ou *s'attacher au cou de quelqu'un.*

To HANG BACK, *Etre en arrière, reculer, tirer le cul en arrière.*

To HANG BY, *Appendre.*

To HANG DOWN, *Pendre en bas, s'avachir.*

To HANG DOWN one's head *or* ears, *Baiſſer la tête*, ou *les oreilles.*

To HANG ON, *s'accrocher, appendre.*

To HANG OUT [to diſplay] *Etendre, déployer.* To hang out a flag, *Arborer un pavillon.*

To HANG UP, *Pendre* ou *attacher en haut, appendre.*

To HANG LOOSE, *Pendiller.*

To HANG, *v. a.* and *n.* [in Sea-language] Ex. To hang the rudder, *Monter le gouvernail*, ou *Mettre en place le gouvernail.* To hang the ports, *Mettre en place les ſabords.*

The main top-maſt hangs abaft, *Le grand mât de hune penche en arrière.*

HANGED (hăn'-gn'd), *or* HUNG (heŭn'gne), *part. adj. Pendu.* He deſerves to be hanged, *Il mérite d'être pendu.* Go and be hanged, *Allez vous faire pendre.*

HANGER (hăn'-gneŭr), *ſ.* [that by which any thing hangs] *Pendant*, m. *ce qui pend*, ou *ce qui ſert à pendre une choſe.* The hangers of a belt, *Les pendans d'un baudrier.* Pot-hanger, *Une crémaillère.*

HANGER [a ſhort broad ſword] *Coutelas*, m. ✝ *broquemart*, m. *coutelu de chaſſe*, m.

HANGER-ON (hăn'-gneŭr-ŏn), *ſ.* [a ſponger] *Un paraſite, un écornifleur.*

HANGING (hăn'-gn'ne), *ſ. L'action de pendre; tenture*, f. Hanging is too good for him, *Il mérite plus que la corde, plus que d'être pendu.*

† Marriage and hanging go by deſtiny, *C'eſt le deſtin qui fait les mariages.*

HANGING [drapery hung againſt the walls of rooms] *Tapiſſerie*, f.

A ſuit or hangings, *Une tenture de tapiſſerie.* Ordinary ſort of hangings, *Bergame*, f.

HANGING, *part. adj. Pendable, patibulaire.* Hanging down, *Avalé.* 'Tis a hanging buſineſs, *C'eſt un cas pendable* What a hanging face, *Quelle mine patibulaire.* * A hanging market, *Un marché lent, où l'on a de la peine à vendre ſes marchandiſes.*

Hanging knees [in Ship building] *Courbes verticales* ou *obliques, courbes de bau*, f. pl. Hanging pauls, *Eſinguets perperdiculaires*, ou *cliquets de fer* (pour retenir un cabeſtan, &c.), m. pl.

HANGMAN (hăn'gne'-măne), *ſ.* [the public executioner] *Le bourreau, l'exécuteur de la haute juſtice*, m. Hangman's wife, *Bourelle*, f.

‡ HANGWITE, *ſ.* [a mulct for hanging a felon without courſe of law, or ſuffering him to eſcape out of legal cuſtody] *Sorte d'amende*, f.

HANK (hăn'k), *ſ.* [a ſkein of thread] *Un peloton de fil; écheveau*, m. *botte*, f. Hanks of worſted, *Echets*, m. pl. [A habit *or* propenſity of mind] *Penchant*, m. *pente*, f. *inclination*, f.

† HANK [a tye, a check, an influence] *Attachement*, m *lien*, m. *pouvoir*, m. *influence*, f. *aſcendant*, m. I have him at a hank, *Je le tiens dans mes filets.* You have a great hank upon him, *Vous avez beaucoup de pouvoir* ou *d'aſcendant ſur ſon eſprit.*

HANKS [in a ſhip; wooden rings uſed inſtead of grommets] *Anneaux de bois pour les voiles d'étai*, m. pl.

Hank-for-hank, *adv. Travers par travers (ſituation de deux vaiſſeaux qui courent le même bord, & ſont par le travers l'un de l'autre).* The Dolphin and Cerberus turned up the river hank-for-hank, without being able to get to windward of each other, *Les vaiſſeaux le Dauphin & le Cerbère remontèrent la rivière, courant toujours par le travers l'un de l'autre, ſans qu'aucun deux gagnât l'avantage du vent.*

To HANKER (hăn'k'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to long importunately] *Déſirer paſſionnément, ſouhaiter avec impatience, ſoupirer après, affecter, ‖ bayer.* I hanker after liberty, *Je ſoupire après la liberté.* V. To HAVE a mind for.

HANKERING (hăn'k'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de déſirer; déſir*, m. *paſſion*, f. *envie*, f. *inclination*, f. *penchant*, m.

HANOVER, *ſ.* [a town and electorate of Germany; lat. 52°-25′ N. lon. 10°-5′ E.] *Hanover* ou *Hanovre*, m. Hanoverian, *Hanovrien.*

‡ HANSE (hăn'se), *ſ.* [alliance, aſſociation] *Alliance.*

HANSE, *adj. Anſéatique.* Lubeck and Hamburgh are Hanſe-towns, *Lubec & Hambourg ſont des Villes Anſéatiques.*

HANSE, *ſ.* [the hanſe over the lintel of a door] *Meulure ſaiſant ſaillie au deſſus du linteau d'une porte*, f.

HANSEATICK, *adj.* [belonging to the Hanſe-towns] *Anſéatique.*

✝ HANS-EN-KELDER, for *Jack in the cellar, L'enfant dont une femme eſt groſſe*, m. *and* f. ‖ *Jean de la cave*, m.

R. This is properly a Dutch expreſſion, grown into uſe among the Engliſh, when they drink to a woman big with child, *Ex.* Here's, madam, a health to the hans-en-kelder, *Madame, c'eſt à la ſanté de l'enfant dont vous êtes groſſe*, ou *du petit Jean de la cave.*

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not* [a vulgar phraſe] We han't money enough, *Nous n'avons pas aſſez d'argent.*

‡ HANTELODE, *ſ.* [arreſt, laying hold on the debtor] *Priſe de corps*, f.

HAP (hăp), *and* HAP-HAZARD (hăp-hăz'-ărde), *ſ.* [chance, accident, caſual event] *Haſard*, m. *haſard à la blanque, ſort*, m. *fortune*, f. *accident*, m. *événement incertain, encontre*, f. A good hap, *Un bonheur, un heureux accident.* An evil hap, *Un malheur, un accident fâcheux.* We live at hap-hazard, *Nous vivons comme au haſard.*

To HAP, -PING, -PED, *v. n.* [to come by accident] *Arriver, ſe paſſer.* Tell my lord what hath happed, *Dites à Milord ce qui eſt arrivé.* Should I hap to diſcourſe of it, *S'il m'arrivoit d'en parler; ſi je venois à en parler.*

To HAP [in Law; to catch or ſnatch a thing] *Happer.*

HAPLESS (hăp'-lĕce), *adj.* [unhappy] *Malheureux.* His hapleſs paſſion is without remedy, *Sa malheureuſe paſſion eſt ſans remède.*

HAPLY (hăp'-lé), *adv.* [perhaps, by chance] *Peut-être, par haſard.*

‡ HAPPARLET, *ſ.* [a cloſe coverlet] *Or ſte couverture de lit.*

To HAPPEN (hăp'-p'n), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fall out, to chance] *Arriver, avenir, ſe paſſer, aller.* Say not I have ſinned, and what harm hath happened unto me, *Ne dites pas j'ai péché, & quel mal eſt-il arrivé.* Whatever happens, *Quoi qu'il arrive.* As it happens, *Il tout haſard.* It happened unfortunately that I was out of the way, *Il arriva malheureuſement que j'étois abſent.* Tell me what happens, *Dites-moi ce qui ſe paſſe.* If it ſhould happen that (in Law), *Avenant*; ou *le cas avenant que . . .*

To HAPPEN [to fall by chance] *Tomber*, au figuré. I happened on *or* upon other things, *Je tombai ſur d'autres matières.*

HAPPENED (hăp'-p'n'd), *part. adj. Arrivé.* A thing happened in the way, *Une choſe arrivée* ou *ſurvenue à la traverſe, un incident, une occurrence.*

HAPPIER (hăp'-ĭ-eŭr), *adj. the compar.* of HAPPY; which ſee.

HAPPIEST (hăp'-ĭ-ĕſte), *adj. the ſuperl.* of HAPPY; which ſee.

HAPPILY (hăp'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [fortunately, luckily; gracefully, without labour; in a ſtate of felicity] *Heureuſement, par bonheur.*

HAPPILY, *for* Haply; which ſee.

HAPPINESS (hăp'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [felicity, good luck] *Bonheur*, m. *félicité*, f. *heureux haſard.* Every one does not place his happineſs in the ſame thing, *Tout le monde ne met pas ſon bonheur dans les mêmes choſes.* That is a happineſs, *C'eſt un bonheur*, ou *un heureux haſard.*

¶ Happineſs, *bonheur*; felicity, *félicité*; bliſs, *bonheur, félicité* (ſynon.): *Happineſs* denotes, properly, the pleaſure we derive from the poſſeſſion of health, wealth, honours, &c. *felicity* expreſſes, rather, that ſtate of the heart and mind, which diſpoſes it to find ſatisfaction in whatever it poſſeſſes: the idea of *bliſs* relates chiefly to a future ſtate of happineſs. Satisfaction without forms the *happineſs* of man; ſatisfaction within, his *felicity*; *bliſs* muſt be aſked of God. The firſt is within the reach of riches; the ſecond, of wiſdom; the third is reſerved for thoſe whom the ſcripture calls the poor in ſpirit.

HAPPY (hăp'-é), *adj.* [fortunate, lucky] *Heureux, fortuné.* Be happy, *Soyez heureux.* Though the preſence of imaginary good cannot make us happy, the abſence of it may render us miſerable, *Quoique la jouiſſance d'un bien chimérique ne puiſſe pas nous rendre heureux, la privation de ce même bien peut nous rendre malheureux.* V. LUCKY.

† Happy be lucky, *Arrive ce qu'il pourra, vogue la galère.*

HAPPY [ready] *Adroit, habile, heureux.* He is happy at a reply, *Il eſt heureux à la repartie; Il a la repartie heureuſe.* To be happy in a wife, *Etre heureux en femme.* To be happy in one's expreſſions, *S'exprimer heureuſement, avoir le don de ſe bien exprimer.*

‡ HAGUE, *ſ.* [hand-gun] *Fuſil de chaſſe*, m. Haquebut, V. HARQUEBUSS.

HARANGUE (hă-răn'gue'), *ſ.* [a ſpeech] *Harangue*, f. *diſcours oratoire*, m. A multitude of preachers neglect method in their harangues, *Beaucoup de prédicateurs négligent la méthode dans leurs diſcours.*

HARACH, *ſ.* [a poll-tax on Chriſtians and Jews in Egypt] *Sorte de capitation*, f.

§ HARANGUE [a too pompous, prolix, or unſeaſonable ſpeech] *Harangue*, f.

To HARANGUE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a ſpeech] *Haranguer, faire une harangue, faire un diſcours.*

HARANGUED (hă-răn'g'd), *adj.* [from To harangue] *Harangué.* When he was harangued, *quand il fut harangué.*

HARANGUER (hă-răn'gu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an orator, a publick ſpeaker] *Orateur*, m. *harangueur*, m.

HARASS (hăr'-ăce), *ſ.* [deſtruction, waſte, diſturbance] *Ravage*, m. *dégât*, m. *perte*, f. *deſtruction*, f.

To HARASS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weary, to fatigue, to tire] *Harasser, lasser, fatiguer.* He had harrassed the troops by a long and wearisome march, *Il avoit harassé ou fatigué les troupes par une marche longue & pénible.* V. To VEX.

HARASSED (hăr'-ăs't), *part. adj. Harassé, fatigué.*

HARBINGER (har'-bĭn'-djeŭr), *s.* [a forerunner; a precursor] *Fourrier,* m. *maréchal de logis,* m. au figuré, *avant-coureur,* m.

* 'Tis an harbinger of death, *C'est un avant-coureur de la mort.*

HARBOUR (har'-beŭr), *s.* [a lodging; an asylum] *Auberge,* f. *logement,* m. *asyle,* m. *refuge,* m. *retraite,* f. *lieu de retraite,* m.

HARBOUR [a port or haven] *Havre,* m. *port,* m. To get into the harbour, *Entrer dans le havre.* Land-locked harbour, *Port bouclé,* m.

To HARBOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to entertain, to shelter, to secure; to take shelter] *Héberger, loger, accueillir, retirer, recevoir; séjourner, se retirer, se mettre à couvert, se réfugier.* No body would harbour us, *Personne ne voulut nous loger, nous recevoir.* We harboured in a hollow rock at night, *Nous passames la nuit dans le creux d'un rocher.* To harbour evil thoughts, *Avoir de mauvaises pensées.*

HARBOURAGE (har'-beŭr-ĕdje), *s.* [shelter, entertainment] *Retraite,* f. *abri,* m. *logement,* m. *couvert,* m. [shelter from injury or violence] *Asyle,* m. *lieu de sûreté,* m.

HARBOURED (har'-beŭr'd), *part. adj. Hébergé, logé, accueilli, reçu.*

HARBOURER (har'-beŭr-eŭr), *s.* [one that entertains another] *Celui ou celle qui reçoit chez soi, qui accueille, qui loge.*

HARBOURLESS (har'-beŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [without harbour] *Sans havre, sans asyle, sans lieu de retraite.* An harbourless coast, *Une côte sans havre, sans port.* [without lodging] *Sans logement.* [without shelter] *Sans asyle, sans lieu de sûreté.*

‡ HARBOROUGH (har'-brô), *for* HARBOUR; which see.

HARD (harde), *adj.* [firm, not soft; V. FAST] *Dur, ferme, solide, qui n'est pas tendre.* A hard and solid body, *Un corps dur & solide.* A hard capon, *Un chapon dur.* To make hard, *Rendre dur, endurcir.* To grow hard, *Durcir, s'endurcir, devenir dur.* Hard working men have hard skins, *Les gens occupés à des travaux rudes ont la peau dure.* To lie upon a hard bed, *Coucher sur la dure.* Hard roe'd herring, *Hareng plein.* Hard knot, *Nœud serré.*

* HARD [difficult] *Dur, difficile, pénible,* ‡ *ardu, laborieux, épineux, calamiteux; cru; calleux.* Hard of hearing, *Qui a l'oreille dure, dur d'oreille.* Hard of belief, *Incrédule.* A hard word, *Un terme dur, difficile à prononcer.* 'Tis a very hard task, *C'est une tâche pénible, difficile.* Hard to be understood, *Difficile à comprendre.* Hard to be pleased, *Difficile à contenter.* It is hard for me to conceive, *J'ai de la peine à comprendre.* A thing hard to come at, hard to get, *Une chose difficile à trouver, à obtenir.* Hard to deal with, *Intraitable, sauvage, peu sociable, chatouilleux,* ‡ *biscornu.* Hard times, *Age de fer, siècle d'airain.*

* HARD [sad, rigorous, sour, cruel] *Dur, fâcheux, triste, rude, déplaisant, sévere, cruel, injuste, rigoureux, onéreux, trop fort,* &c. 'Tis a hard case, *C'est une chose bien dure; cela est fâcheux.* In this hard extremity, *Dans cette dure extrémité.* Hard conditions, *Des conditions onéreuses.* A hard master, battle, winter, *Un maître rude, un rude combat, un hiver rigoureux.* The times are hard, *Les temps sont durs.* Hard words, *Paroles dures, expressions trop fortes, choquantes, insultantes; duretés.* It is the hardest case in the world, *C'est la chose la plus injuste.* Hard fare, *Mauvaise chère.* A hard government, *Un gouvernement dur, cruel, rigoureux, oppressif, tyrannique.*

HARD [austere, rough, *as liquids*] *Rude, grossier, âpre.* Hard wine, hard beer, *Vin rude ou grossier; bierre qui a le goût rude.*

* HARD [uncouth] *Dur, qui n'est pas aisé.* His diction is hard, *Il a le style dur; Sa diction est dure.*

* HARD [unfavourable] *Défavorable, mauvais.* To entertain hard thoughts of one, *Avoir mauvaise opinion de quelqu'un.*

* HARD [avaricious, covetous] *Avare, dur à la desserre.* A hard-head, *Un homme avare.*

* HARD [vehement, powerful, strong] *Fort, violent, grand, puissant.* He will be too hard for you, *Il sera trop fort pour vous.* A hard fever, *Une fièvre violente.* A hard student, *Un grand travailleur.* Hard drinking, *Débauche, excès de boire.* As cunning as he is I was too hard for him, *Tout fin qu'il est, je l'ai attrapé.* He has had hard measure, *Il a été fort maltraité.*

HARD, *adv.* [vehemently] *Fort, fort & ferme, durement, violemment, bien.* Strike hard, *Frappez fort.* When the north-wind blows hard, *Lorsque le vent du nord souffle fort.* To work hard, *Travailler fort & ferme.* To drink hard, *Boire avec excès.* To speak hard to one, *Parler durement ou rudement à quelqu'un.* To sound a letter hard, *Peser sur une lettre, la prononcer fort.* It freezes hard, *Il gèle bien fort,* ou *à pierre fendre.* It rains hard, *Il pleut à verse.*

HARD *or* Hard-by [close, near] *Près, tout près, auprès.* Hard-by was a house of pleasure, *Il y avoit tout près de là une maison de plaisance.*

HARD [uneasily, vexatiously] *Malheureusement, mal, d'une manière fâcheuse.* It goes hard with him, *Il est mal dans ses affaires.* It will go hard but I'll have it, *Il y aura bien du malheur si je ne l'ai pas.* To be hard put to it for a livelihood, *Avoir bien de la peine à vivre;* ‖ *Tirer le Diable par la queue.*

HARD [in Sea-language] *Ex.* Hard-a-lee! *Barre tout sous le vent! lof tout!* Hard-a-weather *or* hard up! *Arrive tout!* (*ordre de mettre la barre toute au vent*). Hard-a-starboard! *Tribord tout!* Hard-a-port! *Babord tout! barre de gouvernail toute à bord!*

HARDBOUND (hard'-băoŭn'd), *adj.* [costive] *Constipé;* au figuré, *qui produit difficilement & peu, peu fertile.*

HARD-DRINKING (hard'-drĭn'-k-ĭn'-gne), *s. Excès de vin,* m. *ivrognerie,* f. *ivresse,* f.

To HARDEN (har'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to make and to grow hard] *Rendre dur, endurcir, affermir; devenir dur, durcir, s'endurcir.* The stoicks endeavoured to harden themselves against all sense of pain, *Les Stoïciens tâchoient de s'endurcir contre le sentiment de la douleur.* It will harden in a few days, *Il durcira en peu de jours.*

HARDENED (har'-d'n'd), *part. adj. Durci, endurci, devenu dur.* * Hardened to the sea, *Emmariné.* A case-hardened *or* weather-beaten tar, *Matelot emmariné.*

* Hardened in sin, *Impénitent.*

HARDENER, *s. Celui qui durcit quelque chose.*

HARDENING (hard'-d'n-ĭn'gne), *adj.* and *s.* Ex. Hardening skin *or* leather (pressed down upon the capades; among Hatters), *Carte,* f.

Hardening *or* case hardening (a superficial conversion of iron into steel), *Trempe en paquet,* f.

HARDFAVOURED (hard'-fe-veŭr'd), *adj.* [coarse of feature] *Disgracié de la nature, laid.*

HARDHANDED (hard'-hăn'-dĕd), *adj.* [coarse, mechanic; that has hands hard with labour] *Qui a les mains dures,* ou *endurcies par le travail.*

HARDHEAD (hard'-hĕd), *s.* [clash of heads, a hard contest] *Combat opiniâtre,* m.

HARDHEARTED (hard-hart'-ĕd), *adj.* [cruel, inexorable, merciless] *Qui a le cœur dur; insensible, inflexible, cruel, inexorable.*

HARDHEARTEDNESS (hard-hart'-ĕd-nĕce), *s.* [cruelty, want of compassion] *Insensibilité, f. cruauté,* f. *dureté de cœur,* f. *inhumanité, f.* * *calus,* m.

‡ HARDIHEAD (har-dĭ-hĕd), *or* ‡ HARDIHOOD (har'-dĭ-hoŭd), *s.* [stoutness, bravery] V. HARDIMENT.

HARDILY (har'-dĭ-lé), *adv. Hardiment, avec hardiesse, courageusement, avec courage.*

HARDIMENT (har'-dĭ-mĕn'te), *s.* [courage, stoutness, bravery] *Courage,* m. *hardiesse, f. bravoure,* f.

HARDINESS (har'-dĭ-nĕce), *s.* [hardship, fatigue; stoutness, courage; effrontery, confidence] *Fatigue, f. force, f. peine, f. dureté, f. travail,* m. *hardiesse, f. courage,* m. *assurance, f. effronterie, f. impudence,* f. He can endure all hardiness, *Il sait supporter toute espèce de fatigue.*

Hardiness of constitution, *Force de tempérament, complexion robuste,* f. He has the hardiness of a rational creature, *Il a le courage d'une créature raisonnable.* What an hardiness! *Quelle effronterie!*

HARDISH (hard'-ĭche), *adj.* [somewhat hard] *Un peu dur,* ‖ *duriuscule.*

HARDLABOURED (hard'-lé'-beŭr'd), *adj.* [elaborate] *Travaillé avec beaucoup de soin.*

HARDLY (hard'-lé), *adv.* [with difficulty, with much ado] *Difficilement, avec peine, laborieusement; à peine.* Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good, *Vous trouverez difficilement un homme assez méchant pour ne pas desirer de passer pour bon.* I can hardly believe, *J'ai de la peine à croire.* V. SCARCE.

† Things hardly attained are long retained, *On retient aisément ce qu'on a eu bien de la peine à apprendre.*

HARDLY [poorly] *Pauvrement, mal, à l'étroit.* We are hardly lodged, *Nous sommes mal logés.*

HARDLY [rigorously, severely] *Durement, rudement, rigoureusement, avec rigueur.* We are very hardly treated, *On nous traite fort durement.*

HARDLY [unfavourably] *D'une manière désavantageuse,* ou *peu favorable; désavantageusement.* You think hardly of our laws, *Vous pensez désavantageusement de nos lois.*

HARDLY [grudgingly, as an injury] *A regret, à contre-cœur, impatiemment.*

HARDMOUTHED (hard'-măoŭtzh'd'), *adj.* [disobedient to the rein, not sensible of the bit] *Qui a la bouche dure, qui n'a point de bouche; pesant à la main,* en parlant d'un cheval.

HARDNESS (hard'-nĕce), *s.* [durity, power of resistance in bodies] *Dureté,* f. *fermeté, f. solidité,* f. Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter, *La dureté est une forte cohésion des parties de la matière.*

* HARDNESS [difficulty, keenness, obduracy, faulty parsimony, cruelty of temper] *Difficulté, f. peine, f. travail,* m. *dureté,* f. *rigueur,* f. *endurcissement,* m. *avarice, f. cruauté, f. insensibilité,* f. *inhumanité,* f. The hardness of an enterprize, *La difficulté d'une entreprise.* The hardness of the winter, *La rigueur de l'hiver.* Hardness of heart, *Endurcissement de cœur,* m. *cruauté,* f.

HARD-NIBBED (hard'-nĭb-b'd'), *adj.* [said of a pen] *Qui a le bec dur.*

HARDS (hardz), *or* HURDS, *s.* [the refuse of flax] *Etoupes,* f. pl. *ce qui sort du chanvre lorsqu'on l'habille,* ou *qu'on le passe par les férans: chenevottes,* f. pl.

HARDSHIP (hard'-chip), *s.* [fatigue, inconvenience; injury, oppression] *Dureté,* f. *fatigue,* f. *peine,* f. *travail,* m. *oppression,* f. Inured to hardship, *Fort à la fatigue, endurci au travail.* To go through *or* to bear hardships, *‖ *Avaler des poires d'angoisse.*

HARD-WARE (hard'-cŭre), *s.* [manufactures of metal] *Ouvrages de différens métaux,* m. pl. ‡ *clincaille, f. clincaillerie,* f.

HARD-WARE-MAN (hard'-woŭr-măne), *s. Celui qui fait* ou *vend des ouvrages de différens métaux, clincailler,* m.

HARD-WITTED (hard'-oŭĭt-ĕd), *adj.* [dull-witted] *Qui a l'eſprit lourd; ſtupide, hébété.*

HARDY (har'-dé), *adj.* [bold, brave, ſtout, daring] *Hardi, vaillant, courageux, brave, intrépide, aſſuré, téméraire.* Who is hardy enough to contend that? *Qui eſt aſſez hardi pour ſoutenir que?* The hardy queen, *La reine courageuſe.* The hardy knight, *Le chevalier téméraire.*

HARDY [ſtrong, hard, firm] *Fort, robuſte; dur, endurci à la fatigue; ſolide.*

HARDY-SHREW, *ſ.* V. SHREW-MOUSE.

HARE (hère), *ſ.* [a ſmall quadruped remarkable for its ſwiftneſs, timidity, and fecundity; a conſtellation] *Un lièvre.* A young hare, *Un levraut, un petit lièvre.* To ſtart a hare, *Lancer un lièvre.*

HAREBEL (hèr'-bĕl), *ſ.* [a blue flower of the bell-ſhape] *Campanule, f.*

To HARE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fright, to hurry with terror] *Effrayer, faire peur, déconcerter, troubler, étourdir.* You hare me ſo, that I don't know what I do, *Vous m'étourdiſſez ſi fort que je ne ſais ce que je fais.*

HAREBRAINED (hèr'-brén'd), *adj.* [unſettled, unſteady, wild, *from the above verb and the noun* brain] *Volage, étourdi, écervelé, léger, bruſque, brutal, eſcarbillard,* m. ou *eſcarbillat,* m. A harebrained fellow, ‖ *Un berlu-berlu, un brouillon.*

HARED (hèr'd), *part. adj. Effrayé, déconcerté, troublé.*

HAREFOOT (hèr'-foŭte), *ſ.* [a ſort of trefoil] *Pied de lièvre,* m.

HAREFOOT [a bird] *Pied de lièvre,* m.

HARELIP (hèr'-lĭp), *ſ.* [a fiſſure in the upper lip] *Bec de lièvre,* m.

HARELIPPED (hèr'-lĭp-p't), *adj. Qui a un bec de lièvre; qui a la lèvre ſupérieure fendue.*

HARE-RAGOO (hèr-ră-gou'), *ſ* [diſh made of a hare] *Civet,* m. To make a hare-ragoo, *Mettre un lièvre en civet.*

HARE'S EAR (hèrz'-ĭre), *ſ.* [Bot. Bupleurum; a med. plant] *Oreille de lièvre,* f. *perce-feuille vivace,* f.

HARICOT, *ſ.* [in Cookery; a ſort of ragoo] *Haricot,* m.

HARIER (hăr'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ* [a dog for hunting hares] *Levrier, m. charnaigre,* m. V. HOUND.

Harier-bitch, *Levrette,* f.

HARIOT, V. HERIOT.

To HARK, *contracted from* To Hearken; which ſee.

HARD, *interj.* [Liſt, hear] *Ecoute, écoutez.*

HARL, *ſ.* [the filaments of flax] *Filamens du chanvre,* m. & par extenſion *toute ſubſtance filamenteuſe.*

HARLE, *ſ.* [a large water-fowl; geoſander, Merganſer] *Harle,* ou *herle,* m.

HARLEM, *ſ.* [a large and populous town in the North of Holland; lat. 52°-24' N. lon. 4°-38' E.] *Harlem,* m.

HARLEQUIN (har'-lĭ-kĭne), *ſ.* [a jack-pudding, ſo called, at the Court of Francis I. of France, from the Emperor Charles-Quint] *Un harlequin, un farceur.*

HARLINGEN, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of the United Province in W. Friſtland; lat. 53°-9' N. lon. 5°-10' E.] *Harlingen.*

HARLOT (har'-leŭte), *ſ.* [a whore] *Une putain, une proſtituée.*

HARLOTRY (har'-leŭt-ré), *ſ.* [the trade of a harlot, fornication] *Métier de proſtituée,* m. *fornication,* f. *putanïſme,* m *vie de putain,* f. ou bien, *un tas de putains, de proſtituées.*

HARM, *ſ.* [prejudice, injury, miſchief, hurt, diſaſter] *Tort,* m. *préjudice,* m. *dommage,* m. *mal,* m *bleſſure,* f. *déjeſtre,* m. *malheur,* m. *accident fâcheux* What harm have you received? *Quel tort vous a-t-on fait?* You do me harm, *Vous me faites mal, vous me bleſſez.* Keep you out of harm's way, *Précautionnez-vous contre le malheur; mettez-vous à couvert de tout accident fâcheux.*

† Harm watch, harm catch, *Qui mal veut, mal lui vient.*

¶ Harm, *mal*; hurt, *dommage*; miſchief, *malice, méchanceté*; injury, *injuſtice, tort*; detriment, *detriment* (ſynon.): *Harm* and *hurt* relate more to the perſon or character, but *harm* ſeems to denote a ſmall degree of evil; *hurt*, a greater: *miſchief* applies chiefly to the perſon or property, and is ſuppoſed done with an ill intent; *injury* relates to the character or property; *detriment* is ſeldom uſed but with regard to property, and carries an idea of loſs; by wounding a man, we do *harm* or *hurt* to his perſon; by ſpeaking ill of him, we do *harm* or *hurt* to his character; by breaking his head, or ſetting fire to his houſe, we do him a *miſchief*; by defaming him, or defrauding him of his goods, we do him an *injury*; by breaking a hedge, or treading down corn, we do a great deal of *detriment.*

To HARM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hurt, to injure] *Faire du mal, faire tort, cauſer du dommage.*

HARMALA, *ſ.* [wild Egyptian rue] *Harmale,* f.

HARMFUL (harm'-foŭl), *adj.* [miſchievous, noxious] *Mal-faiſant, dangereux, nuiſible, préjudiciable.*

HARMFULLY (harm'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [noxiouſly] *Dangereuſement, d'une manière nuiſible, avec préjudice, d'une manière préjudiciable.*

HARMFULNESS (harm'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [noxiouſneſs, miſchievouſneſs] *Qualité nuiſible,* f. *état de ce qui eſt nuiſible.*

HARMLESS (harm'-lĕce), *adj.* [innocent, innoxious] *Innocent, qui ne fait point de mal.* A good harmleſs man, *Un homme ſans malice, un bon homme, qui ne fait de mal à perſonne; un homme qui n'y entend pas fineſſe* (qui n'a pas aſſez d'eſprit pour être méchant). A harmleſs ſword, *Une épée vierge.*

HARMLESS [unhurt, undamaged] *Qui ne reçoit point de mal, qui n'eſt point endommagé, ſain & ſauf, ſans aucun mal.*

HARMLESSLY (harm'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [innocently, without hurt] *Innocemment; ſans faire de mal*; ou bien *ſans en recevoir, ſans crime.*

HARMLESSNESS (harm'-les-nĕce), *ſ.* [innocence; freedom from injury or hurt] *Innocence, f. exemption de crime, f. qualité de ce qui n'eſt point malfaiſant.*

HARMONIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Mars and Venus] *Harmonie,* f.

HARMONICAL (har-mŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *and* HARMONICK (har-mŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [concordant, muſical] *Harmonique, muſical, harmonieux.*

HARMONICALLY (har-mŏn'-ĭk-ăl-é), *adv.* [according to the proportions of harmony] *Harmoniquement, avec accord.*

HARMONIOUS (har-mô'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [full of harmony] *Harmonieux, plein d'harmonie, mélodieux, accordant*; au figuré, *de concert, d'accord, proportionné.*

HARMONIOUSLY (har-mô'-nĭ-eŭs lé), *adv.* [muſically, with concord of ſounds] *Harmonieuſement, avec harmonie, mélodieuſement, agréablement, harmoniquement.*

HARMONIOUSNESS (har-mô'-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [muſicalneſs] *Harmonie,* f. *qualité de ce qui eſt harmonieux,* f. *muſique,* f.

HARMONIOUSNESS [proportion] *Rapport,* m. *proportion,* f. *convenance,* f.

HARMONIS, *ſ.* [a famous artiſt of Troy] *Harmonis,* m.

To HARMONIZE (har'-mô-nïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make muſical, to adjuſt in fit proportions] *Rendre harmonieux, cadencer.*

HARMONIZED (har'-mô-nïz'd), *part. adj. Rendu harmonieux* ou *devenu harmonieux.*

HARMONY (har'-mô-né), *ſ.* [muſical concord; V. MELODY] *Harmonie,* f. *mélodie,* f. concert & accord de divers ſons, *accord,* m. *conſonnance,* f. *concert,* m. Harmony is a compound idea made up of different ſounds united, *L'idée de l'harmonie eſt une idée compoſée, formée de celles de pluſieurs ſons unis enſemble.*

* HARMONY [agreement of ſeveral things, correſpondent ſentiment] *Harmonie,* f. *accord,* m. *proportion,* f. *juſteſſe,* f. *correſpondance mutuelle, intelligence,* f. *ſymétrie,* f. *union,* f. Harmony of colours, *Accord des couleurs.*

HARNESS (har'-nĕce), *ſ.* [armour; trappings for ſaddle-horſes; the traces of draught-horſes] *Armure,* f. *harnois,* m. *harnachement,* m. A ſoldier's harneſs, *L'armure d'un ſoldat.* To put on the harneſs, *Endoſſer le harnois.* A horſe-harneſs, *Harnois de cheval.* Leg-harneſs, *Chauſſure,* f.

To HARNESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs in armour; to fix horſes in their traces] *Armer; harnacher, enharnacher, mettre le harnois.*

HARNESS-MAKER (har'-nĕs-mé-keŭr), *ſ. Harnacheur,* m *bourrelier,* m

HARNESSED (har'-nĕs'), *part. adj. Armé; harnaché, enharnaché.*

HARNESSING (har'-nĕs-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Harneſs] *Harnachement,* m.

HARO, *int.* [from *Ha Raoul*; a cry or call on Raoul the firſt Duke of Normandy, for redreſs] *Clameur de Haro,* f. *Haro,* m.

HARP, *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Harpe,* f. To play upon the harp, *Jouer de la harpe, pincer la harpe.* [Jews-harp] *Trompe,* f. *gronde,* f. *rebute,* f. *guimbarde,* f.

To HARP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play on the harp] *Harper, jouer de la harpe*; au figuré, proverbialement, *traiter une matière, agiter une queſtion.*

† To harp always on the ſame ſtring, *Toucher toujours la même corde*; rebattre la même choſe. * What do you harp at? *Quelle corde touchez-vous là? De quoi parlez-vous? Que voulez-vous dire?*

HARPALYCE (har'-păl'-ĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a moſt beautiful maid of Argos] *Harpalice,* f.

HARPER (har'-peŭr), *ſ.* [a player on the harp] *Un joueur de harpe,* m.

HARPIES, *ſ.* [Mythol. the three daughters of Neptune and Terra] *Harpies,* f. pl. V. HARPY.

HARPING-IRON (har'-pĭn'gne-ăï'-eürne), V. HARPOON.

HARPINGS (har'-pĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [in a Ship; her breadth at the bow] *La partie de l'avant des préceintes d'un vaiſſeau* ou *pièces de quartier,* f. pl. Cat-harpings, *Trelingage des haubans ſous la hune,* m

HARPOCRATES (har'-pŏk'-ră-tĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the God of Silence] *Harpocrate,* m.

HARPONEER (har'-pô-nïre), *ſ.* [he that throws the harpoon in whaleſiſhing] *Harponneur,* m.

HARPOON (har-poŭne'), *ſ.* [a bearded dart, with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales or other large fiſh are caught] *Harpon,* m.

Gun-Harpoon, *Harpon, de nouvelle invention pour la pêche des baleines, qui ſe darde dans un mouſqueton.*

HARPSHELL (harp'-chĕl), *ſ.* [an univalvular ſhell] *Harpe,* f. *Caſſandre,* f

HARPSICHORD (harp'-sĭ-korde), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Clavecin,* m. A harpſichord with five octaves, *Clavecin à ravalement,* m.

Harpſichord-player, *Clavecinïſte,* m.

HARPY (har'-pé), *ſ.* [a fabulous monſter with the face of a woman, and foul long claws] *Harpie,* f. On donne le nom de *harpie* à une femme avare ou gourmande.

HARQUEBUSS (har'-koŭĭ-beŭce), *ſ.* [hand-gun, a ſort of fire-arm] *Arquebuſe,* f

HARQUEBUSIER (har-koŭĭ beŭs-sïre), *ſ.* [one armed with a harquebuſs] *Arquebuſier,* m.

HARRIDAN (hăr-rĭ-dăne), *ſ.* [a worn out caſt-horſe] *Une haridelle*; au figuré, *une vieille femme laide, une putain uſée.*

HARRIED (hăr'-ĕd), *part. adj. from* To Harry; *Haraſſé, harcelé, tourmenté, troublé.*

HARRIGATE *or* HARROWGATE well-water [a ſtrong ſulphureous water] *Eaux minérales de Harrigate* ou *Harrowgate* (dans York-ſhire), f. pl.

HARROW (hăr'-ô), *ſ.* [a frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth, drawn over ſowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the ſeed] *Une herſe.*

HARROW [in Fortif. a kind of gate] *Herſe.*

To HARROW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break with the harrow] *Herſer.* To harrow a field, *Herſer un champ*; *briſer les mottes de terre avec la herſe.* [to tear up, to rip up] *Déchirer.* [to pillage, to ſtrip] *Piller, dépouiller.* [to invade, to haraſs with incurſions] *Envahir, faire des courſes ſur* ou *dans.* [to diſturb] *Troubler, agiter.*

HARROWED (hăr'-ô-d), *part. adj. Herſé*; au figuré, *déchiré, pillé, ravagé.*

HARROWER (hăr'-ô-ĕur), *ſ.* [he who harrows] *Herſeur*, m. *celui qui herſe.*

HARROWING (hăr'-ô-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to harrow] *Herſage*, m.

HARRY, *ſ.* [an abrev. of Henry] *Henri*, m. ſlow Harry (among Chym.), V. ATHANOR.

To HARRY (hăr'-ĕ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hare, to ruffle] *Haraſſer, harceler, troubler, tourmenter, fatiguer.*

HARSCHEF, *ſ.* [Bot. the Arabian name of the artichoke, *or rather* chardoon or garden-thiſtle. *Artichaut*, m. *cardon d'Eſpagne*, m.

HARSH (harche), *adj.* [roughly ſour; rough to the ear; moroſe, rigorous] *Apre, rude au goût, déplaiſant, piquant, déſagréable*; *verd, verdelet*; *acerbe* (t. de Méd.); *aigre*; *qui a un ſon dur*; au figuré, *impoli*; *rigide, rude, ſévère, dur, rigoureux, auſtère.* A harſh fruit, *Un fruit âpre.*

* A harſh word, *Un mot dur à l'oreille*; *une parole dure, impolie.* A harſh maſter, *Un maître rude, dur, rigide.* V. CRUEL.

HARSHLY (harch'-lé), *adv.* [ſourly; ſeverely] *Rudement, durement, aigrement, avec rigueur, avec dureté.*

HARSHNESS (harch'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſourneſs; auſtere taſte; roughneſs to the ear, to the touch; moroſeneſs] *Apreté*, f. *aigreur*, f. *rudeſſe de ſon*, f. *rudeſſe* ou *dureté au toucher*; au figuré, *dureté*, f. *rigueur*, f. *ſévérité*, f. *mauvaiſe humeur.* The harſhneſs of ſome liquors, *L'âpreté de certaines liqueurs.* The harſhneſs of a verſe, *La rudeſſe* ou *la dureté d'un vers.* The harſhneſs of bodies is unpleaſant to the touch, *La rudeſſe des corps eſt déſagréable au toucher.*

* Your harſhneſs is not to be ſupported, *Vous êtes d'une dureté inſupportable.*

HARSLET (har'-slĕte), *or* HASLET (hé'-slĕte), *ſ.* [entrails] *Entrailles*, f. *wiſcères*, m. ne ſe dit qu'en ce ſens: A hog's harſlets (the heart, liver, and lights), *Freſſure de cochon*, f.

HART, *ſ.* [a quadruped] *Un cerf.* A hart royal, *Un cerf qui a été chaſſé par le roi & qui s'eſt ſauvé.* Hart *or* ſtag that was firſt attempted, *Cerf de meute*, m.

HARTFORD, *ſ.* [a flouriſhing commercial town in the Prov. of Connecticut, one of the United States of North America; lat. 42°-20′ N. lon. 71°-39′ W.] *Hartford*, m.

HART *or* STAG-EVIL, *ſ.* [among Farriers; a rheum or defluxion that hinders a horſe from eating] *Eſpèce de Morve*, f.

HARTSFODDER (harts'-fŏd-dĕur), *ſ.* [Bot. elaphoboſcum, wild parſnep; a med. plant] *Fuloſe*, f.

HARTSHORN (hărts'-horne), *ſ.* [a ſpirit drawn from horn] *Corne de cerf*, f. *eſſence de corne de cerf*, f.

HARTS-HORN [Bot. Coronopus; a med. plant] *Corne de cerf*, f.

HARTSTONGUE (harts'-teŭn'gue), *ſ.* [But. Lingua cervina; a med. plant] *Langue de cerf*, f. *ſe loprendre vulgaire*, f.

HARUM SCARUM FELLOW, *ſ.* [a giddy-headed fellow] *Un vrai bilboquet.*

HARTSWORT (harts'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [an umbelliferous plant] *Aſtoloche*, f. *jéſéli*, m.

HARTZWALD, *ſ.* [a famous mountain and foreſt of Germany, alſo called the Black foreſt] *Hartzwald*, m. *la forêt noire.*

HARVEST (har'-vĕſte), *ſ.* [the corn ripeoed] *Moiſſon*, f. *récolte*, f. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To make harveſt, *Faire la moiſſon, faire l'août, moiſſonner.* Harveſt-time, *Le temps de la moiſſon, l'août*, m. Harveſt-home, *Fête*, f. *réjouiſſance que font les moiſſonneurs lorſqu'ils ont engrangé le blé*, f.

* He ſows for a harveſt, *Il s'ème pour recueillir.*

† Good harveſts make men prodigal, bad ones provident, *L'abondance rend les gens prodigues, & la diſette les rend bons ménagers.*

HARVEST-FLY (har'-vĕſte-flaï), *ſ.* [cicada; a large four-winged fly] *Cigale*, f.

To HARVEST, *v. a.* [to reap, to gather corn] *Moiſſonner.*

HARVEST-LORD (har'-vĕſte-lord), *ſ.* [the head reaper] *Le chef des moiſſonneurs.*

HARVESTER (har'-vĕs-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who works at the harveſt] *Moiſſonneur*, m.

HARVESTMAN (har'-vĕſt'-măne), *ſ.* [a labourer in the harveſt] *Moiſſonneur*, m. *aouteron*, m.

HARVESTWOMAN (har'-vĕſt'-ouoŭm-cüne), *ſ. Une moiſſonneuſe.*

HARWICH (har'-ĭtche), *ſ.* [a ſeaport and borough of Eſſex in England; lat. 52°-0′ N. lon. 1°-25′ E.] *Harwich*, m.

HAS (hăz), the third perſon ſingular, preſ. tenſe indic. mood of To HAVE.

HASBAT, *ſ.* [a Province of Africa in Barbary in the kingdom of Morocco] *Haſbat*, m.

HASELA, *ſ.* [a freſh water-fiſh, mullet, chubb, haſer] *Chabot*, m.

HASH (hăche), or HASHIE, *ſ.* [haſhed meat] *Hachis* à l'Angloiſe, m. *galimafrée*, f. *capilotade*, f.

To HASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mince] *Hacher, couper en petits morceaux.*

HASHED (hăch't), *part. adj. Haché, coupé en petits morceaux.* Haſhed meat, *Hachis*, m.

HASINELLAS, *ſ. pl.* [in Glaſs-Manuf. hooks faſtened to the ſides of the working furnace] *Crochets*, m. pl.

HASLET. V. HARSLET.

HASP (hăſp), *ſ.* [a ſort of hook, *or* claſp] *Une agraffe, un crochet, un bouton, un moraillon*; *verrouil*, ou *verrou*, m.

To HASP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten with a haſp] *Agraffer, accrocher*; *fermer au crochet*, ou *au verrou*, en parlant d'une porte *verrouillée.*

HASPED (hăſp't), *part. adj. Agraffé, accroché*; *fermé au crochet* ou *au verrou.*

HASSOCK (hăs'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a thick mat to kneel on] *Natte*, f. *paillaſſon*, m. *carreau*, m. *agenouilloir*, m. [a ſoft ſand-ſtone] *Tuff*, ou *tuffeau*, m. *pierre de tuff*, m.

HAST (hăste), the ſecond perſon ſingular preſ. tenſe indic. mood of To HAVE; which ſee.

HASTA or HASTA PURA, *ſ.* [among Medaliſts; ſpear or javelin not ſhod, or rather an ancient ſceptre longer than the common one] *Haſte*, f.

HASTE (héſte), *ſ.* [hurry, ſpeed, precipitation; paſſion, vehemence] *Hâte*, f. *viteſſe*, f. *diligence*, f. *promptitude*, f. *précipitation*, f. In haſte, *En hâte, en diligence, avec précipitation, vîte, à la hâte*, ✝ *à la chaude.* To make haſte, *Se preſſer, faire diligence, ſe dépêcher.* To be in haſte, *Etre preſſé, avoir hâte.*

† The more haſte, the worſe ſpeed, *Plus on ſe hâte, moins on avance.*

† To make more haſte than good ſpeed, *Faire mal une choſe par précipitation, en la faiſant à la hâte*; *mal faire à force de ſe hâter.*

¶ Haſte, *hâte, précipitation*; hurry *viteſſe, empreſſement* (ſynon.): *Haſte* ſignifies ſpeed, but *hurry* ſeems to imply a kind of agitation occaſioned by *haſte*: we ſometimes ſpeak or a *hurry* of ſpirits; but we can by no means uſe the word *haſte* in its ſtead: as alſo in the following expreſſion; do not put yourſelf in ſuch a *hurry*, for the buſineſs requires no great *haſte.*

To HASTE *and* To HASTEN (hé'-s'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to urge on; to make haſte] *Hâter, preſſer, précipiter*; *ſe hâter, ſe preſſer, ſe dépêcher*; *accourir, avancer.* To haſten one's death, *Hâter, précipiter la mort de quelqu'un.* Why haſte you ſo? *Pourquoi vous preſſez-vous ainſi?* He haſtened to the army, *Il ſe hâta de rejoindre l'armée.*

HASTENER (hé'-s'n-eŭr), *ſ. Quelqu'un qui hâte, qui preſſe*: *hâteur* (t. de Cuiſine), m.

HASTILY (hés'-ti-lé), *adv.* [ſpeedily, quickly, in a hurry; raſhly] *En hâte, en diligence, à la hâte, précipitamment*, ‖ *haut à la main.*

HASTILY [paſſionately, with vehemence] *Bruſquement, en colère, avec emportement.*

HASTINESS (hés'-ti-nĕce), *ſ.* [haſte, ſpeed; precipitation; paſſionate vehemence] *Hâte*, f. *promptitude*, f. *diligence*, f. *précipitation*, f. *emportement*, m. *impatience*, f.

HASTING PEAR (hés'-tĭn'gne-pĕr), *ſ.* [green chiſſel-pear] *Verte-longue*, f. *mouille-bouche*, f.

HASTINGS (hés'-tĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [fruits that come early] *Fruits hâtifs, précoces, avancés*, m. Green haſtings, *Pois hâtifs*, m.

HASTIVE (hés'-tĭv'), *adj.* [early, forward] *Hâtif, précoce.*

HASTY (hés'-té), *adj.* [quick, ſpeedy, precipitate, vehement; early ripe] *Hâtif, précoce*; *prompt, diligent*; *impatient, vif, pétulant*; *précipité, fait à la hâte*; *violent, emporté*; *téméraire*; *bouillant, colère, colérique.* V. CHOLERIC.

Haſty pear, *Hâtiveau*, m.

HASTY-PUDDING (hés'-té-poŭd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a pudding made of milk and flower boiled quick together] *Sorte de bouillie.*

HAT (hăte), *ſ.* [a cover for the head] *Un chapeau.* Hats not yet dyed, *Chapeau en blanc.* A woman's hat, *Capeline*, f. To put on one's hat, *Mettre ſon chapeau, ſe couvrir.* To put or pull off one's hat, *Oter ſon chapeau, ſe découvrir.* Hats off, *Chapeaux bas!*

A beaver-hat, *Un caſtor.* An otter-hat [made of otter's fur] *Un loutre.* A broad-brimmed, or narrow-brimmed hat, *Un chapeau à grand* ou *à petit bord.*

HATBAND (hăt'-băn'd), *ſ.* [a ſtring tied reund the hat] *Une leſſe* ou *un cordon de chapeau, une ficelle.* A hatband with a buckle, *Une bourdaloue.*

HATCASE (hăt'-kéce), *ſ.* [a ſlight box for a hat] *Un étui* ou *boîte de chapeau*, f.

HATCH (hătche), *ſ.* [a brood of young] *Couvée de petits*, f. [the act of excluſion from the ſhell] *Action d'éclorre*, f. [diſcovery] *Découverte*, f.

HATCH [half door] *Sorte de demiporte*, fort en uſage en Angleterre & en Hollande. V. HATCHES.

HATCH-BARS [in Sea-language] *Barres d'écoutille*, f. pl.

To HATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to produce young from eggs by incubation] *Couver, faire éclorre.*

* To HATCH [to contrive] *Couver, machiner, braſſer, tramer, compléter.* To hatch ſome miſchief, *Machiner*; *tramer quelque méchanceté*; *couver un complot.*

To HATCH [to cut] *Hacher, faire des hachures*, en terme de Graveur, ou d'Armurier. To hatch the hilt of a ſword, *Hacher la garde d'une épée.*

To HATCH, *v. n.* [to be in a ſtate of grow-

ing quick] *Etre prêt à éclorre.*

HATCHED *or* Hatcht, *part. adj. Eclos, couvé*; au figuré, *tramé, machiné.*

† You count your chickens before they be hatch'd, *Vous comptez sans l'hôte.*

Hatched design or drawing [of which the shadows are expressed by sensible lines often drawn across each other] *Dessin haché*; *hachure*, f.

HATCHED, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *écartelé.*

HATCHEL (hăk'-kl'), *s.* [an instrument to dress flax with] *Seran*, m. *peigne pour le chanvre*, m. *affinoir*, m. *écharnoir*, m.

Rope-maker's hatchel, *Ebauchoir*, m.

To HATCHEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dress flax with a hatchel] *Serancer, passer par le Seran*; *échanvrer, charpir.*

HATCHELLED (hăk'-kl'd), *part. adj. Serancé, passé par le Seran.*

HATCHELLER (hăk'-kl-eŭr), *s.* [a dresser of flax] *Serancier*, m.

HATCHES (hătch'ĕz), *s. p.* [in Sea-language; trap-doors, the openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another] *Ecoutille*, f. *panneaux* ou *couvercles des ecoutilles*, m. pl.

*† To be under hatches [to be in a state of depression, or poverty] *Etre mal dans ses affaires*; *être en mauvaise passe*; *être pauvre*; *être dans un état d'humiliation, être couvert d'ignominie.*

HATCHES [flood-gates] *Vannes*, f.

HATCHES *or* Hatching [among Engravers] *Hachures*, f. pl. Hatches made too hard, *Aigreurs*, f. pl.

HATCHET (hătch'-ĕte), *s.* [a small axe] *Hache*, f. *cognée*, f. *hachette*, f. *hachereau*, m. *esseau*, m.

HATCHET-FACE (hătch'-ĕt'-fêce), *s.* [an ugly face] *Une laide figure.* Hatched-faced, *Dévisagé.*

HATCHET-HELVE (hătch'-ĕt'-helv'), *s. Un manche de cognée.*

HATCHING (hătch'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [the act whereby fecundated eggs, after seasonable incubation, exclude their young] *Action de faire éclorre.* Hatching house, *Couvoir*, s. m.

HATCHINGS upon the metal to be gilt] *Hachures*, f. pl.

HATCHMENT (hătch'-mĕn'te), corrupted from ATCHIEVEMENT; which see.

HATCHMENT [in Heraldry; marshalling] *Ecartelure*, f.

HATCH-WAY (hătch'-oŭē), *s.* [the passage over or through the hatches] *Ouverture*, ou *passage à travers les écoutilles*, s. m.

HATCH-WAY, *Ecoutille*, f. Hatchway with a scuttle covering its border, *Ecoutille qui s'emboîte.* Main-hatch-way, *La grande écoutille.* Fore-hatch-way, *L'écoutille de la fosse aux cables.*

HATE (hête), *s.* [hatred, detestation] *Haine*, f. *aversion*, f.

To HATE, -ING, -ED, [to detest; V. To ABHOR] *Haïr, détester, abhorrer, avoir en haine*; *avoir de la haine pour . . . avoir horreur de.* You have no just cause to hate me, *Vous n'avez pas lujet de me haïr.*

HATED (hê'-tĕd), *part. adj. Haï, détesté, abhorré, mal voulu.* To be hated, *Haïssable, détestable.*

HATEFUL, *adj.* [odious, detestable] *Haïssable, odieux, détestable, haineux; exécrable, digne d'être haï.*

HATEFULLY (hête'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [odiously, abominably] *D'une manière odieuse.*

HATEFULNESS (hête'-foŭl-nĕce), *s.* [odiousness] *Qualité odieuse* ou *haïssable.*

HATER (hê'-teŭr), *s.* [one that hates] *Celui* ou *celle qui hait*; *ennemi, ennemie.* A hater of virtue is unworthy to live in the society of mankind, *Quiconque hait la vertu est indigne de vivre parmi les hommes.* A hater of God, *Un ennemi de Dieu.* A hater of men, *Un misanthrope.*

HATH (hătsh), the third person singular pres. tense indic. mood of To HAVE; now seldom used but in solemn compositions.

HATRED (hê'-trĕd), *s.* [hate, detestation, ill-will, malignity] *Haine*, f. *inimitié*, f. *aversion*, f. *détestation*, f. To bear an hatred against one, *Avoir de la haine contre quelqu'un.*

HATTER (hăt'-eŭr), *s.* [a maker of hats] *Un chapelier.*

To HATTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to harass, to weary] *Harasser, harceler, fatiguer, lasser.*

HATTERED (hăt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Harassé, harcelé, fatigué.*

HATTOCK (hăt'-eŭk), *s.* [a stack or pile of corn] *Un tas de gerbes de blé.*

HATUAN, *s.* [a town and fort of Upper Hungary; lat. 47°-44′ N. lon. 18°-54′ E.] *Hatuan*, m.

HAUBERK (hâ'-bĕrk), *s.* [a coat of mail] *Une cotte de maille, armure pour la poitrine*, f. *haubert*, m. *cuirasse*, f.

HAUGHT (hâte), *adj.* V. HAUGHTY.

HAUGHTILY (hâ'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [proudly, arrogantly] *Fièrement, arrogamment, insolemment, hautement, avec hauteur, d'un air fier, d'une manière présomptueuse.*

HAUGHTINESS (hâ'-tĭ-nĕce), *s.* [pride, arrogance] *Hauteur*, f. *fierté*, f. *arrogance*, f. *humeur hautaine, présomption*, f. *arguëil*, m.

¶ Haughtiness, *hauteur*; disdain, *dédain* (synon.): Both denote a disposition that keeps us at a distance from those whom we think beneath us, either in birth, fortune, or abilities; with this difference, that *haughtiness* is founded upon the esteem a man has for himself: *disdain*, upon the contempt he has for others. We say, *haughtiness* of disposition, or deportment: looks, or words, of *disdain. Haughtiness* is seldom met with, but in persons of weak understanding, and those who have had a bad education. There are vain people, who look upon *disdain* as a personal accomplishment, and who use it on all occasions, as a test of the merit they pretend to. V. PRIDE.

HAUGHTY (hâ'-té), *adj.* [proud, lofty, arrogant, contemptuous] *Haut, altier, hautain, fier, arrogant, présomptueux*; *orgueilleux, vain.*

HAUL (hâle), *s.* [pull] *L'action de tirer, tiraillement*, m.

To HAUL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull, to draw] *Tirer, tirailler, houspiller, haler* (t. de Marine).

To HAUL [a sea-term] V. To HALE.

To haul up the lee-clue-garnet *or* goosequill of a sail, *Carguer le point de la voile qui est sous le vent.* To haul up the courses, *Mettre les basses voiles sur les cargues.*

To haul the wind (to trim sharp), *Aller contre le vent*; *bouter de lof. Serrer le vent*; *bouliner les voiles (les orienter plus près du vent qu'elles n'étoient).* To haul home the top-sail sheets, *Accotter les huniers.* Haul aft the sheets! *Borde au vent! borde sous le vent!* To haul aft both sheets of a sail for going afore the wind, *Border les écoutes arrière.*

To HAUL [to break the crust upon the sugar-moulds] *Opaler.*

HAULED (hâl'd), *part. adj. Tiré, tiraillé: halé* (t. de Mar.)

HAULER (hâ'-leŭr), *s.* [a person hauling a boat up a river] *Haleur*, m. *gebeur* (t. en usage sur la Loire), m.

HAULING (hâ'-lĭn'gne), *s. Tiraillement*, m. [the collar of a draught horse] *Attelle*, f.

HAUM (hâme), *s.* [straw] *Chaume*, m. *paille*, f.

HAUM (héme), [among Carters] *Attelle*, f.

HAUNCH (hân'tche), *s.* [the thigh, the hind hip] *La hanche.* A haunch of venison, *Une cuisse de venaison.*

HAUNSE (hân'se), *s.* [stone laying across the top of a square window or cornice] *Claveau*, m. Haunse of a door, *Dessus de porte*, m.

HAUNT (hân'te), *s.* [a place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place] *Lieu que l'on fréquente souvent*, m. *retraite*, f. *repaire* en parlant de certains animeux, m. *fréquentation*, f.

To HAUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to frequent] *Hanter, fréquenter*; *visiter souvent, venir souvent.* Celestial Venus haunts Idalia's groves, *La divine Vénus fréquente les bosquets d'Idalie.* He haunts about my doors, *Il vient souvent, il rode souvent autour de ma porte.* To haunt bawdy houses, † *Courir le garou*, ou *le guilledou.*

HAUNTED (hân'-tĕd), *part. adj. Hanté, fréquenté.* A haunted house, *Une maison où*, dit-on, *il vient des revenans.*

HAUNTER (hân'-teŭr), *s.* [frequenter] *Celui* ou *celle qui hante, qui fréquente.*

HAUNTING (hân'-tĭn'gne), *s. L'action de fréquenter*; *fréquentation*, f. *hantise*, f.

HAURIANT, *adj.* [in Heraldry; is said of a fish directly upright] *Hauriant.*

HAUSE, V. HAWSE.

HAUSTELLUM, *s.* [a shell-fish, wood-cock-shell] *Bécasse épineuse*, f.

HAUSTILE or SEA-AMBER, *s. Ambre jaune* ou *succin*, m.

HAUTBOY (hô'-bŏĕ), *s.* [a wind-instrument] *Hautbois*, m. [sort of strawberry] *Sorte de fraise*, f. *capron*, m.

HAVANNA, *s.* [a seaport of the island of Cuba; lat. 23°-12′ N. lon. 82°-13′ W.] *La Havanne.*

To HAVE (hăv', *ou* hêv'), -ING, -HAD, *v. a.* [to possess; to hold; to know; to desire, to wish] *Avoir, posséder*; *tenir, prendre*; *savoir*; *désirer, souhaiter.* He has *or* hath a great estate, *Il a de grands biens, il possède de grandes richesses.* I have him at a hank, *Je le tiens par son foible.* I have a great care of it, *J'en prends un grand soin.* To have a thing by heart, *Savoir une chose par cœur.* I have it from him, *C'est de lui que je le tiens*, ou *que je le sais.* I must have him with me, *Il faut que je le prenne avec moi.* I have not Law enough to state the question, *Je ne sais pas assez le Droit pour établir cette question.* The thing fell out as I would have it, *La chose a réussi comme je le désirois.*

To have rather, *Aimer mieux.* To have to deal with one, *Avoir affaire*; *avoir quelque chose à démêler avec quelqu'un.* Have at you, Sir, *A vous, Monsieur, c'est à vous que j'en veux.* To let one have a thing, *Donner une chose à quelqu'un.* You may have my word, that . . . *Je vous donne ma parole que . . .* Have me excused, *Excusez-moi.* I would not have you write, *Je ne voudrois pas*, ou *je ne serois pas d'avis, que vous écrivissiez.* I would have you know that I am an honest man, *Sachez que je suis un honnête homme.*

† To have little or nothing, *N'avoir que la cape & l'épée.* Let him have his desert, *Qu'on le traite comme il le mérite.* Have him away, *Emmenez-le.* You have it too dear, *Vous l'avez acheté trop cher.* To have a fair opportunity, *L'avoir beau* ou *belle.*

† Do well and have well, *Qui bien fera, bien trouvera.*

¶ To have, *Avoir*; to possess, *posséder* (synon.): *To have* a thing, it is sufficient that it belongs to us; but, to *possess* it, it must be in our hands, and we have the liberty of disposing of it. Thus, we *have* an estate, notwithstanding it is mortgaged for the benefit of the creditors; but, we cannot be said to possess it, unless it be unincumbered.

¶ To have a mind for, *avoir envie de*; to long for, *désirer ardemment*; to wish for, *souhaiter*; to hanker after, *souhaiter passionnément* (synon.): We *have a mind for*, or, *long for*, a present object; but, the first, seems attended with more knowledge and reflection, the second, with more opinion and taste: we *wish for* things farther distant; we *hanker after* what has been taken from us. Princes sometimes *have a mind* to gratify their ambition, at the expense of their future welfare. Pregnant women *long for* most things they see. Lazy people often sit

down

down and content themſelves with *wiſhing for* thoſe things which they would preſently obtain, if diligent and aſſiduous. Some children will *hanker* a long time after their nurſes, and it is with the greateſt difficulty they can be brought to forget them.

HAVEN (hé'-v'n), *ſ.* [a harbour] *Havre*, m. *port*, m. au figuré *aſyle*, m. *lieu de ſureté*, m The haven's mouth, *L'entrée du havre* ou *du port*. To clear a haven, *Débucler un port*. The clearing of a haven, *Debacle*, f. *débaclement*, m.

HAVENER (hé'-v'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [an overſeer of a port] *Inſpecteur* ou *intendant d'un port*, m.

HAVER (hăv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [poſſeſſor] *Poſſeſſeur*, m.

HAVER [a northern word for oats] *Avoine*, f.

HAVERSACK (hăv'-eŭr-săk), *ſ.* [Milit. language, knapſack] *Havre-ſac*, m

HAVING (hăv'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [poſſeſſion, eſtate, fortune] *Avoir*, m. *biens*, m. *poſſeſſions*, f. *fortune*, f. That is all my having, *C'eſt tout mon avoir, tout ce que je poſſede au monde.*

☞ HAVING [behaviour, regularity] *Conduite*, f. *mœurs*, f. This gentleman is of no having, *Cet homme n'a point de conduite.*

HAVIOUR (hé'-vĭ-eŭr), *for* BEHAVIOUR; which ſee.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, *ſ.* [a large and commercial ſea-town of France in Normandy; lat. 49°-29' N. lon. 0°-11' E.] *Le Havre-de-Grâce.*

HAVOCK (hăv'-eŭk), *ſ.* [waſte] *Dégât*, m. *ravage*, m. *pillage*, m. *deſtruction*, f.

TO HAVOCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to waſte, to deſtroy] *Ravager, dévaſter, détruire, piller, ſaccager.*

HAVOCK, *interj.* [encouragement to ſlaughter] *Ravage!*

HAW (hâ), *ſ.* [the berry of the hawthorn] *Le fruit de l'aubépine.*

HAW [an excreſcence, a web or ſpot in the eye] *Tache dans l'œil*, f. *taie*, f.

HAW [a ſmall piece of ground adjoining to a houſe] *Petite pièce de terre*, ou *petit clos près d'une maiſon*; *chenevière*, f.

HAW-THORN, *ſ.* [white thorn; a ſpecies of medlar] *Aubépine*, ou *épine blanche*, f.

TO HAW, *v. n.* [to ſpeak with heſitation] *Héſiter en parlant, parler d'une voix entrecoupée.*

HAWARD. V. HAY-WARD.

HAWFINCH (hâ'-fin'che), *ſ.* [Ornithol. coccothrauſtes, groſs-beak] *Gros-bec*, m.

HAWK (hâk), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Faucon*, m.

† A hawk's noſe, *Un nez aquilin.*

† To be betwixt hawk and buzzard, *N'être ni chair ni poiſſon*; *être en ſuſpens, en doute* ou *dans l'incertitude.*

The arms of a hawk (the legs from the thigh to the foot), *Les jambes*, f. pl the petty-ſingles (the toes) *Les doigts*, m. pl. The pounces (the claws), *les ſerres*, f. pl. *les ongles*, m. pl. The ſails (the wings), *les ailes*, f. pl. The beams (the long feathers of the wings), *Le pennage*, m. The principal feathers (the two longeſt), *Les deux plus longues plumes.* The flags (the next thereto), *Les ailes*, f. pl. The train (the tail), *La queue.* The mails (the breaſt feathers), *Les plumes de la poitrine*, f. pl. *les mahutes*, f. pl. Spots on the feathers, *Haglures*, f. pl. The pendant feathers (thoſe behind the thigh), *Les plumes pendantes.* Feathers unſummed (not yet full grown), *Des plumes incompletes.* Summed (complete), *Des plumes tout à fait pouſſées.* The gorge (the craw or crop), *Le jabot, la mulette.* The pannel (the pipe next the fundament), *Le boyau.* The glut (the ſlimy ſubſtance in the pannel), *L'ordure du boyau*, f. *humeur glaireuſe.* The beak (the upper and crooked part of the bill), *Le deſſus du bec.* The clap (its neither part), *Le deſſous du bec.* The ſear *or* ſere (the yellow part under the eyes), *Le bord des yeux.* The nares (two ſmall holes on the top of the beak), *Les narines*, f. pl. To cope the beak and talons of a hawk, *Faire le bec & les ongles à un faucon.*

Bewits (the leathers with bells buttoned on a hawk's legs), *Courroies*, f. pl. *où ſont attachées les ſonnettes* ou *grelots.* Leaſe *or* leaſh (a leathern thong to hold her), *Laiſſe*, f. Jeſſes (the little ſtraps by which the leaſh is faſtened to the legs), *Jets*, m. pl. Creanſe (a line or packthread faſtened to the leaſh, in diſciplining her), *Créance*, f. *filière*, f. *ficelle de huit ou dix toiſes de longueur.* Hood (a cover for her head to keep her in the dark), *Chaperon*, m. A roſter hood (a wide hood open behind), *Chaperon qui s'ouvre par derrière*, m. To hood a hawk, *Chaperonner un faucon.* To unhood her, *Le déchaperonner.* To unſtrike the hood (to draw the ſtrings that the hood may be in readineſs to be pulled off), *Dénouer le chaperon, en délier les cordons & le tenir tout prêt à être ôté.* A hawk that takes the hood gently, *Chaperonnier*, m. To feel a hawk (to blind a hawk juſt taken by running a thread through her eye-lids), *Ciller un faucon.* Lure (a figure of a fowl made of leather and feathers), *Leurre*, m. To lure a hawk (to throw the repreſentation of a prey before her), *Jeter le leurre.* Perch (her reſting place, when off the falconer's fiſt), *Perche*, f. Hack (the place where her meat is laid), *L'endroit où l'on met le manger.* Mew (the place wherein ſhe ſets when moulting), *Mue*, f.

A make hawk (an old ſtaunch hawk that ſets example to a young one) *Un vieux faucon tout dreſſé.* To keep a hawk ſharp ſet, *Affamer un faucon.*

Caſting (ſomething given to a hawk to cleanſe her gorge) *Cure*, f. Plumage (ſmall feathers given her to make her caſt), *Plumage*, m. Pellet, *Pelotte*, f. Rangle (gravel given her to bring down her ſtomach) *Gravier*, m. To gleam (ſaid of a hawk, to throw up filth after caſting), *Rejeter.* To enſeam, *or* to enſain (to purge a hawk from her greaſe or glut), *Purger l'oiſeau.* Imping (inſerting a feather in her wing), *Enture*, f. *l'action de rajuſter le pennage caſſé.* Tiring (giving her a leg, or pinion of a fowl to pull at), *Tiroir*, m. *l'action d'acharner le faucon ſur le tiroir, le faire tirer ſur le poing des parties nerveuſes, comme un manche de gigot*, &c. Inke (the neck of a bird the hawk preys on), *Cou de volaille*, m. Pill *or* pelf (what the hawk leaves of her prey), *Ce que le faucon laiſſe de ſa proie*; *ſes reſtes.*

To bate (is ſaid of a hawk that flotters with her wings), *Battre des ailes comme pour s'envoler.* Crabbing (fighting with each other when they ſtand too near), *L'action de ſe battre.* Cowring (when the young ones quiver and ſhake their wings in obedience to the elder), *Remuer les ailes.* To ſeak (when a hawk wipes her beak after feeding), *S'eſſuyer le bec.* To junk (when ſhe falls aſleep), *S'endormir.* Intermewing (the time of exchanging her coat), *Mue*, f. Cawking (treading), *L'action de cocher*, f. Mantling (when the hawk ſtretches one of her wings after her legs, and then the other), *L'action d'étendre les ailes l'une après l'autre*, ou *de faire manteau.* Muting (the dung of a hawk), *Crotte*, f. *émeu*, m. To ſlice (when a hawk mutes a good way from her), *Emeutir au loin.* To ſlime (when a hawk mutes directly down and longways in an entire ſubſtance), *Emeutir tout droits en bas & faire des émeuts d'une ſeule pièce.* To drop (when ſhe ſlimes in drops), *Emeutir par morceaux.* To ſnite (when a hawk, as it were, ſneezes), *Renifler, éternuer.* To rouſe (when ſhe rattles and ſhakes herſelf), *S'éveiller.* To prune and pick herſelf, *Se repaſſer.* To warble (when after mantling ſhe croſſes her wings over her back), *Croiſer les ailes.*

To fly with her head into the wind, *Chevaucher le vent.* To bind (when a hawk ſeizes), *Lier.* To plume (when after ſeizing ſhe pulls off the feathers), *Plumer.* To truſs (when ſhe raiſes a fowl aloft, and deſcends with it to the ground), *Trouſſer*; *enlever.* To ſtoop (when being aloft ſhe deſcends to ſtrike her prey) *Fondre.* To rake (when ſhe flies out too far from the game), *S'écarter, être libertin.* To fly in head (when miſſing the fowl ſhe betakes herſelf to the next check, that is, flies at pies, crows, &c that chance to croſs her), *Prendre le change.* Quarry (the fowl or game ſhe flies at), *Proie*, f. *gibier*, m. Pelt (the dead body of a fowl killed by the hawk), *Carcaſſe*, f. To carry (when ſhe flies away with the quarry), *S'envoler avec la proie.* To cancelier (when in ſtooping ſhe turns two or three times on the wing), *Faire deux ou trois tours en volant.* To ruſt (when ſhe hits the prey, yet does not truſs it), *Donner ſur la proie, mais ne pas l'enlever.* To fly at all ſorts of game, *Etre au poil & à la plume.*

To enter a hawk (to make her tame and gentle), *Apprivoiſer un faucon.* To man her (to bring her to endure company), *Dreſſer un faucon.* To caſt the hawk, *Jeter le faucon.* To reclaim her, *Le réclamer, le rappeler.*

HAWK [an effort to force phlegm up the throat] *Crachement*, m.

TO HAWK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fly hawks at fowls] *Voler, chaſſer à l'oiſeau*, ou *avec un faucon.*

TO HAWK [to force up phlegm with noiſe] *Cracher.*

TO HAWK, *v. n.* [to ſell by proclaiming in the ſtreets] *Crier dans les rues*, comme les petits marchands ambulans. To hawk about, *Colporter.*

HAWKED (hâ'-k't), *part. adj.* *Crié dans les rues.*

HAWKED (hâ'-kĕd), *adj.* [formed like a hawk's bill] *Aquilin, recourbé comme le bec d'un faucon.* A hawked noſe, *Un nez aquilin.*

HAWKER (hâ'-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſells his wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet] *Colporteur*, m. *crieur de gazettes, d'imprimeur*, ou *d'autres marchandiſes dans les rues*, m.

HAWKING (hâ'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [falconcry] *L'action de chaſſer avec des oiſeaux de proie, fauconnerie*, f. *l'action de crocher*; *l'action de crier quelque marchandiſe dans les rues.* Hawking about *Colportage*, m.

HAWKING-POUCH (hâ'-kĭn'gne-păoŭtche), *ſ. Gibecière*, f.

HAWK-WEED (hâk'-oŭïde), *ſ.* [Bot. Hieracium; a medicinal plant] *Herbe à l'épervier*, f.

HAWSE or HAUSE (hâze), *pl.* HAWSES (hâ'-zĭz), *ſ.* [in Ship-building; round holes through which the cables of the anchor paſs] *Ecubier*, m. ou *écoban*, m. [ſituation of the cable before the ſhip's ſtem] *Situation du cable de l'ancre lorſque le vaiſſeau eſt affourché.*

A foul hawſe, *Situation du cable qui a pris un tour*; *tour dans les cables.* A clear hawſe, *Lorſque les deux cables ſe dirigent chacun vers leur ancre ſans ſe croiſer.* She has anchored in our hawſe, *Ce vaiſſeau a mouillé à notre avant.* Athwart hawſe, *Par le travers des écubiers.* Hawſe-bags, *Sacs de toile remplis d'étoupe, pour faire l'effice de tampons d'écubiers.* Hawſe-holes, *Ecubiers*, ou *écobans*, m. pl. Hawſe-pieces, *Alonges d'écubiers*, f. pl. Hawſe pipes, *Plomb des écubiers*, m. A bold hawſe, *Ecubiers hardis, très-élevés au-deſſus de l'eau.* Freſh the hawſe! *File plus de cable!* Burning in the hawſe, *Se dit du cable de l'ancre qui s'échauffe par le frottement.* To ride hawſe-full, *Se dit d'un vaiſſeau qui plonge de l'avant, & où l'eau entre par les écubiers.*

HAWSER (hâ'-zeŭr), *or* HALSER, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a ſmall cable] *Hauſſière*, f. *cordage une fois commis*, m. *grelin*, m. ou *cablot*, m. (ſervant à touer).

HAW-THORN (hâ'-thorne), V. HAW.

HAY (hĕ), *ſ.* [graſs dried] *Foin*, m. To make hay, *Faner l'herbe pour faire du foin.*

† To make hay while the ſun ſhines, *Battre le fer pendant qu'il eſt chaud.*

HAY [a ſort of dance] *Danſe en rond, ſivettes* f. pl. To dance the hay, *Danſer en rond.*

HAY [a net to catch rabbits] *Panneau*, m.

HAY [a hedge] *Haie*, f.

HAY-BOTE (hĕ-bôte), *or* HEDGE-BOTE, *f.* [a law-word] *Privilége de prendre les ronces & les broussailles pour raccommoder des haies.* [a muſct for hedge-breaking] *Amende pour faire des trous à une haie.*

HAY-COCK (hĕ'-kŏk), *ſ. Meule de foin*, f

HAY-HARVEST (hĕ har-vĕſte), *ſ.* [the act of making hay] *Fenaiſon*, f. *récolte des foins*, f.

HAY-LOFT (hĕ'-lŏfte), *ſ. Fenil*, m *grange* ou *grenier à foin*, f. m.

HAY-MAKER (hĕ'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [one employed in drying graſs for hay] *Faneur, faneuſe.*

HAY-MARKET (hĕ'-mar-kĕte), *ſ. Marché au foin*, m.

HAYMOW (hĕ'-măoŭ), *ſ. Veillotte*, f.

HAY-STACK (hĕ'-ſtăk), *or* HAY-RICK (hĕ'-rik), *ſ.* [a large quantity of hay laid in a heap] *Grand tas de foin*, m. *pile* ou *meule de foin*, f. *large*, f.

HAYWARD (hĕ'-oŭarde), *ſ.* [one that keeps the common herd of a town] *Le berger commun d'une ville.*

HAY-WORMS (hĕ'-oŭeŭrmz), *ſ. pl* [worms or animalcules bred in water, in which hay has been infuſed] *Vers du tréfle*, m. pl.

HAZARD (hăz'-eŭrde), *ſ.* [chance; V. DANGER] *Haſard*, m. *péril*, m. *fortune*, f. *riſque*, m. *danger*, m. *ſort*, m. *aventure*, f. At all hazards, *A tout haſard.* To run a hazard, *Aventurer.* To ſtand the hazard of the dic, *Courir riſque de la vie.* To run the hazard of a battle, *Eprouver le ſort des armes, courir les riſques d'une bataille, haſarder une bataille.*

HAZARD [at billiards] *Beloufe*, f. trou où l'on pouſſe la bille. To put the ball into the hazard, *Faire une bille, blouſer, bloquer.* A fine hazard, *Une belle bille.*

HAZARD [in a Tennis-court] *Grille*, f. *le petit trou* (dans un carré), t. de jeu de Paume.

HAZARD [a game at Dice] *Chance*, f. jeu de Dès.

To HAZARD, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* and *a.* [to venture, to try the chance; to expoſe to chance] *Haſarder, riſquer, aventurer.* To hazard one's life, *Riſquer ſa vie.*

HAZARDABLE (hăz'-eŭr-dă-bl'), *adj.* [venturesome] *Riſquable, dangereux, haſardeux.*

HAZARDED (hăz'-eŭr-dĕd), *part. adj. Haſardé, riſqué.*

HAZARDER (hăz'-eŭr-deŭr), *ſ.* [who hazards] *Celui*, ou *celle qui haſarde.*

HAZARDOUS (hăz'-eŭr-deŭce), *adj.* [dangerous, expoſed to chance] *Haſardeux, dangereux, périlleux, douteux.*

HAZARDOUSLY (hăz'-eŭr-deŭs-lé), *adv.* [with danger or chance] *Haſardeuſement, dangereuſment.*

HAZARDRY (hăz'-eŭr-dré), *ſ.* [*from hazard*] [temerity, precipitation] *Témérité*, f. *précipitation*, f.

HAZE (héze), *ſ.* [fog, miſt] *Brouillard*, m. *brume*, f.

HAZE [rime] *Gelée blanche*, f.

To HAZE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be foggy] *Etre chargé de brouillard; être nébuleux.*

To HAZE, *v. a.* [to fright] *Effrayer, troubler, étourdir.*

HAZEL (hé'-z'l), *or* HAZEL-TREE (hé'-z'l-trī), *ſ.* [a tree bearing nuts] *Noiſetier*, m. *coudrier*, m.

White hazel-tree [Bot. Opulus, ſnow-ball] *Aubier*, ou *obier* ou *opier*, m. *Sureau d'eau*, m *roſe-gueldre*, f. ou *pelote de neige*, f. White hazel tree of Canada, *Pemina*, m. *Obier de Canada*, Hazel-wood (a place planted with hazels), *Coudrette, coudraie*, f.

HAZEL-NUT (hé'-z'l-neŭte), *ſ.* [the fruit of the hazel] *Noiſette*, f. *fruit du noiſetier*, m. Purging hazel-nut, *Charamois*, m.

HAZEL (hé'-z'l), *and* HAZELLY (hé'-z'l-é), *adj.* [light brown, of the colour of hazel] *Couleur de noiſette, d'un brun clair.*

Hazel-earth [in Agric. a moderately compact earth, chiſely (ſil] *Terre mêlée*, f. *terre brûnatre.*

HAZEL-HEN, *ſ.* [a German fowl] V. ATTAGEN.

HAZY (hé'-zé), *adj.* [dark, foggy, miſty, cold, rimy] *Chargé de brouillard, nébuleux, ſombre, obſcur.* Hazy weather, *Temps de brouillard; brume*, f. *temps hideux.*

HE (hī), *pron. perſ maſc.* [oblique caſe HIM; plur. THEY, oblique caſe THEM; the man named before] *Il, celui, lui.* He loves you dearly, *Il vous aime tendrement.* He that much deſires is always poor, *Celui qui déſire beaucoup eſt toujours pauvre.* 'Tis he whom I look for, *C'eſt lui que je cherche.* Here he comes, *Il vient*, ou *le voici qui vient.* V. PRONOUN.

HE [the male; is uſed to diſtinguiſh the male from the female, when they have no other diſtinction] *Le mâle.* The he in birds have the fineſt feathers, *Les mâles des oiſeaux ont le plus beau plumage.* A he-goat, *Un bouc.* A he-rabbet, *Un lapin.* A he-bear, *Un ours.* A he-couſin, *Un couſin.*

HEAD (hĕd), *ſ.* [the part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation and thought] *Tête d'animal, & par extenſion de pluſieurs autres choſes*, f. *hure*, f. The head of a man, of a dog, &c. *La tête d'un homme, d'un chien, &c.* The head of a bone, cabbage, nail, pin, &c. *Tête d'os, de chou, de clou, d'épingle, &c.* The head of a bed, *La tête d'un lit.* The head of a river, of a book, of a lute, of a ſhip, boat, cane, arrow, &c. *La ſource d'une rivière, la tête* ou *le frontiſpice d'un livre; le manche d'un luth; le cap* ou *l'avant d'un vaiſſeau, le bec d'un bateau; la pomme d'une canne; la pointe d'une flèche.* The two heads of a caſk, *Les deux fonds d'un tonneau.* The head of the ſhaft of a chimney, *Larmier de cheminée*, m. An oak that raiſes its head into the clouds, *Un chêne qui porte ſa tête juſques dans les nues.* Heads of poppies, *Des têtes de pavot.* The head or root of an onion, *La tête d'un oignon.* A head of celery, *Un pied de céleri.* A head of Endive, *Une chicorée.* The ſtair-head, *Le haut de la montée*

He loſt his head, *Il eut la tête tranchée.* To give ſo much a head, *Donner tant par tête.* The crowned heads, *Les têtes couronnées, les Empereurs, les Rois.*

* To take or put a thing into one's head, *Se mettre quelque choſe en tête* ou *dans l'eſprit, s'aviſer.* To put a thing into the head of one, *Mettre quelque choſe en tête à quelqu'un, la lui perſuader.* He has taken it into his head to go there, *Il a en tête d'aller là.* One cannot beat it out of his head, *On ne ſauroit lui ôter cela de la tête.* He has a good head, *C'eſt une bonne tête, un homme de beaucoup de capacité, c'eſt un homme de tête.* To do a thing of one's own head, *Faire à ſa tête, agir de ſon chef.* To fill one's head with ſilly things, *Se remplir la tête de ſottiſes.* My head won't bear looking over ſo many papers in ſo ſhort a time, *Je n'ai pas aſſez de tête pour voir tant de papiers en ſi peu de temps.* To be over head and ears in debt, *Avoir des dettes par deſſus la tête.* 'Tis quite out of my head, *Cela m'eſt ſorti de la mémoire, je ne m'en ſouviens plus.* The miſchief will light upon your own head, *Le mal tombera ſur vous.* They haled him by head and ſhoulders, *Ils le traînoient à toute force.* Scarce a day goes over his head but he is drunk, *A peine paſſe-t-il un jour ſans s'enivrer.* To break one's head about a thing, *Rompre la tête à quelqu'un de quelque choſe.* What buſineſs have I to have my head ſtunned by his follies? *J'ai bien à faire qu'il vienne me rompre la tête de ſes folies?* My head turns round, *La tête me tourne*, pour dire, *les objets me ſemblent tourner autour de moi.*

† To get a hard knock on the head, *Avoir la tête mal timbrée; avoir le timbre fêlé, avoir le cerveau timbré.* † I'll give you leave to cut off my head, if it is not ſo, *Je parie ma tête à couper que cela eſt.* † A great head and little wit, *Groſſe tête, peu de ſens.* † A fool's head never grows grey, *Tête de fou ne blanchit jamais.* *† To have a hot head of one's own, *Avoir la tête chaude*, ou *près du bonnet.* † To have one's head under his girdle, *Mettre quelqu'un à la raiſon, lui tenir le pied ſur la gorge.*

*† You have hit the nail on the head, *Vous y êtes, vous avez mis le nez deſſus; vous avez trouvé le point de la difficulté, vous avez deviné juſte.*

* To draw to a head, *Aboutir, ſuppurer, venir à ſuppuration*; ou bien *récapituler, ramaſſer ſommairement.* * To bring a buſineſs to a head, *Conclure une affaire, en venir à bout.* * To make head againſt one, *Réſiſter à quelqu'un; lui faire tête; lui tenir tête.* To take head, *Se cabrer.*

To give a horſe the head, *Lâcher la bride à un cheval, courir* ou *pouſſer à toute bride.*

To ſee the land a head, or right a head, *Voir la terre par proue*, t. de Marine.

* To get head or a head, *Se fortifier; gagner de l'empire, de la puiſſance; jeter de profondes racines.*

* HEAD [chief, principal, front, the firſt place or rank] *Tête*, f. *chef*, m. *article*, m. *principal*, m. The huſband is the head of the wife, *Le mari eſt le chef de la femme.* The Pope ſtyles himſelf the head of the church, *Le Pape ſe dit le chef de l'Egliſe.* The heads of a diſcourſe, *Les chefs* ou *les principaux points d'un diſcours.* He ſpoke at the head of the clergy, *Il porta la parole à la tête du clergé.* To march at the head of the army, *Marcher à la tête de l'armée.* The head of the camp, of the trenches, &c. *La tête du camp, de la tranchée, &c.* The head-maſter of a college, *Le principal d'un collége; le grand-maître d'un collége.* Head-gardener, *Jardinier en chef*, m. *premier garçon-Jardinier*, m.

HEAD, [in Heraldry; the figure of a human head with the neck and part of the breaſt ending in a point] *Bus*, m. Head (the horns of a deer, &c.), *Bois*, m. Head (in Archit. a key-ſtone), *Clef*, f.

To make or form a head (among marbled paper ſtainers, when the ſurface of the water is equally covered with the colour] *Former un tapis.*

Spike-heads (iron ſpikes placed upon walls, &c.), *Chardons*, m. pl. Head of a ſtake, *Couronne de pieu*, f. Head (in a ſlate-quarry, where the engines are placed for drawing out the water] *Chef*, m. Pits-heads (among Colliers; the wells leading to the pit] *Burres*, f. pl.

Head of ſilk (ſeveral ſkains of ſilk joined together) *Bouin, mateau, parteau*, m. Head (dregs ſwimming upon the wine, &c.] *Chapeau*, m. Head [among Sugar-bakers] *Opale*, f.

HEAD [in Sea-language; the fore part, the bow of a ſhip] *Eperon*, m. *poulaine*, f. (d'un vaiſſeau) A lean bow, *Avant maigre.* A ſharing bow, *Avant élancé.* A bluff bow, *Avant jouffu* ou *renflé.* Head-ſails, *Voiles de l'avant*, f. pl. Head-way, *Chemin de l'avant*, m. Head-ſea, *Mer de l'avant*, f. By the head, *Sur l'avant.* The ſhip is too much by the head, *Le vaiſſeau eſt trop ſur l'avant* ou *trop ſur le nez.* Head-moſt, *Le plus en avant.* Head-faſt, *Amarre qui tient le vaiſſeau par l'avant*, f. *corde de retenue*, f. Head-rope, *Ralingue de têtière*, f. Head to wind, *Debout au vent.*

A head, afore, forward, *En avant.* A head of us, *De l'avant à nous.*

Head [figure on the prow of a ſhip] *Beſtion*, m. Head of a ſhip [prow] *Cap*, m. Head-land (cape), *Cap*, m. Head-chace (bow-chace), *Chaſſe de proue*, f.

To HEAD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lead, to govern, to direct] *Commander en chef, gouverner, diriger, conduire.* To head an army, *Commander une armée en chef.*

HEAD-ACH *or* HEAD-AKE (hĕd'-éke), *ſ.* [pain in the head] *Mal de tête*, m. *migraine*, f.

HEAD-BAND (hĕd'-băn'd), *ſ.* [a fillet for the head] *Bandeau*, m. *bande*, f.

HEAD-BAND of a book (an ornament of thread or silk at each extreme of the back), *Tranchefile*, f.

To HEAD-BAND a book, *Coiffer un livre, le tranchefiler.*

HEAD-BOARD (hĕd'-bôrde), of a bed, *f. Dossier de lit*, m.

HEAD-BOROUGH (hĕd'-beür-ô), *f.* [a subordinate constable] *Chef d'une communauté*, m.

HEAD-CURTAIN (hĕd'-keür-tĭne), *f.* [of a bed] *Bonne-grâce*, f.

HEAD-DRESS (hĕd'-drĕce), *f.* [the covering of a woman's head] *Coiffe*, f. *coiffure de femme*, f. ‡ *attifet*, m.

HEADED (hĕd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Commandé, gouverné, qui a un chef.*

HEADED, *adj. Qui a une tête.*

Headed with iron, *Qui a une pointe de fer; arme de fer*, en parlant de quelques instrumens, *ou* ustensiles ferres & pointus.

* Hot-headed, *Qui a la tête chaude.* Giddy-headed, *Etourdi, imprudent, inconsidéré.*

HEADER (hĕd'-eür), *f.* [in Pin-Manufactories] *Celui qui fait les têtes des clous ou des épingles; enfileur*, m. *entêteur*, m. *entêteuse*, f.

HEADER [among Bricklayers; the first brick in the angle] *Boutisse*, f.

HEADILY (hĕd'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [with headiness] *Brusquement, avec obstination, avec emportement, inconsidérément, témérairement, étourdiment.*

HEAD-GEAR (hĕd'-guire), *f.* [a country head-dress] *Bavolet*, m. ‡ *attifet*, m.

HEADINESS (hĕd'-ĭ-nĕce), *f.* [hurry, rashness, precipitation, obstinacy] *Brusquerie*, f. *humeur brusque*, f. *étourderie*, f. *précipitation*, f. *obstination*, f.

HEADINESS, of some wines, *Qualité de certains vins capiteux*, ou *qui portent à la tête.*

HEADING-TOOL (hĕd'-ĭn'gne-toûle), *f.* [in Pin-making] *Entêtoir*, m. *poinçon à étamper*, m.

HEAD-LAND (hĕd'-lănd), *f.* [cape] *Cap*, m. *promontoire*, m. *pointe de terre*, f.

HEAD-LANDLORD (hĕd'-lănd-lorde), *f. Propriétaire en chef*, m.

HEADLESS (hĕd'-lĕce), *adj.* [without an head] *Sans tête, décapité; acéphale*; au figuré, *sans chef; imprudent, inconsidéré, étourdi.*

HEADLONG (hĕd'-lŏn'gue), *adj.* [rash, thoughtless, sudden, precipitate] *Imprudent, inconsidéré, fougueux, précipité, impétueux, téméraire.*

HEADLONG, *adv.* [with the head foremost] *Tête baissée, la tête la première*; au figuré, *en étourdi, inconsidérément, imprudemment.* To fall headlong upon the enemy, *Aller tête baissée au combat.* To cast down headlong, *Précipiter en bas.*

* To run headlong to ruin, *Se perdre de gaieté de cœur, par son imprudence, courir à sa perte.*

HEAD-MAN (hĕd'-măne), *f.* [among the coral-divers] *Projet*, m.

HEAD-MEN (hĕd'-mĕne), *f. pl.* [the chiefs] *Les chefs*, m. *les principaux*, m. *les premiers*, m.

HEAD-MASTER (hĕd'-mas-teür), *f.* [of a school, or college] *Le principal, le Grand-Maître* d'un collége.

HEADPIECE (hĕd'-pîce), *f.* [armour for the head, helmet] *Casque*, m. *armet*, m. *habillement de tête*, m.

* HEADPIECE [understanding] *Tête*, f. *jugement*, m. *sens*, m. A good headpiece, *Une bonne tête, un homme de grand sens.*

HEADPIECE of a woman's cap, *Face*, f.

HEADPIECE of a bridle, *Le frontal d'une bride; chanfrein*, m. la pièce qui est sur le front du cheval.

HEADPIECE [in Carpentry; a piece covering a range of piles] *Chapeau.*

HEADPIECE of a door, *Le linteau d'une porte.*

The HEADPIECE of a cask, *Le fond d'un tonneau*, f.

HEAD-POLL (hĕd'-pôl.), *f.* [head-money, a tax per head] *Capitation*, f.

HEADQUARTER (hĕd koûr'-teür), *f.* [in an army] *Le quartier du roi, le quartier du général, le quartier général.*

HEAD-ROLL (hĕd' rôle, *f.* [for a child's head] *Bon bet*, m. pour garantir la tête d'un enfant des chûtes.

HEADSHIP (hĕd'-chĭp), *f.* [chief place] *Primauté*, f. The pope's headship, *La primauté du pape.*

HEAD-SILVER (hĕd'-sĭl-veür), *or* HEAD-PENCE (hĕd'-pĕn'ce), *f. Capitation*, f. *Sorte de tribut que le Shériff de Northumberland levoit autrefois sur le peuple de cette province.*

HEADSMAN (hĕdz'-măne), *f.* [executioner] *Le bourreau, l'exécuteur de la haute justice*, m.

HEADSTALL (hĕd'-stâl), *f.* [part of the bridle that covers the head] *La têtiere* d'une bride.

HEADSTONE (hĕd'-stône), *f.* [the principal stone] *La pierre principale, la première pierre; la pierre angulaire.*

HEADSTRONG (hĕd'-strŏn'g), *adj.* [unrestrained, violent, obstinate, V. PREPOSSESSED] *Difficile à gouverner, violent, indocile, têtu, opiniâtre, entêté, obstiné, mutin; vicieux*, en parlant d'un cheval.

HEAD-WIRE (hĕd'-oüaïeür), *f.* [in Pin-making] *Fil à tête*, m.

HEAD-WORKMAN (hĕd-oüeürk'-măne), *f.* [the foreman] *Maître ouvrier*, m.

HEADY (hĕd'-é), *adj.* [rash, precipitate, violent, obstinate] *Têtu, emporté, violent, obstiné, indocile; capiteux*, en parlant du vin, *ou* d'autre liqueur qui porte à la tête.

To HEAL (hîle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to cure *or* grow well] *Guérir & se guérir*; au figuré, *remédier, appaiser, étouffer, &c.* To heal the sick, *Guérir les malades.* The art of healing, *L'art de guérir.* His wound healed, *Sa blessure s'est guérie.* To heal up, *Se cicatriser.*

* He healed all dissensions, *Il appaisa toutes les dissensions.*

HEALED (hîl'd), *part. adj. Guéri.*

HEALER (hîl'-eür), *f.* [one who heals] *Médecin*, m. § *guérisseur*, m.

HEALFANG, HEALSFANG, HALSFANG, [pillory, or a mulct] *Pilori*, m. *carcan*, m. *amende*, f.

HEALING (hîl'-ĭn'gne), *f. L'action de guérir, guérison*, m.

HEALING [in Archit. what covers the roof] *Couverture.*

HEALING, *part. adj.* [that heals; mild, mollifying, gentle, assuasive] *Curatif, consolidant; émollient, médicinal*; au figuré, *salutaire, doux, pacifique, conciliateur.* A healing remedy, *Un remède curatif*, par opposition à un remède qui n'est que palliatif. A healing plaster, *Un emplâtre consolidant.*

* He is of a healing pacific temper, *Il est d'un caractère pacifique & conciliateur.*

HEALTH (hĕltsh), *f.* [freedom from sickness] *Santé*, f. *bonne disposition du corps.* Our father is in good health, *Notre père est en bonne santé.* To drink a health, *Boire une santé, ou à la santé de quelqu'un.* The healths went about, *Les santés couroient à la ronde.*

* We left the island in very good health, *Nous laissames l'île en bon état.* The soul's health is as uncertain as that of the body, *La santé de l'âme n'est pas plus assurée que celle du corps.*

HEALTHFUL (hĕltsh'-foûl), *adj.* [free from sickness; salubrious, salutary] *Sain, qui est en bonne santé, qui se porte bien*, en parlant des personnes; *sain, salutaire, salubre*, en parlant des choses. A healthful body, *Un corps sain, qui jouit d'une bonne santé.* A healthful air, *Un air sain ou salubre.*

HEALTHFULLY (hĕltsh'-foûl-é), *adv.* [in health] *En bonne santé.*

HEALTHFULNESS (hĕltsh'-foûl-nĕce), *f.* [state of being well; salubrious quality, wholesomeness] *Santé*, f. en parlant des personnes; *bonté*, f. *qualité salubre, salubrité*, f. en parlant des choses. The healthfulness of the air, *La bonté, ou la salubrité de l'air.*

HEALTHILY (hĕltsh'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [without sickness] *En santé.*

HEALTHINESS (hĕltsh'-ĭ-nĕce), *f.* [the state of health] *Santé*, f. *bonne disposition du corps.*

HEALTHLESS (hĕltsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [weak, sickly] *Valétudinaire, faible, qui ne jouit pas d'une bonne santé, infirme.*

HEALTHSOME (hĕltsh'-seûme), *adj.* [wholesome, salutary] *Sain, salutaire, salubre.*

HEALTHY (hĕltsh'-é), *adj.* [in health] *Sain, en santé, qui se porte bien.* Air and exercise contribute to make the body healthy, *L'air & l'exercice contribuent à rendre le corps sain, ou à maintenir le corps en santé.*

¶ Healthy, *sain, bien portant*; wholesome, *salutaire, salubre* (synon.): The first properly signifies possessing health; the second, promoting it: thus, when we say, a *healthy* plant, we mean one fresh and fine; by a *wholesome* plant, we mean one fit to eat: we say indeed, indifferently, *healthy* or *wholesome* air; but *wholesome* food, a *healthy* person, &c. We say also *wholesome* advice, *wholesome* correction; were the other word substituted here, the phrase would not only be vulgar (as it certainly now is), but laughable.

HEAM (hîme), *f.* [the after-birth, *or* burden, *in cattle*] *L'arriere-faix*, des bêtes, m.

HEAP (hîpe), *f.* [an accumulation; V. PILE] *Monceau*, m. *tas*, m. *amas*, m. By heaps, *Par tas, par monceaux.* To put in a heap, *Mettre en un monceau, en un tas; entasser.* To lay in a heap, *Amonceler.*

Heap of grapes upon the wine press, *Sac*, m. Heap of salt, *Pilot*, m. Heap of various things, *Farats*, m.

*† To be struck all of a heap [to be struck with astonishment] *Etre frappé d'étonnement, être ahuri.*

To HEAP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in a heap] *Entasser, amonceler, amasser, mettre en tas, mettre en monceaux, combler.* To heap on wood, *Entasser du bois.* To heap up riches, *Amasser des richesses.* [To accumulate] *Accumuler.*

To heap the hides or skins [among shammy-dressers] *Mettre les peaux en échauffe.* To heap the salt measure, *Faire tomber le sel en grêle.*

HEAPED (hîp't), *part. adj. Entassé, amoncelé, amassé, comblé.*

HEAPER (hî'-peûr), [one that makes heaps] *Qui entasse, qui amoncèle, qui amasse.*

HEAPING-UP (hî'-pĭn'gne-eûp), *f. Accumulation*, f.

HEAPY (hî'-pé), *adj.* [lying in heaps] *Mis en tas*; ou *en monceau*; *entassé, amoncelé, amassé*; au figuré, *abondant, en abondance.*

To HEAR (hîre), -ING, HEARD (herd), *v. a.* and *n.* [to listen, to be told, to perceive by the ear] *Ouïr, entendre, écouter, prêter l'oreille, donner audience, apprendre, être informé, connoître par ouï-dire, entendre dire, &c.* To hear imperfectly, *Entr'ouïr, ouïr un peu.* I never heard of such a thing, *Je n'ai jamais rien ouï de pareil.* Hear me patiently, *Ecoutez-moi patiemment.* I hear of every body that you speak ill of me, *J'apprends de toutes parts que vous parlez mal de moi.* Pray let me hear from you now and then, *Je vous prie de me donner de temps en temps de vos nouvelles.* How came he to hear of it? *Comment en a-t-il été informé?* To hear a cause, *Ecouter une affaire, s'en instruire, en prendre connoissance par des informations, en écoutant les avocats ou autres qui l'exposent.* To hear mass, *Assister à la messe.*

¶ To Hear, *entendre*; to hearken, *écouter* (synon.): To *hear* is to have the ear struck with any sound; to *hearken* is to listen, in order

to *hear*: we ſometimes *hear*, without *hearkening*; and *hearken*, without being able to *hear*.

To Hear ill [to have a bad name] *Avoir une mauvaiſe réputation.* Moſt men fear to hear ill, that fear not to do ill, *La plupart des gens craignent plus d'avoir une mauvaiſe réputation, que de mal faire.*

HEARD (herd), *part. adj. Ouï, écouté, entendu.* He was favourably heard, *Il fut écouté favorablement*, plus élégamment, *on l'écouta favorablement: il eut une audience favorable.* His cauſe was heard in a full court, *Sa cauſe fut plaidée en pleine audience.* He made way for himſelf to be heard, *Il trouva le moyen de ſe faire écouter; il eût eu audience.*

Heard, *ſ.* V. Herd.

HEARER (hīr'-ẽŭr), *ſ.* [one who hears] *Auditeur*, m. A crowd of hearers, *Une foule d'auditeurs, un nombreux auditoire.*

HEARING (hīr'-in'gne), *ſ* [the ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived] *L'ouïe*, f. The object of hearing is ſound, *Le ſon eſt l'objet de l'ouïe.* To be hard of hearing, *Avoir l'ouïe un peu dure.*

Hearing, *L'action d'écouter, ou d'entendre, audience*, f. *audition*, f. *bureau*, m. He ſhall give you a hearing, *Il vous donnera audience.* To condemn one without hearing, *Condamner quelqu'un ſans l'entendre.*

To Hearken (har'-k'n), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to liſten; V. To Hear] *Ecouter, prêter l'oreille, entendre.* Hearken to me, *Ecoutez-moi.* To hearken to an accommodation, *Entendre à un accommodement.*

* To hearken to reaſon, *Ecouter la voix de la raiſon.*

To Hearken after, *or* for, *S'informer* d'une choſe, *l'écouter par curioſité, en entendre parler, y prêter une oreille attentive & curieuſe.*

HEARKENER (har'-k'n-eür) *ſ.* [liſtener] *Un écouteur, une écouteuſe.*

HEARSAY (hīr'-sē), *ſ.* [report, rumour] *Ouï-dire*, m. *rapport*, m. *bruit*, m. To know a thing by hearſay, *Savoir une choſe par ouï dire.*

HEARSE, V. Herse.

HEART (harte), *ſ.* [the muſcle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation] *Le cœur.* The heart is conſidered as the ſource of vital motion, *Le cœur eſt regardé comme le principe du mouvement vital.* Heart's purſe, *Pericarde*, m. Glands belonging to the heart, *Glandes cardiaques*, f. pl.

* Heart [perſon, character, affection, inclination, ſeat of love, good will, ardour of zeal, courage, paſſions, anxiety, concern, *&c.*] *Cœur*, ſe dit *de la perſonne même, de ſon caractère, de l'affection, de l'inclination, de la bienveillance, du zèle, du courage, du ſiége des paſſions, du chagrin, &c.* A heart of braſs, a flint heart, a heart of ſtone, an iron-heart, *Un cœur de marbre, un cœur de roche, un cœur d'airain; une perſonne inſenſible, inflexible, impitoyable.* To have an upright heart, *Avoir le cœur droit & franc, être ſincère.* He knows the bottom of my heart, *Il connoît le fond de mon cœur.* My hearts, *Mes amis.* My ſweet-heart, *Mon doux ami, ma douce amie; mon bien-aimé, ma bien-aimée.* To have any thing at heart; to take to heart, *Avoir une choſe à cœur, prendre une affaire à cœur.* To ſet the heart too much upon any thing, *Prendre une choſe trop vivement à cœur, s'en affecter trop, s'y trop attacher.* My heart is ſet upon him, *Je l'aime de tout mon cœur.* To find in the heart, *Etre porté* ou *incliné* à faire une choſe. I could not find in my heart to go, *Je n'eus pas le courage* ou *le cœur d'y aller.* To take heart, *Prendre courage.* To take heart again, to recover heart, *Reprendre courage.* To give heart, *Donner du courage, encourager, animer.* To be out of heart, *Perdre courage.* The being out of heart, *Découragement*, m. To put out of heart, *Décourager.* To have a good heart, *Avoir du courage, ſe raſſurer, ne pas craindre.* To put one in good heart, *Encourager quelqu'un.* My heart always begins to ake when I hear him ſpeak an angry word, *Je ſuis tout troublé dès qu'il commence à ſe fâcher.* With all my heart, *De tout mon cœur, très-volontiers, à la bonne heure.* With an open heart, *A cœur ouvert, avec franchiſe.* That ſticks in his heart, that lies heavy upnn his heart, *Cela lui tient au cœur, il en a le cœur gros.* That breaks my heart, *or* grieves me to the very heart, *Cela me fend le cœur; j'en ai le cœur navré, j'en ſuis déſolé.* Few things ever went near his heart, *Il ne s'affecta jamais de rien.* To win the hearts of one's auditory, *Se concilier la bienveillance de ſon auditoire.* I did it much againſt my heart, *Je le fis à contre-cœur.* My heart miſgave me, *Mon cœur me l'avoit bien dit; j'en avois un preſſentiment.* Set your heart at reſt, *Mettez votre cœur à l'aiſe, ſoyez tranquille, ne vous inquiétez point.*

† What the heart thinketh the mouth ſpeaketh, *De l'abondance du cœur la bouche parle.*

*† To have one's heart in one's mouth, *Etre effrayé, avoir la peur au ventre; être ſincère, être franc.*

† His heart is ready to leap into his mouth, *Son cœur eſt prêt à ſe fondre de joie.*

*†‡ His heart went down to his heels, *Il a pris la fuite de peur.*

*‡ To be heart and hand for a thing, *Etre entièrement pour quelque choſe, s'y porter de tout ſon cœur.*

By Heart [by memory] *Par cœur.* To learn a thing by heart, *Apprendre une choſe par cœur.*

For my heart [if life was at ſtake] *Pour ma vie, s'il y alloit de ma vie.* I could not for my heart deny it to him, *Je ne ſaurois le lui refuſer, quand il s'agiroit de ma vie.*

Heart [the inner part of any thing] *Cœur*, m. *milieu*, m. *centre*, m. *ſubſtance*, f. *ſein*, m. The enemy was in the heart of the country, *L'ennemi étoit au cœur du pays.* The heart of the kingdom, *Le centre du royaume.* The heart of coals, *La ſubſtance du charbon.* That piece of land is in good heart, *Cette pièce de terre eſt en valeur, en bon état.* A piece of ground out of heart, *Une terre épuiſée.* To keep a field in good heart, *Entretenir bien un champ, le bien cultiver.*

Heart [in Sea-language] *Groſſe moque à un trou; mêche* ou *âme d'un cordage*, f.

HEART-ACH (hart'-ēke), *ſ.* [ſorrow, pang, anguiſh] *Chagrin*, m. *peine*, f. *inquiétude*, f.

HEART-BREAK (harte'-brēke), *and* Heart-breaking (harte'-bré-kín'gne), *ſ.* [overpowering ſorrow] *Chagrin cuiſant, crève-cœur*, m.

HEART-BREAKING (harte'-bré-kĭn'gne), *adj.* [overpowering with ſorrow] *Déſolant, accablant.*

HEART-BURN (hart'-beŭrn), *or* Heart-burning (hart'-beŭr-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [cardialgia] *Ardeur de cœur*, f. *aigreurs*, f. pl. *aſodès*, f. *ferchaud*, m. au figuré, *haine*, f. *aigreur*, f. *animoſité*, f.

HEART-BURNED (harte'-beŭrn'd), *adj.* [having the heart inflamed] *Aigri, animé, tranſporté de haine.*

HEART-DEAR (harte'-dīre), *adj.* [ſincerely beloved] *Bien-aimé, tendrement aimé.*

HEART-EASE (hart'-īze), *ſ.* [tranquillity] *Tranquillité d'eſprit*, f. *contentement*, m. *repos*, m.

HEART-EASING (hart'-īz-in'gne), *adj.* [giving quiet] *Qui calme le cœur, conſolant.*

HEARTED (hart'-ĕd), *adj.* uſed only in compoſition. Stout-hearted, *Vaillant, courageux, hardi* Hard-hearted, *Cruel, dur, inflexible.* Faint-hearted, *Qui manque de cœur*, ou *de courage.* Light-hearted, *Gai, joyeux, gaillard.* Publick-hearted, *Zélé pour le bien public.*

To HEARTEN (har'-t'n), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to encourage, to animate] *Encourager, animer.*

To Hearten up, *Fortifier, donner de nouvelles forces.*

To Hearten a piece of ground, *Mettre de l'engrais ſur une terre, amender, engraiſſer, améliorer.*

HEARTENED (har'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Encouragé, animé, fortifié.*

HEARTFELT (hart'-fĕlt), *adj.* [felt in the conſcience] *Eprouvé; ſenti au fond du cœur*, ou *dans la conſcience.*

HEARTH (hartsh), *ſ.* [the ground under the chimney] *Atre*, m. *foyer*, m.

Hearth-money, *ſ. Fouage*, m. *impôt ſur chaque feu*, m.

HEARTILY (har'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [ſincerely, from the heart] *De cœur, de bon cœur, ſincérement, avec franchiſe, tendrement: bien, du fond du cœur;* ‖ *à double carrillon.* I thank you heartily, *Je vous remercie bien ſincèrement.* I love him heartily, *Je l'aime de tout mon cœur.* To laugh heartily, *Rire de bon cœur.* To cry heartily, *Pleurer tendrement.*

HEARTINESS (har'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſincerity] *Sincérité*, f. *cordialité*, f. *affection cordiale.*

HEARTLESS (hart'-lĕce), [without courage] *Sans cœur, ſans courage, ſans ame; abattu, découragé, lâche, efféminé.* To grow heartleſs, *S'avachir.*

HEARTLESSLY (hart'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [faintly] *Sans courage, lâchement, timidement.*

HEARTLESSNESS (hart'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of courage] *Manque de courage*, m. *lâcheté*, f. *poltronnerie*, f.

HEART-QUELLING (hart'-koŭĕl-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [conquering the affection] *Qui gagne le cœur, engageant, qui triomphe des cœurs.*

HEART-RENDING (hart'-rèn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [extremely affecting] *Qui déchire le cœur.*

HEART-ROBBING (hart'-röb-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ecſtatick] *Raviſſant, qui enchante, extatique.*

HEART-SHELL (hart'-chĕl), *ſ.* [a bivalvular ſhell] *Caraïte, boucarde*, f. *cœur de bœuf*, m. *cœur-coquille*, m. Imbricated heart-ſhell, *or* roof-ſhell, *faîtage*, m.

HEART-SICK (hart'-sĭk), *adj.* [mortally ill; pained in mind] *Malade à la mort; chagrin, inquiet.*

HEART-SORE (hart'-sôre), *ſ.* [cauſe of grief] *Ce qui cauſe du chagrin.*

HEARTS-BLOOD (harts'-bleŭd), *ſ.* [the life] *Vie*, f. I will have his heart's-blood, *J'aurai ſa vie, je veux le tuer.* For my heart's blood, *Pour ma vie.*

HEART'S-EASE (harts'-īze), *ſ.* [viola tricolor; a med. plant] *Herbe de la Trinité*, f. *penſée*, f.

HEART-STRINGS (hart'-strĭn'gne), *ſ. pl. Les fibres du cœur*, m. pl. *nerfs qui ſoutiennent le cœur*, m. pl.

HEART-STRUCK (hart'-streŭk), *adj.* [driven to the heart; ſhocked with fear *or* diſmay] *Qui perce le cœur, empreint dans le cœur; frappé d'épouvante*, ou *d'un chagrin cuiſant.*

‡ HEART-SWELLING (hart'-ſoŭĕl-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [rankling in the mind] *Qui fermente dans l'ame.*

HEART-WHOLE (hart'-hoŭĕle), *adj.* [who is not in love] *Qui n'a point encore ſenti les traits de l'amour.* [With the vitals yet unimpaired] *Dont les parties nobles ne ſont point affoiblies.*

HEART-WOUNDED (hart'-oŭoun'-dĕd), *adj.* [filled with paſſion of love or grief] *Bleſſé juſqu'au cœur, ſoit par les traits de l'amour*, ou *du chagrin.*

HEART-WOUNDING (hart'-oŭoun'-dĭn'gne), *adj.* [cauſing grief] *Qui remplit de chagrin.*

HEARTY (har'-té), *adj.* [ſincere, zealous] *Sincère, cordial, affectionné, zélé, intime.*

Hearty [in full health] *Qui ſe porte bien, en bonne ſanté, gaillard & diſpos.* A hearty cock, *Un bon vivant, bon garçon, bon enfant, bon compagnon, bon luron,* ‖ *bon diable.*

Hearty [vigorous, ſtrong] *Fort, vigoureux; grand, bon.* To drink a hearty glaſs, *Boire un grand coup.* To eat a hearty meal, *Faire un bon repas.*

HEAT (hīte), *ſ.* [the ſenſation cauſed by the approach *or* touch of fire] *Chaleur*, f. *chaud*, m. *ardeur*, f. To be in a great heat, *Avoir bien chaud*. Interior heat, *Chaleur concentrée*. V WARMTH.

* HEAT [paſſion, ardour, vehemence, faction] *Chaleur*, f. *ardeur*, f. *feu*, m. *forte activité*, f. *véhémence*, f. *colère*, f. *haine*, f. *animoſité*, f. *paſſion*, f. *tranſport*, m. *fougue*, f. *aigreur*, f. *diſpute*, f. In the heat of the fight, *Dans la chaleur du combat*; *dans le fort de l'action*. In the heat of my affairs, *Au plus fort de mes affaires*. With all the ſtrength and heat of eloquence, *Avec toute la force & la véhémence de l'éloquence*. To put one into a great heat, *Mettre quelqu'un en colere*. Violent heats, *Des diſſenſions, des haines violentes*. The heat of youth, *Le feu ou la fougue de la jeuneſſe*.

HEAT [a courſe at a race] *Courſe*, f. A race-horſe that has run a heat, *Un cheval qui a couru une courſe*.

HEAT [pimple in the face] *Bouton*, m. *puſtule*, f. *bourgeon* qui vient au viſage, m.

To HEAT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make hot] *Chauffer*, *échauffer*, au propre & au figuré. To heat the oven, *Chauffer le four*. To heat one's blood, *S'échauffer le ſang*.

* A noble emulation heats our breaſts, *Nos âmes ſont enflammées d'une noble émulation*.

HEATED (hī'-tĕd), *part. adj. Chauffé*, *échauffé*.

HEATER (hī'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an iron made hot] *Un fer chaud*, que l'on met dans un fer à repaſſer le linge.

HEATER [made uſe of among Card-makers to dry their work with it] *Chauffoir*, m.

HEATH (hītsh), *ſ.* [a ſort of wild ſhrub] *Bruyère*, f. plante ſauvage; ou bien une plaine couverte de bruyère, qu'on nomme auſſi ſimplement *une bruyère*, *une brande*, *un friche*.

HEATH-COCK (hītsh'-kŏk), *ſ.* [a large fowl that frequents heaths] *Coq de bruyère*, m. *francolin*, m.

HEATHEN (hī'-tzh'n), *ſ.* [the gentiles] *Païens*, m. *idolâtres*, m. Deliver us from the heathen, *Delivre-nous des païens*. The ancient heathens, *Les anciens païens*.

HEATHEN, *adj. Païen*, *de païen*.

HEATHENISH (hī'-tzh'n-ĭshe), *adj.* [pagan, belonging to the gentiles] *Païen*, *de païen*, *gentil*, *idolâtre*. To live like a heathen, *Vivre en païen*. The heathen gods, *Les dieux du paganiſme*. The heathenith religion, *La religion païenne*. [Savage, cruel] *Sauvage*; *cruel*, *barbare*.

HEATHENISHLY (hī'-tzh'n-ĭshe-lé), *adv.* [like a heathen] *En païen*, *comme un païen*.

HEATHENISM (hī'-tzh'n-ĭzm), *ſ.* [paganiſm, the pagan religion] *Paganiſme*, m. *religion païenne*.

HEATH-PEAS (hītsh'-pīze), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of bitter vetch] *Pois ſauvage*, m. *pois chiche*, m.

HEATH-POUT (hītsh'-pŏoŭte), *ſ.* V. HEATH-COCK.

HEATHY (hītsh'-é), *adj.* [full of heath] *Plein* ou *couvert de bruyères*.

HEATING (hī'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. Caléfaction*, f.

HEATOTOTL, *ſ.* [Ornithol. avis venti, an American bird] *Heatototl*, m. *oiſeau du vent*, m.

HEAULME, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; helmet, head-piece] ‡ *Heaume*, m.

HEAVE (hīve), *ſ.* [lift] *Elévation*, f. *l'action de lever & d'élever*; ou bien *ſoulevement d'eſtomac*, m. *effort pour vomir*, m.

To HEAVE (hīve), -ING, -ED, *and* HOVEN, *v. a.* [to lift up, to raiſe from the ground] *Lever*, *élever*, *ſoulever*. Heave your head, *Levez la tête*. To heave a thing over board, *Jeter quelques choſes à la mer* ou *dans la mer*. To heave out, to ſet a ſail, *Déployer une voile*. To heave out the ſtay-ſails, *Hiſſer les voiles d'étai*. To heave in the cables by the capſtern, *Enfiler les cables en virant*. To heave down a ſhip, *Virer un vaiſſeau en carène*. To heave ſhort, *Virer à pic*. To heave tight, *Roidir le cable*.

To HEAVE, *v. n.* [to pant, to breathe with pain; to riſe with pain; to ſwell and fall, to labour] *Palpiter*, *reſpirer avec peine*; *s'élever avec peine*, *hauſſer & baiſſer*; *s'agiter*, *fermenter*, *travailler*.

To HEAVE at the capſtan, *Virer* ou *pouſſer au Cabeſtan*, *le faire jouer*.

To HEAVE and ſet, *or* to ride hard (is ſaid of a ſhip that riſes and falls when at anchor), *Tanguer*.

To heave a-head, *Courir en avant ſur ſon ancre*, *en virant au cabeſtan*.

To heave a-ſtern, *Aller par l'arrière ſur ſon ancre*, *lorſqu'on a mouill. une ancre par l'arrière*.

HEAVE-OFFERING (hīv-ŏf'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Offrande* chez les Juifs. *Offrande élevée* ou *d'élevation*.

HEAVED (hīv'-d), *and* HOVEN (hō'-v'n), *part. adj. Levé*, *élevé*.

HEAVEN (hĕv'-v'n), *ſ.* [the regions above, the expanſe of the ſky] *Le ciel*, *le firmament*, *les cieux*; au figuré, *le ciel*, *le paradis*, *Dieu*. The Lord of heaven, *Dieu*.

HEAVEN-BEGOT (hĕv'-v'n-bi-gŏte), *adj* [of an angelick nature] *Engendré par quelque puiſſance céleſte*.

HEAVEN-BORN (hĕv'-v'n-born), *adj.* [celeſtial] *Céleſte*, *divin*, *angélique*.

HEAVENLY (hĕv'-v'n-lé), *adj.* [ſupremely excellent; celeſtial] *Divin*, *céleſte*, *du ciel*, *du paradis*. Pindar's heavenly lyre, *La lyre divine de Pindare*. The heavenly ſpirits, *Les eſprits céleſtes*. The heavenly bleſſings, *Les bénédictions du ciel*. The heavenly joys, *Les joies du paradis*.

HEAVENLY, *adv.* [in a heavenly manner] *Divinement*, *d'une manière divine*.

HEAVENWARD (hĕv'-v'n-oŭârde), *adv.* [towards heaven] *Vers le ciel*, *en haut*

HEAVER (hī'-veŭr), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a wooden lever] *Levier de bois* ou *anſpec*, m.

HEAVER, *Chargeur*, m. *porteur*, m. Coal-heaver, *Charbonnier*, m.

HEAVILY (hĕv'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [with great ponderouſneſs; grievouſly, ſorrowfully] *Peſamment*, *maſſivement*, *lourdement*, *lentement*, *avec lenteur*; *avec amertume*, *d'une manière chagrine*, *triſtement*. To go on heavily, *Marcher peſamment*. To take on heavily, *Prendre à cœur*.

* To go on heavily with a buſineſs, *Traîner une affaire en longueur*. To complain heavily, *Se plaindre amèrement*, *ſe plaindre fort*.

HEAVINESS (hĕv'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [weight, ponderouſneſs] *Peſanteur*, f. *poids*, m. *gravité*, f. The ſubject is concerning the heavineſs of ſeveral bodies, *Il s'agit de la peſanteur de pluſieurs corps*.

¶ Heavineſs, *peſanteur*, *lourdeur*; weight, *poids* (ſynon.): *Heavineſs* is that ponderous quality in a body, which we feel; *weight* is the meaſure and degree of that quality; we ſay, in an undetermined ſenſe, that a thing is *heavy*; but, poſitively, that it is of the *weight* of ſo many pounds, or ounces. A thouſand circumſtances prove the *heavineſs* of the air; and the mercury determines its exact *weight*.

* HEAVINESS [drowſineſs, languidneſs; torpidneſs; dejection of mind; affliction] *Peſanteur*, f. *langueur*, f. *aſſoupiſſement*, m. *abattement*, m. *peſanteur d'eſprit*, f. *ſtupidité*, f. *chagrin*, m. *ennui*, m. *affliction*, f. *triſteſſe*, f. *mélancolie*, f. *accablement*, m. *appeſantiſſement*, m. *engourdiſſement*, m.

HEAVINESS [fertility] *Fertilité*, f. The heavineſs of the ground, *La fertilité du terrain*.

HEAVY (hĕv'-é), *adj.* [weighty] *Peſant*, *lourd*. A heavy burden, *Un peſant fardeau*.

¶ Heavy, *peſant*, *lourd*; weighty, *peſant*, *de poids* (ſynon.): *Heavy* is more applicable to that which loads the body; *weighty*, to that which burdens the mind. Thus, we ſay: a *heavy* load, a *weighty* concern. Weak men find that *heavy*, which the ſtrong find light. The adminiſtration of ſtate affairs, is too *weighty* a concern for one perſon to undertake.

* HEAVY [drouſy, dull, torpid, indolent, lazy, ſtupid; ſorrowful, grievous; afflictive; troubleſome, tedious] *Peſant*, *lourd*, *aſſoupi*, *engourdi*, *lent*, *indolent*, *pareſſeux*, *ſtupide*, *hébeté*; *triſte*, *mélancolique*, *chagrin*; *affligeant*, *à charge*, *importun*, *ennuyeux*; *pénible*, *laborieux*, *dur*, *accablant*, *alourdi*, § *ſaturnien*. A heavy man, *Un eſprit lourd*. Heavy eyes, *Des yeux aſſoupis*, *languiſſants*. Menelaus bore an heavy hand over the citizens, *Ménelas appeſantit ſa main ſur les citoyens*, *les tyranniſa*. It lies heavy upon me, *Cela m'eſt à charge*. It will fall heavy upon me, *Cela m'incommodera*; *Je m'en ſentirai*. A heavy mind, *Un homme ſtupide*, *un eſprit borné*. A heavy piece of work, *Un ouvrage pénible*, *dur*. A heavy book, *Un livre dur à la vente*, *qui n'eſt pas d'un bon débit*. To make heavy, *Appeſſer*, *aſſoupir*, *appeſantir*.

¶ Heavy, *peſant*; dull, *lourd*; ſtupid, *ſtupide* (ſynon.): *Heavy* is uſed to expreſs ſlowneſs of intellect, or tedious and unintereſting writing, or converſation: *dull* implies want of comprehenſion, or defect of wit and ſprightlineſs: *ſtupid* expreſſes a want of ſenſe or contrivance. Ex. He was always a *heavy* lad, therefore I am not ſurprized at the *dulneſs* of his compoſitions, but am amazed he ſhould be ſo *ſtupid* as to publiſh them.

*‡ To make a heavy-do, *Faire grand bruit*.

HEAVY [fertile] *Fertile*. Heavy lands, *Des terres fertiles*.

HEAVY [deep, cumberſome] *Profond*, *boueux*, *raboteux*, *plein d'ornières*, en parlant d'un chemin.

HEAVY-DO (hĕv'-é-doo), *ſ.* [buſtle] *Fracas*, m.

HEAVY-HEADED (hĕv'-é-hĕd-ĕd), *Stupide*, *qui a la tête dure*.

HEAVY-LADEN (hĕv'-é-lé-d'n), *adj. Peſamment chargé*.

HEBBERMAN (hĕb'-eŭr-măne), *ſ.* [one that fiſhes below London-bridge, commonly at ebbing water] *Sorte de pêcheur*.

HEBDOMAD (hĕb'-dô-măd), *ſ.* [a week] *Une ſemaine*.

HEBDOMADAL (hĕb-dŏm'-ă-dăl), *or* HEBDOMADARY (hĕb-dŏm'-ă-dăr-é), *adj.* [weekly] *Hebdomadaire*.

HEBE (hī'-bé), *ſ* [Mythol. the daughter of Juno, goddeſs of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer] *Hébé*, f.

To HEBETATE (hĕb'-ĭ-tête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dull, to ſtupify] *Hébéter*, *émouſſer*.

HEBETATION (hĕb'-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *and* HEBETUDE (hĕb'-ĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [dulneſs, obtuſeneſs, bluntneſs] *Stupidité*, f. *groſſièreté*, f. *peſanteur d'eſprit*, f.

HEBRAICA CONCHA (hĕb'-ré-ĭ-kă-kŏn'-kă), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſea-ſhell of the volutakind] *Hébraïque*, f.

HEBRAISM (hĕb'-ré-ĭzm), *ſ.* [a Hebrew idiom] *Hébraïſme*, m. façon de parler Hébraïque.

HEBRAIST (hĕb'-ré-ĭste), *ſ.* [a perſon ſkilled in Hebrew] *Un homme bien verſé dans l'Hébreu*, *Hébraïſant*, m.

HEBREW (hi'-broŭ), *adj.* and *ſ. Hébraïque*, *Hébreu*, m. The Hebrew tongue, *La langue Hébraïque*. A Hebrew, *Un Hébreu*.

HEBRICIAN (hi-brich'-ăne), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in Hebrew] *Un homme ſavant dans la langue Hébraïque*, *un Hébraïſant*.

HEBRIDES (hĕ'-brĭd'z), or WESTERN ISLANDS, *ſ. pl.* [ſome numerous Iſlands on the W. coaſt of Scotland] *Hebrides*, f. pl.

NEW HEBRIDES, *ſ. pl.* [Great Cyclades; a group of Iſlands of the Southern Ocean] *Les Nouvelles Hebrides*, f. pl.

HEBRUS (hi'-breŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a river in Thrace with golden ſand] *Hèbre*, m.

HECALE (hĕk'-ăle), *ſ.* [a very poor and

virtuous woman] *Hécale*, f.

HECALIUS (hĭ-ké'-lĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title given to Jupiter by Theſeus] *Hécalius*, m

HECATE (hĕk'-ăte), *ſ.* [Mythol. Diana's name in hell] *Hécate*, f.

HECATEOUS (hĕk-ă-ti'-eŭce), *ſ.* [a Mileſian hiſtorian, the firſt who wrote hiſtory in proſe] *Hécatéus*, m.

HECATOMB (hĕk'-ă-toŭme), *ſ.* [a ſacrifice of an hundred cattle; or a magnificent ſacrifice; alſo a hundred pieces of money bearing the image of a bull] *Hécatombe*, f.

HECK (hĕk), *ſ.* [an engine to take fiſh with, in the river Owſe by York] *Sorte de machine dont on ſe ſert près d'York pour prendre le poiſſon*, f.

SALMON-HECK, *Saumonerie*, f.

To HECKLE (hĕk'-kl'), V. To HATCHEL.

HECTICAL (hĕk'-tĭ-kăl), *and* HECTICK (hĕk'-tĭk), *adj. Etique, qui conſume.* A hectick fever, *Une fièvre étique.*

HECTICK, *ſ.* [an hectick fever] *La fièvre étique.*

HECTOR (hĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Priam and Hecuba] *Hector*, m.

HECTOR, *ſ.* [a bully, a braggadochio, bragger, ſwaggerer] *Fanfaron*, m. *faux brave*, m. *bravache*, m. *ſpadaſſin*, m. *bretteur*, m. ‖ *avaleur de charrettes ferrées*, m. *capitan*, m *tranche-montagne*, m.

To HECTOR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat with inſolent authoritative terms] *Braver, traiter avec arrogance, avec inſolence.* To hector one into a party, *Forcer quelqu'un par menaces à s'engager dans un parti.* To hector one out of his money, *Tirer de l'argent de quelqu'un à force de menaces.*

To HECTOR, *v. n.* [to play the bully] *Faire le fanfaron.*

HECTORED (hĕk'-teŭr'd), *adj.* [from To hector] *Bravé, inſulté, gourmandé, &c.*

HECTORING (hĕk'-teŭr-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [from To Hector] *Fanfaronnade*, f. *rodomontade*, f. *bravade*, f. *l'action de braver, d'inſulter, &c.* f.

HECUBA (hĕk'-ioŭ-bă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Dymas king of Thrace] *Hécube*, f.

HEDERA (hĕd'-ĕr-ă), *ſ.* [Bot.] V. IVY.

Lacryma hederæ [ivy-reſin] *Gomme de lierre*, f. *hédéré*, f.

HEDERACEOUS (hĕd'-ĕr-é'-cheŭce), *adj.* [of the nature of ivy] *De lierre.*

HEDGE (hĕdje), *ſ.* [a fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes] *Haie*, f. A quick-ſet hedge, *Une haie vive.*

† Over hedge and ditch, *Par monts & par vaux; à travers champs.*

*‡ To be on the wrong ſide of the hedge, *Se tromper, donner à gauche.*

HEDGE, *adj.* [mean, low, or deſpicable] *Petit, vil, mépriſable, chétif.* Hedge-note, *Ton*, m. ou *note de haie*, f.

To HEDGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe as with a hedge] *Fermer, entourer de haies: enclorre.* To hedge a way with trees, *Border un chemin d'arbres.*

To HEDGE IN, *Enfermer, environner.*

HEDGE-BIRD (hĕdje'-beûrde), *ſ.* [a good-for-nothing fellow] *Un vaurien.*

HEDGE-BORN (hĕdje'-beorne), *adj.* [meanly born] *De baſſe naiſſance, dont la naiſſance eſt inconnue.*

HEDGE-CREEPER (hĕdje-krī'-peûr), *ſ.* [a high-way beggar] *Camand*, m. *vagabond*, m

HEDGED (hĕdj'd), *part. adj. Fermé, entouré, bordé.*

HEDGED IN, *Enfermé.* To hedge in a debt, *Se payer adroitement.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY (hĕdje-fiou'-mĕ-teûr-é), *ſ.* [a med. plant] *Sorte de Fumeterre*, f.

HEDGE-HOG (hĕdje'-hŏg), *ſ.* [an animal] *Un hériſſon.*

Sea hedge-hog, a genus of multivalve ſhells] *Ourſin de mer*, m. *bouton*, m. *chataigne*, f. *hériſſon de mer*, m.

HEDGE-HYSSOP (hĕdje-hĭz'-zeŭp), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of willow-wort] *Sorte d'hyſope*, f. V. Fox-GLOVE.

HEDGE-MARRIAGE (hĕdje'-măr-édje), *ſ. Un mariage clandeſtin.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD (hĕdje-meûs'-tărde), *ſ.* [Bot. Eryſimum; a med. plant] *Eryſime*, m. *tortelle*, f. *velar*, m.

HEDGE-NETTLE (hĕdje'-nĕt-tl'), *ſ.* V. Stinking dead NETTLE.

HEDGE-NOTE (hĕdje-nôte), *ſ.* [a low kind of poetry] *Poéſie du pont-neuf*, ou *des Halles*, f.

HEDGE-PIG (hĕdje'-pĭg), *ſ.* [a young hedge-hog] *Un jeune hériſſon.*

HEDGE-PLANT (hĕdje'-plăn'te), *ſ.* [a ſort of plant] *Vorne*, f.

HEDGER (hĕdj'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that makes hedges] *Un faiſeur de haies.*

HEDGE-ROW (hĕdje'-rô), *ſ.* [a ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures] *Une bordure d'arbres* ou *de haies*; *eſpalier*, m.

HEDGE-SPARROW (hĕdje-ſpăr'-ô), *ſ.* [a bird] *Un verdon*, ſorte d'oiſeau, *moineau de haie*, m. *hunette*, f. *§‖ mari ecru.*

HEDGE-TAVERN (hĕdje'-tăv-eûrne), *or* Ale-houſe, *ſ.* [a paltry inn, *or* ordinary] *Cabaret à vin* ou *à bière des plus modiques*, m. *bouchon*, m.

HEDGING (hĕdj'-ĭn'gue), *ſ. L'action de faire des haies*, ou *d'entourer de haies.*

HEDGING-BILL (hĕdj'-ĭn'gue-bĭl), *ſ.* [a cutting hook uſed in making hedges] *Serpe*, f. *croiſſant*, m.

HEDYSNOIS, *ſ.* [Bot. hyoſeris, dandelion; a med. plant] *Hédyſnois*, f. *dent de lion*, f.

HEDYSARUM, *ſ.* [Bot.] *Sainfoin d'Eſpagne*, m. Hedyſarum flore rubente (French honeyſuckle), *Sulla* ou *Sillia*, m.

HEED (hīde), *ſ.* [care, attention, caution] *Garde*, f. *attention*, f. *ſoin*, m. *précaution*, f. To take heed of any thing, *Prendre garde à quelque choſe.* Take heed what you ſay, *Faites attention à ce que vous dites.* [Obſervation, notice] *Remarque*, f. *obſervation*, f. [Seriouſneſs, ſtaidneſs, regard] *Sérieux*, m. *air ſérieux*; *gravité*, f. *ſobriété, régularité*, f.

To HEED, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mind, to take notice of] *Prendre garde à, faire attention à, obſerver, remarquer.* His eyes heeded all about him, *Il obſervoit attentivement tout ce qui ſe paſſoit autour de lui.*

HEEDFUL (hīd'-foûl), *adj.* [attentive, cautious, careful, watchful] *Attentif, ſoigneux*; *prudent, prévoyant, circonſpect.*

HEEDFULLY (hīd'-foûl-é), *adj.* [carefully, cautiouſly] *Attentivement, avec ſoin, avec précaution, prudemment, avec circonſpection.*

HEEDFULNESS (hīd'-foul-nĕce), *ſ.* [vigilance, attention] *Attention*, f. *ſoin*, m. *vigilance*, f. *circonſpection*, f.

HEEDILY (hīd'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* V. HEEDFULLY.

HEEDINESS (hīd'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* V. HEEDFULNESS.

HEEDLESS (hīd'-lĕce), *adj.* [inattentive, negligent, without heed] *Inattentif, négligent, ſans attention, ſans ſoin; imprudent, inconſidéré, diſtrait.*

HEEDLESSLY (hīd'-lĕs-lé), *ſ.* [careleſsly, negligently] *Négligemment, ſans attention; imprudemment, inconſidérément*; ‖ *brelin-brelaque.*

HEEDLESSNESS (hīd'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [careleſsneſs, negligence] *Négligence*, f. *manque d'attention*, m. *inadvertance*, f. *imprudence*, f. *diſtraction*, f.

HEEL (hīle), *ſ.* [the hinder part of the foot] *Talon*, m. The heel of the foot, of a ſhoe or boot. *Le talon du pied, d'un ſoulier, d'une botte.*

Heel of cheeſe, *Croute de fromage*, f. To trip up one's heels, *Faire tomber quelqu'un, lui faire mettre les talons, lui donner du croc en jambe*; au figuré, *le ſupplanter, lui couper l'herbe ſous le pied.* To kick up one's heels, as a horſe does, *Donner des coups de talon, ſe cabrer*, en parlant d'un cheval. From head to heel, *De pied en cap.*

To be always at one's heels, *Suivre quelqu'un comme un barbet.*

* To be at the heels, *Suivre de près, être aux trouſſes.* He is at our heels with his army, *Il nous pourſuit avec ſon armée.*

* To lay by the heels (to fetter) *Mettre aux fers, mettre en priſon.* [among Gardeners] *Mettre de côté, mais recouvrir de terre.*

* To ſet a thing at one's heels, *Mépriſer une choſe, la fouler aux pieds.*

* To be out at heels, *Etre uſé.*

*† To have one's heart at one's heels, *or* to betake one's ſelf to one's heels, *Monter les talons, prendre la fuite.*

*† Judgment treads upon the heels of wickedneſs, *Le jugement ſuit de près le crime.*

HEEL [in Sea-language] *Talon de la quille*, m. *Pied* ou *tenon de l'étambord*, m. Heel of a maſt, *Pied d'un mât*, m. Parliament-heel (boot-topping) *Demi-carene*, f.

To HEEL, *Porter, pencher d'un côté*; *être ſur le côté*; *plier*, ou *donner à la bande* (en parlant d'un vaiſſeau que l'on radoube). The ſhip heels a port, *Le vaiſſeau donne à la bande ſur babord: il perte au babord.*

To make a ladder heel, *Donner du pied à une échelle.*

To HEEL a ſhip, *v. a. Mettre un vaiſſeau à la bande pour le radouber*, ou *le nettoyer*; *faire pencher* un vaiſſeau.

HEEL-BAND (hīle'-băn'd), *ſ.* [among Shoe-makers] *Paſſe-talon*, m.

HEELER (hīl'-eûr), *ſ.* [from heel] A cock that ſtrikes home with his heels, *Coq qui ſait bien frapper de l'ergot*, m.

HEEL-MAKER (hīle'-mé-keûr), *ſ.* [who makes wooden heels] *Talonnier*, m.

HEEL-PIECE (hīle'-pīce), *ſ.* [a piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe] *Hauſſe*, f. *bout de talon*, m.

To HEEL-PIECE, *v. a.* [to put a lift, *or* piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel] *Mettre des bouts à des ſouliers.*

HEELPLATE (hīle'-pléte), *ſ.* [among Gun-ſmiths; the piece ſcrewed under the but-end] *Plaque*, f.

HEFT (hĕfte), *ſ.* [effort, heaving] *Effort*, m. *poids*, m.

HEFT [handle, haft] *Anſe*, f. *manche*, m.

HEGIRA (hĕdj'-ĭ-ră), *ſ.* [Chronol. the flight of Mahumet from Mecca, in 622; the era or epocha of Turks] *Hégire*, f.

HERDELBERG, *ſ.* [a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, Capital of the lower Palatinate; lat. 49°-26' N. lon. 8°-48' E.] *Heidelberg.*

HEIFER (hĕf'-eûr), *ſ.* [a young cow] *Geniſſe*, f *jeune vache*, f.

HEIGH-HO (hăī'-hô), *interj.* [expreſſive of grief *or* oppreſſion] *Ah! Hélas!*

HEIGHT (hāīte), *ſ.* [elevation above the ground, altitude] *Hauteur*, f. *élévation*, f. *haut*, m. *commandement* (t. de guerre), m. au figuré, *Grandeur*, f. *ſort*, m. *le plus haut degré, le comble.* A tower of a prodigious height, *Tour d'une hauteur prodigieuſe.*

☞ He deſcends from Alpine heights, *Il deſcend du haut des Alpes, du ſommet des Alpes.*

* When England attained to her greateſt height of power, *Lorſque l'Angleterre parvint au plus haut degré de ſa puiſſance.* In the height of my diſtemper, *Au fort de ma maladie.*

To HEIGHTEN (hāī'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe higher, to increaſe, to improve] *Relever, rehauſſer, accroître, augmenter, élever, hauſſer*; *perfectionner, avancer.* To heighten the ſoldier's courage, *Relever le courage des ſoldats.*

dats. They uſed their endeavours to heighten our confuſions, *Ils firent leurs efforts pour augmenter nos troubles & nos diviſions.* To heighten the ſpirits, *Exalter l'imagination.*

HEIGHTENED (hī'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Elevé, rehauſſé, augmenté, exalté, animé.* Heightened by that victory, *Animé par cette victoire.*

HEINASE, *ſ.* [among Hunters; a roe-buck in his fourth year] *Chevreuil à ſa troiſième tête*, m.

HEINOUS (hé'-neŭce), *adj.* [atrocious] *Odieux, déteſtable, atroce, horrible, abominable.* It is a moſt heinous impiety to deſpiſe him that can deſtroy us, *Mépriſer celui qui peut nous perdre, c'eſt de toutes les impiétés la plus déteſtable.*

HEINOUSLY (hé'-neŭs-lé), *adv.* [atrociouſly, wickedly] *D'une manière odieuſe, déteſtable, abominable; horriblement.*

HEINOUSNESS (hé'-neŭs-nĕce), [atrociouſneſs, wickedneſs] *Atrocité*, f. *méchanceté horrible*, f. *énormité*, f. The heinouſneſs of their offences, *L'enormité de leurs péchés.*

HEIR (ére), *ſ.* [one that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor] *Héritier*, m. ‡ *heir*, m. He is next heir to the crown, *Il eſt le plus proche héritier de la couronne.*

To HEIR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inherit] *Heriter.* His daughter heired his eſtate, *Sa fille hérita de ſes états.*

HEIRESS (ér'-ĕce), *ſ.* [an inheritrix] *Héritière*, f.

HEIRLESS (ér'-lĕce), *adj.* [without an heir] *Sans héritier.*

HEIRLOOM (ér'-loūme), *ſ.* [any appendage annexed to a freehold, to deſcend and be inherited along with it] *Biens ou autre apanage annexé ou attaché à un Franc-alleu*, m. pl. m.

HEIRS (érz), *or* HEIRESSES (ér'-ĕs-éz), *ſ. pl.* [a law term] *Hoirs*, m. pl.

HEIRSHIP (ér'-chip), *ſ.* [the ſtate or character of an heir] *Qualité d'héritier*, f. *hérédité*, f. *hoirie*, en terme de pratique, f.

HE'LL (hīl), *for* He will. He'll do it, *Il le fera.*

HELD (hĕld), *part. adj. from* To hold, *Tenu.*

HELENA (hĕl'-i-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda] *Hélène*, f.

St. HELENA, [an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company] *St. Hélène*, f.

HELENE, St. [a famous road in the Engliſh Channel *Ste. Hélène*, f.

HELENUS (hĕl'-i-neúce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Priam and Hecuba] *Hélénus*, m.

HELEPOLIS, *ſ.* [Antiq. aries, battering ram] *Bélier*, m.

HELIACA, *ſ.* [ſacrifices in honour of the ſun] *Héliaques*, m. pl.

HELIACAL (hi-lăī'-ă-kăl), *adj.* [Aſtron. riſing or falling in the rays of the Sun] *Héliaque.*

HELICAL (hĕl'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ſpiral] *En ſpirale.* Helical revolution, *Une révolution en ſpirale.* Helical line, *Hélice*, ou *Spirale.*

HELIADES (hi'-lăī-ă-dīz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the three daughters of Sol and Clymene] *Héliades*, f. pl.

HELIANTHEMUM, *ſ.* [Bot. dwarf ſun-flower, *Hélianthème*, m. *ſoleil vivace*, m. *herbe d'or*, f.

HELIANTHUS, *ſ.* [Bot. Sun-flower] *Herbe*, ou *fleur au ſoleil*, f. *ſoleil*, m.

HELIASTES, *ſ. pl.* [magiſtrates of Athens, a court that ſat from ſun riſe to ſun-ſet] *Héliaſtes*, m. pl.

HELICON (hĕl'-ĭ-kŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous mountain of Bœotia] *Hélicon*, m.

HELICONIDES (hĕl'-ĭ-kŏn-ĭ-dīz), *ſ. pl.* [the Muſes inhabiting the Helicon] *Heliconiades* or *Heliconides*, f. pl.

HELICOSOPHY or HELICOMETRY, *ſ.* [the art of tracing ſpirals upon a plan] *Helicoſophie*, f.

HELIOCENTRICK (hi-lĭ-ô-cĕn'-trĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the centre of the ſun] *Héliocentrique.*

HELIOMETER, *ſ.* [an aſtrometer, an aſtron. inſtrument for meaſuring with exactneſs the diameters of ſtars] *Héliometre*, m.

HELIOSCOPE (hi'-lĭ-ô-ſkôpe), *ſ.* [a ſort of teleſcope fitted to look on the body of the ſun] *Héliocope*, m.

HELIOTROPE (hi'-lĭ-ô-trôpe), *ſ.* [Bot. Turnſol, ſun-flower; a plant that turns towards the ſun] *Héliotrope*, f. *tourneſol*, m. *herbe aux verrues*, f. [A precious ſtone] *Héliotrope*, f.

HELIX (hĕl'-ĭks), *ſ.* [a ſpiral line] *Hélice*, f. *ſpirale*, f.

HELL (hĕl), *ſ.* [the place of the devil and wicked ſouls] *Enfer*, m.

* That place is a hell to me, *Cet endroit-là eſt un enfer pour moi.*

HELL [the place where the taylors throw their ſhreds] *Œil*, m.

HELL-BLACK (hĕl'-blăk), *adj.* [black as hell] *Noir comme l'enfer.*

HELL-BRED (hĕl'-brĕd), *adj.* [produced in hell] *Infernal, ſorti de l'enfer.*

HELL BROTH (hĕl'-brŏtsh), *ſ.* [a compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes] *Compoſition infernale.*

HELLE, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Athamas] *Hellé*, f.

HELLEBORE (hĕl'-lĭ-bôre), *ſ.* [Bot. Veratrum, a med. plant] *Ellébore blanc*, m. *vératrum*, m. [Chriſtmas-flower, bear's-foot; a med. plant] *Ellébore noir*, m. [helleboraſtrum] *Ellébore puant ou pied de griffon*, m. Mixed or prepared with hellebore, *Ellébariné.*

HELLEBORINE, *ſ.* [baſtard hellebore] *Elléborine*, f.

HELLENISM (hĕl'-lĭ-nĭzm), *ſ.* [a Grecian idiom] *Helléniſme*, m.

HELLENISTS (hĕl'-lĭ-nĭsts), *ſ. pl.* [a term in the Greek text of the New Teſtament; the Grecian Jews, thoſe who lived in Egypt, or o her pars, where the Greek tongue prevailed] *Helléniſtes*, m. pl.

HELL-FIRE (hĕl'-fāĭeŭr), *ſ. Feu d'enfer*, f. au figuré, *un grand feu.*

HELL-HAUNTED (hĕl-hân'-tĕd), *adj.* [haunted by the devil] *Fréquenté par le diable.*

HELL-HOUND (hĕl'-hăoŭn'd), *adj.* [a dog of hell] *Chien de l'enfer*, m. au figuré, *un homme cruel, qui a un eſprit infernal.*

HELLISH (hĕl'-iche), *adj.* [infernal] *Infernal, d'enfer.* A helliſh crew, *Une bande infernale.* A helliſh noiſe, *Un bruit d'enfer.*

HELLISHLY (hĕl'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [infernally] *D'une manière infernale ou diabolique.*

HELLISHNESS (hĕl'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [an infernal wickedneſs] *Méchanceté infernale.*

HELLWARD (hĕl'-oŭărde), *adv.* [towards hell] *Vers l'enfer, du côté de l'enfer.*

HELM (hĕm), *ſ.* [the ſteerage] *Timon*, m. ou *gouvernail* de navire, m. au figuré, *adminiſtration*, f. *gouvernement*, m.

Order to put the helm alee, *Envoi!* Port the helm! *Babord la barre!* Starboard the helm! *Tribord la barre!* Helm amid-ſhips! *Droit la barre!* Bear up the helm! *or* bear up! *Arrive!* Eaſe the helm! *Redreſſe la barre! arrive! fais porter! ne viens pas au vent!*

* Thoſe who are or ſit at the helm, *Ceux qui tiennent le timon des affaires, le gouvernail de l'état les rênes de l'empire; ceux qui ſont à la tête du gouvernement.*

HELM, *or* HELMET (hĕl'-mĕte), *ſ.* [a covering for the head in war] *Un caſque, pot-en-tête*, m. *armet*, m. *cabaſſet*, m. *heaume*, m. To take off the helmet, *Décaquer.*

HELM [the part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt] *Heaume*, m.

HELM [in Chym. the head of a ſtill] *Chapiteau*, m.

To HELM, *v. a.* [to guide, to conduct] *Gouverner, conduire, diriger, guider.*

HELMED (hĕlm'd), *adj.* [furniſhed with a helmet] *Couvert d'un caſque: caſqué* (t. de Medailliſte).

HELMET (hĕl'-mĕte), *ſ.* V. HELM. The place where helmets were made and ſold, *Héaumerie*, f.

HELMET-FLOWER (hĕl'-mĕte-flăoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [aconite, wolf's bane] *Caſque*, m.

HELMET-PIGEON (hĕl'-mĕte-pĭdj-ĭne), *ſ.* [Columba galeat a ſort of pigeon] *Pigeon nonnain*, m.

HELMET-SHELL (hĕl-mĕte chĕl), *ſ.* [a ſort of Murex] *Caſque*, m.

HELMINTHAGOGA, *ſ.* [medicines expelling worms] *Helminthiques*, m. pl. *vermifuges*, m. pl.

HELMINTHOLITUS, *ſ.* [a petrified body reſembling a worm] *Helmintholite*, m. *ver pétrifié*, m.

HELMSTADT, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the D. of Brunſwick; lat. 52°-16' N. lon. 11°-16' E.] *Helmſtadt*, m.

HELOSIS, *ſ.* [in Phyſic; a diſorder of the eyes] *Héloſe*, f. *rebrouſſement des paupières*, m.

HELOTS, *ſ. pl.* [Græc. Antiq. a kind of ſlaves among the Lacedemonians] *Ilotes*, m. pl.

HELP (hĕlp), *ſ.* [aſſiſtance, aid, ſupport] *Aide*, f. *ſecours*, m. *aſſiſtance*, f. *ſupport*, m. *appui*, m. *ſoulagement*, m. To cry out for help, *Crier à l'aide, appeler du ſecours.* To find help, *Trouver du ſupport.* To bring help to one, *Donner du ſecours à quelqu'un.* With your help, *Avec votre aſſiſtance.* It was a great help to me, *C'étoit un grand ſoulagement pour moi.*

HELP [remedy, means] *Remède*, m. *reſſource*, f. *aide*, f. *moyen*, m. *inſtrument*, m. There is no help for it, 'tis paſt help, *Il n'y a pas de remède.* All that he did by the help of a ring, *Il fit tout cela par le moyen d'une bague.*

HELPS, *ſ. pl.* [in Manege] *Aides*, m. pl.

To HELP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [V. To ASSIST, to aid, to ſupport] *Aider, aſſiſter, ſecourir, ſervir, rendre ſervice, favoriſer, ſoutenir.* To help one another, *S'aider l'un l'autre, s'entr'aider.* God help you, *Dieu vous aſſiſte.* So help me God, *Ainſi Dieu me ſoit en aide.* I cannot help myſelf with my right hand. *Je ne ſaurois m'aider ou me ſervir de ma main droite.* God helped him againſt the Philiſtines, *Dieu le ſecourut*, ou *le ſoutint contre les Philiſtins.* We have not a penny to help ourſelves withal, *Nous n'avons point d'argent pour vivre.*

* To help the matter in telling a ſtory, *Aider à la lettre, Broder une hiſtoire.* To help every thing by a fair interpretation, *Donner un ſens favorable à tout.*

To HELP [to remedy; to forbear, to avoid] *Remédier, éviter, empêcher, s'empêcher.* It is a thing we cannot help, *C'eſt une choſe à laquelle nous ne pouvons remédier, que nous ne ſaurions empêcher.* He cannot help believing them that ſuch things ſaw and heard, *Celui-là ne peut s'empêcher de croire, qui a vu & entendu ces choſes*; or, *On ne peut s'empêcher de croire, quand on a vu & entendu ces choſes.*

To HELP ONE DOWN, *Aider quelqu'un à deſcendre.*

To HELP FORWARD [to promote] *Avancer, pouſſer.* It will help the experiment, *Cela avancera l'expérience.* To help a buſineſs forward, *Pouſſer une affaire, la conduire à ſa fin.*

To HELP one IN *or* INTO, *Aider quelqu'un à entrer, le faire entrer.* To help a lady into a coach, *Donner la main à une dame pour entrer dans ſon carroſſe.*

To HELP one OUT, *Aider quelqu'un à ſortir, faire ſortir, tirer.* To help one out of trouble, *Tirer quelqu'un d'affaire.*

To HELP TO [to ſupply with] *Servir, fournir, procurer, faire avoir, prêter.* Shall I help you to a wing of that partridge? *Vous ſervirai-je une aile de cette perdrix?* To help one to money, *Procurer, fournir*, ou *prêter de l'argent à quelqu'un.*

To HELP ONE UP, *Aider quelqu'un à monter,*

ou *à se lever, lui donner la main.*

To Help, or Help on, *v. n.* [to contribute] *Aider, contribuer, concourir.* It helped much to his reputation, *Cela a beaucoup contribué à sa réputation.* Every thing helps on towards his undoing, *Tout concourt ou conspire à sa perte*

Helped (hĕlp't), *part. adj. Aidé, secouru, assisté*; ou bien *à qui on a remédié.* It is helped, *On y a remédé.* It cannot be helped, *On ne sauroit qu'y faire.* To be helped by somebody, ‖ *Aller à la cour des aides.*

Helper (hĕlp'-eŭr), *s.* [one who helps] *Aide*, m. *celui qui aide, assistant*, m. He is a good helper, *C'est un bon aide.*

Helpful (hĕlp'-fŏŭl), *adj.* [useful] *Utile, secourable, salutaire.*

Helpless (hĕlp'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting power to help one's self; wanting assistance; irremediable] *Qui ne sauroit s'aider soi-même, perclus de ses membres; destitué de tout secours, indéfendu, abandonné; irrémédiable, sans ressource, sans resource.*

Helplessly (hĕlp'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without succour] *Sans secours, sans remède.*

Helplessness (hĕlp'-lĕs-nĕce), *s.* [want of succour or assistance] *Etat de celui qui manque de secours*, m.

Helsinburg *or* Elsinburg, *s.* [a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, opposite to Elsinore; lat. 56°-2′ N. lon. 13°-2′ E.] *Helsinbourg*, m.

Helter-skelter (hĕl'-teŭr-skĕl'-teŭr), *adv.* [in a hurry, without order] *Pêle-mêle, en désordre, en confusion, confusément*, ‖ *à la débandade.*

Helve (hĕlv), *s.* [handle] *Manche*, m. The helve of an axe, *Le manche d'une hache.*

† To throw the helve after the hatchet, *Jeter le manche après la cognée.*

† To Helve, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to put a helve to] *Mettre un manche, emmancher.* To helve an axe, *Mettre un manche à une hache.*

Helved (hĕlv'd), *part. adj. Emmanché.*

Helvetic, *adj.* [relating to the inhabitants of the Swiss cantons, anciently called Helvetii] *Helvétique.*

Helxine, *s.* [Bot. Parietaria; a medicinal plant] *Helxine, f. pariétaire*, f.

Helxine-cissampelos, [bindweed, convolvulus] *Helxine-cissampelos*, f. *liseron*, m.

Hem (hĕm), *s.* [the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading] *Ourlet*, m. *bord*, m. A broad hem, *Un ourlet large*, The hem of a gown, *Le bas d'une robe.*

Hem [the noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath] *Hem*, m. espèce de cri qui se forme en toussant fortement.

Hem! *interj. Hem!*

To Hem, -ming, -med, *v. a.* [to border, to edge] *Ourler, border, faire des ourlets.*

To Hem in [to inclose] *Enfermer, environner, entourer.*

To Hem, *v. n.* [to utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath] *Tousser violemment, & former en toussant le cri nommé* Hem.

To Hem [to call out to one] *Appeler, faire des hems pour appeler quelqu'un.*

Hemerobius, *s.* [a genus of insects of the Neuroptera order] *Hémerobe*, f. *tolmerus*, m. *mouche du Formicaleo*, ou *demoiselle*, f.

Hemerocallis, *s.* [red-lily] *Hémérocalle*, f. *fleur d'un jour*, f. *lis orangé* ou *lis sauvage*, m. *lis Martagon*, m.

Hemerodromus, *s.* [Antiq. a guard appointed for the security of cities; a courier running but for one day] *Hémérodrome*, m.

Hemerolopia, *s.* [seeing only in broad-day-light] *L'action de ne voir qu'au grand jour*, f.

Hemerotrophis, *s.* [Antiq. Chœnix, holding one day's food] *Sorte de mesure*, f.

Hemi [a word used in the composition of divers terms; semi, demi, half] *Hemi, demi.*

Hemicrania, *s.* [a species of cephalalgia, megrim] *Migraine*, f.

Hemicycle (hĕm'-ĭ-sĭĭ-kl'), *s.* [an half round, semi-circle] *Hémicycle*, m *demi-cercle*, m.

Hemina, *s.* [a Rom. measure; eight ounces of liquor] *Hémine*, f. *cotyle* (mesure Attique), f. *chopine*, f.

Hemiolius, *s.* [Antiq. a ratio of 1 to $\frac{3}{2}$] *Raison sesquialtère*, f.

Hemionitis, *s.* [Bot. Mule's fern, a capillary plant] *Hémionite*, f. *ceterach*, m. *scolopendre*, f.

Hemiope, *s.* [Antiq a flute with only three small holes] *Flageolet*, m.

Hemiplegy (hĕm'-ĭ-plĕdj-é), *or* Hemiplexia, *s.* [a palsy of one whole side of the body] *Hémiplégie*, f.

Hemiptera, *s. pl.* [the second order of insects with semi-crustaceous wings] *Hémiptères*, m. pl.

Hemisphere (hĕm'-ĭ-sfi.e), *s.* [the half of a globe] *Hémisphère*, m. The upper and lower hemisphere, *L'hémisphère supérieur & inférieur.*

Hemispherical (hĕm'-ĭ-sfĕr'-ĭĭk-ăl), *and* Hemispheric (hĕm-ĭ-sfĕr'-ĭk), *adj.* [containing half a globe] *Hémisphérique, qui a la forme d'un demi-globe.*

Hemispheroidal, *adj.* [in Geom. is said of a thing that approaches to the figure of a hemisphere] *Hemisphéroïde.*

Hemistick (hi-mĭs'-tĭk), *s.* [half a verse] *Un hémistiche*, ou *demi-vers*, m. *la moitié d'un vers.*

Hemitone, V. Semi-tone.

Hemlock (hĕm'-lŏk), *s.* [a plant] *Ciguë*, f. plante venimeuse.

Hemmed (hĕm'd), *part. adj. Ourlé, bordé.* Hemmed with golden fringe, *Bordé d'une frange d'or.*

Hemmed in by woody hills, *Environné de montagnes couvertes de forêts.*

Hemorrhage (hĕm'-ô-rădje), Hemorrhoids, V. Hæmorrhage, &c.

Hemp (hĕm'p), *s.* [neck-weed, a fibrous plant] *Chanvre*, m. To peel hemp, *Teiller le chanvre, le détacher.* The best part of hemp, *Chanvre du premier brin.* Combings of the hemp, *Chanvre du deuxième brin.* Raw hemp, *Filasse brute.* Hemp-beater, *Espadeur*, m. Hemp-comb, *Regayoir*, m Hemp-dresser (one that dresses hemp or flax), *Broyeur, chanvrier*, m. Dealer in hemp, *Chanvrier*, m.

Hemp-close (hĕm'p'-klôce), *or* Hempfield (hĕm'p'-fīld), *s. Chénevière*, f.

Hempen (hĕm'-p'n), *adj.* [made of hemp] *De chanvre.* Hempen thread, *Fil de chanvre.*

*† A hempen rogue, *Un pendard, un scélérat qui a mérité la corde.*

Hemp-seed (hĕm'p'-sēd), *s. Chénevi*, m.

Hemp-stalk (hĕm'p'-stâk), *s. Tuyau de chanvre*, m. A piece of hemp-stalk, *Chénevotte*, f.

Hen (hĕne), *s.* [the female of a cock] *Une poule.* A Turkey-hen, *Une poule d'Inde.* A moor-hen, *Foulque*, m. *poule d'eau*, f. A Guinea-hen, *Poule d'Afrique*, f. The Numidian hen *or* crane (a bird of the stork kind), *Demoiselle de Numidie.*

Hen [used for the female of any bird] *La femelle* d'un oiseau. Whilst the hen-bird is covering her eggs, *Tandis que la femelle couve ses œufs.*

Henbane (hĕn'-béne), *s.* [Bot. Hyoscyamus; a venomous plant] *Jusquiame*, f. *mort aux poules*, f. Black henbane, *Hannebane*, f. *jusquiame noire*, f. *Potelée*, f.

Hence (hĕn'ce), *adv.* [from this place; from this time; for this reason] *D'ici, de-là.* He went hence but just now, *Il ne fait que sortir d'ici.* Hence with your little ones, *Hors d'ici avec vos petits.* Ten years hence, *Dans dix ans d'ici.* Hence perhaps it is that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom, *C'est peut-être delà que Salomon appelle la crainte du Seigneur le commencement de la sagesse.* Hence may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion, *On peut inférer de-là combien l'exercice aide à la digestion.*

From Hence, a vicious expression for Hence.

Henceforth (hĕn'ce'-fôrtsh), *adv.* [from this time forward] *Désormais, dorénavant, à l'avenir.*

Henceforward (hĕn'ce-for-oûârde), *adv.* [from this time to all futurity] *Désormais, à l'avenir, pour toujours.*

† Henchman (hĕn'che'-măne), *s.* [a page] *Un page, un valet de pied.*

Hen-coops (hĕn'-koûps), *s. pl.* [in a ship] *Cages à poules*, f. pl.

† To Hend (hĕn'd), -ing, -ent, *v. a.* [to seize] *Prendre, attraper, appréhender.*

Hendecagon (hĕn'-dĕk'-ă-gône), *s.* [a figure of eleven sides] *Figure qui a onze côtés*, f. *hendécagone*, m.

* Hendecasyllabum Verse, *adj.* [as the Sapphic and Phaleucic] *Hendécasyllabe, de onze syllabes.*

† Hen-hearted (hĕn'-har-tĕd), *adj.* [cowardly, like a hen] *Lâche, qui a un cœur de poule*, ‖ *poule mouillée*

Hen house (hĕn'-hŏoûce), *s.* [a house for the poultry] *Poulailler*, m.

Hennebeg, *s.* [a County of Germany in the circle of Franconia] *Henneberg*, m.

Hen-pecked, *or* Hen-peckt (hĕn'-pĕkt), *adj.* [governed by the wife] *Qui se laisse gouverner par sa femme; maîtrisé, gourmandé.*

To Hen-peck (hĕn'-pĕk), *v. a.* [to govern, to rule a husband, to play the master] *Maîtriser, maltraiter, gourmander.* She hen-pecks her husband, *Elle maîtrise son mari.*

Hen-roost (hĕn'-roûste), *s.* [the place where the poultry rest] *Juchoir*, m.

Hent (hĕn't), *part. adj.* from To Hend, *Pris, attrapé, appréhendé.*

Heord-penny, *s.* [Romescot, Peterpence] *Denier de S. Pierre*, m.

Hep (hĕp), *s.* V. Hip.

Hepar (hi'-par), *s.* [in Chym. Liver] *Hépar*, m. *foie de soufre*, m.

Hepatical (hi-păt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* Hepatick, *adj.* [belonging to the liver] *Hépatique, du foie, qui appartient* ou *se rapporte au foie.*

Hepatica, *s.* [liver-wort, a medicinal plant] *Hépatique*, f. Hepatica fontana, *Hépatique de fontaine.*

Hepatites, *s.* [in Med. inflammation of the liver] *Hépatite*, f.

Hepatites *lapis*, *s.* [a ferruginous stone of a yellowish red colour] *Hépatite*, f.

Hepatus, *s.* [a large sea-fish] *Hépate*, m.

Heps, *or* Hips (hĭps), *s. pl.* [haws, hawthorn berries, the fruit of the dog-rose] *Fruit d'aubépine*, m.

Heptachord (hĕp'-tă-knide), *s.* [a lyre with seven strings] *Heptacorde* ou *eptacorde*, m.

Heptagon (hĕp'-tă-gône), *s.* [a figure of seven angles *or* sides] *Heptagone*, ou *eptagone*, m.

Heptagonal (hĕp-tăg'-ô-năl), *adj.* [having seven sides *or* angles] *Heptagone*, ou *eptagone.*

Heptapleuron, *s.* [in Bot. having seven ribs] *à sept côtes.*

Heptarchy (hĕp'-tar-ké), *s.* [a sevenfold government] *Heptarchie*, f. *gouvernement composé de sept royaumes*, m

Her (heûr), *pr.* cas oblique *du pronom* she, *elle*; ou bien *le féminin de l'article possessif* his, *son, sa, ses.* V. Pronoun.

Dans le premier de ces sens her *se rend en François par* la, lui, elle; *& dans le second par* son, sa, ses. Ex. He vexes her, *Il la tourmente.* He will give her ten thousand pounds for her portion,

Il lui donnera dix mille livres ſterlings en mariage, ou pour ſa dot. I have been with her, *J'ai été avec elle.*

R. *En François le genre des poſſeſſifs ſuit celui des noms avec leſquels ils ſont joints; mais en Anglois le genre des poſſeſſifs ſuit celui de la perſonne à laquelle ils ſe rapportent.* Ex. She loves her ſon, *Elle aime ſon fils.* She has married her daughter, *Elle a marié ſa fille.* She is very kind to her ſons, *Elle aime tendrement ſes fils.*

Quand ſelf *vient après* her, *on le rend en François tantôt par le mot d'*elle, *tantôt par celui d'*elle-même, *ou de* ſoi. Ex. 'Tis ſhe herſelf, *C'eſt elle-même.* She killed herſelf, *Elle ſe tua elle-même,* or ſimplement, *elle ſe tua.* She muſt look to herſelf, *Il faut qu'elle prenne garde à ſoi.* She is by herſelf, *Elle eſt ſeule,* ou *toute ſeule.* She did it of herſelf [of her own accord] *Elle fit cela d'elle-même,* ou *de ſon propre mouvement.* She knows what is good for herſelf, *Elle ſait ce qui lui eſt propre, elle ſait s'accommoder.* She lives like herſelf, *Elle vit ſelon ſa qualité.* 'Tis like herſelf, *C'eſt ſon humeur; C'eſt ſa manière d'agir; Elle ne ſe dément point.*

HERACLEA, *ſ.* [an anc. ſea-port of Turkey in Europe; lat. 41°-0′ N. lon. 28°-0′ E.] *Héraclée,* f.

HERACLIA, *ſ. pl.* [in Antiq. a feſtival in honour of Hercules] *Héraclées,* f. pl.

HERACLIDÆ, *ſ. pl.* [the deſcendants of Hercules] *Héraclides,* m. pl.

HERÆA, *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. ſacrifices of Juno] *Héréens,* m. pl. *Jeux Héréens,* m. pl.

HERALD (hĕr'-ăld), *ſ.* [an officer at arms] *Un héraut.* [A precurſor, a forerunner, an harbinger] *Meſſager,* m. *avant-coureur,* m.

To HERALD, *v. a.* [to introduce as a herald] *Annoncer, introduire.*

HERALDRY (hĕr'-ăl-dré), *ſ.* [the art of blaſoning] *Blaſon,* m. *ſcience des armoiries,* f. *ſcience héraldique,* f.

HERALDSHIP (hĕr'-ăld-chĭp), *or* HERALDRY, *ſ.* [the art *or* office of a herald] *L'office* ou *la charge d'un héraut,* m.

HERAT, *ſ.* [a town of Perſia; lat. 34°-30′ N. lon. 61°-0′ E.] *Herat, Hera* ou *Heri,* m.

HERB (hĕrb), *ſ.* [V. PLANT] *Herbe,* f. Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them, *On appelle herbes les plantes dont la tige molle & tendre n'eſt point boiſeuſe.* Sweet herbs, *Herbes odoriférantes.* Phyſical herbs, *Herbes médicinales.* Pot-herbs, *Herbes potagères.* Herbs, *légumes,* m. pl. Herb of grace, *Rue,* f. Herb Bennet (geum), *Benoîte,* f. *galiot,* m. *récize,* f, Herb Chriſtopher, *Herbe de Saint Chriſtophe.* Herb Paris, *or* true love. *Raiſin de renard,* m. Payco herba (a ſpecies of Peruvian plantain) *Payco,* m. Herb Robert (geranium) *Herbe à Robert,* f. Herb Trinity (tricolor violet), *Penſée,* f. Herb two-pence (lyſimachia, nummularia, looſe ſtrife, money-wurt), *Lyſimachie,* f. *nummulaire,* f. *monnoyère,* f. *herbe aux écus, herbe à cent maux,* f. The herb wake-robin. *Pied de veau,* m. Spiked willow-herb, *Salicaire,* f. *lyſimachie rouge,* f.

HERBACEOUS (hĕr-bā'-cheŭce), *adj.* [belonging to herbs] *Herbacée.* Herbaceous plants, *Les plantes herbacées.*

HERBAGE (ĕr'-bédje), *ſ.* [graſs, paſture, herbs collectively] *Herbage,* m. *pâture,* f. ou bien *Dimes des herbes,* f.

HERBAL (hĕr'-băl), *ſ.* [a book containing the names and deſcription of plants] *Un traité de botanique; un herbier.*

HERBALIST (hĕr'-bă-liſte), *and* HERBARIST (hĕr'-bă-riſte), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in herbs] *Un herboriſte, un botaniſte.*

To HERBALIZE (hĕr'-bă-lăïze), *or* HERBARIZE (hĕr'-bă-răïze), *v. n.* [to ſearch herbs or plants] *Herboriſer.*

HERBELET (hĕrb'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall herb] *Une petite herbe, herbette,* f.

HERBESCENT (hĕr-bĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [growing into herbs] *Qui croît en herbe; herbeux.*

HERBID (hĕr'-bĭd), *and* (hĕr-bĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [covered with herbs; that brings forth *or* produces herbs] *Herbu.*

HERBIVOROUS (hĕr-bĭv'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [feeding on vegetables] *Mangeur de légumes.*

HERB-MARKET (hĕrb'-mar-kĕte), *ſ. Marché aux herbes,* m.

HERBORIST (hĕr'-bŏ-riſte), V. HERBARIST.

HERBOUS (hĕr'-beŭce), *and* HERBULENT (hĕr'-bĭoŭ-lĕn te), *adj.* [abounding with herbs] *Herbeux, herbu.*

HERB-WOMAN (ĕrb'-oüoŭm-eŭne), *ſ.* [a woman that ſells herbs] *Herbière,* f. *vendeuſe* ou *marchande d'herbes,* f.

HERBY (ĕrb'-é), *adj.* [having the nature of herbs] *De la nature des herbes; herbeux.*

HERCULEAN (hĕr'-kĭoŭ-lï-ăne), *adj.* [of Hercules] *d'Hercules,* au figuré, *difficile.* An Herculean labour, *Un des travaux d'Hercule,* au figuré, *une choſe très-difficile, une entrepriſe digne d'Hercule.*

HERCULANUM, *ſ.* [an ancient city of Campania, in Italy, deſtroyed by an eruption of Veſuvius] *Herculanum,* m.

HERCULES (hĕr'-kĭoŭ-lïz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Alcmena; in Aſtron. a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere] *Hercule,* m.

* HERCULES [a very ſtrong man] *Un Hercule; un briſe-fer.*

HERCYNA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph and companion of Proſerpine] *Hercyne,* f.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, *ſ.* [Black Foreſt; in Geography, a foreſt which formerly extended over the face of Germany] *Forêt noire,* f.

HERD (hĕrd), *ſ.* [a number of beaſts together; in contempt, a great company of men; V. FLOCK] *Une troupe, un troupeau, une harde.* A herd of cattle, *Un troupeau de bétail.* A herd of deers, *Une harde de bêtes fauves.* § The herd, *La foule, la multitude, le vulgaire.*

HERD [in compoſition, a keeper of cattle] *Celui qui garde le bétail.* A goat-herd, *Un gardeur de chèvres.* A ſhepherd, *Un berger.* A cow-herd, *Un bouvier, un gardeur de vaches.* A ſwine-herd, *Un porcher.*

To HERD, *v. n.* [to run in herds] *Aller en troupe; s'aſſocier.* Wolves herd together, *Les loups vont en troupe.* I'll herd among his friends, *Je m'aſſocierai à ſes amis.*

To HERD, *v. a. Mettre en troupe,* ou *troupeau.*

HERDSMAN (hĕrdz'-măne), or HERDGROOM (hĕrd'-groŭme), *ſ.* [a keeper of cattle] *Pâtre,* m. *celui qui garde le bétail.*

HERE (hire), *adv.* [in this place, in the preſent ſtate] *Ici; ici-bas, dans cette vie, dans ce monde.* He is here, *Il eſt ici.* You ſhall be happy here, and more happy hereafter, *Vous ſerez heureux dans ce monde, & plus heureux dans l'autre.*

Here he comes, *Le voici qui vient.* Here ſhe is, *La voici.* Here and there, *çà & là; par-ci, par-là.*

†‡ Here's to you, *A vous, à votre ſanté, je vous la porte.*

HERE-ABOVE (hire'-ă-bŏüv'), *adv. Ci-deſſus.*

HEREABOUTS (hire'-ă-bŏoŭts), *adv.* [about this place] *Ici autour, par ici.*

HEREAFTER (hire-ăf'-teŭr), *adv.* [in time to come] *Déſormais, dorénavant, à l'avenir, dans l'autre vie; dans l'autre monde.*

HEREAFTER, *ſ.* [a future ſtate] *Vie future, état futur,* m. *vie à venir,* f.

HEREAT (hire-ăte'), *adv.* [at this] *A ceci, à cela.* He is offended hereat, *Ceci l'offenſe, il en eſt choqué.*

HERE-BELOW (hire'-bĭ-lô), *adv. Ci-deſſous, ici-bas.*

HEREBY (hire-bï'), *adv.* [by this] *Par ceci, ainſi, par ce moyen, par là.*

HEREBY [by theſe preſents] *Par ces préſentes, par celle-ci.* You are hereby required, *Vous êtes requis par ces préſentes.*

HEREDITABLE (hĭ-rĕd'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [whatever may be occupied as inheritance] *Ce dont on peut jouir comme héréditaire.*

HEREDITAMENT (hĭ-rĭ-dĭt'-ă-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a law-term denoting inheritance] *Héritage,* m. *hoirie* en terme de pratique, f.

HEREDITARILY (hĭ-red'-ĭ-tă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [by inheritance] *Héréditairement.*

HEREDITARY (hĭ-réd'-ĭ-tă-ré), *adj.* [poſſeſſed *or* deſcending by inheritance] *Héréditaire.*

HEREFORD (hĕr-ĕ'-feŭrde), *ſ.* [the capital city of Herefordſhire; lat. 52°-4′ N. lon. 2°-35′ E.] *Hereford* ou *Hertford,* m.

HEREFORDSHIRE (hĕr'-feŭrd-chère), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Herefordſhire,* m.

HEREFROM (hire-frŏme'), *adv.* [Hence] *D'ici.*

HEREIN (hire-ïne'), *and* HEREINTO (hire-ĭn'-toŭ), *adv.* [in this, into this] *En ceci, en ce point.* They ſhall not herein offend us, *Il ne nous feront aucune peine en ceci.*

‡ HEREGELD (hire'-gĕld), *ſ.* [a tax levied to maintain an army] *Subſides,* m pl.

HEREMITICAL (hĕr-ĭ-mĭt'-ĭk-ăl), *adj.* [ſolitary, ſuitable to a hermit] *Solitaire, d'hermite.*

HEREOF (hire-ŏf'), *adv.* [from this, of this] *De ceci, d'ici, de là.*

HEREON (hire-ŏne'), *adv.* [upon this] *Là-deſſus.*

HEREOUT (hire-ăoŭte'), *adv. Hors d'ici.*

HERESIARCH (hĭ-rï'-ſï-ărk), *ſ.* [an archheretick] *Héréſiarque,* m. *le chef* ou *l'auteur d'une héréſie.*

HERESY (hĕr'-ĭ-cé), *ſ.* [an opinion different from that of the orthodox church] *Héréſie,* f. Speculative hereſies do not produce any great alterations in ſtates, *Les héréſies ſpéculatives ne produiſent pas de grands changemens dans les états.*

HERETICAL (hĭ-rĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [containing hereſy] *Héréticque, qui n'eſt pas orthodoxe.* Heretical meaning, *Héréticité,* f.

HERETICK (hĕr'-ĭ-tĭk), *ſ.* [one infected with hereſy] *Un* ou *une héréticque.* Hereticks deſire to ſpread their opinions, *Les héréticques cherchent à répandre leurs opinions.*

HERETO (hire-tou'), *adv.* [to this] *A ceci.* What can a man ſay hereto? *Que peut-on répondre à ceci?*

‡ HERETOCKS, *ſ. pl.* [Dukes, leaders of armies] *Ducs,* m. pl.

HERETOFORE (hire-tô-fôre'), *adv.* [formerly, anciently] *Autrefois, auparavant, jadis, anciennement.*

HEREUNTO (hire-eŭn'-tou'), *adv.* [to this] *A ceci.* Hereunto I ſhall add, *J'ajouterai à ceci.*

HEREUPON (hire-eŭp-ŏne'), *adv.* [upon this] *Là deſſus, ſur ces entrefaites.*

HEREWITH (hire-oüĭtsh'), *adv.* [with this] *Avec ceci, par ceci.*

HERFORDEN *or* HERWERDEN, *ſ.* [a free imper. own of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; lat. 59°-9′ N. lon. 8°-47′ E.] *Herford, Herforden, Herwerden* ou *Herverden.*

HERIBEIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Aſtræus and mother of ſtars] *Héribeia,* f.

HERIOT, *ſ.* [a fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beſt thing in the landholder's poſſeſſion] *Redevance payée au Seigneur de fief à la mort du vaſſal, c'eſt ordinairement le meilleur meuble de ceux-ci.*

HERISSON, *ſ.* [in Fortif. a beam armed with iron-ſpikes] *Hériſſon,* m.

HERITABLE (hĕr'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [a perſon that may inherit] *Qui peut hériter.*

HERITAGE (nĕr'-ĭ-tedje), *ſ.* [inheritance] *Héritage,* m. *ſucceſſion,* f. *biens de patrimoine,* m.

HERITINANDEL, *ſ.* [a very dangerous adder on the coaſt of Malabar] *Heritinandel,* m.

HERMÆ (hĕr'-mi), *ſ. pl* [Mythol. ſtatues of Mercury to direct travellers] *Buſtes de Mercure*, m. pl. *termes*, m pl.

HERMANDSTADT, *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of Hungary, cap. of Tranſylvania; lat. 46°- 25' N. lon. 24°-40' E.] *Hermanſtad, Ceben. Z ben*, m.

HERMANNIA, *ſ.* [a plant of the Cape of good Hope] *Hermannie*, f.

HERMAPHRODITE (hĕr-măf'-rô-dīte), *ſ.* [an animal uniting both ſexes] *Hermaphrodite*, m. *Epicène*, m and f.

HERMAPHRODITICAL (hĕr-măf-rô-dĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [partaking of both ſexes] *Hermaphrodite*. Hermaphroditical plants, *Plantes hermaphrodites* ou *hybrides*. Hermaphroditical flowers, *Fleurs hermaphrodites* ou *biſexes*.

HERMAPHRODITUS (hĕr-măf-rô-dī'-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Mercury and Venus] *Hermaphrodite*, m.

HERMES (hĕr'-mĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Mercury] *Hermès*, m.

HERMETICAL (hĕr-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* HERMETICK (hĕr-mĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [Chymical] *Hermétique, chymique*. The hermetick ſcience, *La ſcience hermétique, la Chymie*, appelée ainſi du nom d'Hermès, ou Mercure Triſmégiſte, qui y excelloit.

HERMETICALLY (hĕr-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the hermetical art] *Hermétiquement*.

HERMIONE (hĕr-mī'-ô-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Mars and Venus] *Hermione*, f.

HERMIT (hĕr'-mite), *ſ.* [a ſolitary] *Un hermite, un ſolitaire un anachorète*.

HERMITAGE (hĕr'-mĭt-édje), *ſ.* [the cell or habitation of a hermit] *Hermitage*, m.

HERMITESS (hĕr'-mĭt-ĕce), *ſ.* [a woman hermit] *Une femme qui vit en hermite*; *hermite*, f.

HERMITICAL (hĕr-mĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [of a hermit] *D'hermite*; *qui convient à un hermite*.

HERMODACTYL, *ſ.* [Bot. Colchicum, ſnake-headed iris; a medicinal plant] *Hermodacte*, ou *hermodate*, f.

HERMODE, *ſ.* [Mythol. a divinity of the Goths, the ſon of Odin] *Hermode*, m.

HERMOTINUS (hĕr-mŏt'-ĭ-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous magician worſhipped at Clazomenes] *Hermotime*, m.

HERN (hĕrne), contracted *for* HERON.

HERNIA (hĕr'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [any kind of rupture] *Hernie*, f. Hernia cruralis, *Hernie crurale*. Hernia cyſtica *or* veſicalis (ſituated in the bladder), *Hernie ciſtéracèle*. Hernia epiplocele (when it has its ſeat in the epiploon), *Hernie épiplocèle*. Hernia gutturis (a great ſwelling *or* wen like a bag, under the throat) *Goître*, m. Hernia hyſterobubonocele, *Hernie hyſtérobubonocèle*. Hernia inguinalis, *Hernie inguinale, bubonocèle*, m. Hernia perinealis, *Hernie périnéale*. Hernia vaginalis, *Hernie vaginale*. Hernia ventralis, *Hernie d'eſtomac, hernie ventrale*.

HERNIARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Rupture-wort; a med. plant] *Herniaire, herniole*, f. *turquette*, f.

HERN-SHAW (hĕrn'-châ), *ſ.* V. HERONRY.

HERO (hi'-rô), *pl.* HEROES (hi'-rôz), *ſ.* [a man eminent for bravery] *Héros*, m. *un homme d'une grande valeur*; parextenſion *un homme d'un grand mérite*, ou *qui excelle dans quelque genre que ce ſoit*. I ſing the mighty exploits of heroes and kings, *Je chante les belles actions des héros & des rois*.

*† A hero of the quill, *Un auteur célèbre, un ſavant écrivain*.

HERO, *ſ.* [Mythol. a beautiful woman, and Prieſteſs of Venus] *Héro*, f.

HERODIAN (hĭ-rô'-dĭ-ăne), *adj.* [of Herod] *D'Hérode*, ne ſe dit que dans cet exemple. The herodian diſeaſe, *La maladie d'Hérode, la maladie pédiculaire*.

HEROESS (hi-rô'-ĕce), *ſ.* [a female hero] *Une héros*, f.

HEROICAL (hi-rô'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [befitting an hero] *Héroïque, qui convient à un héros*. An heroical enterprize, *Un entrepriſe héroïque*.

HEROICALLY (hi-rô'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a heroical manner or degree] *Héroïquement, d'une manière héroïque, en héros*.

HEROICK (hi-rô'-ĭk), *adj.* [ſuitable to an hero; brave, magnanimous; productive of heroes; reciting the acts of heroes] *Héroïque, de héros, qui convient à un héros*; par extenſion, *grand, ſublime, illuſtre, élevé, noble*.

He is the fourth of that heroick line, *Il eſt le quatrième de cette tige de héros*.

An heroick poem, *Un poëme Héroïque, un poëme épique*.

HEROICKLY (hĭ-rô'-ĭk-ly), *adv.* [ſuitably to an hero] *En héros*.

HEROID (hĕr'-ô-ĭd), *ſ.* [an heroic epiſtle] *Héroïde*, f.

HEROINE (hĕr'-ô-ĭne), *ſ.* [a female hero] *Une héroïne*.

HERO-COMICAL (hĭ-rô-ĭ-kŏm'-ĭ-kăl), *adj. Héroï-comique*.

HEROISM (hĕr'-ô-ĭzme), *ſ.* [the qualities and character of an hero] *Héroïſme*, m.

¶ Heroiſm, *héroïſme*; firmneſs, *fermeté*; magnanimity, *magnanimité* (ſyn n.): *Heroiſm* conſiſts in the performance of great actions, for the ſake of fame, or glory: *firmneſs*, in an unſhaken ſteadineſs of mind, amidſt dangers and difficulties; *magnanimity*, in true greatneſs of mind, which performs heroic actions, from the pure love of virtue. Though the *heroiſm* of Alexander the great was never controverted, yet he certainly ſhewed little *firmneſs*, when the death of a favourite drove him nearly to diſtraction; and leſs *magnanimity*, when he crucified the phyſician who could not keep him alive.

HERON (hĕr'-eŭne), *commonly pronounced* HERN, *ſ.* [a ſort of bird] *Un héron*. A young heron, *Un héronneau*. Heron's creſt or tuft, *Maſſe de héron*, f. § Heron-like, *Héronnière*, f.

HERONRY (hĕr'-eŭn'-ré), HERONSHAW (hĕr'-eŭn'-châ), *and* HERNSHAW, *ſ.* [a place where herons breed] *Héronnière*, f.

HEROPHILA (hĭ-rŏf'-ĭ-lă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Erythræan Sybil] *Hérophile*, f.

HERPES (hĕr'-pĭz), *ſ.* [a cutaneous inflammation] *Herpe*, f. *inflammation corroſive (qui conſume la chair juſqu'aux os)*, f.

HERRING (hĕr'-ĭn`gne), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſea-fiſh] *Hareng*, m. Freſh herrings, *Harengs frais*.

Herring on the point of ſpawning, *Hareng vierge*.

Spawned herring, *hareng vide*.

Herring-gibber (that guts the herring, and cuts their head off), *Décelleur*, m.

To gut herrings to be barreled, *-Caquer le hareng*.

Salt herring, *Hareng ſalé*.

Herring ſalted the ſame day he is fiſhed, *Hareng d'une nuit*. Herring ſalted the day after having been caught, *Hareng de deux nuits*.

HERRING-PACKER, *ſ.* [perſon that ſalts and barrels the herrings] *Paqueur*, m. Sailors appointed to cure and barrel the herrings] *Caqueurs*, m. pl.

Red herring [that has been ſmokedryed] *Hareng ſauret*, ou *hareng ſaur*, m.

HERRING-HANGS, *ſ.* [red herring houſes] *Lieux rouſſables*.

HERRING-BUSSES, *ſ. pl. Vaiſſeaux deſtinés pour la pêche des harengs*, m. *buyſes*, m. pl.

HERRING-SMACKS, *ſ.* [veſſels made uſe of in the herring-fiſhery] *Chaſſeurs*, m. pl. Herring-nets, *Aplets*, m. pl.

HERRING-TIME, *ſ. Harengeaiſon*, f. *temps de la pêche des harengs*, m.

HERRING-WOMAN, *ſ. Harengère*, f. *femme qui vend des harengs*.

HERS (hĕ'rz), *pron. poſſeſſ. ſers* uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before. *A elle, le ſien, la ſienne*. This houſe is hers, *Cette maiſon eſt à elle*. Such charms are hers, *Elle a tant de charmes*. This pride of hers, *Son orgueil, ſa vanité*.

HERSE (hĕrse), *ſ.* [a coffin] *Un cercueil, une bière*. [a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave] *Voiture pour porter un mort au tombeau*, f. *un char funèbre*; *corbillard*, m.

HERSE, *ſ.* [in Fortif Portcullice] *Herſe*, f.

HERSILLON [a plank full of ſpikes] *Petite herſe, herſillon*, m.

To HERSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put into an herſe] *Mettre dans un cercueil*. [in Fortification] *garnir d'une herſe, fermer avec une herſe*.

HERSE (hĕrs'-é), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cecrops changed into a ſwallow] *Herſé*, f.

HERSELF (hĕur'-sĕf), *pron. fem reſt.* V. HER.

HERSELIKE (hĕrse'-lăĭke), *adj.* [funereal] *Funèbre*.

HERSILIA (hĕr-ſĭl'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol the daughter of Tatius and wife of Romulus, made the goddeſs Ora] *Herſilie*, f.

HERTFORD, *ſ.* [the cap. town of Herts; lat. 51°-50' N. lon. 0°-1' E.] *Hertford* ou *Harford*.

HERTFORDSHIRE, *or* HERTS, *ſ.* [a county of England] *Hertfordſhire*, m.

HERTHA, *ſ.* [a Godeſs of the ancient Germans, Terra, Cybele] *Cybele*, f.

To HERY, *v. a.* [to guard as holy, to render ſacred] *Sanctifier, rendre ſaint*.

HESIONE (hi-ſăĭ'-ô-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Laomedon, delivered from a ſea-monſter by Hercules] *Heſione*, f.

HESITANCY (hĕz'-ĭ-tăn'-cé), *ſ.* [dubiouſneſs, ſuſpenſe, uncertainty] *Doute*, m. ‡ *ſuſpens*, m. *incertitude*, f. *irréſolution*, f.

To HESITATE (hĕz'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be doubtful] *Héſiter, être en ſuſpens, balancer*.

HESITATION (hĕz-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [doubt, uncertainty, intermiſſion of ſpeech] *Doute*, m. *héſitation*, f. *incertitude*, f. ‡ *ſuſpens*, m. *l'action d'héſiter en parlant*.

HESPERUS (hĕsp'-ĭ-reŭſe), *or* VESPER, (vĕsp'-eŭr), HESPER, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Japetus and brother to Atlas, changed into the evening ſtar] *Heſperus*, ou *Veſper*, m.

HESPERIDES (hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the three daughters of Heſperus] *Heſpérides*, f. pl.

‡ HEST (hĕste), *or* BEHEST (bï-hĕste), [command] *Ordre*, m. *commandement*, m. *précepte*, m.

HESUS (hiz'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Mars amongſt the Gauls] *Héſus*, m.

HESSE, *ſ.* [a country of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine] *Heſſe*, f. Heſſian, *Heſſois*.

HETEROCLITE (hĕt'-ĕr-ô-klīte), *or* HETEROCLITICAL (hĕt-ĕr-ô-klĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [a term of Grammar; irregular] *Hétéroclite, irrégulier*.

HETERODOX (hĕt'-ĕr-ô-dŏks), *adj.* and *ſ.* [not orthodox; an opinion peculiar] *Hétérodoxe, qui n'eſt pas orthodoxe*; *un ſentiment qui s'éloigne des dogmes reçus*.

HETERODOXY (hĕt'-ĕr-ô-dŏk-sé), *ſ. Hétérodoxie*, f.

HETEROGENEAL (hĕt-ĕr-ô-dji'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [not of the ſame nature] *Hétérogène, d'une nature différente*.

HETEROGENEITY (hĕt-ĕr-ô-djĭ-ni'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [oppoſition of nature] *Hétérogénéité*, f. *différence de nature*, f.

HETEROGENEOUS (hĕt-ĕr-ô-dji'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* V. HETEROGENEAL.

HETEROSCIANS (hĕt-ĕr-ŏs'-chĭăn'z), *or* HETEROSCII, *ſ. pl.* [a term of Geography] *Hétéroſciens*, m. *ceux qui ont à midi les ombres contraires*.

HETICH, *ſ.* [a ſort of American turnip; a medicinal root] *Hetich*, m.

HEUSDEN, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Holland; lat. 51°-44′ N. lon. 5°-3′ E.] *Heuſden*, m.

To HEW (hĭou), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut] *Couper, tailler.* To hew a ſtone, *Tailler une pierre.* To rough-hew, *Ebaucher.* To hew timber, *Aviver le bois de charpente, le couper à vive arrête.*

To HEW DOWN [to fell as with an ax] *Abattre, couper.*

HEWED (hĭou'd), HEWEN *and* HEWN (hĭoune), *part. adj. Taillé, coupé.* Hewed down, *A attu.* Rough-hewn, *Ebauché, groſſier*, au propre & au figuré. Small piece of hewn ſtone, *Bilboquet*, m.

HEWER (hĭou'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe employment is to cut wood *or* ſtones] *Celui qui coupe* du bois, ou *taille* des pierres. A hewer of ſtones, *Un tailleur de pierres.*

HEW-HOLE (hĭoŭ-hôle'), or HIGH-HOO (hăï-hoŭ'), *ſ.* [green woodpecker] *Pivert*, m.

HEXACHORD (hĕks'-ă-korde), *ſ.* [in Muſic; the ſixth cord, *or* ſtring] *Hexacorde*, m. *La corde imparfaite, qu'on nomme la ſixième.*

HEXAEDRON (hĕks'-ă-i-drône), *ſ.* [in Geometry] *Hexaëdre*, m. *corps à ſix faces*, m.

HEXAGON (hĕks'-ă-gône), *or* HEXAGONY (hĕks'-ăg-ŏn-é), *ſ.* [a figure of ſix ſides *or* angles] *Hexagone*, m.

HEXAGONAL (hĕgz-ăg'-ô-năl), *adj* [having ſix ſides *or* angles] *Hexagone, qui a ſix côtés.*

HEXAMERON (hĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-rône), *ſ.* [a work on the firſt ſix days of the world; a writing divided into ſix parts or days] *Hexaméron*, m.

HEXAMETER (hĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a verſe of ſix feet] *Héxamètre*, m. *vers qui a ſix pieds.*

HEXANGULAR (hĕgz-ăn'-guĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having ſix angles] *Héxagone, qui a ſix angles.*

HEXAPLE (hĕgz-é'-pl'), *ſ. pl.* [a bible diſpoſed in ſix columns] *Hexaples*, m. pl.

HEXASTYLE (hĕks'-ă-stăïle), *ſ.* [in Archit. with ſix columns in front] *Hexaſtyle*, m.

HEY (hé), *interj.* [an expreſſion of joy] *Exclamation de joie; hai!*

HEYDAY (hé'-dé), *interj.* [an expreſſion of frolick, *or* wonder] *Exclamation de joie*; ou *d'admiration & de ſurpriſe*; *Ouais, Qu'eſt-ce donc! qu'y a-t-il?*

HEY-NET (hé'-nète), *ſ.* [a hunter's net] *Filet de chaſſeur*, m.

HEYRS, *ſ. pl.* [in Huſbandry; young timber-trees left for ſtandard] *Baliveaux*, m. pl.

HIA-TSAO-TOM-TCHOM, *ſ.* [a Chineſe plant, the root of which, owing to a caterpillar nicely joined to it, was thought to change into a worm] *Plante-ver*, f.

HIATION (hăï-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of gaping] *Bâillement*, m.

HIATUS (hăï-é'-teŭce), *ſ.* [an aperture, a breach] *Ouverture*, f. *brèche*, f. *lacune*, f. *hiatus*, m.

HIBERNAL (hăï-bĕr'-năl), *adj.* [belonging to the winter] *Qui appartient à l'hiver, d'hiver.*

HIBERNIAN (hăï-bĕr'-nĭ-ăne), *adj.* [Iriſh] *Hibernois, Irlandois.*

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, *ſ.* [Syrian-mallow, Althea frutex; an ornamental ſhrub] *Althéa frutex*, m.

HICCIUS-DOCCIUS, *ſ.* [a cant word for a juggler] *Un joueur de gobelets, un charlatan, un trompeur, un ſurbe.*

HICCOUGH, *or* HICKUP (hĭk'-ŏf, *ou mieux* hik'-eŭpe), *ſ.* [a convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs] *Hoquet*, m. To fright one's hiccough away, *Faire paſſer le hoquet à quelqu'un en lui faiſant peur.*

To HICCOUGH, *and* To HICKUP, *v. n.* [to ſob with a convulſion of the ſtomach] *Avoir le hoquet.*

HICKWALL (hĭk-oŭăl'), *and* HICKWAY (hĭk-oŭé'). *ſ* [a bird] *Pic-vert*, ou *pivert*, m.

HIDAGE (hăï'd-édje), V. HIDE of land.

HID (hĭd), *and* HIDDEN (hĭd'-d'n), *part. adj. from* TO HIDE, *Caché, couvert.*

HIDALGO, *ſ.* [a Spaniſh word; a ſon of birth] *Hidalgo*, ou *Hidalgue*, m. (*qui ne deſcend point des Maures*).

HIDE (hăïde), *ſ.* [the ſkin of any animal] *Peau, f. cuir*, m. To dreſs a hide, *Travailler le cuir, le corroyer.* [the human ſkin, in contempt] *La peau, le buffle.*

*† To warm one's hide for him, *or* To give his hide a warming, *Repaſſer le buffle à quelqu'un.* I ſhall warm your hide for you, *Je vous roſſerai d'importance.*

Square hide (without the head and belly), *Croupon*, m. Doubled hides (among Tanners: hides folded double), *Bandes*, f. pl. Half-dryed hide (among Curriers), *Peau eſſorée*, f. Hides twice alumed. *Cuirs repaſſés*, m. pl. Raw hides to cover the tops, yards, &c. with, *Cuirs verds*, m. pl. Scraped and rinſed hide, *Cuir en trife*, m. Stiff hides (which are very hard and are to be made ſoft by the leather-dreſſers), *Caſques*, m. pl.

To ſoak the hides (among Leather-gilders), *Ramollir les cuirs.* To ſoak the hides after having cut off the horns, ears and tail, *Donner l'émouchet.* To let the hides ſoak (in order to free them of the blood), *Deſſaigner les cuirs.* To put the hides in a hot mixture of ooze and water (among Tanners), *Mettre en coudrement.* To ſteep the hides cold, *Donner le fond aux peaux.* To ſteep the hides in water mixed up with bran (among Shammy-dreſſers), *Mettre en confit.* To turn the hides three times up and down, *Donner les trois tours.* To rinſe the hides (among Tanners), *Travailler de rivière.* To ſpread a hide (among Tanners), *Dreſſer un cuir.* To ſtretch the hides (among Tanners), *Redreſſer les peaux.* To work the hides upon the horſe or ſtool, *Ravaler les peaux.* To ſoften a hide upon the leg (among Tanners), *Craminer une peau.* To ſhave a hide (among Curriers; to take off with the knife what may have been left of the fleſh] *Bouter une peau.* To ſmoke the hides, to dreſs them after the American manner (among Curriers; to expoſe them for ſome time to the ſmoke), *Boucaner les peaux.* To fold the hide (among Tanners), *Boſſeler le cuir.*

HIDE of land [a certain meaſure of land] *Meſure de terre d'environ quarante arpens*, f. Hide-geld *or* hidage, *Subſide extraordinaire levé ſur quarante arpens de terre*, m.

To HIDE, -ING, hid *and* hidden, *v. a.* and *n.* [to conceal, to keep ſecret; to be concealed] *Cacher, couvrir, tenir ſecret*; *ſe cacher, ſe tenir caché.* A hiding-place, *Lieu où l'on ſe cache*, m. *cachette*, f. *retraite*, f. † *cache*, f.

HIDE AND SEEK (hăïd-ăn'd-sîk'), [a ſort of play] *Cligne-muſette*, f.

HIDEBOUND (hăïde'-băoŭn'd), *adj. Roide*, ſe dit des animaux dont la peau s'attache ſi fortement aux côtes qu'ils ne peuvent ſe remuer.

*† HIDEBOUND [niggardly, parſimonious] *Intéreſſé, avare, taquin, dur à la deſſerre.* [Harſh, untractable] *Indocile, intraitable.*

HIDEOUS (hĭd'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [horrible, dreadful; V. UGLY] *Hideux, affreux, horrible, épouvantable, rebutant.*

HIDEOUSLY (hĭd'-ĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [horribly, dreadfully] *Hideuſement, d'une manière hideuſe, horriblement, affreuſement.*

HIDEOUSNESS (hĭd'-ĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [horribleneſs] *Qualité de ce qui eſt hideux, horrible, affreux*, &c.

HIDER (hăï'-deŭr), *ſ.* [he that hides] *Celui qui cache.*

‡ HIDES (hăïd'z), *ſ.* [an obſolete word for a ſanctuary, *or* aſylum] *Un aſyle, un lieu de refuge.*

HIDGILD (hĭd-gŭïld), *ſ.* [redeeming one's ſkin from whipping] *Prix que payoit un ſerf pour ſe racheter du fouet*, m.

HIDING (hăï'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to Hide] ‡ *Cachement*, m.

‡ To HIE (hăï), *v. n.* [to haſten] *Se hâter, ſe preſſer.* Hie thee, prithee, *Hâte-toi, je te prie.*

HIERACITES, *ſ.* [a precious ſtone] *Hiéracite, f.*

HIERACIUM, *ſ.* [hawk-weed] *Hiéracium*, m. *herbe à l'épervier*, f.

HIERA-PICRA, *ſ.* [in Pharm. tinctura ſacra, holy bitter, a kind of electuary] *Hiére-picre, f.*

HIERARCH (hăï'-ĭ-rark), *ſ.* [among the Greeks; the chief of a ſacred order] *Hiérarque*, m. *Le chef d'une Hiérarchie.*

HIERARCHICAL (hăï ĭ-rar'-kĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to a ſacred order] *Hiérarchique, qui appartient à l'ordre Eccléſiaſtique.*

HIERARCHY (hăï'-ĭ-rar-ké), *ſ.* [a ſacred order, *or* government] *Hiérarchie*, f. The celeſtial Hierarchy, *La Hiérarchie céleſte* ou *des Anges.* Under the hierarchy of biſhops, *Sous la Hiérarchie épiſcopale*, ou *eccléſiaſtique.*

HIERES, *ſ.* [a town of France in Provence; lat. 43°-5′ N. lon. 6°-20′ E.] *Hières*, m. Hieres-Iſlands (on the coaſt of Provence), *Les Iſles d'Hières.*

HIEROGLYPH (hăï'-ĭ-rô-glĭf), *and* HIEROGLYPHICK (hăï-ĭ-rô-glĭf'-ĭk), *ſ.* [an emblem; a figure implying a word] *Un hiéroglyphe, un ſymbole, un emblême.*

HIEROGLYPHICAL (hăï-ĭ-rô-glĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [emblematical] *Hiéroglyphique, emblématique, ſymbolique.*

HIEROGLYPHICALLY (hăï-ĭ-rô-glĭf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [emblematically] *Hiéroglyphiquement.*

HIEROGRAPHY (hăï-ĭ-ŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [holy writing] *Ecriture ſainte, écrits ſacrés.*

HIEROPHANT (hăï-ĕr'-ô-făn'te), *ſ.* [a prieſt] *Un prêtre.*

To HIGGLE (hĭg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to go ſelling proviſions from door to door] *Revendre, faire le métier de revendeur* ou *revendeuſe.* [to chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain] *Marchander.*

† HIGGLEDY PIGGLEDY (hĭg'-gl'-dé-pĭg'-gl'-dé), *adv.* [confuſedly] *Pêle-mêle, en confuſion.*

HIGGLER (hĭg'-gleŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſells proviſions by retail] *Revendeur*, m. *marchand détailliſte*, m. *coquetier*, m. *regrattier*, m.

HIGH (hăï), *adj.* [elevated, raiſed aloft] *Haut, élevé*; au figuré, *grand, ſublime, fier, altier, hardi, profond*; *gros*; *empoulé, guindé.* A very high ſteeple, *Un clocher fort haut.* The ſun is very high, *Le ſoleil eſt fort haut, fort élevé au-deſſus de l'horizon.* A high place, *Un lieu élevé.*

* The moſt high, *Le très-haut, Dieu.* A high and mighty Lord, *Haut & puiſſant Seigneur.* High-treaſon, *Haute trahiſon, crime de Lèze-Majeſté*, m.

A high-tree, *Un grand arbre.* A foreſt of high trees, *Un bois de haute futaie.* High maſs, *Grande meſſe*, ou *Grand'-meſſe*, f. High altar, *Maître autel*, m. A high forehead, *Un grand front.* A high day, *Un grand jour de fête.*

* To have a high colour, *Etre haut en couleur, avoir beaucoup de couleur.* A high wind, *Un grand vent.* A high compliment, *Un compliment recherché, alembiqué.* A high expreſſion, *Une expreſſion ſublime.* Verſes that run in a high ſtrain, *Des vers ampoulés* ou *guindés.* A high ſpirit, *Un eſprit altier.* High words, *D'clamation*, f. People of high life, *Gens du bel air.*

*† To go high in the inſtep, *Etre fier, le porter haut, avoir le cœur haut.*

¶ High, *haut*; lofty, *élevé* (ſynon.): *Lofty* carries with it an idea of magnificence which *high* does not; thus, we ſay, a *lofty* room; the *lofty* cedar; but, a *high* houſe; a *high* tree. With

respect to other things 'tis the same. Thus it is in the power only of a severe fit of sickness, or a heavy stroke of adversity, to lower the *high* looks of the great, and the *lofty* imaginations of the proud.

High-and-dry (speaking of a ship), *Vaisseau à sec sur le rivage.* High sea, *Grosse mer.*

HIGH [full, complete] *Plein.* At high noon, *En plein midi.* It is high day, *Nous sommes en plein jour*; *il est grand jour.* 'Tis high time, *Il est grandement temps, il est tout-à-fait temps.*

HIGH, *s.* [high place] *Hauteur*, f. *haut*, m. *élévation*, f. *lieu élevé.* From high, *D'enhaut, de haut.* On high, *En-haut.*

HIGH, adverbially used, *Haut, fort, grandement.* You go too high, *Vous allez trop haut.* To aim too high, *Viser trop haut.*

* To carry it high, *Le porter haut, être fier*; ‖ *se donner des airs.* His pulse beats high, *Son pouls est fort ému, fort élevé.* To play too high, *Jouer trop gros jeu.* The wind blows very high, *Le vent souffle fort, avec violence.* To spend high, *Faire beaucoup de dépense.* To feed high, *Faire grande chère.* To preach too high, *Prêcher d'une manière trop scientifique, trop relevée.*

HIGH-BLEST (hăï'-blĕste), *adj.* [supremely happy] *Heureux au suprême degré, bienheureux.*

HIGH-BLOWN (hăï'-blōne), *adj.* [much inflated] *Fort* ou *très-enflé.*

HIGH-BORN (hăï'-borne), *adj.* [of noble extraction] *D'une haute* ou *grande naissance.*

HIGH-BUILT (hăï'-bĭlte'), *adj.* [of lofty structure] *Fort haut, fort élevé*, en parlant d'un édifice.

HIGH-COLOURED (hăï'-keŭl-eŭr'd), *adj.* [having a deep or glaring colour] *Haut en couleur.*

HIGH-CROWNED (hăï'-krăoŭn'd), *adj.* [having a high crown] *Qui porte une couronne élevée.* A high-crowned hat, *Un chapeau haut de forme.*

HIGH-DESIGNING (hăï'-dĭ-zăï'-nĭn'gne), *adj. qui a de grands desseins.*

HIGHER (hăï'-eŭr), *the comparative of* high, *Plus haut.*

HIGHEST (hăï'-ĕste), *the superlative of* high, *Très-haut, le plus haut.* The highest degree of power, *Le plus haut degré de puissance.*

* HIGH-FLIER (hăï-flăï-eŭr), *s.* [one that carries his opinions to extravagance] *Un entêté, un extravagant*; *un homme coiffé de ses opinions.*

HIGH-FLOWN (hăï'-flōne), *adj.* [elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant] *Orgueilleux, fier, altier, hautain, superbe*, en parlant des personnes; *élevé, enflé, ampoulé, guindé*, en parlant de la diction.

HIGH-FLYING (hăï'-flăï-ĭn'gne), *adj. Extravagant dans ses prétensions* ou *dans ses opinions.*

HIGH-HEAPED (hăï'-hi-p't), *adj.* [covered with high piles] *Couvert de gros monceaux* [raised into high piles] *Mis en gros monceaux.*

HIGH-HUNG (hăï'-heŭn'gne), *adj. Pendu en haut.*

HIGH-HEELED (hăï'-hīl'd), *adj. Qui a des talons hauts.*

HIGHLAND (hăï'-lănd), *s.* [mountainous region] *Pays montagneux.*

HIGHLANDER (hăï'-lănd-eŭr), *s.* [an inhabitant of mountains] *Montagnard*, m.

HIGHLY (hăï'-lé), *adv.* [in a great degree] *Fort, beaucoup, grandement, sensiblement, infiniment*; *haut.* To think highly of one's self, *Avoir une haute idée de soi-même, s'estimer beaucoup.*

HIGH-METTLED (hăï'-mĕt-tl'd), *adj.* [ardent of spirit] *Qui a beaucoup de feu, beaucoup de vivacité.*

HIGH-MINDED (hăï'-măïn'd-ĕd), *adj.* [proud, arrogant] *Fier, arrogant, ambitieux.*

HIGH-MOST (hăï-môste), *adj.* [highest] *Le plus haut.*

HIGHNESS (hăï'-nĕce), *s.* [a title] *Altesse*, f. *Hautesse*, f. His royal highness, *Son Altesse royale.* His highness, *Sa Hautesse*, en parlant du Grand Turc.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED (hăï'-prĭn'-cĭpl'd), *adj.* [having extravagant notions] *Qui a des principes trop raffinés, trop recherchés, sublimes jusqu'à l'extravagance.*

HIGH-RED (hăï'-rĕd), *adj.* [deeply red] *D'une rouge foncé.*

HIGH-SEASONED (hăï-si'-zeŭn'd), *adj.* [piquant to the palate] *Piquant, relevé*; *de haut goût*; *fort d'assaisonnement.*

HIGH-SPIRITED (hăï-spĭr'-ĭ-tĕd), *adj.* [bold, daring] *Fier, audacieux, insolent, hardi.*

*HIGH-STOMACHED (hăï'-steŭm'-eŭk't), *adj.* [obstinate, lofty] *Obstiné, haut*; *qui a le cœur haut.*

HIGH-TAPER (hăï-té'-peŭr), *s.* [torch-weed; a med. plant] *Bouillon-blanc*, m.

HIGH-TASTED (hăï-tés'-tĕd), *adj.* [gustful] *De haut goût, d'un goût fort*, V. HIGH-SEASONED.

HIGHT (hăïte), *part. adj.* [called] *Nommé, appelé.*

HIGHTY-TIGHTY (hăï'-té-tăï'-té), *or* HOITY-TOITY, *adv.* [giddily, hand-over-head] *Brusquement, inconsidérément, à l'étourdie.*

HIGH-VICED (hăï'-văïs't), *adj.* [enormously wicked] *Fort méchant.*

HIGHWATER (hăï'-oŭô-teŭr), *s.* [the utmost flow of the tide] *Haute marée*, f. *la haute eau d'une marée, le vif de l'eau*; *chef d'eau*, m. *la mer haute.* 'Tis high water, *La mer est haute.*

HIGHWAY (hăï-oüe'), *s.* [great road] *Grand chemin.* A surveyor of the high-ways, *Voyer*, m. *celui qui a soin de la police des chemins.* § To go on the highway, *Brigander.*

HIGHWAYMAN (hăï'-oüé-măne), *s.* [a robber that plunders on the publick roads] *Voleur de grand chemin*, m. *bandit*, m. *bandoulier*, m. *brigand*, m.

HIGH-WROUGHT (hăï'-râte), *adj.* [accurately finished] *Bien travaillé, bien fini.*

HILARIA, *s. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. annual feasts of merriment in honour of Cybele] *Hilaries*, f. pl.

HILARITY (hĭl-ăr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [gayety, merriment] *Gaieté*, f. *enjouement*, m. *joie*, f.

HILARODI, *s. pl.* [Gr. Antiq. street-singers] *Chanteurs*, m. pl.

HILDESHEIM, *s.* [a strong town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 52°-10' N. lon. 10°-10' E.] *Hildesheim*, m.

HILDING (hĭl'-dĭn'gne), *adj.* and *s.* [mean, despicable; a sorry, paltry fellow; a mean woman] *Vil, méprisable*: § *un polisson*; § *une gourgandine.*

HILL (hĭl), *s.* [an elevation of ground] *Eminence*, f. *élévation*, f. *petite montagne, monticule*, m. *hauteur*, f. *coteau*, m. *colline*, f. The top, the cliff and the foot of a hill, *Le sommet, la pente, & le pied d'une montagne.* A little hill, *Une colline.* An ant-hill, *Une fourmilière.* A mole-hill, *Une taupinière.*

†‡ To write up hill, *Ecrire de travers, Aller au grenier*, ou *descendre à la cave.*

† To make a mountain of a mole-hill, *Faire d'une mouche un éléphant.*

HILLOCK (hĭl'-ŏk), *s.* [a little hill] *Une colline, une hauteur, une éminence, un petit tertre, élévation*, f.

HILLY (hĭl'-é), *adj.* [full of hills] *Montagneux, montueux, plein de montagnes.*

HILT (hĭlte), *s.* [the handle of a sword] *La poignée* d'une épée. A silver-hilt, *Une poignée d'argent.*

*‡ He is all politicks up to the hilt, *Il est politique jusqu'au bout des ongles.*

HILUM, *s.* [among Bot. the eye of the bean] *Petite marque noire au bout de la fève de marais*, f.

HIM (hĭme), *pron.* [the oblique case of *He*] *Le, lui.* Do you see him well? *Le voyez-vous bien?* What have you said to him? *Que lui avez-vous dit?* V. PRONOUN.

HIMSELF, *pron. recil. Lui-même, se.* He will go himself, *Il veut aller lui-même.* He washes himself, *Il se lave.* 'Tis like himself, *C'est lui-même, le voilà, c'est bien de lui, il ne se dément point.* He did it himself, *Il l'a fait de lui-même.* He makes much of himself, *Il se dorlote.* He is gone away by himself, *Il s'en est allé tout seul.*

HIMANTOPUS, *s.* [Ornithol. long-legged plover; a sea-bird] *Echasse*, m. *himantope*, m.

HIMAS, *s.* [in Med. a laxness of the uvula] *Relâchement de la luette*, m.

HIN (hĭne), *s.* [a measure of liquids among the Jews] *Hin*, m.

HIND (hăïn'd), *s.* [the female of a stag] *Biche*, f. Hind calf or fawn, *Le faon d'une biche.*

HIND [a servant; a boor] *Un valet*; *un paysan*: *serf foncier.* [a labourer during harvest-time] *Galvanier*, m. Hind-fare, *congé*, m. *ordre*, m. ou *permission*, f. *de se retirer & de quitter le service qu'on rendoit.*

HINDBERRIES (hăïn'd-ber-éz), *s.* [the peasant's berries] V. RASPBERRY.

HIND-CASTLE (hăïn'd'-kăs-sl'), *s.* [in Ship-building] *Accastillage*, m. ou *encastillage*, m.

HINDER (hĭn'-deŭr), *or* HIND (hăïn'd), *adj.* [posterior] *Postérieur, de derrière.* Hind legs, *Les jambes de derrière.* Hinder feet, *Les pieds de derrière.* Hind-claw of a bird of prey; *Avillons*, m. pl. The hinder part of a ship, *L'arrière d'un vaisseau, la poupe.*

TO HINDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impede, to keep from] *Empêcher, arrêter, troubler*: *obvier, opposer.* What hinders you from having the same right? *Qui vous empêche d'avoir le même droit?* Hinder me not, *Ne m'arrêtez pas*; *ne vous opposez pas à ma fortune.* That hinders the digestion, *Cela trouble* ou *empêche la digestion.* To hinder one's time, *Faire perdre le temps à quelqu'un.*

¶ To hinder, *empêcher*; to prevent, *prévenir* (synon.): To *hinder* implies more active resistance; to *prevent*, more care and foresight; we *hinder* actions; we *prevent* consequences: Ex. by *hindering* her from marrying that worthless fellow, her ruin might have been *prevented.* V. To CROSS.

HINDERANCE (hĭn'-deŭr-ăn'ce), *s.* [impediment] *Empêchement*, m. *obstacle*, m. ‖ *accroche*, f. ‖ *anicroche*, f. *larre*, f. *barrière*, f. He must remove all those hinderances out of the way that leads to justice, *Il doit ôter tous ces obstacles du chemin qui conduit à la justice.*

HINDERANCE [prejudice against] *Tort*, m. *dommage*, m. *préjudice*, m. ‖ *enclouure*, f. I will be no hinderance to him, *Je ne l'empêcherai point, Il ne tiendra pas à moi qu'il ne le fasse*, ou *je ne veux point lui nuire.*

HINDERED (hĭn'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Empêché, arrêté, troublé.*

HINDERER (hĭn'-deŭr-eŭr), *s.* [he or that which hinders] *Celui, celle* ou *ce qui empêche.*

HINDERLING (hăïn'd'-eŭr-lĭn'gne), *s.* [a degenerate animal] *Animal qui dégénère*, ou *qui ne vaut rien.* [A child that does not thrive] *Un enfant qui ne profite pas.* [a degenerate fruit] *Un fruit dégénéré.*

HINDERMOST (hăïn'd'-eŭr-môste), *and* HINDMOST (hăïn'd'-môste), *adj.* [the last] *Le dernier.* The hindermost of my children, *Le dernier de mes enfans.*

HINDOOS (hĭn'-doūz), V. GENTOOS.

HINDOOSTAN (hĭn'-doŭ-tăne), *or* INDIA, *s.* [a celebrated region of Asia] *Indoustan*, ou *Indostan*, m.

HINE (hăine), V. HIND (boor).

HINGE (hĭn'dje), *s.* [joint upon which a gate or door turns] *Gond*, m. *penture*, f. The hinges of a door, *Les gonds d'une porte.*

HINGE of a snuff-box, &c. *La charnière d'une tabatière*, &c.

HINGES (hĭn'-djéz), *s. pl.* [in Sea-language] *Pentures*, f. pl. *couplets*, m. pl. Butt-hinges, and dove-tail hinges, *Couplets de chaloupe, & autres.* Port-hinges, *Pentures de sabords.* Scuttle-hinges, *Pentures en fer à cheval* (*pour des écoutillons & petits sabords*).

* HINGE [a principal point, a principle] *Point*, m. *objet*, m. *pivot*, m. What is the hinge

hinge of the controverſy? *Quel eſt l'objet de la controverſe*, ou *le point ſur lequel roule la controverſe?* Theſe are the main hinges on which an opera muſt move, *Ce ſont les principaux pivots ſur leſquels un opéra doit tourner.* [A governing rule *or* principle] *Principe*, m.

*†. To be off the hinges, *Etre hors des gonds, être déconcertancé, être dérouté*, ou *troublé.*

To HINGE, *v. a.* [to furniſh with, *or* to fix upon, hinges] *Fixer, appuyer, ſupporter ſur des gonds* ou *ſur un pivot.*

HINGWANG, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of red arſenic, uſed in Painting and in Medicine] *Eſpèce d'arſenic*, f.

HINT (hĭn'te), *ſ.* [faint notice given to the mind; ſuggeſtion, intimation] *Inſinuation*, f. *avis*, m. *ſoupçon*, m. *ouverture*, f. *ſuggeſtion*, f. *idée*, f. *vent*, m. *jour*, m. *lueur*, f. *penſée qui en fait naître une autre*, f. The firſt hint of a thing, *Le premier ſoupçon, la première idée d'une choſe.* To give one a hint of a thing, *Donner avis*, ou *l'idée, d'une choſe à quelqu'un.* Actions are ſo full of circumſtances that, as men obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different hints and put different interpretations on them, *Les actions des hommes ont tant de face que ſelon qu'on enviſage plus les unes que les autres, on s'en forme des idées différentes, & on les interprète différemment.*

To HINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring to mind by a ſlight notice] *Donner à entendre, inſinuer, ſuggérer.*

To HINT AT [to allude] *Faire alluſion à.*

HINTED (hĭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Donné à entendre, ſuggéré, inſinué.*

HIP (hĭp), *ſ.* [the joint of the thigh, the fleſhy part of the thigh] *La hanche.*

Hip-ſtraps (of the breech of a harneſs), *Barres*, f. pl.

Hip-gout, *ſ. La ſciatique*, goutte qui vient aux hanches.

† To have on the hip, *Avoir l'avantage* ſur un autre.

HIP, *ſ.* [Archit. the corner of a roof] *Arêtier*, m. Hip-roof, *Comble à croupe*, m.

HIP [the fruit of the brier] *Grotte-cu*, m.

HIP-TREE, *ſ.* [a kind of brier] *Eglantier*, m. *grand églantier.*

HIPPED (hĭp't), *part adj. of* To hip, *not in uſe* [whoſe hip is out of joint] *Déhanché, qui a la hanche rompue.* Great-hipped, *Qui a de groſſes hanches.*

HIPPELAPHUS, *ſ.* [a ſtag with long hair on his neck] *Hippélaphe*, m. *cheval cerf*, m.

HIPPIATRICE, *ſ.* [Farrier's art] *L'art vétérinaire*, m. *hippiatrique*, f.

HIPPISH (hĭp'-ĭshe), *adj.* corrupted *from* HYPOCHONDRIACK; which ſee.

HIPPIUS (hĭp'-pi-ŭse), and HIPPODROMUS (hĭp-pŏd'-rŏ-meŭse), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Neptune] *Hippius & Hippodromus*, m.

HIPPIUM (hĭp'-pĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Antiq. tract of the hippodrome beaten with the horſes' feet] *Piſte*, f.

HIPPO *or* HIP (*contractions of* hypochondra), *ſ.* [ſpleen, melancholy] *Maladie hypocondriaque*, f. *mélancholie*, f.

HIPPOBOSCOS, *ſ.* [horſe-fly, horſe-worm] *Hippoboſque*, f. *taon*, m.

HIPPOCAMPUS, *ſ.* [ſmall ſea-fiſh; ſea-horſe] *Cheval marin*, m. *Hippocampe*, m.

HIPPOCAMPI (hĭp-pŏ-kăm'p'-ăĭ), *ſ.* [Mythol. Neptune's horſes] *Hippocampes*, m. pl.

HIPPOCENTAUR (hĭp'-pŏ cĕn'-târ), *ſ.* [a fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man] *Hippocentaure*, f.

HIPPOCRASS (hĭp'-pŏ-krăce), *ſ.* [Negus, a medicated wine] *Hippocras*, m.

HIPPOCRATES (hĭp'-pŏ-kră-tĭze), *ſ.* [the moſt celebrated Phyſician of Greece; died 361 years before Chriſt] *Hippocrate*, m.

Hippocrates-ſleeve (a ſtraining bag, a kind of filtre), *Chauſſe*, f.

HIPPOCRATIA (hĭp'-pŏ-kré'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [in Antiq. feaſts in honour of the Equeſtrian Neptune] *Hippocraties*, f. pl.

HIPPOCRATISM (hĭp'-pŏ-kră-tĭzm), *ſ.* [the philoſophy of Hippocrates] *Doctrine d'Hippocrate*, f.

HIPPOCRENE (hĭp'-pŏ-kri-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. a fountain at the bottom of Mount Helicon, dedicated to Apollo and the Muſes] *Hippocrène*, f.

HIPPODAMIA (hĭp-pŏ-dĕ-măĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Œnomaüs, and wife of Pelops] *Hippodamie*, f.

HIPPODROME (hĭp'-pŏ-drŏm-mé), *ſ.* [Antiq. a liſt wherein horſe and chariot-races were performed] *Hippodrome*, m. *arène*, f.

HIPPOGLOSSUS (hĭp'-pŏ-glŏs'-seŭce), *ſ.* [hulibut; a large flat ſea-fiſh] *Flétan* ou *Faitan*, m.

HIPPOGLOSSUM (hĭp'-pŏ-glŏs-seŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. horſe-tongue, butcher's broom] *Hippogloſſe*, m. *laurier Alexandrin.*

HIPPOGRIFF (hĭp'-pŏ-grĭf), *ſ.* [a fabulous winged horſe] *Hippogriſe*, m.

HIPPOLAPATHUM (hĭp'-pŏ-lă-patsheŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. baſtard monk's rhubarb] *Hippolapathe*, m. *raportic*, m.

HIPPOLITHOS (hĭp'-pŏ-lĭ-thŏce), *ſ.* [a yellow-ſtone frequently found in the inteſtines of horſes; a ſpecies of bezoar] *Hippolithe*, f. *pierre de cheval*, f.

HIPPOLYTUS (hĭp-pŏl'-ĭ-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Theſeus and Antiope] *Hippolyte*, m.

HIPPOMANES (hĭp'-pŏ-mă-nĭz), *ſ.* [a blackiſh carbuncle found in the membranes of a new foaled colt; the juice diſtilling from the genitals of a mare in the time of her being in pride] *Hippomane*, m.

HIPPOMEDON (hĭp-pŏm'-ĭ-dŏne), *ſ.* [the ſon of Neſimachus and Naſica] *Hippomedon*, m.

HIPPOMENES (hĭp-pŏm'-ĭ-nĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a chaſte Grecian prince, who married Atalanta, was changed by Cybele into a lion] *Hippomène*, m.

HIPPONA (hĭp-pŏ'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of horſes and ſtables] *Hippone*, f.

HIPPOPHAES (hĭp'-pŏ-fé-ĭz), *ſ.* [Bot. ſpina purgatrix, or purging thorn] *Hippophaës*, m.

HIPPOPHÆSTUM (hĭp'-pŏ-fis-teŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Calcitrapa] *Hippopheſte*, m. *chauſſe-trape*, f.

HIPPOTADES (hĭp-pŏt'-ă-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Æolus] *Hippotades*, m.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (hĭp-pŏ-pŏt'-ă-meŭce), *ſ.* [the river-horſe; an amphibious animal of the Nile] *Hippopotame*, m. *cheval de rivière*, m. *béhémot*, m.

HIPPURIS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a delicate large ſea-fiſh, reſembling the dorado or gold-fiſh] *Hippuris*, m.

HIPPURIS, *ſ.* [Bot. Chara; an aquatic plant] *Hippuris*, f. *petite prêle*, ou *prêle d'eau*, f. *peſſe d'eau*, f.

HIPPURITES [Nat. Hiſt. foſſile Hippuris] *Hippurite*, m.

HIPSHOT (hĭp'-shŏte), *adj.* [ſprained or diſlocated in the hip] *Déhanché, qui a la hanche rompue.*

HIRCUS (hĭr'-keŭce), *ſ.* [in Aſtron. Capella; a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude] *Chèvre*, f. [rank ſmell exhaling from the arm-pits] *Bouquin*, m.

HIRE (hăĭeŭr), *ſ.* [reward paid for the uſe of any thing, wages paid for ſervice] *Louage*, m. *ſalaire*, m. *gages*, m. pl. The hire of a houſe, *Le louage* ou *le loyer d'une maiſon.* Coach-hire, *Louage de carroſſe.* Though their hire was little, *Quoique leurs gages fuſſent modiques.*

To HIRE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take *or* give to hire] *Louer, prendre à louage, prendre à ſon ſervice, engager pour ſervir; louer, donner à louage.* To hire a ſervant, *Louer un domeſtique, le prendre à ſon ſervice.* To hire out one's ſelf, *& louer, s'engager au ſervice de quelqu'un.*

HIRED (hăĭ'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Loué, pris* ou *donné à louage.*

HIRELING (hăĭre'-lín'gne), *ſ.* and *adj.* [ſerving for hire] *Mercenaire*, m & f. *celui* ou *celle qui ſert pour de l'argent*; ſignifie auſſi *une âme vénale*; *l'âme damnée de . . . une proſtituée.*

HIRER (hăĭr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who hires] *Celui qui prend une choſe à louage*; *locataire*, m. & f. lorſqu'il s'agit de celui qui tient une maiſon à louage.

HIRING (hăĭr'-in'gne), of a ſhip, *ſ. Fretement*, m.

HIRSCHFELD, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; lat. 50°-56′ N. lon. 9°-50′ E.] *Hirſchfeld.*

HIRSE, *ſ.* [millet, a grain] *Millet*, ou *mil*, m.

HIRSUTE (her-ſĭoute'), *adj.* [rough, rugged] *Couvert de poil, hériſſé*; *qui a le poil droit & rude.*

HIRUDELLA MARINA, *ſ.* [a little animal of the leech-kind] *Sangſue de mer*, f.

HIRUDO, V. LEECH.

HIRUNDO MARINA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Pratincola, ſea-ſwallow] *Frégate*, f. *hirondelle de mer*, f.

HIS (hĭz), *art. poſſeſſive maſc.* (belonging to him), *Son, ſa, ſes.* [pron. poſſeſſive maſc.] *à lui*; *le ſien, la ſienne, les ſiens, les ſiennes.* His father, his mother, his children, *Son père, ſa mère, ſes enfans.* This book is his, *Ce livre eſt à lui.* I ſhall puniſh this treachery of his, *Je punirai ſa perfidie.*

HIS'N, V. N final.

HISPID, *adj.* [among Botan.] *Velu, hériſſé, rude.*

HISPIDULA, *ſ.* [Bot. Cudweed] *Pied de chat*, m. *herbe blanche*, f.

HISS (hĭce), *and* HISSING (hĭ'-cĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ſiffler, ſifflement*, m. * *ſifflets*, m. pl.

To HISS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make a noiſe like that of a ſerpent, or of the wind] *Siffler, ſe railler, ſe moquer.* To hiſs one *or* at one, *Siffler quelqu'un, ſe moquer de lui.* To hiſs a player off the ſtage, *Siffler un acteur, le chaſſer du théâtre à force de ſifflemens.*

HISSED (hĭs't), *part. adj. Sifflé, moqué, berné, raillé.*

HIST (hĭste), *interj.* [exclamation commanding ſilence] *St, Chut, Paix.*

HISTIODROMIA, *ſ.* [the art of ſailing] *Hiſtiodromie*, f.

HISTORIA (hĭs-tô'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Saturn and Aſtrea, and Goddeſs of hiſtory] *Hiſtoire*, f.

HISTORIAN (hĭs-tô'-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a writer of hiſtory] *Hiſtorien*, m.

HISTORICAL (hĭs-tŏr'-ĭk ăl), *and* HISTORICK (hĭs-tŏr'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to hiſtory] *Hiſtorique, qui regarde l'hiſtoire*; *hiſtorial, qui contient quelque point d'hiſtoire.*

HISTORICALLY (hĭs-tŏr'-ĭk-ăl-é), *adv.* [in the manner of hiſtory, by way of narration] *Hiſtoriquement, en forme d'hiſtoire.*

To HISTORIFY (hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-fĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to relate] *Raconter, narrer, mettre dans l'hiſtoire.*

HISTORIOGRAPHER (hĭs-tô-rĭ-ŏg'-ră-fĕr), *ſ.* [a writer of hiſtory] *Hiſtoriographe*, m.

HISTORIOGRAPHY (hĭs-tô-rĭ-ŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the art or employment of an hiſtorian] *Hiſtoriographie*, f.

HISTORY (hĭs'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a narration of events and facts delivered with dignity] *Hiſtoire*, f. Truth is the life of hiſtory, *La vérité eſt l'âme de l'hiſtoire.* A hiſtory-book, *Un livre d'hiſtoire.* A hiſtory-piece, *Un tableau hiſtorique, un tableau d'hiſtoire.* A hiſtory-painter, *Peintre d'hiſtoire*, m.

HISTRIONICAL (hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *and* HISTRIONICK (hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [ſuitable to a player, befitting the ſtage] *De comédien, de batteleur, de bouffon.*

HISTRIONICALLY (hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [theatrically, like a buffoon] *En histrion.*

HIT, *ſ.* [a ſtroke, a lucky chance] *Un coup, un haſard; heurt,* m. He gave me three hits, *Il me donna trois coups.* The blind hits of chance, *Les coups aveugles de la fortune.* Look to your hits, *Voyez bien, prenez bien vos meſures, mejurez bien vos coups.*

A lucky hit, *Un coup heureux*; au figuré, *Un bon mot, une raillerie fine, une ſaillie.*

HIT OR MISS [right or wrong] *A tout haſard, vaille que vaille.*

To HIT, -TING, HIT, *v. a.* [to ſtrike] *Frapper, donner un coup,* ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To hit one with a ſtick, *Frapper quelqu'un avec un bâton.* To hit the mark, *Donner dans le blanc, atteindre au but, adreſſer, butter.* To hit the ring once *or* twice with the point of the lance, *Avoir une* ou *deux atteintes,* en courant la bague. To hit one's head againſt a wall, *Donner de la tête contre la muraille.*

* To hit one in the teeth with a thing, *Reprocher une choſe à que qu'un, la lui jeter au nez.* To hit one home, *Porter coup, atteindre au but*; ou bien, *pouſſer quelqu'un à bout.* You hit it right, *Vous avez bien rencontré.* You hit the nail on the head, *Vous avez mis le doigt deſſus, vous avez bien deviné.*

To HIT OFF [to ſtrike out] *Trouver, atteindre, établir, déterminer.* I cannot hit off his name, *Je ne ſaurois trouver* ou *me ruppeler ſon nom.*

To HIT OUT [to perform luckily] *Exécuter, atteindre, attraper.*

To HIT, *v. n.* [to collide; to chance, to happen] *Donner contre, ſe briſer, échouer; arriver, rencontrer.* A ſhip that hits againſt a rock, *Un vaiſſeau qui donne contre un rocher, qui échoue contre un écueil.* It hit pretty luckily, *La choſe a réuſſi aſſez bien.* We cannot hit about it, *Nous ne ſaurions nous accorder là-deſſus.* If I can but hit right, *Pourvu que je puiſſe réuſſir.* To hit together, *Se rencontrer.*

To HIT UPON one, *Rencontrer quelqu'un par haſard.*

HIT, *part. adj. Frappé, touché, atteint.*

HITCH (hĭtche), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a ſort of knot or nooſe] *Clef (ſorte de nœud),* f. Half-hitch, *Demi clef,* f. Clove-hitch, and rolling hitch, *Tour mort (avec deux demi-clefs),* m Hitch! *Ordre de faire un amarrage,* ou *de ſaiſir quelque choſe.*

To HITCH, *v. n.* [to catch, to wriggle, to move by jerks] *Se démener, ſe trémouſſer, faire des efforts.* Hith a little further, *Tâchez d'avancer un peu.*

To HITCH, *Secouper,* en parlant d'un cheval.

HITCHEL (hĭt'-chĕl), V. HATCHEL.

To HITCHEL, V. To HATCHEL.

HITHE (hăïtzhe), *ſ.* [a ſmall haven to land wares out of boats] *Quai,* m *port de rivière,* m.

HITHER (hĭtzh'-eŭr), *adv.* [to this place] *Ici, y, çà.* Hither and thither, *Ici & là.* If you come hither, you will be welcome, *Si vous y venez, vous ſerez bien venu.* Come hither, *Venez çà.*

HITHER, *adj.* [nearer] *Plus proche, plus près, plus voiſin, de ce côté-ci, citérieur.* On the hither ſide, *Du côté le plus proche.* The hither Spain, *L'Eſpagne citérieure.*

HITHERMOST (hĭtzh'-eŭr-môſte), *adj.* [neareſt on this ſide] *Le plus proche d'ici, le plus près de nous, citérieur.*

HITHERTO (hĭtzh'-eŭr-toŭ), *adv.* [to this time, at every time till now] *Juſqu'ici, juſqu'à préſent, juſques à ce moment.*

HITHERWARD (hĭtzh'-eŭr-oûârde), *and* HITHERWARDS (hĭtzh'-eŭr-oûârdz), *adv.* [this way, on this ſide] *De ce côté-ci.*

† HITTY-MISSY. V. HIT OR MISS.

HIVE (hăïve), *ſ.* [the cell of bees] *Ruche,* f.

HIVE-DROSS [bee-glue] *Cire à-demi faite,* f.

To HIVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to put into hives; to take ſhelter together] *Mettre* ou *enfermer dans des ruches; ſe retirer enſemble* dans quelque endroit. In winter they hive together in cities, *En hiver ils ſe retirent dans les villes.*

HIVER (hăïv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who puts bees in hives] *Celui qui met les abeilles dans les ruches.*

HO, *and* HOA (hô), *interj.* [a call] *Hé! ho! ici, venez! hola!* Exclamation pour appeler ou faire remarquer quelque choſe, ou pour retenir quelqu'un.

HO, ſubſtantively uſed, *Retenue,* f. There's no ho with him, *Il n'a point de retenue.* Out of all ho, *Sans retenue, avec excès.*

HOACHE, *ſ.* [a Chineſe clay or chalk, a ſoft and glutinous earth, much like the ſoap-rock of Cornwall, of which porcelain is made *Houtche.*

HOACTZIN, *ſ.* [an American bird] *Hoazin,* m.

HOANGICOYA, *ſ* [an amphibious animal; in ſummer a bird, and in winter a fiſh] *Hoangycicya,* m.

HOAR (hôr), *adj.* [white] *Blanc, qui a les cheveux blancs.*

HOARD (hôrde), *ſ.* [a ſtore laid up in ſecret] *Un amas, un tas caché, un tréſor.* A hoard of money, *Magot,* m. *amas d'argent caché,* m.

To HOARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to lay in hoards, to make hoards] *Amaſſer, entaſſer, accumuler.* To hoard up money, *Amaſſer de l'argent, faire un magot, théſauriſer.*

HOARDED (hôrd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Amaſſé, entaſſé, accumulé.*

HOARDER (hôrd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſtores up in ſecret] *Celui* ou *celle qui amaſſe.*

HOAR-FROST (hôr'-frôſte), *ſ.* [the congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs] *Gelée blanche.*

HOARHOUND. V. HOREHOUND.

HOARINESS (hô'-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being whitiſh] *Cheveux blancs* ou *gris d'un vieillard,* m. pl. *vieilleſſe,* f. *blancheur,* f.

HOARINESS [mouldineſs] *Moiſiſſure,* f.

HOARSE (hôrse), *adj.* [having the voice rough] *Enroué, rauque.* To ſpeak hoarſe, *Parler d'une voix rauque* ou *enrouée.* To grow hoarſe, *S'enrouer.* Hoarſe *or* broken voice, *Graillement,* m.

HOARSELY (hôrse'-lé), *adv.* [with a rough harſh voice] *D'une voix enrouée,* ou *rauque.*

HOARSENESS (hôrse'-nĕce), *ſ.* [roughneſs of voice] *Enrouement,* m. *raucité,* f.

HOARY (hô'-ré), *adj.* [white, whitiſh; white with age *or* froſt; mouldy, moſſy, uſty] *Blanc, blanchâtre; qui a les cheveux gris; couvert de gelée blanche; moiſi, couvert de moiſiſſure.*

To Grow hoary, *v. n. Se moiſir, blanchir* de vieilleſſe.

HOASE (hôze), *ſ* [in Sea-language; a long flexible tube] V. HOSE.

HOB (hŏb), *ſ.* [a clown] *Un payſan.*

HOBNOB (hŏb'-nŏb), corrupted from HABNAB; which ſee.

HOBBLE (hŏb'-bl'), *ſ.* [uneven awkward gait] *L'allure d'un boiteux,* f. *démarche inégale,* f. *clochement,* m.

To HOBBLE, *v. n.* [to go lamely] *Boiter, clocher, être boiteux.*

* A verſe that hobbles, *Un vers qui cloche, auquel il manque un pied* ou *un demi-pied.*

*† To hobble over ſomething, *Faire une choſe négligemment, par manière d'acquit.*

HOBBLER (hŏb'-leŭr), *ſ. Celui qui boite en marchant,* ou *qui marche de mauvaiſe grâce, en appuyant plus ſur un pied que ſur l'autre.*

HOBBLINGLY (hŏb'-lĭn'gue-lé), *adv.* [clumſily, awkwardly] *Imparfaitement, négligemment, mal, de mauvaiſe grâce, par manière d'acquit.*

HOBBY (hŏb'-é), *ſ.* [a ſort of hawk] *Hobereau,* m. au figuré, *un benêt, un oiſon, un ſtupide.*

HOBBY [an Iriſh *or* Scottiſh horſe] *Cheval d'Irlande ou d'Ecoſſe,* m. *une petite cavale.* A hobby-horſe for a child, *Un bâton ſur lequel les enfans vont à cheval.* * Hobby-horſe, *Marotte,* f.

HOBGOBLIN (hŏb-gŏb'-lĭne), *ſ.* [an elf *or* ſpirit; a ſprite, a fairy] *Spectre,* m. *eſprit,* m. *fantôme,* m *g belin,* m.

HOBIT (hŏb'-ite), *ſ.* [howitz, a ſmall mortar] *Obuſier,* m. (*eſpèce de petit mortier à bombes*)

HOBLERS (hŏb'-leŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of dragoons *or* light horſe] *Troupes légères,* f. pl. [perſons buſy about nothing] *Lanterniers,* m. pl.

HOBNAIL (hŏb'-néle), *ſ.* [a nail with a thick ſtrong head] *Clou à groſſe tête,* comme ceux dont on ſe ſert pour ferrer les chevaux, m. *caboche,* f.

HOBNAILED (hŏb'-nél'd), *adj.* [covered with hobnails] *Garni de clous,* ou *de caboches,* comme les ſoulïers des payſans.

HOBOO, *ſ.* [at Otaheite; their ſuperfine cloth] *Hoboo,* m.

HOBSON'S CHOICE, *ſ.* [when there is no alternative] *Choix forcé,* m. (*quand il n'y a pas de milieu*).

HOBUS, *ſ* [a Weſt Indian fruit; a ſort of Myrobolans] *Hobus,* m.

HOCA, *ſ.* [a ſort of play at cards, called Pope-Joan] *Hoca,* m. ſorte de jeu appelé *la papeſſe Jeanne.*

HOCK (hŏk), *and* HOCKAMORE (hŏk'-ă-môre), *ſ.* [old ſtrong Rheniſh] *Vin vieux du Rhin.*

HOCK (hŏk), *ſ.* [the joint between the knee and the fetlock] *Le jarret.* A hock of bacon, *Un jarret de cochon, un petit jambon.*

To HOCK, *v. a.* [to cut the joint between the knee and the fetlock] *Couper le jarret,* ou *les jarrets.*

To HOCK and HEW, *Hacher.*

‡ HOCK-DAY (hŏk'-dé), or HOKE-DAY, *ſ.* [a feaſt-day] *Un jour de fête*: c'étoit autrefois une fête que l'on célébroit en Angleterre le ſecond mardi après Pâques, en mémoire de l'expulſion des Danois.

Hoke-Tueſday money, *Tribut que les ſerfs payoient à leur ſeigneur, pour avoir la permiſſion de célébrer la fête ci-deſſus,* m.

HOCKER (hŏk'-eŭr), *adj.* [angry] *Fâché, qui eſt en colère.*

HOCKHERB (hŏk'-erb), *ſ.* [a plant, the ſame with mallows] *Mauve,* f.

To HOCKLE (hŏk'-kl'), *v. a.* [to hamſtring] V. To HOCK.

HOCUS POCUS (hô'-keŭce-pô-keŭce), *ſ.* [a juggle *or* cheat] *Un tour de paſſe-paſſe, un tour de gibecière, un tour de filou*; *filouterie,* f.

HOD (hŏd), *ſ.* [a kind of trough to carry mortar in] *Oiſeau,* pour porter le mortier ſur l'épaule, m. *auge,* f.

HODMAN (hŏd'-măne), *ſ.* [a labourer that carries mortar] *Manœuvre qui porte le mortier aux maçons,* m.

HODGE-PODGE (hŏdje'-pŏdje), *ſ.* [a medley of ingredients boiled together] *Hochepot,* m. *ſalmigondis,* m. *mélange de pluſieurs viandes cuites enſemble,* m.

HODIERNAL (hô-dĭ-ĕr'-năl), *adj.* [of To-day] *D'aujourd'hui.*

HODOMETER (hŏd'-ô-mi-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument for meaſuring longitude at ſea; and the way one does by land] *Odomètre,* m.

HOE (hô), *ſ.* [an inſtrument of huſbandry] *Houe,* f.

To HOE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut or dig with a hoe] *Houer, remuer* ou *labourer la terre avec la houe.* To hoe out turneps, *éclaircir un plant de navets.*

HOG, *ſ.* [the general name of ſwine; a caſtrated boar] *Cochon,* m. *pourceau,* m. *porc,* m. *goret,*

goret, m. A barrow-hog, *Un verrat*. A ſea-hog, *Un marſouin*. A hedge-hog, *Un hériſſon*.

*† To bring hogs to a fair market [to fail of one's deſign] *Compter ſans ſon hôte*, *Manquer ſon coup*, *Porter de l'eau à la rivière*.

HOG-BADGER (hŏg-băd'-jeŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall quadruped] *Blaireau*, m. *taiſſon*, m.

HOGCOTE (hŏg'-kŏte), *ſ.* V. HOG-STY.

HOGGEREL (hŏg'-grĭl), *ſ.* [a two year old ewe] *Une brebis de deux ans*.

HOGGET (hŏgu'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a young boar of the ſecond year] *Porc*, m. *pourceau*, m.

HOGGISH (hŏgu'-iche), *adj.* [brutiſh, ſuitable to a hog] *De cochon*. A hoggiſh life, *Une vie de cochon*.

HOGGISHLY (hŏgu'-ĭche'-lē), *adv.* [like a hog] *En cochon*, *comme un cochon*; au figuré, *goulument*.

HOGGISHNESS (hŏgu'-ĭche-nĕce), [greedineſs] *Gloutonnerie*, *ſ.* *groſſièreté*, *ſ.* *cochonnerie*, *ſ.*

HOGHERD (hŏg'-hĕrd), *ſ.* [a keeper of hogs] *Porcher*, m. *gardeur de cochons*, m.

HOG-LOUSE (hŏg'-lăoŭce), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Pou de cochon*, m.

HOG-MARKET (hŏg'-mar-kĕte), *ſ* *Marché aux cochons*, m.

HOGOO (hô-goū'), *ſ.* [corruptly ſpelt from the pronunciation of the French word *haut-goût*, *high reliſh*, a ſtrong ſmell or flavour] *Un méchant goût*; *une ſenteur forte*, ou *puante*. This meat has a deadly hogoo, *Cette viande put fort*.

HOGS-CHEEK (hŏgz'-tchĭk), *ſ.* *Une joue de cochon*, *un grouin de cochon*, *une bajoue*.

HOGS-FENNEL (hŏgz'-fĕn-ĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. Peucedanum; a med. plant] *Peucedane*, m. *fenouil de porc*, m. *queue de pourceau*, f.

HOGS-FLESH (hŏgz'-flĕche), *ſ.* *Chair de pourceau*, f.

HOGS GREASE (hŏgz'-grĭce), *ſ.* *vieux oing*, m.

HOGS-HARSLETS (hŏgz'-hars-lĕts), *ſ.* *Freſſure de cochon*, f.

HOGS LARD (hŏgz'-larde), *ſ.* [axungia] ‡ *Oing*, m. *ſain-doux*, m. *axunge*, f,

HOGSHEAD (hŏgz'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a meaſure of liquid] *Un muid*, *demi queue*, f. *poinçon*, m. *pièce*, *t. barique*, f. A hogſhead of wine, *Un muid de vin*.

HOGSHEAD [middling caſk in uſe for various ſorts of goods] *Boucaut*, m. Hogſhead of tobacco, *Boucaut de tabac*. Hogſhead of plaſter, *Mont*, m.

HOGS-PLUM (hŏgz'-pleŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Spondias; a tree of Ceylon] *Acaja*, m. *prunier de Monbain*, m.

HOG-STY (hŏg'-ſtāï), *ſ.* [a houſe for hogs] *Etable à cochon*, f.

HOGWASH (hŏg'-oŭâche), *ſ.* [the draff which is given to a ſwine] *Lavure qu'on donne aux cochons*, f. *lavures d'ecuelles*, f. pl.

HOHENSTEIN, HONSTEIN *or* HONSTIEN, *ſ.* [a large County of Germany in Thuringia] *Hohenſtein*, *Honſtein* ou *Honſtien*, m.

HOHENZOLLERN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia; lat. 48°-4′ N. lon. 9°-5′ E.] *Hohen-zollern*, m.

HOIDEN (hoï'-d'n), *ſ.* [a clowniſh ruſtical woman] *Une payſanne*, *une fille maladroite*, *lourde*, *groſſière*; *une gigue*

To HOIDEN, *v. n.* [to play the romp] *Sauter*, *jouer*, ou *folâtrer groſſièrement*, *& avec grand bruit*.

To HOISE (hoïce), *and* To HOIST (hoïſte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe up on high] *Lever*, *hauſſer*; en terme de marine, *Iſſer*, *guinder*, *faire ſervir*, *poulier*. Hoiſe the anchor, *Levez l'ancre*. To hoiſe ſail, *Iſſer les voiles*, *mettre à la voile*. We hoiſe up the fore-maſt ſail, *Nous fîmes ſervir la miſaine*.

* To hoiſe up the price of a thing, *Rehauſſer le prix d'une choſe*, *l'enchérir*.

HOISED (hoïs't), *and* HOISTED (hoïs'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Levé*, *hauſſé*; en terme de marine, *Iſſé*, *guindé*. The ſails were hoiſted, *On avoit iſſé les voiles*.

HOIST of a flag, *Guindant d'un pavillon*, m.

‡ HOITY-TOITY (hoï'-tē-toï'-te), *adj.* [gameſome] *Folâtre*, *fringant*, *pétulant*, *remuant*. A hoity-toity girl, *Une fille folâtre* ou *fringante*, *une garçonnière*.

‡ HOITY-TOITY, *adv.* *En folâtrant*, *d'une manière pétulante*.

‡ HOITY-TOITY, *interj.* *Ouais! vraiment!* Exclamation de ſurpriſe & d'admiration

HO-KI-HAO, *ſ.* [a Chineſe medicine for the lungs] *Colle de peau d'âne*, f.

HOLD (hôld), *ſ.* [the act of ſeizing, graſp] *Priſe*, f. To let go one's hold, *Lâcher priſe*. To have, to take, to get hold, *Prendre*, *ſaiſir*, *empoigner*, *embraſſer*, *avoir priſe ſur*, *s'attacher*. To lay hold on, *Appréhender*. The law has yet another hold on you, *La loi a encore une autre priſe ſur vous*. To lay hold of a favorable opportunity, *Saiſir une occaſion favorable*. They could not take hold of his words, *Ses paroles ne leur donnèrent aucune priſe*.

HOLD [priſon, place of ſurety] *Priſon*, f. *lieu de ſureté*, m. To be kept in hold, *Etre tenu en lieu de ſureté* A ſtrong hold, *Une forteresſe*, *un fort*, *une place forte*, *\|| cheval de bataille*.

Keep a good hold of the land, *or* keep the land well aboard (in Sea-language), *Tenez-vous à portée de la terre*, ou *près de terre*.

HOLD of a ſhip [all that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck] *Le fond de cale d'un vaiſſeau*. To trim or ſtow the hold, *Arrimer*. To rummage the hold, *Changer l'arrimage*. After-hold, *Partie de la cale qui eſt en arrière du grand mât*. Fore-hold, *Partie de la cale qui eſt en avant de la grande écoutille*.

HOLD of a wild beaſt, *Le fort d'une bête ſauve*.

To HOLD, -ING, I held (hĕld), held *and* holden, *v. a.* [to graſp or keep in the hand] *Prendre*, *tenir*, *ſerrer* dans la main, *arrêter*. Hold him faſt, *Tenez-le ferme*. He held the dagger to his throat, *Il lui tenoit le poignard ſur la gorge*.

To HOLD [to have, to maintain, to keep, to poſſeſs] *Tenir*, *ſoutenir*, *avoir*, *poſſéder*, *jouir*. To hold an opinion, *Avoir* ou *ſoutenir une opinion*, *en être partiſan*. To hold one's opinion, *Perſiſter dans ſon ſentiment*. To hold a thing at a great rate, *Avoir une haute idée d'une choſe*, *en faire beaucoup de cas*. To keep one's eyes open, *Avoir* ou *tenir les yeux ouverts*. To hold people in ſuſpenſe, *Tenir les eſprits en ſuſpens*. I hold him but a fool, *Je le tiens pour fou*, *je le regarde comme un fou*. Aſſuredly it is more ſhame for a man to loſe that which he holdeth, than to fail in getting that which he never had, *Il eſt ſûrement plus honteux de perdre ce que l'on poſſéde*, *que de ne pas acquérir ce que l'on n'a jamais eu*.

To HOLD [to call, to ſolemnize] *Tenir*, *aſſembler*, *convoquer*. The Phariſees went out and held a council againſt him, *Les Phariſiens ſortirent & tinrent conſeil contre lui*. To hold a conſultation, *Faire une conſultation*.

To HOLD [to preſerve, to keep] *Tenir*, *empêcher*, *retenir*, *contenir*. He cannot hold his tongue, *Il ne ſauroit tenir ſa langue*, ou *s'empêcher de parler*, ou *ſe taire*. To hold one's laughing, *S'empêcher de rire*. Hold him from falling, *Empêchez-le de tomber*. I am ſcarce able to hold my legs, *Je puis à-peine me tenir debout*. To hold one's breath, *Retenir ſon haleine*. Hold thy blows, *Retiens* ou *ſuſpens tes coups*.

† A man may hold his tongue in an ill time. *On ſe fait quelquefois tort en ſe taiſant*.

To HOLD a wager, *Faire une gageure*, *gager*, *parier*.

To HOLD of one, *Relever de quelqu'un*, comme un vaſſal relève de ſon ſeigneur. He holds his lands of the emperor, *Il relève de l'empereur*.

To HOLD FORTH [to offer, to exhibit] *Avancer*, *produire au dehors*, *étaler*. To hold forth an opinion, *Avancer une opinion*, *la prêcher*, *la répandre*.

To HOLD IN [to reſtrain] *Retenir*, *tenir en bride*. I ſhall not hold you longer in, *Je ne vous retiendrai pas davantage*. To hold one in diſcourſe, *Amuſer*, *retenir quelqu'un par ſes diſcours*, *l'entretenir*. To hold in the reins, *Tenir bride en main*.

† To hold one in hand, *Amuſer quelqu'un*, *lui tenir le bec dans l'eau*.

To HOLD OFF [to keep at a diſtance] *Eloigner*, *tenir à quelque diſtance*. Abſence does but hold off a friend, to make one ſee him truly, *L'abſence ne fait qu'éloigner un ami pour le faire mieux connoître*. Hold off your hands, *Ny touchez pas*.

To HOLD ON [to continue, to protract] *Continuer*, *prolonger*, *pouſſer*, *pourſuivre*. They held on their courſe, *Ils continuèrent leur marche*.

To HOLD OUT [to extend, to offer, to propoſe, to bear] *Etendre*, *offrir*, *propoſer*, *ſoutenir*, *ſupporter*. To hold out one's power, *Etendre ſa puiſſance*. Fortune holds out theſe to you as rewards, *La fortune vous les offre pour récompenſe*. To hold out a long ſiege, *Soutenir un long ſiége*.

To HOLD UP [to raiſe aloft, to ſuſtain, to ſupport] *Lever*, *appuyer*, *ſoutenir*, *protéger*. To hold up one's hands to heaven, *Lever les mains au ciel*. Will you hold him up? *Le ſoutiendrez-vous*, *le protégerez-vous?*

To HOLD water (in Sea-language), *Scier (tenir les avirons dans l'eau en ſens contraire, pour arrêter la marche d'un canot)*. Hold water with your larboard oars! *Scie bâbord!*

To HOLD, *v. n.* [to ſtand, to laſt, to endure; to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive] *Tenir*; *continuer*; *durer*; *adhérer*; *s'attacher*, *relever*, *dépendre*, *dériver*, *provenir*, *venir*. It holds very faſt, *Il tient bon*. He hoped theſe golden days might longer hold, *Il eſpéroit que cet âge heureux dureroit davantage*. They held to our principles, *Ils adhèrent à nos principes*, *ils ſont de notre ſentiment*. My crown holds of none, *Ma couronne ne dépend de perſonne*. Every power holds from the people, *Toute puiſſance vient du peuple*. This rule holds yet more ſtrongly in politicks, *Cette règle eſt encore plus vraie en fait de politique*.

To HOLD [to ſtop] *Arrêter*, *s'arrêter*, *demeurer*, *n'aller pas plus loin*. Hold, *Arrêtez*, *ſoyez tranquille*, *ne ſuites point cela*. It may hold up, *Il peut ne pas pleuvoir*. Hold, coachman, *Arrête*, *cocher*. Hold gently! *Holà!*

To HOLD true [to hold good, to be true or good] *Se trouver vrai*, *être bon*. This argument holds good on the Proteſtants' ſide, *Cet argument eſt fort*, ou *bon*, *du côté des Proteſtans: il fait pour eux*, *il leur eſt favorable*.

To HOLD FORTH [to ſpeak in publick] *Prêcher*, *parler en public*.

To HOLD IN, [to reſtrain one's ſelf] *Se retenir*, *ſe contenir*. I am weary with holding in, *Je ne me retiens plus*.

To HOLD OFF, *S'éloigner*, *ſe garder*.

To HOLD ON [to continue] *Continuer*. This trade held on for many years after, *Ce commerce continua encore pluſieurs années après*.

To HOLD OUT [not to yield; to laſt] *Tenir bon*, *tenir ferme*, *ne pas ſe rendre*; *durer*, *traîner*. That place cannot hold out, *Cette place ne ſauroit tenir*. I held out againſt them all, *Je tins bon ſeul contre eux tous*. To make the war hold out, *Faire durer la guerre*. This law-ſuit holds out too long, *Ce procès traîne trop long-temps*.

To HOLD TOGETHER [to be joined] *Tenir enſemble*, *être joints* ou *unis*, au propre & au figuré.

To HOLD UP [to ſupport one's ſelf, to continue the ſame ſpeed] *Se ſoutenir ſoi-même*, *continuer le même train*.

To HOLD UP, *S'éclaircir*, en parlant du temps.

To HOLD WITH ONE, *Tenir pour quelqu'un*, *être de ſon avis* ou *de ſon parti*.

HOLDEN (hôl'-d'n), *part. adj.* *Tenu*.

HOLDER (hôl'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one that holds]

Celui

Celui qui tient, ou bien *un vaſſal*, *un tenancier*. A free-holder, *Un franc-tenancier*, *un poſſeſſeur de franc-aleu*.

HOLDERFORTH (hôl-dĕŏr-fôrtsh'), *ſ.* [one who ſpeaks in publick, an haranguer] *Un prédicateur*; ſe prend ordinairement en mauvaiſe part en Anglois pour déſigner *un fanatique qui répand ſes viſions parmi le peuple*.

HOLDING-FAST (hôl'-dĭn'gne-fâſte), *ſ.* [from To Hold] *Acharnement*, m.

HOLDFAST (hôld'-fâſte), *ſ.* [a catch, a hook] *Crampon*, m. *main de fer*, pour prendre ou tenir quelque choſe, f. au figuré, & en ſtyle familier, *un homme dur à la deſſerre, un avare*.

Holdfast of a joiner, *Valet d'établi de menuiſier*, m.

HOLDING (hôld'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [tenure, farm] *Une ferme*, *tenement*, m. *tenure*, f.

HOLDING water [among Watermen; ſtopping a boat by bearing the blade of the oars againſt the current] *L'action de ſcier*.

HOLE (hôle), *ſ.* [a cavity, a cave, a hollow place] *Trou*, m. *creux*, m. *cavité*, f. *alvéole*, m. *criſſe*, m. To make a hole, *Faire un trou*. The hole of a bottle, *Le trou d'une bouteille*. To dig a hole, *Faire un creux*, *creuſer*. To be full of holes, *Se trouer*. The arm-hole (the arm-pit) *L'aiſſelle*, f. The touch-hole of a gun, *La lumière d'une arme à f.u*. A lurking-hole, *Caverne*, f. *antre*, m. *tanière*, f. A hole out of which air comes, *Un ſoupiroil*. A hole in the pavement, *Flache*, pavé enfoncé ou briſé, f.

Holes of a German flute, *Perces*, f. pl. *trous*, m. pl. Holes of a wire-drawing machine, *Pertuis*, m. Holes of a lace-pattern, *Les points d'un deſſin de dentelle*, m. pl. Hole of a horſe-ſhoe, *Etampure*, f. Holes in the bore of a cannon, *Chambres*, f. pl. Holes and partners in the maſt [in Ship-building] *Ecoutilles à huit pans*, *écoutilles du mât*, f. pl.

*† To pick a hole in one's coat, *Faire des affaires à quelqu'un*, *le tourmenter*, *le ridiculiſer*.

*† To have a hole to creep out at, *Se ſauver par quelque endroit*, *avoir une échappatoire*.

HOLIBUT *or* Holy-but, (hŏl'-ĭ-beŭte), [Hippogloſſus; a large flat-fiſh of the North-Seas] *Flétan* or *Faitan*, m.

HOLIDAM (hŏl'-ĭ-dăme), *ſ.* [Bleſſed Lady] *Notre-Dame*, f. *la vierge Marie*.

HOLILY (hô'-lĭ-lé), *adv.* [piouſly, with ſanctity] *Saintement*, *avec piété*, *religieuſement*.

HOLINESS (hô'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſanctity, piety] *Sainteté*, f. *piété*, f. We ſee piety and holineſs ridiculed, *Nous voyons ridiculiſer la piété & la ſainteté*.

His Holineſs [the title of the Pope] *Sa Sainteté*.

HOLLA *or* Holloa (hŏl-ô), *interj.* [a word uſed in calling out to any one at a diſtance] *Hola! hé!*

To Holla, *v. a.* [to call loudly after one] *Crier après quelqu'un* pour *l'appeler*; *huer*, *huer*.

HOLLAND (hŏl'-ăn'd), *ſ.* [one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands] *Hollande*, f.

New Holland [a vaſt iſland of the Southern hemiſphere] *La nouvelle Hollande*.

Holland [fine linen made in Holland] *Toile d'Hollande*, f. Iſingham holland, Gulick holland, *Demi-hollande*. To wear Holland ſhirts, *Porter des chemiſes de toile d'Hollande*.

HOLLI, *ſ.* [a reſinous liquor from the tree chilli, *or* holquahuilt, or often mixed with chocolate] *Holli ter ulli*, m.

HOLLOW (hŏl'-ô), *adj.* [excavated] *Creux*, *enfoncé*, *vidé*. Hollow trees, *Des arbres creux*. Hollow eyes, *Des yeux enfoncés*. Hollow plate buttons, *Des boutons d'argent vidés*. Hollow iron, to blow glaſs, *Felle*, f.

Hollow [noiſy] *Sourd*, en parlant du ſon. A hollow noiſe, *Un bruit ſourd*; *grondement*, m. A hollow voice, *Une voix ſourde* ou *caſſée*.

* Hollow [not faithful, falſe] *Faux*, *diſſimulé*, *hypocrite*. A hollow heart, *Un cœur faux*.

Hollow-cheeked, *adj. Qui a les joues enfoncées* ou *avalées*.

Hollow-eyed, *adj. Qui a les yeux enfoncés*.

Hollow-hearted, *adj. Fourbe*, *hypocrite*, *diſſimulé*.

Hollow, *ſ.* [a cavity] *Creux*, m. *cavité*, f. Hollow *or* inſide of a mould, *Eſpace*, m. *dedans*, m.

Hollow, *or* Hollo [crying out] *Cri*, m. *huée*, f. give a hollow, *Pouſſer* ou *faire un cri*. V. Holla.

To Hollow, -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to excavate] *Creuſer*, *évider*. Hollow this tree, *Creuſez cet arbre*. To hollow a piece of plate, *Vider une pièce d'orfévrerie*. To hollow an apron, *Echancrer un tablier*. To hollow out the ſtuff [in turning of porcelain] *Ebaucher la pâte à porcelaine*.

To Hollow, *v. n.* [to cry out, to ſhout, to hoot] *Crier*. V. To Holla.

HOLLOWLY (hŏl'-ô-lé), *adv.* [with cavities] *Avec des creux*, ou *cavités*. [Unfaithfully, inſincerely, diſhoneſtly] *Infidellement*, *ſans ſincérite*, *d'une manière déſhonnête*.

HOLLOWNESS (hŏl'-ô-nĕce), *ſ.* [cavity] *Creux*, m. *cavité*, f. *concavité*, f. *cavernoſité*, f.

HOLLY (hŏl'-é), *and* Hollyoak, *ſ.* [a plant] *Houx*, m. ſorte d'arbuſte. Yellow blotched holly, *Houx panaché*.

HOLLY-GROVE (hŏl'-é-grôve), *ſ. Houſſaie*, f.

HOLLYHOCK (hŏl-lé'-hŏk), *ſ.* [roſe-mallow, alcea] *Roſe Trémière*, f. *mauve de jardin*, f. *roſe d'outremer*, f. *paſſe-roſe*, f.

‡ HOLME, *ſ.* [a river, iſland, *or* fenny ground] *Un île*, *un lieu marécageux*.

Holme, *and* Holm-oak, *ſ.* [the ilex, the evergreen oak] *Yeuſe*, *chêne vert*, m.

HOLOCAUST (hŏl'-ô-kâſte), *ſ.* [a burnt ſacrifice] *Holocauſte*, m.

HOLOGRAPH (hŏl'-ŏg-răf), *ſ.* [a deed written entirely by the granter's hand] *Acte olographe*, comme *teſtament*, *donation* ou autre écrit de la main même du teſtateur, du donateur, &c. m.

HOLOSCHÆNOS (hŏl-ô-skī'-nŏs), *ſ.* [ſcirpus, great bulruſh, common in rivers] *Jonc d'eau*, f.

HOLOTHURIA, *ſ. pl.* [a genus of ſea-worms] *Holothuries*, f. pl. *Velettes*, *voiles*, f. pl.

HOLOTHURION, *ſ.* [ſea-nettle] *Holothurion*, m. *ortie de mer*, f.

HOLP (hôlp), *and* Holpen (hôl'-p'n), *old preterite* and *part. adj.* from To Help; which ſee.

HOLQUAHUILT, *ſ* [Chili; the tree that produces the Jeſuits' bark, and the reſin holli] *Holquahuilt*, m.

HOLSOM, *adj.* [at ſea, is ſaid of a ſhip that rides well without rolling] *Qui eſt bon voilier*.

HOLSTEIN, *ſ.* [a Duchy of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony] *Holſtein*, m.

HOLSTER (hôl'-steŭr), *ſ.* [a caſe for a horſeman's piſtol] *Fourreau* de piſtolet, m.

HOLSTER-CAP (hôl'-steŭr-kăp), *ſ. Chaperon*, m.

HOLT (hôlt), *ſ.* [a ſmall wood] *Un bocage*, *un petit bois*.

HOLY (hô'-lé), *adj.* and ſometimes *ſubſt.* [pious, religious, conſecrated to divine uſe] *Saint*, *pieux*, *ſacré*, *bénit*, ‖ *pie*. The holy writ, *La ſainte écriture*. A holy place, *Un lieu ſaint* ou *ſacré*. A holy man, *Un ſaint homme*, *un homme pieux*. Holy water, *De l'eau bénite*. The holy of holies, *Le ſaint des ſaints*, *le lieu très-ſaint*, *le ſanctuaire*.

To Make Holy, *Sanctifier*.

HOLYDAY *or* Holiday (hŏl'-ĭ-dé), *ſ. Fête*, f. *jour de fête*, m. Moveable holydays, *Fêtes mobiles*. Set holydays, *Fêtes non mobiles*.

A holiday (in ſchools), ‖ *Campos*, m. *jour de congé*, m. *congé*, m. The holidays, *Les vacances*, f. pl.

HOLY GHOST (hô'-lé-gôſte), *ſ.* [the third perſon of the holy Trinity] *Le Saint-Eſprit*.

HOLY-ROOD-DAY (hô'-lé-roud'-dé), *ſ. Le jour*, ou *la fête de l'exaltation de la ſainte croix*.

HOLY THISTLE (hô'-lé-tshĭs'-sl'), *ſ.* [a med. plant] *Chardon bénit*.

HOLY THURSDAY (hô'-lé-tsheŭrz'-dé), *ſ.* [the day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated] *Le jour*, ou *la fête de l'Aſcenſion*.

HOLY-WATER (hô'-lé-oûâ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [hallowed water] *De l'eau bénite*. A holy-water pot, *Un bénitier*.

HOLY WEEK (hô'-lé-oûĭk), *ſ.* [the week before Eaſter] *La ſemaine ſainte*, *la ſemaine avant Pâque*.

HOMAGE (hŏm'-édje), *ſ.* [ſervice paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign *or* ſuperior Lord] *Hommage*, m. To do homage to one's Lord, *Rendre* ou *faire hommage à ſon ſeigneur*. Held by homage, *Hommagé*.

Homage [reſpect, obeiſance] *Hommage*, m. *reſpect*, m. *devoir*, m.

To Homage, *v. a. Rendre hommage*.

HOMAGER (hŏm'-é-djeŭr), *ſ.* [one who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord] *Vaſſal*, m. *homme lige*, m. *redevancier*, m. *hommager*, m.

HOMBRE, *ſ.* [a ſort of game at Cards] *Hombre*, m. *quadrille*, m.

HOME (hôme), *ſ.* [one's own houſe] *Logis*, m. *maiſon*, f. & par extenſion, *patrie*, f. *pays natal*. He found her not at home, *Il ne la trouva pas au logis*. Home is the ſacred refuge of our life, *Notre maiſon eſt l'aſyle ſacré de notre vie*. To be famous at home and abroad, *Faire parler de ſoi dans ſa patrie & dans les pays étrangers*. To find nobody at home, ‖ *Trouver buiſſon creux*.

* To go to one's long home (to die), *S'en aller dans l'autre monde*, *s'en aller au pays des taupes*. To draw home, *Approcher de ſa fin*.

† Charity begins at home, *Charité bien ordonnée commence par ſoi-même*.

† Home is home, let it be ever ſo homely, *Il n'y a rien de tel que d'avoir un chez ſoi*.

Home, adjectively uſed, *Domeſtique*, *de chez ſoi*, ou *de ſon pays*. Home commodities, *Des nouvelles domeſtiques*.

Home, *Bon*, *pertinent*, *qui porte coup*. Home reaſons, *Des raiſons pertinentes*. Home examples, *Des exemples frappans*. A home thruſt, *Une bonne botte*. A home jeſt, *Une raillerie choquante*, *ſonglante*.

Home, *adv.* [to one's own habitation, to one's own country] *Au logis*, *chez ſoi*, *à ſon pays*, *au dedans*.

Home [to the point deſigned, directly, fully] *Au fait*, *directement*, *tout-à-fait*, *entièrement*. To ſpeak home to the point, *Venir au fait*. This is a conſideration that comes home to our intereſt, *C'eſt une conſidération qui regarde directement notre int rêt*. To hit home, *Porter coup*. To hit one home, *Pouſſer quelqu'un à bout*. What can be ſaid more home? *Que peut-on dire de plus fort?* It will come home to him, *Cela retombera ſur lui*.

† As well our good deeds as our evil ones come home to us at laſt, *Nous reſſentons tôt ou tard les effets de nos actions bonnes* ou *mauvaiſes*.

Home [in Sea-language] Ex. Haul home the top ſail ſheets, *Borde les écoutes du grand hunier à toucher*. The anchor comes home, *L'ancre vient à bord* (c'eſt-à-dire *qu'elle chaſſe* ou *laboure le fond*). The caſk is home, *Le tonneau eſt bien acoré*. A home-bound ſhip, *Vaiſſeau ſur ſon retour*.

HOME-BORN (hôme'-borne), *adj.* [native, natural; domeſtick] *Domeſtique*. Homeborn wars, *Guerres domeſtiques*, *civiles*.

HOMEBRED (hôme'-brĕd), *adj.* [native, domeſtick, not poliſhed by travel] *Du pays*, *domeſtique*, *qui n'a point voyagé*.

HOME-DRESS (hôme -drĕce), *ſ. Déſhabillé*, m.

HOMEFELT (hôme'-fĕlt), *adj.* [inward, private] *Interne, intérieur, privé.*

HOMELILY (hôme'-lĭ-lé), *adv.* [rudely] *Groſſièrement, de mauvaiſe grâce.*

HOMELINESS (hôme'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [rudeneſs, coarſeneſs] *Groſſièreté*, f. *laideur*, f.

HOMELY (hôme'-le), *adj.* [plain, not elegant, coarſe, rude] *Simple, groſſier, inculte, plat, ſans élégance, qui n'eſt pas beau.* The homely ſhepherd, *Le ſimple berger.* A homely ſtyle, *Un ſtyle plat, ſans élégance.*

HOME-MADE (hôme'-méde), *adj.* [made at home] *Du pays.* Home made commodities, *Denrées du pays.*

HOMER (hô'-meŭr), *ſ.* [a Hebrew meaſure of about three pints] *Meſure des anciens Juifs*, f.

‡ HOMESOKEN, HAMSOKEN, HAMSOKA, HAMSOKNA, *ſ.* [the protection every man enjoys in his own houſe] *Liberté dont tout homme doit jouir dans ſa maiſon.*

HOMESPUN (hôme'-speŭne), *adj.* [ſpun or wrought at home] *Travaillé à la maiſon, de ménage*; au figuré, *groſſier, mal-poli.* Homeſpun cloth, *Toile de ménage.* A homeſpun woman, *Une femme groſſière.*

‡ HOMESPUN, *ſ* [a ruſtick man] *Un homme groſſier, un ruſtre.*

HOMESTALL (hôme'-stâl), *and* HOMESTEAD (hôme'-stĕd), *ſ.* [manſion-houſe] *Domicile*, m.

HOMEWARD (hôme'-oŭârde), *and* HOMEWARDS (hôme'-oŭârdz), *adv.* [towards home] *Chez ſoi.* To go homeward, *S'en retourner chez ſoi.* A ſhip homeward bound, *Un navire qui doit retourner*, ou *qui retourne au port d'où il eſt parti.*

HOMICIDE (hŏm'-ĭ-sâïde), *ſ.* [murder; manſlaugher] *Homicide*, m. *meurtre*, m. *aſſaſſinat*, m. *meurtrier*, m. *aſſaſſin*, m.

HOMICIDAL (hŏm-ĭ-sâï'-dăl), *adj.* [murderous, bloody] *Meurtrier, ſanguinaire, homicide.*

HOMILETICAL (hŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭk-ăl), *adj.* [ſocial, converſable] *Sociable, de bonne humeur, qui fournit à la converſation.*

HOMILIAR'UM, *ſ.* [a collection of homilies] *Homiliaire*, m.

HOMILIST (hŏm'-ĭ-lĭste), *ſ.* [a writer of homilies] *Auteur d'homélies*, m. *homiliaſte*, m. *faiſeur d'homélies*, m.

HOMILY (hŏm'-ĭ-lé), *ſ.* [a diſcourſe read to a congregation] *Homélie*, f. Homilies were a third kind of readings uſual in former times, *Les homélies étoient une troiſième eſpèce de lectures autrefois en uſage.*

HOMMOC (hŏm'-ŏk), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a hillock] *Mamelon-terre*, m. *éminence détachée ſur les côtes de la mer*, f.

HOMOCENTRIC (hô-mô-cĕn'-trĭk), *adj.* [concentric] *Homocentrique.*

HOMOGENEAL (hô-mô-djï'-nï-ăl), *and* HOMOGENEOUS (hô-mô-djï'-nï-eŭce), *adj.* [in Philoſ. of the ſame kind] *Homogène, de même nature, ſimilaire.*

HOMOGENEALNESS (hô-mô-djï'-nï-ăl-nĕce), *and* HOMOGENEITY (hô-mô djï-ni'-ĭ-té), *and* HOMOGENEOUSNESS (hô-mô-djï'-nï-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [participation of the ſame nature, or kind] *Homogénéité*, f. *reſſemblance de nature*, f.

HOMOGENY (hô-mŏd'-jï-né), *ſ.* [joint-nature] *Même nature*, f.

To HOMOLOGATE (hô-mŏl'-ô-guéte), *v. a.* [to confirm] *Homologuer.*

HOMOLOGATION (hô-mŏl-ô-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [confirming, rendering more valid] *Homologation*, f.

HOMOLOGOUS (hô-mŏl'-ô-gueŭce), *adj.* [having the ſame manner or proportions] *Homologue*, terme de Géometrie.

HOMONYMUS (hô-mŏn'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [in Logic; of the ſame name, denominating different things, equivocal] *Homonyme, de même nom*; ou bien, *équivoque, ambigu.*

HOMONYMY (hô-mŏn'-ĭ-mé), *ſ.* [equivocation, ambiguity] *Homonymie*, f. *équivoque*, f. *ambiguité*, f.

HOMOPHONY (hô-mŏf'-ô-né), *ſ.* [the ſame pitch or tune, uniſon] *Homophonie*, f.

HOMOTONOUS (hô-mŏt'-ô-neŭce), *adj.* [a medicinal term for ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenor of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion] *Égal, uniforme*

HONDURAS, *ſ.* [a large Province and Bay of North-America] *Honduras*, m.

HONE (hône), *ſ.* [a whetſtone for a razor] *Pierre à aiguiſer les raſoirs*, f. *cos*, f. *queux*, f. *pierre naxienne*, f. *pierre à raſoirs*, f.

HONEST (ŏn'-ĕste), *adj.* [upright, true, ſincere, chaſte, juſt] *Honnête, plein d'honneur, droit, franc, ouvert, ſincère, de bonne foi, chaſte, judique, juſte, équitable, légal, fidelle, loyal, vertueux, brave.* A plain honeſt man, *Un bon homme, § un benaſſe.* An honeſt ſoul, *Une âme honnête, un homme droit.* An honeſt woman, *Une femme honnête, chaſte, vertueuſe.* He cannot keep himſelf honeſt of his fingers, *Il ne ſauroit s'empêcher de voler.*

☞ He has been ſoundly drubbed with a good honeſt cudgel, *On lui a donné de bons coups de bâton.*

HONESTLY (ŏn'-ĕst-lé), *adv.* [juſtly, uprightly] *Honnêtement, en homme d'honneur, de bonne foi, avec honnêteté, avec droiture, honnement; chaſtement, pudiquement.* I mean honeſtly, *Je le dis de bonne foi, je n'y entends pas fineſſe.*

HONESTY (ŏn'-ĕs-té), *ſ.* [juſtice, virtue, purity] *Honnêteté*, f. *honneur*, f. *probité*, f. *vertu*, f. *intégrité*, *bonne foi*, *chaſteté*, f. *pudicité*, f. *rectitude*, f. *pudeur*, f. *droiture*, f. I don't queſtion his honeſty, *Je ne doute point de ſa probité.* He has no honeſty, *C'eſt un homme ſans honneur.*

† Honeſty is the beſt policy, *La probité eſt la meilleure politique.*

¶ Honeſty, *honnêteté*; juſtice, *juſtice*; integrity, *intégrité*; fair-dealing, *candeur, bonne foi*; uprightneſs, *droiture*; equity, *équité* (ſynon.): *Honeſty* is the forbearing to wrong any one; *juſtice*, the deciding impartially between man and man; *integrity*, an exact regard to honour, in all our actions; *fair-dealing*, an open and punctual *honeſty*; *uprightneſs*, a conduct pure and unſullied; *equity*, a rendering to every one their due. Some of theſe words are more elegantly applied to perſons, others to things; as, the *honeſty* of an action; the *juſtice* of a cauſe; *integrity* of intention; the *fair-dealing* of a merchant: *uprightneſs* of heart; the *equity* of the laws.

HONESTY, *ſ.* [Bot. Lunaria, ſattin-flower, moon-wort] *Lunaire*, f. *médaille*, f. *bulbonach*, m.

HONEY (heŭn'-ĕ), *ſ.* [a thick, viſcous, fluid, and ſweet ſubſtance] *Miel*, m. Common honey (obtained by preſſing) *Miel commun.* Virgin-honey, *Miel vierge.* Narbonne-honey, *Miel de Narbonne.*

† An honey tongue, a heart of gall, *Langue de miel & cœur de fiel.*

† Honey is ſweet, but the bee ſtings, *Le miel eſt doux, mais l'abeille pique.*

HONEY [a name of tenderneſs] *Mon doux cœur, ma douce amie.* Come here, honey, *Venez ici, mon cœur.*

* To HONEY, *v. n.* [to cajole, to flatter] *Cajoler, flatter, dire des choſes ou paroles flatteuſes.*

HONEY-APPLE (heŭn'-é-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Pomme S. Jean*, f.

HONEY-BAG (heŭn'-é-băgue), *ſ.* [the bag in which the bee carries the honey] *Boutelle de miel*, f.

HONEY-BEE (heŭn'-é-bī), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Abeille*, f. *mouche à miel*, f.

HONEY-COMB (heŭn'-é-kôme), *ſ.* [the cell of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey] *Rayon de miel*, m. (In gunnery), a flaw, *chambre*, f.

HONEY-DEW (heŭn'-é-dïou), *ſ.* [ſweet dew] *Manne*, ſorte de roſée épaiſſe & douce, que l'on ramaſſe en petits grains, f.

HONEY'D, *or* HONIED (heŭn'-ĕd), *adj.* [covered with honey; ſweet, luſcious] *Couvert de miel*; au figuré, *emmiellé, doucereux.*

HONEY-FLOWER (heŭn'-é-flaoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [Bot. melianthus; a med. plant] *Mélianthe*, m. *Fleur miellée*, f. *pimprenelle d'Afrique*, f.

HONEY-GNAT (heŭn'-é-năte), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Sorte d'inſecte*, f.

HONEY-GUIDE (heŭn'-é-găïde), *ſ.* [Ornithol. cuculus indicator; a ſmall cuckow of the interior of Africa, who by a ſhrill note conducts the travellers to the wild bee-hives] *Coucou indicateur*, m.

HONEYLESS (heŭn'-é-lĕce), *adj. Sans miel.*

HONEY-MOON (heŭn'-é-moune), *ſ.* [the firſt month after marriage] *Le premier mois du mariage.*

HONEY-SUCKLE (heŭn'-é-seŭk-kl'), *ſ.* [woodbine, a ſhrub] *Chèvre-feuille*, m.

Upright honey-ſuckle (chamæceraſus), *Chamæceraſus*, m. *frole*, m. *petit-bois*, m. *chèvre-feuille à tige-droite*, m.

French honey-ſuckle, (hedyſarum; a med. ſhrub), *Alhagi*, m. *agul*, m.

HONEY-WORT (heŭn'-é-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Cerinthe; a plant from the Alps] *Mélinet*, m.

HONNI *ſoit qui mal y perſe*, Evil to him that thinks evil (the motto of the order of the knights of the garter).

HONORARY (ŏn'-eŭr-ă-ré), *adj.* [done in honour, conferring honour without gain] *Honoraire, accordé par honneur, honorifique*; *ad honorem* or *honores.*

HONORIUS & HORTA, *ſ.* [Mythol. deities of grown perſons] *Honorius*, m. *Horta*, f.

HONOUR (ŏn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [honeſty, chaſtity] *Honneur*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *probité*, f. *intégrité*, f. *bonne-foi*, *chaſteté*, f. *pudicité*, f. *gloire*, f. A man of honour, *Un homme d'honneur, un honnête-homme.* A woman that has loſt her honour, *Une femme qui a perdu ſon honneur.*

HONOUR [reputation, glory, ſubject of praiſe; reverence, due veneration] *Honneur*, f. *gloire*, f. *réputation*, f. *eſtime*, f. *reſpect*, m. *vénération*, f. To take care of one's honour, *Avoir ſoin de ſon honneur, ménager ſa réputation.* To come off with honour and credit, *Se tirer d'affaire avec honneur.* To pay or give one the honour due to him, *Rendre à quelqu'un l'honneur qui lui eſt dû.* You muſt have a great honour for her, *Vous devez avoir beaucoup de reſpect* ou *de vénération pour elle.* You are bound in honour to do it, *Il y va de votre honneur, de votre gloire; vous êtes obligé en honneur de le faire.* The point of honour, *Le point d'honneur.* She is the honour of her ſex, *Elle fait honneur à ſon ſexe, elle eſt la gloire & l'honneur du beau ſexe.* With honour, *Glorieuſement.* V. GLORY.

HONOUR [dignity, rank, mark of reſpect] *Honneur*, f. *rang*, m. *dignité*, f. *charge*, f. *marque de diſtinction*, f. To be raiſed to great honour, *Etre élevé aux honneurs, à de grandes dignités.* A lady of honour to the queen, *Une dame d'honneur de la reine.* Funereal honours, *Les honneurs funèbres.*

† Honours change manners, *Les honneurs changent les mœurs.*

HONOUR [the title of a man of rank] *Grandeur*, f. Your Honour, *Votre Grandeur*, titre que l'on donne en Angleterre aux ſeigneurs & aux dames de qualité.

HONOUR [the moſt noble ſort of ſeignory] *Seigneurie*, f. *terre ſeigneuriale.*

HONOUR [court-card] *Honneur*, f. *carte figurée, figure*, f. *tête*, f. *haute-carte*, f.

HONOURS, *ſ. pl.* [a bow, or courteſy] *Révé-*

-rence.

rence, f. *politeſſe*, f. [civilities, polite attentions] *Ex.* To do the honours of the feaſt, *Faire les honneurs du feſtin.*

To HONOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reverence, to regard with veneration] *Honorer, révérer, reſpecter, vénérer, eſtimer, faire cas.* Fear God, honour the king, *Crains Dieu, honore le roi.* Honour me with your commands, *Honorez-moi de vos ordres; faites-moi l'honneur de me donner vos ordres.*

☞ To honour a bill of exchange, *Faire honneur à une lettre de change, la payer.*

HONOURABLE (ŏn'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [illuſtrious, noble, great, conferring honour] *Honorable, digne d'être honoré, glorieux, grand, qui fait honneur; honnête; honorifique.* An honourable perſon, *Une perſonne honorable, digne d'être honorée.* An honourable action, *Une action qui fait honneur.*

HONOURABLE [a title of honour] *Honorable*, titre d'honneur que l'on donne en Angleterre aux fils des Pairs, aux gentils-hommes, & même aux roturiers revêtus de quelque charge ou dignité d'importance.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, *Très-honorable*, titre que l'on donne en Angleterre aux Pairs du royaume, aux membres du Conſeil du Roi, &c.

HONOURABLENESS (ŏn'-eŭr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité d'être honorable, illuſtre, généreux*, f.

HONOURABLY (ŏn'-eŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [in an honourable manner] *Honorablement, d'une maniere honorable.*

HONOURARY (ŏn'eŭr-ă-rĕ), *adj.* [done in honour, conferring honour] *Honoraire, honorifique.*

HONOURED (ŏn'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Honoré, révéré, reſpecté, eſtimé.* The poor man is honoured for his ſkill, and the rich man for his riches, *On honore le pauvre pour ſon ſavoir, & le riche pour ſes richeſſes.*

Honoured Sir, *Titre que l'on donne en Angleterre en écrivant à un père*, ou *aux perſonnes de rang.*

HONOURER (ŏn'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that honours] *Celui* ou *celle qui honore.*

HONFLEUR HONNT, *ſ.* [the arm of the ſea that is between Flanders and Zeeland] *Honfleur* ou *Honfleur*, m.

HOOD (hoŭd), *ſ.* [the upper covering of a woman's head] *Coiffe* de femme, & par extenſion, *un chaperon, un capuchon.* A fine luſtring hood, *Une belle coiffe de taffetas.* A woman's riding hood, *Une cape* ou *capote de femme.* A doctor's hood, *Un chaperon de docteur.* A hawk's hood, *Chaperon d'un oiſeau de proie.* A monk's hood, *Un capuchon de moine, capuce*, m.

HOOD [on ſhip-board, a copper-frame to go on the top of the chimney] *Chapeau*, m. *gueule de loup*, f. tuyau des cheminées *des cuiſines*, m.

HOOD [a low wooden porch over the ſtair-caſe or ladder] *Capt d'échelle*, m.

FORE HOOD and After-hood, *Les extrémités des bordages qui entrent dans les rablures de l'étambord.*

HOOD of a pump, *Capot de pompe*, m.

To HOOD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a hood] *Coiffer, couvrir, mettre un capuchon à.*

HOODED (hoŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj. en coiffe*; & par extenſion *en capuchon*; *en chaperon.* She went out hooded and ſcarfed, *Elle ſortit avec ſa coiffe & ſon écharpe.* A hooded friar, *Un moine en capuchon.* The hawk is hooded, *L'oiſeau eſt coiffé, on lui a mis ſon chaperon.*

Hood-flowers [Bot. formed like a hood] *Fleurs en caſques*, f. pl.

HOODMAN'S BLIND (hoŭd'-măn'z-blĭnd'), *ſ.* [a ſort of play] *Colin-maillard*, m. *See* BLIND-MAN'S BUFF.

To HOOD-WINK (hoŭd'-oŭĭn'k), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blind with ſomething bound over the eye; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impoſe upon] *Bander les yeux à quelqu'un, lui mettre un bandeau ſur les yeux*; au figuré, *aveugler l'eſprit.*

HOOD-WINKED, *and* HOOD-WINKT (hoŭd'-oŭĭn'kt), *part. adj. Qui a les yeux bandés.*

HOOF (hoŭf), *ſ.* [the hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of the horſe] *Sabot*, m. *la corne du pied d'un cheval.* Thick-hoof, *Talon d'ornière.*

*† To beat the hoof, (to travel afoot), *Battre la ſemelle, voyager à pied.*

HOOF-BOUND (hoŭf'-băoŭn'd), *adj. Encaſtelé*, en parlant d'un cheval.

HOOFED (hoŭf'r), *adj.* [furniſhed with hoof] *Qui a de la corne au pied*, comme le cheval, &c. *ongulé.*

HOOK (hoŭk), *ſ.* [any thing bent ſo as to catch hold] *Crochet*, m. *croc*, m. *agraffe*, f. *crampon*, m morceau de fer recourbé où l'on attache ou pend quelque choſe, ou dont on ſe ſert pour pendre ou tenir quelque choſe. Hang it upon that hook, *Pendez-le à ce crochet.* Hook to hang meat upon, *Croc*, m.

A tenter-hook, *Un clou à crochet.* A chimney-hook, *Un croiſſant pour tenir la pelle & les pincettes.* A pot-hook, *Une crémaillere.* A ſhepherd's hook, *Une houlette.* A fleſh-hook, *Une fourchette.* A grappling hook, *Un harpon, une main de fer, un grapin.* A fiſhing-hook, *Un hameçon.*

† To fiſh with a golden hook, *Pêcher avec un hameçon d'or, riſquer plus que la choſe ne vaut.*

Iron-hook, *Etrier*, m. Hook for the fire-irons, or for the window-curtains, *Croiſſant*, m. Boat-hook, *Gaffe*, f. *croc*, m. Hook of the fore-caſtle, *Croc de candelette.* Can-hooks, *Elingue à pattes*, f. Pump-hook, *Croc de pompe*, m. Laying-hooks, *Mariveile de corderie*, f. Hook and butt, *Ecart double (employé pour les pièces de précinte dans les vaiſſeaux Anglois).*

OFF THE HOOKS, *Hors des gonds, en déſordre, troublé, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

*† HOOK OR CROOK, *Quelque maniére que ce ſoit, une façon ou une autre.* To get a thing by hook or crook, *Attraper une choſe de quelque maniére que ce ſoit, à droit* ou *à tort: racrocher une choſe comme l'on peut.*

To HOOK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to catch with a hook] *Accrocher*, au figuré, *attraper.*

* To hook a thing out of one, *Tirer les vers du nez à quelqu'un.* To hook the wire at both ends, *Eſſer le fil de fer.* To hook anew a carding comb, *Recorder une carde.*

To hook [in Sea-language] *Crocher.* To hook the rolling tackle, *Crocher les palans de roulis.* To hook (to grapple any thing), *Croquer* ou *crocher le croc de palan.*

HOOKED (hoŭk'-ĕd), *adj.* [made in ſhape of a hook] *Crochu, recourbé, fourchu, anguleux.* Hooked ſtick, *Un bâton fourchu.* Hooked nole, *Un nez aquilin.*

* Hooked rapacious hands, *Des mains crochues*, en parlant d'un fripon.

HOOKEDNESS (hoŭk'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being hooked or curvated] *Courbure*, f.

HOOK-NOSED (hoŭk nôz'd), *adj.* [having an aquiline noſe] *Qui a le nez aquilin.*

HOOP (hoŭp), *ſ.* [a wooden or iron-circle to bind caſks or barrels] *Cerceau*, m. *cercle*, m. ‡ *cedre*, m. To drive the hoop with the driver, *Chaſſer le cercle avec le chaſſoir.*

Firſt hoop of a caſk [among Coopers, the neareſt the bung] *Premier en bouge.* Laſt hoop of a caſk, *Sous-collet*, m. The outermoſt hoop of a caſk, *Talut*, m. Iron-hoops, *Frettes de fer*, f. pl.

HOOP [a farthingale] *Panier*, m. *juppe à baleine*, f.

HOOP, or Hoop-ring, *Une bague ſimple, ſans chaton*; *un anneau*; *un rond.*

HOOP [mould or frame in which cheeſe is made] *Eclifſe*, f. *forme*, f.

Hoops of a drum, *Vergettes*, f. pl.

HOOPS [in ſhip-building] *Cercles (en général)* Iron-hoops, *Cercles de fer.* Anchor ſtock-hoops, *Cercles de jat d'ancre.* Capſtern-hoops, *Cercles* ou *bandes du cabeſtan.* Maſt-hoops, *Cercles de mât.* Top hoops, *Cercles des hunes.* Wooden hoops, *Cercles de bois.* Iron-hoop lining the hole within which the capſtern turns, *Cercle d'étambraie* ou *de cabeſtan.* Iron-hoops on the top of the pump to ſtrengthen it, *Cercles de pompe.*

To HOOP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind with hoops] *Lier avec des cerceaux, mettre des cerceaux* ou *des cercles*; *cercler.* To hoop a barrel, *Mettre des cercles* ou *des cerceaux à une barrique*; *la cercler.*

To HOOP, *or* WHOOP, *v. n.* [to ſhout] *Crier, pouſſer des cris, hucher, huer.*

HOOPER (hou'-peŭr), *ſ.* [a cooper] *Un tonnelier.*

HOOPER [a wild ſwan] *Cygne ſauvage*, m.

HOOPING-COUGH (hou-pin'gne-kŏf'), *ſ.* [a convulſive cough] *Coqueluche*, f. *quinte*, f.

HOOP-NET (houp'-nĕte), *ſ.* [among Fiſhermen] *Ableret*, m. *carrelet*, m.

HOOP-MAKER (houp'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [that makes hoops for coopers] *Cerclier*, m. *faiſeur de cerceau.*

HOOPOE (hoŭp'-ô), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Upupa; a beautiful creſted bird of the order of picæ] *Huppe*, f. *putput* ou *pupu*, m. *lupege*, m.

HOOT (hoŭte), *ſ.* [clamour, ſhout] *Huée*, f. *cri de moquerie & de mépris*, m.

To HOOT, -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to ſhout in contempt] *Huer, ſiffler, crier par mépris, chaſſer avec des huées.* To hoot after *or* at one, *Huer quelqu'un.* The boys did hoot him out of the city, *Les enfans le chaſſerent de la ville par leurs huées.*

HOOTED (hoŭ'-tĕd), *or* Hooted after, *or* Hooted at, *part. adj Hué, ſiffé, berné, moqué.*

HOOTING (hoŭ'-tin'gne), *ſ.* [from To Hoot] *Huée*, f. *cri de moquerie*, m.

HOP (hŏp), *ſ.* [Bot. lupulus, *or* Humulus; a plant, the flowers of which are uſed in brewing] *Houblon*, m *vigne du nord*, f. Hop-ground, *or* hop-garden, *Houblonnière*, f.

To HOP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to impregnate with hop] *Mettre du houblon* dans la biere.

HOP (hŏp), *ſ.* [a jump, a light leap] *Un ſaut*; ſignifie auſſi *une falſe à danſer* pour le bas peuple.

To HOP, *v. n* [to jump] *Sauter, ſautiller, faire des ſauts.*

HOPE (hôpe), *ſ.* [expectation of ſome good] *Eſpérance*, f. *eſpoir*, m. *attente*, f. To be out of hope, *N'avoir plus d'eſpérance.* To have good hope, *Avoir bonne eſpérance.* There is no hope of his life, *On n'eſpere plus de ſa vie.* My hope is in God alone, God is my only hope, *Tout mon eſpoir eſt en Dieu, Dieu ſeul eſt mon eſpérance.* In hope to reconcile them, *Dans l'eſpoir de les réconcilier.* To anſwer one's hopes, *Répondre à l'attente de quelqu'un.*

The forlorn hope of an army, *Les enfans perdus d'une armée.*

To HOPE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to expect with deſire, to live in expectation of ſome good] *Attendre, déſirer, eſpérer.* I hope no good from it, *Je n'en attends rien de bon.* I hope for good ſucceſs, *J'eſpére réuſſir.* I hope for everlaſting life, *J'attends, je déſire la vie éternelle.* To hope in God, *Eſpérer en Dieu.* Hope little, and fear all, *Eſpérez peu & craignez tout.* I hope he will come, *J'eſpere*, ou *je me flatte qu'il viendra.* I hope you are well, *Votre ſanté eſt-elle bonne? je me flatte que vous vous portez bien.*

¶ To hope, *eſpérer*; To expect, *Attendre* (ſynon.): the firſt of theſe words denotes a truſt of the accompliſhment of our wiſhes born up by ſome encouragement; the ſecond regards the time of event, and intimates a certainty of its arriving We *hope* to obtain things; we *expect* their coming. We never *hope* but for ſuch things as we deſire; we ſometimes *expect* thoſe we diſlike or fear. What we *hope* for ſeems to be more a favour or a kindneſs: what we *expect*, more a duty or obligation. Thus we *hope* for favourable anſwers to our demands; we *expect*, ſuch as are agreeable to our propoſitions.

HOPED for (hô'-p't), *part adj. Attendu, que l'on eſpére.* To be hoped for, *Etre attendu*; ou bien, *à attendre, à eſpérer.*

HOPEFUL (hôpe'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of qualities producing hope, promiſing; full of expectation]

tation] *De grande eſpérance, qui donne de grandes eſpérances, qui promet beaucoup; plein d'eſpérance, qui eſpère.* I was hopeful the ſucceſs of your firſt attempts would encourage you to make trial of other experiments, *J'eſpérois que le ſuccès de vos premiers eſſais vous encourageroit à faire de nouvelles expériences.*

HOPEFULLY (hôpe'-foûl-é), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to raiſe hope] *D'une manière qui donne de grandes eſpérances.*

HOPEFULNESS (hôpe'-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [promiſe of good] *Qualité de ce qui promet beaucoup; belle apparence, belles diſpoſitions.* The hopefulneſs of a child, *Les belles diſpoſitions d'un enfant, qui donnent lieu d'en concevoir de grandes eſpérances.*

HOPELESNESS (hôpe'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. DESPONDENCY.

HOPELESS (hôpe'-lĕce), *adj.* [without hope] *Sans eſpoir, hors d'eſpérance.*

HOPER (hô'-peûr), *ſ.* [one who has pleaſing expectations] *Celui* ou *celle qui eſpère, qui fonde de grandes eſpérances.*

HOPINGLY (hô'-pĭn'gne-lé), *adv. En eſpérant, avec eſpérance.*

HOPLITES, *ſ. pl.* [candidates at the ſacred games, who ran races in armour] *Coureurs armés de toutes pièces*, m. pl.

HOPLITIS LAPIS, *ſ.* [a ſtone of a ſhining braſs-like appearance] *Hoplite*, f.

HOPLITODROMOS, *ſ.* [Antiq. running in armour, V. HOPLITES.

HOPLOMACHI, *ſ. pl.* [gladiators who fought in armour] *Gladiateurs qui combattoient armés de toutes pièces*, m. pl.

HOPLOSMIA, *ſ* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Hoplofmia*, f.

HOPPER (hŏp'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who hops] *Sauteur*, m. *celui qui ſaute, qui ſa attille.*

HOPPER of a mill, *Trémie de moulin*, vaiſſeau de bois où l'on jette le grain qu'on veut moudre, f.

† HOPPER-BREECHED, *adj. Qui marche comme s'il avoit une feſſe plus haute que l'autre.*

* He went off hopper-breeched in that buſineſs [he was diſappointed] *Il a mal réuſſi dans cette affaire*, ou *il a eu du pire.*

HOPPING (hŏp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [halting] *Clochement*, m.

HORAL (hô'-răl), *and* HORARY (hô'-ră-ré), *adj.* [relating to the hour] *Horaire, des heures.* The horal orbit, *Le cercle horaire.* To ſay one's horary prayers, *Dire ſon bréviaire.*

HORDE (hôrde), *ſ.* [a clan] *Horde*, f. *troupe*, f.

HORDICALIA, or HORDICIDIA, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. ſacrifices of cows, big with calf, to the goddeſs Tellus] *Hordicales, Hordicidies*, f. pl.

HOREHOUND (hôre'-hăoŭn'd), *ſ.* [Bot. Marrubium; a med. plant] *Marrube*, m Candied horehound, *Tablettes de marrube*, f. pl.

HOREB, *ſ.* [a mountain of Aſia in Arabia Petræa] *Horeb*, m.

HORIZON (hô-rīï'-zŏne), *ſ.* [the line that terminates the view; one of the four great circles of the ſphere] *Horizon*, m. The horizon is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real, *On diſtingue l'horizon en horizon ſenſible & horizon réel.*

HORIZONTAL (hŏr-ĭ-zŏn'-tăl), *adj.* [parallel to the horizon] *Horizontal.*

HORIZONTALLY (hŏr-ĭ-zŏn'-tăl-é), *adv.* [in a direction parallel to the horizon] *Horizontalement.*

HORMINUM (hor-măï'-neŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Sclarea, clary; a med. plant] *Sclarée*, f. *orvale*, f. *toute-bonne*, ſ. Horminum verum, *Ormin*, m.

HORN (horne), *ſ.* [a hard pointed ſubſtance which grows on the heads of ſome quadrupeds] *Corne*, f. The horn of an ox, *La corne d'un bœuf.* Hart's horn, *Corne de cerf.* The horns of a deer, *Bois*, m. The horns of a ſnail, *Les cornes d'un limaçon.*

HORNS of the moon in her increaſe; or the rain-bow, *Les cornes du croiſſant de la lune; les cornes de l'arc-en-ciel.*

*† A cuckold's horn, *Les cornes d'un cocu.* To beſtow a pair of horns upon one's huſband, *Faire porter des cornes à ſon mari; faire ſon mari cocu.*

HORN [an inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn] *Cornet*, m. *cor*, m. *trompe*, f. To wind or blow a horn, *Donner* ou *ſonner du cor; corner.* A poſt boy's or huntſman's horn, *Un huchet.*

HORN, uſed by painters to take up the colours, *Amaſſette*, terme de Peintre, f.

HORN, or an ink-horn, *Le cornet d'une écritoire.*

Sea unicorn's horn, *ſ.* [horn of the Narwal] *Corne du Narhwal*, f.

HORN-BEAK (horn'-bīk), *or* HORN-FISH (horn'-fiche), *ſ.* [a kind of ſea-fiſh] *Aiguille*, f.

HORN-BEAM (horn'-bīme), *ſ.* [Bot. Carpinus; the yoke-tree, a kind of plane-tree, or maple] *Charme*, m.

HORN-BEETLE (horn'-bīt-tl'), *ſ.* [ſtag-beetle, a coleopt. inſect] *Cerf-volant*, m.

HORN-BOOK (horn'-boŭk), *ſ.* [the firſt-book of children] *Un abécé, un alphabet.*

HORN-DRESSER (horn'-drĕss-eûr), *ſ.* [one who prepares the horn to be fit for toys] *Cornetier*, m.

HORNED (hor'-nĕd), *adj.* [furniſhed with horns] *Cornu, à corne, cornuphède*, m. Horned beaſts, *Bêtes à corne.*

HORNED [in Heraldry] *Accorné.*

HORNET (hor'-nĕte), *ſ.* [a large ſtrong ſtinging fly] *Frelon*, m.

HORNFOOT (horn'-foûte), *adj.* [hoofed] *Qui a le pied garni de corne.*

HORN-GELD (horn'-gnĕld), *ſ.* [a tax on horned beaſts feeding within a foreſt] *Taxe ſur les bêtes à corne*, f.

HORN-MAD (horn'-măd), *adj.* [jealous] *Jaloux*, comme un cocu.

HORN-OWL (horn'-ăoŭl), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Duc*, ou *grand duc*, m.

HORN-STONE (horn'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a kind of blue ſtone] *Pierre de corne*, f.

HORN-PIPE (horn'-pāïpe), *ſ.* [an inſtrument of muſic common in Wales; a ſort of dance] *Cornemuſe, ſ. ſorte de danſe*, f.

HORN-WORK (horn'-oüeûrk), *ſ.* [a kind of angular fortification] *Ouvrage à corne*, m.

HORNY (hor'-né), *adj.* [made of horn, hard as horn] *Fait de corne, dur comme de la corne*, ou bien *de la nature de la corne.*

HOROGRAPHY (hô-rŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the art of deſcribing the hour-lines upon ſun-dials] *L'art de faire les cadrans*, m. *horographie*, f. *gnomorique*, f.

HOROLOGE (hŏr'-ô-lŏ'je), *or* HOROLOGY (hô-rŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [an inſtrument that tells the hour] *Horloge*, f. *fablier*, m. *toute machine qui marque les heures.*

HOROMETRY (hô rŏm'-ĭ-tré), *ſ.* [the art of meaſuring time by hours] *Horométrie*, f.

HOROSCOPE (hŏr'-ô-skôpe), *ſ.* [the obſervation of the configuration of planets at the hour of birth] *Horoſcope*, m.

HORRIBLE (hŏr-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [frightful] *Horrible, effroyable, affreux, hideux, qui fait horreur*; ou bien *énorme, exceſſif.*

HORRIBLENESS (hŏr'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [dreadfulneſs] *Qualité horrible*; *horreur*, f. *énormité*, f. *atrocité*, f.

HORRIBLY (hŏr'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [dreadfully, to a dreadful degree] *Horriblement, d'une manière horrible, effroyablement, d'une manière qui fait horreur*; *énormément, affreuſement, hideuſement.* He looks horribly, *Il eſt horriblement laid, il fait peur, il a la mine effroyable* You miſtake horribly, *Vous vous trompez lourdement, vous faites une mépriſe énorme.*

HORRID (hŏr'-ĭd), *adj.* [dreadful] *Horrible, affreux, épouvantable, effroyable, qui fait horreur, énorme.* A horrid monſter, *Un monſtre horrible, effroyable.* I have horrid things to ſay, *J'ai des choſes affreuſes à vous raconter.* A horrid crime, *Un crime énorme, atroce.*

HORRIDNESS (hŏr'-ĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [enormity] *Horreur*, f. *atrocité*, f. *énormité*, f.

HORRIFICK (hŏr-rĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [cauſing horror or fear] *Effroyante, qui cauſe de l'effroi, qui épouvante.*

HORRISONOUS (hŏr-rĭs'-ô-nĕuce), *adj.* [ſounding dreadful] *Qui a un ſon horrible.*

HORROUR (hŏr'-eûr), *ſ.* [terror mixed with deteſtation] *Horreur*, f. *déteſtation*, f. A deep horror ſeizes my ſoul, *Mon âme eſt ſaiſie d'une profonde horreur*

HORSE, *ſ.* [a quadruped] *Cheval*, m. The head, neck, mane, tail, and feet of a horſe, *La tête, l'encolure, le crin, la queue, & les pieds d'un cheval.* A fine horſe, *Un beau cheval.* To ride a horſe, *Monter un cheval.* To get upon a horſe, or to take horſe, *Monter à cheval.* To come off of one's horſe, *Deſcendre de cheval.* The horſe neighs, *Le cheval hennit.* A gentleman of the horſe to a nobleman, or a maſter of the horſe to a prince, *Un écuyer.*

Stout horſe [in the manege] *Etalon étoffé.* Long jointed horſe, *Cheval long jointé.* A ſaddle-horſe, *Un cheval de ſelle.* A pack-horſe, *Un cheval de bât.* A coach-horſe, *Un cheval de carroſſe.* A cart-horſe, *Un cheval de charrette.* A plough-horſe, *Un cheval de charrue.* A poſt-horſe, *Un cheval de poſte.* A hackney-horſe, *Un cheval de louage.* A return-horſe, *Un cheval de renvoi.* A race-horſe, *Un cheval de courſe.* A war-horſe, *Un cheval de bataille.* A ſtage-horſe, *Un cheval de relais.* A draught-horſe, *Un cheval de trait.* A ſtone-horſe, *Un cheval entier.* A double-horſe, *Un cheval qui porte en croupe.* A pacing horſe, *Un cheval de pas.* A trotting-horſe, *Un cheval de trot.* A horſe of ſtate, *Un cheval de parade.* A ſtately horſe, *Un cheval fier* ou *ſuperbe.* A ſtalking horſe [uſed in fowling] *Cheval dreſſé pour la chaſſe.*

A flea-bitten gray horſe, *Un cheval aubère.* A light red coloured horſe, *Un baillet.* A horſe with a white ſpot in one or ſeveral legs, *Un balſan.* A horſe of reſerve (for a coach) *Un badinant.* A free horſe, *Un cheval franc du collier.* Horſes broken in to the report of fire-arms, *Chevaux d'arquebuſe*, m. pl. A ſick or lame horſe, *Un cheval ſur la litière.*

* He made me a ſtalking-horſe to his deſign, *J'ai été ſa dupe, il s'eſt ſervi de moi pour parvenir à ſes fins.*

A barb-horſe, *Un barbe.* A Spaniſh horſe, *Un cheval d'Eſpagne, un genet.* An Engliſh horſe, *Un cheval Anglois, un guilledin.*

A ſea-horſe, *Un cheval marin.* A wooden-horſe, *Un cheval de bois.* A Frieſland horſe, *Cheval de Friſe.*

The great horſe, *Grand cheval de manége*; *ſauteur*, m. To learn to ride the great horſe, *Apprendre à monter à cheval.* 'Tis that riding-maſter that has taught the princes to ride the great horſe, *C'eſt cet écuyer qui a mis les princes à cheval.* To give a horſe the head, *Lâcher la bride à un cheval.* Spur your horſe; clap ſpurs to your horſe, *Piquez votre cheval.* To put on a horſe, *Lancer un cheval.*

† 'Tis a good horſe that never ſtumbles, *Il n'eſt ſi bon cheval qui ne broche.*

† Women are like horſes, there are none without ſome fault, *De femmes & de chevaux il n'en eſt point ſans défaut.*

† I'll win the horſe, or loſe the ſaddle, *Tout ou rien, je veux riſquer le tout pour le tout.*

*† They cannot ſet up their horſes together, *Ils ne ſauroient accorder leurs flûtes*, ou *leurs chiens ne chauſſent pas enſemble.*

HORSE [horſemen] *Cavalerie*, f. *chevaux*, m. pl. A troop of horſe, *Une compagnie de cavalerie.* Light-horſe, *Chevau-léger*, m. *chevaux-légers.*

To horſe, *A cheval.* To ſound to horſe, *Sonner le boute-ſelle.*

HORSE [ſomething on which any thing is ſupported] *Chantier*, m. *chevalet*, m. *étendage*, m.

chauſſe-chemiſe, m.

HORSE [among Slaters; a ſort of treſtle which is faſtened to the lath] *Bourriquet*, m.

HORSE [a kind of ſedan] *Brancard*, m.

HORSE [in Sea-language] *Marche-pied des vergues*, m. *gros cordage ſervant de mât ou de draille à une vergue carrée, placé perpendiculairement en avant du grand mât.* Cordage placé de même en arrière du grand mât de certains bâtiments pour tenir la voile de ſenau.

Iron-horſe, *Porte-vergue*, m. ou *bataïole de la foudre* (que les Anglois font de fer), f.

To HORSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mount upon a horſe] *Monter un cheval.*

To HORSE [to cover a mare] *Couvrir, ſaillir* une cavale.

HORSEBACK (horse'-bǎk), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being on a horſe; the ſeat of the rider] *A cheval.* To get up on horſeback, *Monter à cheval.*

HORSE-BEAN (horse'-bīne), *ſ.* [a ſmall bean uſually given to horſes] *Féverolle*, f.

HORSE-BLOCK (horse'-blŏk), *ſ.* [a block on which they climb to a horſe] *Montoir*, m.

HORSE-BOAT (horse'-bôte), *ſ.* [ferry-boat, a boat uſed in ferrying horſes] *Bac*, m.

HORSE-BOY (horse'-bŏĕ), *ſ.* [a ſtable-boy] *Valet d'écurie*, m.

HORSE-BREAKER (horse'-bré-kĕür), *ſ.* [one whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle] *Ecuyer*, m *Piqueur*, m.

HORSE-CHESNUT (horse'-tchĕs-neŭte), *ſ.* [a kind of nut growing in green prickly huſks] *Marron d'Inde*, m.

HORSE-CHESNUT-TREE (horse'-tchĕs-neŭte-trī), *ſ. Marronnier d'Inde*, m.

HORSE-CLOTH (horse'-klŏtsh), *ſ.* [a cloth for a horſe] *Houſſe*, f.

HORSE-COLLAR (horse'-kŏl-ăr), *ſ.* [a collar for a horſe] *Collier de cheval*, m.

HORSE-COLT (horse'-kôlte), *ſ.* [a young horſe] *Un poulain.*

HORSE-COMB, (horse'-kôme), *ſ.* [a comb for horſes] *Une étrille.*

HORSE-COURSER (horse'-kôr-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [one that keeps horſes for the race; jockey] *Un maquignon, un joquet.*

HORSE-CRAB (horse'-krăb), *ſ.* [a kind of fiſh] *Sorte de crabe.*

HORSE-CUCUMBER (horse-kăoŭ'-keŭm'-beür), *ſ.* [a plant] *Concombre ſauvage*, m.

HORSE-DUNG (horse'-deŭn'gne), *ſ.* [the excrements of horſes] *Fiente de cheval*, f. *fumier de cheval*, m. Freſh horſe-dung, *Du fumier chaud* ou *nouveau.*

HORSED (hors't), *part. adj. Monté.* A gentleman proudly horſed and armed, *Un cavalier bien monté & bien armé.*

HORSE-EMMET (horse'-ĕm-ĕte), *ſ.* [an ant of a large kind] *Groſſe fourmi des bois*, f.

HORSE-FLESH (horse'-flĕche), *ſ. De la viande de cheval*, f. *du cheval*, m.

HORSE-FLY (horse'-flāï), *ſ.* [a fly that ſtings horſes and ſucks their blood] *Taon*, m.

HORSE-FOOT (horse'-foŭte), *ſ.* V. COLTS-FOOT.

HORSE-GUARD (horse'-garde), *ſ. Garde à cheval*, f.

HORSE-HAIR (horse'-hère), *ſ.* [the hair of horſes] *Crin de cheval*, ou *le poil d'un cheval*, m. Long and black horſe-hair, *Crin d'échantillon.*

HORSE-HEAL (horse'-hīle), *ſ.* [a plant] V. STAR-WORT.

HORSE KEEPER (horse'-kīp-eür), *ſ.* [a groom] *Palfrenier*, m.

HORSE-LAUGH (horse'-laf), *ſ.* [a loud, violent, rude laugh] *Ris groſſier*, m. *un éclat de rire groſſier & impertinent.*

HORSE-LEECH (hors'-lītche), [an inſect] *Sang-jue*, f.

HORSE-LEECH, *ſ.* [a farrier] *Un maréchal* ferrant.

HORSE-LITTER (horse'-lĭt-eür), *ſ.* [a carriage hung upon poles between two horſes] *Litière*, f.

HORSE-LOAD (horse'-lôde), *ſ.* [as much as a horſe can carry] *La charge d'un cheval.*

HORSE-LOCK (horse'-lŏk), *ſ.* [a lock for a horſe] *Entrave*, f.

HORSE-MACKREL (horse'-măk-ĕr-ĕl), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a ſea-fiſh] *Sieurel*, ou *Sicurel*, m. *maquereau bâtard*, m.

HORSEMAN (horse'-măne), *ſ.* [a man on horſeback] *Cavalier*, m. *Sarſanne* (*t.* de Relation), m. To be a good horſeman, *Etre bon cavalier, être bien à cheval*, m.

HORSEMANSHIP (horse'-măn'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the art of riding] *Manége*, m. *l'art de monter à cheval*, m. *équitation*, f.

HORSE-MATCH (horse'-mătch), V. HORSE-RACE.

HORSE-MEAT (horse'-mīte), *ſ.* [provender] *Fourage*, m.

HORSE-MINT (horse'-mĭn'te), *ſ.* [a large coarſe mint] *Menthe ſauvage*, f.

HORSE-MUSCLE (horse -meŭs-sl'), *ſ. Grande moule.*

HORSE-NAIL (horse'-nāle), *ſ.* [a nail for horſe-ſhoes] *Clou de cheval*, m.

HORSE-PATH (horse'-pătsh), V. HORSE-WAY.

HORSE-PICKER (horse'-pĭk-eür), *ſ* [parer, a Farrier's inſtrument] *Cure-pied*, m. *boutoir*, m.

HORSE-PHYSICK (horse'-fiz-ĭk), *ſ.* [a phyſick good for horſes] *Médecine*, f. ou *breuvage pour les chevaux*, m. au figuré, *une médecine de cheval, trop violente, trop forte.*

HORSE-PLAY (horse'-plē), *ſ.* [coarſe, rough play] *Jeu groſſier*, m. *maniere de badiner groſſière & rude*, f.

HORSE-POND (horse'-pŏn'd), *ſ.* [a pond for horſes] *Etang pour les chevaux*, m. *abreuvoir*, m.

HORSE-RACE (horse'-réce), *ſ.* [a match of horſes in running] *Courſe de chevaux*, f.

HORSE RADISH (horse'-rād-ĭche), *ſ.* [a root acrid and biting] *Raifort*, m. ou *rave ſauvage*, f.

HORSE-SHOE (horse'-choŭ), *ſ.* [a plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes] *Fer de cheval*, m. A horſe-ſhoe put on, *Fer de cheval broché.* Horſe-ſhoe with calkins, *Fer à crampons.* Panton *or* pantable horſe-ſhoe, *Fer à pantouſle.*

* HORSE-SHOE [in Fortification, Gardens, &c.] *Fer à cheval*, m.

HORSE-SHOE VETCH, *ſ.* [Bot. Ferrum equinum; a vulneraty plant] *Fer de cheval*, m

HORSE-STEALER (horse'-stī-leür), *ſ.* [a thief who takes away horſes] *Voleur de chevaux*, m.

HORSE-TAIL (horse'-t'le), *ſ.* [Bot. Equiſetum; a med. plant, but noxious to cattle when green] *Queue de cheval*, f. *prêle*, f. ou *aprêle*, f.

HORSE-TAIL, *or* ſhave-graſs [Hippuris; an aquatic herb] *Prêle d'eu*, ou *peſſe d'eau*, f.

HORSE-TONGUE (horse'-teŭn'gue), *ſ.* [a plant] V. BUTCHER'S BROOM.

HORSE-TRAPPINGS (horse' - trăp-ĭn'gn'ze), *ſ.* [trappings for horſes] *Harnois de chevaux*, m.

HORSE-WAY (horse'-oŭĕ), *or* HORSE-PATH, *ſ.* [a way by which horſes may travel] *Route*, f. *chemin pour des chevoux*, m.

HORSE WOMAN (horse'-oŭoŭm-eŭne), *ſ.* [a woman on horſeback] *Femme qui va à cheval.*

HORSE-WORM (horse'-oŭeürme), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of fly-worm] *Ver des inteſtins des chevaux*, m.

HORSING-IRONS (hors'-ĭngne-ăï-eürnz), *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language] *Fers de calfat (avec un long manche)*, m. pl. *coins à manche*, ou *doubles*, m. pl. *pataras*, m. pl.

HORTAGILER, *ſ.* [tapeſtry-hanger to the Grand-Seignior] *Hortagilar*, m.

HORTATION (hor-té'-cheŭne), *and* HORTATIVE (hor'-tă-tĭv'), *ſ.* [the act of exhorting] *L'action d'exhorter, exhortation*, f.

HORTATORY (hor'-tă-teür-é), *adj.* [encouraging] *Qui exhorte, qui encourage.*

HORTENSIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Venus] *Hortenſis*, f.

HORTUS SICCUS, *ſ.* [a collection of dryed plants methodically arranged] *Herbier*, m. *jardin ſec*, m.

HORUS (hô-reŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of the Sun] *Horus*, m.

HOSANNA (hô-zăn'-nă), *ſ.* [an Hebrew exclamation of praiſe to God] *Hoſanna*, m.

HORTICULTURE (hôr'-tĭ-keül-tïeüre), *ſ.* [gardening] *Jardinage*, m.

HORTULAN (hor-tïoŭ-lăne), *adj.* [belonging to a garden] *De jardin.*

HOSE (hōze), *ſ.* [ſtocking] *Bas*, m. *chauſſure*, f. Hoſen, *Des bas*, m. [breeches] *Haut-de-chauſſ*, m.

HOSE of a printer's preſs, *Boîte de preſſe d'imprimerie*, f.

HOSE [in Sea-language] *Manche à eau*, f. Canvas-hoſe, *Manche de toile.* Leather-hoſe, *Manche de cuir.*

HOSED (hôz'd), *adj.* [that has got ſtockings on] *Chauſſé.*

HOSIER (hô'-jeür), *ſ.* [one who ſells ſtockings] *Marchand de bas*, m. *bonnetier*, m. A hoſier's buſineſs, *Bonneterie*, f.

HOSPITABLE (hŏs'-pĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [giving entertainment *or* being kind to ſtrangers] *Hoſpitalier.* Hoſpitable houſe, *Hoſpice*, m.

HOSPITABLY (hŏs'-pĭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [with kindneſs to ſtrangers] *D'une manière charitable envers les étrangers; avec hoſpitalité.*

HOSPITAL (ŏs'-pĭ-tăl), *ſ.* [a houſe of charity] *Hopital*, m. *hôtel-dieu*, m. *infirmerie*, f.

HOSPITAL-FEVER, *ſ.* [the malignant catarrhal fever, being frequent in hoſpitals] *Fièvre des hopitaux*, f.

HOSPITALITY (hŏs-pĭ-tăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the practice of entertaining ſtrangers] *Hoſpitalité*, f. To keep hoſpitality, *Exercer l'hoſpitalité.* To give, to exerciſe hoſpitality, *Recue llir.*

HOSPITALLERS (hŏs' pĭ-tăl-eürz), *ſ pl.* [a ſort of knights of a religious order] *Hoſpitaliers*, m. pl.

To HOSPITATE (hŏs'-pĭ-téte), *v. n. Loger ſous le toit d'un autre.*

HOSPODAR (hŏs'-po-dar), *ſ.* [name of the princes of Walachia and Moldavia, vaſſals to the Grand Seignior] *Hoſpodar*, m.

HOST (hôste), *ſ.* [he that entertains ſtrangers] *Hôte*, m. *hôtelier*, m.

† To reckon without one's hoſt, *Compter ſans ſon hôte.*

HOST [an army] *Une armée*, & par extenſion, *un grand nombre.*

✲ The Lord of hoſts, *Le ſeigneur des armées, le Dieu des armées.*

HOST [the conſecrated wafer] *Hoſtie*, f. *ſaint ſacrement de l'autel*, m.

To HOST, *v. n.* [to take up entertainment] *Loger.* [To encounter in battle] *En venir aux mains.* [To muſter] *Faire la revue, paſſer en revue.*

HOSTAGE (hŏs'-tédje), *ſ.* [one given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions] *Otage*, m

HOSTEL (hô-tĕl'), *and* HOSTELRY (hô'-tĕl-re), *ſ.* [a genteel inn] *Hôtellerie*, f. *auberge*, f.

HOSTEL, *or* HOTEL [a great man's houſe] *Hôtel*, m.

HOSTESS (hôst'-ĕce), *ſ.* [a female hoſt] *Hôteſſe*, f. *la femme d. l'hôte; hôtelière*, f.

† The

† The fairer the hoſteſs, the fouler the reckoning; *La belle hôteſſe augmente l'écot.*

HOSTESS-SHIP (hôst'-ĕs-chĭp), *ſ.* [the character of an hoſteſs] *Caractère*, m. ou *qualité*, f. *d'hoteſſe.*

HOSTILE (hŏs'-tĭl), *adj.* [adverſe, oppoſite] *Ennemi, d'ennemi, hoſtile.* The hoſtile army, *L'armée ennemie, l'armée des ennemis.* In an hoſtile manner, *Hoſtilement.*

HOSTILINA (hŏs-tĭ-lĭ'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Goddeſs of corn] *Hoſtilina*, f.

HOSTILITY (hŏs-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the practices of an enemy] *Hoſtilité*, f. *acte d'ennemi*, m. *acte d'hoſtilité*, m.

‡ HOSTILLER, *ſ.* [inn-keeper] *Hôtelier*, m. *aubergiſte*, m.

HOSTLER (ŏs'-lĕr), *ſ.* [one who has the care of horſes at an inn] *Valet* ou *garçon d'écurie*, (dans une hôtellerie), m.

HOSTRY (ŏs'-tré), *ſ.* [a place for horſes at an inn] *Ecurie*, d'une hôtellerie, f.

HOT (hŏte), *adj.* [having the power to excite the ſenſation of heat] *Chaud, brûlant, ardent.* Hot weather, *Un temps chaud.* A very hot fire, *Un feu ardent.* To drink hot, *Boire chaud* To eat one's meat hot, *Manger ſa viande pendant qu'elle eſt chaude.* Hot pie, *Pâté chaud.*

To be hot, *Avoir chaud.* To grow hot, *S'échauffer.* To make hot, *Chauffer.* To be burning hot, *Brûler de chaud.*

* HOT [violent, furious, ardent, vehement, luſtful] *Chaud, ardent, violent, furieux, bouillant, amoureux.* To be of a hot conſtitution, *Etre d'un tempérament chaud*, ou *d'une complexion amoureuſe.* Hot in love, *Chaud en amour.* He is a hot man, *C'eſt un homme violent, colérique.* There's hot work, *Il y fait chaud.* Hot in the purſuit of pleaſures, *Ardent à la pourſuite des plaiſirs.* Hot tobacco, *Du tabac fort.* Hot pepper, *Du poivre brûlant, qui emporte la bouche.* He is hot upon it, *Il eſt en train*; *il s'y porte avec ardeur*; *il y travaille fort & ferme, de toutes ſes forces.*

HOT, *or* Heated, *Echauffé, brûlé.* Blood very hot, *Un ſang fort échauffé.* Hot urine, *Urine brûlée.*

HOTAMBAIA, *ſ.* [a ſerpent of the Eaſt Indies, of a greyiſh-yellow colour, and a very rank ſmell] *Hotambœia*, m. *ſerpent puant de Ceylan*, m.

HOT-BED (hŏt'-bĕd), *ſ.* [a bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung] *Couche*, f.

HOT-BRAINED (hŏt'-brén'd), *adj.* [violent, vehement] *Chaud, ardent, violent, qui a la tête chaude.*

HOTCHPOTCH (hŏdje'-pŏdje), *ſ.* [a mingled hath, a mixture] *Hachepot*, m. *ſalmigondis*, m. *mélange*, m.

HOT-COCKLES (hŏt-keŭk'-kl'z), *ſ.* [a child's play, in which one covers his eyes and gueſſes who ſtruck him] *Main-chaude*, f.

HOTEL, V. HOSTEL.

HOT-HEADED (hŏt'-hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [hot-brained] *étourdi, bouillant.*

HOT-HOUSE (hŏt'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [a bath, a bagnio] *Etuves*, f. pl. *bains d'eau chaude*, m. pl. *thermes*, m. pl. [in Gardening; a place for tender plants and haſtings] *Serre-chaude*, f.

HOTLY (hŏt'-lé), *adv.* [with heat] *Chaudement, avec chaleur*; au figuré, *avec violence, ardemment, avec ardeur.*

HOT-MOUTHED (hŏt'-măoŭtz'd), *adj.* [headſtrong, ungovernable] *Entêté, obſtiné, d'un caractère indomptable.*

HOTNESS (hŏt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [heat, violence] *Chaleur*, f. *violence*, f. *fureur*, f. *paſſion*, f.

To HOT PRESS (hŏt'-prĕce), *v. a.* [among Cloth-workers; to give a gloſs by means of hot plates] *Preſſer à chaud*; *catir.* To hot preſs ſtockings, *Catir des bas.*

HOT-SHOOTS (hŏt'-choŭtce), *or* HOVILSES, *ſ.* [a factitious fuel, one third of coals, two thirds of loam] *Sorte de tourbe*, f.

HOTSPUR (hŏt'-ſpeŭr), *ſ.* [a man violent, heady, precipitate] *Une tête chaude, un homme violent, téméraire & entêté.* [an early pea] *Pois hâtif.*

HOTSPURRED (hŏt'-ſpeŭr'd), *adj.* [violent, vehement, raſh, heady] *Chaud, ardent, violent, bouillant, emporté, colérique, brutal.*

HOTTENTOTS, *ſ. pl.* [a people of a large region in the ſouthern extremity of Africa] *Hottentots*, m. pl.

HOTTS or HUTTS, *ſ. pl.* [round balls of leather ſtuffed on the ſharp ends of fighting-cocks' ſpurs, to keep them from hurting one another in ſparring] *Boules de cuir dont on garnit les ergots des cogs de combats.*

HOUGH (hŏk), *ſ.* [the lower part of the thigh] *Le jarret.*

HOUGH, V. HOE.

To HOUGH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hamſtring] *Couper les jarrets.*

To HOUGH the clods, *Briſer les mottes de terre avec la houe*; *houer.*

HOUGHED (hŏk't), *part. adj. A qui on a coupé les jarrets*; ou bien *houé.*

HOULET (hăoŭ'-lĕte), *ſ.* the vulgar name for an OWL; which ſee.

HOUND (hăoŭn'd), *ſ.* [a dog uſed in the chaſe] *Chien de chaſſe*, m. *chien courant.*

A hound-bitch, *Lice*, femelle du chien de chaſſe, f. A blood-hound, *Chien limier*, m. *chien de haut nez*, m. A grey-hound, *Un lévrier.* A grey-hound bitch, *Une levrette.*

Good for nothing pack of hounds, *Houraillis*, m.

¶ Hound, *Chien de chaſſe*; Greyhound, *lévrier*; harrier, *chien ecurant*; terrier, *baſſet* (ſynon.): A *hound* is a dog of a remarkably quick ſcent, uſed in hunting hares or foxes; a *greyhound* is one formerly uſed to kill badgers, called grays, from whence the name; a *harrier* is ſo called from hunting the hare; as is the *terrier* from his purſuing the fox under ground, and fighting him there.

HOUNDS, *ſ. pl.* [in Ship-building] *Jottereaux*, m. pl. ou *fluſques des mâts*, f pl.

To HOUND, *v. a.* [to hunt, to purſue] *Chaſſer* au chien courant. To hound a ſtag, *Chaſſer un cerf, aller à la chaſſe du cerf.*

HOUND-FISH (hăoŭn'd'-ſiche), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Galeus; a ſort of ſea-fiſh] *Chien demer*, m.

HOUNDSTONGUE (hăoŭn'dz'-teŭn'gue), *ſ.* [Bot. Cynogloſſum; a med. plant] *Cynogloſſe*, f. *langue de chien*, f.

HOUND-TREE (hăoŭn'd'-trī), *ſ.* [a ſort of tree] *Cornouiller*, m.

HOUP, *ſ.* V. PUET.

HOUR (ăoŭeŭr), *ſ.* [the twenty-fourth part of a natural day] *Heure*, f. An hour and a half, *Une heure & demie.* Half an hour, *Une demi-heure.* A quarter of an hour, *Un quart d'heure.* Half a quarter of an hour, *Un demi-quart d'heure.*

In the hour of death, *A l'heure de la mort.* To the laſt hour, *Juſqu'au dernier moment.* About the ninth hour, *Sur* ou *vers les neuf heures.* An hour ago, *or* an hour ſince, *Il y a une heure.* Within an hour, *or* an hour hence, *Dans une heure.* In a good hour, *A la bonne heure.* At an hour appointed, *A l'heure marquée, à l'heure donnée.* To keep good hours, *or* bad hours, *Se retirer la nuit de bonne heure*, ou *à une heure indue, fort tard.* To do a thing at one's leiſure-hours, *Faire quelque choſe à ſes heures de loiſir.* To fix an hour, *Donner heure.*

☞ To wiſh a woman with child a good hour, *Souhaiter à une femme groſſe un heureux accouchement.*

HOUR-GLASS (ăoŭr'-glăce), *ſ.* [a ſort of horologe] *Sable*, m. *ſablier*, m. *horloge de ſable*, An hour-glaſs kept in a ſhip, *Ampoulette*, f.

HOURIS, *ſ.* [the females deſigned for the faithful in Mahomet's paradiſe, *Houris*, f. pl.

HOURLY (ăoŭr'-lé), *adj. Qui arrive à toute heure*; *fréquent.*

HOURLY, *adv.* [at every hour] *A toute heure, à tout moment*; ou bien *d'heure en heure.*

HOUR-PLATE (ăoŭr'-pléte), *ſ.* [the dial] *Grande platine*, f. ou *cadran* d'une montre, m.

HOUSAGE (hăoŭ'-cédje), *ſ.* [a fee for laying up goods in a houſe] *Magaſinage*, m.

HOUSE (hăoŭce, *pl.* hăoŭzéze), *ſ.* [a place wherein a man lives] *Maiſon*, f. *logis*, m. *habitation*, f. Houſes are built to live in, not to look on, *Les maiſons ſont faites pour y demeurer & non pour les regarder*; c'eſt-à-dire, *pour la commodité, & non pour le faſte.* A ſingle houſe, *Une maiſon qui n'a qu'une chambre de plain pied.* A double houſe, *Une maiſon qui a deux chambres de plain pied.* A town-houſe, *maiſon de ville.* A country-houſe, *Maiſon de campagne, maiſon de plaiſance.* A great nobleman's houſe, *Un hôtel.*

To keep houſe, *Tenir maiſon, avoir maiſon, être à ſon ménage*; ou bien *garder la maiſon, ne pas ſortir, demeurer au logis.* To keep a miſerable houſe, *Avoir une mauvaiſe table, faire maigre chère.* To keep a good houſe, *Tenir bonne table.* To keep a houſe both in the city and country, *Avoir deux ménages, l'un à la ville, l'autre à la campagne.* To keep open houſe, *Tenir table ouverte.*

† To throw the houſe out of the window, *Jeter la maiſon par les fenêtres, s'abandonner à des excès de joie.*

* HOUSE [family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred] *Maiſon*, f. *famille*, f. *race*, f. The houſe of Auſtria, *La maiſon d'Autriche.*

* HOUSE [family] *Maiſon*, f. *ménage*, m. *famille*, f. *domeſtique*, m. A well-ordered houſe, *Une maiſon bien réglée.*

* HOUSE in an univerſity, *Un collége dans une univerſité.*

* HOUSE of Parliament, *Une chambre du Parlement.* The Houſe of Lords, *or* of Peers, *or* the upper Houſe, *La Chambre des Seigneurs*, ou *des Lords, la Chambre des Pairs*, ou *la Chambre haute.* The Houſe of Commons, *or* the lower Houſe, *La Chambre des Communes*, ou *la Chambre baſſe.*

A coffee-houſe, *Un caffé.* A brew-houſe, *Une braſſerie.* A milk-houſe, *Une laiterie.* A pigeon-houſe, *Un colombier.* A victualling-houſe, *Une auberge, un cabaret.* An ale-houſe, *Un cabaret à bière.* A cyder-houſe, *Un cabaret à cidre.* A wood-houſe, *Un bûcher.* A waſh-houſe, *L'endroit où on lave le linge*, m. *laverie*, f. A work-houſe, *Un attelier*; *un ouvroir* dans les maiſons religieuſes. A ſtore-houſe, *Un magazin.* A ſummer-houſe, *Un cabinet* dans un jardin. A houſe of office, *Les lieux*, m. pl. *le privé, la garderobe, les aiſances*, f. pl. *les commodités*, f. pl. The rooms, cloſets, ſtairs, &c. of a houſe, *Les* ‡ *étres*, now *êtres*, m. pl. *d'une maiſon.* An ice-houſe, *Une glacière.* Houſe full, *Chambrée*, f.

¶ Houſe, *maiſon*; tenement, *logis* (ſynon.): a *houſe* ſignifies a dwelling diſtinct by itſelf; *tenement*, part of a *houſe* divided off for the uſe of another family: we ſay; a ſpacious magnificent *houſe*; a ſnug pretty *tenement.* Large *houſes* which the owners find difficult to let to one family, are frequently converted into ſmall *tenements*, and let out to many.

To HOUSE (hăoŭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to harbour, to admit to reſidence] *Donner le couvert, recevoir chez-ſoi, loger.*

To HOUSE [to ſhelter] *Mettre à couvert, ſerrer.* To houſe cattle, *Mettre le bétail à couvert, le faire rentrer dans l'étable*; *établer.* To houſe corn, *Serrer le blé, le mettre en grange, l'engranger.*

To HOUSE, *v. n. Se mettre à couvert*; *entrer* dans quelque conſtellation, *ou* quelque ſigne du zodiaque, en parlant du ſoleil & des planètes.

HOUSE-BREAD (hăoŭce'-brĕd), *ſ. Pain de ménage*, m. *pain bis*, m.

HOUSE-BREAKER (hăoŭce'-bré-kĕr'), *ſ.* [a burglar] *Un voleur*, qui entre dans les maiſons pour voler.

HOUSE-BREAKING (hăoŭce'-bré-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [burglary] *Vol* avec effraction, m.

HOUSE-DOG (hăoŭce'-dŏg), *ſ.* [a maſtiff kept to guard the houſe] *Chien de baſſe-cour, qui garde la maiſon*, m. *chien d'attache*, m.

HOUSE-EAVES (hăoŭce'-īv'z), *Les gouttières d'une maiſon*, f. pl. *avant-toit*, m. *larmier*, m.

HOUSED (hǒoüz'd), *part. adj. Logé, mis à couvert, ſerré; emmagaſiné; engrangé.* (In Sea-language) *En terre (en parlant des canons).* A gun houſed athwart, *Canon en ſerre à travers du vaiſſeau (à la manière ordinaire, la bouche du canon contre le haut du jubord).* A gun houſed fore and aft, *Canon en ſerre alongé contre le bord.* Houſed in, *Qui a beaucoup de rentrée.*

HOUSEHOLD (hǒoüce'-hôld), *ſ.* [family] *Ménage*, m. *maiſon*, f. *famille*, f. *domeſtique*, m Houſehold-goods, *Meubles*, m. pl. *Effets*, m. pl.

HOUSEHOLDER (hǎoüce'-hôl'-deür), *ſ.* [maſter of a family] *Chef*, m. ou *père*, m. *de famille.*

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF (hǎeüce'-hôld-steüf), *ſ.* [furniture of an houſe] *Ameublement*, m. *meubles, & uſtenſiles de ménage*, m. m. pl.

HOUSE-KEEPER (hǎoüce'-kēp-eür), *ſ. Une perſonne qui tient maiſon; un père de famille, une femme de ménage; une femme de charge; un* ou *une concierge; un chien de garde.* A houſe-keeper's apartment, *Conciergerie*, f.

HOUSE-KEEPING (hǎoüce'-kīp-ĭn'gne), *adj. Utile à une famille.*

HOUSE-KEEPING, *ſ. Ménage*, m. *hoſpitalité*, f. A good houſe-keeping, *Une bonne table.*

HOUSE-LEEK (hǎoüce'-līk), *ſ.* [a plant] *Joubarbe*, f.

HOUSELESS (hǎoüce'-lĕce), *adj. Qui n'a point de maiſon, de demeure, d'habitation.*

HOUSE-MAID (hǎoüce'-méde), *ſ.* [a maid employed to keep the houſe clean] *Servante*, f.

HOUSE-RENT (hǎoüce'-rĕn'te), *ſ. Le loyer d'une maiſon.*

HOUSE-ROBBING (hǎoüce'-röb'-ĭn'gne), V. HOUSE-BREAKING.

HOUSEROOM (hǎoüce'-reūme), *ſ.* [a place in a houſe] *Place*, f. *eſpace*, m. *logement*, m. Here is houſeroom enough for us, *Il y a ici aſſez de place, il y a aſſez de logement pour nous dans cette maiſon.*

HOUSE-WARMING (hǎoüce'-oüar-mĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a feaſt upon going into a new houſe] *Régal d'entrée*, m. *l'action d'aller pendre la crémaillère chez un ami*, f.

HOUSEWIFE (heüz'-oüīf *ou* heüz'-ĭf), *ſ. Mère de famille, femme de ménage, une bonne ménagère.* A goſſipping houſewife, *Une commère.*

HOUSEWIFELY (heüz'-oüīf-lé, *ou* heüz'-ĭf-le), *adj. Qui entend l'économie, le ménage.*

HOUSEWIFELY, *adv. Avec l'économie d'une bonne ménagère.*

HOUSEWIFERY (heüz'-oüīf-ré, *ou* heüz'-ĭf-ré), *ſ.* [domeſtic management, female economy] *économie*, f. *ménage*, m.

HOUSING (hǎoü'-zĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de loger, logement*, m.

HOUSING *or* HOUSS [a cloth to be laid upon a horſe] *Houſſe* de cheval, f.

HOUSING *or* HOUSE-LINE [in Sea language] *Luſin*, m. ſorte de menu cordage, Houſing-in V. TUMBLING-HOUSE.

HOUSLING (hǎoüce'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. HOUSE-WARMING.

HOVE (hôve), *the preterite of* To HEAVE.

HOVEL (hŏv'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a ſhed, a cottage] *Une cabane, une chaumière; couvert pour le bétail qui eſt en campagne*, m. *cahute*, f. *chaumine*, f.

¶ Hovel, *chaumière*; ſhed, *appentis, hangar* (ſynon.): A *hovel* is a ſmall place with mud walls, to preſerve things from the weather: a *ſhed* is a ſupported roof only, a place covered over-head but open on the ſides, generally erected as a dry ſtanding place for carts, &c. *Hovels* are ſeldom ſeen but in country-places; *ſheds* frequently in towns. The poor in many parts of the kingdom, are reduced to the neceſſity of dwelling in huts very little better than *hovels*. Happy is the traveller, in bad weather, to take ſhelter, even under a *ſhed*.

To HOVEL, *v. a.* [to ſhelter cattle from the weather] *Mettre à couvert* ou *à l'abri dans une cabane*, ou *ſous un toit ſoutenu par des poteaux.*

HOVELLING (hŏv'-ĕl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Archit.] *L'action de couvrir une cheminée de ſuſtières*, f.

HOVEN (hô'-v'n), *part. adj.* [*of* To HEAVE] *Enflé.*

HOVEN, *ſ.* [a diſeaſe incident to horned cattle, on eating too greedily of green clover] *Enflure*, f.

To HOVER (heŭv'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to flutter] *Voltiger, voler par deſſus.*

To HOVER [to ſoar] *Prendre l'eſſor.*

To HOVER [to hang over, to incline towards ſome place] *Pencher, prendre ſa pente d'un certain côté.*

To HOVER [*or* to hang over a fire] *Couvrir le feu, pencher ſa tête ſur le feu.*

To HOVER [to hang in the air as a bird, without ſtirring out of the place] *Planer.*

To HOVER [to be in ſuſpenſe] *Héſiter, être en ſuſpens, balancer, être irréſolu, ne ſavoir à quoi ſe déterminer.*

To HOVER OVER [to threaten] *Menacer.* The dangers that hover over our heads, *Les dangers qui menacent nos têtes.*

HOVERING (heŭv'-eür-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de pencher, de voltiger*; ou bien *eſſor*, m.

HOW (hǎoŭ), *adv.* [in what manner] *Comment, de quelle manière.* How d'ye do, *or* How do you do? *Comment vous portez-vous?* How goes the world? *Comment va le monde?* He gave us an account how it was, *Il nous raconta de quelle manière la choſe s'étoit paſſée.* How are the mighty fallen? *Comment les forts ſont-ils tombés?*

How [to what degree] *Combien que.* You ſee How I love you, *Vous voyez combien je vous aime.* You ſee how much handſomer ſhe looks now, *Vous voyez combien elle paroît à préſent plus belle.* How amiable is virtue! *Que la vertu eſt belle!* How many fools there are in the world! *Qu'il y a de fous dans le monde!* How old is he? *Quel âge a-t-il?*

How far, *Combien, combien de chemin, juſqu'où.* How far is it thither? *Combien y a-t-il d'ici là!* How far it is thither? *Qu'il y a loin d'ici là!* Who knows how far he will ſpeak? *Qui ſait juſqu'où il étendra ſon diſcours?*

How long, *Combien, combien de temps, juſques à quand.* How long have you been here? *Combien y a-t-il que vous êtes venu?* How long will you ſtay there? *Combien de temps y demeurerez-vous?* How long will you abuſe my patience? *Juſques à quand abuſerez-vous de ma patience?*

How now? *Que veut dire ceci?* How is it that? *D'où vient que?*

How [by what means] *Comment, par quel moyen: comme*; † *comme quoi.* Tell me how I may pleaſe her, *Dites-moi comment je parviendrai à lui plaire.* God knows how to deliver us, *Dieu ſaura bien le moyen de nous délivrer.* Tell me how I may ſpeak to him, *Dites-moi le moyen de lui parler.*

How great ſoever, *Quelque grand qu'il ſoit, quil puiſſe être* ou *qu'il fût.* How many ſoever, *Quelque nombre qu'il y en ait, qu'il y en eût*, ou *qu'il puiſſe y en avoir.*

HOWBE, *and* HOWBEIT (hǎoŭ-bi'-ĭte), *adv.* [how be it, nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding] *Quoi qu'il en ſoit, néanmoins, cependant, toutefois.*

HOWD'YE (hǎoŭ'-di-ĭé), *ſ.* [a contraction from, How do ye? a meſſage of civility] *Comment vous portez-vous? bon jour*, m.

HOWEVER (hǎoŭ-ĕv'-eür), *adv.* [in whatſoever manner] *De quelque manière, en quelque état, à quelque degré, quelque, quelque, qu'ai-je ſi ne ſoit* However you mean to do it, *De quelque manière que vous prétendiez le faire.* However the matter ſtands, *En quelque état que ſoit l'affaire* However wiſe he be, *Quelque ſage qu'il ſoit.* However it be, *Quoi qu'il en ſoit.* However he be, *Quel que ce ſoit.*

HOWEVER [notwithſtanding] *Néanmoins, cependant, toutefois, pourtant; même.* I do not build my reaſoning wholly on the caſe of perſecution, however I do not exclude it, *Quoique je ne fonde pas tout-à-fait mes raiſons ſur le cas de la perſécution, cependant je ne l'exclus pas.* Our chief end is to enjoy, if it may be, all good, however the chief eſt, *Notre principal but eſt de jouir, s'il eſt poſſible, de tous les biens, même du plus grand.* V. YET.

HOWITZ (hǒou-ĭtsh), *ſ.* [in Artillery; a kind of mortar of German invention] *Obus*, m. *obuſier*, m.

HOWKER, *ſ* [in Sea-language] *Hourque* ou *Houcre*, f. (ſorte de bâtiment de charge en uſage dans les mers de Hollande).

HOWL (hŭnūl), *and* HOWLING (hǎoŭ'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de hurler, hurlement*, m.

To HOWL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry as a wolf *or* a dog] *Hurler, faire des hurlements.*

HOWLET (hǎoŭ'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of owl] *Huette*, ou *hulote*, f. oiſeau de nuit.

HOWSOEVER (hǎoŭ-ſô-ĕv'-eür), V. HOWEVER, *and* How.

To HOX (hŏk), *v. a.* [to hough] *Couper les jarrets de.*

HOY (hŏĕ), *ſ.* [a large Dutch boat] *Eſpèce de bâtiment de mer, une grande barque marchande*; *heu*, m. *hourque*, f. *galiote*, f.

HOYACHU, *ſ.* [Acacia-tree in China] *Hoaichu*, m. *acacia vrai*, m.

HUA or KAHUA, *ſ.* [a large town of Aſia, capital of Cochin-China; lat. 17°-40′ N. lon. 105°-5′ E.] *Hue* ou *Kehué*, m.

HUART, *ſ.* [a beautiful aquatic fowl of Canada] *Huart* ou *Huard*, m.

HUBARI, *ſ.* [a bird of Aſia and Africa] *Houbara*, m.

HUBBUB (heŭb'-eŭb), *ſ.* [a tumult, a riot] *Tapage*, m. *vacarme*, m. *tumulte*, m. *grand bruit, tintamarre*, m.

HUCK (heŭk), *ſ.* [gaſh, cut] *Coutillade*, f.

HUCKABACK (heŭk'-ă-băk), *ſ.* [a kind of linen on which figures are raiſed] *Toile gaufrée, ouvrée*, ou *damaſſée.*

HUCKLEBACKED (heŭk'-kl'-băkt), *adj.* [crooked in the ſhoulders] *Boſſu, voûté.*

HUCKLEBONE (heŭk'-kl'-bône), *ſ.* [the hipbone] *L'os de la cuiſſe*, m. *la hanche.*

HUCKLEBONES (heŭk'-kl'-bôn'z), [cockal or cockles] *Oſſelets avec leſquels les enfans jouent*, m. pl.

HUCK-SHOULDERED (heŭk'-chôl-deür'd), *adj.* [crooked in the ſhoulders] *Boſſu, voûté, courbé, qui baiſſe le dos.*

HUCKSTER (heŭks'-teür), *and* HUCKSTERER (heŭks'-teür eür), *ſ.* [one who ſells by retail] *Détailleur*, m. *regrattier, regrattière*; *revendeur, revendeuſe*; au figuré, en terme familier, *un tromperur.* Huckſter's goods, *Regratterie*, f. *regrat*, m

*† To fall into the huckſter's hands, *Etre dupé.*

To HUCKSTER, *v. n.* [to deal in petty bargains] *Vendre du regrat.*

HUCKSTERING (heŭks'-teür-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Regrat*, m.

HUCKSTERING, *adj.* [dealing in petty bargains] *Qui fait un petit commerce.*

HUDDLE (heŭd'-dl'), *ſ.* [hurry, confuſion, crowd, tumult] *Déſordre*, m *confuſion*, f. All in a huddle, *Pêle-mêle, confuſément, en déſordre, en confuſion.*

To HUDDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put on carelеſſly in a hurry, to throw together in confuſion] *Brouiller, jetter pêle-mêle, confondre enſemble, mêler.* To huddle up, *Affubler.* To huddle up a piece of work, ‖ *Travailler à dépêche compagnon.*

To HUDDLE, *v. n.* [to come in a crowd or hurry] *Venir en foule, accourir en tumulte, en déſordre.*

HUDDLED (heŭd'-dl'd), *adj. Brouillé, mêlé, jeté pêle-mêle, mis en déſordre.*

HUDSON'S BAY, *ſ.* [a large bay of North-America] *La baie, ou le détroit d'Hudſon.*

HUE (hĭou), *ſ.* [colour, die] *Couleur,* f. Flowers of all hues, *Des fleurs de toutes les couleurs.* To change from the natural hue, *Décolorer.*

HUE AND CRY (hĭoŭ'-ăn'd-krĭăĭ), [a clamour] *Huée,* f. *cri tumultueux de pluſieurs perſonnes.* To make hue and cry after one, *Huer quelqu'un, le pourſuivre à cor & à cri; crier haro ſur quelqu'un.*

HUER (hĭoŭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others] *Crieur,* m.

HUERS (hĭoŭ'-cŭrz), V. CONDERS.

HUESEA, *ſ.* [an anc. and conſiderable town of Spain in Arragon; lat. 42°-18' N. lon. 0°-2' W.] *Hueſca,* m.

HUFF (heŭf), *ſ.* [ſwell of ſudden anger or arrogance] *Accès de colere ou de fierté,* m. *emportement,* m. *morgue,* f. To be in a huff, *Etre fâché, parler fièrement, affecter un air fier.* To be upon the huff about a thing, *Etre fier ou vain d'une choſe, en tirer vanité.*

HUFF [one ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value] *Préſomptueux,* m. *juffiſant,* m. *arrogeilleux,* m. *fanfaron,* m *faux brave, capitan,* m. ‖ *fendant,* m. ‖ *avaleur de charretles ferrées,* m. *fendeur de naſeaux,* m.

To HUFF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſwell, to puff, to hector] *Braver, injulter, traiter avec hauteur; morguer.*

To HUFF a man at draughts, *Souffler un pion au jeu de dames.*

To HUFF, *v. n.* [to ſwell with indignation, or pride] *Se fâcher ou s'enorgueillir.*

To HUFF AND PUFF, *v. n.* [to be out of breath] *Etre eſſoufflé, pouſſer ſon haleine avec force, reſpirer avec peine.*

HUFFER (heŭf'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a bluſterer, a hully] *Un fanfaron, un homme préſomptueux, un inſolent, un orgueilleux, un arrogant,* ‖ *un avaleur de charrettes ferrées.*

HUFFISH (heŭf'-ĭche), *adj.* [arrogant, inſolent, hectoring] *Fier, arrogant, inſolent, ſuffiſant, hautain.*

HUFFISHLY (heŭf'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [with arrogant petulance] *Avec arrogance, fièrement, inſolemment.*

HUFFISHNESS (heŭf-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [petulance, arrogance] *Fierté,* f. *arrogance,* f. *inſolence,* f. *pétulance,* f.

HUG (heŭgue), *ſ.* [cloſe embrace] *Embraſſade,* f *embraſſement,* m. *accolade,* f.

Corniſh hug, *Saut de Breton, ou croc-en-jambe,* m. To give one the Corniſh hug, *Donner le croc-en-jambe à quelqu'un,* ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

To HUG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to preſs cloſe in an embrace, to hold faſt; to fondle] *Embraſſer, ſerrer entre les bras, tenir ferme;* au figuré, *chérir, careſſer, accoler.* He hugged me in his arms, *Il me ſerroit entre ſes bras.*

* We hug our deformities, *Nous chériſſons nos défauts.* To hug one's ſelf, *S'applaudir, s'admirer.* He hugged himſelf with the project he had contrived to part her from his rival, *Il s'applaudiſſoit du projet qu'il avoit imaginé pour la ſéparer de ſon rival.*

HUGE (hĭoŭdje), *adj.* [great, vaſt; immenſe] *Grand, énorme, vaſte, immenſe, incroyable.* There is a huge difference between them, *Il y a une grande différence entre eux.*

¶ Huge, *fort-grand;* vaſt, *vaſte;* enormous, *énorme,* immenſe, *immenſe* (ſynon.): the import of theſe words is ſomething unuſually great; but *huge* and *vaſt* relate more to material objects; *enormous* and *immenſe,* to ſuch as are ideal: *huge* implies greatneſs of bulk; *vaſt,* greatneſs of extent; *enormous,* greatneſs of ſize; *immenſe,* unlimited extenſion: thus, we ſay, a *huge* mountain; a *vaſt* deſert; an *enormous* crime; the *immenſe* expanſe. There are ſome promontories ſo *huge* as to ſhock the eye that views them. The deſerts of Arabia are ſo *vaſt* that, unleſs travellers carried their lodging and proviſion with them, they would periſh before they reached their journey's end. The ſins of the preſumptuous wretch are ſo *enormous,* that he can have little hopes of ſalvation, but in the infinite mercies of an all-gracious God. So great is the *immenſity* of the god-head, as to exceed the utmoſt ſtretch of human thought.

HUGE, adverbially uſed, *Extrêmement, énormément.* Huge ſtrong, *Extrêmement fort.*

HUGELY (hĭoudje-lé), *adv.* [greatly, enormouſly] *Extrêmement, énormément, immenſément.*

HUGENESS (hĭoudje'-nĕce), *ſ.* [enormous bulk] *Grandeur extrême, énorme, démeſurée.*

HUGGED (heŭgu'd), *part. adj. Embraſſé.*

HUGGERMUGGER (heŭgu'-eŭr-meŭgueŭr), *ſ.* [ſecrecy, by-place] *Secret,* m. *cachette,* f. *cachotterie,* f. To do a thing in huggermugger, *Faire une choſe en ſecret, ſecrettement, en cachette, ſous main, à la ſourdine, en tapinois.*

HUGGING (heŭgu'-in'gue), *ſ.* [from To hug] *Embraſſade,* f. *embraſſement,* m. *l'action d'embraſſer,* f.

HUGUENOT (hĭougu'-e-nŏte), *ſ* [confeſſe ate; a nick-name given to Proteſtants in France] *Huguenot, Huguenotte.*

HUGUENOTISM (hĭougu'-e-nŏt-ĭzme), *ſ.* [the profeſſion of a huguenot] *Huguenotiſme,* m.

HUGY (hĭou'-djé), *adj.* V. HUGE.

HUITINGO, *ſ.* [whiting-pollack, a ſea-fiſh] *Eſpèce de merlan,* f.

HUKE (hĭouke), *ſ. Manteau,* m.

‡ HULCH (heŭltch), V. BUNCH.

HULK *and* HULL, *ſ.* [the body of a ſhip] *La carène, le corps d'un vaiſſeau, le corps d'un navire ſans ſes agrès: ponton,* m. (machine à mâter).

To HULK, *v. a.* [to exenterate] *Eventrer, vider, arracher les entrailles.* To hulk a hare, *Vider un lièvre.*

HULL [the huſk] *Coſſe,* f. *pellicule,* f. *ſilique, gouſſe,* f.

To HULL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to float; to drive to-and-fro upon the water without ſails or rudder] *Flotter; être à mâts & à cordes, ne porter aucune voile, avoir toutes ſes voiles en dedans,* en parlant d'un navire.

To HULL a Ship, *v. a.* [in Sea-language] *Canonner un vaiſſeau dans ſon bois.*

A Hull, *adv. à jec; à mâts & à cordes.* Hull to, *A la cape.*

HULL *or* KINGSTON UPON HULL, *ſ.* [a town of Yorkſhire; lat. 53°-45' N. lon. 0°-14' W.] *Hull* ou *Kingſton ſur Hull,* m.

HULLING (heŭl'-in'gue), *adj.* [floating] *Flottant.*

HULLOCK of a ſail, *ſ.* [at ſea; when, in a great ſtorm, ſome ſmall part of a ſail is cut and let looſe] *Lambeau de voile,* m. *déchirure,* f.

HULLY (heŭl'-é), *adj.* [huſky] *Coſſu.*

HULVER (heŭlv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [holly] *Houx,* m. eſpèce d'arbriſſeau.

HUM (heŭme), *ſ.* [the humming or noiſe of bees] *Bourdonnement* des abeilles, m. *bruit ſourd, fredon,* m au figuré, *applaudiſſement,* m.

To HUM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make the noiſe of bees] *Bourdonner, imiter le bourdonnement des abeilles; faire un bruit ſourd; fredonner, chanter entre les dents;* ‖ *chantonner,* au figuré, *applaudir.*

To HUM and haw (heŭme ăn'd hâ), [to pauſe or heſitate in ſpeaking] *Héſiter en parlant, parler d'une voix entrecoupée; barguigner.*

HUM, *interj.* [a ſound implying doubt] *Hon! Arrêtez, finiſſez, holà, aſſez.*

HUMAN (hĭou'-măne), *adj.* [belonging to man] *Humain, de l'homme, qui convient à l'homme.* Human nature, *La nature humaine.* Human life, *La vie de l'homme.*

HUMANE (hĭoŭ-méne'), *adj.* [kind, civil, benevolent] *Humain, doux, honnête, bienfaiſant, bon, bénin, tendre, compatiſſant.*

HUMANELY (hĭoŭ-méne'-lé), *adv.* [kindly, with good-nature] *Humainement, avec douceur, avec bonté, avec bienfaiſance, avec humanité* He was humanely treated, *On le traita avec douceur, avec humanité.*

HUMANIST (hĭou'-mă-nĭſte), *ſ.* [a philologer, a grammarian] *Humaniſte,* m. *qui ſait les humanités.*

HUMANITY (hĭoŭ-măn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the nature of man] *L'humanité,* f. *la nature humaine.*

HUMANITY [kindneſs, benevolence] *Humanité,* f. *douceur,* f. *bonté,* f. *tendreſſe,* f. *bienveillance,* f. *civilité,* f. V. BENIGNITY.

To HUMANIZE (hĭou'-măn-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoften, to make humane and kind] *Humaniſer, adoucir.*

HUMANIZED (hĭou'-măn-ăĭz'd), *part. adj. Humaniſé, adouci.*

HUMANKIND (hĭoŭ-măn'-kăĭn'd'), *ſ.* [mankind] *Le genre-humain.*

HUMANLY (hĭou măn'-lé), *adv.* [after the notions of men] *Humainement, ſuivant les notions ordinaires des hommes,* ou *ſuivant le cours des choſes humaines.*

HUMANLY ſpeaking, *Humainement parlant.*

HUMANLY, V. HUMANELY.

HUMBER, *ſ.* [a river of England, formed by the Trent, Oufe, Derwent and ſeveral other ſtreams] *Humber,* m.

HUMBIRD (heŭm'-beŭrd'), *or* HUMMING-BIRD, *ſ.* [Colibri, a beautiful American bird very ſmall] *L'oiſeau-mouche,* m. on le nomme ainſi à cauſe de ſon extrême petiteſſe; *colibri,* m. *bourdonneur,* m.

HUMBLE (eŭm'-bl'), *adj.* [modeſt, not arrogant] *Humble, modeſte, reſpectueux, ſoumis: ſouple, ſuppliant; rampant.*

HUMBLE [low, not high] *Bas, petit, chétif.* V. LOWLY.

To HUMBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make humble, to mortify] *Humilier, rendre humble, abaiſſer, mortifier; abattre; anéantir.* Humble yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you, *Humiliez-vous ſous la main puiſſante de Dieu, afin qu'il vous élève.*

HUMBLE-BEE (eŭm'-bl'-bī), *ſ.* [a buzzing wild bee] *Sorte de groſſe abeille; bourdon,* m. *abeille ſauvage,* f.

HUMBLED (eŭm'-bl'd), *part. adj. Humilié, abaiſſé, mortifié.*

HUMBLENESS (eŭm'-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [humility, abſence of pride] *Humilité,* f. *modeſtie,* f.

HUMBLER (eŭm'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [one who humbles one's ſelf to others] *Celui* ou *celle qui s'humilie.*

HUMBLES (eŭm'-blĕce), *ſ. pl.* V. NUMBLES.

‡ HUMBLES, *ſ.* V. HUMBLENESS.

HUMBLY (eŭm'-ble), *adv.* [without pride] *Humblement, modeſtement, ſans fierté.* I moſt humbly thank you, *Je vous remercie très-humblement.*

† HUMBUG (heŭm'-beŭgue), *ſ.* [chear, deceit, ſham] *Tromperie,* f. *baie, f. balivernes,* f. *bourde,* f. *colle,* f. *conte,* m.

† To HUMBUG one, *v. a. Tromper quelqu'un; lui en donner d'une; lui donner une baie; lui en conter; lui conter des ſornettes, des balivernes; la lui bailler belle.*

† HUMBUGGER (heŭm'-beŭgu-eŭr), *ſ.* [chear, chap] *Menteur,* m. *bourdeur,* m. *donneur de caſſades,* m.

HUMDRUM (heŭm'-dreŭme), *adj.* [dull, ſtupid] *Lourd, ſtupide, hébété*

To HUMECT (hĭoŭ-mĕkt), *and* To HUMECTATE (hĭoŭ-mĕk'-té-e), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wet, to moiſten] *Humecter.* Humecting, *Humectant.*

HUMECTATION (hĭou-mĕk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of moiſtening] *L'action d'humecter, humectation,* f.

HUMERAL (hĭou'-mĭ-răl), *adj.* [belonging to the ſhoulders] *Qui appartient à l'épaule.*

HUMERUS (hïou'-mï-reŭce), *ſ.* [in A n: ſhoulder-bone] *Humérus*, m.

HUMID (hïou'-mïd), *adj.* [wet, moiſt, watery] *Humide, moite.*

HUMIDITY (hïoŭ-mïd'-ï-té), *ſ.* [moiſture] *Humidité*, f. *moiteur*, f.

HUMILIATION (hïoŭ-mïl-ï-é'-cheŭne), *or* HUMBLING (eŭm'-blïn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of humility] *Humiliation*, f. *abjection*, f. *état d'abaiſſement*, m. *mortification*, f.

HUMILITY (hïoŭ-mïl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [freedom from pride] *Humilité*, f. *modeſtie*, f. *ſoumiſſion*, f.

HUMISUGA. *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. ground-ſucker, the path-fly] *Mouche que l'on croit vivre de terre*, f.

HUMMER (heŭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [applauder] *Celui qui applaudit*; *bourdonneur*, m.

HUMMING (heŭm'-ïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de bourdonner*; *bourdonnement*, m. au figuré, *bruit ſourd, murmure*, m. The humming of bees, *Le bourdonnement des abeilles.*

* A humming of ſeveral people together, *Le bruit ou bourdonnement de pluſieurs perſonnes raſſemblées.*

*† Hold your humming, *Taiſez-vous, ne murmurez pas.*

Humming and hawing, ‖ *Barguignage*, m.

Humming-bird, V. HUMEIRO.

HUMMUMS (heŭm'-eŭm'z), *ſ.* [a bagnio] *Bain*, m. *maiſon de baigneur*, f.

HUMORAL (hïou'-mô-răl), *adj.* [proceeding from the humours] *Qui vient des humeurs, humoral.*

HUMORIST (hïou'-meŭr-ïſte), *ſ.* [one who conducts himſelf by his fancy] *Un capricieux, un fantaſque, un bourru*; *un plaiſant.*

HUMOROUS (hïou'-meŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [capricious; pleaſant, jocular] *Capricieux, bizarre*; *plaiſant, jovial.*

¶ Humorous, *gai, jovial*; comical, *comique*; droll, *drôle*; ludicrous, *plaiſant, burleſque* (ſynon.): By *humorous*, we underſtand exciting laughter by odd images or conceits; *comical* implies ſomething of more wit and ſubtlety; *droll* is rather applicable to tricks and quibbles; *ludicrous* is ſomething ridiculous, which creates mirth by the ſtrangeneſs of its appearance; Ex. He entertained us highly by his *droll* manner of relating ſeveral *comical* ſtories; and particularly gave a very *humorous* account of the *ludicrous* appearance of an old coquette, whoſe head of hair was ſuddenly ſnatched off by her monkey, before company of her admirers.

HUMOROUSLY (hïou'-meŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with caprice; merrily, jocoſely] *D'une manière capricieuſe, par caprice, par fantaiſie, bizarrement*; *plaiſamment, d'une manière enjouée.*

HUMOROUSNESS (hïou'-meŭr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [fickleneſs, capricious levity] *Fantaiſie*, f *caprice*, m.

HUMORSOME (hïou'-meŭr-ſeŭme), *adj* [peeviſh, petulant, odd] *Bourru, fantaſque, petulant, bizarre, capricieux, acariâtre.*

HUMORSOMELY (hïou'-meŭr-ſeŭm'-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly, petulantly] V. HUMOROUSLY.

HUMOUR (hïou'-meŭr), *ſ.* [moiſture] *Humeur*, f. *ſubſtance liquide.* The humours of the body, *Les humeurs du corps.*

HUMOUR [general turn or temper of mind] *Humeur*, f. *caractère*, m. *naturel*, m *diſpoſition d'eſprit*, f. *complexion*, f. *génie*, m. Examine how your humour is inclined, *Etudiez votre humeur.* It is the humour of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the puniſhment, *C'eſt le caractère du peuple d'oublier le crime, pour ne faire attention qu'au châtiment.*

HUMOUR *or* good humour, *Bonne humeur, gaieté*, f. *facétie*, f. To put one into a good humour, *Mettre quelqu'un en bonne humeur.* Take him in the humour, *Prenez-le dans ſa bonne humeur.* Out of humour, *or* in an ill humour, *De mauvaiſe humeur.* A thing done for humour, *Une choſe faite à plaiſir*, ou *de gaieté de cœur.*

HUMOUR [caprice, whim] *Humeur*, f. *caprice*, m. *bizarrerie*, f. *fantaiſie*, f. *envie*, f. *quinte*, f. *guiſe*, f. This is a mere humour, *C'eſt un pur caprice.* To pleaſe one's own humour, *Suivre ſon humeur, ſes fantaiſies.* He is in a drinking humour, *Il eſt en train de boire.* If the humour takes me, *Si l'envie m'en prend.*

To HUMOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gratify, to pleaſe] *Plaire, complaire, avoir de la complaiſance, contenter, ſatisfaire, gâter.* I will do what I can to humour her, *Je ferai tout ce que je pourrai pour lui plaire.* To humour one's paſſions, *Satisfaire ſes paſſions.*

To HUMOUR [to fit] *S'accommoder, s'accorder, ſe prêter*; *rendre avec vérité, exprimer avec juſteſſe.* He has humoured the genius of the place, *Il ſut s'accommoder, ou ſe prêter à la nature du ſol.* A player that humours his part, *Un comédien qui rend bien ſon rôle, qui entre dans la paſſion*

HUMOURED (hïou'-meŭr'd), *part. adj. Satisfait, contenté*; *gâté*; *rendu avec vérité, avec paſſion*; *à quoi l'on s'accomod.*, ou *à quoi l'on ſe prête.*

HUMP (heŭm'p), *ſ.* [the protuberance formed by a crooked back] *Boſſe*, f.

HUMPBACK (heŭm'p'-băk), *ſ.* [crooked back] *Dos boſſu.*

HUMPBACKED (heŭm'p'-bak't), *adj.* [having a crooked back] *Boſſu, qui a une boſſe ſur le dos.*

HUMULUS [Bot.] V. HOP.

HUNCH (heŭn'tche), *ſ.* [a knock with the elbow, *or* fiſt] *Coup de coude*, m. He gave me a deadly hunch, *Il m'a donné un grand coup de coude.*

To HUNCH, ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puſh] *Pouſſer, coudoyer.* To hunch one another in the crowd, *Se pouſſer, ſe coudoyer l'un l'autre dans la foule.*

HUNCHBACKED (heŭn'tche'-băk't), V. HUMPBACKED.

HUNCHED (heŭn'-tch't), *part. adj. Pouſſé, coudoyé.*

HUNDRED (heŭn'-drĕd, *ou* heŭn'-deŭrd), *adj.* and *ſ. Cent*, m. *une centuine.* A hundred altars in his temple ſmoke, *Cent autels fument dans ſon temple.* A hundred of people, *Une centaine de perſonnes.*

HUNDRED, *ſ.* [a canton or diviſion of a county] *Canton*, m. *diſtrict*, m. *partie d'une province*, f *centurie*, f. Lands taken from the enemy were divided into hundreds, *Les terres priſes ſur l'ennemi étoient diviſées en centuries.*

HUNDREDER (heŭn'-drĕd-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that has the juriſdiction] *Gouverneur* ou *chef d'un canton*, ou *d'une centurie*; ou ſeulement, *celui qui demeure dans un canton, dans une centurie.*

HUNDREDERS (heŭn'-drĕd-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [men impanelled or fit to be impanelled as a jury, upon a controverſy, dwelling in the hundred *or* diſtrict where the land in queſtion lies] *Les habitans d'un* hundred *qui peuvent être choiſis pour jurés*, m. pl.

HUNDREDFOLD (heŭn'-drĕd-fôld), *adj. Centuple, cent fois autant.*

To increaſe a hundred fold, *Centupler.* The energy of the paſſions increaſes a hundred fold the bodily ſtrength, *L'énergie des paſſions centuple les forces du corps.*

HUNDRED-HEADED (heŭn'-drĕd-hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [having an hundred heads] *A cent têtes, qui a cent têtes.*

HUNDREDTH (heŭn'-drĕdtsh), *adj.* [the original of an hundred] *Centième.*

HUNDRED-WEIGHT (heŭn'-drĕd-oŭéte), *ſ.* [hundred pounds] *Quintal*, m. *le poids de cent livres.*

HUNG (heŭn'gne), *part. adj.* from To Hang, *Pendu*; *tendu.* His tongue is well hung, *Il a la langue bien pendue.* A room hung with rich tapeſtry, *Une chambre tendue de riches tapiſſeries.*

* A wife hung with ſo many virtues, *Une femme douce de tant de vertus.*

HUNGARY (heŭn'-gă-ré), *ſ.* [a kingdom of Europe] *Hongrie*, f. Hungarian, *Hongrois.*

Hungary-water [a diſtilled water of roſemary-flowers] *Eau de la reine d'Hongrie*, f.

HUNGER (heŭn'g'-gueŭr), *ſ.* [deſire of food] *Faim*, f. *appétit*, m. *envie*, f. ou *beſoin*, m. *de manger.* Pinched with hunger, *Preſſé de la faim, affamé.*

† Hunger is the beſt ſauce, *Il n'eſt ſauce que d'appétit.* † Hunger makes hard bones ſweet beans, *L'appétit fait trouver tout bon.*

To HUNGER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to feel the pain of hunger] *Avoir faim, être affamé, être preſſé de la faim.*

† They muſt hunger in froſt, that will not work in heat, *Celui qui ne veut pas travailler l'été, ne mérite pas d'avoir du pain l'hiver.*

HUNGERBIT (heŭn'g'-gueŭr-bïte), *and* HUNGERBITTEN (heŭn'g -gueŭr-bït-t'n), *adj.* [pained with hunger] *Preſſé de la faim*; *affoibli par la faim.*

HUNGERLY (heŭn'g'-gueŭr-lé), *adj.* V. HUNGRY.

HUNGERLY, *adv.* [with keen appetite] *Avidement, de bon appétit, d'une manière affamée.*

To HUNGER-STARVE (heŭn'g'-gueŭr-starve), *v. a.* [to ſtarve with hunger] *Affamer, faire mourir de faim.*

HUNGERS'TARVED (heŭn'g'-gueŭr-starv'd), *adj.* [pinched by want of food] *Affamé, preſſé de la faim, preſque mort de faim.*

HUNGERED (heŭn'g'-gueŭr'd), *adj.* V. HUNGRY.

HUNGRILY (heŭn'g'-grï-lé), *adv.* V. HUNGERLY.

HUNGRY (heŭn'g'-gré), *adj.* [pinched with hunger] *Affamé, qui a faim, preſſé de la faim.* He is always hungry, *Il eſt toujours affamé, il a toujours faim.* A hungry ſtomach, *Un ventre affamé, un grand appétit.* The hungry evil, *La faim canine, une faim inſatiable.* Hungry evil (among Farriers), *Faim-valle*, f. To be deadly hungry, *Mourir de faim.*

Hungry *or* greedy hawk, *Faucon familleux.*

† A hungry man, an angry man, *Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles.*

† A hungry horſe makes a clean manger, *Cheval qui a faim a bientôt nettoyé la mangeoire.*

HUNGRY [not fat, not fruitful, not prolifick] *Famélique, maigre, ſtérile, infécond.* A hungry table, *Une table famélique, une maigre chère.* A hungry ſoil, *Un terrain maigre, pauvre, qui demande de l'engrais.*

HUNKS (heŭn'ks), *ſ.* [a covetous ſordid wretch] *Un ladre, un vilain ſordide, un avare ſordide, un tuquin, un arabe,* † *un fine-mathieu.*

HUNNINGEN, *ſ.* [a town of France, in Alſace; lat. 47°-40′ N. lon. 11°-40′ E.] *Huningue*, m.

HUNT (heŭn't), *ſ.* [a chaſe] *Chaſſe*, f. au figuré, *pourſuite*, f. *recherche*, f. The hunt is up, *La chaſſe eſt commencée.* Hunt with toiles, *Chaſſe aux toiles.*

HUNT [a pack of hounds] *Une meute.*

To HUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to chaſe, to purſue] *Chaſſer, courre* ou *courir, aller à la chaſſe*; *pourſuivre, rechercher, chercher.* To hunt a hare *or* a fox, *Chaſſer* ou *courre un lièvre, un renard.* When he returns from hunting, *Lorſqu'il revient de la chaſſe.* A hunting match, *Une partie de chaſſe.*

* To hunt after, *or* for one, *Chercher quelqu'un.* To hunt after riches, *Etre avide de richeſſes, les rechercher avec empreſſement.* To hunt out a thing, *Découvrir une choſe.* To hunt up and down, *Chercher de tous côtés.*

HUNTED (heŭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Chaſſé*; *cherché, pourſuivi, recherché, découvert.*

HUNTER (heŭn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who chaſes] *Chaſſeur*, m. ou bien *un cheval de chaſſe, un coureur, un chien de chaſſe.*

HUNTINGDON, *ſ.* [the town of Huntingdonſhire; lat. 52°-17′ N. lon. 0°-25′ W.] *Huntingdon*, m.

HUNTING-HORN (heŭn'-tĭn'gne-horn), *ſ.* [a bugle] *Un cor de chaſſe.*

HUNTING-NAG (heŭn'-tĭn'gne-năgue), *ſ.* [a horſe for hunting] *Un cheval de chaſſe, un coureur.*

HUNTING-POLE (heŭn'-tĭn'gne-pôle), *ſ.* [to ſtrike the buſhes with] *Tourtoire, f.*

HUNTRESS (heŭn'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman who chaſes] *Une chaſſeuſe, une femme de chaſſe.*

HUNTSMAN (heŭn'ts'-măne), *ſ.* [one whoſe office is to manage the chaſe] *Un veneur, un piqueur.*

HUNTSMANSHIP (heŭn'ts'-măne-chĭp), *ſ. Qualités néceſſaires pour choſſer, ou pour la chaſſe, f* pl.

HURA, *ſ.* [ſand-box-tree] *Hura*, m. *ſablier*, m.

HURDLE (heŭr'-dl'), *ſ.* [a texture of ſticks woven together] *Claie*, f. Small hurdle, *ſ. Clayon*, m.

HURDS (heŭrdz), *ſ.* V. Harns.

HURDY-GURDY (heŭr'-dé-gueŭr'-dé), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument, chiefly uſed in Savoy] *Vielle*, f. A player on the hurdy-gurdy, *Vielleur*, m. *vieilleuſe*, f. *Savoyarde*, f.

HURL (heŭrl), *ſ* [tumult, riot, commotion] *Tumulte*, m. *tapage*, m. *vacarme*, m. *ſédition*, f. *émeute*, f. *combuſtion*, f ✝ *billebaude*, f.

To Hurl, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to thruw or caſt with violence] *Lancer, darder, jeter avec force.* To hurl a ſtone, *Lancer une pierre.* To hurl a dart, *Lancer un dard.*

* To hurl one's ſelf into inevitable ruin, *Se perdre ſans reſſource, ſe précipiter dans un malheur, courir à ſa perte*

To Hurl out [to utter with violence] *Hurler, crier.*

HURLBAT (heŭrl'-băte), *ſ.* [whirlbat] *Ceſte*, m

HURLED (heŭrl'd), *part. adj. Lancé, dardé, jeté avec force.*

HURLER (heŭr'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who hurls] *Celui qui lance*, ou *darde.*

HURLERS, *ſ. pl.* [in Cornwall; large ſtones ſet in a ſquare figure, held by the common people to be ſo many men petrified for having hurled the ball on a Sabbath-day] *Les joueurs de balle*, m. pl.

HURLY (heŭr'-lé), *and* Hurlyburly (heŭr'-lé beŭr'-lé), [Hurl, Tumult, buſtle] *Hurlubertu*, m.

HURRICANE (heŭr'-ĭ-kăne), *and* Hurricano (heŭr-ĭ-ké'-nô), *ſ.* [a violent ſtorm] *Ouragan*, m.

HURRIED (heŭr'-ĕd), *part. adj. Précipité, hâté, preſſé.* Hurried away, *Entraîné, emmené de force, enlevé.* Hurried out, *Tranſporté.*

HURRY (heŭr'-é), *ſ.* [precipitation; V. Haste; tumul, confuſion] *Précipitation*, f. *hâte*, f. *empreſſement*, m. *bruit*, m. *tumulte*, m *déſordre*, m. *confuſion*, f *tapage*, m. *tracas*, m *embarras*, m. *trouble*, m. To do things in a hurry, *Faire les choſes à la hâte, avec précipitation*, ‖ *brocher.* Among all the horrible hurries in England, *Au milieu des troubles horribles qui agitoient l'Angleterre.*

To Hurry, -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to haſten, to put into precipitation and confuſion] *Précipiter, hâter, preſſer, agiter.* To hurry a buſineſs, *Précipiter une affaire.*

To Hurry away, *Entraîner, emmener de force.*

To Hurry on, *Précipiter, preſſer, hâter.* Softly, let us not hurry on the buſineſs at this rate, *Doucement, ne précipitons rien dans cette affaire, ou n'allons pas ſi vîte en beſogne.*

To Hurry out, *Tirer, entraîner, tranſporter hors de.* The reader is hurried out of himſelf by the poet's imagination, *Le lecteur eſt tranſporté hors de lui-même par l'imagination du poëte.*

To Hurry, *v. n. Se preſſer, ſe hâter, faire diligence.*

HURRY'D. V. Hurried.

HURST, *or* Hyrst, *ſ.* (heŭrst), [a grove or thicket of trees] *Boſquet*, m. *bois taillis*, m. *coffre* ou *tambour des meules de moulin.*

HURT (heŭrte), *ſ.* [prejudice; V. Harm; miſchief] *Mal*, m. *dommage*, m. *tort*, m. *préjudice*, m. The hurt which cometh thereby is greater than the good, *Le mal qui en revient eſt plus grand que le bien.* To my hurt, *A mon préjudice.* What hurt is there in that? *Quel mal* ou *quel crime y a-t-il à cela?*

Hurt [wound] *Mal*, m. *bleſſure*, f. *contuſion*, f. A little hurt, ‖ *Bobo*, m. He received ſeven hurts, *Il reçut ſept bleſſures.*

Hurts [in Heraldry; azure-rundles] *Tourteaux d'azur*, m. pl.

To Hurt, -ing, hurt, *v. a.* [to harm, to wound] *Faire du mal, nuire, préjudicier, endommager, faire tort, porter préjudice; bleſſer.* That does not hurt you, *Cela ne vous fait aucun tort.* She hurt his head, *Elle le bleſſa à la tête.*

To Hurt [to mar] *Gâter, altérer, abâtardir.*

Hurt, *part. adj. Endommagé, gâté, bleſſé.*

Hurter (heŭr'-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Artillery; a flatted iron fixed againſt the axle-tree, to take off the friction of the wheels] *Rondelle*, f.

Hurtful (heŭrt' foŭl), *adj.* [miſchievous, pernicious] *Nuiſible, funeſte, pernicieux, méchant, malfaiſant, dangereux, injurieux.* V Mischievous.

Hurtfully (heŭrt'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [perniciouſly] *Pernicieuſement, dangereuſement.*

Hurtfulness (heŭrt'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [perniciouſneſs] *Qualité nuiſible, funeſte, dangereuſe*, f.

‡ To Hurtle (heŭrtl'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to claſh; to move with violence] *Heurter, pouſſer, jeter avec force, lancer.*

Hurtleberry (heŭr'-tl'-bĕr-é), *ſ.* [Bot. Vaccinium, whortle-berry, hilberry, e anberry; a med. plant] *Vaciet*, m. *airelle*, f.

Hurtless (heŭrt'-lĕce), *adj* [innocent, innoxious] *Innocent, qui ne fait point de mal.*

Hurtless [receiving no hurt] *Intact, qui n'a point reçu de mal, invulnérable.*

Hurtlessly (heŭrt'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without harm] *Sans faire de tort* ou *de mal.*

Hurtlessness (heurt'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de n'être point nuiſible*, f.

Husband (heŭz'-beŭn'd), *ſ.* [a man married to a woman] *Mari*, m. *homme marié, époux*, m. Your huſband is old, *Votre mari eſt vieux.* A virgin ready for a huſband, *Une fille prête à marier.*

Husband [an œconomiſt] *Ménager*, m. A good *or* ill huſband, *Un bon* ou *mauvais ménager.*

Husband [a farmer] *Un fermier, un laboureur.*

‡ To Husband, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſupply with a huſband] *Marier, donner un mari.*

To Husband [to manage with frugality] *Ménager, économiſer, épargner.* Huſband your time and your purſe, *Ménagez votre temps, & épagnez votre bourſe.*

To Husband [to till] *Cultiver, labourer.*

Husbanded (heŭz'-beŭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Marié*; *ménagé, économiſé, épargné*; *labouré, cultivé.*

‡ Husbandless (heŭz'-beŭn'd-lĕce), *adj.* [without a huſband] *Sans mari, veuve.*

Husbandly (heŭz'-beŭn'd-lé), *adj.* [frugal] *Frugal, ſobre, ménager.*

Husbandly ſervices, *Corvées*, f.

Husbandman (heŭz'-heŭn'd-măne), *ſ.* [one who works in tillage] *Laboureur*, m. *agriculteur*, m. *vigneron*, f.

Husbandry (heŭz'-beŭn'd-ré), *ſ.* [tillage] *Agriculture*, f. *labourage*, m. *l'art de cultiver la terre.* Huſbandry ſupplieth us with all things neceſſary for food, *L'agriculture nous fournit toutes choſes néceſſaires pour vivre.*

Husbandry [frugality, parſimony, care of domeſtick affairs] *Frugalité*, f. *épargne*, f. *économie*, f. *ménage*, m.

‡ Huscarle (heŭs'-karle), *ſ.* [a ſervant] *Un domeſtique.*

Hush (heŭche), *interj.* [ſilence! no noiſe! *Chut, St, paix, ſilence, point de bruit!* Huſh! he is coming, *Chut! le voici qui vient.* Huſh! there, *Paix-là!*

Hush, *v. a.* and *n.* [to be ſtill; to calm, to make quiet] *Se taire, faire ſilence*; *calmer, appaiſer*; *impoſer ſilence, faire taire, étouffer, aſſoupir.* He cannot huſh, *Il ne ſauroit ſe taire.* Huſh this child, *Faites taire cet enfant.* To huſh a report, *Etouffer un bruit.*

Hushed *and* Husht (heŭch't), *part. adj. Calmé, appaiſé, tranquillisé, étouffé.*

Hush-money (heŭche'-meŭn-é), *ſ.* [a bribe to hinder informations] *Argent que l'on donne pour engager quelqu'un à ſe taire*, m.

Husk (heŭsk), *ſ.* [the outmoſt legumen of fruits] *Coſſe*, f. *gouſſe*, f. *peau*, f. *coquille*, f. *&c.* The huſk of peaſe *or* beans, *La coſſe des pois* ou *petite peau qui enveloppe le grain de l'épi.* The huſk of a walnut, *La coquille d'une noix*, ou *une coquille de noix.*

Husk [chaff of the grain after the flour has been extracted by the ſtarch-maker] *Chaſée*, f.

To Huſk, *v. a.* [to ſtrip off the outward integument] *Ecoſſer.*

‡ Huskans (heŭs'-kăn'z) *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of buſkin] *Guêtres*, f. pl.

Husked (heŭs'-kĕd), *and* Husky (heŭs'-ké), *adj* [covered with huſk] *Coſſu.*

Huso, *ſ.* [a large wholly cartilaginous fiſh of the ſturgeon-kind, caught in the Danube] *Huſſe*, m *Hurio*, m.

Hussars (heŭss'-arz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of light cavalry very ſwift and a ert] *Houſſards*, m pl.

‡ Hussel (heŭ' -sl'), *ſ.* [the holy Sacrament] *La Cène, l'Euchariſtie.*

Hussy (heŭz'-é), *ſ.* [a corruption from Houſewife, and uſed in a bad ſenſe, for jade, or ſtrumpet] *Coquine*, f. *putain*, f. *méchante femme* ou *fille.* A goſſipping huſſy, *Une commère.*

† Hussy, *or* Huſwife, *ſ.* [a woman's caſe for needles, thread, &c.] *Une ménagere*, petite trouſſe pour me tre des aiguïlles, du fil, &c.

Hustings (heŭs'-tĭn'gn z), *ſ.* [a court] *C'eſt le nom d'une des principales cours de Londres*; *Aſſemblée*, f. *conſeil*, m.

To Hustle (heŭs'-sl'), *v. a.* *Remuer enſemble.*

Huswife (heŭz'-ĭf), *ſ.* [a houſe-wife] *Ménagère*, f. A good *or* ill huſwife, *Une bonne* ou *mauvaiſe ménagère.*

Huswife *or* Hussy [in a bad ſenſe] *Une petite jalope, une mauvaiſe ménagère.*

To Huswife, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to huſband, to manage with œconomy] *Ménager, économiſer.*

Huswifed (heŭz'-ĭf'd), *part. adj. Ménagé, économiſé.*

Huswifry (heŭz'-ĭf-ré), *ſ.* [management] *Ménage*, m. *épargne*, f. *économie de femme*, f.

Hut (heŭte), *ſ.* [a poor cottage] *Hutte*, f. *cabane*, f. *baraque*, f. *cahute*, f. ‖ *maiſon borgne*, f. To make a hut, *Se hutter.* A ſoldier's hut, *La baraque d'un ſoldat.*

Hutch (heŭtche), *ſ.* [a corn-cheſt] *Un kuche.*

Huxing (heŭks'-ĭn'gne) a pike, *ſ.* [a method of catching that fiſh, with bladders at the end of which are faſtened armed hooks] *Maniere de prendre les brochets.*

To Huzz (heŭzz), *v. n.* [to buzz, to murmur] *Bourdonner, faire du bruit.*

Huzza (hoŭz-é' *ou* boŭ-re), *ſ.* [a cry of acclamation] *Cri de joie*, m. *acclamation*, f.

Huzza, *interj. Vive la joie! vivat!*

To Huzza, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to receive with acclamation; to utter acclamation] *Recevoir avec des cris de joie; faire des acclamations, pouſſer des cris de joie.*

Huzzaed (hoŭz'-éd *ou* hoŭ'-zéd), *part.*

adj. Reçu avec des cris de joie.

HUZZA-MEN (hoŭz'-é-mĕne), *ſ. pl.* [Tories] *Nom donné aux torys ou royaliſtes, par leurs adverſaires* (les whigs).

HYACINTH (hăĭ'-ă-cĭn'tsh), *ſ.* [a flower; a precious ſtone] *Hyacinthe*, f.

HYACINTHUS (hăĭ'-ă-cĭn'-tsheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Son of Pierus & Clio, greatly loved by Apollo, killed by him at quoits, and changed into the Hyacinth] *Hyacinthe*, m.

HYADES (hăĭ'-ă-dĭz), *and* HYADS (hăĭ'-ădz), *ſ.* [a conſtellation] *Les Hyades*, f. pl.

HYADES, *ſ.* Mythol. the ſeven daughters of Atlas and Æthra] *Hyades*, f. pl.

HYÆNA, V. HYENA.

HYALE (hăĭ'-cie), *ſ.* [Mythol. a very beautiful nymph, one of the attendants of Diana] *Hyale*, f.

HYALINE (hăĭ'-ă-lĭne), V. GLASSY.

HYALOIDES (hăĭ'-ă-lŏ-ĭ-dĭz), [Antiq. pebble cryſtal, or tranſparent ſtone fit to engrave ſeal-on] *Pierre à cacher*, f. [in Anat. he vitreous humour of the eye] *L'humeur vitrée.*

HYAS (hăĭ'-ăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Atlas and Æthra devoured by a lion] *Hyas*, m.

HYBLA (hĭb'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a mountain in Sicily] *Hybla*, m.

HYBOUCOUHU, *ſ.* [an American fruit] *Hybouccuhu*, m.

HYBRIDOUS (hăĭ'-brĭ deŭce), *adj.* [derived from two languages] *Hybride.*

HYBRISTICA, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. Argian feaſts, wherein women ſtrutted about in men's cloaths, and men dangled in petticoats] *Hybriſtiques*, f. pl.

HYDARTHROS *ſ.* [among Farriers; joint-water] *Eaux qui coulent des jointures*, f. pl.

HYDATIDES (hăĭ-dăt-ĭ dĭz), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a bag or bladder full of water, ſometimes growing on the human body] *Hydatide*, f.

HYDATOIDES, *ſ.* [the aqueous humour of the eye] *L'humeur aqueuſe*

HYDATISM, *ſ.* [in Surgery; the noiſe of fluctuating humours] *Hydatiſme*, m.

HYDRA (hăĭ'-dră), *ſ.* [a fabulous monſter] *Hydre*, f.

HYDRA, *ſ.* [Myth l. a ſerpent of ſeven heads killed by Hercles] *Hydre*, f.

HYDRAGOGUES (hăĭ'-dră-gŏgz), *ſ. pl.* [medicines fitted to diſcharge ſeroſities] *Hydragogues*, m. pl.

HYDRARGYRUM, *ſ.* [quick ſilver, mercury] *Hydrargyre*, m. *vif argent, mercure*, m.

HYDRASPIS, *ſ.* [a water-buckle, to walk on the water without fear of ſinking] *Scaphandre*, m.

HYDRAULICAL (hăĭ-drâ'-lĭ-kăl), *and* HYDRAULICK (hăĭ-drâ'-lĭk), *adj.* [relating to the conveyance of water through pipes] *Hydraulique.* Hydraulical engines, *Machines hydrauliques.*

HYDRAULICKS (hăĭ-drâ'-lĭks), *ſ.* [the ſcience of conveying water through pipes] *L'hydraulique, ſ. ſcience hydraulique*, f.

HYDRENTEROCELE (hăĭ-dĕn'-tĕr-ô-cīle), *ſ.* [a hernia with water into the ſcrotum] *Hydrentérocèle*, f.

HYDROCELE (hăĭ'-drô-cīle), *ſ.* [a watery rupture] *Hydrocèle*, f.

HYDROCEPHALUS (hăĭ-drô-cĕl'-ă-leŭce), *ſ.* [a dropſy in the head] *Hydrocéphale*, f.

HYDROCORAX (hăĭ'-drô-kô-răks), *ſ.* [a bird of the Indies and Africa] *Calao*, m.

HYDROCOTYLE (hăĭ-drô-kô-tile), *ſ.* [marſh penny-wort; a med. plant] *Ecuelle d'eau*, f. *hydrocotyle*, f.

HYDRODYNAMIC (hăĭ-drô-dĭn'-ă-mĭk), V. HYDRAULICS.

HYDROGRAPHER (hăĭ-drŏg'-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [one who draws maps of the ſea] *Hydrographe*, m.

HYDROGRAPHICAL (hăĭ-drŏg-răf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to hydrography] *Hydrographique.*

HYDROGRAPHY (hăĭ-drŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [deſcription of the watery parts of the globe] *Hydrographie*, deſcription des eaux, f.

HYDROMANCY (hăĭ'-drô-măn'-cé), *or* HYDROSCOPY (hăĭ'-drŏs-kô-pé), *ſ.* [divination by water] *Hydromancie*, f. *hydroſcopie*, f

HYDROMEL (hăĭ'-drô-mĕl), *ſ.* [mead *or* metheglin, honey and water] *Hydromel*, m.

HYDROMETER (hăĭ-drŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to meaſure the gravity, &c. of water] *Hydromètre*, m.

HYDROMETRY (hăĭ-drŏm'-ĭ-tré), *ſ.* [the act of meaſuring the extent, &c. of water] *Hydrométrie*, f.

HYDROMPHALUS (hăĭ-drŏm'-fă-leŭce), *ſ.* [a watery tumour in the navel] *Hydromphale*, f.

HYDRONOSOS (hăĭ'-drô-nô-sŏce), *ſ* [ſweating ſickneſs] *Hydroſtique*, m. *ſuette*, f

HYDROPHANA (hăĭ'-drô-fă-nă), *ſ.* [ſemi-pellucid gem] *Hydrophane*, f. *pierre changeante*, f *chatoyante*, f.

HYDROPHILUS (hăĭ'-drô-făĭ'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a coleopt. inſect] *Hydrophile*, m. *le grand ſcarabée aquatique.*

HYDROPHOBIA (hăĭ'-drô-fô'-bĭ-ă), *ſ.* [dread of water, dog-madneſs] *Hydrophobie*, f. *manie canine.*

HYDROPHOBOUS (hăĭ'-drô-fô-beŭce), *ſ* [Med one who dreads water and liquids] *Hydrophobe*, m & f.

HYDROPHTALMIA (hăĭ'-drŏf tăl-mĭ-ă), *ſ* [a dropſy in the eye] *Hydrophtalmie*, f.

HYDROPHYLLUM (hăĭ'-drô-fĭl-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot water-leaf] *Hydrophyllum*, m.

HYDROPHYSOCELE (hăĭ'-drô-fĭ-ſo-cīle), *ſ.* [a hernia occaſioned by water and flatulencies] *Hydrophyſocèle*, f. *Hydropneumatocèle*, f

HYDROPICAL (hăĭ-drŏp'-ĭ-kăl), *and* HYDROPICK (hăĭ-drŏp'-ĭk), *adj.* [dropſical] *Hydropique.*

HYDROPIPER (hăĭ'-drô-păĭ-peur), *ſ.* [Bot. Perſicaria, common Arſmart] *Hydropiper*, m. *curage* m. *piment*, ou *poivre d'eau*, m

HYDROPNEUMOSARCA (hăĭ'-drô-pneŭ-mô-ſar-kă), *ſ.* [a tumour filled partly with water, flatulencies, and fleſh] *Hydropneumoſarque*, f.

HYDROPOTE (hăĭ'-drô-pote), *ſ.* [a water-drinker] *Buveur* ou *buveuſe d'eau*; *hydropote*, m. & f.

HYDROPYRETOS (hăĭ'-drô-paĭ-rĕ-tŏs), *ſ.* [ſudor Anglicus, a malignant fever, with copious ſweats] *Hydropyrète*, f. *ſuette*, f.

HYDRORHODINON (hăĭ'-drô-rô-daĭ-nŏn), *ſ.* [a mixture of water and oil of roſes, to provoke vomiting after taking poiſons] *Hydrorhodin*, m.

HYDROROSATON (hăĭ'-drô rô-sé-tŏn), *ſ.* [a mixture of water, honey and juice of roſes] *Hydroroſat*, m.

HYDROSARCA (hăĭ'-drô-ſar-kă), *ſ.* [a tumour of water and fleſh] *Hydroſarque*, f.

HYDROSCOPE (hăĭ'-drô-ſkôpe), *ſ.* [a kind of water-clock] *Hydroſcope*, m.

HYDROSTATICAL (hăĭ-drô-ſtăt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [relating to hydroſtaticks] *Hydroſtatique.*

HYDROSTATICALLY (hăĭ-drô-ſtăt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to hydroſtaticks] *Hydroſtatiquement.*

HYDROSTATICKS (hăĭ-drô-ſtăt-ĭks), *ſ.* [the ſcience of weighing fluids] *Hydroſtatique*, f.

HYDROTICAL (hăĭ-drŏt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ſudorific] *Hydrotique.*

HYDROTICS (hăĭ-drŏt'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [in Med ſudorifics] *Hydrotiques, ſudorifiques*, m. pl.

To HYE (hăĭ), V. To HIE.

HYEMAL (hăĭ-i'-măl), *adj.* [winterly] *D'hiver.* The hyemal ſolſtice, *Le ſolſtice d'hiver.*

HYEN (hăĭ'-ĕne), *and* HYENA (hăĭ-i'-nă), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the Canis, a fierce quadruped] *Hyene*, f. *caſtar*, m.

HYANIA (precious ſtones ſaid to be found in the eyes of the Hyena), *Hyenes* f. pl.

HYGEIA (hĭ-djĭ-năĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Æſculapius, and Goddeſs of the health] *Hygie* ou *Hygée*, f.

HYGIEINE (hĭ-djĭ-ĭne), *ſ.* [a branch of medicine that conſiders health, *Hygiène*, f.

HYGROCIRSOCELE (hăĭ-gro-cer-ſo-cīle), *ſ.* [a branch of a vein ſwelled with ill blood] *Hygrocirſocèle*, f.

HYGROMETER (hăĭ-grŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *or* HYGROSCOPE (hăĭ'-grô-ſkôpe), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture] *Hygromètre*, m. *hygroſcope*, f.

HYLAS (hĭ-lăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Theodamus remarkably beautiful, and paſſionately loved by Hercules] *Hylas*, m.

HYLLUS (hĭl'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Hercules and Dejanira] *Hyllus*, m

HYM (hĭme), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of dog] *Hime*, m.

HYMEN (hăĭ'-mĕne), *or* HYMENÆUS (hăĭ-mĭ-ni'-eŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Bacchus and Venus, and god of marriage] *Hymen* ou *Hyménée*, m.

HYMEN, *ſ.* [the virginal membrane] *Hymen*, au figuré, *le mariage, l'hymen, l'hyménée*, m.

HYMEN [in Botany] *Petite membrane qui crève, quand les boutons de fleurs s'épanouiſſent.*

HYMENEAL (hăĭ-mĭ-ni'-ăl), *and* HYMENEAN (hăĭ-mĭ-ni'-ăne), *adj* [pertaining to marriage] *Nuptial, qui appartient à l'hymen.*

HYMENEAL *and* HYMENEAN, *ſ. chanſon nuptiale.*

HYMENOPTERA (hăĭ'-mĕn-ŏpt-ĕr-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Nat. Hiſt. inſects having four membranaceous wings] *Hyménopteres*, m. pl.

HYMN (hĭme), *ſ* [an encomiaſtick ſong] *Hymne*, m. *cantique de louange*, m *hymne*, f.

To HYMN, -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to praiſe in ſong, to ſing hymns] *Célébrer par des hymnes*; *chanter des hymnes.*

HYMNIC (hĭm'-nĭk), *adj.* [relating to hymns] *Qui a rapport aux hymnes.*

HYMNING (hĭm'-nĭn'gne), from To HYMN. *Qui célèbre par des hymnes.*

HYOSCIAMUS (hăĭ-ŏs-kĭ-ă-meŭce), *ſ.* [Bot. Henbane] *Hyoſciame*, f. *jusquiame*, f.

HYOIDES (hăĭ'-ô-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Anat. a bone at the root of the tongue] *Os hyoïde*, m.

To HYP (hĭp), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to make melancholy] *Rendre triſte*, ou *mélancolique, attriſter, chagriner.*

HYPALLAGE (hĭ-păl'-lăd-jé), *ſ.* [Gram. immutation] *Hypallage*, f.

HYPECOUM (hăĭ-pé-cŏ-ŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. a narcotic plant] *Hypécoon*, m. *cumin cornu*, m.

HYPERBATON (hăĭ-pĕr'-bă-tône), *ſ.* [Gram & Rhet. tranſpoſition] *Hyperbate*, f.

HYPERBOLA (hăĭ-pĕr'-bô-lă), *ſ.* [a figure of Geometry] *Hyperbole*, f.

HYPERBOLE (hăĭ-pĕr'-bô-lé), *ſ.* [a rhetorical figure: exaggeration] *Hyperbole*, f.

HYPERBOLICAL (hăĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl), *and* HYPERBOLICK (hăĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭk), *adj.* [exaggerating, *or* extenuating beyond fact] *Hyperbolique.*

HYPERBOLICALLY (hăĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with exaggeration *or* extenuation] *Hyperboliquement, d'une manière hyperbolique.*

HYPERBOLIFORM (hăĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭ-form), *adj.* [Geom. in the form of the hyperbola] *De la forme d'une hyperbole.*

To HYPERBOLIZE (hăĭ-pĕr-bŏl'-ăize), *v. n.* [to uſe hyperboles, in writing *or* ſpeaking; to exaggerate] *Parler* ou *écrire hyperboliquement*; *exagérer.*

HYPERBOREAN (hăĭ-pĕr-bô'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [moſt northern] *Hyperborée, hyperboréen, ſeptentrional.*

HYPERCRISIS (hăĭ-pĕr-kraĭ'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. an immoderate critical exertion] *Hypercriſe*, f. *criſe violente & exceſſive.*

HYPERCRITICK (hăĭ-pĕr-krĭt'-ĭk), *ſ.* [a critic captious beyond reaſon; an over-rigid critic] *Hypercritique*, m. *critique outré, ariſtarque*, m.

HYPERCRITICAL (hăĭ-pĕr-krĭt'-ĭ-kal), *adj.* [over-critical] *Qui ne laiſſe paſſer aucune faute, qui ne pardonne rien.*

HYPERDULIA (hăĭ-pĕr dĭou'-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [the worſhip rendered to the holy Virgin; that is, above the angels and ſaints] *Hyperdulie*, f.

HYPERICUM (hăĭ-pĕr'-ĭ-keŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Fuga dæmonum, St. John's wort, a med. plant] *Hypéricon*, m. *millepertuis*, m. *herbe de S. Jean*, f.

HYPERION (hăĭ-pĕr'-ĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous Giant, the ſon of Titan; alſo a name of the Sun] *Hypérion*, m.

HYPERMETER (hăĭ-pĕr'-mi-teŭr), *ſ.* [any thing greater than the ſtandard requires] *Une choſe d'une grandeur démeſurée, plus grande que nature.*

HYPERSARCOSIS (hăĭ-pĕr-sar kô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [the growth of fungous or proud fleſh] *Hyperſarcoſe*, f.

HYPETHRE (hăĭ'-pĭtsh-eŭr), *ſ.* [in Anc. Archit. a temple open at the top] *Hypèthre*, m.

HYPHEN (hăĭ'-fĕne), *ſ.* [a note of conjunction] *Tiret*, m. *trait de liaiſon*, m. (among Printers), *Diviſion*, f.

HYPNOBATES (hĭp'-no-bé-tĭz), *ſ.* [one who walks in his ſleep] *Hypnobate*, m. *ſomnambule*, m.

HYPNOLOGY (hĭp'-nŏl-ô-djé), *ſ.* [part of Medicine, teaching a due regulation of ſleep and walking] *Hypnologie*, f.

HYPNOTICK (hĭp-nŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [that induces ſleep] *Narcotique, hypnotique, ſomnifère.*

HYPOBOLE (hăĭ'-pŏ-bô'-lé), *ſ.* [a figure of rhetoric] *Hypobole*, f.

HYPOCAUSTUM (hăĭ'-pŏ-kâs-teŭme), *ſ.* [ſtove to warm baths] *Hypocauſte*, m.

HYPOCHONDRES (hĭp-ô-kŏn'-deŭrz), *or* Hypochondria, *ſ.* [thoſe parts under the ſhort ribs, where lie the liver and the ſpleen] *Hypocondres*, m.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL (hĭp-ô-kŏn'-drăĭ'-ă-kăl), *and* Hypochondriack (hĭp-ô-kŏn'-drĭ-ăk), *adj.* [melancholy, *or* producing melancholy] *Hypocondriaque.* An hypochondriacal diſeaſe, *Maladie hypocondriaque, mélancolie*, f.

Hypochondriack, *ſ.* [one troubled with an hypochondriacal paſſion] *Hypocondriaque*, m. & f. *bizarre*, m & f. *mélancolique*, m. & f. *fou*, m.

HYPOCHYMA (hĭp-ô-kăĭ'-mă), *or* Hypochysis (hĭp-ô-kăĭ'-cĭce), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe in the eyes] *Hypochyme*, m. *hypochyſe*, f.

HYPOCIST (hĭp'-ô-ciste), *ſ.* [an inſpiſſated juice] *Hypociſte*, ſorte de gomme médicinale & aſtringente, f.

HYPOCISTIS (hĭp'-ô-cĭs-tĭce), *ſ.* [Bot. a paraſite plant ſhooting at the foot of the Ciſtus or Rock-roſe] *Hypociſte*, f. [Pharm. an inſpiſſated juice of the hypociſtis, a powerful aſtringent] *Hypociſte*, m.

HYPOCRANIUM (hĭp'-ô-kré-nĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [ſuppuration between the cranium and the Dura mater] *Hypocrâne*, m.

HYPOCRISY (hĭ pŏk'-rĭ-cé), *ſ.* [a falſe virtue *or* honeſty] *Hypocriſie*, f. *cagoterie*, f. *diſſimulation*, f. *tartuferie*, f. *cafarderie*, f. *jéſuitiſme*, m. Hypocriſy is much more eligible than open infidelity, *L'hypocriſie eſt moins blâmable qu'une impiété ouverte.*

HYPOCRITE (hĭp'-ô-krĭte), *ſ* [a diſſembler in morality *or* religion] *Un hypocrite, faux dévot*; *chatemite*, f. *cafard*, m. *comédien*, m. *cagot*, m. *béat, bigot*, * *patte-pelue*, m. *tartuffe*, m. To act the hypocrite, *Tartuffier.*

HYPOCRITICAL (hĭp-ô-krĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* Hypocritick (hĭp-ô-krĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [diſſembling, inſincere] *Hypocrite, faux, feint, jéſuitique.*

HYPOCRITICALLY (hĭp-ô-krĭt'-ĭk-ăl-é), *adv* [with diſſimulation] *En hypocrite, avec diſſimulation.*

HYPOGASTRICK (hĭp-ô-găs'-trĭk), *adj.* [ſeated in the lower part of the belly] *Hypogaſtrique.*

HYPOGASTRIUM (hĭp-ô-găs'-trĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [the lower part of the belly] *Hypogaſtre*, m.

HYPOGEUM (hĭp-ô-djĭ'-eŭme), *ſ.* [Anc. Archit. the parts of a building under ground, as cellars, vaults] *Hypogée*, f.

HYPOGLOSSI (hĭp-ô-glŏs'-săĭ), *ſ. pl.* [nerves of the tongue and taſte] *Hypoglooſſes*, m. pl.

HYPOGLOSSIS (hĭp-ô-glŏs'-ſĭce), *ſ.* [Med. ranula, an ulceration under the tongue] *Hypoglooſſide*, f.

HYPOGLOTTIS (hĭp-ô-glŏt'-tĭce), *ſ.* [a name given to two glands of the tongue] *Hypoglottide*, f.

HYPOMOCHLION (hĭp-ô-mŏk'-lĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mechan. the fulcrum of a lever] *Hypomochlion*, m. *point d'appui*, m.

HYPOPHORA (hĭp-ô-fô'-ră), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a deep fiſtulous ulcer] *Hypophore*, f.

HYPOPHTHALMIA (hĭp-ôf-tshăl'-mĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a pain in the eye] *Hypophthalmie*, f.

HYPOPYON (hăĭ-pô'-pĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [a collection of pus under the cornea] *Hypopion*, m.

HYPORCHEMA (hăĭ-por'-ki-mă), *ſ.* [in Greek poetry] *Hyporchème*, m.

HYPOSTASIS (hăĭ-pŏs'-tă-cĭce), *ſ* [in Divinity; diſtinct ſubſtance, perſon] *Hypoſtaſe*, f.

Hypostasis, *ſ.* [in Med. ſediment of the urine] *Hypoſtaſe*, f.

HYPOSTATICAL (hăĭ-pô-stăt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Divin. conſtitutive, perſonal] *Hypoſtatique.* The hypoſtatical union of the two natures in the perſon of Chriſt, *L'union hypoſtatique des deux natures en Jéſus-Chriſt.*

HYPOSTATICALLY (hăĭ-pô-stăt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv. Hypoſtatiquement.*

HYPOTHENUSE (hăĭ-pŏt'-ĭ-nĭouce), *ſ.* [Geom. the ſubtenſe, the line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle] *Hypothénuſe*, f.

HYPOTHECA (hăĭ-pŭt'-ĭ-kă), *ſ.* [in Law; the engagement of an eſtate, &c. to ſecure a debt] *Hypothèque*, f.

To HYPOTHECATE (hăĭ-pŏt'-ĭ-kéte), a ſhip, *v. a.* [to pawn her for neceſſaries] *Hypothéquer.*

HYPOTHENAR (hăĭ-pŏtsh'-i-nar), *ſ.* [Anat. the muſcle of the little finger, and of the toes] *Hypothénar*, m.

HYPOTHESIS (hĭp-ŏtsh'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [ſuppoſition] *Hypothèſe*, f. *ſuppoſition*, f. *ſyſtême*, m.

HYPOTHETICAL (hăĭ-pô-tshĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* Hypothetick (hăĭ-pô-tshĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [ſuppoſed] *Hypothétique, ſuppoſé.*

HYPOTHETICALLY (hăĭ-pô-tshĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by ſuppoſition] *Hypothétiquement, par ſuppoſition.*

HYPOTRACHELION (hĭp-ô-tră-ki'-lĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [Anat. the lower part of the neck; Archit. colerin, gorgerin] *Hypotrachélion*, m.

HYPOTYPOSIS (hĭp-ô-tĭ-pô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Rhet. a ſtrong lively deſcription] *Hypotypoſe*, f.

HYPOZOMA (hĭp-ô-zô'-mă), *ſ.* [Anat a membrane that ſeparates two cavities; diaphragm] *Hypozome*, m.

HYPERMNESTRA (hĭp-ĕr-mnĕs'-tră), V. Danaides.

HYPSIPYLE (hĭp-sĭp'-păĭle), *ſ.* [Mythol. a queen of Lemnos, who had twins by Jaſon] *Hypſipyle*, f.

HYRIA (hĭr'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythul. an Arcadian nymph changed into a lake bearing her name] *Hyrie*, f.

HYSSOP (hĭz'-zeŭp), *ſ.* [a vulnerary plant] *Hyſſope*, f. Mountain *or* Macedonian hyſſop [Thymbra] *Tymbre*, f. ou *ſariette de Crete* ou *de Candie*, ſ. f.

HYSTERALGY (hĭs-tĕr'-ăl-djé), *ſ.* [a pain in the womb] *Hyſtéralgie*, f.

HYSTERICAL (hĭs-tĕr'-i kăl), *and* Hysterick (hĭs-tĕr'-ĭk), *adj.* [diſordered in the regions of the womb, troubled with fits] *Hyſtérique, qui a des vapeurs.* The hyſterical paſſion, *La paſſion hyſtérique.*

HYSTERICKS (hĭs-tĕr'-ĭks), *ſ.* [fits of women] *Vapeurs*, f. eſpèce de maladie, *le mal de mère, la paſſion hyſtérique.*

Hyſtericus lapis, or lapis uterinus [an American ſtone] *Pierre hyſtérique.*

HYSTEROCELE (hĭs-tĕr'-ô-cile), *ſ.* [a ſort of hernia] *Hyſtérocèle*, f.

HYSTEROLITHUS (hĭs-tĕr'-ô-lĭ-tshĕŭce), *ſ.* [a petrification reſembling to the uterus] *Hyſtérolithe*, f.

HYSTEROLOGY (hĭs-tĕr-ŏl-ô-djé), *ſ.* [Rhet. hyſteron-proteron, a vicious hyperbaton] *Hyſtérologie*, f. *mauvaiſe inverſion*, f.

HYSTEROTOMIA (hĭs-tĕr'-ô-tŏm-ăĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [diſſection of the uterus] *Hyſtérotomie*, f.

HYSTEROTOMOTOCY (hĭs-tĕr'-ô-tŭm-ô-tŭ-cé), *ſ.* [Cæſarian ſection] *Hyſtérotomotocie*, f.

HYSTRICIS Lapis (hĭs'-trĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [bezoar of the Porcupine] *Hyſtricite*, m.

HYTH, V. Hithe.

HYVOURAHE, *ſ.* [a large tree of Braſil] *Hyvouraké*, m.

I.

I (ăĭ). *Le ſon naturel de cette lettre, comme ſe porte ſon nom, eſt celui d'une diphthongue, compoſé des ſons* ă *&* ĭ, *& qui ſe trouve dans les mots François* naïf, naïveté, haïr.

Mais elle a le plus ſouvent le ſon d'une voyelle; quelquefois celui d'un ī *long, comme dans le mot François* île, *& aſſez généralement celui de l'*ĭ *François bref des mots* pie, ric-à-ric, ici.

Elle prend encore quelquefois un autre ſon, comme on le verra ci-après.

I. De l'I dans les monoſyllabes. *L'*i *eſt diphthongue, & ſe prononce* ăĭ, 1°. *dans ce monoſyllabe* I, *& dans ceux où il eſt ſuivi d'un* e *muet, comme* lie, pie, tie, vie, *& leurs compoſés.*

2°. *Dans les monoſyllabes terminés en* ld, nd, gh, ght, *& leurs compoſés, comme* mild, kind, high, night; mildly, kindly, highneſs, nightſhade: *Excepté* gild, guild, wind *(vent)*, ſe'ennight. *Il a le même ſon dans* Chriſt, *mais non dans* Chriſtian, &c.

3°. *Dans les monoſyllabes où il eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne & d'un* e *muet, comme* pride, crime, fire, time, thine: *(excepté les verbes* to give *&* to live, *où l'*i *eſt voyelle & bref). Il a le même ſon dans* bible, *dans* idle, bridle, title, *& leurs compoſés, parce que l'accent y tombe*; *dans* iſle *& ſes dérivés, & dans* viſcount, viſcounteſs, *parce que l'*s *qui ſuit l'*i *eſt muette.*

*L'*i *eſt voyelle, mais long, dans* chief, fief, thief, field, piece, niece, fiend, pierce, prieſt, grieve, tier, frieze, *& autres mots ſemblables, où l'*i *& l'*e *forment une voyelle compoſée, ou ſi l'on veut une diphthongue mais à l'œil ſeulement.* N. B. *Dans* Friend *& ſes compoſés l'*i *eſt tout-à-fait muet, il n'y a que l'*e *qui ſe faſſe entendre.*

*L'*i *eſt voyelle, mais bref, dans tous les autres monoſyllabes, où il eſt ſuivi d'une ou de pluſieurs conſonnes, comme,* bid, pig, him, thin, pin, ſhip, fit, flit, thick, brick, ſtiff, ſilk, fill, guilt, ſhrimp, king, ſink, flint, ſtript, briſk, criſp, kiſs, miſs, liſt, wriſt, pinch, rich, which, ſtitch, &c.

Autre ſon de l'i.

*Lorſque dans une ſyllabe finale l'*i *eſt ſuivi d'une* r *& d'une autre conſonne, il prend le ſon d'un* ŭ *très-bref, ou plutôt le ſon guttural bref où des mots François* neut, veuf. *Ex.* Bird, dirt, ſhirt, ſquirt, firſt; *on prononce à peu près de même ce mot* Sir. *Mais dans* fir, mirth, birth, gird, girl, whirl, firm, *& ſes dérivés*, virtue, virgin, *& d'autres polyſyllabes, le ſon eſt moins guttural, & approche*

*de celui d'*e*r dans le mot François* vertu.

II. De l'*I* dans les polyſyllabes.

*Il y a trois poſitions dans leſquelles l'*i *peut ſe rencontrer*; 1° *dans la ſyllabe où tombe l'accent proſodique*; 2° *dans celle qui la ſuit*; 3° *dans celle qui la précède.*

1° *Lorſque l'*i *ſe trouve dans la ſyllabe ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, il eſt ou diphthongue ou voyelle*; *Diphthongue, s'il finit la ſyllabe, comme dans* bias, trial, Meſſiah, title, *ou s'il eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne & d'un* e *muet, comme dans* combine, requite: *Voyelle, mais long, comme dans* caprice, fatigue, machine, magazine, marine, police, profile, *& d'autres mots empruntés du François*; *Voyez le encore, mais bref, comme dans* tittle, *s'il eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne qui finiſſe la ſyllabe.*

2° *L'*i *peut finir la ſyllabe qui ſuit celle ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, comme dans* ſenſible, ratify, charity; *alors il prend un ſon obſcur, qui n'eſt pas tout-à-fait celui d'*eu, *mais qui tient le milieu entre l'*i *bref & l'*é *fermé François.* N. B. *Il y a pluſieurs perſonnes qui le prononcent effectivement comme an* eû *très bref, mais ce n'eſt pas la prononciation la plus correcte.*

*Si dans cette poſition, la ſyllabe où l'*i *ſe trouve eſt une ſyllabe finale ſuivie d'une conſonne & d'un* e *muet, l'*i *eſt généralement bref, comme dans* aniſe, camphire, engine, promiſe, ſervice, ſervile, hoſtile, reſpite, depoſite, motive, captive, plaintive, adamantine, vulpine, gentile. *(Il faut excepter* exile, ſenile, edile, empire, umpire, rampire, feline, ferine, confine, ſupine, faline, contrite, quagmire, piſmire, likewiſe, archives; *dans ces mots l'*i *eſt diphthongue).*

*Mais ſi l'accent tombe ſur l'antépénultième, l'*i *de la ſyllabe finale eſt quelquefois diphthongue, quelquefois voyelle.*

Il eſt diphthongue dans la finale ice de ſacrifice, cockatrice; *mais bref dans les autres mots—dans la finale* ide, *comme* ſuicide—*dans la finale* iſe, *comme* garden-kniſe *(mais bref dans* houſewife, midwife—*dans la finale* ile de reconcile, chamomile, infantile *(mais bref dans les autres mots)—dans la finale* ime, *comme* pantomime; *(mais bref dans* maritime*)—dans la finale* ine, *comme* Columbine, concubine, cryſtalline, turpentine, *&c. (mais bref dans les mots mentionnés ci après) —dans la finale* ire d'acroſpire—*dans la finale* iſe, *comme* criticiſe, equaliſe—*dans la finale* ite, *comme* appetite, coſmopolite, expedite, heteroclite, paraſite, ſatellite, *&c. (mais bref dans les mots mentionnés ci-après)—dans la finale* ize, *comme* anatomize, naturalize, *&c. (mais bref dans* endenize.

Il eſt voyelle & bref dans la finale ice, *comme* apprentice, benefice, edifice, *&c.—dans la finale* ile, *comme* juvenile, mercantile, puerile—*dans la finale* ive, *comme* adjective, ſubſtantive

Il eſt bref de même dans les mots ſuivans que l'on peut regarder comme des exceptions: Jacobine, medicine, diſcipline, maſculine, feminine, jeſſamine, heroine, nectarine, libertine, genuine, palatine, hyaline, alkaline, aquiline, coralline, brigantine, eglantine, Cymbeline, *& le plus ſouvent* Valentine, Conſtantine: cucurbite, definite, indefinite, infinite, ingenite, favourite, hypocrite, appoſite, oppoſite, exquiſite, perquiſite, ſequiſite.

3° *L'*i *peut finir la ſyllabe qui précède celle ſur laquelle tombe l'accent*; *& alors il eſt ou diphthongue ou voyelle: Diphthongue, s'il eſt ſeul, comme dans* idea, idolatry, *&c (excepté* imagine)—*ſi la ſyllabe ſuivante commence par une voyelle, comme dans* biography, diameter, dioptries—*dans* bi, *comme* bicapſular, bilinguous—*dans* chi *(hi), comme* chirurgie, chirographer, *&c. (excepté* chimera, chimerical, chicane—*dans* ci, *comme* climacter—*dans* cri, *comme* criterion—*dans* oi; *mais ſulement dans ces mots:* dipetalous, dilemma, digladiation, dijunction, dinumeration, divarication, direption, diruption, *(dans les autres mots di eſt bref)—dans* gi, *comme* gigantic—*dans* li, *comme* libration, licentious, *&c. excepté* libidinous, litigious—*dans* pri, *comme* primeval, privation—*dans ces mots:* piratical, rhinoceros, rivality—*dans* tri, *comme* tribunal, trichotomy: *& quelquefois dans* vi, *comme* vibration, vicarious, vitality, vivacity, vivific, viviparous.

*L'*i *eſt voyelle, mais bref dans* ci, *comme* civility, cilicious, *&c. excepté* cibarious, citation *—dans* di, *comme* digeſt, divinity—*dans* fi, *comme* fidelity, fiducial, finance—*dans* mi, *comme* minority, miraculous—*dans* phi, *comme* philoſophy, philology—*dans* pi, *comme* pilaſter, pituitous, *& dans* piaſter, piaſtre—*dans* pli, *comme* plication—*dans* ri, *comme* ridiculous, rigidity—*dans* ſi, *comme* ſimilitude—*dans* ti, *comme* timidity—*dans* vi, *comme* vicar, vicinal, vicinity, viciſſitude, vituperate, virago, viminеous.

*L'*i *eſt tout-à-fait muet dans* evil, devil, couſin, veniſon, Saliſbury, *qui ſe prononcent* ev'l, dev'l, coz'n, ven'zon, *ou même* ven'z'n, Sal'zbeuré; ordinary, *dans la converſation ſe prononce* ord'nâré.

*Dans le milieu du mot, & après la ſyllabe ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, l'*i *ſuivi d'une autre voyelle prend quelquefois le ſon mouillé de l'*ï *tréma du mot François* aïeul; *comme* miliary, biliary, billiards, minion, pinion, Chriſtian, Indian.

De l'*i* dans les diphthongues.

(ia). *Quelquefois dans la diphthongue* ia *l'*i *ſe fait entendre tout ſeul, mais alors il prend un ſon bref qui approche de l'*ë *fermé François, comme dans* carriage, marriage, parliament, *&c. ou bien ſi l'on veut que ce ſoit l'*a *tout ſeul qui ſe faſſe entendre, il faut alors le prononcer comme l'*ë *fermé François, mais très-bref.*

(ie). *On a vu plus haut que dans cette diphthongue l'*i *eſt voyelle, mais long. Dans les polyſyllabes quand elle finit le mot, elle ſe prononce aſſez volontiers* é, *mais dans la terminaiſon* ieth *les deux voyelles doivent ſe prononcer diſtinctement* ï ë, *& de même dans* fiery, orient, ſpaniel.

La terminaiſon plurielle ies *des noms en* y *conſerve la prononciation du ſingulier, en y ajoutant ſeulement un* z, *comme* fly, flies; lady, ladies; dignity, dignities. *Il en eſt de même des verbes, comme to* deny, he denies, he denied.

La terminaiſon fier *de* braſier, glazier, *&c. ſe prononce* jeûr.

(ieu & iew), *dans* adieu, lieu, view, *ſe prononce* îou. Lieutenant *ſe prononce* lëv'tenant.

(io). *Quand l'accent tombe ſur la première de ces deux voyelles, elles forment deux ſyllabes très-diſtinctes, & l'*i *eſt diphthongue, comme dans* prior, priory; violent, violet, violin. *L'*i *a le même ſon dans* priority; *mais il eſt voyelle & ſe prononce* ï *dans* ſuperiority, inferiority, *&c. où l'accent ne tombe pas ſur l'*i.

Dans marchinneſs, *l'*i *ſe perd entièrement, & l'*o *ſe prononce* eû; marcheûnëſs.

Dans cuſhion, *c'eſt l'*o *qui ſe perd, & l'*i *eſt très-bref*; koûchïne.

(ion) *Eſt une véritable diphthongue où l'*i *a le ſon de l'*ï *François très-bref, & l'*o *ſe prononce* eû, *comme* champion, ſcorpion; *mais après les conſonnes* l, n, r, *l'*i *a le ſon mouillé de l'*ï *tréma François, comme* million, minion, clarion; *& après la conſonne* s *ou* t, *l'*i *ſe perd entièrement, de ſorte que ces terminaiſons* ſion *&* tion *ne forment qu'une ſyllabe qui ſe prononce* cheûne. *Il faut excepter les mots* queſtion, mixtion, digeſtion, combuſtion, *où* tion *eſt immédiatement précédé d'une* s, *&* t *où le* t *ſe fait entendre.*

(iou) *Eſt encore une véritable diphthongue, qui ſe prononce* ïeû, *comme dans* bilious, various, copious, ingenious, *&c. mais après un* d, *un* t, *un* c *ou une* s, *l'*i *ſe fait très peu entendre, & quelquefois même ſe perd entièrement, comme dans* odious, tedious, commodious, factious, captious, precious, atrocious, anxious, noxious.

I, *comme lettre numérique Romaine, ſignifie,* un; II, deux; III, trois. *Devant* V *&* X, *elle ôte une unité à ces nombres*; IV *ſignifie* quatre, *&* IX neuf. IↃ *marque* cinq cens; CIↃ, mille; CCIↃↃ, dix mille. IↃↃↃ, Cinquante mille; CCCIↃↃↃ, Cent mille, CCCCIↃↃↃↃ, Un million.

I (ăï), *ſ.* [the third vowel, and the ninth letter of the alphabet] *I*, m. A great *or* ſmall i, *Un grand I, un petit i.*

I (ăï), [pronoun perſonal ſubject] *Je.* [pron. disjunctive] *Moi.* I ſpeak, *Je parle.* Who did it? I, *Qui l'a fait? Moi.* It is I, be not afraid, *C'eſt moi, ne craignez rien.*

I *ſor* Ay and Yes. V. Ay.

IACCHUS (ăï-ăk'-eüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Bacchus] *Iacchus*, m.

ST. IAGO, *ſ.* [a large river of Peru] *Sant Iago*, m.

ST. IAGO [the largeſt of the Cape-de-Verd Iſlands in Africa; lat. 15°-0′ N. lon. 23°-30′ W.] *Sant Iago*, m.

ST. IAGO [a conſiderable town of S. America, cap. of Chili; lat. 34°-30′ S. lon. 71°-5′ W.] *Sant Iago*, m.

ST. IAGO-DE-CUBA [a town on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba; lat. 20°-0′ N. lon. 76°-44′ W.] *Sant Iago-de-Cuba*, m.

ST. IAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS [a town of the Iſland of Hiſpaniola; lat. 19°-40′ N. lon. 70°-5′ W.] *Sant Iago-de-los-Cavalleros*, m.

ST. IAGO-DEL-ESTERO [a town. of S. America, one of the moſt conſiderable of Tuenman; lat. 28°-25′ S. lon. 62°-0′ W.] *Sant Iago-del-Eſtero.*

ST. IAGO-DE-LA VEGA *or* Spaniſh town [a town of the iſland of Jamaica; lat. 18°-6′ N. lon. 76°-49′ E.] *Sant Iago-de-la Vega*, m.

IAMBE (ăï-ăm'-bé), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Pan and Echo; invented the iambics] *Iambé*, f.

IAMBICK (ăï'-ăm'-bïk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [in Poetry; ſaid of a metre compoſed of a ſhort and a long ſyllable] *Iambique, & Iambe*, m. Iambicks are compoſed of iambick feet, *Les vers iambiques ſont compoſés d'iambes.*

IANTHE (ăï-ăn'-tzhé), *ſ.* [Mythol. a beautiful woman and wife of Iphis] *Ianthé*, f.

IARBAS (ăï-ar'-bäce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a cruel king of Mauritania] *Iarbas*, m.

IATROCHYMIA (ăï-ă-tro-ki-mï-ă), *ſ.* [the art of curing by chymical medicines] *Iatrochymie*, f.

IBERIA, *ſ.* [anc. geography; Spain] *Ibérie*, f.

IBEX (ăï'-bëks), *ſ.* [a wild goat of the Alps, &c.] *Bouc ſauvage, bouc-étain* ou *bouquetin*, m. *ſtaimbouc*, m.

IBIBIBOCA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſerpent] *Ibibiboca*, m.

IBIJARA, *ſ.* [Bodety-cega, cobre-vega, cobra de las cabeças; a Braſilian Amphiſbena, with the head and tail of the ſame ſhape] *Ibijara*, m.

IBIJAU, *ſ.* [a Braſilian bird of the goat-ſucker kind] *Ibijau*, m.

IBIS (ăï'-bïce), [a ſort of Egyptian bird] *Ibis*, m. *coquefigrue*, f.

ICACO, *ſ.* [an American plumtree] *Icaque*, m.

ICARIUS (ăï-ké'-rï-eüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Son of Œbalus, and Erigone's father, changed into a ſtar] *Icarius*, m.

ICARUS (ăïké'-reüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Dædalus, changed by Jupiter into the cog's ſtar] *Icare*, m.

ICE (äïce), *ſ.* [water made ſolid by cold] *Glace*, f. To drink with ice, *Boire à la glace.* Ice-pail, *Caraſon*, m.

To fall, in ſliding upon the ice, ‖ *Baiſer la Labouin.*

* She is all ice to me, *Elle eſt toute de glace pour moi.* To break the ice, *Rompre la glace*, au propre & au figuré.

ICE [in Sea-language] *Glace*, f. Fields of ice, *Bancs de glace*, m. pl. Floating ice, *Glace flottante*, ou *glaçon détaché*, m Blinck of the ice, *Blancheur à l'horizon* (occaſionnée par la glace dans les mers du nord), f. To force through the ice, *Forcer à travers la glace*, ou *ſe faire paſ-*

sage à force de voiles, à travers les glaçons flottans.

ICE [among Confectioners; concreted sugar] *Glace*, f. Ice-creams, *Glaces d'office*. Ice-cream mould, *moule à glace*, m. Ice-cellar, *Cave à glace*, f. To mould the ice-creams, *Mouler les glaces*..

To ICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with ice *or* concreted sugar; to turn to ice] *Glacer*, To ice a cake, to ice raſberries *or* gooſeberries, *Glacer un gâteau, glacer des framboiſes*, ou *des groſeilles*.

ICE-BOUND (äĭce'-bäoŭn'd), *adj.* [bound by the ice] *Arrêté par les glaces, environné de glace*, en parlant d'un navire.

ICED (äĭs't), *part. adj. Glacé*, terme de Confiturier.

ICE-HOUSE (äĭce'-häoŭce), *ſ.* [a houſe in which ice is repoſited] *Glacière*, f.

ICELAND (äĭce'-lănd), *ſ.* [a large iſland to the N. of Europe] *L'Iſlande*, f.

ICE-PLANT (äĭce'-plăn'te), *ou* Diamond-plant, *ſ.* [Bot. a ſingular and beautiful plant of the ficoides kind] *Ficoïde d'Afrique*, m.

ICE-SPURS (äĭce'-speŭrz), *ſ.* [ſcates] *Des patins*, pour aller ſur la glace, m.

ICH DIEN [the motto of the Princes of Wales, ſignifying *I Serve*] *C'eſt la deviſe des princes de Galles, qui ſignifie* Je Sers.

ICHNEUMON (ĭk-nïou'-mŏne), *ſ.* [Egyptian rat, a ſmall quadruped that breaks the eggs of the crocodile] *Ichneumon*, m. *mangouſte*, m. *rat de Pharaon*, ou *rat d'Egypte*, m. *chien-rat*, m. [a ſort of American rat] *Quas-je*, [in the Eaſt-Indies] *Chiri*, m.

ICHNEUMON-FLY (ĭk-nïou'-mŏne-flăï), *ſ.* [a ſort of bold and lively inſect] *Mouche ichneumone*, f.

ICHNOGRAPHY (ĭk-nŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the groundplot] *Ichnographie*, f. *plan géométral d'un édifice*, m. *délinéation*, f.

ICHOR (äĭ'-kor), *ſ.* [Med. ſanies, a thin watery humour of the blood, like ſerum] *Ichor*, m.

ICHOROUS (äĭ'-kŏr-eŭce), *adj.* [ſanious] *Ichoreux*.

ICHTHYITES, *ſ.* [a ſtone, in which is a cavity in ſhape reſembling a fiſh] *Ichthyite*, f.

ICHTHYOCOLLA, *ſ.* [iſinglaſs] *Ichthyocolle*, f. *iſin-glaſs*, m. *colle de poiſſon*, f. *dieſblat*, m.

ICHTHYOLOGY (ĭk-tshĭ-ŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of the nature of fiſh] *Ichthyologie*, f.

ICHTHYOMANTIA (ĭk-tshĭ-ô-măn'-chïă), *ſ.* [Antiq. a ſpecies of divination by means of the entrails of fiſhes] *Ichthyomancie*, f.

ICHTHYOPHAGI, *ſ.* [People living wholly on fiſh] *Ichthyophages*, m. pl.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, *ſ.* [the practice of eating fiſh] *Ichthyophagie*, f.

ICHTHYPERIA, *ſ. pl.* [foſſil bony palates of fiſhes] *Ichthyptéres*, m. pl.

ICICARIBA, *ſ.* [the gum-elemi-tree] *Icicariba*, m.

ICICLE (äĭ'-cĭk-kl'); *ſ.* [a ſhout of ice hanging down from the upper part] *Glace* qui pend aux toits des maiſons, f. *chandelle de glace*, f. *givre*, m.

ICINESS (äĭ'-cï-nĕce), *ſ. L'action de glacer*, f.

ICINGLASS (äĭ'-cĭn'gne-glăce), *ſ.* V. ISINGLASS.

ICON (äĭ'-kône), *ſ.* [a picture *or* repreſentation] *Image*, f.

ICONOCLAST (äĭ-kŏn'-ô-klăſte), *ſ.* [a breaker of images] *Iconoclaſte*, m. & f.

ICONOGRAPHY (äĭ-kô-nŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [a deſcription of images] *Iconographie*, f.

ICONOLOGY (äĭ-kŏ-nŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of images] *Iconologie*, f. interpretation des images.

ICOSAHEDRON, *ſ.* [Geom. a body terminated by twenty equilateral angles] *Icoſaëdre*, m.

ICTERICAL (ĭk-tĕr'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [afflicted with the jaundice; good againſt the jaundice] *Qui a la jauniſſe*; *bon contre la jauniſſe*.

ICTERNUS, *ſ.* [name of ſeveral ſorts of birds in Virginia and St. Domingo), *Baltimore*, m.

ICTERUS *or* Icteric diſeaſe, *ſ.* [Jaundice] *Ictère*, m. *jauniſſe*, f.

ICY (äĭ'-cé), *adj.* [full of ice, *or* as cold as ice; free from paſſion; frigid, backward] *Glacé, couvert de glace*, ou *plein de glace*; *froid*.

I'D *contracted for* I would'. I'd have them all hang'd, *Je voudrois les voir tous pendus*.

IDA (äĭ'-dă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a mountain near Troy] *Ida*, m.

IDÆA-MATER (äĭ-dï'-ă-mé-teŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Cybele] *Cybele*, f.

IDÆI DACTYLI (äĭ-dï'-äĭ-dăk'-ty-läĭ), *ſ.* [Mythol. prieſts of Cybele] *Dactyles*, m. pl.

IDALIA (äĭ'-dé'-lï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Venus] *Idalie*, f.

IDAS (äĭ'-dăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Neptune] *Idas*, m.

IDEA (äĭ-dï'-ă), *ſ.* [mental image] *Idée*, f. *image intellectuelle, notion*, f. The form under which a thing appears to the mind, is called idea, *On appelle idée la forme ſous laquelle un objet eſt apperçu par l'entendement*. V. IMAGINATION.

IDEAL (äĭ-dï'-ăl), *adj.* [mental, intellectual] *Idéal, mental, intellectuel*; *qui n'exiſte qu'en idée*.

IDEALLY (äĭ-dï'-ăl-é), *adv.* [intellectually, mentally] *Mentalement, en idée*.

IDENTICAL (äĭ-dĕn'-tĭ-kăl), *and* IDENTICK (äĭ-dĕn'-tĭk), *adj.* [the ſame, implying the ſame thing] *Identique*.

IDENTICALLY (äĭ-dĕn'-tĭk-ăl-é), *adv.* [in an identical manner] *Identiquement*.

* To IDENTIFY (äĭ-dĕn'-tĭ-fäĭ), *v. a.* [to prove a perſon or thing to be really the ſame] *Identifier*.

IDENTITY (äĭ-dĕn'-tĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſameneſs] *Identité*, f.

¶ Identity, *identité, l'action d'identifier*; ſameneſs, *uniformité, monotonie* (ſynon.): *Identity*, belongs rather to perſons; *ſameneſs*, to things; thus, to prove the *identity* of a perſon, we muſt make it appear that he is the very perſon, who ſaid or did the thing in queſtion; by the *ſameneſs* of a thing, we underſtand, a want of variety, which renders it tireſome.

IDES (äĭ d'z), *ſ.* [among the ancient Romans] *Ides*, f. pl. le 15 des mois de Mars, Mai, Juin & Octobre, & le 13 des autres mois.

IDIOCRASY (ĭd-ĭ-ŏk'-ră-cé), *or* IDIOSYNCRASY (ĭd-ĭ-ô-sĭn'-krä-cé), *ſ.* [in Phyſic; a temperament peculiar to ſome body] *Idiocraſe*, f,

IDIOCY (ĭd'-ĭ-ô-cé), *ſ.* [want of underſtanding] *Simplicité*, f. *imbécillité*, f. *foibleſſe d'eſprit*, f. *manque de jugement*, ou *de raiſon*, m.

IDIOM (ĭd'-ï-eŭme), *ſ.* [a mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect] *Idiôme*, m. The French idioms, *Les idiomes de la langue Françoiſe*. V. SPEECH.

IDIOMATICAL (ĭd-ĭ-ô-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* IDIOMATICK (ĭd-ĭ-ô-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [peculiar to a tongue, phraſeological] *Qui tient de l'idiôme*.

IDIOPATHY (ĭd-ĭ-ŏp'-ă-tshé), *ſ.* [Med. a diſeaſe or indiſpoſition peculiar to ſome part, and independant on the reſt of the body; is oppoſed to ſympathy] *Idiopathie*, f.

IDIOT (ĭd'-ĭ-eŭte), *ſ.* [a fool, oaf, changeling] *Un idiot, un imbécille, un innocent, un benêt*.

IDIOTISM (ĭd'-ĭ-eŭt ĭzme), *ſ.* [natural folly, or imbecility of mind] *Idiotiſme*, m *imbécillité*, f. *bêtiſe*, f. *ſimplicité*, f.

¶ Idiotiſm, *imbécillité*; folly, *folie*; ſimplicity, *ſimplicité* (ſynon.): *Idiotiſm* is a privation of intellect; *folly* wears the appearance of it, and is the acting in an irrational manner; *ſimplicity* generally means no more than artleſsneſs and credulity. We ſee people, ſometimes by reaſon of their great age, reduced to a ſtate of *idiotiſm*? It is a *folly* to ſuffer ourſelves to be drawn into actions, of which we may have cauſe to repent; *ſimplicity* is too often impoſed on, by the artful and deſigning.

IDIOTISM [peculiarity of expreſſion] *Idiôme*, m. *façon de parler particulière à une langue*.

IDLE (äĭ'-dl'), *adj.* [lazy, averſe from labour; at leiſure] *Oiſif, oiſeux, pareſſeux, fainéant, de loiſir, inoccupé* ‖ *cagnard*. An idle life, *Une vie oiſive*. He is an idle boy, *C'eſt un petit fainéant*. She is an idle ſlut, *C'eſt une pareſſeuſe*. For want of idle time, *Faute de loiſir*.

¶ Idle, *fainéant*; indolent, *indolent*; lazy, *pareſſeux*; ſlothful, *nonchalant*; inactive, *inactif* (ſynon.): An *idle* man will undertake nothing of conſequence; an *indolent* one will undertake nothing at all; a *lazy* man will never go through with an undertaking; a *ſlothful* one will be very long in the completion of what he undertakes; an *inactive* man ſhuns labour and toil. The *idle* wants ſteadineſs and attention; the *indolent* and *ſlothful*, will and emulation; the *lazy* and *inactive*, courage and reſolution.

IDLE [uſeleſs, vain, worthleſs] *Vain, inutile, frivole, ſot, fou*. An idle thing, *Une choſe vaine* ou *frivole, une bagatelle, une niaiſerie*. Idle expenſes, *De folles dépenſes*. An idle ſtory, *Un conte bleu, un conte à dormir debout*. Idle tricks, *Des ſottiſes, des impertinences, des ſornettes*. Idle-headed, *Fou, déraiſonable*. Idle fellow, *Batteur de pavé*. Idle talk, *Sornette*, f. *verbiage*, m. *perſifflage*, m. Idle words, *Paroles en l'air*, f. pl. *raiſonnement en l'air*, m.

To IDLE, *v. a.* [to loſe time in lazineſs] *Vivre dans l'oiſiveté, paſſer ſon temps dans la fainéantiſe*; ‖ *pareſſer*.

IDLENESS (äĭ'-dl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [lazineſs] *Oiſiveté*, f. *pareſſe*, f *fainéantiſe*, f. ‖ *cagnardiſe*, f. ‡ *faitardiſe*, f.

† Idleneſs is the key of beggary, *L'oiſiveté mène à la beſace*; *l'oiſiveté eſt le chemin de l'hôpital*.

IDLENESS [unimportance, uſeleſſneſs] *Frivolité*, f. *manque de ſolidité*, m. *inutilité*, f. *manque d'occupation*, f.

IDLER (äĭ'-dleŭr), *ſ.* [a lazy perſon, a ſluggard] *Un pareſſeux, un fainéant*, ‡ *un faitard*.

IDLY (äĭ'-dlé), *adv.* [lazily, without employment] *Dans l'oiſiveté, en pareſſeux*. To live idly, *Vivre dans l'oiſiveté, dans la pareſſe, en fainéant, en pareſſeux*.

IDLY [fooliſhly, careleſsly; vainly, in a trifling manner] *Vainement, follement, ſottement, inutilement, en vain*. To talk idly, *Dire des ſottiſes, des impertinences, conter des ſornettes*. Ceaſe to bark idly againſt the truth, *Ceſſez de déclamer en vain contre la vérité*.

IDMON (id'-mŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Apollo and Aſteria] *Idmon*, m.

IDOL (äĭ'-deŭl), *ſ.* [an image worſhipped as God] *Idole*, f.

* Gold is the idol of covetous men, *L'or eſt l'idole* ou *le dieu des avares*. He is the people's idol, *Il eſt l'idole du peuple*.

IDOLATER (äĭ-dŏl'-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [a worſhipper of idols] *Idolâtre*, m. & f.

To IDOLATRIZE (äĭ-dŏl'-ă-träĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to worſhip idols] *Idolâtrer, adorer des idoles*.

IDOLATROUS (äĭ-dŏl'-é-treŭce), *adj.* [tending to idolatry, guilty of idolatry] *Idolâtre, idolatrique*.

IDOLATROUSLY (äĭ-dŏl'-é-treŭs-lé), *adv.* [in an idolatrous manner] *Avec idolâtrie, en idolâtre*.

IDOLATRY (äĭ-dŏl'-ă-tré), *ſ.* [the worſhip of idols] *Idolâtrie*, f. *le culte des faux dieux, des idoles*.

To IDOLISE (äĭ'-dô-läĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to love to adoration] *Idolâtrer, aimer juſqu'à l'adoration*.

IDOLISED (äĭ'-dô-läĭz'd), *part. adj. Idolâtré, aimé juſqu'à l'adoration*.

IDOLIST (ăĭ'-deŭl-ĭste), *ſ. Idolâtre*, m.

IDOL-WORSHIP (ăĭ'-deŭl-oŭor-chĭp), *ſ.* V. IDOLATRY.

IDOMENEUS, *ſ.* [a king of Crete, baniſhed for ſacrificing his ſon on account of a vow] *Idoménée*, m.

IDONEOUS (ăĭ-dô'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [fit, proper] *Convenable, propre*; *idoine* (t. de Barreau).

IDOTHEA, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Prætus, cured of madneſs by Melampus] *Idothée*, f.

IDYL (ăĭ'-dĭl), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſhort paſtoral poem] *Idylle*, f.

I. E. for IN EST [that is] *C'eſt-à-dire.*

IF (ĭf), *conj.* [an hypothetical particle] *Si, pourvu que, ſuppoſé que, quand même.* If I can, *Si je puis.* If it is ſo, *S'il eſt ainſi.* If you but take my part, *Pourvu que vous preniez mon parti.* If ſo be there were no hurt in that, *Suppoſé qu'il n'y eût point de mal à cela.* I will do it if I ſhould die for it, *Je le ferai quand même il devroit m'en coûter la vie.*

As if, *Comme ſi.* As if one ſhould ſay, *Comme ſi l'on diſoit, comme qui diroit.* He made as if he were mad, *Il faiſoit ſemblant d'être fou.* They look as if they had deſerted, *Ils ont la mine d'avoir déſerté.*

If not, *Sinon, ſi ce n'eſt.* I will bear it, if not contentedly, yet courageouſly, *Je le ſupporterai, ſinon avec plaiſir, du moins avec courage.* He is a great orator, if not the greateſt, *C'eſt un grand orateur, pour ne pas dire le plus grand.* If it had not been for you, *Si ce n'eût été à votre conſidération.*

† Without ifs or ands, *Sans ſi ni mais, ſans barguigner, ſans tant marchander.*

N. B. *Le petit peuple ſe ſert ſouvent de cette locution*: If in caſe, *qui à proprement parler eſt la même choſe que* if, if. *Ces deux conjonctions ne peuvent s'employer côte à côte que lorſqu'elles ſe rapportent à deux membres de phraſe différens, & alors il faut une virgule après* if.

IGLA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable and populous town of Moravia; lat. 49°-8′ N. lon. 15°-42′ E.] *Igla, Gihlava*, m.

IGNAME, INHAME, *ſ.* [Bot. Carz, a trailing plant of Braſil, and Nigritia] *Igname, inhame, ou inians*, m.

IGNEOUS (ĭg'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [Phyſ. fiery, emitting fire] *Igné.*

IGNIARIUS *lapis, ſ* [fire-ſtone] *Pierre à fuſil*, f.

IGNICOLA, *ſ.* [worſhipper of fire, a ſect of Perſia; Gabre] *Ignicole*, m.

IGNIPOTENT (ĭg-nĭp'-ô-tĕn'-te), *adj.* [preſiding over fire] *Qui préſide au feu.*

IGNIS FATUUS (ĭg'-nĭs-făt'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Will with a wiſp, jack in a lanthorn, a ſort of meteor] *Feu follet*, m. *ardent*, m.

To IGNITE (ig-nāĭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kindle, to ſet on fire] *Enflammer, embraſer, mettre en feu, faire brûler.*

IGNITIBLE (ĭg-nĭĭ'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [inflammable] *Inflammable.*

IGNITION (ig-nĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [Chym the act of kindling, the ſtate of a metal red-hot without melting] *Ignition*, f.

IGNIVOMOUS (ĭg-nĭv'-ô-meŭce), *adj.* [vomiting fire] *Qui vomit du feu, des flammes.*

IGNOBLE (ĭg-nô'-bl'), *adj.* [mean of birth, not illuſtrious, worthleſs] *Ignoble, bas, vil, roturier*; *lâche, indigne, mal-honnête.* The ignoble crowd, *La populace, le bas peuple.* An ignoble action, *Une action baſſe, indigne, mal-honnête.*

IGNOBLY (ĭg-nô'-blé), *adv.* [in an ignoble manner] *Ignoblement, baſſement, d'une manière ignoble, lâche ou mal-honnête.*

IGNOMINIOUS (ĭg nô-mĭn'-ĭeŭce), *adj.* [mean, ſhameful, reproachful] *Ignominieux, honteux, déſhonorant, infâme.* By an ignominious flight, *Par une fuite honteuſe.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY (ĭg-nô-mĭn'-ĭeŭs-lé), *adv.* [meanly, ſhamefully, diſgracefully] *Ignominieuſement, honteuſement.*

IGNOMINY (ĭg'-nô-mĭn-é), *ſ.* [diſgrace, reproach, ſhame] *Ignominie*, f. *déſhonneur*, m. *opprobre*, m. *infamie*, f. Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with ignominy after conqueſt, *Leurs généraux ont été reçus avec honneur même après leur défaite, les vôtres avec ignominie même après leur victoire.*

† IGNORAMUS (ĭg-nô-ré'-meŭce), *ſ.* [a fooliſh fellow, a vain uninſtructed pretender] *Un franc ignorant, une buſe.* He is a mere ignoramus, *Il ne ſait ni a ni b.*

IGNORAMUS [a law-term] *Terme de Palais dont les jurés ſe ſervent en Angleterre pour marquer que les preuves d'une accuſation ne ſont pas ſuffiſantes pour la faire recevoir.*

IGNORANCE (ĭg-nô-răn'ce), *ſ.* [want of knowledge, unſkilfulneſs] *Ignorance*, f. *défaut de connoiſſance*, m *imprudence*, f. Groſs ignorance, *Anerie*, f. Your ignorance ſhall ſave you, *Votre ignorance vous ſauvera.* [want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect; in this ſenſe has a plural] *Ignorance*, f. Ignorance (proceeding from want of inſtruction), *Apédeutiſme*, m. *ténèbres*, f. pl.

IGNORANT (ĭg'-nô-răn'te), *adj.* and *ſ.* [unlearned; V. SILLY] *Ignorant, qui ne ſait rien.* [unacquainted with] To be ignorant of a thing, *Ignorer une choſe, ne la pas ſavoir ou connoître.* Ignorant of guilt I fear no ſhame, *Ne connoiſſant pas le crime je ne crains point la honte.* You cannot be ignorant how theſe things came to paſs, *Vous ne ſauriez ignorer comment cela s'eſt fait.*

IGNORANTLY (ĭg'-nô-răn't-lé), *adv.* [without knowledge] *Ignoramment, par ignorance, ſans le ſavoir, ſans connoiſſance. ſans connoiſſance de cauſe.* [ignorantly done] *Mal fait, ‖ bouſillé.*

ILAMBA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anguia] *Ilamba*, m.

ILE *or* ISLE (ăĭle), [a walk or alley in a church] *Aile de la nef d'une égliſe*, f.

ILEX (ăĭ'-lĕks), *ſ.* [the great ſcarlet oak] *Yeuſe*, m. *eſpèce de petit chêne vert.*

ITHEOS, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of S. America, cap. of Rios-Dos-Itheos in Braſil: lat. 15°-5′ S. lon. 41°-25′ W.] *Ithéos*, m.

ILIACK (ĭl'-ĭ-ăk), *adj.* [Med. relating to the lower bowels] *Iliaque.* The iliack paſſion, *La paſſion iliaque*, ou *colique du miſéréré.*

ILIAD, *ſ.* [a poem of Homer] *Iliade*, f. *poëme d'Homère ſur la deſtruction de Troye*, nommé *Ilion.*

ILIONE (ĭl-ăĭ'-ô-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the eldeſt daughter of Priam and wife to Polymneſtor] *Ilione*, f.

ILISSUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a river in Attica, ſacred to the muſes] *Iliſſus*, m.

ILIUM inteſtinum, *ſ.* [Anat. the laſt of the ſmall guts] *Ilion*, m.

ILIUM *os*, [the largeſt of the three bones of the pelvis] *Ilion*, m.

I'LL (ăĭ'l), *for* I will. I'll do it, *Je le ferai.*

ILL (ĭl), *adj.* [bad, *in any reſpect*] *Mauvais, méchant.* An ill taſte, *or* ſmell, *Mauvais goût, mauvaiſe odeur.* An ill news, *Une méchante nouvelle.* Ill will, *Mauvaiſe volonté, averſion, haine.* Ill luck, *Malheur.*

† Ill weeds grow apace, *Les mauvaiſes herbes croiſſent à vue d'œil.*

ILL [ſick] *Malade, mal.* He fell ill, *Il tomba malade.* Ill of the gout, *Malade de la goutte.*

ILL, *ſ.* [harm, miſery, misfortune, wickedneſs] *Mal*, m. *malheur*, m. *méchanceté*, f. To return ill for good, *Rendre le mal pour le bien.*

ILL, *adv.* [not well] *Mal.* Ill at eaſe, *Mal à l'aiſe.* You have done very ill, *Vous avez fort mal fait.* She ſpeaks ill of every one, *Elle parle mal, elle médit de tout le monde.* To think ill of one, *Avoir mauvaiſe opinion de quelqu'un.*

To take any thing ill, *Prendre mal une choſe, la prendre en mauvaiſe part, s'en offenſer, en ſavoir mauvais gré.*

To fall out ill, *Mal réuſſir.* It fell out ill, *La choſe ne réuſſit pas.*

ILL-AFFECTED, *adj. Mal-intentionné.*

ILL-BODING, *adj. De mauvais augure, funeſte.*

ILL-CONTRIVED, *adj. Mal imaginé, mal bâti.*

ILL-FATED, *adj. Infortuné, fatal.*

ILL-FAVOURABLE, *adj. Défavorable, contraire.*

ILL-FAVOURED, *adj. Laid, mal-fait, contrefait, diſgracié de la nature.*

ILL-FAVOUREDLY, *adv. De mauvaiſe grâce.*

ILL-FAVOUREDNESS, *Laideur*, f.

ILL-GOTTEN, *adj. Mal acquis.*

† Ill-gotten goods ſeldom proſper, *Bien mal acquis ne profite jamais.*

ILL-GOVERNED, *adj. Mal gouverné, mal morigéné.*

ILL-GROUNDED, *adj. Mal fondé.*

ILL-LOOKT, *or* Look'd, *adj. Qui a mauvaiſe mine.* Ill-lookt to, *Négligé, dans on ne prend aucun ſoin,*

ILL-MINDED, *adj. Mal intentionné.*

ILL-NATURE, *ſ.* [habitual malevolence, peeviſhneſs] *Méchanceté*, f. *malice*, f. *mauvaiſe humeur, opiniâtreté*, f. *humeur revêche*, f.

ILL-NATURED, *adj. Malfaiſant, d'un méchant naturel.*

ILL-NATUREDLY, *adv. Avec méchanceté.*

ILL-NATUREDNESS, *ſ. Méchanceté de caractère*, f.

ILL-PATCHED lie, *Menſonge mal-couſu*, m.

ILL-PLEASED, *adj. Mal ſatisfait, mécontent.*

ILL-PRINCIPLED, *adj. Qui a de mauvais principes.*

ILL-SATISFIED, *Mécontent.*

ILL-SHAPED, *Mal-bâti, difforme, mal fait.* An ill-ſhaped leg, *Une jambe mal faite.* An ill-ſhaped man, ‖ *Un crapouſſin.*

ILL-SORTED, *Déſaſſorti.*

ILL-SPOKEN of, *adj. Dont on parle mal, qui a une mauvaiſe réputation.*

ILL-TREATED, *adj. Maltraité.*

ILL-USAGE, *ſ. Cruauté*, f. *injuſtice*, f.

ILLACHRYMABLE (ĭl-lăk'-rĭ-mă-bl'), *adj.* [incapable of weeping] *Qui ne ſauroit pleurer*; § *qui n'a pas le don des larmes.*

ILLAPSE (ĭl-lăps'), *ſ.* [efflux; ſudden attack, caſual coming] *Ecoulement*, m. *émanation*, f. The ſouls the bleſſed, by the illapſe of the divine eſſence in them, ſhall be all over divine, *Les âmes des bienheureux ſeront divinisées par un écoulement de l'eſſence divine en elles.*

To ILLAQUEATE (ĭl-lé'-koŭĭ-ète), *v. a.* [to entangle, to entrap, to enſoare] *Embarraſſer, attraper, ſurprendre.*

ILLAQUEATED (il-lé'-koŭĭ-é-tĕd'), *adj.* [entangled] *Embarraſſé, attrapé.*

ILLAQUEATION (ĭl-le-koŭĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of catching, *or* enſnaring] *L'action d'embarraſſer, d'attraper*, f. *piége*, m. *attrape*, f.

ILLATION (ĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [inference] *Concluſion*, f. *conſéquence*, f.

ILLATIVE (ĭl'-lă-tĭv'), *adj.* [concluſive] *Illatif, illative.*

ILLAUDABLE (ĭ-lâ'-dă-bl'), *adj* [unworthy of praiſe] *Indigne de louange, illouable.*

ILLAUDABLY (ĭl-lâ'-dă-blé), *adv.* [without deſerving praiſe] *D'une manière indigne de louange.*

ILLECEBRA, *ſ.* [Bot. mountain-knot-graſs, a medicinal plant] *Vermiculaire âcre* ou *brûlante*, f. *pain d'oiſeau*, m. *toivre des murailles*, m.

ILLECTIVE (ĭl-lĕk'-tĭv'), *ſ.* [allurement] *Appas*, m. *charme*, m. *attrait*, m.

ILLEGAL (ĭl-lĭ'-găl), *adj.* [contrary to law] *Illégal, contraire aux loix, to ionnaire, attentatoire.* This is an illegal proceeding, *Cett procédure*

cédure eſt illégale. The execution was declared illegal, *L'exécution fut déclarée tortionnaire.*

ILLEGALITY (ĭl-lē'-găl-ĭ-tē), *ſ.* [contrariety to law] *Illégalité, f. injuſtice, f.*

ILLEGALLY (ĭn-lē'-găl-ē), *adv.* [in a manner contrary to law] *D'une manière illégale, contre la loi, illégalement, illégitimement, illicitement.*

ILLEGIBLE (ĭl-lĕj'-jĭ-bl'), *adj* [which cannot be read] *Qui n'eſt pas liſible qu'il eſt impoſſible de lire, illiſible.*

ILLEGITIMACY (ĭl-lē-jĭt'-ĭ-mă-cē), *ſ* [ſtate of baſtardy] *Il égitimité, f.*

ILLEGITIMATE (ĭl-lē-jĭt'-ĭ-méte), *adj.* [unlawfully begotten] *Illégitime, bâtard.* An illegitimate ſon or daughter, *Un fils ou une fille illégitime, un bâtard, une bâtarde.*

ILLEGITIMATELY (ĭl-lē-jĭt'-ĭ-mĕte-lé), *adv.* [unlawfully] *Illégitimement.*

ILLEGITIMATION (ĭl-lē-jĭt-ĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being illegitimate] *Illégitimité, f. l'état d'un bâtard, m*

ILLEVIABLE (ĭl-lĕv'-ĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be exacted] *Qui ne peut être levé ou exigé.*

ILLIBERAL (ĭl-lĭb'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [not liberal, not generous] *Avare, meſquin: bas, ignoble, illibéral.*

ILLIBERALITY (ĭl-lĭb'-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [parſimony] *Avarice, f. meſquinerie, f. illibéralité, f.*

ILLIBERALLY (ĭl-lĭb'-ĕr-ăl-), *adv* [with parſimony; diſingenuouſly] *Avec avarice, meſquinement, en avare; baſſement, illibéralement.*

ILLICIT (ĭl-lĭs'-ĭte), *adj.* [unlawful] *Illicite, injuſte, qui n'eſt pas permis.*

To ILLIGHTEN (ĭl-lī'-t'n), *v. a.* V. To ENLIGHTEN.

ILLIMITABLE (ĭl-lĭm'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be bounded or limited] *Sans bornes, qu'on ne ſauroit limiter.*

ILLIMITABLY (ĭl-lĭm'-ĭ-tă-blé), *adj. Sans bornes.*

ILLIMITED (ĭl-lĭm'-ĭ tĕd), *adj.* [unbounded] *Illimité, immenſe, ſans bornes.*

ILLIMITEDNESS (ĭl-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [exemption from all bounds] *Immenſité, f. étendue illimitée, illimitation,* f. The abſoluteneſs and illimitedneſs of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of, *Tout le monde parla beaucoup du plein pouvoir & de l'étendue illimitée de ſa commiſſion.*

ILLINOIS, *ſ.* [a large river of North America, and the name of a people] *Illinois,* m. *& les Illinois,* m. pl.

ILLITERACY (ĭl-lĭt'-ĕr-ă-cé), *ſ.* V. ILLITERATENESS.

ILLITERATE (ĭl-lĭt'-ĕr-éte), *adj.* [unlearned, unlettered] *Ignorant, non-lettré.*

ILLITERATENESS (ĭl-lĭt'-ĕr éte-nĕce), *and* ILLITERATURE (ĭl-lĭt-ĕr-ă-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [want of learning] *Ignorance, f. défaut de connoiſſance,* m. *illittérature,* f.

ILLNESS (ĭl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [badneſs; ſickneſs] *Mal,* m. *qualité mauvaiſe, méchanceté,* f. *maladie, f. indiſpoſition,* f.

ILLOGICAL (ĭl-lŏd'-jĭ-kăl), *adj.* [contrary to the rules of reaſoning] *Qui n'eſt pas en forme, ou ſelon les règles de l'art de raiſonner.*

ILLOGICALLY (ĭl-lŏd'-jĭ-kăl-é), *adv. D'une manière contraire aux règles du raiſonnement.*

To ILLUDE (ĭl-lĭoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deceive, to mock; is uſed in Poetry] *Tromper, décevoir, faire illuſion.*

To ILLUME (ĭl-lioume'), To ILLUMINE (ĭl-lĭou'-mĭne), To ILLUMINATE (ĭl-lĭou'-mĭ-nète), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enlighten] *Illuminer, éclairer, éclaircir.*

ILLUMINATED (ĭl-lĭou'-mĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Illuminé, éclairé.*

ILLUMINATION (ĭl-lĭoŭ-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of enlightning, feſtival light; brightneſs, ſplendour; infuſion of intellectual light] *Illumination,* f.

ILLUMINATIVE (ĭl-lĭou'-mĭ-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power to enlighten] *Qui illumine, qui éclaire.*

ILLUMINATOR (ĭl-lĭoŭ'-mĭ-né-teŭr), *ſ. Celui qui éclaire; enlumineur,* m. *enluminеuſe,* f.

To ILLUMINE, V. To ILLUMINATE.

ILLUSION (ĭl-lĭou-jeŭne), *ſ.* [deceit, mockery, falſe ſhow. V. DELUSION] *Illuſion, f. erreur des ſens,* f. *preſtige,* m.

ILLUSIVE (ĭl-lĭou'-cĭv'), *and* ILLUSORY (ĭl-lĭou' ceŭr é), *adj.* [deceiving by falſe ſhow, fraudulent] *Illuſoire, trompeur, éblouiſſant, captieux.* Illuſory arguments, *Des argumens captieux.*

To ILLUSTRATE (ĭl-leŭs'-tréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain] *Eclaircir, expliquer, orner.*

ILLUSTRATED (ĭl-leŭs'-tré-tĕd), *part. adj. Eclairci, expliqué, orné.*

ILLUSTRATION (ĭl-leŭs-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [explanation] *Eclairciſſement,* m. *explication,* f.

ILLUSTRATIVE (ĭl-leŭs'-tră-tĭv'), *adj. Qui éclaircit, qui explique.*

ILLUSTRATIVELY (ĭl-leŭs'-tră-tĭv'-lé), *adv. Par manière d'explication.*

ILLUSTRIOUS (ĭl leŭs'-trĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [conſpicuous, noble, eminent. V. FAMOUS] *Illuſtre, fameux, grand, célèbre, conſidérable, noble, très-diſtingué.*

ILLUSTRIOUSLY (ĭl-leŭs'-trĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [conſpicuouſly] *D'une manière illuſtre.*

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS (ĭl-leŭs'-trĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [eminence, grandeur, nobility] *Illuſtration,* f. *luſtre,* m. *grandeur,* f. *célébrité,* f.

ILUS (ĭl'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Sun of Tros and Calirrhoë] *Ilus,* m.

ILYTHIA (ăl-lĭth'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Ilythie,* f.

I'M (ĭme), *Contracted for* I am, *Je ſuis.*

IMAGE (ĭm'-ĕdje), *ſ.* [any corporeal repreſentation. V EFFIGY] *Image,* f. *repréſentation,* f. *portrait,* m *reſſemblance,* f *figure,* f. *empreinte,* f. au figuré, *idée,* f. *notion,* f *ſouvenir,* m. *repréſentation intellectuelle.* The image of a Deity may be a proper object for that which is but the image of a religion, *L'image d'un Dieu peut être l'objet d'un culte qui n'eſt lui même que l'image de la religion.* The ſon is the image of the father, *Le fils eſt le portrait du père.*

To IMAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imagine] *Imaginer, ſe repréſenter.* How are immaterial ſubſtances to be imaged? *Comment peut-on ſe repréſenter les ſubſtances immatérielles?*

IMAGERY (ĭm'-ĕd-jĕr-é), *ſ.* [ſenſible repreſentations, pictures, ſtatues] *Images,* f. *repréſentations ſenſibles,* f. *peintures,* f. *ſtatues,* f. au figuré, *images,* en Poëſie.

IMAGERY [copies of the fancy] *Imagination,* f. *fantôme,* m.

IMAGERY [tapeſtry with figures] *Tapiſſerie à perſonnages,* f.

IMAGINABLE (ĭ-măd'-jĭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be imagined] *Imaginable, concevable.*

IMAGINANT (ĭ-măd'-jĭn-ănt'te), *adj.* V. IMAGINING.

IMAGINARY (ĭ-mad'-jĭn-ăr é), *adj* [fancied, not real] *Imaginaire, qui n'exiſte que dans l'imagination, chimérique, fictionnaire.*

IMAGINATION (ĭ-măd-jĭn-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [fancy; conception, image in the mind] *Imagination, f. la faculté de concevoir les objets ſenſibles;* ou bien, *imagination,* f. *penſée,* f. *conception,* f. *idée,* f

¶ Imagination, *imagination;* idea, *idée;* thought, *penſée;* fancy, *idée, imagination;* notion, *notion, idée* (ſynon.): *Imagination* is, as it were, the field where our *ideas* are ſown, which ſpring up in *thoughts,* bloſſom in *fancies,* and ripen into *notions.* The *idea* preſents the object; *imagination* receives it; *thought* conſiders it: *fancy* paints it; and it becomes a *notion.* A boundleſs *imagination,* clear *ideas,* deep *thought,* a brilliant *fancy,* and juſt *notions,* are rarely centered in the ſame perſon.

IMAGINATIVE (ĭ-măd'-jĭn-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [fantaſtick] *Imaginatif, imaginative; fantaſtique.* The imaginative faculty, *La faculté imaginative.* Witches are imaginatives, and believe oft times they do what they do not, *Les ſorcières ſont des perſonnes d'une imagination forte, qui croient faire ce qu'elles ne font pas.*

To IMAGINE (ĭ-măd'-jĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fancy] *Imaginer, s'imaginer, concevoir, ſe figurer, compter, croire.* What greater thing can one imagine? *Que peut-on imaginer de plus grand?* We cannot imagine that men will be brought to obey what they cannot eſteem, *Nous ne ſaurions concevoir que les hommes puiſſent ſe ſoumettre volontiers à ce qu'il n'eſtiment pas*

To IMAGINE [to contrive, to ſcheme] *Imaginer, inventer, machiner,* *‖ *brаſſer.*

IMAGINED (ĭ-măd'-jĭn d), *part. adj. Imaginé, conçu, inventé.*

IMAGINER (ĭ-măd'-jĭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who forms ideas] *Qui imagine.*

IMAGING (ĭm'-édj-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [image] *Image,* f.

IMAM *or* IMAN (ăĭ'-măne), *ſ.* [a pariſh-prieſt among the Mahometans] *Iman,* f. Imamate, dignity of the Imam, *Dignité de l'Iman,* f.

To IMBANK (ĭm'-băn'k), *v. a.* Ex. To imbank land near the ſea, *Faire des atterriſſemens, ou des levées près de la mer*

IMBATTLED (ĭm'-băt-tl'd), [in Heraldry; having battlements] *Carnelé, crenelé*

IMBECILE (ĭm'-bĕs'-ſĭl *ou* ĭm'-bé-cĭl'), *adj* [wanting ſtrength of either mind or body] *Imbécile, faible.*

IMBECILITY (ĭm'-bé-cĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [feebleneſs of mind, or body] *Imbécillité,* f. *foibleſſe, f. impuiſſance, f.*

To IMBIBE (ĭm'-bāĭbe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drink in] *S'imbiber, s'abreuver, prendre, recevoir;* au propre & au figuré. The powder imbibes the water, *La poudre s'imbibe d'eau.* V. To ABSORB.

* Thoſe that have imbibed this error, *Ceux qui ſont imbus de cette erreur.*

IMBIBED (ĭm'-bāĭ'-b'd), *part. adj. Imbibé, abreuvé; imbu.*

IMBIBER (ĭm'-bāĭ'-beŭr), *ſ. Ce qui imbibe.*

IMBIBITION (ĭm'-bĭ-bĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of imbibing] *L'action de s'imbiber,* ou *de s'abreuver.* [Chym. a kind of cohubation] *Imbibition,* f.

To IMBITTER (ĭm'-bĭt'-cŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make bitter] *Rendre amer, empoiſonner.*

* Is there any thing that more imbitters the enjoyments of this life, than ſhame? *N'a-t-il quelque choſe qui empoiſonne davantage les douceurs de cette vie, que la honte?*

* To IMBITTER [to exaſperate] *Aigrir, irriter, fâcher, ulcérer.*

IMBITTERED (ĭm'-bĭt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Rendu amer; empoiſonné; aigri, fâché, irrité, ulcéré.*

* Imbittered with envy againſt one, *Ulcéré d'envie contre quelqu'un.*

IMBODIED (ĭm'-bŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Incorporé.*

To IMBODY (ĭm'-bŏd'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to incorporate, to coaleſce] *Incorporer & s'incorporer, unir & s'unir en un corps.*

To IMBODY a colour, *Donner du corps à une couleur, l'épaiſſir, la rendre plus forte.*

To IMBOIL (ĭm'-tŭĭl'), *v. n. Bouillir.*

To IMBOLDEN (ĭm'-bôl'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to encourage] *Enhardir, animer, encourager, aſſurer.*

IMBOLDENED (ĭm'-bôl'-d'n'd), *part. adj. Enhardi, animé, encouragé.*

To IMBOSOM (ĭm'-bou'-zeŭme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hold on the boſom; to admit to the heart] *Embraſſer, tenir dans ſon ſein,* au propre; *&* au figuré, *chérir, affectionner.*

IMBOSOMED (ĭm'-bou'-zĕm'd), *part.* *Embraſſé, porté dans le ſein, dans le cœur*; au figuré, *chéri, affectionné.*

To IMBOUND (ĭm'-băoŭn'd), *v. a.* *Enfermer, entourer.*

To IMBOW (ĭm'-bŏŭ'), *v. a.* [to arch, to vault] *Courber en forme de voûte.*

IMBOWED (ĭm'-băoŭ'd), *adj.* [ſhaped or made into a vault] *Voûté, fait* ou *courbé en forme de voûte.*

To IMBOWER (ĭm'-bŏŭ'-eŭr), *v. a.* [to cover with a bower] *Couvrir de branches d'arbres en forme de berceau.*

IMBOWMENT (ĭm'-bŏŭ'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [arch, vault] *Voûte*, f. *arche*, f.

† To IMBRANGLE (ĭm'-brăn'-gl'), V. To INTANGLE.

IMBRICATA CONCHA, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. an imbricated ſhell of the genus of Heart-ſhells] *Faitière*, f. ou *tuilée*, f.

IMBRICATED, *adj.* [like a gutter-tile] *Imbricé.* [in Potany, &c. hollowed, concave] *Imbricé.*

IMBRICATION (ĭm'-brĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [concave indenture] *état de ce qui eſt imbricé.*

To IMBROWN (ĭm'-brăoun'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to obſcure, to cloud] *Obſcurcir.*

IMBROWNED (ĭm'-brăou-n'd'), *part. adj.* *Obſcurci.*

To IMBRUE (ĭm'-brou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſteep, to ſoak] *Tremper.* A good man chooſes rather to paſs by a verbal injury, than imbrue his hands in blood, *Un honnête homme aime mieux mépriſer une injure verbale que de tremper ſes mains dans le ſang.*

IMBRUED (ĭm'-brou'd'), *part. adj.* *Trempé.* Imbrued with blood, *Trempé de ſang, enſanglanté.*

To IMBRUTE (ĭm'-broute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to degrade to brutality] *Abrutir, dégrader, avilir, ravaler juſqu'à la condition des brutes.*

To IMBRUTE, *v. n.* [to ſink one's ſelf down to brutality] *S'abrutir, devenir hébété.*

IMBRUTED (ĭm'-brou'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Abruti, dégradé, avili.*

To IMBUE (ĭm'-bĭou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to imbibe, to tincture deep] *Imbiber, tremper, abreuver*; au figuré, *inſpirer, enſeigner, apprendre, donner.* You may imbue it with water, *Vous pouvez l'imbiber d'eau.*

* To imbue a child with good principles, *Inſpirer, donner de bons principes à un enfant.* Thoſe who are imbued with other principles, *Ceux qui ont* ou *qui ſont imbus d'autres principes.*

IMBUED (ĭm'-bĭou'd'), *part. adj.* *Imbibé, abreuvé*; au fig. *imbu.*

To IMBURSE (ĭm'-beŭrse'), V. To REIMBURSE.

IMESITIA, *ſ.* [a country of Aſia, between the Black and Caſpian Sea] *Imeſette*, f.

IMITABILITY (ĭm-ĭ-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being imitable] *Qualité de ce qui eſt imitable.*

IMITABLE (ĭm'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy to be imitated] *Imitable, digne d'être imité*; ou *ſimplement qu'on peut imiter.*

To IMITATE (ĭm'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to copy, to endeavour, to reſemble] *Imiter, prendre pour modèle, ſuivre l'exemple, copier, contrefaire.* To imitate one, *Suivre les briſées* ou *marcher ſur les briſées de quelqu'un.* Imitate your brother, *Imitez votre frère.* To imitate a picture, *Copier un tableau.*

IMITATED (ĭm'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Imité, copié, contrefait.* Not to be imitated, *Inimitable.*

IMITATING (ĭm'-ĭ-té-tĭn'gue), *and* IMITATION (ĭm-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of imitating] *Imitation*, f. A lively imitation of nature gives us a great pleaſure, *L'imitation des beautés de la nature nous plaît infiniment.*

IMITATIVE (ĭm'-ĭ-té-tĭv'), *adj.* [inclined to imitate] *Qui imite, qui aime à imiter.*

IMITATOR (ĭm'-ĭ-té-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who imitates] *Qui imite, qui aime à imiter, imitateur*, m. *émulateur*, m. * *ſinge*, m.

IMITATRIX (ĭm'-ĭ-té-trĭks), *ſ.* *Imitatrice*, f.

IMMACULATE (ĭm'-măk'-ĭoŭ-léte), *adj.* [ſpotleſs, pure] *Pur, qui eſt ſans tache, ſans péché*; *immaculé*, terme de théologie. An immaculate foundation, *Une ſource pure.*

To IMMANACLE (ĭm'-măn'-ă-kl'), *v. a.* V. To FETTER.

IMMANE (ĭm'-méne'), *adj.* *Prodigieuſement grand, vaſte.*

IMMANENT (ĭm'-mă-nĕn'te), *adj.* [intrinſick, inherent] *Intrinsèque, inhérent.*

IMMANENT [in Logic; continuing with the agent] *Immanent, continu, conſtant.*

IMMANIFEST (ĭm'-măn'-ĭ-feſte), *adj.* *Qui n'eſt point clair* ou *manifeſte, immanifeſte.*

IMMANITY (ĭm'-măn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [hugeneſs; barbarity, ſavageneſs] *Enormité, f. grandeur démeſurée*; ou bien, *atrocité*, f. *barbarie*, f. *férocité*, f.

IMMARCESSIBLE (ĭm'-mar-cĕs'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [unfading] *Qui ne ſe flétrit jamais, qu'on ne peut flétrir, immarceſſible, incorruptible.*

IMMARTIAL (ĭm'-mar'-chăl), *adj.* [not warlike] *Qui n'eſt pas guerrier, immartial.*

To IMMASK (ĭm'-măsk'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover, to diſguiſe] *Maſquer, déguiſer.*

IMMASKED (ĭm'-măsk't), *part. adj.* *Maſqué, déguiſé.*

IMMATERIAL (ĭm'-mă-ti'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [incorporeal, diſtinct from matter] *Immatériel, ſpirituel.*

IMMATERIAL [unimportant] *Peu important, ſans conſéquence, indifférent.* It is very immaterial whether it is ſo or no, *Il eſt indifférent, il n'importe en aucune manière que cela ſoit ainſi ou non.*

IMMATERIALITY (ĭm'-mă-ti-rĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [incorporeity] *Immatérialité*, f. *ſpiritualité*, f.

IMMATERIALLY (ĭm'-mă-ti'-rĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [in an immaterial manner] *D'une manière immatérielle.*

IMMATERIALNESS (ĭm'-mă-ti'-rĭ-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* V. IMMATERIALITY.

IMMATERIALIZED (ĭm'-mă-ti'-rĭ-ăl-aïz'd), and IMMATERIATE (ĭm'-mă-ti'-rĭ-éte), *adj.* V. IMMATERIAL.

IMMATURE (ĭm'-mă-tĭoure'), *adj.* [unripe] *Immûr, qui n'eſt pas mûr*; au figuré, *prématuré, précoce, qui arrive avant le temps.*

IMMATURELY (ĭm'-mă-tĭoure'-lé), *adv.* [too ſoon, too early, before ripeneſs or completion] *Prématurément, avant le temps convenable.*

IMMATURENESS (ĭm'-mă-tĭoure'-nĕce), and IMMATURITY (ĭm'-mă-tĭou'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [unripeneſs; incompleteneſs] *Etat d'un fruit qui n'eſt pas mûr*; au figuré, *état de ce qui eſt prématuré, précipitation*, f.

* In an immaturity of age and judgment, *Avant la maturité de l'âge & de la raiſon.*

IMMEASURABLE (ĭm'-mĕj'-ĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* [immenſe, not to be meaſured] *Immenſe, ſans meſure, qu'on ne ſauroit meſurer*, ‡ *immenſurable, immeſurable.*

IMMEASURABLY (ĭm'-mĕj'-ĭoŭ-ră-blé), *adv.* [immenſely] *Immenſement, ſans meſure.*

IMMECHANICAL (ĭm'-mĭ-kăn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [not according to the laws of mechanicks] *Immécha nique, contraire aux lois de la méchanique.*

IMMEDIACY (ĭm'-mi'-dĭ-ă-cé), *ſ.* [perſonal greatneſs] V. IMMEDIATENESS.

IMMEDIATE (ĭm'-mi'-dĭ-ète), *adj.* [with nothing intervening] *Immédiat.* The immediate will of God, *La volonté immédiate de Dieu.*

IMMEDIATELY (ĭm'-mi'-dĭ-ăte-lé), *adv.* [without the intervention of any other cauſe or inſtrument] *Immédiatement.* When kings act immediately by themſelves, *Lorſque les rois agiſſent immédiatement par eux mêmes.*

IMMEDIATELY [preſently, inſtantly; V. Now] *Incontinent, inceſſamment, auſſitôt*; *d'abord, dans l'inſtant.*

IMMEDIATENESS (ĭm'-mi'-dĭ-ăte-nĕce), *ſ.* [exemption from ſecond cauſes] *Qualité de ce qui eſt immédiat.*

IMMEDICABLE (ĭm'-mĕd'-ĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be healed] *Incurable, irrémédiable, ſans remède.*

IMMEMORABLE (ĭm'-mĕm'-ô-ră-bl'), *adj.* [not worth remembering] *Indigne du ſouvenir* ou *d. la mémoire des hommes, immémorable.*

IMMEMORIAL (ĭm'-mi-mô'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [paſt time of memory] *Immémorial.* By a long immemorial uſage, *Par un uſage long & immémorial.*

IMMENSE (ĭm'-mĕn'se'), *adj.* [vaſt, unlimited. V. HUGE] *Immenſe, vaſte, illimité.*

IMMENSELY (ĭm'-mĕn'se'-lé), *adv.* [in an immenſe manner] *Immenſément, d'une manière immenſe.*

IMMENSITY (ĭm'-mĕn'-ſĭ-té), *ſ.* [unbounded greatneſs] *Immenſité*, f.

IMMENSURABILITY (ĭm'-mĕn'-chĭcŭ-ră-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [impoſſibility to be meaſured] *Qualité d'être immenſurable.*

IMMENSURABLE (ĭm'-mĕn'-chĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* V. IMMEASURABLE.

To IMMERGE (ĭm'-mĕrdje'), *v. a.* [to put under water] *Plonger dans l'eau, ſubmerger.*

IMMERGED (ĭm'-mĕrdj'd), V. IMMERSED.

IMMERIT (ĭm'-mĕr'-ĭte), *ſ.* [want of worth] *Indignité*, f. *incapacité*, f. *défaut de mérite*, m. *démérite*, m.

To IMMERSE (ĭm'-mĕrse'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put under water, to ſunk deep] *Plonger, enfoncer dans l'eau*, ſe dit plus au figuré, qu'au propre.

* To immerſe one's ſelf in all ſort of vice, *Se plonger dans toutes ſortes de vices.*

IMMERSE and IMMERSED (ĭm'-mĕrs't'), *part. adj.* *Plongé, enfoncé*, au propre & au figuré. Immerſed in their rocks, *Enfoncés dans leurs rochers.*

* Immerſed in the enjoyments of this life, *Plongés dans les délices de cette vie.*

IMMERSION (ĭm'-mĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of immerſing] *Immerſion*, f.

IMMERSION [Pharm. the preparation of ſome medicine, by letting it ſteep for ſome time in water] *Immerſion*, f.

IMMERSION [Aſtron. when a ſtar or planet comes ſo near the ſun that we cannot diſcern it] *Immerſion*, f.

IMMETHODICAL (ĭm'-mĭ-tshŏd'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [confuſed] *Confus, ſans ordre, ſans méthode, immethodique.*

IMMETHODICALLY (ĭm'-mĭ-tshŏd'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [without method] *Confuſément, ſans méthode, en déſordre, immethodiquement.*

IMMINENCE (ĭm'-mĭ-nĕn'ce), *ſ.* [any ill impending] *Danger imminent.*

IMMINENT (ĭm'-mĭ-nĕn'te), *adj.* [impending, at hand, threateniog] *Imminent, proche, qui menace.* We know not what dangers are imminent, *Nous ignorons quels dangers nous menacent.* You cannot do it without imminent danger, *Vous ne ſauriez le faire ſans un péril imminent.*

To IMMINGLE (ĭm'-mĭn'-gl'), *v. a.* V. To MINGLE.

IMMINUTION (ĭm' mĭ-nĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. DIMINUTION.

IMMISCIBILITY (ĭm'-mĭs-ſĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [incapacity of being mingled] *Qualité de ne pouvoir être mêlé.*

IMMISCIBLE (ĭm'-mĭs'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not capable to be mingled] *Qui ne peut être mêlé.*

IMMISSION (ĭm'-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſending in] *Injection*, f. *éjaculation*, f.

To IMMIT (ĭm'-mĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to ſend in] *Injecter, éjaculer, lancer, darder.*

To IMMIX (ĭm-mĭks), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mingle] *Mêler.*

IMMOBILITY [unmoveableneſs] *Immobilité*, f.

IMMODERATE (ĭm'-mŏd'-ĕr-ĕte), *adj.* [exceſſive] *Immodéré, exceſſif, déréglé.* Immoderate deſires, *Des déſirs immodérés.* Immoderate expenſes, *Des dépenſes exceſſives.* Immoderate eating and drinking, *Gourmandiſe*, f.

IMMODERATELY (ĭm'-mŏd'-ĕr-ĕte-lé), *adv.* [in an exceſſive degree] *Immodérément, avec excès, exceſſivement, ſans modération.*

IMMODERATION (ĭm'-mŏd-ĕr-è'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [exceſs] *Immodération*, f. *excès*, m. *intempérance*, f.

IMMODEST (ĭm'-mŏd'-ĕste), *adj.* [not modeſt] *Immodeſte, indécent, impur, déshonnête.*

IMMODESTLY (ĭm'-mŏd'-ĕst-lé), *adv.* [without modeſty] *Immodeſtement, ſans modeſtie, contre les règles de la modeſtie, déshonnêtement.*

IMMODESTY (ĭm'-mŏd'-ĕs-té), *ſ.* [want of modeſty] *Immodeſtie*, f *indécence*, f. *impudence*, f. *impudicité, déshonnêteté*, f. ‡ *dévergondement*, m.

To IMMOLATE (ĭm'-mô-lête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſacrifice] *Immoler, ſacrifier.*

IMMOLATED (ĭm'-mô-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Immolé, ſacrifié.*

IMMOLATION (ĭm'-mô-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſacrificing] *Immolation*, f. *ſacrifice*, m.

IMMORAL (ĭm'-mŏr'-ăl), *adj.* [diſhoneſt] *Qui n'a point de mœurs; débauché, déréglé, vicieux, corrompu, contraire aux bonnes mœurs, ſans mœurs.*

IMMORALITY (ĭm'-mô-răl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [diſhoneſty, want of virtue] *Débauche*, f. *corruption de mœurs*, f. *déréglement*, m. *déſordre*, m., *action criminelle.*

IMMORTAL (ĭm'-mor-tăl), *adj.* [exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual] *Immortel*, au propre & au figuré. The ſoul is immortal, *L'âme eſt immortelle.*

* An immortal glory, *Une gloire immortelle, éternelle.*

IMMORTALITY, *ſ.* [exemption from death] *Immortalité*, f. le privilége de ne point mourir.

To IMMORTALIZE (ĭm'-mor'-tă-lïïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make immortal] *Immortaliſer, rendre immortel* dans la mémoire des hommes, *éterniſer.* To immortalize one's ſelf, *S'immortaliſer.*

IMMORTALIZED (ĭm'-mor'-tă-lăïz'd), *part. adj. Immortaliſé.*

IMMORTALLY (ĭm'-mor'-tŭl-é), *adv.* [without end] *Eternellement, ſans fin, à jamais.*

IMMOVABLE (ĭm'-moŭv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* V. UNMOVEABLE.

IMMOVABLE, *adj.* and *ſ.* [real] *Immeuble*, m. Immoveables, *and* immoveable eſtate, *Biens immeubles*, m. pl. *bien immeuble*, m.

IMMOVABLY (ĭm'-mouv'-ă-blé), *adv.* V. UNMOVABLY.

IMMUNITY (ĭm'-mïou'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [privilege, exemption, freedom] *Immunité*, f. *exemption*, f. *privilége*, m. *liberté*, f. *franchiſe*, f.

To IMMURE (ĭm'-mïoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe within walls] *Murer, fermer de murailles,* ‖ *claquemurer.*

IMMURED (ĭm'-mïour'd'), *part. adj. Muré, fermé de murailles.*

IMMUSICAL (ĭm'-mïou'-zĭ-kăl), *adj.* [inharmonious] *Diſcordant, peu muſical, non harmonieux, ſans harmonie.*

IMMUTABILITY (ĭm'-mïoŭ-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [exemption from change] *Immutabilité*, f.

IMMUTABLE (ĭm'-mïou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [exempt from change] *Immuable, invariable.*

IMMUTABLY (ĭm'-mïou'-tă-blé), *adv.* [without change] *Immuablement, invariablement, conſtamment.*

IMMUTATION (ĭm'-mïoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [change] *Changement*, m. *altération*, f.

IMP (ĭm'p), *ſ.* [a puny *or* an inferior devil] *Un diablotin, un lutin.*

‡ IMP [a graft, the offſpring] *Une greffe, une ente; empeau*, m. au figuré, *poſtérité*, f. *lignée.*

IMPS [amongBuilders] *Echaſſes d'échafaud*, f. pl.

To IMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lengthen or enlarge by any thing adſcititious; to graft] *Prolonger, augmenter, ajouter; enter, greffer, mettre une greffe.*

R. This verb is much more uſed in the following proverbial ſenſes, *Ce verbe eſt beaucoup plus d'uſage dans le ſens qui ſuit.* Ex. To imp a feather in a hawk's wing, *Mettre ou ajouter une plume aux pennes de l'oiſeau, rajuſter ou racommoder le pennage.* * To imp the wings of one's fame [to leſſon one's character] *Ternir, flétrir la réputation de quelqu'un, flétrir ſa renommée.* * To imp the flight of time with amuſements, *Se divertir, paſſer le temps agréablement, tuer le temps.*

To IMPACT (ĭm-pŭkt'), *v. a.* V. To DRIVE CLOSE.

‡ To IMPAINT (ĭm'-pén'te), V. To PAINT.

IMPAIR (ĭm'-père), *ſ.* V. IMPAIRMENT.

To IMPAIR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diminiſh, to leſſen, to make worſe] *Diminuer, affoiblir, détériorer, ruiner, altérer, gâter, blaſer.* To impair one's ſtrength and health, *Diminuer ſes forces, ruiner ſa ſanté, l'atténuer, l'uſer; ſe blaſer.* To impair one's eſtate, *Détériorer ſon bien.*

To IMPAIR, *v. n. Etre diminué, s'uſer, devenir plus mauvais.*

IMPAIRED (ĭm'-père'd), *part. adj. Diminué, affoibli, détérioré, ruiné, altéré, gâté.* To be impaired, *S'altérer, ſe blaſer.*

IMPAIRING (ĭm'-père'-ĭn'gne), *and* IMPAIRMENT (ĭm'-pèr-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [diminution, decreaſe] *Diminution*, f. *affoibliſſement*, m. *altération*, f. *endommagement*, m.

IMPALPABLE (ĭm'-păl'-pă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be perceived by touch] *Impalpable, extrêmement délié.*

IMPANATION (ĭm'-pă-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a term uſed among controverſiſts] *Impanation*, f.

To IMPANNEL. V. EMPANNEL.

To IMPARADISE (ĭm'-păr'-ă-dăïze), *v. a. Faire jouir d'une félicité ſemblable à celle du paradis.*

IMPARITY (ĭm'-păr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [inequality] *Diſparité*, f. *diſproportion*, f. *inégalité*, f. *imparité*, f.

To IMPARK (ĭm'-park'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe with a park] *Enclorre, enfermer, environner de hoies ou de murailles.*

IMPARKED (ĭm'-park't), *part. adj. Enclos, enfermé.*

IMPARSONNEE (ĭm'-par'-ſŏn-ī'), *ſ.* [*a law term*: one in poſſeſſion of a benefice] *Un bénéficier.*

To IMPART (ĭm'-part'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grant, to communicate] *Donner, faire part, communiquer; donner communication.* Impart honours to others, but give me your heart, *Donnez les honneurs aux autres, mais réſervez-moi votre cœur.* To impart one's mind to a friend, *Communiquer ou dire ſa penſée à un ami, lui ouvrir ſon cœur.* Without imparting it to his brother, *Sans en faire part à ſon frère.*

IMPARTED (ĭm'-part'-ĕd), *part. adj. Donné, communiqué.*

IMPARTIAL (ĭm'-par'-chăl), *adj.* [free from regard to party; equitable] *Impartial, diſintéreſſé, équitable, juſte.*

IMPARTIALITY (ĭm'-par-chĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [equitableneſs] *Impartialité*, f. *diſintéreſſement*, m. *équité*, f.

IMPARTIALLY (ĭm'-par'-chăl-é), *adv.* [without regard to party] *Impartialement, avec impartialité, également.*

IMPARTIALNESS (ĭm'-par'-chăl-nĕce), *ſ.* V. IMPARTIALITY.

IMPARTIBLE (ĭm'-part'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [communicable] *Communicable.*

IMPARTING (ĭm'-part'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to impart] *Communication*, f.

IMPASSABLE (ĭm'-păs'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [impervious] *Impraticable.* Impaſſable ways, *Des chemins impraticables.*

IMPASSIBILITY (ĭm'-păs'-ſĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* IMPASSIBLENESS (ĭm'-păs'-ſĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [exemption from ſuffering] *Impaſſibilité*, f.

IMPASSIBLE (ĭm'-păs'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [incapable of ſuffering] *Impaſſible.*

IMPASSIONED (ĭm'-păch'-tün'd), *adj.* [ſeized with paſſion] *Paſſionné.*

IMPASSIVE (ĭm'-păs'-ĭv'), *adj. Exempt de l'action des cauſes extérieures.*

IMPASTATION (ĭm'-pés-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Maſonry; a ſort of ſtucco; compoſition] *Impaſtation*, f. *ſtuc*, m. *pâte*, f.

IMPASTED (ĭm'-pés'-tĕd), *adj.* [covered as with paſte] *Empâté.*

IMPASTING (ĭm'-pés'-tĭn'gne), *ſ* [in Painting; laying on colours thick and bold] *L'action de bien empâter les couleurs*, f.

IMPATIENCE (ĭm'-pé'-chĕn'ce), *ſ.* [inability to ſuffer pain, vehemence of temper, eagerneſs] *Impatience*, f. *trop grande ſenſibilité, emportement*, m. To exclaim againſt one with great impatience, *Déclamer contre quelqu'un avec beaucoup d'emportement.*

IMPATIENT (ĭm'-pé'-chĕn'te), *adj.* [incapable to endure, eager, *Impatient, violent, emporté.* Impatient of a thing, *Qui ne peut ſouffrir une choſe.*

IMPATIENTLY (ĭm'-pé'-chĕn't-lé), *adv.* [ardently, eagerly] *Impatiemment, avec empreſſement, avec impatience, avec peine, avec chagrin.*

IMPATRONIZATION (ĭm-pé-trŏn-ĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [full and entire poſſeſſion] *Pleine poſſeſſion, l'action de s'impatroniſer*, f.

To IMPATRONISE (ĭm'-pé-trŏn'-ăïze), *v. a.* [to put into poſſeſſion] *Impatroniſer, mettre en poſſeſſion.*

To IMPATRONIZE one's ſelf, *S'impatroniſer.*

To IMPAWN (ĭm'-pâne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pledge, *or* make a depoſit] *Mettre en gage.*

To IMPEACH (ĭm'-pītche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hinder, to impede] *Empêcher, mettre obſtacle, arrêter, détruire.* You have impeached his journey, *Vous avez empêché ſon voyage.*

To IMPEACH [to accuſe] *Accuſer, dénoncer.* They impeach him of high treaſon, *On l'accuſe de haute trahiſon.*

IMPEACHABLE (ĭm'-pītch'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [accuſable] *Qu'on peut accuſer.*

IMPEACHED (ĭm'-pītch't), *part. adj. Empêché, arrêté, détruit*; ou *accuſé, déféré, atteint*; *prévenu.*

IMPEACHER (ĭm'-pītch'-ĕur), *ſ.* [accuſer] *Accuſateur*, m. *délateur*, m. *dénonciateur*, m.

IMPEACHMENT (ĭm'-pītch'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [hindrance] *Empêchement*, m. *obſtacle*, m. This neceſſity is not an impeachment to Chriſtian liberty, *Cette eſpèce de néceſſité ne met point obſtacle à la liberté chrétienne.*

An impeachment of waſte, *Clauſe d'un contrat par laquelle on s'oblige à ne laiſſir dépérir en aucune manière un bien que l'on prend à ferme.*

IMPEACHMENT [public accuſation] *Accuſation*, f. *dénonciation*, f.

To IMPEARL (ĭm'-pĕrl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form in reſemblance of pearls; to decorate with pearls] *Former en perle; garnir*, ou *orner de perles.*

IMPECCABILITY (ĭm'-pĕk-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [in Divinity; exemption from poſſibility of ſin; from failure, from all offence] *Impeccabilité*, f. *impeccance*, f.

IMPECCABLE (ĭm'-pĕk'-kă-bl'), *adj.* [exempt from poſſibility of ſin] *Impeccable.*

IMPED (ĭmp't), *part. adj. Prolongé*; ou bien *greffé, enté.*

To IMPEDE (ĭm'-pīde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hinder] *Empêcher, mettre obſtacle, arrêter.* No force can impede their courſe, *Il n'y a point de force capable d'empêcher ou d'arrêter leur courſe.*

IMPEDED (ĭm'-pīd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Empêché, arrêté, retardé.*

IMPEDIMENT (ĭm'-pĕd'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [hindrance, let, obſtruction; V. DIFFICULTY] *Empêchement*, m. *obſtacle*, m. *difficulté*, f. What impedi-

impediments are to hinder it? *Quels obſtacles s'y oppoſent?* To have an impediment in one's ſpeech, *or* tongue, *Avoir une difficulté de parler.*

To IMPEL (ĭm'-pĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to force on] *Pouſſer, preſſer, forcer, contraindre, obliger.*

IMPELLED (ĭm'-pĕll'd'), *part. adj.* *Pouſſé, preſſé, forcé, contraint, obligé.*

IMPELLENT (ĭm'-pĕl'-lĕn'te), *ſ.* [an impulſive power] *Moteur,* m.

To IMPEND (ĭm'-pĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to hang over] *Pencher, être ſuſpendu*; au figuré, *menacer.*

* A great miſchief impends *or* is impending over your head, *Un grand malheur vous menace.*

IMPENDENT (ĭm'-pĕn'-dĕn'te), *adj.* hanging over; imminent] *Suſpendu*; au figuré, *qui menace, imminent, dont on eſt menacé.*

* If the evil impendent is greater than the good, it over-rules the appetite to averſion, *Si le mal dont on eſt menacé eſt plus grand que le bien qu'on eſpère, il détermine l'appétit ſenſible à la haine.*

IMPENDENCE (ĭm'-pĕn'-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [near approach] *Etat de ce qui menace* ou *qui eſt prêt à tomber ſur.*

IMPENETRABILITY (ĭm'-pĕn-ĭ-tră-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being penetrated] *Impénétrabilité, f.*

IMPENETRABLE (ĭm'-pĕn'-ĭ-tră-bl'), *adj.* [not to be penetrated *or* diſcovered] *Impénétrable,* au propre & au figuré. The matter is impenetrable, *La matière eſt impénétrable.*

* An impenetrable ſecret, *Un ſecret impénétrable.*

IMPENETRABLY (ĭm'-pĕn'-ĭ-tră-blé), *adv.* [in an impenetrable manner] *Impénétrablement.*

IMPENITENCE (ĭm'-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn'ce), *and* IMPENITENCY (ĭm'-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [obduracy] *Impénitence, f. endurciſſement de cœur,* m. Where one man ever comes to repent, a thouſand end their days in final impenitence, *Contre un pécheur qui ſe repent, il y en a mille qui meurent dans une impénitence finale.*

IMPENITENT (ĭm'-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn'te), *adj.* [obdurate] *Impénitent, endurci dans le péché.*

IMPENITENTLY (ĭm'-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn'-té), *adv.* [obdurately] *Avec endurciſſement de cœur, en impénitent.*

IMPENNOUS (ĭm'-pĕn'-eŭce), *adj.* [wanting wings] *Qui n'a point d'ailes.*

IMPERATE (ĭm'-pĭ-réte), *adj.* [done with conſciouſneſs or willingly] *Fait de bon cœur.*

IMPERATIVE (ĭm'-pĕr'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [in Grammar; entreating, exhorting, commanding] *Impératif.* The imperative mood, *Le mode impératif, l'impératif,* m.

IMPERATOR, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Jupiter] *Imperator,* m.

IMPERATORIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Maſter-wort] *Impératoire,* f. *berjoin français,* m.

IMPERATRIX, *ſ.* [Bot. Meum or ſpignel] *Méum d'Athamante,* m.

IMPERCEPTIBLE (ĭm-pĕr-cĕp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be perceived] *Imperceptible, ſi délié qu'on ne ſauroit l'appercevoir.*

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS (ĭm'-pĕr-cĕp'-tĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being imperceptible] *Qualité de ce qui eſt imperceptible, ſubtilité extrême,* f.

IMPERCEPTIBLY (ĭm'-pĕr-cĕp'-tĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be perceived] *Imperceptiblement, inſenſiblement, d'une manière imperceptible.*

IMPERFECT (ĭm'-per'-fĕkt), *adj.* [not complete, not finiſhed, defective] *Imparfait, qui n'eſt pas achevé, défectueux, qui n'eſt pas entier.* An imperfect piece of work, *Un ouvrage imparfait* Our intellect is imperfect, *Notre entendement eſt défectueux.* A book imperfect, *Un livre imparfait, qui n'eſt pas entier.* The Imperfect tenſe (in Grammar), *L'imparfait,* m.

IMPERFECTION (ĭm'-pĕr-fĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [defect, fault whether phyſical *or* moral] *Imperfection, f. défaut,* m. *défectuoſité,* f. *infirmité,* f. Laws, as all other human things, are many times full of imperfections; *Les lois, comme toutes les autres choſes humaines, ſont ſouvent pleines d'imperfections.* V. FAULT.

IMPERFECTLY (ĭm'-pĕr'-fĕkt-lé), *adv.* [not completely; not without failure] *Imparfaitement, inſuffiſamment.*

IMPERFORABLE (ĭm'-pĕr'-fô-ră-bl'), *adj.* [not to be bored through] *Qu'on ne ſauroit perforer ou percer d'outre en outre.*

IMPERFORATE (ĭm'-pĕr'-fô-réte), *adj.* [not pierced through] *Qui n'eſt point perforé* ou *percé d'outre en outre.*

IMPERIAL (ĭm'-pi'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to an emperor, *or* empire] *Impérial.* The imperial crown, *La couronne impériale.* The imperial army, *L'armée impériale, les impériaux.*

IMPERIAL-LILY (ĭm'-pi'-rĭ-ăl-lĭl'-é), *ſ.* [a flower] *Impériale,* f.

IMPERIALISTS (ĭm'-pi'-rĭ-ăl-ĭſts), *ſ. pl.* *Les impériaux,* m. pl.

IMPERIOUS (ĭm'-pi'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [commanding, arrogant] *Impérieux, arrogant, qui commande avec hauteur, fier, deſpotique.* He is an imperious man, *C'eſt un homme impérieux.*

IMPERIOUSLY (ĭm'-pi'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adj.* [with arrogance of command] *Impérieuſement, avec hauteur, deſpotiquement.*

IMPERIOUSNESS (ĭm'-pi'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [arrogance of command] *Humeur impérieuſe, hauteur, f. fierté, f. arrogance, f. autorité,* f.

IMPERISHABLE (ĭm'-pĕr'-ĭch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be deſtroyed] *Impériſſable, indeſtructible.*

IMPERSONAL (ĭm'-pĕr'-ſeŭn-ăl), *adj.* [in Gram. not ſaid of perſons, but of things, and conſequently not varied according to perſons] *Impersonnel.* A verb impersonal [only uſed in the third perſon ſingular] *Un verbe impersonnel.*

IMPERSONALLY (ĭm'-pĕr'-ſeŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [as an impersonal verb] *Impersonnellement.*

IMPERSUASIBLE (ĭm'-pĕr-ſoŭé'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [obſtinate] *Qu'on ne peut perſuader, imperſuaſible.*

IMPERTINENCE (ĭm'-pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn'ce), *and* IMPERTINENCY (ĭm'-pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [nonſenſe, folly, trifle] *Impertinence, f. extravagance, f. abſurdité, f. ſottiſe, f. folie, f. niaiſerie, f.* ‖ *rébus,* m.

IMPERTINENT (ĭm'-pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn'te), *adj.* [abſurd, fooliſh, trifling] *Impertinent, abſurde, extravagant, ſot, fou, incommode.*

IMPERTINENT [of no relation to the matter in hand] *Hors de propos, qui n'apoint de rapport, à . . .* or *avec . . . étranger à . . inutile, étrange.* It would not be impertinent here to ſpeak ſomething of their laws, *Il ne ſauroit pas être de propos de parler ici de leurs lois.* The contemplation of things that are impertinent to us, is an idleneſs, *La contemplation des objets qui n'ont point de rapport avec nous, eſt une choſe oiseuſe.*

¶ Impertinent, *impertinent*; impudent, *impudent*; ſaucy, *inſolent, effronté* (ſynon.): *Impertinent* ſignifies intruding and meddling with what no ways concerns us; *impudent* implies ſhameleſneſs and want of modeſty; *ſaucy* means inſolent and abuſive. Men are *impertinent* through idleneſs and curioſity; *impudent*, through ſelf-conceit and want of reſpect for others; *ſaucy*, through ill-breeding, and a quarrelſome temper.

IMPERTINENT, *ſ.* [a meddler, an intruder, a trifler] *Un fâcheux, un importun.*

IMPERTINENTLY (ĭm'-pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn't-lé), *adv.* [without relation to the preſent matter, trnubleſomely] *Impertinemment, hors de propos, mal-à-propos, d'une manière importune, à contre-temps.*

IMPERVIOUS (ĭm'-pĕr'-vĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [unpaſſable, impenetrable] *Impraticable, impénétrable, inacceſſible, par où l'on ne peut paſſer.*

IMPERVIOUSNESS (ĭm'-pĕr'-vĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt impénétrable,* m.

IMPETIGO (ĭm'-pi-tăi'-gô), *ſ.* [Med. a dry, pruriginous itch] *Dartre vive, f. grattelle,* f.

IMPETRABLE (ĭm'-pĭ-tră-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be attained] *Impétrable, que l'on peut obtenir.*

To IMPETRATE (ĭm'-pĭ-tréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to obtain] *Impétrer, obtenir.*

IMPETRATED (ĭm'-pĭ-tré-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Impétré, obtenu.*

IMPETRATION (ĭm'-pĭ-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of impetrating] *Impétration,* f.

IMPETUOSITY (ĭm'-pĕt-ĭoŭ-ŭs'-ĭ-té), *and* IMPETUOUSNESS (ĭm'-pĕt-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [violence, vehemence] *Impétuoſité, f. violence, f. effort impétueux, fougue, f. véhémence, f. emportement,* m.

IMPETUOUS (ĭm'-pĕt'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [violent, vehement, paſſionate] *Impétueux, violent, véhément, turbulent, emporté, bouillant.* An impetuous wind, *Un vent impétueux, violent.* The king is noble, but impetuous, *Le roi eſt généreux, mais il eſt violent.*

IMPETUOUSLY (ĭm'-pĕt'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [violently] *Impétueuſement, avec impétuoſité.*

IMPETUOUSNESS (ĭm'-pĕt'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. IMPETUOSITY.

IMPETUS (ĭm'-pĭ-teŭce), *ſ.* [violent effort, *or* tendency to any point] *Effort violent, impétuoſité,* f.

IMPIERCEABLE (ĭm'-pĭr'-ſĕ-bl'), *adj.* *Qu'on ne ſauroit percer.*

IMPIETY (ĭm'-pāĭ'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ungodlineſs] *Impiété*; f. *irréligion,* f.

IMPIGNORATE (ĭm'-pĭg'-nô-réte), *v. a.* [to pawn, to pledge] *Mettre en gage.*

IMPIGNORATION (ĭm'-pĭg-nô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [pledging] *L'action de mettre en gage.*

IMPING, *ſ.* [in Falconry; inſerting a feather in the wing of a hawk] *L'action de rajuſter le pennage d'un faucon,* f.

To IMPINGE (ĭm'-pĭn'dje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike againſt, to claſh with] *Heurter contre, frapper contre.*

To IMPINGUATE (ĭm'-pĭn-goŭéte), *v. a.* [to fatten, to fertilize] *Engraiſſer, fertiliſer.*

IMPIOUS (ĭm'-pi-eŭce), *adj.* [ungodly, wicked, profane] *Impie, ſans religion, irréligieux, profane.* An impious perſon, *Un impie.*

IMPIOUSLY (ĭm'-pĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with impiety, wickedly] *Avec impiété, en impie.*

IMPLACABILITY (ĭm'-plé-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* IMPLACABLENESS (ĭm-plé'-kă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [inexorableneſs] *Haine* ou *colère implacable,* f. f.

IMPLACABLE (ĭm'-plé'-kă-bl'), *adj.* [inexorable] *Implacable, inexorable.* His hatred is implacable, *Sa haine eſt implacable.*

IMPLACABLY (ĭm'-plé'-kă-blé), *adv.* [inexorably] *D'une manière implacable, inexorablement.*

To IMPLANT (ĭm'-plănt'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſix, to inſert, to engraft] *Implanter, inſérer*; *graver, imprimer*, au figuré.

* God was not obliged to implant thoſe innate notions in our mind, *Dieu n'étoit pas obligé d'imprimer ces idées innées dans notre eſprit.*

IMPLANTED (ĭm'-plăn'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Inſéré*; *gravé, imprimé.*

IMPLANTATION (ĭm'-plăn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of implanting] *L'action de graver dans le cœur, d'imprimer dans l'eſprit*; ou bien *implantation,* f. t. d'Anatomie.

IMPLAUSIBLE (ĭm'-plâ'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not plauſible, not ſpecious] *Qui n'eſt pas plauſible.*

IMPLEMENT (ĭm'-plĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ſomething that ſupplies wants] *Fourniture,* f. *attirail,* m. *équipage,* m. *toute choſe néceſſaire*; *meubles,* m. pl. *ameublement,* m. ‖ *affiquets,* m. pl. Untn life

many

many implements are neceſſary, *Pluſieurs choſes ſont néceſſaires à la vie.* Implements of a houſe, *Ameublement, meubles d'une maiſon*, m. pl. The implements of a kitchen, *Batterie de cuiſine.* He went to the rendezvous with all his love-implements, *Il ſe trouva au rendez-vous avec tout ſon équipage d'amour.*

IMPLEMENT [tool, utenſil] *Outil*, m. *inſtrument*, m. *uſtenſile*, m. ‖ *affûtage*, m. To be ſtocked with implements, ‖ *Etre affûté.*

IMPLETION (ĭm'-plē'-shĕŭne), *ſ.* [the act of filling; the ſtate of being full] *L'action de remplir, rempliſſage*, m. *plénitude*, f.

IMPLEX (ĭm'-plĕks), *adj.* [intricate, complicated] *Embrouillé, implexe.*

To IMPLICATE (ĭm'-plĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entangle; to involve] *Embrouiller; impliquer.*

IMPLICATED (ĭm'-plĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Embrouillé; impliqué.*

IMPLICATION (ĭm'-plĭ-ké'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of implicating] *Implication*, f. t. de Pratique.

IMPLICIT (ĭm'-plĭs'-ĭte), *adj.* [complicated, inferred] *Implicite, couvert, compris tacitement.* Implicit terms, *Termes implicites.* An implicit faith, *Une foi implicite.* With implicit faith, *Aveuglément.*

IMPLICITLY (ĭm'-plĭs'-ĭt-lé), *adv.* [in an implicit manner] *Implicitement, aveuglément.*

IMPLIED (ĭm'-plāï'd'), *part. adj. Impliqué, renfermé, conclu, inféré.*

To IMPLORE (ĭm'-plôre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call upon in ſollicitation] *Implorer, ſupplier, prier, demander avec inſtance.*

IMPLORED (ĭm'-plôr'd'), *part. adj. Imploré, demandé avec inſtance.*

IMPLORER (ĭm'-plô'-reŭr), *ſ. Celui* ou *celle qui implore.*

IMPLUMED (ĭm'-plĭoum'd'), *adj. Sans plumes.*

To IMPLY (ĭm'-plāï'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to infold, to involve, to cover, to contain, to compriſe] *Impliquer, renfermer, contenir, envelopper, comprendre.* That implies contradiction, *Cela implique contradiction.*

To IMPLY [*or* gather one thing from another] *Inférer*, ou *conclure une choſe d'une autre.*

To IMPLY, *v. n.* [to imply contradiction] *Impliquer, s'impliquer*, ou *impliquer contradiction.*

To IMPOISON (ĭm'-pŏi'-z'n), *v. a.* [to corrupt, to kill with poiſon] *Empoiſonner.*

IMPOLITE (ĭm'-pŏ-lāïte'), *adj.* [unpoliſhed] *Impoli, mal poli, groſſier, qui n'a point de grâce, qui eſt ſans politeſſe.*

IMPOLITICAL (ĭm'-pŏ-lĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* IMPOLITICK (ĭm'-pŏl'-ĭ-tĭk), *adj.* [imprudent, indiſcreet] *Imprudent, indiſcret, qui n'eſt pas politique, impolitique.*

IMPOLITICALLY (ĭm'-pŏ-lĭt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *and* IMPOLITICKLY (ĭm'-pŏl'-ĭ-tĭk-lé), *adv.* [without art *or* forecaſt] *Sans politique, impolitiquement, imprudemment.*

IMPONDEROUS (ĭm'-pŏn'-dĕr-eŭce), *adj. Dont le poids n'eſt pas ſenſible.*

IMPOROSITY (ĭm'-pŏ-rŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [abſence of interſtices, freedom from pores, compactneſs, cloſeneſs] *Etat de ce qui eſt ſerré*, ou *condenſé*; *état de ce qui n'a point de pores*, ou *d'interſtices*; *non-poroſité*, f.

IMPOROUS (ĭm'-pŏ'-reŭce), *adj.* [having no pores] *Qui n'a point de pores, non-poreux, imporeux.*

IMPORT (ĭm'-pôrte'), *ſ.* [importance, moment, tendency] *Importance*, f. *conſéquence*, f. *uſage*, m. *utilité*, f. In proportion to the import of the cauſe, *En proportion de l'importance du procès.*

To IMPORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to carry into any country from abroad] *Importer, porter, tranſporter, voiturer; emporter.* To import commodities into a country, *Importer des marchandiſes dans un pays, les y faire venir.*

To IMPORT [to imply, to infer] *Impliquer, inférer, renfermer, ſignifier.*

IT IMPORTS [impersonally] *Il importe, il eſt important.*

IMPORTANCE (ĭm'-por'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [conſequence, moment] *Importance*, f. *conſéquence*, f. *dignité*, f.

IMPORTANT (ĭm'-por'-tăn'te), *adj.* [momentous, of great conſequence] *Important, de conſéquence, conſidérable.*

IMPORTATION (ĭm'-pŏr-té'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of importing] *Importation*, f. *entrée* des marchandiſes étrangères, f. The Emperor has forbidden the importation of their manufactures, *L'Empereur a défendu l'importation de leurs manufactures.*

IMPORTED (ĭm'-pôrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Importé, porté, tranſporté dans.*

IMPORTER (ĭm'-pôrt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that brings in from abroad] *Celui qui importe* ou *apporte de l'étranger.*

IMPORTING (ĭm'-pôrt'-ĭn'gne), V. IMPORTATION.

IMPORTUNATE (ĭm'-por'-tĭoŭ-néte), *adj.* [troubleſome, unſeaſonable] *Importun, fâcheux, incommode, mal-à-propos.* You are very importunate to-day, *Vous êtes bien importun aujourd'hui.*

IMPORTUNATELY (ĭm'-por'-tĭoŭ-néte-lé), *adv.* [with importunity] *Importunément, avec importunité.*

IMPORTUNACY (ĭm'-por'-tĭoŭ-nă-cé), *and* IMPORTUNATENESS (ĭm'-por'-tĭoŭ-néte-nĕce), V. IMPORTUNITY.

IMPORTUNE (ĭm'-por-tĭoune'), *adj.* [troubleſome] *Importun, incommode, fâcheux; qui vient, qui demande* ou *qui arrive mal-à-propos*, ou *à contretemps.*

To IMPORTUNE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to teaze, to moleſt] *Importuner, incommoder, fatiguer, preſſer, être à charge.*

IMPORTUNED (ĭm'-por-tĭnun'd'), *part. adj. Importuné, incommodé, fatigué, preſſé.*

IMPORTUNELY (ĭm'-por-tĭoune'-lé), *adv.* V. IMPORTUNATELY.

IMPORTUNITY (ĭm'-por-tĭou'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [the act of importuning, inceſſant ſollicitation] *Importunité*, f. To prevail through importunity, *Obtenir par importunité.*

To IMPOSE (ĭm'-pôze'), -ING, *v. a.* [to lay on, to enjoin, to impute] *Impoſer, mettre, donner, enjoindre, attribuer, imputer.* To impoſe a name, taxes, laws, *Impoſer*, ou *donner un nom*; *mettre des impôts*; *enjoindre des préceptes, donner des lois.* Except we impute that to the firſt cauſe which we impoſe not on the ſecond, *A moins que nous n'imputions à la première cauſe ce que nous n'attribuons pas à la ſeconde.*

To IMPOSE ON *or* UPON [to deceive, to put a cheat on] *Impoſer, en impoſer, tromper, en faire accroire.* To impoſe on one's ſelf, *Se tromper.* His hypocriſy impoſed upon us, *Son hypocriſie nous en impoſoit.*

To IMPOSE a fine, *Impoſer une amende.*

To IMPOSE a form, *Impoſer une forme*, terme d'Imprimeur.

To IMPOSE a taſk, *Impoſer une tâche.*

IMPOSEABLE (ĭm'-pô'-zā-bl'), *adj.* [that may be impoſed] *Qu'on peut impoſer*, ou *enjoindre.*

IMPOSED (ĭm' pôz'd'), *part. adj. Impoſé, donné, mis, enjoint.*

IMPOSED UPON, *Trompé, à qui l'on en impoſe.*

IMPOSER (ĭm'-pô'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who impoſes] *Celui qui impoſe, qui enjoint.*

IMPOSITION (ĭm'-pŭ zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ* [the act of impoſing, injunction] *Impoſition*, f. *injonction*, f. The impoſition of hands, *L'impoſition des mains.* The impoſition of names, *L'impoſition des noms.* An impoſition of ceremonies, *Une injonction de cérémonies.*

IMPOSITION [the act of imputing] *Imputation*, f. *tache*, f. *reproche*, m. This action left an impoſition upon his memory of barbariſm and cruelty, *Cette action a ſpiſſé ſur ſa mémoire la tache de rigueur & de cruauté.*

IMPOSITION [cheat, fallacy, impoſture] *Tromperie*, f. *ſupercherie*, f. *impoſture*, f.

IMPOSSIBILITY (ĭm'-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being not feaſible, impract cability] *Impoſſibilité*, f. *choſe impoſſible*, f. *impoſſible*, m.

IMPOSSIBLE (ĭm'-pŏs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be done] *Impoſſible, qui ne ſe peut faire.* It was impoſſible that the ſtate ſhould continue quiet, *Il étoit impoſſible que l'état reſtât en paix.*

IMPOSSIBLY (ĭm'-pŏs'-sĭ-blé), *adv. D'une manière impoſſible.*

IMPOST (ĭm'-pôste), *ſ.* [a tax, a toll, cuſtom paid] *Impôt*, m. *taxe*, f. *impoſition*, ſur les marchandiſes étrangères, f.

IMPOST [in Architecture] *Impoſte*, f.

To IMPOSTHUMATE (ĭm'-pŏs'-tĭoŭ-méte), *v. a. Cauſer un apoſtème, un abcès.*

IMPOSTHUMATION (ĭm'-pŏs'-tĭoŭ-mé'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of impoſthumating] *L'action d'apoſtumer.*

IMPOSTHUME (ĭm'-pŏs'-tĭoŭme), *ſ.* [a collection of purulent matter] *Apoſtème*, m. *abcès*, m. Impoſtume between one's fingers, *Fourchet*, m.

To IMPOSTHUME, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to form an abſceſs] *Apoſtumer, abcéder.*

IMPOSTOR (ĭm'-pŏs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a cheat] *Un impoſteur, un fourbe, un trompeur.*

IMPOSTURE (ĭm'-pŏs'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [cheat, fraud] *Impoſture*, f. *fraude*, f. *tromperie*, f. *ſupercherie*, f. *fauſſeté*, f. *preſtige*, m.

IMPOTENCE (ĭm'-pô-tĕn'ce), *and* IMPOTENCY (ĭm'-pô-tĕn'-cé), *ſ* [want of power, weakneſs, incapacity of propagation] *Impuiſſance*, f. *foibleſſe*, f. *faible*, m. *incapacité*, f. Her huſband's impotency, *L'impuiſſance de ſon mari.* The impotence of our mind, *La foibleſſe de notre entendement.* A woman's impotency, *Le faible d'une femme.*

IMPOTENT (ĭm'-pô-tĕn'te), *adj* [weak, feeble, lame, without power of propagation] *Foible, infirme, impuiſſant, impotent, perclus, incapable.* Your riches are impotent to deliver you, *Vos richeſſes ſont incapables de vous ſauver.*

IMPOTENT [unruly] *Déréglé, déſordonné, immodéré.* Impotent affections, *Des paſſions déréglées.* Impotent of tongue, *Un babillard, qui ne ſauroit ſe taire.*

IMPOTENTLY (ĭm'-pô-tĕn'-té-lé), *adv.* [without power] *Sans vigueur, foiblement, ſans force.*

To IMPOUND (ĭm'-păoŭn'd'), *v. a.* V. To POUND.

To IMPOVERISH. V. To EMPOVERISH.

To IMPOWER. V. To EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABILITY (ĭm'-prăk'-tĭ-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), IMPRACTICABLENESS (ĭm'-prăk'-tĭ-kă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [impoſſibility] *Impoſſibilité*, f.

IMPRACTICABLE (ĭm'-prăk'-tĭ kă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be performed] *Impraticable, qu'on ne ſauroit exécuter.*

To IMPRECATE (ĭm'-prĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to curſe] *Maudire, donner des malédictions, faire des imprécations.*

IMPRECATION (ĭm'-prĭ-ké'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [curſe] *Imprécation*, f. *malédiction*, f. *jurement imprécatoire*, m. To uſe imprecations, *Faire des imprécations.*

IMPRECATORY (ĭm'-prĭ-ké-teŭr-é), *adj.* [containing wiſhes of evil] *Imprécatoire; qui contient des imprécations.*

To IMPREGN (ĭm'-prine'), *v. a.* [to fill with young] V. To IMPREGNATE.

IMPREGNABLE (ĭm'-prĕg'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be taken; unmoved] *Imprenable; inébranlable, que rien n'émeut* ou *n'affecte.*

To IMPREGNATE (ĭm'-prĕg'-nête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fill with young] *Engroſſer, rendre enceinte.*

To IMPREGNATE [to imbibe, to ſaturate] *S'imprégner, s'incorporer.* Whilſt the powder

imbibes the water, the water impregnates the powder, *Tandis que la poudre s'imbibe d'eau, l'eau s'imprégne dans la poudre.*

IMPREGNATED (ĭm'-prĕg'-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Engroſſé; imprégné, rempli*; au figuré, *raſſaſié, enivré.*

* A ſoul impregnated with the fumes of carnality, *Une âme enivrée des plaiſirs groſſiers de la chair.*

IMPREGNATION (ĭm'-prĕg-né-cheŭne), *ſ.* [fecundation; ſaturation] *Fécondation*, f. *imprégnation*, f.

IMPREJUDICATE (ĭm'-prĭ djoū'-dĭ-kéte), *adj* [not prepoſſeſſed, impartial] *Sans préjugé, impartial.*

IMPREPARATION (ĭm'-prĕp-ă-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [want of preparation] *Manque de préparation*, m. *impréparation*, f.

IMPRESS (ĭm'-prĕce), *ſ.* [a mark made by preſſure, effect upon another ſubſtance] *Empreinte*, f. *impreſſion*, f. *eſtompe*, f. t. de Graveur. *Etompe*, f. t. de Forgeron. The impreſſions of a material object, *Les impreſſions d'un objet matériel.*

IMPRESS [a device] *Deviſe*, f.

To IMPRESS, -ING, -ED, *and* Impreſt, *v. a.* [to ſtamp] *Imprimer, graver*; *étamper* (t. de Forgeron), *Preſſer*, au figuré. Objects impreſs their own images upon the organs, *Les objets impriment leurs images ſur les organes.*

IMPRESSED (ĭm'-prĕs't'), *part. adj. Empreint, imprimé, gravé*

IMPRESSIBLE (ĭm'-prĕs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut empreindre, imprimer.*

IMPRESSING (ĭm'-prĕs-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; manning a fleet] *L'action de preſſer*, f. *preſſe*, f.

IMPRESSION (ĭm'-prĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of impreſſing] *Impreſſion*, f. *empreinte*, f. The impreſſion of a book, *L'impreſſion d'un livre.* The impreſſion of a ſeal, *L'empreinte d'un cachet.*

* Falſe repreſentations make always ſome impreſſion on *or* upon the mind, *Les calomnies font toujours quelque impreſſion ſur l'eſprit.*

IMPRESSURE (ĭm'-prĕch'-ĭeŭre), *ſ.* V. Impression.

IMPREST (ĭm'-prĕſte), *ſ.* V. Impression.

To IMPRIME (ĭm'-prăïme'), *v. a.* [a term of hunting] *Relancer.*

IMPRIMED, *part. adj. Relancé.*

IMPRIMERY, *ſ.* [a law-word for a printing-office, *or* the art of printing] *L'imprimerie*, f.

IMPRIMIS (ĭm'-prĭăï'-mĭce), *adv.* [from the Latin, firſt of all] *Premièrement, avant toutes choſes.*

To IMPRINT (ĭm'-prĭn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impreſs, to ſtamp] *Imprimer, graver*, au propre & au figuré. If you imprint the ſame ſeal upon pieces of wax of different colours, *Si vous imprimez le même cachet ſur des morceaux de cire de différente couleur.*

* To imprint a thing in one's mind, *or* memory, *S'imprimer quelque choſe dans l'eſprit* ou *dans la mémoire.*

IMPRINTED (ĭm'-prĭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Empreint, imprimé, gravé.*

To IMPRISON (ĭm'-prĭz'-z'n), -ING, -ED, *v, a.* [to caſt into priſon] *Empriſonner, mettre en priſon.*

IMPRISONED (ĭm'-prĭz'-z'n'd), *part. adj. Empriſonné, mis en priſon.*

IMPRISONMENT (ĭm'-prĭz'-z'n-mĕn'te), *ſ* [confinement] *Empriſonnement*, m. *priſon*, f. He loſt his ſenſes by his long impriſonment, *Sa longue priſon lui fit perdre la raiſon.*

IMPROBABILITY (ĭm'-prŏb-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [unlikelihood] *Défaut de probabilité* ou *de vraiſemblance*, m. *improbabilité.*

IMPROBABLE (ĭm'-prŭb'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [unlikely] *Improbable, qui manque de vraiſemblance.*

IMPROBABLY (ĭm'-prŏb'-ă-blé), *adv.* [without liveliſhood] *Sans vraiſemblance, improbablement.* He ſpeaks very improbably, *Ce qu'il dit eſt tout-à-fait hors de vraiſemblance.*

To IMPROBATE (ĭm'-prô-béte), -ING, -ED; *v. a.* [not to approve] *Improuver, déjapprouver.*

IMPROBATION (ĭm'-prô-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of diſallowing] *L'action de déjapprouver*; *déſaveu*, m. *improbation*, f.

IMPROBITY (ĭm'-prŭb'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [diſhoneſty] *Malhonnêteté*, f. *manque de probité*, m. A man of great improbity, *Un homme ſans probité, un malhonnête homme.*

To IMPROLIFICATE (ĭm'-prô-lĭf'-ĭ-kéte), *v. a.* [to fecundate] V. To Impregnate.

IMPROMPTU *or* Inpromptu, *ſ.* [a piece made off-hand *or* extempore, without any previous meditation] *Impromptu*, m.

IMPROPER (ĭm'-prŏp'-eŭr), *adj.* [unfit] *Impropre, qui n'eſt pas juſte* ou *exact*; ou bien *mal-à-propos.* Improper words, *Des mots impropres.*

IMPROPERLY (ĭm'-prŭp'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [not fitly] *Improprement, d'une manière impropre, abuſivement*; *mal-à-propos.*

To IMPROPRIATE (ĭm'-prô'-prĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to convert to private uſe] *S'approprier, s'emparer*; en particulier, *inféoder* un bien d'égliſe.

IMPROPRIATED (ĭm'-prô'-prĭ-é-tĕd), *adj. Que l'on s'eſt approprié, dont on s'eſt emparé*; *inféodé.*

IMPROPRIATION (ĭm'-prô-prĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the poſſeſſion of the church-land by a layman] *Poſſeſſion d'un bien d'égliſe par un laïque*; *inféodation*, m. Impropriation of tythes, *Inféodation de dîmes*; *dîmes inféodées.*

IMPROPRIATOR (ĭm'-prô-prĭ-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church] *Un laïque qui poſſède un bien d'égliſe.*

IMPROPRIETY (ĭm'-prô-prăï'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [unfitneſs, inaccuracy] *Impropriété*, f. *inexactitude*, f. *incongruité*, f. Impropriety of ſpeech, *Impropriété d'expreſſion, expreſſion impropre*, f.

IMPROSPEROUS (ĭm'-prŏs'-peür-eŭce), *adj.* [unhappy] *Malheureux, infortuné.*

IMPROSPEROUSLY (ĭm'-prŏs'-peür-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [unhappily] *Malheureuſement, par malheur.*

IMPROVABLE (ĭm'-prnu'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of melioration] *Suſceptible* ou *capable d'amélioration.*

IMPROVABLENESS (ĭm'-prou'-vă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt ſuſceptible d'amélioration.*

IMPROVABLY (ĭm'-prou'-vă-blé), *adv. De manière à pouvoir être amélioré.*

To IMPROVE (ĭm'-prouve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to better, to perfect] *Améliorer, bonifier, faire valoir, perfectionner, cultiver, profiter de*; *augmenter, réformer.* We amend a bad but improve a good thing, *On amende les mauvaiſes choſes & l'on améliore les bonnes.* To improve one's eſtate, one's mind, *Améliorer* ou *amender ſon bien, cultiver ſon eſprit.* To improve arts and ſciences, *Perfectionner les arts & les ſciences.* To improve a victory, *Profiter d'une victoire.*

To Improve [to diſprove] *Improuver, déſapprouver.*

To Improve, *v. n.* [to advance in goodneſs] *Avancer, faire des progrès, profiter*; *s'affiner.* He improves in his trade, *Il fait des progrès dans ſon commerce.*

IMPROVED (ĭm'-prouv'd'), *part. adj. Amélioré, perfectionné, cultivé, qui a fait des progrès, avancé, augmenté.* He is improved in ſciences, in manners, in virtue, *Il a fait des progrès dans les ſciences, dans la politeſſe, dans la vertu.*

This will be improved to your condemnation, *Ceci ſervira à votre condamnation.*

IMPROVEMENT (ĭm'-prouve'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [act of improvement, advancement, melioration] *Avancement*, m. *progrès*, m. *culture*, f. *amélioration*, f. *perfection*, f. *augmentation*, f. * *améliorisſement*, m. Improvement of arts and ſciences, *L'avancement des arts & des ſciences.* Improvement of mind, *La culture de l'eſprit.* Improvement of an eſtate, *Amélioration d'une terre.* Friendſhip is the nobleſt improvement of love, *L'amitié eſt la perfection de l'amour.*

IMPROVER (ĭm'-prouv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who improves] *Celui* ou *celle* ou *ce qui améliore.*

‡ IMPROVIDED (ĭm'-prô-vaï'-dĕd), *adv.* [unforeſeen] *Imprévu.*

IMPROVIDENCE (ĭm'-prŏv'-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [want of caution] *Défaut de prévoyance*, m. *imprudent*, m. *inconſidéré*, m. *imprévoyance*, f.

IMPROVIDENT (ĭm'-prŏv'-ĭ-dĕn'te), *adj.* [that has no forecaſt] *Imprudent, qui n'eſt point prévoyant, qui n'a aucune prévoyance, inconſidéré, imprévoyant.*

IMPROVIDENTLY (ĭm'-prŏv'-ĭ-den't-lé), *adv.* [without forethought] *Sans prévoyance, imprudemment, inconſidérément.*

IMPRUDENCE (ĭm'-prou'-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [want of prudence] *Imprudence*, f. *indiſcrétion*, f. *inconſidération*, f.

IMPRUDENT (ĭm'-prou'-dĕn't), *adj.* [wanting prudence, indiſcreet] *Imprudent, indiſcret, inconſidéré.*

IMPRUDENTLY (ĭm'-prou'-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [without prudence] *Imprudemment, indiſcrettement.*

IMPUDENCE (ĭm'-pĭoŭ-dĕn'ce), *and* Impudency (ĭm'-pĭoŭ-dĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſhameleſneſs] *Impudence*, f. *effronterie*, f. V. Boldness.

Thou impudence! *Impudent que tu es!*

IMPUDENT (ĭm'-pĭoŭ-dĕn'te), *adj.* [ſhameleſs] *Impudent, effronté, immodeſte.* V. Impertinent.

IMPUDENTLY (ĭm'-pĭoŭ-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [ſhamelefly] *Impudemment, effrontément, immodeſtement.*

To IMPUGN (ĭm'-pĭoune'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attack, to aſſault] *Attaquer, combattre, impugner.*

IMPUGNED (ĭm'-pĭoun'd'), *part. adj. Attaqué, combattu, impugné.*

IMPUGNER (ĭm'-pĭou'-neur), *ſ.* [one that attacks] *Celui qui attaque, aſſaillant*, m.

IMPUISSANCE (ĭm'-pĭoŭ ĭs'-sän'ce), *ſ.* [impotence] *Impuiſſance*, f.

IMPULSE (ĭm'-peŭlse), *ſ.* [the act of impelling; motive] *Impulſion*, f. *mouvement*, m. au figuré, *inſtigation*, f. *motif*, m. *perſuaſion*, f. By the impulſe of a fluid, *Par l'impulſion d'un fluide.* Bodies produce ideas in us manifeſtly by impulſe, *Il eſt manifeſte que c'eſt par le mouvement que les corps produiſent en nous des idées*, c'eſt-à-dire *par leur action ſur nos organes.*

* The impulſes of the ſpirit, *Les mouvemens de l'eſprit.* Theſe were my natural impulſes for the undertaking, *Tels furent les motifs naturels qui me déterminèrent à cette entrepriſe.* By your brother's impulſe, *A l'inſtigation de votre frère.*

IMPULSION (ĭm'-peŭl'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the agency of body in motion upon body] *Impulſion*, f.

* Impulsion [influence upon the mind] V. Impulse.

IMPULSIVE (ĭm'-peŭl'-ſĭv'), *adj.* [moving, impellent] *Impulſif.*

IMPUNELY (ĭm'-pĭoune'-lé), *adv.* [without puniſhment] *Impunément.*

IMPUNITY (ĭm'-pĭou'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [freedom from puniſhment] *Impunité*, f.

IMPURE (ĭm'-pĭoure'), *adj.* [unhallowed, unchaſte] *Impur, ſouillé, déſhonnête, impudique.*

IMPURELY, *adv.* [with impurity] *Avec impureté, d'une manière ſale, impure*, ou *déſhonnête, impurement.*

IMPURENESS (ĭm'-pĭoūre'-nĕce), *and* Impurity (ĭm'-pĭou'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of purity, unchaſtity] *Impureté*, f. *ſouillure*, f *impudicité*, f.

To IMPURPLE (ĭm'-peürpl'), *v. a.* [to

[to make red] *Teindre en pourpre.*

IMPURPLED (ím'-peŭr'-pl'd), *adj.* [uſed in poeſy for *red*] *Empourpré, rouge.*

IMPUTABLE (ĭm'-pĭou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [chargeable upon any one] *Qui peut être imputé.*

IMPUTABLENESS (ím'-pĭou'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* *Etat de ce qui peut être imputé.*

IMPUTING (ím'-pĭou'-tĭn'gne), *and* IMPUTATION (ĭm'-pĭoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [charge, accuſation, reproach] *Imputation*, f. *accuſation*, f. *reproche*, m.

IMPUTATIVE (ĭm'-pĭou'-ta-tĭv'), *adj.* V. IMPUTABLE.

To IMPUTE (ĭm'-pĭoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charge upon] *Imputer, attribuer.*

IMPUTED, *part. adj. Imputé, attribué.*

IMPUTER (ĭm'-pĭou'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that imputes] *Celui qui impute, accuſateur*, m.

IN (ine), *prep.* [noting the place where any thing is preſent] *En, dans, dedans.* He is in England, *Il eſt en Angleterre.* She is in her chamber, *Elle eſt dans ſa chambre.*

R. *On ſe ſert de* in *quand on peut employer l'ablatif en Latin, & de* into *quand on peut employer l'accuſatif*, c. à. d. *quand il y a du mouvement.*

IN [noting the preſent ſtate] *Dans, en, ſur, ſous.* To be in great trouble, *Etre dans une grande affliction.* He was taken in the fact, *or* in the deed doing, *Il a été pris en flagrant délit, ou ſur le fait.* In his ſleep, *Dans ſon ſommeil, pendant qu'il dormoit.* He is a little in drink, *Il eſt en boiſſon, il a un peu bu.* To be in great hopes, *Avoir de grandes eſpérances.* To be in humour, *Etre en humeur, en train ; être d'humeur.* A book in the preſs, *Un livre ſous la preſſe.* In order, *Par ordre, en ordre.* In writing, *En écrit, par écrit.*

IN [noting the time] *De, pendant, durant, ſous, par.* In the night, *De nuit, pendant la nuit.* In the day-time, *De jour.* In the afternoon, *L'après-midi.* In former times, *Autrefois, ‡ jadis.* In the year 1699, *L'an 1699.* In the reign of Auguſtus, *Sous le règne d'Auguſte.* In all the time that ever you ſerved me, *Durant tout le temps que vous avez été à mon ſervice.* In times paſt, *Par le paſſé.* In the mean time, *or* while, *Cependant, ſur ces entrefaits, tandis que cela ſe paſſoit.*

IN [noting power] *Dans, à, au pouvoir de.* 'Tis not in men, *Il n'eſt pas au pouvoir de l'homme.* This happens ſeldom in him, *Cela lui arrive rarement.*

IN [noting proportion] *Entre, ſur, de.* Not one in ten will do it, *Il n'y en aura pas un ſur dix* ou *entre dix, qui le fera ; de dix vous n'en trouverez pas un qui le faſſe.*

IN [for the ſake] *A, au, en, pour.* In the name of all the gods, *Au nom de tous les dieux.* In reſpect to you, *En votre conſidération.* In obedience to you, *Pour vous obéir.* In token of benediction, *Pour marque de bénédiction.*

IN [concerning] *A, ſur.* What ſaid he in it? *Qu'a-t-il dit à cela?* We differ in two points, *Nous différons ſur deux points.*

IN [noting the part] *De, à.* To be well in body, but ſick in mind, *Etre ſain de corps, & malade d'eſprit.*

In compariſon, *En comparaiſon, au prix.* In contempt, *Par mépris.* In haſte, *En hâte, à la hâte.*

IN AS MUCH AS [ſince] *Puiſque, vu que, attendu que.*

IN CASE. V. IF.

IN THAT [becauſe] *Parce que, en tant que.* Some things they do in that they are men, *Ils font certaines choſes en tant qu'hommes.*

To be IN, *Y être, en être, être en train.* Are you in? *Y êtes-vous!* My hand is in, *Je ſuis en train, je ſais en jeu.* To be in with one, *Etre aux priſes*, ou *aux mains avec quelqu'un.* To be in and out in a quarter of an hour, *Se quereller & ſe raccommoder au bout d'un quart d'heure.*

To go IN, to come IN, to walk IN, *Entrer.*

To keep IN with one, *Ménager quelqu'un, conſerver ſes bonnes grâces, ſe maintenir dans ſon amitié.*

R. *Voyez au ſurplus les autres verbes auxquels on joint la propoſition* in *pour faire partie de leur ſignification.*

IN, *adv.* [in Sea-language] *Dedans*, c'eſt-à-dire *ſerré* ou *ſerlé (en parlant des voiles).*

INABILITY (ĭn-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [impuiſſance] *Incapacité*, f. *inſuffiſance*, f.

To INABLE. V. To ENABLE.

INABSTINENCE (ĭn-ăb'-ſtĭ-nĕn'ce), *ſ.* [intemperance] *Intempérance*, f.

INACCESSIBLE (ĭn-ăk-cĕs'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be approached] *Inacceſſible.*

INACCESSIBLENESS (ĭn-ăk'-cĕs-ſĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [difficulty or impoſſibility of approaching] *Inacceſſibilité*, f.

INACCURACY (ĭn-ăk'-kĭoŭ-ră-cé), *ſ.* [want of exactneſs] *Inexactitude*, f.

INACCURATE (ĭn-ăk'-kĭoŭ-réte), *adj.* [not exact] *Inexact.*

INACHIS (ĭn'-ă-kĭce), and Isis (ăĭ'-zĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. name of Io] *Inachis & Iſis*, f.

INACTION (ĭn-ăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ceſſation from labour] *Inaction*, f. *oiſiveté*, f.

INACTIVE (ĭn-ăk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [indolent] *Inactif, indolent, oiſif, qui eſt dans l'inaction.* V. IDLE.

INACTIVELY (ĭn-ăk'-tĭve-lé), *adv.* [idly, ſluggiſhly] *Nonchalamment.*

INACTIVITY (ĭn-ăk-tĭv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [idleneſs, reſt, ſluggiſhneſs] *Indolence*, f. *oiſiveté*, f. This doctrine tends to introduce a lazy inactivity among men, *Cette doctrine tend à introduire une indolence pareſſeuſe dans la ſociété.*

INADEQUATE (ĭn-ăd'-ĭ-koŭéte), *adj.* [defective] *Imparfait, défectueux.*

INADEQUATELY (ĭn-ăd'-ĭ-koŭéte-lé), *adv.* [defectively, not completely] *Imparfaitement.*

INADMISSIBLE (ĭn-ăd-mĭs'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be admitted] *Inadmiſſible.*

INADVERTENCE (ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕn'ce), *and* INADVERTENCY (ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [negligence, inattention, careleſſneſs] *Inadvertance*, f. *inattention*, f. *imprudence*, f. *négligence*, f.

INADVERTENT (ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕn'te), *adj.* [negligent, heedleſs] *Imprudent, qui ne prend pas garde, qui ne fait pas attention.*

INADVERTENTLY (ĭn-ăd-vĕr'-tĕn't-lé), *adv.* [carelеſſly] *Par inadvertance, par mégarde, faute d'attention.*

INAFFABLE (ĭn-ăf'-fă-bl'), *adj.* [not affable] *Incivil, qui n'eſt point affable, inaffable.*

INALIENABLE (ĭn-él'-ĭĕn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be alienated] *Inaliénable.*

INALIMENTAL (ĭn-ăl-ĭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [affording no nouriſhment] *Qui ne nourrit point, peu nourriſſant, innourriſſant.*

INAMISSIBILITY (ĭn-ă-mĭs'-ſĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [quality of that which is inamiſſible, *or* not to be loſt] *Inamiſſibilité*, f.

INAMISSIBLE (ĭn-ă-mĭs'-ſĭ bl'), *adj.* [not to be loſt] *Inamiſſible*, t. de Théologie, *imperdable.*

INANE (ĭn-éne'), *adj.* and *ſ.* [empty, void] *Vide*, m. We ſpeak ſometimes of place in the great inane, beyond the confines of the world, *Nous parlons quelquefois d'un eſpace dans le grand vide, au delà des bornes du monde.*

INANIMATE (ĭn-ăn'-ĭ-méte), *and* INANIMATED (ĭn-ăn'-ĭ-mé-tĕd), *adj.* [without life *or* animation] *Inanimé, ſans vie, ſans âme.*

To INANIMATE, *v. a.* [to animate, to quicken] *Animer.*

INANITION (ĭn-ă-nĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [emptineſs in the veſſels of the body] *Inanition*, f. *défaut de nourriture*, m.

INANITY (ĭn-ăn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [emptineſs] *Vide*, m. *eſpace vide*, f.

INAPPETENCY (ĭn-ăp'-pĭ-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [want of ſtomach *or* appetite] *Manque d'appétit*, m. *anorexie*, f. t. de Méd. Au figuré, *indifférence pour une choſe*, f.

INAPPLICABLE (ĭn-ăp'-plĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* *Qu'on ne ſauroit appliquer.*

INAPPLICATION (ĭn-ăp-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [indolence, negligence] *Inapplication*, f. *indolence*, f. *inattention*, f.

INARABLE (ĭn-ăr'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not capable of tillage] *Non labourable, illabourable.*

To INARCH (ĭn-artche'), *v. a.* [to graft by approach] *Greffer en approche.*

INARTICULATE (ĭn-ar-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-léte), *adj.* [not uttered with diſtinctneſs] *Inarticulé.*

INARTICULATELY (ĭn-ar-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-léte-lé), *adj.* [not diſtinctly] *D'une manière inarticulée.*

INARTICULATENESS (ĭn-ar-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-léte-nĕce), *ſ.* [confuſion of ſounds] *Confuſion de ſons*, f. *inarticulation*, f.

INARTIFICIAL (ĭn-ar-tĭ-fĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [contrary to art] *Où il n'y a point d'art, contraire aux règles de l'art*

INARTIFICIALLY (ĭn ar-tĭ-fĭch'-ăl-é), *adv.* [without art] *Sans art*, ou *contre les règles de l'art.*

INASMUCH AS (ĭn-ăz-meŭch'-az), *conj.* [ſeeing that] *D'autant que, parce que, puiſque, vu que.*

INATTENTION (ĭn-ăt tĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſregard, negligence] *Inattention*, f. *inadvertance*, f. *négligence*, f. *diſſipation*, f. *diſtraction*, f.

INATTENTIVE (ĭn-ăt-tĕn'-tĭv'), *adj.* [careleſs, negligent, regardleſs] *Inattentif, négligent, ſans ſoin, abſtrait, diſtrait.* V. ABSENT.

INAUDIBLE (ĭn-â'-dĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be heard] *Qui ne ſe fait pas entendre.*

To INAUGURATE (ĭn-â'-guĭoŭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inveſt in a ſolemn manner] *Inſtaller, mettre en poſſeſſion d'une maniere ſolemnelle.*

INAUGURATED (ĭn-â'-guĭoŭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Inſtallé ſolemnellement.*

INAUGURATION (ĭn-â-guĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [inveſtiture by ſolemn rites] *Inauguration*, f. *inſtallation ſolemnelle.*

INAURATION (ĭn-â-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of gilding] *Dorure*, f. *l'action de dorer.*

INAUSPICIOUS (ĭn-â-ſpĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [unlucky, ill-omened] *Malheureux.*

INAUSPICIOUSLY (ĭn-â-ſpĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [unluckily] *Malheureuſement, ſous de mauvais auſpices.*

INBEING (ĭn'-bĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [inherence] *Inhérence*, f.

INBORN (ĭn'-borne), *and* INBRED (ĭn'-brĕd), *adj.* [innate] *Inné, naturel, qui naît avec nous.* An inborn vice, *Un défaut naturel.* Inbred commodities, *Marchandiſes du pays, denrées du cru*, f.

INBREATHED (ĭn'-brĭtzh'd'), *adj.* [inſuſed by inſpiration] *Inſpiré.*

To INCAGE (ĭn'-kédje'), *v. a.* [to coop up, to ſhut up in a narrow ſpace] *Encager, mettre en cage*, ou *en priſon.*

INCALESCENCE (ĭn-kă-lĕs'-cĕn'ce), *and* INCALESCENCY (ĭn'-kă-lĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [incipient heat] *L'action de s'échauffer, commencement de chaleur*, m.

INCA (ĭn'-kă), *ſ.* [the appellation given to the kings of Peru] *Inca*, m. Inca-ſtone (a ſort of pyrite) *Pierre des Incas*, f.

INCAMERATION (ĭn'-kăm-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the union of ſome land, &c. to the domains of the Pope] *Incamération*, f.

INCANTATION (ĭn'-kăn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [enchantment] *Incantation*, f. *charme*, m. *enchantement*, m.

INCANTATOR (ĭn'-kăn'-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an enchanter] *Enchanteur*, m. *ſorcier*, m. *magicien*, m.

INCANTATORY (ĭn'-kăn'-tă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [magical] *Magique, qui concerne les enchantements.*

To INCANTON (ĭn'-kăn'-teŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite to a canton] *Unir à un canton.*

INCANTONED (ĭn'-kăn'-teŭn'd), *part. adj. Uni à un canton.*

INCAPABILITY (ĭn'-ké-pă bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* INCAPABLENESS (ĭn'-ké'-păbl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [inability] *Incapacité*, f. *impuiſſance*, f. *inſuffiſance*, f.

INCAPABLE (ĭn'-ké'-pă-bl'), *adj.* [unable] *Incapable, inhabile.*

INCAPACIOUS (ĭn'-kă-pé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [narrow] *Et oit.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS (ĭn' kă-pé'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de contenir peu de choſes*, f.

To INCAPACITATE (ĭn'-kă păs'-i-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſable, to weaken] *Rendre incapable, rendre impuiſſant, affoiblir, dégrader.*

INCAPACITATED (ĭn'-kă-păs'-i-té-tĕd), *adj. Rendu incapable.*

INCAPACITY (ĭn'-kă păs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [inability] *Incapacité*, f *inſuffiſance*, f.

To INCARCERATE (ĭn' kar'-cĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impriſon] *Empriſonner, mettre en priſon.*

INCARCERATED (ĭn'-kar'-cĭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Empriſonné.*

INCARCERATION (ĭn-kar-cĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [impriſonment] *Empriſonnement*, m.

To INCARN (ĭn'-karne), *v. a.* and *n.* [to cover with fleſh; to breed fleſh] *Couvrir de chair, s'incarner.*

INCARNADINE (ĭn'-kar'-nă-dăïne'), *ſ.* and *adj.* [of a fleſh colour] *Incarnadin, incarnat.*

To INCARNADINE, *v. a.* [to dye red] *Teindre en rouge*, ou *couleur de chair.*

To INCARNATE (ĭn'-kar'-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to embody with fleſh] *Incarner, revêtir d'un corps.*

INCARNATE, *adj. and* INCARNATED (ĭn'-kar' né-tĕd), *part. adj. Incarné.* God incarnate, *Dieu incarné.*

INCARNATION (ĭn'-kar né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of aſſuming body] *Incarnation*, f.

INCARNATION [the ſtate of breeding fleſh] *L'état d'une plaie dont les chairs ſe régénèrent*, m.

INCARNATIVE (ĭn'-kar'-nă-tĭv'), *ſ.* and *adj.* [a medicine that generates fleſh] *Incarnatif*, m.

INCARTATION (ĭn'-kar-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Chym departing] *Départ* (de l'or), m.

To INCASE (ĭn'-kéce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe] *Enfermer.*

INCASTELLED (ĭn'-kăs' tĕ'd), *adj.* [narrow-hearted] *Encaſtelé*, ne ſe dit que d'un cheval.

INCAUTIOUS (ĭn'-kâ'-cheŭce), *adj* [unwary] *Négligent, inattentif, imprudent.*

INCAUTIOUSLY (ĭn'-kâ'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [unwarily] *Imprudemment, par mégarde.*

INCENDIARY (ĭn'-cĕn'-dă-ă-té), *ſ.* [a fiter of houſes] *Incendiaire*, m *boute-feu*, m. au propre & au figuré; *un homme qui tâche la diviſion, qui met tout en combuſtion.*

INCENSE (ĭn'-cĕn'ſe), *ſ.* [frankincenſe, a perfume] *Encens*, m. ſorte de parfum.

To INCENSE (ĭn'-cĕn'ſe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exaſperate, to inflame, to provoke] *Irriter, fâcher, aigrir, mettre en colère, provoquer, animer, ulcérer.* To incenſe againſt, *Prévenir.*

INCENSED (ĭn' cĕn'ſe'), *part. adj. Fâché, animé, irrité, en colère.*

INCENSEMENT (ĭn'-cĕn'ſe'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [anger, reſentment] *Colère*, f. *rage*, f. *fureur*, f

INCENSOR (ĭn'-cĕn' ſeŭr), *ſ.* [a kindler of anger] *Quelqu'un qui excite la colère.*

INCENSORY (ĭn'-cĕn' ſeŭr-é), *ſ.* [a perfuming-pan] *Encenſoir*, m.

INCENSION (ĭn'-cĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of kindling, the ſtate of being on fire] *L'action d'incendier*, f *l'état d'une choſe incendiée*, m.

INCENTIVE (ĭn' cĕn'-tĭv'), *adj.* and *ſ.* [that which kindles, provokes, or incites; ſtimulus, ſpur] *Qui irrite, qui fâche, qui excite, motif*, m *encouragement*, m. *aiguillon*, m. Competency is the greateſt incentive to induſtry, *Rien n'excite plus l'induſtrie qu'une aiſance ſuffiſante.* A powerful incentive to luſt, *Un puiſſant aiguillon pour exciter la convoitiſe.*

INCEPTION (ĭn'-cĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [beginning] *Commencement*, m.

INCEPTIVE (ĭn'-cĕp'-tĭv'), *adj.* [noting beginning] *Qui marque le commencement.*

INCEPTOR (ĭn'-cĕp'-teur), *ſ.* [a beginner] *Un commençant.*

INCERATION (ĭn'-cĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the art of covering with wax] *Incération*, f.

INCERTITUDE (ĭn'-cĕr'-tĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [uncertainty] *Incertitude*, f.

INCESSANT (ĭn'-ces'-ſăn'te), *adj.* [continual] *Continuel, conſtant, qui ne ceſſe point, inceſſant.*

INCESSANTLY (ĭn'-cĕs'-ſăn't-le), *adv.* [without intermiſſion] *Inceſſamment, ſans ceſſe, continuellement, ſans interruption.*

INCEST (ĭn' cĕ'ſte), *ſ* [a carnal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited] *Inceſte*, m.

INCESTUOUS (ĭn'-cĕs'-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [guilty of inceſt] *Inceſtueux.*

INCESTUOUSLY (ĭn'-cĕs'-tĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with inceſt] *D'une manière inceſtueuſe.*

INCH (ĭn'che), *ſ.* [the twelfth part of a foot] *Un pouce*; au figuré, *une petite quantité, rien*, m.

* I won't bate an inch on't, *Je n'en rabattrai rien.*

* He is noble and great, every inch of him, *Il eſt grand & généreux, en tout.*

*†‡ Give him an inch and he'll take an ell, *Si on lui donne grand comme le doigt, il prend long comme le bras.*

*†‡ An inch breaks no ſquares, *Il ne faut pas y regarder de ſi près.*

To ſell a thing by inch of candle, *Vendre à l'encan, à l'extinction de la chandelle.*

To INCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive by inches; to give ſparingly] *Pouſſer dehors, faire ſortir petit à petit*; au figuré, *faire ſervir, tirer parti de*; ou bien *donner par ſcrupules, par petites portions, par meſure.*

* God does not inch out his bleſſings, *Dieu ne répand pas ſes bénédictions par meſure.*

To INCH, *v. n.* [to ſpare] *Avancer* ou *reculer petit à petit.*

INCHED (ĭn'-ch't), *part. adj. Diviſé en pouces.*

To INCHOATE (ĭn'-kô-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to begin] *Commencer.*

INCHOATED (ĭn'-kô-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Commencé.*

INCHOATION (ĭn'-kô-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [beginning] *Commencement*, m.

INCHOATIVE (ĭn'-kô'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [beginning, inceptive] *Qui commence.*

To INCIDE (ĭn'-ſăïde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut] *Inciſer.*

INCIDENCE (ĭn'-cĭ-dĕn'ce), *and* INCIDENCY (ĭn'-cĭ-dĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another] *Incidence*, f. t. de Géométrie. The angle of incinence, *L'angle d'incidence.*

INCIDENT (ĭn'-cĭ-dĕn'te), *adj.* [caſual, fortuitous; apt to happen] *Accidentel, caſuel, fortuit, incident; ordinaire, qui arrive ordinairement.* An incident occaſion, *Une occaſion fortuite.* A vice incident to human nature, *Un vice ordinaire à l'homme.*

INCIDENT, *ſ* [caſualty] *Incident*, m. *accident*, m. *circonſtance accidentelle.* V. EVENT.

INCIDENTAL (ĭn'-cĭ-dĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [caſual] *Accidentel, caſuel, fortuit, incident.*

INCIDENTALLY (ĭn'-cĭ-dĕn'-tăl-é), *adv* [occaſionally] *Par accident, incidemment.*

To INCINERATE (ĭn'-cĭn'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burn to aſhes] *Réduire en cendres.*

INCINERATED (ĭn'-cĭn'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Réduit en cendre.*

INCINERATION (ĭn'-cĭn-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of burning to aſhes] *Incinération*, f. t. de Chymie.

INCIRCUMSPECTION (ĭn'-cĭr-cŭm'-ſpĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ. Manque de précaution*, m. *incirconſpection*, f. *imprécaution*, f.

INCISED (ĭn'-ſăïz'd'), *adj.* [cut] *Inciſé, coupé.*

INCISION (ĭn'-cĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a cut] *Inciſion*, f. *coupure*, f.

INCISIVE (ĭn'-ſăï'-ſĭv'), *adj.* [having the quality of cutting] *Inciſif.*

Inciſive muſcles, *Les inciſifs*, m. pl.

INCISOR (ĭn' ſăï'-ſŏr), *ſ.* [cutter, tooth in the fore-part of the mouth] *Dent inciſive*, f.

INCISORY (ĭn'-ſăï'-ſeŭr-e), *adj.* [inciſive] *Inciſoire*, t. de Chirurgie.

INCISURE (ĭn'-cij'-ſeŭre), *ſ.* [a cut, an aperture] *Inciſion*, f. *ouverture*, f.

INCITATION (ĭn'-cĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [incitement, impulſe] *Incitation*, f *inſtigation*, f.

To INCITE (ĭn'-ſăïte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtir up, to animate] *Inciter, exciter, pouſſer, animer, porter, encourager, aiguillonner*, ‖ *agacer.*

INCITED (ĭn'-ſăï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Incité, excité, pouſſé, animé, porté, encouragé.*

INCITEMENT (ĭn'-ſăïte'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [motive, incentive] *Incitation*, f. *motif*, m. *encouragement*, m. *aiguillon*, m *ſollicitation*, f. ‖ *agacerie*, f.

INCITER (ĭn'-ſăï'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who incites] *Celui qui excite*; *inſtigateur*, m.

INCITING (ĭn'-ſăï'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Incite] *Motif*, m. *aiguillon*, m. ‖ *agacerie*, f. *induction*, f. *l'action d'exciter, d'inciter*, &c. f.

INCITING, *adj.* [alluring] *Attirant, attrayant, engageant*, ‖ *agaçant*; *atténuant.*

INCIVIL (ĭn'-cĭv'-ĭl), *adj.* [unpoliſhed] *Incivil.*

INCIVILITY (ĭn'-cĭ-vĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of courteſy, act of rudeneſs] *Incivilité*, f.

INCIVILLY (ĭn'-cĭv'-ĭl-é), *adv.* [unkindly, rudely] *Incivilement, peu civilement, d'une manière peu civile.*

INCLE (ĭn'-kle), *ſ.* [tape] *Ruban de fil*, m.

INCLEMENCY (ĭn'-klĕm'-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſeverity, cruelty] *Sévérité*, f. *rigueur*, f. *inclémence*, f. *dureté*, f. *injure*, f.

INCLEMENT (ĭn'-klĕm'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [unmerciful] *Dur, impitoyable, inclément.* [Unſeaſonable] *Ex.* Unſeaſonable weather, *Un temps qui n'eſt point de ſaiſon.*

INCLINABLE (ĭn'-klăï'-nă-bl'), *adj.* V. INCLINED.

INCLINATION (ĭn'-klĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [tendency, natural aptneſs, propenſion of mind] *Inclination*, f. *pente*, f. *penchant*, m. *diſpoſition naturelle, cœur*, m. *gré*, m. A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing, *Un ſimple penchant pour un objet n'eſt pas, à proprement parler, une détermination expreſſe de la volonté vers cet objet.*

¶ Inclination, *inclination*; propenſity, *propenſion, penchant*; bias, *penchant, diſpoſition* (ſynon.): *Propenſity* is ſtronger than *inclination*; *bias*, than *propenſity*; the firſt leads us to an object; the ſecond draws us; the third drags us: *inclination* is greatly owing to education; *propenſity*, to cuſtom; *bias*, to conſtitution. We ſay: his *inclination* prompted him to purſue that ſtudy: he has a ſtrong *propenſity* to gaming: he has a natural *bias* to that way of life. *Inclination* is generally applied to good objects; *propenſity*, to bad. Thus the charitable man is ever *inclined* to aſſiſt his neighbour. So depraved is human nature, that we have always a *propenſity* to vice. Of two perſons to be ſerved, a foreigner and a countryman, we are generally *biaſſed* in favour of the laſt.

INCLINATION, *ſ.* [love, affection] *Inclination*, f. *amitié*, f. *amour*, m. *attache*, f. *attachement*, m.

INCLINATION [in Geometry] *Inclinaiſon*, f.

INCLINATION [in Chym. pouring off by gently ſtooping the veſſel; decantation] *Inclinaiſon, f. decantation*, f.

INCLINATORY (ĭn'-klĭn'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.*

adj. [having quality of inclining] *Inclinant, qui incline.*

INCLINATORILY (ĭn'-klĭn-ă-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv. Obliquement.*

To INCLINE (ĭn'-klaïne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to give a tendency, to tend] *Incliner, pencher, porter; déterminer, mouvoir; être incliné; avoir de l'inclination, du penchant.* I inclined my body with due reſpect, *J'inclinai reſpectueuſement le corps, Je m'inclinai reſpectueuſement.* He ſoftly inclined the prince to it, *Il y porta doucement le prince.*

Victory inclined ſometimes to one ſide, and ſometimes to another, *La victoire penchoit tantôt d'un côté, tantôt de l'autre.* Doth his majeſty incline to it? *Sa majeſté y eſt-elle inclinée?* The weather inclines to fair, *Le temps ſe tourne au beau.* This ſtuff inclines to red, *Cette étoffe tire ſur le rouge.* The day inclining towards the evening, *La nuit approchant, Sur le ſoir.*

INCLINED (ĭn'-klaïn'd), *part. adj. Incliné, enclin; qui a de l'inclination, de penchant, du goût; porté.* To be inclined to evil, *Etre enclin au mal.*

Inclined plane [in Mechanics] *Plan incliné*, m.

INCLINING (ĭn'-klaï'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Incline] *Penchant*, m. *pente*, f. *inclination*, f. *l'action d'incliner, de pencher*, ou *de donner un penchant.*

INCLINING, *adj.* [having a tendency] *Inclinant, penchant, qui penche.* Fortune inclining to his ſide, *La fortune penchant de ſon côté.* The day inclining to the evening, *Le jour ſe retirant pour faire place à la nuit*, ou *la nuit approchant.*

To INCLIP (ĭn'-klĭp'), *v. a.* [to embrace, to incloſe] *Embraſſer, entourner, environner.*

To INCLOISTER (ĭn'-klŏïs'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhut up in a cloiſter] *Cloîtrer; mettre, enfermer dans un cloître.*

INCLOISTERED (ĭn'-klŏïs'-teŭr'd), *part. Cloîtré, enfermé dans un cloître.*

To INCLOSE V. To Enclose. The incloſed, *L'incluſe*, f.

To INCLOUD (ĭn'-klŏŭd'), *v. a.* [to darken] *Obſcurcir.*

To INCLUDE (ĭn'-kloude'), -ING, -ED, *v.* [to encloſe, to comprehend] *Renfermer, comprendre, embraſſer, contenir.* The marvellous of a fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, *Le merveilleux de la fable comprend tout ce qu'il y a de ſurnaturel.*

INCLUDED (ĭn'-klou'-dĕd), *part. adj. Renfermé, compris, contenu, inclus.*

INCLUDING (ĭn'-klou'-dĭn'gne), *prep.* [from to include] *Y compris.*

INCLUSION (ĭn'-klou'-jeüne), *ſ.* [the act of including] *L'action de comprendre.* With the incluſion of the king of Poland, *En y comprenant le roi de Pologne.*

INCLUSIVE (ĭn'-klou'-cĭv'), *adj* [incloſing, comprehended] *Qui renferme, qui comprend, qui embraſſe*; ou bien *compris, renfermé, inclus.* Juſtice is incluſive of all other virtues, *La juſtice renferme toutes les autres vertus.* To Saturday incluſive, *Y compris le Samedi.*

INCLUSIVELY (ĭn'-klou'-cĭve-lé), *adv.* [with the incluſion of the thing mentioned] *Inclufivement, y compris.*

INCOAGULABLE (ĭn'-kô-ăgu-lŭ-lă-bl'), *adj.* [incapable of concretion] *Qui ne peut ſe coaguler.*

INCOG (ĭn'-kŏg), *adj.* [unknown] *Inconnu.*

Incog. V. Incognito.

INCOEXISTENCE (ĭn'-kô-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn'ce), [the quality of not exiſting together] *Qualité de ce qui n'exiſte pas enſemble.*

INCOGITANCY (ĭn'-kŏdj'-ĭ-tăn'-cé), *ſ.* [want of thought] *Manque de réflexion*, m. *imprudence*, f. *inadvertance*, f. *ſtupidité*, f. That may be imputed to their incogitancy, *Il faut en rejeter la faute ſur leur inadvertance.* State of mere incogitancy, *Etat de ſtupidité*, m.

INCOGITATIVE (ĭn'-kŏdj'-ĭ-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* [wanting the power of thought] *Incapable de penſer, qui n'eſt pas doué de la faculté de penſer.*

INCOGNITO (ĭn'-kŏg'-nĭ-tô), *adv.* [in a ſtate of concealment] *Incognitò.* He travelled incognito, *Il voyageoit incognitò.*

INCOHERENCE (ĭn'-kô-hi'-rĕn'ce), *and* Incoherency (ĭn'-kô-hi'-rĕn'cé), *ſ.* [want of connection] *Marque de connexion*, m. *incohérence*, f. *inconſéquence*, f.

INCOHERENT (ĭn'-kô-hi'-rĕn'te), *adj.* [inconſequential] *Inconſéquent.*

INCOHERENTLY (ĭn'-kô-hi'-rĕn't-lé), *adv.* [inconſequently] *Sans liaiſon, ſans aucun rapport.*

INCOMBUSTIBILITY (ĭn'-kŏm'-beüs-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* Incombustibleness (ĭn'-kŏm'-beüs'-tĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of not being conſumed by fire] *Incombuſtibilité*, f. *qualité incombuſtible*, f.

INCOMBUSTIBLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-beüs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be conſumed by fire] *Incombuſtible.*

INCOME (ĭn'-keŭme). *ſ.* [revenue] *Revenu*, m *rente*, f. The greatneſs of his incomes, *La grandeur de ſes revenus.* Income-tax, *Taxe ſur le revenu*, f.

INCOMMENSURABILITY (ĭn'-kŏm'-mĕn'-chïoŭ-ră-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of not admitting one common meaſure] *Incommenſurabilité*, f.

INCOMMENSURABLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-mĕn'-chïoŭ-ră-bl'), *and* Incommensurate (ĭn'-kŏm'-mĕn'-chïoŭ-réte), *adj.* [not admitting one common meaſure] *Incommenſurable.*

To INCOMMODATE (ĭn'-kŏm'-mô-dété), *and* To Incommode (in'-kŏm-ôde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to embarraſs, to trouble] *Incommoder, embarraſſer, importuner.*

INCOMMODED (in'-kŏm'-ô-dĕd), *part. adj. Incommodé, embarraſſé, importuné.*

INCOMMODIOUS (in'-kŏm-mô'-dï-eŭce), *adj.* [troubleſome] *Incommode, embarraſſant, importun, fâcheux, à charge.*

INCOMMODIOUSLY (ĭn'-kŭm'-mô'-dï-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [not at eaſe] *Mal-à-l'aiſe, avec incommodité.*

INCOMMODIOUSNESS (ĭn'-kŏm mô'-dï-eŭs-nĕce), *and* Incommodity (in'-kŏm-ŏd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [inconvenience, trouble] *Incommodité*, f. *embarras*, m. *importunité*, f. *inconvénient*, m.

INCOMMUNICABILITY (ĭn'-kŏm'-mïoŭ-nï-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of not being impartible] *Incommunicabilité*, f.

INCOMMUNICABLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-mïoŭ'-nĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [not impartible] *Incommunicable.*

INCOMMUNICABLY (ĭn'-kŏm'-mïeu'-nĭ-kă-blé), *adv.* [in an impartible manner] *D'une manière incommunicable, ſans communication.*

INCOMMUNICATING (ĭn'-kŏm'-mïoŭ'-nĭ-ké-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [having no intercourſe with either] *Qui ne ſe communique pas.*

INCOMPACT (ĭ-'-kŏm'-păkt'), *and* Incompacted (in'-kŏm'-păk'-tĕd), *adj.* [not joined, not cohering] *Qui n'eſt pas bien lié*, ou *bien ſerré; mal digéré; dans un état d'imperfection, incompact.*

INCOMPARABLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-pă-ră-bl'), *adj.* [excellent, above all competition] *Incomparable, ſans égal, inimitable.*

INCOMPARABLY (ĭn'-kŏm'-pă-ra-blé), *adv.* [without compariſon] *Incomparablement, ſans comparaiſon.*

† Incomparably [excellently] *Parfaitement, à merveille.*

INCOMPASSIONATE (ĭn'-kŏm'-păch'-eün-ĕte), *adj.* [unmerciful] *Impitoyable, ſans pitié, dur*

INCOMPATIBILITY (ĭn'-kŏm'-păt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [inconſiſtency] *Incompatibilité*, f. *inſociabilité*, f. He overcame that natural incompatibility which hath been noted between the vulgar and ſovereign favour, *Il triompha de cette incompatibilité naturelle qu'on a remarquée entre la faveur du peuple & celle du ſouverain.*

INCOMPATIBLE (in'-kŏm'-păt'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [inconſiſtent] *Incompatible, inſociable.*

INCOMPATIBLY (in'-kŏm'-păt'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [inconſiſtently] *D'une manière incompatible.*

INCOMPENSABLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-pĕn'-ſă-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be properly compenſated] *Qu'on ne ſauroit compenſer, ou reconnoître, dignement.*

INCOMPETENCY (ĭn'-kŏm'-pĭ-tĕn'-cé), [inability] *Incompétence*, f. *inſuffiſance*, f.

INCOMPETENT (in'-kŏm'-pĭ-tĕn'te), *adj.* [not ſuitable, not able] *Incompétent; inſuffiſant, incapable.*

INCOMPETENTLY (ĭn'-kŏm'-pĭ-tĕn't-lé), *adv.* [not duly] *Incompétemment*, t. de pratique.

INCOMPETIBILITY (in'-kŏm'-pĕt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [unſuitableneſs, incompatibility] *L'état d'une choſe qui ne peut convenir à une autre.*

INCOMPETIBLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-pĕt'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [unſuitable, not agreeable] *Qui ne convient pas, qui ne ſe rapporte pas.*

INCOMPLETE (in'-kŏm'-plïte'), *adj.* [not perfect] *Incomplet, imparfait.*

INCOMPLETENESS (in'-kŭm'-plite'-nĕce), *ſ.* [imperfection] *Imperfection*, f.

INCOMPLIANCE (in'-kŭm'-plaï'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [untractableneſs, refuſal of compliance] *Humeur revêche*, f. *roideur dans le caractère*, m. *manque de complaiſance*, m.

INCOMPOSED (ĭn'-kŏm'-pôz'd'), *adj.* [diſordered] *Négligé, mal en ordre, en déſordre.*

INCOMPOSEDLY (ĭn'-kŏm'-pô-z'd'-lé), *adv.* [uncouthly] *De mauvaiſe grâce.*

INCOMPOSEDNESS (in'-kŏm'-pô-z'd'-nĕce), *or* Incomposure (ĭn'-kŏm'-pô'-jïeüre), *ſ.* [diſorder, uncouthneſs] *Déſordre*, m. *confuſion*, f *mauvaiſe grâce.*

INCOMPOSSIBILITY (ĭn'-kŏm'-pŏs-ſĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [inconſiſtency, incompatibility] *Incompatibilité*, f.

INCOMPOSSIBLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-pŏs'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not poſſible together] *Incompatible.*

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY (ĭn'-kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-ſi-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [unconceivableneſs] *Incompréhenſibilité*, f.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be conceived] *Incompréhenſible, inconcevable, inimaginable.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS (ĭn'-kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-ſi-bl'-nĕce), V. Incomprehensibility.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY (ĭn'-kŏm'-prĭ-hĕn'-ſĭ-ble), *adv.* [in a manner not to be conceived] *D'une manière incompréhenſible.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE (ĭn'-kŏm'-prĕs'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not capable of being compreſſed] *Incompreſſible.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY (ĭn'-kŏm'-prĕs-ſĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ. Incompreſſibilité*, f.

INCONCURRING (ĭn'-kŏn'-keŭr'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [not agreeing] *Qui ne concourt pas, qui ne s'accorde pas.*

INCONCEALABLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-cĭ'-lă-bl'), [not to be hid or kept ſecret] *Qu'on ne ſauroit cacher.*

INCONCEIVABLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-cĭ'-va bl'), *adj.* [not to be conceived] *Inconcevable, inimaginable.*

INCONCEIVABLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-cĭ'-vă-blé), *adv. d'une manière inconcevable.*

INCONCEPTIBLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-cĕp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* V. Incomprehensible.

INCONCINNITY (ĭn'-kŏn'-cĭn'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [unfitneſs, irregularity] *Défaut de proportion, d'harmonie, de régularité.*

INCONCINNOUS (ĭn'-kŏn'-cĭn'-neŭce), V. Unfit.

INCONCLUDENT (in'-kŏn'-klïou '-dĕn'te), *ant* INCONCLUSIVE (ĭn'-kŏn'-klïou '-cïv'), *adj* [inferring no conſequence] *Qui n'eſt pas concluant, qui ne prouve pas, inconcluant.*

INCONCLUSIVELY (in'-kŏn'-klïou '-cïve-lé), *adv. d'une manière peu concluante.*

INCONCLUSIVENESS (ĭn'-kŏn'-klïou '-cïve-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of rational cogency] *Foibleſſe de raiſonnement, f. inconſéquence, f. inconcluſion, f.*

INCONCOCT (ĭn'-kŏn'-kŏkt'), *and* INCONCOCTED (ĭn'-kŏn'-kŏkt'-ĕd), *adj.* [not fully digeſted] *Cru, mal digéré, indigéré.*

INCONCOCTION (ĭn'-kŏn'-kŏk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being indigeſted] *Crudité, f.*

INCONDITE (ĭn'-kŏn' dïte), *adj. Irrégulier, rude, groſſier.*

INCONDITIONAL (ĭn'-kŏn'-dïch'-eün-ăl), *and* INCONDITIONATE (ĭn'-kŏn'-oïch'-eün-éte), *adj.* [without limitation] *Sans condition, ſans reſtriction, ſans limitation, abſolu, ſans réſerve.*

INCONFORMITY (ĭn'kŏn'-for'-mï-té), *ſ. Manque ou défaut de conformité,* m. *nonconformité, f. inconformité, f.*

INCONGRUENCE (ĭn'-kon'-groŭ-ĕn'ce), *and* INCONGRUITY (ĭn'-kŏn'-grou '-ï-té), *ſ.* [unſuitableneſs, diſagreeableneſs; inconſiſtency, abſurdity, impropriety] *Incongruité, f. diſconvenance, f.* According to the congruity *or* incongruence of their component parts, *Selon la convenance des parties qui les compoſent.* An incongruity of ſpeech, *Incongruité de diſcours, un ſoléciſme* ou *un barbariſme.*

INCONGRUOUS (ĭn'-kŏn'-groŭ-cŭce), *adj.* [unſuitable, not fitting; inconſiſtent abſurd] *Incongru,* t. de Grammaire; *impropre, qui n'eſt pas convenable, ſéant, inconvenable.* An incongruous expreſſion, *Une expreſſion incongrue, impropre.* It is incongruous for a man to live idly, *Il eſt mal ſéant à l'homme de vivre dans l'inaction.*

INCONGRUOUSLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-groŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [improperly] *Improprement, incongruement, inconvenablement.*

INCONNEXEDLY (ĭn'-kon'-nĕk'-sĕd-lé), *adv. Sans connexion, ſans liaiſon, ſans ſuite.*

INCONSCIONABLE (ĭn'-kŏo'-cheŭn-ăbl"), *adj.* [unreaſonable] *Déraiſonnable.*

INCONSEQUENCE (ĭn'-kŏn'-sï-koŭĕn'ce), *ſ.* [inconcluſiveneſs] *Inconſéquence. f. mauvais raiſonnement.*

INCONSEQUENT (ĭn'-kŏn'-sï-koŭĕn'te), *adj.* [without regular inference] *Inconſéquent.*

INCONSEQUENTLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-sï-k üĕn't-lé), *adv.* [contrary to the laws of reaſoning] *Foiblement, contre les règles du raiſonnement.*

INCONSIDERABLE (ĭn-kŏn'-sïd'-ĕr-ăbl"), *adj.* [unworthy of notice] *Qui ne mérite aucune conſidération, de nulle valeur, de nulle importance.* An inconſiderable fellow, *Un homme de néant.*

INCONSIDERABLENESS (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïd'-ĕr-ă-bl"-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmall importance] *Peu de valeur,* m. *peu d'importance,* m. The inconſiderableneſs of this ſhort life, *Le peu d'importance d'une vie ſi courte.*

INCONSIDERATE (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïd'-ĕr-éte), *adj.* [careleſs, thoughtleſs; wanting due regard, *Inconſidéré, indiſcret, imprudent, étourdi, peu judicieux, inattentif, brutal, évaporé.*

INCONSIDERATELY (ĭn' kŏn'-sïd'-ĕr-éte-lé), *adv.* [careleſsly, negligently] *Inconſidérément, imprudemment, par mégarde, indiſcrettement, ſans réflexion, par inadvertance, aveuglément, tête baiſſée, crûment, brutalement.*

INCONSIDERATENESS (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïd'-ĕr-éte-nĕce), *and* INCONSIDERATION, (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïd-ĕr-é '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [inadvertence, inattention] *Inconſidération, f. inadvertance, f. inattention, f. imprudence, f. indiſcrétion, f. étourderie, f. évaporation, f. aveuglement,* m.

INCONSISTENCE (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïs '-tĕn'ce), *and* INCONSISTENCY (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïs '-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [incompatibility; incongruity; unſteadineſs; abſurdity of argument] *Incompatibilité, f. incongruité, f. inſociabilité, f. faute, f.* An inconſiſtency upon the point of chronology, *Une faute de chronologie, un anachroniſme.*

INCONSISTENT (in'-kŏn'-sïs '-tĕn'te), *adj.* [incompatible; contrary; inconſequent; V. ABSURD] *Incompatible, contraire, inconſéquent, contradictoire; inconſiſtant; inſociable.* Virtue is not inconſiſtent with good humour, *La vertu n'eſt pas incompatible avec la gaieté.* It is utterly inconſiſtent with the rules of ſociety, *Cela eſt tout-à-fait contraire aux règles de la ſociété.* His arguments are inconſiſtent, *Ses argumens ſont contradictoires.* He is inconſiſtent with himſelf, *C'eſt un homme inconſéquent.*

INCONSISTENTLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïs '-tĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with contradiction; abſurdly] *D'une manière contradictoire,* ou *inconſéquente.*

INCONSISTING (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïs'-tïn'gne), *adj.* [not conſiſtent] *Incompatible, contraire.*

INCONSOLABLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-sô '-lă-bl"), *adj.* [not to be comforted] *Inconſolable.*

INCONSONANCY (ĭn'-kŏn '-sô-năn'-cé), [want of harmony] *Le défaut de conſonance,* ou *d'harmonie.*

INCONSPICUOUS (ĭn'-kŏn'-spïk '-ïoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [indiſcernible] *Qu'on ne peut appercevoir à l'œil; inappercevable.*

INCONSTANCY (ĭn'-kŏn '-stăn'-cé), *ſ.* [unſteadineſs] *Inconſtance, f.*

INCONSTANT (ĭn'-kŏn '-stăn'te), *adj.* [changeable, variable] *Inconſtant, volage, changeant, inquiet.* V. FICKLE.

INCONSTANTLY (ĭn'-kŏn '-stăn't-lé), *adv.* [lightly] *Avec inconſtance, avec légèreté, légèrement, inconſtamment.*

INCONSUMABLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-sïoŭ '-mă-bl"), *adj.* [not to be waſted] *Qui ne ſe peut conſumer.*

INCONTESTABLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-tĕs '-tă-bl"), *adj.* [not to be diſputed] *Inconteſtable.*

INCONTESTABLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-tĕs '-tă-blé), *adv.* [indiſputably] *Inconteſtablement, ſans contredit.*

INCONTIGUOUS (ĭn'-kŏn'-tïgu '-ïoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [not touching each other] *Qui n'eſt point contigu.*

INCONTINENCE (ĭn'-kŏn '-tï-nĕn'ce), *and* INCONTINENCY (ĭn-kŏn '-tï-nĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [unchaſtity] *Incontinence, f. débauche, f. dérèglement de vie,* m.

Incontinence of urine, *Incontinence d'urine, f. écoulement involontaire d'urine,* m.

INCONTINENT (ĭn'-kŏn '-tï-nĕn'te), *adj.* [unchaſte] *Incontinent, débauché, laſcif, adonné aux plaiſirs ſenſuels.*

INCONTINENTLY (ĭn'-kŏn '-tï-nĕn't-lé), *adv.* [unchaſtely] *Avec incontinence, ſans retenue, impudiquement.*

INCONTINENTLY [preſently] *Incontinent; d'abord, tout-à l'heure.*

INCONTROVERTIBLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-trô-vĕr '-tï-bl"), V. INCONTESTABLE.

INCONTROVERTIBLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-trô-vĕr '-tï-blé), V. INCONTESTABLY.

INCONVENIENCE (ĭn'-kŏn'-vi '-nï-ĕn'ce), *and* INCONVENIENCY (ĭn'-kŏn'-vi '-nï-ën'-cé), *ſ.* [unfitneſs, inexpedience, diſadvantage, difficulty] *Diſconvenance, f. inconvénient,* m. *incommodité, f. déſavantage,* m. *difficulté, f. embarras,* m.

INCONVENIENCED (ĭn'-kŏn'-vi '-nï-ĕn's't), *adj.* [troubled] *Incommodé.*

INCONVENIENT (ĭn' kŏn'-vi '-nï-ĕn'te), *adj.* [incommodious] *Incommode, déſavantageux, embarraſſant.*

INCONVENIENTLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-vi '-nï-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [incommodiouſly; unſeaſonably] *D'une manière incommode; mal-à-propos, hors de ſaiſon, à contretemps.*

INCONVERSABLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-vĕr '-ſă-bl"), *adj.* [unſocial] *Inſociable.* He is a perſon very inconverſable, *C'eſt un homme tout-à-fait inſociable.*

INCONVERTIBLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-vĕr '-tï-bl"), *adj.* [not tranſmutable] *Qui ne peut pas être changé; inconvertible,* t. Didactique. Inconvertible terms, *Des termes inconvertibles.*

INCONVINCIBLE (ĭn'-kŏn'-vïn '-cï-bl"), *Qu'on ne peut convaincre.*

INCONVINCIBLY (ĭn'-kŏn'-vïn '-cï-blé), *adv.* [without admitting conviction] *D'une manière peu convaincante.*

INCORPORAL (ĭn'-kor '-pô-răl"), *adj.* [immaterial] *Incorporel, qui n'a point de corps, immatériel.*

INCORPORALITY (ĭn'-kor-pô-răl '-ï-té), *ſ.* [immaterialneſs] V. INCORPOREITY.

INCORPORALLY (ĭn'-kor '-pô-răl"-é), *adv.* [in an incorporal manner, without matter] *D'une manière immatérielle.*

To INCORPORATE (ĭn'-kor '-pô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to unite or conjoin in one maſs] *Incorporer, s'incorporer.* Incorporate ſilver with gold, *Incorporez de l'argent avec de l'or.* Colours better incorporate with oil than with water, *Les couleurs s'incorporent mieux avec l'huile qu'avec l'eau.*

To INCORPORATE [to form into a corporation, or politick body] *Eriger, former en corps, en communauté.*

INCORPORATE, *adj. and* INCORPORATED (ĭn'-kor '-pô-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Incorporé.*

INCORPORATE, V. INCORPORAL.

INCORPORATION (ĭn'-kor '-pô-ré-cheŭne), *ſ.* [union in one maſs; formation of a politick body] *Incorporation, f. communauté, f. corps,* m.

INCORPOREAL (in'-kor-pô '-ré-ăl), *adj.* [incorporal, unbodied] *Incorporel, qui n'a point de corps.*

Incorporeal inheritance (in Law; rights, &c. as tithes, annuities, &c. that cannot be touched or handled), *Héritage incorporel,* m.

INCORPOREALLY (ĭn'-kor-pô '-ré-ăl-é), *adv.* V. INCORPORALLY.

INCORPOREITY (ĭn'-kor-pô-ri '-ï-té), *ſ.* [immateriality] *Immatérialité, f. ſpiritualité, f.*

To INCORPS (ĭn'-korps '), *v. a. Incorporer.*

INCORRECT (ĭn'-kŏr-ĕkt '), *adj.* [inaccurate] *Incorrect, inexact, plein de fautes, qui n'eſt pas correct.*

INCORRECTLY (ĭn'-kŏr-ĕkt '-lé), *adv.* [inaccurately] *D'une manière peu correcte.*

INCORRECTNESS (ĭn'-kŏr-ĕkt '-nĕce), *ſ.* [inaccuracy] *Incorrection, f. inexactitude, f. négligence,* f. Incorrectneſs of ſtyle, *Négligence de ſtyle.*

INCORRIGIBLE (ĭn'-kŏr '-ï-djï-bl"), *adj.* [bad beyond correction] *Incorrigible, incapable de correction.*

INCORRIGIBLENESS (ĭn'-kŏr '-ï-djï-bl"-nĕce), *ſ.* [hopeleſs depravity, badneſs beyond reclaim] *Incorrigibilité,* f.

INCORRIGIBLY (ĭn'-kŏr '-ï-djï-blé), *adv. D'une manière incorrigible.*

INCORRUPT (ĭn'-kŏr-eŭpt '), *and* INCORRUPTED, *adj.* [pure, honeſt, good] *Pur, bon, honnête, intègre, exempt de ſouillure.*

INCORRUPTIBILITY (ĭn'-kŏr eŭp-tï-bïl '-ï-té), *ſ.* [inſuſceptibility of corruption] *Incorruptibilité,* f.

INCORRUPTIBLE (ĭn'-kŏr-eŭp '-tï-bl"), *adj.* [not capable of corruption] *Incorruptible.*

INCORRUPTIBLY (ĭn'-kŏr-eŭp '-tï-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not ſuceptible of corruption] *D'une manière incorruptible.*

INCORRUPTION (ĭn'-kŏr-eŭp '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [freedom from corruption] *Incorruption,* f. t. de Phyſique.

INCORRUPTNESS (ĭn'-kŏr-eŭpt '-nĕce), *ſ.* [honeſty, integrity] *Probité, f. pureté, f. intégrité,* f.

To INCRASSATE (ĭn'-krăs '-séte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make thick] *Epaiſſir, rendre épais; incraſſer* (t. de Médecine).

INCRASSATED

INCRASSATED (ĭn'-krăs'-sé-tĕd), *part. adj. Epaiſſi.*

INCRASSATION (ĭn'-krăs-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of thickening: the ſtate of growing thick] *L'action d'épaiſſir; épaiſſiſſement*, m.

INCRASSATIVE (ĭn'-krăs'-să-tĭv'), *adj* [having the quality of thickening] *Qui a la propriété d'épaiſſir; incraſſant* (t. de Médecine).

INCREASE (ĭn'-krīce'), *ſ.* [augmentation; produce; generation] *Augmentation*, f. *accroiſſement*, m. *avancement*, m. *agrandiſſement*, m. *enflement*, m. *redoublement*, m. *ſurcroît*, m. *produit*, m. *récolte*, f. *génération*, f. *portée*, f. *propagation*, f. An increaſe of family, *Une augmentation de famille.* An increaſe of taxes, *Un ſurcroît d'impôts.* The increaſe of trade, *L'avancement du commerce.* The increaſe of this year is beyond our expectation, *La récolte de cette année ſurpaſſe notre attente.* The organs o. increaſe, *Les organes de la génération.* The increaſe of cattle, *La portée des bêtes.* The increaſe of the moon, *Le croiſſant de la lune.* Increaſe of claims, *Accumulation des droits*, f Increaſe of one ſyllable, *Augment*, m.

To INCREASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make *or* grow more *or* greater] *Accroître, augmenter, agrandir; croître, prendre de l'accroiſſement, s'augmenter, s'agrandir: hauſſer, redoubler, groſſir.* He increaſes his riches, *Il augmente ſes richeſſes.* He increaſes apace, *Il croît à vue d'œil.* V. To ENLARGE. To GROW.

INCREASED (ĭn'-krīs't'), *part. adj. Accru, agrandi, augmenté.* Your eſtate is much increaſed, *Votre bien s'eſt fort accru.*

INCREASER (ĭn'-krī'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who increaſes] *Celui qui accroît*, ou *celle qui augmente.*

INCREASING (ĭn'-krī'-cĭn'gne), *adj. Augmentatif. ſubſt. redoublement*, m.

INCREATED (ĭn'-krĭ-é'-tĕd), *adj.* [not created] *Incréé.*

INCREDIBILITY (ĭn'-krĕd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of ſurpaſſing belief] *Incrédibilité*, f. t. de Théologie.

INCREDIBLE (ĭn'-krĕd'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſurpaſſing belief] *Incroyable.*

INCREDIBLENESS (ĭn' krĕd'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. INCREDIBILITY.

INCREDIBLY (ĭn'-krĕd'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be believed] *D'une manière incroyable, au delà de ce qu'on peut croire, incroyablement.*

INCREDULITY (ĭn'krĭ-dĭou'-lĭ-té), *ſ.* [hardneſs of belief] *Incrédulité*, f.

INCREDULOUS (ĭn'-krĕd'-ĭou-leŭce), *adj.* [not believing] *Incrédule.* An incredulous man, *Un incrédule.*

¶ Incredulous, *incrédule*; unbelieving, *mécréant, infidelle* (ſynon.): Though theſe words are alike in ſignification; yet cuſtom has appropriated the firſt to general uſe; whereas the other is chiefly applied to matters of religion. Thus we ſay of one of atheiſtical principles: he is an *unbelieving* wretch. He who refuſes his aſſent to known facts without the evidence of his ſenſes is called an *incredulous* fellow.

INCREDULOUSNESS (ĭn'-krĕd'-ĭou-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. INCREDULITY.

INCREMENT (ĭn'-krĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [act of growing greater, increaſe] *Croiſſance, f. accroiſſement*, m. *avancement*, m. *augmentation*, f.

INCREMENT [in Rhet. climax] *Gradation*, f.

To INCREPATE (ĭn'-krĭ-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reprehend] *Réprimander.*

INCREPATED (ĭn'-krĭ-pé-tĕd), *part. adj Réprimandé.*

INCREPATION (ĭn'-krĭ-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [chiding] *Réprimande, f. mercuriale*, f.

To INCRUST (ĭn'-kreŭst'), *and* To INCRUSTATE (ĭn'-kreŭs'-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover over with a hard ſubſtance] *Incruſter.*

INCRUSTATED (ĭn'-kreŭs'-té tĕd), *part. adj. Incruſté.*

INCRUSTATION (ĭn'-kreŭs'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of incruſtating] *Incruſtation*, f.

To INCUBATE (ĭn'-kĭoŭ-béte), *v. n.* [to ſit upon eggs] *Couver.*

INCUBATION (ĭn'-kĭoŭ-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of hatching eggs] *Incubation*, f. *l'action de couver des œufs.*

INCUBUS (ĭn'-kĭoŭ-beŭce), *ſ.* [the nightmare] *Incube*, m. *le cochemar.*

To INCULCATE (ĭn'-keŭl'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impreſs by frequent repetitions] *Inculquer, recommander, redire, répéter.*

INCULCATED (ĭn'-keŭl'-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Inculqué, répété.*

INCULCATION (ĭn'-keŭl-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of inculcating] *L'action d'inculquer.*

INCULPABLE (ĭn'-keŭl'-pă-bl'), *adj.* [unblameable] *Irréprochable, irrépréhenſible, exempt de blâme, ſans reproche.*

INCULPABLY (ĭn'-keŭl'-pă-blé), *adv.* [unblameably] *Innocemment, d'une manière irréprochable.*

INCULT (ĭn'-keŭlt'), *adj.* [untilled] *Inculte.*

INCUMBENCY (ĭn'-keŭm'-bĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [poſſeſſion of a benefice] *La poſſeſſion* ou *jouiſſance d'un benéfice*; *deſſervitorerie*, f.

INCUMBENT (ĭn'-keŭm' bĕn'te), *ſ.* [he who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice] *Un bénéficier, un eccléſiaſtique pourvu d'un bénéfice.*

INCUMBENT, *adj.* [impoſed upon, reſting upon] *Impoſé, enjoint, dont on eſt chargé.* This is a duty incumbent upon me, *C'eſt un devoir qui m'eſt impoſé.* I have a great buſineſs incumbent upon me, *Je ſuis chargé d'une grande affaire, j'ai une grande affaire ſur les bras.*

To INCUMBER (ĭn'-keŭm'-beŭr), *v. a.* V. To ENCUMBER, *&c.*

To INCUR (ĭn'-keŭr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to become liable to] *Encourir, mériter, s'expoſer à, s'attirer.* To incur a penalty, *Encourir une amende.* To incur a miſchief, *S'expoſer à quelque malheur.* To incur the cenſure of judicious perſons, *Mériter la cenſure* ou *le blâme des perſonnes judicieuſes.*

INCURABLE (ĭn'-kĭou'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [not to be cured] *Incurable, ſans remède.*

INCURABILITY (ĭn-kĭou-ră-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* INCURABLENESS (ĭn'-kĭou-ră-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of not admitting any cure] *Incurabilité*, f.

INCURABLY (ĭn'-kĭou'-ră-blé), *adv.* [without remedy] *Sans remède.* He is incurably ſick, *Sa maladie eſt ſans remède; il n'en reviendra pas.*

INCURIOUS (ĭn'-kĭou'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [negligent, inattentive] *Négligent, inattentif.*

INCURRED (ĭn'-keŭr'd'), *part. adj. Encouru, ſubi, mérité.*

INCURSION (ĭn'keŭr'-cheŭne), *ſ* [attack, inroad, invaſion, ravage] *Incurſion, courſe* (*des ennemis*), f.

To INCURVATE (ĭn'-keŭr'-véte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bend, to crook] *Courber.*

INCURVATED (ĭn'-keŭr'-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Courbé.* [ſaid of any crooked timber for knees, &c.] *Bombé.*

INCURVATION (ĭn'-keŭr-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of bending; flexion, bow] *L'action de courber; courbure*, f.

INCURVITY (ĭn'-keŭr'-vĭ-té), *ſ.* [crookedneſs] *Courbure, f. inflexion*, f. *état d'une choſe courbée*, m.

INCUS (ĭn'-keŭce), *ſ.* [Anat. the anvil of the ear] *Enclume*, f.

To INDAGATE (ĭn'-dă-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſearch] *Rechercher.*

INDAGATED (ĭn'-dă-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Recherché, cherché avec ſoin.*

INDAGATION (ĭn'-dă-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſearch] *Recherche, f. perquiſition*, f.

INDAGATOR (ĭn'-dă-gué-tŏr), *ſ.* [inquirer] *Faſeur de recherches*, f.

To INDART (ĭn'-dart'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dart in] *Darder, lancer.*

To INDEBT (ĭn'-dĕte'), *v. a.* [to put into debt] *Endetter, charger de dettes.*

INDEBTED (ĭn'-dĕt'-tĕd), *adj.* [in debt, obliged] *Endetté, qui a des dettes, redevable, qui a des obligations.* I am deeply indebted, *Je ſuis fort endetté.* Few conſider how much we are indebted to government, *Peu de gens conſidèrent combien nous ſommes redevables au gouvernement.*

INDECENCY (ĭn'-dĭ'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [any thing unbecoming] *Indécence*, f.

INDECENT (ĭn'-dĭ'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [not becoming] *Indécent, mal-honnête, meſſéant.*

INDECENTLY (ĭn'-dĭ'-cĕn't-lé), *adv.* [in a manner contrary to decency] *Indécemment, contre les règles de la bienſéance.*

INDECIDUOUS (ĭn'-dĭ-cĭd'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [Bot. not falling] *Qui ne tombe point; qui ne quitte pas ſes feuilles.*

INDECIMABLE (ĭn'-dĕs'-ĭ-mă-bl'), *adj.* [not tithable] *Qui n'eſt pas ſujet aux dîmes.*

INDECLINABLE (ĭn'-dĭ-klaĭ'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [in Gram. not varied by terminations] *Indéclinable.*

INDECOROUS (ĭn'-dĭ-kô'-reŭce), *ou plutôt* ĭn'-dĕk'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [indecent, unbecoming] *Indécent, contraire à la bienſéance.*

INDECORUM (ĭn'-dĭ-kô'-reŭme), *ſ.* [indecency] *Indécence*, f.

INDEED (ĭn'-dīd'), *adv.* [in reality, in truth] *En vérité, réellement, vraiement, certainement, de fait, en effet.* And indeed, *Et de fait, en effet, auſſi, auſſi-bien.*

INDEFATIGABLE (ĭn'-dĭ-făt'-ĭ-gă-bl'), *adj.* [unwearied] *Infatigable.* With an indefatigable application, *Avec une application infatigable.*

INDEFATIGABLY (ĭn'-dĭ-făt'-ĭ-gă-blé), *adv.* [without wearineſs] *Infatigablement.* A man indefatigably zealous in the ſervice of the church and ſtate, *Un homme d'un zèle infatigable pour le ſervice de l'égliſe & de l'état.*

INDEFECTIBILITY (ĭn'-dĭ-fĕk-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of ſuffering no decay] *Indéfectibilité*, f.

INDEFECTIBLE (ĭn'-dĭ-fĕk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [unfailing, not liable to defect] *Indéfectible.*

INDEFENSIBLE (ĭn'-dĭ-fĕn'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [what cannot be defended, *or* maintained] *Qu'on ne ſauroit ſoutenir*, ou *défendre.*

INDEFESIBLE (ĭn'-dĭ-fi'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [irrevocable] *Irrévocable, inviolable.*

INDEFINITE (ĭn'-dĕf' ĭ-nĭte), *adj.* [not determined] *Indéfini, vague.*

INDEFINITELY (ĭn'-dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte-lé), *adv.* [in a manner indefinite] *Indéfiniment, d'une manière indéfinie.*

INDEFINITUDE (ĭn'-dĭ-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭoude), *ſ. Quantité finie conſidérée comme indéfini.*

INDELIBERATE (ĭn'-dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-éte), *and* INDELIBERATED (ĭn'-dĭ-lĭb'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *adj.* [done without conſideration] *Indéliberé.*

INDELIBLE (ĭn'-dĕl'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be blotted out] *Ineffaçable, indélébile*, t. de Théologie. The indelible character of baptiſm, *Le caractère indélébile du baptême.*

INDELICACY (ĭn'-dĕl'-ĭ-kă-cé), *ſ.* [want of delicacy] *Manque de délicateſſe*, m.

INDELICATE (ĭn'-dĕl'-ĭ-kéte), *adj.* [wanting decency, delicacy] *Qui manque de délicateſſe.*

INDEMNIFICATION (ĭn'-dĕm'-nĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſecuring againſt loſs *or* harm] *Indemniſation*, f. *dédommagement*, m. *indemnité*, f.

INDEMNIFIED (ĭn'-dĕm'-nĭ-faĭ'd), *part. adj. Indemniſé, d'dommagé.*

To INDEMNIFY (ĭn'-dĕm'-nĭ-faĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſecure againſt loſs *or* harm] *Indemniſer, dédommager, garantir.* To indemnify one's ſelf, *S'indemniſer, ſe dédommager.*

INDEMNITY (ĭn'-dĕm'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [exemption from puniſhment, pardon] *Indemnité*, f. *dédommagement*, m. *abolition*, f. *pardon*, m. An act of indemnity, *Acte d'abolition*, m.

INDEMONSTRABLE (ĭn'-dĕ-mŏn'-ſtră-bl'),

bl'), *adj.* [not susceptible of demonstration] *Qu'on ne peut démontrer.*

INDENT (ĭn'-dĕn't'), *f.* [incisure, inequality] V. INDENTATION.

To INDENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut in the shape of teeth] *Denter, denteler; façonner, couper en forme de dents*; ou bien *engrener, enclaver.*

To INDENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [a law-term; to contract] *Denteler, passer un contrat, contracter, engager.* To indent articles of agreement, *Denteler ou passer un contrat entre deux parties.* To indent a servant, *Engager un domestique.*

INDENTATION (ĭn'-dĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *f. Denture*, f.

INDENTED (ĭn'-dĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Dentelé; engrené, enclavé; engagé.* The crocodile's teeth are indented within one another, *Les dents du crocodile s'engrènent, ou sont engrenées l'une dans l'autre.*

INDENTED [in Heraldry] *Endenté.*

INDENTURE (ĭn'-dĕn'-tĭeŭre), *f.* [a contract, a covenant] *Contrat*, m. *acte*, m. *brevet*, m. A prentice's indenture, *Un brevet d'apprentissage.*

INDENTURE or CHANNEL [in Archit. a cavity which separates two bossages] *Anglet*, m

INDEPENDENCE (ĭn'-dĭ-pĕn'-den'ce), *and* INDEPENDENCY (ĭn'-dĭ-pĕn'-dĕn'-cé), *f.* [freedom] *Indépendance*, f.

INDEPENDENT (ĭn'-dĭ-pĕn'-dĕn'te), *adj.* [not depending] *Indépendant, qui ne dépend de personne, franc, qui n'a point de supérieur*; *isolé.* The town is independent on the Cantons (*& non of ou* from), *La ville est indépendante des Cantons.* An independant company of soldiers, *Une compagnie franche.* To be independent, *Voler de ses propres ailes.*

INDEPENDENT, *f.* [a sort of ancient dissenters in England] *Indépendant*, m *non-conformiste, qui ne reconnoît aucune autorité ecclésiastique*, m.

INDEPENDENTLY (ĭn'-dĭ-pĕn'-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [in an independent manner] *Indépendamment, d'une manière indépendante, sans égard.* To act independently of other men's motives, *Agir sans égard aux conseils des autres.*

INDESERT (ĭn'-dĭ-zĕrt'), *f.* [want of merit] *Indignité*, f.

INDESINENTLY (ĭn'-dĕs'-ĭ-nĕn't-ly), *adv.* [without cessation] *Sans cesse.*

INDESTRUCTIBLE (ĭn'-dĭ-streŭk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be destroyed] *Indestructible.*

INDETERMINABLE (ĭn'-dĭ-tĕr'-mĭ-nă-bl'), *adj. Qui ne se peut déterminer.*

INDETERMINATE (ĭn'-dĭ-tĕr'-mĭ-nété), *and* INDETERMINED (ĭn' dĭ-tĕr'-mĭn'd), *adj.* [unfixed] *Indéterminé, indécis, indéfini.*

INDETERMINATELY (ĭn'-dĭ-tĕr'-mĭnĕte-lé), *adv.* [indefinitely] *Indéfiniment, d'une manière indéterminée.*

INDETERMINATION (ĭn'-dĭ-tĕr-mĭné'-cheŭne), *f.* [want of determination] *Indétermination, irrésolution*, f

INDEVOTION (ĭn'-dĭ-vô'-cheŭne), *f.* [want of devotion] *Indévotion*, f.

INDEVOUT (ĭn'-dĭ-vŏŭte'), *adj.* [not devout] *Indévot.*

INDEX (ĭn'-dĕks), *f.* [the pointer out; table of contents] *Index*, m. *indice*, m. *indicule*, m. *table des matières dans un livre*, f. To look for a thing in the index, *Chercher quelque chose dans la table.* [a guide] *un guide, un directeur.* [of a clock, watch, or sun-dial] *Le style, ou l'aiguille d'un cadran, d'une horloge*, &c.

INDEX [Anat. the fore finger] *Index*, m.

INDEX [a sort of Inquisition at Rome to examine books] *Index*, m.

INDEXTERITY (ĭn'-dĕks-tĕr'-ĭ-té), *f.* [awkwardness] *Manque d'adresse*, m. *indextérité*, f.

INDIA (ĭn'-dĭ-ă), *f.* [an extensive region in Asia] *L'Inde*, f. Indies, *les Indes*, f. pl.

INDIAN (ĭn'-dĭ-ăne), *adj.* [of or belonging to India] *Indien, Indienne.*

INDIAN-CORN [maize] *Blé d'Espagne, d'Inde* ou *de Turquie*, m. *maïs*, m.

Indian Pear-tree, *Poirier des Indes*, m.

Indian yellow orange-tree of Malabar [a tree from which the gumbage is obtained] *Carcapulli*, m.

The Indian Jerboar, *Tarsier*, m.

Indian Rat, *Ramadoux*, m. Indian checks, *Compis*, m. pl. *toile de coton à carreaux*, f.

INDIAN (ĭn'-dĭ-ăne), *f.* [one born in the Indies] *Un Indien, une Indienne.*

To INDICATE (ĭn'-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to show, to point out] *Indiquer, marquer, montrer, annoncer.*

INDICATED (ĭn'-dĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Indiqué, marqué, montré.*

INDICATION (ĭn'-dĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [mark, sign, note] *Indication*, f. *indice*, m. *marque*, f. *signe*, m. *symptôme*, m. en Médecine.

INDICATIVE (ĭn'-dĭk'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [in Gram. a certain modification of verbs] *Indicatif.* The Indicative mood of a verb, *Le mode indicatif*, ou *l'indicatif d'un verbe.*

INDICATOR (ĭn'-dĭ-ké'-tŭr), *f.* [Anat. a muscle; extensor indicis] *Indicateur*, m.

To INDICT (ĭn'-dăĭte'), *and* To INDITE. V. To ENNICT, and its derivatives.

INDICTION (ĭn'-dĭk'-cheŭne), *f.* [a term of Chronology] *Indiction*, f.

INDIFERENCE (ĭn'-dĭf'-ĕr-ĕn'ce), *and* INDIFFERENCY (ĭn'-dĭf'-ĕr-ĕn'-cé), *f.* [impartiality, negligence] *Neutralité*, f. *impartialité*, f. *indifférence*, f. *froideur*, f. *tiédeur*, f. V. NEUTRALITY.

INDIFFERENT (ĭn'-dĭf'-ĕr-ĕn'te), *adj.* [neutral, regardless, impartial, passable, common, ordinary] *Indifférent, froid, neutre, impartial, désintéressé; passable, peu important, ordinaire, commun.* To be indifferent to every thing, *Etre indifférent sur tout.* Being indifferent, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth, *& nous étions exempts de partialité, nous recevrions & embrasserions les opinions suivant que l'évidence nous en montreroit la vérité.* To put a thing into the hands of an indifferent person, *Mettre une chose entre les mains d'une personne désintéressée.*

An indifferent beauty, *Une beauté passable.* 'Tis an indifferent business, *C'est une affaire peu importante.*

INDIFFERENTLY *adv.* [without distinction or preference; without wish or aversion] *Indifféremment, indistinctement, sans distinction, sans préférence, avec indifférence, sans choix*: ou *passablement, tant soit peu, autrement.* The pardon was extended indifferently to all, *On pardonna indifféremment* ou *indistinctement à tout le monde.* I will look on death indifferently, *Je regarderai la mort avec indifférence.* Indifferently well, *Passablement bien.* He is indifferently honest, *Il est passablement honnête-homme.*

INDIGENCE (ĭn'-dĭ-djĕn'ce), *and* INDIGENCY (ĭn'-dĭ-djĕn'-cé), *f.* [penury] *Indigence*, f. *pauvreté*, f. *nécessité*, f. *besoin*, m. V. POVERTY.

INDIGENOUS (ĭn'-dĭd'-jĭ-neŭce), *adj* [native to a country] *Indigène.*

INDIGENT (ĭn'-dĭ-djĕn'te), *adj* [poor, needy, necessitous] *Indigent, pauvre, nécessiteux.*

INDIGEST (ĭn'-dĭ-djĕste'), *and* INDIGESTED (ĭn'-dĭ-djĕs'-tĕd), *adj.* [not concocted in the stomach; not formed, not regularly disposed] *Indigeste, mal-digéré, non digéré, indigéré*, au propre & au figuré, *confus, en désordre, informe.*

INDIGESTIBLE (ĭn'-dĭ-djĕs'-tĭ bl'), *adj.* [not to be digested] *Indigeste, qui ne peut se digérer.*

INDIGESTION (ĭn'-dĭ-djĕst'-ĭeŭne), *f.* [the state of meats unconcocted] *Indigestion*, f.

INDIGETES (ĭn'-dĭd'-jĭ-tĭz), *f. pl.* [Antiq. local gods] *Indigetes*, m. pl.

To INDIGITATE (ĭn' dĭd'-jĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to point out, to show] *Démontrer, faire voir, faire toucher au doigt.*

INDIGITATION (ĭn'-dĭd-jĭ-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of pointing out] *Démonstration*, f. *preuve convaincante.*

INDIGN (ĭn' dĭne), *adj.* [unworthy] *Indigne de gouverner.*

INDIGNANT (ĭn'-dĭg'-năn'te), *adj.* [angry, raging] *Indigné, fâché.*

INDIGNATION (ĭn'-dĭg-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [anger] *Indignation*, f. *colère*, f. V. DISPLEASURE.

INDIGNITY (ĭn'-dĭg'-nĭ-té), *f.* [contumely] *Indignité*, f *affront*, m. *injure atroce*, f.

INDIGO (ĭn'-dĭ-gô), *f.* [Bot anil, a plant, *Indigotier*, m. *indigo*, m. *bleu d'Inde*, m. *Inde*, m. Indigo-manufacture, [the place where indigo is made] *Indigoterie*, f.

INDIRECT (ĭn'-dĭ-rĕkt'), *adj.* [not strait; not honest] *Indirect, oblique*; *déshonnête.* Indirect means, *Voies obliques* ou *indirectes.* Indirect dealing, *Conduite déshonnête.*

INDIRECTION (ĭn'-dĭ-rĕk'-cheŭne), *f.* [oblique means] *Voies indirectes*, f. pl. [dishonest practice] *Voies injustes*, pl. f.

INDIRECTLY (ĭn'-dĭ-rĕkt'-lé), *adv.* [obliquely] *Indirectement* ‖ *par bricole, de bricole:*

INDIRECTNESS (ĭn'-dĭ-rĕkt'-nĕce), *f.* [obliquity] *Obliquité*, f. [unfairness] *Injustice*, f.

INDISCERNIBLE (ĭn'-dĭz-zĕr'-nĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not perceptible] *Qu'on ne sauroit discerner, imperceptible.*

INDISCERNIBLY (ĭn'-dĭz-aĕr'-nĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be discerned] *Imperceptiblement.*

INDISCERPTIBILITY (ĭn'-dĭs-sĕrp'-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [incapability of dissolution or separation] *Indivisibilité*, f.

INDISCERPTIBLE (ĭn'-dĭs-sĕrp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be separated] *Indivisible, inséparable.*

INDISCOVERY (ĭn'-dĭs-keŭv'-ĕŭr-é), *f. état de ce qui est caché*, m.

INDISCREET (ĭn'-dĭs-krĭte'), *adj.* [incautious, inconsiderate, injudicious] *Indiscret, inconsidéré, imprudent.* An indiscreet person, *Un indiscret.*

INDISCREETLY (ĭn'-dĭs-krĭt'-lé), *adv.* [without consideration] *Indiscrettement, inconsidérément, imprudemment.*

INDISCRETION (ĭn'-dĭs-krĕch'-eŭne), *f.* [want of prudence, rashness, inconsideration] *Indiscrétion*, f. *imprudence*, f.

INDISCRIMINATE (ĭn'-dĭs-krĭm'-ĭ-néte), *adj.* [undistinguishable] *Qui n'est point distingué, qui n'a aucune marque de distinction.*

INDISCRIMATELY (ĭn'-dĭs-krĭm'-ĭ-néte-lé), *adv.* [without distinction] *Sans distinction, indifféremment, indistinctement.*

INDISPENSABLE (ĭn'-dĭs-pĕn'-să-bl'), *adj.* [necessary; not to be dispensed with] *Indispensable, nécessaire.* Indispensable duty, *Un devoir indispensable.*

INDISPENSABLENESS (ĭn'-dĭs-pĕn'-să-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [necessity] *Nécessité*, f. *obligation indispensable*, f.

INDISPENSABLY (ĭn'-dĭs-pĕn'-să-blé), *adv.* [without remission] *Indispensablement, sans dispense, nécessairement.*

To INDISPOSE (ĭn'-dĭs-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make unfit] *Rendre incapable.* Nothing can be reckoned good or bad in this life, any farther than it prepares or indisposes us for the enjoyments of another, *Rien ne doit être reputé bon ou mauvais dans cette vie, qu'autant qu'il nous rend capables ou incapables de jouir du bonheur de l'autre.*

To INDISPOSE TO [to make averse; to disorder] *Eloigner: indisposer.* Debauchery indisposes the heart to religion, *La débauche éloigne le cœur de la religion.*

To INDISPOSE TOWARDS [to make unfavourable] *Indisposer, rendre contraire.* The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons and the principles of Calvin's disciples, *Le roi étoit assez indisposé contre les disciples de Calvin, & contre leurs principes.*

INDISPOSED (ĭn'-dĭs-pōz'd '), *part. adj. Indiſpoſé, incapable, éloigné, contraire*; ou bien *indiſpoſé, malade.*

INDISPOSEDNESS (ĭn'-dĭs-pō '-zĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſinclination] *Averſion, f. répugnance, f. éloignement*, m.

INDISPOSITION (ĭn'-dĭs-pō-zĭsh '-eŭne), *ſ.* [diſorder of health] *Indiſpoſition, f. maladie, f. dérangement de ſanté*, m.

/ INDISPOSITION [diſinclination] V. INDISPOSEDNESS.

¶ Indiſpoſition, *indiſpoſition*; diſeaſe, *incommodité*; ſickneſs, *maladie, mal*; diſtemper, *mal*; malady, *maladie* (ſynon.): All ſignify diſorder of the bodily functions: *Indiſpoſition* implies a ſlight derangement of health; *diſeaſe*, ſomething more ſevere; *ſickneſs* may be uſed in the ſame ſenſe, but is more generally applied to complaints of the ſtomach; *diſtemper* is moſtly applicable to brutes; *malady* is ſeldom uſed in converſation; but in phyſical treatiſes, is uſed equally to expreſs dangerous or ſlight diſeaſes. The plague, fevers, and ſuch epidemical *diſeaſes* ſometimes lay waſte more than the ſword. *Diſtempers* among cattle are generally infectious. Divine diſpleaſure hath often ſhown itſelf by a general *ſickneſs*.

INDISPUTABLE (ĭn'-dĭs-'-pĭoŭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [inconteſtable] *Inconteſtable, indiſputable.*

INDISPUTABLENESS (ĭn'-dĭs-'-pĭoŭ-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [what cannot be denied] *Etat de ce qui eſt inconteſtable*, m.

INDISPUTABLY (ĭn'-dĭs-'-pĭoŭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [without controverſy] *Inconteſtablement, ſans contredit.*

INDISPUTED (ĭn'-dĭs-pĭou '-tĕd), *adj.* [inconteſted] *Qui n'eſt pas diſputé*, ou *conteſté, indiſputé.*

INDISSOLVABLE (ĭn'-dĭz-ol '-vă-bl'), *adj.* V. INDISSOLUBLE.

INDISSOLUBILITY (ĭn'-dĭs-sŏ-lĭoŭ-bĭl '-ĭ-té), *and* INDISSOLUBLENESS (ĭn'-dĭs '-sŏ-lĭoŭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [incapability of diſſolution] *Indiſſolubilité*, f. *dureté*, f.

INDISSOLUBLE (ĭn'-dĭs '-sŏ-lĭoŭ-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be diſſolved] *Indiſſoluble.*

INDISSOLUBLY (ĭn'-dĭs '-sŏ-lĭoŭ-blé), *adv.* [in an indiſſoluble manner] *D'une manière indiſſoluble.*

INDISTINCT (ĭn'-dĭs-tĭn'kt '), *adj.* [confuſed] *Indiſtinct, confus, en déſordre.*

INDISTINCTION (ĭn'-dĭs-tĭn'k '-eheŭne), *and* INDISTINCTNESS (ĭn'-dĭs-tĭn'kt '-nĕce), *ſ.* [confuſion, uncertainty] *Confuſion*, f. *déſordre*, m. *obſcurité*, f.

INDISTINCTLY (ĭn'-dĭs-tĭn'kt '-lé), *adv.* [confuſedly, without diſcrimination] *Indiſtinctement, ſans diſtinction, confuſément, ſans ordre.*

INDISTINGUISHABLE (ĭn'-dĭs-tĭn'g '-ouĭch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be diſtinguiſhed] *Qu'on ne peut diſtinguer, général.*

INDISTURBANCE (ĭn'-dĭs-teŭr '-bănce), *ſ.* [calmneſs] *Tranquillité*, f.

INDIVIDUAL (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭd '-ĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [ſingle, numerically one] *Individuel, ſinguliér.* An individual man, *Un homme individuel, un individu.*

INDIVIDUAL, *ſ.* [an individual thing, *or* perſon] *Un individu.*

INDIVIDUALITY (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭd-ĭoŭ-ăl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſeparate *or* diſtinct exiſtence] *Individualité*, f.

INDIVIDUALLY (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭd '-ĭoŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [numerically] *Individuellement.*

To INDIVIDUATE (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭd '-ĭoŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies] *Faire ou conſtituer un individu*, [to particulariſe] *Particulariſer.*

INDIVIDUATED (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭd '-ĭoŭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Particulariſé, diſtingué.*

INDIVIDUATION (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭd ĭoŭ-é '-eheŭne), *ſ. and* INDIVIDUITY (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭd '-ĭoŭ-ĭ-t'), *ſ.* [ſeparate exiſtence] V. INDIVIDUALITY.

INDIVISIBILITY (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭz-ĭ-bĭl '-ĭ-té), *and* INDIVISIBLENESS (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭz '-i-bl'-nĕce), [ſtate in which no more diviſion can be made] *Indiviſibilité*, f.

INDIVISIBLE (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭz '-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be divided] *Indiviſible*; *indivis, impartageable, impartible.* (t. de Pratique).

INDIVISIBLY (ĭn'-dĭ-vĭz '-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [ſo as it cannot be divided] *Indiviſiblement, d'une manière indiviſible*; *par indivis* (t. de Pratique).

INDOCIBLE (ĭn'-dŏs '-ĭ-bl'), *and* INDOCIL (ĭn'-dŏs-ĭl), *adj.* [unteachable] *Indocile.*

INDOCILITY (ĭn'-dŏ-cĭl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [unteachableneſs] *Indocilité*, f. *naturel indocile*, m.

To INDOCTRINATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſtruct] *Enſeigner, inſtruire, endoctriner.*

INDOCTRINATED (ĭn'-dŏk '-trĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Inſtruit, endoctriné.*

INDOLENCE (ĭn '-dŏ-lĕn'ce), *and* INDOLENCY (ĭn '-dŏ-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [freedom of pain; lazineſs, inattention, liſtleſneſs] *Exemption de douleur*, f. ou bien *indolence*, f. *pareſſe*, f.

INDOLENT (ĭn '-dŏ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [careleſs, lazy; V. IDLE; inattentive, liſtleſs] *Indolent, pareſſeux, négligent*, [inſenſible, void of feeling] *Apathique.*

INDOLENTLY (ĭn '-dŏ-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [careleſly, lazily] *Avec indolence, nonchalamment.*

To INDOW (ĭn'-dăoŭ '), V. To ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT (ĭn '-drăft), *ſ.* [an opening in the land into which the ſea flows] *Baie*, f. *golfe*, m. ou *bras de mer*, m.

INDRAUGHT [Charybdis; is ſaid of ſmall holes in the fields ſucking in all the rain-water] *Bétoire*, f.

To INDRENCH (ĭn '-drĕn'che), *v. a.* [to ſoak, to drown] *étancher, boire.*

INDUBIOUS (ĭn'-dĭou '-bĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [not doubtful] *Certain.*

INDUBITABLE (ĭn'-dĭou '-bĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [unqueſtionable] *Indubitable.*

INDUBITABLY (ĭn'-dĭou '-bĭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [unqueſtionably] *Indubitablement, ſans doute.*

INDUBITATE (ĭn'-dĭou '-bĭ-téte), *adj.* [unqueſtioned] *Indubitable, ſûr, certain.*

To INDUCE (ĭn'-dĭouce '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perſuade] *Perſuader, porter, ſolliciter, exciter, inciter, induire.*

To INDUCE [to introduce] *Introduire, cauſer, amener.* War introduces many diſorders in a ſtate, *La guerre introduit ou cauſe de grands déſordres dans un état.*

INDUCED (ĭn'-dĭous't '), *part. adj. Porté, perſuadé, induit*; ou bien *introduit, cauſé.*

INDUCEMENT (ĭn'-dĭouce '-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [motive to any thing] *Motif*, m. *raiſon*, f. *induction*, f.

INDUCER (ĭn'-dĭou '-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a perſuader] *Celui ou celle qui perſuade, qui porte, qui induit.*

‡ INDUCIATE (ĭn'-dĭou '-chĭ-éte), *adj.* [next, ſpeaking of an heir] *Préſomptif, proche.* The induciate heir of the crown, *L'héritier préſomptif de la couronne.*

To INDUCT (ĭn'-deŭkt '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put into actual poſſeſſion] *Mettre en poſſeſſion.*

To INDUCT [to introduce] *Introduire.*

INDUCTED (ĭn'-deŭk '-tĕd), *part. adj. Mis en poſſeſſion*; *introduit.*

INDUCTION (ĭn'-deŭk '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taking poſſeſſion] *Priſe de poſſeſſion* d'un bénéfice. *t.* To give induction, *Prendre poſſeſſion.*

INDUCTION [inference] *Induction*, f. *conſéquence*, f.

INDUCTIVE (ĭn'-deŭk '-tĭv'), *adj.* [perſuaſive] *Perſuaſif.*

To INDUE (ĭn'-dĭou '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inveſt] *Revêtir.*

To INDUE, V. To ENDOW.

To INDULGE (ĭn'-deŭldje '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fondle, to favour, to gratify] *Avoir de l'indulgence, ſouffrir, permettre, tolérer, favoriſer, contenter, ſatisfaire.* I never indulge myſelf ſuch liberties, *Je ne me permets jamais de telles libertés, To indulge one's paſſions, Satisfaire ſes paſſions, ſe livrer à ſes paſſions, leur lâcher la bride.*

To INDULGE [to grant] *Accorder, donner par grâce.* To indulge a privilege, *Accorder un privilége.*

To INDULGE to, *v. n. S'abandonner*, ou *ſe livrer à.*

INDULGED (ĭn'-deŭldj'd '), *part. adj. Permis, toléré, favoriſé, ſatisfait, contenté.*

INDULGENCE (ĭn'-deŭl '-djĕn'ce), *and* INDULGENCY (ĭn'-deŭl '-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [fondneſs, forbearance] *Indulgence, f. complaiſance, f. douceur, f. facilité, f. tolérance*, f. *ſupport*, m. *impunité*, f.

INDULGENCE [pardon, grant of the Romiſh church] *Indulgence, f. pardon*, m. A plenary indulgence, *Indulgence plénière.*

INDULGENT (ĭn'-deŭl '-djĕn't'), *adj.* [kind, gentle, mild, favourable] *Indulgent, complaiſant*; *facile, bon, doux, plein d'indulgence, tolérant, favorable.* Too indulgent, over indulgent, *Commode.*

INDULGENTLY (ĭn'-deŭl '-djĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with indulgence] *Avec indulgence, avec douceur.* To uſe one indulgently, *Traiter quelqu'un avec indulgence.*

INDULT (ĭn'-deŭlt '), *or* INDULTO (ĭn'-deŭl '-tô), *ſ.* [privilege] *Indult*, m. *octroi*, m. *privilége*, m. He who has got an indult, *Celui qui a obtenu un indult, indultaire*, m.

INDULTO [in Commerce; a Spaniſh tax on Weſt-Indian commodities] *Indult*, m.

INDUMENTS (ĭn'-dĭou '-mĕn'ts), *ſ. pl.* [properties] *Propriétés*, f. pl.

INDURABLE (ĭn'-dĭou '-ră-bl'), *adj.* [that may be indured] *Supportable, tolérable, qu'on peut endurer*, ou *ſouffrir.*

To INDURATE (ĭn '-dĭoŭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow hard] *Durcir, endurcir, rendre dur, s'endurcir.*

INDURATED (ĭn '-dĭoŭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Endurci, durci.*

INDURATION (ĭn'-dĭoŭ-ré '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of hardening, the ſtate of growing hard] *L'action d'endurcir, endurciſſement*, m. *dureté de cœur*, f.

INDUS, *or* SINDE, *ſ.* [a great river of Hindooſtan proper, called by the natives, *Sinde*, or *Sindeth*] *L'Inde* ou *Sinde*, m.

INDUSTRIOUS (ĭn'-deŭs '-trĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [laborious, ingenious] *Induſtrieux, adroit, habile, laborieux.* V. ACTIVE.

INDUSTRIOUSLY (ĭn'-deŭs '-trĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [laboriouſly, ingeniouſly] *Induſtrieuſement, habilement, adroitement.*

INDUSTRY (ĭn '-deŭs-tré), *ſ.* [diligence, aſſiduity] *Induſtrie, f. travail*, m. *habileté*, f. *dextérité*, f.

To INEBRIATE (ĭn-i '-brĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to intoxicate] *Enivrer, infatuer*; *s'enivrer.*

INEBRIATED (ĭn-i '-brĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Enivré, infatué.*

INEBRIATION (ĭn-i-brĭ-é '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [drunkenneſs, intoxication] *Ivreſſe*, f. au propre & au figuré.

INEFFABILITY (ĭn-ĕf-fă-bĭl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [unſpeakableneſs] *Ineffabilité*, f

INEFFABLE (ĭn-ĕf '-fă-bl'), *adj* [unſpeakable] *Ineffable.*

INEFFABLY (ĭn-ĕf '-fă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be expreſſed] *D'une manière ineffable.*

INEFFECTIVE (ĭn-ĕf-fĕk '-tĭv'), *and* INEFFECTUAL (ĭn-ĕf-fĕk '-tĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [weak, without effect] *Inefficace, foible, ſans effet, vain, inutile.*

INEFFECTIVELY (ĭn-ĕf-fĕk '-tĭv'-lé), *and* INEFFECTUALLY (ĭn-ĕf-fĕk '-tĭoŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [vainly] *En vain, vainement, inutilement, ſans ſuccès, ſans effet.* V. To NO PURPOSE.

INEFFICACIOUS (ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-ké '-cheŭce), *adj.* [unable to produce its effect] *Inefficace, impuiſſant.*

INEFFICACIOUSNESS (ĭn-ĕf-fĭ-ké '-cheŭs-nĕce),

ŏr̃ce), *and* INEFFICACY (ĭn-ĕf'-fĭ-kă-cé), *ſ.* [want of power] *Inefficacité*, f.

INELEGANCE (ĭn ĕl'-ĭ-gănˈ-ce), *and* INELEGANCY (ĭn-ĕl'-ĭ-gănˈ-ce), *ſ.* [want of elegance] *Manque d'élégance*, m. *inélégance*, f.

INELEGANT (ĭn-ĕl'-ĭ-gănˈte), *adj.* [not elegant, mean, rough, contemptible, ſtrange] *Inélégant, groſſier, commun.*

INELOQUENT (ĭn-ĕl'-ô-kouïĕnˈte), *adj.* [not perſuaſive, not oratorical] *Mauvais parleur, qui n'eſt point éloquent, qui manque d'éloquence.*

INEPT (ĭn'-ĕpteˈ), *adj.* [unfit] *Inepte, incapable.* An underſtanding inept and ſottiſh in its operations, *Un eſprit inepte, lourd & groſſier dans ſes opérations.*

INEPT [trifling, fooliſh] *Inepte, frivole, ridicule, impertinent.* Inept diſcourſes, *Des propos frivoles, ridicules, impertinents.*

INEPTLY (ĭn-ĕpt'-lé), *adv.* [fooliſhly] *Follement, par inepte.*

INEPTITUDE (ĭn'-ĕp'-tĭ-tïoude), *ſ.* [unfitneſs] *Ineptie*, f. *impuiſſance*, f. *incapacité*, f. *choſe inepte*, f.

INEQUALITY (ĭn-i-koŭăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [difference of comparative quantity *or* quality] *Inégalité*, f. *diſparité*, f.

INERRABILITY (ĭn-ĕr-rĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* INERRABLENESS (ĭn-ĕr'-rĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [exemption from error] *Infaillibilité*, f.

INERRABLE (ĭn-ĕr'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not liable to error] *Infaillible, qui ne peut errer.*

INERRABLY (ĭn-ĕr'-rĭ-blé), *adv.* [infallibly] *Infailliblement.*

INERRINGLY (ĭn-ĕr'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Sans erreur, ſans méprise.*

INERT (ĭn-ĕrteˈ), *adj.* [dull, ſluggiſh] *Lourd, peſant, groſſier.* An inert maſs, *Une maſſe groſſière, difficile à remuer.*

INERTLY (ĭn'-ĕrt'-lé), *adv.* [dully] *Lourdement, peſamment, groſſièrement.*

INESCUTCHEON (ĭn-ĕs-keŭtch'-ĭne), *ſ.* [in Heraldry; a ſmall eſcutcheon borne in a larger one, as part of ſome other coat] *Ecuſſon*, m.

INESTIMABLE (ĭn-ĕs'-tĭ-mă-bl'), *adj.* [too valuable to be rated] *Ineſtimable.*

INEVIDENT (ĭn-ĕv'-ĭ-dĕn'te), *adj.* [obſcure, not plain] *Inévident.*

INEVITABILITY (ĭn-ĕv-ĭ-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [certainty] *état de ce qu'on ne peut éviter*, m.

INEVITABLE (ĭn-ĕv'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [unavoidable] *Inévitable.*

INEVITABLY (ĭn-ĕv'-ĭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [without poſſibility of eſcape] *Inévitablement.*

INEXACT (ĭn-ĕgz'-ăkteˈ), *adj. Inexact.*

INEXACTITUDE (ĭn-ĕgz-ăk'-tĭ-tïuŭde), *ſ.* [inaccuracy] *Inexactitude*, f.

INEXCUSABLE (ĭn-ĕks-kïou'-zăˈ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be excuſed] *Inexcuſable, ſans excuſe.*

INEXCUSABLENESS (ĭn-ĕks-kïou'-za-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Etat d'une perſonne ou d'une choſe qui n'eſt point excuſable*, m.

INEXCUSABLY (ĭn-ĕks-kïou'-zăˈ-blé), *adv.* [beyond excuſe] *Sans excuſe, d'une manière inexcuſable.*

INEXHALABLE (ĭn-ĕks-hé'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [which cannot be evaporated] *Qui ne peut s'évaporer.*

INEXHAUSTED (ĭn-ĕks-hâs'-tĕd), *adj. Inépuiſé, qui n'eſt point épuiſé.*

INEXHAUSTIBLE (ĭn-ĕks-hâs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be exhauſted] *Inépuiſable.*

INEXISTENT (ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕn'te), *adj.* [not having being] *Qui n'exiſte point, inexiſtant.*

INEXISTENCE (ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕn'ce), *ſ.* [want of being] *Inexiſtence*, f.

INEXORABLE (ĭn-ĕks'-ô-ră-bl'), *adj.* [not to be intreated] *Inexorable, dur, ſans pitié, impitoyable.*

¶ Inexorable, *inexorable*; Inflexible, *inflexible* (ſynon): The *inexorable* man, as it were, ſtops his ears againſt intreaty; the *inflexible* man, though he hears, yet remains unmoved by it: we ſhould be *inexorable* to the voice of temptation; and *inflexible* to the allurements of vice.

INEXPEDIENCE (ĭn-ĕks-pi'-dï-ĕn'ce), *and* INEXPEDIENCY (ĭn-ĕks-pi'-dï-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [inconvenience] *Inconvénient*, m

INEXPEDIENT (ĭn-ĕks-pi'-dï-ĕn'te), *adj.* [improper, unfit] *Inexpédient, qui n'eſt pas expédient; mal à propos.*

INEXPERIENCE (ĭn-ĕks-pi'-rï-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [want of experience] *Inexpérience*, f. *manque d'expérience*, m.

INEXPERIENCED (ĭn-ĕks-pi'-rï-ĕn's't), *adj.* [not experienced] *Inexpérimenté, qui n'eſt pas expert, ſans expérience.*

INEXPERT (ĭn-ĕks-pĕrteˈ), *adj.* [unſkilled] *Qui n'eſt pas expert ou habile.*

INEXPIABLE (ĭn'-ĕks'-pi-a-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be expiated] *Inexpiable.*

INEXPIABLY (ĭn-ĕks'-pi-ă-blé), *adv.* [beyond atonement] *D'une manière inexpiable.*

INEXPLICABLE (ĭn-ĕks'-pli-kă-bl'), *adj.* [incapable of being explained] *Inexplicable.*

INEXPLICABLY (ĭn-ĕks'-plï-kă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be explained] *D'une manière inexplicable.*

INEXPRESSIBLE (ĭn- ks-prĕs'-sï-bl'), *adj.* [not to be told] *Inexprimable.*

INEXPRESSIBLY (ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'-sï-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be told] *D'une manière inexprimable.*

INEXPUGNABLE (ĭn-ĕks-peŭg'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [impregnable, not to be ſubdued] *Inexpugnable, inattaquable, imprenable, indomptable.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE (ĭn-ĕks-tĭn'-goŭïch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [unquenchable] *Inextinguible.*

INEXTIRPABLE (ĭn'-ĕks-ter'-pï-bl'), *adj.* [not to be rooted out] *Qu'on ne ſauroit extirper, détruire, ou déraciner.*

INEXTRICABLE (ĭn'-ĕks'-trï-kŭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be diſentangled] *Inextricable, qui ne ſe peut démêler.*

INEXTRICABLY (ĭn-ĕks'-trï-kă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner inextricable] *D'une manière inextricable.*

INEXUPERABLE (ĭn-ĕk-ſïou'-pĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [inſuperable] *Inſurmontable, qui ne ſe peut ſurmonter.*

To INEYE (ĭn-ĭ'), V. To INOCULATE

INFAL (ĭn'-fâl'), *ſ.* [incurſion] *Incurſion*, f.

INFALLIBILITY (ĭn'-făl-lĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), INFALLIBLENESS (ĭn'-făl'-lĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [inerrability, exemption from error] *Infaillibilité*, f.

The pope's pretended infallibility, *L'infaillibilité prétendue du pape.*

INFALLIBLE (ĭn'-făl'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not liable to error] *Infaillible.*

INFALLIBLE [certain] *Immanquable, infaillible, ſûr, aſſuré.*

INFALLIBLY (ĭn'-făl'-lĭ-blé), *adv.* [with ſecurity from error, certainly] *Infailliblement, certainement, immanquablement.*

To INFAME (ĭn'-fême'), *v. a.* [to defame, to miſrepreſent] *Diffamer, décrier, déſhonorer.*

INFAMED (ĭn'-fém'd'), *adj.* [defamed] *Diffamé, perdu de réputation.*

INFAMOUS (ĭn'-fă-meŭce), *adj.* [baſe, ſhameful] *Infâme, honteux, infamant*, en parlant des choſes: *infâme, décrié*, en parlant des perſonnes.

An infamous death, *Une mort infâme* ou *honteuſe.* Perſons infamous, *Des gens infâmes, notés d'infamie, décriés.*

INFAMOUSLY (ĭn'-fă-meŭs-lé), *adv.* [ſhamefully] *Honteuſement, d'une manière infâme.*

INFAMOUSNESS (ĭn'-fâ-meŭs-nĕce), *and* INFAMY (ĭn'-fă-mé), *ſ.* [notoriety of bad character] *Infamie, f. opprobre*, m. *ignominie, f. honte*, f. *déſhonneur*, m

INFANCY (ĭn'-făn' cé), *ſ.* [the firſt period of life] *Enfance, f. adoleſcence*, f. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. In one's infancy, ‖ *A la bavette, dès la bavette.* From my infancy, *Dès mon enfance.*

* In the infancy of the world, *Dans l'enfance du monde.*

INFANT (ĭn'-fănteˈ), *ſ.* [a child] *Enfant*, m & f. From being an infant, ‖ *A la bavette, dès la bavette.*

INFANT, *Infant*, m. nom que l'un donne aux fils du roi d'Eſpagne *ou* de Portugal.

INFANTA (ĭn'-făn'-tă), *ſ. Infante*, f. nom des filles du roi d'Eſpagne *ou* de Portugal.

INFANTICIDE (ĭn'-făn'-tĭ-ſaïde), *ſ.* [the murder or murderer of an infant; the ſlaughter of the infants by Herod] *Infanticide*, m. *le maſſacre des innocens par Hérode.*

INFANTILE (ĭn'-făn'-tăïle), *adj.* [pertaining to an infant] *Enfantin, qui eſt d'enfant.*

INFANTRY (ĭn'-făn'-tré), *ſ.* [the foot of an army] *Infanterie*, f. *fantaſſins*, m. pl.

INFATIGABLE, &c. V. INDEFATIGABLE, &c. [wearied] *Infatigable, qu'on ne peut fatiguer.*

To INFATUATE (ĭn'-făt'-ïoŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make fooliſh] *Rendre fou*; au figuré, *infatuer, enivrer, préoccuper*: ce dernier ſens eſt plus François qu'Anglois.

INFATUATED (ĭn'-făt'-ïoŭ-é tĕd), *part. adj. Devenu fou, infatué, préoccupé, entêté, enivré.* V. PREPOSSESSED.

INFATUATION (ĭn'-făt-ïoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [deprivation of reaſon] *Folie*, f. *vertige*, m. au figuré, *infatuation*, f. *prévention*, f. *entêtement*, m. *enivrement*, m. A ſpirit of infatuation, *Un eſprit de vertige.*

INFAUSTING (ĭn'-fâs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de rendre malheureux*, f.

INFEASIBLE (ĭn'-fi'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [impracticable] *Impraticable, qu'on ne ſauroit faire.*

To INFECT (ĭn'-fĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to act upon by contagion] *Infecter, gâter, corrompre par contagion*, au propre & au figuré. To infect again, *Réinfecter.*

INFECTED (ĭn'-fĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Infecté.*

INFECTING (ĭn'-fĕk'-tĭn'gne), *and* INFECTION (ĭn-fĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action d'infecter, infection, f. corruption contagieuſe, peſtilence*, f. To take away the infection, *Déſinfecter.*

INFECTIOUS (ĭn'-fĕk'-cheŭce), *adj.* [contagious] *Infect*; *contagieux, peſtilentiel.* An infectious breath, *Une haleine infectée* An infectious diſeaſe, *Une maladie contagieuſe.*

INFECTIOUSLY (ĭn'-fĕk'-cheŭs-lé), *adv. D'une manière contagieuſe.*

INFECTIOUSNESS (ĭn'-fĕk'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité d'être infect, ou contagieux.*

INFECTIVE (ĭn'-fĕk'-tĭv'), *adj. Qui a le pouvoir d'infecter.*

INFECUND (ĭn'-fĕk'-eŭn'de), *adj.* [unfruitful] *Infécond, ſtérile.*

INFECUNDITY (ĭn-fĭ keŭn'-dĭ'-té), *ſ.* [barenneſs] *Infécondité*, f *ſtérilité*, f.

INFELICITOUS (ĭn'-fĭ-lĭs'-ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [unhappy] *Malheureux, infortuné.*

INFELICITY (ĭn'-fĭ-lĭs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [miſery, calamity] *Malheur*, m. *infortune*, f. *infélicité*, f.

To INFER (ĭn'-fĕr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to conclude] *Inférer, conclure, argumenter, recueillir.*

INFERENCE (ĭn'-fĕr-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [conſequence] *Conſéquence*, f. *concluſion*, f. *inductio*, f.

INFERIOR (ĭn'-fi'-rï-eŭr), *ſ.* [one in a lower rank] *Un inférieur.*

INFERIOR, *adj.* [lower in place, in value] *Inférieur, ſubalterne, bas.* An inferior judge, *Un juge inférieur.* This work is not inferior to his other poems, *Cet ouvrage n'eſt point inférieur à ſes autres poéſies.* An inferior officer, *Un officier ſubalterne.* A town of inferior note, *Une ville de moindre conſidération.*

INFERIORITY

INFERIORITY (ĭn'-fi-rï-ŏr'-ĭ-té), *f.* [lower ſtate, dignity, *or* value] *Infériorité*, f.

INFERNAL (ĭn'-fĕr'-năl), *adj.* [helliſh, tartarean] *Infernal, de l'enfer.* The infernal gods, *Les dieux infernaux, les dieux de l'enfer.* The infernal ſtone (the lunar cauſtic), *La pierre infernale.*

INFERRED (ĭn'-fĕr'd'), *part. adj. of* To Infer, *Inféré, conclu.*

INFERRIBLE (ĭn'-fĕr'-ĭ bl'), *adj.* [deducible from premiſed grounds] *Qu'on peut inférer, conclure.*

INFERTILE (ĭn'-fĕr'-tĭl), *adj* [barren] *Infertile, ſtérile.*

INFERTILENESS (ĭn'-fĕr'-tĭl-nĕce), *and* Infertility (ĭn'-fĕr-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [barrenneſs] *Infertilité*, f. *infécondité*, f. *ſtérilité*, f.

To INFEST (ĭn'-fĕste'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to harraſs, to trouble, to plague] *Infeſter, troubler, incommoder, ravager.* To infeſt the ſeas (to ſcour the ſeas), *Infeſter les mers, courir les mers.*

INFESTED (ĭn'-fĕs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Infeſté, troublé, incommodé, ravagé.* His reign was infeſted by many new troubles, *Son règne fut troublé par divers ſoulèvements.*

INFESTIVITY (ĭn'-fĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [mourniulneſs] *Deuil*, m. *manque de joie, d'allégreſſe*, m.

INFEUDATION (ĭn'-fĭoŭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [putting in poſſeſſion of a fee] *Inféodation*, f.

INFIBULATION, *ſ.* [Antiq the very reverſe to circumciſion] *L'action de lier, de boucler, de nouer*, f.

INFIDEL (ĭn'-fĭ dĕl), *ſ.* [one who rejects Chriſtianity] *Infidelle*, m. *mécréant.* By the infidels we uſually mean the Turks, *Par les infidelles nous entendons ordinairement les Turcs.*

INFIDELITY (ĭn'-fĭ-dĕl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of faith, treachery] *Infidélité, f. perfidie*, f. *trahiſon*, f.

INFINITE (ĭn'-fĭ-nĭte), *adj.* [endleſs] *Infini, innombrable.* God is an infinite being, *Dieu eſt un être infini.*

INFINITELY (ĭn'-fĭ-nĭte-lé), *adv* [without limits] *Infiniment.* God is infinitely good, *Dieu eſt infiniment bon.* I am infinitely obliged to you, *Je vous ſuis infiniment obligé.*

INFINITENESS (ĭn'-fĭ-oĭte-nĕce), *ſ.* [immenſity] V. Infinity.

INFINITESIMAL (ĭn-fĭ-nĭ-tĕs'-ĭ-măl), *adj. & ſ.* [in high Geom. infinitely divided] *Infinitéſimal.* [an infinitely ſmall quantity] *Partie infinitéſime; infinitéſime*, f.

INFINITIVE (ĭn'-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj. & ſ.* [unconfined; a term of Grammar] *Infinitif*, m. The infinitive mood of a verb, *Le mode infinitif, ou l'infinitif d'un verbe.*

INFINITUDE (ĭn'-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭoude), *and* Infinity, *ſ.* [immenſity, boundleſneſs, boundleſs number] *Infinité*, f. *nombre infini.*

INFIRM (ĭn'-ferm'), *adj.* [weak, feeble, diſabled of body; weak of mind, irreſolute] *Infirme, foible, invalide, impotent; débile.*

INFIRMARY (ĭn'-fer'-mă-ré), *ſ.* [lodgings for the ſick] *Infirmerie*, f. The overſeer of an infirmary, *L'infirmier, l'infirmière.*

INFIRMITY (ĭn'-fer'-mĭ-té), *ſ.* [weakneſs; fault; malady] *Infirmité*, f. *foibleſſe*, f. *faute*, f. *maladie*, f.

INFIRMINESS (ĭn'-ferm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [weakneſs, feebleneſs] *Foibleſſe*, m.

To INFIX (ĭn'-fiks'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to fix in] *Enfoncer*; au figuré, *graver, imprimer, inculquer, mettre dans l'eſprit.*

INFIXED (ĭn'-fiks't), *part. adj. Enfoncé*; au figuré, *gravé, imprimé, inculqué.*

To INFLAME (ĭn'-flême'), -ing, -ed, *v. a & n.* [to kindle, to ſet on fire; to grow hot and painful by obſtructed matter] *Enflammer, allumer, embraſer, mettre en feu*, plutôt au figuré qu'au propre; *s'enflammer.* To inflame one's deſires or anger, *Enflammer les déſirs, allumer la colère de quelqu'un.*

To Inflame [to exaggerate, to aggravate] *Groſſir, exagérer, aggraver.* You inflame their crime, *Vous aggravez leur crime.*

INFLAMED (ĭn'-flem'd'), *part. adj. Enflammé, allumé, embraſé; groſſi, exagéré, aggravé.* To be inflamed with paſſion, ambition, love, *Brûler de colère, d'ambition, d'amour.*

INFLAMER (ĭn'-flé'-meŭr), *ſ.* [that inflames] *Celui, celle, ou ce qui enflamme.*

INFLAMING (ĭn'-flé'-mĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. Inflammation.

INFLAMMABILITY (ĭn'-flăm-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* Inflammableness (ĭn-flăm'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of catching fire] *Inflammabilité, f. qualité inflammable*, f.

INFLAMMABLE (ĭn'-flăm'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [eaſy to be ſet on flame] *Inflammable, qui prend feu aiſément.*

INFLAMMATION (ĭn'-flăm'-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſetting on flame, the ſtate of being in flame] *Incendie*, m. *embraſement*, m.

Inflammation [in phyſick] *Inflammation*, f. *feu*, m.

INFLAMMATORY (ĭn'-flăm'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power of inflaming] *Inflammatoire*, terme de Médecine. An inflammatory fever, *Une fièvre inflammatoire.*

To INFLATE (ĭn'-flété'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſwell with wind, with the breath] *Enfler, ſouffler.*

INFLATED (ĭn'-flé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Enflé, ſoufflé.*

INFLATION (ĭn'-flé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſwelled with wind, flatulence] *Enflure*, f. cautée par des vents.

To INFLECT (ĭn'-flĕkt'), *v. a.* V. To Bend.

INFLECTION (ĭn'-flĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [bending] *Courbure*, f. *inflexion*, f *inclination*, f.

Inflection [modulation of the voice] *Inflexion de la voix*, f.

Inflection [in Gram. declenſion and conjugation] *Inflexion*, f. *variation de terminaiſon.*

INFLECTIVE (ĭn'-flĕk'-tĭv'), *adj. Qui a le pouvoir de fléchir, de plier.*

INFLEXIBILITY (ĭn'-flĕks-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* Inflexibleness (ĭn'-flĕks'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtiffneſs; obſtinacy] *Inflexibilité*, f. *humeur inflexible*, f. *froideur de caractère*, f. *dureté*, f.

INFLEXIBLE (ĭn'-flĕks'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be bent] *Qu'on ne ſauroit courber.*

* Inflexible [not to be prevailed on] *Inflexible, qui ne ſe laiſſe point fléchir, inexorable.* V. Inexorable.

INFLEXIBLY (ĭn'-flĕks'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [inexorably] *Inflexiblement, implacablement.*

To INFLICT (ĭn'-flĭkt'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to impoſe as a puniſhment] *Infliger.* To inflict a punition upon one, *Infliger un châtiment à quelqu'un.*

INFLICTED (ĭn'-flĭk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Infligé.* The puniſhments inflicted by the laws, *Les châtiments infligés par les Lois.*

INFLICTER (ĭn'-flĭk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who inflicts] *Celui qui inflige.*

INFLICTION (ĭn'-flĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of inflicting; the puniſhment impoſed] *Infliction*, f. t. de Palais.

INFLICTIVE (ĭn'-flĭk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [that is laid on as a puniſhment] *Inflictive*, t. de Palais.

INFLUENCE (ĭn'-flĭoŭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [aſcendant power] *Influence*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *empire*, m. *aſcendant*, m. *autorité*, f. *efficace*, f. *efficacité*, f. The influence of the celeſtial bodies, *L'influence des aſtres.* He has a great influence over your mind, *Il a un grand aſcendant ou empire ſur votre eſprit.* V. Weight.

To Influence, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to act upon with directive or productive power] *Influer; avoir de l'influence, du pouvoir, de l'aſcendant ou de l'empire; produire, cauſer.* God influences the very eſſence and exiſtence of all things, *Dieu influe ſur l'eſſence & l'exiſtence de tous les êtres.*

INFLUENCED (ĭn'-flĭoŭ-ĕn'ce'd'), *part. adj. Produit, cauſé.*

INFLUENT (ĭn'-flĭoŭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [flowing in] *Qui coule dans quelque choſe.*

INFLUENTIAL (ĭn'-flĭoŭ-ĕn'-chăl'), *adj.* [influencing] *Qui influe, qui a de l'influence.* The organs of the corporeal machine are dangerouſly influential on the moſt ſublimed intellectuals, *Les organes du corps ont une dangereuſe influence ſur les eſprits les plus ſublimes.*

INFLUX (ĭn'-fleuks), *ſ.* [the act of flowing into any thing] *Flux*, m. *écoulement*, m. The influx of the ſpirits, *Le flux des eſprits.*

Influx [infuſion] *Infuſion*, f. *inſpiration*, f.

‡ Influx [obſolete] *for* Influence.

To INFOLD (ĭn'-fôld'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to involve, to inwrap] *Envelopper.*

INFOLDED (ĭn'-fôld'-ĕd), *part. adj. Enveloppé.*

To INFOLIATE (ĭn'-fô'-lĭ-éte), *v. a. Couvrir de feuilles.*

To INFORM (ĭn-form'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to animate] *Animer, former, dreſſer, donner la vie à une choſe.* So he informed this ill-ſhaped body with a daring ſoul, *Il anima auſſi ce corps difforme en lui donnant une âme courageuſe.* One ſoul informs them, *Un même eſprit les anime.*

To Inform [to inſtruct, to acquaint, to give intelligence] *Informer, inſtruire, enſeigner, faire connoître: apprendre, avertir.*

To Inform against [to offer an accuſation] *Accuſer.* Tertullus informed the governor againſt Paul, *Tertullus accuſa Paul devant le gouverneur.*

INFORMALITY (ĭn'-for-măl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of form in law] *Manque*, m. ou *défaut de formalité*, m. *nullité*, f.

INFORMANT (ĭn'-for'-măn'te), *ſ.* V. Informer.

INFORMATION (ĭn'-for-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [intelligence given, inſtruction] *Information*, f. *avis*, m. *inſtruction*, f. *enſeignement*, m. *lueur*, f. *dénotation*, f. *avertiſſement*, m. This is the beſt information I can have, *C'eſt le meilleur avis que j'en aie pu avoir, Je n'en ai point reçu d'autre avis; C'eſt tout ce que j'en ai pu apprendre.*

Information [accuſation] *Information*, f. *accuſation*, f. *plainte juridique*, f. To give in an information, *Faire une information.*

INFORMED (ĭn'-form'd'), *part. adj. Animé, formé, dreſſé; inſtruit, informé.* If you have the curioſity to be better informed, *Si vous deſirez d'en être mieux inſtruit.* To be informed of, *Avoir communication de.*

Informed against, *Accuſé, contre qui l'on a informé.*

INFORMER (ĭn'-form'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who informs] *Celui qui inſtruit, qui informe; qui accuſe, accuſateur*, m. *délateur*, m. ‡ *mouchard*, m. *eſpion*, m.

INFORMIDABLE (ĭn'-for'-mĭ-da-bl'), *adj.* [not to be feared] *Qui n'eſt pas à craindre, informidable*, f..

INFORMITY (ĭn-for'-mĭ-té), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt informe.*

INFORMOUS (ĭn'-for'-meŭce), *adj.* [ſhapeleſs] *Informe, qui n'eſt qu'ébauché.*

INFORTUNATE (ĭn'-for'-tĭoŭ-néte), V. Unfortunate.

To INFRACT (ĭn'-frăkt'), -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to break] *Rompre, briſer.*

INFRACTED (ĭn'-frăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Briſé, rompu*, au propre & au figure.

INFRACTION (ĭn'-frăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of breaking, violation] *Infraction*, f. *tranſgreſſion*, f.

INFRANGIBLE (ĭn'-frăn'-djĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be broken] *Qu'on ne peut pas rompre, indiviſible.*

INFREQUENCY (ĭn'-frĭ'-koŭĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [rarity] *Rareté*; f.

INFREQUENT (ĭn'-frĭ'-koŭen'te), *adj.* [rare] *Rare, qui n'eſt pas commun.*

To INFRIGIDATE (ĭn'-frĭd'-jĭ-déte), *v. a.* [to

a. [to chill] *Refroidir.*

To INFRINGE (ĭn'-frĭn'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to violate] *Enfreindre, tranſgreſſer, violer, contrevenir à.* To infringe laws, *Enfreindre les lois.*

INFRINGED (ĭn'-frĭn'dj'd'), *part. adj. Enfreint, tranſgreſſé, violé.* He had but too often infringed thoſe laws enacted for the preſervation of private property, *Il n'avoit que trop ſouvent donné atteinte à ces loix conſervatrices des propriétés.*

INFRINGEMENT (ĭn'-frĭn'dje'-mĕn'te), *ſ* [breach] V. INFRACTION.

INFRINGER (ĭn'-frĭn'dj'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a violator] *Infracteur*, m. *tranſgreſſeur*, m.

INFULA (ĭn'-fiou-la), *ſ.* [Ant. a prieſtly diadem] *Mître*, f. *bonnet*, m.

INFURIATE (ĭn'-fĭou'-rĭ-éte), *adj.* [enraged] *Furieux, enragé.*

INFUSCATION (ĭn'-feŭs-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [darkening, blackening] *Obſcurciſſement*, m. *l'action de noircir*, f.

To INFUSE (ĭn'-fĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſteep] *Infuſer, mettre tremper.*

* To INFUSE [to inſpire, to ſuggeſt] *Inſpirer, donner.* To infuſe good principles into one, *Donner de bons principes à quelqu'un.*

INFUSED (ĭn'-fĭouz'd'), *part. adj. Infuſé; infus, inſpiré.*

* Infuſed gifts, *Des grâces infuſes.*

INFUSIBLE (ĭn'-fiou'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be infuſed] *Qu'on peut inſpirer.*

INFUSIBLE [not fuſible] *Qu'on ne ſauroit fondre, diſſoudre* ou *liquéfier; infuſible.*

INFUSION (ĭn'-fĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſteeping; inſpiration] *Infuſion*, f. au propre & au figuré; *inſpiration*, f. *ſuggeſtion*, f.

INFUSIVE (ĭn'-fĭou'-cĭv'), *adj. Qui peut infuſer; qu'on peut infuſer.*

INGATE (ĭn'-guéte'), *ſ.* [entrance, paſſage in] *Entrée*, f. *paſſage*, m.

INGATHERING (ĭn'-găthz'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of getting in the harveſt] *Récolte*, f.

To INGEMINATE (ĭn'-djĕm'-ĭ-nète), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to repeat, to double; to augment] *Redoubler, répéter; augmenter.*

INGEMINATED (ĭn'-djĕm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Redoublé, répété, augmenté.*

INGEMINATION (ĭn'-djĕm'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [repetition, reduplication] *Répétition*, f. *redoublement*, m. [in Heraldry] *Angême, angéne*, ou *argenin*, m.

INGENDERER (ĭn'-djĕn'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* V. ENGENDER.

INGENERABLE (ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* [not to be brought into being] *Ingénérable, qui ne peut être engendré.*

INGENERATE (ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭ-réte), *and* INGENERATED (ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭ-ré-tĕd), *adj.* [unbegotten; innate] *Qui n'a point été engendré; inné, naturel*; le premier ſens eſt peu uſité.

INGENIO (ĭn'-dji'-nĭ-ô), *ſ.* [a word uſed in Barbadoes for the houſe *or* mill where they make ſugar] *Une ſucrerie, un moulin à ſucre.*

INGENIOUS (ĭn'-dji'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [witty, inventive] *Ingénieux, ſpirituel, inventif, induſtrieux, délicat, artiſte.* An ingenious reply, *Une repartie ingénieuſe*, ou *ſpirituelle.*

INGENIOUSLY (ĭn'-dji'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [wittily] *Ingénieuſement, ſpirituellement, avec eſprit, avec induſtrie.*

INGENIOUSNESS (ĭn'-dji'-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ* [wittineſs] *Eſprit*, m. *génie*, m. *induſtrie*, f.

INGENITE (ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭte), *adj.* [innate] *Inné, naturel*

INGENUITY (ĭn'-djĭ-nĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [wit, invention, genius; craft, ſubtilty, acuteneſs: candour, openneſs] *Génie*, m. *induſtrie*, f. *eſprit*, m. *habileté*, f. *délicateſſe*, f. *ſubtilité*, f. *adreſſe*, f. *ingénuité*, f. *candeur*, f. *franchiſe*, f. V. ABILITIES, INVENTION.

INGENUOUS (ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [open, fair, candid] *Ingénu, franc, naïf, ſans déguiſement, candide.*

INGENUOUS [Rom. Antiq. free-born, born of free parents] *Né libre, de condition libre.*

INGENUOUSLY (ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [openly, candidly] *Ingénument, franchement, bonnement; nuement, à nu.*

INGENUOUSNESS (ĭn'-djĕn'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [openneſs, V. CANDOUR] *Ingénuité*, f. *candeur*, f. *franchiſe*, f. *naïveté*, f.

‡ INGENY (ĭn'-djĕn-é), V. GENIUS.

To INGEST (ĭn'-djĕst'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw into the ſtomach] *Faire paſſer dans l'eſtomac.*

INGESTED (ĭn'-djĕs'-tĕd), *part. Entré* ou *paſſé dans l'eſtomac.*

INGESTION (ĭn'-djĕst'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of throwing into the ſtomach] *L'action de faire paſſer dans l'eſtomac.*

‡ INGLE (ĭn'-gl'), *ſ.* [a bardachio, a catamite] *Bardache, jeune garçon de débauche*, m.

INGLE [a Scotch word for fire] *Du feu*, m.

INGLORIOUS (ĭn'-glô'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [mean, without glory] *Bas, honteux, ſans gloire, mal noté.*

INGLORIOUSLY (ĭn'-glô'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with ignominy] *Honteuſement.*

INGOLDSTADT, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in Bavaria; lat. 48°-46' N. lon. 11°-10' E] *Ingolſtad*, m.

INGOT (ĭn'-gŏte), *ſ.* [a maſs of metal] *Lingot*, m. An ingot of ſilver, *Un lingot d'argent.*

To INGRAFF *and* INGRAFT (ĭn'-grăft'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to propagate trees by inciſion] *Greffer, enter*; au figuré, *graver, imprimer, inculquer.*

INGRAFTED (ĭn'-graf'-tĕd), *and* INGRAFT, *part. adj. Greffé, enté*; *gravé, imprimé, inculqué.*

* We have a natural thirſt after knowledge ingrafted in us, *Nous avons une envie naturelle de ſavoir gravée en nous.*

INGRAFTMENT (ĭn'-grăft'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of ingrafting] *L'action de greffer, d'enter*; *Greffe*, f. *ente*, f.

* INGRAFTMENT on the ſtock of a bank, *Augmentation du fonds d'une banque*, m.

INGRATE (ĭn'-gréte'), *and* INGRATEFUL (ĭn'-gréte'-foŭl), *adj.* V. UNGRATEFUL.

To INGRATIATE (ĭn'-gré'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* uſed reciprocally, [to put one's ſelf in favour] *Gagner la faveur*, ou *les bonnes grâces, ſe concilier l'affection, s'inſinuer dans l'amitié de quelqu'un.* Politicians who would rather ingratiate themſelves with their ſovereign than promote his real ſervice, accommodate their counſels to his inclinations, *Les politiques, qui ont plus d'envie de s'inſinuer dans les bonnes grâces de leur ſouverain, que de le ſervir utilement, ont ſoin d'accommoder leurs conſeils à ſes inclinations.*

INGRATITUDE (ĭn'-grăt'-ĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [ungratefulneſs] *Ingratitude*, f. ‡ *méconnoiſſance*, f.

INGREDIENT (ĭn'-gri'-dĭ-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [component part of a body] *Ingrédient*, m. The ointment is made of ſeveral ingredients, *L'onguent eſt compoſé de divers ingrédiens.*

INGRESS (ĭn'-grĕce), *and* INGRESSION (ĭn'-grĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [entrance] *Entrée*, f. Ingreſs and egreſs, *L'entrée & la ſortie.*

INGRIA, *ſ.* [a prov. of the Ruſſian empire, now the govern. of St. Peterſburg] *Ingrie*, f.

INGUINAL (ĭn'-goŭï-năl), *adj.* [Surgery] *Inguinal, qui concerne l'aine.*

To INGULF (ĭn'-gueŭlf'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity] *Engloutir, engouffrer*, au propre & au figuré.

To INGURGITATE (ĭn'-gueŭr'-djĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſwallow down] *Avaler, ſe gorger, manger avec excès.*

INGURGITATION (ĭn'-gueŭr-djĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [voracity] *Gloutonnerie*, f. *voracité*, f.

INGUSTABLE (ĭn'-gueŭs'-tă-bl'), *adj* [not perceptible by the taſte] *Qu'on ne peut connoître au goût.*

INHABILE (ĭn-hăb'-ĭl *ou* ĭn-ă-bĭl'), *adj.* [unſkilful, unfit, unqualified] *Inhabile.*

To INHABIT (ĭn'-hăb'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to dwell in; to live] *Habiter, demeurer dans.*

INHABITABLE (ĭn'-hăb'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be inhabited] *Habitable, logeable; qui n'eſt pas habitable*; ce dernier ſens eſt inuſité.

INHABITANCE (ĭn'-hăb'-ĭt-ăn'ce), *ſ.* RESIDENCE.

INHABITANT (ĭn'-hăb'-ĭt-ăn'te), *ſ.* [dweller] *Habitant*, m. A country without inhabitants, *Un pays ſans habitans, déſert*, m. The inhabitants of a country-place, *Commune*, f.

INHABITATION (ĭn'-hăb-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [place of dwelling] *Habitation*, f. *demeure*, f.

INHABITED (ĭn'-hăb'-ĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Habité.* A place much inhabited, *Un lieu fort habité, fort peuplé.*

INHABITER (ĭn'-hăb'-ĭt-eŭr), *ſ.* [inhabitant] *Habitant*, m.

To INHALE (ĭn'-héle'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſpire] *Reſpirer.*

INHARMONIOUS (ĭn'-har-mô'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [unmuſical] *Qui n'eſt point harmonieux, diſcordant, inharmonieux.*

To INHERE (ĭn'-hĭre'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to exiſt in ſomething elſe] *Inhérer.*

INHERENCE (ĭn'-hi'-rĕn'ce), *ſ.* V. INHESION.

INHERENT (ĭn'-hi'-rĕn'te), *adj.* [exiſting in ſomething elſe] *Inhérent, immanent.* An inherent quality, *Une qualité inhérente.*

To INHERIT (ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to receive by inheritance] *Hériter.* To inherit a great eſtate, *Hériter* ou *recueillir de grands biens.*

INHERITABLE (ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭt-ă-bl'), *adj.* [tranſmiſſible, *or* obtainable by inheritance] *Dont on peut hériter.*

INHERITANCE (ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭt-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [patrimony] *Héritage*, m. *patrimoine*, m. *héréditè*, f.

INHERITED (ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Dont on a hérité.*

INHERITOR (ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭt-eŭr), *ſ.* [an heir] *Héritier*, m. *celui qui hérite.*

INHERITRESS (ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭ-trĕce), *and* INHERITRIX (ĭn'-hĕr'-ĭt-rĭks), *ſ.* [an heireſs] *Héritière*, f. *celle qui hérite.*

To INHERSE (ĭn'-hĕrse'), *v. a.* [to incloſe in a funeral monument] *Mettre dans la tombe.*

INHESION (ĭn'-hi'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [inherence, the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe] *Inhérence*, f.

To INHIBIT (ĭn'-hĭb'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reſtrain, to check; to hinder, to forbid] *Empêcher, réprimer, arrêter*; *défendre, prohiber*; *inhiber*, t. de Pratique.

INHIBITED (ĭn'-hĭb'-ĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Empêché, arrêté, réprimé*; *défendu, prohibé.*

INHIBITION (ĭn'-hĭ-bĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [prohibition] *Défenſe*, f. *prohibition*, f. *embargo*, m. *inhibition*, f. t. de Pratique.

To INHOLD (ĭn'-hôld'), *v. a.* [to contain, to have inherent] *Contenir, avoir en ſoi.*

INHOSPITABLE (ĭn'-hŏs'-pĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [unkind to ſtrangers] *Sans hoſpitalité, barbare, dur envers les étrangers.*

INHOSPITABLENESS (ĭn'-hŏs'-pĭ-tă-bl'-nĕce), *and* INHOSPITALITY (ĭn'-hŏs-pĭ-tăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of hoſpitality] *Manque d'hoſpitalité*, m. *conduite barbare envers les étrangers*, f.

INHOSPITABLY (ĭn'-hŏs'-pĭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [unkindly to ſtrangers] *Contre les droits de l'hoſpitalité.*

INHUMAN (ĭn'-hĭou'-măne), *adj.* [cruel] *Inhumain, cruel, barbare, impitoyable.*

INHUMANITY (ĭn'-hĭoŭ-măn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [cruelty] *Inhumanité*, f. *cruauté*, f. *barbarie*, f.

INHUMANLY (ĭn'-hĭou'-măn'-lé), *v. a.* [cruelly, ſavagely] *Inhumainement, cruellement, avec barbarie.*

To INHUMATE (ĭn'-hĭou ´-méte), *and* To INHUME (ĭn'-hĭoume ´), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bury, to inter] *Inhumer, enterrer.*

INHUMED (ĭn'-hĭoum'd ´), *part. adj. Inhumé, enterré.*

INHUMING (ĭn'-hĭoum ´-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To inhume] *Inhumation, f. l'action d'inhumer, d'enterrer, d'enſevelir.*

INIMBOY, *ſ.* [Bot. Acacia glorioſa, Guilandina aculeata; an Indian ſhrub that produces the Bonduch] *Pois de terre,* ou *pois nud,* m. *œil de chat,* m. *pois quenique,* ou *pois ſauvage,* m. *bonduc,* m

INIMITABILITY (ĭn-ĭm-ĭ-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [incapacity to be imitated] *Etat de ce qui ne peut être imité,* m.

INIMITABLE (ĭn-ĭm'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [above imitation] *Inimitable, qui ne ſe peut imiter.*

INIMITABLY (ĭn-ĭm'-ĭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be imitated] *D'une manière inimitable.*

To INJOIN (ĭn'-djŏĭne '), V. To ENJOIN.

INIQUITOUS (ĭn-ĭk'-oŭĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [contrary to equity] *Inique, injuſte.* The moſt iniquitous opinions, *Les opinions les plus injuſtes.*

INIQUITY (ĭn-ĭk'-oŭĭ-té), *ſ.* [wickedneſs] *Iniquité,* f. *injuſtice,* f. *méchanceté,* f.

INITIAL (ĭn-ĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [placed at the beginning] *Initial.* An initial letter, *Une lettre initiale, qui commence un mot.*

To INITIATE (ĭn-ĭch'-ĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art] *Initier, donner les premiers principes, enſeigner les premiers élémens.* To initiate his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary ſkill in the governor is enough, *Pour initier ſon élève dans quelque partie des ſciences, il ſuffit que le gouverneur en ait une connoiſſance ordinaire*

INITIATED (ĭn-ĭch'-ĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Initié, à qui l'on a enſeigné les premiers élémens.*

INITIATION (ĭn-ĭch-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of initiating] *Initiation,* f. Initiation into ſacred myſteries, *L'initiation aux myſtères ſacrés.*

To INJECT (ĭn'-djĕkt '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw in] *Jeter dedans : injecter,* terme d'Anatomie.

INJECTED (ĭn'-djĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Jeté dedans, injecté.*

INJECTING (ĭn'-djĕk'-tĭn'gne), *and* INJECTION (ĭn'-djĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of caſting in] *L'action de jeter dedans ; injection,* f. Anatomical injections, *Pièces anatomiques injectées,* f. pl.

INJECTION [a ſort of healing lotion for internal wounds or ſores] *Injection,* f.

INJUCUNDITY (ĭn'-djĭoŭ-keŭn'-dĭ-té), *ſ.* [unpleaſantneſs] *Qualité de ce qui n'eſt point agréable.*

INJUDICABLE (ĭn'-djĭou'-dĭ-kŭ-bl'), *adj.* [not cognizable by a judge] *Qui n'eſt pas de la compétence ou du reſſort d'un juge.*

INJUDICIAL (ĭn'-djĭoŭ-dĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [not according to form of law] *Non judiciaire, injudiciaire.*

INJUDICIOUS (ĭn'-djĭoŭ-dĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [without judgment] *Peu judicieux, ſans jugement, injudicieux*

INJUDICIOUSLY (ĭn'-djĭoŭ-dĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [without judgment] *Sans jugement, contre le bon ſens, injudicieuſement.*

INJUNCTION (ĭn'-djeŭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [command, precept] *Injonction,* f. *ordre,* m. *commandement,* m. *précepte,* m.

To INJURE (ĭn'-djeŭre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hurt unjuſtly, to wrong] *Faire tort, faire injure, faire affront, outrager, injurier, offenſer, léſer.*

INJURED (ĭn'-djeŭr'd), *part. adj. Offenſé, injurié, outragé, léſé.*

INJURER (ĭn'-djeŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who wrongs another] *Offenſeur,* m. *celui qui offenſe.*

INJURIOUS (ĭn'-djĭou'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [unjuſt; detractory, contumelious] *Injuſte, qui fait tort, dommageable ; injurieux, choquant, offenſant, outrageant, outrageux.*

INJURIOUSLY (ĭn'-djĭou'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with injuſtice, wrongfully] *Injuſtement, à tort ; d'une manière injurieuſe,* ou *choquante; injurieuſement, outrageuſement.*

INJURIOUSNESS (ĭn'-djĭou'-rĭ eŭs-nĕce), *and* INJURY (ĭn'-djĭoŭ-ré), *ſ.* [wrong, hurt without juſtice; contumelious language, affront] *Injuſtice,* f. *tort,* m. *dommage,* m. *préjudice,* m. *injure,* f. *affront,* m. *outrage,* m. *offenſe,* f. *avanie,* f. *déplaiſir,* m. *bleſſure,* f. + *ſous-barbe,* f. V. HARM.

INJUSTICE (ĭn'-djeŭs'-tĭce), *ſ.* [iniquity] *Injuſtice,* f. *iniquité,* f.

INK (in'k), *ſ.* [a liquor to write withal] *Encre,* f. Shining ink, *Encre luiſante.* Sympathetic ink, *Encre de ſympathie.*

To INK, *v. a.* [to blacken or daub with ink] *Tacher avec de l'encre, noircir d'encre ;* au figuré, *diffamer,* &c.

To ink the form [among Letter-printers] *Toucher la forme ; l'encrer.*

INK-GLASS (ĭn'k'-glăce), *ſ. Encrier,* m.

INK-HORN (ĭn'k horn), *ſ.* [a portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing] *Ecritoire,* f.

INKLE (ĭn'-kl'), *ſ.* [a kind of narrow fillet, a tape] *Sorte de paſſement.*

INKLING (ĭn'k'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [hint, intimation, whiſper] *Avis,* m. *vent,* m. They have had an inkling what we intend to do, *Ils ont eu avis de ce que nous avons deſſein de faire.*

INKMAKER (ĭn'k'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [he who makes ink] *Faiſeur d'encre,* m.

INKY (ĭn'k'-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of ink] *D'encre, taché d'encre, noir comme de l'encre.*

INLAGARY, INLAGATION, *ſ.* [in Law; reſtoring one out-lawed to the protection of the law] *Le rétabliſſement* ou *la réhabilitation d'un proſcrit.*

INLAID (ĭn'-léd), *part. adj. of* To Inlay, *Parqueté, marqueté, fait de pièces de rapport.* An inlaid floor, *Parquet,* m. An inlaid wurk, *Marqueterie,* f. *ouvrage de pièces rapportées,* m. *moſaïque,* f.

INLAND (ĭn'-lănd), *adj.* and *ſubſt.* [interior; interior parts] *Intérieur, qui eſt dans le pays ; dans les terres ; les parties intérieures, le centre du pays.* An inland province, *Un province intérieure.* The inland of the country, *L'intérieur,* ou *le milieu, le centre du pays.*

INLANDER (ĭn'-lănd-eŭr), *ſ.* [midland inhabiter] *Habitant du milieu* ou *de l'intérieur* d'un pays, m.

To INLAPIDATE (ĭn'-lăp'-ĭ-déte), *v. a.* [to turn to ſtone] *Changer en pierre, pétrifier.*

INLAY (ĭn'-lé), *or* INLAYING, *ſ.* [matter inlayed] *Marqueterie,* f. *parquetage,* m. *l'action de travailler en marqueterie,* ou *à la moſaïque, &c.* f. *application,* f.

To INLAY, -ING, -ED, Inlaid, *v. a.* [to diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground *or* ſubſtratum] *Parqueter, marqueter, travailler en marqueterie,* ou *en moſaïque.* To inlay a floor, *Parqueter un plancher.*

INLAY'D (ĭn'-léd), V. INLAID.

INLEASED, *adj.* [a word uſed in the champion's oath *for* enſnared] *Embarraſſé.*

INLET (ĭn'-lète), *ſ.* [paſſage, entrance] *Entrée,* f. *paſſage,* m. au propre & au figuré. Windows are inlets of light, *Les fenêtres donnent paſſage au jour.*

* Such a connivance is an inlet into all manner of vices, *Une ſi grande connivance donne entrée à toutes ſortes de vices.*

To INLIST (ĭn'-liſt '), *v. a.* [to liſt, to inroll, to regiſter] *Enrôler.*

INLISTED (ĭn'-liſt'-ĕd), [liſted, regiſtered] *Enrôlé.*

INLISTING (ĭn'-liſt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Inliſt] *Enrôlement,* m. *action d'enrôler.*

INLY (ĭn'-lé), *adj.* and *adv.* [poetically *for* interior and intetnally] *Intérieur, intérieurement, en dedans.*

INMATE (ĭn'-méte), *ſ.* [a lodger] *Un locataire.*

INMOST (ĭn'-môſte), *adj.* [deepeſt within] *Le plus intérieur, le plus avancé ;* au figuré, *le plus ſecret, le plus caché.*

* God knows our inmoſt thoughts, *Dieu connoît nos plus ſecrettes penſées.*

INN (ĭne), *ſ* [an houſe of entertainment for travellers] *Logis,* m *hôtellerie,* f. *auberge,* f.

To keep an inn, *Tenir hôtellerie.*

INN of Court, *Collége d'avocats,* ou *de juriſconſultes,* m.

To INN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to lodge at an inn] *Loger* dans une hôtellerie.

To INN, *v. a.* [to put under cover] *Serrer, mettre à couvert.* To inn corn, *Serrer, engranger le blé.*

INNATE (ĭn'-néte '), *and* INNATED (ĭn'-né '-tĕd), *adj.* [inborn, natural] *Inné, naturel.* Innate ideas, *Des idées innées.* Innate eloquence, *Une éloquence naturelle.*

INNATENESS (ĭn'-néte '-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité d'être inné,* f.

INNAVIGABLE (ĭn'-năv '-ĭ-gă-bl'), *or* UNNAVIGABLE, *adj.* [not to be paſſed by ſailing] *Innavigable, qui n'eſt pas navigable.*

An innavigable river, *Une rivière qui n'eſt pas navigable,* ou *marchande.*

INNED (ĭn'd), *part. adj. of* To INN, *Serré, mis à couvert.*

INNER (ĭn'-neŭr), *adj.* [interior] *Intérieur, qui eſt en dedans,* ou *au milieu ;* au figuré, *ſecret, caché.* An inner room, *Une chambre intérieure, qui eſt au milieu d'une maiſon.* An inner court, *Une baſſe-cour.* The inner man, *L'homme intérieur.*

* Inner thoughts, *Penſées ſecrettes.*

Inner quarters of a yard between the ſhrouds (in Sea-language), *Braſſeyage,* m.

INNERMOST (ĭn'-neŭr-môſte), V. INMOST.

INNHOLDER (ĭn'-hôl-deŭr), *ſ.* V. INNKEEPER.

INNKEEPER (ĭn'-kĭp-eŭr), *ſ.* [a man who keeps an inn] *Un hôte, un hôtelier.* An inn keeper's wife, *Une hôtelière, une hôteſſe.*

INNINGS (ĭn'-ĭn'gz), *ſ. pl.* [lands recovered from the ſea, by draining and banking] *Alluvion,* f. *terres gagnées ſur la mer,* f. pl.

INNINGS (at Cricket), *Jeu,* m. The firſt innings, *Le premier jeu.*

INNOCENCE (ĭn'-nô-cĕn'ce), *and* INNOCENCY (ĭn'-nô-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [integrity, freedom from guilt] *Innocence,* f. *pureté de mœurs,* f. *intégrité,* f. *naïveté,* f. State of innocence, *L'état d'innocence,* m.

¶ Innocence, *innocence ;* ſimplicity, *ſimplicité* (ſynon): The firſt denotes purity, or freedom from vice; the ſecond plainneſs, or freedom from ſuperfluous ornament. Thus, when we ſpeak of the *innocence,* and *ſimplicity* of infancy: by the firſt we underſtand their being free from guilt; by the ſecond, void of art. When figurative, and applied to literary works, they are too commonly ſeparated; for we admire the *ſimplicity* of many Latin poems, and ſome French or Engliſh ones, which cannot be celebrated for their *innocence.*

INNOCENT (ĭn'-nô-cĕn'te), *adj.* [free from guilt, hurtleſs] *Innocent,* qui n'eſt pas coupable; *niais,* qui ne ſait point de mal.

INNOCENT, *ſ.* [one free from guilt; an idiot] *Un innocent, une innocente, un homme ſimple, un idiot.* The Innocents day, *La fête des Innocens.*

INNOCENTLY (ĭn'-nô-cĕn't-lé), *adv.* [without guilt *or* hurt] *Innocemment, ſans deſſein de mal faire, ſans faire mal, ſans faire tort : niaiſement.*

INNOCUOUS (ĭn'-nŏk'-ĭou-eŭce), *adj.* [without miſchievous effects] *Innocent, qui n'eſt pas nuiſible.*

INNOCUOUSNESS (ĭn'-nŏk'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [harmleſſneſs] *Qualité de ce qui n'eſt pas nuiſible.*

INNOMINATUM, *adj.* [without any particular

ticular denomination] *Innommé, innominé.* Innoosia, *s. pl.* [Anat.] *Les os innominés,* m. pl.

To INNOVATE (ĭn'-nô-vĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change by introducing novelties] *Innover, introduire des nouveautés, faire des innovations.* To innovate God's worſhip, *Faire des innovations dans le culte divin.*

INNOVATED (ĭn'-nô-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Innové.*

INNOVATION (ĭn'-nô-vé'-shĕune), *ſ.* [change by the introduction of novelty] *Innovation,* f. *nouveauté,* f.

INNOVATOR (ĭn'-nû-vé-teûr), *ſ.* [one who innovates] *Innovateur,* m.

INNOXIOUS (ĭn'-nŏk'-shĕŭce), *adj.* V. INNOCUOUS.

INNOXIOUSLY (ĭn'-nŏk'-shŭs-lé), *adv.* [harmleſſly] *Innocemment, ſans faire tort.*

INNOXIOUSNESS (ĭn'-nŏk'-shĕŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. INNOCUOUSNESS.

INNUENDO (ĭn'-nĭoŭ-ën'-dô), *ſ.* [an oblique hint] *Avis indirect, indice,* m. ou *inſinuation oblique,* f. Upright judges will not admit innuendues, *Les juges intègres n'admettent point les inſinuations obliques* ou *indirectes.*

INNUMERABLE (ĭn'-nĭou'-meŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be numbered] *Innombrable, infini* en nombre.

INNUMERABLENESS (ĭn'-nĭou'-meŭr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [a quantity not to be numbered] *Quantité innombrable.*

INNUMERABLY (ĭn'-nĭou'-meŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [without number] *Sans nombre.*

INNUMEROUS (ĭn'-nĭou'-meŭr-ĕŭce), *adj.* V. INNUMERABLE.

INO (ĭ'-nô), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cadmus and Hermione and wife of Athamas, changed into a ſea-goddeſs by Neptune] *Ino,* f.

To INOCULATE (ĭn-ŏk'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock] *Enter en bouton,* ou *en écuſſon*; *greffer, écuſſonner.*

* To INOCULATE the ſmall-pox, *Inſérer la petite vérole*; *inoculer.*

INOCULATED (ĭn'-ŏk'-ĭou-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Enté en bouton,* ou *en écuſſon*; *inoculé.*

INOCULATION (ĭn-ŏk-ĭoŭ-lé'-shĕune), *ſ.* [the act of inoculating] *L'action d'enter en bouton,* ou *en écuſſon*; *inſertion* de la petite vérole, f. *inoculation,* f.

INOCULATOR (ĭn-ŏk'-ĭoŭ-lé-teûr), *ſ.* [one who inoculates] *Inoculateur,* m.

INODOROUS (ĭn-ô'-deŭr-ĕŭce), *and* INODURATE (ĭn-ô'-deŭr-ête), *adj.* [having no ſcent] *Inodore, ſans odeur, qui ne ſent rien.*

INOFFENSIVE (ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv'), *adj.* [harmleſs, giving no ſcandal] *Innocent,* qui ne fait de mal ni de tort à perſonne. An inoffenſive fool, *Un bon homme.* An inoffenſive raillery, *Une raillerie innocente.*

INOFFENSIVELY (ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [without harm] *Innocemment, ſans offenſe.*

INOFFENSIVENESS (ĭn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv'-nĕce), [harmleſſneſs] *Innocence,* f. *qualité qui n'eſt pas nuiſible.*

INOFFICIOUS (ĭn-ŏf-fĭsh'-ĕŭce), *adj.* [not kind, not civil] *Déſobligeant, inofficieux, qui n'eſt point officieux.*

INOFFICIOUSNESS (ĭn-ŏf-fĭsh'-ĕŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [a backwardneſs to oblige, diſobligingneſs] *Humeur,* ou *conduite déſobligeante.*

INOPINATE (ĭn-ŏp'-ĭ-nète), *adj.* [not expected] *Inopiné, inattendu.*

INOPPORTUNE (ĭn-ŏp-pŏr-tĭoune'), *adj.* [unſeaſonable, inconvenient] *Mal-à-propos, hors de ſaiſon, inopportun.*

INORDINACY (ĭn-or'-dĭ-nă-cé), *ſ.* V. INORDINATION.

INORDINATE (ĭn-or-dĭ-nète), *adj.* [unruly; deviating from right] *Déſordonné, déréglé, qui eſt en déſordre, irrégulier.*

INORDINATE proportion [in Mathem. in a different order] *Proportion irrégulière.*

INORDINATELY (ĭn-or-dĭ-nète-lé), *adv.* [irregularly, not rightly] *Déſordonnément, ſans règle, d'une manière irrégulière.*

INORDINATENESS (ĭn-or-dĭ-nète-nĕce), *and* INORDINATION (ĭn'-or-dĭ-né'-shĕune), *ſ.* [irregularity, intemperance of any kind] *Déſordre,* m. *déréglement,* m. *irrégularité,* f. *excès, intempérance,* f. Inordinateneſs in eating and drinking, *Excès dans le boire & dans le manger.*

INORGANICAL (ĭn-or-găn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [void of organs] *Déſorganiſé, inorganique, ſans organes, qui n'eſt pas organiſé, brute.* The moſt inorganical parts of matter, *Les parties les plus brutes de la matière.*

INORGANITY (ĭn-or-găn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſtate of a body void of organs] *Privation d'organes,* f.

To INOSCULATE (ĭn-ŏs'-kĭoŭ-lète), *v. n. Se baiſer, s'approcher, s'unir.*

INOSCULATION (ĭn-ŏs-kĭoŭ-lé'-shĕune), *ſ.* [union by conjunction of the extremities] *L'action de ſe joindre, de ſe baiſer.*

INOWLADISLOW, WLADISLAW, INOWLOGZ [a ſtrong and large town of Pruſſia, capital of Cujavia; lat. 52°-58' N. lon. 18°-50' E.] *Inowladiſlow, Wladiſlaw, Inowlogz,* m.

INPROMPTU (ĭn'-prŏm'p'-tu), *ſ.* [a piece made off-hand or extempore] *Impromptu,* m.

INQUEST (ĭn'-kuŭĕste), *ſ.* [judicial inquiry; ſearch, ſtudy] *Enquête,* f. *information,* f. *perquiſition,* f. *recherche,* f *examen,* m

INQUIETUDE (ĭn'-koŭăĭ'-ĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [uneaſineſs] *Inquiétude,* f. *mécontentement,* m. *chagrin,* m. *meſaiſe,* f.

To INQUINATE (ĭn'-koŭĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pollute, to corrupt] *Souiller, corrompre.*

INQUINATED (ĭn'-koŭĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Souillé, corrompu.*

INQUINATION (ĭn'-koŭĭ-né'-shĕune), *ſ.* [corruption] *Souillure,* f. *corruption,* f.

INQUIRABLE (ĭn'-koŭăĭ'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [that of which inquett may be made] *Dont on peut faire enquête, qu'on peut examiner* ou *diſcuter.*

To INQUIRE (ĭn'-koŭăĭĕŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to aſk queſtions, to make ſearch] *Demander, s'informer, faire des queſtions,* ou *des perquiſitions*; *faire des recherches.* He inquired about me, *Il me demanda, Il s'informa de ma ſanté.* To inquire about the moſt ſubtile perceptions, *Faire des recherches ſur les perceptions les plus ſubtiles.* To inquire into, *Diſcuter.*

¶ To inquire, *S'enquérir, s'enquêter*; to interrogate, *interroger*; to aſk, *demander* (ſynon.): *Enquire* implies curioſity; *interrogate* authority; *aſk* ſomething more civil and reſpectful. We *inquire* about thoſe things we would underſtand thoroughly; we *aſk* a favour, we *aſk* pardon; criminals are *interrogated* by the judge. The words *inquire* and *interrogate* make ſenſe by themſelves; but to uſe the word *aſk* with propriety, we muſt add the matter to it, that is, to make the ſenſe perfect, we muſt mention the thing we *aſk.*

To INQUIRE, *v. a.* [to aſk about] *Demander, s'informer.* He inquired the way, *Il demanda le chemin*

INQUIRER (ĭn'-koŭ.ĭ'-reŭr), *ſ.* [ſearcher, examiner] *Faiſeur de recherches,* m. *qui examine, qui diſcute.*

INQUIRY (ĭn'-koŭăĭ'-ré), *ſ.* [ſearch, examination] *Recherche,* f. *perquiſition,* f. *enquête,* f. *examen,* m *diſcuſſion,* f. To make a ſtrict inquiry, *Faire une exacte recherche,* ou *perquiſition.*

INQUISITION (ĭn'-koŭĭ-zĭch'-cŭne), *ſ.* [judicial inquiry, diſcuſſion; a court of judicature for matters of religion] *Enquête,* f. *perquiſition,* f. *recherche,* f. *diſcuſſion,* f. *examen,* m. *inquiſition,* f.

INQUISITION, or THE HOLY OFFICE [an unwarrantable arbitrary tribunal eſtabliſhed by the Popes over religious opinions] *Inquiſition,* f. The Spaniſh Inquiſition, *L'Inquiſition d'Eſpagne.*

INQUISITIVE (ĭn'-koŭĭz'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [buſy in ſearch. V. CURIOUS] *Curieux, qui fait des recherches, qui aime à s'informer de tout.* An inquiſitive perſon, or mind, *Un homme curieux, un eſprit curieux.* A wiſe man is not inquiſitive about, or after, or into, or of things impertinent, *Le ſage ne cherche point à ſavoir des choſes qui ne le regardent point.*

INQUISITIVELY (ĭn'-koŭĭz'-ĭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [with curioſity] *Avec curioſité.*

INQUISITIVENESS (ĭn'-koŭĭz'-ĭ-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [curioſity] *Curioſité,* f. *recherche curieuſe.*

INQUISITOR (ĭn'-koŭĭz'-ĭ-teûr), *ſ.* [one who examines judicially; an officer in the court of inquiſition] *Inquiſiteur,* m. celui qui a droit de faire des enquêtes, ou bien un juge de l'Inquiſition.

To INRAIL (ĭn'-réle), *v. a.* [to encloſe with rails] *Enclorre, enfermer de barrières.*

INROAD (ĭn'-rôde), *ſ.* [incurſion, invaſion] *Incurſion,* f. *invaſion,* f. *courſes des ennemis dans un pays,* f.

INROLMENT (ĭn'-rôl'-mĕn'-te), *ſ.* [in Law; regiſtering, recording] *Enrôlement,* m. *enregiſtrement,* m.

INSANABLE (ĭn'-ſăn'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [incurable] *Incurable, irrémédiable.*

INSANE (ĭn'-ſéne'), *adj.* [mad, fooliſh, diſtracted] *En démence, fou, hors de ſens, inſenſé.*

INSANITY (ĭn'-ſăn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [frenzy, madneſs] *Manie, f. phrénéſie,* f. *maladie de l'eſprit,* m.

INSATIABLE (ĭn'-ſé'-ſhĭ ă-bl'), *adj.* [greedy beyond meaſure] *Inſatiable,* au propre & au figuré.

INSATIABLENESS (ĭn'-ſé'-ſhĭ-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [greedineſs not to be appeaſed] *Inſatiabilité,* f. *appétit inſatiable,* m.

INSATIABLY (ĭn'-ſé'-ſhĭ-ă-blé), *adv.* [with greedineſs not to be ſatisfied] *Inſatiablement, d'une manière inſatiable.*

INSATIATE (ĭn'-ſé'-ſhĭ-éte), *and* INSATURABLE (ĭn'-ſăt'-ĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* V. INSATIABLE.

INSCONCED, *adj.* [Fortif. fortified with a ſconce or ſmall fort] *Défendu par un fortin.*

To INSCRIBE (ĭn'-ſkrăĭbe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to write on any thing] *Inſcrire, écrire, mettre en écrit.*

To INSCRIBE [a term of Geometry] *Inſcrire, tracer* dans une autre figure. To inſcribe a leſſer circle in a greater, *Inſcrire un petit cercle dans un plus grand.*

INSCRIBED (ĭn'-ſkrăĭb'd'), *part. adj. Inſcrit.*

INSCRIPTION (ĭn'-ſkrĭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſomething written or engraved] *Inſcription,* f.

INSCRUTABLE (ĭn'-ſkrĭou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [unſearchable] *Inſcrutable, impénétrable.*

To INSCULP (ĭn'-ſkeŭlp'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to engrave, to cut] *Graver, tailler, ſculpter.*

INSCULPED (ĭn'-ſkeŭlp't'), *part. adj. Sculpté, gravé, taillé.*

INSCULPTURE (ĭn'-ſkeŭlp'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [any thing engraved] *Gravure,* f.

To INSEAM (ĭn'-ſĭme'), *v. a.* [to mark by a ſeam or cicatrix] *Empreindre.*

INSEAMED (ĭn'-ſĭm'd'), *adj.* [marked] *Imprimé, empreint, marqué*; *couturé.*

INSECT (ĭn'-ſĕkt), *ſ* [a ſmall animal whoſe body conſiſts of two parts joined together by a ſmall ligature; any thing ſmall and contemptible] *Inſecte,* m. * *beſtiole,* f. A creeping or flying inſect, *Inſecte rampant* ou *volant.* A ſea-inſect, *Inſecte marin.*

INSECTATION (ĭn'-ſĕk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [purſuit, perſecution] *Perſécution,* f. *acharnement contre quelqu'un (par écrits,* ou *par paroles),* m.

INSECTATOR (ĭn'-ſĕk-tĕ'-tĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who perſecutes with purſuit] *Perſécuteur,* m. *celui qui pourſuit à outrance.*

INSECTILE (ĭn'-ſĕk'-tĭl), *adj.* [having the

the nature of insects] *De la nature des insectes.*

INSECTOLOGER (ĭn'-sĕk-tŏl'-ŏ-djŭr), *s.* [one who studies or describes insects] *Celui qui étudie l'histoire naturelle des insectes.*

INSECURE (ĭn'-sĭ kĭoure'), *adj.* [not secure] *Qui n'est pas en sureté, qui est en danger.* He is continually insecure of life, *Il est à tout moment en danger de perdre la vie.*

INSECURITY (ĭn'-sĭ-kĭu'-rĭ-té), *s.* [want of safety, incertainty] *Danger,* m. *incertitude,* f. *péril,* m. *insécurité,* f.

INSEMINATION (ĭn'-sĕm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [sowing, scattering seed] *Ensemencement,* m.

INSENSATE (ĭn'-sĕn'-sète), *adj.* [stupid] *Stupide, privé de sens, insensible, insensé*

INSENSIBILITY (ĭn'-sĕn'-sĭ bĭl'-ĭ-té), [inability to perceive, stupidity] *Insensibilité,* f. *stupidité,* f *privation de sentiment,* f. *apathie,* f.

INSENSIBLE (ĭn'-sĕn'-sĭ bl'), *adj.* [imperceptible, void of feeling] *Insensible, imperceptible, qui ne tombe pas sous le sens,* en parlant des choses; *insensible, indifférent, dur, impitoyable, stoïque,* en parlant des personnes.

INSENSIBLENESS (ĭn'-sĕn'-sĭ-bl'-nĕce), V. Insensibility.

INSENSIBLY (ĭn'-sĕn'-sĭ-blé), *adv.* [by imperceptible degrees] *Insensiblement, peu à peu, de fil en aiguille, par degrés.*

INSEPARABILITY (ĭn'-sĕp-ăr-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* Inseparableness (ĭn'-sĕp'-ŭr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s* [indivisibility] *Indivisibilité,* f.

INSEPARABLE (ĭn'-sĕp'-ŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [indivisible] *Inséparable, indivisible, individuel.*

INSEPARABLY (ĭn'-sĕp'-ŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [with indissoluble union] *Inséparablement.*

INSEPARATELY (ĭn-sĕp'-ŭr-ête-lé), *adv.* [jointly] *Conjointement.*

To INSERT (ĭn'-sĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place in or amongst other things] *Insérer, entremêler, ajouter; intercaler,* terme de Chronologie. I shall insert it in one of my papers, *Je l'insérerai dans une de mes feuilles.* To insert a day in February in the leap year, *Intercaler un jour au mois de Février de l'an bissextile.* To insert a name in a table or list, *Intabuler,* (t. de Corps ou Communauté).

INSERTED (ĭn'-sĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Inséré, ajouté, entremêlé, intercalé.*

INSERTION (ĭn'-sĕr'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of inserting, addition] *Insertion,* f. *addition,* f. He softened the relation by intertions, *Il adoucit la relation par des additions.*

To INSERVE (ĭn'-sĕrve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be of use] *Servir, contribuer, avoir part, tremper.* He had inserved to that villany to please the tyrant, *Il avoit trempé dans cette méchante action pour complaire au tyran.*

INSERVIENT (ĭn'-sĕr'-vĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [conducive] *Qui sert, qui contribue, utile, expédient*

INSESSIO (ĭn'-sĕch'-ĭ-ô), *or* Insessus, *s.* [Med. semicupium, half-bath] *Demi-bain,* m. *insession,* f.

To INSHELL (ĭn'-chĕl), *v. a.* [to hide in a shell] *Enfermer dans une coquille.*

To INSHIP (ĭn'-chĭp), *v. a.* [to embark, to stow] *Embarquer.*

To INSHRINE (ĭn'-chrăĭne), V. To Enshrine.

INSIDE (ĭn'-săĭde), *s.* [interior part] *Le dedans, l'intérieur,* m. *le fond,* au propre & au figuré. The inside of a house, *Le dedans d'une maison* The inside of a triangle, circle, *L'aire d'un triangle, d'un cercle.* The inside of a canon, *L'âme d'un canon.* Inside-shutter, *Contre-fenêtre,* f. *volet,* m.

* The inside of his business is not well known, *Le fond de cette affaire n'est pas bien connu.*

INSIDIANT DISEASES, *s* [those which show no evident symptom, but remain latent a long time in the body] *Maladies internes & cachées,* f. pl.

INSIDIATOR (ĭn'-sĭd'-ĭ-é'-teŭr), *s.* [one who lies in wait to betray, or injure] * *Insidiateur,* m. *celui qui tend un piége; qui attend au piége.*

INSIDIOUS (ĭn'-sĭd'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [sly, circumventive, treacherous] ** *Insidieux, dangereux, trompeur, captieux.*

INSIDIOUSLY (ĭn'-sĭd'-ĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in an insidious manner] *Insidieusement, en traître, captieusement.*

INSIGHT (ĭn'-săĭte), *s.* [deep view, knowledge of the interior parts] *Connoissance profonde, éclaircissement,* m. He had an universal insight into things, *Il avoit une connoissance profonde & universelle des choses.*

IN IGNIFICANCE (ĭn'-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-kăn'ce), *and* Insignificancy (ĭn'-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-kăn'-cé), *s.* [want of meaning, unimportance] *Déraisonnement,* m. *verbiage qui manque de sens,* m. *le peu d'importance* d'une chose, *inutilité,* f.

INSIGNIFICANT (ĭn'-sĭg-nĭf'-ĭ-kăn'te), *s.* [void of signification; unimportant] *Vide de sens; peu important, qui ne mérite aucune attention, indigne d'aucune considération; nul.*

¶ Insignificant, *de néant, nul;* trifling, *de rien, vain;* unimportant, *de peu d'importance;* light, *léger:* futile, *futile;* nugatory, *frivole* (synon.): Are all much alike in general signification; yet the two last cannot properly be applied to persons, or characters. When we say: an *insignificant, trifling* or *unimportant* character, we mean, one of no consequence; whereas, a *light* character implies one not free from reproach. We say: *nugatory* reports; *futile* arguments; *light* reasoning; *unimportant* concerns; *trifling* conversation; *insignificant* people.

INSIGNIFICANTLY (ĭn'-sĭg nĭf'-ĭ-kăn't-lé), *adv.* [without meaning, or importance, or effect] *Sans donner* ou *attacher aucun sens; sans importance; sans effet, en vain, inutilement.* To use words insignificantly, *Se servir des mots sans y attacher aucun sens.*

INSINCERE (ĭn'-sĭn'-cĭre'), *adj.* [dissembling] *Insincère, peu sincère, qui n'est pas sincère, feint, dissimulé.*

INSINCERITY (ĭn'-sĭn'-cĕr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [dissimulation] *Insincérité,* f. *manque de sincérité,* m. *dissimulation,* f.

To INSINEW (ĭn'-sĭn'-ĭoŭ), *v. a.* [to strengthen] *Fortifier.*

INSINUANT (ĭn'-sĭn'-ĭoŭ-an'te), *adj.* [having the power to gain favour] *Insinuant, engageant.*

To INSINUATE (ĭn'-sĭn'-ĭoŭ-ête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to introduce gently] *Insinuer, introduire, faire entrer doucement,* The water easily insinuates itself into the vessels of vegetables, *L'eau s'insinue aisément dans les vaisseaux des plantes.*

* To insinuate one's self into one's favour, *S'insinuer dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.*

* To Insinuate [to instill] *Insinuer, donner à entendre, faire entrer dans l'esprit.*

¶ To Insinuate, *insinuer* ; to suggest, *suggérer* (synon.): We *insinuate* by cunning and address; we *suggest* by credit and artifice: we cover artfully what we would *insinuate*; what we would *suggest* we make at some consequence. *Insinuate* implies something delicate; *suggest*, frequently something fraudulent. In order to *insinuate*, we must consult both time and opportunity; in order to *suggest*, it is necessary to have ascendancy over the minds of persons. We often imagine that what others *insinuate*, was first thought of by ourselves. He who *suggests* evil to another, is more culpable than he who entertains it.

To Insinuate, *v. n.* [to wheedle, to steal imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly] *S'insinuer,* au propre & au figuré. Pestilential vapour insinuates into the inmost parts of the body, *La vapeur pestilentielle s'insinue dans les parties intérieures du corps.*

* Insinuating flattery, *Flatterie insinuante.*

INSINUATED (ĭn'-sĭn'-ĭoŭ-e-tĕd), *part. adj. Insinué, introduit.*

INSINUATION (ĭn'-sĭn-ĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of insinuating or stealing upon the affections] *Insinuation,* f.

☞ Insinuation of a will, *L'insinuation,* ou *l'enregistrement d'un testament,* f.

INSINUATIVE (ĭn'-sĭn'-ĭoŭ-ă-tĭv'), *s. Insinuatif,* m. V. Insinuant.

INSINUATOR (ĭn'-sĭn'-ĭoŭ-é-teŭr), *s.* [he that insinuates] *Celui qui insinue,* ou *qui s'insinue; insinuateur,* m.

INSIPID (ĭn'-sĭp'-ĭd), *adj.* [without taste; dull; V. Flat] *Fade, sans saveur, insipide, plat, qui n'a rien de piquant,* au propre & au figuré. An insipid food, *Nourriture insipide.* To make insipid, *Affadir.*

* An insipid discourse, *Un discours insipide.*

INSIPIDITY (ĭn'-sĭ-pĭd'-ĭ-té), *and* Insipidness (ĭn'-sĭp'-ĭd-nĕce), *s.* [want of taste] *Insipidité, f. fadeur,* f.

INSIPIDLY (ĭn'-sĭp'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [without taste, dully] *D'une manière fade, insipide.*

INSIPIENCE (ĭn'-sĭp'-ĭ-ĕn'ce), *s.* V. Folly.

To INSIST (ĭn'-sĭst'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to stand or rest upon] *Insister, presser, appuyer.* I insist upon this condition, *J'insiste sur cette condition.* He insisted for peace, *Il insista pour la paix.* You must chiefly insist upon that, *Il vous faut presser ce point là.* To insist upon trifles, *S'appesantir sur des bagatelles.* To insist on particulars, *Alléguer, produire des exemples.* To insist on, *S'obstiner.*

INSISTENT (ĭn'-sĭs'-tĕn'te), *adj.* [leaning on or supported by] *Qui est posé* ou *appuyé sur quelque chose.*

INSITION (ĭn'-sĭch'-eŭne), *s.* V. Engraftment.

To INSNARE (ĭn'-snére'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entrap, to enveigle, to intangle] *Attraper, surprendre, faire donner dans le piége,* ou *dans le panneau; embarrasser.* To insnare one's self, *Donner le piége, s'enferrer.* V. To Puzzle.

INSNARED (ĭn'-snér'-d'), *part. adj. Attrapé, surpris, embarrassé.*

INSNARER (ĭn'-sné'-reŭr), *s.* [he that insnares] *Celui* ou *celle qui tend des piéges.*

INSNARING (ĭn'-sné'-rĭngue), *adj.* [embarrassing, puzzling] *Captieux.*

INSOBRIETY (ĭn'-sô-brăĭ'-ĭ-té), *s.* [drunkenness] *Ivrognerie,* f. *intempérance,* f. *manque de sobriété,* m *insobriété,* f.

INSOCIABLE (ĭn'-sô'-chĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not sociable] *Insociable.*

INSOCIABLENESS (ĭn'-sô'-chĭ-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [quality of being insociable] *Humeur farouche,* f. *qualité qui rend un homme insociable,* f. *insociabilité,* f.

To INSOLATE (ĭn'-sô-lête), *v. a.* [to dry in the sun] *Sécher* ou *exposer au soleil, faire sécher au soleil*; *insoler.*

INSOLATION (ĭn'-sô-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [Chym. exposition to the sun] *L'action d'exposer* ou *de faire sécher au soleil*; *insolation,* f.

INSOLENCE (ĭn'-sô-lĕn'ce), *and* Insolency (ĭn'-sô-lĕn'-cé), *s.* [pride, petulant contempt] *Insolence,* f. *arrogance,* f. *manque de respect,* m *air méprisant.* The insolence of his carriage, *L'insolence de sa conduite.*

INSOLENT (ĭn'-sô-lĕo'te, *adj.* [contemptuous of others, haughty] *Insolent, audacieux, effronté, arrogant, orgueilleux, méprisant.*

¶ Insolent, *insolent*; arrogant, *arrogant*; supercilious, *sourcilleux, présomptueux*; purse-proud, *fier de ses richesses* (synon.): *Insolent* relates chiefly to words and actions; *arrogant*, to inward pride and haughtiness: *supercilious*, to looks and deportment: by *purse-proud*, we understand one who values himself highly, on account of his great wealth. Thus, we often see the *purse-proud* man, *arrogant* of his newly acquired consequence, receive his former companions with a *supercilious* air, and *insolent* behaviour.

INSOLENTLY (ĭn'-sô-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [saucily, haughtily] *Insolemment, avec audace, arrogamment.*

INSOLVABLE (ĭn'-sŏl'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [inexplicable] *Inextricable, inexplicable, embarrassant*; ou bien *impayable.*

INSOLUBLE (ĭn'-sŏl'-ŭoŭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be cleared, *or* diſſolved] *Inſoluble & indiſſoluble.*

INSOLVENCY (ĭn'-sŏl'-vĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [inability to pay debts] *Inſolvabilité*, f.

INSOLVENT (ĭn'-sŏl'-vĕn'te), *adj.* [unable to pay] *Inſolvable.*

INSOMNIOUS (ĭn'-sŏm'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [troubled with dreams] *Qui a des ſonges*, ou *des viſions.*

INSOMUCH (ĭn'-sŏ-meŭtch'), *adv.* [to ſuch a degree] *A tel point, tellement, ſi bien, de ſorte que.* Simonides was an excellent poet, inſomuch that, *or* as, he made his fortune by it, *Simonide étoit un excellent poëte, de ſorte que ce talent fit ſa fortune.*

To INSPECT (ĭn'-spĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to look into by way of examination] *Obſerver, examiner, conſidérer.*

INSPECTED (ĭn'-spĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Obſervé, examiné, conſidéré.*

INSPECTION (ĭn'-spĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſurvey] *Vue*, f. *conſideration*, f. *contemplation*, f. *examen*, m.

INSPECTION [ſuperintendance, preſiding care] *Inſpection*, f.

INSPECTOR (ĭn'-spĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [overſeer] *Inſpecteur*, m. *ſurveillant*, m.

Inſpector or overſeer of aqueducts [a perſon appointed to ſee that the aqueducts be kept in repair and the level of the water preſerved] *Aqueducteur*, m.

INSPERSION (ĭn'-spĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſprinkling] *L'action d'arroſer*, f. *arroſement*, m.

To INSPHERE (ĭn'-sfĭre'), *v a. Placer dans une ſphère.*

INSPIRATION (ĭn'-spĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of drawing in the breath] *Inſpiration*, f. *reſpiration*, f.

INSPIRATION [infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperior power] *Inſpiration*, f. *inſtinct*, m. To pretend to inſpiration, *Prétendre avoir des inſpirations, ſe croire inſpiré.*

To INSPIRE (ĭn'-spaïeŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to infuſe into the mind] *Inſpirer, ſuggérer.* To inſpire one with ſentiments of virtue, *Inſpirer des ſentimens vertueux à quelqu'un.* You have inſpired into my heart this holy reſolution, *C'eſt vous qui m'avez ſuggéré, ou inſpiré cette ſainte réſolution.* To inſpire pleaſure, *Donner du plaiſir.* To inſpire with, *Dicter.*

INSPIRED (ĭn'-spaïeŭrd'), *part. adj. Inſpiré*

INSPIRER (ĭn'-spaï'-reŭr), *ſ. Celui qui inſpire.*

To INSPIRIT (ĭn'-spĭr'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v a* [to animate] *Animer, encourager.*

INSPIRITED (ĭn'-spĭr'-ĭt-tĕd), *part. adj. Animé, encouragé.* Inſpirited by love and ambition, *Animé par l'amour & l'ambition.*

To INSPISSATE (ĭn'-spĭs'-séte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thicken] *Epaiſſir.*

INSPISSATED (ĭn'-spĭs'-sé-tĕd), *part. adj. Epaiſſi.*

INSPISSATION (ĭn'-spĭs-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of thickening] *L'action d'épaiſſir, épaiſſiſſement*, m.

INSPRUCK, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, capital of Tyrol; lat. 47°-10' N. lon. 11°-27' E.] *Inſpruck*, m.

INSTABILITY (ĭn'-stă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [inconſtancy] *Inſtabilité*, f. *inconſtance*, m.

INSTABLE (ĭn'-sté'-bl'), *adj.* [inconſtant, changing] *Inconſtant, changeant, variable.* You are very inſtable, *Vous êtes bien inconſtant.*

To INSTALL (ĭn'-ſtâl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put into poſſeſſion of any office] *Inſtaller.* To inſtall a biſhop, *Inſtaller* ou *introniſer un évêque.*

INSTALLATION (ĭn'-ſtĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *and* INSTALMENT (ĭn'-ſtâl'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of inſtalling *or* giving poſſeſſion] *Inſtallation*, f. Inſtallation of a biſhop, *Inſtallation* ou *introniſation d'un évêque*, f.

INSTALLED (ĭn'-ſtâl'd'), *part. adj. Inſtallé.*

INSTALMENT [payment at the day] *Payement à terme*, m. *terme*, m.

INSTANCE (ĭn'-ſtăn'ce), *and* INSTANCY (ĭn'-ſtăn'-cé), *ſ.* [urgency, ſolicitation] *Inſtance*, f. *ſollicitation*, f. *demande*, f. *pourſuite*, f.

INSTANCE [example] *Preuve*, f. *exemple*, m. *modèle*, m. A great inſtance of continency, *Un bel exemple, un grand modèle de continence.*

To INSTANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to give an example] *Donner un exemple, citer pour exemple.* To inſtance in, *Alléguer.*

INSTANT (ĭn'-ſtăn'te), *ſ.* [a moment] *Un inſtant, un moment.* There is ſcarce an inſtant between their flouriſhing and their not being, *Ces fleurs paſſent preſqu'au moment où elles s'épanouiſſent.* V. MOMENT. This inſtant, V. Now.

INSTANT, *adj.* [preſſing, urgent; immediate, preſent; quick, without delay] *Empreſſé, qui pourſuit avec empreſſement, preſſant, urgent; preſent, immédiat, courant, actuel.* They are very inſtant, *Il ſont ſi preſſans.* An inſtant buſineſs, *Une affaire preſſante, un cas urgent.* The letter is dated the 10th inſtant, *La lettre eſt datée du dix du courant, du dix de ce mois.*

INSTANTANEOUS (ĭn'-ſtăn'-é'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [done in an inſtant] *Momentané.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY (ĭn'-ſtan'-té'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a moment] *En un inſtant, en un moment.*

INSTANTANEOUSNESS (ĭd'-ſtăn'-té'-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de ce qui ſe fait ou ſe paſſe dans un moment*, f. *qualité de ce qui ne dure qu'un inſtant.*

INSTANTLY (ĭn'-ſtăn't-lé), *adv.* [earneſtly; immediately] *Inſtamment, avec inſtance, avec empreſſement; dans un inſtant, tout-à-l'heure, d'abord.* V. NOW.

To INSTATE (ĭn'-ſtéte'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to place in any rank *or* condition] *Placer, mettre.*

INSTATED (ĭn'-ſté'-tĕd), *part. adj. Placé.* Inſtated in a condition of happineſs, *Placé dans un état de bonheur.*

INSTAURATION (ĭn'-ſtâ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reſtauration, renewal] *Reſtauration*, f. *rétabliſſement*, m. *renouvellement*, m.

INSTEAD (ĭn'-ſtĕd'), *prep.* [in place of] *Au lieu de, bien loin de.* Inſtead of, ‖ *En guiſe de.* He gave me gold inſtead of ſilver, *Il m'a donné de l'or au lieu d'argent.*

To be inſtead of, *Tenir lieu de.* This conſideration is inſtead of a thouſand arguments, *Cette conſidération tient lieu de mille raiſonnemens.*

To INSTEEP (ĭn'-ſtĭp), *v. a.* [to dip *or* leave in ſoak, to macerate] *Tremper, mouiller dans quelque liqueur.*

INSTEP (ĭn'-ſtĕp), *ſ.* [the upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg] *Le coude-pied.*

†‡ To be high in the inſtep, *Le porter haut, être fier.*

To INSTIGATE (ĭn'-ſtĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to urge to] *Exciter, pouſſer, porter.* They inſtigated me to this crime, *Ils m'ont excité à commettre ce crime.*

INSTIGATED (ĭn'-ſtĭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Excité, pouſſé, incité, porté.*

INSTIGATION (ĭn'-ſtĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [incitement, impulſe to ill] *Inſtigation*, f. *ſollicitation*, f. *ſuggeſtion*, f. *incitation*, f. *impulſion*, f. By the inſtigations of ſome factious male-contents, *A l'inſtigation de quelques factieux mécontens.*

INSTIGATOR (ĭn'-ſtĭ-gué-teŭr), *ſ.* [inciter to ill] *Inſtigateur*, m. *celui qui excite* à quelque méchante action.

To INSTILL (ĭn'-ſtĭl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to infuſe by drops; to inſinuate in the mind] *Verſer goutte à goutte, faire diſtiller*; au figuré, *inſpirer, inſinuer.*

* To inſtill good principles into one's mind, *Inſpirer de bons principes à quelqu'un.*

INSTILLATION (ĭn'-ſtĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of pouring in by drops; of inſinuating in the mind] *L'action de verſer goutte à goutte; inſpiration*, f. *ſuggeſtion*, f.

INSTILLED (ĭn'-ſtĭll'd'), *adj.* [from To Inſtill] *Inſtillé, verſé peu à peu, diſtillé.*

INSTINCT (ĭn'-ſtĭng'kt'), *ſ.* [a natural inclination] *Inſtinct*, m.

‡ INSTINCT, *adj* [moved, animated] *Animé, pouſſé.*

INSTINCTIVE (ĭn'-ſtĭng'k'-tĭv'), *adj.* [acting by a mere inſtinct] *Qui agit par inſtinct, ſans réflexion, machinal.* Inſtinctive motion, *Un mouvement machinal, qui n'eſt pas réfléchi.*

INSTINCTIVELY (ĭn'-ſtĭng'k'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by inſtinct] *Par inſtinct, comme par inſtinct.*

INSTITUTE (ĭn'-ſti-tiŭte), *ſ.* [eſtabliſhed law; principle, precept] *Inſtitut*, m. *ordre*, m. *loi*, f. *principe*, m. *précepte*, m. *inſtruction*, f. The inſtitutes of the emperor Juſtinian, *Les inſtitutes de l'empereur Juſtinien*, abrégé du droit Romain.

To INSTITUTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fix, to eſtabliſh; to educate] *Inſtituer, établir, fonder, ordonner; élever, inſtruire, former.* God then inſtituted a law natural to be obſerved by creatures, *Dieu donc inſtitua la loi naturelle pour être obſervée par les créatures.* To inſtitute children, *Elever les enfans.*

¶ To inſtitute, *inſituer*: to found, *fonder*; to eſtabliſh, *établir*; to endow, *renter* (ſ. nom.): To *inſtitute* is to contrive or lay the plan of a thing; to *found* is to begin the execution of ſuch plan; to *eſtabliſh* is to fix that plan upon a baſis; to *endow* is to provide the neceſſaries for its ſubſiſtence. After univerſities were once *inſtituted*, colleges were *founded*, which have ſince been well *eſtabliſhed*, by *endowments*, honourable to our country.

INSTITUTED (ĭn'-ſtĭ-tiŏŭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Inſtitué, établi, fondé; élevé, formé, inſtruit.*

INSTITUTION (ĭn'-ſtĭ-tiŏŭ'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of eſtabliſhing; education] *Inſtitution*, f. *établiſſement*, m. *éducation*, f. *inſtruction*, f. The inſtitution of God's law, *L'inſtitution de la loi de Dieu.* Inſtitution of a prince, *L'inſtitution* (*l'éducation*), *d'un prince.*

INSTITUTIST (ĭn'-ſtĭ-tiŏŭ-tĭſte), *ſ.* [writer of inſtitutes] *Celui qui écrit des élémens.*

INSTITUTOR (ĭn'-ſtĭ-tĭ-ŭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [eſtabliſher; inſtructor] *Inſtituteur*, m. *précepteur*, m. *qui préſide à l'éducation.*

To INSTOP (ĭn'-ſtŏp'), *v. a.* [to cloſe up, to ſtop] *Fermer, boucher.*

To INSTRUCT (ĭn'-ſtreŭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to form by precept, to model; V. To TEACH] *Inſtruire, enſeigner, former, dreſſer.* To inſtruct one in wiſdom and diſcretion, *Enſeigner la ſageſſe à quelqu'un, lui donner des leçons de prudence, le former à la ſageſſe & à la prudence.*

INSTRUCTED (ĭn'-ſtreŭk't-tĕd), *part. adj. Inſtruit, formé.* Inſtructed in all the law, *Inſtruit de toute la loi.*

INSTRUCTOR (ĭn'-ſtreŭk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a teacher] *Qui inſtruit, précepteur*, m. *docteur*, m.

INSTRUCTION (ĭn'-ſtreŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of teaching; information] *Inſtruction*, f. *inſtitution*, f. *éducation*, f. *enſeignement*, m. *précepte*, m. pl. *inſtructions*, f. pl. *mémoires inſtructifs*, m. pl. *informations*, f. pl.

INSTRUCTIVE (ĭn'-ſtreŭk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [conveying knowledge] *Inſtructif, didactique.*

INSTRUMENT (ĭn'-ſtrĭoŭ-mén'te), *ſ.* [any thing uſed for any work *or* purpoſe] *Inſtrument*, m. au propre & au figuré; *outil*, m. au figuré, *agent*, m. *complice*, m. *ſoutien*, m. A muſical inſtrument, *Un inſtrument de muſique.* An inſtrument of iron, *Un outil de fer.*

* They were the inſtruments of his cruelty, *Ils étoient les inſtrumens de ſa cruauté.*

INSTRUMENT [a writing containing any contract *or* order, an act of authentic deed] *Inſtrument*, m. *acte public*, m.

INSTRUMENTAL (ĭn'-ſtrĭoŭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.*

adj. [conducive as means to ſome end] *Inſtrumental.* A ſecond and inſtrumental cauſe, *Cauſe ſeconde & inſtrumentale.*

INSTRUMENTALITY (ĭn-ſtrĭoŭ-mĕn'-tăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſubordinate agency] *Action de ſervir d'inſtrument, f. qualité de ce qui ſert d'inſtrument,* f.

INSTRUMENTALLY (ĭn-ſtrĭoŭ-mĕn'-tăl-é), *adv.* [as an inſtrument] *Comme inſtrument, comme cauſe inſtrumentale, comme un moyen pour parvenir à une fin.*

INSTRUMENTALNESS (ĭn'-ſtrĭoŭ-mĕn'-tăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [uſefulneſs as means to an end] *Utilité en qualité de moyen pour parvenir à un but.*

INSUFFERABLE (ĭn'-ſeŭf'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [intolerable] *Inſupportable, intolérable.*

INSUFFERABLY (ĭn'-ſeŭf'-eŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [beyond endurance] *D'une manière inſupportable.*

INSUFFICIENCE (ĭn'-ſeŭf-fich'-ĕn'ce), *and* INSUFFICIENCY (ĭn'-ſeŭf-fich'-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [inability, inadequateneſs] *Inſuffiſance,* f. *incapacité,* f. *impuiſſance,* f.

INSUFFICIENT (ĭn'-ſeŭf-fich'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [unable, incapable] *Inſuffiſant, incapable, impuiſſant.*

INSUFFICIENTLY (ĭn'-ſeŭf-fich'-ĕn'-té), *adj. Inſuffiſamment, ſans capacité.*

INSUFFLATION (ĭn'-ſeŭf-flé'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [in Med. blowing into any part] *L'action de ſouffler,* f,

INSULAR (ĭn'-ſioŭ-lăr, *ou* ĭn'-chĭoŭ-lăr), *and* INSULARY (ĭn'-ſioŭ-lăr-é), *adj.* [belonging to an iſland] *Inſulaire, d'île.*

INSULATE (ĭn'-ſioŭ-lete), or INSULATED (ĭn'-ſioŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [ſtanding by itſelf] *Iſolé.*

INSULT (ĭn'-ſeŭlte), *ſ.* [act of inſolence *or* contempt] *Inſulte,* f. *affront,* m. *outrage,* m. *injure,* f *avanie,* f. *algarade,* f. *incartade,* f. V. AFFRONT.

To INSULT (ĭn'-ſeŭlt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat with inſolence *or* contempt] *Inſulter, faire inſulte, injurier, outrager, traiter avec mépris* ou *avec inſolence.* Why do you inſult him? *Pourquoi l'inſulter?*

To INSULT OVER [to triumph over] *Inſulter à.* To inſult over one's calamity, *Inſulter au malheur de quelqu'un.* To inſult a poſt, *Inſulter un poſte.*

INSULTED (ĭn'-ſeŭlt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Inſulté, outragé.*

INSULTER (ĭn'-ſeŭlt'-eŭr), *ſ. Celui qui inſulte.*

INSULTINGLY (ĭn'-ſeŭlt'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with contemptuous triumph] *Avec un triomphe inſultant; d'un air, d'un ton inſultant; avec mépris, avec inſulte.*

INSULTUS (ĭn'-ſeŭ-l'-eŭ'ce), *ſ.* [in Med. the firſt invaſion of a diſeaſe; the acceſs of the paroxyſm] *Premier accès.*

INSUPER, *adv.* [in Exchequer accompts] *Au delà, de ſurplus.*

INSUPERABILITY (ĭn'-ſioŭ-pĕr-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ. Qualité d'être inſurmontable.*

INSUPERABLE (ĭn'-ſioŭ'-pĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be ſurmounted] *Invincible, inſurmontable, indomptable.*

INSUPERABLENESS (ĭn'-ſioŭ'-pĕr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [invincibleneſs] *Force invincible,* f.

INSUPERABLY (ĭn-ſioŭ'-pĕr-ă-blé), *adv.* [invincibly] *D'une manière invincible, invinciblement.*

INSUPPORTABLE (ĭn'-ſeŭp-pôr'-tă bl'), *adj.* [not to be endured, intolerable, inſufferable] *Inſupportable, intolérable.*

INSUPPORTABLENESS (ĭn'-ſeŭp-pôr'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt inſupportable,* m.

INSUPPORTABLY (ĭn'-ſeŭp-pôr'-tă-blé), *adv.* [beyond bearing *or* enduring] *Inſupportablement.*

INSURANCE (ĭn'-chĭoŭ'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [in Law and Comm.] *Aſſurance.* V. ENSURANCE.

INSURER (ĭn'-chĭoŭ'-reŭr), of a ſhip and her cargo, *ſ. Donneur à la groſſe.* V. ENSURER.

INSURMOUNTABLE (ĭn'-ſeŭr-măoŭn'-tă-bl'), *adj.* V. INSUPERABLE.

INSURMOUNTABLY (ĭn'-ſeŭr-măoŭn'-tă-blé), *adv.* V. INSUPERABLY.

INSURRECTION (ĭn'-ſeŭr-rĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſeditious riſing] *Soulèvement,* m. *révolte,* f. *ſédition,* f. *rebellion,* f. *émotion,* f. *bruit,* m. Inſurrections of baſe people are commonly more furious in their beginnings, *Les révoltes de la populace commencent ordinairement avec plus de fureur.*

INSUSURRATION (ĭn'-ſĭ-ŭ-ſeŭr-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of whiſpering] *L'action de dire bas à l'oreille;* ‖ *chuchoterie,* f.

INTAGLIO (ĭn'-tăl'-lĭō), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone having a head or figure engraved on it] *Pierre gravée,* f. *cachet,* m.

INTASTABLE (ĭn'-téce'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not raiſing any ſenſation in the organs of taſte] *Sans goût, ſans ſaveur.*

INTACTIBLE (ĭn'-tăk'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not perceptible to the touch] *Intactile.*

INTEGER (ĭn'-tĭ djeŭ), *ſ.* [the whole of any thing] *Intégrité,* f. *état d'un tout,* m. *grandeur intégrale: entier,* m.

INTEGRAL (ĭn'-tĭ grăl), *or* INTEGRANT (ĭn'-tĭ-grăn'te), *adj.* [whole; complete; not fractional] *Entier; parfait; intégral, intégrant.* Integral bodies, *Des corps entiers.* Integral principles, *De bons principes, des principes ſains, parfaits, qui ne ſont point erronnés.* Integral parts, *Parties intégrantes, qui conſtituent la totalité d'un tout.*

INTEGRAL, *ſ.* [the whole made up of parts] *Un tout compoſé de parties diſtinctes entre elles.*

To INTEGRATE (ĭn'-tĭ-gréte), *v. a.* [to renew, to reſtore, revive, *or* make whole] *Renouveler, reſtaurer,* ou *perfectionner.*

INTEGRITY (ĭn'-tĕg'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [honeſty] *Intégrité,* f. *honnêteté,* f. *probité,* f. *candeur,* f. *innocence,* f. *fidélité,* f. V. HONESTY.

INTEGRITY [intireneſs] *Intégrité,* f. *totalité,* f. The integrity of the action, *La totalité de l'action.*

INTEGUMENT (ĭn'-tĕgu'-Joŭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [any thing that envelopes another] *Tégument,* m.

INTEGUMENT [ſkin or membrane covering the inſide of a body] *Intégument,* m.

INTELLECT (ĭn'-tĕl-lĕkt), *ſ.* [underſtanding] *Intellect,* (t. Didactique), m. *entendement,* m.

INTELLECTION (ĭn'-tĕl-lĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of underſtanding] *Conception,* f. *intellection,* f. *intellective,* f. (termes Didactiques).

INTELLECTIVE (ĭn'-tĕl-lĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having power to underſtand] *Doué d'intelligence, intellectif.*

INTELLECTUAL (ĭn'-tĕl'-lĕk-tĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to underſtanding] *Intellectuel.* Intellectual parts, *Faculté intellectuelle, entendement,* m.

INTELLECTUAL, *ſ.* V. INTELLECT.

INTELLIGENCE (ĭn'-tĕl'-lĭ-djĕn'ce), *and* INTELLIGENCY (ĭn'-tĕl'-lĭ-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [notice, mutual communication] *Intelligence,* f. *correſpondance,* f. *avis,* m. *rapport,* m. *nouvelles,* f. pl. *communication,* f. To give intelligence, *Avertir.* Office of intelligence, *Bureau d'adreſſe,* m. I have received intelligence from the beſt authority, *J'ai reçu des avis de bonne part.*

INTELLIGENCE [commerce of acquaintance] *Intelligence,* f. *liaiſon,* f. Fair intelligence, *Bonne intelligence.* Ill intelligence, *Mésintelligence,* f.

INTELLIGENCE [ſpirit, unbodied mind] *Intelligence,* f *eſprit pur; ange,* m.

INTELLIGENCER (ĭn-tĕl'-lĭ-djĕn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſends *or* conveys news] *Nouvelliſte,* m. *gazetier,* m. *celui qui donne des avis,* ou *des nouvelles; gazette,* f.

INTELLIGENT (ĭn'-tĕl'-lĭ-djĕn'te), *adj.* [knowing, ſkilful] *Intelligent.*

INTELLIGENTIAL (ĭn'-tĕl'-lĭ-djĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [intellectual] *Spirituel.* The intelligential beings, *Les êtres ſpirituels, les purs eſprits, les anges.*

INTELLIGIBILITY (ĭn'-tĕl-lĭ-djĭ'-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity] *Clarté du raiſonnement, du diſcours,* f.

INTELLIGIBLE (ĭn'-tĕl'-ĭ-djĭ bl'), *adj.* [eaſy to be underſtood] *Intelligible, clair, aiſé à comprendre.*

INTELLIGIBLENESS (ĭn'-tĕl'-lĭ-djĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. INTELLIGIBILITY.

INTELLIGIBLY (ĭn'-tĕl'-lĭ-djĭ-blé), *adv.* [plainly, clearly] *Intelligiblement, clairement.*

INTEMERATE (ĭn'-tĕm'-ĕr-éte), *adj.* [undefiled, unpolluted] *Pur, entier, ſans ſouillure, ſans corruption.* In the more pure and intemerate ages of the church, *Dans les ſiècles de l'egliſe les plus purs & les plus exempts de corruption.*

INTEMPERAMENT (ĭn'-tĕm'-pĕr-ă-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [bad conſtitution] *Mauvais tempérament,* m.

INTEMPERANCE (ĭn'-tĕm'-pĕr-ăn'ce), or INTEMPERANCY (ĭn'-tĕm'-pĕr-ăn'-cé), *ſ.* [exceſs] *Intempérance,* f. *excès,* m. *dérèglement,* m.

INTEMPERATE (ĭn'-tĕm'-pĕr-éte), *adj.* [exceſſive in meat *or* drink; paſſionate, ungovernable] *Intempérant, déréglé, débauché, crapuleux.* Men are more intemperate than women, *Les hommes ſont plus intempérans que les femmes.*

INTEMPERATELY (ĭn'-tĕm'-pĕr-éte-lé), *adv.* [againſt the laws of temperance] *Avec excès, contre les lois de la tempérance, d'une manière déréglée, immodérément.* We contradict the goſpel by living intemperately, *Nous tranſgreſſons les préceptes de l'évangile en vivant d'une manière déréglée; notre vie déréglée eſt en contradiction avec la loi évangélique.*

INTEMPERATURE (ĭn'-tĕm'-pĕr-ă-tioure), *ſ.* [exceſs of ſome quality] *Excès,* m. *intempérie (de l'air, des ſaiſons),* f.

INTEMPERATENESS (ĭn'-tĕm'-pĕr-éte-nĕce), *ſ. Manque de modération,* m.

To INTEND (ĭn'-tĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mean, to deſign; to pay regard *or* attention to] *Vouloir, ſe propoſer, avoir deſſein, avoir intention; donner ſes ſoins, s'appliquer, s'attacher: faire ſon compte.* What do you intend to do? *Que voulez-vous faire?* I did not intend it, *Ce n'eſt pas là ce que je me propoſois.* You ſhall know what I intend, *Vous ſaurez quelle eſt mon intention.* Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tenderneſs intend the education of Philip, *N'ayant point d'enfans, elle donna ſes tendres ſoins à l'éducation de Philippe.*

INTENDANCY (ĭn'-tĕn'-dăn'-cé), *ſ.* [the office of an intendant] *Intendance,* ce ſens & ce mot ſont abſolument François.

INTENDANT (ĭn'-tĕn'-dăn'te), *ſ.* [overſeer] *Intendant,* m. *inſpecteur,* m. celui qui a un département conſidérable dans les affaires publiques; *un Intendant* de province.

INTENDED (ĭn'-tĕn'-dĕd) *part. adj. Que l'on s'eſt propoſé; à quoi l'on tend, où l'on viſe.* It was ſo intended by me, *C'eſt ce que je m'étois propoſé.* 'Tis all intended for the public good, *Tout tend au bien public.*

INTENDMENT (ĭn'-tĕn'd'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [intention, deſign] *Intention, deſſein,* m.

INTENDMENT [in Law; meaning or ſignification] *Sens,* m *ſignification,* f.

To INTENERATE (ĭn'-tĕn'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make tender] *Attendrir.*

INTENERATED (ĭn'-tĕn'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Attendri.*

INTENERATION (ĭn'-tĕn'-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of intenerating] *Attendriſſement,* m.

INTENIBLE (ĭn'-tĕn'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot hold] *Intenable, qui ne peut tenir.*

INTENSE (ĭn'-tĕn'se'), *adj.* [raiſed to a

high degree; great, vehement] *Grand, violent, excessif; intense* (t. de Physique); *ardent.* An intense and unusual degree of heat, *Un degré violent & extraordinaire de chaleur, un chaud excessif & peu commun.*

INTENSELY (ĭn'-tĕnse'-lé), *or* INTENSIVELY (ĭn'-tĕn'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [to a great degree] *Excessivement, à un grand degré, intensivement.*

INTENSENESS (ĭn'-tĕn'se'-nĕce), *and* INTENSION (ĭn'-t n'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of forcing; a great degree] *Intensité*, t. de Physique. Intenseness of thought, *Application*, f.

INTENSIVE (ĭn'-tĕn'-sĭv'), *adj.* [increased to a high degree] *Grand, excessif, violent.*

INTENSIVE, V. INTENT.

INTENSIVELY (ĭn'-tĕn'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* V. INTENSELY.

INTENT (ĭn'-tĕn't'), *adj.* [full of care, fixed with close application] *Attentif, soigneux, attaché, appliqué.* Every one is intent on his own safety, *Chacun est attentif à sa propre sûreté.* To be intent upon a thing, *Etre appliqué, attaché, à une chose: y faire attention.*

To INTENT, *v. a.* [in Law] *Intenter, commencer.*

INTENT *and* INTENTION (ĭn'-tĕn'-cheŭne), *s.* [design, purpose, meaning] *Intention*, f. *dessein*, m. *volonté*, f. *vue*, f. *but*, m. *projet*, m. *fin*, f. This is the principal intent of the king, *Telle est la principale intention du roi.* To the intent he should speak, *A dessein de le faire parler.* To all intents and purposes, *A tous égards, tout-à-fait, de toute manière, de fond en comble.*

¶ Intention, *intention*; aim, *but*; view, *vue*; design, *dessein*; project, *projet* (synon.): *Intention* is more secret and more vague; *aim*, more fixed and certain; *design* seems to suppose something studied and methodical; *project* implies also a plan or arrangement, but relates rather to something more distant; *design*, to something more near; *view* regards the advantages we propose by our *designs.* We say, a laudable *intention*, a noble *aim*, just *views*, a great *design*, a fine *project.* *Intention* is the soul of action, and the spring of true worth; *design* is the effect of reflection. The true Christian has no other *aim*, than heaven; no other *view*, than to please God; no other *design* to complete, than his own salvation. The union of all the states of Europe into one single republic, for general government, and the discussion of their particular interests, without changing the interior government peculiar to each of them, was a noble *project* of Henry the fourth of France; but perhaps more difficult to execute, than the *design* of universal monarchy, in which Spain was at that time busied.

INTENTION [closeness of attention] *Attention particulière, application*, f. *attachement*, m. Intention is when the mind with great earnestness fixes its view on any idea, *L'attention est une forte application de l'entendement à une idée particulière qu'il considère.*

INTENTION [in Physics; the increase of power] *Intension*, f.

INTENTIONAL (ĭn'-tĕn'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj.* [done by design] *Fait à dessein, par choix, de propos délibéré.*

INTENTIONALLY (ĭn'-tĕn'-cheŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [by design] *A dessein, par choix, avec intention.*

INTENTIVE (ĭn'-tĕn'-tĭv'), *adj.* V. INTENT.

INTENTIVELY (ĭn'-tĕn'-tĭv'-lé), *and* INTENTLY (ĭn'-tĕn't'-lé), *adv.* [with close attention] *Avec beaucoup d'attention, avec une grande application, avec réflexion, attentivement.*

INTENTNESS (ĭn'-tĕn't'-nĕce), *s.* V. INTENTION.

To INTER (ĭn'-tĕr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to bury] *Enterrer, inhumer, ensevelir.*

INTERRED (ĭn'-tĕr'd'), *part. adj. Enterré, inhumé.*

INTERCALAR (ĭn'-tĕr'-kă-lăr), *and* INTERCALARY (ĭn'-tĕr-kăl'-ă-ré), *adj.* [inserted] *Intercalé, intercalaire.* The intercalary day, *Le jour intercalaire*, celui qu'on ajoute au mois de Février dans l'année bissextile.

To INTERCALATE (ĭn'-tĕr'-kă-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to insert] *Intercaler*, t. de Chronologie.

INTERCALATION (ĭn'-tĕr-kă-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the insertion of days] *Intercalation*, f.

INTER CANEM & LUPUM, *adv.* [in Law; in the twilight, dusk, muckshade, day light's gate; between hawk and buzzard] *Entre chien & loup.*

To INTERCEDE (ĭn'-tĕr-cîde'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to pass between] *Etre entre.* I remember the kindness that has ever interceded between him and me, *Je me souviens de l'amitié qu'il y a toujours eu entre lui & moi.*

To INTERCEDE [to mediate, to pray in one's behalf] *Intercéder, solliciter, prier pour quelqu'un.*

INTERCEDER (ĭn'-tĕr-cî'-deŭr), *s.* [a mediator] *Intercesseur*, m. *médiateur*, m. *médiatrice*, f. *celui*, ou *celle qui intercède.*

INTERCEDING (ĭn'-tĕr-cî dĭn'gne), *s.* *L'action d'intercéder, intercession*, f.

To INTERCEPT (ĭn'-tĕr-cĕpt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to stop and seize in the way] *Intercepter, couper, arrêter.* To intercept a letter, *Intercepter une lettre.* We shall intercept his course, *Nous arrêterons sa course: nous l'empêcherons de continuer son chemin.* To intercept the trade of a company, *Empêcher sur le commerce d'une compagnie, lui faire tort en s'emparant d'une partie de son commerce.*

INTERCEPTION (ĭn'-tĕr-cĕp'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of intercepting] *L'action d'intercepter, interception*, f.

INTERCESSION (ĭn'-tĕr-cĕch'-eŭne), *s.* [mediation] *Intercession*, f. *médiation*, f.

INTERCESSOR (ĭn'-tĕr-cĕs'-seŭr), *s.* [mediator] *Intercesseur*, m. *médiateur*, m.

To INTERCHAIN (ĭn'-tĕr-tchéne'), *v. a.* [to link together] *Enchaîner.*

INTERCHANGE (ĭn'-tĕr-tchén'dje'), *s.* [commerce, permutation of commodities] *Echange*, m. *change*, m. *commerce par lequel on échange les denrées d'un pays contre celles d'un autre*, m.

INTERCHANGE of gifts, *Présens réciproques*, m.

INTERCHANGE of the foot in dancing, *Entretaille*, f.

To INTERCHANGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give and take mutually, to exchange] *Changer, échanger, donner & recevoir en échange.* They interchanged their places, *Ils changèrent de place.*

* To INTERCHANGE some compliments, *Se faire quelques complimens de part & d'autre.*

To INTERCHANGE writings, *Se délivrer un acte public par lequel chaque partie intéressée s'engage aux articles convenus dans le contrat.*

INTERCHANGEABLE (ĭn'-tĕr-tchén'-djă-bl'), *adj.* [given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession] *Mutuel, réciproque, qui vient ou se fait alternativement.*

INTERCHANGEABLY (ĭn'-tĕr-tchén'-djă-blé), *adv.* [alternately, reciprocally] *Alternativement, réciproquement, de part & d'autre, mutuellement, respectivement.* These articles were interchangeably signed, *Ces articles furent signés réciproquement*, ou *de part & d'autre.*

INTERCHANGED (ĭn'-tĕr-tchén'dj'd'), *part. adj. Changé, échangé, donné réciproquement.*

INTERCHANGED thrust, *or* blow, *Coup fourré.*

INTERCHANGEMENT (ĭn'-tĕr-tchén'dje'-mĕn'te), or INTERCHANGING (ĭn'-tĕr-tchén'-djĭn'gne), *s.* [exchange] *Echange*, m. *troc*, m. *réciprocité*, f.

INTERCIDONA, *s.* [Mythol. a goddess of breeding women] *Intercidona*, f.

INTERCIPIENT (ĭn'-tĕr-cĭp'-ĭ-ĕn'te), *s.* and *adj.* [any thing intercepting] *Qui intercepte, qui arrête*, ou *empêche.*

INTERCISION (ĭn'-tĕr-cĭj'-eŭne), *s.* [interruption] *Interruption*, f. *cessation*, f.

To INTERCLUDE (ĭn'-tĕr-klîoude'), *v. n.* [to shut from a place, by something intervening] *Intercepter, fermer le passage.*

INTERCLUSION (ĭn'-tĕr-klîou'-jeŭne), *s.* [obstruction, interception] *Obstruction*, f. *interception*, f.

INTERCLUDED (ĭn'-tĕr-klîou'-dĕd), *adj.* [intercepted] *Intercepté, arrêté, étouffé.* The voice is sometimes intercluded by a hoarseness, *La voix est quelquefois interceptée* ou *étouffée par un enrouement.*

INTERCOLUMNIATION (ĭn'-tĕr-kô-leŭm-nĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the place between the pillars] *L'entre-deux des colonnes, l'espace qui est entre elles*; *entrecolonnes*, m. *entrecolonnement*, m.

To INTERCOMMON (ĭn'-tĕr-kŏm'-eŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to feed at the same table] *Manger à la même table*; *être commensal*: se dit aussi des troupeaux qui ont droit *d'aller dans les mêmes pâturages.*

INTERCOMMONING (ĭn'-tĕr-kŏm'-eŭn-în'gne), *s.* [from To Intercommon] *Droit commun aux habitans de deux terres seigneuriales de faire paître ensemble leurs troupeaux dans les communes.*

To INTERCOMMUNICATE (ĭn'-tĕr-kŏm'-mîou'-nĭ-kéte), *v. n.* [to keep up a mutual communication *or* correspondence] *Se communiquer mutuellement*, ou *l'un à l'autre*; *s'entrecommuniquer.*

INTERCOMMUNITY (ĭn'-tĕr-kŏm'-mîou'-nĭ-té), *s.* [a mutual community, *or* communication] *Communication mutuelle*, f.

INTERCOSTAL (ĭn'-tĕr-kŏs'-tăl'), *adj.* [placed between the ribs] *Intercostal, qui est entre les côtes.*

INTERCOURSE (ĭn'-tĕr-kôrse), *s.* [commerce, communication] *Commerce*, m. *correspondance*, f. *communication*, f.

INTERCURRENCE (ĭn'-tĕr-keŭr'-rĕn'ce), *s.* [passage] *Passage*, m.

INTERCURRENT (ĭn'-tĕr-keŭr'-rĕn'te), *adj.* [running between] *Qui passe entre deux* [unequal, uneven] *Intercurrent, inégal.* Intercurrent fever, *Fièvre intercurrente.* Intercurrent pulse, *Pouls intercurrent, inégal.*

INTERCUTANEOUS (ĭn'-tĕr-kîoŭ-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [between the skin and flesh] *Intercutanée, entre cuir & chair.* V. ANASARCA.

INTERDEAL (ĭn'-tĕr-dîle'), *s.* [traffic] V. INTERCOURSE.

INTERDICT (ĭn'-tĕr-dĭkt), *s.* [prohibition] *Défense*, f. *interdit*, m.

To INTERDICT (ĭn'-tĕr-dĭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forbid, to prohibit] *Interdire, défendre, prohiber.*

INTERDICTED (ĭn'-tĕr-dĭkt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Défendu, interdit.*

INTERDICTION (ĭn'-tĕr-dĭk'-cheŭne), [prohibition] *Interdiction*, f. *défense*, f. *prohibition*, f. *suspension*, f.

INTERDICTORY (ĭn'-tĕr-dĭk'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [belonging to an interdiction] *Qui concerne une interdiction.*

INTERDUCA and JUGA, *s.* [Mythol. titles of Juno] *Interduca & Juga*, f.

INTEREST (ĭn'-tĕr-ĕste), *s.* [concern, advantage] *Intérêt*, m. *avantage*, m. *profit*, m. 'Tis your interest to do it, *Il est de votre intérêt de le faire.* To get an interest with one, *Mettre quelqu'un dans ses intérêts, se le rendre favorable.*

INTEREST [share, part in any thing] *Intérêt*, m. *part*, f. *portion*, f *prétension*, f. *droit*, m. This is a matter in which we have an interest, *C'est une chose à laquelle nous avons intérêt*; *nous y sommes intéressés.*

INTEREST [power, credit] *Crédit*, m. *pouvoir*, m. *appui*, m. *attachement*, m. They have loſt their intereſt, *Ils ont perdu leur crédit.* His buſineſs gives him intereſt amongſt all ſorts of people, *Sa place lui donne beaucoup de crédit auprès de toutes ſortes de gens.* To make an intereſt, *S'accréditer, gagner du crédit*; ou bien *briguer.* There's great intereſt made for that place, *Cette place eſt fort briguée.*

INTEREST [money paid for uſe] *Intérêt*, m. *agio*, m. *rente d'argent prêté*, f. To borrow money at great intereſt, *Emprunter de l'argent à gros intérêt.*

Compound intereſt, *or* Intereſt upon intereſt, *Arrière change*, m. *intérêt des intérêts*, m.

SELF-INTEREST [regard to private profit] *Intérêt particulier.*

To INTERESS (ĭn'-tĕr-ĕce), *and* To INTEREST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to concern; to give ſhare in] *Intéreſſer, donner un intérêt* ou *une part.* To intereſt one's ſelf in any thing, *S'intéreſſer dans une choſe, y prendre part.*

To INTEREST [to affect, to move] *Emouvoir, toucher, intéreſſer.*

INTERESSED (ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs't), *and* INTERESTED (ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd), *part. adj. Intéreſſé.* Ill ſucceſſes did not diſcourage that ambitious and intereſted people, *Les mauvais ſuccès ne découragèrent point ce peuple ambitieux & intéreſſé*; au figuré, *ému, touché, intéreſſé.*

INTERFECTION (ĭn'-tĕr-ſĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the killing *or* deſtroying a perſon] *Meurtre*, m. *l'action de tuer*, f.

INTERFECTOR (ĭn'-tĕr-fĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a murderer] *Le meurtrier, l'aſſaſſin*, m. *celui qui a fait le coup*, m.

To INTERFERE (ĭn'-tĕr-fīre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to interpoſe, to intermeddle] *Se mêler, prendre parti.* To interfere with diſputes in the ſtate, *Se mêler des querelles publiques, y prendre parti.*

To INTERFERE [to claſh, to oppoſe each other] *S'entre-choquer, ſe heurter*; au figuré, *être oppoſé, être incompatible, ſe contredire.* That horſe interferes, *Ce cheval s'entr'heurte les jambes en marchant, il ſe donne des atteintes, il ſe coupe.*

* If each acts by an independent power their commands may interfere, *Si chacun agit par un pouvoir indépendant, leurs ordres peuvent ſe contredire, être incompatibles.* To interfere with one, *Aller* ou *courir ſur les brisées de quelqu'un.*

INTERFERENCE (ĭn'-tĕr-fī'-rĕn'ce), *ſ.* [interpoſing, intermeddling] *L'action d'interpoſer, de s'entremettre.*

INTERFERING (ĭn'-tĕr-fī'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Interfere] *Atteinte de cheval*, f.

INTERFERING [oppoſition] *Contrariété*, f. *oppoſition*, f.

INTERFLUENT (ĭn'-tĕr'-flĭoŭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [flowing between] *Qui coule entre deux.*

INTERFULGENT (ĭn'-tĕr-feŭl'-djĕn'te), *adj.* [coming between] *Qui reluit entre*; *qui brille parmi.*

INTERFUSED (ĭn'-tĕr-fĭouz'd'), *adj.* [poured or ſcattered between] *Qui coule au milieu*; *qui ſe répand entre deux.*

INTERGAPING (ĭn'-tĕr-ga'-pĭn'gne), *ſ. Bâillement*, m. *hiatus*, m. An intergaping of vowels, (as when two vowels meet together, leaving an opening between) *Hiatus*, m. *rencontre de deux voyelles*, f.

INTERJACENCY (ĭn'-tĕr-djé'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act or ſtate of lying between] *Situation de ce qui eſt entre deux*, f.

INTERJACENT (ĭn'-tĕr-djé'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [lying between] *Placé entre deux.*

INTERJECTION (ĭn'-tĕr-djĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a part of ſpeech expreſſive of ſome affection of the mind, or emotion of the ſoul; intervention] *Interjection*, f. *intervention*, f.

INTERIM (ĭn'-tĕr-ĭme), *ſ.* [mean time] *Intérim*, m. *entrefaites*, f. In the interim, *Dans l'intérim, cependant, ſur ces entrefaites*; *en attendant.*

To INTERJOIN (ĭn'-tĕr-djoïne'), *v. n.* [to join mutually; to intermarry] *Se joindre, s'unir mutuellement.*

INTERIOR (ĭn'-tī'-rĭ-eŭr), *adj.* [internal, inner] *Intérieur, interne.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE (ĭn'-tĕr-nŏl'-ĕdje), *ſ. Connoiſſance mutuelle.*

To INTERLACE (ĭn'-tĕr-léce'), V. ENTERLACE.

INTERLAPSE (ĭn'-tĕr-lăpse'), *ſ.* [the interval of time between any two æras *or* events] *Intervalle*, m. *interſtice*, m. *eſpace de temps*, m.

To INTERLARD (ĭn'-tĕr-larde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mix meat with bacon *or* fat] *Entrelarder de la viande*; au figuré, *entremêler, inſérer.*

INTERLARDED (ĭn'-tĕr-lar'-dĕd), *part. adj. Entrelardé*; au figuré, *entremêlé, inſéré.*

To INTERLEAVE (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves] *Mettre du papier blanc entre les feuilles d'un livre imprimé.*

INTERLEAVED (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭv'd'), *part. adj. Entremêlé de feuilles blanches.*

INTERLINE (ĭn'-tĕr-lăĭne'), *ſ.* [a ſpace between two lines; in Printing, what ſeparates two lines] *Entre-ligne*, f. *interligne*, f.

To INTERLINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to write in alternate lines] *Ecrire dans l'entre-ligne, inſérer entre deux lignes*; *mettre des interlignes* ou *interligner* (t. d'Imprimerie).

INTERLINEATION (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭn-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action d'écrire dans l'entreligne*, f.

INTERLINED (ĭn'-tĕr-lăĭn'd'), *part. adj. Ecrit dans l'entreligne, interligné.*

To INTERLINK (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭn'k'), V. To INTERLACE.

INTERLOCUTION (ĭn'-tĕr-lô-kĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [dialogue] *Dialogue*, m. *interlocution* (t. de Palais), f.

INTERLOCUTOR (ĭn'-tĕr-lŏk'-ĭoŭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [dialoguiſt] *Interlocuteur*, m.

INTERLOCUTORY (ĭn'-tĕr-lŏk'-ĭoŭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of dialogue] *En dialogue*; *interlocutoire* (t. de Pratique). An interlocutory order, *Un arrêt interlocutoire*, ou *qui interloque.*

To INTERLOPE (ĭn'-tĕr-lôpe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to intercept the trade of another] *Empiéter ſur le commerce d'un autre*; *faire le métier d'interlope.*

INTERLOPER (ĭn'-tĕr-lô'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one who intercepts the trade of another] *Celui qui empiète ſur le commerce d'un autre*; *interlope*, m. *vaiſſeau qui trafique en fraude*, m.

INTERLUCENT (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭou'-cĕn'te), *adj* [ſhining between] *Qui brille entre* ou *parmi.*

INTERLUDE (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭoude), *ſ.* [a farce] *Farce*, f. [ſomething played after each act of a play] *Entr'acte*, m. *intermède*, m.

INTERMARRIAGE (ĭn'-tĕr-măr'-édje), *ſ.* [marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another] *Double mariage entre deux familles*, m.

INTERLUENCY (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭou'-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [water interpoſited] *De l'eau entrepoſée*, f.

INTERLUNAR (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭou'-năr), *or* INTERLUNARY (ĭn'-tĕr-lĭou'-năr-é), *adj.* [belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible] *Interlunaire.*

To INTERMARRY (ĭn'-tĕr-mar'-é), *v. a.* [to marry ſome of each family with the other] *Contracter*, ou *faire un double mariage dans les mêmes familles, ſe marier les uns avec les autres*: *incorporer.*

To INTERMEDDLE (ĭn'-tĕr-mĕd'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to interfere, to interpoſe] *S'entremettre, ſe mêler, employer ſa médiation.*

INTERMEDDLER (ĭn'-tĕr-mĕd'-dleŭr), *ſ.* [one who intermeddles] *Médiateur*, m. ou bien, *tracaſſier*, m. *qui ſe mêle des affaires qui ne le regardent point*; *Brouillon*, m.

INTERMEDIACY (ĭn'-tĕr-mi'-dĭ-ă-cé), *ſ.* [interpoſition] *Interpoſition*, f. *intervention*, f.

INTERMEDIAL (ĭn'-tĕr-mi'-dĭ-ăl), *and* INTERMEDIATE (ĭn'-tĕr-mi'-dĭ-éte), *adj.* [interpoſed] *Intermédiaire, intermédiat.* The intermediate colours between white and black, *Les couleurs intermédiaires entre le blanc & le noir.* An intermediate ſpace, *Eſpace intermédiaire*, f. *intervalle*, m.

INTERMEDIATELY (ĭn'-tĕr-mi'-dĭ-éte-lé), *adv.* [by way of intervention] *D'une façon intermédiaire.*

INTERMEDIUM (ĭn'-tĕr-mi'-dĭeŭme), *ſ.* [ſpace *or* diſtance between any two things *or* objects] *Entre-deux*, m *intervalle*, m. *eſpace*, m. *diſtance*, f.

To INTERMELL (ĭn'-tĕr-mĕl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mix, to mingle] *Entremêler.*

INTERMELLED (ĭn'-tĕr-mĕl'd), *part. adj. Entremêlé.*

INTERMENT (ĭn'-tĕr'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [burial] *Enterrement*, m. *ſépulture*, f. *funérailles*, f. pl.

INTERMIGRATION (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭ-gré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of two parties removing and taking the place of each other] *Entremigration*, f.

INTERMINABLE (ĭn'-tĕr'-mĭ nă-bl'), *adj.* [immenſe, boundleſs] *Interminable, ſans bornes, immenſe.*

INTERMINATE (ĭn'-tĕr'-mĭ-néte), *adj.* [unbounded, unlimited] *Infini, ſans bornes, illimité.*

INTERMINATION (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. THREAT.

To INTERMINGLE (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭn'-gl'), *v. a.* and *n.* [to mix and to be mixed] *Entremêler, & s'entremêler*; *mêler & ſe mêler*; *entrelacer.*

INTERMINGLED (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭn'-gl'd), *part. adj. Mêlé, entremêlé.*

INTERMISSION (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [ceſſation for a time] *Intermiſſion*, f. *interruption*, f. *diſcontinuation*, f. *relâche*, f. *ceſſation*, f. Intermiſſion of the ague, *Apyrexie*, f. Without intermiſſion, *Sans interruption*, ‖ *d'arrache-pied.*

INTERMISSIVE (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭs'-sĭv'), *adj.* V. INTERMITTENT.

To INTERMIT (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭt'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to interrupt; to grow mild between the paroxiſms] *Ceſſer, diſcontinuer, interrompre, ſe relâcher.* The plague intermitted its courſe, *La peſte ceſſa, diſcontinua ſes ravages.* The fever intermits, *La fièvre ceſſe, ſe relâche.*

INTERMITTED (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Diſcontinué, interrompu.*

INTERMITTENT (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭt'-tĕn'te), *adj.* [coming by fits] *Intermittent, qui vient par accès, qui a de l'intermiſſion, qui donne quelque relâche.* An intermittent fever, *or* pulſe, *Une fièvre intermittente, un pouls intermittent.*

To INTERMIX (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭks'), *v. a.* and *n.* V. To INTERMINGLE.

INTERMIXTURE (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭks'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of intermixing] *Mélange*, m.

INTERMUNDANE (ĭn'-tĕr-meŭn'-déne), *adj.* [ſubſiſting between orb and orb] *Qui ſubſiſte entre des mondes.*

INTERMURAL (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭou'-răl), *adj.* [lying between walls] *Qui eſt entre des murs.*

INTERMUTUAL (ĭn'-tĕr-mĭou'-tĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [interchanged] *Mutuel, réciproque.*

INTERN (ĭn'-tĕrn'), *and* INTERNAL (ĭn'-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [inward; not foreign; real] *Interne, intérieur, intrinsèque.*

INTERNALLY (ĭn'-tĕr'-năl-é), *adv.* [inwardly] *Intérieurement, en dedans.*

INTERNECINE (ĭn'-tĕr-ni'-săĭne), *adj.* [endeavouring mutual deſtruction] *Réciproquement deſtructif*; *qui porte par-tout la mort.* Internecine war, *Guerre de Turc à Maure* ou *More, ſans quartier.*

INTERNECION (ĭn'-tĕr-ni'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [maſſacre, ſlaughter] *Carnage*, m. *maſſacre*, m. *tuerie*, f.

INTERNODIUM, *ſ.* [in Bot. the ſpace between two knots] *L'eſpace qui eſt entre deux nœuds*, m.

INTERNUNCIO (ĭn'-tĕr-nĕŭn'-chĭ-ô), *f.* [an agent of the Pope in another prince's court where there is a nuncio; a meſſenger between two parties] *Internonce*, m. Place or dignity of an internuncio, *Internonciature*, f.

INTEROSSEOUS, *adj. Interoſſeux.* Interoſſei manus, *Les muſcles interoſſeux du métacarpe.*

INTERPELLATION (ĭn'-tĕr-pĕl-le'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſummons] *Interpellation* (t. de Palais), f.

To INTERPOLATE (ĭn'-tĕr'-pô-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to add any thing, to inſert] *Interpoler, ajouter, inſérer quelque choſe dans un original.* Some commentators on Homer have had the preſumption to alter ſome of his lines, and interpolate others, *Quelques commentateurs d'Homère ont eu la préſomption de changer quelques-uns de ſes vers, & d'en interpoler d'autres.*

To INTERPOLATE [to renew, to begin again] *Renouveler, recommencer.*

INTERPOLATED (ĭn'-tĕr'-pô-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Interpolé, ajouté, inſéré*; ou *recommencé*

INTERPOLATION (ĭn'-tĕr-pô-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [addition made to an original] *Interpolation*, f.

INTERPOLATOR (ĭn'-tĕr'-pô-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that interpolates] *Interpolateur*, m celui qui ajoute quelque choſe à un original.

INTERPOSAL (ĭn'-tĕr-pô'-zăl), *ſ.* [interpoſition, intervention] *Intervention*, f. *médiation*, f.

To INTERPOSE (ĭn'-tĕr-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offer as a ſuccour, to place between] *Interpoſer, employer, faire intervenir.* To interpoſe one's authority, *Interpoſer ſon autorité.*

To INTERPOSE, V. INTRUDE

To INTERPOSE, *v. n.* [to mediate] *S'entremettre, employer ſa médiation.* The king ſhall interpoſe in it, *Le roi y emploiera ſa médiation.*

INTERPOSER (ĭn'-tĕr-pô'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [an intervenient agent, a mediator] *Celui qui intervient, qui s'entremet: médiateur*, m.

INTERPOSITION (ĭn'-tĕr-pô zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [intervention, mediation] *Entremiſe*, m. *interpoſition*, f. *intervention*, f. *médiation*, f.

To INTERPRET (ĭn'-tĕr'-p ĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain, to traoſlate] *Expliquer, interpréter, traduire.* To interpret dreams, *Interpréter, expliquer les ſonges.* To interpret an aathor, *Traduire*, ou *interpréter un auteur.*

INTERPRETABLE (ĭn'-tĕr -prĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being explained] *Explicable, qu'on peut éclaircir.*

INTERPRETATION (ĭn' tĕr-prĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [explanation] *Interprétation*, f. *explication*, f.

INTERPRETATIVE (ĭn'-tĕr'-prĭ-té-tĭv'), *adj.* [collected by interpretation] *Acquis*, ou *qui s'acquiert par interprétation.*

INTERPRETATIVELY (ĭn'-tĕr'-prĭ-té-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by way of interpretation] *Par voie*, ou *en forme d'interprétation.*

INTERPRETED (ĭn'-tĕr'-prĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Interprété, expliqué.*

INTERPRETER (ĭn'-tĕr'-pri-teŭr), *ſ.* [an explainer, expoſitor, expounder] *Un interprète, un traducteur, un gloſſateur*; *un truchement.*

INTERPRETING (ĭn'-tĕr'-prĭ-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Interpret] *Interprétation*, f. ou *l'action d'interpréter*, f.

INTERPUNCTION (ĭn'-tĕr peŭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [pointing between words or ſentences] *Ponctuation*, f.

INTERRED. See before, under To INTER.

INTERREGNUM (ĭn'-tĕr-rĕg'-neŭme), *and* INTERREIGN (ĭn'-tĕr-réne'), *ſ.* [vacancy of the throne] *Interrègne*, m

INTERREX (ĭn'-tĕr-rĕks'), *ſ.* [a magiſtrate who governs during an interregnum] *Interrex*, m.

To INTERROGATE (ĭn'-tĕr'-rô-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to queſtion, to aſk] *Interroger, demander, queſtionner, faire des queſtions*, V. To INQUIRE.

INTERROGATED (ĭn'-tĕr'-rô-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Interrogé, queſtionné.*

INTERROGATION (ĭn'-tĕr-rô-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [queſtion] *Interrogation*, f. *queſtion*, m. [a note that marks a queſtion] *Un point d'interrogation (?).*

INTERROGATIVE (ĭn'-tĕr-rŏg'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [denoting a queſtion] *Interrogant, interrogatif.*

INTERROGATIVE, *ſ.* [a pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions] *Pronom interrogatif*, m.

INTERROGATOR (ĭn'-tĕr'-rô-gué-teŭr), *ſ.* [a queſtioner] *Interrogateur*, m.

INTERROGATORY (ĭn'-tĕr-rŏg'-ă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a queſtion, an enquiry] *Interrogatoire*, m. *queſtion*, f. *interrogat*, m.

INTERROGATORY, *adj.* [containing a queſtion] *Interrogant.*

To INTERRUPT (ĭn'-tĕr-reŭpt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hinder from; to ſeparate] *Interrompre, détourner; ſéparer; entrecouper; arrêter.* To interrupt one when he ſpeaks, *Interrompre quelqu'un quand il parle, lui couper la parole.* Can you interrupt this proceeding? *Pouvez-vous détourner*, ou *interrompre cette pourſuite?*

INTERRUPTED (ĭn'-tĕr-reŭp'-tĕd), *part. adj. Interrompu, détourné, ſéparé.* Interrupted by the main abyſs, *Séparé par le vaſte abîme.*

INTERRUPTEDLY (ĭn'-tĕr-reŭp'-tĕd-lé), *adv. Avec interruption.*

INTERRUPTER (ĭn'-tĕr-reŭpt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who interrupts] *Interrupteur*, m.

INTERRUPTING (ĭn'-tĕr-reŭp'-tĭn'gne), *and* INTERRUPTION (ĭn'-tĕr-reŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [breach of continuity; hindrance, obſtruction] *L'action d'interrompre, interruption*, f. Without interruption, ‖ *Sans débrider.*

INTERSCAPULAR (ĭn'-tĕr-skăp'-ĭoŭ-lar), *adj. Placé entre les épaules.*

To INTERSCIND (ĭn'-tĕr-cĭn'd'), *v. a.* [to cut off by interruption] *Rompre en deux, caſſer par la moitié, entrecouper.*

To INTERSCRIBE (ĭn'-tĕr-skrăĭbe'), *v. a.* [to interline, to write between] *Ecrire, ajouter, entre deux lignes.*

INTERSECANT (ĭn'-tĕr-si'-kăn'te), *adj.* [dividing into parts] *Qui coupe, qui diviſe.*

To INTERSECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to cut, to divide each other mutually] *Couper, ſe couper, ſe croiſer.*

INTERSECTED (ĭn'-tĕr-sĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Coupé.* Interſected at right angles, *Coupé à angles droits.*

INTERSECTION (ĭn'-tĕr-sĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [mutual cutting off] *Interſection*, f.

To INTERSERT (ĭn'-tĕr-sĕrt'), *v. a.* V. To INSERT.

INTERSERTION (ĭn'-tĕr-sĕr'-cheŭne), V. INSERTION.

INTERSHOCK (ĭn'-tĕr-chŏk'), *ſ.* [a ſtriking of one thing againſt another] *Choc*, m. *froiſſement*, m.

To INTERSHOCK, *v. n.* [to hurt, or knock againſt one another] *S'entre-choquer, ſe froiſſer.*

INTERSOLE (ĭn'-tĕr-sôle'), *ſ.* [Archit. a ſtory contrived in a larger one] *Entreſol*, m.

INTERSOILING (ĭn'-tĕr-ſoĭl'-in'gne), *ſ.* [in Huſbandry; laying one kind of ſoil upon another] *L'action de mélanger des terres.*

To INTERSPERSE (ĭn'-tĕr spĕrse'), *v. a. Entremêler.*

INTERSPERSED (ĭn'-tĕr-spĕrs't'), *adj.* [ſcattered here and there among other things] *Entre-mêlé.*

INTERSPERSION (ĭn'-tĕr-spĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſcattering here and there] *Mélange*, m.

INTERSTELLAR (ĭn'-tĕr-stĕl'-lăr), *adj.* [intervening between the ſtars] *Qui eſt entre les étoiles.*

INTERSTICE (ĭn'-tĕr stĭce), *ſ.* [ſpace between one thing and another] *Interſtice*, m. *entre-deux*, m. *intervalle*, m.

INTERTIES (ĭn'-tĕr-téz), *or* INTERTOUCES, *ſ. pl.* [in Archit.] *Entre-toiſes*, f. pl.

INTERSTITIAL (ĭn'-tĕr-stich'-ăl), *adj.* [containing interſtices] *Qui contient des interſtices.*

INTERTEXTURE (ĭn'-tĕr-tĕks'-tĭcŭre), *ſ.* [interweaving one thing among another] *Texture d'une choſe miſe avec une autre*, f. *entrelacement*, m.

To INTERTWINE (ĭn'-tĕr-toŭăĭne'), *or* INTERTWIST (ĭn'-tĕr-toŭĭste'), *v. a. Entrelacer.*

INTERTWINED (ĭn'-tĕr-toŭăĭn'd'), *and* INTERTWISTED (ĭn'-tĕr-toŭĭst'-ĕd), *adj.* [interwoven] *Entrelacé.*

INTERVAL (ĭn'-tĕr-văl), *ſ.* [ſpace between] *Intervalle*, m. *eſpace*, f. *diſtance*, f. *interſtice*, m.

To INTERVENE (ĭn'-tĕr-vine'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to come between] *Survenir, arriver, venir à la traverſe; intervenir, venir au ſecours.* Every accident that can intervene, *Tout accident qui peut ſurvenir*, ou *arriver.* If the grace of God does not intervene, *Si la grâce de Dieu ne vient à notre ſecours.*

☞ And nothing to intervene (an expreſſion uſed in the votes of Parliament), *Toute autre affaire ceſſante.*

INTERVENIENT (ĭn'-tĕr-vi'-nĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [paſſing between] *Intervenant, qui ſurvient, accidentel.* An intervenient buſineſs, *Une affaire qui ſurvient, un incident.*

INTERVENING (ĭn'-tĕr-vi'-nĭn'gne), *adj. Intermédiaire.*

INTERVENTION (ĭn'-tĕr-vĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [interpoſition, mediation] *Entremiſe*, m. *intervention*, f. *médiation*, f.

To INTERVERT (ĭn'-tĕr-vĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn to another order] *Intervertir, changer l'ordre.*

INTERVERTED (ĭn'-tĕr-vĕrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Interverti.*

INTERVERTING (ĭn'-tĕr-vĕrt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* to intervert] *Interverſion*, f. *renverſement*, m. *changement d'ordre*, m.

INTERVIEW (ĭn'-tĕr-vĭeŭ), *ſ.* [meeting] *Entrevue*, f. *abouchement*, m. To have an interview, *S'aboucher.*

To INTERVOLVE (ĭn'-tĕr-vŏlve'), *v. a. Envelopper l'un dans l'autre.*

To INTERWEAVE (ĭn'-tĕr cŭĭve'), -ING, I Interwove; Interwnven, Interwove *and* Interweaved, *v. a.* [to mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle] *Entrelacer, entremêler, trocher.*

INTERWOVE (ĭn'-tĕr-oŭôve'), *and* INTERWOVEN (ĭn'-tĕr-oŭô'-v'n'), INTERWEAVED (ĭn'-tĕr-oŭĭv'd'), *part. adj. Entrelacé, entremêlé, tiſſu, broché.* Interwoven with ſilk and ſilver, *Tiſſu de ſoie & d'argent.*

INTESTABLE (ĭn'-tĕs'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [diſqualified to make a will] *Inteſtat, ſans teſter.*

INTESTATE, *adj.* [that has made no will] *Inteſtat*, m. *mort ab-inteſtat, qui n'a point fait de teſtament.* He died inteſtate, *Il eſt mort inteſtat, ſans teſter.* An heir ab inteſtato who inherits by his birth-right, or as heir at law, *Héritier ab inteſtat.*

INTESTINAL (ĭn'-tĕs'-tĭ-năl), *adj.* [belonging to the guts] *Qui appartient aux inteſtins, inteſtinal.*

INTESTINE (ĭn'-tĕs'-tĭne), *adj.* [inward, domeſtick] *Int ſtin, civil.* An inteſtine war, *Une guerre inteſtine* ou *civile.*

INTESTINE, *ſ.* [the gut, the bowel] *L'inteſtin*, m. *les inteſtins*, m. pl. *entrailles*, f. pl. ou *boyaux*, m.

To INTHRAL (ĭn-tshrâl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring into thraldom, to enſlave] *Aſſervir, rendre eſclave, aſſujettir.*

INTHRALLED (ĭn'-tshrâ'-d') *part. adj. Aſſervi, devenu eſclave, aſſujetti.*

INTHRALMENT (ĭn'-tshrâl'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ſervitude, ſlavery] *Servitude*, f. *eſclavage*, m.

To INTHRONE (ĭn'-tshrône'), *v. a.*

V. To

V. To ENTHRONE.

To INTICE (ĭn'-tĭse'), *v. a.* V. To ENTICE.

INTIMACY (ĭn'-tĭ-mă-cé), *f.* [close familiarity] *Intimité*, f. It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimacies to men of virtue, *Il dépend de nous de n'avoir d'intimité & d'amitié étroite qu'avec des gens vertueux.*

INTIMATE (ĭn'-tĭ-mète), *adj.* [inmost, familiar] *Intime, cordial, familier.* V. ACQUAINTED.

INTIMATE, *f.* [a familiar friend] *Ami intime*, m. *ami du cœur*; *confident*, m. *intime*, m.

To INTIMATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hint, to point out indirectly] *Donner à entendre, faire entendre, intimer.*

INTIMATED (ĭn'-tĭ-mé-tĕd), *part. adj. Donné à entendre.*

INTIMATELY (ĭn'-tĭ-mète-lé), *adv.* [closely, familiarly] *Intimement*, ‖ *privément, familièrement*

INTIMATION (ĭn'-tĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *f.* [hint, indirect declaration] *Avis*, m. *indice*, m. *vent*, m. We have some reasonable intimations of it, but not a demonstrative certainty, *Nous en avons quelques indices, sans en avoir de démonstration.* I have not the least intimation to the contrary, *Je n'ai aucun avis*, ou *indice du contraire.*

INTIMATION [in Law] *Intimation*, f. *signification*, f.

INTIME (ĭn'-tĭme), *adj* [inward, internal] *Intérieur, intime.*

To INTIMIDATE (ĭn'-tĭm'-ĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make fearful] *Intimider, épouvanter.*

INTIMIDATED (ĭn'-tĭm'-ĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Intimidé, épouvanté.*

INTIMIDATION (ĭn'-tĭm-ĭ dé'-cheŭne), *f.* [a frightening, disheartening, intimidating] *Intimidation*, f.

INTIRE (ĭn'-tăïe'r'), *or* ENTIRE, *adj.* [whole, unbroken] *Entier, qui a toutes ses parties.* The statue is intire, *La statue est entiere.*

INTIRE [complete] *Complet, parfait, entier.* An intire affection, *Un parfait attachement*; *une affection entière, sans réserve.*

INTIRE [honest, sincere, faithful] *Loyal, attaché, sincère, fidelle.* No man had ever a heart more entire to the king, *Jamais homme ne fut plus fidelle, plus attaché au roi.*

INTIRELY (ĭn'-tăïre'-lé), *adv* [in the whole, wholly, fully, faithfully] *Entièrement, tout-à-fait, parfaitement, sans réserve*; *sincèrement, fidellement, absolument*; ‖ *beau & bien, invidablement, intégralement*

INTIRENESS (ĭn'-tăïre'-nĕce), *f.* [totality; honesty, integrity] *Totalité*, f. *perfection*, f.

To INTITLE (ĭn'-tăïtle'), *v. a.* V. To ENTITLE.

INTO (ĭn'-toŭ), *prep.* [in] *Dans, en, entre.* Water introduces into vegetables the matter it bears along with it, *L'eau fait passer dans les végétaux la matière qu'elle entraîne avec elle.* I shall go into the town, *J'irai en ville.* The money has got into their hands, *L'argent est dans ou entre leurs mains.*

INTO, *Sur, par dessus.* His house looks into my garden, *Sa maison a vue sur mon jardin.* Into the bargain, *Par dessus le marché.*

INTO [noting a new state to which any thing or person is brought by the agency of a cause] *En, à.* Compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire, *Les corps composés peuvent se dissoudre en des substances différentes de celles que le feu divise.* To reason one into the belief of one God, *Amener quelqu'un à la foi d'un Dieu par la voie du raisonnement.*

R. This preposition is often used in a very emphatical manner, not to be expressed in French, but by a periphrase.

Ex. To reason one into the belief of a thing, *Persuader quelque chose à quelqu'un à force de raisonnement.*

To whip a boy into good behaviour, *Réformer un enfant, à force de le fouetter.*

INTOLERABLE (ĭn'-tŏl'-ĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [insufferable] *Intolérable, insupportable.*

INTOLERABLENESS (ĭn'-tŏl'-ĕr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [quality of a thing not to be endured] *Qualité insupportable*, f.

INTOLERABLY (ĭn'-tŏl'-ĕr-ă-blé), *adv.* [to a degree beyond endurance] *D'une manière insupportable.*

INTOLERANCE (ĭn'-tŏl'-ĕr-ăn'ce), *or* INTOLERATION (ĭn'-tŏl-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [want of toleration] *Intolérance*, f. *intolérantisme*, m.

INTOLERANT (ĭn'-tŏl' ĕr-ăn'te), *adj.* [not enduring] *Qui n'est point endurant*; *intolérant.*

To INTOMB (ĭn'-toŭme'), *v. a.* [to bury] *Mettre dans la tombe.*

To INTONATE (ĭn'-tô-néte'), *v. n. Tonner.*

INTONATION (ĭn'-tô-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of tuning a psalm, &c.] *Intonation*, f.

To INTONE (ĭn'-tône'), *v. n. Entonner.*

To INTORT (ĭn'-torte'), *v. a* [to twist, to wreath, to wring] *Entortiller, tordre, entortiller.*

INTORTED (ĭn'-tor'-tĕd), *adj.* [twisted] *Tordu, entortillé.*

To INTOXICATE (ĭn' tŏks'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inebriate] *Enivrer*, au propre & au figuré; *entêter, charmer, infatuer, enforcener, coiffer, empoisonner.*

INTOXICATED (ĭn'-tŏks'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj.* [V. FUDDLED] *Enivré, enforcené, infatué, coiffé.* * They are intoxicated with this notion, *Ils sont coiffés de cette idée.*

INTOXICATION (ĭn' tŏks' - ĭ - ké'-cheŭne), *f* [inebriation] *Ivresse*, f. au propre & au figuré; *transport*, m. *enthousiasme*, m. *entêtement*, m.

INTRACTABLE (ĭn'-trăk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [ungovernable, stubborn, unmanageable] *Intraitable, difficile à gouverner, violent, furieux, obstiné, qu'on ne peut fléchir.*

INTRACTABLENESS (ĭn'-trăk'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [obstinacy] *Humeur intraitable*, f. *obstination*, f.

INTRACTABLY (ĭn'-trăk'-tă-blé), *adv.* [unmanageably] V. STUBBORNLY.

INTRADO (ĭn'-tré'-dô), *f.* [an Italian word for a solemn entry] *Entrée*, f. *entrée publique*, f.

INTRANQUILLITY (ĭn'-trăn'-koŭĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* V. UNQUIETNESS.

INTRANSMUTABLE (ĭn'-trăn's-mïou'-tă-bl'), *adj. Qui ne se peut transmuer.*

To INTREASURE (ĭn'-trĕj'-eûre), *v. a.* [to hoard up] *Thésauriser.*

To INTRENCH (ĭn'-trĕn'che'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fortify with a trench; to invade, to encroach] *Retrancher, fortifier par quelque retranchement*; *empiéter, entreprendre.* The allies were intrenched in their camp, *Les alliés étoient retranchés dans leur camp.* To intrench upon another man's right, *Empiéter, entreprendre sur le droit d'un autre.*

INTRENCHANT (ĭn'-trĕn'ch'-ăn'te), *adj.* V. INDIVISIBLE.

INTRENCHED (ĭn'-trĕn'ch't'), *part. adj. Retranché.* Intrenched upon, *Usurpé.*

INTRENCHMENT (ĭn'-trĕn'ch'-mĕn'te), *f.* [fortification with a trench] *Retranchement*, m. To cast up an intrenchment, *Faire un retranchement.*

INTREPID (ĭn'-trĕp'-ĭd), *adj.* [fearless, daring, bold] *Intrépide, hardi, brave, courageux.*

INTREPIDITY (ĭn'-trĭ-pĭd'-ĭ-té), *f.* [fearlessness, boldness] *Intrépidité*, f. *hardiesse*, f. *courage*, m. *fermeté*, f. V. RESOLUTION.

INTREPIDLY (ĭn'-trĕp'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [undauntedly, bravely] *Intrépidement.*

INTRICACY (ĭn'-trĭ-kă-cé), *f.* [the state of being entangled, perplexity] *Embarras*, m. *difficulté*, f. *l'état d'une chose embrouillée*, m. *complication de fauts, d'incidens*, f.

INTRICATE (ĭn'-trĭ-kéte), *adj* [entangled, perplexed, obscure] *Embarrassé, embrouillé, obscur, plein de difficultés*, ‖ *indécrotable.* An intricate business, *Une affaire embrouillée.* V. COMPLICATED.

INTRICATELY (ĭn' trĭ kéte-lé), *adv.* [with intricacy] *D'une manière embrouillée.*

INTRICATENESS (ĭn'-trĭ-kéte'-nĕce), *f.* V. INTRICACY.

INTRIGUE (ĭn'-trïgue'), *f.* [a plot, an affair of love; the complication of a poem] *Intrigue*, f. *brigue*, f. ‖ *manigance*, f. *manége*, m. *pratique*, f. *galanterie*, f. *commerce de galanterie*, m. *attachement*, m. *aventure*, f. *amourette*, f. *le nœud* ou *l'intrigue d'une pièce de théâtre, d'un Roman.*

To INTRIGUE, *v. n.* [to plot, to cabal] *Intriguer, cabaler.*

INTRIGUER (ĭn' trïgu'-eûr), *f.* [one who forms plots] *Intriguant*, m. §‡ *intrigueur*, m.

INTRIGUINGLY (ĭn'-trïgu'-ĭn'gne-lé, *adv.* [with intrigue] *D'une manière intrigante.*

INTRINSICAL (ĭn'-trĭn'-sĭ-kăl), *and* INTRINSIC, *adj.* [internal] *Intérieur, intrinséque, réel.*

INTRINSICALLY (ĭn'-trĭn'-sĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [internally] *Intérieurement, intrinséquement, en dedans.*

INTRINSICK (ĭn'-trĭn'-sĭk), V. INTRINSICAL.

To INTRODUCE (ĭn'-trô-dïouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring into a place, or to a person; or into notice] *Introduire, mener dans un lieu, faire entrer, donner accès auprès de quelqu'un*; *mettre en vogue, donner cours, produire, être l'auteur.* To introduce ideas into the mind, *Introduire, faire entrer, porter des idées dans l'esprit.* To introduce a new opinion, *Introduire une nouvelle opinion, la mettre en vogue.* Whatsoever introduces habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors, *Tout ce qui produit ou forme des habitudes dans les enfans mérite l'attention particulière de leurs gouverneurs.*

INTRODUCED (ĭn'-trô-dïous't'), *part. adj. Introduit.*

INTRODUCER (ĭn'-trô-dïou'-ceûr), *f.* [one who introduces] *Introducteur*, m.

INTRODUCING (ĭn'-trô-dïou'-cĭn'gne), INTRODUCTION (ĭn'-trô-deŭk'-cheŭne), *f. L'action d'introduire, Introduction*, f. The introduction of embassadors, *L'introduction des ambassadeurs.* Introduction of a new way of cure, *L'introduction d'une nouvelle méthode de guérir.*

* INTRONUCTION, *f.* [a sort of preface containing previous matter] *Introduction*, f. An introduction to history, *Introduction à l'histoire.*

INTRODUCTIVE (ĭn'-trô-deŭk'-tĭv'), *and* INTRODUCTORY (ĭn'-trô-deŭk'-teûr-é), *adj.* [previous] *Qui sert d'introduction.*

INTROGRESSION (ĭn'-trô-grĕch'-eŭne), *f.* [entrance] *Entrée*, f.

INTROIT, *f.* [the beginning of the mass] *Introït*, m. le commencement de la messe.

INTROMISSION (ĭn'-trô-mĭsch'-eûne), *f.* [the act of sending in] *L'action d'admettre, de faire entrer*; *intromission* (t. de Physique), f

To INTROMIT (ĭn'-trô-mĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to send in, to admit] *Faire entrer, admettre, introduire.*

INTROMITTED (ĭn'-trô mĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Admis, introduit.*

To INTROSPECT (ĭn'-trô-spĕkt'), *v. a. Examiner le dedans de.*

INTROSPECTION (ĭn'-trô-spĕk'-cheûne), *f.* [a view of the inside] *Considération de l'intérieur*, f.

INTROVENIENT (ĭn'-trô-vï'-nï-ĕn'te), *adj.* [coming in] V. ENTERING.

To

To INTRUDE (ĭn'-troūde'), *v. n.* and To INTRUDE ONE'S SELF, *v. recipr.* [to come in unwelcome by a kind of violence] *S'ingérer, se mêler, entrer sans permiſſion* ou *invitation,* ‖ *ſe fourrer; ſe mettre en poſſeſſion ſans aucun droit.* To intrude one's ſelf in a buſineſs, *S'ingérer dans quelque affaire.* To intrude into an eſtate, *Entrer en poſſeſſion d'un bien ſans y avoir aucun droit.*

INTRUDED (ĭn'-troū'-dĕd), *part. adj. Intrus.*

INTRUDER (ĭn'-troū'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who intrudes one's ſelf] *Un intrus, un uſurpateur.*

INTRUSION (ĭn'-troū'-jeūne), *ſ.* [unwelcume entrance, encroachment upon any thing] *Intruſion,* f. *uſurpation,* f.

To INTRUST (ĭn'-treŭst'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, *or* thing of value] *Confier, donner en garde, mettre en dépôt; commettre.* His father had intruſted him to our care, *Son père l'avoit confié à nos ſoins.*

INTRUSTED (ĭn'-treŭs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Chargé de quelque choſe, à qui l'on a confié quelque choſe.* To be intruſted with a thing, *Etre chargé d'une choſe, l'avoir en garde* ou *en dépôt.* None of the duke's officers were intruſted with the knowledge of it, *On n'en avoit confié la connoiſſance à aucun des officiers du duc.*

INTUITION (ĭn'-tĭoŭ ĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [mental ſight of any thing] *Intuition,* f. (t. de Métaphyſique); *connoiſſance intérieure*; par extenſion, *examen,* m. *inſpection,* f. All knowledge of cauſes is deſtructive; for we know none by ſimple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects, *Toute connoiſſance des cauſes eſt illative, car nous n'en connoiſſons aucune par une ſimple intuition, mais par le moyen de ſes effets.* He made an intuition into that buſineſs, *Il entra dans l'examen de cette affaire.*

INTUITIVE (ĭn'-tĭoŭ'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [contemplative] *Intuitif, contemplatif.*

INTUITIVELY (ĭn'-tĭoŭ -ĭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by immediate perception] *Intuitivement,* t. Didactique.

INTUMESCENCE (ĭn'-tĭoŭ-mĕs'-cĕn'ce), *and* INTUMESCENCY (ĭn'-tĭoŭ-mĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſwell, tumour] *Intumeſcence,* f. *Tumeur,* f.

INTUNABLE (ĭn'-tĭou '-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot be tuned] *Que l'on ne peut accorder.*

INTURGESCENCE (ĭn'-teŭr-djĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [ſwelling] *Enflure,* f.

To INTWINE (in'-toŭaïne'), *v. a.* V. To TWIST.

To INVADE (ĭn'-véde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attack, to aſſail, to ſeize violently, to violate] *Envahir, uſurper, s'emparer par force & contre le droit, entreprendre ſur, impiéter ſur, anticiper; attaquer, violer, donner atteinte, déroger à.* Should he invade any part of their country, he would ſoon ſee that nation up in arms, *S'il oſoit envahir la moindre partie de leur pays, il les verroit bientôt prendre les armes.*

* To invade one's right, *Uſurper les droits de quelqu'un.* To invade the privileges of a free nation, *Violer les priviléges d'un peuple libre.* To invade the province of another, *Empiéter ſur la charge de quelqu'un.* To invade the government, *Se déchaîner contre le gouvernement, l'attaquer.* Why do you invade my reſt? *Pourquoi troublez-vous mon repos?* This opinion invades the office and mediatorſhip of Chriſt, *Cette opinion déroge à l'office du Chriſt comme médiateur,* ou *donne atteinte à la médiation de Jéjus-Chriſt.*

INVADED (ĭn'-vé'-dĕd), *adj.* [from To invade] *Envahi, uſurpé, dont on s'eſt ſaiſi,* &c. To be invaded with fear, *Etre ſaiſi de crainte,* ou *de frayeur.*

INVADER (ĭn'-ve'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who invades] *Uſurpateur, uſurpatrice.*

INVADING (ĭn'-vé'-din'gne), *ſ.* [from To Invade] *Envahiſſement,* m. *l'action d'envahir,* f.

INVALESCENCE (ĭn'-vă-lĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ. Force,* f. *Santé,* f. *vigueur,* f.

INVALID (ĭn'-văl'-ĭd), *adj.* [weak] *Foible, infirm, invalide.*

* INVALID [of no weight or cogency] *Invalide, nul.*

INVALID, *ſ.* [one diſabled by ſickneſs *or* hurts] *Un invalide,* ſe dit ſur-tout des ſoldats que leur ſanté ou leurs bleſſures met hors de ſervice.

To INVALIDATE (ĭn'-văl'-ĭ-déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weaken, to annul] *Invalider, annuler.*

INVALIDATED (ĭn'-văl'-ĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj. Invalidé, annulé.*

INVALIDITY (ĭn'-vă-lĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of cogency] *Invalidité,* f. *nullité,* f. *foibleſſe,* f.

INVALUABLE (ĭn'-văl'-ioŭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [precious, above eſtimation] *Ineſtimable, qu'on ne peut trop apprécier; inappréciable.*

INVARIABLE (ĭn'-vé'-rĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [unchangeable] *Invariable, qui ne change point, toujours le même, conſtant.*

INVARIABLENESS (ĭn'-vé'-rĭ-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [immutability] *Immutabilité,* f. *invariabilité,* f.

INVARIABLY (ĭn'-vé'-rĭ-ă-blé), *adv.* [unchangeably] *Invariablement, conſtamment.*

INVASION (ĭn-vé'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [encroachment] *Invaſion, uſurpation,* f. *anticipation,* f. Invaſion of a man's property, *Uſurpation du bien d'autrui.*

INVASIVE (ĭn'-vé'-cĭv'), *adj.* [invading] *D'uſurpation, d'inveſion, offenſif.* Invaſive wars, *Des guerres d'uſurpation.*

INVECTIVE (ĭn'-vek'-tĭv'), *ſ.* [a cenſure in ſpeech *or* writing] *Invective,* f. *déclamation,* f.

INVECTIVE, *adj.* [ſatirical, abuſive] *Satirique, injurieux, plein d'invectives.* An invective ſpeech, *Un diſcours plein d'invectives.*

INVECTIVELY (ĭn'-vĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [ſatirically, abuſively] *Satiriquement; avec des invectives.*

To INVEIGH (ĭn'-vé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to utter cenſure or reproach] *Invectiver, déclamer, ſe déchaîner, faire des invectives.* He inveighs ſeverely againſt the folly of parties, *Il déclame fortement contre la fureur des cabales.*

INVEIGHED (ĭn'-vé'-d'), AGAINST, *part. adj. Contre qui l'on a invectivé* ou *déclamé.*

INVEIGHER (ĭn'-vé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [vehement railer] *Satirique,* m. *cauſtique,* m.

To INVEIGLE (ĭn'-vé'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to allure, to deceive by fair words] *Enjôler; ſéduire par de belles paroles,* ‖ *pateliner;* † *embâiſer.*

INVEIGLED (ĭn'-vé'-gl'd), *part. adj. Enjôlé, ſéduit par de belles paroles.*

INVEIGLER (ĭn'-vé'-gleŭr), *ſ.* [allurer, one who enveigles] *Un enjôleur, un artificieux, un ſéducteur, un trompeur,* § *un captateur.*

INVEIGLING (ĭn'-vé'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in the Roman Law] *Captation,* f.

To INVENT (ĭn'-vĕn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcover, to find out, to excogitate] *Inventer, trouver, découvrir, imaginer.* He invented that inſtrument of muſick, *Il a inventé cet inſtrument de muſique.*

¶ To Invent, *inventer*; to find out, *trouver, découvrir* (ſynon.): We *invent* new things, by the force of imagination; we *find out* thoſe that are hidden, or unknown, by examination and ſtudy: the one denotes fertility of mind; the other, penetration. It is the principle of mechanics, to *invent* tools and machines; of phyſics, to *find out* cauſes and effects. The veotilator was *invented* by Dr. Hales: Harvey *found out* the circulation of the blood.

To INVENT [to forge, to fabricate] *Inventer, forger, fabriquer, controuver.* To invent news, *Forger des nouvelles.*

INVENTED (ĭn'-vĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Inventé, trouvé, découvert, imaginé; forgé, fabriqué, controuvé.*

INVENTER (ĭn'-vĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who invents] *Inventeur,* m. *auteur,* m.

INVENTION (ĭn'-vĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſcovery, excogitation, ſorgery, fiction, a thing invented] *Invention,* f. *découverte,* f. *feinte,* f. *artifice,* m. *conte fait à plaiſir,* m. *imagination,* f. The invention of the Holy Croſs, *L'invention de la Sainte Croix.* The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is invention, *Le jugement eſt ce qui diſtingue Virgile, comme Homère excelle dans l'invention.* This is a ſtrange invention, *Voici une plaiſante imagination,* ou *fiction,* f.

¶ Invention, *invention*; ingenuity, *induſtrie*; originality, *originalité*; genius, *génie* (ſynon.): *Invention* is applicable to every art or ſcience, where any thing entirely new is produced; *ingenuity* is applied rather to petty contrivances, and ſubtlety of ſkill; *originality* relates more properly to works of learning and ſcience, where the ſubject or manner of treating it are new: *genius* is more comprehenſive, and implies great intellectual powers. We admire the *invention* of Shakeſpear, the *ingenuity* of Waller, the *originality* of Cervantes, the *genius* of Newton.

INVENTIVE (ĭn'-vĕn'-tĭv'), *adj.* [apt to invent] *Inventif, ingénieux, propre à inventer.*

INVENTOR, *ſ.* V. INVENTER.

INVENTORIALLY (ĭn'-vĕn'-tô'-rĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [in manner of an inventory] *à la manière d'un inventaire.*

INVENTORIED (ĭn' vĕn'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Inventorié, mis dans un inventaire.*

INVENTORY (ĭn'-vĕn'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [an account *or* catalogue of moveables] *Inventaire,* m *annotation,* f. To make an inventory of goods attached or diſtrained, *Annoter.*

To INVENTORY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place in a catalogue] *Inventorier, mettre dans un inventaire.*

INVENTRESS (ĭn' vĕn'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman that invents] *Inventrice,* f.

INVERNESS, *ſ.* [the moſt extenſive county in Scotland] *Innerneſs* ou *Inverneſs,* m.

INVERSE (ĭn'-vĕrse), *adj.* [inverted] *Inverſe,* t. de Géométrie.

INVERSION (ĭn'-vĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [change of order or time] *Inverſion,* f. t. de Grammaire; *renverſement,* m. *changement* d'ordre *ou* de temps, m.

To INVERT (ĭn'-vĕrte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn upſide down, to place in contrary order] *Renverſer, tourner, changer l'ordre.*

INVERTED (ĭn'-vĕr'-tĕd), *part. adj. Renverſé, tourné, changé* d'ordre *ou* de place.

INVERTEDLY (ĭn'-vĕr'-tĕd-lé), *adj. Dans un ordre inverſe.*

To INVEST (ĭn'-vĕste), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs, to clothe, to adorn] *Vêtir, revêtir, orner, parer.*

To INVEST [to incloſe] *Inveſtir, entourer.* To inveſt a place in order to beſiege it, *Inveſtir une place dans le deſſein de l'aſſiéger.*

INVESTED (ĭn'-vĕs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Vêtu, revêtu, orné, paré; inveſti, mis en poſſeſſion; inveſti, entouré.*

INVESTIENT (ĭn'-vĕs'-tĭĕn'te), *adj.* [covering] *Qui couvre, qui enveloppe, qui entoure.*

INVESTIGABLE (ĭn'-vĕs'-tĭ-gă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be diſcovered] *Qui peut être découvert.*

To INVESTIGATE (ĭn'-vĕs'-tĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſearch out] *Chercher, rechercher avec ſoin.* To inveſtigate the powers of nature, *Chercher les puiſſances & les forces de la nature.*

INVESTIGATED (ĭn'-vĕs'-tĭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Cherché, recherché.*

INVESTIGATION (ĭn'-vĕs -tĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſtrict ſearch] *Recherche exacte, perquiſition,* f. *diſcuſſion,* f.

INVESTING (ĭn'-vĕs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Inveſt] *L'action d'inveſtir,* &c. f. *Inveſtiſſement d'une place,* m.

INVESTITURE (ĭn'-vĕs'-tĭ-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the act or right of giving poſſeſſion] *Inveſtiture*, f.

INVESTMENT (ĭn'-vĕst'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [dreſs, clothes, garments] *Habit*, m. *habillement*, m.

INVETERACY (ĭn'-vĕt'-ĕr-ă-cé), *ſ.* [long continuance of any thing bad] *Etat de ce qui eſt invétéré*, m. The inveteracy of the people's prejudices, *L'obſtination du peuple à perſiſter dans ſes préjugés*, ou bien *les préjugés invétérés du peuple.*

INVETERATE (ĭn'-vĕt'-ĕr-éte), *adj.* [old, obſtinate by long continuance] *Invétéré, enraciné, opiniâtre.* An inveterate hatred, diſeaſe, &c. *Une haine invétérée*, ou *opiniâtre, une maladie invétérée.*

To INVETERATE, *v. n.* [to grow inveterate, to harden by long continuance] *S'invétérer, s'enraciner.*

INVETERATED (ĭn'-vĕt'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *adj.* [become inveterate] *Invétéré.*

INVETERATENESS (ĭn'-vĕt'-ĕr-éte-nĕce), *ſ.* V. INVETERACY.

INVIDIOUS (ĭn'-vĭd'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [envious, malignant] *Envieux; méchant, malin, odieux*, ce dernier ſens eſt le plus uſité.

INVIDIOUSLY (ĭn'-vĭd'-ĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [malignantly] *Odieuſement, malignement, avec envie.*

INVIDIOUSNESS (ĭn'-vĭd'-ĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [quality of provoking hatred] *Qualité odieuſe*, f.

INVIGILANCY (ĭn'-vĭd'-jĭl-ăn' cé), *ſ.* [careleſſneſs] *Négligence*, f.

To INVIGORATE (ĭn'-vĭg'-ô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrengthen, to enforce] *Donner de la vigueur*, ou *de la force, fortifier*, au propre & au figuré. The ſpleen is introduced to invigorate the ſiniſter ſide, *La rate eſt deſtinée à fortifier le côté gauche.*

* Inſtead of invigorating the laws, he aſſumed a power of diſpenſing with them, *Au lieu de donner de la vigueur aux lois, au lieu de les faire exécuter, il s'arrogeoit le droit d'en diſpenſer.*

INVIGORATED (ĭn'-vĭg'-ô-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Fortifié, mis en vigueur.*

INVIGORATING (ĭn'-vĭg'-ô-ré-tĭn'gne), *and* INVIGORATION (ĕn'-vĭg'-ô-ré-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of invigorating] *L'action de donner de la vigueur*, ou *de mettre en vigueur*, f.

INVINCIBLE (ĭn'-vĭn'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be overcome, unconquerable] *Invincible, inſurmontable, irréfragable, indomptable.* An invincible nation, *Une nation invincible.* An invincible error *or* ignorance, *Erreur* ou *ignorance invincible.*

* I ſhall give an invincible proof of it, *J'en alléguerai une preuve invincible.*

INVINCIBLENESS (ĭn'-vĭn'-cĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [inſuperableneſs] *Qualité invincible*, f.

INVINCIBLY (ĭn-vĭn'-cĭ-blé), *adv.* [inſuperably] *Invinciblement.*

INVIOLABLE (ĭn'-văï'-ô-lă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be violated] *Inviolable.*

INVIOLABLY (ĭn'-văï'-ô-lă-blé), *adv.* [without breach] *Inviolablement.*

INVIOLATE (ĭn'-văï'-ô-léte), *adj.* [unhurt, unbroken] *Entier, ſain & ſauf, intègre, qu'on n'a point violé, inviolable.*

INVIOUS (ĭn'-vĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [impaſſable, untrodden] *Où l'on n'a point paſſé.*

INVISIBILITY (ĭn'-vĭz-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *or* INVISIBLENESS (ĭn'-vĭz'-ĭ-bl' nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being inviſible] *Inviſibilité*, f.

INVISIBLE (ĭn'-vĭz'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be ſeen] *Inviſible, imperceptible.*

INVISIBLY (ĭn'-vĭz'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be ſeen] *Inviſiblement, imperceptiblement.*

To INVISCATE (ĭn'-vĭs'-kéte), *v. a.* V. To LIME.

INVITATION (ĭn'-vĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of inviting] *L'action d'inviter, invitation*, f.

INVITATORY (ĭn'-vĭt'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [containing invitation] *Qui contient une invitation.* An invitatory verſe, *Un invitatoire*, terme de l'égliſe Romaine.

To INVITE (ĭn'-văïte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to bid, to aſk to any place] *Inviter, prier, convier.* He has invited much company to dinner, *Il a invité beaucoup de monde à dîner.*

To INVITE [to perſuade, to excite] *Inviter, exciter, perſuader, porter.* This weather invites us to walk abroad, *Le temps nous invite à la promenade.*

INVITED (ĭn'-văï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Invité, prié, convié; excité, porté.*

INVITER (ĭn'-văï'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who invites] *Invitateur*, m.

INVITING (ĭn'-văï'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To INVITE] *Invitation, action d'inviter*, &c. f.

INVITING, *adj.* [alluring, enticing] *Attrayant, charmant, qui invite.*

INVITINGLY (ĭn'-văï'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as invites] *D'une manière engageante.*

To INVOCATE (ĭn'-vô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to implore, to call upon] *Invoquer, implorer.*

INVOCATED (ĭn'-vô-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Invoqué, imploré.*

INVOCATION (ĭn'-vô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of calling upon] *Invocation*, f

INVOICE (ĭn'-voïce), *ſ.* [a catalogue of goods ſent by a factor, with their price] *Facture*, f. *envoi*, m.

To INVOKE (ĭn'-vôke), *v. a.* V. To INVOCATE.

To INVOLVE (ĭn'-vŏlve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inwrap; to intangle] *Envelopper, engager, embarraſſer.* To involve one's ſelf in troubles, *S'engager dans quelque malheur, s'attirer des embarras, ſe mettre dans la peine.*

INVOLVED (ĭn'-vŏlv'd'), *part. adj.* [V. COMPLICATED] *Enveloppé, engagé, embarraſſé.*

INVOLUNTARILY (ĭn'-vŏl'-eŭn'-tă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [not by choice] *Involontairement.*

INVOLUNTARY (ĭn'-vŏl'-eŭn'-tă-ré), *adj.* [not done willingly] *Involontaire.*

INVOLUTION (ĭn'-vô-lĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of involving *or* inwrapping] *L'action d'envélopper; entortillement*, m. *enveloppe*, f. *implication*, f.

INVULNERABLE (ĭn'-veŭl'-nĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that cannot wounded] *Invulnérable, qui ne peut être bleſſé.*

To INUMBRATE (ĭn-eŭm'-bréte), *v. a.* [to ſhade] *Ombrager, couvrir de ſon ombre.*

INUNCTION (ĭn--eŭn'k'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſmearing] V. ANOINTING.

INUNDATION (ĭn-eŭn'-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [flood] *Inondation*, f. *débordement* des eaux, m. *déluge*, m.

* Many good towns, through that inundation of the Iriſh, were utterly waſted, *Pluſieurs grandes villes furent ravagées par cette inondation d'Irlandois.*

To INURE (ĭn-ĭoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to habituate] *Habituer, accoutumer, endurcir.* To inure to the hardſhips of war, *Aguerrir.* To inure one's ſelf to hardſhip, *S'accoutumer à la fatigue, s'endurcir au travail.*

To INURE, *v. n.* [a law-term] *Etre valable* ou *recevable, ſortir un plein & entier effet.*

INURED (ĭn-ĭour'd'), *part. adj. Accoutumé, habitué, fait, endurci.*

INUREMENT (ĭn-ĭoure'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [practice, habit, uſe, frequency] *Habitude*, f. *endurciſſement*, m.

To INURN (ĭn-eŭrn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to intomb, to bury] *Enterrer, mettre au tombeau, mettre dans une urne.*

INUSITATE (ĭn-ĭous'-ĭ-téte), *adj.* [not in uſe] *Inuſité, qui n'eſt pas en uſage.*

INUSTION (ĭn-eŭs'-tĭeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of burning] *Uſtion*, f.

INUTILE (ĭn-ĭou'-tĭle), *adj.* [uſeleſs, unprofitable] *Inutile, vain, ſans effet.*

INUTILITY (ĭn-ĭoŭ-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [uſeleſsneſs] *Inutilité*, f.

INUUS and INCUBUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Pan] *Inuus & Incubus*, m.

To INWALL (ĭn-oŭâl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe with a wall] *Enfermer de murs.*

INWALLED (ĭn-oŭâl'd'), *part. adj. Enfermé de murs.*

INWARD (ĭn'-oüârde), *adj.* [internal] *Intérieur, interne.* An inward evil, *Un mal intérieur.*

INWARD [intimate] *Intime, familier.* All my inward friends abhorred me, *Tous mes intimes amis m'avoient en horreur.*

INWARD (ĭn'-oüârde), *and* INWARDS, *adv.* [towards the internal parts] *En dedans, intérieurement.*

INWARD *and* INWARDS, *ſ. pl.* [any thing within, *generally* the bowels] *L'intérieur*, m. en général *les entrailles*, f.

INWARDLY (ĭn'-oüârd-lé), *adv.* [internally] *Intérieurement.*

INWARDNESS (ĭn'-oüârd-nĕce), *ſ.* [intimacy, familiarity] *ſ. Amitié ſincère.*

To INWEAVE (ĭn-eŭíve'), *v. a.* V. To WEAVE.

INWOVEN (ĭn-oüôv'n'), *part.* V. WOVEN.

To INWRAP (ĭn'-răp'), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to involve] *Envelopper.*

INWRAPPED (ĭn'-răp't'), *part. adj. Enveloppé.*

To INWREATHE (ĭn'-rĭtzhe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſurround as with a wreath] *Ceindre, couronner.*

INWREATHED (ĭn'-rĭtzh't'), *part. adj. Ceint, couronné.*

INWROUGHT (ĭn' râte), *adj.* [adorn with work] *Travaillé, ouvragé.*

IO (ăï'-ô), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Inachus and Iſmena was turned into a cow, and worſhipped by the Egyptians under the name of Iſis] *Io*, f.

IOLAUS (ăï-ŏ-lé'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Iphiclus and Nephew of Hercules, reſtored to youth by Hebe] *Iolas*, m.

IOLE (ăï'-ô-le), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Eurytus, beloved by Hercules] *Iole*, f.

IONIAN (ăï ôn'-ĭ-ăne), *or* IONICK (ăï-ŏn'-ĭk), *adj. Ionique, d'Ionie.* The Ionian dialect, *Le dialecte Ionien* ou *Ionique.* The Ionick order, *L'ordre Ionique*, en Architecture.

IONTHLASPI, *ſ.* [Bot. a med. plant; clypeola, treacle-muſtard] *Ionthlaſpi*, m.

IOR, JOHOR, JOR, *ſ.* [the chief town of a kingdom of the ſame name in Aſia; lat. 1°-15' N. lon. 93°-55' E.] *Ior, Johor, Jor.*

IOTA (ăï'-ô-tă), *ſ.* [a Greek *i*; fig. a very ſmall matter] *Iota*, m.

IOUI, *ſ.* [an alimentary and reſtorative liquor prepared in Japan] *Ioui*, m.

IPECACUANHA (ĭp-ĭ-kăk-ĭoŭ-é'-nă), *ſ.* [a medicinal plant of America, the root of which is uſed in Pharmacy] *Ipécacuanha*, m. *bécongnille*, f. *mine d'or végétale*, f. *racine du Bréſil*, f. *ipécacuanha gris*, ou *du Pérou*; *ipécacuanha brun*, ou *du Bréſil.*

IPE'CA-GUACA, *ſ.* [a beautiful Braſilian duck] *Ipeca-guaca*, m.

IPHIANASSA (ĭ-făï-ă-năss'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Prœtus, turned into a cow by Juno] *Iphianaſſe*, f.

IPHICLUS (ĭf'-ĭ kleŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol the twin-brother of Hercules, wonderfully ſwift in running] *Iphiclus*, m.

IPHIGENIA (ĭ-fĭ-djĕn-ăï'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra, carried by Diana to Tauris and made her prieſteſs] *Iphigénie*, f.

IPHYMEDIA (ĭ-fĭ-mĕd-ăï'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Aloüs, who was raviſhed by Neptune] *Iphimédie*, f.

IPHIS (ăĭ'-fĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Lygdas and Telethuſa, changed by Iſis into a man] *Iphis*, f.

IPHITUS (ĭf'-ĭ-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Praxonides, who inſtituted the Olympic games in honor of Hercules] *Iphitus*, m.

IPPO, *ſ.* [a gum; Macaſſar poiſon] *Ippo*, m.

IPSWICH (ĭp'-ſĭk), *ſ.* [*i. e.* Gipp's town; a borough of Suffolk; lat. 52°-8' N. lon. 1°-16' E.] *Ipſwich.*

IRASCIBLE (ăĭ-răs'-cĭ-hl'), *adj.* [apt to be angry] *Irascible*, t. de Philoſophie; *ſujet à la colère, colérique.* V. CHOLERICK.

IRE (aïeŭr), *ſ.* [anger, rage] *Colère*, f. *ire*, f.

IREFUL (aïre'-fo͝ul), *adj.* [angry, furious] *Colere, furieux.*

IREFULLY (ăïre'-fo͝ul-é), *adv.* [in an angry manner] *Avec colère.*

IREKEN, *or* JERKIN, YARKAN, *ſ.* [a rich populous, and large town of Aſia, in Tartary; lat. 41°-40' N. lon. 75°-23' E.] *Irker, Jerken, Yarkan.*

IRELAND (aïre'-lănd), *ſ.* [an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, one of the Britiſh iſlands] *L'Irlande*, f.

IRIS (ăĭ'-rĭs), *ſ.* [rainbow] *Iris*, f. *arc-en-ciel*, m.

IRIS [a flower] *Iris*, f *flambe*, f. ou *glaïeul*, m. Iris bulboſa, ſnake's head iris, *Iris bulbeux.* Iris, *or* flower de luce, *Racine de Florence.* Iris fœtida (ſpurgewort, ſtinking gladdon or gladwin), *Iris gigot*, m. *glaïeul puant.* Iris paluſtris (yellow water-flag, yellow flower de luce), *Iris jaune de marais, flambe d'eau, faux acorus.*

IRIS [the circle round the pupil of the eye] *Iris*, f.

IRIS, [Mythol. the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and meſſenger of Juno] *Iris*, f.

IRIS [rock or ſprig chryſtal] *Pierre d'Iris.*

IRISH (ăĭ'-rĭche), *adj.* [from Ireland] *D'Irlande, Irlandois, Hibernois.*

IRISHMAN (ăĭ'-rĭche-măne), IRISH-WOMAN (ăĭ'-rĭche-ou͝oŭ-măne), *ſ.* [a man or woman born in Ireland] *Un Irlandois, une Irlandoiſe.*

To IRK (erk), *v. a. Uſed only impersonnally*, [to give pain] *Fâcher.* It irks *or* irketh me, *Il me fâche, je ſuis fâché.*

IRKSOME (erk'-ſeŭme), *adj.* [tedious, troubleſome, unpleaſing, wearifome] *Fâcheux, déſagréable, incommode, importun, chagrinant, chagrin, ennuyant.* Irkſome old-age, *La vieillеſſe chagrine.*

IRKSOMELY (erk'-ſeŭme-lé), *adv.* [tediouſly] *Ennuyuſement, triſtement, d'une maniére chagrine.*

IRKSOMENESS (erk'-ſeŭme-nĕce), *ſ.* [wearifomeneſs, odiouſneſs] *Ennui*, m.

IRON (ăĭ'-ĕürne), *ſ.* [a metal] *Fer*, m. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals, *Le fer eſt d'un plus grand uſage dans le médecine qu'aucun autre métal.*

† To ſtrike the iron whilſt it is hot, *Battre le fer pendant qu'il eſt chaud.* Small pig *or* ſow of iron, *Gueuſet*, m. Soft iron, *Fer doux.* Red-ſhare *or* red-ſear iron, (ſoft and malleable iron when cold but brittle, when hot), *Fer rouverain*, m. White iron, *Du fer blanc.* Cramp iron, *Un crampon de fer.* A ſmoothing-iron, *Un fer à repaſſer le linge.* Marking-iron (to mark the negroes with), *Stampe*, f. A taylor's preſſing-iron, *Un carreau.* Old iron, *Ferraille*, f. Perſon dealing in old-iron, *Ferrailleur*, m.

IRON, *adj.* [made of iron; *figuratively* harſh, ſevere, rigid] *De fer*; au figuré. *dur, ſévère, cruel, méchant.* The iron-age, *L'âge*, ou *le ſiecle de fer.* An iron-bar, *Une barre de fer.* Iron-monger (one who deals in iron-bars), *Ferron*, m. *ferronnier*, m. *marchand de fer*, m. Iron-plate, *Du fer en feuille, de la tôle.* Iron-mine, *Une mine de fer.* Iron-ore, *Pierre de Périgord.* Iron-tool, *Un outil de fer.* Iron-grey, *Gris de fer.* Iron-pin, *Une clavette, une cheville de fer, broche*, f. Iron-ware, *Marchandiſes de fer*, f. *clinquaille*, f. *quincaillerie*, f. Iron-mill, *Moulin où l'on forge le fer*, m. *martinet*, m. *forge*, f. Iron-crois, *Anille, fer de moulin.*

To IRON, *v. a.* [to ſmooth with an iron] *Repaſſer avec un fer.* To iron linen, *Repaſſer le linge.* [to ſhackle with irons] *Mettre aux fers.*

IRONED (ăĭ'-ĕürn'd), *part. adj. Repaſſé: qui a les fers aux mains.*

IRONICAL (ăĭ-rŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ſpeaking by contraries] *Ironique.*

IRONICALLY (ăĭ-rŏn'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by the uſe of irony] *Ironiquement, par ironie.*

IRONMONGER (ăĭ'-ĕürn-meŭn'gu'-ĕür), *ſ.* [a dealer in iron] *Marchand de fer*, m. *taillandier*, m. *ferronnier*, m. *clinquaillier*, m.

IRON-POINT (ăĭ'-ĕürn-poin'te), of the tympan, *ſ.* [among Printers] *Ardillon*, m. *pointe, pointure*, f.

IRON-SICK (ăĭ'-ĕürn-ſik), *adj.* [is ſaid of a ſhip, when leaking on account of her bolts, &c. being eaten with ruſt] *Dont les ferrures ſont rouillées & jouent.*

IRON-SIDE (ăĭ'-ĕürn-ſăïde), *ſ.* [a ſurname given to ſeveral princes of old] *Bras de fer*, m.

IRON-WIRE (ăĭ'-ĕürn-cŭăïeŭr), *ſ. Fil de fer*, m *fil d'archal.*

IRON-WOOD (ăĭ'-ĕürn-oŭoŭd), *ſ.* [Sideroxylon; a ſort of very hard and ponderous wood of America] *Bois de fer.*

IRON-WORK (ăĭ'-ĕürn-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [in a ſhip, all the pieces of iron uſed in the conſtruction] *Ferrure*, f.

IRONWORT (ăĭ'-ĕürn-nŭŏrte), *ſ.* [a plant] *Crapaudine*, forte d'herbe, f.

IRONY (ăĭ'-reŭn-é), *ſ.* [a figure of Rhetorick, a mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words] *Ironie*, f.

IRONY (ăĭ'-ĕürn-é), *adj.* [made of iron] *De fer.* Irony chains, *Des chaînes de fer.*

IROQUOIS, *ſ. pl.* [a conſiderable nation of the North America, living round the lake of Ontario] *Les Iroquois*, m. pl.

IRRADIANCE (ĭr-ré'-dĭ-ăn'ce), *and* IRRADIANCY (ĭr-ré'-dĭ-ăn'-cé), *ſ.* [emiſſion of rays] *Clarté*, f. *ſplendeur*, f. *lumière*, f.

To IRRADIATE (ĭr-ré'-dĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhine upon] *Rayonner ſur, darder ſes rayons; éclairer*, au propre & au figuré. The ſun irradiated the whole place, *Le ſoleil éclairoit toute la place.*

* To irradiate the mind, *Eclaircir l'entendement.*

To IRRADIATE, *v. n.* [to caſt forth beams] *Rayonner, briller, éclater.*

IRRADIATED (ĭr-ré'-dĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj Eclairé.*

IRRADIATION (ĭr-ré-dĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of emitting beams; illumination, intellectual light] *Irradiation*, f. *rayonnement*, m. *éclat*, m. *ſplendeur*, m. *luſtre*, m.

IRRATIONAL (ĭr-răch'-ô-năl), *adj.* [void of reaſon; abſurd] *Déraiſonnable, irraiſonnable, irrational; abſurde; contraire à la raiſon, au bon ſens.*

IRRATIONALITY (ĭr-răch-ô-năl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [want of reaſon] *Défaut* ou *manque de raiſon* m. m.

IRRATIONALLY (ĭr-răch'-ô-năl-é), *adv.* [without reaſon] *Sans raiſon, d'une maniere abſurde*, ou *contraire à la raiſon.*

IRRECLAIMABLE (ĭr-ré-klé'-mă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be reclaimed] *Incorrigible, obſtiné, irréformable*

IRRECONCILABLE (ĭr-rĕk-ŏn'-ſăï'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be reconciled, not to be appeaſed; not to be made conſiſtent] *Irréconciliable, implacable; incompatible.* Irreconcilable to the rules of honeſty, *Incompatible avec les lois de l'honnêteté.*

IRRECONCILABLENESS (ĭr-rĕk-ŏn'-ſăï'-lă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Impoſſibilité d'être réconcilié*, f.

IRRECONCILABLY (ĭr-rĕk-ŏn'-ſăï'-lă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not admitting reconciliation] *Irréconciliablement, d'une maniére irréconciliable, implacablement.*

IRRECONCILED (ĭr-rĕk'-ŏn'-ſăïl'd), *adj.* [not atoned, not forgiven] *Qui n'eſt pas expié.*

IRRECOVERABLE (ĭr-ré-keŭv'-eur-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be recovered] *Irréparable, perdu ſans reſſource, qui ne ſe peut recouvrer; irrémédiable.*

IRRECOVERABLY (ĭr-ré-keŭv'-eŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be recovered] *D'une maniére irréparable, ſans reſſource, irrémédiablement, irréparablement.*

IRRECUPERABLE. V. IRRECOVERABLE.

IRREDUCIBLE (ĭr-ré-dĭou'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be reduced] *Qui ne peut être réduit, irréductible.* The corpuſcles of air are irreducible into water, *Les corpuſcules de l'air ne ſauroient être réduits en eau.*

IRREFRAGABILITY (ĭr-rĕf-ră-gă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſtrength of argument not to be refuted] *Irréfragabilité*, f. *force d'un argument auquel on ne peut répondre*, f.

IRREFRAGABLE (ĭr-rĕf'-ră-gă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be confuted] *Irréfragable, inconteſtable, qu'on ne peut réfuter.*

IRREFRAGABLY (ĭr-rĕf'-ră-gă-blé), *adv.* [above confutation] *D'une maniere irréfragable, inconteſtablement.* As Origen irrefragably proves it, *Comme Origène le prouve inconteſtablement.*

IRREFUTABLE (ĭr rĭ-fĭou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* V. IRREFRAGABLE.

IRREGULAR (ĭr-rĕgu'-ĭou-lăr), *adj.* [deviating from rule, cuſtom or nature; unmethodical] *Irrégulier, anomal; ſans ordre, ſans régle, déréglé.* An irregular verb, *Un verbe irrégulier.* An irregular building, *Un bâtiment irrégulier.* Irregular appetites, *Des appétits déréglés*, m.

IRREGULARITY (ĭr-rĕgu-ĭou-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [deviation from rule or order; neglect of method; inordinate practice] *Irrégularité*, f. *déréglement*, m. *incongruité*, f.

IRREGULARITY [a canonical impediment which hinders a man from taking holy orders] *Irrégularité*, f. *empêchement canonique pour recevoir les ſaints ordres*, m.

IRREGULARLY (ĭr-rĕgu'-ĭou-lăr-lé), *adv.* [without rule *or* method] *Irrégulièrement, ſans régle, ſans ordre.*

To IRREGULATE (ĭr-rĕgu'-ĭou-léte), *v. a.* [to make irregular, to put into diſorder] *Dérégler, déranger.*

IRRELATIVE (ĭr-rĕl'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having no reference to any thing; unconnected] *Qui n'a point de rapport à . . . Sans liaiſon, ſans ſuite, ſans rapport.*

IRRELEVANT (ĭr-rĕl'-ĭ-văn'te), *adj.* [unaſſiſting, incapable of relieving] *Qui ne prouve rien, qui ne revient à rien; peu concluant.*

IRRELIGION (ĭr-rĭ-lĭd'-jeŭne), [contempt of religion, impiety] *Irréligion*, f. *impiété*, f.

IRRELIGIOUS (ĭr-rĭ-lĭd'-jeŭce), *adj.* [contemning religion] *Irréligieux, qui n'a point de religion, impie, profane, contraire à la religion.*

IRREGIOUSLY (ĭr-rĭ-lĭd'-jeŭs-lé), *adv.* [with impiety] *Irréligieuſement, en impie.*

IRREMEABLE (ĭr-rĭ'-mĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [admitting no return] *D'où l'on ne peut revenir.*

IRREMEDIABLE (ĭr-rĭ-mi'-dĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [admiting no cure] *Irrémédiable, ſans remède, ſans reſſource.*

IRREMEDIABLY (ĭr-rĭ-mi'-dĭ-ă-blé), *adv.* [without cure] *Sans remède, irrémédiablement.*

IRREMISSIBLE (ĭr-ré-mĭs'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be forgiven] *Irrémiſſible, impardonnable.*

IRREMISSIBLENESS (ĭr-ré-mĭs'-sĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [quality of being not to be pardoned] *Qualité de ce qui eſt irrémiſſible,* f.

IRREMISSIBLY (ĭr-ré-mĭs'-sĭ-blé), *adv.* [without pardon] *Irrémiſſiblement, ſans rémiſſion.*

IRREMOVABLE (ĭr-ré-mouv'-ă-bl'), *adj. Qu'on ne peut ôter de ſa place,* ou *changer.*

IRRENOWNED (ĭr-ré-năoŭn'd'), *adj.* [void of honour or reputation] *Sans honneur, ſans réputation, ſans caractère.*

IRREPARABLE (ĭr-rĕp'-ă-ră-bl'), *adj.* [not to be repaired] *Irréparable, ſans reſſource.*

IRREPARABLY (ĭr-rĕp'-ă-ră-blé), *adv.* [without recovery] *Irréparablement, ſans reſſource.*

IRREPLEVIABLE (ĭr-rĭ-plĕv'-ĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [in Law; not to be redeemed] *Qu'on ne peut racheter,* ou *rédimer; irrachetable.*

IRREPREHENSIBLE (ĭr-rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [exempt from blame] *Irréprehenſible, irréprochable, exempt de blâme.*

IRREPREHENSIBLY (ĭr-rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-sĭ-blé), *adv.* [without blame] *Irréprehenſiblement, ſans reproche.*

IRREPRESENTABLE (ĭr-rĕp-ré-zĕn't'-ă-bl'), *adj. Qu'on ne peut repréſenter.*

IRREPROACHABLE (ĭr-rĭ-prôtch'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [free from reproach] *Irréprochable.*

IRREPROACHABLY (ĭr-rĭ-prôtch'-ă-ble), *adv.* [without reproach] *Irréprochablement ſans reproche.*

IRREPROVABLE (ĭr-rĭ-proūv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be blamed] *Irreprochable, irrepréhenſible.*

IRREPTITIOUS (ĭr-rĕp'-tĭch-eŭce), *adj.* [creeping in] *Qui ſe gliſſe dans . . . qui s'inſinue, s'introduit.*

IRRESISTIBILITY (ĭr-rĭ-zĭs-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [force above oppoſition] *Irréſiſtibilité,* f. *Force irréſiſtible,* f.

IRRESISTIBLE (ĭr-rĭ-zĭs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſuperior to oppoſition] *Irréſiſtible.* With an irreſiſtible power, *Avec une puiſſance irréſiſtible.*

IRRESISTIBLY (ĭr-rĭ-zĭs'-tĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be oppoſed] *D'une manière irréſiſtible.*

IRRESOLUBLE (ĭr-rĕz'-ô-lĭoŭ-bl'), *adj.* [which cannot be reſolved, broken or diſſolved] *Irréſoluble.*

IRRESOLUBLENESS (ĭr-rĕz'-ô-lĭoŭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts] *Qualité de ce qui eſt irréſoluble.*

IRRESOLVEDLY (ĭr-rĭ-zŏl'-vĕd-lé), *adv.* [without any ſettled determination] *Sans avoir formé de réſolution.*

IRRESOLUTE (ĭr-rĕz'-ô-lĭoute), *adj.* [not conſtant in purpoſe, not determined] *Irréſolu, inconſtant, incertain, qui eſt en ſuſpens,* ou *en balance.* To be irreſolute, + *Barguigner,* || *branler,* || *branler au manche.*

IRRESOLUTELY (ĭr rĕz'-ô-lĭoute-lé), *adv.* [without determined purpoſe] *Irréſolument, avec irréſolution.*

IRRESOLUTION (ĭr-rĕz-ô-lĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [want of firmneſs of mind] *Irréſolution,* f. *doute,* m. *incertitude d'eſprit,* f. *inconſtance,* f.

IRRESPECTIVE (ĭr-rĭ-ſpĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having no regard to any circumſtances] *Qui n'a point d'égard aux circonſtances, abſolu.*

IRRESPECTIVELY (ĭr-rĭ-ſpĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [without regard to circumſtances] *Sans égard aux circonſtances, abſolument, par ſoi-même.* Virtue is deſirable irreſpectively, and for itſelf, *La vertu eſt aimable par elle-même, & ſans égard à aucunes circonſtances.*

IRRETRIEVABLE (ĭr-rĕ-trĭ'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [not to be repaired] *Irréparable.*

IRRETRIEVABLY (ĭr-rĭ-trĭ'-vă-blé), *adv.* [irreparably] *Irréparablement.*

IRREVERENCE (ĭr-rĕv'-ĕr ĕn'ce), [want of reſpect] *Irrévérence,* f. *manque de reſpect,* m.

IRREVERENT (ĭr-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn't), *adj.* [not paying due homage or reverence] *Irrévérent, peu reſpectueux, qui manque d reſpect.*

IRREVERENTLY (ĭr-rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [without due reſpect] *Irrévéremment, ſans reſpect.*

IRREVERSIBLE (ĭr-rĭ-vĕr'-ſĭ-bl'), *adj.* [not to be recalled or changed] *Irrévocable.*

IRREVERSIBLY (ĭr-rĭ-vĕr'-ſĭ-blé), *adv.* [without change] *Irrévocablement, ſans retour.*

IRREVOCABLE (ĭr-rĕv'-ô-kă-bl'), *adj.* V. IRREVERSIBLE.

IRREVOCABLENESS (ĭr-rĕv'-ô-kă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Irrévocabilité,* f.

IRREVOCABLY (ĭr-rĕv'-ô kă blé), *adv.* [without recall] V. IRREVERSIBLY.

To IRRIGATE (ĭr'-rĭ guête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wet, to water] *Arroſer, humecter.* This river irrigates the whole province, *Cette rivière arroſe toute la province.*

IRRIGATED (ĭr'-rĭ-guê-téd), *part. adj. Arroſé, humecté.*

IRRIGATION (ĭr-rĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action d'arroſer.*

IRRIGUOUS (ĭr-rĭg'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [watery, moiſt] *Aqueux, humide, arroſé, humecté.*

IRRISION (ĭr-rĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of laughing at another] || *Irriſion,* f. *moquerie,* f. *ris moqueur.*

IRRITABILITY (ĭr-rĭ-tă bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [in Med. extreme ſenſibility] *Irritabilité,* f.

IRRITABLE (ĭr'-rĭ-tă bl'), *adj.* [eaſily provoked] *Aiſé à provoquer, à irriter, à enflammer.*

IRRITATE (ĭr'-rĭ-tête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to provoke] *Irriter, provoquer, mettre en colère, fâcher, aigrir, offenſer;* ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* To irritate the humours, *Aigrir* ou *irriter les humeurs.*

IRRITATED (ĭr'-rĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Irrité, provoqué, fâché, aigri, offenſé.*

IRRITATION (ĭr-rĭ-te'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [provocation, exaſperation, ſtimulation] *Irritation,* f. dans le phyſique & dans le moral. The violent irritations of the nerves are cauſed by ſomething acrimonious, *Les irritations violentes des nerfs ſont cauſées par quelque âcreté.*

IRRUPTION (ĭr-reŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [inroad, burſt of invaders into any place] *Irruption,* f. *courſe,* f. By the irruption of the ſea, *Par le débordement de la mer.*

IRTYSH, *ſ.* [a large river in Aſia, in Siberia] *Irtich,* m.

IRUS (ăĭ'-reŭce), *ſ.* [a beggar of Itacha and lover of Penelope, killed by Ulyſſes by a blow of his fiſt] *Irus,* m.

IRVINE or IRWIN, *ſ.* [a royal borough and ſea port of Scotland, in Ayrſhire; lat. 55°-38 N. lon. 2°-41' W.] *Irvin,* m.

IS (ĭz), [the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe of *To be*] *Eſt.* He that is of God, heareth God's words, *Celui qui eſt de Dieu, écoute la parole de Dieu.*

ISABELLA, *ſ.* and *adj.* [a ſort of colour] *Iſabelle,* m. ſorte de couleur. *Couleur iſabelle.*

ISADAGAS, *ſ.* [a town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco] *Iſadagas* ou *Tagodas,* m.

ISAGON (ĭ'-ſă-gŏne), *adj.* [Geom. with equal angles] *Iſagone.*

ISARUS (ăĭ'-ſă-reŭce), *ſ.* [Zool. chamois-goat] *Iſard,* m. *chamois,* m.

ISATIS, *ſ.* [lagopous, white fox, ſky-coloured fox, a northern quadruped] *Iſatis,* m.

ISATIS SYLVESTRIS, [woad; a plant uſed to dye in blue] *Vouède,* ou *vède,* f. *petit paſtel de Nor mandie.*

ISCHIUM (ĭs'-kĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Anat. one of the three oſſa innominata] *Iſchion,* m. *os de la hanche,* m.

ISCHURETICK (ĭs-kĭoŭ-rĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [having the power to provoke urine] *Diurétique.*

ISCHURY (ĭs'-kĭoŭ-ré), *ſ.* [a ſtoppage of urine] *Rétention d'urine,* f.

ISENBURG, *ſ.* [a large town of Germany] lat. 50°-32' N. lon. 7°-34' E.] *Iſenbourg,* m.

ISER (ăĭ'-ſĕr), *ſ.* [a conſiderable river of Germany] *L'Iſer,* m.

ISHINKA, *ſ.* [a ſort of clove of the iſland of Makian] *Girofle royal,* m.

ISIA (ăĭ'-zĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [feaſts in honour of Iſis] *Iſies* ou *Iſiennes,* ou *Iſitiennes,* f. pl.

ISIAC TABLE (ăĭ'-zĭ-ăk-té-bl'), [repreſenting the myſteries of Iſis] *Table Iſiaque,* f.

ISIACI (ăĭ'-zĭ-ă-ſăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the prieſts of Iſis] *Iſiaques,* m. pl.

ISICLE (ăĭ'-ſĭk-kl'), V. ICICLE.

ISINGLASS (ăĭ'-zĭn'-glăce), *ſ.* [ichthyocolla, a tough, firm and light tranſparent jelly, a ſort of glue] *Colle de poiſſon,* f. ou *colle de levant,* f. *dieſblat,* m.

ISINGLASS-STONE, *ſ.* [a pure foſſil, more tranſparent than glaſs, of which the ancients made their windows] *Talc,* m,

ISIS (ăĭ'-zĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol Io, an Ægyptian di inity] *Iſis,* f.

ISIS [a genus of Zoophytes] *Iſis,* f.

ISLAM, *ſ.* [Mahometiſm] *Iſlam,* m. *iſlamiſme,* m.

ISLAND (ăĭ'-lăn'd), *ſ.* [a tract of land ſurrounded by water] *Ile,* f.

Iſland of ice, *ſ. Banc de glace,* m. *bourguignon,* m.

ISLANDER (ăĭ'-lăn'd-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inhabitant of an iſland] *Inſulaire,* m. & f.

ISLE (ăĭle), *ſ* [an iſland] *Une île.*

ISLE. V. ILE.

ISLET (ăĭ'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall iſland] *Petite île.*

ISOCHRONAL (ăĭ-ſŏk'-rô-năl), *adj.* [performed in equal times] *Iſochrone.*

ISOMERIA (ăĭ-ſô-mĭ'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Algebr. reducing fractions to one common denominator] *Iſomérie,* f.

ISOPERIMETRICAL (ăĭ-ſô-pĕr-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [having equal perimeters or circumferences] *Iſopérimètre.*

ISOSCELES (ăĭ-ſŏs'-cĭ-lĕz), *ſ.* [Geom. that which hath only two ſides equal] *Iſocèle,* m. *ſe dit d'un triangle qui a deux côtés égaux.*

ISPAHAN, *ſ.* [a celebrated city of Aſia cap. of Perſia; lat. 32°-25' N. lon. 52°-55' E.] *Iſpahan.*

ISPIDA. V. ALCYON.

ISSUANT (ĭch'-ĭoŭ-ăn't), *adj.* [in Heraldry; iſſuing, coming out, ſhowing half the body] *Iſſant, naiſſant.*

ISSUE (ĭch'-ĭou), *ſ.* [exit, egreſs; event, end] *Iſſue,* f. *ſortie,* f. *fin,* m. *événement,* m. *ſuccès,* m. *déciſion,* f. *concluſion,* f. *ſuite,* f. *conſéquence,* f. The iſſues from or of a town, *Les iſſues d'une ville.* Iſſue of blood, *Une perte de ſang.* An iſſue in one's arm or leg, *Un cautère au bras,* ou *à la jambe,* &c. *fonticule,* m.

Who knows what will be the iſſue of all this? *Qui ſait quelle ſera l'iſſue* ou *la fin de tout ceci?* The iſſues of war are uncertain, *Le ſuccès des armes eſt douteux: les armes ſont journalières.* What iſſue o my love remains for me? *Eſt-ce là le ſuccès de mon amour?* A cauſe at iſſue, *Un procès qui eſt à la concluſion; un procès prêt à être décidé* ou *jugé.* The matter in iſſue is this, *Voici ce qu'il s'agit de décider, ce dont il eſt queſtion.* To join iſſue with one, *S'en tenir à la déciſion de quelqu'un.*

ISSUE [offspring] *Lignée,* f. *poſtérité,* f. *enfans,* m. & f. To die without iſſue, *Mourir ſans poſtérité.* Iſſue-male, *Enfant mâle.*

ISSUES [expenſes] *Miſe,* f. *frais,* m. *dépenſe,* f. The income and iſſues, *La recette & la dépenſe.*

ISSUES [profits] *Profits,* m. The iſſues growing from amerciaments or fines, *Les profits provenant des amendes. le caſuel des amendes.*

To ISSUE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to come or pass out] *Sortir, venir.* Waters issued from a cave, *Les eaux sortoient d'une caverne.* The veins that issue out from the heart, *Les veines qui viennent du cœur.*

To ISSUE [to end] *Aboutir, se terminer.*

To ISSUE, *v. a.* [to send out, to send forth] *Mettre au jour, publier, envoyer.* The king has issued out a proclamation, *Le roi a publié un édit.*

ISSUED (ĭsh'-ĭoŭ'd), *part. adj. Publié, envoyé, mis au jour.* The money must not be issued out without order, *On ne doit envoyer, donner,* ou *débourser aucun argent sans ordre.*

ISSUELESS (ĭsh'-ĭoŭ-lĕce), *adj.* [without offspring] *Sans enfans, sans lignée, sans postérité.*

ISTHMUS (ĭst'-meŭce), *s.* [a neck of land joining a peninsula to the continent] *Isthme,* m.

ISTRIA, *s.* [a peninsula of Italy] *Istrie,* f.

IT (ĭte), pron. *Ce, il, elle, le, la.* R. *Les Anglois se servent ordinairement de ce pronom, au lieu des pronoms personnels, en parlant des choses inanimées & des bêtes mêmes dont la différence du sexe n'est pas bien déterminée.* Ex. That's it I fear, *C'est ce que je crains.* It is the custom, *C'est la coutume.* Is it done? *Est-ce fait? est-il fait? est-elle faite?* It rains, *Il pleut.* It snows, *Il neige.* Give it him, *Donnez-le-lui, donnez-la-lui.* I take it, *Je le prens, je la prends.* It is done, *C'est fait, c'en est fait.* It is over, it is all over, *C'est fait, c'en est fait.*

*On se sert souvent d'*it *en parlant d'un enfant.* Ex. Don't wake the child, it is fast asleep, *N'éveillez pas l'enfant, il est fort endormi.*

D'ailleurs il faut remarquer que le verbe impersonnel it is *se dit indifféremment des hommes & des femmes.* Ex. It is my father, *C'est mon père.* It is my mother, *C'est ma mère.*

En ce sens les Anglois font souvent une élision de l'i. Ex. 'Tis high time, *Il est bien temps.* 'Twould be very strange, *Cela seroit fort étrange.*

Enfin ce mot, étant accompagné d'une prépositon, se rend souvent par les particules en, *ou* y. Ex. I got six-pence for it, *J'en ai eu six sous.* I got nothing by it, *Je n'y ai rien gagné.* Let him look to it, *Qu'il y prenne garde.* I must go without it, *Il faut que je m'en passe.* I went so far with it, *Je portai la chose si avant.* The splendour of it, [for its splendour] *Sa splendeur.* The inhabitants of it, *Ses habitans.* It is nothing to me, *Cela ne m'importe de rien.* The mischief of it is, *Le malheur est.* It is, *Il y a; il est.* V. PRONOUN.

ITALIAN (ĭt'-ă-lĭ-ăne), *s.* [one born in Italy] *Un Italien, une Italienne.*

ITALIAN [the language spoken in Italy] *La langue Italienne, l'Italien,* m.

ITALIAN, *adj.* [of Italy] *Italien, ultramontain.* Italian bagpipe, *Sturdeline,* f. Italian marble, *Pierre à vitre,* f.

ITALICK (ĭt'-ă-lĭk) *adj. Italique.* Italick letters, *Lettres Italiques.*

ITALY (ĭt'-ă-lé), *s.* [one of the finest countries in Europe] *Italie,* f.

ITCH (ĭtch), *s.* [a cutaneous disease] *Gratelle,* f. *gale,* f. ou *rogne,* f. signifie aussi *démangeaison,* f. & au figuré, *désir,* m. *envie,* f. *prurit,* m.

To ITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing] *Démanger.* My arm itches, *Le bras me démange.*

* Itching desire, *Désir ardent, grande envie; impatience,* f. *démangeaison,* f.

*†‡ My fingers itch to be at him, *Les poings me démangent, j'ai une grande envie de le battre.*

ITCHY (ĭtch'-é), *adj.* [infected with the itch] *Qui a la gratelle, la gale,* ou *la rogne.*

ITEM (ăĭ'-tĕm), *adv.* [also] *Item, de plus.*

ITEM, *s.* [a new article] *Article* d'un compte, m *item,* m. I shall examine the several items of it, *J'en examinerai les différens articles.*

ITEM [hint] *Avis,* m. *avertissement,* m. This is a fair item for him, *C'est un bon avis,* ou *bel avertissement pour lui.*

To ITERATE (ĭt'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repeat] *Réitérer, redoubler, répéter.*

ITERATED (ĭt'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Réitéré, redoublé, répété.*

ITERANT (ĭt'-ĕr-ŭn'te), *adj.* [repeating] *Qui répète.* Iterant echo, *L'écho qui répète,* m.

ITERATION (ĭt-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [repetition] *Répétition,* f.

ITHONUS (ĭtsh-ô'-neŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly; found out the art of coining money] *Ithonus,* m.

ITINERANT (ăĭ-tĭn'-ĕr-ĕn'te), *adj.* [wandering, ambulatory] *Qui voyage, ambulant, errant, ambulatoire.* Justices itinerant, *Juges ambulans.* Itinerapt parliament, *Parlement ambulatoire.*

ITINERARY (ăĭ-tĭn'-ĕr-ă-ré). *s.* [a book of travels; a book that describes the road to some places] *Livre de voyages,* m. *itinéraire,* m.

ITINERARY, *adj. Itinéraire.*

ITS (ĭts), *pron. adj.* or *poss. art.* [applied to things] *Son, sa, ses,* en parlant des choses inanimées To put a sword into its scabbard, *Mettre une épée dans son fourreau.* Children love sugar for its sweetness, *Les enfans aiment le sucre à cause de sa douceur.* The town and its adjacent country, *La ville & ses environs.*

ITSELF (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron. reciprocal,* [applied to things] *Lui-même, elle-même, soi-même* en parlant des choses inanimées. It moves of itself, *Il se meut de lui-même: cela se meut de soi-même.* The thing speaks of itself, *La chose parle d'elle-même.* By itself, *A part isolé.*

ITYS (ăĭ'-tĭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Tereus and Progne, changed into a pheasant] *Ityx,* m.

IVA (ăĭ'-vă), *s.* [Bot. Chamæpitis, French ground-pine; a powerful aperitive plant] *Ive* ou *Ivette,* f. Iva moschata, *Ivette musquée.*

IVORY (ăĭ'-veŭr-é), *s.* [the tooth of the elephant] *Ivoire,* m. Ivory is a hard and solid substance, capable of a very fine polish, *L'ivoire est une substance dure & solide, capable d'un beau poli.* An ivory-comb, *Un peigne d'ivoire.*

Ivory of the narwal [or sea-unicorn's horn] *Ivoire du narhwal,* m.

Fossile ivory [*or* fossile elephant's tusks, *or* fossile unicorn's horn, *or* mammoth's teeth, and mammon's horns] *Ivoire fossile,* f. m.

Ivory-tree [yuvera, or yga; an Indian name for certain trees of Brasil] *Ivoire-arbre,* m.

IVORY-TURNER (ăĭ'-veŭr-é-teŭrn'-eŭr). *s.* [toyman] *Ivoirier,* m.

IVY (ăĭ'-vé), *s.* [a plant] *Lierre,* m. Ground-ivy, *Lierre rampant, lierre terrestre,* m. The tree-ivy, *Lierre grimpant.*

Ivy-berry, *Grain de lierre,* m.

Ivy-resin, *Résine de lierre* ou *hédérée,* f.

IXION (ĭks-ăĭ'-ŏne), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Phlegyas, and king of the Lapithæ, fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round] *Ixion,* m

IXO, *s.* [a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Niphon] *Ixo,* m.

IXQUINTENANGO, *s.* [a rich and handsome town of North America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapara] *Ixquintinango,* m.

J.

J, *Consonne, a le son du* g *doux devant les cinq voyelles.*

J (djé), *s. J,* m.

J. C. abreviation pour *Jesus Christ.*

JAAROBA, *s.* [species of phaseolus growing in Brasil] *Jaaroba,* m.

JABATAPITA, *s.* [a tree of Brasil] *Jabatapitu,* m.

To JABBER (djăb'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to talk idly, to chatter] *Jabboter, bavarder, parler sans rien dire, parler vîte,* ou *avec rapidité;* ou bien, *bredouiller, parler d'une manière inintelligible, baragouiner.*

JABBERER (djăb'-eŭr-eŭr), *s.* [one who prates or talks inarticulately or unintelligibly] *Bredouilleur,* m. *bavard, baragouineur,* m.

JABBERING (djăb'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Jabber] *Bredouillement,* m. *manière de parler rapide,* ou *sans être entendu,* f. *baragouin,* m.

JABIRUGUACU, *s.* [a Brasilian bird] *Jabiru-guacu,* m.

JABORANDI, *s.* [a med. plant, the root of which is alexipharmac] *Jaborandi,* m.

JABOTI, *s.* [an American tortoise with a black shell] *Jaboti.*

JABUTICABA, *s.* [a pomiferous tree of Brasil] *Jabuticuba,* m.

JACA, *s.* [Bot. jaccros, joaca, tijaca-marum, jack-tree; a large tree of the East Indies] *Jaca,* ou *Jacha,* m.

JACAMACIRI, *s.* [a Brasilian bird of the nature of a wood-pecker] *Jacamar,* m.

JACANA, *s.* [a bird of Mexico, Cayenne; a species of moor-hen, &c.] *Chirurgien brun armé,* m. *Jacana,* m.

JACAPUCAYA, *s.* [a large walnut-tree of Brasil] *Jacapucaya,* m.

JACARANDA, *s.* [a large plum-tree of Madagascar] *Jacaranda,* m.

JACARE, *s.* [a sort of crocodile of Brasil and Cayenne] *Jacara* ou *jacaré,* m.

JACARINI, *s.* [a Brasilian bird of a fine shining black] *Jacarini,* m. *tangaranoir,* m.

JACEA, *s.* [Bot. Centaury; a medicinal plant] *Jacée,* f. *ambrette sauvage,* f.

JACENT (djé'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [lying at length] *Couché.*

JACINTH (ăĭ'-ă-cĭn'tsh), *s.* V. HYACINTH.

JACK, *s.* [turn-spit] *Tourne-broche,* m. Jack-line, *Corde de tourne-broche,* f.

JACK, to pull off boots, *Un tire-bottes.*

JACK [in bowling] *Le but* au jeu de boule, *La boule qui sert de but.*

JACK [a cup of waxed leather] *Broc,* m. *cutre,* f. grand vase de cuir.

JACK [a coat of mail] *Cotte* ou *Joque de maille,* f. f.

JACK of a virginal, *Sautereau d'une épinette,* m.

JACK [in Sea-language] *Pavillon de beaupré,* m. *jack* du pavillon Anglois.

JACK [in Mechanics] *Petit cric,* m. A sawer's jack, *Chevalet de scieur de long,* m.

JACK-TAR. V. TAR.

JACK with a lantern [an ignis fatuus] *Un feu follet,* ou *ardent.*

JACK [a diminutive of *John*] *Janot.*

†‡ There's not so bad a Jack, but there's as bad a Gill, *Monsieur vaut bien Madame.*

*‡ To be jack of all trades, *Faire toutes sortes de métiers, être homme à tout faire.*

*‡ To be jack of all fides, *Etre tantôt d'un parti, & tantôt d'un autre.*

JACK [the male of animals] *Le mâle de certaines espèces d'animaux, oiseaux & quadrupèdes.* A jack-ass, *Un âne,* m. *une bourrique,* f. A jack-rabbit, *Un lapin.*

JACK [a pike] *Brochet,* m.

JACKAL, *s.* [golden wolf; the lion's provider; a supposed animal as an attendant on the lion, a quadruped of Persia and the Levant] *Jachal,* m.

JACK-A-LENT [a foolish person] *Un niais.*

JACK in a box, *s. Godenot,* m.

JACK-

JACKANAPES (djăk'-ăn-ăps), *ſ.* [a monkey] *Jakanape, ſinge du Cap Verd*, m. au figuré, *un fat, un impertinent.*

† JACK-BOOTS (djăk-boût's'), *ſ.* [large and ſtiff-boots without folds, ſerving as armour to the legs] *De groſſes bottes, ſ. des bottes fortes.*

JACK by the hedge, V. ALLIARIA.

JACK-CATCH (djăk-kătch'), *ſ.* [hangman] *Le bourreau.*

JACK-DANDY. V. JACK-SPRAT.

JACK-DAW (djăk-oâ'), *ſ.* [the ſmalleſt of all the ſpecies of rooks] *Choucas-choucette*, m. ſorte de corneille.

JACKET (djăk'-ĭte), *ſ.* [a ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat] *Jaquette*, f *juſtaucorps*, m *cotte*, f. Jacket of mail, *Jaque* ou *cotte de mailles*, f. f. Woman's jacket, *Jaſte*, m. *pet-en-l'air*, m.

JACK-LINE (djăk-lâïne'), *ſ. Corde de tourne-broche*, f.

JACK-PUDDING (djăk-poud'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a zani] *Un bouffon, un fou.*

† More know jack-pudding than jack-pudding knows, *Plus de gens connoiſſent un fou qu'un fou ne connoît de gens.*

† JACK-SAUCE (djăk-sâce'), *ſ.* [an impertinent] *Un impertinent, un inſolent, un maroufle.*

† JACK-SPRAT (djăk-ſprăte'), *ſ.* [a coxcomb] *Un fat, un étourdi, un jeune fou, un étervélé.*

† Jack-Sprat would teach his grandam, *Ce jeune fou prétend inſtruire ſa grand' mère, c'eſt gros Jean qui remontre à ſon Curé.*

JACK-STAFF (djăk-ſtăf), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Bâton de pavillon de beaupré*, m.

JACK-STONES (djăk-ſtôn'z'), *ſ. pl.* V. COCKAL.

JACOBÆA, *ſ.* [Bot. rag-wort, groundſel, ſegrum, a vulnerary plant] *Herbe de St. Jacques, Jacobée*, f.

JACOBINE (djăk'-ô-bine), *ſ.* [a ſort of monk] *Jacobin*, m. *Dominicain*, m

JACOBINE, *ſ.* [the jack, ruffe; a pidgeon with a high tuft] *Jacobin*, m. *pigeon à chaperon*, m. *pigeon honain*, m.

§ JACOBINE [a nick-name of the member of a club held in the convent of the late Jacobines at Paris in 1789, &c.] *Jacobin*, m.

JACOBITES (djăk-ô-băït's'), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of hereticks] *Jacobites*, m ſorte d'héretiques; ou bien *les Anglois attachés au roi Jacques.*

JACOB's STAFF (djé'-köb'z-ſtăf), *ſ* [in Aſtronomy] *Aſtrolabe*, m. *bâton de Jacob*, m *rayon aſtronomique*, m. *arbaleſtrille*, f. *bâton aſtronomique*, m.

JACOB's STAFF [a pilgrim's ſtaff] *Bâton de pélerin*, m. *bourdon*, m.

JACOBUS (djăk-ô'-beŭce), *ſ.* [a coin of gold] *Un Jacobus*, ancienne pièce d'or d'Angleterre.

JACTITATION (djăk-tĭ-té'-cheünе), *ſ.* [toſſing] V. RESTLESSNESS.

JACUA ACANGA, *ſ.* [Bot. a beautiful Heliotropium; Nat. Hiſt. a Braſilian ſerpent] *Jacua-acanga*, m.

JACULATION (djăk-ſioŭ-lé'-ſhеünе), *ſ. L'action de lancer un javelot*, ou *dard.*

JACULATRIX (djăk'-ĭoŏ-lé-trĭks), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſort of ſerpent of New Spain] *Dard*, m. *accentias*, m.

JACULUS (djăk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. ſhooting-fiſh, a ſmall river-fiſh] *Dard*, m. *vandoiſe*, f. *fuiſſe*, m. *eſpèce de muge.*

JADE (djède), *ſ.* [a hired horſe, a ſorry horſe] *Une roſſe, une haridelle, un cheval qui ne vaut plus rien; roſſinante*, m. au figuré, *une méchante femme, une coquine, une égrillarde, une* † *carogne.*

JADE [Lapis divinus, or nephritic ſtone; a ſpecies of jaſper, or green ſort of precious ſtone] *Jade*, m. *pierre divine*, f. *pierre verte* ou *d'amazone*, f.

To JADE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to tire, to harraſs] *Laſſer, ſurmener, excéder de travail, faire devenir roſſe, fatiguer.*

To JADE, *v. n.* [to loſe ſpirit, to ſink] *Perdre courage, ſe décourager, ſe laſſer.*

JADED (djé'-dĕd), *part. adj Laſſé, ſurmené, recru; excédé de travail, devenu roſſe.*

JADISH (djé'-dĭche), *adj.* [vicious as a bad horſe] *Mauvais, vicieux comme une haridelle; de roſſe, qui convient à une roſſe.* A jadiſh trick, *Un tour de haridelle* ou *de roſſe.*

JADISH [unchaſte, incontinent] *Débauché, impudique.*

JAFNAPATAN, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of Ceylon; lat. 9°-47' N. lon. 80°-45' E.] *Jafanapatan*, m.

JAGERNDORF, *ſ.* [a town and caſtle of Sileſia; lat. 50°-4' N. lon. 17°-24' E.] *Jagerndorf*, m.

JAGG (djăg), *ſ.* [a denticulation] *Denteleure, f.*

To JAGG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut into indentures] *Denteler, façonner* ou *travailler en forme de dents.*

JAGGED (djăg'd), *part. adj.* and JAGGY (djăgu'-é), *adj.* [denticulated] *Dentelé, inégal.*

JAGGEDNESS (djăgu'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being denticulated] *Denteleure, f.*

JAGGING-IRON (djăgu'-ĭn'gne-ăï-eürn), *ſ.* [an inſtrument uſed by paſtry-cooks] *Hâtelle, f.*

JAGRA, *ſ.* [ſugar prepared from the cocoa-nut] *Jagra*, ou *Jagara*, m.

JAGUARA, *ſ.* [a Braſiliao quadruped, a kind of tyger] *Jaguar* ou *Joguara*, m.

JAICK, *ſ.* [a large river of Tartary on the Eaſtern ſide] *Le Jaick*, m.

JAIL (djéle), *ſ.* V. GAOL.

* JAIL-BIRD (djéle'-bŭrde), *ſ. Priſonnier*, m. *gibier de potence*, m.

JAILER (djé'-leür), *ſ.* V. GAOLER.

JAKES (djéks), *ſ.* [a houſe of office] *Les lieux*, m. pl. *commodités*, f. pl. *le privé.* A jakes-farmer, *Un vidangeur, maître des baſſes œuvres*, m.

JAKUTES, *ſ. pl.* [a people of Tartary in Aſia, near the river Amga] *Les Jakutes*, m. pl.

JALAP (djăl'-eŭp), *ſ.* [Bot. Convolvulus Americana; a purgative root] *Jalap*, m.

JALOFES, *ſ. pl.* [people of Africa, in the Nigritia between the rivers Niger and the Senegal] *Les Jalofes*, m. pl.

JAM (djăme), *ſ.* [a conſerve of fruit boiled with ſugar] *Marmelade de fruits*, f. Raſberry jam, *Marmelade de framboiſes*, f.

To JAM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [in Sea-language] *Gêner, aſſujettir, accrer.* A jammed rope, *Cordage gêné* ou *embarraſſé.* To jam a caſk *or* trunk, *Gêner* ou *acorer un tonneau, un coffre*, &c. *afin qu'il n'aille pas au roulis du vaiſſeau.*

JAMACARU, *ſ.* [American fig-tree] *Jamacaru*, m.

JAMAICA, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Weſt Indies] *La Jamaïque.*

JAMB (djăme), *ſ.* [the ſide-poſt of a door] *Jambage de porte, de cheminée*, &c. m.

JAMBEAUX, *ſ. pl.* [armour for the leg] *Jambarts*, m. pl.

JAMBI *or* JAMBIS, *ſ.* [a ſea-port and ſmall kingdom of Aſia, on the Eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra; lat. 0°-59' S. lon. 102°-35' E.] *Jambi* ou *Jambis*, m.

JAMBOLONES, *ſ.* [a ſort of myrtle of the Eaſt Indies] *Jambolom*, m.

JAMBON, *ſ.* [a ſea-ſhell, a ſpecies of pinna marina] *Jambon* ou *jambonneau*, m.

JAMBOS, *ſ.* [a tree and a fruit of the Eaſt Indies] *Jambos*, m.

JAMES-TOWN, *ſ.* [a town of North-America, once the capital of Virginia; lat. 37°-3' N. lon. 76°-29' W.] *James-town*, m.

JAMMING (djăm'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; the ſituation of ſome running rope, ſqueezed by the compreſſion of the ſtanding ring] V. To JAM.

RIO-JANEIRO (răï'-ô-djă-nï'-rô), *ſ.* [a river and prov of South America] *Rio-Janeiro*, m.

To JANGLE (djăn'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to altercate, to quarrel, to bicker in words] *Diſputer, conteſter, ſe quereller, faire diſcorder, chicaner.*

JANGLER (djăng'-gleür), *ſ.* [a jangling, wrangling, noiſy fellow] *Un querelleur, diſputeur*, m.

JANGLING (djăng'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Jangle] *Querelle, f d bat*, m. *diſpute, f. altercation, f. chicane, f. l'action de diſputer*, &c. f.

JANIPABA, *ſ.* [Genipat; a tall tree of Malabar and Braſil] *Janipaba*, ou *génipanier*, m.

JANITOR and JUNONIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Janus] *Janitor & Junonius*, m.

JANIZARY (djăn'-ĭ-zăr-é), *ſ.* [one of the guards of the Turkiſh emperor] *Janiſſaire*, m.

JANNA, *ſ.* [a territory of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia] *La Janna.*

JANNANINS, *ſ. pl.* [among African negroes, the gloſts or their anceſtors] *Revenans*, m. pl. *ombres*, f. pl.

† JANNOCK (djăn'-ŏk), *ſ.* [oat-bread] *Pain d'avoine*, m.

JANSENISM (djăn'-ſe-nĭzm), *ſ.* [the doctrine of Janſenius concerning grace] *Janſéniſme*, m.

JANSENIST (djăn'-ſe-nĭſte), *ſ.* [a diſciple of Janſenius] *Janſéniſte*, m.

JANTY (djăn'-té), *adj.* [a French word; ſhowy, fluttering; comical] *Gentil; drôle, comique.*

JANTINESS (djăn'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſhow] *Gentilleſſe*, f. ſing.

JANUARY (djăn'-ĭoŭ-ăr-é), *ſ.* [the firſt month of the year] *Janvier*, m.

JANUS (djé'-neâce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Apollo and Creuſa, and firſt king of Italy] *Janus*, m.

JAPAN (djă-păne'), *ſ.* [a large empire in Aſia] *Japon*, m.

JAPAN, *ſ.* [work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours] *Ouvrage vernifſé & peint en or & en couleurs*, m. *porcelaine du Japon*, f.

JAPAN MULBERRY-TREE [of the bark of which the inhabitants make paper] *Mûrier à papier*, m.

JAPAN-EARTH [cachew, or catechu; a medicinal aromatic ſubſtance, brought from the Eaſt Indies] *Terre du Japon.* [Yellow ochre] *Terre jaune.*

To JAPAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to varniſh with gold and raiſed figures] *Vernifſer, émailler en or & en couleurs, avec du laque de la Chine*, comme la porcelaine du Japon [To black ſhoes, *a vulgar expreſſion*] *Noircir & vernifſer* des ſouliers.

JAPANNED (djă-păn'd'), *part. adj. Vernifſé, émaillé en or & en couleur.*

JAPANNER (djă-păn'-eür), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in Japan-work] *Vernifſeur*, m. *émailleur*, m. *qui imite la porcelaine du Japon.* [Shoe-blacker, *a vulgar phraſe*] *Décrotteur*, m.

JAPARA, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of the Eaſt Indies in the iſland of Java; lat. 6°-35' S. lon. 111°-5' E.] *Japare*, m.

‡ JAPE (djépe), *ſ.* [jeſt, tale] *Conte*, m. *bon mot, aventure, plaiſante.* Chaucer's japes, *Les contes* ou *les bons mots de Chaucer.*

‡ To JAPE. V. To JEST.

JAPETUS (djăp'-ĭ-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Cœlum and Terra, a powerful Theſſalian] *Japet*, m

JAPONESE (djăp'-ô-nize), *ſ.* [a native of Japan] *Un Japonois, une Japonoiſe.*

JAPU, or JUPUJUBA, *ſ* [a Braſilian bird of the wood-pecker kind] *Japu* or *Jupujuba*, m.

JAR (djar), *ſ.* [a diſagreeable, harſh tone; *figuratively*, quarrel, debate] *Un ton diſcordant,*

un ſon déſagréable; au figuré, *querelle*, ſ. *diſpute*, ſ. *conteſtation*, ſ.

* To make a jar, *Faire une querelle*.

A JAR, *part. adj.* [half opened] *Entr'ouvert* A door left a jar, *Porte laiſſée entr'ouverte*.

JAR [an earthen veſſel] *Une jarre*, veſſeau de terre contenant 80 pintes. A jar of oil, *Une Jarre d'huile*. Indian jars (large veſſels made uſe of by the ſavages), *Canaris*, m. pl.

To JAR, -RING, -RED, *v. n.* [to ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle: to make a diſagreeable harſh tune; *figuratively*, to clash, to quarrel, to diſpute] *Faire du bruit avec une eſpèce de crecelle*; *faire un cliquetis déſagréable*; *détonner*, *être diſcordant* en Muſique; au figuré, *s'oppoſer*, *diſputer*, *ſe quereller*, *ne pas s'accorder*. A jarring voice, *Une voix diſcordante*.

JARGON (djar'-gŏne), *ſ.* [gibberiſh] *Jargon*, m. *baragouin*, m.

JARGONELLE (djar-gŏ-nĕl'), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of good pear] *Jargonnelle*, f.

JAROSLOW, *ſ.* [a handſome town of Auſtrian Poland; lat. 50°-4' N. 22°-43' E.] *Jaroſlaw*, m

JARRETIER, *ſ.* [a horſe whoſe houghs are too cloſe together] *Un cheval jarretu*.

JARRING (djar'-ĭn'gre), *ſ.* [*from* To Jar] *Diſcorde*, *f. différend*, m *querelle*, f. *diſpute*, f. *débat*, m. *l'action de ſe quereller*, ou *de diſputer*, m.

JARRING, *adj.* [out of tune, diſcordant] *Diſcordant*, *qui n'eſt pas d'accord*, *qui détone*; *déſaſſorti*. A jarring voice, *Une voix diſcordante*, ou *qui détone*.

JARARA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſerpent of the Braſils] *Jararaca*, m

JASHAWK (djăs-hâk), *ſ.* [a young hawk] *Un faucon niais*, *un jeune faucon*, pris au nid, qui n'a point encore volé.

JASIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Electra] *Jaſius*, m.

JASMINE (djăz'-mĭne), *ſ.* [a ſhrub] *Jaſmin*, m.

Jaſmine-flower, *Fleur de jaſmin*, f. Jaſmine-gloves, *Gants parfumés de jaſmin*, m. pl. Red jaſamine (a tree of America), *Frangipanier*, m.

JASON (djé'-sŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Æſon and Alcimeda, who by Medea's help brought away the golden fleece from Colchis] *Jaſon*, m.

JASPACHATES, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of agate brown and green] *Jaſpachate*, f.

JASPER (djăs'-peŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of marble] *Jaſpe*, m. *pierre jaſpée*, f. Jaſper of Egypt, *Caillou d'Egypte*, m.

JASPICAMEO, *ſ.* [a ſemi-pellucid gem of the camæa kind] *Sorte de camée*.

JASPONYX, *ſ.* [a horn-coloured onyx, with green zones] *Sorte d'onyx*.

JASSEY, *ſ.* [a conſiderable city of Europe, the capital of Moldavia; lat. 47°-8' N. lon. 27°-35' E.] *Jaſſy*, m.

JAVA, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Eaſt Indies generally known by the name of Great Java, to diſtinguiſh it from *Bali*, by ſome named the Leſſer Java] *Java*, m. Java-fowl, *Poule de Java*, f.

JAVEL (djé'-vĕl), *ſ.* [a wandering fellow] *Un vagabond*, *un voyageur*.

JAVELIN (djăv'-lĭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of weapon] *Javeline*, f. eſpèce de dard, *javelot*, m.

JAUNDICE (djan'-dĭce), *ſ.* [a diſtemper] *La jaunifſe*.

JAUNDICED (djan'-dĭſt), *adj.* [infected with the jaundice] *Qui a la jaunifſe*.

JAUNT (djant), *ſ.* [ramble] *Allée & venue*, *f. courſe*, f. *traite*, f. I made many a jaunt, *J'ai fait bien des courſes*. V. EXCURSION.

JAUNT [among Wheel-rights; felly] *Jante*, f.

To JAUNT -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to wander here and there] *Courir çà & là*, *aller & venir*, *trotter de côté & d'autre*, *faire le vagabond*

JAUNTINESS (djan'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* *Grâce*, f. *agrément*, m. *enjouement*, m.

JAW (djé), *ſ.* [the bone of the mouth in which teeth are fixed] *La mâchoire*, & par extenſion *la gueule*, *la bouche*. The nether jaw of a horſe, *Barres*, f. pl.

* The jaws of hell, *La gueule de l'enfer*. The jaws of death, *Les bras de la mort*.

Jaw of the gaff, *Croiſſant de pie*, *de gui*, m.

JAW-TEETH (djâ'-tĭtſh) *Les dents mâchelières*, f.

‡ JAW-WORK (djâ'-wŭrk), ‡ *Baſſre*, ſ. *l'office de la mâchoire*, m. He loves jaw-work, *Il aime la baſſre*.

JAY (djé), *ſ.* [a ſort of bird] *Geai*, m. *jaſeur*, m.

JEALOUS (djĕl'-ĕce), *adj.* [ſuſpicious in love; emulous; ſuſpiciouſly careful *or* fearful] *Jaloux*; *délicat ſur*, *qui a beaucoup de ſoin*; *qui craint*, *défiant*, *envieux*, *ſoupçonneux*. He is jealous of his wife, and ſhe of her huſband, *Il eſt jaloux de ſa femme*, *& elle de ſon mari*. Jealous of the honour of the Engliſh nation, *Jaloux de l'honneur de la nation Angloiſe*. He is jealous of his honour, *Il eſt délicat ſur le point d'honneur*. The people are jealous of the clergy's ambition, *Le peuple craint l'ambition du clergé*. A jealous man, *Un jaloux*.

JEALOUSLY (djĕl'-eŭs-lé), *adj.* [ſuſpiciouſly, emulouſly] *Avec jalouſie*

JEALOUSNESS (djĕl'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being jealous] *and* JEALOUSY (djĕl'-eŭs-é), *ſ.* [ſuſpicion in love, ſuſpicious fear *or* vigilance, *or* rivalry] *Jalouſie*, f. *crainte*, f. *embrage*, m. *ſoupçon*, m. *défiance*, f. *rivalité*, f. The jealouſy of married people, *La jalouſie des gens mariés*. The obſtinacy of Eſſex in refuſing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his jealouſy that when the king had got him into his hands he would take revenge upon him, *L'obſtination du comte d'Eſſex à refuſer de traiter avec le roi*, *venoit uniquement de la crainte qu'il avoit que quand il ſeroit au pouvoir de ce monarque*, *il ne lui fît ſentir les effets de ſa vengeance*. To conceive jealouſy of ſomething, *Prendre de l'ombrage d'une choſe*. V. SURMISE.

JEARS (djîrz), *ſ. pl* V. GEARS.

JEAT. V. JET.

JECUIBA, *ſ.* [a tree of Brazil] *Jecuiba*, m.

JEDDO, *ſ.* [the capital of the iſlands of Japan, where the Emperor reſides; lat. 36°-10' N. lon. 130°-30' E.] *Sedo*, *Jedo*, ou *Jendo*, m.

JEER (djîre), *ſ.* [ſcoff, tzunt] *Raillerie*, f *moquerie*, f. I fear not their jeers, *Je ne crains pas leurs railleries*. He is full of jeers, *C'eſt un railleur*. To paſs a jeer upon one, *Se railler*, *ſe moquer de quelqu'un*.

To JEER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſcoff] *Railler*, *plaiſanter*, *ſe moquer*, *brocarder*, ‡ *gober*, *badiner*. Why do you jeer at me? *Pourquoi vous moquez-vous de moi?* Jeering man, *Un railleur*.

JEERED (djîr'd), *part. adj. Raillé*, *moqué* The fear of being jeered, *La crainte d'être moqué*, ou *raillé*.

JEERER (djîr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſcoffer, ſcorner, mocker] *Un railleur*, *un moqueur*, *un rieur*.

JEERINGLY (djîr'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſcornfully, in ſcoff] *Par raillerie*, *en ſe moquant*.

JEGGET (djĕgu'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſauſage] *Eſpèce de jauciſſe*, f.

JEHOVAH (djĭ-hô'-vă), *ſ.* [the proper name of God in the Hebrew language] *Jehova*, ou *Jehovah*, m.

JEJUNE (djĭ-djoune'), *adj.* [empty, wanting, dry, barren] *Vide*, *dépourvu*, *mal nourri*; *froid*, *ſec*, *aride*; *inſipide*: *ce peu valeur*, *ſtérile*, *de peu de rapport*. Jejune in ſpirit, *Dépourvu d'eſprit*. A jejune ſtyle, *Style froid*, *inſipide*. A jejune employment, *Un emploi de peu de valeur ou de rapport*.

JEJUNENESS (djĭ-djoûne'-nĕce), *ſ.* [penury] *Diſette*, f. *ſtérilité*, f.

JEJUNUM, *ſ.* [the ſecond of the ſmall guts] *Jéjunum*, m.

JELLY (djĕl'-é), *and* JELLIED (djĕl'-ĕd), V. GELLY.

§ JEMMY (djĕm'-é), *ſ.* [a fop] *§ *Colibri*, m

JENNET (djĕn'-ĕte), *ſ.* V. GENNET.

JENNETING (djĕn'-ĕt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*q. d.* June-eating; a ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe] *Pomme hâtive*, f. .

JEOFAILE, *or* JEOFAYLE, *ſ.* [a Law word, *from the old French* je ai failli] *Erreur qu'on commet dans un plaidoyer*, f.

‡ To JEOPARD (djĕp'-eŭrd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hazard, to put in danger] *Haſarder*, *riſquer*.

‡ JEOPARDED (djĕp'-eŭr-dĕd), *part. adj. Haſardé*, *riſqué*.

‡ JEOPARDOUS (djĕp'-eŭr-deŭce), *adj.* [hazardous, dangerous] *Dangereux*, *périlleux*.

‡ JEOPARDY (djĕp'-eŭr-de), *ſ.* [hazard, danger, peril] *Hazard*, m *danger*, m. *péril*, m. *riſque*, m.

JERBOA, *ſ.* [a ſmall quadruped of Aſia or Africa] *Gerboiſe*, f. *Agneau d'Iſraël*, m. *Gerbuah*, m. *rat ſauteur de montagne*, m.

JERFALCON (djĕr-fâ'-k'n), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the falcon] V. GERFALCON.

JERGUER (djĕr'-gueĕr), *ſ.* [an officer at the cuſtom-houſe] *Sorte d'inſpecteur de la douane*.

JERICHO, *ſ.* [an ancient and famous town of Aſia in Paleſtine; lat. 31°-58' N. lon. 35°-50' E.] *Jéricho*, m.

JERK (djĕrk), *ſ.* [a ſmart quick laſh; a ſudden ſpring] *Un coup de fouet*; *une ſecouſſe*, *une ſaccade*; *un élan*, *un ſaut*; au figuré, *un trait ſat rique*, *un ſarcaſme*. To give one a jerk, *Donner une ſecouſſe à quelqu'un*, ou *lui jangler un coup d fouet*.

* The jerk of an epigram, *La pointe*, *le trait mordant*, *d'une épigramme*.

*‡ He did it with a jerk, *Il l'a fait de plein ſaut*, *dans un tourne-main*.

JERKED (djĕrk'-t'), *part. adj Fouetté*.

JERKEN (djĕr'-kĭne), *ſ.* [a jacket] *Une jaquette*. A jerken of leather, *Un colet.n*. Buff jerken, *Collet de buffle*, m.

JERKIN (djĕr'-kĭne), *ſ.* V. GERFALCON.

JERSEY (djĕr'-zé) *ſ.* [an iſland in the Engliſh Channel] *Jerſey*, m.

JERSEY [fine yarn of wool] *Eſtame*, f. *ſorte de laine fine*, f.

JERUSALEM (djĭ-roū'-ſă-lĕm), *ſ.* [an ancient and famous town of Aſia, formerly capital of Judea; lat. 31°-55 N. lon. 35°-25' E.] *Jeruſalem*, m.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *ſ.* [a root] *Topinambour*, m.

JESS (djĕce), [ſhort ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of the hawk] *Le lien d'un faucon*, m. *j t*, m.

JESSAMINE (djĕs'-ſă-mĭne), *ſ.* V JASMINE.

JESSE, *ſ.* [a large braſs-candleſtick uſed in churches] *Luſtre*, m. *candélabre*, m.

JESSELMERE, *ſ.* [a fine town of Indoſtan] *Jeſſelmere*, m.

JEST (djĕſte), *ſ.* [any thing ludicrous; the object of jeſts; manner of doing *or* ſpeaking feigned, not real, ludicrous, not ſerious; a banter] *Plaiſanterie*, f. *bouffonnerie*, f. *drôlerie*, f. *jouet*, m. *jeu*, m. *mot pour rire*, m *bon mot*; *raillerie*, f. *moquerie*, f. *badinage*, m. *perſiflage*, m. *gambade*, f. *quolibet*, m. To break jeſts upon one, *Faire des plaiſanteries ſur quelqu un*. That's a jeſt, *C'eſt une pure plaiſanterie*, *c'eſt un jeu* His is your jeſt, *Il eſt votre jouet*. He is full of jeſts, *Il a toujours le mot pour rire*. Your jeſts are either deadly and biting, or inſipid and ridiculous, *Vos railleries ſont ou méchantes & cruelles*, *ou fades & ridicules*. For jeſt; in jeſt, *Pour rire*, *en plaiſantant*, *par raillerie*, *en forme de jeu*. Betwixt jeſt and earneſt, *D un air un peu ſérieux*, ou *à demi ſérieux*. Full of jeſts, *Bouffon*. A nipping jeſt, *Un brocard*. To be full of jeſts, *Bouffonner*.

To JEST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to divert *or* make merry by words *or* actions] *Plaiſanter*, *railler*,

railler, se moquer, se jouer, se rire. To jeſt upon, *Brocarder.*

¶ A Jeſt, *Ion mot*; A Joke, *badinage* (ſynon): Both ſignify a merry conceit; but a *jeſt* ſeems to imply ſomething of more wit, and to be the pleaſanter trifle of the two; a *joke* conveys an idea of ſomething more low; and frequently conſiſts in juggling tricks. It was formerly the cuſtom for every ſovereign to keep a fool for his entertainment, who was dignified with the name of *jeſter*, though his wit ſeldom roſe above mere practical *jokes*.

JESTER (djĕs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one given to merriment and pranks; a buffoon, a juggler] *Un plaiſant, un railleur, un bouffon, un fou; batteleur*, m. A ſaucy jeſter, *Un mauvais plaiſant.* The king's jeſter, *Le bouffon ou le fou du roi.*

JESTING (djĕs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To JEST] *Jeu*, m. *raillerie*, f. *bouffonnerie*, f. *plaiſanterie*, f. *l'action de railler*, &c f. Without jeſting, *Raillerie à part, ſérieuſement.* This jeſting does not take with me, *Ce jeu ne me plaît pas.* To have a ſly way of jeſting, *Railler finement.* † There is no jeſting with edged tools, *Il ne faut jamais badiner*, ou *ſe jouer avec des inſtrumens qui coupent.*

JESTING, *adj.* [bantering] *Railleur, qui raille.* A jeſting man, *Un railleur, un rieur, qui raille, qui ſe divertit de tout.*

Theſe are no jeſting matters, *Ce ne ſont pas des choſes dont il faille railler*, ou *il n'y a pas ici matière à plaiſanter.*

JESTINGLY (djĕs'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in jeſt] *Pour rire, en plaiſantant.*

JESUAL, *ſ.* [a country of Indoſtan] *Jeſual*, m.

JESUATI, *ſ.* [a monkiſh order] *Jéſuates*, m.

JESUIT (dji'-zoŭĭt), *ſ.* [a ſort of religious] *Jéſuite*, m. Clerc régulier de l'ordre de Loyola. Jeſuits-powder, *Poudre des Jéſuites*, f. *le quinquina.*

JESUITED (dji'-zoŭĭ-tĕd), *adj.* [turned Jeſuit] *Devenu Jéſuite, qui donne dans les maximes des Jéſuites.*

* JESUITICAL (djĭ'-zoŭĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [hypocritical] *adj Jéſuitique, de Jéſuite.*

JESUS (dji'-zeŭce), *ſ* [the Saviour of mankind] *Jéſus*, le Sauveur du monde, m.

Jeſus-Chriſt, *Jéſus-Chriſt*, m.

JET (djĕte), *ſ* [a ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable body; alſo a fictitious mineral, made of glaſs, uſually black, uſed in embroideries] *Jais*, m *jaïet*, m. *ambre noir.* Jet of any colour, called bugles, *Jais.*

JET, *ſ.* [among Founders; caſt of metal in fuſion] *Fil*, m.

JET [a ſort of braſs-funnel made uſe of among Pewterers, caſt] *Jet*, m.

JETS, *ſ. pl.* [among Founders; pipes which convey the metal to the mould] *Canées*, f. pl. *jets*, m. pl.

Plumber's jet [through which he caſts the lead] *Jet*, m.

JET [a ſpout of water] *Jet d'eau*, m.

To JET, -TING, -TED, *v. n.* [to jolt; to ſtrut] *Etre ſecoué, cahotté; marcher fièrement, piaffer.*

To JET OUT. V. To JUT.

JETSAM (djet'-seŭme), *or* JETSON, *ſ.* [flotſon] *Débris de naufrage*, m

JETTY (djĕt'-é), *adj.* [made of jet, black as jet] *Fait de jais*, ou *couleur de jais.*

JETTY-HEAD, *ſ.* [in Dock-yards; the front of a wharf, the projecting part of it] *Jetée*, f. *môle*, m.

JEW (djĭou), *ſ. Un Juif*, *§ *un Arabe.* The Jews doctrine of religion, *La religion des Juifs, la religion Judaïque.*

JEWEL (djĭou'-ĕl), *ſ.* [any ornament of great value] *Joyau*, m. *bijou*, m. c'eſt auſſi un nom de tendreſſe, *mon petit bijou, mon poupon.*

Jewel-houſe, *or* office (where the regal ornaments are repoſited), *Tréſor*, m.

JEWEL-BLOCKS, *ſ. pl.* [in a ſhip] *Poulies frappées au bout des vergues baſſes, pour les driſſes des bonnettes.*

JEWELLER (djĭou'-ĕl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who trafficks in precious ſtones] *Joaillier*, m *lapidaire*, m. Jeweller's ware, *or* trade, *Marchandiſes ou commerce de joaillier*; *joaillerie*, f. *bijouterie*, f. A jeweller's wife, *La femme d'un joaillier, une joaillière.*

JEWESS (djĭou'-ĕce), *ſ. Une Juive, femme Juive.*

JEWISH (djĭou'-ĭche), *adj.* [of Jews] *Judaïque, des Juifs.*

JEW-LIKE (djĭou'-laïke), *adj.* and *adv.* * *Juif*; *en Juif, à la Juive.*

JEWS-EARS (djĭouz'-ĭrz), *ſ.* [a fungus, reſembling a human ear] *Oreille de Judas*, f. *ſorte d'excroiſſance qui vient à la racine du ſureau.*

JEWS-HARP (djĭouz'-harpe), *ſ* [a muſical inſtrument called a trump] *Trompe*, f. ou *trompe de Béarn*, f. *grande*, f. *rebute*, f. *guimbarde*, f.

JEW'S MALLOW (djĭouz-măl'-ô), *ſ* [Bot. Melochia; an Ægyptian plant] *Mauve des Juifs*, f. *corchore*, m.

JEWS-PITCH (djĭouz'-pĭtche), *ſ.* [aſphaltum, a ſort of bitumen] *Poix Juive*, f. *aſphalte*, m.

JEWS-STONE (djĭouz'-stône), *ſ.* [Judaicus lapis, a ſort of ſpar; a foſſil] *Pierre Judaïque*, f. *pierre de Phénicie*, f.

JIB (djĭb), *ſ.* [in a ſhip, her foremoſt ſail] JIB-BOOM, [a boom run out from the extremity of the bowſprit] *Petit Beaupré*, m. V. BOOM.

JIBING (djăib'-ĭn'gne), V. GYBING.

JIG (djĭgue), *ſ* [a light careleſs dance *or* tune] *Gigue*, f. *ſorte de danſe* ou *d'air.*

To JIG, *v. n* [to dance careleſsly] *Danſer mal*, ou *nonchalamment.*

JIGGER (djĭgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* or JIGGER-TACKLE [in Sea-language; a machine of a piece of rope, with a block at one end, and a ſheave at the other] *Palan (ſervant à retenir ou tirer en arrière la tournevire*, ou *tel autre cordage qu'on manœuvre au cabeſtan*, m

† JIGUMBOB (djĭgu'-eŭme-bŏb), *ſ.* V. KNICK-KNACK.

JILL (djĭl), V. GILL.

JILT (djilte), *ſ.* [a woman who gives her lover hopes and deceives him] *Une coquette, une femmelette.*

To JILT, *v a.* [to trick a lover] *Tromper* un amant, le *duper*, lui *manquer de parole.*

JILTED (djilt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Trompé, dupé.* A jilted lover, *Un amant trompé.*

To JINGLE (djĭn'-gl'), *v. n.* [to clink, to ſound correſpondently] *Rimer, faire l'écho.* V. To GINGLE.

JIONPOUR, *ſ.* [a ſmall city of Hindooſtan proper; lat. 25°-45' N. lon. 84°-7' E.] *Jenjapour*, m.

JOB (djŏb), *ſ.* [a petty work, a piece of chance-work; a low, mean, lucrative affair] *Ouvrage*, m *travail*, m. *aubaine*, f. || *bonne fortune*; *affaire*, f *coup de haſard*, m. *corvée*, f. The job is over, *L'ouvrage eſt fini, l'affaire eſt faite.* It was the ſaying of a great man, that without ſuch jobs the publick was not worth ſerving, *Un grand homme avoit coutume de dire que ſans de telles aubaines, perſonne ne voudroit ſervir le public.* An unprofitable job, *Une corvée.*

*† To have a job with a woman, *Avoir affaire avec une femme, coucher avec elle.*

*† 'Tis a good job when it is well over, *On eſt heureux quand on en eſt quitte.*

JOB [a ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument] *Coup*, m.

To JOB, *v. a* [to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument] *Frapper de quelque inſtrument aigu.* [To drive in a ſharp inſtrument] *Faire entrer un inſtrument aigu dans.*

To JOB, *v. n.* V. To STOCK-JOB.

JOBBER (djŏb'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a man who ſells ſtocks in the publick funds] *Agioteur*, m.

JOBBER. V. STOCK-JOBBER.

To JOBBER, *or* JIBBER-JOBBER, *v. n.* [to gabble, *or* ſpeak gibberiſh, ſo as not to be underſtood] *Baragouiner.*

JOBBING-GARDENER (djŏb'-ĭn'gne-gard'n-eur), *Jardinier, entrepreneur de jardins*, m.

|| JOBBERNOWL (djŏb'-eŭrn-âôul), *ſ.* [blockhead] *Groſſe tête*; *ſtupide*, m. *lourdaud*, m.

JOB'S TEARS (djôbz-tîrz'), *ſ.* [Bot. Lachryma Jobi; an arundinaceous plant] *Larme de Job*, f.

JOCASTA (djô-kăſt'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Creon, who unwittingly married her ſon Œdipus] *Jocaſte*, f.

JOCKEY (djŏk'-ĕ, *ſ.* [a dealer in horſes] *Un jocqu t, un maquignon*; *un courtier de chevaux*; au figuré, *un trompeur.*

To JOCKEY, *v. a.* [to cheat] *Tromper, duper.*

JOCKLET (djŏk'-lĕte), *or* YOCKLET, *ſ.* [a little farm that requires but one yoke of oxen to till it] *Métairie*, f.

JOCOSE (djô-kôce'), *adj.* [merry, waggiſh, given to jeſt] *Plaiſant, burleſque, jovial, divertiſſant, enjoué, gogueuard, bouffon.* To be jocoſe, *Bouffonner.* A jocoſe man, *Un homme divertiſſant.* A jocoſe humour, *Une humeur enjouée* In a jocoſe ſtyle, *En ſtyle burleſque.*

JOCOSELY (djô-kôse'-lé), *adv.* [waggiſhly, in jeſt] *En plaiſantant, pour rire, par jeu, par badiner.*

JOCOSENESS (djo-kô-e'-nĕce), *and* JOCOSITY (djô kŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [waggery, merriment] *Plaiſanterie*, f. *badinerie*, f.

JOCULAR (djŏk'-ioŭ-leŭr), *adj.* [merry, waggiſh, uſed in jeſt] *Plaiſant, badin, divertiſſant, burleſque.* Satire is a dramatick poem, the ſtyle partly ſerious, partly jocular, *La ſatire eſt un poëme dramatique, dont le ſtyle eſt mêlé ſérieux, & mêlé plaiſant.*

JOCULARITY (djŏk ioŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. JOCOSENESS.

JOCUND (djŏk'-eŭn'd), *adj.* [gay, airy, lively] *Gai, vif, enjoué, jovial.*

JOCUNDITY (djŏk-eŭn'-dĭ-té), *ſ.* V. JUCUNDITY.

JOCUNDLY (djŏk'-eŭn'd-lé), *adv.* [merrily, gaily] *Gaiement, joyeuſement.*

JOG (djŏg), *ſ.* [a puſh, a ſlight ſhake] *Secouſſe, f. agitation*, f. *ébranlement*, m. Jog of a cart *or* coach, *Cahot de charrette*, ou *de carroſſe*, m.

To JOG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to puſh, to ſhake] *Pouſſer, ſecouer, donner des ſecouſſes, ébranler, mouvoir par ſaccades*; *cahoter*, en parlant d'une voiture. He jogs me, *Il me pouſſe.* This cart has jogged us horribly, *Cette charrette nous a furieuſement cahotés.*

† To jog one's ſelf, *Se trémouſſer, s'agiter, ſe démener.*

To JOG ON, *v. a.* and *n. Pouſſer* quelqu'un *en avant, le faire avancer*; *ſe pouſſer en avant, avancer avec effort & comme par ſecouſſes.*

JOGGED (djog'd), *part. adj. Pouſſé, ſecoué, cahoté.*

JOGGING (djŏgu'-ĭn'gne), [from To JOG] *Secouſſe*, f. *branle*, m *branlement*, m *ébranlement*, m. *agitation*, f. *l'action de pouſſer* ou *de ſecouer*, &c. f.

JOGGING, *adj.* [going] *Ex.* Will you be jogging? *Voulez-vous vous en aller?*

To JOGGLE (djŏg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhake] *S'agiter, ſe trémouſſer, ſe remuer*; *vaciller.*

JOHN-APPLE (djŏn'-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [a ſharp apple] *Sorte de pomme aigre.*

JOGGLING (djŏg'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To JOGGLE] *Trémouſſement*, m. ou *l'action de ſe trémouſſer, de ſe remuer, de s'agiter.*

JOHN-DOREE (djŏn'-do-ré'), (corrupted from *jaune doré*), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Faber; a ſea-fiſh] *Dorée*, f. *Poiſſon de S. Pierre*, m.

ST. JOHN'S WORT, *ſ.* [Bot. Artemiſia; a vulnerary plant] *Armoiſe*, f. *Herbe de S. Jean*, f.

To JOIN (djŏĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to add one

one to another in continuity] *Joindre, unir, assembler, combiner, inférer.* To join together, *Accoupler, unir, ajouter.* Join these two things together, *Joignez ces deux choses ensemble.* He cannot join two ideas together, *Il ne sauroit assembler ou combiner deux idées ensemble.* To join masonry, [among Bricklayers and Masons] *Enlier.*

To JOIN battle, *Commencer, engager le combat.*

To JOIN interest with one, *S'associer, se lier d'intérêt avec quelqu'un.*

To JOIN issue with one, *S'en rapporter à la décision de quelqu'un.*

To JOIN, *v. n.* [to adhere, to close, to clash, to agree, to be confederate] *Joindre, se joindre, se rencontrer, s'unir, s'accorder, s'allier, s'associer.* Justus's house joined to the synagogue, *La maison de Juste joignoit la synagogue.* The armies are ready to join, *Les armées sont prêtes à se joindre.* They cannot join together in any thing, *Ils ne sauroient s'accorder en quoique ce soit.* They joined our enemies against us, *Ils se sont unis, alliés, ou associés avec nos ennemis contre nous.* Did you join with him in that wickedness? *Avez-vous eu part à son crime? étes-vous son complice?*

JOINDER (djoïn'-deur), *s.* [conjunction, joining] *Union, f. association,* f.

JOINED (djoïn'd), *part. adj. Joint, uni, assemblé, combiné; engagé, commencé,* en parlant d'une bataille. Be perfectly joined together in the same mind, *Soyez tout-à-fait unis ensemble dans le même esprit.* When the battle was joined, *Le combat étant commencé.*

JOINER (djoïn'-eur), *s.* [one whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined] *Menuisier,* m.

JOINERY (djoïn'-eur-é), *s.* [the joiner's trade *or* work] *Menuiserie,* f. l'art du Menuisier *ou* son ouvrage.

JOINING (djoïn'-în'gne), *s.* [*from* To Join] *Jonction,* f *union,* f. *l'action de joindre,* &c. f. Joining together, *Accouplement,* m.

¶ Joining, *assemblage*; union, *union* (synon.): *Union* relates particularly to two different things which agree together; *joining* respects properly two distant things, which draw near to each other. We say; the *union* of hearts, the *joining* of hands; the *union* of colours; the *joining* of armies. That which is not *united* is divided; that which is not *joined* is separated. We *join* for the sake of company; we *unite* to form a society The word *union* carries with it an idea of agreement and fitness; that of *joining* supposes some kind of motion. *Union* is often used in a figurative sense; but *joining*, only in the literal. *Union* is the support of families, and the power of states; the *joining* of many streams form great rivers.

JOINT (djoïn'te), *s.* [articulation] *Jointure,* f. *joint,* m. *article,* m. *nœud,* m. *articulation,* f. *emmanchement,* m. I feel the same pain in the same joint, *Je sens la même douleur dans la même jointure.*

Out of joint, *Déjoint.* To put one's arm out of joint, *Se démettre ou disloquer le bras.* A bone out of joint, *Un os démis.* To set a bone into joint again, *Remboîter un os, le remettre en sa place.*

*†† To put one's nose out of joint, *Supplanter quelqu'un, lui couper l'herbe sous le pied.*

The joint-gout, *La maladie articulaire, la goutte dans les jointures.* A turning joint, *Vertèbre,* f. os de l'épine du dos.

JOINT [hinge] *Charnière,* f. d'une tabatière, *&c.*

JOINT [in Joinery] *Joint,* m. Piece of wood *or* iron which covers a joint, *Battement,* m. *recouvrement,* m.

JOINT [one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher] *Membre* m. *quartier,* m. A joint of veal *or* mutton, *Un membre, un quartier de veau,* ou *de mouton.*

JOINT, *adj.* [shared among many] *Commun à plusieurs.* Your joint vigour, *La force qui vous est commune.* With joint consent, *D'un commun accord* All your relations present their joint love and service to you, *Tous vos parens vous présentent conjointement leur amitié & leurs services.*

Joint-heir, *or* Jointheir, *Cohéritier,* m. Joint-heiress, *Cohéritière,* f. Joint-tenants, *Tenanciers par indivis,* m.

Joint-commissioner, *Adjoint,* m. Joint-commission, *Adjonction,* f.

To JOINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form in articulations; to divide a joint] *Former d'articulations; couper par les jointures.* Can you joint it? *Pourrez-vous bien le couper dans les joints?*

JOINTED (djoïn'-tèd), *part. adj. Formé d'articulations; coupé par les jointures* The fingers are jointed together for motion, *Les doigts sont formés d'articulations pour en faciliter le mouvement & le jeu.* To be jointed, *S'articuler.*

Jointed (among Bricklayers), *Jointoyé.*

JOINTEE (djoïn-tī'), *s* [handful] *Jointée,* f. *plein les deux mains.*

JOINTLY (djoïn't'-lé), *adv.* [together, not separately] *Conjointement, ensemble, concurremment.* [In a state of union, *or* co-operation] *De concert.* A person to whom any thing is given jointly with one another, *Cedonataire,* m. & f.

JOINTRESS (djoïn'-trèce), *s.* [in Law] *Femme qui possède quelque bien comme son douaire.*

JOINT-STOOL (djoïn't-stoûl'), *s. Escabeau,* m.

JOINT-VENDER (djoïn't-vèn'-deur), *s* [who sells with another a thing belonging to both] *Co-vendeur,* m.

JOINTURE (djoïn'-tieure), *s.* [estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease] *Douaire,* m. *préciput,* m. *augment,* m. To make a woman a jointure, *Assigner le douaire à une femme.*

To JOINTURE, *v. a.* [to make a settlement *or* jointure] *Douer.*

JOIST (djoïste), *s.* [the secondary beam of a floor] *Solive,* f. A little joist, *Une petite solive, un soliveau, une lambourde.*

JOKE (djôke), *s.* [a jest] *Raillerie,* f. *plaisanterie,* f. *moquerie,* f. *badinage,* m. *pointe,* f. 'Tis a mere joke, *C'est une pure plaisanterie.* To put a joke upon one, *Railler quelqu'un.* V. JEST.

To JOKE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to jest] *Railler, plaisanter, rire, badiner,* † *se moquer de la barbouillée.* In joking, *En plaisantant, pour rire.* In a joking manner, ‡ *Badinement, d'un air badin & folâtre.*

JOKED (djôk't), upon, *adj. Raillé.*

JOKER (djô'-keur), *s.* [a jester, a merry fellow] *Railleur,* m. *plaisant,* m. *goguenard,* m.

JOLE (djôle), *s* [the face, the head] *La face, la tête; la hure,* en parlant de certains animaux. Cheek by jole, *Tête-à-tête,* m. ou bien, *de pair à compagnon,* * † *deux têtes dans un bonnet.*

To JOLL (djôl), *v. a. Frapper la tête contre quelque chose, froisser.*

JOLLILY (djôl'-ï-lé), *adv.* [gaily, merrily] *Gaiement, joyeusement.*

JOLLIMENT (djôl'-ï-mën't), *and* JOLLINESS (djôl'-ï-nèce), JOLLITY (djôl'-ï-té), *s.* [gaiety, merriment] *Gaieté,* f. *joie,* f. *allégresse,* f. *réjouissance,* f. *amusement,* m. *fête,* f. In the midst of their jollities, *Au milieu de leurs amusemens, de leurs fêtes.*

JOLLY (djôl'-é), *adj.* [gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump] *Gai, joyeux, enjoué, jovial, divertissant, gaillard, de bonne humeur,* ‖ *frisque.* A jolly troop of hunters, *Une troupe joyeuse de chasseurs.*

JOLT (djôlte), *and* JOLTING (djôlt'-în'gne), *s.* [shock, violent agitation] *Cahot,* m. *secousse,* f. *Cahotage,* m. Violent motion, as jolting in a coach, may be used in this case, *Un mouvement violent, tel que les cahots d'un carrosse, peut être utile dans ce cas.* This coach has given me deadly jolts, *Ce carrosse m'a donné de terribles secousses.*

To JOLT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to shake] *Secouer, cahoter, donner des secousses, faire des cahots* A coach that jolts much, *Un carrosse qui cahote beaucoup.*

JOLTED (djôlt'-èd), *part. adj. Cahoté, secoué.*

JOLTHEAD (djôlt'-hèd), *s.* [a great head, blockhead, a dolt] *Une grosse tête, un lourdaud.*

JON (djône), *s.* [a purple gem, a species of amethist] *Jone,* m.

JONK (djôn'k), *s.* [an East-Indian fly-boat] *Jonque,* m.

JONQUILLE (djeûne-koûïl'), *s.* [a sort of flower] *Jonquille,* m.

JORDAN (djor'-dâne), *s.* [a river of Asia, in Palestine] *Jourdain,* m.

JORDEN (djor'-d'n), *s.* [a pot] *Un pot de chambre.*

JOSSING-BLOCK (djôs'-în'gne-blôk), *s.* [a block *or* stone to help one to mount a horse] *Un montoir.*

To JOSTLE (djôs'-sl), V. To JUSTLE.

JOT (djôte), *s.* [a point; the least quantity assignable] *Un point, un iota; la moindre partie.* Not a jot, not one jot, *Rien du tout, point du tout, pas la moindre partie.* Not one jot of knowledge, *Pas la moindre connoissance, aucune espèce de savoir.* He has not one jot of good sense, *Il n'a pas la moindre portion de bon sens.*

To JOUDER. V. To CHOWTER and its derivatives.

JOVIAL (djô'-vï-âl), *adj.* [jocose, gay, airy, merry] *Jovial, enjoué, joyeux, gai, plaisant, badin, divertissant, facétieux, goguenard,* † *espiegle.*

JOVIALLY (djô'-vï-'l-é), *adv.* [gaily, merrily] *Joyeusement, gaiement.*

JOVIALNESS (djô'-vï-âl-nèce), *s.* [gaiety, merriment] *Gaieté,* f. *joie,* f. *allégresse,* f. *enjouement,* m.

JOURNAL (djeûr'-neûl), *s.* [a diary] *Journal,* m. The journal of the navigation of Hannon, *Le journal de la navigation d'Hannon.*

JOURNALIST (djeûr'-neûl-îste), *s.* [a writer of journals] *Journaliste,* f. *auteur d'un journal,* m.

‡ JOURNCHOPPERS, *s. pl.* [regrators of yarn] *Petits merciers, qui vendent de la laine en détail,* m. pl.

JOURNEY (djeûr'-né), *s.* [travel; the march of a day] *Voyage,* m. *journée,* f. *la marche d'un jour.* He has finished half his journey, *Il est à la moitié de son voyage.* To take *or* to go a long journey, *Faire un long voyage.* To come long *or* short journies, *Venir à grandes ou à petites journées.*

To JOURNEY, *v. n.* [to travel] *Voyager.*

JOURNEYMAN (djeûr'-né-mâne), *s.* [a hired workman] *Un ouvrier que l'on paie à la journée, un compagnon, un garçon.*

JOURNEYWORK (djeûr'-né-oûeûrk), *s.* [work performed in a day] *Journée,* f. *travail d'un jour,* m.

JOUST (djeûste), *s. written and pronounced generally, but not so properly,* Just, [tilt, tournament] *Joûte,* f. *tournoi,* m.

To JOUST, *v. n.* [to run in the tilt] *Joûter, courir dans un tournoi.*

JOWL (djôle), *s.* V. JOLE.

JOWLER (djôl'-eûr), *s.* [a kind of hunting dog] *Limier,* m.

JOY (djoë), *s.* [gladness, exultation; V. GAIETY] *Joie,* f. *plaisir,* m. *contentement,* f. *satisfaction,* f. *aise,* f. Joy is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present, or assured approaching possession of a good, *La joie est un plaisir de l'esprit qui naît de la possession présente d'un bien, ou de la certitude qu'on a d'en jouir bientôt.* To leap, to cry out for joy, *Tressaillir de joie, sauter de joie; crier de joie.* I wish you, *or* give you joy, *Je vous fél cite.*

To JOY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to exhilarate, to gladden, to congratulate, to rejoice, to exult] *Réjouir, égayer, congratuler, donner, causer de la joie, féliciter*; ou bien, *se réjouir, triompher de joie.* It joys my heart, *or* I joy to see you so well, *Je me réjouis de vous voir en si bonne santé.* [To entertain kindly] *Bien recevoir, bien traiter.* [To enjoy] *Jouir de.*

‡ JOYANCE (djoë'-ân'cé), *s.* V. GAIETY.

JOYED (djoë'd), *part. adj. Réjoui.* My soul was joyed in vain, *Mon âme s'étoit réjouie en vain.*

JOYFUL (djoë'-foŭl), *adj.* V. JOYOUS.

JOYFULLY (djoë'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with joy, gladly] *Joyeusement, avec joie, avec plaisir.*

JOYFULNESS (djoë'-foŭl-nëce), *s.* [gladness, joy] *Joie,* f. *plaisir,* m. *satisfaction,* f. *allégresse,* f.

JOYLESS (djoë'-lëce), *adj.* [void of joy, giving no pleasure] *Triste, chagrin, lugubre, fâcheux.*

JOYOUS (djoë'-eŭce), *adj.* [glad, gay, merry, giving joy] *Joyeux, gai, réjoui, agréable, aise, qui cause de la joie.* He is a joyous man, *C'est un homme joyeux.* Joyous news, *De joyeuses nouvelles, des nouvelles agréables.* Joyous of our conquest, *Joyeux d'avoir fait une si belle conquête.*

ST. JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, *s.* [a town of America in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, with mines of gold; lat. 33°-25' S. lon. 68°-55' W.] *Sans Juan de la Frontera,* m.

ST. JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICCO, *s.* [the capital of the island of the same name; lat. 18°-17' N. lon. 67°-4' W.] *San Juan de Porto Ricco,* m.

JUBARB (djïou'-bard), *s* [house-leek, a med. plant] *Joubarbe,* f.

JUBE-RAISINS (djïoube'-ré-zïn'z), [a sort of sun or jar-raisins] *Jubis,* m. pl.

JUBILÆUS (djïou'-bï-li eŭce), *adj* [among the Romanists; a person who has been 50 years in holy orders] *Jubilaire.*

JUBILANT (djïou'-bï-lănt'te), *adj.* [uttering songs of triumph] *Chantant, triomphant.*

JUBILATION (djïeŭ-bï-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [solemn rejoicing] *Jubilation,* f. *réjouissance solemnelle & publique.*

JUBILEE (djïoŭ-bï-li), *s* [a time of rejoicing, of remission] *Un jubilé.* The year of jubilee, *L'an du jubilé.*

JUCATAN, *or* YUCATAN, *s.* [a large province of North-America] *Jucatan, Yucatan,* m.

To JUCK (djeŭk), *v. n.* [is said of the cry of Partridges] *Cabarer*

JUCUNDITY (djïoŭ-keŭn'-dï-té), *s.* [pleasantness, agreeableness] *Douceur,* f. *plaisir,* m. *agrément,* m. *enjouement,* m. *gaieté,* f.

JUDA, *s.* [a large kingdom of Guinea in Africa, on the coast of the slaves] *Juda,* m.

JUDÆA, *s.* [a province of Asia in Palestine] *La Judée,* f.

JUDAICAL (djïou'-dé-ï-kăl), *and* JUDAICK (djïou'-dé-ïk), *adj.* [belonging to the Jews] *Judaïque.*

JUDAICUS LAPIS, *s.* [a spine of the echinus marinus petrified] *Pierre judaïque,* f. *olive pétrifiée,* f. V. JEWISH STONE.

JUDAISM (djïou'-dé-ïzme), *s.* [the custom, religion, or rites of the Jews] *Judaïsme,* m. *la religion des Juifs.*

To JUDAIZE (djïou'-dé-ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to conform to the manner of the Jews] *Judaïser, suivre les coutumes ou la loi des Juifs.*

JUDENBURG, *s.* [a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria; lat. 47°-10' N. lon. 14°-26' E.] *Judenbourg.*

JUDGE (djeŭdje), *s.* [one who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal] *Juge,* m. *conseiller,* m. A judge delegate, *Un commissaire de la cour.* Judges, *Bureau,* m. Judge of a presidial court, *Présidial,* m. *juge présidial.* Civil judge, *Juge de police.* Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? *Le juge de toute la terre ne fera-t-il pas justice?* A judge in civil, or in criminal causes, *Un juge civil ou criminel.* An inferior judge, *Un juge subalterne.* A judge lateral, *Un assesseur.* The ordinary judge of the king's houshold in France, *Le grand Prévôt de l'hôtel.*

To be judge of a controversy, *Juger d'un différend.* Let any body judge, *Prenne-t-el juge que vous voudrez; je m'en rapporte à qui l'on voudra.*

To JUDGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pass sentence upon; to form opinion, to discern] *Juger, estimer, penser, discerner, décider, déterminer.* They judged of his cause, *On a jugé son procès.* To judge of an action by the event, *Juger d'une action par l'événement.* If I do not know the originals, I should never be able to judge by the translations of the merit of Virgil or Ovid, *Si je n'ai aucune connoissance des originaux, je ne serai jamais en état de juger par les traductions du mérite réel de Virgile & d'Ovide.*

JUDGED (djeŭdj'd), *part. adj. Jugé.* Judge not, that you be not judged, *Ne jugez point, afin que vous ne soyez pas jugé.*

JUDGER (djeŭdj'-eŭr), *s.* [one who forms judgment] *Juge,* m.

JUDGMENT *or* JUDGEMENT (djeŭdj'-mën'te), *s.* [sentence] *Jugement,* m. *arrêt,* m *sentence,* f. To stand to the judgment of the court, *S en rapporter au jugement de la cour.* To have judgement against one, *O tenir sentence contre quelqu'un.* A judgment upon a bond, *Arrêt ou acte pour faire exécuter des débiteurs faute de paiement au temps marqué.* The great day of judgment, *Le grand jour du jugement.* Judgment seat, *Tribunal de judicature,* m. *siége de juge,* m.

JUDGMENT [punishment] *Jugement,* m. *châtiment,* m *punition,* f. To prevent God's judgments, *Prévenir les jugemens de Dieu.* This judgment upon us is just, *Nous avons mérité cette punition.*

JUDGMENT [discerning faculty] *Jugement,* m. *discernement,* m. *bon sens, conception,* f. *goût,* m. *intelligence,* f. The judgment is the best faculty of the soul. *Le jugement est la plus excellente faculté de l'âme.* V. DISCERNMENT. REASON.

JUDGMENT [determination, decision; opinion, notion] *Jugement,* m. *décision,* f. *opinion,* f. *avis,* m. *sentiment,* m. There's no judgment to be given upon accidents, *On ne peut fonder un jugement, ou une décision sur des accidens.* She, in my judgment, was as fair as you, *A mon avis, elle étoit aussi belle que vous.* Men's judgments are different, *Les sentimens des hommes sont différens.*

JUDICATORY (djïou'-dï-ké-teŭr-é), *and* JUDICATURE (djïou'-dï-ké-tïeŭre), *s.* [distribution of justice] *Judicature,* f. *justice,* f A court of judicatory *or* judicature, *Une cour de judicature ou de justice.* Human judicatories give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and benevolence, *La justice humaine prononce sur les actions bonnes & mauvaises, mais elle ne juge point des motifs de bonté & de bienveillance.*

JUDICIAL (djïoŭ-dïch'-ăl), *adj.* [practised in judicature, inflicted on as a penalty] *Judiciaire, juridique.* A judicial proceeding, *Une procédure judiciaire ou juridique.*

JUDICIALLY (djïoŭ-dïch'-ăl-é), *adv.* [in the form of legal justice] *Judiciairement, juridiquement.*

JUDICIARY (djïoŭ-dïch'-ăr-é), *adj.* [passing judgment upon any thing] *Judiciaire.* The judiciary astrology, *L'astrologie judiciaire.*

JUDICIOUS (djïou-dïch'-eŭce), *adj.* [prudent, wise, skilful] *Judicieux, sage, prudent, de bon sens.*

JUDICIOUSLY (djïoŭ-dïch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [wisely] *Judicieusement, avec jugement, sagement, droitement.*

JUFFERS (djeŭf'-eŭrz), *s. pl.* [among Carpenters; pieces of wood about 4 or 5 inches square] *Membrures,* f. pl. *Lambourdes,* f. pl.

JUG (djeŭgue), *s.* [a sort of large drinking vessel] *Un bocal, une cruche, un pot de terre pour boire, un broc.*

JUG [a nightingale] *Un rossignol.*

JUGATINUS and JUPITER PERFECTUS, *s.* [Mythol. nuptial gods] *Jugatinus,* & *Jupiter Perfectus,* m.

JUGGLE (djeŭg'-gl'), *s.* [a trick by legerdemain; a deception, an imposture] *Tour de passe-passe,* m. *tour d'adresse; batelage,* m. *jongleric,* f. au figuré, *tromperie,* f. *duperie,* f. *charlatanerie,* f.

To JUGGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play tricks by slight of hand] *Jouer des gobelets, faire des tours de passe-passe;* au figure, *tromper, duper, agir de mauvaise foi, colluder.*

JUGGLER (djeŭg'-leŭr), *s.* [one that practises slight of hand] *Jongleur,* m. *joueur de gobelets,* m. *charlatan,* m. *joueur de tours de passe-passe,* m. *bateleur,* m. au propre; au figuré, *fourbe,* m. *trompeur,* m. *imposteur,* m. *prestigiateur,* m. A juggler's-box, *Un gobelet.*

JUGGLING (djeŭgl'-ïn'gne), *s.* [from To Juggle] *L'action de jouer des gobelets,* f. *tours d'adresse,* ou *de passe-passe,* m. *batelage,* m. au figuré, *tromperie,* f. *illusion,* f. *fourberie,* f. *charlatanerie,* f. *l'action de tromper, de fourber,* f. *collusion,* f.

JUGGLINGLY (djeŭgl'-ïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a deceptive manner] *Par fourberie, de mauvaise foi.*

JUGULAR (djïou'-guïoŭ-lër), *adj.* [belonging to the throat] *Jugulaire, de la gorge.* The jugular vein, *La veine jugulaire.*

JUICE (djïouce), *s.* [the liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies] *Jus,* m. ou *suc,* m. The juice of an orange, of liquorish, of meat, &c. *L. jus d'une orange; jus de réglisse; le suc de la viande.* Aqueous juice [in Pharmacy] *Suc aqueux.* Juice of poppy, *Méconium,* m.

JUICELESS (djïouce'-lëce), *adj.* [without juice] *Sans jus, sans suc, sec.* A juiceless fruit, *Un fruit qui n'a point de jus, qui n'a point d'eau.*

JUICINESS (djï u'-cï-nëce), *s.* [plenty of juice, succulence] *Abondance de jus,* ou *de suc,* f.

JUICY (djïou'-cé), *adj.* [full of juice] *Plein de jus,* ou *de suc, succulent.* Juicy meat, *De la viande succulente.*

JUJUB (djïeu'-deŭbe), *or* JUJUBES, *s.* [Bot. Ziziphus; a pectoral and aperitive fruit] *Jujube* ou *gingeole,* f. *fruit du jujubier,* m.

To JUKE (djïouke), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to perch upon any thing as birds do] *Jucher, se percher;* signifie aussi *faire un signe de tête en marque de consentement, secouer la tête.*

Juking-place, *Juc,* m. *juchoir,* m.

JULAP (djïou'-lăp), *s.* [an extemporaneous physical drink] *Julep,* m.

JULIA or JULIS, *s.* [the rainbow-fish; a small medit. sea-fish] *Girella,* m. *donzelle,* f. *julis,* m.

JULIAN (djïou'-lï-ăne), *adj. Julien.* Julian account, *Le calendrier Julien,* ou de Jules César, qui réforma l'ancien Calendrier, *Période Julienne,* f. Julian law, *La loi Julienne* contre l'adultère.

JULIAN [Bot. Hesperis hortensis, rocket, dame's violet; a sweet scented flower] *Julienne,* f. *violette giroflée des dames,* f *giroflée musquée,* f.

JULIERS, *s.* [a small dutchy and town of Germany, in Westphalia, Juliers is its capital; lat. 50°-56' N. lon. 6°-40' E.] *Juliers,* m.

JULIO, *s.* [an Italian coin worth about fivepence] *Un jules,* munnoie d'Italie, de la valeur d'environ cinq sols

JULUS, *s.* [an insect; gally-worm] *Jule,* m.

JULY (djï-ŭ-lï'), *s.* [the seventh month of the year] *Juillet,* m. July-flower, stock gilly-flower, *Giroflée,* f.

JUMART (djïou'-marte). *s* [an animal bred by the mixture of a bull and a mare] *Jumart,* m.

JUMBLE (djeŭm'-bl'), *s.* [confused mixture] *Mélange confus, mouvement confus & confus, confusion,* f.

To JUMBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to mix confusedly; to be agitated together] *Mêler ensemble, confondre; & être mêlé ou mis ensemble confusément & pêle-mêle, broudler, tripoter.* By the accidental jumbling of the alphabet, *En mêlant confusé-*

Confuſément enſemble les lettres de l'alphabet. To jumble together, *Fugeter.*

JUMBLED (djeŭm'-bl'd), *part. adj. Confondu, confus, mêlé enſemble.* Jumbled words, *Verbiage*, m.

JUMBLING (djeŭm'-blin'gue), *ſ.* [from To JUMBLE] *L'action de confondre*, ou *de mêler enſemble*, f. *mélange*, m. *confuſion*, f. *aſſemblage*, m. [A lumbering noiſe of people ſtirring in a room] *Tapage*, m. *tracas*, m. *bruit*, m. *tintamarre*, m

JUMENT (djiou'-mẽn'te), *ſ.* [beaſt of burthen] *Bête de charge*, ou *de ſomme*, f.

JUMP (djeŭm'p), *ſ.* [a leap] *Un ſaut.* To give a jump, *Faire un ſaut.*

JUMP [a kind of looſe or limber ſtays] *Un cerſet* de femme, ouvert par devint. *Corps ouvert*, m

Jump-loin (in Cookery) *Quaſi*, m.

To JUMP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to leap] *Sauter, faire un ſaut*, †† *gigoter.* To jump over, *Sauter par deſſus, franchir en ſautant.* To jump about, *gigotter.*

To JUMP [to jolt] *Cahoter.* A jumping chariot, *Un chariot qui cahote.*

To JUMP [to agree] *S'accorder, ſe rencontrer.* My humour jumps very well with yours, *Mon humeur s'accorde fort bien avec la vôtre.* Wits always jump together, *Les beaux eſprits ſe rencontrent toujours.*

JUMPER (djeŭm'p'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a man who jumps] *Un ſauteur*, m *une ſauteuſe*, f.

JUNCAGO, *ſ.* [ruſh-graſs, triglochin] *Juncague* m. *jonc faux*, m.

JUNCARIA, *ſ.* [Italian ruſhy horſe-tail, a vulnerary plant] *Juncaire*, ou *Jonquare*, f.

JUNCATE (djeŭn'-kẽte), *ſ.* [cheeſecake] *Talmuſe*, m.

JUNCI LAPIDEI, *ſ. pl.* [a ſpecies of foſſil coral of the tubularia kind] *Joncs de pierre*, m. pl. *joncs coralloïdes*, m. pl. *tubipores*, m. pl. *tubiporites*, m. pl.

JUNCO, *ſ.* [reed-ſparrow, a ſort of bird] *Junco*, m. *moineau de jonc*, m. *conevarola*, f. *fauvette babillarde*, f. V. ALCYON.

JUNCOUS (djeŭn'-keŭce), *adj.* [ruſhy, full of hulruſhes] *Plein de joncs.*

JUNCTION (djeŭn'g'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [union, coalition] *Jonction*, f. *union*, f.

JUNCTURE (djeŭn'k'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [joint, articulation] *Jointure*, f. *articulation*, f.

JUNCTURE [a critical point or article of time] *Conjoncture*, f. *circonſtance*, f. In ſome extraordinary juncture, *Dans quelques circonſtances extraordinaires.*

JUNE (djïoune), *ſ.* [the ſixth month of the year] *Juin*, m.

JUNIOR (djïou'-nï-eŭr), *adj.* [one younger than another] *Le jeune, le plus jeune des deux, cadet*, ce mot ne s'entend pas ſeulement de l'âge, mais auſſi du temps de réception dans un corps, comme une univerſité, *&c.*

JUNIPER (djïou'-nï-peŭr), *ſ.* [a medical plant] *Genièvre*, m. Juniper-tree, *Genévrier*, m. Juniper-berries, *Des baies de genièvre*, f pl. *des grains de genévrier*, m pl. *du genièvre.*

†† Juniper-lecture, *Réprimande*, f. *mercuriale*, f To give one a juniper-lecture. *Faire une réprimande* ou *une mercuriale à quelqu'un.*

JUNK (djeŭn'k, *ſ.* [an Indian canoe] *Jonque*, f. *Petit bateau de la Chine.*

JUNK [in Sea-language; a remnant of old cable] *Bout de cable*, m. Junk of a cable uſed as a headſtall to a ſhip that is to be launched, *Chef.*

JUNK, *Corbeille*, f. *petit panier plat.*

JUNKET (djeŭn'-kïte), *ſ.* [a ſtolen entertainment] *Régal en cachette*, m.

To JUNKET, ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to feaſt ſecretly.] *Faire bonne chere en ſecret, ſe régaler en cachette*; *banqueter, faire bombance.* To go a junketing, *Chercher la bonne chère de maiſon en maiſon.*

JUNKETS (djeŭn'-kẽts), *ſ.* [ſweetmeats] *Friandiſes*, f. pl. *morceaux delicats*, m. pl. *confitures*, f. pl.

JUNKETS, *ſ.* [wicker baſkets uſed for catching eels] *Panier de jonc, pour prendre des anguilles*, m.

JUNKETING (djeŭn'-kït-ïngue), *ſ.* [from To JUNKET] *Bonne chère, bombance*, f. *bons morceaux.* In the midſt of theſe nocturnal junketings, *Au milieu de ces bombances nocturnes.*

JUNNAN *or* YOUNNAN, *ſ.* [the richeſt and the moſt weſtern town of the Provinces of China] *Junnan* ou *Younnan*, m.

JUNO (djïou'-nô), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, ſiſter and wife of Jupiter] *Junon*, f. Juno inferna *or* averna, *Proſerpine*, f.

JUNO-LUCINA, Juno Cinxia, Perfecta, *or* Adulta, *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Juno] *Lucine, Cinxia, Adulte*, f.

JUNONES (djïoŭ-nïz), *ſ.* [Mythol. Guardian angels of women] *Junons*, f. pl.

JUNONIGENA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Vulcan] *Junonigene*, m.

JUNSALAM, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam: it is a ſhelter for all the ſhips that are bound to the coaſt of Coromandel, when they are ſurprized by a ſtorm; lat. 8°-96' N. lon. 98°-30' E.] *Junſalam*, m.

JUNTA (djeŭn'-tă), *ſ.* [in Spain and Portugal; council, company] *Junte*, f. *conſeil*, m. *aſſemblée de conſeillers*, f.

JUNTO (djeŭn'-tô), *ſ.* [a cabal] *Cabale*, f. *faction*, f. *ligue ſecrète.*

JUPITER (djïou'-pï-tĕr), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Saturn and Ops] *Jupiter*, m. *Jupin* (en Poëſie), m.

JUPITER SECUNDUS [Mythol.] *Neptune*, m.

JUPITER TERTIUS, INFERNUS, *or* STYGIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol.] *Pluton*, m.

JUPITER'S BEARD [Bot. Barba Jovis; a medicinal plant or ſhrub] *Barbe de Jupiter*, f.

JUPPON, *ſ.* a cloſe ſhort coat] *Jupon*, m.

JURAT (d'ïou'-răte), *ſ.* [a ſort of alderman at Bordeaux, a magiſtrate in ſome corporations] *Un jurat, un juré.*

JURATORY (djïou'-ră-teŭr-é), *adj.* [giving an oath] *Juratoire*, t. de Palais. A juratory caution, *Caution juratoire.*

JURIDICAL (djïoŭ-rïd'-ï-kăl), *adj.* [uſed in judicatories] *Juridique.* A juridical account, *Un rapport juridique.*

JURIDICALLY (djïoŭ-rïd'-ï-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the forms of juſtice] *Juridiquement.*

JURISCONSULT (djïoŭ-rïs-kŏn'-ſeŭlte), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in caſes of law] *Juriconſulte*, m.

JURISDICTION (djïoŭ-rïs-dïk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [legal authority; diſtrict to which any authority extends] *Juriſdiction*, f. *juſtice*, f. *pouvoir de juger*, m. *territoire*, m. *diſtrict*, m. *département*, m *etendue de juriſdiction*, f. *banlieue*, f. *bureau*, m. *tribunal*, m. Adam had not a ſovereign juriſdiction over mankind, *Adam n'avoit point une juriſdiction ſouveraine ſur le genre-humain.* To have high, mean, and low juriſdiction, *Avoir haute, moyenne, & baſſe juſtice.* To ſet up a juriſdiction, *Ériger un tribunal de juſtice.* The crime has been perpetrated in your juriſdiction, *Le délit a été commis dans votre diſtrict, dans l'étendue de votre juriſdiction.*

JURISPRUDENCE (djïoŭ-rïs-prïou'-dẽn'ce), *ſ.* [the ſcience of Law] *Juriſprudence*, f. la ſcience du Droit.

JURIST (d'ïou'-rïſte), *ſ.* [a civil lawyer, a civilian] *Un juriſte, un juriſconſulte.*

JUROR (djïou'-reŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſerves on a jury] *Un juré.*

JURUCUA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian tortoiſe] *Jurucua*, f. *tortue franche du Brſil*, f.

JURY (djïou'-ré), *ſ.* [a company of twenty-four, or twelve men, ſworn to deliver a truth, upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them, touching the matter in queſtion] *Tribunal de douze ou vingt-quatre jurés qui font ſerment d juger d'un fait ſur la dépoſition des témoins*, m. *jurés*, pl. m *juré*, m.

JURYMAN (djïou'-ré-măne), *ſ.* [one empannelled on a jury] *Un juré.*

JURYMAST (djïou'-ré măſte), *ſ.* [a term of ſeamen] *Mât de néceſſité*, m. *mât de fortune*, m.

JUSQUIAMUS, *ſ.* [Bot. Hyoſcyamus, henbane] *Juſquiame*, f. *hannebane*, f. *potelée*, f.

JUSSEL (djeŭs'-ſl'), *ſ.* [haſhed-meat, *or* minced-meat] *Salmigondi*, m. *hachis*, m.

JUST (djeŭſte), *adj.* [upright, incorrupt, honeſt, true] *Juſte, équitable, intègre, bon, vertueux*; *légal.* Noah was a juſt man, *Noë étoit un homme juſte.* Men are commonly ſo juſt to virtue and goodneſs as to praiſe it in others, even when they do not practice it themſelves, *Les hommes ſont ordinairement ſi équitables envers la vertu & la bonté, qu'ils louent ces vertus dans les autres lors même qu'ils ne les pratiquent pas eux-mêmes.* A juſt cauſe, *Une bonne cauſe.* Juſt dealing, *Bonne foi.* A juſt man falleth ſeven times and riſeth, *Le juſte* ou *l'homme vertueux tombe ſept fois & ſe relève.*

JUST, *adv.* [exactly, nicely, accurately] *Juſtement, préciſément, à point nommé.* They are juſt of the ſame opinion, *Ils ſont préciſément de la même opinion.* Juſt at the point of death, *Juſtement à l'article de la mort.*

Juſt as, *Tout comme, tout de même que.* Juſt ſo, *Tout de même.*

Juſt now, but juſt, but juſt now, *Tout-à-l'heure, maintenant, dans l'inſtant, fraîchement.* He is juſt now come in, *Il vient d'entrer dans l'inſtant.*

JUST, *ſ.* [mock fight; a ſportive kind of combat on horſeback, with lances] *Joûte*, f.

To JUST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to tilt, to puſh, to drive, to juſtle] *Joûter, faire des joûtes, courir dans un tournoi.*

JUSTACOR (djeŭſt'-ă-kor), *ſ.* [a cloſe ſurtout] *Un juſtaucorps.*

JUSTICE (djeŭs'-tïce), *ſ.* [equity] *Juſtice*, f. *équité*, f. To do juſtice, *Rendre juſtice à tout le monde.* V. HONESTY. RIGHT.

JUSTICE, *ſ.* [puniſhment] *Juſtice*, f. *punition*, f. *châtiment*, m. Examples of juſtice muſt be made for terror to ſome, *Il faut des exemples de juſtice*, ou *des punitions exemplaires pour ſervir de leçons aux autres.*

JUSTICE [a judge] *Juge*, m. *juſticier*, m. A juſtice in Eyre, *or* errant, *Un juge ambulant*, The Lord chief Juſtice, *Le Lord chef de juſtice, le premier préſident.* The lords juſtices of a kingdom during the king's abſence, *Les lords juſticiers, les régens du royaume pendant l'abſence du roi.* A Juſtice of the peace, *Un juge de paix, un commiſſaire de quartier, un commiſſaire au châtelet* ou *de police.*

To JUSTICE, *v. a.* [to adminiſter juſtice to any] *Rendre juſtice, faire juſtice, juſticier.*

JUSTICEMENT (djeŭs'-tïce-mẽn'te), *ſ.* [with Lawyers] *Procédure*, f.

† JUSTICIER, *or* JUSTICIARY (djeŭs-tïch'-ï-ăr-é), *ſ.* [a juſtice] *Juge*, m. *juſticier*, m.

JUSTICIARY, *adj.* as Juſticiary court, [in Scotland] *Haute cour de juſtice*, f.

JUSTICIABLE (djeŭs-tïch'-ï-ă-bl'), *adj.* [proper to be examined in courts of juſtice] *Juſticiable.*

JUSTIFIABLE (djeŭs'-tï-fäï-ă-bl'), *adj.* [conformable to juſtice] *Qu'on peut juſtifier par la loi*; *conforme à la juſtice.*

JUSTIFIABLENESS (djeŭs'-tï-fäï-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [rectitude] *Conformité avec la juſtice*, f. *droiture*, f.

JUSTIFIABLY (djeŭs'-tï-fäï-ă-blé), *adv.* [rightly] *Avec juſtice, avec raiſon.*

JUSTIFICATION (djeŭs-tï-fï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [defence, apology] *Juſtification*, f. *défenſe*, f. *apologie*, f. *juſtification* en Théologie ſignifie, *rémiſſion des péchés.*

JUSTI-

JUSTIFICATIVE (djeŭs-tĭf'-ĭ-kă-tĭve), *adj.* [ſerving to juſtify or prove] *Juſtificatif.* Juſtificative pieces (vouchers), *Pieces juſtificatives.*

JUSTIFICATOR (djeŭs'-tĭ-fĭ-kē'-teŭr), *and* JUSTIFIER (djeŭs'-ti-fāï-eür), *ſ.* [one who juſtifies] *Celui qui juſtifie*; *défenſeur*, m. *patron*, m *avocat*, m.

JUSTIFIED (djeŭs'-tĭ-fāï'd), *part. adj. Juſtifié.*

To JUSTIFY (djeŭs'-tĭ-fāï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clear from imputed guilt] *Juſtifier, prouver l'innocence, abſoudre, excuſer, diſculper.* I cannot juſtify whom the law condemns, *Je ne puis juſtifier ou abſoudre celui que la loi condamne.*

To JUSTIFY [in Divinity] *Juſtifier, déclarer innocent, remettre les péchés.*

To JUSTIFY [to prove; V. To VINDICATE] *Juſtifier, prouver, vérifier, montrer, ſoutenir, défendre, autoriſer.* They juſtified their miſſion, *Ils prouverent leur miſſion.*

To JUSTIFY [among Letter-printers; to adjuſt the lines in the compoſing ſtick] *Juſtifier.* Juſtifying, *Juſtification*, f.

JUSTING (djeŭs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To JUST] *L'action de joûter*, f. *joûte*, f. Juſting place, *Lice*, f. *carrière*, f.

To JUSTLE (djeŭs'-sl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to puſh, to drive; to encounter, to claſh] *Pouſſer, heurter; ſe heurter, donner contre, ſe rencontrer.* They will juſtle one againſt another, *Ils ſe pouſſeront l'un contre l'autre.* To juſtle one another, *S'entre-pouſſer.* Men juſtle as they meet in the dark, *Les gens ſe heurtent quand ils ſe rencontrent dans l'obſcurité.*

JUSTLED (djeŭs'-sl'd), *part. adj. Pouſſé.*

JUSTLY (djeŭst'-lé), *adv.* [uprightly, honeſtly, with equity; properly, accurately] *Juſtement, équitablement.* He was juſtly condemned, *On l'a condamné juſtement.*

JUSTNESS (djeŭst'-nĕce), *ſ.* [juſtice] *Juſtice*, f. *équité*, f. [accuracy, exactneſs, propriety] *Juſteſſe*, ſ. *exactitude*, f. *régularité*, f.

¶ Juſtneſs, *juſteſſe*; preciſion, *préciſion* (ſynon.): *Juſtneſs* prevents our running into errors; *preciſion* removes every thing that is uſeleſs: the firſt avoids all that is improper; the ſecond, all that is unneceſſary. *Preciſion* of diſcourſe is uſually a mark of the *juſtneſs* of the mind.

JUSTS (djeŭsts), *ſ. pl.* [tournaments] *Joûte*, f. *tournoi*, m.

JUT (djeŭte), *ſ.* [prominence] *Saillie*, f. *avance*, f.

To JUT, -TING, -TED, *v. n.* [uſed with *or* without *out*: to ſhoot into prominences] *Se déjeter, avancer, ſortir de l'alignement, faire un ventre, déjaffleurer.* To jut out, *Bomber.*

JUTLAND (djeŭt'-lănd), *ſ.* [a large peninſula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark] *Jutland*, m.

JUTTY (djeŭt'-ē), *ſ.* [Archit. a part of a building which ſtands out farther than the reſt] *Avance*, f.

JUTTY HEADS [in Sea-language, platforms ſtanding on piles, near the docks] V. JETTY.

To JUTTY, *v. n.* [to ſhoot out beyond] V. To JUT.

JUTURNA (djĭoŭ-teürn'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Daunus, changed by Jupiter into a fountain, whoſe waters had the power of reſtoring virginity] *Juturna*, f.

JUVENILE (djĭou'-vĭ-nĭl), *adj.* [young, youthful] *Jeune, de jeuneſſe, de jeune homme.* Juvenile years, *La jeuneſſe.* Juvenile ardour, *Une ardeur de jeuneſſe.* Juvenile action, *Une action de jeune homme.*

JUVENILITY (djĭoŭ-vĭ-nĭl'-ĭ-tē), *ſ.* [youthfulneſs] *Jeuneſſe*, f. *f.u*, m. ou *ardeur de jeuneſſe*, f

JUVENTA (djĭoŭ-vĕn'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Goddeſs of youth, Hebe] *Juventa*, f.

JUXTAPOSITION (djeŭks-tă-pŏ-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [appoſition] *Contiguité*, f. *juxtapoſition*, ſ. terme de Phyſique. Parts united by a mere juxtapoſition, *Parties qui ne ſont unies que par une ſimple juxtapoſition.*

JYNX, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Wry-neck; a bird of paſſage] *Jynx*, m. *tercot, torcat*, ou *turcot*, (eſpèce de coucou), m.

K.

K (ké), *Cette lettre eſt fort en uſage dans la langue Angloiſe à la fin des mots, ſoit ſeule ou précédée du* C, *comme* weak, loule, *and* lock, ſuck, *&c.*

Le K *ſuivi de* n *au commencement d'une ſyllabe ne ſe prononce pas: comme dans* knee, knife, know, unkno.vn, *&c. Par-tout ailleurs il a un ſon fort.*

K, *ſ.* [the eleventh letter of the alphabet] *K*, m. A bad K, *Un mauvais K.*

KABIN, *ſ* [a temporary marriage among Mahometans] *Kabin*, m.

KACKERLAKES, *ſ. pl.* [inhabitants of iſlands ſituated on the South-eaſt of Ternate; they are ſaid to ſee better at night than in the day-time] *Kackerlakes*, m. pl.

KAICLING *or* KECLING, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; old ropes wound about a cable] *Fourrure de cable*, f.

KAIROVAN, *ſ.* [a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis; lat. 35°-40′ N. lon. 10°-25′ E.] *Kairovan* ou *Kairvan*, m.

KAKATOO, *ſ.* [a ſort of white Parrot from Moluccas] *Kakatou, Kakatoes*, or *Catuecua*, m.

KALAAR, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Perſia in Ghilan; lat. 36°-23′ N. lon. 58°-45′ E.] *Kalaa*, m.

KALE (kéle), *ſ.* or SCOTCH KALE [Boiecole, an open cabbage with curly leaves] *Chou friſé, chou qui ne pomme point*, m. Green kale, red kale; *Chou friſé verd, Chou friſé rouge.*

SEA-KALE (sĭ-kéle'), [Bot. Crambe maritima, that grows wild on the ſea-ſhore in England, and being blanched eats like aſparagus] *Chou marin ſauvage d'Angleterre*, m.

KALENDAR (kăl'-ĕn'-deür), now written CALENDAR; which ſee.

KALI (ké'-lé), *ſ.* [Glaſs-wort, ſalt-wort, ſoda] *Kali*, m. *ſoude*, f. Kali prepared (among Chymiſts), *Sel d'abſinthe*, m.

KALMUCH, *ſ.* [people of Aſia] *Calmouks*, m. pl.

‡ KAM (kăme), *adj.* [a word in Erſe ſignifying crooked] *Crochu.*

KAMA, *ſ.* [a great river of the Ruſſian Empire that runs into the Wolga] *Kama*, m.

KAMAKURA, *ſ.* [a famous iſland of Japan on the South coaſt of Niphon] *Kamakura*, m.

KAMINA-MASLA, *ſ.* [a mineral found in Siberia, butter of ſtone] *Kamina-maſla, Kamenoie-maſlo, beurre de pierre*, m.

KAMINIECK, *ſ.* [a very ſtrong town of Poland, capital of Podolia; lat. 48°-58′ N. lon. 26°-30′ E.] *Kaminieck*, m.

KAMTSCHATKA, *ſ.* [a peninſula ſituated on the Eaſt coaſt of Aſia] *Kamtſchatka*, m. Kamtſchadale (native of Kamſchatka), *Kamtſchadale*, m.

KANASTER-ROLL, *ſ.* [the beſt twiſt tobacco] *Canaſſe*, m.

KAND-SI, *ſ.* [a ſort of paper in Japan] *Kandſi*, m.

KANGUROO, *ſ* [a quadruped of New South Wales of the opoſſum kind] *Kangurou*, m.

KANISCA, a ſtrong town of lower Hungary; lat. 46°-43′ N. lon. 17°-40′ E.] *Kaniſka* ou *Daniſa*, m.

KAOLIN, *ſ.* [a ſort of clay of which porcelain is made in China] *Kaolin*, m. *Terre de la Chine*, f.

KARABE *or* CARABE, *ſ.* [yellow amber] *Karabé*, m.

KARATAS, *ſ.* [Penguin, or wild Ananas; a ſort of plant] *Karatas*, m. *Caraguata-mala.*

KATOU-INDEL, *ſ.* [palm of Malabar] *Katou-Indel*, m.

KAVALAM, *ſ.* [Anagyris, bean-trefoil] *Bois puant*, m. *bois de cavalam*, m. *bois caca*, m.

KAW, *or* CAW (kă), *ſ.* [the cry of a jackdaw, crow, or raven] *Le cri d'un choucas*; *croaſſement*, m.

To KAW, *or* CAW, *v. n.* [to cry as a jackdaw, a raven, or rook] *Crier*, comme un choucas, *croaſſer*, fig. *crailler.*

† To KAW for breath, *Haleter, reſpirer avec peine.*

KAY (kĕ), *or* KEY, *ſ.* [Wharf] *Quai*, m.

KAYAGE (kĕ'-édje), *ſ.* [a toll for loading or unloading wares at quays] *Quaiage*, m. *droit de quai*, m.

KAYLE (kéle), *ſ.* [ninepin, ke'ſepins; nine hules] *Quille*, f. To play at kayles, *Jouer aux quilles* Kayles, *Jeu de quilles.*

KEALE (kĭle), *or* KALE, *ſ.* [chips of ſtones, &c.] *Pierre, f caillou*, m. *mueilon*, m.

KEALY (kĭ'-lé), *adj. pierreux.* Kealy ſoil [in Agriculture; a land ſtrewed with keale] *Terrain pierreux.*

KEBLE, *ſ.* [among Muſſulmen; the point to which they turn when ſaying their prayers] *Le point vers lequel les Mahometans ſe tournent pour dire leurs prieres: fig.* The end propoſed, *Le but qu'on ſe propoſe.*

To KECK (kĕk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heave the ſtomach, to reach at vomiting] *Faire des efforts pour vomir.*

KECKING (kĕk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To KECK] *Efforts que l'on fait pour jeter par la bouche ce qui s'attache au goſier*, m. pl.

To KECKLE a cable (kĕk'-kl'), *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to defend a cable round with ropes] *Fourrer un cable (avec de vieux cordages).* Keckling, V. KAICKLING.

KECKS (kĕks), *ſ. pl.* [dry ſtalks and ſticks] *Menu bois ſec, tiges de plantes ſéches*, f. pl.

KECKSY (kĕk'-sé), *or* KEX (kĕks), *ſ.* [in Staffordſhire; hemlock, or any other hollow jointed plant] *Ciguë*, f. *plante dont les nœuds ſont creux.*

KECKY (kĕk'-é), *adj. Qui reſſemble à la ciguë.*

To KEDGE (kĕdje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a ſea-term] *Touer.*

KEDGER (kĕd'-jeŭr), *or* KEDGE-ANCHOR, *ſ.* [at ſea, a ſmall anchor uſed in a river] *Ancre à touer*, f. *petite ancre de touée*, f. *ancre à empenneler*, f.

KEDLACK (kĕd'-lĭk), *ſ.* [charlock, a weed that grows among corn] *Sanvre*, f.

KEEL (kĭle), *ſ.* [the bottom of the ſhip] *Quille de navire*, f. Upon an even keel, *Sans aucune différence de tirant d'eau.*

KEEL, *Quille*, f. *(ſorte de bateau à fond plat, ſervant à tranſporter les charbons).*

KEEL, *Sorte de meſure égale à vingt tonneaux.* This veſſel carries fifteen keels of coals, *Ce bâtiment porte trois cents tonneaux de charbon.*

KEEL [a veſſel for liquor to ſtand and cool in] *Baſſin*, m. ou *cuvette pour y faire rafraichir une liqueur*, f.

KEELAGE (kĭl'-édje), *ſ.* [a duty paid by ſhips at their entrance into ſome ports] *Le droit d'entrée en certains ports.*

KEELFAT, *properly* KEELVAT (kĭl'-văte'), *ſ.* [cooler] *Baſſin*, m. ou *cuvette*, (*pour y rafraîchir de la liqueur*, f.

To KEELHALE (kĭl'-héle, *& quelquefois* kĭl'-hâle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a ſea term; to drag a criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip, and up again on the other] *Donner la cale*, ſorte de châtiment uſité ſur mer.

KEELS, *or* KAYLES. V. KAYLE

KEELSON (kĭl'-ſeŭne), *ſ.* [a piece of timber which lies right over the keel] *Carlingue*,

langue, f. *contrequille*, f. Keelſon of a galley, *Contre-carène*, f.

KEEN (kēne), *adj.* [ſharp, well edged; ſevere, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious] *affilé, aigu, acéré, pointu, aiguiſé*; au figuré, *perçant, vif, ſubtil, aigu, pénétrant, mordant, ſatirique, piquant, âpre, ardent, chatouilleux.* A keen knife, *Un couteau affilé, aiguiſé.* Keen edged, *Qui a une pointe aiguë.*

* The cold is exceſſively keen, *Le froid eſt exceſſivement vif* ou *pénétrant.* Keen ſighted, *Qui a la vue perçante.* A keen appetite, *Appétit aiguiſé, bon appétit.* A keen ſtyle, *Un ſtyle mordant, ſatirique.* He is very keen at play, *Il eſt fort ardent au jeu.*

KEENLY (kēne'-lé), *adj.* [ſharply, vehemently, eagerly] *D'une manière vive, ſubtile*, ou *pénétrante; ardemment, âprement.*

KEENNESS (kēne'-nĕs), *ſ.* [ſharpneſs, edge; rigour; aſperity; eagerneſs] *Pointe aiguë; ſubtilité*, f. *aigreur*, f. *acrimonie*, f. The keenneſs of a ſword, *La pointe aiguë d'une épée.*

* The keenneſs of the air or ſight, *Subtilité de l'air* ou *de la vue*, f. Keenneſs of ſtyle, *Aigreur* ou *acrimonie de ſtyle*, f. f. V. ACUTENESS.

To KEEP (kēpe), -ING, KEPT (kĕpte), *v. a.* [to preſerve, to defend, to maintain] *Tenir, garder.* Behold I am with thee to keep thee, *Voici que je ſuis avec toi pour te garder.* One don't know where he keeps his money, *On ne ſait où il tient* ou *garde ſon argent.* In companies every body muſt keep his place or rank, *Il faut que dans les compagnies chacun tienne ſon rang.* To keep a place, *Garder une place.* The king keeps a garriſon in that town, *Le roi tient garniſon dans cette ville.*

¶ To Keep, *retenir, garder*; to detain, *détenir* (ſynon.): We *keep* what we intend not to part with; we *detain* what we delay to reſtore: We *keep* that which is our own, we *detain* that which is another's. The miſer *keeps* his money: the debtor *detains* the property of his creditors. The honeſt man finds a difficulty in *keeping* what he poſſeſſes; when the rogue finds none in *detaining* what he has taken.

To KEEP [to hold] *Tenir, garder.* To keep houſe, *Tenir maiſon.* To keep a ſhop, *Tenir boutique.* To keep a ſchool, *Tenir des penſionnaires.* To keep a good table, *Tenir bonne table* To keep the aſſizes, *Tenir les aſſiſes.* He keeps his room becauſe he is a little out of order, *I garde la chambre, parce qu'il eſt un peu incommodé.* The army keeps the field, *L'armée tient la campagne.* To keep the books, *Tenir les livres.* To keep a great retinue, *Tenir un grand état*, ou *un grand train.* To keep one's ground, *Tenir bon, tenir ferme, garder ſon terrein, défendre le terrain.* He keeps his land in his hands, *Il tient lui-même ſes terres, il les fait valoir lui-même*, ou *par ſes mains.*

To KEEP [to obſerve] *Garder, obſerver, tenir, faire.* To keep one's promiſe, or word, *Garder ſa promeſſe, tenir parole.* To keep God's commandments, *Garder les commandemens de Dieu.* To keep ſilence, *Garder le ſilence.* To keep holy-days, *Obſerver les fêtes.* To keep lent, *Faire* ou *obſerver le carême.* To keep a feaſt, *Garder* ou *célébrer une fête.* To keep one's birth-day, *Célébrer le jour de ſa naiſſance.* He did not keep his reſolution, *Il ne tint pas ſa réſolution.*

To keep a medium in a buſineſs, *Tenir le milieu dans une affaire, prendre un expédient entre les deux extrêmes.* Keep your countenance, *Faites bonne contenance.* To keep a ſtrict guard, *Faire bonne garde.* To keep watch and ward, *Faire bonne garde.* To keep a great noiſe, *Faire grand bruit.*

To KEEP [to maintain] *Entretenir.* To keep the peace, *Entretenir la paix.* To keep a child, a family, an army, *Entretenir un enfant, une famille, une armée.*

To KEEP [to preſerve in any ſtate] *Tenir, conſerver.* To keep in ſuſpenſe, *Tenir en ſuſpens.* To keep the ſubjects in their duty, *Tenir les peuples dans le devoir.* To keep a town blocked up, *Tenir une ville bloquée.* To keep one's eyes down, *Tenir les yeux baiſſés.* To keep one doing, employed, or at work, *Tenir quelqu'un en haleine, lui donner de l'occupation.* To keep one ſhort of money, *Tenir quelqu'un court d'argent, lui en donner peu.* To keep one hungry, *Faire ſouffrir la faim à quelqu'un.* To keep one's ſelf cleanly, *Se tenir propre.* To keep one's ſelf unſpotted, *Se conſerver ſans tache.* Keep all things in repair, *Tenez tout en bon état.*

* I have juſt enough to keep life and ſoul together, *Je n'ai que de quoi vivre.*

To KEEP [not to reveal] *Garder, ne pas révéler.* A fool cannot keep counſel, *Un fou ne ſauroit garder un ſecret.*

To KEEP [to remain in] *Tenir.* Keep that way, *Tenez ce chemin.*

To KEEP [to be maſter of] *Demeurer maître.* To keep the field after a fight, *Demeurer maître du champ de bataille.*

To KEEP [to reſtrain, to preſerve, to withhold] *Garder, préſerver, garantir, empêcher, arrêter.* Keep thy lips from telling of lies, *Garde tes lèvres de mentir.* By this they may keep them from little faults, *Ils peuvent ainſi les préſerver des petites fautes.* To keep one from the rain, *Préſerver quelqu'un de la pluie, l'en mettre à couvert.* He ſhall not keep me from it, *Il ne m'en empêchera pas.* I kept him from coming, *Je l'empêchai de venir.* To keep one out of gaol, *Garantir quelqu'un de la priſon.* To keep one out of ſight, or out of the way, *Cacher quelqu'un, le tenir caché.*

To keep one at bay, *Amuſer quelqu'un.*

To KEEP ASUNDER, *Tenir ſéparés, déſunir.*

To KEEP AWAY, *Tenir éloigné.*

To KEEP BACK [to reſerve, to with-hold, to reſtrain] *Retenir, cacher, céler; empêcher, préſerver, garder.* To keep back one's eſtate from him, *Retenir le bien d'autrui.* I will keep nothing back from you, *Je ne vous cacherai rien.* Keep back thy ſervant from ſin, *Préſerve ton ſerviteur de pécher.*

To KEEP COMPANY [to frequent; to accompany] *Tenir compagnie, accompagner, fréquenter.* Who keeps her company? *Qui lui tient compagnie, qui l'accompagne?* To keep bad company, *Fréquenter mauvaiſe compagnie.* To keep company with one, *Fréquenter quelqu'un, le voir familièrement & ſouvent.*

To KEEP DOWN [to maintain in abaſement] *Tenir bas, empêcher de s'élever, tenir dans l'abaiſſement.* To keep down the price of a commodity, *Empêcher* ou *prévenir l'enchériſſement d'une marchandiſe.*

To KEEP FROM, *Défendre.*

To KEEP IN [to conceal; to reſtrain] *Cacher; tenir, contenir, retenir, réprimer.* To keep one's grief in, *Cacher ſon chagrin.* That child is ſo lively, ſo active, that one cannot keep him in, *Cet enfant eſt ſi vif, ſi remuant, qu'on ne ſauroit le tenir.* I will teach them to keep in their paſſions, *Je leur apprendrai à réprimer leurs paſſions.* To keep in awe, *Faire redouter.*

To KEEP OFF [to bear to diſtance; to hinder] *Tenir éloigné, retenir, empêcher d'avancer: empêcher, rebuter, décourager.*

To KEEP UNDER [to oppreſs, to ſubdue] *Opprimer, dompter, tenir en ſujettion, tenir un bride, aſſujettir.* To keep one under, *Tenir la bride à quelqu'un.* To keep under one's appetites, *Dompter, réprimer ſes paſſions.*

To KEEP UP [to maintain without abatement] *Maintenir, ſoutenir, conſerver, entretenir.* Keep up its price, *Soutenez-y le prix.* He kept up a punctual correſpondence with us, *Il entretenoit une correſpondance ſuivie avec nous.*

To KEEP, *v. n.* [to continue, to ſtay, to laſt] *Se tenir, reſter, demeurer, durer, ſe conſerver, être.* Keep where you are, *Tenez-vous*, or *reſtez où vous êtes.* To keep at home, *Demeurer au logis.* So long as I keep in my right wits, *Tant que je ſerai dans mon bon ſens.* Beauty cannot keep long, *La beauté ne ſe conſerve pas*, ou *ne dure pas long temps.*

To KEEP TO, *S'arrêter.*

To KEEP [to forbear] *Se garder, s'empêcher, ſe garantir.* Keep out of gaol, *Gardez-vous de la priſon.* Keep out of ſight, *Tenez-vous caché.* Keep from telling of lies, *Gardez-vous de mentir, ne mentez pas.*

To KEEP ASUNDER, *Etre ſéparés*, ou *déſunis, vivre en déjunion.*

To KEEP AWAY, *Etre éloigné, s'abſenter.* Keep a week away, *Abſentez-vous une ſemaine.*

To KEEP OFF, *Se tenir en arrière*, ou *à l'écart, ne pas avancer.*

To KEEP ON [to go forward] *Avancer, aller en avant.*

To KEEP UP [to continue undiſmayed] *Se maintenir, ſe ſoutenir, ſe conſerver, s'entretenir.*

KEEP, *ſ.* [cuſtody, guard] *Garde*, m. *protection*, f.

To KEEP, *v. a.* and *n.* [in Sea-language] *Tenir.* Ex. To keep the land aboard, *Se tenir près de terre.* To keep the luff, or to keep the wind, *Tenir le vent*, ou *Tenir le plus près.* Keep your luff! (commandement au timonnier) *N'arrive pas!* Keep her to! *Défie du vent!* Keep her as near as ſhe will lie! *Gouverne au plus près du vent!* To keep off, *Tenir le large.* Keep off! keep at a diſtance! *Défends!*

KEEPER (kīp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who keeps] *Garde*, m. *gardien*, m. The keeper of a park, *Garde-chaſſe, garde d'un parc.* The lord keeper of the great ſeal, *Le garde du grand ſceau.* The keeper of the privy-ſeal, *Le garde du petit ſceau.* Boat-keeper (at Sea), *Canotier qui garde un canot*, &c. m. *conſervateur*, m.

KEEPER of the touch [maſter of the aſſay] *Eſſayeur*, m. officier de la monnoie.

KEEPER of a whore, *Celui qui entretient une fille.*

KEEPER of the regiſters, *Regiſtraire*, m.

KEEPERSHIP (kīp'-eŭr-chīp), *ſ.* [office of a keeper] *Charge* ou *office de garde*, f. m. *conciergerie*, f.

KEEPING (kīp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To KEEP] *Garde*, f. ou *l'action de garder*, f. &c. Upon occaſion of ſome papers found in his keeping, *A l'occaſion de quelques papiers dont il fut trouvé ſaiſi.*

KEEPING [or harmony of parts] in a picture, *L'accord*, ou *l'harmonie des parties dans un tableau*, m. f.

KEEVE (kīve), *ſ.* [a large brewing veſſel] *Cuve*, f.

KEG (kĕgne, *vulgarly* kăgue), *ſ.* [a ſmall barrel, a fiſh-barrel] *Coque, f. barriquaut*, m.

KELL (kĭl), *ſ.* [a ſort of pottage] *Sorte de potage*

KELL. [omentum] *La coiffe*, membrane qui couvre les boyaux.

KEHL *or* KEIL, *ſ.* [once an important fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; lat. 50-30' N. lon. 7°-53'] *Kell* or *Kehl*, m.

KELP (kĕlp), *ſ.* [in glaſs-manufactories; a ſort of potaſhes, ſea-wrack; a ſalt produced from calcined ſea-weed] *Cailletis*, m.

KELSON (kĕl'-ſeŭne), *ſ.* V. KEELSON. *Carlingue, contrequille.*

KELTER (kĕl'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a word uſed in this ſenſe: To be in kelter [to be ready] *Etre prêt, être ajuſté.* He is not in kelter, *Il n'eſt pas encore ajuſté.*

To KEMB. V. To COMB.

KEN (kĕne), *ſ.* [view, the reach of ſight] *Vue*, f. *la portée de la vue*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré. A thing within ken, *Une choſe qui eſt en vûe*, ou *à la portée de la vue.*

* This is quite out of the ken of my faculties, *C'eſt une choſe tout-à-fait au deſſus de la portée de mon eſprit.*

To KEN (kĕne), -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to ſee at a diſtance, to deſcry] *Voir à une grande diſtance,*

distance, voir de loin, découvrir, appercevoir.

To KEN [to know] *Connoître, reconnoître.*

KENDAL, *s.* [a large town of Westmorland; lat. 54°-15′ N lon. 2°-52′ W.] *Kendal*, m.

KENKS (kĕn'ks), *or* KINKS, *s. pl.* [in Sea-language; doublings in a cable] *Boucles*, f. *nœuds d'un cable qui se tortille.*

KENNA, *s.* [Eastern-privet, a shrub] *Kenna*, m. *faux troëne des Indes*, m.

KENNED (kĕn'd), *part. adj. Découvert, apperçu de loin, reconnu.*

KENNEL (kĕn'-ĕl), *s.* [a cot for dogs] *Chenil*, m logement pour des chiens.

KENNEL [a number of dogs kept in a kennel] *Meute*, f.

KENNEL [the water-course of a street] *Le ruisseau* d'une rue. Kennel-stones [those which lay the lowermost in order to make a kennel] *Canivaux*, m. pl.

To KENNEL, *v. n. Coucher, demeurer, gîter.*

KENNETS (kĕn'-ĕtse), *s.* [a sort of coarse Welsh cloth] *Sorte de gros drap du pays de Galles.*

KENT (kĕn'te), *s.* [a county of England] *Kent*, m.

KENTLEDGE (kĕn't'-lédje), *s.* [in Sea-language] *Saumons de fer (pour lest)*, m. pl. Limber kentledge, *Saumons de fer (faits pour entrer dans les vides des anguillères, afin de profiter de cet espace).*

KEPT (kĕpte), *part. adj.* [*of* To KEEP] *Gardé, tenu*, &c.

KERATOPHYTUM, *s.* [antipathes, black coral; Gorgonia; a submarine plant] *Kératophyte*, m.

KERB-STONE (kerb'-stône), *s.* [a stone round the brim of a well] *Margelle*, ou *mardelle*, f.

KERCHIEF (kĕr'-tchĭf), *s.* [a head-dress] *Un couvrechef.*

KERCHIEFED (kĕr'-tchĭft), *adj.* [covered] *Couvert.* [Dressed] *Habillé.*

KERF (kĕif), *s.* [notch in wood] *Entaillure*, f. *entaille*, f. *coche*, f. *trait de scie*, m.

KERMAN, *s.* [a town and Province of Persia; lat. 29°-40′ N. lon. 6°-56′ E.] *Kerman*, m,

KERMES (kĕr'-mĭz), *s.* [a gall-insect of the evergreen oak] *Kermès de Provence*, m. *Kermès*, m.

KERN (kern), *pl.* KERNES (kĕrn'z), *s.* [an Irish foot soldier, an Irish boor: in Law, vagabond] *Un fantassin Irlandois légèrement armé*; *un payſan Irlandois*; *un villageois, un rustre*; ou bien *un vagabond, un bandit. Kernes, Des gens sans aveu*, m. pl.

To KERN, *v. n.* [to take the form of grain, to granulate] *Se former en grain*, en parlant du blé.

To KERN, *v. a.* [among Letter-founders] *Ecréner.* Kerning, *s. Ecrénage*, m.

KERNEL (kĕr'-nĕl), *s.* [the edible substance contained in a shell; the seeds of pulpy fruits] *Amande*, f. *ce qu'il y a de bon à manger dans une noix, dans une noisette, dans une amande*, & tout autre fruit de la même espèce; *pepin d'une poire, d'une pomme, d'un raisin*, m.

KERNEL of a pine-apple, *Un pignon.*

KERNEL of the body, *Glande du corps*, f.

KERNEL of a stone, *Le noyau d'une pierre.*

To KERNEL, *v. n.* [to ripe to kernels] *Se former en amande*; se dit du fruit de l'amandier, du noisetier & autres semblables.

KERNELLY (kĕr'-nĭl-é), *adj.* [full of kernels] *Plein de pepins*, en parlant de certains fruits; *glanduleux, plein de glandes*, en parlant du corps animal.

KERSEY (kĕr'-zé), *s* [coarse woollen stuff] *Sorte d'étoffe grossière*; *carisée*, m. *Créseau*, m.

KESROAN, *s.* [a chain of mountains, in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which make a part of mount Liban] *Kesroan*, m.

KESTREL (kĕs'-trĭl), *s.* [a little kind of bastard hawk] *Crecerelle*, f.

KETCH (kĕtch), *s.* [a heavy ship] *Caïc* ou *Caïque*, m. Bumb-ketch, *Galiotte à bombes*, f.

KETCH-DOLT, *s. Sorte de jeu de trictrac.*

KETMIA, *s.* [a plant resembling the mallows] *Ketmie*, f.

KETTLE (kĕt'-tl'), *s.* [a sort of vessel in which liquor is boiled] *Chaudière*, f. *bouilloire*, f. A little or small kettle, *Un chaudron.* Pitch-kettle, *Chaudière à brai*, f.

KETTLE-DRUM (kĕt'-tl'-drŭme), *s.* [a drum, the head of which is spread over a body of brass] *Une timbale.*

KETTLE-DRUMMER (kĕt'-tl'-drŭmeŭr), *s. Un timbalier*, celui qui bat des timbales.

KEVELS, *s. pl.* [in Sea-language] *Taquets à cœur (pour amarrer les manœuvres contre le bord)*, m. pl. Kevel-heads, *Bittons ou Taquets (formés des bouts des alonges de revers du vaisseau).*

KEW (kĭou), V. CUE.

KEX (kĕks), *s.* V. KECKSY.

KEY (kī), *s.* [an instrument by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward *or* backward; *figuratively*, an explanation of any thing obscure and mysterious] *Clé* ou *clef*, f. To be under lock and key, *Être enfermé sous la clef.*

* The key of a romance, *or* of a cypher, *La clef d'un roman* ou *d'un chiffre.*

* KEY [entrance] *Clef d'entrée*, f. *porte*, f. Calais is one of the keys of France, *Calais est une des clefs de la France.*

KEY [in Musick] *Clef*, f. The three keys in musick, *Les trois clefs de la musique.*

KEY [*or* skrew-key] of a press, *Clef de pressoir*, f.

KEY of a harpsicord, *or* virginals, *Clef de clavecin*, ou *d'épinette*, f. l'instrument avec lequel on tourne les chevilles. The keys of a harpsicord, virginals, *or* organ, *Le clavier (la rangée des touches) d'un clavecin, d'une épinette*, ou *d'un jeu d'orgues.*

KEY [among Carpenters and Joiners] *Clef*,

KEY [an instrument of Dentists] *Clef*, f *crochet*, m.

KEY [wharf] *Quai*, m.

KEYS [in Sea-language] *Cayes (roches sous l'eau)*, f. pl.

KEY-BIT (kī'-bĭte), *s.* [a part of the key] *Paneton*, m. cette partie de la clef qui a des dents.

KEY-CHAIN (kī'-tchéne), *s. Clavier*, m. chaîne, anneau *ou* cercle servant à tenir plusieurs clefs ensemble.

KEYHOLE (kī'-hôle), *s.* [the perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put] *Le trou de la serrure.*

KEYLE, *s.* [a kind of long boat] *Grande chaloupe*, autrefois en usage pour les troupes de débarquement.

KEY-STONE (kī'-stône), *s.* [the middle stone of an arch] *Clef de voûte*, f.

Key-stone of a vault, *Manſole*, f.

Rustic Key-stone, *Clef de bossage.* Key-stone going through the architrave, *Clef passante.*

Hanging and projecting key-stone, *Clef pendante & saillante.* Hanging key-stone of a beam, *Clef de poutre.*

Key-stone [the stone which keeps shut the house of office] *Clef*, f.

KHAZINE, *s.* [the Grand Seignior's treasury] *Kasine*, m.

KHESSEL, *s.* [a great river of Asia, in the Tartary] *Khessel*, m.

KIANG, *s.* [a great river of China] *Kiang*, m,

KIAM-SI, *s.* [a province of China] *Kiansi*, m

KIAN-NAN, *s.* [a province of China] *Kiangnan* ou *Nanquin et Martin*, m.

KIBE (kaïbe'), *s.* [a chap in the heel caused by the cold] *Engelure*, f. *rhagades*, f. pl. mal qui vient au talon par le trop grand froid.

Kibe-heels, in a horse, *Crevasse*, f. *fente*, f. *qui se fait aux pâturons ou aux boulets du cheval*; *poulets transversaux*, f. pl.

KIBED (kaïb'd), *adj.* [troubled with kibes] *Qui a des engelures.*

KIBSY (kĭb'-sé), *s.* [a wicker-basket] *Un panier d'osier.*

KICK (kĭk), *s.* [a blow with the foot] *Un coup de pied*; *ruade*, f. To give one a kick in the breech, *Donner un coup de pied au cul à quelqu'un.*

To KICK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to strike with the foot] *Donner un coup de pied, frapper avec le pied*; *ruader.* Why do you kick him? *Pourquoi lui donnez-vous des coups de pied?* To kick one out of the house, *Chasser quelqu'un de la maison à coups de pied.*

*† To kick one up stairs, *Faire sortir quelqu'un par la belle porte.*

To kick up one's heels, *Se cabrer*; au figuré, en terme familier & populaire, *passer le pas, mourir.*

To kick a foot ball, *Escafer un bolon*; *le jeter avec le pied.*

To KICK, *v. n.* [to beat the foot in anger or contempt] *Ruer, détacher des ruades, regimber.* A horse that kicks, *Un cheval qui rue.* To kick at *or* against a thing, *Regimber contre quelque chose.*

To KICK UP, *Faire la bascule.*

KICKED (kĭkt), *part. adj. Frappé avec le pied, à qui l'on a donné des coup de pied.* Kicked up and down, *Balotté de côté & d'autre.*

KICKER (kĭk'-eŭr), *s.* [one who strikes with the foot] *Qui donne des coups de pied.*

KICKING (kĭk'-ĭn'gne), *s.* V. KICK.

KICKSHAW (kĭk'-chô), *s.* [something ridiculous or slight] *Fantaisie ridicule*, f. *bagatelle*, f. *niaiſerie*, f. *bijou*, m. *breleque*, f. *brimborion*, m. *colifichet*, m. ‖ *broutilles*, f. pl.

KICKSHAW [a sort of ragoo] *Ragoût singulier*, s'entend d'un ragout où ce qui le compose est si bien déguisé qu'on a peine à le reconnoître, *entremets*, m.

§ KICKSEY-WICKSEY (kĭk'-sé-oŭĭk'-sé), *s.* [a wife; in ridicule and disdain] *Femmelette*, f. *femmelette mariée.*

KID (kĭd), *s.* [a young of a goat] *Chevreau*, m. *cabri*, m. *biquet*, m. Kid-leather, *or* skin, *Cuir de cabri*, m. *cabron*, m. Kid-gloves, *Gants de cabron*, m.

KID [a small tub to contain the daily allowance of biscuit to the several messes] *Cabillon*, m.

To KID, *v. n.* [to bring forth kids] *Chevroter*, faire de petits chevreaux, *biqueter*

KIDDER (kĭd'-eŭr), *s.* [an ingrosser of corn to enhance its price] *Un homme qui achète du blé pour le revendre plus cher*; *un monopoleur, un accapareur.*

KIDDLE (kĭd'-dl'), *s.* [a wear in a river, used to catch fish] *Pêcherie*, f.

KID-LEATHER (kĭd'-lĕtzh-eŭr), *s. Cabron*, m. *peau de chèvre*, f.

To KIDNAP (kĭd'-năp), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to steal children, or human beings] *Enlever, voler* des enfans.

KIDNAPPER (kĭd'-năp-eŭr), *s.* [one who steals children] *Voleur* d'enfans, m

KIDNEY (kĭd'-né), *s.* [one of the two glands that separate urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language] *Rognon*, m. au figuré & en style burlesque, *humeur*, f. *race*, f. *genre*, m. *esprit*, m.

"† He knows my kidney, *Il connoît mon humeur*; † *il sait de quel bois je me chauffe.*

KIDNEYBEAN (kĭd'-né-bîne), *s* [french-bean] *Haricot*, m. *faſéole*, f.

KIEL, *s.* [a strong, rich and considerable town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Holstein; lat. 54°-20′ N. lon. 10°-0′ E.] *Kiell* ou *Kiel*, m.

KILDARE, *s.* [a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name; lat. 53°-9′ N. lon 6°-37′ W.] *Kildare*, m.

KILDERKIN (kĭl'-deŭr-kĭne), *s.* [half a barrel] *Demibaril*, m. *demi-barique*, f. *caque*, f. *quartaut*, m.

KILKENNY, *s.* [a town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name; lat. 52°-36′ N. lon. 6°-55′ W.] *Kilkenny*, m.

To KILL (kĭl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of life] *Tuer, faire mourir, mettre à mort, assassiner,* † *envoyer ad patres.* To kill one in cold blood, *Tuer quelqu'un de sang froid.* To kill one's self, *Se tuer, s'ôter la vie*; au figuré, *Prendre trop de peine.*

* To kill a child with kindness, *Gâter un enfant, le perdre, le tuer à force d'amitié.*

KILLAS, *s.* [a hard greyish sparry white earth dug in mines; a flaty stone spangled with talc] *Sorte de spath fusible,* ou *vitreux*; *spar*, m.

KILL-CLOTH (kĭl'-klŏth), *s.* [a cloth made of hair] *Haire*, f. *cilice*, m.

† KILL-COW (kĭl'-koŭ), *s.* [a braggadochio] *Un fanfaron, un bravache, un faux brave.*

KILLED (kĭl'd), *part. adj. Tué, mis à mort.*

KILLER (kĭl'-eŭr), *s.* [one that deprives of life] *Assassin*, m. *meurtrier*, m. *homicide*, m. *celui qui a tué* quelqu'un.

KILLING (kĭl'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [murdering, deadly] *Tuant, qui tue, mortel, qui cause la mort, assassin, assassinant.*

Killing eyes, * *Des yeux homicides.*

KILLOW (kĭl'-ô), *s.* [an earth of a blackish colour] *Terre noirâtre*, f.

KILMORE, *s* [a town of Ireland; lat. 54°-2′ N. lon. 7°-11′ W.] *Kilmore.*

KILN (kĭl), *s.* [a fabrick formed to dry or burn things as lime, bricks, &c.; a stove] *Fourneau*, m *fournaise*, f. *four* à chaux, m. Brick-kiln, *Four à brique*, m. *Briqueterie*, f.

KILSTINONS, *s. pl.* [a people of the North of America] *Kilstinons* ou *Critineux* ou *Krigs*, m. pl.

To KILNDRY (kĭl'-drĭ), *v. a.* [to dry by means of a kiln] *Sécher*, ou *faire sécher au four.*

KILT (kĭlt), V. KILLED.

KIMBO (kĭm'-bô), *adj.* [crooked, bent, arched] *Courbé, plié, en forme d'anse.* Kimbo handles, *Des anses courbées*, f. pl. To set one's arms a kimbo, *Avoir les bras aux côtés*, ou *en forme d'anses,* † *faire le pot à deux anses,* † *mettre les poings sur les rognons.*

KIMI, *s.* [a town and province of Sweden; lat. 65°-50′ N. lon. 23°-40′ E.] *Kimi.*

KIN (kĭne), *s.* [relation either of sanguinity or affinity] *Parent*, m. *allié*, m. *qui a du rapport, de la ressemblance.* Are you any kin to him? *Etes-vous son parent?* Next of kin, *Proche parent.* He is no kin to me, *Il n'est point mon allié*, ou *il ne m'est point parent.*

* He is neither kit or kin, *Il ne m'est ni parent ni allié.*

KIN [an ancient diminutive termination] *Petit*, m. Lambkin, *Un petit agneau.* Perkin, *Pierrot*, m.

KINA-KINA, *s.* [quinquina, Peruvian bark] *Kina-Kina*, m. *quinquina*, m.

KIND (kaïnd), *adj.* [benevolent, good, favourable] *Doux, bon, obligeant, bienfaisant, plein de bonté*; *débonnaire, aimable, bénévole, bénin, affable, civil, gracieux, honnête, favorable, heureux.* Kind words and behaviour, *Amitiés*, f. pl. A kind master, *Un maître doux.* A kind husband, *Un bon mari.* He is kind to the unthankful and the wicked, *Il est bon même envers les ingrats & les méchans.* A kind reception, *Un accueil favorable.* A kind entertainment to strangers, *Hospitalité*, f. Be so kind as to acquaint me with it, *Ayez la bonté de me le faire savoir.*

KIND, *s.* [generical class, sort; manner] *Genre*, m. *espèce*, f. *sorte*, f. *manière*, f. *nature*, f. *calibre*, m. The human kind, *Le genre humain.* A thing admirable in its kind, *Une chose admirable dans son genre* ou *dans son espèce.* The female kind, *Le genre* ou *le sexe féminin.* Fruits of this kind, *Des fruits de cette sorte.* In kind, *En nature.* In such a kind, *De telle sorte, de telle manière.* She has a kind of covetous fellow to her husband, *Elle a une espèce de taquin pour mari*; *son mari est un vrai taquin.* An odd kind of affair, *Une singulière affaire*; ‖ *une drôle d'affaire.*

To grow out of kind, *Dégénérer, s'abâtardir perdre les bonnes qualités de son espèce.*

KINDER (kaïn'-deŭr), *and* KINDEST (kaïn'-dĕst), *adj.* [the comparative and superlative of kind] *Plus doux, meilleur*; *le meilleur, très-bon.*

KINDER, *s.* [a drove of cats] *Une troupe de chats.*

To KINDLE (kĭn'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to set on fire, to catch fire] *Enflammer, allumer, mettre en feu, embraser,* au propre & au figuré; *s'enflammer, s'allumer, prendre feu, s'embraser*; ‡ *Eprendre*, ‡ *s'éprendre*, au propre & au figuré.

To KINDLE, *v. n.* [to bring forth] *Porter, faire des petits.* [said of hares] *Leveretter.*

KINDLED (kĭn'-dl'd), *part. adj. Allumé, enflammé.*

KINDLER (kĭn'-dleŭr), *s.* [one who lights or inflames] *Qui allume, enflamme.*

KINDLY (kaïn'd'-lé), *adv.* [benevolently, favourably] *Doucement, avec douceur, avec bonté, obligeamment, favorablement, d'une manière gracieuse, bénignement, indulgemment, humainement,* ‡ *courtoisement, charitablement, honnêtement.* He was kindly treated, *On l'a traité avec bonté*, ou *favorablement.* The small pox comes out kindly, *La petite vérole sort bénignement.*

To take any thing kindly, *Prendre une chose en bonne part.* To receive kindly, *Agréer.*

KINDLY, *adj.* [congenial; bland, mild] *De même espèce, fraternel*; *doux.* The kindly fruits of the earth, *Les fruits de la terre chacun selon son espèce*; V. KIND.

KINDNESS (kaïn'd'-nĕce), *s.* [benevolence, good-will, favour, love] *Douceur*, f. *bonté*, f. *bienveillance*, f. *amitié*, f. *affection*, f. *humanité*, f. *bénignité*, f. *plaisir*, m. *grâce*, f. *service*, m. *faveur*, f. *bienfait*, m. ‡ *courtoisie*, f. *honnêteté*, f. § *débonnaireté*, f. You have an extraordinary kindness for me, *Vous avez trop de bonté pour moi.* Remember my kindness to him, *Faites-lui mes amitiés, mes civilités.* Love can be produced by experience of kindness to us, *L'amour peut être le fruit des services* (ou *des grâces*) *que nous avons reçus.* V. BENIGNITY.

KINDNESSES (kaïn'd'-nĕ-céz), *s. Complaisances*, f. pl. His kindnesses to such a one cost him dear, *Ses complaisances pour un tel lui coûtent cher.*

KINDRED (kĭn'-drĕd), *s.* [relation by birth or marriage, cognation, affinity] *Parens*, m. pl. *alliés*, m. pl. *parentage*, m. *parenté*, f. *affinité*, f. ‡ *cognat*, m. Of equal kindred, *D'une égale parenté, aussi proche parent.* He has many good kindred, *Il a beaucoup de bons parens, il est bien allié.*

† A great many kindred and scarce a friend, *Beaucoup de parens & peu d'amis.*

‡ KINE (kaïne), *s.* [plur. from *Cow*] *Des vaches*, f.

KING (kĭn'gne), *s.* [a monarch] *Roi*, m *monarque*, m. *potentat*, m. The king of England, *Le roi d'Angleterre.* The kings, *Les rois, les monarques.* The king's bench, *La cour du Banc du Roi*, juridiction d'Angleterre.

* KING of the bean, *Le roi de la fève.* The king of the minstrels, *Le roi des violons.* The king, at chess or cards, *Le roi, au jeu des échecs*, ou *au jeu des cartes.* A king (at draughts), *Une dame damée.*

KING at arms, king of heralds, *Le roi d'armes, le premier héraut.*

‡ To KING, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to supply with a king, to make royal, to raise to loyalty] *Donner un roi, élever à la royauté.*

To KING [at draughts] *Damer.*

KING-APPLE (kĭn'gne'-ăp-pl'), *s. Sorte de pomme.*

KING-CUP (kĭn'gne'-keŭp), *s. Sorte de fleur*

KINGED (kĭn'gn'd), *part. adj. Qui a un roi*, ou bien *devenu roi, élevé à la royauté.*

KINGCRAFT (kĭn'gne'-krăfte), *s.* [the art of governing] *L'art de régner*, m. *politique*, f. The greatest piece of kingcraft is to teach subjects obedience, *Le plus grand art de régner est d'apprendre aux sujets à obéir.*

KINGDOM (kĭn'gne'-deŭme), *s.* [the territories subject to a king] *Royaume*, m. *couronne*, f. In our kingdom, *Dans notre royaume.* V. EMPIRE.

KINGDOM [among naturalists] *Règne* m. The vegetable kingdom, *Le règne végétal.*

KINGDOM [region, tract] *Région*, f. *plaine*, f. The watery kingdom, *La plaine liquide.*

*† He is in his kingdom, *Il est dans son élément, il est content.*

KINGFISHER (kĭn'gne'-fĭch-eŭr), *s.* [a species of bird] *Alcyon*, m. *martin-pêcheur*, m.

KINGLIKE (kĭn'gne'-laïke), *or* KINGLY (kĭn'gne'-lé), *adj.* [royal, monarchical] *Royal, de roi, digne d'un roi.* With a kingly magnificence, *Avec une magnificence royale.*

KINGLY, *adv.* [with royal dignity] *En roi, d'une manière digne d'un roi.*

KING-PIECE (kĭn'gne'-pîce), *s.* [among Carpenters] *Epi*, m. *poinçon.*

KING'S-BENCH (kĭn'gne'-bĕn'-che), *s.* [a supreme court of justice, in England] *Cour du Banc du Roi*, f. [the prison belonging to that court, in London] *Prison du Banc du Roi*, f.

KINGSEVIL (kĭn'gn'z-ĭ'-v'l), *s.* [a scrofulous distemper] *Les écrouelles*, f. pl.

KINGSHIP (kĭn'gne'-chĭp), [royalty] *Royauté*, f.

KING-SPEAR (kĭn'gne'-spîre), *s. Sorte de plante.*

KING-STONE (kĭn'gne'-stône), *s. Sorte de poisson.*

KINSFOLK (kĭn'z'-fôke), *s.* V. KINDRED.

KINK (kĭn'k), *s.* [in Sea-language; a twist or turn in a cable, &c.] *Coque (dans les cordages)*, f.

KINSMAN (kĭn'z'-măne), *s.* [a man of the same family] *Parent*, m. *allié*, m.

KINSWOMAN (kĭn'z'-oŭoŭm-eŭne), *s.* [a female relation] *Parente*, f. *alliée*, f.

KINTAL (kĭn'-tăl), *s.* [a hundred pound weight] *Un quintal.*

KIOF or KIOW, *s.* [a considerable town and palatinate of Poland: lat. 50°-30′ N. lon. 31°-51′ E.] *Kiow* ou *Kiovie.*

KIPE (kaïpe), *s.* [an osier basket for taking fish] *Sorte de filet d'osier pour prendre du poisson*, f. *nasse*, f.

KIPE-HOLE (kaïpe'-hôle), *s.* [a sort of game] *La fossette*, f.

‡ KIRK (kerk), *s.* [a church] *Eglise*, f. The kirk of Scotland, *L'église d'Ecosse.*

KIRTLE (ker'-tl'), *s.* [an upper garment, a short jacket] *Pet en l'air*, m.

KISS (kice), *s.* [the act of touching with the lips] *Baiser*, m. † *Tour de bec*, m. A treacherous kiss, *Un baiser de traître, un baiser de Judas.* To give a voluptuous kiss, ‖ *Baiser en godinette.*

To KISS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to touch with the lips] *Baiser*; au figuré, *toucher doucement* ou *légèrement.* To kiss one another, *Se baiser l'un l'autre, s'entre-baiser.* To kiss often, *Baiser souvent, baiser.* To kiss unwillingly, *Bouquer.*

† Many kiss the hands they wish to see cut off, *Souvent on caresse celui qu'on voudroit étrangler.*

KISSED (kĭs't), *part. adj. Baisé.*

KISSER (kĭs'-eŭr), *s* [one who kisses] *Baiseur*, m. *qui baise, qui aime à baiser.*

KISSING (kĭs'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a kiss] *Un baiser.* The kissing the pope's toe, *Le baisement.*

KISSING, *adj.* Ex. A kissing man, *Un baiseur.* A kissing woman, *Une baiseuse.* To

be always kissing, *Baisotter.*

KISSINGCRUST (kĭs'-ĭn'gne-krĕŭste), *f.* [cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another] *Baiſure du pain*, f. *biſeau, (quand il n'y a point de croûte)*, m.

KIT (kĭte), *f.* [a large bottle] *Une graſſe bouteille, une dame-jeanne.*

KIT [a ſmall fiddle] *Un violon de poche*, m. *une poche.*

KIT [a wooden veſſel] *Un ſeau à puiſer de l'eau.*

* He is neither kit nor kin to me, *Il ne m'eſt ni parent ni allié.* He has neither kit nor kin, *Il n'a ni enfans ni parens.*

KIT-KEYS, *ſ. pl.* [the fruit of the aſh-tree] *Chatons de frêne*, m. pl.

ST. KIT'S or ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, *ſ.* [one of the Leeward iſlands; lat. 17°-15' N. lon. 63°-14' W.] *St. Chriſtophe*, m.

KITCHEN (kĭtch'-ĭne), *ſ.* [the room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked] *Cuiſine*, f.

The king's kitchen, the officers of the king's kitchen, *La bouche*, f. *les officiers de la bouche*, m. pl.

KITCHENBOY (kĭtch'-ĭne-bŏĕ), *ſ. Un marmiton.*

KITCHEN-GARDEN (kĭtch'-ĭne-gard'n), *ſ.* [garden in which eſculent plants are produced] *Jardin potager*, m. *potager*, m.

KITCHEN-MAID (kĭtch'-ĭne-méde), *ſ.* [a cookmaid] *Une cuiſinière; fille de cuiſine*, f.

KITCHEN-STUFF (kĭtch'-ĭne-steŭf), *ſ.* [the fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan] *Graiſſe de rôti*, ou *de bouilli*, f. *graiſſes de cuiſine*, ou *les graiſſes*, f. pl.

KITCHEN-TACKLING (kĭtch'-ĭne-tăkl-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Batterie de cuiſine*, f. ou *uſtenſiles de cuiſine*, m. pl.

KITCHEN-WENCH (kĭtch'-ĭne-oŭĕn'che), *ſ.* [maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery] *Servante de cuiſine*, f. *laveuſe de vaiſſelle*, f.

KITCHEN-WORK (kĭtch'-ĭne-oŭĕŭrk), *ſ.* [cookery] *ſ. Viande apprêtée.*

KITE (kāïte), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Milan*, m.

KITE *or* Paper-Kite [a fictitious bird made of paper] *Cerf-volant* (jouet d'enfans), m.

KITE [in Electricity; conductor] *Cerf-volant électrique*, m. *conducteur*, m.

KITE-FISH (kāïte'-ĭſche), *ſ.* [a ſort of flying fiſh] *Milan marin*, m. *b. lugo*, m.

KITLING (kĭtl'-ĭn'gne), *or* KITTEN (kĭt'-t'n), *ſ.* [a young cat] *Petit chat, jeune chat, chaton*, m.

To KITTEN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bring forth young cats] *Chatter, faire de petits chats.*

KITZIL-IRMAK, *or* the Red River, *ſ.* [a fine and large river of Turkey in Aſia] *Kitzil-Irmak*, m.

To KLICK (klĭk), *v. n. Faire un petit bruit aigu.*

KLINKETS (klĭn'-kĕtse), *ſ. pl.* [in Fortif. ſmall gates through paliſadoes] *Guichets*, m. pl.

KLIP-FISH (klĭp'-ſĭche), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh by ſome called the wolf-fiſh, by others cod-fiſh, rock-fiſh] *Loup de mer*, m. *lubin*, m.

To KNAB (năb), -BING, -BED, *v. n.* [to bite] *Mordre, brouter.* To knab upon graſs, *Brouter l'herbe.*

KNACK (năk), *ſ.* [a toy, babery] *Jouet d'enfant*, m. *babiole*, f. *colifichet*, m *joujou*, m.

KNACK [a readineſs, an habitual facility] *Adreſſe*, f. *habileté*, f. *induſtrie*, f. *dextérité*, f. There is a certain knack in the art of converſation, that gives a good grace to mean things, *Il y a une certaine adreſſe dans l'art de la converſation, qui donne de la grâce aux choſes les plus communes.* He has a great knack at remarks, *Il eſt adroit ou heureux dans ſes remarques.*

KNACK, *ſ.* [a nice trick, a petty contrivance] *Un tour d'adreſſe*, ‖ *micmac*, m.

To KNACK, *v. n.* [to make a ſharp quick noiſe as when a ſtick breaks] *Craquer.* To knack with one's fingers, *Faire craquer ſes doigts.*

KNACKER (năk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a maker of toys] *Faiſeur de colifichets*, m.

KNAG (năg), *ſ.* [a hard knot in wood] *Nœud* d'arbre, m.

* KNAGS, that grow out on the hart's horn, near the forehead, *Meules de la tête du cerf*, f.

KNAGGY (năgu'-é), *adj.* [knotty] *Noueux, plein de nœuds*, en parlant d'un arbre.

KNAP (năp), *ſ.* [protuberance, a ſwelling prominence, knob] *Loupe (dans un arbre)*, f. [top] *Hauteur*, f. *élévation*, f. *ſommet*, m. *cime*, f. The knap of a hill, *Le ſommet, la cime d'une montagne.*

To KNAP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to bite] *Mordre, croquer.*

To KNAP [to ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp quick noiſe] *Faire craquer, faire claquer, faire cliqueter.*

To KNAP, *v. n.* V. To KNACK, and to SNAP, and to KLICK.

To KNAPPLE (năp'-pl'), *v. n.* [to break off with a ſharp quick noiſe] *Craquer en ſe briſant.*

KNAPSACK (năp'-săk), *ſ.* [the bag which a ſoldier carries on his back] *Havreſac*, m. *canapſa*, m.

KNAP-WEED (năp'-nŭïde), *ſ.* [Bot Centaurea; a med. plant] *Grande centaurée*, f. *rapontic vulgaire*, m.

KNARE (nere), *ſ.* V. KNAG.

KNAVE (néve), *ſ.* [a rogue, a pet y raſcal, a ſcoundrel] *Un drôle, un fripon, un coquin, un mal-honnête homme, un miſérable, un aventurier, un capon.* An arrant knave, *Un fripon conſommé, un maître fripon, un archi-fripon.* A bold knave, *Un drôle, un impudent, un effronté.* To play the knave, *Faire un tour de fripon.*

† When knaves fall out, honeſt men come by their goods, *Quand les larrons ſe battent, les larcins ſe découvrent.*

KNAVE [at Cards] *Le valet.*

The KNAVE out of doors (a kind of play) *Boutehors*, m. ſorte de jeu.

KNAVERY (né'-veŭr-é), *ſ.* [diſhoneſty, tricks] *Friponnerie*, f. *fourberie*, f. *mal-honnêteté*, f. *duplicité*, f. *hypocriſie*, f.

KNAVISH (ne'-vĭche), *adj.* [diſhoneſt, wicked, fraudulent] *Mal-honnête, méchant, de fripon.* A knaviſh boy, *Un méchant garçon, un garnement.* A knaviſh trick, *Un tour de fripon.* To have a knaviſh look, *Avoir la mine* ou *l'air d'un fripon.*

KNAVISHLY (né-vĭche-lé), *adv.* [diſhoneſtly, fraudulently] *Mal-honnêtement, en fripon, en fourbe, par friponnerie.* It is knaviſhly done, *C'eſt agir mal-honnêtement, c'eſt une action de fripon*, ou *de fourbe.* To look knaviſhly, *Avoir la mine patibulaire.*

KNAVISHNESS (ne'-vĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [knaviſh diſpoſition] *Inclination à la friponnerie*, f.

KNAWEL, *ſ.* [Polygonum, Polonian knawel] *Knawel*, m. *(eſpece de centinode à la racine de laquelle ſe trouve la cochenille de Pologne*, ou *le kermès du Nord).*

To KNEAD (nīde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat and mingle] *Pétrir*; au figuré, *joindre.* To knead the dough, *Pétrir la pâte.* To knead again, *Repétrir.*

KNEADED (nī'-dĕd), *part. adj. Pétri*; au figuré, *joint.*

* If both armies had been kneaded into one, *Si les deux armées euſſent été jointes.*

KNEADINGTROUGH (nīd'-ĭn'gne-tŭŏ), *ſ.* [a trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together] *Huche*, f. *pétrin*, m.

KNEE (nī), *ſ.* [the joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh] *Le genou.* I have reſerved to myſelf ſeven thouſand, who have not bowed the knee to Baal, *Je m'en ſuis réſervé ſept mille qui n'ont point fléchi le genou devant Baal.* Aſk pardon upon your knees, fall upon your knees, *Demandez pardon à genoux, mettez-vous à genoux.*

KNEES (nīz), [in Ship-building] *Genoux*, m. pl. *courbes des ponts (& en général toutes ſortes de courbes)*, f. pl.

Hanging knees, *Courbes verticales* ou *obliques.* Iron-knees, *Courbes de fer.* Lodging knees, *Courbes horizontales.* Dagger knees, *Courbes un peu obliques (qui s'adaptent ſous la courbe voiſine).* Standard-knees, *Courbes verticales des baux du faux pont.* Tranſom-knees, *Courbes d'arcaſſe.* Wing tranſom-knees, *Courbes d'arcaſſe de la ſainte barbe (placées au niveau de la liſſe d'hourdi).* Helm port tranſom-knees, *Courbes d'arcaſſe de la ſainte-barbe (placées au niveau de la barre au bout de l'étambord).* Deck tranſom-knees, *Courbes d'arcaſſe du premier pont.* Knee of the head or cut water, *La guibre d'un vaiſſeau (comprenant la gorgère, la flèche & le taillemer).* Right angular knee, *Courbes d'équerre.* Knees within or without a ſquare, *Courbes à fauſſe équerre.* Standing knees on the deck of a galley; cleats of various kinds, *Bacalas*, ou *bacalabe*, m. Small knees, *Courbatons*, m. pl.

To KNEE, *v. a. Prier* ou *ſupplier à genoux.*

KNEED (nīde), *adj.* [knotty] *Qui a des nœuds*, ou *des jointures*; *noueux.* A kneed plant, *Une plante noueuſe, pleine de nœuds.* Kneed graſs, *Une ſorte d'herbe dont la tige a des nœuds.*

KNEEDED (nī'-dĕd), *or* KNEE-DEEP (nī'-oīpe), *adj.* [riſing or ſunk to the knees] *Juſqu'aux genoux.*

KNEE-GRASS (nī'-gr̃ăce), *ſ.* [Bot. Polygonatum, Solomon's ſeal; a med. ruot] *Signet*, m, *genouillet*, m. *ſceau de Salomon*, m.

KNEEHOLM (nī'-hŏlm), *or* KNEE-HOLLY, *ſ.* [Bot. Ruſcus or Bruſcus; petty whin, a med. plant, and aperitive ruot] *Petit houx*, m. *houx frelon*, m. *ruſc*, m. *bruſc*, m. *fragon*, m. *houſſon*, m. *myrte ſauvage*, ou *épineux*, m. *buis piquant*, f.

To KNEEL (nīle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bow the knee, to reſt on the knee] *S'agenouiller, ſe mettre à genoux, fléchir le genou.* A certain man kneeling down to him, ſaid: Lord, have mercy upon my ſon, *Un homme ſe mettant à genoux devant lui dit: Seigneur, ayez pitié de mon fils.*

KNEELING (nī'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from to Kneel] *L'action de s'agenouiller*, ou *de ſe mettre à genoux*, f.

KNEELING [melwell; a kind of ſmall cod, whereof ſtockfiſh is made] *Sorte de Merlus*, ou *poiſſon de haute mer, dont on fait le ſtockfiche.*

KNEELING, *adj.* [on one's knees] *Qui eſt à genoux.* I found him kneeling, *or* upon his knees, *Je le trouvai à genoux.*

KNEEPAN (nī'-păne), *ſ.* [Anat. the ſmall convex bone of the articulation of the knee] *La rotule.*

KNEESTRING (nī'-ſtrĭn'gne), *ſ.* [garter] *Attache*, f. *jarretière*, f.

KNEE-TRIBUTE (nī'-trĭb-ĭoūte), *ſ.* [Worſhip] *Reſpect qui eſt dû & qu'on fait paroître en ſe mettant à genoux.*

KNELL (rĕl), *ſ.* [the ſound of a bell rung at funerals] *Glas*, m. ſon des cloches que l'on ſonne lorſque quelqu'un vient d'expirer.

KNEW (nĭnu), *the preterite of* To KNOW.

KNICK (nĭk), *or* KNICKING (nĭk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [nick of the fingers *or* nails] *Craquement, des doigts*, ou *des ongles*, m.

KNICK KNACK (nĭk'-năk), *ſ.* [children's toys] *Jouet d'enfant*, m. *babiole*, f. *brimborion, colifichet*, m. *joujou*, m.

KNICK KNACKETARIAN (nĭk'-nŭk-té'-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a collector of toys *or* rarities] *Un amateur, un collecteur de curioſités, de choſes rares*, ou *qui en fait commerce.*

KNIFE (năĭfe), *pl.* KNIVES (năĭv'z), *ſ.* [an edged and pointed inſtrument] *Un couteau.* Pain is not in the knife that cuts us, *La douleur*

n'eſt pas dans le couteau qui nous bleſſe. A table-knife, *Couteau de table.* A butcher's chopping-knife, *Couteau de boucher, couperet*, m. A ſhoe-maker's paring-knife, *Tranchet de cordonnier*, m. A ſhoemaker's cutting-knife, *Couteau à pied.* A pen-knife, *Un canif.* A pruning-knife, *Une ſerpe.*

Dough-knife (a Baker's tool), *Coupe-pâte*, m. Chopping-knife (with which the tallow chandlers chops the fat), *Dépeçoir*, m. Hauling-knife (among Sugar-bakers; a piece of wood with which they break the crust at the top of the moulds), *Couteau*, m. Currier's knife (among Curriers; a two handled knife made uſe of to ſcrape hides) *Boutoir*, m. Currier's head-knife, *Drayoire*, f. Paring-knife (among Bookbinders), *Couteau à parer*, m. Shagreen maker's paring knife, *Tiarſe*, m. Scraping-knife, (made uſe of by Tanners to take off the hair), *Couteau rond*, m. Shammy dreſſer's-knife, *Couteau à effleurer*, m. *lunette*, f. Rag-knife (in a Paper-mill), *Faux*, f. *Détrempoir*, m. Tawer's paring-knife, *Couteau à écharner*, m. Leather gilder's paring-knife, *Fer à dégorer*, m. Hatching-knife (among Gilders upon metal, a knife with a ſhort and broad blade) *Couteau à hacher*, m. Enameller's knife, *Lime d'émailleur*, f. Tobacco pipe maker's knife, *Couchet*, m. *couteau*, m.

KNIGHT (nāïte), *ſ.* [a degree of honour] *Un chevalier*; *ſurſanne* (t. de Relation), m. Knight Baronet, *Chevalier Baronnet.* Knight Banneret, *Chevalier Banneret.* Knight Bachelor, *Chevalier Bachelier.* Knights of the Chamber, *Chevaliers de la Chambre.* A Knight of the Garter, *Chevalier de la Jarretière.* Knight of the Bath, *Chevalier du Bain.* Knights of the Temple, Knight-Templar *or* Templers, *Les Templiers.* Knight Marſhal, *Maréchal du Palais Royal.*

KNIGHT-errant, *Chevalier errant.* Knight-errantry (Chivalry), *La Chevalerie.* Knight-errant like (adventurous), *Chevaleresque.* The knight errant-like enthuſiaſm, *L'enthouſiaſme chevaleresque.* Knight of the round table, *Paladin*, m. *chevalier errant de la Table ronde.*

KNIGHT of the Shire [one of the repreſentatives of a county in Parliament] *Député*, m. ou *repréſentant d'une Province dans la Chambre Baſſe du Parlement d'Angleterre*, m.

KNIGHT of the Poſt [a hireling evidence] *Un faux témoin, un témoin gagé*, ou *à gages.* To procure knights of the poſt, *Apoſter de faux témoins*

KNIGHT [at Cheſs] *Cavalier*, m.

KNIGHT [in Sea-language; a piece of timber commonly ſhaped to the form and likeneſs of a head] *Tête de more*, f. *bloc*, m. Knight-heads (bollard-timbers), *Les apôtres*, m. pl. Knight-heads (pau-bits), *Le haut des bittes du vindas*, ou *cabeſtan horizontal.* Knight-heads (the lower gear-blocks), *Seps de driſſe*, m. pl. *(ne ſont plus en uſage)*

To KNIGHT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to create one a knight] *Faire* ou *créer quelqu'un chevalier.*

KNIGHTED (nāï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Fait chevalier.*

KNIGHTEN-GUILD (nāï'-t'n-gŭïld), *ſ.* [an old guild in London, conſiſting of 19 knights] *Ancienne ſociété de Londres compoſée de dix-neuf Chevaliers.*

KNIGHTHOOD (nāïte'-hoŭd), *ſ.* [the character *or* dignity of a knight] *Chevalerie*, f. *l'ordre* ou *la dignité de Chevalier*, m.

KNIGHTLY (nāïte'-lé), *adj.* [beſitting a knight] *De Chevalier, qui convient à un chevalier.*

KNIGHT'S-FEE (nāït's'-fī), *ſ.* [a law-term, ſo much inheritance as is ſufficient to maintain a knight] *Le bien d'un chevalier, autant de terre qu'il en faut pour l'entretien d'un chevalier*: ce mot ſignifie auſſi, *la rente que paye un Chevalier au Seigneur dont il relève.*

KNIGHT'S SERVICE (nāït's'-ſĕr-vice), *ſ.* [a tenure whereby a man was bound to bear arms in war] *Sorte de fief avec redevance de ſervir le roi dans ſes guerres.* Land held by Knight's-ſervice, *Fief tenu noblement*, m. *fief de haubert*, m.

To KNIT (nĭtĕ), -TING, knit and knitted, *v. a.* [to make or unite by texture without a loom; to tie, to join] *Cimenter, nouer, lier, attacher, faire un tiſſu de nœuds ſoit à l'aiguille* ou *avec la navette*; au figuré, *unir, cimenter, lier*; *froncer, rider.* To knit a thing into a faſt knot, *Nouer quelque choſe bien ſerré.* To knit ſtockings, *Brocher*, ou *tricoter des bas, faire des bas à l'aiguille.* To knit faſt a vein, *Barrer la veine à un cheval.* To knit one's brow, *Rider* ou *froncer le ſourcil.*

* Love knitteth ſouls, *L'amour unit les âmes.* To knit friendſhip with one, *Lier amitié avec quelqu'un.*

To KNIT, *v. n.* [to weave without a loom; to unite, to join] *Faire un tiſſu à l'aiguille* ou *avec la navette, tricoter, brocher*; *s'unir, ſe raſſembler, ſe ramaſſer*; *former un eſſaim*, ou *une troupe.* She knits for her living, *Elle gagne ſa vie à tricoter.* When bees begin to knit, *Lorſque les abeilles commencent à ſe raſſembler, à former des eſſaims.*

KNIT, *ſ.* [texture] *Tiſſu fait à l'aiguille* ou *avec la navette*, m.

KNIT *and* Knitted (nït'-ĕd), *part. adj. Noué, lié, broché, tricoté*; au figuré, *uni, lié, attaché.* Knit-work, *Ouvrage tricoté, fait à l'aiguille.*

* Knit together in love, *Uni enſemble par l'amour.*

KNITTER (nĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who knits] *Tricoteur*, m. *tricoteuſe*, f. *brocheur*, m. Frame-work knitter, *Faiſeur de bas au métier*, m.

KNITTINGNEEDLE (nĭt'-ĭn'gne-nī-dl'), *ſ.* [a wire which women uſe in knitting] *Aiguille à tricoter*, f. *broche*, f. Knitting-ſheath, *Affiquet*, m.

KNITTLE (nĭt'-tl'), *ſ. Cordon de bourſe*, m.

KNITTLES [in Sea-language; ſeizings] *Commandes*, f. pl. *amarres*, f. pl. *aiguillettes*, f. pl. *garcettes*, f. pl.

KNOB (nŏb), *ſ.* [a protuberance] *Boſſe*, f. *protubérance*, f.

KNOB on the top of a cap, *Une houpe ſur un bonnet.*

KNOB of wood, *Un nœud qui eſt dans le bois.*

KNOBS of the candleſtick, *Les pommeaux d'un chandelier*, m. pl.

KNOB, *éminence*, f. *loupe*, f. *calus*, m. *bouton de porte*, m.

KNOBBED (nŏb'd), *adj.* [ſet with knobs] *Qui a des boſſes* ou *des nœuds, raboteux.*

KNOBBINESS (nŏb'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of having knobs] *Etat de ce qui eſt boſſu* ou *noueux.*

KNOBBY (nŏb'-é), *adj.* [full of knobs] *Plein de boſſes*, ou *de nœuds, louſeux.* A knobby tree, full of knobs, *Arbre louſeux.*

KNOCK (nŏk), *ſ.* [a blow; a loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion] *Un coup, l'action de frapper à une porte pour faire ouvrir.*

*† He had a knock in his craddle, *Il a un coup de marteau, il a le cerveau maltimbré.*

To KNOCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike, to beat] *Heurter, frapper, cogner.* To knock one upon the pate, *Frapper quelqu'un à la tête.* To knock one's head againſt a poſt, *Se heurter la tête*, ou *donner de la tête, contre un poteau.* To knock again, *Reheurter.*

To KNOCK DOWN, *Terraſſer quelqu'un, l'abattre d'un coup, l'aſſommer.*

To KNOCK IN, *Cogner, enfoncer, faire entrer à force de coups.*

To KNOCK OFF, *Faire ſauter*, ou *caſſer à force de coups.*

To KNOCK ON the head, *Caſſer la tête, aſſommer.*

To KNOCK OUT, *Faire ſortir à force de coups, pouſſer dehors, aſſommer.*

*† To knock a fine word out of joint, *Eſtropier un beau mot, le dire mal-adroitement* ou *mal-à-propos.*

To knock at the door, *Heurter* ou *frapper à la porte.*

To KNOCK OFF [to break off] *Briſer*, en ce ſens: Let us knock here, *Arrêtons là-deſſus.*

*† To KNOCK UNDER [to yield, to ſubmit] *Se rendre, être à quia, ſouffrir dans la marche.*

KNOCKED (nŏk't), *part. adj. Heurté, frappé.* Knocked up, ‖ *Dégingandé.*

KNOCKER (nŏk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who knocks] *Celui qui heurte*, ou *qui frappe*; il ſignifie auſſi *le marteau d'une porte.*

KNOCKER [ſlaughterman] *Ecorcheur*, m. *écarriſſeur*, m.

KNOCKER [hammer at a door] *Boucle*, f. *marteau de porte, heurtoir*, m.

KNOCKING (nŏk'-in'gne), *ſ.* [noiſe] *Bruit*, m. *percuſſion*, f.

KNOLL (nōle), *ſ.* [a little hill; the top of a hill; knap] *Monticule*, f. *petite élévation, petite colline*; *la cime, le ſommet, le haut* ou *la pointe*, d'une montagne. *Glas*, m

To KNOLL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ring the bell for a funeral] *Sonner* un glas, *ſonner* pour un mort.

KNOLLED (nōl'-d), *part. adj. Sonné.* His knoll is knolled, *On a ſonné ſon glas.*

KNOP (nŏp), corrupted for KNOB; which ſee.

KNOP of a flower, *Le bouton d'une fleur.* Golden knop (butter-flower), *Boſſinet*, m.

KNOT (nŏte), *ſ.* [a cumplication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled] *Un nœud.* To make or to tie a knot, *Faire un nœud.* A knot of ribbands, *Un nœud de rubans* A knot of jewels, *Un bouquet de pierreries.* A running knot, *Un nœud coulant.* A love-knot, *Lacs d'amour*, m.

Over-hand-knot, *Demi-nœud.*

Wall-knots (in Sea-language) *Cul-de-porc*, m. Double wall-knot, *Cul-de-porc double.* Single wall-knot, *Cul-de-porc-ſimple.*

We run ten knots an hour, *Nous filons dix nœuds.*

Choking knot [among Fire-workers] *Nœud de l'artificier.*

KNOT [a hard part in a piece of wood, &c.] *Nœud* dans le bois, m. *Calus*, m.

KNOT, *ſ.* [a knot in the middle of a window-glaſs; bull's eye] *Boudine*, f.

KNOT [certain number of cotton-wicks taken of the tallow-chandler's] *Brochée de chandelles.*

KNOT of ſilk [among Dyers] *Mateau*, m.

Knots in badly carded wool or cotton, *Matons*, m. pl.

KNOT [leaf-bud] *Nœud*, m. ou *bouton à feuille*, m.

KNOT [any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other] *Figure en compartimens*, f. A garden with knots, *Un parterre en broderie* ou *en compartimens.*

* KNOT [difficulty] *Nœud*, m. *difficulté*, f. *embarras*, m. *intrigue*, f. The knot of a play, *Le nœud* ou *l'intrigue d'une pièce dramatique.*

* KNOT [a company; a collection] *Bande*, f. *troupe*, f. *compagnie*, f. *amas*, m. *aſſemblage*, m. A knot of friends, *Un cercle d'amis.* A knot of good fellows, *Une troupe de bons vivans.* A knot of a number of ſmall ſtars, *Un amas de pluſieurs petites étoiles.*

KNOT-GRASS [a medical plant] *Sanguinaire*, f. *centinode*, f. *renouée vulgaire*, f.

KNOT [an Engliſh bird of the ſnipe-kind] *Knot*, m. *Canut*, m.

To KNOT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to complicate in knots] *Nouer, lier*; au figuré, *embarraſſer, embrouiller*, ou bien *unir enſemble.*

To KNOT, *v. n.* [to form buds] *Se nouer, bourgeonner, boutonner, jeter* ou *pouſſer des boutons.*

KNOTTED (nŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [full of knots]

nots] *Noué, à nœuds* ; au figuré, *embarrassé, embrouillé* ; ou bien *uni ensemble*. Knotted work, *Ouvrage à nœuds*, m. *nœuds*, m. Knotted marjoram, (a med. aromatic plant), *Marjolaine à petites feuilles*, ou *marjolaine gentille*, f.

* They were more knotted, *Ils étoient plus unis*.

KNOTTINESS (nŏt'-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [fulness of knots; unevenness, intricacy] *Abondance de nœuds*, f. *multiplicité de nœuds*, f. *embarras*, m.

KNOTTY (nŏt'-é), *adj.* [full of knots; hard; intricate, perplexed] *Noueux, plein de nœuds, embarrassant*.

To KNOW (nô), -ING, I knew (nĭou), known (nône), *v. a.* [to perceive with certainty; to be informed of] *Connoître, savoir*. To know a thing from its effects, *Connoître une chose par ses effets*. The Gods know all things, *Les Dieux savent ou connoissent tout*. I know him very well, *Je le connois fort bien*. Do you know who I am? *Savez-vous qui je suis?* To let know, *Faire savoir, informer, apprendre, dire*.

To KNOW one's self, *Se connoître soi-même, se sentir*. A virgin knows herself at sixteen years, or never, *Une fille se sent à seize ans ou jamais*.

To KNOW [to distinguish] *Discerner, distinguer*. He knows not a woman from a weather-cock, *Il ne sait pas distinguer une femme d'une girouette*.

To KNOW [to converse with another sex] *Connoître*. And Adam knew Eve his wife, *Et Adam connut Eve sa femme*. To know a woman carnally, *Avoir affaire avec une femme*.

R. To know is rendered by *savoir*, when it signifies a knowledge residing in the mind only; and by *connoître*, when it imports a knowledge that has some dependance on the senses.

KNOWABLE (nô'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [cognoscible] *Qu'on peut savoir*.

KNOWER (nô'-ĕur), *s.* [one who has a skill or knowledge] *Un homme qui sait, un savant ; un connoisseur*.

KNOWING (nô'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [skilful, well instructed] *Savant, instruit, éclairé, habile, entendu*. Knowing, faithful and frugal ministers, *Des ministres, éclairés, fidèles & économes*.

¶ Knowing, *savant, habile*; Discerning, *judicieux, pénétrant* (synon.): By a *knowing* man, we understand one well acquainted with the world, and the ways of mankind; by a *discerning* man, one of penetration and judgment. The *knowing* are sometimes taken in by a new deceit, which the *discerning* part of mankind would have seen through. The study of man will make a person *knowing*; but it requires great experience, and a long attention both to men and books, to render him *discerning*.

KNOWING, *s.* [knowledge] *L'action de savoir ; science*, f. *connoissance*, f.

KNOWINGLY (nô'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adj.* [with knowledge] *Sciemment, à bon escient, avec connoissance*. I speak knowingly, *Je parle avec connoissance*.

KNOWLEDGE (nŏl'-édje), *s.* [certain perception, acquaintance with any thing or person; notice, information] *Connoissance*, f. *science*, f. To get the knowledge of, *Apprendre*. Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in a perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions, *La science, qui est le plus haut degré des facultés spéculatives, consiste dans la perception de la vérité des propositions affirmatives ou négatives*. The knowledge of things to come, *La connoissance des choses futures*. How came that to your knowledge? *Comment cela est il venu à votre connoissance?* Without my knowledge, *A mon insu*. To our knowledge, or in our knowledge, *Suivant notre connoissance, ou nos lumières*. No body is gone into my knowledge, *Il n'est entré personne que je sache*. Carnal knowledge, *Commerce charnel*.

KNOWLEDGE [learning] *Science*, f. *savoir*, m. *érudition*, f. *connoissance*, f. *expérience*, f. *instruction*, f. A man of deep knowledge, *Un homme d'une profonde érudition*. A man without knowledge, *Un homme sans connoissance, un ignorant*. V. STUDY.

KNOWLEDGE [skill] *Habileté*, f. *savoir*, m. *sphère*, f.

KNOWN (nône), *part. adj. Connu, que l'on sait, que l'on connoît*. He is known by every body, *Il est connu de tout le monde*. It is well known, *On sait assez*. To make known, *Déclarer*. To make one's self to be known, *Se faire connoître, faire parler de soi*.

† He is better known than trusted, *Il est si connu qu'on ne s'y fie pas*.

† To KNUBBLE, (neŭb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat] *Battre, frapper*. I shall knubble your chops, *Je vous donnerai les étrivières, je vous frotterai les oreilles*.

KNUCKLE (neŭk'-kl'), *s.* [the joint] *Jointure, f. articulations*, f. pl. ou *jointures des doigts*, f. pl. Knuckle (of the fingers), *Condyle*.

KNUCKLE of veal, *Un jarret de veau*.

KNUCKLE of a ham, *Un cambien de jambon ; jambonneau*, m.

KNUCKLE-TIMBERS, V. TIMBER.

To KNUCKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to submit] *Se rendre, se soumettre*, ‖ *coucher les oreilles*.

KNUCKLED (neŭk'-kl'd), *adj.* [said of plants] *Qui a des nœuds*

KNUR (neŭr), *or* KNURLE (neŭrl), *s.* [a knot] *Un nœud* de bois.

KNURLED (neŭr.'d), *adj.* [full of knurles] *Qui a des nœuds, noueux, plein de nœuds*.

KOKOS, *s.* [a dangerous serpent of the W. Indies] *Kokob*, m.

KOLYMA, *s.* [a large river of the Russian Tartary] *Kolyma*, m.

KOLA, *s.* [the capital of Russian Lapland; lat. 68°-34' N. lon. 32°-26' E.] *Kola*, m.

KOM, *s.* [one of the largest towns of Persia, in Irac-agemi; lat. 34°-20' N. lon. 52°-0' E.] *Kom*, m.

KONINGSBERG, *s.* [the capital of the kingdom of Prussia; lat. 54°-42' N. lon. 20'-55' E.] *Konigsberg*, m.

KONINGSTEIN, *s.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with an impregnable fort; lat. 51°-2' N. lon. 13°-43' E.] *Konigstein*, m.

KORASAN, *s.* [a province of Persia, formerly *la Bactriane*] *Korasan* m.

KRAKEN, *s.* [a most amazing large sea-animal] *Kraken*, m.

KRAPACH, *s.* [a chain of mountains that divide the Transylvania from Poland] *Krapach*, m.

KRUMHORN, *s.* [among Organ-builders; a sort of trumpet] *Cromorne*, m.

KUBANS *or* KOUBANS, *s.* [a river and a people of the Tartary] *Kubans* ou *Koubans*, m.

KUBO, *s.* [the Emperor, or secular sovereign of Japan] *Kubo*, m

KUPFER-NICKEL, *s.* [a reddish yellow mineral] *Kupfer-nickel*, m.

KUR, *s.* [a river of Persia] *Kur*, m.

KURAB, *s.* [a town of Persia; lat. 37°-36' N. lon. 56°-15' E.] *Kurab*.

KURGAN, *s.* [a river of Persia] *Kurgan*, m.

KUTTENBERG, *s.* [a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its silver-mines, in a neighbouring mountain] *Kuttenberg*, m.

† To KYD. V. To KNOW.

KYSTIS, *s. Kystis*, m. V. CYSTIS.

L.

L. *Cette lettre a un son très-foible dans quelques mots, où elle est suivie d'e, comme dans* bible, *&c. où l'e se prononce comme si l'e étoit devant.* [Ll, *dans les mots Ereteors ou Gallois, a l'articulation d'une l mouillée.*

L, *lettre numérale vaut* 50, *& surmontée d'un point, comme* L· *elle vaut* 50,000.

L, *s.* [the twelfth letter of the alphabet, a liquid consonant] *L*, f. A great L, *Une grande L*.

LA (in Music; the sixth note of the gamut, answering to A] *La*, m. To take the concert-pitch, *Prendre l'a-mi-la d'un concert*. This tune is in A, *Ce ton est en la*.

LA (lâ), *interj.* [see, look, behold] *Là voici*.

LABARUM, *s.* Antiq. the standard borne before the Roman Emperors in wars] *Labarum*, m.

LABDANUM (lăb'-dă-neŭme), *s.* [a resin of the softer kind, collected from the leaves of the Cistus or true ladaniferous shrub] *Labdanum*, m.

LABEL (lé'-bĕl), *s.* [in Law; a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing] *Queue* de papier ou de parchemin qui pend à un écrit, f.

LABEL [a small slip or scrip of writing] *Un billet ; un écriteau ; étiquette*, f.

LABEL [in Heraldry] *Lambel*, m.

LABENT (lé'-bĕn'te), *adj.* [sliding, gliding, slipping] *Glissant*.

LABIAL (lé'-bĭ-ăl), *adj.* [uttered by the lips] *Labial*, qui se prononce avec les lèvres.

LABIATE (lé'-bĭ-éte), *adj.* [Bot. said of flowers widened into lips] *Labié*.

LABINA, *s.* [the sinking of the ground in mountains after the thaw of the snow] *Avalange* or *lavanche*.

LABORANT (lé-bô'-răn'te), *s.* [a chymist] *Un chymiste*.

LABORATORY (lăb'-ô-ră-teŭr-é), *s.* [a chymist's work-room] *Laboratoire*, m.

LABORIOUS (lé-bô'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [diligent in work, assiduous; requiring labour] *Laborieux, qui prend beaucoup de peines, diligent, assidu au travail*, en parlant des personnes; *laborieux, pénible, fatigant, qui demande beaucoup de peine & de travail*, en parlant des choses.

LABORIOUSLY (lé-bô'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with labour, with toil] *Laborieusement, péniblement, avec beaucoup de peine & de travail*.

LABORIOUSNESS (le-bô'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [diligence, assiduity; toilsomeness, difficulty] *Assiduité au travail*, f. *diligence*, f. *application*, f. en parlant des personnes; *difficulté*, f. en parlant des choses.

LABOUR (lé'-beŭr), *s.* [pains, toil, work, exercise] *Labeur*, m. *peine*, f. *travail*, m. *exercice*, m. ‖ *besogne*, f. To enjoy the fruits of one's labour, *Jouir du fruit de ses travaux*. You will lose your labour, *Vous y perdrez vos peines*. Hercules's twelve labours, *Les douze travaux d'Hercule*. Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, *Un exercice modéré du corps contribue à la conservation de la santé*.

LABOUR [child-birth, travail] *Travail d'enfant*, m *douleurs de l'enfantement*, f. To be in labour, *Etre en travail d'enfant*.

To LABOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to toil, to act with painful effort, to take pains] *Travailler, prendre de la peine, s'appliquer, s'attacher, faire ses efforts*. You labour in vain, *Vous travaillez en vain*. Look how we labour, *Voyez combien nous prenons de peines*. They laboured not to be adorned in their speech, *Ils ne s'attachoient pas aux ornemens du discours*. He has much laboured for that office, *Il s'est bien donné de peines pour parvenir à cette charge ; il l'a brigué avec beaucoup d'empressement, de peine & de démarches*.

To LABOUR [to be in distress, to be pressed] *Etre affligé, tourmenté*. We labour under great afflictions, *Nous sommes affligés de grands malheurs*. To labour under great difficulties, *Avoir de grandes difficultés à combattre*.

To LABOUR [to be diseased with] *Etre malade, être travaillé*. She laboured of an intermittent fever, *Elle étoit malade d'une fièvre intermittente*

mittente, elle avoit une fièvre intermittente.

To Labour with mighty projects, *Avoir de grands projets en tête.*

To Labour [to move with difficulty] *Se mouvoir ou rouler avec peine, avoir les mouvemens durs.*

To Labour [said of a veſſel when ſhe rides at anchor in a heavy ſea] *Fatiguer.*

A ſhip that labours much in the ſea, *Navire qui roule, ou qui ne fait que rouler, ſe renverſant tantôt d'un côté & tantôt de l'autre.*

To Labour [to be in child-birth] *Etre en travail d'enfant.* She was labouring, *Elle étoit en travail d'enfant.*

To Labour, *v. a.* [to work at, to belabour] *Travailler, ſoigner, polir, perfectionner.*

Labour [a large province of Italy, the chief of the kingdom of Naples] *La terre de Labour.*

Labour [a territory of France, which makes part of Bafques] *Le Labour.*

LABOURED (lé'-beür'd), *part. adj. Travaillé, ſoigné, fait avec ſoin, poli, perfectionné.* A laboured period, *Une période bien travaillée, bien arrondie.*

LABOURER (lé'-beür-eür), *ſ.* [one that lives by hand-work] *Un travailleur, un ouvrier*; ↓ *calvanier*, m. *gonjat*, m. A maſon's labourer, *Un manœuvre.*

LABOURING (lé'-beür-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Labour] *Travail*, m. *effort*, m. [in Sea-language] *Roulis d'un vaiſſeau*, m.

LABOURSOME (lé'-beür-ſeüme), *adj.* [made, or to be made with labour] *Pénible, difficile, qui demande beaucoup de peine.*

LABRA (le'-brâ), *ſ.* [a lip] *Levre*, f.

LABRADOR, *ſ.* [one of the vaſt countries that ſurround Huſſon's bay, in North America] *Labrador*, m.

LABRAX, V. Basse.

LABRISULCIUM (lé-brï-ſeül'-cï-eüme), *ſ.* [in Med. a chap in the lip, a ſcrophulous ſymptom] *Bec de lievre*, m.

LABURNUM (lâ-beür'-neüme), *ſ.* [Bot. baſe-tree trefoil] *Laburne*, m. *aubour*, m.

LABRUM (lé'-breüme), *ſ.* [Antiq. bathing tub] *Cuve de bain*, f.

LABYRINTH (lâb'-ër-ïn'tsh), *ſ.* [a maze] *Labyrinthe*, m. au propre & au figuré, *embarras*, m.

* He runs into labyrinths, from whence he will not be able to diſentangle himſelf, *Le voilà engagé dans un labyrinthe dont il ne ſe tirera jamais.*

LAC (läk), *or* Lacca (läk'-â), *ſ.* [a ſort of gum] *Laque*, f. Stick-lac *or* gum-lac (the production of the flying ants in the Indies) *Laque*, f. *gomme-laque*, f. *réſine-laque*, f. Flat lacca, *Laque plate*, f. Artificial lac, *Laque artificielle.* Columbine lac, *Laque columbine.* Seed lac [a colour] *Laque en graine.* Venitian lac [ſort of colour in cakes] *Laque de veniſe.*

LAC LUNÆ (läk'-lioü-ni), *ſ.* [natural Hiſtory; mineral agaric, morochtus, French chalk; a fungous friable ſubſtance found in mines: white ſtone marle, marga candida] *Lait de lune foſſile*, m. *Pierre de lait*, f.

LACE (léce), *ſ* [a ſtring, a cord; a ſnare, a gin] *Lacet*, m. *cordon à lacer*, m. *lacs*, m. *piége*, m. *filet*, m. The king was ſnared in love's lace, *Le roi étoit pris dans les piéges de l'amour.*

Lace [a plaited ſtring] *Un ruban*; *cordon*, m. *cordonnet*, m. A hair-lace, *Une bandelette.* A neck-lace, *Un collier.*

Lace [textures of thread with gold or ſilver] *Un galon, un paſſement.*

Lace [ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven] *Dentelle*, f. A lace-cravat, *Cravate à dentelle.* Pone-lace, *Dentelle faite au fuſeau* Tape-lace, *Dentelle dont le fond eſt un ruban de fil.* Gold-lace, *Dentelle d'or.* Ground of lace, *Toilage*, m. Lace-work upon the bowl of a tobacco-pipe, *Dentelle*, f.

↓ Lace [a cant word for ſugar] *Sucre*, m. He drinks his coffee without lace, *Il boit ſon caffé ſans ſucre.*

To Lace, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to faſten with a ſtring run through eylet holes] *Lacer, attacher avec un lacet.* To lace a woman's ſtays, *Lacer un corſet, ou un corps de baleine.*

To Lace [to adorn with lace] *Garnir de dentelle, ou de galon*; *galonner, chamarrer.* To lace a cravat, *Garnir une cravate de dentelle.* To lace a petticoat with gold-lace, *Garnir une jupe de dentelle d'or.* To lace a coat with gold-lace, *Galonner un habit en or.*

↓ To Lace, corrupted for To Lash; which ſee.

↓ To Lace. V. To Sugar.

LACED (lé'-ſ't), *part. adj. Lacé*; *garni de dentelle*; *galonné.*

LACEDEMONA, or Sparta, *ſ.* [anc. Geogr. of Grecia, the capital of Morea; lat. 37°-6' N. lon. 22°-30' E.] *Lacédémone ou Sparte*, f. *Miſtra*, m.

LACE-MAKER (léce'-mé-keür), *ſ.* [a woman that makes lace] *Une faiſeuſe de dentelle.* Narrow-lace maker, *Biſetrière*, f.

LACEMAN (léce'-mäne), *ſ.* [one who deals in lace] *Un paſſementier*; *un marchand de galon*; *galonnier*, m.

LACE-MERCHANT (léce'-mër-tchän'te), *ſ. Marchand de dentelle*, m.

LACERABLE (läs'-ër-ä-bl'), *adj.* [which may be torn] *Qui peut être lacéré*, ou *déchiré.*

To LACERATE (läs'-ër-ête), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to tear, to rend] *Déchirer, lacérer.*

¶ To Lacerate, *lacérer*; to tear, *déchirer*; to rend, *déchirer, rompre*; to break, *rompre, caſſer*; to ſplit, *fendre* (ſynon.): The firſt of theſe words, is chiefly a chirurgical term; as, a *lacerated* wound, expreſſes the fleſh being torn, without any bruiſe; to *tear*, is never applied to any thing brittle, we uſe the word *break* inſtead of it; thus, we ſay to *break* a bone, a diſh, a ſtick, a ſword, a window; but to *tear* one's cloaths, paper, &c. to *rend*, implies to *tear* with violence; as, an earthquake will ſometimes *rend* even mountains aſunder; to *ſplit* is to *break* in a perpendicular manner; as by violent tempeſts trees and even rocks are *ſplit* in two.

LACERATED (läs'-ër-é-tëd), *part. adj. Déchiré, lacéré.*

LACERATION (läs-ër-é'-cheüne), *ſ.* [the act of tearing] *Lacération*, f. *déchirure*, f. *déchirement*, m.

LACERATIVE (läs'-ër-ä-tïv'), *adj.* [tearing] *Qui déchire.*

LACERNA (lâ-cër'-nâ), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a ſort of cloke] *Lacerne*, f.

LACERTA (lâ-cër'-tâ), ſquamoſa Indica, *ſ Lézard écailleux*, m. *diable de Java*, m.

Lacerta [Aſtron. a conſtellation] *Lézard*, m.

LACHES *ſ.* [a law-word for ſlackneſs, or negligence] *Négligence*, f.

LACHÉSIS (läk'-é-ciee), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three fates] *Lachéſis*, f.

LACRYMA Jobi, (läk'-rï-mâ), *ſ.* [Bot. Job's tears; a ſort of plant] *Larme de Job*, f.

LACHRYMA Batavica, *ſ.* [Rupert's drop] *Larme Batavique*, f.

Lacryma-Christi or Vesuvius. V. Vesuvius.

LACHRYMAL (läk'-rï-mäl), *adj* [generating tears] *Lacrymal.* Lachrymal glands, *Les glandes lacrymales.*

Lachrymal, *ſ.* V. Lachrimatory.

LACHRYMARY (läk'-rï-mâ-ré), *adj. Qui contient des larmes.*

LACHRYMATION (läk'-rï-mé'-cheüne), *ſ. L'action de pleurer.*

LACHRYMATORY (läk'-rï-mé'-teür-é), *ſ.* [Antiq. a glaſs or earthern veſſel wherein the tears of the weeping friends of a dead perſon were depoſited, and buried with the aſhes of the dead] *Lacrymatoire*, m.

LACING (lé'-cïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Lace] *L'action de garnir de dentelle*, f.

LACINIA (lé-ſïï'-nï-â), and Lucilia (liou-cïl'-ï-â), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Juno] *Lacinia & Lucilia*, f.

LACINIATED (läs'-ïn-ï-é-tëd), *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of ſimple leaves which are very deeply cut in] *Lacinié.*

LACK (läk), *ſ.* [want] *Beſoin*, m. *manque*, m. Lack of money, *Manque d'argent*, m. John Lack-land, *Jean ſans-terre.*

To Lack, *v. a.* and *n.* [to want, to be in want] *Manquer, avoir beſoin, être dans le beſoin.* They lack authority, *Ils manquent d'autorité.* What was lacking on your part, they have ſupplied, *Ils ont ſuppléé à ce qui manquoit de votre côté.*

LACK-A-DAY! (läk'-é-dé), *interj. ouais! ô, Dieu!*

LACKBRAIN (läk'-bréne), *ſ.* [one that wants wit] *Un ſot, un homme qui manque d'eſprit.*

LACKER (läk'-eür), *ſ.* [a kind of varniſh] *Sorte de vernis qui imite la dorure*; *laque*, m.

To Lacker, *v. a.* [to do over with lacker] *Verniſſer avec du laque.*

LACKER-HAT (läk'-eür-häte), *ſ.* [a hat without ſtiffening] *Chapeau ſans apprêt*, m.

LACKEY (läk'-é), *ſ.* [a footman] *Laquais*, m. *valet de pied*, m.

To Lackey, *v. n.* [to attend ſervilely] *Valeter, ſuivre ſervilement.*

LACKING (läk'-ïn'gne), *adj.* [from To Lack] *Qui manque.* Here is ſomething lacking, *Il manque ici quelque choſe.* Lacking but little, *A peu près.*

LACONICALLY (lâ-kŏn'-ï-käl-é), *adv.* [briefly, conciſely] *Laconiquement, brièvement.*

LACONICK (lâ-kŏn'-ïk), *adj.* [ſhort, brief] *Laconique, bref, court.* After a laconick way, *D'une manière laconique, laconiquement.*

LACONISM (läk'-ô-nïzme), *ſ.* [a conciſe ſtyle] *Laconiſme*, m. *ſtyle concis & énergique*, m.

LACTARY (läk'-tâ-té), *adj.* [milky] *Laiteux.*

LACTATION (läk-té'-cheüne), *ſ.* [the ſucking of a child, or the actual ſucking or drawing milk out of the nurſe's breaſt] *Allaitement d'un enfant*, m. ou *l'action de tetter une nourrice*, f.

LACTEA via, *ſ.* [Aſtron. Galaxy; the milky way] *La voie lactée*, f.

LACTEAL (läk'-tï-äl), *adj.* [Anat. milky] *Lactée.* The lacteal veins, *Les veines lactées.*

Lacteal, *ſ* [a veſſel conveying the chyle] *Veine ou vaiſſeau chyliſère*, m. f.

LACTEOUS (läk'-ti-eüce), *adj.* [milky] *De lait, lacté, laiteux.*

LACTESCENCE (läk-tës'-cën'ce), *ſ.* [tendency to milk] *Qualité d'être laiteux.*

LACTESCENT (läk-tës'-cën'te), *and* Lactiferous (läk-tïf'-ër-eüce), *adj.* [producing milk] *Qui engendre du lait, qui donne du lait.* Lactefcent plants, *Les plantes qui donnent un ſuc laiteux.*

LACTURA (läk-tioü'-râ), *or* Lactuca (läk-tioü-käï'-râ), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of corn] *Lactura* ou *lactucina*, f.

LACUNAR (läk-ïou'-nâr), *ſ.* [Archit. arched cieling] *Plafond voûté*, m.

LACUS Asphaltites, *ſ.* [the dead ſea] *Mer morte, mer de ſel*, f.

LAD (läd), *ſ.* [a boy] *Un garçon.* A young lad, *Un jeune garçon.*

LADANUM. V. Labdanum.

LADDER (läd'-eür), *ſ.* [a frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces] *Une échelle.* Scaling-ladders, *Echelles de ſiége*, pour donner l'eſcalade. A ladder-ſtep, *Un échelon.*

Ladder [in Sea-language] *Echelle*, f. Quarter-deck ladder, *Grande échelle*; *échelle de poupe de corde.* Poop-ladder, *Echelle de dunette.* Gangway ladder, *Echelle hors le bord.* Stern-ladder, *Echelle de pompe.* Accommodation-ladder, *Echelle de commandement.*

Ladder-

Ladder-ſtair-caſe, *Eſcalier roide*, m. *échelle de meûnier*, f.

Laoder to Heaven, *ſ.* [lily of the valley] *Muguet*, m

LADE (léde), *ſ.* [the mouth of a river] *Embouchure* d'une rivière, f.

To Lade, -ing, -ed, laden, *v. a.* [to load, to burthen] *Charger*; au figuré, *combler*. They laded their aſſes with corn, *Ils chargèrent leurs mulets de blé*. To lade a ſhip, *Charger un navire*.

LADEN (lé'-d'n), *part. adj. Chargé*; au figuré, *comblé*. To be laden in bulk, *Etre chargé en grenier*.

* Laden with honours and rewards, *Comblé d'honneurs & de récompenſes*.

LADING (lé'-dïn'gne), *ſ.* [weight, burthen, freight] *Charge*, f. *cargaiſon*, f. *chargement*, m. Bill of lading, *Connoiſſement*, m.

LADLE (lé'-dl'), *ſ.* [a large ſpoon] *Cuiller à pot*, f. Ladle-full, *Une cuillerée*.

Ladles, *or* ladle boards, *or* float-boards of a water-mill wheel, *Les aubes de la roue d'un moulin à eau*, f. pl. *ailerons*, m. pl.

Paying ladle (among Shipwrights), *Cuiller à bec* (pour goudronner les coutures des ponts, &c.)

Ladle (in Gunnery; with which the charge is put in a cannon), *Lanterne de canon*, f. Ladle (to take the tallow with it), *Puiſette*, f. Sugar-ladle (among Sugar bakers), *Pucheux*, m.

To make wax-candles with the ladle, *Faire des cierges à la cuiller*.

To Ladle, *v. a.* Ex. To Ladle wax upon the cotton (among Wax-chandlers), *Jeter les mèches*.

LADRONE-Islands, in the South-Sea, *ſ. pl. Les îles Marianes*, ou *les îles des Larrons*, f. pl.

LADOGA, *ſ.* [a lake of Ruſſia between the Gulf of Finland and the lake of Onega] *Ladoga*, m.

LADY (lé'-dé), *ſ.* [a woman of high rank] *Dame* ou *Demoiſelle* de qualité, f. *Ce titre n'appartient qu'aux femmes des Chevaliers & d'un rang au deſſus; aux filles des Comtes & d'un rang ſupérieur; mais la flatterie eſt ſi accoutumée à prodiguer les titres d'honneur, qu'elle fait qu'on donne ſouvent celui-ci aux femmes & filles d'une qualité moins diſtinguée*. Ex. My lady, *Madame*, f. I met the gentleman and his lady, *J'ai rencontré Monſieur & Madame ſon épouſe*.

Lady-bird, *or* Lady-cow, *ſ.* [a kind of fly] *Eſpèce de petite mouche ronde & rougeâtre*, f. *bête à Dieu*, f.

Lady's Bed-straw [Bot. Gallium, cheeſe-rennet] *Caille-lait*, m. *chavaûr*, m.

Lady's Bower, [Bot. Clematis; virgin's bower] *Pervenche*, f.

Lady's Comb [Bot. Scandix; ſhepherd's needle] *Aiguille de berger*, f. *peigne de Vénus*, m.

Lady's Cushion [Bot. Saxifraga] *Saxifrage*, f.

Lady's Finger [Bot. Anthyllis] *Vulnéraire*, f.

Lady's Mantle [Bot. Alchemilla] *Pied de lion*, m

Lady's Seal [Bot. Tamnus; black briony] *Sceau de Notre Dame*, m.

Lady's Slipper [Bot. Cypri pedium, calceolus marianus] *Sabot* ou *ſoulier de Notre Dame*, m.

Lady's Smock [Bot. Cardamine] *Cardamine*, ou *creſſon des prés*, m.

Lady's Traces [Bot. Orchis, twyblade] *Orchis*, m. *ſatyrion*, m.

Lady-day (lé-dé-dé), *Le jour* ou *la fête de Notre Dame*.

Lady-like (lé'-dé-läïke), *adj.* [delicate, elegant] *Délicat, élégant*.

Ladyship (lé'-dé-chïp), *ſ.* [the title of a lady] *Qualité de Dame*, f. I am glad to ſee your ladyſhip ſo well, *Je ſuis charmé, Madame, de vous voir en ſi bonne ſanté*. If your ladyſhip pleaſes, *S'il vous plaît, Madame*.

LÆSTRIGONES (liſ-trïg'-ô-nïz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a rude and ſavage people of Italy] *Leſtrigons*, m. pl.

LAG (lăg), *adj.* and *ſ.* [coming behind] *Le dernier*. The lag end of my life, *Le dernier montent de ma vie, mon dernier ſoupir*. The lag of a form, *Le dernier d'une claſſe*. [the loweſt claſs, the ſcum] *Dernière claſſe*; *lie*, f. *rebut*, m.

To Lag, *v. n.* [to ſtay behind] *Tarder, s'arrêter, reſter derrière, lambiner*.

To Lag [to loiter, to move ſlowly] *Se mouvoir lentement, s'arrêter, s'amuſer*.

‡ Lagan or Lagun, *ſ.* [Flotſon, heavy goods thrown overboard; ſhipwrecked goods] *Marchandiſes naufragées*, f. pl. *choſes de la mer*, f. pl. *lagan*, m.

Lagger (lăgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a loiterer, an idler] *Celui qui s'arrête, qui reſte derrière; traîneur*, m. *lambin*, m.

Lagocephalus, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Orbis marinus, globe fiſh] *Rond de mer*, m. *lune de mer*, f.

Lagœcia, *ſ.* [Bot. baſtard Cumin] *Cumin ſauvage*, m.

Lagophthalmia, *ſ.* [a diſeaſe of the eye-lids] *Lagophthalmie*, f.

Lagopus, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Ptarmigan; a partridge-like bird found in Lapland and upon the Alps] *Gelinote blanche, perdrix blanche, arbenne*, f. [Bot. Hare's tail graſs] *Pied de lievre*, m. *lagopus*, m.

Laguna, *ſ.* [a handſome town of the iſland of Teneriff, one of the Canaries; lat. 28°-30' N. lon. 16°-13' W.] *Lagune*, f. ou *San-Chriſtoval de Laguna*.

Lahore, *ſ.* [the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Hindooſtan proper] *Lahor*, m.

Laichen, *ſ.* [a town of China in the province of Xantung] *Laichen*, m.

Lagunes or Venice, *ſ. pl.* [marſhes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is ſeated] *Les Lagunes de Venize*, f. pl.

Laick (lé'-ïk), *and* Laical (lé'-ï-käl), *adj.* and *ſ.* [belonging to the laity] *Laïque, ſéculier*.

Laid (léde), *part. adj. of* To Lie, *Mis, poſé*. Laid up, *Amaſſé, ſerré*. Money laid up (hoarded), *Argent amaſſé*. Land laid up, *Jachère, ſ terre qu'on laiſſe repoſer*. Laid up (ſaid of a ſhip), *Déſarmé*. Laid down, *Laiſſé, abandonné, tombé*.

* A deſign ill laid, *Deſſein mal concerté*. Laid nails (in Sea-language), *Clous à plomb*, m. pl.

To be laid lengthwiſe [among Organ-builders] *Etre poſé de champ*.

Lain (lène), *the preterite of* To Lie, *Couché*. I have lain in this bed, *J'ai couché dans ce lit*.

Lair (lère), *ſ.* [the couch of a wild beaſt] *Repoſée*, f. l'endroit où une bête fauve ſe repoſe le jour.

Laird (lèrd), *ſ.* [in Scotland, Lord of a manor] *Gentillâtre*, m. *ſeigneur*, m.

Lais (lé'-ïce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous courteſan of Corinth] *Laïs*, f.

Laity (lé'-ï-te), *ſ.* [the people] *Les laïques*, m. *le peuple*, par oppoſition au Clergé.

Laius (lé'-ï-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Habdacus king of Thebes, killed unwillingly by his ſon Œdippus] *Laïus*, m.

Lake (léke), *ſ.* [a large collection of ſtanding water] *Un lac*.

† To LAM (lăme), V. To Lamm.

Lama, *ſ.* [the ſovereign Pontiff, or rather God, of the Aſiatic Tartars] *Lama*, m.

Lam (lăme), *ſ.* [among Silk-weavers; is ſaid of the threads through which the warp goes as through a comb] *Lame*, f. Lams (of a velvet-loom), *Liſſes*, f. pl. Lam-maker, *Lamier*, m.

Lamb (lăme), *ſ.* [the young of a ſheep] *Un agneau*. To bring forth lambs, *Agneler*. Lamb's wool, *Laine d'agneau*, f.

The Scythian *or* Tartarian lamb [Agnus Scythicus, Borametz, a kind of fern, an aſtringent plant, miſtaken for a lamb] *Agneau Tartare* ou *de Scythie*, m. *Borametz*, m. *Polipode de Calinne*, m.

Lamb's-lettuce (lăm'z'-lé'-tïce), [corn-ſallad; a culinary plant] *Salade de chanoine*, f. *doucette*, f. *mâche*, f.

Lamb's Wool (lăm'z'-oŭoul), *ſ.* [a beverage made of ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples and ſugar] *De l'aile mêlée avec des pommes cuites*, f.

Lambative (lăm'-bă-tïv'), *adj.* and *ſ.* [taken by licken] *Qui ſe prend en léchant*.

Lambent (lam'-bën'te), *adj.* [playing about, gliding over without harm] *Follet, léger, qui ne fait point de mal*. A lambent flame, *Une flamme légère, un feu follet*.

Lambkin (lăm'-kïne), *ſ.* [a young lamb] *Un petit agneau, un agnelet*.

Lambdoidal (lăm'-dŏïd'-ăl), *adj.* [in Anatomy] *Lambdoïde*; *qui a la figure d'un lambda* ou *A*.

Lame (léme), *adj.* [diſabled in the limbs] *Eſtropié* de quelque membre; *boiteux, impotent*. Lame of one leg, *Eſtropié d'une jambe*. Lame of one hand, *Eſtropié d'un bras, manchot*. To go lame, *Boiter*. Lame beggar, *or* ſhamming to be lame, *Eſtropiat*, m. *gueux de profeſſion*, m.

* Lame [imperfect, faulty] *Eſtropié*; *imparfait, défectueux, qui n'eſt pas juſte, qui cloche*. A lame expreſſion, *Une expreſſion eſtropiée*. A lame account, *Une relation imparfaite*. A lame compariſon, *Une comparaiſon défectueuſe, qui n'eſt pas juſte, qui cloche*. A lame excuſe, *Une mauvaiſe excuſe*.

* Lame verſes, *Des vers qui clochent, auxquels il manque un pied*, ou *un demi-pied*.

To Lame, -ing, -ed, [to make lame] *Eſtropier*.

Lamed (lém'd), *part. adj. Eſtropié*.

Lamely (léme'-lé), *adv.* [imperfectly] *Imparfaitement, mal, à-demi, cahin-caha*.

Lamely [againſt the grain] *A contrecœur, avec répugnance, cahin-caha*.

Lameness (léme'-nëce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of a cripple; imperfection, weakneſs] *L'état d'une perſonne eſtropiée*; au figuré, *imperfection*, f.

Lament (lă-mën'te'), *ſ.* [expreſſion of ſorrow, lamentation] *Lamentation*, f. *plainte*, f. *complainte*, f. *doléance*, f.

To Lament, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* and *a.* [to mourn; to bewail] *Pleurer, ſe lamenter, ſe plaindre, s'affliger; lamenter, déplorer; regretter, plaindre*. Every one lamented your misfortune, *Tout le monde déploroit vos malheurs, plaignoit votre ſort*. Jeremiah lamented for Joſiah, *Jérémie pleura la mort de Joſias*.

Lamentable (lăm'-ën'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [to be lamented, mournful; pitiful] *Lamentable, déplorable; pitoyable, digne de compaſſion*.

Lamentably (lăm'-ën'-tă-blé), *adv.* [mournfully; pitifully] *Pitoyablement, d'une manière lamentable*, ou *pitoyable*. To cry out lamentably, *Faire*, ou *jeter des cris pitoyables*.

Lamentation (lăm-ën'-té'-cheûne), *ſ.* [complaint, audible grief] *Lamentation*, f. *doléance*, f. *plainte*, f. *complainte*, f. *deuil*, m. *gémiſſement*, m.

Lamented (lă-mën'-tëd), *part. adj. Lamenté, pleuré; déploré; regretté, plaint*.

Lamenter (lă-mën't'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who mourns] *Faiſeur de lamentations*, m.

Lamentine (lăm'-ën-tăïne), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Sea-cow, *or* manatee] *Vache marine*, f. *lamentin*, m.

Lamenting (lă-mën't'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Lament] *Lamentation*, f. *plainte*, f. *doléance*, f. Lamentine, *adj. Gémiſſant*.

Lamers (lé'-meûrz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of ſhip-ropes] *Rides*, f. pl.

Lamia (lé'-mï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Neptune, turned into a bitch by Juno] *Lamie*, f.

Lamia [the white ſhark] *Lamie*, f. *gauls de mer*, m. *requin*, m.

Lamiæ (lé'-mï-i), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of

the Gorgons] *Lamies*, f. pl.

LAMINA (lăm'-ĭ-nă), *f.* LAMINÆ, *pl.* [a thin plate] *Une lame ou feuille de quelque métal*, f.

To LAMINATE (lăm'-ĭ-néte), *v. a.* [to flatten] *Laminer*. Laminating, *Laminage*, m.

LAMINATED (lăm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *adj* [plated] *Couvert de lames, ou de feuilles très-minces de quelque métal.*

LAMING, *f.* [from To Lame] *L'action d'estropier, &c.* f.

LAMIUM, *f.* [dead nettle, a medicinal plant] *Lamier*, m. *ortie morte*, f.

† To LAMM (lăme), *v. a.* [to cudgel soundly] *Battre, rosser, rondiner.*

LAMMAS (lăm'-ăce), *f.* [the first of August] *Le jour de St. Pierre aux liens ; le premier du mois d'Août.*

† At latter lammas, *Aux Calendes Grecques, jamais, dans la semaine des trois jeudis.* To put off to latter lammas, *Renvoyer aux calendes grecques.*

LAMO [a kingdom and island in Africa on the coast of Melinda] *Lamo*, m.

LAMP (lăm'p), *f.* [a light made with oil and a wick ; the vessel containing the oil] *Lampe*, f.

LAMPADARY, *f.* [an officer who bears a taper before the Emperor] *Lampadaire*, m.

LAMPASS (lăm'-păce), *f.* [a lump of flesh, like a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth] *Lampas*, m.

LAMPBLACK (lam'p'-blăk), *f. Noir de fumée*, m.

LAMPEDO, *f.* [a Spartan lady, daughter, wife, and mother to a king] *Lampédo*, f.

LAMPERNE. V. LAMPREON.

LAMPETHUSA and LAMPETIA, *f.* [Mythol. two of the three Heliades] *Lampéthuse & Lampétie*, f.

LAMPING (lăm'p'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* and *f.* [shining, sparkling] *Brillant*, m. *luisant*, m.

LAMPOON, *f.* [a personal satire, abuse, censure written to vex] *Satire*, f. *libelle*, m. *vers satiriques*, m. *pasquinade*, f. *calotine*, f. V. SATIRE.

To LAMPOON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to abuse with personal satire] *Faire une satire contre quelqu'un, le satiriser, le pasquiniser.*

LAMPOONED (lăm'-poūn'd '), *part. adj. Satirisé.*

LAMPOONER (lăm'-poūn'-eŭr), *f.* [a scribbler of satires] *Un auteur satirique, un faiseur de satires* ou *de libelles ; un pasquin.*

LAMPREON (lăm'-prĭ-eŭne), *or* LAMPREYON, LAMPRON (lăm'-preŭne), LAMPREL (lăm'-prĕl), *f.* [a small lamprey] *Une petite lamproie, un lamprillon, un lampreyon.*

LAMPREY (lăm'-pré), *f.* [a kind of flatfish, a long eel] *Lamproie*, f. A young lamprey, *Un lampreyon.*

LAMPSAW, *f.* [a famous town of Asia, in Natolia ; lat. 40°-12′ N. lon. 27°-20′ E.] *Lampsaque*, m.

LAMPSANA (lăm'p-cé'-nă), *f.* [nipple wort, dog-cresses] *Lampsane*, f. *herbe aux mamelles*, f.

LAMPYRIS, *f.* [Glow-worm] *Lampyris*, m. *ver luisant*, m.

LANARIUS, *f.* [Lanner, a bird of prey] *Lanier*, m.

LANCASTER (lăn'-kăs-teŭr), *f.* [the capital town of Lancashire ; lat. 54°-4′ N. lon. 2°-56′ W.] *Larcastre.*

LANCASHIRE (lăn'-kă-chère), *f.* [a county of England] *Lancastre*, m

LANCE (lăn'ce), *f.* [a long spear] *Une lance.* To couch a lance, *Mettre la lance en arrêt.*

To LANCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce, to cut] *Percer, donner un coup de lancette, fourrifier.* To lance an impostheme, *Percer un apostême.*

LANCEARIUS, *f.* [Antiq. a horseman whose chief weapon was the lance] *Lancier*, m.

LANCED (lăn'st), *part. adj. Percé avec la lancette.*

LANCER, *or* LANCIER (lăn'-ceŭr), *f.* [a horseman armed, bearing a lance] *Lancier*, m. *lance*, f.

LANCEMAN (lăn'ce'-măne), *f.* [a soldier armed with a lance] *Un soldat armé d'une lance, un lancier.*

LANCEOLA (lăn'-cĭ-ŏ-lă), *f.* [Bot. Ribwort, a sort of plantain, a medicinal plant] *Herbe à cinq côtes*, f. *lancéole*, f. *lancelée*, f.

LANCEPESADE (lan'ce'-pe-sède), *f.* [the officer under the corporal] *Anspessade*, m. *aide de caporal*, f.

LANCET (lăn'-cĕte), *f.* [a Surgeon's instrument] *Lancette*, f.

To LANCH (lăn'che), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dart, to throw like a javelin] *Lancer, jeter, darder.*

LANCHED (lăn'ch't), *part. adj. Lancé, darde, jeté.*

To LANCINATE (lăn'-cĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tear] *Déchirer, lanciner.*

LANCINATION (lăn'-cĭ-né'-cheune), *f.* [tearing, laceration] *L'action de déchirer.*

LAND (lăn'de), *f.* [earth, distinct from water] *Terre*, f. To travel by sea and land, *Voyager par mer & par terre.*

LAND [a country, a region] *Terre*, f. *contrée*, f. *pays*, m. *région*, f. A fruitful land, *Une contrée fertile.* The chief man of the land had great authority, *Le chef du pays avoit une grande autorité.*

LAND [ground] *Terre*, f. *terroir*, m. Arable land, *Terre labourable.* Lay-land, *Jachere*, f. *champ qu'on laisse reposer*, m.

LAND [possession, estate] *Terre*, f. *bien-fonds*, m. *possession*, f. To buy land, *Acheter des terres.* A land-steward, *Un receveur de rentes, un homme d'affaire qui a soin des terres d'un seigneur.*

LAND-DRAINING, *Déséchement*, m.

To make the land, *v. a.* [in Sea-language] *Découvrir les terres, atterrer.* We made the land at Cape Lizard, *Nous atterrames sur le Cap Lézard.*

Land-to, *adv. à la vue de terre.*

To LAND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to set on shore, to come on shore] *Débarquer, mettre à terre ; aborder, prendre terre, atterrer, atterrir, faire une descente.*

LANDAN, *f.* [a tree of the Moluccas, the pith of which gives the sago] *Landan*, m.

LANDAU, *f.* [an ancient, handsome, and a strong town of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine ; lat. 49°-12′ N. lon. 8°-12′ E.] *Landau*, m. Landau, *Carrosse brisé.*

LAND-BREEZE (lăn'd'-brĭze), *f.* [in Sea-language] *Brise de terre*, f.

LAND-CAPE (lăn'd'-képe), *f.* [a promontory] *Un cap, un promontoire.*

LAND-CAPTAIN (lăn'd'-kăp-tĕne), *f. Capitaine qui sert sur terre*, m.

LAND-CHEAP (lăn'd'-tchîpe), *f.* [a customary fine paid at every alienation of land] *Lods & ventes*, m. f. pl.

LANDED (lăn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Mis à terre, débarqué.*

LANDED, *adj.* [having land] *Qui a des terres, riche en terres.*

LANDED INTEREST [in Politics ; opposed to mooneyed interest] *Propriétaires fonciers*, par opposition à Capitalistes.

LANDES, *f. pl.* [a district of France, extending along the coast of the Bay of Biscay] *Les Landes*, f. pl.

LANDFALL (lăn'd'-fâl), *f.* [among Mariners ; the action of falling in with the land] *Atterrage*, m. *atterrissement*, m. signifie aussi, en terme de Pratique, *l'héritage d'une terre couvert par la mort du possesseur*, m.

LANDFLOOD (lăn'd'-flŏd), *f.* [inundation] *Inondation*, f. *torrent*, m.

LAND-FORCES (lăn'd'-fôr-cĕz), *f.* [landmen] *Troupes de terre*, f.

LANDGRAVE (lăn'd'-gréve), *f.* [an Earl or Count in Germany] *Landgrave*, m. *Comte d'Allemagne*, m.

LANDGRAVIATE (lăn'd'-gré-vĭ-éte), *f.* [the dominion of a landgrave] *Landgraviat*, m.

LANDGRAVINE (lăn'd'-gre-vine), *f.* [the wife of a landgrave] *Landgravine*, f.

LANDHOLDER (lăn'd'-hôl-deŭr), *f. Celui dont le bien consiste en fonds de terre ; seigneur ; propriétaire foncier.*

LANDJOBBER (lăn'd'-djŏb-eŭr), *f. Celui qui vend & qui achette des terres pour les autres.*

LANDING (lăn'-dĭn'gne), *and* LANDING-PLACE (lăn'-dĭn'gne-plèce), *f.* [the top of stairs] *Le palier* d'un escalier.

LANDING [in Sea-language] *Débarquement*, m. *descente*, f. *abord*, m.

LANDLADY (lăn'-lé-dé), *f.* [a woman who has tenants] *La propriétaire d'un fonds de terre* ou *d'une maison.*

LANDLADY [the mistress of an inn] *Hôtesse*, f. celle qui loge.

LAND-LAID (lan'd'-lé'd), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Se dit d'un vaisseau qui vient de terre dre la terre de vue.*

LANDLESS (lăn'd'-lĕce), *adj.* [without land, without property] *Qui n'a point de terre*, ou *de bien-fonds.*

LANDLOCKED (lăn'd'-lŏkt), *adj* [inclosed with land] *Entouré de terre.* A ship landlocked, *Vaisseau fermé entre des terres.*

LANDLOPER (lăn'd'-lô-peŭr), *f.* [a vagabond] *Un vagabond.* [A term of reproach used by seamen] *Celui qui passe sa vie sans aller sur mer.*

LANDLORD (lăn'd'-lorde), *f.* [one who owns lands or houses] *Le propriétaire d'un fonds de terre* ou *d'une maison.* The head-landlord, *Le seigneur foncier.*

LANDLORD [the master of an inn] *Hôte*, m. celui qui loge.

LANDMARK (lăn'd'-mark), *f.* [any thing set up to preserve the boundaries of lands] *Borne*, f. *limite* qui sépare deux terres voisines, f.

LAND-MEASURING (lăn'd'-méj-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *f.* [surveying] *Arpentage*, m.

LANDRESS (lăn'-drĕce), *f.* V. LAUNDRESS.

LANDRY (lăn'-dré), *f.* V. LAUNDRY.

LANDSKAPE *or* LANDSCAPE (lăn'd'-sképe), *f.* [the prospect of a country ; a picture representing a country] *Paysage*, m. *perspective*, f. *point de vue*, m.

LAND-TAX (lan'd'-tăks), *f.* [a tax laid upon land and houses] *Subside*, m. *taille*, f. *taxe mise sur les terres & les maisons*, f. *impôt levé sur les biens-fonds*, m.

LAND-WAITER (lăn'd'-oŭé-teŭr), *f. Officier de la Douane dont l'emploi consiste à veiller sur les marchandises qu'on débarque*, m. *douanier*, m.

LANDWARD (lăn'd'-oŭârde), *adv. Vers la terre.*

LAND-WIND (lăn'd'-oŭĭn'd), *f.* [in Sea-language, land-breeze] *Brise*, f. *vent de terre*, m.

LANE (lène), *f.* [a narrow way between hedges, a narrow street] *Un chemin étroit entre deux haies ; une ruelle, une allée, un défilé.*

LANE [a passage between men standing on each side] *Passage formé par un double rang de soldats*, m. To march through a lane of soldiers, *Marcher au milieu d'une double haie de soldats.*

LANERET (lăn'-ĕr-ĕte), *f.* [a little hawk] *Un petit faucon, laneret*, m

LANGELAND, *f.* [an island of Denmark in the Baltic] *Langeland*, m.

LANGEROTA, *f.* [one of the Canary-Islands] *Langerote*, f.

LANGIONE, *f.* [a large town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of *Laos* ; lat. 21°-12′ N. lon. 101°-15′ E.] *Langione.*

LANGRAGE (lăn'-grédje), *or* LANGREL (lăn'-grĕl), *f.* [in Sea-language] *Mitraille*, f.

LANGREL-SHOT, *f.* [two half-bullets with a joint in the middle] *Boulet ramé* or *chaîné*, m. *ange*, m.

LANGRES, *f.* [an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne ; lat. 47°-52′ N. lon. 5°-24′ E.] *Langres*, m

LANGUAGE (lăn'g'-oŭĭdje), *f.* [human speech ;

ſpeech; the tongue of one nation; ſtyle, manner of expreſſion] *Langage*, m. *parole*, f. *langue*, f. *diſcours*, m. *diction*, f. *ſtyle*, m. *manière de s'exprimer*, f. V. SPEECH. Language is apt ſigns for communication of thoughts, *Le langage eſt un ſigne propre pour la communication des penſées.* To give one good or ill language, *Donner de bonnes paroles à quelqu'un, lui parler civilement*; ou *le maltraiter de paroles, lui tenir des diſcours injurieux.* Others for language all their care expreſs, *D'autres ne s'attachent qu'au ſtyle, ne ſont attentifs qu'au ſtyle.* Fine language, *Bien-dire*, m. Ill-language, *Groſſièreté*, f.

Living languages, *Langues vivantes.* Dead languages, *Langues mortes.*

In five languages, *Pentaglotte*, f.

LANGUAGED (lăn'g'-oŭĭd), *adj.* [having a language, or ſtyle] *Qui parle une langue particulière*, en parlant d'une nation; *qui a un ſtyle*, en parlant d'un écrivain. Well languaged, *Qui a un beau ſtyle.* [having various languages] *Qui parle pluſieurs langues.*

LANGUAGE-MASTER (lăn'g'-oŭĭdje-mast-ĕr), *ſ.* [one whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages] *Maître de langues*, m.

LANGUED (lăng'-oŭĕd), *adj.* [Heraldry; is ſaid of birds, &c. whoſe tongues appear, and are of a different colour] *Langué, lampaſſé.*

LANGUEDOC, *ſ.* [a late province of France] *Le Languedoc.*

LANGUET (lăn'g'-oŭĕte), *ſ.* [any thing in the ſhape of a tongue] *Languette*, f. [in an organ-pipe] *Biſeau*, m.

LANGUID (lăn'g'-oŭĭd), *adj.* [faint, weak, feeble; dull, heartleſs] *Languiſſant, foible, froid, lâché, flaſque.*

LANGUIDLY (lan'g'-oŭĭd-lé), *adv.* [feebly] *D'une manière languiſſante, foiblement.*

LANGUIDNESS (lăn'g'-oŭĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* V. LANGUOR.

To LANGUISH (lăn'g'-oŭĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grow feeble, to pine away] *Languir, devenir foible, perdre ſes forces.* We languiſh in miſery, *Nous languiſſons dans la misère.* Languiſhing regards, *Regards languiſſans.*

To LANGUISH [to ſink or pine under ſorrow] *Etre dans le chagrin, languir de triſteſſe.* The land ſhall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein ſhall languiſh, *La terre ſera en deuil, & tout ce qui l'habite languira dans la triſteſſe.*

LANGUISHING (lăn'g'-oŭĭch-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [faint, feeble] *Foible, languiſſant, plein de langueur, langoureux.* A languiſhing lover, *Un amoureux tranſi.*

LANGUISHINGLY (lăn'g'-oŭĭch-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with feeble, or amorous ſoſtneſs] *Languiſſamment, d'une manière tendre & languiſſante; langoureuſement.* [Dully, tediouſly] *D'une manière ennuyeuſe.*

LANGUISHMENT (lăn'g'-oŭĭche-mĕn'te), *and* LANGUOR (lăn'g'-oŭĕur), *ſ.* [ſtate of pining, faintneſs] *Langueur, f. foibleſſe*, f. *abattement*, m.

LANGUOROUS (lăn'g'-oŭĕur-eŭce), *adj.* [melancholy, drooping] *Langoureux.*

LANIARDS (lé'-ni-ărdz), LANNIERS, LANYARDS, *ſ. pl.* [on Ship-board] *Lanières*, f. pl. *rides*, f. pl. *& autres menus cordages de diverſes eſpèces.* Laniards of the gun-ports, *Garans des palanquins de ſabords*, m. pl. Laniard of the buoy, *Petite corde attachée à la bouée (pour la ſaiſir lorſqu'on veut la porter).* Laniard of the cat-hook, *Garant d'un pulan (appelé en Anglois*, fiſh-tackle, *ſervant à traverſer l'ancre).* Laniards of the ſhrouds, *Rides de haubans*, f. pl. Laniards of the ſtays, *Rides d'étais*, f pl. Laniards of the back-ſtays, *Rides des galhaubans*, f. pl. Laniards of the ſtoppers. *Aiguillettes des bôſſes*, f. pl.

To LANIATE (lé'-nĭ-ête), *v. a.* [to tear in pieces, to rend] *Mettre en pièces, déchirer.*

LANIFICE (lăn'-ĭ-fice), *ſ.* [woollen manufacture] *Manufacture de laine*, f.

LANIFEROUS (lă-nĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *or* LANIGEROUS (lă-nĭd'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bearing wool] *Laniſere.*

LANK (lăn'k), *adj.* [ſlender, or limber] *Mince, grêle, délié, fluet, flaſque, languiſſant; lâche; plat, vide, éuque, décharné.* To make lank. *Décharner.* Meagre and lank, *Maigre & ſec*, ou *grêle.* Lank hair, *Cheveux plats.* His lank purſe declares his money gone, *Sa bourſe plate annonce qu'elle eſt vide.* Lank ears, *Oreilles pendantes.*

† A lank makes a blank, *Il y a des femmes groſſes qui maigriſſent juſqu'à ce que leur groſſeſſe commence à paroître.*

LANKNESS (lan'k'-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of plumpneſs] *Maigreur*, f.

LANNER (lăn'-eŭr), *or* LANNARIUS (lăn-né'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of hawk] *Lanier*, m. *lanneret*, m.

LANSQUENET (lăn'-ſkĕn-ète), *ſ.* [a German foot-ſoldier; a game at Cards] *Lanſquenet*, m. *fantaſſin Allemand*; *Lanſquenet* (t. du jeu des Cartes), m.

To LANT (lan'te), *v. a.* [to mix with urine] *Mêler avec de l'urine.*

LANTANA, *ſ.* [Bot. American viburnum] *Viorne d'Amérique*, f.

LANTED (lăn'-tĕd), *adj.* [from To Lant] *Mêlé avec de l'urine.*

LANTER-LOO (lăn'-teŭr-loū), *or* LOO (loū), *ſ.* [a common game at cards] *Lanturlu*, m. *la bête.*

LANTERN, *and by corruption* LANTHORN (lăn'-teŭrne), *ſ.* [a tranſparent caſe for a candle] *Une lanterne.* A dark lantern, *Une lanterne ſourde.* Lantern-bearer, *Un porte-lanterne.* Lantern-maker, *Un faiſeur de lanternes, lanternier*, m.

LANTERN [in a ſhip] *Un fanal.* Poop-lantern, *Fanal de poupe.* Top-lantern, *Fanal de hune.* Quarter-lanterns, *Fanaux latéraux de la poupe (dans les vaiſſeaux commandans).* Lantern-braces, *Aiguilles de fanal*, f. pl. Lantern-girdles, *Cercles de fer qui tiennent & entourent le fanal de poupe*, m. pl. Store-room lantern, *Fanal de ſoute.*

LANTERN [in a building] *Une lanterne, une guérite, un belvedère, un petit dôme.*

LANTERN-JAWS (lăn'-teŭrn-djŭa), [a thin viſage] *Un viſage ſi maigre que ſi on mettoit une bougie allumée dans la bouche, la lumière paroîtroit au travers des joues.*

LANTERN [among Mechanics; trundle] *Lanterne*, f. Rounds of a lantern, *Fuſeaux*, m. pl. Lantern wheel, *Lanternon*, m.

LANUGINOUS (lă-nĭoū'-djĭn eŭce), *adj.* [downy, covered with ſoft hair] *Couvert de duvet, lanugineux* (t. de Botanique).

LAOCOON (lă-ŏk'-ô ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Priam and Hecuba, high prieſt of Apollo; oppoſed the reception of the wooden horſe into Troy, was killed by ſerpents] *Laocoon*, m.

LAODAMIA (lă-ô-dé-mĭĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol the daughter of Bellerophon, ſhot by Diana for her pride] *Laodamie*, f.

LAODICEA (lă-ô-dĭ-ci'-ă), *ſ.* [the daughter of Priam and Hecuba] *Laodice*, f.

LAODOCUS (lă-ŏd'-ô-keŭce), *ſ.* [the ſon of Antenor the Trojan] *Laodocus*, m.

LAOMEDON (lă-ŏm'-ĭ-dŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Troy, killed by Hercules] *Laomédon*, m.

LAON, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of France in the department of Aiſne; lat. 49°-34' N. lon. 3°-43' E.] *Laon*, m.

LAOS, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Aſia] *Lao*, ou *Laos*, m.

LAP (lăp), *ſ.* [the looſe part of a garment] *Les plis d'un habit* ou *d'une robe*, m.

LAP, *or* tip, of the ear, *Le lout de l'oreille*; *lobe*, m. Lap-eared, *Qui a les oreilles pendantes.*

LAP [the part of the clothes that is ſpread horizontally over the knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it] *Giron*, m. To hold a child upon one's lap, *Tenir un enfant ſur ſon giron*, ou *ſur ſes genoux.*

* Every thing falls into his lap, as he deſired, *Tout lui réuſſit à ſouhait.*

To LAP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* Lapt, *v. n.* [to wrap or twiſt round any thing, to involve] *Envelopper, empaqueter, entortiller.* I lapped the child in my garments, *J'enveloppai l'enfant dans mes habits.*

To LAP, *v. a.* and *n.* [to feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue] *Laper, lécher*, comme ſont les chiens, les renards, les chats, &c.

LAPACTICS, *ſ. pl.* [cathartic medicines] *Médecines qui purgent, qui relachent*, f. pl.

LAPATHUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Dock, a purgative plant] *Lapathe*, m. *parelle*, f. *patience*, f.

LAPDOG (lăp'-dŏg), *ſ.* [a little dog, fondled by Ladies in the lap] *Un petit chien, un bichon, un chien de manchon*; *babiche*, f.

LAPFUL (lăp'-foŭl), *ſ.* [as much as can be contained in the lap] *Tant que le giron peut tenir*, m.

LAPICIDE (lăp'-ĭ-ſĭde), *ſ.* [ſtone-cutter] *Lapidaire*, m. *ouvrier qui taille les pierres précieuſes.*

LAPIDARY (lăp.'-ĭ-dăr-é), *ſ.* [one who deals in ſtones or gems] *Un lapidaire.* Lapidaries, *ſ. pl. Eſtaliers-pierriers*, m. pl.

LAPIDARY, *adj.* [proper for ſtones] *Propre à mettre ſur la pierre d'un tombeau, ſur un monument*; *lapidaire.* Lapidary ſtyle, *Style lapidaire.* Lapidary verſes, *Vers d'épitaphe*, m.

To LAPIDATE (lăp'-ĭ-dète), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kill by ſtoning] *Lapider, aſſommer à coups de pierres.*

LAPIDATED (lăp'-ĭ-dé-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Lapidé, tué à coup de pierre.*

LAPIDATION (lăp'-ĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtoning] *L'action de lapider, lapidation*, f.

LAPIDEOUS (lă-pĭd'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſtony] *De pierre*, f.

LAPIDESCENCE (lăp-ĭ-dĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [ſtony concretion] *Pétrification*, f. *lapidification*, f.

LAPIDESCENT (lăp-ĭ-dĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [turning to ſtone] *Qui ſe forme en pierre, qui ſe pétrifie.*

LAPIDIFICATE, *v. a.* [Chym. to make artifical ſtones] *Lapidifier.*

LAPIDIFICATION (lă-pĭ-dĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of forming ſtones] *Lapidification*, f.

LAPIDIFICK (lăp-ĭ-dĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [forming ſtones] *Lapidifique.*

LAPIDIST (lăp'-ĭ-dĭſte), *ſ.* V. LAPIDARY.

LAPIS (lé'-pĭce), *ſ.* [a ſtone] *Pierre précieuſe.*

Lapis calaminaris, *Pierre calaminaire.*

Lapis corneous, horn or flint-ſtone, *Pierre de corne.*

Lapis frumentarius (foſſile lentil, lens lapidea), *Pierre frumentaire* ou *frumentacée.*

Lapis Heracleus (the magnet or loadſtone), *Pierre Herculienne.* (Achates, or agata arboreſcent), *Pierre herboriſée.*

Lapis infernalis (a cauſtic ſtone; chryſtal of ſilver), *Pierre infernale.*

Lapis Judaicus or Syriacus (euroeos), *Euroes*, f. *pierre de Judée*, ou *de Syrie*, f.

Lapis lazuli (azure ſtone), *Lapis lazuli*, m. *azur*, m. *pierre d'azur*, f.

Lapis numiſmalis, *Pierre nummulaire.*

Lapis ollaris (ſteatites, or ſmectis; *Anglice*, ſoap-rock, or ſoap-earth, or fuller's earth, *Pierre ollaire, terre à foulon*, f. *pierre ſmectique*, ou *ſteatite*, f.

Lapis obſidianus (Chian marble; touch-ſtone), *Pierre obſidienne*, f. *pierre de touche*, f.

Lapis ſpecularis (a ſort of gypſum), *Miroir d'âne*, m *pierre ſpéculaire*, f. Violaris lapis, or violet ſtone (a ſpecies of talc), *Pierre de violette*, ou *jolite.*

LAPIS or LAPIDEUS (lă-pĭd'-ĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Lapis*, ou *Lapidéus*, m.

LAPITHÆ (lăp'-ĭ-thi), *ſ.* [Mythol. monſtrous giants of Theſſaly] *Lapithes*, m. pl.

LAPLAND, *ſ.* [a large country in the North

of Europe] *Laponie*, f.

LAPLANDER, *ſ.* [an inhabitant of Lapland] *Lapon*, m. *laponne*, f.

LAPPED. V. LAPT.

LAPPER (lăp'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who wraps up; *or* laps, *or* licks] *Celui qui enveloppe*, ou *qui lape*; ou *qui leche*.

LAPPET (lăp'-ĕte), *ſ.* [the part of a garment that hangs looſe] *Pan*, m. The lappet of a gown, *Le pan d'une robe*. Lappets of a head-dreſs, *Les barbes d'une coiffure*, f. pl.

LAPSE (lăpse), *ſ.* [fall, ſmall miſtake] *Laps*, m. *chûte*, f. *faute*, f. *manquement*, m. *méprise*, f. *bévue*, f. Theſe are minor lapſes, *Ce ſont de petites fautes*.

LAPSE [a term of Canon-law, *or* lapſe of right] *Dévolu*, ou *dévolut*, m.

To LAPSE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to glide ſlowly, to fall by degrees, to paſs away] *S'écouler*, *paſſer*, *échoir*, *déchoir*. The time lapſes, *Le temps s'écoule*. The lapſing ſtate of human nature, *L'état de la nature humaine déchue*, m.

LAPSED (lăps't), *adj.* [fallen] *Dévolu*, *échu*; *déchu*; *laps*, *lapſe*. The right of election to that dignity is lapſed to the crown, *Le droit d'élire à cette dignité, eſt dévolu à la couronne*. Lapſed Adam, *Adam déchu*, ou *après ſa chûte*.

LAP-SIDED (lăp'-sĭï-dĕd), *adj.* [in Sea-language] Ex. A lap-ſided ſhip, *Un vaiſſeau qui a un faux côté*.

LAPT (lăpt), *part. of* To lap, *Enveloppé*; ou *léché*.

† He was lapt in his mother's ſmock, *C'eſt le favori des dames*, ou *du beau ſexe*; † *il eſt né coiffé*.

LAPWING (lăp'-oŭĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a bird with longs wings] *Vanneau*, m. *puput*, m.

LAPWORK (lăp'-oŭĕŭrk), *ſ.* [work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other] *Ouvrage entrelacé*.

LAQUE (lăk), *ſ.* [a kind of magiſtery for the uſe of Painters] *Laque*, f.

LAQUEARIUS (lă koŭï-é'-rĭ-ĕŭce), *ſ.* [Antiq an athleta who fought with a laqueus in one hand and a poignard in the other] *Laquéaire*, m.

LAQUER (lăk'-eŭr), V. LACKER, *Laque*, m.

LARBOARD (lar'-bôrde), *ſ.* [the left-hand ſide of a ſhip] *Bas bord*, ou *Babord*, m.

Larboard-watch (part of a ſhip's company on duty whilſt the other is relieved from it), *Babordois*, m. pl. *le quart de babord*. Pull to larboard! To be upon the larboard tack, *Avoir les amures à babord*. V. PORT.

LARCENY (lar'-ce-nė), *ſ.* [petty theft] *Larcin*, m. *petit vol*.

LARCH (lartche), *and* LARCH-TREE (lartche'-trī), *ſ.* [a kind of lofty tree] *Larix*, m. ſorte de ſapin.

LARD (larde), *ſ.* [the greaſe of ſwine] *Lard*, m *ſain-doux*, m.

To LARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtuff with bacon] *Larder*. To lard a capon, *Larder un chapon*.

LARDED (lar'-dĕd), *part. adj. Lardé*. Larded meat, *Viande piquée*.

LARDER (lar'-deŭr), *ſ.* [the room where meat is kept] *Office*, m. *dépenſe*, f. *charnier*, m.

LARDERER (lar'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who takes the charge of the larder] *Celui qui a ſoin de l'office*; *maître d'hotel*, m. ou *chef d'office*, m.

LARDINGPIN (lar'-dĭn'gne-pĭne), *ſ.* [a pin to lard with] *Lardoire*, f. The broad end of a lardingpin, *Les ailes d'une lardoire*, f. pl.

LARDON (lar'-d'n), *ſ.* [a bit of bacon] *Lardon*, m. petit morceau de lard.

LARE (lère), *ſ.* [a turner's wheel] *Tour à tourner le bois*, m.

LAREDO [a ſea-port of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay, lat. 43°-23′ N. lon. 3°-53′ W.] *Laredo*, m.

LARES (lé'-rez), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. houſehold-gods, and the ſons of Mercury and Lara] *Lares*, m. pl.

LARGE (lardje), *adj.* [bulky, great, ample: V. BIG] *Gros*, *grand*, *vaſte*, *large*, *ample*, *ſpacieux*, *étendu*. Large of limbs, *Qui a les membres gros*, *un gros homme*. A large houſe, *Une grande maiſon*. Very large mouth, *Bouche béante*.

* A large conſcience, *Une conſcience large*.

* LARGE [diffuſe, copious] *Prolixe*, *long*, *diffus*. You have been too large upon that point, *Vous avez été trop long ſur cet article*.

LARGE [liberal, abundant] *Libéral*, *abondant*.

LARGE [in Sea-language] *Largue* (en parlant du vent.) A large wind, *Un vent largue*. To ſail large, *Larguer*, *aller vent largue*, *avoir vent largue*, *courir vent largue*.

AT LARGE [without reſtraint, diffuſely] *A l'aiſe*, *ſans contrainte*, *ſans gêne*, *au large*; *amplement*, *au long*: *en général*.

LARGELY (lardje'-lé), *adv.* [diffuſely, amply] *Largement*, *amplement*, *au long*. He ſpoke largely upon that ſubject, *Il a traité fort amplement ce ſujet*.

LARGELY [liberally, abundantly] *Largement*, *libéralement*, *abondamment*. How largely he gives! *Comme il donne largement! Qu'il eſt libéral!*

LARGENESS (lardje'-nĕce), *ſ.* [bigneſs, amplitude, extenſion] *Groſſeur*, f. *grandeur*, f. *étendue*, f. *ampleur*, *contenance*, f. (in Archit.) *Calibre*, m.

* Largeneſs of mind, *Grandeur*, f. *élévation d'eſprit*, f.

LARGESS (lar'-djĕce), *ſ.* [a preſent, a gift] *Une largeſſe*, *un préſent*, *une libéralité*.

LARGHETTO, LARGO, *adv.* [in Muſic; ſomewhat ſlow] *Larghetto*, *largo*.

LARGITION (lar-djĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of giving] *L'action de donner*.

LARISSA, *ſ.* [an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turkey in Europe; lat. 39°-45′ N. lon. 22°-47′ E.] *Ariſſe*, f.

LARIX, *ſ.* [Larch-tree; a reſinous tree] *Larix*, m. *mélèze*, m.

LARK (lark), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſinging bird] *Alouette*, f. *mauviette*, f. To imitate the lark's note, *Turluter*. Field-lark *or* ſky-lark, (alauda arvenſis), *Alouette ordinaire*, f. Wood-lark (alauda arborea), *Alouette des bois*, f. *cujelier*, m. Tit-lark (alauda pratorum), *Alouette de pré*, f. *farlouſe*, f. Sea-lark (alauda arenaria, charadrius hiaticula, the ſtint), *Alouette de mer*, f. Lark-ſpur, or Larks-heel (Bot. Delphinium), *Pied d'alouette*, m.

LARKER (lark'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a catcher of larks] *Un prencur d'alouettes*.

LARMIER, *ſ.* [Archit. corona, drip] *Larmier*, m.

LARUM (lăr'-eŭme), *ſ.* [corrupted from *alarm*; an inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour] *Réveil-matin*, m. ſignifie auſſi *alarme*, f. *toeſin*, m.

LARUS, *ſ.* [Coddy-Moddy; gull; a ſort of water and ſea-fowl] *Larus*, m. *caniart*, m. *griſard*, m. *canard-colin* ou *de mer*, m. *goilan*, m. *mouette*, f. *mauve*, f.

LARVA, *ſ. pl.* [the inſect in the ſtate of caterpillar] *Larve*, f. [Larva of the cock-chafer, bott, grub] *Mans*, m.

LARVÆ, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. ghoſts] *Larves*, m. pl.

LARVATED (lar'-vé-tĕd), *adj. Maſqué*.

LARYNGOTOMY (lăr-ĭn'-gŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [in Surgery; inciſion in the wind pipe] *Laryngotomie*, f.

LARYNX (lé'-rĭn'ks), *ſ.* [the upper part of the trachea; the wind-pipe] *Larynx*, m.

LASCIVIENT (lă-cĭv'-ĭ-ĕn'te), *or* LASCIVIOUS (lă-cĭy'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [frolickſome, wanton, wantoning; luxurious, lewd, luſtful] *Laſcif*, *lubrique*, *impudique*, *luxurieux*.

LASCIVIOUSLY (lă-cĭv'-ĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [lewdly, wantonly, looſely] *Laſcivement*, *lubriquement*.

LASCIVIOUSNESS (lă-cĭv'-ĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [looſeneſs, wantonneſs] *Laſciveté*, f. *lubricité*, f. *impudicité*, f. *luxure*, f.

LASER-WORT (lé'-sĕr-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Laſerpitium; aſſa dulcis, a ſort of med. plant] *Herbe qui porte le benjoin*, f. *laſerpitium*, m. *laſer*, m. Laſer Cyrenaicum (aſſa fœtida, the produce of the ſylphium), *Aſſa fœtida*, m.

LASH (lăche), *ſ.* [a ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough] *Coup*, m. donné avec quelque choſe de pliant, comme un ſouet; *anguillade*, f. *lanière*, f *fouet*, m. au figuré, *un ſarcaſme*, *un trait ſatirique*, *un coup de langue*; *cenſure*, f. A laſh to whip a top, *Une lanière pour fouetter un ſabot*, *une peau d'anguille*.

* To be under the laſh of one, *Etre ſous les coups* ou *ſous la férule de quelqu'un*. The moral is a laſh at the vanity of arrogating that to ourſelves which ſucceeds well, *La morale eſt une cenſure de la vanité qui nous fait attribuer à nous mêmes la réuſſite de nos entrepriſes*.

To LASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to ſtrike with any thing pliant] *Fouetter*, *donner des coups de fouet*, *ſangler*; au figuré, *cenſurer*, *critiquer*, *ſatiriſer*. To laſh one's legs, *Donner des jarretières à quelqu'un*.

* To laſh flatterers and bigots, *Faire des ſatires contre les flatteurs & les faux dévots*.

To LASH [a ſea-term: to tie] *Amarrer*.

LASHER (lăch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who whips or laſhes] *Qui fouette*, *fouetteur*, m.

LASHERS (lăch'-eŭrz), [in Sea-language; ropes which bind faſt the tackles, when they are haled, within board] *Aiguillettes*, f. pl. *lignes d'amarrage*, f. pl.

LASHING (lăch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Cintrage*, m. Laſhing of a tail-block, *Amarrage à fouet*, m,

LASHING, *Anguillade*, f.

† LASK. V. LOOSENESS.

LASKETS (lăs'-kĕts), *ſ. pl.* [a ſea-term] *Laſſets de bonnettes*, m. pl.

LASS (lăce), *ſ.* [a girl, a maid] *Une fille*, *une bergère*. A pretty laſs, *Un jolie fille*.

Pretty pert laſs, *Godinette*, f.

LASSIS (lăs-ĭce), *ſ.* [the coarſeſt part of ſilk; capadine] *Capiton*, m.

LASSITUDE (lăs'-ĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [wearineſs] *Laſſitude*, f. *fatigue*, f.

LASSLORN (lăs'-lotne), *adj.* [forſaken by a miſtreſs or lover] *Abandonné*, ou *délaiſſé par ſa maîtreſſe*; *abandonné par ſon amant*.

LAST (lăste), *adj.* [utmoſt, after all others] *Dernier*, *le dernier de tous*. The laſt week, *La ſemaine dernière*. Laſt night, *La nuit dernière*, *cette nuit*.

The laſt but one, *L'avant-dernier*, *le pénultième*. The laſt but two, *L'antépénultième*.

* To be upon one's laſt legs, *Etre aux abois*, *à l'extrémité*; *ne ſavoir que devenir*; *ne ſavoir de quel bois faire flèche*, *où donner de la tête*. Religion is upon its laſt legs, *La religion eſt aux abois*.

AT LAST [in concluſion] *Enfin*.

LAST, *adv.* [the laſt time] *La dernière fois*. When laſt I had the honour to ſee you, *La dernière fois que j'eus l'honneur de vous voir*. Since laſt, *Depuis la dernière fois*. When did you ſee him laſt? *Y-a-t-il long-temps que vous ne l'avez vu?*

LAST, *ſ.* [the end] *Le bout*, *la fin*. To the laſt, *Juſqu'à la fin*, *juſqu'au bout*, *juſqu'à l'extrémité*. To breath one's laſt, *Agoniſer*, *être à l'agonie*. He has breathed his laſt, *il a rendu le dernier ſoupir*. At laſt, *or* at the laſt, *A la fin* To the laſt, *Juſqu'au bout*, *juſqu'à la fin*.

LAST [a mould on which ſhoes are formed] *Forme* de Cordonnier, f. To put a ſhoe upon the laſt, *Monter un ſoulier ſur la forme*. Laſt-maker, *Un formier*, *ouvrier qui fait des formes de ſoulier*, m.

LAST [a load, a Dutch measure of about two French tuns] *Last*, ou *laste*, m.

LAST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to endure, to continue] *Durer, continuer, subsister.*

LASTAGE (lăs'-tĕdje), *s.* [custom paid for goods sold by the last, *or* for freightage; the ballast of a ship] *Droit que l'on paye pour les marchandises qui se vendent au lest*, m. *droit de fret; lest d'un navire*, m.

LASTERY (lăs'-te ré), *s.* [a red colour] *Sorte de couleur rouge*, f.

LASTING (lăs'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [durable, permanent] *Durable, de longue durée, permanent, constant.* A lasting work, *Un ouvrage durable.*

LASTINGLY (lăs'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [perpetually] *Perpétuellement, d'une manière durable.*

LASTINGNESS (lăs'-tĭn'gne-nĕce), *s.* [durableness] *Durée*, f. *continuation*, f.

LASTLY (lăst'-lé), *adv.* [in the last place; at last] *En dernier lieu, enfin, finalement.*

LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, *s.* [an ancient and considerable town of Asia, in Syria; lat. 35°-40' N. lon. 34°-30' E.] *Latakie*, f. *Latich y*, m. ou *Laodicée*, f.

LATCH (lătche), *s.* [a catch of a door moved by a string or a handle] *Un loquet*; *cadole*, f. *clenche*, f.

To LATCH, *v. a.* [to fasten with a latch] *Fermer au loquet.*

LATCHED (lătch't), *adj.* [fastened with a latch] *Fermé avec un loquet.*

LATCHES (lătch'-ĕz), *or* LASKETS, *s.* [a sea-term; loops] *Lacets de bonnettes*, m.

LATCHET (lătch'-ĕte), *s.* [the string that fastens the shoe] *Courroie* de soulier, f. *lien de cuir*, m.

LATE (léte), *adj.* [contrary to early; slow, tardy; last in any place *or* office] *Tard, f, lent; dernier, ancien, reculé.* A late spring, *Un printemps tardif.* In the late time, *Dans les derniers temps.* A late author, *Un auteur récent, qui a écrit depuis peu.*

LATE [far in the day, or night] *Tard.* Was it so late? *Etoit-il si tard?*

LATE [deceased] *Feu, défunt.* The works of the late Mr. Pope, *Les ouvrages de feu Mr. Pope.* The late King, *Le Roi défunt, le feu roi.* The late Queen, *La feue reine.* The late King of England, James, *Jacques, ci-devant Roi d'Angleterre.*

LATE, *adv.* [after long delays, far in the day or night] *Tard, hors d'heure, fur la fin de.* Yoo come too late, *Vous venez trop tard.* Late in the day, in the year, *Sur la fin du jour*, ou *de l'année.* Late ripe, *Tardif, qui mûrit tard.*

† Better late than never, *Il vaut mieux tard que jamais.*

OF LATE [lately] *Depuis peu, dernièrement, il n'y a pas long-temps.*

‡ LATED (lé'-tĕd), *adj.* [surprised by the night] *Surpris par la nuit, anuité.*

LATEEN (lăt'-ĭne), *adj.* [in Sea-language] Ex. Lateen sails, *Voiles latines*, f. pl. Lateen yard, *Antenne*, f.

LATELY (léte'-lé), *adv.* [not long ago] ‡ *Naguères; dernièrement, depuis peu, il n'y a pas long-temps.*

LATENESS (léte'-nĕce), *s.* [time or age far advanced] *Temps* ou *âge avancé.*

LATENT (lé'-tĕn'te), *adj.* [hid, concealed, secret] *Caché, secret, intérieur, latent.* His malice was latent in his breast, *Sa malice étoit cachée dans son cœur.*

LATER (lé'-teŭr), *adj.* [*the comparative of* late] *Postérieur, de plus fraîche date, plus tardif.* This fruit is later than the rest, *Ce fruit est plus tardif que les autres.* V. LATTER.

LATER, *adv. Plus tard.* We came later than you, *Nous arrivâmes plus tard que vous.*

LATERAL (lăt'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [on the side] *De côté, latéral.* A lateral motion, *Un mouvement de côté.*

☞ A judge lateral, *Un assesseur.*

LATERALITY (lăt-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-té), *s. La qualité d'avoir des côtés distincts.*

LATERALLY (lăt'-ĕr- l-é), *adv.* [by the side, sidewise] *Latéralement, de côté.*

LATERANUS (lăt-ĕr-é'-neŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a household-god] *Laténanus*, m.

LATEST (lé'-tĕste), *adj* [*the superlative of* late] *Le dernier, le plus récent*, ou *le plus tard.* Of the latest, *Trop tard*

LATEWARD (léte'-oŭârde), *adj.* [somewhat late] *Tardif, un peu tard; d'arrière-saison.* Lateward hay, *Foin d'arrière-saison, regain*, m.

LATH (latshe), *s.* [a thin piece of cleft wood] *Latte*, f. A counter-lath, *Contre-latte*, f. Lath of a bed, *Tringle de lit*, f.

LATH [a part of a country] *Canton*, m.

"† LATH-BACK, *s.* [a slim long fellow] *Un grand homme sec & maigre, un grand flandrin.*

To LATH, *v. a.* [to cover with laths] *Latter, couvrir de lattes.*

LATHE (létzhe), *s.* [the tool of a turner] *Tour*, de Tourneur, m. Formed in the lathe, *Fait au tour.* Puppets, *Les poupées d'un tour*, f. pl. Cheeks *or* sides, *Les joues*, f. pl. Rest, *Le support.*

LATHED (latsh't), *part. adj. Latté, couvert de lattes.*

LATHER (lătzh'-eŭr), *s.* [foam of soap] *Ecume*, f. ou *mousse de savon*, f.

To LATHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to wash with foam of soap and water: to form a foam] *Savonner, laver avec de l'écume de savon; mousser, écumer, jeter une écume blanche*, en parlant de l'eau où il y a du savon.

LATHYRIS, *s.* [Bot. Spurge; a med. plant] *Catapuce*, f. *épurge*, f.

LATHYRUS, *s.* [Bot. chickling Vetch] *Gesse*, f.

LATIALIS and LUCETIUS, *s.* [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Latialis, & Lucétius*, m.

LATICLAVIUM, *s.* [Rom. Antiq. the tunic of the senators] *Laticlave*, m.

LATIN (lăt'-ĭne), *adj.* [written *or* spoken in the language of the old Romans] *Latin.* The latin tongue, *La langue latine.*

LATIN, *s.* [the latin tongue] *Le Latin, la langue latine.* To make a piece of latin, *Composer quelque chose en latin.* Latin of the last Roman writers, *La basse latinité.*

LATINS [the latin people] *Les Latins*, m. pl.

LATINISM (lăt'-ĭn-ĭzme), *s.* [a latin expression] *Latinisme*, m. *expression latine.*

LATINIST (lăt'-ĭn-ĭste), *s.* [one skilled in Latin] *Latiniste*, m. *qui sait le latin.* A pedantic latinist, *Un pédant qui ne sait que du latin.*

LATINITY (lă-tĭn'-ĭ-té), *s.* [the latin tongue] *Latinité*, f. *la langue latine, le latin.*

To LATINIZE (lăt'-ĭn-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to use words or phrases borrowed from the latin] *Latiniser, se servir de mots tirés du latin*; ou bien *donner une terminaison latine à certains mots.*

LATINIZED (lăt'-ĭn-ăĭz'd), *part. adj. Latinisé.*

LATINUS, *s.* [Mythol. a king of Latium in Italy] *Latinus*, m.

LATISH (lé'-tĭche), *adj* [somewhat late] *Un peu tard.* It is latish, *Il est un peu tard, il commence à se faire tard.*

LATIROSTROUS (lé-tĭ-rŏs'-treŭce), *adj.* [broad-beaked] *Qui a un gros bec; à gros bec.*

LATITANCY (lăt'-ĭ-tăn'-cé), *s. Etat de celui* ou *de ce qui se tient caché*, m.

LATITANT (lăt'-ĭ-tăn'te), *adj.* V. LATENT.

LATITATION (lăt-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the state of lying hid] V. LATITANCY.

LATITUDE (lăt'-ĭ-tĭuude), *s.* [breadth, width; room, extent] *Largeur*, f. *étendue*, f. The length, latitude, and depth of a body, *La longueur, la largeur & la profondeur d'une chose.* A language in its greatest latitude, *Une langue dans toute son étendue.*

* LATITUDE [freedom from settled rules] *Liberté*, f. *licence*, f. Too great a latitude, *Trop de liberté.* I took this kind of verse, which allows more latitude than any other, *J'ai choisi ce genre de poésie, qui permet plus de licences que tout autre.*

LATITUDE [in Astronomy and Geography, the distance of a place from the equator] *Latitude*, f *hauteur*, f. The northern and southern latitude, *La latitude septentrionale & méridionale.* The latitude of a town, *La hauteur* ou *la latitude d'une place.*

LATITUDINARIAN (lăt-ĭ-tĭoŭ-dĭ-né'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [not restrained, not confined] *Libre, sans contrainte, sans regle.*

LATITUDINARIAN, *s.* [one who departs from orthodoxy; a person of moderation, with regard to religious opinions] *Un esprit libre en fait de religion, un esprit-fort.*

LATOMIA, *s.* [Antiq. a quarry, a gaol for criminals] *Latomie*, f.

LATONA, *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cæus the Titan and Phœbe] *Latone*, f.

LATRANT (lé'-trăn'te), *adj.* [barking] *Qui aboie*; au figuré, *déclamateur*, m. *clabaudeur*, m.

LATRIA (lé'-trĭ-ă), *s.* [the highest kind of worship, *as distinguished from* Dulia] *Culte de latrie*, m. qui n'est dû qu'à Dieu.

LATROCINATION (lă-trô-cĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [a practice of robbing] *Pillage*, m. *voleric*, f.

LATTEN (lăt'-ĕne), *s.* [brass; brass-plate] *Fer blanc*; *laiton*, m.

LATTER (lăt'-eŭr), *adj.* [*the comparative of* late, *used when no comparison is expressed*; mentioned last of two: happening after something else; modern] *Le plus récent, postérieur, dernier, de plus fraîche date, plus tardif.* In these latter ages, *Dans ces derniers temps.* These are latter fruits, *Ce sont les fruits les plus tardifs, ce sont les derniers fruits.* To think of one's latter end, *Penser à la mort.*

LATTERLY (lăt'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [of late] *Depuis peu.* [In the latter part of life] *Vers la fin de la vie.*

LATTICE (lăt'-ĭce), *s.* [a reticulated window] *Treillis*, m. *barreaux de bois qui se croisent* m. *treillage*, m. A window of lattice, *Une jalousie.*

To LATTICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to close with a lattice] *Treillisser, garnir d'un treillis, mettre un treillis à*; *treillager.*

LATTICED (lăt'-ĭs't), *part. adj. Treillissé, garni d'un treillis*; *treillagé.*

LATTIMO [in Glass-manuf. a fine milk-white glass] *Verre blanc*, m.

LAUD (lâd), *s.* [praise] *Louange*, f. *éloge*, m.

To LAUD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to praise] *Louer, célébrer.*

LAUDABLE (lâ'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [praise-worthy] *Louable, digne de louanges.* [healthy, salubrious] *Sain, bon pour la santé.*

LAUDABLENESS (lâ'-dă-bl'-nĕce), *s. Etat de ce qui est digne de louanges*, m.

LAUDABLY (lâ'-dă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner deserving praise] *D'une manière louable, avec honneur, louablement.*

LAUDANUM (lŏd-ă-neume), *s.* [a preparation of Opium] *Laudanum*, m.

LAUDED (lâ'-dĕd), *part. adj. Loué, célébré.*

LAUDES, and LAUDS (lâdz), *s.* [a part of divine service in the Roman church] *Laudes*, f. terme de l'Eglise Romaine.

LAUGH (lăf), *s.* [the convulsion caused by merriment] *L'action de rire*, f. *ris*, m. *rire*, m.

To LAUGH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make that noise which sudden merriment excites] *Rire.* Why do you laugh? *Pourquoi riez-vous?* To laugh from the teeth outward, *Ne rire que du bout des lèvres.* To laugh but faintly, *Rire du*

bout

bout des dents. He laughs in his sleeve, *Il rit sous cape.* To laugh immoderately, ‖ *Rire à ventre déboutonné*, or *à gorge déployée.*

† Let him laugh that wins, *Marchand qui perd ne rit pas.*

To Laugh at [to treat with contempt, to ridicule] *Rire, se moquer, siffler, tourner en ridicule,* ‡ *bêler,* ‖ *berner, ridiculiser; se réjouir de.* To laugh at one to his face, *Rire au nez à quelqu'un.* He laughs at you, *Il se moque de vous.* I laugh at your conceit, *Je ris de votre pensée; votre pensée me fait rire.* To laugh at a feather, *Rire de tout, rire indifféremment, sans raison.*

To Laugh out, *Eclater de rire, faire des éclats de rire.*

To Laugh, *v. a.* [to deride, to scorn] *Railler, tourner en ridicule, se moquer.* Laugh him to scorn, *Moquez-vous de lui.* He laughed me out, *Il me tourna en ridicule, il me railla.*

LAUGHABLE (laf'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [such as may excite laughter] *Risible, ridicule; qui excite à rire.*

LAUGHED (laf't), *part. adj. Dont on se moque, raillé, sifflé.* To be laughed to scorn by every one, *Etre raillé de tout le monde.* You will be laughed at or out, *Vous serez sifflé; on se moquera de vous.*

LAUGHER (laf'-eür), *s.* [one who laughs] *Rieur, rieuse; celui qui aime à rire.*

LAUGHING (laf'-în'gne), *s. L'action de rire, le ris.* Laughing is proper to man, *Le ris ne convient qu'à l'homme.*

LAUGHINGLY (laf'-în'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a merry way] *En riant, gaiement, avec gaieté.*

LAUGHINGSTOCK (laf'-în'gne-stŏk), *s.* [an object of ridicule] *Jouet,* m. *risée,* f. *objet de risée,* m. Let us not be laughingstocks to others, *Ne soyons point le jouet des autres; ne nous exposons point à leur risée, ne leur servons point de bouffons.*

LAUGHTER (laf'-teür), *s.* [convulsive merriment] *Ris,* m. *rire,* m. To break out into laughter, *Eclater de rire, rire avec éclat, à gorge déployée.*

† The way to the house of laughter, is through the house of mourning, *Pour aller dans la maison de joie, il faut passer par la maison de deuil*

LAUNCH (lan'che), *s.* [in Sea-language] Ex. Launch of a ship on the stocks, *Avant-cale,* f.

Launch, *Chaloupe,* f. ou *caïc,* m. (des bâtimens de la Méditerrannée). A launch into sea or into a river, *Plan incliné, & espèce de cale* (pour l'embarquement des bois & autres marchandises).

To Launch, *v. a.* [to force into the sea] *Lancer à l'eau, lancer, s'élancer, se jeter à l'eau.* To launch a ship, *Mettre un vaisseau à l'eau, le lancer à l'eau,* se dit aussi au figure. He launched into the water, *Il s'élança dans l'eau.* * [To launch out, to expatiate, to rove at large] *S'étendre sur un sujet.* To launch out into a long recital of something, *Se jeter dans de longs détails sur une chose, la raconter d'une manière prolixe.* I have launched out of my subject, *Je me suis éloigné de mon sujet.*

To Launch the boat, *Mettre la chaloupe à la mer.* To launch into the water, to put to sea, ‖ *Bouter à l'eau.*

☞ Launch ho! *Ne hissez plus!* (ordre de faire cesser une manœuvre, par exemple, de laisser aller la guindereſſe, lorsque le mât de hune est guindé à son poste, & qu'on a passé la clé dans son pied).

LAUND (lân'd), *s.* V. Lawn.

LAUNDRESS (lan'-drĕce), *s.* [a woman whose employment is to wash clothes] *Blanchisseuse,* f *lavandière,* f.

LAUNDRY (lan'-dré), *s.* [the act of washing; the room in which clothes are washed] *Blanchissage,* m. *lavage,* m. *l'endroit où on lave le linge,* m. *lingerie,* f.

LAURA (lâ'-ră), *s.* [the residence of ancient monks] *Laure,* f.

LAURLATE (lâ'-rî-ête), *and* LAURELLED (lâ'-rĕl'd), *adj.* [crowned or decorated with laurel] *Couronné de laurier; lauréat,* m. *dans cette phrase:* A Poet laureate, *Un poëte lauréat.* The Poet laureate, *Le Poëte de la Cour.*

LAUREATION (lâ-rî-é'-cheüne), *s.* [the act or state of having degrees conferred] *L'action de donner ou de recevoir les degrés,* f. *couronnement,* m.

LAUREL (lâ'-rĕl), *s.* [a tree] *Laurier,* m. A crown of laurel, *Une couronne de laurier.*

Dwarf laurel [Bot. Laurus pygma; a shrub] *Laurier nain,* m.

Laurel, *or* Lauro-cerasus [a small tree, cherry-bay, laurel-cherry] *Laurier cerise,* m. *azarero,* m.

Laurus Alexandrina [shrub, butcher's broom] *Laurier Alexandrin.*

Laurus rosea (oleander), *Laurier-rose,* m. Laurus tinus, *Laurier-thym,* m. Laurus vulgaris, *Laurier franc,* m.

Laureola, *or* Spurge-Laurel [a plant] *Lauréole,* f. *garoutte,* f. Laureola fœmina, *Mézéréon,* m. Laureola mas, *Bois gentil,* m.

LAUSANNE, *s.* [a large, ancient and handsome town of Switzerland; lat. 46°-31′ N. lon. 6°-50′ E. *Lausanne,* f.

LAVA, *s.* [a liquid and vitrified matter discharged by volcanos] *Lave,* f.

LAVAL, *s.* [a town of France in the department of Maine; lat. 48°-7′ N. lon. 0°-42′ E.] *Laval,* m.

LAVARETUS, *s.* [gang-fish, rhingau, a river-fish] *Lavaret,* m.

LAVARONUS, *s.* [a fish of the Mediterranean] *Lavaronus,* m.

To LAVE (lève), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wash, to bathe] *Laver, arroser,* un pays.

To Lave a design [among Painters] *Laver un dessein,* faire un dessein au lavis.

To Lave water, *Tirer* ou *puiser de l'eau;* ou bien *tirer toute l'eau d'un étang, d'une rivière, l'épuiser.*

To Lave, *v. n.* [to bathe] *Se baigner, laver.*

LAVED (lévd), *part. adj. Lavé, arrosé,* en parlant d'un pays, ou d'une prairie, qu'une rivière ou un ruisseau arrose.

To LAVEER (lé-vîre'), *v. n.* [in Sea-language] *Bouliner, aller à la bouline.*

LAVENDER (lăv'-ĕn'-deür), *s.* [an aromatick plant] *Lavande,* f. * To lay up a thing in lavender, *Serrer quelque chose pour le besoin à venir.*

Lavender-spike, *s. Lavande-aspic,* f. *aspic,* m.

LAVER (lé'-veür), *s.* [a vessel to wash in] *Lavoir,* m. *cuve,* f. *bassin,* m. *évier,* m.

Laver *or* Laver-bread [a sort of bread made of a sea-plant, used in Wales] *Sorte de pain du pays de Galles.*

To Laver, *v. a.* [to water, to wash] *Laver, arroser.*

LAVERNA, *s.* [Mythol. the goddess of thieves] *Laverne,* f.

LAVIGNON, *s.* [a small sea-shell-fish] *Lavignon,* m.

LAVINIA, *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Latinus] *Lavinie,* f.

LAVISH (lăv'-îche), *adj.* [prodigal, wasteful] *Prodigue.* Lavish of expense, *Qui fait des dépenses excessives.*

* For having been too lavish of the tongue, *Pour avoir trop parlé, pour avoir eu trop de largue.*

¶ Lavish, *dépenser*; profuse, *somptueux*: prodigal, *prodigue* (synon.): *Lavish* signifies a wasteful and useless expense; *profuse* implies a still greater degree of it; *prodigal,* a squandering without restraint or bounds: We turn this last word into a substantive, to express a man given up to riot and excess. He who begins by being *lavish,* will soon become *profuse,* and finish with growing so completely *prodigal,* that no income will supply his wasteful extravagance.

To Lavish, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to scatter with profusion] *Prodiguer, dépenser avec profusion.*

LAVISHER (lăv'-îch-eür), *s.* [a prodigal] *Un prodigue;* ‖ *gaspilleur,* m.

LAVISHLY (lăv'-îche-lé), *adv.* [profusely] *Prodigalement, avec profusion.*

LAVISHMENT (lăv'-îche-mĕn'te), *and* Lavishness (lăv'-îche-nĕce), *s.* [prodigality, profusion] *Prodigalité,* f. *profusion,* f. se dit aussi au figuré.

He suffers for the lavishment of his tongue, *Il souffre pour avoir trop parlé.*

LAW (lâ), *s.* [a rule of action, a decree or state] *Loi,* f. The law of nature, *La loi naturelle.* The divine and human laws, *Les lois divines & humaines.* The law of arms, of staple, *Les lois de la guerre, du commerce.* To give laws, *Donner* ou *faire la loi.*

Law [jurisprudence] *Le droit, la jurisprudence.* The civil law, *Le droit civil.* The canon-law, *Le droit canon.* The law of nations, *Le droit des gens.* The common law, *Le droit coutumier, la coutume.* To follow the law, *Etudier en droit,* ou *exercer le droit.* The law of marks *or* reprisals, *Le droit de représailles.* The statute-law, *La jurisprudence des arrêts, les ordonnances,* f. *les actes du Parlement,* m. A man learned in the law, *Un savant jurisconsulte.*

Law [judicial process] *Procès,* m. *justice,* f. *forme de procédure,* f. *le barreau, le palais.* To sue one at law, *Intenter un procès à quelqu'un.* To be at law, *Etre en procès.* To go to law with one, *Faire un procès à quelqu'un.* He was ruined by law, *Les procès l'ont ruiné.* A thing good in law, *Une chose valide en justice.* He made some objections in point of law, *Il fit quelques objections sur la forme de la procédure.* A great many grow rich by the law, *Le barreau enrichit beaucoup de gens.* Law-days, *Jours de palais,* m. pl.

* And there was he laying down the law to him about the lewdness of his life and conversation, *Et il lui représentoit les fâcheuses suites de ses débauches & de ses dérèglemens.*

A father in law; a mother in law, *Un beau-père; une belle-mère,* ou *une marâtre.* A son in law; a daughter in law, *Un beau fils; une belle-fille.* A brother in law; a sister in law, *Un beau-frère; une belle sœur.*

Law [profession of a Lawyer] *Avocasserie,* f.

LAWFUL (lâ'-foûl), *adj.* [agreeable to law] *Permis, légitime, juste, licite, conforme à la loi, valide; recevable, valable.* It is not lawful for thee to have her, *Il ne t'est pas permis de l'avoir.* A lawful match, *Un mariage légitime.* Lawful issue, *Enfans légitimes,* m. & f. A lawful contract cannot be made but at a certain age, *Il faut avoir un certain âge pour faire un contrat valide.*

LAWFULLY (lâ'-foûl é), *adv.* [legally] *Légitimement, légalement, selon les lois, justement, validement, licitement, juridiquement.*

LAWFULNESS (lâ'-foûl-nĕce), *s.* [legality] *Légitimité,* f.

LAWGIVER (lâ'-guîv-eür), *s.* [legislator] *Législateur,* m. *législatrice,* f.

LAW-GIVING (lâ'-guîv-în'gne), *adj. Qui donne des lois.*

LAWLESS (lâ'-lĕce), *adj.* [unrestrained by any law] *Qui ne suit aucune loi, déréglé, illégal,* V. Wild.

LAWLESSLY (lâ'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [contrary to law] *Contre les lois, d'une manière illégale.*

LAWMAKER (lâ'-mé-keür), V. Lawgiver.

LAWN (lâne), *s.* [an open place between woods] *Grande plaine entre des bois.*

Lawn [fine linen] *Linon,* m. toile très-fine, *batiste,* f. Lawn sleeves, *Manches de linon,* f. pl.

LAWRENCE (lâ'-rĕn'ce), St. *s.* [the largest river in North-America] *St. Laurent,* m. ou *le fleuve St. Laurent.*

LAWSUIT (lâ'-sîoute), *s.* [a suit of law, a process

a proceſs in law, a litigation] *Procès*, m. *affaire*, f.

LAWYER (lâ'-ĕuŕe), *ſ.* [a profeſſor of law, advocate] *Avocat*, m. *homme de loi, légiſte*, m. *juriſte*, m. *juriſconſulte*, m

LAX (lăks), *adj.* [looſe] *Lâche, qui n'eſt pas tendu; relâché, qui a le ventre libre; flaſque.*

LAX, *ſ.* [a looſeneſs] *Flux de ventre*, m. *diarrhée*, f. *foire*, f. *cours de ventre*, m.

LAXATION (lăk-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of looſening or ſlackening] *L'action de lâcher*, ou *de détendre*, f. ou *de relâcher.*

LAXATIVE (lăks'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [looſening] *Laxatif, qui lâche le ventre.*

LAXATIVE, *ſ.* [a purging drug] *Médecine laxative; un laxatif.*

LAXATIVENESS (lăks'-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [power of eaſing coſtiveneſs] *Pouvoir de rendre le corps lâche*, m.

LAXITY (lăks'-ĭ-tê), *and* LAXNESS (lăks'-nĕce), *ſ.* [looſeneſs] *Relâchement*, m.

LAY (lê), *adj.* [not clerical] *Laïque, ſéculier; lai, laïe.* A lay prince, *Un prince laïque* ou *ſéculier.* A lay-man, *Un laïque.* A lay-habit, *Un habit ſéculier.*

A lay brother [in a monaſtery] *Un frère-lai.* Lay-elder, *Ancien* d'une Egliſe, m.

LAY, *ſ.* [a ſtratum] *Un lit, une couche* dans ce ſens: A lay of mortar, *Une couche de mortier.*

LAY of ſize and ſanguine (blood-ſtone), laid on the wood, over the lays of white paint and yellow ochre, before gilding, *Aſſiette*, f. *mordant*, m.

LAY [a wager] *Un pari, une gageure.* 'Tis an even lay whether it be ſo or no, *Il eſt douteux ſi cela eſt ou non, le pari eſt égal.*

LAY [a plaintive ſong] *Lai*, m. *complainte*, f.

¶ Lay, *lai*; ſong, *chanſon*; ballad, *ballade, vaudeville* (ſynnn.); A *lay* ſignifies properly a ſet of verſes, expreſſive of complaints; a *ſong* is a poetic compoſition either ſad or merry, intended to be ſung, and commonly ſet to muſic: a *ballad* uſually means a ſong printed on a ſmall ſlip of paper, and ſung about the ſtreets.

LAY-METAL [pewter alloyed with braſs and lead] *Etain commun*, m.

LAY, *the preterite of* To LIE, which ſee.

To LAY, -ING, LAID (lĕd), *v. a.* [to place, to put] *Mettre, poſer, placer, dreſſer, tendre, appliquer, aſſeoir; liter.* To lay taxes, *Mettre des impôts.* To lay in order, *Mettre en ordre.* To lay ſiege to a place, *Mettre le ſiége devant une place.* To lay the foundation, *Poſer les fondemens.* To lay the ground-work, *Mettre, coucher le tiſſu*, ou *le fond.* To lay a net, ſnares, an ambuſh, *Tendre des filets, des piéges, des embûches; dreſſer une embuſcade.* To lay one's ſelf at another's mercy, *Mettre ſa vie à la merci de quelqu'un.* V. To LIE.

To lay the cloth (among Cloth-manufactures; to plait it in order to be napped] *Coucher l'étoffe.*

To lay a counter-ſummer (among Parchment-makers; to lay one upon the other in order to be pounced); *Faire une couche.*

To lay in the pit (among Tanners), *Coucher en foſſe.*

To LAY [in Sea language] Ex. To lay a cable (to unite all the ſtrands), *Commettre un cable.* To lay all flat aback, *Mettre les voiles à culer.* To lay the land, *Noyer la terre* (c'eſt-à-dire s'éloigner des côtes, perdre la terre de vue). To lay the decks, *Border les ponts.*

To lay ſalt fiſh in layers, *Luter du poiſſon ſalé.*

To LAY [to beat down] *Abattre, coucher; appaiſer, calmer.* To lay the duſt, *Abattre la pouſſiere.* The rain has laid the corn, *La pluie a couché les blés.* He laid that tumult, *Il calma* ou *appaiſa cette émeute.* To lay the heat, *Abattre* ou *diminuer la chaleur.* To lay the ſtomach for a while, *Appaiſer la groſſe faim.*

To LAY [to ſcheme, to contrive] *Faire, concerter, tramer.* Don Diego and we have laid it ſo, *Don Diégo & nous l'avons ainſi concerté.* To lay a plot, *Tramer un complot.*

To LAY eggs, *Pondre, faire des œufs.*

To LAY a woman, *Accoucher* ou *délivrer une femme.*

To LAY AGAINST [to charge upon] *Mettre ſur le compte de, rejeter ſur, accuſer.* To lay an heinous charge againſt one, *Accuſer quelqu'un de pluſieurs actions odieuſes.*

To LAY APART [to reject, to put away] *Rejeter, dédaigner.*

To LAY ASIDE [to put away, not to retain] *Mettre de côté, négliger, démettre, dépoſer, renoncer, quitter, abandonner.* Lay aſide the greatneſs of your crown, *Mettez de côté, oubliez pour un moment, la grandeur de votre couronne.*

To LAY AWAY [to put from one] *Quitter.* Queen Eſther laid away her glorious apparel, *La reine Eſther quitta les ornemens de ſa gloire.*

To LAY BEFORE [to ſhow, to diſplay] *Montrer, préſenter, repréſenter, mettre devant les yeux*, ou *ſous les yeux.* That treaty hath been laid before the houſe of Commons, *Ce traité avoit été préſenté à la chambre des Communes*, ou *mis ſous ſes yeux.*

To LAY BY [to reſerve for ſome future time; to diſmiſs] *Serrer, garder; réſerver pour un autre temps; démettre, renvoyer.* To lay-by a ſhip, *Dégrader un vaiſſeau.*

To LAY DOWN [to depoſit; to reſign, to quit; to commit, to repoſe; to advance as a propoſition] *Conſigner, mettre en gage, engager; remettre, rendre, réſigner, laiſſer, abandonner, donner; laiſſer repoſer, repoſer; avancer, mettre en avant; mettre bas, poſer.* To lay down money, *Conſigner de l'argent.* I laid down my club, *J'ai payai mon écot.* To lay down one's commiſſion, *Rendre, remettre ſa commiſſion.* I lay down my life for my ſheep, *Je donne ma vie pour mon troupeau.* He laid down his head upon my breaſt, *Il repoſoit ſa tête ſur mon ſein.* To lay down dangerous maxims, *Avancer des maximes dangereuſes.*

To LAY FOR [to attempt by inſidious practices] *Attaquer* ou *prendre en traître.*

To LAY HANDS on one, *Mettre la main ſur quelqu'un.* To lay hands upon one's ſelf, *Se tuer.*

To LAY HOLD [to ſeize] *Se ſaiſir, prendre, avoir priſe.* To lay hold of one, *Se ſaiſir de quelqu'un.* To lay hold of the king's pardon, *Embraſſer le pardon du roi.* He thinks no law can lay hold of him, *Il ſe croit à couvert de toutes les lois.*

To LAY IN [to ſtore, to treaſure] *Amaſſer.* To lay in proviſions, *Amaſſer des proviſions, faire ſes proviſions.*

*† To lay a thing in one's diſh, *Reprocher quelque choſe à quelqu'un*, ‖ *la lui jeter au nez.*

To LAY ON [to apply violently] *Appliquer, mettre ſur, impoſer; infliger.* To lay on a blow, *Appliquer un coup.* To lay on heaps, *Mettre en tas, entaſſer.* Lay on, *Appliquez ferme, frappez fort.* To lay one on the face, *Donner un ſoufflet à quelqu'un.* A laying on of hands, *L'impoſition des mains.* To lay on [among Gilders upon metal; to apply the gold] *Charger.*

To LAY OPEN [to ſhow, to expoſe] *Mettre à découvert, faire voir, montrer, mettre en évidence.* A fool layeth open his folly, *Un ſot fait voir ſa folie.*

To LAY OVER [to overlay, to incruſt, to cover] *Couvrir, incruſter.* Laid over with gold and ſilver, *Incruſté d'or & d'argent.*

To LAY OUT [to expend] *Dépenſer, employer; avancer, débourſer* Tycho-Brahe laid out great ſums of money on inſtruments, *Tycho-Brahé dépenſa de grandes ſommes d'argent en inſtrumens.* To lay out one's life for the good of his country, *Employer ſes jours à ſervir ſa patrie.*

To LAY OUT [to diſplay, to diſpoſe] *Déployer, faire voir, montrer; diſpoſer, arranger* He laid out his riches in it, *Il fit voir en cela ſon magnificence.* To lay out a garden, *Arranger un jardin.* To lay out a ſtreet, *Aligner une rue.*

To LAY OUT one's cards, *Faire ſon écart, écarter*, terme du jeu de Piquet.

To LAY TO [to charge upon: to apply; to attack] *Charger, reprocher, accuſer, imputer; appliquer, approcher, avancer; attaquer, atteindre.* When we began to lay his unkindneſs to *or* unto him, *Lorſque nous commençames à lui reprocher ſa cruauté.* Lord, lay not this ſin to their charge, *Seigneur, ne leur imputez point ce péché.* She is with child, and lays it to you, *Elle eſt groſſe, & elle vous impute le fait.* To lay a thing to heart, *Prendre une choſe à cœur.* To lay an injury to heart, *Reſſentir vivement une injure.* He was hardly laid to by Muſtapha, *Il fut vivement attaqué par Muſtapha.*

To LAY TOGETHER [to collect] *Mettre enſemble, aſſembler, raſſembler, recueillir*; ou bien, *confronter, comparer, combiner.* If we lay all theſe things together, *Si nous raſſemblons toutes ces choſes.* Lay his words and deeds together, *Comparez ſes paroles avec ſes actions.* They laid their heads together, *Ils conſultèrent enſemble.*

To LAY UNDER [to ſubject to] *Soumettre.* He cannot lay himſelf under the reſtraint of this law, *Il ne ſauroit ſe ſoumettre à cette loi.*

To LAY UP [to confine; to ſtore] *Tenir renfermé, faire mettre en priſon; amaſſer, ſerrer.* A diſeaſe laid me up, *La maladie m'a tenu renfermé.* To lay up money, *Amaſſer de l'argent.* To lay-up corn, *Serrer le blé.*

To LAY UP land, *Laiſſer repoſer une terre.*

To LAY UPON [to charge upon] *Impoſer, charger, donner, mettre ſur; infliger.* To lay taxes upon the people, *Charger le peuple d'impôts.* To lay a command upon one, *Donner un ordre à quelqu'un.* To lay one's excuſe upon a thing, *S'excuſer ſur quelque choſe*, ou *d'une choſe.*

To LAY, *v. n.* [to bring eggs] *Pondre.* A hen paſt laying, *Une poule qui ne pond plus, une vieille pouie.*

To LAY [at games] *Miſer.*

To LAY ABOUT and

To LAY ABOUT one's ſelf [to ſtrike on all ſides] *Faire tous ſes efforts, remuer ciel & terre.* He lays about to get it, *Il fait tous ſes efforts pour l'obtenir.*

To LAY ALONG upon the ground, *Se coucher, être couché par terre.*

To LAY AT, *Viſer, tâcher d'atteindre.*

To LAY ON [to ſtrike] *Battre.* My heart lays on, *Le cœur me bat.*

LAYER (lé'-cŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtratum] *Une couche, un lit.* [beams laid under a bridge, &c.] *Couchis*, m.

LAYER [a ſprig of a plant] *Un rejeton, une marcotte.* [of a vine] *provin*, m. *creſſette*, f. *bouture*, f.

LAYER [a hen that lays eggs] *Une poule qui pond.*

LAY, *adj.* [not clerical] *Lai.*

LAYLAND (lé'-lănd), *ſ.* [fallow ground] *Jachère*, f. *terre qu'on laiſſe repoſer.*

LAYMAN (lé'-măne), *ſ.* [one of the people, diſtinct from the clergy] *Un laïque*, ou *laïc; un ſéculier.*

LAYMAN [among Painters; manikin, a little image ſo contrived that it may be laid into any attitude, to hang drapery upon] *Mannequin*, m.

LAYSTALL (lé'-ſtâl), *ſ.* [a heap of dung] *Un tas de fumier.*

LAZAR (lé'-zăr), *ſ.* [one deformed and naufeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes] *Un lépreux.*

LAZARETTO (lă-zăr-ĕt'-tô), *and* LAZAR-HOUSE (lé'-zăr-hăuŭce), *ſ.* [peſt-houſe] *Lazaret*, m. *hôpital pour les peſtiférés*, m. *ladrerie*, f.

LAZAR-WORT, *ſ.* [a plant] *La plante qui guérit le hemoin.* V. LASER.

LAZILY (lé'-zĭ-lé), *adv.* [idly] *Négligemment, en pareſſeux.*

LAZINESS (lé'-zĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [idleneſs] *Pareſſe*, f. *négligence*, f. *foibleſſe*, f. *indolence*, f. *fainéantiſe*, f. *oiſiveté*, f. V. SLOTH.

LAZING (lé'-zĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſluggiſh, idle] *pareſſeux,*

Pareſſeux, indolent, fainéant.

LAZULI (lăz'-ĭ ū-lĭ), *ſ.* [azure-ſtone] *Lapis lazuli*, m. *pierre d'azur*, f.

LAZY (lā'-zē), *adj.* [idle, ſluggiſh] *Pareſſeux, fainéant, négligent, lâche, indolent,* ‖ *cagnard, lent.* A lazy man, *or* woman, *Un pareſſeux, une pareſſuſe.*

† Lazy bones, *Un grand pareſſeux, un pareſſeux fieffé. Un las d'aller, un cagnard.* To live *or* lead a lazy life, ‖ *cagnarder.* V. IDLE.

LAZZI, *or* LAZY, *ſ.* [ſedhiling, of a ſervile condition, a ſlave fixed to the land] *Serf.*

LEA (lī), *ſ.* [ground incloſed] *Un clos, une prairie fermée.*

LEAD (lĕd), *ſ.* [a metal] *Plomb*, m. Black lead, *Molybdène*, f. *mica des peintres*, m. *mine de plomb*, f. Red lead, *Rouge de plomb*, m. White lead, *Blanc de plomb*, m.

LEADS [flat roof to walk on] *Plateforme*, f. au deſſus d'une maiſon.

Lead-aſhes (lead-calcined and reduced to aſhes), *Cendres de plomb*, f. pl. Uncalcined lead, *Matte de plomb*, f.

Sheet-lead (among Plumbers), *Plomb jeté en toile.* Milled lead, *Plomb laminé.*

Vinegar of lead [in Chymiſtry] *Blanc de plomb.*

Impreſſion-lead [among Engravers] *Plomb à la main.*

LEAD [in Sea-language] *Plomb de ſonde*, m. ou *ſonde*, f. To heave the lead, *Sonder.* Deep-ſea-lead, *Grand plomb de ſonde.* Hand-lead, *Petit plomb de ſonde.*

LEAD (līde), *ſ.* [guidance, firſt place at play] *Le devant; la main*, aux jeux des Cartes; *l'acquit*, m. au Billard: *le début*, au jeu de Boule.

To LEAD (lĕd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fit with lead] *Plomber, garnir de plomb.*

To LEAD (līde), leading, led, *v. a.* [to guide; to be chief] *Guider, conduire, mener, faire aller; commander, être le chef, arriver, débuter.* He leads us in the path of virtue, *Il nous guide dans les ſentiers de la vertu.* This way leads to the town, *Ce chemin conduit à la ville.* To lead the dance, *Mener la danſe.* You ſhall lead the army, *Vous commanderez l'armée.* To lead parties, *Etre chef de parti.* To lead (at Billiards), *Donner l'acquit.*

*† To lead one by the noſe, *Mener quelqu'un par le nez, lui faire faire ce que l'on veut,* † *le beſter.*

To LEAD ALONG, *Conduire, accompagner*, V. To CONDUCT.

To LEAD AWAY, *Emmener, faire venir avec ſoi.*

To LEAD BACK, *Reconduire, remener, ramener.*

To LEAD IN *or* INTO, *Introduire.*

To LEAD OFF *and*

To LEAD OUT OF, *Détourner.* To lead one out of the right way, *Egarer quelqu'un.*

That leads too ways, *Bivium.*

LEADED (lĕd-ĕd), *part. adj. Plombé, garni de plomb.*

LEADEN (lĕd'-d'n), *adj.* [made of lead] *De plomb.* [heavy, dull] *Lourd, peſant.* [motionleſs] *Qui ne ſe remue point.* [unwilling] *Qui ne veut point.*

LEADER (lī'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one that leads, commander, chief] *Conducteur*, m. *guide*, m. *celui qui mène; commandant*, m. *général*, m. *chef*, m. The leader of a dance, *Celui qui mène la danſe.* Wharton was the leader of the Whigs, *Wharton étoit le chef des Whigs.*

LEADER at Cards, at Bowls, *Celui qui a la main aux jeux des Cartes; celui qui débute au jeu de Boule.*

LEADING (lī'-dĭn'gne), *part. adj.* [principal] *Principal, premier.* The leading men of the town, *Les principaux, les chefs d'une ville.* The leading word, *Le premier mot.* The leading card, *La premiere carte.* To have the leading hand at Cards, *Etre premier en carte.* Leading-man, *Chef de parti*, m.

LEADING-STRINGS (lī'-dĭn'gne-ſtrĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſtrings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling] *Lifières*, f. au propre & au figuré.

* To be in leading-ſtrings, *Etre encore à la bavette*, c'eſt-à-dire *fort jeune.*

LEAD-MINE (lĕd'-măĭne), *ſ. Mine de plomb*, f.

LEAD-WORT (lĕd'-oŭĕŭrte), *ſ.* [French dittander, a medicinal plant] *Dentelaire*, f. *herbe aux carcers*, f.

LEAF (lī), *ſ.* [the green deciduous parts of plants and flowers] *Feuille*, f. The leaves of a tree, *or* flower, *Les feuilles d'un arbre*, ou *d'une fleur*; *fane*, f. Compound leaf (that which is formed of one ſeries of foliola), *Feuille compoſée.* The fall of the leaf, *La chûte des feuilles, l'automne*, f. A leaf of gold *or* ſilver, *Feuille d'or* ou *d'argent*, f.

LEAF of a book, *Le feuillet d'un livre.* To turn over the leaves of a book, *Feuilleter un livre.*

† I ſhall make him turn over a new leaf, *Je lui ferai chanter une autre chanſon.*

The LEAVES of a ſcreen, *Les feuilles d'un paravent*, f. pl.

To LEAF, *v. n.* [to bring leaves] *Porter des feuilles, ſe couvrir de feuilles.*

To LEAF a vine, &c. *Effeuiller la vigne, &c.*

To LEAF [among Clothiers; to place a piece of paſteboard betwixt each fold, to preſs the cloth] *Catir à froid.*

LEAFLESS (līf'-lĕce), *ſ.* [naked of leaves] *Dépouillé de ſes feuilles; ſans feuilles: effeuillé.*

LEAFY (lī'-fé), *adj.* [full of leaves] *Feuillu, couvert de feuilles.*

LEAGUE (līgue), *ſ.* [a confederacy] *Ligue*, f. *confédération*, f. To join in a league, to enter into a league, *Faire une ligue, ſe liguer.*

LEAGUE, *ſ.* [a meaſure of way, about 3 miles] *Lieue*, f.

To LEAGUE, *v. n.* [to unite, to confederate] *Se liguer.*

LEAGUED (līg'd), *adj.* [confederated] *Ligué, confédéré.*

LEAGUER (lī'-gueŭr), [covenanter] *Ligueur*, m. ſe dit ſeulement de ceux qui étoient de la Ligue du têmps de Henri III. & Henri IV.

LEAGUER [ſiege] *Siége* d'une place, m.

LEAK (līk), *ſ.* [a breach *or* hole which lets in water] *Voie d'eau*, f.

The ſhip has ſprung a leak, *Le vaiſſeau a fait une voie d'eau.* To ſtop a leak, *Boucher une voie d'eau.* The deck leaks, *L'eau perce à travers le pont*; c'eſt-à-dire qu'il eſt mal calfaté.

To LEAK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to let water in *or* out] *Faire eau, couler.* Our ſhip leaks, *Notre navire fait eau.*

† To LEAK, *for* To PISS, which ſee.

LEAKAGE (lī'-kĕdje), *ſ.* [allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſure; the waſte of any liquor through a leaky veſſel] *Coulage*, m.

LEAKING (lī'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Leak] *Coulement*, m.

LEAKY (lī'-ké), *adj.* [pierced ſo as to let water in or out] *Qui fait eau, qui coule; évoux* (en parlant d'un terrain). A leaky tub, *Une cuve qui coule.* Leaky ſhip, *Vaiſſeau qui coule bas d'eau*, ou *qui fait eau.*

LEAM (līme), *ſ.* [gleam, *or* beam of light] *Lueur du feu* ou *des éclairs*, f.

To LEAN (līne), -ING, leaned *or* leant, *v. n.* [to reſt againſt] *S'appuyer* ou *s'accotter ſur* ou *contre, porter* ou *poſer ſur.* Lean upon my arm, *Appuyez-vous ſur mon bras.* Lean againſt the wall, *Appuyez-vous contre la muraille.* A beam that leans upon a column, *Une poutre qui porte* ou *qui poſe ſur une colonne.* Anything to lean upon, *Accotoir*, m. *accoudoir*, m.

* Truſt in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own underſtanding, *Mettez toute votre confiance en Dieu, & ne vous appuyez point ſur votre propre intelligence.*

To LEAN, *v. a.* and *n.* [to incline] *Pencher, avoir du penchant*, au propre & au figuré. To lean one's head backwards, *Pencher la tête en arrière.* A wall that leans to one ſide, *Une muraille qui penche.*

* To lean to the old cuſtoms and opinions, *Pencher vers les anciennes coutumes & les vieilles opinions.*

To LEAN OVER, *v. n.* [to ſtand out] *Avancer.*

LEAN (līne), *adj.* [meager; low, poor] *Maigre, qui n'eſt pas gras*; *décharné, ſluet, étique, défait*; au figuré, *pauvre, chétif, maigre.* Lean people often ſuffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obſtruction of the veſſels, *Les perſonnes maigres ſouffrent ſouvent par le défaut de graiſſe, comme les gens gras par l'obſtruction des vaiſſeaux.* A lean ſoil, *Un terrain maigre* ou *ſtérile.* To make lean, *Amaigrir, rendre maigre, décharner.* To grow lean, *Maigrir, devenir maigre.* Growing lean, *Amaigriſſement*, m.

† He is as lean as a rake, *Il n'a que la peau & les os.*

¶ Lean, *maigre*; meager, *décharné* (ſynon.): *Lean* ſignifies want of fat; *meager*, want of fleſh; *leanneſs* is conſiſtent with health, and is oppoſed only to corpulency or fatneſs: *meagerneſs*, ſuppoſes a waſte of body, owing either to a bad conſtitution, or want of food: the *lean* are uſually ſtrong; the *meager*, commonly weak.

LEAN, *ſ.* [that part of the fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without fat] *Le maigre* de la viande. I love lean, *J'aime le maigre.*

LEAN-FACED (līne'-fé-s't), *adj.* [having a lean face] *Qui a le viſage maigre, maigre de viſage.*

LEAN-FLESHED (līne'-flĕch't), *adj.* [meagre] *Maigre.*

LEANING-STAFF (lī'-nĭn'gne-ſtăf), *ſ.* [a ſtaff to lean upon] *Bâton pour s'appuyer*, m.

LEANING-STOCK (lī'-nĭn'gne-ſtôk), *ſ.* [any thing to lean againſt] *Un appui.*

LEANLY (līne'-lé), *adv.* [meagerly] *Maigrement.*

LEANNESS (līne'-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of fleſh, meagerneſs] *Maigreur*, f.

LEAO, *ſ.* [a blue mineral ſubſtance of great uſe in the Chineſe porcelain-manufacture] *Leao*, m.

LEAP (līpe), *ſ.* [a jump] *Un ſaut.* To take a leap, *Faire un ſaut.*

* LEAP [ſudden tranſition] *Saut, tranſition bruſque*, f. *paſſage ſubit.* Wickedneſs comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and ſudden leaps from one extreme to another are unnatural, *Le vice a ſes degrés comme la vertu; & le paſſage ſubit d'un extrême à l'autre n'eſt pas naturel.*

LEAP, *ſ.* [embrace of animals] *L'action de ſaillir* ou *couvrir*, en parlant des animaux.

To LEAP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to jump, to paſs over by leaping] *Sauter, ſauter par deſſus, franchir en ſautant.* To leap again, *Reſſauter.* To leap for joy, *Sauter de joie, treſſaillir d'aiſe,* † *exulter.* To leap a precipice, *Franchir, ſauter par deſſus un précipice.*

To leap about, *Frétiller.*

* He is ready to leap out of his ſkin, *Il ne ſe ſent pas de joie.*

To LEAP, *v. n. Palpiter.* Her heart leaps, *Son cœur palpite.*

To LEAP, *v. a.* [to compreſs, as beaſts do] *Saillir; couvrir*, en parlant des chevaux, taureaux, &c. To have the mares leaped between the pillars, *Faire couvrir les jumens en main.*

LEAPED (lī'-p'te *ou* lĕpte), *part. adj. Sauté, franchi en ſautant.*

LEAPER (lī'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one that leaps] *Un ſauteur.*

LEAP-FROG (līp'-frŏg), *ſ.* [a play of children

children] *La poſte*, jeu d'enfans; *cheval fondu*, m.

LEAPING (lī '-pĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To LEAP] *Saut*, m. *l'action de ſauter*, f.

LEAPING-HORSE (lī '-pĭn'gne-horſe), *ſ.* [in Manege] *Sauteur*, m.

LEAP-YEAR (līp '-ĭère), *ſ.* [year having a day more than the common year] *L'an biſſextil, l'année biſſextile.*

To LEARN (lerne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* to gain, and to impart knowledge, improperly uſed in this laſt ſenſe: V. To STUDY) *Apprendre, acquérir la connoiſſance d'une choſe, en être informé; apprendre, enſeigner, montrer.* Learn the Engliſh tongue, *Apprenez la langue Angloiſe.* I have learned great news, *J'ai appris de grandes nouvelles.* ✝ Learn me this ſcience, *Enſeignez-moi cette ſcience.*

To learn wit, *Se déniaiſer.* To be to learn, *Ne pas ſavoir, ignorer.* To be not to learn, *Savoir, ne pas ignorer.*

To LEARN, *v. n.* [to take pattern, to receive inſtruction, to improve by example] *Apprendre de, prendre exemple ſur, ſe modeler ſur, imiter.* Birds learn one of another, *Les oiſeaux apprennent les uns des autres.* Learn of him, *Prenez exemple ſur lui.*

LEARNED (ler '-nĕd), *part. adj.* [V. ABLE] *Savant, inſtruit, docte, habile, intelligent, verſé dans les ſciences, lettré: ſcientifique.* A very learned man, *Un homme très-ſavant, une bibliothèque vivante.* The learned, *Les ſavans, les gens de lettres; les maîtres de l'art.*

LEARNEDLY (ler '-nĕd-lé), *adv.* [with knowledge, with ſkill] *Savamment, avec capacité, en homme ſavant, capablement,* ‡ *ſcientifiquement.*

LEARNER (ler '-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who learns] *Ecolier*, m. *novice*, m. & f. *apprenti*, m.

LEARNING (ler '-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [literature, ſkill in languages *or* ſciences] *Savoir*, m. *ſcience*, f. *érudition*, f. *littérature*, f. *connoiſſances littéraires.* f. *belles-lettres*, f. *étude*, f. A man of great learning, *Un homme d'un grand ſavoir, d'une profonde érudition.* Moſes was a great maſter in all the learning of the Egyptians, *Moyſe étoit inſtruit dans toutes les ſciences des Egyptiens.* The commonwealth of learning, *La république des lettres.*

¶ Learning, *ſcience, ſavoir*; literature, *littérature*; erudition, *érudition* (ſynon.): *Learning* implies chiefly that knowledge we acquire by our ſtudies at ſchool; *literature* denotes polite learning, or the belles-lettres; but *erudition* ſignifies great depth of knowledge, particularly what is ſpeculative. We ſay: found *learning*; great *literature*; profound *erudition.* Without ſome degree of *learning*, it is impoſſible to paſs well through the world. There was a time, when the nobility piqued themſelves on being men of *literature.* A taſte for *erudition* will furniſh infinite amuſement, for a tranquil and retired life.

LEARNT (lernt), V. LEARNED.

LEASE (līce), *ſ.* [a contract by which temporary poſſeſſion of houſes or lands is granted for ſome payment] *Bail à ferme*, m. To take a leaſe of a houſe, *Prendre une maiſon à bail, prendre le bail d'une maiſon, l'affermer.* Leaſe-parole, *Un bail de vive voix, non-écrit*, m.

To LEASE (līce), *v. a.* to let by leaſe] *Louer, bailler à ferme.*

To LEASE (līce), *v. n.* [to glean] *Glaner.*

To LEASE [to lie] *Mentir.*

LEASER (lī '-zeŭr), *ſ.* [gleaner] *Un glaneur, une glaneuſe.*

LEASH (līche), *ſ.* [a leather-thong with which beaſts are tied] *Leſſe*, ou *laiſſe*, f. *attache*, f. *couple*, f. They will break their leaſh, *Ils briſeront leur leſſe.* To undo the leaſh (in hawking), *Délonger.*

LEASH [three] *Trois*, m. *une leſſe.* A leaſh of hares, *Trois lièvres.* A leaſh of grey-hounds, *Une leſſe de levriers, trois levriers.*

To LEASH, *v. a.* [to bind, to hold with a leaſh] *Attacher, mener en leſſe.*

LEASING (lī '-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [lie, falſhood] *Menſonge*, m. *fauſſeté*, f.

LEASING (lī '-zĭn'gne), [from To Leaſe] *L'action de bâiller à ferme*, ou *de glaner.* The leaſing of a farm, *Amoliation*, f. *bail d'une ferme*, m.

LEASOUR. V. LESSOR.

LEAST (līſte), *adj.* [the ſuperlative of Little] *Le moindre, le plus petit.* The leaſt ſpace, *Le moindre eſpace.* I am the leaſt of all, *Je ſuis le plus petit de tout.* There is not the leaſt difference, *Il n'y a pas la moindre différence, il n'y a aucune différence, il n'y a point du tout de différence.*

LEAST, *adv.* [in the loweſt degree] *Le moins.* He is the leaſt unhappy, *Il eſt le moins malheureux.* I love him leaſt of all, *Je l'aime le moins de tous.*

LEAST, *ſ.* [an atom] *Un atome.*

AT LEAST, AT THE LEAST, AT LEASTWISE [to ſay no more] *Du moins, au moins, pour le moins.*

IN THE LEAST [at all] *Du tout.* I do not fear him in the leaſt, *Je ne le crains point, je ne le crains point du tout*, ou *aucunement.* Not in the leaſt, *Nullement.*

LEASY. V. FLIMSY.

LEATHER (lĕtzh '-eŭr), *ſ.* [dreſſed hides of animals] *Cuir*, m. Crop-leather (thin and ſmall ſized hide), *Cuir à œuvre.* Leather dreſſed in ſcourings or workers, *Cuir de Valachie.* Leather dreſſed and boiled in ſome reſinous ſubſtance, *Cuir bouilli*, m. Dreſſing-leather (that which is very thin), *Cuirs à la Danoiſe* ou *au ſippage.* A girdle of leather, *Une ceinture de cuir.* The upper leather *or* vamp of a ſhoe, *L'empeigne d'un ſoulier*, f. And of a boot, *L'avant-pied*, m.

✝ His ſhoes are made of running leather, *Il va toujours le grand galop.*

§ LEATHER [ſkin] *Peau*, f. dans un ſens ironique. To loſe leather, *S'enlever un peu la peau.*

LEATHER-BAG (lĕtzh '-eŭr-băgue), *ſ. Sachet de cuir*, m.

LEATHER-BOTTLE (lĕtzh '-eŭr-bŏt-tl'), *ſ. Une outre*; *bouteille de cuir bouilli*, f. *bouteille à l'encre*, f.

LEATHER-BREECHES (lĕtzh '-eŭr-britch '-ĕz), *ſ.* [ſmall clothes made of leather] *Culotte de peau*, f. Leather-breeches-maker, *Culottier*, m.

LEATHER-COAT (lĕtzh '-eŭr-kôte), [an apple with a tough rind] *Pomme qui a la peau très-dure*, f.

LEATHER-DRESSER (lĕtzh '-eŭr-drĕs-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who dreſſes leather] *Corroyeur*, m. *tanneur*, m. *mégiſſier*, m.

LEATHERN (lĕtzh '-eŭrn), *adj.* [made of leather] *De cuir.*

LEATHER-SELLER (lĕtzh '-eŭr-ſĕl-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who deals in leather] *Un pelletier*, ou *peauſſier, un mégiſſier, un vendeur de cuirs*, ou *de fourrures.*

LEATHERY (lĕtzh '-eŭr-é), *adj.* [reſſembling leather] *Qui reſſemble à du cuir.*

LEAVE (līve), *ſ.* [grant of liberty, permiſſion, allowance] *Liberté*, f. *permiſſion*, f. *congé*, m. We dare not give our thoughts ſo unconfined a leave, *Nous n'oſons pas donner à nos penſées une liberté ſi illimitée.* By your leave, *Avec votre permiſſion.* With leave of the moraliſts, *Avec la permiſſion des moraliſtes.* To give one leave to be gone, *Donner à quelqu'un congé de s'en aller.* Give me leave, *or* I ſhall beg leave to ſay . . . *Permettez-moi*, ou *qu'il me ſoit permis de dire . . . agréez que je vous diſe.*

LEAVE [farewell] *Congé*, m. *adieu*, m. To take leave of one, *Prendre congé de quelqu'un, lui dire adieu.*

To LEAVE, -ING, LEFT (lĕft), *v. a.* [to quit, to forſake; to deſert, to abandon; to give up; to permit, &c.] *Laiſſer*, dans tous les ſens; *quitter, abandonner, délaiſſer*; *ceſſer, diſcontinuer, finir; permettre*, &c. He that is of an unthankful mind will leave him in danger that delivered him, *L'homme ingrat laiſſera ſon libérateur dans le danger.* A man ſhall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife, *L'homme quittera ſon père & ſa mère pour s'attacher à ſa femme.* To leave one to the wide world, *Abandonner quelqu'un.* I never left exhorting them to peace, *Je ne ceſſai de les exhorter à la paix.* They left behind them their unneceſſary baggage, *Ils laiſſ rent derrière eux le bagage dont ils n'avoient pas beſoin.* To leave one's anchors and cables behind, *Laiſſer ſes ancres.* I leave it to your choice, *Je laiſſe cela à votre choix.* I leave it to your judgment, *Je m'en rapporte, je m'en remets à votre jugement.* I leave the reader to judge, *Je laiſſe au lecteur à juger . . .* To leave one to himſelf, *Lâcher la bride à quelqu'un.* If a wiſe man were left to himſelf and his own opinion, *Si on livroit l'homme ſage à lui même, & qu'on lui permît de ſuivre ſon propre ſentiment.* V. To ABANDON.

To LEAVE OFF [to forſake, to deſiſt from] *Quitter, abandonner, ſe défaire*; *diſcontinuer, ceſſer, ſe départir, interrompre.* To leave off a garment, an ill habit, &c. *Quitter un habit, une mauvaiſe habitude*, &c. Leave of this wrangling, *Ceſſez de vous quereller.* To leave off the chace, *Lever la chaſſe.* V. To CEASE.

To LEAVE OUT [to omit, to neglect, not to admit] *Omettre, négliger, oublier, ne pas admettre, exclure.* Nothing is left out, *On n'a rien omis.*

To LEAVE, *and* To LEAVE OFF, *v. n.* [to ceaſe, to deſiſt] *Ceſſer, diſcontinuer, finir.* He began at the eldeſt, and left off at the youngeſt, *Il commença au plus âgé, & finit au plus jeune.* Leave off, *Ceſſez, diſcontinuez.*

LEAVED (līv'd), *adj.* [leafy, furniſhed with leaves] *Garni de feuilles, qui a des feuilles.* Broad or narrow-leaved, *Qui a les feuilles larges*, ou *étroites.*

A book inter-leaved, *Un livre entre les feuillets duquel on a mis des feuillets blancs.*

LEAVEN (lĕv -ĕne), *ſ.* [ferment mixed with any body to make it light] *Levain*, m.

To LEAVEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ferment by ſomething mixed] *Faire lever*; au figuré, *inſpirer.* To leaven the dough, *Faire lever la pâte.*

* Their anceſtors have leavened them with a hatred of us, *Leurs ancêtres leur ont inſpiré de la haine contre nous.*

LEAVENED (lĕv '-ĕn'd), *part. adj. Levé*, en parlant du pain, de la pâte, &c.

LEAVER (lī '-veŭr), *ſ.* [one who forſakes] *Celui* ou *celle qui abandonne.*

LEAVES (līv'z), the plural of LEAF; which ſee.

LEAVES [among Cabinet-makers; ivory cut into leaves of about two or three lines in thickneſs] *Copeaux*, m. pl.

LEAVINGS (lī '-vĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [relicks, remnants, offal] *Reſtes*, m. pl. *reliefs*, m. pl. I won't eat your leavings, *Je ne veux pas manger vos reſtes.*

LEAVY (līv '-é), *adj.* V. LEAFY.

LECHER (lĕtch '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a whore-maſter] *Un débauché, un impudique.* An old lecher, *Un vieux débauché, un vieux paillard, un vieux bouquin.*

To LECHER, *v. n.* [To fornicate] *Paillarder, vivre dans la débauche des femmes.*

LECHEROUS (lĕtch '-eŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [lewd, luſtful] *Laſcif, impudique, lubric, luxurieux, chaud.*

LECHEROUSLY (lĕtch '-eŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [lewdly] *Laſcivement, lubriquement, d'une manière impudique.*

LECHEROUSNESS (lĕtch '-eŭr-eŭs-nĕce), *and* LECHERY (lĕtch '-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [lewdneſs] *Laſcivité*, f. *lubricité*, f. *impudicité*, f. *débauche*, f.

LECTERN (lĕk'-teŭrn), *f.* [a reading-desk in a church] *Lutrin*, m.

LECTICARIUS, *f.* [in Rom. Antiq. Litter-maker or porter] *Lectiçaire*, m.

LECTION (lĕk'-cheŭne), *f.* [a reading, a variety in copies] *Leçon, f variantes*, f. pl.

LECTISTERNIA, *f pl.* [Rom. Antiq. feſtivals where the ſtatues of the Gods were ſet upon beds around the tables] *Lectiſternes*, m. pl.

LECTURE (lĕk'-tieŭre), *f.* [a diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject] *Diſcours*, m. *harangue*, f. *ſermon*, m. *prône*, m. *leçon*, f. To read a lecture, *Faire un diſcours, un ſermon*. A lecture of divinity, *Une leçon de théologie*.

LECTURE [a magiſterial reprimand] *Réprimande*, f. *leçon*, f. *mercuriale*, f. ‖ *aubade*, f. A curtain-lecture, *Réprimande ou mercuriale d'une femme à ſon mari*, f. f.

LECTURE [the act or practice of reading] *Lecture*, f. The lecture of holy Scripture, *La lecture des livres ſaints*.

† In the forehead and in the eye, the lecture of the mind does lie, *Le front & les yeux ſont les interprètes de l'âme*.

To LECTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſtruct formally, inſolently and dogmatically] *Sermoner en pédant, pédanter, faire des leçons pédantesques*.

LECTURER (lĕk'-tieŭr-eŭr), *f.* [a teacher by way of lecture] *Lecteur*, ou *Vicaire*, m. dans une grande paroiſſe; *cathédrant*, m. *l'aide du miniſtre*, t.

LECTURESHIP (lĕk'-tieŭr-chĭp), *f.* [the office of a lecturer] *L'office de lecteur*, ou *de vicaire*, m.

LED (lĕd), *part. adj. of* To LEAD, *Mené, conduit*.

LED-HORSE, *f. Un cheval de main* ou *de volée*.

LEDA (lī'-dă), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Theſtias and wife of Tyndarus, enjoyed by Jupiter in the ſhape of a ſwan] *Léda*, m.

LEDGE (lĕdje), *f.* [a row; a ſtratum] *Bord*, m. *rebord*, m. *couche*, f. *lit*, m. [in Sea-language] *Récif*, m. *chaîne de rochers à fleur d'eau*, f.

LEDGE [among Joiners] *Taſſeau*, m. Ledge-door, *Porte araſée, ſans emboîture, & faite de planches clouées ſur des traverſes*.

LEDGES [in Ship-building; ſmall ſpars placed between the beams] *Barrottins*, m. pl. *épaures* ou *épawres*, m. pl. Gutter-ledge, V. GUTTER.

LEDGER (lĕdj'-eŭr), *f.* [among Merchants; great book of accounts] *Grand livre de compte*.

LEDGERS [among Builders; putlogs] *Boukins*, m. pl.

LEDUM (lī'-deŭme), *f.* [Bot. a ſpecies of ciſtus, wild roſemary] *Ledum*, ou *lède*, m.

LEE (lī), *f.* [dregs, ſediment] *Lie*, f. *ſédiment*, m.

LEE [a ſea-term, the ſide oppoſite to the wind] *Le côté oppoſé au vent, l'endroit où le vent donne*. The lee-ſhore, *La côte où le vent donne*. To be under lee of the ſhore, *Etre à l'abri du vent*.

* † To go by the lee, *Ne pas trouver ſon compte en quelque choſe*.

LEE-BOARD [on board ſhips] *Semelle*, f. ou *Dérive*, f.

LEE-BRAILS, *Cargues-deſſous le vent*, f. pl. Weather-brails, *Cargues du vent*.

LEE-LARCHES [at ſea] *Embardées* ou *arrivées d'un vaiſſeau*, f. pl. [ſudden and violent rolls to the leeward] *Roulis au vent*, m. Have a care of the lee-larches! *N'arrive pas!*

To LEE-FALL (lī-fâl'), *v. n.* [to fall to the leeward] *Tomber à la bande, mâter à la bande*.

§ LEECH (lītche), *f.* [a phyſician] *Un médecin*. A horſe-leech, *or* farrier, *Un maréchal, qui traite les chevaux malades*.

LEECH [a ſmall water ſerpent] *Une ſangſue*.

LEECHES (lī'-tchĕz), of a ſail, *Côtés perpendiculaires*, ou *bords de voiles*, m. pl. Leech-lines, *Cargue-boulines*, f. pl. Leech-rope, *Ralingue de chûte*, f.

§ To LEECH, *v. a.* [to treat with medicaments] *Médeciner, traiter, faire prendre des médicaments*.

LEECHCRAFT (lī che'-krăft), *f.* [the art of healing] *L'art de guérir, la médecine*.

LEEDS (līdz), *f.* [a town of the weſt riding of Yorkſhire; lat. 53°-45' N. lon. 1°-29' W.] *Leeds*, m.

LEEF (līf), *adj. Bon, complaiſant*.

LEEFANCE, *f.* [in Sea-language] *Barre de fer* (fixé par ſes extrémités au pont d'un bâtiment, & ſur laquelle coule le palan d'écoute d'une voile aurique, d'une trinquette, &c. lorſqu'on vire de bord).

LEEK (līk), *f.* [a culinary plant] *Poireau*, m. ou *porreau*, m. Leek-pottage, *De la ſoupe aux porreaux*.

LEEK-GREEN, *adj. Poracé*.

LEE-LURCHES (lī'-leŭrtch-éz), *ſ. pl.* [at ſea] *Arrivées*, f. pl. V. LEE-LARCHES.

LEER (līre), *f.* [an oblique look] *Œillade*, f *coup d'œil*, m. *regard du coin de l'œil*, m.

LEER, *or* Lair of a deer, *Reſſui d'une bête fauve*, m. terme de Chaſſe.

LEER, *f.* [in Glaſs-manufacture; a part of the annealing furnace] *Carqueſe*, m. *ſtrique*, m *four de fritte*, m.

To LEER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to look obliquely] *Lorgner, regarder de côté*, ou *de travers; regarder fixement*.

LEERING (līr'-în'gue), *adj.* Ex. A leering look, *Un regard fixe & de travers*.

LEERO (lī'-rô), *or* LEERO-VIOL, *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Lyre*, f. *harpe*, f.

LEES (līz), *ſ. pl.* more in uſe than *Lee* [dregs, ſediment] *Lie*, f. *ſédiment*, m. *fécule*, f. *féculence*, f. (en parlant des urines). Lees of ſugar, *Meloſſe*, f. Old lees of wine, *Cendre gravelée*, f.

‡ To LEESE, *for* To LOOSE; which ſee.

LEE-SHORE (lī'-chore), *ſ. Rivage contre lequel le vent ſouffle*, m. *cale*, f.

LEET (līte), *ſ.* [a law-day] *Jour où la cour foncière ſe tient*, m.

LEETCH (lītche), *ſ.* [the middle of a ſail] *Le fond*, ou *le milieu d'une voile*. Leetch-cane, *Contre-faxion*, m.

LEEWARD (lī'-nûârde), *adj.* [towards the wind] *Oppoſé* ou *expoſé au vent, ſous le vent*. A leeward ſhip, *or* that is not faſt by a wind, to make her way ſo good as ſhe might, *Un navire, qui ne ſerre pas le vent, qui ne ſe tient pas près du vent, qui ne court pas au plus près du vent: Vaiſſeau mauvais boulinier, vaiſſeau qui tient mal le vent; vaiſſeau qui dérive beaucoup, & qui tombe ſous le vent en courant au plus près*. To fall to leeward, *Perdre l'avantage du vent*. A leeward tide, *Vent & marée*, m. f.

The leeward iſlands, *Les îles ſous le vent*, f. pl.

To LEEWARD, *adv. Sous le vent*.

LEE-WAY (lī'-oŭĕ), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Dérive*, f. *angle de la dérive*, m.

LEFT (lĕft), *part. adj. of* To leave, *Laiſſé, abandonné*. There is nothing left, *On n'a rien laiſſé*. He is left to himſelf, *On l'a abandonné à lui même*.

LEFT, *adj.* [ſiniſtrous, not right] *Gauche*. The left foot, *or* hand, *Le pied* ou *la main gauche*.

LEFT-HANDED, *adj. Gaucher, gauchère; qui ſe ſert de la main gauche*.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, *ſ. L'habitude de ſe ſervir de la main gauche*, f.

LEG (lègue), *ſ.* [the limb by which we walk] *La jambe*; au figuré, *la révérence*. To have good legs, *Avoir bonnes jambes, marcher bien*. Leg's harneſs, *Armure pour les jambes*, f. *jambart*, m. Having good and well-ſhaped legs [among Sportſmen], *Empiété*.

* To make a leg, *Faire la révérence*.

To ſcrape a leg, *Faire mal la révérence*.

LEG of a fowl, *La cuiſſe d'une volaille*.

LEG of mutton, *Une éclanche, un gigot*. Leg of veal, of pork, *Cuiſſeau de veau, de porc*, m. Leg of mutton piece (among Butchers; the part of a ſhoulder of beef), *Poleron*, m.

LEG of beef, *Un trumeau de bœuf*.

LEG of wood to put in a ſtocking, *Forme pour les bas*, f.

LEG of a table, &c. *Le pied d'une table, &c*.

LEGACY (lĕg'-ă-cé), *ſ.* [any thing given by laſt will] *Legs*, m. *donation par teſtament*, f. A pious legacy, *Un legs pieux*.

LEGAL (lī'-g l), *adj.* [which is according to law, lawful] *Juridique, légal, conforme à la loi, légitime, valide, judiciaire, recevable*. Legal ceremonies, *Cérémonies légales*.

LEGALITY (lī-găl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [lawfulneſs] *Conformité à la loi*, f. *légalité*, f.

To LEGALIZE (lī' găl-aïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to authorize] *Autoriſer, rendre légal, légaliſer*.

LEGALLY (lī'-găl-é), *adv.* [according to law, lawfully] *Légalement, ſelon les lois, juridiquement, légitimement*.

LEGATARY (lĕg'-ă-tăr-é), *ſ.* [one who has a legacy left] *Légataire*, m. & f.

LEGATE (lĕgu'-éte), *ſ.* [a deputy, an ambaſſador, particularly from the Pope] *Légat*, m. *ambaſſadeur du Pape*, m.

LEGATEE (lég'-ă tī), *ſ.* V. LEGATARY.

LEGATESHIP (lĕgu'-éte-chĭp), *ſ.* [the place *or* function of a legate] *Légation*, f. *charge*, ou *fonction de légat*, f. f.

LEGATINE (lĕg'-ă-taïne), *adj.* [of the legate] *Du légat*. The legatine power, *Le pouvoir du légat*.

LEGATION (lĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [deputation, embaſſy, commiſſion] *Légation*, f. *charge* ou *commiſſion d'un légat*, f.

LEGATOR (lĕg'-ă-tor'), *ſ.* [one who leaves legacies] *Celui qui fait un legs*.

LEGATORY, *or* LEGATARY (li-gué-teŭr-é), *adj.* [governed by a lieutenant under the Roman Emperors] *Légatoire*.

LEGEND (lĭ'-djĕn'd), *ſ.* [a chronicle of the lives of ſaints] *Légende*, f. *la vie des ſaints*.

LEGEND [an unauthentick narrative] *Légende, f. fable*, f. *hiſtoire controuvée*.

LEGEND [an inſcription round a piece of money] *Légende*, f. *inſcription gravée autour d'une médaille*, ou *d'une piece de monnoie*, f.

LEGENDARY (lĕdj'-ĕn'-dă-ré), *adj.* [of legend] *De légende*. Legendary ſtories, *Des contes de légende*, m. pl. *des fables*, f. pl.

LEGER, *and* LEDGER (lĕdj'-eŭr), *ſ.* [any thing that lies in a place] *Mot générique qui ſignifie ce qui reſte dans un endroit particulier*. A leger-book, *Grand livre de compte* qui reſte dans le comptoir. A leger-ambaſſador, *Un ambaſſadeur ordinaire, un réſident*.

LEGERDEMAIN (lĕdj-eŭr-dĭ-méne'), *ſ.* [ſlight of hand, juggle] *Tours de main*, m. pl. *tour de paſſe-paſſe, tour de ſouplеſſe, tour d'adreſſe*, m. *batelage*, m.

LEGGED (lĕg'd), *adj.* [having legs] *Qui a des jambes*. Strong-legged, *Qui a les jambes fortes*.

LEGHORN, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Italy in the duchy of Tuſcany, with one of the moſt famous harbour in the Mediterranean; lat. 43°-34' N. lon. 10°-17' W.] *Livourne*, f.

LEGIBLE (lĕdj'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be read] *Liſible, aiſé à lire*.

LEGIBLY (lĕdj'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as may be read] *Liſiblement, d'une manière liſible*.

LEGION (lĭ'-djeŭne), *ſ.* [a body of foot-ſoldiers] *Légion*, f. Roman legions, *Les légions Romaines*, f. [any great number] *Foule*, f. *grand' nombre*.

LEGIONARY (lĭ'-djeŭn'-ăr-é), *adj.* [belonging to a legion] *Légionnaire, de légion*.

To LEGISLATE (lĕdj'-ĭs-léte), *v. a.* [to enact

enact laws] *Faire des lois; faire la loi.*

LEGISLATION (lĕdj-ĭs-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of giving laws] *L giſlation*, f.

LEGISLATIVE (lĕdj'-ĭs-lé-tĭv'), *adj.* [giving laws] *Légiſlatif.* Legiſlative power, *La puiſſance légiſlative, le pouvoir de faire des lois.*

LEGISLATOR (lĕdj'-ĭs-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [a law-giver] *Légiſlateur*, m.

LEGISLATURE (lĕdj'-ĭs-lé-tĭeŭre), *ſ* [the legiſlative power] *La puiſſance légiſlative.*

LEGITIMACY (lĭ-djĭt'-ĭ-mă-cé), *ſ.* [lawfulneſs of birth] *Légitimité*, f.

LEGITIMATE (lĭ djĭt'-ĭ méte), *adj.* [born in marriage, lawfully begotten] *Légitime.*

To LEGITIMATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to procure the rights of legitimate birth] *Légitimer, déclarer ou faire légitime.* To legitimate a baſtard, *Légitimer un bâtard.*

LEGITIMATED (lĭ-djĭt'-ĭ-mé-tĕd), *part. adj. Légitimé.*

LEGITIMATELY (lĭ-djĭt'-ĭ-méte-lé), *adv.* [lawfully, genuinely] *Légitimement.*

LEGITIMATION (lĭ-djĭt-ĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [lawful birth; and the act of legitimating] *Légitimité*, f. & *légitimation*, f. Letters of legitimation, *Lettres de légitimation*, f. pl.

LEGUME (lĕgu'-ĭoŭme), *and* LEGUMEN, (lĭ-guĭou'-mĕne), *ſ.* [all large ſeeds, pulſe] *Légume*, m.

LEGUMINOUS (lĭ-guĭou'-mĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [relating to legumes, conſiſting of pulſe] *Qui appartient aux légumes, légumineux.*

LEICESTER (lĕs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the capital town of Leiceſterſhire; lat. 52°-38' N. lon. 1°-3' E.] *Leiceſter.*

LEICESTERSHIRE (lĕs'-teŭr-chère), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Leiceſterſhire*, m.

LEIGER. V. LEGER.

LEINSTER (lĕn's'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a prov. of Ireland] *Leinſter*, m.

LEIPSICK, *ſ.* [a celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat. 51°-19' N. lon. 12°-25' E.] *Leipſick*, ou *Leipzig*, m.

LEISURABLE (lé'-jeŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [done at leiſure] *Fait à loiſir.*

LEISURABLY (lé'-jeŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [at leiſure] *A loiſir.*

LEISURE (lé'-jeŭre), *ſ.* [freedom from buſineſs] *Loiſir*, m. *déſœuvrement*, f. To be at leiſure, *Etre de loiſir.* To beat leiſure of thinking, *Avoir le loiſir de penſer, de méditer.* To be at leiſure from publick affairs, *Etre débarraſſé du ſoin des affaires publiques.*

LEISURELY (lé'-jeŭr-lé), *adj.* [not haſty, deliberate] *Qui ſe fait à loiſir, commodément, peu à peu, ſans hâte.*

LEISURELY, *adv.* [not in a hurry] *A loiſir, doucement, commodément, petit à petit, par degrés.* Do it leiſurely, *Faites-le à loiſir, à votre commodité.*

LEMAN, *ſ.* [a lover, a gallant, *or* a miſtreſs, a concubine; generally in the worſt ſenſe] *Un amant, un galant*, ou *une maîtreſſe, une fille de joie, une concubine.*

LEITH (lĕtsh), *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghſhire; lat. 56°-0' N. lon. 3°-7' W.] *Leith*, ou *Lith*, m.

LEMBURG ou LEOPOLD, *ſ.* [a town of Poland, capital of Red Ruſſia; lat. 49°-51' N. lon. 24°-26' E.] *Léopold*, ou *Lemberg*, m.

LEMMA (lĕm'-ă), *ſ.* [in Mathem. a propoſition previouſly aſſumed] *Lemme*, m.

LEMMA, *ſ.* [a motto, quotation from ſome author prefixed to any work of literature relative to the ſubject of it] *Deviſe*, f. *épigraphe*, m.

LEMMA, *ſ.* [a ſmall water-plant] *Lemna*, m. *lentille d'eau*, f.

LEMMER *or* LEMMING, *ſ.* [in Zoology; fable-mouſe] *Léming*, ou *Lemmar*, m.

LEMNIAN-EARTH (lĕm'-nĭ-ăne-ûrtsh), *ſ.* [a kind of bole, or fine earth uſed in medicine] *Terre de Lemnos*, f.

LEMNOS (lĕm'-nos), *ſ.* [Antiq. an iſland in the Ægean-Sea or Archipelago, famous for a temple dedicated to Apollo; now called Staliméne] *Lemnos*, m. ou *Staliméne*, f.

LEMON (lĕm'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Citron*, m. *limon*, m fruit du citronnier. Lemon-tree, *Citronnier*, m. Lemon-colour, *Couleur de citron*, f. The great lemon, *Poncire*, m.

LEMONADE (lĕm'-eŭn-éde), *ſ.* [liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons] *Limonade*, f

LEMONIADES, *ſ.* [Mythol. nymphs of meadows, &c.] *Limoniades*, f. pl.

LEMURES (lĕm'-ĭoŭ-rĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. evil ſpirits, ſprites, or hubgoblins] *Lémures*, f. pl. *lutins*, m. pl.

LEMURIA (lĕm'-ĭoŭ-rĭ-ă), *or* LEMURALIA, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. a feaſt to pacify the manes of the dead] *Lémuries*, ou *Lémurales*, f. pl.

LENÆ (lĭ'-ni), *ſ.* [Mythol. prieſteſſes of Bacchus] *Lenæ*, f. pl.

LENÆUS (lĭ-ni'-eŭce), LIBER (lăĭ'-beŭr), LYÆUS (lăĭ-i-eŭce), *and* LYSIUS (lăĭ'-jĭeŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Bacchus) *Lenæus, liber, Lyæus, and Lyſius*, m.

To LEND (lĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *and* LENT (lĕn'te), *v. a.* [to afford on condition of repayment] *Prêter.* To lend one money, *Prêter de l'argent à quelqu'un.*

To LEND [to afford, *or* grant in general] *Donner, apporter.* To lend aſſiſtance, *Donner du ſecours*, Lend me your hand, *Tendez-moi la main, donnez-moi la main.*

LENDED (lĕn'-dĕd), *or* LENT (lĕn'te), *part. adj. Prêté.*

LENDER (lĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who lends any thing] *Celui* ou *celle qui prête*; *prêteur*, m. *prêteuſe*, f.

LENDING (lĕn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de prêter*, f. *prêt*, m.

LENGTH (lĕn'gtsh), *ſ.* [one of the three dimenſions of bodies] *Longueur*, f. A body is extended in length, breadth, and depth, *Un corps eſt étendu en longueur, largeur, & profondeur.* Length of a ſaw, *Chaſſe*, f. Length of a roof (in Archit.) *Courant de comble*, m. Length of the gun-deck (in Sea-language), *Longueur de tête en tête, de rablure en rablure.*

To lie at one's length, *Etre couché tout de ſon long.*

At length, *Au long, à la continue.* A picture at full length, *Un portrait en pied.* To draw half-length, *Peindre à micorps.*

† To have the length of one's foot, *Connoître l'humeur de quelqu'un*; *ſavoir de quel bois il ſe chauffe.*

LENGTH [duration] *Longueur*, f. *durée*, f. The length of time, *La longueur* ou *la durée du temps.* In length of time, *A la longue.*

LENGTH [reach] *Portée*, f. *degré*, m. *point*, m. I do not recommend to you all a purſuit of ſciences to thoſe extenſive lengths to which the moderns have advanced them, *Je ne vous recommande pas à tous d'atteindre à ce haut degré auquel les modernes ont porté les ſciences.* A good mien in a court will carry a man greater lengths than a good underſtanding in any other place, *La bonne mine fait faire plus de chemin à la cour que le bon eſprit par-tout ailleurs.*

* To run all the lengths of a corrupt miniſtry, *Donner dans toutes les meſures, ſe prêter à toutes les vues d'un miniſtre corrompu.* I cannot go that length with you, *Je ne ſaurois goûter votre ſentiment*, ou *ce que vous me propoſez.*

AT LENGTH [at laſt, in concluſion] *Enfin.*

To LENGTHEN (lĕn'g'-tsh'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw out, to make longer, to ſtretch] *Alonger, ralonger, faire ou rendre plus grand* ou *plus long, agrandir, prolonger, étendre*; *étirer.* To lengthen a petticoat, *Alonger une jupe.* Merriment lengthens life, *La gaieté prolonge la vie.* To lengthen a diſcourſe, *Etendre un diſcours.*

To LENGTHEN OUT [to protract, to extend] *Prolonger, étendre.*

To LENGTHEN, *v. n.* [to grow longer] *S'alonger, devenir plus long.*

LENGTHENED (lĕn'g'-tsh'n'd), *part. adj. Alongé, agrandi, prolongé, étendu.*

LENGTHENING (lĕn'g'-tsh'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. prolongation*, f. *alongement*, m.

LENGTHWISE *or rather* LENGTHWAYS (lĕn'gtsh'-oŭĕze), *adv.* [according to the length] *En longueur, ſelon la longueur.*

LENIENT (lĭ'-nĭ-ĕnte), *adj.* and *ſ.* V. LENITIVE

LENIFIED (lĕn'-ĭ-fĭ'd), *part. adj. Adouci, ſoulagé, mitigé.*

To LENIFY (lĕn'-ĭ-fĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mitigate, to allay] *Lénifier, adoucir, ſoulager, mitiger.*

LENIFYING (lĕn'-ĭ-fĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Lenify] *Adouciſſement*, m. *l'action d'adoucir*, ou *de lénifier*, f.

LENITIVE (lĕn'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [aſſuaſive, emollient] *Lénitif, qui adoucit, émollient.*

LENITIVE, *ſ.* [any medicament applied to eaſe pain] *Un lénitif, un remede anodin qui adoucit, un émollient.*

LENITY (lĕn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [mildneſs] *Douceur*, f. *caractère doux.* V. MILDNESS.

LENNOX (lĕn'-öks), *ſ.* [a province of Scotland, now called Dumbartonſhire] *Lennock*, ou *Lenox*, m.

LENS (lĕn'z), *ſ.* [a glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides] *Lentille*, f. *verre lenticulaire*, m.

LENT (lĕn'te), *ſ.* [the quadrageſimal faſt] *Le Carême.* To keep Lent, *Faire Carême, obſerver le Carême.* Lent-Sermons, *Le carême d'un prédicateur*, m. V. LENDED.

LENTEN (lĕn't'-t'n), *adj.* [belonging to Lent; faring] *De carême.* A lenten entertainment, *Un repas de Carême, un repas maigre.*

LENTICULA (lĕn'-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [duck's meat, *or* weed, an aquatic plant] *Lentille d'eau* ou *de marais*, f. *lemma*, f.

LENTICULAR (lĕn'-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [doubly convex] *Lenticulaire.* The cryſtalline humour is of a lenticular figure, *L'humeur cryſtalline a une forme lenticulaire.*

Lenticular ſtone (foſſile lentil), *Pierre lenticulaire*, f. *pierre numiſmatique.*

LENTIFORM (lĕn'-tĭ-form), *adj.* [in the form of a lens] *Lenticulaire.*

LENTIGINOUS (lĕn'-tĭdj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [ſcurfy, furfuraceous] *Dartreux, farineux*; *couvert de taches de rouſſeur.*

LENTIGO (lĕn'-tăĭ'-gô), *ſ.* [ſcurfy cruption, freckles, a cutaneous diſorder] *Taches de rouſſeur*, f. pl.

LENTIL (lĕn'-tĭl), *ſ.* [a kind of pulſe] *Lentille*, f.

LENTINI, *or* LEONTINI, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Sicily; lat. 37°-18' N. lon. 15°-14' E.] *Lentini, Leontini*, m.

LENTISCK (lĕn'-tĭsk), *ſ.* [a beautiful evergreen, the maſtick-tree] *Lentiſque*, m.

Lentiſcus Peruana, *Molle.*

LENTITUDE (lĕn'-tĭ-tĭoŭde), *ſ.* [ſluggiſhneſs, ſlowneſs] *Lenteur*, f.

LENTNER (lĕn't'-neŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of hawk] *Sorte de faucon.*

LENTOR (lĕn'-tor), *ſ.* [Med. tenacity, viſcoſity] *Ténacité*, f. *viſcoſité*, f. [Slowneſs] *Lenteur*, f.

LENTOUS (lĕn'-teŭce), *adj.* [viſcous, tenacious] *Viſqueux, tenace.*

LENVOY (lĕn'-vŏĕ), *ſ.* [the concluſion or tag of a ſong *or* ballad] *Envoi*, m.

LEO (lĭ'-ô), *ſ.* [one of the twelve zodiacal ſigns] *Le lion*, un des douze ſignes du zodiaque.

Leucrocotta, *ſ.* [a quadruped of Ethiopia, bred, it is ſaid, of a lion and a Hyæna] *Leucrocotte*, m. V. HYÆNA.

LEON, *or* SAINT POL DE LEON, *ſ.* [an ancient town of France in the lower Britanny] *Léon*, ou *Saint Pol de Léon*, m.

LEON, *ſ.* [an ancient and large town of Spain, capital of the province of that name; lat. 42°-

45° N. lon. 5°-13′ W.] *Léon.*

Leon, *New* [a kingdom of North-America, in New Spain] *Le nouveau Royaume de Léon.*

LEONINE (lī′-ô-nāïne), *adj.* [having the nature of a lion] *Qui tient de la nature du lion.*

Leonine [a term of Latin poetry; having chiming terminations] *Léonin*, se dit des vers Latins qui ont une même désinence au milieu & à la fin, comme celui-ci:

Gloria *factorum* temerè comeditur *horum.*

LEONTICE *or* Leontopetalon, *ſ.* [Lion's leaf, a ſort of plant] *Léontopétalon*, m.

LEONTOPODIUM, *ſ.* [lion's foot; a med. plant] *Patte de lion*, f.

LEOPARD (lĕp′-ĕŭrde), *ſ.* [a wild fierce ſpotted beaſt] *Léopard*, m. She-leopard (the female leopard), *Luberne*, f.

LEOPARD S-BANE (lĕp′-eŭrd's-béne), *ſ.* [a medicinal plant] *Doronique*, f.

LEPANTO, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Turkey in Europe; lat. 38°-30′ N. lon. 22°-0′ E.] *Lépante*, m.

LEPAS, *ſ.* [patella, a ſhell-fiſh] *L'pas*, m.

LEPER (lĕp′-eŭr), *ſ.* [one infected with a leproſy] *Un lépreux, une lépreuſe,* ‡ *malandrin*, m.

LEPID (lĕp′-ĭd), *adj.* [pleaſant and witty] *Joli, agréable, enjoué, qui a de l'agrement.*

LEPIDITY (lĕp-ĭd′-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [mirth, agreeableneſs] *Agrément*, m. *qualité agréable*, f.

LEPIDIUM (lĕp′-ĭd-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [dittander; a med. plant] *Lépidium*, m. *paſſerage*, f.

LEPIDOPTERA (lĕp′-ĭd-ŏp-tĕr-ă), *ſ.* [an order of inſects with four wings imbricated with ſcales] *Lépidoptère*, m.

LEPORINE (lĕp′-ô-rāïne), *adj.* [having the nature of a hare] *De lièvre.*

LEPORY (lĕp′-ô-ré), *ſ.* [a name given to the part of Lapony belonging to the Ruſſia] *Léporie.*

LEPROSY (lĕp′-rô-cé), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſcab] *Lèpre*, f. *ladrerie*, f.

LEPROUS (lĕp′-reŭce), *adj.* [infected with a leproſy] *Lépreux, malade de la lèpre, ladre.* Leprous-houſe, *Léproſerie*, f.

LEPTURA (lĕp-tïoo′-ră), *ſ.* [a genus of four-winged flies] *Lepture*, m.

LEPTURUS (lĕp-tïoo′-reŭce), *ſ.* [the tropic-bird] *Paille-en-cul*, m. *oiſeau des tropiques*, m. *oiſeau de mer*, m.

LÉRIDA, *ſ.* an ancient large and ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia; lat. 41°-44′ N. lon. 0°-45′ E.] *Léride*, m.

LERNA (lĕr′-oă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a marſh of Argos, famous for an Hydra killed by Hercules] *Lerne*, f.

LERRY (lĕr′-é), *ſ.* [buſtle] *Bruit*, m. *vacarme*, m.

‡ Lerry [a rating] *Réprimande*, f. *mercuriale*, f.

LESQUEMIN, *ſ.* [an iſland and a famous ſeaport of America in Canada] *Leſquemin*, m.

LESS (lĕce), *adj.* [*the comparative of* Little] *Plus petit, moindre.* He is leſs than you, *Il eſt plus petit que vous.* To make, and to grow leſs, *Apetiſſer, & s'apetiſſer, rendre & devenir plus petit, diminuer, amoindrir.*

¶ Less. This word is commonly uſed in ſpeaking of a number; where *fewer* would do better. *No fewer than a hundred* is not only more elegant than *no leſs than a hundred*, but more ſtrictly proper.

Less, *ſ.* [not ſo much, oppoſed to more] *Moins*, m.

Less, *adv.* [in a ſmaller degree] *Moins.* Much leſs, *Beaucoup moins.* More or leſs, *Plus ou moins.* She is leſs beautiful and leſs beloved, *Elle eſt moins belle & moins aimée.* In leſs than an hour, *En moins d'une heure.* With leſs eloquence than freedom, *Avec moins d'éloquence que de liberté.*

¶ Much less. Theſe words are ſometimes awkwardly uſed after the ſubſtantive *nothing*. *In his diſpoſition there was nothing harſh, much leſs cruel.* Here the word *nothing* preſents itſelf again to the hearer's imagination, and the ſpeaker ſeems to ſay, *In his diſpoſition there was nothing harſh, much leſs nothing cruel.* But this would make a ſenſe contrary to what is intended. The words *any thing* ſhould therefore be introduced. Ex. *In his diſpoſition there was nothing harſh, much leſs any thing cruel.*

R. Leſs is beſides a negative *or* privative termination, which being joined to a ſubſtantive implies the abſence *or* privation of the thing expreſſed by it; as, A witleſs man, *Un homme ſans eſprit.* Childleſs, *Qui n'a point d'enfans.* Fatherleſs, *Orphelin de père.* Pennyleſs, *Qui n'a pas le ſou*, &c

Lessee (lĕs′-ī), *ſ.* [the perſon to whom a leaſe is given] *Amodiateur*, m. *celui qui prend à ferme* ou *à louage*; *preneur*, m. *adjudicataire*, m. *fermier*, m.

To Lessen (lĕs′-s'n), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow leſs] *Apetiſſer*, & *s'apetiſſer*; *diminuer*; *amoindrir*, & *s'amoindrir*; *rendre & devenir plus petit* ou *moindre*; *refroidir.* To leſſen a fault, *Diminuer* ou *exténuer une faute.* The fault leſſens very much by this circumſtance, *La faute diminue beaucoup par cette circumſtance.* To leſſen friendſhip, *Alléger l'amitié.* V. To Abate.

* To Lessen [to degrade one's ſelf] *Se dégrader, s'abaiſſer, déroger à ſa qualité.*

Lessened (lĕs′-s'n'd), *part. adj. Diminué, apetiſſé, amoindri.*

Lesser, *adj.* [*a barbarous corruption of* Leſs] *Plus petit, moindre.* With a leſſer power, *Avec une moindre puiſſance.* He takes the leſſer of the two, *Il prend le plus petit des deux.*

Lesser, *adv.* [in a leſs degree] *Moins.*

Lesses (lĕs′-éz), *ſ.* [the dung of beaſts left on the ground] *Laiſſées*, f. pl. la fiente du loup & des bêtes noires.

Lesson (lĕs′-s'n), *ſ.* [any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement; precept, notion inculcated; any portion of Scripture read in divine ſervice] *Leçon*, f. ce qu'un écolier doit apprendre; *leçon*, f. *précepte*, m. *inſtruction*, f. ou bien, *réprimande*, f. *mercuriale*, f. *leçon*, f. qu'on lit dans les égliſes. Repeat your leſſon, *Dites votre leçon.* That is an uſeful leſſon, *C'eſt une leçon ou un précepte utile.* Her mother gave her a leſſon for walking ſo late, *Sa mère lui fit une réprimande ſur ce qu'elle ſe promenoit ſi tard.* Leſſons are free from ſome inconveniences whereunto ſermons are more ſubject, *Les leçons ou lectures ſont exemptes de certains inconvéniens auxquels les ſermons ſont plus ſujets.*

To Lesson, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to inſtruct] *Inſtruire, enſeigner, donner des leçons* ou *des préceptes.*

Lessor (lĕs′-or), *ſ.* [one who lets any thing by leaſe] *Bailleur*, ou *baillereſſe*; *celui qui donne à ferme*, ou *à bail.*

Lest (lĕste), *conj.* [that not; for fear that] *De peur que.* Leſt he go away, *De peur qu'il ne s'en aille, afin qu'il ne s'en aille pas.*

To Let (lĕte), -ting, -ted, *v. n.* [to allow, to ſuffer, to permit] *Laiſſer, ſouffrir, permettre, faire; comporter.* To let alone, *Laiſſer.* Let me go out, *Laiſſez-moi ſortir.* Let me alone, *Laiſſez-moi en repos.* Why do you let him come in? *Pourquoi lui permettez-vous d'entrer?* Let me ſee this picture, *Faites-moi voir ce portrait, montrez-le-moi.* I ſhall let you know it, *Je vous le ferai ſavoir.* To let fall a word, *Lâcher un mot, une parole.* To let a fart, *Lâcher un pet.* To let one have, *Accommoder quelqu'un de . . .* To let the ſkins take moiſture (among Tanners), *Faire prendre l'humeur.*

To Let [to leaſe] *Louer, affermer, donner à louage* ou *à ferme*, ou *à loyer.*

To Let blood, *Saigner, tirer du ſang.* Letting of blood, *Une ſaignée.*

To Let [to hinder] *Empêcher, retarder, mettre obſtacle, s'abſtenir de.* Why let you me from my work? *Pourquoi m'empêchez vous de travailler?*

¶ *To let* in this ſenſe has *letted* in the preterite and participle. *Ex.* Many things have letted me, *Pluſieurs choſes m'ont empêché.*

To Let down, *Deſcendre, abattre, lâcher, abaiſſer, avaler, baiſſer*, V. To Lower. To let wine down into the cellar, *Deſcendre du vin dans la cave, avaler du vin.* To let down the portcullis, *Abattre la herſe.* To let down the ſtrings of a lute, *Lâcher les cordes d'un luth.*

To Let in *or* into [to admit, to procure admiſſion] *Laiſſer entrer, admettre, recevoir, introduire, faire entrer, donner entrée.* He hoped that the citizens would let him in, *Il eſpéroit que les citoyens le laiſſeroient entrer, le recevroient, lui ouvriroient leurs portes.* They ſhould ſpeak properly and correctly, whereby they may let their thoughts into other men's minds the more eaſily, *Ils parleroient proprement & correctement afin de faire entrer plus aiſément leurs penſées dans l'eſprit des autres hommes.*

To Let loose, *Lâcher, déchaîner.* He let him looſe upon me, *Il l'a déchaîné contre moi.* He was let looſe among the woods, *On le lâcha au milieu des bois.*

To Let off [to diſcharge] *Tirer, décharger.* To let off a piſtol, *Tirer un piſtolet.*

To Let out, *Laiſſer ſortir, mettre en liberté, relâcher, élargir.* To let out a priſoner, *Relâcher un priſonnier, l'élargir.*

To Let out [to leaſe out] *Louer, affermer, acenſer, donner à cens, amodier.* To let out at intereſt, *Mettre* ou *placer à intérêt.*

To let fall a ſail [in Sea-language] *Laiſſer tomber une voile baſſe.* Let fall the main ſail! *Laiſſe tomber les fonds de la grande voile!* Let her fall! *Laiſſe abattre!* To let go a main, *Larguer en bande.* Let run the haliards! *Largue la grande amure, les driſſes!* To let fly (to diſplay the enſign), *Déployer le pavillon.* To let into a rabbet, *Enclaver.*

To let go (in hunting), *Déharder.*

Let, *part. adj. Laiſſé*; ou *loué, affermé.* Let blood, *Saigné.*

Let, *ſ.* [hindrance] *Obſtacle*, m. *empêchement*, m. ‖ *accroche*, f. *barrière*, f.

Let in [a reference] *Renvoi*, m.

R. Let *eſt auſſi une eſpèce de verbe auxiliaire, dont on ſe ſert aux troiſièmes perſonnes de l'impératif; ou plutôt, c'eſt le verbe* to Let *employé à l'impératif.* Ex. Let him ſpeak, *Qu'il parle.* Let them ſpeak, *Qu'ils parlent.* Let them come in, *Qu'ils entrent.*

On ſe ſert auſſi de cette manière; Let him, *or* Let him do it, *Qu'il le faſſe.* Let me die if it be not true, *Que je meure ſi cela n'eſt pas vrai.*

Letchi, *ſ.* [Lichi, Lici, Lumyen, a delicious fruit growing in China] *Letchi*, m.

Lethal (lī′-thăl), *adj.* [mortal] *Mortel, qui cauſe la mort.*

Lethargick (lī′-tshar′-djĭk), *adj.* [ſleepy, beyond the natural power of ſleep] *Léthargique.*

Lethargickness (lī-tshar′-djĭk-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſleepineſs, drowſineſs] *Aſſoupiſſement*, m.

Lethargy (lĕth′-ăr-djé), *ſ.* [a morbid drowſineſs] *Léthargie*, f.

Lethe (lī′-tshé), *ſ* [Mythol. a poetical river of Hell: oblivion, a draught of oblivion] *Léthé*, m. *fleuve d'oubli*, m. *oubli*, m.

Letrim, *ſ.* [a town and a county of Ireland in the province of Connaught] *Létrim*, m.

Letted (lĕt′-ĕd), *part. adj. Empêché, arrêté, retardé.*

Letter (lĕt′-eŭr), *ſ.* [one of the elements of ſyllables; types] *Une lettre, un caractère de l'alphabet.* The ſuperſcription was written in letters of Greek, *L'inſcription étoit écrite en lettres Grecques.* A capital letter, *Une lettre capitale.* Roman letters (among Letter-printers), *Caractères Romains.* Long or deſcending letters (as p, g, &c.) *Lettres à queue.* Shoulder of a letter (among letter-founders), *Talut*, m. The eye of

of a letter, *L'œil d'une lettre.* The notch of a letter, *Le cran d'une lettre.* Letters broken away from their jets, *Lettres rompues, demi-cadratins,* m. pl. Two lines-letter (among Printers), *Lettre de deux points,* f.

R. The letters commonly uſed in printing, in England, are, 1. French canon. 2. Two lines double pica. 3. Two lines great primer. 4. Two lines Engliſh. 5. Two lines pica. 6. Double pica. 7. Paragon. 8. Great primer. 9. Engliſh. 10. Pica. 11. Small pica. 12. Long Primer. 13. Bourgeois. 14. Brevier. 15. Minion. 16. Nonpareil. 17. Pearl. *Les caractères dont les Imprimeurs ſe ſervent d'ordinaire, en Angleterre, ſont,* 1. *Le gros canon.* 2. *Le triſmégiſte.* 3. *Les deux points de gros Romain.* 4. *Le petit canon.* 5. *Les deux points de Cicéro,* ou *la Paleſtine.* 6. *Le gros parangon.* 7. *Le petit parangon.* 8. *Le gros Romain.* 9. *Le Saint Auguſtin.* 10. *Le Cicéro.* 11. *La philoſophie.* 12. *Le petit Romain.* 13. *La gaillarde.* 14. *Le petit texte.* 15. *La mignonne.* 16. *La nompareille.* 17. *La Pariſienne,* ou *Sédanoiſe,* ou *Perle.*

LETTER [an epiſtle] *Lettre,* f. *épître,* f. *dépêche,* f *miſſive,* f. To write, ſeal, and direct a letter, *Ecrire, cacheter & adreſſer une lettre.* Letters patents, *Patentes,* f. pl. *lettres patentes.* Letters patent (by which foreign editions were forbidden to enter the kingd m), *Permiſſion du ſceau,* f. Letters patent from the ſenate of Venice, *Ducales,* f. pl. Letter of attorney, *Procuration,* f. Letter de cachet, *Lettre de cachet.*

Letter-of-mark, *or* letter-of-marque, *or* letter-of-mart, *Lettre de marque* ou *de repréſailles* (bâtiment autoriſé par l'amiral, ou autrement, pour faire la courſe contre les ennemis de l'état; & proprement, c'eſt la lettre ou patente ſervant à l'autoriſer).

Letters of reſpite, *Arrêt de ſurſéance,* m.

¶ Letter, *lettre*; epiſtle, *épître* (ſynon.): Cuſtom has made the word *letter* of more general uſe, than *epiſtle*; *letter,* being quite familiar; *epiſtle,* rather pedantic. When the matter relates to private correſpondence, *letter* ſeems more proper; *epiſtle,* when the buſineſs is public; thus, we ſay: *letters* of friendſhip; *letters* of buſineſs. But, if theſe *letters* relate to public matters, or appear in print, we may, with elegance, call them *epiſtles*; as St. Paul's *epiſtles*; Ovid's *epiſtles,* &c.

LETTERS, *ſ. pl.* without the ſingular [learning] *Les lettres,* f. *la littérature, la ſcience*; *belles-lettres,* f. pl.

To LETTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtamp with letters] *Ecrire, mettre une inſcription.*

LETTER-CASE (lĕt'-ĕŭr-kāce), *ſ.* [a caſe for letters] *Porte-lettre,* m.

LETTERED (lĕt'-ĕŭr'd), *part. adj. Ecrit, chargé d'une inſcription.*

LETTERED [literate] *Lettré, ſavant, de lettres.* A well-lettered man, *Un homme lettré, un homme de lettres.* A man ſlenderly lettered, *Un homme qui n'a pas grand ſavoir.*

Letter-founder, *ſ. Fondeur en caractères d'imprimerie.* Letter-foundery, *Fonderie en caractère.*

LETTICE, *or rather* LETTUCE (lĕt'-ĭce), *ſ.* [an herb] *Laitue,* f. The medicaments proper to diminiſh milk are, lettuce, endive, &c. *Les remèdes propres à diminuer la ſurabondance du lait, ſont la laitue, la chicorée, &c.* Headed lettuce, *Laitue qui eſt pommée.* Cabbage-lettuce, *Laitue pommée.* Cos-lettuce, *Laitue Romaine,* f. *chicon,* m.

LETTING OUT (lĕt'-ĭn'gne ŏoŭte), *ſ. Amodiation,* f. *acenſement,* m *arrentement,* m.

LEUCACANTHA, *ſ.* [Bot. the Acacia-tree, which produces the gum Arabic; alſo Carlina, a med. plant] *Acacia,* m. *leucacanthe,* f.

LEUCANTHEMUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Daiſy, corn-marygold] *Leucanthème,* f.

LEUCE, *ſ.* [in Phyſic, a white ſpot on the ſkin, a ſort of le; roſy] *Leucé,* f.

LEUCOGRAPHIS, *ſ.* [Morochtus, Galaxia, French chalk] *Leucographite,* f.

LEUCON (lĭ u' kŏne), *ſ.* [a king of Pontus, killed by his brother] *Leucon,* m.

LEUCOIUM, *ſ.* [great ſnow-drop] *Leucoium,* m. *perce-neige,* f.

LEUCOMA, *ſ.* [in Med. a white ſpot on the cornea] *Leucome,* m.

LEUCOPHAGIUM, *ſ.* [in Phyſic; a medical aliment uſed in conſumptions] *Blanc-manger,* m.

LEUCOPHLEGMACY (lĭoŭ-kô-flĕg'-măcé), *ſ.* [Med. paleneſs with cold ſweatings; anaſarca] *Leucophlegmatie,* f.

LEUCOPHLEGMATICK (lĭoŭ-kô-flĕg-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [having a pale, viſcid and cold blood] *Leucophlegmatique.*

LEUCORODIUS, *ſ.* [ſpoon-bill] *Eſpatule,* m. *bec à ſpatule.*

LEUCOTHEA (lĭoŭ-kŭtsh'-ĭ ă), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſame with Ino] *Leucothée,* f.

LEUCOTHOE (lĭoŭ-kŭtsh'-ŏ-ē), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Orchamus and Eurynome buried by her father alive, but turned by Apollo into a frankincenſe-tree] *Leucothoé,* f.

LEVANA (lĭ-vé'-nä), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of new-born infants] *Levana,* f.

LEVANT (lĭ-văn'te'). *adj.* and *ſ.* [eaſtern and the Eaſt] *Du Levant, & le Levant*; *d'Orient & l'Orient.* The Levant-fleet, *La flotte du Levant.* The Levant-wind, *Le vent d'Orient, le vent d'Eſt.* Towards the Levant, *Vers l'Orient, au Levant.*

Levant-trader, *ſ.* [ſaid at Marſeilles of veſſels trading to the Levant] *Caravaneur,* m.

LEVANTINES (lĭ văn'-tăĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the eaſtern people] *Les Levantins,* m. *les nations du Levant,* f.

LEVATOR (lĭ-vé'-tor), *ſ.* [a chirurgical inſtrument to lift up depreſſed bones] *Elévatoire,* m.

LEVEE (lĕv'-i), *ſ.* [a word borrowed from the French; the time of riſing] *Lever,* m. en parlant des Princes & des grands-ſeigneurs; *toilette,* en parlant des Dames, f. He was at the king's levee, *Il étoit au lever du roi.* I daily attend her levee, *Je me rends tous les jours à ſa toilette.*

LEVEL (lĕv'-ĭl), *adj.* [even, in the ſame line with any thing] *Uni, applani, égal, de niveau*; *bord à bord, à l'uni, de pair*; au figuré, *proportionné, à la portée, au gré.* A level ground, *Un terrain uni.*

To lie level, *Etre de niveau.* To make level, *Applanir, mettre de niveau, unir.*

* There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies level to human underſtanding, *Il y une ſcience propre à l'homme & qui eſt à la portée de ſon eſprit.* This example lies level to all mankind, *Cet exemple convient à tout le monde.* Every thing lies level to our wiſh, *Tout va au gré de nos déſirs.*

¶ Level, *de niveau*; ſmooth, *uni* (ſynon.): *Level,* ſignifies free from hollows or riſings; *ſmooth,* free from roughneſs: thus, a *level* country is one, where there are neither hills nor valleys; a *ſmooth* piece of wood or marble, where the ſurface is perfectly even.

LEVEL, *ſ.* [a plane, a ſurface without protuberances *or* inequalities] *Niveau,* m. *ſurface plane, terrain plat & égal.* To be upon the level, *Etre de niveau,* ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

* Be on a level with your companions, *Mettez-vous au niveau, à la portée, à l'uniſſon, de ceux que vous fréquentez.*

LEVEL [an inſtrument] *Un niveau,* inſtrument pour niveler.

To LEVEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to make level] *Unir, applanir, niveler, mettre de niveau*; *affleurer, prendre l'à plomb, araſer*; au figuré, *égaler, comparer.* To level a mountain, *Applanir une montagne.* To level the houſe with the ground, *Raſer une maiſon.*

* Can you level her with her ſiſter? *Pouvez-vous l'égaler,* ou *la comparer, à ſa ſœur?*

To LEVEL [to point in taking aim] *Pointer, mettre en mire.* To level a cannon, *Pointer un canon, le braquer.*

To LEVEL [to direct to any end] *Viſer, diriger, attaquer, porter coup,* au propre & au figuré.

* Their deſigns are levelled to deſtroy both religion and government, *Ils dirigent leurs vues à la ruine totale de la religion & du gouvernement.*

LEVELLED (lĕv'-ĭl'd), *adj.* [from To Level] *Uni, applani, nivelé, mis de niveau,* &c. He fancies that every bolt levelled at his vices is pointed at his perſon, *Il croit que toutes les fois qu'on attaque ſes vices on en veut à ſa perſonne.*

LEVELLER (lĕv'-ĭl-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes any thing even] *Nivelleur*; *qui applanit, applaniſſeur,* m au figuré, *qui rejette toute ſupériorité, & veut tout réduire à l'égalité.*

LEVELLERS (lĕv'-ĭl-ĕŭrz), [a ſort of factious people that ſprung out of Cromwell's army] *C'eſt ainſi qu'on appeloit un parti factieux & républicain de l'armée de Cromwell, qui demandoit une égalité dans l'adminiſtration du gouvernement.*

LEVELLING (lĕv'-ĭl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Level] *Nivellement,* m. *applaniſſement,* m. *l'action d'unir, d'applanir,* &c. f. Levelling or pointing a piece of ordnance, *Braquement,* m.

LEVELNESS (lĕv'-ĭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [evenneſs] *Niveau,* m. *égalité de ſurface,* f.

LEVEN (lĕv'-ĕne), *ſ.* V. LEAVEN.

LEVER (lĭ'-veŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtaff to move or raiſe any weight] *Levier,* m. *barre,* f. *pied de biche,* m.

LEVERET (lĕv'-eŭr-ĕte), *ſ.* [a young hare] *Un levraut.*

LEVET (lĕv'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a blaſt on the trumpet] *Un coup de trompette.*

LEVIABLE (lĕv'-ĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be levied] *Qui ſe lève, qu'on lève.* Any tax leviable by parliament, *Les taxes* ou *impoſitions qui ſe levent par l'autorité du parlement.*

LEVIATHAN (lĭ-văĭ'-ă tshăne), *ſ.* [a large water-animal mentioned in the book of Job; in Poetry, the whale] *Léviathan,* m.

LEVIED (lĕv'-ĕd), *part. adj. of* To Levy, *Levé.*

To LEVIGATE (lĕv'-ĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [Chym. to rub *or* grind to an impalpable powder] *Broyer, réduire en poudre, léviger.*

LEVIGATION (lĕv-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Chym. grinding upon porphyry] *Lévigation,* f.

LEVITE (lĭ'-văĭte), *ſ.* [one of the tribe of Levi] *Lévite,* m.

LEVITICAL (lĭ-vĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the Levites] *Lévitique, de Lévite.*

LEVITICUS (lĭ-vĭt'-ĭ-keŭce), *ſ.* [one of the five books of Moſes] *Le Lévitique.*

LEVITY (lĕv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [lightneſs, unſteadineſs, idle pleaſure, vanity] *Légèreté,* f. *inconſtance,* f. *humeur volage,* f.

LEVY (lĕv'-é), *ſ.* [the act of raiſing money *or* men] *Levée,* f. *collecte,* f. They made a new levy of men and money, *Ils firent une nouvelle levée d'hommes & d'argent.*

To LEVY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe men *or* money] *Lever, faire une levée.* To levy a tribute, an army, *Lever un tribut, lever une armée.*

LEWARDEN, *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of the united provinces; lat. 53°-11' N. lon. 5°-32' E.] *Leuwarde,* m.

LEWD *or* LEUD (lĭoude), *adj.* [wicked, libidinous, naughty] *Diſſolu, débauché, libertin, impudique, infame, déſhonnête, paillard, licencieux, lubrique.* A lewd woman, *Une abandonnée.* To lead a lewd life, ‖ *Courir le bon bord.* Lewd in life, *Qui mène une vie diſſolue, un libertin.* A lewd love, *Un amour infame.*

LEWDLY (lĭoud'-lé), *adv.* [wickedly, libidinouſly] *En débauché, en libertin, d'une manière diſſolue, lubriquement.*

LEWDNESS (lĭoud'-nĕce), *ſ.* [luſtful licentiouſneſs] *Diſſolution,* f. *débauche,* f. *libertinage,* m. *lubricité,* f. *proſtitution,* f.

‡ LEWDSTER

† LEWDSTER (lĭoud'-steŭr), *f.* [a lecher] *Impudique*, m.

LEWER (lĭoŭ'-eŭr), *f.* [among Hatters; a sort of small cushion] *Peloton*, m.

LEWERS (lĭoŭ'-eŭrz), *f. pl.* [cushions used in the dressing of callico] *Vergettes*, f. pl.

LEWIS D'OR (lĭoŭ-ĭ-dôr'), *f.* [a golden French coin, in value about 20 shillings] *Louis d'or*, m ou 24 *livres*, f. pl.

LEXIARCHUS, *f* [Gr. Antiq. a sort of magistrate who kept a register of the citizens] *Lexiarque*, m.

LEXICOGRAPHER (lĕks-ĭ-kŏg'-răf-eŭr), [a writer of dictionaries] *Lexicographe*, m. *auteur de dictionnaires*, m.

LEXICOGRAPHY (lĕks-ĭ-kŏg'-răf-é), *f.* [the art of writing dictionaries] *Lexicographie*, f.

LEXICON (lĕks'-ĭ-kŏne), *f.* [a dictionary, commonly of the Greek language] *Un lexique, un dictionnaire, un lexicon.*

LEY (lī), *f.* V. FIELD.

LEYDEN, *f.* [a city of the united provinces; lat. 52°-10' N. lon. 4°-33' E.] *Leyde, Leyden*, m.

LIABLE (lăï'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [subject, obnoxious] *Sujet, exposé.* Liable to a tax, *Sujet à un impôt.* Liable to censure, *Exposé à la censure.* This expression is liable to misconstruction, *Cette expression peut être interprétée en un mauvais sens*, ou *mal interprétée.*

To make one's self liable to an inconveniency, *S'exposer à quelque inconvénient.*

LIAR (lăï'-eŭr), *s.* [one who lies] *Un menteur, une menteuse; hableur*, m. A liar (among huntsmen), *Un chien babillard*

† Show me a liar, and I'll show you a thief, *Qui dit menteur, dit larron.*

To LIB. V. To GELD.

LIBANUS, *f.* [the name of a ridge of mountains of Turkey in Asia] *Le Liban.*

LIBATION (lī-bé'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of some deity] *Libation*, f.

LIBBARD (lĭb'-eŭrde), *f.* V. LEOPARD.

LIBBARD'S-BANE (lĭb'-eŭro'z-bêne), *f.* [Bot. Aconitum pardalianches, thora; a poisonous plant of the Alps, &c.] *Aconit*, m. *thore*, m.

LIBEL (lăï' bĕl), *f.* [a satire; a defamatory writing] *Libelle*, m. *satire*, f. *écrit injurieux, placard*, m.

LIBEL [in civil law; a declaration] *Un mémoire, une déclaration.*

To LIBEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to satirise, to write a libel] *Diffamer quelqu'un par des libelles; écrire des libelles* ou *des satires; libeller* (t. de Palais & de Finance).

LIBELLATICI, *s. pl.* [Church Hist. Christians who furnished the magistrates with money, and in virtue of a certificate were screened from persecution] *Libellatiques*, m. & f. pl

LIBELLED (lăï'-bĕl'd), *part. adj. Diffamé par des libelles.*

LIBELLER (lăï'-bĕl-eŭr), *f.* [a writer of libels or satires] *Auteur de libelles*, m.

¶ Libeller, *faiseur de libelles*; defamer, *diffamateur* (synon.): A *libeller* implies one who insults his superiors with reproaches; a *defamer* hurts the character, and injures the reputation of his equals, or even his benefactors. They are both punishable by the laws; but the *defamer*, who lets fly his envenomed arrows at random, is the most dangerous of the two, and should be shunned as the pest of society.

LIBELLOUS (lăï'-bĕl-eŭse), *adj.* [defamatory] *Diffamatoire, satirique.*

LIBER (lăï'-beŭr), *f.* [in Bot. bark or rind of trees] *Liber*, m *écorce*, f.

LIBERA (lĭb'-ĕr-ă), *f.* [Mythol. a title of Proserpine] *Libéra*, f.

LIBERAL (lĭb'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [munificent, generous] *Libéral, généreux, magnifique, royal.*

LIBERAL [not mean, not low in birth; honourable, becoming a gentleman] *Libéral, honorable, honnête, beau, bon.* The liberal arts and sciences, *Les arts libéraux.* A liberal education, *Une belle éducation.*

LIBERALITY (lĭb-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-té), *adj.* [munificence, generosity] *Libéralité*, f. *générosité*, f. *magnificence*, f. *munificence*, f. *gratification*, f. V. BOUNTY.

LIBERALLY (lĭb'-ĕr-ăl-é), *adv.* [largely] *Libéralement, généreusement, magnifiquement.*

LIBERTIES (lĭb'-ĕr-tez), *f. pl. of* LIBERTY.

LIBERTIES [immunities, privileges, exemptions] *Libertés*, f. *franchises*, f. *immunités*, f. *privilèges*, m. *exemptions*, f. pl. *banlieue*, f. The liberties of a city, *Les libertés, franchises*, ou *immunités d'une ville.* Within the liberties of the university, *Dans tout le district de l'université.*

LIBERTINE (lĭb'-ĕr-tĭne), *f.* [a lewd liver: in Law; a freed-man] *Un libertin, une libertine: fornicateur*, m.: *un affranchi*, ou plutôt *le fils d'un affranchi.*

LIBERTINE, *adj.* [lewd] *Libertin, débauché, dissolu*, en style de Palais.

LIBERTINISM (lĭb'-ĕr-tĭn-ĭzme), *f.* [licentiousness of practice and opinions] *Libertinage de cœur & d'esprit*, m. *débauche*, f. *déréglement de mœurs*, m. *irréligion*, f. *impiété*, f.

LIBERTY (lĭb'-ĕr-te), *f.* [freedom from slavery and necessity] *Liberté*, f. *privilége*, m. We are at liberty, *Nous sommes en liberté.* To set at liberty, *Délivrer.* To set at liberty a second time, *Redélivrer.* Liberty of will, *Franc* ou *libre arbitre*, m.

LIBERTY [boldness, latitude] *Liberté*, f. *manière d'agir libre & familière.* To take some liberties with a woman, *Prendre des libertés avec une femme.*

LIBERTY [leave, permission] *Liberté*, f. *congé*, m. *permission*, f.

LIBETHRIDES, *f.* [Mythol. a title of the Muses] *Libéthrides*, ,

LIBIDINOUS (lĭ-bĭd'-ĭ-neŭce) *adj.* [lewd, lustful] *Libidineux, luxurieux, lenjuel, voluptueux, libertin, lascif, impudique, débauché.*

LIBIDINOUSLY (lĭ-bĭd'-ĭ-neŭs-le), *adv.* [lewdly] *Voluptueusement, sensuellement, en libertin.*

LIBITINA (lĭ-bĭ-tăï'-nă), *f.* [Mythol. the Goddess of funerals, Proserpine] *Libertine*, f.

LIBLONG (lĭb'-lŏn'gue), *or* LIVELONG (lĭv'-lŏn'gue), *f.* [a sort of herb] *Chicotin*, m.

LIBRA (lăï'-bră), *f.* [one of the twelve zodiacal signs] *La balance.*

LIBRAL (lăï'-brăl), *adj. D'une livre, qui pèse une livre.*

LIBRARIAN (lăï'-bré'-rĭ-ăne), *f.* [one who has the care of a library, one who copies books] *Bibliothécaire*, m. *copiste*, m.

LIBRARY (lăï'-bră-ré), *f.* [a collection of books] *Une bibliothèque.* Library-keeper, *Bibliothécaire*, m.

To LIBRATE (lăï'-bréte), *v. a.* [to poise, to balance] *Balancer, mettre* ou *tenir en équilibre.*

LIBRATION (lăï'-brê-cheŭne), *f.* the state of being balanced] *Balancement*, m. *ce qui est en équilibre.*

LIBRATORY (lăï'-bră-teŭr-é), *f.* [Astron. balancing] *Qui a un mouvement de libration.*

LIBYA (lĭb'-ĭ-ă), [Mythol. the daughter of Epaphus and Memphis, married to Neptune] *Libye*, f.

LICE (lăïce), *f pl. of* LOUSE.

LICE-BANE (lăïce-bêne), *f.* [Bot. Staphisagria; a medical plant] *Staphis-aigre*, f. *herbe aux poux*, f. *herbe à la pituite*, f.

LICENSE (lăï'-cĕn'ce), *f.* [exorbitant liberty] *Licence*, f. *excès*, m. ou *abus de la liberté*, m.

LICENSE [liberty, permission] *Licence*, f. *liberté*, f *congé*, m. *permission*, f. *privilége*, m. A poetical licence, *Licence poëtique.* A licence to preach, *Permission de prêcher.* A licence to print a book, *Permission* ou *privilége d'imprimer un livre.* Licence of mortmain, *Amortissement*, m. To get a letter of licence of one's creditors *S'atermoyer.* To get a licence, *Acheter des bans.*

LICENCE [for the keeping of a shop] *Droit d'auban.*

To LICENSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to set at liberty] *Mettre en liberté.*

To LICENSE [to permit] *Autoriser, permettre, donner permission, approuver.* To license a book, *Approuver un livre, en permettre la publication.*

LICENSED (lăï'-cĕn'-s't), *part. adj. Autorisé, permis, approuvé.* A book licensed, *Un livre imprimé* ou *publié avec privilége.*

LICENSER (lăï'-cĕn'-ceŭr), *f.* [a granter of permission] *Celui qui autorise*, ou *approuve.* Licenser of books, *Celui qui est chargé d'examiner un manuscrit pour en permettre l'impression, s'il le juge à propos; un censeur.*

LICENTIATE (lăï-cĕn'-chĭ-éte), *f.* [a degree in universities] *Un licencié.* To have the degree of a licentiate, *Se mettre* ou *être sur les bancs.*

To LICENTIATE, *v. a.* [to permit, to encourage by licence] *Autoriser, permettre.*

LICENTIOUS (lăï-cĕn'-cheŭce), *adj.* lewd, profligate; presumptuous, unconfined] *Licencieux, déréglé, libertin, débauché; dissolu, libre.* Licentious talking, *Discours licencieux.* Licentious pamphlets, *Ecrits licentieux.* Licentious times, *Temps de dissolution*, ou *de libertinage.* V. WILD.

LICENTIOUSLY (lăï-cĕn'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [without restraint] *Licencieusement, d'une manière licencieuse.*

LICENTIOUSNESS (lăï-cĕn'-cheŭs-nĕce), *f.* [boundless liberty] *Licence*, f. *mépris des règles*, m. *liberté excessive*, f. *dissolution*, f. *déréglement*, m. The licentiousness of the press, *La liberté excessive de la presse.* The licentiousness of this age, *La dissolution de ce siècle.*

LICHAS (lăï'-kăce), *f.* [Mythol. a youth who brought the fatal shirt of Nessus to Hercules] *Lichas*, m.

LICHEN, *f.* [Bot. liver-wort; a numerous family of plants] *Lichen*, m.

LICHEN, *f.* [moss growing upon rocks near the sea; Cinereus terrestris] *Lichen*, m.

LICHI, V. LETCHI.

† LICK (lĭk), *f.* [a blow, rough usage] *Un coup, un petit coup.* He gave me a lick over the shoulders, *Il me donna un petit coup sur l'épaule.*

To LICK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pass over with the tongue] *Lécher*; au figuré, *polir, limer, retoucher, perfectionner.* To lick one's fingers, *Se lécher les doigts.*

* To lick over, *or* to lick up a piece of work, *Limer, polir un ouvrage.*

To LICK UP [to lap, to devour] *Laper, manger avidement, dévorer.*

To LICK [to beat] *Battre, rosser, frotter.*

† LICK-DISH, *f.* [a glutton] *Un lèche-plat*, m. *un gourmand.*

† LICK-SPIT, ‖ *Crequelardon*, m. † *tripe-sauce*, m.

LICKED (lĭk't), *part. adj. Léché*; au figuré, *limé, poli.* Licked up, *Lapé, dévoré, avalé.*

LICKERISH (lĭk'-ĕr-ĭche), *and* LICKEROUS, *adj* [nice in the choice of food; eager, greedy] *Friand, gourmand, délicat.* A lickerish boy, *Un petit friand.* Lickerish tongue, lickerish tail, *Qui dit gourmand, dit lascif.*

LICKERISHNESS (lĭk'-ĕr-ĭche nĕce), *f.* [niceness of palate] *Friandise*, f.

LICORICE (lĭk'-eŭr-ĭce), *f.* [a root of sweet taste] *Réglisse*, f. Spanish licorice, *Jus de réglisse*, m. Bastard licorice, *Réglisse étrangère.* Wild licorice of the woods, *Réglisse sauvage des bois* Wild licorice, (astragalus incanus, venenatus; milk-vetch), *Senapou* ou *Sinapou*, m.

LICTOR (lĭk'-teŭr), *f.* [kind of a beadle that attended the consuls to apprehend or punish criminals]

criminals] *Lieſeur*, m.

LID (lĭd), *ſ.* [a cover] *Couverele*, m. The lid of a box, *Le couvercle d'une boîte.* The lid of an oven, *Le bouchoir.*

Lid of the eye, *La paupière de l'œil.*

LIE (lăï), *or* LYE, *ſ.* [any thing impregnated with ſome other body, as ſoap, *or* ſalt] *Leſſive*, f. *buée*, f. To waſh with lie, *Faire la leſſive, leſſiver.* Chamber-lie, *Urine*, f. *piſſat*, m.

Lie [made uſe of by cat-gut-ſpinners] *Eau forte*, f.

Lie, *ſ.* [a criminal falſhood] *Menſonge*, m *menterie*, f. *fauſſeté criminelle*; *un conte, une fiction, une feinte, une bourde,* ‖ *craquerie*, f. *hablerie*, f. To tell lies, *Dire des menſonges, mentir.* 'Tis a lie, *C'eſt une fiction, un conte.* He makes nothing of a lie, *Le menſonge ne lui coûte rien.* To give one the lie, *Démentir quelqu'un, lui donner un démenti.*

† Take me in a lie, and hang me, *Qu'on me pende, ſi je ments.*

¶ Lie, *Menſonge*; falſehood, *fauſſeté* (ſynon.): The reverſe of truth, is the general idea of theſe two words; but that of *lie* ſuppoſes always ſomething criminal, which *falſehood* does not. If queſtioned in a cauſe, where honour and conſcience require us to tell the truth, we do not, we are guilty of a *lie*; if we deviate from truth, where there is no ſuch obligation, it is no other than a *falſehood*. A *lie* is always ſinful; there may be caſes where *falſehood* is juſtifiable. A *lie* is an offence to God, and a diſgrace to man; a beneficial *falſehood* is preferable to a deſtructive truth.

To Lie, *v. n.* [to tell a lie] *Mentir.*

To Lie, I lay, I have lain *or* lien, *v. n.* [to reſt, *or* lean upon] *S'appuyer, repoſer.* Lie on him, *Appuyez-vous ſur lui.* To lie in ſtate, *Repoſer ſur un lit de parade.* I will lie with my fathers, *Je repoſerai avec mes pères.*

To Lie [to be in a ſtate of decumbiture] *Etre couché*; *coucher, gîter, gésir.* They lay together, *Ils couchoient enſemble.* To lie ſick a-bed, *Etre alité.* He has lain with her, *Il a couché avec elle.* Here lies, *Ci-gît.*

¶ To Lie. To Lay. R. Theſe two verbs are as often confounded as *ſet* and *ſit*; of which the occaſion may be, that *lay* happens to be the preterperfect tenſe of the verb *to lie*, its participle is *lain.* Ex. *I was lazy this morning, and lay long a-bed. I lay two nights at Reading. I have lain in this bed above a dozen years.* Both the preterperfect and participle of *to lay*, are *laid. He laid the money down. I have laid a wager. The things are laid in order.*

To Lie, [to be; to be placed *or* ſituated] *Etre, être ſitué.* To lie open, *Etre ouvert*, ou *à découvert*; *être expoſé.* His talent does not lie that way, *Ce n'eſt pas là ſon talent.* There lies our way, *Voilà notre chemin.* His houſe lies between two mountains, *Sa maiſon eſt ſituée entre deux montagnes.* It lies in your power, *Il eſt en votre pouvoir.* An action lies againſt you, *Il y a une action contre vous.* To lie in wait, *Etre en embuſcade, tendre des embuches.*

To Lie, [to lodge, to reſide] *Loger, demeurer, réſider, conſiſter, reſter.* Where does he lie? *Où loge-t-il?* The ſupreme power lies in the king's perſon, *La ſouveraine puiſſance réſide en la perſonne du roi.* To lie lurking, *Reſter* ou *ſe tenir caché.* To lie idle, *Demeurer ſans rien faire, croupir dans l'oiſiveté.* Herein lies our happineſs, *C'eſt en cela que conſiſte notre bonheur.* Theſe commodities will lie a great while upon your hands, *Ces marchandiſes vous reſteront long-temps.*

* To Lie, [to preſs upon] *Preſſer, tourmenter, chagriner.* His guilt lies heavy on his mind, *Son crime le tourmente cruellement.* This argument lies ſtrong upon them, *Cet argument les preſſe.*

To Lie, [to coſt] *Coûter.* It lies me in more money, *Il me coûte davantage.*

To Lie about, *Etre diſperſé çà & là.*

* To Lie at, [to importune, to be imminent] *Importuner, harceler, menacer, retomber ſur, toucher de près.* The ſin ſhall lie at your door, *La faute en retombera ſur vous.* You may diſſemble as much as you pleaſe, but ſhe is at the bottom of your heart, *Vous avez beau diſſimuler, elle vous tient au cœur.*

To Lie at stake, [to be concerned] *Etre intéreſſé.* My honour lies at ſtake, *Mon honneur y eſt intéreſſé, il y va de mon honneur.*

To Lie down [to reſt, to be in the grave] *Etre couché, repoſer*; *être dans la tombe.*

To Lie in [to be in childbed] *Etre en couche, faire ſes couches.* A woman that lies in, *Une accouchée.*

* To lie in one's way, *Etre* ou *ſe trouver dans le chemin de quelqu'un, ſe préſenter à quelqu'un, être un obſtacle, empêcher.* If it ever lies in my way to ſerve you, *Si jamais l'occaſion de vous ſervir ſe préſente à moi.* One of the greateſt difficulties that lie in the atheiſt's way, is . . . *La plus grande difficulté que l'athée rencontre, eſt . . .* That lies in my way, *Cela m'eſt un grand obſtacle.*

To Lie out in length, *S'étendre en longueur.* To lie out of doors, *or* abroad, *Découcher, coucher dehors.*

To Lie under [to be ſubject to] *Etre ſujet, expoſé, accuſé, attaqué*; *être dans.* To lie under an imputation, *Etre accuſé de quelque choſe.* Europe lay then under a deep lethargy, *L'Europe étoit alors dans une profonde léthargie.* Religion has always lain under ſome prejudices, *On a toujours eu des préjugés déſavantageux touchant la religion.*

To Lie up and down, *Etre en déſordre.*

To Lie upon [to become an obligation] *Etre une obligation, devenir un devoir.* It ſhould lie upon them to do it, *Ce ſeroit pour eux un devoir de le faire.*

To Lie [in Sea-language] Ex. To lie alongſide of a ſhip, *Etre bord-à-bord*; *élonger un vaiſſeau.* To lie along *or* over, *Plier*, ou *donner à la bande.* To lie to, *or* to lie by, *Etre en panne.* To lie in a ſtorm, *être à la cape.* V. Lying.

‡ LIEF (līf), *adj.* [dear, beloved] *Cher, bien-aimé.*

Lief, *adv.* [willingly] *Volontiers, de bon gré.* To have lief, *Aimer.* I had as lief die as to do any ſuch thing, *J'aimerois autant mourir que de faire une telle action.*

LIEGE (līdje), *adj.* [bound by ſome feudal tenure] *Lige, vaſſal, ſujet.*

Liege, *Homage, hommage lige*, m.

Liege, *ſ.* [ſovereign] *Lige*, m. *ſouverain*, m. A liege lord, *Un ſeigneur lige, un prince ſouverain, un maître.*

Lieges [ſubjects] *Vaſſaux*, m. pl. *ſujets*, m. pl. *féal*, m. *féaux*, pl.

LIEGE, *ſ.* [a large, ancient, and populous town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia; lat. 50°-37' N. lon. 5°-40' E.] *Liége*, m.

LIEGEMAN (līdje-măne), *ſ.* [a ſubject] *Un vaſſal, un ſujet, un homme lige.*

LIEGER (lī'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [a reſident ambaſſador] *Ambaſſadeur ordinaire*, m.

‡ LIEN (lăï'-éne), *part. adj. of* To lie, *Couché*, &c.

LIENTERICK (lăï'-ĕn'-tĕr-ĭck), *adj.* [pertaining to a lientery] *Qui appartient à la lienterie.*

LIENTERY (lăï'-ĕn-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [a particular diarrhœa *or* looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the guts] *Lienterie*, f. *ſorte de dévoiement.*

LIER (lăï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that reſts *or* lies down] *Quelqu'un qui eſt couché.*

LIEU (lĭou), *ſ.* [place] *Lieu*, m. L'Anglois ne s'en ſert que dans cette façon de parler: In lieu of, *Au lieu de.*

LIEUTENANCY (lĕv-tĕn'-ăn'-cé), *ſ.* [the office of a lieutenant] *Lieutenance*, f. *charge de lieutenant*, f.

Lieutenancy [the body of lieutenants of of London] *Les Officiers qui commandent la milice de Londres*, m.

LIEUTENANT (lĕv-tĕn'-ăn'te), *ſ.* [one who holds the next rank to a ſuperior of any denomination] *Lieutenant*, m. A lieutenant-colonel; a lieutenant-general, *Un lieutenant-colonel, un lieutenant-général.*

Lord-lieutenant of a county, *Un gouverneur de province.* The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, *Le Vice-roi d'Irlande.*

LIEUTENANTSHIP (lĕv-tĕn'-ăn'-ſhĭp), *ſ.* V. Lieutenancy.

LIEVE (lĭv'), *adv.* [willingly] *Volontiers.*

LIFE (lăïfe), *ſ.* Lives (lăïv'z), *pl.* [the union and co-operation of ſoul with body; the time of that union; the conduct, *or* manner of living; the hiſtory of what a man has done during his life] *Vie*, f. *l'union de l'âme avec le corps*; *le temps que dure cette union*; *la conduite, la manière de vivre*; *l'hiſtoire particulière de quelqu'un.* A flat, uniform, ſtill life, *Une vie unie.* A retired life, *Une vie cachée*, ou *retirée.*

To have life, *Etre en vie, avoir vie.* To loſe one's life, *Perdre la vie, mourir.* I am weary of my life, *La vie m'eſt à charge, je ſuis las de vivre.* If God give me life, *ſi Dieu me prête vie*, ou *me conſerve en vie.* There is life in him ſtill, *Il eſt encore en vie, il n'eſt pas encore mort.* They put their lives in your hands, *Ils mettent leur vie entre vos mains.* This life is ſo ſhort, *Cette vie eſt ſi courte.* To depart this life, *Quitter cette vie, mourir.* To ſpend one's life in pleaſures, *Paſſer ſa vie dans les plaiſirs.* To lead a libidinous life, *Mener une vie débauchée.* Plutarch has written the life of Plato, *Plutarque a écrit la vie de Platon.*

For life, *Pour la vie, à vie, viager.* A penſion for life, *Une penſion viagère.* I cannot do it for my life, *Je ne ſaurois le faire, quand il s'agiroit de ma vie.* To call one into queſtion for his life, *Accuſer quelqu'un d'un crime capital.* To try one for his life, to fit upon life and death, *Faire le procès à quelqu'un.* I will beg his life, *Je demanderai ſa grâce, qu'on lui accorde la vie.* To fly for one's life, *Chercher ſon ſalut dans la fuite.*

† To keep life and ſoul together, *Vivoter, avoir de la peine à vivre.*

† I would lay my life upon it, *Je gagerois ma tête à couper.*

Life [the living form] *Le naturel.* To imitate the life, *Imiter le naturel.* To draw one's picture to the life, *Faire le portrait de quelqu'un au naturel, d'après nature.*

* Life [ſpirit, briſkneſs, vivacity] *Vie*, f. *feu*, m. *vivacité*, f. *éclat*, m. *vigueur*, f. *âme*, f. Full of life, *Plein de feu.* They have no notion of life in fancy, *Ils n'ont pas d'idée de la vivacité de l'imagination.* To give life to a diſcourſe, *or* to put life into it, *Donner de l'âme* ou *de la vie à un diſcours, l'animer.* I love noiſe, there is life in it, *J'aime le bruit, il a quelque choſe de vivant qui me plaît.*

LIFEBLOOD (lăïfe'-blĕŭd), *ſ.* [the vital blood] *Le ſang néceſſaire à la vie.*

LIFEGIVING (lăïfe'-guĭv-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [having the power to give life] *Qui donne la vie.*

LIFEGUARD (lăïfe'-garde), *ſ.* [the guard of a king's perſon] *Garde-du-corps*, f.

LIFELESS (lăïfe'-lĕce), *adj.* [deprived of life] *Mort, ſans vie*; *ſans âme, ſans chaleur, ſans vivacité*; au propre & au figuré.

LIFELESSLY (lăïfe'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without ſpirit or vigour] *Sans vie, ſans vigueur.*

LIFELIKE (lăïfe'-lăïke), *ſ.* [like a living perſon] *Sous la forme d'une perſonne vivante.*

‡ LIFELIKINS (lăïfe'-lĭk-in'z), [a comical oath] *Vertu de ma vie!*

LIFE-RENT (lăïfe'-rĕn't), *ſ.* [a rent for life] *Rente viagère.*

LIFE-TIME (lăïfe'-tăïme), *ſ.* [the duration of life] *La vie, le temps de la vie.* To paſs all one's lifetime in debauchery, *Paſſer toute ſa vie dans la débauche.* In his lifetime, *De ſon vivant.*

LIFE-

LIFE-WEARY (lāĭfe'-oŭi-ré), *adj.* *Ennuyé de la vie* ou *de vivre.*

LIFT (lĭfte), *f.* [the act of lifting, ſtruggle] *L'action de lever, f. effort que l'on fait pour lever une choſe peſante,* m. In the lift of the feet, *En levant les pieds.* Give it a lift, *Faites effort pour le lever, tachez de le lever, ſoulevez-le.* Give me a lift, *Aidez-moi.* At one lift, *D'un trait, d'un ſeul coup, par un ſeul effort.*

†‡ He has got a great lift, *Il eſt bien conditionné, il a bien bu.*

A dead lift, *Un effort inutile pour lever un poids qu'on ne ſauroit mouvoir* ; au figuré, *état d'impuiſſance, & d'incapacité.*

* To be at a dead lift, *Etre au bout de ſon latin.* To help one out at a dead lift, *Tirer quelqu'un d'affaire* ou *d'embarras.*

LIFT [in mills] *Came,* f. *levée,* f.

To LIFT, -ING, -ED, lift, *v. a.* [to raiſe from the ground, to elevate] *Enlever, élever, lever, hauſſer.* To lift up a piece of timber, *Enlever une pièce de bois.* I cannot lift ſo great a load, *Je ne ſaurois lever un ſi grand fardeau.* To lift up one's voice, *Elever la voix, hauſſer le ton.*

Lifting pieces, in a clock (that unlock the detents), *Détente,* f.

* Virtues lift up mortal men, *La vertu élève les hommes.*

¶ To lift, *ſoulever*; to raiſe, *lever* (ſynon.): We *lift*, by taking a thing up from the place where it ſtood ; we *raiſe*, by ſetting upright what was not in that poſition ; we *lift* a chair, table, weight, &c. ; we *raiſe* a ladder, maſt, &c.

LIFTS, *ſ.* [a ſea-term : ropes to raiſe or lower a ſail at pleaſure] *Balancines,* f. pl. Standing lifts of the ſprit-ſail-yard, *Mouſtaches de la civadière,* f. pl. Running lifts of the ſprit-ſail-yard, *Balancines de la civadière,* f. pl. Topping-lift, *Balancine de gui,* f.

LIFT, *and* LIFTED (lĭf'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Levé, élevé, hauſſé* : au propre & au figuré.

* My heart was lift up in the ways of the Lord, *Mon cœur étoit élevé dans les voies du Seigneur.* Lifted up with pride, *Enflé d'orgueil.*

LIFTER (lĭft'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that lifts] *Celui qui lève,* ou *élève,* ou *enlève.*

‡ To LIG (ligue), *v. n.* V. To LIE.

LIGAMENT (lĭg'-ă-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a term of Anatomy : a white and ſolid body ſofter than a cartilage, and harder than a membrane] *Ligament,* m. au figuré, *lien,* m.

* The ligaments of blood and affection, *Les liens du ſang & de l'amitié,* m. pl.

LIGAMENTAL (lĭg-ă-mĕn'-tăl), *and* LIGAMENTOUS (lig-ă-mĕn'-teŭce), *adj.* [compoſing a ligament] *Qui compoſe un ligament, ligamenteux.*

LIGATION (lăĭ-gué-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of binding, the ſtate of being bound] *L'action de lier,* ou *l'état de ce qui eſt lié.*

LIGATURE (lĭg'-ă-tieŭre), *ſ.* [bandage] *Ligature,* f. *bandage,* m. The ligatures of the nerves, *Les ligatures des nerfs.*

LIGATURE [in printing, *or* writing, is the copulation of two or more words, *or* letters by a hyphen, as Great-Britain, Nova-Scotia, *à-la-main,* &c.] *Un tiret* ; *une diviſion.*

LIGEANCE (lī'-djăn'ce), *or* LIGEANCY (lī'-djăn'-cé), *ſ.* [the dominion of a liege lord] *Ligeance,* f. *redevance,* f. Born out of the legeance of the king, *Né hors des terres de l'obéiſſance du roi.*

LIGHT (lăĭte), *ſ* [that quality or action of the medium of ſight by which we ſee] *Lumière,* f. *éclat,* m. *lueur,* f. *clair,* m. *clarté,* f. The light of the ſun, *La lumière du ſoleil.* The light of a candle, *La lueur* ou *la clarté d'une chandelle.* Moon-light, *Clair de lune,* m.

¶ Light, *lumière, clarté*; brightneſs, *clarté, brillant, luſtre*; ſplendor, *éclat, ſplendeur* (ſynon.): *Light* is the origin of *brightneſs*; *ſplendor*, the perfection of it: the intention of *light*, is to make objects viſible: that of *brightneſs*, to ſhow them clearly ; *ſplendor* gives them a luſtre, and ſhows them in the greateſt perfection. We ſay: the *light* of the dawn: the *brightneſs* of the morning ; the *ſplendor* of noon. We attribute *light* to the ſtars, *brightneſs* to the moon, and *ſplendor* to the ſun.

LIGHT *or* day-light, *Jour,* m. *lumière,* f. *clair,* m. It begins to be light, *Il commence à faire jour.* To burn day-light, to burn a candle while 'tis light, *Brûler le jour, Brûler une chandelle en plein jour.* To ſtand in one's light, *Oter le jour à quelqu'un, lui faire ombre* ; au figuré, *lui faire tort, lui nuire.*

LIGHT [candle *or* torch] *Lumière,* f. *chandelle,* f. *flambeau,* m. *lampe,* f. Bring a light hither. *Apportez ici de la lumière.* To carry a light before one, *Eclairer quelqu'un,* avec une chandelle, ou un flambeau. Show me a light, *éclairez-moi.*

A wax-light, *Une bougie, un cierge.*

A watch-light, *Un fanal.* A light-houſe, *Un phare, un fanal, une Tour à feu* ; *colonne phoſphorique,* f.

Light-room (in a ſhip), *Soute vitrée* (où l'on tient des fanaux pour donner du jour aux canonniers dans la ſoute aux poudres).

Light-ports (in the ſtern of a gal'ey), *Cartanettes,* f. pl. To carry the light at ſea, *Faire fanal.* The lights for a church, *Le luminaire d'une égliſe, les cierges,* m. pl.

LIGHTS of a houſe, *Les jours* ou *les vues,* ou *les fenêtres d'une maiſon.*

LIGHTS of a picture, *Les clairs,* m. pl. *les lumières,* f. pl. *les endroits éclairés d'un tableau,* m. pl.

* LIGHT [knowledge, inſight, hint] *Lumière,* f. *intelligence,* f. *pénétration,* f. *connoiſſances,* f. pl. *jour,* m. *éclairciſſement,* m. *vue,* f. *indice,* m. *ouverture,* f. The light of nature, *La lumière naturelle.* To ſet a thing in the worſt light, *Mettre une choſe dans un faux jour.* One part of the ſacred text gives light unto another, *Une partie du texte ſacré éclaircit l'autre,* ou *ſert d'éclairciſſement à l'autre.* To bring to light, *Mettre au jour, découvrir.* To bring light to an obſcure text, *Eclaircir un texte obſcur, l'expliquer.*

To LIGHT, -ING, I lighted *or* lit, I have lighted, *v. a.* [to kindle, to inflame] *Allumer.* To light a candle, a fire, *Allumer une chandelle, allumer du feu.*

To LIGHT [to give light, to illumirate] *Eclairer.*

* To light the way to one, *Montrer le chemin à quelqu'un.*

To LIGHT, *v. n.* [to happen, to fall upon by chance] *Arriver, venir, écheir, tomber par accident.* This miſchief will light upon your head, *Ce malheur vous arrivera,* ou *tombera ſur votre tête.*

To LIGHT on *or* upon one, *Rencontrer quelqu'un, le trouver par haſard.* I lighted on him in the ſtreet, *Je l'ai rencontré dans la rue.*

To LIGHT [to deſcend from a horſe *or* carriage] *Mettre pied à terre, deſcendre de cheval* ou *de voiture.* He lighted down from the chariot to meet him, *Il deſcendit de ſon char pour aller à ſa rencontre.*

To LIGHT [to ſettle, to reſt] *Se percher, ſe poſer, s'arrêter,* en parlant des oiſeaux, des papillons, & autres animaux qui volent.

LIGHT, *adj.* [not heavy] *Léger, qui n'eſt pas peſant* ; *ingambe.* A light burden, *Un fardeau léger.* To go light, *N'être pas chargé.* Light *or* light-armed, *Armé à la légère, légèrement armé.*

LIGHT [that is not full of weight] *Léger, qui n'a pas le poids qu'il devroit avoir.* This guinea is light, *Cette guinée eſt légère.*

LIGHT [ſlight, not great. V. INSIGNIFICANT] *Léger, petit, médiocre, frivole, ſuperficiel.* A light wound, *Une bleſſure légère.* A light error, *Une petite faute, une légère mépriſe.* A light meal, *Un repas léger* ou *frugal.* Light ſupper, *Collation,* f. Light knowledge, *Une connoiſſance ſuperficielle.* To take a light taſte of a thing, *Goûter légèrement une choſe.*

† Light gains make a heavy purſe, *Les petits gains rempliſſent la bourſe,* † *Les petits ruiſſeaux ſont les grandes rivières.*

To make light of a thing, to ſet light by it, to make light account of it, *Faire peu de cas d'une choſe* ; *la mépriſer, la négliger.* If you do not think light of it, *Si vous le jugez à propos.*

LIGHT [in Sea-language, not ſufficiently ballaſted or laden] *Lége.*

LIGHT of foot, *Vite à la courſe.* Light of belief, *Crédule, qui croit aiſément.*

LIGHT [bright] *Clair, brillant, lumineux, éclatant, luceide.* A light fire, *Un feu clair.* The morning was light, *L'aurore étoit fort brillante.*

Light hair, *Cheveux blonds, d'une couleur claire.* To grow light, *Blondir.*

* LIGHT, [gay, airy] *Gai, joyeux, gaillard.*

† A heavy purſe makes a light heart, *La bourſe pleine remplit le cœur de joie.*

LIGHT, *adv.* [lightly] *Légèrement, à la légère.*

LIGHT-BORN (lăĭte'-born), *adj.* *Léger à la main,* ne ſe dit que du cheval.

LIGHT-COLOURED (lăĭte'-kŏl-eŭr'd), *adj.* [of a light colour] *Clair, d'une couleur claire.*

LIGHTED (lăĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Eclairé* ; *allumé.*

To LIGHTEN (lăĭ'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to illuminate, to give light to] *Eclairer, illuminer,* au propre & au figuré.

To LIGHTEN [to exonerate, to unload] *Rendre léger, alléger, décharger* d'un fardeau, ou d'une partie ; au figuré, *ſoulager, égayer, réjouir.* To lighten one's burden, *Rendre ſon fardeau léger.* To lighten a ſhip in a ſtorm, *Faire le jet en gros temps.*

* That lightens my humour, *Cela me réjouit.*

To LIGHTEN, *v. n.* [to flaſh with thunder] *Eclairer, faire des éclairs* ; *étinceler, brillar, jeter du feu.* It lightens, *Il éclaire.*

LIGHTENED (lăĭt'-t'n'd), *part. adj.* *Eclairé, illuminé* ; *allégé, ſoulagé* ; *réjoui.*

LIGHTER (lăĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a boat into which ſhips are lightened] *Gabare,* m. *allége,* f. *coquereau,* m. Ballaſt-lighter, *Bateau de leſt,* m. *allége,* f. *bateau déleſteur,* m.

LIGHTERMAN (lăĭt'-eŭr-măne), *ſ.* [one who manages a lighter] *Gabarier,* m. *batelier de gabare* ou *d'allége,* m. *débardeur,* m. *déleſteur,* m.

LIGHTFINGERED (lăĭte-fĭn'gu'-eŭr'd), *adj.* [nimble at conveyance, thieviſh] *Un peu fripon.*

LIGHTFOOT (lăĭte'-foŭte), *adj.* [nimble in running, active] *Vite à la courſe, agile, léger.*

LIGHTFOOT, *ſ.* [veniſon] *De la venaiſon.*

LIGHTHEADED (lăĭte-hĕd'-ĕd), *adj.* [unſteady] *Léger, volage, inconſtant, étourdi* ; ou bien *qui a le cerveau timbré, qui eſt en délire, à moitié fou.*

LIGHTHEADEDNESS (lăĭte-hĕd-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [deliriouſneſs] *Délire,* m.

LIGHTHEARTED (lăĭte-har'-tĕd), *adj.* [gay, merry] *Joyeux, gai, de bonne humeur.*

LIGHT-HOUSE (laĭte'-häoŭce), V. LIGHT.

LIGHTLEGGED (lăĭte-lĕg'd'), *adj.* V. LIGHTFOOT.

LIGHTLESS (lăĭte'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting light, dark] *Obſcur, ſombre.*

LIGHTLY (lăĭte'-lé), *adv.* [ſlenderly, inconſiderately, eaſily] *Légèrement, un peu, ſuperficiellement, à la légère, inconſidérément, imprudemment, aiſément, facilement.* I know him lightly, *Je le connois un peu,* ou *ſuperficiellement.* To believe lightly, *Croire légèrement,* ou *facilement.* To talk lightly, *Dire des paroles oiſeuſes.*

LIGHTLY [nimbly] *Légèrement, vîte, avec vîteſſe, rapidement.*

* Lightly,

* Lightly [cheerfully] *Gaiement, joyeusement.*

LIGHT-MINDED (lāĭte-mā̆n'-dĕd), *adj.* [unsettled] V. Unsteady.

LIGHTNESS (lāĭte'-nĕce), *f.* [levity, want of weight; inconstancy] *Légèreté*, f. au propre & au figuré, *inconstance*, f. *humeur volage & inconsidérée.*

* Lightness of the head, *Inconstance*, f. ou *délire*, m. *rêverie*, f. Lightness of belief, *Légèreté de foi*, f. *crédulité*, f.

Lightness [agility, nimbleness] *Légèreté*, f. *agilité*, f. *vîtesse*, f.

Lightning (lāĭte'-nĭn'gne), *s.* [flash that attends thunder] *Eclair*, m. *foudre*, m. & f. Lightning is a great flame, very bright, *L'éclair est une grande flamme fort vive.*

* Lightning before death, *Préludes*, m. pl. *avant-coureur de la mort*, m.

LIGHTS (lāĭts), *f. pl.* [the lungs, the organs of breathing] *Les poumons*, m pl.

LIGHTSOME (lāĭte'-seŭme), *adj* [luminous; gay, cheerful] *Eclairé, clair; joyeux, gai.* A lightsome stair-case, *Un escalier bien éclairé, fort clair.* A lightsome colour, *Une couleur claire.* A lightsome humour, *Une humeur gaie.*

LIGHTSOMENESS (lāĭte'-seŭm'-nĕce), *s.* [luminousness; cheerfulness] *Clarté*, f. *gaieté*, f.

LIGNALOES (lĭg-nă̆l'-ôze), *s.* [Agallochum, aloes-wood] *Bois d'aloès*, m.

LIGNEOUS (lĭg'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [wooden] *De bois, boiseux, ligneux.*

LIGNIPERDA, *f* [an aquatic insect] *Lignipèrda*, m.

LIGNUMALOES, *s.* V. Lignaloes.

LIGNUM Citri, *s.* [a sort of large tree of America] *Bois de chandelle, de citron, de jasmin*, m.

Lignum colubrinum, *s.* [a ligneous root of a tree of the isle of Timor), *Bois de couleuvre*, m.

Lignum litteratum, *s.* [a tree of Guyana] *Bois de lettres*, m. *bois tapiré*, m.

LIGNUMVITÆ (lĭg-neŭme-vāĭ'-tĭ), *or* Lignum sanctum, *s.* [Guaiacum, a very hard wood] *Bois des Indes fort dur*, m. *gaïac*, m.

¶ As for the other sorts of wood, V. the word Bois in the French Part.

LIKE (lāĭke), *adj.* [resembling, having resemblance] *Semblable, pareil, tel, approchant.* The end is like the beginning, *La fin est semblable au commencement.* For a like use, *Pour un pareil usage.* Like father, like son, *Tel père, tel fils.* † Like master, like man, *Tel maître, tel valet.* 'Tis something like it, *C'est quelque chose d'approchant.*

† Like will to like, or like loves like, *Chacun aime son semblable.* † He is as much like his father, as if he had been spit out of his mouth, *C'est son père tout craché.*

Like [equal, of the same quantity, same] *Egal, même, autant de, de même genre ou espèce: comparable.* To be of like force, *Etre d'une force égale*, ou *de même force.* In the like manner, *De la même manière.* The like death, *Même genre de mort.* Had you had the like skill, *Si vous aviez eu autant d'adresse.* Something like, *Approchant.* To be something like, *Approcher.*

To make like, *Faire ressembler, rendre semblable.* To make a man's picture like him, *Faire ressembler le portrait à l'original.*

Like [likely] *Vraisemblable, probable, croyable, apparent.* 'Tis like we shall have a great crop, *Il est vraisemblable que nous aurons une grande récolte.* He is like to die for hunger, *Il est à croire qu'il mourra de faim, il risque de mourir de faim.* You are like to be much advanced, *Il y a toute apparence que vous ferez votre chemin.* We are like to have war, *Il est probable que nous aurons la guerre, nous sommes menacés de la guerre.* He has played the fool, but I am like to pay for his follies, *Il a fait des folies, mais j'ai bien la mine de les payer.* The left wing had like to have been routed, *Peu s'en fallut que l'aile gauche ne fût mise en déroute.* You are not like to see him any more, *Vous ne devez pas espérer de le revoir.*

Like, *f* [the like thing, *or* like person] *La pareille, la même chose; le même, la même personne, le pareil, semblable.* To give like for like, *Rendre la pareille.* They had suffered the like the year before, *Ils avoient souffert la même chose l'année précédente.* He has not his like, *Il n'a pas son pareil, son semblable: c'est un homme incomparable.*

He has like (*for* he is like) to be much followed, *Il a l'air d'être bien suivi: il est probable qu'il sera suivi.*

Like, *adv.* [in the same manner] *Comme, en, de la même manière que.* They reared like lions, *Ils rugissoient comme des lions.* Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him, *Comme un père a pitié de ses enfans, ainsi le Seigneur a pitié de ceux qui le craignent.* He carried himself like *or* as a man, *Il s'est comporté en galant homme.* Like as if, *Comme si.*

To do like one's self, to live like one's self, *Agir d'une manière digne de soi; vivre selon sa qualité*, ou *ses revenus.*

Like [likely] *Probablement, vraisemblablement.*

To Like (lāĭke), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to choose, to approve, to love] *Aimer, goûter, approuver, agréer, être content, trouver bon; s'accommoder de . . .; envier, desirer.* We like our present condition, *Nous aimons notre situation actuelle.* Do you like his advice? *Goûtez-vous, approuvez-vous son avis?* She liked my excuse, *Elle agréa mon excuse.* Do you like it? *Le trouvez-vous bon?* How does he like it? *Comment le trouve-t-il, en est-il content?*

‡ To Like, *v. n.* [to be pleased with] *Aimer, être charmé, vouloir, avoir agréable* ou *pour agréable, trouver bon.* As he best likes, *Comme il aimera mieux.* I like of it, *J'en sais charmé.* As you like yourself, *Comme il vous plaira, comme vous voudrez.*

¶ To like, *aimer, trouver bon*; to approve, *approuver* (synon.): We *like* those things which are pleasing; we *approve* those which are advantageous: the heart *likes*; the judgment *approves.* We sometimes *like*, what upon reflection we by no means *approve*: we *like* suddenly; we *approve* after deliberation We *like* all companions that are in themselves agreeable; but *choose* those, whose studies and habits are congenial to our own.

Liked (lāĭk't), *part. adj. Aimé, approuvé, goûté, agréé.*

Likelihood (lāĭke'-lĭ-hnŭd), *and* Likeliness (lāĭke'-lĭ-nĕce), *f.* [appearance, probability] *Apparence*, f. *vraisemblance*, f. *probabilité*, f *possibilité*, f.

Likely (lāĭke'-lé), *adj.* [probable] *Probable; vraisemblable, apparent, croyable.* It is likely that the experiment will be effectual, *Il est probable que l'expérience réussira.*

‡ Likely [such as may be liked] *De bonne mine, qui doit être goûté, qui doit plaire.* A likely man, *Un homme de bonne mine, fait pour plaire.*

Likely, *adv.* [probably] *Probablement, vraisemblablement, selon toutes les apparences, apparemment.* While man was innocent, he was likely ignorant of nothing that imported him to know, *L'homme dans l'état d'innocence savoit probablement tout ce qu'il lui importoit de savoir.*

To Liken (lāĭ'-k'n), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to compare] *Comparer.*

Likened (lāĭ'-k'n'd), *part. adj. Comparé.*

Likeness (lāĭke'-nĕce), *f.* [resemblance, similitude] *Ressemblance*, f. *similitude*, f. *rapport*, m. *air*, m. *égalité*, f. *conformité*, f.

Likewise, *or rather* Likeways (lāĭke'-oüĕz), *adv.* [in like manner] *Semblablement, pareillement, de même; d'ailleurs, aussi, comm' aussi.* V. Also

Liking (lāĭ'-kĭn'gne), *adj.* [plump] *De bonne mine, qui a de l'embonpoint.* In pretty good liking, ‖ *Grasset.*

Liking, *s.* [plumpness] *Embonpoint*, m. *bon état du corps.*

Liking [the state of trial] *Essai*, m. To take a servant upon liking, *Prendre un domestique à l'essai.*

Liking [inclination, approbation] *Goût*, m. *inclination*, f. *agrément*, m. *gré*, m. *approbation*, f. *affectation*, f. To have a liking, *Affecter.* Every one applauds your liking, *Tout le monde approuve votre goût.* Get me a servant to my liking, *Procurez-moi un domestique à mon gré.* He is confirmed in the good liking of the world, *Il est assuré de l'approbation du public.* He has the King's good liking for that place, *Il a l'agrément du Roi pour cette place.*

Lilach (lāĭ'-lă̆k, *& vulgarly* lĕ'-lŏk), *s.* [a tree] *Lilas*, m. *queue de renard des jardins*, f.

Liliaceous (lĭl'-ĭ-é-cheŭce), *adj.* [Bot. is said of plants which approach the lily in shape] *Liliacée.*

Lilied (lĭl'-lĕd), *adj.* [embellished with lilies] *Orné* ou *couvert de lis.*

Lilium Lapideum (lĭl'-ĭ-eŭme lă-pĭd'-ĭ-eŭme), *s.* [a fossile body, a species of star-fish] *Pierre de lis*, f. ou *lis de pierre*, m. *encrinite*, m. *palmier marin.* m. *lilium lapidéum*, m.

Lily (lĭl'-é), *s.* [a sort of flower] *Lis*, m. There are thirty-two species of this plant, including white lilies, orange lilies, red lilies, the wild lilies, and martagons, or many-flowered lilies of various sorts, *Il y a trente deux espèces de lis, qui comprennent les lis blancs, les lis couleur d'orange, les lis rouges, les lis des vallées, & les martagons de plusieurs sortes.*

Asphodel lily, *Lis asphodèle.* Lily-hyacinth, *Lis jacinthe.* Daffodil lily, *Lis narcisse, colchique jaune, narcisse d'automne.* Saint Bruno's lily, or day-lily, *Lis de St. Bruno.* May-lily, or lily of the valley, *Lis des vallées, muguet*, m.

* She looked all roses and lilies, *Elle avoit un teint de lis & de roses.*

Lilyliveréd (lĭl'-é-lĭv'-eŭr'd), *adj.* [cowardly] *Lâche, poltron, qui a l'âme basse.*

Lima, *s.* [a city of South America, capital of Peru; lat. 12°-1′ S. lon. 76°-44′ W.] *Lima.*

Limanda, *s.* [dab, a flat fish] *Limande*, f.

Limature (lĭ'-mé-tĭeŭre), *or* Limation, *s.* [filings of any metal] *Limure*, f. *limaille*, f.

Limax, *s.* [a slug, a naked snail] *Limas*, m. *limace*, f.

Limax marinus, *or* Pipparis, *or* sea-snail: [the rhombus, *or* cylindris] *Vignot*, ou *bourreau*, m.

Limb (lĭme), *s.* [a member] *Membre*, m. *partie du corps.* Limb-meal, *Par membres, par pièces, par morceaux.*

Limb [a term of Astronomy; an edge, a border] *Limbe*, m.

To Limb, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to supply with members; *or* to dismember] *Donner des membres*; ou bien, *démembrer, déchirer, mettre en pièces.*

Limbs, V. Limbo.

Limbeck (lĭm'-bĕk), *s.* [a still] *Alambic*, m.

Limbed (lĭm'd), *part. adj.* [formed with regard to limbs] *Qui a des membres, dont les membres sont formés.*

Limber (lĭm'-beŭr), *adj.* [flexible, easily bent, pliant] *Souple, flexible.* A limber glove, *Un gant souple.*

* A limber virtue, *Une vertu facile, une foible vertu.*

Limber-Holes, *s. pl.* [a sea-term; little square holes cut in the ground-timbers, &c. to let the water pass to the well of the pump] *Viten-*

-gnères, f. pl. *anguillers*, m. pl. ou *anguillères*, f. pl. *canal des anguillères*, m. Limber-boards, *Bordages des anguillères*. Limber-kentledge, *Saumons de fer des anguillères*, m. pl. (pour entier dans le vide des anguillères).

Limber-rope, *Corde* ou *chaîne des anguillères*, f. (qui traverse le canal des anguillères pour le nettoyer). Limbers-irons, *Fers crochus* (qui servent quelquefois pour le même usage).

LIMBERNESS (lĭm'-beŭr-nĕce), *s.* [flexibility, pliancy] *Flexibilité*, f. au figuré, *facilité*, f. *condescendance*, f.

LIMBERS, *s. pl.* [in Artillery; an advanced train joined to the carriage of a cannon, upon a march] *Avant-train*, m.

LIMBO (lĭm'-bô), *s.* [a place, according to Roman Catholicks, bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain; a place of misery and restraint] *Les limbes*, m. pl. au figuré, *prison*, f. *arrêt*, m.

LIMBURG (lĭm'-beŭrk), *s.* [a town and a duchy of the Austrian Netherlands; lat. 50°-38′ N. 6°-5′ E.] *Limbourg*, m.

LIME (lâïme), *s.* [a viscous substance] *Glu*, f. Lime-twig, *Gluau*, m. To set lime-twigs, *Tendre des gluaux*.

*† His fingers are lime-twigs, *Il a de la glu aux doigts, il a les doigts crochus*.

LIME [matter of which mortar is made] *Chaux*, f. Quick lime, *Chaux vive*. Lime made in winter-time, *Chaux âpre*. Lime slacked in the air, *Chaux fusée*. Lime slacked, *Chaux éteinte*. Wetted lime (so as to be formed into balls), *Chaux fraisée*.

LIME [mud or clay] *Boue*, f. *limon*, m.

LIME, *or rather* Lime-tree, linden-tree [Bot. Tilia; a very useful tree] *Tilleul*, m.

LIME [a species of lemon] *Lime*, m.

To LIME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to smear with lime] *Couvrir* ou *frotter de glu*; au figuré, *embarrasser*, *prendre dans des piéges*, *attraper*.

To LIME [to cement] *Cimenter*, *lier des pierres ensemble avec de la chaux*.

To LIME [to manure ground with lime] *Limer*, *fertiliser un terrain avec de la chaux*.

LIME-BURNER (lâïme'-beŭrn-eŭr), *s.* [a maker of lime] *Chaufournier*, m.

LIMEKILN (lâïme'-kil), *s.* [kiln where stones are burnt to lime] *Chaufour*, m. *four à chaux*, m.

LIME-MEASURE (lâïme'-mĕ-jeŭre), *s.* [a vessel used by the diers for the measuring of the lime] *Tranchoir*, m.

LIME-PIT (lâïme'-pîte), *s.* [among Tanners] *Fosse*, f. *Pelin* ou *plaie*, m. Fresh lime-pit, *Plain neuf*. Lime-pit middling strong, *Plain faible*. Stale lime-pit, *Mort-plain*.

LIMINETIS, *s.* [Mythol. a name of Diana amongst the Spartans] *Limenetis*, f.

LIMER, *or* lime-hound, *s.* [a blood-hound] *Limier*, gros chien de chasse.

LIMERICK, *or* LOUGH MEATH, *s.* [a city and a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster; lat. 52°-42′ N. lon. 8°-34′ W.] *Limerick*, *Limrick*.

LIME-STONE (lâïme'-stône), *s.* [the stone of which lime is made] *Pierre à chaux*, f. *pierre calcaire*, f.

LIME-WATER (lâïme'-oûâ-teûr), *s.* [water made by pouring water upon quick lime] *Eau de chaux vive*, f.

LIMIT (lĭm'-ĭte), *s.* [bound, border] *Limite*, f. *borne*, f. *frontière*, f. The whole limits of the mountain round about shall be most holy, *Les limites de la montagne tout autour seront très-saintes*, ou *inviolables*. Within the limits of the trade of the East-India Company, *Dans le ressort du commerce de la Compagnie des Indes*. V. CONFINES.

To LIMIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to set bounds to] *Limiter*, *borner*, *restreindre*: *modifier*. The universe is here limited to this earth, *On entend ici par l'univers la terre que nous habitons*.

LIMITED (lĭm'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Limité*, *borné*, *restreint*; *marqué*, *assigné*, *fixé*, *arrêté*.

LIMITARY (lĭm'-ĭt-ă-ré), *adj.* [placed at the boundaries] *Placé aux limites*.

LIMITATION (lĭm-ĭ-té-cheŭne), *s.* [restriction, circumspection] *Limitation*, f. *restriction*, f. *détermination*, f. *réserve*, f.

LIMMER (lĭm'-eŭr), *s.* V. MONGREL.

To LIMN (lĭme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paint] *Peindre*, en détrempe, ou en miniature.

LIMNADES (lĭm'-nă-dĭze), *s. pl.* [Mythol. Nymphs of lakes and ponds] *Limnades*, f. pl.

LIMNED (lĭm'-n'd), *part. adj. Peint* en détrempe, ou en miniature.

LIMNER (lĭm'-neŭr), *s.* [painter] *Peintre*, m.

LIMNING (lĭm'-nĭn'gne), *s.* [painting in water-colours] *Peinture en détrempe*.

LIMODORUM, *s.* [bastard hellebore, orchis; a med. plant] *Limodore*, m. *espèce d'orobanche*.

LIMOGES, *s.* [an ancient and considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne; lat. 45°-50′ N. lon. 1°-20′ E.] *Limoges*, m.

LIMONIA, *s.* [Bot. a medicinal plant] *Limeine*, f

LIMONIUM, *s.* [Bot. Sea-lavender] *Espèce de Behen rouge*.

LIMOSA, *s.* [Ornithol. Scolopax, glottis, Totano] *Chevalier*, m. [a water-fowl of Egypt] *Barge*, f.

LIMOSELLA, *s* [Bot. least water-plantain] *Petit plantain d'eau*, m.

LIMOSITY (lă'ï-mŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [muddiness] *Etat de ce qui est limoneux*, *bourbeux*, *plein de limon*; *boue*, f. *fange*, f.

LIMOUS (lâï'-meŭce), *adj.* [muddy, slimy] *Limoneux*, *bourbeux*, *fangeux*.

LIMP (lĭm'p), *s* [a halt] *Clochement*, m. *adj.* [weak, vapid or limber] *Foible*, *fade*; ou *flexible*, *souple*.

To LIMP, *v. n.* [to halt] *Clocher*, *clopiner*, *boiter*, *être boiteux*. A limping man, *or* woman, *Un boiteux*, *une boiteuse*.

LIMPET (lĭm'-pĕte), *s.* [Conchyl. Patella; a kind of shell-fish] *Lépas*, m.

LIMPID (lĭm'-pĭd), *adj.* [clear, pure, transparent] *Limpide*, *clair*, *pur*, *net*, *transparent*. Limpid water, *Eau limpide*, *ou claire*.

LIMPIDNESS (lĭm'-pĭd-nĕce), *s.* [clearness, purity] *Limpidité*, f. *clarté*, f. en parlant de l'eau.

LIMPINGLY (lĭm'p'-ĭn'gn'-lé), *adv.* [in a lame halting manner] *En boitant*, *clopin-clopant*, *en clochant*, *en clopinant*.

LIMY (lâï'-mé), *adj.* [viscous; containing lime] *Visqueux*, *gluant*; ou bien *qui contient de la chaux*.

† To LIN (lĭne), *v. n.* [to stop, to cease, to give over] *Cesser*, *s'arrêter*, *discontinuer*, *se désister*.

LINAMENT (lĭn'-ă-mĕn'te), *s.* [a thread] *Filament*, m.

LINAMENT [lint *or* a tent for a wound] *Charpie*, f. *tente*, f.

LINCH-PIN (lĭn'ch'-pîne), *s.* [an iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree] *Essieu*, f. cheville de roue, f.

LINARIA (lâï-né'-rĭ-ă), *s.* [toad-flax; a med. plant] *Linaire*, f. *lin sauvage*, m. [a species of Linaria found in the North of Europe] *Pelore*, f.

LINCOLN, *s.* [the capital of Lincolnshire; lat. 53°-15′ N. lon. 0°-25′ W.] *Lincoln*.

LINCOLNSHIRE, *s.* [a county of England] *Lincolnshire*, m.

LINCTUS (lĭn'gk'-teŭce), *s.* [a medicine licked up by the tongue] *Electuaire*, m.

LINDEN (lĭn'-dĕne), *s.* [the lime-tree] *Tilleul*, m.

LINE (lâïne), *s.* [longitudinal extension] *Ligne*, f. To draw a straight and parallel line, *Tirer une ligne droite & parallèle*. He drew up his army into two lines, *Il rangea son armée sur deux lignes*.

LINE [work thrown up, trench] *Ligne*, f. *retranchement*, m. A line of circumvallation, *Ligne de circonvallation*. Attack their lines, *Attaquez leurs lignes*, *leurs retranchements*.

LINE, the equinoctial circle *or* line, *La ligne équinoxiale*, ou simplement *la ligne*, *l'équateur*, m.

LINE [descent; family ascending *or* descending] *Ligne*, f. He is descended from such a king in a direct line, *Il est descendu d'un tel roi en ligne directe*, ou *en droite ligne*.

LINE [as much as is written from one margin to the other, a verse] *Ligne*, f. *vers*, m. A page that contains so many lines, *Une page qui contient tant de lignes*. To write a few lines to one, *Ecrire deux lignes* ou *deux mots à quelqu'un*. These are very good lines, *Voilà de bons vers*.

White-line, *Une ligne de blanc*, *un blanc*, *une ligne sans écriture*.

LINE [lineament in the hand *or* face] *Ligne* f. *linéament*, m. *trait*, m. Line of life, *La ligne de vie*.

LINE [a slender string] *Ligne*, f. *corde*, f. *cordeau*, m. A clothes-line, *Une corde tendue pour sécher le linge*. Laying out by a line, *Alignement*, m. To lay out by a line, *Prendre des alignemens*, *aligner*.

Line of a plan, *s. Base d'arpentage*, f.

Line of a demarkation, *Ligne de démarcation*, f.

LINE [in Sea-language] *Ligne* (sorte de petite cordage), f. Tarred line, *Ligne noire*, ou *ligne goudronnée*. White line *or* untarred line, *Ligne de sonde*. Log-line, *Ligne de loc*.

Water-lines, *Lignes d'eau*, &c. Cutting-down line, *Ligne d'enroulure de varangues*. Rising line, *or* floor-ribband, *Lisse des façons*, f. Concluding line (quarter-ladder), *échelle de corde qui pend en arrière des vaisseaux*. A line close hauled upon starboard and larboard, *Ligne du plus près tribord ou babord*.

To LINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover on the inside; to double, to strenghten] *Doubler*, *mettre une doublure*, *couvrir*, *revêtir*. To line a coat, *Doubler un habit*. To line a wall with free-stone, *Revêtir une muraille de pierres de taille*. To line with marble, &c. *Incruster*. To line with fur, *Doubler d'une fourrure*, *fourrer*. To line the hole of a pearl with paper, *Cartonner une perle*. To line the shaft *or* pit of a mine, *Cuveler le puits d'une mine*. To line a sail, *Doubler une voile*.

To LINE a hedge with soldiers, *Border une haie de soldats*.

To LINE [to impregnate] *Couvrir*, en parlant des animaux. To line a bitch, *S'accoupler*; *bouquiner*, en parlant des lapins & des lièvres.

LINEAGE (lĭn'-ïedje), *s.* [race, progeny] *Lignée*, f. *postérité*, f. *race*, f. *lignage*, m.

LINEAL (lĭn'-ïăl), *adj.* [descending in a direct genealogy] *Qui vient* ou *descend en ligne droite*. He was lineal of such a king, *Il descendoit en ligne droite d'un tel roi*.

LINEALLY (lĭn'-ïăl-é), *adv.* [in a direct line] *En droite ligne*.

LINEAMENT (lĭn'-ïă-mĕn'te), *s.* [feature] *Linéament*, m. *trait de visage*, m.

LINEAR (lĭn'-ïăr), *adj.* [belonging *or* relating to lines] *Linéaire*.

LINEATION (lĭn-ïé'-cheŭne), *s.* [a draught of a line, *or* lines] *Etat de ce qui est décrit par des lignes*.

LINED (lâïn'd), *part. adj. Doublé*, *revêtu*, *couvert*.

*† A man well lined, *Un homme qui a du sein dans ses bottes*.

LINEN (lĭn'-ïne), *s.* [cloth made of hemp *or* flax] *Toile*, f. *linge*, m. Clean *or* foul linen, *Linge blanc* ou *sale*. Linen-trade, *Commerce de toile*, m.

LINEN, *adj.* [made of linen] *De toile*.

LINENDRAPER (lĭn-ĭne-dré'-peûr), *f.* [he who deals in linen] *Marchand de toiles*, m. *toilier*, m. *caneveſſier*, m. ‡ *Linger*, m. *Lingère*, f.

LING (lĭn'gue), [heath] *Bruyère*, f.

LING [a ſea-fiſh, a ſpecies of the Aſellus] *Lingue*, f. *morue verte*; [when ſalted] *Morue sèche.*

To LINGER (lĭn'g'-ueûr), *v. a.* [to remain long in languor and pain; to be long in doing any thing; to wait long in expectation] *Languir, traîner, être en longueur; traîner, être lent* à faire quelque choſe, *languir* dans l'attente de quelque choſe; *l'attendre avec impatience, ſoupirer après.* He has long lingered, *Il a langui bien long-temps.* You linger too much about this buſineſs, *Vous êtes bien lent à terminer cette affaire.* I have long lingered after you, *J'ai long-temps ſoupiré après vous.*

¶ To Linger, *languir, traîner*; to protract, *différer, prolonger* (lyn n): Both ſignify to draw out or lengthen; thus we ſay, a *lingering* poiſon; a *lingering* diſeaſe; *protracted* joys, or ſufferings. When a perſon is worn with a *lingering* ſickneſs, we ſay; he *lingers*, or has *lingered* long; as, he *lingered* till this morning and then expired; nor could the ſkill of his phyſicians *protract* his life beyond that period. The *lingering* poiſon with which the Guinea-Blacks touch their arrows, and produce in thoſe who are wounded by them long *protracted* and numerous diſeaſes, is now at length found out to be no other than the putrid matter emanating from dead bodies.

LINGERER (lĭn'g'-ueûr-eûr), *ſ.* [one who lingers] *Un homme lent*; *un lambin.*

LINGERING (lĭn g'-ueûr-in'gne), *ſ. L'action de languir*; *l'action de retarder*; *lenteur*, f *longueur*, f. *délai*, m. *retardement*, m. *remiſe*, f.

LINGERING, *adj.* [languiſhing; ſlow] *Languiſſant, langoureux*; *lent, tardif, long.*

LINGERINGLY (lĭn'g'-eûr-in'gn'-lé), *adv.* [in a lingering manner, with delay, tediouſly] *Lentement, avec lenteur.*

LINGET (lĭn'g'-nĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall maſs of metal] *Linget*, m.

LINGET [a little tongue *or* thing] *Languette*, f.

‡ LINGO (lĭn'g'-ô), *ſ.* [language, tongue, ſpeech] *Langage*, m *jargon*, m.

LINGUA CERVINA [Bot. Hart's tongue; a med. plant] *Langue de cerf*, f. *ſcolopendre vulgaire*, f.

LINGUACIOUS (lĭn'-gnûé'-cheûce), *adj* [loquacious, talkative] *Babillard, qui parle beaucoup.*

LINGUACITY (lĭn'g'-nŭă-cĭ-té), *ſ.* [talkativeneſs] *Babil*, m.

LINGUADENTAL (lĭn'g-oŭă-dĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth] *Qui ſe prononce par l'action de la langue appuyée contre les dents.*

LINGUADO (lĭn'-gnûé'-dô), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Lingouda*, m. *aramaca*, m. *cabrimocha*, m.

LINGUAL (lĭn'g'-oŭăl), *adj.* [belonging *or* relating to the tongue] *Lingual.*

LINGUIST (lĭn'g'-oŭiſte), *ſ.* [a man ſkilful in languages] *Un homme qui ſait pluſieurs langues, ſavant dans les langues.*

LINGULA (lĭng'-uĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [a ſmall fiſh of the ſole kind] *Languette*, f.

LINGWORT (lĭn'g'-oûeûrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Angelica; a moſt powerful aromatic plant] *Angélique*, f.

LINIGERA (lĭ-năĭ'-gĕ-ră), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Iſis] *Linigera*, f.

LINIMENT (lĭn'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ointment] *Liniment*, m.

LINING (lăĭ'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the inner covering of any thing] *Doublure*, f. *revêtement*, m The lining of a coat, *La doublure d'un habit* The lining of a hat, *La coiffe d'un chapeau.* Side lining of a ſhoe, *Ailette*, f. To put a new lining to, *Redoubler.* The lining of a ditch, *Le revêtement d'un foſſé.* Lining of the ſhaft *or* pit of a mine, *Cuvelage*, m. Lining of the bale (among Letter-printers), *Doublure*, f. Lining (doubling) of the bits, (in Sea-language), *Chevet de traverſin de bittes.*

LINK (lĭn'gk), *ſ.* [a ſingle ring of a chain] *Un chaînon, anneau de chaîne*, m. Links, *Des chaînes*, f. A ſeries of links, *Concaténation*, f.

LINK [*or* ſeries] of ſauſages, *Bande de ſaucisſes*, f.

LINK [a torch made of pitch and hards] *Un flambeau de poix*; *torche*, f. *falot*, m.

To LINK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to unite, to join] *Enchaîner, lier, unir, attacher, joindre*, au propre & au figuré. To link one thing with another, *Enchaîner une choſe avec une autre.*

* To link reaſon with rhyme, *Enchaîner la raiſon avec la rime.* God has linked together our duty and our intereſt, *Dieu a attaché notre intérêt à notre devoir.*

LINK-BOY (lĭn'gk'-bŏè), *ſ.* [a boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light] *Un garçon qui porte un flambeau pour éclairer ceux qui veulent s'en ſervir: un falot*, ou *porte-falot*, m.

LINKED (lĭn'g'-k't), *part. adj. Enchaîné, lié, uni, joint, attaché.*

* Linked in conſanguinity and friendſhip, *Uni par les liens du ſang & de l'amitié.*

LINKING (lĭn'gk'-ĭn'gne), together, *Liaiſon*, f.

LINNET (lĭn'-éte), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſinging bird] *Une linotte.*

LINSEED (lĭn'-ſîde), *ſ.* [the ſeed of flax] *Graine de lin*, f. *linette*, f. Linſeed-oil, *Huile de lin*, f.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY (lĭn'-sé-oûoul-sé), *ſ.* [a ſtuff made of linen and wool mixed] *Tiretaine*, f. *brocatelle*, f. au figuré, *quelque choſe de groſſier.*

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *adj.* [vile, mean, of different and unſuitable parts] *Bas, vil, mépriſable*; *compoſé de parties qui n'ont point de rapport entre elles.*

LINSTOCK (lĭn'-ſtŏk), *ſ.* [a ſtaff of wood with a match at the end, uſed by gunners in firing cannon] *Bâton à mèche*, m. ou *Boutefeu*, de canonnier, m. *meche*, f.

LINT (lĭn'te), *ſ.* [flax; linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores] *Filaſſe*, f. *charpie*, f.

LINTEL (lĭn'-tĕl), *ſ.* [that part of the door-frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head] *Linteau* d'une porte, m.

LINUFAR, *or* NILUFAR, *ſ.* [water-lily] *Nénufar*, m.

LINUS (lăĭ'-neûce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Apollo and Terpſichore, and inventor of Lyric Poetry] *Linus*, m.

LINTZ (lĭn'tz), *ſ.* [a town of Germany, capital of Upper Auſtria; lat. 48°-16′ N. lon. 14°-3′ E.] *Lintz*, m.

LION (lăĭ'-eûne), *ſ.* [a fierce four-footed beaſt] *Lion*, m. A young lion, *Un jeune lion, un lionceau*, m.

† To patch a fox's tail to a lion's ſkin, *Coudre la peau du renard à celle du lion.*

LIONESS (lăĭ'-eûn-ĕce), *ſ.* [a ſhe-lion] *Une lionne*, f.

LION'S MOUTH (lăĭ'-eûn'z-m'oûtsh), LION'S-PAW (lăĭ'-eûn'z-pâ), LION'S-TAIL (lăĭ'-ûn'z-tâle), *or* LION'S-TOOTH (lăĭ'-ûn'z-toutsh), *ſ.* [Bot. Dandelion; a culinary and medicinal plant] *Dent-de-lion*, f. *ſiſſenlit*, m.

LION-PUCERON, *ſ.* [a genus of worms which deſtroy the pucerons] *Lion des pucerons*, m.

LIP (lĭp), *ſ.* [the outer part of the mouth] *La lèvre.* Freſh and red lips, *Des lèvres fraîches & vermeilles* Amorous lips, *Becs amoureux.* A great lip, a blubber-lip, *Une groſſe levre, une lippe.* Lip-ſalve, *Pommade pour les levres*, f The lip of a beaſt, *La babine d'une bête.*

* Shall we part with dry lips? *Nous quitterons nous ſans boire?*

§ To depend upon the lips of another, *S'en rapporter aux ſentiments d'un autre, ſe ſoumettre à ſes déciſions.*

LIP [the edge of any thing] *Lèvre*, f. *bord*, m. The lips of a wound, *Les lèvres d'une plaie.* The lip of a vinegar-bottle, *Le biberon d'un vinaigrier.* Lips of an organ pipe, *Levres.*

To LIP, *v. a. Baiſer.*

LIPARI, the common name of twelve iſlands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the north of Sicily, and of their capital town; lat. 38-35′ N. lon. 15°-30′] *Lipari*, m.

LIPARIS, *ſ.* [a fiſh of the lake of Liparis] *Liparis*, m. *Hareng de Lipare*, m.

LIP-LABOUR (lĭp'-lé-beûr), *ſ.* [words without ſentiments] *Paroles vaines*, f. *compliment du bout des levres*, m. *eau bénite de cour*, f

LIPOSYCHIA, *or* LIPOTHYMY, *or* LIPOTHYMIA (lăĭ-pŏtsh-ĭ mé), *ſ.* [Med ſwooning, deliquium] *Lypoſychie*, f. *Lipothymie*, f. *défaillance*, f.

LIPOTHYMOUS (lăĭ-pŏtsh'-ĭ-meûce), *adj.* [fainting] *Qui tombe en défaillance.*

LIPOTHYMY, *ſ.* V. LIPOSYCHIA.

LIPPED (lĭp't), *adj.* [having lips] *Qui a des lèvres.* Blubber-lipped, *Qui a de groſſes levres, lippu.*

LIPPITUDE (lĭp'-ĭ-tîoûde), *ſ.* [Med. Sclerophthalmia, abundant bleareneſs] *Lippitude*, f. *chaſſie*, f.

LIP-WISDOM (lĭp'-oûĭz deûme), *ſ.* [wiſdom in talk, without practice] *Sageſſe en paroles, & non en actions*, f.

LIPSTADT, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; lat. 51°-42′ N. lon. 8°-30′ E.] *Lipſtadt*, m.

LIQUABILITY (lĭk-oûă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *or* LIQUABLENESS (lĭk'-eûă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate or quality of what can be melted] *Propriété d'une choſe qu'on peut liquéfier*, f.

LIQUABLE (lĭk'-oûă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as can be melted] *Qui peut être liquéfié.*

To LIQUATE (lăĭ'-keûéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to melt, or grow limpid] *Fondre*, ou *ſe fondre, ſe liquéfier.*

To LIQUATE, *v. a.* [to melt *or* liquefy] *Liquefier, fondre.*

LIQUATION (lăĭ-keûé'-cheûne), *and* LIQUEFACTION (lĭk-oûé-făk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [eliquation; the act of melting; the ſtate of being melted] *Liquéfaction*, f. *fonte*, f. *diſſolution*, f.

LIQUEFIABLE (lĭk-oûĭ-făĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* V. LIQUABLE.

To LIQUEFY (lĭk'-oûĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to melt, to diſſolve; to be melted] *Fondre, liquéfier*; *ſe fondre, ſe liquéfier, ſe réſoudre en eau.*

LIQUEFY'D, *or* LIQUEFIED (lĭk'-oûĭ-făĭ'd), *adj.* [from To Liquefy] *Fondu, liquéfié.*

LIQUESCENCY (lăĭ-koûĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* V. LIQUEFACTION.

LIQUESCENT (lăĭ-koûĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [melting] *Qui ſe fond.*

LIQUID (lĭk'-nûîde), *adj.* [not ſolid, diſſolved, melted] *Liquide, fondu, liquéfié.* A liquid body, *Un corps liquide.*

LIQUID [in Grammar; pronounced without any hardneſs] *Liquide.* A liquid conſonant, *Une conſonne liquide.*

LIQUID, *ſ.* [a liquid ſubſtance] *Liquide*, m. *liqueur*, f. *ſubſtance liquide*, f. *boiſſon*, f.

LIQUIDAMBAR (lĭk'-nûîde), *adj.* [not ſolid, diſſolved, melted] *Liquide, fondu, liquéfié.* A liquid body, *Un corps liquide.*

LIQUID [in Grammar; pronounced without any hardneſs] *Liquide.* A liquid conſonant, *Une conſonne liquide.*

LIQUID, *ſ.* [a liquid ſubſtance] *Liquide*, m. *liqueur*, f. *ſubſtance liquide*, f. *boiſſon*, f.

LIQUIDAMBAR (lĭk'-oûĭ-dăm'b'-ăr), *ſ.* [Bot. a large tree of Louiſiana, from which is obtained the liquid ſtorax, *or* liquidambar] *Liquidambar*, m. *cepalme*, m. *Platane de la Virginie*, m. Liquidambar, *Huile de liquidambar*, m *baume*, m. ou *huile d'ambre*, f.

To LIQUIDATE (lĭk'-oûĭ déte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make liquid] *Liquéfier, rendre liquide*; *liquider.*

LIQUIDATION (lĭk-oûĭ dé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [a determining a matter in diſpute] *L'éclairciſſement d'un ſujet*, m.

LIQUIDITY (lĭk-oûĭd'-ĭ-té), *and* LIQUIDNESS (lĭk'-oûĭd nĕce), *ſ.* [fluency; fuſibility] *Liquidité*; *fluidité*, f. *fuſibilité*, f.

LIQUOR (lĭk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [any thing liquid] *Liqueur, f. ce qui eſt liquide; liqueur forte; jus,* m. *ſuc,* m. To love a cup of good liquor, *Aimer à boire le petit coup.* This meat is full of liquor, *Cette viande eſt pleine de ſuc* ou *de jus, eſt fort ſucculente.*

† To preach over one's liquor, *Prêcher ſur la vendange.*

To LIQUOR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to drench, or moiſten] *Humecter, arroſer, graiſſer.* To liquor the wheels of a cart, *Graiſſer les roues d'un voiture.*

LIQUORED (lĭk'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Humecté, arroſé, graiſſé.*

LIQUORICE, *ſ.* V. LICORICE.

LIRIOCONFANCY, *ſ.* [a ſort of flower] *Lis des vallées,* m. *muguet,* m.

LIRIOPE (lĭ-rāĭ o-pé), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, changed into a fountain] *Liriope,* f.

LIS, *ſ.* [a river of the Netherlands, and depart. of France] *Lis,* f.

LISBON (lĭs'-bŏne), *ſ.* [the capital of Portugal; lat. 38°-42′ N. lon. 9°-5′ W.] *Liſbonne,* m.

LISLE (lāĭle), *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of France in the depart. of the North; 50°-38′ N. lon. 3°-0′ E.] *Lille,* f.

LISNE, *ſ.* [a cavity, a hollow] *Cavité,* f. *trou,* m. *creux,* m.

To LISP (lĭsp), -ING, -ED, (lĭsp't), *v. a.* [to ſpeak with too frequent appulſe of the tongue to the teeth, or palate, like children] *Graſſeyer,* ou *bégayer, prononcer mal, balbutier.*

* To liſp one's thoughts, *Bégayer ſes penſées, les exprimer mal.*

LISP, *ſ.* [the act of liſping] *Graſſeyement,* m. *bégayement,* m.

LISPER (lĭsp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a liſping man or woman] *Graſſeyeur, graſſeyeuſe.*

LISSA (lĭss'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a fourth fury] *Liſſa,* f.

LIST (lĭſte), *ſ.* [a roll, a catalogue] *Liſte,* f. *rôle,* m. *catalogue,* m *état,* m. *déclaration,* f. *dénombrement,* m. *annotation,* f. To make a liſt of goods attached or diſtrained, *Annoter.* Liſt, regiſter of ſhips and officers deſtined for an armament; *Etat d'armement.* He was the ableſt emperor of all the liſt, *C'étoit l'empereur le plus digne qu'il y eût ſur la liſte.*

LIST [a ſtrip of cloth; a border] *Liſière,* f du drap, *marge* d'un livre, f. *bord* de différentes choſes, m. *bande* d'une étoffe, f. *liteau,* m.

LIST [incloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought] *Lice,* f. lieu fermé de barrières. To enter the liſt, *Entrer dans la lice*; *entrer en lice*; au figuré, *ſe mettre ſur les rangs, s'engager dans quelque diſpute* ou *entrepriſe.*

LIST [deſire, willingneſs] *Envie,* f. *volonté, f. déſir,* m.

LIST [in Sea-language] *Faux côté,* m. That ſhip has a liſt to port, *Ce voiſſeau a un faux côté ſur babord.*

LIST, *or* LISTEL [in Archit. fillet, ſquare, reglet, cincture, a little ſquare moulding] *Liſtel,* m. *filet,* m.

To LIST, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to enroll] *Enrôler.* To liſt ſoldiers, *Enrôler des ſoldats.* To liſt one's ſelf a ſoldier, *S'enrôler, prendre parti.*

To LIST, *v. n.* [to deſire, to be inclined] *Avoir envie, vouloir.* Let him do what he liſts, *Qu'il faſſe ce qu'il voudra.* As you liſt, *Comme il vous plaira.* Let every one live as he liſts, *Que chacun vive à ſa fantaiſie.*

LISTED (lĭs'-tĕd'), *part adj* [ſtriped, particoloured, in long ſtreaks] *Enrélé, rayé; bordé de liteaux.*

To LISTEN (lĭs'-s'n), -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to hearken] *Ecouter, être aux écoutes.* He liſtened to what we ſaid, *Il écout it ce que nous diſions.*

LISTENER (lĭs'-s'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who liſtens] *Celui* ou *celle qui écoute.*

LISTING, ENLISTING, *ſ.* [Milit. language] *Enrôlement,* m.

LISTINGS [among Bac-makers; found after ſcantling] *Bo dures,* ou *bandes de bois enlevées à la ſcie,* f pl.

LISTLESS (lĭst'-lĕce), *adj* [without deſire or inclination] *Indifférent, inſenſible, qui ne ſe ſoucie de rien.*

LISTLESSLY (lĭst'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without attention] *Négligemment, indifféremment.*

LISTLESSNESS (lĭst'-lĕs-nĕce), [want of deſire, inattention] *Indifférence,* f. *négligence,* f

† LIT (lĭte), [*the preterite of* To light] *J'allumai, j'éclairai.* I lit my pipe with a paper, *J'allumai ma pipe avec un papier.*

LITANY (lĭt'-ă-né), *ſ.* [a form of ſupplicatory prayer] *Litanie,* f.

LIT-CHI, V. LETCHI.

LITERAL (lĭt'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [according to the letter] *Littéral, conforme à la lettre.* The literal ſenſe, *Le ſens littéral.* In a literal ſenſe, *A la lettre, au pied de la lettre.*

LITERAL [conſiſting of letters, relating to letters] *De lettre, qui regarde les lettres.* The literal notation of numbers, *La méthode de ſe ſervir des lettres pour chiffres.* A literal fault in printing, *Une faute d'impreſſion.*

LITERALITY (lĭt-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [original meaning, the literal ſenſe] *Le ſens littéral.*

LITERALLY (lĭt'-ĕr-ăl-e), *adv.* [in a literal ſenſe] *A la lettre, littéralement, en un ſens littéral.*

LITERARY (lĭt'-ĕr-ă-ré), *or* LITERATE (lĭt'-ĕr-ête), *adj.* [learned; relating to letters, or learning] *Littéraire: Lettré, ſavant, docte, habile, de lettres.* A literate man, *Un homme lettré, un homme de lettres.*

LITERATI (lĭt-ĕr-é'-tāĭ), *ſ. pl.* [the learned] *Les ſavans,* m. pl.

LITERATURE (lĭt'-ĕr-é tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [learning, ſkill in letters] *Littérature,* f. *belles-lettres,* f. pl. *érudition,* f. V. LEARNING.

LITHAGOGI, *ſ. pl.* [medicines to expel the ſtone] *Remèdes contre la pierre,* m. pl.

LITHARGE (lĭtsh'-ărdje), *ſ.* [lead vitrified either alone or with a mixture of copper] *Litharge,* f. *Glette* (en t. de Monnoyeur), f. Litharge of gold, *Litharge d'or,* ou *rouleur d'or,* f. Wine adulterated with litharge, *Vin lithargé*

Natural litharge (a mineral found in mines), *Litharge foſſile.*

LITHE (lāĭtzhe), *adj.* [limber] *Souple, flexible, maniable.*

LITHENESS (lāĭtzh'-nĕce), *ſ.* [limberneſs] *Flexibilité,* f. *ſoupleſſe,* f.

LITHER (lāĭtzh'-eŭr), *adj.* [ſoft, pliant] *Mou, lâche, facile.*

LITHERLY (lāĭtzh'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [with ſloth, negligently] *En pareſſeux, mollement, nonchalamment, lâchement.*

LITHERNESS (lāĭtzh'-eŭr-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſloth, ſupineneſs] *Pareſſe,* f. *molleſſe,* f. *nonchalance,* f.

LITHESOME (lāĭtzh'-ſeŭme, *and colloquially* lĭss'-eŭme), *adj.* [pliant, nimble, limber] *Souple, agile, leſte.*

LITHIASIS (lĭ-tsh-ăĭ'-ă-cĭce), *ſ.* [the diſeaſe of the ſtone] *Lithiaſie,* f.

LITHOBIBLIA (lāĭ-tshŏ-bĭ' blĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [petrified leaves of plants] *Feuilles pétrifiées, lithobibia.*

LITHOCOLLA (lĭtsh'-o-kŏl-ă), *ſ.* [a kind of maſtick to cement precious ſtones] *Lithocolle,* f. *ciment des Lapidaires,* m.

LITHOGRAPHY (lāĭ-tshŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the art of engraving upon ſtones] *L'art de graver ſur la pierre, la gravure en pierres.* [treaty and deſcription of ſtones] *Lithographie,* f.

LITHOLABON (lāĭ-tshŏl-é'-bŏne), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a forceps to take hold of the ſtone] *Litholabe,* m.

LITHOLOGY (lāĭ-tshŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [knowledge of the different ſtones] *Lithologie,* f.

LITHOLOGOUS (lāĭ-tshŏl'-o-gueŭce), *or* LITHOGRAPHER (lāĭ-tshŏg'-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [a deſcriber of ſtones] *Lithologue,* m. *Lithographe,* m.

LITHOLISATION (lĭtsh'-o-lĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the hunting after ſtones] *Litholiſation,* f.

LITHOMANCY (lĭtsh'-ô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [prediction by ſtones] *Lithomancie,* f.

LITHONTRIPTICK (lĭtsh-ŏn'-trĭp'-tĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [proper to diſſolve the ſtone] *Lithontriptique*; *lithontripon* (ſorte de poudre), m.

LITHOPHAGOS (lāĭtsh-ŏf'-ă-gueŭce), *ſ.* [a kind of worm that is found in ſome ſtones] *Lithophage,* m.

LITHOPHOSPHORUS (lĭtsh'-ô-fŏs'-fŏ-reŭce), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſpar which, when heated, retains the property of giving light in the dark] *Lithophoſphore,* m.

LITHOPHYTON (lāĭtsh-ŏf'-ĭ-tŏne), *ſ.* [a plant of a horny ſubſtance and a middle nature betwixt wood and ſtone] *Lithophyte,* m.

LITHOTOME (lāĭ-tshŏt'-ôme), *ſ.* [in Surgery; an inciſion knife made uſe of in cutting for the ſtone] *Lithotôme,* m.

LITHOTOMY (lāĭ-tshŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [the art or practice of cutting for the ſtone] *Lithotomie,* f.

LITHOTOMIST (lāĭ-tshŏt'-ô-mĭſte), *ſ.* [a Surgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder] *Lithotomiſte,* m.

LITHUANIA, *ſ.* [a large country of Europe, which was anciently governed by its great Dukes] *Lithuanie,* f.

LITHY (lāĭtzh'-é), V. LITHE.

LITIGANT (lĭt'-ĭ-găn'te), *adj.* and *ſ.* [engaged in a ſuit of law] *Plaideur,* m *litigant,* m.

To LITIGATE (lĭt'-ĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to conteſt in law, to manage a ſuit] *Plaider,* m. *être en procès, diſputer, conteſter.*

LITIGATED (lĭt'-ĭ gué-tĕd), *part. adj. En litige, diſputé, conteſté.*

LITIGATING (lĭt'-ĭ-gué-tĭn'gne), *and* LITIGATION (lĭt-ĭ-gué' cheŭne), *ſ.* [judicial conteſt] *Litige,* m. *procès,* m. *diſpute,* f. *conteſtation,* f.

LITIGIOUS (lĭ-tĭdj'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj* [inclinable to law-ſuits; diſputable] *Chicaneur, qui aime les procès,* en parlant des perſonnes; *litigieux, contentieux,* en parlant des choſes

LITIGIOUSLY (lĭ-tĭdj'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [contentiouſly] *Contentieuſement, en chicaneur.*

LITIGIOUSNESS (lĭ-tĭdj'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [a wrangling diſpoſition] *Humeur chicaneuſe.*

LITISPENDENCE (lĭ-tĭs'-pĕn'-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the depending of a ſuit at law till it be ended] *Litiſpendance,* f.

LITTEN (lĭt'-t'n), *or* Church-Litten, *ſ.* [a word uſed in Wiltſhire for a church-yard] *Cimetière,* f.

LITTER (lĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of carriage] *Litière,* f. ſorte de voiture.

LITTER [the ſtraw laid under animals] *Litière,* f. paille qu'on jette ſous les beſtiaux; au figuré, *ſaleté,* f. *confuſion,* f.

* To make a litter in a room, *Mettre tout en déſordre dans une chambre, en faire une écurie.*

LITTER [a birth of animals] *Portée,* f. *ventrée,* f. tous les petits qu'une femelle met bas en une fois. A cat's litter, *Toute la portée, tous les petits, d'un chatte.* A litter of pigs, *Une cochonnée.*

To LITTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring forth] *Mettre bas,* ſe dit des animaux. To litter as a bitch, *Chienner*; as a cat, *Chatter*; as a ſow, *Cochonner.*

To LITTER [to ſupply cattle with bedding] *Faire la litière au bétail.*

* To LITTER [to ſcatter or throw things about] *Salir, mettre en déſordre.*

LITTERINGS (lĭt'-eŭr-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [little ſticks that keep the web ſtretched on a weaver's loom] *Templets,* m. pl. ou *templons,* m. pl. t. de tiſſerand.

LITTLE (lĭt'-t'), *adj.* [ſmall, ſome] *Petit, exigu*;

exigu; *quelque*. A little houſe, *Une petite maiſon*. The little houſe, *Les commodités*, f. pl. *les lieux*, m. pl. Little of ſtature, *D'une petite taille*. With a little attention, *Avec quelque attention, avec un peu d'attention*. For a little a matter, *Pour ſi peu de choſe*. § Little monkey, *Babouin*, m.

¶ Little, *petit, peu*; ſmall, *petit, petite quantité* (ſynon.): The word *little*, is in general uſed to imply a trifling part of a thing; as a *little* bread, wine, beer, &c.: when, if we uſe the word *ſmall*, we muſt ſay a *ſmall* quantity. We ſay a *ſmall* houſe, table, cup, &c.; a *little* man, or woman; where it is oppoſed to thick, we uſe *ſmall*, not *little*; as, a *ſmall* thread, line, twig, &c.

LITTLE, *ſ.* [a little part] *Un peu*. A little more, or little leſs, *Un peu plus, un peu moins*. A little one, *Un petit, un enfant*. My little-one, my dear, *Mon petit, mon mignon*. By little and little, *Petit à petit, peu à peu, pied à pied*.

† Many a little makes a muckle, *Les petits ruiſſeaux ſont les grandes rivieres*.

LITTLE, *adv.* [not much] *Peu, un peu, pas beaucoup*. He has but little money, and but little wit, *Il a peu d'argent, il n'a pas beaucoup d'eſprit*. He is little ſtudious, *Il aime peu l'étude*. As little as may be, *Si peu que rien*.

LITTLENESS (lĭt'-tl-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmallneſs, meanneſs] *Petiteſſe*, f. *baſſeſſe*, f.

LITTORAL (lĭt'-ô-răl), *adj.* [belonging to the ſhore] *Du rivage, de la côte*.

LITUITES, *ſ* [petrified Lituus] *Lituite*, m. *bâton paſtoral*, m.

LITURGY (lĭt'-eŭr-jé), *ſ.* [form of prayers] *Liturgie*, f.

LITUUS, *ſ.* [Antiq. the ſtaff uſed by the Augurs] *Bâton augural*, m. *croſſe*, f.

LIVADIA, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Turkey in Europe; lat. 38°-40' N. lon. 23°-26'] *Livadie*, f.

To LIVE (lĭv'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be in a ſtate of animation, to be alive] *Vivre, être en vie*. As long as I live, *Tant que je vivrai*. She ſhall be a pattern to all princes living with her, *Elle ſervira de modèle à tous les princes qui vivront avec elle*. He is as good a man as ever lived, *C'eſt le meilleur homme qui ait jamais été*. I ſhall never live to ſee it, *Je ne vivrai pas aſſez pour le voir*. You'll live to repent it, *Vous aurez le loiſir*, ou *le temps, de vous en repentir*. A living creature, *Une créature vivante*. The living and the dead, *Les vivans & les morts*. To be weary of living, *Etre las de vivre*.

To LIVE [to paſs one's life] *Vivre, paſſer ſa vie*. To live at reſt, *Paſſer tranquillement ſa vie*. To live in ſolitude, *Vivre dans la ſolitude*. To live according to the dictates of reaſon, *Vivre ſuivant les maximes de la raiſon*. I can live no longer at this rate, *Je ne ſaurois vivre plus long-temps de cette manière*. By living thus, *En vivant ainſi*.

To LIVE [to continue, to endure] *Vivre, durer, ſubſiſter, reſter*. The Latin tongue will live for ever, *La langue Latine vivra toujours*. That which ſtrikes the eye lives long upon the mind, *Ce qui frappe l'œil reſte plus long-temps dans l'eſprit*. He is yet living, *Il vit encore*.

To LIVE [to maintain one's ſelf, to feed] *Vivre, ſe nourrir*. He lived all his lifetime on ſpoils and robberies, *Il ne vivoit que de vols & de rapines*. To live upon vegetables, *Vivre*, ou *ſe nourrir, de légumes*. To live upon one's income, *Vivre de ſes rentes*. This will be enough for us to live on, *Cela nous ſuffira pour vivre, pour notre nourriture*. To live by one's labour, *Vivre de ſon travail*. To live away, ‡‖ *Faire chère lie*. To live luxuriouſly, *Faire une chère angélique*.

To LIVE [to dwell; to converſe, to cohabit] *Vivre, demeurer, habiter*. You ſhall live with me as my friend, *Vous vivrez avec moi comme mon ami*. He lives in London, *Il demeure, il fait ſa réſidence à Londres*. They live well together, *Ils vivent bien enſemble, ils s'accordent bien*. To live by one's ſelf. *Faire bande à part*. To live in common, *Faire bourſe commune, ne faire qu'une bourſe*. To live again, *Reloger*.

¶ To live, *vivre, demeurer*; to dwell, *demeurer, habiter* (ſynon.): To *live* relates to the particular country, town, &c. we inhabit: to *dwell*, to the building in which we reſide: we *live* in London, Bath, &c: we *dwell* in a large houſe, a cottage, &c.: as, I *live* in the country all the ſummer, and have one of the prettieſt *dwellings* imaginable. We may ſubſtitute *live* for *dwell*; but cannot, with propriety, uſe *dwell* in the place of *live*

LIVE (lāĭve), *adj.* [alive, quick] *Vif, en vie, vivant*. Live or dead, *Vif ou mort*, ou plutôt *Mort ou vif*. A live ox, *Un bœuf vivant* ou *en vie*. A live coal, *Un charbon vif* ou *ardent*.

LIVED (lĭv'd), *adj.* [having life] *Vivant, qui a vie, qui vit*. Long lived, ſhort-lived, *Qui vit long-temps*; *qui ne vit* ou *ne dure pas long-temps*.

LIVE EVER [in Bot.] V. Orpine. Live in idleneſs, V. Violet.

‡ LIVELESS (lāĭv'-lĕce), V. LIFELESS.

LIVELIHOOD (lāĭvé'-lĭ-hoŭd), *and* LIVELODE, *ſ.* [ſupport of life, maintenance] *Vie*, f. *entretien*, m. *nourriture*, f. *le bien que l'on a pour vivre*; *l'art* ou *le métier qui fait vivre*. To get one's livelihood, *Gagner ſa vie, gagner de quoi vivre*.

LIVELINESS (lāĭve'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [vivacity, ſprightlineſs] *Vivacité*, f. *vigueur*, f. *feu*, m. *activité*, f.

LIVELONG (lĭv'-lŏn'gue), *adj.* [tedious, long in paſſing; laſting, durable] *Long, ennuyeux*; *durable*, * *éternel*. The ſorrows of this livelong night, *Les chagrins de cette longue nuit*. A livelong monument, *Un monument durable*.

LIVELY (lāĭve'-lé), *adj.* [briſk, vivacious, vigorous; repreſenting life; ſtrong; energetic, gay, airy, V. CHEERFUL.] *Vif, qui a beaucoup de feu, vigoureux*; *animé, vivant*; *fort, violent*; *gai, gaillard, enjoué*, ‖ *friſque*. The colours of the priſm are very lively, *Les couleurs du priſme ſont fort vives*. He is a lively man, *C'eſt un homme vif, ou gai, enjoué*. A lively complexion, *Un teint vif, animé*. He is a lively image of his father, *C'eſt une image vivante de ſon père*. A lively perſuaſion of the certainty of a future ſtate, *Une forte perſuaſion de la certitude d'une vie à venir*. A lively reſentment, *Un reſſentiment violent*.

LIVELY, *or* LIVELILY (lāĭve'-lĭ-lé), *adv.* [briſkly, ſtrongly] *Vivement, fortement*. Poetry livelily deſcribes our actions and paſſions, our virtues and our vices, *La poéſie décrit vivement nos actions & nos paſſions, nos vertus & nos vices*.

LIVER (lĭv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who lives] *Vivant*, m. *qui vit*. A chriſtian liver, *Un homme qui vit chrétiennement*. The longeſt liver, *Le ſurvivant*.

LIVER, *ſ.* [one of the entrails] *Le foie*.

LIVER of Antimony [in Chymiſtry] *Foie d'Antimoine*, m. Liver of Arſenic, of ſulphur, *Foie d'Arſenic, de ſoufre*, m.

LIVER-COLOUR (lĭv'-eŭr-keŭl-eŭr), *or* LIVER-COLOURED (lĭv'-eŭr-keŭl eŭr'd), *adj.* [dark red] *Couleur de foie*; *d'un rouge foncé*, ou *obſcur*.

LIVER-GROWN (lĭv'-eŭr-grône), *adj.* [having a great liver] *Qui a le foie grand*.

LIVERPOOL (lĭv'-eŭr-poule), *ſ.* [a large flouriſhing and populous borough of Lancaſhire, and a ſeaport; lat. 53°-23' N. lon. 2°-54' W.] *Liverpool*, m.

LIVER-WORT (lĭv'-eŭr-eŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Lichen] *Hépatique*, f.

LIVERY (lĭv'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the act of giving or taking poſſeſſion] *L'action de mettre en poſſeſſion*; *priſe de poſſeſſion*, f.

LIVERY [the ſtate of being kept at a certain rate] *Louage*, m. To keep horſes at livery, *Tenir des chevaux de louage*. Livery-horſe, *Cheval de louage*, m.

LIVERY [the clothes given to ſervants] *Livrée*, f. *couleurs*, f. Livery-lace, *Galon de livrée*, m. Livery-man, *Valet de livrée*, m. Livery-men, *La livrée, les gens de livrée*, m. To wear a livery, *Porter la livrée*, ‡ *Porter la cule*.

LIVERY-MAN (lĭv'-eŭr-é-măne), *ſ.* [in London: a freeman of ſome ſtanding company or corporation] *Membre d'une des compagnies de la ville de Londres*, m.

LIVES (lĭv z), the plural of LIFE; which ſee

LIVID (lĭv'-ĭde), *adj.* [diſcoloured, black and blue] *Livide*.

LIVIDITY (lĭ-vĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [diſcoloration] *Couleur livide*, f. *lividité*, f.

LIVING (lĭv -ĭn'gre), *ſ.* [ſupport, maintenance, livelihood] *Vie*, f. *nourriture*, f. *entretien*, m. *ſubſiſtance*, f. *le bien que l'on a pour vivre*.

LIVING [benefice of a clergyman] *Bénéfice*, m. *cure* ou *charge eccléſiaſtique*, f. f. *chapelle*, f.

LIVING [alive] *Vivant, qui vit, qui eſt en vie*. He is yet living, *Il vit encore*. A living creature, *Un animal, une créature vivante*. I defy any man living to do it, *Je défie tout homme de le faire*. Living coals, *Des charbons ardens*.

LIVINGLY (lĭv'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in the living ſtate] *En vie*.

LIVONIA, *ſ.* [a large province of the Ruſſian Empire] *La Livonie*.

LIVRE (lāĭ'-veŭr), *ſ.* [mod. the ſum by which the French reckon their money] *Livre*, f *franc*, m. monnoie de compte de la valeur de vingt ſous de France.

LIXIVIAL (lĭk-ſĭv'-ĭ-ăl), *or* LIXIVIATE (lĭk-ſĭv'-ĭ-ăte), *adj.* [impregnated with ſalts] *Lixiviel, imprégné de ſels*.

LIXIVIUM (lĭk-ſĭv'-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [lie water impregnated with ſalts] *Leſſive*, f. *eau imprégnée de ſel*, f. *lixiviation*, f. *capitel*.

LIZARD (lĭz'-ărde), *ſ.* [an animal] *Lézard*, m. ſorte de reptile.

LIZARD [an inſect, land-eft] *Lézard gris*. Green lizard, *Lézard verd*. The Braziliau lizard, *Reine des ſerpents*, f.

LIZARD-POINT (lĭz'-ărde-p'ĭn'te), *ſ. Le Cap Lézard*, ou *Cap St. Michel*, la pointe la plus méridionale du pays de Cornouaille, en Angleterre.

LLAMMA, *or* GLAMA, *ſ.* [Zoology] *Llamma*, m. *viggone*, m. *petit chameau du Pérou*, m. *mouton du Pérou*, m.

LO (lô), *interj.* [look, behold] *Voici, voilà, regardez! voyez!*

LOACH (lôtche), *ſ* [a moſt dainty fiſh] *Loche*, f. poiſſon de riviere fort délicat.

LOAD (lôde), *ſ.* [burden] *Charge*, f. *fardeau*, m. au propre & au figuré. This load is too great for me, *Je ne ſaurois porter ce fardeau, la charge eſt trop forte pour moi*. A cart-load, *La charge d'une charrette, une charretée*. A load of dung, *Une charretée de fumier*. A load of wood, *Une corde* ou *une voie de bois*, f. V. BURDEN.

* A great crime is a great load on the mind, *Un grand crime eſt un grand fardeau*, ou *poids ſur l'eſprit*. Load on the ſpirits, *Accablement*, m.

*† ‡. He has his load, *Il eſt bien conditionné, Il en tient, Il eſt à moitié ivre*.

LOAD [made uſe of in putting foil upon plate-glaſs] *Plomb à charger*.

To LOAD, -ING, -ED, Loaden, Loaded, Laden, *v. a.* [to burden, to charge; to freight, to encumber] *Charger*, au propre & au figuré; *combler*. To load a cart, a gun, &c. *Charger un chariot, une arme à feu*, &c.

* She only loads her mind with a rhapſody of tales, *Elle charge ſa mémoire d'un fatras de contes bleus*.

To

To load with ſpangles, *or* tinſel, *Clinquanter.*

To load the throwing wheel (among Silk-weavers; to put a ſufficient number of bobbins upon it), *Charger le rouet à ſoie.*

LOAD (lôde), *ſ.* [the leading vein in a mine] *La veine d'une mine.* Regular load, *Veine réguliére.* Intercepted loads *or* veins, *Veines irréguliéres.* Tranſient loads, *Folies*, f. pl.

LOADED (lô'-dĕd), *and* LOADEN, *part. adj.* *Charg'.* Our carriages were heavy loaden, *Nos equipages étoient préſamment chargées.*

LOADER (lô'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who loads] *Celui qui charge*; *chargeur*, m.

LOADING (lô'-dĭn'gne), *ſ* [in Sea-language] *Action de charger un bâtiment*, f. *gaindage*, m. *chargement*, m. Loading (cargo), *Chargement*, m *cargaiſon*, f.

LOADS (lôdz), [trenches to drain fenny places] *Tranchées*, f. pl.

LOADSMAN (lôdz'-măne), *ſ.* V. LODESMAN.

LOAD-STAR (lôde'-star), *ſ.* [pole-ſtar] *Etoile polaire*, f.

LOADSTONE (lôde'-stône), *ſ* [the magnet] *Aimant*, m. *calamite*, f. To cap a loadſtone, *Armer un aimant.* The caping of a loadſtone, *L'armure.* To rub with a loadſtone, *Aimanter.* Rubbed with a loadſtone, *Touché avec l'aimant, aimanté.*

LOAF (lôfe), *ſ.* [a maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker] *Un pain.* A penny-loaf, *Un pain d'un ſou.* A quartern loaf, *Un pain de quatre livres.* A twenty *or* twenty-five pounds loaf, *Un pain de braſſe.*

† A piece of a cut loaf is never miſſed, † *Pain coupé n'a point de maître*

A ſugar-loaf, *Un pain de ſucre.*

LOAM (lôme *and vulgarly* loŭme), *ſ.* [fat, unctuous, tenacious earth] *Terre graſſe, marne*, f. *lut*, m. en terme de Chymie; *torchis*, m. en terme de Maçon, *mortier fait avec de la glaise & de la paille*, m.

To LOAM, *v. a.* [to manure with loam, marl, *or* clay; to clay; to ſmear with loam, clay, &c.] *Marner*; *enduire de terre graſſe, boucher avec de l'argille.*

LOAMY (lô'-mé, *vulgarly* loŭ'-mé), *adj.* [marly] *Qui tient de la nature de la marne.*

LOAN (lône), *ſ.* [a thing lent] *Prêt*, m. *une choſe prêtée.* To put out to loan, *Donner en prêt, prêter.*

LOANDO, *ſ.* [a ſea-town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Angola in Congo; lat. 8°-15′ S. lon. 13°-25′ E.] *St. Paul de Loando*, m.

LOANGO, *ſ.* [a conſiderable kingdom of Africa, in Congo *or* Lower Guinea] *Loango*, m.

LOATH (lôtsh), *adj* [unwilling, diſliking, not ready] *Qui n'eſt pas porté, qui a de la répugnance, qui n'eſt pas d'humeur, qui n'a point envie.* I am loath to fight, *Je n'ai pas envie de me battre.*

To LOATHE (lôtzhe), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to hate, to abhor] *Haïr, déteſter, abhorrer, avoir de l'averſion, du dégoût.* I loathe their cruelty, *Je hais leur cruauté.* He loaths every meat, *Il a du dégoût pour toute ſorte de mets.* She loathes to drink water, *Elle a du dégoût pour l'eau.* V. To ABHOR.

To LOATHE, *v. n.* [to create diſguſt] *Donner du dégoût.* [To cauſe abhorrence] *Faire haïr.*

LOATHED (lôtzh'd), *part. adj. Haï, déteſté, dont on eſt dégoûté.*

LOATHER (lôtzh'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that loathes] *Celui ou celle qui dégoûte.*

LOATHFUL (lôtzh'-foŭl), *adj.* [hating and hated] *Dédaigneux, dégoûté*; *odieux, dégoutant.*

LOATHING (lôtzh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Loathe] *Dégoût*, m *averſion*, f.

LOATHINGLY (lôtzh'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a faſtidious manner] *Avec dégoût, avec répugnance*; *d'une manière dégoûtante.*

LOATHLY (lôtsh'-lé, *adj.* [hateful] *Odieux, dégoûtant.*

LOATHLY, *adv.* [unwillingly] *Avec dégoût, ou répugnance.*

LOATHNESS (lôtah'-nĕse), *ſ.* [unwillingneſs] *Dégoût*, m. *répugnance*, f.

LOATHSOME (lôtzh'-seŭme), *adj.* [cauſing loathing *or* faſtidiouſneſs] V. LOATHLY.

LOATHSOMENESS (lôtzh'-seŭm'-nĕse), *ſ.* [quality of raiſing hatred] *Qualité de ce qui eſt odieux & dégoûtant*, f.

LOAVES (lôv'z), *ſ.* the plural of LOAF.

LOB (lŏb), *or* LOBCOCK (lŏb'-kŏk), *ſ.* [any one heavy, clumſy, *or* ſluggiſh] *Un taſtre, un lourdaud, un groſſier perſonnage*; *un butor.* Lob-lob's pound, *Dans vre priſon.*

LOB, *or* Lobbe [a big worm] *Sorte de gros ver*; ſignifie auſſi *un grand poiſſon* des mers du Nord.

To LOB, *v. a.* [to let fall in a lazy manner] *Laiſſer aller* ou *tomber lâchement.*

To LOB [to toſs a thing] *Secouer quelque choſe.*

LOBBY (lŏb'-é), *ſ.* [an opening before a room] *Antichambre*, f. *veſtibule*, m. *portique*, m. *galerie*, f. *tribune*, f. Let him wait in the lobby, *Qu'il attende dans l'antichambre.* The lobby of a houſe, *Le veſtibule* ou *portique d'une maiſon.* The lobby in a church, *La tribune d'une égliſe.*

LOBE (lôbe), *ſ.* [Anat. a diviſion, a diſtinct part; uſed commonly for a part of the lungs, or liver] *Lobe*, m.

LOBSTER (lŏb'-steŭr), *ſ.* [a cruſtaceous fiſh] *Homard*, m *Ecrevîſſe de mer*, f. Cock-lobſters, *Les mâles.* Hen-lobſters, *Les femelles.* The ſpawn, *Les œufs.*

LOBSTER, *Sauterelle de mer*, f. *langouſte*, f.

LOBULE, LOBELLUS, *ſ.* [Anat. a little lobe] *Lobule*, m.

LOB-WORMS, *ſ. pl.* [a bait to allure fiſh] *Achées*, f pl.

LOCAL (lô'-kăl), *adj.* [relating to place] *Local.* A local motion, *Un mouvement local.* Local medicaments, *Remèdes externes*, qui s'appliquent dans l'un *ou* l'autre endroit du corps. A thing local (*or* annexed to place), *Une annexe.*

Local problem [in Mathematicks] *Problême capable d'une infinité de ſolutions.*

LOCALITY (lô-kăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [exiſtence in place] *Exiſtence locale, préſence*, f.

LOCALLY (lô'-kăl-é), *adv.* [with reſpect to place] *Localement.*

LOCATION (lô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſituation with reſpect to place] *Situation locale.*

LOCH (lŏkh), *ſ.* V. LAKE.

LOCH, *or* LOHOCK, *ſ.* [in Pharm. a compoſition of a middle conſiſtence between a ſyrup and a ſoft electuary] *Lok* m.

LOCHIA, *or* LOCHES, *ſ. pl.* [evacuations conſequent on the delivery] *Lochies*, f. pl. *vidanges*, f. pl.

LOCK (lŏk), *ſ.* [an inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors, &c.] *Serrure*, f. There are locks for ſeveral purpoſes, *Il y a des ſerrures pour pluſieurs uſages.* A ſpring-lock, *Une ſerrure à reſſort.* A padlock, *Un cadenat.* Lockſmith, *Un jerrurier.*

*† I have him at a lock, *Je le tiens par ſon foible.*

LOCK of a piſtol *or* muſket, *La platine d'un piſtolet* ou *d'un mouquet.*

LOCK, *or* Fire-lock of an arquebuſs, *Rouet d'arquebuſe*, m.

LOCK of a pond (wear, dam), *La bonde d'un étang: Pale*, f. *vanne*, f. Lock of the firſt reſervoir, or receptacle, or brine-pond of a ſalt marſh, *Varaigne*, f. Stopper of the lock of a brine-pond, *Vertelle*, f.

LOCKS for horſes legs, *Entraves*, f. pl.

LOCK [a tuft] *Touffe* de cheveux, f. *botte* de foin, f. *flacon* de laine, m. *boucle*, f.

Falſe locks, *Des cheins*, m. pl. A lock of curled hair, *Un anneau.* Locks, *Annelure*, f.

LOCK [term, rate] *Terme*, m. *point*, m. We are upon the ſame lock together, *Nous en ſommes aux mêmes termes enſemble.* Are you upon that lock? *En êtes-vous à ce point là?*

To LOCK, -ING, -ED, Lockt, *and* Locked, *v. a.* [to ſhut, *or* faſten with a lock] *Fermer à la clef*, ou ſimplement, *fermer.* Lock the door, *Fermez la porte à la clef.* Lock your trunk, *Fermez votre coffre.* Death locks his eyes, *La mort lui ferme les yeux.*

To LOCK IN, *Enfermer.* To lock a woman in one's arms, *Embraſſer une femme.*

To LOCK one out, *Fermer la porte à quelqu'un, l'empêcher d'entrer.*

To LOCK UP, *Enfermer, ſerrer.* Lock up your money, *Serrez ou enfermez votre argent.*

To LOCK UP the form (a term of Printers) *Serrer la forme.*

To LOCK, *v. n* [to become faſt by a lock] *Se fermer, s'enfermer.*

They lock into each other, *Ils s'enferment ou s'emboîtent l'un dans l'autre.*

LOCKED (lŏk't), *part. adj. Fermé à la clef*, ou ſimplement, *fermé.*

LOCKER (lŏk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a drawer] *Un tiroir.*

Short-Locker (in a ſhip), *Petit parquet pour les boutets.*

LOCKET (lŏk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall lock; any catch *or* ſpring to faſten a necklace, *or* other ornament] *Une petite ſerrure*; *une agraffe*, de collier, de bracelet, *&c* par extenſion, *un bracelet, un nœud de diamans*, ou autre *joyau*, m (of a ſcabbard), *chape*, f.

LOCKMAN (lŏk'-măne), *or* LODESMAN (lôdz'-măne), *ſ.* [a pilot for harbours or rivers] *Locman*, m. *lamaneur*, m *pilote côtier*, m.

LOCKRAM (lŏk'-keŭme), *ſ.* [a ſort of coarſe linen] *Sorte de toile groſſiere.*

LOCKRAM-JAWED, *adj.* [a ſort of lean viſage] *D'une face extenuée, qui a les joues creuſes.*

LOCKT (lŏk't), V. LOCKED.

LOCOMOTION (lô-kô-mô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [local motion] *Mouvement local, changement de place*, m.

LOCOMOTIVE (lô-kô-mô'-tĭv'); *adj.* [changing place] *Qui change de place.* The locomotive faculty, *La faculté de changer de place, la faculté loco-motrice.*

LOCUST (lô'-keŭste), *ſ.* [a ſort of graſhopper] *Une ſauterelle.* Locuſta-pulex, *or* cicadula, *Sauterelle puce*, f. *puce des fleurs de ſcabieuſe*, f.

LOCUST [a fruit] *Carouge*, f.

LOCUST-TREE, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of Acacia] *Carougier*, m. *courbaril*, m.

LOCUTION (lô-kĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [way of ſpeaking] *Locution*, f. *phraſe*, f. *ſtyle*, m.

LOCUTORY (lô-kĭou'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [a parlour in a convent, *or* monaſtery] *Le parloir dans les couvens*, ou *maiſons religieuſes*; *chauffoir où les Religieux s'aſſemblent pour diſcourir*, m.

LODEMANAGE (lôde'-mă-nédje), *ſ.* [the hire of a pilot for conducting a veſſel] *Lamanage*, m.

LODESMAN (lôdz'-măne), *ſ.* V. LOCKMAN.

LODESHIP (lôde'-chĭp), *ſ.* [a ſort of fiſhing-boat of old] *Sorte de bateau pêcheur.*

LODE STAR (lôde'-star), V. LOAD-STAR.

LODESTONE (lôde'-stone), V. LOADSTONE.

LODGE (lŏdje), *ſ.* [a ſmall houſe in a park *or* foreſt] *Petite maiſon, cabane*, f ou bien *loge*, f. *petite chambre, taudis*, m. Lodge of a keeper in a foreſt, *Maiſon du garde-chaſſe*, f. A porter's lodge, *Loge de portier*, f.

LODGE of a ſtag, *La reposée d'un cerf.*

To LODGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to afford a temporary dwelling; to place, to ſettle] *Loger, donner le couvert*; au figuré, *placer, mettre, planter, fixer, établir.* I ſhall lodge them, *Je les logerai.* To lodge one's ſelf, *Se loger, faire un logement*, en terme de guerre:

* Who has lodged the ſupreme power in the king? *Qui a placé la ſuprême puiſſance dans la perſonne du roi?* Lodge theſe ideas in your mind, *Imprimez-vous ces notions dans l'eſprit.*

To Lodge [to lay flat] *Coucher.* The rain lodges corn, *La pluie couche les blés.*

To Longe, *v. n.* [to dwell, to reſide; to lie flat] *Loger, demeurer, réſider, faire ſa réſidence*; ou *être couché, ſe coucher.* A lodging-place, *Logis*, m. *demeure*, f. *l'endroit*, m. *la maiſon* où l'on loge. To lodge in a hut, *Se hutter.*

LODGED (lŏdj'd), *part. adj. Logé*; *placé, mis, fixé, établi.*

LODGEMENT (lŏdje'-mĕn'te), *ſ* [a military term] *Logement*, m. terme de guerre, *retranchement pour ſe maintenir dans un poſte qu'on a pris*, m. The beſiegers have made a lodgement upon the counterſcarp, *Les aſſiégeans ont fait un logement ſur la contreſcarpe.* Covered lodgement, *Caponnière*, f.

LODGER (lŏdj'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who lives in a hired houſe] *Un locataire.*

LODGING (lŏdj'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [temporary habitation, rooms hired in the houſe of another; place of reſidence; harbour, covert] *Logis*, m *logement*, m. *ſéjour*, m. *demeure*, f. *habitation*, f. *appartement*, m. *chambre*, f. *hotellerie*, f. *auberge*, f. *couvert*, m. Here is his lodging, *Voici ſon logis.* The lodging of delight, *Séjour de plaiſir* ou *de délices.* To give one a night's lodging, *Donner le couvert à quelqu'un pour la nuit.* V. Apartment.

LODI (lo'-dĭ), *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of Italy, in the Duchy of Milan; lat. 45°-15' N lon. 9°-26' E.] *Lodi*, m.

LOFT (lŏfte), *ſ* [the higheſt floor] *Grenier*, m. A hay-loft, *Grenier à foin, fenil*, m.

LOFTILY (lŏf'-tĭ lé), *adv.* [proudly, haughtily; ſublimely] *Avec hauteur, avec fierté*; *fièrement*; *magnifiquement, pompeuſement, majeſtueuſement, avec grandeur, avec élévation, d'une manière ſublime.*

LOFTINESS (lŏf'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [height, local elevation; ſublimity; haughtineſs] *Grandeur*, f. *hauteur*, f. au figuré, *élévation*, f. *ſublimité*, f. *majeſté*, f. *fierté*, f. *hauteur*, f *orgueil*, m. The loftineſs of a tree, of a hill, &c. *La grandeur d'un arbre, la hauteur d'une montagne, &c.*

* Loftineſs of ſtyle, *Elévation* ou *ſublimité de ſtyle*, f. Auguſtus and Tiberius had loftineſs enough in their temper, *Auguſte & Tibère avoient aſſez de fierté dans le caractère.* His loftineſs, *Sa hauteſſe* (titre).

LOFTY (lŏf'-té), *adj* [tall, high: great, ſublime; proud, haughty] *Grand, haut*; au figuré, *élevé, ſublime, noble, pompeux*; *fier, altier, hautain, orgueilleux.* A lofty tree, *Un grand arbre.*

* In his lofty rhyme, *Dans ſes vers ſublimes* ou *pompeux.* A lofty ſoul, *Une âme altière, hautaine.* V. High.

LOG, *ſ.* [a ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood] *Billot*, m. *une bûche, un bloc, un tronc d'arbre pour brûler.*

Log [an Hebrew meaſure] *Log*, m. ancienne meſure des Juifs pour les choſes liquides.

Log, *ſ.* [a Sea-term; a piece of wood, uſed to meaſure the way of a ſhip] *Loc* ou *loch*, m To heave the log, *Filer le loc.* Log-line, *Ligne de loc*, m. Log-reel, *Tour de loc*, m. Log-board, *Table de loc*, f. Log-book, *Livre de loc*, où *journal de navigation.*

LOG-WOOD (lŏg'-oŭoud), *or* Block-Wood, *ſ.* [Campeachy wood uſed in dying] *Campêche*, f. *bois de campêche*, m.

LOGARITHMS (lŏg'-ă-rĭtshmz), *ſ. pl.* [numbers which, being fitted to proportional numbers, always retain equal differences, *or* a ſeries of artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical proportion, correſponding to as many others in geometrical proportion] *Logarithmes*, m. pl.

LOGARITHMIC, (lŏg'-ă-rĭtsh'-mĭk), *adj.* [relating to logarithms] *Logarithmique.* Logarithmic curve, *La logarithmique.*

LOGGATS (lŏgu'-ét's), *ſ pl.* [a game called now kittle-pins, *or* ſkittles] *Sorte de jeu.*

LOGGERHEAD (lŏgu'-eŭr-hĕd), *ſ.* [a block-head] *Un jet, un ſtupide, un lourdaud, un hébété.*

† To fall, *or* To go to loggerheads [to ſcuffle] *Se battre*; *en venir aux mains, aux priſes, aux coups.* A couple of travellers ſtole an aſs, and fell to loggerheads which ſhould be his maſter, *Deux voyageurs enlevèrent un âne, & ſe battirent à qui l'auroit.*

LOGGERHEAD, *or rather* Loggerheat, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a large round ball of iron, for heating pitch] *Boulet rond de fer avec un manche, qu'on fait rougir au feu pour le tremper dans le goudron lorſqu'on veut le ſonare & le chauffer*, m.

LOGGERHEADED (lŏgu'-eŭr-hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [dull, ſtupid] *Lourd, ſtupide, hébété.*

LOGICAL (lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to logic] *De logique, ſuivant les régles de la logique.*

LOGICALLY (lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the laws of logic] *Selon les régles de la logique.*

LOGICIAN (lŏ-dji'ch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in logic] *Logicien*, m. Logician-like, *En logicien.*

LOGICK (lŏdj'-ĭk), *ſ.* [the art of reaſoning] *La logique.* Logic is the art of making uſe of reaſon in our enquiries after truth, and in the communication of it to others, *La Logique eſt l'art de faire un bon uſage de notre raiſon, ſoit en recherchant la vérité pour nous mêmes, ſoit en la communiquant aux autres.*

LOGISTÆ (lŏdj'-ĭst-i), *ſ. pl.* [Officers at Athens, who received the accounts of the public revenues] *Logiſtes*, m pl.

LOGISTIC (lŏdj'-ĭst-ĭck), *or* Logiſtic Art, *ſ.* [the art of algebra] *Logiſtique*, f. *ſupputation algébraïque*, f *calcul*, m.

Logiſtic line, V. Logarithmic.

LOGMAN (lŏg'-măne), *ſ.* [one who carries logs] *Scieur de bois*, m. *porte-faix*, m.

LOGOMACHY (lŏ-gŏm -ă-ké), *ſ* [a contention in words] *Logomachie*, f. *Diſpute de mots*, f.

LOGOGRAPHI, *ſ. pl.* [the ſecretaries of the logiſtæ] *Logographes*, m. pl.

LOGOGRIPH (lo-gŏg'-rĭf), *ſ.* [a kind of riddle, a medium between a rebus and an ænigma] *Logogriphe*, m.

LOHOCK (lŏ'-bŏk), *ſ.* [Pharm. is ſaid of medicines now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, linetuſes] *Lok*, m. V. Loch.

LOIN (lŏïne), *ſ* [the back of an animal carved out by the butcher] *Longe*, f. *aloyau*, m. A loin of veal, *Une longe de veau.*

Loins [the reins] *Les reins*, m. pl. *les lombes*, m pl.

LOIR, *ſ.* [a river of France] *Le Loir.*

LOIRE, *ſ.* [one of the principal rivers of France] *La Loire.*

To LOITER (lŏï'-teür), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to idle, to linger] *S'amuſer, s'amuſer en chemin, faire le pareſſeux, s'arrêter, tarder, fainéanter.* You loiter here too long, *Vous vous amuſez*, ou *vous vous arrêtez ici, trop long-temps.*

LOITERER (lŏï'-teür-e. r), *ſ.* [a lingerer, an idler] *Un fainéant, un pareſſeux, un négligent.*

LOITERING (l ĭ'-teür-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Loiter] *Négligence*, f. *pareſſe*, f *fainéantiſe*, f.

Loitering, *adj.* [lazy, negligent, idle] *Pareſſeux, négligent.* A loitering boy, *Un petit pareſſeux*, ou *fainéant qui s'amuſe par-tout.*

LOKE (lŏke), *ſ.* [Northern Mythol. a Deity antwering to the Arimanes of the Perſian] *Le Diable.*

To LOLL (lŏl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lean idly] *Se pencher, s'appuyer nonchalamment, s'étendre.* She lolled upon me, *Elle s'appuyoit nonchalamment ſur moi.* To loll upon a bed, *S'étendre ſur un lit.*

To Loll [to hang out] *Pendre.* Lolling ears, *Des oreilles pendantes.* Lolling tongue, *La langue pendante ou tirée.*

To Loll, *v. a.* [to put out] *Tirer* la langue.

Loll, *or* Lolling (lŏl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Lull] *Air penché*, m.

LOLLARDS (lŏl'-lardz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of hereticks] *Lollards*, m. pl.

LOLLARDY (lŏl'-lar-dé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of the Lollards] *La doctrine des Lollards.*

LOMBARDY (lŏm'-barc-e), *ſ.* [a part of Italy, which comprehends all the ancient Cisalpine Gauls] *Lombardie*, f.

LOMBART (lŏm -barte), *ſ.* [a ſort of printing paper of the middle ſize] *Lombard*, m.

LOMOND LOCH, *ſ* [a beautiful and extenſive lake of Scotland] *Lomond*, m.

LOMP (leŭm'p), *ſ.* [a kind of roundiſh fiſh] *Sorte de poiſſon.*

LONCHITIS, *ſ.* [Bot. Spleen-wort; a plant reſembling fern] *Lonkite*, f.

LONDON (lŏn'-dcŭne), *ſ.* [the capital of England; lat. 51°-31' N. lon. 0°-0'] *Londres*, m.

LONE (lône), Lonely (lône'-lé), *and* Lonesome (lône'-ſeŭme), *adj.* [ſolitary; ſingle; diſmal] *Solitaire, iſolé.* A lone wood, *Une bois ſolitaire.* A lonely houſe, *Une maiſon iſolée.* How horrid will the loneſome ſeat appear! *Que les lieux ſolitaires paroîtront affreux!*

LONELINESS (lône'-lĭ-nĕce), *and* Loneness (lône'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſolitude] *Solitude*, f. *amour de la ſolitude*, m.

LONG (lŏn'gue), *adj.* [extended in length] *Long, grand*: § *bon.* Long hair, *Des cheveux longs.* A long ſword, *Une longue épée.* A long neck, *Un grand cou.* A long way about, *Un grand détour.* A long (a full) mile, *Un bon mille.*

* 'Tis as broad as 'tis long, *Cela revient au même.* * 'Tis as broad as long, whether he will come or no, *Il eſt incertain s'il viendra ou non: il y a à parier pour ou contre.*

*† To go to one's long home, *S'en aller dans l'autre monde.*

Long [not ſoon ceaſing] *Long, de longue durée.* A long diſeaſe, *Une longue maladie.* The days are long, *Les jours ſont longs*

Long [dilatory] *Long, lent, qui tarde.* You are very long in coming, *Vous êtes bien lent à venir.* He will not be long in coming, *Il ne tardera pas à venir.*

Long [*in muſic and pronounciation*: protracted] *Long.* A long note, a long ſyllable, *Une note longue, une ſyllabe longue, une longue.*

Long [tedious] *Long, ennuyant.*

Long, *ſ.* [the fault] *La faute.* It is long of you, not of me, *C'eſt votre faute, & non pas la mienne.* Is it long of them, that you are ſo haughty? *Eſt-ce leur faute, ſi vous êtes ſi fier?*

Long, *Le long.* He knows the long and the ſhort about this buſineſs, *Il ſait le long & le large de cette affaire, il connoît les longues & les brèves.*

Long, *adv. Long-temps.* Long after, *Long-temps après.* Long before day, *Long-temps avant le jour.* Long ſince, long ago, *Il y a long-temps.* How long is it ſince? *Combien y a-t-il de cela?* 'Tis ſo long ſince, *Il y a tant de temps.* Not long before, *Peu auparavant.* Ere long, *Bientôt, dans peu.*

As long as I live, *Tant que je vivrai.* So long as he is virtuous, he will be admired, *Tant qu'il ſera vertueux, on l'eſtimera.*

To think it long, *S'impatienter.* I think it long till he comes, *Je m'impatiente de le voir venir, il me tarde qu'il vienne.*

Long [all along] *Tout, durant.* All my life long, *Toute ma vie.* This day long, *Tout aujourd'hui.* Two years long, *Deux ans durant, pendant deux ans.*

To Long, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to deſire earneſtly] *Avoir une ſotte envie*; *attendre, déſirer impatiem-*

impatiemment, ſoupirer après. I long to ſee him, *J'ai grande envie de le voir.* He longs for this place, *Il déſire impatiemment ce poſte.* She longed after this marriage, *Elle ſoupiroit après ce mariage.* Longing hope, *or* expectation, *Eſpoir impatient, attente impatiente.* V. To HAVE A MIND FOR.

LONGANIMITY (lŏn'gu-ă-nĭm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [forbearance, patience of offences] *Longanimité, f. patience à ſupporter les injures,* f.

LONGBOAT (lŏn'g'-bŏte), *ſ.* [the longeſt boat belonging to a ſhip] *Barque longue,* f. *chaloupe* d'un vaiſſeau de guerre, f.

LONG-EARED (lŏn'gu'-ĭr'd), *adj.* [with long ears] *à longues oreilles.* Long-eared horſe, that ſhakes them often, *Harillas,* m. ou *oreillard,* m.

LONGED (lŏn'g'd) for, *adj. Déſiré, attendu avec impatience.*

LONGER (lŏn'gu'-eŭr), *adj.* [the comparative of *long*] *Plus long, plus grand.* Longer on one ſide than the other, *Barlong, barlongue.*

LONGER, *adv. Plus long-temps.*

LONGEST (lŏn'gu'-ĕste), *adj.* [the ſuperlative of *long*] *Le plus long, le plus grand.*

LONGEST, *adv. Le plus long-temps.* The longeſt liver, *Celui qui vit le plus long-temps, le ſurvivant.*

LONGEVITY (lŏn-djĕv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [length of life] *Longue vie,* f.

LONGIMANOUS (lŏn-djĭm'-ă-neŭce), *adj.* [having long hands] *Qui a les bras longs.*

LONGIMETRY (lŏn-djĭm'-é-tré), *ſ.* [the art of meaſuring diſtances] *Longimétrie,* f. *l'art de meſurer les diſtances.*

LONGING (lŏn'gu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [earneſt deſire] *Envie,* f. *déſir impatient; attente,* f. *impatience,* f. I have a woman's longing, *J'ai une envie de femme groſſe, un déſir de fille.* To ſave one's longing, *Satisfaire ſes déſirs.* I have loſt my longing, *Mon attente a été fruſtrée.*

LONGINGLY (lŏn'gu'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with inceſſant wiſhes] *Impatiemment, paſſionnément.* To fall longingly in love, *Devenir paſſionnément amoureux.*

LONG-JOINTED (lŏn'g-djoĭn'-tĕd), *adj. Long-jointé.* A long-jointed horſe, *Un cheval long-jointé.*

LONGINQUITY (lŏn'-djĭn'-koŭĭ-té), *ſ.* [diſtance of place] *Eloignement,* m. *diſtance,* f.

LONGINQUITY [length of time] *Longue durée,* f. *long eſpace de temps,* m.

LONGISH (lŏn'gu'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat long] *Un peu long.*

LONGITUDE (lŏn'-djĭ-tĭnŭde), *ſ.* [length] *Longueur,* f.

LONGITUDE [Geogr. & Aſtron. the diſtance from the meridian of a place to the firſt meridian, *or* the diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place; the circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian] *Longitude,* f.

LONGITUDINAL (lŏn'-djĭ-tĭou'-dĭ-năl), *adj.* [in the length] *En longueur, longitudinal, étendu de long.*

LONGITUDINALLY (lŏn'-djĭ-tĭou'-dĭ-năl-é), *adv.* [lengthways, longways] *En long, en longueur, longitudinalement.*

LONG-LEASE (lŏn'g'-lĭce), *ſ.* [a leaſe for 99 years] *Long bail,* m. *allergeage,* m.

LONG-LEGGED (lŏn'g'-lĕg'd), *adj.* [having long legs] *Qui a de longues jambes.*

LONG-LIVED (lŏn'g'-lĭv'd), *adj. Qui eſt de longue vie,* ou *de longue durée: vivace.*

‡LONGLY (lon'g'-lé), *adv.* V. LONGINGLY.

LONG-NECKED (lŏn'g'-nĕk't), *adj.* [having a long neck] *Qui a un long cou, un cou de grue; d'une encolure effilée* ou *trop mince,* en parlant d'un cheval.

LONG-PEPPER (lon'g'-pĕp-eŭr), *ſ.* [Bot. Capſicum, Jamaica pepper] *Poivre à queue,* m. *poivre long,* m. *poivre de guinée,* m.

LONG-SHANKED (lŏn'g'-chăn'k't), *adj.* [Bot. growing too tall] *étiolé.*

LONGSOME (lŏn'g'-seŭme), *adj.* [tedious] *Long, ennuyant, ennuyeux.*

LONGSUFFERING (lŏn'g-seŭf'-eŭr-in'gne), *ſ.* [patience of offences, clemency] *Clémence,* f. *patience à ſupporter les offenſes,* f. *longue attente,* f.

LONG-TOOTHED (lŏn'g'-toŭtsh't), *adj. Qui a de longues dents.* Long-toothed iron-rake (made uſe of by charcoal burners), *Arc,* m.

LONGWAYS (lŏn'g'-oŭèze), *adv.* [in the longitudinal direction] *En longueur.*

LONG-WAISTED (lŏn'gu-oŭĕst'-ĕd), *adj. Qui a la taille longue.*

LONGWINDED (lŏn'gu-oŭĭnd'-ĕd), *adj. Qui a bonne haleine;* ou bien, *long, ennuyant, ennuyeux: qui eſt long à payer.* To be longwinded in one's ſpeech, *Traîner ſes paroles.*

* A longwinded man, diſcourſe, ſtory, piece of work, *Un homme long à tout ce qu'il fait, un lamoin; un diſcours diffus; une hiſtoire ennuyeuſe, un conte à dormir debout; un ouvrage de longue haleine.*

LONGWISE, V. LONGWAYS.

LONICERA, *ſ.* [Bot. upright honey-ſuckle] *Chamæcerajus,* m. *ſrole,* m. *chevre-feüille à tige droite,* m.

LOO (loŭ), *ſ.* [a game at Cards] *Sorte de jeu des Cartes; bête,* f To be loo'd, *Faire la bête.*

To LOO. V. HALLOO.

LOOBILY (loŭ'-bĭ-lé), *adj.* [awkward, clumſy] *Lourd, lourdaud, gauche; ſot, hébété; groſſier.*

‡ LOOBY (lou'-bé), *ſ.* [loggerhead] *Un ſot, un lourdaud, un butor, une bête, un cheval de carroſſe, un benêt, un clabaud.*

LOOF (loŭf), *ſ.* [a Sea-term] V. LUFF.

To LOOF (ieuf), *v. a. and n.* V. To LUFF.

LOOK, (loŭk), *ſ.* [a glance of the eye] *Regard,* m. *coup d'œil,* m. *œillade,* f. A ſweet and modeſt look, *Un regard doux & modeſte.*

LOOK [air of the face, mien] *Aſpect,* m. *air,* m. *mine,* f. *maintien,* m. He has an honeſt look, *Il a l'air d'un honnête homme.* He has a hanging look, *Il a une mine patibulaire.*

To LOOK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to direct the eye to, *or* from any object, to have any particular appearance] *Regarder avoir l'air ou la mine.* To look with a friendly regard, *Regarder avec complaiſance, d'un air riant ou favorable.* To look out at a window, *Regarder par la fenêtre.* To look over a ſurface with one eye, *Borneyer.* She looks very well *or* ill, *Elle a bon air, elle a mauvaiſe mine.* He looks like an honeſt man, *Il a l'air d'un honnête homme.* This looks ſomething like, *Celui-ci a aſſez bonne façon.* That looks well, *Cela a bon air.*

To look big, *Faire le fier.*

* The front looks into the garden, *La façade regarde le jardin.* My thoughts do not look that way, *Mes penſées ne ſe tournent pas de ce coté-là, ne ſe rapportent pas à cela.* The thing looks ill, *Ceci n'annonce rien de bon.* This looks as if he had no kindneſs at all for me, *Ceci me fait craindre qu'il n'ait aucune amitié pour moi.*

To LOOK ABOUT, [to be vigilant] *Prendre garde, ſonger.* Look about you, about your buſineſſes, *Prenez garde à vous, ſongez à vos affaires.*

To LOOK AFTER [to attend, to take care of] *Avoir ſoin, être attentif.* Look diligently after them, *Ayez-en bien ſoin.*

To LOOK AT [to conſider] *Conſidérer, faire attention.* We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reaſon of it, *Nous ne devons pas ſeulement conſidérer la ſimple action, mais auſſi le motif.* V. To SEE.

To LOOK FOR [to ſeek; to expect] *Chercher, attendre.* What do you look for? *Que cherchez-vous?* I have long looked for him, *Je l'ai long-temps attendu.*

To LOOK INTO, [to examine] *Examiner, conſidérer, prendre connoiſſance.* Look into this buſineſs, *Examinez bien cette affaire.*

To LOOK ON *or* UPON [to reſpect, to regard, to eſteem; to conſider; to be a mere idle ſpectator] *Regarder, eſtimer, conſidérer, jeter les yeux,* ou *la vue ſur, tenir; être ſpectateur oiſif.* I look upon Virgil as a ſublime writer, *Je regarde Virgile comme un auteur ſublime.* To look down upon one with ſcorn, *Regarder quelqu'un de haut en bas, avec mépris.* I look on it as a great honour, *Je le tiens à grand honneur.* Shall I look on? *Serai-je ſimple ſpectateur? Ne ſerai-je que regarder?*

To LOOK OVER [to examine] *Examiner, conſidérer en détail.*

To LOOK OUT FOR [to ſearch, to ſeek] *Chercher.* We muſt look out for words as beautiful and comprehenſive as can be found, *Nous devons chercher les mots les plus élégants & les plus intelligibles qu'on puiſſe trouver.*

To LOOK TO [to behold; to take care of] *Contempler, conſidérer; veiller, obſerver, avoir l'œil ſur* ou *à, prendre ou avoir ſoin, garder.* Let us look up to God, *Contemplons la Divinité, élevons-nous juſqu'à Dieu.* Look to it, *Ayez-y l'œil, prenez-y garde, ayez-en ſoin.*

To LOOK, *v. a.* [to ſee] *Voir, regarder.* To look one in the face, *Regarder quelqu'un en face.*

To LOOK OUT [to diſcover by ſearching] *Découvrir à force de recherches,* ou *en cherchant.*

LOOK, *interj.* [behold] *Voici, voilà!*

LOOKED (loŭk't), *part. adj. Regardé.* Well looked after, *or* to, ill looked after, *or* to, *Bien ſoigné, mal ſoigné.* Looked for, not looked for, *Attendu; inattendu, ineſpéré.* A well looked man, *Un homme de bonne mine.* He is looked upon as an honeſt man, *Il eſt regardé comme un honnête homme.* It will be ill looked upon, *On le prendra en mauvaiſe part.*

LOOKER-ON (loŭk'-eur-ŏne), *ſ.* [ſpectator] *Regardant,* m. *ſpectateur,* m.

LOOKING-GLASS (loŭk'-ĭn'-glăce), *ſ.* [a mirror] *Un miroir.*

LOOKING-GLASS-MAKER (loŭk'-ĭn'-glăs-mé'-keŭr), *ſ. Un miroitier.*

LOOK OUT (loŭk'-ăoŭte), *ſ. It is uſed in the following and ſuch like phraſes,* To keep a good look-out, *Avoir l'œil au guet.*

Look-out (in Sea-language; a place to watch at the maſt-head) *Découverte,* f. ou *vigie,* f. To keep a good look out, *Faire la découverte,* ou *la vigie.* Look out afore there! *Bon quart d'avant!*

LOOM (loŭme), *ſ.* [the frame in which weavers work their cloth] *Métier de tiſſerand,* m. Loom for the low-warp, *Chaſſis* ou *métier du caſſe-licier.* Weavers-loom, *Eſtille,* m.

LOOM-GALE (loŭme'-guéle), *ſ.* [with ſailors] *Un vent frais & gaillard.*

LNOM. Ex. Loom of an oar, *Bras,* m. *manche,* m. ou *partie intérieure d'un aviron,* f

To LOOM, *v. n.* [to appear at ſea] *Paroître,* en mer, *paroître dans le brouillard,* ou *dans le lointain.* That ſhip looms a great ſail, *Ce vaiſſeau paroît fort grand.* She looms large afore the wind, *Ce vaiſſeau paroît courir grand largue.*

LOOMING (loŭ'-mĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Apparence,* f. The looming of a ſhip, [that is, her ſhow *or* perſpective] *Le dehors d'un navire, ſa grandeur, & ſa forme.*

The looming of the land is high above water, *Cette terre paroît fort élevée.*

‡ LOON (loŭne), *ſ.* [a ſorry fellow, a ſcoundrel] *Un vaurien, un chenapan.*

LOOP (loŭpe), *ſ.* [a double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn] *Bride,* ou *ganſe,* f. A loop at each end of a button-hole, *Une bride de boutonnière.*

LOOP [a ſmall cramp] *Cramponet,* m.

LOOP [in iron-works; a block of iron refined and melted off in the chafery] *Loupe,* f.

LOOPED (loŭp't), *adj.* [full of holes] *Plein de trous, rempli d'ouvertures.*

LOOPHOLE (loŭpe'-hôle), *ſ.* [aperture] *Trou,* m. au figuré, *échappatoire,* f. *défaite,* f. *fauxfuyant,*

fauxfuyant, m.

LOOPHOLES [for muſkets to ſhoat out at] *Meurtrières*, f. pl. *canardières*, f. pl. *canonnières*, f. pl. *caponnières*, f. pl.

LOOPHOLE [in Architecture] *Barbacane*, f. *canonnière*, f. *ventouſe*, f.

LOOP-HOLED (loūpe'-hôl'd), *adj.* V. LOOPED.

LOOPLACE (loūpe'-lēce), *ſ.* [an ornamental double or fringe] *Agrément de boutonnière*, m. *brandebourg*, m

LOORD (loūrde), *ſ. Lourdaut*, m.

To LOOSE (loūce), *and* To LOOSEN (loū'-s'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make looſe, to untie any thing faſtened] *Délier, détacher, lâcher, deſſerrer*; ‡ *élocher*; au figuré, *relâcher, délivrer, mettre en liberté.* To looſe one's hold, *Lâcher priſe.* To looſe the belly, *Lâcher le ventre.* To looſen a wound, *Débander une plaie.*

* He looſed four kings that Berok kept in chains, *Il délivra*, ou *Il mit en liberté, quatre rois que Berok retenoit dans les fers.*

To looſe the ſails, to heave them out, *Déferler, déployer* ou *larguer les voiles.* To looſe or looſen a rope, *Larguer une manœuvre.* To looſe the rigging in a ſtorm, *Dégréer.*

To LOOSE, *v. n.* [to ſet ſail] *Démarrer, mettre à la voile, ſortir du havre:* au figuré, *mourir.*

LOOSE, *adj* [unbound, not faſt, not tight] *Lâché, détaché, délié, qui branle, qui ne tient pas ferme, qui n'eſt pas tendu.* This cord is too looſe, *Cette corde eſt trop lâche.* A looſe bundle, *Un paquet délié* A looſe tooth, *Une dent qui branle.* A looſe robe, *Une robe flottante, ſans ceinture.* To let looſe, *Déchaîner.* To grow looſe, *Se débander.*

* LOOSE [negligent; wanton; lewd] *Négligent, nonchalant*; *libre, laſcif*; *libertin, diſſolu, débauché, licencieux.* You are very looſe, *Vous êtes bien négligent.* Looſe verſes, *Des vers libres, laſcifs.* A looſe liver, *Un libertin.* To let or make looſe, *Lâcher, lâcher la bride à . . .* V. DISSOLUTE.

* A looſe diſcourſe, *Un diſcours découſu.* To be in a looſe condition, *Etre libre, ſans engagement.* Looſe words, *Termes généraux*; *Paroles obſcènes.*

To break looſe, *Se mettre en liberté, ſe déchaîner.* * To get looſe from one, *Se débarraſſer de quelqu'un.* To ſet or let looſe, *Déchaîner, découpler, mettre en liberté.*

LOOSE, *ſ.* [liberty] *Liberté*, f. *exemption de contrainte.*

LOOSED (loū'z't), *part. adj. Délié, déchaîné, détaché, deſſerré*; au figuré, *délivré, libre, débarraſſé, quitte.*

LOOSELY (loūse'-lé), *adv.* [not firmly, negligently, unchaſtely] *Lâchement, négligemment, nonchalamment*; *d'une maniere diſſolue.*

To LOOSEN (loū'-s'n), *v. a.* and *n.* V. To LOOSE.

LOOSENED (loū'-s'n't), V. LOOSED.

LOOSENESS (loūce'-nēce), [the ſtate of being looſe] *Relâchement*, m au figuré, *dérèglement de mœurs*, m. *libertinage*, m. *excès*, m.

LOOSENESS, *ſ.* [of the belly] *Flux*, m. ou *cours de ventre*, m. *dévoiement*, m. *diarrhée*, f. ‡ *faire*, f. A natural but moderate looſeneſs, *Bénéfice de ventre*, m. Looſeneſs and vomiting together, *Dévoiement par haut & par bas.*

LOOSENING (loū'-s'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Looſen] *L'action de lâcher*, f.

LOOSENING, *adj.* [apt to make one looſe] *Laxatif, qui lâche le ventre.*

LOOSE-STRIFE (loūce'-strāĭfe), *ſ.* [Bot. Lyſimachia, money-wort; a med. plant] *Lyſimache*, f. *corneille-plante*, f. *chaſſe-boſſe*, f. *perce-boſſe*, f.

LOOVER (loūv'-eūr), *ſ.* [an open place on the top of a roof, or houſe] *Lucarne*, f. A loover hole, *Un ſoupirail, une iſſue.*

LOP (lŏpe), *ſ.* [the branches lopped from trees] *Les branches que l'on a coupées d'un arbre.*

To LOP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to cut the branches of trees] *Ebrancher, émonder, élaguer, tailler, couper les branches inutiles*, ſe dit auſſi au figuré; *décharger un arbre.* To lop the top of a tree, *étêter un arbre.*

LOPPED (lŏp't), *part. adj. Ebranché, émondé, élagué.*

LOPPER (lŏp'-eūr), *ſ.* [one that cuts trees] *Elagueur*, m.

LOPPERED (lŏp'-eūr'd), *adj.* [coagulated] *Coagulé, caillé, figé.* Loppered milk, *Lait caillé*, m.

LOPPING (lŏp'-ĭn'gne) OFF the top of a tree, *ſ. Etêtement*, m.

LOQUACIOUS (lô-koūĕ'-cheūce), *adj.* [full of talk] *Babillard, babillarde.*

LOQUACITY (lô-kcūăs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [too much talk] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m.

LORD (lorde), *ſ.* [originally bread-giver; ruler, maſter; a nobleman] *Seigneur*, m. *maître*, m. *un Lord, un Milord.* He was Lord of Athens, *Il étoit Seigneur* ou *Gouverneur d'Athènes.* A great Lord, *Un grand Seigneur.* An Engliſh Lord, *Un Lord* ou *Milord Anglois.* The Lord of a manor, Lord meſne, *Seigneur foncier.* Lord paramount, *Seigneur ſuzerain.*

LORD [an honorary title applied to offices] *Grand*, m. titre affecté à certaines charges. The Lord Chancellor, *Le grand Chancelier.* The Lord Chamberlain, *Le grand Chambellan.*

My lord, *Monſeigneur*, ou *Milord*, en parlant à un Seigneur Anglois. Our Lord, *Notre Seigneur*, en parlant de Jéſus-Chriſt.

To LORD, *or* to lord it, *v. n* [to domineer, to rule deſpotically] *Dominer, faire le Seigneur, agir en deſpote.*

LORDANT (lor'-dan't), *or* LORDANE, *ſ.* [a lazy lubber] *Un gros fainéant qui fait l'entendu.*

§ LORDING (lor'-dĭn'gne), *and* LORDLING, *ſ.* [a diminutive Lord] *Petit Seigneur*, terme ironique & de mépris.

LORDLINESS (lord'-lĭ-nēce), *ſ.* [dignity; pride, haughtineſs] *Grandeur*, f. *dignité*, f. *hauteur*, f. *fierté*, f.

LORDLY (lord'-lé), *adj.* [befitting a Lord; haughty] *Seigneurial, noble, grand, magnifique*; *haut, hautain, fier, altier.*

LORDLY, *adv* [imperiouſly, proudly] *Impérieuſement, deſpotiquement, avec fierté.*

LORDSHIP (lord'-chĭp), *ſ.* [dominion, power] *Empire*, m. To have the lordſhip of the ſea, *Avoir l'empire de la mer.*

LORDSHIP [ſeigniory, domain; the title of a Lord] *Seigneurie*, f. *terre ſeigneuriale, domination directe*, f. *grandeur*, titre des Lords Anglois, *m.* If your Lordſhip pleaſes, *S'il plaît à votre grandeur.*

LORE (lôre), *ſ.* [leſſon, doctrine] *Leçon, f doctrine*, f. *inſtruction*, f.

LORE, *adj.* [loſt, undone] *Détruit, perdu.*

LORETTO, *ſ.* [a town of Italy in the Marquiſat of Ancona; lat. 43°-27′ N. lon. 13°-38′ E.] *Lorette.*

To LORICATE (lŏr'-ĭ-kéte), *v. a.* [to plate over] *Enduire de quelque choſe, mettre une couche de quelque choſe.*

LORIMER (lŏr'-ĭ-meūr), *and* LORINER, *ſ.* [bridle-cutter] *Eperonnier*, m. ‡ *lormier*, m.

R. A bridle-cutter and a ſpurrier are but one trade in France, and the artiſan is denominated from the latter branch of it.

LORIOT (lŏr'-ĭ-ŏte), *ſ.* [a ſinging bird] *Loriot*, m.

LORN (lorne), V. LORE, *or* LOST.

To LOSE (loūze), -ING, I loſt, I have loſt, *v. a.* and *n* [to be deprived of, not to win] *Perdre*; *adirer.* I have loſt my eſtate, friends, and reputation, *J'ai perdu mon bien, mes amis, & ma réputation.* Who loſes? *Qui perd?*

To loſe one's life, *Perdre la vie, être tué.* To loſe one's head, *Perdre la tête, avoir la tête tranchée.* That horſe has loſt his hoof, *Le ſabot eſt tombé à ce cheval.* To loſe one's longing, *Voir ſon attente fruſtrée.* To loſe ground, *Perer, lâcher pied, perdre du terrein.* To loſe one's character, *Se barbouiller.* To loſe one's way, *Ségarer, ſe perdre, s'adirer* (t. de Palais).

To loſe water, ſaid of a ſhip's pump, *Se décharger*; *perdre ſon eau.*

LOSEABLE (loūz'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſubject to privation] ‖ *Perdable.*

‡ LOSEL (loūz'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a lazy fellow] *Un gros fainéant, un pareſſeux.*

‡ LOSENG, *and* LOSENGER. V. FLATTERER.

LOSER (loūz'-eūr), *ſ.* [one who loſes] *Perdant*, m. *celui qui perd.* You ſhall not be a loſer by it, *Vous n'y perdrez pas.*

LOSINGS (loūz'-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [in the plural] *Perte*, f.

LOSS (lŏce), *ſ.* [forfeiture, miſs, deprivation] *Perte*, f. *dommage*, m *préjudice*, m *déchéance*, f. *échet*, m. I have ſuffered, *or* received a great loſs, *J'ai fait une grande perte.* He has had a great loſs in his wife, *Il a fait une grande perte en perdant ſa femme.* To my loſs, *A ma perte, à mon préjudice.*

To come, *or* to go by the loſs, *Y perdre, n'y pas trouver ſon compte.*

LOSS [fault in hunting; puzzle] *Défaut*, m. The dogs are at a loſs, *Les chiens ſont en défaut.*

* I am at a loſs, *Je ſuis au bout de mon latin*; *je ne ſais de quel bois faire fléche.* They are at a loſs what to think of it, *Ils ne ſavent qu'en croire.* To be at a loſs, * *Perdre les arçons.* I am at a loſs to tell . . . *Je ſuis bien embarraſſé de dire . . .*

LOSS [death] *Mort*, f. *perte*, f.

LOST (lŏste), *part. adj. Perdu, abſorbé, naufragé* (ſpeaking of a ſhip). Like to be loſt, *En danger d'être perdu.*

† All is not loſt that is delayed, *Ce qui eſt différé n'eſt pas perdu.* † Better loſt than found, *La perte n'eſt pas grande, on s'en paſſera bien.* † That is not loſt which comes at laſt, *Il vaut mieux tard que jamais.*

She is loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame and modeſty, *Elle a perdu tout ſentiment de honte & de modeſtie.*

LOT (lŏte), *ſ.* [fortune; a portion] *Sort*, m. *lot*, m. The lot of a man is to ſuffer and to die, *Le ſort de l'homme eſt de ſouffrir & de mourir.* To draw lots, *Tirer au ſort.* By lots, *Au ſort.* It fell to my lot, *Cela m'eſt échu par le ſort.* The beſt lot is fallen to him *Le meilleur lot lui eſt échu.*

¶ Lot, *lot*; deſtiny, *deſtinée* (ſynon.): *Lot* ſuppoſes diſtinctions, and a method of deciſion: we attribute to it a hidden determination, which keeps us in doubt, till the inſtant it ſhows itſelf. *Deſtiny* forms deſigns, diſpoſitions, and connections; we attribute to it knowledge, will, and power; its views are determined, and unalterable. *Lot* decides; *deſtiny* ordains. 'Tis not the *lot* of every one to be born rich; we cannot change the decrees of *deſtiny.*

LOT [proportion of taxes] *Quotepart des taxes & des charges*, f. To pay ſcot and lot, *Payer ſa quotepart des charges publiques.*

LOT, *and* Loth, *ſ.* [the thirteenth diſh of lead in the Derbyſhire mines, which belongs to the King] *Le treizième que le Roi tire des mines de plomb, dans la province de Derby*

LOTA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. eel-pout, a river-fiſh] *Lotte*, f.

LOTE-TREE (lôte'-trī), *or* LOTOS, *ſ.* [a tree] *Alifier*, m. The fruit of the lote-tree, *Alife*, f.

Lote-tree (Celtis), *Micocoulier*, or *Micocoulier*, m.

LOTHIAN, *ſ.* [a province of Scotland] *Lothiane*, f.

LOTION (lô'-cheūne), *ſ.* [a form of medicine] *Lotion*, f.

LOTOMETRA, *ſ.* [ſaba Ægyptiaca, Niluſar (from Nilnuſar, i. e. Nufar), or Water-lily of the Nile] *Nénuphar*, m.

LOTTERY (lŏt'-eür-é), *ſ.* [diſtribution of prizes by chance] *Loterie*, f.

LOTUS (lŏ'-teüc.), *ſ.* [Bird's foot treſoil] *Lotus* ou *Lotos*, m. *lotier ordonant*, m. *trèfle ſauvage jaune*, m.

LOUD (lăoŭde), *adj.* [noiſy, clamorous, turbulent] *Bruyant, haut, fort*, en parlant de la voix: ſe dit auſſi au figuré. A loud voice, *Une voix forte, haute.*

* A loud fame, *Une grande réputation.*

Loud, *adv.* *Haut, à haute voix.*

¶ Loud, *haut, fort*; noiſy, *bruyant*; clamorous, *qui crie*; turbulent, *turbulent*; ſtormy, *orageux*; vehement, *véhément*; bluſtering, *violent, furieux* (ſynon.): Of theſe, ſome are more properly applied to one thing, ſome to another: thus *clamorous* and *vehement* cannot properly be applied to the weather; the firſt implying a ſtrife of tongues; the ſecond, an earneſt and forcible manner of utterance: *while loud, noiſy, turbulent, ſtormy, bluſtering*, may all be ſaid of the wind and waves. Thus, in *ſtormy* weather at ſea, the *loud* thunder and *bluſtering* winds ſtrike terror into all on board, who, with *clamorous* tongues, try to be heard, among the ſhock of waves breaking over the veſſel, with *noiſy* violence and *turbulent* exceſs, and with *vehement* agony implore that protection which heaven alone can beſtow.

LOUDLY (lăoŭd'-lé), *adv.* [noiſily, clamorouſly] *Hautement, fortement*; *avec grand bruit.*

LOUDNESS (lăoŭd' nĕce), *ſ.* [noiſe, force of ſound] *Bruit*, m. *force*, f. The loudneſs of the voice, *La force de la voix.*

LOUGH (lŏk), *ſ.* [a lake] *Lac*, m.

LOUISIANA, *ſ.* [a large country of North America] *Louiſiane*, f.

LOUIS-D'OR (lŏoe-ï-dôr'), *ſ.* [a golden coin of France, about 20 ſhillings] *Louis d'or*, m.

To LOUNGE (lăoŭn'dje), *v. n.* [to idle] *Vivre dans la fainéantiſe.*

LOUNGER (lăoŭn'-djeür), *ſ.* [an idler] *Un fainéant.* To be a lounger, *Lambiner.*

LOURE, *ſ.* [a ſort of dance] *Loure*, f.

LOURGE, *ſ.* [a tall gangrel, or a long ill-ſhaped fellow, *Un grand corps mal bâti, une grande perche.*

LOURGULARY, *ſ.* [the act of caſting any corrupt thing into the water, of poiſoning the water] *L'action de corrompre*, ou *d'empoiſonner l'eau*, f.

LOUSE (lăoŭce), *pl.* LICE (lăïce), *ſ.* [a ſmall animal] *Pou*, m. Full of lice, *Plein de poux.* Crab-louſe, *Un morpion.* Wood-louſe, *Un cloporte.* Winged louſe, *Pou ailé, pou volant*, m.

To LOUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clean from lice] *Epouiller, éplucher.* To louſe one's ſelf, *S'épouiller, s'éplucher.*

LOUSEWORT (lăoŭce'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Staphis-agria; a med. plant] *Staphis-aigre*, f. *Herbe aux poux*, f. *herbe à la pituire*, f.

* LOUSILY (lăoŭ'-zï-lé), *adv.* [in a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way] *D'une manière baſſe & mépriſable, en gueux, comme un gueux.*

LOUSINESS (lăoŭ'-zï-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of abounding with lice] *Abondance de poux*, f. *l'état d'un pouilleux*, m.

LOUSY (lăoŭ'-zé), *adj.* [ſwarming with lice; mean, low-born] *Pouilleux, couvert de poux*; *pédiculaire.* The louſy diſeaſe, *La maladie pédiculaire.* A louſy raſcal, *Un gueux, un coquin, un bélître, un homme de néant.*

LOUT (lăoŭte), *ſ.* [a mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown] *Un ruſtre, un lourdaud, un butor, un maladroit, un manant.*

‡ To LOUT, *v. n.* V. To Bow.

LOUTISH (lăoŭt'-ïche), *adj.* [clowniſh, bumpkinly] *Un peu groſſier, un peu lourd, qui n'a pas beaucoup d'eſprit ni d'élégance, ruſtique.*

LOUTISHLY (lăoŭt'-ïche-lé), *adv.* [with the awkwardneſs of a clown, and the gait of a bumpkin] *Groſſièrement, ruſtiquement, d'une manière groſſière & incivile, avec la dégaine d'un ruſtre.*

LOUVAIN, *ſ.* [a large and pleaſant town of Brabant, with a celebrated univerſity; lat. 50°-53' N. lon. 4°-49' E.] *Louvain*, m.

LOVAGE (lŏv'-édje), *ſ.* [Bot. Liguſticum, a med. plant] *Livêche*, f *Seſeli de montagne*, m. *ache de montagne*, f. *fermontaine*, f.

LOVE (leŭv'), *ſ.* [the paſſion between the ſexes] *Amour*, m. *paſſion*, f. *convoitiſe*, f. *amourette*, f. To languiſh or die with love, *Languir* ou *mourir d'amour.* To make love, *Faire l'amour.* To marry for love, *Se marier par amour.* To be in love with one, *Avoir de l'amour pour quelqu'un, en être amoureux.* To fall in love, *Prendre de l'amour, s'amouracher.* To be deeply in love, to be in love up to the ears, or over head and ears, *Etre éperdument* ou *paſſionnément amoureux.*

*† Love will creep where it cannot go, *L'amour ſe fourre par-tout.*

To Love, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regard with affection] *Aimer, chérir, affectionner*; *avoir de l'amitié, de l'affection, de l'inclination, de l'amour.* I love you with all my heart, *Je vous aime de tout mon cœur.*

† Love me, love my dog, *Qui m'aime, aime mon chien.*

‡ Love me little and love me long, *Il faut faire amour qui dure.*

†‡ To love one as the devil loves holy water, or as the cat loves muſtard, *Aimer quelqu'un comme le diable aime l'eau bénite*, ou *Comme les chiens aiment les coups de bâton.*

To Love [to be pleaſed with] *Aimer, ſe plaire à.* He loves to poiſon whatever is ſaid, *Il aime, il ſe plaît, à envenimer ce qu'on dit.*

Love [affection, friendſhip, kindneſs, good will; liking, fondneſs; due reverence to God. V. Attachment] *Amour*, m. *amitié*, f. *affection*, f. *bienveillance*, f. Paternal, filial, and conjugal love, *Amour paternel, filial, conjugal.* The love of God, the love of riches, *L'amour de Dieu, la paſſion des richeſſes.* To entertain a love for one, *Prendre quelqu'un en affection.* Self-love, *Amour de ſoi-même, amour-propre.* The love of one's country, *L'amour de ſa patrie.* His love to mankind. *Sa bienveillance envers les hommes.* To get every body's love, *Se concilier*, ou *gagner l'amitié de tout le monde.* That makes me in love with him, *C'eſt ce qui m'inſpire de l'amitié pour lui.* To be out of love with one, *N'avoir plus d'amitié pour quelqu'un.* I deſired him of all love not to fail, *Je l'ai prié par tout ce qu'il y a de plus tendre de ne pas manquer.* He did it of love, or for love, *Il l'a fait par amitié.* I cannot get it for love nor money, *Je ne puis l'avoir ni par argent ni par prières.* For the love of God, *Pour l'amour de Dieu.*

Loves, *Amours.*

Love [Cupid, the God of love] *L'amour*, m. *Cupidon*, m. *le Dieu d'amour.*

Love [object beloved; a word of endearment] *Amour*, m. *amours*, f. *objet aimé, l'objet de ſon amour*; *cœur*, m. *maîtreſſe*, f. Have you ſeen your love? *Avez-vous vu l'objet de votre amour?* My love, *Mon amour, mon doux ami, ma tendre amie.*

Love [uſed adverbially in reckoning at play] *Ex.* I am five love, *J'en ai cinq à rien.* Six love, *Six à rien, &c.*

LOVE-APPLE (leŭv'-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Tomates, or lycoperſicon, mad-apple] *Pomme d'amour*, ou *pomme dorée*, f.

LOVED (leŭv'd), *part. adj.* [from To Love] *Aimé, chéri.*

LOVE-DAYS (leŭv'-dĕz), *ſ. pl.* [days anciently ſo called whereon arbitraments were made] *Jours d'arbitrage*, m. pl.

LOVE-FIT (leŭv'-fite), *ſ* [an exceſs of love] *Un tranſport d'amour.* To put a woman in a love-fit, *Mettre une femme en amour, l'échauffer.*

LOVE-FLAMES (leŭv'-flém'z), *ſ.* [the paſſion of love] *Les flammes de l'amour, les flammes amoureuſes*, f. pl.

LOVE-KNOT (leŭv'-nŏte), *ſ.* [a complicated figure, by which mutual affection is denoted] *Nœud-d'amour*, m. *lacs-d'amours*, m.

LOVELESS (leŭv'-lĕce), *adj.* [without tender affection] *Dur, inſenſible, apathique.*

LOVE-LETTER (leŭv'-lĕt-eür), *ſ.* [letter of courtſhip] *Un billet doux, un poulet.*

LOVELILY (leŭv'-lï-lé), *adv.* [amiably] *D'une façon aimable.*

LOVELINESS (leŭv'-lï-nĕce), *ſ.* [amiableneſs] *Amabilité*, f. *beauté*, f. *agrément*, m.

LOVE-LORN (leŭv'-lorne), *adj.* [forſaken of one's love] *Oublié* ou *abandonné de ſa maîtreſſe*, ou *de ſon amant, qui a perdu ſon amant*, ou *ſa maîtreſſe.*

LOVELY (leŭv'-lé), *adj.* [exciting love; V. Amiable] *Aimable, beau, agréable, charmant.*

LOVE-MONGER (leŭv'-meŭo'gu-eür), *ſ.* [one who deals in affairs of love] *Quelqu'un qui ſe mêle d'intrigues amoureuſes*; *agent dans un commerce de galanterie*, m.

LOVE-POTION (leŭv-pô'-cheŭne), *ſ. Un filtre, un breuvage d'amour.*

LOVE-POWDER (leŭv'-păcŭ-deür), *ſ. Poudre enchantée pour ſe faire aimer.*

LOVER (leŭv'-eür), *ſ.* [one who is in love] *Amant*, m. *amoureux*, m. *galant*, m. *berger*, m. *amateur*, m. *qui aime.* Lovers, *Amans*, m. pl. *les perſonnes qui s'aiment.*

LOVE-SECRET (leŭv'-ſi-krĕte), *ſ.* [ſecret between lovers] *Secret d'amans*, m.

LOVE-SICK (leŭv'-ſïk), *adj.* [diſordered or languiſhing with love] *Malade d'amour, qui languit d'amour.* To be love ſick, *Languir d'amour.*

LOVE-SONG (leŭv'-ſŏn'g), *ſ.* [a ſong expreſſing love] *Chanſon amoureuſe*, ou *galante*, ou *érotique.*

LOVE-SUIT (leŭv'-ſïoŭte), *ſ.* [courtſhip] *Amour*, m. *pourſuite amoureuſe.*

LOVE-TALE (leŭv'-tél'), *ſ.* [narrative of love] *Hiſtoire galante*, f. *hiſtoriette*, f. *roman*, f.

LOVE-THOUGHT (leŭv'-tshâte), *ſ.* [amorous fancy] *Penſée amoureuſe.*

LOVE-TOY (leŭv'-tŏé), *ſ.* [ſmall preſents given by lovers] *Petits préſens que ſe font les amans.*

LOVE-TRICK (leŭv'-trïk), *ſ.* [art of expreſſing love] *Jeu d'amour*, m. *tout ce qui ſert à exprimer l'amour dont on eſt épris, complimens tendres & affectueux*; *amourette*, f. *tour d'amans*, m.

LOVING (leŭv'-ïn'gne), *part. adj.* [kind, affectionate] *Bon, de bon naturel, affectionné.* Our loving ſubjects, *Nos bons ſujets.*

Loving [expreſſing love] *Affectueux, tendre.* Loving words, *Des paroles tendres, affectueuſes.* Loving, lovely girl, *Godinette*, f.

LOVINGLY, *adv.* [affectionately, with kindneſs] *Affectueuſement, avec amitié, avec cordialité, amoureuſement, charitablement, doucement.*

LOVINGNESS (leŭv'-ïn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [kindneſs, affection] *Affection*, f. *tendreſſe*, f.

LOW (lô), *adj.* [not high, not great, V. Base, Abject] *Bas, petit, qui n'eſt pas haut*; au figuré, *bas, rampant, abject, vil, mépriſable.* A low room, *Une chambre baſſe.* A low ſtature, *Une petite ſtature.* Of a low ſtature, *Baſſet*, m. *baſſette*, f. 'Tis low water, *La marée eſt baſſe.* The lower grounds, *Les terreins bas.* The price of the corn is low, *Le prix du blé eſt bas.*

* Low extraction, *Naiſſance baſſe, abjecte, obſcure.* Low ſtyle, *Un ſtyle bas, rampant.* I am low in this world, *Je ſuis petit, abject, dans ce monde.* To be in a low condition, *Etre réduit à une condition baſſe, être dans la miſère & la pauvreté.*

Low [not loud, not noiſy] *Bas*, en parlant du ſon & de la voix A low ſound, *Un ſon bas.* A low voice, *Une voix baſſe.* With or In a low voice, *A voix baſſe.*

Low [late in time] *Bas.* The lower Empire, *Le bas Empire.*

* Low pulſe, *Un pouls profond.*

* Low

* Low [under, inferior] *Bas.* A low officer, *Un bas officier.*

Low, *adv.* [with a depreſſion of voice] *Bas, à voix baſſe.* Speak low, *Parlez bas.*

Low [not aloft, not high in ſituation] *Dans un terrein bas, dans un fond.* His houſe ſtands low, *Sa maiſon eſt dans un fond.* I cannot find him high nor low, *Je ne ſaurois le trouver ni en haut ni en bas, nulle part.*

Low [deeply] *Profondément.* To bow very low, *Saluer très-profondément.*

Low [not at a high price; meanly] *à bas prix; baſſement.*

* To bring low, *Abattre, humilier.* My ſit of ſickneſs has brought me very low, *Ma maladie m'a fort abattu,* V. ABASEMENT.

* To run low, *Baiſſer.* His reputation begins to run low, *Sa réputation commence à baiſſer.*

Low Sunday [the next Sunday after Eaſter] *Quaſimodo,* m.

Low water, *ébe,* f. *juſſant,* m.

To LOW (lăoŭ), *v. n.* [to bellow] *Meugler, beugler, mugir.*

LOWBELL (lô'-bĕl), *ſ.* [a kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net] *Cloche pour chaſſer au feu,* ou *aux flambeaux,* f.

LOWBELLER (lô'-bĕl-ĕr), *ſ.* [one who fowls with a lowbell] *Celui qui chaſſe au feu avec une cloche.*

LOW-COUNTRIES (lô'-keŭn'-tréz), *ſ* [a county of Europe, compoſed of ſeventeen Provinces, between Germany, France, and the Northern Sea] *Les Pays Bas.*

LOWE, *ſ.* [a hill] *Une montagne, une colline.*

LOWER (lô'-ĕr), *adj.* [*the comparative of* low] *Plus bas; bas,* par comparaiſon. To bring lower, *Baiſſer.* The price is lower, *Le prix eſt plus bas.* The lower houſe, *La chambre baſſe,* du parlement d'Angleterre. The lower part of the belly, *Le bas-ventre.* Lower-court, *Baſſe cour,* f.

LOWER [later in time] *Ex.* The lower Empire, *Le bas Empire.* The lower chronology, *La chronologie moderne.*

To LOWER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to bring low, *and* to grow low; to leſſen, *and* to grow leſs] *Abaiſſer, abattre, baiſſer, diminuer.* To lower again, *Rebaiſſer.*

To LOWER [in Sea-language] *Affaler, caler.* To lower the ſails, *Baiſſer les voiles.* To lower, *Amener.* Lower handſomely! *Amène en douceur!* Lower cheerly! *Amène tout plat!* ou *en bande,* ou *lâche tout!*

¶ To Lower, *baiſſer*; to let down, *abaiſſer* (ſynon.): To *lower* implies to diminiſh the height of a thing; to *let down* regards things made to cover others, and which, being lifted up, leave them uncovered: thus, we *lower* the head, the eyes: we *let down* the lid of a trunk, the eye-lids.—The reverſe of to *lower*, is to raiſe; that of to *let down*, is to lift up. To *lower* is uſed in the neuter ſenſe; to *let down* is not. Rivers *lower* in the ſummer. Tall perſons are obliged to *lower* their heads when they paſs through ſmall door-ways. It is dangerous to *let* ourſelves *down*, as advantages are frequently taken of it. It is not a prince's *letting* himſelf *down*, even to familiarity, that acquires him the reputation of being good, but the mildneſs and equity of his government.

To LOWER (lăoŭ'-ĕŭr), *v. n.* [to appear dark] *S'obſcurcir, devenir ſombre, ſe couvrir* de nuages. The heaven lowers, *Le ciel ſe couvre*

* To LOWER [to frown] *Se refrogner, prendre un air triſte.*

LOWER, *ſ.* [cloudineſs, gloomineſs; cloudineſs of look] *Temps couvert, temps nébuleux*; au figuré, *air refrogné, mine rechignée.*

LOWERING (lăoŭr'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [from To Lower] *Sombre, rechigné.* A lowering countenance, *Un air refrogné.* Lowering weather, *Un temps ſombre,* ou *couvert.*

LOWERINGLY (lăoŭr'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [gloomily] *Triſtement, d'un air refrogné.*

LOWERMOST (lô'-ĕŭr-möſte), *and* LOWEST (lô'-ĕſte), *adj.* [*the ſuperlative of* Low] *Le plus bas.* 'Tis the loweſt price, *C'eſt le plus bas prix*; *c'eſt le dernier mot.*

LOWER-TRANSOMS (lô'-ĕŭr-trăn'-ſeŭm'z), *ſ. pl.* [in Ship-building] *Barres des contre-arcaſſes, ſous-barres d'arcaſſe,* f. pl.

LOWING (lăoŭ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Low] *Meuglement, beuglement,* m. *mugiſſement,* m.

LOWLAND (lô'-lănd'), *ſ.* [land low ſituated] *Terrain bas, pays bas.*

LOWLILY (lô'-li-lé), *adv.* [humbly, meanly] *Baſſement, avec humilité.*

LOWLINESS (lô'-lĭ-neſſe), *ſ.* [humility, meanneſs] *Humilité, f. baſſeſſe,* f.

LOWLY (lô'-le), *adj.* [humble, mean] *Humble, ſoumis, bas, rampant.*

¶ Lowly, *bas, ſoumis*; humble, *humble*; modeſt, *modeſte*; meek, *débonnaire, doux*; baſhful, *honteux, timide*; reſerved, *réſervé* (ſynon.): The *lowly* are free from ambition and aſpiring thoughts; the *humble*, from pride and haughtineſs; the *modeſt*, from vanity and ſelf-conceit: the *meek*, from anger and revenge; *baſhful*, and *reſerved*, apply rather to the outward behaviour: the firſt is reſtraint proceeding from fear; the laſt, from caution: We are never *baſhful*, but before thoſe whom we regard as our ſuperiors; we are frequently *reſerved* before our inferiors

LOWLY, *adv.* V. LOWLILY.

LOWN (lŏŭne), *ſ.* [a raſcal, a ſconndrel] V. LOON.

LOWNESS (lô'-nĕce), *ſ.* [a ſmall diſtance off the ground; meanneſs] *Petiteſſe,* f *baſſeſſe, f. baſſe condition.* Lowneſs of ſpirits, *Abattement,* m.

To LOWR, V. To LOWER.

LOW-SPIRITED (lô-ſpĭr'-ĭ-tĕd), *adj.* [depreſſed; V. DEJECTED] *Abattu, découragé.*

† LOWT (lăoŭ'-te), V. LOSEL.

LOW-THOUGHTED (lô-thât'-ĕd), *adj.* [mean of ſentiment] *Qui a l'eſprit rampant, l'âme baſſe.*

LOW-WATER (lô-oŭât'-eŭr), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Baſſe eau, baſſe mer,* ou *mer baſſe*; *ébe,* f. *juſſant,* m.

LOXODROMICK (lŏk-ſô-drŏm'-ĭk), *ſ.* [the art of ſailing obliquely]; *and* LOXODROMY (lŏk-ſô-drŏm'-é), *ſ.* [the line which a ſhip deſcribes in ſailing on the ſame collateral rhumb, or by rhumbs] *Loxodromie,* f.

LOXODROMIC (*adj.*) tables, *Tables loxodromiques* (pour calculer le chemin d'un vaiſſeau).

LOYAL (lŏĭ'-ăl), *adj.* [faithful] *Fidelle, loyal.* A loyal horſe, *Un cheval docile.*

LOYALIST (lŏĭ'-ăl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one who profeſſes uncommon adherence to the king] *Loyaliſte,* m.

LOYALLY (lŏĭ'-ăl-é), *adv.* [faithfully] *Fidellement, loyalement.*

LOYALTY (lŏĭ'-ăl-té), *ſ.* [faithfulneſs] *Fidélité, f. loyauté,* f.

¶ Loyalty, *loyauté*; fidelity, *fidélité* (ſynon.): Both ſignify a faithful and firm attachment; but the firſt is generally appropriated to the duty of the people to their ſovereign; the ſecond, to the engagements between friends and relations: Ex. A prince, who wiſhes to preſerve the *loyalty* of his ſubjects, muſt make their happineſs his own. There is no happineſs in the marriage ſtate without mutual *fidelity.*

LOZEL. V. LOSEL.

LOZENGE (lŏz'-ĕn'dje), *ſ.* [a mathematical figure, a rhomb] *Loſange,* m.

LOZENGE [a cake of preſerved fruit] *Loſange,* m. *tablette,* f. Lozenges for a cough, *Des béchiques.*

LU (loū), *ſ.* [a ſort of game at cards] V. LOO.

LUBBARD (leŭb'-eŭrde), *ſ.* [a lazy ſturdy fellow] *Un pareſſeux.*

LUBBER (leŭb'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſturdy drone, an idle fat booby, a loſel] *Un drôle, un fainéant*; *un pitaud, un ſot bâtier, un grand bâtier, un jean bâtier.*

LUBBERLY (leŭb'-eŭr-lé), *adj.* [lazy and bulky] *Gros & pareſſeux.*

LUBBERLY, *adv.* [aukwardly] *De mauvaiſe grâce, en manant.*

LUBEC (lioŭ'-bĕk), *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 53°-52' N. lon. 10°-41' E.] *Lubeck,* m.

LUBENTIA (lioŭ-bĕn'-chiă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of pleaſure] *Lubentie,* f.

To LUBRICATE (lioŭ'-brĭ-kéte), *and* To LUBRICITATE (lioŭ-brĭs'-ĭ-téte), *v. a.* [to ſmooth, to make ſlippery] *Lubréfier, enduire de graiſſe, rendre gliſſant.*

LUBRICITY (lioŭ-brĭs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [uncertainty, inſtability] *Incertitude,* f. *inconſtance,* f. *légéreté,* f.

LUBRICITY of fortune, *L'inconſtance de la fortune.*

LUBRICITY [wantonneſs] *Lubricité, f. liſciveté,* f.

LUBRICITY [aptneſs to glide over any part] *Qualité de ce qui eſt gliſſant* ou *coulant.*

LUBRICK (lioŭ'-brĭk, *and* LUBRICOUS (lioŭ'-brĭ-keŭce), *adj.* [ſlippery; uncertain, unſteady; wanton, lewd] *Gliſſant; léger, inconſtant, frivole, vain, trompeur; lubrique, laſcif, impudique.*

LUBRIFACTION (lioŭ-brĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *or* LUBRIFICATION (lioŭ-brĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſmoothing] *L'action d'adoucir, de liſſer, de molifier, de lubréfier.*

LUCANUS (lioŭ-ké'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. the ſtag-beetle] *Cerf-volant,* m.

LUCCA, *ſ.* [a town of Italy, and Republique; lat. 43°-50' N. lon. 10°-35' E.] *Lucque,* m.

LUCE (lioŭce), *ſ.* A flower-de-luce, *Une fleur de lis.* [Ichthyol. Lucius; a pike full grown] *Un brochet.*

LUCENT (lioŭ'-ceŭ'te), *adj.* [ſhining, bright] *Luiſant, brillant.*

LUCERN, *ſ.* [the capital of the canton of Lucern in Switzerland; lat. 47°-5' N. lon. 8°-5' E.] *Lucerne,* f.

LUCERNE (lioŭ'-cĕrne), *ſ.* [Bot. a kind of graſs] V. LUSERNE.

LUCID (lioŭ'-cĭd), *adj.* [ſhining, tranſparent, bright, glittering] *Lucid, brillant, tranſparent, qui luit de ſi-même, lumineux.*

* He is mad, but he has ſome lucid intervals, *Il eſt fou, mais il a quelques intervalles lucides, quelques intervalles de bon ſens.*

LUCIDITY (lioŭ-cĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſplendor, brightneſs] *Splendeur,* f. *clarté,* f *éclat,* m.

LUCIFER (lioŭ'-cĭ-fĕr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Aurora] *Lucifer,* m.

LUCIFER [the morning-ſtar] *Lucifer,* m. *l'étoile du matin,* f.

LUCIFER [the devil] *Lucifer,* m. *le diable, le démon.*

LUCIFERA (lioŭ-cĭf'-ĕr-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. Diana] *Diane,* f. *la Lune.*

LUCIFEROUS (lioŭ cĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *and* LUCIFICK (lioŭ-cĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [giving or making light] *Qui éclaire, qui produit la lumière*

LUCIUS (lioŭ'-cheŭce), V. PIKE and LUCE.

LUCK (leŭk), *ſ.* [chance, accident, fortune, hap] *Bonheur,* m. *haſard,* m. *fortune,* f. *accident,* m. Good luck, *Bonheur,* m. *heureux haſard, ſuccès,* m. Ill luck, *Accident fâcheux, malheur,* m. To wiſh one good luck, *Souhaiter du bonheur à quelqu'un.* To bring one ill luck, *Porter malheur à quelqu'un.*

† Luck for fools, and chance for the ugly, *A fou fortune.*

LUCKILY (leŭk'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [by good hap] *Heureuſement, par bonheur.*

LUCKINESS (leŭk'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [good for-

tune, good hap] *Bonheur*, m.

LUCKLESS (leŭk'-lĕce), *adj.* [unhappy, unfortunate] *Malheureux.*

LUCKY (leŭk'-ee), *adj.* [fortunate, happy by chance] *Heureux, e.* To be lucky, *Avoir du bonheur.*

¶ Lucky, *heureux, qui gagne*; fortunate, *fortuné*; successful, *heureux, qui a réussi*; prosperous, *heureux, qui prospère*; happy, *heureux, qui jouit* (sjroo.): Unexpected good fortune is implied by *lucky*; the fulfilling of our wishes, by *fortunate*; the accomplishment of our schemes, by *successful*; the flourishing state of affairs, by *prosperous*; inward felicity and enjoyment, by *happy*. We say Fortunio was a *lucky* fellow in getting a ten thousand pound prize in the lottery; but every one thought him still more *fortunate*, when possessed with twice that sum with a very agreeable wife; yet though he has been *successful* in restoring his ancient family to a good estate lately lost to them, without much blame on their part, and has been for many years, accounted a man singularly *prosperous*, one cannot call him a *happy* man, while his amiable wife languishes under a dangerous sickness.

LUCIOPERCA (lĭou'-chĭŏ pĕr-kă), *s.* [Ichthyol. pine-perch; a fish of the Danube] *Perche du Danube*, f.

LUCONIA, *or* MANILLA [the chief of the Philippine islands, in Asia; lat. 15°-0′ N. lon. 122°-0′ E.] *Luçon*, m. ou *Manille*, f.

LUCRATIVE (lĭou'-krā tĭv'), *adj.* [gainful] *Lucratif, qui apporte du profit.*

LUCRE (lĭou'-keŭr), *s.* [profit; V. GAIN.] *Lucre*, m. *gain*, m. *profit*, m. se prend en mauvais sens en Anglois.

LUCRIFEROUS (lĭoŭ-krĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *or* LUCRIFICK (lĭoŭ-krĭf'-ĭk), V. LUCRATIVE.

LUCTATION (leŭk'-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [struggle, effort, contest] *Effort*, m *résistance*, f. *dispute*, f.

LUCUBRATE (lĭou'-kĭoŭ-brête), *v. n.* [to watch, to study by night] *Veiller, étudier la nuit.*

LUCUBRATION (lĭou-kĭoŭ-bré'-cheŭne), *s.* [nocturnal study] *Veille savante* ou *laborieuse*; *ouvrage d'esprit*, m. *production savante.*

LUCUBRATORY (lĭou'-kĭoŭ-bré-teŭr-é), *adj* [composed by candle-light] *Qui est fait à la chandelle*, * *qui sent l'huile.*

LUCULENT (lĭou'-kĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [clear, transparent; evident] *Clair.* Luculent proof, *Preuve claire.*

LUDICROUS (lĭou'-dĭ-kreŭce), *adj.* [burlesque, merry] *Badin, comique, burlesque, plaisant, drôle, bouffon.* V. HUMOROUS.

LUDICROUSLY (lĭou'-dĭ-kreus-lé), *adv.* [sportively] *En badinant, par plaisanterie, burlesquement, en bouffon.*

LUDICROUSNESS (lĭou'-dĭ-kreŭs-nĕce), *s.* [burlesque] *Burlesque*, m. *comique*, m.

LUDIFICATION (lĭoŭ-dĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of mocking] *Moquerie*, f. *plaisanterie*, f. ou bien *illusion*, f. *prestige*, m

LUDUS HELMONTII *or* PARACELSI, *s.* [Nat. Hist. Septariæ with spiny partitions; stones of the colour of yellow amber with ash-coloured veins, *or* waxen veins] *Ludus Helmontii* m. *pétrifications de Derbyshire*, f. pl.

LUFF (leŭf), *s.* [the palm of the hand] *La paume de la main*

LUFF, *or* LOUGH [light *or* flame to fowl with a fowbell] *Feu*, m. *flambeau*, m. ou *lumiere pour chasser aux oiseaux*, f.

LUFF *or* LOOF (leŭf), *s.* [in Sea language, that part a-fore of the ship which lies just before the chefs-trees as far as the bulk-head of the cabin] *Lof*, m

Luff! [order from the pilot to steer nearer to the wind] *Au plus près du lof!*

Luff round! *or* Luff all! *Lof tout!* The act of bringing the luff, *or* a yaw to the luff, *Abattée*, f. To bring the luff, *Faire des abattées.*

Keep the luffer keep your luff! *Tiens le vent! n'arrive pas! garde le vent! serre le vent! pousse la barre à venir au vent!* Luff-tackle, *Palan*, m. (qui sans avoir de place ni de destination particulière dans le vaisseau, peut être porté à différens endroits & servir à divers usages).

Luff-frame, *or* Luff-timbers, *Couple de lof*, f.

To LUFF *or* LOOF, *v. n.* [to bring the loof, to bring the ship close by the wind] *Tenir le lof, aller au lof* ou *à la bouline, aller au plus près du vent, lofer, faire une auloffée, venir au lof.*

Luff-block (bumkin), *Chicambaut*, ou *chicabaut*, m.

LEUFFED (leŭf't), *adj.* [gone to any distance] *Eloigné, en allé, fort loin*; *au loin.*

LUG (leŭgue), *s.* [an ear] *Le bout de l'oreille l'oreille*, f. To give one a lug, *Tirer l'oreille à quelqu'un.*

LUG [a land measure; a pole or perch] *Perche*, f.

To LUG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to haul, or drag, to pull] *Tirer, traîner.* To lug one by the hair, *Traîner quelqu'un par les cheveux.* To lug out, *Dégainer, tirer l'épée, mettre flamberge au vent.*

LUG-A-LEAP (leŭgu'-é-lĭf), *s.* [foaggio, rhomboides, a small fish of the turbot-kind] *Cailletet*, m. *espèce de turbotin.*

LUGGAGE (leŭgu'-édje), *s.* [any thing cumbrous and unwieldly; goods to be lugged or carried away] *Attirail*, m. *bagage*, m. Luggage of war, *Attirail*, ou *bagage de guerre.*

LUGGED (leŭg'd), *part. adj. Tiré, traîné.*

LUG-SAIL (leŭg'-séle), *s.* [in Sea language] *Voile de fortune*, ou *de Trébu*, f.

LUGUBRIOUS (lĭoŭ-gaŭou'-brĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [mournful, sorrowful] *Lugubre, triste.*

LUKEWARM (lĭouke'-oŭârme), *adj.* [moderately warm] *Un peu chaud, tiède*, au propre & au figure; *indifférent, froid.* Lukewarm water, *De l'eau tiédermie*, ou *dégourdie.*

LUKEWARMLY (lĭouke'-oŭârm-lé), *adv.* [with moderate warmth; with indifference] *Un peu chaudement*; au figuré, *indifféremment, froidement, avec tiédeur.*

LUKEWARMNESS (lĭouke'-oŭârm-nĕce), *s.* [moderate heat] *Chaleur médérée*; au figuré, *indifférence*, f. *tiédeur*, f. *froideur*, f. *attiédissement*, m.

To LULL (leŭl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound] *Chanter pour endormir un enfant, le bercer*: se dit au propre & au figuré. Lull him soft asleep, *Endormez-le doucement.*

LULLABY (leŭl'-é-bäï) *s.* [a song to still babes] *Chanson pour endormir les enfans*, f.

LULLED (leŭl'd), *part adj. Bercé, invité au sommeil par un chant doux.* Lulled asleep, *Endormi.*

LUMBAGO (leŭm'-bé'-gô'), *s.* [troublesome pain in the loins] *Douleur de reins*, f.

LUMBAR (leŭm'-oŭ.), *and* LUMBARY (leŭm'-bâr-é), *adj.* [Anat. belonging to the loins] *Lombaire.*

LUMBER (leŭm'-beŭr), *s.* [a mercantile term in the American trade with the West India islands, for staves, planks, or ribs, made use of in framing casks, or other vessels of the same sort; or for certain partitions or scantlings of wood proper for their buildings or other purposes] *Echantillon*, m. *menu*, f. *petits morceaux petites pièces, meubles*, ou *parties à peine affûtants pour ce que l'on se propose d'en faire*

LUMBER, *s.* [any thing of more bulk than value] *Gros bagage, gros meubles.*

To LUMBER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to heap irregularly] *Entasser sans ordre*

To LUMBER, *v. n.* to move slow and heavily, as encumbered with one's own weight] *Marcher*, ou *se mouvoir pesamment & avec difficulté*

LUMBERED (leum.-beur'd), *part. adj. Entassé sans ordre.*

LUMBRICAL (leŭm'-brĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Anat.] *Lombrical.* Lumbricals, or Lumbrical muscles (muscles which move the fingers and toes), *Muscles lombricaux*, m. pl.

LUMELLA (lĭou'-mĕl-ă), *s.* [in Glass-work] *Lumelle*, f.

LUMINARY (lĭou'-mĭ-nă-ré), *s.* [any body which gives light, or intelligence] *Luminaire*, m. *corps lumineux, flambeau*, m. The sun and moon are the two great luminaries, *Le soleil & la lune sont les deux grands luminaires.*

LUMINARY [any one that instructs mankind] * *Flambeau*, m. The luminary of philosophy, of natural history, *Le flambeau de la philosophie, de l'histoire naturelle.*

LUMINATION (lĭoŭ-mĭ né'-cheŭne), *s.* [emission of light] *Illumination*, f. *lumière*, f.

LUMINOUS (lĭou'-mĭ neŭce), *adj.* [shining bright; enlightened] *Lumineux, qui éclaire, clair.*

LUMINOUSNESS (lĭou'-mĭ-neŭs-nĕce), *s.* [lightsomeness, brightness] *Lumière, f. éclat*, m. *clarté*, f.

LUMME, *s.* [a water-fowl of the colymbus kind] *Lumme, homen*, m.

LUMP (leŭm'p), *s.* [a mass; the gross] *Masse*, f. *bloc*, m *gros*, m. A lump of wood, *Un bloc de bois.* To sell by the lump, *Vendre en gros.*

LUMP [a small mass of any thing] *Morceau*, m. A lump of flesh, *Un morceau de chair.* A lump of sugar, *Un morceau de sucre.* Lump-sugar, *Du sucre en pain, du sucre blanc.*

LUMP of flesh [in a horse's mouth] *Bouillon*, m.

To LUMP, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to take in the gross] *Prendre en gros*

LUMPED (leŭm'p't), *part adj. Pris en gros.* The expenses ought to be lumped together, *Tous les frais doivent être pris ensemble, & en gros.*

LUMP-FISH (leŭm'p'-fĭche), *s.* [sucker, sea-owl] *Sucet*, m. *remore*, m.

LUMPING (leum'p'-ĭŋgne), *adj.* [bulky] *Gros, pesant, grand.*

LUMPISH (leŭm'p'-ĭche), *adj.* [heavy, gross, bulky: unactive] *Gros, massif, pesant, lourd, grossier*, au propre & au figuré; *stupide, hébété, sans activité.*

LUMPISHLY (leŭm'p'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [with heaviness; with stupidity] *Pesamment, lourdement*; *stupidement.*

LUMPISHNESS (leŭm'p'-ĭche nĕce), *s.* [stupid heaviness] *Stupidité*, f. *bêtise*, f. *pesanteur d'esprit*, m

LUMPY (leŭm'p'-é), *adj* [full of masses] *Qui est en plusieurs masses.*

LUNA (lĭou'-nă), *s.* [Mythol. Diana's name in heaven] *Luna*, f.

LUNA CORNEA [Chym. a powder made of the dissolution of silver or gold by means of aqua regalis] *Lune cornée*, f.

LUNACY (lĭou'-nă-cé), *s* [a kind of madness, *Phrénésie*, f. *folie*, f. *maladie de lunatique*, f. There is a difference of lunacy, *Il y a différentes espèces de phrénésie.* To be troubled or smitten with lunacy, *Etre attaqué de phrénésie, être lunatique.*

LUNAR (lĭou'-năr), *and* LUNARY (lĭou-năr-é), *adj.* [relating to the moon] *Lunaire.*

LUNARIA (lĭou-né-ri-ă), *s* [Bot. Sattin-flower, honesty, moon-wort, a med. plant] *Lunaire*, m *bulbonach*, m.

LUNATED (lĭou'-nă-tĕd), *adj* [formed like a half-moon] *Formé en croissant, fait en demi-lune*

LUNATIC (lĭou'-nă-tĭk), *adj* and *s.* [mad, a madman] *En frénétique*, m. *fou*, m. *lunatique*, m.

LUNATION (lĭou-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [the time of the moon] *Lunaison*, f

LUNCH (leŭnche, *and* LUNCHEON (eŭn'-cheune),

cheŭne), *f.* [as much food as one's hand can hold; a morsel] *Un morceau.* A great lunch of bread, *Un grand morceau de pain.* The afternoon's luncheon, *Goûté*, m. *collation*, f. (and when with meat), *Collation lardée.*

LUNDA (leŭn'-dă), *f.* [an American bird] *Lunde*, m.

LUNES (lĭoun'z). *f. pl.* [laiſhes, or long lines to call in hawks] *Filière*, f. ou *créance*, f. *lanière*, f. t. de Fauconnerie.

LUNES [fits of lunacy or frenzy] *Lunes*, f. pl. *accès de phrénéſie*, m.

LUNENBURG, *f.* [a large fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Low Saxony; lat. 53°-16′ N. lon. 10°-31′ E.] *Lunebourg*, m.

LUNETTE (lĭou'-nĕte), *f.* [a ſmall half-moon] *Lunette*, f. terme de Fortification.

LUNEVILLE, *f* [a large, handſome and well inhabited town of France in the department of Meurthe; lat. 48°-36′ N. lon. 6°-35′ E.] *Luneville*, f.

‡ LUNGIS (leŭn'-djĭce), *f.* [a lazy humdrum fellow] *Un longis, un lambin, un grand lendore.*

LUNGS (leŭn'gz), *f.* [the lights] *Le poumon.* To clear one's lungs, *Se dégager le poumon.* The pipe of the lungs, *Sifflet*, m. *la trachée artère.*

LUNG-GROWN (leŭn'g'-grône), *adj.* [is ſaid of a perſon whoſe lungs grow faſt to the inſide of the breaſt] *Qui a les poumons adhérens.*

LUNGWORT (leŭn'gu'-nŭeürte), *f.* [Bot. Pulmonaria, ſage of Jeruſalem; a med. plant] *Pulmonaire*, f.

LUNISOLAR (lĭoŭ-nĭ-sô'-lĭr), *adj.* [Aſtron. compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon] *Lun-ſolaire.*

LUNT (leŭn'te), *ſ* [the match-cord with which guns are fired] *Mèche*, f.

LUNULA (lĭou'-nĭLü-lă), *f.* [in Geom.] *Lunule*, f.

LUPERCALIA (lĭou-pĕr-ké'-lĭ-ă), *f. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. feaſts in honour of Pan] *Lupercales*, f. pl.

LUPERCI (lĭoŭ-pĕr'-ſĭi), *ſ.* [Mythol. prieſts of Pan] *Luperces*, m pl.

LUPIA (lĭou'-pĭ-ă), *f.* [in Surgery; a ſwelling under the ſcalp] *Loupe*, f.

LUPINE (lĭou-pine), *f.* [a kind of pulſe] *Lupin*, m. *pois lupin*, m.

LUPUS (lĭou'-peŭce), *f.* [a ſouthern conſtellation] *Loup*, m.

LURCH (leürtche), *f.* [a double game; a forlorn condition] *Bredouille*, f. To play lurches, *Jouer partie double* ou *bredouille.* To win the lurch, *Aller bredouille* ou *gagner bredouille* ou *la bredouille*, *marquer bredouille* ou *en bredouille*, *être en bredouille.* To ſave the lurch, *Débredouiller ſe débredouiller.*

LURCH [in Sea-language] *Embardée*, f. ou *coup de gouvernail*, m

Have a care of the lee-lurches! V. LEE.

To LURCH, ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to devour] *Dévorer, manger gloutonnement, engloutir.*

To LURCH [at play] *Gagner bredouille, gagner la partie double à quelqu'un* ; au figuré, *tromper, ſilouter, voler ſubtilement, voler* des choſes de peu de conſéquence, ‡ *fortraire.*

To LURCH [in Fencing; to make an opening in order to invite your adverſary to thruſt at you, when you, being ready, may find a favourable repoſt at him] *Faire une feinte*; *ſe découvrir.*

LURCHED (leürtch', *part. adj.* *Dévoré*: ou bien, *à qui l'on a gagné bredouille* (au jeu)

LURCHER (leürtch'-eur), *ſ.* [one that watches to betray, to ſteal, &c.] *Celui qui eſt aux aguets, qui tend des embûches*

LURDANE. V. LURDANT.

LURE (lioure), *ſ.* [a feathering held out to call a hawk] *Leurre*, m. au propre & au figuré; *amorce*, f

To LURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call a hawk, to entice] *Leurrer*, au propre & au figuré; *attirer*, ‖ *attraire*, ‖ *affricher.* To lure a hawk, *Leurrer le faucon.*

* He has lured us, *Il nous a leurrés, attirés* ou *gagnés.*

To LURE [allure, or decoy one] *Leurrer quelqu'un, l'attirer, le gagner.*

LURED (lioure'd), *part. adj.* *Leurré*, au propre & au figuré.

LURID (lĭou'-rĭd), *adj* [gloomy, diſmal] *Triſte, ſombre, lugubre, obſcur, noir.*

LURID [pale, wan] *Livide, pâle, blême, jaunâtre, triſte, ſombre.*

To LURK (leürk), *v n.* [to lie in wait, to lie hidden] *Etre aux aguets*, ou *en embuſcade*; *tendre des embûches*; *ſe tenir caché, ſe tapir pour faire un mauvais coup.*

LURKER (leürk'-eür), *ſ.* V. LURCHER.

LURKING-PLACE (leürk'-in'gne-piece), *ſ.* [hiding-place] *Cachette*, f. ‖ *cache*, f. *embuſcade*, f. *lieu à l'on ſe cache.*

LUSATIA (lĭou-zé'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a marquiſate of Germany, ſubject to the elector of Saxony] *La Luſace.*

LUSBOROW (leŭs'-bŭ-rô), *and* LUSHBURG, *ſ.* [a baſe coin] *Ancienne monnoie de bas aloi.*

LUSCIOUS (leŭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [ſweet ſo as to naſeate] *Doucereux, douceatre, miel eux, doux juſqu'à la fadeur, ſucré.* Luſcious wine, *Vin doucereux, miellenx.* A luſcious melon, *Un melon ſucré.*

* A luſcious ſtyle, *Paroles emmiellées*; *ſtyle doucereux, flatteur.*

LUSCIOUSLY (leŭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with a great ſweetneſs] *Avec douceur*, ou *fadeur.*

LUSCIOUSNESS (leŭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [immoderate ſweetneſs] *Douceur exceſſive*, f. *fadeur*, f.

LUSERN (lĭou'-cĕrn), *ſ.* [a lynx] *Lynx, loup cervier*, m.

LUSERNE (lĭou'-cĕrne), *ſ.* [Bot. Medica; a kind of graſs] *Luſerne*, f. *trèfle* ou *foin de Bourgogne*, m.

‡ LUSH (leŭche), *adj.* [of a dark, deep, full colour] *D'une couleur foncée*, ou *chargée.*

LUSITANICA RUBRA BOLUS, *ſ. Terre de Portugal*, f.

LUSK (leŭsk), *adj.* [idle, lazy] *Pareſſeux, lent, indolent.*

LUSKISH (leŭsk'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat lazy] *Porté à la pareſſe, un peu indolent.*

LUSKISHLY (leusk'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [lazily] *D'une maniere indolente, en pareſſeux.*

LUSKISHNESS (leŭsk'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [a diſpoſition to lazineſs] *Indolence*, f. *diſpoſition à la pareſſe*, f.

LUSORIOUS (lĭoŭ-ſô'-rĭ-eŭce), *and* LUSORY (lĭou'-ſeür-é), *adj.* [uſed in play, ſportive] *De jeu, d'amuſement.* Luſorious lots, *Jeux de haſard*, m.

LUST (leüste), *ſ.* [carnal deſire] *Concupiſcence*, f *convoitiſe de la chair*, f. *incontinence*, f. *impudicité*, f. *laſciveté*, f *chair*, f. *amour* ou *aſſur déréglé.*

LUST [at ſea; if a ſhip heel either to the ſtarboard or port] *Barde*, f. *l'action de prendre la bande, de donner à la bande*, f.

To LUST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to deſire carnally, or vehemently] *Convoiter, déſirer avec paſſion.* To luſt after a woman, *Convoiter une femme.*

LUSTED (leüst'-ĕd) after, *adj. Convoité, déſiré avec paſſion.*

LUSTFUL (leüst'-foŭl), *adj.* [libidinous; inciting to luſt] *Impudique, laſcif, voluptueux, luxurieux*, ‖ *chaud.* A luſtful man, *Un homme impudique.* To make one luſtful, *Exciter la concupiſcence.*

LUSTFULLY (leüst'-foŭl-é), *adv* [with ſenſual concupiſcence] *Senſuellement, avec convoitiſe*, ou *concupiſcence.* To look luſtfully upon one, *Regarder quelqu'un avec laſcif, d'un œil de concupiſcence.*

LUSTFULNESS (leüst'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [libidinouſneſs] *Convoitiſe*, f. *impudicité*, f. *laſciveté*, f.

LUSTIHED (leüs'-tĭ-hĕd), *or* LUSTIHOOD (leüs'-tĭ-hoŭd), *ſ.* [corporal ability] V. VIGOUR

LUSTILY (leüs'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [ſtoutly, with mettle] *Vaillamment, avec force, fort & ferme, avec vigueur* Barbaroſſa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king luſtily performed, *Barberouſſe entreprit ce pénible voyage, que le vieux roi avoit fait avec vigueur.*

LUSTINESS (leüs'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtouneſs, ſturdineſs, ſtrength] *Vigueur*, f. *force*, f. *verdeur*, f

LUSTLESS (leüst'-lĕce), *adj.* [without luſt] *Sans convoitiſe.*

LUSTRAL (leüs'-trăl), *adj.* [uſed in purification] *Luſtrale*, ne ſe dit que de l'eau.

LUSTRATION (leüs-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [purification by water] *Luſtration*, m

LUSTRE (leüs'-teür), *ſ.* [brightneſs, ſplendour, glitter: *fig.* eminence, renown] *Luſtre*, m. *ſplendeur*, m. *éclat*, m.

¶ Luſtre, *luſtre*; brilliancy, *brillant*; radiancy, *éclat*; These three words riſe gradually one upon another, and mark the different degrees of the effect to light. *Luſtre* ſeems poſſeſſed of poliſh only; *brilliancy*, of light; *radiancy*, of fire: the firſt ſhines, the ſecond dazzles, the third glares. Ex The *luſtre* of her complexion; the *brilliancy* of her eyes: the *radiancy* of her diamonds We ſeldom ſee the word *luſtre* but in the literal ſenſe; whereas we frequently uſe that of *radiancy*, and much more often that of *brilliancy* in the figurative. In this ſenſe, it is the force of truth, the energy of language, and the newneſs of the thoughts, that give *radiancy* to a diſcourſe; whereas *brilliancy* ariſes from the beautiful turns and lively touches of expreſſion

LUSTRE, *or* LUSTRUM [the ſpace of five years] *Luſtre*, m. eſpace de cinq ans.

LUSTRE [a large ſconce or branch with candles] *Luſtre à conſole*, m. Luſtre ornamented with beads, *Luſtre à lacé.*

LUSTRING (leüs'-ſtrĭn'gne, *corruptly pronounced* lĭoute'-ſtrin'gne), *ſ.* [a ſhining ſilk] *Luſtrine*, f. *taffetas luſtré*, m.

LUSTROUS (leüs'-tieŭce), *adj.* [bright, ſhining, luminous] *Eclatant, lumineux, brillant.*

LUSTY (leüs'-té), *adj.* [ſtrong, ſtout, vigorous, healthy] *Fort, vigoureux, robuſte*; *qui ſe porte bien, qui a de l'embonpoint.* A luſty vigorous fellow, ‖ *Un grand abatteur de bois*

LUSUS NATURÆ (lĭou'-ſeŭce né-tĭou-rī), *ſ.* [in Nat. Hiſt.] *Jeu de la Nature*, m.

LUTANIST (lĭou'-tăn iſte), *ſ.* [one who plays upon the lute] *Joueur de luth*, m.

LUTARIOUS (lĭou-te-rĭ-eŭce), *adj* [living in mud, of a muddy colour] *Qui vit dans la vaſe, qui eſt couleur de vaſe*, ou *de limon.*

LUTATION (lĭoŭ-te-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Chym. cementing the veſſels with lute: luting] *Lutation*, f.

LUTE (lĭoute), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Luth*, m. To play upon the lute, *Jouer*, ou *toucher du luth.* Lute-ſtring, *Corde de luth*, f. Lute maker, *Luthier*, m *faiſeur d'inſtrumens de muſique à cordes*, m.

LUTE [Chym. a cement or plaſter] *Luz*, m. To apply lute (Chym. to cement with lute), *Luter.*

LUTE, ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cloſe with loam] *Luter, enduire de lut, boucher avec du lut*

LUTED (lĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Luté, enduit de lut.*

LUTE STERN (loute'-ſtĕrn), *ſ.* [in Shipbuilding, punk ſtern] *Poupe etroite*, f.

LUTESTRING (loute'-ſtrĭn'gne), V. LUSTRING.

LUTHERANISM (lĭoutsh'-ĕr-ăn-ĭzme), *ſ.* [the

ſ. [the religion of the Lutherans] *Le Lutheraniſme.*

LUTHERN (lĭoutsh'ĕürn), *ſ.* [Archit. a window in a roof] *Lucarne*, f.

LUTULENT (lĭou'-tĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [muddy] *Boueux, bourbeux.*

To LUX (leuks), *and* LUXATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put out of joint] *Luxer, démettre, diſloquer, déboîter.* He has luxated his hip, *Il s'eſt démis la hanche.*

LUXATED (leŭks'-é-tĕd), *and* LUXED (leŭks't), *part. adj. Luxé, démis, diſloqué, déboîté.*

LUXATION (leŭks'-é-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of diſjointing] *Luxation*, f. *diſlocation*, f. *déboîtement*, m.

LUXE (lĭoukse), *ſ.* [extravagance in diet, garb, &c.] *Luxe*, m. V. LUXURY.

LUXEMBURG (leŭks'-ĕm'-beŭrk), *ſ.* [a conſiderable and very ſtrong town of the Netherlanes; lat. 49°-37' N. lon. 6°-17' E.] *Luxembourg*, m.

LUXURIANCE (leŭg-zĭou'-rĭ-ăn'ce), *and* LUXURIANCY (leŭg-zĭou'-rĭ-ăn'-cé), *ſ.* [exuberance] *Surabondance*, f. *abondance exceſſive*, f.

LUXURIANT (leŭg-zĭou'-ri-ăn'te), *adj.* [exuberant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous] *Exceſſivement abondant, trop fertile.* Luxuriant plants, *Des plantes trop fertiles en feuilles & en bois.*

* Luxuriant health, *Excès de ſanté*, m. A luxuriant ſpeech becomes youth well, *Un diſcours pompeux convient à la jeuneſſe.* Ovid is luxuriant, *Ovide eſt trop fertile.*

To LUXURIATE (leŭg-zĭou'-rĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be exuberant] *Etre trop abondant, trop fertile.*

LUXURIOUS (leŭg-zĭou'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [luſtful, libidinous] *Luxurieux, incontinent, impudique, adonné aux plaiſirs des ſens.*

LUXURIOUS [extravagant in one's diet, garb, &c.] *Adonné au luxe, qui aime le luxe.*

LUXURIOUSLY (leŭg-zĭou'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [deliciouſly, voluptuouſly] *Luxurieuſement, voluptueuſement.* To live luxurioully, ‖ *Faire bombance.*

LUXURIOUSNESS (leŭg-zĭou'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *or* LUXURY (leŭk'-chĭou-ré), *ſ.* [luſt, voluptuouſneſs] *Luxure*, f. *incontinence*, f. *lubricité*, f.

LUXURY [luxe] *Luxe*, m. *molleſſe*, f. *excès*, m. *dépenſe ſi perfide*, f. *bombance*, f.

¶ LUXURY, *luxe*; voluptuouſneſs, *volupté*; ſenſuality, *ſenſualité*; debauchery, *débauche* (ſynon.); *Luxury* ſignifies the giving one's ſelf up to pleaſure; *voluptuouſneſs*, the being ſunk in eaſe and exceſs; *ſenſuality*, groſs corporal indulgence: *debauchery* implies a more riotous and ſhameleſs exceſs. Though theſe are, in general, all uſed in a bad ſenſe, yet is *luxury* ſometimes excepted; as: He who is ſunk in *voluptuouſneſs*, wallows in *ſenſuality*, or riots in *debauchery*, is a ſtranger to the greateſt *luxury*, that of doing good.

LUXURY [luxuriance] *Surabondance*, f. *fertilité exceſſive*, f.

LUZERN, V. LUSERNE.

LYCANTHROPE (lăï'-kăn'-tshrôpe), *ſ.* [a man who thinks himſelf a wolf] *Lycanthrope*, m *loup garou*, m.

LYCANTHROPY (lăï'-kăn'-tshrô-pé), *ſ.* [a ſort of madneſs] *Lycanthropie*, f. phrénéſie de loup-garou.

LYCAON (lăï'-ké'-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf] *Lycaon*, m.

LYCEUM (lĭ'-ci'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a famous ſchool near Athens] *Le Lycée.*

LYCHNIS, *ſ.* [in Bot. Campion, catch-fly, cuckow-flower] *Lychnis*, m. *œillet de Dieu*, m *paſſe-fleur*, f. *attrape-mouche*, f. Lychnis Chalcedonica, *Croix de Jéruſalem*, f. Lychnis coronaria, *Cequelourde*, f.

LYCIUM (lăï'-cĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [the inſpiſſated juice of the Indian-thorn] *Caté Indien*, m. *caté eamby*, m. *lycion*, m. ou *lycium*, m. *kaat*, m.

LYCIUM noſtras, *ſ.* [Bot. Rhamnus catharticus, buck-thorn; a med. plant] *Nerprun*, ou *noirprun*, m. *baie* ou *graine d'Avignon*, f.

LYCOMEDES (lăï-kô-mī'-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of the iſland of Scyros] *Lycomède*, m.

LYCOPERDON (lăï-kô-pĕr'-dŏne), *ſ.* [in Bot. Puff-ball] *Veſſe de loup.*

LYCOPERSICON (lăï-kô-pĕr'-ſĭ-kŏne), *ſ.* [Bot. Tumates, love-apple, wolf's peach] *Pomme d'amour*, f. *tomate*, f.

LYCOPODIUM (lăï-kô-pŏd'-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Wolf's claw moſs, club-moſs; a med. plant] *Lycopodium*, m. *pied*, m. ou *patte*, f. *de loup*; *mouſſe rampante à maſſue*, ou *mouſſe des bois*, f. *ſoufre végétal*, m

LYCOPUS (lăï-kô'-pe ice) paluſtris, *ſ.* [Bot. Marrubium, baſtard dittany, horehound; a medicinal plant] *Lycopus*, m. *marrube aquatique*, m.

LYDIAN STONE, *ſ.* [touch-ſtone] *Pierre de Lydie*, f. *pierre de touche*, f.

LYE (lăï), V. LIE.

To LYE, V. To LIE.

LYGURE, *ſ.* [a ſort of precious ſtone] *Sorte de pierre précieuſe*, f.

LYING (lăï'-ĭn'gne), *ger. of* To LIE. [in Sea-language] A ſhip lying to, *Vaiſſeau en panne*; *vaiſſeau à la cape*, m. A ſhip lying under the ſea, *Vaiſſeau qui reçoit des coups de mer fréquens par ſon avant, étant à la cape* ou *au plus près dans une groſſe mer.*

LYING-IN woman, *Femme en couche*, f.

LYMPH (lĭm'f), *ſ.* [water: Anat. tranſparent colourleſs liquor of the body] *La lymphe.*

LYMPHATED (lĭm'-fé-tĕd), *adj.* [mad] *Furieux, inſenſé, viſionnaire.*

LYMPHATICK (lĭm'-făt-ĭk), *adj.* and *ſ. Lymphatique.* The lymphaticks, or lymphatick veins, *Les veines lymphatiques.*

LYMPHATICK, *adj.* [diſtracted] *Furieux, inſenſé, viſionnaire.*

LYMPHEDUCT (lĭm'f'-deŭkt), *ſ.* [a veſſel that conveys the lymph] *Vaiſſeau*, m. *qui ſert de conduit à la lymphe*; *vaiſſeau lymphatique.*

LYNCEAN (lĭn'-cĭ-ăne), *and* LYNCEOUS (lĭn-cĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſharp and quick: *ſpeaking of the ſight*] *De lynx, perçant*, en parlant des yeux, *ou* de la vuë.

LYNCEUS (lĭn'-ci-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the only ſon of Egyptus who was not killed by the Danaides] *Lyncée*, m.

LYNCURIUM, *or* LYNCURIUS LAPIS, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. Hacinth or Turmalina, a gem having the property of Amber] *Pierre d'hyacintke*, f. *tourmaline*, f.

LYNCUS (lĭnk'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Scythia, changed into a lynx by Ceres] *Lyncus*, m.

LYNX (lĭn'gks), *ſ.* [ounce, a ſpotted beaſt remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight] *Lynx*, m. ou *loup cervier*, m. Lynx-fur (brought to us from Canada), *Chat cervier*, m.

* To have a lynx-like eye, *Avoir des yeux de lynx*, ou *fort perçant.*

Lyncis lapis (Nat. Hiſt. a ſpecies of Belemnites), *Pierre de lynx*, f. *bélemnite*, f.

LYNX. *ſ.* [a North conſtellation] *Lynx*, m.

LYONS (lăĭŭn'z), *ſ.* [the ſecond town of France; lat. 45°-46' N. lon. 4°-55' E.] *Lyon*, m.

LYRA (lăï'-ră), *ſ.* [a fiſh of the trigla-kind *Harpe*, f. *lyre*, f. *grondeur*, m. *groneau*, ou *grognaut*, m.

LYRA [a Northern conſtellation] *La Lyre.*

LYRE (lăïre), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Lyre*, f. *ſorte de harpe*, f.

LYRICAL (lĭr'-ĭ-kăl), *and* LYRICK (lĭr'-ĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to a lyre, ſinging *or* ſung to an harp] *Lyrique.* The lyrick poetry, *La poéſie lyrique.* Lyrick poet, *Un poëte lyrique.*

LYRIST (lăï'-rĭſte), *ſ.* [a muſician who plays upon the lyre] *Un joueur de lyre* ou *de harpe.*

LYSIMACHIA, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. LOOSESTRIFE.

LYSSA, *ſ.* [Med. the madneſs of a dog] *Rage*, f. Lyſſodectus (bit by a mad dog), *Mordu par un chien enragé.*

LYTHRUM (lăï'-tshreŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Salicaria, purple looſe-ſtrife] *Salicaire*, f. *lyſimachie rouge*, f.

M.

M. *Cette lettre ſe prononce en Anglois comme en François, excepté qu'à la fin des ſyllabes, on l'articule un peu plus fortement, en ſerrant les lèvres, comme dans* Bottom, damnable.

M, *lettre numérale, ſignifie* 1000. CM, 900.

M (ĕm'me), *ſ.* [the thirteenth letter of the alphabet] *M*, f. The ſtrokes of an *m*, *Les jambages d'une* m.

MABBY, *ſ* [a wine made from potatoes] *Vin de pommes de terre*, m.

MABOUJA, *ſ.* [devil-lizard, an American lizard very ugly] *Mabouja* ou *Mabouya*, m. *Salamandre de l'Amérique*, f. *crochet de terre*, m. *cuciux* (du Perou), m. *Scincque brun* (de la Jamaïque).

MABOUJA, *ſ.* [a very hard and heavy American root, of which the Savages make clubs] *Mabouja*, m.

MAC (măk), *ſ* [an Iriſh word] *Fils*, m. Mac-Williams, *Le fils de Guillaume* Maclaurin (Lawrence's ſon), *Maclaurin* ou *fils de Laurent*, m.

MACAM, *ſ* [Indian apple] *Pomme d'Inde*, f.

MACARONI, *ſ.* [an Italian word, fop] *élégant*, m. *faquin*, m. *damoiſeau*, m. Macaroni-parlon, § *Un calotin*, m.

MACARONICK (măk'-ă-rŏn-ĭk), *adj.* [in a language purpoſely corrupted] *Macaronique*, ne ſe dit que des pièces de poéſie en ſtyle burleſque.

MACAROON (măk'-ă-roŭne'), *ſ.* [a coarſe, rude, low fellow; whence macaronick] *Un ruſtre, un perſonnage groſſier, un homme ſans éducation.*

MACAROON, *ſ.* [a kind of ſweet biſcuit] *Macaron*, m.

MACASSAR, *ſ.* [a large, ſtrong, and handſome town of the iſland of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, where the king reſides; lat. 5°-0' S. lon. 119°-54' E.] *Macaſſar*, m.

MACAO, *ſ.* [a town of China in the province of Canton; lat. 22°-13' N. lon. 113°-51' E.] *Macao.*

MACAW (măk-kâ), *or* MACAO, *ſ.* [Pſittacus ararauna, a large ſpecies of Parrot] *Papegai* ou *Papegaut*, m. *Macao*, m. *Arras*, m.

MACAW-TREE (măk-kâ'-trī), *ſ.* [an American tree, a ſpecies of palm-tree] *Latanier*, m. *bache*, m *palmier en éventail*, m.

MACAQUO, *ſ.* [a long-tailed monkey] *Macaque*, m.

MACCABEES (măk-ă-bĭz'), *ſ.* [two apocryphal books of the Bible] *Machabées*, m pl.

MACE (mĕce), *ſ.* [an enſign of authority worn before magiſtrates] *Maſſe*, f. *maſſe d'armes*; *maſſe de bedeau*, dans une univerſité. Red-mace (Bot. Tipha, a ſort of aquatic plant) *Maſſe d'eau*, f.

MACE [a kind of ſpice, the ſecond integument of the nutmeg] *Fleur de Muſcade*, f. *macis*, m.

MACE-ALE (mĕce'-ele), *ſ.* [ale ſpiced with mace] *Bière où l'on a mis du macis*, f.

MACE-BEARER (mĕce'-bé-reŭr), *ſ.* [one who carries the mace] *Maſſier*, m. *bedeau*, m. officier qui porte la maſſe.

MACEDONIA,

MACEDONIA, *f.* [a province of Turkey in Europe] *Macédoine*, f.

MACER, *f.* [tree of Barbary, and its bark; Simarouba, arbore sancto; a med. bark] *Macer macir* ou *macre*, m.

To MACERATE (mă'-cĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make lean, to mortify] *Maigrir, macérer, mortifier, atténuer, affoiblir; affliger.*

To MACERATE [to steep] *Macérer, faire tremper, ramollir en faisant tremper.*

MACERATED (mă'-cĕr-é tĕd), *part. adj. Macéré, mortifié, atténué; affligé; macéré, qui a trempé.*

MACERATION (măs-cĕr-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [mortification] *Macération*, f. *mortification*, m.

MACERATION [infusion, soaking] *Macération*, f.

MACERONE, *f.* [Hippofalinum, Smyrnium, Alexander; a culinary plant] *Maceron*, m. *gros persil de Macédoine*, m.

MACHA-MONA, *f.* [an African and American calabash] *Macha-mona*, f.

MACHAON (mă-ké'-ŏne), *f.* [Mythol. the fon of Æfculapius, a famous Grecian Phyfician] *Machaon*, m.

MACHIAN, *f.* [one of the Molucca iflands in the Indian Ocean] *Machian*, m.

MACHINAL (măk'-ĭ-năl), *adj.* [relating to machines] *Machinal.*

To MACHINATE (măk'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to contrive] *Machiner, tramer,* ‖*braſſer.*

MACHINATED (măk'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Machiné, tramé, braſſé.*

MACHINATION (măk-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [artifice, malicious ſcheme] *Machination*, f. *artifice*, m. *trame*, f. *intrigue*, f. *manége*, m.

MACHINATOR (măk'-ĭ-né-teŭr), *f.* [pletter, contriver] *Machinateur*, m. *inventeur*, m.

MACHINE (mă-chîne'), *f.* [an engine; a complicated piece of workmanſhip; ſupernatural agency in poems] *Machine*, f *inſtrument*, m.

MACHINERY (mă chîn'-ĕr-é), *f* [the uſe of machines in poetry] *L'uſage des machines dans la poéſie épique.*

MACHINIST (măs-chîn' ĭste), *f.* [a maker of machines] *Machiniſte*, m.

MACHLIS, *f* [a quadruped of Scandinavia; Elk, Rein-deer] *Machlis*, m. *Alcé*, m. *Elan*, m.

MACILENCY (mă-cĭ-lĕn'-cé), *f.* [leanneſs] *Maigreur*, f.

MACILENT (mă'-cĭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [lean] *Maigre, décharné.*

MACKEREL (măk'-ĕr-ĕl), *f.* [Ichthyol. Scomber, a ſea-fiſh] *Maquereau*, m.

MACKEREL-BOAT, *f* (măk'-ĕr-ĕl-bôte), *f. maquilleur*, m.

MACON, *f.* [a town of France in the department of Saône and Loire; lat. 46°-20′ N. lon 4°-55′ E.] *Macon*, m.

MACOCO, *f.* [a kingdom of Africa, lying to the E. of Congo, and S. of the equator] *Macoco* ou *Anſico*, m

MACOQUER, *f.* [Bot. Pepo virginianus, a ſort of gourd] *Macocquer*, or *Macock*, m

MACOUBA, *f* [a ſort of ſnuff] *Macouba*, m.

MACRIS (mé'-krĭce), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Ariſtæus; received Bacchus into her lap, and thereby incurred the diſpleaſure of Juno] *Macris.*

MACROCOSM (mé'-krô-kŏzm), *f.* [the whole world, in oppoſition to Microcoſm] *L'univers*, m.

MACROLOGY, *f.* [in Rhet. a redundant ſtyle] *Macrologie*, f.

MACTATION (măk-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [killing for ſacrifice] *Immolation*, f. *ſacrifice*, m.

MACULA (măk'-ĭcu-lă), *f.* [a ſpot] *Une tache, une macule.*

To MACULATE (măk'-ĭcuŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtain, to ſpot] *Tacher, faire des taches; maculer* (t. d'Imprimerie).

MACULATED (măk'-ĭcuŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Taché; maculé* (t. d'Imprimerie).

MACULATION (măk-ĭcuŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* [ſtain, ſpot, taint] *Macule*, f. *tache*, f. *ſouillure*, f.

MACULATURE (măk'-ĭcuŭ-lé'-tïeŭre), *f.* [waſte or blotted paper] *Maculature* (t. de Libraire), f.

MACULE (măk'-ĭcuŭle), *or* MACLE, *f.* [an ill-printed ſheet] *Feuille maculée.*

MAD (măd). *adj* [diſordered in mind; enraged, furious] *Fou, inſenſé; enragé, furieux, déſeſpéré, fulminant,* † *exécrable, furibond.* To be mad, *Fulminer, peſter.* To run mad, *Affoler.* To make one mad, *Aliéner l'eſprit à quelqu'un.* He is mad at me, *Il eſt furieux contre moi, fort en colère contre moi.*

† He eats like any mad man, *Il mange comme un enragé.*

MAD on, upon, after, of, for [over-run with a violent deſire] *Fou, paſſionné.* He is mad upon or for gaming, *Il eſt paſſionné pour le jeu.* Mad for muſick, *Fou de muſique.*

* MAD, *Folâtre, badin, étourdi, écervelé, volage.* Mad fit, *Humeur folâtre*, f. *folie*, f. *caprice*, f. *quinte*, f. *fantaiſie*, f. *verve*, f.

† He is as mad as a March-hare, *Il n'aime qu'à folâtrer.*

MAD, *f.* [an earth-worm] *Ver de terre*, m.

To MAD, -DING, -DED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to be mad] *Faire enrager, rendre fou*, ou *furieux*; *enrager, être fou* ou *furieux.* This muſic mads me, *Cette muſique me rend furieux.* Madding women, *Femmes inſenſées* ou *furieuſes.* He is madding, or He runs madding, or a madding after this woman, *Il eſt fou de cette femme, il l'aime à la folie.*

MADAGASCAR, *f.* [an iſland lying on the Eaſtern coaſt of Africa, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1492] *Madagaſcar*, m.

MADAM (măd'-eŭme), *f.* [the term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree] *Madame*, ou *mademoiſelle*, f

MADAM [*in converſation* Ma'am] *Madame*, f.

MAD-APPLE (măd'-ăp-pl'), *f.* [Bot. Tomates, Lycopersicon, raging apple] *Pomme d'amour*, f. *tomate*, f.

MADBRAIN (măd'-bréne), *or* MADBRAINED (măd'-brén'd), *adj.* [diſordered in mind] *Fou, inſenſé. furieux, étourdi.*

MAD-CAP (măd'-kăp), *f.* V. MADMAN.

MADDED (măd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Enragé, furieux.*

To MADDEN (măd'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to become mad] *Rendre fou, faire enrager; devenir fou, enrager, agir comme un fou.*

MADDER (măd'-eŭr), *adj.* [*the comparative of* Mad] *Plus fou, plus folle.*

MADDER [Bot. Rubia tinctorum] *Garance*, f. Madder of the Levant, or Smyrna madder, *Azala*, m. *izari*, m. Barked madder, *Garance robée.* Madder in powder, *Garance en grappe* Petty madder, (rubeola), *Cinanchine*, f. *petite garance*, f. Madder of Canada, *Tſavoyanne*, f. Wild madder, *Garance ſauvage*, f. Die made of madder, *Garançage*, m.

MADDEST (măd'-ĕste), *adj.* [*the ſuperlative of* mad] *Le plus fou, la plus folle.*

MADDISH (măd'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat mad] *Un peu fou; folâtre, badin, étourdi.*

MADE (méde), *pret.* and *part.* of To make, *Fit, fait.* What made he? *Que fit-il?* It is made, *C'eſt fait.* To be made up of . . . *Conſiſter en . . .*

MADEFACTION (măd'-ĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of making wet] *Action de mouiller.*

To MADEFY (măd'-ĭ-fâï), *v. a.* [to moiſten] *Mouiller.*

MADEIRA, *f.* [an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a triangle] *Madère*, f.

MADGE-HOWLET, *f.* [a bird] *Hulotte*, ou *huette*, f. ſorte d'oiſeau, *chevêche*, f. *chat-huant*, m.

MADHOUSE (măd'-hăoŭce), *f.* [a bedlam; a houſe where mad people are cured or confined] *Les petites maiſons, hôpital des Fous, maiſon particulière où l'on traite les fous*, f

MADID (măd'-ĭde), *adj.* [wet] *Moite, mouillé.*

MADIDITY (măd-ĭd'-ĭ-té), *or* MADOUR (măd'-eŭr), *f.* [moiſture] *Moiteur*, m. *humidité*, f.

MADLY (măd'-lé), *adv.* [like a madman] *Follement, en inſenſé, comme un fou, comme un enragé; à l'étourdie, comme un étourdi.*

MADMAN (măd'-măne), *f.* [a man deprived of his underſtanding] *Un fou.*

MADNESS (măd'-nĕce), *f.* [loſs of underſtanding, fury, rage] *Folie*, f. *manie*, f *avertin*, m. *fureur*, f. *extravagance*, f. *emportement*, m. *colère*, f. *rage*, f.

MADONA-FIG, *f.* [a ſort of fig] *Gouteau*, m. *groſſe violette longue*, f.

MADRAS, *or* FORT ST. GEORGE, *f.* [a fort and town of the peninſula of Hindouſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel; lat. 13°-5′ N. lon. 80°-25′ E.] *Madras*, ou *Madraſpatan*, m.

MADREPORA, *f. pl.* [ſubmarine ſubſtances, reſembling corals, and divided into branches] *Madrépores*, m. pl. *rétépores*, m pl. *pierre ramifiée*, f.

MADRID, *f.* [the capital of Spain; lat. 40°-25′ N lon. 3°-20′ W.] *Madrid*, m.

MADRIER, *f.* [a term of Fortification] *Madrier*, m.

MADRIGAL (măd'-rĭ-găl), *f.* [a ſort of poem] *Madrigal*, m.

MADROGAM, *f.* [a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa; lat. 18°-0′ S. lon. 31°-40′ E.] *Madrogan*, ou *Banamatapa*, m.

MADURA, *f.* [a town of the peninſula of Indouſtan, capital of a province of the ſame name; lat. 9°-55′ N. lon. 78°-12′ E.] *Madure*, m.

MADURE, *f* [an iſland of Indian ſea, between thoſe of Java and Borneo] *Madure*, m.

MAD-WORT (măd'-oŭĕürte), *f.* [Bot. Aſperugo; a med. plant] *Porte-feuille*, m. *rapette*, f.

MAELSTROM, *f.* [a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool, which lies on the coaſt of Norway] *Maelſtrum* ou *Mael-ſtrom*, m.

MÆNA, *f.* [a ſmall ſea-fiſh on the coaſt of Provence] *Cigarel*, m. *mendole*, f.

MÆNADES (mĭn'-éd'z), *f.* [Mythol. the companions of Bacchus] *Mænades*, f. pl.

MAESE *or* MEUSE, *f.* [a large river of the low countries, which riſes in France near the village of Meuſe, and enters the German Ocean at Rotterdam, the Briel, and Helvoet-Sluys] *La Meuſe.*

MAESTRICHT, *f.* [a large and ſtrong town of the Netherlands; lat. 50°-52′ N. lon. 5°-41 E.] *Maſtricht*, m.

To MAFFLE. V. To STAMMER.

MAFFLER. V. STAMMERER.

MAGADOXO, *f.* [the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan; lat. 2°-30′ N. lon. 44°-0′ E.] *Magadoxo*, m.

MAGAZINE (măg-ă-zîne'), *f.* [a ſtorehouſe] *Magaſin*, m. *grenier*, m. A magazine of all neceſſary proviſions and munitions, *Un magaſin de toutes les proviſions & munitions néceſſaires.* A magazine of ſalt, *Un grenier à ſel.* Magazine (in a ſhip), *Soute aux poudres*, f

MAGAZINE [a miſcellaneous Pamphlet, a periodical Miſcellany] *Magazin littéraire*, m. *journal*, m.

MAGDALENA, *f.* [a large river of South America: another river of North America, in Louiſiana] *La Madeleine*, f.

MAGDALEN HUSPITAL, *f.* [a community of penitent courtezans, or to keep women from debauchery] *Magdelonnettes, filles repenties*, f. pl. *conſervatoire*, m.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, *f. pl* [ſituated on the N.E. of Sardinia] *Les iles de la Magdelaine*, f. pl.

MAGBOTE (măg'-bôte), *f.* [a compenſation formerly given for the ſlaying of another man's relation] *Amende pécuniaire qu'on payoit autrefois aux proches parens de celui qu'on avoit tué, pour s'exempter d'une peine corporelle*, f.

MAGDALEO, *f.* [a roll of platter] *Magdaléon*, m.

MADGEBURG,

MADGEBURG, *ſ.* [a large ancient and trading town of Germany, in Lower Saxony; lat. 52°-11′ N. lon. 11°-45′ E.] *Magdebourg*, m.

MAGE (médje), *ſ.* V. MAGICIAN.

MAGELLAN, *ſ.* [a famous ſtrait of South America, diſcovered in 1520 by Magellan] *Le détroit de Magellan*, m. Terra Magellanica (the country to the North of the ſtrait of Magellan), *La Terre Magellanique*, f.

MAGGOT (măgu'-eŭt), *ſ.* [a worm] *Un ver blanc qui s'engendre dans la chair, les fruits & le fromage*; *mite*, f.

*† MAGGOT [whimſy, caprice, odd fancy, pet] *Caprice*, m. *fantaiſie*, f. *quinte*, f. *lubie*, f. *boutade*, f. What maggot bites you? *Quelle fantaiſie vous prend?*

MAGGOTTINESS (măgu'-eŭt-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [an airy or whimſical diſpoſition of mind] *Maladie d'eſprit d'une perſonne qui a des rats*, ou *des fantaiſies muſquées*, f.

MAGGOTTY (măgu'-eŭt-é), *adj.* [full of maggots] *Plein de vers*; au figuré, & familièrement, *Capricieux*; *quinteux*, *fantaſque*. V. FANTASTICAL.

MAGHIAN, *ſ.* [a large town of Aſia, in Arabia Felix; lat. 16°-3′ N. lon. 44°-15′ E.] *Maghian*, m.

MAGI (mé'-djăï), *or* MAGIANS (mé'-dji-en'z), *ſ. pl.* [wiſe men, and philoſophers, among the Perſians] *Mages*, m. pl.

MAGICAL (măd j -ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [acted or performed by magick] *Magique*. Magic lantern (gallantic ſhow), *Lanterne magique*, f.

MAGICALLY (măd j'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by magick] *Par magie*, *par enchantement*.

MAGICIAN (mă-djĭch'-ăne), *ſ.* [a ſorcerer or ſorcereſs] *Un magicien*, *une magicienne*; *un ſorcier*, *une ſorcière*; *un négromancien*.

MAGICK (m dj'-ĭk), *ſ.* [the black art] *Magie*, f. ou *magie noire*; *enchantement*, m. The natural magick, *La magie blanche*, *la magie naturelle*.

MAGICK, *adj.* V. MAGICAL.

MAGISTERIAL (măd j-ĭs-ti'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [like a maſter, imperious] *Magiſtral*, *de maître*, *impérieux*, *abſolu*, *dominant*, *deſpotique*.

MAGISTERIALLY (măd j-ĭs-ti'-rĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [with an air of authority, arrogantly] *Magiſtralement*, *en maître*, *impérieuſement*, *en deſpote*. To command magiſterially, *Commander en maître*.

MAGISTERIALNESS (măd j-ĭs-ti'-rĭ-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [haughtineſs] *Hauteur*, f. *ton de maître*, m. *airs de maître*, m. pl.

MAGISTERY (măd j'-ĭs-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [among Chymiſts, a precipitate] *Magiſtere*, m. Magiſtery of Biſmuth, *Blanc de perle*, m.

MAGISTRACY (măd j'-ĭs-tră-cé), *ſ.* [the dignity of a magiſtrate] *Magiſtrature*, f.

MAGISTRALLY (măd j'-ĭs-trăl-é), *adv.* V. MAGISTERIALLY.

MAGISTRATE (măd j'-ĭs-tréte), *ſ.* [an officer of juſtice] *Un Magiſtrat*

MAGMA, *ſ.* [Chym. the dregs of a compoſition] *Caput-mortuum*, m. *tête-morte*, f. *ſédiment*, m.

MAGNA-CHARTA (măg'-nă-kar-tă), *ſ.* [the great charter granted by Henry the third] *La grande chartre qu'Henri III. roi d'Angleterre accorda à ſes ſujets*, *& qui contient les grands privilèges de la nation Angloiſe*.

MAGNANIMITY (măg-nă-nĭm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [greatneſs of mind, elevation of ſoul] *Magnanimité*, f. *grandeur d'âme*, f. *courage*, m. *force*, f. *ſentiment élevés*. V. HEROISM

MAGNANIMOUS (mă-năn'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [great of mind] *Magnanime*, *qui a l'âme grande*, *courageux*.

MAGNANIMOUSLY (măg-năn'-ĭ-meŭs-lé), *adv.* [with greatneſs of mind] *D'une manière magnanime*, *avec magnanimité*, *courageuſement*

MAGNESIA alba, *ſ.* [Chym. a fine white earth formed from two pellucid liquors, hence called Miraculum Chymicum] *Magnéſie*, f.

MAGNESIA NIGRA, *or* Manganeſe (commonly conſidered as an ore of iron), *Savon de verre*, m.

MAGNET (măg'-nĕte), *ſ.* [loadſtone] *Aimant*, m. *calamite*, f. Arſenical magnet, *Magnès arſenical*, m.

MAGNETICAL (măg-nĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* MAGNETICK (măg-nĕt'-ĭk), *adj* [relating to the magnet, partaking of the virtue of the loadſtone, attractive] *Magnétique*, *aimantin*. A magnetic needle, *Calamite*, f. Magnetic effluvia (the atmoſphere ſurrounding a magnet), *Matière magnétique*.

MAGNETISM (măg'-nĕt-ĭzme), *ſ.* [power of the loadſtone, power of attraction] *Magnétiſme*, m.

MAGNIFICAL (măg-nĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *and* MAGNIFICK (măg-nĭf'-ĭk), *adj* [illuſtrious, grand, ſplendid, pompous; great, noble] *Magnifique*, *grand*, *noble*, *pimpeux*, *ſeigneurial*, *royal*.

MAGNIFICAT (măg-nĭf'-ĭ-kăte), *ſ.* [the ſong of the bleſſed Virgin] *Le Magnificat*, *le cantique de la ſainte Vierge*. † To correct the magnificat [to try to mend what is already perfect] *Corriger le Magnificat* [*tâcher de corriger ce qui eſt parfait*.]

MAGNIFICENCE (măg-nĭf'-ĭ-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [ſplendor, ſtateline ſs] *Magnificence*, f. *pompe*, f. *faſte*, m. *ſplendeur*, f. *éclat*, m. *ſomptuoſité*, f.

MAGNIFICENT (măg-nĭf'-ĭ-cĕn'te), *adj.* V. MAGNIFICAL.

MAGNIFICENTLY (măg-nĭf'-ĭ-cĕn't-lé), *adv.* [ſplendidly, pompouſly] *Magnifiquement*, *avec pompe*, *ſaſtueuſement*, *pompeuſement*. To ſpeak magnificently of one's ſelf, *Parler de ſoi en termes magnifiques*, *ſa re ſon panégyrique*.

MAGNIFICO (măg-nĭf'-ĭ-kò), *ſ.* [a nobleman of Venice] *Un noble Vénitien*; en général *un Grand Seigneur*. He is a magnifico, *C'eſt un Grand Seigneur*.

MAGNIFIER (măg'-nĭ-fâï-cŭr), *ſ.* [an encomiaſt] *Un panégyriſte*.

MAGNIFIED (măg'-nĭ-f ï'd), *part. adj.* *Groſſi*, *exagéré*; *loué*, *exalté*, *priſé*, *vanté*.

To MAGNIFY (măg'-nĭ-fâï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exaggerate; to exalt] *Groſſir*, *exagérer*, *exalter*, *louer*, *priſer*, *vanter*. A magnifying glaſs, *Un verre qui groſſit les objets*, *un microſcope*, *une loupe*. He ſhall exalt and magnify himſelf, *Il ſe louera & s'exaltera lui-même*.

MAGNITUDE (măg'-nĭ-tŭ'dde), *ſ.* [greatneſs, comparative bulk] *Grandeur*, f. *importance*, f. A ſtar of the firſt magnitude, *Une étoile de la première grandeur*.

MAGNOLIA, *ſ* [Bot. laurel-leaved tulip-tree] *Magnolie*, f. *arbre aux tulipes*, m. *tulipier*, m. *bois jaune*, m.

MAGPIE (măg'-pâï), *ſ.* [a bird] *Une pie*; *jaquette-dame*, f. A ſpeckled magpie, *Une pie grièche*; *ponchari*, m.

MAHALEP, *ſ.* [Bot. Vaccinium; wild cherry, rock-cherry] *Mahaleb* ou *mahalep*, ou *magalep*, m. Mahalep-tree (among Cabinet-makers) *Bois de St. Lucie* (en Lorraine), m.

MAHALEU, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Egypt, capital of Garbia; lat. 31°-30′ N. lon. 30°-21 E.] *Mahaleu*, m.

MAHIE, *ſ.* [at Otaheite, the bread-fruit when fermented] *Fruit à pain*, m.

MAHIM, MAHEM, *or* MAYHEM, *ſ.* [from the old French *mehain*, *mehaigner*: in Law, a corporal hurt] *Mutilation*, f. *perte d'un membre*, f.

MAHOGANY (mă-hŏg'-ă-né), *ſ.* [Bot. the cedar of Barbadoes] *Acajou*, m.

MAHOMETAN (mă hŏm'-ĕt-ăne), *ſ.* [one that follows the doctrine of Mahomet] *Un Mahométan*.

MAHOMETISM (mă-hŏm'-ĕt-ĭzme), *and* MAHOMETANISM, *ſ.* [Iſlam, the doctrine of Mahomet] *Le Mahométiſme*, *la religion de Mahomet*.

MAHON, or PORT-MAHON, *ſ.* [the capital town of Minorca] *Mahon*, m. *Le Port-Mahon*.

MAHONE, *ſ.* [a Turkiſh ſhip] *Mahonne*, f. *galéaſſe Turque*, f.

MAIA (me'-ăï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, turned by Jupiter into a ſtar] *Maïa*, f.

MAID (méde), *or* MAIDEN (mé'-d'n), *ſ.* [an unmarried woman] *Une fille*. A young maid, *Une jeune fille*. A ſervant-maid, *Une ſervante*. A chamber-maid, *Une femme de chambre*. The queen's maids of honour, *Les filles de la reine*. Thouſand maidens attend her, *Elle eſt ſervie par mille filles*.

MAIDEN, *ſ.* [in Scotland; a beheading machine] *Guillotine*, f.

MAIDEN, *adj.* [conſiſting of virgins] *De filles*, *compoſé de filles*. [freſh, new, unuſed] *Frais*; *neuf*; *dont on ne s'eſt point encore ſervi*.

Maiden ſpeech (in Parliament), *Le premier diſcours que fait un membre du Parlement*, m. *la première fois qu'il parle en public*.

MAID, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſkate-fiſh] *Ange de mer*, m. *pucelle*, f ſorte de poiſſon.

MAIDENHAIR (mé'-d'n-hèr), *ſ.* [Bot. Adianthum, a med. plant] *Capillaire*, m. *adiante*, m. *cheveux de Vénus*, m. pl.

MAIDENHEAD (mé'-d'n-hĕd), *and* MAIDENHOOD (mé'-d'n-hoŭd), *ſ.* [virginity; newneſs, freſhneſs] *Virginité*, f. *pucelage*, m. *état de fille*, m.

MAIDENLY (mé'-d'n-lé), *adj.* [like a maid, gentle] *Virginal*, *modeſte*, *doux*, *pudique*, *de fille*, *de vierge*; ſignifie auſſi, *craintif*, *foible*, *délicat*.

MAIDEN-RENTS (mé'-d'n-rĕn'ts), *ſ.* [a fine paid to the lords of ſome manors, for the licence of marrying daughters] *Droit qu'un vaſſal paie au Seigneur au fief quand il marie ſa fille*, m.

MAIDMARIAN (méd-mér'-ïène), *ſ.* [a ſort of dance] *Sorte de dance*.

MAIL (méle), *ſ.* [a little iron-ring] *Maille*, f. A coat of mail, *Une cotte de maille*.

MAIL [a poſtman's bundle] *Malle*, f. *valiſe*, f. au figuré, *poſte*, f We want ton mails from Holland, *Il nous manque deux malles*, ou *deux poſtes de Hollande*.

MAILS (mélz), *ſ. pl.* [the mailed feathers of a hawk] *Hagleure*, f. *maillure*, f. *maille*, f. (en parlant d'un perdreau).

To MAIL, *v. a.* *Armer* quelqu'un *pour le mettre en état de ſe défendre*.

MAILED (mél'd), *adj.* [covered as with a coat of mail] *Armé*, *cuiraſſé*, *couvert comme d'une cotte de maille*.

‡ MAILLE, *ſ.* [a ſmall coin, two farthiogs] *Maille*, f.

MAIM (méme), *ſ.* [priv ation of ſome limb; wound] *Mutilation*, f. ou ſimplement, *bleſſure*, f. au figuré, *atteinte*, f.

* A cruel maim in the ſinews of the war, *Vive atteinte aux nerfs de la guerre*.

To MAIM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of any limb] *Mutiler*, *tronquer*, *eſtropier*, en coupant quelque membre.

MAIM, *adj.* and MAIMED (mém'd), *part. adj.* *Mutilé*, *eſtropié*, *tronqué*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* They are maimed in their intereſt among their neighbours, *Ils ont perdu une partie de leur crédit parmi leurs voiſins*.

MAIMING (mé'-mĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To maim] *Mutilation*, f. *l'action de mutiler*, &c. f.

MAIN (méne), *adj.* [principal, chief] *Principal*, *eſſentiel*, *capital*, *important*. This is the main reaſon, *Voilà la principale raiſon*. To look to the main chance, *Songer à l'objet principal*, *viſer au ſolide*. Our main intereſt is to be as happy as we can, *Notre intérêt le plus eſſentiel eſt d'être*

d'être auſſi heureux que nous le pouvons.

MAIN, *adj.* (du latin *magnus*, ou du gaulois *magne*), [in Sea-language] *Grand, premier* ou *principal* (ce mot ſert ſur-tout à déſigner le grand mât, ſes vergues, ſes manœuvres, & ſes agrès). Main-top-yard, *Vergue du grand hunier*, f. Main braces, *Bras de la grande voile*, m. pl. The main ſtay-ſail, *Charbonnière*, f. Main ſhrouds, *Haubans du grand mât*, ou *grands haubans*, m. pl. Main ſheets, &c. *écoutes de la grande voile*, f. pl. Main hatchway, *Grande écoutille*. Main wale, *La plus baſſe préceinte*. Main ſtream, *Le milieu* ou *le plus fort du courant d'une rivière*, ou *d'une fleuve*.

MAIN, *ſ.* [the groſs, the bulk; the ſum, the whole; the ocean; the continent; V. OCEAN] *Le gros, la plupart; le total, le tout; l'océan*, m. *la haute mer; le continent*. The main of them, *La plupart d'entre eux*. As to the main, *Pour la plupart*. For the main, *En tout*. Upon the main, *Après tout, au bout du compte*. In the main, *Au fond, en général, abſolument parlant*.

MAIN [force, violence] *Force*, f. With might and main, *De toute ſa force*.

MAINE or MAYENNE, *ſ.* [a department of France, including the late province of Anjou] *Le Maine*.

MAINGUARD (méne'-garde), *ſ.* [the grand guard] *La grande garde*.

MAIN-LAND (méne-lănd'de'), *ſ.* [continent] *Le continent, la terre ferme*.

MAINLAND, ORKNEY *or* POMONA, *ſ.* [the principal of the Orkney iſlands] *Mainland*, m.

MAINLY (méne'-lé), *adv.* [chiefly, greatly] *Principalement, ſur-tout; beaucoup, conſidérablement, puiſſamment*. The ſtrata mainly conſiſt of this matter, *Les couches en ſont principalement compoſées*. It mainly concerns me, *Cela m'intéreſſe beaucoup*.

MAINMAST (méne-măſte), *ſ.* [the chief maſt] *Le grand mât*.

MAINOUR (mén'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a law-word] *Vol*, m. *larcin*, m.

MAINPARNABLE (méne'-par-nă-bl'), *adj.* [bailable] *Qui peut être élargi ſous caution*.

MAINPERNOR (méne'-pĕr-neŭr), *ſ.* [ſurety] *Caution*, f. *ſureté*, f.

MAINPRISE (méne'-prăïze), *ſ.* [bail] *Cautionnement*, m.

To MAINPRISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bail] *Cautionner*.

MAINPRISED (méne'-prăïz'd), *part. adj. Cautionné*.

MAINSAIL (méne'-séle), *ſ.* [the ſail of the mainmaſt] *La voile du grand mât, la grande voile, la baſſe voile*, f. *grand pu fi*, m.

MAIN-SEA (méne-sī), *ſ.* [the ocean] *La haute mer, l'océan*, m.

MAINSHEET (méne'-chīte), *ſ.* V. MAINSAIL.

MAINSWORN (méne'-seŭorne), *adj. Parjure, qui s'eſt parjuré*.

To MAINTAIN (mĕn'-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to preſerve, to keep, to defend] *Maintenir, ſoutenir, défendre, conſerver, entretenir, ſuſtenter; garantir*. To maintain one's family, *Alimenter ſa famille*. To have one to maintain, *Avoir quelqu'un ſur les bras*. To maintain the blood in a gentle fermentation, *Entretenir*, ou *maintenir, le ſang dans une douce fermentation*. To maintain a cauſe, *Défendre* ou *plaider une cauſe*. I'll maintain it, *Je le ſoutiendrai, je le prouverai*.

To MAINTAIN [to aſſert as a tenet] *Maintenir, ſoutenir*. To maintain a thing with obſtinacy, *S'aheurter*. V. To AVOUCH. To ABET. To VINDICATE.

MAINTAINABLE (mĕn'-tén'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [defenſible, juſtifiable] *Soutenable*.

MAINTAINED (mĕn'-tén'd'), *part. adj. Maintenu, entretenu, ſoutenu, défendu, conſervé*.

MAINTAINER (mĕn'-tén'-eŭr), *ſ.* [defender, ſupporter] *Défenſeur*, m. *protecteur, ſoutien*, m. *patron*, m. *conſervateur; ſauteur*.

MAINTENANCE (mĕn'-tén-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [ſupply of the neceſſaries of life] *Entretien*, m. *alimens*, m. pl. *proviſion alimentaire*, f.

MAINTENANCE [ſupport, protection, defence] *Soutien*, m. *défenſe*, f. *protection*, f. *conſervation*, f. *maintien*, f.

MAINTENANCE [among Lawyers] *Maintenue*, f. *manutention*, f.

MAINTOP-MAST (méne'-tŏp-măſte), *ſ. Le grand mât de hune*.

MAINTOP-GALLANT-MAST (méne'-tŏp-găl-ănt'e-măſte), *Le grand perroquet*.

MAINYARD (mén'-ïarde), *ſ.* [the yard of the main-maſt] *La grande verge*.

MAIRE (LE), *ſ.* [a ſtrait of South America, lying between Statenland and Terra del Fuego] *Paſſage de le Maire*, m.

MAIZE (méze), *ſ.* [Indian wheat, a ſort of corn] *Maïs*, m. *blé d'Inde*, m. *blé de Turquie*, m.

MAJA, *ſ.* [a ſmall bird of the iſland of Cuba] *Maja* or *Maia*, m.

MAJESTICAL (mă-djĕs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* MAJESTICK (mă-djĕs'-tĭk), *adj.* [auguſt, ſtately, pompous] *Majeſtueux, plein de majeſté; grand, ſublime, pompeux, auguſte*.

MAJESTICALLY (mă-djĕs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with dignity] *Majeſtueuſement, avec majeſté*.

MAJESTY (măd'j'-ĕs-té), *ſ.* [dignity, ſtatelineſs] *Majeſté*, f. *grandeur*, f. *dignité*, f. *ſublimité*, f. *élévation*, f.

MAJESTY [the title of kings and queens] *Majeſté*, f.

MAJOR (mé'-djeŭr), *adj.* [greater in number, quantity, extent, or dignity] *Plus grand*. The major part, *La plus grande partie*.

MAJOR, *ſ.* [the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm] *La majeure*, d'un ſyllogiſme.

MAJOR [an officer above the captain] *Un major*.

MAJORCA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town, capital of the iſland of the ſame name; lat. 39°-30' N. lon. 2°-15' E.] *Majorque*, f.

MAJOR-DOMO [a ſteward] *Un major-dôme, un intendant, un maître d'hôtel*.

MAJORATION (mădj-ô-ré'-cheûne), *ſ.* [increaſe] V. ENLARGEMENT.

MAJORITY (mă-djŏr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being greater, the greater number] *Supériorité en grandeur & en nombre*, f. *la plus grande partie, la pluralité, la plupart*. The plurality and majority of parts, *La pluralité de parties plus grandes*.

MAJORITY [anceſtry] *Les ancêtres*, m. pl.

MAJORITY [full age] *Majorité*, f. *état de celui qui eſt majeur*, m.

MAJORITY, *and* MAJORSHIP (mé'-djeïr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of a major] *Majorité*, f. grade de major.

To MAKE (méke), -ING, I made (méde), I have made, *v. a.* [to create, to form of materials, to produce as cauſe or agent] *Faire, créer, former, produire, façonner, conſtruire*. Let us make man in our image, *Faiſons l'homme à notre image*. God hath made of one clay all nations of men, *Dieu a fait ou formé du même limon toutes les nations de la terre*. Wealth maketh many friends, *Les richeſſes font bien des amis*. To make a ſuit of clothes, *Faire un habit*. To make a law, *Faire une loi*. To make a league, *Faire une ligue*. To make war, *Faire la guerre*. Make way or room, *Faites place, gare!*

To MAKE [to do, to perform] *Faire, exécuter*. What do you make here? *Que faites-vous ici?* To make a ſpeech, *Faire une harangue*. They began to make excuſe, *Il commencèrent à s'excuſer*. I made a very good dinner, *J'ai fait un fort bon dîner*. To make a ſtand, *Faire une pauſe, s'arrêter*. To make amends, *Compenſer, dédommager*. To make a requeſt, *Faire ou préſenter une requête, demander, ſupplier*. To make one's eſcape, *S'échapper, ſe ſauver, s'évader, s'enfuir*. To make trial, *Faire l'épreuve ou l'eſſai, éprouver, eſſayer*. To make uſe of a thing, *Faire uſage d'une choſe, s'en ſervir*. To make haſte, *Hâter le pas, ſe dépêcher*. To make merry, ‡ *Gorger*.

To MAKE [in Sea-language] *Faire*. To make a good board, *Faire un bon bord*, ou *une bonne bordée*. To make the land, *Découvrir la terre*. To make ſail, *Mettre de la voile*, ou *augmenter la voilure*. To make ſtern-way, *Culer*. To make water or to leak, *Faire eau*. To make foul water, *Toucher avec la quille ſur un fond vaſeux (ce qui trouble l'eau)*.

To MAKE [to force, to compel] *Faire, obliger, contraindre, forcer*. I ſhall make you riſe at an early hour, *Je vous ferai lever de bonne heure*. It would need ſome better proof than bare aſſertion to make it be believed, *Il faudroit une meilleure preuve qu'une ſimple aſſertion pour faire croire une choſe ſi étrange*.

To MAKE [to concern] *Faire, toucher, intéreſſer*. It makes nothing to me, *Cela ne me fait rien*. This makes for me, or to my purpoſe, *Ceci fait pour moi, ceci fait mon affaire*.

To MAKE [to render] *Rendre, faire devenir*. To make one happy, *Rendre quelqu'un heureux*. To make one's ſelf miſerable, *Se rendre malheureux*. To make ready, *Préparer*. To make angry, *Fâcher*. To make clean, *Nettoyer*. To make free, *Délivrer*. To make known, *Notifier, faire connaître, publier*. To make two, that were fallen out, friends, *Réconcilier deux perſonnes qui s'étoient brouillées*. To make a thing another man's, *Aliéner une choſe*.

To MAKE [to commit] *Faire, commettre*. I will neither plead my age nor ſickneſs in excuſe of the faults which I have made, *Je ne m'excuſerai des fautes que j'ai faites, ni ſur mon âge, ni ſur la maladie*.

To MAKE [to get, to raiſe as profit from any thing] *Faire, tirer*. To make money of a thing, *Faire de l'argent d'une choſe, la vendre*. He makes a thouſand pounds a year of his lands, *Il tire mille livres ſterling par an de ſes terres*. To make gain of, *Tirer du profit de, gagner*. To make the beſt of a bad game or market, *Se tirer d'affaire le mieux qu'on peut*.

To MAKE, *Donner, tirer, porter*. To make a blow at one, *Donner un coup à quelqu'un*. To make a ſhot at one, *Tirer ſur quelqu'un*. To make a paſs at one, *Porter une botte à quelqu'un*. To make an aſſignation, *Donner une aſſignation*.

* To MAKE a pen, *Tailler une plume*. To make hay, *Faner l'herbe*.

* To MAKE one, *Faire la fortune à quelqu'un*; ou bien, *être du nombre*, ou *de la partie, faire nombre*.

To MAKE many words, *Chicaner, barguigner, conteſter*. To make many words about a trifle, *Diſſerter, s'appeſantir ſur une bagatelle*. I won't make many words with you, *Je veux couper court avec vous*.

To MAKE [to prove, to become] *Faire, être, devenir*. They might make good ſoldiers, *On en pourroit faire de bons ſoldats*. He will never make a good ſcholar, *Il ne ſera jamais un ſavant homme*.

To MAKE ten fathom deep at one leap, *Sauter de la hauteur de dix braſſes*.

To MAKE a hawk thoroughly, *Aſſurer l'eſſeau*, terme de Fauconnerie.

To MAKE AWAY [to kill, to deſtroy] *Tuer, aſſaſſiner, ſe défaire*; ou bien, *dépérir ſubitement, diſſiper, prodiguer*. To make one's ſelf away, *Se tuer*. To make one's eſtate away, *Diſſiper ſon bien*. His papers he tried to make privately away, *Il tâcha de ſe défaire ſecrétement de ſes papiers*.

To MAKE ACCOUNT [or to make reckoning] *Compter, s'attendre*. To make account

ci, Eſtimer, priſer, faire cas.

To Make conſcience of any thing, *Faire conſcience*, ou *ſe faire ſcrupule d'une choſe.*

To Make a fool of one, *Se jouer, ſe moquer de quelqu'un.*

To Make free with [to treat without ceremony] *Traiter familièrement, traiter ſans cérémonie ; en uſer librement.*

To Make good [to maintain, to defend, to juſtify; to fulfil] *Garantir, défendre, garder, ſoutenir, prouver, juſtifier, tenir, accomplir.* I make it good, *Je le garantis bon.* I ſhall make it good to you, *Je vous en réponds, je vous en tiendrai compte.* He made good the place, *Il défendit la place.* To make a good ſiege, *Soutenir un ſiége.* I ſhall make good this remark, *Je vais juſtifier cette remarque.* To make good one's word, *Tenir parole.*

To Make light of, *Faire peu de cas de.*

To Make merry, *Se réjouir, ſe divertir,* ‖ *faire gogaille*

To Make much of one, *Témoigner de l'amitié*, ou *de l'eſtime à quelqu'un, en faire beaucoup de cas,* ‖ *le choyer, le careſſer, le bien traiter.*

To Make of [to underſtand] *Entendre, comprendre.* What make you of it? *Comment l'entendez-vous ?*

To Make over [to transfer; to ſettle in the hands of truſtees] *Céder, tranſporter, cerſier.* To make over one's rights to another, *Tranſporter ſon bien à quelqu'un.* I make over my eſtate to you, *Je vous confie mon bien.*

To Make out [to prove, to evince] *Prouver, juſtifier par des preuves.*

* To make one out of his wits, *Faire perdre patience à quelqu'un, le mettre en colère.* This will never make me out of love with him, *Cela ne me fera jamais perdre l'amitié que j'ai pour lui.*

To Make sure of [to conſider as certain, to ſecure to one's poſſeſſion] *Conſidérer comme ſûr & certain, compter ſur ; s'aſſurer de.*

To Make up [to ſupply, to repair] *Suppléer, réparer.* She makes up in virtues what ſhe wants in beauty, *Elle ſupplée en vertu ce qui lui manque en beauté.* To make up a breach, *Réparer une brèche.* To make up one's loſſes, *Réparer ſes pertes,* ‖ *ſe récupérer.*

To Make up [to reconcile] *Accommoder, réconcilier, appaiſer.* To make up a quarrel, *Accommoder un différend.*

To Make up [to finiſh, to conclude] *Finir, achever, conclure, terminer, clorre, arranger, arrêter ; conſommer.* To make up an account, *Corre un compte.*

To Make up the meaſure of iniquity, *Combler la meſure de l'iniquité.*

To Make up a ſhirt, *Monter une chemiſe.*

To Make up a letter, *Plier une lettre.*

*† To make up one's mouth with a thing, *Profiter d'une choſe,* ‖ *faire ſes affaires,* † *faire ſes orgues.*

* To Make five games up, *Jouer à cinq jeux la partie.*

To Make up [to ſhape] *Former, donner la forme, compoſer.*

* See how ſhe makes up her mouth, *Voyez comme elle minaude, Voyez les mines qu'elle fait.*

To Make, *v. n.* [to tend, to go any way] *Tendre, aller à, s'avancer vers.* Reſolved to make on where the king was, *Réſolu d'aller où le roi étoit.* To make towards one, or to make up to one, *S'avancer, s'approcher de quelqu'un.* To make for a place, *Aller vers un endroit, s'en approcher.* To make after one, *Aller* ou *Courir après quelqu'un, le pourſuivre.* To make at one, *Voler à quelqu'un, tirer ſur lui, lui porter un coup.* To make away, to make off, *S'en aller, s'enfuir, ſe ſauver.*

To Make up for any thing, *Dédommager d'une choſe.* That makes for me, *Cela m'eſt avantageux*, ou *favorable.*

R. *L'uſage de ce verbe eſt d'une fort grande étendue, & ſe rend diverſement en François ſelon les noms auxquels il eſt joint. Voyez les mots ſuivans dans leur ordre alphabétique.* Account, amends, bole, end, even, fool, friend, merry, nothing, ſhow, ſhift, ſport, ſure, way, work, &c.

Make, *ſ.* [form, ſhape, figure] *Façon,* f. *forme,* f. *figure,* f. ‖ *fabrique,* f.

Make [companion, favourite, friend] *Compagnon,* m. *compagne,* f. *ami du cœur,* m. *intime ami,* m. *amant,* m.

Makebate (méke'-béte), *ſ.* [breeder of quarrels] *Brouillon,* m. *ſemeur de querelles,* m.

Makepeace (nieke'-pîce), *ſ.* [reconciler] *Médiateur,* m.

Maker (mé'-keûr), *ſ.* [creator; one who makes any thing] *Créateur,* m. *faiſeur,* m. *faiſeuſe,* f. *auteur,* m. God is the maker of heaven and earth, *Dieu eſt le créateur du ciel & de la terre.* A maker of viſits and compliments, *Un faiſeur de viſites & de complimens.*

R. Maker is uſed in compoſition; as, Beltmaker, *Un faiſeur de baudriers ;* Shoe-maker, *Un cordonnier,* &c.

Making (mé'-kîn'gne), *ſ.* [make] *La façon.* Is this of your making? *Ceci eſt-il de votre façon ?*

Making-iron (among Ship-builders), *Ciſeau de calfat double* ou *cannelé* (pour enfoncer l'étoupe dans les coutures), m.

Making love, *Recherche,* f.

Mala, Mammosa and Mascula, *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Fortuna] *Mola, Mammeſa & Maſcula,* f.

Malabar, *ſ.* [the name of the Weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Hindooſtan] *La côte de Malabar,* f. *Le Malabar,* m.

Malabathrum, *ſ.* [Tamalapatra, an Indian medicinal leaf] *Malabatre,* m.

Malaca, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town and a large peninſula in Aſia] *Malaca,* m.

Malacca, the ſtrait of, (which ſeparates the peninſula from Sumatra), *Le détroit de Malaca.*

Malacca-stone, *or* Porcupine-Bezoar, *Pierre de Malaca,* f.

Malachites, or Molochites, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of jaſper, a precious ſtone] *Malachite, ſ.* [a light green jaſper of Siberia] *Fauſſe Malachite.*

Malacia, *ſ.* [Med. a depraved appetite] *Malacie, ſ.*

Malacodermata, *ſ. pl.* [animals having only ſoft ſkins for their covering] *Malacodermes,* m. pl.

Malacoides, *ſ.* [Baſtard mallow] *Malacoïde,* f.

Malady (măl'-ă-dé), *ſ.* [diſeaſe, ſickneſs] *Maladie,* f. V. Indisposition.

Malaga, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town and ſea-port of Spain in Granada; lat. 36°-35' N. lon. 4°-35' W.] *Malaga,* m. Malaga-wine, *Vin de Malaga,* m.

Malagma, *ſ.* [cataplaſm of an emollient quality] *Malagme,* m.

Malaguetta, *ſ.* [the greater cardamom, grain of paradiſe, Maniguetta] *Malaguette,* or *Maniguette,* f.

Malaguette (the coaſt of) [a county of Africa in Guinea] *La côte de Malaguette.*

Malais, *ſ. pl.* [people who have a ſettlement in the Sunda iſlands] *Les Malais,* m. pl.

Malanders (măl'-ăn'-deûrz), *ſ.* [a dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes] *Malandres,* f. pl.

Malapert (măl'-ă-pêrte), *adj.* [ſaucy, quick with impudence] *Impertinent, effronté, inſolent, impudent.*

Malapertly (măl'-ă-pêrt-lé), *adv.* [impudently, ſaucily] *Inſolemment, impudemment.*

Malapertness (măl'-ă-pêrt-nêce), *ſ.* [ſaucineſs, impudence] *Impertinence, f. inſolence, f. impudence,* f.

Malarmat, *ſ.* [Lyra Altera; a ſea-fiſh] *Malarmat,* m.

To Malaxate (măl'-ăk-séte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* V. To Soften.

Malaxation (măl-ăk-sé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of ſoftening] *Action de pétrir,* ou *de mollifier,* f.

Maldives, *ſ. pl.* [a cluſter of ſmall iſlands S. W. of Ceylon in the Eaſt Indies] *Les Maldives,* f. pl.

Male (mêle), *adj.* [the maſculine gender] *Mâle.* I have no male child, *Je n'ai point d'enfant mâle.*

Male, *ſ.* [the he of any ſpecies] *Le mâle.*

Male, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Indies, the chief and the moſt fertile of the Maldives] *Male,* f.

Male, in compoſition, ſignifies ill, (and in ſtrict orthography ought to be written, *Mal*, but the corrupt uſage of dictionnaries ſtands againſt it) ; as

Maleadministration (mêl-ăd-mî-nîs-tré'-cheûne), [bad management of affairs] *Malverſation, f. mauvaiſe adminiſtration, mauvaiſe conduite dans le maniement des affaires,* ou *dans une charge publique.*

Malecontent (mêle'-kŏn'-tên'te), *and* Malecontento (mêle-kŏn'-tên'-tô), *adj* [diſcontented, diſſatisfied] *Mécontent.*

Malecontentedly (mêle'-kŏn'-tên'-têd-lé), *adv. En mécontent, avec mécontentement.*

Malecontentedness (mêle-kŏn'-tên'-têd-nêce), *ſ.* [diſcontentedneſs] *Mécontentement,* m.

Maledicted (măl-ĭ-dîk'-têd), *adj.* [accurſed] *Maudit.*

Malediction (măl-ĭ-dîk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [curſe, execration] *Malédiction,* f. *imprécation,* f.

Malefaction (măl-ĭ-fâk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [crime, offence] *Faute,* f. *crime,* m. *offenſe,* f.

Malefactor (măl-ĭ-fâk'-teûr), *ſ.* [offender] *Malfaiteur,* m. *criminel,* m.

Malefice (măl'-ĭ-fîce), *or* (măl-êf'-ĭce), *ſ.* [an evil deed, *or* injury] *Méchante action ; tort,* m. *injure,* f.

Maleficence (măl-êf'-ĭ-cên'ce), *ſ.* [miſchievouſneſs] *Qualité malfaiſante,* ou *nuiſible, malignité,* f.

Malefick (măl-êf'-ĭk), *adj.* [miſchievous, hurtful] *Malfaiſant, méchant, nuiſible, maléfique.*

Malepractice (méle-prăk'-tîce), *ſ.* [practice contrary to rules] *Mauvaiſe conduite, mauvaiſe adminiſtration.*

Malevolence (mă-lêv'-ô-lên'ce), *ſ.* [ill will] *Malveillance,* f. *mauvaiſe volonté,* f. *malice,* f. *haine,* f. *méchanceté,* f.

Malevolent (mă-lêv'-ô-lên'te), *adj.* [malignant, ill-diſpoſed towards others] *Malintentionné.*

Malevolently (mă-lêv'-ô-lên't-lé), *adj.* [malignly, maliciouſly] *Malignement, avec un mauvais deſſein, avec malice.*

Malice (măl'-îce), *ſ.* [ill intention, deliberate miſchief, deſire of hurting] *Malice,* f. *malignité,* f. *malveillance,* f. *méchanceté,* f. *perverſité,* f. To bear malice to one, *Vouloir du mal à quelqu'un.*

† To Malice, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to regard with ill will] *Interpréter en mal,* ou *malignement, donner un tour malin,* ou *méchant.* His flight was maliced, *On interpréta malignement ſa fuite.*

Malicious (mă-lîch'-eûce), *adj.* [miſchievous or malevolent] *Malicieux, méchant, malin, mal-intentionné ; haineux, faux.*

Maliciously (mă-lîch'-eûs-lé), *adv.* [with malignity] *Malicieuſement, méchamment, par malice, avec méchanceté.*

Maliciousness (mă-lîch'-eûs-nêce), *ſ.* V Malice.

¶ Maliciouſneſs, *malice* ; malignity, *malignité* (ſynon.) : The firſt implies full of malice, or intentional miſchief, and is applied to perſons; as *maliciouſneſs* of temper, words, actions, &c. : the ſecond ſignifies rather of a deadly and mortal nature, and applies to things as well as perſons;

ſons; as the *malignity* of a diſtemper, of an intention, &c. Children ſhould be diſcouraged from playing each other *malicious* tricks, leſt ſuch tempers ſhould ripen into diſpoſitions of that vile *malignity* which poiſons what it cannot ſubdue, and ſaps the character it dares not arraign.

MALICORIUM, *ſ.* [peel of the pomegranate] *Malicorium*, m.

MALICUT, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Eaſt-Indies on the coaſt of Malabar] *Malicut*, m.

MALIGN (mă-lïne'), *adj.* [unfavourable, miſchievous; infectious] *Malin, malfaiſant, nuiſible; venimeux.*

To MALIGN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regard with envy or malice; to hurt, to cenſure] *Regarder d'un œil d'envie, vouloir du mal* à quelqu'un; *lui nuire, le critiquer.*

MALIGNANCY (mă-lïg'-năn'-cé), *ſ.* [malevolence, ill will] *Malignité*, f. *malveillance*, f. *mauvaiſe volonté, malice*, f.

MALIGNANT (mă-lïg'-năn'te), *adj.* V. MALIGN.

MALIGNANT [among Surgeons; is ſaid of inveterate ulcers] *Cacoethe.*

MALIGNANT, *ſ.* [a man of ill intention] *Un homme mal-intentionné, un envieux, un médiſant, un ennemi.*

MALIGNANTLY (mă-lïg'-năn't-lé), *adv.* [with malignity, maliciouſly] *Par malice, avec malignité, malignement, méchamment.*

MALIGNED (mă-lïn'd'), *part. adj.* *Envié.*

MALIGNER (mă-lïn'-eŭr), *ſ.* V. MALIGNANT, *ſ.*

MALIGNITY (mă-lïg'-nï-té), *ſ.* V. MALIGNANCY, MALICIOUSNESS.

MALIGNLY (mă-lïne'-lé), *adv.* V. MALIGNANTLY.

MALINES, *or* MECHLIN, *ſ.* [a fine town of the Netherlands; lat. 51°-2' N. lon. 4°-34' E.] *Malines*, f.

MALKIN, *or* MAULKIN (mâ'-kïne), *ſ.* [an oven-mop] *Ecouvillon* de four, m.

MALKIN [a frightful figure for birds] *Epouvantail*, m.

MALKIN, *ſ* [a dirty wench] *Une ſalope.*

MALL (măl), *ſ.* [a ſort of play; a walk where it is played; the mall-ſtick] *Mail*, m. le jeu du mail, l'endroit où on joue, la maſſe avec laquelle on pouſſe la boule.

Pall-mall (pël-mël), *from* pellere maleo), [a ſtreet along the once mall in St. James's Park] *Pel-Mel*, m.

‡ MALL (măl), [a ſtroke] *Coup*, m. [maul, a kind of hammer] *Un mail* ou *maillet.*

To MALL, *v. a.* *Frapper d'un mail.*

MALLARD (măl'-ärde), *ſ.* [a wild drake] *Un canard ſauvage, malart*, m.

MALLEABILITY (măl-lï-ă-bïl'-ï-té), *and* MALLEABLENESS (măl'-lï-ă-bl'-nëce), *ſ.* [the quality of enduring the hammer] *Malléabilité*, f. *qualité de ce qui eſt malléable.*

MALLEABLE (măl'-lï-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being wrought with the hammer] *Malléable*; au figuré, *flexible, doux, ſouple, traitable.* V. DUCTILE.

MALLEAMOTHE, *ſ.* [a medicinal ſhrub of Malabar] *Malléamothe*, m.

To MALLEATE (măl'-lï-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forge with the hammer] *Forger avec le marteau.*

MALLEOLUS, *ſ.* [Anat. the ankle-bone] *Malléole*, m.

MALLET (măl'-ëte), *ſ.* [a wooden hammer] *Un maillet*; *maillache*, f. [Alſo the mall-ſtick] *Mail*, m.

Calking mallet (in a ſhip), *Maillet de calfat*, m. Serving mallet, *Maillet à fourrer*, m. (among Printers) a wooden hammer with which they drive the quoins, *Coignoir*, m. *mailket*, m. (among Engravers), *Sonnette*, f.

MALLET or peſtle, *Pilon*, m.

MALLEUS, *ſ.* [one of the bones of the ear] *Marteau*, m.

MALLOWS (măl'-ôze), *ſ.* [Bot. Malva; an emollient plant] *Mauve*, f. Hoary Egyptian Vervain-Mallow, *Guimauve veloutée des Indes*, f Indian Mallow (a plant of Cayenne), *Herbe à balai*, f.

MALMSEY (mame'-zé), *or* MALVASY, *ſ.* [luſcious wine, Muſcadine wine] *Vin muſcat cuit, vin de Malveiſie*, m. ou *Malvoiſie*, f.

ST. MALO, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of France in the department of Morbihan; lat. 48°-39' N. lon. 1°-57' W.] *St. Malo.*

MALPHIGIA, of Guiana, *ſ. Fois Quinquina, bois de fièvres*, m.

MALPOLON, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſerpent in the iſland of Ceylon] *Malpolon*, m.

MALT (mâlte), *ſ.* [grain ſteeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln] *Drèche*, f. *malt*, m. A malt-kiln, *Un four à drèche.* A malt-mill, *Un moulin à drèche.*

To MALT, *v. n.* [to make malt] *Faire de la drèche, faire du malt.*

MALTA, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Mediterranean between Africa and Sicily] *Malte.*

MALTA, *or* VALETTA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and conſiderable town formerly the capital of the iſland of Malta; lat. 35°-54' N. lon. 14°-34' E.] *Malte* ou *la Cité Valette.*

Knights of Malta, *ſ. pl.* [an order of military religious] *Chevaliers de Malte*, m. pl.

MALTA-earth [in Phyſ. Melitenſis terra] *Bol de Malte*, m.

MALTHA, *ſ* [Antiq. a ſort of cement, a kind of bitumen] *Maltha*, m. *poix de terre*, f.

MALTHA, [Ichthyol. Sorrat, lamiola, or ſmall ſhark] *Malta*, m.

MALT-LONG (mâlte'-lŏn'gue), *or* MALT-WORN (mâlt'-oûôrne), *ſ* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Crevaſſe*, f. maladie du cheval.

MALT-MAN (mâlte'-măne), *and* MALTSTER (mâlt'-ſteŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes *or* ſells malt] *Marchand* ou *faiſeur de drèche*, m.

MALVACEOUS (măl-vé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [relating to mallows] *Fait de mauve, qui tient de la nature de la mauve; malvacée.*

Malvaceous plant, *Malvacée*, f. ou *plante Malvacée.*

MALVASIA (mă-vé'-jïă), *ſ.* [a ſmall iſland of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, and remarkable for its excellent wines] *Malvaſia, Malvoiſie*, f.

MALVERSATION (măl-vër-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [bad ſhifts, mean artifices] *Malverſation*, f.

MAM, *and* MAMMA (măm'-a), *ſ.* [a fond word for *mother*] *Maman*, f. terme mignard pour dire *mère.*

MAMALUKES, *or* MAMMELUCKS, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. the name of a dynaſty which reigned a conſiderable time in Egypt] *Mammeluques*, m. pl.

MAMANT, V. MAMMOTH.

MAMMALIA (măm'-mé'-lï-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Nat. Hiſt. a claſs of animals having breaſts] *Animaux vivipares*, ou *qui ont des mammelles*, m. pl.

MAMMEE-TREE, *ſ.* [a ſort of palm-tree of Africa] *Palmier vinifère*, f. m.

MAMMEE, *ſ.* [the fruit of a Weſt Indian tree] *Mammey*, m. *abricot de Saint-Domingue*, m.

MAMMET (măm'-ëte), *ſ.* [a puppet, a figure dreſſed up] *Une marionnette, une petite figure habillée.*

MAMMIFORM (măm'-ï-forme), *adj.* [having the ſhape of the breaſt, *or* paps] *Qui a la forme* ou *la figure d'une mamelle.*

MAMMILLARY (măm'-ïl-ă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to the paps *or* dugs] *Qui appartient aux mammelles; mammaire.*

MAMMOCK (măm'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a large ſhapeleſs piece] *Un bloc, une maſſe, une pièce informe, un fragment.*

To MAMMOCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull to pieces] *Briſer, mettre en pieces.*

MAMMON (măm'-eŭne), *ſ.* [riches] *Richeſſes*, f.

MAMMONIST (măm'-eŭn-iſte), *ſ.* [a worldling] *Un mondain.*

MAMMOTH'S TEETH, *or* MAMMON'S HORNS, *ſ. pl.* [foſſil teeth and bones found in Ruſſia at great depth in the earth] *Mamant*, m. *Mammouth-waheſi*, ou *Mammouth, ivoire foſſile*, m.

MAN (mäne), *ſ.* [a rational creature] *L'homme*, m. The king is a man, *Le roi eſt homme.* Man and wife, *Homme & femme.* He is grown a man, *C'eſt un homme fait.* To ſhow one's ſelf a man, *Agir en homme.* To come to man's ſtate, *Parvenir à l'âge viril.* To ſtudy men, *Etudier les hommes.* The good man of the houſe, *Le maître du logis, le père de famille.* To be one's own man, *Être libre, être ſon maître, le défendre que de ſoi; être maître de ſoi même & de ſes paſſions.* To be not one's own man, *Être hors de ſoi même.* An eaſy tractable man, *Un homme de bonne compoſition.*

MAN [one, ſomebody] *Quelqu'un*; *dame, fille, perſonne, on.* To do a man a courteſy. *Rendre ſervice à quelqu'un.* An ill-contrived man, *Un eſprit mal tourné.* So much a man, *Tant par tête.* I am the man that did it, *C'eſt moi qui l'ai fait.* If any man come, *S'il vient quelqu'un.* I love him beyond any man, *Je l'aime plus que tout autre.* There's no man alive that will undertake it, *Il n'y a perſonne qui veuille l'entreprendre.* The booty was divided man by man, *Chacun eut ſa part du butin.* So as a man might eaſily perceive, *Si bien qu'on pouvoit aiſément s'en appercevoir.* If a man may aſk you, what had you to do with her? *Pourroit-on vous demander ce que vous aviez à faire avec elle?*

MAN [a ſervant, an attendant, a dependant] *Valet*, m. *ſerviteur*, m. Where is my man? *Où eſt mon valet?* Are my men here? *Mes gens ſont-ils ici?*

MAN of war [a ſhip of war] *Un vaiſſeau de guerre.* A merchent-man, *Un vaiſſeau marchand.* The men of a ſhip, *L'équipage d'un vaiſſeau, les gens de l'équipage.*

MAN, *or* Man of war [a ſoldier] *Homme de guerre*, m. *guerrier*, m. *ſoldat*, m. Fine men, *De beaux hommes, de belles troupes.*

MAN [at draughts] *Dame*, f. ou *pion*, m. au jeu des Dames.

MAN [at cheſs] *Une pièce*, au jeu des Echecs.

MAN [male] *Mâle*, m. A man-child, *Un enfant mâle, un garçon.*

R. Man, *étant joint avec quelque épithète ſe rend fort ſouvent en François par un ſeul mot.* Ex. An ungrateful man, *Un ingrat.* A perfidious man, *Un perfide, &c.* The wiſe man, *Le ſage.* A man-ſervant, *Un valet, un ſerviteur.* A man-child, *Un garçon, un enfant mâle.* A man-eater, *Un anthropophage, un cannibale.* A man-hater, *Un miſanthrope.* Man-like, *En homme, comme un homme, avec courage, d'une manière digne d'un homme.*

MAN [an iſland in the Iriſh ſea] *Man.*

To MAN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furniſh with men] *Mettre une garniſon* dans une place, la *garnir de ſoldats.*

To MAN [to fortify, to ſtrengthen] *Fortifier, encourager.*

To MAN a hawk, *Dreſſer un faucon*; *affaiter* ou *apprivoiſer l'oiſeau.*

To MAN [in Sea-language; to fit, to arm, and provide a ſhip with whatever is neceſſary] *Equiper un vaiſſeau*; *fournir un vaiſſeau de monde, l'armer.* To man a prize (to ſend men to replace the crew of a veſſel taken), *Armer une priſe.* To man the capſtern, *Mettre du monde au cabeſtan.* Man the yards! *Du monde aux vergues!* (ordre aux matelots de monter ſur les vergues, ſoit pour prendre un ris, ſoit pour ferler ou déferler les voiles). To man the ſhrouds, *Garnir des haubans de monde* (lorſqu'on veut ſaluer de la voix). Man the ſide! *Paſſe du monde ſur le bord!* Man well the top! Order de

garnir les hunes de monde; *du monde ſur la hune!*

MANACA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian bacciferous ſhrub; its root is a violent purgative] *Manaca*, m.

MANACHIA, *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, known to the ancients by the name of Magneſia; lat. 38°-45′ N. lon. 27° 40′ E.] *Manachie*, f.

To MANACLE (măn'-ă-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to chain the hands] *Mettre des menottes à* quelqu'un, *lui mettre les fers aux mains.*

MANACLED (măn'-ă-kl'd), *part. adj. Qui a les menottes*, ou *les fers aux mains.*

MANACLES (măn'-ă-klz), *ſ. pl.* [hand-fetters, hand-cuffs] *Menottes*, f. qu'on met aux mains d'un priſonnier, ‡ *manicles*, ſ. pl. § ‡ *manchettes*, f. pl.

MANAGE (măn'-édje), *ſ.* [conduct, adminiſtration] *Maniement*, m. *adminiſtration*, f. *conduite*, f. The manage of a buſineſs, *Le maniement ou la conduite d'une affaire.*

MANAGE [government of a horſe; a riding ſchool] *Le manége*, l'art de dreſſer & de gouverner un cheval.

To MANAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conduct, to order, to govern] *Ménager, conduire, mener, manier, gouverner, adminiſtrer, traiter, agir.* To manage a buſineſs, a league, *Conduire une affaire, ménager une ligue.* Long tubes are cumberſome, and ſcarce to be eaſily managed, *Les longs tubes ſont incommodes & difficiles à manier.* He ſhall manage them, *Il les gouvernera bien.* To manage a horſe, *Manier*, ou *gouverner*, ou *dreſſer un cheval.*

MANAGEABLE (măn'-édj-ă-bl'), *adj.* [eaſy in the uſe, tractable] *D'un uſage aiſé*; *traitable, docile.*

MANAGEABLENESS (măn'-édj-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [eaſineſs to be governed, tractableneſs] *Docilité*, f. *flexibilité*, f.

MANAGEMENT (măn'-édje-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [conduct, adminiſtration, practice, dealing] *Maniement*, m. *adminiſtration*, f. *régie*, f. *direction*, f. *diſpenſation*, f. Management of public affairs, *L'adminiſtration des affaires publiques.* Management of public revenues, *La régie des deniers publics.* V. ADMINISTRATION.

MANAGENETA (măn-ădj-ĕn-i'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of women in labour] *Mana Geneta*, f.

MANAGER (măn'-édj-ĕur), *ſ.* [one who has the conduct or direction of any thing] *Directeur*, m. *adminiſtrateur*, m. *régiſſeur*, m. *commiſſaire*, m. *acteur*, m. *homme d'affaire.* To be chief manager, ‖ *Conduire la barque.*

MANAGER [a man of frugality, a good huſband] *Ménager* m. *économe*, m.

MANAGERY (măn'-édje-ré), *ſ.* [conduct, direction] *Maniement*, m. *conduite*, f. *direction*, f.

MANAGERY [huſbandry, frugality] *Economie*, f.

MANAKIN, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſort of ſmall beautiful birds of America] *Manakin*, m. *cotinga*, m.

MANAR, *ſ.* [an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the Eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon in the Eaſt-Indies), *Le détroit de Manar.*

MANATI, *ſ.* [in the Caribbee-language; the ſea-cow] *Manati*, m. *lamentin*, m. Manati-lapis (a bone found in the head of the manati or ſea-cow), *Pierre de Tiburon* ou *de Manati*, f.

MANATION (măn-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe] *Emanation*, f. *ecoulement*, m.

MANBALLA, *ſ.* [Canine or dog-ſerpent, a beautiful ſerpent of Ceylon] *Manbala*, m.

‡ MANBOTE, *ſ.* [a compenſation for homicide] *Amende pour un meurtre*, f.

MANCHINEEL (măn'-tch-ĭn-īle), *ſ.* [Bot. Hippomane, manceanilla, manchineal-tree, a poiſonous tree of the Caribbee-iſlands] *Mancenilier*, or *Manchenilier*, m.

MANCHA, *ſ.* [a mountainous territory of Spain in New Caſtile] *La Manche.*

MANCHE, *ſ.* [a ſleeve, in Heraldry] *Une manche.*

LA MANCHE, or the Engliſh Channel [a name given to the ſea between France and England] *La Manche.*

MANCHESTER (măntch'-ĕs-teŭr), *ſ.* [a large and flouriſhing town of England, in Lancaſhire; lat. 53°-30′ N. lon. 2°-8′ W.] *Mancheſter*, m.

MANCHET (măn'tch'-ét), *ſ* [a ſmall loaf of fine bread] *Un petit pain blanc, une miche, un pain mollet.*

To MANCIPATE (măn'-cĭ-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enſlave, to tie] *Aſſervir, enchaîner, lier.*

MANCIPATED (măn'-cĭ-pé-tĕd), *part. adj. Aſſervi, enchaîné, lié.*

MANCIPATION (măn'-cĭ-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſlavery] *Eſclavage*, m. *ſervitude*, f.

MANCIPLE (măn'-cĭ-pl'), *ſ.* [the ſteward or purveyor of a community] *Le dépenſier*, ou *pourvoyeur* d'un collége, m.

MANCORON, *ſ.* [the dry honey of the ancients, our modern ſugar] *Sucre*, m

MANCUS, *ſ.* [Antiq. an Anglo-Saxon gold coin, 25 6d] *Sorte de monnoie Saxonne*, f.

MANDAMUS (măn'-dé'-meŭce), *ſ.* [a ſort of writ] *Mandement*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *ordre*, m.

MANDARIN (măn'-dă-rīne), *ſ.* [a Chineſe magiſtrate] *Un Mandarin*

MANDATARY (măn'-dă tăr-é), *ſ.* [one who has obtained a mandate for his benefice] *Mandataire*, m.

MANDATE (măn'-dăte), *ſ.* [a command] *Un précepte, un commandement.*

MANDATE [a ſort of writ, a charge, a commiſſion] *Reſcrit*, m. *mandat*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *commiſſion*, f. A Pope's mandate, *Un mandat* ou *reſcrit du Pape*, m. A Biſhop's mandate, *Un mandement.*

MANDATOR (măn-dé-tor), *ſ.* [director] *Directeur*, m.

MANDATORY (măn'-dă-teŭr-é), V. PERCEPTIVE.

MANDERSCHEIT, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine; lat. 50°-10′ N. lon. 6°-50′ W.] *Manderſchied*, m.

MANDIBLE (măn'-di-bl'), *ſ.* [the jaw] *La mandibule, la mâchoire.*

MANDIBULAR (măn'-dĭb'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [belonging to the jaw] *Qui appartient à la mâchoire.*

MANDIL or MANDRIL, *ſ.* [a Perſian cap or turban] *Turban de Perſe*, m.

MANDILION (măn'-dĭl'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [a looſe caſſock, or cloak, ſuch as footmen and ſoldiers uſed to wear] *Mandille*, f.

MANDORE, *ſ.* [a ſort of muſical inſtrument] *Mandore*, f.

MANDRAKE (măn'-dréke), *ſ.* [Bot. Mandragora, a plant without a ſtem] *Mandragore*, f.

MANDREL (măn'-drĕl), *ſ.* [among Turners] *Mandrin*, m.

MANDRIL, *ſ.* [a ſort of baboon, marmoſet or ape of the Gold-Coaſt] *Boggo*, m. *mandril*, m.

MANDUCABLE (măn'-dĭoŭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [eatable] *Qui peut être mangé, mangeable.*

To MANDUCATE (măn'-dĭoŭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eat, to chew] *Manger.*

MANDUCATED (măn'-dĭoŭ ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Mangé.*

MANDUCATION (măn'-dĭoŭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [eating, chewing] *Manducation*, f. l'action de manger.

MANEGE or MANAGE (măn'-édje), *ſ.* [a riding-houſe; the exerciſe itſelf of riding or breaking horſes] *Manége*, m.

To MANEGE, *v. n.* [is ſaid of a horſe; to work upon volts and airs] *Aller à tous airs*; *manéger*, A horſe thoroughly managed (finiſhed, well broken), *Un cheval fait, bien dreſſé.*

MANE (méne), *ſ.* [the hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes or other animals] *Crinière*, f. d'un cheval, ou d'un lion.

Mane-ſheet (a covering for a horſe's head), *Couverture pour la tête d'un cheval*, f.

MAN-EATER (măn'-ît-eŭr), *ſ.* [an anthropophagite, a cannibal] *Un anthropophage, un cannibale.*

MANED (mén'd), *adj.* [having a mane] *Qui a une crinière.*

MANEQUIN (măn'-ĭ-kĭne), *ſ.* [among Painters; layman] *Manequin*, m.

MANES (mé'-nĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. Infernal Gods; ſhade, ghoſt of the dead] *L'ombre*, f. *les mânes*, m. pl. *l'eſprit* d'un mort, m.

MANFUL (măn'-foŭl), *adj.* [bold, ſtout, daring] *Brave, digne d'un homme de cœur, courageux, hardi.*

MANFULLY (măn'-foŭl é), *adv.* [boldly, ſtoutly] *Bravement, courageuſement, en homme de cœur, en brave, en homme.* She behaved herſelf manfully, *Elle ſe conduiſit en homme de cœur*, ou *courageuſement, avec un courage au deſſus de ſon ſexe.*

MANFULNESS (măn'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ* [boldneſs, ſtoutneſs] *Courage*, m. *bravoure*, f. *hardieſſe*, f. *valeur*, f.

MANGABEY, *ſ.* [the white eye-lid monkey] *Mangabey*, m.

MANGAIBA, *ſ.* [pruniferous-tree of Braſil] *Mangaiba*, m.

MANGALORE, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of the kingdom of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar; lat. 12°-50′ N. lon. 74°-44′ E.] *Mangalor*, m.

MANGANESE, *ſ.* [magneſia nigra, a ſort of ferruginous ſtone] *Manganeſe*, f.

MANGE (méndje), *ſ.* [the ſcab in cattle] *Gale de chien*, f. *rogne*, f.

MANGER (méne'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [the place or veſſel in which animals are fed] *Mangeoire*, f. *crèche*, f. Manger-board, *Cloijon*, f.

*†‡ To live at rack and manger, *Vivre prodigalement.*

*†‡ To leave all at rack and manger, *Laiſſer tout à l'abandon.*

MANGER, *ſ.* [in a Ship; a circular place on the lower deck of a ſhip of war] *Gatte*, f.

MANGINESS (méne'-djĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſcabbineſs] *L'état d'un animal galeux.*

MANGLE (măn'-gl'), *ſ.* [a rolling preſs to ſmooth linen] *Calandre*, f.

MANGLE [Careiba, Careibuna and Guapareiba; three ſorts of trees of Cayenne and the Torrid zone in the Weſt-Indies; the mangrove-tree, a kind of willow] *Mangle, Manglier*, ou *Mangue*, m. ou *Manguier*, m. *Palétuvier* ou *Paretuvier*, m.

To MANGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lacerate, to tear] *Déchirer, briſer, mettre en pièces, déchiqueter*; ou bien, *eſtropier, mutiler*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré. [To ſmooth linen] *Calandrer.*

MANGLED (măn'-gl'd), *part. adj. Déchiré, briſé, mis en pièces, déchiqueté*; *eſtropié, mutilé*: *calandré.*

MANGLER (măn'-glĕr), *ſ.* [a hacker] *Celui* ou *celle qui déchire, qui met en pièces*: *calandreur*, m.

MANGO (măn'-gô), *ſ* [a kind of apple, the fruit of the Mangoſtan] *Sorte de pomme des Moluques*, f. *mangeu*, m.

MANGON, or MANGONEL, *ſ.* [an old warlike engine to caſt out ſtones] *Mangonneau*, m.

MANGO-TREE (măn'-gô-trī), *ſ.* [Bot. Garcinia, in the Linnæan ſyſtem; mangoſteen, mangoſtan, or mangouſtan, a beautiful pomiferous tree of the Molucca iſlands and Java] *Mangouſtan*, ou *Mangoſtan*, m.

MANGOUSTE, *ſ.* [Ichneumon] *Mangouſte*, ou *Mangouſe*, f. *Rat d'Egypte*, m. *Ichneumon*, m. *Quil* ou *Quils-pele*, m.

MANGROVE-TREE, *ſ.* V. MANGLE.

MANGY (méne'-djé), *adj.* [infected with the

the mange] *Galeux*, en parlant des animaux. A mangy dog, *Un chien galeux.*

MANHATER (man'-hét-eŭr), *ſ.* [miſanthrope] *Un miſanthrope.*

MANHEIM, *ſ.* [one of the moſt beautiful cities of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine; lat. 49°-26' N. lon. 8°-31' E.] *Manheim.*

MANHOOD (măn'-hoŭd), *ſ.* [man's eſtate *or* age; human nature; virility; courage, fortitude] *Humanité*, f. *nature humaine, virilité*, f. *âge viril*; au figuré, *courage*, m. *bravoure*, f. *valeur*, f.

MANIA (mé'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a ſort of madneſs] *Manie*, f. *folie*, f. *rage*, f.

MANIAC (mé'-nĭ-ăk), *and* MANIACAL (mé-năĭ'-ă-kăl), *adj.* [raging with madneſs] *Maniaque, furieux.*

MANICORDION, *ſ.* [the dumb ſpinet, a muſical inſtrument; ſmall braſs-wire] *Manicordion*, m.

MANICOU, *ſ.* [Opoſſum, a beautiful quadruped of Grenada] *Manicou*, or *Manitou*, m. *opoſſum*, m. *mariitataca*, m. *coriguayra*, m. *philandre*, m. *marmoſe*, m. *didelphe*, m. *loir ſauvage d'Amérique*, m.

MANIFEST (măn'-ĭ-fĕſte), *adj.* [plain, not doubtful] *Manifeſte, notoire, clair, évident, indubitable, palpable, expres.* In a manifeſt manner, *D'une manière évidente*, ou *manifeſte.* To make manifeſt, *Manifeſter.*

MANIFEST, *ſ.* [declaration, public proteſtation] *Manifeſte*, m.

To MANIFEST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make appear, to make public] *Manifeſter, rendre public*, ou *notoire*; *faire voir, publier, déclarer.*

¶ To Manifeſt, *manifeſter*; to publiſh, *publier*; to proclaim, *proclamer* (ſynon.): All imply, openly to make known; but to *manifeſt* ſignifies a proof of what is known, meaning to ſhow inconteſtably; to *publiſh* denotes a general but ſimple declaration; to *proclaim* is to make known by a formal and legal publication: Ex. He *manifeſted* his want of humanity, by *publiſhing* to the world thoſe failings, which charity ſhould have concealed even to an enemy. Peace will be *proclaimed* to-morrow. The *manifeſtoes* of a ſtate are uſually *publiſhed* by formal *proclamation.*

MANIFESTATION (măn-ĭ-fĕs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [publication, clear evidence] *Manifeſtation*, f

MANIFESTED (măn'-i-fĕs-tĕd), *part. adj. Manifeſté.*

MANIFESTIBLE (măn ĭ-fĕs'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [eaſy to be made evident] *Facile à démontrer, qui peut être aiſément découvert.*

MANIFESTLY (măn'-ĭ-fĕſt lé), *adv.* [plainly, clearly] *Manifeſtement, évidemment, clairement, notoirement*

MANIFESTNESS (măn'-ĭ-fĕſt-nĕce), *ſ.* [clear evidence, perſpicuity] *Manifeſtation*, f. *évidence claire & ſenſible.*

MANIFESTO (măn-ĭ-fĕs'-tô), *ſ.* [declaration in form, public proteſtation; is chiefly ſaid of Sovereigns] *Manifeſte*, m.

MANIFOLD (măn'-ĭ-fôld), *adj.* [many in number, of different kinds] *Pluſieurs, beaucoup, de pluſieurs ſortes, de pluſieurs façons.* My ſcope in this experiment is manifold, *J'ai pluſieurs vues dans cette expérience.*

MANIFOLDED (măn'-ĭ-fôld-ĕd), *adj.* [having many complications *or* doubles] *Doublé pluſieurs fois, qui forme pluſieurs plis & replis.*

MANIFOLDLY (măn'-ĭ-fôld-lé), *adv.* [in a manifold manner] *De pluſieurs façons, à pluſieurs fois.*

MANIHOT, *or* MANIOC, *ſ.* [a ſhrubby plant of Braſil, Caſſada plant] *Manihot, Magnoc* or *Manioque*, m. Flour of Manioc, *Farine de Manioc*, f.

MANIKIN (măn'-ĭ-kĭne), *ſ.* [a little man] *V.* MANEQUIN.

MANILLA, *or* LUCONIA, *ſ.* [the chief of the Philippine iſlands; lat. 15 N. lon. 122 E.] *Manille*, f.

MANILLE, *ſ.* [among the Negroes, a large braſs-ring or bracelet] *Manille*, f.

MANILLE [at quadrille] *Manille*, f.

MANIPLE (măn'-ĭ-pl'), *ſ.* [a handful] *Une poignée*; au figuré, *une petite troupe, une compagnie* de ſoldats.

MANIPLE [fannel] *Manipule* de prêtre, m. *ſanon*, m.

MANIPULARIUS (măn-ĭp-ĭoŭ-lé'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. the commander of a Manipule] *Manipulaire*, m.

MANIPULE, *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a little body of infantry, a handful of men] *Manipule*, m.

MANIS (me'-nĭce), *ſ.* [manure made of ſea-weeds] *Mamis*, m.

MANKAIS, *ſ. pl.* [Tartars independant, in the Turkeſtan] *Mankats*, m. pl.

MANKILLER (măn'-kĭl eŭr), *ſ.* [murderer] *Meurtrier*, m. *homicide*, m. *aſſaſſin*, m

MANKIND (măn'-kăĭn'd'), *ſ.* [the race *or* ſpecies of human beings] *Le genre humain, les hommes.*

MANLESS (măn'-lĕce), *adj.* [not manned; *ſpeaking of a ſhip*] *Qui manque d'hommes, ſans hommes.*

MANLIKE (măn'-lăĭke), *adj.* V. MANLY.

MANLINESS (măn'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [dignity, ſtoutneſs, bravery] *Air mâle*, m *courage*, m. *bravoure*, f. *fermeté*, f. *caractère humain.*

MANLY (măn'-lé), *adj.* [becoming a man, ſtout, firm, brave] *Mâle, d'homme*, § *hommaſſe*; *vaillant, brave, courageux.* A manly woman, *Une femme hommaſſe.*

MANLY, *adv.* [with courage, like a man] *Avec courage, courageuſement, en homme de cœur.*

MAN-MIDWIFE (măn'-mĭd-oŭĭfe), *ſ. Accoucheur*, f

MANNA (măn'-nă), *ſ.* [a honey-like juice *or* gum concreted into a ſolid, and ouzing from a ſort of aſh] *Manne*, f. *miel de l'air*, m. Manna Calabrienſis, *Manne de Calabre.* Briancon manna [in Pharmacy] *Manne de Briançon*, ou *du mélèze.* Manna obtained by wounding the tree, *Manne par inciſion.* Manna in flakes, *Manne en larmes* Manna alhagina, *Manne d'Alhagi*, ou *d'Halagi*, ou *d'Agul* Manna thuris, *or* of frankincenſe, *Manne d'encens.* Manna Therenibin, *or* Truogibin, *Manne liquide.* Manna maſtichina, *Manne maſtichine*, ou *en grains.*

MANNED (măn'-n'd), *part. adj. of* To Man, *Equipé, garni d'hommes.*

MANNER (măn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [form, method] *Manière*, f. *façon*, f. *méthode*, f. *moyen*, m. *biais*, m. In this manner, after this *or* that manner, *Ainſi.* In the ſame manner as, *Ainſi que.* In what manner? *Comment?* According to this manner, *De cette manière, ſuivant cette méthode.*

MANNER [cuſtom, habit] *Coutume*, f. *habitude*, f. As the manner of ſome is, *Suivant la coutume de quelques-uns.*

MANNER [way, ſort] *Manière*, f. *ſorte* f. *façon*, f. After a gentle, but very powerful manner, *D'une manière douce, mais puiſſante.* [in Painting] *Manière*, f.

MANNERS, *in the plural* [general way of life, morals] *Manière de vivre*, f. *mœurs*, f. V. AIR. To corrupt, *or* reform manners, *Corrompre*, ou *réformer les mœurs.* A perſon of corrupted manners, ‖ *Une brebis galeuſe.* Manners, good manners, *Belles manières*, f. pl. *civilité*, f. *politeſſe*, f. *urbanité*, f. He has no manners, *Il n'a point de politeſſe.* I ſhall teach you better manners, *Je vous apprendrai à vivre.* [in Poetry] *mœurs*, f. pl.

† To leave no manners in the diſh, *Manger le morceau honteux.*

¶ Manners, *Manières*; morals, *mœurs* (ſynon.): *Manners* regard rather the external behaviour; *morals*, the principles of conduct. We call a book of *morals*, one which teaches the *moral* duties, or thoſe which relate to ſocial life: by good *manners*, we generally underſtand civility, or politeneſs; by ill *manners*, the want or neglect of it; by good, or bad *morals*, the practice, or neglect of the ſocial duties.

MANNERED (măn'-eŭr'd), *adj. Maniéré, civil, poli.* Ill-mannered, *Incivil.*

MANNERLINESS (măn'-eur-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [civility, ceremonious complaiſance] *Civilité*, f. *urbanité*, f.

MANNERLY (măn'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [civilly, politely] *Poliment, d'une manière civile & obligeante.*

MANNERLY, *adj.* [civil, well-bred, complaiſant] *Civil, poli, bien élevé*, ‖ *bien éduqué.*

MANNIKIN (măn'-ĭ-kĭne), *ſ.* [a little man, a dwarf] *Un nain, un petit homme.* [Alſo a wooden figure uſed by Painters or Sculptors to dreſs up in the drapery they want to imitate] *Mannequin*, m.

MANNING (măn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Man] *L'action d'équiper un vaiſſeau, de le pourvoir de matelots & de ſoldats.* The manning of a ſhip, *Equipement d'un vaiſſeau.*

Manning a hawk (making her tractable), ‡ *Apprivoiſement de l'oiſeau*, m. c. à d. *l'accoutumer à ſe tenir ſur le poing.*

MANNING [day's work] *Journée*, f. *le travail d'un jour.*

MANNISH (măn'-ĭche), *adj.* [bold, maſculine, impudent] *Mâle, hardi, impudent.*

MANOBI, *ſ.* [an American fruit] *Manobi*, f. *piſtache de terre.*

MANŒUVRE, *ſ.* [in Milit language, diſtributing equal motion to a body of troops] *Manœuvre*, f.

MANOMETER, *or* MANOSCOPE, *ſ.* [an inſtrument to meaſure the rarity or denſity of the air] *Aéromètre*, m.

MANOR (măn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a lordſhip] *Fief*, m. *ſeigneurie*, f. ſignifie auſſi, *Une métairie, une ferme, un manoir, une maiſon de campagne.*

MANOR-HOUSE, *ſ. Maiſon ſeigneuriale, manoir ſeigneurial*

LE MANS, *ſ.* [an ancient town of France, the capital of the department; lat. 47°-55' N. lon. 0°-14' E.] *Le Mans*, m.

MANSE (măn'se), *ſ.* [a parſonage-houſe] *Un Preſbytère*; *maiſon du curé de la paroiſſe*, f.

MANSFELDT, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat. 51°-41' N. lon. 12°-5' E.] *Mansfeld*, m.

MANSION (măn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [place of reſidence, abode] *Demeure*, f. *ſéjour*, m.

MANSION [manor-houſe] *Maiſon ſeigneuriale, manoir ſeigneurial, palais*, m.

MANSLAUGHTER (măn'-ſlâ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a felonious homicide, but without any malice, either expreſs or implied] *Meurtre*, m. ou *Homicide involontaire*, m.

MANSLAYER (măn'-ſlé-eŭr), *ſ. Meurtrier*, m *homicide*, m. *aſſaſſin*, m.

MANSUETE (măn'-ſoŭïte), *adj.* [tame, gentle, tractable] *Doux, traitable, apprivoiſé.*

MANSUETUDE (măn'-ſoŭï-tioude), *ſ.* [tameneſs, gentleneſs] *Manſuétude*, f. *douceur*, f. *bonté*, f.

MANTEL (măn'-t'l), *ſ.* [work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it] *Manteau de* cheminée.

MANTELET (măn'-te-lĕte'), *ſ.* [ſmall cloak worn by women] *Mantelet*, m

MANTELET [in Fortification] *Mantelet*, m.

MANTIGER (măn'-tăĭ -gneŭr), *or* MANTEGAR, *ſ.* [the tufted ape, a large monkey] *Sorte de gros ſinge.*

MANTIS (măn'-tĭce), *ſ.* [praying locuſt] *Mante*, f. *l'Italienne*, f *ſauterelle dévote*, f.

MANTLE (măn'-tl'), *ſ.* [a kind of cloak *or* garment thrown over the reſt of the dreſs] *Manteau*, m. *mante*, f. *mantille*, f. A royal mantle, *Un manteau royal.* A lady's mantle, *Une mante de femme.* A child's mantle uſed at a chriſtening,

christening, *Une tavoïole.*

MANTLES [in Heraldry] *Lambrequins*, m. pl. Mantles cut, *Allemens*, m. pl.

MANTLES, in War [a pent-house to shroud soldiers under] *Mantelets*, m. pl.

To MANTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spread the wings] *Abaisser ses pennes, étendre les ailes*, terme de Fauconnerie.

To MANTLE [to joy, to revel] *Se réjouir, se divertir.*

To MANTLE [to be expanded; to work, to froth] *S'étendre, pousser des branches*, en parlant des plantes; *écumer*, en parlant du vin, de la bierre, &c.

MANTLET (măn'-tlĕte'), V. MANTELET.

MANTLETREE (măn'-tl'-trī), *s.* [mantel] *Manteau* de cheminée, m.

MANTUA (man'-tĭoŭ-ă), *s.* [the capital city of the Mantuan in Italy; lat. 45°-10' N. lon 10°-50' E.] *Mantoue*, f.

MANTUA, *s.* [a lady's gown] *Manteau* de femme, m. *robe* de femme, f.

MANTUAMAKER (măn'-tĭoŭ-mé'-keŭr), *s.* [one who makes gowns for women] *Tailleuse pour femme*, f. *faiseuse de manteau, de robes*, f. &c. *couturière*, f.

MANTURA (măn'-tĭou'-ră), *s.* [Mythol. a goddess of corn] *Mantura*, f.

MANTURNA (măn'-teŭrn-ă), MATUTA (mă-tĭoŭ'-tă), *and* MENA (nī'-nă), [Mythol. nuptial goddesses] *Manturna, Matuta, and Mena*, f.

MANUAL (măn'-ĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [performed or used by the hand] *Manuel, de la main.* Manual work, *Ouvrage manuel.* A sign manual, *Seing, signature.* A thing in the manual occupation of one, *Une chose qui est entre les mains de quelqu'un qui la fait valoir.*

MANUAL, *s.* [a small book portable in the hand] *Manuel*, m. *petit livre, enchiridion*, m.

MANUALIST (măn'-ĭou-ăl-ĭste), *s.* [a handicraftsman, or artificer] *Un ouvrier, un artisan.*

MANUALLY (măn'-ĭeŭ ăl-é), *adv.* [with the hand] *De main, manuellement.*

MANUBRIUM (măn'-ĭoŭ-brĭ-eŭme), *s.* V. HANDLE.

MANUCAPTIO, *s.* [in Law; a writ on suspicion of felony] *Decret de prise de corps*, m.

MANUCODIATA, *s.* [the bird of paradise] *Manucodiata*, m. *Oiseau de paradis*, m.

MANUDUCTION (măn-ĭoŭ-deŭk'-cheŭne), [guidance by the hand] *Guide*, m.

MANUFACTORY (măn-ĭoŭ-făk'-teŭr-é), *s* [a place where several workmen are employed in the same kind of work] *Manufacture*, f. *atelier*, m.

MANUFACTURE (măn-ĭoŭ-făk'-tĭeŭre), *s.* [any thing made by art] *Manufacture*, f. *fabrique*, f. *fabrication*, f. Manufacture of silks, *Manufacture de soie*, f. *soierie*, f.

To MANUFACTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make by art] *Manufacturer, fabriquer.*

MANUFACTURED (măn-ĭoŭ-făk'-tĭeŭr'd), *part. adj. Manufacturé, fabriqué.*

MANUFACTURER (măn-ĭoŭ-făk'-tĭeŭ-reŭr), *s.* [a workman, an artificer] *Un manufacturier, un fabricant.*

MANUFACTURING (măn-ĭeŭ-făk'-tĭoŭ-rĭa'gne), *s.* [from To Manufacture] *Manufacture*, f. *fabrique*, f. *fabrication*, f. *action de manufacturer, &c.*

To MANUMISE (măn'-ĭoŭ-măĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to set free] *Affranchir, donner la liberté.*

MANUMISED (măn-ĭoŭ-măĭz'd), *part. adj. Affranchi, mis en liberté.*

MANUMISSION (măn'-ĭoŭ-mĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [the act of giving liberty] *L'action d'affranchir; affranchissement*, m. *manumission*, f.

To MANUMIT (măn-ĭoŭ-mĭte'), V. To MANUMISE.

MANURABLE (mă-nĭou'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [capable of cultivation] *Labourable, capable de culture.* Manurable land, *Terre labourable.*

MANURANCE (măn-nĭou'-răn'ce), *s.* [agriculture, cultivation] *Amendement*, m. *culture*, f.

MANURE (mŭ-nĭoure'), *s.* [soil to be laid on lands] *Engrais*, m. *amendement*, m. *tout ce qui sert à engraisser la terre, fumier*, m.

To MANURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cultivate by manual labour] *Labourer, cultiver.* To manure the ground, *Labourer ou cultiver la terre.*

To MANURE [to dung, to fatten] *Fumer, engraisser* la terre, *l'amender.*

MANURED (mă-nĭour'd), *part. adj. Labouré, cultivé; engraissé, fumé, amendé.*

MANUREMENT (mă-nĭoure'-mĕn'te), *s.* [cultivation, improvement] *Culture*, f. *amendement*, m.

MANURER (mă-nĭou'-reŭr), *s.* [one who manures land] *Laboureur*, m. *cultivateur*, m.

MANUSCRIPT (măn'-ĭoŭ-skripte), *s.* [a book written, not printed] *Un manuscrit.*

MANWORTH (man'-oŭeŭrtsh), *s.* [the price of a man's life] *Amende pour avoir tué un homme*, f.

MANY (mĕn'-é), *adj.* [numerous, great in number] *Plusieurs, grand nombre, beaucoup, quantité.* Many a man, *Plusieurs hommes.* Many a time, *Plusieurs fois.* Many of us, *Plusieurs de nous.* Many men, *Beaucoup d'hommes, beaucoup de gens.*

How many, *Combien.* So many, *Tant, autant.* As many as, *Autant que.* Too many, *Trop.* Be they ever so many, *Quelque nombre qu'il y en eût.* Twice as many, *Deux fois autant.* We are too many by half, *Nous sommes trop de la moitié.*

† So many men, so many minds, *Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis.*

† He is too many for me, *Il est trop fort pour moi.*

MANY, *s.* [a multitude; the people] *Un grand nombre, plusieurs*, m. & f. *la foule, le peuple.* A great many, *Autant comme autant.* A great many in rich gowns, *Un grand nombre en robes magnifiques.* The many are fit only to be led, but by no means fit to guide themselves, *Le peuple, incapable de se conduire lui-même, a besoin de guide.*

R. *Quoique* MANY *soit du pluriel on met pourtant quelquefois après un substantif au nombre singulier, avec l'article* a ou an. Ex. Many a man, *plusieurs hommes.* Many a time, *plusieurs fois.*

MANY is much used in compositions, as in the following examples.

MANY-COLOURED (mĕn'-é-keŭl-eŭr'd), *adj.* [having many colours] *De plusieurs couleurs.*

MANY-CORNERED (mĕn'-é-kor-neŭr'd), *adj.* [polygonal, having many corners] *Polygone, qui a plusieurs angles.*

MANY-FEET (mĕn'-é-fīte), *s.* [the polypus or pourcontrel; a fish] *Polype*, m.

MANY-HEADED (mĕn'-é-hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [having many heads] *A plusieurs têtes.*

MANY-LANGUAGED (mĕn'-é-lăn'-goäid'd), *adj.* [having many languages] *Qui parle plusieurs langues.*

MANY-PEOPLED (mĕn'-é-pī'-pl'd), *adj.* [numerous, populous] *Nombreux, populeux.*

MANYTIMES (mĕn'-é-tăĭm'z), *adv.* [often, frequently] *Souvent, fréquemment.*

MAP (măpe), *s.* [geographical drawing, on which lands and seas are delineated] *Carte géographique*, f. A map of the whole world, *Une carte générale du monde; une mappe-monde.*

To MAP, *v. a. Mettre sur une carte géographique.*

MAPLE or MAPLE-TREE (mé'-pl'-trī), *s.* [a tree] *Erable*, m.

MAPPERY (măp'-eŭr-é), *s.* [an art] *L'art de dessiner, de faire ou de tirer un plan.*

To MAR (mar), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to spoil, to damage; to corrupt, to deprive] *Gâter, endommager, corrompre; Tronquer.* To mar a work, *Tronquer un ouvrage.*

MARA (mă'-ră), *s.* [a meer, pond or lake] *Mare*, f.

MARACANA, *s.* [a Brasilian bird of the parrot-kind] *Maracanna*, m.

MARACOCK, *s.* [Bot.] V. PASSION-FLOWER.

MARAGNAN, *s.* [a province of S. America, in Brasil] *Maragnan*, m.

MARANTA, *s.* [Bot.] V. INDIAN ARROW-ROOT.

MARASMUS (ma-raz'-meŭe), *s.* [a consumption] *Marasme*, f. *consomption*, f.

MARATTES, *s. pl.* [people of the Western Peninsula of the river Ganges] *Marattes*, m. pl.

MARAUDER (mă-rā'-deŭr), *s* [a soldier that straggles for booty] *Un maraudeur, un soldat qui va en maraude, parti bleu.*

MARAUDING (mă-rā'-dĭn'gne), *s.* [the foraging or going in quest of booty or provisions] *Maraude*, f. *Marauder*, v. a.

MARAVEDIS, *s.* [a little Spanish coin, half a farthing] *Maravedis*, m. *liard*, m.

MARBLE (mar'-bl'), *s.* [a hard and fine stone] *Marbre*, m. pierre dure & susceptible d'un beau poli. Black marble, *Tuffeau*, m. *Marbre noir.* Artificial marble [stucco] *Stuc*, m. Fibrous marble (full of threads or filaments), *Marbre filardeux.* Terracy marble (which has soft places filled up with cement) *Marbre terrasseux.* Marbles badly sawn, *Marbre mal dégauchi.* Rigid marble (too hard, and liable to splinter) *Marbre fier.* Figured marble (upon which are castles, trees, &c.) *Marbre figuré.* Marble of Auvergne (of a pale red, mingled with violet, green, and yellow), *Marbre d'Auvergne.* Yellow marble, or marble of Signam, in the Pyreneans, *Serancolin.* Ground of the marble painters with to imitate, *Masse*, f. To polish marble with powdered pot-sherds] *Rabattre les marbres.*

MARBLE [little ball with which children play] *Marbre*, m. *bille*, f. petite boule avec quoi les enfans jouent.

MARBLE-CUTTER, *s. Marbrier*, m. ouvrier qui travaille en marbre.

To MARBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to variegate like marble] *Marbrer*, peindre en forme de marbre. To marble paper, *Marbrer du papier.*

MARBLE, *adj.* [made of marble, variegated like marble] *De marbre, marbré, semblable à du marbre.* A marble cover, *Un couvercle de marbre.* A marble colour, *Une couleur marbrée.*

MARBLED (mar'-bl'd), *part. adj. Marbré.*

MARBLEHEARTED (mar'-bl'-hart ĕd), *adj.* [cruel] *Qui a un cœur de marbre; cruel, inflexible.*

MARBLER (mar'-bleŭr), *s. Marbreur*, m.

MARCASITE (mar-kă-sāĭte), *s.* [a solid hard fossil frequently found in mines] *Marcassite*, f. Marcasite of silver [tin glass] *Etain de glace.*

MARCH (martche), *s.* [the third month of the year] *Mars*, m. *le mois de Mars.* March-sun, *Le soleil de Mars.* March-beer, *La bierre de Mars.* March many weathers, *Le temps variable, les giboulées de Mars.*

*† He is as mad as a March-hare, *Il est extrêmement badin, ou folâtre.*

MARCH, *s.* [the act of walking, walk; journey of soldiers] *L'action de marcher, marche*, f. A troublesome march, *Une marche pénible.* To be upon the march, *Etre en marche.*

To strike up a march, *Battre la marche*, terme militaire.

To MARCH, *v. a.* [to walk, in a grave stately manner; to move in a military form] *Marcher, être en marche, aller.* He marched in battle array against Arphaxad, *Il marcha en ordre de bataille contre Arphaxad.* To march in the rear, *Suivre en queue, marcher à la suite.* To march an army, *Faire marcher une armée.*

To March in, *Entrer.*

To March off, *S'en aller, se retirer, plier bagage, déloger, décamper.* To march off with great silence, *Se retirer à la sourdine,* ‖ *déloger sans trompette.*

*† To March off, *Plier bagage, mourir.*

To March on, *Marcher, avancer.*

To March out, *Sortir.*

La Marche, *f.* [a town of France in the department of the Vosges or Lorraine; lat. 48°-6′ N. lon. 5°-50′ E.] *La Marche, f.*

Marcher (martch'-eŭr), *f.* [president of the marches or borders] *Celui qui commande sur les frontières* (autrefois *Marquis,* m.)

Marches (martch'-éz), *f. pl. without singular* [borders, limits, confines] *Frontières,* f. *limites.* f. *marches,* f. *confins,* m. pl.

Marching (martch'-în'gne), *f.* [from To March] *Marche,* f. *Action de marcher,* &c. f.

Marchioness (mar'-tcheŭn-ĕce), *f.* [the wife of a marquis] *Marquise,* f.

Marchpane (martch'-pène), *f.* [a kind of sweet biscuit] *Massé-pain,* m.

Marcid (mar'-cĭd), *adj.* [lean, pining, withered] *Maigre, languissant, désséché, décharné.*

Marcionists (mar'-cĭ-ŏn-ĭstz), *f.* [a sort of hereticks] *Marcionites,* m.

Marcour (mar'-keŭr), *f.* [leanness, waste of flesh] *Maigreur,* f.

Mare (mére), *f.* [the female of a horse] *Cavale,* f. *jument,* f. A mare with foal, *Jument poulinière.*

Mare-colt (mére'-kôlte), *Un poulain.*

Mare-faced horse, *Un cheval qui a le front plat.*

Mareca, *f.* [a Brasilian species of wild duck] *Marèca,* m.

Mareshal. V. Marshal.

Mar forest, *f.* [a district of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, consisting of vast woodland mountains] *Marr,* m.

Margaretta, *f.* [an island of South-America, near Terra Firma, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498] *La Marguerite.*

Margarite (mar'-gă-rāite), *f.* [a pearl] *Une perle.*

Marge (mardje), Margent (mar'-djĕn'te), *and* Margin (mar'-djĭne), *f.* [the border, the edge] *Le bord; la marge,* en parlant d'un livre.

Marginal (mar'-djĭ-năl), *adj.* [placed or written on the margin] *Marginal, qui est à la marge.* Marginal notes, *Des notes marginales.*

Marginated (mar'-djĭ-né-tĕd), *adj.* [having a margin] *Qui a du bord,* ou *de la marge.*

Margrave (mar'-gréve), *f.* [a title of sovereignty in Germany; Marquis] *Margrave,* m.

A Margrave's wife, *Margravine,* f.

Margraviate (mar'-grév-ĭ-ète), *f.* [the estate and dignity of a Margrave] *Margraviat,* m.

Maria, *or* St. Maria (mé-rĭī'-ă), *f.* [an island of the Indian Ocean five miles East of Madagascar] *Sainte Marie.* [one of the Azores or Western islands] *Sainte Marie,* f

Marienburg, *f.* [a town of Germany in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver-mines; lat. 50°-49′ N. lon. 13°-5′ E.] *Marienberg,* m.

Marienburg [an ancient and strong town of Eastern Prussia; lat. 54°-9′ N. lon. 19°-25′ E.] *Marienbourg,* m.

Marie-Galante, *f.* [an island of the North of America, one of the French Antilles] *Marie Galante* ou *Marie Galande,* f.

Marigold (măr'-ĭ-gôld), *f.* [a yellow flower] *Souci,* m.

Marina, Melanis, Meretrix, Migonitis, *and* Murcia, *f.* [Mythol. titles of Venus] *Marina, Melanis, Meretrix, Mignotis, & Murcia,* f.

‡ To Marinate (măr'-ĭ-néte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to salt] *Mariner, saler.* To marinate fish, *Mariner du poisson.*

‡ Marinated (măr'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Mariné, salé.*

Marine (mă-rīne'), *f.* [navy, sea-affairs] *La marine.* The officers of the marines, *Les officiers de la marine.* Marines, *Forces,* f. pl. *troupes,* f. pl. *soldats,* m. pl. (de la marine).

Marine, *adj.* [belonging to the sea] *Marin, marine; de mer.* Marine bodies, *Corps marins.*

Marine remains (shells and parts of sea-animals, found in the earth] *Coquillages pétrifiés, coquilles fossiles,* &c. Marine petrifications, *Poisson pétrifié* Marine plants, *Plantes marines,* f. pl.

Marine love apple (a Zoophyte), *Pomme d'amour de mer,* f. ou *albergame de mer,* m.

Mariner (măr'-ĭn-eŭr), *f.* [a seaman] *Marinier,* m. *marin,* m *matelot,* m.

¶ Mariner, *marin*; sailor, *matelot*; seaman, *homme de mer* (synon.): All denote persons who live by the sea, or practice navigation; but *mariner* implies rather one who gets his livelihood by fishing, and seldom goes far from the coast; *sailor* respects more the common men in a ship, or those before the mast; *seamen,* the officers, boatswain, gonner, &c. *Sailors* are generally ignorant of navigation, and work by the direction of others; *seamen* are supposed to understand it, being they who generally direct it; *mariners* have usually so much knowledge of it as serves their purpose. We say, an able *sailor,* an expert *seamen,* a bold *mariner.* The great hardships the poor *sailors* undergo, one would imagine should be sufficient to endear them to their country. It is not every captain of a ship that is a good *seaman. Mariners* earn their bread very hard; not only being obliged to work more than other men, they are in daily danger of their lives.

St. Marino, *f.* [a strong town of Italy, capital of a small Republic; lat. 43°-54′ N. lon. 12°-33′ E.] *San Marino.*

Marita'taca, *f.* [Opossum, a beautiful American quadroped] *Maritataca,* m.

Marjoram (mar'-djeür-eŭme), *f.* [a fragrant plant] *Marjolaine,* f. Bastard or wild marjoram, *Marjolaine sauvage,* f. *origan,* m. Knotted marjoram, *Marjolaine à petites feuilles, Marjolaine gentille*

Marish (mar'-ĭche), *f.* [bog, fen, swamp] V. Marsh.

Marish, *adj.* V. Fenny.

Marital (măr'-ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a husband] *Marital.*

Maritimal (mă-rĭt'-ĭ-mĭ'l), *and* Maritime (măr'-ĭ-tĭme), *adj.* [naval, marine, bordering on the sea] *De mer, marin, maritime; armatique.* The maritime service, *Service de mer,* m. A maritimal town, *Une ville maritime.*

Mark, *f.* [a sign, a token; a proof, an evidence; a notice taken; an impression] *Marque,* f. *signe,* m. *indice,* m. *preuve,* f. *témoignage,* m *caractère,* m. *gage,* m. *renseignement,* m. *information,* f. *vestige,* m. *trace,* f. [in coin] *Différent,* m.

Mark [a weight of 8 ounces] *Marc,* m. poid de huit onces.

Mark [a sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence] *Marc,* m. *Somme de treize schelins quatre sous sterling.*

Mark [aim to shoot at] *Blanc,* m *but,* m. To miss one's mark, *Manquer le but, manquer son coup.* To shoot above or below the mark, *Tirer trop haut* ou *trop bas.*

Mark [license or reprisals] *Permission d'user de représailles,* f.

Mark in the horse's mouth, *Germe de fève,* m.

To Mark, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to impress with a token; to take notice] *Marquer; remarquer, distinguer, noter.* Marking iron, *Fer à marquer.*

To Mark out [to show] *Montrer, faire voir, faire remarquer, dénoter.*

Marked (mark't), *part. adj. Marqué, remarqué, noté.*

Marker (mark'-eür), *f.* [one who puts a mark on a thing] *Marqueur,* m. The marker at Tennis, *Le marqueur au jeu de Paume.*

Market (mar'-kĕte), *f.* [a public place or time of buying and selling; purchase and sale, rate, price] *Marché,* m. *la halle,* f. *apport,* m. *foire,* f. *débouché,* m. *débouchement,* m. le temps & le lieu où l'on vend, & où l'on achète; achat & vente; le prix des marchandises ou denrées. Hay-market, *Le marché au foin.* A clerk of the market, *Juge,* ou *officier de police qui a l'inspection sur les denrées qu'on vend au marché.* To drive the market with one as low as may be, *Marchander avec quelqu'un.* To make the best market, *Vendre au plus haut prix.* Markets are cheaper, *Tout est amendé.*

* To make good market of any thing, *Profiter, tirer avantage d'une chose, en faire son profit.*

† Good ware makes quick markets, *Marchandise qui paît est à demi-vendue.*

§*† You have brought your hogs to a fine market, *Vous avez fait-là de belles affaires,* en un sens ironique.

To Market, *v. n.* [to deal at a market] *Acheter* ou *vendre dans un marché.* [to buy or sell] *acheter* ou *vendre.*

Marketable (mar'-kĕt-ă-bl'), *adj.* [such as may be sold] *Marchand, bien conditionné, loyal; dont on peut se défaire aisément; de bonne défaite, de bonne vente.* Marketable wine, *Vin loyal & marchand.*

Market-bell (mar-kĕte-bĕl'), *f.* [the bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market] *Cloche du marché,* f.

Market-cross (mar-kĕte-krŏce), *f.* [a cross set up where the market is held] *La croix du marché,* m.

Market-day (mar-kĕte-dé'), *f. Jour de marché,* m.

Market-folks' (mar'-kĕte-fôks), *f.* [people that come to the market] *Gens qui viennent au marché, les gens du marché,* m.

Market-geld (mar'-kĕte-guĕld), *f.* [toll of the market] *Etalage,* m.

Market-maid (mar'-kĕte-méde), *f. Fille* ou *servante qu'on envoie au marché pour acheter ou pour vendre.*

Market-man (mar'-kĕte-măne), *f. Homme qui fréquente les marchés.*

Market-place (mar'-kĕte-pléce), *f.* [place where the market is held] *Le marché, la place où se tient le marché.* [among the Turks] *Bezestan,* m.

Market-price (mar'-kĕte-prăice), *or* Market-rate (mar'-kĕte-réte), *f.* [the price at which any thing is currently sold] *Le prix courant, le cours du marché, le prix du marché.*

Marketting (mar'-kĕt-ĭn'gne), *f* [the act of dealing at a market] *L'action de fréquenter les marchés.*

§ A maid servant's marketting, *L'anse du panier.*

Market-town (mar'-kĕte-tăoŭne), *f.* [a town that has the privilege of a stated market] *Ville où il y a marché,* f. *bourg,* m.

Market-woman (mar'-kĕte-oüoŭm-eŭne), *f. Femme qui va habituellement au marché,* f. Market-women, *Les Dames de la halle.*

Markman (mark'-măne), *or* Marksman, (marks'-măne), *f.* [one skilful to hit a mark] *Un bon tireur.*

Marl, *f.* [a kind of clay] *Marne,* f. A marl-pit, *Une marnière.*

To Marl, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to manure with marl] *Marner, engraisser avec de la marne*

Marled (marl'd), *part. adj. Marné, engraissé avec de la marne.*

MARLER (mar'-leŭr), *ſ.* [labourer in a marl-pit] *Marreron*, m. *Marneur*, m.

MARLINE (mar'-line), *ſ.* [long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, to make cables; caburn, *or* rope-yarn, rope made of three ſtrands] *Merlin*, m. *fil de carret*, m. *fil de merlin*, m.

MARLING, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; the art of winding any ſmall line about a rope] *Action d'embrometer*, ou *merlaner* une manœuvre, ou le point des voiles. Marling-ſpike, *Epiſſoir*, m.

MARLY (mar'-lé), *adj.* [abounding with marl] *Plein de marne.* [Chalky, is ſaid of a ſubſtance reſembling chalk] *Crétacé.*

MARMALADE (mar'-mă léde), *and* MARMALET (mar'-mă-lĕte), *ſ.* [conſerve] *Marmelade*, f eſpèce de confiture.

MARMORA, *ſ.* [a ſea between Europe and Aſia, which communicates with the Archipelago, by the Dardanelles on the S. W. and with the Black Sea by the Strait of Conſtantinople on the N. E.] *La mer de Marmara.*

MARMORATION (mar-mô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [incruſtation with marble] *Incruſtation de marbre*, f.

MARMOREAN (mar-mô'-ri-ăne), *adj.* [made of marble] *De marbre, fait de marbre.*

MARMOSET (mar'-mô-zĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall monkey] *Marmot*, m. ſorte de ſinge; ſignifie auſſi *un marmouſet*, m. une petite figure groteſque.

MARMOT (mar-meŭte'), *and* MARMOTTO, *ſ.* [mus alpinus] *Marmotte*, f.

Marmot-fiſh, *ſ Marmet*, m. *dentale*, m. Siberian marmot, *Ievraſchka*, f.

MARNE, *ſ.* [a department of France including part of the late province of Champagne: it takes its name from a river which riſes near Langres and flowing N. W. joins the Seine, a little above Paris] *La Marne.*

MAROON (mă-reûne), *ſ.* [a runaway Negro] *Maron*, m. *Simarron*, m, *ſauvage*, m.

To MAROON, *v. a* [in Sea-language] *Deſcendre, déſerter.* To maroon a ſailor (to leave him aſhore in a foreign country againſt his will), *Déſerter un matelot.*

MAROS, *ſ.* [a great river of Germany that croſſes the Tranſylvania and Hungary] *Maros*, m.

MAROTIC, *adj. Maretique.* Ex. Marotic ſtyle [in the gay, pleaſant, yet ſimple and natural manner of Cl. Marot] *Style marotique*, m.

MAROW (mă-rô'), *ſ.* [a knave, a beggarly ſcoundrel] *Un maraud, un coquin, un fripon, un béſitre.*

MARPURG *or* MARCHPURG, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in Stiria; lat. 46°-44' N. lon. 15°-9' E.] *Marpeurg* ou *Marpurg*, m.

MARQUE (mark), *ſ.* (letter of) from the German *marke*, limit, frontier; letter of repriſals, granted by a king or ſtate, whereby their ſubjects are licenſed to attack and ſeize the property of an aggreſſor nation, without being deemed robbers] *Lettre de marque*, f. V. MARK.

MARQUESAS, *ſ. pl.* [a group of iſlands in the South-Sea] *Les marquiſes*, f. pl.

MARQUETRY (mar'-kĕt-ré), *ſ* [inlaid or chequered-work] *Marqueterie*, f. *moſaïque*, f.

MARQUIS (mar'-koŭïze), *ſ.* [a noble next in rank to a Duke] *Marquis*, m.

MARQUISATE (mar'-koŭïz-éte), *ſ.* [the ſeigniory of a Marquis] *Marquiſat*, m.

MARQUISHIP (mar'-koŭïs-chïp), *ſ.* [the title, *or* quality of a Marquis] *Titre*, ou *qualité, de Marquis*, m. f.

MARRED (mar-r'd), *part. adj. Gâté, endommagé, d'pravé, entiché, corrompu; tronqué*, au propre &au figuré.

MARRER (mar'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſpoils any thing] *Celui qui gâte* ou *endommage.*

MARRIAGE (măr'-édje), *ſ.* [the act of uniting man and woman for life] *Mariage*, m

*** *hyménée*, m.

† Marriages are made in heaven, *Les mariages ſont écrits au ciel.* The marriage-articles, *Le contrat de mariage.* The marriage-bed, *Le lit nuptial.* Marriage-ſong, *Chanſon nuptiale*, ſ. *épithalame*, m.

MARRIAGE [wedding] *Mariage*, m. *noce* ou *noces*, f. The marriage-day, *Le jour du mariage.* He married my ſiſter in ſecond marriage, *Il a épouſé ma ſœur en ſecondes noces.* The ceremony of ſigning the articles of marriage, ‖ *Les accordailles*, f. pl.

¶ Marriage, *mariage*; wedding, *noces*; nuptials, *épouſailles* (ſynon): Though theſe are nearly ſynonymous, yet are there expreſſions, where each has its diſtinct place aſſigned; thus we ſay; the *marriage*-ceremony; *marriage*-ſettlement; *wedding*-dinner, clothes, ring; the celebration of the *nuptials*; the *nuptial* tie, &c. Ex. There is a treaty of *marriage* going forward in ſuch a family, and I expect an invitation to the *wedding*-dinner, as 'tis ſaid theſe *nuptials* are to be celebrated with great feſtivity, and very few friends of the family will be left out.

R. MARRIAGE is often uſed in compoſition. Ex. The marriage-day, *Le jour du mariage.* Marriage-goods, *acceſſoire de mariage*, f. *trouſſeau*, m. Marriage-ſong, *Chanſon nuptiale*, f. *épithalame*, m &c.

MARRIAGEABLE (mar'-édj-ă-bl'), *adj.* [fit for wedlock] *Mariable, nubile, en âge* ou *en état d'être marié.*

MARRIED (măr-éd), *part. adj. Marié*; ou bien *conjugal, nuptial, du mariage.* Married ſtate, *L'état du mariage.*

MARROW (măr'-ô), *ſ.* [an oleaginous ſubſtance in bones] *Moëlle*, f. The marrow of a bone, *La moëlle d'un os.* Marrow-ſpoon, *Tire-moëlle*, m.

* MARROW [the quinteſſence] *La moëlle, la quinteſſence, ce qu'il y a de meilleur, le bon.*

MARROWBONE (măr'-ô-bône), *ſ.* [a bone full of marrow] *Un os plein de moëlle*; au figuré, en un ſens burleſque, *les genoux*, m.

†‡ Quickly, down upon your marrowbones, *Vite, à genoux.*

MARROW-FAT (măr'-ô-fâte), *ſ.* [a kind of pea] *Pois carré.* Marrow-fat peas, *Des pois carrés.*

MARROW-LESS (măr-ô-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting pith, *or* ſtrength, void of marrow] *Sans moëlle, qui n'a point de force.*

MARRUBIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Horehound, a med plant] *Marrube*, m.

To MARRY (măr'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to join a man and woman, to take for huſband or wife; to enter into the conjugal ſtate] *Marier, donner* ou *prendre en mariage, épouſer, prendre pour mari*, ou *pour femme*; *ſe marier, prendre femme.* To marry into a family, *Apparenter, s'apparenter.* To marry a perſon above one's ſelf, *Se formarier.* To marry a girl below her condition, *Déparager.* He has married his daughter, *Il a marié ſa fille.* We ſhall marry this fortunate couple, *Nous marierons cet heureux couple.* You have married a very handſome woman, *Vous avez épouſé une fort belle femme.* She ſhall not marry, *Elle ne ſe mariera pas.* To marry below one's ſelf, *Se meſallier.* To marry again, *Se remarier.*

† Marry in haſte and repent at leiſure, *Tel ſe marie à la hâte qui s'en repent à loiſir.*

* To MARRY, *Allier.*

MARRY, *or* Ay, Marry, *adv.* [yes, truly, yea, forſooth] *Vraiement*; *dame oui*; *oui dà.*

MARS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Juno, and God of war] *Mars*, m. Field of Mars, *Le champ de Mars.*

MARS, *ſ.* [one of the ſeven planets] *Mars*, m. une des ſept planètes.

MARSAQUIVER, *or* MARSALQUIVER, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and ancient town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary; lat. 36°-1' N. lon. 0°-10' W.] *Marſaquiver*, or *Marſalqui-ver*, m.

MARSEILLES, *ſ.* [a flouriſhing ſea-port of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone; lat. 43°-18' N. lon. 5°-27' E.] *Marſeille*, m.

MARSH (marche), *ſ.* [a fen, a bog, a ſwamp] *Un marais, un lieu marécageux.* A marſh of ſalt water, *Un marais ſalant, une ſaline.*

MARSH-FEVER (marche-fî'-veŭr), *ſ. Sorte de fièvre bilieuſe.*

MARSH-MALLOW (marche-măl'-ô), *ſ.* [a plant] *Guimauve.*

MARSHAL (mar'-chăl), *ſ.* [a name of ſeveral officers] *Maréchal*, m. The lord *or* earl-marſhal of England, *Le grand maréchal d'Angleterre* High marſhall of the Empire, *Archi-maréchal.* A marſhal of France, *Un maréchal de France.* A camp-marſhal, *Un Maréchal de camps.* The marſhal of the king's houſe, *or* the knight-marſhal, *Le maréchal de la maiſon du roi.* The marſhal of the King's-Bench, *Le maréchal* ou *géolier de la priſon du banc du roi.* A marſhal *or* harbinger, *Un maréchal des logis, un fourrier.*

To MARSHAL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to arrange, to rank in order] *Ranger, régler, ordonner.* To marſhal an army, *Ranger une armée en bataille.*

MARSHALLED (mar'-chăl'd), *part. adj. Rangé, réglé, ordonné.*

MARSHALLER (mar'-chăl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that arranges] *Celui qui range, qui arrange, qui met en ordre.*

MARSHALSEA (mar'-chăl-si), *ſ.* [the court or ſeat of the marſhal of the king's houſhold, allowed for the priſon in Southwark] *La Maréchauſſée.*

MARSHALSHIP (mar'-chăl-chïp), *ſ.* [the office of marſhal] *La charge*, ou *le grade de maréchal.*

MARSHELDER (march-ĕl'-deŭr), *ſ.* V. GELDER-ROSE.

MARSH-ROCKET (măreche-rŏk'-ĕte), *ſ. Sorte de creſſon.*

MARSHY (march'-é), *adj.* [fenny, boggy, ſwampy] *Marécageux, fangeux.*

¶ Marſhy, *marécageux*; boggy, *fangeux* (ſynon.): *Marſhy* lands are thoſe that lie low, and are watery: *boggy* lands, thoſe that are full of quagmire. *Marſhy* lands may be drained, and make fine meadows; *boggy* ones are wholly uſeleſs. In walking over the firſt we ſink no deeper than our ankles; in paſſing over the ſecond we may be entirely loſt.

MARSUIN, *ſ.* [purpoiſe, or porpeſſe, a ſea-fiſh] *Marſouin*, m.

MARSYAS (mar'-ſi-ăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous Satyr, who was overcome, then flayed, by Apollo] *Marſyas*, m.

MART (marte), *ſ.* [a place of public traffick; bargain, purchaſe and ſale] *Marché public*, m. *foire*, f *marché*, m. *etape*, f. *vente* ou *achat*, f m.

MART [*or* mark] *Repréſailles*, f. pl. Letters of mart, *Pouvoir d'uſer de repréſailles.*

To MART, *v. a Vendre* ou *acheter.*

MARTEAU, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of oyſter in the figure of a hammer] *Marteau*, m.

MARTEN (mar'-tĕne), *ſ.* [a ſort of large weaſel whoſe fur is much valued] *Marte*, ou *martre*, f. *fouine*, f. *pékan*, m.

ST. MARTHA, *or* SIERRA NEVADA, *ſ.* [a very high mountain, in New Spain, ſaid to be 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and five miles high, and that the top is always covered with ſnow in the hotteſt weather] *Sainte Marthe*, ou *Sierra Névada*, f.

MARTIAL (mar'-chăl), *adj.* [warlike] *Martial, guerrier, belliqueux, militaire, de guerre.* A martial people, *Un peuple guerrier, belliqueux.* A court-martial, *Un conſeil de guerre.* The martial-law, *Le droit des armes*; *la loi martiale, en Angleterre.* To try by martial-law, *Juger par la loi militaire*; *juger prévotalement.*

MARTIAL [among Chymiſts] *Martial, qui tient de la nature du fer.*

MARTIALED (mar'-chal'd), *adj.* [trained to war] *Aguerri.*

MARTIALIST (mar'-chăl-ïſte), *ſ.* [a warrior] *Un guerrier, un homme de guerre*

MARTIN

MARTIN (mar'-tĭn), MARTINET (mar'-tĭn-ĕte), *or* MARTLET (mărt'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a kind of ſwallow] *Un martinet*, m. *martin pêcheur*, m.

MARTINAZZO, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Waggell, great grey gull, dung-hunter] *Eſpèce de mauve ou mouette*, f.

MARTINET (mar'-tĭn-ĕte), [a military term] *Un officier habile.*

MARTINGAL (mar'-tĭn'-găl), *ſ.* [a thong of leather for a horſe, faſtened to the girth and bridle, to prevent his toſſing up his head] *Martingale*, f.

MARTINICO, *ſ.* [a conſiderable iſland of the Weſt-Indies] *La Martinique.*

MARTINMAS (mar'-tĭne-meŭce), *or by corruption*, MARTILMAS, *and* MARTLEMAS, *ſ.* [the feaſt of St. Martin] *La fête de St. Martin.*

MARTIUS (mar'-chĭeŭce), *and* MUSCARIUS (meŭs-ké'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Martius & muſcarius*, m.

MARTLET, *ſ.* [a kind of ſwallow] V. MARTIN.

MARTLET [in Heraldry] *Merlette*, f.

MARTNETS (mart'-nĕts), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail] *Cargues*, m. pl.

MARTYR (mar'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſuffers death for the truth] *Un martyr.* Socrates was a martyr for philoſophy, *Socrate fut martyr de la philoſophie.*

To MARTYR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put to death for the truth] *Martyriſer, faire ſouffrir le martyre.*

MARTYRDOM (mar'-teŭr-deŭme), *ſ.* [the death of a Martyr] *Martyre*, m. *mort ſoufferte en témoignage de la vérité*; au figuré, *tourment amoureux.*

MARTYRED (mar'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Martyriſé, qui ſouffre* ou *a ſouffert le martyre.*

MARTYROLOGIST (mar-teŭr-ŏl-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [a writer of martyrology] *Auteur de martyrologe*, m.

MARTYROLOGY (mar-teŭr-ŏl-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a regiſter of martyrs] *Martyrologe*, m. *catalogue* ou *vies des martyrs*, m. f.

MARUM, *ſ* [Bot. Savory, herb-maſtich] *Marum*, m. *herbe aux chats*, f.

MARVEL (mar'-vĕl), *ſ.* [a wonder] *Merveille*, f. *prodige*, m. *choſe ſurprenante* ou *merveilleuſe*, f.

MARVEL of Peru, *ſ.* [four-o'clock-flower, a ſort of Jalap] *Belle de nuit*, f. *merveille du Pérou*, f.

‡ To MARVEL, *v. n.* [to wonder] *Etre étonné, s'étonner.*

MARVELLOUS (mar'-vĕl-eŭce), *adj.* [wonderful, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing; is oppoſed to probable] *Merveilleux, étonnant, admirable, ſurprenant, miraculeux.*

MARVELLOUSLY (mar'-vĕl-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [wonderfully] *Admirablement, merveilleuſement, à merveille, d'une manière ſurprenante*, ou *étrange.*

MARVELLOUSNESS (mar'-vĕl-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt merveilleux*, m.

MARYGOLD, *ſ.* V. MARIGOLD.

MARYLAND, *ſ.* [one of the United States of N. America] *Maryland*, m.

MASBATE, *ſ* [an iſland of Aſia, one of the Philippines] *Maſbat* m.

MASCAREIGNE, MASCARIN, *ſ.* [an iſland of Africa in the Ocean] *Maſcareigne, Maſcarin*, m. ou *île Bourbon*, f.

MASCLE, *ſ* [a figure in Heraldry] *Mascle*, f.

MASCULINE (măs'-kĭoŭ-lĭne), *adj.* [of the male kind, manly] *Maſculin, mâle.* The maſculine gender, *Le genre maſculin.* A maſculine courage, *Un courage mâle.*

MASCULINELY (măs'-kĭoŭ-lĭne-lé), *adv.* [like a man] *En homme.*

MASCULINENESS (măs'-kĭoŭ-lĭne-nĕce), *ſ.* [male figure, or behaviour] *Air*, m *apparence d'un homme*, f. *courage*, m. *conduite ferme*, f.

MASH (măche), *ſ.* [the ſpace between the threads of a net] *Maille*, f. The maſhes of a net, *Les mailles d'un filet*, m. pl.

MASH [any thing mingled; a mixture for a horſe] *Mélange*, m. *tripotage*, m. *breuvage* pour un cheval, m. [a mixture of water and bran] *Eau blanche.*

MASH [among Brewers] *Le fardeau.* Maſh-tub, *ſ.* [among Brewers, in which they put the malt] *Cuve matière*, f.

To MASH, -ING, -ED, [to mingle, to beat into a confuſed maſs] *Mêler, tripoter*; *mettre en capilotade.*

MASHED (măch't), *part. adj. Mêlé, tripoté*; *mis en capilotade.* Maſhed potatoes, *Des pommes de terre écraſées.*

MASK (măsk), *ſ.* [a cover to diſguiſe the face, a viſor] *Un maſque.* To put on a maſk, *Mettre un maſque.* To pull off one's maſk, *Oter ſon maſque, ſe démaſquer.*

* MASK [pretence] *Maſque*, m. *prétexte*, m. *voile*, m. *manteau*, m. Under the maſk of religion, *Sous le maſque de la religion.* To take off the maſk, *Lever le maſque, ſe découvrir, ne plus diſſimuler.* To throw off the maſk, *Jeter le maſque.*

MASK [a feſtive entertainment in which the company is maſked; a dramatick performance] *Une maſcarade*; *une farce*, une pièce dramatique écrite dans le ſtyle tragique, mais dans laquelle on n'obſerve ni les lois du théâtre, ni la vraiſemblance.

MASK [Archit.] *Maſcaron*, m.

To MASK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to diſguiſe with a maſk] *Maſquer*; *ſe maſquer*; au figuré, *cacher, déguiſer, pallier, diſſimuler.* A maſking habit, *Un habit de maſque.*

MASKED (măsk't), *part. adj. Maſqué*; au figuré, *caché, déguiſé, pallié.*

MASKER (măsk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who revels in a maſk] *Un maſque, une perſonne maſquée.* The maſkers came late, *Les maſques vinrent tard.*

MASKING (măsk'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [from To Maſk] *Maſque, maſqué.* Maſking habit, *Un habit de maſcarade.*

MASLACH, *ſ.* [a medicine uſed among the Turks] *Maſlac*, m.

MASON (mé'-s'n), *ſ.* [a builder with ſtone] *Un maçon, un tailleur de pierre*, § *un limouſin.*

* The Free maſons (a ſort of charitable ſociety), *Les Francs Maçons.*

MASONED (mé'-s'n'd), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Maçonné.*

MASONRY (mé'-s'n-ré), *ſ.* [maſon's work] *Maçonnerie*, f. Bound maſonry, *Maçonnerie en liaiſon.*

MASORA, *ſ.* [among the Jews, a work on the Bible, the ſence of the law] *Maſſire*, f.

MASORITES, *ſ. pl.* [Jewiſh doctors, authors of the Maſora] *Maſſorettes*, m. pl.

MASORETIC *and* MASORETICAL, *adj.* [reſpecting the Maſora] *Maſſorétique.*

MASQUERADE (măs-keŭr-éde), *ſ.* [a diverſion in which the company is maſked] *Maſcarade*, f. Have you ſeen the maſquerade? *Avez-vous vu la maſcarade?* To go in maſquerade, *Se maſquer.*

* MASQUERADE [diſguiſe] *Déguiſement*, m. *diſſimulation*, f. A maſquerade enemy that pretends to be a friend, *Un ennemi maſqué qui ſe donne pour ami.*

To MASQUERADE, *v. n.* [to go in diſguiſe, or maſk] *Maſquer, ſe maſquer, aller en maſque, former une maſcarade*; *ſe cacher, ſe déguiſer.* Let us go a maſquerading, *Allons en maſque, maſquons.*

MASQUERADER (măs-keŭr-é'-deŭr), *ſ.* [a perſon in a maſk] *Un maſque, une perſonne maſquée.*

MASS (măce), *ſ.* [a lump; the bulk] *Maſſe*, f. *gros*, m The maſs of the blood, *La maſſe du ſang.* The maſs of the people, *Le gros du peuple.*

MASS [ſtock] *Maſſe*, f. *fonds*, m. pl. *gros*, m.

MASS [heap, congeries] *Monceau*, m. *amas*, m.

MASS [ſtake at play] *Maſſe*, f. *aux jeux de haſard.*

MASS [billiard-ſtick] *Maſſe*, f. *billard*, m.

MASS [the ſervice of the Romiſh church] *La meſſe.* High maſs *or* grand maſs, *Grand meſſe, meſſe haute.* Low maſs, *Baſſe meſſe.* Chriſt-maſs, *Meſſe de minuit.* To ſay *or* ſing maſs, *Dire*, ou *chanter la meſſe.* To ſay maſs twice in one day, *Biner.* A maſs-book, *Un miſſel.*

To MASS, *v. n.* [to celebrate maſs] *Dire la meſſe.*

To MASS, *v. a.* [to ſet at play] *Maſſer.*

MASSACRE (măs'-să-keŭr), *ſ.* [a general ſlaughter, butchery] *Maſſacre*, m. *carnage*, m. *boucherie*, f.

To MASSACRE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſlaughter] *Maſſacrer, aſſommer, tuer.*

MASSACRED (măs'-să-keŭr'd), *part. adj. Maſſacré, aſſommé, tué.*

MASSACRING (măs'-să-keŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Maſſacre] *Maſſacre*, m. *l'action de maſſacrer*, &c. f.

MASS-BOOK (măce'-boŭk), *ſ. Miſſel*, m.

MASSETER, *ſ.* [Anat. a triangular two-headed muſcle of the lower jaw] *Maſſeter*, m.

MASS-HATER (măce-hé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [open enemy to the maſs] *Miſomeſſe*, m.

MASSICOT (măs'-ĭ-kŏte), *ſ.* [ceruſs calcined by a moderate degree of fire] *Maſſicot*, m. (calx of lead of a citron-colour), *Maſſicot jaune.*

MASSINESS (măs'-ĭ-nĕce), *or* MASSIVENESS (măs'-ĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [weight, bulk] *Solidité*, f. *poids*, m. *maſſe*, f. *maſſiveté*, m.

MASSIVE (măs'-ĭv'), *and* MASSY (măs'-é), *adj.* [heavy, bulky] *Maſſif, gros, ſolide & peſant.*

MAST (măste), *ſ.* [the beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel] *Le mât* d'un navire, *l'arbre* qui tient les voiles. Lower maſts, *or* ſtanding maſts, *Mâts majeurs.* Top-maſts, *Mâts de hune.* Made maſt, *Mât compoſé* ou *mât de pluſieurs pièces.* Side-pieces of a made maſt, *Jumelles d'aſſemblage d'un mât compoſé.* Jury-maſt, *Mât de fortune.* Rough maſts, *Mâts bruts.* Spare maſts, *Mâts de rechange.* Wrung maſt, *Mât forcé, tordu*, ou *déjeté.* The main maſt, *Le grand mât, le mât de maître.* The fore-maſt, *Le mât de miſaine.* The miſen, *or* mizzen-maſt, *Le mât d'artimon.* The top-maſt, *Le perroquet, le mât de perroquet.* Main-top-maſt, *Le perroquet de ſougue.* The fore-top maſt, *Le petit perroquet.*

Maſt of xebecs and gallies, *Arbre*, m. Main maſt of xebecs and gallies, *Arbre de meſtre*, m. Fore-maſt of xebecs and gallies, *Arbre de trinquet*, m. Maſts of a ſheer-hulk, *Bigues*, f. pl. To take out the maſts of a ſhip, *Demater.*

Maſt-maker (măste'-mé-keŭr), *ſ. Mâteur*, m.

MAST [the fruit of the oak and beech] *Glandée*, f.

MASTAGE (măs'-tédje), *ſ.* [gathering the fruit of the oak and beech] *Glandée*, f.

MASTED (măst'-ĕd), *adj.* [furniſhed with maſts] *Mâté, qui a tous ſes mâts.* Overmaſted, *Haut mâté.*

MASTER (măs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who has ſervants; a lord, a ruler, a director, a governor, a proprietor; a young gentleman] *Maître, chef, directeur, gouverneur, propriétaire, poſſeſſeur*; *monſieur.* The maſter of the houſe, *Le maître de la maiſon, le chef de la famille.* The duke of Savoy may make himſelf maſter of the French dominions on the other ſide of the Rhone, *Le duc de Savoie peut ſe rendre maître du pays que les François poſſèdent de l'autre côté du Rhône.* To be maſter of a thing, *Etre poſſeſſeur* ou *propriétaire d'une choſe.* The maſter of a ſhip, *Le maître* ou *le patron d'un navire.*

† Like maſter, like man, *Tel maître, tel valet.*

† He who takes a partner takes a maſter, *Qui a compagnon a maître.*

MASTER [teacher; one ſkilled in a thing]

Maître, qui enſeigne une choſe, qui eſt ſavant en quelque choſe. A ſchool-maſter, *Un maître d'école*. Maſter of arts, *Maître-ès-arts*. He is maſter of the French tongue, *Il eſt ſavant dans la langue Françoiſe*. A dancing-maſter, a writing-maſter, *Un maître de danſe, un maître d'écriture*. A maſter-taylor, *Un maître-tailleur*.

MASTER [a title] *Le ſieur*.

MASTER (mās'-teŭr), [a compellation of civility] *Monſieur*.

MASTER, *ſ.* [a title belonging to ſome places] *Maître*, titre affecté à certaines charges, ſignifie celui qui a la direction de quelque choſe. The maſter of the poſt, *Le maître des poſtes*. The maſter of the ordnance, *Le grand maître de l'artillerie*. The maſter of the wardrobe, *Le maître de la garderobe*. Maſter of the ceremonies, *Grand maître des cérémonies*. The grand maſter of Malta, *Le grand maître de Malte*. A maſter of the horſe, *Un écuyer, écuyer cavalcadour*. The king's maſter of the horſe, *Le grand écuyer du roi*. The great maſter of the wolf-hunters, *Le grand louvetier*. The maſter of the rolls, *Le garde-rôle*, ou *le garde des archives*. The maſter-warden of the mint, *L'intendant des monnoies*. The maſter of the jewel-houſe, *Le garde-vaiſſelle, le garde de la vaiſſelle & des joyaux de la couronne*.

Maſter ſail-maker [in a ſhip] *Maître voilier*, m. Maſter at arms, *Capitaine d'armes*, m. Maſter-attendant, *Commiſſaire des ports*, m. *Capitaine de port*, m. Maſter and Commander, *Capitaine du petit état*, m. Maſter of a trading veſſel, *Commandant*, m. *commandeur*, m. *capitaine*, m.

To MASTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be a maſter of, to rule, to govern, to ſubdue, to keep under] *Maîtriſer, gouverner, ſe rendre maître, réprimer, dompter, ſoumettre, aſſervir, aſſujettir, commander; captiver, vaincre, ſurmonter, venir à bout: chevir* de ſe dit au propre & au figuré. His wife maſters him, *Il ſe laiſſe gouverner par ſa femme*. You will never maſter this rebellious people, *Vous ne dompterez jamais ce peuple rebelle*.

* Principles maſter at laſt the moſt ſtubborn opinions, *Les principes ſe rendent enfin maîtres des opinions les plus rebelles*. They have greater employment than they can maſter, *Ils ont tant de beſogne qu'ils ne ſauroient en venir à bout*. A diſtemper difficult to be maſtered, *Un mal difficile à guérir*. Evil cuſtoms muſt be maſtered by degrees, *On doit réprimer par degrés les mauvaiſes habitudes*.

To MASTER [to be ſkilful in any ſcience, to execute with ſkill] *Savoir, poſſéder, venir à bout*. You will ſoon maſter this language, *Vous ſaurez bientôt cette langue*.

MASTERED (ma'-steŭr'd), *part. adj. Maîtriſé, gouverné; réprimé, dompté, ſoumis*.

MASTERDOM (ma'-steŭr-deŭme), *ſ.* V. DOMINION.

MASTER-HAND (ma'-steŭr-hănd), [the hand of a man eminently ſkilful] *Main de maître*, f.

MASTER-KEY (ma'-steŭr-kī), *ſ.* [a key which opens many locks] *Paſſe-partout*, m.

MASTERLESS (ma'-steŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [without a maſter, ungoverned] *Sans maître, qui n'a point de maître ou de poſſeſſeur; opiniâtre, rebelle, qui ne veut point ſe ſoumettre*.

MASTERLINESS (ma'-steŭr-lī-nĕce), *ſ.* [eminent ſkill] *Supériorité, f. grande habileté, ſavoir éminent*.

MASTERLY (ma'-steŭr-lé), *adv.* [with the ſkill of a maſter] *En maître*.

MASTERLY, *adj.* [ſuitable to a maſter; imperious] *De maître; impérieux, deſpotique*. A maſterly ſtroke, *Un coup de maître*. With a maſterly tone, *D'un ton impérieux*.

MASTER-PIECE (ma'-steŭr-pīce), *ſ.* [a capital performance] *Un chef-d'œuvre*. Maſter-pieces, *Des chefs-d'œuvre*, m. pl.

MASTERSHIP (ma'-steŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the dignity of a maſter] *Dignité* ou *qualité de maître*, f. f.

MASTERSHIP *and* MASTERY. V. The laſt.

MASTER-SINEW (ma'-steŭr-sĭn'-ioŭ), *ſ.* [a large ſinew of the hough] *Maître-nerf*, m.

MASTER-SPRING (ma'-steŭr-sprĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the principal *or* main ſpring] *Le grand reſſort*.

MASTER-STRING (ma'-steŭr-strĭn'gne), [the principal ſtring] *La corde principale*.

MASTER-STROKE (ma'-steŭr-strôke), [maſterly performance] *Coup de maître*, m.

MASTER-TEETH (ma'-steŭr-tīteh), *ſ. pl.* [the principal teeth] *Les groſſes dents*, f. pl. *les dents molaires, les mâchelières*, f. pl.

MASTERWORT (ma'-steŭr-oŭeŭrte), *ſ* [Bot. Imperatoria; a powerful med. plant] *Impératoire*, f. *benjoin François*, m.

MASTERY (ma'-steŭr-é), *ſ.* [dominion, rule, power] *Puiſſance*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *autorité*, f *domination*, f. *empire*, m. They fight for the maſtery of the world, *Ils combattent pour l'empire du monde*.

MASTERY [ſuperiority, pre-eminence; ſkill] *Supériorité*, f. *pré-éminence*, f. *perfection*, f. *ſavoir*, m. *habileté*, f. To get the maſter over one, *Avoir la ſupériorité ſur quelqu'un*. To try maſteries with one, *Diſputer de ſupériorité avec quelqu'un; faire au plus fort*, ou *tirer au court bâton avec lui*. He ſhall attain to a maſtery in this ſcience, *Il parviendra à la perfection de cette ſcience*. He has a perfect maſtery of the French tongue, *Il ſait le François en perfection, il en a une connoiſſance parfaite*.

MASTFUL (măst'-foŭl), *adj.* [abounding in maſt] *Chargé de gland*.

MASTICATION (măs-tĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of chewing] *L'action de mâcher; maſtication*, f.

MASTICATORY (măs'-tĭ-kă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed] *Maſticatoire*, m.

MASTICH (măs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a kind of gum] *Maſtic*, m. The maſtich-tree, *Le Lentiſque*, l'arbre qui produit le maſtic.

MASTICH-HERB, *ſ.* [marum, Germander-tree] V. MARUM.

MASTICH [a kind of mortar or cement] *Maſtic*, m. eſpèce de mortier *ou* de ciment. To undo a thing faſtened with maſtich, to take the maſtich off, *Démaſtiquer*.

MASTICOT, *ſ.* V. MASSICOT.

MASTIFF (măs'-tĭf), *ſ.* [a dog of the large ſize] *Un mâtin, un gros chien*; c'eſt auſſi un terme d'injure pour dire *un ruſtre*. Little maſtiff, *ſ. mâtineau*, m.

MASTIGADOUR, *ſ.* [in Manege; ſlabbering-bit] *Maſtigadour*, m.

MASTLESS (măst'-lĕce), *adj.* [bearing no maſt] *Sans gland, qui ne porte point de gland*.

MASTLIN (măs'-lĭne), *ſ.* [mixed corn] V. MESLIN.

MASTOIDES, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle mammiformis, that ſtoops the head] *Maſtoïde*, m.

MASULIPATAM, *ſ.* [a populous and commercial ſeaport of Hindooſtan; lat. 16°-8' N. lon. 81°-12' E.] *Maſulipatan*, m.

MAT (măte), *ſ.* [a texture of roſhes] *Une natte*. A mat for a bed, *Une natte de lit*. A mat maker, *Un nattier* ou *faiſeur de nattes*. A mat-ſeller, *Un marchand de nattes*. Mat-weed, *Jonc propre à faire des nattes*, m.

MAT [among Gardeners] *Natte*, f. *paillaſſon*, m.

MAT [a ſtock-bed] *Un matelas*.

MAT [in Sea-language] *Sangle*, f. *paillier*, m. *baderne*, f. tiſſu de vieux cordages ſervant à fourrer des manœuvres, &c.

To MAT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to cover with mats] *Natter, couvrir de nattes* ou *de paillaſſons*.

MATACA, *or* MANTACA, *ſ.* [a commodious bay in the Weſt Indies on the North coaſt of the iſland of Cuba] *Mataca* ou *Mantaga*, m.

MATACHIN, *ſ.* [a ſort of dance] *Les Matoſſins*, m. ſorte de danſe ſoldatre. To dance the matachin, *Matoſſiner*.

MATADORE (mă-tă-dôre'), *ſ.* [at Quadrille] *Matador*, m.

MATAN, *or* MACTAN, *ſ.* [an iſland of Aſia, one of the Philippines] *Matan*, ou *Mactan*, m.

MATARAM, *ſ.* [a large town of Aſia in the iſland of Java; lat. 7°-15' S. lon. 111°-55' E.] *Matarum*, m.

MATCH (mătche), *ſ.* [any thing that catches fire] *Une meche, une allumette*. Give me a match, *Donnez-moi une allumette*.

MATCH [a conteſt, a game] *Une partie, un jeu, une joute*. A match for hunting, *Une partie de chaſſe*. A match for playing, *Une partie de jeu*. A ſolemn match was made, *On célébra des jeux publics*.

MATCH [a marriage; or party to be married] *Mariage*, m. *parti*, m. Love is rarely found in any matches but thoſe of its own making, *L'amour ne ſe trouve guere que dans les mariages qu'il a faits*. A rich match, *Un riche parti*.

MATCH [one equal to another] *Pareil*, m. *ſemblable*, m. *égal*, m. *aſſortiment*, m. He has not his match, *Il n'a pas ſon pareil*. You have met with your match, *Vous avez trouvé à qui parler*.

MATCH [in Artillery, hempen tow] *Mêche de canonnier*, f.

To MATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be equal, to ſhuw an equal; to pair] *Egaler, être ſemblable, aſſortir, convenir, trouver un ſemblable, un pareil; apparier, appareiller, accompagner*. Nobody can match your goodneſs, *Il n'y a point de bonté qui égale la vôtre*. You cannot match him, *Vous ne ſauriez trouver ſon pareil*. To match patterns and colours, *Aſſortir les couleurs aux modèles*. Such was the delicacy of the face, that there was no hopes of matching it with a ſuitable body, *La beauté du viſage étoit telle qu'on déſeſpéroit d'y pouvoir joindre un corps qui pût l'aſſortir, qui y répondît*. To match a glove, *Apparier un gant*.

To MATCH [to oppoſe] *Tenir tête, faire face ou tête*. He alone is able to match them all, *Il eſt capable lui ſeul de leur faire tête*.

To MATCH [to marry] *Marier; apparier, allier, accoupler, joindre*, en parlant des animaux.

To MATCH, *v. n.* [to be married; to ſuit] *Se marier; convenir, être proportionné*.

To MATCH a caſk [in wine-trade] *Souffrer une futaille*.

MATCHABLE (mătch'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuitable, correſpondent] *Convenable, proportionné, égal, correſpondant*.

MATCHED (mătch't), *part. adj. Aſſorti, apparié; marié; accouplé*. To be matched, *Aller*. Not to be matched, *Incomparable*. Ill-matched, *Déſaſſorti*.

MATCHLESS (mătch'-lĕce), *adj.* [without an equal] *Sans pareil, ſans ſecond, incomparable*.

MATCHLESSLY (mătch'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [in a manner not to be equalled] *Incomparablement, d'une manière incomparable*.

MATCHLESSNESS (mătch'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being without an equal] *Propriété d'une choſe, ou d'une perſonne, qui n'a point d'égal*, f.

MATCH-MAKER (mătch'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who contrives marriages] ‖ *Un marieur, une marieuſe*.

MATE (mête), *ſ.* [a companion, a huſband, *or* wife] *Un compagnon, une compagne, un mari, une femme* She is my mate, *C'eſt ma compagne*, ou *ma femme*. He is my mate, *C'eſt mon mari*.

MATE [ſecond in ſubordination] *Aide*, m. & f. *ſecond*, m. The maſter's mate of a ſhip, *L'aide du patron*, ou *le contre-maître d'un navire*. Quarter-maſter's mate, *Boſſeman*, m. Boatſwain's mate, *Contre-maître* ou *ſecond maître d'équipage*. Sail-maker's mate, *Second voiler*.

Armourer's

Armourer's mate, *Second armurier.* Carpenter's mate, *Second charpentier.* Steward's mate, *Maître-valet.* Surgeon's firſt mate, *Second chirurgien.* The ſurgeon's mate, *L'aide du chirurgien.*

To MATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to match; to be equal to] *Apparier, aſſortir; égaler.* To mate the hair, *Unir les cheveux, les égaler.*

To MATE [to confound; to cruſh] *Confondre, étourdir, étonner; matter, mortifier, accabler de déplaiſir.*

MATED (mé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Apparié, aſſorti; égalé; confondu, étourdi, étonné.*

MATER (mé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Anat. dura mater] *Dure-mère,* f. Pia mater, *Pie-mère,* f.

MATERFILON, *ſ.* [Bot. Jacea nigra, matfelon, knapweed] V. CENTAURY.

MATERIAL (mă ti'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [conſiſting of matter, corporeal] *Matériel, compoſé de matière.* The material things, *Les êtres matériels, les corps.*

MATERIAL [important, eſſential] *Important, de conſéquence; principal, eſſentiel, intéreſſant* To aim at that which is moſt material, *Viſer à l'eſſentiel, aller au ſolide.*

MATERIALS (mă-ti'-rĭ-ălz), *ſ. pl.* [the ſubſtance of which any thing is made] *Matériaux,* m. pl.

MATERIALIST (mă-ti'-rĭ-ăl-ĭſte), *ſ* [one who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances] *Matérialiſte,* m.

MATERIALITY (mă-ti-rĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [corporeity] *Matérialité,* f. *corporéité,* f.

MATERIALLY (mă-ti'-rĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [in the ſtate of matter] *Matériellement.*

MATERIALLY [eſſentially, importantly] *Eſſentiellement.*

MATERIALNESS (mă-ti'-rĭ-ăl-nĕce), *ſ* [importance] *L'importance,* f. *la conſéquence d'une choſe.*

MATERIATE (mă-ti'-rĭ-éte), *and* MATERIATED, *adj.* V. MATERIAL.

MATERIATION (mă-ti-rĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [creation of matter] *Création de la matière,* f.

MATERNAL (mă-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [motherly] *Maternal, de mère.*

MATERNITY (mă-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [motherhood] *Maternité,* f. qualité de mère.

MAT-FELON (măt'-ſĕl-eŭne), V. MATERFILON.

MATH (măthſh), *ſ.* [crop of meadow-graſs] *Récolte de foin,* f. After-math, *Foin d'arrière ſaiſon,* m. *le regain.*

MATHEMATICAL (măthſh-ĭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* MATHEMATICK (măthſh-ĭ-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [according to the laws of the mathematicks] *Mathématique.* A mathematical point, *Un point mathématique.* A mathematical demonſtration, *Une démonſtration mathématique.*

MATHEMATICALLY (măthſh-ĭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the laws of the mathematical ſciences] *Mathématiquement.*

MATHEMATICIAN (măthſh-ĭ-mă-tĭch'-ăne), *ſ.* [one verſed in the mathematicks] *Un mathématicien.*

MATHEMATICKS (măthſh-ĭ-măt'-ĭks), *ſ. pl.* [that ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered *or* meaſured] *Les mathématiques,* f. pl.

ST. MATHEO, *ſ.* [an iſland of Africa, a great diſtance from the lands on the coaſt of Guinea; lat. 1°-24′ S. lon. 6°-10′ W.] *Saint Mathieu,* m.

MATHESIS (măthſh'-cĭce), *ſ.* [the doctrine of mathematicks] *La ſcience des mathématiques.*

MATHURINS, *ſ.* [the brethren of the Holy Trinity, a ſort of Friars] *Mathurins,* m. pl.

MATIN (măt'-ĭne), *adj.* [uſed in the morning] *Matinal, du matin.*

‖ MATIN, *ſ.* [morning] *Le matin.*

MATINS (măt'-ĭn'z), *ſ.* [morning worſhip] *Les prières du matin,* f. pl. *les matines,* f. pl.

MATITES, *ſ.* [a figured ſtone of a pale greyiſh colour and of the form of nipples] *Matite,* f.

MATO, *ſ.* [the wild Mangouſtan] *Mato,* m.

MATRASS (mă'-trăce), *ſ.* [a chymical glaſs-veſſel] *Matras,* m.

MATRICARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Feverfew, a med. plant] *Matricaire,* f. *eſpargoutte,* f.

MATRICE (mé'-trice), *ſ.* [the womb, the cavity where the fœtus is formed] *La matrice, la vulve.*

MATRICE (măt'-rĭce), [a mould] *Matrice, f. moule* de lettres, m *&c.* To clear the matrices [among Letter-founders] *Parer les matrices.*

MATRICIDE (măt-rĭ-ſăïde), *ſ.* [ſlaughter of a mother, a mother-killer] *Matricide,* m. *celui qui tue ſa mère, le crime de celui qui tue ſa mère.*

MATRICIOUS (mé-trĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [belonging to the matrix] *De la matrice.*

MATRICULA (mă-trĭk'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [a regiſter of admiſſion into a ſociety] *Matricule,* f.

MATRICULAR (mă-trĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj* Ex. A matricular book, *Une matricule.*

To MATRICULATE (mă-trĭk'-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enter into any ſociety by ſetting down the name in the matricular book] *Immatriculer, mettre dans la matricule.*

MATRICULATE, *ſ.* [one that has been matriculated] *Celui qui eſt immatriculé.*

MATRICULATED (mă-trĭk'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Immatriculé.*

MATRICULATION (mă-trĭk-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of matriculating] *Immatriculation,* f.

MATRIMONIAL (mă trĭ-mô'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [of matrimony] *Matrimonial, de mariage, conjugal, marital.* Matrimonial articles agreed on, *Conventions matrimoniales, contrat de mariage.* Matrimonial love, *Amour conjugal.*

MATRIMONIALLY (mă-trĭ-mô'-nĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [according to the laws *or* rights of marriage] *Selon les lois du mariage.*

MATRIMONY (mă'-trĭ-meŭn-é), *ſ.* [marriage, the married ſtate] *Mariage,* m. *** *hyménée,* m.

MATRIX (mé'-trĭks), *ſ.* [womb, a place where any thing is generated] V. MATRICE.

MATRON (mé'-treŭne), *ſ.* [an elderly lady; an old woman, a midwife] *Une matrone, une dame reſpectable; une vieille femme; une ſage-femme.*

MATRONAL (măt'-rô-năl), *adj.* [ſuitable to a matron] *De matrone.*

MATRONLY (mé'-treŭn'-lé), *adv.* [ancient, elderly] *Vieille, de matrone.*

MATROSS (mă-trŏce'), *ſ.* [a ſoldier in the train of artillery] *Soldat d'artillerie,* m. *artilleur,* m. *artilleur,* m.

MATT (măte), *ſ.* [in Mineralogy; an ore not perfectly deprived of its ſulphur] *Matte,* f.

MATTED (măt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Natté, couvert de nattes, treſſé.*

MATTER (măt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [body, ſubſtance extended] *La matière, le corps, la ſubſtance matérielle.* Matter is a ſolid and impenetrable body, *La matière eſt un corps ſolide & impénétrable.*

MATTER [materials] *La matière* dont une choſe eſt compoſée.

MATTER [ſubject, thing, object, queſtion] *Matière, f. ſujet,* m. *objet,* m. *choſe,* f. *affaire,* f. *fait,* f. *queſtion,* m. To enter upon the matter, *Entrer en matière.* To go from the matter in hand, *S'écarter de ſon ſujet.* It is matter of the greateſt aſtoniſhment to obſerve the common boldneſs of men, *C'eſt une choſe très-étonnante de voir la hardieſſe ordinaire des hommes.* 'Tis no great matter, *Ce n'eſt pas une affaire de grande conſéquence; c'eſt peu de choſe.* In matter of law, *En fait de droit.* In matters of religion, *Dans les matières de religion, en fait de religion.* He confeſſed the matter of fact, *Il avoua le fait.* It is not a likely matter, *La choſe n'eſt pas vraiſemblable.* What's the matter? *De quoi eſt-il queſtion? De quoi s'agit il? Qu'eſt-ce qu'il y a?* What's the matter with him? *Qu'a-t il? A qui en veut-il?* ou bien, *qu'a-t-il fait?* I make it all a matter, *or* 'tis all a matter to me, *C'eſt la même choſe pour moi: ce n'eſt tout un, cela m'eſt égal.*

¶ Matter, *matière;* ſubject, *ſujet* (ſynon.) *Matter* is that which we uſe in a work; *ſubject* is that on which we work: the *matter* of a diſcourſe conſiſts in the words, phraſes, and thoughts; the *ſubject* is that which we explain by thoſe words, phraſes, and thoughts. The reaſonings, the paſſages of holy writ, the characters of paſſions, and the maxims of morality, are the *matter* of ſermons; the myſteries of faith, and the precepts of the goſpel, ought to be the *ſubject.*

MATTER [cauſe *or* occaſion] *Matière, f. raiſon,* f. *cauſe,* f. *ſujet,* m. *lieu,* m. *occaſion,* f. There's no matter of complaint, *Il n'y a pas là matière à ſe fâcher.* What's the matter that you are ſo ſad? *Quelle raiſon avez vous d'être ſi triſte?* I have matter againſt you, *J'ai des ſujets de plainte contre vous.*

MATTER [import, conſequence, purpoſe] *Importance,* f. *conſéquence,* f. *propos,* m. 'Tis no great matter for you, *Cela n'eſt pas d'une grande importance pour vous.* 'Tis no matter, *N'importe.* He ſpoke much to the matter, *Il a parlé fort à propos.* I make no matter of it, *Je n'en fais aucun cas, je ne m'en ſoucie pas.*

MATTER [a ſpace *or* quantity] *Un eſpace; une quantité, une ſomme.* A matter of ten miles, *Un eſpace de dix milles.* A matter of twenty pounds, *Une ſomme de vingt livres ſterling.*

No SUCH MATTER, *Point du tout, cela n'eſt pas.*

Upon the whole MATTER, *Après tout, tout bien conſidéré.*

MATTER [purulent running] *Matière,* f. *pus,* m. *boue,* f. To reſolve into matter, *Se réſoudre en pus, ſuppurer.*

To MATTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regard] *Faire cas, ſe ſoucier, ſe mettre en peine.* I matter not that calumny, *Je ne me mets pas en peine de cette calomnie, je la mépriſe.*

To MATTER, *v. n.* [to import] *Importer, être de conſéquence.* What matters it? *Qu'importe?* It matters much, *Il importe beaucoup.*

To MATTER [to generate matter by ſuppuration] *Suppurer.* The ſore mattereth, *La plaie ſuppure.*

MATTERY (măt'-eŭr-é), *adj.* [purulent] *Purulent, plein de pus*

MATTING-HAMMER (măt'-ĭn'-gne-hăm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [among Statuaries; a tool with ſeveral ſharp points] *Boucharde,* f.

MATTOCK (măt'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a pickax, an inſtrument of huſbandry] *Hoyau,* m. *pioche,* f. *pic,* m.

MATTRESS (măt'-réce), *ſ.* [a flock-bed] *Un matelas.*

To MATURATE (măt'-ĭoŭ-ré'-e), *v. a. & n.* [to ripen, to grow ripe] *Faire mûrir; mûrir.*

MATURATION (măt-ĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ripening; the ſtate of growing ripe] *L'action de mûrir, maturité,* f. *ſuppuration,* f. (en parlant d'une plaie, &c.)

MATURATIVE (măt'-ĭoŭ-ră-tĭve), *adj.* [ripening] *Qui fait mûrir, qui fait venir à ſuppuration.*

MATURE (mă-tĭoure'), *adj.* [ripe] *Mûr,* au propre & au figuré. This fruit is mature, *Ce fruit eſt mûr.* To grow mature, *Mûrir.*

* Upon mature deliberation, *Après une mûre déliberation.* A mature virgin, *Une fille faite, une fille nubile.*

To MATURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ripen] *Mûrir, faire mûrir.*

MATURED (mă-tĭour'd'), *part. adj. Mûr.*

MATURELY (mă-tĭoure'-lé), *adv.* [with

counſel well-digeſted] *Mûrement, avec beaucoup de réflexion.*

MATURELY, *adj.* [early, ſoon] *De bonne heure.*

MATURING (mă tĭou'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [growing ripe] *Qui mûrit.*

MATURITY (mă-tĭou'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [ripeneſs] *Maturité, f.* au propre & au figuré. Maturity of wine, *Boîte, f.*

* The maturity of age, of reaſon, *La maturité de l'âge, de la raiſon.*

¶ Maturity, ripeneſs, *Maturité* (ſynon.): Both imply a ſtate of perfection; but we uſe the firſt, chiefly, as a figure of the ſecond; thus, we ſay; the *ripeneſs* of corn, or of fruit; the *maturity* of ſchemes, or projects. If you gather fruit in a ſtate of exceſſive *ripeneſs*, they will not ſtand the proceſs of preſerving. A wiſe man will not put his intents or ſchemes in execution, before they arrive at *maturity.*

MAUDLIN (mâd'-lĭne), *adj.* [drunk, fuddled] *Ivré.*

MAUDLIN, *ſ.* [a plant] *Eupatoire, f.*

‡ MAUGRE (mâ'-gueŭr), *adv.* [in ſpite of] *Malgré, en dépit de.* Maugre the huſband, *En dépit du mari.*

‡ MAVIS, *ſ.* [a ſong-thruſh, or throſtle] *Mauvis,* m. *grive de gui, f. la petite grive, f. traîle,* ou *touret,* m.

‡ MAUL (mâl), *ſ.* [a heavy hammer] *Un marteau, une maſſe de fer.*

To MAUL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat, to bruiſe] *Battre, aſſommer, rouer de coups; bourrer, accommoder de toutes pièces,* ou *d'importance; ſtriller, mettre en capilotade, bourreler, cogner.*

MAULED (mâl'd), *part. adj. Battu, aſſommé, roué de coups.*

MAULKIN. V. MAULKIN.

MAULO, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Tireſias and a famous propheteſs, and a prieſteſs of Apollo] *Maule, f.*

MAULSTER. V. MALSTER.

MAUL-STICK (mâl'-ſtĭk), *ſ.* [the ſtick upon which painters lean their hand while they paint] *Appui-main,* m. *baguette de peintre, f.*

MAUND (man'd), *ſ.* [a hand-baſket] *Une manequin, une manne.*

To MAUNDER (man'-deŭr), *v. n.* [to grumble] *Gronder, murmurer.*

MAUNDERER (man'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a grumbler, a murmurer] *Un grondeur.*

MAUNDY-THURSDAY (man'-dé-tsheŭrz'-dé), *ſ.* [the Thurſday before Good-Friday] *Le Jeudi-ſaint, le jeudi avant pâques.*

MAURITIUS (mâ rĭch'-eŭce), *or* ISLE OF FRANCE, *ſ.* [an iſland in the Indian ocean, Eaſt of Madagaſcar; lat. 20°-10′ S. lon. 57°-29′] *L'île maurice* ou *l'île de France, f.*

MAUSOLUS (mâ'-ſo-leŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. a king of Caria, who had a moſt magnificent tomb erected to him by his wife Artemiſia] *Mauſole,* m.

MAUSOLEUM (mâ-ſô-lĭ'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a pompous funeral monument] *Un mauſolée, un tombeau magnifique.*

MAVORS, *ſ. m.* [Mythol. a title of Mars] *Mavors,* m.

MAW (mâ), *ſ.* [the ſtomach of animals] *Mulette, f. panſe, f.* The maw of a calf, *Une mulette de veau.* The maw of a bird, *Jabot,* m.

MAWKISH (mâ'-kĭche), *adj.* [apt to give fatiety] *Fade, dégoûtant,* au propre & au figuré.

MAWKISHNESS (mâ'-kĭche-nĕcee), *ſ.* [aptneſs to cauſe loathing] *Fadeur, f. qualité fade, f.*

MAWMET (mâ'-mĕte), *ſ.* [a puppet] *Une poupée, une marionnette:* ſignifioit autrefois *une idole.*

MAWMISH (mâ'-mĭche), *adj.* [fooliſh, idle] *Sot, vain.*

MAW-WORM (mâ'-oŭeŭrme), *ſ.* [gut-worm creeping into the ſtomach] *Vers* qui s'engendre dans le corps humain, m. *ver du corps,* m.

MAXILLAR (măg-zĭl'-ăr), *and* MAXILLARY (măks'-ĭl-ăr-é), *adj.* [Anat. belonging to the jaw-bone] *Maxillaire.*

MAXIM (măks'-ime), *ſ.* [a principle *or* general rule] *Maxime, f. règle, f. principe,* m. *poſition,* f. 'Tis one of the maxims of human wiſdom, *C'eſt une des maximes de la ſageſſe humaine.*

MAXIMUM (măks'-ĭ-meŭme), *ſ.* [in Mathematicks; the greateſt quantity attainable] *Maximum,* m.

MAY (mé), *ſ.* [the fifth month of the year] *Mai,* m. *le mois de Mai*; au figuré, *le printemps, la fleur.*

To MAY, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to gather flowers on a May-morning] *Cueillir des fleurs au mois de Mai.*

MAY-BUG (mé'-beŭgue), *ſ.* [a chaffer] *Un hanneton.*

MAY-DAY (mé'-dé), *ſ.* [the firſt of May] *Le premier jour de Mai.*

MAY-GAME (mé'-guéme), *ſ.* [diverſion, ſport] *Jeu,* m. *jouet,* m. *amuſement,* m.

*† To make a May-game of one, *Se jouer de quelqu'un, en faire ſon jouet.*

MAY-LILY (mé'-lĭl-é), *ſ.* [lily of the valley] *Muguet,* m.

MAY-POLE (mé'-pôle), *ſ.* [a pole to be danced round in May] *Mai,* m. [a tall girl] § *une grande perche.*

*† He is grown ſo high that a man dares not come near him by the length of a May-pole, *Il eſt devenu ſi fier qu'on n'oſe l'approcher.*

MAY-FLOWER (mé'-flăoŭeŭr), *ſ. ſorte de plante.*

MAY-WEED (mé'-oŭĭde), *ſ.* [Bot. Cotula fœtida, a ſpecies of camomile; a med. plant] *Maroute, f. camomille puante, f.*

MAY-WORM [which produces the oil-beetle] *Ver de Mai,* m.

MAY, *ſ.* [a hollow ſtone to receive the oil] *May, f.*

MAY, *ſ.* [a ſmall iſland of Scotland at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coaſt of Fife] *May,* m.

MAY (mé), *auxiliary verb, preterite* might (măĭte), [to be at liberty, to be permitted, to be poſſible] *Pouvoir.* You may if you will, *Vous le pouvez, ſi vous le voulez.* If it may be, *Si cela ſe peut.* If I may ſay ſo, *S'il m'eſt permis de le dire.* As much as may be, *Autant qu'il ſe peut.* As ſoon as may be, *Le plutôt qu'il ſe pourra.*

May you live happily and long for the ſervice of your country! *Puiſſiez-vous vivre,* ou *vivez heureux & long-temps, pour le ſervice de votre patrie!* May it pleaſe your Majeſty, *Plaiſe à votre Majeſté:* cette expreſſion reſpectueuſe, particulière aux Anglois, s'emploie ordinairement quand on s'adreſſe au Roi ou à la Reine, ſoit de bouche ou par écrit, comme pour leur en demander la permiſſion. On dit de même aux Pairs du royaume: May it pleaſe your Lordſhip, *Plaiſe à votre Grandeur.*

MAY-BE (mé'-bi), *adv.* [perhaps] *Peut-être.*

MAYE, *ſ.* [part of a wine-preſs] *May,* f.

MAYO, *ſ.* [a county of Ireland in the province of Connaught] *Mayo* ou *May,* m.

MAYO, *or* THE ISLE OF MAY, *ſ.* [one of the Cape de Verd iſlands lying in the Atlantic Ocean] *Mayo,* m. ou *l'île de May,* f.

MAYOR (mé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the chief magiſtrate of a town] *Maire,* m. The Lord-Mayor of London *or* York, *Le Lord-Maire de Londres* ou *d'York.* Ces deux ſeuls maires portent le titre de *lord,* en Angleterre, pendant leur mairie.

MAYORALITY (mé'-eŭr-ăl-té), *ſ.* [the office of a mayor] *Mairie, f.*

MAYORESS (mé'-eŭr-ĕce), *ſ.* [the mayor's lady] *La femme du Maire.*

MAZAGAN, *ſ.* [a ſtrong place of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco; lat. 33°-0′ N. lon. 12°-30′ E.] *Mazagan,* m.

Mazagan-bean, *Sorte de petites féves de marais précoces.*

MAZAMA, *ſ.* [the whole ſpecies of ſtags, deers, and roe-bucks, in Mexico] *Mazame,* m.

† MAZARD (măz'-eŭrde), *ſ.* [a jaw] *Mâchoire, f.* § *muſeau,* m.

MAZE (méze), *ſ.* [a labyrinth; perplexity, confuſion of thought] *Labyrinthe,* m. au figuré, *perplexité, f. embarras,* m. *confuſion,* f. *ſurpriſe, f. étonnement,* m.

* This news puts me in a great maze, *Cette nouvelle met mon eſprit dans une grande perplexité.* They loſe themſelves in the maze of their own diſcourſes, *Ils ſe perdent eux-mêmes dans la confuſion de leurs propres diſcours.* To be in a maze, *Etre ſurpris, déconcerté, confondu.*

To MAZE, *v. a.* [to bewilder, to confuſe] *Embarraſſer, étonner, ſurprendre, jeter dans l'étonnement.*

MAZER (mé'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a maple cup] *Taſſe* ou *coupe à boire, f. f.*

MAZY (mé'-zé), *adj* [perplexed, confuſed] *Embarraſſé, confus, embrouillé.*

ME (mi), *pron.* [the oblique caſe of I] *Me, moi.* He told me, *Il me dit.* For me, *Pour moi.* V. PRONOUN.

‡ ME, *expletive part.* What does me Æſop? but away immediately to the market, *Que fait notre Eſope? il court d'abord au marché.*

† MEACOCK, *ſ.* [an uxorious *or* effeminate fellow] *Un homme eſclave des femmes,* ou *d'une femme: un efféminé, un Sibarite, un* § *coque fredouille.*

MEACOCK, *adj.* [tame, timorous, cowardly] *Délicat, puſillanime, craintif, foible, lâche, poltron.*

MEACO, *ſ.* [a large town of the iſland of Nippon in Japan; lat. 35°-30′ N. lon. 134°-25′ E.] *Meaco.*

MEAD, *ſ.* [a kind of drink made with water and honey] *Hydromel,* m.

MEAD *and* MEADOW, *ſ.* [ground not ploughed but covered with graſs and flowers] *Pré,* m. *prairie,* f. Meadows, *Champeaux,* m pl.

MEADOW-CRESSES (mĕd'-ô-krĕs'-ĭz), *ſ.* [Bot. Naſturtium pratenſe; Ladies-ſmock, Cuckoo-flower, a med. plant] *Cardamine,* f. *creſſon des prés,* m. *paſſerage ſauvage,* f.

MEADOW-GRASS (mĕd'-ô-grăce), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the Poa of Linnæus, the beſt kind of graſs for paſtures] *Herbe des prés,* f.

MEADOW-RUE (mĕd'-ô-riou), *ſ.* [Bot. Thalictrum, a med. plant] *Rue des près, f. fauſſe rhubarbe.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON (mĕd'-ô-săf'-eŭrne), *ſ.* [Bot. Colchicum; a med. plant] *Colchique,* m. *mort au chien, f. tue-chien,* m.

MEADOW-SWEET (mĕd'-ô-ſoŭĭte), *ſ.* [Bot. Spiræa, dropwort, or ulmaria, a med. plant] *Reine des prés, f. petite barbe de chèvre, f. vignette, f.*

MEADOW-TREFOIL (mĕd'-ô-tri'-fŏĭl), *ſ.* [Bot. Trifolium pratenſe purpureum, a ſpecies of clover] *Trèfle des prés,* m. *triolet ordinaire,* m. Red meadow trefoil (red common clover), *Trèfle rouge.* Yellow meadow-trefoil (hop-clover), *Trèfle houblonné, f.*

MEAGER (mī'-gueŭr), *adj.* [lean] *Maigre, décharné, défait; pauvre, chétif.* V. LEAN.

MEAGERED (mī'-gueŭr'd), *part. adj.* [of To Meager, *not in uſe*] *Maigri, exténué, décharné.*

MEAGERNESS (mī'-gueŭr-nĕce), *ſ.* [leanneſs] *Maigreur, f.*

MEAGERNESS [bareneſs, *or* barrenneſs] *Stérilité, f. pauvreté, f.*

MEAL (mīle), *ſ.* [the act of eating at certain times; repaſt] *Repas,* m. *réfection, f.* The quantity of aliment neceſſary to keep the animal in a due ſtate of vigour, ought to be divided into meals at proper intervals, *La quantité de nourriture néceſſaire pour entretenir la force de l'animal, doit être diviſée en pluſieurs repas à des intervalles convenables.* A large meal, ‖ *Repue franche.* To

eat

eat a horſe-meal, *Faire un repas de brebis* (ſans boire).

MEAL [the flower *or* edible part of corn] *Farine*, f.

‡ To MEAL, *v. a.* [to ſprinkle] *Saupoudrer*, [To mingle] *Mêler*.

MEALMAN (mīle'-măne), *ſ.* [one that deals in meal] *Marchand de farine: farinier*, m.

MEAL-SIEVE (mīle'-sīve), *ſ. Un ſas à paſſer la farine.*

MEAL-TUB (mīle'-teŭb), *ſ. Une farinière, le tonneau à la farine.*

MEALY (mī'-lé), *adj.* [having the taſte *or* ſoft inſipidity of meal] *Farineux*; *cotonneux* (en parlant des poires & pommes).

MEALY-MOUTHED (mī'-lé măoŭtz'h-d), *adj.* [unable to ſpeak freely, ſuſt-mouthed] *Honteux, qui n'oſe pas dire ſa penſée.*

MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS (mī'-lé-măoŭtz'h-nĕce), *ſ. Honte qui empêche de parler*, f.

MEAN (mīne), *adj.* [low, baſe, contemptible; V. ABJECT] *Bas, pauvre, vil, chétif, mépriſable, médiocre, abject, commun, ſordide, borné, plat, ſervile.* A man of mean deſcent, *Un homme d'une baſſe naiſſance, de bas alloi.* A mean orator, *Un pauvre orateur.*

MEAN [middle] *Moyen, médiocre.* High, mean, and low, *Haut, moyen & bas.* A man of a mean ſtature, *Un homme d'une taille moyenne.* In the mean time *or* while, *Cependant, ſur ces entrefaites.*

MEAN part [in Muſick] V. TENOR.

MEAN, *ſ.* [mediocrity, middle rate, medium] *Milieu*, m. *médiocrité*, f. There is a mean in all things, *Il y a un milieu en toutes choſes.* A golden mean, *Une heureuſe médiocrité.*

MEAN [interval, interim] *Intervalle*, m. In the mean, *Dans l'intervalle.*

MEAN [inſtrument] *Inſtrument*, m. *cauſe*, f *moyen*, m. *expédient*, m. He was a mean of her ruin, *Il fut l'inſtrument de ſa perte*, ou *la cauſe de ſa ruine.*

MEANS (mīn'z), *ſ. pl.* uſed alſo in the ſingular number, *Moyen*, m. *voie*, f. *manière*, f. *acheminement*, m. *canal*, m. By that means, *Par ce moyen, ainſi.* By ſome means or other, *D'une manière ou d'autre.* By lawful means, *Par des voies honnêtes.* By fair means, *Par des voies douces, par la douceur.* By foul means, *Par force, de force; par la rigueur.* By all means, *Abſolument, ſans faute, de toute néceſſité, à quelque prix que ce ſoit, ſans doute; de tout mon cœur.* By no means, *Nullement, point du tout, en aucune manière.* V. WAYS.

He was a means [*or* inſtrument] of my ruin, *Il a été la cauſe de ma perte.* This was the only means, [way, *or* expedient] *C'étoit-là le ſeul moyen*, ou *expédient.*

MEANS [eſtate, fortune] *Moyens*, m. pl. *richeſſes*, f. pl. *biens*, m. pl. *fortune*, f. Your means are very ſlender, *Votre fortune eſt très-modique*, ou *fort mince.*

To MEAN (mīne), -ING, MEANT (mĕn'te), *v. a.* and *n.* [to purpoſe, to intend, to have in mind] *Vouloir, ſe propoſer, avoir deſſein, prétendre, penſer.* He means no harm to you, *Il ne vous veut aucun mal, il n'a pas deſſein de vous nuire.* I mean to go by break of day, *Je me propoſe de partir à la pointe du jour.* I do not mean to do it, *Je ne prétends pas le faire.* What do you mean by doing ſo? *Que prétendez-vous par-là?*

To MEAN, [to ſignify] *Signifier, vouloir dire.* What does this word mean? *Que ſignifie, Que veut dire ce mot?*

To MEAN [to underſtand] *Vouloir dire, entendre, comprendre, penſer, ſonger.* I mean your judgment in your choice of friends, *Je veux dire votre jugement dans le choix de vos amis.* I mean honeſtly, *Je n'y entends pas fineſſe.* A well-meaning man, *Un homme de bonne foi, ſincère, candide; un honnête homme.*

MEANDER (mĭ-ăn'-dĕŭr), *ſ.* [maze, labyrinth] *Méandre*, m. *labyrinthe*, m. au figuré, *embarras*, m. *tours*, m. pl. *détours*, m. pl.

MEANDROUS (mĭ-ăn'-dreŭce), *adj.* [winding, flexuous] *Plein de détours, embarraſſé, embrouillé.*

MEANER (mī'-neŭr), *adj.* [the comparative of Mean] *Moindre, plus bas, plus commun, plus vil, plus chétif.* The meaner ſort of people, *Le plus vil peuple, la populace, le vulgaire.*

MEANEST (mī'-nĕŭte), *adj.* [the ſuperlative of mean] *Le plus bas, le plus vil, le plus chétif, le plus petit.* That's only fit for the meaneſt citizens to do, *Cela ne convient qu'aux plus petits bourgeois: cela eſt du dernier bourgeois.*

MEANING (mī'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [purpoſe, intention] *Intention*, f. *volonté*, f. *deſſein*, m. *penſée*, f. *ſentiment*, m. He has but a good meaning towards you, *Il n'a que de bonnes intentions pour vous.* This is my meaning, *C'eſt mon deſſein*, ou *mon ſentiment.* Double meaning, *Ambiguïté*, f. With double meaning, *Ambigument.*

MEANLY (mīne'-lé), *adv.* [moderately; poorly, without dignity; ungenerouſly; without reſpect] *Médiocrement, à un foible degré; pauvrement, chétivement, ſans dignité; lâchement, baſſement; avec mépris, ſordidement.* Poetry was meanly cultivated, *La poéſie fut médiocrement cultivée.* Meanly born, *De baſſe naiſſance.* To think meanly of one, *N'avoir pas grande eſtime pour quelqu'un, le mépriſer, n'en faire aucun cas.*

MEANNESS (mīne'-nĕce), *ſ.* [mediocrity; want of dignity, of excellence; low rank, lowneſs of mind] *Médiocrité*, f. *baſſeſſe*, f. *lâcheté*, f. *faquinerie*, f.

MEANT (mĕn'te), *part. adj. Entendu, compris, penſé, ſignifié.*

MEADO, *ſ.* [a ſmall iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, and one of the Moluccas; lat. 1°-12' N. lon. 127°-5' E.] *Meado*, m.

MEASE (mīce), *ſ.* [meaſure of five hundred] *Meſure* qui contient cinq cens. A meaſe of herrings, *Une meſure de harengs.*

MEASLED (mī'-zl'd), *adj.* [infected with the meaſles] *Ladre, qui a le ſy*, en parlant d'un cochon.

MEASLES (mī'-zl'z), *ſ.* [a kind of eruptive and infectious fever] *La rougeole.*

MEASLES [a diſeaſe of ſwine] *Ladrerie*, f.

MEASLY (mī'-zlé), *adj.* V. MEASLED.

MEASURABLE (mĕj'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be meaſured] *Meſurable*; ſignifie auſſi, *modéré, modique, en petite quantité.*

MEASURABLENESS (mĕj'-eŭr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité d'être meſurable.*

MEASURABLY (mĕj'-eŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [moderately] *Modérément, en petite quantité.*

MEASURE (mĕj'-eŭre), *ſ.* [that by which any thing is meaſured] *Meſure*, f. tout ce qui ſert à meſurer. Weights and meaſures, *Les poids & les meſures.* Heaping of a meaſure, over meaſure, *Comble*, m. Meaſure or weight of any merchandiſe which is equal to 100 lb. *Cueillette*, f.

* MEASURE [rule] *Meſure*, f. *règle*, f. God's goodneſs is the meaſure of his providence, *La bonté de Dieu eſt la meſure de ſa providence.*

MEASURE [quantity ſettled] *Meſure*, f. *certaine quantité.* A meaſure of wine, *Une meſure de vin.* A meaſure of corn, *Un bichet.*

MEASURE [dimenſion, proportion] *Meſure*, f. *dimenſion*, f. *proportion*, f. *meſurage*, m. *toiſé*, m. To take a man's meaſure for a ſuit of clothes, *Prendre la meſure d'un habit*, terme de Tailleur.

MEASURE [degree, manner] *Meſure*, f. *degré*, m. *manière*, f. Beyond meaſure, out of all meaſure, *Outre meſure, au delà de tout degré, avec excès.* In ſome meaſure, *En quelque manière.* In a great meaſure, *Beaucoup, grandement, fort.*

* MEASURES [way, deſign] *Meſures*, m. pl. *arrangemens*, m. pl. *démarche*, f. To take proper meaſures, *S'arranger.* He has broke all my meaſures, *Il a rompu toutes mes meſures.*

MEASURE [metre] *Meſure*, f. *mètre*, m. *cadence*, f. en Poëſie.

MEASURE [muſical time] *Meſure*, en Muſique, f.

To have hard MEASURE [to be hardly dealt by] *Etre maltraité.*

To MEASURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule] *Meſurer.* To meaſure corn, *Meſurer du blé.* To meaſure land, *Mejurer, arpenter des terres.*

† To meaſure other people's corn by one's own buſhel, *Meſurer les autres à ſon aune.*

* MEASURE [to judge of] *Eſtimer, juger.* To meaſure a thing by one's own profit, *N'eſtimer une choſe que par le profit qu'on en retire.*

* To MEASURE [to adjuſt, to proportion] *Proportionner.* Meaſure your deſires by your fortune, *Proportionnez vos deſirs à votre fortune.*

MEASURED (mĕj'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Meſuré; toiſé*; au figuré, *eſtimé, jugé, proportionné.*

MEASURELESS (mĕj'-eŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [immenſe] *Immenſe, ſans meſure.*

MEASUREMENT (mĕj'-eŭre-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [menſuration] *Meſurage*, m. *toiſé*, m.

MEASURER (mĕj'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that meaſures] *Meſureur*, m. *arpenteur*, m. en parlant de terres: *toiſeur*, m. en parlant de bâtimens.

MEASURING (mĕj'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de meſurer; meſurage*, m. *arpentage*, m. en parlant de terres. Meaſuring with the yard, *Vergéage*, m.

*† 'Tis a meaſuring caſt whether it be ſo or no, *Il y a du pour & du contre, Il eſt douteux ſi cela eſt ou non.*

MEAT (mīte), *ſ.* [fleſh to be eaten; food in general] *Viande*, f. *chair*, f. *aliment*, m. *nourriture*, f. *manger*, m. A diſh of meat, *Un plat de viande.* This is very good meat, *C'eſt un très-bon aliment.* To forbear meat, *S'abſtenir de viande, faire maigre.* There is neither good meat, nor good drink, *Il n'y a rien de bon à manger ni à boire.*

To ſit down at meat, *Se mettre à table.* To ſhake after meat, *Trembler après avoir mangé; avoir la fièvre de veau.*

† After meat comes muſtard, *De la moutarde après dîner.*

*† This is meat and drink for him, *C'eſt ſon ſouverain bien.*

Roaſt meat, *Du rôti, le rôt.* Boiled meat, *Du bouilli.* Minced meat, *Un hachis.* Forced meat, *Godiveau*, m. Forced meat-ball, *Andouillette*, f. *boulette*, f. Spoon-meat, *Tout ce qu'on mange avec la cuillèr.* Sweet meats, *Des confitures*, f. pl. White meats, *Laitage*, m. Meat-offerings, *Du gâteau.*

¶ Meat, *viande*; fleſh, *chair* (ſynon.): By the word *meat* is underſtood any kind of food; but *fleſh* ſignifies only animal food; thus, we ſay: fiſh and vegetables are proper *meats* for Lent; the *fleſh* of this partridge is very tender.

MEAT-SCREEN (mīte'-skrīne), *ſ. Couvre feu*, m. *garde feu*, m.

MEATED (mī'-tĕd), *adj.* [fed, foddered] *Nourri.*

EAST AND WEST MEATH (mītsh), *ſ.* [two counties of Ireland in the province of Leinſter] *Eſt & Weſt Meath*, m.

MEATHE (mītzhe), [drink, *a Welſh expreſſion*] *Boiſſon*, f. *breuvage*, m.

MECCA, *ſ.* [an ancient and famous town of Aſia, in Arabia Felix; lat. 21°-45' N. lon. 40°-55' E.] *La Mecque.*

MECHANICAL (mĭ-kăn'-ĭ-kăl), *and* MECHANICK (mĭ-kăn'-ĭk), *adj.* [mean, ſervile] *Méchanique, bas, ſervile, qui convient au peuple*; ſignifie auſſi, *qui eſt fait ſuivant les loix de la mécanique.*

MECHANICALLY (mĭ-kăn'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the laws of mechaniſm] *Mécaniquement.*

MECHANICALNESS (mĭ-kăn'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm] *Conformité aux loix de la mécanique*, f.

[mean-

[meanness] *Bassesse*, f.

MECHANICIAN (mĕk-ă-nĭsh'-ăne), *f.* [one skilled in mechanicks] *Un mécanicien*, m.

MECHANICK (mĭ-kăn'-ĭk), *s.* [a workman] *Un artisan, un homme de métier.*

MECHANICKS (mĭ-kăn'-ĭks), *f.* [the geometry of motion; the science of engines] *La mécanique.*

MECHANISM (mĕk'-ă-nĭzme), *f.* [action or construction of parts according to mechanick laws] *Mécanisme*, m

MECHOACAN (mĕk'-ô-ă-kăne), *f.* [a species of bind weed, a medicinal root from Mechoacan, a province of Mexico or New Spain; called also white jallap, white rhubarb, and American scammony] *Méchoacan, racine de Mechoacan; rhubarbe blanche*, f. *scammonée d'Amérique*, f.

MECKLENBURGH, *f.* [a county of Germany in the circle of lower Saxony] *Meckelbourg* ou *Mecklenbourg*, m.

MECONIUM (mĭ-kô'-nĭ-ŭme), *f.* [the first excrement of children after the time of gestation] *Méconium*, m.

MECONIUM [Pharm. the juice of the poppy oozing out spontaneously after an incision and cried] *Méconium*, m.

MECRAN, *f* [a province of Persia, on the borders of Hindostan] *Le Mécran*, m.

MEDAL (mĕd'-ăl), *f.* [an ancient coin, a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance] *Médaille*, f. A medal without a title, *Une médaille anépigraphe*, ou plutôt *anépigraphe.*

MEDALLICK (mĭ-dăl'-ĭk), *adj* [pertaining to medals] *Qui appartient ou qui a rapport aux médailles, qui concerne les médailles.*

MEDALLION (mĭ-dăl'-ĭeŭne), *f.* [a large medal] *Médaillon*, m

MEDALLIST (mĕd'-ăl-ĭste), *f.* [a man skilled in medals] *Médailliste*, m.

To MEDDLE (mĕd'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to have to do, to interpose] *Avoir à faire*, ou *à démêler, se mêler, s'entremettre.* I'll not meddle with him. *Je ne veux rien avoir à démêler avec lui.* Meddle with your own business, *Mêlez-vous de vos affaires.* He has meddled in a matter that belongs not to him, *Il s'est entremis dans une affaire qui ne le regarde pas.* This is not to be meddled with, *Il ne faut pas s'en mêler.* A meddling priest, *Un prêtre intrigant, qui se mêle de ce qui ne le regarde pas.*

MEDDLER (mĕd'-dl-e.r), *f.* [one who busies himself with things in which he has no concern] *Un homme intrigant, qui se mêle sans nécessité des affaires d'autrui; un* ‖ *tatillon.*

MEDDLESOME (mĕd'-dl'-seŭne), *adj.* [intermeddling] *Intrigant.*

MEDDLING (mĕd'-dlĭn'gne), *f.* [interposing] *Entremise*, m

MEDEA (mĭ-dĭ'-ă), *f* [Mythol. the daughter of Æta, a wonderful sorceress] *Médée*, f.

MEDELPADIA, *f* [a maritime province of Sweden, on the Gulph of Bothnia, full of mountains and forest] *Médelpadie*, f.

MEDIAN (mĭ'-dĭ-ăne), *adj.* Ex. The median [middle, or back] Vein, *La médiane*, ou *la veine médiane.*

MEDIANTE (mĭ'-dĭ-ăn'te), *f.* [a term of Musick] *Médiante*, f.

MEDIASTINE (mĕd'-ĭ-ăs'-tăĭne), *f.* [Anat a double membrane dividing the breast longitudinally] *Le médiastin*

To MEDIATE (mĭ'-dĭ éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to form by mediation; to interpose, to intercede] *Moyenner, procurer par son entremise; s'entremettre, interposer sa médiation.* To be a mediator, *Etre médiateur.* He mediated a good peace between the nations, *Par sa médiation il procura une bonne paix aux nations.* Will you mediate between us? *Voulez-vous être médiateur entre nous?*

MEDIATE, *adj.* [middle, interposed] *Moyen, médiat.*

MEDIATELY (mĭ'-dĭ-éte lé), *adv.* [by the interposing of any thing else] *Médiatement.*

MEDIATION (mĭ-dĭ-é'-shŭne), *f* [interposition, intervention] *Médiation*, f. *entremise*, m. *intervention*, f. [agency] *action*, f.

MEDIATOR (mĭ-dĭ-é'-teŭr), *f.* [one that intervenes between two parties] *Médiateur*, m. *entremetteur*, m.

MEDIATORIAL (mĭ-dĭ-ă-tô'-rĭ-ăl), *and* MEDIATORY (mĭ'-dĭ-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [belonging to a mediator] *De médiateur.* Mediatorial office, *L'office, l'emploi, les fonctions de médiateur.*

MEDIATORSHIP (mĭ-dĭ-é'-teŭr-chĭp), *f Office de médiateur*, m.

MEDIATRIX (mĭ-dĭ-é'-trĭks), *f* [a female mediator] *Médiatrice*, f

MEDIC (mĕd'-ĭk), *f.* [Luserne, a kind of grass] *Luzerne*, f.

MEDICABLE (mĕd'-ĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [curable] *Qui se peut guérir.*

MEDICAL (mĕd'-ĭ-kăl), *f.* [physical, medicinal] *Médical, médicinal*

MEDICALLY (mĕd'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [physically] V. MEDICINALLY

MEDICAMENT (mĕd'-ĭ-kă mĕn'te, *or* mĕd-ĭk'-ă-mĕn'te), *f* [medicinal composition] *Médicament, f remede*, m. Officinal medicaments [in Pharmacy; ready made remedies] *Médicamens officinaux.*

MEDICAMENTAL (mĕd-ĭ-kă mĕn't'-ăl), *or* MEDICAMENTOSUS (mĕd-ĭ-k -mĕn't'-ô-ceŭce), *adj.* [medical, relating to medicaments] *Médicamenteux.*

MEDICAMENTALLY (mĕd-ĭ k'-mĕn't'-ăl-e), *adv* [after the manner of Medicine] *Suivant la manière de la Médecine.*

MEDICASTER (mĕd-ĭ-kăs-teŭr), *f.* [a peddling physician, a quack] *Un médecin d'eau douce.*

To MEDICATE (mĕd'-ĭ-ké'e), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tincture or to impregnate with any thing medicinal] *Mixtionner, mêler, imprégner de quelque drogue médicinale.*

MEDICATED (mĕd'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj Mixtionné, mêlé, imprégné de quelque drogue médicinale.* Medicated wine, *Du vin frelaté.*

MEDICATION (mĕd'-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [the use of physick] *L'action de médicamenter.*

MEDICATION [the tincturing or impregnating with drugs] *L'action de mixtionner des drogues.*

MEDICINABLE (mĭ-dĭs'-ĭn-ă bl'), *adj.* [having the power of physick] *Qui a la vertu de guérir, propre à guérir.* Spa-water is very medicinable for the cure of a consumption or decay, *Les eaux de Spa ont la vertu de guérir la consomption.*

MEDICINAL (mĭ-dĭs'-ĭ-năl, *or* mĕd-ĭ-săĭ'-năl), *adj.* [having physical virtue] *Médicinal.*

MEDICINALLY (mĭ-dĭs'-ĭ năl-é), *adv* [physically] *En médecine, suivant les règles de la médecine.*

MEDICINE (mĕd'-ĭ-cĭne), *f.* [physick, healing, the art of curing] *La médecine, l'art de guérir.*

MEDICINE, *f.* [a remedy, physic] *Médecine, f remède*, m. *médicament*, m.

‡ To MEDICINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give physick] *Médicamenter.*

MEDICK-FODDER (mĕd'-ĭk-fŏd-eŭr), *f.* V. MEDIC

MEDIETY (mĭ-dăĭ'-ĭ-té), *f.* [middle state; half] *Etat mitoyen, milieu* entre deux extrêmes, m. *moitié*, f.

MEDINA-TALNARI [a famous town in Asia, in Arabia, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet; lat. 24°-20′ N. lon. 39°-32′ E] *Medine*, f.

MEDIOCRITY (mĭ-dĭ-ŏk'-rĭ-té), *f.* [a small degree; a middle state; moderation] *Médiocrité*, f. *état mitoyen, milieu*, m. *modération*, f. ce dernier sens vieillit.

To MEDITATE (mĕd'-ĭ-tĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to scheme, to contrive] *Méditer, projetter, tramer.* He meditated a plot, *Il méditoit un complot.*

To MEDITATE, *v. n.* [to think, to contemplate] *Méditer, contempler en esprit, songer profondément, étudier.* To meditate upon the law of God, *Méditer la loi du Seigneur.*

MEDITATED (mĕd -ĭ-te-tĕd), *part. adj. Médité, prémédité, tramé.*

MEDITATION (mĕd-ĭ-té' cheŭne), *f.* [deep thought, contemplation] *Méditation*, f. *contemplation intellectuelle, profonde considération.*

MEDITATIVE (mĕd'-ĭ-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* [addicted to meditation] *Méditatif, qui médite, appliqué à méditer.* In a meditative posture, *Dans la posture d'un homme qui médite.*

MEDITERRANEAN (mĕd-ĭ tĕr-ré'-nĭ-ăne), *and* MEDITERRANEOUS (mĕd ĭ-tĕr-re'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [encircled with land] *Méditerranée.*

MEDITERRANEAN, *f.* [the name of a large gulph between Asia, Africa and Europe, communicating with the Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora and the Strait of Constantinople] *La Mediterranée, la mer Méditerranée.*

MEDITRINA (mĕd ĭ trăĭ'-n.), *f* [Mythol. a goddess of grown persons] *Méditrine*, f.

MEDIUM (mĭ'-dĭ-eŭme), *f.* [the middle place or degree] *Milieu, mot médium*, m. The just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, *Le juste milieu est alors entre l'orgueil & l'abjection.*

MEDIUM [any thing intervening] *Milieu*, m. Water is a denser medium than the air, *L'eau est un milieu plus dense que l'air.*

MEDIUM [temper] *Moyen*, m. *expédient*, m. *tempérament*, m *adoucissement*, m. *accommodement*, m. By this medium, *Par ce moyen*, ou *cet expédient.*

MEDLAR (mĕd' leŭr), *f.* [a fruit] *Nèfle*, f. A medlar-tree, *Néflier*, m. The Neapolitan medlar, *Azérole*, f. *pommette*, f. Neapolitan medlar-tree, *Azérolier*, m. *pommette*, f.

MEDLEY (mĕd'-lĕ), *f.* [a mixture] *Un mélange*; au propre & au figuré, *un ambigu*, m. *bigarrure*, f.

* An unnatural medley of religion and cruelty, *Un mélange monstrueux de religion & de cruauté.* A confused medley, *Fatras*, m.

MEDLEY, *adj.* [mingled, confused] *Mêlé, mélangé; mixte, confus.* A medley government, *Un gouvernement mixte*

MEDULLAR (mĭ-deŭl'-lăr), *or* MEDULLARY (mĕd'-eŭl-ăr-é), *adj* [pertaining to the marrow] *Médulleux, médullaire.* The medullary substance, *La substance médullaire, la moëlle.*

MEDUSA (mĭ-dĭnu'-ză), *f.* [one of the three Gorgons] *Méduse*, f. Medusæ caput (the stella marina, or arborescens, a fossile), *Tête de Méduse*, f.

‡ MEED (mīde), *f.* [reward, merit, gift] *Récompense*, f. *guerdon*, m. *présent*, m. *don*, m. *mérite*, m.

MEEK (mīke), *adj.* [mild of temper, not proud, soft, gentle] *Doux, paisible, débonnaire; modeste, humble, soumis*, V. LOWLY.

To MEEKEN (mī'-k'n), V. To SOFTEN.

MEEKLY (mīk'-lé), *adv.* [mildly, gently, not proudly] *Avec douceur, avec modestie, doucement, humblement, modestement.* To look meekly, *Avoir l'air doux.*

MEEKNESS (mīk'-nĕce), *f.* [mildness, humility] *Douceur*, f. *modestie*, f. *humilité*, f.

MEER (mīre), *adj.* V. MERE, *adj.*

MEER, *f.* V. MERE, *f.*

‡ MEET (mīte), *adj.* [fit, proper, qualified] *Convenable, à propos, propre.* It is very meet, *Cela est fort à propos, il appartient.* The eye is meet for seeing, *L'œil est propre pour voir.*

To MEET, -ING, I met (mĕte), I have met,

v. a. [to encounter] *Rencontrer, faire rencontre de, trouver.* I met him by chance, *Je l'ai rencontré par hasard.* To go to meet one, *Aller à la rencontre de quelqu'un, aller au devant de lui.* He appointed to meet me to-day, *Il a promis de me venir trouver aujourd'hui.*

To MEET [to assemble] *Assembler.* The king intends to meet his parliament, *Le roi a dessein d'assembler son parlement.*

* To MEET [to find, to be treat d with, to light on] *Eprouver, souffrir, recevoir, avoir, être traité avec, être suivi ou assailli de,* &c. To meet a repulse, *Eprouver, souffrir un refus.* He met a very fine reception, *On lui fit un accueil gracieux.* To meet a storm, *Etre assailli d'une tempête.* Your labours will meet with a prosperous end, *Vos travaux auront un heureux succès.* Vice meets contempt, *Le vice est suivi de mépris.* They met contempt, *Ils furent traités avec mépris.*

To MEET, *v. n.* [to encounter, to come together] *Se rencontrer, s'assembler, se joindre, aboutir.* They appointed a day to meet together, *Ils marquèrent un jour pour s'assembler.* These rivers meet at such a place, *Ces rivières se joignent à tel endroit.*

*†† To make both ends meet, *Joindre les deux bouts de l'année, Gagner de quoi vivre, Dépenser justement son revenu.*

To meet [to engage] *En venir aux mains.* The two armies met, *Les deux armées en vinrent aux mains.*

To MEET WITH [to find, to light on] *Trouver, rencontrer; joindre.* We met with many things worthy of observation, *Nous trouvames bien des choses dignes de notre curiosité.* V. To FIND.

* To meet with one [to be even with him] *Prendre sa revanche, User de représailles, Rendre la pareille à quelqu'un.*

MEETER (mīt '-eŭr), *s.* [one that accosts another] *Celui qui accoste quelqu'un.*

MEETING (mīt '-ĭn'gne), *s.* [an assembly, a conventioo, a conventicle] *Assemblée, f. conventicule,* m. *rencontre,* f. *entrevue,* f. ou bien *affluence,* f. *concours,* m. *congrégation,* f. Meeting of the stage-players, *Comité,* m. An unlawful meeting of sectaries, *Une assemblée de sectaires défendue par les lois.* At the meeting of David, *A la rencontre de David.* A great meeting of people, *Une grande affluence de peuple.*

MEETING, *s.* [a conflux] *Confluent,* m. The meeting of two rivers, *Le confluent de deux rivières.*

MEETINGS [among Calico-printers; places where the drawings ought to join] *Rentrures,* f. pl.

MEETING-HOUSE (mīt '-ĭn'gne-hŭ.eŭce), *s.* [a place where dissenters assemble to worship] *Eglise des nonconformistes,* en Angleterre; *chapelle,* f. *congrégration,* f.

MEETLY (mīt '-lé), *adv.* [fitly, properly] *Convenablement, à propos.*

MEETNESS (mīt '-nĕce), *s.* [fitness, propriety] *Convenance,* f. *propriété,* f.

MEG (mĕgue), *or* LONG-LEG, *s* [a long, ungainly woman] *Une femme grande comme une perche.*

MEGÆRA (mĭ djī '-rā), *s.* [Mythol. one of the three Furies] *Mégère,* f.

MEGALENSIA (mĕg-ă lĕn '-chĭ-ă), *s.* [Mythol. festivals in honour of Cybele] *Magalésies,* f. pl.

MEGARA (mĕg '-ă-râ), *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Creon, killed in a frantic fit by her husband Hercules] *Mégare,* f.

MEGARA, *s.* [an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks; lat. 38-6′ N. lon. 23°-30′ E.] *Mégare,* f.

MEGRIM (mi '-grĭm), *s.* [disorder of the head] *Mal de tête,* m. *douleur de tête,* f. *migraine,* f.

To MEINE. V. MINGLE.

MEINY, *for* MANY; which see.

MELAMPUS (mi-lăm'p '-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a great physician and prophet who understood the language of birds] *Mélampus,* m.

MELANCHOLICK (mĕl '-ăn'-kŏl-ĭk), *adj.* [disordered with melancholy] *Mélancolique, triste, chagrin, hypocondriaque.* † As melancholick as a gibet, *Triste comme un bonnet de nuit sans coiffe.* V. DEJECTED.

MELANCHOLILY (mĕl '-ăn'-kŏl-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [with sorrow, dismally, with melancholy] *Mélancoliquement, d'une manière mélancolique.*

MELANCHOLY (mĕl '-ăn'-kŏl-é), *s.* [a disease] *Mélancolie, f. bile noire;* au figuré, *tristesse, f. chagrin,* m. *mélancolie,* f.

MELANCHOLY, *adj.* [gloomy, dismal] *Triste, lugubre, morne, sombre, qui inspire la mélancolie; chagrinant, fâcheux.*

MELANCHOLY [sad, pensive] *Mélancolique, triste, chagrin, pensif, rêveur.*

MELANDERINOS, *s.* [a sea-fish] *Mélandre* or *Mélandrin,* m.

MELANIRA (mĕl-ă-nāī '-ră), *s.* [Mythol. a name of Venus] *Mélanire,* f.

MELANAGOGUE (mĕl '-ăn-ă-gŏg), *adj.* and *s.* [purging off atra bilis, or black choler] *Mélanagogue,* m.

MELANTERIA (mĕl '-ăn'-ti-rĭ-ă), *s.* [a fossil substance, a vitrolic mineral] *Pierre atramentaire, f. mélanterie,* f.

MELANTHO (mĕl-ăn'tsh '-o), *s.* [Mythol. a nymph beloved by Neptune] *Melantho,* f.

MELASMA (mĕl '-ăs-mă), *s.* [Surg. a black mark from a bruise] *Meurtrissure,* f.

MELASSES (mĕl '-ăs-ĭz), *s. pl.* [the scum of Sugar, a black syrup having the consistence of honey] *Melasse,* f. † *merde du prince d'Orange,* f.

MELAZZO, *s.* [an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, where there remain curious monuments of antiquity: lat. 37°-28′ N. lon. 27°-24′ E.] *Melazzo.*

MELEAGER (mĕl-ĭ '-ăgu-eŭr), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Œnus and Althea] *Méléagre,* m.

MELET, *s.* [Ichthyol. Atherina, a small transparent sea-fish] *Melet,* m. *sanclés,* m. (espèce de Sardine).

MELIÆ (mi '-lĭ-ī), *s pl.* [Mythol. nymphs of the fields] *Mélies,* f. pl.

MELIANTHUS (mĕl '-ĭ-ăn'tsh-eŭce), *s.* [honey-flower; a plant of Africa] *Méliantne,* m. *fleur miellée,* f. *pimprenelle d'Afrique,* f.

MELIAPOUR, *or* MELIAPUR, or *Saint Thome* [a celebrated town of India this side of the river Ganges] *Meliapour,* ou *Meliapur* ou *Saint Thomé.*

MELICA, *s.* [Bot. Sorgum, Indian millet] *Mélica, f. blé barbu,* m. (espèce de millet).

MELICERIS (mĕl -ĭ cĕr-ĭce), *s.* [a tumour] *Mélicéris,* m.

MELICERTA (mĕl '-ĭ cĕrt-ă), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Athamas and Ino, changed into a sea-God] *Mélicerte,* m.

MELICOTONY, *s.* [a sort of peach] *Mirlicoton,* ou *mirlicoton,* m.

MELILOT (mĕl '-ĭ-leŭte), *s* [a species of trefoil, a medicinal plant] *Mélilot,* m. ou *mirlirot,* m.

MELINDA, *s* [a kingdom and Town of Africa on the coast of Zanguebar; lat. 3°-10′ S. lon. 39°-40′ E.] *Mélinde,* m.

To MELIORATE (mi '-lĭ-ô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to better, to improve] *Améliorer, rendre meilleur, bonifier.*

MELIORATED (mi '-lĭ-ô-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Amélioré, rendu* ou *devenu meilleur, bonifié.*

MELIORATION (mi-lĭ-ô-ré '-cheŭne), *s* [improvement] *Amélioration, f. amélioriſſement,* m

MELIORITY (mĭ-lĭ-ŏr '-ĭ-té) *s.* [state of being better] *Etat d'amélioration.* m.

MELISSA (mĕl-ĭss '-ă), *s.* [Mythol. a nymph turned by Jupiter into a bee] *Mélisse,* f.

MELISSA [a sort of Balm] *Mélisse des Jardins, f. herbe de citron, f. citronnelle, f. poreirode, f. Piment des mouches à miel,* m. [Melissa Moldavica, balm of Gilead] *Mélisse de Moldavie,* f.

Melissa-water, *Eau de Mélisse, Eau des Carmes.*

MELITITES, *s.* [an indurated clay of a yellowish colour; when pulverized, tastes like honey] *Mélitite,* f.

MELIUS (mi '-lĭ-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a name of Hercules] *Melius,* m.

MELLEAN (mĕl '-lĭ-ăne), *or* MELLEOUS (mĕl '-lĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [of or like honey] *De miel.*

MELLIFEROUS (mĕl lĭf '-ĕr-eŭce,, *adj.* [productive of honey] *Qui fait* ou *produit du miel,* f.

MELLIFACTION (mĕl-lĭ-fĭ-ké '-cheŭne), *s.* [production of honey] *Production du miel,* f.

MELLIFICK (mĕl-lĭf '-ĭk), *adj.* [that makes honey] *Qui fait* ou *qui produit du miel.*

MELLIFLUENCE (mĕl-lĭfl '-ĭoŭ-ĕn'ce), *s.* [a honied flow] *Abondance de miel,* f. au figure, *douceur,* f.

MELLIFLUENT (mĕl-lĭfl '-ĭoŭ-ĕn'te), *and* MELLIFLUOUS (mĕl-lĭfl '-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [flowing with honey] *Découlant de miel, qui abonde en miel; mielleux;* au figuré, *doux, plein de douceur.*

MELLONA (mĕl-ô '-nă), *s.* [Mythol. the goddess of honey] *Mellone,* f.

MELLOW (mĕl '-ô), *adj.* [soft with ripeness, full ripe] *Mûr, tendre, mou;* [speaking of fruit] *Blet, blète; trop mûr, à demi pourri;* au figuré, *doux & moëlleux.*

* Mellow strokes in Painting, *Des traits doux & moëlleux,* en terme de Peinture.

*† MELLOW [drunk] *Ivre, qui a trop bu.*

To MELLOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ripen, to mature, and to be matured] *Mûrir, faire mûrir; venir à maturité;* au figuré, *adoucir, amollir.*

Mellowing Boxes [in Paper-manufactories; places where the pulp is kept till it is wanted] *Caisses de dépôt,* f pl.

MELLOWNESS (mĕl '-ô-nĕce), *s.* [ripeness] *Maturité,* f.

MELOBOSIS (mĕl '-ŏb-ô-cĭce), *s.* [Mythol. a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetys] *Melobosis,* f.

MELOCACTUS, *s.* [Bot. Melonthistle, an American plant without either branches or leaves] *Mélocactle,* m. *melon-chardon,* m.

MELOCHIA, *s.* [Bot. Corchorus or Jew's Mallow; Egyptian Beet-root] *Mélochia,* m. *corchore,* m. *jambor,* m.

MELOCHITES, *s.* [Armenius lapis] *Mélochite,* f.

MELOCORCOPALI, *s.* [a West Indian fruit, a sort of quince] *Melocorcopali,* m.

‡ MELOCOTON (mĕl '-ô-kŏt-t'n), *s.* [a quince] *Coing,* m. sorte de fruit.

MELODIOUS (mĭ-lô '-dĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [harmonious, musical] *Mélodieux, harmonieux.*

MELODIOUSLY (mĭ lô '-dĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [harmoniously] *Mélodieusement, harmonieusement.*

MELODIOUSNESS (mĭ-lô '-dĭ eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [harmoniousness; musick, harmony of sound] *Mélodie,* f. *harmonie,* f. *musique,* f. *douceur de son,* ou *de chant,* f.

MELODY (mĕl '-ô-dé), *s.* [the same with melodiousness; which see.

¶ Melody, *Mélodie;* Harmony, *harmonie;* Musick, *Musique* (synon.): *Melody* implies a melliftuous succession of simple sounds, so as to produce an agreeable and sometimes almost enchanting effect; meanwhile both co-operation and combination, are understood to meet in the term *harmony; music* comprehends the two. *Melody* is to *harmony,* what innocence is to virtue; the last could not exist without the former, on which it is founded. The peculiar province of *melody* is to raise tender emotions in the breast; while that of *harmony* is to excite sublime devotion and rapturous sentiment. The sweetly soothing *melody* of the Italian *music* best effects the former; while the full *harmony* of the

the German is beſt ſuited to the latter. *Melody* is chiefly uſed ſpeaking of vocal *muſic*; *harmony* means many parts combining to form compoſition

MELOLANTHUS, *ſ.* [cock-chafer] *Hanneton*, m. *Mélolarte*, m.

MELOE (mī-lōē'), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſmall coleopt. inſect] *Proſcarabée*, m. *Cantarelle*, f. *ſcarabée enflueux des maréchaux*, m

MELON (mĕl'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Melon*, m. A muſk-melon, *Un melon muſqué*. A ſmooth melon, *Un melon uni*. A ſtreaked melon, *Un melon rayé*, ou *à côte*. Embroidered melon, *Melon bretdé* ou *cordelé*, m. Round melon, *Melon ſphérin*, m. A large oblong melon, *Melon Francois*, m. *melon maraîger*, ou *maréché*, m. Cantalupe, *Cantaloupe*, m. *melon de Florence*, m. Rocmelon, *Melon rabateux*. A bed of melons, *Une couche de melons*. Melon-ground, *Melonnière*, f.

Melon-thiſtle (mĕl'-eŭne-thĭst-sl'), V. MELOCACTUS.

Water-Melon (oŭā'-teŭr mĕl'-eŭne), [Bot. Anguria, a cooling fruit] *Melon d'eau*, m. *paſtèque*, f. *eſpèce de citrouille aqueuſe*.

Petrified Melon, (certain ſtones found on Mount Carmel), *Melon pétrifié*, *Melon du mont Carmel*, m.

MELONGENA, *ſ.* [Mad-apple, a med. and culinary plant of the hot countries] *Mélongène*, f. *mayenne*, f. *mérangène*, f. *aubergine*, f. † *viédaſe*, m

MELPOMENE (mĕl-pŏm'-i-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the muſe of tragedy] *Melpomene*, f.

To MELT (mĕlte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to liquefy] *Fondre*, *liquéfier*; au figuré, *fléchir*, *attendrir*. To melt gold *or* ſilver, *Fondre de l'or* ou *de l'argent*.

To melt every where alike (in ſpeaking of enamel) *Parfondre*.

* Your misfortune melts me down, *Vos malheurs m'attendriſſent*. To melt Gud's anger into mercy, *Fléchir la colère de Dieu*. A melting diſcourſe, *Diſcours touchant*, *pathétique*, *attendriſſant*.

To MELT, *v. n.* [to become liquid] *Fondre*, *ſe fondre*, *ſe diſſoudre*. To melt into metal, *Se métalliſer*. To melt in tears, *Fondre en larmes*. A melting pear, *Une poire fondante*.

* Melting language, *Careſſes*, f. pl. *douceurs*, f. pl. *flatteries*, f. pl.

*† Money melts away as butter againſt the ſun, *L'argent s'en va comme de l'eau*.

MELTED (mĕl'-tĕd), *part. adj. Fondu*, *liquéfié*.

MELTER (mĕlt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that melts metals] *Fondeur* de métaux, m.

MELTING (mĕlt'-īn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Melt] *Fonte*, f. *colliquation*, f.

MELTING HOUSE, *ſ.* [a place where metals are melted] *Fonderie*, f. Melting pit, *Foſſe*, f.

MELTINGLY (mĕlt'-īn'gne-lé), *adv.* [like ſomething melting] *En ſe fondant*, *comme quelque choſe qui ſe diſſout*.

MELWELL (mĕl'-oŭĕl), *ſ.* [a ſort of codfiſh] *Merlus*, m ou *merluche*, f.

MEMBER (mĕm'-beŭr), *ſ* [a part of a body natural, politick, *&c.*] *Membre*, m. *confrère*, m. The tongue is a little member, and ſays great things, *La langue eſt un petit membre & dit de grandes choſes*. A member of parliament, *Un membre du parlement*.

MEMBERED (mĕm'-beŭr'd), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Membré*.

MEMBRANACEOUS (mĕm'-brā-né'-cheŭe), MEMBRANEOUS (mĕm'-bré'-nĭ-eŭe), *and* MEMBRANOUS (m m'-brĕn-eŭe), *adj.* [conſiſting of membranes] *Membraneux*, *compoſé de membranes*.

MEMBRANE (mĕm'-bréne), *ſ* [a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoveo together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts] *Membrane*, f. Adipoſe membrane [in Anat. a membrane inveſting the body] *Membrane cellulaire*.

MEMECYLON, *ſ.* [Bot. Arbutus, ſtrawberry-tree] *Arbouſier*, ou *arbeiſier*, m. *fraiſier en arbre*, m.

MEMENTO, *ſ.* [memorial, notice, a hint to awaken the memory] *Souvenir*, m. *reſſouvenir*, m. His bad ſtate of health is a ſad memento of the exceſſes of his youth, *Ses infirmités ſont de triſtes ſouvenirs des irrégularités de ſa jeuneſſe*.

MEMNON (mĕm'-nŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Tithonos and Aurora, and king of Abydos] *Memnon*, m.

MEMOIR (mĭ-mŏ̄r', *and not* mĕm'-oŭār), *ſ.* [a notice *or* account of any thing] *Mémoire*, m. *notice*, f.

MEMOIRS (mĭ mŏ̄rz'), [an account of tranſactions familiarly written] *Mémoires*, f. pl.

MEMORABLE (mĕm'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of memory] *Mémorable*, *digne de mémoire*, *digne d'être tranſmis à la poſtérité*.

MEMORABLY (mĕm'-eŭr-ă-blé), [in a memorable manner] *D'une manière mémorable*.

MEMORANDUM (mĕm-ô-răn'-deŭme), *ſ.* [a note to help the memory] *Mémoire*, m. *note pour faire reſſouvenir*; *ſouvenir*, m. A memorandum-book, *Agenda*, m. *Carnet*, m. *mémento*, m.

MEMORATIVE (m m'-ô-rā-tĭv'), *adj* Ex. The memorative power, *La faculté*, ou *la puiſſance de ſe ſouvenir*, *la mémoire*.

MEMORIAL (mĭ-mô'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [preſervative of memory, contained in memory] *Mémoratif*, *mémorial*.

MEMORIAL, *ſ.* [a monument] *Un monument*, pour conſerver la mémoire d'une choſe.

MEMORIAL [a note *or* hint to aſſiſt the memory] *Un mémoire*, *une note*.

MEMORIALIST (mĭ-mô'-rĭ-ăl-ĭste), *ſ.* [a writer of memoirs] *Mémorialiſte*, m. *auteur de mémoires*, m.

To MEMORIZE (mĕm'-ô-răĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to record, to commit to memory by writing] *Conſerver la mémoire*, *tranſmettre à la poſtérité par la plume de l'hiſtoire*; *écrire*, *faire l'hiſtoire*. To memorize your conqueſts, *Pour conſerver la mémoire de vos conquêtes*.

MEMORIZED (mĕm'-ô-răĭz'd), *part. adj Dont l'hiſtoire nous a conſervé la mémoire*.

MEMORY (mĕm'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the faculty of remembering *or* retaining things paſt] *Mémoire*, f. *ſouvenir*, m. *faculté de l'âme par laquelle on ſe ſouvient*, f. *réminiſcence*, f. Memory is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which have diſappeared, *La mémoire eſt la faculté de reſſuſciter dans notre eſprit des idées qui en ont diſparu*. To call to memory, *Conſerver le ſouvenir d'une choſe* Within the memory of man, *De mémoire d'homme*.

MEMPHIS (mĕm'-fĭce), *ſ.* [once the cap. of Egypt, oppoſite to Grand Cairo] *Memphis*, m. Memphis-ſtone, *or* memphites lapis [a ſort of unyx] *Memphite*, f. *camée*, m. *pierre de Memphis*, f.

MEN (mĕne), *ſ* [the plural of man] *Hommes*, m. pl. *Gens*, m. pl. *monde*, m. Your Men, *Votre monde*, *vos gens*. Men up on the top-ſail yards! *&c.* [in Sea-language] *Du monde en haut ſur les vergues de hunes!*

MENACE (mĕn'-ăce), *ſ.* [threat] *Menace*, f

To MENACE, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to threaten] *Menacer*.

MENACED (mĕn'-ăs't), *part. adj. Menacé*.

MENACER (mĕn'-é-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a threatener] *Celui* ou *celle qui menace*.

MENACING (mĕn'-ă-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Menace] *Menaces*, f. pl. *action de menacer*, f

MENACING, *adj.* [threatening] *Menaçant*.

MENŒCEUS (mĭ-ni'-cheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol the ſon of Creon, king of Thebes] *Ménécée*, m.

MENŒTES (mĭ-ni'-tīz), *ſ* [Mythol. a friend and pilot of Æneas] *Ménœtes*, m.

MENAGE (mĭ-naje'), *or* MENAGERY (mĭ-naje'-ré), [a collection of animals] *Ménagerie*, f.

MENAGOGUE (mĕn'-ă-gŏg), *ſ.* [a medicine promoting the flux of the menſes] *Emménagogue*, m.

MENALAUS (mĭ-né-lé'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous Centaur] *Ménélée*, m.

MENALIPPE (mĕn'-ă-lĭp'-pé), *ſ.* [Mythol. an Amazon taken by Hercules] *Ménalippe*, f.

To MEND (mĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repair, to correct, to improve, to advance] *Raccommoder*, *réparer*, *rétablir*, *corriger*, *réformer*, *amender*, *améliorer*, *abonnir*, *arranger*, *rectifier*, *refaire*. To mend a houſe, *Raccommoder*, *réparer une maiſon*. Mend this fault, *Corrigez cette faute*. To mend one's life, *Réformer ſa conduite*, ou *ſes mœurs*. To mend one's cheer, *Faire meilleure chère*. To mend the leaf-gold, *Ramander l'or*. To mend the bellows of a forge, *Relever les ſoufflets*.

To MEND, *v. n.* [to grow better] *S'amender*, *ſe corriger*, *ſe réformer*, *s'améliorer*; *s'abonnir*, *ſe refaire*; ſignifie auſſi, *ſe rétablir*, *guérir* de quelque maladie. But far was he from mending, *Mais il étoit bien loin de ſe corriger*. To be in a mending condition, *or* on the mending hand, *Se remettre*, ou *ſe rétablir*; *être en bon train de convaleſcence*.

MENDABLE (mĕn'-dă-bl'), *adj. Capable d'être raccommodé*, *&c. amendable*. V. To MEND.

MENDACITY (mĕn'-dăs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [falſehood] *Menſonge*, m. *fauſſeté*, f.

MENDED (mĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Raccommodé*, *réparé*; *corrigé*, *amélioré*.

MENDER (mĕn'-deur), *ſ.* [one that mends] *Celui* ou *celle qui raccommode*; *raccommodeur*, *raccommodeuſe*. Mender of old clothes, *Un ravaudeur*, *une ravaudeuſe*.

MENDICANT (mĕn'-dĭ-kăn'te), *adj.* and *ſ.* [a beggar] *Mendiant*, *qui mendie*, *de mendiant*.

MENDICANTS, *ſ pl.* [religious begging or living on alms] *Les quatre mendiants*, m. pl. Jacobins, Cordeliers, Auguſtins & Carmes).

To MENDICATE (mĕn'-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beg] *Mendier*.

MENDICITY (mĕn'-dĭs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [beggary, want] *Mendicité*, f. *indigence*, f. *pauvreté*, f.

MENDING (mĕn'-dĭn gne), *adj.* [recovering from ſickneſs] *Convalejcent*.

MENELAUS (mĕn-ĭ-lé'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Atreus, king of Lacedæmon] *Ménélas*, m.

MENEPHRON (mĕn'-ĕf-rŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a young Theſſalian turned by Diana into a dog] *Ménéphron*, m.

MENESTHO (mĭ-rĕs'-tshô), *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph who remembered every thing] *Ménéſtho*, f.

MENIAL (mi'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [domeſtick] *Domeſtique*. Two menial dogs, *Deux chiens domeſtiques*.

MENIAL, *ſ.* [one of the train of ſervants] *Un domeſtique*.

MENINGE (mĭ-nĭn'-dje), *ſ* [Anat. the coat wherewith the brain is inveſted] *Meninge*, f. *dure-mere*, f.

MENINGES (mĭ nĭn' djīz), *ſ. pl.* [Anat. is ſaid of the two membranes, the dura-mater, and pia-mater that envelope the brain] *Méninges*, f. pl. *la tie-mère & la dure-mère*.

MENINGOPHYLAX, *ſ.* [in Surgery; an inſtrument for guarding the membranes of the brain after trepanning] *Meningophylax*, m.

MENIPPEAN (mĭ-nĭp'-i-ăne), *ſ.* [a ſatire both in verſe and proſe] *Satire Ménippée*, f.

MENISCUS, *ſ.* [in Optics; a lens concave on one ſide and convex on the other] *Ménijque*, m.

MENIUS (mi'-nĭ-eŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Lycaon, turned into a wolf] *Ménius*, m.

MENOLOGY (mĭ-nŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a regiſter of months] *Ménologe*, f. *almanac*, m. *calendrier*, m.

MENOLOGY, *ſ.* [martyrology or calendar in the Greek church] *Ménologe*, m. *martyrologe*, m.

MENOW (mĭn'-ô), V. MINNOW.

MENSAL (mĕn'-săl), *adj.* [belonging to the table] *De table*.

MENSES,

MENSES, *f. pl.* [in Medicine; monthly evacuations] *Menſtrues*, f. pl *mois*, m. pl.

MENSTRUAL (mĕn'-strĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [monthly] *Qui arrive chaque mois, qui dure un mois; menſtruel en ce ſens*: the menſtrual blood of women, *Le ſang menſtruel des femmes*. A treatiſe on menſtrual fluxes, *Enmménologie*, f.

MENSTRUOUS (mĕn'-strĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [having the catamenia] *Qui a ſes régles*, en parlant d'une femme.

MENSTRUUM (mĕn'-strĭoŭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a chymical diſſolvent] *Menſtrue*, m. *diſſolvant*, m.

MENSURABILITY (mĕn'-chĭ-ŭ ră-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [capacity of being meaſured] *Qualité de ce qui peut ſe meſurer.*

MENSURABLE (mĕn'-chĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* [that may be meaſured] *Meſurable.*

MENSURAL (mĕn'-chĭoŭ-răl), *adj* [relating to a meaſure] *Qui a rapport à la meſure.*

To MENSURATE (mĕn'-chĭoŭ-réte), V. To MEASURE.

MENSURATION (mĕn'-chĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of meaſuring] *L'action de meſurer, meſurage*, m.

MENTAL (mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [intellectual, exiſting in the mind] *Mental.* A mental reſervation, *Reſtriction mentale.* To pray to God with a mental devotion, *Prier Dieu mentalement*, ou *en eſprit.*

MENTALLY (mĕn'-tăl-é), *adv.* [intellectually, in the mind] *Mentalement, en eſprit.*

MENTHA (mĕn't h'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a miſtreſs of Pluto, changed into mint] *Menthe*, f.

MENTION (mĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [oral or written expreſſion of any thing] *Mention*, f. *mémoire*, f. We ſhall make mention of you, *Nous ferons mention de vous.*

To MENTION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expreſs by words or writing, to make mention] *Mentionner, faire mention, parler de; chanter, célébrer, raconter.* I will mention the kindneſſes of the Lord, *Je parlerai des bontés du Seigneur.* To mention the receipt of a letter, *Accuſer la réception d'une lettre*

MENTIONED (mĕn'-cheŭn'd), *part. adj. Mentionné, dont on a fait mention.*

MENTIONING (mĕn'-cheŭn-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Mention] *Mention*, f. *l'action de faire mention.*

MENTOR (mĕn'-tŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the governor of Telemachus, and wiſeſt man of his time] *Mentor*, m.

MENTULA ALATA, *ſ.* [Zoophyte] *Aile-marine*, f. *membre marin*, m. *priape de mer*, m.

MENTZ, *ſ.* [a conſiderable city of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, capital of the Electorat of Mentz; lat. 49°-51' N. lon. 8°-20' E.] *Mayence.*

MENYANTHES, *ſ.* [in Bot. Buck-bean, a med. plant] *Ménianthe*, m. *trèfle d'eau*, m *trèfle de marais*, m. *trèfle de caſtor*, m.

MEPHITICAL (mĕ-fĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ill-ſavoured, ſtinking] *Puant, qui ſent mauvais.* Mephitical exhalations, *Des exhalaiſons puantes.*

MEPHITIS (mĕ-fă'-tĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno, amongſt the Hirpines] *Mephitis*, f.

MEPHITIS, *or* MEPHITICAL [poiſonous or damp exhalation in mines] *Moufette*, ou *Moſette*, f.

MERACIOUS (mĭ-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [pure, unmixed, racy; *ſpeaking of wine*] *Fort, ſpiritueux, qui a du corps, pur, naturel, ſans mélange, de la mere goutte.*

MERCABLE (mĕr'-kă-bl'), *adj. Qui eſt à vendre* ou *à acheter.*

MERCANTILE (mĕr'-kăn'-tĭl), *adj.* [trading, commercial] *Mercantile, marchand; de marchand, de négoce, de commerçant.* The expedition of the Argonauts was partly mercantile, and partly military, *L'expédition des Argonautes étoit mêlée mercantile, & mêlée militaire.* A mercantile town, *Une ville marchande.*

MERKET. V. MARKET.

‡ MERCATURE (mĕr-ké'-cĭcŭre), *ſ.* [the practice of buying and ſelling] *Négoce*, m. *trafic*, m. *commerce*, m.

MERCENARINESS (mĕr'-ci-nă-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [venality] *Vénalité*, f.

MERCENARY (mĕr'-cĭ-nă ré), *adj.* [venal, hired] *Vénal, qui fait tout pour de l'argent.*

MERCENARY, *ſ.* [a hireling] *Un mercenaire, un homme à gages.*

MERCER (mĕr'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſells ſilks] *Un mercier, un marchand de ſoieries.*

MERCERY (mĕr'-ceŭr-é), *ſ.* [trade of mercers, dealing in ſilks] *Mercerie*, f.

‡ To MERCHAND (mĕr'-tchăn'de), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to tranſact by traffick] *Entrer en marché, marchander, négocier, commercer.*

MERCHANDISE (mĕr'-tchĭn'-dăĭze), *ſ.* [traffick, commerce, trade; wares] *Trafic*, m *commerce*, m. *négoce*, m. ou bien *marchandiſes*, f. pl. *tout ce dont on trafique.*

To MERCHANDISE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to traffick, to trade] *Trafiquer, commercer, négocier, faire le négoce.*

MERCHANT (mĕr' tchăn'te), *ſ.* [one who trafficks to remote countries] *Marchand, qui commerce avec l'étranger*, m. *commerçant*, m *négociant*, m. The firſt merchants in the world were ſituated in the iſland of Tyre, *Les premiers commerçans du monde étoient à Tyr.*

MERCHANT LIKE (mĕr'-tchăn't-lăĭke), *or* MERCHANTLY (mĕr'-tchăn't-lé), *adj. De marchand, qui ſent le marchand*

MERCHANT-MAN (mĕr'-tchăn't-măne), *ſ.* [a ſhip of trade] *Un vaiſſeau marchand.*

MERCHANTABLE (mĕr'-tchăn't-ă-bl'), *adj.* [fit to be bought or ſold] *Marchand, bien conditionné.*

MERCIFUL (mĕr -cĭ-foŭl'), *adj.* [full of mercy, compaſſionate, tender] *Miſéricordieux, pitoyable, doux, clément, humain, qui aime à pardonner.* Be merciful, O Lord, unto thy people whom thou haſt redeemed, *Seigneur, ſois clément & miſéricordieux envers ton peuple que tu as racheté.*

MERCIFULLY (mĕr'-cĭ-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with pity, tenderly, mildly] *Avec compaſſion, avec clémence, miſéricordieuſement.*

MERCIFULNESS (mĕr'-cĭ foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [tenderneſs, willingneſs to ſpare] *Miſéricorde*, f. *pitié*, f. *compaſſion*, f. *clémence*, f. *bonté*, f. *humanité*, f.

MERCILESS (mĕr'-cĭ-lĕce), *adj.* [void of mercy] *Impitoyable, dur, cruel, ſans clémence.*

MERCILESSLY (mĕr' -cĭ lĕs-lé), *adv.* [in a manner void of mercy] *Impitoyablement, ſans pitié, ſans compaſſion.*

MERCILESSNESS (mĕr'-cĭ-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of pity] *Cruauté*, f. *inhumanité*, f. *défaut de compaſſion*, m.

MERCURIAL (mĕr-kĭoŭ'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [conſiſting of quickſilver; active, ſprightly] *De mercure*; au figuré, *vif, actif.*

* A mercurial nation, *Une nation vive & active.*

MERCURIFICATION (mĕr-kĭoŭ-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Metallurgy; obtaining mercury from metallic mineral in its fluid form] *Mercurification*, f

MERCURY (mĕr'-kĭoŭ-ré), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Maia, meſſenger of the Gods] *Mercure*, m.

Mercury's wand, *Caducée*, m. * To make one one's mercury (pimp), *Faire porter le caducée à quelqu'un*. Mercury's cap, *Capeline*, m.

MERCURY, *ſ.* [quickſilver] *Mercure*, m. *axoth*, m. *vif argent*, m. au figuré, *vivacité*, f.

MERCURY [one of the planets] *Mercure*, m.

MERCURY [a news-paper] *Mercure*, m. *gazette*, f. ou même *celui qui vend des nouvelles, des gazettes* ou *mercures.*

MERCURY [a plant] *Mercuriale*, f. plante purgative.

MERCY (mĕr'-cé), *ſ.* [goodneſs, pity, clemency] *Miſéricorde, t. compaſſion*, f. *pitié*, f. *bonté*, f. *humanité*, f. *clémence*, f. *facilité à pardonner*, f. We adore his mercy towards us, *Nous adorons ſa clémence envers nous.* To ſhow mercy, *Uſer de miſéricorde.* V. MILDNESS.

MERCY [pardon] *Merci*, f. *grâce*, f. *pardon*, m. To cry mercy, *Crier merci, demander grâce* ou *pardon.*

MERCY [diſcretion] *Merci*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *diſcrétion*, f. To deliver one up to the mercy of his enemies, *Livrer quelqu'un à la merci, au pouvoir de ſes ennemis.*

MERCY-SEAT (mĕr'-cé-ſĭte), *ſ.* [the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited] *Le propitiatoire.*

* We caſt ourſelves down before thy mercy-ſeat, *Nous nous proſternons devant le trône de la grâce.*

MERE (mĭre), *adj.* [that or this only] *Pur, vrai, franc, achevé, fieffé.*

MERE, *ſ.* [a large pool or lake] *Mare*, f. *Lac*, m.

MERE [a boundary] *Borne*, f. *limite*, f. A mere-ſtone, *Une borne, une pierre qui marque les limites.*

MERELY (mĭre'-lé), *adv.* [ſimply, only] *Purement, ſimplement, ſeulement.*

MERETRICIOUS (mĕr-ĭ-trĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [whoriſh] *De courtiſanne.* Meretricious arts, *Artifices*, ou *tours de courtiſanne.*

MERETRICIOUSLY (mĕr-ĭ-trĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [whoriſhly] *En courtiſanne.*

MERETRICIOUSNESS (mer-ĭ-trĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ* [falſe allurements, like thoſe of ſtrumpets] *Fauſſes careſſes, comme celles des femmes proſtituées*, f. pl.

MERETRIX (mĕr'-ĭ-trĭks), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a proſtitute who received no cuſtomers but at night] *Courtiſanne*, f. *† *maquerelle*, f. *§ *mère abbeſſe*, f.

MERGANSER (mĕrg'-ăn'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Gooſander, harle; a large water-fowl] *Oie de mer*, f. *grand plongeon*, m. *harle*, m.

MERGER (mĕr'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [in Law: when a leſſer eſtate is drowned in the greater] *Réunion d'une petite terre à une grande*, f.

MERGUS (mĕrgu'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Seadiver] *Plongeon*, m. Mergus minimus fluviatilis, *Caſtugneux*, m. *zcuchet*, m.

MERIDA (mĕr'-ĭ-dă), *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Spain in Eſtremadura, built by the Romans before Chriſt; lat. 38°-42' N lon. 6°-4' W. Here are fine remains of antiquity particularly a triumphant arch] *Mérida*, m.

MERIDA [a town of North-America in New Spain; lat. 20°-15' N. lon. 89°a5-' W.] *Mérida*, m.

MERIDA [a town of South-America in New Grenada, ſeated in a country aboundiog with all kinds of fruits; lat. 8°-30' N. lon. 71°-0' W.] *Mérida*, m.

MERIDIAN (mĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [noon, mid-day] *Midi*, m au figuré, *le plus haut point de gloire* ou *de ſplendeur.*

* In the meridian of your reign, *Au midi*, m. *au temps le plus glorieux de votre règne*, m.

MERIDIAN [a circle of the ſphere] *Méridien*, m. ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* This is not calculated for our meridian, *Ceci n'eſt pas convenable à notre génie, à nos coutumes.*

MERIDIAN, *adj.* [at the point of noon] Ex. Meridian diſtance, *Différence de longitude*, f.

MERIDIONAL (mĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-ô-năl), *adj.* [ſouthern] *Méridional.*

MERIDIONALITY (mĭ-rĭd-ĭ-ô-răl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [poſition in, or aſpect to, the South] *Etat de ce qui eſt au Sud*, ou *regarde le Sud.*

MERIDIONALLY, *adv.* [with a ſouthern aſpect] *Au Sud*, ou *vers le Sud, au Midi.*

MERILS, *ſ.* [fivepenny-morris, a boyiſh play] *La merelle*, ou *marelle*, f. jeu d'enfans.

MERIONES (mĭ-rāĭ '-ô-nĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a moſt valiant Cretan admiral in the Trojan war] *Mérion*, m.

MERIT (mĕr ' ĭte), *ſ.* [deſert, excellence deſerving honour or reward] *Mérite*, m. *prix*, m. According to their merits, *Suivant leurs mérites.*

MERIT [claim, right] *Droit*, m. *bon droit, prétention légitime, alignée*, f. *conſidération*, f. The merit of a cauſe, *Le bon droit d'une cauſe.*

To MERIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſerve] *Mériter.* He merits a great reward, *Il mérite une grande récompenſe.* He merited much of his country, *Il a bien merité de ſa patrie.*

MERITED (mĕr '-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Mérité.*

MERITORIOUS (mĕr-ĭ-tô '-rĭ-eŭs), *adj.* [deſerving of reward] *Méritoire, qui mérite récompenſe.* [high in eſteem] *Méritant, eſtimable.*

MERITORIOUSLY (mĕr-ĭ-tô '-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward] *Méritoirement.*

MERITORIOUSNESS (mĕr-ĭ-tô '-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the act or ſtate of deſerving well] *Mérite*, m.

MERITOT (mĕr '-ĭ-tŏte), *ſ.* [a kind of play, a ſwing-ſwang] *Sorte de jeu*, comme l'eſcarpolette, f.

MERLIN (mĕr '-lĭne), *ſ.* [a kind of hawk] *Emérillon*, m. le plus petit de tous les oiſeaux de proie, *ſau-perdrieux*, m.

MERLON, *ſ.* [in Fortif. the part of the parapet betwixt two embraſures] *Merlon*, m.

MERLUCIUS (mĕr-lĭou '-cheŭce), *ſ.* [a ſea-pike, a kind of cod] *Merlu*, m. *merluche*, f. *brochet de mer*, m.

MERMAID (mĕr '-méde), *ſ.* [a ſea-woman] *Syrène*, f *femme marine*, ou *poiſſon-femme*, mooſtre marin.

MEROPE (mĕr '-ô-pé), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the ſeven Pleiades] *Mérope*, f.

MEROPS (mĕr '-ŏps), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Bee-eater] *Guêpier*, m. *Mangeur d'abeilles*, m.

MEROS, *ſ.* [a large American fiſh called *Cugupu-guacu* by the Braſilians] *Evertzen*, m. *meris*, m. *maître*, m.

MEROU, *ſ.* [a town of Perſia; lat. 35°-40' N. lon. 64°-25' E.] *Mérou*, m.

MERRILY (mĕr '-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [gaily, cheerfully] *Gaiement, agréablement, plaiſamment, joyeuſement, alégrement*, ‡ *baudement.*

MERRIMAKE (mĕr '-ĭ-méke), *ſ.* [a feſtival, a meeting for mirth] *Une fête joyeuſe, une partie de plaiſir, régal*, m. *divertiſſement*, m. ‖ *gala*, m.

To MERRIMAKE, *v. n.* [to feaſt, to be jovial] *Se réjouir, ſe divertir, s'amuſer.*

MERRIMENT (mĕr '-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [mirth, gaiety] *Réjouiſſance*, f *divertiſſement*, m. *amuſement*, m. *frérie*, ou *frairie*, f. *joyeuſeté*, f.

MERRINESS (mĕr '-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ. Gaieté*, f. *diſpoſition à la joie*, f.

MERRY (mĕr '-é), *adj.* [laughing, gay of heart; cauſing laughter, proſperous] *Gai, joyeux, enjoué, plaiſant, amuſant, divertiſſant, de bonne humeur, alégre, bouffon, burleſque,* ‖ *goguenard, gaillard*, en parlant des perſonnes; *Agréable, plaiſant, charmant, qui fait plaiſir*, en parlant des choſes. A merry grig, *Un homme plaiſant, un goguenard.* As merry as a grig, *Fou* ou *folle comme le braulegai.* We have been very merry, *Nous avons été bien joyeux, nous nous ſommes fort réjouis.* To live a merry life, *Mener une vie agréable, paſſer agréablement le temps.* A merry tale, *Un conte pour rire.* A merry conceit, *Une plaiſante penſée, une gailliardiſe.* V. CHEERFUL.

* To be ſet in the merry pin, *Etre de bonne humeur, être en ſes goguettes.*

To take a merry cup, *Prendre la coupe joyeuſe, s'amuſer à boire.* To be a little merry, *Etre en pointe de vin.*

† It is good to be merry and wiſe, *Il eſt bon de ſe réjouir, mais non pas à l'excès.*

To make MERRY, *v. n.* [to be jovial, to junket] *Se divertir, ſe réjouir, ſe donner*, ou *prendre du bon temps, ſe récréer*; ‖ *goguenarder.*

MERRY-ANDREW (mĕr-é-ăn '-drou), *ſ.* [a buffoon, a zany] *Un bouffon*; *baladin*, m. *bateleur*, m. + *carême-prenant*, m. He is a merry-andrew, § *C'eſt un franc godenot.*

MERRY-MAKING (mĕr '-é-mé-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [merry-mood] *Joyeuſeté*, f. ‖ *gaudéamus*, m. ‖ *gogues*, f. pl.

MERRYTHOUGHT (mĕr '-é-tshâte), *ſ.* [a forked bone in the breaſt of fowls] *La lunette*, d'une volaille.

MERSBURG, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat. 51°-28' N. lon. 12°-6' E.] *Merſbourg* ou *Merſburg*, m.

MERSION (mĕr '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [immerſion, the act of ſinking] *L'action de plonger*, ou *d'être plongé, dans l'eau*; *immerſion*, f.

MERULA (mĕr '-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Black-bird] *Merle*, m. *merleſſe*, f.

MERULA [a fiſh of the Mediterranean; cook-fiſh] *Merlot*, m. *ajol*, m. *tourd*, m. *rochau*, m.

MERULA SAXATILIS, *ſ.* [a bird of Lapland; rock black-bird] *Caſſe-noix*, m. *merle de rocher* ou *de montagne*, m.

MESAIR *or* MEZAIR, *ſ.* [in Manege; half terra a terra, and half corvet] *Méſair*, m. ou *mézair*, m.

MESANGIA (mĭz-ăn '-djĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Black-cap parus, fringillago, black-cap] *Méſange*, f.

MESARAICK (mĕz-ĕr-é '-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the meſentery] *Méſaraïque.* The meſaraic veins, *Les veines méſaraïques.*

MESCHED, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Perſia; lat. 37°-12' N. lon. 61°-20' E.] *Meſched*, m.

MESEEMS (mi-cīm'z '), *imperf. verb.* [it ſeems to me, I think] *Il me ſemble.* Meſeemed (mi-cīm'd '). *il me ſembloit.*

MESENTERICK (mĕz-ĕn'-tĕr '-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to the meſentery] *Méſentérique.* Meſenteric arteries, *Les artères méſentériques.*

MESENTERY (mĕz '-ĕn'-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [that double ſkin round which the guts are convolved] *Le méſentère.*

MESH (mĕche), *ſ.* V. MASH.

To MESH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to catch in a net] *Prendre au filet, attraper.*

MESHY (mĕch '-é), *adj.* [reticulated] *Réticulaire.*

MESLIN (mĕs '-lĭne), *ſ.* [mixed corn] *Méteil*, m. du froment & du ſeigle, mêlés enſemble. Meſlin-bread, *Du pain de méteil.*

MESMARCHURE, *ſ.* [in Manege, ſprain] *Mémarchure*, f.

MESNALTY, *ſ.* [the right of meſne] *Droit appartenant au ſeigneur d'un fief ſervant*, m.

MESNE, *or* Meſne-Lord, *ſ.* [a Lord of a manor that holds of a ſuperior Lord] *Seigneur d'un fief ſervant*, m.

MESOCHORUS (mĕz '-ŏ-kô-reŭce), *ſ.* [who leads a band of Muſicians] *Premier violon*, m.

MESOCOLON (mĕz '-ŏ-kô-lŏne), *ſ.* [Anat. a part of the Meſentery] *Méſocolon*, m.

MESQUITE, *ſ.* [a beautiful and uſeful American tree] *Meſquite*, m.

MESS (mĕce), *ſ.* [a diſh of any thing ſerved up at table] *Mets*, m. *plat*, m. A good meſs, *Un bon mets.* A meſs of meat, *Un plat de viande.* We are four at a meſs, *Nous mangeons quatre au même plat.*

MESS [in Sea-language] *Plat* des gens de l'équipage ou offices, m. ou *Gamelle*, f. Meſsmate (mĕce '-méte), *Compagnon de plat* ou *de gamelle.*

To MESS, *v. n.* [to eat] *Manger.* To meſs with one, *Manger avec quelqu'un.*

To MESS together, *v. Faire gamelle enſemble*; *être du même plat.* To meſs with the common ſailors, *Etre à la gamelle.*

MESSA, *ſ.* [a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Sus, compoſed of three fortified towns, which lie in triangle at a ſmall diſtance of each other, and a temple built with large fiſh-bones, inſtead of timber; lat. 29°-20' N. lon. 8°-35' W.] *Meſſa*, m.

MESSAGE (mĕs '-édje), *ſ.* [an errand] *Meſſage*, m. *commiſſion*, f. ‖ *ambaſſade*, f. *légation*, f. Deliver your meſſage, *Faites votre meſſage*, ou *votre commiſſion.*

MESSENGER (mĕs '-ĕn'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [one who carries an errand] *Meſſager*, m. *celui qui fait un meſſage*; *courier*, m. ſignifie auſſi, *une ſorte de ſergent* en Angleterre.

MESSENGER [in the Engliſh polity] *Courier du cabinet, meſſager d'état.*

MESSENGER [in Sea-language] Ex. to clap a meſſenger on the cable, *Faire marguerite* (pour aider à lever lancre).

MESSIAH (Mĕs-ſāĭ '-ă), *ſ.* [the anointed, the Chriſt] *Le Meſſie, le Chriſt, le Sauveur.*

MESSIEURS (mĕch ourz ' *or* mĕch '-oŭrz), *ſ. pl* [ſirs, gentlemen] *Meſſieurs*, m. pl.

MESSINA, *ſ.* [an ancient, and ſtrong city of Sicily; lat. 38°-10' N. lon. 15°-50' E.] *Meſſine*, f.

MESSMATE (mĕs '-méte), *ſ.* [one who eats at the ſame table] *Compagnon de table*, m. ſe dit en particulier d'un *compagnon matelot.*

MESSMATED (mĕs '-mé-tĕd), *adj. Amatelotè.*

MESSUAGE (mĕs '-oŭédje), *ſ.* [the houſe and ground ſet apart for houſhold uſes] *Une maiſon & ſes retenues.*

MESTIQUE Cochineal, *ſ.* [the finer ſort] *Meſtech* or *Meſteque*, f.

MET (mĕte), the preterite of To MEET; which ſee.

MET, *part. adj. Rencontré, aſſorti.* Well-met, *Bien rencontré, je ſuis charmé de la rencontre*, en parlant à un ami que l'on rencontre par haſard. They are well met, *Ils ſont parfaitement bien aſſortis.*

MET WITH, *Mal-traité.* He is met with, *On l'a maltraité, il en tient, il en a dans l'aile.*

METABOLA (mĭ-tăb '-ô-lă), *ſ.* [Med. a change of time, air or diſeaſe] *Changement*, m.

METACARPUS (mĕt-ă-kar '-peŭce), *ſ.* [Anat. the part of the hand below the fingers] *Métacarpe*, m.

METACHRONISM, *ſ.* (mĕt '-ă-krô-nĭzme), *ſ.* [error in computation of time] *Métachroniſme*, m.

METACISM (mĕt '-ă-cĭzme), *ſ.* [in Grammar; a defect in the pronunciation of the letter M.] *Métaciſme*, m.

METAGE (mĭ '-tédje), *ſ.* [the meaſuring of coals] *Meſurage de charbon*, m.

METAL (mĕt '-tl'), *ſ.* [a firm, heavy, hard, and malleable ſubſtance, fuſible by fire, &c.] *Métal*, m. Metal in balneo, *Métal en fuſion.* Metal which has too much alloy, *Echarſeté*, f. Hatched metal (in metal-gilding), *Metal haché d'or*

METAL, *ſ.* compoſition of which the organ pipes are made] *Etoffe*, f. Metal in ſheets (among Organ-builders), *Lames d'étain*, f. pl.

METAL, for METTLE; which ſee.

METALEPSIS (mĕt-ă-lĕp '-ſĭce), *ſ.* [in Rhet. continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications] *Métalepſe*, f.

METALLICAL (mĭ-tăl '-lĭ-kăl), *and* METALLIC, *adj* [partaking of metal] *Métallique.* Metallic veins (veins full of a metallic ſubſtance), *Filons* ou *veines métalliques.*

METALLIFEROUS (mĕt-ăl-lĭf '-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [producing metals] *Qui produit des métaux.*

METALLINE (mĕt '-ăl-lăĭne), *adj.* [impregnated with metal] *Métallique, de métal, qui contient du métal.*

METALLIST (mĕt '-ăl-lĭſte), *ſ.* [a worker in metals] *Qui travaille ſur les métaux.*

METALLOGRAPHY (mĕt-ăl-lŏg '-ră-fé), *ſ.* [an account or hiſtory of metals] *Deſcription*, ou *ſcience des métaux*, f. f.

METALLURGIST (mĕt'-ăl-leŭr-djĭste), *ſ.* [a worker in metals] *Métallurgiſte*, m.

METALLURGY (mĕt'-ăl-leŭr-djé), *ſ.* [the art of working metals] *Métallurgie*, f. *métallique*, f.

To METAMORPHOSE (mĕt-ă-mor'-feŭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to change the form of any thing] *Métamorphoſer, transformer.*

METAMORPHOSED (mĕt-ă-mor'-feŭs't), *part. adj. Métamorphoſé, transformé.*

METAMORPHOSIS (mĕt-ă-mor'-fô-cĭce), *ſ.* [change of ſhape, transformation] *Métamorphoſe*, f. *transformation*, f. *changement de forme*, m.

METAPHOR (mĕt'-ă-feŭr), *ſ.* [a rhetorical figure] *Métaphore*, f.

METAPHORICAL (mĕt-ă-fŏr'-ĭ-kăl), *and* METAPHORIC (mĕt ă-fŏr'-ĭk), *adj.* [figurative, not literal] *Métaphorique, figuré.*

METAPHORICALLY (mĕt-ă-fŏr'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a metaphorical ſenſe] *Métaphoriquement, par métaphore; figurément, au figuré.*

METAPHRASE (mĕt'-ă-fréze), *ſ.* [a mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another] *Traduction littérale; métaphraſe*, f. *traduction mot à mot*, f.

METAPHYSICALLY (mĕt-ă-fĭz'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv. Métaphyſiquement.*

METAPHYSICIAN (mĕt-ă-fĭz'-ĭ-cheŭne), *ſ.* [who makes metaphyſics his ſtudy] *Métaphyſicien*, m.

METAPHYSICS (mĕt-ă-fĭz'-ĭks), *ſ.* [ontology] *La métaphyſique.*

METAPLASM (mĕt'-ă-plăzm), *ſ.* [tranſpoſition of letters *or* words contrary to their natural order] *Metaplaſme*, m.

METASTASIS (mĭ-tăs'-tă-cĭce), *ſ.* [tranſlation *or* removal] *Metaſtaſe*, f.

METATARSAL (mĕt-ă-tar'-săl), *adj. Qui appartient au métatarſe.*

METATARSUS (mĕt-ă-tar'-ſeŭce), *ſ.* [Anat. the part of the foot below the toes] *Métatarſe*, m. f.

METATHESIS (mĭ-tăt'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [tranſpoſition of a letter, as center for centre] *Tranſpoſition*, f. *métathèſe*, f.

To METE (mīte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to meaſure] *Meſurer.*

METED (mī'-tĕd), *part. adj. Meſuré.*

METEL (mĕt'-ĕl), *ſ.* [Pharm. a ſort of Nux Vomica] *Métel*, m. ou *mételle*, f. eſpèce de ſtramonium.

METEGAVEL (mīte-gué'-v'l), *ſ.* [a rent of old paid in victuals] *Rente en proviſions de bouche*, f.

METEMPSYCHOSED (mĭ-tĕm'-pſĭ-kô'-s't), *adj.* [tranſlated from body to body] *Qui a paſſé d'un corps dans un autre.*

METEMPSYCHOSIS (mĭ-tĕm'-pſĭ-kô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [the tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body] *Métempſycoſe*, f. *la tranſmigration des âmes d'un corps dans un autre.*

METEMPTOSIS (mĭ-tĕm'-p-tô'-cĭce), *ſ.* [in Chronology; the ſolar equation, neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late] *Metemptoſe*, f.

METEOR (mī'-tĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [any body in the air, of a flux and tranſitory nature] *Météore*, m.

METEOROLOGICAL (mĭ-tĭ-ô-rô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the doctrine of meteors] *Météorologique.*

METEOROLOGIST (mĭ-tĭ-ô-rŏl'-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [one ſtudious of meteors] *Météorologiſte*, m.

METEOROLOGY (mĭ-tĭ-ô-rŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of meteors] *La ſcience des météores météorologie*, f.

METEOROUS (mĭ-tĭ'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [having the nature of a meteor] *De la nature des météores.*

METER (mī'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a meaſurer] *Meſureur*, m. A coal-meter, *Un meſureur de charbon.* A land meter, *Un arpenteur.*

METE-WAND (mīte'-oŭănde), *ſ* V. ELL.

METEWARD (mīte'-oŭarde), *and* METEYARD (mīte'-ĭarde), *ſ.* [a ſtaff of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken] *Une meſure, une aune.*

METHEGLIN (mĭ-tshĕg'-lĭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of mead] *Sorte d'hydromel.*

METHINKS (mĭ-tshĭn'k), *v. imp.* [it ſeems to me] *Il me ſemble, il me paroît, je penſe, je croit, ce me ſemble.*

Methought (mĭ-tshât), *Il me ſembloit*, &c.

METHOD (mĕtsh'-eŭd), *ſ.* [a ready way *or* manner, an orderly placing of ſeveral things; V. ARRANGEMENT] *Méthode*, f. *ordre*, m. *manière*, f. *voie*, f. *accommodement*, m. *économie*, f. There are ſeveral methods of cultivating and improving this faculty, *Il y a pluſieurs méthodes où manières de cultiver & de perfectionner cette faculté.* To put things in a right method, *Mettre les choſes en bon ordre.* Methods of cruelty, *Des voies cruelles.*

METHODICAL (mĭ-tshŏd'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ranged in due order] *Méthodique.* V. REGULAR.

METHODICALLY (mĭ-tshŏd'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a due order] *Méthodiquement, avec méthode, en bon ordre.*

To METHODISE (mĕtsh'-ô-dăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regulate, to diſpoſe in order] *Ranger méthodiquement, mettre en ordre.*

METHODISED (mĕtsh'-ô-dăïz'd), *part. adj. Rangé méthodiquement, mis en ordre.*

METHODIST (mĕtsh'-ô-dĭſte), *ſ.* [a phyſician who practiſes by theory; a ſort of puritan] *Médecin qui a beaucoup de théorie*; ou bien *un Méthodiſte*, eſpèce *de Puritain, un Janſéniſte.*

METHOUGHT (mĭ-tshât), *v. imp.* [*the preterite of* Methinks] *Il me ſembloit, je penſoit.*

METL, *ſ.* [a ſhrub of Mexico, a ſpecies of Aloës] *Metle*, m.

METONYMICAL (mĕt-ô-nĭm'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [put by metonymy for ſomething elſe] *Métonymique.*

METONYMICALLY (mĕt-ô-nĭm'-ĭ-kăl-é), *ſ.* [not literally] *Métonymiquement, par métonymie.*

METONYMY (mĕt'-ô-nĭm-é, *or* mĭ-tŏn'-ĭ-mé), *ſ.* [a rhetorical figure, a trepe, by which one word is put for another, as ſteel for ſword] *Métonymie*, f.

METOPE (mĕt'-ô-pé), *ſ.* [Archit. the ſquare ſpace between the triglyphs, in the Doric frieze] *Métope*, m.

METOPIUM, *ſ.* [a Lybian tree that produces the gum ammoniacum] *Métopion*, m.

METOPOSCOPY (mĕt-ô-pŏs'-kô-pé), *ſ.* [the ſtudy of phyſiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by their countenance] *Métopoſcopie*, f. *phyſionomie*, f.

METOPOSCOPIST (mĕt-ô-pŏs'-kô-pĭſte), *ſ.* [Phyſiognomiſt, he who pretends to know the inclinations and fortunes of men by looking at their face] *Métopoſcope*, m. *phyſionomiſte*, m.

METRA (mī'-tră), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Ereſichthon, who received from Neptune the power of changing herſelf into any ſhape] *Métra*, f.

METRE (mī'-tĕr), *ſ.* [meaſure, verſe] *Mître*, m. *nombres*, m. pl. *cadence*, f. *meſure*, f. *vers*, m.

METRETES, *ſ.* [an ancient meaſure, nine gallons] *Métrète*, f.

METRICA (mĕt'-rĭ-kă), *ſ.* [Antiq. that part of Muſic employed about the quantity of ſyllables] *Métrique*, f.

METRICAL (mĕt'-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to metre, *or* number] *Métrique; de vers; qui appartient aux vers, à la cadence, à la meſure.* Metrical verſe (of a determinate number of long and ſhort ſyllables), *Vers métrique.*

METROMANIA (mĕt'-rô-mé-năï-ă), *ſ.* [a rage of writing verſes] *Métromanie*, f. Metromaniac (one poetry-mad), *Métromane.*

METROMETER (mĕt'-rô-mĭ'-tĕr), *ſ.* [a machine to regulate the meaſure of a muſick tune] *Métromètre*, m.

METROPOLIS (mĭ-trŏp'-ô-lĭce), *ſ.* [the mother-city] *Métropole*, f. *capitale*, f.

METROPOLITAN (mĕt-rô-pŏl'-ĭ-tăne), *adj.* [belonging to a metropolis] *Métropolitain, capital.* A metropolitan church, *Une égliſe métropolitaine.* A metropolitan city, *Une ville capitale, une métropole.*

METROPOLITAN, *ſ.* [an archbiſhop] *Un métropolitain, un archevêque: un primat.*

METTLE (mĕt'-tl'), *ſ.* [ſpirit, courage, ſpritelineſs] *Vivacité*, f. *feu*, m. *vigueur*, f. *fougue*, f. *courage*, m. *cœur*, m. *fermeté*, f. *ardeur*, f. Full of mettle, *Ardent.* The mettle of youth, *Le feu ou la fougue de la jeuneſſe.* That horſe has too much mettle, *Ce cheval a trop de fougue.* Your mettle was never ſuſpected, *Votre courage n'a jamais été ſuſpect.*

METTLED (mĕt'-tl'd), *and* METTLESOME (mĕt'-tl'-ſeŭme), *adj.* [ſprightly, briſk, courageous] *Vif, fougueux, plein de feu, courageux, ferme, plein de cœur, âpre, ardent.*

METTLESOMELY (mĕt'-tl'-ſeŭm'-lé), *adv. Avec feu, avec ardeur.*

METZ, *ſ.* [an ancient, large and ſtrong town of France in the department of Moſelle; lat. 49°-7' N. lon. 6°-16' E.] *Metz*, m.

MEUM, *or* MEU ATHAMANTICUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Athamanta, fœniculum Alpinum perenne; ſpignel; a med. plant] *Meum*, m

MEUSE, *ſ.* [a department of France; it takes its name from the river Meuſe or Maeſe] *Département de la Meuſe*, m.

MEUTANG, *ſ.* [in China; the king of flowers, larger than our roſe] *Eſpèce de roſe de la Chine*, f.

MEW (mĭou), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſea-fowl] *Mouette*, f.

MEW [a cage, an incloſure] *Mue*, f. où l'on enferme de la volaille. Mews (Stables), *Ecuries*, f. pl.

MEW [cry of a cat] *Miaulement*, m.

To MEW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhut up] *Enfermer, mettre en priſon, cloîtrer.*

To mew up one's ſelf from the world, *Se cloîtrer, ſe retirer du monde.*

To MEW, *v. n.* [to cry as a cat] *Miauler.*

To MEW [to ſhed the feathers, the ſkin, the horns] *Muer, entrer en mue; changer de plumes, de poil, de cornes.* The hawks mew, *Les oiſeaux muent.* The ſtag mews, *Le cerf mue.*

MEWARI, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Japan in the iſland of Niphon] *Mewari*, m.

MEWED (mĭou'd), *part. adj. Enfermé.*

MEWING (mĭou'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Mew] *Mue*, f. *changement de poil, de plumes*, ou *de cornes*, &c. The mewing of a cat, *Le miaulemens d'un chat.* Mewing up, *L'action d'enfermer.*

To MEWL, *v. n.* [to cry as a child] *Crier comme un petit enfant*, ‖ *geindre.*

MEXICO (OLD), *or* NEW SPAIN, *ſ.* [a large country of North-America] *L'empire du Mexique* ou *la Nouvelle Eſpagne, le Mexique.*

MEXICO (NEW), *or* NEW GRANADA [a large country of North-America diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1580] *Le Nouveau Mexique.*

MEXICO [a gulf of North-America lying between the South-coaſt of Eaſt-Florida and the North-Eaſt point of Yucatan] *Le golfe du Mexique.*

MEXICO, *ſ.* [a town of North America capital of New Spain; lat. 19°-54' N. lon. 100°-0' W.] *Mexico* ou *Mexique*, m.

MEXICO ſeeds, *La graine du ricin Indien.*

MEZEREON (mĕ-zī'-rĭ-cŭne), *ſ.* [Bot. Thymelæa; Laureola; ſpurge olive, or ſpurge laurel, a ſmall ſhrub of hot climates, a violent purgative] *Mézéréon*, m. *bois genti*, m. *garou*, m. *trentanel*, m. *thymelée*, f. *lauréole*, f. *biondella*, m. *garoutte*, f.

MEZZANINE, *ſ.* [an Attic over the firſt ſtory] *Mezzanine, f. entreſol,* m.

MEZZOTINTO (mĕt-sô-tĭn'-tô), *ſ.* [a kind of graving] *Demi-teinte,* f. *gravure en manière noire,* f.

MIA, or MIJAH, *ſ.* [a large town of Japan in the iſle of Nipbon; lat. 35°-50' N. lon 135°-40' E.] *Mia* ou *Miiah.*

MIASM (măĭ'-ăzme), *pl.* MIASMS, or ſcientifically *Miaſmata*), *ſ.* [particle, atom, ariſing from bodies] *Miaſme,* m.

MICA (măĭ'-kă), *ſ.* [Ammochryſos; ſmall ſpangled tales] *Poudre d'or, pour mettre ſur l'écriture, f. mica,* m. *glimmer* or *glimmer,* m *Or ou argent de chat,* m.

Pure mica (glacies Mariæ), *Mica pur,* ou *Verre de Moſcovie,* m. *pierre à Jeſus* (amongſt Nuns), f. Mica ferrea. *Mine de fer micacée,* f. *Eiſenman, Eiſenram,* or *Eyſenglantz,* m. Mica pictoria, *Plombagine,* f.

MICE (măĭce), *ſ.* the plural of MOUSE; which ſee.

MICHAELMAS (mĭk'-ĕl-meŭce), *ſ.* [the feaſt of the archangel Michael] *La Saint-Michel, la fête de St Michel.*

To MICHE (măĭtche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lie hid] *Se cacher, s'abſenter;* ſe dit en particulier des écoliers qui font l'école buiſſonnière. A miching fellow, *Un homme qui ſe cache pour éviter la dépenſe.*

MICHER (măĭtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a lazy loiterer; hedge-creeper] *Un fainéant, un pareſſeux, un gueux qui ſe cache,* †§ *chiche-face,* m. †§ *feſſe-matthieu,* m.

MICHES (măĭtch'-ĭz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of white loaves, paid as a rent in ſome manors] *Miches,* f. pl. ou *pains blancs,* m pl.

‡ MICKLE (mĭk'-kl'), *ſ.* [much, great] *Beaucoup,* m. *une grande quantité.*

* Many a little makes a mickle, *Les petits ruiſſeaux font les grandes rivières.*

MICKLE, *adj. Grand.*

MICKLE, *adv. Beaucoup.*

MICROCOSM (măĭ'-krô-kŏzm'), *ſ.* [the little world] *Microcoſme,* m. *petit monde.*

MICROCOSMICAL (măĭ'-krô-kŏzm'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to microcoſm] *Qui appartient au microcoſme.*

MICROGRAPHY (măĭ-krŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the deſcription of microſcopical objects] *Micrographie,* f.

MICROMETER (măĭ-krŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces] *Micromètre,* m.

MICROPHONE (măĭ'-krô-fône), *ſ. and adj.* [an inſtrument contrived to magnify ſmall ſounds] *Microphone,* m. and *adj.*

MICROSCOPE (măĭ'-krô-skôpe), *ſ.* [a magnifying glaſs] *Microſcope,* m.

MICROSCOPICAL (măĭ'-krô-skŏp'-ĭ-kăl), *and* MICROSCOPIC (măĭ'-krô-skŭp'-ĭk), *adj.* [made or obſerved by a micr ſcope] *Microſcopique.* Microſcopical obſervations, *Obſervations microſcopiques.* Microſcopic animals, *Animalcules microſcopiques.*

MICY (măĭ cé), *adj. De ſouris.* The micy tribe (the rats and mice), *Le peuple ſouriquois, la gente ſouriquoiſe.*

MID (mĭde), *adj.* contracted from MIDDLE; which ſee.

MIDAS (măĭ'-dăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Phrygia, who had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but had his ears lengthened into the ears of an aſs] *Midas,* m.

MID-COURSE (mĭd'-kôrse), *ſ.* [middle of the way] *La moitié du chemin.*

MID-DAY (mĭd'-dé), *ſ.* [noon, meridian] *Midi,* m *plein jour, la moitié du jour.*

MIDDLE (mĭd'-dl'), *adj.* [equally diſtant from two extremes] *Du milieu, moyen, mitoyen, médiocre.* The middle finger, *Le doigt du milieu.* I like people of middle underſtanding, *J'aime les gens d'un eſprit médiocre.*

MIDDLE, *ſ.* [part equally diſtant from two extremities] *Le milieu, le centre.* The middle of a town, of a diſcourſe, of the body, &c. *Le milieu d'une ville, d'un diſcours, du corps, &c.* The middle of Auguſt, June, or March, *La mi-Août, mi-Juin,* ou *mi-Mars.* In the middle of the way (half way), *à mi-chemin.*

¶ Middle, miſt, *milieu* (ſynon.): A thing is in the *middle* when it ſtands at an equal diſtance from the two extremes; it is in the *miſt,* when in the center of a great many: thus, we ſay: in the *middle* of a pond; in the *miſt* of a croud. There cannot be a more tormenting ſituation, than to hang in the *middle* between hope and fear: Providence ſometimes has taken a man out from the *miſt* of miſfortunes, when he has ſeen no viſible way of eſcaping.

MIDDLE-AGED (mĭd'-dl'-édj'd), *adj.* [placed about the middle of life] *D'un moyen âge, entre deux âges.*

MIDDLEBURG (mĭd'-dl'-beŭrk), *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of the iſland of Walcheren; lat. 52°-32 N lon. 3°-39' E.] *Middlebourg,* m.

MIDDLEMOST (mĭd'-dl'-môſte), *adj* [being in the middle] *Du milieu, qui eſt au milieu.*

MIDDLESEX (mĭd'-dl'-sĕks), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Middleſex,* m.

MIDDLE-SIZED (mĭd'-dl'-săĭz'd), *adj.* [of a middle ſize] *Moyen, d'une taille médiocre.*

MIDDLING (mĭd'-lingne), *adj.* [of middle rank or ſize] *Moyen, médiocre.* It is middling, ‖ *C'eſt entre le aſſi & le paſſe.*

MIDGE (mĭdje), *ſ* [a gnat] *Un couſin.*

MID-HEAVEN (mĭd'-hĕv'n), *ſ.* [the middle of the ſky] *Le milieu du ciel.*

MIDLAND (mĭd'-lănde), *adj.* [mediterranean] *Méditerranée, qui eſt au milieu des terres.* The mid-land ſea, *La mer méditerranée.* The mid-land circuit, *Le voyage que font quelques juges ambulans dans les provinces méditerranées de leur département.*

MIDLEG (mĭd'-lĕg), *ſ.* [middle of the leg] *Mijambe,* f. *le milieu de la jambe.*

MIDLENT (mĭd'-lĕn'te). *ſ.* [the middle of the lent] *Le milieu du carême, la mi-carême.*

MIDMOST (mĭd'-môſte), V. MIDDLEMOST.

MID-NIGHT (mĭd'-năĭte), *ſ.* [the middle of night] *Minuit,* m. *le milieu de la nuit.*

MIDRIFF (mĭd'-rĭf), *ſ.* [diaphragm] *Le diaphragme.*

MIDSHIP (mĭd'-chĭp), *adj. Au milieu du vaiſſeau.*

MIDSHIP-BEAM (mĭd'-chĭp-bîme), *Maître bau,* m.

MIDSHIP-FRAME (mĭd'-chĭp-fréme), *Maître couple,* m.

MIDSHIPMAN (mĭd'-chĭp-măne), *ſ. Officier du tillac* ou *de la poupe,* m.

MIDST (mĭdſte), *ſ.* [the middle] *Le milieu; le fort, le plus fort, le cœur.* In the midſt of the crowd, *Au milieu de la foule.* In the midſt of his afflictions, *Au plus fort de ſes malheurs.* In the midſt of the winter, *Au cœur de l'hiver.* V. MIDDLE.

MIDST, *adj.* V. MIDDLEMOST.

MIDSTREAM (mĭd'-ſtrîme), *ſ. Le milieu du courant.*

MIDSUMMER (mĭd'-ſeŭm-eŭr), *ſ.* [the middle of the ſummer] *Le milieu, le cœur de l'été.* Midſummer-day, *Le jour de St. Jean, la Saint-Jean.*

MIDWAY (mĭd'-oŭé), *ſ. adj.* and *adv.* [the middle of the way] *Mi-chemin; qui eſt au milieu du chemin; à mi-chemin.*

MIDWIFE (mĭd -oŭăĭfe), *ſ.* [a woman who aſſiſts women in child-birth] *Une ſage-femme, une accoucheuſe.*

Man-midwife (măne'-mĭd-oŭĭfe), *ſ. Un accoucheur.*

MIDWIFERY (mĭd'-oŭ ſ-ré), *ſ.* [aſſiſtance given at child-birth, help to production] *L'art d'accoucher les femmes, métier de ſage-femme,* m.

MIDWINTER (mĭd'-oŭĭn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the middle of the winter] *Le milieu ou le cœur de l'hiver.*

MIEN (mîne), *ſ.* [look, air] *Mine, air,* f. m. V. AIR.

MIGHT (măĭte), *ſ.* [power, ſtrength, force] *Pouvoir,* m. *puiſſance,* f. *force,* f. He will want might, *Il manquera de pouvoir.* With all their might, *De toute leur force.* With might and main, *De toutes ſes forces.* With all one's might; ‖ *A tour de bras.*

MIGHT, *the preterite of* MAY. If it might be, *Si cela ſe pouvoit.* I might do it with eaſe, *Je le ferois avec plaiſir.* You might be gone thither, *Vous auriez bien pu y aller.*

MIGHTILY (măĭ'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [with great power, in a great degree, very much] *Puiſſamment, fort, fortement, extrêmement, beaucoup, admirablement.*

MIGHTINESS (măĭ'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ* [power; greatneſs, height of dignity] *Puiſſance,* f. *pouvoir,* m. *grandeur,* f.

MIGHTY (măĭ'-té), *adj.* [powerful, ſtrong] *Puiſſant, fort, vigoureux, grand.* Mighty matter in any art or ſcience, *Un grand maître dans quelque art ou ſcience.* Mighty critic, *Hypercritique.*

† MIGHTY, *adv.* [in a great degree] *Fort, très, extrêmement, furieuſement, admirablement.* Mighty little, mighty wile, *Furieuſement petit, fort ſage.*

MIGNONETTE (mĭn'-ĭ-ŏn-ĕte), *ſ.* [Bot. Caſe-rocket] *Réſéda,* m.

MIGRATION (măĭ-gré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of changing place] *Migration,* f.

ST. MIGUEL, *ſ.* [a town of North America in New Spain; lat. 12°-25' N. lon. 87°-45' W.] *St. Miguel,* m.

ST. MIGUEL [a town of S. America in Peru; lat. 5°-0' S. lon. 80°-50' W.] *St. Miguel,* m.

ST. MIGUEL [one of the Azores or Weſtern Iſlands; lat. 37°-47' N. lon. 27°-37' W.] *L'île de St. Miguel.*

MILAN, *ſ.* [a city of Italy, the ancient capital of Lombardy; lat. 45°-28' N lon. 9°-16' E.] Milaneſe, *Le Milanois* ou *Milanez.* The Milaneſe (the inhabitants of Milan), *Les Milanois, les Milanoiſes.*

MILCH (mĭlche), *adj.* [giving milk] *Qui donne du lait, à lait.* A milch-cow, *Une vache à lait.*

MILD (măĭlde), *adj.* [kind, tender, ſoft, gentle, ſweet] *Doux, tendre, paiſible, modéré, indulgent, bon, honnête,* en parlant des perſonnes; *Doux au goût, au toucher, qui n'eſt pas rude; qui n'eſt pas aigre, ni acre,* en parlant des choſes. She is of a mild temper, *Elle eſt d'un caractère doux.* This fruit is very mild, *Ce fruit eſt bien doux.* To grow mild, *S'adoucir.* Mild weather, *Temps doux.*

MILDERNAX, *ſ.* [cannabum nauticum: a kind of ſail-cloth] *Sorte de canevas,* ou *groſſe toile dont on fait les voiles.*

MILDEW (mĭl'-dĭu, *among the vulgar* mĭl'-dou), *ſ.* [a ſort of dew, a diſeaſe in plants] *Nielle,* f. *breuiſſure,* f.

To MILDEW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to taint with mildew] *Nieller, gâter par la nielle, brouir, charbouiller.*

MILDEWED (mĭl'-dĭu'd), *part. adj. Gâté par la nielle, brouï.*

MILDLY (măĭld'-lé), *adv.* [tenderly, gently] *Doucement, avec douceur; avec indulgence.*

MILDNESS (măĭld'-nĕce), *ſ* [gentleneſs, tenderneſs] *Douceur,* f. *bonté,* f. *indulgence,* f. *humanité,* f.

¶ Mildneſs, *douceur;* Lenity, *indulgence;* Mercy; *miſéricorde* (ſynon.): By *mildneſs* we underſtand a meek and gentle diſpoſition; by *lenity* an unwillingneſs to puniſh, or the puniſhing leſs ſeverely than the nature of the offence might authoriſe: by *mercy* the pardoning offences, and remitting of puniſhment. The reverſe of *mildneſs,* is harſhneſs: of *lenity,* ſeverity;

of *mercy*, cruelty. We ſhould reprove with *meekneſs*, puniſh with *lenity*, and in judging the actions of others, incline to the ſide of *mercy*.

MILE (mīle), *ſ.* [a meaſure of the way, 1760 yards] *Un mille.* The foot and artillery were four miles behind, *L'infanterie & l'artillerie étoient quatre milles derrière.* A meaſured mile, *Un mille géométrique*, environ mille pas.

MILE-STONE (mīle'-stōne), *ſ.* [a ſtone ſet to mark the miles] *Pierre qui marque les milles*, f. *borne milliaire*, f.

MILETUS (mī-lī'-tŭs), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Apollo and Deione] *Miletus*, m.

MILFOIL (mĭl'-fŏĭl), *ſ.* [Bot. Mille-folium, yarrow; a vulnerary plant] *Milleſeuille*, f. *herbe à la coupure*, ou *aux coiturieres*, f.

MILIARY (mĭl'-ĭă-rē), *adj.* [ſmall, reſembling a millet ſeed] *Miliaire*, f. Miliary fever, *Fievre miliaire.*

MILITANT (mĭl'-ĭ-tănt), *adj.* [fighting] *Combattant*; *militant* en terme d'Egliſe. The Church militant, *L'Egliſe militante.*

MILITARY (mĭl'-ĭ-tă-rē), *adj.* [warlike] *Militaire, de guerre, guerrier.* A military courſe of life, *Une vie militaire*, ou *guerrière.* A military man, *Un homme de guerre* ou *d'épée*, *un militaire.*

MILITARILY (mĭl'-ĭ-tă-rĭ-lē), *adv. Militairement.*

MILITIA (mĭl-ĭsh'-ĭă), *ſ.* [the train bands, the ſtanding force of a nation] *Milice*, f. *les troupes* ou *forces militaires d'une nation.*

MILITIA [or implements of war] *Appareils de guerre*, m. pl.

MILK (mĭlk), *ſ.* [the liquor with which animals feed their young] *Lait*, m. Milk is the occaſion of many tumours of divers kinds, *Le lait occaſionne pluſieurs tumeurs de différens genres.* Pen'd milk, *Coloſtre*, m.

Milk-cow, *Une vache à lait*, *une bonne laitière.*

*† He is as good as a milk-cow to him, *C'eſt ſa vache à lait.*

To MILK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw milk from the breaſt by the hand; to ſuck] *Traire*, ou *teter.*

MILKED (mĭlk't), *part. adj. Trait*, ou *tetté.*

MILKEN (mĭlk'-k'n), *adj. De lait*, *compoſé de lait.*

MILKER (mĭlk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that milks animals] *Celui* ou *celle qui trait les animaux.*

MILK-FOOD (mĭlk'-foŭde), *ſ. Laitage*, m.

MILKINESS (mĭlk'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [approach to the nature of milk] *Qualité qui tient de la nature du lait.*

MILK-HOUSE (mĭlk'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [dairy] *Laiterie*, f.

MILK-LIVERED (mĭlk'-lĭv-eŭr'd), *adj.* [faint hearted] *Craintif*, *poltron.*

MILK-MAID (mĭlk'-mēde), *ſ.* [woman employ'd in the dairy] *Une laitière.*

MILK-MAN (mĭlk'-măne), *ſ.* [a man who ſells milk] *Porteur de lait*, m. *celui qui vend du lait.*

MILK-PAIL (mĭlk'-pēle), *ſ.* [veſſel into which cows are milked] *Un ſeau à lait.*

MILK-PAN (mĭlk'-păne), *ſ.* [veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy] *Terrine*, f. ou *jatte*, f. où l'on met le lait.

MILK-PORTAGE (mĭlk'-pŏr'-tēdje), *ſ.* [food made by boiling milk with water and oat-meal] *Soupe au lait*, f.

MILK-RICE (mĭlk'-rāĭce), *ſ. Riz au lait.*

MILK-SCORE (mĭlk'-ſkōre), *ſ.* [a ſort of tally, a board on which the milk is ſcored; account of milk owed for, a petty ſum] *Planche où l'on marque le lait qu'on fournit*, f. *compte du lait*, m. *|| *compte de bibus*, m.

† MILKSOP (mĭlk'-ſŏp), *ſ.* [an effeminate, feeble-minded man] *Un homme foible, qui ſe laiſſe gouverner par ſa femme, un efféminé, un coque-fredouille.*

MILK-THISTLE (mĭlk-tshĭs'-ſl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Tithymalus, lathyris, eſula; med. plant, cauſtic and corroſive] *Tithymale*, m. *épurge*, f *éſule*, f *réveille-matin*, m.

MILK-TOOTH (mĭlk'-oūtsh), *ſ. Dent de lait*, f.

MILK-TREFOIL (mĭlk-trī'-fŏĭl), *ſ. Sainfoin*, m. *eſparcette*, f.

MILK-VETCH (mĭlk'-vĕtch), *ſ.* [Bot. aſtragalus lotus perennis, wild liquorice; a med. plant] *Régliſſe ſauvage* ou *des bois*, f.

MILK-WEED (mĭlk'-oūēde), *ſ.* [a plant] *Herbe au lait*, f.

MILK-WHITE (mĭlk-hŭ'-īte), *adj.* [white as milk] *Blanc comme du lait*, *blanc de lait.*

MILK-WOMAN (mĭlk'-oŭoŭm-eŭne), *ſ.* [a woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk] *Laitière*, f.

MILK-WORT (mĭlk'-oū-ŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Polygala, a bell ſhaped flower; a med. plant] *Petit-rôle*, m. *herbe à lait*, f.

MILKY (mĭlk'-ē), *adj.* [made of milk, reſembling milk, yielding milk] *Laiteux*, *de lait*, *blanc comme lait*, *à lait.* A milky ſubſtance, *Subſtance laiteuſe.*

* MILKY [ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous] *Doux*, *tendre*; *craintif.*

MILKY-WAY (mĭlk'-ē-oūē), *ſ.* [the galaxy] *La voie lactée*, *galaxie*, f.

MILL (mĭl), *ſ.* [an engine or fabric in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted] *Moulin*, m. A water-mill, a wind-mill, *Un moulin à eau*, *un moulin à vent.* A hand-mill, *Un moulin à bras.* A paper-mill, *Un moulin à papier.*

† To bring griſt to the mill, *Faire venir l'eau au moulin.*

MILL to coin money, *Un moulinet.*

To MILL, *v. a.* [to grind] *Moudre.* [To beat up chocolate] *Faire mouſſer le chocolat.* [To ſtamp coin in the mints] *Fabriquer de la monnoie au moulin.*

MILL-BOARD (mĭl'-bôrde), *ſ. Carton de pâte.* Mill-board-maker, *Cartonnier*, m.

MILL-CLACK (mĭl'-klăk), *or* MILL-CLAPPER (mĭl'-klăp-eŭr), *ſ. Traquet*, m. ou *cliquet*, m. *de moulin.*

MILL-COG (mĭl'-kŏg), *ſ.* [Mechan. is ſaid of the denticulation on the circumference of wheels, to lock into other wheels] *Dentelure de roues*, f. *alluchon*, m *dent*, f.

MILL-DAM (mĭl'-dăme), *ſ.* [the mound by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill] *Ecluſe de moulin*, f. *la palle*, *la vanne*, ou *le lançoir* qui arrête l'eau du moulin.

MILL-DUST (mĭl'-deŭſte), *ſ. Folle farine.*

MILLENARIAN (mĭl-lĭ-né'-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [one who expects the millennium] *Un millénaire*; *chiliaſte*, m.

MILLENARY (mĭl'-lĭ-nă-rē), *adj* [conſiſting of a thouſand] *Millénaire*, *de mille.*

MILLENNIUM (mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-eŭm), *ſ.* [a thouſand years] *Mille ans*, m. *milléraire*, m.

MILLENNIAL (mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [pertaining to the millennium] *Millénaire.*

MILLEPEDA (mĭl'-lĭ pĕd-ă), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of murex of the ſpider-ſhell kind] *Mulepède*, f. *araignée de mer*, f.

MILLEPEDES (mĭl-lĕp'-ĭ-dēz), *ſ.* [wood-louſe] *Milli-pieds*, *cloporte*, m. *ſuggards*, m.

MILLEPORA (mĭl'-lĭ-pō-ră), *ſ.* [a genus of lithophytes of a hard ſtructure, and full of holes] *Mille-pore*, m *mille-porite*, m.

MILLER (mĭl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who attends a mill] *Un meûnier.* Miller's wife, *Meûnière*, f. Miller's man, *Moulant*, m.

† Every miller draws water to his mill, *Chacun tire de ſon côté.*

MILLER'S-THUMB (mĭl'-eŭrz-tsheŭme'), *ſ.* [a ſmall fiſh] *Chabot*, m.

MILLESIMAL (mĭl-lĕs'-ĭ-măl), *adj.* [thouſandth, conſiſting of a thouſand parts] *Le* ou *la millième*, *qui conſiſte en mille parties.*

MILLET (mĭl'-īte), *ſ.* [Bot. Milium, a plant] *Millet*, m *mil*, m. Indian millet, *Mil loco*, m. *Grand millet d'Afrique.*

MILL-HANDLE (mĭl'-hăn'-d'l), *ſ. Queue de moulin à vent*, f.

MILL-HOPPER (mĭl'-hŏp-eŭr), *ſ. Trémie*, f.

MILL-HORSE (mĭl'-horse), *ſ.* [horſe that turns a mill] *Cheval de meunin*, m.

MILLINER (mĭl'-lĭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women] *Marchand de modes*, m. *marchande*, m. *coiffeuſe*, f.

MILO (mī'-lō), *ſ.* [Mythol a Crotonian wreſtler of remarkable ſtrength] *Milon*, m.

MILO, [an iſland of Archipelago, with one of the beſt and largeſt harbours in the Mediterranean; lat. 36°-41' N. lon. 25°-6' E.] *Milo*, m.

MILLION (mĭl'-lĭŭn), *ſ.* [ten hundred thouſand] *Un million.*

MILLIONTH (mĭl'-lĭeŭnˈtsh), *adj. Millième.* The millionth part, *La millionnième partie.*

MILL-POOL (mĭl'-pōle), *ſ.* [a pond for the uſe of a water-mill] *Biez*, m.

MILLSTONE (mĭl'-ſtōne), *ſ.* [the ſtone by which corn is comminuted] *Meule de moulin*, f. Millſtone-maker, (that hews the ſtones for the mills) *Meulier*, m.

MILL-TEETH (mĭl'-tītsh), *ſ.* [in Anatomy] *Dents machelieres.*

MILT (mĭlte), *ſ.* [the ſperm or ſoft roe of the male fiſh] *Laite des poiſſons*, f. *laitance*, f.

MILT [the ſpleen] *La rate.* To take the milt out, *Dérater*, m.

To MILT, *v. a.* [ſaid of male fiſhes] *Couvrir de laite les œufs d'un poiſſon, les féconder.*

MILTER (mĭlt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the male of any fiſh] *Le mâle entre les poiſſons*; *poiſſon mâle*, m.

MILT-WASTE, SPLEEN-WORT, *ſ.* [Bot. Aſplenium, ceterach; a medicinal plant] *Cétérac*, m *ſcolopendre vraie*, f. *doradille*, f.

MILVAGO, *ſ.* [a flying-fiſh, or ſea-kite] *Faux onmarin*, m. *milan marin*, m. *bélugo*, m. *Exocet*, m. *adonis*, m. *faucon de mer*, m.

MILVUS REGALIS, *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Ecouffe*, m. *milan royal*, m.

MIMALLONES (o ăĭ-măl'-lō-nīz), *ſ.* [Mythol. attendants of Bacchus] *Mimallons*, m. pl.

MIME (māĭme), *ſ.* [a buffoon, a ludicrous imitator] *Mime*, m. *bouffon*, m. *bateleur*, m.

To MIME, *v. n.* [to play the mimic] *Faire le bouffon.*

MIMER (māĭ'-meŭr), *ſ.* V. MIMICK.

MIMETIC (mĭ-mĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [apt to imitate ludicrouſly] *Bouffon.*

MIMICAL (mĭm'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [apiſh, imitate] *Bouffon*, *de bouffon*, *de comédien*, *imitatif.*

MIMICALLY (mĭm'-ĭ-kăl-ē), *adv.* [in a mimical manner] *En bouffon*, *par imitation.*

MIMICK (mĭm'-ĭk), [a ludicrous imitator; imitative] *Un mime*, *un bouffon*; *un ſinge*; *contrefaiſeur*, m. *pantomime*, m *farceur*, m.

MIMICK, *adj.* [imitative] *Imitatif*, *bouffon*; *pantomime.*

To MIMICK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imitate as a buffoon] *Imiter*, *contrefaire*

MIMICKRY (mĭm'-ĭk-ré), *ſ.* burleſque imitation] *Ecuffonnerie*, f. *imitation burleſque*; *pantomime*, f. *farce*, f.

MIMOGRAPHER (mĭ-mŏg'-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [a writer of farces] *Compoſeur de farces*, *d'opéra comiques*, &c. *poëte de foire*, m.

MIMOSA (măĭ'-mō-ſă), *ſ.* [Bot. the Senſitive, a curious plant] *Senſitive*, f. *herbe mimoſe*, f. *mimoſe*, f *nimeuſe*, f.

MINACIOUS (mĭ-né'-ſheŭce), *adj.* [full of threats] *Plein de menaces.*

MINACITY (mĭ-năs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [diſpoſition to uſe threats] *Inclination à menacer*, f.

MINAGGNHINIM, *ſ.* [a pulſatile inſtrument of muſic among the Hebrews] *Sorte d'inſtrument de muſique des Hebreux.*

MINATORY (mĭn'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [threatening] *Comminatoire*, *menaçant.*

To MINCE (mĭn'ce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut into very ſmall parts] *Hacher*, *couper menu*, *émincer.* To mince meat, *Hacher de la viande.*

* To

• To MINCE [to palliate, to extenuate] *Pallier, excuser.*

To MINCE, *v. n.* [to walk nice'y by ſhort ſteps, to affect nicety, to ſpeak ſmall, impertinently, affectedly] *Marcher avec une lenteur affectée; minauder, faire la petite bouche.* A mincing ſtep, *Un pas affecté.*

MINCED (mĭn'ſt), *part. adj. Haché, coupé menu*; as figuré, *parlé, exténué.* Minced-meat, *Un hachis.* Minced pigs ears (in Cookery), *Mous droits*, m. pl. A minced-pie, *Eſpèce de pâtiſſerie Angloiſe.*

MINCINGLY (mĭn'ſĭn'gne-lè), *adv.* [not fully] *Légèrement, ſuperficiellement, à la légère.* He mincingly paſſed it over, *Il en parla fort ſuperficiellement: il ne fit qu'effleurer la matière.*

MIND (mäĭn'd), *ſ.* [the intelligent power] *L'eſprit*, m. *l'entendement*, m *la faculté intellectuelle, le principe penſant, l'âme, f. le jugement, le bon ſens*; *courage*, m. *cœur*, m. To give one's mind to a thing, *Appliquer ſon eſprit à quelque choſe.* A man of an honeſt mind, *Un homme qui a l'âme honnête.* He is not in his perfect mind, *Il n'eſt pas dans ſon bon-ſens.*

MIND [liking, inclination, affection; opinion, ſentiments; reſolution; memory] *Eſprit*, m. *paſſion*, f. *choix*, m. *goût*, m. *affection*, f. *gré*, m *volonté*, f. *ſentiment*, m. *avis*, m. *penſée*, f. *opinion*, f. *réſolution*, f. *deſſein*, m. *intention*, f. *mémoire*, f. *ſouvenir*, m. Of one mind, *Unanime.* With one mind, *Unanimement.* To exaſperate the minds of people, *Aigrir les eſprits.* I have a mind to it, *J'ai de l'inclination, du goût pour cela.* To have a woman to one's mind, *Avoir une femme à ſon gré.* To follow one's own mind, *N'écouter que ſa volonté.* To have one's mind, *Avoir ce que l'on déſire.* Againſt my mind, *Contre mon gré.* I am of this mind, *Je ſuis de ce ſentiment: c'eſt ma penſée.*

† So many men, ſo many minds, *Autant de têtes, autant d'opinions.* My mind is altered, *J'ai changé de réſolution* ou *de deſſein.* I have made up my mind, *J'ai pris mon parti, je ſuis décidé.* To call to mind, *Rappeler en ſon eſprit, en ſa mémoire.* A thing out of mind, *Une choſe échappée de la mémoire.* To put in mind, *Faire ſouvenir, rappeler le ſouvenir.*

To MIND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark, to attend] *Remarquer, obſerver, conſidérer, prendre garde, prendre ſoin, ſoigner, faire attention* ou *réflexion, avoir égard, ſonger, penſer, veiller, ménager, étudier*; *s'arrêter.* Mind well what I ſay, *Remarquez bien ce que je dis.* Mind your buſineſs, *Songez à vos affaires.* Mind your health, *Prenez*, ou *ayez ſoin de votre ſanté.* I ſhall mind him, *J'aurai égard à lui.* Mind your work, *Faites attention à votre ouvrage.*

To MIND [to put in mind] *Faire ſouvenir, rappeler le ſouvenir, remettre dans l'eſprit, rafraîchir la mémoire, avertir.* This minds me of a famous author, *Ceci me fait ſouvenir d'un célèbre auteur.* I ſhall only mind you of one circumſtance, *Je ne vous rappellerai qu'une circonſtance.*

To MIND, *v. n.* [to incline, to be diſpoſed] *Avoir de l'inclination, du goût, du penchant*; *vouloir, avoir deſſein, ſe propoſer, être réſolu* I mind ſo, *C'eſt mon goût.* He minded to come with us, *Il avoit deſſein de venir avec nous.*

MINDANAO, *ſ.* [a large iſland of Aſia in the Eaſtern Ocean and one of the Philippines] *Mindanao*, m.

MINDED (mäĭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Remarqué, obſervé, conſidéré, à quoi l'on a égard, à quoi l'on fait attention.*

MINDED [diſpoſed, inclined, affected] *Diſpoſé, incliné, affecté, intentionné.* To be minded, *Vouloir, ſe propoſer, avoir deſſein.* As every one is minded, *Comme chacun veut, au gré de chacun.* Well-minded, ill-minded, *Bien intentionné, mal-intentionné.* To be high-minded, *Avoir le cœur haut, l'âme fière.*

MINDFUL (mäĭn'd'-foŭl), *adj.* [attentive, having memory] *Attentif, ſoigneux, vigilant, diligent*; *qui ſe ſouvient.* I ſhall be mindful of your admonitions, *Je me ſouviendrai de vos avis*; ou bien, *j'y aurai égard.*

MINDFULLY (mäĭn'd'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [attentively] *Attentivement.*

MINDFULNESS (mäĭn'd'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [attention, regard] *Attention, ſoin*, m. *diligence, égard*, m.

MINDLESS (mäĭn'd'-lĕce), *adj.* [careleſs, negligent] *Négligent, ſans-ſouci.*

MIND-STRICKEN (mäĭn'd'-ſtrĭk-k'n), *adj.* [affected in his mind] *Qui a l'eſprit affecté.*

MINDORA, *ſ.* [an iſland of Aſia in the Eaſtern Ocean, one of the Philippines] *Mindora*, m.

MINE (mäĭne), *pron. poſſ.* [belonging to me] *Le mien, la mienne, qui eſt à moi, s'emploie quelquefois pour* My, *Mon, ma, mes.* To mine heart, *A mon cœur.* This book is mine, *Ce livre eſt à moi.* A friend of mine, *Un de mes amis.*

¶ Mine, *le mien*; my own, *le mien propre* (ſynon.): *My own* ſeems to imply a greater degree of property than *mine*; thus, a workman, to whom certain tools have been appropriated, for the work he is employed in, may ſay with propriety, theſe tools are *mine*, though they are not *his own*, being the property of his maſter. The expreſſion *my own*, can only properly be uſed by the perſon in whom the ſole right of a thing is veſted.

MINE, *ſ.* [the place where metals *or* minerals are digged] *Mine*, f d'où l'on tire des métaux *ou* minéraux, *minière*, f. Loads of a mine, *Filons*, m. pl. Heaped mine (wherein the ore is in heaps inſtead of veins), *Mine accumulée* Mine with a downward loads, *Mine profonde.* Rich mines (containing a deal of ore), *Mines vives.* Upright mine, *Mine élevée.*

MINE, *ſ.* [a hole filled with powder to ſpring a rock, &c.] *Mine*, f.

MINE [a cavern dug under any fortification] *Mine*, f. telle qu'on en fait dans les ſiéges.

MINES (mäĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [a very conſiderable country of Braſil] *Les Mines*, f. pl.

To MINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſap, to ruin by mines, to dig mines] *Miner, ſapper*; *creuſer une mine*; *dégrawyer.*

MINEIDES (mĭn'-e-ï-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the three daughters of Minyas a Theſſalian nobleman, who were changed into bats] *Minéides*, f. pl.

MINER (mäĭne'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that digs for metals; one who makes military mines] *Mineur*, m. To ſet on the miner, *Attacher le mineur.*

MINERAL (mĭn'-ĕr-ăl), *ſ.* [foſſile body] *Minéral*, m. *minerai*, m. *foſſile*, m.

MINERAL, *adj.* [conſiſting of foſſile bodies] *Minéral.*

MINERALIST (mĭn'-ĕr-ăl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in minerals] *Un homme verſé dans la ſcience des minéraux*; *minéralogue*, m.

MINERALOGIST (mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [one who diſcourſes on minerals] *Minéralogiſte*, m.

MINERALOGY (mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of minerals] *Minéralogie*, f.

MINERVA (mĭn-ĕrv'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of wiſdom, arts and war] *Minerve*, f.

MINEVER (mĭn'-ĭ-veŭr), *ſ.* [in Heraldry; a ſkin with ſpecks of white fur; of a ſort of ſquirrel] *Menu vair*, m. *petit-gris*, m. ſorte de *fourrure*, f.

MINGLE (mĭn'-gl'), *ſ.* [mixture] *Mélange*, m. *mixtion*, f.

To MINGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mix] *Mêler, mélanger, confondre.*

To MINGLE, *v. n. Se mêler, ſe mélanger.*

MINGLED (mĭn'-gl'd), *part. adj. Mêlé, mélangé.*

† MINGLE-MANGLE (mĭn'-gl'-măn'-gl'), *ſ.* [confuſed mixture] *Mélange confus, fatras*, m.

MINGLER (mĭn'-gleŭr), *ſ.* [he who mingles] *Celui qui mêle.*

MINGLING (mĭn'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Mingle] *Mélange*, m. *l'action de mêler*, ou *de mélanger*, f.

MINGRELIA, *ſ.* [a province of Aſia, which makes part of Georgia] *La Mingrélie.*

MINHO, *ſ.* [a river of Spain, which divides Galicia from Portugal] *Minho*, m.

MINIATURE (mĭn'-i-tĭoŭre), *ſ.* [the art of drawing in a ſmall compaſs] *Miniature*, f. ou *mignature*, f. A miniature-painter, *Miniaturiſte*, m.

MINIKIN (mĭn'-ĭ-kĭne). *ſ.* [a ſmall ſort of pins] *Petite épingle, camion*, m.

MINIKIN, *adj.* [ſmall, diminutive; *a word uſed generally in contempt*] *Petit, mince.*

MINIM (mĭn'-ime), *ſ.* [a dwarf] *Un nain un pygmée.*

MINIM [in Muſic: two crotchets] *Blanche*, f.

MINIMES (mĭn'-ím'z(, *ſ. pl.* [a religious order] *Minimes*, m. pl. *bons hommes*, m. pl.

MINIMUM (mĭn'-ĭ-meŭme), *ſ.* [in Mathem. the ſmalleſt degree to which a quantity may be reduced] *Minimum*, m.

MINION (mĭn'-ïeŭne), *ſ.* [a favourite, a darling; a low dependant] *Un mignon, une mignonne*; *un favori, une favorite.*

MINION [a ſmall ſort of printing letter] *La mignonne.*

MINIOUS (mĭn'-ïeŭce), *adj.* [of the colour of red lead *or* vermillion] *De couleur rouge, vermeil.*

‡ To MINISH (mĭn'-ĭche), V. To DIMINISH.

MINISTER (mĭn'-ĭs-teŭr), *ſ.* [an agent; one employed in the adminiſtration of government; one who ſerves at the altar] *Miniſtre*, m. *agent*, m. en général; *Miniſtre d'état*, m. *conſeiller d'état*, m. *Miniſtre du Saint Evangile*, m. *Paſteur*, m.

* MINISTER [an inſtrument] *Miniſtre*, m. *inſtrument*, m. He was the principal miniſter of his revenge, *Il étoit le principal miniſtre de ſes vengeances*, ou *le principal inſtrument de ſa vengeance.*

To MINISTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give, to ſupply] *Adminiſtrer, donner, fournir.*

To MINISTER, *v. n.* [to attend, to ſerve] *Servir, ſecourir, donner du ſecours.*

MINISTERIAL (mĭn'-ĭs-ti'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [attendant] *Qui ſert, ſubalterne, ſubordonné*; *qui concerne le miniſtère public*, ou *ſacerdotal.*

MINISTERY (mĭn'-ĭs-teŭr-é), *ſ.* V. MINISTRY.

MINISTRAL (mĭn'-ĭs-trăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a miniſter] *Qui concerne le miniſtère.*

MINISTRANT (mĭn'-ĭs-trăn'te), *adj.* [attendant] *Subalterne, ſubordonné.*

MINISTRATION (mĭn-ĭs-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſervice, agency, office; intervention; eccleſiaſtical function] *Miniſtère*, m.

MINISTRY (mĭn'-ĭs-tré), *ſ.* [office, ſervice] *Miniſtère*, m. ‡ *miniſtériat*, m. charge, ou fonction d'un miniſtre d'état, ou d'un miniſtre des autels.

MINIUM (mĭn'-ïeŭme), *ſ.* [Chym. red lead] *Minium*, m. *vermillon*, m. *plomb rouge mat.*

MINOR (mäĭ'-neŭr), *adj.* [ſmaller, petty, inconſiderable] *Mineur, moindre, plus petit, petit.* Aſia minor, *L'Aſie mineure.* The minor poets, *Les petits poëtes.*

MINOR [younger] *Plus jeune, cadet*, m.

MINOR, *ſ.* [one under age] *Un enfant mineur, un mineur, une mineure.*

MINOR [the ſecond propoſition in a ſyllogiſm] *La mineure* d'un ſyllogiſme.

MINORS, *or* Friar-minors, *Les frères mineurs, les mineurs.*

To MINORATE. V. To LESSEN.

MINORATIO (măĭ-nô-ré'-chĭ-ô), *ſ.* [a ſlight muderate evacuation] *Evacuation modérée.*

MINORCA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable iſland of the Mediterranean] *Minorque*, f.

MINORIES (mĭn'-ô-rēz), *ſ.* [the houſe of the Mineresſes] V. CLARE.

MINORITY (mĭ-nŏr'-ĭ-tē), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being under age] *Minorité, f. âge de mineur*, m.

MINORITY, *ſ.* [the ſmaller number] *Le petit nombre.*

MINOS (măĭ'-noce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Europa, one of the judges of hell] *Minos*, m.

MINOTAUR (mĭn'-ô-târ), *ſ.* [Mythol. a poetical monſter, half man half beaſt, born of Paſiphaë by a bull] *Minotaure*, m.

MINOVERY, *ſ.* [in Law; handywork, a ſort of treſpaſs in the foreſt] *Dommage dans une forêt*, m.

MINOW (mĭn'-ô), *or* MINIM, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Phoxinus] *Véron*, m.

MINSTER (mĭn'-steŭr), *ſ.* [a monaſtery] *Monaſtère*, m. [a cathedral church] *Une égliſe cathédrale.* The minſter at York, *L'égliſe cathédrale d'York.*

MINSTREL (mĭn'-ſtrĭl), *ſ.* [a fiddler] *Un ménétrier, un joueur de violon.*

MINSTRELSEY (mĭn'-ſtrĕl-ſé), *ſ.* [muſick, inſtrumental harmony] *Muſique, f. concert*, m. *aubade*, f.

MINT (mĭn'te), *ſ.* [Bot. Mentha, a med. plant] *Menthe*, f. Wild-mint, *Menthe ſauvage, origan*, m. Spear-mint, *Menthe aiguë, à épi, & à feuille étroite.* Balm-mint, *Baume*, m.

MINT [the place where money is coined] *La monnoie*; ſignifie au figuré, *forge*, f. *fabrique*, f. Freſh from the mint, *A fleur de coin.*

† This man had need have a mint of money to ſupply all his wants, *Il lui faudroit un tréſor pour fournir à tous ſes beſoins.*

To MINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to coin, to ſtamp money] *Monnoyer, faire ou frapper la monnoie.* [to invent] *Inventer, forger.*

MINTAGE (mĭn't'-édje), *ſ.* [that which is coined; the duty paid for coining] *Monnoyage*, m.

MINTED (mĭn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Monnoyé.* Money ready minted, *Argent monnoyé.*

MINTER (mĭn't'-eŭr), *ſ.* [coiner] *Monnoyeur*, m.

MINTMAN (mĭn't'-măne), *and* MINT-MASTER (mĭn't'-mas-teŭr), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in coinage] *Monnoyeur*, m. *directeur de la monnoie*, m. en général, *fabricateur*, m. *celui qui forge, qui invente.*

MINUET (mĭn'-ïoŭ-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſteady regular dance] *Menuet*, m. Minuet-ſtep, *Pas de menuet*, m.

MINUTE (mĭ-nïoute'), *adj.* [ſmall, little, ſlender] *Petit, menu, mince.* The moſt minute things, *Les plus petites choſes.* Minute tithes, *Les petites dîmes.*

* The minute philoſophers, *Les petits philoſophes.*

MINUTE (mĭ-nïoute', *& colloquially* mĭn'-ĭte), *ſ.* [the ſixtieth part of an hour] *Minute*, f. au figuré, *moment*, m. *inſtant*, m *heure*, f.

* The critical or happy minute, in love, *L'heure du berger.*

MINUTE [the ſixtieth part of a degree] *Minute*, f. *la ſoixantième partie d'un degré.* A minute-line, *Ligne de minute*, f.

MINUTE [the firſt draught of any writiog] *Minute* d'un contrat, f.

To MINUTE (mĭn'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet down in ſhort hints] *Mettre ſur la feuille, ecrire ſommairement.*

MINUTE-BOOK (mĭn'-ĭte-boŭk), *ſ.* [book of ſhort hints] *Feuille*, f. *mémoire*, m. *plumitif*, m.

MINUTED (mĭn'-ĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Mis ſur la feuille.*

MINUTE-GLASS (mĭn'-ĭte-glăce), *ſ.* [glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute] *Sablier de minute*, m.

MINUTELY (mi-nïoute'-lé), *adv.* [every minute] *A chaque minute.* [exactly, to the leaſt part] *Exactement, juſqu'à la moindre partie.*

MINUTENESS (mĭ-nïoute'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmallneſs] *Petiteſſe*, f.

MINUTE-WATCH (mĭn'-ĭt-oŭatche), *ſ.* [a watch in which minutes are marked] *Montre qui marque les minutes*, f.

MINUTIA (mĭ-nïou'-chï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a veſtal virgin, buried alive from ſuſpicion of unchaſtity] *Minutia*, f.

MINX (mĭn'ks), *ſ.* [a preciſe *or* prim girl, *Une petite précieuſe, une minaudière, une mijaurée, une coquette.*

MINYÆ (mĭn'-ï-i), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. a name of the Argonauts] *Miniens*, m. pl.

MIQUELETS, *ſ. pl.* [foot-ſoldiers, foot-pads inhabiting the Pyrenean mountains] *Miquelets*, m. pl.

MIRACLE (mĭr'-ă-kl'), *ſ.* [a wonder] *Un miracle, une merveille; une choſe ſurprenante, extraordinaire.*

MIRACULOUS (mĭ-răk'-ïoŭ-lĕce), *adj.* [done by miracle; wonderful] *Miraculeux, fait par miracle; merveilleux, ſurprenant, extraordinaire, admirable.*

MIRACULOUSLY (mĭ-răk'-ïoŭ-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [by miracle] *Miraculeuſement, par miracle; d'une manière ſurprenante, extraordinaire.*

MIRACULOUSNESS (mĭ-răk'-ïoŭ-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being effected by miracle] *Miracle*, m. *qualité miraculeuſe d'une choſe, ce qu'elle a de merveilleux.*

MIRALETUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a ſpecies of Ray] *Miraillet*, m. *raie liſſe*, f.

MIRANDO-DE-DOURO, *or* DUERO, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Portugal; lat. 41°-40′ N. lon. 6°-0′ W.] *Mirando-de-Duero*, m.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, *ſ.* [a town of Spain, in old Caſtile; lat. 42°-49′ N. lon. 3°-10′ W.] *Miranda-de-Ebro*, m.

MIRE (măĭeŭr), *ſ.* [mud, dirt] *Boue*, f. *fange*, f. *vaſe*, f. *bourbe*, f. *bourbier*, m. To fall into the mire, *Tomber dans la boue* ou *dans le bourbier.*

* To be deep in the mire, *Etre mal dans ſes affaires, être endetté, être embarraſſé, être en peine* pour ſortir d'un mauvais pas.

To MIRE, *v. a.* [to whelm in the mud] *Enfoncer dans la bourbe, dans la boue.* [to ſoil with mud] *Salir avec de la boue.*

MIRED (măĭ'-eŭrde), *adj.* [plunged in mire] *Embourbé, enfoncé dans la boue.*

*† His faculties are mired within him, *Il a l'âme enfoncé dans la matière.*

MIRINESS (măĭ'-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [dirtineſs, fulneſs of mire] *Saleté*, f. *état de ce qui eſt ſale*, ou *couvert de bourbe*, ou *de fange*, m.

MIRKSOME, *adj. Obſcur.*

MIROTON, *ſ.* [in Cookery; a ragout of minced meat] *Miroton*, m.

MIROUETTE, *adj.* [in Manege; dapple-bay] *Miroité, pommelé, bai-miroité, bai à miroir.*

MIRROR (mĭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a looking-glaſs] *Un miroir*; au figuré, *exemple*, f. *exemplaire*, m. *modèle*, m.

MIRTH (meurtsh), *ſ.* [merriment, gaiety, jollity] *Joie*, f. *gaieté*, f. *enjouement*, m. *bonne humeur, alégreſſe*, f.

MIRTHFUL (meurtsh'-foŭl), *adj.* [merry, gay, cheerful] *Gai, joyeux, enjoué, de bonne humeur.*

MERTHLESS (meurtsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [joyleſs, cheerleſs] *Chagrin, triſte, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

MIRY (măĭ'-ré), *adj.* [muddy] *Bourbeux, fangeux, boueux.*

MIRZA (mĭr'-ză), *ſ.* [an abbrev. of Emir Zodeb, q. d. Prince's ſon] *Mirza*, m. [a ſort of ear-ring] *Mirza*, m.

MIS (mĭce), an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or deprivation of the meaning, as the following examples will explain it.

R. *Dans cette particule, l's conſerve toujours le ſon qui lui eſt propre, & ne le change jamais en celui de z, même devant une voyelle.*

MISACCEPTATION (mĭs-ak-cĕp-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taking in a wrong ſenſe] *L'action de donner un mauvais ſens à une choſe, ou de la prendre en mauvaiſe part; un malentendu.*

MISADVENTURE (mĭs-ăd-vĕn'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [miſchance, ill luck] *Malheur*, m. *revers*, m. *infortune*, f. *accident fâcheux.*

MISADVENTURE [in Law; manſlaughter] *Homicide involontaire, qui ſe commet par un cas fortuit*, m. *malheur*, m. *accident*, m.

MISADVENTURED (mĭs-ăd-vĕn'-tïeŭr'd), *adj.* [unfortunate] *Infortuné.*

MISADVICE (mĭs-ăd-văĭce'), *ſ.* [wrong counſel] *Mauvais conſeil.*

To MISADVISE (mĭs-ăd-văĭze'), *v. a.* [to give wrong advice, to direct ill] *Mal-conſeiller, donner de mauvais conſeils.*

MISADVISED (mĭs-ăd-văĭz'd'), *adj.* [ill directed] *Malconſeillé, mal-aviſé.*

MISAIMED (mĭs-ém'd'), *adj.* [not rightly aimed] *Qui n'eſt pas bien viſé.*

MISANTHROPE (mĭs'-ăn'-tshrôpe), *ſ.* [a hater of mankind] *Un miſanthrope*; † *cagou*, m.

MISANTHROPY (mĭs-ăn'-tshrô-pé), *ſ.* [hatred of mankind] *Miſanthropie*, f.

MISAPPLICATION (mĭs-ăp-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [application to a wrong purpoſe] *Mauvaiſe application.*

MISAPPLIED (mĭs-ăp-plăĭ'd'), *part. adj. Appliqué mal-à-propos, mal-appliqué.*

To MISAPPLY (mĭs-ăp-plăĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to apply to wrong purpoſes] *Appliquer mal-à-propos, abuſer; divertir (des deniers).*

MISAPPLYING (mĭs-ăp-plăĭ'-ĭn'g-e), *ſ.* [from To Miſapply] *Méchante application*, f. *l'action d'appliquer mal-à-propos*, ou *de mal-appliquer*, f.

To MISAPPREHEND (mĭs-ăp-prĭ-hĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [not to underſtand rightly] *Entendre mal.*

MISAPPREHENDED (mĭs-ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj Mal entendu.*

MISAPPREHENSION (mĭs-ăp-prĭ-hĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [miſtake] *Mépriſe*, f. *mal-entendu*, m.

To MISASCRIBE (mĭs-ăs-krăĭbe'), *v. a.* [to aſcribe falſely] *Attribuer fauſſement, attribuer mal-à-propos.*

MISASCRIBED (mĭs-ăs-krăĭb'd'), *adj.* [aſcribed falſely] *Fauſſement attribué.*

To MISASSIGN (mĭs-ăs-ſăĭne'), *v. a.* [to aſſign erroneouſly] *Prouver fauſſement, donner de fauſſes preuves.*

To MISBECOME (mĭs-bĭ-keŭme), *v. n.* [not to become] *Etre mal-ſéant, ne pas convenir.* Love miſbecomes my years, *L'amour ne convient pas à mon âge.* Miſbecoming manners, *Des manières mal ſéantes*, ou *meſſéantes.* Miſbecomingly, *Indécemment.*

MISBEGOT (mĭs-bĭ-gŏte'), *and* MISBEGOTTEN (mĭs-bĕ-gŏt'-t'n), *adj.* [unlawfully begotten] *Bâtard, illégitime.*

To MISBEHAVE (mĭs-bĭ-hĕve'), *v. n* [to act ill and improperly] *Agir mal, ſe comporter mal.*

MISBEHAVED (mĭs-bĭ-hév'd), *adj.* [ill-bred, uncivil] *Mal-éduqué, incivil, impoli.*

MISBEHAVIOUR (mĭs-bĭ-hév'-ïeŭr), *ſ.* [ill conduct] *Mauvaiſe conduite, folie*, f. *extravagance*, f. *fauſſe démarche*; *faute*, f.

MISBELIEF (mĭs-be-lĭf'), *ſ.* [a wrong belief] *Fauſſe croyance, opinion erronnée, erreur*, f.

To MISBELIEVE (mĭs-be-lïve'), *v. n.* [to be in a wrong belief] *Etre dans une erreur, avoir des ſentimens erronnés ſur la religion.* [to miſtruſt] *Se méfier* ou *défier de.*

MISBELIEVER (mĭs-be-lĭ'-veŭr), *ſ.* [one that holds a falſe religion] *Hétérodoxe*, m. *celui* ou *celle qui a une fauſſe croyance, qui eſt dans l'erreur.*

To MISCAL (mĭs-kâl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to name improperly] *Donner un nom impropre à, ne pas appeler par ſon nom, nommer mal.*

To MISCALCULATE (mĭs-kăl'-kïoŭ-léte),

léte), *v. a. Calculer mal.*

MISCALLED (mis-kâl'd), *part. adj. Appelé improprement, mal nommé*

MISCALLING (mis-kal'-in'gne), *s.* [from To Miscall] *Mépriſe, f. comme quand on n'appelle pas quelqu'un, ou quelque choſe, par ſon nom.*

MISCARRIAGE (mis-kăr'-édje), *ſ.* [failure, ill conduct] *Faute, f. fauſſe démarche, mauvaiſe conduite, coup manqué.* You wiſely conceal your miſcarriage, *Vous cachez prudemment votre mauvaiſe conduite.*

MISCARRIAGE [ill ſucceſs] *Mauvais ſuccès.* The miſcarriage of that war, *Le mauvais ſuccès de cette guerre . . .*

MISCARRIAGE [abortion] *Fauſſe couche, avortement*, m.

To MISCARRY (mis-kăr'-é), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to fail, not to ſucceed] *Ne pas réuſſir, réuſſir mal; échouer, faire naufrage*, au propre & au figuré If you miſcarry, *Si vous ne réuſſiſſez pas.* All my ſhips have miſcarried, *Tous mes navires ont échué.*

To MISCARRY [to have an abortion] *Faire une fauſſe couche, avorter.* His wife miſcarried, *Sa femme a fait une fauſſe couche.*

MISCARRYING (mis-kăr'-é-in'gne), *ſ. L'action de ne pas réuſſir, d'échouer, ou de faire une fauſſe couche; mauvais ſuccès; naufrage*, m. *fauſſe couche, f. avortement.* m.

To MISCAST (mis-kaste'), *v. a.* [to reckon wrong] *Mécompter; compter, ou ſupputer mal.*

MISCELLANEOUS (mis-cĕl-lé'-ni-eŭce), *and* MISCELLANY (mis'-cĕl-iĕn-é), *adj* [mingled, mixed *Mêlé*

MISCELLANEOUSNESS (mis-cĕl-lé'-ni eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt mêlé*, m.

MISCELLANY (mis'-cĕl-iĕn-é), *ſ.* [mais formed out of various kinds] *Mélange*, m en literature, *miſcellanée*, m *œuvres mêlées, œuvres diverſes, mélanges*, m. pl.

MISCHANCE (mis-tchăn'ce), *ſ.* [ill luck, ill fortune] *Malheur*, m. *infortune*, f. *déſaſtre*, m *accident fâcheux, aventure fâcheuſe, fatalité*, f.

MISCHIEF (mis'-tchĭ), *ſ.* [harm, hurt whatever is ill and injuriouſly done] *Tort*, m *dommage*, m *mal*, m. *tout ce qui ſe fait par méchanceté.* To delight in mitchief, *Se plaire faire du mal.* Miſchief-maker (a wicked dog, *or* gipſy), *Songe-malice*, m. and f. V. HARM.

MISCHIEF [ill conſequence, misfortune] *Malheur*, m. *ſuite fâcheuſe.* Miſchief on you! *Malheur à vous!*

To MISCHIF, *v. a.* [to hurt, to harm] *Faire tort, faire du mal, nuire, cauſer du dommage* à quelqu'un

MISCHIEVOUS (mis'-tchĭ-veŭce *and by the vulgar, but rather more properly*, mis-tchi'-veŭce), *adj.* [harmful, hurtful; malicious] *Malin; nuiſible, malfaiſant, pernicieux, dangereux; malicieux méchant, faux.*

¶ Miſchievous, *malfaiſant*; Noxious, *nuiſible*; Deſtructive, *acteur, deſtructeur*; Hurtful, *dangereux*; Pernicious, *pernicieux*; Baneful, *venimeux, empoiſonné, mortel* (ſynon.): *Miſchievous* implies full of tormenting tricks; *hurtful* and *pernicious* are applied to things of a dangerous natore; *noxious, deſtructive*, and *baneful* to thoſe of a fatal tendency; thus, we ſay: a monkey is a *miſchievous* animal; the lion a *deſtructive* one: the ſpider is a *noxious* inſect; the laurel is a plant in its nature *hurtful*, and a diſtillat on from it is not only *pernicious*, but actually *baneful.*

MISCHIEVOUSLY (mis'-tchĭ-veŭs lé), *adv.* [noxiouſly, hurtfully, wickedly] *Méchamment, malignement, malin uſement, par méchanceté, avec malice, à mauvais deſſein, à mauvaiſe intention.*

MISCHIEVOUSNESS (mis'-tchĭ veŭs-nĕce), *ſ* [malice, wickedneſs, hurtfulneſs, perniciouſneſs] *Malice, f. méchanceté*, f. *malignité, f.*

MISCIBLE (mis'-ĭ bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be mingled] *Miſcible, propre à ſe mêler.*

MISCITATION (mis-ci-te'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [unfair or falſe quotation] *Fauſſe citation.*

To MISCITE (mis-sâite'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quote wrong] *Citer mal, citer mal-à-propos, citer à faux.*

MISCITED (mis-sâi'-tĕd), *part. adj. Mal cité, cité mal-à-propos.*

MIS LAIM (mis-klême'), *ſ. Fauſſe prétention.*

MISCOMPUTATION (mis-kŏm'-pĭnŭ-te'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [falſe reckoning] *Erreur de calcul*, m *mécompte*, m.

To MISCONCEIVE (mis-kŏn'-cîve'), *v. a.* [to miſ-judge, to have a falſe notion of] *Mal-juger, concevoir une idée fauſſe d'une choſe, ne pas bien concevoir.*

MISCONCEIVED (mis-kŏn'-cîv'd'), *adj.* [mis-judged] *Malconçu, faux.*

MISCONCEIT (mis-kŏn'-cîte'), *and* MISCONCEPTION (mis-kŏn'-cĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [falſe opinion, wrong notion] *Fauſſe notion, erreur*, f. V. MISTAKE.

MISCONDUCT (mis kŏn'-deŭkt), *ſ.* [ill conduct] *Mauvaiſe conduite.*

To MISCONDUCT (mis-kŏn'-deŭkt'), *v. a.* [to manage amiſs] *Conduire mal.*

MISCONJECTURE (mis'-kŏn'-djĕk'-cheŭre), *ſ.* [a wrong gueſs] *Fauſſe conjecture.*

To MISCONJECTURE, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to gueſs wrong] *Faire de fauſſes conjectures, mal conjecturer.*

MISCONSTRUCTION (mis-kŏn'-streŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ* [wrong interpretation of words or things] *Mauvaiſe interprétation, mauvais ſens, mauvais tour*, que l'on donne à quelque choſe.

To MISCONSTRUE (mis-kŏn'-striŭ), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to interpret wrong] *Interpréter mal ou en mauvaiſe part, donner un mauvais ſens, abuſer.* You miſconſtrue all his actions, *Vous interprétez toutes ſes actions en mauvaiſe part.*

MISCONSTRUED (mis-kŏn -striŭ'd), *part. adj Mal interprété, interprété en mauvaiſe part.* The virtuous emperor was much afflicted find his actions miſconſtrued, *Le vertueux empereur eut la douleur de voir ſes actions mal interprétées.*

MISCONTINUANCE (mis kŏn'-tin'-iŭă-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [ceſſation, intermiſſion] *Ceſſation, f. diſcontinuation, f. interminſſion, f.*

To MISCOUNSEL (mis-kaoŭn'-sĕl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adviſe wrong] *Mal conſeiller, donner de mauvais conſeils.*

MISCOUNSELLED (mis-kăoŭn'-sĕl'd), *part adj. Mal conſeillé.*

To MISCOUNT (mis-kăoŭn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reckon wrong] *Mécompter, compter mal.*

MISCOUNTED (mis kăoŭnt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Mal compté.*

MISCOUNTING (mis-kăoun't'-in'gne), *ſ.* [from To Miſcount] *Mécompte*, m.

MISCREANCE (mis'-krĭ-ăn'ce), *and* MISCREANCY (mis'-krĭ-an'-cé), *ſ.* [unbelief, falſe faith] *Incrédulité, f. ou fauſſe croyance.*

MISCREANT (mis'-kr ĭ-ăn'te), *ſ.* [an infidel] *Mécréant*, m. *infidelle*, m

MISCREANT [a vile wretch] *Un miſérable, un méchant, un ſcélérat, un homme mépriſable; canaille*, f.

MISCREATE (mis-kri-éte'), *and* MISCREATED (mis-kri-é'-tĕd), *adj.* [formed unnaturally] *Non naturel, non légitime, illégitime.*

MISDEED (mis-dîne'), *ſ.* [evil action] *Mauvaiſe action, crime*, m. *iniquité, f. tranſgreſſion, f,*

To MISDEEM (mis-dîme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to judge ill of, to miſtake] *Juger mal, avoir mauvaiſe opinion, porter un jugement déſavantageux de.*

To MISDEMEAN (mis-de-mîne'), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to behave ill] *Conduire*, ou *gouverner mal.* To miſdemean one's ſelf, *Se comporter mal, ſe conduire mal.*

MISDEMEANOR (mis-de-mî'-neŭr), *ſ.* [offence, ill behaviour] *Faute, f. mauvaiſe conduite, malverſation, f.*

☞ High miſdemeanor, *Conduite criminelle.*

MISDEVOTION (mis-cĕv-ô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [miſtaken piety] *Dévotion mal-entendue.*

MISDIET (mis dă'-ète), *ſ.* [improper food] *Nourriture contraire*, ou *mal-ſaine*

To MISDISTINGUISH (mis-dis-tin'-goŭîche), *v. a. Diſtinguer mal à-propos*

To MISDO (mis-doŭ'), -ING, I miſdid, miſdone, *v. a.* and *n* [to do wrong; to commit faults] *Faire mal; commettre une faute.* You have miſdone it, *Vous l'avez mal fait.* I have miſdone, *J'ai mal fait, j'ai commis une faute.*

MISDOER (mis-doŭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* (a malefactor] *Un malfaiteur.*

MISDOUBT (mis-dăoŭte), *ſ.* [ſuſpicion of crime *or* danger] *Soupçon*, m. de crime ou de danger.

MISDOUBT [heſitation, irreſolution] *Doute*, m. *incertitude, f. irréſolution, f*

To MISDOUBT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuſpect of deceit or danger] *Soupçonner, ſe méfier de.* I do not miſdoubt my wife, *Je ne ſoupçonne pas ma femme.*

MISDOUBTED (mis-dăoŭt'-ĕa), *part. adj. Soupçonné, dont on ſe méfie.*

MISE (mâize), *ſ.* [a law term] *Mije*, f. *dépenſe*, f. *tribut*, m *taxe*, f.

To MISEMPLOY (mis-ĕm' plŏĕ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uſe to wrong purpoſes] *Abuſer de, employer mal, faire un mauvais uſage, un mauvais emploi de*

MISEMPLOYED (mis-ĕm'-plŏĕ'd'), *part. adj. Mal imployé.*

MISEMPLOYMENT (mis-ĕm'-pl ĕ'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [improper application] *Mauvais uſage, emploi abuſif, abus*, m.

MISER (mâi'-zeŭr), *ſ* [a wretched perſon; a covetous wretch] *Un miſérable, un malheureux*; ou bien *un avare*, un homme qui ſe rend miſérable par ſon avarice extrême, par la crainte de la pauvrete.

MISERABLE (mĭz eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [unhappy, calamitous, wretched, worthleſs] *Miſérable, pauvre, malheureux, infortuné, digne de compaſſion; pitoyable, qui fait pitié, de peu de valeur, mauvais.* He is more miſerable than diſcontent, *Il eſt plus malheureux que mécontent.* You are a miſerable comforter, *Vous êtes un mauvais conſolateur.*

MISERABLE [culpably parſimonious; ſtingy] *Avare, mesquin, vilain, chiche.*

MISERABLENESS (mĭz'-eŭr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of miſery] *Miſere, f. calamité, f. condition miſerable, f*

MISERABLY (mĭz'-eŭr-ă-blé), *adv.* [unhappily; wretchedly, contemptibly] *Miſérablement, dans la miſère; vilainement, baſſement; mesquinement, en avare, par avarice*

MISERERE, *ſ.* [one of the penitential pſalms *Miſérére*, m *le pſeaume 51, qui commence en Latin par le mot miſerere.*

MISERERE MEI [name of a diſeaſe] *Le miſérére*

MISERY (mĭz'-eŭr é), *ſ* [wretchedneſs, unhappineſs, calamity, misfortune] *Miſere*, m. *pauvreté*, m *indigence, f peine*, f. *détreſſe*, f. *adverſité, f. calamité, f. déſaſtre*, m. *malheur*, m. *infortune, f. ſouffrance, f.* To live in great miſery, *Vivre dans la miſère.* The miſeries of human life, *Les miſeres, les peines attachées à la condition humaine* V. AFFLICTION.

MISESTEEM (mis-ès-time'), *ſ.* [ſlight, diſregard] *Indifférence pour quelqu'un*, f. *mépris*, m. *manque d'eſtime*, m.

To MISFASHION (mis-făch'-eŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form wrong] *Faire de travers.*

To MISFORM (mis-forme'), *v. a. Donner*

une mauvaise forme ou *figure.*

MISFASHIONED (mĭs-făsh '-eŭn'd), *part. adj. Mal fait, fait de travers.*

MISFEASANCE (mĭs-fī '-zŭn'ce), *f.* [in Law; misdeed] V. Trespass.

MISFEASOR (mĭs-ī '-zeŭr), *f.* [in Law] V. Trespasser.

MISFORTUNE (mĭs-for '-tĭoone), *f.* [calamity, ill-luck] *Infortune*, f. *malheur*, m. *désastre, calamité*, f. *accident fâcheux*, ‡ *déconvenue*, f. ‡ *mésaventure*, f. ‡ *mal-aventure*, f. You will find it his misfortune, not his fault, *Vous verrez que c'est son malheur & non sa faute.*

¶ Misfortune, *malheur*; disaster, *désastre*; calamity, *calamité* (synon.): The first of these is applied to casualties and outward circumstances; the second respects properly personal accidents; the third implies something more general. Ex. It is a *misfortune* to lose our money or friend; it is a *disaster* to fall, or be wounded; it is a *calamity* to find ourselves suddenly disgraced and ruined. We say: a great *misfortune*, a shocking *disaster*, a dreadful *calamity*. *Misfortunes* will happen to the best of men: we bring *disasters* frequently upon ourselves, through want of proper care: *calamities* are often sent by heaven upon the wicked, to rouse them from their sinful lethargy.

To MISGIVE (mĭs-gŭĭve '), -ING, I misgave (mĭs-gŭĕve '), misgiven (mĭs-gŭĭv '-v'n), *v. a.* [to fill with doubt] *Faire soupçonner, faire craindre, inspirer des soupçons, de la méfiance.* My heart misgives me that this misfortune should happen, *Mon cœur me fait soupçonner* ou *craindre que ce malheur n'arrive.*

MISGIVING (mĭs-gŭĭv '-ĭn'gne), *f.* [doubt, suspicion] *Soupçon*, m. *crainte*, f. *pressentiment*, m. *défiance*, f.

To MISGOVERN (mĭs-gŭĕŭv '-eŭrne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to govern ill] *Gouverner mal.*

MISGOVERNED (mĭs-gŭĕŭv '-eŭrn'd), *part. adj. Mal gouverné*; ou bien, *mal éduqué, incivil.*

MISGOVERNMENT (mĭs-gŭĕŭv '-eŭrn'-mĕn'te), *f.* [ill administration, ill management; ill behaviour] *Mauvais gouvernement, administration vicieuse*; *déréglement*, m. *irrégularité*, f.

MISGUIDANCE (mĭs-găĭ '-dăn'ce), *f.* [false direction] *Fausse direction.*

To MISGUIDE (mĭs-gaĭde '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to direct ill] *Diriger mal, égarer.*

MISGUIDED (mĭs-găĭ '-dĕd), *part. adj. Mal dirigé, mal conduit, égaré.*

MISHAP (mĭs-hăp '), *f.* [ill chance, ill luck] *Malheur*, m. *désastre*, m. *accident fâcheux*, m. *déconvenue*, f. *mal-encontre*, f.

To MISHAPPEN (mĭs-hăp '-p'n), *v. n.* [to happen by ill-luck] *Arriver malheur, accident.*

To MISHEAR (mĭs-hĭre '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hear wrong] *Entendre mal.*

‡ MISHMASH (mĭche '-măche), *f* [hodge-podge] *Mélange*, m. *fatras*, m. *tripotage*, m. *confusion*, f.

To MISINFER (mĭs-ĭn'-fĕr '), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to infer wrong] *Inférer mal, conclure mal.*

To MISINFORM (mĭs-ĭn'-fnrme '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give false intelligence] *Informer mal, donner de faux renseignemens.*

MISINFORMATION (mĭs-ĭn'-for-mé '-cheŭne), *f* [false intelligence] *Faux avis, mauvaise information.*

MISINFORMED (mĭs-ĭn'-form'd '), *part. adj. Mal informé.*

MISINTERPRETATION (mĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-prĕt-é '-cheŭne), *f.* [wrong interpretation] *Mauvaise*, ou *fausse interprétation.*

MISINTERPRET (mĭs-ĭn'-tĕr '-prĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain in a wrong sense] *Interpréter en mauvaise part, donner un sens désavorable, interpréter mal.*

MISINTERPRETED (mĭs-ĭn'-tĕr '-prĕt-ĕd), *part. adj. Interprété en mauvaise part, mal interprété.*

MISITRA, *f* [ancient Lacedemon, a celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea; lat. 37°-6′ N. lon. 22°-30′ E.] *Misitra*, m à 4 milles des ruines de Lacédémone.

To MISJOIN (mĭs-djŏĭne '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join improperly] *Joindre mal, assortir mal.*

To MISJUDGE (mĭs-djeŭdje '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form false opinions, to judge ill] *Juger mal, avoir mauvaise opinion de.*

MISKENNING (mĭs-kĕn '-ĭn'gne), or MISKONNING (mĭs-kŏn '-ĭn'gne), *f.* [a law-term; prevaricating in evidence] *Vacillation*, f. *action de vaciller, de se couper, de se contredire devant le juge*, f.

MISLAID (mĭs-lède '), *part. adj. Déplacé, mal placé.*

To MISLAY (mĭs-lĕ '), -ING, I mislaid, I have mislaid, *v. a.* [to lay in a wrong place] *Déplacer, placer mal, égarer.*

MISLAYER (mĭs-lé '-eŭr), *f.* [one that puts in a wrong place] *Celui* ou *celle qui déplace.*

To MISLEAD (mĭs-lĭde '), -ING, misled (mĭs-lĕd '), *v. a.* [to guide a wrong way, to betray, to mistake] *Egarer, séduire, tromper, jeter dans l'erreur, dévier, dévoyer.*

MISLEADER (mĭs-lī '-deur), *f.* [one that leads to ill] *Séducteur*, m. *corrupteur*, m.

MISLE, *f* V. Mizzle.

MISLED (mĭs-lĕd), *part. adj. Egaré, séduit, entraîné dans l'erreur.*

MISLEN (mĭs '-lĭne), *f.* V. Meslen.

MISLIKE (mĭs '-laĭke '), *f.* [disapprobation] *Improbation*, f.

To MISLIKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disapprove] *Désapprouver, ne pas goûter.*

MISLIKED (mĭs-laĭk't '), *part. adj. Désapprouvé.*

MISLIKER (mĭs-laĭ '-keŭr), *f.* [one who disapproves] *Désapprobateur*, m.

To MISLIVE (mĭs-lĭv '), *v. n. Vivre mal.*

To MISMANAGE (mĭs-măn '-édje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to manage ill] *Ménager mal.*

MISMANAGED (mĭs-măn '-édj'd), *part. adj. Mal ménagé.*

MISMANAGEMENT (mĭs-măn '-édje-mĕn'te), *f.* [ill management; ill conduct] *Mauvaise conduite, mauvais ménage*, m. *déréglement*, m.

To MISMARK (mĭs-mark '), *v. a. Marquer mal, mettre à quelque chose une marque qui ne convient pas.*

To MISMATCH (mĭs-mătche '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to match unsuitably] *Mal assortir.* To mismatch one's self, *Se mésallier.*

MISMATCHED (mĭs-mătch't '), *part. adj. Mal assorti, mal allié, mésallié.*

To MISNAME (mĭs-néme '), V. To Miscall.

MISNOMER (mĭs-nô '-meŭr), *f.* [in Law; an indictment or any other process rendered null by the mistake of a name] *Accusation* ou *procédure déclarée nulle pour avoir été faite sous un faux nom*, f.

To MISOBSERVE (mĭs-ŏb-zĕrve '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [not to observe exactly] *Observer mal.*

MISOBSERVED (mĭs-ŏb-zĕrv'd '), *part. adj. Mal observé.*

MISOGAMIST (mĭ-sŏg '-ă-mĭste), *f.* [a marriage-hater] *Qui hait le mariage, misogame*, m.

MISOGAMY (mĭ-sŏg '-ă-mé), *f.* [aversion to marriage] *Misogamie*, f. *aversion pour le mariage*, f.

MISOGYNIST (mĭ-sŏdj '-ĭ-nĭste), *f.* [a woman-hater] *Un ennemi du sexe.*

MISOGYNY (mĭ-sŏdj '-ĭ-né), *f.* [hatred of women] *Haine des femmes*, f.

MISORDER (mĭs-or '-deŭr), *f.* [irregularity, disorderly proceedings] *Irrégularité*, f. *désordre*, m. *conduite irrégulière.*

To MISORDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to direct ill, to conduct ill] *Diriger* ou *conduire mal.*

MISORDERLY (mĭs-or '-deŭr-lé), *adj.* [irregular] *Irrégulier.*

To MISPEAK (mĭs-spīk '), *v. a. Prononcer mal.*

To MISPEL (mĭs-spĕl '), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to spell wrong] *Epeler mal, écrire* ou *orthographier mal.*

MISPELLED (mĭs spĕl't '), *part. adj. Mal épelé, mal orthographié.*

To MISPEND (mĭs-spĕn'd '), -ING, I mispent, I have mispent, *v. a.* [to spend ill, to waste] *Dépenser mal-à-propos*, ou *follement.*

MISPENT (mĭs-spĕn't '), *part. adj. Dépensé mal-à-propos.*

MISPERSUASION (mĭs-pĕr-soŭé '-jeŭne), *f.* wrong notion] *Fausse persuasion*; *erreur*, f. *opinion erronnée.*

To MISPLACE (mĭs-plése '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in a wrong place] *Déplacer, placer mal.*

MISPLACED (mĭs-plés't '), *part. adj. Déplacé, mal placé.*

To MISPOINT (mĭs-pŏĭn't '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confuse sentences by wrong punctuation] *Ponctuer mal.*

MISPOINTED (mĭs-pŏĭn't '-ĕd), *part. adj. Mal ponctué.*

MISPOINTING (mĭs-pŏĭn't '-ĭn'gne), *f.* [wrong punctuation] *Mauvaise ponctuation.*

To MISPRINT (mĭs-prĭn't '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to print wrong] *Faire une faute d'impression, imprimer mal.* To misprint a word for another, *Imprimer un mot pour un autre.*

MISPRINTED (mĭs-prĭn't '-ĕd), *part. adj. Mal imprimé, plein de fautes d'impression.*

To MISPRISE (mĭs-praĭze '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mistake, to despise] ‡ *Méprendre*; *mépriser, dépriser.*

MISPRISED (mĭs-praĭz'd '), *part. adj. Méprisé, dépriser.*

MISPRISION (mĭs-prĭj '-eŭne), *f.* [contempt] *Mépris*, m. *délain*, m.

Misprision [in Law] *Négligence*, f. *connivence*, f. Misprision of treason, *La négligence à révéler un complot contre l'état* ou *le roi.*

To MISPROPORTION (mĭs prô-pôr '-cheŭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join without due proportion] *Proportionner mal.*

MISPROPORTIONED (mĭs-prô-pôr '-cheŭn'd), *part. adj. Disproportionné, mal proportionné.*

MISQUOTATION (mĭs-koŭô-té '-cheŭne), *f.* [a false quotation] *Fausse citation.*

To MISQUOTE (mĭs-koŭôte '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quote falsely] *Citer à faux.*

MISQUOTED (mĭs-koŭôt '-ĕd), *part. adj. Cité à faux.*

To MISRECITE (mĭs-rĭ-saĭte '), *v. a. Réciter d'une manière contraire à la vérité.*

To MISRECKON (mĭs-rĕk '-n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reckon wrong] *Mécompter, compter mal.*

MISRECKONED (mĭs-rĕk '-n'd), *part. adj. Mal compté.*

MISRECKONING (mĭs-rĕk '-n'-ĭn'g-é), *f.* [wrong reckoning] *Mécompte*, m.

To MISRELATE (mĭs-rĭ-lête '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to relate inaccurately or falsely] *Raconter mal.*

MISRELATED (mĭs-rĭ-lé '-tĕd), *part. adj. Mal raconté.*

MISRELATION (mĭs-rĭ-lé '-cheŭne), *f.* [false or inaccurate narrative] *Faux rapport.*

To MISREMEMBER (mĭs-rĭ-mĕm'-beŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to mistake by trusting to memory] *Ne se pas bien souvenir, se tromper faute de mémoire.* If I misremember not, *Si je*

ri me trompe, ſi je m'en ſouviens bien.

MISREPORT (mĭs-rĭ-pōrt'), *ſ.* [a falſe account] *Faux rapport.*

To MISREPORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a falſe account of] *Rapporter mal, faire un faux rapport.*

To MISREPRESENT (mĭs-rĕp-rĭ-zĕn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repreſent not as it is] *Repréſenter mal, déguiſer, repréſenter avec de fauſſes couleurs, mettre ſous un faux jour.* They miſrepreſented the fact, *Ils ont déguiſé le fait.*

MISREPRESENTATION (mĭs-rĕp-rĭ-zĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [falſe account] *Faux rapport, fauſſe peinture, faux expoſé, déguiſement,* m.

MISREPRESENTED (mĭs-rĕp-rĭ-zĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Mal repréſenté, déguiſé.*

MISRULE (mĭs-roūle'), *ſ.* [tumult, confuſion, revel] *Tumulte,* m. *confuſion,* f. *trouble,* m. *déſordre,* m.

MISS (mĭce), *ſ.* [a young lady] *Une demoiſelle,* § *Frêle,* f.

Miss [loſs, want; miſtake] *Manquement,* m. *perte,* f. *faute,* f. *mépriſe,* f. *erreur,* f.

Miss [a concubine] *Une maîtreſſe, une fille entretenue.*

To Miss, -ING, -ED, miſt *for* miſs'd, *v. a.* [not to hit; to be without] *Manquer, ne pas toucher; trouver blanque; manquer, ſe paſſer de, regretter.* To miſs the mark, *Manquer le but.* To miſs the occaſion, *Manquer l'occaſion.* He has miſſed his great end, happineſs, *Il a manqué ſon grand objet, le bonheur.* I miſs a book, *Il me manque un livre.* We cannot miſs him, *Nous ne ſaurions nous paſſer de lui.*

To Miss [to omit] *Sauter, omettre, paſſer, manquer.* I ſhall not miſs one verſe, *Je ne ſauterai pas une ligne, un vers.* She wou'd never miſs one day a walk ſo fine, *Elle ne manquerait pas un ſeul jour une ſi belle promenade.*

To Miss, *v. n.* [to fail, to miſtake] *Manquer, faillir, ſe tromper, faire une faute.*

MISSAL (mĭs'-ăl), *ſ.* [the maſs-book] *Miſſel,* m. *épiſtolier,* m.

To MISSAY (mĭs-sē'), *v. a.* [to ſay ill or wrong] *Dire mal ou de travers.*

MISSED (mĭs't'), *part. adj. Manqué, omis, regretté.*

To MISSEEM (mĭs-sīme'), *v. n.* [to make falſe appearance] V. To MISBECOME.

MISSEL-BIRD (mĭs'-s'l-beŭrd), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Shrite, a large ſpecies of thruſh] *Groſſe grive de gui, f. ſuſerte, f. draine, f. jeaſſe, f. fraye, f. tourdelle, f.*

To MISSERVE (mĭs-sĕrve'), *v. a. Ne pas ſervir fidellement.*

To MISSHAPE (mĭs-chépe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhape ill] *Défigurer, rendre difforme.*

MISSHAPED (mĭs-chép't'), *part. adj. Défiguré, difforme.*

MISSHAPEMENT (mĭs-chépe'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [deformity] *Difformité,* f.

MISSHAPEN (mĭs-ché'-p'n), *adj.* [deform] *Difforme, informe.*

MISSILE (mĭs'-ĭl), *adj.* [thrown by the hand] *Lancé.*

MISSING (mĭs'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [from To Miſs; wanting] *Qui manque, qui ne ſe trouve pas.* Ex. Something is miſſing here, *Il manque ici quelque choſe.* He has been miſſing theſe two days, *Il y a deux jours qu'on ne l'a vu.*

Miſſing-wood [among Bowlers] *Bois perdu, m. coup manqué, mauvais coup,* m.

MISSION (mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [legation, commiſſion] *Miſſion,* f. *légation, f. commiſſion,* f The miſſion of the Apoſtles, *La miſſion des Apôtres.*

MISSIONARY (mĭch'-eŭn ăr-é), *and* MISSIONER (mĭch'-eŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [one ſent to propagate religion] *Miſſionnaire,* m.

MISSIVE (mĭs'-ĭve), *ſ.* [a letter ſent] *Lettre,* f. *miſſive,* f. *lettre-miſſive.* [A meſſenger] *Envoyé,* m.

MISSIVE, *adj.* [ſuch as may be ſent or thrown] *Propre à être envoyé* ou *lancé.* Miſſive weapons, *Des armes de jet* ou *de trait.*

MIST (mĭste), *ſ.* [low thin cloud, a fog] *Brouillard,* m. *nuage,* m. *bandeau,* m. *broue,* f. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. A cloud is nothing but a miſt flying high in the air, as a miſt is nothing but a cloud here below, *Un nuage n'eſt qu'un brouillard fort élevé dans l'air, comme un brouillard eſt un nuage abaiſſé ſur la terre.*

§ A Scotch miſt, *Un brouillard de Monſieur de l'endémie, une groſſe pluie, une ondée.*

* The miſts which darken our underſtanding, *Les nuages qui offuſquent notre entendement.* To go away in a miſt, *S'enfuir ſans être apperçu.* To be in a miſt, *Ne ſavoir où l'on en eſt.* To caſt a miſt before one's eyes, *Jeter de la poudre aux yeux de quelqu'un.*

¶ Miſt, *bruine*; fog, *brouillard* (ſynon.): by *miſt* is underſtood a thin cloud hanging very low, or rain ſo extremely ſmall as not to fall in drops; by *fog* is implied a moiſt vapour near the ſurface of the land or water, ſo thick, as to obſtruct the ſight. A *miſt* falls; a *fog* riſes; a *miſt* prevents us ſeeing things at a diſtance; a *fog* even thoſe that are near. Some days are ſo extremely *miſty* as to obſtruct proſpects; others ſo very *foggy* as to be unhealthy, and miſlead the traveller in his way.

MISTAKABLE (mĭs-té'-kă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to be conceived wrong] *Qu'on peut mal entendre, mal prendre, mal interpréter.*

MISTAKE (mĭs-tĕke'), *ſ.* [miſconception, errour] *Mépriſe,* f. *erreur,* f. *bévue,* f. *faute,* f. *abus,* m. ‖ *béjaune,* m. *fourvoiement,* m. *équivoque,* f. Superſtitious miſtakes, *Erreurs ſuperſtitieuſes.* She ſhows her love by ſmall miſtakes, *Les petites mépriſes qui lui échappent trahiſſent ſon amour.*

¶ Miſtake, *mépriſe*; errour, *erreur*; miſconception, *mal-entendu, idée fauſſe* (ſynon.): A *miſtake* is, properly, when one man or one thing is taken for another; *errour* applies much wider, to all who deviate from the right, whether that deviation is or is not cauſed by a mere *miſtake*: *miſconception* is more a perverſion of the head than any thing elſe: as, when we utterly miſtake the meaning of another, 'tis a *miſconception.* The ſenſes are liable to *miſtake*; the judgment, to *errour*; the mind, to *miſconception.*

To MISTAKE, -ING, -EN, and miſlook (mĭs-toŭk'), *v. a.* [to conceive wrong] *Entendre mal, ne pas comprendre comme il faut.* You miſtake me, *Vous ne me comprenez pas bien, vous m'entendez mal.*

To MISTAKE, *v. n.* [to err] *Se méprendre, ſe tromper, être dans l'erreur, s'abuſer, faire une bévue, ſe blouſer.* He groſsly miſtakes, *Il ſe trompe groſſièrement.*

MISTAKEN (mĭs-té'-k'n), *and poetically* MISTA'EN (mĭs-téne), *part. adj. Mal entendu, mal compris; erroné.* In a miſtaken ſenſe, *Dans un ſens erroné.* To be miſtaken, *Se méprendre, ſe tromper dans ſon calcul.*

MISTAKINGLY (mĭs-té'-kĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [falſely] *Par erreur, fauſſement, à faux.*

To MISSTATE (mĭs-stéte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtate wrong] *Etablir mal.*

MISTAUGHT (mĭs-tâte'), *part. adj. Mal inſtruit.*

To MISTEACH (mĭs-tîtche'), -ING, -ED, miſtaught, *v. a.* [to teach wrong] *Inſtruire mal.*

To MISTELL (mĭs-tĕl), *v. a Dire mal.*

To MISTEMPER (mĭs-tĕm'-peŭr), *v. a.* [to temper ill] *Mélanger mal.*

‡ MISTER (mĭs'-teŭr), *corrupted from the French, ſ.* [trade] *Métier,* m.

To MISTERM (mĭs-tĕrme'), *v. a.* [to term erroneouſly] *Mal nommer.*

To MISTHINK (mĭs-tshĭn'k'), *v. a.* [to think ill] *Mal penſer.*

To MISTIME (mĭs-tāïme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [not to time rightly] *Faire à contre-temps,* ou *mal-à-propos.*

MISTIMED (mĭs-tāïm'd'), *part. adj. Fait à contre-temps,* ou *mal-à-propos*; *déplacé.* Liberality miſtimed is little better than avarice, *La libéralité déplacée, ne vaut guère mieux que l'avarice.*

MISTION (mĭs'-tcheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being mingled] *Mélange,* m. *état de ce qui eſt mêlangé,* m.

MISTLETOE (mĭz'-zl-tô), *ſ.* [Bot. Viſcum; a paraſite plant growing on moiſt trees, but eſpecially the oak] *Gui,* m. Miſtletoe berry, *Graine du gui,* f. ou *pomme hémorrhoïdale,* f.

MISTLIKE (mĭst'-lāïke), *adj. Qui reſſemble à un brouillard.*

MISTOLD (mĭs-tôld'), *pret. & part. of* To MISTELL; which ſee.

MISTOOK (mĭs-toŭk'), *pret. & part. of* To MISTAKE; which ſee.

MISTRESS (mĭs'-trĭce), *ſ.* [a woman who governs or teaches] *Maîtreſſe.* The miſtreſs of the houſe, *La maîtreſſe de la maiſon.* A ſchool-miſtreſs, *Une maîtreſſe d'école.*

MISTRESS [concubine] *Maîtreſſe,* f. *amante, f. concubine,* f. *inclination,* f.

MISTRESS [a word uſed by Genealogiſts, in ſpeaking of baſtardy] *Amie,* f.

MISTRESS (mĭs'-ĭce), [a title given to gentlewomen] *Madame,* ou *Mademoiſelle.*

MISTRESS [a woman who poſſeſſes faculties uninjured] *Maîtreſſe, qui poſſède, qui eſt douée.* She is miſtreſs of herſelf, *Elle eſt ſa maîtreſſe.* She is miſtreſs of all the ſublime characters that enter the compoſition of an extraordinary perſon, *Elle poſſède toutes les hautes qualités qui ſervent à former une perſonne extraordinaire.*

MISTRESS [an aſſay at tennis] *Dames,* ſ. pl. coup d'eſſai au jeu de paume.

MISTRUST (mĭs-treŭste'), *ſ.* [diffidence, ſuſpicion] *Défiance,* f. *méfiance,* f. *ſoupçon,* m.

MISTRUST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuſpect, to doubt] *Soupçonner, ſe méfier de.*

MISTRUSTED (mĭs-treŭs'-tĕd), *part. adj. Soupçonné, ſuſpecté, dont on ſe méfie.*

MISTRUSTFUL (mĭs-treŭst'-foŭl), *adj.* [diffident, doubting] *Méfiant, défiant, ſoupçonneux, ombrageux.*

MISTRUSTFULLY (mĭs-treŭst'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with ſuſpicion] *Avec défiance.*

MISTRUSTFULNESS (mĭs-treŭst'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [diffidence] *Méfiance,* f. *défiance,* f. *eſprit ſoupçonneux.*

MISTRUSTLESS (mĭs-treŭst'-lĕce), *adj.* [confident] *Sans défiance.*

MISTY (mĭs'-té), *adj.* [cloudy, overſpread with miſts] *Couvert de brouillards.*

To MISUNDERSTAND (mĭs-eŭn'-deŭr-stăn'd'), -ING, miſunderſtood, *v. a.* [to underſtand wrong, to miſtake] *Entendre* ou *comprendre mal*; *ſe tromper, ſe méprendre.*

MISUNDERSTANDING (mĭs-eŭn'-deŭr-stăn'd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [miſconception] *Mal-entendu,* m. *méprife,* f. *erreur,* f.

MISUNDERSTANDING [difference, diſagreement] *Méſintelligence,* f. *mauvaiſe intelligence,* f. *refroidiſſement,* m. *froideur,* f. *brouillerie,* f.

MISUNDERSTOOD (mĭs-eŭn'-deŭr-ſtoŭd'), *part. adj. Mal compris, mal entendu.*

MISUSAGE (mĭs-ĭou'-zédje), *and* MISUSE (mĭs-ĭouce'), *ſ.* [bad uſe, abuſe, ill uſage, ill treatment] *Mauvais uſage, mauvais emploi, abus,* m. *mauvais traitement.*

To MISUSE (mĭs-ĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uſe, or treat improperly] *Abuſer, faire un mauvais uſage, un mauvais emploi de, méſuſer*; *mal-traiter.*

MISUSED (mĭs-ĭouz'd'), *part. adj. Dont on a abuſé*; *mal-traité.*

MISUSING (mĭs-ĭouz'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Miſuſe] *Mauvais uſage,* ou *traitement,* m. *l'action d'abuſer,* &c. f. *abus,* m.

MISY, *ſ.* [a kind of mineral, a foſſile vitriolic ſubſtance] *Miſy,* m. *eſpèce de calchite,* f.

MISY [Bot. Truffle, a ſubterraneous muſh-room] *Truffe*, f.

MITCHELS, *ſ. pl.* [among Builders; purbeck ſtones ready for paving] *Dalles*, f. pl.

MITE (mīte), *ſ.* [moth; a general name for ſmall inſects eating fur, ſtuffs, flour, meat, &c.] *Calendre*, f. *charanſon*, m. *blatte*, f. *mite*, f. *artiſon*, m. *ver de fromage*, &c. m.

MITE [an ancient ſmall coin] *Une pite*; au figuré, *preſque rien*, m. *rien*, m.

MITELLA (mĭ-tĕl'-lă), [Bot. baſtard American ſanicle; a vulnerary plant] *Mitelle*, f.

MITHRA (mĭth'-tshră), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of the Sun] *Mithra*, m.

MITHRIDATE (mĭtsh'-rĭ-dĕte), *ſ.* [a preſervative againſt poiſon] *Mithridate*, m.

MITIGANT (mĭt'-ĭ-gănt'e), *adj.* [lenitive] *Lénitif, qui adoucit.*

To MITIGATE (mĭt'-ĭ-guĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoften, to alleviate, to mollify; to cool, to moderate] *Adoucir, mitiger, alléger, appaiſer, radoucir.* To mitigate the ſeverity of the laws, *Mitiger la ſévérité des lois.* Nothing can mitigate his anger, *Rien ne peut appaiſer ſa colère.*

MITIGATION (mĭt-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [abatement of any thing painful] *Adouciſſement*, m. *mitigation*, f. *ſoulagement*, m.

MITRAL (mī'-trăl), *adj.* [reſembling a mitre] *Mitral.*

MITRE (mā'ĭ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an ornament for the head; a kind of epiſcopal crown] *Mitre*, f.

MITRE [among Joiners] *Onglet*, m.

MITRED (mā'ĭ'-teŭr'd), *adj.* [adorned with a mitre] *Mitré, qui porte une mitre.*

MITTENS (mĭt'-ĕn'z), *ſ. pl.* [gloves without fingers] *Mitaines*, f. pl.

*†† To handle one without mittens, *Maltraiter quelqu'un.*

MITTIMUS (mĭt'-tĭ-meŭce), *ſ.* [a warrant whereby a juſtice commits an offender to priſon] *Un ordre en vertu duquel on met un criminel en priſon.*

MITU, *or* MITU-PORANGU, *ſ.* [a Braſilian bird of the pheaſant kind] *Mitu*, or *mutu*, or *mitou-pourango*, m. Mitu-coſhew, or Pauxi, *Pierre de Cayenne, eſpèce de poule de Numidie*, f.

To MIX (mĭks), -ING, -ED, *and* mixt, *v. a.* [to mingle] *Mêler, mélanger, mixtionner, confondre*; *allier*; *brouiller, broſſer.* He mixed not the colours enough, *Il ne mêloit pas aſſez ſes couleurs.* To mix wine with drugs, *Mixtionner du vin.* To mix mortar well, *Corroyer le mortier.* Ephraim hath mixed himſelf among the people, *Ephraïm s'étoit mêlé parmi le peuple*, ou *dans la foule.*

To mix the hair or fur (among Hatters), *Effacer le poil.* To mix or ſtir the ice-creams (among Confectioners), *Travailler la compoſition.*

MIXED (mĭks't), *part. adj. Mêlé, mélangé, mixtionné.* Mixed with (ſpeaking of drugs, &c.) *Marié.*

MIXEN (mĭk'-s'n), *ſ.* [a dunghill] *Un tas de fumier.*

MIXING (mĭks'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [from To Mix] *Mélange*, m. *mixtion*, f. *l'action de mêler, de mélanger*, f. *brouillement*, m.

MIXT, *part. adj. Mêlé, mélangé, mixtionné, mixte.* An argument mixt with religious and civil conſideration, *Un argument mêlé de conſidérations religieuſes & civiles.* A flower mixed with ſeveral colours, *Une fleur panachée.* A mixt body, *Un corps mixte, un mixte.* A mixt tenſe [in Grammar] *Un temps mixte.*

MIXTION (mĭks'-tcheŭne), *and* MIXTURE (mĭks'-tieŭre), *ſ.* [the act of mixing; the ſtate of being mixed] *Mixtion*, f. *mélange*, m. *alliage*, m. *alloyage*, m. *compoſition*, f.

Mixture of ſeveral aromatic plants, [among Perfumers] *Eſpèces*, f. pl.

MIXTLY (mĭxt'-lé), *adv.* [confuſedly] *Pêle-mêle, confuſément, en confuſion.*

MIZMAZE (mĭz'-mēze), *ſ.* [a labyrinth] *Un labyrinthe.*

MIZQUITIL, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the Acacia, or Egyptian thorn, that produces the true gum Arabic] *Acacia véritable*, m.

MIZZEN (mĭz'-z'n). *ſ.* [a maſt in the ſtern or back of a ſhip] *Artimon*, m. *arbre de la poupe d'un vaiſſeau*, m. Mizzen-maſt, *Mât d'artimon*, m. Mizzen top-maſt, *Perroquet d'artimon*, m. Mizzen-ſail, mizzen top-ſail, *Voile d'artimon*, f. *voile de perroquet d'artimon*, f. *baſſe-voile.*

Miezen bowlines, *Ourſes d'artimon*, f. pl. Change the mizzen! *Change l'artimon!* Balance the mizzen! *Prends un ris à l'artimon!* Haul the mizzen up in the brails! *Cargue l'artimon!* Haul the mizzen-ſheets cloſe aft! *Borde l'artimon!* &c.

MIZZLE (mĭz'-z'l'), *ſ.* [a ſmall rain] *Bruine*, f.

To MIZZLE, -ING, -ED, *v. impers. Bruiner, pleuvoir à petites gouttes.* It mizzles, *Il bruine.* Mizzling rain, *Bruine*, f *petite pluie.*

MIZZY. V. BOG.

MNEMONIC TABLES (mnĭ-mŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [i. e. aſſiſting memory] *Tables mnémoniques.*

MNEMONICKS (mnĭ-mŏn'-ĭks), *ſ.* [the art of memory] *La mémoire.*

MNEMOSYNE (m'nĭ'-mŏs'-ĭne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of Memory] *Mnémoſyne*, f.

† MO (mô), *adj.* and *adv.* [more] *Plus, davantage.*

MOAN (mône), *ſ* [lamentation] *Plainte*, f. *gémiſſement*, m. *lamentation*, f. *complainte*, f.

To MOAN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to deplore, to grieve] *Déplorer, pleurer, plaindre, gémir, ſe lamenter, ſe plaindre.*

MOANFUL (mône'-foûl), *adj.* [plaintive, mournful] *Plaintif, lugubre, triſte.*

MOANFULLY (mône'-foûl é), *adv.* [mournfully] *D'un ton plaintif, lamentablement.*

MOAR-LOORE, *ſ.* [in Huſbandry; blight] *Brouiſſure*, f.

MOAT (môte), *ſ.* [Fortif. a canal of water round a caſtle for defence] *Un foſſé.*

To MOAT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſurround with canals] *Entourer de foſſés.*

MOATED (mô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Entouré de foſſés, foſſoyé.*

MOB (mŏbe, *from* mobile vulgus), *ſ.* [the crowd] *La foule, la populace, le bas peuple, la racaille, la canaille.* A great mob, *Amas de peuple, gens ameutés, attroupement*, m. *cohue*, f. To raiſe a mob, *Ameuter le peuple.* V. VULGAR.

To MOB, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to harraſs] *Houſpiller, harraſſer, importuner.*

MOBBED (mob'-'d), *part. adj. Harraſſé, importuné, houſpillé.*

MOBBISH (mŏb'-ĭche), *adj.* [mean] *Bas, vil, populaire, rude, tumultueux, groſſier.*

To MOBBLE (mŏb'-bl'), *v. a.* [to dreſs cloſely and inelegantly] *Habiller groſſièrement, Affubler.* Mobbled up, *Affublé.*

MOBBY (mŏb'-é), *ſ.* [an American drink made of potatoes] *Boiſſon que l'on fait en Amérique avec des patates*, f.

MOBILE (mô-bīle'), *and* † MOBILITY (mô-bĭl'-ĭ-té, *whence* mob), *ſ.* [the populace, the crowd] *La populace, le menu peuple, le vulgaire.*

MOBILE [any thing that moves, in a phyſical ſenſe] *Mobile, un premier mobile, un grand mobile.*

MOBILITY (mô-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [aptneſs to move, nimbleneſs, activity] *Mobilité*, f. *facilité à ſe mouvoir*, f. *activité de mouvement*, f. *agilité*, f.

* MOBILITY [inconſtancy] *Inconſtance*, f. *légèreté*, f.

MOCHO-STONE (mô'-kô-stône), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone, nearly related to the agate; a ſpecies of dendrachates] *Pierre de moka*, f. *belle agathe arboriſée.*

MOCHA, *or* MOKHA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Arabia Felix; lat. 13°-0' N. lon. 44°-25' E.] *Mocha* or *Moka*, m. Coffee from Mocha, *Caffé-Moka*, m.

MOCK (mŏk), *ſ.* [ſneer, ſneer, act of contempt] *Moquerie*, f. *raillerie*, f. *jouet*, m. *riſée*, f. They made a mock of him, *Ils en firent leur jouet.*

To MOCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to deride, to laugh at] *Jouer, railler, tourner en ridicule, ſe moquer, ſe jouer.* Why do you mock him? *Pourquoi le raillez-vous?* They mocked at us, *Ils ſe moquèrent de nous.*

To MOCK [to defeat] *Tromper, ſuſtrer.* He mocked my expectations, *Il a trompé mon attente.*

MOCK, *adj.* [falſe, counterfeit, not real] *Faux, ironique, comique, macaronique, burleſque, de théâtre.* A mock prophet, *Un faux prophète.* A mock praiſe, *Une louange ironique, une contre-vérité.* A mock poem, *Un poëme burleſque.* A mock king, *Un roi de théâtre.* Mock ſhade, *Le déclin du jour.* Mock velvet, *Tripe de velours*, f. Mock verſes, *Vers burleſques.*

MOCKABLE (mŏk'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [expoſed to deriſion] *Ridicule.*

MOCKADOES (mŭk'-ă-dôz), *ſ.* [a kind of ſtuff] *Moquette*, f.

MOCK BIRD (mŏk'-beŭrde), *or* MOCKING-BIRD, *ſ.* [Cæruleus or Blauvogel, Orphæus, Polyglotta, Concentlatolilis; an American bird] *Moqueur*, m *Polyglotte*, f. (oiſeau de la Virginie).

MOCKED (mŏk't), *part. adj. Railié, joué, dont on ſe moque.*

MOCKEL (mŏk'-'l), *adj. Beaucoup de, pluſieurs*, pl. m. & f.

MOCKER (mŏk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who mocks] *Moqueur*, m. *railleur*, m. *moqueuſe*, f. *railleuſe*, f.

MOCKERY (mŏk'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [deriſion, ſcorn] *Moquerie*, f. *raillerie*, f. *riſée*, f. *dériſion*, f. *ridicule*, m. A ſevere mockery, *Une raillerie ſanglante.* To turn the moſt ſerious things into mockery, *Tourner en ridicule les choſes les plus ſérieuſes.*

MOCKING (mŏk'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [from To Mock] *Moquerie*, f. *l'action de ſe moquer*, f.

MOCKINGLY (mŏk'-ĭn'gue-lé), *adv.* [in contempt, by deriſion] *Par moquerie, en ſe moquant, d'un ton moqueur, par dériſion.*

MOCKING-BIRD (mŏk'-ĭn'gue-beŭrde), *ſ.* [an American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds, and the human voice] V. MOCK-BIRD.

MOCKING-STOCK (mŏk'-ĭn'gue-stŏk), *ſ.* [a butt for merriment] *Jouet*, m. *objet de riſée*, m.

MOCK-LEAD (mŏk'-lĕd), *ſ.* [blende, galena] *Blende*, f. *galène*, f. *mine de plomb*, f.

MOCK-PRIVET (mok'-priv-ĭte), *ſ.* Bot. Phillyrea; an evergreen ſhrub] *Filaria* ou *phillaria*, m. *phillyrie*, f.

MODAL (mô'-dăl), *adj.* [relating to the form or mode] *Qui concerne la forme* ou *le mode.*

MODALITY (mô-dăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [accidental difference, modal accident] *Une modification, un mode.*

MODE (môde), *ſ.* [form, external and accidental variety] *Un mode, un accident.* A mode is that which cannot ſubſiſt in and of itſelf, *Le mode eſt ce qui ne peut exiſter dans ſoi ni de ſoi-même.*

MODE [manner, form, faſhion, cuſtom] *Manière*, f. *façon*, f, *forme*, f. *coutume*, f. *la mode.* A mode of ſpeech, *Façon de parler.* A mode of worſhip, *Une forme de culte.* To bring up a mode, *Amener une mode.* According to the mode, *A la mode, ſuivant la mode.*

MODE [in Muſic] *Mode*, m.

MODEL (mŏd'-ĕl), *ſ.* [pattern, mould, ſtandard; V. COPY] *Modèle*, m. *exemple*, m. *plan*, m. *patron*, m. *moule*, m. *gabarit*, m. Model of a ſhip, *Calibre de vaiſſeau*, m.

To MODEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to ſhape, to form, to plan] *Modeler, faire un modèle, faire*

sur un modèle, tracer, faire le plan, ou *l'ordonnance.*

MODELLED (mŏd'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Modelé, tracé* ou *formé d'après* un modèle.

MODELLER (mŏd'-ĕl-eŭr), *ſ.* [planner, ſchemer, contriver] *Deſſinateur,* m. *celui qui trace un plan*

MODELLING-STOOL (mŏd'-ĕl-ĭn'gue-ſtoule), *ſ.* [upon which the ſtatuary places the clay he models] *Selle,* f.

MODENA, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Italy; capital of the Modeneſe; lat. 44°-34' N. lon. 11°-18' E.] *Modène,* f. *capitale du Modénois.*

MODERATE (mŏd'-ĕr-ête), *adj.* [temperate, not exceſſive, holding the mean; of the middle rate] *Modéré, tempéré, adouci; retenu, réglé, poſé, ſage, circonſpect, qui tient un juſte milieu en tout; moyen, modique, médiocre, borné.*

To MODERATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regulate, to reſtrain, to quiet, to repreſs] *Modérer, régler, gouverner, tempérer, adoucir, appaiſer, reſtraindre, réprimer, modifier.* To moderate one's deſires, hopes, *Borner ſes deſirs, ſes eſpérances.*

MODERATELY (mŏd'-ĕr-ăt-lé), *adv.* [temperately, in a middle degree] *Modérément, avec retenue, avec circonſpection, ſans excès, modiquement*

MODERATENESS (mŏd'-ĕr-ăt-nĕce), *ſ* [ſtate of being moderate] V. TEMPERATENESS.

MODERATION (mŏd-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [forbearance of extremity, calmneſs of mind] *Modération, f. retenue, f. circonſpection, f. égalité d'âme,* f. § *débonnaireté,* f. *tranquillité d'eſprit,* f. *calme des paſſions,* m. *ſobriété,* f *médiocrité,* f. Moderation of paſſion, ‡ *Attrempance,* f.

MODERATOR (mŏd-ĕr-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon who rules, calms, *or* reſtrains] *Modérateur,* m *arbitre,* m. *celui qui gouverne, qui calme, qui réprime.* Supreme moderator, *Arbitre ſuprême, ſouverain maître.*

MODERATOR [in Mechanics] *Régulateur,* m.

MODERATRIX (mŏd'-ĕr-ă-trĭks), *ſ.* [a woman who rules] *Modératrice,* f.

MODERN (mŏd'-eŭrne), *adj.* [late, recent, of this time] *Moderne, nouveau, de notre temps.* [*in Shakeſpeare,* vulgar, mean, common] *Vulgaire, bas, ordinaire.*

To MODERNISE (mŏd'-eŭr-naïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make modern] *Rendre moderne, donner un air de nouveauté.*

MODERNS (mŏd'-eŭrn'z), *ſ. pl.* [thoſe who have lived lately] *Les modernes,* m. pl.

MODERNISM (mŏd'-eŭrn-ĭzme), *ſ.* [deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner] *L'action de s'écarter de la méthode des anciens,* f.

MODERNNESS (mŏd'-eŭrn-ĕce), *ſ.* [newneſs, novelty] *Nouveauté,* f. *qualité de ce qui eſt moderne,* f.

MODEST (mŏd'-ĕſte), *adj.* [ſober, honeſt, not preſumptuous; not looſe, chaſte] *Modeſte, retenu, circonſpect; honnête, chaſte, pudique; humble, ſans préſomption.* V. LOWLY.

MODESTLY (mŏd'-ĕſt-lé), *adv.* [not preſumptuouſly; not lewdly; with moderation] *Modeſtement, ſans préſomption; honnêtement, avec pudeur, pudiquement; modérément, avec circonſpection, humblement.*

MODESTY (mŏd'-ĕs-té), *ſ.* [ſoberneſs, not arrogance; decency, honeſty, moderation] *Modeſtie,* f *réſerve,* f. *retenue, diſcrétion,* f. *honnêteté,* f. *décence,* f. *pureté,* f. *pudeur,* f. *modération,* f. People that want ſenſe, do always in an egregious manner want modeſty, *Ceux qui manquent de ſens ſont toujours fort indiſcrets.* Talk not to a lady in a way that modeſty will not permit her to anſwer, *Ne tenez jamais à une femme des diſcours auxquels la pudeur ne lui permette pas de répondre.*

MODESTY-PIECE (mŏd'-ĕs-té-pîce), *ſ.* [tucker] *Une collerette, un tour de gorge.*

MODICUM (mŏd'-ĭ-keŭme), *ſ.* [a ſmall portion, pittance] *Un petit morceau, tant ſoit peu, pitance,* f *modicité,* f. adv. *un peu.*

MODIFIABLE (mŏd'-i-fâï-ă-bl'), *and* MODIFICABLE (mô-dif'-i-kă-bl'), *adj.* [diverſifiable by various modes] *Suſceptible de différentes modifications.*

MODIFICATION (mŏd-ĭ-fi-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of modifying] *Modification,* f. *mode,* f. *tempérament,* m.

MODIFIED (mŏd'-ĭ-fâï'd), *part. adj Modifié; tempéré, reſtreint, modéré, adouci.*

To MODIFY (mŏd'-i-fâï), ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change the form *or* accidents of any thing] *Modifier, donner une nouvelle modification.*

To MODIFY (to ſoften, to moderate] *Modifier, reſtreindre, tempérer, modérer, adoucir.*

MODILLON *or* MODILLION (mô-dĭl'-ïeŭne), *ſ.* [Archit. little brackets ſet under the Corinthian cornice] *Modillon,* m. *petite conſole qui ſert à ſoutenir la cornîche.*

MODIOLUS, *ſ.* [a generic name given to various foſſils] *Modiolus,* m.

MODISH (mô'-dîche), *adj.* [according to the mode] *A-la-mode, qui ſuit la mode.*

MODISHLY (mô'-dîche-lé), *adv.* [faſhionably] *A la mode.*

MODISHNESS (mô'-dîch-nĕce), *ſ.* [affectation of the faſhion] *Affectation à ſuivre la mode,* f.

MODON, *ſ.* [an ancient and ſtrong town of Greece in the Morea, with a ſafe and commodious harbour; lat. 36°-56' N. lon. 21°-35' E.] *Modon,* m.

To MODULATE (mŏd'-ïoŭ lête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form ſound to certain notes] *Donner de la modulation, moduler.*

MODULATION (mŭd-ïoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſound modulated] *Modulation,* m. *chant,* m. *ton meſuré.*

MODULE (mŏd'-ïoŭle). *ſ.* [an empty repreſentation, a model; in Archit. a meaſure] *Module,* m. [in Medals] *Diamètre,* m.

MODULATOR (mŏd'-ïoŭ-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Muſic; a tuner] *Celui qui donne le ton, modulateur,* m.

MODWALL (mŏd'-oŭăl), *ſ.* [a bird] *Pivert,* m. prononcé *pivert.*

MODUS (mô'-deŭce), *ſ.* [a moderate equivalent for tithes] *Compenſation des dîmes, f. abonnement,* m.

MOE (mô), V. Mø.

MOGADOR, *ſ.* [an iſland and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco; there are mines of gold and ſilver in one of the mountains; lat. 31° 58' N. lon. 9°-55' W.] *Mogador,* m.

MOGUL *ſ.* [a great empire of Aſia, in the Indies] *L'Empire du Mogol,* m. ou *le Mogul,* m

MOHAIR (mô'-hère), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtuff made of camels hair] *Moire,* f.

MOHOCK (mô'-hôk), *or* OMOCK, *or* MOHAWK, *ſ.* [the name of a cruel nation of America, given to ruffians; a ruffian] *Un bandit, un ſcélérat.*

MOIDORED, *adj.* [crazed] *Diſtrait.*

MOIDORE (mŏï-dôre), *ſ* [a Portugueſe gold coin, value twenty ſeven ſhillings] *Moidore,* f. *pièce d'or de Portugal qui vaut vingt-ſept ſchelins,* f *Portugaiſe,* f.

MOIETY (mŭé'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [half] *La moitié.* The company was divided into moieties, *La compagnie fut diviſée en moitiés.*

To MOIL, (mŏïl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to labour; to toil, to drudge] *Travailler, prendre de la peine, ſe tourmenter, ſe fatiguer.* Moil not too much under ground, for the finding of mines is very uncertain, *Ne travaillez point trop ſous terre, car il eſt fort incertain que vous trouviez des mines.* To toil and moil, ‡ *Ahaner.* They toil and moil for the intereſt of their maſters, *Ils ſe donnent beaucoup de peines pour le profit de leurs maîtres.*

To MOIL, *v. a.* [to daub with dirt] *Embourber.* To moil one's ſelf in the dirt, *S'embourber, être embourbé.*

MOILED (mŏïl'd), *part. adj. Embourbé.*

MOLLON, *ſ.* [a kind of ſoft ſtone] *Moellon,* m.

MOINEAU *or* MOYNOU [in Fortification; a flat baſtion before a curtain] *Moineau,* m.

MOIRE, *ſ.* [the mohair-ſhell] *Moire,* f.

MOIST (mŏïſte), *adj.* [wet] *Humide, moite.*

To MOIST, *and* To MOISTEN (mŏï'-ſ'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to damp, to make wet] *Humecter, rendre humide,* ou *moite.*

MOISTENED (mŏï'-ſ'n'd), *part. adj. Humecté.*

MOISTENING (mŏï'-ſ'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Moiſt] *Humectation,* f.

MOISTENER (mŏï'-ſ'n-eŭr), *ſ. La perſonne* ou *la choſe qui humecte.*

MOISTNES (moïſt'-nĕce), *and* MOISTURE (mŏïs-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [dampneſs, ſmall quantity of liquid] *Moiteur,* f. *humidité,* f. *humide,* m. *ſuc,* m. The radical moiſture, *L'humide radical.* The moiſture of plants, *Le ſuc des plantes.*

MOKY (mô'-ké), *adj.* [dark] *Sombre, obſcur.* Moky weather, *Un temps ſombre,* ou *couvert.*

MOLAR (mô'-lăr), *adj.* Ex. the molar teeth [the grinders, *or* cheek-teeth] *Les dents machelières,* f. *les dents molaires.*

MOLASSES (mô-lăs'-ĭz), V. MOLOSSES.

MOLDAVIA, *ſ.* [a province of Turkey in Europe] *Moldavie,* f.

MOLDAVICA, *ſ.* [Bot. Dragon's head, Turkey baum, balm of Gilead] *Moldavique,* f. *Miſſe de Moldavie,* f. *Miſſe des Canaries,* f. ou *Moldavie,* f.

MOLE (môle), *ſ.* [a fleſhy ſubſtance] *Môle,* f.

MOLE [a natural ſpot] *Un tache* ou *marque* de naiſſance ſur la peau, f.

MOLE [a dyke] *Môle,* m. *jetée de pierres à l'entrée d'un port,* f.

MOLE [a little beaſt that works under ground] *Un taupe.*

MOLECAST (môle'-kăſte), *ſ.* V. MOLE-HILL.

MOLECATCHER (môle'-kĕtch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe employment is to catch moles] *Preneur de taupes,* m. *taupier,* m.

MOLE-CRICKET [an inſect approaching the locuſt kind] *Grillon taupe,* m. *courtillière,* ou *courtille,* f.

MOLECULE, *ſ.* [a little portion of a body] *Molécule,* f.

MOLE-HILL (môle'-hïl), *or* MOLE-CAST, *ſ.* [hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground] *Taupinière,* f. *taupinée,* f.

† To make mountains of molehills, *Faire d'une mouche un éléphant.*

MOLE-SKIN (môle'-ſkïne), *ſ.* [among clothiers; a coarſe ſtuff to make great-coats] *Groſſe étoffe couleur de taupe,* f.

MOLE-TRACK (môle'-trăk), *ſ.* [courſe of the mole under ground] *Traînée de taupe,* f.

MOLE-TRAP (môle'-trap), *ſ. Une taupière.*

To MOLEST (mô-lĕſt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſturb, to vex] *Moleſter, vexer, chagriner, tourmenter, inquiéter, perſécuter, faire de la peine à.*

MOLESTATION (mŏl-ĕs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſturbance] *L'action de moleſter, de vexer; chagrin* que l'on cauſe, m *importunité,* f. *vexation,* f.

MOLESTED (mô-lĕſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Moleſté, vexé, tourmenté, chagriné, perſécuté.*

MOLESTER (mô-lĕſt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who diſturbs] *Celui qui moleſte, qui tourmente, importune,* m. *perſécuteur,* m.

‡ MOLEWARP (môle'-oŭarpe), *ſ.* [a mole] *Une taupe.*

MOLINISTS (mŏl'-ĭ-nĭſts), *ſ. pl.* [the partiſans of the Jeſuit Molina's ſyſtem upon Grace] *Les Moliniſtes,* m. pl. *les Jéſuites,* m. pl. MOLINISM, *Moliniſme,* m.

MOLLE

MOLLE or MULLI, *f.* [Indian Lentisk or Maſtich-tree; a large reſinous tree much reſpected in Peru] *Molle*, m. *poivrier ou Lentiſque du Pérou*, m.

MOLLET (mŏl'-ĕte), *or* MULLET, *f.* [in Heraldry; the rowel of a ſpur] *Molette*, f.

MOLLIENT (mŏl'-ïĕn'te), *adj.* [ſoftening] *Emollient*

MOLLIFIABLE (mŏl-ï-fāï-ă-bl'), *adj. qu'on peut mollifier.*

MOLLIFICATION (mŏl-ï-fï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſoftening; mitigation, pacification] *L'action d'amollir ou de mollifier*, au figuré, *adouciſſement*, m *ſoulagement*, m

MOLLIFICATIVE (mŏl-ï-fïk'-ă-tïv'), *adj* [ſoftening] *Emollient.*

MOLLIFIED (mŏl'-ï-fāï'd), *part. adj. Amolli, appaiſé, adouci, attendri.*

MOLLIFIER (mŏl'-ï-fāï-eŭr), [that which ſoftens] *Emollient*, m *remède adouciſſant*; au figuré, *pacificateur*, m. *celui qui appaiſe, qui adoucit.*

To MOLLIFY (mŏl'-ï-fāï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoften; to appeaſe, to pacify] *Amollir, rendre mou*; *mollifier*, terme de Médecine; au figuré, *adoucir, attendrir, appaiſer, toucher, émouvoir.*

MOLLUSCA (mŏl'-eŭs-kă), *ſ. pl.* [a genus of ſea-worms or naked animals without ſhells but furniſhed with limbs] *Mollusques, vers* or *mous*, m. pl.

MOLLUSCUM (mŏl'-eŭs-keŭme), *ſ.* [an excreſcence of the Maple-tree] *Brouſſin d'Erable*, m

MOLOPS, *ſ. pl.* [purple ſpots upon the ſkin in malignant fevers] *Pourpre*, m. *taches de pourpre*, f.

MOLORCHUS (mŏl'-ork'-eŭce), V. NEMÆA.

MOLOSSES (mô-lŏs'-sïz), MOLASSES (mô-lăs'-sïz), *or* MELASSES (mĕl-ăs'-sïz), *ſ. pl.* [the dregs of ſugar, that groſs, yet fluid matter remaining after ſugar is refined] *Melaſſe*, f † *Merde du prince d'Orange.*

MOLTEN (môl'-t'n), *part. adj. of* To Melt, *Fondu, de fonte.* Molten gold, *Or fondu*

MOLTEN-GREASE (môl'-t'n-grïce), *ſ* [diſeaſe in horſes] *Gras-fondu*, m. ou *gras-fondure*, f.

MOLUCCA-BALM, *ſ.* [a vulnerary plant, and the beſt lithontriptic] *Moluque*, f. *eſpèce d Mélisſe*

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE-ISLANDS, *ſ. pl.* [a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Ocean] *Les Moluques*, f. pl.

MOLUCCA-BEAN. V. ANACARDIUM.

MOLY (mô'-lē), *ſ* [Bot. Allium latifolium luteum; wild garlick] *Moly*, m.

MOLYBDÆNA (mŏl-ïb-di nă), *ſ.* [a metallic recrement; plumbage; black lead] *Molybdène*, f *mica noir des peintres*, m. *Crayon*, m. *mine de plomb*, f.

MOLYBÆNA [Bot.] V. TOOTHWORT

MOLYBDIA (ŏl-ïb'-dï-ă), *ſ* [chryſtal altered by particles of lead] *Molybdide*, f.

MOLYBDOIDES, *ſ.* [ſort of lead-ore] *Molybdéide*, f. *pl mogne*, f. *molybdène tenant de la blende*, f.

MOMBAZA, *or* MONBAZA, *ſ.* [a town of Africa, in an iſland of the ſame name; lat. 2°-0' N. lon 39°-0' E.] *Monbaza*, m.

‡ MOME (môme), *ſ.* [a dull, ſtupid block-head] *Un ſot, un ſtupide.*

MOMENT (mô'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [inſtant of time] *Un moment, un inſtant, une minute.*

¶ Moment, *moment*; inſtant, *inſtant* (ſynon.): A *moment* is not long; an *inſtant* is ſtill ſhorter, and marks the ſhorteſt poſſible duration of time. A *moment* is ſometimes taken for time in general; as: every thing depends upon knowing the favourable *moment*; ſometimes an *inſtant* too ſoon or too late, is all that makes the difference between ſucceſs and misfortune. Every *moment* is dear to one who knows the true value of time; every *inſtant* of our life is a ſtep nearer the grave

MOMENT [conſequence, importance] *Conſéquence*, f. *importance*, f.

MOMENTARY, *or* MOMENTUM [in Mechanics; force] *Moment*, m.

MOMENTALLY (mô'-mĕn'-tăl é), *adv.* [for a moment] *Pour un moment.*

MOMENTANEOUS (mô-mĕn'-té'-nï-eŭce), *and* MOMENTARY (mô'-mĕn'-tă re), *adj.* [laſting but a moment] *Momentané, qui ne dure qu'un moment, paſſager, de peu de durée.*

MOMENTOUS (mô-mĕn'-tŭce), *adj.* [important, weighty] *Important, de conſéquence.*

MOMMERY (mŏm'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* the ſame with MUMMERY, which ſee.

MOMORDICA, *ſ.* [Bot. Elaterium; a med plant] *Concombre ſauvage*, m. *concombre d'âne*, m. *élatérium*, m Momordica vulgaris (male balſam apple] *Pomme de Merveille*, f. *balſamine mâle ou rampante*, f.

MOMOT, *ſ.* [a bird which inhabits hot countries] *Momot*, m. *tupinambis*, m.

MOMUS (mô'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol the ſon of Nox and Somnus, and god of Raillery] *Momus*, m.

MONACHAL (mŏn'-ă-kăl), *adj.* [monaſtick] *Monacal, de moine, monaſtique.*

MONACHISM (mŏn'-ă-kïzme), *ſ.* [the condition of a monk] *Etat de moine, vie monaſtique*; ou bien, § *moinerie*, f. *le corps des moines.*

MONAD, *or* MONADE (mŏn'-ăde), *ſ.* [a term of philoſophy, an indiviſible being, God] *Monade*, f *Dieu*, m.

MONARCH (mŏn'-ărk), *ſ.* [a prince ruling alone] *Monarque*, m. *potentat*, m.

MONARCHAL (mô-nar'-kăl), *adj* [regal] *Royal, de roi.*

MONARCHICAL (mô-nar'-kï-kăl), *adj.* [veſted in a ſingle ruler] *Monarchique.* A monarchical power *or* government, *Puiſſance*, f. *gouvernement monarchique*, m. In a monarchical manner, *Monarchiquement.*

To MONARCHISE (mŏn'-ăr-kïze), *v a.* [to play the king, to be proud and peremptory] *Trancher du monarque.*

MONARCHY (mŏn'-ăr-ké), *ſ.* [the government of a ſingle perſon] *Monarchie*, f.

MONARCHY [kingdom, empire] *Empire*, m. *royaume*, m. *monarchie*, f. *royauté*, f. *couronne*, f.

MONARDA, *ſ.* [Bot. Oſwego-tea, American field-baſil] *Monarde*, f.

MONASTER, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleaſantly ſeated near the ſea; lat. 35°-50' N. lon. 110-6' E.] *Monaſter* ou *Monaſtir*, m.

MONASTERIAL (mŏn'-ăs-tĕr-ï-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to a monaſtery] *De monaſtère, monaſtique, monachal.*

MONASTERY (mŏn'-ăs-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [a convent] *Monaſtère*, m. *couvent*, m. *cloître*, m.

MONASTICAL (mô-năs'-tï-kăl), *and* MONASTICK (mô-năs'-tïk), *adj.* [pertaining to a monk] *Monaſtique, de moine, monacal.* The monaſtick life, *La vie monaſtique.*

MONASTICALLY (mô-năs'-tï-kăl-é), *adv.* [recluſely, like a monk] *En moine, en reclus.*

MONBIN, *ſ.* [the hog plum-tree, Jamaica plum] *Monbain*, m *prune de Monbain*, f.

MONDAY (meun'-oé), *ſ.* [the ſecond day of the week] *Lundi*, m.

MONETA (mŏn-i'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Moneta*, f.

MONEY (meŭn'-é), *ſ.* [metal coined] *Argent monnoyé, monnoie*, f. *bien*, m. Earneſt money, *Arrhes.* Hard money, *bien compté.* Odd money, ‖ *Compte borgne.* To have no money, to know not how to keep it, ‖ *Etre crouillé avec l'argent comptant.* Money in hand, money down upon the nail, *Argent comptant.* To ſee one's money out, ‖ *Venir à bout de ſon argent.* I have no money about me, *Je n'ai point d'argent ſur moi.* Ready money, *Argent comptant.* Good current money, *Bonne monnoie ayant cours.* Braſs-money, *Monnoie de cuivre*; ou bien *fauſſe monnoie.* To make money of a thing, *Faire de l'argent d'une choſe, la vendre*

† Money governs the world, *L'argent fait tout.*

MONEY [among Coiners; when the planches have undergone the various operations] *Denier de monnoyage*, m.

MONEY-BAG (meŭn'-é-băg), *ſ.* [a large purſe] *Un ſac d'argent.*

MONEY-BILL (meŭn'-é bïl), *ſ. Projet d'acte de parlement pour accorder des ſubſides au roi*, m.

Money-bills, *Edits burſaux.*

MONEY-BOX (meŭn'-é-bŏks), *ſ.* [a till] *Un tiroir où l'on met de l'argent.*

MONEY-CHANGER (meŭn'-é-tchăn'-djeur), *ſ.* [a broker in money] *Un changeur.*

MONEYED (meŭn'-éd), *adj.* [rich in money] *Pécunieux, riche en argent*, ‖ *argenteux.* A moneyed man, *Un capitaliſte.*

MONEYER (meŭn'-é-eŭr), *ſ.* [a banker, a coiner of money] *Un banquier*; ou bien *un monnoyeur.*

MONEYLESS (meŭn'-é-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting money] *Sans argent, qui n'a point d'argent.*

MONEY-MATTER (meun'-é-măt-eŭr), *ſ.* [account of debtor and credit] *Compte*, m.

MONEY-SCRIVENER (meŭn'-é-skrïv'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who raiſes money for others] *Courtier de change*, m.

MONEY-WORT (meŭn'-é-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Nummularia, looſe-ſtrife; a med. plant] *Monnoyère*, f *nummulaire*, f. *herbe aux écus*, f. *herbe à cent maux*, f.

MONEYS-WORTH (meŭn'-éz-uŭeürtsh), *adj.* [ſomething valuable] *Qui vaut de l'argent.*

MONG-CORN (meŭn'g'-kome), *ſ.* [maſtlin, *or* meſlin, wheat and rye mixed] *Méteil*, m.

MONGER (meŭn'gu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the original word for a merchant; a dealer, a ſeller] *Marchand*, m *vendeur*, m. A fiſh-monger, *Un marchand de poiſſon, un poiſſonnier.* A cheeſe-monger, *Un marchand de fromage*: *fromager*, m. *fromagère*, f. An iron-monger, *Un ferronnier*; *marchand de fer*, m.

MONGER [a meddler in any thing] *Celui qui eſt adonné à quelque choſe, qui s'en occupe.* A news-monger, *Un nouvelliſte*, on dit auſſi en ſtyle familier, *Un marchand de nouvelles.* A whore-monger, *Un débauché, un putaſſier.* A dialogue-monger, *Un faiſeur de dialogues.*

MONGER [a fiſher-boat] *Bateau de pêcheur*, m.

MONGOOSE (mŏn'-goŭce), *or* MONGOUZ (mŏn'-goŭz), *ſ.* [the Macaſſar fox] *Mangon*, m. *Mangous*, m. *Maki*, m.

MONGREL (meun'g'-rïl), *adj.* [of a mixed breed] *Métis.* A mongrel dog, *Un chien métis.*

MONGREL [one that is born of parents of ſeveral countries] *Métis*, m. *métiſſe*, f. *créole*, m. & f. *mulâtre*, m. & f.

‖ MONIMENT (mŏn'-ï-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [inſcription] *Inſcription*, f.

To MONISH (mĕn'-ïche), contracted from To Admoniſh; which ſee.

MONISHER. (mŏn'-ïch-eŭr), *ſ.* V. MONITOR.

MONITION (mô-nïch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [exhortation, warning] *Monition*, f. *avertiſſement*, m. *exhortation*, f. *avis*, m. *remontrance*, f. *inſtruction*, f. *document*, m.

MONITOR (mŏn'-ï-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives uſeful hints] *Cenſeur*, m. *celui qui reprend*; *admonteur*, m. *celui qui inſtruit, qui avertit*; *conſeiller*, m. *celui qui conſeille, qui donne des conſeils*; *moniteur*, m [in

m. [in a ſchool, an upper ſcholar looking to the boys] *Moniteur*, m.

MONITORY (mŏn'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [admonition, warning] *Avertiſſement*, m. *monitoire*, m. terme d'égliſe. Threatening monitory, *Aggrave*, m.

MONITORY, *adj.* [giving admonitions] *Monitorial, inſtructif.* Monitory letters, *Lettres monitoriales, un monitoire.*

MONK (meŭn'k), *ſ.* [one of a religious community] *Un moine, un religieux.* A libertine and debauched monk, † *Frappart*, m.

MONK [among Printers; friar; a place left untouched by the balls] *Moine*, m.

Monk-fiſh, *Ange*, m.

MONKERY (mŏn'k-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the monaſtick condition] § *Moinerie*, f. *état monaſtique*, m.

MONKERY [a congregation of monks] §† *Penaille*, f.

MONKEY (meŭo'k'-é), *ſ.* [an ape] *Un ſinge.* To play the monkey, *Faire le ſinge*, ou *des ſingeries.* A ſhe-monkey, *Une guenon.*

MONKHOOD (meŭn'k'-hoŭd), *ſ.* [the character of a monk] *Etat de moine*, m.

MONKISH (meŭn'k'-ĭche), *adj.* [monaſtick] *Monacal, de moine, monaſtique.* A monkiſh induction, *or* inveſtiture, *Vêture*, f.

MONK'S-HOOD (meŭn'ks'-hoŭd), *ſ.* [Bot. Acoonitum, Wolf's bane; a poiſonous plant] *Aconit*, m. *tue-loup*, m.

MONK's-RHUBARB (meŭn'ks-roŭ'-beŭrbe), *ſ.* [Bot. Lapathum Alpinum, a ſpecies of dock] *Rhubarbe des Moines*, f. *patience des jardins*, f.

MONMOUTH (mŏn'-măoŭtsh), *ſ.* [the county-town of Monmouthſhire; lat. 51°-49′ lon. 2°-46′ W.] *Monmouth*, m.

* Monmouth-ſtreet, *La friperie*, f.

MONOCEROS (mŏn'-ô-cĕr-ŏce), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Aſtion. unicorn] *Monocéros*, m. *licorne*, f.

MONOCHORD (mŏn'-ô-kŏrde), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument of one ſtring] *Monocorde*, m.

MONOCHROMA (mô-nŏk'-rô-mă), *ſ.* [a picture all of one colour] *Monochromate*, m. *camaïeu*, m.

MONOCULAR (mô-nŏk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *and* MONOCULOUS (mô-nŏk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *aaj.* [one-eyed] *Borgne, qui n'a qu'un œil.*

MONOCULUS (mô-nŏk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), [in Surgery; a bandage for the eye] *Monocule*, m. [a ſmall magnifying glaſs] *Monocule*, ou *Monocle*, m.

MONOCULUS [a ſort of water-beetle] *Monocle*, m.

MONODY (mŏn'-ô-dé, *ſ.* [a poem ſung by one perſon, not in dialogue] *Monodie*, f.

MONOGAMIST (mô-nŏg'-ă-mĭſte), *ſ.* [one who diſallows of ſecond marriages] *Monogamiſte*, m. & f. *qui n'admet point de ſecond mariage.*

MONOGAMY (mô-nŏg'-ă-mé), *ſ.* [marriage of one wife *or* huſband, the ſtate of being married but once] *Monogamie*, f.

MONOGRAM (mŏn'-ô-grăme), *ſ.* [a cypher] *Monograme*, m. *chiffre*, m.

MONOLOGUE (mŏn'-ô-lŏg), *ſ.* [a ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy] *Monologue*, m. *Soliloque* (terme Aſcetique), m.

MONOMACHY (mô-nŏm'-ă-ké), *ſ.* [a duel, a ſingle combat] *Monomachie*, f. *duel*, m.

MONOME (mŏn'-ôme), *ſ.* [in Algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name] *Monome*, f.

MONOPETALOUS (mŏn-ô-pĕt'-ă-leŭce), *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of flowers formed out of one leaf] *Monopétale.*

MONOPODIA (mô-nŏp'-ô-dĭ-a), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. tables with but one foot] *Monopodes*, m. pl.

MONOPOLIST (mô-nŏp'-ô-lĭſte), *and* MONOPOLIZER (mô-nŏp'-ô-lăĭ-zeur). *ſ.* [one that ingroſſes all the trade to himſelf] *Monopoleur*, m. *accapareur*, m.

To MONOPOLIZE (mô-nŏp'-ô-lăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to have the ſole power of ſelling any commodity] *Uſer de monopole.*

MONOPOLY (mô-nŏp'-ô-lé), *ſ.* [the excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing] *Monopole*, m. *accaparement*, m.

MONOPTERE (mô-nŏp'-tĕre), *ſ.* [Antiq. a round temple without walls, having its dome ſupported by columns] *Monoptere*, m.

MONOSTICK (mô-nŏs'-tĭk), *ſ. Compoſition d'un ſeul vers*, f.

MONOSYLLABICAL (mŏn-ô-sĭl-lăb'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [conſiſting of words of one ſyllable] *Monoſyllabique.*

MONOSYLLABLE (mŏn-ô-sĭl'-ă-bl'), *ſ.* [a word of one ſyllable] *Monoſyllabe*, m.

MONOTONY (mô-nŏt'-ô-né), *ſ.* [uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence] *Monotonie*, f.

MONOTRIGLYPH (mŏn'-ô-trăĭ'-glĭf), *ſ.* [Archit. the ſpace of one triglyph between two pilaſtres or two columns] *Monotriglyphe*, m.

MONSOON (mŏn'-ſoŭne', *pl.* mon'-ſoŭn'z), *ſ.* [is ſaid of periodical trade-winds in the Eaſt ocean, blowing conſtantly the ſame way for ſix months, and the contrary way the remaining ſix months] *Mouſſon*, m. *vent réglé, vent de ſaiſon*, m. *étéſies*, m. pl. *vents étéſiens*, m. pl.

MONSTER (mŏn'-ſteŭr), *ſ.* [a miſhapen animal] *Un monſtre*; au figuré, *un homme exceſſivement méchant.* A ſea-monſter, *Un monſtre marin.*

* A monſter of pride, *Un monſtre d'orgueil.* He is a very monſter, *C'eſt un vrai monſtre.*

MONSTROSITY (mŭn'-ſtrŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being monſtrous] *Difformité monſtrueuſe.*

MONSTROUS (mŏn'-'-treŭce), *adj.* [deviating from the ſtated order of nature] *Monſtrueux, difforme*; au figuré, *étrange, prodigieux, extraordinaire.*

† MONSTROUS *and* MONSTROUSLY (mŏn'-ſtreŭs-lé), *adv.* [exceedingly, very much; horribly, to a great or enormous degree] *Monſtrueuſement, prodigieuſement*; *furieuſement, terriblement.*

MONSTROUSNESS (mŏn'-ſtreŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [enormity, irregular nature *or* behaviour] *Difformité monſtrueuſe*, phyſique *ou* morale.

MONTAGNÆ [a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Natolia, on the ſea of Marmora; lat. 40°-20′ N. lon. 29°-40′ E.] *Montania*, m.

MONTANISTS (mŏn'-tă-nĭſts), *ſ.* [a ſort of heretics] *Montaniſtes*, m. pl.

MONT-CASSINO, *ſ.* [a mountain in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated Benedictine abbey] *Mont-Caſſin*, m.

MONT-D'OR, *ſ.* [one of the higheſt mountains of Auvergne in France] *Mont-d'or*, m.

MONTEFIASCO, *ſ.* [an Italian ſort of luſcious wine] *Montefiaſco*, m.

MONTERO, *ſ.* [a horſeman's cap] *Sorte de bonnet de chaſſeur* ou *de cavalier.*

MONTETH (mŏn'-tĕtsh), *ſ.* [a veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed] *Sorte de baſſin dont on ſe ſert en Angleterre pour laver les verres.*

MONTGOMERY, *ſ.* [the county-town of Montgomeryſhire; lat. 52°-26′ N. lon. 3°-5′ W.] *Montgomery*, m.

MONTH (mŭn'tsh), *ſ.* [the twelfth part of the year] *Un mois.* The lunar month, *Le mois lunaire.* Twelve months, *ſ. An*, m. *année*, f.

MONTHS [monthly flowers] *Mois*, m. pl. *règles*, f. pl. *purgations*, f. pl. *ordinaires* des femmes, m. pl. *menſtrues*, f. pl.

*† MONTH'S MIND (meŭn'tsh'-mŭĭn'd'), [longing deſire] *Déſir ardent, déſir paſſionné, envie de femme groſſe*, f. To have a month's mind to a thing, *Avoir grande envie d'une choſe, la déſirer paſſionnément.*

MONTHLY (meŭn'tsh'-lé), *adj.* [continuing a month, happening every month; monthly terms, V. MONTHS] *Qui dure un mois, qui arrive chaque mois: d'un mois, de tous les mois.* The monthly revolutions, *Les victimes que l'on immole tous les mois.*

MONTHLY, *adv.* [every month, once in a month] *De mois en mois, tous les mois.*

MONTIFRINGILLA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Mountain-chaffinch] *Montain*, m. *pinçon d'Ardennes*, m.

MONTOIR, *ſ.* [a ſtone to mount a horſe by] *Montoir*, m.

MONT-PAGNOTE, *ſ.* [the poſt of the invulnerable, *i.* e. without the reach of cannon] *Mont-pagnote*, m.

MONTPELLIER, *ſ.* [a merid. town of France; lat. 43°-37′ N. lon. 3°-58′ E.] *Montpellier*, m.

MONTROSS (mŏn'-trŏs), *ſ.* [an under gunner] *Un ſous-canonnier.*

MONTSERRAT, *ſ.* [a high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monaſtery; lat. 41°-40′ N. lon. 2°-26′ E.] *Mont-Serrat*, m.

MONTSERRAT [an iſland in the Weſt Indies diſcovered in 1493 by Columbus, and ſo named by him for its reſemblance to the mountain of that name in Spain; lat. 16°-54′ N. lon. 62°-34′ W.] *Mont-Serrat*, m.

MONUMENT (mŏn'-ĭoŭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a memorial] *Monument*, m. *marque de ſouvenir*, f. There is a notable monument in the city of London, *Il y a un beau monument dans la ville de Londres*: la colonne érigée en mémoire de l'incendie arrivé le 2 Sept. 1666.

MONUMENT [a tomb, a cenotaph] *Monument*, m. *tombeau*, m.

MONUMENTAL (mŏn'-ĭoŭ-mĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [preſerving memory] *Qui ſert de monument.*

MOOD (moŭde), *ſ.* [Grammar, the change the verb undergoes] *Un mœuf* ou *mode d'un verbe*, m.

MOOD [in Muſick] *Mode*, m.

MOOD [temper of mind, diſpoſition] *Humeur*, f. *diſpoſition d'eſprit*, m. To be in a good mood, *Etre de bonne humeur.* An angry mood, *Une humeur chagrine.*

MOODY (moŭ'-dé), *adj.* [angry, out of humour, humourſome] *Fantaſque, bourru, bizarre, capricieux.*

MOON (moŭne), *ſ.* [a ſecondary planet, the ſatellite of the earth] *La lune, aſtre de la nuit.* New moon, *Nouvelle lune.* Full moon, *Pleine lune.* Half moon, *Demi-lune, croiſſant*, m. Harveſt-moon, *La lune d'août.*

† He would make me believe that the moon is made of green-cheeſe, *Il voudroit me faire accroire que les étoiles ſont des papillottes.*

MOON-BEAM (moŭn'-bĭme), *ſ.* [rays of lunar light] *Rayons lunaires*, m. pl.

MOON-CALF (moŭn'-kăf), *ſ.* [a monſter, a falſe conception] *Monſtre*, m. *faux germe*, m. *mole*, f.

* MOON-CALF [a dolt, a ſtupid perſon] *Un ſtupide, un butor, une butorde.*

MOON-EYED (moŭn'-ăĭde), *adj. Lunatique.* A moon-eyed horſe, *Un cheval lunatique.*

MOON-FISH (moŭn'-fĭche), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Orbis, a flat round fiſh of Africa and America] *Poiſſon lune*, ſ. m. *Poiſſon aſſiette*, m *rond de mer*, m. *lune de mer*, f.

MOONLESS (moŭn'-lĕce), *adj.* [not enlightened by the moon] *Qui n'eſt point éclairé par la lune.*

A moonleſs night, *Une nuit obſcure, ſans clair de lune.*

MOONLIGHT (moŭn'-lăĭte), *ſ.* [the light afforded by the moon] *Clair de lune*, m.

MOONLIGHT, *adj.* [illuminated by the moon] *Eclairé par la lune*, m.

MOONSHINE (moŭn'-chăĭne), *ſ.* [the light of the moon] *Clair de lune*, m.

MOONSHINY (moŭn'-chăĭ-né), *adj.* [illuminated

minated by the moon] *Clair, éclairé par la lune.*

MOON-STRUCK (moün'-strcuk), *adj.* [affected by the moon] *Lunatique.*

MOON-TREFOIL (moün'-trï'-fŏïl), *ſ.* [Bot. Medicago] *Luſerne d'Italie,* f.

MOON-WORT (moün'-oûĕürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Lunaria, honeſty, ſtation-flower, a med. plant] *Lunaire,* f. *medaille,* f. *bulbonach,* m.

MOOR (moüre), *ſ.* [a marſh, a fen, a bog; a track of low watery ground] *Un marais, un marécage; crapaudière,* f. *grenouillère,* f.

MOOR [a negro, a black-a-moor] *Un nègre, un maure* ou *more, un ncir.*

To MOOR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten by anchors, *or* otherwiſe] *Amarrer.* To moor a ſhip, *Amarrer un vaiſſeau.* To moor a boat, *Garrer un bateau.*

To MOOR a-croſs, *or* athwart, *Affourcher.*

To MOOR, *v. n.* [to be ſtationed] *S'arrêter.* He viſited the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark moored, *Il viſita le mont Ararat, où l'arche de Noé s'arrêta.*

To MOOR by the head, *S'Affourcher par l'avant.*

MOORCOCK (moür'-kŏk), *ſ.* [attagen, the male of the mourhen] *Le mâle de la poule d'eau, foulque mâle, coq de marais,* m. *attagen,* m.

MOORED (moür'd), *part. adj. Amarré.*

MOORHEN (moür'-hĕne), *ſ.* [a fowl that feeds in the fens] *Foulque,* m. *poule d'eau,* f. *poule de bruyère,* f. *gelinotte huppée,* f.

MOORING (moü'-rïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Moor] *Amarrage,* m.

MOORINGS (ſtoppings, ſprings, laſhings and lanlards), *Embouſſures,* f. pl. *corps morts,* m. pl. A ſhip come to her moorings, *Vaiſſeau qui vient de déſarmer; vaiſſeau qui rend la bord.* Officer whoſe duty it is to regulate the mooring veſſels, *Débacleur,* m.

MOORISH (moür'-ïche), *adj.* [marſhy] *Marécageux, de marais*; ſignifie auſſi *moreſque, de Maure.*

MOORLAND (moür'-lănde), *ſ.* [mooriſh land] *Pays marécageux.*

MOORSTONE (moür'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of granite] *Eſpèce de granite,* f.

MOOSE (moüce), *ſ.* [a large American deer of the genus of Alce] *Moſe* ou *Moos,* m.

MOOT (moüte), MOOT-CASE (moût'-kéce), *or* Moot-point (moût'-pŏïn'te), *ſ.* [in the Inns of Court] *Queſtion de droit,* f. *objet de diſpute,* m. *diſpute de droit,* f. *conférence,* f.

MOOT-HALL, (moût'-hâl), *La ſalle où ſe font les diſputes de droit.*

To MOOT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe] *Diſputer ſur un point de droit.*

MOOTED (moût'-ĕd), *adj.* [plucked up by the root] *Déraciné.*

MOOTER (moût'-eür), *ſ.* [a diſputer of moot-points] *Diſputeur de droit,* m.

MOOTER, tree-nail monter [in Sea-language] *Ouvrier qui travaille les gournables* ou *chevilles de bois, chevilleur* ou *maître chevilleur,* m.

MOP (mŏp), *ſ.* [rag *or* locks of wool faſtened a long handle with which houſe-maids clean the floors] *Torchon,* m.

‡ MOP [a wry mouth made in contempt] *Grimace,* f. *moue,* f.

To MOP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to rub *or* clean with a mop] *Laver, frotter, nettoyer avec un torchon.*

‡ To MOP, *v.* [to make wry mouths] *Faire la moue, faire des grimaces.*

To MOPE (môpe), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to drowſe; to be ſtupid, or in a conſtant day-dream] *Rêver, être rêveur & mélancholique.*

To MOPE, *v. a.* [to make ſpiritleſs] *Abaſourdir, étourdir, décourager, attriſter.*

MOPED (môp't), *or* MOPING (mô'-pïn'gne), *adj.* [dull, ſpiritleſs] *Triſte, rêveur.* To ſit moping, *Etre triſte,* ou *rêveur.*

MOP-EYED (môp'-ïïd), *adj.* [dim-ſighted; one-eyed] *Qui a la vue courte; borgne.*

‡ MOPPET (mŏp'-ĕte), *and* ‡ MOPSEY (mŏp'-sé), *ſ.* [a pupput made of rags] *Poupée,* f. [a fondling name for a girl] *Pouponne, f. poupée,* f. † *petit chou.*

† MOPUS (mô'-peŭce), *ſ.* [a drone, a dreamer] *Un homme rêveur, un poreſſeux.*

MORA, *or* Morra, *ſ.* [an Italian play] *La mourre.*

MORAI, *ſ.* [at Otaheite; burying ground] *Cimetière,* m.

MORAL (mŏr'-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to manners] *Moral, qui concerne les mœurs.* Moral philoſophy, *La philoſophie morale, la morale.* Moral actions, *Actions morales.* Moral certainty, *Certitude morale.* A good moral man, *Un honnête homme.*

Moral, *ſ.* [moral ſenſe] *La moralité, le ſens moral.*

To MORAL, V. To MORALIZE.

MORALIST (mŏr'-ăl-ïſte), *ſ.* [one who teaches the duties of life] *Moraliſte,* m. *celui ou celle qui donne des préceptes de morale.*

MORALITY (mô-răl'-ïtĕ), *ſ.* [moral philoſophy] *La morale, la ſcience des mœurs.* Looſe, relaxed morality, *Morale commode, morale relachée.*

MORALITY [the form of an action, which makes it the ſubject of reward or puniſhment] *Moralité,* f. The morality of an action, *La moralité d'une action,* ce qui la rend digne de récompenſe ou de châtiment.

To MORALIZE (mŏr-ăl'-ăïze), *ſ.* -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to apply to moral purpoſes] *Moraliſer, donner un ſens moral, faire une application morale.* Did he not moralize this ſpectacle? *Ne moraliſa-t-il pas ſur ce ſpectacle?*

To MORALIZE, *v. n.* [to ſpeak *or* write on moral ſubjects] *Moraliſer, faire des réflexions morales.*

MORALIZER (mŏr'-ăl-ăï zeŭr), *ſ.* [he who moralizes] *Moraliſeur,* m.

MORALLY (mŏr'-ăl-é), *adv.* [in an ethical ſenſe] *Moralement, dans un ſens moral, au moral.*

MORALLY [according to the rules of virtue] *Moralement, en morale, ſuivant les lois de la morale.*

MORALLY [according to the common occurrences of life] *Moralement, vraiſemblablement.*

MORALS (mŏr'-ălz), *ſ. pl.* [the practice of the duties of life] *Les mœurs.* A man of good morals, *Un homme de bonnes mœurs.* People corrupt in their morals, *Des gens de mœurs corrompues.* V. MANNERS.

MORASS (mô'-race), *ſ.* [fen, bog, moor] *Marais,* m. *marécage,* m. *terrain marécageux, ſluque d'eau,* f. *croulière,* f.

MORAVIA (mô-ré'-vï-ă), *ſ.* [a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia] *La Moravie.*

MORBID (mor'-bïd), *adj.* [diſeaſed] *Malade.*

MORBIDNESS (mor'-bïd-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſeaſe] *Maladie,* f.

MORBIFICAL (mor-bïf'-ï-kăl), *and* MORBIFICK (mor-bït'-ïk), *adj.* [cauſing diſeaſes] *Morbifique.*

MORBOSE (mor-bôce), *adj.* [proceeding from diſeaſe] *Qui provient de maladie*; ou *malſain.*

MORBOSITY (mor-bŏs'-ï-té), *ſ.* [diſeaſed ſtate] *Etat d'un homme maladif.*

MORDACIOUS (mor-dé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [biting] *Mordant.*

MORDACITY (mor-dăs'-ï-té), *ſ.* [Med. biting quality] *Mordacité,* f. *qualité corroſive.*

MORDACITY [ſharpneſs of ſpeech] *Mordacité, médiſance aigre & piquante*

MORDELLA (mor'-dĕl-ă), *ſ.* [a genus of four winged coleopterous inſects] *Mordelle,* f.

MORDICANT (mor'-dï-kănte), *adj.* V. MORDACIOUS.

To MORDICATE (mor'-dï-kéte), *v. a.* [to bite, *in ſpeech*] *Mordre, médire, cenſurer, critiquer avec malignité.*

MORDICATION (mor-dï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of corroding *or* biting] *L'action de mordre; corroſion,* f.

MORDUATES, *ſ. pl.* [people of the Tartary Moſcovite between the rivers of Occa, Sura and Mock-Schareca] *Les Morduates,* m. pl.

MORE (môre), *adj.* [in a greater number, quantity, *or* degree] *Plus, davantage, en plus grand nombre, en plus grande quantité, plus grand.* More wine than water, *Plus de vin que d'eau.* I ſaw no more than five, *Je n'en ai pas vu plus de cinq.* They were much more, *Ils étoient en bien plus grand nombre, ils étoient beaucoup plus,* or *bien davantage.* His courage was more than his ſtrength, *Son courage étoit plus grand que ſa force, il avoit plus de courage que de force.*

† The more haſte, the worſe ſpeed, *Plus on ſe preſſe, & moins on avance.*

MORE, *adv.* [to a greater degree] *Plus, davantage.* He loved Rachel more than Leah, *Il aimoit plus Rachel que Lia.* There is nothing that I love more, *Je n'aime rien davantage.*

MORE [rather] *Plutôt.* I attribute it more to his good luck than to his wiſdom, *Je l'attribue plutôt à ſon bonheur, qu'à ſa ſageſſe*

No more, *Pas davantage.* Never more, *Jamais plus.* Being never to ſee her more, he embraced her with tears in his eyes, *Ne devant plus la revoir, il l'embraſſa les larmes aux yeux.*

Once more, *Encore une fois.* More and more, *De plus en plus.*

The more ſo, So much the more, *D'autant plus, d autant mieux.*

MORE, *ſ.* [a greater number *or* degree] *Plus, davantage.* Will you have more? *En voulez-vous davantage?* Five fathoms and more, *Cinq braſſes & plus.* To make more of a thing than it is, *Exagérer une choſe.* They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no more than ſeparate the parts of it one from another, and lay them ſo in their due orders, *Ceux qui établiſſent ainſi une queſtion, ne ſont rien de plus que d'en ſéparer les parties, & de les mettre dans l'ordre qui leur convient.*

☞ *Il n'eſt pas toujours aiſé de décider ſi* more *eſt un nom ou un adverbe.*

MORE [a particle that forms the comparative degree] *Plus,* marque du comparatif. More happy, *Plus heureux.*

MOREA, *ſ.* [formerly called Peloponneſus, a peninſula on the Southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the iſthmus of Corinth] *La Morée.*

MOREL (mô'-rĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. Solanum, deadly night-ſhade; a med. plant] *Morelle,* f.

MOREL-CHERRY, *ſ. Alkekengi,* m.

MORELAND (môre'-lăn'de), *ſ.* [a mountainous country] *Pays de Montagnes,* m.

MOREOVER (môre-ô'-veûr), *conj.* [alſo, beſides] *De plus, en outre, outre cela, d'ailleurs, d'autre part, comme auſſi*; *plus, item.* V. FURTHERMORE.

MORE'S-HEAD (môr'z'-hĕd), *ſ.* [in Manege; the colour of a roan-horſe] *Un cheval Cap de more.*

MORESK (mŏr'-ĕsk), *or* MORESK-WORK, *ſ.* [antick painting *or* carving] *Moreſque,* f.

MORGAY (mŏr'-gué), *ſ.* [rough hound-fiſh, a Mediterranean ſea-fiſh] *Rouſſeté,* f. ou *chat marin,* m. dont la peau teinte en vert ſert à faire le *galluchat.*

MORGLAY (mor'-glé), *ſ.* [a deadly weapon] *Sorte d'arme meurtrière.*

MORHUA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol.] V. COD.

MORIGEROUS (mô-rïdj'-ĕr-ĕce), *adj.* [obedient, obſequious] *Obéiſſant, morigéné, docile, complaiſant.*

MORIL (mor'-ïl), *ſ.* [a ſort of muſhroom] *Morille,* f.

MORILLON, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of duck] *Morillon,* m.

MORINA (mô-tăï'-nă), *ſ.* [Bot. a cordial,

dial, cephalic and ſtomachic plant of the Levant] *Morine*, f.

MORINGA (mŏr'-ĭn'-gă), *ſ.* [a large Malab. tree, that produces the ben-nut; nephritic wood] *Moringa*, m *bois néphrétique.*

MORION (mô'-rĭ-ŭne), *ſ.* [a caſque, a helmet] *Morion*, m *pot-en-tête*, m. *caſque*, m.

MORISCO (mô-rĭs'-kô), *ſ.* V. MORRIS-DANCER.

MORKIN (mor'-kĭne), *ſ.* [a wild beaſt dead through ſickneſs, or miſchance] *Bête ſauvage morte de maladie*, ou *par accident.*

MORLACHIA, *ſ.* [a mountainous country of Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks] *La Morlaquie.*

MORLING (mor'-lĭn'gne), *or* MORTLING, *ſ.* [the wool of a dead ſheep] *La laine d'une brebis morte*, f. V. SHORLING.

MORMYROS, *ſ.* [a ſea fiſh, much like the Dorade or Aurata] *Merme*, ou *Marmore*, m.

MORN (morne), poetically for *Morning.*

MORNING (mor'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the firſt part of the day] *Le matin, la matinée.* The morning is the proper part of the day for ſtudy, *Le matin eſt le temps le plus propre à l'étude.* I ſpent the whole morning about it, *J'y ai employé toute la matinée.* Morning-muſick, *Aubade*, f.

Morning's draught, *Ce qu'on boit le matin à jeun, le déjeûner.* To give one a morning's draught, *Donner le déjeûner à quelqu'un, lui donner à boire pour ſon déjeûner.*

MORNING-GOWN (mor'-nĭn'gne-gŏune'), *ſ.* [a looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed] *Robe de chambre*, f.

MORNING-PRAYER (mor'-nĭn'gne-prĕ'-eŭ z), *ſ pl. Matines*, f. pl.

MORNING-STAR (mor'-nĭn'gne-star'), *ſ.* [the planet Venus, when ſhe ſhines in the morning] *L'étoile du matin*, m.

MORNING-TWILIGHT (mor'-nĭn'gne-toüăï'-lăïte), [time preceeding the riſing of the ſun] *Avant-jour*, m. *crépuſcule*, m.

MOROCCO [an empire of Africa comprehending a conſiderable part of the ancient Mauritania] *L'empire de Maroc.*

MOROCCO, *ſ.* [the capital of the kingdom of Morocco, an empire of Africa, the ancient Mauritania; lat. 31°-12' N. lon. 6° 45' W.] *Maroc*, m.

MOROCCO, *ſ.* [a goat's ſkin dreſſed after the manner uſed in Morocco] *Marroquin*, m.

MOROCHTUS, *ſ.* [French chalk or white marking ſtone] *Craie de Briançon*, f. *morochite*, f. *pierre de lait*, f. *pierre à dégraiſſer*, f.

MOROSE (mô-rôce'), *adj.* [ſour of temper, peeviſh, ſullen] *Bourru, bizarre, fantaſque, capricieux, chagrin, ſoucieux, morne, triſte.*

MOROSELY (mô-rôce'-lé), *adv.* [ſourly, peeviſhly] *D'une manière chagrine, d'un air bourru, d'un ton chagrin.*

MOROSENESS (mô-rôce'-nĕce), *and* MOROSITY (mô-rôs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſournefs, peeviſhneſs] *Humeur chagrine, bourrue, capricieuſe; avertin*, m.

MORPHEUS (mor'-fĭ-ŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the miniſter of Somnus and God of Dreams] *Morphée*, m

MORPHEW (mor'-fĭoŭ), *ſ.* [a ſcurf of the face] *Taches blanches & rudes* qui viennent au viſage, f. *dartres farineuſes*, f. pl. *galle au viſage*, f.

MORRHA, *or* MURRHA, V. MORRHINE

MORRIS, *or* MORRISDANCE (mŏr'-ĭs-dăn'ce), *ſ.* [a ſort of dance in imitation of the Moors; in which bells are gingled, or ſwords clathed] *Moreſque*, f. *danſe moreſque*, f

MORRIS-DANCER (mŏr'-ĭs-dăn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who dances a morris] *Celui qui danſe la moreſque.*

MORROW (mŏr'-ô), *ſ.* [the day after the preſent day] *Le jour de demain, le lendemain.*

To-MORROW, *Demain*, m. After to-morrow, *Après demain.*

MORROW, *for* Morning *Ex.* Good morrow, *Bon jour*, m. *je vous ſouhaite le bonjour.*

MORS, *ſ* [Mythol. the daughter of Nox and Somnus and Goddeſs of Death] *Mort*, f.

MORSE (morse), *ſ.* [Walrus, Roſmatus; ſea horſe, or ſea her ſea-cow] *Morſe*, m. *vache marine*, f. *bête à la grande dent*, f

MORSEL (mor'-sĕl), *ſ.* [a bit] *Un morceau* A morſel of bread, *Un morceau de pain.*

MORSELL, *or* MORSULI, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; ſolid electuaries, ſuch as lozenges] *Tablettes*, f. pl. *paſtilles*, f. pl.

MORSURE (mor'-chĭoŭre), [the act of biting] *Morſure*, f.

MORT (morte), *ſ.* [among Hunters; a tune ſounded at the death of the game] *Hallali*, m *la mort du cerf.*

MORTA (mor'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Atropos] *Morta*, f.

MORTAL (mor'-tăl), *adj.* [liable to death] *Mortel, ſujet à la mort.*

MORTAL [deadly] *Mortel, qui cauſe la mort.* A mortal diſeaſe, *Une maladie mortelle.* A mortal ſin, *Un ennemi mortel.*

† MORTAL [extreme, violent] *Mortel, grand, violent.* A mortal apprehenſion, *Un frayeur mortelle.*

MORTAL, *ſ.* [man] *Mortel*, m. *homme*, m. Poor mortals! *Pauvres mortels! hommes nés pour mourir!*

A ſtrange mortal, *Un mortel étrange; un compagnon; un homme réveu.*

MORTALITY (mor-tăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſubjection to death; frequency of death; death] *Mortalité, ſ. état mortel, nature mortelle; mort fr querte*, m. *maladie mortelle; mort*, f.

Bills of mortality [accounts of the numbers born, married, and buried in any pariſh, &c.] *Comptes des Mariages, des Baptêmes, & des morts.* Within the bills of mortality, *Dans la banlieue.*

MORTALLY (mor'-tăl-é), *adv.* [to death, or deadly] *A mort. Semant, à mort.*

MORTALLY [grievouſly] *Mortellement, grièvement, beaucoup, extrêmement.*

MORTAR (mor'-teŭr), *ſ* [a veſſel wherein materials are pounded with a peſtle] *Mortier*, m.

MORTAR [in a paper-mill] *Pile*, f. The fourth and fifth mortar, *Pile à affiner.*

MORTAR [a ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown] *Mortier* d'artillerie, m.

MORTAR [a ſmall veſſel of caſt iron fired at rejoicings] *Boîte*, f.

MORTAR [lime and ſand mixed together] *Mortier*, m. Mortar mixed with hay *or* ſtraw, *Torchis*, m. Hard mortar, *Béton*, m. With full mortar, *à bain de mortier.*

MORTAR, *or* MORTER [a ſort of lamp] *Mortier à veille*, m.

MORTGAGE (mor'-guédje), *ſ.* [in Law; Antichreſis, a pawn of land *or* other moveable] *Hypothèque*, f. *l'engagement d'un bien meuble* ou *immeuble*, m.

To MORTGAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pledge, to put to pledge] *Hypothéquer, engager.*

MORTGAGED (mor'-guéôj'd), *part. adj. Hypothéqué, engagé.*

MORTGAGEE (mor-gué-djî'), *ſ.* [he *or* ſhe that takes *or* receives a mortgage] *Celui* ou *celle qui a une hypothèque, engagiſte*, m.

MORTGAGER (mor'-gué-djeŭr), *ſ.* [he *or* ſhe that gives a mortgage] *Celui* ou *celle qui hypothéque.*

MORTIFEROUS (mor-tĭf'-ĕr-eüce), *adj* [deadly, fatal, deſtructive] *Mortel, qui donne* ou *cauſe la mort.*

MORTIFICATION (mor-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheüne), *ſ* [the ſtate of corrupting *or* loſing vital qualities] *Mortification* des chairs, f.; *gangrène*, f. To come to a mortification, *Se gangréner.*

MORTIFICATION [the act of ſubduing the body by macerations] *Mortification*, f. *macération, pénitence*, f.

* MORTIFICATION [humiliation, ſubjection of the paſſions, trouble] *Mortification*, f. *humiliation*, f. *peine d'eſprit*, f.

MORTIFIED (mor'-tĭ-fïd'), *part. adj. Mortifié; chagriné; humilié; dompté, réprimé.* Mortified life, *Auſtérité*, f.

To MORTIFY (mor'-tĭ-fï), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to deſtroy vital qualities and active powers] *Mortifier.*

To MORTIFY [to harraſs the body to compliance with the mind; to ſubdue inordinate paſſions] *Mortifier* ſon corps *au* les paſſions, *les dompter*, en *réprimer les mouvemens déréglés.*

To MORTIFY [to humble, to depreſs, to vex] *Mortifier, humilier, affliger, chagriner, faire de la peine, cauſer du chagrin*

To MORTIFY, *v. n.* [to grow tender; *or* to gangrene, to corrupt] *S mortifier*, en parlant de la viande; *devenir tendre; ſe gâter, ſe corrompre, ſe grangener.*

MORTING. V. MORLING

MORTISE (mŏr-tĭce), *ſ* [a hole cut in a piece of timber] *Une mortoiſe*, ou *mortaiſe*, f. Mortiſe to admit a ſheave *Clan*, m.

To MORTISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join with a mortiſe] *Emmortoiſer.*

MORTISED (mor'-tĭs'd), *part. adj. Emmortaiſé.*

MORTMAIN (mort'-mă'ne), *ſ.* [ſuch a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable] *Amortiſſement*, m. *main-morte*, f poſſeſſion d'un bien par des gens de mainmorte.

MORTPAY (mort'-pĕ), *ſ.* [dead pay] *Morte paye*, m.

MORTUARY (mor'-tüoŭ-ar-é), *ſ.* [a gift left by a man at his death to the church] *Legs pieux*, m pl.

MORTUARY [corpſe preſent, a fee paid to the incumbent of one's pariſh to be buried in another] *Droit d'entrement*, m

MOSAICAL (mô-zé'-ĭ-kăl), *and* MOSAICK (mô-zé'-ĭk), *adj.* [of Moſes] *Moſaïque; de Moyſe.* The Moſaical law, *La loi Moſaïque, la loi de Moyſe.*

MOSAICK work [a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours] *Moſaïque*, f. *ouvrage à la moſaïque*, m. ou *de marqueterie*, f.

MOSAMBIQUE, *ſ.* [the capital of an iſland and kingdom of the ſame name on the Eaſt coaſt of Africa; lat. 15°-5' S. lon. 40°-10' E.] *Mozambique*, f.

Moſambique-Channel (a ſtrait or channel in the Indian Ocean, lying between the Eaſt coaſt of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſcar), *Le canal de Mozambique.*

MOSCHATA. V. NUTMEG.

MOSCHATEL (mŏs'-kà-tĕl), *ſ.* [a ſort of plant] *Sorte de plante.*

MOSCHATELINA, *ſ.* [muſk-crowfoot, hollow-root, tuberoſe moſchatel, *Moſcatelline*, f. *herbe muſquée*, f.

MOSCHETTO (mŏs ki'-tô), *ſ.* [a kind of gnat, very troubleſome in ſome part of the Weſt Indies] *Sorte de moucheron* ou *couſin, marigouin*, m. [the ſame in China, the Eaſt Indies, and the Golden Coaſt] *Moſquille, mouſquite* ou *muſquite*, f. *mouſtique*, f.

MOSCHIFER (mŏsk'-ĭf ĕr), *ſ.* [a quadruped of Thibet and North China, a kind of kid which affords the perfume called the muſk] *Porte-muſc*, m.

MOSCOW, *ſ.* [a large city and province of the Ruſſian empire; lat. 55°-45' N. lon. 37°-31' E.] *Moſcow*, m.

MOSELLE, *ſ.* [a river of France, and a department including part of the late province of Lorrain] *La moſelle.*

MOSQUE (mŏsk), *ſ.* [a Mahometan temple] *Moſquée*, f.

MOSQUITO SHORE, *ſ.* [a country of New Spain in North America] *La côte des moſquites.*

MOSS (mŏce), *ſ.* [Bot. Muſcus, a ſmall plant] *Muſſe, f.* Wall-moſs, *Brion*, m.

† A rolling ſtone never gathers moſs, *Pierre qui roule n'amaſſe point de mouſſe.*

MOSSED (mŏst), *adj.* [covered with moſs] *Couvert de mouſſe.*

MOSSES (mŏs'-ĭz), *ſ. pl.* [mooriſh or marſhy places] *Marais*, m. *pays marécageux*, m.

MOSSINESS (mŏs'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being covered with moſs] *Etat de ce qui eſt couvert de mouſſe*; ſignifie auſſi *le coton* qui vient à certains fruits, & à certaines herbes; *poil ſollet*, m.

MOSSY (mŏs'-é), *adj.* [full of moſs] *Mouſſu, couvert de mouſſe.* Moſſy ground, *Une feleuſe.*

MOST (môſte), *adj.* [greatneſs in number or quantity] *Le plus grand* en nombre ou quantité. The moſt part, *La plupart, la plus grande partie.* The moſt part of the night was ſpent, *La plus grande partie de la nuit étoit paſſée.* He thinks moſt ſorts of learning flouriſhed among them, *Il penſe que la plupart des ſciences fleurirent parmi eux.*

MOST, *ſ. ſing.* or *pl.* [the greateſt number or degree] *Le plus, la plupart, le plus grand nombre, le plus haut degré, le plus grand prix, la plus grande eſtime.* Moſt of the laws of motion, *La plupart des lois du mouvement.* Moſt are of that opinion, *La plupart ſont de ce ſentiment.* Some months at the moſt, *Quelques mois au plus, tout au plus quelques mois* To make the moſt of, *Tirer le meilleur parti de . . .* To make the moſt of one's place, ‖ *Aller la courroie.* The covetous man makes the moſt of what he has, *L'avare fait le plus grand cas de ſon tréſor.*

MOST, *adj.* [in the greateſt degree] *Le plus.* That which will moſt influence their manners will be the company they converſe with, *Ce qui aura le plus d'influence ſur leur conduite, ce ſera la compagnie qu'ils fréquentent.*

MOST [a particle noting the ſuperlative] *Le plus, la plus, les plus; fort, très, extrêmement.* The moſt eloquent orator, *L'orateur le plus éloquent.* The moſt beautiful woman, *La plus belle femme* The moſt learned people, *Les plus habiles gens.* It is a moſt populous country, *C'eſt un pays extrêmement peuplé.*

MOSTICK (mŏs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [a painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints] *Appui-main*, m.

MOSYNÆCUM, *ſ.* [Metall. æs, a white metal of the ancients] *Platine, ſ. or blanc*, m.

MOSTLY (môſt'-lé), *adv.* [generally] *Ordinairement, le plus ſouvent, la plupart du temps*

‡ MOSTWHAT (môſt'-hoüate), *ſ.* V. THE MOSTPART.

MOTACILLA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Water-wagtail] *Motacille*, f.

MOTATION (mô-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [movement] *Mouvement*, m.

MOTE (môte), *ſ.* [a ſmall particle of matter] *Un atome.*

‡ MOTE, V. MIGHT.

MOTETTO, *ſ.* [Ital. Muſ. a kind of church-muſic] *Motet*, m.

MOTH (mŏtsh), *ſ.* [a ſmall winged inſect that eats clothes and hangings] *Teigne*, f. *blatte*, f. *mite*, f. Moth-eaten, *Rongé par les teignes.*

MOTH-MULLEIN (mŏtsh-meŭl'-ĭne), *ſ.* [Bot. Chryſogonum, Blattaria; a medicinal plant] *Herbe aux mites*, f.: eſpece de *bouillon blanc*, m.

MOTH-WORM (mŏ'sh'-oüeŭrme), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. the larva of a very pretty ſcarab] *Ver Hottentot*, m. *teigne des lis*, f. *crioère*, m.

MOTH-WORT (mŏtsh'-oüeŭrte), or MUG-WORT, *ſ.* [Bot. Artemiſia; a med. plant] *Armoiſe*, f.

MOTHER (meŭtzh'-eür), *ſ.* [ſhe that has brought forth a child] *Mère*, f. She is my mother, *C'eſt ma mère.* A grand-mother, *Une grand-mère.* Mother in-law, *Belle-mère.* A hard-hearted cruel mother, † *Une bourrelle.*

* † Diffidence is the mother of ſafety, *La défiance eſt la mère de la ſureté.*

MOTHER [the womb] *La matrice.* A fit of the mother, *Une ſuffocation de matrice.*

MOTHER [the lees] *La lie.* Mother of ear, or oil, *La lie de la bière, de l'huile*, &c.

MOTHER, *adj.* [native] *Naturel, maternel.* Mother-tongue, *La langue maternelle*; ou bien *une langue mère*, § *langue matrice* Mother-wit, *Bon-ſens naturel.* Mother-city, *Métropole, ville capitale.*

MOTHER of pearl, *ſ.* *Mère-perle*, f. *nacre de perle*, f. Mother of pearl (a ſhell), *Pintade*, f.

MOTHER of the maids of honour (at Court), *Gouvernante des filles d'honneur*, f.

MOTHER [a familiar term of addreſs to an old woman] *La mère* (une telle).

To MOTHER, *v. n.* [to gather concretion] *Se joindre, ſe congeler; s'épaiſſir, ſe former en lie, ſe miſir.*

MOTHERHOOD (meŭtzh'-eür-hoŭd), *ſ.* [the character of a mother] *Maternité*, f. *qualité de mère.*

MOTHERLESS (meŭtzh'-eür-lĕce), *adj.* [without mother] *Sans mere, qui n'a point de mère.*

MOTHERLY (meŭ'zh'-eür-lé), *adj.* [belonging or ſuitable to a mother] *Maternel, de mère.* Motherly love, *La tendreſſe maternelle.*

☞ Motherly woman, *Une matrone*; *une femme grave, ſage, & ſur le retour.*

MOTHERLY, *adv.* [in manner of a mother] *En mère, comme une mère.*

MOTHER-THYME (meŭtzh'-eür-tĭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Serpyllum; a medicinal plant] *Serpolet*, m.

MOTHERWORT (meŭtzh'-eür-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Cardiaca; a med. plant] *Agripaume*, f. *cardiaque*, f.

MOTHERY (meŭtzh'-eür-é), *adj.* [concreted, dreggy] *Chargé de lie*; *congelé, épais.*

MOTHY (mŏtsh'-é), *adj.* [full of moths] *Plein de teignes.*

MOTION (mô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of moving] *Mouvement*, m. *l'action de mouvoir, de ſe mouvoir, de changer de place*; ‖ *branle*, m. To put in motion, *Agiter.* The motions of the eye, *Les mouvemens de l'œil.* The motion of an army, *Le mouvement d'une armée.* The motion of a watch, *Cadrature d'une montre.* Communicated motion (in Mechanics), *Mouvement de la ſeconde eſpèce.*

MOTION [tendency of the mind, thought, will] *Mouvement*, m. *volonté*, f. *penſée*, f. *gré*, m. Let a good man obey every good motion riſing in his heart, *Que tout homme vertueux ſuive les ſaints mouvemens de ſon cœur.* He did it of his own motion, *Il l'a fait de ſon propre mouvement, de ſon plein gré.*

* MOTION [propoſal made] *Propoſition*, f. *ouverture*, f. *avis*, m. *agitation*, f. *inſtigation*, f. *incitation*, f. *inſtance*, f. To make a motion, *Faire une propoſition, ouvrir un avis.* I agree and thank you for your motion, *J'accepte votre propoſition avec reconnoiſſance.*

To MOTION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to propoſe] *Propoſer* une choſe, en *faire la propoſition*, la *mettre ſur le tapis.*

MOTIONED (mô'-cheün'd), *part. adj. Propoſé.*

MOTIONER (mô'-cheün-eür), *ſ.* [one who propoſes] *Celui qui propoſe* une choſe.

MOTIONLESS (mô'-cheŭne-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting motion] *Immobile, ſans mouvement.*

MOTIVE (mô'-tiv'), *adj.* [cauſing motion] *Moteur, motrice.* The motive faculty, *La faculté motrice.* The motive cauſe, *Le principe moteur.*

* MOTIVE, *ſ.* [inducement] *Motif*, m. *raiſon* qui porte à faire une choſe, *conſidération*, f. V. PRINCIPLE.

MOTIVITY (mô-tĭv'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the power of moving] *Puiſſance de mouvoir*, ou *de remuer*, f

MOTLEY (mŏt'-lé), *adj.* [mingled of various colours] *Mêlé de différentes couleurs, bigarré.* A motley colour, *Une couleur mêlée* ou *bigarrée.*

MOTOR (mô'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a mover] *Moteur*, m

MOTORY (mô'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [giving motion] *Qui donne le mouvement.*

MOTRIX (mô'-trĭks), *adj.* [having the power of moving] *Motrice*, f. Vis motrix, *Puiſſance motrice.*

MOTTO (mŏt'-ô), *ſ.* [a ſentence added to a device] *Mot*, m. *paroles qui accompagnent le corps d'une deviſe*, m. *ame*, f.

MOUAB, *ſ.* [a town of Aſia in Arabia Felix, the uſual reſidence of the king of Yemen] *Moüab* ou *Moab*, m.

MOUCHEROLLE, *ſ.* [a ſmall bird that feeds on flies and inſects] *Mucherolle*, f.

MOULD (môlde), *ſ.* [a form wherein any thing is caſt] *Moule*, m. *forme*, f. To caſt any thing in a mould, *Jeter quelque choſe en moule.*

* To caſt prayers in certain moulds, *Etablir certaines formes* ou *formules de prières.*

MOULD [for making braſs-money] *Jument*, f. terme de faux monnoyeur.

MOULD [a kind of concretion on the outſide of things] *Moiſiſſure*, f. All moulds are inceptions of putrefaction, *Toute moiſiſſure eſt un commencement de pourriture.*

MOULD [earth, ſoil] *Terre*, f. *ſol*, m. *terreau*, m.

MOULD [the ſuture of the ſkull] *La ſuture de ſes du crane.*

MOULD [Archit. board cut in profile into various ſweeps wherewith plaſter-moulding are made] *Colibre*, m.

MOULD [in Cannon-foundery] *Echantillon*, m.

MOULDS [in which ſugar-loaves are made] *Formes*, f. pl. Baſtard mould (among Sugar-bakers), *Forme bâtarde*, f.

MOULD [among Tallow-Chandlers] *Moule*, m. Mould-candle, *Chandelle moulée.* To fill the moulds, *Faire une jetée.* Mould-frame, *Table à mouler.*

MOULD [among Gold-beaters; a certain number of leaves of vellum] *Moule*, m. *livret*, m. Mould of about a thouſand leaves, *Chandret*, m. Large vellum-mould (a mould for about 200 leaves), *Grand moule à cauchet.* Small vellum-mould (a mould for about 50 leaves), *Petit moule à cauchet.*

Ice-cream mould, *Sorbotière*, f.

Mould of any thing caſt in iron, *Entelappe*, f.

Sheath-maker's mould, *Mandrin*, m.

To MOULD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form, to ſhape, to model] *Mouler, modeler, former, jeter en moule.* To mould a figure, *Mouler une figure, la jeter en moule.*

* To MOULD [to faſhion] *Former, dreſſer, façonner.* I ſhall mould her to my own ide., *Je la formerai à ma fantoiſie.*

To Mould [to beat hollow the ſole of a ſhoe] *Emboutir*, m.

To MOULD [to knead] *Pétrir.* To MOULD bread, *Pétrir du pain.*

To MOULD, *v. n.* [to be covered with mould] *Se moiſir.*

MOULD [among Ship builders] *Gabarit*, m. (modèle ſervant à tracer les pièces de bois dans la conſtruction des vaiſſeaux) Mould-loft *Salle des Gabarits*, f. To lay down the mould of a ſhip, *Tracer les gabarits d'un vaiſſeau.* To mould the timber according to its compaſs or inclination, *Marquer les bois ſuivant ſon devers.*

MOULDABLE (mŏld'-ă-bl'), *adj* [that may be moulded] *Qu'on peut mouler.*

MOULDED (moid'-ĕd), *part. adj. Moulé.*

MOULDER (môld'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who moulds] *Celui qui moule, moulour*, m.

To MOULDER (môl'-deŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to turn and to be turned to duſt] *Réduire en pouſſière*; *ſe réduire en pouſſière*; au figuré, *conſumer, diſſiper*; *ſe conſumer, ſe diſſiper.*

MOULDERED (môl'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Réduit en pouſſière*; *conſumé, diſſipé.*

MOULDINESS (môl'-dī-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being mouldy] *Moiſiſſure*, f.

MOULDING (môld'-īn'gne), *ſ.* [an ornament in Architecture] *Moulure*, f.

MOULDING [that which bears an arch] *Impoſte*, f.

MOULDING of any piece of timber by incurvation (among Ship-wrights), *Dowers*, m.

MOULDWARP (môld'-uŭarpe), *ſ.* [a mole] *Une taupe.*

MOULDY (môl'-dé), *adj.* [overgrown with mould] *Moiſi, couvert de moiſiſſure, chanci.* Mouldy bread, *Du pain moiſi*, ou *chanci.*

To grow mouldy (ſaid of lemons), *Camouſſer.*

MOUL-ELAVOU, *ſ.* [Bot. Goſſipium, a tall cotton-bearing tree of the Weſt Indies] *Fromager*, m. *ſaamouna*, m. (arbre qui donne une ouatte ou coton trop court pour être filé, mais qui s'allume très-facilement, & ſert d'Amadou).

MOULINET, *ſ.* [a roller applied to cranes, capſtans, &c.] *Moulinet*, m. *rouleau*, m.

MOULINS, *ſ.* [a town of France in the department of Allier and late province of Bourbonnois; lat. 46°-34′ N. lon. 3°-25′ E.] *Moulins*, m.

To MOULT (môlte), *v. n.* [to change the feathers] *Muer, changer de plumes.*

MOULTER (môl'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a young moulting duck] *Jeune canard en mue*, m.

MOULTING (môl'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. Mue*, f.

‡ To MOUNCH (meŭn'che), *v. a.* [to eat] *Manger.* [to eat up all] *Manger tout.*

MOUND (măoŭn'd), *ſ* [any thing raiſed to fortify *or* defend] *Rempart*, m. *boulevard*, m. *retranchement*, m. *levée de terre*, f. *haie*, f. *mole*, m. *butte*, f.

To MOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fortify with a mound] *Munir, remparer, retrancher.*

MOUNT (măoŭn'te), *ſ.* [a mountain, a hill] *Mont*, m. *montagne*, f. Mount Ætna, *Le Mont Ætna.* Jacob offered ſacrifice upon the mount, *Jacob ſacrifia ſur la montagne.*

Mount of piety (certain funds or eſtabliſhments, in Italy, where money is lent out on ſome ſmall ſecurity. In England, contributions raiſed for the benefit of people ruined by the exertions of the Jews), *Mont de piété*, m.

To MOUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe aloft, to lift on high; to climb, to aſcend] *Monter, gravir.* To mount the throne, *Monter ſur le trône.* To mount the breach, *Monter ſur la brèche.* To mount a hill, *Gravir une montagne.*

To MOUNT guard, *Monter la garde.*

To MOUNT a canon, *Monter un canon, le mettre ſur ſon affut, l'affuter.*

To MOUNT a trooper, *Monter un cavalier, lui donner un cheval.*

To MOUNT [in Manufactories; to raiſe, to ſet off] *Monter.*

To Mount a fan, *Monter un éventail.*

To MOUNT, *v. n.* [to riſe on high; to get on horſeback] *Monter, s'élever.* You mount too high, *Vous montez trop haut.* The eagle mounts up at thy command, *L'aigle s'élève à ton ordre.* To mount on horſeback, *Monter à cheval.*

*‡ He mounted upon his great horſe, *Il monta ſur ſes grands chevaux*; *il le prit ſur le haut ton.*

To MOUNT, *for* To Amount; which ſee.

MOUNTAIN (măoŭn'-téne), *ſ.* [a large hill] *Une montagne, un mont.*

† To make mountains of mole-hill's, *Faire d'une mouche un éléphant.*

MOUNTAIN, *adj.* [found on the mountains] *De montagne.*

Mountain-heath, V. SAXIFRAGE.

Mountain-parſley, V. MEUM.

Mountain-roſe, V. CHAMÆRODENDRON.

Mountain wormwood (a medicinal plant), *Genepi*, m.

MOUNTAINEER (măoŭn'-tĕn-īre'), *ſ.* [an inhabitant of the mountains] *Un montagnard.*

MOUNTAINEER [a ſavage, a free-booter] *Un ſauvage, un bandit.*

MOUNTAINOUS (măoŭn'-té-neŭce), *adj.* [hilly, full of mountains; large as a mountain; huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains] *Montagneux, de montagnes*; ou bien, *qui habite les montagnes.*

MOUNTAINOUSNESS (măoŭn'-té-neŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being full of mountains] *Etat d'un pays montagneux.*

MOUNTANT (măoŭn'-tănte), *adj.* [riſing on high] *Montant.*

MOUNTEBANK (măoŭn'-té-băn'k), *ſ.* [quack-doctor, juggler; a doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his remedies and cures] *Un charlatan, un vendeur d'orviétan*; *bateleur*, m. *jongleur.*

To MOUNTEBANK, *v. a.* [to cheat by falſe boaſts and pretences] *Charlataner.*

MOUNTED (măoŭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Monté.* To be well mounted, *Etre monté avantageuſement*, ou *à l'avantage*; *être bien monté.* Mounted with cannon, *Artillé.* A veſſel mounting all her guns, *Un vaiſſeau artillé de toutes pièces.*

MOUNTER (măoŭn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he who mounts] *Celui* ou *celle qui monte.*

MOUNTING (măoŭn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Arts and Sciences; ſetting off] *Monture*, f.

MOUNTY (măoŭn'-té), *ſ.* [the riſe of a hawk] *Montée*, f. terme de Fauconnerie.

MOURAILLES, *ſ. pl.* [in Farriery; barnacles, to take in a horſe's noſe] *Moraillis*, f. pl.

To MOURN (môrne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to lament; to grieve, to be ſorrowful] *Pleurer, déplorer*; *ſe lamenter, porter le deuil.* The muſe that mourns him ſhall his triumph ſing, *La muſe qui le pleure, chantera ſon triomphe.* Mourn not, *Ne pleurez pas, ne vous lamentez pas.* To mourn for one, *Porter le deuil de quelqu'un.*

MOURNED (môrn'd), *part. adj. Pleuré, déplore.*

MOURNER (môrn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that mourns, who attends a funeral] *Celui qui pleure, qui ſe lamente, qui porte le deuil, qui eſt dans l'affliction., pleureur*, m. *pleureuſe*, f. Chief mourner, *Celui qui mène le deuil.*

MOURNFUL (môrn'-foŭl), *adj.* [ſorrowful, expreſſive of grief] *Triſte, lugubre, de deuil, qui marque l'affliction.*

MOURNFULLY (môrn'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [ſorrowfully] *Triſtement, avec triſteſſe, d'un air lugubre.*

MOURNFULNESS (môrn'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſorrow, grief] *Triſteſſe*, f. *affliction*, f.

MOURNING (môrn'-īn'gne), *ſ.* [lamentation, ſorrow] *Lamentation*, f. *gémiſſement*, m. *triſteſſe*, f. *affliction*, f. *deuil*, m. A mourning ſong, *Un chant de triſteſſe, un chant lugubre*; *complainte*, f.

MOURNING, *ſ.* [the dreſs of ſorrow] *Deuil*, m. Mourning-weeds, *Habits de deuil.* Firſt *or* ſecond mourning, *Le grand* ou *le petit deuil.* A mourning-ſuit, *Un habit de deuil.* A mourning-cloak, *Un manteau de deuil.* A mourning-hat-band, *Un crêpe.* A deep mouroing-veil, *Une mante.*

MOURNINGLY (môrn'-īn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſorrowfully] *Lugubrement, triſtement.*

MOUSE (măoŭce), *pl.* MICE (măĭce), *ſ* [a little animal haunting houſes and fields] *Une ſouris.* The mouſe plays in the abſence of the cat, *La ſouris joue dans l'abſence du chat.* To catch mice, *Prendre des ſouris.*

† As poor as a church-mouſe, *Gueux comme un rat d'Egliſe.*

A field-mouce, *Un mulot, ſouris champêtre*, f. A dor-mouſe, *Un loir.* A flitter-mouſe, *Une chauve-ſouris.*

MOUSE [in Sea-language] *Bouton*, m. ou *pomme d'étai & de tournevire*, f.

To MOUSE (măoŭze), *v. n.* [to catch mice] *Prendre des ſouris.*

MOUSE-DUNG (măoŭce'-deŭn'gne), *ſ. Crotte de ſouris*, f.

MOUSE-EAR (măoŭce'-īre), *ſ.* [Bot. Myoſotis, a med. plant] *Oreille de ſouris*, f.

Creeping mouſe-ear (piloſella, a med. plant), *Piloſelle*, f. *oreille de rat*, f.

MOUSE-HOLE (măoŭce'-hôle), *ſ.* [a ſmall hole] *Trou de ſouris*, m. *petit trou.*

MOUSE-HUNT (măoŭce'-heŭn'te), *and* MOUSER (măoŭz'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that catches mice] *Preneur de ſouris, qui prend les ſouris.* This cat is a good mouſer, *Ce chat eſt un bon preneur de ſouris*, ou *eſt très-bon pour les ſouris.*

MOUSE-TAIL (măoŭce'-téle), *ſ.* [Bot. Myoſuros, holoſter, ranunculus graminis folio; a med. plant] *Queue de ſouris*, f.

MOUSE-TRAP (măoŭce'-trăp), *ſ.* [a ſnare in which mice are taken] *Souricière*, f.

MOUSING (măoŭz'-īn'gne), a hook [in Sea-language] *Action d'aiguilleter un croc de palan*, &c. (pour l'empêcher de ſe décrocher dans les mouvemens du vaiſſeau), f.

MOUTH (măoŭtsh), *ſ.* [the aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received; opening, entrance; the inſtrument of ſpeaking; a ſpeaker, in burleſque language; cry, voice] *La bouche, la gueule*, en parlant de certains animaux; par extenſion & figurément, *la bouche, l'ouverture, l'entrée* de pluſieurs choſes. She has a very narrow mouth, *Elle a une très-petite bouche.* The mouth of a lion, *La gueule d'un lion.* The mouth of a horſe, *La bouche d'un cheval.* Open mouth, *Gueule béante.*

*† To live from hand to mouth, *Vivre au jour la journée.* 'Tis in every body's mouth, *Tout le monde en parle.* To be down in the mouth, *N'avoir pas le mot à dire, avoir la gueule morte.* To ſtop one's mouth, *Fermer la bouche à quelqu'un, lui clorre le bec.* To have one's mouth out of taſte, *Avoir le goût dépravé.*

*† He that ſends mouths ſends meat, *Dieu pourvoit aux beſoins de ſes créatures.* * They take our bread out of our mouths, *Ils nous ôtent le pain de la main.* *‡ He is ready to creep into my mouth, *Il me mettroit dans ſa chemiſe*; *il m'aime paſſionnément* *‡ To make up one's mouth with a thing, *Profiter d'une choſe.* He has made up his mouth, *Il a fait ſa main*; *il a bien fait ſes orges.*

MOUTH, *or* Wry-mouth [diſtortion of the mouth] *Moue*, f. *grimace*, f. To make mouths, *Faire la moue, faire des grimaces*, f.

MOUTH [in Manege; a horſe's ſenſibility of the bits] *Bouche*, f. This horſe has a good mouth, *Ce cheval a de la bouche.*

MOUTH [of a chimney, in a forge] *Bouche*, f. *gueulard*, m. Mouth of a furnace, *Gueulard*, m. Mouth of the iron-furnace, *Dome*, f. Mouth of the furnace where the ore is thrown in, *Pied de ruſtine.* Mouth of a muſtard-mill, *Miſe*, f. Mouth of an organ-pipe (opening between the ears of the pipe), *Bouche*, f. Mouth of a plane, *Lumière*, f.

MOUTH of a cannon, of the ſtomach, of a well, of an oven, of a bottle, of a haven, of a river, of ſome wind muſical inſtruments, &c. *La bouche d'un canon, de l'eſtomac, d'un puits, d'un four*; *le trou d'une bouteille*; *l'entrée d'un havre*; *l'embouchure d'une rivière*; *l'embouchure de quelques inſtrumens à vent*, &c.

Mouth-piece of a trumpet, *Bocal*, m. *embouchure*, f.

To MOUTH (măoŭtzh), -ING, -EN, *v. a.* [to ſeize in the mouth] *Happer*; ſignifie auſſi *mâcher.*

To MOUTH IT, *v. n.* [to utter with a voice affectedly big] *Crier fort, gueuler, ouvrir une grande bouche en parlant.*

MOUTHED (măoŭtzh'd), *adj.* [furniſhed with

with a mouth] *Qui a une bouche.* Wide-mouthed, *Qui a une grande bouche.* Wry-mouthed, *Qui a la bouche de travers.* Foul-mouthed, *Qui a une mauvaise langue; une langue; une langue de ſerpent, d'aſpic; un aſpic.* Hard mouthed, *Fort en bouche.*

MOUTH-EXPENSES (măoŭtzh'-ĕkspĕn'-sĕz), *ſ. pl. Dépenſes de bouche,* f. pl.

MOUTH-FRIEND (măoŭtzh'-frĕn'd), *ſ.* [one who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it] *Faux ami, ami de paroles & non d'effet.*

MOUTHFUL (măoŭtzh'-foŭl), *ſ.* [what the mouth contains at once] *Une bouchée; gorgée,* f.

MOUTH-GLUE (măoŭtzh'-glĭoŭ), *ſ.* [among Artiſts] *Colle à bouche,* f.

MOUTH-HONOUR (măoŭtzh'-ŏn-eŭr), *ſ.* [civility outwardly expreſſed without ſecurity] *Belles paroles,* f. pl. *grands complimens,* m. pl.

MOUTHLESS (măoŭtzh'-lĕce), *adj.* [without a mouth] *Qui n'a point de bouche, ſans bouche.*

MOVE (moŭve), *ſ.* [at cheſs *or* draughts] *Un coup* au jeu des échecs *ou* des dames. The firſt move at cheſs, *Le trait.*

To MOVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in motion, to give an impulſe] *Mouvoir, mettre en mouvement, remuer, agiter; branler.* To move a body, *Mettre un corps en mouvement.*

* To MOVE [to motion, to propoſe] *Propoſer une choſe, en faire la propoſition,* ou *l'ouverture: conclure.*

* To MOVE [to perſuade, to incite, to provoke] *Mouvoir, émouvoir, exciter, inciter; inviter, porter, pouſſer, ſolliciter.* Who could move him to abuſe him ſo? *Qui a pu le mouvoir, le porter, à lui faire cette inſulte?* To move to ſedition, *Exciter à la ſedition.* To move to compaſſion, *Emouvoir à compaſſion, toucher, attendrir.* To move laughter, *Exciter à rire.*

To MOVE, *v. n.* [to go from one place to another] *Se mouvoir, être en mouvement, changer de place, branler.* To move off, *Décamper.*

MOVEABLE (moŭv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be moved] *Mobile, qui peut ſe mouvoir; ambulatoire.*

MOVEABLE [changing the time of the year] *Mobile, qui change de temps.* A moveable feaſt, *Une fête mobile.*

MOVEABLE, *ſ.* [goods, furniture] *Mobilier,* m. *meuble,* m. le mot Anglois eſt plus uſité au pluriel, qu'au ſingulier. Moveables, *Biens meubles, biens mobiliers.* To make moveable, *Ameublir.* Making moveable, *Ameublifſement,* m.

MOVEABLENESS (moŭv'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [aptneſs to be moved] *Mobilité,* f.

MOVEABLY (moŭv-ă-blé), *adv.* [ſo as it may be moved] *De manière à pouvoir changer de place,* ou *ſe mouvoir.*

MOVED (moŭv'd), *part. adj. Mu, remué, agité, mis en mouvement,* * *mis ſur le tapis.*

MOVELESS (moŭv'-lĕce), *adj.* [unmoved] *Immobile, ſans mouvement.*

MOVEMENT (moŭv'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [motion] *Mouvement,* m. au propre & au figuré. The movement of a watch, *Le mouvement d'une montre.* Movement-makers, *Blanquiers, blantiers,* m. pl.

* Your deſcription has raiſed a different movement in my mind, *Votre deſcription a excité dans mon eſprit un mouvement différent.*

MOVENT (moŭ'-vĕn'te), *adj.* [put in motion] *Mouvant, mu, en mouvement.*

MOVENT *and* MOVER (moŭ'-veŭr), *ſ.* [motor] *Moteur, celui qui meut, qui donne le mouvement.*

MOVER, *Celui qui propoſe une choſe, qui ouvre un avis.*

MOVING (moŭ-vĭn'gne), *part. adj.* [pathetick, touching] *Touchant, pathétique, qui émeut, qui excite, puiſſant, perſuaſif, attendriſſant, intéreſſant.*

MOVINGLY (moŭ-vĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a moving manner] *D'une manière touchante, pathétique, perſuaſive.*

MOW (măoŭ), *ſ.* [a loft *or* chamber where hay *or* corn is laid up] *Grange,* f. ou *grenier,* m. à foin, à blé. Hay in mow, *Foin mis en grange.* Barley-mow, *Meule d'orge,* f.

Mow [rick, a ſmall heap of hay] *Véliote,* f. *meule,* f. To make mows, *Enveliotter, Mettre en meules.*

Mow [wry-mouth] *Grimace,* f. *moue,* f.

To MOW (mô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut with a ſcythe; to cut down with ſpeed and violence] *Faucher;* au figuré, *abattre, renverſer avec précipitation.* The mowing time, *Le temps de la fenaiſon,* ou *de faucher les prés, la fauchaiſon.* To mow again, *Refaucher.*

To MOW (măoŭ), [to put in a mow] *Mettre en grange, engranger.*

To Mow, *v. n.* [to gather the harveſt] *Faire la moiſſon, moiſſonner.*

To Mow [to make mouths] *Faire la moue, faire des grimaces.*

To MOW-BURN (măoŭ'-beŭrne), *v. n.* [to ferment and heat in the mow for want of air to dry] *Brûler dans le monceau comme il arrive au foin qui eſt mis dans le ſenil,* ou *en meule, avant d'être tout-à fait ſec.*

MOWED (mô'd), *part. adj. Fauché;* (măoŭ'd), *mis en grange, engrangé.*

MOWER (mô'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who cuts with a ſcythe] *Faucheur,* m.

MOWING-CRADLE (mô-ĭn'gne-kré'-dl'), *ſ.* [among mowers] *Armure en bois,* f.

MOXA (mŏk'-ſă), *ſ.* [Bot. Artemiſia; Mug-wort of China] *Moxa des Chinois,* m. *cotonnier herbacé,* m.

MOXA [the Mollugo of Moxa, a ſort of Cotton, uſed in China to cauterize, by burning it on parts aggrieved by the gnut] *Moxa,* m. *coton de la Chine,* m.

‡ MOYLE (mŏïl), *ſ.* [a mule] *Un mulet.*

MUATTA (mĭoŭ-ăt'-ă), *or* MUTA (mĭou'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of the river Almon, and Goddeſs of Silence] *Muette,* ou *Muta,* f.

MUCH (meŭtche), *adj.* [large in quantity; long in time; many in number] *Beaucoup de, grand, long.* Much ſeed, *Beaucoup de ſemence.* Much pains, *De grandes peines.* Much time, *Long-temps.* So much pains, *Tant de peines.* With much ado, *A grand' peine.* Much good may it d'ye, *Grand bien vous faſſe.*

MUCH, *adv.* [in a great degree] *Beaucoup, bien, fort, très.* You are much mightier than we, *Vous êtes beaucoup plus puiſſant que nous.* He is much miſtaken, *Il ſe trompe fort.* She is much afflicted, *Elle eſt très-affligée.* Think much, and ſpeak little, *Penſez beaucoup, & parlez peu.*

How much, *Combien.* As much, *Tant, autant, tout autant.* As much as, *Autant bien que.* As much as you will, *Tant que vous voudrez.* As much as you, *Autant que vous.* For as much as, *D'autant que.* As much more, *or* as much again, *Une fois autant.* So much, *or* thus much, *Autant, tout autant.* I'll do ſo much for you, *Je vous en ferai autant, je vous rendrai la pareille.* So much for this time, *En voilà aſſez pour le préſent.* Very much, *Beaucoup, fort, extrêmement,* ‖ *Tout du long de l'aûne.* Not much, *Autrement.* Much leſs, V. LESS.

MUCH [is never uſed in an abſolute manner but in this familiar phraſe]: To drink much, *Boire d'autant.*

MUCH, *ſ.* [a great deal] *Beaucoup de, une grande quantité.* They have much of his riches, and little of his liberality, *Ils ont beaucoup,* ou *une grande partie de ſes richeſſes, & font peu de ſa libéralité.* There remained not ſo much as one, *Il n'en reſta pas un ſeul.*

† Too much of one thing is good for nothing, *L'excès ne vaut rien en quoi que ce ſoit.*

MUCH [an uncommon thing] *Une choſe étrange.* It was much that one that was ſo great a lover of peace ſhould be ſo happy in war, *C'étoit une choſe étrange qu'un prince ſi pacifique fût ſi heureux dans la guerre.*

To make MUCH of [to treat with regard, to fondle] *Avoir des égards, de l'amitié, des bontés* pour quelqu'un; le *careſſer,* le *choyer, lui faire des amitiés.*

To make MUCH of one's time, *Employer bien ſon temps.*

MUCH AT ONE (meŭtch-ăt-oŭeŭne'), [of equal value] *D'une valeur égale.*

MUCHWHAT (meŭtch-hoŭate), *adv.* [nearly] *A peu près, preſque.*

MUCID (mĭou'-cĭd), *adj.* [ſlimy; muſty] *Gluireux; moiſi, qui a un goût de relent.*

MUCIDNESS (mĭou'-cĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſlimneſs, muſtineſs] *Moiſi,* m *relent,* m.

MUCILAGE (mĭou'-cĭ-lédje), *ſ.* [a ſlimy *or* viſcous body] *Mucilage,* m.

MUCILAGINOUS (mĭoŭ-cĭ-lădj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [ſlimy, viſcous] *Mucilagineux.* Mucilaginous matter, *Mucilage,* m. matière craſſe & pituiteuſe, *morve,* f.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS (mĭoŭ-cĭ-lădj'-ĭ-neŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſlimineſs, viſcoſity] *Matière gluante & mucilagineuſe; viſcoſité,* f.

MUCK (meŭk), *ſ.* [dung] *Fumier,* m. *engrais,* m. *fiente,* f. *ordure,* f. au figuré, *quelque choſe de bas, vil & abject.*

* The muck and dirt of the world, *Les biens périſſables de ce monde.* Muck and pelf (what an uſurer ſcrapes up) *Des biens qu'on amaſſe d'une manière ſordide.*

*† To run a MUCK [to run madly and attack all that we meet] *Courir çà & là en furieux, & attaquer tout ce que l'on rencontre.* V. MOHOCK.

To MUCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to manure with muck] *Fumer, engraiſſer avec du fumier.*

MUCKED (meŭk't), *part. adj. Fumé.*

MUCKINDER (meŭk'-ĭn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [a country-expreſſion *for* a handkerchief] *Un mouchoir.*

† To MUCKER (meŭk'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcramble for money] *Amaſſer du bien d'une manière ſordide.*

MUCKHILL (meŭk'-hĭl), *ſ.* [dunghill] *Un tas de fumier, un fumier.*

MUCKINESS (meŭk'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* naſtineſs, filth] *Ordure,* f. *malpropreté,* f.

‡ MUCKLE (meŭk'-kl'), V. MUCH.

MUCK-SWEAT (meŭk'-ſoŭĕte), *ſ.* [profuſe ſweat] *Sueur abondante.* To be in a muck-ſweat, *Etre tout en eau,* ou *en ſueur.*

MUCK-WORM (meŭk'-oŭeŭrme), *ſ.* [a worm that lives in dung; a miſer, a curmudgeon] *Un ver de fumier;* au figuré, *un avare, un ladre, un chiche, un taquin.*

*† He is a mere muck-worm, *C'eſt un ladre.*

MUCKY (meŭk'-é), *adj.* [naſty, filthy] *Sale, mal-propre, vilain.*

MUCOSITY (mĭoŭ-kŏs'-ĭ-té), *and* MUCOUSNESS (mĭou'-keŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſlime, viſcoſity] *Mucoſité,* f. *viſcoſité,* f.

MUCOUS (mĭou'-keŭce), *adj.* [ſlimy, viſcous] *Glaireux, viſqueux, mucilagineux, muqueux.* Covered with a mucous ſubſtance, *Couvert d'une ſubſtance mucilagineuſe.*

MUCRO (mĭou'-krô), *ſ.* [a point] *Une pointe.*

MUCRONATED (mĭou'-krô-né-tĕd), *adj.* [narrowed to a ſharp point] *Qui ſe termine en pointe.*

MUCULENT (mĭou'-kĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [ſlimy, viſcous] V. MUCOUS.

MUCUNA GUACU, *ſ.* [Bot. a large and beautiful phaſeolus of Braſil, &c.] *Pois pouilleux,* m. *pois à gratter,* m.

MUCUS (mĭou'-keŭce), *ſ.* [the mucous matter which flows from the noſtrils] *La morve, mucoſité,* f. § *mucus,* m.

MUD (meŭd), *ſ.* [the ſlime] *Vaſe,* f. *limon,* m. *boue,* f. *fange,* f. *bourbe,* f. *bourbier,* m. To fall in the mud, *Tomber dans la boue, s'embourber,* au propre & au figuré. To ſtick in the mud, *Etre dans le bourbier,* au propre & au figuré.

Mur, *ſee* Mudwall ; which ſee.

To Mud, -DING, -DED, *v. a.* [to bury in the mud ; to polute with mud] *Jeter ou enfoncer dans la boue ; couvrir de boue.*

MUDDILY (meŭd'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [turbidly] *D'une maniere trouble* ; au figuré, *d'un air ſombre.*

MUDDINESS (meŭd'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [turbidneſs] *Etat d'une liqueur trouble* ou *boueuſe* ; au figuré, *un air ſombre.*

To MUDDLE (meŭd'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make turpid ; to cloud *or* ſtupify] *Troubler, rendre trouble*, ſur tout en barbotant dans l'eau comme font les oies, canards, *&c.* au figuré, *étourdir, hébéter.* A muddling duck, *Un barboteur.*

MUDDLED (meud'-dl'd), *part. adj. Troublé, étourdi, hébété.*

MUDDY (meŭd'-é), *adj.* [foul with mud, turbid ; dark, dull] *Boueux, bourbeux, fangeux, trouble* ; au figuré, *ſombre, confus.* Muddy ſpring, *Une ſource boueuſe.* Muddy water, *De l'eau trouble.* * A muddy *or* dull ſtone (ſaid of a precious ſtone), *Pierre fine nuageuſe.*

* A muddy look, *Un air ſombre.* A muddy idea, *Une idée confuſe.*

To Mudoy, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to make muddy] *Troubler, rendre trouble*, au propre & au figuré. You muddy my drink, *Vous troublez mon breuvage.*

* Fear muddies the beſt wit, *La crainte trouble les meilleurs eſprits.*

MUDSUCKER (meŭd'-seŭk-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſea-fowl] *Sorte de plongeon.*

MUDWALL (meŭd'-oŭâl), *ſ. Muraille de terre*, f. *mur de terre* ou *de bauge*, m. *torchis*, m. Mudwalling, *Bouſillage*, m. To make a mudwall, *Bouſiller.* Mudwalling labourer, *Bouſilleur.*

MUDWALLED (meŭd'-oŭâl'd), *adj.* [having a mudwall] *Avec un mur de bauge.*

To MUE (mïou), V. To Moult.

MUFF (meŭf), *ſ.* [a ſoft cover for the hands in winter] *Un manchon.*

To MUFFLE (meŭf'-fl'), -ING, -ED, *or* Muffle up, *v. a.* [to cover from the weather] *Mettre à couvert des injures de l'air, affubler, emmitouffler* ; ſignifie auſſi *envelopper.* To muffle a bird's talons, *Brider les ſerres d'un oiſeau.*

MUFFLE [in Metall. and Enamelling ; an arched cover, reſiſting the ſtrongeſt fire] *Mouffle*, f.

MUFFLED (meŭf'-fl'd), *part. adj. Affublé, emmitouffé, enveloppé.*

MUFFLER (meŭf'-fleŭr), *ſ.* [a cover for the face] *Un voile.*

MUFTY (meŭf'-té), *ſ.* [the high prieſt of the Mahometans] *Muphti*, m. le chef de la loi dans tout l'Empire Ottoman.

MUG (meŭgue), *ſ.* [a cup to drink in] *Un godet, un gobelet, un petit pot* pour boire de la bière.

MUG-HOUSE (meŭgue'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [an alehouſe] *Un cabaret à bière.*

MUG-WORT (meŭgue'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Artemiſia ; a med. plant] *Armoiſe*, f. appelée vulgairement *herbe de St. Jean*, f.

MUGGISH (meŭgu'-ïche), *or* Muggy (meŭgu'-é), *adj.* [mouldy, moiſt, damp] *Moiſe, humide, moiſi* ; au figuré, *ſoul, gris, enivré.*

MUGIENT (mïou'-djï-ĕn'te), *adj.* V. Bellowing.

MUGIL, *ſ.* [Mullet, a ſea-fiſh] *Mulet de mer*, m. *muge*, m.

MULATTO (mïeŭ-lăt'-ô), *ſ.* [one begot between a white and a black] *Mulâtre*, m. & f.

MULBERRY (meŭl'-bĕr-é), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Mûre*, f.

Mulberry-tree, *ſ. Un murier.*

MULCH, *ſ.* [among Gardeners, rotten dung thrown upon beds of young plants] V. Muck.

MULCIBER (meŭl'-ſï-beŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Vulcan] *Mulciber*, m.

MULCT (meŭlkt), *ſ.* [a fine, a penalty] *Amende*, f. terme de Palais. A pecuniary mulct, *Amende pécuniaire.*

To Mulct, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puniſh with a fine] *Mettre à l'amende*, § *mulcter*, ou en général *punir.*

MULCTED (meŭlk't), *part. adj. Mis à l'amende* ; *puni.*

MULCTUARY (meŭlk'-tïoŭ-ĕr-é), *adj.* Ex. A mulctuary puniſhment, *Une amende.*

MULE (mïou'e), *ſ.* [a beaſt of burthen and carriage] *Mule*, f. ou *mulet*, m. bête de ſomme. The mule is an animal generated between a he-aſs and a mare, *or* between a horſe and a ſhe-aſs, *Le mulet eſt un animal qui provient de l'accouplement d'une cavale avec un âne*, ou *d'un cheval avec une ânesſe.* A he-mule, *Un mulet.* A ſhe-mule, *Une mule.* A ſmall mule, *Un bardot.*

Mule [a bird begotten by two birds of a different ſpecies] *Mulet*, m. *oiſeau de race croiſée*, m.

MULE-DRIVER (mïou'e'-drăïv-eŭr), *and* Muleteer (mïoul'-ĕt-ïre), *ſ. Un muletier.*

MULES (mïoul'z'), [among Farriers ; ſcratches] *Grappes*, f. pl.

MULE-WASP (mïoŭle'-oïaspe), [a winged ſtinging inſect like a bee] *Mulet*, m. *guêpe mulet*, f. *guêpe ouvrière*, f.

MULIEBRITY (mïoŭ-lï-ĕb'-rï-té), *ſ.* V. Woman-hood.

MULIER (mïou'-lï-ĕre), *ſ.* [*in law-ſenſe*, a legal woman] *Une femme légitime, pour la diſtinguer d'une concubine, dont les enfans ſont cenſés bâtards.*

MULIERTY (mïoŭ'-lï-ĕr-té), *ſ.* [in Law] *Légitimité*, f.

To MULL (meŭl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened] *Adoucir* une liqueur *en la brûlant.* Mulled ſack, *Du vin d'Eſpagne brûlé.*

Mull, *ſ.* [the outſide covering of the madder] *Mulle*, f.

MULLAR (meŭl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtone to grind colours] *Molette*, f.

MULLEIN (meŭl'-ïne), *ſ.* [Bot. Verbaſcum, torch-weed ; a medicinal plant] *Molène*, f. *bouillon blanc*, m. *herbe aux mites*, f.

MULLER, improperly for Mullar ; which ſee.

MULLET (meŭl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſea and freſh water-fiſh] *Mulet*, m. *muge*, m. *cabot*, m Grey mullet, *Surmulet*, m. Red mullet, *Rouget*, m.

MULLINGAR, *ſ.* [the county-town of Weſtmeath in Ireland ; lat. 53°-30' N. lon. 7°-50' W.] *Molingar* ou *Mullingar*, m.

MULLOCK. V. Rubbish.

MULSE (meŭlse), *ſ.* [wine boiled and mingled with honey] *Vin miellé.*

MULTANGULAR (meŭlt-ăn'gu'-ïoŭ-lăr), *adj* [many cornered, having many corners] *Qui a pluſieurs angles.*

MULTANGULARLY (meŭlt-ăn'gu'-ïoŭ-lăr-lé), *adv.* V. Polygonally.

MULTANGULARNESS (meŭlt-ăn'gu'-ïoŭ-lăr-nĕce), *ſ. E'tat d'un corps qui a pluſieurs angles* ; *Figure polygone*, f.

MULTICAPSULAR (meŭl-tï-kăp'-ſhïeŭ-lăr), *adv.* [divided into many cells] *Qui a pluſieurs capſules.*

MULTICAVOUS (meŭl'-tï-ké'-veŭce), *adj.* [full of holes] *Plein de trous, rempli de cavités.*

MULTIFARIOUS (meŭl-tï-fé'-rï-eŭs), *adj.* [having different reſpects, *or* a great diverſity in itſelf] *Varié, divers, différent, fréquent.*

MULTIFARIOUSLY (meŭl-tï-fé'-rï-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with multiplicity] *D'une manière multipliée*, ou *diverſifiée.*

MULTIFARIOUSNESS (meŭl-tï-fé'-rï-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [multiplied diverſity] *Variété*, f. *diverſité*, f. *multiplicité variée.* The multifariouſneſs of the matters of which the accuſation conſiſts, *La diverſité des chefs qui compoſent l'accuſation.*

MULTIFORM (meŭl'-tï-forme), *adj.* [having various ſhapes] *Qui a pluſieurs formes dans une même choſe*, f.

MULTILATERAL (meŭl-tï-lăt'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [having many ſides] *Qui a pluſieurs côtés.*

MULTILOQUOUS (meŭl tïl'-ô-koueŭce), *adj.* [very talkative] *Qui parle beaucoup.*

MULTINOMIAL (meŭl-tï-nôm'-ï-năl), *adj. Qui a pluſieurs noms.*

MULTIPAROUS (meŭl-tïp'-ă-reŭce), *adj.* [bringing forth many at a birth] *Qui a pluſieurs petits d'une portée.*

MULTIPEDE (meŭl'-tï-pède), *ſ.* [a woodlouſe] *Un cloporte.* V. Millepede.

MULTIPLE (meŭl'-tï-pl'), *adj.* and *ſ.* [Arithm. containing one number ſeveral times] *Multiple, qui contient un nombre pluſieurs fois ſans reſte.*

MULTIPLIABLE (meŭl'-tï-plăï-ă-bl'), *and* Multiplicable (meŭl'-ti-p'ï-kă-bl'), *adj.* [capable to be multiplied] *Multipliable, qui peut être multiplié.*

MULTIPLICAND (meŭl'-tïp-lï-kănd'de), *adj.* [Arithm. the number to be multiplied] *Le multiplicande, le nombre à multiplier.*

MULTIPLICATE (meŭl-tï'-plï-kéte), *adj.* [conſiſting of more than one] V. Multiple.

MULTIPLICATION (meŭ-tï-p'ï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of multiplying ; a rule of Arithmetick] *Multiplication*, f.

MULTIPLICATOR (meŭl-tï-plï-ké'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the number by which another number is multiplied] *Multiplicateur*, m. *le nombre par lequel on multiplie.*

MULTIPLICITY (meŭl-tï-p'lïs'-ï-té), *ſ.* [ſtate of being many ; great deal] *Multitude*, f. *grande quantité, multitude*, f

MULTIPLIER (meŭl'-tï-plăï-eŭr), *ſ.* V. Multiplicator.

To MULTIPLY (meŭl'-tï-pl ï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to increaſe and to grow in number] *Multiplier, augmenter, croître en nombre.* To multiply a number by another, *Multiplier un nombre par un autre.* You multiply my fears, *Vous augmentez mes craintes.* That multiplies ad infinitum, *Cela multiplie à l'infini.*

MULTIPLY'D, *or* Multiplied (meŭl'-tï-plăï'd), *part. adj. Multiplié, augmenté.*

MULTIPLYING (meŭl'-tï-plăï-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Multiply] *Multiplication*, f. *augmentation*, f. *l'action de multiplier*, ou *d'augmenter.*

Multiplying, *adj.* Ex. A multiplying-glaſs, *Lunette à facettes*, f. *multipliant*, m.

MULTIPOTENT (meŭl-tïp'-ô-tĕn'te), *adj* [having much *or* various power] *Qui a le pouvoir de faire pluſieurs choſes.*

MULTIPRESENCE (meŭl-tï-préz'-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* V. Omnipresence.

MULTISILIQUOUS (meŭl-tï-ſïl'-ï-kueŭce), *adj.* [Bot. Corniculate, having many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels] *Qui a pluſieurs ſiliques.*

MULTITUDE (meŭl'-tï-tïoude), *ſ.* [a great number] *Multitude*, f. *grand nombre* It is a fault in a multitude of preachers that they utterly neglect method in their harangues, *C'eſt un défaut d'un grand nombre de prédicateurs de négliger la méthode dans leurs diſcours.*

Multitude, *ſ.* [the vulgar] *La multitude, la foule, le vulgaire, le peuple* ; *cohue*, f.

‡ MULTITUDINOUS (meŭl-tï-tïou'-dï-neŭce), *adj.* [manifold] *Multiple, nombreux.*

MULTIVAGANT (meŭl-tïv'-ă-găn'te), *and* Multivagous (meŭl-tïv'-ă-gueŭce), *adj.* [wandering much abroad] *Qui voit beaucoup de pays* ; *qui court beaucoup.*

MULTIVALVES (meŭl'-tï-vălv'z), *ſ. pl.* [with three or more ſhells] *Multivalves*, f. pl. *coquilles multivalves.*

MULTOCULAR (meŭlt-ŏk'-ïoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [many eyed] *Qui a plus de deux yeux.*

MULTIVIOUS (meŭl-tïv'-ï-eŭce), *adj.* [having many ways, manifold] *Qui a pluſieurs chemins,*

chemins, plusieurs moyens.

MULTURE (meül'-tïeŭre), *s.* [*a law-word*; the miller's fee for grinding] *Mouture*, f.

MUM (meŭme), *s.* [ale brewed with wheat] *Bière faite avec du froment*, f.

MUM, *interj.* [silence! hush!] *St! paix! chut! silence!* Mum-chance, *Silence*, f. *bouche cousue ou close.* Mum is the order of the day, *Ce n'est pas le temps de parler*; *Il faut savoir se taire*; *Je n'ai rien à répondre.*

To MUMBLE (meŭm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to utter with a low and inarticulate voice] *Marmotter, dire à voix basse & inarticulée.* She mumbled some prayers, *Elle marmotta quelques prières.*

To MUMBLE [to chew, to mouth gently] *Mâcher, manger doucement.*

To MUMBLE, *v. n.* [to grumble, to mutter] *Marmotter, murmurer, gronder.*

MUMBLED (meŭm'-bl'd), *part. adj. Marmotté*; ou bien, *mâché.*

MUMBLER (meŭm'-blcŭr), *s.* [a mutterer] *Celui ou celle qui marmotte, qui gronde.*

MUMBLINGLY (meŭm'-blïn'gue-lé), *adv.* [with inarticulate utterance] *En marmottant.*

MUMIA, V. MUMMY.

‡ To MUMM (meŭme), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* to mask, to frolick in disguise] *Se masquer.* To go a mumming, *Aller en masque.*

MUMMER (meŭm'-eŭr), *s.* [a masker] *Un masque, une personne masquée.*

MUMMERY (meŭm'-eŭr-é), *s.* [masking, frolick in masks, foolery] *Mascarade*, f. *momerie*, f.

MUMMY (meŭm'-é), *s.* [a dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming] *Momie*, f.

*† To beat to a mummy [to beat soundly] *Meurtrir, battre comme plâtre, mettre la tête en compote.*

MUMMY, *or* MUMIA [a gum, Carabe of Sodom, fossile or Jews' pitch] *Gomme de funérailles ou de mumie*, f. *composition qui préserve les corps de la corruption*, f.

To MUMP (meŭm'p), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to nibble] *Grignoter.*

To MUMP [to mumble] *Marmotter.*

† To MUMP, *v. n.* [to go a begging] *Gueuser*; ‡ *truander, caimander*; *écornifler.*

MUMPED (meŭm'p't), *part. adj. Grignoté, marmotté.*

† MUMPER (meŭm'p'-eŭr), *s.* [a beggar] *Un gueux, un truand*: *un écornifleur, un flaireur de cuisine*, ‡ *un caimand, une caimande*; ‡ *un caimandeur, une caimandeuse.*

MUMPS (meŭmps), *s.* [a disease, the quinsy] *Esquinancie*, f. *glandes au cou*, f. pl. *Oreillons*, m. pl.

† MUMPS [silent anger, sullenness] *Mauvaise humeur.* To be troubled with the mumps, *Etre de mauvaise humeur.*

To MUNCH (meŭn'che), -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to chew by great mouthfuls] *Mâcher*; *ne faire que tordre & avaler.*

MUNCHED (meŭn'ch't), *part. adj. Mâché.*

MUNCHER (meŭn'cheŭr), *s.* [one that munches] *Celui ou celle qui mâche.*

MUNDANE (meŭn'-dène), *adj.* [worldly] *Du monde, mondain.* The mundane space, *L'espace du monde.*

MUNDANITY (meŭn'-dăn'-ï-té), *s.* [worldliness] *Mondanité*, f.

MUNDATION (mŭn'-dé'-cheŭne), *s* [washing, cleansing] *L'action de nettoyer*, f.

MUNDATORY (meŭn'-dŭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power to cleanse] *Mondificatif*, terme de Médecine.

MUNDIC (meŭn'-dïk), *s.* [marcasite, a mineral glebe found in tin-mines] *Mundick*, or *Mondique*, m.

MUNDIFICATION (meŭn'-dï-fï-ké'-cheŭoe), *s.* [the act of cleansing] *L'action de mondifier.*

MUNDIFICATIVE (meŭn'-dïf'-ï-ké-tïv'), *adj.* V MUNDATORY.

To MUNDIFY (meŭn'-dï-fï), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cleanse, to make clean] *Nettoyer*; *mondifier*, terme de Médecine.

MUNDIFY'D, *and* MUNDIFIED (meŭn'-dï-fïd), *part. adj. Nettoyé*; *mondifié*, terme de Médecine.

MUNDIVAGANT (meŭn'-dïv'-ă-găn'te), *adj.* [wandering through the world] *Qui court le monde.*

MUNDUNGUS (meŭn'-deŭn'gu'-eŭce), *s.* [stinking tobacco] *Du tabac puant, qui sent mauvais*; *qui pue le tabac.*

MUNERARY (mïou'-nër-ă-ré), *adj.* [having the nature of a gift] *Donné en présent.*

MUNGO (meŭn'-gô), *s.* [Bot. Ophiorrhiza; a med. plant of the East Indies] *Mungo*, ou *Mosse*, m.

MUNGREL (meŭn'-grïl), *s.* V. MONGREL.

MUNIA, *s.* [an ancient and considerable town of Africa in Egypt; lat. 27°-45′ N. lon. 31°-10′ E.] *Minie*, m.

MUNICIPAL (mïou-nïs'-ï-păl'), *adj.* [belonging to a corporation] *Municipal.* Municipal laws, *Lois municipales.*

MUNICIPALITY (mïou-nïs-ï-păl'-ï-té), *s.* [corporation of the inhabitants of a town] *Municipalité*, f.

MUNICH, *s.* [a pleasant and populous city of Germany, in Bavaria; lat. 48°-10′ N. lon. 11°-36′ E.] *Munich*, m.

MUNIFICENCE (mïou-nïf'-ï-cĕn'ce), *s.* [liberality] *Munificence*, f. *largesse*, f. *libéralité*, f. *bienfaisance*, f.

MUNIFICENT (mïou-nïf'-ï-cĕn'te), *adj* [liberal, generous] *Libéral, généreux, bienfaisant.*

MUNIFICENTLY (mïou-nïf'-ï-cĕn'te-lé), *adv* [liberally, generously] *Libéralement, généreusement.*

MUNIMENT [deed, record] *Document*, m. *titre*, m Chamber of muniments in a corporation, *La chambre des titres*, ou *les archives d'une communauté.*

MUNITION (mïou-nïch'-eŭne), *s.* [Fortification, strong hold; ammunition, materials of war] *Munition*, f. Munition-bread, *Pain de munition*, m.

MUNNION (meŭn'-ïeŭne), *s.* [is said of the upright posts that divide the lights in a window-frame] *Meneau*, m.

MUNSTER (meŭn'-steŭr), *s.* [one of the four provinces of Ireland] *La Mononie* ou *le Munster.*

MUNSTER [a large, rich, populous and famous city of Germany in the circle of Westphalia; lat. 52°-0′ N. lon. 7°-49′ E.] *Munster*, m.

MUNSTERBURG, *or* MOENSTERBURG, [a town of Lower Silesia in a province of the same name; lat. 50°-37′ N. lon. 17°-16′ E.] *Munsterberg* or *Moensterberg.*

MURÆNA (mïou-ri'-nă), *s.* [a sort of fish, as slippery as an eel] *Murène*, f.

MURAGE (mïou'-rédje), *s.* [money paid to keep walls in repair] *Argent que l'on paie pour la réparation des murailles d'une ville*; signifie aussi *le privilége de lever cette sorte d'impôt.*

MURAL (mïou'-răl), *adj.* [belonging to a wall] *Mural.* A mural crown, *Couronne murale.*

MURCIA (meŭr'-chï'-ă), *s.* [a large, handsome and populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name; lat. 38°-2′ N. lon. 0°-36′ W.] *Murcie*, f.

MURDER (meŭr'-deŭr), *s.* [the act of killing a man unlawfully] *Meurtre*, m. *assassinat*, m. *homicide*, m.

To MURDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kill a man unlawfully] *Tuer, assassiner*; *se défaire de . . .* They murdered him, *Ils l'ont tué.*

MURDERED (meŭr'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Tué, assassiné.* * He has murdered this fable, *Il a massacré cette fable.*

MURDERER (meŭr'-deŭr-eŭr), *s.* [one who has shed human blood unlawfully] *Meurtrier*, m. *assassin*, m. *homicide*, m. ‖ *tueur*, m. ‖ *massacreur*, m. ‡ *occiseur*, m. signifie aussi *un petit canon que l'on charge à mitrailles.*

MURDERESS (meŭr'-deŭr-ĕce), *s.* [a woman that commits a murder] *Une femme qui a commis un meurtre*; *une meurtrière.*

MURDERING (meŭr'-deŭr-ïn'gne), *adj. Assassin, assassinant.* A murdering piece, *Une bombe.* Murdering shot [to clear the decks when men enter] *Mitraille*, f.

MURDEROUS (meŭr'-deŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [bloody, addicted to blood] *Sanguinaire, cruel, barbare, inhumain, parricide.*

To MURE (mïoure), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inclose within walls] *Murer, enfermer de murailles.*

MURED (mïour'd), *part. adj. Muré, enfermé de murailles.*

MURER (mïou'-reŭr), *or* MURENGER (mïou'-rën'-djeŭr), *s.* [an overseer of a wall] *Inspecteur des murs*, m.

MUREX (mïou'-rĕks), *s.* [a shell-fish, having an univalve spiral shell, beset with sharp spines and tubercles] *Murex*, m. *rocher*, m. *pissoir*, m. Petrified murex, *Muricite*, m.

MURIA (mïou'-rï-ă), *s.* [a sort of brine among the ancients] *Murie*, f.

MURIATICK (mïou-rï-ă'-ï-tïk), *adj.* [partaking of the taste or nature of brine] *Qui tient de la nature de la saumure*; *qui a un goût de saumure*; *saumâtre*; *muriatique.*

MURING (mïou'-rïn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Mure] *Maçonnerie*, f. *l'action de murer*, ou *de maçonner*, f.

‡ MURK (meŭrk), *s.* [darkness] *Obscurité*, f.

MURKY (meŭr'-ké), *adj* [dark, cloudy] *Obscur, sombre, nébuleux.*

MURMUR (meŭr'-meŭr), *s.* [a low, shrill noise; a complaint not openly uttered] *Murmure* d'un ruisseau, m. *murmure* d'une personne mécontente, *bourdonnement*, m. Soft murmur, *Gazouillement*, m.

To MURMUR, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to give a low, shrill noise; to grumble] *Murmurer*, faire un petit bruit; *murmurer, gronder, marmotter*; *bourdonner.*

MURMURER (meŭr'-meŭr-eŭr), *s.* [a grumbler] *Un murmurateur.*

MURMURINGLY (meŭr'-meŭr-ïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with murmur] *En grondant, en murmurant.*

MURNIVAL, *s.* [four cards of a sort] *Quatre cartes de même degré.* A murnival of aces, *Quatre as.*

MURA *or* MYRRHINE, *s.* [Rom. Antiq. a delicate fossile substance found in Parthia and Carmania, whereof precious vases were made] *Murra*, f. *myrrhine*, f. *murina*, f. *morrha*, f. *morrhin*, f. *espèce de pierre de gallinace*, f. *sorte de porcelaine*, f. Myrrhine vase, *Vase myrrhin*, m.

MURRAIN (meŭr'-ene), *s.* [gargle, the plague in cattle] *Mortalité* parmi le bétail, f.

† With a murrain to you, *Que la pisse te crève.*

MURREY (meŭr'-ë), *adj.* [darkly red] *D'un rouge obscur* ou *foncé.*

MURRHINA, *s.* [Antiq. a sweet medicated wine] *Murrhine*, f. *hypocras*, m.

MURRION (meŭr'-rï-eŭne), *s.* V. MORION.

MURTH (meŭrtsb), *s.* [plenty] *Abondance*, f.

MURTHER (meŭrtzh'-eŭr), *s.* V. MURDER.

MURUCUIA, *s.* [the fruit of the grenadilla, or passion flower] *Maracoc* or *Murucuja*, m.

MUS PALMARUM, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſquirrel] *Barbareſque*, m. *rat palmiſte*, m.

MUSA, *ſ.* [Plantain-tree and its fruit] *Muſa*, *m.*

MUSARAIGNE, *ſ.* [a ſmall quadruped, much like a mole, and ſmaller than a mouſe] *Muſaraigne*, f.

MUSCADEL (meŭs'-kă-dĕl), *and* MUSCADINE (meŭs'-kă-dăĭne), *ſ.* [a kind of ſweet grape, wine, *or* plum] *Muſcat*, m. *raiſin muſcat*; *vin muſcat*; *muſcadin*, m.

MUSCARI, *or* MUSCAVI, *ſ.* [muſk or grape hyacinth, a bulbous low plant] *Muſcari*, m.

MUSCIPULA, *or* CATCH-FLY, *ſ.* [a plant of the apocinon ſpecies] *Apocin gobe-mouche*, m. *attrape-mouche*, f.

MUSCLE (meŭs'-sl'), *ſ.* [a fleſhy fibrous part of the body, and the inſtrument of motion; a number of thin parallel plates] *Un muſcle.*

MUSCLE [a bivalve ſhell-fiſh] *Moule*, f. petit poiſſon à coquille.

Muſcles (cockles), *Chames* ou *cames*, f. pl.

MUSCOSITY (meŭs-kŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [Med. moſſineſs] *Muceſité*, f. *muſcoſité*, f. *velouté du ventricule des animaux ruminans*, m.

MUSCOVY-GLASS (meŭs'-kŏv-é-glăce), *ſ* [a ſort of ſtone found in Muſcovy] *Pierre de miroir*, f. Muſcovy-talc, *Pierre à fard*, f.

MUSCULAR (meŭs'-kĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [belonging to the muſcles] *Muſculaire.*

MUSCULARITY (meŭs-kĭoŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of having muſcles] *état de ce qui eſt muſculeux.*

MUSCULOUS (meŭs'-kĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [full of muſcles, brawny] *Muſculeux, plein de muſcles.*

MUSE (mĭouze), *ſ.* [the power of poetry] *Muſe*, f. *déeſſe de la poëſie*, f.

MUSES (mĭou-zĭz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemoſyne, miſtreſſes of all the Sciences] *Muſes*, f. pl. *les filles de Mémoire.*

MUSE [deep thought, brown ſtudy] *Penſée profonde, rêverie*, f. To be in a muſe, *Etre penſif*, ou *rêveur, abſorbé dans ſes penſées.*

To MUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to think cloſe, to ſtudy in ſilence] *Méditer, ſonger, penſer, réfléchir profondément.* On theſe he muſed within his thoughtful mind, *Il méditoit profondément ſur toutes ces choſes.* V. To THINK.

MUSEFUL (mĭouze'-foŭl), *adj.* [deep thinking] *Penſif, rêveur.*

MUSER (mĭou'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind] *Rêveur*, m. *diſtrait*, m.

MUSEUM (mĭoŭ-zĭ'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a repoſitory of natural, foreign, *or* learned curioſities] *Cabinet d'Hiſtoire naturelle*, m. *cabinet de curioſités, d'art, & de phyſique*, m. *muſée*, m.

MUSHROOM (meŭche'-roume), *ſ.* [Bot. Fungus campeſtris; a ſort of plant] *Champignon*, m. ou *mouſſeron*, m. Muſhroom-bed [a hot-bed for raiſing of muſhrooms] *Champignonière*, f. *couche de champignons*, f. Muſhroom-gills, *Feuillets*, m. pl. *fillons*, m. pl. Muſhroom-ſtone (fungifer lapis; a root originally of Naples), *Pierre à champignon*, f. ou plutôt *Racine de champignon*, f. Muſhroom-worm, *Ver du champignon*, ou *de la truffe*, m.

* MUSHROOM [an upſtart, a wretch riſen from the dunghill] *Parvenu*, m.

MUSICA (mĭou'-zĭ-kă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Minerva] *Muſica*, f.

MUSICAL (mĭou'-zĭ-kăl), *adj.* [harmonious, relating to muſick] *Muſical, harmonieux, de muſique*; *mélodieux.* A muſical voice, *Une voix muſicale, harmonieuſe.* Muſical inſtruments, *Des inſtrumens de muſique.* Muſical inſtrument maker, *Luthier*, m

MUSICALLY (mĭou'-zĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [harmonioufly] *Muſicalement, harmonieuſement, en muſique, mélodieuſement.*

MUSICALNESS (mĭou'-zĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* V. HARMONY.

MUSICIAN (mĭoŭ-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in Muſick; who performs upon inſtruments of muſick] *Un muſicien.* The muſicians, *La muſique.*

MUSICK (mĭou'-zĭk), *ſ.* [the ſcience of harmonical ſounds] *Muſique*, f. *harmonie*, f. *mélodie*, f. *ſymphonie*, f. *l'art de chanter* ou *de jouer des inſtrumens de muſique.* A paltry muſick, *Une mauvaiſe muſique.* A concert of muſick, *Un concert.* Muſick-room, *Salle de concert*, f. *orcheſtre*, m. Muſic maſter, *Maître de muſique.* Muſic and dancing, *Agrémens*, m. pl. (t. de Théâtre).

MUSIC-SHELL (mĭou'-zĭk-chĕl), *ſ.* [a ſhell-fiſh of the murex kind] *Muſique*, f.

MUSIMON, *ſ.* [the primitive ſpecies of ſheep; is found in Sardinia, Corſica, Greece, and South Siberia] *Mouflon*, m. *mouton ſauvage*, m.

MUSK (meŭsk), *ſ.* [a very powerful perfume] *Muſc*, m. To perfume with muſk, *Muſquer.*

Muſk-animal, *or* tibet-muſk (the animal that affords the muſk), *Chèvre à muſc*, f. Muſk-boar, *or* Tajacu, *Porc à muſc*, m.

MUSK-APPLE (meŭsk'-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [a kind of apple] *Pomme muſquée.*

MUSK-CAT (meŭsk'-kăte), *ſ.* [the animal from which muſk is gotten] *L'animal qui donne le muſc*; *muſc*, m.

MUSK-CHERRY (meŭsk'-tchĕr-é), *ſ. Ceriſe muſquée.*

MUSKET (meŭs'-kĕte), *ſ.* [a hand-gun] *Un mouſquet, un fuſil.* They charged their muſkets, *Ils chargèrent leurs mouſquets.* Muſket-ball, *Balle de mouſquet*, f. A volley of muſket-ſhot, *Mouſqueterie*, f. *décharge de mouſquets*, f. Muſket-baſket, *Gabion*, m.

MUSKET-HAWK, *ſ.* [the male of a ſparrow-hawk; tarſel] *Mouchet*, m. *épervier mâle*, m. *émouchet*, m. *tiercelet*, m.

MUSKETEER (meŭs-ke-tĭre'), *ſ.* [a ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket] *Un mouſquetoire.*

MUSKETOON (meŭs-ke-toŭne'), *ſ.* [a blunderbuſs; an eſcarbine uſed by privateers), *Un mouſqueton.*

MUSKIN (meŭs'-kĭne), *ſ.* [a bird] *Méſange*, f. petit oiſeau.

MUSKINESS (meŭs'-kĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſcent of muſk] *Odeur de muſc*, m.

MUSK-MELON (meŭsk'-mĕl-eŭne), *ſ.* [a fragrant melon] *Melon muſqué.*

MUSK-PEAR (meŭsk'-père), *ſ.* [a ſort of fragrant pear] *Poire muſquée*, f. *muſcat*, m. *muſcadelle*, f. *poire rouſſeline*, f.

MUSK-RAT (meŭsk'-răte), *ſ.* [a kind of rat of the Weſt Indies] *Piloris*, m.

MUSK-ROSE (meŭsk'-rôze), *ſ.* [a fragrant roſe] *Roſe muſcade*, ou *de damas*, f. *roſe putone*, f.

MUSKY (meŭsk'-é), *adj.* [fragrant, ſweet of ſcent] *Muſqué, qui ſent le muſc*; *de muſc.* A pear of a muſky flavour, *Poire d'ambrette*, f.

MUSLIN (meŭz'-lĭne), *ſ.* [a fine ſtuff made of cotton] *Mouſſeline*, f. Indian muſlin, *Mallemole*, f.

MUSQUETAS, *ſ. pl.* [troubleſome ſort of flies; a ſcourge of the Weſt Indies] *Moſquilles, muſquites, mouſquites*, f. pl.

MUSROL, *ſ.* [the noſe-band of a horſe's bridle] *Muſerole*, f.

‡ MUSS, *ſ.* [a ſcramble] *Gribouillette*, f. To make a muſs, *Jouer à la gribouillette.*

MUSSITATION (meŭs-sĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [murmur, grumble] *Murmure*, m. *gronderie*, f. ‡ *grognerie*, f.

MUSSULMAN (meŭs'-eŭl-măne), *ſ.* [a Mahometan believer] *Un muſulman, une muſulmane.* Muſſulmanſhip, *Muſulmaniſme*, m.

MUST (meŭste), *ſ.* [new wine, new wort] *Moût*, m. vin nouveau.

To MUST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow mouldy] *Faire moiſir, & ſe moiſir.*

MUST, *v. imperf.* [to be obliged] *Falloir, être obligé, devoir.* I muſt go and ſee it, *Il faut que je l'aille voir.* You muſt, we muſt, they muſt be merciful, *Vous devez, nous devons, ils doivent être miſéricordieux* I muſt have done it, *J'aurois dû le faire.* It muſt be ſo! *Il faut que cela ſoit!* Muſt I needs come? *Faut-il que je vienne?*

MUSTACHES (meŭs-ſté'-chĭz), *ſ. pl.* [whiſkers] *Des mouſtaches*, f. pl.

MUSTARD (meŭs'-teŭrde), *ſ.* [Bot. Sinapi, a med. and culin. plant] *Moutarde*, f. *ſenevé*, m. Muſtard-pot, *Moutardier*, m. Muſtard-ſeed, *Graine de moutarde*, f. Mithridate muſtard, *Thlaſpi* ou *tharaſpic ordinaire*, m. *ſenevé ſauvage*, m.

MUSTELUS (meŭs-ti'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. the hound-fiſh: a fiſh of the cod kind] *Muſtèle*, f.

MUSTER (meŭs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a review] *Montre*, f. *revue*, f. To paſs muſter, *Paſſer à la montre, paſſer en revue*; au figuré, *paſſer pour.*

* He may paſs muſter perhaps for a man of ſenſe, *Peut-être paſſera-t-il pour un homme de bon ſens.*

A falſe muſter, *Un paſſe-volant.*

MUSTER, *ſ.* [a collection] *Une troupe, une bande.* A muſter of peacocks, *Une troupe de paons.*

To MUSTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to aſſemble] *S'aſſembler, ſe raſſembler.*

To MUSTER, *v. a.* [to review, to bring together] *Paſſer en revue, faire la revue*; *raſſembler, ramaſſer*, ſignifioit auſſi autrefois *montrer, étaler, faire voir.*

MUSTERED (meŭs'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Paſſé en revue.*

MUSTER-BOOK (meŭs'-teŭr-boŭk), *ſ.* V. MUSTER-ROLL.

MUSTER-MASTER (meŭs'-teŭr-maſteŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſuperintends the muſter] *Commiſſaire général*, m. *celui qui fait paſſer les troupes en revue, Commiſſaire des guerres.*

MUSTER-ROLL (meŭs'-teŭr-rôle), *ſ.* [the regiſter of forces] *Regître de la revue*, f. *rôle des troupes*, m.

MUSTILY (meŭs'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* V. MOULDLY.

MUSTINESS (meŭs'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ* [mould] *Relent*, m *goût de relent* ou *de moiſi*, m. *chanciſſure*, f.

MUSTY (meŭs'-té), *adj.* [mouldy, moiſt and fœtid] *Moiſi, chanci, qui ſent le relent*, ou *le moiſi.* To have a muſty ſmell, *Sentir le relent, le renfermé, le moiſi.*

* MUSTY [dull, wanting of activity, out of humour] *Lourd, peſant, engourdi, d'une humeur chagrine, peu ſociable.*

MUTABILITY (mĭoŭ-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [changeableneſs] *Mutabilité*, f. *inſtabilité*, f. *inconſtance*, f. V. CHANGE.

MUTABLE (mĭou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [ſubject to change] *Mutable, ſujet au changement*; *inconſtant.*

MUTABLENESS (mĭou'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. MUTABILITY.

MUTATION (mĭoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [change, alteration] *Mutation*, f. *changement*, m.

MUTE (mĭoŭte), *adj.* [not having the uſe of voice; ſilent, having nothing to ſay] *Muet, qui n'a pas l'uſage de la voix*; *qui garde le ſilence, qui n'a rien à dire.* V. DUMB.

† As mute as a fiſh, *Muet comme un poiſſon.*

MUTE, *ſ.* [one that has no power of ſpeech] *Un muet.*

MUTE [a letter not pronounced] *Une lettre muette, qui ne ſe prononce point.*

MUTE [dung] *Fiente* d'oiſeau, f. *émeut*, m.

To MUTE, *v. n.* [to dung as birds] *Fienter*; *mutir, émeutir*, en parlant des oiſeaux de proie.

MUTELY (mĭoŭte'-lé), *adv.* [ſilently] *En ſilence.*

MUTENESS (mĭoute'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of a mute perſon] *Mutiſme*, m.

To MUTILATE (mĭou'-tĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of ſome eſſential part] *Mutiler, tronquer, eſtropier.*

MUTILATED (mĭou'-tĭ-lé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Mutilé, tronqué, eſtropié.*

MUTILATION (mĭou-tĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [deprivation of a limb] *Mutilation*, f.

† MUTINE (mĭou '-tĭne), *and* MUTINEER (mĭoŭ-tĭ-nīre '), *ſ.* [a mover of ſedition] *Un mutin, un homme ſéditieux.*

MUTING (mĭou '-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Falconry; the dung of a bird] *émeut*, m.

MUTINOUS (mĭou '-tĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [ſeditious, factious] *Mutin, ſéditieux, factieux, turbulent.*

MUTINOUSLY (mĭou '-tĭ-neŭs-lé), *adv* [ſeditiouſly, turbulently] *En mutin, en ſéditieux.*

MUTINOUSNESS (mĭou '-tĭ-neŭs-nĕce), *and* MUTINY (mĭou '-tĭ-ne), *ſ.* [inſurrection, ſedition] *Mutinerie, f. ſédition, f. révolte, f. émeute, f.*

To MUTINY, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to move ſedition] *Se mutiner, ſe révolter, ſe ſoulever.*

MUTINY-BILL (mĭou '-tĭ-né-bĭl), *ſ.* [in the Engliſh Polity; a bill enacted every year to empower the king to keep a ſtanding army] *Mutiné-bill*, m.

To MUTTER (meŭt '-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble] *Marmotter, jabotter, prononcer entre les dents, parler entre ſes dents; murmurer, gronder.* What do you mutter? *Que marmottez-vous-là?* He muttered at Heaven, *Il murmuroit contre le Ciel.*

MUTTER, *ſ.* [murmur] *Murmure* d'une perſonne mécontente, f.

MUTTERER (meŭt '-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [grumbler] *Murmurateur*, m. *grondeur*, m.

MUTTERINGLY (meŭt '-eŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [without diſtinct articulation] *En marmottant, à voix baſſe, & entre les dents.*

MUTTON (meŭt '-t'n), *ſ.* [the fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food] *Mouton*, m. *viande*, ou *chair de mouton*, f. f. A neck of mutton, *Un carré de mouton.* A breaſt of mutton, *Une poitrine de mouton.* A leg of mutton, *Un gigot, une éclanche.* A ſhoulder of mutton, *Une épaule de mouton.*

MUTTONFIST (meŭt '-t'n-fiſte), *ſ.* [a hand large and red] *Une grande main rouge*, § *une épaule de mouton.*

MUTUAL (mĭou '-tĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [reciprocal] *Mutuel, réciproque.* To give mutual aid to one another, *Se prêter un ſecours mutuel.*

¶ MUTUAL. R. This word is often improperly employed: it ought to be uſed only when we would ſignify that there is an interchange. If a man and woman have a love for each other, there is a *mutual* love between them. If two men have a friendſhip for each other, their friendſhip is *mutual*: but when a man has beſtowed favours on ſeveral others, we ſhall hear him called their *mutual benefactor*; this is wrong; the proper expreſſion is, *common benefactor.*

MUTUALITY (mĭoŭ-tĭoŭ-ăl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [reciprocation] *Récipro ation*, f. *action par laquelle on reçoit la pareille*, f.

MUTUALLY (mĭou '-tĭoŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [reciprocally] *Mutuellement, réciproquement, reſpectivement.*

MUTULE (mĭou '-tĭoŭle), *ſ.* [Archit. a ſquare modilion in the Doric cornice] *Mutule*, m.

MUZZLE (meŭz '-zl'), *ſ.* [the mouth of an ox or a bull] *Le muſeau, le muſle* d'un bœuf ou d'un taureau; ne ſe dit de l homme qu'en ſtyle burleſque.

MUZZLE of a gun, *La bouche d'un canon.*

MUZZLE [a faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite] *Muſelière*, f.

To MUZZLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind the mouth] *Emmuſeler, mettre une muſelière.*

To MUZZLE, *v. n.* [to bring the mouth near] *Approcher le muſeau.*

MUZZLED (meŭz '-zl'd), *adj. Emmuſelé.*

MY (măĭ, *when emphatically uſed*; *and* mĭ, *when colloquially*), *poſſ. article*, or *pron. poſſ* [belonging to me] *Mon, ma, mes*; *à moi.* My ſoul, *Mon âme.* My daughter, *Ma fille.* My children, *Mes enfans.* This is my book, *Ce livre eſt à moi.*

My own, V. MINE.

MYAGRUM, *ſ.* [in Bot. Gold of pleaſure, Camelina, a med. plant] *Myagrum*, m. *alyſſon*, m. *cameline*, f. *ſeſame d'Allemagne*, m.

MYCONE, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Archipelago; lat. 37°-28' N. lon. 25°-51' E.] *Mycone* ou *Micouly*, m.

MYOGRAPHY (măĭ-ŏg '-răf-é), *and* MYOLOGY (măĭ-ŏl '-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles] *Myologie*, f.

MYOPS (măĭ '-ŭps), *ſ.* [ſhort-ſighted, purblind] *Myope*, m. f.

MYOPY (mĭ '-ô-pé), *ſ.* [ſhortneſs of ſight] *Vue baſſe, myopie*, f.

MYOSOTIS (măĭ-ŏs '-ô-tĭce), *ſ.* [Bot.] V. MOUSE-EAR.

MYOSURUS (măĭ-ŏs '-ĭoŭ-reŭce), *ſ* [Bot.] V. MOUSE TAIL.

MYOTOMY (măĭ-ŏt '-ô-mé), *ſ.* [Anat. diſſection of the muſcles] *Myotomie*, f.

MYRIAD (mĭr '-ĭ-ăde), *ſ.* [the number of ten thouſand] *Myriade*, f. *dix mille*: proverbialement *un très-grand nombre.*

MYRICA, *ſ.* [Bot. a kind of gale, a reſinous aquatic ſhrub of Carolina] *Arbre de cire*, m.

MYRICA [Bot. Tamariſcus; a med. ſhrub of Germany and Narbonne] *Tamaris* ou *Tamariſc*, m.

MYRMECIA (mer-mi '-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Med. a wart in the palm of the hand, or the ſole of the foot] *Myrmécie*, f.

MYRMECITES (mer-mĕs '-ĭ-tĭce), *ſ* [a ſmall ſtone with ſome reſſemblance of an ant impreſſed upon] *Myrmecite*, f.

MYRMYDON (mer '-mĭ-deŭne), *ſ.* [any rude ruffian, ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles] *Scélérat qui traite les gens avec inſolence*, m. * *myrmidon*, m. † *pouſſe-cul*, m. ‡ *happe-chair*, m.

MYRMIDONES (mer-mĭd '-o-nĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a people of Theſſalia; had formerly been ants, but were changed into men] *Myrmidons*, m. pl.

MYROBALAN (mĭ-rŏb '-ă-lane *or* măĭ-rŏb '-ă-lăne), *ſ.* [Med. a purging Indian plum] *Myrobolan*, m. *prune des Indes*, f. *noix de Bengale*, f. Myrobalan-tree, *Myrobolanier*, m.

MYROPOLIST (mĭ-rŏp '-ô-lĭſte, *or* măĭ-rŏp '-ô-lĭſte), *ſ.* [ſeller of unguents] *Vendeur d'onguents*, ou *de parfums*, m.

MYRRH (mer), *ſ.* [a precious kind of gum, brought from Arabia] *Myrrhe*, f. gomme odoriférante.

MYRRHA (mer '-rhă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cinyras and Cenchris changed into a tree] *Myrrha*, f.

MYRRHINE (mer '-rĭne), *adj.* [belonging to Myrrh; made of the Myrrhine-ſtone] *Myrrhin.* V. MURRA.

MYRRHIS (mer '-rhĭce), *ſ.* [in Bot. Chervil] *Myrrhis*, m. *cerfeuil muſqué*, m.

MYRTILUS (mert '-ĭ-leŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Mercury and Myrtho] *Mirtile*, m.

MYRTLE (mer '-tl'), *ſ.* [a fragrant ſhrub] *Myrte*, f. The common Dutch myrtle, *Myrthe bâtard des pays froids, myrthe du Brabant, piment royal, galé d'Europe*, m.

Myrtle-leaved ſumach (coriaria), *Redoul* ou *roudou*, m. *herbe aux tanneurs*, f.

MYSELF (mĭ-sĕlf '), *ſ.* [an emphatical word added ſometimes to I] *Ex.* I myſelf did it, *or* I did it myſelf, *Je l'ai fait moi-même.*

MYSELF [the reciprocal pronoun of I, in the oblique caſe] *Me, moi, à moi-même.* I could not defend myſelf, *Je ne pouvois me défendre.*

MYSTAGOGUE (mĭs '-tă-gŏg), *ſ.* [one who interprets divine myſteries; the keeper of Church-relicks, who ſhows them to ſtrangers] *Myſtagogue*, f.

MYSTERIARCH (mĭs-tĭ '-rĭ-ărk), *ſ.* [Antiq. one preſiding over myſteries] *Celui qui préſidoit aux myſtères.*

MYSTERIOUS (mĭs tĭ '-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [awfully obſcure, artfully perplexed] *Myſtérieux, difficile à comprendre, ſecret, obſcur, d'une obſcurité affectée, anagogique.*

MYSTERIOUSLY (mĭs-tĭ '-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [obſcurely] *Myſtérieuſement, d'une manière myſtérieuſe*

MYSTERIOUSNESS (mĭs-tĭ '-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [holy obſcurity] *Obſcurité ſacrée.*

To MYSTERIZE (mĭs '-tĭ răize), *v. a.* [to explain as enigmas] *Expliquer les myſtères.*

MYSTERY (mĭs '-te-ré), *ſ.* [ſomething above human underſtanding] *Myſtere*, m. The myſteries of religion, *Les myſtères de la religion.*

MYSTERY [any thing artfully made obſcure, of ſecret] *Myſtère*, m. *ſecret*, m. *intrigue cachée, art*, m. ‖ *métier*, m. *négoce*, m.

MYSTICAL (mĭs '-tĭ-kăl), *and* MYSTICK (mĭs '-tĭk), *ſ.* [ſacredly obſcure] *Myſtique, figuré & myſtérieux.* Myſtical character, *Hiéroglyphique*, m.

MYSTICALLY (mĭs '-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a myſtical ſenſe] *Myſtiquement, dans un ſens myſtique.*

MYSTICALNESS (mĭs '-tĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [involution of ſome ſecret meaning] *Myſticité, f.*

MYTHOLOGICAL (mĭtsh-ô-lŏdj '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory] *Mythologique.*

MYTHOLOGICALLY (mĭtsh-ô-lŏdj '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables] *D'une manière mythologique; en mythologiſte.*

MYTHOLOGIST (mĭ-tshol '-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [an expounder of fables] *Mythologiſte*, m. *mythologue*, m.

To MYTHOLOGIZE (mĭ-tshŏl '-ô-djĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to expound fables] *Expliquer les fables.*

MYTHOLOGY (mĭ-tshŏl '-ô-djé), *ſ.* [ſyſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the heathen world] *Mythologie*, f.

MYTILUS (mĭt '-ĭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [a bivalve ſhell-fiſh, a ſort of muſcle] *Mytile*, m. ou *Mytule*, m.

MYURUS (măĭ '-ĭnŭ-reŭce), *ſ.* [Med. pulſe weakening by degrees] *Myure*, m.

N.

N, *Cette lettre a un ſon fort à la fin d'une ſyllabe en Anglois. Elle ne ſe prononce point à la fin de certains mots où elle eſt précédée de la lettre* m, *comme dans* autumn, column, to contemn, to damn, to condemn.

N, *comme abbréviation ſignifie* neuter, *dans les grammaires & les dictionnaires: Ex.* V. N. *ou* v. n. verb neuter.

No. *Signifie* Numero.

N (ĕn'ne), *ſ.* [the fourteenth letter of the alphabet] *N.* f. A great N, *Une grande N.*

NAAM, *ſ.* [in Law; diſtraining a perſon's moveable goods] *Saiſie*, f. *arrêt*, m.

† To NAB, -BING, -BED, *v a.* [to catch without warning] *Attraper, prendre ſans avertir.*

NABOB, *ſ.* [a Viceroi in the Mogul's empire] *Nabeb*, m.

NACARAT, *adj.* and *ſ.* [pale red, roſy] *Nacarat*, m. *rouge clair*, m.

NACRE-SHELL, *s.* [a shell in which pearls are found] *Nacre de perles, f. huître perlière, f.*

NADIR, *s.* [the point under foot, directly opposed to the zenith] *Nadir*, m. point directement opposé au zenith.

NÆNIA (né'-ni-ă), *s.* [Mythol. the Goddess of funeral songs] *Nénie, f.*

NÆNIA, *s. pl.* [Roman Antiq. funeral songs] *Nénies, f. pl.*

NAFF (năf), *s.* [a kind of tufted sea-bird] *Sorte d'oiseau de mer huppé.*

NAG (năgue), *s.* [a small horse] *Un petit cheval, un bidet.* A hunting-nag, *Un coureur.* A little nag, *Un bidet.*

NAIADES (né'-ăï-ă-dïz), *s. pl.* [nymphs of the rivers or fountains] *Naïades, f. pl.*

NAIF, *adj.* [natural] *Naïf, naturel.* A naif-stone [among jewellers, a stone perfect in its properties] *Une pierre naïve, ou naturelle.*

NAIL (nele), *s.* [a spike of metal by which things are fastened together] *Un clou.* The head of a nail, *La tête d'un clou.* A nail-smith, *Un cloutier.* The nail-trade, *Clouterie, f. commerce de clous, f.*

† One nail drives out another, *Un clou chasse l'autre.* †. You hit the nail on the head, *Vous y êtes; vous avez trouvé la fève au gâteau; vous avez mis le doigt dessus; vous avez touché ou frappé au but.*

NAIL [among Ship-builders] *Clou*, m. Clasp nails, or clasp-headed nails, *Clous à tête piquée.* Weight-nails, or Spikes, *Clous au poids* (depuis 8 pouces de longueur & au dessus). Double deck-nails, *Clous de 7 pouces.* Deck-nails, *Clous de 6 pouces.* Single deck-nails, *Clous de 5 pouces, & de 4 pouces & demi.* Two-shilling nails, *Clous de 3 pouces & demi.* Twenty-penny drawing nails, *Clous de 2 pouces trois quarts.* Sheathing-nails, *Clous de 2 pouces un quart* (servant à clouer le doublage). Filling nails, *Clous d'un pouce.* Ten-penny nails, *Clous de deux pouces un quart.* Six-penny nails, *Clous d'un pouce & demi.* Tree-nail, *Gournable, f. cheville de bois.* Rivetting-nails, rivets, *Clous à river.* Doubling nails, *Clous de sabords.* Scupper-nails, *Clous à maugère.* Lead-nails, *Clous de plomb.* Deck-nails, *Clous de demi-carvelle.* Single deck-nails, *Clous de tillac.* Sheating nails, *Clous de demi-tillac.* Rudder-nails, *Clous de rose.* Clincher nails, *Clous à vis.*

NAIL [the horny substance at the ends of the fingers and toes] *Ongle*, m. The nails of our fingers give strength to those parts in the various functions they are put to, *Les ongles de nos doigts donnent de la force à ces parties dans les diverses fonctions auxquelles on les emploie.*

* To labour tooth and nail, *Travailler de toutes ses forces, || y aller de cul & de tête.*

* To pay down money upon the nail, *Payer argent comptant*, or *rubis sur l'ongle.*

NAIL [the 16th of a yard] *Un seize.*

NAILS (nél'z), [knots or notches found in marble] *Durillons*, m. pl.

To NAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fasten with nails] *Clouer, attacher avec un clou*, ou *des clous.* To nail a piece of wood. *Clouer une pièce de bois.* To nail a picture to a wall, *Attacher, pendre un portrait à la muraille.*

To NAIL UP a cannon, *Enclouer un canon.*

NAILED (nél'd), *part. adj. Cloué, attaché avec des clous; clouté, garni de clous.* Nailed with gold, *Garni de clous d'or.*

NAILED UP, *Enclavé.*

NAILER (né'-leur), *s.* [a nail-maker] *Un cloutier.*

NAIL-MOULD (néle'-mïld), *s.* [a piece of iron with a hole of the size of the nail] *Cloutière*, f.

NAIRES, *or* NAYERS, *s. pl.* [the nobles or military tribe in Malabar] *Nairs* ou *Nahers*, m. pl.

NAISSANT, *adj.* [in Heraldry; issuing, arising] *Issant, naissant.*

NAKED (né'-kéd), *adj.* [uncovered; unarmed, defenceless; plain, evident, mere, bare] *Nu, dépouillé; sans armes, sans défense; évident, pur, simple.* They were both naked, *Ils étoient nus l'un & l'autre.* A naked sword, *Une épée nue.* The nakea of a wall (the ground), *Le nu d'un mur.*

Naked fire (Chym. open), *Feu nu.*

NAKED [in Botany] *Glabre.* A naked plant (the leaves of which are smooth) *Plante glabre.*

NAKEDLY (né'-kéd-lé), *adv.* [without covering; evidently, openly] *D'une manière nue, évidemment, à découvert, nu.ment.*

NAKEDNESS (né'-kéd-nĕce), *s.* [nudity, want of covering] *Nudité*, f.

NAKOUS (né'-keûce), *s.* [musical-instrument, consisting of two brass plates] *Cymbales*, f. pl.

NAME (néme), *s.* [the discriminative appellation of an individual] *Nom*, m. To tell one's name, *Dire ou décliner son nom.* A supposititious or travelling name, *Nom de guerre.* A christen name, *Un nom de baptême.* A proper name, *Un nom propre, un prénom.*

In God's name, *Au nom de Dieu, pour l'amour de Dieu.* Salute him in my name, *Saluez-le en mon nom, de ma part.* What is the name of that place? *Quel est le nom de cet endroit-là? comment s'appelle-t-il?* A rich man, Codrus by name, *Un homme riche, nommé Codrus.* I fear he will bring my name among the conspirators, *Je crains qu'il ne me nomme parmi les conjurés* To signify one's name, *Déclarer son nom.*

† I never called him out of his name, *Je ne lui ai jamais dit pis que son nom.* To call one names, *Dire des injures à quelqu'un, lui chanter pouilles,* † *le pouiller.*

* NAME [pretence, account] *Nom*, m. *prétexte*, m. *ombre*, f. *apparence*, f. *couleur*, f. To give a ring under name of marriage, *Donner une bague sous prétexte de mariage.*

* NAME [fame, renown] *Nom*, m. *réputation*, f. *renommée*, f. *gloire*, f. *crédit*, m *odeur*, f *bruit*, m. To give a name, *Accréditer.* That author has already acquired some name, *Cet auteur a déjà de la réputation.* To get a good or ill name, *Se mettre en bonne ou en mauvaise odeur.*

† If one's name be up, one may lie abed. *Dès qu'on a de la vogue, on a sa fortune faite.*

† One had as good be hanged as have an ill name, *Il vaudroit autant être mort, que d'avoir un mauvais renom.*

To NAME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a name, to tell the name of] *Nommer, appeler*; signifie aussi *choisir, déclarer, désigner, mentionner.* How do you name him? *Comment le nommez-vous ou l'appellez-vous?* He named him his successor to the empire, *Il le nomma (le déclara, le désigna) on successeur à l'empire*

NAMED (nem'd), *part. adj. Nommé*; ou bien *choisi, déclaré, désigné.*

NAMELESS (néme'-lĕce), *adj.* [without a name; unknown; not famous] *Anonyme, sans nom, qui n'a point de nom.* A nameless author, *Un auteur anonyme, dont on ignore le nom*

☞ By a servant of yours, who shall be nameless, *Par un de vos serviteurs dont je tairai le nom.*

NAMELY (néme'-lé), *adv.* [specially, particularly] *Nommément, savoir, spécialement, particulièrement.*

NAMER (né'-meûr), *s* [one who names] *Celui qui nomme*, ou *qui donne un nom*

NAMESAKE (néme'-ecke), *s* [one who has the same name with another] *Celui qui a le même nom qu'un autre.* He is my namesake, *Il porte le même nom que moi.*

NAMING (né'-mïn'gne), *s.* [from To Name] *Mention*, f.

NAMUR, *s.* [a large town of the Netherlands; lat. 50°-29' N. lon. 4°-50' E.] *Namur*, m.

NANCY, *s.* [a large and handsome town of France; lat. 48°-41' N. lon. 6°-17' E.] *Nancy*, m.

NANGASACKI, *s.* [a large and famous town of Japan; lat. 32°-32' N. lon. 128°-52' E.] *Nangasacki*, m.

NANKING, *s.* [a city of China; lat. 32°-6' N. lon. 119°-25' E. a sort of cotton-stuff from that city, *corruptly* Nankeen] *Nankin*, m.

NANTES, *s.* [an ancient and trading town of France; lat. 47°-13' N. lon. 1°-28' W.] *Nantes*, m.

NAP (năpe), *s* [slumber, a short sleep] *Un somme léger.* Afternoon nap, *Sieste.* To take a nap after dinner, *Dormir un peu après le dîner; faire la méridienne, la sieste.*

NAP, *s.* [villous substance] *Poil*, m. The nap of cloth *or* of a hat, *Le poil du drap* ou *d'un chapeau*

He that raises the nap of cloth *or* naps it, *Aplaneur*, ou *lanceur*, m.

To NAP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to sleep] *Dormir légèrement, sommeiller.* They took him napping in his bed, *Ils le prirent dans son lit, lorsqu'il dormoit.*

To NAP, *v. a.* [to raise the nap by means of teasels] *Chardonner* du drap, le *lainer*, le *cotonner.* Their trade is to nap cloth, *Leur métier est de chardonner le drap.*

To NAP. *V.* To NAB.

NAPÆÆ (né-pï'-ï), *s* [Mythol. daughters of Nereus and Doris, and Goddesses of groves and meadows] *Napées*, f. pl.

NAPE (nepe), *s.* [the joint of the neck behind] *La nuque du cou.*

NAPELLUS, *s.* [Bot. Aconitum cæruleum, the wolf's bane; a poisonous plant] *Napel*, f. *aconit bleu*, m *tue-loup*, m.

NAPHA, *s* [orange-flower water] *Eau de naffe*, f.

NAPERY (né-pe-ré), *s.* [table linen] *Linge de table*, m.

NAPHEW, *s.* [a plant] *Un navet.*

NAPHTHA (năp -tsh.), *s:* [Petroleum, oil of peter, rock-oil; a fluid bitumen, thin, bright, pellucid, of a strong smell, readily inflammable] *Naphte*, f. *huile minérale*, m. *huile de pétrole*, f.

NAPKIN (năp'-kïne), *s.* [cloth used at table to wipe the hands] *Serviette*, f.

NAPLES (né'-pl z), *s.* [an ancient, large, rich and trading city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name; lat. 40°-55' N. lon. 14°-20' E.] *Naples*, m.

NAPLESS (năp -lĕce), *adj.* [wanting nap, threadbare] *Ras, qui a point de poil.*

NAPPED (năp't), *part. adj. Chardonné, frisé, cotonné.*

NAPPERS (năp'-eûrz), *s. pl.* [in Cloth-manufacture, that lay the nap of cloth with teazels, &c.] *Lainetis*, m.

NAPPINESS (năp'-ï-nĕce), *s.* [quality of having a nap] *Qualité d'être cotonneux*, ou *de se cotonner*, f.

NAPPING (năp'-ïn'gne), *adv. à l'improviste.*

NAPTAKING (năp-té'-kïn'gne), *s.* [surprise, seizure on a sudden] *Surprise*, f. *attaque imprévue*

NAPPY (năp'-é), *adj. Cotonné.* V. NAPPED.

NAPPY [frothy, spumy] *Ecumeux, fumeux, fort.* Nappy ale, *De la bière forte, de la bière forte.*

NARBONNE, *s.* [an ancient city of France in Languedoc; lat. 43°-11' N. lon. 3°-6' E.] *Narbonne*, f

NARCAPHTHON, *s.* [Thymiana, the aromatic and resinous bark of the tree that produces olibanum] *Narcaphte*, m *tignané*, m.

NARCISSITES, *s.* [a species of asteropodium, resembling the flower of the Narcissus] *Narcisse*, f.

NARCISSUS (nar cïs'-eûce), *s* [Mythol. the son of Cephisus and Liriope pined away into a daffodil] *Narcisse*, m. [A man in love with himself] *Narcisse*, m.

NARCISSUS, *pl.* NARCISSUSES, *s.* [daffodil, a flower] *Narcisse*, m. fleur.

NARCOTICAL (nar-kŏt'-ï-kăl), *and* NARCOTIC (nar kŏt'-ïk), *adj.* [producing torpor or stupefaction] *Narcotique, qui endort,*

qui

qui assoupit, qui engourdit & stupéfie; soporatif, soporifère, soporifique.

NARCOTIC, *s.* [a stupifying medicine] *Un narcotique.*

NARINARI, *s.* [a sort of Brasilian raia, a fish of the Aquila ma ina kind] *Nari-nari*, m.

NARD (narde), *s* [spike nard, an odorous shrub] *Nard*, m. arbrisseau balsamique.

‡ NARE (nère), *s.* V. NOSTRIL.

NARRABLE (năr'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being told or related] *Qui se peut dire, que l'on peut raconter.*

To NARRATE (năr'-réte), *v. a.* [to relate from beginning to end, to tell] *Narrer, raconter.*

NARRATION (năr-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [account, relation] *Narration*, f. *narré*, m. *récit*, m. *rapport*, m. V. ACCOUNT.

NARRATIVE (năr'-ră-tĭv'), *adj.* [relating] *Qui narre, narratif, qui aime à narrer.* Narrative old age, *La vieillesse qui aime à conter.*

NARRATIVE, *s.* V. NARRATION.

NARRATIVELY (năr'-ră-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by way of relation] *En forme de narré.*

NARRATOR (năr-ré'-teŭr), *s.* [a teller, a relater] *Un narrateur, un conteur; relationnaire*, m.

To NARRIFY (năr'-rĭ-fâï), *v. a.* V. To NARRATE.

NARROW (năr'-ô), *adj.* [not wide, strait] *Etroit; contraint; angustié* (laid only of a road). A narrow passage, *Un passage étroit.* To make narrow, *Rétrécir, étrécir.* To bring into a narrow compass, *Abréger* To be lodged in a narrow compass, *Etre logé à l'étroit.*

* We made a narrow escape out of that danger, *Nous l'échapames belle; peu s'en fallut que nous ne tombassions dans ce danger.*

* NARROW [covetous; ungenerous] *Avare; bas, rétréci.* A narrow breast, *Un homme avare.* A narrow soul, *Une âme basse, une âme rétrécie.* Narrow-spirited, narrow-souled, *Qui a l'esprit rétréci, ou borné; qui a l'âme basse.*

* NARROW [close, vigilant, attentive] *Soigneux, exact, attentif.* A narrow search, *Une recherche exacte.*

To NARROW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make narrow] *Etrécir, rétrécir.*

NARROWED (năr'-ô'd), *part. adj. Etréci, rétréci.*

NARROW-HEELED (năr'-ô-hīl'd), *adj.* [speaking of a horse] *adj. Qui a le talon fort étroit; encastelé.*

NARROWLY (năr'-ô-lé), *adv.* [closely] *De près; avec exactitude, attentivement*, soigneusement; ou bien *avec soin, avec économie, en avare.*

He looks too narrowly into things, *Il regarde de trop près aux choses.* We narrowly escaped being drowned, *Nous pensâmes être noyés.* We must narrowly consider that colour, *Nous devons considérer attentivement cette couleur.*

NARROWNESS (năr'-ô-nĕce), *s.* [want of breadth] *Etat d'une chose étroite*, m.

NARROWNESS [poor means of fortune] *Pauvreté*, f. *bassesse*, f.

NARROWNESS [want of capacity] *Manque de capacité*, m.

NARVA, *s.* [a strong town of the Russian empire; lat. 59°-18' N. lon. 27°-52' E.] *Narva*, m.

NARWAH *or* NARWHA, *s.* [a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra; lat. 25°-40' N. lon. 79°-17' E.] *Narwar*, m.

NARWHALE *or* NARWAL, *s.* [monoceros piscis, touwack, sea-unicorn, a species of the whale] *Narhwal*, ou *Narwal*, m. *sponton*, m. *licorne de mer*, f.

NASAL (né'-zăl), *s.* [Anat. and Gram. belonging to the nose] *Nasal.* Nasal, *s.* V. NAZAL.

NASALITY (nă-zăl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [Gram. the quality of being nasal] *Nasalité*, f.

NASAMONES (năs-să-mô'-nïz), *s.* [Mythol. a people of Africa who lived on piracy] *Nasamones*, m. pl.

NASSAU (năs-sâ), *s.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; lat. 50°-18' N. lon. 7°-42' E.] *Nassau*, m.

NASTILY (năs'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [dirtily] *Salement, d'une manière sale, malpropre.*

NASTINESS (năs'-tĭ-nĕce), *s.* [dirt, filth] *Saleté*, f. *saloperie*, f. au figuré, *obscénité*, f. *malpropreté*, f.

NASTURTIUM (năs-teŭr'-chĭeŭme), *s.* V. ACRIVIOLA.

NASTY (năs'-té), *adj.* [dirty, filthy; obscene, lewd] *Sale, vilain, mal-propre, malpropre*; au figuré, *obscène, impudique, deshonnête, noir, infame.*

* Nasty discourses, *Des discours sales, déshonnêtes, obscènes.*

NATAL (né'-tăl). *adj.* [native, relating to nativity] *Natal, de la naissance.* My natal place, or day, *Mon pays natal, le jour de ma naissance.*

NATATION (nă-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of swimming] *L'action de nager*, f.

NATCH (năch), *s.* [Taylors' instrument with which they raise the button-holes] *Craquette*, f.

‡ NATHLESS (năth'-lĕce), *adv.* V. NEVERTHELESS.

‡ NATHMORE (năth'-môre), *adv.* V. NEVER-THE-MORE.

NATIO (né'-chïo), *and* NUNDINA (neŭn'-dăï-nă), *s.* [Mythol. Goddesses of Infants] *Natio & Nundina*, f.

NATION (né'-cheŭne), *s.* [a people distinguished from another people] *Une nation; peuple*, m.

NATIONAL (năch'-eŭn-ăl), *s.* [of a whole nation] *National, de la nation*; ou bien, *public, général.* A national synod, *Un synode national.* A national calamity, *Une calamité publique.*

NATIONALLY (năch'-eŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [with regard to the nation] *Relativement*, ou *par rapport à la nation.*

NATIONALNESS (năch'-eŭn-ăl-nĕce), *s* [reference to the people in general] *Nationalité*, f. *généralité*, f. *la masse du peuple*, f ou *le peuple en masse*, m.

NATIVE (né'-tĭv'), *adj.* [natural, not artificial] *Naturel, natif, naïf.*

NATIVE [natal] *Natal.* My native country, *Mon pays natal, ma patrie.*

NATIVE, *s.* [one born in a place] *Natif*, m. *naturel*, m. *originaire*, f. celui qui est né en quelque endroit. Right of the natives, *Droit de naturalité.* He is a native of London, *Il est natif de Londres.* The natives are good and kind, *Les naturels du pays sont bons & affables.*

NATIVENESS (né'-tĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [state of being produced by nature] *Etat de ce qui est naturel, de ce qui est l'ouvrage de la nature.*

NATIVITY (nă-tĭv'-ĭ-té), *s.* [birth] *Naissance*, f. *nativité*, f. signifie aussi *horoscope*, m. To calculate one's nativity, *Dresser un horoscope.*

NATIX, *s.* [a semicircular-mouthed Cochlea] *Natice*, f. *espèce de nérite*, f.

NATOLIA (năt-ô'-lĭ-ă), *s.* [a country formerly called Asia Minor] *Natolie*, f.

NATRIX, *or* NATRIX TORQUATA, *s.* [water-snake, a harmless snake with a ring round its neck] *Nageur*, m. *charbonnier*, m. *serpent à collier*, m.

NATRON, *s.* [Anatron; Egyptian nitre, a natural alkali] *Natron*, or *natrum*, m. *terre de Smyrne*, f. *fleur d'Asie*, f.

NATTA, *s.* [in Surgery; a fleshy excrescence, painless and colourless, arising chiefly on the back] *Natte*, m.

NATURAL (năt'-ïoŭ-răl), *adj.* [produced or bestowed by nature] *Naturel, physique, animal, qu'on tient de la nature, qui ne doit rien à l'art: essentiel.* The natural and artificial day, *Le jour naturel & artificiel.* Natural philosophy, *La physique.* A natural philosopher, *Un physicien, un naturaliste.* Natural parts, *Talens naturels.* Natural disposition, *Le propre.*

NATURAL [illegitimate] *Naturel, qui n'est pas légitime.* A natural son, *Un fils naturel.*

NATURAL [proper, genuine] *Naturel, propre, vrai, naïf, involontaire.* The natural tenor of a passage, *Le sens naturel* ou *propre d'un passage.*

NATURAL [free, easy] *Naturel, aisé, libre, facile.* He has an easy natural way of writing, *Il a un style aisé & naturel.*

NATURAL [not violent] *Naturel.* A natural death, *Une mort naturelle.*

NATURAL, *s.* [an idiot] *Un idiot, une idiote, un imbécille*; signifie aussi *un naturel, un natif* de quelque pays.

NATURAL [nature, gift of nature] *Naturel*, m. *caractère*, m. *don de la nature*, m. *talent naturel.*

NATURALIST (năt'-ïoŭ-răl-ïste), *s.* [a natural philosopher] *Un physicien, un naturaliste.*

NATURALITY (năt-ïoŭ-răl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [natural state] *Etat naturel*, m *naturalisme*, m.

NATURALIZATION (năt-ïoŭ-ră-lĭ zé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects] *Naturalisation*, f. A charter of naturalization, *Lettres de naturalité*, f. pl.

To NATURALIZE (năt'-ïoŭ-răl-ïïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to invest with the privileges of the natives] *Naturaliser, donner des lettres de naturalité*; se dit aussi au figuré.

* To naturalize a foreign word, *Naturaliser*, ou *adopter, un mot étranger.*

NATURALIZED (năt'-ïoŭ-răl-ăïz'd), *part. adj. Naturalisé.*

NATURALLY (năt'-ïoŭ-răl-é), *adv.* [by nature] *Naturellement, physiquement, par instinct naturel*; *sans art.* He is naturally fearful, *Il est naturellement timide.* He performed that part very naturally, *Il joua ce rôle d'après nature.*

NATURALNESS (năt'-ïoŭ-răl-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being natural] *Etat* ou *qualité de ce qui est naturel*; *naturel*, m. *naturalisme*, m. *affection naturelle.*

NATURALNESS, *s.* [conformity to truth and nature, simplicity] *Naïveté*, f. *grâce*, f. *simplicité naturelle.* [The state of being given or produced by nature] *Etat de ce qui est donné*, ou *produit par la nature*, m.

NATURE (né'-tïeŭre), *s.* [the world, the universe] *La nature, le monde, l'univers*, m. *la collection des êtres physiques.* God is the author and master of nature, *Dieu est l'auteur & le maître de la nature.*

NATURE [the regular course of things; the natural properties, or constitution of any thing] *Nature*, f. *le cours ordinaire des choses, instinct naturel disposition, ou constitution naturelle d'un être quelconque.* Nature's laws, *Les lois de la nature, les lois naturelles.* That's contrary to the nature of things, *Cela est contraire à la nature des choses.* The nature of fire, *La nature du feu.* Human nature, *La nature humaine.* A little matter satisfies nature, *La nature se contente de peu.*

NATURE [temper] *Naturel*, m. *caractère*, m. *tempérament*, m. *complexion*, f. A good or bad nature, *Un bon* ou *mauvais naturel.* A very sweet nature, *Un caractère fort doux.* A tender nature, *Une complexion délicate.* Good nature, *Humanité*, f. *bonté de cœur*, f. *bonhommie*, f.

NATURE [sort, species] *Sorte*, f. *espèce*, f. *nature*, f. *qualité*, f.

NATURED (né'-tïeŭr'd), *adj.* [used in composition, as: Good-natured, ill-natured, *D'un bon naturel, d'un mauvais caractère.*

NAUGHT (nâte), *adj.* [bad, corrupt, worthless] *Méchant, mauvais, gâté, corrompu, qui ne vaut rien*; *dissolu, débauché.* There is a difference between things naught and things indifferent, *Il y a de la différence entre les choses mauvaises & les choses indifférentes.* She is very naught, *Elle est fort débauchée.*

NAUGHT, *s.* [nothing] *Rien*, m.

NAUGHTILY (nâ'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [badly, wickedly] *Méchamment, malicieusement.*

NAUGHTINESS (nâ'-tĭ-nĕce), *s.* [wickedness] *Méchanceté*, f. *malice*, f.

NAUGHTY (nâ'-tē), *adj.* [bad, wicked, corrupt] *Mauvais, méchant; dissolu, débauché.* A naughty fellow, *Un mauvais garnement.* A naughty trick, *Un tour de coquin, une coquinerie.* A naughty woman, *Une femme débauchée.*

NAULAGE (nâ'-lédje), *s.* [the freight of passengers in a ship] *Naulage*, m. *nolis*, m. *relissement*, m.

NAUMACHY (nâ'-mă-ké), *s.* [Rom. Antiq. a mock sea-fight] *Représentation d'un combat naval*, f. *naumachie*, f.

NAUPLIUS (nâp'-lĭ-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Neptune and Eubœa, and king of Eubœa's island; out of revenge misguided the Grecian ships when returning home from Troy] *Nauplius*, m.

NAUSEA (nâ'-chĭ-ă), *s.* [in Med. a reaching, or propensity to vomit] *Nausée*, f. *soulèvement de cœur*, m.

To NAUSEATE (nâ'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to loath] *Avoir du dégoût, de l'aversion, de l'antipathie* pour une chose, ou pour quelqu'un.

NAUSEOUS (nâ'-cheŭce), *adj.* [loathsome, disgustful] *Dégoûtant*, au propre & au figuré. To be nauseous, *Affadir.*

NAUSEOUSLY (nâ'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [loathsomely, disgustfully] *D'une manière dégoûtante, avec dégoût.*

NAUSEOUSNESS (nâ'-cheŭs-nĕce), *s.* [loathsomeness] *Dégoût*, m. ou *qualité dégoûtante.*

NAUTICAL (nâ'-tĭ-kăl), *and* NAUTICK (nâ'-tĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to sailors] *Nautique, de matelot, de marinier.* The nautical compass, *La boussole.*

NAUTILUS (nâ'-tĭ-leŭce), *s.* [Polypus octipes, a testaceous shell-fish] *Nautile*, m. *voilier*, m. *vaisseau coquille*, m.

Nautilus crassus Indicus, *Nautile épais & chambré*, m. The Senegal concamerated Nautilus [a species of Lepas] *Nacelle*, f. Nautilus papyraceus, a shell-fish; whose shell is not thicker or stronger than a piece of paper] *Nautile papyracé*, m. Petrified nautilus, *Nautilite*, m.

NAUTUS (nât'-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a Trojan most considered by the Æneas] *Nautès*, m.

NAVAL (né'-văl), *adj.* [consisting of ships] *Naval.* Our naval army, *Notre armée navale.* Naval stores, *Munitions pour la marine*, f. pl. Naval officers, *Officiers de la marine*, m. pl.

NAVE (néve), *s.* [the middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves] *Le moyeu* d'une roue.

NAVE [the middle part of a church] *La nef* d'une église.

NAVEL (né'-v'l), *s.* [the point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent] *Le nombril*; figurative aussi en général, *le centre.*

NAVEL-GALL (né'-v'l-gâl), *s.* [a horse's disease] *Blessure aux regnons d'un cheval*, ou *sur le nombril*, f.

NAVE-LINE (néve'-lăïne), *s.* [in Sea-language] *Manœuvre servant de cargue-haut & de cargue-bas des basses vergues, lorsqu'elles sont gréées à itaque.*

NAVEL-STRING (né'-v'l-strĭn'gne), *s.* [in Surgery; by means of which the fœtus lives in the womb] *Boyau du nombril*, m. *cordon ombilical.*

NAVEL-TIMBER (né'-v'l-tĭm'-beŭr), *s.* [the ribs, *or* futtocks of a ship] *Courbes*, f. ou *côtes de navire*, f.

NAVEL-WOODS (né'-v'l-oüoüdz), *s. pl.* [in Ship building] *Pièces de bois larges & épaisses, dans lesquelles sont percés les écubiers, & qui les entourent en entier.*

NAVEL-WORT (né'-v'l-oüeürte), *s.* [Bot. Cotyledon; a vulnerary plant] *Nombril de Vénus*, m. *Cotylédon*, m.

NAVETTE, *s.* [Bnt. Bunias Silvestris, or wild navew or rape] *Navette*, f. rape-oil, *huile de colzat.*

NAVEW (né'-vïoŭ), *s.* [a culinary plant *Navet*, m.

NAVICULARE os, *adj.* [Anat. the third bone of the foot] *Naviculaire*, m.

NAVIGABLE (năv'-ĭ-gă-bl'), *adj.* [over which one may sail] *Navigable.* A navigable river, *Une rivière navigable*, ou *marchande.*

NAVIGABLENESS (năv'-ĭ-gă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [capacity to be passed in vessels] *Etat d'une rivière navigable.*

To NAVIGATE (năv'-ĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* and *a.* [to sail] *Naviguer.*

The Phœnicians navigated to the extremities of the western ocean, *Les Phéniciens ont navigué jusqu'aux extrémités de la mer d'Occident.* Drusus was the first who navigated the northen ocean, *Drusus fut le premier qui navigua sur la mer du Nord.*

NAVIGATION (năv-ĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act or art of sailing] *Navigation*, f. *marine*, f.

NAVIGATOR (năv-ĭ-gué'-teŭr), *s.* [sailor, seaman, traveller by water] *Marin*, m. *navigateur*, m. *pilote*, m.

NAVIS (né'-vĭce), *s.* [A sign. the ship Argo, a southern constellation] *La Navire Argo*, f.

NAVY (né'-vé), *s.* [an assembly of ships] *Marine*, f. The royal navy, *La flotte royale.* A commissioner of the navy, *Un commissaire de la marine.* The navy-office, *L'Amirauté*, f. Navy-board, *Bureau de la Marine*, m. *conseil des officiers civils de la marine*, m.

NAXOS, *or* NAXIA, *s.* [a considerable town, capital of the isle of Naxos in Archipelago; lat. 37°-8′ N. lon. 25°-59′ E.] *Naxos*, m. ou *Naxie*, f.

NAY (nĕ), *adv.* of negation (no) *Non.* Nay verily, *Non assurément, nenni.*

NAY, a word of amplification [not only so, but more] *Même, de plus.* He has enough, nay too much, *Il en a assez, même trop.* Nay, he is very covetous, *De plus, il est fort avare.* Nay more, *Il y a plus.*

NAY, *or* NAYWORD (nĕ'-oüeürd), *s.* [a refusal] *Un refus, un démenti.* He shall have nay, *Il essuiera un refus.* I will have no nayword, *Je n'en aurai pas le démenti.*

NAZAL (né'-zăl), *s.* [the nose-piece] *Le nasal*, d'un casque.

NAZARETH, *s.* [a town of Palestine in Syria, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ in the early time of his life; lat. 32°-30′ N. lon. 35°-20′ E.] *Nazareth*, m.

NAZARENE, *or* NAZARITE, *s.* [among the ancient Jews] *Un Nazaréen.*

‡ NE (ni), *adv.* V. NEITHER.

NEÆRA (ni-ĭ'-ră), *s.* [Mythol. a Nymph, beloved passionately by Apollo] *Néérée*, f.

‡ NEAF (nïfe), *s.* V. FIST.

To NEAL (nïle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to anneal, to temper by a gradual and regulated heat] *Adoucir par une chaleur graduée, recuire, détremper.* To neal metals, *Recuire des métaux.* To neal glass, *Recuire du verre.* To neal iron, *Recuire le fer.*

NEALED (nïl 'd), *part. adj. Recuit.*

NEAP (nïpe), *adj.* [low, decreasent] *Bas, qui baisse, qui décroît.* Neap tide, *or* dead neap, *Basse marée, contre-marée*, f. *morte-eau*, f. *morte-marée*, f.

NEAPED (nï'-p't), *or* BE-NEAPED, *adj. Se dit d'un vaisseau qui est amarti dans un port*, ou *retenu par les basses marées*; c. à d. *qui ayant échoué dans le temps des grandes marées est obligé d'attendre jusqu'au temps de la pleine lune*, ou *quelquefois même de l'Equinoxe.*

NEAPOLITAN, *adj.* [of Naples] *De Naples*; *Néapolitain, Néapolitaine.*

NEAR (nïre), *prep.* [close to] *Proche, près, auprès, approchant, attenant, par auprès.* To bring, draw, come near, *Approcher.* Near allied *Approchant.* Near me, you, her, *Proche de moi, près de vous, auprès d'elle.* This child was very near being excluded out of the species of man, barely by his shape, *Cet enfant étoit près d'être exclu de l'espèce humaine par sa figure monstrueuse.* A woman near her reckoning, *Une femme près de son terme.* Come near me, *Approchez-vous de moi.*

* To go as near the wind as one can, *Vivre d'épargne*, on *d'économie, fuire le moins de dépense qu'on peut.*

NEAR! No NEAR! [in Sea-language; a word of command from the pilot or quarter-master to the man at the helm, requiring him to let her fall to leeward] *Ne viens pas au vent; Défie ou vent! Ne chicane pas le vent!*

NEAR, *adv.* [almost, at hand, within a little] *Presque, à peu près, environ, près, prêt, à la main, sous la main, bien.* The standing corn is near ripe, *Les bl's sont presque mûrs.* Near about five thousand, *Près de cinq mille.* He is ever near, *Il est toujours prêt.* This eagle will go near to take you for a hare, *Il est à craindre*, ou *craignez que cet aigle ne vous prenne pour un lièvre.* He will go near to have me do it, *Il voudra apparemment que je le fasse.*

NEAR, *adj.* [not distant, intimate, touching, V. NIGH] *Proche, intime, qui touche de près.* He is my near kinsman, *or* he is near of kin to me, *Il est mon proche parent.* In a matter of so great, and so near concernment, *Dans une affaire d'une si grande conséquence, & qui touche de si près.*

† Near is the coat, but nearer is my skio, *La peau est plus proche que la chemise.*

☞ The near foot of a horse, *Le pied du montoir, le pied gauche d'un cheval.*

* NEAR [parsimonious, niggardly] *Epargnant, économe; avare, mesquin, chiche, attaché, serré.* A near man, *Un homme économe*, ou même *avare.* V. AVARICIOUS.

NEARER (nïr'-eŭr), *adj* [the comparative of *near*] *Plus proche, plus près.*

No nearer! (in Sea-language; put the helm a-weather!), *Pousse la barre à arriver!*

NEAREST (nïr'-ĕste), *adj.* [the superlative of *near*] *Très-proche, très-près; le plus proche, le plus près*; ou bien, *le plus court.* The nearest way, *Le plus court chemin.*

NEARLY (nïr'-lé), *adv.* [at no great distance, closely] *De près.* That nearly concerns us, *Cela nous touche de près.* Nearly or remotely, *De près ou de loin.*

* NEARLY [in a niggardly manner] *Chichement, mesquinement.*

NEARNESS (nïr'-nĕce), *s.* [closeness] *Voisinage*, m. *proximité*, f. God, by reason of their nearness, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians, *Dieu leur défendit de ressembler aux Cananéens ou aux Egyptiens, par la raison de leur proximité avec ces peuples* Nearness of kin, *Proximité du sang*, f. *parenté*, f. Nearness by marriage, *Affinité*, f. *alliance*, f.

* NEARNESS [tendency to avarice] *Epargne*, f. *esprit d'économie*, m *mesquinerie* f.

NEAT (nïte), *adj.* [elegant, cleanly, pure] *Elégant, propre, poli, joli, mignon: gentil, net, soigné*, au propre; au figuré, *pur, sans mélange.* He is a neat man, *C'est un homme élégant.* A neat suit of clothes, *Un habit propre.* A neat child, *Un enfant mignon.* Neat wine, *Du vin pur.* To make neat, *Approprier.*

* A neat style *or* discourse, *Un style poli; un discours élégant, bien tourné; un style chaste.*

* NEAT, *or* Neat-handed [cunning, subtle] *Adroit, habile, ingenieux.* Neat-handedness, *Adresse*, f. *habileté*, f.

NEAT, *s.* [black cattle, a cow or ox] *Vache*, ou *bœuf*, f. m. *gros bétail.* A neat's tongue, *or* feet, *Une langue de bœuf, des pieds de bœuf.* Neat's leather, *Du cuir de vache*, m.

NEATHERD (nït'-hĕrd), *s.* [a cowkeeper] *Un vacher, un bouvier.*

NEATHOUSE (nït'-häoüce), *s.* [where black cattle is kept] *Un étable à bœufs*, ou *à vaches.*

NEATLY (nït'-lé), *adv.* [elegantly, cleanly] *Elégamment, proprement, poliment, joliment, gentiment*, au propre & au figuré. He is alwa, s

always neatly clad, *Il eſt toujours proprement vêtu.*

* To ſpeak or write neatly, *Parler ou écrire poliment, élégamment, purement.*

* NEATLY [cunningly] *Adroitement.* To manage a buſineſs neatly, *Conduire adroitement une affaire.*

NEATNESS (nīt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſpruceneſs, elegance, cleanlineſs] *Elégance,* f. *agrément,* m. *délicateſſe,* f. *beauté,* f. *propreté, netteté,* f. au propre & au figuré. See the curious neatneſs of the child, *Voyez l'élégance, la propreté exquiſe de cet enfant.*

* Neatneſs of ſtyle, *Elégance,* ou *politeſſe de ſtyle.*

NEB (nĕb), *ſ.* V. NOSE. (*In Scotland,* the bill of a bird).

NEBULA (nĕb'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [a cloud] *Nuage* ſur les yeux, m.

NEBULE (nĕb'-ĭoŭ'e), *ſ.* [in Heraldry] *Nuance,* f.

NEBULOUS (nĕh'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adv.* [miſty, cloudy] *Nebuleux, chargé de nuages.*

NECESSARIES (nĕs'-ĕs-ĕr-ĕz), *ſ. pl.* [things needful] *Le néceſſaire, les néceſſités,* f. pl. *les beſoins de la vie,* m. pl.

NECESSARILY (nĕs'-ĕs-ĕr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [indiſpenſably, inevitably] *Néceſſairement, indiſpenſablement, inévitablement, infailliblement.*

NECESSARINESS (nĕs'-ĕs-ĕr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the being neceſſary] *Etat de ce qui eſt néceſſaire,* m.

NECESSARY (nĕs'-ĕs-ĕr-é), *adj.* [needful; inevitable, not free; concluſive] *Néceſſaire, dont on a beſoin, indiſpenſable, inévitable, infaillible.* Quiet of mind is neceſſary to our happineſs, *La tranquillité d'eſprit eſt néceſſaire au bonheur.* By a neceſſary fate, *Par un deſtin néceſſaire* ou *inévitable.* Is neceſſary, V. SHOULD. * To make oneſelf neceſſary, *Faire le néceſſaire.*

Neceſſary houſe, *Les lieux,* m. pl. *le privé, les commodités,* f. pl.

To NECESSITATE (nĭ-cĕs'-sĭ-tĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make neceſſary, not to leave free] *Néceſſiter, forcer, contraindre, obliger, mettre dans la néceſſité* de faire quelque choſe.

NECESSITATED (nĭ-cĕs'-sĭ-té-tĕd), *adj.* [in a ſtate of want] *Néceſſité, forcé, contraint, obligé.*

NECESSITATION (nĭ-cĕs-sĭ-té-cheŭne), *ſ.* [fatal compulſion] *L'acte de rendre néceſſaire, de forcer.*

NECESSITOUS nĭ-cĕs'-sĭ teŭce), *adj.* [needy] *Néceſſiteux, pauvre, indigent.*

NECESSITOUSNESS (nĭ-cĕs'-sĭ-teŭs-nĕce), *and* NECESSITUDE (nĭ-cĕs'-sĭ-tĭ-ŭde), *ſ.* [poverty, want, need] *Néceſſité,* f. *beſoin,* m. *pauvreté,* f. *indigence,* f.

NECESSITY (nĭ-cĕs'-sĭ-té), *ſ.* [indiſpenſableneſs; cogency, compulſion] *Néceſſité,* f. *beſoin indiſpenſable,* m. *contrainte,* f. *force,* f. *fatalité,* f. *deſtin inévitable,* m. *exigence,* f. You ſee the neceſſity of it, *Vous en voyez la néceſſité.*

† Neceſſity has no law, *Néceſſité n'a point de loi.*

† To make a virtue of neceſſity [to conſult with neceſſity] *Faire de néceſſité vertu.*

NECESSITY [want, poverty, need] *Néceſſité,* f. *beſoin,* m. *indigence,* f. *diſette,* f. *pauvreté,* f. ou bien, *le néceſſaire, les néceſſités* de la vie, f. pl. V. POVERTY.

NECK (nĕk), *ſ.* [the part between the head and body] *Le cou.* A ſhort neck, *Un petit cou.* A long neck, *Un long cou, un cou de grue.* To fall about one's neck, *Se jeter au cou de quelqu'un.* A woman's neck, *Le cou, la gorge,* ou *le ſein d'une femme.* A neck of mutton, or veal, *Un collet de mouton, ou de veau.* The ſcraggy end of a neck of mutton, *Le bout-ſaigneux,* m.

*†† To ſlip one's neck out of the collar, *Saigner du nez*; ou bien, *tirer ſon épingle du jeu*

To take one by the neck, *Colleter quelqu'un.*

* To break the neck of an affair, *Rompre le cou à une affaire, l'empêcher de réuſſir*; ou bien *en faire le plus fort, le plus difficile.*

*† One miſchief comes on the neck of another, *Un malheur ne vient jamais ſeul.*

* On the neck of theſe miſchiefs this alſo comes, *Ceci arrive pour comble de malheur,* ou *pour ſurcroît* de malheur.

Break-neck (a ſteep ſtair caſe), *Briſe-cou,* m.

NECK of land, *Une langue de terre, un iſthme.*

NECK of a violin, and other muſical inſtruments, *Le manche d'un violon, & d'autres inſtrumens de muſique*

NECK of a barber's baſin, *La gorge d'un baſſin à barbe.*

NECK of a periwig, *Le derrière d'une perruque.* The neck-lock of a wig, *La boucle de derrière d'une perruque.*

NECK [part of the ſpur to which the rowel is faſtened] *Collet,* m.

NECK-BAND of a ſhirt, *Le cou* ou *collet d'une chemiſe.*

NECK-BEEF (nĕk'-bīf), *ſ.* [the coarſe part of the neck of beef] *Viande groſſière du côté du cou des beſtiaux.*

NECK-PIECE (nĕk'-pīce), of an armour, *Le gorgerin d'une armure.*

† NECK-WEED (nĕk'-oŭīde), *ſ.* [hemp] *Du chanvre,* m

NECKERCHIEF (nĕk'-ĕr-tchĭf), *ſ.* [handkerchief for a woman's neck] *Mouchoir de cou,* m. *tour de cou,* f. *fichu,* m. *collerette,* f.

NECKCLOTH (nĕk'-klŏtsh), *ſ.* [that which men wear on their neck] *Un tour de cou, un cal, une cravate.*

NECKLACE (nĕk'-lĕce), *ſ.* [an ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones worn by women on their neck] *Un collier.*

NECROLOGY (nĕk'-rŏl-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a regiſtry of the dead] *Nécrologe,* m

NECROMANCER (nĕk-rô-măn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a conjurer] *Un nécromancier*; *un Nécromant.*

NECROMANCY (nĕk'-rô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [a kind of divination by calling up the ſpirits of the dead] *Nécromancie,* f. *nécromance,* f.

¶ Necromancy, *Nécromancie*; divination, *divination*; enchantment, *enchantement* (lynon.): The firſt means calling up the ſhades of dead men, to inform us of our future fate; the ſecond profeſſes a knowledge of futurity, by chiromancy, or by aſtrological ſpeculations, and are both impoſitions upon the credulity of mankind. Natural *enchantment,* or the power of faſcination, does in ſome degree ſubſiſt; as the great ſerpents of India, live by the powers of their eye, which they fix on ſmall birds, ſo as to detain them on a twig till caught: and a mouſe will run down the throat of a large toad confined in the ſame ſmall room.

NECROMANTICK (nĕk-rô-măn'-tĭk), *adj.* [relating to necromancy] *De nécromancie.* A necromantick book, *Un livre de nécromancie.*

NECROSIS (nĭ-krô-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. ſphacelus, a complete dry gangrene mortification] *Nécroſe,* f.

NECTAR (nĕk-teŭr), *ſ.* [a delicious liquor, feigned to be the drink of the fabulous gods] *Le nectar.*

NECTARED (nĕk'-teŭr'd), *adj.* [tinged with nectar] *Mêlé de nectar*; ou *qui abonde en nectar.*

NECTAREAN (nĕk-té'-rĭ-ăne), NECTARIOUS (nĕk-té'-rĭ-eŭce), *and* NECTARINE (nĕk'-tĕr-ĭne), *adj.* [ſweet as nectar] *De nectar, qui reſſemble au nectar*; *doux, exquis comme le nectar.*

NECTARINE (nĕk'-tĕr-ĭne), *ſ.* [a peach with a ſmooth rind and firm fleſh] *Brugnon,* m.

NECTARIUM (nĕk-té'-rĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. in flowers, the organ which contains the honeyed liquor] *Nectaire,* m.

NECYDALIS, *ſ.* [a ſmall blackiſh coleopterous inſect] *Nécydale,* m.

NEED (nīde), *ſ.* [exigency, neceſſity, want] *Beſoin,* m. *néceſſité,* f. *affaire,* f. To ſtand in need of any thing, *Avoir beſoin* ou *affaire de quelque choſe.* What need is there to do it? *Quelle néceſſité y a-t-il de le faire?* If need be, *S'il eſt beſoin, s'il eſt néceſſaire.* God grant we never may have need of you! *Plaiſe au Ciel que nous n'ayons jamais beſoin de vous! Dieu nous préſerve d'avoir jamais beſoin de vous!*

NEED [diſtreſsful poverty] *Néceſſité,* f. *beſoin,* m. *pauvreté,* f *indigence,* f. *diſette.* Relieve the needs of thy brother, *Soulage ton frere dans le beſoin,* V POVERTY.

† A friend is known in time of need, *On connoît l'ami au beſoin.*

† Need makes the naked man run, the naked queen ſpin, and the old wife trot, *La néceſſité fait tout faire.*

To do one's need, *Aller à la garderobe, aller à la ſelle.*

To NEED, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to want, require] *Avoir beſoin, manquer, exiger, demander.* I need not a phyſician, *Je n'ai pas beſoin de médecin.* He needs neceſſaries, *Il manque du néceſſaire.* A queſtion too abſurd to need an anſwer, *Queſtion trop abſurde pour avoir beſoin de réponſe.*

Allow not nature more than nature needs, *N'accordez point à la nature plus qu'elle n'exige.*

NEED, *v. n.* [to be wanted, to be neceſſary] *Manquer, être néceſſaire.* We have done all that needs, *Nous avons fait tout ce qui eſt néceſſaire.* It needs not, *Il n'eſt pas néceſſaire.* What need ſo many words? *A quoi bon tant de paroles?* There needs no diſpute about the matter, *Ce n'eſt pas une choſe dont il faille diſputer.*

To NEED [to have neceſſity, to be in want] *Avoir beſoin, devoir.* He needed not to fear, *Il ne devoit pas craindre, il n'avoit point à craindre.* If we ſhould doubt it, we ſhould have needed other eyes, *Il faudroit que nous euſſions perdu la vue pour en douter.* He needs carry himſelf well, *Il n'a qu'à ſe bien conduire.*

To NEED [to be poor] *Etre dans le beſoin,* ou *l'indigence.*

† I may ſee him need, but I will not ſee him bleed, *Je veux bien qu'il ſouffre, mais je ne veux pas tout-à-fait l'abandonner.*

NEEDFUL (nīd'-foŭl), *adj.* [neceſſary, indiſpenſably requiſite] *Néceſſaire, indiſpenſable.* The one thing needful (in Scripture), *L'unique néceſſaire.*

NEEDFULLY (nīd'-foŭl'-é), *adv.* [neceſſarily] *Néceſſairement, indiſpenſablement.*

NEEDFULNESS (nīd'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [neceſſity] *Néceſſité,* f.

NEEDILY (nīd'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [in poverty, poorly] *Pauvrement.*

NEEDINESS (nīd'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [poverty, want] *Beſoin,* m. *néceſſité,* f. *pauvreté,* f. *diſette,* f. *indigence,* f.

NEEDLE (nī'-dl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth] *Aiguille,* f. The point, end, eye of a needle, *La pointe, le cul, le trou, d'une aiguille.* Eye of the needle, *Œil de l'aiguille,* m. A ſewing needle, *Une aiguille à coudre.* Pack-needle, *Aiguille à emballer.* Turning needle (among Stocking-weavers), *Poinçon,* m. Bolt-rope needles (in a Ship), *Aiguilles à ralingue.* Magnetical needle, *Aiguille de bouſſole,* ou *aiguille aimantée.* [Compaſs] *Bouſſole,* f.

To clear the eyes of the needles, *Troquer les aiguilles.* To groove a needle [in Needle-making] *Evider les aiguilles.* To file the end of a needle, *Dreſſer l'aiguille.* To ſharpen the needle, *Pointer l'aiguille.*

NEEDLE of a dial, *Aiguille,* f. ou *ſtyle d'un cadran,* m.

NEEDLE-CASE (nī'-dl'-kéce), *ſ. Aiguillier,* m *étui à aiguilles,* m.

NEEDLE-FISH (nī'-dl'-fiche), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſea-fiſh] *Aiguille,* f. poiſſon de mer.

NEEDLEFUL (nī'-dl'-foŭl), *ſ.* [as much

thread as is generally put at one time in the needle] *Une aiguillée* de fil, ou de soie ; *doigtée*, f.

NEEDLER (nī'-dleŭr), *or* NEEDLEMAKER (nī'-dl'-mé-keŭr), *f.* [he who makes needles] *Un faiſeur d'aiguilles*, m. *aiguillier*, m.

NEEDLESS (nīd'-lèce), *adj.* [unneceſſary] *Qui n'eſt pas néceſſaire* ; *ſuperflu, inutile.*

NEEDLESSLY (nīd'-lèſ-le), *adv.* [without neceſſity] *Sans néceſſité, inutilement.*

NEEDLESSNESS (nīd'-lèſs nèce), *f.* [unneceſſarineſs] *Superfluité*, f.

NEEDLEWORK (nī'-dl'-oŭeŭrk), *f.* [work made with the needle] *Ouvrage travaillé à l'aiguille*, m. To work needlework, *Travailler à l'aiguille*

NEEDS (nīdz), *adv* [neceſſarily, indiſpenſably] *Néceſſairement, abſolument, indiſpenſablement, de toute néceſſité.* I have affairs which I muſt needs diſpatch before I go, *J'ai des affaires qu'il faut néceſſairement que je termine avant de partir* If you will needs be gone, *Si vous voulez abſolument vous en aller.*

NEEDY (nī'-dé), *adj.* [poor, indigent] *Néceſſiteux, pauvre, indigent.*

NEEP (nīp), V. NEAP.

NE'ER (nère), [a poetical contraction for NEVER.

† To NEESE (nīze), *v. n.* V. To SNEESE.

NEF (nèf), *f.* [the body of a church] *La nef* d'une égliſe.

NEFANDOUS (nī-f'n'-deŭce), *adj.* [heinous, not to be named] *Horrible, déteſtable, contre nature.*

NEFARIOUS (nī-fé'-rī-eŭce), *adj.* [wicked, abominable] *Méchant, ſcélé at.*

NEGAPATAM, *f.* [a neat town of the peninſula of Hindoſtan on the coaſt of Coromandel ; lat. 10°-46' N. lon. 79°-56' E.] *Négapatan*, m

NEGATION (nī-gé'-cheŭne), *f.* [denial] *Négation*, f.

NEGATIVE (nèg'-ă-tīv'), *adj* [denying] *Négatif, qui nie* ; ou *qui emporte.* A negative voice, *Voix négative.*

NEGATIVE, *f.* [a propoſition by which any thing is denied] *Négative* f. *phraſe négative*, f.

NEGATIVE at law, *Négative* ou *dénégation en juſtice*, f. f.

NEGATIVE-PREGNANT, *f.* [a law-term ; a negative implying an affirmative] *Une négative qui comprend une affirmative.*

NEGATIVELY (nèg'-ă-tīv'-lé), *adv* [with denial] *Négativement.* He anſwered negatively, *Il répondit négativement.*

NEGATORY (nèg'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [belonging to denial] *Négatif.*

NEGLECT, *f.* [careleſsneſs, careleſs treatment] *Négligence*, f. *inattention*, f. *nonchalance*, f. *dédain*, m. *mépris*, m.

To NEGLECT (nèg-lèkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to omit by careleſsneſs] *Négliger, omettre par négligence, manquer à.* To neglect one's duty, *Négliger ſon devoir, manquer à ſon devoir.* To neglect an opportunity, *Négliger une occaſion, la manquer, la laiſſer échapper.*

To NEGLECT, [to treat with ſcorn, *or* heedleſſneſs] *Négliger, ne ſe pas ſoucier, mépriſer, ne faire aucun cas, traiter avec dédain, dédaigner.* Why do you neglect him ſo? *Pourquoi le négligez-vous ainſi?* He neglects us, *Il nous dédaigne.* To neglect one's ſelf, *Se négliger, n'avoir pas ſoin de ſoi, ou de ſe tenir propre.*

NEGLECTED (nèg-lèkt'-èd), *part. adj* *Négligé* ; *dont on ſe ſoucie peu, dédaigné.*

NEGLECTER (nèg-lèkt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who neglects] *Celui ou celle qui néglige* : *négligent*, m *négligerie*, f.

NEGLECTFUL (nèglèkt'-foûl), *adj.* [heedleſs, careleſs] *Négligent, peu ſoigneux, inattentif.*

NEGLECTFULLY (nèg-lèkt'-foûl-é), *adv.* [with heedleſs inattention] *Négligemment.*

NEGLECTION (nèg lèk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being negligent] *Négligence*, f.

NEGLECTIVE (nèg-lèk'-tīv'), *adj. Qui néglige, qui ne ſe ſoucie point de* ; *négligent.*

NEGLIGENCE (nèg'-lī-djènce), *ſ.* [heedleſſneſs, careleſſneſs] *Négligence*, f. *nonchalance*, f. *pareſſe*, f. *inattention*, f. *inexactitude*, f.

NEGLIGENT (nèg'-lī-djèn'te), *adj.* [careleſs, heedleſs] *Négligent, nonchalant, inattentif, peu ſoigneux, pareſſeux.*

NEGLIGENTLY (nèg'-lī-djèn't lé), *adv.* [carleſly, heedleſly] *Négligemment, nonchalamment.*

NEGOAS, *ſ.* [a large populous iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines] *Negoas* ou *l'Île des nègres.*

NEGOTIABLE (nī-gô'-chī-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be negotiated] *Négociable, commerçable.*

To NEGOTIATE (nī-gô'-chī-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to have intercourſe of buſineſs, to traffick, to treat] *Negocier, trafiquer, traiter.* Have you any buſineſs to negotiate with me? *Avez-vous quelque affaire à traiter* ou *négocier avec moi?* To negotiate a bill of exchange, *Négocier*, ou *trafiquer une lettre de charge.* A man ſkilful in negotiating, *Un habile négociateur.* A buſy negotiating woman, *Une femme intrigante.*

NEGOTIATED (nī-gô'-chī-é-tèd), *adj.* [*from* To Negotiate] *Négocié, conduit, manié, traité.* Fit to be negotiated, *Négociable.*

NEGOTIATING (nī-gô'-chī-é-tīn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Negotiate] *Négociation*, f. *conduite*, f. *action de négocier*, &c. f.

NEGOTIATING, *adj.* [employed in negotiation] *Employé dans la négociation, qui a rapport à la négociation.*

NEGOTIATION (nī-gô chī-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [treaty of buſineſs] *Négociation*, f. *intrigue*, f.

NEGOTIATION [traffick] *Négoce*, m. *commerce*, m. *trafic*, m.

NEGOTIATOR (nī-gô-chī-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one employed in negotiation] *Négociateur*, m. *médiateur*, m.

NEGRES-CARTES, *ſ.* [rough emeralds of the firſt colour] *Negres-cartes*, f. pl.

NEGRO (nī' grô), *ſ.* [a blackmoor ; a name given to the black people inhabiting Nigritia, Abyſſinia, &c.] *Un nègre, une négreſſe* ou *une nègre* ; *un noir.* A little negro, *Un négrillon.* A negro yard, *Une négrerie.*

NEGRO [Ornithol. Jabiru, a Brazilian bird of the crane kind] *Nègre*, m.

NEGRO-CAPE (nī'-grô-képe), *ſ.* [a promontory of Angola ; lat. 17°-0 S. lon. 14°-0' E.] *Le cap noir.*

NEGROLAND (nī'-grô-lĭn'd), *or* NIGRITIA (nāĭ-grĭch'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a tract of land in Africa, though which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run] *Nigritie*, f.

NEGROPONT (nī'-grô-pŏn'te), *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe capital of the iſland of the ſame name ; anciently Eubœa ; lat. 38°-30' N. lon. 24°-8' E.] *Négrepont.*

NEGROES-ISLAND (nī'-grôz-ăĭ-lănd), *ſ.* [one of the Philippines ; lat. 10°-0' N. lon. 120° 0' E.] *L'île des noirs*, f. V. NEGUAS.

NEGUNDO, *ſ.* [Noche, Norchila, Nergundi, Sambali, Bache, Ayt ; a tree of Malabar ; a kind of Vitex] *Négundo*, m.

NEGUS (nī'-gueŭce *or* nĭgu'-eŭce), *ſ.* [a drink made of wine, water, ſugar, and lemon-juice] *Fruſtrateire*, m.

NEIF, *ſ.* V. FIST.

† NEIF, *or* NEIFE [a bond woman] *Une eſclave.*

NEIGH (nē), *or* NEIGHING (nē'-īn'gne), *ſ.* [the voice of a horſe] *Hennîſſement*, m. cri du cheval, m.

To NEIGH, *v. n.* [as a horſe does] *Hennir.*

NEIGHBOUR (né'-beĭr), *ſ.* [one who lives near another] *Voiſin*, m *voiſine*, f. ſignifie auſſi *le prochain* dans l'Ecriture ſainte. To love one's neighbour, *Aimer ſon prochain.*

† A good lawyer is an ill neighbour, *Bon avocat, mauvais voiſin.*

To NEIGHBOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confine to] *Avoiſiner, être voiſin.* My houſe neighbours yours, *Ma maiſon avoiſine la vôtre.*

NEIGHBOURHOOD (né'-beŭr-hoûd), *adj* [place adjoining ; ſtate of being near each other, thoſe that live within reach of communication] *Voiſinage*, m. *proximité*, f. *les voiſins*, m pl.

NEIGHBOURING (né'-beŭ-n'gne), *adj.* [bordering, adjoining] *Voiſin, proche, limitrophe.*

NEIGHBOURLY (né'-beŭr-le), *adj.* [becoming a neighbour, kind, civil] *De bon voiſin, honnête, civil.* Judge if this be neighbourly dealing, *Jugez ſi c'eſt là la conduite d'un bon voiſin* ; *ſi c'eſt-là un tour de bon voiſin.*

NEIGHBOURLY, *adv.* [with ſocial civility] *En bon voiſin, à l'amiable, en ami.* To compound neighbourly with one, *S'accommoder à l'amiable avec quelqu'un.*

NEITHER (nī'-zheŭr), *conj.* [a particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor.*] He is neither covetous nor prodigal, *Il n'eſt ni avare, ni prodigue.* Ye ſhall not eat of it, neither ſhall ye touch it, *Vous n'en mangerez pas, ni vous n'y toucherez.* Neither are theſe all our grievances, *Ce ne ſont pas encore là tous nos griefs.*

NEITHER [uſed emphatically after another negative] *Non plus.* Nor then neither, *Ni alors non plus.* Let me not in this be thought arrogant neither, *Ceci ſoit dit ſans me vanter.*

NEITHER, *pron.* [nor one nor other] *Ni l'un ni l'autre.* Experience makes us ſenſible of both, though our narrow underſtandings can comprehend neither, *L'expérience nous fait ſentir l'un & l'autre, quoique nos foibles eſprits ne puiſſent comprendre ni l'un ni l'autre.* Neither ſhall come, *Ils ne viendront ni l'un ni l'autre.* To be on neither ſide, to take neither part, *Reſter neutre.*

NELEUS (nī'-lī-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, and king of Theſſaly] *Nélée*, m.

NELSON, *ſ.* [an Engliſh ſettlement in N. America on the W. ſide of Hudſon Bay ; lat. 57°-7 N. lon. 92°-35' W.] *Le port Nelſon.*

NEMÆA (nĕm-ī' ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a country of Elis, famed for a terrible lion killed by Hercules] *Némée*, f.

NEMÆAN-GAMES (nĕm-ī'-ăne-guém'z), *ſ. pl.* [Græcian Antiq. games or combats] *Les jeux Néméens.*

NEMESIS (nĕm'-i-cīce), *or* ADRASTEA, *ſ.* [Mythol. Goddeſs of revenge] *Néméſis* ou *Adraſtée*, f

NENUFAR *or* NENUPHAR, *ſ.* [Bot. Nymphæa, great white water-lily ; a cooling plant] *Nénuphar*, m. *blanc d'eau*, m *lis d'étang*, m. *volant* ou *volet*, m. *plateau à fleur blanche*, m. [nymphæa lutea] *Jaunet d'eau*, m. *plateau à fleur jaune*, m.

NEOCORI, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. Æditui whoſe buſineſs it was to take care of temples] *Néocores*, m. pl. *ſacriſtains*, m pl.

NEOMENIA, *ſ.* [Antiq. new moon] *Néoménie*, f.

NEOPHYTE (nī-ô-fīte), *ſ.* [a new convert] *Néophyte*, m *nouveau converti.*

NEOTERICK (nī-ô-tèr'-īk), *adj.* [modern] *Moderne, nouveau.*

NEP (nèp), *or* NIP (nĭp), *ſ.* [Bot Nepeta ; an herb] *Poulliot ſauvage*, m V. CAT'S MINT.

NEPENTHE (n-pèn'-thé), *ſ.* [Antiq a preparation of opium and dittany, a magic potion, a drug that drives away all pains] *Panacée*, f. *Népenthes* (eſpèce de philtre), m

NEPER'S BONES (nī'-peŭrz-bône'z), *ſ. pl.* [an inſtrument to expedite multiplication and diviſion] *Table de multiplication de Neper*, f.

NEPHEW (nèv'-ĭ-ŭ), *ſ.* [the ſon of a brother *or* ſiſter] *Neveu*, m. A ſon of one's nephew, *Un arrière-neveu.*

NEPHRITIC (nī frĭt'-īk), *adj.* [belonging to the kidnies, reins, *or* veſſels that convey the urine] *Nephretique.* The nephritic cuſick, *La colique néphrétique.*

NEPHRITIC, [troubled with the ſtone ; *or* good againſt the ſtone] *Travaillé de la pierre* :

bon contre la pierre; *un néphrétique*. The nephritic ſtone (a ſpecies of jaſper), *Pierre de jang*, f. *pierre néphrétique*, f. que l'on croit un ſpécifique contre la pierre.

NEPOTISM (nĕp'-ô-tïzme), *ſ.* [fondneſs of nephews] *Népotiſme*, m.

NEPTUNE (nĕp'-tïoûne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Saturn and Ops, and God of the Sea] *Neptune*, m.

NEREIDES (ni'-ré-ï-dïz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. Sea-Nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris] *Néréides*, f. pl.

NERICIA, *ſ.* [a province of Sweden] *Néricie*, f.

NERIO (ni'-rï-ô), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Mars] *Nérion*, ou *Nérienne*, f.

NERION, *ſ.* [Roſe-Bay; a beautiful ſhrub, its leaves are vulnerary, but poiſonous internally] *Laurier roſe*, m.

NERITA, *ſ.* [a genus of ſea ſhell-fiſh, a ſemilunaris cochlea] *Nérite*, f.

NEROLI OLEUM, *or* NEROLI, *ſ* [the eſſential oil of orange-flowers] *Néroli*, m.

NERVE (nĕrve), *ſ.* [the organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body] *Nerf*, m. au propre & au figuré. The nerves ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body, *Les nerfs accompagnent ordinairement les arteres par tout le corps.*

* Money is the nerve of war, *L'argent eſt le nerf de la guerre.*

NERVES (nĕrv'z), *ſ. pl.* [Archit. mouldings of projecting arches of vaults] *Nervures*, f. pl.

NERVELESS (nĕrv'-lĕce), *adj.* [without ſtrength] *Sans nerfs*; *énervé*, *ſans force.*

NERVINE, *or* NEURITIC, *ſ.* [a remedy for diſeaſes of the nerves] *Remede nervin*, m. ou *Névritique*, m

NERVOSITY (nĕrv-ŏs'-ï-tê), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being full of nerves] *Etat de ce qui eſt nerveux*; au figuré, *force*, f.

NERVOUS (nĕr'-veŭce), *adj.* [full of nerves] *Nerveux*, *plein de nerfs*; au figuré, *nerveux*, *fort*, *robuſte*; *ſolide*, *de grand poids*, *plein de ſolidité & de force.*

NERVOUS [Med. good for the nerves] *Nerval.*

NESCIENCE (nĕch'-ï-n'ce), *ſ* [ignorance] *Ignorance*, f. *défaut de connoiſſance*, m.

NESH (nĕ.he), *adj. Mou*, *tendre*, *veule.*

‡ NESS (nĕce), *ſ.* from the French *nez* [a headland] *Pointe de terre*, f. *cap*, m. *promontoire*, m.

NESSUS (nĕs'-seŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol the ſon of Ixion, by a cloud; killed by Hercules] *Neſſus*, m.

NEST (nĕſte), *ſ* [the bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young] *Nid*, m. *aire*, f. au figuré, *réceptacle*, m. *retraite*, f. *repaire*, m. To build *or* to make one's neſt, *Faire ſon nid*, *nicher.* A whole neſt of birds, *Un nid avec les petits*, *une nichée d'oiſeaux.*

* A neſt of thieves, *Un repaire de voleurs.*

Neſts of moſs, &c. for the multiplying of cochineal, *Paſtes*, f. pl.

*‡ NEST-COCK (nĕſte'-kŏk), *or* NEST-EGG (nĕſt'-ĕg), *ſ.* [an egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaking it] *Nichet*, m. *marbre*, m. ou *un œuf qu'on laiſſe dans le nid pour empêcher la poule de l'abandonner*; au figure, *celui qui étrenne une choſe.*

To NESTLE (nĕs'-sl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a neſt, to ſettle] *Faire ſon nid*, *nicher*, au propre: au figuré, *s'établir*, *ſe fixer.*

To NESTLE ABOUT, *Se tourner*, *ſe remuer.*

NESTLING (nĕſt'-lin'gne), *ſ.* [a bird juſt taken out of the neſt] *Un oiſeau pris au nid*, *qui n'a pas encore de plumes.*

NESTOR, *ſ* [Mythol. a Grecian prince remarkable for his prudence; fought againſt the Trojans] *Neſtor*, m.

NET (nĕte), *ſ* [a texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes, uſed commonly as a ſnare for animals] *Rets*, m. *filets*, m. *réſeau*, m. *toiles*, f. To lay *or* ſpread a net, *Tendre des rets*, ou *des filets.* To fall into a net, *Tomber dans les filets.* Net-maker, *Faiſeur de filets* ou *de réſeaux.* Net-ways, *En forme de réſeau.* Net-maſonry, *Maçonnerie maillée*

Sole and Turbot-net, *Drége*, f.

NETHER (nĕtsh'-eŭr), *adj.* [lower] *Bas.* The Netherlands, *Les Pays-bas*

NETHERMOST (nĕtsh'-eŭr-môſte), *adj.* [loweſt] *Le plus bas.*

NETTING [in Sea-language] *Filets de baſtingage*, m. pl.

NETTLE (nĕt'-tl'), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtinging herb] *Ortie*, f plante pleine de piquans. Nettle-buſh, *Un buiſſon plein d'orties.*

BLIND-NETTLE (blïn'd'-nĕt-tl'), *or* DEAD-NETTLE (dĕd'-nĕt'-tl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Urtica ineris, Lamium; a med. plant] *Ortie morte*, f. ou *lamier blanc*, m. *ortie morte puante*, ou *ortie rouge*, f *ortie pied-de-poule*, f.

SEA-NETTLE (sï'-nĕt-tl'), *or* NETTLE-FISH [Urtica marina, ſea-jelly, ſea-blubber] *Ortie de mer*, f. *poiſſon-fleur*, m. *cul d'âne*, m. *chapeau de mer*, m.

NETTLE-RASH (nĕt'-tl'-răche), *ſ.* [Med. a ſort of pimple] *Eſſéra*, ou *ſira*, m

NETTLE-TREE (nĕt'-tl'-trï), *ſ.* [Bot. Celtis, fructu nigricante, a large tree of the hot countries] *Micocoulier*, ou *Micocoulier*, m.

To NETTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſting; to irritate, to provoke] *Piquer*, au propre & au figuré; *aigrir*, *fâcher*, *provoquer.*

NETTLED (nĕt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Piqué*, au propre & au figuré; *aigri*, *fâché*, *provoqué*

NETWORK (nĕt'-oûeŭrk), *ſ.* [a reticulated work] *Réſeau*, f.

NEUFCHATEL, *ſ* [a territory and town of Switzerland; lat. 47°-5' N. lon. 7° o E.] *Neufchatel*, m.

NEURITIC, *adj.* V. NERVINE.

NEUROGRAPHY (nïoŭ-rŏg -ră-fé), *ſ.* [Anat. a deſcription of the nerves] *Névrographie*, f

NEUROLOGY (nïoŭ-rŏl'-û-djé), *ſ* [a deſcription or the nerves] *Névrologie*, f.

NEUROPTERA (nïoŭ-rŏpt'-ĕr-ă), *ſ. pl.* [with membraneous wings; a claſs of four winged inſects] *Neuroptères*, f. pl.

NEUROTOMY (nïoŭ-rŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ* [the anatomy of the nerves] *Diſſection des nerfs*, f.

NEUSTAD, *ſ.* [the name of ſeveral towns of Germany, meaning *New Town*] *Neuſtadt*, m.

NEUTER (nïoŭ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [of neither party] *Neutre*, *qui garde la neutralité.*

NEUTER, *adj* [that implies no ſex] *Neutre*, terme de Grammaire; *qui n'eſt ni maſculin*, *ni féminin.* A verb neuter, *Un verbe neutre*, qui n'exprime ni action ni paſſion, mais une ſimple ſituation ou maniere d'être

NEUTER [indifferent] *Neutre*, m. *impartial*, m. *qui n'eſt d'aucun parti.*

NEUTRAL (nïoŭ'-trăl), *adj.* and *ſ.* [indifferent; one who does not engage on either ſide] *Neutre*, *indifférent.* To ſtand neutral, *Demeurer neutre.* In a neutral ſenſe, *Dans un ſens neutre.* 'Tis a neutral thing, *C'eſt une choſe indifférente.*

NEUTRALITY (nïoŭ-trăl'-ï-tê), *ſ* [a ſtate of indifference] *Neutralité*, f. Armed neutrality (in Politics), *Neutralité armée.*

¶ Neutrality, *neutralité*, indifference, *indifférence* (in num.): The firſt is only applied properly, when ſpeaking of nations and governments; in common and domeſtic affairs, we muſt uſe the ſecond. Thus, we ſay: during the whole of this war, Sweden and Denmark have maintained a ſtrict *neutrality.* He is ſo occupied by religious duties, that he looks with perfect *indifference* on worldly affairs.

NEUTRALLY (nïoo'-trăl-é), *adv.* [indifferently, in a neutral ſenſe] *Neutralement*, *avec neutralité*; *dans un ſens neutre.*

NEVER (nĕv'-eŭr), *adv.* [at no time] *Jamais.* He will never come, *Il ne viendra jamais.* Never ſince, *Jamais depuis.*

NEVER, *uſed for* Not [in no degree] *Ne*, *pas*, *point.* You ſee never the worſe, *Vous ne noyez pas le pis.* Never a one, *Pas un.* Never a whit, *Point du tout.*

NEVER, *uſed improperly for* Ever, *or* However, *Quelque* He is miſtaken though never ſo (ever ſo) wiſe, *Il s'eſt trompé quelque ſage qu'il ſoit.* I would not do it for never ſo (ever ſo) much, *Je ne le ferois pas pour quoi que ce ſoit.* If I would never ſo (ever ſo) fain, *Quelqu'envie que j'en euſſe.* Never ſo (ever ſo) little, *Quelque peu que ce ſoit*, *tant ſoit peu* V. EVER SO.

NEVER, uſed in compoſition, *Jamais.* Never-failing, *Qui ne manque jamais.* Never-ending, *Qui ne finit point*, ou *qui ne finira jamais*, *ſans fin.* Never-fading, *Immarceſſible.* Never-few! (interj.), *Bagatelle!*

NEVERS, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of France; lat. 46°-59' N. lon. 3°-11' E.] *Nevers*, m.

NEVERTHELESS (nĕv'-eŭr-tzhï-lĕce), *conj.* [notwithſtanding that] *Cependant*, *toutefois*, *néanmoins*, *pourtant*; *malgré cela*, *avec tout cela*, *avec cela.* Nevertheleſs the admiral made forth towards them, *Cependant l'amiral s'avança vers eux* V. YET.

NEW (nïoo), *adj.* [not old, freſh, novel, modern] *Neuf*, *nouveau*, *nouvel*, *frais*, *qui eſt depuis peu.* The new caſtle, *Le château neuf.* New wine, *Du vin nouveau.* A new faſhion, *Une nouvelle mode.* New year, *Le nouvel an.* New year's day, *Jour de l'an*, *premier jour de l'an.* New-year-gift, *Etrenne du nouvel an*, f. *les étrennes*, f. pl. A new egg, *Un œuf frais.* That's no new thing with him, *Cela n'eſt pas nouveau pour lui*, *cela lui eſt aſſez commun.* This is ſomething new to me, *Ceci me paroît du nouveau*, ou *ceci me ſemble un peu étrange.*

¶ New, *nouveau*; freſh, *frais*; recent, *récent* (ſynon.): What has not been uſed, is *new*; what is not ſpoiled or ſtale, is *freſh*; what has juſt happened, is *recent.* We ſay of clothes, furniture, &c: that they are *new*; of topics, or arguments, that they are *freſh*; alſo of proviſions, that they are not ſalted, as *freſh*-water, meat, fiſh, &c. We ſay of anecdotes, actions, occurences, that they are *recent.* A thought is *new* by the turn we give it; *freſh*, by the ſenſe it expreſſes; *recent* by the time of its production. *New* things carry with them a credetable appearance; *freſh* matters are food for tatlers; we are more affected with *recent* ſtories than with thoſe of long date

NEW [never uſed *or* worn before] *Neuf*, *qui n'a pas encore ſervi.* A new ſuit of clothes, a new hat, *Un habit neuf*, *un chapeau neuf.* Spick and ſpan new, *or* quite new, *Tout battant neuf.*

NEW [not habituated, not familiar; not of ancient extraction] *Nouveau*, *neuf*, *novice*, *de nouvelle date* A new mind, *Un eſprit novice.* A new man, *Un homme nouveau.* New convert, *Néophyte.*

NEW, *adv* [newly] *Nouvellement*, *nouveau.* New found, *Nouvellement découvert.* New born, new comer, *Nouveau né*, *nouveau venu.*

To new dreſs, *Habiller de nouveau*, ou *de neuf.* To new mould, *Refondre* To new vamp, *Rhabiller*, *raccommoder*, *regratter.* To new coin the money, *Refondre*, *refrapper la monnoie.* The new coining of the money, *La refonte de la monnoie.* To new-ſtock, *Refourrir* To new-gild, *Redorer.* To new-line, *Rhabiller.*

* New coined words, *Des mots nouvellement inventés*, *des mots nouveaux.*

NEWCASTLE, *or* NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE (nïoŭ'-kăs-sl'), *ſ.* [a populous town in Northumberland; lat. 55°-3' N. lon. 1°-27' W.] *Newcaſtle*, m.

NEWFANGLED (nïoŭ-făn'-gl'd), *adj.* [formed with vain and fooliſh love of novelty] *De nouvelle mode*, *nouvellement inventé.*

NEWFANGLEDNESS (nïoŭ-făn'-gl'd-nĕce),

nĕce), *and* Newfangleness, *ſ.* [vain and fooliſh love of novelty] *Amour de la nouveauté*, m

Newel (nïou '-ĕl), *ſ.* [the compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried] *Noyau* d'eſcalier, m.

Newgate (nïou '-gaïte), *ſ. Nouvelle porte*: c'eſt le nom d'une priſon de Londres qui eſt à la nouvelle porte. * *La conciergerie, le châtelet.*

* A Newgate bird, *Un gibier de potence.*

Newing (nïou '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [yeaſt *or* barm] *Levûre*, f. *levain de bière*, m.

Newly (nïou '-lé), *adv.* [freſhly, lately] *Nouvellement, dernièrement, fraîchement, depuis peu*, ‖ *nagueres*

Newmarket (nïou '-mar-kĕte), *ſ.* [a town partly in Cambridgeſhire, partly in Suffolk; is the moſt celebrated place in England for horſeraces; 52°-20′ N. lon. 0°-25′ E.] *Newmarket*, m.

Newness (nïou '-nĕce), *ſ.* [freſhneſs, novelty] *Nouveauté*, f *fraîche date*, f.

News (nïouze), *ſ* [freſh account of any thing; report] *Nouvelle*, f. pl. *avis*, m. *bruit*, m. True news, *Une nouvelle vraie.* This is news to me, *C'eſt une nouvelle pour moi.* He heard news of me, *Il apprit de mes nouvelles, il entendit parler de moi.* News-paper, *or* news-pamphlet, *Une gazette.* News-writer, *Un gazetier.* Written news, *Nouvelles à la main.* To ſpread news abroad, *Débiter des nouvelles.* What's the beſt news? *Que dit-on de bon?* Is there any news ſtirring? *Y-a-t-il quelques nouvelles?*

News-man (nïouz '-măne), *ſ.* [a man who carries news-papers round about] *Colporteur*, m.

News-monger (nïouz '-meun'gu-eur), *ſ.* [one that deals in news] *Un nouvelliſte, un gazetier, celui qui fait commerce de nouvelles*; § *une gazette*, f.

Newt (nï-ute), *ſ.* [eft, lacerta aquatica, a ſmall lizard] *Lézard d'eau*, m.

Newtonianism, *ſ.* [Newtonian philoſophy, the doctrine of the celebrated Newton] *Newtonianiſme*, m.

Next (nĕkst), *adj.* [near, contiguous] *Prochain, proche, attenant, voiſin, contigu.* The next month, *Le mois prochain.* Of all the planets the moon is next to us, *De toutes les planètes, la lune eſt la plus proche de nous.* The next houſe, *La maiſon attenante.* The next room, *La chambre voiſine*, ou *contigue.*

Next [immediately ſucceeding in time or order] *Suivant, qui ſuit.* The next day, *Le jour ſuivant, le lendemain.* Tell me the next word, *Dites-moi le mot qui ſuit.* I'll do better next time, *Je ferai mieux à l'avenir.* Next to, *Après.*

Next [neareſt in any gradation] *Prochain, premier.* He is the next man to the king, *Il eſt le premier après le roi.* Next time we ſhall meet together, *La première fois que nous nous rencontrerons.* The next town you meet, *La première ville que vous rencontrerez.*

Next, *adv.* [in the next place, immediately] *Immédiatement, puis, enſuite.* Next before Eaſter, *Immédiatement avant Pâques.* Next he came towards me, *Enſuite il s'avança vers moi.*

Niagara, *ſ.* [a river of N. America remarkable for its ſtupendous falls] *Niagara*, m. *les cataractes du Niagara*, f. pl

Nias (naïï '-ĕce), *adj.* [ſimple, ſilly] *Niais, ſimple, ſans expérience*; *béjaune*, m. *blanc-bec*, m. A nias hawk, *Un fauçon niais.*

Nib (nĭb), *ſ.* [the point of a pen] *Le bec* ou *la pointe* d'une plume, f.

Nib, *or* Neb [a bill] *Bec*, m.

Nibbed (nĭb'd). *adj.* [having a nib] *Qui a un bec.* A hard nibbed pen, *Une plume qui a le bec dur.*

To Nibble (nĭb '-bl'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to bite by little at a time, to eat ſlowly; to bite at] *Ronger, brouter*; *manger à petites bouchées & lentement, grignoter*; *becqueter, mordre, mordiller.* The worms have nibbled the roots of that plant, *Les vers ont rongé les racines de cette plante.* To nibble at the fallacious bait, *Mordre à l'hameçon.*

* He gave no ſolid anſwer to my book, he did but nibble at it, *Il n'a point répondu ſolidement à mon livre, il n'a fait que l'effleurer.*

Squire-nibble (a nick-name for a rat), *Rongemaille*, m.

Nibbled (nĭb '-bl'd), *part. adj. Rongé, grignoté.*

Nibbler (nĭb '-bl'eur), *ſ.* [one that nibbles] *Celui qui ronge, qui mange à petites bouchées, qui grignotte*; au figuré, *un critique, un homme mordant.*

Nibblings (nĭb '-bl'ĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [things nibbled] *Rongeures*, f. pl. *mangeures*, f. pl.

Nicampoop. V. Ninompoop.

Nice (naïice), *adj.* [accurate, exact, formed with minute exactneſs] *Exact, ſoigneux, raffiné, recherché, ſcrupuleux.* A nice examination, *Un examen exact, une recherche ſoigneuſe.* A nice ſpeech, *Un diſcours recherché* According to virtue's niceſt rules, *Suivant les règles les plus ſcrupuleuſes de la vertu.* To be nice in every thing, *Raffiner ſur tout.*

† He is more nice than wiſe, *Il eſt moins ſcrupuleux qu'il n'affecte de l'être.*

Nice [delicate, tender, eaſily injured, difficult] *Délicat, douillet, tendre, chatouilleux, qui ſe fâche pour rien, dangereux, difficile, ſenſible.* He is very nice in his diet, *Il eſt fort délicat ſur le boire & le manger.* The child is very nice, *L'enfant eſt fort douillet.* A nice point, *Un point chatouilleux, une affaire délicate.* The French is a nice language, *Le François eſt une langue difficile.*

Nice, *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable town on the confines of France and Italy; lat. 43°-42′ N. lon. 7°-23′ E.] *Nice*, f.

Nicean *and* Nicene, *adj.* [belonging to Nicea or Nice, a city of Bithynia] *De Nicée.* The Nicene council, *Le concile de Nicée.*

Nicely (naïice '-lé), *adv.* [accurately, ſcrupulouſly] *Exactement, ſcrupuleuſement, ſoigneuſement, avec raffinement, délicatement, avec délicateſſe.*

Niceness (naïice '-nĕce), *ſ.* [accuracy, minute exactneſs, delicacy] *Exactitude*, f. *ſoin exact, délicateſſe*, f *raffinement*, m.

Nicephorus, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Jupiter] *Nicéphore*, m.

Nicety (naï '-cï-té), *ſ.* [exactneſs, minute accuracy] *Exactitude*, f. *ſoin ſcrupuleux*, m. *délicateſſe*, f. *raffinement*, m. *circonſpection*, f. *diſcrétion*, f. Love requires much nicety, *L'amour exige beaucoup de circonſpection*, ou *de délicateſſe.*

Nicety, *ſ.* [ſubtilty] *Pointillerie*, f. *ſubtilité*, f. *raffinement*, m. *délicateſſe*, f. The niceties of logick, *Les ſubtilités de la logique.* The niceties of politicks, *Les raffinemens de la politique.* The niceties of honour, *Les délicateſſes du point d'honneur.* The niceties of a woman, *Les minauderies, les petites façons d'une femme* The niceties in eating, *Les friandiſes*, f.

Niche (nïtche), *ſ.* [a hollow place in a wall for a ſtatue] *Une niche.* Top of a circular niche, *Cul-de-four de niche.*

Nichels, *ſ. pl.* [*in Law*; iſſues *or* debts worth nothing] *Des dettes dont on ne peut rien tirer, des choſes de n-ant.*

Nicholaitans, *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of heretics] *Nicolaïtes*, m. pl. ſorte d'hérétiques.

Nick (nĭk), *ſ.* [exact point of time] *Inſtant précis, moment convenable*, m. *point nommé.* In the very nick, *A point nommé, tout à point, à propos.* That was the nick of time, *C'étoit-là le moment convenable.*

☞ Old Nick (the devil) *Le diable.*

Nick, *for* Notch; which ſee.

Nick [ſort of notch at the foot of a printing-type] *Cran*, m.

To Nick, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to hit, to touch, to perform luckily] *Rencontrer juſte*, ou *heureuſement*; *faire à propos.* You muſt nick the proper ſeaſon of doing things, *Il faut ſavoir trouver* ou *rencontrer le vrai moment de faire chaque choſe.* I nicked you, *Je vous ai rencontré à propos.*

To Nick [to cozen] *Tromper, tricher, redreſſer.*

To Nick, *for* To Notch; which ſee.

Nickel, *ſ.* [a ſemi-metal, a ſort of cobalt newly found in Sweden] *Nickel*, m.

Nickname (nĭk '-néme), *ſ.* [a name given in ſcoff *or* contempt] *Sobriquet*, m. To give one a nickname, § *Baptiſer quelqu'un.*

To Nickname, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to call by an opprobrious appellation] *Donner un ſobriquet* à quelqu'un; *nommer, appeler* dans un ſens plus étendu. You nickname virtue vice, *Vous appe'ez vertu ce qui eſt vice.*

Nicknamed (nĭk '-ném'd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a donné un ſobriquet.*

Nicobar-Islands [the name of ſeveral iſlands in Aſia lying at the entrance of the gulf of Bengal] *Les Iſles de Nicobar.*

Nicomedia, *ſ.* [a town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia, now called Jehmie or Sehmet; lat. 40°-30′ N. lon. 29°-30′ E.] *Nicomédie, Comedia*, f. *Iſnikmid*, m.

Nicosia, *ſ* [a ſtrong town of Aſia, capital of the iſland of Cyprus; lat. 34°-54′ N. lon. 34°-45′ E.] *Nicoſie*, f.

Nicotian, *ſ.* [tobacco, a ſternutatory plant] *Nicotiane*, f. *tabac*, m.

To Nictate (nĭk '-téte), V. To Wink.

Nictating membrane (a thin membrane that covers the eyes of the eagle and other creatures), *Tunique cligrotante*, f.

Nide (nă'de), *ſ.* [a brood] *Une nichée, une couvée.* A nide of pheaſants, *Une nichée* ou *couvée de faiſans.*

Nidgeries (nĭdj '-ĕr-éz), *ſ. pl.* [fooleries] *Sottiſes*, f. pl. *bagateles*, f. pl *niaiſeries*, f pl.

Nidget (nĭdj '-ète), *ſ.* [an idiot, a coward] *Un niais, un ſot, un nigaud*; *un poltron.*

Nidification (nĭd-ĭ-fĭ-ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of building neſts] *L'action de conſtruire des nids*, f.

‡ Niding (naïid '-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [abject, baſe-minded] *Vil, abject, qui a des ſentimens bas, lâche.*

Nidorosity (nïd ô-rŏs ' ĭ-té), *ſ.* [eructation with the fume of indigeſted meat] *Rapport* ou *vapeur déſagréable qui monte de l'eſtomac, cauſée par une indigeſtion*, m. f.

Nidorous (nïd '-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [fœtid] *Nidoreux, fétide.*

Nidulation (nĭd-ĭoŭ-lé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the time of remaining in the neſt] *Le temps que l'oiſeau couve*, ou *reſte dans le nid.*

Nidus avis, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of Ophrys; a vulnerary plant] *Nid d'oiſeau*, m.

Niece (nïce), *ſ.* [the daughter of a brother *or* ſiſter] *Nièce*, f. fille do frère *ou* de la ſœur.

‡ Nifle, *for* Triſle; which ſee.

Nigella, *ſ.* [girth, fennel flower, an aromatic plant] *Nielle*, f.

Niger, *ſ.* [a river ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt in Africa; its riſe and termination are unknown] *Niger*, m. ou *rivière de Guinée*, f.

Niggard (nïgu '-eŭrde), *ſ.* [a covetous man, a miſer] *Un avare, un vilain, un taquin, un jocriſſe.*

Niggard, *adj.* [ſordid, avaricious, ſparing] *Avare, vilain, meſquin, économe*, ‖ *chiche, ſerré.*

To Niggard. V. To Stint.

Niggardish (nïgu '-eŭrd-ïche), *adj.* [ſomewhat avaricious] *Un peu avare, qui a de la diſpoſition à l'avarice.*

Niggardliness (nïgu '-eŭrdlĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [avarice] *Avarice*, f. *meſquinerie*, f. *taquinerie*, f. *épargne ſordide*, f.

Niggardly (nïgu '-eŭrd-lé), *adj.* [ſparing; V. Avaricious] *Avare, vilain, meſquin, ſordide, économe.* Tiberius was noted for his niggardly temper, *Tibère étoit remarquable par ſon naturel avare*, ou *ſon avarice.* A niggardly fellow,

fellow, § *Un jocriſſe.*

NIGGARDLY, *adv.* [ſparingly, parſimoniouſly] *Chichement, meſquinement, en vilain, en avare, avec trop d'économie.*

NIGGARDNESS (nĭgu'-eŭrd-nĕce), V. NIGGARDLINESS.

NIGH (nāï), *adj.* [near] *Proche, voiſin, prochain.* My nigh kinſman, *Mon proche parent.* His nigh kinſman, *Son proche parent.*

NIGH, *adv.* [not at a great diſtance] *Proche, auprès, tout contre.* To draw nigh to, *S'approcher de.*

NIGH, *prep. Proche de, près de, ſous, auprès de.* Nigh this receſs, *Près de cette retraite,* ou *de ce réduit.* Nigh at hand, *A portée, à la main, ſous la main.*

* Winter is nigh at hand, *L'hiver s'approche.*

¶ Nigh, *voiſin*; near, *proche* (ſynon.): *Near* ſeems to imply a leſs diſtance than *nigh.* Though *near* may be uſed on all occaſions, yet there are many caſes when we cannot properly uſe *nigh*; thus, we ſay; *near* home, a *near* relation, not *nigh*; but, *nigh* or *near* ſuch a place: the latter, however, is the word in moſt general uſe. When we come *nigh* to ſuch a place, we ſhall be *near* home.

To NIGH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to approach, to draw near] *Approcher, avancer*; *s'approcher, s'avancer.* Night is nighing faſt, *La nuit s'avance à grands pas.*

NIGHER (nāï'-eŭr), *adj.* [the comparative of Nigh] *Plus proche, plus près.*

NIGHEST (nāï'-ĕste), *adj* [the ſuperlative of Nigh] *Le plus proche, le plus près.*

NIGHLY (nāï'-lé), *adv.* [nearly] *A peu près.*

NIGHNESS (nāï'-nĕce), *ſ.* [nearneſs, proximity] *Proximité, f voiſinage, f*

NIGHT (nāïte), *ſ.* [the time from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe] *La nuit.* By night, *De nuit, pendant la nuit.* Dark night, *Nuit cloſe.* In the dead time of the night, *Dans le ſilence de la nuit.* Day and night, *Jour & nuit.* A night's lodging *Nuitée,* f.

NIGHT [the latter part of the day, before one goes to bed] *Nuit,* f. *ſoir,* m. To ſtay till it be night *or* dark, *S'attendre.* To wiſh *or* bid one good night, *Souhaiter la bonne nuit,* ou *le bon ſoir à quelqu'un.* To walk night and day, *Se promener ſoir & matin.* He will come back to-night, *Il reviendra ce ſoir.* Tueſday night, *Mardi au ſoir.* The night before he comes, *La veille de ſon arrivée.*

NIGHT-BRAWLER (nāïte'-brâl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who raiſes diſturbances in the night] *Un tapageur.*

NIGHT-CAP (nāïte'-kăp), *ſ.* [a cap worn in bed *or* undreſs] *Bonnet de nuit,* m

NIGHT-CROW (nāïte'-krô), *ſ* [a bird that cries in the night] *Oiſeau de nuit,* m.

NIGHT-DEW (nāïte'-dïoŏ), *ſ* [dew that wets the ground in the night] *Le ſerein, roſée qui tombe après le coucher du ſoleil,* f

NIGHT-DOG (nāïte'-dögue), *ſ* [that haunts in the night] *Celui qui chaſſe de nuit,* m.

NIGHT-DRESS (nāïte-drĕce), *ſ.* [the dreſs worn at night] *Deſhabillé,* m. ou *coiffure de nuit,* f.

NIGHTED (nāït'-ĕd), *adj.* [darkened, black] *Sombre, noir, ténébreux.*

NIGHTFARING (nāïte'-fé-rïn'gne), *ſ.* [one travelling in the night] *Un homme qui voyage la nuit.*

NIGHTFIRE (nāïte'-fāïeŭr), *ſ.* [ignis fatuus, will-a-wiſp] *Feu follet.*

NIGHT-FLY (nāïte'-flāï), *ſ.* [moth that flies in the night; night-butterfly] *Papillon de nuit,* m. *phalène,* m.

NIGHT-FOUNDERED (nāïte-fănŭn'-deŭr'd), *adj.* [loſt or diſtreſſed in the night] *Qui eſt perdu,* ou *qui ſe trouve dans la détreſſe pendant la nuit.*

NIGHTGOWN (nāïte'-găoŭne), *ſ.* [a looſe gown uſed for an undreſs] *Robe de chambre,* f.

NIGHT-HAG (nāïte'-hăg), *ſ.* [witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night] *Loup garou,* m.

NIGHT-HAWK (nāïte'-hâk), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Hulotte,* ou *huette,* f. oiſeau de nuit, *calcis,* m.

NIGHTINGALE (nāït'-ïn'-guéle), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Luſcinia, a bird remarkable for its notes] *Un roſſignol.* [Luſciniola, ſmall nightingale] *Rouſſette,* f. *eſpèce de fauvette, roſſignolet,* m.

NIGHTLY (nāït'-lé), *adv.* [by night, every night] *De nuit, pendant la nuit, chaque nuit, au ſoir.*

NIGHTLY, *adj.* [done by night] *De nuit, fait la nuit.*

NIGHTMAN (nāïte'-măne), *ſ* [a man who carries away ordure in the night] *Gadouard,* m. *vidangeur,* m. *maître des baſſes œuvres,* m. *écureur de puits,* &c. m.

NIGHTMARE (nāïte'-mêre), *ſ.* [a morbid oppreſſion in the night] *Incube,* m. *cauchemar.*

NIGHT-PIECE (nāïte'-pïce), *ſ* [in Painting; a picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle night] *Tableau de nuit,* m. *ſcène de nuit,* f. *tableau où l'on ne tire les jours que des lumières qui y ſont repréſentées.*

NIGHTRAIL (nāïte'-réle), *ſ.* [a combing-cloth] *Un peignoir.*

NIGHT-RAVEN (nāïte'-ré'-v'n), *ſ.* [Nycticorax, a bird that cries aloud in the night, and is ſuppoſed of ill omen] *Oiſeau de mauvais augure,* m. *oiſeau de nuit,* m. *chat-huant,* m. *corbeau de nuit,* m.

NIGHT-REVELLINGS (nāïte-rĕv'-ĕl-ïn'gn'z) *ſ. Réjouiſſances de nuit,* f *Orgies,* f. pl. *Réveillon,* m. The night-revelling of witches, *Le ſabat des ſorciers.*

NIGHT-ROBBER (nāïte-rŏb'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſteals in the dark] *Voleur de nuit,* m.

‡ NIGHT-RULE (nāïte'-roŭle), *ſ. Tumulte qui arrive pendant la nuit,* m.

NIGHTSHADE (nāïte'-chéde), *ſ.* [Bot. Solanum vulgare; a med. vulnerary plant, but its berries are dangerous internally] *Morelle des jardins,* f. [Solanum lethale, Bella dona, great or deadly night-ſhade, a narcotic, violent poiſon internally] *Morelle furieuſe,* f. *Belle-Dame,* f. [Solanum racemoſum Indicum, Phytolacca; American nightſhade; a beautiful but ſtill more dangerous plant] *Morelle à grappes,* f. *grande morelle des Indes,* f. *vermillon plante, herbe de la laque,* f. *Méchoachan du Canada,* m. The great nightſhade, *Belle de nuit,* m.

NIGHT-SHINING (nāïte'-chāï-nïn'gne), *adj.* [ſhowing brightneſs in the night] *Qui brille la nuit.*

NIGHT-STUDIES (nāïte'-ſteŭd-éz), *ſ. pl.* [lucubrations] *Etudes nocturnes,* f. *veilles,* f.

NIGHT-TIME (nāïte'-tāïme), *ſ.* [night] *La nuit, le temps de la nuit.*

NIGHT-WALK (nāït'-oŭâk), *ſ.* [walk in the night] *Courſe nocturne,* ou *promenade du ſoir,* f. f.

NIGHT-WALKER (nāït'-oŭâk-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who roves in the night upon ill deſigns] *Un coureur de nuit, une coureuſe de nuit.*

NIGHT-WARBLING (nāït-oŭâr'-blïo'gne), *adj.* [ſinging in the night] *Qui chante la nuit.*

NIGHTWARD (nāït'-oŭârde), *adj.* [approaching towards night] *Qui ſe fait le ſoir, vers la nuit.*

NIGHT-WATCH (nāït'-oŭatche), *ſ. Sentinelle,* f. *la garde, le guet.*

NIGHTWATCHES (nāït'-oŭatch-éz), *ſ. Les veilles de la nuit,* f.

NIGRESCENT (nāï-grĕs'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [growing black] *Noirâtre.*

NIGRIFICATION (nïg-rï-fï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [making black] *Action de noircir,* f. *noirciſſure,* f.

NIHIL ALBUM, *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; pompholix, white tutty] *Nihilum album,* m.

NIHILITY (nāï-hïl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [nothingneſs, the ſtate of being nothing] *Néant,* m.

NILE (nāïle) *ſ* [a great river of Africa; its ſource is at the foot of a high mountain in Abyſſinia, enters the great lake Dambia; and paſſing among the rocks the ſight of it is almoſt loſt] *Nil,* m.

NILL (nïl), *ſ* [the ſhining ſparks in braſs in trying and melting the ore] *Etincelles,* f. pl. *bluettes* qui ſortent de l'airain dans la tournaiſe, f. pl.

‡ To NILL [not to will] *Ne vouloir pas.* Will he nill he, *Qu'il le veuille,* ou *ne le veuille pas*; *bon gré malgré.*

NILUFAR, V. NENUFAR.

‡ To NIM (nïme), -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to take, to ſteal] *Prendre, dérober, eſcamoter.*

NIMBLE (nïm'-bl'), *adj.* [quick, active, ready] *Agile, aiſpos, vif, actif, leſte, prompt.*

NIMBLENESS (nïm'-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [activity, quickneſs] *Agilité,* f. *activité,* f. *vivacité,* f. *vélocité,* f.

§ NIMBLE-WITTED (nïm'-bl'-oŭït-ĕd), *adj.* [eager to ſpeak] *Prompt à parler.*

NIMBLY (nïm'-blé), *adv.* [quickly, ſpeedily] *Agilement, leſtement, vivement, avec activité*

¶ Nimbly, *Agilement, leſtement*; quickly, *promptement*, ſpeedily, *diligemment, en diligence*; ſwiftly, *rapidement, légérement*; faſt, *vite* (ſynon.): *Nimbly* is ſeldom applied but to ſmall things, and upon ſlight occaſions; thus, we ſay of a rabbit, a ſquirrel, or a monkey, that they move about *nimbly*: *quickly* implies without delay or loſs of time; as, be ſure to return again *quickly*; I *quickly* found out his meaning: *ſpeedily* denotes in great haſte, as; a meſſenger arrived *ſpeedily* from Madrid; I expect an anſwer *ſpeedily*: *ſwiftly* applies moſt properly to a quick and gliding motion; thus we ſay: a hirſe runs, a bird flies, a ſhip ſails *ſwiftly*: *faſt*, we uſe to expreſs our common actions; as, a man talks, eats, or walks *faſt.*

NIMBO (nïm'-bô), *ſ* [Bot Azedarach, a ſort of ever-green aſh of Malabar] *Nimbo,* m. *bépcle,* m.

NIMBUS (nïm'-beŭce), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. areola, circle of light on certain medals round the heads of ſome Emperors] *Nimbe,* m. *auréole,* f.

NIMEGUEN, *ſ.* [a large, handſome and commercial town of the Netherlands, capital of Dutch Guelderland; lat. 51°-55′ N. lon. 5°-45′ E.] *Nimegue.*

NIMMED (nïm'd), *part. adj. Pris, volé, dérobé, eſcamoté.*

NIMMER (nïm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a thief, a pilferer] *Un voleur, un filou.*

NINCOMPOOP (nïn'-keŭm'-poupe), *ſ.* [a fool, a trifler] *Un fou, un imbécille, un nigaud, un benêt, un badaud.*

NINE (nāïne), *adj.* [a number] *Neuf,* nom de nombre.

* The ſacred nine, *Les neuf ſœurs, les Muſes.*

NINE-FOLD (nāïne'-fôld), *ſ.* [any thing nine times repeated] *Neuf fois autant,* m

NINE-HOLES (nāïne'-hôl'z), *ſ.* [a ſort of play] *Trou-madame,* m. A pair of nine-holes, *Un trou-madame.*

NINE-PINS (nāïne'-pïn'z), *ſ.* [a play] *Quilles,* f. *jeu de quilles,* m. §‖ To be a great man at nine-pins, *Abattre bien du bois.*

NINE-SCORE (nāïne'-ſkôre), *adj.* [nine times twenty] *Cent-quatre-vingt.*

NINETEEN (nāïne'-tïne), *adj.* [nine and ten] *Dix-neuf,* m.

NINETEENTH (nāïne'-tïn'tsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of nineteen] *Dix-neuvième.*

NINETIETH (nāïne'-tï-étsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of ninety] *Quatre-vingt-dixième,* ‡ *nonantième.*

NINETY (nīne'-tē), *adj* [nine times ten] *Quatre-vingt-dix*, ‡ *nonante*.

NINEVEH, *or* NINUS, *f* [one of the moſt ancient towns in the world, formerly the capital of the Empire of Aſſyria] *Ninive*, f.

NINNY (nĭn'-ne), *and* NINNYHAMMER, *f* [a fool, a ſimpleton] *Un ſot, un fou, un nain, un imbécille, un idiot, un brû, un badaud*, ‡ *une beſte à ſon, une beſtiole, un oiſon*.

NINTH (nīnn'tsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of nine] *Neuvieme, neuf*. The ninth day, *Le neuvieme jour*.

NINTHPOLONG, *f.* [ſerpens hypnoticus, a beautiful ſerpent of Ceylon] *Nintipolonga*, m.

NINTHLY (nīnn'tsh'-lē), *adv. Neuviémement; en neuvième lieu*.

NINUS (nī'-nŭe), *f.* [Mythol. the ſon of Belus, firſt king of the Aſſyrians, and founder of Idolatry] *Ninus*, m.

NINZIN, *or* NINSI, *f.* [a kind of Ginſeng, a celebrated Chineſe root] *Niſanne*, f. *Ninzin*, m.

NIOBE (nī'-ŏ-bé), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion; wept herſelf in a ſtatue] *Niobé*, f.

NIORT, *f.* [a conſiderable trading town of France; lat. 46°-20' N. lon. 0°-33' W.] *Niort*, m.

NIP (nĭpe), *f.* [a pinch] *Une atteinte, un coup d'ongles ou de dents*; au figuré, *un trait piquant, un ſarcaſme, une épigramme, un lardon*.

NIP (cat's mint), V. NEP.

To NIP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to pinch] *Pincer* avec l'ongle, *égratigner, mordre*, au propre & au figure; *brocarder*. The froſt nips the bloſſoms, *La gelée pince les fleurs*.

* I nipped him by the by. *Je l'ai pincé en paſſant, je lui ai donné un lardon en paſſant*. A nipping jeſt, *Une raillerie piquante, un trait ſatirique, un brocard*.

To NIP the cable [in Sea-language] *Saiſir le cable avec les garcettes de la tournevire*. To nip the lanyard of a ſhroud, *Amarrer ou Saiſi la ride d'un hauban, après avoir ridé*.

NIPPON (nī'-pŏne), *f* [an iſland of Aſia, and the largeſt of Japan] *Nipon*, m.

NIPPED (nĭpe't), *part. adj. Pincé*, au propre & au figuré.

‡* NIPPER (nĭp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſatiriſt] *Un ſatirique, un auteur mordant*.

NIPPERKIN (nĭp'-eŭr-kĭne), *ſ.* [a meaſure, half a pint] *Une demi-pinte*.

NIPPERS (nĭp'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall pincers] *Pincettes*, f. pl. *bec de-corbin*, m. *pinces*, f. pl.

NIPPERS [in Sea-language] *Garcettes de tournevire*, f. pl.

NIPPERS [in Manege; the four fore-teeth in a horſe's mouth] *Pinces*, f. pl.

NIPPING (nĭp'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [biting, cutting, ſmarting] *Fort, piquant, perçant, mordant*. A nipping froſt, *Gelée perçante*. A nipping jeſt, *Une raillerie forte, piquante*, ou *mordante*; *un mot piquant, un lardon, un brocard, un coup de lec*.

NIPPINGLY (nĭp'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv* [with bitter ſarcaſm] *Satiriquement, d'une maniere cauſtique*.

NIPPLE (nĭp'-pl'), *ſ.* [the teat of a breaſt] *Le mammelon, le bout de la mammelle*. The nurſe has got a ſore nipple, *La nourrice a mal au mammelon*.

NIPPLE-WORT (nĭp'-pl'-nŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Lampſana] *Lampſane*, f. *herbe aux mamelles*, f. *herbe aux rhagades*, f.

NIRUALA, *ſ.* [a tree of Malabar and the Indies] *Niruala*, m.

NISÆUS *and* NEBRODES, *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Bacchus] *Niſæus & Nebrodes*, m.

NISMES [an ancient, large, and flouriſhing town of France in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc: lat. 43°-51' N. lon 4°-26' E.] *Nîmes*, m.

NISUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Megara, turned into a ſparrow-hawk] *Nius*, m

NISI PRIUS (nāī'-ci-praī'-eŭce), *ſ.* [in Law; a judicial writ] *Niſi prius*, m.

NIT (nĭte), *ſ.* [the egg of a louſe] *Lente*, f. Lice come from nits, *Les poux viennent des lentes*.

‡ NITENCY (nāī'-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [luſtre, endeavour, ſpring] *éclat*, m. *brillant*, m. *effort*, m

NITHING (nāī'-tshĭn'gne), *ſ.* [coward, poltroon] *Poltron*, m. *lâche*, m.

NITID (nĭt'-ĭd), *adj.* [bright, ſhining] *Luiſant, brillant, luſtré*.

NITRE (nāī'-teŭ), *ſ.* [ſalt petre, a ſort of ſalt] *Nitre*, m. A nitre-vein, *Une nitrière*.

NITRIA (nāī'-trĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a famous deſert of Egypt] *Nitrie*, f. ou *le déſert de nitrie*, m

NITROUS (nāī'-truŭce), *and* NITRY (nāī'-tré), *adj.* [impregnated with nitre] *Nitreux, plein de nitre*; ou *qui tient de la nature du nitre*.

NITTILY (nĭt'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a paultry and ſcurvy manner] *Baſſement, en lâche, en gueux, comme un miſérable*.

NITTLES, V. KNITTLES.

NITTY (nĭt'-ē), *adj.* [abounding with nits] *Plein de lentes*.

NIVAL (nāī'-vĕl), *adj. Plein de neige*.

Imberiza nivalis, *ſ* [the ſnow-bird] *Niverolle*, m. *Pinçon de neige*, m.

NIVEOUS (nĭv'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj. Couleur de neige, qui reſſemble à la neige*.

NIXAPA [a conſiderable town of N. America in New Spain; lat. 16°-42' N. lon. 97°-15' W.] *Nixapa*.

† NIZY (nāī'-zé), V. NINNY.

NO (nō), *adv.* [of refuſal, V. NOT] *Non, ne pas, ne point, nenni, nullement*. Will you do it, or no? *Le voulez-vous faire, ou non?* No, I will not, *Non, je ne le veux pas*. He had no money, *Il n'avoit pas d'argent*. You ſhall come to no harm, *Il ne vous arrivera point de mal*. No more, *Pas davantage*; *hélà*. No ſuch matter, *Point du tout*.

No, *adj.* for None, None, *Nul, aucun*. In no manner, by no means, *En aucune maniere*. I have no reaſon to doubt it, *Je n'ai nul ſujet d'en douter*. No where, *Nulle part*. To no purpoſe, *Sans aucune raiſon, ſans ſujet, en vain, inutilement*. No body, *Perſonne, nul*. 'Tis no matter, *N'importe*.

NOAH'S ARK (nō'-éz-ark), *ſ.* [a bivalve ſea-ſhell, cordi-formis] *Arche de Noé*, f.

NOBILIARY (nō-bĭl'-ĭ-ăr-é), *ſ.* [hiſt. account of noble families] *Nobiliaire*, m.

NOBILISSIMATE (nō-bĭ-lĭs'-sĭ-méte), *ſ.* [Antiq. a dignity in the time of Conſtantine] *Nobiliſſimat*, m.

NOBILISSIMUS (nō-bĭ-lĭs'-sĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [Antiq. a title of the Cæſars] *Nobiliſſime*.

To NOBILITATE (nō-bĭl'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make noble] *Anoblir, faire nobie*.

NOBILITATED (nō-bĭl'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Anobli*.

NOBILITY (nō-bĭl'-ĭ-té), [antiquity of family joined with ſplendor; the perſons of high rank; dignity, greatneſs] *Nobleſſe* d'extraction, f. *les nobles*, m. *nobleſſe* de ſentimens, *grandeur*, f. To forfeit one's nobility, *Déchoir du droit de nobleſſe*. Nobility in England is extended to five ranks, duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron, *Il y a cinq degrés de nobleſſe en Angleterre, les ducs, les marquis, les comtes, les vicomtes, & les barons*. The nobility and gentry, *La grande & la petite nobleſſe*. The nobility of their courage, *La grandeur de leur courage*.

R. *En Angleterre il n'y a que les ducs, marquis, comtes, vicomtes, & barons, qui paſſent pour nobles; le reſte de la nobleſſe, ſavoir les chevaliers, écuyers, & ſimples gentils-hommes, ſont compris ſous le mot de* Gentry.

NOBLE (nō'-bl'), *adj.* [of an ancient and ſplendid family] *Noble*. He is noble, or of noble extraction, *Il eſt noble; il eſt noble d'extraction*. Making noble, *Anobliſſement*, m. To make noble, *Anoblir*.

NOBLE, [great, worthy, illuſtrious; exalted, ſublime; magnificent, generous; principal] *Noble, grand, illuſtre; relevé, ſublime, magnifique, ſuperbe, généreux; principal*. A noble ſoul, *Un cœur noble, une grande âme*. The noble order of the Garter. *L'ordre illuſtre de la jarretière*. Noble deſign, *ouvrage de grand goût*, (de Peint.) A noble ſtyle, *Un ſtyle noble, relevé, ſublime*. A noble entertainment, *Un feſtin magnifique*. The noble parts of the body, *Les parties nobles* ou *principales du corps*.

NOBLE, *ſ.* [a nobleman] *Un noble*. The nobles of the kingdom, *Les nobles* ou *la nobleſſe du royaume*.

NOBLE [roſe-noble] an ancient Engliſh coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence] *Un noble*, ou *un noble à la roſe*

‡ To bring one's noble to nine-pence, *Faire de cent ſous quatre livres, & de quatre livres rien*.

NOBLEMAN (nō'-bl'-măne), *ſ.* V. NOBLE.

NOBLENESS (nō'-bl'-nĕce), *ſ* [nobility of blood, greatneſs, dignity] *Nobleſſe* d'extraction ou de ſentimens, f. *grandeur*, f. *élévation*, f. *ſublimité*, f. *magnificence*

‡ NOBLESS (nō'-blĕce), *ſ.* [noblemen] *La nobleſſe, les nobles*.

NOBLY (nō'-blé), *adv* [in a noble manner; generouſly, greatly] *Noblement, d'une maniere noble; généreuſement, magnifiquement, ſplendidement, grandement*, ‖ *à la grande*. Nobly born, *Noble d'extraction*. Was not that nobly done? *N'étoit-ce pas-là agir noblement, généreuſement?* He has treated us nobly, *Il nous a traités magnifiquement, ſplendidement*.

NOBODY (nō'-bŏd-é), *ſ.* [no man] *Perſonne*, avec négation, m.

NOCENT (nō'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [guilty] *Coupable, criminel*.

NOCENT, *and* NOCIVE [hurtful] *Nuiſible*.

‡ NOCK (nŏk), *ſ.* V. NOTCH.

NO-COUNTENANCE (nō-kăoŭn'-tĭ-năn'ce), *ſ.* Ex By the no countenance his majeſty had ever ſhewed towards him, *Parce que le roi n'avoit jamais approuvé ſa conduite*.

NOCTAMBULE (nŏk-tăm'b'-loŭle), *or* NOCTAMBULIST (nŏk-tăm'b'-loŭ-liſte), *ſ.* [one who walks in his ſleep] *Noctambule*, m. & f.

NOCTANTER, *adv.* [in Law; a writ] *Nuitamment*.

NOCTIDIAL (nŏk-tĭd'-ĭăl), *adj* [comprifing a night and day] *Qui comprend un jour & une nuit*.

NOCTIFEROUS (nŏk-tĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bringing night] *Qui amène la nuit*.

NOCTILUCA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of phoſphorus] *Noctiluque*, m.

NOCTIVAGANT (nŏk-tĭv'-ă-găn'te), *adj.* [wandering in the night] *Qui erre pendant la nuit*.

NOCTUARY (nŏk'-tĭeoŭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [an account of what paſſes by night] *Mémoire de ce qui ſe paſſe pendant la nuit*, m.

NOCTURN (nŏk'-teŭrn), *ſ.* [an office of devotion performed in the night] *Nocturne*, m. partie de l'office de matines dans l'égliſe Romaine.

NOCTURNAL (nŏk-teŭr'-năl), *adj.* [nightly] *Nocturne, qui ſe fait* ou *arrive la nuit*.

NOCTURNAL, *ſ.* [an inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night, as taking the altitude of the pole-ſtar, &c] *Nocturlabe*, m.

NOD (nŏd), *ſ.* [a quick declination of the head] *Un ſigne qui ſe fait de la tête*. To give one a nod, *Faire un ſigne de tête à quelqu'un*.

To NOD, -DING, -DED, *v. n.* [to give a nod] *Faire ſigne de la tête; baiſſer la tête*; ſignifie auſſi *s'aſſoupir, s'endormir*; ſignification qui vient ſans doute de ce qu'on laiſſe tomber ſa tête en s'endormant ſur une chaiſe.

NODATION (nô-dé '-cheüue), *ſ.* [the act of making knots] *L'art de faire des nœuds*, m.

NODDER (nŏd '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes nods] *Qui fait ſigne de la tête, qui fait des ſignes de tête.*

‡ NODDLE (nŏd '-dl'), *ſ.* [the head, in contempt] *La caboche.* This cannot enter into my noddle, *J'ai la caboche trop dure pour le comprendre.*

NOMBRIL, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; the lower part of a ſcutcheon] *Le nombril de l'écu.*

NODDY (nŏd '-é), *ſ.* [a ſimpleton, an idiot] *Un niais, un homme ſimple, un idiot.*

NODE (nôde), *ſ.* [a knot, a knob; nodus, a ſwelling on the bone] *Un nœud; calus*, m. *nodus*, m.

NODES (nôd'z), *ſ. pl.* [Aſtron. interſection] *Nœuds*, m. pl. le point d'interſection, m.

NODOSITY (nô-dŏs '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being nodous; complication] *Qualité de ce qui a des nœuds; complication*, f.

NODOUS (nô ' deŭce), *adj.* [knotty, full of knots; difficult] *Noueux, plein de nœuds*; au figuré, *compliqué, difficile, embarraſſant.*

NODULE (nŏd '-ioŭle), *ſ.* [a bag of med. ingredients, a parcel of ſimples, &c. tied up in a piece of ſilk or linen] *Nouet*, m. *ſachet*, m.

NOGAIS, *ſ. pl.* [Mahometan Tartars who inhabit and live under tents to the North and Eaſt of the Caſpian Sea] *Nogais*, m. pl.

NOGGEN (nŏgu '-ĕne), *adj. Dur, rude.*

‡ NOGGIN (nŏgu '-ĭne), *ſ.* V. GOBLET.

‡ NOIANCE (noé '-eŭnce), *ſ.* V. NUISANCE.

NOIRMOTIER [an iſle and town of France, in the mouth of the river Loire; lat. 47°-0' N. lon. 2°-15' W.] *Noirmoutier*, m.

NOISANCE (noï '-zăn'ce), *ſ.* V. ANNOIANCE.

‡ NOIOUS (noé '-eŭce), *adj.* V. HURTFUL.

NOISE (noëze), [any kind of ſound] *Son*, m. *bruit*, m. *carrillon*, m. *fracas*, m. *éclat*, m. au propre & au figuré. The noiſe of drums and trumpets, *Le bruit des tambours & le ſon des trompettes.* A noiſe in one's ear, *Bourdonnement* m. *bruiſſement*, m. ou *tintement*, m. *d'oreille.*

* That makes a great noiſe in the world, *Cela fait un grand éclat dans le monde.* He makes a noiſe in the world, *Il fait du bruit*, ou *un grand fracas, dans le monde.*

To NOISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſound loud] *Faire du bruit.*

To NOISE abroad, *v. a.* [to ſpread by rumour, to report] *Divulguer, publier, répandre* un bruit.

NOISED (noëz'd) abroad, *part. adj. Divulgué, publié, répandu* All theſe propoſitions were quickly noiſed abroad throughout all the town, *Tous ces propos furent bientôt divulgués*, ou *répandus, par toute la ville.*

NOISEFUL (noëze '-foŭl), *adj.* [loud, clamorous] *Bruyant.*

NOISELESS (noëze '-lĕce), *adj.* [ſilent] *Tranquille, ſans bruit.*

NOISE-MAKER (noëee '-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [clamourer] *Un tapageur.*

NOISINESS (noé '-zĭ-nĕce), *ſ. Tumulte*, m. *grand bruit.*

NOISOME (noï '-ſeŭme), *adj.* [noxious, hurtful; offenſive, diſguſtful] *Nuiſible, mauvais, mal-faiſant, malſain; dégoûtant; qui infecte, qui empoiſonne.*

NOISOMELY (noï '-ſeŭm'-lé), *adv.* [with a fœtid ſtench, with an infectious ſteam] *D'une manière infecte, puamment.*

NOISOMENESS (noï '-ſeŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [aptneſs to diſguſt, offenſiveneſs] *Qualité dégoûtante, nuiſible*, ou *mal-faiſante.*

NOISY (noé '-zé), *adj.* [ſounding loud; clamorous, turbulent] *Bruyant, pétulant, turbulent.* A noiſy man or woman, *Braillard, braillarde.* A noiſy child, *Un lutin.* V. LOUD.

NOLADTION (nô-lĭch '-eŭne), *ſ.* [unwillingneſs] *Non-volonté*, f. *mauvaiſe volonté.*

NOLI-ME-TANGERE, *ſ.* [touch-me-not, Med. a malignant eruption in the face; an ulcer in the alæ of the noſe] *Eſpèce de chancre*, m. *ulcère*, m. [Bot. Momordica, Mimoſa, Balſamine] *Noli-me-tangere*, m. *Merveille à fleurs jaunes.*

‡ NOLL (nôle), *ſ.* [the head, the crown of the head] *La tête, le ſommet de la tête.*

NOLLE PROSEQUI, *ſ.* [in Law, where a plaintiff in any action will proceed no farther; and may be heard or after a verdict, though it is uſually before] *Déſiſtement*, m. *renonciation*, f.

NOMADES, *ſ. pl.* [people having no fixed place of abode, but conſtantly ſhifting for the like of feeding their flocks] *Nomades*, m. pl. The ancient Numidians and Scythians were Nomades, and the inhabitants of Little Tartary ſtill retain that ancient manner of living; *Les anciens Numides & les Scythes étoient des peuples Nomades, comme le ſont encore les habitans de la petite Tartarie.*

NOMANCY (nô-măn '-cé), *ſ.* [the art of divining the fate of perſons by the letters that form their names] *Nomancie*, f. *nomance*, f.

NO MAN'S LAND, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a ſpace between the fore-caſtle of a ſhip and the after-part of the belfrey, to lay up the ſpare-maſts, yards, &c.] *Aubinet*, m. *ſaint aubinet*, m.

NOMARCHA, *ſ.* [Egypt. Antiq. governor of a nome or region] *Nomarque*, m.

NOMBLES (neŭm '-bl'z), V. NUMBLES.

NOMBRIL, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; a point in the very centre of a ſcutcheon] *Le nombril de l'écu.*

NOME (nôme), *ſ.* [in Algebra; any quantity with a ſign prefixed to it; in anc. Poetry, a kind of hymn in honour of the Gods] *Nome*, m.

NOMENCLATOR (nŏm-ĕn'-klé '-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who calls perſons by their names] *Nomenclateur*, m.

NOMENCLATURE (nŏm-ĕn'-klé '-tĭ-cŭre), *ſ.* [vocabulary] *Vocabulaire*, f *nomenclature*, m.

NOMINAL (nŏm '-ĭ-năl), *adj.* [referring to names; titular, not real] *De nom, titulaire, nominal, nuncupatif* (t. de Palais). A nominal king, *Un roi de nom, un roi titulaire.*

NOMINALLY (nŏm '-ĭ-năl-é), *adv.* [by name, titularily] *Nommément, ſpécialement.*

To NOMINATE (nŏm '-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to name; to appoint] *Nommer, choiſir, déſigner, établir.*

NOMINATED (nŏm '-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Nommé; choiſi, déſigné.*

NOMINATION (nŏm '-ĭ-né '-cheüne), *ſ.* [the act of naming; the act and power of appointing] *Nomination*, f. The nomination of perſons to places, being ſo principal and inſeparable a flower of his crown, he would reſerve to himſelf, *La nomination aux emplois étant un privilége principal & inſéparable de ſa couronne, il vouloit ſe la réſerver.*

NOMINATIVE (nŏm '-ĭ-nă-tĭv'), *ſ.* and *adj.* [the firſt caſe, in Grammar] *Le nominatif.*

NOMINATOR (nŏm-ĭ-né '-teŭr), *ſ.* [he who preſents to a benefice] *Nominateur*, m.

NOMINEE (nŏm '-ĭ-nī), *ſ.* [the perſon preſented to a benefice] *Nominataire*, m.

NOMIUS (nô '-mĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Apollo] *Nomius*, m.

NOMOCANON, *ſ.* [a collection of Imperial laws and canons] *Nomocanon*, m.

NON (nŏne), *adv.* uſed in compoſition. *Non*, adverbe privatif qui ne s'emploie en Anglois que dans la compoſition des mots.

NONA (nô '-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Clotho] *Nona*, f.

NON-ABILITY (nŏn-ŭ bĭl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [in Law; exception taken againſt the plaintiff or defendant] *Exception*, f. terme de Droit.

NONAGE (nŏn '-édje), *ſ.* [minority] *Minorité*, f.

NONAGON (nŏn '-ă-gŏne), *ſ.* [a figure with nine ſides or angles] *Nonagone*, m. *figure de neuf côtés*, ou *angles.*

NON-APPEARANCE (nŏn-ăp-pī '-rŭn'ce), *ſ.* [a law-term] *Défaut*, m. terme de Pratique.

‡ NONCE (nŏn'ce), *ſ.* [purpoſe, intent] *Deſſein*, m. *intention*, f. *propos*, m. For the nonce, *A deſſein, de deſſein prémédité, de propos délibéré, exprès.*

NON-COMPLIANCE (nŏn'-kŭm'-plaï '-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [refuſal to ſubmit] *Refus de ſe ſoumettre à*, m.

NON-COMPOS-MENTIS, *ſ.* [a law-term, ſignifying a perſon not in his perfect ſenſes] *Qui n'eſt pas en ſon bon ſens.*

† NON-CON, *ſ.* a nickname for

NON-CONFORMIST (nŏn'-kŏn'-for '-mĭſte), *ſ.* [a diſſenter] *Un Non-conformiſte*, qui ne ſuit pas le rit Anglican; en général, *un diſſident.*

NON-CONFORMITY (nŏn'-kŏn'-for '-mĭ-té), *ſ.* [refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion] *Non-conformité*, f. en général, *diſconvenance*, f. *défaut de conformité*, m.

NONE (neŭne), *ſ.* [not one, not any] *Aucun, nul; perſonne, pas un, qui que ce ſoit.* There is none of us but will do it, *Il n'y a aucun* ou *perſonne de nous qui ne le faſſe.* None will be excepted, *Nul n'en ſera excepté.* I have none, *Je n'en ai pas un.*

NONE OF, emphatically for *Not.* He is none of the wiſeſt, *Il n'eſt pas des plus ſages.* My people would not hearken to my voice: and Iſrael would none of me, *Mon peuple ne vouloit pas écouter ma voix: & Iſraël ne vouloit pas de moi.*

NO-NEARER! (nô-nīr '-eŭr), NO NEAR. V. NEAR, *adv.*

NON-ENTITY (nŏn-ĕn '-tĭ-té), *and* NON-EXISTENCE (nŏn-ĕg-zĭs '-tĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of not exiſting; nothing] *Non-être*, m. *non-exiſtence*, f. *rien*, m. *néant*, m.

NONES, *ſ. pl.* [a part of the month, among the Romans] *Nones*, f. pl.

NON-JURING (nŏn'-djĭou '-rĭn'gne), *adj.* and NON-JUROR (nŏn'-djĭou '-reŭr), *ſ.* [one who refuſes to ſwear allegiance] *Qui refuſe de prêter ſerment de fidélité.*

NONIUS (nô '-nĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of Pluto's horſes] *Nonius*, m.

NONIUS [a Mathem. inſtrument; a method of gradation uſed in the diviſion of ſcales] *Nonius*, m.

NON-NATURALS (nŏn'-năt '-ioŭ-răle), *ſ.* [Med. air, diet, ſleep, exerciſe, excretions, and the paſſions, when by accident or abuſe they are the cauſes of diſeaſe] *Cauſe qui n'eſt pas naturelle*, f.

NON-OBSERVANCE (nŏn-ŏb-zĕr '-văn'ce), *ſ.* [the want of obſerving] *Inobſervance*, f. *non-obſervance*, f.

NON OBSTANTE, *adv.* [notwithſtanding] *Non-obſtant.*

NONPARFIL (nŏn'-pă-rĕl '), *ſ.* [a printing letter of ſmall ſize] *Nompareille*, f. [a ſort of nice winter-apple] *Nompareille*, f.

NON-PAYMENT (nŏn'-pé '-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [want of payment] *Faute de payement*, f.

NON-PERFORMANCE (nŏn'-pĕr-for '-măn'ce), *ſ.* [want of performing] *Inexécution*, f.

NONPLUS (nŏn '-pleŭce), *ſ.* [puzzle, inability to ſay, or to do more] *Quia*, f. *bout*, m. He is at a nonplus, *Il eſt à quia, il ne ſait plus que dire*, ou *que faire.* To put one to a nonplus, *Mettre quelqu'un à quia*, ou *à bout.*

To NONPLUS, *v. a.* [to confound, to puzzle] *Confondre, embarraſſer, mettre à quia* ou *à bout, clorre le bec, fermer la bouche à quelqu'un, le décrier.*

NONPLUSSED (nŏn '-pleŭs't), *adj.* [from To Nonplus] *Qui ne ſait plus que dire*, ou *que faire; qui eſt à quia; qui eſt embarraſſé*, ou *en peine.*

NON-RESIDENCE (nŏn'-rĕs '-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [failure of reſidence] *Abſence*, f. *non-réſidence*, f.

NON-RESIDENT (nŏn'-rĕs'-ĭ-dĕn't), *s.* [absent] *Absent*, m. *qui ne réside point.*

NON-RESISTANCE (nŏn'-rĭ-zĭs'-tăn'ce), *s.* [passive obedience] *Obéissance passive*, f.

NONSENSE (nŏn'-sĕn'se), *s.* [unmeaning or ungrammatical language] *Absurdité*, f. *impertinence*, f. *paroles vides de sens*, f. pl. *galimathias*, m. *coq à l'âne*, m. *balivernes*, f. *barbouillage*, m. *rapsodie*, f. *rébus*, m. *persiflage*, m. 'Tis nonsense to believe, *C'est une absurdité de croire . . .* His book is full of nonsense, *Son livre est plein de galimathias.*

NONSENSICAL (nŏn'-sĕn'-sĭ-kăl), *adj.* [absurd, unmeaning] *Absurde, impertinent, vide de sens, inepte.* Nonsensical systems, *Des systêmes absurdes.*

NONSENSICALLY (nŏn'-sĕn'-sĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [absurdly] *Contre le bon sens, contre le sens commun, absurdement, impertinemment.*

NONSENSICALNESS (nŏn'-sĕn'-sĭ-kăl-nĕce), *s.* [ungrammatical jargon; absurdity] *Absurdité*, f.

NON-SOLVENT (nŏn'-sŏl'-vĕn't), *s.* [one who cannot pay his debts] *Un homme insolvable.*

NON-SOLUTION (nŏn'-sô-lû'shŭn), *s.* [failure of solution] *Non-solution*, f.

‡ NON-SPARING (nŏn'-spé'-rĭn'gne), V. Merciless.

NONSUIT (nŏn'-sŏute), *s.* [a renouncing of a suit at law] *Désertion de cause*, f.

To Nonsuit, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to condemn for nonsuit] *Condamner par désertion de cause, mettre hors de Cour, contumacer.*

NON-TERM (nŏn'-tĕrme), *s.* [vacation-time] *Vacation*, f.

NOODLE (noū'-dl'), *s.* [a fool, a simpleton] *Un niais, un benêt, une buse, un nigaud.*

NOOK (noŭk), *s.* [a corner] *Coin*, m. *recoin*, m *enfoncement*, m. *réduit*, m.

NOON (noūne), *s.* [the middle of the day] *Midi*, m. *milieu du jour*, m. At noon, *A midi.* To sleep at noon, *Dormir à midi, faire la méridienne*, ou *la sieste.*

☞ The night advancing to her noon, *Comme minuit approchoit.*

NOON-DAY (noūne-dé'), *s.* [mid-day] *Midi*, m. *plein-jour*, m. At noon-day, *En plein midi, en plein jour.* The noon of night, *Minuit*, m.

‡ NOONING (noūn'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [repose at noon] *La méridienne.*

NOONTIDE (noūne'-tā'ide), *s.* and *adj.* [mid-day, of the mid-day] *Midi*, m. *de ou du midi.* To make the noontide night, *Faire du jour la nuit.* The noontide-repast, *Le repas de midi, le dîner.*

NOOSE (noūce), *s.* [a running knot] *Nœud coulant*; au figuré, *piége*, m. *filet*, m. *panneau*, m.

Noose [a horse-hair-spring to catch wood-cocks, &c.] *Collet*, m. *lacet*, m.

* The noose of matrimony, *Les liens du mariage, le nœud conjugal.* To run oneself into a noose, *Donner dans un piége* ou *dans le panneau.*

To NOOSE (noūze), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to tie in a noose, to entrap] *Prendre* ou *attraper au filet, dans un piége*; au propre & au figuré.

NOOSED (noūz'd), *part. adj. Pris dans le piége, attrapé au filet*; au propre & au figuré.

NOPAL, *s.* [Cochineal plant] *Nopal*, m. *Opuntia*, m. *figuier d'Inde*, m. *Raquette*, f. *Cardasse*, f.

NOPE (nôpe), *s.* V. Bullfinch, *or* Redtail.

NOR, *conj.* [a particle correlative to *neither* or *not*] *Ni, & ne.* I neither love, nor fear you, *Je ne vous aime, ni ne vous crains.* My eyes do not hurt you, nor have any force to hurt you, *Mes regards ne vous blessent point, & n'ont pas le pouvoir de vous blesser.*

NORBERTINS, *s. pl.* [a religious order] *Prémontrés*, m. pl.

NORDHAWSEN, *s.* [an ancient imperial town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 51°-45′ N. lon. 11°-3′ E.] *Nordhausen*, m.

NORDLINGEN, *or* Norlingen, *s.* [a free imperial town of Germany in Suabia; lat. 48°-52′ N. lon. 11°-49′ E.] *Nordlingen*, m.

NORFOLK, *s.* [a county of England] *Norfolk*, m.

NORFOLK-ISLAND, *s.* [an island in the South Pacific Ocean; lat. 29°-4′ S. lon. 168°-12′ E.] *Ile de Norfolk*, f.

NORMAN (nor'-măne), *adj.* and *s.* [inhabitant of Normandy] *Normand, Normande.*

Norman (nor'-măne), *s.* [in Sea-language] *Barre de bois* (qui se place dans un des trous du vindas, dans les bâtimens marchands, pour servir comme de bittes à amarrer le cable), f.

NORMANDY, *s.* [a late province of France] *Normandie*, f.

NORROY, i.e. North-Roy, q. d. Northern king, *s.* [the title of the third of the three kings at arms] *C'est le titre d'un des trois rois d'armes ou hérauts d'Angleterre, dont la juridiction s'étend vers le Nord, au delà de la rivière de Trent.*

NORTH (nortsh), *s.* [the point opposite to the sun in the meridian] *Le Nord* ou *Septentrion*, m.

☆ The furious blasts of the North, *Le vent furieux du Nord.*

The north of England, *or* North-Britain, [Scotland] *Le Nord d'Angleterre, l'Ecosse.*

North by East (at Sea), *Nord-quart-Nord-Est.*

North-West half West, *Entre le Nord-Ouest, quart-d'Ouest*, &c.

North, *adj.* [northern, being in the north] *Du Nord, arctique, Septentrional.* The north pole, *Le pole du Nord, le pole arctique*, ou *Septentrional.*

NORTHAMPTON, *s.* [the county-town of Northamptonshire; lat. 52°-11′ N. lon. 1°-11′ W.] *Northampton.*

NORTH-EAST (nortsh'-îste), *s.* [the point between the north and the east] *Nord-Est*, m. To steer one's course north-east, *Décliner du Nord vers le Nord-Est*; *nord-ester*, t. de Navigation.

NORTHERLY (nor'-tzheŭr-lé'), *and* Northern (nor'-tzheŭrn), *adj.* [being towards or in the north] *Du Nord, au Septentrion, Septentrional, qui est au Nord* ou *au Septentrion, Boréal, Aquilonaire.* Northern ocean, *La mer glaciale.*

NORTH-STAR (nortsh'-star), *s.* [the pole-star] *L'étoile polaire.*

NORTHUMBERLAND (nor-tzheŭm'-beŭr-lán'd), *s.* [a county of the North of England] *Northumberland*, m.

NORTHWARD (nortsh'-oûârde), V. Northerly.

NORTHWARD, *and* Northwards (nortsh'-oûârdz), *adj.* [towards the north] *Vers le Nord, au Nord, du côté du Nord.*

NORTH-WEST (nortsh'-oŭèste), *s.* [the point between the north and the west] *Nord-Ouest*, m. *Borée*, m. *Aquilon*, m. A north-west wind, *Vent du Nord-Ouest.* To steer one's course north-west, *Décliner du Nord au Nord-Ouest, nord-ouester*, terme de navigation.

NORTH WIND (nortsh'-oŭín'd), *s.* [the winds that blows from the north] *Le vent du Nord, le vent de bise*; *le Nord, la bise.* North-wind tempest (in New-Spain), *Anordie*, f.

NORWAY (nor'-oŭé), *s.* [a north-country; a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia] *Norwége*, f. Norwegian, *Norwégien, Norwégienne.*

NORWICH (nor'-ĭtche), *s.* [an ancient, and populous city of Norfolk, the capital of that county; lat. 53°-16′ N. lon. 2°-36′ W.] *Norwick*, m.

NOSE (nôze), *s.* [a prominent part in the middle of the face] *Le nez*, ‖ *bec*, m. † *museau*, m. The gristly parts of the nose, *Les ailerons du nez.* A rap on the nose, *Une nasarde.* To tap on the nose, *Nasarder.* A flat, large, *or* high-mounted nose, *Un nez camus, épaté* ou *à triple étage.* To speak through the nose, *Parler du nez.*

Running of the nose (Med.) *Coryse*, m.

*† To tell noses, *Compter les têtes, combien il y a de personnes, soit pour donner sa voix, soit pour payer l'écot.* Under the nose of a person, *Au nez & à la barbe de quelqu'un, sous ses yeux, en sa présence.* To fuddle one's nose, *S'en donner, boire à tirelarigot.* There will be many bloody noses, *Il y aura bien des nez de coupés*, ou *bien du sang de répandu.* To make one pay through the nose, *Faire payer une chose fort cher à quelqu'un, l'écorcher.*

*† To lead one by the nose, *Mener quelqu'un par le nez, le gouverner à volonté.*

*† To put one's nose out of joint, *Supplanter quelqu'un, lui couper l'herbe sous le pied.*

* To thrust one's nose in every corner, *Mettre le nez par-tout.*

* Nose [scent, sagacity] *Nez*, m. *sagacité*, f. We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master, *Nous ne sommes pas choqués qu'un chien ait plus de nez que son maître.*

Nose of a pair of bellows, *Le tuyau* ou *canon d'un soufflet*, m.

To Nose, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to scent, to smell; to face, to oppose] *Sentir, avoir du nez; faire face, tenir tête à* quelqu'un.

NOSEBAND (nôze'-băn'de), of a bridle, *s.* [for a horse] *Muserole*, f. ou *muselière*, f. *dessus de nez*, m.

NOSEBLEED (nôze'-blīde), *s.* [Bot. Millefolium: a vulner. and med. plant] *Mille-feuille*, f. *herbe à la coupure*, f. *herbe aux voituriers*, f

NOSED (nôz'd), *part. adj. Qui a du nez.* Well-nosed, *Qui a bon nez*; au figure, *qui pressent les choses.* Flat-nosed, *Camus.* Hawk-nosed, *Qui a le nez aquilin.*

NOSEGAY (nôze'-guĕ), *s.* [a bunch of flowers] *Un bouquet* de fleurs. A nosegay-woman, *Une bouquetière.*

NOSELESS (nôze'-lĕce), *adj.* [without nose] *Sans nez.*

NOSESMART (nôze'-smarte), *s.* V. Cresses.

NOSLE (nŏz'-zl''), V. Nozle.

NOSOLOGY (nô-zŏl'-ô-djé), *s.* [pathology, treatise of diseases] *Nosologie*, f.

NOSOPOIETICK (nô-sô-poï-ĕt'-'-ĭk), *adj.* [producing diseases] *Qui rend malade, qui cause des maladies.*

NOSTRIL (nŏs'-trĭl), *s.* [the cavity in the nose] *Narine*, f. *naseau*, m. The nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, *Les narines servent à pirer & à sentir.* The nostrils of a horse, of an ox *or* cow, *Les naseaux d'un cheval, d'un bœuf* ou *d'une vache.*

*† His memory will stink in the nostrils of men, *Sa mémoire sera odieuse à la postérité.*

NOSTOCH (nŏs'-tŏk), *s.* [cœli-folium, star-fall; a vegetable substance of an irregular figure, and a greenish brown colour, called flower of earth, or heaven] *Nostoc*, m. *espèce de fucus terrestre.*

NOSTRUM (nŏs'-treŭme), *s* [a medicine not yet made publick] *Remède dont on garde le secret, sans le communiquer*, f.

NOT (nŏte), *adv.* of negation. *Non, ne pas, ne point*; *pas, point, non pas, aucunement.* Why not? *Pourquoi non?* Do you not love her? *Ne l'aimez-vous pas?* Not very much, *Pas beaucoup.* Not at all, *Point du tout*, ‖ *nenni, nullement.* Not but I think her an honest woman, *Non pas que j'aie le moindre soupçon sur sa vertu.*

¶ Not, *pas*; no, *point* (tynon.): The first often denies a thing in part only, or with limitation; the second always absolutely, and without reserve. Thus, when we say: he has *not* money, he has *not* patience; we mean he has not enough; but when we say: he has *no* money,

nō pstience: we mean he has none at all. For this reason, *not* is generally used with those words that mark the degree, either of quality or quantity; as *much*, *very*, *one*, and the like; as: poets commonly have *not much* money, and indeed are *not very* solicitous about it; it frequently happens they have *not one* penny in their pocket.

NOTABLE (nō'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [remarkable, memorable, considerable] *Notable, remarquable, considérable, d'importance; grand, insigne, signalé, excellent, éclatant.* A notable blade, *Une bonne bête.* A notable sum o money, *Une somme considérable.* A notable liar, *Un menteur insigne.* A notable favour. *Une grâce signalée.*

NOTABLE (nŏt'-ă-bl'), [careful, bustling] *Soigneux, attentif* A notable guardian, *Un gardien soigneux, vigilant.*

NOTABLENESS (nō'-tă bl'-nĕce, *and* nŏt'-ă-bl'-n'ces), *f.* [something that distinguishes; appearance of business] *Singularité, f. habileté, f. adresse, f.*

NOTABLY (nō'-tă-blé, *and* nŏt'-ă-blé), *adv.* [very much] *Notablement, beaucoup, considérablement, grandement, très-fort, excellemment.*

NOTARIAL (nō-té'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [taken by a notary] *Notarial,* ou *notarié.*

NOTARY (nō'-tă-ré), *f* [a scrivener] *Notaire,* m. *tabellion,* m. *garde-note,* m. A public notary, *Un notaire public.* A notary's place, *Notariat,* m. *étude,* f.

NOTATION (nō-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of noting, meaning] *Marque,* f. *remarque,* f. *sens,* m. *signification,* f.

NOTCH (nŏtche), *f.* [a nick, or hollow cut in any thing] *Coche,* f. *cran,* m. *entaille,* f. *brèche,* f. Notch-wheel (in a clock), *Roue de compte,* f. The notch of a cross-bow, *La coche* ou *le cran d'une arbalète.* The notch of an arrow, *La coche d'une flèche.* The notch or score on a tally, *Coche de taille.*

Notches of a mill-stone, *Dents, pinces.*

Notches (the marks left or made by the plane upon wood) *Brettures,* f. pl.

NOTCHES (divisions in the slider of an umbrella) *Crans,* m. pl. (in a horse's mouth), *Crans* ou *fillons dans le palais d'un cheval.*

To NOTCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make notches] *Entailler, faire des coches; couper inégalement, en forme de crans* ou *de coches.* To notch hair, *Tailler mal les cheveux, les couper inégalement.*

To notch the mill stone, *Rebattre la meule.*

NOTCHED (nŏtch't), *part. adj. Entaillé; coupé en forme de coches,* ou *de crans.*

NOTCH-WEED (nŏtch'-oŭĭde), *f.* V. ORACH.

NOTE (nôte), *f.* [mark, token] *Note,* f. *marque,* f. *signe,* m. *point* en terme de Grammaire, m. *bordereau,* m. *nota,* m. *annotation,* f. Note in the margin of writing, *Apostille,* f. To write notes on the margin of any writing, book, &c. *Apostiller.* Put a note in the margin to find that passage again, *Mettez une note,* ou *faites une marque, à la marge, pour retrouver ce passage.* A note of interrogation, of admiration, *Un point d'interrogation, d'admiration.*

NOTE [notice, account, information, intelligence, remark] *Note,* f. *notice,* f. *avis,* m. *information,* f. *remarque,* f. *observation,* f. That edition is full of new notes, *Cette édition est pleine de nouvelles notes* ou *remarques.* Give me a note of it, *Donnez-m'en une notice, une note.* To confer notes, *Consulter, concerter, prendre des mesures ensemble.*

NOTE [reputation, consequence] *Marque,* f. *distinction,* f. *considération,* f. *conséquence,* f. *importance,* f. A town of note, *Une ville de marque, une ville considérable.* A man of great note, *Un homme d'une grande distinction.*

NOTE [in Musick] *Note* de musique, f. A blank note, *Une noire.* To sing the notes, *Entonner,* ou *chanter les notes; solfier.* To prick down the notes in a musick book, *Noter un livre de musique.*

The notes, *or* natural notes of birds, *Le ramage des oiseaux.*

* He sings the same note with her, *Il tient le même langage qu'elle.*

NOTE [a promissory note, a note *or* bill under one's hand] *Billet,* m. *écrit,* m. *promesse par écrit,* f.

NOTES [short-hand, abbreviations] *Notes,* f. pl. *chiffres,* m pl. *abréviations,* f. pl

¶ Notes, *Notes*; Remarks, *remarques*; observations, *observations* (synon.): *Notes* imply a shortness and precision; *remarks,* a choice and distinction; *observations,* something more deep and critical.

Change of customs and manners make *notes* often necessary to understand an author; *remarks* are sometimes useful to elucidate obscure passages; learned and historical *observations* make antiquity more known.

To NOTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to observe, to remark] *Noter, observer, remarquer, prendre garde.* Have you noted him? *L'avez vous bien remarqué?*

To NOTE DOWN [to mark] *Marquer, tenir note de.* Note down the names of those who are absent, *Marquez les noms des absens.*

NOTE-BOOK (nôte'-boŭk), *f.* [a book in which notes are set down] *Mnemonique, f. tablettes,* f. pl. *carnet,* m. petit livre où l'on tient notes de diverses choses dont on veut se souvenir.

NOTED (nô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Noté, remarqué, observé.*

NOTED [notorious, egregious; eminent, notable] *Fameux, insigne, infame; remarquable, considérable, notable, distingué.*

NOTER (nô'-teŭr), *f.* [one who makes notes] *Qui note, qui fait des remarques* ou *des notes.*

NOTHING (neŭtsh'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [negation of being] *Rien,* m., *néant,* m. He has nothing, *Il n'a rien.* I know nothing of it, *Je n'en sais rien.* God made the world out of nothing, *Dieu a tiré le monde du néant.* That's nothing, *Ce n'est rien, n'importe.* That's nothing to me, *Cela ne me touche en rien, ne me regarde pas.* To come to nothing, *S'anéantir.* To reduce to nothing, *Anihiler.*

Little or nothing, *fort peu, presque* ou *si peu que rien.* For nothing, *Gratuitement.*

NOTHING [no other thing] *Ex.* He does nothing but grieve, *Il se tourmente sans cesse, il ne fait que se tourmenter.* They live upon nothing but herbs and roots, *Ils ne vivent que d'herbes & de racines.*

NOTHING NEAR, *Pas à beaucoup près.* He is nothing near so learned as you, *Il n'est pas à beaucoup près aussi savant que vous.*

NOTHING [not at all] *Ne pas, ne point, point du tout.* He is nothing wiser than he was, *Il n'est pas plus sage qu'auparavant.* He is nothing courageous, *Il n'a point du tout de courage.* Little *or* nothing, *Presque rien, si peu que rien, fort peu.*

To make NOTHING of, *Mépriser, se moquer, ne faire aucun cas, ne tenir aucun compte de; se faire un jeu de, ne pas faire difficulté,* ou *ne se faire pas une peine de.* He makes nothing of us, *Il nous méprise, il ne fait aucun cas de nous.* He makes nothing of going so far, *Il ne se fait pas une peine d'aller si loin, il y ira sans peine.*

NOTHING [none] *Aucun, nul.* None of us would do it, *Aucun de nous ne voudroit le faire.* Nothing of a gentleman would have done such a thing, *Il n'y a point d'honnête homme qui eût voulu faire une action de cette nature.*

NOTHINGNESS (neŭtsh'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *f.* [nihility] *Néant,* m.

NOTICE (nô'-tĭce), *f.* [knowledge, advice, note, remark] *Connoissance,* f. *avis,* m. *remarque,* f. *garde,* f. *semblant,* m. *marque,* f. *indice,* f. To take notice of any thing, *Prendre connoissance d'une chose, y faire attention.* To give notice, to have notice, *Donner avis, avoir avis, avertir.* To take notice, *S'appercevoir.* Take notice that it is not good meddling with him. *Sachez qu'il ne fait pas bon avoir aucun démêlé avec lui.* He went away without taking the least notice of the money he owed him, *Il partit sans lui parler de sa dette.* To take notice of one, *Remarquer quelqu'un; le saluer.* I took notice of it before you, *J'ai fait cette remarque avant vous.* Take no notice of me, *Ne prenez pas garde à moi, ne faites pas semblant de me voir.* Take no notice of any thing, *Ne faites semblant de rien.* The notices of external objects, *Les indices des objets extérieurs.*

NOTIFICATION (nō-tĭ-fĭ'-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [act of making known] *Notification,* f. *déclaration,* f. *avis,* m.

NOTIFIED (nō'-tĭ-fĭ'd), *part. adj. Notifié, déclaré, qu'on a fait savoir.*

To NOTIFY (nō'-tĭ-fĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to declare, to make known] *Notifier, déclarer, faire savoir.*

NOTION (nō'-cheŭne), *f.* [thought, representation of any thing formed by the mind, idea] *Notion,* f. *idée,* f. *pensée,* f. *opinion,* f. *imagination,* f. *conception,* f. I have nothing but a confused notion of it, *Je n'en ai qu'une notion* ou *idée confuse.* Airy notions, *Des idées* ou *des imaginations creuses.* That's an extravagant notion, *Voilà une pensée extravagante.* Under that notion, *Sous cette notion, sous ce point de vue, sous cette face, à cet égard.* V. IMAGINATION.

NOTIONAL (nō'-cheŭn ăl), *adj.* [imaginary, ideal, intellectual] *Idéal, imaginaire, mental, en idée, de l'imagination, de l'esprit.* The notional beauty, *La beauté idéale.* 'Tis merely a notional thing, *C'est une chose purement imaginaire.*

NOTIONALITY (nō-cheŭn-ăl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [empty, ungrounded opinion] *Fausse idée, opinion malfondée, idée fausse.*

NOTIONALLY (nō'-cheŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [in idea, mentally] *En idée.*

NOTITIA (nō-tĭch'-ĭă), *f.* [the title of some books of Geography] *Notice,* f.

NOTOPEDA, *or* ELATER, *f.* [a sort of insect, or four-winged fly] *Taupin,* m. *escarbot sauterelle* ou *maréchal,* m. *scarabée à ressort,* m. *notopède,* m.

NOTORIETY (nō-tō-răĭ'-ĭ-té), *f.* [publick knowledge *or* fame] *Notoriété,* f. *évidence,* ou *connoissance notoire,* f. f.

NOTORIOUS (nō-tō'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [publickly known; V. APPARENT] *Notoire, connu de tout le monde, public, décrié.* A notorious crime, *Un crime notoire.* Notorious shame, *Opprobre public, honte publique.*

NOTORIOUSLY (nō-tō'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [publickly, openly] *Notoirement, publiquement, ouvertement.*

NOTORIOUSNESS (nō-tō'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *f.* V. NOTORIETY.

NOT-WHEAT (nŏt'-hoŭĭte), *f.* [a kind of wheat unbearded] *Blé ras,* m.

To NOTT (nŏte), V. To SHEAR.

NOTTINGHAM (nŏt'-ĭn'-ghăme), *f.* [the county-town of Nottinghamshire; lat. 53° 0' N. lon. 1°-5' W.] *Nottingham,* m.

NOTWITHSTANDING (nŏt-oŭĭtsh-stăn'd'-ĭn'gne), *conj.* [without hinderance from; however] *Non-obstant, malgré, toutefois.* Notwithstanding his prohibition, *malgré sa défense.* Any thing contrary notwithstanding, *Non-obstant tout jugement contraire.*

NOTUS (nō'-teŭce), *f.* [the South wind] *Le vent du Midi.*

NOUGHT (nâte), *f.* [not any thing] *Rien,* m. *néant,* m. To come to nought, *Venir à rien, ne pas réussir.* You shall not make a fool of me for nought, *Vous ne vous moquerez pas de moi impunément.*

* To set at nought [not not value, to slight] *Mépriser, ne faire aucun cas de.* Ye have set at nought all my counsels, *Vous avez méprisé tous mes conseils.*

NOUGHT [a cypher] *Zéro*, m.

NOUN (nŏoune), *ſ* [in Grammar; the name of any thing] *Un nom.*

To NOURISH (neŭr'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to feed, to ſupport by food] *Nourrir, alimenter*; au figuré, *entretenir, fomenter.* Grains and roots nouriſh more, *or* are more nouriſhing than the leaves, *Les grains & les racines nourriſſent plus que les feuilles.* I have nouriſhed him as my child, *Je l'ai nourri comme mon enfant.*

* Why nouriſh you their contentions? *Pourquoi fomentez-vous leurs querelles?* You nouriſh him up in lewd courſes, *Vous l'entretenez dans ſes débauches.*

NOURISHABLE (neŭr'-ĭch ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuſceptible of nouriſhment] *Capable de recevoir de la nourriture, qui peut être nourri.*

NOURISHED (neŏr'-ĭch't), *part. adj. Nourri*; au figuré, *entretenu, fomenté.*

NOURISHER (neŭr'-ĭch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who nouriſhes] *Nourricier*, m. *celui qui nourrit.*

NOURISHING (neŭr'-ĭch-in'gue), *adj.* [nutritive] *Nourriſſant, nutritif, qui nourrit beaucoup.*

NOURISHMENT (neŭr'-ĭche-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [food, nutriment] *Nourriture*, f. *aliment*, m. *nutrition*, f.

To NOURSEL, *and* To NOUSEL. V. To NORSEL.

NOURSLING. V. NURSLING.

NOVALE (nô'-véle), *ſ.* [land newly plowed up and converted into tillage] *Novale*, f.

NOVATION (nô-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the introduction of ſomething new] *Innovation*, f. *novation* en terme de Pratique, f.

NOVATOR (nô-vé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the introducer of ſomething new] *Novateur*, m.

NOVEL (nŏv'-ĕl), *adj.* [new] *Nouveau, nouvel.* A novel party, *Un nouveau parti.* A novel hinderance, *Un nouvel obſtacle.*

A novel conſtitution [in Law] *Novelle*, f.

NOVELS (nŏv'-elz), *ſ. pl.* [in Juriſprudence; conſtitutions of ſeveral EMPERORS, annexed to the code] *Novelles*, f. pl.

NOVEL, *ſ.* [a ſmall tale, generally of love] *Nouvelle*, f. *hiſteriette*, f. *petit roman.* Novel-writer, *Romaniſte*, m. and f. *Romancier*, m. V. TALE.

NOVELIST (nŏv'-ĕl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [innovator; a writer of novels] *Novateur*, m. *nouvelliſte*, m. *faiſeur* ou *faiſeuſe de romans*, m. and f.

NOVELTY (nŏv'-ĕl-té), *ſ.* [newneſs] *Nouveauté*, f. une choſe nouvelle.

NOVEMBER (nô-vĕm'-beŭr), *ſ.* [the ninth month of the Roman year, but the eleventh amongſt us] *Novembre*, m

NOVENARY (nŏv'-ĕn-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a number *or* collection conſiſting of nine] *Neuf*, m.

NOVERCAL (nô-vĕr'-kăl), *adj* [of a ſtepmother] *De marâtre*

NOVICE (nŏv'-ĭce), *ſ.* [one who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow] *Un novice, une novice*, dans un couvent.

* NOVICE [a young beginner] *Un novice, un apprenti*, quelqu'un qui n'eſt pas encore bien verſé dans quelque art, ſcience, ou exercice, *&c. un blanc bec.* I am young and a novice in the trade, *Je ſuis jeune encore, & novice dans le commerce.* A novice at play, *Une mazette au jeu.*

NOVITIATE *or* NOVICIATE (nô-vĭch'-ĭ-éte), *ſ.* [the ſtate of a novice; a year of probation for the trial of religious; the houſes where novices are inſtructed] *Noviciat*, m au propre; au figuré, *apprentiſſage*, m. To paſs a long novitiate, *Faire un long noviciat.*

NOVITY (nŏv'-ĭ-té), *ſ* V. NOVELTY.

NOVOGOROD [one of the moſt ancient cities of Ruſſia: lat. 58°-20' N. lon 32°-45' E.] *Novogorod-Wilzki* ou *le Grand Novogorod.*

NOW, *adv.* [at this time; a little while ago] *A préſent, pour le préſent*; *maintenant, préſentement*; *tout-à-l'heure, il n'y a pas long-temps, aujourd'hui.* Go thither now, *Allez-y à-préſent.* I received my money juſt now, *J'ai touché mon argent tout-à-l'heure, je viens de toucher mon argent.*

¶ NOW, *maintenant*; inſtantly, *à l'inſtant*; Immediately, *immédiatement*; at preſent, *à préſent*; this inſtant, *tout à l'heure, ſur le champ*; preſently, *préſentement* (ſynon.): The doing a thing *now*, expreſſes the taking it in hand at that very inſtant; *inſtantly*, implies without any perceptible intervention of time; *immediately*, means without delay; *at preſent*, at the time in which we ſpeak; *this inſtant* is ſometimes uſed to expreſs the time juſt paſt; as, he was here *this inſtant*; ſometimes a future time, though near, as, I will go *this inſtant*; by *preſently*, is underſtood in a ſhort time.

Now and then, *Quelquefois, de temps en temps, de temps à autre.* He comes now and then, *Il vient quelquefois.*

Now, *and* Now *or* then [at one time; at another time] *Tantôt*; *une fois, & une autrefois.* Now high, now low, *Tantôt haut, tantôt bas.* Now they ſtand on one foot, and then on another, *Ils ſe tiennent tantôt ſur un pied, tantôt ſur un autre.*

Now Now? *Que veut dire ceci?*

Before Now, *Auparavant, autrefois.* This happened before now, *Cela eſt arrivé autrefois.*

Now at length, *Enfin.*

† Now [after this] *Cela étant ainſi, puiſque cela eſt.*

Now, *conj. Or, ça, or çà.* If this be true, he is guilty; now this is true, therefore he is guilty. *Si ceci eſt vrai il eſt coupable*; *or ceci eſt vrai, donc il eſt coupable.*

Now Barrabas was a robber, *Or Barrabas étoit un voleur.*

Now, *ſ.* [preſent moment] *Le moment préſent, le préſent.*

NOWADAYS (oŭou'-ă-déze), *adv.* [in the preſent age] *Aujourd'hui, à-préſent, de nos jours, préſentement.*

NOWED (nô'd), *adj.* [a term of Heraldry] *Noué.*

NOWHERE (nô'-hoüère), *adv.* [not in any place] *Nulle part.*

NOWISE (*a corruption of* NO WAYS nô'-oüèze), *adv.* [not in any manner *or* degree] *Nullement*

NOX (nŏks), *ſ.* [Mythol. the moſt ancient of all Goddeſſes, and ſiſter of Erebus] *Nuit*, f.

NOXIOUS (nŏk'-cheŭce), *adj.* [hurtful] *Nuiſible, malfaiſant, malfaiſin, pernicieux, fatal, funeſte* V. MISCHIEVOUS.

NOXIOUSNESS (nŏk'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [hurtfulneſs] *Qualité nuiſible*, f.

NOXIOUSLY (nŏkc'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [hurtfully] *D'une manière nuiſible.*

NOZLE (nŏz'-zl'), *ſ.* [the noſe, the ſnout, the end] *Le nez*; *le bout.* The nozle of a candleſtick, *Le tuyau d'un chandelier.* The nozle of a pair of bellows, *La Tuyère*, f. *le tuyau*, m. *le canon* m. *le bout*, m. *(d'un ſoufflet), la baſe.*

NUAYHAS, *ſ.* [the ague-tree, a ſort of bamboe-cane] *Eſpèce particulière de Bambou.*

† To NUBBLE (neŭb'-bl'), V. To KNUBBLE.

NUBECULA (nĭoŭ-bĕk'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Med. a little cloud in the eye; enæorema, a ſort of cloud in the urine] *Nubécule*, f.

NUBIA [a large country of Africa] *Nubie*, f.

NUBIFEROUS (nĭoŭ-bĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bringing clouds] *Qui amène les nuées.*

NUBIGENÆ (nĭoŭ-bă'ĭ'-djĕn-i), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Centaurs] *Nubigènes*, m. pl.

To NUBILATE (nĭoŭ'-bĭl-éte), *v. a.* To CLOUD.

NUBILE (nĭoŭ'-bĭl), *adj.* [marriageable, fit for marriage] *Nubile.*

NUBILOUS (nĭoŭ'-bĭ-leŭce), *adj.* [cloudy] *Nébuleux, couvert de nuages, ſombre.*

NUCIFEROUS (nĭoŭ-cĭf'-ŭr-eŭce), *adj* [nut-bearing] *Qui porte des noix.*

NUCLEUS (nĭoŭ'-klĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [the kernel of a nut, or ſtone-fruit; any thing about which matter is conglobated] *Noyau*, m.

NUDATION (nĭoŭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making bare *or* naked] *Action de dépouiller, de mettre nu.*

To NUDDLE-ALONG (neŭd'-dl'-ă-lŏn'gue), *v. n.* [to go careleſsly, and in haſte] *Aller vîte & négligemment.*

NUDE (nĭoude), *adj.* [bare, naked] *Nud, ſimple.*

NUDITY (nĭou'-dĭ-té), *ſ.* [naked parts] *Nudité*, f. *parties nues.* To draw obſcene nudities, *Deſſiner des nudités obſcènes.*

NUEL (nĭou'-ĕl), V. NEWEL.

NUFAR, *ſ.* the original name of Nenufar, which ſee.

NUGACITY (nĭoŭ gă'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [futility, trifling talk] *Frivolité*, f. *diſcours* ou *conduite frivole*, m. f.

NUGATION (nĭoŭ-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of trifling] *Badinerie*, f. *badinage*, m.

NUGATORY (nĭou'-gă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [trifling] *Badin, futile, frivole, impertinent.*

¶ Nugatory, *frivole*; thin, *mince*; ſlight, *léger*; flimſy, *qui n'a point de corps*; futile, *futile* (ſynon.): One would ſuppoſe theſe adjectives might apply to any thing of a texture nearly approaching to aërial: yet, cuſtom appropriates them to particular matters; thus, we ſay: a ſilk is *ſlight*, not *nugatory*; a *thin* muſlin is a *flimſy*, not *futile* mode of dreſs; but, we ſay: indifferently *futile* or *flimſy* arguments; *nugatory* or *ſlight* reports. V. INSIGNIFICANT.

NUISANCE (nĭou'-ſăn'ce), *ſ.* [in Law, ſomething noxious, offenſive or hurtful; or that incommodes] *Dommage*, m. *tort*, m. *incommodité*, f. *ce qui incommode, nuiſance*, f.

* He is a publick nuiſance, *C'eſt une peſte publique.*

NULL (neŭl), *adj.* [void, of no force, ineffectual] *Nul, invalide, ſans force.*

To NULL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to annul] *Annuler, invalider, caſſer, abolir.*

NULLED (neŭl'd), *part. adj. Annulé, invalidé, caſſé, aboli.*

NULLIBIETY (neŭl-ĭ-bă'ĭ'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being nowhere] *L'état on de n'être nulle part.*

NULLIFIDIAN (neŭl-ĭ făï'-dĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [one of no faith, religion, or honeſty] *Un homme qui n'a ni foi ni loi*; *ni probité ni honneur.*

To NULLIFY (neŭl'-lĭ făï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to annul, to make void] *Annuler, caſſer, rendre nul.*

NULLITY (neŭl'-lĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of force, *or* exiſtence] *Nullité*, f. *non-exiſtence*, m.

NUMANTIA (nĭoŭ-măn'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [ancient y a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, then called Celtiberia; lat. 41°-42' N. lon. 2°-26' W.] *Numance*, f.

NUMB (neŭm'), *adj.* [torpid] *Engourdi.*

To NUMB, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make torpid] *Engourdir.*

NUMBED (neŭm'd), *part. adj. Engourdi.*

NUMBEDNESS (neŭm'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [torpor] *Engourdiſſement*, m.

NUMBER (neŭm'-beŭr), *ſ.* [many units conſidered together] *Nombre*, m. *numéro*, m. An even or odd number, *Nombre pair ou impair.* A broken number, *Un nombre rompu, fraction*, f.

To be in the number, *Etre du nombre, être au nombre* ou *parmi.* He lives at N° 2, *Il demeure au numéro* 2. I have loſt the number ten, *J'ai perdu le numéro dix.*

NUMBER [in Grammar] *Nombre*, m. The ſingular *or* plural number, *Le nombre ſingulier*, ou *pluriel.*

NUMBER [harmony, verſes, poetry] *Nombre*, m. *cadence* ou *harmonie* de mots, f. *poëſie*, f. *vers*, m.

NUMBER [amongſt Chronologers] *Nombre*, m. The

m. The golden number, *Le nombre d'or.*

The Numbers [a book of the Old Teſtament] *Le livre des Nombres*, dans le canon de l'Ecriture Sainte.

To Numble, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to count] *Nombrer, compter, ſupputer, numéroter ; mettre au nombre de.*

NUMBERED (neŭm'-beŭr'd), *part. adj. Compté, nombré, ſupputé ; numéroté, mis au nombre* de ; *cadencé* (en parlant de vers ou de périodes). Numbered with the tranſgreſſors, *Mis au nombre des pécheurs.*

NUMBERER (neŭm'-beŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who numbers] *Celui qui compte.*

NUMBERLESS (neŭm'-beŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [innumerable] *Innombrable, ſans nombre.*

NUMBELS (neŭm'-bl'z), called alſo Humbles, *ſ.* [the entrails of a deer] *Nombles*, f. pl. *Les entrailles d'un cerf*, f. pl.

NUMBNESS (neŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [torpor] *Engourdiſſement*, m.

NUMERABLE (nïou'-mĕr-ă bl'), *adj.* [capable to be numbered] *Qui peut ſe compter*, § *nombrable.*

NUMERAL (nïuu'-mĕr-ăl), *adj.* [relating to number, conſiſting of number] *Numéral, qui marque un nombre, numérique.*

NUMERALLY (nïou'-mĕr-ăl-é), *adv. Selon le nombre.*

NUMERARY (nïou'-mĕr-ă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to a certain number] *Qui regarde* ou *concerne un certain nombre, numéraire.*

NUMERATION (nïou'-mĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the art of numbering] *Numération*, f. *l'art de compter*, cette partie de l'Arithmétique qui enſeigne la valeur des chiffres ou ſigures.

NUMERATOR (nïou'-mĕt-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Arithmetick] *Numérateur*, m.

NUMERIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a Goddeſs of grown perſons] *Numéria*, f.

NUMERICAL (nïoŭ mĕr'-ĭ kăl), *adj.* [numeral, denoting number] *Numérique, de nombre* A numerical difference, *Une différence numérique.*

NUMERICALLY (nïoŭ-mĕr'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [reſpecting ſums in number] *Numériquement.*

NUMERIST (nïou'-mĕr-ïste), *ſ.* [one that deals in numbers] *Chiffreur*, m.

NUMERO (nïou'-mĕr-ô), *ſ.* [number, among Merchants] *Numéro*, m. *nombre*, m.

NUMEROSITY (nïou-mĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a great number; harmony, numerous flow] *Grand nombre, multitude*, f. *nombre*, m *cadence*, f.

NUMEROUS (nïou'-mĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [containing many; harmonious] *Nombreux, en grande quantité ; nombreux, harmonieux.*

NUMEROUSNESS (nïou'-mĕr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [a great number; cadence, harmony] *Grand nombre, multitude*, f. *nombre*, m. *cadence, harmonie*, f. That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle, is the numerouſneſs of his verſe, *Ce qui diſtinguera ſon ſtyle, c'eſt le nombre, la cadence, l'harmonie de ſes vers.*

NUMICIUS (nïoŭ-mïï'-cheŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a lover of Anna, Dido's ſiſter] *Numicius*, m.

NUMIDIA, *ſ.* [Anc. Geogr. a country of Africa, now Algiers] *Numidie*, f. Numidian, *Numide.*

NUMISMATICAL (nïoŭ-mïs-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *or* Numismatick (nïoŭ-mïs-măt'-ïk), *adj.* [belonging or relating to ancient medals, *or* coins] *Numiſmatique*, f.

NUMISMATOGRAPHY (nïoŭ-mïs-măt-ŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the knowledge and deſcription of ancient medals *or* coins] *Numiſmatographie*, f.

NUMMARY (nŭm'-mă-ré), *adj.* [relating to money] *Qui regarde la monnoie.*

NUMMULARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. money-wort; a powerful vulnerary plant] *Nummulaire*, f. *monnoyère*, f. *herbe aux écus*, ou *à cent maux*, f.

NUMSKULL (nŭm'-skeŭl), *ſ.* [dunce, a dullard] *Une bête, un hébété, une buſe, un balourd,* † *un cheval de charrue.*

NUMSKULLED (nŭm'-skeŭl'd), *adj. Hébété, peſant, ſtupide.*

NUN (neŭne), *ſ.* [a woman ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world] *Une religieuſe, une nonne, une nonnain.*

Nuns of the order of St. Bernard, *Feuillantines*, f. pl.

NUNCHION (neŭn'-tcheŭne), *ſ.* [an afternoon's repaſt] *Le goûté, la collation.*

NUNCIATURE (neŭn'-chï-ê-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [the office of a nuncio] *Nonciature*, f.

NUNCIO (neŭn'-chï-ô), *ſ.* [the Pope's ambaſſador] *Nonce*, m. ambaſſadeur du Pape ; ou en général, *un envoyé.*

NUNCUPATIVE (neŭn'-kïou'-pă-tïv'), *and* Nuncupatory (neŭn'-kïou'-pă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [verbally pronounced] *Nuncupatif, verbal, de vive voix, fait verbalement.* A nuncupative will, *Un teſtament nuncupatif*, ou *de vive voix.*

NUNDINAL, *or* Nundinary, *adj.* [a name given by the Romans to thoſe letters which in their calendar pointed out the market-days] *Nundinale.*

NUNNERY (neŭn'-eŭr-é), *ſ* [a houſe of nuns] *Un couvent de religieuſes.*

NUPTIAL (neŭp'-chăl), *adj.* [of wedding] *Nuptial, de noces, conjugal.* The nuptial bed, *Le lit nuptial.* A nuptial ſong, *Une chanſon nuptiale, un épithalame.* The nuptial knot, *Le lien conjugal.*

NUPTIALIS (neŭp-chï-é'-lïce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Nuptialis*, f.

NUPTIALS (neŭp-chălz), *ſ.* [marriage] *Le mariage, la noce, les noces.* V. Marriage.

NUREMBURG, *or* Nurenburg, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and flouriſhing place of Germany, and a free imperial city ; lat. 49°-27′ N. lon. 11°-12′ E.] *Nuremberg.*

NURSE (neŭrse), *ſ.* [a woman that has the care of another's child ; a woman that has the care of a ſick perſon] *Une nourrice* ; ou ſeulement, *une garde* A dry nurſe, *Une ſevreuſe, une garde-enfant.* A nurſe-child, *Un nourriſſon.*

To Nurse, -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to bring up] *Nourrir, élever.* To nurſe a child, *Nourrir un enfant, l'allaiter, lui donner le ſein.* To nurſe one up, *Elever quelqu'un, en prendre ſoin, veiller à ſa ſanté.* A child may be nurſed to death, *A force de ſoins on tue quelquefois un enfant.* Dry nurſing, *Sevrage*, m.

To Nurse a ſick body, *Garder un malade, le ſoigner.*

NURSED (neŭrs't), *part. adj. Nourri, élevé ; gardé, ſoigné.*

To NURSEL (neŭr'-s'l), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to nurſe up] *Elever, entretenir.* To nurſel one in his vicious courſes, *Entretenir quelqu'un dans ſes débauches.*

NURSER (neŭr'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [one that nurſes; a promoter, a fomenter] *Nourricier*, m. au fig. *Celui qui excite, qui fomente* (une ſédition, &c.)

NURSERY (neŭr'-ſeŭr-é), *ſ.* [the condition of a nurſe ; a nurſe-child ; the place where children are nurſed] *La condition d'une nourrice ; un nourriſſon, l'endroit où l'on élève des enfans à la mammelle.*

* Nursery of trees, *Une pépinière d'arbres, plant*, m. A nurſery for young trees grafted, *Une bâtardière.* Nurſery-man, *Pépiniériſte*, m.

* Nursery of young people deſigned for prieſthood, *Un ſéminaire de jeunes gens deſtinées à la prêtriſe.*

NURSLING (neŭrs'-lïn'gne), *ſ.* [one nurſed up; a fondling; the nurſe] *Un nourriſſon, un mignon : la nourrice*

NURTURE (neŭr'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [food; education] *Nourriture*, f. *éducation*, f. ce dernier ſens eſt peu uſité.

† Nurture goes beyond nature, *Nourriture paſſe nature.*

To Nurture, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to nurſe, to bring up] *Nourrir, élever.*

Nusance. V. Nuisance.

To NUSTLE (neŭs'-s'l), *v. a* [to fondle, to cheriſh] *Mignarder, dorloter.*

NUT (neŭte), *ſ.* [the fruit of certain trees] *Noix*, f. A wall-nut, *Une noix de noyer, une groſſe noix.* A wall-nut tree, *Un noyer.* Hazel-nut *or* ſmall nut, *Une noiſette.* A hazel-nut tree, *Un noiſetier.* A chef nut, *Une châtaigne.* A bladder-nut, *Une baguenaude.* A bladder-nut tree, *Un baguenaudier.* Cachew-nut (fruit of the Acajaiba *or* Acajou), *Noix d'Acajou*, f. Barbadoes nut, American purging nut, *Noix des Barbades, noix purgative*, f Cypreſs-nut, *Noix de Cypre* ou *Chypre*, f. Piſtachia-nut, *Noix de piſtache*, f. Molucca-nuts, *Noix du Ricin Indien*, f. Pig-nut, *Noix de terre* or *terre-noix.* Spaniſh-nut, *Le fruit du Médicinier d'Eſpagne.*

* † He is a devil: miſchief is nuts to him, *C'eſt un diable ; le mal eſt pour lui du pain bénit.*

Nut of a printing-preſs, *Ecrou de preſſe*, m.

Nut of a croſs-bow, *or* gun, *La noix d'une arbalète* ou *d'une arme à feu.*

Nut of a potter's wheel, *Noix de la roue des potiers d'étain*, f. *pivot*, m.

Nuts of the anchor, *Tenons de la verge d'une ancre*, m pl.

Vomic nut [a fruit, or rather its ſtone, growing at Timor and Ceylon, of a ſtrong narcotic quality] *Noix vomique.*

Nut of a leg of mutton (the Pope's eye), *Noix d'un gigot de mouton*, f.

NUTATION (nïoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Bot. nodding ; is ſaid of plants when they preſent their flowers to the ſun] *Nutation*, f.

Nutation [Aſtron. a tremulous motion or balance of the axis of the earth] *Nutation*, f.

NUTBROWN (neŭt'-brăoŭne), *adj.* [of the colour of ripe nuts] *Châtain.*

NUTCRACKERS (neŭt'-krăk-eŭ'z), *ſ.* [an inſtrument uſed to break nuts] *Un caſſe-noiſette.*

NUTGALL (neŭt'-gâl), *ſ.* [excreſcence on the oaks of the Levant] *Noix de galle*, f. [excreſcence on our own oaks] *Caſſenole*, f.

NUT-HATCH (neŭt'-hatch), Nut-jobber (neŭt'-djŏb'-eŭr), Nut-pecker (neŭt'-pĕk-eŭr), *ſ* [a ſort of bird] *Caſſe-noix*, m. *merle de rocher* ou *de montagne*, m.

NUT-HOOK (neŭt'-houk), *ſ. Un crochet pour abattre des noix.*

NUTMEG (neŭt'-mĕgue), *ſ.* [the muſket-nut, a ſpice from the Eaſt Indies] *Noix muſcade*, f. *muſcade*, f. Wild or male nutmeg, *Manèque*, m. Nutmeg-tree, *Muſcadier*, m. A white nutmeg peach, *Une avant-pêche.*

NUTRIMENT (nïou'-trï-mĕn'te), *and* Nutrition, (nïoŭ-trïch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of nouriſhing, food, aliment] *L'action de nourrir, nutrition*, f. *nourriture*, f. *aliment*, m.

NUTRIMENTAL (nïoŭ-trï-mĕn'-tăl), Nutritious (nïoŭ-trïch'-eŭce), *and* Nutritive (nïou'-trï-tïv'), *adj.* [nouriſhing, alimental] *Nourriſſant, nutritif, nourricier, alimenteux.*

NUTRITUM, *ſ.* [Pharm. a deſiccative cooling unguent] *Nutritum*, m.

NUTRITURE (nïou'-trï-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [the power of nouriſhing] *Qualité nutritive*, f. *nourriture*, f.

NUTSHELL (neŭt'-chĕl), *ſ.* [the hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut] *Ecale de noix*, f. *coquille de noix*, f.

NUT-TREE (neŭt'-trï), *ſ.* [hazel] *Noiſettier*, m. *coudrier*, m.

NUT-WORMS (neŭt'-oüeŭrmz), *ſ. pl. Vers des noiſettes*, m. pl.

NUX (neŭks), [Serapionis, St. Ignatius's nut] *Fève de St. Ignace*, f

NUX VOMICA. V. Vomic nut.

† To NUZZLE (neŭz'-z'l), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to nurſe, to foſter] *Nourrir, élever, entretenir.*

To Nuzzle, *v. n.* [to go with the noſe down like a hog] *Fouiller* ; au figuré, *ſe cacher, ſe muſſer.*

* To nuzzle in the blankets, *Se cacher dans les couvertures du lit.*

NYCTALOPIA, *f.* [the act of seeing better by night than by day; also nocturna cæcitas] *Nyctalopi*, m. f.

NYCTALOP, *f.* [afflicted with Nyctalopia] *Nyctalope*, m. f.

NYCTANTES, *f.* [Arabian Jasmine; a new Indian plant] *Nyctantes*, f.

NYCTELIUS (nĭk-tĭl'-ĭ-ĕŭce), *f.* [Mythol. a name of Bacchus] *Nyctelius*, m.

NYCTIMENE (nik-tĭm'-ĭ-nē), *f.* [Mythol. a nymph of Thessaly, changed into an owl] *Nyctimène*, f.

NYE (nāĭ), *f.* [a flight] *Volée.* A nye of pheasants, *Une volée de faisans.*

NYMPH (nĭm'f), *f.* [a goddess of meadows, woods, *or* waters; a country-girl; in Poetry, a lady] *Nymphe*, f. *bergère*, f. au propre & au figuré.

NYMPHA [Nat. Hist. Aurelia, Chrysalis; the transformation of certain insects] *Nymphe*, f. *Chrysalide*, f. *Aurélie*, f. *fève*, f. *nécydale*, f.

NYMPHÆ, *or* NYMPHS, *f. pl.* [Anat. two soft, spungy, red bodies] *Nymphes*, f. pl.

NYMPHAGETES (nĭm'-f-ădj'-i-tēz), *f.* [Mythol. a title of Neptune] *Nymphagetes*, m.

NYMPHEUM (nĭm'-fē'-ĕŭme), *f.* [Rom Antiq. a banqueting-hall; also a public bath] *Nymphée*, m.

O.

O (ô). Cette voyelle n'a pas moins de six sons differens en Anglois.

1° *Le premier son de l'*o *est le son long & grave qui lui est naturel, comme le porte son nom, & qui se trouve dans les mots François* nos, le nôtre; *Ex.* note, vote, bone, alone, robe, rope, hope, &c.

*Ce son de l'*o *a lieu, en général, dans les finales où cette lettre est suivie d'une consonne & d'un* e *muet; dans ces monosyllabes* go, no, so; *dans les syllabes où l'*o *est suivi d'une* l *& d'une autre consonne, comme dans* old, cold, bolt, jolt, &c. *il en est de même de* folk *&* comb; *enfin dans le milieu des mots lorsque l'*o *finit la syllabe, comme* po-lar, po-tent, po lite, impo-tent, impo-litical, flo-rist, *parce que l'accent tombe ou sur l'*o, *ou sur la syllabe qui le précède ou le suit immédiatement.* N. B. Dans la prononciation figurée de ce Dictionnaire, ce son est marqué par un ô circonflexe (*nôte, vôte*, &c.)

2° *Le second son de l'*o *est le son ouvert des mots François* nord, fort; *Ex.* or, nor, lord, cork, for, form, thorn, &c.

*Ce son tire sur celui de l'*â *François circonflexe; il a lieu devant une* r *ou finale ou suivie d'une autre consonne; mais non devant une double* r, *ni devant une* r *suivie d'une voyelle; ainsi* o *est ouvert dans* orchard, formal, &c. *mais bref dans* torrid, florid, orifice, forage. *N. B.* Dans la prononciation figuré de ce Dictionnaire, quand l'o est ouvert il ne porte point de marque (*nor, lord*, &c.)

3° *Le troisième son de l'*o *est le son bref des mots François* cotte, motte; *Ex.* not, got, lot, hot, broth, cloth, frost, froth, &c. &c.

*En général, l'*o *prend ce son quand il est suivi de deux consonnes. N. B.* Dans la prononciation figurée de ce Dictionnaire, ce son est marqué par un ŏ bref (*nŏte, gĕte*, &c.)

4° *Le son bref ci-dessus est quelquefois encore plus bref, & alors il approche beaucoup de celui des mots François* bœuf, neuf, veuf, jeune, beurre, *Ex.* love, dove, glove, above, cover, covet, oven, front, affront, monk, month, monger, wonder, come, some, combat, conduit, conjure, word, work, world, worldly, worship, wort, dozen, mother, brother, nothing.

Cet ŏ *bref a le son de l'*ŭ *bref Anglois dans* nut, hut, snuff, bur, cur; *de sorte qu'il n'y a presque point de différence de son dans les* o *&* u *de ces mots* burstwort, buttock, butterwort, &c.

*L'*o *prend ce son, en général, quand il est suivi d'une* m, *d'une* n *ou d'une* r; *d'un* v, *d'un* z, *ou d'un* th *dans une syllabe sur laquelle tombe l'accent; il a lieu aussi dans les finales* oc, od, ol, om, on, op, or, ot, some, *lorsque l'accent n'y tombe pas; Ex.* cassock, method, carol, kingdom, union, gallop, tutor turbot, troublesome. *N. B.* Dans la prononciation figurée de ce Dictionnaire ce son de l'o très-bref est marqué par un *tŭ* bref (*leŭve, deŭve*).

5° *L'*o *prend quelquefois le son ou des mots François* rouge, prouve; *Ex.* do, ado, who, whom, prove, behove, lose, tomb, womb, & *leurs composés*; Rome, poltron, ponton, spunton. *N. B.* Dans la prononciation figurée de ce Dictionnaire ce son de l'o est marqué *oŭ* (*oŭoŭmeŭne, boŭzeŭm, oŭoŭlf, oŭoŭrstĕd, oŭoŭlzĕ, oŭoŭrsteŭr*).

Dans *women*, l'o prend le son de l'*i* François (*oŭĭmĕne*).

Dans les syllabes finales con, kon, pon, son, ton, *quand l'accent n'y tombe pas, l'*o *se perd*; *Ex.* bacon, deacon, reckon, reckoning, weapon, capon, mason, bason, person, reason, season, prison, cotton, mutton, glutton, blazon, *que l'on prononce:* bēc'n, dīc'n, rĕck'n, rĕck'ning, oŭīp'n, kép'n, més'n, bés'n, pĕrs'n, rīz'n, sīz'n, prĭz'n, cŏtt'n, meŭtt'n, gleŭtt'n, blēz'n. *L'*ŏ *bref se conserve dans* horizon (hôrĭzŏne); *mais il se change en* ŭ *bref dans* unison (ïounĭseŭne), diapason (dāïapézeŭne).

De l'o dans les diphthongues.

La voyelle O *se combine quelquefois avec les autres voyelles, & forme alors ce qu'on appelle des diphthongues, mais à l'œil seulement pour la plupart; car le son de ces diphthongues est le plus souvent simple, quoique la figure en soit composée.*

OA, *voyelle composée, a, en général, le son de l'*ô *long & grave*; *Ex.* boat, coat, coal, loaf, moan, oat, oatmeal, &c. (*prononcez:* bôte, côte, côle, &c. *mais dans* broad, abroad, groat, *on lui donne le son de l'*â *François* (brâde, ăbrâde, grâte).

OE, *voyelle composée, a cinq sons différens*;

1° *Celui de l'*ô *François long dans* doe, foe, toe, boe, &c.

2° *Celui de l'*ŏ *Anglois très-bref dans* He does (deŭz).

3° *Celui de l'*ou *François dans* shoe, canoe, &c.

4° *Celui de l'*ī *François long dans* fœtus.

5° *Celus de l'*ĭ *Anglois bref, ou de l'*ê *François, dans* fœtid, œconomicks, &c.

ŒU, *Cette voyelle ne se trouve que dans le mot* manœuvre, *emprunté du François, & où elle se prononce comme l'*ŭ *Anglois dans* bur, cur, *& non comme* oo.

OI *est une véritable diphthongue, composée du son Anglois long & ouvert de l'*o, *& du son de l'*ĭ *Anglois-bref; ce qui répond aux fils François à &* ī. Ex. boil, toil, spoil, joint, point, &c. *Dans* choir *le son de l'*o *n'est pas tout-à-fait si ouvert.*

Dans turquoise *&* tortoise, *comme l'accent n'y tombe pas, le son diphthongal n'a pas lieu, & ces mots se prononcent* teŭrkīze, tŏrtĭce. *Il en est de même de ces mots* avoir du poids, connoisseur, shamois, *qui se prononcent* aver du poize, cŏnĕceŭr, chăm.ī.

OO *est une voyelle composée, dont le son propre est celui de l'*ou *François long de* moue; *Ex.* moon, toon, food, fool, boot, stool.

Elle a quelquefois trois autres sons;

1° *Celui de l'*ou *François bref de* mou, *Ex.* book, good, wool, foot, stood, &c.

2° *Celui de l'*o *Anglois ouvert, dans* door, floor, &c.

3° *Celui de l'*ŏ *Anglois très-bref, dans* blood, flood, soot, *qui se prononcent* bleŭde, fleŭd, seŭte.

OU *est une véritable diphthongue, dont le son naturel est celui d'*aoŭ *dans le mot François* aouter; *Ex.* about, account, bound, doubt, foul, ground, house, mouth, noun, out, plough, round, spout, thousand, *&c.* to pour *se prononce par quelques-uns* pore, *par d'autres* pour; *mais sa vraie prononciation est* păoŭr.

La même figure composée (ou), *ne forme le plus souvent qu'une voyelle, qui a des sons très-différens: On lui donne quelquefois.*

1° *Celui de l'*ou *long du mot Anglois* prove, *ou du mot François* prouve; *Ex.* bouge, croup, group, amour, ragout, through, you, youth, tour, wound.

2° *Celui de l'*ou *bref du mots Anglois* wolf, *ou du mot François* pou, *dans ces trois verbes auxiliaries* would, could, should.

3° *Celui des mots Anglois* bud, bur, *ou du mot François* beurre; *Ex.* journey, country, cousin, double, trouble, courage, nourish, enough, rough, tough, southerly, young, favour, honour, parlour, famous, &c. &c. *Mais dans* cough, trough, *elle prend le son de l'*ŏ *bref du mot Anglois* off *ou du mot François* étoffe. *N. B.* Lough *&* shough *se prononcent:* lock, chock.

4° *Celui de l'*o *long & grave du mot Anglois* no *ou du mot François* nos; *Ex.* though, although, dough, four, fourteen, mould, court, course, discourse, shoulder, &c.

5° *Celui de l'*â *long du mot Anglois* all, *ou du mot François* pas; *Ex.* ought, bought, brought, fought, sought, thought, &c.

OW *est une véritable diphthongue, comme la précédente, & elle a le même son* aoŭ; *Ex.* how, now, mow, cow, brow, brown, crowd, crown, flower, tower, towel, vowel, &c. *qui se prononcent:* hăoŭ, năoŭ, măoŭ, căoŭ, &c.

La même figure composée ow *ne forme souvent qu'une voyelle, qui a le son d'un* ô; *Ex.* bow (*arc*), to mow (*faucher*), blow, flow, crow, to grow, to know, below, to bestow, own, towards, froward, snow, to sow, to throw, &c. *qui se prononcent:* bô, mô, blô, &c.

*Quand cette voyelle se trouve dans une syllabe finale sur laquelle l'accent ne tombe pas, elle prend toujours ce son de l'*ô *long*; *Ex.* sorrow, fellow, willow, window, to borrow, &c.

N. B. Know *est bref*, c. à d. *prononcé* ŏ, *dans* knowledge, *quoique dérivé de* to know; *c'est un idiôme de prononciation naturel à la langue Angloise, dont le génie tend toujours à la brièveté, & qui par conséquent, dans les mots composés rend brèves les voyelles longues, dans beaucoup de mots supprime les voyelles brèves, & dans beaucoup de finales se contente du son obscur & guttural* e.

On voit par l'exposé ci dessus que la voyelle o *est, comme les autres, sujette à des irrégularités que l'on apprendra mieux par la pratique.*

Borne,

Borne, *par exemple, qui fignifie* porté; *fe prononce* bôrne; & born, *qui fignifie* né, *fe prononce* bârn: *ainfi* form, *un banc, une claſſe, fe prononce* fôrm; & fârm, *quand il veut dire* ferme: *de-même* holy, *ſaint, ſe prononce* hô-lé; & holy-day, *jour de fête, ſe prononce* hôl-i-dé.

O (ô), *ſ.* [the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel of the alphabet] *O*, m.

O, *interj. O, ha! plût à Dieu! ouf!* O times and manners! *O temps! O mœurs!* O that we were ſo happy! *Plût à Dieu que nous fuſſions ſi heureux!* O ſad! *Quel malheur!* O brave! *Quel bonheur! voilà qui va bien.*

OAF (ôfe), *ſ.* [a changeling, a ſooliſh child; a dolt, an idiot] *Un hébété, un imbécille, un fou, un idiot, un benêt, un ſtupide.*

OAFISH (ôf'-ïche), *adj.* [ſtupid, dull] *Stupide, imbécille, ſimple.*

OAFISHNESS (ôf'-ïche-nèce), *ſ.* ſtupidity, dullneſs] *Stupidité*, f. *imbécillité*, f.

OAK (ôke), *ſ.* [the king of the trees] *Chêne*, m. arbre; *bois de chêne*, m. Female oak, *Cahier*, m. Young oak, *Chêneteau*, m. The barren ſcarlet oak, *Yeuſe*, f. Holm-oak, *Yeuſe*, f. *chêne vert*, m. The gall-bearing oak, *Roure*, m. *le chêne qui porte la noix de galle.*

OAKAPPLE (ôk'-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [the nutgall] *Noix de galle*, f. (pour celle qui vient du Levant), & *Caſſinole*, f. (pour celle d'Europe), *Pomme de chêne*, f.

OAKEN (ô'-k'n), *adj.* [made of oak] *De chêne.*

OAKENPIN (ô'-k'n-pïne), *ſ.* [an apple ſo called from its hardneſs] *Sorte de pomme fort dure.*

OAK-FERN (ôk'-feûrn), *ſ.* [a plant] *Fougère aquatique.*

OAK-GALLS (ôk'-gâlz), *or* Oak leaf galls, *Galles de chêne ou fauſſes galles.* Galls of the germander, *Galles de la germanarée.*

OAKGROVE (ôk'-grôve), *ſ.* [a wood of oaks] *Chênaie*, f. *bois planté de chênes*, m.

OAKUM (ô'-keûme), *ſ.* [in ſea-language; old ropes untwiſted, and pulled out again into looſe hemp, to be uſed in the cauking of ſhips] *Cordage dépecé*, m. *étoupe*, f. *calfatage*, m. Tarred oakum, *Etoupe noire* ou *goudronnée.* White oakum, *Etoupe blanche.*

OAR (ôre), *ſ.* [a long pole with a broad end to row with] *Rame*, f. *aviron*, m. The blade of an oar, *Le plat d'une rame.* The upper part of the blade of an oar, *Travers*, m. To ſhip the oars, *Armer les avirons.* Double banked oars, *Avirons à couples.* Oar-maker *Avironnier*, m. Oar-makers ſhed, *Avironnerie*, f. *attelier d'avironnier*, m.

Brewer's oar [to mix the math with] *Vogue*, f.

OARS (ôr'z), *ſ.* [a boat with two watermen to row] *Bateau à deux rameurs*, m.

OAR *for* Ore; which ſee.

To OAR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* and *a.* [to row, to impel by rowing] *Ramer, gouverner, faire aller en ramant.*

OARY (ô'-ré), *adj.* [having the form or uſe of oars] *Qui ſert de rame, qui a la forme d'une rame*, ou *ſervant de rames.*

OATCAKE (ôte'-kéke), *ſ.* [cake made of the meal of oats] *Sorte de gâteau*, à l'Angloiſe.

OATEN (ô'-t'n), *adj.* [made of oat] *D'avoine.*

OATH (ôt.h), *ſ.* [a lawful ſwearing] *Serment*, m. To take one's oath, *Prêter ſerment, affirmer*; *lever ſa main.* To SWEAR. To take another man's oath, *Recevoir le ſerment de quelqu'un.* To put one to his oath, to tender him the oath, *Faire prêter ſerment à quelqu'un, lui déférer le ſerment.* He ſaid he was under an oath of ſecrecy not to tell it to any body, *Il dit qu'il avoit promis ſous le ſceau du ſecret dene le dire à perſonne* ou *qu'il avoit juré de ne le dire à perſonne.*

OATH, *ſ.* [an unlawful ſwearing] *Serment*, m. *juremens*, m. *blaſphême*, m.

OATHBREAKING (ôtsh'-bré-kïn'gne), *ſ.* [perjury] *Un parjure*; *violation de ſerment*, f.

OATMALT (ôte'-mâlte), *ſ.* [malt made of oats] *Malt d'avoine*, m. *drèche d'avoine*, f.

OATMEAL (ôte'-mîle), *ſ.* [flower made by grinding oats] *Gruau*, m. ou *farine d'avoine*, f.

OATS (ôt's), *ſ.* [a ſort of grain] *Avoine*, f. Standing oats, *Avoines*, f. pl. Oat and barley, *Petits blés.* Wild oat, *Avéron* or *avéneron*, m. The horſes have eaten the oats, *Les chevaux ont mangé l'avoine.*

*† To ſow one's wild oats, *Jeter ſa gourme: jeter le premier feu de la jeuneſſe.*

Oat-chaff-bed, *Balaſſe*, f.

OAT-THISTLE (ôte'-tshïs-s'l), *ſ. Sorte d'herbe*, f.

OBAMBULATION (ŏb-ăm'-bïoŭ-lé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of walking about] *Promenade à l'entour*, f. *ronde*, f.

To OBDUCE (ŏb-dïouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw over as a covering] *Couvrir, enduire, revêtir, mettre une couche.*

OBDUCTION (ŏb-deûk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [laying a cover] *Enduit*, m. *couche*, f. *revêtement*, m. *revêtiſſement*, m.

OBDURACY (ŏb-dïou'-ră-cé), *ſ* [inflexible wickedneſs, hardneſs of heart] *Endurciſſement*, m.

OBDURATE (ŏb-dïou'-réte), *adj.* [hard of heart, obſtinate in ill] *Endurci, inſenſible, dur, obſtiné, opiniâtre.* An obdurate ſinner, *Un pécheur endurci.* An obdurate heart, *Un cœur dur, inſenſible.* You are very obdurate, *Vous êtes bien obſtiné.*

To OBDURATE, *v. a.* [to harden] *Endurcir, rendre inſenſible*

OBDURATELY (ob'-dïoŭ-réte-lé), *adv* [ſtubbornly] *Obſtinément, opiniâtrément.*

OBDURATENESS (ŏb'-dïoŭ-răt-nèce), *and* OBDURATION (ŏb'-dïoŭ-ré'-cheûne), *ſ.* [hardneſs of heart, ſtubborneſs] *Endurciſſement*, m. *inſenſibilité*, f. *obſtination*, f. *opiniâtreté*, f. * *calus*, m.

OBDURED (ŏb-dïour'd'), *adj.* [hardened, inflexible] *Endurci, dur, inflexible.*

OBEDIENCE (ô-bi'-di-ĕnce), *ſ.* [obſequiouſneſs] *Obéiſſance*, f. *ſoumiſſion*, f. *obédience*, f. en terme de Couvent. His obedience to the law of God, *Sa ſoumiſſion à la loi de Dieu.* A blind or paſſive obedience, *Une obéiſſance aveugle.*

OBEDIENT (ô-bi'-dï-ĕn't), *adj.* [obſequious, dutiful] *Obéiſſant, ſoumis.* To be obedient to government, *Etre obéiſſant* ou *ſoumis au gouvernement.*

OBEDIENTIAL (ô-bï-dï-ĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [according to the rule of obedience] *Conforme aux règles de l'obéiſſance, obédienciel.*

‡ OBEDIENTIARY (ô-bï-dï-ĕn'-chă-ré), *ſ.* [an inferior monk in a monaſtery] *Obédiencier*, m.

OBEDIENTLY (ô-bi'-dï-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with obedience] *Avec obéiſſance, avec ſoumiſſion.* To behave one's ſelf obediently towards the Divine Majeſty, *Se comporter avec ſoumiſſion envers Dieu.*

OBEISANCE (ô-bé'-săn'ce), *ſ.* [a bow, a courtely] *Révérence*, f. *proſternation*, f. *inclination*, f.

OBELISK (ŏb'-ĕ-liſk), *ſ.* [magnificent piece of marble, *or* ſtone in form of a pyramid] *Obéliſque*, m.

OBEQUITATION (ŏb-ĕk-oŭï-té'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of riding about] *Promenade à cheval*, f. *Ronde à cheval*, f.

OBERRATION (ŏb-ĕr-ré'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of wandering up and down] *L'action d'errer çà & là.* f. *aberration*, f.

OBESE (ô-bïce'), *adj.* [fat, loaded with fleſh] *Gras, extrêmement replet, chargé d'embonpoint.*

OBESENESS (ô-bïce'-nèce), *and* OBESITY (ô-bĕs'-ï-té), *ſ.* [morbid fatneſs] *Obéſité*, f. terme de Medecine; *embonpoint exceſſif*, m.

To OBEY (ô-bé'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pay ſubmiſſion to] *Obéir*, † *obtempérer* (t. de Palais). To obey God's commands, *Obéir aux commandemens de Dieu.*

OBEYED (ô-bé'd), *part. adj. Obéi.* I will be obeyed, *Je veux être obéi.* He muſt be obeyed, *Il faut lui obéir.*

OBIT (ŏb'-ïte), *ſ.* [funeral obſequies; an anniverſary office in memory of ſome perſon deceaſed] *Obit*, m. (t. de l'Egliſe Romaine).

OBITUARY (ŏo'-ï-tïou'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a funeral regiſter; martyrology, a book of obits founded in a church] *Obituaire*, m.

OBJECT (ŏb'-djĕkte), *ſ.* [that about which any power or faculty is employed] *Objet*, m. The object of faith is either God himſelf, or the word of God, *L'objet de la foi eſt, ou Dieu lui-même, ou la parole de Dieu.* Truth is the object of our underſtanding, as good is of the will, *La vérité eſt l'objet de l'entendement, comme le bien eſt celui de la volonté.* The object of our admiration, *L'objet de notre admiration.*

OBJECT [any thing preſented to the ſenſes] *Objet*, m. A pleaſant object to the ſight, *Un objet agréable à la vue.*

To OBJECT (ŏb-djĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to oppoſe, to preſent in oppoſition; to propoſe as a charge, or reaſon adverſe] *Objecter, oppoſer, expoſer, reprocher.* Others object the poverty of the nation, *D'autres objectent la pauvreté de la nation.* He foreſaw to what reproaches he ſhould object himſelf, *Il prévit à quels reproches il s'expoſeroit.* What object they to him? *Que lui reprochent-ils?* What object you againſt theſe reaſons? *Qu'avez-vous à oppoſer à ces raiſons?*

OBJECTED (ŏb-djĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Objecté, reproché, oppoſé, expoſé.*

OBJECTGLASS (ŏo-djĕkt'-glïce), *ſ.* [glaſs remoteſt from the eye] *Verre objectif*, t. d'Optique.

OBJECTION (ŏb-djĕk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [adverſe argument; fault found; criminal charge] *Objection*, f. *difficulté*, f. *reproche*, m. *accuſation*, f. To raiſe, to ſtart, to make an objection, *Faire* ou *former une objection.* What anſwered he to that objection? *Que répondit-il à cette accuſation?*

OBJECTIVE (ŏb-djĕk'-tïv'), *adj.* [belonging to an object, made an object] *Objectif*, terme Didactique.

OBJECTIVENESS (ŏb-djĕk'-tïv'-nèce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being an object] *Objectité*, m.

OBJECTOR (ŏb djĕk'-teûr), *ſ.* [one who makes objections] *Celui qui fait des objections.*

To OBJURGATE (ŏb-djeûr'-guête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chide, to reprove] *Cenſurer, réprimander, reprendre, reprocher, déſapprouver.*

OBJURGATED (ŏb-djeûr'-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Cenſuré, réprimandé, repris, déſapprouvé.*

OBJURGATION (ŏb-djeûr-gue'-cheûne), *ſ.* [reproof, reprehenſion] *Cenſure*, f. *réprimande*, f. *reproche*, m. ‡ *objurgation*, f.

OBJURGATORY (ŏb-djeûr'-gŭ-teûr-é), *adj.* [reprehenſory, culpatory] *De reproche, plein de reproches.*

OBLAT (ŏb'-lăte), *ſ.* [a lay-monk; a lame ſoldier placed in a royal abbey] *Oblat*, m. *moine lai*, m.

OBLATS of St. Jerome [a congregation of ſecular prieſts in Italy] *Oblats de St. Jérôme.*

OBLATE (ŏb-léte), *adj.* [flatted at the poles] *Aplati par les poles*, en parlant d'un ſphéroïde.

OBLATION (ŏb-lé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [an offering] *Oblation*, f. *offrande*, f.

OBLECTATION (ŏb-lĕk-té'-cheûne), *ſ.* [delight, pleaſure] *Délices*, f. pl. *joie*, f. *plaiſir*, m.

To OBLIGATE (ob'-lï-guête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind by contract *or* duty] *Obliger* par contrat, ou par devoir.

OBLIGATED (ob'-lï-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Obligé* par contrat ou par devoir

OBLIGATION (ŭb lï-gué'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the binding power of an oath, vow, duty, contract, benefit received, &c.] *Obligation*, f. *engagement*, m. qui naît d'une promeſſe, du devoir, d'un contrat, d'un bon office reçu, &c. A ſtrict obligation, *Une obligation étroite.* Our obligations

gations both to God and man, *Nos obligations, nos devoirs envers Dieu & envers les hommes.* An obligation paſſed by a publick act, *Un engagement fait par un acte public.* You have laid a freſh obligation upon me, *Je vous ai une nouvelle obligation.* To ſet free from obligation, *Décharger.* To lay a new obligation upon, *Obliger.* V. Duty.

OBLIGATO [in Ital. Muſic] *Obligé.*

OBLIGATORY (ŏb'-lĭ-gue-teŭr-é), *adj.* [impoſing an obligation] *Obligatoire, qui oblige, qui a la force d'obliger.*

To OBLIGE (ô-blīïdje' *and ſometimes* ô-blĭdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind, to compel] *Obliger, contraindre, impoſer l'obligation de, réduire.* Religion obliges men to the practice of thoſe virtues which conduce to the preſervation of our health, *La religion nous oblige à la pratique des vertus qui contribuent à conſerver la ſanté.*

¶ To oblige, *obliger*; to conſtrain, *contraindre*; to compel, *néceſſiter*; *forcer*; to force, *forcer* (ſynon.): The laſt of theſe words riſes upon the third, as the third does upon the ſecond, and the ſecond upon the firſt; each of them implying an oppoſition to liberty. To *oblige* relates to duty or neceſſity, intimating a power leading the inclinations; *to conſtrain* implies an oppoſition which makes us determine againſt our inclinations; *to compel* alludes to power and authority, which makes us act in contradiction to our will; *to force* ſuppoſes contrary efforts of a vigorous action, which we cannot reſiſt: Ex. Gratitude *obliged* me to it; I was *conſtrained* to yield to his arguments; he was *compelled* to relinquiſh the purſuit; he was *forced* into that meaſure. V. To Engage.

To Oblige [to gratify, to confer a kindneſs] *Obliger, faire un plaiſir, rendre un bon office.* A great man gets more by obliging his inferiors, than by diſdaining it, *Les grands gagnent plus à obliger leurs inférieurs, qu'à dédaigner de leur rendre ſervice.*

OBLIGED (ô-blāïdj'd', *or* ô-blīdj'd'), *part. adj. Obligé, ſujet, contraint.* Obliged to one, *Redevable.*

OBLIGE'E (ŏb-lĭ-djī'), *ſ.* [the perſon bound by an obligation; he who enters into a bond] *Obligé*, m. *celui à qui l'on a impoſé une obligation.*

OBLIGEMENT (ô-blāïdje'-mĕn'te, *or* ô-blīdje'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [obligation] *Obligation*, f. I will not reſiſt, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligement, that you lay upon me, *De quelque nature que ſoit la loi que vous m'impoſerez, qu'elle ſoit d'une obligation divine ou humaine, j'obéirai.*

OBLIGER (ô-blāï'-djeŭr, *or* ô-blī'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [he who binds by a contract] *Celui qui oblige.*

OBLIGING (ô-blāï'-djĭn'gne, *or* ô-blī'-djĭn'gne), *adj* [civil, complaiſant] *Obligeant, officieux, complaiſant, honnête, gracieux, humain.*

OBLIGINGLY (ô-blāï'-djĭn'gne-lé, *or* ô-blī'-djĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [civilly, complaiſantly] *Obligeamment, d'une manière obligeante ou officieuſe, officieuſement.*

OBLIGINGNESS (ô-blāï'-djĭn'gne-nĕce, *or* ô-blī'-djĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [obligation, force; civility, complaiſance] *Obligation*, f. *manière obligeante, civilité*, f. *honnêteté*, f.

OBLIQUATION (ŏb-lĭ-koŭé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. Obliquity.

OBLIQUE (ŏb-lāïke'), *adj.* [not direct, not perpendicular, not parallel] *Oblique, qui n'eſt pas droit, qui eſt de biais ou de travers.*

Oblique [in Grammar] *Oblique.* Oblique caſes, *Les cas obliques:* tous les cas, excepté le nominatif.

*† Oblique [crooked] *Oblique, inſidieux, frauduleux.* Oblique ways, *Des moyens obliques, des voies obliques.*

OBLIQUELY (ŏb-lāïke'-lé), *adv.* [not directly] *Obliquement, avec obliquité, latéralement.*

OBLIQUENESS (ŏb-lāïke'-nĕce), *and* Obliquity (ŏb-lĭk'-oŭĭ-té), *ſ.* [deviation from phyſical rectitude] *Obliquité*, f. *détour*, m. au propre & au figuré.

To OBLITERATE (ŏb-lĭt'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to efface, to deſtroy] *Effacer, biffer; détruire.* Theſe ſimple ideas, the underſtanding can no more refuſe to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter or obliterate the images which the objects ſet before it produce, *L'entendement ne peut pas plus s'empêcher d'avoir des idées ſimples, il ne peut pas plus les changer ou les effacer, qu'un miroir ne peut refuſer, changer, ou effacer les images des objets poſés devant lui.* Wars and deſolations obliterate many ancient monuments, *Les guerres & les ravages détruiſent pluſieurs anciens monuments.*

OBLITERATED (ŏb-lit'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Effacé, détruit.*

OBLITERATION (ŏb-lĭt-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [effacement] *Effaçure*, f. *rature*, f. *l'action d'effacer, de détruire.*

OBLIVION (ô-blĭv'-ĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [forgetfulneſs] *Oubli*, m. ‡ *oubliance*, f. An act of oblivion, *Une amniſtie, un oubli des crimes paſſés.*

OBLIVIOUS (ô-blĭv'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [forgetful] *Oublieux; qui oublie aiſément*, ou *qui fait oublier.*

OBLOCUTOR (ŏb-lŏk'-ĭoŭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a back-biter] *Un médiſant, un détracteur.*

OBLONG (ŏb'-lŏn'gue), *adj.* [longer than broad] *Oblong, plus long que large.*

OBLONGLY (ŏb'-lŏn'g-lé), *adv.* [in an oblong direction] *D'une manière* ou *d'une forme oblongue.*

OBLONGNESS (ŏb'-lŏn'g-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being oblong] *L'état de ce qui eſt oblong.*

OBLOQUIOUS (ŏb-lô'-koŭĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſlandering] *Médiſant.*

OBLOQUY (ŏb'-lô-keŭé), *ſ.* [cenſorious ſpeech, blame, ſlander, reproach] *Médiſance*, f. *détraction*, f. *blâme*, m. *cenſure*, f. *reproche*, m. ‖ *qu'en dira-t-on*, m. To lie under ſome obloquy, *Etre diffamé,* ‖ *être l'objet des caquets.* To care not what obloquy they caſt upon him, *Il en diſent tout le mal imaginable.* He ſcorns at the public obloquy, *Il ſe mocque du qu'en dira-t-on.*

OBMUTESCENCE (ŏb-mĭcĕ-tĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [loſs of ſpeech] *Perte*, ou *privation de la parole*, f. f.

OBNOXIOUS (ŏb-nŏk'-cheŭce), *adj.* [liable, ſubject] *Sujet, expoſé.* They are as obnoxious to the laws, as we are, *Ils ſont ſujets aux lois, comme nous.*

Obnoxious [guilty, liable to puniſhment] *Coupable.* All are obnoxious, *Tous ſont coupables.*

OBNOXIOUSLY (ŏb-nŏk'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ſtate of ſubjection] *Dans un état de ſujétion.*

OBNOXIOUSNESS (ŏb-nŏk'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſubjection, liableneſs to puniſhment] *Sujétion*, f. *état de ce qui eſt ſujet.*

To OBNUBILATE (ŏb nĭou'-bĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cloud, to obſcure] *Obſcurcir, rendre obſcur, couvrir de nuages*, au figuré.

OBNUBILATED (ŏb nĭou'-bĭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Obſcurci, couvert de nuages*, au figuré.

OBNUBILATION (ŏb-nĭou-bĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [cloudineſs] *Nuage*, m. pl. *obſcurciſſement*, m.

OBOLE (ŏb'-ôle), *ſ* [an old ſmall coin] *Obole*, f.

Obole [in Pharmacy; twelve grains] *Petit poids de douze grains.*

OBOLLAH, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Perſia, in Irac-Agemi; lat. 30°-15 N. lon. 45°-15' E.] *Obollah*, m.

OBREPTION (ŏb-rĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of creeping on] *L'action de ſe gliſſer, de ſe couler, de ſe fourrer adroitement; obreption*, f. terme de Pratique. The obreptions of thoughts in a man's ſleep, *Les penſées qui ſe gliſſent dans l'eſprit d'un homme endormi.*

OBREPTITIOUS (ŏb-rĕp-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [which has cunningly ſtolen upon] *Obreptice.*

To OBROGATE (ŏb'-rô-guéte), *v. a.* [to proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of a former one] *Abroger, publier par une loi contraire la diſſolution d'une ancienne loi.*

OBSCENE (ŏb-cīne'), *adj.* [unclean, bawdy, immodeſt] *Obſcène, ſale, impudique, déſhonnête, immodeſte; impur, immonde, impur.*

OBSCENELY (ŏb-cīne'-lé), *adv.* [in an obſcene manner] *D'une manière obſcène, avec obſcénité.*

OBSCENENESS (ŏb-cīne'-nĕce), *and* Obscenity (ŏb-cĕn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [impurity of thought or language, bawdineſs, lewdneſs] *Obſcénité*, f. *impureté*, f. *impudicité*, f. *penſée ou langage déſhonnête*, f. m. *vilenie*, f.

OBSCURATION (ŏb-ſkĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [obſcuring, the act of darkening, the ſtate of being darkened] *Obſcurciſſement*, m. *l'action d'obſcurcir*, ou *l'état de ce qui eſt obſcur.*

OBSCURE (ob-ſkĭoure'), *adj.* [dark] *Obſcur, ténébreux.* Obſcure darkneſs, *Ténèbres obſcures.* V. Dusky.

* Obscure [abſtruſe, not eaſily intelligible; mean, not noted] *Obſcur, qui n'eſt pas clair, confus, difficile à entendre; bas; caché, peu connu, ſans éclat, inconnu, douteux,* ‖ *indéterminable.* He explained ſome of the moſt obſcure paſſages, *Il expliqua quelques-uns des paſſages les plus obſcurs.* An obſcure birth, *Une naiſſance obſcure.* To live in an obſcure condition, *Vivre dans une condition obſcure, vivre dans l'obſcurité.*

To Obscure, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to darken, to make dark] *Obſcurcir*, au propre & au figuré; *éclipſer, effacer, offuſquer.* Night obſcures the world, *La nuit obſcurcit le monde.*

* To obſcure another man's merit, *Obſcurcir, éclipſer le mérite d'un autre.* To obſcure one's ſelf, *Vivre dans la retraite, dans l'obſcurité, ſe cacher.*

OBSCURED (ŏb-ſkĭour'd'), *part. adj. Obſcurci*, au propre & au figuré; *éclipſé, effacé.*

OBSCURELY (ŏb ſkĭoure'-lé), *adv.* [not brightly, out of ſight; not clearly, not plainly] *Obſcurément, d'une manière difficile à entendre, douteuſement.*

OBSCURENESS (ŏb-ſkĭoure'-nĕce), *and* Obscurity (ŏb-ſkĭou'-ri-té), *ſ.* [darkneſs] *Obſcurité*, f. au propre & au figuré. V. Darkness.

To OBSECRATE (ŏb'-ſĭ-kréte), *v. a.* [to beſeech earneſtly] *Prier, ſupplier, conjurer.*

OBSECRATION (ŏb-ſĭ-kré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [intreaty, ſupplication] *Obſécration*, f. *ſupplication*, f. *inſtance*, f. *prière*, f. *ſ Illicitation*, f.

OBSEQUIES (ŏb'-ſĭ-koŭĭz), *ſ. pl.* [funeral rites] *Obſèques*, f. pl. *funérailles*, f. pl. *enterrement*, m.

OBSEQUIOUS (ŏb-ſi'-koŭĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [obedient; compliant] *Complaiſant, condeſcendant, obligeant; obéiſſant, ſoumis, exact à ſon devoir, accort.*

Obsequiously (ŏb-ſi'-koŭĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [obedient; with compliance] *Avec complaiſance, avec condeſcendance; avec obéiſſance*, ou *ſoumiſſion.*

Obsequiousness (ŏb-ſi'-koŭĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [obedience; compliance] *Complaiſance*, f. *condeſcendance*, f. *obéiſſance*, f. *ſoumiſſion*, f.

¶ Obſequiouſneſs, *complaiſance*; flattery, *flatterie*; adulation, *adulation* (ſynon.): *Obſequiouſneſs* implies a fawning ſervile behaviour; *flattery* is a commendation beyond the truth; *adulation* is yet a higher degree of flattery; as: he continued his *obſequious* behaviour, and *flattering* ſpeeches, till ſhe became the dupe of his *adulation.*

OBSERVABLE (ŏb-zĕr'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [remarkable, eminent] *Notable, remarquable, digne d'être obſervé* ou *remarqué, digne de remarque* ou *d'attention.* They bury their dead with obſervable ceremonies, *Ils enterrent leurs morts avec des cérémonies dignes de remarque.*

OBSERVABLY (ŏb-zĕr'-vă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner worthy of note] *D'une manière remarquable.*

remarquable.

OBSERVANCE (ŏb-zĕr'-vănce), *ſ.* [reſpect, ceremonial reverence, obedient regard, obſervation] *Reſpect*, m. *égard*, m. *ſoumiſſion*, f. *conſidération*, f. *obſervation*, f. *accompliſſement*, m. *pratique*, f. To pay obſervance to ſocial duties, *Avoir égard aux devoirs de la ſociété, les mettre en pratique.* The vigilant obſervance of laws, *L'accompliſſement exact des lois.*

OBSERVANCE [religious rite or duty] *Obſervance*, f. *règle*, f. d'un monaſtère.

OBSERVANT (ŏb-zĕr'-vănte), *adj.* [attentive, diligent, careful, obedient, dutiful] *Attentif, exact, diligent, ſoigneux, obéiſſant, docile, ſoumis, reſpectueux.* Obſervant of his word, *Exact à tenir ſa parole.* Obſervant of one's maſter, *Reſpectueux envers ſon maître.*

OBSERVANTS (ŏb-zĕr'-vănts), *and* OBSERVANTINS (ŏb-zĕr'-vănt-tĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [a religious order] *Obſervants*, ou *obſervantins*, m. pl. *Cordeliers de l'étroite obſervance*, m. pl.

OBSERVATION (ŏb-zĕr-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [remark] *Obſervation*, f. *remarque*, f. V. NOTE.

OBSERVATOR (ŏb-zĕr-vé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who obſerves] *Obſervateur*, m.

OBSERVATORY (ŏb-zĕr'-vă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a place built for aſtronomical obſervations] *Obſervatoire*, m.

To OBSERVE (ŏb-zĕrve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to watch; to note; to keep religiouſly; to obey, to follow] *Obſerver, éclairer, reconnoître; étudier, remarquer, noter; garder, ſuivre, accomplir.* We obſerve in ourſelves the power of repeating our own ideas, *Nous obſervons dans nous la faculté de répéter nos propres idées.* To obſerve the laws, *Obſerver* ou *garder les lois.*

To OBSERVE, *v. n.* [to make a remark] *Faire des remarques.* Have you obſerved upon it? *Y avez-vous fait quelque remarque?* Obſerving men, *Les eſprits attentifs* ou *obſervateurs.* V. To REMARK.

OBSERVED (ŏb-zĕrv'd'), *part. adj. Obſervé, remarqué; gardé, regardé.* To be obſerved, *Digne d'être remarqué.* You are obſerved by angels and by men, *Vous êtes obſervé* ou *regardé par les anges & par les hommes.*

OBSERVER (ŏb-zĕrv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who obſerves] *Obſervateur*, m. *celui qui obſerve, qui regarde, qui accomplit.*

OBSERVINGLY (ŏb-zĕr'-vĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [attentively, carefully] *Attentivement, ſoigneuſement.*

OBSESSION (ŏb-sĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of beſieging; the firſt attack of Satan antecedent to poſſeſſion] *L'action d'aſſiéger; ſiége*, m. *obſeſſion*, f.

OBSESSED (ŏb-sĕs't'), *adj.* [haunted with an evil ſpirit] *Obſédé.*

OBSIDIONAL (ŏb-sĭd'-ĭ-eŭn-'l), *adj.* [belonging to a ſiege] *De ſiége; obſidional.* An obſidional army, *Une armée de ſiége, pour un ſiége.* The obſidional crown, *La couronne obſidionale.*

OBSIDIANUS LAPIS, *ſ.* [China-marble, very ſmooth and hard] *Obſidiane*, f. (du nom d'Obſidius qui en fit des miroirs), *pierre obſidiane*, ou *obſidienne*, f. *jaïet*, m. *onyx*, m. *marbre noir, pierre de gallinace*, f. ou plutôt *lartier de volcans*, m.

OBSOLETE (ŏb'-sŏ-lîte), *adj.* [grown out of uſe] *Vieux, ſuranné, hors d'uſage, proſcrit.* An obſolete word, *Un vieux mot, un mot suranné, un mot hors d'uſage.*

OBSOLETENESS (ŏb'-sŏ-lîte-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being worn out of uſe] *Etat de ce qui eſt ſuranné* ou *hors d'uſage.*

OBSTACLE (ŏb'-stă-k'l), *ſ.* [hinderance] *Obſtacle*, m. *empêchement*, m. *difficulté*, f. *barrière*, f. *contradiction*, f. *digue*, f. *enclouure*, f. Diſparity in age ſeems a greater obſtacle to an intimate friendſhip than inequality of fortune, *La différence d'âge ſemble un plus grand obſtacle à l'intimité de l'amitié, que l'inégalité de la fortune.* An unforeſeen obſtacle, *Une anicroche.*

OBSTETRIC (ŏb-stĕt'-rĭk), *adj.* [midwiſh] *Qui accouche.* Obſtetric art, V. MIDWIFERY.

OBSTETRICATION (ŏb-stĕt-rĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. Office d'un accoucheur, d'une ſage femme*, f.

OBSTINACY (ŏb'-stĭ-nă-cé), *ſ.* [ſtubbornneſs, perſiſtency] *Obſtination*, f. *opiniâtreté*, f. *aheurtement*, m.

OBSTINATE (ŏb'-stĭ-néte), *adj.* [ſtubborn, contumacious] *Obſtiné, opiniâtre, entier, attaché, acharné.* To make obſtinate, *Obſtiner.* You are very obſtinate, *Vous êtes bien obſtiné.* To be obſtinate in *or* againſt any thing, *S'obſtiner s'opiniâtrer à une choſe, s'ahurter.* An obſtinate man, *or* woman, *Un obſtiné, un opiniâtre*; *Une obſtinée, une opiniâtre.* V. PREPOSSESSED.

OBSTINATELY (ŏb'-stĭ-néte-lé), *adv.* [ſtubbornly] *Obſtinément, opiniâtrément, avec obſtination*, ou *opiniâtreté.* Pembroke abhorred the war as obſtinately as he loved hunting, *Pembroke détеſtoit la guerre avec autant d'opiniâtreté qu'il aimoit la chaſſe.* Obſtinately bent upon, *Aheurté.*

OBSTINATELY [inflexibly, conſtantly] *Inflexiblement, conſtamment.* Obſtinately juſt, *Conſtamment juſte.*

OBSTINATENESS (ŏb'-stĭ-néte-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtubbornneſs] *Obſtination*, f. *opiniâtreté*, f. *indocilité*, f. *caractère inflexible*, m.

OBSTIPATION (ŏb stĭ-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtopping up any paſſage] *L'acte de boucher, de fermer un paſſage.*

OBSTREPEROUS (ŭb-strĕp'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [loud, clamorous, turbulent] *Bruyant, turbulent, étourdiſſant, incommode, qui fait beaucoup de bruit.* An obſtreperous man *or* woman, *Un braillard, une braillarde*; *un brailleur, une brailleuſe.* To be obſtreperous and noiſy, *Brailler.* Theſe obſtreperous ſceptics, *Ces ſceptiques turbulens.* In caſe he be too obſtreperous, *En cas qu'il faſſe trop de bruit.*

OBSTREPEROUSLY (ŏb-strĕp'-er-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [loudly; clamorouſly] *Avec grand bruit, avec fracas, d'une manière bruyante.*

OBSTREPEROUSNESS (ŏb-strĕp'-ĕr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [loudneſs, clamour, noiſe] *Bruit*, m. *clameur*, f.

OBSTRICTION (ŏb-strĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [obligation, bond] *Obligation*, f. *lien*, m.

To OBSTRUCT (ŏb-streŭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtop up] *Boucher, fermer; obſtruer, oppiler*, t. de Médecine; au figuré, *empêcher, arrêter, mettre obſtacle, barrer.* The fat obſtructs the ſmall canals, *La graiſſe bouche* ou *obſtrue les petits conduits.*

* He obſtructed all my deſigns, *Il barroit tous mes deſſeins.* V. To CROSS.

OBSTRUCTED (ŏb-streŭkt'-ĕd), *part. adj Bouché, fermé, obſtrué*; au figuré, *empêché, arrêté, barré.*

OBSTRUCTER (ŏb-streŭkt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that hinders] *Celui* ou *celle qui empêche, qui obſtrue, qui arrête, qui met obſtacle.*

OBSTRUCTION (ŏb-streŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtoppage; hinderance] *Obſtruction*, f. au figuré, *empêchement*, m. *obſtacle*, m. *difficulté*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *oppilation*, f. To heap up obſtruction, *Oppiler.*

OBSTRUCTIVE (ŏb-streŭk'-tĭv'), *or* OBSTRUENT (ŏb'-strĭoŭ-ĕn't'), *adj.* [ſtopping; hindering] *Obſtructif, oppilatif, qui cauſe des obſtructions*; au figuré, *qui empêche, qui met obſtacle.*

OBSTRUCTIVE, *ſ.* [impediment, obſtacle] *Empêchement*, m. *obſtacle*, m.

OBSTUPEFACTION (ŏb-stĭoŭ-pé-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. STUPEFACTION.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE (ŏb-stĭcŭ-pé-făk'-tĭv'), *adj.* V. STUPEFACTIVE.

To OBTAIN (ŏb-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gain, to acquire, to get] *Obtenir, acquérir, remporter, gagner, avoir*; *atteindre.* To obtain one's pardon, *Obtenir ſa grâce.* To obtain the victory, *Remporter, gagner la victoire.* He may obtain children by her, *Il peut en avoir des enfans.*

To OBTAIN, *v. n.* [to be eſtabliſhed, to prevail, to ſucceed] *S'établir, prévaloir, l'emporter.* This notion obtained in all nations, *Cette opinion s'eſt établie chez toutes les nations.* The contrary opinion obtained, *Le ſentiment contraire a prévalu.*

OBTAINABLE (ŏb-tén-ă-bl'), *adj.* [to be procured] *Impétrable, qui ſe peut impétrer.*

OBTAINED (ŏb-téne'd'), *part. adj. Obtenu, remporté, gagné.*

OBTAINER (ŏb-té'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who obtains] *Celui qui obtient, qui remporte, qui gagne.*

OBTAINING (ŏb-té'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Obtain] *Obtention*, f. *l'action d'obtenir, &c.*

To OBTEMPERATE (ŏb-tĕm'-pĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to obey] *Obéir, ſe ſoumettre*; *obtempérer*, terme de Palais.

OBTEMPERATION (ŏb-tĕm'-pĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. OBEDIENCE.

To OBTEND (ŏb-tĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to oppoſe; to pretend] *Oppoſer, prétendre.*

OBTENEBRATION (ŏb-tĕn-é-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. DARKNESS.

OBTENTION (ŏb-tĕn-'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of obtending] *Oppoſition*, f. *prétention*, f. [the act of obtaining] *Obtention*, f.

To OBTEST (ŏb-tĕſte'), V. To ENTREAT.

OBTESTATION (ŏb-tĕs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſupplication, entreaty] *Supplication*, f. *priere*, f. *inſtance*, f.

OBTRECTATION (ŏb-trĕk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſlander, detraction] *Médiſance*, f.

To OBTRUDE (ŏb-troŭde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thruſt into any place *or* ſtate by force *or* impoſture; to offer with unreaſonable importunity] *Intrure; introduire, établir par violence* ou *par fraude; offrir* ou *préſenter avec importunité, faire recevoir* ou *accepter par ſupercherie* ou *de force.* To obtrude new laws upon the people, *Etablir de nouvelles lois par force* ou *par ſupercherie.* He will never intrude his doctrine upon the world, *Il ne fera jamais recevoir ſes opinions: il n'aura jamais de partiſans.* To obtrude oneſelf every where, *Se fourrer partout.*

OBTRUDED (ŏb-troŭ'-dĕd), *part. adj. Intrus, introduit par force* ou *par fraude.*

OBTRUDER (ŏb-troŭ'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one that obtrudes] *Celui* ou *celle qui introduit* ou *établit quelque choſe par force* ou *par fraude.*

OBTRUSION (ŏb-troŭ'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of obtruding] *Intruſion*, f.

OBTRUSIVE (ŏb-troŭ'-cĭv'), *adj.* [apt to force oneſelf *or* any thing elſe upon another] *Qui eſt enclin à ſe fourrer en quelque lieu à toute force, ou à faire quelque choſe par force.*

To OBTUND (ŏb-teun'd'), *v. a.* [to blunt, to dull, to quell, to deaden] *Emouſſer, rendre obtus, étourdir; aſſoupir, amortir.*

To OBTUND [Med. to edulcorate the acrimony of humours] *émouſſer, adoucir l'acrimonie des humeurs.*

OBTUSANGLAR (ŏb-tĭoŭce-ăn'gu'-lŏŭ-lăr), *or* Obtuſe-angular, *adj.* [having angles larger than right ones] *Obtusangle, à angle obtus.*

OBTUSE (ŏb-tĭouce'), *adj.* [not acute; not ſhrill; blunt, dull, obſcure] *Obtus; ſourd.* An obtuſe angle, *Un angle obtus.* An obtuſe ſound, *Un bruit ſourd.*

OBTUSELY (ŏb-tĭouce'-lé), *adv.* [without a point; dully] *Sans pointe*; au figuré, *ſtupidement.*

OBTUSENESS (ŏb-tĭouse'-nĕce), *ſ.* [bluntneſs, dullneſs] *Stupidité*, f.

OBTUSION (ŏb-tĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of dulling, the ſtate of being dulled] *L'action d'émouſſer*, ou *l'état de ce qui eſt émouſſé.*

OBVENTION (ŏb-vĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [incidental advantage] *Profits*, m. pl. *casuel*, m. *obvention*, f. (impôt eccléſiaſtique).

To OBVERT (ŏb vĕrte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.*

[to turn towards] *Tourner vers.* The baſe was obverted towards us, *La baſe étoit tournée vers nous.*

To OBVIATE (ŏb'-vĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prevent] *Obvier, prévenir, aller au devant.* He obviated all our exceptions, *Il prévint toutes nos objections.*

OBVIATED (ŏb'-vĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a obvié, que l'on a prévenu.* This difficulty is obviated, *On a prévenu cette difficulté.*

OBVIOUS (ŏb'-vĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [meeting, or oppoſed in front to, any thing; common, ordinary, plain, evident] *Commun, ordinaire; ſenſible, clair, apparent, évident, facile à voir,* ou *à comprendre.* Things obvious to ſcholars are ſometimes difficult and obſcure to others, *Il y a des choſes évidentes pour les ſavans, qui ne laiſſent pas d'être difficiles & obſcures pour les autres.* I'll make it obvious by an example, *Je le rendrai ſenſible par un exemple.* 'Tis obvious to the eye, *Cela ſaute aux yeux.*

OBVIOUSLY (ŏb'-vĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [evidently, apparently] *Evidemment, clairement, ſenſiblement,* ‡ *apertement.*

OBVIOUSNESS (ŏb'-vĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being apparent or evident] *Clarté, évidence,* f.

To OBUMBRATE (ŏb-eŭm'-bréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhade, to cloud] *Ombrager, couvrir d'ombre.*

OBUMBRATED (ŏb-eŭm'-bré-tĕd), *part. adj. Ombragé, couvert d'ombre.*

OBUMBRATION (ŏb-eŭm'-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of clouding] *L'action d'embrager.*

OCCASION (ŏk-ké'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [occurrence, opportunity. V. CASE] *Occaſion,* f. *occurrence,* f. This one has occaſion of obſerving more than once in ſeveral fragments of antiquity that are ſtill to be ſeen in Rome, *C'eſt ce qu'on a occaſion d'obſerver plus d'une fois, dans pluſieurs morceaux d'antiquité, que l'on voit à Rome.*

† To take occaſion by the forelock, *Prendre l'occaſion aux cheveux.*

OCCASION [accidental cauſe, reaſon not cogent, but opportune] *Occaſion,* f. *cauſe,* f. *origine,* f. *motif,* m. *ſujet,* m. *lieu,* m. *raiſon,* f. *matiere,* f. Her beauty was the occaſion of the war, *Sa beauté fut la cauſe de la guerre.* They have not given you an occaſion of complaint, *Ils ne vous ont pas donné ſujet ou lieu de vous plaindre.*

OCCASION [incidental need, caſual exigence] *Beſoin,* m. *affaire,* f. I have occaſion for it, *J'en ai beſoin.* On occaſion, *Au beſoin.* If my occaſions give me leave, *Si mes affaires me le permettent.*

To OCCASION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cauſe caſually] *Occaſionner, cauſer, donner lieu ou ſujet.*

OCCASIONAL (ŏk ké'-jeŭn- l), *adj.* [incidental, caſual, producing by accident] *Accidentel, caſuel, qui arrive par occaſion; occaſionnel,* terme de Philoſophie. An occaſional cauſe, *Une cauſe occaſionnelle.*

OCCASIONALLY (ŏk-ké'-jeŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [incidentally] *Par occaſion, occaſionnellement.*

OCCASIONED (ŏk-ké'-jeŭn'd), *part. adj. Occaſionné, cauſé.* That diſeaſe was occaſioned by fear, *Cette maladie fut occaſionnée par la peur.*

OCCASIONER (ŏk-ké'-jeŭn-cŭr), *ſ.* [one that cauſes or promotes by deſign or accident] *Celui qui occaſionne, qui cauſe, qui eſt la cauſe, qui donne lieu.*

OCCATION (ŏk-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in anc. huſbandry; harrowing with a kind of rake] *Herſage,* m.

OCCATOR (ŏk-ké'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the God of harrowing] *Occator,* m. [Huſbandry] *Herſeur,* m.

OCCECATION (ŏk-cī' ké'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of blinding] *L'action d'aveugler.*

OCCHIO, *ſ.* [in Glaſs-making] *Œil,* m.

OCCIDENT (ŏk'-ci-dĕn'te), *ſ.* [the Weſt] *L'Occident,* m. *l'Oueſt,* m. *le Couchant.*

OCCIDENTAL (ŏk-cĭ dĕn'-tăl), *and* OCCIDUOUS (ŏk-cĭd'-ĭeŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [Weſtern] *Occidental, qui eſt à l'Occident,* ou *à l'Oueſt; d'Occident* ou *d'Oueſt.*

OCCIDUOUS, *adj.* [decaying, declining] *Caduc, qui eſt ſur ſon declin.*

OCCIPITAL (ŏk-cĭp'-ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [Anat. placed in the hinder part of the head] *Occipital.*

OCCIPUT (ŏk'-cĭ-peŭte), *ſ.* [Anat. the hind part of the head] *Occiput,* m. *le derrière de la tête.*

OCCISION (ŏk-cĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of killing] *Meurtre,* m. *carnage,* m. † *occiſion,* f.

To OCCLUDE (ŏk-klĭoude'), V. To SHUT UP.

OCCLUSION (ŏk-klĭou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* V. SHUTTING UP.

OCCULT (ŏk-keŭlte), *adj.* [ſecret, hidden] *Occulte, ſecret, caché.*

OCCULTATION (ŏk-keŭl-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Aſtron. when a ſtar or planet is hidden from our ſight] *Occultation,* f.

OCCULTNESS (ŏk-keŭlt'-nĕce), *ſ. état de ce qui eſt caché.*

OCCUPANCY (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-păn'-cé), *ſ* [the act of taking poſſeſſion] *Priſe de poſſeſſion,* f.

OCCUPANT (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-păn'te), *ſ.* [the poſſeſſor] *Celui qui poſſède, poſſeſſeur,* m. *le premier occupant.*

To OCCUPATE (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to poſſeſs, to hold] *Poſſéder, tenir, occuper.*

OCCUPATION (ŏk-ĭoŭ-pé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taking poſſeſſion] *Priſe de poſſeſſion,* f. *poſſeſſion,* f. Occupation of land, *Poſſeſſion d'une terre.*

OCCUPATION [buſineſs, employment; trade, vocation] *Occupation,* f. *emploi,* m. *travail,* m. *affaires,* f. pl. *vocation,* f *métier,* m. *profeſſion,* f.

OCCUPATIVE (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-pă-tĭv'), *adj.* [a law-term] *Dont on s'empare parce qu'il n'appartient à perſonne.*

OCCUPIED (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-păi'd), *part. adj. Occupé, rempli, tenu.*

OCCUPIER (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-păĭeŭr), *ſ.* [poſſeſſor] *Poſſeſſeur,* m. *occupant, qui eſt en poſſeſſion;* ou bien, *tenancier,* m. *qui n'a que l'uſufruit* d'une terre ou autre immeuble.

To OCCUPY (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-păĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to poſſeſs, to keep] *Occuper, remplir, tenir.* Infinite bodies muſt occupy an infinite ſpace, *Une infinité de corps doivent occuper un eſpace infini.* To occupy a land, *Tenir une terre à ferme, la faire valoir.*

‡ To OCCUPY a woman, *Jouir d'une femme.*

To OCCUPY, *v. n.* [to follow buſineſs] *Trafiquer, commercer, négocier.*

To OCCUR (ŏ-keŭr'), -RING, -RED, *v. n.* [to be preſented, to appear] *Se préſenter, ſe rencontrer.*

OCCURRENCE (ŏ keŭr'-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [incident, accidental event, occaſional preſentation] *Occurrence,* f. *évènement,* m. *accident,* m. *rencontre,* f. *occaſion,* f. *conjoncture,* f. V. CASE.

OCCURRENT (ŏ-keŭr'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [incidental] *Accidentel, caſuel, qui ſe rencontre, occurrent.*

OCCURSION (ŏ-keŭr'-cheŭne), *ſ* [claſh, mutual blow] *Choc,* m. *rencontre,* f. *apparition,* f. In the occurſion of bodies, *Dans le choc de pluſieurs corps.* Various is the occurſion of thoughts in a man's ſleep, *Un homme endormi eſt ſujet à mille penſées qui lui viennent dans l'eſprit.* The occurſions of a ghoſt, *Les apparitions d'un eſprit.*

OCEAN (ô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the great ſea] *L'océan,* m. *la mer océane.*

¶ Ocean, *océan*; ſea, *mer*; main, *pleine mer, haute mer* (ſynon.): By *ſea* is underſtood a large body of water, confined by the land within certain bounds; by *ocean*, a much larger body, whoſe utmoſt limits are not known; thus, we ſays the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic *ſea*; but the Weſtern, the Atlantic, the Pacific *ocean*: the *main* is but a poetic word for the *ocean*; ſo again the wide *ſea*, the vaſt *ocean.*

‡ OCEAN, *or* OCEANIC, (ô-chĭ-ăn'-ĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to the great ſea] *De l'océan.*

OCEANUS (ô-cĭ'-ă-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Cœlum and Veſta, and a very old Sea-god] *Océan,* m.

OCELLATED (ô-cĕl'-lé-tĕd), *adj. qui reſſemble à l'œil.*

OCELLATI LAPIDES, *ſ. pl.* [Oculi Beli; ſtones with the figure of an eye] *Pierres oculaires,* f pl. [marbles] *Billes,* f. pl.

OCELOT, *ſ.* [Znol. Tlacoozelotl, Mexican cat; a ferocious quadruped] *Ocelot,* m.

OCHIMY (ŏk'-ĭ-mé), *ſ.* [a mixed baſe metal] *Sorte de billon.*

OCHLOCRACY (ŏk-lŏk'-ră-cé), *ſ.* [a government in the hands of the mob] *Ochlocratie,* f.

OCHRE (ô'-keŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of metalline earth] *Ocre,* f. Yellow ochre, *Ocre jaune.* Brown ochre, *Jaune de montagne,* m. *rouge brun,* m. *rouge d'Inde,* m. Green ochre (a ſpecies of Malachites, or verditer; an earthy ſubſtance, brought from the mountains of Hungary), *Verd de montagne,* m. Red ochre (an earthy ponderous red ſubſtance; ruddle, marking ſtone), *Ocre rouge,* f. *rubrique,* f. *ſanguine à crayon,* f.

OCHREOUS (ô'-krĭ eŭce), *and* OCHREY (ô'-keŭr-é), *adj.* [partaking of ochre] *D'ecre, qui tient de l'ocre,* f.

OCHRUS (ô'-kreŭce), *ſ.* Bot. a med. plant growing in the corn-fields in hot countries] *Ochrus,* m. ou *Ochre,* f.

OCREA, *ſ.* [Antiq. a kind of military ſhoe or ſhort boot] *Guêtre,* f. *bottine,* f.

OCTAGON (ŭk'-tă-gŏne), *ſ.* [Geom. a figure with eight ſides or angles] *Octogone,* m.

OCTAGONAL (ŏk-tăg'-ô năl), *and* OCTANGULAR (ŏk-tăn'gu'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having eight angles] *Octogone; qui a huit angles,* ou *côtés.*

OCTAHEDRON, *ſ.* [Geom a ſolid body conſiſting of eight equal ſides] *Octaèdre,* m.

OCTAHETERIDES (ŏk-ta ĕt'-ĕr-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Chron. the ſpace of eight years] *Octaëtéride,* f.

OCTANGULARNESS (ŏk-tăn'gu'-ĭoŭ-lăr-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of having eight angles] *Qualité d'être octogone.*

OCTANT (ŏk'-tăn'te), *ſ.* [Aſtron. an inſtrument, the eighth part of a circle] *Octant,* m.

OCTAVE (ŏk'-téve), *ſ.* [eight days; or eight tones] *Octave,* f. t. de liturgie Romaine, *huit jours; Octave,* en Muſique, *huit tons.*

OCTAVINA, *ſ.* [a ſmall ſpinet] *Octavine,* f.

OCTAVO (ŏk-té'-vô), *adj* [having eight leaves to a ſheet] *In-octavo.* An octavo-book, *Un livre in-octavo, un in-octavo.*

OCTENNIAL (ŏk-tĕn'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [happening every eight years; laſting eight years] *De huit ans.*

OCTILE (ŏk'-tĭl), *adj.* [Aſtrol. an aſpect of two planets 45 degrees diſtant from each other] *Aſpect octil,* m.

OCTOBER (ŏk-tô'-beŭr), *ſ.* [the eighth month of the Roman year, and the tenth of ours] *Octobre,* m.

OCTOEDRICAL (ŏk-tô-ĕd'-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [having eight ſides] *Octaèdre, à huit côtés.*

OCTOGENARY (ŏk-tô-djĕn'-ă-ré), *adj.* [of eighty years of age] *Octogénaire.*

OCTONARY (ŏk'-tô-nă ré), *adj.* [belonging to the number eight] *Qui appartient au nombre huit.*

OCTONOCULAR (ŏk-tô-nŏk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj. qui a huit yeux.*

OCTOPETALOUS (ŏk-tô pĕt'-ăl-eŭce), *adj. Qui a huit pétales.*

OCTOPHORUM (ŏk'-tô-fô-reŭme), *ſ.* [Antiq a carriage with eight wheels; a litter carried by eight men] *Octophore,* m. *Caravane,* f. *palanquin porté par huit hommes,* m.

OCTOSTYLE (ŏk'-tô-ſtăĭle), *ſ.* [Anc. Archit. a building with eight columns in front] *Octoſtyle,* m.

OCTUNX (ŏk'-teŭn'ks), *ſ.* [eight ounces] *Une demi-livre, un marc.*

OCTUPLE (ŏk'-tĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [eight-fold] *Octuple.*

OCULAR (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [belonging to the eye] *Oculaire.*

OCULARLY (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-lăr-lé), *adj. Oculairement.*

OCULATE

OCULATE (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-léte), *adj.* [quick-sighted] *Clairvoyant, qui a de bont yeux.*

OCULATUS LAPIS (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭce-lé-pĭce), *f.* [eyed-ſtone, the pudding-ſtone] *Caillou de Rennes*, m.

OCULIST, *ſ.* [one who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes] *Oculiſte*, m.

OCULUS BELI (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce-be-lăĭ), *ſ* [an elegant and beautiful gem, very rare] *Œil de Bel*, m [a kind of agate] *Agate œillée*, f.

OCULUS CHRISTI (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce-krĭs-tăĭ), *ſ.* [Bot. After Atticus, a ſpecies of the Clary] *Œil de Chriſt*, m. *herbe inguinale*, f. *after*, m. *mignotie*, f.

OCULUS CATI (ŏk'-ĭŏ -leŭce-ké-tăĭ'), *ſ.* [cat's eye; a ſort of fine pellucid agate] *Œil de chat*, m.

OCULUS MUNDI (ŏk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce-meŭn'-dăĭ), *ſ.* [a ſemi-pellucid-gem, very rare] *Œil du monde*, m. *chatoyante des Lapidaires*, f. *hydrophrane* ou *pierre changeante*, f.

OCYPETE (ô-cĭp'-i-té), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three Harpies] *Ocypeté*, f.

OCYRÖE (ô-cĭr'-ô-é), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Chiron and Charicles, turned into a mare] *Ocyroé*, f.

OCZAKOW, *or* OCZAKOFF, *ſ.* [a town and fortreſs, lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in the New Ruſſia; lat. 46°-50′ N. lon. 30°-50′ E.] *Oczakow*, m.

ODD (ŏd), *adj* [not even] *Impair, non pair, déparié, dépareillé.* An odd number, *Un nombre impair.* To play at even and odd, *Jouer à pair ou non.* An odd volume (of a book), *Un tome dépareillé.* An odd glove (that has not its fellow), *Un gant déparié.*

ODD [ſtrange, extraordinary] *Etrange, extraordinaire, bizarre, groteſque, ‖ baroque, ‖ biſcornu, fantaſque.* You are an odd kind of man, *Vous êtes un homme étrange.* An odd kind of dreſs, *Un habillement bizarre* ou *groteſque.* 'Tis odd if he don't do it, *C'eſt une merveille s'il ne le fait pas.*

ODD [unlucky] *Malheureux, mauvais.* An odd buſineſs, *Une affaire malheureuſe, une mauvaiſe affaire.*

ODD [more than a round number] *Au delà* d'un nombre déterminé, *appoint*, m. Nine hundred and odd pounds, *Neuf cent livres ſterling & au delà.* He is fourſcore and odd, *Il a plus de quatre-vingts ans.*

ODDITY (ŏd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [particularity; uncommon, odd caſe] *and* ODDNESS (ŏd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtrangeneſs, odd ſtate] *Bizarrerie, f. ſingularité*, f. The oddneſs of his humour, *La bizarrerie de ſon humeur.* The oddneſs of that event, *La ſingularité de cet évènement.*

ODDLY (ŏd'-lé), *adv.* [not evenly; uncoothly, ſtrangely] *Etrangement, bizarrement, fantaſquement, extraordinairement*; *d'une manière étrange, bizarre, extraordinaire, groteſque*; ſignifie auſſi *en nombre impair.*

Oddities (ŏd'-i-téz), *Fantaiſies*, f. pl.

ODDS (ŏdz), *ſ.* [inequality, diſparity] *Différence, f. diſparité, f. inégalité*, f. There are great odds between theſe two caſes, *Il a bien de la différence entre ces deux cas.* Two againſt one is odds, *Deux contre un, la partie n'eſt pas égale.* To lay odds with one, *Faire une gageure inégale.*

ODDS [advantage, ſuperiority] *Avantage*, m. *ſupériorité*, f. *le deſſus*; *biſque* (at Tennis), f. You muſt give me odds, *Il faut que vous me donniez de l'avantage.* To have the odds of one, *Avoir le deſſus* ou *la ſupériorité ſur quelqu'un.* To fight againſt odds, *Se battre avec quelqu'un plus fort que ſoi.* To play without any odds, *Jouer but à but*, ou *ſans avantage.*

ODDS [quarrel, debate, diſpute] *Différend*, m. *diſpute*, f. *querelle*, f. *déſunion*, f. They are ever at odds, *Ils ſont toujours en querelle.* To ſet at odds, *Déſunir, brouiller, mettre la déſunion.*

ODDS-BODS [a comical exclamation] *Ventre-bleu, ventre-ſaint-gris*, juremens burleſques.

ODE (ôde), *ſ.* [a lyrick poem] *Ode*, f.

ODER, *ſ.* [a river of Germany] *Oder*, m.

ODIBLE (ô'-dĭ-bl'), *and* ODIOUS (ô-dĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [hateful, deteſtable] *Odieux, haïſſable, déteſtable, atroce, ex crable.* An odious crime, *Un crime déteſtable.*

ODIN, *ſ.* [Mythol. Woden, the god of the ancient Scythians] *Odin*, m.

ODIOUSLY (ô'-dĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [hatefully] *Odieuſement, d'une manière déteſtable.*

ODIOUSNESS (ô'-dĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [hatefulneſs] *Qualité odieuſe* ou *déteſtable*; *énormité*, m. *atrocité*, f. He has a true ſenſe of his ſin for its odiouſneſs, *Il ſe repent ſincérement de ſon péché à cauſe de ſon énormité.*

ODIUM (ô'-dĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [invidiouſneſs, quality of provoking hate] *Faute*, f. ‡ *malveillance.* Why do you caſt the odium of it upon me? *Pourquoi en rejetez-vous la faute ſur moi?*

ODOMETER (ŏd-ŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to meaſure one's walking] *Odomètre*, m.

ODONTALGICK (ô-dŏn't'-ăl-djĭk), *adj.* [Med. pertaining to the tooth-ach] *Odontalgique.*

ODONTALGY (ô-dŏn't'-ăl-djé), *ſ.* [Med. the tooth-ach] *Odontalgie*, f. *mal de dents*, m.

ODORATE (ô'-dô réte), *adj.* [ſcented] *Qui a beaucoup d'odeur, odorant.*

ODORIFEROUS (ô-dô-rĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *and* ODOROUS (ô'-deŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [fragrant, perfumed] *Odorant, odoriférant, parfumé, d'une odeur agréable.*

ODOUR (ô'-deŭr), *ſ.* [ſcent] *Odeur*, f. *ſenteur*, f.

ODOURS (ô'-deŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [fragrance, perfume, ſweet ſcent] *Parfums*, m. pl. *odeurs*, f. pl.

ŒCONOMICAL (ī-kô-nŏm'-ĭ-kăl), *and* ŒCONOMICK (ĕk-ô-nŭm'-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to œconomy] *Economique.*

ŒCONOMICKS (ī-kŏ-nŏm'-ĭks), *ſ.* [management of houſhold affairs] *Economie*, f. *conduite d'un ménage: l'économique* (t. de Philoſophie), f.

ŒCONOMIST (ī-kŏn'-ô-miſte), *ſ.* [a good manager of domeſtic affairs] *Economiſte*, m.

To ŒCONOMIZE (ī-kŏn'-ô-măize), *v n.* [to be ſaving, to grow ſaving] *Economiſer.*

ŒCONOMY. V. ECONOMY. V. FRUGALITY.

ŒCUMENICAL (ī-kĭoŭ-mĕn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [general] *Ecuménique, général, univerſel.* An œcumenical council, *Un concile écuménique.*

ŒDEMA (ī-dī'-mă), *ſ.* [Med. a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour] *Œdéme*, m.

ŒDEMATICK (īd-ī-măt'-ĭk), *and* ŒDEMATOUS (ī-dĕm'-ă-teŭce), *adj.* [pertaining to an œdema] *Œdémateux.*

ŒDICNEMUS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. ſtone-curlew] *Œdicnemon*, m. *courlis de rocher*, m. *outarde*, f.

ŒDIPUS (ĕd'-ĭ-peŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Laïus and Jocaſta, and king of Thebes; ſolved the riddle of the Sphinx; unwittingly killed his father; married his mother; ran mad, and tore out his own eyes] *Œdipe*, m.

ŒILIAD (ī-ĭl'-ĭăd), *ſ.* [glance, wink, token of the eye] *Œillade*, f. *coup d'œil*, m.

ŒNOMAUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Elis, ſon of Mars and Hippodamia's father] *Œnomaüs*, m.

ŒNANTHE (i-năn'-tshe), *ſ.* [Bot. water-dropwort, a med. plant] *Œnanthée*, ou *œnanthe*, f. *filipendule aquatique*, f. *perſil de marais*, f. [hemlock dropwort, a terrible poiſon] *Œnanthe à feuille de cerfeuil*, f. *racine à cinq doigts*, f. *langue morte*, f.

ŒNANTHE [Ornithol. a ſpecies of Motacilla, *Cul blanc*, m. *Traquet*, m.

ŒNELÆUM (i-nĕl'-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Pharm. a mixture of thick black wine and oil of roſes] *Œnelæum*, m.

ŒNEUS (i'-nĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Calydonia] *Œnée*, m.

ŒNOS (ī'-nŏce), *ſ.* [Ornithol. vinago, ſtock-dove or wood-pigeon] *Œnas*, m.

OF (ŏv), *prep. De*; *du, de la, des*; *en.* The glory of God, *La gloire de Dieu.* The vanity of mankind, *La vanité du genre humain.* The ages of life, *Les âges de la vie.* The duty of man, *Le devoir de l'homme.* Knowledge of the liberal arts, *La connoiſſance des beaux arts.* A doctor of Phyſick, Law, or Divinity, *Un docteur en Médecine, en Droit, en Théologie.* A maid of very great beauty, *Une fille d'une grande beauté.* A man of an ancient family, *Un homme d'une ancienne famille.* The chariot was all of cedar, *Le char étoit tout de bois de cèdre.* To be of good humour, *Etre de bonne humeur*, ou *en bonne humeur.* He is a friend of mine, *C'eſt un de mes amis.* Never had any man ſuch a friend as I have of him, *Perſonne n'a jamais eu d'ami tel que j'en trouve un en lui.* He has never a coach of his own, *Il n'a point de carroſſe à lui.* If you bring a ſincere deſire of your own, *Si vous venez avec un déſir ſincere.*

OF [by] *Par.* Of his great mercy, *Par ſa grande miſéricorde.* Herbs that odorate of themſelves, *Des herbes qui ont de l'odeur par elles-mêmes*, ou *d'elles-mêmes.*

OF OLD, *Anciennement, jadis, autrefois.* A friend of old, *Un ancien ami.* In time of yore, *Autrefois, jadis.* Of late, *Dernièrement, nouvellement, depuis peu.* Out of hand, *D'abord, de la main.* Of all things, *Sur-tout, ſur toutes choſes*

At ten of the clock, *A dix heures.* He is ten years of age, *Il a dix ans.* I had an ill journey of it, *Je fis-là un fâcheux voyage.* It is well done of him, *C'eſt bien fait à lui.* It is cheap of twenty pounds, *C'eſt bon marché à vingt livres.* Of a tradeſman he is pretty honeſt, *Pour un homme de métier, il eſt aſſez honnête.* I brought him up of a little one, *Je l'ai élevé dès ſon enfance.*

O'ER (ôre), *for* Over; which ſee.

ŒSOPHAGUS (i-ſŏf'-ă-gueŭce), *ſ.* [the gullet, the mouth of the ſtomach] *Œſophage*, m.

ŒSYPE, *or* ŒSYPUM, *ſ.* [a fatty mucilage, drawn from greaſy wool; the ſordes of wool] *Œſype*, m. *ſuint*, m. *ſurpoint*, m.

ŒSTRUS, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of fly; gad-fly, breeze-fly] *Œſtre*, m. Œſtrus rangiferinus, *Curbma*, ou *taon-curcas*, m.

ŒTHODES, *ſ.* [an ulcer with tumid lips, and difficult to heal] *Sorte d'ulcère fongueux.*

OFF (ŏf), *prep.* [not on, from, diſtant from] *De, éloigné*, ou *hors de, quitte de.* About two miles off the town, *A environ deux milles de la ville.* Far off, *Loin.* How far is it off? *Combien y a-t-il d'ici-là?* A great way off, *Fort loin.* Off the cape of Good Hope, *A la hauteur du Cap de Bonne Eſpérance.* Off Portſmouth, *A la hauteur de Portſmouth.*

OFF with your hat, *Chapeau bas, découvrez-vous.* His hat went off and on, *Tantôt il ſe découvroit, tantôt il ſe couvroit.* My clothes are off, *Je ſuis déſhabillé.* To have one's ſhoes or ſtockings off, *Etre déchauſſé.* The off-ſide of a horſe, *Le côté d'un cheval hors du montoir.*

To be off with a thing, *Etre dégoûté d'une choſe.* To be off from one's youthful pranks, *Etre revenu des folies de la jeuneſſe.* To be off from one, *Rompre avec quelqu'un, n'avoir plus rien à démêler avec lui.* I am off, *Je n'en ſuis plus*, ou *je m'en dédis.* To be well off, *Se tirer heureuſement d'affaire.* He is but ill off, *Il eſt mal dans ſes affaires, il ne s'en tirera pas bien*, ou *il s'en eſt mal tiré.*

To be off and on, *Etre irréſolu, indécis, en ſuſpens.* To keep off and on, *Amuſer, tenir le bec dans l'eau.* Off and on, *Tantôt bien, tantôt mal.*

OFF-HAND, *adv.* [preſently] *D'abord, ſur le champ, au premier abord.*

OFF-RECKONING, *ſ. Décompte*, m.

OFFSPRING, *ſ.* [poſterity, race] *Deſcendans*, m. pl. *poſtérité*, f. *race*, f.

OFF, *Cette particule à la suite des verbes, comme*, to go off, to leave off, &c. *fait partie de leur signification. Voyez ces verbes.*

OFF, *adv* [in Sea-language] *Au large.* Off and on, *Bord à terre, bord au large.*

To OFF [at Draughts] *Soffler.*

OFFAL (ŏf'-eŭl), *s.* [broken piece of meat, remnant of meat] *Bribe*, f. *rebut*, m. *reste de viande*, m. To give the offals of one's table to the poor, *Donner les restes de sa table aux pauvres.*

OFFAL [refuse] *Rebut*, m.

OFFENCE (ŏf-ĕn'ce'), *s.* [crime, act of wickedness; displeasure given] *Offense*, f. *faute*, f. *crime*, m. *péché*, m. *affront*, m. *injure*, f. *outrage*, m. *blessure*, f. *avanie*, f. *peine*, f. *déplaisir*, m. *chagrin*, m. Without offence, *Sans crime.* To give offence, *Offenser, faire un affront, choquer.* To take offence at something, *S'offenser, se choquer de quelque chose.* Good breeding is shown, rather in never giving offence, than in doing obliging things, *La civilité consiste plus à ne jamais choquer personne, qu'à faire des choses obligeantes.*

OFFENCE, *s.* [scandal] *Scandale*, m. To give offence, *Donner sujet de scandale, scandaliser.*

OFFENCEFUL (ŏf-ĕn'ce'-foŭl), *adj.* [injurious, giving displeasure or disgust] *Injurieux, qui offense, qui cause du déplaisir.*

OFFENCELESS (ŏf-ĕn'ce'-lĕce), *adj.* [innocent, unoffending] *Innocent, qui ne fait aucun mal, qui ne cause aucun déplaisir.*

To OFFEND (ŏf-ĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make angry, to injure; to transgress] *Offenser, outrager, injurier; choquer, fâcher, irriter, faire de la peine, chagriner, déplaire, incommoder, blesser; violer, transgresser.* His discourses offend chaste ears, *Ses discours offensent ou choquent les oreilles chastes.* Do not offend him, *Ne l'injuriez pas, ne le fâchez pas, ne le chagrinez pas.* The smell of tobacco offends me, *L'odeur du tabac m'incommode.* To offend the laws of God, *Transgresser la loi de Dieu.*

To OFFEND, *v. n* [to commit a fault] *Faillir, commettre une faute, pécher.*

OFFENDED (ŏf-ĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj Offensé, choqué, fâché, irrité, chagriné, incommodé, transgressé, violé.* Offended at or with one, *Fâché, irrité contre quelqu'un.* To be offended, *S'offenser.*

OFFENDER (ŏf-ĕn'-deŭr), *s.* [a criminal] *Offenseur*, m. *délinquant*, m. *contrevenant*, m. *malfaiteur*, m. *criminel*, m.

OFFENDRESS (ŏf-ĕn'-drĕce), *s.* [a woman that offends] *Celle qui offense.*

OFFENSIVE (ŏf-ĕn'-sĭv'), *adj.* [abusive, displeasing, causing anger] *Offensant, choquant, injurieux, outrageux* (en parlant des personnes), *Outrageant* (en parlant des choses).

OFFENSIVE [hurtful; assaillant] *Mal-faisant, mauvais; offensif.* An offensive war, *Une guerre offensive.*

OFFENSIVELY (ŏf-ĕn'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [mischievously, injuriously; so as to cause uneasiness or displeasure; by way of attack] *Injurieusement, d'une manière choquante; d'une manière incommode ou nuisible, offensivement, d'une manière offensive.*

OFFENSIVENESS (ŏf-ĕn'-sĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [injuriousness, mischief; cause of disgust] *Qualité mal-faisante*, ou *nuisible; offense*, f. *injure*, f. *affront*, m.

OFFER (ŏf'-eŭr), *s.* [proposal, first advance, price bid, attempt, endeavour] *Offre*, f. *proposition*, f. *avance*, f. *tentative*, f. *effort*, m. *entreprise*, f. My offers were disdained, *On rejeta mes offres.* Many motions are offers of nature, *Plusieurs mouvemens sont des efforts de la nature.*

To OFFER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to present, V. To GIVE] *Offrir, faire offre de, présenter, proposer.* To offer a sacrifice, *Offrir un sacrifice.* To offer one's self to serve another, *Faire offre de ses services à quelqu'un.* Some ideas offer themselves to all men's understandings, *Il y a des idées qui se présentent d'elles-mêmes à l'esprit de tous les hommes.* To offer a thing to one's consideration, *Proposer quelque chose à quelqu'un* To offer one's aid, protection or assistance to one, *Tendre les bras à quelqu'un.*

To OFFER [to bid] *Offrir*, proposer pour prix ou pour récompense. You do not offer enough, *Vous n'offrez pas assez.*

To OFFER [to attempt, to commence] *Tenter, faire, porter, commencer.* To offer violence to one, *Faire violence à quelqu'un.* To offer a blow to one, *Porter un coup à quelqu'un.* To offer an abuse to one, *Maltraiter quelqu'un.*

To OFFER an object to one's sight, *Offrir, présenter, exposer un objet à la vue de quelqu'un.*

To OFFER, *v. n.* [to be present, to make an attempt; to undertake] *S'offrir, se présenter; tenter, essayer, entreprendre, s'engager, proposer.* If the occasion offers, *Si l'occasion se présente.* Do not offer to do it, *N'entreprenez pas de le faire.* I offered him to lie with me, *Je lui ai proposé de coucher avec moi.*

He offered to clap his hand to his sword, *Il voulut porter la main à l'épée, il en fit la démonstration.*

To OFFER at the consulship, *Prétendre au consulat.* I will not offer at that I cannot master, *Je ne prétendrai point à ce qui est au dessus de mon pouvoir.*

OFFERED (ŏf'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Offert, présenté; tenté; exposé.*

OFFERER (ŏf'-eŭr-eŭr), *s.* [one who makes an offer] *Celui qui offre*; ou *qui fait une offrande, un sacrifice.*

OFFERING (ŏf'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *or* OFFERTERY (ŏf'-ĕr-teŭr-é), *s.* [the act of offering, the thing offered, sacrifice] *L'action d'offrir; offre*, f. *offrande*, f. *sacrifice*, m. *offerte*, f. *oblation*, f. Burnt-offering, *Holocauste*, m. Peace-offering, *Sacrifice de propitiation.* Trespass-offering, *or* sin-offering, *Sacrifice expiatoire.*

OFFERTORY (ŏf'-ĕr-tŏ-ré), *s.* [a part of the mass] *Offertoire* de la messe, m.

OFFICE (ŏf'-ĭce), *s.* [a publick charge or employment] *Office*, m. *charge*, f. *place*, f. *emploi*, m. *dignité*, f. He has obtained that office, *Il a obtenu cette charge, cet emploi.* 'Tis the office of a king, *Il est de la dignité d'un roi.* It is the office, *Il appartient.*

OFFICE [duty of a servant, &c. drudgery] *Valetage*, m. *condition*, f.

OFFICE [agency] *Usage*, m. *action*, f. To do the office, *Tenir lieu, servir.* Hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy, *La dureté de cœur leur tient lieu de philosophie.*

OFFICE [place where business is transacted] *Bureau*, m. *comptoir*, m. The treasury-office, *Le bureau d'un trésorier, la trésorerie.* The secretary's office, *Le secrétariat.* The post-office, *Le bureau de la poste.*

OFFICES [rooms for mean uses in a house] *Office*, f. ou *offices*, f. pl. dans une maison [A large building with kitchens, &c. for the servants of a prince] *Commun*, m. An house of office, *Les lieux, le privé, la garderobe, les commodités*, f. pl.

OFFICE [act of worship] *Office*, m. *service*, m.

OFFICE [act of good or ill voluntarily rendered] *Office*, m. *service*, m. *plaisir*, m. Good office, *Faveur*, f. To do one a good or bad office, *Rendre un bon ou un mauvais office à quelqu'un.*

OFFICER (ŏf'-ĭ-ceŭr), *s.* [a man employed by the publick] *Un officier, un homme qui a un office, ou une charge*; le dit sur tout de *quelqu'un revêtu d'un grade militaire.*

OFFICER [one who has the power of apprehending criminals or debtors] *Un sergent.*

OFFICERED (ŏf'-ĭ-ceŭr'd), *adj.* [commanded, supplied with commanders] *Commandé, qui a des commandans ou des officiers.* An army well officered, *Une armée bien commandée, qui a de bons officiers.*

OFFICIAL (ŏf-ĭch'-ăl), *s.* [the chancellor of an episcopal court] *Official*, m. le juge d'une cour épiscopale.

OFFICIAL [an archdeacon's deputy] *Le substitut d'un archidiacre.*

OFFICIAL news, *Des Nouvelles officielles.*

OFFICIALLY (ŏf-ĭch'-ăl-é), *adv.* [in a manner belonging to office] *Officiellement, d'une manière officielle.*

OFFICIALTY (ŏf-ĭch'-ăl-té), *s.* [the charge of an official] *Officialité*, f.

To OFFICIATE (of-ĭch'-ĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give or act in consequence of office] *Administrer, donner, rendre.*

To OFFICIATE, *v. n.* [to discharge an office in worship] *Officier, faire le service divin avec cérémonie.*

OFFICINAL (ŏf-ĭ-sĭī'-năl), *adj.* [belonging to a shop] *Dont on se sert dans une boutique, qui appartient à une boutique.*

OFFICIOUS (ŏf'-ĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [kind, doing good offices; over-forward] *Officieux, serviable, obligeant, honnête, prêt à rendre service* (se prend quelquefois en mauvaise part), *Trop empressé; qui se mêle de ce qui ne le regarde pas.*

OFFICIOUSLY (ŏf-ĭch'-eŭs-lé) *adv.* [kindly; with too great forwardness] *Officieusement, obligeamment, honnêtement; avec trop d'empressement, trop de liberté* ou *de hardiesse.*

OFFICIOUSNESS (ŏf-ĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [forwardness of civility; over-forwardness] *Humeur officieuse, inclination à rendre service*, f. se dit aussi souvent en mauvaise part & signifie, *Une vaine offre de service.*

OFFING (ŏf'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [in Sea-language; steering to a distance from the land] *L'action de s'écarter des côtes*, f. [the open sea] *Le large* ou *le côté du large*, ou *de la pleine mer.* To stand for the offing, *Avoir le bord au large*, ou *Courir au large.* The sea runs high in the offing, *Il y a grosse mer en dehors.* Good offing or sea-room, *Belle dérive*, f.

OFFSCOURING (ŏf-skăoŭr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [recrement, the part rubbed away in cleaning any thing] *Les lavures*, f. pl. *les balayures*, f. pl. *les ordures*, f. pl.

OFFSET (ŏf'-sĕte), *s.* [a sprout] *Bourgeon*, m. *rejeton*, m.

OFF-SETS [in Surveying] *Perpendiculaires*, f. pl.

OFFSPRING (ŏf'-sprĭn'gne), *s.* [propagation, generation] *Postérité*, f. *race*, f. *lignée*, f. *descendans*, m. pl.

To OFFUSCATE (ŏf-eŭs'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dim, to cloud, to darken] *Offusquer, obscurcir, empêcher de voir nettement.*

OFFUSCATED (ŏf-eŭs'-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Offusqué, obscurci.*

OFFUSCATION (ŏf-eŭs-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of darkening] *L'action d'offusquer; obscurcissement*, m.

OFFWARD (ŏf'-oŭă'-de), *s.* [in Sea-language, toward the open sea] *Le large.*

To sail to the offward, *Prendre le large, se mettre au large.*

OFFWARD, *adv. Vers le large; vers la mer.*

OFT (ŏft), *and* OFT TIMES (ŏft'-tăĭm'z), *adv.* [often; a poetical word] *Souvent*

OFTEN (ŏf'-f'n), *and* OFTENTIMES (ŏf'-f'n-tăĭm'z), *adv.* [frequently] *Souvent, fréquemment, plusieurs fois.* As often as, *Aussi souvent que, tant que, tant de fois que.* How often? *Combien de fois?* So often, *Tant de fois.* Not often, *Pas souvent, rarement.* A matter needless to be so oftentimes mentioned, *Objet dont il n'est pas nécessaire de parler si souvent.*

OGEE, *or* OG (ô-djĭ'), *s.* [Arch. cymatium, a sort of moulding] *Cymaise*, f.

OGIVE (ô-djĭve), *s.* [Arch. og-arch, a gothic, not circular, but diagonal] *Ogive*, f.

OGLE (ô'-gl'), *s.* [a glance] *Coup d'œil*, m. *œillade*, f. ‖ *lorgnade*, f.

To OGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to view with side-glances] *Lorgner, regarder du coin de l'œil.*

To Ogle [to cast a sheep's eye] *Œillader.*

OGLED (ô'-gld), *part adj. Lorgné.*

OGLER (ô'-gleŭr), *s.* [a sly gazer, one who ogles] *Lorgneur*, m. *lorgneuse*, f.

OGLIO (ô'-lĭ-ô), *s.* [a Spanish medley] *Olla*, f. *salmigondis*, m. salmigondis à l'Espagnole.

OH (ô), *interj.* [ô] *O! oh! hélas! ouf! ha! chi! aie!*

OIL (ŏĭl), *s.* [the juice of olives expressed] *Huile*, f. Oil of roses, *Huile rosat.* The holy oil used in the church of Rome, *Les saintes huiles.*

* To throw oil into the fire, *Jeter de l'huile dans le feu, mettre le feu aux étoupes, attiser le feu.*

*† He could get oil out of a flint, *Il tireroit de l'huile d'un rocher ou d'un mur.*

Common oil, *Huile commune.* Rancid oil, *De huile rance.* Virgin oil *or* pure oil (oil expressed without fire), *Huile vierge.* The worst of oil, *Huile d'enfer.*

Animal-oil (oil extracted from animals), *Huile animale*, f. Second animal-oil, *Huile supérieure.* Essential oil (of aromatic plants), *Huile essentielle.* Essential oil of lavender, *Huile essentielle de lavende.*

To Oil, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to smear *or* lubricate with oil] *Huiler.*

OIL-BEETLE (ŏĭl'-bī tl'), *s.* [an insect] *Proscarabée* ou *cantarelle*, m. *scarabée onctueux.*

OIL-BOTTLE (ŏĭl'-bŏt-tl'), *s* [a buttle to pack oil in] *Bouteille à l'huile*, f. [cruet] *huilier*, m.

OIL COLOUR (ŏĭl'-keŭl eŭ'), *s.* [colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil] *Couleur à l'huile*, f.

OILED (ŏĭl'd), *part. adj. Huilé.*

* She has her tongue well oiled, *Elle a la langue bien pendue*

OILER (ŏĭl'-eŭr), *s.* [in a woolen manufactory; workmen that oils the wool] *Drouyseur*, m.

OILET-HOLE, V. Eyelet.

OILINESS (ŏĭl'-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [unctuousness] *Qualité huileuse; huile*, f. *graisse*, f. *onctuosité*, f.

OILMAN (ŏĭl'-măne), *s* [one who trades in oils] *Vendeur d'huile*, m. *marchand de couleurs.*

OIL-SHOP (ŏĭl'-chŏp), *s* [a shop where oil is sold] *Boutique où l'on vend de l'huile*, f.

OIL-STONE (ŏĭl -stône), *or* Turkey-Stone (teŭr'-kĕ-stône), *s.* [Cos oleria, a kind of whet-stone] *Pierre à l'huile ou d'Orient*, f.

OILY (ŏĭl'-é), *adj.* [containing oil; fat, greasy] *Huileux, oléagineux, onctueux, gras.* Oily urine, *Urine huileuse.* Oily wine, *Du vin gras.* Oily or honey dew (a liquid sometimes exhaled by plants and trees), *Miélat*, m. *miélée*, f.

*† An oily tongue, *Une langue bien pendue.*

OILY-GRAIN (ŏĭl'-é-gréne), *s. Sorte de plante*, f.

OILY-PALM (ŏĭl'-é-pame), *s.* [a useful tree of Guinea, transplanted in the West Indies] *Palmier huileux ou oléagineux*, m.

To OINT (ŏĭn'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to smear with something unctuous] *Oindre.*

OINTED (ŏĭn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Oint.*

OINTING (ŏĭn'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [the action of rubbing with oil and anointing] ‡ *Oignement*, m.

OINTMENT (ŏĭn't'-mĕn'te), *s.* [unguent] *Onguent*, m.

OISE (ŏĕze), *s.* [a river and department of France] *Oise*, f. *le département de l'oise.*

OISTER (ŏĭ'-steŭr), *s.* V Oyster.

OKER (ô'-keŭr), *s.* V. Ochre.

OLAMPY, *s.* [in Pharmacy; a scarce American gum resembling copal] *Olampi*, m.

OLD (ôld), *adj.* [past the middle of life, not young; not new; ancient, not modern; long practised] *Vieux, vieil, âgé; usé, ancien, antique, suranné, qui dure depuis long-temps.* An old man *or* woman, *Un vieux homme, un vieil homme, un vieillard; une vieille femme, une femme âgée.* An old suit, *Un vieux habit, un habit usé.* An old castle, *Un ancien château.* An old word, *Un vieux mot, un mot suranné*, ou *hors d'usage.* His old promise, *Son ancienne promesse, la promesse qu'il fit autrefois.* Old times, *Le vieux temps, les anciens temps, l'antiquité*

How old are you? *Quel âge avez-vous?* I am twenty years old, *J'ai vingt ans.* Old age, *La vieillesse.* To grow old, *Vieillir, blanchir.*

¶ Old, *vieux*; ancient, *ancien*; antique, *antique* (tynon.): A thing is old which has long been; ancient when it has been some time old; antique when it has been long ancient. We say: an old man, an old garment, an ancient author, or history; an antique medal, or statue. That which is recent, is not *old*; that which is new, is not *ancient*; that which is modern, is no *antique.* As we grow *old* we decrease in strength, but gain more experience. *Ancientness* makes fashions disagreeable; but adds splendour to nobility. *Antiquity* destroys the proofs of history, and weakens credit; but renders monuments of greater value.

Old [late] *Feu, défunt.* The old king, *Le feu roi, le roi défunt.*

Old clothes [clothes left off] *La dépouille*

Old, *or* Old-beaten, *Vieux, qui a de l'expérience* An old beaten soldier, *Un vieux soldat, un soldat qui a vieilli sous les armes.* An old beaten fox, *Un vieux renard, * un vieux routier.*

† Old Nick, *Le diable*

Of Old [long ago] *Jadis, autrefois, anciennement.* A friend of old, *Un ancien ami*

OLDEMBURG, *s.* [a town of Germany in Westphalia; lat. 53°-7′ N. lon. 8°-3′ E.] *Oldembourg*, m.

OLDER (ôl'-deŭr), *adj.* [the comparative of *Old*] *Plus vieux, plus âgé.* I am older than you, *Je suis plus vieux, plus âgé que vous.* To grow older, *Vieillir.*

OLDEST (ôl'-dĕste), *adj.* [the superlative of *Old*] *Le plus vieux, le plus âgé.*

OLD-FASHIONED (ôld făsh'-eŭn'd), *adj.* [formed according to obsolete custom] *A la vieille mode, à l'antique.*

‖ OLDISH (ôld'-ĭche), *adj.* [somewhat old] *Vieillot, qui commence à vieillir.*

OLDNESS (ôld'-nĕce), *s.* [old-age] *Vieillesse*, f. *antiquité*, f.

OLD WIFE (ôld'-eŭăĭfe), *s.* [a large sea-fish of Cayenne; a species of the asellus] *Vieille*, f. *grosse morue*, f.

OLEAGINOUS (ô-lĭ-ăj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj* [oily] *Oléagineux, huileux, onctueux, gras.*

OLEAGINOUSNESS (ô-lĭ-ăj'-ĭ-neŭs-nĕce), [oiliness] *Onctuosité*, f. *qualité huileuse.*

OLEANDER (ô lĭ- n'-deŭr), *s.* [Bot. Nerium, rhododaphne, rhododendron; rose-bay] *Olandre*, m. *nérion*, m. *laurier-rose*, m.

OLEASTER (ô-lĭ-ăs'-teŭr), *s.* [a tree, wild olive] *Olivier sauvage*, m.

OLECRANUM (ô-lĭ-kré-neŭme), *s.* [Anat. an eminence behind the bend of the elbow] *Olécrane*, m.

OLEOSE (ô-lĭ-ôce'), *adj.* V. Oily.

To OLFACT (ŏl-făkt'), *v. a.* [to scent, *or* smell] *Flairer.*

OLFACTORY (ŏl-făk'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [Anat. having the sense of smelling] *Olfactoire, olfactif, qui sert à l'odorat.*

OLIBANUM (ô-lĭb'-ă-neŭme), *s.* [Frankincense, manna thuris] *Oliban*, m. *encens mâle*, m.

OLID (ŏl'-ĭd), *and* Oliddous (ŏl'-ĭ-deŭce), *adj.* [stinking, fœtid] *Puant, fétide.*

OLIGARCHICAL (ŏl'-ĭ-gar'-kĭ-kăl), *adj.* [governed by a few men] *Oligarchique, aristocratique.*

OLIGARCHY (ŏl'-ĭ-gar-ké), *s.* [a government in the hands of a few persons] *Oligarchie*, f. *aristocratie*, f.

OLINDA [a town of America, in Brazil, with a very good harbour] *Olinde* ou *Fernambuco.*

OLIO, *or* Oglio (ô'-lĭ-ô), *s.* [a mixture, a medley] *Olla*, f.

OLITORY (ŏl'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [belonging to the kitchen-garden] *Qui concerne le jardin potager.*

OLIVASTER (ŏl-ĭ-văs'-teŭr), *adj.* [olive-coloured, darkly brown, tawny *Olivâtre.*

OLIVE (ŏl'-ĭv'), *s* [a tree, its fruit produces oil; the emblem of peace] *Olivier*, m. *olive*, f. An olive-grove, *or* Olive-yard, *Un lieu planté d'oliviers, une oliverie.* Olive-colour, *Couleur d'olive*, f. Olive-season, *Olivaison*, f. Olive branch, *Rameau d'olives.* Olive-coloured, *Olivâtre* Olive complexion or face, *Teint ou visage olivâtre.*

The best Provence-olives, *Orchites*, f. To bring the olives under the stone, *Paître la meule.* Olive husks, *Grignon*, m.

Olives [Pearls in the shape of an olive] *Olives*, f. pl.

OLIVE-BIT (ŏl'-ĭv'-bĭte), *Olives*, forte d'embouchure de cheval, f.

OLIVE SHELLS (ŏl'-ĭv'-chĕlz), *s. pl.* [a genus of univalve sea-shells] *Olives*, f. pl.

OLIVE WORM, *s.* (ŏl -ĭv'-oûeûrme), *s. Chiron*, m. *ver des olives*, m.

OLIVE-YARD (ŏl'-ĭv' farde), V. Olive.

OLIVENZA, *s.* [a strong and important town of Portugal in Alentejo, lat. 38°-30′ N. lon. 7°-4′ W.] *Olivença.*

OLMUTZ, *s.* [a town of Germany in Moravia; lat. 49°-26′ N. lon. 17-°35′ E.] *Olmutz*, m.

OLONE, *s.* [an island, town, castle, and harbour of France in the department of Vendee; at. 46°-30′ N. lon. 1°-43′ W.] *Olone.*

OLYMPIAD (ô.-ĭm'p'-ĭ-ăd), *s.* [the space of four years] *Olympiade*, f.

Olympian (ŏl-ĭm'p'-ĭ-ăn), *and* Olympick (ŏl-ĭm'p'-ĭk), *adj. Olympique, Olympien.*

OLYMPIUS (ŏl ĭm'p'-ĭ-eŭce), *and* Opitulator (ŏp-ĭ-tĭcŭ-lé-teŭr), *s.* [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Olympius & Opitulator*, m.

OLYMPUS (ŏ. ĭm'p'-eŭce), *s* [a hill in Thessaly, the highest and most beautiful in Greece] *Olympe*, m. montagne de la Thessalie supposée habitée par les dieux de la Grèce.

OLYRA (ô-lĭ'-ră), *s.* [Bot. Secale, spratcorn, starch-corn] *Seigle*, m.

OMAGUAS [People of the Southern America on the banks of the river of Amazoons] *Omaguas*, m. pl.

OMBRE (ôm'-beŭr), *s.* [a game at cards; a sort of fish] *Hombre*, f. jeu des Cartes; *ombre*, m. poisson.

OMBROMETER (ŏm brŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *s.* [a machine to measure the quantity of rain that falls] *Ombromètre*, m.

OMEGA (ô-mi'-gă), *s.* [the last letter of the Greek alphabet] *Oméga*, m. au figuré, *le dernier.*

OMELET (ŏm'-lĕte), *s.* [a kind of pancake of eggs] *Une omelette.*

OMEN (ô'-mĕna), [a sign good or bad] *Augure*, m. *auspice*, m. *présage*, m. *pronostic*, m.

OMENED (ô'-mĕn'd), *adj.* [containing prognosticks] *Augural, qui présage.*

OMENTUM (ô-mĕn'-teŭme), *s.* [the caul enwrapping the bowels] *La coiffe*, membrane qui couvre les boyaux, *Epiploon*, m.

OMER (ô'-mer), *or* Gomer, *s.* [an Hebrew measure of 3 Wine-quarts] *Un homer.*

To OMINATE (ŏm'-ĭ-nète), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to foretell] *Présager, augurer, pronostiquer.*

OMINATED (ŏm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Présagé, pronostiqué.*

OMINATION (ŏm'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [prognostic] *Présage*, m. *pronostic*, m.

OMINOUS (ŏm'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [inauspicious] *De mauvais augure, sinistre, fatal.*

OMINOUSLY (ŏm'-ĭn-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with good or bad omen] *D'une manière qui présage*, ou *annonce* quelque chose de bon ou de mauvais.

OMIN-

OMINOUSNESSS (ŏm'-ĭn-cŭs-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of being ominous] *Mauvais augure, mauvais préjage.*

OMISSION (ô-mĭsh'-eŭne), *f.* [neglect to do something] *Omiſſion, f manquement,* m. *défaut,* m. *bourdon* (t. d'Imprimerie), m.

To OMIT (ô-mĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to leave out, not to mention, to neglect to do or practiſe] *Omettre, laiſſer, paſſer ſous ſilence, cublier, laiſſer échapper, négliger, ne pas faire, manquer de faire.* I omit theſe things, *J'omets ou je paſſe ces choſes, je n'en parle pas.* Her father omitted nothing in her education, *Son père ne négligea rien pour ſon éducation.* I have omitted to tell you, *J'ai oublié de vous dire que . . .*

OMITTANCE (ô-mĭt'-an'ce), *ſ.* V. FORBEARANCE.

OMLANDS, *ſ.* [a name given to the environs of Groningen in the United Provinces] *Ommelande.* f.

OMNIFARIOUS (ŏm'-nĭ-fé'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj* [of all kinds] *De toute eſpèce.*

OMNIFEROUS (ŏm'-nĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [all-bearing] *Qui porte ou produit toutes choſes.*

OMNIFICK (ŏm'-nĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [all-creating] *Qui fait toutes choſes.*

OMNIFORM (ŏm'-nĭ-forme), *adj.* [having every ſhape] *Qui a toutes les formes.*

OMNIGENOUS (ŏm'-nĭdj'-ĭ-neŭce), V. OMNIFARIOUS.

OMNIPARENT (ŏm'-nĭ-pé'-rĕn'te), *adj.* [that brings forth all things] *Qui porte, qui produit toutes choſes.*

OMNIPOTENCE (ŏm'-nĭp'-ô-tĕn'ce), *and* OMNIPOTENCY (ŏm'-nĭp'-ô-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [almighty power] *Toute-puiſſance,* f. *immenſité,* f.

OMNIPOTENT (ŏm'-nĭp'-ô-tĕn'te), *adj.* [almighty] *Tout-puiſſant, qui peut tout.*

OMNIPRESENCE (ŏm'-nĭ-prĕz'-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [ubiquity, unbounded preſence] *Immenſité,* f. *qualité d'être préſent par-tout.*

OMNIPRESENT (ŏm'-nĭ-prĕz'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [present in every place] *Qui eſt préſent par-tout, immenſe.*

OMNISCIENCE (ŏm'-nĭsh'-ĭ-ĕn'ce), *and* OMNISCIENCY (ŏm'-nĭsh'-ĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [boundleſs knowledge, infinite wiſdom] *Science ou connoiſſance infin e, omniſcience* de Dieu, f. *toute ſcience,* f.

OMNISCIENT (ŏm'-nĭsh'-ĭ-ĕn'te), *and* OMNISCIOUS (ŏm'-nĭsh'-eŭce), *adj.* [knowing all things] *Qui ſait tout, qui connoît tout, à qui rien n'eſt caché, infiniment ſage.*

OMNIUM (ŏm'-ni-eŭme), *ſ.* [in Finance; all the ſtocks included in the contract with government for a loan] *Omnium,* m.

OMOPLATE (ô'-mŏ-pléte), *ſ.* [the ſhoulder-blade] *Omoplate,* f.

OMPHACION, *or* OMPHACINUM, *ſ.* [Pharm. the juice of unripe grapes, and ſour olives] *Verjus,* m. *Omphacin,* m. *huile omphacine.* f.

OMPHALE (om'f'-ăle), *ſ.* [Mythol. a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules was ſo much in love, that ſhe made him ſubmit to ſpinning] *Omphale,* f.

OMPHALOCELE (ŏm'-făl-ô-cĭ'-lé), *ſ.* [Surg. a hernia in the navel] *Omphalocèle,* m. *hernie exomphale,* f:

OMPHALODES (ŏm'-f.l'-ô-dĭz), *ſ.* [Bot. Hound's tongue; a vuln. plant] *Omphalodes,* m. *petite conſoude.*

OMPHALOMANCY (ŏm'-făl-ô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [a divination of old women who tell how many more children a woman is to have by inſpecting the knots of the umbilical ſtring] *Omphalomancie,* f.

OMPHALOPTER (om'-fă-lŏp'-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Optics; a convex lens] *Loupe,* f. *lentille,* f. *verre omphaloptre,* m.

OMPHALOPTICK (ŏm'-fă-lŏp'-tĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [is ſaid of optic glaſſes convex on both ſides] *Omphaloptre.*

OMNIVOROUS (ŏm'-nĭv'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [all-devouring] *Qui dévore tout, omnivore.*

ON (ŏne), *prep.* [upon] *Sur.* To lean on one's elbow, *S'appuyer ſur le coude, s'accouder.* I rely on you, *Je compte ſur vous,* ou *je me repoſe ſur vous.* All our hopes depend on God's bounty, *Toutes nos eſpérances ſont fondées ſur la bonté de Dieu.*

ON oppoſed to OFF. To have one's clothes on, *Etre habillé.* My ſhoes are on, *Je ſuis chauſſé.* To get one's hat on, *Mettre ſon chapeau.*

To be off and on, *Etre irréſolu, indécis,* &c. V. OFF.

ON, *A; au, aux.* On the right hand, *A main droite, à droite.* On foot or on horſe-back, *A pied ou à cheval.* On purpoſe, *A deſſein, expres.* On the contrary, *Au contraire.* I thought on you, *Je penſois à vous.*

ON, *De; du, de la.* On my part, *De mon côté.* On a ſudden, *Tout d'un coup, tout à coup.* I ſeized on him, *Je me ſaiſis de lui.* To play on the violin, *or* harp, *Jouer du violon,* ou *de la harpe.*

ON, *En, dans.* On high, *En haut.* From on high, *D'en haut.* On ſuch ſolemn occaſions, *Dans ces occaſions ſolemnelles.* This happened on the firſt day, *Ceci arriva dans le premier jour, au premier jour, le premier jour.* To be on one's way, *Etre en chemin*

R. *Cette particule ſe trouve ſouvent à la ſuite des verbes Anglois, & alors elle fait partie de leur ſignification. Ex.* To put on. V. To PUT. To ſet on. V. To SET. To look on, *&c.* V. To LOOK, *&c. Et il eſt à remarquer qu'en ce cas elle exprime la continuation de l'action du verbe. Ex.* To play on, *Continuer de jouer.* Lead on, *Montrez le chemin, conduiſez-nous.* On with your ſtory, *Continuez votre conte.* To go on, *Continuer de marcher, paſſer outre.*

ONAGER (ŏn'-ă-gueŭr), *ſ.* [a quadruped; wild aſs] *Onagre,* m. *âne ſauvage,* m. *ezigithais,* m. *mulet de Dauric,* m.

ONAGER [a warlike inſtrument of the ancients] *Onagre,* m.

ONAGRA (ŏn'-ă-gră), *ſ.* [the night *or* tree primroſe, an American med. plant] *Herbe aux ânes,* f.

ON'T (ŏn'te), [for *of it*] *Ex.* I don't believe a word on't, *Je n'en crois rien.*

ONCA (ŏn'-kă), *ſ.* [Zool. Jaguara, the leſſer panther, a tame animal; in Perſia, &c. is uſed for the chace of antelopes and hares] *Once,* f.

ONCE (oŭeŭnce), *adv.* [one time] *Une fois.* More than once, *Plus d'une fois.* Once for all, *Une fois pour toutes, une bonne fois pour toutes.* At once, *Tout d'un temps, en même temps.* All at once, *Tout à la fois, tout d'un coup, tout de ſuite,* ‖ *tout brandi.* Once more, *Encore un coup,* Once more I tell you that. . . *Encore un coup, je vous dis que . . .*

ONCE [formerly] *Autrefois, jadis, anciennement.* My heart had once a fooliſh fondneſs for you, *Mon cœur fut épris autrefois d'un fol amour pour vous.* They were once the wonder of their nation, (*and by no means* of their age); *Ils étoient autrefois la gloire de leur patrie,* ou *ils faiſoient autrefois l'admiration de leur patrie.*

ONDEE, *adj.* [in Heraldry, waved] *Ondé.*

ONDULATION (ŏn'-dĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of tremor of a ſonorous body] *Ondulation,* f.

ONE (oŭeŭne), *adj.* [ſingle, denoted by unity] *Un, unième.* One, two, three, &c. *Un, deux, trois, &c.* I have but one book, *Je n'ai qu'un livre.* There's but one woman, *Il n'y a qu'une femme.* It is twenty to one it will happen, *Il y a vingt contre un à parier que cela arrivera.* One or other, *L'un ou l'autre.* One with another, *L'un portant l'autre.* With one accord, *D'un commun accord.* One while he ſays this and another while that, *Tantôt il dit ceci, & tantôt cela.*

ONE [the ſame, indifferent; different, diverſe, oppoſed to another] *Un, le même; indifférent.* It is all one, † *C'eſt bonnet blanc & blanc bonnet;* † *c'eſt jus vert ou vert jus.* 'Tis all one to me, *C'eſt tout un pour moi, c'eſt la même choſe pour moi, peu m'importe, cela m'eſt indifférent.* 'Tis all one as if you threw your money in the river, *C'eſt tout comme ſi vous jetiez votre argent dans la rivière.* It is one thing to think right, and another to ſpeak clearly, *L. a bien de la différence entre bien penſer, & s'énoncer clairement.* All under one, *Tout en un, tout à la fois.*

ONE, *ſ.* [a ſingle perſon] *Un, une perſonne.* One by one, *Un par un, un à un.* Such a one *Un tel, une telle.* If he be ſuch a one as you deſcribed to me, *S'il eſt tel que vous me l'avez dépeint.* One, any one, *Quelqu'un.* To be angry with one, *Etre fâché contre quelqu'un.* Every one, *Chacun* To make one, *Faire nombre.* To put *or* to come in for one, *Se mettre du nombre, de la partie; s'aſſocier.* He is one of the gang, *Il eſt de cette cabale.*

ONE [a man] *On, l'on.* How ſhall one do it? *Comment le fera-t-on?* He ſpeaks as one would have him, *Il parle comme l'on veut.* As one would have it, *A ſouhait, comme on le déſire.* What ſhall one do with ſuch folks? *Que faire avec ces gens là?*

ONE ANOTHER, *L'un l'autre.* To love one another, *S'aimer l'un l'autre, s'entr'aimer.* To eat one another, *Se manger l'un l'autre, s'entre-manger.*

ONE, *& au pluriel* ONES (oŭeŭn'z), *S'emploie quelquefois d'une maniere explétive.* This is a good one, *En voici un bon.* My little one, *Mon petit, mon petit ami, mon petit mignon.* Here's very good ones, *En voici de fort bons.* The great and the little ones, *Les grands & les petits.* To bring forth young ones, *Faire ſes petits.*

ONE'S (oŭeŭn'z), *Son, ſa, ſes.* To have two ſtrings to one's bow, *Avoir deux cordes à ſon arc.* To live according to one's eſtate, *Vivre ſuivant ſes revenus.*

ONE-EYED (oŭeŭn'-aïde), *adj.* [having only one eye] *Borgne, qui n'a qu'un œil.* A one-eyed woman, *Une borgneſſe.*

ONEGA, *ſ.* [a river and lake of Ruſſia] *Onéga,* m.

ONE-HANDED (oŭeŭne-hănd'-ĕd), *adj.* [having only one hand] *Manchot, qui n'a qu'une main.*

ONEIROCRITICA (ô-ni-rô-crĭt'-ĭ-kă), *or* ONEIROCRITICISM (ô-ni-rô-crĭt'-ĭ-cĭzm), *ſ.* [the art of interpreting dreams] *Oniroctitique,* f. *oniroctatie,* f. *oniroctitie,* f.

ONEIROCRITICAL (ô-ni-rô-krĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [interpretative of dreams] *Qui explique les ſonges, oniroctitique.*

ONEIROCRITICK (ô-ni-rô-krĭt'-ĭk), *ſ.* [an interpreter of dreams] *Oniroctitique,* m. *interprète des ſonges,* m.

ONENESS (oŭeŭne-nĕce). *ſ.* [unity] *Unité,* f.

ONERARY (ŏn'-ĕr-ăr-é), *adj.* [ſerving for burden or carriage] *De charge, de bât.* [in Law] *Onéraire.*

To ONERATE (ŏn'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to load, to burthen] *Charger;* au figuré, *accabler.*

ONERATION (ŏn-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de charger,* f.

ONEROUS (ŏn'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [burthenſome, oppreſſive] *Onéreux, accablant.*

ONGLEE (ŏn'-glī'), *adj.* [in Heraldry; is ſaid of the talons or claws of beaſts or birds, when of colours different from the body] *Onglé.*

ONION (eŭn'-ïeŭne), *ſ.* [a bulbous culinary plant] *Oignon,* m.

ONION-SHELL (eŭn'-ïeŭne-chĕl), [a kind of oyſter reſembling the peel of an onion] *Pelure d'oignon,* f.

ONKOTOMY (ŏn'-kŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [in Surgery; opening an abſceſs] *Oncotomie,* f.

ONLY (ŏn'-lé), *adj.* [one, ſole; V. ALONE]

ALONE] *Seul, unique.* This only man was worth the crown, *Il étoit le ſeul homme qui fût digne du ſceptre.* My only deſire is that I may pleaſe you, *Mon unique déſir eſt de vous plaire.*

ONLY, *adv.* [ſimply, ſingly, merely] *Seulement, uniquement, ſimplement.* I propoſe my thoughts only as conjectures, *Je propoſe mes penſées ſeulement comme des conjectures.* And that not only by a juſt judgment, but from the natural courſe of things, *Et cela non-ſeulement par un juſte jugement, mais ſuivant le cours naturel des choſes.* I only ſay, *Je dis ſimplement.* Only-begotten, *Enfant unique.*

ONOBRYCHIS, *ſ.* [Bot. Sainfoin, a ſort of graſs] *Sainfoin, eſparcette,* f. *groſſoir,* m. [hedyſarom] *Sainfoin d'Eſpagne,* m.

ONOCROTALUS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. pelican] *Onocrotale,* m. *grand goſier,* m. *pélican,* m.

ONOMANCY (ŏn-ô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [divination by names] *Onomancie,* f. *l'art de prédire,* ou *de deviner par le moyen des noms,* m.

ONOMANTICAL (ŏn-ô-măn'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [predicting by names] *Qui prédit par le moyen des noms,* m.

ONOMATOPEIA (ŏn-ô-măt-ô-pī'-ĭă), *ſ.* [in Grammar and Rhet. words formed to the reſemblance of the ſound made by the thing ſignified] *Onomatopée,* f.

ONSET (ŏn'-sĕte), *ſ.* [attack, aſſault, firſt brunt] *Attaque,* f. *aſſaut,* m. *charge,* f. To give a freſh onſet, *Revenir à la charge.*

‡ ONSLAUGHT (ŏn'-slâte), *ſ.* [ſtorm of town] *Aſſaut,* m.

ONTARIO, *ſ* [a lake of North America] *Ontario,* ou *Frontenac,* m.

ONTOLOGIST (ŏn'-tŏl'-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [a metaphyſician] *Un métaphyſicien.*

ONTOLOGY (ŏn'-tŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [metaphyſicks] *Ontologie,* f. *métaphyſique,* f.

ONWARD (ŏn'-oŭârde), *adv.* [forward, progreſſively] *En avant, progreſſivement.* Directly onward, *Tout droit en avant.* To come onward, *S'approcher.* To go or to move onward, *Aller en avant, avancer.*

ONYCHA (ŏn'-ĭ-kă), *ſ.* [aromatick tree] *Sorte d'arbre aromatique d'Arabie.*

ONYCHITES, *ſ.* [anguis lapideus, a yellow and reddiſh Alabaſter] *Onychite,* m. *albâtre vitreux,* m. *ſpath fuſible,* m.

ONYX (ô-nĭks), *ſ.* [a genus of the ſemipellucid gem, the moſt precious ſtone] *Onice* ou *Onyx,* f. *ſorte d'agate, pierre des pierres,* f. Onyx-ſhell, *Cierge paſcal,* m.

OOROO, *ſ.* [at Otaheite; a cloth made from the bark of the bread-tree] *Ooroo,* m.

OOST, *or* OAST, *ſ.* [a kiln to dry hops] *Four à houblon,* m.

OOZE (oŭze), *ſ.* [ſoft mud, ſlime] *Boue,* f. *vaſe,* f. *marais,* m. *marécage,* m. *limon,* m.

To change the ooze every eight days [among Tanners] *Rabattre les peaux.*

To OOZE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flow gently] *Couler doucement.*

OOZINESS (oŭ'-zĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* V. OOZE.

OOZY (oŭ'-zé), *adj.* [miry, muddy, ſlimy] *Boueux, marécageux, de marais,* m. *marécage,* m. *fond de vaſe* (t. de Marine), m.

To OPACATE (ô-pé'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to obſcure, to ſhade, to cloud] *Obſcurcir, embrager.*

OPACATED (ô-pé'-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Obſcurci, embragé.*

OPACITY (ô-păs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [want of tranſparency] *Opacité,* f.

OPACOUS (ô-pé'-keŭce), *adj.* V. OPAQUE.

OPAL (ô'-păl), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone, a whitiſh gem] *Opale,* f. *pierre du ſoleil,* f. *pierre de l'Apocalypſe,* f.

OPALIA, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. feaſt in honour of Ops] *Fêtes de la déeſſe Ops,* f. pl.

OPAQUE (ô-péke'), *adj.* [dark, ſhady, not tranſparent] *Opaque, qui n'eſt point tranſparent.*

To OPE (ôpe), a poetical word, *and* To OPEN (ô'-p'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uncloſe, to unlock; to ſhow, to diſcover, to explain, to diſcloſe] *Ouvrir,* au propre & au figuré; *découvrir, expoſer, expliquer, dévoiler, révéler; étaler, étendre.* To open the door *or* the window, *Ouvrir la porte,* ou *la fenêtre.* To open a bundle, a letter, *Ouvrir un paquet, le défaire; ouvrir une lettre, la décacheter.*

* To open one's heart to a friend, *Ouvrir ſon cœur à ſon ami.* He opened the North parts of America, *Il a découvert l'Amérique Septentrionale.* I opened him the ſtate of my concerns, *Je lui expoſai l'état de mes affaires.* Theſe things are opened by the ſacred books of Scripture, *Ces choſes nous ſont révélées dans les livres ſaints.*

To OPEN that which was ſtopped, *Ouvrir ce qui eſt bouché, le déboucher.* Open the bottle, *Ouvrez cette bouteille, débouchez-là.*

To open the body, *Lâcher le ventre, tenir le ventre libre.*

To OPEN the files, *Ouvrir,* ou *élargir les files.*

To OPEN trees at the root, *Déchauſſer les arbres.*

To OPEN [to begin] *Ouvrir, commencer* To open the campaign, *Ouvrir* ou *commencer la campagne.* To open the trenches, *Ouvrir la tranchée.*

To OPEN [to cut] *Ouvrir, fendre, percer, entamer.* The wall of the church was opened by an earthquake, *Le mur de l'égliſe fut ouvert* ou *fendu par un tremblement de terre.* To open an impoſthume, *Ouvrir* ou *percer un abcès.* To open a corpſe, *Ouvrir un corps mort.* To open the vein, *Phlébotomiſer, ſaigner.*

To OPE, *and* OPEN, *v. n.* [to uncloſe itſelf] *S'ouvrir,* au propre & au figuré; *commencer, déclorre.* The hundred doors open of themſelves, *Les cent portes s'ouvrent d'elles-même.* My old wound opened, *Mon ancienne bleſſure s'eſt ouverte,* ou *rouverte.* The flowers open, *Les fleurs s'ouvrent* ou *s'épanouiſſent.*

* The campaign will open betimes this year, *La campagne s'ouvrira de bonne heure cette année.* The aſſembly opened yeſterday, *L'aſſemblée ouvrit* ou *commença hier ſes ſéances.* At the opening of the campaign, *A l'ouverture, au commencement de la campagne.*

‡ OPE, *and* OPEN, *adj.* [uncloſed, not ſhut not covered] *Ouvert; découvert, qui n'eſt pas fermé, qui n'eſt pas couvert;* au figuré, *ouvert, expoſé, évident, clair, manifeſte, déclaré, ſincère, franc; commencé, libre, nu, ſerein, déployé.* The door is open, *La porte eſt ouverte.* A little open, *Entr'ouvert.* Wide open, *Tout-à fait ouvert, béant.* Her breaſt is open, *Elle a la gorge découverte.* The letter was open, *La lettre étoit ouverte,* ou *décachetée.* Is the bundle open? *Le paquet eſt-il ouvert, défait, dépaqueté?* An open country, *Un pays ouvert* ou *découvert.* In the open field, *En raſe campagne.* In the open ſtreet, *En pleine rue.* A tree that loves an open air, *Arbre qui aime le plein vent.* Open weather, *Un temps doux, tempéré;* ou bien *un temps clair, ſerein.* To lie in the open air, *Coucher à l'air, à la belle étoile.* Open air, *évent,* m. To keep one's body open, *Tenir le ventre libre.* As long as my eyes are open, *Tant que mes yeux ſeront ouverts, tant que je vivrai.* To ſet open, *Ouvrir.*

* To keep open table, *Tenir table ouverte.* He keeps open houſe, *Sa maiſon eſt ouverte à tout le monde.* To lie open to ſome danger, *Etre expoſé à quelque danger.* The French are open, familiar and talkative, *Les François ſont francs, familiers & babillards.* With open force, *A force ouverte, à main armée.* Open war, *Guerre ouverte* ou *déclarée.* An open town, *Une ville ouverte* ou *ſans défenſe.* In open court, *En pleine audience.* Thine eyes are open upon all the ſons of men, *Tes yeux ſont ouverts ſur tous les enfans des hommes, tu prends ſoin d'eux tous.*

Open flank [in Fortif. that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon), *Flanc couvert.* Open fire (in Chym.), *Feu à découvert, feu nu.*

To be open with any port, &c. [in Sea-language] *Etre à l'ouvert d'un port, d'un rade, &c.* We have the ſea-gates open, *Nous ſommes à l'ouvert de la pleine mer.*

OPENED (ô'-p'n'd), *part. adj. Ouvert, découvert,* au propre & au figuré; *expoſé, expliqué, devoile, révélé*

OPENER (ô'-p'o-nĕr), *ſ.* [one that opens; explainer, interpreter] *Celui qui ouvre;* au figuré, *qui explique, interprète,* m.

OPENEYED (ô'-p'n-ăïde), *adj.* [vigilant, watchful] *Soigneux, vigilant, attentif.*

OPENHANDED (ô'-p'n-hăn'd-ĕd), *adj.* [generous, liberal] *Généreux, libéral.*

OPENHEARTED (ô-p'n-hart'-ĕd), *adj.* [generous, candid] *Ouvert, franc, ſincère, droit, ſans diſſimulation,* ‡ *qui parle à cœur ouvert; généreux.*

OPENHEARTEDNESS (ô p'n-hart'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ. Libéralité,* f. *généroſité,* f.

OPENING (ô'-p'n-în'gne), *ſ.* [aperture, diſcovery] *Ouverture,* f *débouché,* m. *découverte,* f. au propre & au figuré, *début,* m. *décollement,* m. *orifice,* m. *abat-jour* (t. de Botanique, en parlant de têtes de pavots), m. Openings between the gabions (in Milit. art), *Jours,* m. pl.

OPENING [Archit. aperture] *Baie,* ou *bée,* f. *jour,* m.

OPENING [in Sea-language] *Ouverture,* f. ou *paſſage,* m. *entre deux terres.*

OPENLY (ô'-p'n-lé), *adv.* [publickly; freely; plainly, evidently] *Ouvertement, publiquement, à découvert; librement, de but en blanc, franchement, ſans déguiſement; clairement, évidemment, notoirement.* Prayers are faulty, not when they are openly made, but when hypocriſy is the cauſe o open praying, *Les prières ſont mauvaiſes, non lorſqu'elles ſont faites publiquement, mais lorſque l'hypocriſie eſt cauſe qu'on prie en public.* Speak openly, *Parlez ouvertement* ou *librement.* That is openly contrary to reaſon, *Cela contredit évidemment la raiſon*

OPEN-MOUTHED (ô-p'n măouzh'd'), *adj.* [having the mouth open] *Qui a la bouche ouverte,* ou *la gueule béante;* au figuré, *bruyant, déclamateur.*

OPENNESS (ô'-p'n-nĕce), *ſ.* [freedom from obſcurity, *or* from diſguiſe] *Clarté,* f. *évidence,* f. *franchiſe,* f. *candeur,* f. *ſincérité,* f. *ouverture de cœur,* f. The openneſs of your anſwers, *La clarté* ou *l'évidence de vos réponſes.* The noble openneſs of his heart, *La noble franchiſe de ſon cœur.* V. CANDOUR.

OPERA (ŏp'-ĕr-ă), *ſ.* [a play with ſongs and muſick] *Opéra,* m. Opera-houſe, *Opéra,* m. Opera (muſicians, actors, and dancers), *Opéra,* m. Opera-baſket, *Chancellière,* f. Opera-glaſs, *Lorgnette,* f. *lunette d'opéra,* f. *lunette d'approche,* f.

OPERABLE (ŏp'-ĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [practicable, to be done] *Praticable, que l'on peut faire*

OPERANT (ŏp'-ĕr-ănte), *adj.* [active, producing any effect] *Qui opère.*

To OPERATE (ŏp'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to work, to act] *Opérer, agir, avoir ſon effet.*

OPERATION (ŏp-ĕr-é'-cheŭoe), *ſ.* [agency, action, effect] *Opération,* f. *action,* f. *efficace,* f. *efficacité,* f. They are very ſlow in their operations, *Ils ſont fort lents dans leurs opérations.*

OPERATIVE (ŏp'-ĕr-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [working] *Qui opère; efficace, actif.*

OPERATOR (ŏp'-ĕr-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [a workman] *Un ouvrier.*

OPERATOR [a quack] *Opérateur,* m.

OPERCULUM (ô-pĕr'-kĭoŭ-leŭme), *ſ.* [the cartilaginous cover of univalve water-ſhells] *Opercule,* m. *couvercle,* m.

OPEROSE (ŏp-ĕr-ôce'), *adj.* [laborious, buſy at work; hard, difficult] *Laborieux, qui travaille beaucoup,* en parlant des perſonnes; *la-*

borieux

berieux, pénible, fatigant, difficile, en parlant des choſes.

OPERTUS (ŏp-ĕrt'-eŭse), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Pluto] *Opertus*, m.

OPHIOGLOSSUM (ô-fĭï'-ô glŏss-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Adder's tongue, a vuln. plant] *Ophioglôſſe*, f. *herce ſans couture*, f. *petite ſerpentaire*, f. *langue de ſerpent*, f.

OPHIOMORPHITES, *ſ.* [the foſſil called cornu Ammonis] *Ophiomorphite*, f.

OPHITES (ô-fï'-tiz), *ſ.* [ſerpentine, a variegated marble of a dark greenish colour, with ſpots of a lighter green] *Ophites*, m. *marbre ophite*, m. *ſerpentine*, m. *eſpèce de porphyre*.

OPHITES, the ſpleen-ſtone, *Ophite*, m. *membrane*, m.

OPHRYS (ô'-friſ), *ſ.* [Bot. Twyblade, a vul. plant] *Double feuille*, f.

OPHTHALMICK (ŏp-tshăl'-mĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [relating to the eye] *Ophthalmique*; *remède bon pour les yeux*.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY (ŏp-tshăl-mŏg'-ra-fé), *ſ.* [deſcription of the eye] *Ophthalmographie*, f.

OPHTHALMY (ŏp'-tshăl-mé), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe of the eye] *Ophthalmie*, f.

OPIATE (ô'-pi-ète), *ſ.* [a medicine that cauſes ſleep] *Opiat*, m. *remède ſoporifique*, m.

OPIATE, *adj.* [ſomniferous, narcotick] *Soporifique, narcotique, qui procure le ſommeil*.

OPIER (ŏp'-ï-ĕr), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Apollo] *Opifer*, m.

OPIGENA (ô-pĭï'-dji-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Opigene*, f.

OPILIO (ô-pil'-i-ô), *ſ.* [a peculiar genus of ſpiders, father long-leg] *Faucheur*, ou *faucheux*, m.

OPIMATORES (ô-pĭï'-mă-tô riz), *ſ. pl.* [Rom Antiq. contractors for armies] *Munitionnaires*, m. pl. *entrepreneurs des vivres*, m. pl.

OPINABLE (ô-pĭï'-nă-bl'), *adj.* *Qu'on peut penſer*.

OPINATION (ô-pĭï né'-cheûne), *ſ.* [opinion, notion] *Opinion*, f. *notion*, f.

OPINATOR (ô-pĭï'-né-teûr), *ſ.* [one who holds an opinion] *Qui tient une opinion, partiſan d'une opinion*, m.

To OPINE (ô pïne'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to think, to judge, to be of opinion] *Opiner, penſer, juger, être d'avis*.

OPINER (ô-pĭï'-neûr), *ſ.* [one that gives his opinion] *Opinant*, f. *celui qui opine*.

OPINIATIVE (ô-pin'-ï-ă-tiv'), *adj.* [ſtiff in a preconceived notion] *Attaché à ſon ſentiment, opiniâtre, entêté*.

OPINIATIVE [imagined, not proved] *Imaginaire, avancé ſans preuves*.

OPINIATIVENESS (ô-pĭn'-ï-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. OPINIATRETY.

‡ OPINIATOR (ô pĭn ï-é'-teûr), *ſ.* [one fond of his own notion] *Un homme prévenu en faveur de ſon ſentiment, attaché à ſes idées*.

OPINIATRE (ô-pin ï a'-t r), *adj.* [obſtinate, ſtubborn] *Opiniâtre, obſtiné, entêté*.

OPINIATRETY (ô-pĭn-ï-a' tre-té), *and* OPINIATRY (ô-pin'-ï-a-tré), *ſ.* [obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs] *Opiniâtreté*, f. *obſtination*, f. *entêtement*, m *attachement à ſon ſentiment*, m.

OPINION (ô-pin'-ïeûne), *ſ.* [perſuaſion of the mind, ſentiments, judgment, notion] *Opinion*, f. *penſée*, f. *avis*, m. *croyance*, f. *jugement*, m *ſentiment*, m. *notion*, f. *idée*, f. *imagination*, f If I were to ſpeak my opinion, *Si j'oſois dire mon avis, ma penſée*. That's my opinion, *C'eſt là mon opinion, mon ſentiment*. According to the opinion of the learned, *Au jugement des ſavans*. To broach new opinions, *Semer de nouvelles opinions*. He has a pretty good opinion of himſelf, *Il a aſſez bonne opinion de lui-même*. I have no opinion of theſe things, *Je n'ai pas grande idée de ces choſes*. To give one's opinion, *Opiner*. To follow the opinion of others, *Opiner du bonnet*. To ſtart an opinion, *Ouvrir un avis*. V. SENTIMENT.

To OPINION. V. OPINE.

OPINIONATED (ô-pĭn'-ïeŭn-é-tĕd), *and* OPINIONATIVE (ô-pĭn'-ïeŭn-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [Opiniative; fond of preconceived notions, ſelf-conceited] *Entêté, obtiné, qui abonde dans ſon ſens, attaché à ſon ſentiment*. V. PREPOSSESSED.

OPINIONATIVELY (ô-pĭn'-ïeŭn-ă-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [ſtubbornly] *Opiniâtrément, obſtinément*.

OPINIONATIVENESS (ô-pĭn'-ïeŭn-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. OPINIATRETY.

OPINIONIST (ô-pĭn'-ïeŭn-iſte), *ſ.* [one fond of his own notions] *Celui ou celle qui eſt attaché à ſon opinion, qui n'en veut pas démordre*.

OPIPAROUS (ô-pĭp'-ă-reûce), *adj.* *Somptueux, magnifique, ſplendide*.

OPIS (ô'-pĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Diana] *Opis*, f.

OPITULATION (ô-pĭt-ïoû-lé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of helping] *L'action d'aider, de ſecourir, &c. aide*, f. *ſecours*, m.

OPIUM (ô'-pï-eûme), *ſ.* [the juice of black poppy] *Opium*, m.

OPOBALSAMUM (ŏp-ô-bal'-ſă-meûme), *ſ.* [balm of Gilead, a very precious balm] *Opobalſamum*, m. *Baume de Judée, d'Egypte, du grand Caire, de la Mecque, de Syrie, de Galaad, de Conſtantinople*, ou *baume blanc*, m.

OPOCALPASON (ŏp-ô-kăl'-pă-sône), *ſ.* [a poiſonous gum, the juice of the capaſi; reſembles myrrh, but taken inwardly is deadly] *Opocalpaſum* ou *opocarbaſum*, m.

OPODELDOC (ŏp ô-dĕl'-dŏk), *ſ.* [a famous popular ointment, excellent in ſtrains, &c.] *Opodeldoc*, m.

OPOPANAX (ŏp-ô-pă'n'-ăks), *ſ.* [a plant yielding the gum opopanax] *Grande Lerce*, f. *panacée*, f. *panax d'héraclée*, m.

OPOPANAX [a gum-reſin brought from Turkey] *Opopanax*, m.

OPORTO *or* PORTO, *ſ.* [a rich and handſome ſea port of Portugal; lat. 41°-10' N. lon. 8°-21' W.] *Porto*, m.

OPOSSUM, *ſ.* [Zool. Didelphis marſupialis, an American quadruped] *Opoſſum*, m. *Marmoſe*, f. *rat manicou*, m. *coriguayra*, m. *maritataca*, m. *ſarigue*, m. *didelphe*, m. *puant*, m. *philandre*, m. *putois rayé*, m.

OPPELEN, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Sileſia; lat. 50°-41' N. lon. 17°-50' E.] *Oppeien* ou *Oppeln*, m.

OPPIDAN (ŏp'-ï-dăne), *ſ.* [an inhabitant of a town] *Habitant de la ville*, m.

To OPPIGNERATE (ŏp-ïg'-nĕr-ête), *v. a.* [to pledge, to pawn] *Mettre en gage, engager, hypothéquer*.

To OPPILATE (ŏp'-ï-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heap up obſtructions] *Opiler, cauſer quelque obſtruction*. This is apt to oppilate, *Ceci eſt capable d'opiler, de cauſer des obſtructions*.

OPPILATED (ŏp'-ï-lé-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Opilé, qui a quelque opilation*, ou *obſtruction*.

OPPILATION (ŏp-ï-le'-cheûne), *ſ.* [obſtruction] *Opilation, obſtruction*.

OPPILATIVE (ŏp'-ï-lă-tĭv'), *adj.* [obſtructive] *Opilatif, obſtructif*.

OPPONENT (ŏp-ô'-nĕn'-te), *ſ.* [an antagoniſt, an adverſary] *Antagoniſte*, m. *adverſaire*, m & f. *argumentant*, m. V. ANTAGONIST.

OPPONENT, *adj.* [adverſe, oppoſite] *Oppoſé, contraire*.

OPPORTUNE (ŏp-ŏr-tïoune'), *adj.* [ſeaſonable, timely, convenient] *Opportun, à propos, convenable, propre, ſelon le temps & le lieu*. Nothing could be more opportune to deliver him, *Rien ne pouvoit être plus à propos pour le délivrer*.

OPPORTUNELY (ŏp-ŏr-tïeune'-lé), *adv.* [ſeaſonably, conveniently] *A propos, convenablement, en temps & lieu, à point nommé*. You come very opportunely, *Vous venez fort à propos*.

OPPORTUNITY (ŏp-ŏr-tïou'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [fit place, fit time, convenience] *Occaſion*, f. *heureux moment, temps propre*, m *circonſtance favorable*, f. *commodité*, f V. CASE.

† Opportunity makes the thief, *L'occaſion fait le larron*.

To OPPOSE (ŏp-ôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to act againſt, to be adverſe, to reſiſt, to put in oppoſition] *Réſiſter, combattre, traverſer, empêcher, s'oppoſer, oppoſer; aller à l'encontre* ou *au contraire d'une choſe*. To oppoſe one, *Réſiſter à quelqu'un*. He oppoſed eagerly that opinion, *Il a combattu fortement cette opinion*. He oppoſes all my deſigns, *Il traverſe tous mes deſſeins*. I oppoſe his opinion to yours, *J'oppoſe ſon ſentiment au vôtre*.

To OPPOSE, *v. n.* [to act adverſely] *S'oppoſer, réſiſter, ſe battre, contrarier, objecter, milier*. I ſhall oppoſe his miſchievous deſigns, *Je m'oppoſerai à ſes mauvais deſſeins*.

OPPOSED (ŏp-ôz'd), *part. adj.* *Oppoſé, combattu, traverſé, contredit*.

OPPOSELESS (ŏp-ôze'-lĕce), *adj.* *Auquel on ne ſauroit s'oppoſer, ou réſiſter*.

OPPOSER (ŏp-ô'-zeûr), *ſ.* [antagoniſt, enemy, rival] *Antagoniſte*, m. *adverſaire*, m. *rival*, m. *ennemi*.

OPPOSITE (ŏp-ô'-zĭte), *adj.* [placed in front, facing each other; adverſe, contrary] *Oppoſé, placé vis-à-vis; contraire, incompatible, antipathique*.

OPPOSITE, *ſ.* [adverſary, opponent] *Antagoniſte*, m. *adverſaire*, m. & f. *contraire*, m. *oppoſé*, m. ‖ *oppoſite*, m.

OPPOSITE *and* OPPOSITELY, *adv.* [in ſuch a poſition as to face each other] *Vis-à-vis, à l'oppoſite*. He lives oppoſite to the exchange, *Il demeure vis-à-vis la bourſe*.

OPPOSITENESS (ŏp'-ô-zĭt-nĕce), *ſ.* *Etat de ce qui eſt à l'oppoſite*, m.

OPPOSITION (ŏp-ô-zĭch'-eûne), *ſ.* [ſituation ſo as to front ſomethiog oppoſed] *Oppoſition*, f. *concurrence*, f. The oppoſition of the ſtars, *L'oppoſition des aſtres*.

OPPOSITION [contrariety of affection, of intereſt, of meaning] *Oppoſition*, f. *contrariété*, f. Oppoſition of opinions and intereſts, *La contrariété des opinions & des interêts*.

OPPOSITION [obſtacle, reſiſtance] *Oppoſition*, f. *obſtacle*, m. *réſiſtance*, f. *empêchement*, m. True valour breaks through all oppoſition, *Le véritable courage n'eſt arrêté par aucun obſtacle*.

To OPPRESS (ŏp-prĕs'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overlay or ſmother] *Oppreſſer, cauſer une oppreſſion*. The night-mare oppreſſes one's breaſt, *Le cauchemar oppreſſe la poitrine*.

* To OPPRESS [to cruſh by hardſhip] *Oppreſſer, opprimer, accabler, vexer*. To oppreſs the innocent, *Opprimer l'innocent*.

OPPRESSED (ŏp-prĕs't), *part. adj.* *Oppreſſé*; au figuré, *opprimé, accablé*.

* Oppreſſed with grief, *Accablé de chagrin*.

OPPRESSION (ŏp-prech'-eûne), *ſ.* [the act of oppreſſing; the ſtate of being oppreſſed] *Oppreſſion*, f. *tyrannie*, f. au propre & au figuré; *accablement*, m. *calamité*, f. *malheur*, m.

OPPRESSIVE (ŏp-prĕs'-ſĭv'), *adj.* [heavy, overwhelming, injuſtly exactious or levere] *Qui oppreſſe, qu'opprime, tyrannique, accablant*.

OPPRESSOR (ŏp-prĕs'-ſeûr), *ſ* [one who harraſſes others with unjuſt ſeverity] *Oppreſſeur*, m *tyran*, m. *jongleur*, .

OPPROBRIOUS (ŏp-prô'-brï-eûce), *adj.* [reproachful, diſgraceful] *Injurieux, offenſant, choquant, infamant*.

OPPROBRIOUSLY (ŏp-prô'-brï-eûs-lé), *adv.* [reproachfully, ſcurrilouſly] *D'une maniere honteuſe* ou *infamante, honteuſement, avec opprobre*.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS (ŏp-prô brï'-eûs-nĕce), *ſ.* [reproachfulneſs; ſcurrility] *Opprobre*, m. *honte*, f. *ſcurrilité*, f.

To OPPUGN (ŏp-pïoune'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to oppoſe, to attack, to reſiſt] *Combattre, empêcher*,

empêcher, s'opposer. To oppugn an opinion, *Combattre une opinion.* These ingredients oppugn putrefaction, *Ces drogues empêchent la corruption.* Nothing can oppugn your love, *Rien ne s'oppose à votre amour.*

OPPUGNANCY (ŏp-pĕŭg'-năn`-cé), *f.* [opposition] *Opposition,* f.

OPPUGNED (ŏp-pĭoun'd'), *part. adj. Combattu, attaqué, assailli.*

OPPUGNER (ŏp-pĭoun'-eŭr), *f.* [one who opposes or attacks] *Adversaire,* m. & f. *antagoniste,* m.

OPS (ŏps), *f.* [Mythol. a name of Cybele] *Ops,* f.

OPTABLE (ŏp'-tă-bl'), *adj. Désirable.*

OPTATIVE (ŏp'-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* [in Gram. expressive of desire] *Optatif,* terme de Grammaire.

OPTICAL (ŏp'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the science of opticks] *Optique.*

OPTICIAN (ŏp-tĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [one skilled in opticks] *Opticien,* m.

OPTICK (ŏp'-tĭk), *adj.* [visual; relating to the science of vision] *Visuel, optique.*

OPTICKS (ŏp'-tĭks), *f.* [the organ of sight] *La vue; les yeux,* m. pl.

* The opticks of our mind, *Les yeux de notre esprit.*

OPTICKS [the science of vision] *L'optique,* f.

OPTIMACY (ŏp'-tĭ-mă-cé), *f.* [nobility, body of nobles] *Les nobles, le corps de la noblesse, la noblesse.*

OPTIMATES (ŏp-tĭ-mé'-tĭz), *f. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. the best citizens, in opposition to populares, i. e. those who would only please the populace] *Les grands,* m. pl *les notables,* m. pl.

OPTIMISM (ŏpt'-ĭ-mizme), *f.* [the system of those who pretend that every thing that happens is all for the best] *Optimisme,* m,

OPTIMIST (opt'-ĭ-mĭst), *f.* [partisan of the optimism] *Optimiste,* m.

OPTIMITY (ŏp-tĭm'-ĭ-té), *f.* [the best] *Le meilleur,* m. *optimisme,* m.

OPTION (ŏp-cheŭne), *f.* [choice, election] *Option,* f. *choix,* m *alternative,* f. That is left to our option, *On laisse cela à notre option, à notre choix.*

OPULENCE (ŏp'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'ce), *and* OPULENCY (ŏp'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'-cé), *f.* [wealth, riches, affluence] *Opulence,* f. *richesses,* f. *abondance de biens,* f. He has not only great opulence, but authority, *Il a autant d'autorité que de richesses.*

OPULENT (ŏp'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [wealthy, V. RICH] *Opulent, riche, qui a beaucoup de bien.*

OPULENTLY (ŏp'-ĭoŭ-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [richly, with splendor] *Opulemment, d'une manière opulente.*

OPUNTIA (ô-peŭn'-chĭ-ă), *f.* [Bot. prickly pear, Indian fig, cochineal plant, nopal] *Opuntia,* f. *figuier des Indes, poirier piquant,* m. *raquette,* f. *nopal,* m *cardasse,* f.

† OPUSCULE (ô peŭs'-kĭoule), *or* OPUSCLE (ô-peŭs'-kl'), *f.* [a short work] *Opuscule,* m.

OR, *conj.* [a disjunctive particle] *Ou.* They inquired whether this world was to perish or no, *Ils rechercheient si ce monde périroit ou non.* Or else, *Ou bien, autrement.*

OR [before] *Avant que.* Or we proceed to the explanation of this psalm, *Avant que nous passions à l'explication de ce psaume.* Or ever you be sick, *Avant que vous soyez malade.*

OR, *f.* [in Heraldry; gold colour] *Or,* m. terme de Blason.

ORA (ô'-ră), *f.* [an ounce, the eighth part of a mark] *Une once.*

ORA, *and* ORE, *f.* [a sort of old Saxon money] *Monnoie des anciens Saxons,* f.

ORACH *or* ORRACH (ŏr'-ătche), *f.* [Bot. Atriplex, golden herb, mountain spinage] *Arroche,* f. *follette,* f. *bonne-dame,* f. [vulvaria, an anti-hyst. plant] *Arroche puante,* f. [Chenopodium, goosefoot] *Patte d'oie,* f.

ORACLE (ŏr'-ă-kl'), *f.* [something delivered by supernatural wisdom] *Oracle,* m. The Scriptures are the oracles of God himself, *L'Ecriture sainte contient les oracles de Dieu même.*

ORACLE, *f.* [the God which delivered oracles; one famed for wisdom] *L'oracle, la Divinité qui rendoit les oracles;* au figuré, *un prophète, un homme qui a acquis une grande réputation de sagesse & de savoir.*

ORACULAR (ô-răk'-ĭoŭ-l r), *and* ORACULOUS (ô-răk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [uttering oracles] *Qui rend des oracles, divin, qui tient de l'oracle.*

ORACULOUSLY (ô-răk'-ĭoŭ leŭs-lé), *adv.* [in the manner of an oracle] *En oracle, comme un oracle.*

ORAISON (ŏr'-ĭ-zeŭne), *f.* [prayer] *Prière, f. supplication verbale,* f. *oraison,* f. *orémus,* m.

ORAL (ô'-răl), *adj.* [delivered by mouth, not written] *Oral, vocal.* The oral law, *La loi orale.* An oral prayer, *Une prière vocale.*

ORALLY (ô'-răl-é), *adv.* [by mouth] *De bouche, de vive voix.*

ORAN, *f.* [a strong and important seaport of Barbary; lat. 30°-2' N. lon. 0°-8' W.] *Oran,* m.

ORANG-OUTANG, *f.* [a species of ape without a tail; the man of the wood] *Orang-Outang,* m. *homme des bois, homme sauvage, barris,* m. *Egipan,* m.

ORANGE (ŏr'-ĭn'dje), *f.* [a sort of fruit] *Orange,* f. A Seville-orange, *Orange aigre, bigarade,* f. Candied oranges, *Des oranges confites.* Orange-peel, *Ecorce d'orange,* f. Candied orange-peel, *Orangeat,* m. Orange-flower water, *Nafle, eau de nafle* Orange-sherbet, *Orangeade,* f. Orange-chips, *Orangeat,* m. An orange-tree, *Un oranger.* An orange-house, *Une orangerie.* Orange-colour, *Orange,* f. *couleur d'orange,* f. Orange-coloured, *Orangé, qui est de couleur d'orange.* Person that cultivates orange-trees, *Orangiste,* m.

ORANGE, *f.* [an ancient and considerable town of France in the department of Drome; lat. 44°-9' N. lon. 4°-49' E.] *Orange,* f.

ORANGEWOMAN (ŏr'-ĭn'dje-oŭoŭm-eŭne), *f.* [a woman who sells oranges] *Une vendeuse d'oranges.*

ORATION (ô-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [a harangue, a declamation] *Oraison,* f. *harangue,* f. *discours oratoire,* m. signifie aussi *prière,* f. *oraison,* f.

ORATOR (ŏr'-ă-teŭr), *f.* [a man of eloquence] *Orateur,* m. *déclamateur,* m. He is a subtle orator, *C'est un orateur subtil.*

ORATOR [a petitioner, in addresses to Chancery] *Suppliant,* m. *requérant,* m.

ORATORIAL (ŏr-ă-tô'-rĭ-ăl), *and* ORATORICAL (ŏ-ră-tŏr'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [rhetorical, befitting an orator] *Oratoire, d'orateur, de rhétorique.*

ORATORIANS (ŏr-ă-tô'-rĭ-ăn`z), *f.* [religious order] *Les Oratoriens,* ou *les Peres de l'Oratoire.*

ORATORIO (ŏr-ă-tô'-rĭ-ô), *f.* [in the Italian musick, a sort of sacred drama of dialogues] *Concert spirituel,* m.

ORATORY (ŏr'-ă-teŭr-é), *f.* [eloquence, rhetorical skill] *Eloquence,* f. *l'art oratoire, l'art de la déclamation.*

¶ Oratory, *l'art oratoire*; eloquence, *l'éloquence*; rhetorick, *la rhétorique* (synon.): *Oratory* relates rather to the power of persuasion, and prevailing over the hearts of the hearers; *eloquence* implies fluency and elegance of speech; it is shown chiefly in description, and exerts its power over the hearer's imagination; *rhetorick* comprises both, reducing them to an art, and prescribing rules for their acquirement. The silent *eloquence* of tears is sometimes able to persuade, beyond the greatest powers of *oratory* or skill in *rhetorick.*

ORATORY [a private chapel to pray in] *Un oratoire,* petite chapelle particulière.

ORATRIX (ŏr'-ă-trĭks), *f.* [a law-term for a female petitioner] *Suppliante,* f. *requérante,* f.

ORB, *f.* [a sphere] *Orbe,* m. *orbite,* f. *globe,* m. *sphère,* f.

ORB [celestial body, planet, or fixed star] *Etoile,* f. *planète,* m

ORB [period, revolution of time] *Période,* f. *révolution,* f. *espace de temps révolu,* f.

ORBATION (or-bé'-cheŭne), *f.* [privation of parents or children] *Privation,* f. *perte,* f. *état de celui qui a perdu ses parens,* ou *ses enfans.*

ORBED (or'-bĕd, *or* orb'd), *and* ORBICULAR (or-bĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [spherical, round] *Orbiculaire, rond, circulaire, sphérique.*

ORBICULARLY (or-bĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr-lé), *adv.* [spherically] *En rond, orbiculairement.*

ORBICULARNESS (or-bĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr-nĕce), *f. Etat de ce qui est orbiculaire,* m. *sphéricité,* f.

ORBICULATED (or-bĭk'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj. Fait en orbe.*

ORBIS, *f.* [an orbicular sea-fish, of Africa and America] *Orbis,* m. *gros ventre,* m. *poisson-lune,* m. ou *lune de mer,* f. ou *rond de mer,* m. Orbis fenatus, *Suclet,* m. ou *bufot,* m.

ORBIT (or -bĭte), *f.* [the line described by the revolution of a planet] *Orbite* d'une planette, *f.*

ORBIT [Anat. the socket wherein the eye is placed] *Orbite,* f.

ORBITY (or'-bĭ-té), *f.* [loss or want of parents or children] *Etat de celui qui n'a point de parens* ou *d'enfans.*

ORBONA (ŏr-bô'-nă), *f.* [Mythol. a goddess of grown persons] *Orbona,* f.

ORC, *and* ORK (ork), *or* ORCA (or'-kă), *f.* [Whirlpool, a cetaceous fish] *Orca,* m. *orque* ou *dorque,* m. *épaulard,* m.

ORCADES, *or* ORKNEYS, *f. pl.* [a cluster of Islands on the North of Scotland] *Les Orcades,* f. pl.

ORCHAL (or'-kăl), *f.* [a stone from which a blue colour is made] *Orchal,* m.

ORCHANET (or'-kă-nĕte), *f.* [Bot. Anchusa, Buglossum radice rubra; a med. root used also for dying in red] *Orcanette,* f.

ORCHARD (or'-tcheŭrd), *f.* [a garden of fruit-trees] *Un verger.*

ORCHESTRE (or'-kĕs-teŭr), *or* ORCHESTRA (or-kĕs'-tră), *f.* [the place where the musicians are set at a publick show] *Orchestre,* m.

ORCHIS (or'-tchĭce), *f.* [Bot. Satyrion, fool's stones; a root thought aphrodisiac] *Orchis,* m.

To ORDAIN (or-déne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to appoint, to decree, to establish, to institute] *Ordonner, commander, prescrire, établir, instituer, destiner, décerner.*

To ORDAIN [to confer holy orders] *Ordonner.* To ordain a priest, *Ordonner un prêtre.*

ORDAINED (or-dén'd'), *part. adj. Ordonné, commandé, prescrit, établi, institué, destiné.*

ORDAINER (or-dén'-eŭr), *f.* [he who ordains] *Celui qui ordonne.*

ORDALIAN (or-dé'-lĭ-ăne), *f.* [instituting the ordeal fire or water] *D'ordalie,* f. The ordalian law, *La loi d'ordalie, qui établit l'ordalie.*

ORDEAL (or'-dĭ-ăl), *f.* [Antiq a foolish form of trial by fire, water, *or* combat, to discover innocence or guilt] *Ordalie,* f. *épreuve,* f. ou *preuve,* f. Ordeal was a remnant of heathenism adopted either by superstitious or knavish christians, *L'ordalie étoit un reste de paganisme adopté par des chrétiens superstitieux ou fourbes.* Ordeal by fire, by hot or cold water, by combat or camp fight, *L'ordalie du feu, l'épreuve du fer chaud; l'épreuve de l'eau bouillante* ou *froide; épreuve du duel,* ou *combat en champ clos.*

ORDER (or '-deür), *ſ.* [method, regular diſpoſition; V. ARRANGEMENT] *Ordre*, m. *arrangement*, m. *méthode*, f. To ſet in order, *Mettre en ordre*. To put in order, *Rédiger*. To put out of order, *Mettre en déſordre, en confuſion*; *déranger*.

ORDER, *ſ.* [proper ſtate, regularity, ſettled mode] *Ordre*, m. *réglement*, m. *règle*, f. *inſtitut*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *état*, m. *diſcipline*, f. *manière*, f. *coutume ordinaire*, f. *conduite réglée*, *devoir*, m. Order, in architecture, *Ordre d'architecture*. To keep one in order, *Tenir quelqu'un dans l'ordre, dans le devoir*. A horſe in good order, *Un cheval en bon état*. Out of order, *Indiſpoſé*. I ſhall take order about it, *J'y mettrai bon ordre, j'y pourvoirai*. The true order of a building, *L'ordonnance d'un bâtiment*.

ORDER [mandate, precept, command] *Ordre*, m. *commandement*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *appointement*, m. *commiſſion*, f. *inſtructions*, f. pl. *miſſion*, f. I have given order to my ſervants, that . . . *J'ai donné ordre à mes domeſtiques de* . . . I promiſe to pay it to you or your order, *Je m'engage de payer cette ſomme à vous ou à votre ordre*. New orders, *De nouvelles ordonnances*. An order to arreſt one, *Un décret de priſe de corps*.

ORDER [a ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour; a religious ſociety or fraternity] *Ordre*, m. A religious or military order, *Un ordre de religieux, un ordre militaire*.

ORDERS [hierarchical ſtate] *Ordres*, m. pl. To confer holy orders, *Conférer les ordres, ordonner*.

IN ORDER, *A deſſein, dans la vue, pour, afin*. In order to pleaſe you, *A deſſein de vous plaire*; *pour vous plaire*. In order to hurt him, *Dans la vue* ou *dans le deſſein de lui faire tort*. V. To.

To ORDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regulate, to manage, to conduct] *Ordonner, diſpoſer, mettre en ordre, arranger, inſtituer, régler, conduire, gouverner*. He ordered the matter to be alone with her, *Il arrangea tellement les choſes, qu'il ſe trouva ſeul avec elle*.

To ORDER [to command] *Ordonner, donner ordre, commander, preſcrire, enjoindre, décerner*. V. To BID.

To ORDER [to ordain, to confer holy orders] *Ordonner, conférer les ordres de l'Egliſe*

To ORDER or direct the courſe of a ſhip; [in Sea-language] *Commander à la route*.

ORDERED (or '-deür'd), *part. adj. Ordonné, diſpoſé, mis en ordre, arrangé, réglé, policé*; *commandé, preſcrit*. A well-ordered houſe, *Une maiſon bien réglée*. A commonwealth well ordered, *Un état bien policé*. The ſame thing was ordered to every one, *La même choſe fut ordonnée* ou *commandée à chacun*.

ORDEREO, *Ordonné, qui a reçu les ordres ſacrés*.

ORDERER (or '-deür-ĕr), *ſ.* [one who orders] *Ordonnateur*, m. *celui qui ordonne les choſes*.

ORDERING (or '-deür-ĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action d'ordonner*; *ordonnance*, f. *conduite*, f. *maniement*, m *arrangement*, m. The ordering of a feaſt, of a building, of a buſineſs, *L'ordonnance d'une fête, d'un bâtiment*; *la conduite d'une affaire*.

ORDERLESS (or '-deür-lĕce), *adv.* [without rule] *En déſordre, irrégulier, confus*.

ORDERLINESS (or '-deür-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [regularity, methodicalneſs] *Régularité*, f. *ſymmétrie*, f. *arrangement*, m.

ORDERLY (or '-deür-lé), *adj.* [methodical, regular, according to eſtabliſhed method; well regulated] *Régulier, méthodique, réglé, par ordre, en ordre; ſage, modéré, retenu, docile*. An orderly reading, *Une lecture méthodique*. An orderly march, *Une marche réglée*. An orderly child, *Un enfant ſage* ou *docile*.

ORDERLY [or liſted] ſoldier, *Un ſoldat enrôlé, qui eſt dans la liſte*.

ORDERLY, *adv.* [methodically, regularly, according to order] *Méthodiquement, régulièrement, en ordre, par ordre, dans l'ordre*.

ORDINABLE (or '-dĭ-nă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be appointed] *Capable d'être promu* ou *nommé*

ORDINAL (or '-dĭ-năl), *adj.* [noting order] *Ordinal, d'ordre*. An ordinal number, as firſt, ſecond, &c. *Un nombre ordinal, comme premier, ſecond, &c.*

ORDINAL, *ſ.* [a ritual; a book containing orders] *Le livre de l'ordination, le livre des ordres*, ou *des conſtitutions*; *rituel*, m.

ORDINANCE (or '-nĭ-nân'ce), *ſ.* [a law or ſtatute] *Ordonnance*, f. *loi*, f. *ſtatut*, m. *règlement*, m.

ORDINANCE, V. ORDNANCE.

ORDINARILY (or '-dĭ-nă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [orderly; commonly] *Dans l'ordre, avec ordre*; *ordinairement, communément, pour l'ordinaire, à l'ordinaire*.

ORDINARY (or '-dĭ-nă-ré, *colloquially* ord '-nă-ré), *adj* [methodical, regular] *Ordonné, méthodique, réglé, régulier*.

ORDINARY [common, uſual] *Ordinaire, commun, fréquent, accoutumé, uſuel, trivial, coutumier, uſité*.

ORDINARY [common, mean, indifferent] *Ordinaire, ſimple, commun, vulgaire, médiocre, paſſable*. A very ordinary ſort of a man, *Un homme fort ordinaire*. An ordinary vulgar man, *Un homme du commun*.

¶ Ordinary, *ordinaire*; common, *commun* (ſynon.): *Ordinary* ſeems oeſt applied when the repetition of actions is in queſtion; *common*, when a multitude of objects; thus: diſſimulation is an *ordinary* thing at court; monſters are *common* in Africa.

Theſe words are uſed alſo to expreſs little or no value:—what is *ordinary* has nothing to diſtinguiſh it, what is *common* has nothing to make it ſought after.

ORDINARY, *ſ.* [eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes] *Ordinaire*, m.

ORDINARY [any judge in civil law having power to take knowledge of a cauſe in his own right] *Juge ordinaire*, le juge naturel d'une perſonne.

ORDINARY (ord '-nă-ré), [a place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price] *Un ordinaire, lieu où l'on mange à un prix réglé*, m. *auberge*, f.

ORDINARY, *Titre que l'on donne au Miniſtre de la priſon de Londres nommée* Newgate.

IN ORDINARY, *Ordinaire*. A phyſician in ordinary, *Médecin ordinaire*. A chaplain to the king in ordinary, *Chapelain ordinaire du Roi*. To be in ordinary at court, *Avoir bouche en cour*.

ORDINARY [in Sea-language] *Etat d'ouvriers & de gens de mer* (employés à garder & à entretenir les vaiſſeaux déſarmés). m Ships in ordinary, *Vaiſſeau déjarmé* (qui ont ſeulement un petit état d'ouvriers & de gardiens pour leur entretien), m. pl. Ordinary ſailors, *Matelots à la baſſe paye*, m. pl.

ORDINARY, *adv.* V. ORDINARILY.

ORDINATE (or '-dĭ-néte), *adj.* [regular, methodical] *Régulier*. Ordinate figures, *Des figures régulières*.

ORDINATE, *ſ.* [in Geometry; a line drawn from any point of a circumference, perpendicularly acroſs the axis to the other ſide] *Ordonnée*, f.

To ORDINATE, V. To APPOINT.

ORDINATION (or-dĭ-né '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [tendency] *Tendance*, f.

ORDINATION [the act of ordaining] *Ordination*, f. *l'action de conférer les ordres ſacrés*.

ORDNANCE (ord '-nân'ce), *ſ.* [cannon, great guns, mortars, &c.] *Artillerie*, f. *canons*, m. pl. A piece of ordnance, *Une pièce d'artillerie*.

Ordnance-office (the ſtanding grand magazine of arms, habiliments, &c.), *Arſenal*, m. *bureau de l'artillerie*, m.

ORDONNANCE (or '-deŭn-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [in Painting: the regularity, proportion, and harmony of the whole] *L'ordonnance*, f. *la diſpoſition*, ou *la régularité des figures*, ou *des parties d'un tableau*.

ORDURE (or '-dĭoure), *ſ.* [filth in general; excrements] *Ordure*, f. *ſaleté*, f. *vilenie*, f. *excrément*, m.

ORE (ôre), *ſ.* [metal unrefined and yet in its mineral ſtate] *Mine*, f. *minéral*, m. *métal*, m. *minerai*, m. Earthy ſubſtance ſurrounding the ore, *Gangue*, f. Virgin or native ore (ſuch as it is found in the mine), *Métal vierge*, m. Silver-ore, *Argent vierge*, m. Silver-ore mixed with arſenic and ſulphur, *Mine d'argent rouge*, f. Soft ſilver-ore, *Mine d'argent cornée*, f. Uncalcined ſilver-ore, *Fonte crue*, f. Lead-ore mixed with ſilver, *Mine de plomb tenant argent*, f. Native lead-ore (ſuch as found in the mine), *Plomb natif*, m. Copper-ore mixed with ſilver, *Mine de cuivre tenant argent*, f. Native iron-ore, *Fer impur*, m. Grey ore, *Fonte griſe*, f. Sand and ſmall ſtones found among the iron ore, *Grappes*, f. pl. Ore rough from the mine, *Mine à bocarder*, f. To clean the ore, *Egratter la mine*. Dry ore, *Mine caſſante*, f. Hard ore (hard to melt), *Mine ſèche*, f. To ſcum the ore in melting, *Ouvrager la mine*.

† ORE [a tract or little country] *Petit pays, canton*, m. *contrée*. Lemſter's ore, *Le pays* ou *le canton de Lemſter*, dans la province de Hereford.

OREADES (ô '-rĭ-é-oĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. nymphs of Mountains] *Oréades*, f. pl.

OREILLARD, *adj.* [in Manege; wide-eared] *Oreillard*.

ORESTES (ô-rĕst '-ĭze), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Agamemnon & Clytemneſtra, and friend of Pylades] *Oreſte*, m.

‡ ORFRAIES, *and* ORFRAYES, *ſ.* [a friſzled cloth of gold, worn heretofore in England] *Orfroi*, m. ſorte de drap d'or frite.

ORGAL (or '-găl), *or* ARGOL (ar '-göl), *ſ.* [Tartar, lees of wine dried, and uſed by dyers] *Tartre*, m. ou *lie de vin ſéché*, f.

ORGAN (or '-găne), *ſ.* [natural inſtrument] *Organe*, m. au propre & au figuré; *inſtrument*, m. The tongue is the organ of ſpeech, *La langue eſt l'organe de la parole*.

ORGAN [an inſtrument of muſick] *Orgue*, m. ou *orgues*, f. pl. A pair of organs is a pneumatick machine, *Un jeu d'orgues eſt une machine pneumatique*.

Organ-loft (the place where the organ ſtands), *L'orgue*, m An organ-caſe, *Un buffet d'orgues*. A chamber-organ, *Un buffet d'orgues* ou *cabinet d'orgues*. Bird-organ, *Serinette*, f. Caſe of an organ, *Fût*, m. Back-quals of an organ, *Regiſtre*, m. Languet of an organ-pipe, *Languette*, f. Mouth of an organ pipe, *Lumiere*, f. Spring of an organ-pipe, *Roſette*, f. Stops of an organ, *Fourniture d'orgue*, f. Stop or ſtret, or key, *Touche* (d'un orgue), f. Set of keys, *Clavier*, m Middle of an organ, *Plate face*. Full organ (a part of an organ commonly at the back of a church-gallery), *Grand buffet*, m. Choir-organ, *Petit buffet*, m. *poſitif*, m. Full organ (anſwering to the middle finger-board), *Clavier de bombarde*, m.

ORGANICAL (or-gă n '-ĭ-kăl), *and* ORGANICK (or-gă n '-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the organs; having organs] *Organique, organiſé*.

ORGANICALLY (or-găn '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by means of organs] *Par le moyen d'organes*.

ORGANICALNESS (or-găn '-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *and* ORGANISM (or '-gă-nizme), *ſ.* [ſtate of being organical; organical ſtructure] *Organiſme*, m. *ſtructure organique*, f.

ORGANIST (or '-gă-niſte), *ſ.* one who plays on the organ] *Organiſte*, m.

ORGANIZATION (or-gă-nĭ-zé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [organical ſtructure] *Organiſation*, f.

To

To ORGANIZE (or '-gă-nīze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form organically, to form organs] *Organiser.*

ORGANIZED (or '-gă-nīz'd), *adj.* *Organisé.* To be organized, *S'organiser.*

ORGANLING. V. ORKNEY-LING.

ORGANO (or '-g'-nô), *s.* [Ital. music, thorough bafe *Baſſe continue*, f.

ORGAN-PIPE (or '-găn'-pīpe), *s.* [the pipe of an organ] *Tuyau d'orgue*, m.

ORGANZINE (or '-găn '-zāine), *s.* [a ſort of ſilk made by giving a throw or twiſt to each thread of raw ſilk ſingly, and then doubling two of theſe twiſted threads together, and twiſting them ſmartly togeth r] *Organſin*, m.

ORGASM (or '-găzme), *s.* [ſudden vehemence of humours] *Orgaſme*, m.

ORGEAT (or '-jăte), *s.* [barley-water ſeaſoned with melon-ſeed, ſugar, and ſweet-ſcented water] *Orgeat*, m.

ORGEIS, *and* ORKNEY-LING, *s.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Sorte de morue.*

ORGIA *and* OSCNPHORIA, *s.* [Mythol. feaſts of Bacchus] *Orgies & oſcophories*, f. pl.

ORGIES (or '-djīz), *s.* [mad rites of Bacchus] *Orgies*, f. fetes en l'honneur de Bacchus.

ORGILLOUS (or '-guĭl-leŭce), *adj.* [proud, haughty] *Fier, orgueilleux, ſuperbe.*

ORGUE, *s.* [in Fortif. a ſort of herſe or portcullice, but made of ſeveral pieces] *Orgue*, m. Several muſket-barrels bound together, *Orgue*, m.

ORICHALCH, *s.* [braſs or tinſel; a famous and precious metallic compoſition] *Laiton battu en feuille*, m. *oripeau*, m. *clinquant*, m. *orichalque*, m. *cuivre de Corinthe*, m.

ORIENT (ô '-rī-ĕn te), *s.* [the Eaſt] *L'Orient*, m. *l'Eſt*, m. *le Levant.* An orient-pearl, *Perle d'Orient*, f.

ORIENT, *adj.* [bright, ſhining, glittering] *Brillant, luiſant, éclatant.* [riſing as the ſun] *Qui ſe lève avec le ſoleil*, ou *comme le ſoleil.*

ORIENT *or* PORT L'ORIENT, *s.* [a town and ſea-port of France in the department of Morbihan; lat. 47°-46′ N. lon. 3°-20′ W.] *L'Orient*, m

ORIENTAL (ô rī-ĕn '-tăl), *adj.* [Eaſtern] *Oriental, à l'Orient.* The Oriental ſeas, *Les mers Orientales*

ORIENTALS (ô-rī-ĕn '-tălz), *s.* [the inhabitants of the Eaſtern parts of the world] *Les Orientaux*, m. pl *ceux qui habitent les parties Orientales de la terre*; *les peuples de l'Orient.*

ORIENTALISM (ô- ī-ĕn ' t -lĭzme), *s.* [an Eaſtern mode of ſpeech] *Style Oriental*, m.

ORIENTALITY (ô-rī-ĕn'-tăl '-ī-tē), *s.* *Etat de ce qui eſt Oriental*, ou *à l'Orient*, m.

ORIFICE (ŏr'-ī fĭce), *s.* [any opening] *Orifice*, m. *ouverture*, f. *entrée*, f. *bouche*, f. The orifice of the ſtomach, *L'orifice de l'eſtomac.*

ORIFLAMB, *or* AURIFLAME, *s.* [a golden ſtandard] *Oriflamme*, f.

ORIGAN (ŏr -ī-găne), *or* ORIGANY (ŏr '-ī-gă-né), *s.* [wild marjoram] *Marjolaine ſauvage*, f *origan*, m.

ORIGIN (ŏr '-ĭ dĭne), *and* ORIGINAL (ô-rĭdj '-ĭ-năl), *s* [beginning, riſe, firſt exiſtence] *Origine*, f. *commencement*, m. *principe*, m. The ſacred hiſtorian only treats of the origin of terreſtrial animals, *L'hiſtorien ſacré ne traite que de l'origine des animaux terreſtres*

ORIGINAL [derivation, deſcent] *Origine*, f. *extraction*, f. *étymologie*, f. en parlant des mots.

ORIGINAL [firſt copy, archetype] *Original*, m *archétype*, m *premier modèle.*

ORIGINAL, *adj.* [primitive, firſt] *Original, primitif, premier.* Original cauſe, *Cauſe premiére.*

ORIGINALITY (ô-rĭdj '-ĭ-năl '-ī-tē), *s.* *Originalité*, f. V. INVENTION.

ORIGINALLY (ô-rĭdj '-ĭ-năl-é), *adv.* [primarily] *Originairement, primitivement, originellement, dans l'origine.* Originally come, *Originaire.*

ORIGINALNESS (ô-rĭdj '-ĭ-năl-nĕce), *s.* [the ſtate of being original] *Originalité*, f.

ORIGINARY (ô-rĭdj '-ĭ-nă-ré), *adj.* [primitive; productive] *Originaire, primitif; productif.*

To ORIGINATE (ô-rĭdj '-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring into exiſtence] *Produire, engendrer.*

ORIGINATION (ô-rĭdj-ĭ-né '-cheŭne), *s.* [firſt production] *Génération*, f. The daily originations of ſome animals, and the diſſolutions of others, *Les générations journalieres de certains animaux, & les diſſolutions des autres.*

ORILLON, *s.* [in Fortif. a ſmall rounding of earth, raiſed on the ſhoulder of baſtions that have caſemates] *Orillon* ou *Oreillon*, m.

ORION (ô-rāï '-ŏne), *s.* [Mythol. the ſon of Hircus, Neptune, and Mercury, a mighty hunter] *Orion*, m.

ORION, *s.* [a ſouthern conſtellation] *Orion*, m.

ORISON (ŏr '-ĭ-zeŭne), V. ORAISON.

ORISSA, *s.* [a province of the peninſula of Hindooſtan] *Orixa*, m.

ORK, *s.* V. ORC [a ſea-veſſel] *Hourque*, f.

ORKNEY-ISLANDS. V. ORCADES.

ORKNEY-LING, V. ORGEIS.

ORLE, *s.* [in Heraldry and Arch. fillet, cincture] *Orle*, m.

ORLEANS, *s.* [a large, ancient, rich, and handſome city of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannis; lat. 47°-44′ N. lon. 1°-51′ E.] *Orléans*, m.

NEW ORLEANS, *s.* [a city of North-America, capital of Louiſiana; lat. 30°-2′ N. lon. 89°-53′ W.] *La Nouvelle Orleans.*

ORLEANS [a ſort of large deep purple plum] *Prune de Monſieur*, f.

ORLOP (or '-lŏp), *s.* [the middle deck, a place where many may aſſemble] *Faux-pont*, m. Orlop-beams, *Baux du faux pont*, m. pl. *fauxbeaux*, m. pl.

ORNAMENT (or '-nă-mĕn'te), *s.* [embellishment, decoration] *Ornement*, m. *décoration*, f. *embelliſſement*, m. *parure*, f. *atour*, m. Ornament with fringe and taſſel, *Campane*, f.

¶ Ornament, *ornament*; embelliſhment, *embelliſſement*; decoration, *décoration* (ſynon.): *Ornament* ſeems to imply more ſolid value than the other two; thus, we ſay: a man truly virtuous is an *ornament* to human nature; arts and ſciences are the *embelliſhments* of life: *decoration* appears the moſt light and ſuperficial; as: titles and honours are but the *decorations* of life.

ORNAMENTAL (or-nă-mĕn '-tăl), *adj.* [ſerving to decoration] *Qui ſert d'ornement, de parure.*

ORNAMENTALLY (or-nă-mĕn '-tăl-é), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment] *Pour parure, pour ſervir d'ornement.*

ORNAMENTED (or-nă-mĕn '-tĕd), *and* ORNATE (or '-néte), *adj.* [embelliſhed, bedecked, decorated, fine] *Orné, embelli, paré, décoré; beau.*

ORNATENESS (or '-néte-nĕce), *s.* [finery, ſtate of being embelliſhed] *Ornement*, m. *état de ce qui eſt orné*, ou *embelli.*

ORNATURE (or-né '-tiĕŭre), *s.* V. ORNAMENT.

ORNITHOGALUM (or-nĭtsh-ŏg '-ă-leŭme), *s.* [Bot. Star of Bethlehem; a beautiful flower and med. root] *Ornithogalon*, m. *ornithogale vert*, m. *ornithogale jaune*, m. *étoile jaune*, f. *churle*, m. *dame de onze heures*, f. *belle de jour*, f.

ORNITHOLOGY (or-nĭtsh-ŏl' ô-djé), *s.* [a diſcourſe on birds] *Ornithologie*, f.

ORNITHOMANCY (or-nĭtsh-ô-măn'-cé), *s.* [Antiq. divination by means of birds] *Ornithomancie*, f.

ORNITHOPODIUM (or-nĭtsh-ŏp '-ô-dĭ-eŭme), *s.* [Pot. birds-foot, a med. plant] *Ornithopode*, m. *pied d'oiſeau*, m.

ORNUS (or '-neŭce), *s.* [wild aſh-tree] *Orne*, m. *frêne ſauvage*, m. *frêne d'Italie*, m.

OROBANCHE, *s.* [Bot. Broom-rape, a parafite med. plant] *Orobanche*, f. *herbe-de-taureau*, f. *ſorte de dentaire*, f.

OROBUS, *s.* [Bot. Wood-pea, bitter vetch, heath-pea] *Orobe*, m *ers*, m. *pois de pigeons*, m.

ORONOKO, *s.* [a river of South America] *Oronoco*, m.

OROSMADES, *s.* [a deity among the Perſians] *Oroſmade*, m.

ORPELLO, *s.* [a preparation of braſs uſed in the glaſs-trade, to give glaſs a ſky-colour] *Orpello*, m.

ORPHAN (or '-făne), *s.* [a fatherleſs or motherleſs child] *Orphelin*, m. *orpheline*, f.

ORPHANAGE (or '-făn-édje), *and* ORPHANISM (or '-făn-ĭzme), *s.* [the ſtate of an orphan] *L'état d'un orphelin*, ou *d'une orpheline.*

ORPHANOTROPHY (or '-făn-ô-trŏ-fé), *s.* [an hoſpital for orphans] *Hopital pour les orphelins*, m.

ORPHEUS (or '-fĭ-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Calliope; by his muſic could make rocks, trees, &c. follow him] *Orphée*, m.

ORPHIA (or '-fi-ă), *s.* [ſea-fiſh, a kind of eel] *Aiguille*, f. *aiguillette*, f. *orphie*, f.

ORPIMENT (or '-pĭ-mĕn'te), *s.* [*i. e.* auripigmentum; a bituminous mineral, a kind of arſenick] *Orpin*, m. *orpiment*, m. *orpin minéral*, m. *arſenic jaune*, m.

ORPINE (or '-pīne), *s.* [Bot. Anacampſeros, faba craſſa, telephium; a vulnerary plant] *Orpin*, m. *reprise*, f. *joubarbe des vignes*, f. *graſſette*, f. *fève épaiſſe*, f. [Rhodia radix, liver of roſe-root] *Orpin roſe, racine de Rhodes*, f.

ORPINE [in Chymiſtry; a compoſition of arſenic and ſulphur] *Orpin*, m.

ORRACH, V. ORACH.

ORRERY (ŏr '-ĕr-é), *s.* [Planetarium, an aſtronomical inſtrument, that repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies; was invented by Graham, but called Orrery, out of compliment, from the Earl of Orrery's name] *Planétaire*, m.

‡ ORRIS (ŏr '-ĭce), *s.* [Bot. Iris Florentina aut Illyria, med. root] *Flambe blanche*, f. *iris de Florence*, f.

ORTEIL, *s.* [in Fortific. berme] *Orteil*, m.

ORTHO-CERATITES, *s. pl.* [a ſpecies of ſea-ſhell commonly found foſſile] *Orthocératites*, m. *tuyaux cloiſonnés*, m. pl.

ORTHODOX (or '-tshô-dŏks), *adj.* [ſound in opinion and doctrine] *Orthodoxe.*

ORTHODOXLY (or '-tshô-dŏks-lé), *adv.* with ſoundneſs of opinion] *D'une manière orthodoxe.*

ORTHODOXY (or '-tshô-dŏk-sé), *s.* [ſoundneſs in opinion and doctrine] *Orthodoxie*, f.

ORTHODROMY (or '-tshô-drŏm-é), *s.* [ſailing in a ſtraight courſe] *Orthodromie*, f.

ORTHOEPIST (o '-tshô-ĭ-pĭſte), *s.* [one who is ſkilled in orthoepy] *Orthoépiſte*, m.

ORTHOEPY (or '-tshô-ĭ-pé), *s.* [the right pronunciation of words] *Orthoépie*, f.

ORTHOGON (or '-tshô-gône), *s.* [a rectangle figure] *Orthogone*, m. *rectangle*, m.

ORTHOGONAL (or-tshŏg '-ô-năl), *adj.* [rectangular] *Orthogonal, rectangle.*

ORTHOGRAPHER (or-tshŏg '-ră-feŭr), *s.* [one who ſpells according to the rules of grammar] *Celui* ou *celle qui orthographie.*

ORTHOGRAPHICAL (or-tshô-grăf '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [rightly ſpelled] *Orthographique, d'orthographie.*

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY (or-tshô-grăf '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to the rules of ſpelling] *Selon les régles de l'orthographe.*

To ORTHOGRAPHIZE (or-tshŏg '-ră-fīze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpell rightly] *Ortographier.*

ORTHOGRAPHY (or-tshŏg '-ră-fé), *s.* [the part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be placed] *L'orthographe.*

ORTHOGRAPHY [profile, the elevation of a

building delineated] *Orthographie*, f.

ORTHOPNŒA (or '-tshŏp-ni-ă), *f.* [a diſorder of the lungs, oppreſſion, difficulty of reſpiration] *Orthopnée*, f.

ORTIVE (or '-tiv'), *adj.* [relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar] *Ortive*.

ORTOLAN (or '-tô-leŭne), *f.* [a ſmall bird very delicious] *Ortolan*, m.

OR , *ſ. pl* [ſcraps, refuſe] *Bribes*, f. pl. *reſtes*, m pl. *défruſtu*, m.

ORTYARD (ŏrt'-yărde), *ſ.* V. ORCHARD.

ORTYGOMETRA *ſ* [Ornithol. the Daker-hen, called alſo the king of the Quails; being their guide] *Roi des cailles*, m. *râle noir terreſtre*, m.

ORVAL (or '-văl), *ſ.* [Bot. Orvala, herminum, ſclarea, clary; a ſtrong, arom. med plant] *Orvale*, f. *toute-bonne*, f

ORVIETAN, *ſ.* [ſo called from an operator at Orvieta in Italy; an antidote] *Orviétan*, m

ORYCTOGRAPHY (ŏr ĭk- ŏg -ră fé). *or* ORYCTOLOGY (ŏr ĭk-tŏl '-ô djé), *ſ.* [deſcription, treatiſe of foſſils] *Oryctographie*, f.

ORYTHIA (or ĭ-tsh-ăĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol the daughter of Erecthéus, king of Athens, raviſhed by Boreas] *Orythie*, f.

ORYX (ô '-rĭks), *ſ.* [Zool a ſpecies of wild goat] *Oryx*, m.

ORYZA (ô răĭ '-ză), [Bot.] V. RICE.

OSACA, *ſ.* [a large, handſome, and famous town of Japan with an harbour; lat. 35°-20' N. lon. 135°-45' .] *Ojaca*, m

To OSCILLATE (ŏs-cĭl '-léte), *v. n.* [to vibrate like a pendulum] *Osciller*.

OSCILLATION (ŏs-cĭl-lé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [vibration, the act of moving like a pendulum] *Oſcillation*, f. [among Watchmakers; vibrations] *Battement*, m.

OSCILLATORY (ŏs-cĭl '-ă teŭ é), *adj* [moving like a pendulum] *Oſcillatoire qui oſcille*.

OSCITANCY (ŏs '-ci-tan'-ce), *and* OSCITATION (ŏs-cĭ té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* yawning, unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſſneſs] *Bâillement*, m. *envie de dormir*, f. *négligence*, f. *nonchalance*, f *pareſſe*, f.

OSCITANT (ŏs '-cĭ-tănt'e), *adj.* [yawning, ſleepy; ſluggiſh] *Endormi*; *lâche*, *pareſſeux*, *indolent*, *fainéant*

OS CRIBROSUM, Os CRIBRIFORME, *ſ.* [Anat. a little bone at the top of the noſe, pierced like a ſieve, to let paſs ſeveral little fibres] *Os criblieux*, m.

To OSCULATE (ŏs '-kĭoŭ-léte), *v. a.* V. To KISS.

OSCULATION (ŏ-kĭ-ŭ-lé '-cheŭne), *ſ* [Geom the contact between any given curve and its oſculatory circle] *Point de contact*, m.

OSCULATORY (ŏs '-kĭoŭ-lă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [in Geometry, Ex. the circle of curvature] *Cercle qui a la même courbure qu'une courbe à un point donné*, m Oſculatory point [the point of contact between a curve and its oſculatory circle] *Point de contact d'un cercle avec une autre courbe*, m.

OSCULUM (os '-kioŭ-leŭme), *ſ.* [Geom. the point where a circle oſculates a curve] *Point de contact d'un cercle avec une courbe*, m.

OSCULUM *Pacis* [in Church Antiq. when the people kiſſed each other at Maſs] *Le baiſer de paix* m.

OSIER (ô '-jĕr), *ſ.* [a tree of the willow kind growing by water] *Oſier*, m. *franc oſier*, m. An oſier-plot, *Une oſeraie* Bundles of oſier four feet high, *Molles*, f pl. Oſier twigs, *Rouettes*, f.

OSIRIS (ŏs-ăĭ '-rĭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Niobe, married to Io, worſhipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox] *Oſiris*, m.

OSLET IRON, *ſ.* [in Wire-works; ſmall rods] *Fer en Verges*, m.

OSMOND ROYAL [Bot. Oſmunda, flowering fern, a med. root] *Oſmonde*, f. *fougère aquatique*, ou *fougère fleurie*, f

OSNABURGH (ŏs-né '-beŭrk,) *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia; lat. 52°-24' N. lon. 8°-20' E.] *Oſnabruck*, m.

OSPRAY (ŏs '-prĕ), *ſ.* [a ſort of ravenous bird, the ſea-eagle] *Orfraie*, f. oiſeau de proie. *Briſe-os*, m. *offifrague* ou *offifrage*, m.

OSSELET (ŏs '-e-lĕte), *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Oſſelet*, m.

OSSETIA, *ſ.* [the country of the *Oſſi* or *Oſſeti*, one of the ſeven Caucaſian nations between the Black ſea and the Caſpian ſea] *Oſſetia*, f.

OSSICLE (ŏs '-sĭk kl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall bone] *Oſſelet*, m. *petit os*; *oſſilion* (petit os d'oiſeau), m

OSSIFICATION (ŏs-sĭ-fĭ ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* change of carneous, membranous or cartilaginous parts into a bony ſubſtance] *Oſſification*, f.

OSSIFICK (ŏ-sĭf '-ĭk), *adj.* [having the power of making bones] *Qui peut oſſifier*.

OSSIFIED (ŏs '-ſĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Oſſifié*.

To OSSIFY (ŏs ' sĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to change to bone] *Oſſifier*.

OSSIFRAGE (ŏs '-sĭ-frédje), *ſ.* [a kind of eagle] V. OSPRAY.

OSSIVOROUS (ŏs-sĭv '-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [devouring bones] *Qui dévore les os*.

OSSUARY (ŏs '-sĭoŭ-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [a charnel houſe] *Charnier*, m.

OSTEND (ŏs '-tĕnd), *ſ* [a fortified ſea-port of Flanders; lat. 51°-14' N lon. 30-1' E.] *Oſtende*, m

OSTENSIVE (ŏs-tĕn '-sĭv'), *adj.* [ſhowing, betokening] *Oſtenſible*; *qui montre*, *qui marque*, *qui indique*.

OSTENT (ŏs-tĕn'te), *ſ* [portent, omen, or prodigy] *Prodige*, m. *augure*, m.

OSTENT [appearance, air, mien] *Air*, m. *mine*, f. *apparence*, f.

OSTENTATION (ŏs-tĕn-té '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ambition diſplay, boaſt] *Oſtentation*, f. *vaine gloire*, *parade*, f. *faſte*, m. *vanité*, f *étalage*, m. *montre*, f. *gaſconnade*, f. *fanfaronnerie*, f.

OSTENTATIOUS ŏs-tĕn té '-cheŭce), *adj.* [boaſtful, vain] *Plein de faſte & d'oſtentation*, *vain*, *faſtueux*.

OSTENTATIOUSLY (ŏs-tĕn-té '-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [vainly, boaſtfully] *Foſtueujement*, *avec faſte*, *par oſtentation*.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS (ŏs-tĕn-té'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [vanity, boaſtfulneſs] *Oſtentation*, f. *vanité*, f. *vaine gloire*.

OSTENTATOR (ŏs-tĕn'-té '-teŭr), *ſ.* [a boaſter] *Un vantard*; *un homme vain*, *plein d'oſtentation*; *un glorieux*, *un bavard*.

OSTEOCOLLA (ŏs-tĭ-ŏc '-ŏ-lă), *ſ.* lapis oſſifragus *or* ſtelechites, a ſort of marle which grows hard in the air; bone-binder] *Oſtéocolle*, f. *pierre des rompus*, f.

OSTEOCOPOS (ŭs tĭ-ŏk '-ô-pŏs), *ſ.* [an acute pain about the bones] *Oſtéocope*, m.

OSTEOLOGY (ŏs-tĭ-ŏl '-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a diſcourſe of the nature of bones] *Oſtéologie*, f. *traité des os*, m.

OSTIACKS, *ſ. pl.* [people of Aſia in Siberia near Oby] *Les Oſtiaques*, m pl.

OSTIARY (ŏs '-tĭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [the opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf] *Embouchure*, f. It is generally received that the Nile hath ſeven oſtiaries, *On croit ordinairement que le Nil a ſept embouchures*.

OSTIARY, paroit auſſi ſignifier *un portier* d'Egliſe.

OSTLER (ŏs '-leŭr), *ſ* [the man who takes care of horſes at an inn] *Valet d'écurie*, m. *palefrenier*, m.

OSTRACEOUS (ŏs-tréch '-eŭce), *adj.* [is ſaid of a fiſh covered with a hard bivalve ſhell, by oppoſition to teſtace us] *Oſtracée*.

OSTRACISM [ŏs -tră-cĭzme), *ſ.* [a baniſhment for ten years] *Oſtraciſme*, m.

OSTRACITES (ŏs tră-săĭ '-tĭz), *ſ.* [foſſile oyſter, hobgoblins claw, a kind of Cadmia] *Oſtracite*, ſ.

OSTREUM TORTUOSUM, *ſ.* [a bivalvular ſhell of the oyſter kind] *Biſtournée*, f

OSTRICH (ŏs '-tritch), *ſ.* [a great African fowl, the largeſt of birds] *Autruche*, f.

OSYRIS, *ſ.* [Bot. poet's roſemary; a med. ſhrub] *Romarin*, m. [linaria, toad-flax] *Elvedere*, ou *belle à voir*, f.

OTACOUSTI (ŏt-ă-kou '-stĭk), *adj.* [improving the ſenſe of hearing] *Otacouſtique*.

OTALGY (ŏt-ăl '-djé), *ſ.* [a pain in the ear] *Otalgie*, f.

OTARDIS (ŏt-ard '-ĭce), *ſ.* [Ornithol. buſtard] *Outarde*, f.

OTENCHYTES, *ſ.* [a ſyringe for injecting into the ears] *Otenchyte*, m.

OTHER (eŭtzh -eŭr), *pron.* [not the ſame] *Autre*. On the other ſide, *De l'autre côté* Another, *Un autre*. Another time, *Une autre fois*. To love one another, *S'aimer l'un l'autre*. Somebody or other, *Quelqu'un*, *qui que ce ſoit*. Some book or other, *Quelque livre*. Others, other men *or* people, *Les autres*, *autrui*. That which is other men's *or* people's, *Le bien d'autrui*. Every other day, *or* year, *De deux jours l'un*, *De deux en deux ans*. Other ſome, *D'autres*.

¶ OTHERGATES (eŭtzh '-eŭr-guét's), *adv.* [in another manner] *D'une autre manière*, *autrement*.

OTHERGUISE (eŭtzh '-eŭr-gäĭze, *not* othergueſs), *adj.* [of another kind] *D'une autre eſpèce*.

OTHERWHERE (eŭtzh '-eŭr-hoŭère), *adj.* [in other places] *Ailleurs*.

OTHERWHILE (eŭtzh '-eŭr-hoŭäĭle), *adv.* [at other times] *Tantôt*.

OTHERWISE *or rather* OTHERWAYS (eŭtzh '-eŭr-oŭĕze), *adv.* [in a different manner; in other reſpects] *Autrement*, *à d'autres égards*, *d'ailleurs*. By writing or otherwiſe, *Par écrit ou autrement*. Otherwiſe than I expected, *Autrement que je ne penſois*. The beſt men otherwiſe, are not always the beſt in regard of ſociety, *Les hommes les plus eſtimables d'ailleurs*, *ne ſont pas toujours les plus ſociables*.

OTHONNA, *ſ.* [in Bot. baſtard Jacobæa; ragwort; a med. plant] *Othonne*, f.

OTIS. V. BUSTARD.

OTITES DIGITUS, *ſ.* [the ear-finger, next the little one] *Le doigt auriculaire*.

OTRANTO, *or* TERRA D'OTRANTO, *ſ.* a city of the kingdom of Naples, capital of the province of that name; lat. 40°-20' N. lon. 18°-35' E.] *Otrante*.

OTTER (ŏt '-eŭr), *ſ.* [an amphibious animal] *Loutre*, f. *This word is maſculine when it ſignifies a kind of a* hat.

OTTERPIKE, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. ſea-dragon, the weaver] *Loutre marine*, f.

OTTOMAN, *or* OTHOMAN, *adj* [is ſaid of the empire of the Turks, from Othomannus or Oſman their firſt prince] *Ottoman*.

OTUS (ô '-teŭce), *ſ* [Mythol.] V. EPHIALTES.

OUCH (ăoŭtche), *ſ.* [an ornament of gold or jewels] *Cellier d'or*, m. *boſſe*, f. ou *bouton d'or*, m. *enchaſſé de quelque pierre précieuſe*,

OUDENARD, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Flanders; lat. 50°-51 N. lon. 3°-49' E.] *Oudenarde*, f.

OUGHT (âte), *ſ.* [any thing] *Quelque choſe*. He aſked him if he ſaw ought, *Il lui demanda s'il voyoit quelque choſe*. For ought that I can underſtand, *A ce que je comprends*. For ought I know, *Autant que j'en ſais quelque choſe*.

OUGHT, *v. imperf.* [*the preterite of* Owe] You ought to remember that, *Vous deviez vous ſouvenir que* . . . She acts juſt as ſhe ought, *Elle fait préciſément ce qu'elle doit faire*. It ought to be ſo, *Cela doit être ainſi*. V. SHOULD.

OUMIEN, *ſ.* [a black or blue Chineſe porcelain, ornamented with gold] *Oumien*, m.

OUNCE (ăoŭn'ce), *ſ.* [a weight] *Once*, f. ſorte de poids. It weigheth an ounce twenty-ſix grains, *Il pèſe une once & vingt-ſix grains*.

OUNCE, *ſ.* [an animal] *Once*, f. animal doux & privé dont on ſe ſert en Perſe pour la chaſſe des gazelles.

OUPHE (oŭfe), *ſ.* [a fairy, a goblin] *Fée*, f. *eſprit*, m.

OUPHEN (oŭ '-f'n), *adj.* [elfiſh] *De fée*.

OUR (ăoŭeŭr), *pron.* or rather *art. poſſ.* [pertaining to us] *Notre*, *nos*; *à nous*. He is our friend,

friend, *Il eſt notre ami.* Theſe are our book, *Ce ſont nos livres, ces livres ſont à nous.*

OURS (ăoŭĕŭrz, *and by no means* our'n), *pr p ſſ* relatiog to a ſubſt. going before, *Le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres; à nous.* Your hook is greater than ours, *Votre livre eſt plus grand que le nôtre* Their organs are better diſpoſed than ours, *Leurs organes ſont mieux diſpoſés que les nôtres.* That is ours, *Cela eſt à nous.*

OUR LADY (ăoŭr-lé'-dé), *ſ.* [the Virgin Mary] *Notre-Dame,* f.

OURSELF (ăoŭr-sĕlf'), *and* OURSELVES (ăoŭr-sĕlv'z'), *pron. recipr Nous mêmes.*

OUSE (oūze), *ſ.* [tanners bark] *Tan,* m. *écorce de tanneur,* f.

OUSEL, *or* OUZEL (oū-zl), *ſ.* [Ornithol. water-rail] *Merle aquatique,* m.

To OUST (ăouste), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to take away] *Oter.* [*In Law,* to eject] *Pouſſer dehors*

OUSTED (ăoust'-ĕo), *part. adj. été, pouſſé dehors.*

OUT (ăoŭte), *prep.* [oppoſed to *in*] *Hors, dehors.* Out of the houſe, *Hors de la maiſon.* Out of danger, *Hors de danger.* To be out of one's wit, *Etre hors de ſens; être inſenſé.* Throw it out, *Jetez-le dehors.* Let him out, *Laiſſez-le ſortir.* Shut him out, *Enfermez le dehors.*

OUT OF [without] *Sans, hors.* Out of hope, *Sans eſpérance.* Out of place, *Qui a perdu ſon emploi, privé de ſon emploi, de ſa place.* Out of favour, *Diſgracié, qui n'eſt plus en faveur.* Out of command, *Qui a perdu ſon commandement* Out of faſhion, *Hors de mode.* A book out of print, *Un livre dont l'édition eſt épuiſée.* Out of ſight, *Hors de la portée de la vue, perdu de vue.* Get you out of my ſight, *Sortez de ma préſence.* To vaniſh out of ſight, *Diſparoître.* Out of doubt, *Hors de doute, ſans doute.* 'Tis out of my head *or* mind, *Cela m'eſt ſorti de la mémoire* ou *de l'eſprit, je l'ai oublié* Time out of mind, *Temps immémorial.* You will be out of pocket by it, *Vous y perdrez.* I am ſo much out of purſe, *or* pocket, *J'ai tant débourſé.* Out of patience, *Qui a perdu patience.* To be out of humour, *Etre de mauvaiſe humeur.* To be out of taſte, *Avoir perdu le goût, avoir le goût dépravé.* To be out of tobacco, *N'avoir plus de tabac* He is out of all, *Il a tout perdu, il n'a plus rien.* Out of order, *En déſordre.* To put out of order, *Gaſpiller.*

Out of tune, *Diſcordant.* * To be out of tune, *Etre de mauvaiſe humeur.* To be out of tune to one, *Ne pouvoir s'accorder avec quelqu'un.* To be out of tune to a thing, *N'être plus propre à une choſe.*

To be out of love with one, *N'aimer plus quelqu'un.* Out of his wit, *Inſenſé.*

Out of the way, *Abſent.* To go out of the way, *S'abſenter, ſe cacher.* * That is out of my way, *Cela eſt au deſſus de ma portée.*

† Out of ſight, out of mind, *Hors de vue, hors du ſouvenir.*

OUT OF [by] *Par.* Out of kindneſs, *Par amitié.* Out of lazineſs, *Par pareſſe.*

OUT OF [with] *A, de, avec.* He did it out of deſign, *Il l'a fait à deſſein.* To drink out of a glaſs, *Boire dans un verre.* Out of hand, *De la main, incontinent, ſur le champ.*

OUT OF [beyond] *Outre, au delà.* Out of meaſure, *Outre meſure.* To aſk out of the way, *Demander trop, ſurfaire.* To bid out of the way, *Offrir trop peu.*

☞ OUT OF, emphatically uſed in this ſenſe: To whip a child out of his tricks, *Fouetter un enfant juſqu' à ce qu'il ſe corrige: le réduire à force de coups.* To phyſick one out of his life, *Tuer quelqu'un à force de médecines.*

OUT [extinguiſhed, expired, paſt, worn, done, *&c.*] *Eteint, expiré, paſſé, uſé, fini, accompli, fait, &c.* The fire is out, *Le feu ſt éteint.* The time is out, *Le temps eſt expiré.* His anger is out, *Sa colère eſt paſſée.* Out at the elbow, *Uſé, percé au coude.* Out at the heels, *Percé, troué au talon.* My dream is out, *Mon ſonge eſt accompli.* The ſtory is out, *L'hiſtoire eſt finie.* My hand is out, *Je n'y ſuis plus, je ne ſuis plus en train.* The barrel is out, *Le tonneau eſt vide.* A way out, *Une ſortie, une iſſue.*

* To be out, *Se tromper, ſe méprendre;* ou bien, *demeurer court, n'avoir pas le mot à dire, ſe brouiller.* He is grievouſly out, *Il ſe trompe lourdement* He was out, *Il reſta court.* To be out with one, *Rompre avec quelqu'un, n'avoir plus rien à démêler avec lui.*

OUT [to the end] *Juſqu'au bout, d'un bout à l'autre, en entier.* Pray, hear me out, *Je vous prie, écoutez-moi juſqu'au bout.* To read a book out, *Lire un livre d'un bout à l'autre.* To ſmoke a pipe out, *Fumer une pipe entière.* I love to hear a ſtory out, *J'aime à entendre une hiſtoire en entier.* Out with it, *Finiſſez ce que vous avez à dire, achevez donc.*

OUT [loudly, without reſtraint] *Haut, ſans contrainte.* Speak out, *Parlez diſtinctement.* To ſpeak out, *Parler haut.* To laugh out, *Rire ſans contrainte, à gorge déployée.*

OUT, *Cette prépoſition miſe à la ſuite des verbes fait partie de leur ſignification, comme,* To go out, to come out, &c. *Voyez ces verbes.*

OUT, *interj.* of expulſion *or* abhorrence. Out with him! *Qu'on le chaſſe!* Out upon him! *Foin de lui!* Out of my door! *Hors d'ici, hors de céans!*

OUT, *ſ.* [an omiſſion in Printing] *Un bourdon.*

OUT, *adv.* [in Sea-language] *Dehors;* c'eſt-à-dire, *Déployé & orienté* (en parlant des voiles). Out-fit, *Dépenſe de l'armement,* f. Out-of-trim, *Hors de ſon aſſiette; mal arrimé* (en parlant d'un vaiſſeau). Out-licker *or* bumkin, *Minois* ou *Minot,* m. Out-rigger, *Aiguillette de carène,* f *Boutehors, boutelof* ou *porte lof* (placé ſur la hune, & ſaiſant ſaillie du côté du vent pour pouſſer en dehors les galhaubans).

To out-ſail a ſhip, *v. a.* [to leave her behind in ſailing), *Dépaſſer un vaiſſeau; avoir la marche ſur un vaiſſeau, le doubler.*

To OUT (ăoute), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expel; to deprive] *Chaſſer;* ou *dépouiller, deſtituer, dépoſſéder, priver:* ‖ *débuſquer.* To out one of his place, *Chaſſer* ou *ôter quelqu'un de ſa place.* To out him of his eſtate, *Le dépouiller de ſon bien.*

To OUT-ACT (ăoŭt-ăkt'), *v. a.* [to do beyond] *Outrer.*

OUTAOUACS, *ſ. pl.* [a ſavage nation of the Northern America in the New France] *Outaouacs,* m. pl.

To OUT-BALANCE (ăoŭte-băl'-ăo'ce), *v. a.* [to preponderate] ‡ *Prépondérer, avoir plus de poids, l'emporter ſur, emporter la balance.*

To OUT-BAR (ăoŭte-bar'), *v. a.* [to ſhut out by fortification] *Fermer par des fortifications.*

To OUTBID (ăoŭte-bĭd), *v. a.* [to bid a higher price] *Enchérir ſur, augmenter.*

OUTBIDDER (ăoŭte-bĭd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that outbids] *Enchériſſeur,* m.

OUT-BORN (ăoŭte-borne'), *ſ.* [foreign, not native] *Etranger,* m.

OUT-BOUND (ăoŭte-băoun'd'), *adj.* [deſtined to a diſtant voyage] *Chargé pour l'étranger, pour un pays éloigné.*

To OUT-BRAVE (ăoŭte-bréve'), *v. a* [to bear down and diſgrace with more daring appearance] *Braver, affronter.*

OUT-BRAVED (ăoŭte-brév'd), *part. adj. Bravé, affronté.*

To OUT-BRAZEN (ăoŭte-bré'-z'o), *v. a.* [to bear down with impudence] *Démonter avec impudence.*

OUT-BREAK (ăoute'-bréke), *ſ.* [that which breaks furth] V ERUPTION.

To OUT-BREATHE (ăoŭte-brĭ'zhe'), *v. a* [to have better breath] *Avoir l'haleine plus longue;* ſignifie auſſi *exhaler, expirer.*

OUT-CASE (ăoŭte'-kéce), *ſ. Etui extérieur.*

OUT-CAST (ăoŭte-kăste), *adj.* [expellcd] *Chaſſé, banni, exilé.*

OUT-CAST, *ſ.* [one rejected; exile] *Un banni, un exilé;* ſignifie auſſi *r but,* m. *objection.*

To OUT-CRAFT (ă ăte-kraft'), *v. a.* [to excel in conning] *Surpaſſer en fineſſe;* ‖ *damer le pion* (à quelqu'un).

OUTCRY (ăoute' crăï), *ſ.* [clamour; noiſe] *Cri,* m. *clameur,* f. *bruit,* m.

OUTCRY [a public ſale, an auction] *Enchère,* f. *encan,* m.

To OUT-DARE (ă ŭte-dère'), *v. a.* [to venture beyond] *Affronter ſans crainte, oſer paſſer au delà.*

To OUT-DATE (ă ŭte-déte'), *v. a.* [to antiquate] *Abolir, abroger.*

To OUT-DO (ăoŭte-dou'), *v a.* [to excel, to ſurpaſs] *Exceller, ſurpaſſer.* None of his neighbours outdoes him, *Aucun de ſes voiſins ne le ſurpaſſe.*

OUT-DONE (ăoŭte-dŭne'), *part. adj. Surpaſſé.*

To OUT-DRINK (ăoŭte-drĭn'k'), *v. a.* [to drink more] *Boire plus* ou *mieux.*

To OUT-DWELL (ăoŭte-dŭĕl'), *v. a.* [to ſtay beyond] *Demeurer* ou *reſter au delà; tarder, reſter après le temps marqué*

OUTED (ă ŭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Chaſſé;* ou *dépouillé, dépoſſédé, privé.*

OUTER (ăout'-eŭr), *adj.* [what is without] *De dehors, extérieur.* The outer part, *La partie extérieure, le dehors.*

OUTERLY (ăout'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [towards the outſide] *Extérieurement, à l'extérieur, en dehors.*

OUTERMOST (ăout'-eŭr-möste), *adj.* [remoteſt from the center] *Le plus extérieur, le plus éloigné du centre.*

To OUT-FACE (ăoŭte-féce'), *v. a.* [to brave] *Braver, nier* ou *ſoutenir en face.* This is to out-face the ſun at noon-day, *C'eſt nier qu'il faſſe jour en plein midi.*

To OUT-FAWN (ăoŭte-fâne'), *v. a.* [to excel in fawning] *Flatter outre meſure; être un flatteur déterminé,* ou *impudent.*

To OUT-FLY (ăoŭte-flăï'), *v. n.* [to leave behind in flight] *Voler plus haut; s'envoler, échapper;* au fig. *prévenir, éviter.*

‡ OUT-FORM (ăoŭte'-forme), *ſ.* [external appearance] *Forme extérieure, extérieur,* m.

To OUT-FROWN (ăoŭte-frăoune'), *v. a.* [to frown down] *Regarder fièrement* (quelqu'un), *lui faire baiſſer les yeux.*

OUTGATE (ăoute'-guéte), *ſ.* [outlet] *Iſſue,* f. *paſſage,* m. *ſortie,* f.

To OUTGIVE (ăoŭte-guĭve), *v. a.* [to ſurpaſs in giving] *Donner plus.*

To OUTGO (ăoŭte-gô'), *v. a.* [to leave behind in going] *Devancer; ſurpaſſer.*

OUT-GOING (ăoŭte-gô'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a way out] *Iſſue,* f *ſortie,* f.

OUT-GONE (ăoŭte-gŏne), *part. adj. Devancé; ſurpaſſé.*

To OUT-GROW (ăoŭte-grô'), *v. a.* [to ſurpaſs in growth] *Devenir plus grand, ſurpaſſer en croiſſance,* ou *en grandeur;* ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

OUT-GUARD (ăoute'-garde), *ſ.* [one poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence] *Garde avancée.*

OUT-HOUSE (ăoŭte'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [ſhed] *Appentis,* m. *angar,* m.

To OUT-JEER (ăoŭte-djĭre'), *or* To OUT-JEST (ăoŭte-djĕste'), *v. a.* [to over-power by jeſting] *Railer quelqu'un juſqu'à lui fermer la bouche, le pouſſer à bout, l'emporter ſur lui en fait de raillerie.*

OUTIN, *or* HAUTIN, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Oxyrinchus, a fiſh of the truttaceous kind] *Hautin,* or *Outin,* m.

OUT-JUTTING (ăoŭte-djeŭt'-ĭn'gne), *adj. & ſ. Saillant, qui avance; avance,* f.

To OUT-KNAVE (ăoŭte-néve'), *v. a.* [to ſurpaſs in knavery] *Surpaſſer en coquinerie,* ou *en friponnerie.*

OUT-

OUTLANDISH (ăoŭte-lăn'd '-ĭche), *adj* [foreign] *Etranger*

To OUT-LAST (ăoŭte-lâste '), *v. a.* [to ſurpaſs in duration] *Durer davantage, ſurpaſſer en durée.*

OUTLAW (ăoute '-lâ), *ſ.* [one excluded from the benefit of the law] *Un proſcrit; un homme déchu de la protection des lois.*

To OUTLAW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of the benefits and protection of the law] *Proſcrire, condamner par contumace, bannir; contumacer.*

OUTLAWED (ăoŭte '-lâ'd), *part. adj. Proſcrit, banni, contumacé, déchu de la protection des lois.* An outlawed perſon, *Un banni, un proſcrit*

OUTLAWRY (ăoute '-lâ-ré), *ſ.* [a decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law] *Ban*, m. *proſcription, f. condamnation par contumace*, f.

OUT-LEAP (ăoute '-lîpe), *ſ.* [ſally, flight, eſcape] *Saillie*, f. *échappée*, f. *eſcapade*, f. *eſſor*, m.

To OUT-LEAP (ăoŭte-lîpe '), *ſ.* [to paſs by leaping] *Franchir, paſſer en ſautant.*

OUTLET (ăoute '-lĕte), *ſ* [a paſſage, a way out] *Iſſue, f écoulement*, m. *ſortie*, f.

OUTLINE (ăoute '-lâïne), *ſ.* [contour] *Ligne extérieure, contour*, m. The outlines of a picture, *Les contours d'un portrait, d'un tableau.*

To OUTLIVE (ăoŭte-lĭv '), *v. a.* [to live beyond, to ſurvive] *Survivre.*

OUTLIVER (ăoŭte-lĭv '-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſurviver] *Survivant*, m. *qui ſurvit.*

To OUT-LOOK (ăoŭte-loŭk '), *v. a.* [to face down] *Regarder fixement* ou *en face.*

To OUT-LUSTRE (ăoute-leŭs '-teŭr), *v. a.* [to excel in brightneſs] *Surpaſſer en éclat, effacer, éclipſer.*

OUT-LYING (ăoute '-lâï-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [exceeding others in lying; applied to a deer that got out of its park; lying at the extremities] *Qui ment effrontément; qui a donné le change; qui eſt placé aux extremités.* [extraordinary] *Extraordinaire*, m. *irrégulier*, m.

To OUT-MARCH (ăoŭte-martche '), *v. a.* [to leave behind in the march] *Devancer.*

To OUT-MEASURE (ăoŭte-mĕj '-eŭre), *v. a.* [to exceed in meaſure] *Surpaſſer en meſure, donner outre meſure.*

To OUT-NUMBER (ăoŭte-neŭm '-beŭr), *v. a* [to exceed in number] *Surpaſſer en nombre.*

OUTMOST (ăoute '-môſte), V. OUTERMOST.

To OUT-PACE (ăoŭte-péce '), V. To OUT-MARCH.

OUT-PARISH (ăoute '-păr-ĭche), *ſ.* [pariſh not lying within the walls] *Paroiſſe hors de la ville, f paroiſſe des fauxbourgs* ou *de la banlieue.*

OUT-PART (ăoute -parte), *ſ.* [part remote from the center] *Partie éloignée du centre.*

OUT-PARTERS (ăoŭte-par '-teŭrz), *ſ.* [thieves in Scotland] *Certains voleurs* ou *bandits d'Ecoſſe.*

OUT-PENSIONER (ăoŭte-pĕn '-cheŭn-eŭr), of Chelſea-hoſpital, *ſ. Un externe de l'hopital des invalides de Chelſea.*

OUT-POSTS (ăoute '-pôſts), *ſ. pl.* [milit language, a body poſted beyond the grand guard] *Garde avancée*, f.

To OUT-POUR (ăoŭte-poŭre '), *v. a* [to emit, to ſend forth in a ſtream] *Répandre à grands flots.*

To OUT PRIZE (ăoŭte-prâïze '), V. To OVER-PRIZE.

OUTRAGE (ăout '-redje), *ſ.* [open violence; injury] *Violence*, f. *cruauté*, f. *déchaînement*, m. *attente*, f. *offenſe*, f. *contumélie*, f. *avanie*, f. *indignité*, f. *injure*, f.

To OUTRAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to injure violently or contumeliouſly] *Outrager.*

OUTRAGEOUS (ăoŭt-ré '-djeŭce), *adj* violent, furious; enormuous, atrocious, injurious, exceſſive] *Violent, furieux, cruel; outrageant, injurieux, outrageux, offenſant, attentatoire, énorme, atroce; dangereux, exceſſif.* To be outrageous, *Se déchaîner.*

OUTRAGEOUSLY (ăoŭt-ré '-djeŭs-lé), *adv.* [violently, furiouſly; contumeliouſly, injuriouſly] *Violemment, furieuſement, avec violence; injurieuſement, outrageuſement, d'une manière outrageante.*

OUTRAGEOUSNESS (ăoŭt-ré '-djeŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [violence, fury] *Violence*, f. *fureur*, f. *furie, f. cruauté, f. atrocité*, f.

To OUT-REACH (ăoŭte-rîtche '), *v. a.* [to go beyond] *Aller au delà, dépaſſer, paſſer; outre-paſſer.*

To OUT-RIDE (ăoŭte-râïde '), *v. a.* [to paſs by riding] *Devancer à cheval.*

OUT-RIDERS (ăoŭte-râïd '-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [bailiffs-errants] *Sergens* employés par les ſhériffs, m.

OUTRIGHT (ăoŭte râïte '), *adv.* [immediately; completely, without reſtraint] *D'abord, ſur le champ, de la main, immédiatement; en entier, entièrement, ſans contrainte.* He will come outright, *Il viendra d'abord.* To laugh ouright, *Rire ſans contrainte, à gorge déployée.*

‡ OUTRODE (ăoŭt '-rôde), *ſ.* [excurſion] *Excurſion*, f.

OUT-RODE (ăoŭte-rôde '), *pret. & part. of* OUT-RIDE.

To OUTROOT (ăoŭte-roŭte), *v. a.* [to eradicate, to extirpate] *Déraciner, extirper.*

To OUT-RUN (ăoŭte-reŭne '), *v. a.* [to paſs by running] *Courir plus vîte, devancer en courant, ſurpaſſer à la courſe*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* He out-runs his income, *Il dépenſe plus que ſon revenu*; *ſa dépenſe excède ſon revenu.* To out-run one's method, *Paſſer les bornes qu'on s'étoit preſcrites.*

*† To out-run the conſtable, *Manger ſon blé en herbe.*

To OUT-SAIL (ăoŭte-séle '), *v. a.* [to leave behind in ſailing] *Aller plus vîte à la voile, être meilleur voilier, dépaſſer.*

To OUT-SCORN (ăoŭte-ſkorn '), *v. a.* [to bear down by contempt, to deſpiſe] *Affronter, injurier, mépriſer.*

To OUT-SELL (ăoŭte-sĕl '), *v. a.* [to ſell at too high a price] *Vendre trop cher, ſurvendre.*

To OUTSHINE (ăoŭte-chaïne '), *v a.* [to excel in luſtre] *Etre plus brillant, ſurpaſſer en éclat*; ou ſimplement, *briller, éclater.*

To OUT-SHOOT (ăoŭte-choute '), *v. a.* [to ſhoot beyond, to exceed in ſhooting] *Tirer au delà* ou *plus loin.*

OUTSIDE (ăout '-ſaïde), *ſ.* [ſuperficies, ſurface, external part; ſuperficial appearance] *Le dehors, la ſurface, la ſuperficie, la partie extérieure*; au figuré, *l'apparence*, f. *l'extérieur*, m. *le dehors.* What pity that ſo exquiſite an outſide of a head ſhould not have one grain of ſenſe in it, *C'eſt dommage qu'une tête, dont le dehors eſt ſi beau, n'ait pas un grain de ſens commun.*

* To affect a grave outſide, *Affecter un extérieur grave.* V. APPEARANCE.

OUTSIDE [the utmoſt] *Tout*, m. *tout au plus*, m. *le plus.* This is the outſide of his demand, *C'eſt tout ce qu'il demande.* 'Tis the outſide, *C'eſt tout au plus.*

To OUT-SIT (ăoŭte-ſîte '), *v. a.* [to ſit beyond the time of any thing] *Se tenir aſſis plus long-temps, au delà du temps.* To out-ſit one's pleaſure, *Reſter aſſis plus long-temps qu'on ne voudroit*

To OUT-SLEEP (ăoŭte-ſlîpe '), *v. a.* [to ſleep beyond] *Dormir plus long-temps*, ou *au delà.* To out-ſleep the due time, *Dormir plus long-temps qu'on ne doit.*

To OUT-SPEAK (ăoŭte-ſpîk '), *v. a.* [to ſpeak too much] *Parler trop*, ou *s'appeſantir ſur une matière.*

To OUT-SPORT (ăoŭte-ſpôrte '), *v. a.* [to ſport beyond] *Trop jouer, badiner trop, pouſſer trop loin le badinage.*

To OUT-SPREAD (ăoŭte-ſpréd '), *v. a.* [to extend, to diffuſe] *Répandre.*

To OUT-STAND (ăoŭte-ſtăn'd '), *v. a.* [to ſupport, to reſiſt] *Soutenir, réſiſter.*

To OUT-STAND [to ſtand beyond the proper time] *Demeurer, reſter trop long-temps.* I have outſtood my time, *Je ſuis reſté plus long-temps que je ne devois.*

To OUT-STAND, *v. n.* [to jet out] *Saillir, avancer.*

To OUT-STARE (ăoŭte-ſtère '), *v. a.* [To face down, to brow-beat; to out-face with effrontery] *Faire baiſſer les yeux, regarder en face, regarder effrontément.*

OUT-STREET (ăoŭt '-ſtrîte), *ſ.* [a ſtreet in the extremities of a town] *Rue du fauxbourg* d'une ville, f.

To OUT-STRETCH (ăoŭte-ſtrĕtche '), *v. a.* [to extend, to ſpread out] *Etendre.*

To OUT-STRIP (ăoŭte-ſtrîp '), -PING, I out-ſtripped, I have out-ſtripped, or out-ſtript, *v. a.* [to out-go] *Devancer*; au figuré, *ſurpaſſer, avoir l'avantage ſur.*

OUT-STRIPPED (ăoŭte-ſtrîp't '), *and* OUT-STRIPT, *part. adj. Devancé, ſurpaſſé.*

To OUT-SWEAR (ăoŭte-ſwâre '), *v. a.* [to overpower by ſwearing] *L'emporter à force de juremens.*

To OUT-TALK (ăoŭte-tâk '), *and* To OUT-TONGUE (ăoŭte-teŭn'gue '), *v. a.* [to overpower by talk] *Accabler à coups de langue, réduire quelqu'un au ſilence à force de parler, avoir le dernier mot.* This man may out-talk ten women, *Cet homme réduiroit dix femmes au ſilence par ſon babil inſupportable.*

To OUT-VALUE (ăoŭte-văl '-ïoŭ), *v. a.* [to tranſcend in price] *Valoir plus, ſurpaſſer en prix.*

To OUT-VENOM (ăoŭte-vĕn '-eŭme), *v. a. être plus venimeux, plus vénéneux.*

To OUT-VIE (ăoŭte-vî '), *v. a.* [to exceed, to ſurpaſs] *Exceder, ſurpaſſer.*

To OUT-VILLAIN (ăoŭte--vîl '-îne), *v. a.* [to exceed in villainy] *Surpaſſer en coquinerie, en ſcélérateſſe.*

To OUT-VOICE (ăoŭte-vôîce '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exceed in clamour] *Avoir meilleure voix, crier plus fort.*

OUT-VOICED (ăoŭte-vôîs't '), *part. adj. Qui n'a pas ſi bonne voix*

To OUT-VOTE (ăoŭte-vôte '), *v. a.* [to conquer by plurality of ſuffrages] *Gagner, obtenir, remporter à la pluralité des voix.*

To OUT-WALK (ăoŭt.-oŭâk '), *v. a.* [to leave behind in walking] *Laſſer quelqu'un à force de marcher, le devancer, marcher mieux que lui.* He has out-walked us all, *Il nous a tous laſſés.*

OUT-WALKED (ăoŭte-oŭâk't '), *part. adj. Devancé, laſſé par un autre qui marche mieux.*

OUT-WALL (ăout '-oŭâl), *ſ.* [outward part of a building] *Mur extérieur, face* ou *façade d'un bâtiment*, f. t

OUTWARD (ăout '-oŭârde), *adj.* [external] *Extérieur, externe, de dehors, ſuperficiel* The outward form, *La forme extérieure.* An outward friendſhip, *Une amitié extérieure, un dehors d'amitié.* In outward appearance, *A l'extérieur, extérieurement.*

The outward laws, *Les lois humaines*, par oppoſition aux lois naturelles. An outward ſhow, *Mine*, f. *ſemblant*, m. ou bien, *montre*, f. *parade*, f. *oſtentation*, f.

OUTWARD, *ſ.* [external form] *L'extérieur*, m. *le dehors*; *faux ſemblant, apparence*, f. So fair an outward, *Un ſi beau dehors, une ſi belle apparence.*

OUTWARD, *adv.* [to the outer parts; to foreign parts] *A l'extérieur, au dehors, pour le dehors, pour les pays étrangers, pour l'étranger.* The mourning is but outward, *Le deuil n'eſt qu'au*

qu'au dehors. A ſhip bound outward, *Un navire frêté pour l'étranger.*

*† To laugh but from the teeth outward, *Ne rire que du but des lèvres.*

OUTWARDLY (ăout'-oŭârd-lé), *adv.* [on the outſide] *Au dehors, à l'extérieur, extérieurement,* au propre & au figuré; *en apparence, fauſſement, ſans ſincérité.*

OUTWARDS (ăout'-oŭârdz), *adv.* [towards the out-parts] *En dehors.*

To OUT-WEAR (ăoŭt-oŭêre'), *v. a.* [to paſs tedioufly] *Paſſer dans l'ennui,* ou *avec ennui*

To OUT-WEED (ăoŭt-oŭîde'), *v. a.* [to extirpate as a weed] *Arracher comme une mauvaiſe herbe.*

To OUT-WEIGH (ăoŭt-oŭé'), *v. a.* [to exceed in gravity] *Peſer davantage, emporter la balance*; au figuré, ‡ *prépondérer, valoir mieux.*

OUT-WEIGHED (ăoŭt-oŭêd'), *part. adj. Surpaſſé en poids*; au figuré, *ſurpaſſé en valeur.*

To OUT-WIT (ăoŭt-oŭît'), -ING, -TED, *v. a.* [to cheat, to overcome by ſtratagem] *Attraper, duper, être plus fin.*

OUT-WITTED (ăoŭt oŭît'-ĕd), *part. adj. Attrapé, dupé.*

OUT-WORK (ăout'-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [the parts of fortification next the enemy] *Ouvrages avancés,* m. pl. *les dehors,* m. pl. The out-work of a place, *Les dehors d'une place.*

To OUT WORK (ăoŭt oŭeŭrk'), *v. a.* [to do more work] *Faire plus d'ouvrage qu'un autre*

OUT-WORN (ăoŭt-oŭôrne'), *part. adj* [deſtroyed by uſe] *Tout uſé.*

‡ To OUT-WORTH (ăoŭt-oŭeŭrtsh'), V. To OUT-VALUE.

To OUT-WREST (ăoŭte-rĕste'), *v. a.* [to extort by violence] *Arracher par violence, extorquer.*

OUT-WROUGHT (ăoŭte-râte'), *part of* to out-work [out-done, exceeded in efficacy] *Surpaſſé, moins efficace.*

OUZE (ūze), *ſ.* [moiſt ground] *Terre humide,* ou *marécageuſe*

OUZY [miry ſedge] *Sorte de glaïeul.*

OUZEL, *ſ.* V OUSEL.

OUZY (oū'-zé), *adj* [from Ouze] *Humide, marécageux.*

OVAL (ô'-vŭl), *adj.* [oblong] *Ovale, oblong.* An oval window, *Un œil-de bœuf.*

OVAL, *ſ.* [that which has the ſhape of an egg] *Un ovale.*

OVARIOUS (ô-vé'-rĭ-ŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of eggs] *D'œufs.*

OVARY (ô'-vă-re), *ſ* [Anat. and Bot. the part of the body or flower in which impregnation is formed] *Ovaire,* m.

OVATION (ô-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a leſſer triumph among the ancient Romans] *Ovation,* f.

OVEN (eŭv'-v'n), *ſ.* [an arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread] *Four,* m. To bake in an oven, *Cuire au four.* An oven-full, *Une fournée.* An oven tender, *Un fournier* An oven-fork, *Un rable, un fourgon.* An oven-pee, *Un pelle à four.* Drying oven (in which the tobacco-pipes are put in order not to be ſmoked) *Chambre du four,* f.

OVER (ô'-veŭr), *prep.* [above in dignity, in place] *Sur, au-deſſus, par-deſſus.* The evils that hang over our heads, *Les maux qui pendent ſur nos têtes.* The advantages which the chriſtian world has over the heathen, *Les avantages que le monde chrétien a ſur les païens.* Over head and ears, *Par-deſſus les oreilles.* To be over head and ears in debt, *Etre accablé de dettes.* My heart is ſo light over what it uſes to be, *Je me trouve ſi fort à mon aiſe, au prix de ce que je ſuis ordinairement, Je ſuis beaucoup plus à mon aiſe qu'à l'ordinaire.*

† OVER ſhoes over boots, *Il faut jouer de ſon reſte*; *autant vaut être bien battu que mal battu.*

OVER [acroſs] *Au delà, par deſſus.* He leaped over the brook, *Il ſauta au delà du ruiſſeau.* Over the way, *De l'autre côté de la rue.*

OVER [through] *Par.* All the world over, *Par tout le monde.* All over, *Partout.* He was clad all over with leather, *Il étoit tout couvert de cuir.*

OVER [upon] *Sur, de, pour.* To mourn over a dead friend, *S'affliger de la perte d'un ami.* Joy ſhall be in heaven over one ſinner that repents, *On ſe réjouira au ciel pour un ſeul pécheur qui ſe repent.*

OVER, *adv. Plus, de reſte, d'un bout à l'autre.* Over or under, *Plus ou moins* There's nothing over, *Il n'y a rien de reſte.* To read a book over. *Lire un livre d'un bout à l'autre.*

OVER [paſt, done] *Paſſé, fait.* The danger is over, *Le danger eſt paſſé.* His anger is over, *Sa colère eſt paſſée.* My work is over, *Mon ouvrage eſt fait.*

OVER and over, *Pluſieurs fois.*

OVER and beſides, *Outre.*

OVER and above, *Outre, de ſurplus, par-deſſus, d'ailleurs*; *de bon.*

Over againſt, *Vis-à-vis.* Over againſt this Church, *Vis-à-vis de cette égliſe.*

OVER, *ſe trouve ſouvent à la ſuite des verbes & fait partie de leur ſignification, comme,* To go over, to carry over, &c. . V. To Go, To CARRY, &c.

OVER, *ſe compoſe auſſi avec pluſieurs mots, adjectifs, ſubſtantifs, ou verbes, & ſignifie ordinairement trop ou l'équivalent,* comme dans les mots ſuivans:

To OVER-ABOUND (ô-veŭr-ă-băoun'd'), -ING -ED, *v. n.* [to abound more than enough] *Surabonder*

To OVER-ACT (ô-veŭr-ăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to act too much] *Outrer* une choſe, *la porter au delà de la juſte raiſon.*

OVER-ALL (ô-veŭr-âl), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Brochant, ſ.* [among Taylors] *Surtout,* m.

To OVER-ARCH (ô-veŭr-artch'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover as with an arch] *Couvrir en forme de voûte*; *voûter.*

To OVER-AWE (ô-veŭr-â'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep in awe by ſuperior influence] *Tenir inférieuſement dans la crainte*; *en impoſer.*

OVER-AWED (ô-veŭr-â'd'), *part. adj. Tenu en crainte.*

OVER-BAKED (ô-veŭr-bék't'), *adj. trop cuit.*

To OVER-BALANCE (ô-veŭr-bă'-lăn'ce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weigh down, to preponderate] *Emporter la balance, ſurpaſſer, l'emporter ſur.*

OVER-BALANCE, *ſ.* [ſomething more than equivalent] *Supériorité,* f. *excès,* m The overbalance of exported to imported commodities, *La ſupériorité de l'exportation ſur l'importation.*

‡ OVER-BATTLE (ô'-veur-băt-tl'), *adv.* V. EXUBERANT

To OVER-BEAR (ô'-veŭr-bère'), -ING, over-born, *v. a.* [to ſubdue] *Vaincre, ſurmonter, ſubjuguer, ſoumettre, dompter.*

To OVER-BEAR [to oppreſs] *Opprimer, accabler.*

To OVER-BID (ô-veŭr-bîd'), -DING, -DEN, *v. a.* [to offer more than equivalent] *Offrir trop,* ou bien *enchérir.*

OVER-BIG (ô'-veur-big), *adj.* [too big] *Trop gros.*

To OVER-BLOW (ô-veŭr-blô'), *v. a.* and *n.* [to drive away as clouds before the wind; to be paſt its violence] *Chaſſer, pouſſer*; *paſſer.*

It overblows (in Sea-language), *Il fait un coup de vent.* It is like to overblow, *Il y a apparence d'un coup de vent,* ou *ceci s'annonce comme un coup de vent.*

OVER-BLOWN (ô'-veŭr-blône), *part.* and *adj.* [blown away] *Paſſé,* en parlant de la tempête, d'un ouragan, &c.

OVER-BOARD (ô'-veŭr-bôrde), *adv.* [off the ſhip, out of the ſhip] *Hors du navire, par deſſus le bord*; *hors le bord,* ou *à la mer.* The leaky ſtate of the ſhip obliged us to throw the guns over-board, *Les voies d'eau du vaiſſeau nous obligèrent à jeter tous nos canons à la mer.* Two men fell over-board, *Il tomba deux hommes à la mer.*

To OVER-BOIL (ô-veŭr-bŏïl'), *v. a.* and *n.* [to boil too much or too long] *Faire trop bouillir*; *bouillir trop long temps*; *ébouillir.*

OVER-BOLD (ô'-veŭr-bôde), *adj.* [too bold] *Trop hardi, téméraire, préſomptueux.*

OVER-BOLDLY (ô'-veŭr-bôd'-lé), *adj.* [too boldly] *Trop hardiment, témérairement.*

OVER-BORN (ô'-veŭr-bnrne), *part. adj. Vaincu, ſurmonté, ſoumis, dompté, ſubjugué*; ou bien, *opprimé, accablé.*

To OVER-BULK (ô-veŭr-beŭlk'), *v. a.* [to oppreſs by bulk] *Opprimer par le poids, ſurcharger.*

To OVER-BURDEN (ô veŭr-beŭr'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to load with too great weight] *Surcharger, accabler, charger trop.*

OVER-BURDENED (ô'-veŭr-beŭr'-d'n'd), *part. adj. Trop chargé, ſurchargé, accablé.*

To OVER-BUY (ô-veŭr-bäï'), *v. a.* [to buy too dear] *Acheter trop cher.*

To OVER-CARRY (ô-veŭr-kăr'-é), *v. a.* [to hurry too far, to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous] *Porter* ou *pouſſer trop loin*; *être emporté.*

To OVER-CAST (ô-veŭr-kăste'), -ING, Over caſt, *v. a.* [to cloud, to darken] *Obſcurcir, rendre ſombre, & ténébreux.*

To OVER-CAST [to cover] *Couvrir, revêtir*; *jurjeter, faire un jurjet,* terme de Tailleur. To over-caſt a wall with free-ſtone, *Revêtir un mur de pierres de taille.*

To OVER-CAST [to rate too high in computation] *Faire monter trop haut, porter trop haut.*

To OVER-CAST the jack at bowls, *Paſſer le but* (*au jeu de boule*).

OVER-CAST, *part. adj Obſcur, ſombre, ténébreux*; *couvert, revêtu*; *jurjeté,* terme de Tailleur. The weather is over-caſt, *Le temps eſt obſcur* ou *ſombre.* A wall over-caſt with free-ſtone, *Un mur revêtu de pierres de taille.*

* My ſoul is over-caſt with melancholy, *Mon âme eſt accablée de triſteſſe.*

OVER-CAUTIOUS (ô'-veŭr-kâ'-cheŭce), *adj.* [too cautious] *Trop circonſpect, qui prend trop de précautions.*

To OVER-CHARGE (ô-veŭr-tchardje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to load too much, to oppreſs] *Charger trop, ſurcharger*; *accabler, opprimer.* Over-charge, *ſ. Caricature,* f.

OVER-CHARGED (ô-veŭr-tchardj'd'), *part. adj. Trop chargé, ſurchargé*; *accablé, opprimé.*

To OVER-CLOUD (ô-veŭr-klăoŭd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with clouds] *Obſcurcir, couvrir de nuages,* au propre & au figuré.

OVER-CLOUDED (ô-veŭr-klăoŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Obſcurci, couvert de nuages.*

To OVER-COME (ô-veŭr-keŭme), -ING, I over-came, I have over-come, *v. a.* [to ſubdue, to vanquiſh] *Vaincre, ſurmonter,* ‡ *débeller*; *dompter, ſubjuguer, triompher de.* Her beauty over-comes every heart, *Sa beauté triomphe de tous les cœurs.* V. To CONQUER.

OVER-COME, *part. adj. Vaincu, ſurmonté, dompté, abattu, accablé.*

To OVER-COME, *v. n.* [to gain the ſuperiority] *L'emporter, avoir le deſſus.*

OVER-COMER (ô-veŭr-keŭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who over-comes] *Vainqueur,* m.

OVER-CONFIDENT (ô'-veŭr-kŏn'-fĭ-dĕn'te), V. OVER-BOLD.

To OVER-COUNT (ô-veŭr-kăoun'te'), *v. a.* V. To OVER VALUE.

OVER-CREDULOUS (ô'-veŭr-krĕd'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [too credulous] *Trop crédule.*

To OVER-DO (ô-veŭr-doŭ'), -ING, I over-did, I have over-done, *v, a.* [to do more than enough] *Outrer, faire avec excès, faire trop.*

To OVER-DO [to make one work too much] *Excéder, accabler, ſurcharger de travail, fatiguer trop, ſurmener* (un cheval), *faire trop cuire* (ce la viande). To over-do one's ſelf, *S'excéder de travail.*

OVER-DONE (ô veŭr-dŏne '), *part. adj. Outré, excédé, accablé, surchargé de travail, fatigué* (en parlant d'un cheval), *trop cuit* (en parlant de viande).

To OVER-DRESS (ô veŭr-drĕce '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn lavishly] *Charger de parure, surcharger d'ornemens.*

OVER-DRESSED (ô-veŭr-drĕs't '), *part. adj. Surchargé de parure ou d'ornemens.*

To OVER-DRIVE (ô-veŭr-drâïve '), *v. a.* [to drive too hard, *or* too far] *Pousser trop fort ou trop loin.*

To OVER-EMPTY (ô-veŭr-ĕm'p '-té), *v. a.* [to make too empty] *Vider trop.*

To OVER-EYE (ô-veŭr-aï '), *v. a.* [to superintend; to observe, to remark] *Surveiller, observer, remarquer.*

‡ OVER-FALL (ô '-veŭr-fâl), *f.* [cataract] *Chûte d'eau,* f. Over-fall of a mill-pool, *Déversoir,* m *trop plein,* m.

To OVER-FILL (ô-veŭr-fĭl '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fill too much] *Emplir trop, gorger.*

To OVER-FLOAT (ô-veŭr-flôte '), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to swim, to float] *Flotter, surnager.*

To OVER-FLOW (ô-veŭr-flô '), ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fill beyond the brim, to deluge; to run over, to disgorge] *Remplir trop, surpasser, inonder, s'épancher, regorger, déborder; redonder*: se dit au propre & au figuré. The rivers overflow the land, *Les rivières inondent le pays.* A pipe that over-flows, *Un tuyau qui regorge.* The choler has over-flowed the body, *La bile s'est épanchée par tout le corps.*

* The Northen nations over-flowed Christendom, *Les nations du Nord inondèrent toute la chrétienté.* The recompense over-flows all my hopes, *La récompense surpasse toutes mes espérances.*

OVERFLOW (ô '-veŭr-flô), *f.* [inondation] *Inondation,* f. *déluge,* m. au figuré, *surabondance,* f. *excès,* m. Every over-flow of the Nile, *Chaque inondation du Nil.*

* An over-flow of kindness, *Un excès de bonté.*

OVER-FLOWING (ô veŭr-flô '-ĭn'gne), *f.* [exuberance] *Surabondance,* f. *redondance,* f. *excès,* m.

OVER-FLOWINGLY (ô-veŭr-flô '-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [exuberantly] *Surabondamment.*

To OVER-FLY (ô-veŭr-flâï '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cross by flight] *Voler au delà.*

OVER-FOND (ô '-veŭr-fŏn'de), *adj. Trop passionné pour ... fou de ... trop doux, trop indulgent.*

OVER-FORWARD (ô-veŭr-for '-oŭârde), *adj.* [too quick, too ready] *Trop empressé, trop ardent, trop vif.*

OVER-FORWARDNESS (ô-veŭr-for '-oŭârd-nĕce), [too great quickness or readiness] *Trop d'ardeur, de vivacité, d'empressement.*

To OVER-FREIGHT (ô-veŭr-fréte '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to load too heavily] *Charger trop, surcharger.*

OVER-FREIGHTED (ô-veŭr-fré '-tĕd), *part. adj. Trop chargé, surchargé.*

To OVER-GLANCE (ô-veŭr-glân'ce '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to look hastily over] *Parcourir à la hâte, jeter un coup d'œil sur.*

OVER GET (ô-veŭr-guéte '), -ING, Overgot, *v. a.* [to reach] *Atteindre.*

To OVER-GO (ô-veŭr-gô '), I over-went, I have over-gone, *v. a.* [to pass over, to surpass] *Aller ou passer au delà*; au figuré, *surpasser.*

To OVER-GORGE (ô-veŭr-gordje '), *v. a.* [to gorge too much] *Trop remplir, gorger.*

OVER-GREAT (ô '-veŭr-grête), *adj.* [too great] *Trop grand.*

To OVER-GROW (ô-veŭr-grô '), -ING, over-grown, *v. n.* and *a.* [to grow too much; to cover with growth] *Croître en trop grande abondance, croître trop, trop grandir, accroître excessivement.*

OVER-GROWN (ô -veŭr-grône), *part. adj. Excessivement accru.* Over-grown with, *Tout couvert de, plein de* A garden over-grown with weeds, *Un jardin plein de mauvaises herbes.*

* Over grown favorites, *Des favoris élevés au faîte d'une grandeur excessive: des favoris trop élevés & trop puissans.*

* An over-grown sea, *Un mer très-haute*; *une mer haute comme les monts.*

OVER-GROWTH (ô '-veŭr-grôtsh), *f.* [exuberant growth] *Accroissement excessif.*

To OVER-HALE, or OVER-HAUL (ô-veŭr-hâle '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to spread over] *Etendre*; *larguer* une corde, *reprendre un palan.*

* To OVER-HALE [to examine over again] *Examiner de nouveau, visiter, inspecter.* He over-haled my account, *Il examina de nouveau mon compte.* To over-hale a business, *Revenir sur une affaire,* ou *la remettre sur le tapis.*

To OVER-HANG (ô-veŭr-hăn'gne '), *v. a.* and *n.* [to jut over, to impend over] *Pencher sur, menacer.*

To OVER-HARDEN (ô-veŭr-har '-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make too hard] *Rendre trop dur.*

To OVER-HARASS (ô-veŭr-har '-ăce), *v. a.* [to over-work] *Outrer.*

OVER-HASTY (ô-veŭr-hé '-sté), *adj. Précipité, emporté, trop ardent, brusque.*

OVER-HEAD (ô-veŭr-hĕd '), *adj.* [aloft] *En haut, au ciel, au dessus de notre tête.*

To OVER-HEAR (ô-veŭr-hîr '), -ING, over-heard, *v. a.* [to hear those who do not mean to be heard] *Entendre en passant, entr'ouïr.*

OVER-HEARD (ô-veŭr-herd '), *part. adj. Qu'on a entendu,* comme en passant; *entr'ouï.*

To OVER-HEAT (ô-veŭr-hîte '), *v. a.* [to heat too much] *Chauffer trop, échauffer.*

OVER-JOY (ô '-veŭr-djŏĕ), *f.* [transport] *Extase,* f *transport,* m *ravissement,* m.

To OVER-JOY (ô-veŭr-djŏĕ '), *v. a.* [to transport, to ravish] *Transporter de joie, réjouir, ravir.*

To OVER-LABOUR (ô-veŭr-lé '-beŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to labour too much, to harass with toil] *Travailler trop, prendre trop de peine.*

OVER-LABOURED (ô-veŭr-lé '-beŭr'd), *part. adj. Trop travaillé.*

To OVER-LADE (ô-veŭr-léde '), *v. a.* [to load too much] *Charger trop, surcharger, outrer.*

OVER-LADED (ô-veŭr-lé '-dĕd), *part. adj.* [over-burdened] *Trop chargé, surchargé.*

OVER-LARGE (ô-veŭr-lardge '), *adj.* [too large] *Trop large, trop grand.*

OVER-LAID (ô-veŭr-lède '), *part. adj. of* To OVER-LAY, *Etouffé*; *revêtu*; au figuré, *opprimé, accable, écrasé.*

OVER-LAIN (ô-veŭr-léne '), *part. of* To OVER-LIE.

To OVER-LAY (ô-veŭr-lè '), *v. a.* [to smother; to cover superficially] *Etouffer*; au figuré, *opprimer, accabler, écraser*; *revêtir, couvrir.* She has over-laid her nurse-child, *Elle a étouffé son nourrisson.* Over-laid with gold, *Couvert de lames d'or.*

OVER-LAY, *pret. of* To OVER-LIE.

To OVER-LEAP (ô-veŭr-lîpe '), *v. n.* [to pass by a jump] *Sauter au delà, franchir en sautant.*

To OVER-LIE (ô-veŭr-lâï '), OVERLYING, I OVER-LAY, I have overlain, *v. a.* [to over-sleep] *Se rendormir.* It is later than I thought, I find I have over-lain myself; *Il est plus tard que je ne croyois, il m'est arrivé de me rendormir, de sorte que j'ai resté au lit plus longtemps que je ne voulois.*

OVER-LIGHT (ô '-veŭr-lâïte), *f.* [too strong light] *Lumière trop forte, clarté éblouissante.*

To OVER-LIVE (ô-veŭr-lĭv '), *v. a.* and *n.* [to live longer than another; to live too long] *Survivre*; *vivre trop long-temps.*

‡ OVER-LIVER (ô-veŭr-lĭv '-eur), *f.* [survivor] *Survivant,* m.

To OVER-LOAD (ô-veŭr-lôde '), V. To OVER-LADE.

OVER-LONG (ô-veŭr-lôn'gue '), *adj.* [too long] *Trop long.*

To OVER-LOOK (ô-veŭr-loŭk '), *v. a.* [to view from a higher place; to view fully; to superintend] *Avoir la vue sur, commander*; *voir d'un bout à l'autre, examiner en entier*; *surveiller, avoir l'œil sur, avoir inspection.* The castle over-looks the town, *Le château commande la ville.* I have over-looked the letter, *J'ai vu la lettre d'un bout à l'autre, je l'ai lue en entier.* He was present in person to over-look the magistrates, *Il étoit présent en personne pour avoir l'œil sur les magistrats.*

To OVER-LOOK [to review] *Revoir, corriger, perfectionner, polir.*

To OVER-LOOK [to pass by indulgently] *Conniver, faire semblant de ne pas voir, laisser passer, ne pas s'apercevoir, avoir de l'indulgence.* To over-look the faults of others, *Avoir de l'indulgence pour les fautes d'autrui.*

To OVER-LOOK [to slight, to neglect] *Dédaigner, mépriser, regarder avec mépris, traiter avec dédain.* He over-looks all human greatness, *Il mépriſe* ou *dédaigne les grandeurs humaines.*

OVER LOOKED *and* OVER-LOOKT (ô-veŭr-loŭk't), *part. adj. Sur qui on a l'œil, surveillé*; *sur qui on a la vue, commandé*; *vu, examiné d'un bout à l'autre*; *revu*; *qu'on ne fait pas semblant de voir, traité avec indulgence*; *méprisé, dédaigné.*

OVER LOOKER (ô-veŭr-loŭk '-eŭr), *f.* [one who over-looks] *Surveillant,* m. *inspecteur,* m. *celui qui a l'œil sur les ouvriers, qui les fait travailler.*

To OVER-MASTER (ô-veŭr-mas '-teŭr), *v. n.* [to govern; to subdue] *Maîtriser, gouverner*; *dompter, subjuguer, surmonter.*

OVER-MASTED (ô-veŭr-măst '-ĕd), *adj.* [is said of a ship, whose masts are too high, or too heavy] *Vaisseau trop haut mâté, on qui a trop de mâture,* m.

To OVER-MATCH (ô-veŭr-mătche '), *v. a.* [to be too powerful, to oppress by superior force] *Etre trop fort*; *accabler, opprimer* par une force supérieure.

OVER-MATCH (ô '-ueŭr-mătche), *f.* [one of superior powers] *Partie trop forte, force majeure.*

OVER-MATCHED (ô-veŭr-mătch't '), *part. adj. Accablé, opprimé* par one force excessive.

OVER-MEASURE (ô '-veŭr-mĕj-eŭre), *f.* [something given over the due measure; *vulg.* a blessing] *Surplus,* m. ce qu'on donne par dessus la mesure; *comble,* m.

‡ OVER-MOST (ô-veŭr-môste '), V. UPPER-MOST.

OVER-MUCH (ô-veŭr-meŭtche '), *adj.* [too much] *Trop grand, superflu, excessif.* Their over-much gratitude, *Leur reconnoissance excessive.*

OVER-MUCH, *adv.* [in too great a degree] *Trop,* m.

‡ OVER-MUCHNESS (ô-veŭr-meŭ'ch '-nĕce), *f.* [exuberance, superabundance] *Surabondance,* f.

To OVER-NAME (ô-veŭr-néme '), *v. a.* to name in a series] *Nommer de suite.*

OVER-NICE (ô '-veŭr-năice), *adj.* [too nice, too delicate] *Trop difficile, trop délicat, précieux*

OVER-NIGHT (ô-veŭr-năïte '), *f.* [night before bed-time] *Le soir.* At over-night, *Au soir.*

To OVER-OFFICE (ô-veŭr-ŏf '-ice), *v. a.* [to lord by virtue of an office] *Gouverner, faire le seigneur, en vertu de quelque emploi.*

OVER-OFFICIOUS (ô-veŭr-ŏf-ĭ'sh '-eŭce), *adj.* [too busy, too importunate] *Trop officieux, incom-*

incommode, importun.

OVER-PAID (ô-veŭr-pédé'), *part. adj. Trop payé.*

To OVER-PASS (ô-veŭr-păce'), *v. n.* [to croſs: to over-look, to neglect; to omit] *Paſſer au delà, franchir, paſſer, traverſer; négliger, dédaigner; paſſer, omettre.*

OVER-PAST (ô-veŭr păsté'), *part. adj. Franchi; paſſé, traverſé; negligé, dédaigné, mépriſé; écoulé; paſſé, omis.* The time over-paſt, *Le temps paſſé.*

To OVER-PAY (ô veŭr-pè'), *v. a.* [to reward beyond the price] *Payer trop cher.*

To OVER-PEER (ô veŭr pire'), *v. a* [to over look, to hover above] *Voir d'en haut, planer ſur. . . .*

To OVER-PERCH (ô-veŭr-pĕrtche'), *v. a.* [to fly over, to paſs over] *Voler au deſſus, paſſer au delà, ſe percher plus haut.*

To OVER-PERSUADE (ô-veŭr-pĕr-ſoŭéde'), *v. a.* [to perſuade againſt reaſon] *Perſuader mal-à-propos.*

OVER-PERSUADED (ô-veŭr-pĕr-ſoŭéd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Perſuadé mal-à-propos.*

OVERPLUS (ô'-veŭr-pleŭce), *ſ.* [ſurplus] *Surplus*, m. *jurcroît*, m. *excédant*, m. *revenant-bon*, m.

To OVER-PLY (ô-veŭr-plaï'), *v. a.* [to employ too laboriouſly] *Accabler, ſurcharger de travail.*

OVER-POISE (ô'-veŭr-pŏŭze), *ſ.* [preponderant weight] *Poids prépondérant*, ou *qui l'emporte.*

To OVER-POISE (ô-veŭr-pŏŭze'), *v. a.* [to outweigh] *Contrebalancer, l'emporter, faire pencher la balance.*

OVER-POISED (ô-veŭr-pŏŭz'd'), *part. adj. Contrebalancé.*

To OVER-POWER (ô-veŭr-păou'-eŭr), *v. a.* [to be predominant over] *Dominer, être le plus fort, opprimer.*

OVERPOWERED (ô-veŭr-păoŭ'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Dominé, opprimé.*

To OVER-PRESS (ô-veŭr-prĕce), *v. a.* [to overwhelm, to cruſh] *Oppreſſer, opprimer, accabler.*

OVER-PRESSED (ô-veŭr-prĕs't'), *part. adj. Oppreſſé, opprimé, accablé.*

To OVER-PRIZE (ô-veŭr-praïze'), *v. a.* [to value at too high price] *Priſer trop, mettre à un trop haut prix, eſtimer trop.* Parents over-prize their children, *Les pères & mères eſtiment trop leurs enfans.*

To OVER-RAKE (ô-veŭr-réke'), *v. a* [in Gardening] *Rateler.* [in Sea-language] *Balayer* (le pont; ſe dit des coups de mer qui paſſent d'un bord à l'autre).

OVER-RANK (ô-veŭr-răn'k'), *adj.* [too rank] *Trop gras, ſurabondant.*

To OVER-RATE (ô-veŭr-réte'), *v. a.* [to rate at too much] *Surfaire, eſtimer à un trop haut prix*; ou bien, *taxer trop* To over-rate a commodity, *Surfaire ſa marchandiſe.*

OVER-RATE (ô'-veŭr-réte), *ſ.* [an exceſſive rate] *Prix exceſſif, eſtimation* ou *taxe trop forte*, f. f.

OVER-RATED (ô-veŭr-ré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Surfait, prisé exceſſivement; trop taxé*

To OVER-REACH (ô-veŭr-rîtche'), *v. a.* [to riſe above] *Surmonter, s'élever au deſſus, ſurpaſſer*; ou bien, *prévenir, devancer.*

To OVER-REACH [to deceive, to cozen] *Surprendre, tromper, attraper adroitement, redreſſer.* To over-reach the king's juſtice, *Surprendre la juſtice du roi.* To over reach the laws by fraud, *Eluder les lois.* He will over-reach you, *Il vous attrapera, il vous dupe a.* Theſe ſharpers try to over-reach one another, *Ces fripons cherchent à s'attraper, à ſe duper, à ſe redreſſer.* To over-reach oneſelf, *Se faire tort à ſoi-même, être dupe de ſoi même*

¶ To over-reach, *attraper*; to cheat, *duper*, ‖ *tricher*; to defraud, *tromper, fruſtrer*; to deceive, *tromper*; to trick, ‖ *tricher, fripouner*, ſynon.): to *over-reach* implies to impoſe on another in a bargain, or to make him pay more for a thing than it is worth: to *cheat* is chiefly uſed to expreſs gaining the advantage in games of chance, by unlawful practices: to *defraud* is to obtain goods or money under falſe pretences: to *deceive* is to make another believe any thing true, which is really falſe: to *trick* is to rob a man by artful contrivances, or leger de-main.

To OVER-REACH, *v. a.* [to bring the hinder feet too forwards] *Forger, avancer trop les pieds de derrière*, en parlant d'un cheval. An over-reaching horſe, *Un cheval qui forge.*

To OVER-REACH [in Hunting; when the ſtag puts his hind foot beyond the fure one] *Se Méjuger.*

OVER-REACH (ô'-veŭr-rîtche), *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Nerfûrure*, f. atteinte violente que le cheval ſe donne.

OVER-REACHED ô-veŭr-rîtch't'), *part. adj. Surmonté, ſurpaſſé; prévenu, devancé; trompé, dupé, ſurpris.*

OVER-REACHER (ô-veŭr-rîtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a deceiver] *Un trompeur.*

OVER-REACHING (ô'-veŭr-rîtch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [cheat, deceit] *Circonvention*, f.

To OVER-READ (ô-veŭr rîd'), *v a.* [to peruſe] *Lire en entier.*

To OVER-RECKON (ô-veŭr-rĕk'-k'n), *v. a.* [to reckon too much] *Compter trop.*

OVER-RID (ô-veŭr-rîd'), *and* OVER-RIDDEN (ô-veŭr-rîd'-d'n), *part. adj. Outré, pouſſé, excédé, fatigué, ſurmené.*

To OVER-RIDE (ô-veŭr-raïde'), *v. a.* [to ride too much] *Outrer, excéder, fatiguer, ſurmener, outrepaſſer.* To over-ride a horſe, *Outrer, ſurmener*, ou *fouler un cheval.*

OVER-RIGGED (ô-veŭr-rĭg'-g'd), *adj.* [ſpeaking of a ſhip] *Qui a de trop gros agrès, des mâts trop longs & trop gros, de trop longues vergues, de trop groſſes poulies*, &c.

OVER-RIGID (ô'-veŭr-rîdj'-îd), *adj.* [too rigid] *Trop auſtère, trop ſévère, trop rigide.* An over-rigid perſon (ſpeaking of religion), *Un Puritain, un Janſéniſte, un Méthodiſte.*

OVER-RIGIDNESS (ô-veŭr-rîdj'-îd-nĕce), *ſ.* [too great ſeverity] *Rigueur exceſſive*, f. *trop grande ſévérité*, f.

OVER-RIPE (ô'-veŭr-raïpe), *adj.* [too ripe] *Trop mûr.*

To OVER-RIPEN (ô-veŭr-raï'-p'n), *v. a.* [to make too ripe] *Faire* ou *laiſſer trop mûrir.*

To OVER-ROAST (ô-veŭr-rôſte'), *v. a.* [to roaſt too much] *Rôtir trop, cuire trop.*

OVER-ROASTED (ô-veŭr-rôſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Trop rôti, cuit & recuit, trop cuit.*

To OVER-RULE (ô-veŭr-roûle'), *v. a.* [to influence with predominant power] *Maîtriſer, gouverner, dominer, être plus fort.* To believe an over-ruling providence, *Croire à une providence qui gouverne toutes choſes.* This reaſon over-rules all other arguments, *Cette raiſon eſt plus forte que tous les autres argumens.* She over-rules my policy, *Elle eſt plus fine que moi.*

To OVER-RULE [*in Law*, to reject] *Rejeter* comme incompetent, *ne pas admettre, ne pas recevoir*; ‡ *chevir de quelqu'un.*

OVER-RULED (ô-veŭr-roûl'd'), *part. adj. Maîtriſé, dominé, gouverné*, ou bien, *rejeté.*

To OVER-RUN (ô-veŭr-roûne'), *v. a.* [to out-run] *Aller plus vîte, devancer.*

To OVER-RUN [to overſpread, to cover all over] *Couvrir entièrement, couvrir partout.*

* To OVER-RUN [to barraſs by incurſions, to ravage] *Ravager, inonder, envahir, faire des incurſions.* To over-run the enemies' country, *Ravager le pays ennemi, y faire des incurſions.*

To OVER-RUN a ſheet [among Printers; to change the diſpoſition of the lines and words in correcting] *Remanier une feuille.*

To OVER-RUN, *v. n.* [to over-flow] *Regorger. ſe répandre, être trop plein.*

OVER-RUN, *part. adj. Tout couvert: inondé, envahi, ravagé.* A common-wealth may be over-run by a powerful neighbour, *Un état peut être envahi par un voiſin puiſſant.*

OVER SCRUPULOUS (ô-veŭr-ſkroû'-pîeû-eŭce), *adj.* [too ſcrupulous] *Trop ſcrupuleux.*

OVER-SEA (ô-veŭr ſî), *adj.* [tranſmarine] *D'outre-mer, de delà la mer.*

To OVER-SEE (ô-veŭr-ſî'), *v a.* [to ſuperintend] *Surveiller, avoir l'œil deſſus, avoir l'inſpection* ou *la conduite de.*

To OVER-SEE [to paſs by unheeded] *Laiſſer paſſer, laiſſer échapper, paſſer, ne pas s'appercevoir, omettre par négligence.* How came you to over-ſee that miſtake? *Comment avez-vous laiſſé paſſer cette faute? comment vous a-t-elle échappé?*

OVER-SEEN (ô-veŭr-ſîne'), *part. adj.* [miſtaken, deceived] *Trompé, mépris, qu'on a laiſſé paſſer.*

OVER SEER (ô-veŭr-ſî'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſuperintendant] *Surveillant*, m *inſpecteur*, m. *directeur*, m. *conducteur*, m. Over ſeer of the poor, *Commiſſaire des pauvres*; *Adminſtrateur der pauvres.* Overſeer of the Cuſtoms (with regard to ſhipping), *Commis général des convois & congés.*

To OVER-SELL (ô-veŭr-ſĕl'), *v. a.* [to ſell too dear] *Survendre, vendre trop cher.*

To OVER-SET (ô-veŭr-ſète'), *v. a.* [to turn the bottom upwards] *Renverſer, verſer*; au figuré, *détruire, ruiner.* To over-ſet a coach, *Verſer un carroſſe.* To over-ſet a ſhip, *Faire ſombrer un vaiſſeau ſous voiles.*

* We ſhall overſet the whole power of our enemies, *Nous détruirons la puiſſance de nos ennemis.*

To OVER-SET, *v. n.* [ſpeaking of a ſhip, or boat] *Chavirer, faire capot.*

OVERSET (ô'-veŭr-ſète), *part. adj. Renverſé*; au figuré, *détruit, ruiné, bouleverſé.* A ſhip overſet by a ſudden guſt of wind, *Un vaiſſeau ſombré ſous voiles.*

To OVERSHADE (ô-veŭr-ſhéde'), *and* To OVERSHADOW (ô-veŭr-ſhăd'-ô), *v. a.* [to cover with any thing that cauſes darkneſs] *Ombrager, faire ombrage*; *couvrir de ſon ombre*, au propre & au figuré, *protéger.*

OVERSHADOWED (ô-veŭr-ſhăd'-ô'd), *part. adj. Trop ombragé.*

To OVERSHOOT (ô-veŭr-ſhoute'), *v. a.* [to ſhoot beyond the mark] *Porter trop loin*; ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

* To overſhoot oneſelf [to venture too far] *S'avancer trop, aller trop avant*, dans une affaire.

OVERSHOT (ô-veŭr-ſhŏte), *and* OVERSHOTTEN (ô-veŭr-ſhŏt'-t'n), *part. adj. Qui eſt allé trop loin.* Overſhot mill, *Moulin par deſſus* (dont la roue eſt à auges & reçoit l'eau par deſſus). Undershot mill, *Moulin par deſſous.*

‡ OVERSIGHT (ô'-veŭr-ſaïte), *ſ.* [ſuperintendence] *Inſpection*, f. *charge*, f. *conduite*, f.

OVERSIGHT [miſtake, error] *Mépriſe*, f. *bévue*, f. *faute*, f. *inadvertance*, f. By overſight, *Ignoramment, par mépriſe.*

To OVER-SIZE (ô-veŭr-ſaïze'), *v. a.* [to ſurpaſs in bulk] *Surpaſſer en grandeur.*

To OVER-SIZE [to plaſter over] *Enduire* ou *revêtir de plâtre.*

To OVER-SKIP (ô-veŭr-ſkîp'), *v. a.* [to paſs by leaping] *Franchir, paſſer en ſautant.*

To OVERSLEEP (ô veŭr-ſlîp'), oneſelf, *v. recip.* [to ſleep too long] *Dormir trop, dormir trop long-temps.*

To OVERSLIP (ô-veŭr-ſlîp'), *v. a.* [to paſs undone, to neglect] *Négliger, omettre, paſſer.*

OVERSLIP (ô'-veŭr-ſlîp), *ſ.* [omiſſion] *Omiſſion*, f

OVERSLIPPED (ô-veŭr-ſlîp't'), *part. adj. Omis, négligé, paſſé.*

To OVERSNOW (ô-veŭr-ſnô'), *v. a.* [to cover with ſnow] *Couvrir de neige.*

OVER-SOLD (ô veŭr-ſôld'), *part. adj. Survendu, vendu trop cher*

OVERSOON (ô-veŭr-ſoûne'), *adv* [too ſoon]

een] *Trop tôt.*

OVERSPAN (ô'-veŭr-spine), *f.* [Archit. deviating from the vertical line] *Contre-fruit*, m. *forfion ô*, m.

OVERSPENT (ô-veŭr-spèn'te'), *part. adj.* [wearied, harafled] *Epuifé, excédé de fatigue, fortrait, harafé.*

To OVERSPREAD (ô-veŭr-spréd'), *v. a.* [to cover over] *Couvrir entièrement.*

OVERSPREAD, *part. adj. Tout couvert.*

To OVERSTAND (ô-veŭr-ftan'd'), *v. a.* [to ftand too much upon conditions] *Etre trop difficile fur les conditions.*

To OVERSTOCK (ô-veŭr-ftŏk'), *v. a.* [to fill too full, to cload] *Remplir trop.* To overftock oneſelf, *Faire de trop grandes provifions ou emplettes.*

OVERSTOCKED (ŏ-veŭr-ftŏkt'), *and* ‡ OVERSTOCKT (ô-veŭr-ftŏkt'), *part. adj. Trop rempli; qui a trop d'une chofe.* Overſtocked with commodities, *Qui a trop de marchandifes.*

To OVER-STRAIN (ô-veŭr-ftréne'), *v. a.* [to ſtretch too far] *Outrer, pouſſer trop loin, étendre trop loin.* They are apt to overſtrain their privileges, *Ils ſont en lins à pouſſer trop loin leurs privileges, à les étendre au-delà des juſtes bornes.*

To OVERSTRAIN oneſelf, *v. recip. and* To OVERSTRAIN, *v. n.* [to make too violent efforts] *Faire des efforts trop violens, ſe fouler quelque nerf, ſe donner une entorſe.*

OVER-STRAINED (ô-veŭr-ftréne'd), *part. adj. Outré, pouſſé trop loin, forcé.*

To OVER-STRETCH (ô-veŭr-ftrétche'), *v. a.* [to ſtretch too far] *Etendre trop loin*; au figuré, *outrer* une choſe.

OVER-STRETCHED (ô-veŭr ftrétch't'), *part. adj. Trop étendu, outré.*

To OVER-SWAY (ô-veŭr-ſoüé'), *v. a.* V. To OVER-RULE.

To OVER-SWELL (ô veŭr-ſoüél'), *v. a.* [to riſe above] *Déborder, inonder.*

OVERT (ô'-vĕrte), *adj.* [open, publick] *Ouvert, public, manifeſte, extérieur.* Overt action, *Action extérieure* par oppoſition aux actes intérieurs de l'eſprit.

OVERTACT (ô'-vĕrt-ĕcte), [in Law; an open act], *Acte public.*

To OVERTAKE (ô-veŭr-téke'), *v. a.* [to catch any thing by purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before; to take by ſurpriſe] *Attraper, atteindre, ſurprendre, accueillir.* He overtook his prey, *Il atteignit ſa proie.* The night overtook us, *La nuit nous ſurprit.* The ſtorm overtook us, *La tempête nous accueillit.* The bullet overtakes him, *Le boulet l'attrape* ou *l'atteint.* Puniſhment overtakes at laſt the guilty man, *Tôt ou tard le châtiment atteint le coupable.*

OVERTAKEN (ô-veŭr-té'-k'n), *part. adj. Attrapé, atteint, ſurpris.* Overtaken in fault, *Surpris en faute, pris ſur le fait.*

To OVERTALK (ô-veŭr-tâk'), *v. n.* [to talk too much] *Parler trop, babiller.*

To OVER-TASK (ô-veŭr-tâſke'), *v. a.* [to lay them with too heavy work, duties or injunctions] *Surcharger de travail*, ou *de devoirs.*

To OVER-TAX (ô-veŭr-tâkſ'), *v. a.* [to tax too heavily] *Surcharger de taxes, accabler d'impôts.*

OVER-TAXED (ô-veŭr-tâkſ't'), *part. adj. Surchargé de taxes, accablé d'impôts, taxé trop haut.*

To OVERTHROW (ô-veŭr-tshrô'), *v. a.* [to turn upſide down, to ruin, to demoliſh, to defeat, to deſtroy] *Renverſer, abattre, jeter par terre; détruire, diſſiper, mettre en déroute; accabler, bouleverſer, attérer, ſaccager.* His wife over-threw the table. *Sa femme renverſa la table.* To overthrow an army, *Défaire une armée.*

* To over-throw the laws, *Renverſer les lois.* To over-throw the deſigns of one's enemies, *Renverſer, faire échouer les deſſeins de ſes ennemis.* To over-throw one at law, *Avoir gain de cauſe contre ſa partie.*

OVER-THROW (ô'-veŭr-tshrô), *ſ.* [ſubverſion; ruin; defeat; fall] *Renverſement*, m. *ruine*, f. *deſtruction*, f. *défaite*, f. *déroute*, f. *chûte*, f. *déconfiture*, f.

OVER-THROWER (ô-veŭr-tshrô'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who overthrows] *Celui qui renverſe, qui abat, qui détruit, qui défait, qui met en déroute.*

OVER-THROWN (ô-veŭr-tshrône'), *part. adj. Renverſé, abattu, jeté par terre; détruit, défait, mis en déroute.*

OVER-THWART (ô-veŭr-tshoüârte'), *adj.* [oppoſite, being over againſt; adverſe, contradictious; croſſing any thing perpendicularly] *Oppoſé, qui eſt vis-à-vis; oppoſé, contraire, antagoniſte; oblique, de biais, de travers*; au figuré, *mal arrangé, mal en ordre, de travers.*

OVERTHWART, *and* OVERTHWARTLY (ô-veŭr-tshoüârt'-lé), *adv.* [acroſs, traverſely; perverſely] *Obliquement, en travers, de biais, de travers*, au propre & au figuré.

OVERTHWARTNESS (ô-veŭr-tshoüârt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [pervicacity, perverſeneſs] *Travers*, m. *humeur bizarre, entêtement*, m.

To OVER-TIRE (ô-veŭr-tâïeŭr'), *v. a.* [to tire too much] *Fatiguer trop, excéder de fatigue, harafer.*

OVER-TIRED (ô-veŭr-tâïr'd'), *part. adj. Trop fatigué, harafé, excédé de fatigue.*

OVERTLY (ô'-veŭr-t-lé), *adv.* [openly] *Ouvertement, à découvert, manifeſtement.*

To OVER-TOIL (ô-veŭr-tôïl'), *v. n.* [to toil too much] *S'ex ſiter de fatigue & de travail, forcer le travail, travailler au-delà de ſes forces.* Over-toiled, *Recru, harafé.*

OVERTOOK (ô-veŭr-touk'), *prct. of* OVER-TAKE.

To OVER-TOP (ô-veŭr-tôpe'), *v. a.* [to riſe above; to excel, to ſurpaſs; to obſcure] *S'élever au-deſſus; être plus grand*, ou *plus haut*; au figuré, *exceller, ſurpaſſer, être au-deſſus, être plus excellent.* The graceful goddeſs overtopped all her nymphs, *La déeſſe gracieuſe s'élevoit au-deſſus de toutes les nymphes de ſa ſuite.*

* As far as the ſoul overtops the body, *Autant que l'ame eſt au-deſſus du corps.*

OVERTOPPED (ô-veŭr-tôp't'), *part. adj. Surpaſſé en grandeur, en hauteur*; & au figuré, *ſurpaſſé en mérite, en bonté, en dignité.*

To OVER-TRIP (ô-veŭr-tripe'), *v. a.* [to trip over, to walk lightly over] *Marcher légèrement ſur quelque choſe.*

OVERTURE (ô'-vĕr-tioeure), *ſ.* [opening, diſcovery, propoſal] *Ouverture, f. éclairciſſement*, m. *découverte*, f. *propoſition*, f. To make an overture, *Faire une ouverture.*

To OVERTURN (ô-veŭr-teŭrne'), *v. a.* [to throw down; to ſubvert, to ruin; to overpower, to conquer] *Renverſer, bouleverſer, intervertir*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré & ſignifie, *ſurmonter, vaincre, triompher de.*

* Pain exceſſive overturns all patience, *L'excès de la douleur triomphe de la patience la plus héroïque.*

To over-turn a boat the keel upwards, (on ſhore), *Cabaner.*

OVERTURNED (ô-veŭr-teŭrn'd'), *part. adj. Renverſé, bouleverſé; ſurmonté.*

OVERTURNER (ô-veŭr-teŭrn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſubverter] *Celui qui renverſe, deſtructeur*, m.

OVERTURNING (ô-veŭr-teurn'-in'gne), *ſ. Bouleverſement*, m. *renverſement*, m. [the action of overturning in a coach] ‖ *Verſade*, f.

To OVER-VALUE (ô-veŭr-vâl'-ioü), *v. a.* [to rate at too high a price] *Eſtimer trop, faire trop valoir.* He over-values himſelf, *Il s'eſtime trop, Il ſe fait trop valoir.*

To OVER-VEIL (ô-veŭr-véle'), *v. a* [to cover] *Couvrir, voiler.*

OVER-VERT (ô'-veŭr-vĕrte), *ſ.* [great woods] *Haut bois*, m. pl. *futaie*, f. Nether-vert (under woods), *Sous bois*, m. pl. *bois taillis*, m.

To OVER-VOTE (ô-veŭr-vôte'), *v. a* [to conquer by plurality of votes] *Obtenir à la pluralité des voix.*

OVER-VOTED (ô-veŭr-vô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Obtenu, emporté à la pluralité des voix*

To OVER-WATCH (ô-veŭr-oüatche'), *v. a.* [to ſubdue with long want of reſt] *Laſſer à force de veilles.*

OVER-WEAK (ô-veŭr-oüîke'), *adj.* [too weak] *Trop faible.*

OVER-WEARIED (ô-veŭr-oüî'-réd), *part. adj. Excédé, accablé de fatigue.*

To OVER-WEARY (ô-veŭr-oüî'-ré), *v. a.* [to ſubdue with fatigu] *Accabler, excéder de fatigue.*

‡ To OVER-WEATHER (ô-veŭr-oüĕtsh'-eŭr), *v. a.* [to batter with violence of weather] *Battre, tourmenter* (en parlant du temps, des vents, de la tempête).

To OVER-WEEN (ô-veŭr-oüîne'), *v. n.* [to think too highly, or with arrogance] *S'en faire accroire, être entêté de ſon mérite; être préſomptueux, arrogant.* Over-weening pride, *L'orgueil préſomptueux.*

OVER-WEENING (ô-veŭr-oüîn'-în'gne), *ſ.* [haughtineſs, arrogance] *L'action de s'en faire accroire; préſomption, f. opinion trop avantageuſe de ſoi-même, f.*

OVER-WEENINGLY (ô-veŭr-oüîn'-în'gne-lé), *adv.* [with too much arrogance] *Avec préſomption, avec arrogance.*

To OVER-WEIGH (ô-veŭr-oüé'), *v. a.* [to preponderate] ‡ *Prépondérer, peſer davantage, l'emporter, ſurpaſſer en poids.*

OVER-WEIGHED (ô veŭr-oüé'd'), *part. adj. Surpaſſé en poids.*

OVER-WEIGHT (ô'-veŭr-oüéte), *ſ.* [preponderance] *Prépondérance*, f.

OVER-WELL (ô-veŭr-oüĕl'), *adv.* [too well] *Trop bien.*

To OVERWHELM (ô-veŭr-hoüĕlm'), *v. a.* [to crush underneath ſomething violent and weighty] *Accabler, écraſer*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré, *combler, ſurmonter, plonger.* V. To CRUSH.

* To overwhelm with grief, *Accabler de chagrin* ou *de douleur.*

OVERWHELMED (ô-veŭr-hoüĕlm'd'), *part. adj. Accablé, écraſé.* Overwhelmed with ſorrow, *Abymé dans la douleur.*

OVERWHELMINGLY (ô-veŭr-hoüĕl'-mîn'gne-lé), *adv. De manière à accabler, à abattre.*

OVER-WISE (ô-veŭr-oüâïze'), *adv.* [wiſe to affectation] *Trop ſage, d'une ſageſſe affectée, prude.*

To OVER-WORK (ô-veŭr-oüeŭrk'), a horſe, *v. a.* [in Manege] *Eſtrapaſſer un cheval, l'excéder par un trop long manège*; *outrer.*

OVER-WORN (ô-veŭr-oüôrn'), *part. adj. Accablé.* Overworn with grief, *Accablé d'ennui* ou *de chagrin.*

OVER-WROUGHT (ô-veŭr-râte'), *part. adj.* [labour'd too much; or worked all over] *Trop travaillé*; ou bien, *travaillé d'un bout à l'autre.*

OVER-YEARED (ô-veŭr-îïr'd') *adj.* [too old] *Trop vieux, ſurchargé d'années.*

OVER-ZEALOUS (ô-veŭr-zĕl'-eŭce), *adj.* [too zealous] *Trop zélé.*

OVICULUM (ô-vik'-îoü-leŭme), *ſ.* [Arch. ovolo] *Oricule*, m. *petit œuf*, m.

OVIFORM (ô'-vi-forme), *adj.* [having the ſhape of an egg] *Qui a la figure d'un œuf, de la forme d'un œuf, ovale.*

OVIPAROUS (ô-vip'-ăr-eŭce), *adj.* [is ſaid of ſuch animals as produce their young ones from eggs] *Ovipare.*

OVOLO (ôv'-o-lô), *or* OVUM (ô'-veŭme), *ſ.* [Arch. Echinus, *i. e.* Chetnut-ſhell, an ornament in form of an egg] *Ove*, m. *échine*, f. *quart-de-rond*, m.

To OWE (ô), -ING, I owed (ôd), *and* ought (ate), I have owed *and* ought, *v. a.* [to be indebted, to be obliged for] *Devoir; être obligé.* I owe you money, *Je vous dois de l'argent.* He owes more than he is worth, *Il doit plus.*

plus qu'il n'a. I owe him a good turn, *Je lui dois de la reconnoiſſance, je lui ſuis fort obligé,* ou *red noble: je lui ai de l'obligation.* I owe my life to him, *Je lui dois la vie.*

*† To owe one no good will, *or* to owe him a ſpite, *Avoir une dent de lait contre quelqu'un, lui en vouloir, la lui garder bonne.*

To owe ſtill, *Redevoir.*

‡ To Owe. *for* To Own; which ſee.

OWING (ô'-ĭn'gue), *adj.* [*improperly for* Oved, *or* Due] *Dû, qu'on doit; qui eſt l'effet d'.* To pay what is owing, *Payer ce qu'on doit.* The effect is owing to the cauſe, *L'effet eſt dû à la cauſe.* This was owing to a great indifference to the pleaſures of life, *C'étoit l'effet d'une grande indifférence pour les plaiſirs de la vie.*

OWL (ôoul), *and* Owlet (ôu'-lète), *ſ.* [a night-bird of prey, that catches mice] *Hibou,* m. *chouette,* f. *chouan,* m. Brown or tawny owl (ulula), *Huet,* m *huette,* f. *Lulotte,* f. *chouette noire,* f. Churn-owl (caprimolgus; goat-ſucke), *Tette-chèvre,* m. Eagle or ſcreech owl (ſtrix ſtridula), *Chat-huant,* m *grand duc,* m. Horn-owl (aſio), *Hibou cornu* ou *à oreilles d'âne; moyen duc,* m. Little owl (Noctua minor, ſtrix flammea), *Petite chouette,* ou *chevêche,* f. White or common barn or church owl (noctua templorum alba), *Effraie,* ou *effroie,* f. Brown owl of Braſil, *Iecuratu,* m. A ſort of night-owl of the Caribbee iſlands] *Diable,* m.

Owl-eyed, *Qui a des yeux de chat-huant; cagneux,* m. au figuré.

*† To make an owl of one, *Se moquer, ſe jouer de quelqu'un*

OWLER (ôoul'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who carries contraband goods] *Contrebandier,* m.

OWL LIGHT (ôoul'-lâïte), *ſ.* [the duſk of the evening] *L'entre chien & loup,* m. *le crepuſcule du ſoir.*

OWLING (ôoul'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from Owler] *Tranſport,* ou *ſortie des laines contre les loix,* m. f.

OWN (ône), *adj.* [a word added emphatically to the poſſeſſive article *my, thy, his, our, your, their*] *Propre.* He writ it with his own hand, *Il l'écrivit de ſa propre main.* I love him as my own brother, *Je l'aime comme mon propre frère.* Of her own accord, *De ſon propre mouvement.* To our own choice, *A notre choix.* At his own houſe, *Chez lui-même.* My own ſelf, *Moi-même.* To be one's own man, *Etre à ſoi,* ou *ſon propre maître, ne dépendre de perſonne.*

Own, *uſed ſubſtantively.* Ex. My own, *Le mien, ce qui eſt à moi, mon bien.* Every nation made gods of their own, *Chaque nation ſe fit à elle-même des dieux.*

R. Own muſt ſometimes be left out in French, *Quelquefois own n'eſt pas exprimé en Franç is.* Ex. My own ſelf, *Moi-même.* Our own ſelves, *Nous-mêmes.* 'Tis in your own choice, *C'eſt à votre choix.* 'Tis his own fault, *C'eſt ſa faute.* You don't know your own mind, *Vous ne ſavez ce que vous voulez.* To be one's own man, *Etre à ſoi, être en liberté, ne dépendre de perſonne.* At his own houſe, *Chez lui, dans ſa maiſon.* My own, *Le mien, ce qui eſt à moi.* He has nothing of his own, *Il n'a rien à lui.* Every one likes his own beſt, *Chacun aime le ſien préférablement à tout autre.* To make one's own ſure of him] *Gagner quelqu'un.* I told him his own, *Je lui ai dit ſes vérités, je lui ai dit ſon fait.*

To OWN (ône), -ING, (ô'-nĭn'gne), -ED, (ônd), *v. a.* [to acknowledge, to confeſs] *Avouer, confeſſer, reconnoître, convenir de.* To own one's crime, *Avouer ſon crime.* Own me for your ſon, *Reconnoiſſez-moi pour votre fils.* Others will own their weakneſs of underſtanding, *D'autres reconnîtront la foibleſſe de leur entendement.* Owning, *Aveu,* m.

To Own [to poſſeſs, to claim, to hold by right] *Poſſéder, avoir en propre, être le propriétaire; reclamer, s'attribuer, s'approprier.* He owns this eſtate, *Il poſſéde cette terre.* Since you own my protection, *Puiſque vous réclamez, ma protection.*

OWNER (ô'-neûr), [poſſeſſor] *Poſſeſſeur,* m. *propriétaire,* m. *auteur,* m. Owner of a ſhip, that charters her, *Freteur,* m. Owner of a bake-houſe, *Placier,* m.

OWNERSHIP (ô'-neûr-chĭp), *ſ.* [property] *Propriété,* f. *poſſeſſion légitime,* f.

OWRE, *ſ.* [a wild beaſt] *Sorte de bête ſauvage*

OWSE, *V.* Ouse.

OX (ŏks), *pl.* Oxen (ŏk'-ſ'n), *ſ.* black cattle; a caſtrated bull] *Un bœuf.* The horns of oxen and cows are larger than thoſe of bulls, *Les cornes des bœufs & des vaches ſont plus groſſes que celles des taureaux.* Ox-cheek, *Machoire de bœuf,* f. *bajoue,* f. To hunt wild oxen, *Boucaner*

OXALIS, *ſ.* [Pot. Acetoſa, ſorrel, a med. plant] *Oſeille,* f.

OXBANE (ŏks'-bâne), *ſ.* [a plant] *Mort aux bœufs,* f.

OX-BILL (ŏks'-bĭl), *ſ.* [an animal] *Sorte de tortue*

OX-EYE (ŏks'-âï), *ſ.* [Bot Buphtalmum, a med. plant] *Œil de-bœuf,* m. *fauſſe camomille,* f.

Ox-eye [in Sea-language; a cloud, the forerunner of a heavy ſtorm, on the coaſt of Guinea] *Oeil-de-bœuf.* Ox eye, *ſ.*

OX-FLY (ŏks'-flâï), *ſ.* [a fly that faſtens on black cattle] *Taon,* m. eſpèce de mouche, *pou de bœuf,* m.

OXFORD (ŏks'-fôrde), *ſ.* [the capital of Oxfordſhire, with a celebrated univerſity; lat. 51°-45' N. lon. 1°-10' W.] *Oxford,* m

OXGANG (ŏks'-găn'g), *ſ.* [fifteen or twenty acres] *Quinze* ou *vingt acres de terre,* m. *autant qu'un bœuf en peut labourer par an.*

OX-HEAL (ŏks'-hîle.), *ſ*

OXLIP (ŏks'-lĭp), *ſ.* [a vernal flower] *Primevère,* f.

OX-HOUSE (ŏks'-hôoûce), *or* Ox-stall (ŏks'-ſtâl), *ſ.* [a ſtand for oxen] *Etable à bœufs,* f.

OX-TONGUE (ŏks'-teûn'gue), *ſ.* [Bot Buglooſum, a med. plant] *Bugloſe,* f.

OXYCEDRUS (ŏks'-ĭ-cî-dreûce), *ſ.* [Berry-bearing cedar, cedrus foliis cupreſſi, a ſmall cedar of Italy and Spain] *Oxycèdre,* m.

OXYCRATE (ŏks'-ĭ-krète), *ſ.* [a mixture of water and vinegar] *Oxycrat,* m

OXYROCEUM (ŏks'-ĭ-krô-cî-eûme), *ſ.* [Pharm. a plaſter of ſaffron, gum, and vinegar] *Oxycrocéum,* m.

OXYGALA (ŏks'-ĭ-g l-ă), *ſ.* [among the Turks, ſour milk] *Oxygala,* m.

OXYGON (ŏks'-ĭ gône), *ſ.* [a triangle of three acute angles] *Oxygone,* m.

OXYMEL (ŏks'-ĭ-mèl), *ſ.* [a mixture of vinegar and honey] *Oxymel,* m Scillitic oxymel [ſquill and honey infuſed in vinegar] *Oximel ſcilliticum.*

OXYMORON (ŏks'-ĭ mô-reûne), *ſ.* [a rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is uſed, as cruel kindneſs] *Fauſſe pointe,* f.

OXYPETRA (ŏks'-ĭ pi-tră), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſoft ſtone of a yelloviſh white colour, found near Rome] *Oxypètre,* f.

Oxypetra [ſtony alum-ore] *Pierre acide,* f [ſtone or marble, very hard, of the iſle of Æland] *Pierre d'Æland,* f

OXYREGMIA (ŏks'-ĭ-rĕg-mĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Med. a ſurfeit of ſtomach liquor] *Oxyregmie,* f *aigreur,* f.

OXYRRHODINE (ŏks-ĭr'-ô-dâïne), *ſ.* [a mixture of two parts of oil of roſes with one of vinegar] *Oxyrrhodin.* m.

OXYS, *ſ.* [Bot. Panis cuculi, a med. plant] *Alléluia,* m *pain à coucou,* m.

OXYSACCHARUM (ŏks'-ĭ-săk'-kĭ-reûme), *ſ.* [a ſyrup prepared with vinegar] *Syrop de vinaigre,* m.

OYER (ô'-eûr), *ſ.* [a Court of Oyer and Terminer is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined] *Cour de juſtice où les cauſes ſont ouïes & jugées.* A Juſtice of Oyer and Terminer, *Juge de cette cour ou commiſſion,* m.

OYES (ô-eſe), *ſ.* or *int.* [from the French *oyez,* imperative of *ouïr*; hear ye] *Oyez,* advertiſement given by the publick crier] *Cri ou avertiſſement des criеurs publics lorſqu'ils vont crier quelque choſe,* m m.

OYSTER (ôï'-ſ-teû), *ſ.* [a bivalve teſtaceous fiſh] *Huître,* f [a ſhell] *Un écaille d'huître.* Oyſter-dreg (an iron machine with which oyſters are fiſhed), *Drague,* f.

OYSTERWENCH (ôï'-ſ-teû-wûêche), *and* Oysterwoman (ôï'-ſteûr-ôôoûm-eûne), *ſ.* [a woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters] *Une vendeuſe ou marchande d'huîtres:* ſignifie en général, *une femme du commun, un poiſſarde.*

OZÆNA (ô-zî'-nă), *ſ.* [an ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils] *Ozène,* f *polype,* m.

OZIER. *V.* Osier.

P.

P *ſe prononce en Anglois comme en François. Le P eſt muet dans* pſalm, tempt, receipt, empty. *& leurs dérivés,* pſhaw! *& autres mots.*

P, *ſ.* [the ſixteenth letter of the alphabet] *P,* m Words beginning with p, *Les mots qui commencent par un p*

P, [in med preſcriptions, pugil] *Pincée,* f. P. A or ana, partes equales, *parties égales.* PP prepared, *Préparé.*

PABULAR (păb'-ĭoû-lâr), *or* Pabulous (păb'-ĭoû-leûce), *adj.* [alimental, fit for food] *Alimenteux, qui nourrit*

PABULATION (păb ĭoû-lă-cheûne), *ſ.* the act of feeding *or* procuring provender] *L'action de nourrir,* ou *de procurer de la nourriture,* f.

PABULUM (păb'-ĭoû leûme), *ſ.* [in Phyſick the food *or* aliment of diſeaſes] *La pâture, ce qui nourrit* ou *augmente la maladie*

PACA, *ſ.* [a ſort of Guinea-pig, hog-rabbit] *Paca,* m

PACA', *ſ.* [a tree of Peru, the aſhes of which, mixed with ſoap, heal ſores, &c.] *Pacal,* m

PACALIA, *ſ. pl.* [Rom Antiq. a feaſt in honour of the goddeſs Peace] *Pacalies,* f pl.

PACAY, *ſ.* [Bot. Inga, ſiliqua longiſſima; a tree of South America] *Pacay,* m. *Bayroua,* m. *Guanas,* m. *pois ſucrin,* m. *pois ſucré de la Guyane,* m

PACE (pâce), *ſ.* [ſtep, gait, manner of walk] *Pas,* m. *train,* m *allure.,* f *ambe,* m *erre,* f. A common pace, a geometrical pace, *Un pas commun, un pas géométrique* To go a great pace, *Marcher* ou *aller à grands pas.* To go a ſlow pace, *Marcher à pas lents* To mend one's pace, *hâter le pas, redoubler de jambes.* A horſe that goes a good pace, *Un cheval qui va bon train.* Short pace (in Manege). *Pas d'école.* Different paces a horſe is found to walk in the ring-tchool, *Allures artificielles* To keep always one pace, *Aller toujours le même train,* ou *le même pas* To keep pace with one, *Tenir pied à quelqu'un.*

* The other deſign kept equal pace with it, *L'autre deſſein avançoit en même temps.* He has made his tranſlation keep pace with the original, *Il a rendu ſa traduction égale à l'original.*

Pace [a herd of aſſes] *Un troupeau d'ânes.*

To Pace, -ing, -ed (pâſ't'), *v. a.* [to go on ſlowly] *Aller au pas, aller lentement; aller l'amble, ambler,* (en parlant d'un cheval)

To Pace, *v. a.* [to meaſure ground by ſteps, *or* paces] *Meſurer en faiſant des pas.*

To Pace [to direct, to g] *Diriger, faire aller.*

PACER (pé'-ceŭr), *f.* [one that paces] *Qui va le pas ou l'amble*, ne ſe dit guère que d'un cheval.

PACHEE, *f.* [an Oriental emerald] *Pachée*, f.

PACHAMAC, *f.* [Mythol. the ſupreme Being among the Peruvians] *Pachamac*, m.

PACIFICATION (pă-ci-fī-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of making peace] *Pacification*, f. *rétabliſſement de la paix*, m.

PACIFICATOR (pă-cĭ-fī-ké'-teŭr), *f.* [peace-maker] *Pacificateur*, m.

PACIFICATORY (pă-cĭf'-ī-ké'-teŭr-é), *and* PACIFICK (pă-cĭf'-ik), *adj.* [peace-making, mild, appeaſing] *Pacifique, doux, tranquille.*

Pacific Ocean (the South-Sea, lying between Aſia and America), *Mer Pacifique*, f.

PACIFIED (păs'-ĭ-fāĭ'd), *part adj. Pacifié, appaiſé, calmé.*

PACIFIER (păs'-ĭ-fāĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* V. PACIFICATOR.

To PACIFY (păs'-ĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to appeaſe, to quiet] *Pacifier, appaiſer, calmer, adoucir.*

PACING (pé'-cĭn'gne), *f.* [from To Pace] *Pas*, m. *l'action d'aller au pas*, f.

PACK (păk), *ſ.* [a large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage] *Balle*, f. *ballot*, m. A pack of wool, *Un ballot de laine.*

PACK [a burden] *Une charge*, au propre & au figuré.

* You heap on your head a pack of ſorrows, *Vous vous préparez bien des chagrins.*

PACK of cards, *Un jeu de cartes.* To make the packs [among Card-makers; to ſort from different parcels] *Faire la couche.*

PACK of hounds, *Une meute de chiens.* To hold a pack of dogs cloſe together in hunting, to train a pack of dogs to hunt together, *Ameuter.*

* PACK of knaves, *Un tas de gueux, une bande de ſcélérats.*

PACK of troubles. V. PECK.

§ PACK of people, § *Batelée*, f.

To PACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind up for carriage] *Emballer, empaqueter.* The ſlaves pack your baggage, *Les eſclaves emballent ou empaquetent votre bagage.*

To PACK the cards, *Faire le pâté en mêlant les cartes.* To pack the cards [among Card-makers; to ſort and pack them) *Faire la boutée.*

* To pack a jury, *Ch iſir des jurés gagnés ou corrompus*, on *dont on eſpère une déciſion favorable.* To pack a houſe of Commons, *Faire une chambre des Communes contre les droits d'une élection libre, n'y faire entrer que des gens gagnés & dévoués aux intérêts de la cour.*

To PACK, *v. n.* [to make a pack] *Faire une balle, ou un ballot*; au figuré, *tramer un complot, former une cabale*, To pack up cloſe with a ſtick, *Biller.*

To PACK OFF, *or* away; *or* To pack one's tools, *Faire ſon paquet, plier bagage, s'en aller, décamper; mourir.* Get thee packing, *Pliez bagage, allez-vous-en, décampez.* To ſend one packing, *Envoyer paître quelqu'un, l'envoyer promener.* To pack and go away, *Déballer.*

PACKAGE (păk'-édje), *ſ.* [a ſmall duty of one penny in the pound, for all goods not particularly rated] *Droit de ballot*, m.

PACK-CLOTH (păk'-klŏtsh), *ſ.* [a coarſe cloth in which goods are tied up] *Toile d'emballage, toile à emballer*, f. *ſerpillière*, f. *carpettes*, f. pl. *tapis d'emballage*, m.

PACKED (păk't), *part. adj. Emballé, empaqueté.*

PACKER (păk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes packs] *Emballeur*, m. A packer's ſtick, *Une bille d'emballeur.*

PACKET (păk'-éte), *ſ.* [a bundle] *Un paquet.* A packet of goods, of letters, *Un paquet ou ballot de marchandiſes, un paquet de lettres.*

To PACKET, *v. a.* [to bind up in parcels] *Empaqueter, mettre en paquets.*

PACKET-BOAT (păk'-éte-bôte), *ſ.* [the boat that carries letters] *Paquet-bot ou paquebot*, m. *le bateau de la poſte.*

PACK-HORSE (păk'-horſe), *ſ.* [a horſe of burden] *Un cheval de charge, de ſomme*, ou *de bât.*

PACK-NEEDLE (păk'-nīd-dl'), *ſ.* [a large needle fit to hold packthread] *Aiguille à emballer*, f.

PACKING-WHITES (păk'-ĭn'gne-hoŭāĭt's), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of pack-cloth] *Carpettes*, f. pl. V. PACK-CLOTH.

PACK-SADDLE (păk'-ſăd-dl'), *ſ.* [a ſaddle on which burdens are laid] *Bât*, m. A pack-ſaddle-maker, *Bâtier*, m. To put on the pack-ſaddle, *Mettre le bât, bâter.* To take off the pack-ſaddle, *Débâter.* To pack-ſaddle again, *Rebâter.*

PACKTHREAD (păk'-tshrĕd), *ſ.* [ſtrong thread uſed in tying up packets] *Ficelle* ou *corde d'emballage*, f. f. Packthread [with which tennis-balls are corded] *Corde à peloton.*

PACKT. V. PACKED.

PACOS, *ſ.* [a fleecy quadruped of America; a ſpecies of camel, much like the Glama, but improperly called Peruvian ſheep] *Paco*, m. *alpagne*, m

PACOCEROCA, *ſ.* [Bot. Alpinia; a Braſilian canna] *Pacocereca*, f.

PACO-CAATINGA, *ſ.* [a coniferous Braſilian canna] *Paco-caatinga*, f.

PACT (păkt), *and* PACTION (păk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a contract, a bargain, a covenant] *Pacte*, m. *paction*, f. *accord*, m. *contrat*, m. *traité*, f. *convention*, f.

PACTA CONVENTA, *ſ. pl.* [in Poland; articles agreed on between the King and the Republic] *Pacta Conventa*, m. pl.

PACTITIOUS (păk-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [ſettled by covenant] *Dont on eſt convenu; arrêté.*

PACTOLUS (păk-tô'-leŭce), *ſ.* [anc. Hiſt. a river of Lydia with golden ſands] *Pactole*, m.

PAD (păd), *ſ.* [the road, a foot-path] *Chemin*, m. *ſentier*, m. ſignifie auſſi *un voleur de grand chemin.*

PAD, *or* Pad-nag [an eaſy paced horſe] *Un cheval qui va l'amble.*

PAD [a ſaddle *or* bolſter ſtuffed with ſtraw] *Couſſinet* pour un cheval, m. par extenſion, toute eſpèce de *couſſinet* ou *bourlet*, m. *un matelas.* A pad for a cloſe-ſtool, *Un bourlet de chaiſe percée.*

PAD [uſed by ſome women] *Bourlet*, m *couſſin*, m. *fauſſes hanches.* She makes up her ſhape with pads, *Elle remédie aux défauts de ſa taille avec des bourlets.*

A pad of ſtraw, *Un lit de paille, une paillaſſe.*

To PAD, *v. n.* [to rob on foot; to travel gently; to beat a way ſmooth and level] *Voler à pied ſur le grand chemin; marcher doucement; aplanir le chemin, faire un ſentier; bourrer.*

PADDED (păd'-ĕd), *adj.* [ſtuffed with pads] *Matelaſſé, qui porte des bourlets.* She is padded, *Elle porte des bourlets.*

PADDER (păd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a robber, a foot highway-man] *Un voleur de grand chemin.*

PADDLE, *ſ.* [a ſort of oar uſed by the ſavages] *Pagai*, m. ou *pagaie*, f. [a ſmall ſtaff ſhod with iron] *Ratiſſoire*, f.

To PADDLE, *v. n.* [to row] *Ramer.*

To PADDLE [to play in the water] *Patrouiller.* The child paddles in the dirt, *Cet enfant patrouille dans le bour.*

PADDLER (păd'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who paddles or rows] *Un rameur.*

PADDOCK (păd'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a great toad] *Un crapaud, un gros crapaud.*

PADDOCK, *ſ.* [a ſmall incloſure for deer] *Un enclos pour les cerfs & les daims.*

PADELION (pă-dĭ-lāĭ'-eŭne), *ſ.* [Bot. Alchimilla, leontopodium; a vuln. plant] *Pas-de-lion*, ou *pied-de-lion*, m.

PADERBORN, *ſ.* [a large town of Germany in Weſtphalia; lat. 51°-46′ N. lon. 8°-55′ E.] *Paderborn*, m.

PADLOCK (păd'-lŏk), *ſ.* [a lock hung in a ſtaple to hold on a link] *Un cadenas.*

To PADLOCK, *v. a.* [to faſten with a padlock] *Cadenaſſer, mettre un cadenas, fermer avec un cadenas.*

PADLOCKED (păd'-lŏk't), *part. adj. Cadenaſſé, fermé avec un cadenas.*

PADOGI, *ſ.* [a puniſhment uſed in Ruſſia, a correction of the Police] *Padegi*, m. *le fouet les verges.*

PADUA, *ſ.* [a celebrated city of Italy with a Univerſity; lat. 45°-22′ N. lon. 12°-1′ E.] *Padoue*, f.

PADUAN, *ſ.* [a modern medal made in imitation of the antique; ſo called from the Paduan an impoſtor born at Padua] *Padouane*, f.

PADUANO, *ſ.* [a province of Italy in the territory of Venice] *Padouan*, m.

PÆAN (pī'-ăne), PHANÆUS, PHŒBUS, *and* PYTHIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Apollo] *Pœan, Phanæus, Phœbus, & Pythius*, m.

PÆAN, *ſ.* [a ſong of triumph] *Chant de triomphe*, m.

PÆDO-BAPTISM, *ſ.* [infant baptiſm] *Baptême des enfans*, m.

PÆDOTHYSIA, *ſ.* [Antiq.] *Sacrifice d'Enfans*, m.

PAGAN (pé'-găne), *ſ.* [a heathen] *Un païen, une païenne.*

PAGAN, *adj.* [heatheniſh] *Païen, idolâtre, gentil*, m.

PAGANALIA, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. rural feaſts, *i. e.* celebrated in villages] *Paganales*, f. pl.

PAGANELLUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. gorget, ſea-gudgeon, rock-fiſh] *Paganello*, m.

PAGANISM (pé'-găn-ĭzme), *ſ.* [heatheniſm] *Le paganiſme, l'idolâtrie, t. la religion païenne.*

PAGE (pédje), *ſ.* [one ſide of the leaf of a book] *Une page, le côté d'un feuillet.*

PAGE [a young boy attending on a great perſon] *Un page* d'un grand Seigneur *ou* d'une Dame de qualité . . . Her pages followed her, *Ses pages la ſuivoient.* A ſoldier's page, *Un goujat.*

To PAGE, *v. a.* [to mark the pages of a book] *Marquer, chiffrer les pages d'un livre.*

PAGEANT (pé'-djăn'te, *or* păd'-djeŭn'te), *ſ.* [any ſhow] *Pompe*, f. *ſpectacle*, m. *trophée*, f. *char de triomphe*, m. au figuré, *apparence*, f. *extérieur*, m. *dehors*, m.

* He is but the pageant of a friend, *Il n'a que l'apparence ou les dehors de l'amitié.*

PAGEANT, *adj.* [ſhowy, pompous, oſtentatious] *Pompeux, ſplendide, brillant, qui a beaucoup d'apparence.*

PAGEANTRY (păd'-djeŭn'-tré), *ſ.* [pomp, ſhow] *Faſte*, m. *pompe*, f. au figuré, *fauſſe apparence, extérieur*, m. *dehors trompeur*

* 'Tis but mere pageantry, *Ce n'eſt qu'une fauſſe apparence, ce n'eſt qu'une comédie.*

PAGEL, *ſ.* [Rubellio; a ſea-fiſh] *Pagel*, m.

‡ PAGINAL (păd'-ĭ-năl), *adj.* [conſiſting of or reſembling pages] *Paginal, de page.*

PAGOD (pé'-gŏd), *ſ.* [an Indian idol, the temple of the idol; an Indian piece of gold] *Pagode*, m. & f. idole & temple des Indiens; monnoie d'or des Indes.

PAGRUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. ſea-bream, red-gilt-head] *Pagre*, m.

PAGURUS, *ſ.* [a large ſea crab] *Pagurus*, m. *pagul*, m. *turteau*, m.

PAHIE, *ſ.* [a canoe of the South-ſea iſlands] *Pahie*, m.

PAID (péde), *ſ. part. adj. Payé.*

PAIL (péle), *ſ* [a wooden veſſel in which water is commonly carried] *Seau*, m. A pail-ful (péle'-foŭl), of water, *Un ſeau plein d'eau, un ſeau d'eau.*

PAIL-MAIL (pél-mél), *adj.* [violent, boiſterous] V. PELL-MELL.

PAIN D'ABEILLES, *ſ.* [a lump of yellow ſubſtance on the legs of bees] *Pain d'Abeilles*, m.

PAIN (péne), *ſ.* [puniſhment, penalty] *Peine*, f. *châtiment*, m. *punition*, f. Upon or on pain of death, *Sous peine de mort*; *ſur peine ou ſous peine de la vie.* By way of pain, *En forme de châtiment*, ou *pour punition.*

PAIN, *ſ.* [ſenſation of uneaſineſs, ake] *Peine*, f. *ſouffrance*, f. *tourment*, m. *douleur*, f. *ſenſation douloureuſe*, *mal*, m. To be full of pain, *Souffrir de grandes douleurs.* As the pains of the touch are greater than thoſe of the other ſenſes, ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures, *Comme les peines qui affectent le tact ſont plus grandes que celles des autres ſens, il en eſt ainſi des plaiſirs qui lui ſont propres.* A pain in the head, *Un mal de tête.*

* PAIN [grief] *Peine*, f. *chagrin*, m. *inquiétude*, f. I am in pain, *Je ſuis en peine*, *je ſuis inquiet.*

PAINS [labour, work, toil] *Peine*, f. *fatigue*, f. *travail*, m. ‡ *ahan*, m. Many have taken the pains to go out of Europe to reſide as friars in America, *Pluſieurs ont pris la peine de quitter l'Europe pour aller vivre en hermites en Amérique.*

† Without pains no gains, *Nul bien ſans peine.*

† He has had his labour for his pains, *Il a eu l'aller pour le venir.*

† He is an aſs for his pains, *Il a agi comme un ſot.* They called him a fool for his pains, *Ils le traitèrent de fou.*

To PAIN, -ED, -ING, *v. a.* [to afflict, to torment] *Tourmenter*, *faire mal*, *cauſer de la douleur.* It pains me horribly, *Cela me cauſe une douleur horrible.*

To PAIN one's ſelf [to labour] *Se peiner*, *ſe donner beaucoup de peine.*

PAINFUL (péne'-foûl), *adj.* [full of pain] *Douloureux*, *qui ſait beaucoup de peine*; ou bien, *qui eſt dans la peine*, *dans la miſère*; *affligé*, *tourmenté.*

PAINFUL [difficult, requiring labour; laborious, induſtrious] *Pénible*, *difficile*, *laborieux*, *qui donne de la peine*; ou bien, *induſtrieux*, *laborieux*, *qui ſe donne bien de la peine*, *qui prend beaucoup de peine.*

PAINFULLY (péne'-foûl-é), *adv.* [with great pain or labour] *Douloureuſement*, *avec beaucoup de mal*; *laborieuſement*, *péniblement*; *avec beaucoup de peine*, *de fatigue*, ou *de travail.*

PAINFULNESS (péne'-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [affliction, ſorrow, grief; induſtry, laborioufneſs] *Peine*, f. *douleur*, f. *chagrin*, m. *tourment*, m. *affliction*, f. ou bien, *peine*, f. *induſtrie*, f. *travail*, m. *fatigue*, f.

PAINIM (pé'-nĭme), *ſ.* [in the old romances, pagan, infidel] *Païen*, m. *idolâtre*, m.

PAINLESS (péne'-lĕce), *adj.* [without pain; without trouble] *Sans douleur*, *ſans mal*; *facile*, *ſans peine.*

PAINSTAKER (péne'z'-té-keür), *ſ.* [laborious perſon] *Une perſonne laborieuſe*, *un travailleur*, *qui prend beaucoup de peine.*

PAINSTAKING (péne'z'-té-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [laborioufneſs] *Peine*, f. *fatigue*, f. *travail*, m.

PAINSTAKING, *adj.* [laborious, induſtrious] *Laborieux*, *induſtrieux*, *qui prend beaucoup de peine.*

PAINT (péne'te), *ſ.* [colours repreſentative of any thing] *Peinture*, f. au propre & au figuré.

PAINT [drug mixed up together for painting] *Couleur*, f.

PAINT [colours laid on the face] *Fard*, m. *rouge*, m. White and red paint, *Du blanc & du rouge d'Eſpagne.*

PAINT for ſhoes, *Machine*, f.

To PAINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repreſent by delineation and colours] *Peindre*; au propre & au figuré, *décrire*, *repréſenter.* To paint in oil, in freſco, &c. *Peindre à l'huile*, *à freſque*, &c. To paint upon glaſs, *Peindre d'apprêt*, *peindre ſur verre.* To paint with one colour only, *Peinturer.* To paint ſlightly, *Effumer*

* Diſloyal? the word is too good to paint out her wickedneſs, *L'infidelle! le mot eſt trop doux*, *pour peindre toute ſa méchanceté.*

To PAINT ſhoes, *Machiner les peints d'un ſoulier.*

To PAINT, *v. a.* and *n.* [to lay colours on the face] *Peindre*, *farder*; *ſe peindre*, *ſe farder.*

PAINTED (pène'-tĕd), *part. adj. Peint*; *fardé*; au figuré, *repréſenté*, *peint*, *décrit.*

Painted calico, *Calencar*, m. *indienne*, f.

Painted-lady [a ſort of carnation, red on the outſide, and white underneath] *Œillet panaché*, m.

PAINTER (pén'-teür), *ſ.* [one that paints] *Peintre*, m. A painter upon glaſs, *Un peintre ſur verre*, *un apprêteur.* Painter-ſtainer, *Celui qui peint des armoiries*, ou bien, *un faiſeur de toiles peintes.* Painter's gold, *Or moulu*, m.

PAINTER [in Naval language, a rope to faſten a boat] *Cablot*, m. Shank-painter, *Serre-boſſe*, m.

PAINTING (pén'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the art of repreſenting objects by colours] *Peinture*, f. *l'art de peindre.* Painting in oil, *La peinture à l'huile.* Painting upon glaſs, *Peinture d'apprêt*, *ſur verre.* Counterfeited painting, *Puſtiche*, m. Eludoric painting, *Peinture éludorique*, c.à. d. *à l'huile & à l'eau.* Moſaic painting, *Peinture en Moſaïque.*

PAINTURE (pén'-tieüre) [a French word for Painting; which ſee.

Encauſtic painture or painting (the colours of which are prepared with wax) *Peinture encauſtique.*

PAIR (père), *ſ.* [couple; two of a ſort] *Une paire*, *une couple*, ou *un couple* quand on parle d'un mari & d'une femme, d'un amant & de ſa maîtreſſe. A pair of gloves, ſtockings, piſtols, *Une paire de gants*, *de bas*, *de piſtolets.* A pair of pigeons, *Une couple de pigeons.* A pair of eggs, *Une couple d'œufs.* A pair of happy lovers, or a happy pair of lovers, *Un heureux couple d'amans.* To go in pairs (to match) *Figurer.*

A pair of bellows, *Un ſoufflet.* A pair of tables, *Un trictrac.* A pair of ſtairs, *Un étage*, *une montée.* A pair royal, *at dice*, *Raſle*, f. aux dez. To have a pair royal of aces or kings, *Avoir brelan d'as* ou *de rois.*

¶ Pair, *paire*; brace, *paire*; couple, *couple* (ſynon.): All mean two of a ſort; yet cuſtom obliges us to ſay: a *pair* of pigeons; a *brace* of woodcocks; a *couple* of chickens; alſo a *pair* of coach horſes; a *pair* of gloves, ſtockings, &c. a *brace* of greyhounds, carp, or partridges, pheaſants; a *couple* of eggs, oranges, &c. Should we change the words, we ſhould render ourſelves ridiculous.

To PAIR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join in couples; to unite as correſpondent or oppoſite] *Apparier*, *accoupler*; au figuré, *aſſortir.*

To PAIR, *v. n.* [to be joined in pairs, to couple; to ſuit] *S'apparier*, *s'accoupler*; au figuré, *s'aſſortir*, *ſe convenir*, *rendre pareil.*

PAIRED (pèr'd), *part. adj. Apparié*, *accouplé*; *aſſorti*; *adoué* (t. de Chaſſe).

PAIRING (pè'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Pair] *L'action d'apparier*, f. Pairing time [for birds] *Temps où les oiſeaux s'apparient*, m.

PALACE (păl'-ăce), *ſ.* [a ſtately houſe] *Palais*, m. *bâtiment magnifique*, m. *maiſon royale* ou *de prince*; *hotel*, m.

PALACIOUS (păl-é'-cheüce), *adj.* [royal, noble, magnificent] *Royal*, *noble*, *magnifique*, *qui reſſemble à un palais.*

PALADIN (păl'-ă-dĭne), *ſ* [a knight of the round table] *Paladin*, m. chevalier de la table ronde.

PALÆMON (pă-lī.'-mŏne), *or* PORTUMNUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſame as Melicerta] *Palemon* ou *Portumnus*, m.

PALÆSTRA (pă-lī'-ſtră), *ſ.* [Gr Antiq. Xyſtus, an academy for bodily exerciſes] *Paleſtre*, f.

PALAMBOANG, *ſ.* [a trading town of Aſia, in the iſland of Java; lat. 7 -30' N. lon 117°-' E.] *Palambuan*, *Palambuan*, m.

PALAMEDES (păl-lă-mi'-dĭze), *ſ.* [Myth. the ſon of Nauplius and king of Eubœa] *Palamède*, m.

PALANKA (păl-ăn'-kă), *ſ.* [a little fort made with pales] *Palanque*, f. petit fort fait de pieux.

PALANQUIN (păl-ăn-kĭne'), *ſ.* [a kind of covered carriage uſed in the Eaſtern countries, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves] *Palanquin*, m.

PALATABLE (păl'-ăt-ă-bl'), *adj.* [guſtful, pleaſing to the taſte] *Agréable au goût*, *qui flatte le goût.*

PALATE (păl'-ăte) *ſ* [the roof of the mouth, inſtrument of taſte] *Le palais* de la bouche, *l'organe du goût*, m *le goût.* To have a dainty palate, *Avoir le palais friand* ou *le goût délicat.* To pleaſe one's palate, *Chercher* ou *prendre ſes appétits.*

The palate of the mouth down. *Luette abattue.*

PALATINATE (păl-lăt'-ĭ-nête), *ſ.* [a conſiderable province of Germany divided into Upper and Lower] *Palatinat*, m.

PALATINE (păl'-ă-tĭne), *ſ* [one inveſted with regal rights and privileges] *Palatin*, m.

PALATINE, *adj.* [poſſeſſing royal privileges] *Palatin.* A count palatine, *Un comte palatin*, ou *un palatin.* A county palatine, *Un palatinat.*

PALE (pâle), *adj.* [wan, white of look] *Pâle*, *blême*, *have.* Look I ſo pale as the reſt? *Suis-je auſſi pâle que les autres?* To grow or to change pale, *Pâlir*, *devenir pâle*, *blêmir.* A pale blue, *Un bleu pâle.* Pale red wine, *Vin paillet.*

PALE, *ſ.* [a ſtake] *Un pieu.* A fence or incloſure with pales, *Une paliſſade.* V. PILE.

* PALE [any incloſure] *Enceinte*, f. *ſphère*, f. *giron*, m. au figuré. Out of the common pale, *Hors de la ſphère commune.* Within the pale of the church, *Dans le giron de l'Egliſe.*

PALE [in Heraldry; the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon] *Pal*, m.

To PALE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe with pales] *Paliſſader*, *fermer d'une paliſſade*; au figuré, *enfermer*, *entourer.*

To PALE up a tree, *Paliſſer un arbre*, *l'attacher contre une muraille.*

PALED IN (pél'd'-ĭne), *part. adj. Paliſſadé*, *fermé d'une paliſſade.*

PALED UP, *Paliſſé.*

PALE-EYED (pâl'-ăïd), *adj.* [having eyes dimmed *Qui a la vue trouble.*

PALE-FACED (pâle'-fês'te), *adj.* [having the face wan] *Qui a le viſage pâle* ou *have.*

PALELY (pâle'-lé), *adv.* [wanly, not ruddily] *Avec pâleur*, *d'un air pâle.*

PALENESS (pâle'-nĕce), *ſ.* [wanneſs, want of colour] *Pâleur*, f.

PALERMO (pă-ler'-mô), *ſ.* [a beautiful town of Sicily; lat. 38°-15' N. lon. 13°-23' E.] *Palerme*, f.

PALES (pé'-lĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of Shepherds] *Palès*, f.

PALES (pél'z), *ſ. pl.* [rows of ſtakes driven deep in the ground to make wooden bridges over rivers, or to erect other edifices on] *Palis*, m. *pilotis*, m.

PALENDAR (păl'-ĕn'-dăr), *ſ.* [a ſort of coaſting veſſel] *Bilandre*, f.

PALE-STONE (pâle'-ſtône), *ſ.* [ſtone of a pale colour] *Clairet*, m.

PALEOUS (pé'-lĭ-eüce), *adj.* [huſky, chaffy] *Palleux.*

PALESTINE (pă-lĕs'-tĭne), *ſ.* [a county of Turkey in Aſia] *Paleſtine*, f.

PALETTE (păl'-ĕte), *ſ.* V. PALLET.

PALFREY (pal'-frê), *ſ.* [a ſmall horſe fit for ladies] *Un palefroi*, *un cheval de parade.*

PALILIA (pă-lil'-lĭă), *ſ* [Mythol. feaſts in honour of Pales] *Palilies*, f. pl.

PALIMBUM, *ſ.* [a capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in the iſland of Sumatra; lat. 3°-0' S. lon. 103°-31' E.] *Palimbam* ou *Palimban.*

PALIN-

PALINDROME (păl'-ĭn'-drôme), *s.* [retrò currens; a word or sentence which is the same read backward or forward] *Mot ou phrase dont les syllabes sont les mêmes de quelque côté qu'on les lise, comme* madam ou *l'ami dort ici* ou Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.

PALINDROMIA, *s.* [in Med. a reflux of the peccant matter to the noble parts] *Palindromie, f.*

PALINGENESIS, *s.* [being born again, regeneration] *Palingénésie, f. renaissance, f. métempsycose, f.*

PALINODE (păl'-ĭn-ôde), *and* PALINODY (păl'-ĭn-ô-dé), *s.* [a recantation] *Palinodie, f.*

PALINURUS (păl-ĭn-ŭ'-rŭce), *s.* [Myth.] the chief pilot of Æneas] *Palinure*, m.

PALISADE (păl-ĭ-séde'), *and* PALISADO (păl-ĭ-cé'-dô), *s.* [an inclosure with pales] *Palissade*, f.

To PALISADE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inclose with pales] *Palissader, fermer ou revêtir de palissades.*

PALISADED (păl-ĭ-cé'-dĕd), *adj.* [from To Palisade] *Palissadé, revêtu de palissades.*

PALISH (pal'-ĭshe) *adj* [somewhat pale] *Un peu pâle, blafard.*

PALIURUS, *s.* [Bot. Christ's Thorn; a kind shrub, fit for quickset hedges] *Paliure*, m. *épine de Christ*, f. *petite-chapeau*, m. *argalou*, m.

PALL (pâl), *s.* [a mantle of state] *Manteau de parade* m. *le pallium des Archevêques.*

PALL [the covering thrown over the dead] *Poêle*, m. *drap mortuaire*, m

To PALL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make or to grow insipid and vapid] *Affaiblir, rendre insipide*; & *s'affaiblir, s'éventer, devenir insipide* The loss of his liberty palls all his enjoyments, *La perte de sa liberté rend tous ses plaisirs insipides.* You let your wine pall, *Vous laissez votre vin s'éventer.*

PALLADIUM (păl-lâ'-dĭ-ŭme), *s* [Mythol. a statue of Minerva] *Palladium*, m *petite statue de Pallas, que des peuples superstitieux regardoient comme un garant de leur sureté, bouleward*, m *bastion*, m.

PALLANTIAS (păl-lăn'-chĭ-ăce), *s.* [Mythol. a name of Aurora] *Pallantias*, f.

PALLAS (păl'-ăce'), *and* PYLOTIS (păl'-lŏ-tĭce), *s* [Mythol. names of Minerva] *Pallas & Pylotis*, f.

PALLED (pâl'-l'd'), *part. adj. Eventé, passé, affaibli, devenu insipide.*

PALLET (păl-ĕte), *s.* [a small bed] *Un petit lit, un lit de sangle, une chaise longue, un grabat.*

PALLET [a small measure used by chirurgeons] *Palette, f.*

PALLET, *s.* [among Painters, a little oval table to place their colours] *Palette*, f. [in Gilding, a squirrel's tail] *Palette*, f. [in Clock-work, lever formed on the verge of the pendulum] *Palette*, f. [of the Organ-bellows] *Languettes*, f. pl.

PALLIAMENT (pâl'-lĭ-ă-mĕn'-te), *s.* [a dress, a robe] *Habillement* m.

To PALLIATE (pâl'-lĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with excuse, to extenuate by favourable representation] *Pallier, pâlir, colorer, déguiser, excuser, donner une couleur favorable.*

To PALLIATE [to cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically] *Pallier, guérir imparfaitement & legerement en apparence, ou pour un temps.*

PALLIATED (pâl'-lĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Pallié, pâlitré, coloré, déguisé, excusé; guéri imparfaitement, & non radicalement.*

PALLIATION (păl-lĭ-é'-cheune), *s.* [extenuation, favourable representation] *Palliation*, f. *déguisement*, m

PALLIATION [imperfect or temporary cure] *Cure palliative, ou imparfaite*

PALLIATIVE (păl'-lĭ-ă-tĭv), *s.* [something alleviating or mitigating] *Un palliatif.*

PALLID (păl'-lĭd), *adj.* [pale] *Pâle, blême.*

Pallid, *ne se dit que rarement du visage, & seulement en poésie.*

PALL-MALL (pĕl-mĕl'), *s.* [from *pellere malleo*; a play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron-ring] *Mail*, m. *jeu de mail*, m.

PALM (pame), *s.* [the inner part of the hand] *La paume ou le dedans de la main, avant poignet*, m.

PALM [a hand's breadth] *Palme*, m. *la largeur de la main*, mesure de trois pouces.

PALM, *or* PALM-TREE (pame'-trī), *s.* [a tree; victory, triumph] *Palmier*, m. *branche de palmier*, f *rameau*, m. par extension & au figuré, *palme*, f. *triomphe*, m. *victoire*, f. Dwarf-palm, *Palmier nain.* Palm-Sunday, *Le Dimanche des rameaux.* Palm berries, *Dattes, le fruit du palmier.* A species of palm-tree, *Piscau*, m. Palm-oil-tree, *Palmier huileux.* The dwarf palm, *Palmier nain épineux.*

* To get the palm, *Remporter la palme ou la victoire.*

PALM [in Sea-language] *Paumelle de vaisseau*, f.

To PALM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to handle] *Manier, toucher, avec la main.*

To PALM [to conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers do] *Escamoter*; au figuré, *tromper, jeter de la poudre aux yeux.*

PALMA CHRISTI (pal'-mă krĭs-tăĭ), *s.* [Med. a shrub of the West Indies; ricinus] *Palma Christi*, ou *Palme de Christ*, m. *kara pat*, m

PALMATORY (păl'-mă-tŭr-é), *or* PALMER, *s* [a ferula or rod] *Une férule.*

PALMED (pam'd), *part. adj. Marié, touché, escamoté.*

PALMER (pam'-ĕur), *s.* [a pilgrim] *Un pélerin.*

PALMER [a crown encircling a deer's head] *Couronne de tête de cerf.*

PALMER, *or* PALMER-WORM [a caterpillar; wood-louse] *Une chenille, ponce et de St Antoine*, m *courtilière*, f.

PALMER, *for* Ferula. V. PALMATORY.

PALMETTO (pal-mĕ'-tô), *s.* [the dwarf palm] *Le palmier nain.* Palmetto royal [a sort of palm-tree] *Palmier royal*, m.

PALMIFEROUS (păl-mĭf'-ĕr-ĕuce), *adj* bearing palms] *Qui porte des palmes, palmifère.*

PALMIPEDE (păl'-mĭ-péde), *adj.* [is said of birds that are web-footed] *Palmé, palmipede.*

PALMISTER (pal'-mĭs-tĕur), *s.* [a chiromancer *Un chiromancien, une chiromancienne.*

PALMISTRY (pâl'-mĭs-tré) *s* [chiromancy] *Chiromancie*, f. l'art de dire la bonne aventure par l'inspection de la main.

PALMY (pa'-mé), *adj.* [bearing palms] *Qui porte des palmes, couvert ou planté de palmiers.*

PALMYRA (păl-măĭ'-ră), *s.* [formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia; lat. 34°-20 N. lon. 36°-50' E.] *Palmyre ou Tadmor*, m.

PALOUR, *s.* [cockle] *Palourde*, f. *coutoir*, m. *clouïsse*, f.

PALPABILITY (păl-pă-bĭl'-ĭ-tĕ), *s.* V PALPABLENESS.

PALPABLE (păl'-pă-bl'), *adj.* [perceptible by the touch; plain, evident, perceptible] *Palpable, sensible*, au propre & au figure. * Palpable error, *Erreur grossière.*

PALPABLENESS (pâl'-pă-bl'-nĕce), *s* quality of being palpable] *Qualité palpable ou sensible*, f. au propre &, au figuré; *clarté*, f *évidence*, f.

PALPABLY (păl'-pă-blé), *adv.* [in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; plainly] *Palpablement, sensiblement*, au propre & au figuré.

PALPATION (păl-pé'-cheune), *s.* [the act of feeling] *Attouchement*, m. peut-être aussi *caresse*, f. *flatterie*, f.

To PALPITATE (păl'-pĭ-tĕte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to beat as the heart] *Palpiter.*

PALPITATION (păl-pĭ-te'-cheune), *s.* [beating or panting] *Palpitation*, f *battement*, m. *mouvement agité & inégal du cœur*, m.

PALSGRAVE, *and* PALTSGRAVE (pâlz'-gréve), *s.* [a count Palatine, overseer of a palace] *Un comte Palatin.*

PALSICAL (pâl'-zĭ-kĕl), *or* PALSIED (pâl'-zéd), *adj. Paralytique, paralysé.*

PALSY (pâl'-zé), *s.* [a disease] *Paralysie*, f. To have the palsy, *Avoir une paralysie* A man or woman sick of the palsy, *Un ou une paralytique.*

To PALSY, *v. a. Paralyser.*

To PALTER (pâl'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play tricks, to shift, to dodge] *Biaiser, n'agir pas avec droiture.*

To PALTER, *v. a.* [to squander] *Prodiguer, dissiper, dépenser follement.* He palters his fortune, *Il prodigue, dépense follement son bien.*

PALTERED (pâl'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Prodigué, dépensé follement.*

PALTERER (pâl'-teŭr-eŭr), *s* [an insincere dealer, a shifter] *Une personne qui manque de sincérité, qui n'agit pas avec droiture; un tracassier.*

PALTRINESS (pâl'-trĭ-nĕce), *s* [the state of being paltry] *Qualité méprisable*, f.

PALTRY (pâl'-tré) *adj.* [mean, worthless, V BASE] *Méchant, pitoyable, méprisable, de nulle valeur, sot, qui fait pitié.* A little paltry house, *Une méchante petite maison.* A paltry book, *Un sot livre.* A paltry fellow, *Argoulet*, m. A paltry poet, *Rimeur de basse, petite volée.* A paltry town, *Une bicoque.* Paltry news, *Nouvelles de balle.* Paltry verses or rhymes, *Rimaille*, f.

PALUS MEOTIDES, *s* [or the sea of Zachary; a great gulf between Europe and Asia] *Le Palus Méotide, ou la mer Zacharie.*

PALUMBUS, *s.* [ornithol. Ring-dove] *Palombe*, m. *pigeon ramier*, m.

PALY (pe'-lé, *adj.* [used only in Poetry as pallid] *Pâle*

PAM (păme), *s.* [at cards] *Valet*, m. au jeu des Cartes; en général, *le valet de trèfle, pamphile*

PAMPELUNA, *s.* [a town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre; lat. 42°-47' N. lon. 1°-35 W.] *Pampelune*, f.

PAMPELUNA [a town of South America, in New Grenada; lat. 6°-30' N lon. 71°-30 W.] *Pampelune.*

To PAMPER (păm'-peŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to glut, to feed luxuriously] *Bien traiter, nourrir délicatement, engraisser, dorloter.* To pamper a child, *Coqueliner un enfant* To pamper one's self, *Se bien nourrir, se bien traiter.* To pamper a horse for sale, *Engraisser ou maquignonner un cheval.*

PAMPERED (păm'-peŭr'd), *part. adj. Bien traité, nourri délicatement, engraissé.*

PAMPHLET (păm'-flĕt), *s.* [a little stitched book] *Feuille volante, brochure*, f. *pamphlet*, m ce dernier mot est néologique. I put forth a slight pamphlet about the elements of architecture, *Je publiai une petite brochure concernant les élémens de l'architecture.* A scurrilous pamphlet, *Un libelle.*

PAMPHLETEER (păm'-flĕt-îre'), *s.* [a scribbler of small books] *Un faiseur de brochures.*

PAN (păne), *s* [a vessel broad and shallow in which provisions are dressed *Une poêle, une casserole*; le dit par extension de plusieurs autres ustensiles. A frying pan, *Une poêle à frire.* A pan for coals, *Un brasier.* A dripping-pan, *Une lèchefrite.* A warming pan, *Une bassinoire.* A baking-pan, *Une tourtière.* An earthen-pan, *Une terrine.* A perfuming-pan, *Une cassolette.* A snuffers-pan, *Des porte-mouchettes.* The fire pan of a gun, *Le bassinet d'une arme à feu.* A close-stool pan, *Le bassin d'une chaise percée.* Pan-pudding, *Pouding cuit au four.*

*† To stand to one's pan-pudding, *Tenir bon, tenir*

tenir ferme.

PAN [any thing hollow] *Se dit de quelque chose de creux.* A pan-tile, *Une tuile courbe* ou *creuse, une faîtiere.* The brain-pan, *Le crâne.*

PAN [made of copper which refiners make use of in washing the ashes] *Cuvier*, m.

Pan of a shovel, *Pelle*, f.

PAN [among Gun-smiths; an oblong hollow communicating to the touch hole of a pistol or firelock] *Bassinet*, m.

PAN, *s.* [Mythol. the son of Mercury, and god of Shepherds] *Pan*, m.

PANACEA (păn-ă-cī '-ă), *s.* [an universal medicine] *Panacée*, f.

PANACEA [Bot. Sphondilium majus, a med plant of Greece] *Panacée*, f. *grande berce*, f. *Panax d'Heraclée*, m.

PANADO (pă-né '-dô), *s.* [food made by boiling bread in water] *Panade*, f.

PANAMA, *s.* [an isthmus and a rich town of South-America; lat. 80-48' N. lon. 80°-35' W.] *Panama.*

PANARIS, *s.* [whitlow, an abscess at the root of the nails] *Panaris*, m.

PANATHENÆA, *s.* [Gr. Antiq. a feast at Athens, in honour of Minerva] *Panathénées*, f. pl.

PANAY, *s.* [an island of Asia one of the Philippines] *Panay*, m.

PANCAKE (păn '-kéke), *s.* [a sort of cake made in the frying-pan] *Sorte de gauffre faite dans une poêle à frire*; *crêpe*, f.

PANCARPUS, *s.* [Rom. Antiquity; a show, a kind of hunt] *Pancarpe*, m.

PANCART (păn '-karte), *s.* [a paper of all the rates of the Customs due to the French king] *Pancarte*, f.

PANCH, *s.* V. PAUNCH.

PANCHYMAGOGUE, *s.* [Pharm. a composition of all purgatives] *Panchymagogue*, m. & adj.

PANCRATIUM, *s.* [an intermixed exercise of wrestling and boxing] *Pancrace*, m.

PANCREAS (păn'g '-krī-ăce), *s.* [the sweet-bread] *Le pancréas.*

PANCREATICK (păn'g '-krī-ăt-ĭk), *adj.* [contained in the pancreas] *Contenu dans le pancréas.* Pancreatic juice (a limpid juice separated from the blood, and prepared in the Pancreas] *Suc pancréatique.*

PANCY *and* PANSY (păn '-cé), *s.* [heart's ease, a flower] *Pensée*, f. fleur.

PANDECT (păn '-cékt), *s.* [a treatise that comprehends the whole of any science; the digest of the civil law] *Pandecte*, f. *digeste*, m.

PANDEMICK (păn'-dĕm '-ĭk), *adj.* [incident to the whole people] *Pandémique.*

PANDEMONIUM (păn-dī-mô '-nī-eŭme), *s.* [a senate or assembly of the Devils] *Conseil des Diables*, m

PANDER (păn '-deŭr), *s.* [a pimp, a procurer] *Un maquereau, un suppôt de bordel.*

‡ To PANDER, *v. n.* [to pimp] *Faire le maquereau.*

PANDERISM (păn '-deŭr-ĭzme), *s.* [pimping] *Maquerellage*, m.

PANDERLY (păn '-deŭr-lé), *adj.* [pimping, pimping-like] *Qui fait le métier de maquereau.*

PANDICULATION (păn-dĭk-yoŭ-lé '-cheŭne), *s.* [the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompanies the cold fits of an intermitting fever] *Cette inquiétude, ce malaise qui accompagne le frisson, & qui se manifeste par le bâillement, & l'extension machinale des bras*; *l'action de s'étendre, de s'allonger*, f.

PANDORA (păn-dô '-ră), *s.* [Mythol. the first woman made by Vulcan] *Pandore*, f.

PANDORE, *or* PANDURE, *s.* [a musical instrument] *Pandore*, f.

PANE (péne), *s.* [a square of glass] *Panneau*, m. *carreau*, m. *losange*, m. A pane of glass, *Un panneau de vitre, une vitre.* A pane of wainscot, *Un panneau de lambris.*

PANE of a wall, *Pan de muraille*, m.

PANEGYRICAL (păn-ĭ-djĕr '-ĭ-kăl), *adj. Qui loue.*

PANEGYRICK (păn-ĭ-djĕr '-ĭk), *s.* [an eulogy, an encomiastick piece] *Panégyrique*, m. *éloge*, m.

PANEGYRIST (păn-ĭ-djĕr '-ĭste), *s.* [one that writes praise; an encomiast] *Panégyriste*, m *faiseur de panégyriques*, m. § *encomiaste*, m.

PANEL (păn '-ĕl), *s.* [a square or piece of any matter inserted between two other bodies] *Panneau*, m. The panels of a saddle, *Les panneaux d'une selle.*

PANEL [a schedule or roll containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial] *Liste des jurés choisis par le shériff*, f. *Tableau*, m.

PANG (păn'gue), *s.* [extreme pain, sudden paroxism of torment] *Angoisse*, f. *transe*, f. *saisissement*, m. *atteinte*, f. *attaque*, f. *coup*, m. *assaut*, m. A great pang of heart, *Une grande angoisse, un grand saisissement de cœur.* The pangs of death, *Les angoisses* ou *transes de la mort*, f. pl. *les affres de la mort*, f. pl. *l'agonie*, f.

To PANG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to torment cruelly] *Tourmenter cruellement.*

PANGED (păn'gu'd), *part. adj. Tourmenté cruellement.*

PANGOLIN, *s.* [the short tailed manis of Linnæus: a viviparous quadruped of Asia] *Pangolin*, ou *Panggoeling*, m. *Phatagin*, m. *diable de Java*, m *tarouyen* ou *tayven*, m.

‡ PANGUTS (păn '-gueŭts), *s.* [a gorbelly] *Un paniu, qui a un gros ventre.*

PANIC (păn '-ĭk), *s. Frayeur*, f. PANICAL (păn '-ĭ-kăl), *and* PANICK, *adj.* [violent without cause] *Panique.* A panick terror, *Une terreur panique.*

PANICLE (păn '-ĭ kl'), *s.* [Bot. a soft woolly beard whereon the seeds of some plants hang pendulous] *Panicule*, m

PANICUM (păn '-ĭ-keŭme), *s.* [Pot. Panick, or Panicle; a plant of the millet-kind, much sown in Germany] *Panis* or *Panix*, f. *Panicum*, m.

PANIS DÆMONUM, *s.* [a sort of coarse stone, common in Sweden, resembling a loaf] *Pain fossile*, m.

PANNAGE (păn '-édje), *s.* [the mast of the woods] *Panage*, m. *glandée*, f. le gland d'une forêt où l'on met les cochons; signifie aussi *ce qu'on paie pour la glandée.*

PANNAGE, *s.* [a tax upon cloth] *Impôt sur les draps*, m.

PANNEL (păn '-ĕl), *s.* [a kind of rustick saddle, a pack-saddle] *Un bât.*

PANNEL [the stomach of a hawk] *Mulette* de faucon, f *gésier*, m.

PANNEL [in Law] V. PANEL.

PANNICK (păn '-ĭk), *and* PANNICLE (păn '-ĭ-kl'), *s.* V. PANICUM.

PANNICLE, *s.* Ex. The fleshy panicle [the soft covering of the body from head to foot] *Panicule*, m.

PANNIER (păn '-yeŭr), *s.* [a basket] *Un panier.* A pair of panniers, *Deux panniers.* Pannier-man, *Un des bas officiers dans un college de Droit.*

PANOPE (păn '-ô-pé), *s.* [Mythol. one of the Nereides] *Panope*, f.

PANOPLY (păn '-ô-plé), *s.* [complete armour] *Armure complette.*

PANSY (păn '-sé), *s.* V. PANCY.

PANT (pa.n'te), *s.* [palpitation] *Palpitation*, f. *battement de cœur*, m.

To PANT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to palpitate, to have the breast heaving as for want of breath] *Palpiter, battre, trembler*; *haleter, avoir la respiration pénible & pressée*, ‡ *panteler*; au figuré, *soupirer pour, désirer ardemment.* To pant for fear, *Palpiter* ou *trembler de peur.* Her panting heart, *Son cœur pantelant*, or rather *palpitant.*

* To pant for glory, *Soupirer après* ou *pour la gloire.*

PANTALOON (păn'-tă-loûne '), *s.* [a man's garment in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece] *Pantalon*, m.

PANTALOON [in farces, a buffoon who performs grotesque dances or parts] *Pantalon*, m.

PANTESS (păn '-tĕce), *s.* [the difficulty of breathing in a hawk] *Pantoiment*, m. *asthme*, m. *courte haleine* d'un faucon, f. To have the pantess, *Avoir le pantoiement.*

PANTHEA (păn'-thi '-ă), *s* [Antiq. a statue composed of the symbols of several divinities] *Panthée*, f.

PANTHEON (păn'-thi '-eûne), *s.* [a temple of all the gods] *Panthéon*, m.

PANTHER (păn '-theŭr), *s.* [Pardus, a fierce wild beast] *Une panthere*; *once*, m. *léopard*, m.

PANTILE (păn '-tăile), *s.* [a gutter-tile] *Faîtière*, f. *noue*, f. tuile courbe en forme de goutiere. Pantile-lath, *Chanlate.*

PANTING (păn '-tĭn'gne), *s. L'action de palpiter, palpitation*, f. *l'action de haleter*; *courte haleine*, f. Panting of the heart, *Palpitation de cœur*, f.

PANTINGLY (păn'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with panting or palpitation] *Avec palpitation, en palpitant.*

PANTLER (păn't '-leŭr), *s.* [he that keeps the bread in a great family] *Le panetier.*

PANTOFLE (păn'-toû '-fl'), *s.* [a slipper] *Pantoufle*, f.

*‡ To stand upon one's pantofles, *Faire le fier* ou *l'entendu*; *se tenir sur ses ergots, monter sur ses grands chevaux*, dans le style familier.

** The tragick pantofles, *Le cothurne.*

PANTOGRAPH (păn'-tŏg '-răf), *s.* [a drawing machine] *Pantographe*, m.

PANTOMETER (păn'-tŏm '-ĭ-teĭr), *or* HOLOMETER, *s.* [a mathematical instrument serving universally for the taking of all sorts of measures] *Pantometre* ou *Holometre*, m.

PANTOMIME (păn '-tô-mă'me), *s.* [a buffoon, one who expresses his meaning by mute action] *Un pantomime, un bouffon.*

PANTOMIME, *s.* [a scene or tale exibited only in gestures] *Une pantomime.*

PANTON-SHOE (păn '-tône-chou), *s.* [in Farriery; a horse-shoe the spunges of which are thicker on the inside than the outside] *Pantoufle*, f. *fer à pantoufle*, m.

PANTRY (păn '-tré), *s.* [the room in which the provisions are reposited] *La dépense*, ou *paneterie* chez le Roi, f. The yeoman of the pantry, *Le panetier du Roi.*

PANUCO, *s.* [a town and province of North-America in New Spain; lat. 23°-0' N. lon. 98°-5' W.] *Panuco.*

PAP (păp), *s.* [the nipple] *Le mammelon, le tettin, le bouton du teton*; par extension *la mammelle, le teton.*

PAP [food made for infants] *Bouillie*, f.

PAPA (pă-pa '), *s.* [a fond name for father] *Papa*, m.

PAPA. V. VULTURE.

PAPACY (pé '-pă-cé), *s.* [popedom, the Pope's dignity] *Papauté*, f.

PAPAL (pé '-păl), *adj.* [popish, belonging to the Pope] *Papal, du pape.*

PAPAVEROUS (pă-pav '-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [resembling poppies] *De pavot, semblable au pavot.*

PAPAW. V. POPPY.

PAPAW *or* PAPAYA, *s.* [Bot. a plant, and a tree of North-America; custard apple, Pinoguacu] *Papayer*, m. *Papau*, m.

PAPER (pé '-peŭr), *s.* [substance on which men write and print] *Papier*, m. Writing-paper, *Papier à écrire.* Post-paper, *Papier à lettre.* Cap-paper, *Papier de compte.* A paper-blurrer, *Un barbouilleur de papier* A paper-book, *Un livre en blanc.* To set pen to paper, *Mettre la main à la plume.* Paper-windows, *Un chassis de papier.* A paper-kite, *Un cerf volant.* To waste paper, *Barbouiller du papier.* In

paper,

paper, *En papillotes* (t. de Cuiſine).

* PAPERS [writings] *Papiers*, m. pl. *mémoires*, m. pl. *écrits*, m. pl. *titres*, m. pl. *écritures*, f. pl. Papers of a ſhip; journals, regiſters, &c *Ecritures*, f. pl.

PAPERS [news-papers] *Gazette*, f. *papiers de nouvelles*, m. pl.

PAPER, *adj* [ſlight or thin] *Léger, ſcible comme du papier.* Paper-buildings, *Maiſons de carton, châteaux de cartes.* A paper-wall, *Foible muraille, foible rempart.*

‡ To PAPER, *v. a.* [to regiſter] *Entregiſtrer.*

To PAPER [to hang a room with paper, to cover with paper] *Mettre en papier, couvrir de papier, tendre de papier peint, tapiſſer de papier peint.*

PAPERING-PLACE (pé'-peûr-ĭn'gne-pléce), [among Sugar-bakers; where the loaves are wrapped up with paper] *Chambre à plier*, f.

PAPER-MAKER (pé'-peûr-mé'-keûr), *ſ.* [one who makes paper] *Papetier*, m. *fabricant de papier*, m.

PAPER-MILL (pé'-peûr-mĭl), *ſ.* [a mill in which rags are ground for paper] *Moulin à papier*, m. *papeterie*, f.

PAPER-STAINER (pé'-peûr-sté-neûr), *ſ.* [one who makes paper-hangings] *Deminotier*, m.

PAPHIA (pé'-fĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. Venus, ſo called from the city Paphos] *Paphia*, f.

PAPIER MACHE', *ſ.* [cuttings of paper reduced into a kind of paſte] *Carton de moulage*, m.

PAPESCENT (pă-pĕs'-cĕnte), *adj.* [Bot.] V. PULPY.

PAPILIO (pă-pĭl'-ĭô), *ſ.* [a butter-fly] *Papillon*, m.

PAPILIONACEOUS (pă-pĭl-ĭô-né'-cheûce), *adj.* [Bot. reſembling a butterfly] *Papilionacée.*

PAPILLA (păp'-ĭl-ă), *ſ.* [Anat. a little eminence] *Papille*, f. Papillæ of the tongue (little eminences of the tongue) *Papilles*, f. pl.

PAPILLARIS (păp-ĭl'-ă-rĭce), *ſ.* [Bot. nipple-wort] *Herbe aux mamelles*, f.

PAPILLARY (păp-ĭl'-ă-ré), *or* PAPILLOUS (pă-pĭl'-leûce), *adj.* [Anat. is ſaid of the tunic of the tongue] *Papillaire.*

PAPIO, *or* PAVIN, *ſ.* [a large ſpecies of monkey] *Papion*, m. *babouin*, m.

PAPIST (pé'-pĭſte), *ſ.* [one that adheres to the communion of the Pope] *Papiſte*, m. *catholique Romain.*

PAPISTICAL (pă-pĭs'-tĭ-kŭl), *adj.* V. POPISH.

PAPISTRY (pé'-pĭs-tré), *ſ.* V. POPERY.

PAPPUS (păp'-peûce), *ſ.* [in Bot. a ſoft light down growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants] *Aigrette*, f.

PAPPY (păp'-é), *adj.* [ſoft, ſucculent] *Doux, ſucculent, mou, plein de ſuc.*

PAPULÆ, *ſ. pl.* [eruptions upon the ſkin] *Papules*, f. pl. *Puſtules*, f. pl.

PAPYRACEOUS (păp-ĭ-ré'-cheûce), *adj.* [Nat. Hiſt. as thin as paper] *Papyracée.*

PAPYRUS, *ſ.* [paper-reed, a ruſh growing in Egypt about the barks of the Nile] *Papier du nil*, m. [The leaf of the guajaraba *or* paper-tree] *Papier feuille d'arbre*, m.

PAR, *ſ.* [ſtate of equality] *Parité*, f. *égalité*, f. *pair*, m. To be at par with one, *Aller de pair avec quelqu'un, lui être égal.* At par, *Au pair.*

PARABLE (păr'-ă-bl'), *ſ.* [ſimilitude] *Parabole*, f. *ſimilitude*, f. *comparaiſon*, f.

PARABLE, *adj.* which may be eaſily got] *Facile à acquérir* ou *à obtenir, que l'on peut avoir.*

PARABOLA (pă-răb'-ô-lă), *ſ.* [a conick ſection] *Parabole*, f. ligne d'une des ſections coniques, *ligne courbe qui tant prolongée à l'infini ne le rencontrera jamais*

PARABOLAN (pă-răb'-ô-lăne'), *ſ.* [Antiq. a bold gladiator, the confector] *Paraboläire*, m.

PARABOLICAL (păr-ă-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PARABOLICK (păr-ă-bŏl'-ĭk), *adj.* [expreſſed by a parable; having the nature or form of a parabola] *Parabolique.*

PARABOLICALLY (păr-ă-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [allufively, by way of parable; in form of a parabola] *Par parabole, en forme de parabole* [in Geometry; in deſcribing a parabola] *Paraboliquement.*

PARABOLISM (pă-răb'-ô-lĭzme), *ſ.* [in algebra] *Paraboliſme*, m.

PARABOLOID (pă-răb'-ô-lŏïd), *ſ* [a parabolical curve, *in Geometry*] *Paraboloïde*, f. *courbe parabolique*, f.

PARACENTESIS (pă-ră-cĕn'-ti-cĭce), *ſ.* [that operation whereby the venter is perforated to let out any matter] *Ponction*, f.

PARACENTRICAL (pă-ră-cĕn'-trĭ-kăl), *and* PARACENTRICK (pă-ră-cĕn'-trĭk), *adj.* [deviating from circularity] *Qui s'écarte de la ligne circulaire.*

PARACHRONISM (păr'-ă-krô-nizme), *ſ.* [an error in Chronology] *Anachroniſme*, m.

PARACHUTE (pă-ră-choute'), *ſ.* [a machine to deſcend through the air] *Parachute*, m.

PARACLETE (păr'-ă-klīte), *ſ.* [comforter, the Holy Ghoſt] *Conſolateur*, f. *le Saint Eſprit, paraclet*, m.

PARADE (pă-réde'), *ſ.* [ſhow, oſtentation] *Parade*, f. *oſtentation*, f. *montre*, f. *fanfaronnade*, f. Make no parade of your wealth, *Ne faites point parade de vos richeſſes.*

PARADE, *ſ.* [place where troops meet] *Parade*, f.

PARADIGM (păr'-ă-dĭme), *ſ.* [in Gram. example of conjugations, &c] *Paradigme*, m.

PARADISE (păr'-ă-dăïce), *ſ.* [a garden of pleaſure; any place of felicity] *Paradis*, m. jardin de délices, ſéjour des bien-heureux dans le ciel.

*‡ To bring one into a fool's paradiſe, *Donner une fauſſe joie à quelqu'un, lui promettre des monts d'or, le bercer.*

Bird of Paradiſe (Manucodiata, a beautiful bird of the Molucca-iſlands) *Oiſeau de Paradis*, m *manucodiata*, ou *Oiſeau de Dieu*, m. [in Louiſiana, a beautiful bird that always flies againſt the wind] *Pêche-martin*, m.

The grain of Paradiſe [a fruit] *Graine de Paradis*, f.

PARADISIACAL (păr-ă-dĭ-zăï'-ă-kăl), *adj.* [ſuiting, making paradiſe] *de Paradis.*

PARADISUS, *ſ.* [parviſus, a ſquare before cathedrals] *Parvis*, m.

PARADOX (păr'-ă-dŏks), *ſ.* [a tenet contrary to received opinion] *Paradoxe*, m.

PARADOXAL (păr'-ă-dŏk'-ſăl), *and* PARADOXICAL (păr-ă-dŏk'-ſĭ-kăl), *adj.* [having the nature of a paradox] *Paradoxal, qui tient du paradoxe*; ſignifie auſſi *qui aime les paradoxes, qui ſoutient des paradoxes.*

PARADOXICALLY (păr-ă-dŏk'-ſĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a paradoxical manner] *D'une maniere paradoxale.*

PARADOXOLOGY (păr-ă-dŏk-ſŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ Uſage de paradoxes*, m.

PARADROME (păr'-ă-drome), *ſ.* [an open gallery or paſſage] *Galerie couverte, paſſage*, m.

PARAGE (păr'-édje), *ſ.* [equality in the partition of an inheritance between coheirs] *Paréage* ou *pariage*, m.

PARAGO, *ſ.* [a large iſland of Aſia in the Indian Ocean] *Paragoia* ou *Parago*, m.

PARAGOGE (păr-ă-gô'-djé), *ſ.* [a figure whereby a letter *or* ſyllable is added at the end of a word] *Paragoge*, f.

PARAGOGICAL (păr-ă-gŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [Gram. which may be added] *Paragogique.*

PARAGON (păr'-ă-gŏne), *ſ.* [a model, a pattern] *Exemple*, m. *modèle parfait, un paragon.*

To PARAGON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to compare, to equal] *Comparer, égaler*, ‡ *paragonner.*

PARAGONED (păr'-ă-gŏn'd), *part. adj. Comparé, égalé*, ‡ *parangonné.*

PARAGRAPH (păr'-ă-grăf), *ſ.* [a diſtinct part of a diſcourſe] *Paragraphe*, m. A new paragraph (a break), *Un à-linéa.*

PARAGRAPHICALLY (păr-ă-grăf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by paragraphs] *Par paragraphes.*

PARAGUAY, *ſ.* [a large country of South-America] *Le Paraguay*

PARAGUAY, *ſ.* [South-Sea tea; a celebrated ſhrub] *Thé du Paraguai*, m. *herbe du Paraguai*, f. *marte*, f.

PARAKITE (păr'-ă-kăïte), V. PARAQUET.

PARALEPSIS (păr'-ă-lĕp-ſĭce), *ſ.* [in Rhet præteritio; paſſing, as it were, over a thing, and yet expreſſing it by the way] *Paralipſe*, f. *prétérition*, f.

PARALIPOMENA, *ſ. pl.* [ſupplement of things omitted; a book of the Bible] *Paralipomènes*, m. pl.

PARALLACTICAL (păr-ă-lăk'-tĭ-kăl), *and* PARALLACTICK (păr-ă-lăk'-tĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to a parallax] *Parallactique, qui concerne la parallaxe.*

Parallactic angle, *adj.* [the angle made in the centre of a ſtar by two right lines drawn, the one from the centre of the earth, the other from its ſurface] *Angle parallactique.*

PARALLAX (păr'-ăl-ăks), *ſ.* [the diſtance between the true and apparent place of any ſtar viewed from the earth] *Parallaxe*, f.

PARALLEL (păr'-ăl-ĕl), *adj.* [equally diſtant aſunder] *Parallèle, également diſtant, équidiſtant.* To run parallel, *Garder une diſtance égale, marcher ſur une ligne parallèle*, au figuré, *ſuivre, ſe conformer, être conforme.*

PARALLEL, *ſ.* [a parallel line] *Une parallèle, une ligne parallèle.*

PARALLEL [reſemblance, likeneſs] *Parallèle*, f. *reſemblance*, f. *comparaiſon*, f. *exemple.* m. Without parallel, *Sans comparaiſon*; ou bien, *ſans exemple.*

To PARALLEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to compare] *Comparer, mettre en parallèle.*

PARALLELED (păr'-ăl-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Comparé, mis en parallèle.* Theſe things are not to be paralleled, *Ces choſes ne peuvent pas être miſes en parallèle.*

PARALLELEPIPED, *ſ.* [in Geom. a ſolid comprehended under ſix parallelograms] *Parallélipipède*, m.

PARALLELISM (păr'-ăl-ĕl-ĭzme), *ſ.* [Geom. ſtate of being parallel] *Parallélïſme*, m.

PARALLELLY (păr-ăl-ĕl-é), *adv.* [equally] *Également.*

PARALLELOGRAM (păr-ă-lĕl'-ô-grăme), *ſ.* [a ſquare drawn with parallel lines] *Parallélogramme*, m.

PARALOGISM (pă-răl'-ô-djĭzme) *or* PARALOGY (pă-răl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a fallacious ſyllogiſm, a falſe argument: a paralogiſm is committed out of miſtake or ignorance; a ſophiſm, out of deſign and ſubtilety] *Paralogiſme*, m *faux raiſonnement*

PARALOGIZE (pă-răl'-ô-djăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make falſe argumen s] *Faire des paralogiſmes, raiſonner faux.*

PARALYSIS (pă-răl'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [palſy] *Paralyſie*, f.

PARALYTICAL (păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PARELYTICK (păr-ă-lĭt'-ĭk), *adj.* [palſied] *Paralytique, atteint de paralyſie.*

PARALYTICK, *ſ.* [one palſied] *Un paralytique.*

PARAMENTS (păr'-ă-mĕn'ts), *ſ. pl.* [robes of ſtate] *Robes de cérémonie*, f. pl.

PARAMETER (pă-răm'-ĭ-teûr), *ſ.* [in Geom a conſtant right line in a curve, latus rectum] *Parametre*, m.

PARAMOUNT (păr-ă-mŏün't'), *adj.* [ſuperior, having the higher juriſdiction] *Souverain, ſupérieur, dominant, en chef, ſuzerain, archi-nobie.* A paramount authority, *Une autorité ſouveraine.* A lord paramount, *Un ſeigneur dominant*, ou *le ſeigneur*

ſeigneur d'un fief dominant. The king is patron paramount of all the benefices of England, *Le roi eſt patron en chef de tous les bénéfices d'Angleterre.*

PARAMOUNT, *ſ.* [the chief] *Le chef, le ſouverain.* Their mighty paramount, *Leur chef puiſſant.*

PARAMOUR (păr'-ă-moūr), *ſ.* [a lover or wooer] *Un amant, une amante.*

PARANOMASIA (păr.-ă-nō-mé'-jĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a reſemblance in ſound, with a difference in ſenſe, betwe n two words] *Paranomaſie, f.*

PARANYMPH (păr'-ă-nĭm'f), *ſ.* [a bride-man] *Paranymphe*, m. celui qui conduit *la mariée.*

PARANYMPH, *ſ.* [in an univerſity] *Paranymphe*, m. diſcours apologétique, *ou* celui qui eſt chargé de faire ce diſcours.

PARAPEGM (păr'-ă-pĕgme), *ſ.* [a ſort of table] *Parapegme*, m.

PARAPET (păr'-ă pĕte), *ſ.* [a breaſt-work on a rampart] *Parapet*, m.

Parapet-wall, *Mur d'appui, mur de parapet.*

PARAPHE (păr'-ăfe), *ſ.* [a flouriſh in any writing] *Paraphe*, m.

PARAPHERNALIA (păr-ă-fĕr-né'-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [in Law; goods in the wife's diſpoſal] *Biens paraphernaux*, m. pl.

PARAPHIMOSIS (păr-ă-fi-mō'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. a diſeaſe when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans] *Paraphimoſis*, m.

PARAPHRASE (păr-ă-fréze), *ſ.* [a looſe interpretation] *Paraphraſe.*

PARAPHRASE [a mark in printing] *Paraphraſe*, f.

To PARAPHRASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to interpret or tranſlate looſely] *Paraphraſer.*

PARAPHRASED (păr-ă-fréz'd), *part. adj. Paraphraſé.*

PARAPHRAST (păr'-ă-frăſte), *ſ.* [a lax interpreter] *Paraphraſte*, m.

PARAPHRASTICAL (păr-ă-frăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* PARAPHRASTICK (păr-ă-frăs'-tĭk), *adj.* [lax interpretation] *En forme de paraphraſe.*

PARAPHRASTICALLY (păr-ă-frăs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in paraphraſtical manner] *Par ou en paraphraſe.*

PARAPHRENITIS (păr-ă-fri-năī'-tĭce), *ſ.* [an inflammation of the diaphragm] *Inflammation du diaphragme*, f.

PARAPLEGIA (păr-ă-pli'-djĭ-ă), *or* PARAPLEXIA (păr-ă-plĕk'-chi-ă), *ſ.* [a palſy ſucceeding an apoplexy; a general palſy, but not affecting the head] *Paraplégie*, f.

PARAQUET (păr'-ă-kĕt ô), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſmall parrot] *Petit perroquet*

PARASANG (păr'-ă-săn g), *ſ.* [a Perſian meaſure of length] *Paraſange*, f. 30 *ſtades.*

PARASCENIUM (păr'-ăs-ci-nĭ eūme), *or* POSTSCENIUM, *ſ.* [among the Ancients; a place behind the theatre] *Para-ſcénium*, ou *Poſt-ſcénium*, m.

PARASCEVE (păr'-ăs-ci-ve), *ſ.* [apparatus; Good Friday, the day of preparation for Eaſter] *Le Vendredi Saint.*

PARASELENE (păr'-ă-cĭ-li né), *ſ* [mock-moon, a meteor] *Paraſélene*, f.

PARASITE (păr'-ă-ſăīte), *ſ.* [a ſponger] *Un paraſite, un écornifleur, un flatteur de cuiſine.*

PARASITICAL (păr-ă-ſĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PARASITICK (păr-ă-ſĭt'-ĭk), *adj* [wheedling] *De paraſite; paraſite, flatteur, adulateur.*

A paraſitical plant (growing upon another, as miſtletoe), *Une plante paraſite.*

PARASOL (păr ă-ſôle), *ſ.* [a ſmall umbrella carried in the hand to defend from ſun or rain] *Un paraſol, un parapluie.* V. UMBRELLA.

PARATITLES (păr'-ă-tăī-tl'z), *ſ. pl.* [in Juriſpr. Summaries of the titles of the Digeſt and Code] *Paratitles*, m. pl.

To PARBOIL (par'-bŏīl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to half boil] *Parbouillir, bouillir à demi.*

PARBOILED (par'-bŏīl'd), *part. adj. Parbouilli, à moitié bouilli.*

† To PARBREAK (par'-bréke), *v. n.* [to vomit] *Vomir.*

PARBREAK, *ſ.* [vomit] *Vomiſſement*, m.

PARBUCKLE (păr'-beuk-kl'), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Patte*, f. *trévire*, f. (cuide ſervant à hiſſer un tonneau, &c. au haut d'un quai, ou à le tirer du fond d'un vaiſſeau).

PARCÆ (păr'-ci), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of the Fates] *Parques*, f. pl.

PARCEL (par'-cĕl), *ſ.* [a ſmall bundle] *Un paquet.* A parcel of linen, *Un paquet de linge.*

PARCEL [a part, a ſum, a quantity; a number of perſons, *in contempt*] *Une pièce, une partie, une ſomme, une quantité, un tas.* By parcels, *Par pièces*, ou *parties.* A pretty good parcel, *Une aſſez bonne quantité.* He has a pretty parcel of books to ſell, *Il a un bon paquet de livres à vendre.* A parcel of rogues, *Un tas de fripons* ou *de coquins.*

PARCEL-MAKERS, *ſ. pl.* [two officers in the Exchequer, who make parcels of the eſcheator's accounts] *On appelle ainſi deux officiers de l'Echiquier.*

To PARCEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to divide into portions] *Partager, diviſer, morceler.*

To Parcel a ſeam (in Sea-language), *Couvrir une couture avec des bandes de vieille-toile.*

PARCELLED (par'-cĕl'd), *part. adj. Partagé, diviſé, morcelé.*

PARCELLING (par'-cĕl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Morceau*, m. ou *bande*, f. *de toile*, (pour fourrure).

PARCENER (par'-cĕn-eūr), *ſ.* [joint heir or tenant] *Copartageant*, m. *cohéritier*, m. *copropriétaire*, m.

PARCENERY (par'-cĕn-eūr-é), *ſ.* [a holding pro indiviſo] *Indivis*, m. To hold land in parcenery, *Poſſéder une terre par indivis.*

To PARCH (partche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burn ſlightly, to dry up] *Griller, rôtir, ſécher, brûler.*

To PARCH, *v. n.* [to be ſcorched] *Etre grillé, ſe ſécher.*

PARCHED (partch't), *part. adj. Grillé, rôti, brûlé, deſſéché, ſec.*

PARCHMENT (partch'-mĕo'te), *ſ.* [ſkins preſſed for the writer] *Parchemin*, m. Undreſſed parchment, *Parchemin en croute.* Unſcraped parchment, *Parchemin en coſſe.* Parchment ſtamped with the ſeal of the rector of the Univerſity] *Parchemin rectoriſé.*

Parchment-maker [one who dreſſes ſkins] *Parcheminier*, m. Parchment-parer, *Ratureur*, m.

PARD, *and* PARDALE (par'-déle), *ſ.* [the leopard] *Léopard*, m.

PARDON (par'-d'n), *ſ.* [forgiveneſs, remiſſion of penalty] *Pardon*, m. *rémiſſion*, f. *grâce*, f. *indulgence*, f. *abolition*, f. General pardon, *Amniſtie*, f. The pardon of ſins, *Le pardon* ou *la remiſſion des péchés.* To obtain the king's pardon, *Obtenir ſa grâce du roi.* My book will be peruſed with ſome pardon among my friends, *Mon livre ſera reçu de mes amis avec quelque indulgence.* The Pope's pardons or indulgences, *Les pardons* ou *les indulgences du Pape*

PARDON, V. EXCUSE. I beg your pardon, *Je vous demande pardon* ou *excuſe: Pardonnez-moi: Excuſez-moi.*

To PARDON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to excuſe, to forgive] *Pardonner, excuſer, faire grâce.* I pardon you, *Je vous pardonne.* Sir, pardon me; it is a letter from my brother, *Excuſez-moi, pardonnez-moi, Monſieur; c'eſt une lettre de mon frère.* To pardon a malefactor, *Faire grâce à un criminel.*

PARDONABLE (par'-d'n-ă-bl'), *adj.* [to be pardoned] *Pardonnable, graciable, excuſable.*

PARDONABLENESS (par'-d'n-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſuſceptibility of pardon, ſome circumſtances in an action favourable to an offender] *Etat de ce qui eſt graciable*, ou *pardonnable*, m. *circonſtances favorables au criminel, & qui peuvent lui obtenir ſa grâce*, f. pl.

PARDONABLY (par'-d'n-ă-blé), *adv.* [in a pardonable manner] *D'une manière pardonnable*, ou *excuſable.*

PARDONED (par'-d'n'd), *part. adj Pardonné, excuſé, à qui l'on a fait grâce* A crime not to be pardoned, *Un crime qui ne ſauroit être pardonné; impardonnable, qui n'eſt pas graciable.*

PARDONER (par'-d'n-eūr), *ſ.* [one who forgives another] *Celui qui pardonne.*

PARDONERS (par'-d'n-eūrz), *ſ.* [fellows that carry about the Pope's indulgences] *Vendeurs d'indulgences*, m. pl.

To PARE (pére), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut off extremities, *or* the ſurface] *Couper, rogner.* To pare the nails, *Couper les ongles.*

To PARE a horſe's foot, *Parer le pied d'un cheval, couper la ſuperficie de la corne.*

To PARE bread, *Chapeler le pain*, en ôter la croûte.

To PARE an apple *or* pear, *Peler une pomme* ou *une poire.*

To pare a little the end of a cloak, *Rafraîchir un manteau, en rogner un peu les extrémités*, ou *le bord.*

To PARE [among parchment-dreſſers; to cut the edges off with a knife] *Couper à la planche.*

To PARE the leather, *Affiner le cuir.* To pare a hide, after having been tanned, *Drayer une peau.*

To PARE the cover of a book [among Book-binders] *Parer la couverture d'un livre.*

PARED (pér'd), *part. adj Coupé, rogné*, &c.

PAREGORIC (păr-ĭ-gŏr'-ĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [in Med. appeaſing, aſſuaging, anodyne] *Paré-gorique*, adj. & ſ. m.

PAREIRA-BRAVA, *ſ.* [a powerful med. root brought from Braſil under the name of Boutua-root] *Pareira-brava, butua*, f. *vigne ſauvage*, f.

PAREMBOLE, *ſ.* [in Rhet] V. PARENTHESIS.

PARENCHYMA (pă-rĕn'-kĭ-mă), *ſ.* [in Phyſick; fleſhy ſubſtance, the pith or pulp of plants] *Parenchyme*, m.

PARENCHYMATOUS (pă-rĕn-kĭm'-ĭ-teūce), *and* PARENCHYMOUS (pă-rĕn-kĭ-meūce), *adj.* [ſpongy, pithy] *Qui a rapport au parenchyme: qui a un parenchyme.*

PARENESIS (pă-rĕn'-ĭ-cĭce), *ſ* [perſuaſion] *Parenèſe*, f. terme Didactique, *perſuaſion*, f.

PARENT (pé'-rĕn'te), *ſ. m. & f.* [a father or mother] *Père* ou *mère.* Parents, *Père & mère, parens.* God is the common parent of mankind, *Dieu eſt le père commun des hommes.*

* Plenty is the parent of luxury, *L'abondance eſt la mère du luxe.*

PARENTAGE (păr'-ĕn'-tédje), *ſ.* [extraction, birth, kindred] *Parenté*, f. *parentage*, m.

PARENTAL (pă-rĕn'-tăl), *adj.* [becoming parents, pertaining to parents] *Qui convient* ou *appartient aux pères & mères, aux parens; de père* ou *de mère*, ‡ *de parentèle.*

PARENTALS (pă-rĕn'-tă'lz), *or* PARENTATION (păr-ĕn'-té' cheūne), *ſ.* [feaſts at the funerals of relations] *Feſtins qu'on faiſoit aux enterremens des parens.*

PARENTHESIS (pă-rĕn'-thſi cĭce), *ſ.* [a ſentence included in another ſentence] *Parenthèſe*, f. elle ſe marque ainſi ().

PARENTHETICAL (păr ĕn'-thĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a parentheſis] *De parenthèſe.*

PARER (pé'-reūr), *ſ.* [a farrier's tool] *Boutoir*, m *paroir*, m

PARERE, *ſ.* [in Comm. the advice or counſel of a merchant] *Parère*, m.

PARERGA (par'-ĕr-gă), *ſ. pl.* [in Archit. additions or appendages by way of ornament; in Painting, little pieces or compartiments in the corners of the principal pieces] *Hors d'œuvres*, m. pl.

PARETONIUM, *ſ.* [an earth anciently found on the ſhores of Egypt] *Parætonium*, m. *ſorte de ſalpêtre.*

PARETUVIER, *ſ.* [Mangrove-tree] *Figuier des Indes*, m. *paréturier*, ou *paléturier*, m.

PARGET (par'-djĕte), *ſ.* [plaſter] *Crépi*, m. ou *crépiſſure*, f.

To PARGET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plaſter, to rough caſt the mortar] *Plâtrer, crépir.* To parget again or anew, *Recrépir.*

PARGETED (par'-djĕt-ĕd), *part. adj. Plâtré, crépi.*

PARGETER (par'-djĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [a plaſterer] *Crépiſſeur*, m.

PARHELION (păr-hi'-lĭ-ĕŭne), *ſ.* [a mock ſun; a meteor] *Parhélie*, m *faux ſoleil*, m.

PARIA, *ſ.* [a like of Peru; lat. 22°-0' S. lon. 67°-0' W.] *Paria*, m.

PARIA, *or* NEW ANDALUSIA, *ſ.* [a country of South America in Terra Firma] *Paria.*

PARIAN, *adj.* Ex. Parian marble, *Marbre de Paros*, m.

PARIETAL (pă-rāĭ'-ĭ-tăl), *adj.* [conſtituting the ſides or walls] *Pariétal, qui ſert de parois.* Parietal bones, *Os pariétaux.*

PARIETARY (pă-rāĭ'-ĭ-tă-ré), *ſ.* [Bot. Pellitory of the wall, a med. plant] *Pariétaire, paritoire*, f. *citriole*, f. *caſſe-pierre*, f. *perce-muraille*, f

PARING (pé'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [that which is pared off any thing] *Rognure*, f. *pelure*, f. The paring of nails, of an apple, *Rognure d'ongles, pelure de pomme.*

Sheepſkin paring or ſhreds, *Poiſſonnure*, f. Lambſkin paring or ſhreds, *Parure*, f. Parings of the hides of oxen, *Orillons.*

Parings of the tobacco pipes, *Séraabes*, f. pl.

PARING-KNIFE (pé'-rĭn'gne năĭfe), *ſ.* [a ſhoemaker's inſtrument] *Un tranchet.*

PARIS (par'-ĭce), *or* ALEXANDER (ăl'-ĕgz-ăn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus] *Pâris* ou *Alexandre*, m.

PARIS (păr'-ĭce), *ſ.* [from *par iſis*, the ſhip of Iſis; the capital of France] *Paris*, m.

PARISH (păr'-ĭche), *ſ.* [a diſtrict belonging to the ſame church, and under the care of the ſame prieſt] *Paroiſſe*, f. Pariſh of a country-place, *La commune.*

PARISH, *adj.* [belonging to the pariſh] *De la paroiſſe, paroiſſial.* The pariſh-church, *L'Egliſe paroiſſiale, la paroiſſe.* The pariſh-duties, *Les charges* ou *les droits de la paroiſſe.*

PARISHIONER (păr-ĭch'-eŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inhabitant of a pariſh] *Un paroiſſien, une paroiſſienne.*

PARISIAN (par'-ĭ-jĭ-ăne). *ſ & adj.* [native of Paris, belonging to Paris] *Pariſien*, m. *Pariſienne*, f. *de Paris.*

PARISIS, *adj.* [ſaid of a French money of account, exceeding the Tournois by one fourth] *Pariſis*, m. *bâtu à Paris.*

PARISYLLABICAL (păr-ĭ-ſĭl-lăb'-ĭ kăl), *and* PARISYLLABICK (păr-ĭ-ſĭ'-lăb'-ĭk), *adj.* [having an equal number of ſyllables] *D'un égal nombre de ſyllabes.*

PARITOR (păr'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a beadle] *Appariteur*, m. *huiſſier*, m. *bedeau*, m. V. APPARITOR.

PARITY (par'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [equality, reſemblance] *Parité*, f. *égalité*, f. *reſſemblance*, f. *rapport*, m. By parity of reaſon, *Par la même raiſon.*

PARK (park), *ſ.* [a piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe] *Parc*, m.

PARK, *ſ.* [a moveable paliſade to incloſe ſheep in a field] *Parc*, m.

PARK [wherein oyſters are fed] *Parc*, m.

PARK for the artillery in a camp, *Parc d'artillerie*, m.

To PARK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe as in a park] *Parquer, enfermer dans un parc*, ou comme dans un parc.

PARKED (park't), *part. adj. Parqué, enfermé dans un parc.*

PARKER (park'-eŭr), *ſ.* [park-keeper] *Garde de parc*, m. *Garde-chaſſe*, m.

PARLE (parle), *ſ.* V. TALK.

PARLEY (par'-le), *ſ.* [oral treaty, conference] *Pour-parler*, m. *conférence*, f. To deſire a parley, *Demander une conférence, demander à parlementer.*

To PARLEY, *v. a.* [to treat by word of mouth] *Parlementer, conférer; capituler.*

To beat a parley, *Battre la chamade.*

PARLIAMENT (par'-le-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [an aſſembly] *Parlement*, m. The parliament of England is an aſſembly of the king and three eſtates, for debating of matters concerning the commonwealth; but the parliaments of France are ſupreme courts of judicature, *Le parlement d'Angleterre eſt une aſſemblée du roi & des trois états pour traiter des matières politiques; mais les parlemens de France ſont des cours ſupérieures de juſtice.* The parliament-houſe, *Le palais où s'aſſemble le parlement.* A parliament-man, *Un membre du parlement.*

PARLIAMENT-HEEL, *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Demi-bande*, f.

PARLIAMENTARY (par-le-mĕn'-tă-ré). *adj.* [enacted by parliament; ſuiting the parliament] *Du parlement, parlementaire, convenable au parlement.* The parliamentary authority, *L'autorité du parlement.* A parliamentary act, *Un acte de parlement.* In a parliamentary way, *D'une manière* ou *avec une liberté convenable au parlement.*

PARLOUR (par'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a room to receive company in] *Salle baſſe, ſalle de compagnie*, f. *le parloir* dans un monaſtère.

‡ PARLOUS (par'-leŭce), *adj.* [ſubtle, dangerous] *Subtil, dangereux, fin, ruſé.*

PARMA (par'-mă), *ſ.* [an ancient, rich, populous, and handſome town of Italy; lat. 44°-50' N. lon. 10°-20' E.] *Parme.*

PARMACITTY, *ſ.* [corruptedly for Spermaceti] *Sperma ceti*, m. *Sperme* ou *blanc de baleine*, m.

PARMESAN, *ſ.* [excellent cheeſe made in the dukedom of Parma, in Italy] *Parmeſan*, m. *fromage de Parmeſan*, m.

PARNASSIA, *ſ.* [graſs of Parnaſſus, white liver-wort; a med. plant] *Parnaſſie*, f. *fleur du Parnaſſe*, f.

PARNASSIDES (par-năſs'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Muſes, ſo called from the mountain Parnaſſus] *Parnaſſides*, f. pl

PARNASSUS (par'-năss-eŭce), *ſ.* [now called Parnaſſo, a famous mountain of Turkey in Aſia, in Livadia] *Le Parnaſſe.*

‡ PARNEL, *ſ.* [a punk, a ſlut] *Une ſalope, une garce.*

PAROCHIAL (pă-rô'-kĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to a pariſh] *Paroiſſial, de la paroiſſe.* Parochial taxes, *Les taxes de la Paroiſſe.*

PARODY (păr'-ô-dé), *ſ* [a kind of writing wherein ſomething ſerious is turned into burleſque] *Parodie*, f.

To PARODY, -ING, -ED, *v a* [to copy by way of raillery] *Parodier, traveſtir.*

PAROLE (pă-rôle'), *ſ.* [word given as an aſſurance, promiſe] *Parole*, f. *promeſſe*, f. Will you keep your parole? *Tiendrez-vous parole?*

A leaſe-parole, a parole evidence, a will-parole, a bargain-parole, *Bail verbal, témoignage de vive voix*, m. *teſtament nuncupatif* ou *verbal, marché fait de vive voix*, ou *marché verbal*, m.

PAROLI, *ſ.* [in Gaming, a double ſtake] *Paroli*, m.

PARONOMASIA (păr-ô-nô-mé'-jĭ-â), *ſ.* [a rhetorical figure, in which by the change of a letter or ſyllable ſeveral things are alluded to, as fiends for friends] *Paronomaſe*, f.

PARONYCHIA, *ſ.* [a whitlow, a felon] *Paronychie*, f. *panaris*, m.

PAROQUET (păr'-ô-keŭĕte), *ſ.* [ſmall parrot] *Perruche*, f. *petit perroquet vert*, m. *perrique*, f.

PAROS, *ſ.* [a town of the Archipelago, capital of the iſle of Paros; lat. 37°-8' N. lon. 25°-44' E.] *Paros*, m.

PAROTID (pă-rŏt'-ĭd), *adj.* [ſalivary] *Parotide, ſalivaire.*

PAROTIS (pă-rô'-tĭce), *ſ.* [tumour in the parotid glandules] *Tumeur aux glandes parotides*, f.

PAROXYSM (păr-ŏk'-ſĭzme), *ſ.* [a fit] *Paroxiſme*, m. *redoublement*, m. *accès*, m.

PARREL (păr'-ĕl), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Racage*, m. Ribs of a parrel, *Bigots de racage*, m. pl. Parrel-rope, *Bâtard de racage*, m. Parrel-trucks, *Pomme de racage*, f. Parrel-truſs, *Droſſe de racage*, f. Truſs-parrel, *Racage ſimple* ou *racage à l'Angloiſe.*

PARRHESIA, *ſ.* [in Rhet. an artful indirect reproof] *Liberté de parler*, f. *reproche indirect*, m.

PARRICIDE (păr'-rĭ-ſăĭde), *ſ.* [one who deſtroys his father, the murder of a father] *Parricide*, m. celui *ou* celle qui tue ſon père: le crime de tuer ſon père.

PARRICIDAL (păr-rĭ-ſăĭ'-dăl), *and* PARRICIDIOUS (păr-rĭ-cĭd'-ĭeŭce), *adj* [committing parricide] *Parricide.*

PARROT (păr'-eŭte), *or* PAROQUET (păr'-ô keŭĕte), *ſ.* [a particoloured bird, with a hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice] *Perroquet*, m *perruche*, f.

The wreathed parrot of the Eaſt Indies, *Perroquet à collier des Indes Orientales.* Yellow-headed parrot, *Perroquet à tête jaune.* The ſmall parrot of Angola, *Petit perroquet d'Angola.* The ſmall parrot of Bengal, *Petit perroquet de Bengal.* The Braſil-parrot, *Perroquet du Breſil.* The parrot of Barbadoes, *Perroquet des Barbades.* The web-footed parrot, *Perroquet de mer*, m. The diving parrot (the ſmalleſt kind of parrots), *Perroquet plongeur*, m.

The red and green parrot of Japan, *Perroquet rouge & verd.* The red and green-creſted parrot, *Perroquet rouge & crêté.* The ſmall red-creſted parrot of Java, *Petit perroquet de Bontius.*

The wreathed parrot of India, *Le perroquet à coller des anciens.* The little green parroquet of the Weſt Indies, *Le petit perroquet tout verd.* The little green parroquet of the Eaſt Indies, *Le petit perroquet verd des Indes Orientales.*

The aſh-coloured parrot of Guinea, *Le perroquet couleur de frêne.* The maſcarin parrot, *Perroquet maſcarin* Green parret, *Perroquet verd.* Variegated parrot, *Perroquet diverſifié* Aſh-coloured parrot, *Perroquet cendré.* Light-grey parrot, *Perroquet gris-blanc.* Scarlet-coloured parrot, *Perroquet écarlate* The variegated parrot of India, *Perroquet varié des Indes.*

The water parrot (an aquatic inſect) *Perroquet d'eau* ou *monocule* ou *monocle*, m. The ſea-parrot, a kind of fiſh on the coaſt of America, *Perroquet de mer*, m.

To PARRY (păr'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fence] *Parer.*

To PARSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech] *Faire les parties d'une phraſe.*

PARSED (pars'd), *part. adj. Dont on a fait les parties.*

PARSIMONIOUS (par-ſĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [covetous, frugal, ſparing] *Avare, économe, épargnant, ménager, frugal.* V. AVARICIOUS.

PARSIMONIOUSLY (pa-rĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [covetouſly, frugally, ſparingly] *Avec avarice, économie*, ou *épargne; frugalement.*

PARSIMONIOUSNESS (par-ſĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce). *and* PARSIMONY (par'-ſi-meŭn-é), *ſ.* [covetouſneſs, niggardlineſs; frugality] *Avarice*, f. *économie*, f. *épargne*, f. *frugalité*, f.

PARSLEY (pars'-lé), *ſ.* [a culinary and med.

ved. plant] *Perſil*, m. herbe potagère. Garden-parſley, *Perſil cultivé*. Curled parſley, *Perſil friſé*. Hamburgh or large rooted parſley, *Gros perſil*, ou *perſil d'Angleterre*. Fool's parſley (hemlock), *Perſil des foux*, m. Macedonian parſley (Smyrnium, Alexander), *Gros perſil de Macedoine*, m. *macéron*, m. Baſtard-parſley, *Perſil d'eau* ou *de marais*. Smallage, or water-parſley, *Perſil de bouc*, m. Mountain or hill-parſley, *Perſil de montagne*, ou *perſil d'âne*. Wild-parſley, *Perſil ſauvage*.

PARSLEY-PERT (pars'-lé-pĕrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Crithmum, an arom. plant] *Perce-pierre*, f *paſſe-pierre*, f. *bacile*, m. *créte-marine*, f. *fenouil marin*, m. *herbe de S. pierre*, f

PARSNEP (pars'-nĕp), *ſ.* [Bot. Paſtinaca; a culinary root] *Panais*, m. *paſtenade*, f.

PARSON (par'-s'n), *ſ.* [the prieſt of a pariſh] *Le miniſtre* ou *curé d'une paroiſſe*. V. CLERGYMAN.

PARSONAGE (par'-s'n-édje), *ſ.* [the benefice of a pariſh] *Cure*, f. *bénéfice*, m. ſignifie auſſi *le preſbytère*, *la maiſon preſbytériale*, *la maiſon du curé*. I am going to the parſonage, *Je m'en vais au preſbytere*, *chez le miniſtre*, ou *le curé de la paroiſſe*.

PART (parte), *ſ.* [a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity] *Partie*, f. *membre*, m *quartier*, m. *part*, f. *portion*, f. The part is leſſer than the whole, *La partie eſt moindre que le tout*. The parts of the body, *Les parties* ou *les membres du corps*. A part of a period, *Un membre d'une période*. What part of the town do you live in? *Dans quel quartier de la ville demeurez-vous?* He divided the prey in four parts, *Il diviſa la proie en quatre parts*. Let me bear my part of the danger, *Souffrez que j'aie part au danger*. Every one had an equal part of it, *Chacun en eut une portion égale*. In the former part of life, *Dans le premier âge de la vie*. The greateſt part of mankind, *La plupart des gens*. For the moſt part, *Pour la plupart*, ou *La plupart du temps*.

PART [ſhare, concern] *Part*, f. *intérêt*, m. *ce qui concerne* ou *regarde*. To take part, *Prendre part* ou *intérêt*. I take part in all your concerns, *Je prends part à tout ce qui vous touche*. To take in good or ill part, *Prendre en bonne*, ou *en mauvaiſe part*. For my part, *Pour ce qui me regarde*, *quant à moi*, *pour moi*, *pour ce qui eſt de moi*.

PART, [ſide, party] *Parti*, m. *défenſe*, f. *cauſe*, f. To take part with one, *Prendre le parti de quelqu'un*, *épouſer ſa cauſe*, *prendre ſa défenſe*.

PART [duty, office, character] *Devoir*, m. *fonction*, f *partie*, f *rôle*, m *perſonnage*, m. 'Tis the part of a wiſe man to . . . *C'eſt le devoir d'un homme ſage de* . . . To exerciſe all the parts of a good huſband, *Faire toutes les fonctions d'un bon mari*. He diſcharges his part very well, *Il tient* ou *remplit bien ſa partie*, *Il joue bien ſon rôle*, *Il fait bien ſon perſonnage*.

* To play any part, *Jouer toutes ſortes de perſonnages*, *Etre à tout faire*.

PARTS [qualities, faculties, endowments] *Parties*, f. pl. *qualités*, f. pl *talens*, m. pl. *dons naturels*, m pl. *eſprit*, m *bon ſens*, *grâces infuſes*, *génie*, m. *goût*, m. He has all the parts requiſite for a commander, *Il a toutes les parties ou qualités requiſes pour commander*. A man of ſound parts, *Un homme qui a des qualités eſſentielles*, *qui a du bon ſens*. V. ABILITIES.

To PART, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to divide, to ſhare] *Partager*, *diſtribuer*; *diviſer*, *ſéparer*; *diſſoudre*, au propre & au figuré. We ſhall part the booty, *Nous partagerons le butin*. The ſeas that part the French and Engliſh, *Les mers qui ſéparent les François des Anglois* Part it in two pieces, *Diviſez-le en deux morceaux*. To part the gold and ſilver, *Faire le départ de l'or & de l'argent*. They parted their goods to all men, as every man had need, *Ils diſtribuoient leurs biens à tout le monde*, *ſuivant les beſoins de chacun*. To part lands from the apoſtolic chamber, *Déſincaméter*.

To PART, *v. n.* [to be ſeparated, to quit; to have ſhare] *Se ſéparer*, *quitter*, *laiſſer*, *ſe défaire*, *céder*, *partager*, *avoir part*. He parted with or from his wife, *Il quitta ſa femme*, *il ſe ſépara d'elle*. We muſt part, *Il faut nous ſéparer*. To part with one's right, *Céder ſon droit*. I cannot part with it, *Je ne ſaurois m'en défaire* They ſhall part alike, *Ils partageront également*.

To PART [to go away] *Partir*, *s'en aller*.

To PART [in Sea-language] *Démarrer d'un port*. To part company (to ſeparate at ſea from a fleet or other veſſel), *Eſſoiner*.

PARTABLE (part'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [diviſible] *Qui peut être partagé*, *diviſé*.

PARTAGE (part'-édje), *ſ.* [diviſion, act of ſharing] *Partage*, m.

To PARTAKE (pär-téke'), -ING, I partook (par-toŭk'), I have partaken (pär-té'-k'n) *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſhare, to have part in; to have part of] *Partager*, *avoir part*, *participer*, *prendre part*. Partake my kingdom, *Partagez ma couronne*. Let every one partake the general joy, *Que chacun prenne part à la joie publique*. I partake of your ſufferings, *Je participe à vos ſouffrances*. How far brutes partake in this faculty, is not eaſy to determine, *Il n'eſt pas aiſé de déterminer juſqu'à quel point les brutes ont part à cette faculté*.

PARTAKEN, *part. adj. Partagé*.

PARTAKER (pär-té'-keŭr), *ſ.* [a partner, a ſharer; accomplice, aſſociate] *Participant*, m. *participante*, f. *celui* ou *celle qui participe*, *qui a part*. To be partaker with one in a crime, *Etre participant d'un crime*, *participer au crime de quelqu'un*.

PARTED (part'-ĕd), *part. adj. Partagé*, *ſéparé*, *diviſé*.

PARTER (part'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who parts or ſeparates] *Qui ſépare* ou *diviſe*.

PARTERRE (pär-tère), *ſ.* [a flower-garden] *Un parterre*. Parterre of embroidery, *Carreau de broderie*.

PARTHENIA (pär-tshi'-nï-ă), PERFECTA, POPULONA (pŏp-ïoŭ-lô'-nă), *and* PRONUBA (prŏn'-ïoŭ-ba), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Junn] *Parthénia*, *Perfecta*, *Populona*, *& Pronuba*, f.

PARTHENOPE (par-tshĕn'-ô-pé), *ſ.* [Mythul. a Syren] *Parthénope*, f.

PARTIAL (par'-chăl), *adj.* [inclined to one party] *Partial*, *inique*. A partial judge, *Un juge partial*.

PARTIAL [affecting only one part, not general] *Des parties* ou *d'une partie*; *particulier*.

PARTIALITY (par-chï-ăl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [inclination to one party] *Partialité*, f. *iniquité*, f.

To PARTIALIZE (par'-chăl ïize), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make partial] *Partialiſer*.

PARTIALLY (par'-chăl-é), *adv.* [with a partial judgment] *Partialement*, *avec partialité*, *iniquement*.

PARTIALLY [in part, not totally] *En partie*, *par parties*.

PARTIBILITY (par-tï-bïl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [diviſibility] *Diviſibilité*, f.

PARTIBLE (par'-tï-bl'), *adj.* [diviſible, ſeparable] *Diviſible*, *qu'on peut ſéparer*.

PARTICIPABLE (par-tïs'-ï-pă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be ſhared or partaken] *A quoi l'on peut participer*, *qui peut ſe partager*.

PARTICIPANT (par-tïs'-ï-păn'te), *adj.* [ſharing] *Participant*, *qui a part*.

To PARTICIPATE (par-tïs'-ï-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to partake, to have ſhare] *Partager*, *participer*, *avoir part*, *prendre part*. We ſhall participate the glory with them, *Nous partagerons leur gloire*. Some creatures participate of the nature of plants and metals both, *Il y a quelques créatures qui participent à la fois à la nature des végétaux & à celle des foſſiles*.

PARTICIPATION (par-tïs-ï-pé'-chеŭn), *ſ.* [the act or ſtate of partaking] *Participation*, f. Thoſe deities are ſo only by participation, *Ces divinités inférieures ne le ſont que par participation*.

PARTICIPIAL (par-tï-cïp'-ï-ăl), *adj.* [having the nature of a participle] *Participial*.

PARTICIPIALLY (par-tï-cïp'-ï-ăl-é), *adv.* [in the ſenſe of a participle] *Dans le ſens d'un participe*, *en forme de participe*.

PARTICIPLE (par'-tï-cïp-pl'), *ſ.* [a word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb] *Un participe*.

PARTICLE (par'-tï kl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall part] *Particule*, f. *parcelle*, f. *petite partie*.

PARTICLE [in Grammar; a ſmall word unvaried by inflection] *Une particule*.

PARTICULAR (par-tik'-ïoŭ-leŭr), *adj.* [relating to ſingle perſons; ſingle, not general] *Particulier*, *ſingulier*, *individuel*, *ſpécial*, *précis*, *ſpécifique*, *eſſentiel*. A particular account, *Un détail particulier*.

PARTICULAR [odd] *Particulier*, *ſingulier*. He is a particular ſort of a man, *C'eſt un homme ſinguler*, *tout particulier*, *bizarre*. A particular way, *Une ſingularité*, *une choſe ſingulière* ou *bizarre*.

¶ Particular, *particulier*; peculiar, *particulier*, *propre*; ſinguiar, *ſinguiier* (ſynon.): each implies odd and differing from the general cuſtom; yet we cannot uſe them indifferently; for inſtance, we ſay: ſuch a one is a very *ſingular* fellow, the antique faſhion of his dreſs gives him a very *particular* appearance, which he deſcants upon with a view of humour *peculiar* to himſelf; but we cannot change the ſituation of theſe words without great impropriety.

PARTICULAR [intimate] *Particulier*, *intime*. He is my particular friend, *C'eſt mon ami particulier*, *mon intime ami*.

PARTICULAR, *ſ.* [a particular circumſtance, a ſingle point] *Particularité*, f. *circonſtance particuliere*; *point*, m. *détail*, m. *particulier*, m. The particulars of a buſineſs, *Les particularités*, *les circonſtances particulières d'une affaire*. I ſhall tell you the particulars of it, *Je vous en ferai le détail*. That particular is eſſential, *Ce point eſt eſſentiel*. In particular, *En particulier*, *en détail*.

PARTICULAR [private perſon] *Un particulier*. Both for the good of the publick and for the happineſs of each particular, *Tant pour l'avantage du public*, *que pour le bonheur de chaque particulier*. For his particular, I ſhall receive him gladly, *Quant à lui*, ou *pour lui*, *je le recevrai avec plaſir*.

PARTICULARITY (par-tïk'-ïoŭ-lăr'-ï-té), *ſ.* [particular circumſtance, ſingleneſs] *Particularité*, f. *circonſtance particulière*, *particulier*, m.

To PARTICULARIZE (par-tïk'-ïoŭ-lă-rïize), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mention diſtinctly, to detail] *Particulariſer*, *ſpécifier*, *détailler*.

PARTICULARIZED (par-tïk'-ïoŭ-lă-rïiz'd), *part. adj. Particulariſé*, *ſpécifié*, *détaillé*.

PARTICULARLY (par-tïk'-ïoŭ-leŭr-lé), *adv.* [in a particular manner] *Particulièrement*, *ſingulièrement*, *en particulier*, *principalement*.

PARTING (part'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Part] *L'action de partager*, ou *de ſéparer*, &c. f.

PARTING [ſeparation] *Séparation*, f. *départ*, m. *adieu*, m. The parting cup, *Le vin de l'étrier*.

PARTING of a road (where one road leads to two different places) *Bivoie*, f.

PARTING [in Sea-language] *Action d'aller en dérive* (en parlant d'un vaiſſeau dont le cable a été rompu par le mauvais temps).

PARTISAN (par'-tï-zăne), *ſ.* [a weapon like a pike or halberd] *Une pertuiſane*.

PARTISAN, *ſ.* [an adherent to a party] *Partiſan*, m. *fauteur*, m.

PARTISAN [the commander of a party in war] *Partiſan*, m. celui qui commande un parti à la guerre.

PARTITION (par-tĭsh'-eŭne), *ſ.* [diviſion, ſeparation] *Partition, f. partage,* m. *diviſion, f. ſéparation,* f. The rule of partition, *La règle de partition.* An equal partition of lands, *Un partage égal des terres.* Without partition, *Sans partage, par indivis.* A partition-wall, *Un mur de ſéparation, un mur mitoyen.*

PARTITION [in Muſick] *Partition,* f.

PARTITION [in Botany] *Cloiſon,* f.

To PARTITION, *v. a.* [to divide into diſtinct parts] *Diviſer en différentes parties,* ou *partitions.*

PARTITIVE, *adj.* [a term of Grammar; not general; in a limited, not in a general ſenſe] *Partitif, -ive.*

PARTLET (part'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ruff or band; a hen] *Une poule.*

PARTLY (part'-lé), *adv.* [in ſome meaſure, in part] *En partie, à quelque degré.*

PARTNER (part'-neŭr), *ſ.* [partaker, ſharer] *Aſſocié, aſſociée, cabaliſte,* m. Partner of one's bed, *Epoux, épouſe, chère moitié.* Partner at cards, *Ami,* m.

PARTNER [one who dances with another] *Danſeur, danſeuſe.* To be a lady's partner, *Danſer avec une dame.*

PARTNERS, *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language; ſcuttles or holes] *Baies d'un vaiſſeau,* f. pl. (les trous où paſſent les mâts), *Etambrais,* m. pl. Partner of the main-maſt, *L'étambrai du grand mât:* Partners of the pumps, *Les étambrais des pompes.* Partner of the bow ſprit, *Etambrai pour le beaupré* (ſur le ſecond pont; ce qui ne ſe pratique pas dans la conſtruction Françoiſe)

‡ To PARTNER, *v. a.* [to join, to aſſociate with a partner] *Se joindre, s'aſſocier avec quelqu'un, faire ſociété.*

PARTNERSHIP (part'-neŭr-shĭp), *ſ.* [ſociety] *Société,* f. *aſſociation, f. compagnie,* f. To enter into a partnerſhip with one, *Entrer en ſociété avec quelqu'un, s'aſſocier.*

PART-OWNER (part'-ô-neŭr), of a ſhip, *ſ. Co-bourgeois,* m.

PARTOOK (par-toŭk'), the preterite of To PARTAKE; which ſee.

PARTRIDGE (par'-trĭdje), *ſ.* [a dainty fowl] *Une perdrix.* A young partridge, *Un perdreau.*

White partridge (by ſome called the Lagopus or Ptarmigan) *Poule de neige,* f. *perdrix blanche,* ou *Lagopède,* f. The mountain-partridge, *Perdrix de Montagne.* Red-legged partridge, *Perdrix rouge.* Partridge-ſhell (a genus of ſhells of the Dolium-claſs), *Perdrix,* f.

PARTUNDA (păr-teŭn'-dă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a nuptial goddeſs] *Partunda,* f.

PARTURIENT (par-tĭoŭ'-rĭ-ĕn't), *adj.* [about to bring forth] *Prête à mettre bas, prête à accoucher.*

PARTURITION (par-tĭoŭ-rĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [partus, in Med. delivery] *Accouchement,* m.

PARTY (par'-té), *ſ.* [a number of perſons confederated, a faction] *Parti,* m. *cabale,* f. *faction,* f. *brigue,* f. ‖ *ſequelle,* f. To draw one to one's own party, *Attirer quelqu'un à ſon parti.* To make one's ſelf a party in a thing, *Prendre parti dans une affaire.*

¶ Party, *parti*; faction, *faction* (ſynon.): By *party* we underſtand a body of men confederated together, in ſupport of their opinions againſt others: by *faction*, a ſet of men leagued together, againſt the ſtate, or government of a country: we uſe the word *party*, alſo, to ſignify a company; as, a hunting, a fiſhing *party:* a *party* of ſoldiers; but *faction* always implies rebellion. Unfortunate that nation that is rent by *factions*; for whatever *party* gains the aſcendancy, the reſt are ſure to be ſufferers, and the convulſions of the country leave it in ſuch a ſtate of weakneſs, that is is long before it recovers its former ſtrength.

PARTY [one of two litigants] *Partie,* f. *cauſe,* f. I am party in this ſuit, *Je ſuis partie dans ce procès.* To make one's party good, *Se bien défendre.*

PARTY [one concerned in any affair] *Partie intéreſſée*; *intéreſſé,* m We are too much parties in that buſineſs, *Nous ſommes trop intéreſſés dans cette affaire.*

PARTY [a ſelect aſſembly] *Parti,* f. *compagnie,* f. He was always of the party, *Il étoit toujours de la partie.*

PARTY [a detachment of ſoldiers] *Parti,* m. *détachement* de ſoldats, m. To go upon a party, *Aller en parti,* ou *en détachement*

PARTY [particular perſon oppoſed to or diſtinct from another] *Partie,* f. *perſonne,* f. The offended party, *La partie* ou *la perſonne léſée.* Theſe are the conditions ſworn to by both parties, *Ce ſont là les conditions qui ont été jurées de part & d'autre.*

PARTY, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Parti,* m.

PARTY-COLOURED (par'-té-keŭl-eŭr'd), *adj.* [having diverſity of colours] *Bigarré, de diverſes couleurs.*

PARTY-JURY (par'-té-djĭoŭ-ré), *ſ.* [a jury in ſome trials half foreigners, and half natives] *Jurés mi-partis, moitié Anglois, moitié étrangers,* comme quand on juge un étranger.

PARTY-MAN (par-té-măne), *ſ.* [a factious perſon] *Un factieux.*

PARTY-WALL (par'-té-oŭâl), *ſ.* [a wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next] *Mur mitoyen.*

PARULIS, *ſ.* [in Med. inflammation of the gums] *Parulis,* m.

PARVIS (par'-vĭce), *ſ.* [paradiſus, a church porch] *Parvis,* m.

PARVITUDE (par'-vĭ-tĭoude), *and* PARVITY (par'-vĭ-té), *ſ.* [littleneſs] *Petiteſſe,* f. peut-être auſſi *minorité,* f.

PAS, *ſ.* [precedence, ſtep] *Pas,* m.

PAS [in Dancing] V. The French Part.

PASCHAL (păs'-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the paſſover] *Paſcal, de pâques.* The paſchal lamb, *L'agneau paſcal.*

‡ PASH (păche), *ſ.* [a kiſs] *Un baiſer.*

To PASH, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to ſtrike, to cruſh] *Heurter, froiſſer, écraſer, écacher.*

PASHED (păch't), *part. adj. Heurté, froiſſé, écraſé, écaché.*

PASIPHAE (păs-ĭf'-ă é), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Sol and Perſeïs, and wife of Minos] *Paſiphaë,* f.

PASITHEA (păs-itsh'-ĭ-ă), *and* PESSINUNTIA (pĕs-ĭ-neŭn'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Cybele] *Paſithea & Peſſinuntia,* f.

PASQUE FLOWER (păsk'-flăoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [Bot. Flora's Bell; a med. plant] *Coquelourde,* f. *pulſatille,* f. *paſſe-fleur,* ou *herbe du vent,* f. *fleur de Pâques,* f.

PASQUIN (păs'-koŭĭne), *ſ.* [a truncated ſtatue at Rome] *Paſquin,* m.

PASQUIN, PASQUIL, *and* PASQUINADE, *ſ.* [a lampoon] *Une paſquinade.*

To PASQUIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a paſquil againſt one] *Faire des paſquinades* contre quelqu'un.

To PASS (păce), -ING, -ED, (păs't), *v. n.* [to go, to move from one place to another; to go away, to vaniſh, to be loſt, to be ſpent] *Paſſer, ſe paſſer.* He paſſed by our door, *Il a paſſé devant notre porte.* Thus life paſſes in vain hopes, *Ainſi ſe paſſe la vie dans de vaines eſpérances.* Your beauty ſhall ſoon paſs, *Votre beauté ſera bientôt paſſée.* He is in a paſſion, but ſhall paſs, *Il eſt en colère, mais cela paſſera.* And let the world paſs, *Laiſſons aller le monde, & vogue la galère.*

To PASS [to be done, to occur, to be tranſacted] *Se paſſer, arriver, avenir, venir.* Will you know what paſſed? *Voulez-vous ſavoir ce qui s'eſt paſſé, ce qui arriva?* There paſſed ſome hard words between them, *Ils ſe ſont dit quelques paroles déſobligeantes.* From whence it comes to paſs, *D'où vient que.*

To PASS [to be approved, to be ſufficient] *Paſſer, ſuffire.* That will never paſs, *Cela ne paſſera jamais.*

To Let PASS [to omit, to take no notice of] *Laiſſer, paſſer, omettre, laiſſer paſſer, ne pas prendre connoiſſance, faire ſemblant de ne pas voir.* But let that paſs, *Mais laiſſons cela, n'en parlons plus.* To let a crime paſs unpuniſhed, *Laiſſer un crime impuni.* To let a ſervice paſs unrewarded, *Laiſſer un ſervice ſans récompenſe.*

To PASS [to ſtrain, to toſs up] *Paſſer.*

To paſs through ſhammy-leather [among refiners is paſſing the gold or ſilver through a bag made of ſhammy-leather in order to extract the mercury] *Paſſer au chamois.*

To PASS AWAY [to be loſt, to vaniſh] *Paſſer, ſe paſſer, s'écouler, s'évanouir.*

To PASS ALONG [to go along] *Paſſer.* As I paſſed along, *En paſſant, chemin faiſant, comme je paſſois.*

To PASS ON [to be done] *Se paſſer.* While that paſſed on, *Tandis que cela ſe paſſoit, ſur ces entrefaites.*

To PASS, -ING, paſſed *and* paſt [to go beyond] *Paſſer, aller au delà, excéder.* To paſs the river, *Paſſer la rivière.* Now we have paſſed the danger, *Nous avons paſſé le danger.*

To PASS [to ſpend] *Paſſer, employer, conſumer.* We ſhall paſs the winter in town, *Nous paſſerons l'hiver en ville.* I ſhould paſs my time extremely ill with him, *Je paſſerois fort mal mon temps avec lui.*

To PASS [to tranſmit] *Faire paſſer, tranſporter, paſſer.* To paſs an eſtate to one, *Tranſporter une terre à quelqu'un, la lui vendre,* ou *la lui donner en propriété.*

To PASS [to ſurpaſs] *Paſſer, ſurpaſſer, l'emporter ſur.* She paſſed all other women in beauty, *Elle ſurpaſſoit toutes les autres femmes en beauté.*

To PASS [to make, to utter, to enact, to receive, to admit, &c.] *Faire, donner, engager, prononcer, déclarer, porter, paſſer, recevoir, approuver,* &c. To paſs a compliment on one, *Faire un compliment à quelqu'un.* He paſt his promiſe, *Il donna ſa parole.* To paſs one's word for one, *Engager ſa parole pour quelqu'un, répondre pour lui.* To paſs a ſentence, *Prononcer une ſentence.* To paſs one's verdict, *Déclarer ſon opinion, dire ſon ſentiment.* To paſs a law, *Porter une loi.* To paſs an act, *Paſſer un acte* To paſs a bill in parliament, *Paſſer, recevoir un bill,* ou *projet d'acte dans le parlement.* To paſs muſter, *Paſſer en revue.* To paſs a trick upon one, *Faire* ou *jouer un tour à quelqu'un.* To paſs a jeſt upon him, *Le railler.* To paſs judgment upon one's ſelf, *Paſſer condamnation, ſe condamner ſoi-même.* To paſs a ſevere teſt, *Subir un examen rigoureux.*

To PASS a ball [at tennis] *Bricoler.*

To PASS AWAY [to ſpend, to waſte] *Paſſer, employer, conſumer, dépenſer, diſſiper.* To paſs away the time, *Paſſer le temps.* To paſs away one's fortune, *Dépenſer, diſſiper ſon bien.* To paſs away an eſtate in mortmain, *Amortir un fief, une redevance de fief.*

To PASS BY [to excuſe, to forgive; to neglect, to diſregard] *Paſſer, excuſer, pardonner, oublier*; *ne faire aucun cas, négliger.* To paſs by injuries, *Pardonner les injures.* To paſs by in ſilence, *Paſſer ſous ſilence.* It conduces much to our content if we paſs by thoſe things which happen to our trouble, and conſider that which is proſperous, *Il importe beaucoup pour le bonheur, de ne faire aucune attention à ce qui nous arrive de fâcheux, & d'attacher notre eſprit à la conſidération des événemens heureux.*

To PASS OVER [to omit, to let go unregarded] *Paſſer, omettre, négliger, ne pas parler de.* We ſhall paſs over theſe things, *Nous paſſerons cela, nous n'en parlerons pas.* To paſs over a thing ſlightly, *Gliſſer* ou *paſſer légèrement ſur une choſe, ne s'y pas arrêter.* To paſs over in ſilence, *Paſſer ſous ſilence.*

PASS, *ſ.* [a narrow entrance, an avenue, a paſſage] *Détroit,* m. *avenue, f. paſſage,* m *trajet,* m *chemin,* m. There's never a paſs, *Il n'y a point de paſſage.* 'Tis but a ſhort paſs thither,

Le

Le chemin ou *le trajet n'eſt pas long d'ici-là, Il n'y a pas loin d'ici-là.* Narrow and dangerous paſſes in a river, *Pertuis*

Pass [a permiſſion to go or come anywhere] *Un paſſe-port.*

Pass [puſh in fencing] *Paſſe*, f. *botte*, f. *coup de fleuret*, ou *d'épée*, m. To make a paſs, *Allonger*, ou *porter une botte, un coup d'épée, une eſtocade.*

Pass [in the Manege] *Paſſage* m.

Pass [ſtate, condition] *Paſſe*, f. *état*, m. *ſituation*, f. *point*, m. *face des affaires*, f. He is at a fine paſs, *Il eſt en belle paſſe.* 'Tis the buſineſs is at the ſame paſs, *L'affaire eſt au même état où elle étoit.* To what a paſs are we brought; *A quelle triſte ſituation ſommes-nous réduits?* He is come to that paſs that none dares ſpeak to him, *Il eſt devenu ſi fier que perſonne n'oſe plus lui parler.*

PASSA, *ſ.* [paſſulæ, grapes dried in the ſun] *Paſſe, paſſerilles*, f. pl. *raiſins muſcats ſéchés au ſoleil.*

PASSABLE (păs'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be paſſed over or through] *Par où l'on peut paſſer, praticable.* Not paſſable, *Impraticable.*

Passable [ſupportable, tolerable] *Paſſable, ſupportable, tolérable, aſſez bon dans ſon eſpèce.*

Passable [capable of admiſſion or reception] *Qui eſt de miſe, qui a cours, recevable.* Money that is paſſable, *Argent qui eſt de miſe, qui a cours*

PASSACAGLIO, *or* PASSACAILLE, *ſ.* [Ital. Muſic, a ſort of Chacone] *Paſſacaille*, f.

PASSADE (păs-sède'), *ſ.* Alms given to paſſengers] *Paſſade*, f. To beg one's way, *Demander la paſſade.*

Passade [the manage of a horſe backward and forward] *Paſſade*, f.

PASSADO (păs-ê'-dô), *ſ* [a paſs, puſh, thruſt, in Fencing] *Paſſe*, f. *botte*, f. *coup*, m.

PASSAGE (păs'-edje), *ſ.* [the act of paſſing; the place through which one goes] *Paſſage*, m. *l'action de paſſer; traverſée*, f. *le lieu par où l'on paſſe, chemin*, m. *avenue*, f. The winds having been fair, the tranſports made their paſſage, *Les vents ayant été favorables, les vaiſſeaux de tranſport ont fait la traverſée.* When the paſſage is open, *Lorſque le paſſage* ou *le chemin eſt ouvert.* To take a paſſage for any place with one, *Paſſer en quelque lieu avec quelqu'un.* A bird of paſſage, *Un oiſeau de paſſage.*

Passage [liberty to paſs; fare for paſſing] *Paſſage*, m. *liberté de paſſer*, f. *ce que l'on paye pour paſſer.*

Passage [entrance or exit] *Paſſage*, m. *conduit*, m. *entrée*, f. *iſſue*, f. *allée*, f. Strait paſſage, *Bouque*, f. Narrow paſſage between two hills, *Col de montagne.* The paſſage of the urine, *Le conduit de l'urine, le canal de la verge.* A ſtreet that has no paſſage out, *Une rue qui n'a point d'iſſue; un cul-de-ſac.*

Passage [convenient paſſage from one room to another] *Couloir*, m. *corridor*, m. Paſſages leading to the ſeveral cabins or ſtore-rooms of a ſhip, *Couloirs*, m. pl.

Passage [incident, tranſaction, occurrence, hap] *Aventure*, f. *événement*, m. *accident*, m. *fait*, m. *révolution*, f. A paſſage of ſtate, *Une révolution dans l'état* An act of common paſſage, *Une action ordinaire.*

Passage [part of a book, ſingle place in a writing] *Paſſage*, m. *endroit* d'un livre, d'un diſcours, &c. m. This paſſage is obſcure, *Ce paſſage eſt obſcur.* I underſtand not that paſſage, *Je n'entends pas cet endroit.*

Passage [a game with three dice] *Paſſe-dix*, m. jeu avec trois dés.

Passage or Passo [in Muſic] *Paſſage*, m. *roulement*, m.

Passage [in Manege] *Paſſage*, m. ou *allure meſurée & cadencée*, f.

To Passage [in Manege] *Paſſager.*

PASSANT, *adj.* [in Heraldry; is ſaid of an animal walking leiſurely] *Paſſant.*

PASSAREE, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a rope uſed to faſten the main-tack down to the ſhip's ſide] *Manchette*, f.

PASSAU (păs'-sâ), *ſ.* [an ancient, and celebrated town of Germany in lower Bavaria; lat. 48°-28' N. lon. 13°-37' E.] *Paſſau*, m.

PASSED, *and* PAST (păste), *part. adj. Paſſé*, &c. V. To Pass. The time paſt, *Le temps paſſé.* In times paſt, *Au temps paſſé, autrefois, jadis.* About four months laſt paſt, *Il y a environ quatre mois.* Theſe four months laſt paſt, *Ces quatre derniers mois.* 'Tis a thing paſt and done, *C'eſt une affaire finie, c'eſt une choſe faite.*

PASSENGER (păs'-ïn'-djeür), *ſ.* [a traveller] *Un paſſant.* Paſſenger in a ſhip. *Un paſſager.* A paſſenger hawk, *Un oiſeau* ou *faucon de paſſage.*

PASSE PIED (păs'-pïéd), *ſ.* [a ſort of dance or air] *Paſſe-pied*, m.

PASSER (păs'-eür), *ſ.* [one who paſſes] *Un paſſant.*

Passer (păs'-seür), *ſ.* V. Sparrow.

PASSIBILITY (păs'-ſï-bïl'-ï-té), *and* PASSIBLENESS (păs'-ſï-bl'-nëce), *ſ* [quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents] *Paſſibilité*, f.

PASSIBLE (păs'-ſï-bl'), *adj.* [ſuſceptible of impreſſions from external agents] *Paſſible, & paſſif.*

PASSING (păs'-ïn'gne), *part. adj.* [ſupreme, eminent] *Grand, achevé, parfait, excellent, éminent.* A paſſing worth, *Un grand mérite, un mérite éminent*

Passing, uſed adverbially [ſupremely, perfectly] *Parfaitement, fort, tout-à-fait, excellemment, au ſuprême degré.* That's paſſing fine, *Cela eſt parfaitement beau.*

PASSING-BELL (păs'-ïn'gne-bël), *ſ.* [the bell which rings at the hour of departure] *La cloche mortuaire, qui ſonne pour un enterrement ou un trépas, glas*, m

Passion (păsch'-eüne), *ſ.* [violent commotion of the mind] *Paſſion*, f. *agitation*, f. *mouvement violent de l'âme.* Love is the ſtrongeſt of the paſſions, *L'amour eſt la plus forte des paſſions.*

Passion [a ſtrong inclination] *Paſſion*, f. *penchant*, m. *inclination*, f *humeur*, f. He knows the paſſions of the people with whom he deals, *Il connoît les paſſions, les inclinations, l'humeur de ceux avec qui il a affaire.*

Passion [love: zeal, ardour] *Paſſion*, f. *amour*, m. *affection*, f. *zèle*, m. *ardeur*, f. *attachement*, m. To have a paſſion for, *Aimer.* His paſſion for your daughter, *Sa paſſion, ſon amour pour votre fille.* They have no paſſion for the glory of their country, *Il n'ont point de zèle ou d'ardeur pour la gloire de leur patrie.* V. Attachment.

Passion [anger] *Colère*, f. *fougue*, f. *emportement*, m. *impatience*, f. *courroux*, m. *dépit*, m. To put one in a paſſion, *Mettre quelqu'un en colère.* To fall into paſſion, *Se gendarmer*; *ſe mettre en colère.*

Passion [any effect cauſed by external agency; ſuffering] *Paſſion*, terme oppoſé à action; *paſſion*, f. *ſouffrance*, f. It is rather a paſſion than an action, *C'eſt plutôt une paſſion qu'une action.* The iliack paſſion, *La paſſion iliaque.*

Our Saviour's paſſion, *La paſſion de notre Sauveur.* The paſſion-week, *La ſemaine ſainte*, ou *de la paſſion*, celle qui précède le jour de Pâques.

Passions, *ſ.* [in Poetry; paſſionate ſentiments] *Paſſions*, f. pl.

PASSION-FLOWER (păch'-eüne-flaoü-eür), *ſ.* [Bot. Granadilla; a beautiful exotic plant of New Spain] *Grenadille*, f. *la fleur de la paſſion.*

PASSIONATE (păch'-eün-ăte), *adj.* [moved by paſſion; cauſing or expreſſing great commotion of mind] *Paſſionné, touchant, tendre, vif, ardent.* With a paſſionate concern for his ſafety, *Avec un tendre intérêt pour ſa ſûreté.* He is paſſionate for glory, *Il eſt paſſionné pour la gloire.*

Passionate [eaſily moved to anger] *Colérique, emporté, violent, brutal, bilieux, colère*, qui ſe met aiſément en colère. V. Cholerick.

PASSIONATELY (păch'-eün-ăte-lé), *adv.* [with paſſion] *Paſſionnément, avec paſſion, ardemment, éperdument.* A woman paſſionately loving of her huſband, *Une femme paſſionnément*, ou *éperdument amoureuſe de ſon mari.*

Passionately [angrily] *Avec colère, avec emportement, brutalement.*

PASSIONATENESS (păch'-eün-ăte-nëce), *ſ.* [vehemence of mind] *Paſſion*, f. *ardeur*, f. *impatience*, f. *colère*, f.

PASSIVE (păs'-ſïv'), *adj.* [receiving impreſſion from external agents] *Paſſif.* The mind is wholly paſſive in the reception of all its ſimple ideas, *L'eſprit eſt purement paſſif dans la réception de toutes ſes idées ſimples.*

Passive [in Gram. on which an action is done] *Paſſif.* A paſſive verb, *Un verbe paſſif.*

PASSIVELY (păs'-ſïv'-lé), *adv.* [in a paſſive manner or ſenſe] *Paſſivement, dans un ſens paſſif.*

PASSIVENESS (păs'-ſïv'-nëce), *and* PASSIVITY (păs-ſïv'-ï-té), *ſ.* [quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents; paſſibility, power of ſuffering] *Paſſibilité*, f.

PASSOVER (păs'-ô-veür), *ſ.* [a feaſt] *La Pâque*, ſignifie auſſi *l'agneau paſcal que l'on ſacrifioit lors de cette fête.* Take a lamb and kill the paſſover, *Prenez un agneau & immolez la victime paſcale.*

PASS-PAROLE (păs'-pă-rôle), *ſ.* [the paſs word, generally called the parole] *Un ordre donné à la tête d'une armée, & qui paſſe de bouche en bouche juſqu'à l'arrière garde.*

PASS-PAR-TOUT, *ſ.* [a maſter-key] *Paſſe-par-tout*, m.

PASSPORT (păs'-pôrte), *ſ.* [permiſſion of egreſs] *Un paſſeport.*

PASS-ROSE (păs'-rôze), *ſ.* [holly-hock, roſe-mallow; a ſort of flower] *Paſſeroſe*, f. *roſe-trémière*, f. *mauve des jardins*, f.

† PASS-VELOURS, *ſ.* [amaranthus, a flower] *Paſſe-velours*, m. *amoranthe*, f. *fleur de jalouſie*, f.

† PASS-VOLANT, *ſ.* [a fagot in the muſtering of ſoldiers] *Un paſſevolant.*

PAST (păste), *part adj.* V. Passed.

Past, *ſ.* [elliptically uſed for paſt time] *Le paſſé.*

Past, *prep.* [beyond, above, out of reach of] *Au delà, ou deſſus, hors, après, au bout.* When we were paſt the ſtreights, *Quand nous fumes au delà du détroit.* Paſt ſhame, *Au deſſus de toute honte, qui a perdu toute honte.* Paſt the reach of his enemies, *Hors de la portée de ſes ennemis.* Paſt all danger, *Hors de tout danger.* A woman paſt child-bearing, *Une femme qui a paſſé l'âge d'avoir des enfans.* Paſt a child, *Hors de l'enfance.* Paſt diſpute, *Hors de doute, inconteſtable.* A quarter paſt ten, *Un quart après dix heures, dix heures & un quart.*

*† I am paſt my Latin, *Je ſuis au bout de mon Latin.*

PASTE (péſte), *ſ.* [any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious, as flour and water for bread] *Pâte*, f. farine mêlée avec de l'eau; ſe dit par extenſion de toute autre pâte; comme la *pâte* ou *pâtée* avec quoi l'on engraiſſe de la volaille, &c.

Short paſte, *Pâte briſée.* Brown paſte, *Pâte biſe.* Puff-paſte, *Pâte feuilletée.* Sugar-paſte, *Pâte croquante* ou *d'office.* Spaniſh paſte, *Petits choux.*

Roiled paſte, among Vermicelly-makers, that which has been beat with the pin, *Pâte roulée.*

Paſte-board [upon which paſtry is made] *Tour à pâte.*

Paste [a cement made with flower and water boiled together] *Colle de farine*, f. Paſte-bowl, *Jatte à colle*, f.

To turn the paſte to water [among Card-makers, for want of having ſtirred it] *Etouffer la colle*

PASTE [artificial mixture in imitation of precious ſtones] *Pâte*, m. *pierre fauſſe*, f. *diamant faux*, m.

To PASTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to glue with paſte] *Coller*; *pâter* en terme de Cordonnier. To paſt a heel, *Pâter un talon.*

To PASTE UP, *Afficher.*

PASTEBOARD (péste'-bôrde), *ſ.* [maſſes made by macerating paper and caſting it in moulds] *Carton de pâte*, m.

Grey paſtebnard, *Carton de moulage.*

Paſteboard [paper paſted one upon the other] *Carton fin.*

Paſteboard-makers drying-loft, *Etendoir*, m.

Paſteboard-maker or feller, *ſ. Cartonnier*, m.

PASTEBOARD, *adj.* [made of paſteboard] *De carton.* A paſteboard-box, *Une boîte de carton*

PASTED (pé'-stĕd), *part. adj. Collé*; *pâté*, en terme de Cordonnier.

PASTED UP, *Affiché.*

PASTEL (păs'-tĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. Iſatis ſativa, woad; a plant uſed to dye in blue] *Paſtel*, m. *guède*, f. V. PASTIL.

PASTERN (păs'-teŭrn), *ſ.* [the hollow of a horſe's heel] *Pâturon*, m. A horſe with a ſhort paſtern, *Un cheval droit ſur jambe.* With a long paſtern, *Long jointé.*

PASTIL (păs'-tĭl), *ſ.* [a roll of paſte] *Paſtille*, f.

PASTIL [woad-cakes] made uſe of among dyers] *Cocagne*, m.

PASTIL [among Painters, a ſort of paſte, crayon] *Paſtel*, m.

PASTIME (păs'-tăime), *ſ.* [a ſport, amuſement, diverſion] *Paſſe-temps*, m. *divertiſſement*, m. *amuſement*, m. *plaiſir*, m. *récréation*, f. *ébat*, m. *ébattement*, m. By way of paſtime, *En forme de paſſ.-temps* ou *d'amuſement, en ſe jouant.*

PASTINACA, *ſ.* [parſnip] *Paſtenade*, f. *panais*, m.

PASTINACA *marina* [poiſon-fiſh, fire-ſtaire, ſting-ray] *Paſtenaque*, f. *tareronde*, f. *tourterelle*, f. *eſpèce de raie.*

PASTINATION (păs-tĭ né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Agric. opening, lonſening and preparing the earth for planting] *Labour*, m.

PASTOPHORI, (păs-tŏf'-ô-răï), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. prieſts of Iſis] *Paſtophores*, m. pl.

PASTOPHORI [Antiq. prieſts who carried the ſhrine of a deity] *Porte-châſſes*, m. pl.

PASTOR (păs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhepherd; a clergyman who has the care of a pariſh] *Un berger, un paſteur*; au figuré, *Un miniſtre, un curé, un paſteur.*

PASTORAL (păs'-teŭr-ăl), *adj.* [rural, beſeeming ſhepherds; relating to the care of ſouls] *Paſtoral*, au propre & au figuré.

PASTORAL, *ſ.* [a ſort of rural poem] *Paſtorale*, f. *bucolique*, f. *bergeries*, f. pl.

PASTRY (pé'-stré), *ſ.* [the act of making pies, *or* baked paſte; the place where paſtry is made] *Pâtiſſerie*, f. ou *boulangerie*, f. l'endroit où l'on pâtiſſe.

PASTRY-COOK (pé'-stré-koŭk), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to make paſtries] *Un pâtiſſier.* A paſtry-cook's wife, *Une patiſſière, la femme d'un pâtiſſier.*

PASTURABLE (păs'-tĭou-ră-bl'), *adj* fit for paſture] *De pâturage, où il y a des pâturages*

PASTURAGE (păs'-tĭoŭ-rédje), *and* PASTURE (păs'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the buſineſs of feeding cattle, ground on which cattle feeds] *Pâturage*, m. *viandis* pour les bêtes fauves, m.

PASTURE [food] *Pâture*, f. *viandis*, m. *paiſſon* pour les bêtes fauves, m.

PASTURE [in the law-book; any place where cattle are occaſionally fed] *Pacage*, m.

PASTURE-GROUND (păs tieure-grăuün'd), *Pâturage*, m. *pâtis*, m. *pâture*, f.

To PASTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to place in paſture; to graze on the ground] *Faire paître, mener paître*; ou bien *paître, pâturer, prendre la pâture.*

PASTURING (păs'-tĭeŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [fodder for cattle] *Pâture*, f.

PASTUS (păs' teŭce), *ſ.* [formerly proviſions, now a pecuniary fee paid by tenants] *Pot de-vin*, m.

PASTY (păs'-té), *ſ.* [a great pie] *Un pâté.*

PAT (păte), *adj.* [fit, convenient] *Propre, convenable, à propos, bon, commode.*

PAT, *ſ* [a tap, a light quick blow] *Un coup, un petit coup, une tape.*

To PAT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike lightly] *Frapper légerement, taper, tapoter*; *donner un petit coup.* He pats my ſhoulder, *Il me donne un petit coup ſur l'épaule.* To pat the door, *Frapper à la porte.* To pat (*or* beat) mortar, *Corroyer le mortier.*

To pat the dough [among Bakers] *Eſcoher la pâte.*

PATACHE, *ſ.* [a ſmall ſhip] *Patache*, f. eſpèce de petit vaiſſeau léger.

PATACOON (păt-ă-koŭne'), *ſ* [a Spaniſh coin] *Patagon*, m. monnoie d'Eſpagne valant quatre ſchelins huit ſous.

PATAGONIA, *ſ.* [the moſt Southern part of South-America] *Patagonie*, f.

PATAGONS, PATAGONIANS, *ſ pl.* [People of Southern America in Terra Magellanica] *Les Patagons*, m. pl.

PATAREUS (păt'-ă-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Apollo] *Pataréus*, m.

PATCH (pătche), *ſ.* [a piece ſewed on to cover a hole] *Une pièce.* An old ſuit of patches, *Un habit couvert de pièces, un habit rapetaſſé.*

PATCH [a parcel of land] *Un morceau* de terre.

PATCH [a ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face] *Une mouche*, pour mettre ſur le viſage.

*‡ PATCH [a paltry fellow] *Un gueux, un miſérable.*

To PATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a piece ſewed on] *Rapiécéter, rapiécer, mettre des pièces, raccommoder, rapetaſſer*; au figuré, *plâtrer, pallier.* To patch a coat, an old building, *Rapiécéter* ou *rapetaſſer un habit*; *raccommoder, réparer un vieux bâtiment.*

* To patch up a buſineſs, *Plâtrer une affaire.* To patch up a diſeaſe, *Pallier un mal.* He did what he could to patch up his wretched ſpeech, *Il fit ce qu'il put pour raſſembler les miſérables pièces de ſa harangue.*

† To patch a fox's tail to a lion's ſkin, *Coudre la peau du renard à celle du lion.*

To PATCH [to decorate the face with patches] *Mettre des mouches* ſur le viſage.

PATCHED (pătch't), *part. adj. Rapiécété, rapiécé, raccommodé, rapetaſſé, réparé*; au figuré, *plâtré, pallié.*

PATCHED, *Qui a des mouches* ſur le viſage.

PATCHER (pătch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that patches] *Ravaudeur, ravoudeuſe.*

‡ PATCHERY (pătch'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* V. BOTCHERY.

PATCHWORK (pătch'-coŭ-ŭrk), *ſ.* [work made by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together] *Ouvrage de pièces rapportées*, m. *marqueterie*, f. *moſaïque*, f.

† PATE (pete), *ſ.* the head] *La tête, la caboche.* How came that crotchet into your pate? *Comment cette fantaiſie vous eſt-elle entrée dans la tête?* A great miſchief hangs over your pate, *Un grand malheur vous menace.*

PATE (pât'-é), *ſ.* [in Fortific. a kind of round platform] *Pâté*, m.

PATEE (pă'-té), *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Patée* terme de Blaſon. Croſs patee, *Croix patée.*

PATED (pé'-tĕd), *adj. Qui a une tête.*

PATEFACTION (păt-ĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ* [act or ſtate of opening] *Ouverture*, f. *déclaration*, f.

PATELINA (păt-ĕl ăï'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of Corn] *Patelina*, f.

PATELLA (păt'-ĕl-ă), *ſ.* [Anat. kneepan] *Rotule*, f.

PATELLA, *ſ.* [ſort of univalve ſhell] *Arapède*, m. *lépas*, m. *Berdin*, m. *Pied de boue*, m. *Jambe*, f.

‡ PATEN (păt'-ĕne), V. PATTEN.

PATENT (pé'-tĕn'te, *but moſt generally* păt'-ĕn'te), *adj* [public, open to the peruſal of all] *Public, patente*, f

PATENT (păt'-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [a writ conferring ſome excluſive right *or* privilege] *Patente*, f. *lettres patentes, bénéfice du prince*, m *privilége*, m. *privilége excluſif.*

PATENTEE (păt'-ĕn' tī'), *ſ.* [one who has a patent] *Celui* ou *celle qui a obtenu des lettres patentes*; *impétrant*, m. *impétrante*, f..

PATER GUARDIAN, *ſ.* [the head of a Franciſcan college] *Le père gardien*

PATERA (păt'-ĕr-ă), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. goblet, a veſſel uſed in ſacrifices] *Patère*, f.

PATERNAL (pă-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [fatherly] *Paternel, de père, héréditaire, de père en fils.*

PATERNALLY (p -tĕr'-năl-é), *adv.* [like a father] *Paternellement, en père.*

PATERNITY (pă-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [fatherhood] *Paternité*, f. *qualité de père*, f.

PATER-NOSTER (pé'-tĕr-nŏs-tĕr), *ſ.* [the Lord's prayer] *Le pater, l'oraiſon dominicale*; ‡ *patenôtre*, f. Pater noſter of a chaplet, *Les paters* ou *les gros grains d'un chapelet.*

PATH (paſh), *ſ.* [way, road] *Un ſentier, erres*, f pl.

Path on the ſide of a river or canal for horſes to track boats along the ſtream, *Chemin de halage.*

PATHETICAL (pă-tshĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PATHETICK (pă-tshĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [paſſionate, moving] *Pathétique, touchant, paſſionné, qui émeut les paſſions.*

PATHETICALLY (pă-tshĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions] *Pathétiquement*; *d'une maniere touchante* ou *pathétique.*

PATHETICALNESS (pă-tshĕt'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the art of moving the paſſions] *Pathétique.*

‡ PATHICK, *ſ* [a catamite] *Un bardache, garçon* ou *homme dont on abuſe honteuſement.*

PATHLESS (patsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [untrodden] *Qui n'eſt pas frayé*

PATHOGNOMONICK (pă-tshŏg'-nô-mŏn-ĭk), *adj.* [Med. deſigning the eſſence or real nature of a diſeaſe] *Pathognomonique.*

PATHOLOGICAL (pătsh-ô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PATHOLOGICK (pătsh-ô-lŏdj -ĭk), *adj.* [Med. relating to the tokens of a diſtemper] *Pathologique.*

PATHOLOGIST (pă-tshŏl'-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [one who treats of pathology] *Auteur qui écrit de la pathologie*, m.

PATHOLOGY (pă-tshŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [that part of Medicine which relates to the diſtempers, with their differences, cauſe, and effects, incident to the human body] *Pathologie*, f.

PATHOS (pătsh'-oce), *ſ.* [quality of moving the paſſions] *Pathos*, m.

PATHWAY (patsh '- ŭé), *ſ.* [a narrow way *or* road] *Un ſentier, chemin étroit.*

PATIBLE (păt'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſufferable, tolerable] *Qu'on peut ſouffrir, ſupportable.*

PATIBULARY (pă-tĭb'-ĭ-oŭ-lă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to the gallows] *Patibulaire, qui appartient au gibet.*

PATIENCE (pé'-chĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the power of ſuffering] *Patience*, f. To take patience, *Prendre patience.* To loſe patience, to be out of patience, *Perdre patience.* You wear out my patience, *Vous mettez ma patience à bout.*

PATIENCE, *ſ.* [an herb] *Patience*, f. eſpèce d'herbe. [Bot. Lapathum, dock, Monks' rhubarb, &c. a med. plant] *Patience*, ou *Parelle*, f. *Patience aquatique* ou *parelle des marais*, f. *grande patience des jardins*; *Rhubarbe des moines*, f.

Rhapontic

Rhapontic des montagnes, m. *Patience rouge*, f. ou *jang de dragon*, m. *patience sauvage*, f. *patience-violon*, f.

PATIENT (pé -chen'te), *adj.* [having the quality of enduring] *Patient, qui souffre, qui endure.*

PATIENT, *s.* [that which receives the impreſſions from external agents] *Patient*, oppoſé à *agent*, m.

PATIENT, *ſ.* [a diſeaſed perſon] *Un malade, une malade.*

PATIENTLY (pé'-chĕn't-lé), *adv.* [with patience] *Patiemment, avec patience.*

PATINE (păt'-ïne), *ſ.* [the cover of a chalice] *Patène*, f. *le couvercle du calice.*

PATLAHOCA, *ſ.* [a tree of New Spain that produces the gum copal] *Patlahoca*, f.

PATLY (păt -lé), *adv.* [fitly, commodiouſly] *A propos, convenablement, commodément.*

PATMOS, *ſ.* [an iſland of Archipelago, now called Patino] *Patmos*, m.

PATNA, *ſ.* [a city of Hindooſtan Proper, capital of Bahar; lat. 25°-35' N. lon. 85°-0' E.] *Patna.*

PATNESS, *ſ.* [fitneſs, properneſs] *Convenance*, f. *propriété*, f.

PATRIARCH (pé'-trï-ark), *ſ.* [the head of a family, a biſhop ſuperior to archbiſhops] *Un patriarche.*

PATRIARCHAL (pé-trï-ar'-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to patriarchs] *Patriarchal.*

PATRIARCHATE (pé-trï-ar'-kăte), PATRIARCHSHIP (pé'-trï-ärk chïp), *and* PATRIARCHY (pé'-trï-ar-ké, *ſ.* [juriſdiction of a patriarch; a biſhoprick ſuperior to archbiſhopricks] *Patriarchat*, m

PATRICIAN (păt-trïch'-eüne), *ſ.* [a noble Roman] *Patricien*, m. ou *patrice*, m.

PATRICIAN, *adj* [ſenatorial, noble] *Patricien, ſénatorial, noble.*

PATRICIATE (păt-trïch'-ï-éte), *ſ.* [the dignity of a patrician] *Patriciat*, m. dignité de patrice

PATRIMONIAL (păt-trï-mô'-nï-ăl), *adj.* [poſſeſſed by inheritance] *Patrimonial, de patrimoine.*

PATRIMONY (păt'-rï-meün-é), *ſ.* [an inheritance from one's father or mother] *Patrimoine*, m.

PATRIMONY of St. Peter [an Italian Province belonging to the Pope] *Le patrimoine de St. Pierre.*

PATRIOT (pé'-trï-eüte), *ſ.* [one whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country] *Patriote*, m.

PATRIOTIC (pé'-trï-eüt-ïk), *adj.* [attached to his native country] *Patriotique.*

PATRIOTISM (pé'-trï-eüt-ïzme), *ſ.* [love of one's country] *Patriotiſme*, m. *amour de la patrie*, m.

To PATROCINATE (păt'-rô-cï-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to patroniſe, to protect, to defend] *Protéger, défendre.*

PATROCINATION (păt-trô-cï né'-cheüne), *ſ.* [protection, defence] *Protection*, f. *défenſe*, f.

PATROCLUS (pă-trŏk'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol the ſon of Mœnetius and Sthenela, ſlain in the armour of Achilles by Hector at the ſiege of Troy] *Patrocle*, m.

PATROL (păt-trôle'), *ſ.* [rounds] *Patrouille*, f. *guet de nuit*, m. *ronde*, f

To PATROL, *v. n.* [to go the rounds] *Faire la patrouille*, ou *la ronde.*

PATRON (pé'-trcûne), *ſ* [one who countenances, ſupports or protects] *Patron*, m. *protecteur, m. ſoutien*, m. *défenſeur*, m. *avocat*, m. *le Mécène des gens de lettres*, ou d'un livre

PATRON [a guardian-ſaint] *Le patron, le ſaint* d'un royaume, d'une ville, *&c.*

PATRON [in the civil law, he that made his bond-man free] *Le maître d'un affranchi, celui qui donnoit la liberté à un eſclave.*

PATRON [one who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment] *Patron* d'un bénéfice, m. *collateur*, m.

PATRONAGE (păt'-reŭn-édje), *ſ.* [ſupport, protection] *Protection, ſ. défenſe, f clientele*, f.

PATRONAGE [the right of conferring a benefice] *Patronage*, m. *collation*, f.

PATRONAL (păt'-rô-năl), *adj* [belonging to a patron] *Qui appartient à un patron.*

PATRONESS (pé'-treün-ĕce), *ſ.* [a female patron] *Une patrone, une protectrice.*

To PATRONISE (păt'-rô-năïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to protect, to ſupport, to defend] *Protéger, défendre, ſoutenir, favoriſer.*

PATRONISED (păt'-rô-năïz'd), *part. adj. Protégé, défendu, ſoutenu, favoriſé.*

PATRONYMICK (păt-trô-nïm'-ïk), *ſ.* [a name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor] *Nom patronymique*, m.

PATTEN (păt'-ïne), *ſ* [a ſhoe of wood with an iron-ring] *Patin* à l'Angloiſe, m. To wear pattens, or to go in pattens, *Porter des patins.*

PATTEN of a pillar (its baſe), *Soubaſſement d'une colonne*, m.

PATTENMAKER (păt'-ïne-mé-keür), *ſ.* [he that makes pattens] *Faiſeur de patins*, m.

To PATTER (păt'-eür), *v. n* [to make a noiſe] *Faire du bruit, pietiner, trépigner.*

To PATTER OUT, *v. a.* [to mumble] *Marmoter, dire entre les dents.* To patter out prayers, *Marmoter des patenôtres.*

PATTERN (păt'-eürn), *ſ.* [model, exemplar] *Patron*, m. *modèle*, m. *exemple*, m.

PATTERN [a ſpecimen] *Un échantillon, une montre.*

PATTERN [among Artificers] *épure, f. exemplaire*, m. *moule.* m.

To tell the pattern [in weaving] *Nommer le deſſein.* To read the pattern, *Lire un deſſin.*

To PATTERN, *v. a.* [to copy, to imitate] *Copier, imiter.* [to ſet an example] *Servir d'exemple.*

PATULACIUS (păt ŭoü-lé'-cheüce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Janus] *Patulacius*, m.

PATULEIUS (păt-ŭoü-lï'-ïeüce), *ſ.* [Mythol a name of Jupiter] *Patuléius*, m.

PAU, *ſ.* [a large town of France in Bearn; lat. 43°-15' N. lon. 0°-4' W.] *Pau*, m

PAUCITY (pâ'-cï-té), *ſ.* [newneſs, ſmallneſs of number] *Petit nombre, petite quantité.*

PAUL, *or* PAWL (pâl), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Elinguet* (de cabeſtan, de vindas; & tout cliquet en général, ſoit de bois ou de fer), m

Hanging pauls, *Elinguets perpendiculaires.* Paulbits, *Cadre de charpente*, m. *potence*, f. (etablie vers le milieu du vindas, & où l'on etabli les élinguets ou cliquets).

To PAUL, *v. a.* Ex. To paul the capſtern, *Mettre les élinguets au cabeſtan.*

PAUNCH (pan'che), *ſ.* [the belly] *La panſe, le ventre, la beaaine.*

PAUNCH [in Sea-language] *Natte*, f. *baderne*, f. (tiſſu de vieux cordages pour fourrer les vergues, &c.)

To PAUNCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce or rip the belly] *Eventrer.*

PAUNCHED (pan'ch't), *part. adj Eventré.*

PAUPER (pâ'-peür), *ſ* [a poor perſon] *Un pauvre.*

PAUSE (pâze), *ſ.* [a ſtop, a place or time of intermiſſion] *Pauſe*, f. *repos*, m. A pauſe in muſick, *Pauſe de muſique.* A pauſe in a verſe, *Repos d'un vers.* I only require ſome pauſe, *Je demande ſeulement un moment de repos* ou *de relâch, laiſſez-moi faire ſeulement une pauſe.*

To PAUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to wait, to ſtop] *Pauſer, faire une pauſe, s'arrêter, ſe repoſer*; au figuré, *peſer, réfléchir avec attention, examiner, réfléchir, conſidérer mûrement.* Pauſe a day or two, *Repoſez-vous, arrêtez-vous un jour ou deux.*

* Solyman pauſing a little upon the matter, *Solyman y réfléchiſſant un peu.*

PAUSER (pâ'-zeür), *ſ.* [one who pauſes or deliberates] *Celui ou celle qui pauſe, qui s'arrête*; au figuré, *qui réfléchit, qui délibére, qui examine.*

PAUSING (pâ -zïn'gn), *ſ. Méditation*, f.

PAUXI, *ſ.* [an American bird] *Pauxi*, ſ. m. *pierre de Caïenne*, f. *peule de Numidie*, f.

PAVAN, *and* PAVIN, *ſ.* [a kind of ſerious dance] *Pavane*, f.

PAVANA-WOOD, *ſ. Pavane*, m.

PAVATA, *ſ.* [a med. ſhrub growing in the Eaſt Indies] *Pavate*, m.

To PAVE (péve), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay with bricks or ſtones] *Paver.*

PAVED (pév'd), *part. adj. Pavé.*

PAVEMENT (péve'-mën'te), *ſ.* [ſtones laid on the ground, ſtone-floor] *Le pavé.* To take up the pavement, *Décarreler.*

PAVENTINA (pâ-vën'-chï-ă), *and* POLINA (pô-lï'-nă), *ſ* [Mythol. goddeſſes of infants] *Paventia, & Polina*, f.

PAVER (pé'-veür), *and* PAVIER (pév'-ïeür), *ſ.* [one who lays with ſtones] *Un paveur.*

PAVETTA, *ſ. Bois de Cranganor*, m. *pavate*, m.

PAVIA (pé'-vï-ă), *ſ.* [an ancient and celebrated town of Italy; lat. 45°-13' N. lon. 9°-15' E.] *Pavie*, f.

PAVIAGE (pév'-ïédje), *ſ.* [money paid for the paving of the ſtreets or highways] *Argent que l'on paye pour le pavé des rues* ou *des grands chemins*

PAVICE (păv'-ïce), *ſ.* [a large ſhield or target] *Pavois*, m.

PAVILION (pă-vïl'-ïeüne), *ſ.* [a tent] *Pavillon*, m. *tente*, f.

PAVILION [a ſquare piece of building] *Pavillon*, m. corps de bâtiment carré.

PAVILION [flag, banner, ſtandard] *Pavillon*, m.

PAVING (pé'-vïn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A paving beetle, *Hie* ou *demoiſelle*, f. f. Paving ſtone, *Cadette*, f.

PAVO (pé'-vô), *ſ.* [Aſtron. a Southern conſtellation] *Paon*, m.

PAW (pâ), *ſ.* [the foot of a beaſt of prey] *La griffe, la patte*, le pied de certains animaux; ſe dit de la main de l'homme en terme de mépris.

To PAW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſtrike or to touch with the paw] *Frapper* ou *toucher avec la griffe, la patte* ou *le pied*; *porter la patte ſur, patiner*; *careſſer avec la patte*, comme fait un chien.

PAWED (pâ'd), *part. adj.* [having paws, broad-footed] *Frappé* ou *touché avec la patte*, ou *la griffe, patiné*; ou bien, *qui a des pattes* ou *des griffes.* Sharp-pawed, *Qui a des griffes pointues.*

PAWN (pâne), *ſ.* [ſomething giving to pledge] *Gage*, m. To lend upon pawn, *Prêter ſur gage.* To be in pawn, *être en gage.*

PAWN [at Chels] *Un pion*, au jeu des Echecs.

To PAWN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pledge, to give in pledge] *Engager, mettre* ou *donner en gage,* ‖ *mettre en penſion (en gage).*

PAWNBROKER (pane'-brô keür), *ſ.* [one who lends money upon pledge] *Prêteur ſur gage*, m. *engagiſte*, m.

PAWNED (pân'd), *part. adj. Engagé, mis* ou *donné en gage*

PAWNER (pân'-eür), *ſ.* [one who pawns] *Celui* ou *celle qui engage.*

PAX (păks), *ſ.* [a church-utenſil] *Paix*, f. la patène que l'on donne a baiſer quand on va à l'offrande.

To PAY (pë), -ING, -ED, *and* PAIN (pëd), *v. a.* [to diſcharge a debt] *Payer, ſatisfaire, acquitter, récompenſer, ſalarier.* To pay one's debts, *Payer ſes dettes.* Have patience and I ſhall pay you all, *Ayez patience, & je vous paierai tout.* To pay one's ſelf, *Se payer par ſes mains.* To pay too dear (to overpay), *Surpayer.*

* He pays me with ingratitude, *Il me paye d'ingratitude.*

*† I paid him in his own, *or* in the ſame coin, *Je l'ai payé en même monnoie, je lui ai rendu la pareille.* † To rob Peter to pay Paul,

Changer

Changer de créancier, emprunter pour payer; Décoiffer S. Pierre pour coiffer S. Paul.

To PAY [to return] *Rendre.* To pay a viſit, *Rendre une viſite* To pay one's reſpects to one, *Rendre ſes reſpects* ou *ſes devoirs à quelqu'un.*

To PAY AWAY money, *Payer une ſomme d'argent.*

Pay away more cable! [at Sea] *File du cable!*

To PAY BACK, *Rendre, reſtituer.*

To PAY DOWN, *Payer argent comptant,* ou *argent bas.*

* To PAY FOR [to atone, to make amends by ſuffering] *Expier, être payé,* ou *puni de.* He ſhall pay for his folly, *Il ſera payé* ou *puni de ſa folie.*

* To PAY, *or* to Pay off one, *Se venger de quelqu'un, le battre, le rembarrer, le bourrer, lui river ſon clou*

To PAY a ſhip [to lay on the ſtuff in graving] *Suiver un vaiſſeau, le brayer.* To pay the ſeams of a ſhip, *Brayer un vaiſſeau.* To pay a ſhip's bottom, *Doter un vaiſſeau.* To pay the bottom of a veſſel with ſoap, &c. after having breamed her, *Eſpalmer.* To pay a maſt or yard, *Enduire* ou *goudronner un mât,* ou *une vergue,* &c. To pay a ſeam, *Goudronner une couture.*

PAY (pè), *ſ* [wages, hire, money given in return for ſervice] *Paye,* f. *ſolde,* f. *ſalaire,* m. *gages,* m. pl. The ſoldier's pay, *La paye* ou *la ſolde du ſoldat.* Have you a large pay? *Avez-vous de gros gages?* Pay of mariners, *Cinglage,* m.

PAYABLE (pé'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [due, to be paid] *Payable, qu'on doit payer, dû.*

PAYDAY (pè'-dè), *ſ.* [day on which debts or wages are to be paid] *Jour de payement,* m.

PAYED *and* PAID (pèd), *part. adj. Payé.* My debts are pay'd *or* paid, *Mes dettes ſont payées.*

PAYER (pé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who pays] *Payeur, payeuſe, celui* ou *celle qui paye.* A good payer, *Un bon payeur.*

PAYING (pé in'gne), *ſ.* [Paying in hand] *Avance,* f.

PAYING OFF [in Sea-language] *Embardée du côté de deſſous le vent,* f. *revue du déſarmement d'un vaiſſeau,* f.

Paying-out *or* Paying away, *Action de filer un cable* ou *une amarre hors du vaiſſeau.*

PAY-MASTER (pè'-mas-teŭr), *ſ* [one who is to pay] *Payeur,* m. The pay-maſter of the king's houſhold, *Le tréſorier ordinaire de la guerre.* The general pay maſter in time of war, *Le tréſorier de l'extraordinaire.*

PAYMENT (pè'-mĕn te), *ſ.* [the act of paying, the diſcharge of a debt, a reward] *Payement,* m. *paye,* f *gages,* m. pl. *ſalaire,* m. *récompenſe,* f. *ſatisfaction,* f. The payment of a debt, *Le paiement d'une dette.* To delay or put off the payment of a note, bill, &c *Atermoyer.*

To PAYSE. V To POISE.

PAYSER. V. POISER.

PEA (pī), *ſ.* [pulſe] *Pois,* m. légume. Peaſcod, *Ecale de pois,* f. ou *Coſſe,* f. Two pea (pīze), *Deux pois.* A buſhel of peaſe, *Un boiſſeau de pois.*

PEA of Angola or Congo [a ſhrub that laſts ſix years] *Pois d'Angole* ou *de Congo,* m.

PEACE (pīce), *ſ* [reſpite from war, quiet from ſuits *or* diſturbances, reconciliation of difference, concord, good intelligence] *Paix,* f. *réconciliation* f *concorde,* f. *intelligence,* f. To make peace, *Faire la paix.* A treaty of peace, *or* a peace, *Un traité de paix,* ou *une paix.* To clap up a peace, *Faire une paix ſurrée.* To make one's peace with one, *Faire ſa paix avec quelqu'un, ſe réconcilier avec lui.* In peace, *Pacifiquement, paiſiblement.* To live in peace, to be at peace, *Vivre en paix, en bonne intelligence.* To bind one to the peace, *Obliger quelqu'un ſous caution de ne faire aucune violence à celui qui a porté des plaintes contre lui.*

PEACE [reſt, quietneſs] *Paix,* f. *repos,* m. *tranquillité,* f The peace of the ſoul, *La paix, la tranquillité de l'âme.* A juſtice of peace, *Un juge de paix,* commiſſaire établi pour maintenir la tranquillité publique. V. TRANQUILLITY.

PEACE [ſilence] *Paix,* f *ſilence,* f *ceſſation de bruit,* f. To hold one's peace, *Faire ſilence, ſe taire.*

PEACE, *interj* [commanding ſilence] *Paix! ſilence!* Peace here, *Paix là, paix donc, qu'on ſe taiſe, faites ſilence!* Peace with your impertinent queſtions, *Trêve de vos ſottes demandes.*

PEACEABLE (pīce'-ă bl'), *adj* [free from war, quiet] *Paiſible, pacifique, tranquille, qui vit en paix, qui aime la paix.*

PEACEABLENESS (pīce'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [quietneſs, diſpoſition to peace] *Humeur pacifique,* f. ou *paiſible, caractère tranquille & ami de la paix,* m

PEACEABLY (pīce'-ă-blé), *adv.* [without war, *or* diſturbance] *Paiſiblement, en paix, avec tranquillité, tranquillement.*

PEACEFUL (pīce'-foŭl), *adj.* [quiet, ſtill, ſecure; pacific, mild] *Paiſible, pacifique, tranquille.*

PEACEFULLY (pīce'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [quietly] *Paiſiblement, tranquillement.*

PEACEFULNESS (pīce'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ* [quietneſs] *Etat paiſible,* m *paix,* f. *tranquillité,* f. *repos,* m.

PEACE-MAKER (pīce'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes peace] *Pacificateur,* m. *appointeur,* m.

PEACE-OFFERING (pīce-ŏf'-eŭr ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſacrifice of reconciliation] *Sacrifice propiciatoire,* m.

PEACE-PARTED (pīce'-par-tĕd), *adj Renvoyé du monde en paix.*

PEACH (pītche), *ſ* [a fruit] *Pêche,* f. fruit. Peach-tree, *Pecher,* m. The quince-peach *or* yellow-peach, *Pêche-coing,* m. *Pêche abricotée,* f. The nut-peach, *Pêche-noix,* f.

To PEACH, *corrupted from* IMPEACH, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to accuſe of ſome crime] *Accuſer.*

PEACH-COLOURED (pītche'-keŭl-eŭrd), *adj. Couleur de pêcher,* ou *de fleur de pêcher; aubère [en parlant de la robe* ou *du poil d'un cheval]*

PEACHED (pītch't), *part adj. Accuſé*

PEACHER (pītch'-eŭr), *ſ* [one who accuſes] *Accuſateur,* m. *délateur,* m

PEACOCK (pī'-tchĭk), *ſ.* [the chicken of a peacock] *Paonneau,* m *le petit d'un paon*

PEACOCK (pī'-kŏk), *ſ* [a bird] *Un paon*; prononcez *pan.* The peacock ſpreads it tail or train, *Le paon fait la roue.* A young peacock, *Un jeune paon, un paonneau* (pron. *pânne*).

PEACOCK-FISH [ichthyol. turdus marinus; a fiſh with prickly fins; a ſpecies of the turdus or wraſſe] *Paon marin,* m. *grive de mer,* f *poiſſon paon,* m.

PEAHEN (pī' hĕne), *ſ.* [the female of the peacock] *Paonne,* f. prononcez *panne*; la femelle du paon; *panache,* f or *panſſe,* f.

PEAK (pīke), *ſ.* [the top of a hill or eminence, ſharp-pointed, and reſembling a ſugar-loaf; the riſing forepart of a head-dreſs; any thing acuminated] *La cime, la pointe, le ſommet, le pic,* d'une montagne; *la pointe* d'une coiffure, en général *quelque choſe de pointu*; *pointe,* f.

PEAK [a mountainous country in Derbyſhire, which abounds in lead, mill-ſtones and whet-ſtones] *Peak,* m.

To PEAK, -ING, *v. n.* [to look ſickly, to ſneak] *Avoir l'air malade, avoir mauvaiſe mine.* Peaking, *Qui a l'air malade*; *malingre.*

PEAKING (pī'-kĭn'gne), *adj.* [puny, of a puling, ſickly conſtitution] *Maladif, malingre.*

PEAL (pīle), *ſ.* [a ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, &c.] *Grand bruit, fracas,* m. A peal of ordnance, *Un grand bruit d'artillerie, une décharge d'artillerie, le ronflement du canon.* A peal of rain, or hail, *Le bruit d'une bourraſque,* ou *ondée de pluie, d'une groſſe grêle.* To ring the bells in peal, *Sonner les cloches en branle* ou *en volée.*

† To ring one a peal, *Laver la tête à quelqu'un*; *le gronder à outrance.* What a peal! *Quel carillon!*

To PEAL, *v. a.* [to aſſail with noiſes] *Etourdir par un grand bruit* V. To STUN.

PEAR (père), *ſ.* [a ſort of fruit] *Poire,* f. Pear tree, *Poirier,* m. A baſket of pears, *Un panier de poires.*

* A choke pear, *Poire d'angoiſſe,* f. He gave him a notable choke pear, *Il lui a bien fait avaler des poires d'angoiſſe.*

PEAR-BIT (pèr'-bite), *ſ. Poires ſecrettes,* f. embouchure du cheval.

PEARCH. V. PERCH.

PEARL (perl), *ſ.* [a gem] *Perle,* f. Mother of pearl, *Mere de perles, nacre-de-perles,* f. *la coquille des perles, huitre à écaille nacrée,* f. Oriental Pearls [fine pearls] *Perles Orientales* Flat pearl, *Piaque,* f. Roman pearl, *Perle imitant le fin*; *grand beau.* A ragged, rough, or Scotch pearl, *Une perle baroque*, d'une figure irreguliere. Eye of the pearl, *Oeil de la perle.* To colour the pearls, *Mettre les perles en couleur.* Pearl-diver's baiker, *Sac à reſeau* A croſs ſet with Pearls, *Une croix de perles,* ou *croix perlée.*

PEARL, *ſ.* [a white ſpeck growing on the eye] *Taie* ſ. l'œil, *f*

PEARL [a ſmall kind of Printing-letter] *Parſienne,* f. ou *lécanone,* f. *Perle,* f.

PEARL [in Heraldry] *Argent,* m.

PEARLED (perl'd), *adj* [adorned or ſet with pearls] *Perlé*

PEARLEYED (perl'-ăïde), *adj.* [having a ſpeck in the eye] *Qui a une taie ſur l'œil,* ou *une tache dans l'œil*; *louche.*

PEARL-GRASS, PEARL-PLANT, PEARL-WORT, *Sortes de plantes.*

PEARLY (perl'-e), *adj* [abounding with pearls] *Plein de perles.*

PEARMAIN (père-méne'), *ſ* [a ſort of apple] *Poire pomme,* f

PEASANT (pĕz' ăn'te), *ſ.* [a countryman] *Un payſan,* un homme de la campagne.

PEASANTRY (pĕz'-ăn-t-re), *ſ* [peaſants] *Les payſans,* m. pl. *les gens de la campagne,* m pl

PEASCOD (pēs'-kŏd), *and* PEASHELL (pī'-chĕl), *ſ* [the huſk that contains peas] *Coſſe de pois,* f.

PEASE (pīze'), *ſ. pl.* of PEA [when ſpeaking not of number, but of quantity] *Des pois.* Peaſe-pudding, *Le lard aux pois.* Peaſe-ſoup, *or* Peaſe-porridge ſtrained, *Purée de pois,* f.

PEAT (pīte), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of turf uſed for fire] *Sorte de tourbe*; *houille,* f. *charbon de poix,* m. *motte,* f. Peat-maker, *Motteur,* m.

PEAT *for* Pet; which ſee.

PEAUTIER, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle of the neck, latiſſimus colli, *Muſcle peaucier,* m.

PEBBLE (pĕb'-bl'), *and* PEBBLE-STONE (pĕb'-bl'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a ſtone] *Caillou,* m. *chambourin,* m.

Pebbles found in lime-ſtones, *Biſcuits,* m. pl.

PEBBLE-CRYSTAL (pĕb-bl'-kris'-tăl), *ſ.* [chryſtal in form of nodules] *Criſtal de caillou,* ou *criſtal de mine,* m.

PEBBLED (pĕb' bl'd), *and* PEBBLY (pĕb'-blé), *adj.* [full of pebbles] *Plein de cailloux.*

PECCABILITY (pĕk-kă bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſtate of being ſubject to ſin] *Peccabilité,* f.

PECCABLE (pĕk'-kă bl'), *adj.* [incident to ſin] *Peccable, capable de pécher.*

PECCADILLO (pĕk-ă-dĭl'-ô), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſin] *Petit péché, faute légère, une peccadille.*

PECCANCY (pĕk' kăn'-ce), *ſ.* [*from Peccant*; bad quality] *Mauvaiſe qualité du corps,* ou *de l'eſprit.*

PECCANT (pĕk'-kăn'te), *adj.* [guilty, criminal; wrong, bad] *Pécheur, coupable, criminel; mauvais, malin; peccant* en terme de Médecine.

médecine. A peccant humour, *Une humeur peccante.*

PECCAVI [a Latin word uſed in this vulgar expreſſion] *Peccavi*, m. I'll make him cry Peccavi, *Je lui ferai demander pardon.*

PECK (pĕk), *ſ.* [the fourth part of a buſhel] *Picotin* d'Angleterre, *m.* le quart d'un boiſſeau.

*† To be in a peck of troubles, *Etre fort en peine, fort embarraſſé.*

To PECK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with the beak as a bird] *Becqueter, donner des coups de bec, frapper avec le bec.* Pecking, *Coup de bec*, m.

To PECK down one's head, *Baiſſer la tête.*

To PECK through [to pierce with the beak] *Percer à coups de bec.*

PECKED (pĕk't), *part. adj. Becqueté.*

PECKER (pĕk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of bird] *Pivert*, m.

Black wood-pecker, *Pimar*, m. Witwall, *or* great ſpotted wood-pecker, *Pimart jaune*, m.

PECKLED (pĕk'-kl'd), V. SPECKLED.

PECQUET'S DUCT, *ſ.* [Anat. the thoracic duct] *Le réſervoir de Pecquet*, m.

PECK'T. V. PECKED.

PECTEN, *ſ.* [in Bot. grain] *Le grain du bois*, m.

PECTEN [a genus of bivalve ſhell-fiſh, as ſcallops] *Peigne*, m. *coquille de pélerin.*

PECTEN [in Anat.] *Pénil*, m.

PECTINATION (pĕc-tĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Med. combing of the head] *L'action de ſe peigner ſouvent*, f.

PECTINÆUS, *ſ* [Anat. a muſcle of the thigh] *Peſtineux*, m.

PECTORAL (pĕk'-teŭr-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to the breaſt] *De la poitrine, qui regarde la poitrine, bon pour la poitrine, pectoral.* A pectoral ſyrup, *Un ſirop pectoral.*

PECTORAL, *ſ.* [a breaſt-plate; a cordial and ſtomachic medicine to ſtrengthen the breaſt] *Un pectoral* Pectorals, *Béchiques, pectoraux*, m. pl.

PECULATE (pĕk'-ĭoŭ-éte), *and* PECULATION (pĕk-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [robbery of the publick money] *Péculat*, m. *concuſſion*, f.

To PECULATE, *v. n.* [to rob or defraud the publick] *Voler, piller le tréſor public; être coupable de péculat.*

PECULATOR (pĕk'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [robber of the publick] *Celui qui vole ou pille le public, qui ſe rend coupable de péculat; concuſſionnaire*, m.

PECULIAR (pĭ-kĭou'-lĭ-eŭr), *adj.* [appropriate, particular, ſingle] *Particulier, ſingulier, propre, ſpécial.* This word is peculiar to our tongue, *C'eſt un mot particulier à notre langue, un mot qui lui eſt ſpécialement propre.* A peculiar friend, *Un ami particulier* ou *intime.* V. PARTICULAR.

PECULIAR, *ſ.* [the property, the excluſive property] *Propre*, m. *propriété excluſive*, f.

PECULIAR [a parith or chapel abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction] *Paroiſſe*, f. ou *chapelle privilégiée.* Regal peculiar, *La chapelle du roi.*

PECULIARITY (pĭ-kĭoŭ-lĭ-ăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [particularity] *Singularité*, f. *particularité*, f. *particulier*, m. Peculiarity of ſpeech, *idioſyncſie*, m

PECULIARLY (pĭ-kĭou'-lĭ-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [particularly, ſingly] *Particulièrement, en particulier, ſpécialement.*

PECULIUM (pĭ-kĭou'-lĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [the ſtock acquired by one's own induſtry and toil] *Pécule*, m.

PECUNIARY (pĭ-kĭou'-nĭ-eŭr-é), *adj.* [relating to money] *Pécuniaire, d'argent, burſal.*

PECUNIOUS (pĭ-kĭou'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [full of money] *Pécunieux; qui a beaucoup d'argent.*

PED (pĕd), *ſ.* [a baſket] *Un pannier.*

PEDAGE, *ſ.* [toll] *Péage*, m.

PEDAGOGICAL (pĕd-ă-gô'-djĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ſuiting a ſchool-maſter] *Pédagogique.*

PEDAGOGUE (pĕd'-ă-gŏg), *ſ.* [a ſchool-maſter, a pedant] *Un pédagogue, un pédant; un* ‡ *barbacole.*

To PEDAGOGUE, *v. a.* [to teach with ſupercilioufneſs] *Enſeigner avec un air de ſuffiſance.*

PEDAGOGY (pĕd-ă-gô'-djé), *ſ.* [the maſterſhip, diſcipline] *Pédagogie, f. éducation, f. diſcipline*, f. The pedagogy of the law, *La pédagogie de la loi.*

PEDAL (pi'-dăl), *adj.* [of a foot] *D'un pied, qui a un pied* en long, *ou* de lung, *&c.*

PEDALS (pi'-dălz, *or* pĕd'-ălz), *ſ.* [the large pipes of an organ] *Pédales*, f. gros toyaux d'orgue qu'on fait jouer avec le pied.

PEDANEOUS (pi-dé'-nĭ eŭce), *adj.* [going on foot] *Qui va à pied.* A pedaneous ſoldier, *Un fantaſſin.* A pedaneous judge, *Un juge pédanée*, qui juge de bout; *un juge de village.*

PEDANT (pĕd'-ăn'te), *ſ.* [a ſchoolmaſter] *Un pédant, un maître d'école, un pédagogue; un homme qui fait ſottement le docte.* A ſchool-pedant, *Un rude-âne.*

PEDANTICK (pĭ-dăn'-tĭk), *and* PEDANTICAL (pĭ-dăn'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ſuiting a pedant] *Pédantеſque, de pédant.*

PEDANTICALLY (pĭ-dăn'-tĭ-kăl-é), *and* PEDANT-LIKE (pĭd'-ăn'te-lĭk'ke), *adv.* [like a pedant] *Pédanteſquement, en pédant, comme un pédant.*

To PEDANTIZE (pĕd'-ăn'-tăĭze), *v. n.* [to act the pedant] *Pédantiſer, faire le pédant.*

PEDANTRY (pĕd'-ăn'-tré), *ſ.* [awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning] *Pédanterie*, f. *vain étalage d'un ſavoir pédanteſque.*

PEDARIANS (pi-dé'-rĭ ăn'z), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. the ſenators who voted by their feet not their tongues, i. e. walked over to the ſide of thoſe whoſe opinion they approved] Ce qui répond à ce qu'on dit en François: *qui opinent du bonnet.*

To PEDDLE (pĕd'-dl'), -ING, *v. n.* [to be buſy about trifles] *S'occuper de bagatelles, s'amuſer avec des riens, niaiſer.*

PEDDLING (pĕd'-dlĭn'gne), *adj.* [petty dealing; ſmall] *Faiſant le métier de mercier; petit, peu conſidérable.* To go peddling about, *Faire le métier de mercier ou de colporteur.* A peddling ſum, *Une petite ſomme.*

PEDEE (pĕd-ī'), *ſ.* [a drudge, a footboy] *Un valet.*

PEDERAST (pĕd'-ĕr-ăſte), *ſ.* [a ſodomite] *Un pédéraſte, un ſodomite.*

PEDERASTY (pĕd'-ĕr-ăs-té), *ſ.* [ſodomy] *Pédéraſtie*, f. *ſodomie*, f.

PEDERERO (pĕd'-ĭ-ré'-rô), written and ſpoken often Paterero, *ſ.* [a ſmall cannon managed by a ſwivel] *Pierrier*, m.

PEDESTAL (pĕd'-ĕs-tăl), *ſ.* [the lower member of a pillar, the baſis of a ſtatue] *Piédeſtal*, m. The pedeſtal of a figure, *Le piédeſtal d'une figure.*

PEDICLE (pĕd'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [the little ſtalk of leaves or fruit] *Pédicule*, m.

PEDICULAR (pi-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *and* PEDICULOUS (pĭ-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [louſy] *Pédiculaire.* The pedicular diſeaſe, *La maladie pédiculaire.*

PEDICULARIS, *ſ.* [Bot. Cock's comb, louſewort] *Pédiculaire*, f. *créte de coq*, m.

PEDICULUS PISCIUM (pĭ-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce pĭs'-cĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a ſort of aquatic animal ſticking upon fiſh] *Binocle*, m. *pou des poiſſons, ou pou de riviere*, m.

PEDIGREE (pĕd'-ĭ-grī), *ſ.* [genealogy; lineage] *Généalogie*, f. *eſtoc*, m. *origine*, f. *extraction*, f. *deſcendance*, f.

¶ Pedigree, *deſcendance*; genealogy, *généalogie* (ſynon.); *Pedigree* is our lineal deſcent from ſome anceſtor, ages back, pointed out; *genealogy* is a hiſtory of ſuch *pedigree*: we trace our *pedigree*; we write our *genealogy*. It is ſometimes neceſſary to examine into our *pedigree*, in order to claim or ſecure our property in lands. The tranſmitting of *genealogies* to poſterity, though they may be in ſome reſpect uſeful, is a ſtanding mark of the vanity of our anceſtors.

PEDILUVIUM, *ſ.* [bathing of the feet] *Pédiluve*, m.

PEDIMENT (pĕd'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [Archit. an ornament that finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows, &c.] *Fronton*, m.

PEDIR, *ſ.* [a town of the Eaſt Indies, in the iſland of Sumatra; lat. 5°-22′ N. lon. 96°-36′ E.] *Pédir*, m.

PEDLER (pĕd'-lcŭr), *ſ.* [one who travels the country with ſmall commodities] *Portemalle*, ou *porte-balle*, *f. colporteur*, m. *petit mercier, clincailler*, m. § *courtaud de boutique*, m. Pedler's ware *or* trade, *Mercerie*, f. *commerce* ou *marchandiſes de mercier*, m & f. pl. *clincaille* ou *clincaillerie*, f. To deal in pedler's ware, *Faire le métier de mercier* ou *de clincailler.* Pedler-French, *Jargon*, m. *argot*, m.

PEDLERY (pĕd'-lcŭr-é), *ſ.* [wares ſold by pedlers] *Mercerie*, f. *clincaille*, ou *clincaillerie*, f.

PEDO, *ſ.* [Tipula, father-long-legs, crane-fly] *Faucheux*, m.

PEDOBAPTISM (pĕd-ô băp'-tĭzme), *ſ.* [infant-baptiſm] *Le baptême des enfans.*

PEDOMETER (pĕd-ŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *or* PODOMETER, *ſ.* [way-wiſer, a mechanical inſtrument to count the ſteps one makes or the turns of a coach wheel] *Pédomètre*, m. *odomètre*, m.

PEDRERO. V. PEDERERO.

PEDUNCLE, *ſ.* [in Bot a little ſtalk that ſupports the parts of fructification] *Pédicule*, m.

PEDUNCULARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Staphiſagria, whoſe ſeeds kill vermin] *Staphiſaigre*, f *herbe aux poux*, f.

PEEK, *or* PEAK (pīke), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Pic*, m. ou *vergue ſupérieure*, f. (des grandes voiles de certains bâtiments comme ſloops, goëlettes, brigantins, ou comme celle d'artimon de certains vaiſſeaux; c'eſt auſſi le coin d'en haut de ces voiles, & la vergue eſt plus proprement appelée *gaff*). Peek-haliards, *Martinet du pic de ces mêmes voiles*, ou *appelle* throat-haliards *les driſſes des mêmes voiles.*

A-peek, voy. à la lettre A.

To PEEK, *v. a* [ſpeaking of the yards] en parlant des vergues. *Apiquer.* Peek the mizen! *Apique la vergue d'artimon!* (c'eſt-à-dire, de la redreſſer contre ſon mât).

To PEEK up, *v. n.* [when a veſſel at anchor is brought vertically over it] *Apiquer.*

PEEL (pīle), *ſ.* [the ſkin or thin rind of any thing] *Peau*, f. *pelure*, f. *écorce*, f. The peel of an onion, *Peau* ou *pelure d'oignon.* Orange-peel, *Ecorce d'orange.*

PEEL [a broad thin board with a long handle] *Un rondeau* de Pâtiſſier ou de Boulanger; *pelle à four*, f. *un étendoir* d'Imprimerie.

To PEEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to decorticate, to flay] *Peler, ôter la peau.* To peel barley, *Peler de l'orge, le monder.* To peel hemp, *Teiller du chanvre.*

To PEEL [to plunder] *Piller.*

To PEEL off, *v. n. Se peler, s'écailler.*

PEELED (pīl'd), *part. adj. Pelé; taillé*; ou bien *pillé.*

Peeled barley, *De l'orge mondé.*

Peeled ſatin, *Satinade*, f.

PEELING (pīl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [very thin piece of ſkin taken off from the ſheep's ſkin] *Cuir de poule*, m.

PEEP (pīpe), *ſ.* [firſt appearance] *La première apparition.* At the peep of day, *A la pointe, ou au point du jour*, m.

PEEP [a ſly look] *Œillade*, f. *coup d'œil*, m. *clin d'œil*, m.

To PEEP, -ING, I peept, *v. n.* [to make the firſt appearance] *Paroître, poindre.* The day begins to peep, *Le jour commence à paroître.*

To PEEP [to grow out, to show, to bud] *Percer, pousser.*

To PEEP, [to look slily, closely, or curiously; to look through any crevice or hole] *Regarder par curiosité, regarder par un trou,* ou *sans être apperçu.* You shall pay for your peeping, *Votre curiosité vous coûtera cher.*

To PEEP IN, *Regarder dedans, entrevoir.*

† To PEEP OVER, *Passer le pas, mourir.*

To PEEP OUT, *Regarder dehors.*

To PEEP (to cry like a bird), *Piper, frouer.*

PEEPER (pīp'-ĕŭr), *s.* [a young chick just breaking the shell] *Poussin, qui ne fait que d'éclorre,* m.

PEEP-HOLE (pīp'-hôle), *and* PEEPING-HOLE (pīp'-ĭn'gue-hêle), *s.* [hole through which one may look without being discovered] *Trou par où l'on regarde sans être apperçu,* m.

PEER (pīre), *s.* [equal, one of the same rank] *Pair,* m. *égal,* m. To be try'd by one's peers, *Etre jugé par ses pairs,* ou *ses égaux.* He never had his peer, *Il n'eut jamais son égal.*

PEER [fellow] *Compagnon,* m.

PEER [a nobleman] *Un pair.* A Peer of the realm, *Un pair du royaume.*

PEER [a mole] V. PIER.

To PEER (*by contraction from* Appear), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to come just in sight; to look narrowly] *Commencer à paroître; lorgner, regarder par curiosité.*

PEERAGE (pīr'-édje), *s.* [the dignity of a Peer, the body of Peers] *Dignité de pair,* f. *pairie,* f. *les pairs,* m. pl.

PEERAGE [an imposition for the maintenance of a sea-peer] *Impôt établi pour l'entretien d'un mole,* m.

PEERDOM (pīr'-dĕŭme), *s.* [peerage] *Une pairie.*

PEERESS (pīr'-ĕce), *s* [a Peer's Lady] *La femme d'un pair.*

PEERLESS (pīr'-lĕce), *adj.* [unequalled] *Sans pareil, sans égal, incomparable.*

PEERLESSNESS (pīr'-lĕs-nĕce), *s.* [unequalled superiority] *Supériorité incomparable,* f.

PEEVISH (pī'-vĭche), *adj.* [morose; irritable] *Hargneux, beurru, acariâtre; de mauvaise humeur, fantasque, chagrin, colérique, hypocondre, grendeur.* V. CHOLERICK.

PEEVISHLY (pī'-vĭche-lé), *adv.* [angrily, morosely] *D'un air chagrin, de mauvaise humeur.*

PEEVISHNESS (pī'-vĭche-nĕce), *s.* [irascibility, querulousness] *Humeur hargneuse, mauvaise humeur, humeur bourrue,* ou *chagrine; bar-bonnage,* m.

PEG (pĕgue), *s.* [a piece of wood driven into a hole] *Une cheville, un fauſſet; broche,* f. *attelire,* f.

*†† To take a peg lower [to depress, to sink] *S'abaiſſer, déchoir;* ou bien, *ſe relâcher, s'adoucir, céder quelque choſe.*

Book-binder's peg or broach, *Chevillette,* f. Peg (upon which the shammy dresser dresses the skin) *Paroir,* m. Peg of a hatter's bow, *Chanterelle,* f. Peg [used to stop a hole made in a cask] *Duſil* ou *duſi,* m. Peg [to fasten prints or linen to a line] *Fichoir.*

To PEG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to fasten with a peg] *Cheviller, attacher avec des chevilles.*

PEGASUS (pĕg'-ă-seuce), *s.* [Mythol. a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses] *Pegaſe,* m.

PEGASUS [a Northern constellation] *Pégaſe,* m. *petit cheval.*

PEGGED (pĕg'd), *part. adj. Chevillé, attaché avec des chevilles.*

PEG-LADDER (pĕg-lăd-ĕŭr), *s. échelier,* m.

PEGGING (pĕgu'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [fastening with pegs] ‖ *Chevillage,* m.

PEGU (pi-guĭou'), *s.* [a considerable town and kingdom of Asia; lat. 16°-50′ N. lon. 96°-35′ E.] *Pégu,* m.

PEKIN (pī-kĭne'), *s.* [the capital of the Empire of China; lat. 39°-54′ N. lon. 116°-30′ E.] *Pékin,* m.

PELADA, *s.* [a disease occasioning the shedding of the hair] *Pelade,* f.

PELAGIAN, *s.* [a sort of heretick] *Pélagien,* m. *ſectateur de Pélage,* m.

PELAMYS, *s.* [Ichtnyol. a young tunny, lamia] *Pélamide,* f.

PELEW ISLANDS, *s. pl.* [a cluster of islands in the N. Pacific ocean] *Iles des Palmiers,* f. pl.

PELF (pĕlf), *s.* [money, riches] *Biens futiles,* m. *vaines richeſſes,* ‖ *magot,* m.

PELIAS (pi'-lĭ-ăce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Neptune and the Nereid Tyro and king of Thessaly] *Pélias,* m.

PELICAN (pĕl'-ĭ-kăne), *s.* [a bird] *Pélican,* m. *Onocrotale,* m. *grand goſier,* m. *poche,* f. *oiſeau goîtreux,* m. *Livane,* m. ſignifie auſſi un vaiſſeau chymique, & un inſtrument de Dentiſte, qu'on nomme *Pélican.*

PELIDES (pi-lăï'-dĭce), *s.* [Mythol. Achilles, ſo called from his father Peleus] *Pélides,* m.

PELLENE (pĕl-lī'-né), *s.* [Mythol. a town of Peloponneſſus, proverbial for its fine wool] *Pellene,* f.

PELLET (pĕl'-ĭte), *s.* [a little ball] *Balle,* f. *pelote,* f. *boule,* f. Pellets for a pop-gun, *Balles de papier pour une canonnière,* f. pl. Pellet of forced meat, *Andouillette, f. boulette,* f.

PELLETED (pĕl'-ĭt-ĕd), *adj. garni de boulettes,* &c.

PELLICLE (pĕl'-lĭ-kl'), *s.* [a thin skin] *Pellicule,* f. *petite peau.*

PELLITORY (pĕl'-lĭ-teŭr-é), *s.* V. PARIETARIA.

PELLMELL (pĕl-mĕl'), *adv.* [confusedly] *Pêle-mêle, confuſément.*

PELLONIA (pĕl-lô'-nĭ-ă), *s.* [Mythol. a goddess of grown persons] *Pellonie,* f.

PELLS (pĕlz), *s. from* Pell, *Peau, f. parchemin,* m. [the roll of receipts or of disbursements] *Rôle de ſommes reçues,* ou *payées, au tréſor royal,* m.

PELLUCID (pĕl-lĭou'-cĭd), *adj.* [clear, transparent] *Tranſparent.*

PELLUCIDITY (pĕl-lĭoŭ-cid'-ĭ-té), *and* PELLUCIDNESS (pĕl-lĭou'-cĭd-nĕce), *s.* [transparency] *Tranſparence,* f.

PELOPS (pī'-lŏps), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Tantalus] *Pelops,* m.

PELT (pĕlte), *s.* [skin, hide] *Peau,* f. *fourrure,* f. Pelt of a dead sheep, *Peau d'une brebis morte.* Pelt-mooger, *Un peauſſier.* Pelt-wool, *Laine tirée d'une brebis morte moraine,* f.

PELT [a target of skins like a half-moon] *Eſpèce d'écu* ou *de bouclier de peau* (des Anciens); *Pelte,* f.

To PELT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to strike with something thrown] *Tirer, jeter.* They pelted us with their small shot as we crossed the river, *Ils nous tiroient des coups de mouſquet lorſque nous traverſions la rivière.* My Phillis pelted me with apples, *Ma Phillis me jetoit des pommes.*

* To pelt one with libels, *Accabler quelqu'un de libelles.*

To PELT and chafe, *v. n.* [to fret and fume] *Enrager, tempêter, être tranſporté de colère.*

PELTED (pĕlt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Sur qui l'on tire, à qui l'on jette.*

PELTING (pĕlt'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [pitiful, mean, paltry] *Pauvre, chétif, bas, vil.*

PELVIS (pĕl'-vĭce), *s.* [Anat. the lower part of the cavity of the abdomen] *Baſſin,* m.

PEMBROKE, *s.* [the capital of Pembrokeshire; a county of South Wales; lat. 51°-43′ N. lon. 4°-55′ W.] *Pembroke,* m.

PEN (pĕne), *s.* [an instrument for writing] *Plume* à écrire, f. ou en général, *plume;* & par extension, *aile,* f. ſignifie au figuré, *un écrivain, un auteur.* To cut or make a pen, *Tailler une plume.* To ſet pen to paper, *Mettre la main à la plume.* Dutch pens, *Plumes hollandées.*

PEN [a coop] *Un poulailler.*

PEN [a ſmall incloſure for sheep] *Parc,* m. *lieu où parquent les brebis,* m.

To PEN, -NING, -NED, *and* PENT, *v. a.* [to write] *Ecrire, mettre par écrit, coucher par écrit, peindre;* au figuré, *compoſer, écrire.*

To PEN [to ſet a harpſichord with pens] *Emplumer un clavecin.*

To PEN UP [to coop, to incloſe] *Enfermer dans un poulailler,* ou *dans un parc; faire parquer.*

PENAL (pī'-năl), *adj.* [denouncing punishment] *Pénal, qui porte une peine.* The penal laws againſt Diſſenters, *Lois pénales contre les Nonconformiſtes.*

PENALITY (pi-năl'-ĭ-té), *and* PENALTY (pĕn'-ăl-té), *s.* [puniſhment, judicial infliction] *Peine,* f. *amende,* f. To decree a thing under a certain penalty, *Ordonner quelque choſe ſous certaine peine.*

PENANCE (pĕn'-ăn'ce), *s.* [mortification, infliction ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin] *Pénitence,* f. He abandoned himſelf to debauchery in his youth, now he does penance for it, *Il s'eſt abandonné à la débauche dans ſa jeuneſſe, il en fait maintenant pénitence.*

PENATES (pī-nē'-nĭze), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall images, houſhold gods] *Pénates,* m. pl. *dieux domeſtiques, dieux pénates,* m. pl.

PEN-CASE (pĕn'-kéce), *s.* [part of an inkhorn] *Caſſe d'écritoire,* f. *tuyau,* m. *calemar,* m.

PENCE (pĕn'ce), *ſ. pl.* of PENNY. *Sous,* m. pl. Three-pence, *Trois ſous.* Three-halfpence, *Un ſou & demi.*

Peter-pence, V. PETER.

PENCIL (pĕn'-cĭl), *s.* [a ſmall brush of hair which Painters dip in their colours; a black-lead pen] *Pinceau,* m. ou bien, *un crayon, un filet pour écrire ſans encre.* A painter's pencil, *Un pinceau crayon.* To write with a pencil, *Ecrire avec un de peintre.* Pencil-cloth, or rag, *Torche-pinceau,* m. Pencil-caſe, *Porte-crayon,* m.

† To PENCIL, *v. n.* [to paint] *Peindre.*

PENCILLER (pĕn'-cĭl-ĕŭr), *s.* [a woman colouring the callicos] *Pinſoteuſe,* f.

PENDANT (pĕn'-dăn'te), *s.* [a jewel hanging in the ear] *Pendant d'oreille, boucle d'oreille.*

PENDANT [a picture, fellow to another] *Pendant,* m.

PENDANT [a ſmall flag] *Pendant* ou *flamme* d'un navire, m. f.

Broad pendant, *Guidon,* m. *Cornette,* f.

PENDANT [in Sea-language] *Pendeur,* m. Main tackle pendant, *Pendeur de grand palan* ou *de grande caliorne.* Fore tackle pendant, *Pendeur de la caliorne de miſaine.* Pendant of a relieving tackle, *Corde de retenue,* f.

PENDENCE (pĕn'-dĕn'ce), *s.* [inclination] *Penchant,* m. *inclination,* f.

PENDENCY (pĕn'-dĕn'-cé), *s.* [ſuſpenſe, delay of deciſion] *Délai,* eo terme de Droit, m.

PENDENT (pĕn'-dĕn'te), *s.* [a ſupporter of ſtone in a building] *Atlante,* m.

PENDENT, *adj.* [hanging, jutting over] *Pendant, qui pend, qui avance.*

PENDENT-GARDENS [Antiq.] *Jardins ſuſpendus, m. Jardins en terraſſe.*

PENDENTIVE, *ſ.* [Archit. the body of a vault ſuſpended out of the perpendicular of the wall] *Pendentif,* m.

PENDICLE (pen'-dĭ-kl'), *s.* [Bot.] *Filet,* m.

PENDING (pĕn'd'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [remaining yet undecided] *Pendant,* en terme de Palais; *qui n'eſt pas encore jugé.* A pendant ſuit, *Une cauſe pendante.*

PENDULOSITY (pĕn'd-lŏu lŏs'-ĭ-té), *and* PENDULOUSNESS (pĕn'd'-lŏu-leŭs-nĕce), *s.* [ſuſpenſion] *Suſpenſion,* f. au propre & au figuré; ‡ *ſuſpens,* m. *irréſolution,* f.

PENDULOUS (pĕn'd'-lŏu-kŭce), *adj.* [hanging; irreſolute] *Pendant, qui pend, ſuſpendu;* au figuré, *incertain, en ſuſpens, irréſolu.*

PENDULUM (pĕn'd'-lŏu-leŭme), *ſ.* [any weight that regulates the time in clocks, &c.] *Un pendule; balancier,* m. *régulateur,* m. *pendillon,* m.; & par extenſion, *une montre,* ou *horloge à pendule,* f. *une pendule.* Pendulum-bob [among Clock-makers] *Lentille,* f.

PENELOPE (pĕn-ĕl'-ŏ-pé), *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Icarus, remarkable for her chaſtity and conſtancy in the long abſence of her huſband

husband Ulysses] *Pénélope*, f.

PENETRABILITY (pĕn-ĭ-trā-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [aptness to be penetrated] *Pénétrabilité*, f.

PENETRABLE (pĕn'-ĭ-trā-bl'), *adj.* [that may admit the entrance of another body] *Pénétrable.*

PENETRAILS, *f. pl.* [interior parts] *Parties internes*, ou *intérieures*, f. pl.

PENETRANCY (pĕn'-ĭ-trăn'-cé), *f.* [the power of entering or piercing] *Qualité pénétrative*, f.

PENETRANT (pĕn'-ĭ-trăn'te), *adj.* [piercing, sharp] *Pénétrant, perçant, aigu, subtil, fin.*

To PENETRATE (pĕn'-ĭ trete), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pierce; to go deeply in] *Pénétrer, percer, passer à travers, entrer bien avant:* se dit au propre & au figuré. The light penetrates the glass, *La lumière pénètre le verre.*

* To penetrate into the secrets of nature, *Pénétrer les secrets*, ou *dans les secrets, de la nature.*

* To penetrate [to move, to affect] *Pénétrer, toucher, affecter vivement.* To penetrate with love, *Pénétrer d'amour.*

PENETRATED (pĕn'-ĭ-tré-tĕd), *part. adj. Pénétré*, au propre & au figuré.

PENETRATING (pĕn'-ĭ-tré-tĭn'gne), *éthérée, pénétratif.* V. PIERCING.

PENETRATION (pĕn-ĭ-tré'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of entering into any body] *Pénétration*, f. la vertu & l'action de pénétrer.

* PENETRATION [acuteness, sagacity] *Pénétration* d'esprit, f. *sagacité*, f. *subtilité d'esprit*, f. *perspicuité*, f.

PENETRATIVE (pĕn'-ĭ-trā-tĭv'), *adj.* [piercing, sharp, subtile; acute, sagacious, discerning] *Pénétrant, pénétratif*, terme didactique.

PENETRATIVENESS (pĕn'-ĭ-trā-tĭv'-nĕce), *f.* V. PENETRANCY.

PENGUIN (pĕn'-geŭĭne), *or* PINGUIN, *f.* [Ornithol. Goir fugel, alca impennis; a waterfowl, web-footed, whose wings are very small and unfit for flying] *Pingoin* ou *penguin*, m.

PENGUIN [wild ananas, a fruit of the West Indies] *Ananas sauvage*, m.

PENICILLUS MARINUS, *f.* [a species of Zoophyte, a sort of marine tubulus, or case of sea-worms] *Pinceau de mer*, or *marin*, m.

PENINSULA (pĕn-ĭn'-chĭoŭ-lă), *f.* [Chersonese; a piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main] *Péninsule*, f. *presqu'île*, f. *chersonèse*, f.

PENINSULATED (pĕn-ĭn'-chĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [almost surrounded with water] *Isolé, presqu'isolé, presqu'entièrement environné d'eau.*

PENISTONS, *f.* [a coarse cloth] *Sorte de gros drap.*

PENITENCE (pĕn'-ĭ-ten'ce), *f.* [repentance, sorrow, contrition for sin, with amendment of life] *Pénitence*, f. *repentance*, f. *repentir*, m.

PENITENT (pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn'te), *adj.* and *sub.* [repenting, repentant] *Pénitent, repentant, qui se repent, contrit.*

PENITENTS, *f. pl.* [the name of certain fraternities in Italy and other bigoted countries; they are distinguished by the colour of their sackcloths which are either black, or white, blue, red, grey, filemot, &c.] *Pénitens*, m. pl.

PENITENTIAL (pĕo-ĭ-tĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [expressing penitence, enjoined as penance] *Pénitentiel, qui regarde la pénitence*; *pénitentiaux* au pluriel. The seven penitential psalms, *Les sept psaumes pénitentiaux.*

PENITENTIAL [the book directing the degrees of penance] *Le pénitenciel.*

PENITENTIARY (pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-chă-ré), *f.* [one who prescribes the rules and measure of penance; the place where penance is enjoined] *Pénitencier*, m. *pénitencerie*, f.

PENITENTIARY [a penitent] *Un pénitent, une pénitente.*

PENITENTLY (pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn'-lé), *adv.* [with repentance] *Avec repentir, avec pénitence, en esprit de pénitence.*

PENKNIFE (pĕn'-năĭfe), *f.* [a knife used to cut pens] *Un canif.*

PENMAN (pĕn'-măne), *f.* [an author, a writer] *Un auteur, un écrivain.*

PENNACHED (pĕn'-năch't), *adj.* [applied to flowers] *Panaché.*

PENNANT (pen'-ăn'te), *f.* [a small flag, ensign, or colours] *Banderole*, f. *flamme*, f.

PENNANT [a tackle for hoisting things on board] *La corde dont on se sert pour embarquer quelque fardeau.*

PENNATED (pĕn'-né-tĕd), *adj.* [winged] *Ailé.*

PENNATULA, *f.* [a genus of Zoophyte, sea-pen] *Pennatule*, f.

PENNED (pĕn'd), *part. adj. Ecrit, mis* ou *couché par écrit*; *composé.*

PENNER (pĕn'-eŭr), *f.* [a writer] *Un écrivain.* [a pencase] *Caisse*, f. ou *tuyau*, m. *d'écritoire.*

PENNON (pĕn'-eŭne), *f.* [a small flag] *Flamme*, f. *petit pavillon, pennon*, m.

PENNON DE VELEZ, *f.* [a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean] *Pennon de Velèze*, m.

PENNY (pĕn'-é), *f.* [a small flag] *Flamme*, f. *petit pavillon, pennon*, m.

PENNY (pĕn'-é), *f.* [a small coin; proverbially a small sum; money in general] *Un sou*; proverbialement, *une petite somme*; *argent* en général. An half-penny, *Un demi-sou.* Earnest penny, *Arrhes*, f. pl. Twopence halfpenny, *Six blancs.* To make a penny go a great way, *Allonger la courroie.*

† A penny wise, and a pound foolish, *Ménager d'une petite somme & prodigue d'une grande*; *Ménager de bouts de chandelle.* † No penny, no pater-noster, *Point d'argent, point de Suisse.* †† He is not worth a penny'th of dog's meat. †† *Il ne vaut pas tripette.* †† *Il ne vaut pas les quatre fers d'un chien.*

* To wind or to turn the penny, *Faire valoir le talent, tirer parti de la moindre chose.*

PENNY, *Denier*, m. *denier sterling.* To pay the hundredth penny, *Payer le centième denier.* To pay the fifth penny and the fifth part of that, *Payer le quint & requint.*

PENNY-FATHER (pĕn'-é-fa-tzheŭr), *f. Un vieux taquin, un avare,* || *Le père aux écus.*

PENNYLESS (pĕn'-é-lĕce), *adj.* [without money] *Sans argent, qui n'a point d'argent.*

PENNY-GRASS (pĕn'-é-grăce), *f.* [an herb] *L'herbe aux poux*, f.

PENNY-POST (pĕn'-é-pôste), *f. La poste d'un sou, la petite poste.*

PENNY-RIBBON (pĕn'-é-rĭb-bne), *f.* [small narrow ribbon] *Faveur*, f.

PENNY-ROT (pĕn'-é-rŏte), *f.* [a plant] *Nombril de Vénus*, m.

PENNYROYAL (pĕn-é-rŏĭ'-ăl), *f.* [Bot. Pulegium, a med. plant] *Pouliot*, m.

PENNY-WEIGHT (pĕn'-é-oŭéte), *f.* [imaginary division of any silver weight into 12 equal parts, weighing 24 grains of wheat] *Denier*, m.

PENNY-WISE (pĕn'-é-oŭăĭze'), *adj. Qui épargne mal-à-propos des bagatelles, ménager de bouts de chandelle.*

PENNYWORT (pĕn'-é-oŭeŭrte), *f.* [wild mint] *Menthe sauvage*, f.

PENNYWORTH (pĕn'-é-oŭeŭrtsh, *and commonly* pĕn'-eŭrtsh), *f.* [as much as is bought for a penny; a small quantity; a purchase got for less than it is worth] *Pour un sou*; *une petite quantité*; *bon marché.* To buy a pennyworth of apples, *Acheter pour un sou de pommes.* To sell a penny-worth, *Faire bon marché*; *vendre à bon marché.* To buy a good pennyworth, *Acheter à bon marché.* I had a pennyworth of it, *J'en ai eu bon marché.*

PENO-ABSOU, *f.* [an American tree; the fruit of which is the most dangerous poison] *Piné-absou, peno-absou*, m.

PENORCEL, PENCH. V. PENNON.

PENSILE (pĕn'-sĭl), *adj.* [pendulous, hanging] *Suspendu, qui pend l'air.*

PENSILENESS (pĕn'-sĭl-nĕce), *f. état de ce qui est suspendu* ou *pendu, de ce qui pend.*

PENSION (pĕn'-cheŭne), *f.* [yearly allowance; boarding] *Pension*, f.

PENSION of Gray's Inn, *Le conseil du collége de Gray's-Inn.*

PENSIONS in the inns of court, *Droits d'un collége de Droit*, m. que chaque membre paie tous les ans au collége.

To PENSION, *v. a.* [to support by a voluntary allowance or stipend] *Pensionner, donner* ou *faire une pension à quelqu'un.* To pension an old servant, *Jubiler un ancien domestique.*

PENSIONARY (pĕn'-cheŭn-ă-ré), *adj. Qui a une pension.*

PENSIONER (pĕn'-cheŭn-eŭr), *f.* [a dependant] *Un pensionnaire, un homme pensionné.*

PENSIONERS of the king [the noblest sort of guard to the king's person] *Gentils-hommes de la garde*, ou ce qu'on appelle en France *gentils-hommes au bec de corbin.*

PENSIVE (pĕn'-sĭv'), *adj.* [thoughtful, sad, mournfully serious] *Pensif, rêveur, morne, chagrin, mélancholique, triste.*

PENSIVELY (pĕn'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [with melancholy] *D'un air rêveur, triste*, ou *mélancholique.*

PENSIVENESS (pĕn'-sĭv'-nĕce), *f.* [melancholy, gloomy seriousness] *Air pensif, méditation sombre, tristesse*, f. *mélancolie*, f. *pensées noires.*

PEN-STOCK (pĕn'-stŏk), *f.* [a sort of sluice or flood-gate] *écluse*, f. *vanne*, f.

PENSYLVANIA (pĕn'-sĭl-vé'-nĭ-ă), *f.* [one of the United States of N. America, so called from the famous Quaker Penn] *Pensylvanie*, f.

PENT (pĕn'te), *part. adj.* [shut up] *Enfermé.*

PENTACAPSULAR (pĕn'-tă-kăp'-chĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [Bot.] *Qui a cinq cavités* ou *capsules.*

PENTACHORD (pĕn'-tă-korde), *f.* [an instrument with five strings] *Pentacorde*, f. Lyre à cinq cordes.

PENTAEDROUS (pĕn'-tă-i'-dreŭce), *adj.* [having five sides] *Pentaèdre, qui a cinq côtés.*

PENTAGON (pĕn'-tă-gŏne), *f.* [a figure with five angles] *Pentagone*, m. *figure à cinq angles.*

PENTAGONAL (pĕn'-tăg'-ô-năl), *adj.* [quinquangular] *Pentagone, à cinq angles.*

PENTAMETER (pĕn'-tăm'-i-teŭr), *f.* [a Latin verse of five feet] *Un vers pentamètre.*

PENTANGULAR (pĕn'-tăn'gu'-lĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [five-cornered] *Qui a cinq angles.*

PENTAPETALOUS (pĕn'-tă-pèt'-ă-leŭce), *adj.* [Bot.] *à cinq pétales.*

PENTAPOLIS (pĕn'-tăp-o-lĭce), *f.* [a country wherein are five cities] *Pentapole*, f.

PENTASTYLE (pĕn'-tă-stăĭle), *f.* [Archit. with five rows of columns] *Pentastyle*, m.

PENTATEUCH (pĕn'-tă-tioŭke), *f.* [the five books of Moses] *Le pentateuque.*

PENTATHLON (pĕn'-tătsh-lŏne), *f.* [Antiq. the five exercises at the Grecian games, wrestling, darting, leaping, running, quoit-playing] *Pentathle*, m.

PENTECOST (pĕn'-té-kôste), *f.* [a feast among the Jews; Whitsuntide] *La Pentecôte.*

PENTECOSTAL (pĕn'-té-kôst-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to Whitsuntide] *De la Pentecôte.*

PENTECOSTALS, *f.* [pious oblations made formerly at the feast of Pentecost] *Offrandes pieuses que les paroissiens faisoient autrefois à leur curé le jour de la Pentecôte.*

PENTHESILEA (pĕn'-tshé-sĭ-li'-ă), *f.* [Mythol. a valorous Amazon, slain before Troy] *Penthésilée*, f.

PENTHEUS (pĕn'-tshĭ-eŭce), *f.* [Mythol.

the ſon of Echion, and king of Thebes, torn in pieces by his mother and ſiſter for deſpiſing the rites of Bacchus] *Penthée*, m.

PENTHOUSE (pĕn't'-hăoŭce), *and* PENTICE (pĕn'-tĭce), *ſ.* [a ſhed hanging out allone from the main wall, a ſloping roof] *Un appentis de maiſon, un angar, un auvent, un abat-vent*; ſignifie auſſi, *un mantelet*, machine de guerre.

PENTILE (pĕn'-tăĭle), *or rather* PANTILE (păn'-tăĭle), *ſ.* [a tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof] *Tuile creuſe* pour couvrir les maiſons, *faîtière*, f.

PENULTIMA (pĭ-neŭl'-tĭ-mă), *ſ.* [the laſt ſyllable but one] *La pénultième* ou *avant-dernière ſyllabe.*

PENULTIMATE (pĭ-neŭl'-tĭ-méte), *adj. Pénultième.*

PENUMBRA (pĭ-neŭm'-bră), *ſ.* [Aſtron. an imperfect ſhadow] *Pénombre*, f.

PENURIOUS (pĭ-nioŭ'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [niggardly, ſparing, ſordidly mean; ſcant, not plentiful] *Avare, chiche, taquin, trop ménager, trop économe*; ou bien, *ſtérile, qui n'eſt pas abondant*; *chétif, pauvre, indigent, miſérable.* V. AVARICIOUS.

PENURIOUSLY (pĭ-nĭou'-rĭ-eŭs-lé); *adv.* [ſparingly, not plentifully] *En avare, en taquin, pauvrement, chétivement.*

PENURIOUSNESS (pĭ-nĭou'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [niggardlineſs, parſimony] *Avarice*, f. *taquinerie*, f. *épargne ſordide*, f.

PENURY (pĕn'-nĭoŭ-ré), *ſ.* [poverty, indigence] *Diſette*, f. *pauvreté*, f. *indigence*, f. *beſoin*, m *miſère*, f.

PEONY (pi'-ô-né), *ſ.* [Bot. Pæonia; a beautiful flower, and med plant] *Pione*, ou *Pivoine*, f. [A ſort of ſnipe] *Sorte de Bécaſſine*, f.

PEOPLE (pī'-pl') *ſ.* [a nation] *Un peuple, une nation.* The people of Iſrael, *Le peuple d'Iſraël.* The French people, *La nation Françoiſe.* The Engliſh people are the beſt ſailors, *Les Anglois ſont les meilleurs marins.*

PEOPLE [the communalty, the vulgar, common people] *Les ſujets*, m. pl. *le peuple, le vulgaire, la foule, la multitude, la populace.* Prieſts are very different from what they appear to be to ignorant people: our credulity is the ſource of all their knowledge, *Les prêtres ne ſont pas ce qu'un vain peuple penſe*; *notre crédulité fait toute leur ſcience.*

PEOPLE [men in general] *Peuple*, m. *gens*, m. pl. *monde*, m. *âme*, f *bouche*, f. There is a world of people in London, *Il y a bien du peuple dans Londres.* They are good people, *Ce ſont de bonnes gens.* There was a great many people, *Il y avoit beaucoup de monde.* What will people ſay, if you do thus? *Que dira le monde*, ou *que dira-t-on, ſi vous faites cela?*

The people (in Churches), *Les laïques.*

¶ People, *gens*; perſons, *perſonnes* (ſynon.): The word *people* is ſo general, that it cannot be connected with a determinate number; for inſtance, four, five, or ſix people is improper; we ſhould uſe the word *perſons*: as, to be pleaſant at table none ſhould be admitted but *people* of good humour; nor ſhould there be more than ſeven or eight *perſons*: in order to deſcribe a company, we ſhould know the quality of the *people*, and the number of *perſons* preſent. In all governments we find ill affected *people*; and there are always, among a number, ſome diſcontented *perſons.*

To PEOPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtock with inhabitants] *Peupler, remplir d'habitans.* Greece peopled Italy, *La Grèce peupla l'Italie.*

PEOPLED (pī'-pl'd), *part. adj. Peuplé, rempli d'habitans.*

PEPA TICK, *or* PEPTIC, *ſ.* [a medicine good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities] *Pépatique*, ou *peptique*, f.

PEPIA, V. PIP.

PEPPER (pĕp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſpice] *Poivre*, m. White, black, round, *or* beaten pepper, *Poivre blanc, noir, entier* ou *pilé.* Jamaica pepper, *Amomi*, m. *tête de clou*, m. Wild pepper (the ſeed of the ſhrub called Agnus Caſtus, or Vitex), *Poivre ſauvage* ou *petit poivre*, m.

*† To take pepper in the noſe, *Se fâcher, ſe mettre en colère.*

He takes pepper in his noſe, *La moutarde lui monte au nez, il ſe met en colère.*

Pepper plant, *or* tree, *Poivrier*, m. *arbriſſeau qui porte le poivre*, m.

Wall-pepper, Sedum *or* leſſer-leek; *Joubarbe*, f. ou *pourpier ſauvage*, m. *poivre des murailles.*

Water pepper, *or* knot-graſs [a ſpecies of the Arſmart or Perſicaria] *Poivre d'eau*, m.

To PEPPER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſprinkle with pepper] *Poivrer, aſſaiſonner avec du poivre*; au figuré & en terme familier, *Roſſer, battre*; ou bien, *donner quelque mal vénérien.*

PEPPER-BOX (pĕp'-eŭr-bŏks), *ſ.* [a box for holding pepper] *Poivrière*, f. petit boîte où l'on met ou poivre.

PEPPERCORN (pĕp'-eŭr-korne), *ſ.* [any thing of inconſiderable value] *Bagatelle*, f. *épingle*, f.

PEPPER-MINT (pĕp'-eŭr-mĭn'te), *ſ.* [a ſort of mint extremely hot] *Menthe friſée*, f. *baume friſé*, m.

PEPPER-PLANT (pĕp'-eŭr-plăn'te), *ſ.* [a tree] *Poivrier*, m.

PEPPERWORT (pĕp'-eŭr-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Nigella arvenſis cornuta; poor man's pepper] *Poivrée*, f. *poivrette commune*, f.

PEPSIS (pĕp'-ſĭce), *ſ.* [Med. coction of foods or humours in the body] *Coction*, f.

PEPTICK (pĕp'-tĭk), *adj.* [Med. that helps digeſtion] *Peptique.*

† PER [*prep.* uſed for *by*] *Par.* Per force, *Par force.* Per annum (*expreſſion purement Latine admiſe en certaines formules pour* by the year), *Par an.*

PERACUTE (pĕr-ă-kĭoute'), *adj.* [very ſharp, very violent] *Fort aigu, fort violent.*

PERADVENTURE (pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-tiĕŭre), *adv.* [perhaps] *Peut-être, par haſard, par aventure, d'aventure.*

PERADVENTURE [*uſed as a noun*; doubt, queſtion] *Doute*, m. Without peradventure, *Sans doute, indubitablement.*

To PERAGRATE (pĕr'-ă-gréte), *v. a.* and *n.* [to wander over, to ramble through] *Parcourir, errer, roder.*

PERAGRATION (pĕr-ă-gré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of paſſing through any ſtate *or* place] *Peragration*, f. terme d'Aſtronomie; & par extenſion, *pélerinage*, m. *voyage* en général, m. The month of peragration, *Le mois de peragration.*

To PERAMBULATE (pĕr-ăm'-bĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to walk through] *Paſſer par, parcourir, voir* ou *viſiter en voyageant.* He has perambulated many countries, *Il a vu bien des pays.*

PERAMBULATED (pĕr-ăm'-bĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Parcouru, vu en voyageant.*

PERAMBULATION (pĕr-ăm'-bĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of paſſing through; a travelling ſurvey] *Voyage*, m. *tour*, m. *action de parcourir*, f. *viſite*, f. Their perambulation of the Northern ſeas, *Leur voyage, leurs courſes dans les mers du Nord.* Perambulation of a foreſt, *La viſite d'un forêt.*

PERAMBULATOR (pĕr-ăm'-bĭoŭ-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [way-wiſer, ſurveying wheel] *Odomètre*, m.

PERCASE. V. PERHAPS *and* PERCHANCE.

‡ PERCEANT, *adj.* [piercing, penetrating] *Perçant, pénétrant, aigu.*

PERCEIVABLE (pĕr-ci'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [perceptible] *Perceptible, qui peut être apperçu, aperçevable.*

PERCEIVABLY (pĕr-ci'-vă-blé), *adv.* [in a perceivable manner] *D'une manière perceptible, ſenſiblement, clairement.*

To PERCEIVE (pĕr-cīve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects; to know, to obſerve] *Appercevoir, découvrir, concevoir, comprendre, obſerver, connoître*: *s'appercevoir.* But he perceived it not, *Mais il ne le comprenoit pas.* To perceive before-hand, *Preſſentir, connoître d'avance.* V. To SEE.

PERCEIVED (pĕr-cīv'd), *part. adj. Apperçu, découvert, conçu, compris, obſervé, connu.*

PERCEPTIBILITY (pĕr-cĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being perceptible; the power of perceiving] *Qualité perceptible*; *perception*, f.

PERCEPTIBLE (pĕr-cĕp'-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be perceived] *Perceptible, ſenſible.*

PERCEPTIBLY (pĕr-cĕp'-tĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a perceptible manner] *D'une manière perceptible, ſenſiblement, viſiblement.*

PERCEPTION (pĕr-cĕp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the power of perceiving] *Perception*, f. *intelligence*, f. *connoiſſance intime*, f. *conſcience*, f. ſignifie auſſi *l'action de percevoir*; *notion*, f. *idée*, f.

PERCEPTIVE (pĕr-cĕp'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of perceiving] *Qui a la faculté d'appercevoir, de connoître*; *intelligent.*

PERCEPTIVITY (pĕr-cĕp-tĭv'-ĭ-té), V. PERCEPTION.

PERCH (pĕrtche), *ſ.* [rod, a meaſure of five yards and a half] *Perche*, f.

PERCH [a rooſt for a hawk] *Blot*, m.

PERCH [a fiſh] *Perche*, f. poiſſon d'eau douce. The young common perch, *Millecantons*, f.

To PERCH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſit as a bird] *Se percher, s'aſſeoir, brancher.* He was perching on a tree, *Il étoit perché ſur un arbre.* A perching ſtick, *Un perchoir*, bâton dans une cage, ſur lequel un oiſeau ſe perche.

PERCHANCE (pĕr-tchăn'ce'), *adv.* [perhaps, peradventure] *Peut-être, par haſard, d'aventure, par aventure.*

PERCHING (pĕrch'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [rooſting *or* ſitting on a perch] *Perché*, f. Perching-ſtick, *Un perchoir.*

PERCIPIENT (pĕr-cĭp'-ĭ-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [a perceptive creature] *Etre intelligent.*

PERCLOSE, *ſ. Concluſion*, f. *fin*, f.

To PERCOLATE (pĕr'-kô-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrain] *Paſſer, couler*; au figuré, *tranſmettre.*

PERCOLATED (pĕr'-kô-lé tĕd), *part. adj. Paſſé, coulé*, au propre & au figuré

PERCOLATION (pĕr-kô-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſtraining] *L'action de paſſer, de couler, filtration*, f.

PERCONTATION (pĕr-kŏn'-té'-cheŭne), *or* PERCUNCTATION, *ſ.* [diligent inquiry] *Enquête*, f. *interrogation*, f. *demande*, f. *inquiſition*, f. *recherche*, f.

PERCULIS, *ſ.* [the name of one of the purſuivants at arms] *Le titre d'un des pourſuivans d'armes.*

To PERCUSS (pĕr-keŭce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike] *Frapper.*

PERCUSSED (pĕr-keŭs't), *part. adj. Frappé.*

PERCUSSION (pĕr-keŭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſtriking] *Percuſſion*, f. *l'action de frapper.*

PERCUTIENT (pĕr-kĭou'-chĕn'te), *adj.* [ſtriking] *Qui frappe.*

PERDEFOLS, *ſ.* [deciduous plants that caſt their leaves in winter] V. PERENNIAL.

PERDITION (pĕr-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [deſtruction, ruin] *Perdition*, f. *ruine*, f. *deſtruction*, f. *perte*, f. *le dernier malheur, la mort éternelle.*

PERDIX (pĕr'-dĭks), *ſ.* [Mythol. the inventer of the ſaw and compaſs, killed by Dædalus] *Perdix*, m.

PERDIX GRÆCA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſort of Partridge of Savoy and Greece] *Bartavelle*, f. Perdix Damaſcena, *Ganga*, m. *gelinotte des Pyrenées*,

Pyrénées, f. *perdrix de Damas*, f.

PERDRIGON, *ſ.* [a ſort of plumb] *Perdrigon*, m. ſorte de prune.

PERDUE (pĕr-dïou'), *adv.* [cloſe, in ambuſh] *En embuſcade.* To lie perdue, *Etre en embuſcade.*

PERDUE, *adj.* [advanced] *Avancé.* A perdue centinel, *Une ſentinelle avancée.*

PERDUES (pĕr-dïouz'), *ſ. pl.* [the forlorn hope] *Les enfans perdus d'une armée*, m.

PERDULOUS (pĕr'-dïou-leuce), *adj. Perdu.*

PERDURABLE (pĕr'-dïoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* [laſting] *Durable, permanent*

PERDURABLY (pĕr'-dïoŭ-ră-blé), *adv.* [laſtingly] *D'une maniere durable & permanente.*

PERDURATION (pĕr-dïoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [long continuance] *Durée*, f.

PEREGRINARY (pĕr-ĭ-grĭn'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [in anc. Monaſt. a monk committed to entertain ſtrangers] *Celui qui reçoit les étrangers, les voyageurs.*

To PEREGRINATE (pér'-ĭ-grĭ-néte), *v. n.* [to travel, to live in foreign countries] *Voyager, demeurer dans les pays étrangers.*

PEREGRINATION (pĕr-ĭ grĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [travel] *Voyage*, m. *l'action de voyager, d'aller dans les pays étrangers*; *pérégrination*, f.

PEREGRINATORES (per -ĭ-grĭ-nă-tôrĭz), *ſ. pl.* [ſtudents in Botany, who have taken long journeys in ſearch of plants] *Herboriſans*, m. pl.

PEREGRINE (pĕr'-ĭ-grĭne), *adj.* [foreign] *Etranger, pélerin* ou *pérégrin*, en terme de Fauconnerie. A peregrine hawk, *Un faucon pérégrin* ou *pélerin.*

PERELLA, *ſ.* [Bot. a fungous ſubſtance, a ſort of lichen, uſed to dye in red] *Perelle*, f. *orſeille d'Auvergne* or *de terre*, f.

To PEREMPT (pĕr-ĕm'te'), *v. a.* [a law-term; to kill, to cruſh] *Tuer, opprimer, écraſer.*

PEREMPTION (pĕr-ĕm'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a Law-term; cruſh, extinction] *Péremption*, f.

PEREMPTORILY (pĕr'-ĕm'-eŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [abſolutely, poſitively] *Péremptoirement, abſolument, définitivement, déciſivement, d'une maniére déciſive.* Never judge peremptorily on firſt appearances, *Ne jugez jamais définitivement* ou *abſolument ſur les premières apparences.*

PEREMPTORINESS (pĕr'-ĕm'-teŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [poſitiveneſs, abſolute deciſion] *Ton dogmatique*, m. *maniére déciſive*, f. *jugement abſolu & définitif*, m. *entêtement*, m. Peremptorineſs in a man's own opinion, *Entêtement de ſa propre opinion*, m.

PEREMPTORY (pĕr'-ĕm'-teŭr-é, *or* pĕr-ĕm'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [final, determinate, dogmatical, abſolute] *Péremptoire, déciſif, définitif*; ou bien, *abſolu, dogmatique, décidé, ductoral, tranchant, affirmatif* To be peremptory, *Décider* A peremptory argument, *Un argument péremptoire* ou *déciſif.* The divines are very peremptory in their determinations, *Les théologiens ſont fort dogmatiques dans leurs déciſions*

PERENNIAL (pĕr ĕn'-nĭ ăl), *adj.* [laſting through the year] *Qui dure l'année, d'un an*

PERENNIAL [everlaſting] *Continuel, permanent, perpétuel.*

PERENNIAL [in Botany] *Qui dure pluſieurs années.*

PERENNIAL Evergreens, *Qui gardent leurs feuilles l'hiver.*

PERENNIAL deciduous *or* perdefols, *Qui perdent leurs feuilles pendant l'hiver.*

PERENNITY (pĕr-ĕn'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [perpetuity] *Durée perpétuelle, f. perpétuité*, f.

PERENOPTURUS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. black vulture, a bird of the Alps and Pyrenees] *Pérénoptère*, m.

PERFECT (pĕr'-fĕkte), *adj.* [complete, conſummate, finiſhed] *Parfait, accompli, achevé.* We count thoſe things perfect which want nothing requiſite for the end whereto they were inſtituted, *Nous regardons comme parfaites les choſes qui ont tout ce qu'exige la fin pour laquelle elles ont été faites.*

¶ Perfect, *parfait*; finiſhed, *fini, achevé*; complete, *complet, accompli* (ſynon.): *Perfection* regards properly the beauty which ariſes from the deſign and conſtruction of a work; *finiſhing*, that which ariſes from the care of the workman: *completion* depends upon the want of nothing: the firſt excludes all defect; the ſecond ſhows attention to the minuteſt article; the third reſpects more the totality of parts. We may eaſily make a thing *complete*, and with much pains *finiſh* it, but after all it may not be *perfect.*

PERFECT [fully ſkilled] *Conſommé, parfaitement verſé, qui a une connoiſſance parfaite, qui entend à fond.* He is perfect in the uſe of arms, *Il eſt conſommé dans l'art de manier les armes.* You are perfect in the privileges of your country, *Vous connoiſſez à fond les droits & les priviléges de votre pays.*

PERFECT [pure, blameleſs; out of danger] *Parfait, pur, ſans tache*; * *céleſte*; ou bien, *ſain & ſauf, hors de danger.*

To PERFECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to complete], to finiſh] *Perfectionner, achever, rendre parfait, parfaire, compléter.* Perfecting, *achèvement*, m. *accompliſſement*, m.

PERFECTED (pĕr'-fĕk-tĕd), *part. adj. Perfectionné, achevé, parfait.*

PERFECTOR (pĕr'-fĕkt-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that makes perfect] *Celui* ou *celle qui rend parfait, qui perfectionne.*

PERFECTION (pĕr-fĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being perfect, great accompliſhment] *Perfection*, f. *achèvement*, m. *excellence, f. qualité excellente*, * *couronnement*, m.

To PERFCTIONATE (pĕr-fĕk'-cheŭnéte), *v. a.* [to make perfect, to advance to perfection] *Perfectionner.*

PERFECTIVE (pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [conducing to bring to perfection] *Qui perfectionne, qui conduit* ou *contribue à la perfection.*

PERFECTIVELY (pĕr-fĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in a perfective manner] *D'une manière qui perfectionne.*

PERFECTLY (pĕr'-fĕkt-lé), *adv.* [in the higheſt degree of excellence] *Parfaitement, dans le plus haut degré de perfection, d'une maniére parfaite*

PERFECTNESS (pĕr'-fĕkt-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being perfect; ſkill] *Perfection*, f. *habileté*, f. *ſavoir-faire*, f. Is that your perfectneſs? *Eſt-ce là tout votre ſavoir-faire, toute votre habileté?*

PERFIDIOUS (pĕr-fĭd'-ïeŭce), *adj.* [treacherous, falſe to truſt] *Perfide, infidelle, déloyal, ſans foi, traître.* A perfidious man *or* woman, *Un traitre* ou *une traîtreſſe, une âme traîtreſſe.*

PERFIDIOUSLY (pĕr-fĭd'-ïeŭs-lé), *adv.* [treacherouſly] *Perfidement, en traître, en trahiſon.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS (pĕr-fĭd'-ïeŭs-nĕce), *and* PERFIDY (pĕr'-fĭ-dé), *ſ.* [treachery, want of faith] *Perfidie*, f. *manquement de foi*, m. *trahiſon*, f. *infidélité*, f.

To PERFLATE (pĕr-fléte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* to blow through] *Souffler à travers.*

PERFLATION (pĕr-flé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of perflating] *L'action de ſouffler à travers.*

PERFOLIATA, *ſ.* [Bot. Bupleurum, hare's ear; a med. plant] *Perce-feuille*, f. f. *oreille de lièvre*, f.

To PERFORATE (pér'-fô-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bore through, to pierce] *Percer d'outre en outre, trouer, perforer, forer.*

PERFORATED (pĕr'-fô-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Percé tout d'outre en outre, troué, perforé.*

PERFORATION (pĕr-fô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of perforating] *L'action de percer, de trouer, perforation*, f.

PERFORATION [a hole, place bored] *Une trouée, un trou.*

PERFORATOR (pĕr'-fô-ré-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument of boring] *Inſtrument de chirurgien pour percer*, ou *forer*, m.

*PERFORCE, *adv.* [by violence, violently] *Forcément, par force.*

To PERFORM (pĕr-fôrme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to execute, to accompliſh] *Exécuter, accomplir effectuer, faire, s'acquitter.* To perform a deſign, *Exécuter un deſſein.* To perform one's promiſe, *Accomplir ſa promeſſe.* To perform one's duties, *S'acquitter de ſes devoirs.*

PERFORMABLE (pĕr-fôrm'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [practicable, ſuch as may be done] *Praticable, faiſable.*

PERFORMANCE (pĕr-fôrm'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [completion of ſomething deſigned, execution of ſomething promiſed] *Exécution*, f. *accompliſſement*, m. The only means to make him ſucceſsful in the performance of theſe great works was to be above contempt, *Le ſeul moyen propre à le faire réuſſir dans l'exécution de ces grandes choſes, étoit de ſe mettre au deſſus du mépris.*

PERFORMANCE [compoſition, work, action] *Ouvrage*, m. *action*, f. *exploit*, m. An ingenious performance, *Un ouvrage d'eſprit.* Military performances, *Exploits militaires.*

PERFORMED (pĕr-fôrm'd'), *part. adj. Exécuté, accompli, effectué, fait.*

PERFORMER (pĕr-fôrm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that performs any thing] *Celui qui exécute, qui accomplit, qui effectue*; *exécuteur*, m..

PERFORMER, *ſ.* [in Muſick] *Muſicien qui exécute*, m. *joueur d'inſtrument*, m. oppoſé à *compoſiteur*, m. *Symphoniſte*, m. *exécutant*, m. *concertant*, m.

To PERFRICATE (pĕr'-frĭ-kéte), *v. n.* [to rub over] *Frotter, frayer, décrotter quelque choſe.*

PERFUMATORY (pĕr-fïou'-mă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [which perfumes] *Qui parfume.*

PERFUME (pĕr'-fïoŭme), *ſ.* [ſweet ſcent, fragrance] *Parfum*, m. *agréable odeur*, f. Liquid perfumes, *Parfums liquides.* Dry perfumes (powders), *Parfums ſecs.*

To PERFUME (pĕr-fïoume'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcent, to impregnate with ſweet ſcent] *Parfumer, embaumer, communiquer une odeur agréable.*

PERFUMED (pĕr-fïoum'd'), *part. adj. Parfumé, embaumé.*

PERFUMER (pĕr-fïou'-meŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent] *Parfumeur*, m.

PERFUMING (pĕr-fïou'-mïn'gne), *adj.* Er. A perfuming-pan *or* pot, *Une caſſolette, un encenſoir.*

PERFUNCTORILY (pĕr-feŭn'k'-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [carelelly, negligently] *Négligemment, par manière d'acquit.*

PERFUNCTORINESS (pĕr-feŭnk'-teŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [careleſſneſs, indolence] *Négligence*, f. *indolence*, f.

PERFUNCTORY (pĕr-feŭnk'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [ſlight, careleſs, negligent] *Léger, ſuperficiel, inexact, fait négligemment*, ou *par manière d'acquit.*

To PERFUSE (pĕr-fïouze'), V. To OVERSPREAD.

PERGAMO, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Natolia; lat. 39°-5' N. lon. 27°-27' E.] *Pergame* ou *Pergamo.*

PERHAPS (pĕr-hăps'), *adj.* [it may be] *Peut-être.*

PERIAGUA, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a ſwift canoe uſed by the ſavages] *Pirogue*, f.

PERIANTHIUM (pĕr-ĭ-ăn'-ſhĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [in Bot. the little green leaves which compaſs the bottom of a flower; empalement, calyx] *Périanthe*, m.

‡ PERIAPT (pĕr'-ĭ-ăpte), *ſ.* [amulet tied about the neck as a preſervative] *Amuette*, f. *préſervatif*, m.

PERIBOLE (pĕr'-ĭ-bô-lé), *ſ.* [Rhet Periagoge, accumulation] *Péribole*, f.

PERINOE [Med. the breaking out of internal humours all over the body] *Péribole*, f.

PERICARDIAN (pĕr-ĭ-kar'-dĭ-ăne), *and* PERICARDICK (pĕr-ĭ-kar'-dĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the pericardium] *Du péricarde.* The pericardick *or* pericardian vein, *La veine du péricarde.*

PERICARDIUM (pĕr-ĭ-kar'-dĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a thin membrane containing the heart in its cavity] *Le péricarde.*

PERICARPIUM (pĕr-ĭ-kar'-pĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a pellicle, membrane, &c. encompaſſing the fruit *or* grain of a plant] *Le péricarpe.*

PERICLITATION (pĕr-ĭ-klĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [danger; trial, experiment] *Péril*, m. *danger*, m. ou *état d'une choſe qui périclite.*

PERICRANIUM (pĕr-ĭ-kré'-nĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [the membrane that covers the ſkull] *Le péricrâne.*

PERICULOUS (pĕ-rĭk'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [dangerous, hazardous, difficult] *Périlleux, haſardeux, où il y a du danger, difficile.*

PERIDOT, *ſ.* [a precious ſtone] *Péridot*, m. pierre précieuſe d'une couleur verdâtre.

PERIERGY (pĕr'-ĭ-ĕr-djé), *ſ.* [needleſs caution, unneceſſary diligence] *Circonſpection ſuperflue, ſoin inutile*, m.

PERIGEE (pĕr'-ĭ-djĭ), *and* PERIGEUM (pĕr-ĭ-djĭ'-eŭme), *ſ.* [that point wherein a planet is ſaid to be at its leaſt diſtance from the earth; ſtands oppoſed to Apogee] *Le périgée* d'une planète.

PERIHELIUM (pĕr-ĭ-hī'-lĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [that point wherein a planet is ſaid to be at its leaſt diſtance from the ſun] *Le périhélie* o'une planète.

PERIGOURDINE, *ſ.* [a ſort of dance] *Périgourdine*, f.

PERIGUEUX, *ſ.* [an ancient town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord; lat. 45°-11' N. lon. 0°-48' E.] *Périgueux*, m.

PERIL (pĕr'-ĭl), *ſ* [hazard, V. DANGER] *Péril*, m. *danger*, m. *riſque*, m. *haſard*, m. Tell me of yoor perils, *Racontez-moi les dangers que vous avez courus.* At our own perils, *A nos riſques, périls & fortunes.*

PERILOUS (pĕr'-ĭl-eŭce), *adj.* [dangerous] *Périlleux, dangereux, haſardeux.*

PERILOUSLY (pĕr'-ĭl-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [dangerouſly] *Périlleuſement, dangereuſement, avec péril, avec riſque.* He is perilouſly ſick, *Il eſt dangereuſement malade.*

PERIMALE (pĭ-rĭm'-ă-lé), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Hippodamas, changed into an iſland] *Périmèle*, f.

PERIMETER (pĭ-rĭm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [the utmoſt line of any ſolid body] *Périmètre*, m.

PERINEUM (pĕr-ĭ-ni'-eŭ'me), *ſ.* [Anat. the ſpace between the anus and the parts of generation] *Le périnée.*

PERIOD (pi'-rĭ-eŭd), *ſ.* [a circuit, a revolution, time in which any thing is performed] *Période, f. révolution, t. un certain eſpace de temps.* The ſolar period, *La période ſolaire.* The Julian period, *La période Julienne.*

PERIOD [return] *Période*, f. *retour*, m. *accès*, m. Intermittent fevers have their regular periods, *Les fièvres intermittentes ont leurs périodes réglées.*

PERIOD [a complete ſentence] *Période* d'un diſcours, f. A well turned period, *Période arrondie.* A full or numerous period, *Période carrée.*

* PERIOD [the pitch] *Période*, m. *point*, m. *degré*, m. The higheſt period *or* pitch of glory, *Le plus haut période ou degré de gloire.* In the laſt period of his life, *Dans le dernier période de ſa vie.*

PERIODICAL (pi-rĭ-ŏd'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PERIODICK (pi-rĭ-ŏd'-ĭk), *adj.* [circular, making a revolution; *or* having ſtated periods] *Périodique, qui a ſes périodes.*

PERIODICALLY (pi-rĭ-ŏd'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [at ſtated periods] *Périodiquement.*

PERIŒCH (pĕr-ĭ-ĭ'-ci-ăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Geogr. thoſe who have the ſame latitudes, but oppoſite longitudes] *Périœciens*, m. pl.

PERIOPHTHALMIUM, *ſ.* V. NICTITATING Membrane.

PERIOSTEUM (pĕr-ĭ-ŏs'-tĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a membrane that covers a bone] *Périoſte*, m.

PERIPATETICK (pĕr-ĭ-pă-tĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [Walking; relating to Ariſtotle] *Péripatéticien.* Peripatetic (a follower of Ariſtotle), *Péripatéticien, f. Ariſtotélicien*, m. Peripatetic philoſophy [the ſyſtem of Philoſophy taught by Ariſtotle] *Péripatéuſme*, m.

PERIPETIA (pĕr-ĭ-pi'-chĭĕ), *ſ.* [ſudden change of conſideration; caraſtrophe] *Péripétie, f.*

PERIPHAS (pĕr'-ĭ-fŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a moſt admired king of Athens, changed into Jupiter's favorite eagle] *Périphas*, m.

PERIPHERY (pĕr-ĭf'-ĭ-ré), *ſ.* [circumference] *Périphérie, f. circonférence*, f.

PERIPHETUS (pĕr'-ĭ-tĭ'-teŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a cruel giant of Epidorus, ſlain by Theſeus] *Périphète*, m.

To PERIPHRASE (pĕr-ĭ-fréze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expreſs by circumlocution] *Périphraſer, exprimer par des circonlocutions.*

PERIPHRASED (pĕr-ĭ-fréz'd'), *part. adj. Périphraſé.*

PERIPHRASIS (pĕr-ĭf'-ră-cĭce), *ſ.* [circumlocution] *Périphraſe*, f. *circonlocution*, f.

PERIPHRASTICAL (pĕr-ĭ-frăs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [circumlocutory] *De périphraſe, compoſé de périphraſes.*

PERIPHRASTICALLY (pĕr-ĭ-frăs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by periphraſis] *Par périphraſe, par circonlocution.*

PERIPLOCA, *ſ.* [Bot. Virginian ſilk; its juice is a poiſon to four legged animals] *Périploca, f. apocin du Canada*, m. *la ſoyeuſe*, f.

PERIPLUS, *ſ.* [a voyage round a certain ſea or ſea-coaſt] *Périple*, m.

PERIPNEUMONIA (pĕr-ĭp-nĭoŭ-mô'-nĭ-ă), *and* PERIPNEUMONY (pĕr-ĭp-nĭou'-mô-nè), *ſ.* [an inflammation of the lungs] *Péripneumonie*, f. *inflammation des poumons*, f.

PERIPTERE (pĕr'-ĭp-tĕre), *ſ.* [a building encompaſſed with columns on all the four ſides *Péiptere*, m.

PERISCIANS (pĕr-ĭs'-cĭ-ăn'z), *and* PERISCII (pĕr-ĭs'-cĭ-ăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Geogr. the inhabitants of the frozen zones] *Périſciens*, m.

To PERISH (pĕr'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to die, to be deſtroyed] *Périr, mourir.* To periſh by the ſword, *Mourir par le fer.* I periſh with hunger, *Je meurs de faim.*

PERISHABLE (pĕr'-ĭch-ŭ-bl'), *adj.* [liable to periſh, ſubject to decay, of ſhort duration] *Périſſable, ſujet à périr.*

PERISHABLENESS (pĕr'-ĭch-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [liableneſs to decay, *or* to periſh] *Qualité périſſable*, f.

PERISHED (pĕr'-ĭch't), *adj.* [from To Periſh] *Péri.*

PERISSOLOGY (pĕr-ĭs-sŏl'-û-djé), *ſ.* [Macrology, ſuperfluous ornaments in ſpeech] *Périſſologie*, f.

PERISTALTIC (pĕr-ĭ-ſtăl'-tĭk), *adj.* [Med. reſſembling the creeping of a worm] *Périſtaltique.* The periſtaltick motion of the guts, *Le mouvement périſtaltique des inteſtins.*

PERISTERION (pĕr-ĭs-ti'-rĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [Bot. Verbena, vervain or vervine; a med. plant] *Verveine* ou *vervène*, f.

PERISTERA (pĕr-ĭs'-tĭ-răʼ), *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph changed by Cupid into a dove] *Périſtère*, f.

PERISTYLE (pĕr'-ĭs-tăĭle), *ſ.* [a circular range of pillars] *Périſtyle*, m.

PERISYSTOLE (pĕr-ĭ sĭs'-tô-lé), *ſ.* [the pauſe *or* interval betwixt two motions of the heart] *Périſyſtole*, f.

PERIT (pĕr'-ĭte), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſort of weight leſs than a grain] *Petit poids au deſſous du grain.*

PERITONEUM (pĕr-ĭ-tô-ni'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a membrane that lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly] *Le péritoine.*

PERITROCHIUM (pĕr-ĭ-trô'-kĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [in Mechanics] *Cylindre*, m. *tambour*, m. *treuil*, m.

To PERJURE (pĕr'-djeŭre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [uſed with a reciprocal pronoun, to forſwear] *Se parjurer, violer ſon ſerment.* He perjured himſelf, *Il a violé ſon ſerment.*

PERJURED (pĕr'-djeŭr'd), *part. adj. Parjure, qui s'eſt parjuré, qui a violé ſon ſerment.*

PERJURER (pĕr'-djeŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſwears falſely] *Parjure*, m. *celui* ou *celle qui fait un faux ſerment.*

PERJURY (pĕr'-djeŭr-é), *ſ.* [a falſe oath] *Parjure*, m. *faux ſerment.*

PERIWIG (pĕr'-ĭ-ouĭgue), *ſ.* [adſcititious hair] *Une perruque.* To wear a periwig, *Porter perruque.*

To PERIWIG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to dreſs in falſe hair] *Mettre une perruque*; ſe dit ordinairement au figuré, & ſignifie *coiffer.*

PERIWIGGED (pĕr'-ĭ-ouĭg'd), *part. adj. En perruque*; au figuré, *coiffé, hériſſé de . . .* Diſcord periwigged with ſnakes, *La diſcorde qui a pour cheveux des ſerpens, dont la tête eſt hériſſée de ſerpens.*

PERIWINKLE (pĕr'-ĭ-oŭĭn'-kl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Pervinca; a powerful med. plant] *Petite pervenche*, f. *petit pucelage*, m. *violette des forciers*, f. *grande pervenche*, f. *grand pucelage*, m.

PERIWINKLE [a ſmall univalve ſhell-fiſh, a kind of fiſh-ſnail] *Petoncle*, f. *Bourreau*, m. *bigourneau*, m. *ſabot*, m. limaçon de mer.

PERK (pĕrk), *adj.* [pert, briſk, airy] *Eveillé, égrillard, enjoué, vif.*

To PERK, -ING, -ED, (pĕrk't), *v. a.* [to dreſs, to adorn] *Parer, orner.*

To PERK UP, *v. n.* [to hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs] *Lever la tête avec une vivacité affectée, la porter au vent*; au figuré, *ſe remettre, ſe refaire, reprendre ſes forces, ſe ravoir, revenir d'une maladie.*

PERKING UP (pĕrk'-ĭn'gne-eŭp), *or* Perking-up-again, *ſ.* [from To Perk Up] *L'action de ſe refaire*, &c.

PERKT UP (pĕrk't'-eŭp), *or* Perkt-up-again, *adj.* [from To Perk up] *Revenu d'une maladie, qui a repris ſes forces.*

PERLOUS (pĕr'-leŭce), *adj.* [from Perilous; dangerous, full of hazard] *Haſardeux, périlleux, douteux.*

PERM, *ſ.* [a government of Ruſſia formerly a province of Kaſan] *Perme*, m.

PERMAGY, *ſ.* [a little Turkiſh boat] *Perme*, m.

PERMANENCE (pĕr'-mă-nĕn'ce), *and* PERMANENCY (pĕr'-mă-nĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the quality of continuing long in the ſame ſtate] *Permanence, t. durée*, f. *état permanent.*

PERMANENT (pĕr'-mă-nĕn't), *adj.* [durable, laſting, unchanged] *Permanent, durable.*

PERMANENTLY (pĕr'-mă-nĕn't-lé), *adv.* [in a durable manner] *D'une manière permanente*, ou *durable.*

PERMANSION (pĕr-măn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [continuance, reſidence in a place] *Durée*, f. *continuation*, f. *ſéjour*, m.

PERMEABLE (pĕr'-mĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be paſſed through] *Pénétrable.*

PERMEANT (pĕr'-mĭ-ăn't), *adj.* [paſſing through] *Pénétrant.*

To PERMEATE (pĕr'-mĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paſs through] *Pénétrer, paſſer à travers.*

PERMEATED (pĕr'-mĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Pénétré.*

PERMEATION (pĕr-mĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de paſſer à travers*, f.

PERMESSUS (pĕr-mĕss'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a river flowing from Helicon, ſacred to Apollo and the Muſes] *Permeſſe*, m.

PERMISCIBLE (pĕr-mĭs'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be mingled] *Qu'on peut mêler.*

PERMISSIBLE (pĕr-mĭss'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that

[that may be permitted] *Qu'on peut permettre.*

PERMISSION (pĕr-mĭsh'-ŭne), *ſ.* [leave *or* allowance, grant of liberty] *Permiſſion*, f. *pouvoir*, m. *liberté*, f. *privilége*, m. *licence*, f. *congé* de faire quelque choſe, m.

PERMISSIVE (pĕr-mĭss'-ĭv'), *adj.* [granting liberty, not favouring, not hindering; granted] *Qui tolère, qui permet; toléré, permis, de ſimple permiſſion.* A permiſſive will, *Une volonté qui tolère, qui permet, qui ſouffre, qui n'empêche pas.* This uſury is but permiſſive, *Cette uſure n'eſt que tolérée.*

PERMISSIVELY (pĕr-mĭss'-ĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by bare allowance] *Avec permiſſion.*

PERMISTION (pĕr-mĭs'-tĭcŭne), *and* PERMIXTION (pĕr-mĭks'-tĭcŭne), *ſ.* [the act of mixing *or* mingling] *L'action de mélanger, de mêler; mixtion*, f.

PERMIT (pĕr'-mĭte), *ſ.* [a written permiſſion *or* paſs from an officer for tranſporting goods from place to place, on the duty being paid] *Un paſſe-avant.*

PERMIT [a certificate from the exciſe-office] *Congé*, m.

To PERMIT (pĕr-mĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to allow, to give leave] *Permettre, ſouffrir, donner la permiſſion, accorder.* V. To TOLERATE.

‡ To PERMIT [to give up, to reſign] *Laiſſer le ſoin.* Permit the reſt to the Gods, *Laiſſez le ſoin du reſte aux Dieux.*

PERMITTANCE (pĕr-mĭt'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [allowance, forbearance of oppoſition, permiſſion] *Connivence*, f. *permiſſion*, f. *indulgence*, f *tolérance*, f.

PERMITTED (pĕr-mĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Permis, ſouffert, accordé.*

PERMIXTION (pĕr-mĭks' tĭcŭne), *ſ.* [the act of mingling] *Mixtion*, f. [the ſtate of being mingled] *Mélange*, m.

PERMUTATION (pĕr-mĭoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [exchange of one thing for another] *Permutation*, f. *échange*, m.

To PERMUTE (pĕr-mĭoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exchange] *Changer, échanger; permuter (un bénéfice).*

PERMUTED (pĕr-mĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Changé, échangé; permuté.*

PERMUTER (pĕr-mĭou'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an exchanger] *Permutant*, m.

PERNICIOUS (pĕr-nĭch'-eŭce), *ſ.* [miſchievous] *Pernicieux, nuiſible, funeſte, fatal.* V. MISCHIEVOUS.

PERNICIOUSLY (pĕr-nĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [miſchievouſly] *Pernicieuſement, d'une maniere funeſte*, ou *pernicieuſe.*

PERNICIOUSNESS (pĕr-nĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being pernicious *or* miſchievous] *Qualité pernicieuſe* ou *nuiſible*, f.

PERNICITY (pĕr-nĭss'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſwiftneſs, celerity] *Viteſſe*, f. *célérité*, m.

PERONE, *ſ* [Anat. Fibula, a bone of the leg] *Péron*, m.

PERONES, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. high ſhoes of raw hides, reaching up to the middle of the leg] *Guêtres*, f. pl. *demi-bottes*, f. pl.

PERONEUS, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle of the perone] *Péronier*, m.

PERORATION (pĕr-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the concluſion of an oration] *Peroraiſon*, f.

To PERPEND (pĕr-pĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weigh in the mind, to conſider attentively] *Examiner, peſer, conſidérer attentivement.*

PERPENDED (pĕr-pĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Examiné, peſé, conſidéré avec attention.*

PERPENDER (pĕr-pĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [a coping ſtone] *Pierre qui ſert de faîte* ou *de chaperon*, f.

PERPENDICLE (pĕr-pĕn'-dĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [any thing hanging down by a ſtrait line] *A plomb*, m. *perpendicule*, m.

PERPENDICULAR (pĕr-pĕn'-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [croſſing any other line at right angles; cutting the horizon at right angles] *Perpendiculaire.* Perpendicular line, *A plomb.* Of two lines, if one be perpendicular the other is perpendicular too, *De deux lignes, ſi l'une eſt perpendiculaire, l'autre l'eſt auſſi.*

PERPENDICULARLY (pĕr-pĕn'-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr-lé), *adv.* [in a perpendicular direction] *Perpendiculairement, à plomb.*

PERPENDICULARITY (pĕr-pĕn'-dĭk-ĭoŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being perpendicular] *Perpendicularité*, f. *à plomb*, m.

PERPENSION (pĕr-pĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [conſideration] *Conſidération*, f. *réflexion*, f. *attention*, f.

To PERPETRATE (pĕr'-pĭ-tréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to commit, to act; always in an ill ſenſe] *Commettre, faire; perpétrer*, en terme de Palais.

PERPETRATED (pĕr'-pé-tré-tĕd), *part. adj. Commis; perpétré*, en terme de Palais.

PERPETRATION (pĕr-pé-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of committing] *L'action de commettre* un crime; *commiſſion*, f. ſignifie auſſi *une mauvaiſe action, un crime.*

PERPETUAL (pĕr-pĕt'-ĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [never-ceaſing, endleſs] *Perpétuel, continuel, ſans ceſſe, ſans fin, éternel.* My love will be perpetual, *Mon amour ſera éternel.*

PERPETUALLY (pĕr-pĕt'-ĭuŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [conſtantly, inceſſantly] *Perpétuellement, continuellement, toujours, ſans fin, ſans ceſſe, éternellement.* V. ALWAYS.

To PERPETUATE (pĕr-pĕt'-ĭoŭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make perpetual, to eternize] *Perpétuer, faire durer toujours; éterniſer, immortaliſer.*

PERPETUATED (pĕr-pĕt'-ĭoŭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Perpétué, éterniſé, immortaliſé.*

PERPETUATION (pĕr-pĕt-ĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making perpetual] *L'action de perpétuer, d'éterniſer, d'immortaliſer.*

PERPETUITY (pĕr-pĭ-tĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [everlaſtingneſs, duration to all futurity] *Perpétuité*, f. *durée éternelle*, f.

PERPIGNAN, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of France in Rouſſillon; lat. 42°-41' N. lon. 3°-0' E.] *Perpignan*, m.

To PERPLEX (pĕr-plĕks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſturb with doubtful notions, to make anxious] *Faire naître des doutes, rendre inquiet, mettre en perplexité, rendre perplexe.*

To PERPLEX [to vex, to plague] *Tourmenter, troubler, inquiéter, chagriner, déranger.*

To PERPLEX [to make intricate, to involve] *Embrouiller, embarraſſer, barbouiller, brouiller.* V. To PUZZLE.

PERPLEX, *adj. and* PERPLEXED (pĕr-plĕks't'), *part. adj.* [inquiet] *Troublé, inquiet, chagriné, tourmenté.*

PERPLEXED [intricate, difficult] *Embrouillé, embarraſſé, épineux, difficile, confus, perplexe.* A perplexed buſineſs, *Une affaire embrouillée, épineuſe.* A perplexed ſtyle, *Un ſtyle embrouillé, embarraſſé, confus.*

PERPLEXEDLY (pĕr-plĕks'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [intricately] *Avec embarras, d'une maniere embrouillée, confuſément.*

PERPLEXEDNESS (pĕr-plĕks'-ĕd-nĕce), *and* PERPLEXITY (pĕr-plĕks'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [embarraſſment, anxiety; intricacy, difficulty] *Perplexité*, f. *inquiétude*, f. *anxiété*, f. *embarras d'eſprit*, m *incertitude*, f *doute inquiétant; embarras*, m. *confuſion*, f. *embrouillement*, m. *dérangement*, m.

PERPOTATION (pĕr-pŏ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of drinking largely] *L'action de boire beaucoup.*

PERQUISITE (pĕr koŭĭz'-ĭte), *adj.* [gained by one's induſtry] *Gagné par ſon induſtrie, arquis.*

PERQUISITES (pĕr-koŭĭz'-ĭts), *ſ. pl.* [profits ariſing caſually in an office] *Caſuel*, m. *tour du bâton*, m. *profits caſuels*, m. *émolumens*, m. A man's perquiſites, *Tout ce qu'un homme gagne par ſon induſtrie.*

PERQUISITION (pĕr-koŭĭ-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [an accurate inquiry] *Perquiſition*, f. *recherche exacte.*

PERQUISITOR (pĕr-koŭĭz'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſearcher] *Celui qui fait une recherche exacte; celui qui examine, qui diſcute.*

PERRON, *ſ.* [Archit. a ſtair-caſe lying open] *Perron*, m.

PERRY (pĕr'-é), *ſ.* [a drink made of pears] *Poiré*, m.

PER SE [in Logick; *oppoſed to* per accident *or* per aliud] *Par ſoi, de ſoi.*

Hence PERSEITY, exiſting per ſe, *Exiſter de ſoi.*

PER SE [in Chymiſtry] *Seul.*

PERSEA, *ſ.* [Bot. a ſpecies of laurel] *Poirier de la Nouvelle Eſpagne, & de la Jamaïque*, m.

To PERSECUTE (pĕr'-ſĭ kĭoute), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to purſue with malignity *or* vengeance] *Perſécuter, pourſuivre à outrance, tourmenter, faire ſouffrir perſécution.* 'Tis a ſhame to ſee Chriſtians perſecute one another, *C'eſt une honte de voir les Chrétiens ſe perſécuter les uns les autres.*

To PERSECUTE [to importune much] *Perſécuter, tourmenter, importuner.*

PERSECUTED (pĕr'-ſĭ-kĭou-tĕd), *part. adj. Perſécuté, tourmenté, pourſuivi à outrance, importuné.*

PERSECUTION (pĕr-ſĭ-kĭou' cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of perſecuting] *Perſécution*, f. *pourſuite injuſte & violente.*

PERSECUTOR (pĕr'-ſĭ-kĭou-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who perſecutes] *Perſécuteur*, m.

PERSEES, *ſ. pl.* [Idolaters of Perſia, ſectators of Zoroaſter, now ſcattered into different parts, but chiefly in the Eaſt Indies] *Idolâtres Perſans, Mages*, m. pl. *Guures*, ou *Guèbres*, m. pl.

PERSEPOLIS, *ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be anciently the capital city of Perſia; lat. 30°-10' N. lon. 56°-20' E.] *Perſépolis*, m.

PERSEUS (pĕr'-ſĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Danaë] *Perſée*, m.

PERSEUS [Aſtron. a Northern conſtellation] *Perſée*, m.

PERSEVERANCE (pĕr-ſĭ-vi'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [perſiſtence in any deſign *or* attempt] *Perſévérance*, f *conſtance*, f.

PERSEVERANT (pĕr-ſĭ vi'-răn'te), *adj.* [perſiſting, conſtant] *Perſévérant, qui perſévère, conſtant, ferme, qui a de la perſévérance, qui perſiſte.*

To PERSEVERE (pĕr-ſĭ-vire'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to perſiſt in any attempt] *Perſévérer, perſiſter, continuer, être ferme & conſtant.*

PERSEVERING (pĕr-ſi-vi'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [perſeverant] *Conſtant.*

PERSEVERINGLY (pĕr-ſĭ-vir'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with perſeverance] *Avec perſévérance, conſtamment.*

PERSIA (pĕr'-ſhĭă), *ſ.* [a large kingdom of Aſia] *Perſe*, f. The Emperor of Perſia, *Le Sophi.* The prime miniſter of Perſia, *Athémadoulet*, m.

PERSIAN (pĕr'-chĭăne), *adj. De Perſe, Perſan.* Perſian Gulf (a large gulf of Aſia, between Perſia and Arabia Felix), *Golfe Perſique*, m.

Perſian Monarchy [the monarchy of the Perſian Empire] *L'Empire de Perſe*, m. Perſian tongue [one of the Oriental languages, ſpoken in the empire of Perſia] *La langue Perſanne.* Perſian wheel [in Agric a machine for raiſing a quantity of water ſufficient to overflow lands bordering on the banks of rivers] *Sorte de machine hydraulique.*

PERSIAN *or* PERSIC, *ſ.* [Archit. ſtatues of men ſupporting entablatures] *Atlante*, m. *Téламon*, m. *Perſon*, m *Ordre Perſique*, m.

PERSIAN, *ſ* [a thin, ſlight ſilk] *De la Perſienne.* [a ſort of taffety] *Taffetas d'armoiſin.*

PERSICARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Arſmart; biting arſmart; med. plants] *Perſicaire douce, tachée*, f. *perſicaire âcre* ou *brulante*, f. *piment d'eau*, m. *curage*, m. *poivre d'eau*, m.

PERSIMON, *ſ.* [in Bot. Job's tears, Coix] *Larme*

Larme de Job, f.

To PERSIST (pĕr-sĭste'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perfevere, to continue firm] *Perſiſter, perſévérer, tenir ferme, continuer avec fermeté & conſtance, s'affermir, être aheurté.*

PERSISTANCE (pĕr-sĭs'-tăn'ce), *and* PERSISTENCY (pĕr-sĭs'-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [conſtancy, perſeverance] *Conſtance*, f. *fermeté*, f. *perſévérance*, f.

PERSISTANCE, *ſ.* [obſtinacy, obduracy] *Opiniâtreté*, f. *obſtination*, f. *entêtement*, m. *endurciſſement*, m

PERSISTIVE (pĕr-sĭs'-tĭv'), *adj.* [ſteady, perſevering, obſtinate] *Ferme, conſtant, inébranlable, perſévérant, obſtiné, opiniâtre, entier.*

PERSON (pĕr'-s'n), *ſ.* [individual, *or* particular man *or* woman] *Perſonne*, f. homme *ou* femme; *âme*, f. *créature*, f. A publick *or* private perſon, *Une perſonne publique* ou *privée*. A perſon of merit, *Une perſonne de mérite*. He came in perſon, *Il vint en perſonne*. To have reſpect to perſons, *Avoir égard aux perſonnes*. The King's ſacred perſon, *La perſonne ſacrée du Roi.*

PERSONS. V. PEOPLE.

PERSON [the outward form *or* ſhape] *La perſonne, la figure, l'extérieur de quelqu'un*, m. I am extremely pleaſed with his perſon, *Sa perſonne me plaît extrêmement*, ou *me revient beaucoup.*

PERSON [a term of Divinity] *Perſonne*, f. The three Perſons of the bleſſed Trinity, *Les trois Perſonnes de la Sainte Trinité.*

PERSONS of a verb [in Gram.] *Les perſonnes d'un verbe*, f.

PERSONABLE (pĕr'-seŭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [handſome, graceful] *De bonne mine, de bon air, bien fait de ſa perſonne, d'une figure agréable* ou *revenante.*

PERSONABLE [in Law; that may maintain any plea in a judicial court] *Qui eſt en liberté*, ou *en droit de plaider.*

PERSONAGE (pĕr'-seŭn-édje), *ſ.* [a conſiderable perſon] *Perſonnage*, m. *une perſonne de conſidération* ou *de diſtinction.*

PERSONAGE [exterior appearance] *Perſonne*, f. *extérieur*, m. *figure*, f. She was a comely perſonnage, *C'étoit une belle perſonne.*

PERSONAL (pĕr'-seŭn-al), *adj.* [belonging to a perſon] *Perſonnel, propre* ou *particulier à une perſonne.* Perſonal merit, *Mérite perſonnel.* Perſonal appearance, *Comparution perſonnelle.* A ſummons for perſonal appearance, *Ajournement perſonnel.*

PERSONAL [in Law; moveable] *Meuble, mobiliaire.* Perſonal goods, *Biens meubles* ou *mobiliers.*

PERSONAL [in Grammar] *Perſonnel.* A perſonal pronoun, *Un pronom perſonnel.*

PERSONALITY (pĕr-sŏ-năl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* the exiſtence *or* individuality of any one] *Perſonnalité*, f. *individualité*, f. Human underſtanding cannot conceive any difference between the perſonality and the divine eſſence of the three Perſons of the moſt holy Trinity, *L'entendement humain ne ſauroit concevoir aucune différence entre la perſonnalité & l'eſſence divine des trois Perſonnes de la très-ſainte Trinité.*

An action in the perſonality [in Law] *Une action perſonnelle*, terme de Palais.

PERSONALLY (pĕr'-seŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [in perſon] *Perſonnellement, en perſonne, par ſoi-même.* I could not perſonally deliver to her what you commanded me, *Je n'ai pu lui rendre moi-même*, ou *en perſonne, le meſſage dont vous m'avez chargé.*

To PERSONATE (pĕr'-seŭn-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repreſent, to act] *Jouer, repréſenter, faire le perſonnage.* He perſonates Alexander, *Il joue* ou *fait le perſonnage d'Alexandre.*

PERSONATED (pĕr'-seŭn'-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Joué, repréſenté*; au figure, *contrefait, feint, faux.*

* A perſonated devotion, *Une dévotion feinte.* Perſonated flowers (among Botaniſts; ſuch flowers as expreſs the gaping mouth of certain living creatures), *Perſonnées*, f. pl. *fleurs en maſque*, f. pl.

PERSONATION (pĕr-seŭn-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [counterfeiting of another perſon] *L'action de jouer, de repréſenter* ou *de faire le perſonnage de . . . Perſonnalité*, f.

PERSONIFICATION (pĕr-sŏn'-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [proſopopœia] *Proſopopée*, f. figure de Rhétorique.

To PERSONIFY (pĕr sŏn'-ĭ-fâï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change from a thing to a perſon] *Perſonnifier.*

PERSPECTIVE (pĕr-ſpĕk'-tĭv'), *ſ.* [a part of the Opticks] *Perſpective*, f. cet'e partie de l'Optique qui enſeigne à repréſenter des objets ſelon la différence que l'éloignement y apporte.

PERSPECTIVE [a glaſs through which things are viewed] *Lunette*, f. ou *lunette d'approche*, f.

PERSPECTIVE [view, viſto] *Perſpective*, f. *vue*, f. *aſpect*, m. Behold a pleaſant perſpective ſtill before you, *Voyez quelle riante perſpective s'offre encore à vous.*

PERSPECTIVE, *adj.* V. OPTICAL, *or* OPTICK.

PERSPICACIOUS (pĕr-ſpĭ-ké'-cheŭce), *adj.* [quick-ſighted] *Clairvoyant, éclairé, pénétrant, intelligent.*

PERSPICACITY (pĕr-ſpĭ-kăs'-ĭ-té), *and* PERSPICACIOUSNESS (pĕr-ſpĭ-ké'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [quickneſs of ſight, of mental light] *La bonté de la vue*; au figuré, *perſpicacité*, f. *force*, f. *vivacité*, f *pénétration d'eſprit*, f.

‡ PERSPICIENCE (pĕ -ſpĭch'-ĭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the act of looking ſharply, of inveſtigation, *&c.*] *L'action d examiner, de conſidérer, de rechercher avec join.*

PERSPICIL (pĕr'-ſpĭ-cĭl), *ſ.* [an optick glaſs] *Lunette d'approche*, ou *d'opéra*, f.

PERSPICUITY (pĕ -ſpĭ-kĭou'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [clearneſs to the mind] *Perſpicuité*, f *évidence*, f. *Clarté*, f. *netteté*, f. d'un diſcours; ſignifie auſſi *tranſparence*, f.

PERSPICUOUS (pĕr-ſpĭk'-ĭ ŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [tranſparent; clear to the underſtanding] *Clair, tranſparent*; au figuré, *clair, net, manifeſte, aiſé à entendre, évident.*

PERSPICUOUSLY (pĕr-ſpĭk'-ĭoŭ-cŭs-lé), *adv.* [clearly] *Clairement.*

PERSPICUOUSNESS (pĕr-ſpĭk'-ĭoŭ-cŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [freedom from obſcurity] V. PERSPICUITY.

PERSPIRABLE (pĕr ſpaï'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of perſpiration] *Capable de tranſpiration.*

PERSPIRATION (pĕr-ſpĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [excretion by the cuticular pores] *Tranſpiration*, f.

PERSPIRATIVE (pĕr-ſpaï'-ră-tĭv'), *adj.* [cauſing perſpiration] *Qui fait ſuer*, ou *tranſpirer.*

To PERSPIRE (pĕr-ſpaïeŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to perform excretion by the cuticular pores] *Tranſpirer.*

To PERSTRINGE (pĕr ſtrĭn'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to graze or glance upon] *Couler* ou *paſſer légérement ſur, effleurer*; au figuré, *toucher légérement & en peu de mots*, ſur un ſujet.

PERSUADABLE (pĕr-ſoŭe-dă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be perſuaded] *Qu'on peut perſuader, perſuaſible.*

To PERSUADE (pĕr-ſnŭéde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring to any particular opinion; to influence by argument] *Perſuader, faire croire, convaincre, porter, exciter, répondre, engager par des raiſons, mouvoir, fléchir, inciter, induire.* You ſhall never perſuade me of it, *Vous ne me le perſuaderez jamais.* I will perſuade him to write to them, *Je l'engagerai à leur écrire.* To perſuade one's ſelf, *Se perſuader, croire, s'imaginer.*

PERSUADED (pĕr ſoŭé'-dĕd), *part. adj. Perſuadé, convaincu, excité, porté, engagé par des raiſons.* Are you perſuaded of the advantages of virtue? *Etes-vous perſuadé* ou *convaincu des avantages de la vertu?* Men are eaſily perſuaded of what they deſire, *On ſe perſuade aiſément ce que l'on déſire.*

PERSUADER (pĕr-ſoŭé'-deŭr), *ſ* [one who perſuades] *Celui* ou *celle qui perſuade.*

PERSUASIBLE (pĕr-ſoŭé'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* V PERSUADABLE.

PERSUASIBLENESS (pĕr-ſoŭé'-zĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de céder à la perſuaſion, de ſe laiſſer perſuader*, f.

PERSUASION (pĕr-ſoŭé'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the act of perſuading, the ſtate of being perſuaded] *Suaſion*, f. *l'action de perſuader; perſuaſion*, f. *opinion*, f. *croyance*, f. *ſollicitation*, f. *impulſion*, f. *incitation*, f. *induction*, f

PERSUASIVE (pĕr ſoŭé'-cĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of perſuading] *Perſuaſif, qui a la force de perſuader, perſuadant*

PERSUASIVELY (pĕr-ſoŭé'-cĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to perſuade] *D'une manière perſuaſive.*

PERSUASIVENESS (pĕr-ſoŭé'-cĭv'-nĕce), *ſ. Influence ſur les paſſions*, f.

PERSUASORY (pĕr-ſoŭé'-ceŭr-é), *adj.* V. PERSUASIVE.

PERT (pĕrte), *adj.* [briſk, lively] *Vif, éveillé, plein de feu*; ſignifie auſſi *pétulant, impertinent, bavard, babillard, égrillard*, † *eſperlucat.*

To PERTAIN (pĕr-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to concern, to relate] *Regarder, concerner.*

PERTH, *ſ.* [a town of Scotland, capital of Perthſhire; lat. 56°-22' N. lun. 3°-27' W.] *Perth* ou *Saint Johnſtown*, m.

PERTINACIOUS (pĕr-tĭ-né'-cheŭce), *adj.* [obſtinate, ſtubborn, reſolute, conſtant] *Obſtiné, opiniâtre*; ſignifie auſſi *ferme, réſolu, conſtant, déterminé*

PERTINACIOUSLY (pĕr-tĭ-né'-cheŭce-lé), *adv.* [obſtinately] *Opiniâtrément, avec opiniâtreté, obſtinément, avec obſtination.*

PERTINACIOUSNESS (pĕr-tĭ-né'-cheŭs-nĕce), PERTINACITY (pĕr-tĭ-nă-cé-ĭ-té), *and* PERTINACY (pĕr-tĭ-nă-cé), *ſ* [obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs] *Obſtination*, f *opiniâtreté*, f. *entêtement*, m

PERTINACITY [reſolution, conſtancy] *Fermeté*, f. *réſolution*, f. *conſtance*, f.

PERTINENCE (pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn'ce), *and* PERTINENCY (pĕr-tĭ-nĕn'-ce), *ſ.* [fitneſs, fitneſs, appoſiteneſs] *Convenance*, f. *propriété*, f. *qualité propre*, f.

PERTINENT (pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn'te), *adj.* [juſt to the purpoſe, fit, pat] *Pertinent, convenable, relatif, propre, à propos.* A pertinent excuſe, *Excuſe pertinente.* What I thought pertinent to this buſineſs, *Ce que j'ai cru propre* ou *relatif à cette affaire.*

PERTINENTLY (pĕr'-tĭ-nĕn't-lé), *adv.* [appoſitely, to the purpoſe] *Pertinemment, à propos.*

PERTINENTNESS (pĕr' tĭ-nĕn't-nĕce), *ſ.* [appoſiteneſs, fitneſs] *L'à-propos*, m *la juſteſſe, la convenance d'une choſe à une autre.*

PERTINGENCY (pĕr-tĭn'-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act of reaching to] *L'action de frapper, d'atteindre, de toucher* The pertingency of the object to the ſenſitive organ, *L'action d'un objet qui frappe l'organe ſenſitif.*

PERTINENT (pĕr-tĭn'-djĕn'te), *adj.* [reaching to, touching] *Qui frappe, qui atteint, qui touche.*

PERTLY (pĕrt'-lé), *adv.* [briſkly, ſmartly, ſaucily] *Vivement, avec vivacité; avec pétulance* ou *impertinence.*

PERTNESS (pĕrt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [livelineſs; briſk ſnlly, ſaucineſs, petulance] *Vivacité*, f. *feu*, m. *pétulance*, f. *impertinence*, f. *babil impertinent, bavardage*, m. *caquet*, m.

PERTRANSIENT (pĕr-trăo'-chĭ-ĕn'te), *adj. Qui paſſe au delà, au travers.*

To PERTURB (pĕr-teŭrb'), *and* PERTURBATE

MATE (pĕr-teŭr'-béte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disquiet, to deprive of tranquillity, to disorder, to confuse] *Troubler, inquiéter, mettre en désordre ou en confusion.*

PERTURBATED 'pĕr-teŭr'-bé-tĕd', *part. adj. Troublé, inquiété, mis en désordre ou en confusion.*

PERTURBATION (pĕr-teŭr-bé'-cheŭne), *s.* [deprivation of tranquillity, disturbance, disorder, confusion] *Trouble,* m. *agitation,* f. *désordre,* m *confusion,* f.

PERTURBATOR (pĕr-teŭr-bé'-teŭr), *s.* [raiser of commotions] *Un perturbateur, une perturbatrice.*

PERTUSED (pĕr-tĭ us't'), *adj.* [bored] *Percé, troué.*

PERTUSION (pĕr-tĭou'-jeŭne), *s.* [the act of boring; a hole made by piercing] *L'action de forer,* ou *percer un trou.*

PERU (pĭ rĭou'), *s.* [a large country of South-America] *Le Pérou.*

Balsam of Peru. V. BALSAM.

PERUGINO, *s.* [a province of Italy in the territory of the Church] *Pérugin* ou *Pérouſſin,* m.

PERUKE (pĕr'-ĭoŭke), *s.* V. PERIWIG.

PERUKE-MAKER (pĕr'-ĭoŭke-mé'-keŭr), *s.* [a wig-maker] *Un perruquier.*

PERUSAL (pĭ-rĭou'-zăl), *s.* [the act of reading] *L'action de lire; lecture,* f. The perusal of a book, *La lecture d'un livre.* After the perusal of your letter, *Après avoir lu votre lettre.*

To PERUSE (pĭ-rĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to read; to examine] *Lire; examiner; parcourir.*

PERUSED (pĭ-rĭouz'd'), *part. adj. Lu, examiné.*

PERUSER (pĭ-rĭou'-zeŭr), *s.* [a reader or examiner] *Lecteur,* m. *observateur,* m. *examinateur,* m

PERUSING (pĭ-rĭou'-zĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Peruſe] *Lecture,* f. *l'action de lire,* ou *de parcourir.*

PERUVIAN (pĭ-rĭou'-vĭ-ăne), *adj. Qui eſt du Pérou.* The Peruvian bark, *Le quinquina.*

To PERVADE (pĕr-véde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paſs through, to permeate] *Pénétrer, paſſer à travers.*

PERVADED (pĕr-vé'-dĕd), *part. adj. Pénétré.*

PERVASION (pĕr-vé'-jeŭne), *s.* [the act of pervading] *Pénétration,* f.

PERVERSE (pĕr-vĕrse'), *adj.* [diſtorted from the right, obſtinate in the wrong] *Pervers, dépravé, méchant, obſtiné dans le mal.* V. CRUSS.

PERVERSELY (pĕr-vĕrs'-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly, croſsly, ſpitefully] *Méchamment, malicieuſement, avec perverſité.*

PERVERSENESS (pĕr-vĕrs'-nĕce), PERVERSION (pĕr-vĕr'-cheŭne), *and* PERVERSITY (pĕr-vĕr'-sĭ-té), *s.* [the act of perverting, petulance, peeviſhneſs, croſſneſs; corruption] *Méchanceté,* f. *dépravation,* f. *perverſité,* f. *corruption,* f. The perverſity of manners, *La perverſité, la corruption* ou *dépravation des mœurs.*

To PERVERT (pĕr-vĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſtort from the true end or purpoſe, to corrupt] *Pervertir, corrompre, dépraver, débaucher.* To pervert a thing to a wrong end, *Pervertir l'uſage d'une choſe.* To pervert the order of things, *Pervertir, renverſer l'ordre des choſes.* To pervert manners, *Corrompre les mœurs.* To pervert a maid, *Débaucher une fille.*

PERVERTED (pĕr-vĕrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Perverti, corrompu, dépravé, débauché.*

PERVERTER (pĕr-vĕrt'-eŭr), *s.* [one who perverts, corrupter] *Corrupteur,* m. *celui qui pervertit.*

PERVERTIBLE (pĕr-vĕrt'-ĭ bl'), *adj.* [that may be eaſily perverted] *Facile à corrompre, aiſé à pervertir.*

PERVICACIOUS (pĕr-vĭ-ké'-cheŭce), *adj.* V. PERTINACIOUS.

PERVICACIOUSLY (pĕr-vĭ-ké'-cheŭs lé), *adv.* V. PERTINACIOUSLY.

PERVICACIOUSNESS (pĕr-vĭ-ké'-cheŭs-nĕce), PERVICACITY (pĕr-vĭ-kăs'-té), *and* PERVICACY (pĕr'-vĭ-ka-ce), *s.* V. PERTINACIOUSNESS.

PERVINCA, V. PERIWINKLE.

PERVIOUS (pĕr'-vĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [admitting paſſage] *Par où l'on peut paſſer.* 'Tis hardly pervious, *A peine y peut-on paſſer.*

PERVIOUSNESS (pĕr'-vi-cŭs-nĕce), *s.* [quality of admitting a paſſage] *Pénétrabilité,* f.

PERYGUA, *s.* [Bot.] V. PARAGUAY-TEA.

PESADE (pĭ-céde'), *s.* [in Manege; a motion a horſe makes in raiſing his fore-quarters and keeping his hind legs upon the ground without ſtirring] *Peſade,* f.

PESAGE (pĭ-cédje'), *s.* [cuſtom paid for weighing goods] *Droit qu'on paye pour le poids des marchandiſes,* m. *peſée,* f.

PESCHERIE, *s.* [fiſhery-coaſt, the Southern end on the coaſt of Indies] *La côte de la Pêcherie.*

PESSARY (pĕs'-ă-ré), *s.* [a ſuppoſitory for a woman's ſecret parts] *Peſſaire,* m.

PEST (pĕste), *s.* [a plague] *Peſte,* f. au propre & au figuré; *contagion,* f.

* He is the peſt of the commonwealth, *Il eſt la peſte de la république.*

To PESTER (pĕs'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſturb, to perplex, to harraſs, to encumber] *Embarraſſer, inquiéter, aſſommer, troubler, gêner, incommoder, importuner, infeſter, tourmenter,* ‖ *tarabuſter.* A multitude of ſcribblers daily peſter the world with their inſupportable ſtuff, *Une foule d'écrivains aſſomment le public de leurs inepties inſupportables.* The pirates peſter our coaſts, *Les pirates infeſtent nos côtes.*

PESTERED (pĕs'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Embarraſſé, inquiété, aſſommé, troublé, gêné, incommodé, importuné, infeſté, tourmenté, tarabuſté.*

PESTERER (pĕs'-teŭr-eŭr), *s.* [one that pellers or diſturbs] *Fâcheux,* m *importun,* m.

PESTEROUS (pĕs'-teŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [incumbering, troubleſome] *Importun, incommode, embarraſſant, à charge.*

PEST-HOUSE (pĕst'-hŏoŭce), *s.* [an hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague] *Maiſon des peſtiférés,* f. *hopital pour les peſtiférés,* m.

PESTIFEROUS (pĕs-tĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* that cauſes the plague, peſtilential, malignant] *Peſtifère, qui cauſe la peſte, peſtilentiel, contagieux;* au figure, *fatal, funeſte, pernicieux.*

PESTILENCE (pĕs'-tĭ-lĕn'ce), *s.* [plague, peſt, contagious diſtemper] *Peſte,* f. *peſtilence,* f. *contagion,* f. *maladie contagieuſe.*

PESTILENT (pĕs'-tĭ-lĕn'te), *and* PESTILENTIAL (pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [producing plagues, malignant, infectious, contagious; miſchievous, deſtructive] *Peſtilent, peſtilentiel, empeſté, infect, contagieux, charbonneux.* A peſtilent fever, *Une fièvre peſtilente.*

PESTILENTLY (pĕs'-tĭ-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [miſchievouſly, deſtructively] *Avec malignité, fatalement, d'une manière deſtructive, mortellement, d'une manière peſtilentielle.*

PESTILLATION (pĕs-tĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of pounding or breaking in a mortar] *L'action de piler dans un mortier.*

PESTLE (pĕs'-tl'), *s.* [an inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar] *Un pilon.*

PESTLE of a pork [a gammon of bacon] *L'extrémité,* f. ou *l'os d'un jambon,* m.

PET (pĕte), *s.* [a ſlight paſſion, a ſlight fit of anger] *Dépit,* m. *boutade,* f. *accès,* m

To go away in a pet, *S'en aller de dépit.* To take pet, *Se gendarmer.* He will take pet at this refuſal, *Il ſera piqué* ou *choqué de ce refus.* He is in a great pet, *Il eſt fort fâché; Une mouche l'a piqué.*

To PET, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to foſſil by too much fondling; to humour] *Gâter.*

PETAL (pĕt'-ăl, *or* pi'-tal), *s.* [Bot. the leaf of a flower] *Pétale,* m.

PETALISM (pĕt'-ă-lizme), *s.* [a Syracuſian baniſhment for five years] *Pétalyme,* m.

PETALOUS (pĕt'-ă-leŭce), *adj.* [having petals] *Qui a des pétales.*

PETAR *or* PETARD (pĭ-tar'), *s.* [an engine of war, a piece of ordnance, reſembling a high-crowned hat, to break down a barrier] *Pétard,* m. To blow up with a petard, *Faire ſauter avec un pétard, faire jouer un pétard; pétarder.* To faſten the petard againſt a gate, *Attacher le pétard à une porte.*

PETARDEER (pi-tar'-dĭre), *s.* [one who blows up with a petard] *Pétardeur,* m.

PETASITES, *s.* [Bot. Butter-bur; a med. root] *Pétaſite,* m. *herbe aux teigneux* ou *à la teigne,* f. *grand pas d'âne,* m.

PETASUS, *s.* [a broad-brimmed round hat, the winged cap of Mercury] *Chapeau rond,* m. *capeline,* f.

PETCHE-LI, *s.* [a province of China, the chief of the whole empire] *Pekeli,* m.

PETECHIÆ (pĭ-tĭ'-kĭ-i), *s. pl.* [ſpots in the ſkin, like flea-bites] *Pétéchies,* f. pl. *le pourpre,* m.

PETECHIAL (pĭ-tĭ'-kĭ-ăl), *adj.* [peſtilentially ſpotted] *Pourprée, f accompagnée de pétéchies,* en parlant de la fièvre.

PETERBOROUGH (pi-tĕr' bŏ-rô), *s.* [a city of Northamptonſhire; lat. 52°-30' N. lon. 0°-10' W.] *Peterborough,* m.

PETER-MAN (pi'-teŭr-măne), *s.* [one who fiſhes in the river Thames with a prohibited engine] *Un homme qui pêche dans la Tamiſe autrement qu'il n'eſt permis par les loix.*

PETER-PENCE (pi'-teŭr-pĕn'ce), *s.* [Rome-fee, Rome-ſcot, *or* Rome-penny] *Denier de St. Pierre,* m. impôt d'un ſou par maiſon que l'on payoit autrefois au Pape, *m.*

PETER-WORT (pi'-teŭr-oüeŭrte), *s.* [Bot. Primula veris; prim-roſe, a med. plant] *Herbe de S Pierre, primerole, f. prime-vère, f. fleur de coucou, f. herbe à la paralyſie,* f. *braies de cocu,* f. pl.

PETERERO (pĭ-tĕr'-é-rô), *s.* [a little iron-canon] *Un pierrier.*

PETERSBURGH (pi'-tĕrz-beŭrg), *or* SAINT PETERSBURGH, *s.* [the metropolis of the Empire of Ruſſia; lat. 59°-56' N. lon. 30°-35' E.] *S. Péterſbourg,* m.

PETIOLE, *s.* [in Botany; the ſtalk that ſupports the leaves of a plant] *Pétiole,* m. *pédicule,* m.

PETIT (pĕt'-ĭte), *adj.* [ſmall, inconſiderable] *Petit, peu conſidérable.*

PETITIO principii (pĭ-tĭch'-ĭ-ô) principii, *s.* [in Logic; alleging as a proof the very thing which is to be proved] *Pétition de principe,* f.

PETITION (pĭ-tĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [requeſt, intreaty, ſupplication] *Requête,* f. *placet,* m. *ſupplique,* f. *demande,* f. *prière,* f. *pétitoire,* en terme de Palais, m. To put up a petition to the king, *Préſenter un placet au Roi.* At my petition, *A ma requête, à ma demande, à ma prière.*

To PETITION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſolicit, to ſupplicate] *Demander, ſolliciter, ſupplier.* She petitioned the gods for my proſperity, *Elle ſupplia les dieux de me rendre heureux.*

PETITIONED (pĭ-tĭch'-eŭn'd), *part. adj. Demandé, ſollicité, ſupplié.*

PETIONARILY (pĭ tĭch'-eŭn-ă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [by way of begging the queſtion] *En ſollicitant; en demandant ce dont eſt queſtion.*

PETITIONARY (pĭ-tĭch'-eun-ă ré), *adj.* [ſupplicatory] *Requérant, ſuppliant, pétitoire,* termes de Juriſprudence.

PETITIONER (pĭ-tĭch'-eŭn eŭr), *s.* [one who offers a petition] *Suppliant,* m. *requérant,* m.

PETITORY (pĕt'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [in Law;

petitioning] *Pétitoire.*

PETRARY (pĕt'-rĭ-ré), *ſ.* [a mangonel] *Un mangoneau*, ancienne machine pour jeter des pierres.

PETREL *or* PETRIL (pĕt'-ĭĕl), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Procellaria, ſtorm bird, an aquatic bird] *Petrel*, m. *Pinçon de mer*, m.

PETRE (pi'-teŭr), *ſ.* [nitre] *Nitre*, m. *ſalpêtre*, m.

PETRESCENT (pĭ-trĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [growing ſtone] *Qui ſe pétrifie.*

PETRIFACTION (pĕt-rĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *and* PETRIFICATION (pĕt-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone; any thing made ſtone] *Pétrification, f.*

PETRIFICATIVE (pĕt-rĭ-făk'-tĭv'), *and* PETRIFICK (pĭ-trĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [having the power to form ſtone, *or* to change to ſtone] *Lapidifique, qui a la vertu de pétrifier*, ou *de convertir en pierre.*

PETRIFIED (pĕt'-rĭ-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Pétrifié, changé* ou *converti en pierre.*

Petrified or foſſil crab, *Cancrite*, m. Petrified fruit, *Carpolithe*, m. Petrified plant, *Phytolithe*, f.

To PETRIFY (pĕt'-rĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change to ſtone] *Pétrifier, convertir en pierre.*

To PETRIFY, *v. n.* [to become ſtone] *Se pétrifier, ſe changer en pierre.*

PETROBRUSSIANS, *ſ. pl.* [a religious ſect ſo called from Peter Bruys who attempted a reformation in the church, ſo far back as 1110] *Pétrobruſſiens*, m. pl.

PETROL (pi'-trŏl), *and* PETROLEUM (pĭ-trô'-lĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Rock-oil *or* petre-oil; a liquid bitumen] *Pétrole*, m. ou *huile de pétrole*, f. Black petroleum. *Kara-raphti*, m.

PETRONEL (pĕt'-rô nĕl), *ſ.* [a piſtol] *Un piſtolet d'arçon*, m.

PETROSA OSSA, *ſ. pl.* [Anat. the bones of the temples] *Les os pétreux*

PETTICOAT (pĕt'-ĭ-kôte), *ſ.* [the lower part of a woman's dreſs] *Une juppe, un cotillon, une cotte; un jupon*, ce dernier ſe dit d'une juppe de deſſous.

† The ſmock is nearer than the petticoat, *La peau eſt plus proche que la chemiſe.*

PETTIFOGGER (pĕt'-ĭ-fŏgu-eŭr), *ſ.* [a petty, ſmall-rate lawyer] *Un petit avocat, un avocat ſans cauſe & ſans conſcience, un chicaneur.*

PETTIFOGGING (pĕt'-ĭ-fŏgu-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [artifice, evaſion, tricking] *Chicane*, f. *artifice*, m.

PETTINESS (pĕt'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmallneſs, littleneſs] *Petiteſſe*, f.

PETTISH (pĕt'-ĭche), *adj.* [fretful, peeviſh] *Fâcheux, chagrin, de mauvaiſe humeur, bourru, inſupportable, dépiteux.*

PETTISHNESS (pĕt'-ĭ-che-nĕce), *ſ.* [fretfulneſs, peeviſhneſs] *Humeur chagrine* ou *bourrue, mauvaiſe humeur.*

PETTITOES (pĕt'-ĭ-tôz), *ſ. pl.* [the feet of a ſucking pig] *Des pieds de cochon de lait.*

PETTO (pĕt'-tô), *ſ.* [the breaſt; *figuratively*, privacy] *Cœur*, m. *petto*, m. To keep a thing in petto, *Conſerver une choſe in petto, dans ſon cœur, ſe la réſerver à ſoi ſeul.*

PETTY (pĕt'-é), *adj.* [little, inconſiderable, inferior] *Petit, peu conſidérable, bas, inférieur.* A petty prince, a petty king, *Un petit prince, un petit roi.* The petty Rhine, *Le bas Rhin.* Petty gods, *Les dieux inférieurs.* Petty-chaps, *Bec-figue*, m. Petty-whim, *Le petit boux.* Petty-coy, *Sorte de plante.*

Petty-mullein, *Bouillon blanc*, m. *molène*, f. *ben-homme*, m.

Petty larceny [in Law; when the goods ſtolen exceed not the value of 12d] *Petit vol*, m.

Petty treaſon [in Law; when a ſervant kills his maſter, a wife her huſband, an eccleſiaſtical perſon his ſuperior] *Trahiſon*, f.

PETTY patees [a ſort of ſmall pies] *Petits pâtés*, m. pl

PETULANCE (pĕt'-ĭeŭ-lăn'ce), *and* PETULANCY (pĕr'-ĭeŭ-lăn'-ce), *ſ.* [ſaucineſs, wantonneſs] *Pétulance*, f. *impertinence*, f. *étourderie*, f. *inſolence*, f.

PETULANT (pĕt'-ĭeŭ-lăn'te), *adj.* [ſaucy, wanton] *Pétulant, bouillant, impertinent, inſolent, laſcif, libre.*

PETULANTLY (pĕt'-ĭeŭ-lăn't-lé), *adv.* [with petulance] *Pétulamment, avec pétulance.*

PETUNTSE, *ſ* [a foſſile ſubſtance, a ſort of flint, of which, with the kaolin, the porcelain of China is made] *Petunſé*, m.

PEUCEDANUM *ſ.* [Bot. Hog's fennel; a med. plant] *Peucedane*, m. *queue de pourceau*, f.

PEVET, *ſ.* [in Mechan.] V. PIVOT.

PEW (pĭou), *ſ.* [a ſeat incluſed in a church] *Un banc fermé* dans une égliſe, *un priédieu.* The reader's pew, *Le banc du lecteur.* The churchwarden's pew, *L'œuvre*, m. & f.

PEWET (pi'-oŭĭte), *ſ.* [lapwing, a waterfowl] *Huppe*, f. [a little bird] *Pouillot*, m.

PEWTER (pĭou'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an artificial metal] *Etain*, m. *de l'étain*; s'emploie auſſi pour ſignifier *de la vaiſſelle d'étain.*

Unalloyed ſlips of pewter, *Etain en nature.* Pewter of the worſt quality, *Etain de claire ſoudure.*

PEWTERER (pĭou'-teŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmith who works in pewter] *Un potier d'étain.*

PFULLENDORF, *ſ.* [an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; lat. 48°-8' N. lon 9°-27' E.] *Pfullendorf*, m.

PHÆCASIANI, *ſ.* [Mythol. ancient gods of Greece] *Phæcaſiens*, m pl.

PHÆDRA (fi'-drĭ, *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Minos and Paſiphaë, who fell in love with her ſon-in-law Hippolytus, but without a return of paſſion] *Phèdre*, f.

PHÆNOMENON (fi-nŏm'-ĭ-nŏne), *ſ.* V. PHENOMENON.

PHAETON (fé'-tône), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Sol and Clymene, ſtruck by Jupiter with a thunderbolt into the river Po] *Phaëton*, m.

PHAETON [a four-wheel curricle] *Phaëton*, m. [a genus of Anſeres] V. The PENGUIN and TROPIC BIRD.

PHAGEDENA (fă-djĭ-di'-nă), *ſ.* [a corroding ulcer] *Phagédène*, f. *ſorte d'ulcere*, f.

PHAGEDENIC (fă-djĭ-dĕn'-ĭk), *and* PHAGEDENOUS (fă-djĭ-di'-neŭce), *adj.* [eating, corroding] *Phagédénique.*

PHALÆNA (fă-li'-nă), *ſ.* [night-butterfly] *Phalène*, m.

PHALANGEARIANS (fă-lăn'-dgé'-rĭ-ăn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the ſoldiers of a phalanx] *Les ſoldats d'une phalange*, m. pl.

PHALANGEARY (fă-lăn'-djă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to a phalanx] *Qui appartient à la phalange.*

PHALANGIUM, *ſ.* [a peculiar genus of ſpiders; the Tarantula] *Phalange*, f.

PHALANGIOM, *ſ.* [Bot. a medicinal plant] *Phalange*, f.

PHALANX (fă'-lăn'ks), *ſ.* [a troop of men cloſely embodied] *Une phalange.*

PHALARIS, *ſ.* [Bot. Canary-graſs, a med. plant] *Phalaris*, m. *alpiſte*, m. *graine de canarie*, f.

PHALAROPE, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Sea-duck, or coot] *Phalarope*, m.

PHALEUCIAN, *adj.* [is ſaid of a kind of verſe called hendecaſyllable, conſiſting of a ſpondee, a dactyl and three trochees] *Phaleuque.*

PHALLICA (făl'-lĭ-kă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the feaſts of Bacchus] *Phallica*, f. pl.

PHALLUS (făl'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Priapus] *Phallus*, m.

PHANTASM (făn'-tăzme), *and* PHANTASMA (făn-tăz'-mă), *ſ.* [vain and airy appearance] *Fantôme*, m. *ſpectre*, m.

PHANTASTICAL (făn-tăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* PHANTASTICK (făn-tăs'-tĭk), V. FANTASTICAL, *&c.*

PHANTASTRY (făn'-tăs'-tré), *ſ.* [whimſies] *Fantaiſies*, f. pl. *caprices*, f. pl.

PHANTOM (făn'-teŭme), *ſ.* [a ſpectre, an apparition] *Fantôme*, m. *ſpectre*, m. *viſion*, f. V. DELUSION.

PHARAO (fé-rô'), *ſ.* [a game of chance at cards] *Pharaon*, m. *hocca*, m. *barbacole*, m.

PHARE (fére), *or* PHAROS (fé'-rŏce), *ſ.* [a light-houſe, a watch-tower near the ſea] *Phare*, m. The phare of Meſſina in Sicily, *Le phare de Meſſine en Sicile.*

PHARISAICAL (fă'r-ĭ-cé'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [ſuiting a phariſee, ritual, externally religious] *Phariſaïque, de phariſien.*

PHARISAISM (făr'-ĭ-cé-ĭzme), *ſ.* [the religion of the Phariſees, conſiſting wholly in ceremonies] *Phariſaïſme*, m.

PHARISEE (făr'-ĭ-cĭ), *ſ.* [a ſectary among the Jews] *Un phariſien.*

PHARMACEUTICA (făr-mă-cĭou'-tĭ-kă), *ſ.* [Pharmacy] *Pharmaceutique*, f.

PHARMACEUTICAL (făr-mă-cĭou'-tĭ-kăl), *and* PHARMACEUTICK (făr-mă-cĭou'-tĭk), *adj.* [relating to the knowledge *or* art of pharmacy] *Pharmaceutique, qui appartient à la pharmacie.*

PHARMACITES, *ſ.* [a ſort of black bituminous earth] *Pharmacite, ſ. amphélite, ſ.*

PHARMACOLOGIST (făr-mă-kŏl'-ô-djĭſte), *ſ.* [one who writes upon drugs] *Pharmacologiſte*, m.

PHARMACOCHYMIA (făr-mă-kô-kĭmi'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [the preparation of chymical medicines] *Pharmacochymie*, f.

PHARMACOLOGY (făr-mă-kŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the knowledge of drugs and medicines] *Pharmacologie*, f.

PHARMACOPŒIA (făr-mă-kô-pi'-ĭă), *ſ.* [a diſpenſatory] *Pharmacopée*, f. *diſpenſaire*, m.

PHARMACOPOLIST (făr-mă-kŏp'-ô-lĭſte), *ſ.* [an apothecary] *Un apothicaire, un pharmacien*, § *un pharmacopole.*

PHARMACY (făr'-mă-cé), *ſ.* [the art *or* practice of preparing medicines] *Pharmacie*, f. *apothicairerie*, f.

PHAROS (fé'-rŏce), V. PHARE.

PHARYNX (fé'-rĭnks), *ſ.* [Anat. the upper part of the gullet, below the larynx] *Pharynx*, m.

PHARYNGOTOMY (fă-rĭn-gŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [Anat. inciſion into the wind pipe] *Pharyngotomie*, f. inciſion qui ſe fait avec le *Pharyngotome.*

PHARZA, anciently PHARSALIA, *ſ.* [a town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna the ancient Theſſaly] *Pharza*, m. *Pharſale*, f.

PHASEOLUS, or PHASEL, *ſ* [kidney-bean, French bean] *Faſéole*, f. *haricot*, m.

PHASIS (fé'-cĭce), *ſ* [Mythol a Prince of Colchis, changed into a river by Thetis] *Phaſe*, m.

PHASIS [a large river of Aſia which croſſes Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea] *Le Phaſe.*

PHASIS (fé'-cĭce), *ſ. in the plural*, PHASES (fé'-cez), [appearance, change] *Phaſe*, f. *apparence*, f. The phaſes of the moon, *Les phaſes de la lune.*

PHASM (făzme), *ſ Fantôme*, m. *ſpectre*, m. *viſion*, f.

PHEASANT (fĕz'-ăn'te), *ſ.* [a dainty fowl] *Un faiſan.* A hen-pheaſant, *Une poule faiſane.*

PHEASANT-POWT (fĕz'-ăn'te-păoute), *ſ.* [a young pheaſant] *Un faiſandeau.* Pheaſant-walk, *Faiſanderie*, f.

PHEASANT'S EYE, *f.* [Bot. Adonis, pink] *Sorte d'œillet*, f.

‡ To PHEEZE (fīze), *v. a.* [to comb, to fleece, to curry] *Peigner, étriller.*

PHEMONOE (fĭ-mŏn'-ô-é), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Apollo, one of the Sibyls, who invented heroic verse] *Phémonoé*, f.

PHENICIA (fĭ-nĭ-sh'-ĭ-ă), *f.* [*from* Phenix *its first king*; a country of Turkey in Europe, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean] *Phénicie*, f.

PHENIX (fī'-nĭks), *f.* [a bird real *or* supposed] *Phénix*, m.

PHENIX, *f.* [a Southern constellation] *Phénix*, m.

PHENIX [lolium rubrum, or rav-grass; a medicinal plant] *Yvraie de rat*, ou *Yvraie sauvage*, f.

PHENOMENON (fĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-nŏne), *pl.* PHENOMENA (fĭ-nöm'-ĭ-nă), *f.* [an appearance in nature] *Phénomène*, m.

PHEON (fī'-ŏne), *f.* [in Heraldry; the head of a dart *or* arrow] *Phéon*, m. *fer de dard*, m.

PHIAL (fāĭ'-ăl), *f.* [vial, a thin glass bottle] *Une fiole.* A little phial, *Une petite fiole.*

PHILADELPHIA, *f.* [an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia; lat. 38°-28′ N. lon. 28°-15′ E.] *Philadelphie*, f.

PHILADELPHIA [the capital of Pensylvania, in North-America; lat. 39°-57′ N. lon. 75°-8′ W.] *Philadelphie*, f.

PHILÆNI (fĭ-lī'-nāĭ), *f. pl.* [Mythol. two brothers of Carthage, who chose rather to be buried alive, than that their country should lose its just bounds] *Philænes*, m. pl.

PHILAND R, *f.* [a species of didelphis or opossum] *Philandre*, m.

PHILANTHROPAL (fĭl-ăn'-tsĭ-rô-păl), *or* PHILANTHROPICK (fĭl-ăn'-tshrô-pĭk), *adj.* [full of benevolence and love of human kind] *Humain, doux, bon, honnête, philanthropique.*

PHILANTHROPIST (fĭl-ăn'-tshrô-pĭste), *f.* [a lover of mankind] *Philanthrope*, m.

PHILANTHROPY (fĭl-ăn'-tshrô-pé), *f.* [love of mankind, good-nature] *Philanthropie*, f. *humanité*, f. *bienveillance*, f. *bonté*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *douceur*, f.

PHILAUTY (fĭl-â'-tĕ), *f.* [self-love] *Amour-propre*, m. *philautie*, f. *amour de soi-même*, m.

PHILEMON (fĭ-lī'-mŏne), *f.* [Mythol. the son of Apollo and Chione, a skilful musician] *Philémon*, m.

PHILIPPICK (fĭl ĭp'-pĭk), *f.* [an invective declamation] *Philippique*, m. *invective*, f.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *f. pl.* [islands of Asia in the East Indian Ocean] *Les Philippines*, f. pl.

NEW PHILIPPINES, otherwise called PALAOS [islands of the East Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas, the old Philippines, and the Ladrones] *Les nouvelles Philippines.*

PHILIPPOLI, *f.* [a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania; lat. 42°-15′ N. lon. 24°-56′ E.] *Philippoli*, m.

PHILIPSBURG, *f.* [an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the Empire; lat. 49° 12′ N. lon. 8°-33′ E.] *Philipsbourg* ou *Philippsbourg*, m.

*‡ PHILISTINS, *f. pl.* [lewd *or* drunken people] *Des débauchés*, m.

PHILLYRA (fĭl'-lĭ-ră), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Oceanus, turned by her lover Saturn into a linden-tree] *Phillyre*, f.

PHILLYREA, *f.* [Bot. mock privet, a med. shrub] *Phillyrie*, f. *filaria*, m.

PHILOCTETES (fĭl-ŏk-tī'-tĭz), *f.* [Mythol. the son of Pan, and Hercules's companion] *Philoctète*, m.

PHILOLOGER (fĭ-lŏl'-ô-djeŭr), *f.* [a grammarian, a critick] *Philologue*, m. *critique*, m.

PHILOLOGICAL (fĭl-ô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [grammatical, critical] *Philologique, qui concerne les belles-lettres, critique.*

PHILOLOGIST (fĭ-lŏl'-ô-djĭste), V. PHILOLOGER.

PHILOLOGY (fĭ lŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [criticism, polite learning] *Philologie*, f. *littérature*, f. *belles-lettres*, f. pl. *critique*, f.

PHILOMELA (fĭl-ô-mi'-lă), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale] *Philomèle*, f.

PHILOMELA *and* PHILOMEL (fĭl'-ô-mĕl), *f.* [the nightingale] *Philomèle*, f. *le rossignol.*

PHILOMOT (fĭl'-ô-möte), *a corruption from* Feuillemorte, *adj.* [coloured like a dead leaf] *Feuille morte, couleur de feuille morte.*

PHILOSOPHASTER, *f.* [a smatterer in philosophy, a paltry philosopher, a pretender to science] *Un méchant philosophe, un demi-savant.*

PHILOSOPHEME, *f.* [principle or reasoning; theorem] *Proposition*, f. *thèse*, f. *théorème*, m. *thême*, m.

PHILOSOPHER (fĭ lŏs'-ô feŭr), *f.* [a man deep in knowledge, either moral *or* natural] *Un philosophe*, m. A natural philosopher, *Un physicien, un naturaliste.* A moral philosopher, *Un moraliste.* The philosopher's stone, *La pierre philosophale.*

PHILOSOPHICAL (fĭl-ô-zŏf'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PHILOSOPHICK (fĭl-ô-zŏf'-ĭk), [belonging to philosophy] *Philosophique, de philosophie.* Anais whose mind was truly philosophical, *Anaïs dont l'esprit étoit vraiment philosophique.*

PHILOSOPHICALLY (fĭl-ô-zŏf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [philosopher-like] *Philosophiquement, en philosophe.*

To PHILOSOPHIZE (fĭ-lŏs'-ô-fāïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to reason, to argue like a philosopher] *Philosopher, raisonner en philosophe*; signifie aussi, *moraliser, parler morale.*

PHILOSOPHY (fĭ-lŏs'-ô-fé), *f.* [the science of rational, natural and moral things, the study of wisdom, firmness and constancy of mind] *Philosophie*, f. To be a student in philosophy, *Etudier en philosophie, faire sa philosophie.* Natural philosophy, *La physique.* Moral philosophy, *La morale.*

PHILTER (fĭl'-teŭr), *f.* [a charm; something to cause love] *Philtre*, m. *breuvage amoureux.* Philter-charmed, *Enchanté par quelque philtre amoureux.*

To PHILTER, *v. a.* [to charm, to intice] *Enchanter, ensorceler, donner de l'amour.*

PHIMOSIS, *f.* [ligature, in Med. a disease of the penis] *Phimosis*, m.

‡ PHIZ (fĭz), *f.* [the face, *in a sense of contempt*] *La figure, le visage,* ‖ *la trogne.* † Two things a drunkard doth disclose, a phiz and crimson nose, *A la trogne on connoît l'ivrogne.*

PHLEBOTOMIST (flĭ-bŏt'-ô-mĭste), *f.* [a blood-letter] *Un phlébotomiste.*

To PHLEBOTOMIZE (flĭ-bŏt'-ô-măïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to let blood] *Phlébotomiser, saigner.*

PHLEBOTOMISED (flĭ-bŏt' ô-măïz'd), *part. adj. Phlebotomisé, saigné.*

PHLEBOTOMY (flĭ bŏt'-ô-mé), *f.* [the art or practice of letting blood] *Phlébotomie*, f. l'art de saigner.

PHLEGETHON (flĕdj'-ĭ-tshöne), *f.* [Mythol. a boiling river of hell] *Phlégéton*, m.

PHLEGM (flĕme), *f.* [the watery humour of the body] *Flegme*, m.

PHLEGM [in chymical operations; water] *Flegme*, m. *eau*, f.

PHLEGMAGOGUE (flĕg'-mă-gŏg), *f.* [a purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm] *Flegmagogue*, m.

PHLEGMATICK (flĕg'-mă-tĭk), *adj.* [abounding in phlegm, generating phlegm] *Flegmatique, qui contient beaucoup de flegme.*

PHLEGMATICK [dull, melancholy] *Mélancholique, froid, flegmatique.*

PHLEGME (fiime), now generally spelled FLEAM; which see.

PHLEGMON (flĕg'-mŏne), *f.* [an inflammation, a burning tumour] *Flegmon*, m.

PHLEGMONOUS (flĕg'-mô-neŭce), *adj.* [burning, inflammatory] *Flegmoneux, brûlant, chaud, inflammatoire.*

PHLEGON (flī'-gŏne), *f.* [Mythol. one of the four horses of Sol] *Phlégon*, m.

PHLEGYÆ (flĕdj'-ĭ-i), *f.* [Mythol. a people of Bœotia destroyed by Neptune] *Phlégyes*, ou *Phlégyens*, m. pl.

PHLEGYAS (flĕdj'-ĭ-ăce), *f.* [Mythol. the son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ] *Phlégyas*, m.

PHLOGISTON (flô-djĭs'-tŏne), *f.* [Chym. the most pure and simple inflammable principle; a chymical liquor extremely inflammable] *Phlogistique*, m.

PHLOGOSIS (flŏg'-ô-cïce), *f.* [Surgery; a slight degree of ophthalmia] *Phlogose*, m. *chaleur contre nature*, f.

PHLOMIS, *f.* [Bot. a species of sage, a med. plant] *Sauge en arbre*, f. *bouillon sauvage*, m.

PHOCA, *f.* [sea-calf, a viviparous amphibious animal] *Veauf de mer*, m. *phocas*, m. *phoque*, m.

PHOCA [sea-bear, lion, or calf] *Tigre marin* ou *loup marin* ou *veau marin*, m.

PHOCÆNA, *f.* [porpoise, or sea-hog] *Phocène*, m. *marsouin*, m.

PHŒBAS (fī'-bāce), *f.* [Mythol. the priestess of Apollo] *Phœbas*, f.

PHŒNIX (fī'-nĭks), *f.* PHENIX.

PHOLAS, *or* PHOLADE, *f.* [Pethys, piddock; a species of shell-fish, which hide themselves in stone] *Pholade*, f. *pitaut*, m. *dail*, m. Fossil pholade, *Pholadite*, f.

PHONICKS (fô'-nĭks), *f.* [the doctrine of sounds] *La science des sons.*

PHŒBE (fī'-bé), *and* PHŒBUS (fī'-beŭce), *f.* [Mythol. names of Diana and Apollo] *Phœbé*, f. *Phœbus*, m.

PHŒNICOPTERUS, *f.* [Ornithol. Flamingo, a most singular American bird, with a long neck and stiff longer legs] *Flamant* ou *Flambant*, m. *bécharu*, m.

PHŒNICURUS, *f.* [Ornithol. red-start] *Phœnicure*, m. *rossignol de muraille*, m. *rouge-queue*, m. *rouge-gorge*, m.

PHORBAS (for'-bāce), *f.* [Mythol. a famous robber killed by Apollo] *Phorbas*, m.

PHORCUS (for'-keŭce), *f.* [Mythol. a sea god, who could take any form] *Phorcus*, m.

PHORONIS (fŏr-ô'-nĭce), *f.* [Mythol. a title of Io] *Phoronis*, f.

PHOSPHOR (fŏs'-feŭr), *and* PHOSPHORUS (fŏs'-fô-reŭce), *f.* [the morning star; a chymical composition which exposed to the air takes fire] *Phosphore*, m. l'étoile de matin; *Phosphore* composition chymique lumineuse.

PHOSPHORICAL (fŏs-for'-ĭ kăl), *adj.* [of the nature of Phosphor] *Phosphorique.* Phosphorical column (a light-house, a hollow column, built on an eminence, to serve as a lantern to a port), *Colonne phosphorique*, f.

PHOXINUS LEVIS, *f.* [Ichthyol. Varius, a small river-fish] *Vairon*, m. [squammosus roach; a river-fish of the genus of the carp] *Rosière*, f. *bouvier*, m. *péteuse*, f.

PHRASE (fréze), *f* [an expression, a proper mode of speech] *Phrase*, f. *façon de parler*, f. *style*, m. *expression*, f. An elegant phrase, *Une phrase élégante.* In better phrase, *En meilleur style.*

To PHRASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to express, to style] *Exprimer*; *phraser.*

PHRASED (fréz'd), *part. adj. Exprimé*; *phrasé.*

PHRASEOLOGY (fré-zĭ-öl'-ô-djé), *f.* [style, diction] *Diction*, f. *style*, m. *construction*, f.

PHRASEOLOGY [a phrase-book] *Livre de phrases*, m

PHRENITIS (frĭ-nāï'-tĭce), *f.* [madness] *Frénésie*, f.

PHRENETICK (frĕn-ĕt'-ĭk), V. FRENETICK.

PHRENZY (frĕn'-zé), *V.* FRENZY.

PHRYGANEA, *or* PHRYGANIUM, *f.* [Cade-worm; an insect of the Neuroptera order] *Charrée, f, frigane ou Phrygane,* f.

PHRYGIA (frĭdj'-ĭ-ă), *f* [a country of Asia Minor, having the Hellespont on the North] *Phrygie,* f.

Phrygian flies, *Phrygiennes,* f. pl. Phrygian stone (a kind of alum used formerly by Dyers), *Pierre Phrygienne,* f.

PHRYXUS (frĭks'-eŭce), *f.* [Mythol. the son of Athamas, fled his country on a golden ram to Colchis] *Phryxus,* m.

PHTHISICAL (tĭz'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [inclining to a decay, wasting] *Phthisique.*

PHTHISICK (tĭz'-ĭk), *and* PHTHISIS (tshăĭ'-cĭce), *f.* [a consumption] *Phthisie,* f. *consomption,* f.

PHILACTERY (fĭ-lăk'-tĕr-é), *f.* [a sort of superstitious remedy; a bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence] *Philactère,* m.

PHYLARCHUS (fĭ-lark'-eŭce), *f.* [Antiq among the Athen. the chief of a tribe] *Philarque,* m.

PHYLLIS (fĭl'-ĭ-ce), *f.* [Mythol. the daughter of Lycurgus king of Thrace, was changed into an Almond-tree] *Phyllis,* f.

PHYSICAL (fĭz'-ĭ kăl), *adj.* [relating to natural philosophy] *Physique, naturel.* A physical consequence, *Suite ou conséquence physique.* A physical motion, *Mouvement naturel.*

PHYSICAL [pertaining to the science of healing, medicinal] *Médicinal, médical.*

PHYSICALLY (fĭz'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [according to nature, *or* to physick] *Physiquement, naturellement*; ou bien, *selon la Médecine.*

PHYSICIAN (fĭ-zĭch'-ăne), *f.* [one who professes the heart of healing] *Un médecin*; signifie peut-être aussi *un physicien.* Physician to the King, *Médecin du Roi.* Physician to the seraglio, *Echim,* m.

PHYSICK (fĭz'-ĭk), *f.* [the science of healing] *Médecine,* f. *l'art de guérir.* To practise physick, *Pratiquer la Médecine.*

PHYSICK [a medicine, a remedy; a purge] *Remède,* m *médecine,* f. *médicament,* m. *purgation,* f. The physick has not worked as one expected, *Le remède ou la médecine n'a pas eu l'effet qu'on en attendoit.* Nature's physic, *Bénéfice de nature.*

PHYSICKS [natural philosophy] *La physique*; signifie peut-être aussi *des livres de Médecine, qui traitent de la Médecine.*

To PHYSICK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat with physick, to purge, to cure] *Médicamenter, droguer, purger, guérir par des remèdes.*

PHYSICKED (fĭz'-ĭk't), *part. adj. Médicamenté, drogué, purgé.*

PHYSICO-THEOLOGY (fĭz'-ĭ-kô-tshĭ-ŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [proofs of a God deduced from the study of nature] *Théologie physique,* f.

PHYSIOGNOMER (fĭz-ĭ-ŏg'-nô-meŭr), *and* PHYSIOGNOMIST (fĭz-ĭ-ŏg'-nô-mĭste), *f.* [one who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face] *Physionomiste,* m

PHYSIOGNOMICK (fĭz-ĭ-ŏg'-nŏm-ĭk') *adj. Physionomique, de Physionomie.*

PHYSIOGNOMY (fĭz-ĭ-ŏg'-nô-mé), *f.* [the art of judging of men's temper by the features of the face; the face] *Physionomie,* f l'art de juger des hommes par les traits du visage; *physionomie,* f. *air de visage,* m. *figure,* f *mine,* f.

PHISIOLOGICAL (fĭz-ĭ-ô-lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to physiology] *Physiologique.*

PHYSIOLOGIST (fĭz-ĭ ŏl-ô-djĭste), *f.* [one versed in physiology] *Physiologiste,* m

PHYSIOLOGY (fĭz'-ĭ ŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [the doctrine of the composition and structure of man's body] *Physiologie,* f.

PHYSETER, *f.* [Ichthyol. a species of balæna or whale] *Physetère,* m. *souffleur,* m.

PHYSY, *f.* V. FUSEE.

PHYTIVOROUS (făĭ-tĭv'-ô-reŭce), *adj.* [that feeds on grass or vegetables] *Qui se nourrit de plantes*; * *Phytivore.*

PHYTOLACCA (făĭ-tŏl'-ăk-kă), *f.* [Bot. American night-shade, a plant from Virginia] *Raisin d'Amérique,* m. *herbe de la Laque,* f.

PHYTOGRAPHY (fĭ-tŏg'-ră-fé), *f.* [description of plants] *Description des plantes,* f. * *Phytographie,* f.

PHYTOLOGY (făĭ-tŏl'-ô-djé), *f.* [the doctrine or a treatise of plants; botanical discourse] *Traité de botanique,* f. * *Phytologie,* f.

PHYTOLITHI (făĭ-tŏl'-ĭ-tshăĭ), *f. pl.* [petrified plants] *Végétaux pétrifiés,* m. pl. *plantes pétrifiées,* f. pl. *phytolithes,* m pl. Phytotypolithi (when plants are only imprinted), *Phytotypolithes,* m. pl.

PHYZ (fize), V. PHIZ.

PHYTOMORPHITES (făĭ-tô-mŏr'-făĭ-tiz), *f.* [arborisations, dendrites] *Phytomorphites,* m. pl.

PIACULAR (păĭ'-ăk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *and* PIACULOUS (păĭ'-ăk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [expiatory] *Expiatoire, piaculaire.*

PIAFFEUR, *f.* [in Manege; a horse full of mettle, restless and forward, who snorts and passages upon a straight line, without traversing, advancing, or going back] *Piaffeur,* m.

PIA-MATER (păĭ'-ă-mé'-teŭr), *f.* [the inmost membrane incloſing the brain] *Pie mère,* f.

PIANET (păĭ'-ă-nĕte), *f.* [Ornithol. the lesser wood-pecker; the magpie] *Grimpereau,* m. *pie,* f.

PIANO, *adj.* and *adv.* [in Ital. Music; soft and sweet] *Piano.*

Piano-piano, pianissimo; *Piane-piane, doucement, lentement.*

PIANO-FORTE, *f.* [a kind of harpsichord] *Piano-forte,* m.

PIASTER (pĭ-ăs'-teŭr), *f.* [a foreign coin about five shillings in value] *Piastre,* m.

PIAZZA (pĭ-ăz'-ă), *f.* [a walk under arches or a roof supported by pillars] *Un portique*; *arcade,* f.

PIBBLE. V. PEBBLE.

PICA (păĭ'-ká), *f.* [a longing, as of women with child] *Pica,* m. *envie de femme grosse, appétit dépravé.* Pica nasi (immoderate taking of snuff), *L'action de prendre trop de tabac,* f. *dérangement du nez,* f.

PICA, *f.* [a particular size of letters] *Cicéro,* m. *caractère d'imprimerie.* Small pica, *Cicéro à petit œil,* ou *Cicéro approché,* m. *Philosophie,* f.

PIC'AROON (pĭk'-ă-roûne), *f.* [a robber, a plunderer] *Un voleur, un brigand, un pirate, un corsaire*; signifie aussi *un vaisseau de pirates.*

PICCAGE (pĭk'-édje), *f.* [money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths] *Etalage,* m.

PICEUS PUER (păĭ'-eĭ-eŭce pĭou'-eŭr), *f.* [Mythol. a name of Harpocrates] *Harpocrate,* m.

PICK (pĭk), *f.* [a sharp pointed iron-tool] *Marteline, f pic,* m.

To PICK, -ING, -ED (pĭk't), *v. a.* [to cull, to chuse, to select, to glean, to gather, to clean] *Cueillir, ramasser, choisir, trier, glaner, curer, éplucher, nettoyer, carder*; *ronger.* To pick peas, *Cueillir des pois.* To pick one's teeth, *Se curer les dents.* To pick a sallet, *Eplucher une salade.* To pick wool, *Carder de la laine* To pick a bone, *Ronger un os.* To pick a bird, or fowl, *Plumer un oiseau.*

*† To give one a bone to pick, *Donner un os à ronger à quelqu'un, lui donner quelque occupation, quelque emploi, où il puisse gagner quelque chose.*

To PICK the cotton [in Muslin-making *Etouper le coton.*

To PICK [to clean a piece of woollen-cloth] *Epontier en maître.*

To PICK [to pierce] *Piquer, percer, lancer, darder.* To pick a dard, *Lancer un dard, darder un javelot.*

† To pick a hole in one's coat, *Chercher querelle à quelqu'un, lui faire une mauvaise chicane.*

To PICK [to rob] *Voler, dérober, escamoter, attraper par adresse.*

* To pick thanks, *Flagorner.* To pick acquaintance with one, *Faire connoissance avec quelqu'un.*

To PICK [to open a lock by a pointed instrument] *Crocheter.* To pick a lock, *Crocheter une serrure.*

* To pick one's pocket, *Vider les poches de quelqu'un, le filouter, le voler.*

To PICK OUT, *Arracher, ôter, gagner avec peine, attraper, prendre, tirer.* To pick out a corn, *Arracher un cor.* Pick out the filthy part of it, *Otez-en toutes les saletés.* To pick out a livelihood, *Gagner péniblement sa vie.* Where has he picked that out? *D'où a-t-il tiré cela, où a-t-il pris cela?*

To PICK UP, *Ramasser, racrocher*; *arracher, enlever, recueillir.* Rascals picked up at a venture in the streets, *Des coquins ramassés au hasard sur le pavé.* To pick up a wench or whore, *Racrocher une gueuse, l'accrocher.* To pick up the stones with a twibil, *Arracher des pierres avec une pince.*

*† To pick up one's crums, *Reprendre des forces, se ravoir, se refaire.*

*† To pick up straws, *Faire corvée, enfiler des perles, ne rien faire.*

To PICK, *v. n. Manger à petits morceaux*; *pignocher*; *s'amuser à la bagatelle,* ou *à des niaiseries.*

† PICKAPACK (pĭk'-ă-păk), *adv.* [in a manner of a pack] *Sur le dos,* comme un paquet. To carry one a pickapack, *Porter quelqu'un sur son dos.*

PICKAXE (pĭk'-ăkse), *f.* [an ax with a sharp point] *Pic,* m. *pioche,* f. *houe,* f. A forked pick-axe, *Une houe qui a deux fourchons.*

PICK-BACK (pĭk'-băk), *adj.* [on the back] *Sur le dos.*

PICKED (pĭk't), *part. adj. Cueilli, choisi, trié, épluché, curé, nettoyé,* &c.

PICKED (pĭk'-ĕd), *adj.* [sharp] *Pointu, aigu.* A picked hat, *Un chapeau pointu.* V. PIKED.

To PICKEERR (pĭk-îre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rob, to pirate, to pillage] *Voler, piller.*

PICKEERED (pĭk-îr'd'), *part. adj. Pillé, volé.*

PICKER (pĭk'-eŭr), *f.* [one who picks or culls] *Celui ou celle qui cueille, qui ramasse, qui trie, qui glane, qui cure,* &c. An ear picker, *Un cure oreille.* A tooth-picker, *Un curedent.* A horse-picker, *Un cure-pied.* A lock-picker, *Un crocheteur de serrures.* A purse or pocket-picker, *Un filou.*

* A picker of quarrels, *Un querelleur.*

PICKEREL (pĭk'-eur-îl), *f.* [a small pike] *Un brochet on, un petit brochet.*

PICK-WEED (pĭk'-eŭr-îl-oûîde), *f.* [a water-plant] *Sorte de plante aquatique.*

PICKET (pĭk'-ĕt), V. PIQUET.

PICKETTY (pĭk'-ĕt-é), *or* PICKETTEE (pĭk ĕt-î'), *f.* [variegated carnation] *Piqueté,* f. *œillet merbré, ou panaché.*

PICKING (pĭk'-în'gne), *f. L'action d'éplucher.* Pickings, *Epluchures,* f. pl.

PICKLE (pĭk'-kl'), *f.* [any kind of salt liquor] *Saumure,* f *marinade,* f. Preserved in pickle, *Conservé dans de la saumure, mariné*

*† PICKLE [condition, state] *Condition,* f. *état,* m. How came thou in this pickle? *Qui t'a mis dans ce triste état?*

To PICKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to preserve in pickle] *Saler, mariner, conserver dans la saumure, confire dans le sel & le vinaigre.* To pickle herrings, *Saler des harengs.* To pickle cucumbers, *Confire des concombres ou des cornichons.*

PICKLED (pĭk'-kl'd), *part. adj. Salé, mariné, confit*; au figuré, *fieffé, achevé.* Pickled herrings, *Des harengs salés.*

* A pickled rogue, *Un coquin fieffé, un scélérat achevé.*

PICKLE-HERRING (pĭk'-kl'-hĕr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a jack-pudding, a merry-andrew] *Un bouffon*

PICKLERS (pĭk'-kleŭrz), *s. pl.* [among Gardners; gherkins, small cucumbers only fit for pickling] *Cornichons*, m. pl.

PICKLOCK (pĭk'-lŏk), *s.* [an instrument to pick locks] *Un crochet*, pour crocheter les ferrures; *rossignol*, m.

*† He is a picklock of the law, *C'est un diable en procès, c'est un chicaneur du premier ordre.*

PICKPOCKET (pĭk'-pŏk-ĕte), *and* PICK-PURSE (pĭk'-peûrse), *s.* [a purse-picker] *Un filou, un coupeur de bourse*

PICKTHANK (pĭk'-tshăn'k), *s* [an officious fellow] *Un flagorneur, une flagorneuse.*

PICKTOOTH (pĭk'-toûtsh), *s.* [an instrument to pick or clean the teeth] *Un cure-dent.*

PICO (pï'-cô), *s.* [the largest and the most populous of the Azores, so called from the famous mountain *le Pic*] *Pico*, m.

PICT (pĭkte), *s.* [a painted person] *Un portrait.*

PICTS (pĭctz), *s. pl.* [the first inhabitants of Scotland, so called from their painting their bodies] *Les Pictes*, m. pl.

Picts-wall [a famous barrier against the Picts, from the Irish to the German sea, through Carlisle and Newcastle, 80 miles long, begun with turf and palliſſadoes in 124 by Adrian, repaired by Severus in 210, and rebuilt with ſtone by Aëtius in 420, and yet as many times ruined by the Picts] *Muraille des Pictes*, f.

PICTORIAL (pik-tô'-rï-ăl), *adj.* [produced by a painter] *De peintre, pittoresque.*

PICTURE (pĭk'-tïeûre), *s.* [a reſemblance of perſons or things in colours] *Peinture*, f *portrait*, m. *tableau*, m. *repréſentation en peinture.* f. *image peinte*, f. A picture that is like, *Un portrait qui reſſemble.* To make or draw one's picture, *Se faire peindre ou tirer.* A rich picture, *Un riche tableau.*

* He is the picture of his father, *C'eſt le portrait de ſon père.*

PICTURE, *s.* [the art of painting] *La peinture, l'art de peindre*, m.

To PICTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſcribe] *Dépeindre, peindre, repréſenter.*

PICTURED (pĭk'-tïeûr'd), *part. adj. Dépeint, repréſenté.*

PICTURE-DRAWER (pĭk'-tïeûre-drâ-eûr), *s. Peintre de portrait*, m.

PICTURE-DRAWING (pĭk'-tïeûre-drâ'-ĭn'gne), *s L'art de peindre le portrait*, m. *peinture*, f.

PICTURESQUE, V. PITTORESQUE.

PICUI-PINIMA, *s.* [a ſmall ſort of turtle-dove of America] *Picui pinima*, m. *tocot-zin*, m. *pigeon*, m. ou *tourterelle*, f. *du Breſil.*

PICUMNUS (paï keûm'-neûce), *s.* [Mythol. a rural God] *Picumnus*, m.

PICUS (paï'-keûce), *s* [Ornithol. woodpecker; a bird with the beak ſtraight, and a very long worm-like tongue: which makes holes perfectly round, in holloo trees, and feeds upon the inſects that ſhe picks up with her tongue] *Pic*, m Picus martis *aut* viridis, the green woodpecker, *Pic mars* ou *pinar*, m. *pic-vert*, ou *pivert*, m Picus major, the great ſpotted woodpecker, wit-wall, *Le grand pivert, épeiche*, m. *cul rouge*, m. Picus minor, the leſſer woodpecker, *Le petit pivert liguré*, m. Golden wood-pecker, *or* yellow picus, *Pinar jaune.* m Picus murarius, *or* wall-creeper, *Pic de muraille* ou *pic d'Auvergne, échelette*, f. *tarier*, m. *grimpereau*, m.

To PIDDLE (pĭd'-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to pick at table, to triſle] *Pignocher, manger négligemment, manger à petits morceaux*, comme une perſonne dégoûtée; *badiner, s'amuſer à la bagatelle, à des niaiſeries.* A piddling buſineſs, *Une niaiſerie, une bagatelle.*

PIDDLER (pĭd'-leûr), *s.* [one who piddles] *Celui* ou *celle qui pignoche; qui s'amuſe à la bagatelle, un badin.*

PIDDLING (pĭd'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A piddling [*or* fiddling] buſineſs, *Une bagatelle; niaiſerie*, f *ſottiſe*, f

PIE (pāï), *s.* [any cruſt baked with ſomething in it] *Un pâté.* To cut a pie, *Ouvrir* ou *tenamer un pâté.* Pie-houſe, *Pâtiſſerie*, f.

A minced pie, *Riſſole*, f. Giblet-pie, *Tourte de béatilles.* Veal-pie, *Tourte de tendons de veau* Apple-pie, *Tourte de pommes.* Hot pie, *Pâté chaud.*

PIE, *or* MAGPIE (m g'-pāï), *s.* [a particoloured bird] *Une pie.*

PIE-BALD (pāï'-bâld), *adj.* [black and white like a magpie] *Pie.* A pie-bald horſe, *Un cheval pie.*

PIECE (pīce), *s.* [a part of a whole] *Pièce*, f. *morceau*, m. *portion*, f. *fragment*, m. *tronçon*, m *bout*, m. partie d'un tout. To tear in pieces, *Mettre en pièces.* A piece of a ſtone, *Un morceau, un fragment de pierre.* A broken piece of a ſword, lance, &c. *Tronçon d'épée, de lance*, &c. A piece of candle, *Un bout de chandelle.*

PIECE [a coin; a ſingle piece of money] *Pièce*, f. une livre ſterling en Angleterre; en général, *argent monnoyé*, m. A piece of gold *or* ſilver, *Une pièce d'or* ou *d'argent.*

PIECE [a hand-gun, a ſingle great gun] *Un fuſil, un mouſquet, une pièce d'artillerie* A piece of ordnance, *Une pièce de canon, un canon* A field-piece, *Une pièce de campagne.* A birding *or* fowling piece, *Un fuſil de chaſſe.*

PIECE [a certain quantity of ells *or* yards of ſtuff] *Pièce* de drap, de toile, &c. f.

PIECE [a compoſition *or* performance] *Pièce*, f. *ouvrage*, m. *production*, f. *compoſition*, f

PIECE [a picture] *Pièce*, f *tableau*, m. A chimney-piece, *Un tableau de cheminée.*

PIECE, uſed emphatically. A piece of good counſel, *Un bon conſeil.* A great piece of folly, *Une grande folie.* A piece of wit, *Un trait d'eſprit* Piece of gallantry, *Galanterie*, f. A piece of generoſity, *Généroſité*, f.

PIECE [in Ship-building] Ex. The middle piece of a beam, when made of three pieces, *Armure d'un banc*, f. The ſide-piece of a made maſt, *Armure d'un mât*, f *jumelle*, f.

A-PIECE [to each, each piece] *La pièce, chacun*, ou *chacune* Theſe horſes coſt me fifty pounds a-piece, *Ces chevaux me coûtent cinquante livres ſterling la pièce.*

Of a PIECE with [of the ſame ſort] *De la même eſpèce, de la même trempe.*

To PIECE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to patch, to enlarge by the addition of a piece] *Rapiécer, rapetaſſer, raccommoder, mettre une pièce*, ou *des pièces, rapetaſſer; ajouter une pièce*; au figuré, *allonger, prolonger; augmenter*; ou bien, *unir, joindre.*

* To PIECE OUT [to increaſe by addition] *Augmenter, prolonger.* He pieces out his wife's inclination, *Il augmente le goût, l'inclination, la paſſion de ſa femme.* To piece out an old man's life, *Prolonger la vie d'un vieillard*

* To PIECE UP, *Raccommoder, plâtrer*, au figuré. We pieced up the matter as well as we could, *Nous plâtrames l'affaire du mieux que nous pûmes.*

To PIECE, *v. n.* [to coaleſce, to be compacted] *Se joindre, s'unir,* * *ſe coaliſer.*

PIECELESS (pīce'-lĭce), *adj* [whole, compact, not made up of fragments] *Entier, uni.*

PIECEMEAL (pīce'-mīle), *adj.* [ſingle, ſeparate, divided] *Particulier, ſéparé.*

PIECEMEAL, *adv.* [in pieces, in fragments] *En pièces, par morceaux.*

PIECER (pīce'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who pieces] *Rapetaſſeur*, m. *ravaudeur*, m.

PIED (pāïd), *adj.* [variegated, particoloured] *Varié, bariolé, tacheté, de diverſes couleurs; pie* en parlant d'un cheval. A pied horſe, *Un cheval pie.*

PIEDMONT, *ſ.* [a principality of Italy, and formerly a part of Lombardy] *Piemont*, m. Piedmontese (inhabitant of Piedmont) *Piémontois.*

PIEDNESS (pāïd'-nĕce). *ſ.* [diverſity of colours] *Diverſité de couleurs*, f.

PIEDOUCHE, *ſ.* [Archit. a little ſtand, a bracket pedeſtal, to ſupport a buſt] *Piedouche*, m.

PIEDROIT, *ſ.* [Archit. a pier, a door-poſt] *Piédroit*, m.

‡ PIELED (pāïl'd), *adj.* [bald] *Pelé, chauve.*

PIE POWDER COURT (pāï'-pāoŭ deûr-kôrte), *ſ.* [duſty foot-court; a court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein] *Cour qui ſe tient dans les foires pour faire prompte juſtice*, f.

PIER (pīre), *ſ.* [a column of an arch] *Pile*, f. qui ſoutient l'arche d'un pont; *jambage*, m. *trumeau*, m.

PIER [a mole] *Môle*, m *jetée*, f.

To PIERCE (pīrce), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to bore] *Percer, faire un trou*, ou *une ouverture; forer*, terme de Serrurier; *mettre en perce.* To pierce a woman's ear, *Percer l'oreille d'une femme.* To pierce a hogſhead of wine, *Mettre un muid de vin en perce.*

To PIERCE [to penetrate, to enter, to affect] *Percer, pénétrer*, au propre & au figuré; *toucher, affecter.*

* That pierced my very heart, *Cela m'a percé le cœur.* Your letter pierced the Queen, *Votre lettre toucha la Reine.*

To PIERCE, *v. n.* [to make way by force; to enter; to move, to affect] *Pénétrer, percer, entrer, ſe faire jour au travers, paſſer à travers*; au figuré, *toucher, affecter, percer, pénétrer.*

* Piercing eyes, *Des yeux perçans.* Piercing eloquence, *Une éloquence touchante, pathétique*

PIERCED (pīrs-t), *part. adj. Percé, foré, mis en perce*; au figuré, *pénétré, touché, affecté*, * *ajouré* (t. de Blaſon).

* Pierced with ſorrow, *Pénétré de chagrin.*

PIERCER (pīrs'-eûr), *ſ.* [that which pierces] *Un perçoir.*

PIERCING (pīrs'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſharp, keen, penetrating] *Pénétrant.* Piercing ſound, *Son éclatant.*

¶ Pierc ng, *perçant*; penetrating, *pénétrant* (ſynon.): *Piercing* ſeems to be executed by a ſudden glance, it implies great ſtrength of light; *penetrating* is making way gradually, it denotes great force of attention. A *piercing* mind ſees things even th ough the veils that cover them: it is difficult to conceal truth from it; it will not ſuffer itſelf to be deceived. A *penetrating* mind ſtops not at the ſurface, but reaches to the bottom of things: it is not eaſy to deceive it, neither will it ſuffer itſelf to be amuſed.

PIERCINGLY (pīrs'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſharply, keenly] *D'une manière aguë; ſubtilement*, au figuré.

PIERCINGNESS (pīrs'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [power of piercing] *Pénétration*, f. *vivacité*, f. *ſubtilité*, f.

PIERIDES (pï-ĕr'-ĭ-dïz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of the Muſes] *Piérides*, f. pl.

‡ PIES (páïz), FRERES PIES, *ſ. pl.* [Monks who wore black and white garments] *Dominicains*, ou *Jacobins*, m pl.

PIESACKI, *ſ.* [a furr made of the neck-ſkin of a ſiberian dog *Fiefacki*, m.

PIETY (pāï'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [diſcharge of duty to God, or to parents] *Piété*, f. *devotion*, f. *religion*, f. *piété envers ſes père & mère, amour qu'on leur doit*, m. Filial piety, *Piété filiale.*

PIG (pigu), *ſ* [a young ſow *or* boar] *Un petit cochon, un cochon, un porc, un pourceau*: un

goret

goret. A ſucking-pig, *Un cochon de lait.* A Guinea-pig, *Un cochon d'Inde.* A pig-ſty, *Une étable à cochons, un teit à porcs.* A boar-pig, *Un verrat.*

† ‡ As fat as a pig, *Gras comme un cochon*; *gras comme un moine.*

† He ſleeps like a pig, *Il dort comme un ſabot.*

† To buy a pig in a poke, *Acheter chat en poche.*

PIG (an oblong maſs of lead, 2 or 300 lb. weight] *Un ſaumon de plomb.* A pig of caſt iron, *Gueuſillon*, m.

To PIG, *v. n.* [to farrow, to bring forth pigs] *Cochonner, faire de petits cochons.*

PIGBADGER, *ſ.* [an animal] *Un taiſſon, un blaireau*

PIGEON (pĭdj'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a fowl bred in cotes or a ſmall houſe] *Pigeon*, m. A young pigeon, *Un jeune pigeon, un pigeonneau.* A pigeon-pie, *Un pâté de pigeons, une tourte de pigeonneaux.* Stewed pigeons, *Pigeonneaux en compote*; ou *compote de pigeons*, f. A rough-footed pigeon, *Un pigeon pattu.* Ring-pigeon, *Pigeon au collier, pigeon ramier*, m. White-crowned pigeon, *Rocherale de la Jamaïque*, ou *pigeon à la couronne blanche*, m. Pigeon carrier, called alſo bagarin, or courier (Ænas, vinago, vinitorculum), *Pigeon ſauvage* ou *fuyard*, m. *pigeon meſſager*, m. Pigeon's dung, *Colombine*, f. A pigeon-houſe, *Un pigeonnier, un colombier.* A pigeon-hole, *Un boulin.*

PIGEON-FOOT (pĭdj'-ĭne-foût), *ſ.* [Bot. geranium columbinom] *Pied-de-pigeon*, m. *bec de grue*, m. *herbe à l'eſquinancie*, f. *ſorte de géranium.*

PIGEON-HERB (pĭdj'-ĭn erbe) *ſ.* [Bot. verbena columbaris; a med. plant] *Verveine*, f.

PIGEON-LIVERED (pĭdj'-ĭne-lĭv-eŭr'd), *adj.* [mild, ſoft, gentle] *Doux, ſans fiel, paiſible*

PIGEON-PEA (pĭdj'-ĭne-pī), *ſ.* [Bot. Cytiſus Americanus, fructu albo; a ſhrub of the Weſt Indies] *Pois des pigeons*, m. *cytiſe à fruit blanc*, m.

PIG-EYED (pĭgu'-ĭde), *adj.* [having ſmall eyes] *Qui a de petits yeux*, ou *des yeux de cochon.*

PIGGIN (pĭgu'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a ſmall veſſel] *Un petit ſeau, un petit vaiſſeau*

‡ PIGHT (pīte), V. PITCHED.

PIGMENT (pĭg'-mĕo'te), *ſ.* [paint] *Fard*, m. *rouge* m *couleur*, f. *peinture*, f.

PIGMENT [in the gilding of wood] *Fond*, m. *mordant*, m.

PIGMY (pĭg'-mé), *ſ.* [a dwarf] *Un pigmée, un nain, un myrmidon.*

PIGNORATION (pĭg-nô-té'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of pledging] *Cautionnement*, m. *engagement* m. *reconnoiſſance*, f.

PIGNUT (pĭg'-nŭte), *ſ.* [Bot. Tubera, bunium; an earth nut] *Truffe*, f.

‡ PIGSNEY (pĭgz'-né), *ſ.* [a word of endearment to a girl] *Pouponne*, f.

PIGUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of prickly carp] *Carpe piquante*, f.

PIGWIDGEON (pĭg'-oŭĭdj-ĭne), *ſ.* [any thing ſmall or pretty] *Quelque choſe de joli*, ou *de petit.*

PIKE (pāĭke), *ſ.* [lchthyol. Lucius, luce; a fiſh of prey] *Un brochet*, poiſſon d'eau douce. Young pike, *Filardeau*, m. A ſmall pike, *Un brocheton.* A very large pike. *Un brochet carreau*, m. A middling pike, *Pegnard*, m.

PIKE [a ſort of long weapon] *Une pique.* Armed with a pike, *Armé d'une pique.* To preſent the pikes againſt the cavalry, *Préſenter les piques contre la cavalerie.*

† To paſs many pikes. *Manger de la vache enragée, avoir beaucoup de peine.*

PIKED (pāĭk't), *adj.* [ſharp] *Pointu, aigu.*

PIKEMAN (pāĭke'-măne), *ſ.* [a ſoldier armed with a pike] *Un piquier.*

PIKEMAN [Rom. Antiq. haſtatus, haſtarius] *Haſtaire*, m.

PIK STAFF (pāĭke'-ſtăf), *ſ.* [the wooden frame of a pike] *Un bâton armé d'un fer pointu*, ou *propement le bois d'une pique.*

PILA-MARINA, *ſ.* [in Nat. Hiſt. Sea ball, found on the ſhores of the Mediterranean] *Egagropile de mer*, f *pelote de mer*, f.

PILASTER (pĭ-lăs'-tĕŭr), *ſ* [a ſquare column] *Pilaſtre*, m.

PILCHARD, *ſ.* [a ſmall ſea-fiſh much like a common herring] *Sardine*, f. Pilchards pickled anchovy-like, *Sardines anchoitées*

PILCHE (pĭltche), *and* PILCHER (pĭltch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a furred caſe, any thing lined with fur] *Fourreau*, m. *couverture fourrée.* The pilcher of a ſword, *Un fourreau d'épée.* The pilcher fur a ſaddle, *Couverture de ſelle*, f.

PILCHER [a ſea-fiſh] *Pélamide*, f.

PILCROW (pĭl'-krô), *ſ.* [a paragraph] *Un paragraphe.*

PILE (pāĭle), *ſ.* [a ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a foundation firm] *Un pilotis.* A houſe ſupported by wooden piles, *Une maiſon bâtie ſur pilotis.* To build upon piles, *Bâtir ſur pilotis.* To ſtrengthen with piles, *Piloter.* Pile-work, *Pilotage*, m. To beat down piles in the ground, *Ficher, enfoncer des pilotis en terre.*

PILE [a heap] *Une pile, un tas, un monceau, un amas.* A pile of building, *Architecture*, f. *Ordonnance d'un bâtiment*, f. A pile of wealth, *Un tas de richeſſes, un monceau d'or.* Wood-pile, *Un buche, une pile de bois.* Funeral pile, *Bucher* pour brûler un corps, m.

¶ Pile, *tas*; heap, *monceau* (ſynon.): both ſignify a quantity of things together one upon another; but *pile* implies rather things put up with ſome regularity; *heap*, things thrown without order; as, a *pile* of wood; a *heap* of rubbiſh. We ſay: a *pile* of bricks, when they are the materials prepared for building; a *heap* of bricks, when they are the remains of a fallen edifice.

PILE [a building] *Un bâtiment, un édifice*; *un fort.*

PILE [the head of an arrow] *Le fer* d'une flèche *ou* d'un dard.

PILE [in Coinage, the arms-ſide as the croſs is the head-ſide] *Pile*, f. *armes*, f. pl. Hence the game: Croſs and pile, *Croix ou pile: Tête ou armes.*

PILE [hairy ſurface, nap] *Poil*, m. *duvet*, m.

PILES [the hæmorrhoids] *Les hémorrhoïdes*, f. pl

To PILE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to heap, to coacervate] *Entaſſer, mettre en pile*; *empiler.* They piled hills upon hills, *Ils entaſſèrent montagnes ſur montagnes.* To pile up wood, *Mettre du bois en pile, l'empiler*, v. de Marchand de bois. To pile up dung (ſaid of dung hills), *Amaſſer.* To pile the hides, *Mettre les peaux en retraite*; t. de Tanneur.

PILEATED (pĭl'-ĭ-é-tĕd), *adj Qui eſt en forme de couvert*, ou *de chapeau.*

PILED (pāĭl'd), *part. adj. Entaſſé, mis en pile, empilé.*

PILER (pāĭl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ores who piles] *Empileur*, m. *celui qui entaſſe, qui met en pile.*

PILE-WORT (pāĭle'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot Chelidonia minor; a med. plant] *Petite Chélidoine*, f. *petite ſcrophulaire.*

PILFER (pĭl'-feŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſteal, to gain by petty robbery] *Faire de petits vols*; *friponner, dérober*, ‖ *ferrer la mule*, ‖ *croquer, eſcroquer, dérober avec adreſſe*; ‖ *gratter, filouter*; ‡ *jouer de la harpe.*

PILFERED (pĭl'-feŭr'd), *part. adj. Volé, friponné, dérobé.*

PILFERER (pĭl'-feŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſteals petty things] *Petit voleur*; *fripon*, m. *filou*, m. *eſcamoteur*, m.

PILFERING (pĭl'-feŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Pilfer] *Larcin*, m. *l'action de voler*, &c.

PILFERINGLY (pĭl'-feŭr-ĭn gne-lé), *adv.* [like a pilferer] *En eſcroc, en filou, en fripon, par larcin.*

PILFERY (pĭl'-feŭr-é), *ſ.* [petty theft] *Petit vol, petit larcin, filouterie*, f. *friponnerie*, f.

PILGRIM (pĭl'-grĭme), *ſ.* [a devout traveller] *Un pélerin, une pélerine.*

To PILGRIM, -ING, *v n.* [to wander, to ramble] *Voyager, roder, courir le monde.*

PILGRIMAGE (pĭl'-grĭm-édje), *ſ.* [travel on account of devotion] *Pélerinage*, m

PILL (pĭl), *ſ.* [a medicinal ball] *Pilule*, f. au propre & au figuré. Beautiful women are compared to bitter pills, *On compare les belles femmes à des pilules amères.*

‡ I was fain to ſwallow that pill, *Il m'a fallu avaler cette pilule, ce goujon, cette couleuvre* ou *le calice.*

To roll up a pill in ſilver-leaf, *Argenter la pilule.* * To gild the pill, *Dorer la pilule.*

* PILL-GARLICK, *ſ. Un homme tout déconcerté, qui fait une ſotte figure.*

To PILL (pĭl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rob, to plunder] *Piller, voler.*

To PILL *and* POLL, *v. n.* [to uſe extortion] *Uſer de concuſſion*, ou *d'extortion, voler, piller, rapiner.*

To PILL, *or* PILLAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plunder, to ſpoil] *Piller, ſaccager, dévaſter, butiner.* To give up a town to be pillaged, *Saccager* ou *piller une ville, la mettre* ou *l'abandonner au pillage.*

PILLAGE (pĭl'-édje), *ſ.* [plunder] *Pillage*, m. *ſaccagement*, m. *dévaſtation*, f. *dégât*, m. *butin*, m.

PILLAGED (pĭl'-édj'd), *part. adj. Pillé, ſaccagé, dévaſté.*

PILLAGER (pĭl'-édj-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who pillages] *Un pillard, un voleur, un brigand.*

PILLAR (pĭl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [column] *Pilier*, m. *colonne*, f. au propre & au figuré; *le ſoutien.* Pillars are diſtinguiſhed into ſimple and compound, *On diſtingue les colonnes en ſimples & en compoſées.* A main pillar of a coach, *Un pied cornier d'un carroſſe.* A butting pillar, *Pilier boutant.*

* He was a pillar of the Church, *C'étoit une des colonnes* ou *des ſoutiens de l'Egliſe.*

¶ Pillar, *pilier, pilaſtre*; column, *colonne* (ſynon.): By *pillar* is underſtood a ſupporter of ſome roof; by *column*, a round *pillar*: thus, every *column* is a *pillar*, though every *pillar* is not a *column.* In moſt buildings, where the beauty of the architecture is ſtudied, *columns* are generally inſulated: whereas ſquare *pillars* are for the moſt part, ſet within a wall, ſhowing only a fourth or fifth part of their thickneſs.

PILLARED (pĭl'-eŭr'd), *adj* [ſupported by pillars; having the form of a pillar] *Soutenu par des piliers ou des colonnes*; *en forme de pilier* ou *de colonne.*

PILLING (pĭl'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. Pilling and polling in one's office [extortion] *Pillerie, f. volerie, f. concuſſion*, ou *extortion*, f. f.

PILLION (pĭl'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [a ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on] *Une ſelle de femme, couſſinet*, m.

PILLORIED (pĭl'-eŭr'd), *adj.* [puniſhed with the pillory] *Pilorié.*

PILLORY (pĭl'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a frame erected on a pillar and made with holes and folding boards through which the heads and hands of criminals are put] *Pilori*, m. To put into the pillory, *Mettre au pilori, pilorier.*

To PILLORY, *v a.* [to puniſh with the pillory] *Pilorier, mettre au pilori.*

PILLORY-KNIGHT (pĭl'-eŭr-é-năĭte), *ſ. Un faux témoin.*

PILLOW (pĭl'-ô), *ſ.* [a bag of feathers laid under the head to ſleep on] *Oreiller*, m. *couſſin*, m. Take away this pillow from under my head, *Otez cet oreiller de deſſus ma tête.* The pillow of a plough [that part which ſerves to raiſe or

ſink

ſink the beam] *Le couſſinet.* Pillow of the bow-ſprit (in a ſhip), *Couſſin de beaupré*, m. Pillow of a ſtay, *Couche*, f.

Rice-pillow [in Cookery] *Caſſerolle à la Provençale*, f.

To PILLOW, *v. a.* [to reſt any thing on a pillow] *Poſer ſur un couſſin.*

PILLOW-BEER (pĭl'-ô-bēre), *and* PILLOWCASE (pĭl'-ô-kēce), *ſ.* [a cover for a pillow] *Une taie d'oreiller.*

PILOSELLA, *ſ.* [Bot. common or creeping mouſe-ear, a med. plant] *Piloſelle, f. oreille de rat*, f.

PILOSITY (pĭ-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [hairineſs] *Quantité de poil.*

PILOT (pī'-leŭte), *ſ.* [he whoſe office is to ſteer a ſhip] *Un pilote.* Pilot in a river or canal, *Chableur*, m. Pilot upon the river Seine, *Maître des ponts.*

To PILOT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſteer] *Piloter, diriger, conduire.* To pilot a ſhip, *Piloter un vaiſſeau.*

PILOTAGE (pī'-leŭt-ĕdje), *ſ.* [pilot's ſkill or office, or hire] *Pilotage*, m. *louage de pilote*, m.

PILSER (pĭl'-seŭr), *ſ.* [an inſect, a moth] *Papillon qui ſe brûle à la chandelle*, m. *teigne*, f.

PILULARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Pepper-graſs, a kind of fern; a med. aquatic plant] *Pilulaire* f.

PILUMNUS (pī'-leŭ-n'-n ŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a god of corn and breeding women] *Pilumnus*, m.

PIMENTA (pĭ mèn'-tă), *ſ.* [All ſpice, Jamaica pepper] *Piment*, m. *mille graine*, f. *poivre de la Jamaïque*, m.

PIMLICO (pĭm'-l -kô), *ſ.* Ex. Set out in pimlico, *tirer à quatre épingles*

PIMP (pĭm'p), *ſ.* [a procurer, a pander] *Un maquereau.*

To PIMP, *v. n.* [to pander, to procure] *Faire le métier de maquereau, intriguer.*

PIMPERNEL (pĭm'-pĕr'-nĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. Pimpinella, Burnet; a culinary plant] *Pimprenelle*, f.

PIMPING (pĭm'p'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Métier de maquereau*, m *maquerellage*, m.

PIMPING, *adj.* [little, petty] *Petit, de peu de valeur, chétif, peu conſidérable.* A pimping thing, *Une bagatelle.*

PIMPLE (pĭm'-pl'), *ſ* [a ſmall red puſtule] *Bouton*, m. *puſtule*, f *élevure*, f *rougeur*, f. *bure*, f. *bourgeon*, m. * A red pimple, *Coup de pied de bouteille.* To come out in pimples, *Se bourgeonner.*

PIMPLED (pĭm'-pl'd), *adj. Qui a des boutons, boutonné, bourgeonné.*

PIMPLEIDES (pĭm'-plī'-ĭ-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol a name of the Muſes] *Pimpleides*, f. pl.

PIMPILIM (pĭm'-pī-lĭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Macropiper, long pepper; a tall plant of the Eaſt Indies] *Pimplim*, m. *poivre long*, m.

PIN (pĭne), *ſ.* [a ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their clothes] *Une épingle*; au figuré, *une choſe de peu de valeur, un fétu, un rien.* Pin-wire [the body of a pin having not yet a head] *Branche*, f. Pin-ſticker (the perſon employed in ſticking the pins upon papers), *Epouſeuſe.*

‡* 'Tis not worth a pin, *Cela ne vaut pas une épingle, Cela ne vaut rien.* I care not a pin, *Je ne m'en ſoucie pas.* I would not give a pin's head for it, *Je n'en donnerois pas une épingle*, or *un feſtu.*

*‡ PIN [a note, a ſtrain] *Train*, m. *humeur*, f. He is not in a laughing pin, *Il n'eſt pas en train de rire.* She was upon a peeviſh pin, *Elle étoit de mauvaiſe humeur.*

PIN of wood, *Quille*, f. *cheville*, f. To play at nine pins, *Jouer aux quilles.*

PIN [a peg, a bolt] *Clou*, m *goupille*, f. *attelloire*, f. *clavette*, f. A great iron-pin, *Boulon*, m. With pins of adamant, *Avec des clous de diamant.* The pins of a watch, *Les goupilles d'une montre.*

PIN of a ſun-dial, *Le ſtyle d'un cadran.*

PIN of a writing-tablet, *L'aiguille*, f. *le ſtylet, le poinçon, avec quoi l'on écrit ſur des tablettes.*

PIN or bolt uſed as a fid to any flag-ſtaff, *Croiſette*, f. Small Pin or Wedge driven into the end of a tree-nail, to ſwell it, *Epite*, f. *priſonnier*, m.

Pin of a block, *Eſſieu de poulie*, m. Turned-pins (to belay ropes to), *Chevillots* (pour amarrer les manœuvres), m pl.

PIN or web in the eye, *Taie*, f. ou *cataracte dans l'œil*, f. *glaucome*, m.

AXEL-PIN of a wheel, *Axe*, m. ou *eſſieu de roue*, m. Inch-pin, *Eſſe*, f. A larding pin, *Une lardoire* A rolling pin, *Rouleau de pâtiſſier*, m. Rolling pin (with which Vermicelly makers beat the paſte), *Brie*, f. A crooked pin, *Aiguille de tête*, f.

Pin-bit (among Turners, &c.) *Mèche de vilebrequin*, f.

To PIN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to faſten with pins] *Attacher avec des épingles*; au figuré, *attacher, arrêter, joindre* To pin a gown, *Attacher une robe avec des épingles.*

* To pin one's opinion upon another man's ſleeve, *S'attacher au ſentiment de quelqu'un, s'y tenir, y adhérer.* To pin one down to a bargain, *Arrêter un marché avec quelqu'un, de ſorte qu'il ne puiſſe plus s'en dédire.* To pin one's ſelf to a woman's petticoat, *Etre l'eſclave d'une femme.* To pin one's ſelf upon one, *S'accrocher à quelqu'un, vivre à ſes dépens.*

A dog that pins a bull, *Un chien qui prend le taureau par le nez, qui s'attache au ſa.harne au nez d'un taureau*

To PIN a houſe under the groundſel, *Reprendre une maiſon ſous œuvre.*

To PIN [to ſhut up] *Fermer, enfermer.* To pin a window, *Fermer une fenêtre.* To pin cattle, *Enfermer ou parquer les beſtiaux.*

To PIN UP a gown, *Trouſſer une robe.*

* To PIN the baſket, *Terminer*, ou *couronner l'œuvre*; *conclure, finir*; *ne plus faire d'enfant*, en parlant d'une femme. To pin the baſket, he all edges that . . . *Pour conclure*, ou *pour dernière raiſon, il allègue que . . .*

*‡ She has pinned her baſket, *Elle ne fait plus d'enfant.*

PINASTER, *ſ.* [wild pine, penguin, wild ananas, karatas] *Pinaſtre*, m.

*‡ PIN-BASKET (pĭne'-băs-kĕte), *ſ.* [the laſt child of a woman] *Le dernier enfant dont une femme accouche.*

PINCASE (pĭne'-kēce), *ſ.* [a caſe for pins] *Un étui pour mettre des épingles.*

PINCER (pĭn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a ſurgeon's inſtrument] *Davier*, m. *tenette*, f.

PINCERS (pĭn'-ceŭrz), *ſ pl.* [an iron inſtrument to pull out nails] *Tenailles*, f. pl. *pinces*, f. pl ſignifie auſſi *les pinces* de quelques animaux, comme de l'écreviſſe, *&c.* (made uſe of by Enamellers), *Bercelles*, f. pl. or *bruxelles*. f. pl.

PINCH (pĭn'che), *ſ.* [a painful ſqueeze with the fingers] *L'action de pincer*; au figure, *extrémité*, f. *peine*, f. *beſoin*, m. *oppreſſion*, f. *état violent & cruel.* To give one a deadly pinch, *Pincer quelqu'un juſqu'au ſang.*

* To be at a pinch, *Etre en peine*, ou *dans la peine.* At a pinch, *Au beſoin.* To leave one in the lurch at a pinch, *Abandonner quelqu'un au beſoin.* To be under the pinch of preſſing neceſſity, *Se trouver dans une grande néceſſité, être réduit à l'extrémité.* That was a notable pinch, *C'étoit un état bien cruel.*

To PINCH, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth] *Pincer*, entre les doigts ou avec les dents; par extenſion *ſerrer, preſſer, bleſſer, mettre à la torture*; *maltraiter, réduire à l'étroit* ou *à la néceſſité*; au figuré, *railler, ſatiriſer, donner des coups de langue.* Pinch her by the hand, *Pincez-lui la main.* My ſhoe pinches me, *Mon ſoulier me bleſſe.*

* Fortune pinches me, *La fortune me maltraite.* Why do you pinch him ſo? *Pourquoi le railliez-vous de la ſorte?*

* To pinch ſomewhat from one's ſelf, *Se priver de quelque choſe.* To pinch one's guts or belly, *Epargner ſur ſa bouche, ſe refuſer le néceſſaire.* To pinch one of his meat, *Retrancher la nourriture à quelqu'un, lui plaindre le pain.*

To PINCH OFF, *Arracher, emporter, enlever.* To pinch the hair off, *Arracher le poil.* To pinch off a piece, *Emporter la pièce.*

To PINCH, *v. n.* [to act with force, to be preſſing] *Preſſer, ſe faire ſentir*; *ſouffrir, pâtir, être dans la néceſſité.*

PINCHBECK (pĭn'che'-bĕk), *ſ.* [a kind of factitious metal, wherein copper is predominant; and ſo called from the name of the inventor] *Pinchbeck*, m. *ſimilor*, m.

PINCHED (pĭn'ch't), *part. adj. Pincé*; *preſſé* au propre & au figuré.

* Pinched with hunger, *Preſſé par la faim.*

PINCHER (pĭn'ch'-eŭr), *ſ* [one who pinches] *Celui* ou *celle qui pince.*

PINCHFIST (pĭn'che'-fiſte), *and* PINCHPENNY (pĭn'che -pĕn-é), *ſ.* [a miſer] *Un avare, un taquin*; *un pince-maille.* §‡ *un poiloux.*

*‡ PINCH-GUT (pĭn'che'-gueŭte), *or* PINCH-BELLY (pĭn'che'-bĕl-é), *ſ. Un avare qui plaint le manger*, ou *le pain, ſoit à lui-même* ou *à ſes gens.*

PINCUSHION (pĭn'-koŭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck] *Une pelote aux épingles.*

PINDUST (pĭn'-deŭſte), *ſ.* [ſmall particles of metal by cutting pins] *Limaille*, f. *rognures d'épingles*, pl. f.

PINDARICAL (pĭn'-dăr'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PINDARICK (pĭn' dăr-ĭk), *adj.* [in the ſtyle of Pindar] *Pindarique.* A pindarick ode, *Une ode pindarique.*

PINDUS (pĭn'-deŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a mountain of Theſſaly ſacred to the Muſes] *Pinde*, m.

PINE (pāïne), *ſ.* [a tree] *Pin*, m. *épicia*, m The wild pine, *Un pin ſauvage* A pine-apple, *Une pomme de pin.* The kernel of a pine-apple, *Pignon*, m. ou *noyau de pomme de pin*, m. A pine-grove, *Une pinaie, un lieu planté de pins.*

Pine-apple (païne'-ăp-pl'), (ananas), *Ananas*, m

Five-eaved pine-tree, *Arole des Alpes*, m.

Wild pine [pitch tree, penguin] *Pinaſtre*, m.

Pine-thiſtle, *ſ.* [a plant of the Alps] *Chardon bleu*, m.

To PINE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to languiſh] *Languir, dépérir, deſſécher, déſirer avec paſſion, ſe chémer.* All that we pine for, *Tout ce que nous déſirons.* He pines away, *Il eſt tout langoureux.*

To PINE, *v. a.* [to make to languiſh] *Faire languir. faire périr.* To pine one's ſelf to death, *Mourir de chagrin.*

PINEA (pĭn'-ĭ-ă), *or* PIGNE, *ſ.* [in mines; a light porous maſs of mercury and ſilver incorporated] *Pigne*, f. *pigne d'argent*, f.

PINEAL (pĭn'-i-ăl), *adj.* [Anat. reſembling a pine-apple] *Pinéale.* Pineal gland (imagined by Des Cartes to be the ſeat of the ſoul) *La glande pinéale.*

PINED (pāïn'd), *part. adj. Déchu, défait, accablé.*

PINFEATHERED (pĭn'-fĕtzh-eŭr'd), *adj.* [not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot] *Qui n'eſt pas couvert de plumes, qui n'eſt pas en état de voler.*

PINFOLD (pĭn'-fôld), *ſ.* [a place in which beaſts are confined] *Parc pour les beſtiaux*, m. *berquil*, f.

PINGLE (pĭn'-gl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall incloſure] *Un petit enclos, un clos.*

‡ PINGUID (pĭn'-goüĭd), *adj.* [fat] *Gras.*

PINGUIN [a bird] V. PENGUIN.

PIN-HOLE (pĭn'-hôle), *ſ. Trou d'épingle*, m.

PINHONES INDICI, *ſ. pl.* [Barbadoes-nuts] *Pignons d'Inde*, m. pl. The kernels of the nuts of the ſtone pine-tree, *Pignons doux.*

PINING

PINING (pāïn'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [languiſhing] *Languiſſant.*

PINING, *ſ.* [from To pine] *Langueur*, f. *abattement*, m.

PINION (pĭn'-ĭeŭn'), *ſ.* [the joint of the wing remoteſt from the body; the wing] *L'aîleron*, m. *l'aile*, *ſ.* Pinions (ſmall pens), *bouts d'ailes*, m. pl.

PINION, *ſ.* [in Mechanics, a leſſer wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger] *L'aigon*, m Pinion of feperis, *Pignon de rainure*, m.

To PINION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind the wings, or arms] *Lier les ailes* ou *les bras.*

PINIONED (pĭn'-ĭeŭn'd), *part. adj. Qui a les bras liés*, ou *les ailes liées.*

PINIPINICHI *or* PIMPINICHI, *ſ.* [a ſmall medicinal tree growing on the coaſt of the Indian continent] *Pinipinichi*, m.

PINK (pĭn'k), *ſ.* [a flower] *Un œillet. A* purple-pink, *Un œillet violet*

PINK [colour of a light red] *Cramoiſi roſe*, m.

PINK [a ſhip] *Pinque*, f. *flûte*, f. Pink-ſtern, *or* Lute-ſtern, *Poupe étroite, bâtiment marchand à voiles latines, & à fond plat.*

To PINK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to work in eyelet holes; to pierce in ſmall holes] *Découper, figurer* ou *moucheter* une étoffe, *Déchiqueter.*

To PINK, *v. n.* [to wink with the eyes] *Cligneter.*

PINK-EYED (pĭn'k'-āïde), *adj.* [that has ſmall eyes] *Qui a de petits yeux.*

PINKED (pĭn'k'), *adj.* [from To Pink] *Mouchet'é, découpé.*

PINKER (pĭn'k'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who pinks] *Un découpeur.*

PINKING (pĭn'k'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Pink] *Découpure*, f. *déchiqueture*, f. *ridure*, *ſ.*

PINKING, *adj.* [that pinks] *Qui cligne les yeux, qui cligneto.*

PINMAKER, *ſ.* [one who makes pins] *Un épinglier, un faiſeur d'épingles.*

PIN-MONEY, *ſ.* [an allowance given to a wife for her petty expenſes] *Argent qu'un mari accorde à ſa femme pour ſes menues dépenſes*, m. *Epingles*, f. pl.

PINNA MARINA, *ſ.* [a ſhell-fiſh like the muſcle, having the power of ſpinning, and yielding the ſilk-thread called oyſſus; the ſilk-worm of the ſea] *Pinne marine*, f. *plume coquille*, f. *caïeu*, m. *moule de mer*, f. *aigrette*, f. *nacre de perle de Provence*, f. Petrified pinna marina, *Pinnite*, f.

PINNACE (pĭn'-ăce), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſea-veſſel] *Pinaſſe*, f.

PINNACLE (pĭn'-ă-k'l), *ſ.* [an elevation above the reſt of a building] *Pinacle*, m. *faîte*, m. *creneau*, m au figuré, *le faîte, le plus haut point.*

* The pinnacle of glory, *Le faîte de la gloire.*

PINNAGE (pĭn'-édje), *ſ* [pounding of cattle] *L'action de parquer le bétail.*

PINNATED (pĭn'-né-tĕd), *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of a leaf formed into wing] *Ailé. en aile.*

PINNED (pĭn'd), *part. adj. Attaché avec des épingles; attaché, fixé; enfermé, fermé.*

PINNER (pĭn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the lappet of a head-dreſs which flies looſe] *Barbe* d'une coiffe, f.

PINNER [a pinmaker] *Epinglier*, m. *faiſeur d'épingles*, m.

PINNER [a pounder of cattle] *Celui qui enferme le bétail dans un parc.*

PINNOTHERAS, *ſ.* [pinno-phylax, a little ſhell-fiſh like a ſhrimp, and companion of the pinna] *Pinnothère*, m.

PINNULARIA, *ſ.* [the fin of a foſſile, *or* petrified fiſh] *Pinnulaire*, f.

PINT (pāïn'te), *ſ.* [a liquid meaſure] *Pinte* d'Angleterre, f. *Chopine* de France, f Half a pint, *Demi-pinte* d'Angleterre, f. *demichopine* de France, f. *demi-ſetier*, m.

PINTADO, *ſ.* [Guinea-hen, a ſpecies of ſea-duck] *Pintade*, f. *poule de Pharaon*, f. *poule d'Afrique*, f. Small pintado (a beautiful tufted bird), *Roi de Guinée*, m.

PINTLE, *ſ.* [in Artillery] *Cheville ouvrière*, f. [in a ſhip] *Aiguillot de gouvernail*, m.

PINULES (pĭn'-iŭl'z), *ſ. pl.* [Aſtron. the ſights of an inſtrument, &c.] *Pinnules*, f. pl.

PIONEER (pāï-ŏ-nīre'), *ſ.* [a digger in an army] *Un pionnier, un travailleur.*

PIONING (pāï-ŏ-nĭn'gne'), *ſ.* [works of pioneers] *Travaux de pionniers*, m.

PIONY (pāï'-ŏ-ne), *ſ. V.* PEONY.

PIOUS (pāï'-eŭce), *adj.* [godly, V. RELIGIOUS] *Pieux, dévot, religieux*; *pie*, f. A father that educates his children well, is not only juſt, but pious, *Un père qui éleve bien ſes enfants, eſt non-ſeulement juſte, mais pieux.* Pious deed (charity) *Une œuvre pie.*

PIOUS [practiſed under the appearance of religion] *Pieux*, en un ſens ironique. Pious frauds, *Fraudes pieuſes.*

PIOUSLY (pāï'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a pious manner] *Pieuſement, avec piété, par dévotion.*

PIP (pĭp), *ſ.* [a white ſcale under the tip of the tongue in poultry] *La pépie.*

PIP [a ſpot on the cards] *Point* ſur les cartes, m.

To PIP, *v. n.* [to cry as a bird] *Crier* comme les oiſeaux. It is not unfrequent to hear the chick pip in the egg, before the ſhell be broken, *Il n'eſt pas rare d'entendre le pouſſin crier dans l'œuf avant d'avoir briſé la coque.*

PIPE (pāïpe), *ſ.* [a tube; a tube of clay to ſmoke tobacco] *Un tube*; *une pipe.* The hole of a pipe, *L'embouchure d'une pipe.* The bowl, *Le fourneau.* A ſhort pipe, *Un brûle-gueule.* Pipe of peace, *Calumet*, m.

Pipes with ornamented bowls, *Pipes de nouveau marié*, f. pl. Bent tobacco-pipes, *Pipes en falbala*, f pl. Tobacco-pipes without heels, *Cajottes*, ou *cachottes*, f pl. Tobacco-pipes with a very ſmall bowl, *Guirguettes*, f. pl.

PIPE [an inſtrument of muſick] *Un pipeau, un chalumeau, une flûte champêtre, un flageolet.* To play upon a pipe, *Enfler le chalumeau*, ou *jouer du flageolet.* A bag-pipe, *Une cornemuſe.*

PIPE [a conduit] *Un tuyau, un conduit, un canal*; *ajutage*, m. *canon*, m A water-pipe, *Un aqueduc, un conduit*, ou *canal pour les eaux*, m. A leaden pipe, *Un chéneau.* A glyſter pipe, *Une ſeringue, un canon.* The pipe of a glyſter-pipe, *La canule d'une ſeringue.* A pipe for a ſore, *Canule*, f.

Pipe of a pump (barrel), *Corps de pompe*, m. Funnel-pipe [among Organ-builders] *Tuyau à cheminée*, m. Pipe of a muſket [a ſmall cylinder for the reception of the ram-rod], *Porte-baguette*, f.

PIPE [the organ of voice and reſpiration] *L'organe de la voix & de la reſpiration.* The wind-pipe, *Le ſifflet, la trachée-artère.* To have a fine pipe, *Avoir une belle voix, un bel organe.*

PIPE [a liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads] *Une pipe.* A pipe of wine, *Une pipe de vin.*

PIPE [an office of the exchequer] *Le grand rouleau de l'échiquier.* The pipe-office, *Un des bureaux de la tréſorerie ou de l'échiquier.* The clerk of the pipe, *Le chef de ce bureau.*

To PIPE, -ING -ED, *v. n.* [to play on the pipe] *Jouer de la flûte*, ou *du flageolet*; *enfler le chalumeau, flûter.*

To PIPE [to have a ſhrill ſound] *Avoir un ſon perçant, crier.*

To PIPE carnations (to ſet ſlips or cuttings in the ground to make them ſtrike roots), *Marcoter des œillets.*

PIPER (pāï'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one who plays on the pipe] *Un flûteur, un joueur de flûte*; ‡ *flageoleur.* A bag-piper, *Un joueur de cornemuſe.*

*† He ſhall pay for the piper, *Il payera les violons.*

PIPETREE (pāïpe'-trī), *ſ.* [Lilac and Syringa] *Lilas*, m. *Seringat*, m.

PIPING (pāïp'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [weak, feeble, ſickly] *Foible, maladif, valétudinaire, d'une foible conſtitution.*

PIPING [hot, boiling] *Chaud, bouillant.*

PIPKIN (pĭp'-kine), *ſ.* [a ſmall earthen boiler] *Un pot de terre.*

PIPPIN (pĭp'-ine), *ſ.* [an excellent ſort of ſharp apple] *Reinette*, f *pomme fine*, f.

PIPRA (pāï'-pra), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Rupicola, a beautiful bird of Guiana] *Coq des rochs*, m.

PIQUANT (pīk'-ăn'te), *adj.* [pricking, ſtimulating; ſharp, pungent, ſevere] *Piquant, qui a de la pointe*; au propre & au figuré. Salt is piquant, *Le ſel eſt piquant.* Piquant wine, *Du vin piquant, qui pique le gout.*

* A piquant raillery, *Une raillerie piquante.*

PIQUANCY (pīk'-ăn'-ce), *ſ.* [ſharpneſs] *Pointe*, f.

PIQUANTLY (pīk'-ăn't-lé), *adv.* [in a piquant manner, ſharply, tartly] *D'une maniere piquante.*

PIQUE (pīke), *ſ.* [an ill will, petty malevolence; a ſtrong paſſion] *Petite meſintelligence, différend*, m. *démêlé*, f. *pique*, f. *courte violente.* I never had the leaſt pique with him, *Je n'ai jamais eu le moindre différend avec lui.*

* PIQUE [point, punctilio] *Point*, m. *délicateſſe*, f. Pique of honour, *Le point d'honneur.*

PIQUE [at the game called piquet] *Pic*, m. terme du jeu de piquet.

PIQUE [an inſect of the ſize of a flea, called by the Indians Ningas or Tung] *Pique*, f. *ningas*, m. *tou*, m. *chique*, f.

PIQUE MONTVALLIER, *ſ.* [the higheſt mountains of the Pyrenees; it is in the form of a pike] *Pique*, ou *la Pique Montvallier*, f.

To PIQUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put into fret; to offend, to irritate] *Piquer, exciter, piquer d'honneur*; *piquer, chiquer, offenſer, chagriner, irriter.* To pique one ſelf on a thing, *Se piquer d'une choſe, s'en faire un point d'honneur.*

PIQUED (pīk't), *part. adj. Piqué, excité, piqué d'honneur, piqué, choqué, chagrine, offenſé.*

To PIQUEER, *or* PICKEER (pīk-īre'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a flying ſkirmiſh] *Eſcarmoucher.*

* To piqueer with the eyes, *Jouer de la prunelle, lorgner*

PIQUEERING (pīk-īr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Piqueer] *Eſcarmouche*, f. &c.

PIQUET (pī-kĕte'), *ſ.* [a game at Cards] *Piquet*, m

PIRACY (pāï'-ră-cé), *ſ.* [the act or practice of robbing on the ſea] *Piraterie*, f. To exerciſe piracy, *Exercer la piraterie, faire le métier de pirate, pirater.*

PIRAQUIBA, *ſ.* [ichthyol. the Remora or ſucking-fiſh] *Piraquiba*, ou *Iperuguique*, m. *rémore*, m. *jucet*, m. *arrête-nef*, m. *pilote*, m. *échiné*, m.

PIRATE (pāï'-răte), *ſ.* [a ſea-robber] *Pirate*, m. *corſaire*, m. *forbans*, m *écumeur de mer*, m. I fear neither pirates nor ſtorm, *Je ne crains ni les pirates ni la tempête.*

* PIRATE [a plagiary of books] *Un plagiaire, un pilleur de livres*, ou bien *un libraire qui contrefait les livres de ſes confrères.*

To PIRATE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rob on the ſea] *Pirater*, infeſter les mers par des pirateries, *courir le bon bord.*

* To PIRATE, *v. a.* [to take by theft] *Piller* un auteur.

PIRATICAL (pāï-răt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [predatory] *De pirate, de voleur.* Piratical trade, *Métier de pirate* ou *de voleur.*

PIRAYA, *ſ.* [ichthyol. a Braſilian river-fiſh not unlike the Dorade] *Piraya* ou *Piranha*, m.

PIRITHOUS (pĭr-ĭtsh'-ŏeŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Ixion and intimate friend of Theſeus, killed by Cerberus] *Pirithoüs*, m.

PIROGUE, *ſ.* [a ſmall Indian boat made of the trunk of a tree] *Pirogue*, f. *canot (des ſauvages)*, m.

PIROUETTE, *ſ.* [in Manege; a volt made by a horſe of its whole length, without changing its place] *Pirouette*, f.

PIZA (pīt'-zā), *f.* [an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy in Tuſcany; lat. 43°-43' N. lon. 10°-17' E.] *Pyze*, f.

PISANG, *ſ.* [a beautiful and exquiſite fig from Java] *Piſang*, m.

PISCA, *ſ.* [a handſome town of South America, in Peru, with a good road for Ships; lat. 13°-30' N. lon. 75°-15' W.] *Piſco*, m.

PISCADORES, *or* PESCADORES, *ſ. pl.* [great iſlands, between China and the iſland of Formoſa] *Piſcadores* ou *Peſcadores*, f. pl.

PISCARY (pĭs'-kăr-é), *ſ.* [a privilege of fiſhing] *Droit de pêche*, m.

PISCATION (pĭs-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act or practice of fiſhing] *La pêche.*

PISCATORY (pĭs'-kă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [relating to fiſhs, or fiſhing] *Qui a rapport aux poiſſons, ou à la pêche.*

PISCINA (pĭs-sāĭ'-nă), *ſ.* [Antiq. a baſon in the middle of a bath] *Piſcine*, f. *vivier*, m. *réſervoir*, m. *citerne*, f.

PISCES (pĭs'-ciz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. Dolphins made by Venus out of the twelve celeſtial ſigns] *Les poiſſons*, m. un ces douze ſignes du zodiaque.

PISCIVOROUS (pĭ-civ'-ô reuce), *adj.* [fiſh eating] *Qui mange les poiſſons, qui ſe nourrit de poiſſons, ichthyophage.*

PISH (pĭche), *int.* [of contempt] *Nargue, zeſt, ſi, foua!*

To PISH, *v. n* [to expreſs contempt] *Narguer, témoigner du mépris.*

PISMIRE (pĭz'-maĭeŭr), *ſ.* [an ant, an emmet] *Une fourmi.*

PISOLITHE (pāĭ sô-lāĭthe), *ſ.* [a petrification imitating a pea; foſſile lentil] *Piſolithe*, f.

PISS (pĭce), [urine, animal water] *Piſſat*, m. *urine*, f. A piſs pot, *Un pot de chambre.*

To PISS, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to make water] *Piſſer, uriner*; au figuré, *baſouer, ſe moquer.* A hardneſs to piſs, *Difficulté de piſſer.*

* He piſſes upon you, *Il vous baſoue, il ſe moque de vous.*

*† Thy piſs through one quill, *Ce ſont deux têtes dans un bonnet, ils s'entendent comme larrons en foire*

*† I ſhall piſs upon your grave, *Je piſſerai ſur votre foſſe, je vous ſurvivrai*

† Piſs not againſt the wind, *Il ne ſert de rien de nager contre le torrent.*

To PISS, *v. a. Piſſer.* To piſs blood, *Piſſer du ſang.* To piſs the fire out, *Eteindre le feu en piſſant deſſus.*

PISSABED (pĭss'-ă-bĕd), *ſ.* [Bot. Dens leonis, dandelion, a med. plant with a yellow flower] *Pyſſenlit*, m. *dent de lion*, f. *jaunet*, m. on appelle auſſi *piſſenlit* un enfant qui piſſe au lit.

PISSASPHALTUM, *ſ* [a tough and viſcous bitumen] *Paliſſphalte*, m. *poix minérale*, f.

PISSBURNT (pĭs'-beürn't), *adj.* [ſtained with urine] *Teint avec de l'urine, couleur de piſſat.*

PISSED (pĭs't), upon, *part adj. Sur quoi l'on a piſſé*; au figuré, *baſoué, dont on ſe moque.*

PISSER (pĭss'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that makes water] *Piſſeur, piſſeuſe.*

PISSING (pĭss'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A piſſing-place, *Un piſſoir.*

PISTACHIO (pĭs-té chô), *or* PISTACHE-NUT, *ſ.* [Piſtick nut, an oblong, dry fruit brought from the Levant] *Piſtache*, f.

PISTACHIO-TREE (pis-té'-chô-trī), *ſ.* [Bot. Terebinthus Indica] *Piſtachier*, m.

PISTE (pĭste), *ſ.* [in Manege; the track which a horſe makes upon the ground he goes over] *Piſte*, f

PISTIL (pĭs'-tĭl), *ſ.* [Bot. the pointal or ſtyle of a flower, that part of the flower which contains the ſeed] *Piſtil*, m.

PISTILLATION (pĭs-tĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. PESTILLATION.

PISTOL (pĭs'-teŭl), *ſ* [a ſort of ſmall gun] *Un piſtolet* A pair of fine piſtols, *Une belle paire de piſtolets.* To ſhoot with a piſtol, *Tirer ou faire le coup de piſtolet.* To clap a pittol to one's breaſt, *Appuyer le piſtolet à quelqu'un.*

Piſtol-bag, *Faux fourreau de piſtolet.* Piſtol-caſe, *Coffre*, f. Piſtol-ſhot, *Portée du piſtolet*, f.

To PISTOL, *v a.* [to ſhoot with a piſtol] *Piſtoler, tirer un coup de piſtolet, décharger un piſtolet.*

PISTOLE (pĭs-tôle'), *ſ.* [a coin of many countries and many degrees of value] *Piſtole*, f. *en Spaniſh* piſtole, *Une piſtole d'Eſpagne.*

PISTOLET (pĭs-tô-lète), *ſ.* [a little piſtol] *Piſtolet de poche*, m.

PISTON (pĭs'-teŭne), *ſ.* [embolus, ſucker; a part of ſeveral machines as pumps, ſyringes, &c.] *Piſton*, m.

PISTOR (pĭs'-tŏr), PLUVIUS (plĭou'-vĭ-eŭce), *and* PRÆDATOR (pri-dé'-tŏ.), [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Piſtor, Pluvius, Prædator*, m.

PIT (pite), *ſ.* [a hole in the ground, abyſs, profundity, the grave] *Une foſſe, un creux, un abîme, un précipice, le tombeau.* A bottomleſs pit, *Un abîme ſans fond.* The pit of the ſtomach, *Le creux de l'eſtomac.* The arm-pit, *L'aiſſelle*, f.

A coal-pit, *Un mine de charbon.* A ſand-pit, *Une ſablière.* A gravel-pit, *Une ſablonnière* A clay-pit, *Un endroit plein d'argile, une foſſe d'où l'on tire de l'argile.* Turf-pit (place out of which turf is dug), *Tourbière*, f.

PIT [among Founders] *Foſſe*, f.

Tanner's lime-pit, *Plain*, m. Old lime-pit, *Plain mort* ou *mort-plain*, m.

* To be at the pit's brink, *Etre ſur le bord de la foſſe, avoir un pied dans la foſſe*; on bien, *être ſur le bord du précipice, être en grand danger.*

PIT [the middle part of the theatre] *Le parterre* d'une ſalle de ſpectacle; ſignifie auſſi *l'arène* où l'on fait combattre les coqs en Angleterre, f.

To PIT, *v. a.* [to ſink in hollows] *Se creuſer, ſe former en creux.*

PITANCE. V. PITTANCE.

PITANGAGUACU, *ſ* [Ornithol. a Braſilian bird of the ſtarling kind] *Pitangaguacu*, m *tyran au Braſil*, m eſpece de *gobemouche*, m.

PITAPAT (pĭt'-ă-păte), *ſ.* [a palpitation] *Palpitation de cœur*, f. My heart goes pitapat, *Mon cœur palpite, le cœur me bat.* [a light quick ſtep] *Pas léger & précipité*

PITCH (pĭche), *ſ.* [the roſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated] *Poix*, f. *brai*, m. A veſſel ſmeared round with pitch, *Un vaiſſeau enduit de poix tout autour.* Stone-pitch, *Poix ſèche* ou *endurcie.* Pitch-tree, *Pin*, m. *ſapin, arbre qui produit la poix*, m. Pitch-cap, *Emplâtre dépilatoire*, m.

Pitch (Maſtich reſin or gum, turpentine, &c.) *Réſine de pin, de piſtachier, de ſapin, de térébinthe*, &c.)

Pitch (ouzing from the Picea), *Poix graſſe* ou *de Bourgogne*, f.

Mixture of pitch and tar (to tar ſhips), *Raſt*, f. ou *brai ſec*, m. *tare*, m. *brai liquide*, m. *poix noire liquide*, f

Balſam or oil of pitch [aqueous matter ſwimming a-top of the melted pitch] *Huile de poix*, f. Spaniſh or Greek pitch [is that boiled in water till it has loſt its ſmell, upon which it becomes dry and friable] *Poix d'Eſpagne* ou *poix Grecque.*

PITCH [any degree of elevation, ſize, ſtature; degree, rate] *Degré*, m *point*, m. *taille*, f *ſtature*, f The higheſt pitch of glory, *Le plus haut point, le ſuite de la gloire.* A man of a good pitch, *Un homme d'une bonne taille.* To a right pitch, *A un degré raiſonnable, bien, raiſonnablement.* To ſtrain one's ſkill to the higheſt pitch, *Faire tens ſes efforts*, ou *ſes plus grands efforts.*

PITCH-TREE (pitche'-trī), *epicea*, ou *epicia*, m. *Picea*, m. *Pece* ou *Peſſe*, m

PITCH [in Building; the angle or gable-end of a roof] *La hauteur d'un comble; pignon*, m.

PITCH of a Concert, V. LA.

To PITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſmear with pitch] *Poiſſer, couvrir* ou *enduire de poix, goudronner, brayer* To pitch a wheel, a ſhip, *Poiſſer une roue, goudronner un navire.*

To pitch a ſhip (to pay her), *Spalmer.*

To PITCH [to fix, to plant] *Ficher, enfoncer, dreſſer, tendre, aſſeoir, poſer*; *aſſigner.* To pitch one's foot in the ground, *Fixer* ou *enfoncer ſon pied dans la terre.* He pitched his tents in a little meadow, *Il dreſſa ſes tentes dans une petite prairie.* To pitch a net, *Tendre un filet.* They have pitched their camp upon the plain, *Ils ont aſſis* ou *poſé leur camp dans la plaine.* To pitch a bar, *Jeter une barre, la faire tomber ſur un but.* To pitch a time to any buſineſs, *Aſſigner un temps pour faire quelque choſe.*

To PITCH [to order regularly] *Ranger.*

To PITCH [to pave] *Paver.*

To PITCH, *v. n.* [to light, to drop, to fall headlong; to fix choice, to fix a temporary habitation] *Tomber, chaſir, s'arrêter.* To pitch upon one's head, *Tomber ſur la tête, tomber la tête la première*: *Tanguer* (t. de Marine). To pitch upon a thing, *Choſir une choſe.* He pitched in the plain, *Il s'arrêta dans la plaine.* The ſhip will pitch her maſts by board, *Le vaiſſeau rigue de démâter par le tangage.*

PITCHED (pĭtch't), *part adj. Poiſſé, enduit de poix, goudronné*; *driſſé, fiché, poſé*; *aſſigné*; *rangé*; *pavé.* A pitched battle, *Une bataille rangée.*

PITCHER (pĭtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an earthern veſſel] *Une cruche, un pot de terre: urne*, f

† The pitcher goes ſo often to the well, that it comes home broken at laſt, *Tant va la cruche à l'eau qu'à la fin elle ſe caſſe.*

PITCHER [an inſtrument to pierce the ground] *Pioche*, f.

PITCHING (pĭtch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Tangage*, m. ou *action de tanguer*, f.

PITCHER-MAN (pĭtch'-eŭr-măne), *ſ.* [a man who drinks to a right pitch] *Un buveur.* A true pitcher-man, *Un bon buveur.*

PITCH-FORK (pĭtch'-fork), *ſ.* [a fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon] *Une fourche de fer* (à deux fourchons).

PITCHINESS (pĭtch'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ* [blackneſs, darkneſs] *Ténèbres*, f. pl. *obſcurité*, f.

PITCHING-PENCE (pĭtch'-ĭn'gne-pĕn'ce), *ſ* [in a fair or market, a duty for ſetting down merchandiſes] *Etalage*, m.

PITCHY (pĭtch'-é), *adj.* [having the qualities of pitch; ſmeared with pitch; black, dark, diſmal] *De poix; poiſſé, goudronné, enduit de poix, noir, ſombre, obſcur, ténébreux*

PITCOAL (pĭt'-kôle), *ſ.* [foſſile coal] *Charbon de terre*, m.

PITEOUS (pĭt'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſorrowful; compaſſionate, tender; wretched, pitiful] *Chagrin, déſolé, digne de compaſſion*; *compatiſſant, tendre*; *pitoyable, piteux, chétif, pauvre.*

PITEOUSLY (pĭt'-ĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a piteous manner] *Pitoyablement, piteuſement, d'une maniére digne de pitié, chétivement, déjaſtreuſement.*

PITEOUSNESS (pĭt'-ĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [tenderneſs, clemency, compaſſion, ſorrowfulneſs] *Pitié*, f. *compaſſion*, f. *clemence*, f. *qualité d'exciter la pitié*, ou *la compaſſion.*

PITFALL (pĭt'-fâl), *ſ.* [a gin to catch birds or beaſts] *Trébuchet*, m. *trappe*, f. *attrapoire*, f.

PIT-HOLES (pĭt'-hôl'z), *ſ. pl.* [holes leading to the mines] *Bures*, f. pl.

PITH (pĭtsh), *ſ.* [marrow; figuratively, quinteſſence, the beſt part] *Moëlle*, f. *amourettes de veau*, f. pl. au figuré, *quinteſſence*, f. *ce qu'il y a de meilleur.* The pith of a tree, *La moëlle d'un arbre.* The pith of a quill, *Larron de plume*, m.

* The pith of a book, *La quinteſſence d'un livre.* The pith of life, *Le plus beau temps de la vie, la principale partie de la vie.*

PITH, *ſ* [ſtrength, force, energy] *Force*, f. *vigueur*, f *énergie*, f.

PITHILY (pĭtsh'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [with ſtrength] *Vigoureuſement, avec force, avec énergie.*

PITHINESS (pĭtsh-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtrength] *Force*, f *énergie*, f. *vigueur*, f.

PITHLESS (pĭtsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting pith;

pith, wanting energy or force] *Sans moëlle*; au figures, *sans force, sans énergie.*

PITHO (pai-thō), *s.* [Mythol. a goddess of eloquence] *Pithe*, f.

PITHY (pĭth'-ē), *adj.* [consisting of pith] *Fort, énergique, plein de sens, succulent.*

PITHYS (pai'-thĭsse), *s.* [Mythol. a young maid turned into a pine by Pan] *Pithis*, f.

PITIABLE (pĭt'-ĭ-a-bl), *adj.* [deserving pity] *Pitoyable, digne de pitié.*

PITIFUL (pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl), *adj.* [melancholy, moving compassion; tender, compassionate; contemptible despicable] *Triste, lamentable, digne de pitié; tendre, compatissant, pitoyable, miséricordieux, pieux, qui a de compassion; pitoyable, misérable, cruel, pauvre, mauvais, exécrable, détestable, terrible, déplorable, pieux, dévot.* A pitiful condition, *Une condition triste, un état déplorable.* A pitiful heart, *Un cœur sensible*, ou *compatissant.* A pitiful book, *Un livre pitoyable.*

PITIFULLY (pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-ē), *adv.* [mournfully; contemptibly] *D'une manière à exciter la compassion, pitoyablement, d'une manière pitoyable, servilement, bassement.*

PITIFULNESS (pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-nĕce), *s.* [tenderness, mercy, compassion] *Pitié, f. compassion, f. miséricorde, f. la manière pitoyable dont une chose est faite, qualité pitoyable, f. bassesse*, f.

PITILESLY (pĭt'-ĭ-lĕs-lē), *adv.* [without mercy; *Impitoyablement, sans miséricorde.*

PITILESNESS (pĭt'-ĭ-lĕs-nĕce), *s.* [want of compassion] *Manque*, m. ou *défaut*, m. *de pitié, de compassion.*

PITILESS (pĭt'-ĭ-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting mercy] *Impitoyable, sans pitié, sans miséricorde.*

PIT-MAN (pĭt'-măne), *s.* [he that in sawing timber, works below in the pit] *Celui des deux sieurs de long qui est au dessous.*

PIT-SAW (pĭt'-să), *s.* [the large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit] *Une scie de sieur de long.*

PITTANCE (pĭt'-tăn'ce), *s.* [allowance of meat in a monastery; a small portion] *Pitance, f. portion de nourriture, dans un monastère, f. une petite portie, une dole légere.* A small pittance, *Une petite pitance, un petit ordinaire.*

* A small pittance of learning, *Une dose légère d'érudition; un savoir superficiel.*

PITTANCER (pĭt'-tăn'-cĕur), *s.* [in a monastery] *Pitancier*, m. celui qui fait ou distribue la pitance.

PITTED (pĭt'-ĕd), *adj. Marqué de petits trous, gravé.* Pitted with the small-pox, *Marqué de la petite vérole.*

PITTHEUS (pĭt'-thĭ-eŭce), *s.* [Mythol. a wise man, famous for his skill in rhetoric and the sciences] *Pithée*, m.

PITTORESQUE (pĭt'-ô-rĕsk'), *adj.* [in Painting, is said of the disposition of the objects, attitude of the figures, &c. which the painter thinks the most favourable to the piece] *Pittoresque.*

PITUITE (pĭt'-ĭou ăĭte), *s.* [phlegm] *Pituite*, f.

PITUITOUS (pĭ-tĭou'-ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [consisting of phlegm] *Pituiteux, flegmatique, plein de pituite.*

PITY (pĭt'-ē), *s.* [compassion, sympathy with misery] *Pitié*, f. *compassion*, f. *miséricorde*, f. *commisération*, f. To move to pity, *Exciter la pitié, la compassion.*

¶ Pity, *pitié*; Compassion, *compassion*; Commiseration, *commisération* (synon.) *Pity* seems rather used with regard to persons we have some knowledge of; *compassion* is more general, and applies equally to those we know, as to those we do not know: In *commiserate* implies a fellow-feeling, or bearing part in another's woe: thus, we *pity* a friend in distress; we *compassionate* the misfortunes of a stranger, we *commiserate* the sorrows of those we love. *Pity* seems most applicable to the first emotions we feel, at the sight or description of an object in distress, arising from tenderness of heart. *Compassion* seems to result from reflection on the unmerited calamities of another, springing from the truest benevolence. *Commiseration* arises from sympathy.

PITY [a ground of pity] *Pitié, dommage*, m. *chose lamentable*, f. It is pity his book is sold, *C'est dommage que son livre soit perdu.* 'Tis a thousand pity, a great pity! . . . *C'est bien dommage que . . .*

To PITY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to compassionate, to be compassionate] *Avoir pitié* ou *compassion, plaindre, prendre pitié; être or participant, s'attendrir.* She pities me, *Elle a pitié de moi.*

PITYED, or PITIED (pĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Dont on a pitié, dont on prend pitié.*

† 'Tis better to be envy'd than pity'd, *Il vaut mieux faire envie que pitié.*

PIVOT (pĭv'-eŭt), *s.* [a pin on which any thing turns] *Un pivot.* The sole of a pivot, *Crapaudine*, f. *grenouille*, f.

PIVOTS (pĭv'-ĕŭts), *s. pl.* [in a watch; the ends of a spindle] *Pivots*, m. pl. Pivot-holes, [wherein a spindle turns] *Les trous*, m. pl.

PIX (pĭks), *s* [a little box in which the consecrated host is kept] *Ciboire*, m.

PIZZLE (pĭz'-zl), *s.* [in animals, the official to generation] *La verge* de certains animaux, *le nerf.* The pizzle of a bull, *Le nerf d'un taureau.* Bull's pizzle, *Nerf de bœuf* (nĕr-de-beu), m. The pizzle of a whale, *Balenas*, m.

PLACABILITY (plé-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-tē), *and* PLACABLENESS (plé'-kă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [willingness to be appeased] *Douceur*, f. *clémence*, f. *facilité à s'appaiser*, f.

PLACABLE (plé'-kă-bl'), *adj.* [easily appeased] *Aisé à appaiser; clement, doux.*

PLACARD (plăk-arde'), *and* PLACART (plăk'-arte'), *s.* [an edict, a declaration] *Un placard, un édit, un manifeste, une ordonnance, une déclaration.*

To PLACATE (plé'-kăte), *v. a.* [to appease, to reconcile; *a Scotch expression*] *Appaiser; adoucir; concilier, mettre d'accord.*

PLACE (plĕce), *s.* [particular portion of space, local relation, space in general] *Place*, f. *lieu*, m. *emplacement*, m. *réduit*, m. *espace*, m. *part*, m. In or to another place, *Ailleurs.* In another place, *Autre part.* Put every thing in its right place, *Mettez chaque chose à sa place.* There is no place for them, *Il n'y a point de place pour eux.* In all places, *En tous lieux, partout.* A pleasant place, *Un lieu agréable.* In some place, *En quelque endroit, quelque part.* A place of refuge, *Un lieu de refuge, un asyle.* A shady place, *Un ombrage.* To lay one's hand upon the sore place, *Mettre la main sur la partie affligée* ou *malade.*

PLACE [ordinal relation; rank, order of priority, precedence] *Lieu*, m. *place*, f. *rang*, m *qualité*, f. *la préséance, le pas, la main.* In the first place, *En premier lieu, premièrement, préalablement, au préalable.* The first place is due to him, *La première place lui est due.* To give place, *Céder la préséance, céder le pas.* To take place of one, *Prendre le pas ou la main sur quelqu'un, avoir le pas sur lui.* To take place, *Avoir lieu, se mettre en rang, prendre place.*

* He measures all things by interest, and will not allow virtue to take place, *Il mesure tout par l'intérêt, & ne donne rien à la vertu.*

PLACE [a town, a hold] *Place*, f. *ville*, f. *forteresse*, f. A trading place, *Une place marchande.* To take a place at the first brunt or onset, *Brusquer une place.*

PLACE [employment] *Place*, f. *emploi*, m. He has got a good place, *Il a obtenu une bonne place, un bon emploi.* The king has promised me the first place that falls in his council of state, *Le Roi m'a promis la première place vacante en son conseil d'état.* All the places in the parliament are filled, *Toutes les places du parlement sont remplies.*

PLACE [a passage in writing] *Passage*, m. *endroit*, m. I could not pass by this place, without giving this short explication, *Je n'ai pu me dispenser de donner cette courte explication de ce passage.*

To PLACE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in any place] *Placer, mettre*, au propre & au figuré. To place one's self, *Se placer, se camper.* To place in order, *Arranger.* To place a sentry, *Placer une sentinelle.* To place one's money on good security, *Placer surement son argent.* To place a cannon, *Braquer un canon.* V. To PUT.

* To place well one's affections, *Placer bien son affection.*

To PLACE [to settle, to establish] *Placer, établir.* I placed out my son, *J'ai placé mon fils.*

PLACED (plés't), *part. adj. Placé, mis.*

PLACER (plé'-ceur), *s.* [one that places] *Celui ou celle qui place.*

PLACENTA, *s.* [Anat. after-birth, womb-cake, a roundish mass, enveloping the fœtus] *Placenta*, m. *délivre*, m. [in Bot. receptacle] *Placenta*, m.

PLACENTIA, *s.* [a town of Spain in Estramadura; lat. 39°-55 N. lon. 5°-0' W.] *Placentia*, m.

PLACENTIA, *s.* [a sea-port in Newfoundland, seated on a bay; lat. 47°-15' N. lon. 53°-43' W.] *Plaisance*, f.

PLACENZA, *s.* [a populous town of Italy; lat. 45°-5' N. lon. 9° 38' E.] *Plaisance*, f.

PLACID (plă'-cĭo), *adj* [benign, kind, mild] *Paisible, doux, gracieux, bénin.*

PLACIDLY (plă'-cid-lé), *adv.* [mildly, gently] *Paisiblement, doucement, avec douceur.*

PLACIT (plă'-cĭte), *s.* [decree, determination] *Décret*, m.

‡ PLACITA, PLEAS, *s pl.* [public assemblies] *Plaids*, m. pl.

PLACKET (plăk'-ète), *s.* [a petticoat] *Jupe*, f. *ou jupon*, m.

PLAD (plăd), V. PLAIN.

PLAGIARISM (plé'-djĭ-ă-rĭzme), *s.* [literary theft] *Plagiat*, m. *vol littéraire*, m *métier de plagiaire*, m.

PLAGIARY (plé'-djĭ-ă-ré), *s.* [a thief in literature] *Plagiaire*, m. §* *fripier*, m.

PLAGIURI (plé'-djĭ-ĭoū-raĭ), *s. pl.* [the name of one of the great classes of fish, that have horizontal tails, and live in the deep sea, as the cetaceous] *Plagiures*, m. pl.

PLAGUE (plegue), *s.* [pestilence] *La peste*; fe dit auſſi au figuré; *malaise*, f. One that has the plague, *Un homme frappé*, ou *atteint de peste, un pestiferé.* A plague-sore, *Charbon de peste*, m.

* Those kind of people are the plague of mankind, *Ces sortes de gens sont la peste du genre humain.*

PLAGUE [state of misery; any thing vexatious; punishment] *Misère*, f. *peine*, f. *fléau*, m. *jugement*, m. *chatiment, châtiment, punition*, f. The plagues of Egypt, *Les fléaux d'Egypte.* This wife is a plague to me, *Cette femme est mon fléau.*

To PLAGUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to infect with pestilence] *Infecter de la peste.*

To PLAGUE [to vex, to trouble] *Tourmenter, importuner, incommoder, vexer,* * *assassiner,* * *accabler.*

PLAGUED (plég'd), *part. adj. Infecté de la peste; tourmenté, vexé, importuné,* * *accablé.* I never was so plagued in my life, *Jamais de ma vie je ne fus si tourmenté.*

† PLAGUILY (plé'-guĭ-lé), *adv* [horribly, vexatiously] † *Diablement, furieusement.*

† PLAGUY (plé'-gué), *adj.* [vexatious, troublesome] *Méchant, maudit,* † *diable.* He is a plaguy man, *C'est un diable d'homme.*

PLAICE (plèce), *s.* [a flat fish] *Une plie; pattule*, f.

PLAID (plăa), *s.* [a striped or variegated cloth] *Sorte de serge tigarrée*, f. [a outer loose garment worn much by the highlanders in Scotland] *Sayon*, m. *espece de surtout* qu. les montagnards

tagnards d'Ecoſſe portent au lieu de manteau

PLAIN (plén), *adj.* [ſmooth, level, flat; ſimple, artleſs] *Plain, uni, qui n'eſt point raboteux, égal; plat*, en terme de Géometrie; au figuré, *ſimple, uni, ſans ornemens.* The ſides are rocky and mountainous, but the midſt is plain, *Les côtés ſont montagneux, mais le milieu eſt plain & uni.* A plain ſuperficies, *Une ſurface plane.*

Plain ſong, in Muſick, *Le plain chant.*

* A plain ſuit of clothes, *Un habit uni.* Plain linen, *Du linge uni.*

A plain man, *Un homme ſimple* dans ſes manières, & ſes habits, *un homme ſans façon.* A plain ſtyle, *Un ſtyle ſimple & ſans ornemens.* A plain way of preaching, *Une manière de prêcher ſimple & populaire.*

PLAIN [open, ſincere; mere, bare, evident, clear] *Ouvert, découvert; diſtinct, commun*; au figuré, *franc, ſincère, ouvert, libre, ingénu; ſans déguiſement; clair, évident, manifeſte, aiſé à entendre, apparent, convaincant, expreſſe, intelligible, palpable, exprès.*

A vaſt and plain country, *Un pays vaſte & découvert, une grande plaine.*

* A plain man, *Un homme franc, ſincère, ſans déguiſement, droit, honnête.* The plain truth, *La pure vérité, la vérité toute nue.* In plain terms, *En termes clairs, formels, évidens.* To make a thing plain, *Eclaircir une choſe, la rendre évidente.* To be plain with one, to ſpeak to him in plain terms, *Parler franchement à quelqu'un, lui dire librement ou franchement ſa penſée.*

Plain coats of arms, *Armes pures & pleines, ſans brſure.*

Plain ſailing. V. SAILING.

PLAIN, *adv.* [ſimply, ſincerely; diſtinctly, openly] *Simplement, uniment; ſincèrement, ouvertement, diſtinctement, intelligiblement, clairement. Speak plain to me, Parlez-moi ſincèrement, ouvertement, ſans ambiguité* The ſtring of his tongue was loſed, and he ſpake plain, *Sa langue fut délíée, & il parla diſtinctement.* He ſpeaks plain enough, *Il parle aſſez clairement.*

PLAIN, *ſ.* [level ground] *Plaine*, f. *campagne unie*; peut-être auſſi, *un plan, une ſurface plane.* A globe drawn upon a plain, *Un plan-ſphère.*

To PLAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make plain] *Applanir.*

‡ To PLAIN, *v. n.* [to wail, to lament] *Se plaindre, ſe lamenter, pleurer.*

PLAIN-DEALER (pléne-dī'-leŭr), *ſ. and* PLAIN-DEALING (pléne dī'-lin'gne), *adj.* [acting with ſincerity] *Sincère, franc, de bonne foi, honnête-homme, un homme ſans déguiſement.*

PLAIN-DEALING, *ſ.* [management void of art] *Bonne foi, droiture*, f. *franchiſe*, f. *candeur*, f. *ſincérité*, f.

PLAINER (plén'-eŭr), *the comparative of* PLAIN; which ſee.

PLAINER, *ſ.* [among Letter-printers] *Taquoir*, m.

PLAINEST (plén'-ëſte), *the ſuperlative of* PLAIN; which ſee.

PLAINLY (piéne'-lĕ), *adv.* [ſimply, without ornament; freely; openly, manifeſtly] *Simplement, ſans parure, ſans ornement; ouvertement, ‡ apertement, bonnement, nuement, franchement, ingénument, ſincèrement, clairement, manifeſtement, évidemment; de but en blanc, poſitivement, rondement, hardiment, ſans déguiſement; oculairement.*

PLAINNESS (plene'-nëce), *ſ.* [evenneſs] *égalité, la ſurface unie.*

PLAINNESS [want of ornament, ſimplicity] *Simplicité*, f. au propre & au figuré. The plainneſs of his clothes, *La ſimplicité de ſes habits.*

* The plainneſs of the Goſpel, *La ſimplicité de l'Evangile.*

* PLAINNESS [openneſs, ſincerity] *Franchiſe*, f. *ſincérité*, f. *ingénuité*, f. *naïveté*, f. ou bien, *clarté*, f. *évidence*, f. The plainneſs and freedom of his epiſtle, *La franchiſe & la liberté de ſa lettre.* The plainneſs of a diſcourſe, *La clarté d'un diſcours.*

PLAINT (plén'te), *ſ.* [lamentation, expreſſion of ſorrow; exprobration of injury] *Lamentation*, f. *complainte*, f. *plainte*, f. *griefs*, m. pl. *demande en juſtice*, f.

PLAINTFUL (plén't'-ſoûl), *adj.* [complaining] *Qui ſe plaint, gémiſſant.*

PLAINTIFF (pléne'-tĭf), *ſ.* [in Law; one complaining that ſues] *Demandeur*, m. *demandereſſe*, f. *complaignant*, m. *complaignante*, f. *plaignant*, m. *plaignante*, f.

PLAINTIVE (pléne'-tĭv'), [lamenting] *Plaintif.*

PLAIN-WORK (pléne'-oûeŭ-k), *ſ.* [needle-work as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery] *Ouvrage à l'aiguille ſans broderie, ou uni*, m.

PLAIT, *ſ.* [a fold, a double] *Pli*, m. *double*, m *rempli*, m.

PLAIT of hair, *Treſſe de cheveux*, f.

To PLAIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fold, to double] *Plier, plier, mettre en double.* To plait a gown, *Plier ou plisſer une robe.*

To PLAIT [to weave] *Treſſer, tiſſer.* To plait the hair, *Treſſer les cheveux.*

PLAITED (plé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Plié, piſſé, mis en double*; ou *treſſé, tiſſu.*

PLAN (plĭne), *ſ.* [a draught, a ſcheme, a model] *Un plan, un deſſein*, au propre & au figuré, *ſyſtême*, m. A plan of the king's camp, *Plan du camp du roi.* To colour a plan, *Laver un plan.*

* I like not the plan of his book, *Le plan de ſon livre ne me plaît pas.*

To PLAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to ſcheme, to form a deſign] *Tracer, projeter.*

PLANCHED (plăn'ch't'), *adj.* [made of boards] *De planches, planchéyé.*

PLANCHER (plăn'ch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a board, a plank] *Une planche.*

PLANCHET (plăn'ch'-ĕte), *ſ.* [in Coining] *Carreau*, m *flan*, m. V. To HAMMER.

PLANCHING (plăn'ch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Carpentry; the laying the floors in a building] *L'action de planchéyer*, ou *de faire des planchers.*

PLANE (pléne), *ſ.* [in Geometry] *Un plan, une ſurface plane.* Inclined plane [in Mechanics] *Plan incliné*, m.

PLANE [a joiner's inſtrument] *Un rabot.* Jack-plane, *rabot*, m. Long-plane, *demi-varlope*, f. Jointer, *Varlope*, f. Rabbet-plane, *Guillaume*, m. Plow, *Bouvet*, m. A cornith-plane, *or* a bed-moulding plane, *Galère*, f. ſorte de rabot. Moulding-planes, *Outils à moulures*, comme *mouchette, quart-de rond, feuilleret*, &c. m. pl.

Putter's plane, *Eſſet*, m. Organ builder's plane, *Galère*, f.

To PLANE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſmooth with a plane] *Raboter, polir, dreſſer, unir, blanchir.*

To PLANE, *v. n.* [as a bird that flies *or* hovers without moving its wings] *Planer, voler en l'air ſans preſque remuer les ailes.*

PLANED (plén'd), *part. adj. Raboté, poli, dreſſé, uni, blanchi.*

PLANET (plăn'-ĕte), *ſ.* [an erratick ſtar] *Planète*, f. étoile errante, *aſtre*, m. Planets, *Aſtres errans.* There are ſeven planets, *Il y a ſept planètes.*

† He was born under a lucky planet, *Il eſt né ſous une heureuſe planète.*

PLANETARIUM (plăn'-ĕt-é-rĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Orrery, an inſtrument that repreſents the revolutions of the planets] *Planétaire*, m.

PLANETARY (plăn'-ĕt-ĕ-ré), *or* PLANETICAL (plăn-ĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to the planets] *Planétaire, de planète, des planètes; errant comme une planète.*

PLANE-TREE (pléne' trī), *ſ.* [a tree] *Platane*, m. ou *platane*, m. arbre.

PLANET-STRUCK (plăn'-ĕt-ſtreŭk), *adj.* [blaſted] *Brouï*; au figuré, *confondu, ſtupéfait, étonné, frappé d'étonnement, conſterné.*

PLANIMETRY (plăn-ĭm'-e-tré), *ſ.* [the menſuration of plain ſurfaces] *Planimétrie*, f.

PLANING (plé'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Plane] *L'action de raboter, de polir, de doler.*

To PLANISH (plăn'-ĭſh), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a term of goldſmiths] *Planer, flatter.* To planiſh plate, *Planer de la vaiſſelle d'argent, la polir.*

PLANISHED (plăn'-ĭſh't), *part. adj. Plané, poli.*

PLANISHER (plăn'-ĭſh eŭr), *ſ.* [one who planiſhes; poliſher] *Ouvrier qui plane*, ou *qui polit*, m. *planeur*, m.

PLANISPHERE (plăn'-ĭ-ſfire), *ſ.* [a globe drawn on a plain] *Planiſphère*, m.

PLANK (plăn'k), *ſ.* [a thick ſtrong board] *Une planche, un ais; madrier*, m.

Planks of a ſhip's ſide, *Bordage*, m. Outſide planks, *Franc bordage.* Planks of the bottom *or* floor, *Bordages de fond.* Planks of the decks, *Bordages de pont.* To lay on the planks even *or* level, *Border en louvette.*

To PLANK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover *or* lay with planks] *Planchéyer, garnir le pavé de planches.* To plank a room, *Planchéyer une chambre.*

To plank a ſhip, to lay on the ſkin, *Border un vaiſſeau.* To plank with clench-work (plank over plank), *Border à clin.*

PLANKED (plăn'k't), *part. adj. Planchéyé, garni ou couvert de planches.*

PLANO-CONICAL (plé-nô-kŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj. Plane d'un côté, & conique de l'autre.*

PLANO-CONVEX (plé-nô-kŏn'-vĕks), *adj. Plane d'un côté, & convexe de l'autre.*

PLANT (plăn'te), *ſ.* [any vegetable production] *Une plante.* A plant bearing fruit, *Une plante parfante, qui porte fruit.* To take a plant out of its pot, *Dépoter une plante.*

† Noble plants ſpring not from a ſtubborn ſoil, *Les nobles plantes ne viennent pas d'un mauvais terroir.*

A plant, *or* young tree to ſet, *Plant*, m. *jeune arbre pour planter.*

* A young plant, *Une jeune plante, un rejeton*; *un jeune homme* ou *une jeune fille*

Submarine plants (zoophytes), *Plantes marines, plantes animales*, f. *animaux plantes*, m. pl. *zoophytes*, m. pl.

¶ Plant, *plante*; herb, *herbe* (ſynon.): A *plant* is any vegetable production ariſing from ſeed; but ſeems confined to ſuch as are not very large; *herbs* are thoſe *plants* whoſe ſtalks have no woody ſubſtance in them: thus, cabbages, artichokes, &c. are *plants*; graſs, parſley, &c. are *herbs.* The knowledge of *plants* is both uſeful and entertaining: there are many medicinal qualities in *herbs.*

PLANT [the ſole] of the foot, *La plante des pieds.*

To PLANT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet, to put into the ground] *Planter* au propre & au figuré. To plant a tree, *Planter un arbre.* To plant vines, trees, &c. *Complanter.*

* To plant the faith in a country, *Planter la foi dans un pays.* To plant a colony, *Etablir une colonie, former une peuplade.*

To PLANT a cannon, *Pointer* ou *braquer une pièce de canon.*

PLANTAGENET, *ſ.* [from geniſta, green broom; Engl. Hiſt. the ſurname or the houſe of Anjou, and borne by the king Henry II and his ſucceſſors till Henry VII] *Plantagenet*, m.

PLANTAIN (plăn'-tĭne), *ſ.* [Bot. Plantago; a med. plant] *Plantain*, m. herbe. Broad-leaved plantain, *Le grand plantain.* Ribwort plantain, *Le petit plantain, herbe à 5 côtes.*

PLANTAIN [a tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit] *Plantain*, m.

PLANTAL (plăn'-tăl), *adj* [pertaining to plants] *Qui concerne les plantes, végétal.*

PLANT-ANIMAL (plăn't'-ăn-ĭ-măl), *ſ.* [a plant partaking of the nature of animals] *Plante animale*, f. *animal plante*, m. *zoophyte*, m.

PLANTANO (plăn'-té-nô), *ſ.* [a tree of

the Canary islands] V. Banana-tree.

Plantation (plăn'-tē'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act or practice of planting; establishment] *Plantage*, m. *plantation*, f. au figuré, *établissement*, m. *introduction*, f.

* From the first plantation of Christianity in this island, *Depuis le premier établissement du Christianisme dans cette île.*

Plantation [nursery] *Plantade*, f. *pépinière*, f. *plant d'arbres*, m.

Plantation of beech-trees, *Foutelaie*, f. Plantation of oaks, *Chênaie*, f. Plantation of elms, *Ormaie*, f. Plantation of Ashes, *Frênaie*, f. Plantation of willows, *Saussaie*, f. Plantation of osiers, *Oseraie*, f. Plantation of cherry-trees, *Cerisaie*, f. Plantation of apple-trees, *Pommeraie*, f.

Plantation [colony] *Colonie*, f. *peuplade*, f. *habitation*, f.

Planted (plăn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Planté*; au propre & au figuré, *établi.*

Planter (plăn'-teŭr), *f.* [a setter, a cultivator] *Planteur*, m. *cultivateur*, m. *colon*, m. signifie auſſi *le maître d'un plantage*, ou *d'une plantation.*

Planting-stick (plăn'-tĭn'gne-stĭk), *f.* [a dibble] *Un plantoir.*

Plash (plăche), *f.* [a ſmall lake of water *or* puddle] *Une flaque d'eau*; *un gâchis* ou *margouillis*, *un bourbier.*

To Plash, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to interweave] *Entrelacer* des branches d'arbre; *les coucher.*

To Plash mortar, *Gâcher du mortier.*

To Plash [to ſplaſh] *Eclabouſſer.*

Plashed (plăch't), *part. adj. Entrelacé*; *gâché.*

Plashy (plăch'-é), *adj.* [watery, filled with puddles] *Gâcheux*, *boueux*, *bourbeux.*

Plasm (plăzme), *f.* [a mould, a matrix in which any thing is caſt *or* formed] *Un moule*, *une matrice.*

Plaster (plăs'-teŭr), *f.* [gypſum, parget] *Plâtre*, m. ſorte de ciment *ou* de mortier. The plaſter of the wall, *Le plâtre de la muraille.* Plaſter of Paris, *Stuc*, m. *plâtre*, m. To plaſter with plaſter of Paris, *Plâtrer.*

Plaſter quarry (a place whence crude plaſter is taken from), *Plâtrière*, f. Crude plaſter (plaſter in the ſtone), *Plâtre cru.* Calcined plaſter *or* gypſum, *Plâtre cuit.* To clear the plaſter or gypſum of the coals or cinders, *Râbler le plâtre.* To temper the plaſter (among Plaſterers; to mix it up with the trowel] *Couder le plâtre.*

A figure formed in plaſter, *Un plâtre*, *une figure tirée en plâtre.* We have all the figures of Trajan's pillar in plaſter, *On a tous les plâtres de la colonne Trajanne.*

Plaster [a glutinous *or* adheſive ſalve] *Emplâtre*, m. To lay a plaſter to a ſore, *Mettre un emplâtre ſur une plaie.*

The place where the plaſters are kept [in an Apothecary's ſhop] *Emplâtrier*, m.

To Plaster, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to overlay with plaſter] *Plâtrer*, *enduire de plâtre.* To plaſter a wall, *Plâtrer* ou *enduire une muraille.*

To Plaster [to cover with a medicated plaſter] *Mettre un emplâtre.*

Plastered (plăs'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Plâtré*, *enduit de plâtre*; *couvert d'un emplâtre.*

Plasterer (plăs'-teŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter] *Plâtrier*, m. *couvrier qui plâtre les murailles*, m. ſignifie auſſi *celui qui fait des figures en plâtre.*

Plastering (plăs'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *f.* [a place plaſtered] *Enduit*, m.

Plastick (plăs'-tĭk), *adj.* [having the power to give form] *Plaſtique.* The plaſtick virtue, *La vertu plaſtique.*

Plastick, *or* Plastice (plăs'-tĭce), *f.* [a branch of ſculpture] *Sculpture*, f. *le métier d'un ſculpteur*, ou *d'un ſtatuaire*; *l'art de modeler*, m. *(de former en terre ou en plâtre ce qu'on veut ſculpter)*

Plastron (plăs'-treŭne), *ſ.* [a piece of leather folded, which fencers uſe when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them] *Plaſtron*, m.

Plat (plăte), *ſ.* [a ſmall piece of ground] *Un petit champ*, *un morceau de terre.*

Plat, -ting, -ted, *v. a.* [to weave] *Treſſe*, *treſſer.*

Plat [among Hair-dreſſers] *Chignon natté*, m.

⚓ Plat [among Mariners, ſea-chart] *Carte marine*, f.

Plat [in Sea-language] *Fourrure (de vieux cordages, pour les cables).*

Plat, *adj.* Ex. The flat veins of a horſe, *Les arſ*, m. pl. *les veines où l'on saigne les chevaux*, f. pl.

Plata, *or* Rio-de-la-Plata, *ſ.* [a large river of South America] *La Plata.*

Plata, Rio-de la, [a province of South America in Paraguay] *Rio-de-la-Plata.*

Plata, *ſ.* [a rich and populous town of South America, in Peru; lat. 19°-16' S. lon. 63°-40' W.] *La Plata.*

Platane (plăt'-ăne), *ſ.* V. Plane-tree.

Plat-band (plăt'-băn'd), *ſ.* [in Gardening, a bed of flowers, &c.] *Plate-bande*, f. [in Archit. a flat ſquare mouding, face] *Plate-bande*, f.

Plate (pléte), *ſ.* [a piece of metal beat out into breadth] *Plaque*, f. ou *lame* de métal, f. *planche*, f. *platine*, f. A copper-plate well engraved, *Une planche de cuivre bien gravée*, *une bonne taille-douce.* Copper-plate engraver, printer; *Graveur*, *Imprimeur en taille-douce.* The plates of a watch, *Les platines d'une montre.* Dial plate, *Grande platine.* Name-plate, *Petite platine.* Plate-wheel, *Roue de cadran*, f. The braſs-plate to which the lock of a gun is fixed, *Platine d'arme à feu.* Side-plate, *Portevis*, m.

Plate [gold *or* ſilver diſhes] *Vaiſſelle* d'or *ou* d'argent, f. *argenterie*, f. ſignifie auſſi *une aſſiette*; & au pluriel par extenſion, *entremets*, m. A plate-ful, *Une aſſiettée.*

A plate, to be run for, *Une pièce de vaiſſelle d'argent qu'on propoſe pour prix d'une courſe.*

Hammered ſilver-plate, *Vaiſſelle platte.*

Plate-buttons, *Boutons d'orfévrerie*, m.

Plate-candlestick, *Chandelier à manche.*

Iron-plates upon which the cakes made of Indian wheat are baked] *Comales*, m.

Plate [in Heraldry; a round flat piece of ſilver] *Plate*, f. *beſant d'argent*, m.

Plates, *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language] Ex. Back-ſtay-plates, *Chaînes de galhaubans*, f. pl. Futtocks-plates, *or* foot-hook-plates, *Landes* ou *lattes de hune*, f. pl.

Plate, *or* iron-plate, *Bande de fer*, f.

Plate-glass, *f Glace*, m. *miroir*, m. Un even plate-glaſs, *Glace ſauſſe*, f.

To Plate, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cover with plates] *Couvrir de feuilles d'or ou d'argent.* To plate braſs money, *Couvrir la fauſſe monnoie de feuilles d'or* ou *d'argent*, faire des eſpèces fourrées.

To Plate [to beat into plates] *Mettre en lames.* To plate a metal, *Mettre du métal en lames.*

Platea (plé'-tĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Ornithol. ſpoon-bill, a ſpecies of Anas, with a flat beak, a bird of the ſhape and ſize of a heron] *Pale* ou *Palette*, f. *bec à ſpatule*, m.

Plated (plé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Couvert de feuilles d'or* ou *d'argent*, ou bien *mis en lames.* Plated with gold, *Couvert de feuilles d'or.* Plated braſs, *Du cuivre en lames*, *des lames de cuivre.*

Plated, *adj.* [ſcaly] *Ecailleux*, *couvert d'écailles.* The plated crocodile, *Le crocodile écailleux*, ou *couvert d'écailles.*

Platen (plăt'-ĭne), *ſ.* [the plate of a Printer's preſs] *Platine* de preſſe d'Imprimeur, f.

Platform (plăt'-fŏrme), *ſ.* [a level place before a fortification] *Plate-forme*, f.

Platform [a flat roof on a building *Plate-forme*, f. Platform of a roof, *Enrayure*, f.

Platform or Gangway of a galley, *Arbalêtrière* d'une galère, f.

Platform [the ichnography, a plan, a ſcheme] *Ichnographie*, *f. plan*, m.

Platina (plé-tăi'-nă), *ſ.* [white gold, mock metal; a refractory unmanageable metallic ſubſtance] *Platine*, f. *or blanc*, m. *Juan Blanca*, m

Platoon (plăt-oŭne'), *ſ.* [*corrupted from the French*; in Milit. language; a ſmall diviſion of foot ſoldiers] *Peloton*, m.

Platonick (plé'-tŏ-nĭk), *adj.* [relating to the ſyſtem of Plato] *Platonique*, *Platonicien*, *-cienne.* Platonick love. *L'amour Platonique*, m. Platonick year, *L'année Platonique*, f.

Platonism (plé'-tŏ-nizme), *ſ.* [the philoſophical ſyſtem of Plato] *Le Platoniſme*, *la doctrine de Platon*

Platted (plăt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Treſſé*, *tiſſé.*

Platter (plăt'-eŭr), [a large diſh of earth] *Un grand plat de terre*, *une terrine*

* ⚓ A platter-face, *Un grand viſage*, *une large face.*

Plaudit (plâ'-dĭte), *ſ.* [praiſe, *or* applauſe] *Louange*, f. *applaudiſſement*, m. *approbation*, f.

Plauditory (plâ'-dĭ-tŏ-rĕ), *adj.* [that applauds] *Qui applaudit.*

Plausibility (plâ zĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. Plausibleness.

Plausible (plâ'-zĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſpecious, right in appearance] *Plauſible*, *ſpécieux.*

Plausibleness (plâ'-zĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſpeciouſneſs] *Qualité plauſible* ou *ſpécieuſe.*

Plausibly (plâ'-zĭ-ble), *adv.* [ſpecioully, with fair ſhow] *Plauſiblement*, *d'une manière plauſible* ou *ſpécieuſe*, *avec approbation*, *fort bien.*

Plausive (plâ'-cĭv'), *adj.* V. Plausible.

Play (plé), *ſ.* [amuſement, ſport; a drama] *Jeu*, m. *amuſement*, m. *divertiſſement*, m. *badinage*, m. *ſpectacle*, m *comédie*, f. Publick plays, *Jeux* ou *ſpectacles publics.* To leave boy's play, *Quitter les jeux de l'enfance.* A child full of play, *Un enfant badin*, *folâtre* A dog *or* cat full of play, *Un chien* ou *un chat animertiſſant.* To go to a play, *Aller à la comédie.*

Play [game] *Jeu*, m. To play fair play, *or* foul play, *Jouer beau jeu*, ou *tricher au jeu.* By fair play, *De bon jeu.*

* This is not fair play, this is foul play, *Cela n'eſt pas honnête*, *cela n'eſt pas de bonne foi*, *c'eſt une ſupercherie.* To give one fair play, *Donner beau jeu à quelqu'un*, *lui donner tous les avantages qu'il peut ſouhaiter.* And to give him fairer play, ſhe ſtill bantered him about his miſtreſs, *Et pour lui donner plus beau jeu*, *elle ne ceſſoit de le railler ou jaïet de ſon amante.*

* To beat one at his own play, *Battre quelqu'un avec ſes propres armes.* To hold *or* to keep one in play, *Tenir quelqu'un en haleine*, *l'amuſer.*

* To give the full play to one's fancy, *Donner l'eſſor à ſon imagination.*

To Play, -ing, I played, I have played, *v. n.* [to ſport, to frolick; to game] *Badiner*, *ſ'ébattre*, *jouer*, *s'amuſer.* He does nothing but play, *Il ne fait que jouer.* To play at cards, *Jouer aux cartes.* To play at dice, *Jouer aux dés.* To play upon a muſical inſtrument, *Jouer d'un inſtrument de muſique.* To play firſt, *Débuter.* To play firſt (at bowls), *Avoir la boule.* To play to one that ſings, *Accompagner.* To play like children, *Batifoler.* To play apiſh, *Pelifonner.* To play fooliſhly, *Badiner.*

* To play upon words, *Jouer ſur les mots.* To play with the moſt difficult things, *Se jouer des choſes les plus difficiles.*

To Play [to perſonate a drama] *Jouer*, *faire*

faire un rôle, un personnage dans une pièce de théâtre, donner la comédie. Courts are theatres where some men play, *Les cours sont des théâtres où quelques hommes donnent la comédie.*

To PLAY [to operate, to act] *Jouer, opérer, aller.* An engine that plays well, *Une machine qui joue bien, qui va bien.*

To PLAY with a man at his own weapons, *Battre quelqu'un avec ses propres armes.*

To PLAY upon one, *Jouer quelqu'un; se jouer, se moquer de lui, le railler.*

To play against or upon a bastion with great guns, *Battre un bastion avec de l'artillerie,* ou *à coups de canon.*

To PLAY [as a precious stone] *Briller, avoir du brillant.*

To PLAY, *v. a.* [to put in action or motion] *Faire jouer, tirer.* He played his cannon, *Il fit jouer son artillerie, il tira le canon.*

To PLAY [to game] *Jouer.* To play a set or game, *Jouer une partie.* To play the game over again, *Refaire un jeu.*

* To play sure play, *Jouer à jeu sûr, être sûr de réussir.* Those two cunning statesmen play the game into each other's hands by turns, now dividing, then uniting, as the scene of affairs happens to shift, *Ces deux rusés politiques s'entendent comme deux filous qui se donnent beau jeu tour à tour, tantôt se divisant, tantôt s'unissant, selon que la situation des affaires vient à changer.*

To PLAY [to exhibit dramatically] *Jouer, faire un personnage.* She has well played her part, *Elle a bien joué son rôle.*

* To play the fool, *Faire le fou, badiner.* To play false, *Tromper.* To play the knave, *Faire des friponneries.* To play the truant, *Faire le fainéant.* To play the whore, *Faire le métier de prostituée, courir l'aiguillette.* To play one a trick, *Jouer un tour à quelqu'un.* To play pranks, *S'émanciper, prendre trop de liberté.*

To PLAY AWAY one's money, *Jouer,* ou *perdre son argent au jeu.*

PLAY-BOOK (plĕ'-bŏŏk), *s.* [among Comedians; a book of dramatick composition] *Recueil de pièces de théâtre,* m. *Répertoire,* m.

PLAY-DAY (plĕ'-dē), *s.* [in Schools; a day exempt from tasks or work] *Vacances,* f. pl. *jour de relâche,* ou *de récréation,* m. *campos,* m. *jour de congé,* m. *congé,* m

PLAY-DEBT (plĕ'-dĕt), *s.* [debt contracted by gaming] *Dette de jeu,* f.

PLAYED (plē'd), *part. adj. Joué; représenté.*

PLAYER (plē-eŭr), *s* [one who plays] *Joueur, joueuse.* A player upon instruments, *Un joueur* ou *une joueuse d'instruments.*

PLAYER [an actor in dramatick scenes] *Un acteur, un comédien, une actrice, une comédienne.* A strolling player, *Comédien de campagne.*

PLAYER [an idler, a lazy person] *Un fainéant.*

PLAY-FELLOW (plĕ'-fĕl-ô), *s.* [companion in amusement] *Compagnon de jeu,* m.

PLAYFUL (plĕ'-fŭl), *adj.* [sportive] *Enjoué, folâtre.*

PLAY-GAME (plĕ'-guême), *s.* [play of children] *Jeu d'enfant,* m.

PLAY-HOUSE (plĕ'-hăoŭce), *s.* [house where dramatick performances are played] *Une salle de comédie, un théâtre, une salle de spectacle; la comédie.*

PLAY-PLEASURE (plé-plĕj'-eŭre), *s.* [any idle amusement] *Amusement frivole,* m.

PLAYSOME (plĕ'-seume), *adj.* [wanton, full of levity] *Folâtre, léger.*

PLAYSOMENESS (plĕ'-seŭm'-nĕce), *s.* [wantonness, levity] *Amour du jeu,* m. *humeur volage,* f. *conduite folâtre,* f.

PLAY-THING (plĕ'-tshĭn'gue), *s.* [toy, thing to play with] *Jouet,* m. *babiole,* f. *joujou,* m. *bimbelot,* m.

§ PLAY-WRIGHT (plĕ'-raïte), *s.* [a composer of plays: a word used in contempt] *Faiseur,* ou *faiseuse de comédies,* m. f.

PLEA (plī), *s.* [the act or form of pleading; allegation] *Plaidoyer,* m *raisons,* f. pl. *preuves alléguées pour la défense d'une cause,* f pl. The court of Common Pleas (plīse), *La cour des Plaidoyers communs.*

PLEA [an apology, an excuse] *Apologie,* f. *défense,* f. *excuse,* f. *prétexte,* m. To take up one's pleas, *Faire l'apologie de quelqu'un, entreprendre sa défense.* A plausible plea, *Une excuse plausible.*

‡ To PLEACH (plītche), *v. a.* [to interweave] V. To PLEND.

To PLEAD (plīde), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to argue before a court of justice] *Plaider, répondre en justice.* To plead at the bar, *Avocasser.*

To PLEAD, *v. a.* [to defend] *Plaider, défendre.* To plead a cause, *Plaider une cause.*

To PLEAD [to alledge in pleading, to offer as an excuse] *Alléguer, prétexter, prétendre, s'excuser sur.* To plead one's age, *Prétexter son âge, s'excuser sur son âge.* He can plead the law of nations, *Il peut alléguer le droit des gens.* To plead by covin, *Colluder.*

PLEADABLE (plī'-dă-bl'), *adj.* [capable to be alledged in plea] *Qui peut être plaidé, qu'on peut alléguer dans un plaidoyer, plaidable.* This cause is not pleadable (it is a good-for-nothing cause) *Cette cause n'est pas plaidable.* Court-day, *Jour plaidable.*

PLEADED (plī'-dĕd), *part. adj Plaidé, défendu, allégué pour défense,* ou *pour excuse.*

PLEADER (plī'-deŭr), *s.* [one who argues in a court of justice] *Plaideur, plaideuse,* celui ou *celle qui est en procès.*

PLEADING (pl. '-dĭn'gne), *s.* [act or form of pleading] *L'action de plaider, plaidoierie,* f.

‡ PLEASANCE (plī'-zăn'ce), *s.* [gaiety, merriment] *Joie,* f. *gaieté,* f. *plaisir,* m.

PLEASANT (plĕz'-ăn'te), *adj.* [agreeable, delightful] *Plaisant, agréable, gracieux, qui fait plaisir, délectable, beau, doux.* It is not pleasant to have to do with litigious people, *Il n'est pas plaisant d'avoir à faire à des gens de chicane.*

PLEASANT [cheerful, gay, lively, merry; ridiculous, comical] *Plaisant, divertissant, comique, bouffon, gai, goguenard, facétieux, risible, grotesque,* ‖ *croustilleux, ridicule, impertinent* That's a pleasant fancy, *Voilà une plaisante imagination, une pensée comique.*

PLEASANTLY (plĕz'-ăn'tĕ-lé), *adv.* [in such a manner as to give delight] *Agréablement, d'une manière agréable, plaisamment.*

PLEASANTLY [merrily, ludicrously] *Plaisamment, comiquement, d'une manière ridicule, grotesquement, drôlement, facétieusement.*

PLEASANTNESS (plĕz'-ăn'tĕ-nĕce), *and* PLEASANTRY (plĕz'-ăn'-tré), *s.* [delightfulness] *Agrément,* m. *charme,* m. *ce qui rend une chose agréable; aménité,* f *beauté,* f.

PLEASANTRY [gaiety, merriment, sprightly saying, liveliness] *Plaisanterie,* f. *badinage,* m. *raillerie,* f. *bon mot,* m.

To PLEASE (plīze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to delight, to gratify, to content, to satisfy] *Plaire, complaire, obliger, faire plaisir, agréer, contenter, satisfaire, délecter.* To please one, *Plaire à quelqu'un, lui complaire, l'obliger, lui faire plaisir.* Let him please himself, *Qu'il fasse ce qu'il voudra, qu'il se satisfasse, qu'il se contente.* Desirous to please, *Complaisant.*

To PLEASE *and* To BE PLEASED, *v. a* [to like, to be willing] *Plaire, vouloir.* If you please to inquire about it, *S'il vous plaît de vous en informer.* As you please, *Comme il vous plaira, comme vous voudrez.* In answer to what you have been pleased to write to me, *Pour répondre à ce qu'il vous a plu me écrire.* You are pleased to say so, *Cela vous plaît à dire.* To be pleased with, *S'accommoder de.*

May it please your Majesty, *Plaise au Roi.* Please God, *or* if God please, *or* if it please God, *S'il plaît à Dieu.*

To PLEASE ONESELF, *v. n.* Ex. I please myself with such things, *Je prends plaisir,* ou *je me plais à ces choses-là* Please yourself, *or* choose, *Contentez-vous, choisissez.*

PLEASED (plīz'd), *part. adj. Content, satisfait.* Well pleased, *Aise.* To be pleased with a thing, *Être content* ou *satisfait d'une chose, avoir agréable,* or *pour agréable.* Hard to be pleased, *Difficile à contenter.* I never was more pleased with him, *Je n'ai jamais été plus content de lui.* Ill pleased, *Mécontent.* If he be angry, he must be pleased again, ‖ *S'il est fâché, qu'il se désâche.*

† The devil himself is good when he is pleased, *Le diable même est bon quand on lui plaît.*

PLEASER (plī'-zeŭr), *s.* [one that courts favour] *Un complaisant, un courtisan.*

PLEASING (plī'-zĭn'gne), *adj.* [acceptable, V. AGREEABLE] *Plaisant, qui plaît, agréable*

PLEASINGLY (plī'-zĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [delightfully,] *Plaisamment, agréablement.*

PLEASINGNESS (plī'-zĭn'gne nĕce), *s.* [delightfulness] *Agrément,* m. *charme,* m.

PLEASEMAN (plīze'-măne), *s.* [a parasite, a pick-thank, an officious person] *Un flagorneur, un écornifleur, qui s'accommode aux personnes, un complaisant;* ‖ *l'âme damnée de quelqu'un.*

PLEASURABLE (plĕj'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [delightful; full of pleasure] *Plaisant, agréable, de plaisir, livré au plaisir.* A pleasurable habitation, *Une demeure agréable.* The pleasurable part of mankind, *Les gens de plaisir,* qui n'ont rien à faire qu'à se divertir.

PLEASURE (plĕj'-eŭre), *s.* [delight, gratification of the mind or senses] *Plaisir,* m *volupté,* f. *délices,* f pl. *plaisance,* f. *joie,* f. *contentement,* m. *satisfaction,* f. *amusement,* m. *divertissement,* m. *récréation,* f. *délectation,* f. *agrément,* m. *chatouillement,* m. ‖ *ébats,* m pl. To take pleasure in one thing, *Prendre plaisir à une chose.* Carnal pleasures, *La volupté, les plaisirs des sens.* A house of pleasure, *Une maison de plaisance.*

¶ Pleasure, *plaisir*; delight, *délice* (synon.): *Pleasure* implies an agreeable sensation which affects the mind, heart, or senses; *delight* is that sensation, excited in a more lively and forcible manner: thus, we take *pleasure* in the conversation of a friend; we are *delighted* with the harmony of a concert. We say of a person, that he gives himself up entirely to *pleasures*; that he enjoys the *delights* of the country: Here *pleasures* relates more to personal practice, as customs, pastimes, and recreations; *delights*, more to the charms which are furnished by nature, art, and opulence, such as, pleasing habitations, studied conviences, and choice company.

PLEASURE [approbation, will, choice] *Plaisir,* m. *volonté,* f. *choix,* m. *gré,* m. *fantaisie,* f. *ce qui fait plaisir, bienfait,* m. *douceur,* f. For such is our will and pleasure, *Car tel est notre plaisir* (formule d'édits). At his own pleasure, *A sa volonté, à son choix, à son gré, à sa fantaisie.* Use your pleasure, *Faites ce qu'il vous plaira, ce qui vous sera plaisir.* Your pleasure, Madam? *Que vous plaît-il, Madame? Que souhaitez vous?*

To PLEASURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to please, to gratify] *Plaire, obliger, faire plaisir, contenter, satisfaire, accommoder, complaire.* You'll pleasure me by telling me the whole story, *Vous me ferez plaisir de m'en dire toute l'histoire.* To pleasure one with a thing, *Accommoder quelqu'un d'une chose.*

PLEASURED (plĕj'-eŭr'd), *part. adj Satisfait, content, à qui l'on a fait plaisir.*

‡ PLEASUREFUL (plĕj'-eŭr'-foŭl), *adj. Plaisant, agréable, délectable.*

PLEBEIAN (plĕ-bi'-ĭène), *s.* [one of the lower people] *Un plébéien, un homme du peuple, un roturier.*

PLEBEIAN, *adj.* [popular, vulgar] *Du peuple, populaire, vulgaire.*

PLEBISCITUM (plĕb-ĭs'-cĭ-teŭme), *s.* [Rom. Antiq. a law enacted by the common people]

people] *Préfixité*, m.

PLEDGE (plèdj), *s.* [any thing put to pawn, gage, a fu ety] *Gage*, m. *arrhes*, f. *arrhes*, f. pl. *contre-gage*, m. *caution*, f. *pleige*, m. au figuré, *garant*, m. *preuve*, f. *There is my pledge, Voici ma caution.* Pledge, in war, *Otage*, m.

This is a sufficient pledge of the truth I assert, Ceci est une preuve suffisante de la vérité que j'avance.

To PLEDGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in pawn] *Engager, mettre en gage.*

To PLEDGE [to in it. to drink, by accepting the cup on health after another] *Faire raison à quelqu'un qui boit à notre santé.*

PLEDGED (plèdj'd), *part. adj. Engagé, mis en gage.*

☞ *To see one's self pledged, Prendre garde qu'on vous fasse faillir, ou prendre soin à la santé de quelqu'un à la, boire à son tour à la nôtre.*

PLEDGET (plèdj'-ète), *s.* [a small mass of lint] *Un plumasseau*; ou *une compresse de charpie.*

PLEIADES (plé'-ïă-dïz), *s.* [Mythol. the 7 daughters of Atlas and Pleïone] *Pléiades*, f. pl.

PLEIADS (plé'-ïadz), *or* PLEIADES [Astron. an assemblage of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus] *Les Pléiades*, f. pl. *poussière*, f.

PLENARILY (plèn'-ă-rï-lé), *adv.* [fully] *Pleinement, entièrement, complettement.*

PLENARINESS (plèn'-ă-rï-nèce), *s.* [fulness, completeness] *Abondance*, f *perfection*, f.

PLENARTY (plèn'-ăr-té), *s.* [a benefice being full] *Le temps qu'un bénéfice est rempli.*

PLENARY (plèn'-ă-ré), *adj.* [full, complete] *Entier, complet, parfait, plein*; *plénière*, terme d'église. Plenary indulgence, *Indulgence plénière.*

PLENARY, *s* [in Law; a definitive sentence, *or* decree] *Arrêt, jugement*, ou *procès décisif.*

PLENILUNIUM, *s.* [full moon] *Pleine-lune*, f.

PLENILUNARY (plèn-ï-lïou'-nă-ré), *adj. Qui a rapport à la pleine lune.*

PLENIPOTENCE plèn-ïp'-ô-tènce), *s.* [fulness of power] *Plein pouvoir, toute-puissance*, f.

PLENIPOTENT (plèn-ïp'-ô-tèn'te), *adj.* [invested with full power] *Tout-puissant, revêtu d'un plein pouvoir.*

PLENIPOTENTIARY (plèn-ïp-ô-tèn'-ché-ré), *s.* [a negotiator invested with full power] *Plénipotentiaire*, m.

PLENIST (plé'-nïste), *s.* [one that holds all space to be full of matter] *Un philosophe qui n'admet point de vide.*

PLENITUDE (plèn'-ï-tïoude), *s.* [fulness; the contrary to vanity, repletion, plethory] *Plénitude*, terme de Médecine, f. *le plein.*

PLENTEOUS (plèn'-tï-eüce), *adj.* [abundant; fertile] *Abondant; fertile.*

PLENTEOUSLY (plèn'-tï-eüs-lé), *adv.* [abundantly] *Abondamment, en abondance.*

PLENTEOUSNESS (plèn'-tï-eüs-nèce), *s.* [abundance, fertility] *Abondance*, f *fertilité*, f.

PLENTIFUL (plèn'-tï-foul), *adj.* copious, abundant, exuberant, fruitful] *Abondant, copieux, ample grand, fertile.* A plentiful harvest, *Une moisson abondante.* A plentiful land, *Un sol fertile.* A plentiful entertainment, *Un grand régal.*

PLENTIFULLY (plèn'-tï-foul-é), *adv.* [copiously, abundantly] *Copieusement, abondamment, en abondance, amplement*, ‖ *à bouche; largement, opulemment.*

PLENTIFULNESS (plèn'-tï-foul-nèce), *s.* [abundance, fertility] *Abondance*, f *fertilité*, f.

PLENTY (plèn'-té), *s* [abundance, a great store] *Abondance*, f *quantité*, *profusion*, f. *To have plenty of all things, Avoir abondance de toutes choses, vivre dans l'abondance de toutes choses.* The horn of plenty, *La corne d'abondance.*

PLENTY [adjective'y used for *in plenty*] *Abondant, en abondance, comme.* Money is plenty with him, *Il a de l'argent en abondance.* Water is plenty, *L'eau est abondante.* V. SUFFICIENT.

PLENUM (plï'-nüme), *s.* [in Physics; in opposition to vacuum] *Plein*, m.

PLEONASM (plï'-ô-nazme), *s.* [redundancy; a figure by which more words are used than are necessary] *Pléonasme*, m. *redondance*, f

PLEONASTICK (plï'-ô-nâzm'-ïk), *adj* [belonging to a pleonasm] *De pléonasme, superflu, redondant.*

PLEROSIS, *s.* [Med. restoring the body to its natural state] *Restauration*, f *rétablissement*, m

PLEROTICS [Med. incarnatives, sarcotics] *Restaurans*, m. pl.

PLESH. V. PLASH.

PLETHORA (plè'tsh'-ô-ră), *and* PLETHORY (plèrsh'-ô-ré), *s.* [a redundance of laudable blood and humours] *Pléthore*, f

PLETHORETICK (plè'tsh-ô-rèt'-ïk), *and* PLETHORICK (plï' tshŭr'-ïk), *adj.* [full of humours] *Pléthorique, plein d'humeurs.*

PLEVIN (plèv'-ïne), *s.* V. REPLEVIN.

PLEURA (pl ou'-ră), *s.* [a membrane; the inward skin of the ribs] *La plèvre.*

PLEURISY (plïoŭ'-rï-cé), *s.* [an inflammation of the pleura] *Pleurésie*, f.

PLEURITICAL (plïoŭ-rït'-ï-kăl), *and* PLEURITIC (plïoŭ-rït'-ïk), *adj* [diseased with a pleurisy] *Pleurétique, malade de pleurésie.*

PLEXUS, *s.* [Anat bundle of little vessels, &c. interwoven in form of net-work] *Plexus*, m.

PLIABLE (plaï'-ă-bl'), *adj* [easy to be bent; flexible of disposition] *Pliable, maniable, flexible*, au propre & au figure. V. DUCTILE.

PLIABLENESS (plaï'-ă-bl'-nèce), *and* PLIANCY (plaï'-ăn'-cé), *s* [easiness to be bent; flexibility of mind] *Flexibilité*, f. *souplesse*, f. au propre & au figuré; *naturel complaisant, doux, obéissant, accommodant.*

PLIANT (plaï'-ăn'te), *adj.* [yielding; in a proper and figurative sense] *Pliable, flexible, souple, qui plie aisément; maniable, traitable, docile, doux, humble, soumis, obéissant.*

PLIANTNESS (plaï'-ăn't-nèce), *s.* V. PLIABLENESS.

PLICA POLONICA, *s.* [an endemial disease of the hair] *Plica*, m *Plique*, f.

PLICATURE (plïk'-ă-tïeüre), *and* PLICATION (pli-ké'-chean), *s.* [fold, double] *L'action de plier, pli*, m. *double*, m.

PLIED (plaï'd), *part. adj. Accablé, travaillé.* Plied with work, *Accablé, surchargé d'ouvrage.*

PLIER (plaï'-eür), *s.* V. PLYER.

PLIGHT (plaïte), *s.* [condition, state of the body] *Etat*, m. *santé*, f. *habitude du corps*, f. I think myself in better plight, *Je me trouve en meilleure santé.*

PLIGHT [pledge, gage] *Gage*, m. *caution*, f. *assurance*, f.

PLIGHT, *or* Plait; which see.

To PLIGHT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pledge, to engage, to pr om se] *Engager, donner pour gage.* To plight one's faith, *Engager, donner sa parole.*

PLIGHTED (plaï'-tèd), *part. adj. Engagé, donné pour gage.*

PLINTH (plïn'tsh), *s.* [Archit. that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar; the abacus *or* upper part of the Tuscan pillar] *Plinthe*, f. *abaque*, m. *tailloir*, m.

PLINTH of a wall [let-fi, two or three rows of bricks advancing out from a wall] *Retraite*, f.

PLITE (plaïte), *s* [a measure] *Mesure ancienne à laquelle on a substitué la verge & l'aune*

To PLOD (plŏd), -OING, -DED, *v. n.* [to toil, to moil] *S'appliquer fortement, s'alembiquer, prendre beaucoup de peine à*; ou bien, *rêver à.* To plod upon a business, *S'appliquer fortement à une affaire.* To plod at one's books, *Pâlir sur les livres.* A plodding diligence, *Une application pénible, contentieuse.* To go plodding about, *Se promener d'un air pensif*, ou *rêveur.* A plain plodding man, ‖ *Un bon bœuf.*

PLOT (plŏ'e), *s.* [a small extent of ground] *Une pièce, un morceau de terre, un champ.* The ground-plot of a building, *Le fol, le terrein, l'emplacement d'un bâtiment*, m.

*PLOT [a form, a scheme, a plan] *Forme*, f. *plan*, m. *projet*, m. A plot of government, *Une forme de gouvernement.*

PLOT [a conspiracy] *Un complot, une conjuration, une conspiration, une trame, un dessein.* To lay a plot, *Faire un complot, comploter, tramer un mauvais dessein.* A plot against the king, *or* state, *Une conspiration* ou *conjuration contre le roi* ou *l'état*

PLOT [an intrigue, an affair complicated] *Intrigue*, f. *menée*, f. To be in the plot, ‖ *Etre dans la bouteille.* The plot of a play, *L'intrigue d'une pièce de théâtre.* The unravelling of the plot, *Le dénouement de l'intrigue.*

To PLOT, -TING, -TED, *v. n.* [to conspire, to form a plot] *Conspirer, comploter, tramer une conspiration, faire un complot.* They have plotted against the state, *Ils ont comploté contre l'état.*

To PLOT, *v. a.* [to plan, to contrive; to describe according to ichnography] *Tramer, machiner, conjurer, comploter, concerter, conduire; dresser le plan de.* They plotted my ruin, *Ils comploterent* ou *machinerent ma ruine.* To plot a crime, *Concerter un crime.* To plot a building, *Dresser le plan d'un bâtiment.*

PLOTTED (plŏ'-tèd), *part. adj. Tramé, machiné, conduit, concerté*

PLOTTER (plŏt' eür), *s.* [conspirator; contriver] *Conspirateur*, m *conjuré*, m.

PLOTTING (plŏt'-în'gne), *s.* [among Surveyers] *L'art de lever un plan*, m. *arpentage*, m.

PLOUGH (plăou), *s.* [an instrument to till the ground] *Charrue*, f.

*† To return to the plough, *Reprendre le collier de misère.*

PLOUGH *and* TONGUE [among Joiners; a tool to make grooves] *Bouvet*, m.

To PLOUGH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to till] *Labourer.* He ploughed an acre a day, *Il labouroit un acre de terre par jour.*

PLOUGH-ALMS (plăou'-am'z), *s.* [a penny which every plough-land did anciently pay to the church] *Un sou qui payoit autrefois à l'église chaque ferme* ou *censé.*

PLOUGH-BOY (plăou'-bŏë), *s.* [a boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy] *Un garçon laboureur; un jeune paysan ignorant.*

PLOUGHER (plăou'-eür), *s.* [one who ploughs *or* cultivates ground] *Un laboureur*, m. *charretier*, m.

PLOUGH-HANDLES (plăou' hăn'dl'z), *s. pl.* [whereby the plough is held] *Mancherons*, m. pl.

PLOUGHING (plăou'-în'gne), *s.* [from To Plough] *Labourage*, ou *labour*, m. m. *l'action de labourer*, f. Ploughing over a-new, *Binement*, m. *second labour.* To give a shallow ploughing, *Egratigner la terre.*

PLOUGHLAND (plăou'-l n'd), *s.* [a farm for corn *Une ferme, une censé.*

PLOUGHMAN (plăou'-măn'e), *s.* V. PLOUGHER.

PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD, *s.* [Bot. Conyza, flea-bane; a med. plant] *Coryse*, f. *herbe aux mouchetons*, f.

PLOUGH-MONDAY (plăou'-meün'-dé), *s.* [the Monday after Twelfth-day *Le lundi des charrues*, fête cél brée par les laboureurs en plusieurs endroits de l'Angleterre.

PLOUGH-SHARE (plăou'-chè.e), *s.* [a part

part of the plough] *Le soc, ou le fer de la charrue.*

PLOUGH-STAFF (plŏŏ'-stăf), *s.* *Le cartir d'une charrue.*

PLOUGH-WRIGHT (plăŏ'-rāïte), *s.* [one who makes ploughs] *Charron*, m. *un fabricateur de charrues.*

PLOVER (plŭv'-eür), *s* [pluvialis, lapwing; a sea-bird] *Pluvier*, m.

PLOW (plăŏ), *s.* V. PLOUGH.

PLUCK (plŭk), *s.* [the heart, liver and lights of an animal] *Fressure*, f. A calf's pluck. *Une fressure de veau.*

PLUCK [a pull, a single act of plucking] *Effort qu'on fait en tirant*, m. *action de tirer, ou d'arracher.*

To PLUCK, -ING, -ED, *and* pluckt, *v. a.* [to pull with force, to force on *or* off, to force up *or* down] *Tirer de force, arracher, abattre.* To pluck off a bird's feathers, *Arracher les plumes d'un oiseau, le plumer.* To pluck a fowl, *Plumer une volaille.* To pluck down a stag, *Prendre ou forcer un cerf.* To pluck up a tree by the root, *Déraciner un arbre.* To pluck asunder, to pluck in pieces, *Séparer avec force, détacher.*

* To pluck up one's heart, *or* spirit, *Reprendre courage, se rassurer.*

A FIRE PLUCK, *s. Une pompe pour éteindre le feu dans les incendies.*

PLUCKED, *and* PLUCKT (pleŭk't), *part. adj. Tiré de force, arraché, abattu, plumé*

PLUCKER (pleŭk'-eür), *s.* [from Pluck; he that plucks] *Celui qui arrache.*

PLUG (pleŭgue), *s.* [a great peg] *Une fiche, une cheville, un bouchon, un piston; tampon*, m. Plug of a sugar-moulds, *Tape*, f. Hause-plugs [in Sea-language] *Tampons d'écubiers.* Shot-plugs, *Tampons de différens calibres* (pour boucher les trous faits par le canon).

PLUG [in the streets; the key that lets in water in houses] *Robinet*, m.

PLUM (pleŭme), *s* [a fruit] *Prune*, f. A grafted plum, *Prune franche.* A wild plum, *Prune sauvage, prunelle*, f. A damask-plum *or* damson, *Prune de damas.* Plum tree, *Un prunier.*

Jamaica plum, *Prune de Monbain*, f. [in Pharmacy] *Gomme Monbain*, f.

PLUMS [grapes dried in the sun] *Raisins secs*, m. pl. A plum-pudding, *Pudding aux raisins secs*, m.

PLUMS, *or* Sugar-plums, *Dragées*, f. pl.

PLUM [the sum of one hundred thousand pounds] *Cent mille livres sterling.* A plum man, *Un homme qui a cent mille livres sterling de rente*; * *un Crésus*, An half-plum man, *Un homme qui a cinquante mille livres sterling.*

PLUMAGE (plŏŏ'-medje), *s.* [feathers, suit of feathers] *Plumage*, m. les plumes d'un oiseau; signifie aussi *un plumet*, m. *Panage*, m. (t. de Fauconnerie).

PLUMAGE [pillow; in Surgery] *Plumaceau*, m. *charpie*, f. *tente*, f.

PLUMB (pleŭme), *or* PLUMB-LINE, *s.* [a leaden weight let down at the end of a line] *Plomb*, m. ou *niveau*, m.

PLUMB, *adv.* [perpendicularly] *A-plomb, droit, perpendiculairement.* Down-plumb, *Droit en-bas* Plumb over, *Droit en-haut.*

To PLUMB, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to sound] *Sonder.*

To PLUMB [to regulate by the plummet] *Mettre à-plomb ou de niveau.*

PLUMBAGIN, *s.* Plumbago fœtoria, mock lead, lead naturally mingled with silver] *Plombagine*, f. *molybdène*, f. *mine de plomb*, f *fetide*, m.

PLUMBAGIN, *or* artificial Plumbagin [lead turned to ashes by the vehemency of fire] *Plombagine artificielle*

PLUMBAGO [Bot. Dentelaria; a mad plant] *Dentelaire*, f. *herbe au cancer*, f.

PLUMBEAN (pleŭm'-bï-ăne), *or* PLUMBEOUS (pleŭm'-bï-eüce), *adj.* [like lead] *De plomb, ou semblable au plomb.*

PLUMBED (pleŭm'd), *part. adj. Sondé*; ou bien, *mis à-plomb, mis de niveau.*

PLUMBER (pleŭm'-eür), *s.* [one who works upon lead] *Plombier*, m. Plumber's table (upon which he casts the sheet-lead, mould), *Moule*, m.

PLUMBERY (pleŭm'-eür-é), *s.* [works of lead] *Plomberie*, f.

PLUM-CAKE (pleŭm'-kéke), *s.* [cake made with raisins] *Gâteau aux raisins de Corinthe*, m.

PLUME (plŏŏme), *s.* [feather of birds, feather worn as an ornament] *Plume d'oiseau, f. plumet*, m. *panache*, m *bouquet de plumes.*

PLUME-ALUM (plŏŏme-ăl'-eume), *s.* [a kind of Albestos] *Filasse de montagne*, f. *amiante*, m *asbeste*, m. *alun de plume*, m.

To PLUME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pluck the feathers off] *Plumer*, au propre & au figuré.

* She has plumed him, *Elle l'a plumé; elle lui a attrapé un argent.* To adorn with feathers *or* plumes, *Orner de plumes*, ou *de plumets*; au figuré, *se vanter, se glorifier de, se faire gloire de.* To plume itself, [said of a bird] *Nettoyer ses plumes.*

PLUMED (plŏŏm'd), *part. adj. Plumé*, au propre & au figuré.

PLUMERIA, *s.* [Bot. an American tree, a sort of Jasmine] *Frangipanier*, m.

PLUME-STRIKER (plŏŏme-străïk'-eür), *s.* [a parasite] *Un parasite, un écornifleur.*

PLUMIGEROUS (plŏŏ-mïdj'-ër-eüce), *adj.* [having feathers] V. FEATHERED.

PLUMIPEDE (plŏŏ'-mï-pïde), *adj.* [that has feathers on the feet] *Plumipede, pattu; qui a de la plume jusque sur les pieds.*

PLUMMER. V. PLUMBER.

PLUMMET (pleŭm'-ĕte), *s.* [a plumb] *Un plomb, un niveau, une perpendiculaire.*

PLUMMET [any weight by which the depths are founded *Une sonde.*

PLUMOSITY (plŏŏ-mŏs'-ï-té), *s. Etat de ce qui a des plumes*, m.

PLUMOUS (plŏŏ'-meüce), *adj.* [feathery, resembling feathers] *Qui a des plumes; qui ressemble à des plumes; plumeux.*

PLUMP (pleŭm'p), *adj.* [somewhat fat] *Potelé, dodu, qui a de l'embonpoint.* A plump hand, *Une main potelée.* A plump man, *Un homme qui a de l'embonpoint, un homme replet.*

PLUMP, *s.* [from the adjective; a knot, a tuft, a cluster] *Un nœud, une touffe, un amas, un plant.*

PLUMP, *adv.* [with a sudden fall] *Tout d'un coup, ‖ tout chaud.*

To PLUMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fatten, to swell] *Engraisser, rendre gras; enfler.*

To PLUMP, *v. n.* [to be swollen; to fall flat] *S'enfler, devenir gros & gras*; ou bien, *tomber à-plomb.*

PLUMPED (pleŭm'p't), *part. adj. Enflé, devenu gros & gras*

PLUMPNESS (pleŭm'p'-nĕce), *s.* [fulness] *Embonpoint*, m.

PLUM-PORRIDGE (pleŭm'-pŏr'-idje), *s.* [porridge with plums] *Potage aux raisins secs*, m

PLUM-PUDDING (pleŭm'-poud'-ïn'gre), *s.* [pudding made with flour, marrow and plums] *Poudin aux raisins secs* m

PLUMPY (pleŭm'p'-é), *adj.* V. PLUMP.

PLUMY (plŏŏ'-me), *adj.* [feathered] *Couvert de plumes, empenné, emplumé.*

PLUNDER (pleŭn'-deür), *s* [pillage] *Pillage*, m *butin*, m. *facrage*, m. *jet*, m. *saccagement*, m *guierre*, f.

To PLUNDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pillage, to rob *Piller, saccager; voler, dérober, butiner.* He plundered the temple of God, *Il pilla le temple de Dieu.* To plunder one of his money, *Voler de l'argent à quelqu'un.* To go a plundering, ‖ *picorer, aller à la picorée.*

PLUNDERED (pleŭn'-deür'd), *part. adj. Pillé, saccagé, volé.*

PLUNDERER (pleŭn'-deür-eür), *s.* [a pillager, a robber] *Un pillard, un voleur; fripon*, m. *rapineur*, m.

PLUNGE (pleŭn'dje), *s.* [act of putting *or* sinking under water; difficulty, distress] *L'action de plonger, d'enfoncer* ou *de s'enfoncer dans l'eau*; au figuré, *peine*, f. *embarras*, m. *difficulté*, f. *perplexité*, f. *mauvais pas, extrémité*, f. *bourbier*, m.

* To be in a great plunge; to put in a plunge, *Etre dans une grande peine; mettre dans l'embarras.*

To PLUNGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to put suddenly under water, to sink into water] *Plonger, enfoncer dans l'eau*; se dit aussi au figuré.

* He has plunged himself into all manner of lewdness, *Il s'est plongé dans toutes sortes de dissolutions.* To plunge into the guilt of a murder, *Se rendre coupable d'un meurtre, commettre un meurtre.* To plunge into great misery, *Se plonger dans un abîme de malheurs.*

PLUNGED (pleŭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Plongé, enfoncé*; au propre & au figuré.

PLUNGEON (pleŭn'-djïne), *s.* [an aquatic bird] *Plongeon*, m.

PLUNGER (pleŭn'-djŭr), *s.* [one that plunges, a diver] *Un plongeur.*

PLUNKET (pleŭn'-kĕte), *s.* and *adj.* [a kind of blue colour] *Azur*, m *de couleur d'azur, azuré.*

PLURAL (plïou'-răl), *adj.* [implying more than one] *De plusieurs; pluriel*, terme de Grammaire.

PLURAL, *s.* [the number of two or more] *Le pluriel*, terme de Grammaire.

PLURALIST (plïou'-răl-ïste), *s.* [a clergyman that holds several livings] *Qui jouit de plus d'un bénéfice.*

PLURALITY (plïou-răl'-ï-té), *s.* [greater number, majority] *Pluralité*, f. *le plus grand nombre.* The plurality of votes, *La pluralité des suffrages.*

PLURALITY [a number more than one] *Pluralité*, f. *multiplicité*, f. A plurality of gods, *La pluralité des dieux.*

PLURALLY (plïou'-răl-é), *adv.* [in the plural number] *Au pluriel, au nombre pluriel.*

PLUS (pleüce), [in Algebra; more] *Plus.*

PLUSH (pleüche), *s.* [a kind of villous shaggy cloth; shag] *Panne*, f. ou *peluche*, f.

PLUSHER (pleuch'-eür), *s.* [a sea-fish] *Poisson de mer*, m.

PLUTO (plïou'-tô), *s.* [Mythol the son of Saturn and Ops, and God of hell] *Pluton*, m.

PLUTUS (plïou'-t üce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Jasius and Ceres, and God of riches] *Plutus*, m.

PLUVIAL (plïou'-vï-ăl), *and* PLUVIOUS (plïou'-vï eüce), *adj.* [rainy] *Pluvieux.* A pluvious wind, *Un vent pluvieux.*

PLUVIAL, *s.* [a priest's cope] *Pluvial*, f. *chape*, f.

PLY (plăï), *s.* [bent, turn, form; plait, fold] *Pli*, m. *tour*, m *forme*, f. *double*, m. He has not taken his ply, *Il n'a pas encore pris son pli.* The plies of a gown, *Les plis d'une robe.*

To PLY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to work on any thing closely] *Travailler fortement* ou *avec application, s'appliquer, s'attacher, prendre beaucoup de peine à.* To ply one's work, *S'appliquer, s'attacher à son travail.* To ply one's book, *or* studies, *S'appliquer, s'attacher fortement à l'étude, étudier fort & ferme.*

To PLY [to employ with diligence, to keep busy] *Faire travailler; donner de l'occupation, de l'exercice, accabler de travail.* To ply one's legs, *Marcher* ou *courir beaucoup.* To ply one with work, *Accabler quelqu'un de travail.* To ply the oars, *Faire force de rames, ramer fort & ferme.*

* To

* To PLY one [to ſolicit importunely] *Solliciter, importuner quelqu'un, le preſſer.* To ply one with glaſſes or cups, *Preſſer quelqu'un de boire, le faire bien boire.*

To PLY, *v. n.* [to work, to buſy one's ſelf] *Travailler, s'occuper, ſe donner bien de la peine.* To ply at a place, *Avoir ſon poſte en quelque endroit, s'y tenir, être ſur la place* (comme les fiacres). There my wife man plies, *C'eſt là le poſte de mon batelier, c'eſt là qu'il ſe tient.*

To PLY [to go in haſte] *Aller en hâte, faire voile.* A ſhip that plies from one port to another, *Un vaiſſeau qui va d'un port à l'autre.* To ply to the South, Weſt, &c. *Faire route vers le Sud,* ou *l'Oueſt; porter au Sud, à l'Oueſt,* &c.

To PLY [in Sea-language] *Tenir le vent; ſerrer le vent, aller au plus près du vent.*

PLYER (plāï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Boulinier,* m. Good plyer, *Bon boulinier, qui tient bien le vent.* Bad plyer, Leeward ſhip, *Mauvais boulinier.*

PLYERS, (plāï'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [in Fortif. a timber-frame ſerving as a counterpoiſe to a drawbridge] *Fuſches,* f. pl. *bottes,* f.

PLYERS [in Mechan. ſmall pincers, to turn wire] *Pinces,* f. pl.

PLYMOUTH (plĭm'-eŭtsh), *ſ.* [a ſeaport of Devonſhire; lat. 50°-22' N. lon. 4°-10' W.] *Plymouth.*

PNEUMATICAL (nĭ ŭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PNEUMATICK (nĭoŭ măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [moved by wind, relating to wind] *Pneumatique.*

Pneumatic engine [air-pump] *Machine pneumatique,* f.

PNEUMATICKS, *ſ. pl.* [Mechan. the doctrine of air and its laws] *La ſcience de l'air, traité ſur l'air,* m.

PNEUMATOCELE, *ſ.* [Med. flatulent hernia, wind-rupture] *Pneumatocèle,* f.

PNEUMATOLOGY (nĭoŭ-mă-tŏl'-ŏ-djé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence] *La pneumatologie.*

PNEUMATOMPHALOS, *ſ.* [Med. a flatulent rupture of the navel] *Pneumatomphale,* f.

PNEUMATOSIS, *ſ.* [Med. a ſwelling of the ſtomach] *Pneumatoſe,* f.

PNEUMONICKS, *ſ. pl.* [remedies good for the lungs, and to relieve the ſhortneſs of breath] *Remedes pneumoniques contre l'aſthme,* ou *la difficulté de reſpirer,* m. pl.

PNIGITIS *terra, ſ.* [a grey marle; a black clay] *Terre bolaire des anciens,* f.

PNIX, *ſ.* [Med. ſuffocation from hyſterick fits] *Etouffement,* m. *Vapeur,* f.

PO, *ſ.* [Eridanus, a celebrated river of Italy in Piedmont] *Le Pô.*

POA, *ſ.* [the name of plants of the graſs kind] *Pea,* f.

To POACH (pô che), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to boil ſlightly; to ſtab, to pierce; to plunder by ſtealth] *Faire bouillir un peu, cuire un peu; pocher, crever;* ſignifie auſſi *prendre à la dérobée, piller, voler en cachette, dérober; percer.*

To POACH, *v. n.* [to ſteal game] *Voler le gibier, attraper du gibier, ſans avoir droit de chaſſe; braconner.* [to be damp] *Etre humide.*

POACHED (pôtch't), *part. adj. Bouilli* ou *cuit légerement, un peu cuit; pocheé, crevé; dérobé, pris à la dérobée.* Poached eggs, *Des œufs un peu cuits, des œufs mollets, à la coque;* ou *bien, des œufs pochés.* Poached game, *Du gibier contre les loix* ou *défendu.*

POACHER (pôtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſteals game] *Celui* ou *celle qui tue* ou *prend du gibier contre les loix; braconnier,* m. Poacher's gun, *Fuſil briſé,* ou *qui ſe démonte.*

† POACHY (pôtch'-é), *adj. Humide.*

POACHINESS (pôtch'-ĭ-oĕe), *ſ. Humidité,* f.

POCK (pŏk), *ſ.* [a puſtule raiſed by the ſmall-pox] *Grain,* m. ou *puſtule de petite vérole,* f.

POCKET (pŏk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall bag inſerted into clothes] *Poche,* f. ou *pochette,* f. ſing.

* A pocket argument, *Une raiſon d'intérêt.* The reaſon why pots are ſo frequent in England is becauſe favorites fill their pockets with forfeitures, *La raiſon pourquoi les confiſcations ſont ſi fréquentes en Angleterre, c'eſt que les favoris s'y emplliſſent des biens confiſqués.*

† Put your ſcruple in your pocket to-day, and give it out to-morrow, *Gardez votre ſcrupule pour demain.*

To POCKET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in the pocket] *Empocher, mettre en poche, pocheter.* To pocket money, *Empocher de l'argent.* To pocket fruit, *Pocheter du fruit.*

* To POCKET UP [to do or take any thing clandeſtinely] *Faire* ou *prendre quelque choſe clandeſtinement, en ſecret, ſans rien dire.* To pocket up money, *Amaſſer ſecrettement de l'argent, avoir de l'argent caché.* To pocket up an affront, *Boire un affront, avaler une couleuvre.*

POCKET-BOOK (pŏk'-ĕte bŏŏk), *ſ.* [memorandum, a paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes] *Livre de poche,* ou *un porte-lettre,* m. *agenda,* m *tablettes,* f. pl.

POCKET-GLASS (pŏk'-ĕte-glăſe), *ſ.* [a portable looking-glaſs] *Un miroir de poche.*

POCKET-MONEY (pŏk'-ĕte-mĕ'-né), *ſ. Argent mignon,* m *argent que l'on porte ſur ſoi pour ſes menus plaiſirs,* m.

POCK-HOLE (pŏk'-hôle), *ſ.* [pit or ſcar made by the ſmall-pox] *Marque* que laiſſe la petite verole, f. His face is full of pock-holes, *Il a le viſage tout picoté, marqué,* ou *gravé de la petite verole.*

POCKY (pŏk'-é), *adj.* [infected with the pox] *Vérolé, qui a la vérole.*

POCULENT (pŏk'-ŭ-lĕn'te), *adj* [fit for drink] *Dont on peut tirer un breuvage; bon à boire*

POD (pŏd), *ſ.* [Bot. caſe of the ſeed of ſome plant] *Coſſe,* f. *ſil que,* f. Broom pods, *Coſſes de genêt.* Capſulate pod [in which the grain is incloſed] *Capſule,* f.

POD, *ſ.* [the capſule of legumes] *Coſſe* de légume, f.

POD [of a ſilk-worm, ball] *Cocon,* m. Cut pods or balls, *Cocons percés.*

PODAGRICAL (pŏ-dăg'-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [afflicted with the gout] *Qui a la goutte aux pieds; podagre*

PODALIRIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Æſculapius] *Podalirius,* m

PODESTATE (pŏd'-ĕs-tête), *ſ.* [a magiſtrate in Venice, Genoa, &c.] *Podeſtat,* m.

PODEX, *ſ.* [Anat.] V. ANUS.

PODDER (pŏd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a gatherer of peaſe-pods] *Celui* ou *celle qui ramaſſe des coſſes de pois,* &c.

PODGE (pŏdje), *ſ.* [a puddle, a plaſh] *Bourbier,* m. *gâchis,* m *margouillis,* m.

PODOMETER (pŏd-ŏm'-ĭ-teŭr), *or* PEDOMETER, *ſ.* [perambulator; an inſtrument for meaſuring one's walking] *Podomètre,* m.

PODURA (pŏd-ĭoŭ'-rà), *or* PODARIA, *ſ.* [Pucerons, &c. a ſmall wingleſs inſect] *Poaure,* f. *pou ſauteur,* m.

POEM (pô'-ĕm), *ſ.* [a work in verſe] *Poëme,* m *poëſie,* f

POESY (pô'-ĭ-cé), *ſ.* [the art of writing poems; poetry] *La poëſie, la poëtique,* l'art de faire des vers, *un poëme,* une pièce de poëſie.

POET (pô'-ĕt), *ſ.* [a writer of a poem] *Un poëte,* § *verſificateur,* m.

§ POETASTER (pô-ĭ-tăs'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a vile, petty poet] *Un poëtereau, un mauvais poëte; poëte de bibus,* m. ‖ *Rimeur,* m. *Rimailleur,* m.

POETESS (pô'-ĕt-ĕce), *ſ.* [a ſhe-poet] *Une femme poëte.*

POETICAL (pô-ĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* POETICK (pô'-ĕt-ĭk), *adj.* [expreſſed in poetry, pertaining to poetry, ſuitable to poetry] *Poëtique.*

POETICS (pô'-ĕt-ĭks), *ſ. pl. La poëtique,* f. ſing.

POETICALLY (pô ĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a poetical manner] *Poëtiquement, d'une manière poëtique, en poëte, en ſtyle poëtique.*

To POETIZE (pô'-ĕt-ĭze), -ING, *v. n.* [to write like a poet] *Ecrire en poëte,* ‖ *poëtiſer, verſifier,* § *rimailler.*

POET-LIKE (pô'-ĕte-lāïke), *adj.* & *adv. De poëte, en poëte; poëtiquement.*

POETRESS (pô'-ĭ-trĕce), *ſ.* V. POETESS

POETRY (pô'-ĭ-tré), *ſ.* [a metrical compoſition; poems] *Poëſie,* f. *poëme,* m. The paſtoral poetry, *La poëſie paſtorale.*

POIGNANCY (poïoï'-năn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſharpneſs, ſting] *Piquant,* m. *pointe,* f. *ſel,* m. The poignancy of a ſatire, *Le piquant* ou *le ſel d'une ſatire.*

POIGNANT (poïoï'-năn'te), *adj.* [ſharp] *Piquant,* au propre & au figuré.

POINCIANA, *ſ.* [a ſhrub; Barbadoes flower-fence] *Poinciliade,* f. *Poinciliade,* f. POINCIANA ſpinoſa, *Tara,* m

POINT (poïn'te), *ſ.* [the ſharp end of any inſtrument] *La pointe,* au propre & au figuré. The point of a needle, *La pointe d'une aiguille.* The points of a compaſs, *Les pointes d'un compas.* A point uſed in etching, *Pointe* ou *burin de graveur,* m *pointe ſeche.* Point [part of a tympan in a printing frame], *Peinture,* f. Point of land, *Une pointe de terre, un cap, un promontoire.* Point of land at the confluence of two rivers, *Bec,* m.

* His ſtyle is too full of points, *Son ſtyle eſt trop plein de pointes* To purſue one's point, *Pourſuivre ſa pointe, ſon deſſein.*

POINT [an indiviſible part of ſpeech; a ſmall ſpace, particular place to which any thing is directed] *Point,* m. A mathematical point. *Un point mathématique.* A ſmall point of land, *Un point de terre, un petit eſpace.* A point of ſight, *Un point de vue* In a fair point of light, *Dans un beau point de vue, dans ou ſous un beau jour,* au propre & au figuré. Point of the compaſs, *Aire de vent.*

POINT [punctilio, nicety; head; matter] *Point,* m. *article,* m. *objet,* m *fait,* m The point of honour, *Le point d'honneur.* We diſpute the points of liberty, *Nous ſommes en diſpute ſur quelques articles qui concernent la liberté.* The difficulty lies in this point, *La difficulté conſiſte en ce point: c'eſt-là l'objet de la conteſtation* In point of religion, *En fait de religion.* It is a material point, *C'eſt un point d'importance. un objet important.* To ſpeak to the point, *Venir au fait.*

POINT [iſſue, concluſion; ſtate, degree] *Point,* m. *concluſion,* f. *état,* m *degré,* m. Chief or main point, *Capital,* m. To come directly to the point, *Droit au fait, droit à l'aventure.* The matter is come to that point, *La choſe en eſt venue juſqu'à ce point.* But to bring the matter to a point, *Pour conclure, pour trancher court.* The higheſt point of ſplendor, *Le plus haut point, le plus haut degré de ſplendeur* ou *de gloire.*

POINT of time, *Point,* m. *moment,* m. I was upon the point of coming, *J'étois ſur le point de venir.* At the point of death, *A l'article de la mort.*

POINT [a full ſtop] *Un point* à la fin d'une période; *un point d'encre.*

POINT at dice, *Point,* m. *marque ſur les dés,* f. The ace point, *L'as,* m. The deuce-point, trey-point, quater-point, cinque-point, ſice-point, *Le deux, le trois, le quatre, le cinq, le ſix.*

POINT [at cards, *Point,* m. au jeu ces Cartes. Tell your point, *Nombrez votre point.*

POINT [a ſort of needle work] *Point,* m. Point of Venice, *Point de Veniſe,* m. French-point [a ſort of lace], *Point de France,* m. *Point d'Alençon, point d'Argentan.* Point made diamond like, *Grillage,* m.

POINTS, *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language] *Garcettes de ris,* f pl

POINT of backgammon tables, *Lame,* f. Point of a pike, *Bout,* m. Tagged point, *Aiguillette*

Aiguillette, f. To tie with points, *Aiguilleter*.

At all Points [intirely] *De tout points, entierement, totalement, de toutes pièces, en tout.* Perfect at all points, *A compli de tous points.* Armed at all points, *Armé de toutes pièces.*

Point-blank [directly] *De but en blanc, directement, diamétralement*; au figuré, *positivement, en termes formels* To shoot point-blank, *Tirer de but en blanc.* Point-blank contrary, *Directement contraire, diamétralement opposé.*

* He told me point-blank that he would not do it, *Il m'a dit positivement qu'il n'en voulait rien faire.*

To Point, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to sharpen] *Aiguiser, afiler, rendre aigu ou pointu.*

To Point [to direct] *Pointer, diriger*, au propre & au figuré. To point a cannon, *Pointer ou braquer un canon.*

To Point out [to show] *Montrer, indiquer.*

* He pointed his discourse chiefly at avarice, *Il s'attacha sur-tout à combattre l'avarice.*

To Point, *v. n.* [to noise with the finger; to show; to indicate as dogs do to sportsmen] *Montrer au doigt, indiquer*; *arrêter*, comme font les chiens d'arrêt.

To Point [to mark with points and stops] *Ponctuer*, mettre les points & les virgules Their method of pointing, *Leur maniere de ponctuer.*

Pointed (poïn't-ĕd), *part. adj. Pointu, aigu, aiguïsé, afilé*; *élégant, magnifique.*

Pointed [among Bricklayers, *corruptedly for* jointed] *Jointoyé, dont on a refait les joints.*

Pointedly (poïn't-ĕd lé), *adv.* [in a pointed manner] *Subtilement, d'une maniere pleine de pointes d'esprit.* He writes too pointedly, *Il écrit trop subtilement, il met trop de pointes dans ses écrits.*

Pointedness (poïn't-ĕd-nĕce), *s.* [sharpness] *Pointe*, f. au propre & au figuré.

Pointer (poïn't-eür), *s.* [a dog that points out the game to sportsmen] *Un chien d'arrêt.*

Pointer, *Tout ce qui sert à pointer, à marquer.*

Pointer in a Pin-manufactory] *Empointeur*, m. *repasseur*, m

Pointil (poïn't-ïl), *or* Pontec, *s.* [an instrument made use of in blowing looking-glass plates] *Pointil*, m. *Pontiglio*, m. To make use of the pointil, *Pointiller.*

Pointing, *s.* [marking the reading by points, or stops, in writing or printing] *Ponctuation*, f. *l'action de ponctuer*, f.

Pointing (poïn't-ïng), *s.* [among Seamen; marking on the chart] *Pointer la carte*

Pointing, *Queue de rat des manœuvres, cordages & cables*, f. *& pointe des garcettes de ris*, f. *l'action & la maniere de travailler ces queues de rat & ces pointes.*

Pointing of a roof (in Buildings), *Arêtiers*, f. pl.

Pointless (poïn't-lĕce), *adj.* [blunt, not sharp] *Sans pointe, obtus.*

Poise V. Poize.

Poison (poï'-z'n), *s.* [venom] *Poison*, m. *venin*, m. *boucon*, m. * *Aiguillon de cour*, m. au propre & au figuré.

* The poison of a false doctrine, *Le poison de l'erreur.*

To Poison, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to infect with poison; to corrupt] *Empoisonner, envenimer, infecter*; *donner le boucon*, au propre & au figuré; *gâter, corrompre.* They poison their arrows, *Ils empoisonnent leurs fléches.* He poisoned himself, *Il s'est empoisonné.*

* He poisons my discourse, *Il empoisonne tout ce que je dis.* To poison the manners, *Corrompre les mœurs.*

* † To poison a woman, *Engrosser une femme, lui faire un enfant*, mot volgaire.

Poisoned (poï'-z'n'd), *part. adj. Empoisonné, envenimé, infecté, gâté, corrompu.*

Poisoner (poï'-z'n-eür), *s.* [one who poisons; a corrupter] *Empoisonneur, empoisonneuse*; *corrupteur, corruptrice*; *séducteur, séductrice*

Poison-fish (poï'-z'n-fïche), *s.* [the fire-flaire or sting-ray; a fish of the Mediterranean sea] *Pastenaque ou taterone*, f. *altavelle*, f. *aigle-poisson*, m. *glorieuse*, f.

Poisoning (poï'-z'n-ïn'gne), *s.* [from To Poison] *Empoisonnement*, m. *l'action d'empoisonner*, &c.

Poisonous (poï'-z'n-eŭce), *adj.* [venemous] *Empoisonné, venimeux, vénéneux*; au figuré, *dangereux, pernicieux, empoisonné.*

Poisonously (poï'-z'n-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [venomously] *D'une maniere empoisonnée.*

Poisonousness (poï'-z'n-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [venomousness] *Qualité d'empoisonner*, f.

Poison-tree (poï'-z'n-trī), *or* Poison-weed (poï'-z'n-oüide), *s.* [Bot. Toxicodendron, a venemous shrub of Carolina] *Toxicodendron*, m *herbe à la puce*, f.

Poitrel (poï'-trĕl), *s.* [armour for the breast of a horse] *Poitrail*, m. de selle de cheval.

Poitrel [a graving tool] *Burin*, m.

Poitiers, *s.* [an ancient town of France, capital of Poitou; lat. 46°-35' N. lon. 0°-25' E.] *Poitiers*, m.

Poize (poïze), *s* [weight] *Poids*, m. *pesanteur*, f. Equal poize, *Poids égal, équilibre*, m. A water-poize, *Poids à peser l'eau.*

To Poize, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to weigh; to balance; to be equiponderant to] *Peser*; *balancer, mettre en équilibre*: *équivaloir.*

Poized (poïz'd), *part. adj. Pesé, mis en équilibre*; au figuré, *proportionné*, ou bien, *grave, posé, juste.*

Poke (pôke), *s.* [a pocket, a small bag] *Une poche, une pochette.*

† To buy a pig in a poke, *Acheter chat en poche.*

To Poke, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to feel in the dark; to search with a long instrument] *Tâtonner, chercher à tâtons*; *farfouiller, fourgonner, chercher avec un long bâton*, ou *quelqu'autre instrument.* To poke in the fire, *Fourgonner, remuer*, ou *attiser le feu*

Poker (pô'-keür), *s.* [an iron-ber with which we stir the fire] *Un fourgon, un fer pour remuer le feu*; *attisonnoir*, m.

* As stiff as a poker, *Droit comme une perche.*

Pokko, *s.* [Ornithol a sort of Pelican; a very singular piscivorous bird of the Gold-coast] *Pokko*, m. *Poche*, f.

Pol (pol), *s.* [a diminutive of Parrot] *Perroquet*, m. Poor Pol, *Pauvre perroquet, perroquet mignon.*

Polacre (pŏl'-é-keŭr), *or* Polaque, *s.* [a ship with three masts usually navigated in the Levant] *Polacre*, ou *Polaque*, f.

Poland (pô'-lănde), *s.* [a large country in Europe] *La Pologne.*

Polander (pô'-lăn'd-eür), *s.* [the name of a nation] *Un Polonois, une Polonoise.*

Polar (pô'-lăr), *and* Polary (pô'-lăr--é), *adj.* [found near the pole; tending to the pole] *Polaire.*

Polarity (pô-lăr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [tendency to the pole] *Tendance vers le pole*, f.

Polatouche, *s.* [flying squirrel] *Polatouche*, m.

Pole (pôle), *s.* [the extremity of the axis of the earth] *Pôle*, m. The pole arctick and antarctick, *Le pôle arctique & le pôle antarctique.* Poles (in Magnetics), *Les pôles de l'aimant.*

Pole [a long stick] *Une perche, un bâton.* A barber's pole, *Perche* ou *enseigne de barbier.* The poles of a chair, *Bâtons de chaise.* The pole of a coach, *Le timon d'un carrosse.* A waterman's pole (boat-hook, setting pole), *Un croc de batelier* A huntsman's pole, *Un épieu de chasseur.* The pole of a harpsichord, *Barre*, f. The pole in stables between the horses, *Barre*, f. The poles of a ladder, *Les branches d'une échelle*, f. pl. Turner's pole or bow, *Perche*, f. *archet*, m.

Pole [to dance on the rope] *Contrepoids*, m. *balancier*, m.

Pole [an instrument of measuring; rod, 16 feet and ½] *Perche*, f.

Pole [in Sea-language] Ex. Pole-mast, *Mât à pible*, m. Pole-masted, *Mâté à pible.* Under bare-poles, *à sec*; *à mâts & à cordes.* Pole of a top-gallant-mast, *Fléche de mât*, m.

Pole [Polander, an inhabitant of Poland] *Polonnois.*

To Pole, *v. a.* [to furnish with poles] *Mettre des perches.* Begin not to pole your hops, *Ne mettez pas encore des perches à vos houblons.*

To Pole a load-stone, *Armer un aimant.* Poling, *Armure*, f.

Pole-axe (pôle'-ăks), *s.* [a battle-axe] *Hache d'arme*, f. *bec-de-corbin*, m.

Pole-cat (pôle'-kăte), *s.* [a stinking animal] *Putois*, m.

American, or striated pole-cat (called *skunk* in Zoology), *Putois rayé*, m. Pole-cat of Louisiana, *Pichou* or *pichon*, m.

Poledavies (pôle'-dé-véz), *s.* [a sort of coarse cloth] *Sorte de serpillière.*

Poleine, *s.* [English Antiq. a sharp shoe peaked at the point] *Soulier pointu & relevé par le bout.*

Polemarchus (pô-lĕm'-ăr-keŭce), *s.* [Gr. Antiq. a sort of Magistrate at Athens] *Polémarque*, m.

Polemical (pô-lĕm'-ĭ-kŭl), *and* Polemick (pô-lĕm'-ĭk), *adj.* [controversial, disputative] *Polémique, de controverse.* Polemical works, *Ouvrages polémiques* ou *de controverse*, m. Polemick divinity, *Théologie polémique*, ou *scholastique*, f.

Polemick, *s.* [controversist] *Controversiste*, m.

Polemicks [*in the plural*, polemical works] *Controverses*, f. *ouvrages de controverse*, m.

Polemonium, *s.* [Pot. Greek valerian, an evergreen plant] *Polémonium*, m.

Polemoscope, *s.* [an oblique kind of prospective glass, used in war] *Polémoscope*, m.

Pole-star (pôle'-star), *s.* [Cynosure, the star, a star near the pole; any guide or director] *Etoile polaire*, f.

Poley-grass, *s.* [Bot. Lythrum] *Polion*, m. Poley-mountain [an aromatic plant] *Polium de montagne*, m.

Police (pô-lïce'), *s.* [the regulation and government of a city or country] *Police*, f.

Policed (pô-lïste'), *adj.* [regulated] *Policé.* A policed nation, *Un peuple policé.*

Policy (pŏl'-ĭ-cé), *s.* [the art of government] *Politique*, f.

Policy [art, prudence, management of affairs] *Politique*, f. *prudence*, f. *adresse*, f. *conduite des affaires*, f.

† Policy goes beyond strength, *L'adresse surmonte la force*, f.

Policy of insurance, *Police d'assurance*, f.

Policy [in Letter-Foundery; a rule that regulates the number of each letter in a font] *Police*, f.

Polish (pŏl'-ïche), *s.* [artificial gloss; elegance of manners] *Poli*, m. *polissure*, f. *laissant*, m. au figuré, *politesse*, f. *urbanité*, f.

To Polish, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to smooth; to make elegant of manners] *Polir, rendre poli, brunir, débrutir*, au propre & au figuré; *façonner, dérouiller, rechercher.*

To polish lengthwise, *Tirer de long.* To polish a plate-glass, *Lustrer une glace.*

To Polish, *v. n.* [to receive a gloss] *Recevoir du poli, se polir.*

Polishable (pŏl'-ïch-ă-bl'), *adj* [capable of being polished] *Qu'on peut polir, susceptible de poli.*

Polished (pŏl'-ïch't), *part. adj. Poli, clair, luisant*, au propre; au figuré *poli*

Polisher (pŏl'-ïch-eür), *s.* [the person that gives gloss] *Polisseur*, m.

Polisher [of a looking-glass or plate] *Adoucisseur*, m.

Polisher [of the steel-work of a watch or clock] *Ouvrier*, m.

POLISHERS [women polishing the papers with the fleeting ſtone] *Liſſeuſes*, f. pl.

POLISHER [the inſtrument made uſe of to give gloſs] *Poliſſoir*, m.

POLISHER [among platers] *Brunifſoir à brunir*, m.

POLISHER [with which ſilver is rubbed on in plating] *Brunifſoir à ravaler*, m.

POLISHING (pŏl'-ĭsh-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Poliſh] *Poliſſure*, f. ou *Paſſion de polir*.

POLISHING [among Spurriers, &c. the burniſhing of their works] *Bruniſſure*, f.

POLISHING, *adj.* Ex. A poliſhing-iron, *Un poliſſoir*.

Poliſhing-tool (wherewith combs are poliſhed), *Allumette*, f.

POLITE (pô-lăïte'), *adj.* [gloſſy, ſmooth; elegant of manners] *Poli*, au propre & au figuré; *élégant*. Some of them are diaphanous, ſhining, and polite, *Quelques-uns ſont diaphanes, luiſans, & polis*.

* A polite young man, *Un jeune homme poli*. V. Complaisant. A polite ſtyle, *Un ſtyle poli*.

POLITELY (pô-lăïte'-lé), *adv.* [with elegance of manners] *Poliment, avec politeſſe*, f.

POLITENESS (pô-lăïte'-nĕce), *ſ.* [elegance of manners] *Politeſſe*, f. *urbanité*, f. *élégance*, f.

POLITICAL (pô-lĭt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to politicks] *Politique*. Political reflexions, *Reflexions politiques*.

POLITICALLY (pô-lĭt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with relation to publick adminiſtration] *Politiquement*.

§ POLITICASTER (pô-lĭt'-ĭ-kăs-tĕur), *ſ.* [a petty, ignorant pretender to politicks] *Un prétendu politique*.

POLITICIAN (pŏl-ĭ-tĭsh'-ăne), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in politicks] *Un politique*.

POLITICK (pŏl'-ĭ-tik), *adj.* [civil] *Politique*. A politick body, *Un corps politique*.

Politick [prudent, verſed in affairs, artful, cunning] *Politique, fin, adroit, prudent, verſé dans les affaires*.

POLITICKLY (pŏl'-ĭ tĭk-lé), *adv.* [artfully, cunningly] *Politiquement, adroitement, finement*.

POLITICKS (pŏl'-ĭ-tĭks), *ſ.* [the ſcience of government] *Politique*, f. ſignifie auſſi, *une conduite fine & adroite; adreſſe*, f. *fineſſe*, f. He is out in his politicks, *Sa politique eſt en défaut, il a fait un faux pas*.

POLITURE (pô-lăï'-tĭ-tŭre), *ſ.* [the gloſs given by the act of poliſhing] *Poliſſure*, f. *poli*, m. ſe dit peut-être auſſi au figuré, & ſignifie *politeſſe*, f.

POLITY (pŏl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a form of government] *Conſtitution politique*, f. *ordre*, m. ou *forme de gouvernement*, f. *gouvernement*, m. The polity of ſome of our neighbours, *La conſtitution politique*, ou *le gouvernement de quelques-uns de nos voiſins*.

POLIUM, V. Poley.

POLL (pôle), *ſ.* [head] *Tête*, f. The poll of a fiſh, *La tête d'un poiſſon*. Poll-tax, *or* poll-money, *Taxe par tête*, f. *capitation*, f.

Poll [a liſt of perſons] *Rolle*, m. ou *liſte de perſonnes*, f. ſignifie encore *les voix* ou *ſuffrages* de ceux qui ont droit de choiſir leurs repréſentans au Parlement, *ſ. m*.

To Poll, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to lop the top of trees, to cut off the hair of the head] *Ecêter, tailler* des arbres; *tondre* un mouton; *raſer* ou *couper* les cheveux.

To Poll [to take a liſt *or* regiſter of perſons; to enter one's name in a liſt; to inſert into a number as a voter] *Prendre la liſte* ou *les noms de pluſieurs perſonnes*, en particulier *de ceux qui ont droit d'élire*; *je faire inſcrire*; *donner ſa voix* ou *ſon ſuffrage*.

To Poll [to pill, to plunder] *Piller, ſaccager, dérober*.

POLLARD (pŏl'-ărde), *ſ.* [a tree lopped] *Arbre étêté*, m. *têtard*, m.

POLLARD [fine bran] *Recoupe*, f.

POLLARD [a clipped coin] *Monnoie qui n'a plus de cours*, f.

POLLARD [the chub fiſh] *Muénier*, m. *têtu*, ou *vilain*, m.

POLLARD, *ſ.* [among Hunters; a ſtag that has caſt its horns] *Cerf qui a mis bas*, m.

POLLED (pôl'd, *part. adj. Etêté, tondu: mis ſur la liſte de ceux qui ont droit de voter* ou *d'élire*.

POLLEN (pŏl'-ĕne), *ſ.* [meal *or* fine bran] *Farine*, f. *ſon gras, recoupes*, f. pl.

Pollen, *ſ.* [Bot. farina fœcundans] *Etamines*, f. pl.

POLLENGER (pŏl'-ĕn'-dj-eŭr), *ſ.* [pollard, a tree lopped] *Un arbre étêté, un têtard*.

POLLER (pôl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a voter] *Celui qui donne ſa voix* ou *ſon ſuffrage*.

Poller [a robber] *Un pillard, un voleur*.

POLLEVIL (pŏl-ĭ'-vĭl), *ſ.* [a large ſwelling inflammation in the horſe's nape] *Abcès*, m. (dans l'encolure d'un cheval).

POLLICIPES, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. the toe-ſhell] *Pouſſe-pied*, ou *pouce-pied*, m. *pholidote*, m.

POLLOCK (pŏl'-eŭk), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of large whiting] *Sorte de merlan*.

To POLLUTE (pol-lioute'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to defile] *Polluer, ſouiller; corrompre, gâter*.

POLLUTED (pŏl-lioū'-tĕd), *part. adj. Pollué, ſouillé; corrompu, gâté*.

POLLUTEDNESS (pŏl-lioū'-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Pollution.

POLLUTER (pŏl-lioū'-tĕur), *ſ.* [defiler, corrupter] *Corrupteur*, m.

POLLUTION (pŏl-lioū'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of defiling, defilement] *Pollution*, f. *ſouillure*, f.

POLLUX (pŏl'-lecks), *ſ.* V. Castor.

POLOCKZKI, *ſ.* [a town of Lithuania; lat. 55°-43' N. lon. 27°-50' E.] *Polocſki* ou *Polocſk*.

POLONGA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſerpent of the iſland of Ceylon] *Polonga*, m.

POLPOCH, *ſ.* [a ſerpent of the ſpecies of the Aconitas] *Polpoch*, m.

POLTRON (pŏl-troūne'), *ſ.* [a coward] *Un poltron, un lâche*. [a hawk, when the nails and talons of his hind toes are cut off, to intimidate him and prevent his flying at great game] *Faucon apoltroni*, m.

POLY (pô'-lé), *ſ.* V. Poley.

POLYACANTHA (pô-lĭ-ăc-ăn'-tshă), *ſ.* [Bot. a med. plant] *Chardon d'eau*, m. *Polyacanthe*, m.

POLYACOUSTICK (pô-lĭ-ă-kou'-ſtĭk), *ſ.* [any thing that multiplies or magniſies ſounds] *Un polyacouſtique*.

POLYANTHEA (pô-lĭ-ăn'-tshĭ-ă), *ſ.* [an alphabetical collection of common-places] *Polyanthée*, m.

POLYANTHUS (pô-lĭ-ăn'-theŭce), *or* Polyanthum, *pl.* Polyanthusses, *ſ.* [Bot. Primula veris; a med. plant, and a garden-flower of the primroſe-kind, bearing numerous flowers on one ſtalk] *Polyanthe*, f. *primevère*, f.

POLYCHREST (pô'-lĭ krĕſte), *ſ.* [in Chym. that ſerves for many uſes] *Polychreſte*, m. Pol, chreſt ſalt, *Sel polychreſte*, m.

POLYCRATES (pŏl-ĭ-k'-ră-tĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a tyrant of Samos] *Polycrates*, m.

POLYDAMAS (pŏl-ĭd'-ă-măce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous wreſtler who ſtrangled a lion] *Polydamas*, m.

POLYDECTES (pŏl'-ĭ-dĕk'-tĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Magnetes, and king of Seriphus] *Polydectes*, m.

POLYDUS (pŏl-ĭd'-ĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous prophet and phyſician] *Polyde*, m.

POLYDORUS (pŏl-ĭd'-ô-reŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Polymneſtor for his riches] *Polydore*, m.

POLYGALA (pô-lĭg'-ă-lă), *ſ.* [Bot. milkwort, a medicinal plant] *Polygale*, m. *polygalon*, m. *herbe à lait*, f.

POLYEDRON, *or* Polyhedron (pô-lĭ-ĕd'-rŏne), *ſ.* [Geom. a ſolid figure with many ſides] *Polyèdre*, m.

POLYEDRICAL (pô-lĭ-ĕd'-rĭ kăl), *and* Polyedrous (pô-lĭ-ĕd'-reuce), *adj.* [Geom.] *Qui a pluſieurs cotés*.

POLYGAMIST (pô-lĭg'-ă-mĭſte), *ſ.* [one that has many wives] *Un polygame*.

POLYGAMY (pô-lĭg'-ă-mé), *ſ.* [plurality of wives] *Polygamie*, f. *pluralité des femmes*, f. peut ſignifier auſſi *la pluralité des maris*.

POLYGARCHY (pô-lĭg'-ăr-ké), *ſ.* [a government in the hands of many] *Polygarchie*, f.

POLYGLOT (pŏl'-ĭ-glŏt), *adj.* [of many languages] *Polyglotte, en pluſieurs langues*. The polyglot bible, *La bible polyglotte*.

POLYGLOTTA (pŏl-ĭ-glŏt'-tă), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Concontlatollis, *i. e.* having no tongues; mock-bird, Orpheus, Turdus Americanus cinereus; a beautiful Mexican and Indian bird] *Polyglotte*, m. *rieau moqueur*, m.

POLYGON (pŏl'-ĭ-gŏne), *ſ.* [a figure of many angles] *Un polygone*.

POLYGONAL (pô-lĭg'-ô-năl), *adj.* [having many angles] *Polygone, polygonal*.

POLYGONATUM (pô-lĭg'-ô-nă-teŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Solomon's ſeal, a ſpecies of the lily of the valley; a med. plant] *Sceau de Salomon*, m. *ſignet*, m. *genouillet*, m.

POLYGONUM (pô-lĭg'-ô-neŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. knot-graſs, whitlow-graſs; a med. plant] *Traînaſſe*, f. *renouée argentée*, f. *herbe au panaris*, f.

POLYGRAM (pŏl'-ĭ-grăme), *ſ.* [a machine to write many lines at the ſame time] *Polygrame*, m.

POLYGRAPHY (pô-lĭg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners *or* ciphers] *Polygraphie*, f.

POLYHEDRON, V. Polyedron.

POLYHYMNIA (pŏl-ĭ hĭm-năï'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol the Muſe of Rhetoric] *Polyhymnie*, f.

POLYLOGY (pô-lĭl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [talkativeneſs] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m *garrulité*.

POLYMATHY (pô-lĭm'-ă-tshé), *ſ.* [the knowledge of many arts and ſciences, &c.] * *Polymathie*, f. *connoiſſances très-étendues*, f.

POLYMNESTOR (pŏl-ĭm-nest'-ŏr), *ſ.* [Mythol. a moſt covetous and cruel king of Thrace] *Polymneſtor*, m.

POLYNICES (pŏl-ĭ-năï'-cĭz), *ſ.* V. Eteocles.

POLYNOMIAL (pŏl-ĭ-nô'-mi-ăl), *ſ.* [in Algebra; a quantity having many roots] *Polynome*, m.

POLYOPTRUM, *ſ.* [in Optics; a multiplying but diminiſhing glaſs] *Polyoptre*, m.

POLYPARIUS, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a ſort of hive, a falſe ſubmarine plant] *Polypier*, m.

POLYPETALOUS (pŏl-ĭp-ĕt'-ăl-eŭce), *adj.* [having many petals] *Polypétale* (ſe dit d'une fleur qui a plus de ſix feuilles).

POLYPHEMUS (pŏl-ĭ-fi'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Neptune, a huge and moſt cruel cyclop] *Polyphème*, m.

POLYPHON (pô-lĭf'-one), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Inſtrument de muſique à pluſieurs cordes*, m.

POLYPHONISM (pô lĭf'-ô-nĭzme), *ſ.* [multiplicity of ſounds] * *Polyphoniſme*, m. ou * *Polyphonie*, f.

POLYPITES, *ſ. pl. Polypiers*, m. pl. *polypiers devenus foſſiles*.

POLYPODY (pô-lĭ'-pô-dé), *ſ.* [Bot. Polypodium, a genus of moſſes and capillaries, a med. plant] *Polypode*, m.

POLYPOUS (pŏl'-ĭ peŭce), *ſ.* [having the nature of a polypus] *De la nature du polype*.

POLYPUS (pŏl'-ĭ peŭce), *pl.* Polypusses (pŏl'-ĭ-peŭs-ĭz), *or* Polype, *ſ.* [a water-animal, with many feet, a creature conſidered as a link between the animal and vegetable creation, as partaking

ing of both their natures] *Un polype.* Marine polypus, *Polype marin*, m. Freſh-water polypus, *Polype d'eau douce*, m. *Pretée*, m.

POLYPUS [a ſwelling in the noſtrils] *Polype*, m. mal dans le nez.

POLYSCOPE (pŏl'-ĭ-skôpe), *ſ.* [a multiplying glaſs] *Multipliant*, m.

POLYSPAST (pŏl'-ĭ-spăſte), *ſ.* [a machine conſiſting of many pullies] *Polyſpaſte*, f.

POLYSPERMOUS (pŏl-ĭ-pĕr'-mous), *adj.* [Bot. it is ſaid of flowers ſhedding more than four ſeeds] *Polyſpermatique.*

POLYSYLLABICAL (pŏl'-ĭ-sĭl-lă'-bĭ-kăl), *adj.* [having many ſyllables] *Qui a pluſieurs ſyllabes, polyſyllabe.*

POLYSYLLABLE (pŏl'-ĭ-sĭl'-ă-bl'), *ſ.* [a word of many ſyllables] *Un polyſyllabe, un mot de pluſieurs ſyllabes.*

POLYTHEISM (pŏl'-ĭ-thĭ-ĭsme), *ſ.* [the belief of many gods] *Polythéiſme*, m. *Paganiſme*, m.

POLYTHEIST (pŏl'-ĭ-thĭ-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one that holds plurality of gods] *Un polythéiſte, un païen.*

POLYTRICHUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Trichomanes, golden or Tunbridge maiden hair; a med. plant] *Poil de ſorc*, m. *capillaire rouge*, m

POLYXENA (pŏ-lĭks'-ĭ-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, married to Achilles] *Polixène*, f.

POLYXO (pŏl-ĭks'-ô), *ſ.* [Mythol. a woman of Lemnos and prieteſs of Apollo] *Polyxo*, f.

POMACEOUS (pô-me'-ſhe-ŭe), *adj.* [conſiſting of apples] *De pommes, fait de pommes.*

POMADA (pô-mé'-dă), *ſ.* [a trick in vaulting, by laying one hand over the pommel of the ſaddle] *Pommade*, f. tour qu'on fait en voltigeant à cheval.

POMADE (pô-méde'), *ſ.* [a fragrant ointment] *Pommade*, f.

POMANDER (pŏm'-ăn'-deür), *ſ.* [a ſweet ball] *Pomme*, f. ou *boule de jenteur*, f.

POMATIA (pô-mé'-ſhĭ-ă), *ſ.* [the name of a large ſpecies of garden-ſnail, ſo called from its feeding on apples, &c.] *Pomatie*, m. *vigneron*, m.

POMATUM (pô-mé'-teŭme), *ſ.* V. POMADE.

A roll of pomatum, *Pommade forte, bâton de pommade*, m.

To POME (pôme), *v. n.* [to grow in head, to cabbage] *Pommer.* Theſe cabbages begin to pome, *Ces choux commencent à pommer.*

POMECITRON (pŏm'-ĕĭt'-reŭne), *ſ.* [a citron-apple] *Limon*, m. Pomecitron-tree, *Limonier*, m.

POMED (pôm'd), *adj.* [from To Pome; headed] *Pommé.*

POMEGRANATE (peŭm'-grăn'-ăte), *ſ.* [a tree, a fruit] *Grenadier*, m. arbre; *grenade*, f. fruit de cet arbre. Wild pomegranate, *Balauſte*, f. Wild pomegranate tree, *Balauſtier*, m.

POMELS, *ſ. pl.* [in Heraldry, green roundles] *Tourteaux verts*, m. pl.

POME-PARADISE (peŭme'-păr'-ă-dăize), *ſ.* [the love-apple] *Pomme de paradis*, f.

POMERANIA (pŏ-mĕ-re'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a province of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a Duchy] *Pomeranie.*

POMEROY (peŭm'-rŏĕ), *or* POMEROYAL (peŭm'-rŏĕ'-ăl), *ſ. ſorte de pomme*, f.

POMIFEROUS (pô-mĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bearing apples] *Qui porte des pommes*, ou *un fruit en forme de pomme.*

POMIGLION, *ſ.* [corſcaoel, the knob of a cannon] *Bouton*, m.

POMME', *or* POMMETTE', *adj.* [in Heraldry, with balls or knobs] *Pommeté.*

POMMEL (peŭm'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a round ball *or* knob] *Pommeau*, m. The pommel of a ſword *or* a ſaddle. *La pommeau d'une épée*, ou *d'une ſelle.*

† To POMMEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to beat ſoundly] *Battre, roſſer, frotter.*

To POMMEL a hide (among Curriers), *Corrompre un peau.* To pommel againſt the grain, *Corrompre des quatre quartiers, couper le grain.* To pommel a ſkin on the fleſh-ſide, *Crépir une peau.* To pommel the hair-ſide, *Rebrouſſer une peau.*

POMMELLED (peŭm'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Battu, roſſé, frotté*, &c.

POMONA (pô-mô'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of fruits and autumn] *Pomone*, f.

POMP (pŏmpe), *ſ.* [ſplendor, pride, glory] *Pompe*, f. *éclat*, m. *ſplendeur*, f. *gloire*, f. *faſte*, m. *oſtentation*, f.

POMPETS (pŏm'-pĕts), *ſ.* [printer's ball] *Balles d'imprimeur*, f.

POMPHOLYX, *ſ.* [a matter adhering to the covers of crucibles; white tutty, nihil album] *Pompholix*, m. *tutie blanche*, f.

POMPILUS, *ſ.* [ichthyol. a tea-fiſh; uſed by ſome for the nautilus] *Pompile*, m.

POMPION (peŭm'-pĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of large fruit] *Une courge, un potiron.*

POMPONIA (pŏm'-pô'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the mother of Scipio by Jupiter under the form of a ſnake] *Pomponie*, f.

POMPOON (pŏm'-poŭne), *ſ.* [among Jewellers and Milliners] *Pompon*, m.

POMPOUS (pŏm'-peŭce), *adj.* [ſplendid, magnificent] *Pompeux, éclatant, faſtueux, magnifique, ſuperbe.*

POMPOSITY (pŏm'-pŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [affectation of pompouſneſs] *Amour de la pompe*, m. *magnificence affectée*, f.

POMPOUSLY (pŏm'-peŭs-lé), *adv.* [ſplendidly, magnificently] *Pompeuſement, avec pompe, d'une manière ſplendide; magnifiquement.*

POMPOUSNESS (pŏm'-peŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [pomp, magnificence, ſplendour, ſhowineſs, oſtentatiouſneſs] *Pompe*, f. *magnificence*, f. *oſtentation*, f.

POND (pŏn'd), *ſ.* [a ſmall pool *or* lake of water] *Un étang.* In the midſt of the garden was a fair pond, *Il y avoit un bel étang au milieu du jardin.* A fiſh-pond, *Un étang, un vivier, un réſervoir.* A ſmall pond wherein fiſh is kept for breed, *Alevinière*, f.

To PONDER (pŏn'-deŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weigh mentally, to conſider] *Peſer*, au figuré; *balancer, conſidérer, examiner, diſcuter.*

To PONDER, *v. n.* [to think, to muſe] *Penſer, rêver, méditer.*

PONDERABLE (pŏn'-deŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable to be weighed] *Qui peut être peſé.*

PONDERAL (pŏn'-deŭr-ăl), *adj.* [eſtimated by weight] *De poids, peſant.*

PONDERATION (pŏn'-deŭr-é'-ſheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of weighing] *L'action de peſer, poids*, m.

PONDERED (pŏn'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Peſé, conſidéré, examiné, diſcuté.*

PONDERER (pŏn'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ponders] *Celui qui peſe, qui examine, qui conſidère, qui diſcute.*

PONDEROSITY (pŏn'-deŭr-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [weight, gravity] *Poids*, m. *peſanteur*, f.

PONDEROUS (pŏn'-deŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [heavy, weighty; important, momentous; forcible] *Peſant, lourd*; au figuré, *important, qui mérite de la conſidération.*

PONDEROUSLY (pŏn'-deŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with great weight] *Peſamment, lourdement.*

PONDEROUSNESS (pŏn'-deŭr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. PONDEROSITY.

PONDICHERRY (pŏn'-dĭ-chĕr'-é), *ſ.* [a town of the Peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel; lat. 11°-56' N. lon. 80°-0' E.] *Pondichery*, ou *Ponnichery*, m.

PONENT (pô'-nĕn'te), *adj.* V. WESTERN.

PONGO, *ſ.* [the ape that moſt reſſembles man, the large ſpecies of the orang-outang; inhabits the foreſts of Muyomba, in Loango, in Africa] *Pongo*, ou *Pongi*, m. *homme des bois, homme ſauvage*, m.

PONIARD (pŏn'-yĭrde), *ſ.* [a dagger] *Un poignard, une dague, une bajonnette*

To PONIARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtab with a poniard] *Poignarder, frapper* ou *percer à coups de poignard.*

PONIARDED (pŏn'-yĭrd-ĕd), *part. adj. Poignardé.*

PONTAC (pŏn'-tăk), *ſ.* [a ſort of wine] *Vin de Pontac*, m.

PONTAGE (pŏn'-tédje), *ſ.* [duty paid for the reparation of bridges] *Pontage*, m.

PONTAGE [bridge-toll for the paſſage of goods] *Pontonage*, m.

PONTIC, *ſ.* [in Glaſs-making; an inſtrument to ſtick the glaſs at the bottom] *Pontil*, m.

PONT-EUXIN, *or* BLACK SEA, *ſ.* [a ſea of Aſia, between the Little Tartary and Circaſſia] *Pont-Euxin*, m. ou *Mer Noire*, f.

PONTIA (pŏn'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Venus] *Pontia*, f.

PONTIC-BEAN (pŏn'-tik-bîne), *or* Egyptian-Bean, the Nelumbo of Ceylon; a beautiful exotic plant] *Féve d'Egypte*, f.

PONTIFF (pŏn'-tĭf), *ſ.* [a biſhop *or* prelate] *Un pontif.*

PONTIFICAL (pŏn'-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to a pontiff] *Pontifical, de pontife.* A pontifical habit, *Habit pontifical.*

PONTIFICAL, *ſ.* [the book of pontifical rites] *Le pontifical.*

PONTIFICALIA (pŏn'-tĭf'-ĭ-ké-lĭ'-ă), *ſ. pl.* [pontifical robes] *Les habits pontificaux d'un prélat dans ſes fonctions*, m.

† PONTIFICALIBUS (pŏn'-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl ĭ-beŭce), *ſ.* [pontifical ornaments] *Habits pontificaux, pontificalibus*; au figuré, *gloire*, f. *pompe*, f. The Pope was in his pontificalibus, *Le Pape étoit in pontificalibus, le Pape avoit ſes habits pontificaux.*

* † I ſaw him in his pontificalibus, *Je l'ai vu dans toute ſa pompe*, ou *ſa gloire.*

PONTIFICALLY (pŏn'-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a pontifical manner] *Pontificalement.*

PONTIFICATE (pŏn'-tĭf'-ĭ-kăte), *ſ.* [papacy, popedom] *Pontificat*, m. *papauté*, f.

PONTIFICE (pŏn'-tĭ-ſice), *ſ.* [the edifice of a bridge] *La ſtructure d'un pont, ouvrage élevé en manière de pont*, m.

PONTOISE, *ſ.* [a town of France; lat. 49°-3' N. lon. 2°-11' E.] *Pontoiſe*, m.

PONTON (pŏn'-toŭne'), *ſ.* [a floating bridge] *Un ponton, un pont volant.*

PONTOON (pŏn'-toŭne), *ſ.* [at Sea, a low flat veſſel like a lighter] *Ponton*, m.

PONY (pô'-né), *ſ.* [a ſmall horſe] *Un bidet, un petit cheval.*

POOD (poŭde), *ſ.* [a Ruſſian meaſure, or weight, 36 Engliſh pounds avoirdupoids] V. QUASS.

POOL (poŭle), *ſ.* [a lake of ſtanding water] *Un étang.* The pool of Jeruſalem, *La pijcine de Jéruſalem.*

POOP (poŭpe), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; the hindmoſt part of a ſhip] *La poupe*, ou *l'arrière* d'un navire; *dunette*, f.

Poop royal *or* top-gallant poop, *Logement ſur la dunette*, m. ou *cabane des maîtres*, f. *dunette ſur dunette*, f.

† To POOP, *v. n. Peter à petit bruit.*

POOPING (poŭp'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Arrière, de poupe.* A pooping-ſea, *Groſſe mer de vent arrière*, ou *coup de mer qui s'embarque par l'arrière*, ou *qui ſe déploie ſur la poupe du vaiſſeau, lorſqu'on fait vent arrière.*

POOR (poŭre), *adj.* [indigent, neceſſitous; triſling, narrow; paltry, mean; unhappy, uneaſy; depreſſed, low; barren, dry; lean, emaciated; flat, flaccid] *Pauvre, néceſſiteux, indigent, miſérable.* A poor man, *Un homme pauvre, un pauvre.* Poor people that are aſhamed to beg, *Les pauvres honteux.* To make poor, *Appauvrir.* V. BASE.

* A language that is poor, *Une langue pauvre*, qui manque de termes.

POOR [a term of pity *or* endearment] *Pauvre, chétif, miſérable, pitoyable; pauvre, cher.* Poor man, he means no harm, *Le pauvre homme*

ly estend par finesse, ou malice To make but a poor shift, *Se payer à peu de chose.* My poor wife, *Ma pauvre femme, ma chère femme.*

POOR, *s.* [a poor person, or poor people] *Le pauvre, ou les pauvres.*

POOR-MAN (poŭr'-măne), *s. Un gueux,* † *un gallefretier.*

POOR-MAN'S PEPPER, *s.* [Bot. Lepidium, dittander] *Passe-rage,* ou *chasse-rage,* f. [Persicaria urens, hydropiper; a med. plant] *Persicaire âcre* ou *brûlante, s. piment d'eau,* m. *poivre d'eau,* m. *curage,* m.

POORLY (poŭr'-lé), *adv.* [without wealth; wretchedly] *Pauvrement, en pauvre; misérablement, chétivement, pitoyablement; sordidement, bassement.* To live poorly, *Vivre pauvrement.*

POORNESS (poŭr'-nĕce), *s.* [poverty; meanness; sterility] *Pauvreté,* f. *bassesse,* f. *stérilité,* f. Poorness of a language, *La pauvreté d'une langue.* Poorness of language, *Bassesse de style.* The poorness of the earth, *La stérilité de la terre.*

POOR-RATE (poŭr'-réte), *s.* [an assessment laid on every inhabitant of each Parish, for the relief of the poor] *Taxe des pauvres,* f.

POOR-SPIRITED (poŭr-spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd), *adj.* [mean, cowardly] *Chétif, pauvre, bas, lâche.*

POOR-SPIRITEDNESS (poŭr-spĭr'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕce), *s.* [meanness, cowardice] *Bassesse,* f. *lâcheté,* f.

POP (pŏpe), *s.* [a small, smart, and quick sound] *Un petit son vif, soudain, & aigu; claque,* f.

To POP, -PING, -PED, *v. n.* [to enter suddenly] *Survenir; entrer soudainement, inopinément.*

To POP ALONG, *Marcher.*

To POP OUT *or* UPP, *Prendre la fuite, s'esquiver, se dérober.*

To POP [*or* shoot] at a bird, *Tirer sur un oiseau.*

To POP, *v. a.* [to put out *or* in suddenly] *Lâcher soudainement, laisser échapper, mettre avec précipitation.* To pop out a word, *Lâcher inconsidérément une parole.* To pop off a pistol, *Lâcher un coup de pistolet.* He popped a paper into his hand, *Il lui mit en main un papier.* To pop into the mouth, *Gober, mettre précipitamment dans la bouche.*

POPAYAN, *s.* [the capital of a province of that name in South America; lat. 2°-35′ N. lon. 75°-55′ W.] *Popayan,* m.

POPE (pôpe), *s.* [the bishop of Rome] *Le pape.* A pope's letter, *Un bref.*

*† To have a pope in one's belly, *Etre papiste dans le cœur.*

The pope-Joan, *Le papesse Jeanne,* dont l'histoire est une fiction.

POPEDOM (pôpe'-dŭme), *s.* [the pope's dignity] *Papauté, f. dignité de pape, f. pontificat,* m.

POPERY (pô'-peŭr-é), *s.* [the religion of the church of Rome] *Le papisme, la religion Romaine; Catholicisme,* m

† POPE'S-EYE (pôps'-ăĭ), *s.* [the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh] *Le morceau gras d'une éclanche* ou *d'un gigot de mouton; la noix.*

POP-GUN (pŏp'-gueŭne), *s.* [a gun with which children play] *Canonnière,* f. ou † *Canonnière,* f

POPINJAY (pŏp'-ĭn'-djé), *s.* [a parrot; a woodpecker; a trifling fop] *Un perroquet;* §§ *un Godelureau.*

POPISH (pô'-pĭche), *adj.* [Roman Catholick] *Romain, du papisme, des papistes.* The popish ceremonies, *Les cérémonies du papisme.*

POPISHLY (pô'-pĭche-lé), *adv.* [with tendency to popery, in a popish manner] *En papiste, avec quelque penchant vers le papisme.*

POPLAR (pŏp'-l r), *s.* [a tree] *Peuplier,* m. *Liard,* m. *peuplier blanc,* m. *Grisaille de Hollande,* f. *Franc-Picard,* m. *aubel,* m. *arme blanc,* m.

BLACK POPLAR [producing a sort of galls] *Peuplier noir,* m. Poplar-galls, *Yeux de peuplier,* m.

BLACK POPLAR from Lombardy [a beautiful and useful pyramidical tree, of quick growth] *Peuplier d'Italie,* m.

POPLITICK (pŏp'-lĭt-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the ham] *Poplitaire, poplité, du jarret.* The poplitick vein, *La veine poplitée* ou *poplitaire.* The poplitick muscle, *Le muscle poplité.*

POPPED (pŏp't), *part. adj. Lâché soudainement; mis avec précipitation.*

POPPER (pŏp'-eŭr), *s.* [a pistol] *Un pistolet*

POPPY (pŏp'-pe), *s.* [Bot. Papaver semine albo; the plant that give opium] *Pavot blanc,* m. [papaver hortense, semine nigro; garden-poppy *Pavot noir cultivé* ou *des jardins.* Horned-poppy, *Pavot cornu, glaucium à fleur jaune,* m Spurtling-poppy, *Pavot écumant.* Red poppy, [papaver rhœas] *Pavot sauvage,* m. *pavot rouge des champs,* m *coquelicot,* m. *ponceau,* m. [Papaver spinosum, argemone Mexicana] *Pavot épineux,* m. *argémone,* f. *chardon bénit des Américains,* m.

POPULACE (pŏp'-ĭoŭ-lăce), *and* ‡ POPULACY (pŏp'-ĭ ŭ-lă-cé), *s.* [the multitude, V. THE VULGAR] *La populace, le vulgaire, le petit peuple*

POPULAR (pŏp'-ĭoŭ lăr), *adj.* [vulgar, plebeian] *Populaire, du peuple, démocratique.* A popular government, *Un gouvernement populaire.* So the popular votes incline, *Tel est l'avis du peuple.*

POPULAR [studious of the favour of the people; beloved by the people] *Populaire, qui recherche la faveur du peuple; aimé du peuple.*

POPULARITY (pŏp ioŭ-lăr'-ĭ- é), *s.* [graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people] *La faveur, l'affection du peuple;* ou bien, *humeur populaire,* f. signifie aussi *ce qui frappe le vulgaire.*

POPULARLY (pŏp'-ĭoŭ-lăr-le), *adv.* [in a popular manner] *Populairement, d'une maniere populaire.*

To POPULATE (pŏp'-ĭoŭ-lête), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to breed people] *Peupler, multiplier.*

POPULATED (pŏp'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [from To Populate] *Peuplé,* &c.

POPULATION (pŏp-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the state of a country with respect to numbers of people] *Population,* f.

POPULEUM (pĕp'-ĭ ŭ-lĭ-eŭme), *s.* [Pharm. an unguent prepared of the buds of black poplar] *Unguent populéum,* m.

POPULOSITY (pŏp-ioŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-tê), *s.* V. POPULOUSNESS.

POPULOUS (pŏp'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [full of people] *Peuplé, rempli d'habitans; populeux.*

POPULOUSNESS (pŏp'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-nĕce), *s.* [the state of abounding with people] *Abondance de peuple* ou *d'habitans,* f.

PORCELAIN (pôr'-cĭ-lêne), *s.* [china, china-ware] *Porcelaine,* f. Muddy porcelain (dull), *Porcelaine voilée,* f. To put the porcelain in coffins, *Encaisser la porcelaine.* Porcelain-earth [a species of marle] *Terre à porcelaine,* f.

PORCELAIN-SHELL (pôr'-cĭ-lêne-chĕl), *s.* [porcellana, concha venerea, an oblong univalve shell, venus-shell] *Hucelage,* m *pouris,* f. *porcelaine,* f. *conque de Vénus,* f.

PORCELAIN [an herb] V. PURSLAIN.

PORCH (pôrche), *s.* [a portico; an entrance] *Porche,* m. *portique,* m. *vestibule,* m.

PORCUPINE (por'-kĭoŭ-pĭne), *s.* [a sort of large hedge-hog] *Porc épic,* m. *porte-épine,* m

Porcupine-fish, *Poisson armé* ou *porc épic de mer,* m Porcupine man [a human being born with a sort of horny quills instead of hair] *Homme porc-épic,* m.

PORE (pôre), *s.* [spiracle of the skin, passage of perspiration] *Pore,* m. du corps animal. le dit aussi en parlant des autres corps physiques.

To PORE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to look with great intenseness] *Regarder avec beaucoup d'attention, avoir les yeux fixés* ou *attachés sur;* signifie aussi *regarder & voir de près.* To pore upon a book, *Avoir les yeux attachés on être fixés sur un livre.*

PORE-BLIND (pôre -blĭn'd), *or* PURBLIND (peŭr'-blĭn'd), *adj.* [short-sighted] *Qui a la vue courte.*

PORENTRU, *s.* [a town of Switzerland; lat. 47°-34 N lon. 7°-2′ E.] *Porentru,* m.

POREOUSNESS (pô'-rĭ-ŭs-nĕce), *s.* [fulness of pores] *état de ce qui est poreux,* ou *plein de pores,* m *porosité,* f

PORISM (pô'-rĭzme), *s.* [Mathem. a general theorem, deduced from another already demonstrated; corollary] *Porisme,* m

PORK (pôrk), *s.* [swine's flesh unsalted] *Porc,* m. *porc frais, chair de cochon,* f.

PORKER (pôrk'-eŭr), *s.* [a hog, a pig] *Un cochon.*

PORK-EATER (pôrk'-ĭ-teŭr), *s. Qui se nourrit de cochon.*

PORKET (pôrk'-ĕte), *s.* [a young hog] *Un jeune cochon; pourceau,* m.

PORKLING (pôrk -lĭn gne), *s.* [a young hog] *Un cochon de lait.*

POROSITY (pô-rŏs -ĭ té), *and* POROUSNESS (pô'-reŭs-nĕce), *s.* [poreness, quality of having pores] *Porosité,* f. *qualité de ce qui est poreux,* f.

POROUS (pô'-reŭce), *adj.* [having pores] *Poreux.*

PORPHYRE (por'-feŭr), *and* PORPHYRY (por'-feŭr-é), *s.* [marble of a particular kind, *or rather* a stone of a plain uniform mass, harder than jasper, commonly red, seldom purple, sometimes greenish, spotted with separate concretions, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acids, vitrifying in a strong fire, and being wrought or cut with great difficulty] *Porphyre,* m.

PORPHYRIO, *s.* [a water-fowl of the East Indies and South America] *Porphyrion,* m *oiseau pourpré,* m. *poule sultane,* f.

PORPHYRION (por-feŭr'-ĭ-ŏne), *s* [Mythol. one of the giants that warred against the gods] *Porphyrion,* m.

PORPHYRISATION (por-feŭr-ăĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *s.* [grinding metallic and fossil matters into thin powder] *Porphyrisation,* f.

PORPHYRY-SHELL (por feŭr-é-chĕl), *s.* [a species of the sea-shell of the purpura-kind] *Porphyre,* m. ou *olive de Panama,* f.

To PORPHYRIZE (por -feŭr-ăĭze), *v. a.* [Pharm. to grind into impalpable powder; which cannot be done but upon Porphyre] *Porphyriser.*

PORPITE, *s* [money-stone, or button stone, a sort of polypite or cunolite] *Porpite,* f.

PORPUS (por' peŭce), *and* PORPOISE [Ichthyol. Phocæna, the sea-hog] *Marsouin,* m. *souffleur,* m

PORRACEOUS (pôr-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [term of physick; greenish] *Verdâtre, verd de poireau.*

PORRET (pŏr'-ĕte), *s.* [a scallion] *Une échalotte.*

PORRIDGE (pŏr'-ĭdje), *s.* [broth, pottage] *Soupe,* f. *potage,* m. A milk porridge, *Une soupe au lait.* A porridge-dish, *Une soupiere.* A porridge-plate, *Une assiette à soupe.* A great porridge-eater, a porridge-belly, *Un grand mangeur de soupe, un ventre à soupe.* A porridge-pot, *Marmite,* f.

PORRINGER (pŏr'-ĭn'-djeŭr), *s.* [a vessel in which broth is eaten] *Une écuelle.* A porringer full, *Une écuellée.*

A surgeon's porringer, *Une palette* où l'on tire du sang.

PORT (pô te), *s* [a harbour, a little gulf, a bay, where the ships may be sheltered from storms] *Un port, un havre.* The cinque ports, *Les cinq ports,* m pl

PORT, a gate *Une porte.*

PORT of a billiard-table, *La passe d'un billard.*

PORT [a sea-term] *Sabord,* m. *embrasure,* f.

canon.

canonnière dans le bordage d'un vaiſſeau, f. Port-Fê, *Contre-ſabord*, m. *mantelets de ſabord*, m pl. Port-rogs *Bouc es de liberá*, f. pl Gun-room ports, *Sabords de ſainte barbe* Port cells, *Scuttles* ou *ſabords inférieurs de labord*, m.

PORT [*corrupted from* de larboard] *Babord*, m.

Port! *or* port the helm! *Babord! babord la barre!* Hard to port! *Babord tout!* Port a little! *Babord un peu* To heel to port, *Coucher babord au vent, paſſer à babord* A ſhip that heels a-port, *Un vaiſſeau qui ſe tient babord*

PORT-CAST *or* PORTOISE [gun-wale] Ex To lower the yards down a port-hole, *Amener les baſſes vergues*. To ride a portoiſe, *Etre au mouillage avec ſes mâts de hune & ſes vergues amenées, dans un coup de vent*

PORT, *ſ.* [the burden of a ſhip] *Port*, m. That veſſel is of the port of a thouſand tons, *i e* its capacity in the ſea would contain two millions weight of ſea-water] *Ce vaiſſeau eſt du port de mille tonneaux.*

PORT [air, mien] *Port*, m. *air*, m *mine*, f.

PORT [the court of the Grand Seignior] *La Porte*, la cour du Grand Seigneur.

PORT [red wine from Oporto] *Vin rouge d'Oporto*, m.

PORT of the voice [in Muſic] *Flexibilité de la voix*, *f. port de voix*, m.

To PORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to carry] *Porter*. To port books about to ſell, *Porter des livres à vendre*, *à porter des livres.*

PORTA (pôr'-tă, *or* VENA PORTÆ, *ſ.* [Ana.] *La veine-porte*, f.

PORTABLE (pôr'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [manageable by the hand; that may be carried] *Portatif.*

PORTABLENESS (pôr'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being portable] *Qualité de ce qui eſt portatif, la facilité qu'il y a à porter une choſe d'un lieu à un autre.*

PORTAGE (pôrt'-ĕdje), *or* PORTERAGE (pôrt'-eür-ĕdje), *ſ.* [trouble of carrying; and the price of carriage] *Apportage*, m *portage*, m. *port*, m. *voiture*, f.

PORTAL (pôr'-tăl), *ſ.* [a gate, the arch under which the gate opens] *Portail*, m. A portal before a door, *Tambour*, m. *poche de menuiſerie*, m. *avant-portail*, m.

PORTALEGRA, *ſ* [a handſome and ſtrong town of Portugal; lat. 39°-6' N. lon. 7°-31' W.] *Port-alegre*, m.

PORTAMENT (pôr'-tă-mën't), *ſ.* [Ital. Muſic; the conduct of the voice] *Port de voix*, m. *flexibilité de la voix*, *f.*

PORTANCE (pôr'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [air, mien, demeanour] *L'air*, f. *mine*, f. *deportement*, m. *enchère*, f *criée*, f

‡ PORTASS (pôr'-tăce), *ſ.* [a breviary] *Un bréviaire.*

PORTCULLIS (pôrt-kŭl'-liſ'ce), *and* PORTCLUSE (pôrt-kloūce'), *ſ.* [in Fortif. herſe or farrafin, a falling gate] *Une herſe.* To let down the portcul is, *Abattre la herſe.*

PORTCULLIS [one of the four marſhals or purſuivants at arms] *Sorte d'huiſſier* ou *de pourſuivant d'armes.*

To PORTCULLIS, *v. a.* [to bar, to ſhut up] *Fermer, boucher le chemin.*

PORTED (pôrt'-ĕd), *part. adj* Porté.

PORTEE (pôr-tē'), *ſ* [among Weavers; a certain number of threads] *Portée*, f. Half a portee (a portee divided in two in order to put it more eaſily upon the loom), *Demi-portée*, f.

To PORTEND (por-tën'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to foretoken] *Préſager, pronoſtiquer.*

PORTENDED (por-tën'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Préſagé, pronoſtiqué.*

PORTENSION (por-tën'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de préſager, de pronoſtiquer.*

PORTENT (por-ën'te'), *ſ.* [omen of ill] *Préſage de malheur*, m *prodige qui a rapport à quelque malheur*, m *mauvais augure.*

PORTENTOUS (por-tën'-teŭce), *adj.* [foreboding ill] *De mauvais augure, de mauvais préſage*

PORTER (pôr'-teür), *ſ.* [one that has the charge of the gate; one that carries burthens for hire] *Un portier, un ſuiſſe, un porteur, un porte-faix, un crocheteur, chargeur*, m. *déchargeur*, m the porter of the verge, *Le porte-verge, l'huiſſier*, m. *ou le bedeau* de certains magiſtrats.

PORTER [that carries heavy loads at the cuſtom-houſe, &c.] *Fort de la Douane*, m Charcoal porter at Paris, § *Plumet*, m.

PORTER, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtrong beer brewed in London with high dried malt] *Biere forte, double bierre*, f.

PORTERAGE (pôr'-teür-ĕdje), *ſ.* V. PORTAGE.

‡ PORTESSE (pôr'-tĕce), V. PORTASS.

PORTGLAVE (pôrt'-glève), *ſ.* [ſword-bearer] *Celui qui porte l'épée devant un prince*, ou *un magiſtrat*; ‡ *Porte-glaive*, m.

PORTGRAVE (pôrt'-gréve'), *and* PORTGREVE, *ſ.* [the keeper of a gate] *Officier qui a la garde des portes dans certaines villes*, m.

PORT-HOLE (pôrt'-hôle), *ſ.* [the aperture in a ſhip at which the gun is put out] *Embraſure*, f. *couverture faite exprès pour la bouche du canon*, ou *ſur un fort*, ou *dans un navire*

PORTHMEUS (portsh'-mē'-eŭce), *and* PORTITOR (por'-tĭ-tŏr), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Charon] *Porthmeus & Portitor*, m.

PORTICO (por'-tĭ-kô), *ſ.* [a piazza, a porch] *Un portique, un porche.*

PORTION (pôr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a part] *Portion*, f. *part*, m. *partie*, f.

PORTION [a fortune, a wife's fortune] *Héritage*, m. *bien*, m. *dot*, f. She had a thouſand pounds to her portion, *Elle a eu mille livres ſterling de dot*, ou *une dot de mille livres ſterling.* The portion of a foreeign's younger children, *Apanage.*

To PORTION, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to endow, parcel] *Partager, diviſer*

To PORTION [to endow with a fortune] *Doter, donner une dot.* To portion a maid, *Doter une fille.*

PORTIONER (pôr'-cheŭn-eür), *ſ.* [one that divides] *Celui qui partage* quelque choſe avec un autre.

PORTLAND-STONE (pôrt'-lĭn'd-ſtône), *ſ.* [a dull whitiſh ſpecies of pſadurium or gritty ſtone, much uſed in London] *Pierre de Portland*, f. *ſorte de pierre de liais groſſière.*

PORTLINESS (pôrt'-li-nĕce), *ſ.* [dignity of mien] *Port majeſtueux, air de grandeur & de dignité*, m.

PORTLY (pôrt'-lé), *adj.* [grand of mien] *Qui a un air de grandeur & de dignité; qui a l'air grand, majeſtueux.* A portly prince, *Un prince qui a l'air grand & noble*, A portly gait, *Un port majeſtueux.*

PORTMAN (pôrt'-măne), *ſ.* [an inhabitant or burgeſs] *Bourgeois*, m. *habitant*, m. The twelve portmen of Ipſwich, *Les douze bourgeois d'Ipſwich.* The portmen of the cinque ports, *Les habitans des cinq ports*

PORTMANTEAU (pôrt'-măn'-tô), *ſ.* [a bag in which clothes are carried] *Un porte-manteau, une valiſe.*

PORTMANTEAU, *ſ.* [a piece of Joiner's work, furniſhed with pegs, proper for the hanging on of cloaks, &c.] *Porte-manteau*, m.

PORTMOTE (pôrt'-môte), *ſ.* [a court kept in haven-towns] *Cour qui ſe tient dans les villes maritimes*, f.

PORTO-RICCO, *ſ* [an iſland of the Weſt Indies; lat. 18°-27' N. lon. 67°-4' W.] *Porto-Rico*, m.

PORTRAIT (pôr'-tréte), *or* PORTRAITURE (pôr'-tré-tieŭre), *ſ* [picture, painted reſemblance] *Portrait*, m *portraiture*, f. *repréſentation*, f. I have ſeen your portrait, *J'ai vu votre portrait.* The portraiture of our earth, *La repréſentation de notre terre.*

A book of portraiture, *Un livre de portraiture*, pour apprendre à *deſſiner.*

To PORTRAIT (pôr-tréte'), *and* To PORTRAY (pôr-trē'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paint; to deſcribe by picture] *Peinare, portraire, repréſenter par des couleurs.*

PORTRAITED (pôr-tre-tĕd), *and* PORTRAYED (pôr-trē'd'), *part. adj. Peint, repréſenté.*

PORTRESS (pôr'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a female guardian of a gate] *Portière*, f.

PORTSALE (pôrt'-ſēle), *ſ.* [a public ſale; or the ſale of fiſh as ſoon as it is brought into the haven] *Encan*, m. *vente publique*, f. *criée*, f. ou bien, *la vente du poiſſon dès qu'il eſt arrivé au havre.*

PORTSMOUTH (pôrts'-meŭtsh), *ſ.* [a borough of Hampſhire, with the moſt conſiderable harbour for men of war in England; lat. 50°-47' N lon 1°-1' W.] *Portſmouth*, m.

PORTUGAL (pôr'-tŭ-găl), *ſ.* [the moſt weſtern country of Europe] *Portugal*, m.

PORT-VEIN (pôrt'-véne), *ſ.* [a vein which is ſeated in the liver] *La veine porte.* V. PORTA.

PORT-VENT (pôrt'-vĕn'te), *ſ.* [in an Organ, a wooden pipe that conveys the wind from the bellows to the ſound-board] *Porte-vent*, m

PORWIGLE (por'-oüĭgl'), *ſ.* [a todpole] *Un petit crapaud*, ou *une petite grenouille qui n'eſt pas encore formée*

PORY (pô'-ré), V. POROUS.

POSE (pôce), *ſ.* [a diſorder] *Rhume de cerveau*, m. *enchifrènement*, m.

To POSE (pôze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puzzle, to put to a ſtand *or* ſtop] *Embarraſſer, fermer la bouche, mettre à quia, clorre le bec.*

POSE' (pô zé'), *adj.* [in Heraldry; is ſaid of a beaſt ſtanding ſtill] *Poſé.*

POSED (pôz'd), *part. adj.* [non-pluſſed] *Embarraſſé, reduit à ne plus répondre.*

POSEGA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Sclavonia; lat. 45°-36' N. lon. 18°-39' E.] *Poſega*, m.

POSEIDON, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Neptune] *Poſeidon*, m.

POSER (pô'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [an examiner] *Un examinateur.*

POSITED (pŏz'-ĭ-tĕd), *adj. Placé, rangé.*

POSITION (pŏ-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [ſituation, ſtate of being placed] *Poſition*, f. *ſituation*, f.

POSITION [principle laid down] *Poſition*, f. *thèſe*, f. *aſſertion*, f. *principe que l'on avance*, m.

A rule of falſe poſition [a ſuppoſition, in Arithmetick] *Règle de fauſſe poſition*, f.

POSITIVE (pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [real, certain] *Poſitif, réel, abſolu, certain, aſſuré, affirmatif, deciſif, exprès.*

POSITIVE [abſolute, direct] *Poſitif, abſolu, direct.* The poſitive degree, *Le degré poſitif, le poſitif*, terme de Grammaire.

POSITIVE [dogmatical; ſtubborn in opinion] *Poſitif, dogmatique; opiniâtre, entêté.* Poſitive divinity, *La théologie poſitive.* He is too poſitive, *Il eſt trop dogmatique.* To be poſitive in a thing, *Etre opiniâtre* ou *entêté ſur une choſe, n'en point démordre, être entier dans une opinion*, ou *une volonté; décider; avoir l'eſprit*, ou *le ton déciſif.*

POSITIVE, *ſ* [in Muſic; choir-organ, a little organ at the foot of a large one] *Poſitif*, m. *petit buffet*, m.

POSITIVELY (pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [abſolutely, certainly, peremptorily] *Poſitivement, abſolument, certainement, expreſſément, déciſivement, affirmativement, déciſivement.* To ſpeak poſitively, *Avoir l'eſprit*, ou *le ton déciſif.*

POSITIVENESS (pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [actualneis] *Qualité de ce qui eſt poſitif* ou *actuel.*

POSITIVENESS, *ſ.* [ſtubbornneſs in opinion] *Opiniâtreté*, f. *entêtement*, m.

POSITURE (pŏz'-ĭ-tieŭre), *ſ.* [the manner in which any thing is placed] *Poſition*,

tion, f. *situation*, f. *disposition*, f. au propre & au figuré.

* The posture of the soul, *La disposition de l'âme.*

POSNANIA, *or* POSEN, *f.* [a handsome and considerable town of Great Poland] *Posnanie*, f. ou *Posen*, m.

POSNET (pŏs'-nĕte), *f.* [a little bason, a porringer, *or* skillet] *Un petit bassin, une palette, un poêlon.*

† POSSE (pŏs'-sé), *f.* [an armed power] *Milice*, f. To raise the posse, *Lever les milices.* Posse comitatûs, *La rançon* ou *les milices* d'une province, *le ban & arrière-ban.*

*† They have raised the posse to make up the sum, *Ils ont fait tous leurs efforts, ils se sont joignés pour faire cette somme.*

To POSSESS (pŏz'-zĕe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be master of, to enjoy; V. To HAVE] *Posséder, jouir, être maître, avoir en sa possession, en sa jouissance*; au figuré, *posséder, animer, agiter, transporter.* He possesses great estates, *Il possede de grands biens.*

* The devil possesses him, *Le diable le possède.* Passion possesses him, *La passion* ou *la colère le transporte.*

To POSSESS [to make master of] *Rendre maître, mettre en possession*; au figuré, *prévenir, prévenir.* To possess one's self of a thing, *Se rendre maître d'une chose.* To possess without right, *Usurper*; s'emparer. We possessed ourselves of the kingdom of Naples, *Nous nous emparames du royaume de Naples.* The enemies were possessed of the hills, *Les ennemis s'étoient emparés des hauteurs.*

* To possess one of *or* with an opinion, *Prévenir quelqu'un, le prévenir de quelque opinion.*

POSSESSED (pŏz'-ĕs'te), *part. adj.* *Possédé, saisi, transporté, prévenu.* Possessed by the devil, *Possédé du diable.* Possessed with a panick fear, *Saisi d'une terreur panique.* Possessed of an opinion, *Prévenu d'une opinion.* Possessed with business, *Fort affairé* ou *occupé.*

If I possess a thing, I am possessed of it; if it possess me, I am possessed by it: *Si je possede une chose, j'en suis le possesseur*; *si cette chose me possede, j'en suis possédé.*

POSSESSION (pŏz-ĕch'-eŭne), *or* POSSESSING (pŏz'-ĕss-ĭn'gne), *f.* [actual enjoyment; the thing possessed] *Possession, f. propriété, f. jouissance, f. bien*, m. *domaines*, m. pl. *terres*, f. pl. I hold it in possession, *Je l'ai en ma possession.* Do nothing to loose the best possession of life, that of honour, *Ne faites rien qui soit capable de vous faire perdre le bien le plus précieux de la vie, qui est l'honneur.* Our possessions, *Nos biens.*

Possession in trust *or* feoffement, *Jouissance d'une chose qui n'est pas assurée, révérence*, en terme de Palais.

POSSESSIONER (pŏz-ĕch'-eŭn-eŭr), *f.* V. POSSESSOR.

POSSESSIVE (pŏz-ĕs-sĭv'), *adj.* [noting possession] *Possessif*, terme de Grammaire.

POSSESSOR (pŏz-ĕs'-eŭr), *f.* [owner] *Possesseur*, m. *bien-tenant*, celui qui possede quelque chose.

POSSESSORILY (pŏz'-ĕs-seur-ĭ-lé, *or* poz-ĕs'-seŭr-ĭ-ié), *adv.* [by way of possession] *Possessoirement.*

POSSESSORY (pŏz'-ĕs-seur-é, *or* pŏz-ĕs'-seŭr-é), *adj.* [having possession] *Qui possede, propriétaire*; *possessoire* (t. de Droit).

† POSSEST (pŏz'-ĕste), V. POSSESSED.

POSSET (pŏss'-ĕte), *f.* [milk curdled with wine *or* any acid] *Petit lait*, lait que l'on fait tourner avec quelque acide. Sage-posset, *Du petit lait où l'on met de la sauge.* Sack-posset, *Breuvage à l'Angloise composé de vin sec, de créme, de muscade, d'œufs bien battus, & de sucre.*

POSSET [a Doctor; a drink made with beer, milk and sugar] *Posset*, m.

To POSSET (pŏss'-ĕte), *v. a.* [to turn, to curdle as milk with acids] *Faire cailler, faire prendre, épaissir*; *tourner*, ou *se tourner.*

POSSIBILITY (pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [the state of being possible] *Possibilité*, f. *puissance*, f. *possible*, m.

POSSIBLE (pŏss'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be] *Possible*; *qui peut être, arriver, ou se faire.*

POSSIBLY (pŏss'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [by any means] *Par quelques moyens, par quelque voie.* Can we possibly this place desert? *Est-il en notre pouvoir de quitter ces lieux?*

POSSIBLY [perhaps] *Peut-être.* Possibly, you'll say, *Vous direz, peut-être.*

POST (pôste), *f.* [quick course *or* manner of travelling; a hasty messenger] *La poste*, manière de voyager diligemment; *la poste, le postillon, le courier qui porte les lettres.* To ride post, *Aller en poste, courir la poste.* Post-horses, *Des chevaux de poste.* Post-master, *Maître de poste*, m. Post-stage, *Poste*, f. *relais de poste*, m. A foot-post, *Un messager à pied* The penny-post, *La poste d'un jou*, ou *la petite poste.*

* In post-haste, *A la hâte* To make post-haste, *Faire toute la diligence possible, aller un train de poste.*

POST, *f.* [a military station] *Poste*, m. signifie aussi en général *un poste*, le lieu où l'on doit travailler; & au figuré, *un poste, un emploi, une place.*

POST [a piece of timber set erect] *Un poteau*, ou *pilier de bois* fiche en terre; *borne*, f. To tie a malefactor to a post, *Attacher un criminel à un poteau.* King-post [in Carpentry] *Poinçon*, m. Hind posts of a Printing frame, *Derrière de presse.* Rope-makers posts [two posts with a cross bar with various holes in it] *Chantier*, m.

* To be tossed from post to pillar, *Etre renvoyé de Caïphe à Pilate, être furieusement balloté.*

* A knight of the post, *Un faux témoin, un témoin apposté.*

POST [fixed on a wharf or pier where to fasten a galley to] *Bitton*, m. Samson's post [in a Ship] *Estance à taquets*, f. Upper part of the false post of a row galley, *Contre-copion de poupe*, m. Lower part of the false post of a row galley, *Contre-rode de poupe*, m.

POST [in Paper-making; certain number of sheets of paper] *Une perse.*

POST AND PAIR [a game at cards] *Sorte de jeu de cartes.*

To POST, *v. n.* [to travel with speed] *Courir la poste, aller en poste.*

* To post away with a thing, *Dépêcher* ou *expédier promptement quelque chose.*

To POST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place, to station, to fix] *Poster, placer, mettre dans un poste.* Who posted you there? *Qui vous a posté là?* To post one's self, *Se poster, prendre poste, se camper.*

To POST [to fix on posts] *Afficher, coller sur un poteau*, au propre & au figuré.

* To post one's self for a coward, *S'afficher pour un lâche, publier soi-même sa lâcheté.*

To POST [to register methodically] *Enregistrer, rapporter sur un registre*, ou livre de compte. To post from the journal to the ledger, *Rapporter du journal au grand livre.* To post wrong (to set down wrong in the ledger), *Faire une erreur sur le grand livre*; *contre-poser.*

POSTAGE (pôst'-édje), *f.* [money paid for conveyance of a letter] *Port de lettre*, m.

POST-BOY (pôst'-bŏé), *f.* [courier; boy that rides post] *Courier*, m. *postillon*, m. *valet de poste*, m.

POST-COMMUNION, *f.* [in the Roman church] *Post-communion*, m.

POSTDAM, *or* POTSDAM, *f.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia; lat. 52°-52' N. lon. 13°-46' E.] *Potsdom, Potzdam*, ou *Potzdam*, m.

POST-DATE (pôst'-dé'-te), *f.* [a later date, posterior to a real time] *Post-date*, f. *fausse date, date postérieure.*

To POST-DATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to date later than the real time] *Dater à faux, mettre une date postérieure, post-dater.*

POST-DATED (pôst'-dé'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Daté à faux, qui porte une date postérieure, postdaté.*

POST-DILUVIAN (pôst-dĭ'-lĭou'-vĭ-ăne), *adj.* and *f.* [posterior to the flood] *Qui vivait après le déluge.*

POSTED (pôst'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Posté, placé, mis en un poste*; *affiché*; *enregistré, rapporté sur un registre.* Placed in the station of a minister, *Placé dans la charge* ou *l'emploi de ministre*; *parvenu au ministere.*

POSTER (pôst'-eŭr), *f.* [courier] *Courier*, m.

POSTERIOR (pos-tĭ'-rĭ-eŭr), *adj.* [happening after] *Postérieur.*

† POSTERIORS (pŏs-tĭ'-rĭ-eŭrz), *f. pl.* [the hinder parts] *Derrière*, m. ‖ *postérieur*, m. le train de derrière (en parlant des animaux).

POSTERIORITY (pŏs-tĭ-rĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-té), *f.* [the state of being after] *Postériorité*, f. terme didactique.

POSTERITY (pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-té), *f.* [succeeding generations, descendants] *Postérité*, f. *descendans*, m. pl.

POSTERN (pôs'-tĕrne), *f.* [a little door] *Poterne*, f. *fausse-porte.*

POSTERN, *or* Sally-port [in Fortif. a small gate] *Poterne*, f.

POST-EXISTENCE (pôst'-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕn'ce), *f* [future existence] *Existence future.*

POST-FINE, *f.* [in Law; ten shillings for every five marks of land] *Sorte d'amende*, f.

POST-HASTE (pô't-héste'), *f.* [haste like that of a courier] *La poste.* To make post-haste, *Aller en poste, courir la poste, faire toute la diligence possible.*

POST-HASTE, *adv.* *A la hâte, en poste.*

POST-HORSE (pôst'-hŏrse), *f.* [a horse stationed for the use of couriers] *Cheval de poste*, m.

POST-HOUSE (pôst'-hăoŭce), *f.* V. POST-OFFICE.

POSTHUMOUS (pŏst'-hĭoŭ-meŭce), *adj.* [born after the father's death] *Posthume, né après la mort du pere.* A posthumous child, *Un enfant posthume.*

POSTHUMOUS [published after one's death] *Posthume.* An author's posthumous works, *Les œuvres posthumes d'un auteur.*

POSTICK (pŏst'-ĭk), *adj.* [backward] *En arrière.*

POSTICK [added, *or* done after] *Postiche.* The ornaments of that palace are postick, *Les ornemens de ce palais sont postiches.*

POSTIL (pŏs'-tĭl), *f.* [a short note] *Une apostille, une note marginale, un petit commentaire*, m.

To POSTIL, *v. a.* [to gloss, to illustrate with marginal notes] *Apostiller, faire des notes marginales.*

POSTILLER (pŏs'-tĭl-eŭr), *f.* [a maker of postils] *Commentateur*, m. qui fait des notes marginales ou apostilles.

POSTILLION (pôs-tĭl'-ĭeŭne), *f.* [one who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach] *Le postillon d'un carrosse à six chevaux*; en général *postillon* d'une chaise de poste, *m.*

POSTILLION [a bird frequenting the seas at Kamtschatka] *Postillon*, m.

POSTING (pôst'-ĭn'gne) wrong, *f.* [in Book-keeping; setting down an article wrong] *Contre-position*, f.

POSTLIMINOUS (pôst-lĭm'-ĭn-eŭce), *adj.* [done *or* contrived subsequently] *Fait*, ou *imaginé après.*

POST-MASTER (pôst'-măs-teŭr), *f.* [who has the charge of a public conveyance of letters] *Maître de la poste.*

Post-master general, *Grand maître de la poste*; *sur-intendant des postes*, m.

POSTMERIDIAN (pôst-mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-ăne), *adj.* [being in the afternoon] *De l'après midi.*

POST-OFFICE (pôst'-ŏf-ïce), *f.* [office where letters are delivered to *or* from the poſt] *La poſte, la grande poſte.*

To POSTPONE (pô-t-pône'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to delay] *Différer, laiſſer, ou réſerver pour un autre temps,* ‖ *poſt-poſer, remettre à une autre fois.*

To POSTPONE [to ſet in value below ſomething elſe] *Eſtimer moins, ou faire moins d'état.*

POSTPONED (pôst-pôn'd), *part. adj. Différé*: ou bien, *moins eſtimé que . . .*

POSTSCRIPT (pôst'-s-kripte), *ſ.* [a paragraph added to the end of a letter] *Poſtſcriptum,* m. *apoſtille* à la fin d'une lettre, f.

POSTULATE (pŏs'-tïoŭ-lâte), *or* POSTULATUM (pŏs-tïoŭ-lé'-tŭme), *pl.* POSTULATA, *ſ.* [in Mathem. poſition without proof, principle taken for granted] *Demande,* f. *poſtulat,* m. *principe,* m. *principe ſuppoſé,* m.

To POSTULATE (pŏs'-tïoŭ-lête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to demand] *Demander, poſtuler.*

POSTULATED (pŏs'-tïoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Demandé, poſtulé.*

POSTULATION (pŏs-tïoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ* [demand] *Demande, poſtulation,* f.

POSTULATORY (pŏs-tïoŭ-lé'-teür-é), *adj.* [aſſumed without proof] *Suppoſé; admis pour principe.*

POSTULATUM, V. POSTULATE.

POSTURE (pŏs'-tïeûre), *ſ.* [place, ſituation; ſtate, diſpoſition] *Poſture du corps,* f. *ſituation,* f. *état,* m. *ordre,* m. *diſpoſition,* f. au propre & au figuré; *aſſiette,* f. *attitude,* f. *ſyſtême,* m. A figure in a good poſture *or* poſition, *Une figure bien campée.* To be in a lazy indolent poſture, *Se tiraillner.*

To POSTURE, *v. a.* [to put in any particular place *or* diſpoſition] *Mettre dans une certaine poſture,* ou *diſpoſition. Peſer* (un modèle), t. de Peinture, &c.

POSTUREMASTER (pŏs'-tïeûre-maſteür), *ſ.* [one who practiſes artificial contortions of body] *Un baladin.*

POSY (pô'-zé), *ſ.* [a motto on a ring] *Deviſe,* f. *paroles,* f. pl. *mot,* m. The poſy of a marriage-ring, *La deviſe d'un anneau de mariage.*

POSY (pô'-zé), *ſ.* [a bunch of flowers] *Un bouquet.*

POT (pŏte), *ſ.* [a veſſel to hold liquids or any other thing] *Un pot.* A gally-pot, *Un pot de faïence.* A flower-pot, *Un pot à fleurs.* A watering-pot, *Un arroſoir.* A drinking-pot, *Un pot à boire.* A ſeething pot, *Un pot à cuire, une marmite.* Melting pot (in Glaſs-making), *Pot à cueillir.*

‖ To go to pot, *Etre détruit, dévoré*; ou ſeulement *être châtié, puni.*

POT [meaſure] *Pot,* m. ſorte de meſure. A pot of ale, *Un pot d'ale.* Pot-valiant, *Que la boiſſon rend courageux.* A pot-companion, *Un ami de table,* ou *de bouteille.* Pot-girl, *Chambrillon,* f. *ſervante de cabaret,* f. Pot-boy, *Garçon qui porte la bière en ville,* m.

POT [head piece] *Pot en tête, caſque,* m.

POT [paper of a ſmall ſize] *Pot,* m.

To POT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to preſerve in pots] *Mettre en pot, conſerver dans un pot.* [to put in a pot] *Empoter.*

POTABLE (pô'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be drank] *Potable, bon à boire, qu'on peut boire.*

POTABLENESS (pô'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [drinkableneſs] *Qualité d'être potable,* f.

POTAGER (pŏt'-édj-eür), *ſ.* V. PORRINGER.

POTAMOGETON, *ſ.* [Bot. Pond-weed, a med. plant] *Epi-d'eau,* f.

POTARGO (pô-tar'-gô), *ſ.* [a Weſt-Indian pickle] *Boutargue,* f.

POTASH (pŏt'-ăche), *ſ.* [an impure fixed alkaline ſalt extracted from vegetables] *Potaſſe noire.*

POTATION (pô-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [draught] *boiſſon,* f. [drinking-bout] *Débauche de boiſſon,* f.

POTATO (pô-té'-tô), *pl.* POTATOES (pô-té'-téz), *ſ.* [an eſculent root] *Patate* ou *batate,* f. *pomme de terre,* f. (is called in Peru) *Apichu,* m. Jeruſalem artichoke, *Topinambour,* m. *poire de terre,* f. Red potatoe, *Truffe rouge,* f.

POTBELLIED (pŏt'-bĕl-ïd), *adj.* [having a ſwoln paunch] *Ventru, panſu, qui a un gros ventre.*

POTBELLY (pŏt'-bĕl-é), *ſ.* [a ſwelling paunch] *Un gros ventre, une groſſe panſe.*

POT BUTTER (pŏt'-beût-teur), *ſ.* [ſalt butter] *Beurre ſalé.*

To POTCH (pôtche), V. POACH.

POTCOMPANION (pŏt'-keûm'-păn'-ïeûne), *ſ.* [a fellow drinker] *Compagnon de taverne,* m. *un biberon, un ſalier de cabaret.*

POTENCEE, *adj* [in Heraldry; like the head of a crutch] *Potencé.*

POTENCY (pô'-tèn'-cé), *ſ.* [power] *Pouvoir,* m. *puiſſance,* f. *efficace,* f

POTENT (pô'-tèn't), *adj.* [powerful, efficacious] *Puiſſant, efficace.*

POTENTATE (pô'-tèn'-tête), *ſ.* [monarch, prince, ſovereign] *Potentat,* m. *monarque,* m. *prince,* m. *ſouverain,* m.

POTENTIAL (pô-tĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [exiſting in poſſibility, not in act] *Potentiel, virtuel*

Potential cautery [in Med. made of cauſtic drugs, whereas an actual cautery is a button of red-hot iron] *Cautere potentiel,* m.

POTENTIALITY (pô-tèn'-chï-ăl'-ï-té), *ſ* [poſſibility] *Poſſibilité,* f. *virtualité,* f.

POTENTIALLY (pô-tĕn'-chăl-é), *adv.* [in power or poſſibility] *Potentiellement, virtuellement.*

POTENTILLA, *ſ.* [Bot. Argentina, ſilver-weed; a med. plant] *Potentille,* f. *argentine,* f. Greater potentilla, ulmaria, meadow-ſweet, *Reine des prés,* f.

POTENTLY (pô'-tèn't-lé), *adv.* [powerfully] *Puiſſamment, efficacement.*

POTENTNESS (pô'-tèn't nĕce), *ſ.* [power] *Pouvoir,* m. *puiſſance,* f. *efficace,* f.

POTFULL (pŏt'-foûl), *ſ. Une potée, un pot plein.*

POTGUN (pŏt'-gueûne), *ſ.* [*corrupted from* Popgun] *Une canonnière.*

POTHANGER (pŏt'-hăn'gne-eûr), *ſ.* [a hook on which the pot is hung over the fire] *Une crémaillère.*

POTHECARY (pôtsh'-ï-kăr-é), *ſ.* from Apothecary, *a contraction allowable but in comick poetry*; [one who compounds and ſells phyſicks] *Un apothicaire.*

POTHER (peûth'-eûr), *ſ.* [buſtle, noiſe] *Bruit,* m. ‖ *cancan,* m. ‖ *carillon,* m. *tintamarre,* m.

To POTHER, *v. a.* [to make a bluſtering ineffectual effort] *Se tremouſſer, troubler, mettre en déſordre, faire de vains efforts.*

POTHERB (pŏt'-ĕrbe), *ſ. Herbe potagère,* f.

POTHOOK (pŏt'-hoûk), *ſ. L'anſe d'un pot,* f.

POTION (pô'-cheune), *ſ.* [a draught] *Une potion, un breuvage.* A love-potion, *Un philtre amoureux, un breuvage d'amour.*

POTLID (pŏt'-lïd), *ſ.* [the cover of a pot] *Le couvercle d'un pot, d'une marmite.*

POTOSI, *ſ.* [a mountain and a very rich, populous, and conſiderable town of South America in Peru; lat. 19°-40′ S. lon. 64°-25′ E.] *Poteſi,* m.

POTSHERD (pŏt'-sheïrd), *ſ.* [a fragment of a broken pot] *Têt,* m. (morceau d'un pot de terre caſſé). Potsherds, *Teſſons,* m. pl.

POTTAGE (pŏt'-édje), *ſ.* [porridge] *Potage,* m. *ſoupe,* f.

POTTED (pŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Mis en pot, conſervé dans un pot.*

POTTER (pŏt'-eûr), *ſ.* [a maker of earthen veſſels] *Un potier.* Potter's clay, *Terre à potier,* f. *argille.* Potter's ware, *De la poterie.* A Potter's work-houſe, *Une poterie.* Potters board (by the ſide of the wheel) *Vaucourt,* m.

POTTER'S ORE (pŏt'-eûr'z-ôre), *ſ.* [which ſerves the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels] *Plomb,* m. *alquifoux,* m.

POTTERY (pŏt'-eûr-e), *ſ.* [manufacture of earthen ware; the art of the potter] *Poterie,* f. To put the pottery in the oven without any coffins, *Enfourner en écuelle.*

POTTLE (pŏt'-l), *ſ.* [liquid meaſure, containing four pints] *Meſure de quatre pintes d'Angleterre,* f.

POTULENT (pô'-tïoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [fit to drink] *Potable.* [drunk] *ivre.*

POT-VALIANT (pŏt'-văl'-ïăn'te), *adj.* [heated with courage by ſtrong drink] *Vaillant après avoir bu.*

POUC, *ſ.* [the Norway-rat, called alſo the lemming, or laſt-mouſe; a very deſtructive animal] *Pouc,* m.

POUCE-PIED, *ſ.* [pollicipes, a ſort of ſhell-fiſh] *Pouce-pied,* m.

POUCH (pŏoutche), *ſ.* [a ſmall bag] *Poche,* f. *pochette,* f. *bourſe,* f. A birding pouch, *Une gibecière.*

POUCH [in the Military Art, a bag of leather to hold cartridges] *Fourniment,* m. *gargouſſière,* f.

Shepherd's pouch [Bot. Burſa paſtoris, madwort, a med. plant] *Bourſe à berger,* f. *tabouret,* m.

To POUCH, *v. a.* [to pocket] *Mettre en poche, empocher*; ſignifie auſſi *avaler, gober.*

POUCHMOUTHED (păoutche'-măoûtsh'd), *adj.* [blabber-lipped] *Qui a de groſſes lèvres.*

POULDAVIS, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſail cloth] *Sorte de ſerpillière,* f.

POULT (pôlte), *ſ.* [a young chicken] *Un poulet.*

POULTERER (pôl'-teûr-eûr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to ſell poultry] *Poulailler,* m. *coquetier,* m.

POULTICE (pôl'-tïce), *ſ.* [a cataplaſm] *Cataplaſme,* m.

To POULTICE, *v. a.* [to apply a cataplaſm] *Mettre un cataplaſme.*

POULTRY (pôl'-tré), *ſ.* [domeſtick fowls] *Volaille,* f. Poultry-yard, *Baſſe-cour,* f.

POUNCE (păoun'ce), *ſ.* [the claw *or* talon of a bird of prey] *Serre,* f. *griffe,* f. The pounces of a vultur, *Les ſerres* ou *griffes d'un vautour.*

POUNCE [a powder] *Poudre de pierre ponce pour mettre ſur l'écriture,* f.

To POUNCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeize with the pounces; to pierce; to ſprinkle through ſmall perforations] *Tenir ſous* ou *dans ſes ſerres*; *percer*; *poudrer, parcer.* To pounce the moulds (among Pewterers), *Poteyer les moules.*

POUNCED (păoun's't), *part. adj. Pris dans les griffes* d'un oiſeau de proie; *percé.*

POUNCED, *adj.* [having pounces] *Qui a des ſerres ou des griffes.*

POUNCET-BOX (păoûn'-cĕt-bŏks), *ſ.* [a ſmall box perforated, which contains pounce] *Poudrier,* m. *Poudrière,* f.

POUND (păoun'd), *ſ.* [an incloſure] *Enclos où l'on met le bétail pour l'empêcher de faire du dégât,* m. *un parc.*

POUND [a certain weight] *Une livre,* poids.

POUND [the ſum of twenty ſhillings] *Une livre ſterling, vingt ſchelins,* m. A pound Scotch, *Une livre d'Ecoſſe, vingt ſols,* m.

To POUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grind with a peſtle] *Piler, broyer dans un mortier, battre, concaſſer.*

To POUND [to ſhut up] *Enfermer* du bétail dans un enclos; le *parquer*; le *mettre en fourrière.*

POUNDAGE (păoun'd'-édje), *ſ.* [a certain ſum deducted from a pound] *Un ſcheling par livre, façon de compter,* f. To pay *or* to take poundage, *Payer* ou *recevoir le ſou pour livre.*

POUNDAGE [the allowance given by the French king to the farmers of his reveoues] *Les taxations,* f. pl.

POUNDAGE [a ſubſidy, with that of tonnage, granted to the Engliſh kings, upon all merchandize imported or exported] *Pondage,* m.

POUNDED (păoun'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Pilé, broyé*; *enfermé, parqué.*

POUNDER (păound'-eûr), *ſ.* Ex. A ten pounder,

pounder, [a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight] *Un canon de dix livres de balle.*

POUNDER [a sort of large pear] *Poire de livre*, f.

POUNDER [who pounds] *Broyeur*, m.

POUNDING, *s.* [from To Pound] *Broyement*, m.

POUPETON, *s.* [a puppet] *Une poupée.*

To POUR ([pǎour], -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to let some liquid out of a vessel] *Verser*: se dit aussi au figuré & signifie, *envoyer, lâcher.* To pour out of one vessel into another, *Transvaser.*

* To pour one's forces into the enemy's country, *Envoyer des troupes dans le pays ennemi, y répandre ses troupes.*

*† To pour water into a sieve, *Verser de l'eau dans un tonneau percé; obliger un ingrat.*

*† To pour water on a drowned mouse, *Se venger lâchement d'une personne qui n'est pas en état de se défendre.*

To POUR, *v. n* [to flow; to rush tumultuously] *Couler; fondre, se précipiter avec violence.* Down comes a kitchen pouring upon them, *Un maison vient fondre sur eux.*

To POUR DOWN [to rain hard] *Pleuvoir à verse.* It pours down, *Il pleut à verse.*

POURER (pǎour'-ĕur), *s.* [one who pours] *Celui qui verse.*

POURED (pǎour'd), *part. adj. Versé, répandu.*

POURTIL, *s.* [in Architecture] *Profil*, m.

POURPARTY. V. PURPARTY.

‡ POUSSE. V. PEASE.

POUSSE-PIED, V POUCE-PIED.

POUT (pǎoute), *s.* [Ichthyol. Lampetra, a cartilaginous fish] *Lamproie*, f. poisson de mer & de rivière.

POUT, *s.* [a sort of bird] *Un francolin.*

POUT [the chick of a turkey] *Dindonneau*, m.

To POUT, *v. n.* [to look sullen by thrusting out the lips] *Se refrogner, rechigner, faire la mine, bouder.* To pout like pigeons, *Bouter* A pouting fellow, *Un homme rechigné*, ou *refrogné.*

POUTER (pǎout'-eur), *s. Grogneur*, m. *grogneuse*, f. *boudeuse*, f.

POUTING (pǎout'-ĭn'gre), *s.* [a gruff or surly look] *Air rechigné, mine refrognée, bouderie*, f.

POUTING, *or* WHITING POUT, *s.* [the soft cod fish] *Pouting-Pout*, m. *morue molle*, f.

POVERADE, *s.* [pepper and vinegar sauce] *Poivrade*, f.

POVERTY (pŏv'-eŭr-té), *s.* [indigence, necessity] *Pauvreté*, f. *indigence*, f. *nécessité*, f. *disette*, f. *misère*, f *incommodité*, f.

¶ Poverty, *pauvreté*; indigence, *indigence*; want, *disette*; need, *besoin*; necessity, *nécessité* (synon.): *Poverty* is that situation of fortune, in which we are deprived of the conveniences of life; *indigence* is a degree lower, where we want the necessaries; *want* seems rather to arrive by accident, and implies a scarcity of provisions, more than a lack of money: *need* and *necessity*, relate chiefly to the relief or assistance we expect; but *need* seems less urgent than *necessity*. Content is the best companion in *poverty*; diligence, the best remedy against *indigence*; prudence, against *want*; the rich are often in *need* of the services of the poor; *necessity* is the mother of invention.

POWDER (pǎou'-deŭr), *s.* [dust, any body comminuted] *Poudre*, f. Sweet powder, *Poudre de senteur.* The Jesuits powder, *Le quinquina.* Powder-sugar, *Du sucre en poudre.*

POWDER, *or* Gun-powder, *Poudre à canon*, f. Gun-powder-treason-day, *Le jour des poudres*, jour auquel on célèbre la découverte de la conspiration des poudres.

*† To do a thing with a powder, *Faire une chose avec empressement.*

To POWDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce into powder, *or* to sprinkle with powder] *Réduire en poudre* ou *en poussière, pulvériser; poudrer* ou même *saupoudrer; saler.* To powder a periwig, *Poudrer une perruque.* To powder beef, *Saupoudrer* ou *saler du bœuf*

To POWDER, *v. n.* [to come tumultuously and violently] *Venir* ou *s'élancer avec violence.*

POWDER-BOX (pǎou'-deŭr-bŏks), *s.* [a box in which powder for the hair is kept] *Un poudrier, une boîte à poudre.*

POWDER-CASE (pǎou'-deŭr-kéce), POWDER-FLASK (pǎou'-deŭr-flask), *or* POWDER-HORN (pǎou'-deŭr-horn), *s.* [a horn-case in which powder is kept for guns] *Pulvérin*, m. *poire à poudre*, f.

POWDER-FLASK (pǎou'-deŭr-flask), [used by privateers in an engagement] *Bâton*, f.

POWDER-CHESTS (pǎou'-deŭr-tchĕsts), *s. pl.* [wooden triangular chests, filled with gunpowder, pebbles, &c. set on fire when a ship is boarded by the enemy] *Caisses d'artifice*, f. pl.

POWDERED (pǎou'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Réduit en poudre, pulvérisé; poudré; salé*; au figuré, *marqué, tacheté, chamarré.*

POWDERED scales of the Bleak [made use of by Bead-makers] *Essence d'orient*, f.

POWDERING-TUB (pǎou'-deŭr-ĭn'gne-teŭb), *s.* [the vessel in which meat is salted] *Saloir*, m

POWDER-MILL (pǎou'-deŭr-mĭl), *s.* [the mill in which the ingredients for gun-powder are ground and mingled] *Moulin à poudre*, m.

† POWDER-MONKEY (pǎou'-deŭr-mŏn'-ké), *Un goujat de vaisseau.*

POWDER-ROOM (pǎou'-deŭr-roûme), *s.* [the part of a ship in which the gun-powder is kept] *La sainte-barbe.*

POWDERY (pǎou'-deŭr-é), *adj.* [dust, friable] *Poudreux, friable.*

POWER (pǎou'-eŭr), *s.* [command; V. AUTHORITY. influence, V. ABILITY; force, faculty] *Pouvoir*, m. *empire*, m. *puissance*, f. *domination*, f. *autorité*, f. *influence*, f. *force*, f. *vertu*, f. *faculté*, f. You have no power over his life, *Vous n'avez aucun pouvoir sur sa vie.* Have you power upon *or* with him? *Avez-vous de l'empire sur son esprit?* One under age has no power to contract, *Un mineur ne peut pas valablement contracter.* The powers of the soul, *Les facultés de l'âme*, f. To have, to give full power, *Avoir, donner, carte blanche.*

POWER [sovereign, potentate] *Puissance*, f. *Prince* ou *état souverain.* These two powers have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, *Ces deux puissances ont soutenu leur droit au royaume de Chypre.*

POWER [a large quantity] *Une grande quantité, un grand nombre, beaucoup*, m. *une infinité, une abondance.* A power of good things, *Une grande quantité, une infinité de bonnes choses.* A power of insects, *Une fourmilière.*

POWERABLE (pǎou'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [able] *Capable.*

POWERFUL (pǎou'-eŭr-foûl), *adj.* [mighty; efficacious] *Puissant; qui a du pouvoir, de l'autorité; efficace.*

POWERFULLY (pǎou'-eŭr-foû'-é), *adv.* [potently, mightily; efficaciously] *Puissamment; efficacement.*

POWERFULNESS (pǎou'-eŭr-foûl-nĕce), *s.* [power, might; efficacy] *Pouvoir*, m. *force*, f. *énergie*, f. *efficace*, f. The powerfulness of the christian religion, *La force du Christianisme.* The powerfulness of Plato's writings, *L'énergie des ouvrages de Platon.*

POWERESS (pǎou'-eŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [weak, impotent] *Foible, impuissant, sans pouvoir.*

POX (pŏks), *s.* [the venereal disease] *La vérole.* The small pox, *La petite vérole.* Chicken pox, *usually called* Pock, *La petite vérole volante.*

Cow-pox (a new discovery), *Nouvelle manière d'inoculer la petite vérole.*

POY (pŭé), *s.* [a rope dancer's pole] *Contre-poids* de danseur de corde, m.

To POZE (pōze), V. To POSE, *or* To PUZZLE.

POZZOLANA, *s.* [a sort of sand or greyish earth] *Pozzolane*, f. Sable de Pouzzole, ou de Naples.

PRACTICABLE (prăk'-tĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [performable, feasible] *Faisable, praticable.*

PRACTICABLENESS (prăk'-tĭ-kă-bl'-nĕce), *s. and* PRACTICABILITY (prăk'-tĭ-kă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *Possibilité d'être pratiqué* ou *mis en pratique*, f.

PRACTICABLY (prăk'-tĭ-kă-blé), *adv.* [in a practicable or feasible manner] *D'une manière praticable.*

PRACTICAL (prăk'-tĭ-kăl), *and* PRACTICK (prăk'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to action] *Pratique, qui concerne les actions* ou *les mœurs, moral.* Practical geometry, *Géométrie pratique.* Practical divinity, *La théologie pratique, la morale.* The practical part of a thing, *La pratique.*

PRACTICALLY (prăk'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by practice, in real fact] *Par pratique, en pratique, réellement, en fait.*

PRACTICALNESS (prăk'-tĭ-kăl-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being practical] *Qualité de ce qui est praticable.*

PRACTICE (prăk'-tĭce), *s.* [actual exercise, the habit of doing any thing; use; actual performance] *Pratique*, f. *usage*, m. *exercice*, m. *coutume*, f. *manière* ou *façon d'agir*, f. *exécution*, f. *routine*, f. What does well enough in theory does not always answer in practice, *La pratique ne répond pas toujours à la théorie.* To put to practice, *Mettre en pratique.* The practice of that country is such as I tell you, *La coutume de ce pays-là est telle que je vous le dis.* The practice of the court, *La pratique du barreau*, ou simplement *la pratique.* That physician hath a great deal of practice, *Ce médecin a beaucoup de pratique.*

PRACTICE [devices, underhand dealing; *obsolete* in this sense] *Pratiques*, f. pl. *menées*, f. pl. *intrigue*, f. *voie secrète d'agir*, f. To carry on clandestine practices, *Faire de sourdes pratiques.* He entered into new practices with several English nobles, *Il entretint de nouvelles pratiques avec plusieurs Seigneurs Anglois.* He had notice given him of a practice set on foot for his ruin, *Il eut avis des menées qui se tramoient pour le perdre.*

To PRACTISE (prăk'-tĭce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put into practice, to exercise, to perform] *Pratiquer, mettre en pratique, faire, professer, exercer, concerter, exécuter.* To practise physick, *Pratiquer la médecine.* To practise wicked works, *Faire de mauvaises actions.* To practise a piece of musick, *Concerter*, ou bien *exécuter une pièce de musique.*

To PRACTISE, *v. n.* [to transact, to negociate, to try artifices] *Pratiquer.* He had practised upon *or* with the chief officers of the army, *Il avoit pratiqué les principaux officiers de l'armée.*

PRACTISED (prăk'-tĭs'd), *part. adj. Pratiqué*; ou bien *qui a de la pratique, versé.* Well practised in the law, *Qui a la pratique du barreau, versé dans les affaires du barreau.*

PRACTISER (prăk'-tĭs-eŭr), *s.* [one who practises] *Celui* ou *celle qui pratique.*

PRACTITIONER (prăk-tĭch'-eŭn-eŭr), *s.* [one who practises law] *Un praticien.*

Remarque. Cherchez sous *Pre*, les mots que quelques auteurs écrivent *Præ* pour en conserver l'étymologie.

PRÆCIPUATE, PRÆCIPUT, *s* [in Law; right of primo-geniture] *Avant-part*, f. *préciput*, m

PRÆFINE, *s.* [in Law; primer fine, a noble for every five marks of land] *Première amende*, f.

PRÆCOGNITA (prī-kŏg'-nĭ-tă), *s. pl. Choses connues, qui servent à entendre ce qui suit*, f. pl.

PRÆNESTINA (prī-nĕs-tăĭ'-nă), *s.* [Mythol. a name of Fortuna] *Prænestina*, f.

PRÆSTES (prī'-stīz), *s.* [Mythol. a title of Jupiter and Minerva] *Præstes*, m. *and* f.

PRAGMATICAL (prăg-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PRAGMATICK (prăg-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [meddling,

dling, impertinently busy] *Brouillon, qui se mêle de ce qui ne le regarde point ; tatillon.*

PRAGMATICALLY (prăg-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [meddlingly] *En brouillon.*

PRAGMATICALNESS (prăg-măt'-ĭ kăl-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of intermeddling without right or call] *Humeur tatillonne ; conduite de brouillon.*

PRAGMATICK (prăg-măt'-ĭk), *s.* [an ordinance about ecclesiastical affairs] *La pragmatique ; ou la pragmatique sanction.*

PRAGUE (prégue), *s.* [a famous city in Germany, capital of Bohemia ; lat. 50°-5' N. lon. 14°-50' E.] *Prague*, f.

PRAISE (préze), *s.* [commendation, fame, honour, celebrity, laud] *Gloire*, f. *honneur*, m. *réputation*, f. *louange*, f. *applaudissement*, m. *mérite*, m. To God glory and praise, *Gloire & honneur à Dieu.* To turn a thing to one's own praise, *Se faire un mérite d'une chose.*

To PRAISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [V. To COMMEND, to applaud, to celebrate] *Louer, applaudir, prôner, vanter, célébrer, bénir, glorifier, chanter les louanges.* 'Tis hard to praise a foe, *On a de la peine à louer un ennemi.*

† Praise the sea, but keep on land, *Admirez la mer tant qu'il vous plaira, mais demeurez toujours à terre.*

PRAISED (préz'd), *part. adj. Loué, prôné, vanté, célébré.*

‡ PRAISEFUL (préze'-foŭl), *adj.* V. LAUDABLE.

PRAISER (pré'-zeŭr), *s.* [one who praises] *Celui qui loue, qui applaudit ; admirateur*, m. *approbateur*, m.

PRAISING (pré'-zĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Praise] *L'action de louer, d'applaudir*, &c.

PRAISEWORTHY (préze'-oŭeŭr-tzhé), *adj.* [deserving praise, commendable] *Louable, digne de louange.*

PRAM (prăme), *or* PRAME (prême), *s.* [a flat-bottomed boat] *Sorte de bac, bateau à fond plat*, m. *prame*, f *sorte d'allége*, f. (en usage dans les ports de Hollande & de la mer Baltique).

To PRANCE (pran'ce), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to spring and bound in high mettle] *Se cabrer, se lever devant*, en parlant des chevaux.

PRANCER (pran'-ceŭr), *s.* [a stately horse] *Un cheval de parade.*

PRANK (prăn'gk), *s.* [a frolick, a ludicrous trick, a wicked trick] *Folie*, f. *extravagance*, f. *mauvais tour, pièce*, f. *algarade*, f. *méchanceté*, f. *malice*, f. *niche*, f. *badinage*, m. These are your accustomed pranks, *Voilà de vos folies ordinaires.* To play one a lewd prank, *Jouer un mauvais tour à quelqu'un.*

To PRANK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to decorate, to dress or adjust to ostentation] *Orner*, ‖ *s'attifer, parer, ajuster.* To prank up oneself, *Se parer, s'ajuster.*

PRANKED (prăn'gk't), *part. adj. Orné, paré, ajusté, attifé.*

PRANKING (prăn'gk'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Prank] *Parure*, f. *beaux habits*, ‡ *braverie, l'action de parer, d'orner*, &c.

PRASIUS (pré'-jeŭce), *s.* [a gem approaching to the nature of the emerald] *Prase*, m. *mère ou racine d'émeraude*, f.

PRASON, *s.* V. LEEK.

PRATE (prête), *s.* [tattle] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m. Full of prate, *Babillard*, m *babillarde*, f.

To PRATE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to talk carelessly] *Causer, babiller, jaser, caqueter.* A prating man, *Un jaseur, un babillard.* A prating woman, *Une jaseuse, une babillarde.* Hold your prating, *Taisez-vous, retenez votre langue.*

PRATER (pré -teŭr), *s.* [an idle talker] *Un babillard, une babillarde ; un causeur, une causeuse ; un jaseur, une jaseuse ; un bavard, une bavarde ; un caqueteur, une caqueteuse ;* ‡ *une languarde.*

PRATINGLY (pré'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with tittle-tattle, with loquacity] *En babillard.*

PRATTIQUE, *or* PRATICK (prăt'-ĭk), *s.* [a licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate of health] *Pratique*, f. *commerce*, m. *communication*, f. *permission de négocier*, f *entrée dans les ports sujets à quarantaine*, f. To have prattique, *Avoir pratique.*

To PRATTLE (prăt'-tl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to talk lightly] *Causer, jaser, babiller, caqueter.*

PRATTLE. V. PRATE.

PRATTLER (prăt'-leŭr), V. PRATER.

PRATTLING (prăt'-tlĭn'gne), V. PRATE.

PRAVITY (prăv'-ĭ-té), *s.* [corruption] *Corruption*, f. *dépravation*, f. *malice*, f. *méchanceté*, f.

PRAWN (prâne), *s.* [Ichthyol. Squilla, a small crustaceous fish larger than a shrimp] *Langoustin*, m *chevrette, ou crevette*, f. *salicoque*, f. *squille*, f.

To PRAY (prê), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make petition to God, to supplicate] *Prier, implorer, supplier, demander avec soumission, requérir.* To pray to God, *Prier Dieu.* If we pray him, will his ear be open? *Si nous l'implorons, nous écoutera-t-il?* Pray, tell it me, *Dites-le moi, je vous prie.*

PRAYED (pré'd), *part. adj. Prié, imploré, supplié* Prayed for, *Pour qui l'on a prié.* § Prayed out of purgatory, *Sorti du purgatoire à force de prières.*

PRAYER (pré'-eŭr), *s.* [petition to Heaven ; entreaty] *Prière*, f. *humble demande*, f. *instance*, f *supplication*, f. *oraison*, f. The common prayers, *Les prières communes ou publiques.* Hear our prayers, *Ecoutez nos demandes.* The Lord's prayer, *L'oraison dominicale*, ‡‖ *patenôtre*, f.

PRAYER-BOOK (pre'-eŭr-boŭk), *s* [a book of publick or private devotion] *Un livre de prières.*

To PREACH (prîtche), -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects] *Prêcher, faire un sermon, haranguer.*

*‡ To preach over one's liquor, *Prêcher sur la vendange ; causer au lieu de boire.*

To PREACH, *v. a.* [to proclaim, to publish, to inculcate] *Prêcher, publier, annoncer, inculquer.* To preach the word of God, *Prêcher, annoncer la parole de Dieu.* To preach up charity, *Prêcher la charité, inculquer cette vertu.*

* To preach up oneself, *Se prêcher soi-même, se vanter, faire son éloge ou son panégyrique.*

PREACH, *s.* [a religious discourse] *Prédication*, f. *sermon*, m.

PREACHED (prîtch't), *part. adj. Prêché, publié, annoncé, inculqué.*

PREACHER (prîtch'-eŭr), *s.* [one who discourses publickly upon religious subjects] *Un prédicateur, un prêcheur.* A mean or sorry preacher, *Un pauvre prêcheur ; prédicant*, m.

PREACHING (prîtch'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [sermon] *Sermon*, m. *prône*, m.

§ PREACHMENT (prîtch'-mĕn'te), *s.* [a lecture, a discourse affectedly solemn] *Sermon*, m. Leave your preachments, *Laissez-là vos sermons.*

PRE-ADAMITES, *s. pl.* [those supposed to have lived before Adam] *Préadamites*, m. pl.

PREAMBLE (prî'-ăm'-bl'), *s.* [introduction, preface] *Préambule*, m. *introduction*, f. *avant-propos, préface*, f. After a long preamble, *Après un long préambule.*

‡ PREAMBULARY (prî-ăm'-bĭou'-lă-ré), ‡ PREAMBULOUS (prî'-ăm'-bĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [previous] *Préalable, antérieur.*

PREANTEPENULTIMATE (prî-ăn'-tî-pi-neŭl'-tî-méte), *adj.* [the fourth syllable from the last] *Pré-antépénultième.*

PREAPPREHENSION (prî-ăp-prî-hĕn'-cheŭne), *s.* [an opinion formed before examination] *Préjugé*, m.

PREASE (prîece), *s.* [press, crowd] *Presse*, f *foule*, f *multitude de monde.*

PREASING (prîes' ĭn'gne), *s.* [crowding] *L'action de presser, de fouler.*

PREBEND (prĕb'-ĕn'de), *s.* [a stipend granted in cathedral churches] *Une prébende, un canonicat.*

¶ Prebend, *prébende* ; prebendary, *prébendé.*

Prebend implies a certain stipend granted to the clergy, in cathedral churches ; *prebendary* denotes properly the person who receives that stipend : the first should be used to mark the office ; the second, the dignitary filling that office.

PREBENDARY (prĕb'-ĕn'-dĕr-é, *sometimes, but improperly* PREBEND), *s.* [a stipendiary of a cathedral] *Un prébendier, un prébendé*, m.

PRECARIOUS (prî-ké'-rî-eŭce), *adj.* [dependent, uncertain] *Précaire, incertain, mendié.* A precarious authority, *Autorité précaire.* A precarious happiness, *Un bonheur incertain.* Precarious praises, *Des louanges mendiées.* A precarious king, *Un roi mal-affermi sur son trône, dont l'autorité n'est que précaire.*

PRECARIOUSLY (prî-ké'-rî-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a precarious way, uncertainly, by dependence, dependently] *Précairement, d'une manière précaire.* To reign precariously, *Régner précairement, n'avoir qu'une autorité précaire ou incertaine.*

PRECARIOUSNESS (prî-ké'-rî-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [uncertainty] *Incertitude*, f. The precariousness of an account, *L'incertitude d'un rapport ou d'un récit.*

PRECAUTION (prî-kâ'-cheŭne), *s.* [preservative caution] *Précaution*, f. To use great precautions, *User de grandes précautions.*

To PRECAUTION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to warn beforehand] *Prévenir, avertir d'avance.*

PRECEDANEOUS (prê-ci-dé'-nî-eŭce), *adj.* [previous, antecedent] *Antérieur, antécédent, précédent.*

To PRECEDE (prî-cide'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go before, to excel] *Précéder, aller ou arriver devant, devancer, avoir le pas ou la préséance ; surpasser.*

PRECEDED (prî-ci'-dĕd), *part. adj. Précédé, devancé ; surpassé.*

PRECEDENCE (prî-ci'-dĕn'ce), *and* PRECEDENCY (prî-ci'-dĕn'-cé), *s.* [the act of going before ; priority ; superiority] *Le pas, la préséance ; le premier rang.* To give one the precedency, *Donner le pas, céder la préséance.*

PRECEDENT (prî-ci'-dĕn'te), *adj.* [foregoing] *Précédent, qui précède, qui va devant.*

PRECEDENT [any thing that is a rule or example to future times] *Un préjugé ; jugement dispositif*, m. *un exemple, une règle pour la suite ; planche*, f. Such precedents are numberless, *Les exemples en sont sans nombre.* This is not to be drawn into precedent, *Ceci ne doit point servir de règle pour la suite, Ceci ne doit point tirer à conséquence.*

PRECEDENT-BOOK (prî-ci'-dĕn'-te-boŭk), *s.* [a book designed for precedents or draughts for attorneys, &c.] *Protocole*, m.

PRECEDENTLY (prî-ci'-dĕn't lé), *adv.* [before] *Précédemment, auparavant.*

PRECEDING (prî-ci'-dĭn'gne), *adj. Antécédent.*

PRECELLENCE, *and* PRECELLENCY. V. PREFERENCE.

PRECENTOR (prî-cĕn'-teŭr), *s.* [in cathedral churches, he that leads the choir] *Grand chantre*, m.

PRECEPT (prî'-cĕpte), *s.* [a commandment, a direction] *Précepte*, m. *commandement*, m. *règle*, f. *enseignement*, m. *instruction*, f. *justion*, f. *loi*, f. A precept consists in some moral point of doctrine, *Le précepte consiste en quelque point de morale.* No

arts are without their precepts, *Il n'y a point d'arts sans règles.*

PRECEPT [in Law; a command in writing] *Ordre de juge*, m.

PRECEPTIAL (prĭ-sĕp'-shăl), *adj.* [consisting of precepts] *De précepte.*

PRECEPTIVE (prĭ sĕp'-tĭv), *adj.* [containing precepts] *Instructif.*

PRECEPTOR (prĭ-sĕp'-teŭr), *s.* [a teacher, a tutor] *Un précepteur, instituteur*, m. § *éducateur*, m.

PRECEPTORIAL (prĭ-sĕp'-tŏ-rĭ-ăl), *adj. Préceptoriale*, ne se dit qu'en cette phrase: A preceptorial prebend, *Un prébende préceptoriale.*

PRECESSION (prĭ sĕch'-eŭne), *s.* [the act of going before] *Précession*, f. *l'action de précéder.*

Precession of equinoxes (their retrograde motion westward, at the rate of 50 seconds every year). *La précession des équinoxes.*

PRECINCT (prĭ-sin'cte'), *s.* [outward limit, boundary] *Borne*, f. *limite*, f. *banlieue*, f. Precinct of jurisdiction, *District*, m. *ressort*, m. *territoire*, m. *juridiction*, f.

PRECIOSITY (prĭ shĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [value; any thing of high price] *Valeur*, f. *chose de prix*; f. V. PRECIOUSNESS.

PRECIOUS (prĕch'-eŭce), *adj.* [valuable, being of great worth] *Précieux, de prix*; *exquis.* Many things which are most precious are neglected, because the value of them lieth hid, *Il y a plusieurs choses très-précieuses dont on ne fait pas de cas, parce que l'on n'en connoît pas le prix.*

PRECIOUSLY (prĕch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [valuably] *Précieusement.*

PRECIOUSNESS (prĕch'-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [valuableness, worth, price] *Prix*, m. *valeur*, f.

PRECIPICE (prĕss'-ĭ-pĭce), *s.* [a headlong steep, a fall perpendicular] *Précipice*, m. au figuré, *danger*, m. *malheur*, m. *disgrace*, f. *précipice*, m.

PRECIPITANCE (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-tăn'ce), *and* PRECIPITANCY (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-tăn'-cé), *s.* [rash haste] *Précipitation*, f. *empressement excessif, emportement*, m.

PRECIPITANT (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-tăn'te), *adj.* [falling or rushing headlong; hasty] *Qui se précipite*; *pressé, empressé, précipité.*

PRECIPITANT, *s.* [Chym. a liquor that makes a dissolution fall to the bottom of the vessel] *Précipitant*, m. [Med. a remedy that precipitates any heterogeneous matter in the mass of blood] *Précipitant*, m

PRECIPITANTLY (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-tăn't-lé), *adv.* [in a tumultuous hurry] *Précipitamment, avec précipitation.*

PRECIPITATE (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-tête), *adj.* [steeply falling; hasty] *Précipité, hâté, violent, emporté.*

☞ Mercury precipitate [in Chymistry] *Mercure précipité.*

PRECIPITATE, *s.* [a kind of corrosive medicine] *Précipité*, m.

To PRECIPITATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to throw and to fall headlong; to hasten unexpectedly, to hurry] *Précipiter & se précipiter, hâter & se hâter,* ‖ *débrider.* To precipitate a business, *Précipiter une affaire.* Do not precipitate so much, *Ne vous hâtez* ou *pressez pas tant.*

☞ To precipitate mercury, *Précipiter du mercure.* By aqua-fortis, every metal will precipitate, *L'eau forte fait précipiter tous les métaux.*

PRECIPITATED (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Précipité.*

PRECIPITATELY (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-tête-lé), *adv.* [hastily, in blind hurry] *Précipitamment, avec précipitation.* To act precipitately, *Aller vite en besogne.*

PRECIPITATION (prĭ-sĭp'-ĭ-té'-sheŭne), *s.* [hurry] *Précipitation*, f. *hâte excessive*, f.

PRECIPITATION [in Chymistry; subsidency, contrary of sublimation] *Précipitation*, f.

PRECIPITOUS (prĭ sĭp -ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [hasty, sudden, rash, heady] *Précipité, violent, emporté, étourdi.*

PRECIPUT (prĕ-'-ĭ-peŭte), *s.* [in Law; a donation, a peculiar advantage or portion taken off before a succession is divided] *Préciput*, m.

PRECISE (prĭ-sāĭce'), *adj.* [exact, strict, nice, scrupulous] *Précis, juste, exact, strict, scrupuleux.* At the hour precise, *A l'heure précise.* A precise reasoning, *Un raisonnement exact.* A precise man, *Un homme scrupuleux.*

PRECISE, [formal, finical] *Précieux, affecté, cérémonieux, chatouilleux.* A precise woman, *Une précieuse, une prude.*

PRECISELY (prĭ-sāĭce'-lé), *adv.* [exactly, accurately, nicely] *Précisément, exactement, justment, au juste, scrupuleusement, déterminément.*

PRECISENESS (prĭ-sāĭce'-nĕce), *s.* [exactness, rigid nicety] *Précision*, f. *exactitude*, f. *rigueur*, f.

PRECISENESS [finicalness] *Affectation*, f. *formalité*, f. *scrupule affecté, air précieux*, ‖ *précioſité*, f.

PRECISIAN (prĭ-sĭj'-ĭ-ăne), *s.* [one who limits or restrains] *Celui qui réprime, qui modère, qui met des bornes.*

PRECISIAN [one superstitiously rigorous] *Un scrupuleux, un rigoriste, un bigot, un superstitieux, un méthodiste, un puritain.*

PRECISION (prĭ-sĭj'-eŭne), *s.* [exact limitation] *Précision*, f. V. JUSTNESS.

PRECISIVE (prĭ-sāĭ'-sĭv), *adj.* [exactly limiting] *Strict, précis.*

To PRECLUDE (prĭ-klĭoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to shut out or hinder by some anticipation] *Prévenir, empêcher, exclure, forclorre.*

PRECLUDED (prĭ-klĭou'-dĕd), *part. adj. Prévenu, empêché, exclus.*

PRECOCIOUS (prĭ-kō'-sheŭce), *adj.* [ripe before the time] *Précoce.*

PRECOCITY (prĭ-kŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [ripeness before the time] *Précocité*, f. *qualité* ou *maturité précoce.*

To PRECOGITATE (prĭ-kŏdj'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to consider or scheme beforehand] *Préméditer.*

PRECOGITATED (prĭ-kŏdj'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Prémédité.*

PRECOGNITION (prĭ-kŏg-nĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [previous knowledge] *Prescience*, f. *connoissance anticipée.*

PRECONCEIT (prĭ-kŏn'-cīte'), *s.* [an opinion previously formed] *Un préjugé.*

To PRECONCEIVE (prĭ-kŭn'-cēve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imagine before-hand] *Concevoir, imaginer, se figurer d'avance.*

PRECONCEIVED (prĭ-kŏn'-cēv'd), *part. adj. Conçu* ou *imaginé d'avance, dont on est prévenu.* A preconceived opinion, *Un préjugé.*

PRECONCEPTION (prĭ-kŏn'-cĕp'-sheŭne), *s.* [an opinion previously formed] *Un préjugé.*

PRECONTRACT (prĭ-kŭn'-trăcte), *s.* [a contract previous to another] *Contrat précédent*, ou *antérieur.*

To PRECONTRACT (prĭ-kŏn'-trăct'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to contract before-hand] *Contracter d'avance.*

PRECONTRACTED (prĭ-kŏn'-trăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Arrêté* ou *contracté d'avance.*

PRECORDIA, *s. pl.* [Anat. the parts about the heart] *Les parties qui entourent le cœur*, f. pl. *parties nobles*, f. pl.

PRECURSE (prĭ-keŭrse'), *s.* [forerunning] *Avant-coureur*, m. *action de précéder*, f.

PRECURSOR (prĭ-keŭr'-ceŭr), *s.* [forerunner] *Précurseur*, m. *avant-coureur*, m.

PREDACEOUS (prĭ-dé'-sheŭce), *adj. Qui vit de proie, vorace.*

PREDAL (prĭ'-dăl), *and* PREDATORY (prĕd'-ŭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [plundering] *De voleur, de pirate, de fillard.*

PREDECEASED (prĭ-dĭ-cīs't), *adj.* [dead before] *Mort* ou *décédé avant*; *prédécédé* (style de Prat que).

PREDECEASE (prĭ-dĭ-cīce), *s. Prédécès*, m. (style de Pratique.

PREDECESSOR (prĕd-ĭ-cĕss'-eŭr), *s.* [one that was in any place before another] *Prédécesseur*, m,

PREDECESSORS [ancestors] *Prédécesseurs*, m. pl. *ancêtres*, m. pl.

PREDESTINARIAN (prĭ-dĕs-tĭ-né'-rĭ-ăne), *s.* [one that holds the doctrine of predestination] *Un * prédestinarien*, m. *qui croit à la prédestination.*

To PREDESTINATE (prĭ-dĕs'-tĭ-nĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to appoint before by irreversible decree] *Prédestiner.*

To PREDESTINATE, *v. a.* [to hold predestination] *Soutenir la prédestination.*

PREDESTINATED (prĭ-dĕs'-tĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Prédestiné.*

PREDESTINATION (prĭ-dĕs'-tĭ-né'-sheŭne), *s.* [fore-appointed, pre-ordination] *Prédestination*, f.

PREDESTINATOR (prĭ-dĕs'-tĭ-né-teŭr), *s.* [one who predestinates, or appoints before] V. PREDESTINARIAN.

To PREDESTINE (prĭ-dĕs'-tĭne), *v. a.* [to decree before-hand] V. To PREDESTINATE.

PREDETERMINATION (prĭ-dĭ-tĕr-mĭné'-sheŭne), *s.* [in Divinity, previous resolution, determination made beforehand] *Prédétermination*, f.

To PREDETERMINE (prĭ-dĭ-tĕr'-mĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to doom or confine by previous decree] *Prédéterminer, arrêter d'avance.*

PREDETERMINED (prĭ-dĭ-tĕr'-mĭn'd), *part. adj. Prédéterminé, arrêté d'avance.*

PREDIAL (prĭ'-dĭ-ăl, *adj.* [consisting of farms] *De terres, qui consiste en terres, qui provient de la terre.* Predial estates, *Biens qui consistent en terres*, m. pl. Predial tithes, *Dimes qui proviennent de la terre*, f.

PREDICABLE (prĕd'-ĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [in Logick; such as may be affirmed of something] *Prédicable.*

PREDICABLE, *s.* [a term of logick] *Un des universaux.* There are five predicables, *Il y a cinq universaux.*

PREDICAMENT (prĭ-dĭk'-ă-mĕn'te), *s.* [a term of logick; arrangement of beings, cathegory; class, kind] *Prédicament*, m. *cathégorie*, f. au figuré, *état*, m. *condition*, f. *situation*, f. *prédicament*, m. *réputation*, f.

* By our extravagance and luxury we have brought ourselves into this predicament, *Nos excès & notre luxe nous ont réduits à cet état.*

PREDICAMENTAL (prĭ-dĭk-ă-mĕn'-tăl), *adj. Qui a rapport aux prédicamens.*

PREDICANT (prĕd'-ĭ-kăn'te), *s.* [one that affirms a proposition] *Qui affirme quelque chose*, ou *une proposition.*

PREDICATE (prĕd'-ĭ-kéte), *s.* [in Logick; that which is affirmed or denied of the subject] * *Prédicat*, m. *attribut*, m.

To PREDICATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to affirm or speak] *Affirmer*; *s'affirmer, se dire, être prédicable.* These two terms predicate one another, *Ces deux termes se disent* ou *s'affirment l'un de l'autre*, ou *sont prédicables l'un de l'autre.*

To PREDICATE, *v. a.* [to publish] *Publier, annoncer.*

PREDICATED (prĕd'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Affirmé, publié, annoncé.*

PREDICATION (prĕd-ĭ-ké'-sheŭne), *s.* [affirmation, crying up] *Affirmation*, f. *publication*, f.

To

To PREDICT (prĭ-dĭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to foretel] *Prédire, annoncer d'avance, prophétiser.*

PREDICTED (prĭ-dĭk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Prédit, annoncé d'avance, prophétisé.*

PREDICTION (prĭ-dĭk'-cheŭne), *f.* [foretelling] *Prédiction,* f. *prophétie.* f. V. DIVINATION.

PREDICTOR (prĭ-dĭk'-teŭr), *f.* V. FORETELLER.

PREDIGESTION (prĭ-dĭdj-ĕst'-ïeŭne), *f. Digestion faite trop tôt* ou *trop vite.*

PREDILECTION (prĭ-dĭ-lĕk'-cheŭne), *f.* [partiality or prejudice in favour of one] *Prédilection,* f.

To PREDISPOSE (prĭ-dĭs-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adapt previously to any certain purpose] *Préparer, disposer d'avance.*

PREDISPOSED (prĭ-dĭs-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Préparé, disposé d'avance.*

PREDISPOSITION (prĭ-dĭs-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [a previous adaptation to any certain purpose] *Préparation,* f.

PREDOMINANCE (prĭ-dŏm'-ĭ-năn'ce), *and* PREDOMINANCY (prĭ-dŏm'-ĭ-năn'-cé), *f.* [prevalence, superiority, ascendency, superior influence] *Prépondérance,* f. *ascendant,* m. *supériorité,* f.

PREDOMINANT (prĭ-dŏm'-ĭ-năn'te), *adj.* [prevalent] *Prédominant, qui prévaut,* ou *prédomine.*

To PREDOMINATE (prĭ-dŏm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to prevail] *Prédominer, prévaloir.*

PREDY, a sea-word for READY; which see.

To PRE-ELECT (prĭ-ĭ-lĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to choose by previous decree] *Elire d'avance.*

PRE-ELECTED (prĭ-ĭ-lĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Elu d'avance,* ou *auparavant.*

PRE-ELECTION (prĭ-ĭ-lĕk'-cheŭne), *f.* [election made before-hand] *Election faite d'avance,* f.

PRE-EMINENCE (prĭ-ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn'ce), *f.* [superiority of excellence; precedence] *Prééminence,* f.

PRE-EMINENT (prĭ-ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn'te), *adj.* [excellent above others] *Pre-eminent, qui est au dessus des autres.*

PRE-EMPTION (prĭ ĕm'-cheŭne), *f.* [the right of purchasing before another] *Le droit d'acheter avant un autre.*

PRE-ENGAGE (prĭ-ĕn'-guédje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to engage beforehand] *Engager d'avance.*

PRE-ENGAGED (prĭ-ĕn'-guédj'd'), *part. adj. Engagé d'avance.*

PRE-ENGAGEMENT (prĭ-ĕn'-guédje'-mĕn'te), *f.* [precedent obligation] *Engagement antérieur* ou *précédent.*

To PRE-ESTABLISH (prĭ-ĕs-tăb'-lïche), *v. a.* [to settle beforehand] *Etablir par avance, régler auparavant.*

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT (prĭ-ĕs-tăb'-lïche-mĕn'te), *f.* [settlement beforehand] *Etablissement,* ou *reglement fait par avance,* m. m.

To PRE-EXIST (prĭ-ĕgz-ïste'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exist beforehand] *Pre-exister.*

PRE-EXISTENCE (prĭ-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕn'ce), *f.* [existence beforehand] *Pré-existence,* f.

PRE-EXISTENT (prĭ-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕn'te), *adj. Pré-existent.*

PREFACE (prĕf'-ăce), *f.* [introduction, proëmial discourse] *Préface,* f. *préambule,* m. *avant-propos,* m. *discours préluminaire,* m. *proëme,* Long preface, *Prolégomenes,* m. pl.

¶ Preface, *préface*; prelude, *prelude*; prologue, *prologue*; exordium, *exorde* (synon.): Though these words equally signify an introduction to something which is to follow, yet their propriety depends upon their places. Thus, we say: the *preface* to a book; the *prelude* to a piece of music: the *prologue* to a play; the *exordium* to a rhetorical composition.

To PREFACE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to introduce by something proemial, to say something introductory] *Faire une préface, dire en forme de préface.* To preface a book, *Mettre une préface à la tête d'un livre.*

PREFACER (prĕf'-ăs-eŭr), *f.* [the writer of a preface] *Auteur d'une préface,* m.

PREFATORY (prĕf'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [introductory] *Préliminaire, qui sert de préface.* A prefatory discourse, *Discours préliminaire, avant-propos,* m

PREFECT (prĕf'-ĕkte), *f.* [governor, commander] *Préfet,* m. *gouverneur,* m.

PREFECTURE (prĕf'-ĕk-tïeŭre), *f.* [office of governor] *Préfecture,* f. *gouvernement,* m.

To PREFER (prĭ-fĕr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to regard more than another] *Préférer, donner la préférence, estimer davantage, aimer mieux.* To prefer one to, or before another, *Préférer l'un à l'autre.* V. To CHOOSE.

To PREFER [to advance] *Avancer, pousser, élever, agrandir.* To prefer one to a place, *Elever quelqu'un à une charge, à une place.*

To PREFER [to offer solemnly, to propose publickly, to exhibit] *Présenter, proposer, déclarer.* To prefer a law, *Proposer une loi.* To prefer a bill against one in Chancery, *Poursuivre quelqu'un à la Chancellerie.*

PREFERABLE (prĕf'-ĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [eligible before something else] *Préférable.*

PREFERABLENESS (prĕf'-ĕr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [the state of being preferable] *Etat de ce qui est préférable, état de ce qui rend une chose préférable.*

PREFERABLY (prĕf'-ĕr-ă-blé), *adv.* [in preference] *Préférablement, uniquement.*

PREFERENCE (prĕf'-ĕr-ĕn'ce), *f.* [the act of preferring] *Préférence,* f. *distinction,* f. To give a thing the preference above another, *Donner la préférence à une chose sur une autre.* He gives his second son the preference to his eldest, *Il préfere son second fils à son aîné.* She gives London the preference to or before the country; *Elle aime mieux Londres que la campagne* ou *la province.*

PREFERMENT (prĭ-fĕr'-mĕn'te), *f.* [advancement] *Avancement,* m. *élévation,* f. *accroissement de fortune,* m. *promotion,* f. *agrandissement,* m. *fortune,* f. To come to preferment, *s'avancer, faire fortune.*

PREFERMENT [place or employ] *Place,* f. *emploi,* m. *dignité,* f. Preferment in the church, *Promotion,* f. *bénéfice,* m.

PREFERRED (prĭ-fĕr'd'), *part. adj. Préféré.*

PREFERRER (prĭ-fĕr'-eŭr), *f.* [the preferrer of an indictment or accusation] *Un délateur, un accusateur, un dénonciateur.*

To PREFIGURATE (prĭ-fïgu'-ïoŭ-réte), *and* To PREFIGURE (prĭ-fïgu'-ïoure), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exhibit by antecedent representation] *Figurer d'avance.*

PREFIGURATED (prĭ-fïgu'-ïoŭ-ré-tĕd), *and* PREFIGURED (prĭ-fïgu'-ïour'd), *part. adj. Figuré d'avance.*

PREFIGURATION (prĭ-fïgu-ïoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [antecedent representation] *Représentation,* ou *figure antérieure,* f.

To PREFINE (prĭ-fäïne), *v. a.* [to limit beforehand] *Limiter, borner d'avance.*

To PREFIX (prĭ-fĭks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to appoint beforehand] *Marquer, désigner, nommer d'avance.* To prefix a time, *Marquer* ou *désigner d'avance le temps.*

To PREFIX [to put before] *Mettre devant* ou *avant*; *mettre en tête* ou *à la tête, au commencement.* He prefixed an advertisement to his book, *Il a mis un avertissement en tête* ou *à la tête de son livre.*

PREFIXED or PREFIXT (prĭ-fĭkst'), *part. adj. Marqué, désigné, concu, déterminé d'avance, prefix,* ou bien, *mis devant*

PREFIX (prĭ'-fĭks), *f.* [some particle put before a word, to vary its signification] *Particule qui se met avant un mot pour en changer la signification,* f.

PREFIXION (prĭ-fĭk'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of prefixing] *Prefixion,* f.

To PREFORM (prĭ-forme'), *v. a.* [to form beforehand] *Former par avance.*

PREGNANCY (prĕg'-năn'-cé), *f.* [the state of being with young] *Grossesse,* f. *état d'une femme enceinte*; au figure, *fertilité,* f. *fabrilité,* f. She pleaded pregnancy, *Elle allegua sa grossesse.*

* Pregnancy of wit, *Subtilité d'esprit.*

PREGNANT (prĕg'-nănt'e), *adj.* [with child; teeming, breeding] *Grosse, enceinte*; au figuré, *fertile, fécond*; *convaincant, conséquent, évident*; *subtil, pénétrant.* She was pregnant, *Elle étoit enceinte.* To become pregnant, *Concevoir.*

* A pregnant instance, *Une preuve convainçante.* A pregnant wit, *Un esprit subtil* ou *pénétrant.*

PREGNANTLY (prĕg'-năn't-lé), *adv.* [fully, plainly] *Pleinement, clairement, visiblement, fortement, évidemment.* Pregnantly proved, *Pleinement démontré, clairement prouvé.*

PREGUSTATION (prĭ-guĕŭs-tê'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of tasting beforehand] *Avant-goût,* m.

To PREJUDGE (prĭ-djeŭdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to judge or condemn beforehand] *Préjuger* en terme de Palais, *condamner d'avance*; & dans un sens plus général, *deviner.*

To PREJUDICATE (prĭ-djïou'-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to determine beforehand to disadvantage] *Condamner d'avance* ou *par prévention.*

PREJUDICATE, *adj.* [preconceived] *Conçu* ou *imaginé d'avance, prémédité.* Prejudicate opinions, *Préjugés* Prejudicate stiffness, *Une opiniâtreté préméditée, un pur entêtement.*

PREJUDICATED (prĭ-djïou'-dĭ-ké-tĕd), *part adj. Condamné d'avance.*

PREJUDICATION (prĭ-djïou-dĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [a precedent at Law] *Préjugé,* m. en terme de Palais.

PREJUDICE (prĕdj'-ïoŭ-dĭce), *f.* [prepossession] *Préjugé,* m. *prévention,* f. *préoccupation,* f. A commendable prejudice, *Une louable prévention.* There is an unaccountable prejudice to projectors of all kinds, *Il y a une prévention dont il est difficile de rendre raison, contre tous les faiseurs de projets.*

PREJUDICE [mischief, detriment, hurt] *Préjudice,* m. *tort,* m. *dommage,* m. *détriment,* m. *dépens,* m. *brèche,* f.

To PREJUDICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prepossess, to fill with prejudices] *Prévenir, préoccuper.* Suffer not any beloved study to prejudice your mind so far as to despise all other learning, *Ne vous laissez pas tellement prévenir en faveur d'une science favorite, que vous mépriſiez toutes les autres.*

To PREJUDICE [to injure, to hurt] *Préjudicier, porter préjudice, faire tort* ou *dommage, nuire, donner atteinte à.* That cannot prejudice you, *Cela ne sauroit vous faire tort* ou *porter préjudice.*

PREJUDICED (prĕdj'-ïoŭ-dĭs't), *part. adj. Prévenu, préoccupé*; *à qui* ou *à qui l'on fait tort* ou *dommage.*

PREJUDICIAL (prĕdj-ïoŭ-dĭch'-al), *adj.* [hurtful] *Préjudiciable, nuisible, qui cause au préjudice, qui fait tort.*

PREJUDICIALNESS (prĕdj-ïoŭ-dĭch'-ăl-nĕce), *f.* [state of being prejudicial, mischievousness] *Etat d'être nuisible*; *méchanceté,* f. *malice,* f. *malignité,* f.

PRELACY (prĕl'-ă-cé), *f.* [a prelate's dignity] *Prelature,* f. *dignité de prélat,* f.

PRELATE (prĕl'-ăte), *f.* [an ecclesiastick of the highest rank or dignity] *Un prélat.*

PRELATICAL (prĭ-lăt'-ĭ-kal), *adj.* [relating to prelates] *Qui regarde les prélats.*

PRELATION (prĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* V. PREFERENCE.

PRELATURE (prĕl'-ă-tiŏure), *and* PRELATURESHIP (prĕl'-ă-tiŏure-chip), *f.* [the state or dignity of a prelate] *Prélature*, f.

PRELECTION (prĭ-lĕk'-cheŭne), *f.* [reading, lecture] *Lecture*, f. *discours*, m.

PRELIBATION (pri-lăi-bé'-cheŭne), *f* [taste beforehand] *Avant-goût*, m. *dégustation*, f.

PRELIMINARY (prĭ-lĭm'-ĭ-nă-ré), *adj* [previous, proëmial] *Preuminaire.*

PRELIMINARY, *f.* [something previous] *Préliminaire*, m. The preliminaries to the peace, *Les préliminaires de la paix.*

PRELUDE (prĕl'-iŏude), *and* PRELUDIUM (prĭ-liŏud'-ĭ-eŭme), *f.* [some short flight of musick played before a full concert] *Prélude*, m. se dit au propre & au figuré; *commencement*, m. *préparation*, f. V. PREFACE.

* One concession to a man is but a prelude to another, *Une faveur accordée à un homme n'est que le prélude d'une seconde.*

To PRELUDE (prĭ-liŏude'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play a prelude, to serve as an introduction] *Préluder, jouer un prélude*; ou *servir d'introduction.*

PRELUDIOUS (prĭ-liŏud'-ĭ-eŭce), *and* PRELUSIVE (prĭ-liou'-cive), *adj.* [previous, introductory] *Preliminaire, préparatoire, qui sert de prélude, d'entrée* ou *d'introduction.* What the two chieftains had hitherto done was only preludious to a greater combat, *Tout ce que les deux champions avoient fait jusqu'alors n'étoit que pour servir de prélude à un combat plus violent.*

PREMATURE (prĭ-mă-tiŏure'), *adj.* [ripe too soon] *Prematuré, précoce, hâtif*, au propre & au figure.

PREMATURELY (prĭ-mă-tiŏure'-lé), *adv.* [too early] *Prématurément, avant le temps.*

PREMATURENESS (prĭ-mă-tiŏure'-nĕce), *and* PREMATURITY (prĭ-mă-tiou'-rĭ-té), *f.* [unseasonable earliness, too great haste] *Prématurité*, f.

To PREMEDITATE (prĭ-mĕd'-ĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to contrive, or to think beforehand] *Préméditer, penser, méditer d'avance* ou *auparavant.*

PREMEDITATED (prĭ-mĕd'-ĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Prémédité.*

PREMEDITATION (prĭ-mĕd-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of premeditating] *Préméditation*, f.

To PREMERIT (prĭ-mĕr'-ĭte), *v. a. Mériter par avance* ou *d'avance.*

PREMICES (prĕm'-ĭ-ciz) [first fruits] *Les prémices*, f. pl.

PREMIER (prĕm'-ĭère), *adj.* V. FIRST.

PREMIER, *f.* [the first minister of state] *Le premier ministre*, m.

To PREMISE (prĭ-măize'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to explain previously] *Dire, expliquer*, ou *exposer d'avance.*

PREMISED (prĭ-măiz'd'), *part. adj. Dont il a été parlé auparavant.*

PREMISES (prĕm'-ĭss-ĭz), *f.* [propositions antecedently supposed or proved] *Prémisses*, f. *propositions supposées* ou *prouvées précédemment*, f. He lets go the premises, and quarrels with the conclusion, *Il ne dit rien contre les prémisses, mais il s'emporte contre la conclusion.*

PREMISES, *f. pl.* [in Law; lands, houses, &c. mentioned in the preamble of a deed] *Terres*, f. pl. *maisons*, f. pl.

PREMISS (prĕm'-ĭce), *f.* [antecedent proposition] *Prémisse*, f.

PREMIUM (pri'-mĭ-cŭme), *f.* [something given to invite a loan or bargain] *Prime*, f. en terme de négoce; *pot de vin*, m. *épingles*, f. pl.

PREMIUM, in schools for REWARD; which see.

To PREMONISH (prĭ-mŭn'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to warn beforehand] *Prévenir, avertir d'avance.*

PREMONISHED (prĭ-mŏn'-ĭch't), *part. adj. Prévenu, averti d'avance.*

PREMONISHMENT (prĭ-mŏn'-ĭche-mĕn'te), *and* PREMONITION (pri-mŏ'-nĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [previous notice or information] *Avertissement donné par avance*, m.

PREMONITORY (prĭ-mŏn'-ĭ-tŭr-é), *adj. Qui avertit par avance.*

To PREMONSTRATE (prĭ-mŏn'-strête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to show beforehand] *Montrer, ou faire voir d'avance.*

PREMOTION (prĭ-mô'-cheŭne), *f.* [prior impulse *Prémotion*, f.

PREMUNIRE (prĕm'-ĭeŭ-năire), *f.* [imprisonment and loss of goods] *Emprisonnement*, m. *& confiscation de biens*, f. Woolsey incurred a premunire, *Wolsey encourut l'emprisonnement & la confiscation de ses biens.*

‡ PREMUNIRE [difficulty, distress] *Inconvénient*, m. *peine*, f. *embarras*, m. *mauvaise affaire.*

PREMUNITION (prĭ-mĭoŭ nĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [an anticipation of objection] *Prémunition*, f.

PRENOMEN (prĭ-nô'-mène), *f.* [a proper name prefixed to the family-name, not unlike a christian name] *Prénom*, m. *nom de baptême*, m.

To PRENOMINATE (prĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forename] *Nommer d'avance.*

PRENOMINATED (prĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Nommé d'avance.*

PRENOMINATION (prĭ-nŏm'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *f* [the privilege of being named first] *Le privilége d'être nommé le premier*; ou bien, *nomination faite d'avance.*

PRENOTION (prĭ-nô'-cheŭne), *f.* [foreknowledge] *Prescience*, f.

PRENTICE (prĕn'-tĭce), *contracted from* apprentice, *f.* [one bound to a master, in order to get instruction in a trade] *Apprenti*, m. A the prentice, *Une apprentie.* To bind one prentice, *Mettre quelqu'un en apprentissage.*

PRENTICESHIP (prĕn'-tĭce-chĭp), *f.* [the servitude of an apprentice] *Apprentissage*, m. I am out of my apprenticeship, *Je suis hors d'apprentissage.*

PRENUNCIATION (prĭ-neŭn'-cĭ-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of telling before] *Prénonciation*, f.

PREOCCUPANCY (prĭ-ŏk'-ĭeŭ-păn'-cé), *f.* [prior possession] *Possession antérieure.*

To PREOCCUPATE (prĭ-ŏk'-ĭeŭ-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to anticipate; to prepossess] *Anticiper; préoccuper, prévenir.*

PREOCCUPATED (prĭ-ŏk'-ĭoŭ-pé tĕd), *part. adj Anticipé, préoccupé, prévenu.*

PREOCCUPATION (pri-ŏk-ĭoŭ-pé'-cheŭne), *f.* [anticipation, prepossession] *Anticipation*, f. *préoccupation*, f. *prévention*, f. signifie aussi *possession antérieure.* That land was in his preoccupation, *Il étoit auparavant en possession de cette terre.*

To PREOCCUPY (prĭ-ŏk'-ĭoŭ-păi), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prepossess] *Préoccuper, prévenir.*

To PREOMINATE (prĭ-ŏm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prognosticate, to presage] *Présager, pronostiquer.*

PREOMINATED (prĭ-ŏm'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Présagé, pronostiqué.*

PREOPINION (prĭ-ô-pĭn'-ĭeŭne), *f.* [opinion antecedently formed; prepossession] *Opinion formée auparavant; préjugé*, m. *préoccupation*, f.

To PREORDAIN (prĭ-or-déne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ordain beforehand] *Ordonner, arranger, disposer d'avance*, ou *auparavant.*

PREORDAINED (prĭ-or-dén'd'), *part. adj. Ordonné, arrangé d'avance, disposé auparavant.*

PREORDINANCE (prĭ-or'-dĭ-năn'ce), *f.* [antecedent decree] *Décret antérieur*, m.

PREORDINATE (prĭ-or'-dĭ-néte), *adj.* [fore-ordained] V. PRE-ORDAINED.

PREORDINATION (prĭ-or-dĭ-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of preordaining] *Décret*, m. *arrangement*, m. *règlement antérieur.*

PREPARATION (prĕp ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of preparing; previous measures] *Préparation*, f. *disposition*, f. *apprêt*, m. *préparatif*, m. *appareil*, m. Formal preparation, *Appareil*, m. The preparation of remedies, *La préparation des remèdes.* Preparations of war, *Préparatifs* ou *apprêts de guerre*; *armement.* To make preparations of war, *Armer.*

PREPARATION with barley [among Tanners] *Paslement*, m. Gradual preparation, *Paslement courant.*

PREPARATIVE (prĭ-păr'-ă-tĭv'), *and* PREPARATORY (prĭ-păr'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power of preparing; introductory, previous] *Préparatoire, dispositif, préliminaire, qui prépare* ou *conduit à.* Rains were but preparatory, the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss, *Les pluies n'étoient que préparatoires, la violence du déluge dépendoit de la rupture du grand abîme.* A preparatory judgment, *Jugement dispositif.*

PREPARATIVE, *f.* [any previous disposition] *Préparation*, f. *préparatif*, m. *disposition préliminaire.*

PREPARATIVELY (prĭ-păr'-ă-tĭv'-le), *adv.* [by way of preparation] *Préalablement.*

PREPARATORY (prĭ-păr'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj. Préparatoire, qui prépare à*

I PREPARE (pri-père'), *f.* [preparation; previous measures] *Disposition*, f. *préparatif*, m. *moyens antérieurs.*

To PREPARE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fit for any thing; to take previous measures] *Préparer, & se préparer*; *disposer, & se disposer*; *tenir prêt, & se tenir prêt, mettre en état, & se mettre en état, apprêter, & s'apprêter, ajuster, & s'ajuster.* To prepare a house for habitation, *Mettre une maison en état d'être habitée.* He prepares for a long voyage, *Il se prépare* ou *Il se dispose à un long voyage.*

PREPARED (prĭ-pèr'd'), *part. adj. Préparé, disposé, prêt.*

PREPARIDLY (prĭ pèr'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [by proper precedent measures] *Préalablement, par précaution.*

PREPAREDNESS (prĭ-pèr'-ĕd-nĕce), *f.* [state or act of being prepared] *Préparation*, f. *disposition*, f. He is in a preparedness or his final exit, *Il est dans une disposition convenable à la mort, il est préparé à la mort.*

PREPARER (prĭ-pé'-reŭr), *f.* [one that prepares; a preparative] *Celui qui prépare*; *préparatif*, m. *apprêt*, m.

PREPENSE (prĭ-pĕn'ce'), *and* PREPENSED (prĭ-pĕn's't'), *adj.* [forethought] *Prémédité.* Malice perpense, *Malice préméditée.*

To PREPONDER (prĭ-pŏn'-dĕr), *v. a.* V. To PREPONDERATE.

PREPONDERANCE (p ĭ-pŏn'-dĕ-răn'ce), *and* PREPONDERANCY (prĭ pŏn'-dĕr ăn' ce), *f* [superiority of weight] *Supériorité de poids*, f. *excédant de poids*, m.

To PREPONDERATE (prĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-éte), or PREPONDER (prĭ-pŏn'-dĕr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to outweigh, to overpower or exceed in weight, or by influence] *Avoir plus de poids, peser plus*; au figuré, *avoir la prépondérance, avoir plus d'influence, d'importance* ou *de crédit, l'emporter sur.*

PREPONDERATED (prĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-é-tĕd), or PREPONDERED, *part. adj. De moindre poids*; *d'une moindre influence.*

PREPONDERATION (prĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-é'-cheŭne), *f.* V. PREPONDERANCE.

To PREPOSE (pri pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put before] *Mettre placer devant.*

PREPOSED (prĭ-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Mis* ou *placé devant.*

PREPOSITION (prĕ-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [in Gram. a particle expressing a relation] *Préposition*, f

PREPOSITIVE (prĭ-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [placed or going before] *Qu'on met*, ou *qui va devant.*

PRE-

PREPOSITOR (prĭ-pŏz'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt] *Prepoſé*, m. *obſervateur*, m

To PREPOSSESS (prĭ-pŏz-ĕce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prejudice] *Prévenir, préoccuper.*

PREPOSSESSED (prĭ-pŏz-ĕs't), *part. adj Prévenu, pr occupé.* To be prepoſſeſſed with or fo, *Etre coiffé de, je coiffe de.*

¶ Prepoſſeſſed, *prévenu*; opinionated, *opiniâtre*; obſtinate, *obſtiné*; infatuated, *infatué*; headſtrong, *têtu* (ſ. non.): To be *prepoſſeſſed* implies a mind ſtrongly prejudiced, which cauſes us to think what we have preconceived the beſt, paying little regard to the opinions of others; in one *opinionated*, this folly ſeems the effect of an overfondneſs for his own notions, and contempt for thoſe of others: *obſtinacy* ſprings from a perverſeneſs which will never give way; *infatuated* is to be, as it were, ſtruck, whereby inflexibility is cauſed by the captivity of reaſon, *headſtrong* intimates a blind determination, that ſtops its ears to every argument, and renders a man ungovernable. A perſon *prepoſſeſſed* follows his own opinion, after ſome examination of that of others; he who is *opinionated* follows his own notions, without liſtening to thoſe of others: *obſtinacy* purſues its own way, in ſpite of oppoſition, nay often through mere caprice; *infatuation* acts ſo ſtrongly, as in ſome meaſure to obſcure the light of reaſon, and leads a man into the groſſeſt errors: the *headſtrong* perſon acts through a ſpirit of oppoſition, and ſeldom leaves his courſe, till he has completed his ruin.

PREPOSSESSION (prĭ-pŏz-ĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [prejudice] *Prévention*, f. *préoccupation*, f. *préjugé*, m.

PREPOSSESSION [firſt poſſeſſion] *Première ou antérieure poſſeſſion.*

PREPOSTEROUS (prĭ-pŏs'-tĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [wrong, abſurd, perverted] *Déplacé, mal-à-propos, à rebours, mauvais, à contre-temps, mal entendu, abſurde.* A prepoſterous government, *Une mauvaiſe adminiſtration, un gouvernement mal entendu.* Prepoſterous reaſonings, *Des raiſonnemens abſurdes.*

PREPOSTEROUSLY (prĭ-pŏs'-tĕr eŭs-lé), *adv.* [abſurdly] *A rebours, à reculons, à contre-temps, mal-à-propos, d'une manière abſurde.*

PREPOSTEROUSNESS (prĭ-pŏs'-tĕr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [abſurdity] *Abſurdité*, f.

PREPOTENCY (prĭ-pô'-tĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [predominance] *Pouvoir ſupérieur.*

PREPUCE (prĕp'-ſouce), *ſ.* [foreſkin] *Le priſpuce.*

PREREQUIRE (prĭ-ré-koŭ'ĕeïr'), *v. a.* [to demand previouſly] *Demander par avance, exiger auparavant.*

PREREQUISITE (prĭ-rĕk'-cŭiz-ĭte), *adj.* [ſomething previouſly neceſſary] *Qui eſt néceſſaire d'avance.*

PREROGATIVE (prĭ rŏg'-ă tĭv'), *ſ.* [an excluſive or peculiar privilege] *Prérogative, ſ. privilége particulier*; ſignifie auſſi ſpécialement l'autorité royale, comme dans l'exemple ſuivant. It is a capital crime in France to intrench on the prerogative *C'eſt en France un crime capital que de donner atteinte à l'autorité royale.*

The prerogative court [the court of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, wherein wills are proved] *La cour de prérogative*, pour la vérification des teſtamens.

¶ Prerogative, *prérogative*; privilege, *privilége* (ſynon.): *Prerogative* relates to honour and perſonal preference; it ariſes principally from ſubordination, or from the relation which perſons bear among themſelves; *privilege* implies ſome advantage from intereſt or office; proceeding from the grant of a prince, or the laws of a ſociety: birth gives *prerogatives*, offices give *privileges.*

PRESAGE (prĕs'-édje), *ſ.* [prognoſtick] *Preſage*, m. *prognoſtic*, m. *augure*, m. *auſpice*, m. A preſage of victory, *Un préſage de la victoire.*

To PRESAGE (prĭ-sédje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* to foreſhow, to foretel, or to foreſee] *Préſager, prémoniquer, indiquer d'avance; conjecturer, deviner, prédire, ſe préſager.*

PRE AGED (prĭ-sédjd), *part. adj Préſagé, prognoſtiqué, prédit, ſe jhenſé.*

PRESAGEMENT (prĭ-sedje'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* V. PRESAGE.

PRESBURGH (prĕs'-beŭrg) *ſ* [the capital of lower Hungary; lat 48d-14' N. lon. 17d-11' E.] *Preſbourg*, ou *Poſon*, m.

PRE BYTER (prĕz-bĭ-tĕr), *ſ.* [an elder: a prieſt; a preſbyterian] *Un ancien d'une égliſe; un prêtre; un Preſbytérien.*

PRESBYTERIAN (prĕz-bi-ti'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [conſiſting of elders] *Des anciens.* Preſbyterian government, *Le gouvernement des anciens* d'une égliſe.

PRESBYTERIAN, *ſ.* [a non-conformiſt, a follower of Calvin] *Un Préſbytérien, un calviniſte.*

PRESBYTERY (prĕz'-bi-tĕr-é), *ſ.* [body of elders] *Le Preſbytériat*, ou *corps des anciens*, m. ſignifie auſſi quelquefois *la religion des Preſbytériens.*

PRESBYTERY [the place where the elders, where prieſts or laymen, meet] *Un conſiſtoire; le lieu où les prêtres, les anciens, les curateurs d'une égliſe s'aſſemblent, pour y régler leurs affaires.*

PRESCIENCE (prĭ'-chi-ĕn'ce), [foreknowledge] *Preſcience*, f.

PRESCIENT (prĭ'-chĭ ĕn'te), *adj.* [foreknowing] *Qui ſait d'avance, prophétique.*

To PRESCIND (prĭ-cĭn'd'), V. To CUT OFF.

PRESCINDENT (prĭ-cĭn'd-ĕn'te), *adj.* V. ABSTRACTING.

PRESCIOUS (prĭ'-chĭ-eŭce), *adj* V. PRESCIENT.

To PRESCRIBE (prĭ-skrāïbe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to order, to direct] *Preſcrire, ordonner.* To preſcribe phyſick, *Ordonner une médecine.*

To PRESCRIBE, *v. n.* [to form a cuſtom which has the force of law] *Preſcrire*, en terme de Juriſprudence. To preſcribe againſt an action, *Preſcrire contre une action.*

PRESCRIBED (prĭ-skrāïb'd), *part. adj. Preſcrit, ordonné.*

PRESCRIPT (prĭ'-skrĭpte), *adj. Preſcrit, ordonné, réglé.* A preſcript form of divine ſervice, *Un formulaire de prieres.*

PRESCRIPT, *ſ.* [order, precept, direction] *Ordre preſcrit, règle*, f. *précepte*, m. *ordonnance*, f.

PRESCRIPTION (prĭ-skrĭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [medical receipt] *Ordonnance*, f.

PRESCRIPTION [cuſtom continued till it has the force of law] *Preſcription*, f. terme de Palais.

PRESEANCE (prĭ-ci'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [priority of place in ſitting] *Préſéance*, f.

PRESENCE (prĕz'-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being preſent] *Préſence*, f. *aſſiſtance*, f In preſence of the Almighty, *En préſence du Toutpuiſſant.*

PRESENCE [port, air, mien] *Préſence*, f. *port*, m. *air*, m. *mine*, f. The dignity of her preſence, *Son air majeſtueux.*

PRESENCE [room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court] *Chambre de préſence* d'un roi *ou* d'un prince, f.

* PRESENCE of mind, *Préſence d'eſprit*, f. eſprit vif & prompt qui fait dire & faire ſur le champ ce qu'il y a de plus à propos à dire *ou* à faire.

PRESENCE-CHAMBER (prĕz'-ĕn'ce-tchém'-beŭr), *or* PRESENCE-ROOM (prĕz'-ĕn'ce-roŭme), *ſ.* [the room in which a great perſon receives company] *Chambre de préſence*, f. ſalle *ou* ſalon de compagnie chez un prince *ou* un grand ſeigneur

PRESENSION (prĭ-sĕn' cheŭne), *ſ.* [perception beforehand *Preſſentiment*, m.

PRESENT (prĕz'-ĕn'te), *adj.* [being face to face] *Préſent.* I was preſent when they began to quarrel, *J'étois préſent lorſqu'ils ſe mirent à quereller.* I have it always preſent in my thought, *Cela m'eſt toujours préſent à l'eſprit.* To be preſent at, *Aſſiſter.*

PRESENT [not paſt, not future] *Préſent, actuel* The preſent ſtate of things, *L'état préſent des choſes.* The preſent month, *Le mois préſent ou courant.*

* PRESENT [that operates preſently] *Préſent*, qui opère ſur le champ. A preſent potion, a preſent remedy, *Un poiſon préſent, un remède préſent.*

PRESENT [in Grammar] *Préſent*, qui marque une action préſente. The preſent tenſe of a verb, *Le temp préſent d'un verbe.*

PRESENT, *ſ* [gift] *Préſent*, m. *don*, m. *largeſſe*, f. *gratification*, f Small preſents keep up friendſhip, *Les petits préſens entretiennent l'amitié.*

A preſent of money or wine given to the maſter and crew of a ſhip, *Coutſe*, f. A man greedy of preſents, *Un dévorphage.*

PRESENT [a letter *or* mandate exhibited] *La préſente.* Be it known to all men by theſe preſents, *Nous faiſons ſavoir à tout le monde par ces préſentes.*

The PRESENT [the preſent time] *Le préſent.* At preſent, *A preſent, maintenant, aujourd'hui.* For the preſent, *Pour le préſent.* V. Now.

To PRESENT (prĭ-zĕn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place in the preſence of a ſuperior; to exhibit to view, to offer] *Préſenter, offrir.* To preſent one to the king, *Préſenter quelqu'un au roi.* To preſent a gift to a man, *or* to preſent a man with a gift, *Offrir un don à quelqu'un, lui faire un préſent.* To preſent one to a benefice, *Préſenter quelqu'un à un bénéfice.* To preſent the muſket, *Préſenter le mouſquet*, expreſſion militaire. V. To GIVE.

To PRESENT [to lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry] *Dénoncer, déférer.* To preſent an offender to a jury, *Dénoncer quelqu'un aux jurés.*

PRESENTED (prĭ-zĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Préſenté, offert*; ou bien *dénoncé, déféré.*

PRESENTABLE (prĭ-zĕn't'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be preſented] *Préſentable, qui peut être préſenté.*

PRESENTANEOUS (prĕz-ĕn'-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [preſent, effectual] *Préſent, efficace, prompt.*

PRESENTATION prĕz-ĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of preſenting, exhibition] *Préſentation*, f. *repréſentation*, f.

PRESENTEE (prĕz-ĕn'-tī'), *ſ.* [one preſented to a benefice] *Celui qui eſt préſenté à un bénéfice.*

PRESENTER (prĭ-zĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that preſents] *Celui qui préſente.*

PRESENTIAL (prĭ-zaĕn'-chăl), *adj. Qui ſuppoſe une préſence actuelle.*

PRESENTIALITY (prĭ-zĕn'-chĭ-ăl'-I-té), *ſ. Etat d'être préſent*, m.

To PRESENTIATE (prĭ-zĕn'-chĭ-éte), *v. n. Rendre préſent.*

PRESENTIFICK (prĕz-ĕn'-tĭf'-ĭk), *adj. Qui rend préſent.*

PRESENTIFICKLY (prĕz-ĕn'-tĭf'-ĭk-lé), *adv. de manière à rendre préſent.*

PRESENTIMENT (prĭ-zĕn'-tĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a miſgiving, or previous impreſſion] *Mouvement intérieur qui fait prévoir ce qui doit arriver: preſſentiment*, m.

PRESENTLY (prĕz'-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [at preſent, juſt now] *Préſentement, à préſent, maintenant, tout à l'heure, incontinent, inceſſamment, d'abord, auſſitôt.* V. Now.

PRESENTMENT (prĭ-zĕn't'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of preſenting, repreſentation] *Préſentation*, f. *repréſentation*, f.

PRESENTMENT [in Law; a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves, *or* ſome other officer,

cer, of any offence] *Dénonciation*, f. *simple accusation*, f.

PRESENTNESS (prĕz'-ĕn't-nĕce), *s.* [presence of mind] *Présence d'esprit*, f.

PRESERVATION (prĕz-ĕr-vé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of preserving, care to preserve] *Conservation*, f. *manutention*, f. The uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, determine their wills for the preservation of themselves and the continuation of their species, *Le malaise produit par la faim, la soif & les autres besoins naturels les porte à leur propre conservation & à la propagation de leur espece.*

PRESERVATIVE (prĭ-zĕr'-vă-tiv'), *s.* [that which has the power of preserving] *Préservatif*, m. *antidote*, m.

PRESERVE (prĭ-zĕrve'), *s.* [fruit preserved in sugar] *Conserve*, f. *confiture*, f.

To PRESERVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to save, to keep] *Préserver, conserver, garder, garantir.*

To PRESERVE [to season fruits *or* other vegetables with sugar, *or* in other proper pickles] *Confire.* To preserve plums, *or* cucumbers, *Confire des prunes, confire des concombres*, ou *des cornichons.*

PRESERVED (prĭ-zĕrv'd'), *part. adj. Préservé, conservé; confit.*

PRESERVER (prĭ-zĕrv'-eŭr), *s.* [one who preserves] *Conservateur*, m. *celui* ou *ce qui conserve.* The author and preserver of all things, *L'auteur & conservateur de toutes choses.*

PRESERVER of fruits, *Confiseur*, m. *celui qui fait des conserves.*

PRESERVERS (prĭ-zĕrv'-eŭrz), [a sort of spectacles] *Conserves*, f.

To PRESIDE (prĭ-zaïde'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be set over, to have authority over] *Présider, commander, être chef, avoir la direction, surveiller à la conduite.*

PRESIDENCY (prĕz'-ĭ-dĕn't-cé), *s.* [superintendence; the place of a president] *Présidence*, f. la dignité de président; *superintendance*, f.

PRESIDENT (prĕz'-ĭ-dĕn't), *s.* [one at the head of others, governor, prefect] *Président*, m. *chef*, m. *gouverneur*, m. *lieutenant de roi*, m. The lord president of the king's most honourable privy council, *Le président du conseil privé de sa majesté.* The president of Wales, *Le gouverneur* ou *lieutenant de roi du pays de Galles.*

PRESIDENTSHIP (prĕz'-ĭ-dĕn't-chĭp), *s.* [the office of president] *Présidence*, f.

PRESIDIAL (prĭ-cĭd'-ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [relating to a garrison] *Qui concerne la garnison* d'une ville.

PRESIDIAL, *s.* [a special court of judicature in France] *Présidial*, m.

PRESS (prĕce), *s.* [the instrument by which any thing is crushed *or* squeezed] *Presse*, f. A wine-press, *Un pressoir.* Second press (in a paper-mill; to make the paper more smooth] *Pressette*, f. A sowing press (among Book binders), *Un couloir.*

PRESS [an instrument to print books] *Presse*, f. A printer's press, *Presse d'imprimeur.* A rolling-press, *Presse d'imager.*

PRESS [crowd] *Presse*, f. *foule*, f. *multitude*, f.

PRESS [to lay up linen, &c.] *Armoire*, f.

To PRESS, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to crush, to squeeze] *Presser, presturer, épreindre, serrer; comprimer*; au figuré, *presser, hâter, solliciter, tourmenter, vexer, accabler, forcer, obliger, contraindre.* To press the grapes, *Presser* ou *presturer la vendange.* To hot-press, *Presser à chaud.* Person that presses the reams before it be wrapped up [in a paper mill] *Satleran*, m. To press the gold or silver-leaves down [among leather-gilders] *Etouper les feuilles d'or* ou *d'argent.*

* To press one, *Presser* ou *solliciter vivement quelqu'un.* To press him by *or* with urgent reasons, *Le presser* ou *pousser par de fortes raisons.* He presses that very much upon us, *Il nous presse vivement là-dessus.* To press soldiers *or* seamen, *Enrôler de force des soldats* ou *des matelots, les forcer de servir.* To press a benefit upon one, *Obliger quelqu'un malgré lui.* To press one against his conscience, *Pousser la conscience de quelqu'un à bout*, le faire agir contre sa conscience.

To PRESS DOWN, *Presser, abattre en pressant, coucher.*

To PRESS, *v. n* [to urge, to distress, to go forward with violence to any object, to encroach] *S'empresser, s'exposer, aller au devant, courir sur, empiéter, envahir.* To press eagerly for a thing, *S'empresser pour une chose, la rechercher avec empressement.* To press upon dangers, *S'exposer aux dangers.* Patroclus pressed upon Hector, *Patrocle poursuivit de près Hector.* To press upon one to help him, *Accourir au secours de quelqu'un.* To press upon another's power, *Empiéter sur l'autorité de quelqu un.*

PRESS-BED (prĕs'-bĕd), *s.* [a bed so formed as to be shut up in a case] *Lit en forme d'armoire*, qu'on ouvre la nuit pour y coucher, m.

PRESSED (prĕs't), *part. adj. Pressé, pressuré; sollicité, tourmenté, vexé, forcé, contraint.*

PRESSER (prĕs'-eŭr), *s.* [one that presses, *or* works at a press] *Presseur*, m. ou *presseur*, m. *presseur* ouvrier qui travaille à la presse; *presseur* de draps.

PRESS-FUL (prĕs'-foŭl), *s.* [as much as a press will hold] *Pressée*, f.

PRESSGANG (prĕs'-găn'g), *s.* [a crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service] *Gens autorisés à enlever les matelots*, m.

PRESSING (prĕss'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Press] *Compression*, f.

PRESSING, *adj. Urgent.* To be pressing, *Serrer le bouton.*

PRESSING-BALL (prĕss'-ĭn'gne-bâl), *s* [with which silver-leaves are pressed upon tans] *Presloir*, m.

PRESSINGLY (prĕss'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Avec force.*

PRESSION (prĕch'-eŭne), *s. Pression*, f.

PRESSISTANT, *adj.* [gravitating; heavy] *Pesant, qui pèse, qui a du poids*

PRESSMAN (prĕs'-măne), *s.* [one who manages a wine-press, &c.] *Pressorier, pressurier, pressoireur, Pressureur*, m.

PRESSMAN, *s.* [one who works at a printer's press] *Pressier*, m. *imprimeur*, m. compagnon d'imprimerie.

PRESSMONEY (prĕs'-meŭn-é), *s.* [money given to a soldier when he is taken *or* forced into the service] *Argent d'engagement que l'on donne à un soldat qu'on enrôle de gré* ou *de force*, m.

PRESS-STICK, *s.* [for a book-binder] *Tempet*, m.

PRESSURE (prĕch'-ieŭre), *s.* [the act of pressing, the state of being pressed] *Pression*, f. au figuré, *oppression*, f. *calamité*, f. *malheur*, m. *affliction*, f.

PRESS-WORK (prĕss'-oŭeŭrk), *s.* [the work made by a presser] *Tirage*, m.

PREST (prĕste), *adj.* [ready] *Prêt.* Prest to march, *Prêt à marcher.*

PREST, *s.* [a loan] *Un prêt.*

PREST [annuity paid by a sheriff into the exchequer for money lying in his hands] *Prêt*, m

PRESTATION-MONEY (prĕs-té'-cheŭne-meŭn-é), *s.* [money paid by archdeacons yearly to the bishop] *Argent que les archidiacres payent annuellement à leurs évêques pour leur juridiction*, m.

PRESTER (prĕst'-eŭr), *s.* [an inflammatory meteor] *Prester*, m.

PRESTIGATION (prĕs-tĭ-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [a deceiving, a juggling] *Tour de passe-passe*, m. *illusion*, f.

PRESTIGES (prĕs'-tĭ-djĭz), *s. pl.* [illusions, impostures] *Prestiges*, m. pl. *illusions*, f. pl. *impostures*, f. pl. *tours de sorcier*, m.

PRESTIGIOUS (prĕs-tĭdj'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [deceitful] *Trompeur, illusoire.*

PRESTIMONY, *s* [Canon-Law, the incumbency of a chapel] *Prestimonie, f.*

PRESTO (prĕs'-tô), *adv.* [a word used by jugglers] *Preste, vîte.*

PRESTO [Ital. Music; quick, fast, yet not with rapidity] *Vîte, promptement.* Prestissimo (hastily and with fury), *très-vîte.*

PRESUMABLY (prĭ-zĭou'-mŭ-blé), *adv. Sans examen.*

To PRESUME (prĭ-zĭoume'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to suppose, to believe previously without examination] *Supposer, présumer, conjecturer, s'imaginer, croire, penser, faire état.*

To PRESUME [to form confident opinions] *Présumer, avoir trop bonne opinion.* He presumes too much on his merits, *Il présume trop de son mérite.*

PRESUMER (prĭ-zĭou'-meŭr), *adj.* [an arrogant person] *Un présomptueux, un arrogant.*

PRESUMPTION (prĭ-zeŭm'-cheŭne), *s.* [supposition previously formed] *Présomption*, f. *conjecture*, f.

PRESUMPTION [arrogance, blind confidence] *Présomption*, f. *arrogance*, f. *fierté*, f *orgueil*, m. *vanité*, f. V. PRIDE.

PRESUMPTIVE (prĭ-zeŭm'-tĭv'), *adj.* [supposed] *Présomptif.* The presumptive heir, *L'héritier présomptif.*

PRESUMPTIVE, *and* PRESUMPTUOUS (prĭ-zeŭm'-tchĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [arrogant, confident, insolent] *Présomptueux, arrogant, vain, orgueilleux, insolent.*

PRESUMPTUOUSLY (prĭ-zeŭm'-tchĭoŭ-eŭs-lé'), *adv.* [arrogantly] *Présomptueusement, avec présomption, d'une manière présomptueuse* ou *arrogante, fièrement, orgueilleusement.*

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS (prĭ-zeŭm'-tchĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [blind confidence] *Présomption*, f. *orgueil*, m. *vanité*, f.

PRESUPPOSAL (prĭ-seŭp-pô'-zăl), *s.* V. PRESUPPOSITION

To PRESUPPOSE (prĭ-seŭp-ôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to suppose as previous] *Présupposer, supposer préalablement.*

PRESUPPOSED (prĭ-seŭp-ôz'd), *part. adj. Présupposé, supposé préalablement.*

PRESUPPOSITION (prĭ-seŭp-ô-zĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [previous supposition] *Présupposition*, f. *supposition préalable*, f.

PRESURMISE (prĭ-seŭr-mâïze'), *s.* [surmise previously formed *or* conceived] *Opinion*, f. *pensée*, f. *conçue* ou *imaginée auparavant*; *soupçon*, m.

PRETENCE (prĭ-tĕn'ce'), *s.* [assumption, claim] *Prétention*, f. Such is their pretence of infallibility, *Telle est leur prétention à l'infaillibilité.*

PRETENCE [false argument; the act of alleging what is not real] *Fausse raison, feinte*, f. *prétexte*, m. *voile*, f. *couleur*, f. *excuse*, f. *défaite*, f. *déguisement*, m. † *frime*, f. * *fard*, m.

To PRETEND (prĭ-tĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to allege as a pretence] *Prétendre, prétexter, alléguer, prendre pour prétexte.*

To pretend ignorance, *Prétendre cause d'ignorance.* She pretended her pregnancy, *Elle prétexta sa grossesse.* I'll pretend this, *Je prendrai ce prétexte.*

To PRETEND [to make appearance of, to show hypocritically] *Faire semblant, affecter, montrer au dehors, feindre.* He pretends love to me, *Il fait semblant de m'aimer.* He pretends great zeal, *Il affecte beaucoup de zèle.* To pretend business, *Faire l'homme affairé.*

To PRETEND, *v. n.* [to presume on one's faculties, to profess presumptuously] *Prétendre, avoir des prétentions à, se piquer, faire profession de; faire le capable.* He pretends very much to learning, *Il a beaucoup de prétentions à la science, il se pique d'être savant.*

PRETENDED (prĭ-tĕn'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Prétendu, supposé, putatif, faux, feint.* A pretended right and title, *Un prétendu droit.* He

was his pretended father, *Il étoit ſon père putatif.* Her pretended devotion, *Sa fauſſe dévotion.*

PRETENDER (prĭ-tĕn'd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who lays claim to any thing] *Prétendant*, m. *celui qui prétend, qui ſe pique.* There are many pretenders to this place, *Il y a bien des prétendans à cette place.* The greateſt pretenders to publick liberty became the greateſt tyrants themſelves, *Ceux qui ſe piquoient le plus d'être les défenſeurs de la liberté, en ſont devenus les plus violens oppreſſeurs.*

PRETENDINGLY (prĭ--tĕn'd'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [preſumptuouſly] *Préſomptueuſement.*

PRETENDINGNESS (prĭ-tĕn'd'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [arrogance, conceit] *Suffiſance*, f. *vanité*, f. *orgueil*, m.

PRETENSION (prĭ-tĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [claim] *Prétention*, f. Men indulge thoſe opinions that favour their pretenſions, *Nous ſommes toujours de l'avis qui favoriſe nos prétentions.*

PRETENSION. V. PRETEXT.

PRETER, *ſ. & adj.* [paſt] *Prétérit*, m.

PRETERIMPERFECT (prĭ'-tĕr-ĭm'-pĕr'-fĕkt), *ſ.* [in Gram. the tenſe not perfectly paſt] *Le prétérit imparfait, l'imparfait.*

PRETERIT (prĭ'-tĕr-ĭte), *adj.* [in Gram. paſt] *Paſſé.* The preterit tenſe, *Le temps paſſé*, ou *le prétérit, le parfait.*

PRETERITION (prĭ-tĕr-ĭch'-eŭne), *and* PRETERITNESS (prĭ'-tĕr-ĭt-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being paſt] *Etat de ce qui eſt paſſé; prétérition*, f. terme didactique; *omiſſion*, ou *par négligence* ou *par affectation*, f.

PRETERLAPSED (prĭ-tĕr-lăpſ't'), *adj.* [paſt and gone] *Paſſé, écoulé*, en parlant du temps.

PRETERLEGAL (prĭ'-tĕr-li'-găl), *adj.* [not agreeable to law] *Illégal, contraire à la loi.*

PRETERMISSION (prĭ-tĕr-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of omitting] *Omiſſion*, f. *négligence*, f.

PRETERMISSION [a figure in Rhetoric; Preterition] *Pretermiſſion*, f. *prétérition*, f.

To PRETERMIT (prĭ-tĕr-mĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to paſs by] *Omettre, paſſer, négliger.*

PRETERMITTED (prĭ-tĕr-mĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Omis, paſſé, négligé.*

PRETERNATURAL (prĭ-tĕr-năt'-ïoŭ-răl), *adj.* [beſide nature] *Surnaturel, contre le cours ordinaire de la nature, extraordinaire.*

PRETERNATURALLY (prĭ-tĕr-năt'-ïoŭ-răl-é), *adv.* [beſide nature] *Surnaturellement, d'une maniere ſurnaturelle.*

PRETERNATURALNESS (prĭ-tĕr-năt'-ïoŭ-răl-nĕce), *ſ.* [manner or quality beſide nature] *Manière* ou *qualité ſurnaturelle.*

PRETERPERFECT (prĭ-tĕr-pĕr'-fĕkt), *adj.* [in Gram abſolutely paſt] *Abſolument paſſé.* The preterperfect tenſe, *Le prétérit parfait.*

PRETERPLUPERFECT (prĭ-tĕr-plïou'-pĕr-fĕkt), *adj.* [in Gram.] *Plus que paſſé, plus que parfait.* The preterpluperfect tenſe, *Le prétérit plus que parfait, le plus que parfait.*

PRETEXT (prĭ-tĕkſte'), *ſ.* [pretence, falſe allegation] *Prétexte*, m. *couleur*, f. *ombre*, m. *fauſſe raiſon.*

PRETEXTA (prĭ-tĕk'-ſtă), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. a long white gown, having a border of purple at the bottom] *Pretexte*, f. *la robe prétexte.*

PRETOR (prĭ'-tŏr), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. Lord Chief Juſtice] *Préteur*, m. ſignifie à préſent, *Maire*, m The pretor's houſe, *Le prétoire, l'hôtel du préteur*, m.

PRETORIAN (prĭ-tô'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [exerciſed by the pretor] *Prétorien, de Préteur.*

Pretorian guards (the ſoldiers of the Emperor's guard), *La garde prétorienne.*

PRETORSHIP (prĭ'-tŏr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the charge of pretor] *Préture*, f. *charge* ou *dignité de préteur*, f. f.

PRETTILY (prĕt'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a pretty manner, neatly] *Joliment.*

PRETTINESS (prĕt'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [beauty without dignity; elegance] *Beauté*, f. *élégance*, f. *gentilleſſe*, f. *agrément*, m.

PRETTY (prĕt'-é), *adj.* [neat, elegant] *Joli, gentil, mignon, élégant,* ‖ *bellot.* She is not beautiful, but pretty, *Elle n'eſt pas belle, mais elle eſt jolie.* V. HANDSOME.

‡ PRETTY [ironically] *Joli, beau, plaiſant, admirable.* A pretty fellow, indeed, *Un fort joli garçon, en vérité!*

‡ PRETTY [ſmall] *Petit, quelque.* Some pretty company, *Quelque petite compagnie.* For a pretty while, *Pendant quelque temps.*

PRETTY, *adv.* [in ſome degree] *Un peu, aſſez, paſſablement*; *là, là*; *raiſonnablement.* Pretty fair, *Un peu joli, paſſablement beau.* Pretty well, *Aſſez bien.* Pretty near, *A peu près, à peu de choſe près, environ.* Pretty long, ‖ *Longuet.*

To PREVAIL (prĭ vele), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to have or to gain the ſuperiority] *Prévaloir, l'emporter, avoir l'avantage, dominer, maîtriſer.* Paſſion prevails upon, on, over or againſt reaſon, *La paſſion l'emporte ſur la raiſon*: and reaſon ought to prevail over paſſion, *& la raiſon devroit maîtriſer la paſſion.* To prevail with, *Fléchir* ‡ *chevir de.*

To PREVAIL [to have power or influence] *Avoir de l'aſcendant, du pouvoir, de l'empire; gagner, obtenir.* Gold and ſilver cannot prevail with or upon him, *L'or & l'argent n'ont aucun pouvoir ſur lui.* To prevail upon one by entreaties or bribes, *Gagner quelqu'un par ſes prières, le corrompre par ſes préſens.* I prevailed with him for that place, *J'ai obtenu cette place de lui.*

To PREVAIL [to perſuade, to induce] *Engager, porter, perſuader, diſpoſer.* He has prevailed on me to come, *Il m'a perſuadé de venir, il m'a engagé à venir.*

To PREVAIL [one's ſelf of all advantages] *v. recip. Prendre toutes ſes précautions.*

PREVAILED (prĭ-vél'd'), with, on, or upon, *part. adj. Gagné, engagé, perſuadé, porté, diſpoſé.* Eaſy to be prevailed upon, *Facile à gagner.*

PREVAILING (prĭ-vé'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* V. PREVALENT.

PREVAILMENT (prĭ-vél'-mĕn'te), PREVALENCE (prĕv'-ă-lĕn'ce), *and* PREVALENCY (prĕv'-ă-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [influence, predominance] *Force*, f. *efficace*, f, *pouvoir*, m. *influence*, f. *empire*, m. *aſcendant*, m. *ſupériorité*, f. *prépondérance*, f.

PREVALENT (prĕv'-ă-lĕn'te), *adj.* [predominant, having moſt influence, victorious] *Dominant, ſupérieur, puiſſant, efficace, victorieux.*

PREVALENTLY (prĕv'-ă-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [powerfully, forcibly] *Puiſſamment, efficacement, fortement.*

To PREVARICATE (prĭ-văr'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cavil, to quibble, to ſhuffle] *Prévariquer, uſer de colluſion, être d'intelligence avec la partie adverſe, trahir la cauſe qu'on eſt obligé de défendre.*

PREVARICATION (prĭ-văr'-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſhuffle, cavil] *Prévarication*, f. *manquement contre le devoir de ſa charge*, m. *trahiſon faite à la cauſe qu'on eſt obligé de défendre*, f.

PREVARICATOR (prĭ-văr'-ĭ-ké-teŭr), *ſ.* [a caviller, a ſhuffler] *Prévaricateur*, m.

☞‡ PREVARICATOR at Cambridge [the ſame as *Terræ filius* in Oxford] *On donne ce nom à Cambridge à un maître-ès-arts chargé de faire une harangue ſatirique dans le temps de la licence.*

To PREVENE (prĭ-vine'), *v. a.* [to hinder] *Empêcher, prévenir.*

PREVENIENT (prĭ-vi'-nĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [preceeding, going before, preventive] *Précédent, qui prévient, prévenant.*

‡ To PREVENT (prĭ-vĕn'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go or come before] *Prévenir, précéder, arriver devant, venir* ou *aller le premier, frayer le chemin, prendre les devants.*

‡ To PREVENT [to be before-hand with one, to get the ſtart of him] *Prévenir, être le premier à faire ce qu'un autre vouloit faire.* He prevented me by doing every kind of good office, *Il m'a prévenu par toutes ſortes de bons offices.*

‡ To PREVENT [to anticipate] *Prévenir, anticiper, aller au devant.* In extraordinary men wiſdom prevents their years, *Dans les hommes extraordinaires la ſageſſe prévient l'âge.*

‡ To PREVENT [to pre-puſſeſs, to pre-occupy] *Prévenir, pré-occuper.* I am glad that ſomebody will prevent him in my behalf before I ſpeak to him, *Je ſuis bien aiſe que quelqu'un le prévienne en ma faveur, avant que je lui parle.*

To PREVENT [to obviate, to obſtruct, V. To HINDER] *Prévenir, obvier, empêcher.* To prevent evil, *Prévenir* ou *empêcher le mal.* To prevent this misfortune, *Pour obvier à ce malheur.* An accident prevented me from going out, *Un accident m'empêcha de ſortir.*

PREVENTED (prĭ-vĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Prévenu.*

PREVENTER (prĭ-vĕn't'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that goes before; hinderer, obſtructer] *Quelqu'un qui va devant, qui empêche.*

PREVENTER [at Sea; an additional rope] *Fauſſe manœuvre*, f. Preventer-brace, *Faux bras*, m. Preventer-ſhrouds, *Haubans de fortune* ou *faux-haubans*, m. pl. Preventer-ſtay, *Faux étai*, m.

PREVENTION (prĭ-vĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [prepoſſeſſion] *Prévention*, f. *préoccupation*, f.

PREVENTION [the act of going before] *L'action de prévenir, de prévenir* ou *anticiper.*

PREVENTIONAL (prĭ-vĕn'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj.* [tending to prevention] *Qui tend à prévenir.*

PREVENTIVE (prĭ-vĕn't'-ĭv'), *adj.* [preſervative, tending to hinder] *Qui prévient, qui empêche; de précaution.* Phyſick is curative or preventive of diſeaſes, *La médecine guérit ou prévient les maladies.* Preventive meaſures, *Meſures de précaution*, ou *priſes par précaution.*

PREVENTIVE, *ſ.* [a preſervative, an antidote] *Préſervatif*, m. *antidote*, m.

PREVENTIVELY (prĭ-vĕn't'-ĭv'-lé), *adv. De manière à prévenir.*

PREVIDENCE (prĭĕv'-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [a foreſeeing] *Prévoyance*, f.

PREVIOUS (prĭ'-vĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [antecedent, going before, priur] *Préliminaire, préalable, antérieur.*

PREVIOUSLY (prĭ'-vĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [before-hand, antecedently] *Préalablement, par avance, au préalable, avant toutes choſes, antécédemment.*

PREVIOUSNESS (prĭ'-vĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [antecedence] *Antériorité*, f.

PREVISION (prĭ-vĭ)'-eŭne), *ſ.* [foreſight] *Prévoſion*, f.

PREY (prĕ), *ſ.* [ſomething to be ſeized, to be devoured] *Proie*, f *rapine*, f. *butin*, m. An animal of prey is one that lives un other animals, *Une bête de proie eſt celle qui ſe nourrit de la chair des autres animaux.*

* He became the prey of his enemies, *Il fut la proie de ſes ennemis.*

*‡ He makes a prey of me, *Il butine toujours ſur moi, il me pille.*

To PREY, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to feed by violence; to plunder, to rob] *Dévorer; butiner, piller*; au figuré, *miner, ruiner.* Some beaſts prey upon their own kind, *Il y a des eſpèces d'animaux qui s'entre-dévorent*, ou *s'entre-mangent.*

* His love preys upon his life, *Sa paſſion mine ſa ſanté.*

PREYED (prĕ'd'), upon, *part. adj. Dévoré, butiné, pillé.*

PREYER (prĕ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who preys] *Celui qui dévore, qui butine, qui pille; un voleur.*

PRIAMUS (prĭăĭ'-ă-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Laomedon and king of Troy] *Priam*, m.

PRIAPEIA,

PRIAPEIA, *f.* [in Poetry; obſcene pieces, epigrams, &c.] *Priapée*, f.

PRIAPISM (prī'-ă-pĭzme), *ſ.* [a preternatural erection of the yard] *Priapiſme*, m.

PRIAPOLITHUS, *ſ.* [a ſtone found near Civita in Italy] *Priapolite*, m.

PRIAPUS (prī'-ă-pŭs), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Bacchus and Venus, and god of gardens and debauchery *Priape*, m.

Priapus marinus [a peculiar ſpecies of canalis or tubulus marinus], *Priape de mer*, m.

PRICE (prīce), *ſ.* [value, eſtimation; rate; reward] *Prix*, m. *valeur*, f. *taux*, m. *récompenſe*, f. *embleme*. A thing of great price, *Une choſe de grand prix*. To ſell under price, *Vendre à vil prix, au deſſous de la valeur*. To ſet a price upon a man's head, *Mettre la tête d'un homme à prix*. The market-price, *Le prix courant, le cours du marché*. A fair price, *Un juſte prix, un prix réglé*. The price of exchange, *Agio*, or *Agiot*, m.

PRICK (prĭk), *ſ.* [a ſharp, ſlender inſtrument] *Une pointe, un inſtrument pointu*.

PRICK [a puncture] *Piquure*, f. au figuré, *remords de conſcience*, m. *lyndereſe*, f.

PRICK [a ſpot or mark at which archers aim] *But*, m. *Blanc*, m.

PRICK [the print of a hare in the ground] *La trace d'un lièvre*.

To PRICK, -ING, -ED (prĭk't), *v. a.* [to pierce with a point] *Piquer, percer, mettre en perce*. To prick again, *Repiquer*. To prick with a needle, *Piquer avec une aiguille*. To prick with the point of a ſword, *Pointer*. To prick a caſk of wine, *Siffler une barrique de vin en perce*.

To PRICK [to nominate by a puncture or mark] *Piquer, marquer le nom, nommer, choiſir en piquant le nom*. To prick the chart (in Sea-language), *Pointer la carte*. To prick the ſails, *Recoudre les voiles (dans l'entre-deux de chaque couture, lorſqu'elles ſont vieilles)*.

To PRICK a ſong, a tune, *Noter une chanſon, un air*. To prick down the notes in a muſick book, *Noter un livre de muſique*. To prick an organ barrel, *Pointer un cylindre*.

To PRICK a card, *Larder une carte, la mettre dans le jeu entre les autres*.

To PRICK a horſe to the quick, in he ſhoeing, *Enclouer un cheval, toucher le vif*.

To PRICK [to pierce with remorſe] *Poindre, cauſer des remords, faire une peine cuiſante*.

* To PRICK ON or FORWARD [to incite] *Piquer, aiguillonner, pouſſer, exciter, encourager*.

To PRICK OUT (among Gardeners), *Repiquer*.

To PRICK UP [to erect with an acuminated point] *Dreſſer*. To prick up one's ears, *Dreſſer les oreilles*; au figuré, *écouter avec attention*.

PRICKED (prĭk't), *part. adj. Piqué, percé*, &c. V. To PRICK.

PRICKER (prĭk'-eŏr), *ſ.* [an awl] *Une alène*.

PRICKER [a huntſman on horſeback] *Un piqueur*.

PRICKET (prĭk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a buck in his ſecond year] *Daguet*, m. jeune cerf ou daim qui a un an accompli.

PRICKET [a rough, brown garden-baſket, made of willow-twigs] *Un hottereau*.

PRICKING (prĭk'-in'gne), *ſ.* [from To Prick] *Piquûre*, f. *l'action de piquer*, f.

PRICKINGS (prĭk'-ĭn'gnz), *ſ. pl.* [ſenſations like a foot aſleep, cauſed by ſharp humours in the body] *Pico emens*, m. pl.

PRICKLE (prĭk'-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall, ſharp point] *Piquant*, m. *pointe*, f. *épine*, f. Prickles of a porcupine, of thorns, *Les piquans d'un porc-épic, des ronces*, &c.

PRICKLE-BACK (prĭk'-kl' băk), *ſ.* [ſtickle-back, banſtickle; a ſmall river-fiſh] *Epinoche*, f.

PRICKLINESS (prĭk'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [fullneſs of ſharp points] *La qualité de ce qui eſt plein de piquans ou d'épines*.

§ PRICK-LOUSE (prĭk'-lăoŭce), *ſ.* [a nick-name of contempt for a taylor] § *Tailleur*, m. ſobriquet, t. de mépris.

PRICKLY (prĭk'-e), *ſ.* [full of prickles] *Plein de piquans, de pointes*, ou d'épines.

PRICK-MADAM (prĭk'-mă dăme), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of houſeleek] *Sorte de joubarbe*.

‡ PRICK-SONG, (prĭk'-sŏn'gne), *ſ.* [ſong ſet to muſick] *Chanſon notée*.

‡ PRICKT (prĭk't), V. PRICKED.

PRICKWOOD (prĭk'-oŏcŭd), *ſ.* [Bot. Evonimus, ſpindle-tree; a ſhrub fit for hedges] *Fuſain*, m. *bonnet de prêtre*, m.

PRIDE (prīde), *ſ.* [inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem] *Orgueil*, m. *vanité*, f. *préſomption*, f. *faſte*, m. *ſuffiſance*, f. *arrogance*, f. *inſolence*, f. A ſottiſh pride, *Une ſotte vanité*. To take a pride in a thing, *Tirer vanité d'une choſe, ſe piquer d'une choſe*.

¶ Pride, *Orgueil*; arrogance, *arrogance*; vanity, *vanité*; preſumption, *préſomption*; haughtineſs, *hauteur* (ſynon.): *Pride* is inordinate ſelf eſteem; *arrogance* is *pride* attended with contempt of others; *vanity* is ſelf-eſteem for ſome trifling advantage; *preſumption*, a blind confidence in ourſelves; *haughtineſs*, a proud and inſolent carriage and behaviour. *Pride* is bred in the heart, and diſcovers itſelf by *haughtineſs* of deportment and *arrogance* of ſpeech; *vanity* would engroſs all the attention of others; and *preſumption* fondly imagines it has power to do every thing. The greateſt pain we can give the *proud* and *haughty* man, is by laying his defects before his eyes: we cannot hurt the *arrogant* ſo much, as by ſilent contempt; we cannot mortify a *vain* man more than by paying no attention to thoſe qualities he prides himſelf in; in order to confound the *preſumptuous*, we need only deſire him to put his vain deſigns into execution.

PRIDE [generous elevation of heart] *Fierté*, f. The noble pride of conſcious virtue, *La noble fierté qu'inſpire le ſentiment de la vertu*.

PRIDE [the ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male] *Le rut* des animaux.

To PRIDE oneſelf, *v. recipr.* [to rate himſelf high] *Se glorifier, ſe piquer, tirer vanité, ſe faire gloire, faire trophée*. They pride themſelves in their wealth, *Ils ſe glorifient de leurs richeſſes*.

PRIDE-GAVEL, *ſ. Droit que l'on paie au ſeigneur du fief pour la pêche des lamproies dans la Saverne*, m.

‡ PRIE. V. PRIVET.

PRIER (prāĭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who pries] *Celui qui épie; un eſpion*.

PRIEST (prīſte), *ſ.* [one who officiates in ſacred offices] *Un prêtre, un ſacrificateur, un miniſtre des autels*. The prieſts and Levites, *Les prêtres & les Lévites*. To be ordained a prieſt, *Etre ordonné prêtre, prendre l'ordre de prêtriſe*. A poor beggarly prieſt, *Capelan*, m. V. CLERGYMAN.

PRIESTCRAFT (prīſt'-krăft), *ſ.* [religious frauds] *Supercherie de prêtre*, f. *fraude pieuſe*.

PRIESTESS (prīſt'-ĕce), *ſ.* [a woman prieſt] *Une prêtreſſe*.

PRIESTHOOD (prīſt'-hoŭde), *ſ.* [the office and character of a prieſt] *Prêtriſe*, f. *ſacrificature*, f. *pontificat*, m.

PRIESTLINESS (prīſt'-lī-nĕce), *ſ.* [appearance of a prieſt] *Air* ou *manière de prêtre*, m. f.

PRIESTLY (prīſt'-lé), *adv.* [belonging to a prieſt, ſacerdotal] *Sacerdotal, de prêtre, pontifical*. The prieſtly habit, *Les habits ſacerdotaux*.

PRIEST-RIDDEN (prīſt'-rĭd-d'n), *adj.* [managed or governed by prieſts] *Qui ſe laiſſe gouverner par les prêtres*.

PRIEST'S-PINTLE (prīſt's'-pĭn-tl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Satyrium, wake-robin; an aphrodiſiac plant] *Satyrion*, m.

PRIG (prĭgue), *ſ.* [a pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow] *Un impertinent, un friquet, un faquin un fat*, ‖ *un chibrius, un fot*.

To PRIG, *v. a.* [to filch] *Tripotter, eſcamoter*.

PRILL (prĭl), *or* BRILL, *ſ.* [a britt or a turbot] *Turbot*, m.

PRIM (prime), *adj.* [formal, affectedly nice] *Affecté, precieux, turlupin*.

PRIM, [part of a bell upon which the clapper ſtrikes, a pinch or paunch] *Panſe*, f.

To PRIM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to deck up preciſely, to affect nicety] *Parer, orner avec affectation; minauder, affecter un air précieux*, ou *une délicateſſe recherchée*.

PRIMACY (prāĭ'-mă-cé), *ſ.* [a primate's dignity] *Primatie*, f. *dignité de primat*, f.

PRIMÆ VIÆ (prāĭ'-mī-vă-i), *ſ. pl.* [in Med. the firſt paſſages of the chyle] *Premières voies*, f. pl.

PRIMAGE (prāĭm'-édje), *ſ.* [the freight of a ſhip] *Le fret* d'un vaiſſeau.

‡ PRIMAL (prāĭ'-măl), V. PRIME, *adj.*

PRIMARILY (prāĭ'-mă rĭ-lé), *adv.* [originally; in the firſt place] *Primitivement; en premier lieu; ſur-tout, principalement*.

PRIMARINESS (prāĭ'-mă rī-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being firſt] *Primauté*, f.

PRIMARY (prāĭ'-mă-ré), *adj.* [firſt, original; chief, principal] *Premier; primitif; principal, primaire*. Primary matter, *Matière premiere*. The ſix primary planets, *Les ſix planètes principales*.

¶ Primary, *primaire, premier*; primitive, *primitif* (ſynon.): The firſt implies the height in rank or dignity; the ſecond, in antiquity; thus we ſay; the *primary* planets, to diſtinguiſh them from their ſatellites; *primary* affections (in ſcholaſtic ſenſe) in oppoſition to thoſe derived from them; we ſay the *primitive* church; *primitive* hoſpitality, manners, &c.

PRIMATE (prāĭ'-mēte), *ſ.* [the chief eccleſiaſtick] *Primat*, m. *métropolitain*, m. *le premier archevêque*.

PRIMATE-SHIP (prāĭ'-māt-chĭp), *ſ.* [the dignity of a primate] *Primatie*, f.

PRIME (prāĭme), *adj.* [early, blooming; principal, firſt, original] *Qui eſt dans ſa primeur; fleuri, premier, principal, grand, inſigne; primitif*. Prime Miniſter, *Premier Miniſtre*.

PRIME, *ſ.* [the firſt part of the day; the ſpring; the beginning, the beſt part] *Le matin, le printemps*; au figuré, *le commencement, la primeur, la fleur, l'élite*, f. *ce qu'il y a de meilleur*. At evening and at prime. *Le ſoir & le matin*. An endleſs prime, *Un printemps éternel*.

* The prime of the nobility, of the age, *La fleur* ou *l'élite de la nobleſſe, le printemps* ou *la fleur de l'âge*. In the very prime of the world, *Au commencement, dès le commencement du monde*. The prime of the moon, *La nouvelle lune*.

PRIME [the firſt canonical hour] *Prime*, f. la premiere des heures canoniales.

PRIME [in Arithmetick] *Prime*, f. terme d'Arithmétique.

PRIME of a gun, *L'amorce d'une arme à feu*, f.

PRIME [carob, the 24th of a grain] *Carobe*, f.

PRIME-PRINT, V. PRIVET.

To PRIME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in the firſt powder] *Amorcer, mettre l'amorce* à une arme à feu; *amorcer* (une pompe).

To PRIME [to lay the firſt colours on in painting] *Préparer, mettre la première couleur à la toile d'un tableau, abreuver; mettre la première couche*.

PRIMED (prāĭm'd), *part. adj. Amorcé*; ou bien *préparé*, en parlant de la toile d'un tableau.

PRIMELY (prāĭme'-lé), *adv.* [in the firſt place; originally] *Premièrement, en premier lieu; primitivement*.

PRIMENESS (prāĭme'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being firſt; excellence] *Primauté*, f. *excellence*, f.

PRIMER (prāĭ'-meŏr), *ſ.* [a popiſh prayer-book] *Heures*, f. pl. livre de prières parmi les Catholiques.

PRIMER,

PRIMER [a horn-book in which children are taught to read] *Un alphabet, une croix de par Dieu, un a b c.*

LONG-PRIMER, *s.* [a sort of printing-letter] *Petit romain* The great-primer, *Le gros romain.*

PRIMERO (prăï-mi'-rô), *s.* [a game at cards] *Prime, f.*

PRIMEVAL (prăï-mi'-văl), *and* PRIMEVOUS (prăï-mi'-veŭce), *adj.* [first, original] *Premier, primitif.* The primeval ages of the church. *Les premiers siècles de l'Eglise.*

PRIMIER, *adj* V. FIRST. Primier seisin, *Première saisine* ou *possession*, f. terme de Pratique.

PRIMIGENIA (prăï-mï-dji'-nï-ă), PRIVATA (prï-vé'-tă), *and* PROPRIA (prô'-prï-ă), *s.* [Mythol. titles of Fortuna] *Primigenia, Privata, & Propria*, f.

PRIMIGENIOUS. V. PRIMOGENIAL.

PRIMING (prăï'-mïn'gue), *s.* [among Painters; laying on the first colour] *Impression*, f.

PRIMING-HORN, *s.* [a powder case or horn] *Instrument de corne à mettre le pulverin*, ou *l'amorce.*

PRIMING-IRON, *or* Priming-wire, *s.* [used in priming great guns] *Dégorgeoir*, m. *touche*, f.

PRIMITIAL (prï-mïch'-ăl), *adj.* [of the first production] *Des prémices, qui concerne les prémices.*

PRIMITIVE (prïn'-ï-tïv), *adj.* [original, not derived; ancient, V. PRIMARY] *Primitif, premier.* A primitive word, *Un mot primitif.* The primitive church, *La primitive église.*

PRIMITIVE, *s.* [in Gram. too] *Primitif*, m.

PRIMITIVELY (prïn'-ï-tïv'-lé), *adv.* [originally, at first] *Primitivement, au commencement.*

PRIMITIVENESS (prïn'-ï-tïv'-nëce), *s.* [antiquity] *Ancienneté, f. antiquité*, f.

PRIMNESS (prïn'-nëce), *s.* [affected formality] *Affeterie*, f.

PRIMOGENIAL (prăï-mô-dji'-nï-ăl), *adj.* [first born; elemental, primary] V. PRIMORDIAL, *adj.*

PRIMOGENITURE (prăï-mô-djën'-ï-tïeŭre), *s.* [eldership, seniority] *Aînesse*, f. *primogéniture*, f.

PRIMORDIAL (prăï-mor'-dï-ăl), *s* [origin] *Origine*, f.

PRIMORDIAL, *adj.* [original] *Primordial, primitif.*

PRIMORDIAN (prăï-mor'-dï-ăn), *s.* V. PLUM.

PRIMORDIATE (prăï-mor'-dï-éte), *adj.* V. PRIMORDIAL.

PRIMROSE (prïm'-rôze), *s.* [Bot. Primula veris, an early flower] *Prime-vère*, f. *primevère, perce neige*, f.

PRIMUM MOBILE (prăï'-meŭme mô'-bï-lé), *s.* [the first mover] *Premier mobile.*

PRINCE (prïnce), *s* [a sovereign, a chief ruler] *Prince*, m. *souverain*, m. *monarque*, m. Petty prince (in contempt), *Principicule, Principion*, m.

PRINCE [the son of a king, one descended of kings] *Un prince.* The prince of Wales, *Le prince de Galles*, titre affecté au fils aîné du roi d'Angleterre

* PRINCE [the chief, the first, the most excellent] *Le prince, le premier, le plus excellent.* Aristotle, the prince of philosophers, *Aristote, le prince des philosophes.*

PRINCE [the smallest sort of butterflies whose wings are spotted with silver] *Prince*, m.

PRINCEDOM (prïn'ce'-dŭme), *s.* [the rank, estate, or power of a prince] *Principauté*, f.

PRINCELIKE (prïn'ce'-lïke), *and* PRINCELY (prïn'ce'-lé), *adj.* [suiting a prince] *De prince, digne d'un prince, royal.* A princely look, *Un air de prince.* The wrong he did me were nothing princelike, *Le tort qu'il m'a fait n'est rien moins que digne d'un prince.* He has a princely soul, *Il a l'âme royale.*

PRINCELINESS (prïn'ce'-lï-nëce), *s.* [the state, manner, or dignity of a prince] *Rang*, m. *département*, m ou *dignité d'un prince*, f.

PRINCELY (prïn'ce'-lé), *s.* [in a princelike manner] *En prince, royalement.*

PRINCES-FEATHER (prïn'-cïz-fëtzh'-eür), *s.* [Bot. Amaranth, a rofaceous flower] *Amaranthe*, f. *passevelours*, m. *queue de renard*, f.

PRINCESS (prïn'-cëce), *s.* [a sovereign Lady, the daughter of a king] *Princesse*, f.

PRINCESS [a fish so called near Amboyna] *Princesse*, f. ou *poisson-princesse*, m.

PRINCIPAL (prïn'-ci-păl), *adj.* [chief, capital] *Principal, capital, premier, le plus considérable.* Principal rafters, *or* a pair of principals (among Carpenters), *Arbalétriers*, m. pl.

PRINCIPAL, *s.* [a head, a chief] *Principal*, m. *chef*, m. The principal of a college, *Le principal d'un collége.*

PRINCIPAL [one primarily engaged] *Partie principale.* We are not principals, but auxiliaries in this war, *Nous ne sommes pas parties principales, mais seulement auxiliaires dans cette guerre.* A principal in a bond, *La partie principale dans une obligation ou cautionnement.*

PRINCIPAL [a capital sum of money borrowed or placed out at interest] *Le principal, le capital.*

PRINCIPAL [in an organ] *Doublette*, f.

PRINCIPALITY (prïn'-cï-păl'-ï-té), *s.* [the dignity or sovereignty of a prince] *Principauté, f. souveraineté*, f.

PRINCIPALLY (prïn'-cï-păl-é), *adv.* [chiefly] *Principalement.*

PRINCIPALNESS (prïn'-cï-păl-nëce), *s.* [the state of being principal] *Etat* ou *qualité de ce qui est principal.*

PRINCIPIATION (prïn'-cïp-ï-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the reducing a thing into its constituent or elementary parts] *Analyse*, f.

PRINCIPLE (prïn'-cï-pl'), *s.* [element, constituent part] *Principe*, m. *élément*, m. Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple principle, *Les philosophes modernes regardent la matière comme un simple principe* ou *élément.*

PRINCIPLE [original cause] *Principe*, m. *cause*, f. *première source, origine*, f.

PRINCIPLE [fundamental truth; rule; tenet] *Principe*, m. *vérité fondamentale, règle*, f. *maxime*, f *fondement*, m. Principles of an art or science, *Les principes d'un art ou d'une science.* To have honest and good principles, *Avoir des principes d'honneur & de probité.* That's my principle, *C'est là ma maxime.*

PRINCIPLE [ground of action, motive] *Principe*, m. *motif*, m. Out of a principle of vanity, *Par un motif de vanité*, ou *un principe d'orgueil.* From another principle, *D'ailleurs.*

¶ Principle, *principe*; tenet, *opinion*; motive, *motif* (syn.); *Principle* implies the sentiments and morals; *tenet*, the particular doctrines and opinions on which *principle* is founded; *motive*, the impulse which urges to action. Thus, we say; his *principles* are excellent; although some *tenets* which he holds are not quite defensible; yet 'tis certain his *motives* for writing on that side of the question are free from vice or interest

To PRINCIPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to establish or fix in any tenet] *Donner des principes, instruire, former.* To principle one well, *Donner de bons principes à quelqu'un.*

PRINCIPLED (prïn'-cï-pl'd), *part. adj. Qui a des principes.* Ill principled, *Qui a de mauvais principes.* Unprincipled, *Sans principes.*

PRINCOCK, *and* PRINCOX (prïn'-kŏks), *s.* [a coxcomb] *Un fat, un homme vain, qui a de l'affectation dans ses habits, dans ses manières*, ou *dans ses expressions*; *un étourneau, un* ‖ *étourdeau.*

To PRINK (prïn'gke), *v. a.* V. To PRANK.

PRINT (prïn'te), *s.* [mark or form made by impression] *Marque*, f. *empreinte*, f. *trace*, f. au propre & au figuré. Which leaves no print of its passage, *Qui ne laisse point de marque* ou *de trace de son passage.*

* There are every where prints of his goodness, *Il y a partout des marques de sa bonté.*

PRINT [cut or figure] *Estampe*, f. *gravure*, f.

PRINT [the form, size, arrangement of the types used in printing books, the state of being published by the printer] *Lettre*, f. *caractère* d impression, m. *impression*, f. A fine delicate print, *Un beau caractère, une belle impression.* A book out of print, *Un livre dont l'édition est épuisée* ou *vendue.* To put one in print, *Imprimer l'ouvrage de quelqu'un.* To come out in print, *Etre imprimé.* I have seen his name in print, *J'ai vu son nom imprimé.*

* To do a thing in print, *Faire une chose proprement.* To set one's clothes in print, *Etre affecté dans sa parure.*

To PRINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark by pressing any thing upon another, to impress] *Imprimer.* To print a book, a cut, or stuff, *Imprimer un livre, une estampe, une étoffe.*

To print the paper [among playing-card makers] *Mouler le papier.*

PRINTED (prïn'-tëd), *part. adj. Imprimé.* To cause to be printed, *Faire imprimer.*

PRINTER (prïn'-teür), *s.* [one who prints] *Imprimeur*, m. Printer to the king, *Imprimeur du Roi.*

Counter-plate printer (in the printing of Calicos), *Imprimeur-rentreur*, m.

PRINTING (prïn'-tïn'gue), *s.* [from To Print] *Impression*, f. *l'action d'imprimer*, f. A printing-press, *Presse*, f.

PRINTING [the art of printing] *Imprimerie*, f.

PRINTLESS (prïn't'-lëce), *adj.* [which leaves no impression] *Qui ne laisse point de marque* ou *de trace.*

PRIOR (prăï'-eür), *adj* [former] *Antérieur, précédent, premier.* We have a prior obligation to the commands of God, *Nous avons une obligation antérieure de suivre les commandemens de Dieu.*

PRIOR, *s.* [the head of a convent of monks] *Prieur*, m. *le premier d'un couvent*; ou *le chef d'un prieuré.*

PRIORESS (prăï'-eür-ëce), *s.* [a lady superior of a convent of nuns] *La prieure d'une couvent de nonnes.*

PRIORITY (prăï'-eür-ï-té), *s.* [the state of being first, precedence in time] *Priorité*, f. *antériorité*, f.

PRIORITY, *s.* [precedence in place] *Primauté*, m.

PRIORSHIP (prăï'-eür-chïp), *s.* [the dignity of prior or prioress] *Dignité de prieur*, ou *de prieure*, f.

PRIORY (prăï'-eür-é), *s.* [a convent, in dignity below an abbey] *Un prieuré.*

PRISAGE. V. BUTLERAGE.

PRISM (prïzme), *s.* [an instrument of opticks] *Prisme*, m. A triangular or quadrangular prism, *Un prisme triangulaire* ou *quadrangulaire.*

PRISMATICAL (prïz-măt'-ï-kăl), *and* PRISMATICK (prïz-măt'-ïk), *adj.* [formed as a prism] *Qui a la forme d'une prisme.* If the mass of the earth was prismatick, *Si la terre avoit la forme d'un prisme . . .*

PRISMATICALLY (prïz-măt'-ï-kăl-é), *adv.* [in the form of a prism] *En forme de prisme.*

PRISMOID (prïzm'-ŏïd), *s.* [a body approaching to the form of a prism] *Un * prismoïde.*

PRISON (prïz'-z'n), *s.* [a gaol, a jail] *Une prison, geole*, f. The keeper of a prison, *Le geolier d'une prison, le concierge.* Escaping

out of prison, ‡ *Bris de prison.*

To PRISON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to shut up in hold, to imprison, to confine] *Emprisonner.*

PRISON-BARS (prĭz'-z'n-barz), *or* PRISON-BASE (prĭz'-z'n-bēce), *s.* [a kind of school-boy's play] *Les barres*, f. pl. To play at prison-bars, *Jouer aux barres.*

PRISONED (prĭz'-z'n'd), *part. adj. Emprisonné, mis en prison.*

PRISONER (prĭz'-z'n-ĕŭr), *s.* [one who is confined in a prison] *Un prisonnier*; signifie aussi *un criminel qu'on va exécuter.* The prisoner at the bar, *L'accusé.* The running after a prisoner, *Chasse-chaise*, f.

PRISON-HOUSE (prĭz'-z'n-hăŭce), *s* [jail, hold in which one is confined] *Prison*, f. *maison d'arrêt*, f.

PRISONMENT (prĭz'-z'n-mĕn'te), *s.* [confinement] *Emprisonnement*, m.

PRISTINA (prĭs'-tĭ-nă), *s* [a large town of Turkey, in Servia; lat. 42°-43 N. lon. 22°-5' E.] *Pristina*, m.

PRISTINE (prĭs'-tĭne), *adj.* [former] *Ancien, premier, qui a été auparavant.*

PRITHEE (prĭtzh'-ī), *by corruption for* I pray thee, *Je te prie.*

PRITTLE-PRATTLE (prĭt'-tl'-prăt'-tl'), *s.* [idle talk *or* prating] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m.

To PRITTLE-PRATTLE, *v. n.* [to prate, to chatter] *Jaser, causer, caqueter.*

PRIVACY (prăĭ'-vă-cé), *s.* [state of being secret, secrecy, retirement] *Secret*, m. *retraite*, f. *solitude*, f. With great privacy, *En secret.*

PRIVACY [*improperly for* Familiarity] *Privauté*, f. *familiarité*, f.

‡ PRIVADO (prăĭ'-vé-dô), *s.* [a secret friend] *Un ami intime, un confident.*

PRIVATE (prăĭ'-vĕte), *adj.* [secret, retired] *Privé, secret, retiré, particulier, dérobé, caché.* A private house, *Une maison privée.* A private place, *Un lieu secret ou retiré, une solitude.* A private friend, *Un ami particulier.* A private stair-case, *Un escalier dérobé.* To have a private conversation, ‖ *Parler cap à cap.*

PRIVATE [not publick, obscure] *Privé, particulier, domestique, à part, obscur.* A private man, *Une personne privée, un particulier.* A private chapel, *Une chapelle domestique.* To make a private purse, *Faire bourse à part.*

PRIVATE, *s.* [a secret message] *Message secret*, ou *caché.*

PRIVATE [a common soldier; *a military word*] *Un simple soldat.*

IN PRIVATE [secretly] *En secret, en particulier.*

PRIVATEER (prăĭ-vé-tĭre'), *s.* [a ship fitted out by private men to plunder enemies] *Un armateur, un* ‡ *capre: vaisseau armé en guerre*, ou *en course.*

To PRIVATEER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fit out ships against enemies] *Armer*, ou *aller en course.*

PRIVATEERING (prăĭ-ve-tĭr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Privateer] *L'action* ou *la profession d'aller en course.*

PRIVATELY (prăĭ'-vête-lé), *adv.* [secretly] *Secrettement, en secret, en particulier, solitairement.*

PRIVATENESS (prăĭ'-vête-nĕce), *s.* V. PRIVACY.

PRIVATION (prăĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *s.* [depriving; want] *Privation*, f. *action de priver*; *manque*, m. *besoin*, m.

PRIVATIVE (prĭv'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [causing *or* noting privation] *Privatif.*

PRIVATIVE, *s.* [in Gram. a particle prefixed to a word, to change it into a contrary sense as *in*, in incorrigible] *Particule privative, privatif*, m

PRIVATIVE, *s.* [that of which the essence is the absence of something] *Privation*, f.

PRIVATIVELY (prĭv'-ă-tĭv'-lé), *adv. Privativement.*

PRIVATIVENESS (prĭv'-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [notation of absence of something that should be present] *Qualité de ce qui est privatif*, f.

PRIVET (prĭv'-ĕte), *or* PRIME-PRINT, *s.* [Bot. Ligustrum, a shrub; the Italian privet, an ever-green shrub] *Trêne*, m. [Alhenna *or* Alcana] *Trêne d'Egypte*, m. *faux trêne des Indes & de Barbarie.* [Alaternus, an evergreen shrub] *Alaterne*, m.

PRIVET, *or* BARREN-PRIVET [Bot. Phillyrea folio ligustri, an ever-green shrub] *Filaria*, m.

PRIVILEGE (prĭv'-ĭ lédje), *s.* [peculiar advantage] *Privilége*, m. *immunité*, f. *prérogative*, f. *exemption*, f. *attribution*, f *bénéfice*, m. The privilege to inherit without being bound to pay the deceased's debts, *Bénéfice d'inventaire*, m. V. PREROGATIVE.

PRIVILEGE, *v. a.* [to accord *or* grant a privilege] *Privilégier, donner* ou *accorder un privilége.*

PRIVILEGED (prĭv'-ĭ lédj'd), *adj.* [invested with a privilege] *Privilégié, qui a quelque privilége* ou *immunité.* A privileged place, *Un lieu privilégié, un lieu de franchise.*

PRIVILY (prĭv'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* V. PRIVATELY.

PRIVITY (prĭv'-ĭ-té), *s.* [private communication; joint-knowledge, consciousness] *Confidence*, f. *participation*, f *connoissance*, f. *aveu*, m. I will tell you in privity what my mind is, *Je vous dirai en confidence quelle est ma pensée.* Without our privity, *Sans notre participation, sans notre aveu.*

PRIVITIES (prĭv'-ĭ-téz), *pl.* [the privy parts] *Les parties naturelles, secrettes*, ou *honteuses, génitoires*, m. pl.

PRIVY (prĭv'-é), *adj.* [private, not publick, assigned to secret uses, secret] *Privé, particulier, familier, caché, dérobé, secret.* The privy council, *Le conseil privé.* Privy counsellor, *Conseiller privé.* Privy-seal, *Le sceau privé*, ou *petit sceau.* The lord privy seal, *Le garde du petit sceau.* A privy-seal, *Ordonnance de comptant*, f. The king's privy-purse, *La cassette du roi.* The keeper of the privy-purse, *Le trésorier des menus.* The privy parts, *Les parties secrettes* ou *naturelles.* A privy chamber, *Un cabinet secret* ou *retiré.* Privy attempts, *Des menées sourdes*, f. *des intrigues cachées.* Privy-stairs, *Un escalier dérobé.*

PRIVY [conscious, admitted to participation] *Instruit*, m. *confident*, f. *qui sait, complice*, m. & f. *qui a participé.* Privy to a secret, *or* a crime, *Instruit, confident d'un secret, complice d'un crime.*

PRIVY, *s.* [necessary-house] *Le privé, les lieux*, m. *la garderobe*; *aisances*, f. pl. *commodités*, f. pl. *latrines*, f pl.

PRIVY [a retirement] *Retraite*, f.

PRIZAGE, *s.* [the share that belongs to the king out of prizes taken at sea] *Droit de prise*, m.

PRIZE (prăĭze), *s.* [something taken by adventure; plunder] *Prise*, f. *capture*, f. *butin*, m. *pillage*, m. He converted the prizes to his own use, *Il s'empara de tout le butin.*

PRIZE [reward gained by contest with competitors, *or* by any performance] *Prix*, m. To carry the prize, *Remporter le prix.*

To PRIZE, -ZING, -ZED, *v. a.* [to rate, to esteem, to value] *Priser, estimer, apprécier, mettre le prix, évaluer, faire beaucoup de cas.*

PRIZED (prăĭz'd), *part. adj. Prisé, estimé, apprécié, évalué, dont on fait beaucoup de cas*; *de prix.*

PRIZE-FIGHTER (prăĭze'-făĭ-teŭr), *s.* [one that fights publickly for a reward] *Un gladiateur.*

PRIZER (prăĭ'-zeŭr), *s.* [he that values] *Appréciateur*, m.

PRIZING (prăĭ'-zĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Prize] *Estimation*, f. *évaluation*, f. *appréciation*, f. *l'action de priser, d'estimer*, &c.

PRIZING [in Sea-language] *Prise*, f. *action d'établir un levier pour mouvoir un fardeau quelconque.*

† PRO (prô), *prep.* [for] *Pour.* Pro and con, *Pour & contre*, m.

PROA, *s* [a swift sailing vessel used in the South Seas] *Proa*, m. *Pros*, m.

PROBABILIORIST (prŏb-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-o-rĭste), *s.* [a person opposing the doctrine of probabilism, as the Jansenists did] *Probabiliorist*, m.

PROBABILISM (prŏb-ă-bĭl'-ĭzme), *s.* [doctrine of probable opinions] *Probabilisme*, m.

PROBABILIST (prŏb-ă-bĭl'-ĭste), *s.* [a person adhering to probabilism, i. e. holding, as the Jesuits did, that a man is not always obliged to take the more probable side] *Probabiliste*, m.

PROBABILITY (prŏb-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [likelihood, appearance of truth] *Probabilité*, f. *vraisemblance*, f. *apparence de vérité*, f.

PROBABLE (prŏb-ă-bl'), *adj.* [likely] *Probable, vraisemblable.*

PROBABLY (prŏb-ă-blé), *adv.* [likely] *Probablement, vraisemblablement, moralement.* Our constitution in church *or* state could not probably have been long preserved without such methods, *Sans ces moyens notre constitution, tant ecclesiastique que politique, n'auroit probablement pu se conserver long-temps.*

PROBAT (prô'-băte), *s.* [the proof of wills before the Ecclesiastical judges] *Vérification* des testamens, f.

PROBATION (prô-bé'-cheŭne), [proof, the act of proving] *Preuve*, f. *l'action de prouver.*

PROBATION [trial, examination; noviciate, in monasteries] *Epreuve*, f. *examen*, m. *essai*, m. *tentative*, f. *probation*, f. *noviciat*, m.

PROBATICA PISCINA, *s.* [in Jewish Antiquity] *La piscine probatique.*

PROBATIONARY (prô bé'-cheŭn-ă-té), *adj.* [serving for trial] *Qui sert d'épreuve*, ou *d'essai*; ou bien *pris à l'essai, donné par essai*; *probatoire*; *de concours.*

PROBATIONER (prô-bé'-cheŭn-ĕŭr), *s.* [one who is upon trial; a novice] *Un écolier qui fait sa tentative*; *un* ou *une novice* dans une maison religieuse.

PROBATIONERSHIP (prô-bé'-cheŭn-eŭr-chĭp), *s.* [noviciate] *Temps d'épreuve*, m. *noviciat*, m.

PROBATORY (prŏb'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [serving for trial] *Qui sert à éprouver, probatoire.*

PROBATUM EST (prô-bé'-teŭm-ĕste), *s.* [an expression added to the end of a recipe: it is tried, proved, infallible] *C'est un remède infaillible.*

PROBE (prôbe), *s.* [a slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds] *Une sonde, une éprouvette.*

PROBE-SCISSORS (prôbe'-cĭz-eŭrs), used to open wounds, *Sonde à ciseaux*, f. ou *ciseaux de sonde*, m pl.

To PROBE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to search] *Sonder* une plaie. While he gently probed the wound, *Tandis qu'il sondoit doucement la plaie.*

PROBED (prôb'd), *part. adj. Sondé.*

PROBITY (prŏb'-ĭ té), *s.* [honesty, sincerity] *Probité*, f. *honnêteté*, f. *vertu*, f. *intégrité de vie*, f. *rectitude*, f.

PROBLEM (prŏb'-lĕme), *s.* [a question proposed] *Problême*, m. *question problématique*, f.

PROBLEMATICAL (prŏb-lĭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [uncertain, unsettled, disputed] *Problématique.* No better arguments can be expected in a point problematical, *On ne peut guère attendre de meilleurs raisonnemens sur un point problématique.*

PROBLEMATICALLY (prŏb-lĭ-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [uncertainly] *Problématiquement.*

PROBOSCIS (prô-bŏs'-cĭce), *s.* [a snout, but more peculiarly the trunk of an elephant]

La trompe d'un éléphant ; proboscide, f. t. de Blason, & d'Hist. Nat.

PROCACIOUS (prô-ké'-cheŭce), *adj.* [petulant, loose] *Pétulant, insolent, effronté, impudent.*

PROCACITY (prô-kăs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [petulance] *Pétulance*, f. *insolence*, f. *effronterie*, f. *impudence*, f.

PROCATARCTICK (prô-kăt-ark'-tĭk), *adj.* [Med. forerunning, antecedent] *Procatarctique.* Procatarctic cause, *or* PROCATARXIS (prô-kăt-ark'-tĭce), [a primitive, pre-existent cause] *Cause procatarctique*, f.

PROCEDURE (prô-cī'-dĭeŭre), *s.* [management, conduct; progress, process] *Procédé*, m. *procédure*, f. *ménagement*, m. *conduite*, f. signifie aussi *production*, f. The procedures of the earth, *Les productions de la terre.*

PROCEED (prô-cīde'), *s.* [produce; a Law-term] *Revenu*, m. *produit*, m. The proceeds of an estate, *Le produit ou les revenus d'une terre.*

To PROCEED, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to issue, to arise, to be the effect of] *Procéder, provenir, venir, dériver, tirer son origine, partir, naître, s'ensuivre, * s'engendrer.* These diseases proceed from intemperance, *Ces maladies proviennent d'intempérance.* Such a praise proceeds from an honest heart, *Une telle louange part d'une âme honnête.*

To PROCEED [to go forward] *Avancer, passer outre, poursuivre, continuer.*

To PROCEED [to act, to transact] *Procéder, agir, aller.* I must so proceed with such people, *Je dois agir de cette manière avec de telles gens.*

To PROCEED ON *or* UPON, *Suivre, agir d'après.* To proceed upon good principles, *Suivre de bons principes.*

To PROCEED [to carry on juridical process] *Procéder, intenter un procès.* To proceed against one, *Procéder contre quelqu'un.*

To PROCEED doctor, *Passer docteur, être reçu docteur.*

PROCEEDED (prô-cīd'-ĕd), against, *part. adj. Contre qui on procède.* The malefactor shall be proceeded against, *Il sera procédé contre le coupable.*

PROCEEDER (prô-cīd'-eŭr), *s.* [one who makes a progress] *Celui qui fait des progrès.*

PROCEEDING (prô-cīd'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [action, transaction, management] *Procédé*, m. *conduite*, f. *manière d'agir*, f.

PROCEEDING [legal procedure] *Procédure légale, poursuite en justice*, f. Such are the proceedings at law, *Telle est la forme de procéder en justice, tel est l'ordre judiciaire, telles sont les procédures légales.*

PROCELLOUS, *adj.* [stormy] *Orageux.*

PROCEPTION (prô-cĕp'-cheŭne), *s.* [preoccupation] *Proception*, f. *pré-occupation*, f.

PROCERITY (prô-cĕr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [tallness; height of stature] *Grandeur*, f. *hauteur*, f.

PROCERS (prô'-ceŭrz), *s. pl.* [in Glass-making; hooked iron-instruments] *Crochets ou crocs*, m. pl. *tenailles*, f. pl. *pinces*, f. pl.

PROCESS (prŏs'-ĕce), *s.* [progressive course, gradual progress, series] *Progrès*, m. *cours*, m. *suite*, f. *enchaînement*, m. This is the fatal process of the war, *Voilà*, ou *Tel est le fatal progrès de la guerre.* The natural process of things, *Le cours ordinaire des choses.* To run a process in Chymistry, *Faire un cours de Chymie.*

PROCESS [transaction, methodical management of any thing] *Procédé*, m. *ce qui se passe, ce qui se fait.* There is a true account of the process of that day, *Voilà une relation fidelle de ce qui se passa ce jour-là.* Chymical processes, *Des procédés chymiques.*

PROCESS of time, *Laps de temps*, m. In process of time, *Avec le temps.*

PROCESS [course of law] *Procès*, m. A verbal process, *Un procès verbal.* A criminal process, *Un procès criminel.* All processes ecclesiastical shall be made in the king's name, *Tous les procès ecclésiastiques seront faits au nom du roi.*

PROCESS [in Anat. apophysis] *Procès*, m *apophyse*, f *éminence d'un os*, f.

PROCESSION (prô-cĕch'-eŭne), *s.* [a solemn march] *Procession*, f. *marche*, f.

† To PROCESSION, *v. n.* [*or* to go in procession] *Aller en procession.*

PROCESSION [in Theology; the manner wherein the Holy Spirit is conceived to issue from the Father and the Son] *Procession*, f.

PROCESSIONAL (prô-cĕch'-eŭn-ăl), *and* PROCESSIONARY (prô-cĕch'-eŭn-ĭ-ré), *adj.* [relating to *or* consisting in procession] *De procession.* Processionary caterpillars, *Chenilles processionnaires ou évolutionnaires*, f. pl.

PROCESSIONING (prô-cĕch'-eŭn-ĭn'gne), *s.* Ex. To go a processioning, *Aller en procession, faire une procession.*

PROCHEIN AMY, *s.* [in Law; the nearest akin to a child in non-age] *Le plus proche parent.*

PROCHRONISM (prô-krŏn'-ĭzme), *s.* [an error in Chronology] *Prochronisme*, m.

PROCICADA, *s.* [Nat. Hist. Tetigonia, Lucifer, an insect resembling the cicada] *Procigale*, f. *ranatra*, m. *porte-lanterne*, m. *lucifer*, m *grand diable*, m. *petit diable*, m. *demi-diable*, m.

PROCIDENCE (prŏs'-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *s.* [falling down] *Chute*, f.

PROCINCT (prô-cĭn'kt'), *s.* [complete preparation, brought to the point of action] *Apprêts*, m. pl. V. PREPARATION.

To PROCLAIM (prô-klême'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to promulgate *or* denounce by a solemn publication] *Proclamer, promulguer, publier, déclarer, annoncer.* To proclaim one king, *Proclamer quelqu'un roi.* To proclaim a feast, *Publier une fête.* To proclaim war, *Déclarer la guerre.*

PROCLAIMED (prô-klém'd'), *part. adj. Proclamé, promulgué, publié, déclaré, annoncé.*

PROCLAIMER (prô-klé'-meŭr), *s.* [one that proclaims] *Celui qui proclame, promulgue*, ou *déclare*; * *annonceur*, m.

PROCLAMATION (prŏk-lă-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [a solemn publication] *Proclamation*, f. *déclaration*, f. *édit*, m. *arrêt*, m. *ban*, m. The proclamation of the peace, *La proclamation de la paix.* A proclamation of war, *Une déclaration de guerre.* The king has issued out a proclamation, *Le roi a publié un édit.*

PROCLIVITY (prô-klĭv'-ĭ-té), *s.* [natural inclination, propension] *Penchant*, m. *pente*, f. *inclination*, f. *disposition*, f.

PROCLIVOUS (prô-klāï'-veŭce), *adj.* [inclined, tending by nature] *Enclin, porté, qui a du penchant* vers une chose.

PROCONSUL (prô-kŏn'-seŭl), *s.* [a Roman magistrate] *Proconsul*, m.

‡ PROCONSUL [a justice in eyre or errant] *Juge ambulant*, m.

PROCONSULAR (prô-kŏn'-sĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [relating to a proconsul] *Proconsulaire.*

PROCONSULSHIP (prô-kŏn'-seŭl-chĭp), *s.* [the office of a proconsul] *Proconsulat*, m.

To PROCRASTINATE (prô-krăs'-tĭ-né'-tĕ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to defer, to delay, to put off from day to day] *Différer, remettre d'un jour à l'autre, retarder, user de délai.*

PROCRASTINATED (prô-krăs'-tĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Différé, remis d'un jour à l'autre.*

PROCRASTINATION (prô-krăs-tĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [delay, dilatoriness] *Délai*, m. *remise*, f. *retardement*, m.

PROCRASTINATOR (prô-krăs'-tĭ-né-teŭr), *s.* [a dilatory person] *Celui* ou *celle qui différe* ou *retarde.*

PROCREANT (prô'-krĭ-ăn'te), *adj.* [productive] *Qui produit.*

To PROCREATE (prô'-krĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to generate, to produce] *Procréer, engendrer, produire.*

PROCREATED (prô'-krĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Procréé, engendré, produit.*

PROCREATING (prô'-krĭ-é-tĭn'gne), *or* PROCREATION (prô-krĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [generation, production] *Procréation*, f. *génération*, f. *production*, f. *l'action d'engendrer.*

PROCREATIVE (prô'-krĭ-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [generative, productive] *Qui engendre, qui produit.*

PROCREATIVENESS (prô'-krĭ-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [power of generation] *La faculté d'engendrer, de produire.*

PROCREATOR (prô'-krĭ-é-teŭr), *s.* [generator] *Père*, m. *celui qui engendre.*

PROCREATRIX (prô'-krĭ-é-trĭks'), *s.* [she that generates *or* brings forth] *Mère*, f. *celle qui produit.*

PROCRIS (prô'-krĭce), *s.* [Mythol. the daughter of Erectheus king of Athens, turned by Jupiter into a star] *Procris*, f.

PROCRUSTES (prô-krŭs'-tĭz), *s.* [Mythol. a famous robber killed by Theseus] *Procruste*, m.

PROCTOR (prŏk'-teŭr), *s.* [a manager of another man's affairs, an attorney; procurator, acting as proxy or delegate: the magistrate of the University] *Un homme d'affaires; un procureur*, fur-tout dans une Cour ecclésiastique, *ou* du Droit civil; *banquier en cour de Rome*, m. proctors of the clergy, *Les procureurs ou députés de l'assemblée du clergé.*

To PROCTOR, *v. a. Conduire, prendre soin de.*

PROCTORSHIP (prŏk'-teŭr-chĭp), *s.* [the office of a proctor] *Qualité* ou *charge d'homme d'affaires* ou *de procureur.*

PROCUMBENT (prô-kŭm'-bĕn'te), *adj* [prone, lying down] *Penchant, qui penche, couchant.*

PROCURABLE (prô-kĭoŭ'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [to be procured] *Qu'on peut se procurer, obtenir*, ou *avoir aisément.*

PROCURACY (prŏk'-ĭoŭ-ră-cé), *s.* [management of any thing] *L'action de ménager* ou *traiter une affaire, négociation*, f.

PROCURATION (prŏk-ĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of procuring] *L'action de procurer, de faire avoir.*

PROCURATION-MONEY (prŏk-ĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne-meŭn-é), *s. Droit de visite*, m *argent que le ministre de chaque paroisse paye annuellement à l'Evêque* ou *à l'archidiacre*, m.

PROCURATOR (prŏk-ĭoŭ-ré'-teŭr), *s.* [manager, one who transacts affairs for another] *Un homme d'affaires, un procureur.*

PROCURATOR of St. Mark [a magistrate at Venice] *Procurateur de St. Marc*, m.

PROCURATORIAL (prŏk-ĭoŭ-ră-tô-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [made by a proctor] *Fait par un procureur.*

PROCURATORY (prŏ kĭoŭ'-ră-tŏ-ré), *adj.* [tending to a procuration] *Tendant à procurer.*

To PROCURE (prô-kĭoure'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to get, to obtain, to acquire for another] *Procurer, faire avoir, moyenner, achalander, apporter, se concilier.*

To PROCURE, *v. a.* [to bawd, to pimp] *Faire le métier de † maquereau*, ou *de † maquerelle.*

PROCURED (prô-kĭour'd'), *part. adj. Procuré, moyenné.*

PROCUREMENT (prô-kĭoure'-mĕn'te), *s.* [the act of procuring] *L'action de procurer, de faire avoir; entremise*, m.

PROCURER (prô-kĭou'-reŭr), *adj.* [obtainer, mediator] *Celui* ou *celle qui procure.*

PROCURER [a pimp, pander] *Un † maquereau, un poisson d'avril; entremetteur, entremetteuse.*

PROCURESS (prô-kĭou'-rĕce), *f.* [a bawd] *Une ✝ maquerelle, un cajoleuse; une femme à intrigue.*

✝ PRODES HOMMES, *f. pl.* [discreet men] *Prud'hommes,* m. pl.

PRODIGAL (prŏd'-ĭ-găl), *adj.* and *f.* [profuſe, waſteful: a waſter, a ſpendthrift] *Prodigue, diſſipateur.* A prodigal man or woman, *Un prodigue, une prodigue.* A prodigal of one's life, *Prodigue de ſa vie.* A beggar ſuddenly grown rich becomes a prodigal, *Un gueux qui s'eſt enrichi rapidement devient prodigue.* V. LAVISH.

PRODIGALITY (prŏd-ĭ-găl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [profuſion, exceſſive liberality] *Prodigalité,* f. *profuſion,* f. *libéralité exceſſive,* f. *fole dépenſe.*

PRODIGALLY (prŏd'-ĭ-găl-é), *adv.* [profuſely, waſtefully] *Prodigalement, en prodigue, avec profuſion, preſſement.* To ſpend prodigally one's money, *Dépenſer prodigalement, prodiguer ſon argent.*

PRODIGIOUS (prô-dĭdj'-eŭce), *adj.* [amazing, portentous, monſtrous] *Prodigieux, merveilleux, qui tient du prodige, étonnant, extraordinaire, exceſſif, énorme, monſtrueux, effroyable.*

PRODIGIOUSLY (prô-dĭdj'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [amazingly, portentouſly, enormouſly] *Prodigieuſement, étonnamment; d'une maniere prodigieuſe, extraordinaire, monſtrueuſe; exceſſivement, extraordinairement.*

PRODIGIOUSNESS (prô-dĭdj'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [enormouſneſs] *Qualité de ce qui eſt prodigieux, énorme, monſtrueux.*

PRODIGY (prŏd'-ĭdj-é), *ſ.* [any prodigious thing] *Un prodige, un monſtre;* quelque choſe d'extraordinaire.

PRODITION (prô-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [treaſon] *Trahiſon,* f.

✝ PRODITOR (prŏd'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a traitor] *Traître,* m.

PRODITORIOUS (prŏd-ĭ-tô'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [traiterous] *Traître.*

PRODROMUS (prŏd'-rô-meŭce), *ſ.* [in Med. forerunner] *Avant-coureur,* m.

PRODUCE (prŏd'-ĭouce), *ſ.* [product, amount, gain, profit] *Produit,* m. Net produce, *Le produit net.*

To PRODUCE (prô-dĭouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring forth; to expoſe to view, to cauſe] *Produire, apporter;* au propre & au figuré; *expoſer à la vue, à la connoiſſance, mettre au jour;* ou bien, *cauſer, être cauſe de.*

PRODUCED (prô-dĭous't'), *part. adj. Produit,* au propre & au figuré; *mis au jour, expoſé à la vue, à la connoiſſance; cauſé, amené.*

PRODUCENT (prô-dĭou'-cĕn't'), *ſ.* [one who exhibits or offers] *Quelqu'un qui produit, qui fait voir.*

PRODUCER (prô-dĭou'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who produces] *Celui qui produit, qui engendre, qui fait naître.*

PRODUCIBLE (prô-dĭou'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be produced, exhibited, or generated] *Qui peut être produit.*

PRODUCIBLENESS (prô-dĭou'-cĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being producible] *Etat de ce qui peut être produit; poſſibilité d'un effet.*

PRODUCT (prŏd'-eŭkte), *and* PRODUCTION (prô-deŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſomething produced] *Produit,* m. *production,* f. *fruit,* m. *effet,* m. *ouvrage,* m The products of the earth, *Les productions de la terre.* Theſe are the products of ill-mated marriages, *Tels ſont les fruits des mariages mal-aſſortis.* Thoſe books are the products of great and wiſe men, *Ces livres ſont les productions ou les ouvrages des grands hommes & des ſages.* Productions of Polypuſſes, Lithophyta, Coralliines, Madrepora, &c. *Productions à Polypiers,* &c. Volcanic productions (calcined ſubſtances iſſuing from the lava of Mountains), *Productions de volcan,* ou *volcaniques.*

PRODUCTILE (prô-deŭk'-tĭl), *adj.* [which may be produced] *Qui peut être produit.*

PRODUCTION (prô-deŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. PRODUCT.

PRODUCTIVE (prô-deŭk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of producing] *Qui produit; fécond, efficient.*

PROEM (prô'-ĕme), *and* PROEMIUM (prô-ĕm'-ĭ-eŭme), V. PREFACE.

PROETUS (prĭ'-tuce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Abas and king of Argos] *Prœtus,* m

PROFANATION (prŏf-ă-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of violating any thing ſacred, irreverence to holy things or perſons] *Profanation,* f. *impiété,* f. *irréligion,* f.

PROFANE (prô-féne'), *adj.* [impious] *Profane, impie.*

PROFANE [not ſacred, ſecular] *Profane, qui n'eſt pas ſacré.* The ſacred and profane hiſtory, *L'hiſtoire ſacrée & l'hiſtoire profane.*

To PROFANE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to violate, to pollute holy things] *Profaner, violer les choſes ſacrées, polluer.*

To PROFANE [to put to wrong uſe] *Profaner, faire un mauvais uſage.* Why do you profane ſo the precious time? *Pourquoi faire un ſi mauvais uſage d'un temps précieux?*

PROFANED (prô-fen'-d'), *part. adj. Profané, violé; abuſé, employé à un mauvais uſage.*

PROFANELY (prô-féne'-lé), *adv.* [with irreverence to ſacred things or perſons] *En profane, avec irrévérence.*

PROFANENESS (prô-féne'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. PROFANATION.

PROFANER (prô-fén'-eŭr), *ſ.* [violator, polluter] *Profanateur,* m.

PROFECTION (prô-fek'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [advance, progreſſion] *Avancement,* m. *progrès,* m.

To PROFESS (prô-fĕss'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to practiſe or exerciſe openly] *Profeſſer, exercer publiquement, faire profeſſion.* To profeſs a religion, *Profeſſer une religion.*

To PROFESS, *v. a.* and *n.* [to declare openly] *Déclarer, confeſſer, proteſter, jurer.* They profeſs that they know God, *Ils déclarent ou confeſſent qu'ils connoiſſent Dieu.*

PROFESSED (prô-fĕs't'), *part. adj. Profeſſé, qu'on profeſſe, déclaré, juré, proteſté;* ſignifie auſſi *profès,* m. ou *profeſſe,* f. en terme de Religion. A profeſſed foe, *Un ennemi déclaré.* A profeſſed monk, *Un religieux profès, un profès.* A profeſſed nun, *Une religieuſe profeſſe, une profeſſe.*

PROFESSEDLY (prô-fĕss'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [openly] *Ouvertement, publiquement.* To imitate one profeſſedly, *Imiter ouvertement quelqu'un, faire profeſſion de l'imiter.*

PROFESSION (prô-fĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [calling, vocation] *Profeſſion,* f. *métier,* m. *état,* m. *emploi,* m. There are deceivers in all profeſſions, *Il y a des fripons dans toutes les profeſſions.* V. TRADE.

PROFESSION [declaration, proteſtation] *Profeſſion,* f. *aveu public, déclaration ouverte, proteſtation,* f. Profeſſion of faith, *Profeſſion de foi.*

PROFESSION, *ſ.* [the act of making one's vows] *Profeſſion* de religieux *ou* de religieuſe, *ſ*

PROFESSIONAL (prô-fĕch'-eŭn ăl), *adj* [relating to a particular profeſſion] *Qui a rapport à une profeſſion particulière.*

PROFESSOR (prô-fĕss'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who publickly teaches an art] *Un profeſſeur, un docteur.*

PROFESSORSHIP (prô-fĕss'-eŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the ſtation or office of a publick teacher] *Chaire,* f. ou *charge de profeſſeur,* f. To dispute for a profeſſorſhip in Divinity, *Diſputer une chaire de Théologie.*

PROFFER (prŏf'-eŭr), *ſ.* [offer made] *Offre,* f. *propoſition,* f. ſignifie auſſi *eſſai,* m. *tentative,* f *épreuve* f. I take your proffer thankfully, *J'accepte votre offre avec reconnoiſſance.* He made a proffer at it, *Il en a fait l'epreuve* ou *l'eſſai.*

PROFFER [in Law] *Production de pièces,* f.

To PROFFER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to propoſe, to offer] *Offrir, faire offre, propoſer;* ſignifie auſſi *tenter, eſſayer.*

PROFFERED (prŏf'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Offert, propoſé; qui tente, qui eſſaye.*

PROFICIENCE (prô-fĭch'-ĕn'ce), *and* PROFICIENCY (prô-fĭch'-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [improvement, advancement; profit] *Progrès,* m. *avancement,* m. *profit,* m.

PROFICIENT (prô-fĭch'-ĕn't), *ſ.* [one who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs] *Avancé,* m *qui a fait des progrès.* He is a great proficient in his father's trade, *Il a fait de grands progrès dans le métier de ſon père.*

PROFICIENT, *Qui profeſſe, de profeſſion.*

PROFICUOUS (prô-fĭk'-ĭoŭ eŭce), *adj.* [advantageous, uſeful] *Utile, avantageux, profitable.*

PROFILE (prô-fĭle'), *ſ.* [in Drawing; the ſide-face] *Profil,* m. To draw one in profile, *Tirer quelqu'un de profil.* The profile of a building, or fortification, *Profil de bâtiment,* ou *d'une forteresſe,* m.

In PROFILE [ſideways] *De profil.*

To PROFILE, *v. a.* [Archit. to make the out-line of a figure, as cornice, &c.] *Profiler.*

PROFIT (prŏf'-ĭte), *ſ.* [V. GAIN, advantage, improvement, produce] *Profit,* m. *gain,* m. *lucre,* m. *avantage,* m. *utilité,* f. *produit,* m. *revenu,* m. *rapport,* m. *émolument,* m *bénéfice,* m. *utile,* m. Neat profit, *Revenant bon.* By profit, *Tour du bâton* Enjoyment of the profits, *Uſufruit,* m. There is more profit than honour, *Il y a plus de profit que d'honneur.* What profit is it for me? *Qu'l avantage m'en revient il?* The profits of an eſtate, *Le revenu* ou *le rapport d'une terre.* Profits of an employment, *Le revenant bon* ou *le tour du bâton d'un emploi.* To make profit of a thing (to profit by it), *Tirer avantage d'une choſe, en faire ſon profit*

To PROFIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to benefit, to improve, to advance] *Avantager, avancer, faire du bien.*

To PROFIT, *v. n* [to gain advantage; to make improvement] *Profiter, tirer du profit,* ou *de l'avantage; avancer, faire des progrès.* She has well profited by your counſel, *Elle a bien profité de vos conſeils* He profits in learning, *Il fait des progrès dans les ſciences.*

To PROFIT by [to get] *Bénéficier.*

To PROFIT [to be of uſe or advantage] *Profiter, être profitable* ou *utile, ſervir.*

PROFITABLE (prŏf'-ĭt-ă-bl'), *adj* [uſeful] *Profitable, utile, avantageux.* V. ADVANTAGEOUS.

PROFITABLENESS (prŏf'-ĭt-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [uſefulneſs] *Profit,* m. *utilité,* f. *avantage,* m.

PROFITABLY (prŏf'-ĭt-ă-blé), *adv.* [uſefully] *Avec profit, utilement, avantageuſement.*

PROFITING (prŏf'-ĭt-ĭng), *ſ.* [from To Profit] *Profit,* m. *progrès,* m. *avancement,* m.

PROFITLESS (prŏf'-ĭt-lĕce), *adj.* [void of advantage] *Inutile.*

PROFLIGATE (prŏf'-lĭ-gŭéte), *adj.* [abandoned, loſt to virtue and decency] *Scélérat, perdu de débauche, abandonné;* ſe dit quelquefois des actions & ſignifie, *atroce, méchant, énorme.*

PROFLIGATE, *ſ.* [an abandoned, ſhameleſs wretch] *Un ſcélérat,* ✝ *un belître.*

To PROFLIGATE one's ſelf, *v. r. S'abandonner, ſe perdre de débauches.*

PROFLIGATELY (prŏf'-lĭ-gŭéte-lé), *adv.* [ſhamelesly] *Sans honte, ſans pudeur.*

PROFLIGATENESS (prŏf'-lĭ-gŭéte-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being profligate] *Scélérateſſe,* f.

PROFLUENCE (prŏf'-lĭoŭ-eo'ce), *ſ.* [progreſs, courſe] *Progrès,* m. *cours,* m.

PROFLUENT (prŏf'-lĭoŭ-ĕn't'e), *adj.* [flowing forward] *Qui coule en avant.*

PROFOUND (prô-fäoun'd), *adj.* [deep; not obvious to the mind; learned beyond the common reach; lowly, ſubmiſſive] *Profond,* au

propre

propre & au figuré. A gulph profound, *Un gouffre profond.*

* A profound treatife, *Un traité profond.* A profound reverence, *Une profonde revérence.*

PROFOUND, *f.* [the deep, the abyſs] *Profondeur*, m. *abyme*, m. *la mer.*

To PROFOUND, *v. n.* [to penetrate, to dive] *Approfondir, pénétrer; ſe plonger, faire le plongeon.*

PROFOUNDLY (prô făoun'd'-lé), *adv.* [deeply; with deep concern] *Profondément*, au propre & au figuré.

* She ſighed profoundly, *Elle ſupira profondément, elle pouſſa un profond ſoupir.* Profoundly ſkilled in all the parts of Painting, *D'un ſavoir profond dans toutes les parties de la Peinture.*

PROFOUNDNESS (prô- ăoun'd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [depth of place, of knowledge] *Profondeur*, m. au propre & au figuré. Profoundneſs of the ſea, *La profondeur de la mer.*

* Profoundneſs of learning, *Profondeur de ſavoir*, m.

PROFUNDITY (prô-fœun'-dĭ-té), *ſ.* V. PROFOUNDNESS.

PROFUSE (prô-fîouce'), *adj* [V. LAVISH; prodigal, too liberal] *Prodigue, libéral à l'excès.*

PROFUSELY (prô-fîouce'-lé), *adv.* [lavishly, prodigally] *Prodigalement, avec profuſion.*

PROFUSENESS (prô fîouce'-nĕce), *and* PROFUSION (prô-fîou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [laviſhneſs, prodigality] *Profuſion, f. prodigalité, f. déregle exceſſive*, f.

PROFUSION [abundance, exuberant plenty] *Profuſion*, f. *abondance exceſſive*, f.

† PROG (prŏg), *ſ.* [proviſion of any kind] *Proviſions*, f. pl. *effets*, m. pl. *achats*, m. pl.

† To PROG, *v. n.* [to rob, to ſteal] *Voler, dérober.* To prog for victuals, *Voler pour manger, voler de quoi manger.* To prog meanly for riches, *Amaſſer des richeſſes par des voies baſſes & illégitimes.*

PRO-GALL-INSECT, *ſ* [a ſort of inſect ſticking cloſe on the bark of trees] *Pro-gallinſecte*, f

PROGENERATION (prô-djĕn-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [procreation *or* engendering] *Propagation*, f. *l'action d'engendrer.*

PROGENITOR (prô-djĕn'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a forefather] *Grand-père*, m. *aïeul*, m. Our progenitors, *Nos aïeux, nos ancêtres, nos pères.*

PROGENY (prŏj'-ĭ-né), *ſ.* [offſpring, race, generation] *Poſtérité*, f. *race*, f. *lignée*, f. *famille*, f *aſcendans*, m. pl. A numerous progeny, *Une nombreuſe poſtérité.* The royal progeny, *La famille royale.*

☞ The progeny of the gods, *La race ou les deſcendans des dieux, les héros*

PROGNE (prŏg'-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Pandion king of Athens changed into a ſwallow] *Progné*, f

PROGNOSTICABLE (prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be foreſeen, foreknown, *or* foretold] *Que l'on peut prognoſtiquer*, ou *conjecturer.*

To PROGNOSTICATE (prŏg nŏs'-ti-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to foreſhow *or* foretel] *Prognoſtiquer, préjager, prédire, prophétiſer, annoncer.*

PROGNOSTICATED (prŏg-nŏs-tĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Prognoſtiqué, préjagé, prédit, prophétiſé.*

PROGNOSTICATION (prŏg-nŏs-tĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of foreſhowing, foretoken] *L'action de prognoſtiquer, préjage*, m *prédiction*, f *prognoſtic*, m.

PROGNOSTICATOR (prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-ké-teŭr, *ſ* [foreknower, fore teller] *Celui qui prognoſtique, qui préjage, qui prédit*; devin, m. *prophète*, m.

PROGNOSTICK (prŏg-nŏs'-tĭk), *ſ* [foretoken, prediction] *Prognoſtic*, m. *préſage*, m. *prédiction*, f.

PROGNOSTICK, *adj* [foreſhowing, foretokening] *Qui prognoſtique, qui annonce.* A prognoſtick ſign, *Un prognoſtic.*

PROGRAMMA, *ſ.* [a college-term; an advertiſement, an invitation to an oration, &c.] *Programme*, m.

PROGRESS (prŏg'-eŭce), *ſ* [coorſe, proceſſion, paſſage, a journey, a circuit] *Cours*, m *route*, f *tour*, m *voyage*, m. The progreſs of the ſtars, *Le cours des étoiles.* The progreſs of a prince in his dominions, *Le tour que fait un prince dans ſes états*

PROGRESS [advancement, improvement] *Progrès*, m. f. *progrès*, m. *avancement*, m. Progreſs in learning, *L'avancement dans les ſciences.* To make progreſs, *Avancer.*

To PROGRESS, *v. n.* [to paſs, to move forward] *Paſſer, ſe mouvoir en avant, s'avancer.*

PROGRESSION (prô-grĕch'-eŭne), *ſ* [proceſs, regular and gradual advance] *Progreſſion*, f. Arithmetical progreſſion, *Progreſſion arithmétique*, f

The month of progreſſion (the lunar month) *Le mois lunaire*, de 29 jours & demi.

PROGRESSIONAL (prô gr ch'-eŭn-ăl), *and* PROGRESSIVE (prô-grĕs'-sĭv'), *adj* [advancing, increaſing] *Progreſſif, de progreſſion, qui va en avançant, ou en augmentant.* A progreſſive motion, *Un mouvement progreſſif.*

* A progreſſive knowledge, *Une connoiſſance qui augmente ſans ceſſe.*

PROGRESSIVELY (prô-grĕs'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by gradual ſteps] *Par progreſſion, en avançant.*

PROGRESSIVENESS (prô-grĕs'-sĭv'-nĕce), *ſ* V. PROGRESSION.

To PROHIBIT (prô-hĭb'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forbid] *Prohiber*, terme de Palais & de Commerce; *défendre, empecher.*

PROHIBITED (prô-hĭb'-ĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Prohibé, de contrebande*, termes de Commerce; *défendu, empêché.* Prohibited commodities, *Marchandiſes prohibées* ou *de contrebande.*

PROHIBITER (prô-hĭb'-ĭt-eŭr), *ſ.* [forbidder] *Celui qui défend.*

PROHIBITION (prô-hĭb-ĭsh'-eŭ-e), *ſ.* [forbiddance, interdict] *Prohibition*, f. *défenſe*, f.

PROHIBITORY (prô-hĭb'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [forbidding] *Qui défend, de défenſe.* A prohibitory edict, *Un édit qui défend quelque choſe.* A prohibitory precept, *Un précepte de défenſe.*

PROJECT (prŏdj'-ĕkt), *ſ.* [ſcheme, deſign, contrivance] *Projet*, m. *deſſein*, m. *ſyſtême*, m. V. INTENTION.

To PROJECT (prô-djĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw out] *Jeter, lancer.*

To PROJECT, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſcheme, to form in the mind] *Projeter, former le deſſein.* A projecting head, *Une tête à projets, un eſprit inventif.* [in Archit.] *Saillir.*

PROJECTED (prô djĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Jeté, lancé; projeté.*

PROJECTILE (prô djĕk'-tĭl), *ſ.* [in Mechanics a body put in motion] *Projectile*, m.

PROJECTILE, *adj.* [impelled forward] *De projection.*

PROJECTING (prô-djĕk'-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſcheming, inventive] *Inventif; ſaillant.* A projecting head, *Un eſprit inventif.* A building projecting at the angles, *Bâtiment cantonné.*

PROJECTION (prô-djĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſhooting forwards] *Projection*, f. l'action de lancer. [in Archit.] *Avance, f. ſaillie*, f. Projections of a vault or arch, *Côtes de coupe*, f. pl.

PROJECTION [plan, delineation] *Projet*, m. *deſſin*, m *plan*, m.

PROJECTION [a chymical operation] *Projection*, f.

PROJECTOR (prô-djĕk-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who forms ſchemes *or* deſigns] *Faiſeur de projets*, m. *homme à projets*; *donneur d'avis*, m.

PROJECTURE (prô-djĕk'-tîeŭre), *ſ.* [a jutting out] *Saillie*, f. *avance*, f.

PROLAPSUS, *ſ* [in Surgery; prolapſion, falling out] *Chûte*, f. *deſcente*, f. Prolapſus uvulæ, *Groſſeûr*, m *deſcente de la luette*, f.

To PROLATE (prô-lète'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to utter, to pronounce] *Prononcer.*

PROLATE (prôl'-ête), *adj.* [flat, oblate] *Plat.*

PROLATED (prô-lé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Prononcé.*

PROLATION (prô-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [pronunciation] *Prononciation*, f.

PROLATION [in Muſic] *Prolation*, f. *vibration très-prompte*, f. *roulement*, m.

PROLEGOMENA (prôl-ĭ-gôm'-ĭ-nă), *ſ.* [preface *or* previous diſcourſe] *Prolégomène*, m. *diſcours préparatoire*, m.

PROLEPSIS (prô-ĕp'-ſîce), *ſ* [a form of Rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated] *Prolepſe*, f. *figure de Rhétorique qui conſiſte à prévenir les objections.*

PROLEPTARIAN (prô-lĕp-té'-rĭ ăne), *adj.* [mean, wretched, vile, vulgar] *Bas, vil, vulgaire.*

PROLEPTICAL (prô lĕp'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* previous] *Préliminaire, précédent; de prolepſe.*

PROLEPTICALLY (prô-lĕp'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [by way of anticipation] *D'avance, par anticipation*

PROLIFICAL (prô-lĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PROLIFICK (prô-lĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [generative, fruitful, productive] *Prolifique, fécond, fertile.*

PROLIFICALLY (prô lĭf'-ĭ kăl-é), *adv.* [fruitfully, pregnantly] *Avec fécondité* ou *fertilité, en abondance, abondamment.*

PROLIFICATION (prô-lĭ. ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. Génération*, f. *action d'engendrer, vertu prolifique.*

PROLIX (prô'-lĭks), *adj* [tedious, long] *Prolixe, diffus, or peu long, ennuyeux.*

PROLIXITY (prô liks'-ĭ-té), *and* PROLIXNESS (prô-liks'-nĕce), *ſ.* [tireſome length, tediouſneſs] *Prolixité*, f. *longueur*, f.

PROLIXLY (prô liks'-lé), *adv.* [at too great length] *Prolixement, diffuſément, d'une manière prolixe*, ou *diffuſe.*

PROLOCUTOR (prô.-ô-kĭ'-eu'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the ſpeaker of a convocation, the foreman, the chairman] *L'orateur*, m ou *le préſident* de l'une ou l'autre chambre de l'aſſemblée du Clergé, en Angleterre.

PROLOCUTORSHIP (prô ô-kĭnu'-teŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office *or* dignity of prolocutor] *La charge d'orateur* ou *de préſident.*

PROLOGIA (prôl'-ô-djĭ ă), *ſ pl* [Antiq. a feſtival celebrated before the gathering of fruits] *Prologies*, f. pl.

PROLOGUE (prôl'-ŏgue), *ſ.* [V. PREFACE; a ſpeech before a play] *Prologue*, m.

To PROLONG (prô-lŏn'gue'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lengthen out] *Prolonger, étendre*; ou bien, *retarder, remettre, différer.* To prolong one's life, *Prolonger ſa vie* To prolong the day, *Prolonger, retarder le jour.*

PROLONGATION (prôl-ŭn'-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of lengthening, delay to a longer time] *Prolongation*, f. *délai*, m. *retard*, m. *remiſe*, f.

PROLONGED (prô lŏn'g'd'), *part. adj. Prolongé, etendu, retardé, remis.*

PROLONGER (prô-lŏn'g'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſave all] *Un bureau.*

PROLONGING (prô-lŏn'g'-ĭn'gne), V. PROLONGATION, *f allongement*, m.

PROLUSION (prô-lûeu'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [entertainments, performance of diverſion, preluce] *Proluſion*, f. *prélude*, m.

PROMINENCE (prŏm'-ĭ-nĕn'-ce), *and* PROMINENCY (prŏm'-ĭ-nĕn'-ce), *ſ.* [protuberance, jutting out] *Prominence, f. protubérance*, f. terme d'Anatomie; *avance*, f *avancement*, m. *ſaillie*, f. terme d'Architecture.

PRO-

PROMETHEUS (prô-mī'-thĭ-eŭce), *f.* [Mythol. the son of Iapetus and the Nymph Asia, chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, for having stolen fire from heaven to animate a man he had formed of clay.] *Prométhée*, m.

PROMINENT (prŏm'-ĭ-nĕn'te), *adj.* [protuberant] *Qui avance, qui perce, qui fait saillie, qui déborde, qui saille.* Prominent eyes, *Des yeux qui sortent de la tête*, m. A prominent paunch, *Une grosse panse.* Prominent figures, *Figures en bosse*, f. pl.

PROMISCUOUS (prô mĭs'-kĭvŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [confused, undistinguished] *Confus, mis pêle-mêle; qui n'a ni regle, ni ordre, ni frein.* Promiscuous love was restrained by marriage, *Le mariage réprima ce mélange confus des deux sexes.*

PROMISCUOUSLY (prô-mĭs'-kĭoŭ-eŭs-lĭ), *adv.* [confusedly] *Confusément, pêle-mêle, sans distinction, indistinctement.*

PROMISCUOUSNESS (prô-mĭs'-kĭ ŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *f.* [confused mixture] *Un mélange confus.*

PROMISE (prŏm'-ĭze), *f.* [declaration of some benefit to be conferred] *Promesse, f. parole, f. engagement*, m.

PROMISE [hopes, expectation] *Espérance*, f. *attente*, f. Harvest of good promise, *Une moisson de grandes espérances.*

To PROMISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make declaration of some benefit to be conferred, to pass one's word for the performance of any thing, *&c.*] *Promettre, engager la parole, faire espérer.* He has promised me liberty, *Il m'a promis la liberté.*

* A young man that promises much, *Un jeune homme qui promet beaucoup, qui donne de belles espérances.* A promising appearance, *Une figure heureuse, prévenante*, ou *revenante.*

PROMISE-BREACH (prŏm'-ĭze brĭtche), *f. Manque de parole*, m. *action de violer sa promesse*, f.

PROMISE-BREAKER (prŏm'-ĭze-brékeŭr), *f. Qui manque à sa parole, qui viole sa promesse.*

PROMISER (prŏm'-ĭz-eŭr), *f.* [one who promises] *Promettеur, prometteuse.*

PROMISING (prŏm'-ĭz-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [hopeful] *Qui promet beaucoup, de grande espérance* A promising countenance, *Une bonne physionomie.*

PROMISSARY (prŏm'-ĭs-ă-ré), *f.* [he to whom a promise is made] *Celui à qui on fait une promesse.*

PROMISSION (prŏm-ĭch'-eŭne), *f. Promission*, f. terme de l'Ecriture. The land of promission, *or* of promise, *La terre de promission*, ou *la terre promise.*

PROMISSORY (prŏm'-ĭs-seŭr-é), *adj.* [containing a promise] *Qui contient une promesse.* Promissory note, *Billet*, m. *promesse*, f.

PROMISSORILY (prŏm'-ĭs-scŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [by way of promise] *En forme de promesse.*

PROMONT (prŏm'-eŭnte), *or* PROMONTORY (prŏm'-eŭn'-teŭr-é), *f.* [a headland, a cape] *Promontoire*, f. *cap*, m. *pointe* de terre qui avance dans la mer, f.

To PROMOTE (prô-môte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to advance, to forward; to elevate, to exalt, to encourage, to prefer] *Avancer, étendre, augmenter, agrandir, faire fleurir, promouvoir, élever à, encourager.* To promote the bounds of one's dominions, *Avancer, étendre les bornes de ses états.* To promote one's trade, *Augmenter son commerce.* To promote arts and sciences, *Faire fleurir les arts & les sciences.* To promote one to very great honours, *Elever quelqu'un aux plus grands honneurs.* To promote one's fortune, *Pousser sa fortune.*

PROMOTED (prô môt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Promu, élevé, avancé, étendu, augmenté.*

PROMOTER (prô-môt'-eŭr), *f.* [advancer, encourager] *Promoteur*, m. *celui qui avance, qui encourage, qui élève; protecteur*, m. *patron*, m. *acteur*, m. Promoter of arts and sciences, *Protecteur des arts & des sciences*, m.

PROMOTER [in a spiritual court] *Promoteur*, m. procureur général dans une Cour ecclésiastique.

PROMOTION (prô-mô'-cheŭne), *f.* [advancement, encouragement, preferment] *Avancement*, m. *encouragement*, m. *promotion*, f. *élévation*, f. *agrandissement*, m. My promotion shall be your destruction, *Mon avancement, mon élévation fera votre perte.* To seek for promotion, *Travailler à son avancement, à sa fortune.*

‡ To PROMOVE (prô-môve), V. To PROMOTE, in the two first senses.

PROMPT (prŏm'te), *adj.* [quick, ready] *Prompt, vif, alerte.*

PROMPT payment [ready money] *Argent comptant*, m *comptant*, m.

To PROMPT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incite, to instigate] *Suggérer, insinuer, inspirer, exciter, porter, pousser.* Speak what your heart prompts you to, *Dites ce que le cœur vous suggère* ou *inspire.* Occasion prompts actions, *L'occasion excite les désirs.*

To PROMPT [to remind] *Rappeler le souvenir, faire ressouvenir; souffler.*

PROMPTED (prŏm'-tĕd), *part. adj. Suggéré, insinué, inspiré, excité, porté, poussé, rappelé, soufflé.*

PROMPTER (prŏm'-teŭr), *f.* [one that helps a public speaker] *Souffleur*, m.

PROMPTING (prŏm'-tĭn'gne), *f.* [instigation] *Suggestion*, f. *instigation*, f. *persuasion*, f.

PROMPTITUDE (prŏm'-tĭ-tioude), *f.* V. PROMPTNESS.

PROMPTLY (prŏm't'-lé), *adv.* [quickly, readily] *Promptement, vîte, en diligence.*

PROMPTNESS (prom't'-nĕce), *f.* [readiness, quickness] *Promptitude*, f. *vivacité*, f. *vîtesse*, f. *diligence*, f

PROMPTUARY (prŏm'-tĭoŭ-ă-ré), *f.* [a store-house] *Magasin*, m. *dépense*, f. *office*, f.

‡ PROMPTURE (prŏm'-tieŭre), *f.* [suggestion, motion given by another] *Suggestion*, f. *instigation*, f. *encouragement*, m.

PROMULGATION (prŏm-eŭl-gué'-cheŭne), *f.* [publication] *Promulgation*, f. *publication*, f.

To PROMULGATE (prô-meŭl'-guéte), V. To PROMULGE.

PROMULGATOR (prŏm-eŭl-gué'-teŭr), *f.* V. PROMULGER.

To PROMULGE (prô-meŭldje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to publish] *Promulguer, publier.* To promulge a law, *Promulguer une loi.*

PROMULGED (prô-meŭldj'd'), *part. adj. Promulgué, publié.*

PROMULGER (prô-meŭl'-djeŭr), *f.* [one who promulges] *Celui qui promulgue, qui publie.*

PRONATION (prô-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [Anat. turning the palm of the hand downwards] *Pronation*, f.

PRONATOR (prô-né'-teŭr), *f.* [Anat. a muscle of the fore-arm] *Pronateur*, m.

PRONE (prône), *f.* [precipitous, bending downward] *Qui se précipite; penché.*

PRONE [inclined, propense] *Incliné, porté, disposé, qui a du penchant.*

PRONENESS (prône'-nĕce), *f.* [the state of bending downwards, declivity; inclination, propension] *Pente*, f. *penchant*, m. au propre & au figuré; *inclination*, f. *disposition naturelle.*

PRONG (prŏn'g), *f.* [a fork] *Une fourche.*

PRONG [a branch of a fork] *Fourchon*, f.

PRONITY (prôn'-ĭ-té), *f.* V. PRONENESS.

PRONOMINAL (prô-nŏm'-ĭ-năl), *adj.* [belonging to a pronoun] *Pronominal, de pronom.* A pronominal particle, *Une particule qui a le sens d'un pronom.*

PRONOSTICATION, &c. V. PROGNOSTICATION.

PRONOUN (prô'-nŏeŭne), *f.* [one of the parts of speech] *Un pronom.*

To PRONOUNCE (prô-nŏoun'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to speak, to utter] *Prononcer, proférer, articuler, dire.* He pronounces well all the words, *Il prononce bien tous les mots.*

To PRONOUNCE [to utter solemnly] *Prononcer, réciter, dire en public.* To pronounce a discourse, *Prononcer* ou *réciter une harangue.*

To PRONOUNCE [to decide, to judge] *Prononcer, déclarer, déclarer, juger* I'll pronounce any man a traitor that shall say so, *Je déclare traître tout homme qui dira cela.*

PRONOUNCED (prô-nŏoun's't'), *part. adj. Prononcé, proféré, articulé; récité; déclaré, déclaré, jugé* [in Painting] *Prononcé, marqué.*

PRONOUNCER (prô-nŏoun'-ceur), *f.* [one who pronounces] *Celui* ou *celle qui prononce.*

PRONUNCIATION (prô-neŭn'-cĭ-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act or mode of utterance] *Prononciation*, f. *articulation*, f.

PROOF (proŭf), *f.* [evidence, testimony, convincing argument] *Preuve*, f. *raison*, f. *témoignage*, m *gage*, m *marque*, f. *indice*, m. A convincing proof, *Une preuve convaincante.* To bring proofs, *Administrer des preuves.* Proof in writing, *Preuve par écrit.* Proof by witnesses, *Preuve par témoins.*

PROOF [test, trial, V. EXPERIMENT] *Epreuve*, f. *essai*, m. *expérience*, f. Arms of proof, *Des armes à l'épreuve.* The proof of the sugar [when it spins between one's fingers] *Preuve du sirop*, f.

PROOF [in Printing; the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled] *Epreuve*, f. *première épreuve.*

PROOF, *adj.* [able to resist, impenetrable] *A l'épreuve, impénétrable, capable de résister.* Proof against all temptation, *A l'épreuve de toute tentation.* Proof to the sun, *Impénétrable aux rayons du soleil.* Who can be proof against your petition? *Qui pourroit résister à vos prières?*

Proof-glass [for the proving of brandy] *Preuve*, f.

Proof-piece (in burning of porcelain), *Montre*, f. [among Painters on glass] *Essai*, m.

PROOFLESS (proŭf'-lĕce), *adj.* [unproved] *Sans preuves.*

PROP (prŏp), *f.* [a support, a stay, shore, V. BUTTRESS] *Appui*, m. *soutien*, m. *étai*, f. *colonne*, f. *accottoir*, m. *chevalement*, m. *étançon*, m. *arc-boutant*, m. *défense*, f.

PROPS [in Sea-language; outriggers on the side of a sheer-hulk to support the sheers] *Entennes*, f. pl.

To PROP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to support, to sustain] *Appuyer, soutenir, étayer, assurer, arc-bouter, étançonner.* To prop a wall, *Butter un mur, y mettre des éperons.* To prop a house, *Etayer une maison.* To prop a vine, *Echalasser une vigne.*

* To prop oneself upon another, *S'appuyer, se reposer sur un autre.*

PROPAGABLE (prŏp'-ă-gă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be propagated] *Qui peut être multiplié, étendu, répandu.*

To PROPAGATE (prŏp'-ă gué'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to spread by generation; to extend] *Multiplier, travailler à la propagation*; au figuré, *étendre, répandre.* To propagate mankind, *Multiplier le genre humain, travailler à la propagation de l'espèce humaine.* To propagate a vine, *Provigner la vigne.*

* To propagate the gospel, *Travailler à la propagation de l'évangile.* To propagate erroneous opinions, *Répandre une doctrine erronnée.*

To PROPAGATE, *v. a.* [to have offspring] *Multiplier.*

PROPAGATED (prŏp'-ă-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Multiplié; étendu, répandu.*

PROPAGATION (prŏp-ă-gué'-cheŭne), *f.* [continuance or diffusion by generation] *Propagation*, f. *génération*, f.

PROPAGATION [the act of producing] *Provignement*, m.

PROPAGATOR (prŏp-ă-gué'-teŭr), *f.* [one

[one who propagates] *Celui qui travaille à la propagation.*

To PROPEL (prô-pĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to drive forward] *Pousser en avant.*

PROPELLED (prô-pĕl'd'), *part. adj. Poussé en avant.*

To PROPEND (prô-pĕn'd'), ING, *v. n* [to incline to any part] *Pencher, avoir du penchant, de l'inclination, être porté,* ou *incliné.*

PROPENDENCY (prô-pĕn'-dĕn'-cé), *s.* [inclination] *Penchant,* m. *inclination,* f.

PROPENDENCY [attentive deliberation] *Examen,* m. *délibération,* f *conſidération,* f.

PROPENSE (prô-pĕn'se'), *adj.* [prone] *Enclin, incliné, porté.*

PROPENSION (prô-pĕn'-cheŭne), *and* PROPENSITY (prô-pĕn'-si-té), *ſ.* V. INCLINATION, tendency] *Pente,* f. *penchant,* m. *inclination,* f. *foible,* m, *propenſion,* f. *tendance,* f. t. de l'hyſique.

PROPER (prŏp'-eŭr), *adj.* [peculiar] *Propre, particulier.* A proper name, *Un nom propre.* Proper words, *Des termes propres.*

PROPER ſenſe (oppoſed to figurative, in Gram.) *Sens propre,* m. A proper owner, *Un propriétaire.*

PROPER [in Juriſpr. in oppoſition to acquired] *Propre.*

PROPER effects or goods [propria] *Propres,* m. pl.

PROPER [original, natural] *Propre, naturel.* A proper judge, *Un juge naturel.*

PROPER [fit, ſuitable] *Propre, à propos, convenable, commode, compétent, congru.* 'Tis proper for an orator to ſpeak eloquently, *L'éloquence eſt le propre de l'orateur.*

PROPER [exact, accurate, elegant, pretty] *Exact, propre, élégant, bien fait.* A fine proper man, *Un homme bien fait & de belle taille.*

PROPERLY (prŏp'-eŭr-le), *adv.* [fitly, ſuitably, in a ſtrict ſenſe] *Proprement, juſtement, convenablement, ſtrictement.* The miſeries of life are not properly owing to the unequal diſtribution of things, *Les miſères de la vie ne viennent pas proprement du partage inégal des choſes.* To ſpeak properly, *Parler proprement, correctement, congrument;* ou *ſtrictement.*

PROPERNESS (prŏp'-eŭr-nĕce), *ſ* [tallneſs] *Belle taille, riche taille.*

PROPERTY (prŏp'-eŭr-té), *ſ.* [peculiar quality] *La propriété, le propre, la nature, la qualité propre & naturelle d'une choſe; vertu,* f.

PROPERTY [right of poſſeſſion; poſſeſſion] *Propriété,* f. *poſſeſſion,* f. *bien,* m. *ce qui appartient en propre, bien propre.* To invade a man's property, *S'emparer du bien de quelqu'un.*

* PROPERTY [any thing peculiarly adapted] *Inſtrument,* m. au figuré. The nature of his employment makes him a property to all the meaſures of the Court, *La nature de ſon emploi l'oblige à ſervir d'inſtrument à tous les deſſeins de la Cour.*

PROPERTY [an adopted expreſſion for a dupe, a bubble, one that's made a tool of] *Dupe,* f. *jouet,* m. *perſonne qu'on embarque dans quelque deſſein contre ſes propres intérêts,* f. *perſonne que l'on joue,* ou *dont on ſe ſert adroitement pour quelque deſſein.*

To PROPERTY, *v. a.* [to inveſt with qualities] *Rendre propre à, adopter, approprier.*

PROPHASIS (prô-fé'-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. a foreknowledge of diſeaſes] *Preſcience,* ou *prévoyance en maladies,* f. f.

PROPHECY (prŏf'-ĭ-cé), [prediction] *Prophétie,* f. *prédiction,* f.

PROPHESIED (prŏf'-ĭ-ſăï'd), *part. adj. Prophétiſé, prédit.*

PROPHESIER (prŏf'-ĭ-ſăï-eŭr), V. PROPHET.

To PROPHESY (prŏf'-ĭ-ſăï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to foretel] *Prophétiſer, prédire.*

PROPHET (prŏf'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a predicter, a foreteller] *Un prophète.* A prophet of glad tidings, *Prophète de bonheur.*

PROPHETESS (prŏf'-ĕt-ĕce), *ſ.* [a woman that foretells future events] *Prophétiſſe, f. ſibylle, f pythoniſſe,* f

PROPHETICAL (prô-fĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* PROPHETICK (prô-fĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [foreſeeing or foretelling] *Prophétique.*

PROPHETICALLY (prô-fĕt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with knowledge of futurity] *Prophétiquement, en prophète, dans un eſprit prophétique.*

To PROPHETIZE (prŏf'-ĕt-aïze), V. To PROPHESY.

PROPHYLACTICK (prŏ,-ĭ-lăk'-tĭk), *adj.* [Med. preventive, preſervative] *Prophylactique*

PROPHYLACTICK, *or* PROPHYLACTICE, *ſ.* [that part of phyſick that treats of the manner of preſerving health] *La prophylactique.*

PROPINQUITY (prô-pĭn'g'-ko'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* nearneſs, proximity; kindred] *Proximité,* f. *voiſinage,* m. *parenté,* f. The propinquity of the town, *La proximité de la ville.* I diſclaim all propinquity with them, *Je renonce à toute parenté avec eux.*

PROPITIABLE (prô-pĭch'-ĭ-a-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut rendre propice.*

To PROPITIATE (prô-pĭch'-ĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make propitious] *Appaiſer, rendre propice,* ou *favorable.*

To PROPITIATE for, *v. a.* [to atone] *Expier.* His charity propitiated for his crimes, *Sa charité a expié ſes péchés.*

PROPITIATED (prô pĭch'-ĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Appaiſé, rendu propice.*

PROPITIATION (prô-pĭch'-ĭ é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making propitious; atonement] *Propitiation,* f. *ſacrifice,* m

PROPITIATOR (prô-pĭch'-ĭ-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that propitiates] *Celui qui expie,* ou *qui rend propice; médiateur,* m.

PROPITIATORY (prô-pĭch'-ĭ-é-teŭr-é), *adj.* [having the power to make propitious] *Propitiatoire, de propitiation.*

PROPITIATORY, *ſ.* [among the Jews; the cover of the ark] *Propitiatoire,* m.

PROPITIOUS (prô-pĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [favourable] *Propice, favorable.*

PROPITIOUSLY (prô-pĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [favourably] *Favorablement.*

PROPITIOUSNESS (prô-pĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ* [favourableneſs, kindneſs] *Bonté,* f.

PROPLASM (prô'-plăzme), *ſ.* V. MOULD, *and* MATRIX.

PROPLASTICE (prô-plăs'-tĭce), *ſ.* [the art of making moulds for caſting] *L'art de faire des moules, des matrices.*

PROPŒTIDES (prô-pī'-ăï-dīz), *ſ.* [Mythol. Nymphs of Amathus in Cyprus; were made proſtitutes by Venus' revenge] *Propætides,* f. pl.

PROPOLIS, *ſ.* [a kind of reſin, a yellow tenacious ſubſtance near akin to wax, wherewith the bees ſtop up the holes and crannies of their hives] *Propolis,* f.

PROPONENT (prô-pô'-nĕn'te), *ſ.* [one that makes a propoſal] *Celui qui fait une propoſition.*

PROPORTION (prô-pôr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [comparative relation of one thing to another, harmonick degree] *Proportion,* f. *rapport,* m. *convenance,* f. *ſymétrie,* f. Due proportion, *Juſteſſe,* f. *harmonie,* f. The proportions are well obſerved in it, *Les proportions y ſont parfaitement bien obſervées.*

PROPORTION [rule, meaſure] *Proportion,* f. *règle,* f. *meſure,* f. Beyond all proportions of reaſon, *Contre toutes les règles de la raiſon.*

In proportion to, *Au prorata de, à proportion de.*

To PROPORTION, -ING, -ED, *and* To PROPORTIONATE, *v. a.* [to adjuſt by comparative relation, to form ſymmetrically] *Proportionner, garder la proportion, compaſſer.*

PROPORTIONABLE (prô-pôr'-cheŭn-ă-bl'), *adj. and* PROPORTIONED (prô-pôr'-cheŭn'd), *part. adj. Proportionné.*

PROPORTIONABLY (prô-pôr'-cheŭn-ă-blé), *adv.* [according to proportion] *Proportionnément, avec proportion, par ou à proportion, à l'avenant.*

PROPORTIONAL (prô-pôr'-cheŭn-ăl), *adj.* [anſwerable, in Mathematicks] *Proportionnel.*

PROPORTIONALITY (prô pôr'-cheŭn-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [proportion] *Proportion,* f.

PROPORTIONALLY (prô pôr'-cheŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſtated degree] *Proportionnellement.*

PROPORTIONATE (prô-pôr'-cheŭn-éte), *adj.* V. PROPORTIONABLE.

† To PROPORTIONATE, V. To PROPORTION.

PROPORTIONATENESS (prô-pôr'-cheŭn-éte-nĕce), V. PROPORTION.

PROPOSAL (prô-pô'-zăl), *ſ.* [propoſition; ſcheme in the mind] *Propoſition,* f. *offre,* f. *deſſein,* m. *ce que l'on ſe propoſe de faire; avis,* m. *proſpectus,* m.

To PROPOSE (prô-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offer to the conſideration] *Propoſer, faire une propoſition.* To propoſe to one's ſelf, *Se propoſer, former le deſſein, compter.* What do you propoſe to yourſelf? *Que vous propoſez-vous de faire?* V. To PURPOSE.

PROPOSED (prô-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Propoſé*

PROPOSER (prô-pô'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who propoſes] *Celui ou celle qui propoſe.*

PROPOSITION (prŏp-ô-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a propoſal] *Propoſition,* f. *offre,* f.

PROPOSITION [a ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed] *Propoſition,* f. *aſſertion,* f.

PROPOSITIONAL (prŏp-ô-zĭch'-eŭn-ăl), *adj. Conſidéré comme une propoſition.*

To PROPOUND (prô-păoun'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offer to conſideration] *Propoſer, avancer, mettre en avant.*

PROPOUNDED (prô-păoun'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Propoſé, avancé, mis en avant.*

PROPOUNDER (prô-păoun'd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that propounds] *Celui qui propoſe* ou *avance une opinion, un avis.*

PROPPED (prŏp't), *part. adj Appuyé, étayé.*

PROPPING (prŏp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [among Gardeners] *Echalaſſement,* m.

PROPRIETARY (prô prăï'-ĭ-tăr-é), *adj.* [belonging to a certain owner] *Qui appartient à quelqu'un*

PROPRIETARY, *and* PROPRIETOR, (prô-prăï'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [poſſeſſor in his own right] *Propriétaire,* m. *celui qui poſſède en propre; actionnaire,* m.

The proprietors in a trading company, *Les intéreſſés dans une compagnie de commerce.*

Proprietor of a ſhip (owner, contractor, ſhip's huſband), *Bourgeois,* m.

PROPRIETRESS (prô-prăï'-ĭ-trĕce), *ſ.* the feminine of PROPRIETOR. *Propriétaire,* f. *celle qui poſſède en propre.*

PROPRIETY (prô-prăï'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [peculiarity of poſſeſſion] *Propriété,* f

PROPRIETY [accuracy, juſtneſs] *Propriété,* f *ſens propre,* m. *idiome,* m. The properties of a language, *Les idiomes d'une langue.* In propriety of ſpeaking, *A proprement parler.*

PROPRIETY [in Gram. oppoſing to figurative ſignification] *Sens propre,* m.

PROPT (prŏp't), V. PROPPED.

To PROPUGN (prô-pĭoune'), *v. a.* V. To DEFEND

PROPUGNATION (prŏ peŭg-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. DEFENCE.

PROPUGNER (prô-pĭeu'-neŭr), *ſ.* V. DEFENDER.

PROPULSION (prô-peŭl'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of propelling] *L'action de pouſſer en avant.*

PROPYLÆA (prŏp-ĭ-lī'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. name of Hecate] *Propylæa,* f.

PROPYLÆUM,

PROPYLÆUM (prŏp-ĭ-lē'-ŭme), *ſ.* [the porch of a temple] *Propylée*, m. *porche*, m.

PRO RATA to, *adv.* [in proportion to] *Au prorata de la ſomme.*

PRORI (prōre), *ſ.* V. Prow.

PRO OGATION (prŏr-ō-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [prorogation] *Prorogation*, f. The prorogation of the Parliament, *La prorogation du Parlement* d Angleterre.

To PROROGUE (prō-rōgue'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to protract, to prolong] *Proroger, prolonger.*

PROROGUED (prō-tōg'd'), *part. adj. Prorogé, prolongé.*

PRORUPTION (prō-reŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of bursting out] *L'action de crever, de ſe crever.*

PROSA or Poprima, *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of women in Labour] *Proſa* ou *Poprima*, f.

PROSAICK (prō-zé'-ĭk), *adj.* [reſembling proſe] *Proſaïque.*

PROSCENIUM (prō ci'-nĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Antiq. the front of the ſtage where the actors performed] *Proſcenium*, m. *avant-ſcène*, m.

To PROSCRIBE (prō-ſkrïbe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to baniſh] *Proſcrire, bannir, condamner.*

PROSCRIBED (prō-ſkrïb'd'), *part. adj. Proſcrit, banni, condamné.*

PROSCRIBER (prō-ſkrï'-beŭr), *ſ.* [one who proſcribes] *Celui qui proſcrit.*

PROSCRIPT (prō-ſkrïpte), *ſ.* [an outlaw] *Un proſcrit, un banni.*

PROSCRIPTION (prō-ſkrïp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [doom to death or confiſcation] *Proſcription*, f.

PROSE (prōze), *ſ.* [diſcourſe not metrical] *Proſe*, f. *de la proſe.*

Prose [a part of the maſs] *Proſe*, f. cantique qu'on chante dans la Meſſe.

To PROSECUTE (prŏs'-ĭ-kĭoute), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to continue endeavours after any thing] *Pourſuivre, chercher, rechercher, agir.* To proſecute a deſign, *Pourſuivre un deſſein.* Such things are not to be proſecuted, *Ce ne ſont pas là des choſes à rechercher.* To proſecute one at law, *Pourſuivre quelqu'un en juſtice.*

To Prosecute [to carry on, to continue] *Pourſuivre, continuer.* Proſecute your recital, *Continuez votre récit.*

PROSECUTED (prŏs'-ĭ kĭou-tĕd), *part. adj. Pourſuivi, cherché, recherché: continué, pouſſé.*

PROSECUTION (prŏs-ĭ-kĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [purſuit, endeavour to carry on] *Pourſuite*, f. *continuation*, f. The proſecution of the war, *La continuation de la guerre*

PROSECUTOR (prŏs'-ĭ-kĭou-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who proſecutes] *Celui qui pourſuit* un deſſein, ou quelqu'un en juſtice, *&c.*

PROSELYTE (prŏs'-ĭ-lïte), *ſ.* [a convert] *Un* ou *une proſélyte.*

To Proselyte, *v. a.* [to convert] *Convertir, faire changer de croyance.*

PROSEMINATION (prō-ſĕm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [propagation by ſeed] *Génération par ſemence, par graine*, f.

PROSERPINA (prō-ſĕrp'-ĭ-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, carried to Hell by Pluto, and made his wife] *Proſerpine*, f.

PROSODIAN (prōs-ō'-dĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in metre or prosody] *Un homme qui eſt verſé dans la proſodie.*

PROSODICAL (prŏ-ſŏd-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to proſody] *Proſodique.* Proſodical accent (the ſtreſs of the voice), *Accent proſodique*, m.

PROSODY (prŏs'-ō dé), *ſ.* [the part of Grammar which teaches the quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſes] *La proſodie.*

PROSOPOPŒIA (prŏs-ō-pō pī'-ïă), *ſ.* [perſonification; a figure of Rhetorick] *Proſopopée*, f.

PROSPECT (prŏs'-pĕkt), *ſ.* [view of ſomething diſtant, object of view] *Perſpective*, f. *vue*, f. *aſpect*, f. en proſpective & au figuré. Theſe houſes yield a fine proſpect, *Ces maiſons font une belle perſpective.* The proſpect of the ſea, *La vue de la mer.*

¶ Proſpect, *Aſpect*; view, *vue* (f nom.): The ſight of ſomething diſtant, is the general idea of theſe words; but that of *view* ſeems to imply a ſight more extenſive than that of *proſpect*, and to contain leſs variety; thus, we ſay: the pleaſing *proſpect* of the neighbouring villages, the fine *view* of diſtant mountains, and a confined *proſpect*, an extended *view.*

* The proſpect of a future happineſs, *La vue ou la perſpective d'un bonheur à venir.* He has nothing but his private intereſt in proſpect, *Il n'a que ſon intérêt en vue.* Without any proſpect of falling upon us, *Sans aucun deſſein de nous attaquer.* He has a fine proſpect, *Il a une belle perſpective, de belles eſperances.* The dire effects of cares cannot be brought within the proſpect of one law, *Une ſeule Loi ne ſauroit embraſſer tous les cas.*

To PROSPECT (prō-ſpĕkt'), *v. a. Regarder en avant.*

PROSPECTIVE (prō-ſpĕk'-tïv'), *adj.* [viewing at a diſtance] *De longue vue, d'approche*; au figuré, *prévoyant.* A proſpective glaſs, *Une lunette d'approche.*

* He has been very proſpective in this affair, *Il a été fort prévoyant dans cette occaſion.*

To PROSPER (prŏs'-peŭr', -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make *and* to be happy] *Faire proſpérer, faire réuſſir; favoriſer, bénir; & être heureux, avoir un heureux ſuccès; proſpérer, réuſſir.*

PROSPERITY (prŏs-pĕr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſucceſs. V. Good Fortune, happineſs] *Proſpérité*, f. *ſuccès*, m. *bonne fortune, bonheur*, m.

PROSPEROUS (prŏs'-peŭr-eŭſe), *adj.* [ſucceſsful, fortunate] *Heureux, propère, favorable.* A proſperous fortune, a proſperous ſucceſs, *Une fortune proſpère* ou *favorable, un heureux ſuccès.* V. Lucky.

PROSPEROUSLY (prŏs'-peŭr eŭs-lé), *adv.* [fortunately, ſucceſsfully] *Heureuſement, avec ſuccès.*

PROSPEROUSNESS (prŏs'-peŭr-eŭs-nĕce), V. Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE (prō-ſpïch'-ĭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [foreſight] *Prévoyance*, f.

PROSTATES (prō-ſtét's), *ſ. pl* [Anat. two glandulous bodies below the neck of the bladder] *Proſtates*, m. pl.

PROSTERNATION (prŏs-tĕr-né'-cheŭne), [dejection, depreſſion] *Abattement*, m. *découragement*, m. ſignifie peut-être auſſi *proſternement*, m.

PROSTAPHÆRESIS, *ſ.* [Aſtron. the difference between the true and mean place of a planet] *Proſtaphérèſe*, f.

PROSTITUTE (prŏs'-tĭ-tïoute), *adj.* [vicious for hire] *Infame, proſtitué, impudique.*

Prostitute, *ſ.* [a mercenary; a publick ſtrumpet] *Un mercenaire*; ſignifie auſſi *une proſtituée, une courtiſane; courteuſe*, f. *femme de louage*, f.

To Prostitute, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſell to wickedneſs, to whoredom] *Proſtituer, abandonner* à la mechanceté, à l'impudicité, à la débauche, *&c.* Do not proſtitute your daughter, *Ne proſtituez point votre fille.* To proſtitute one's ſelf to a man's ambition, *Se livrer, s'abandonner à l'ambition de quelqu'un.*

PROSTITUTED (prŏs' tĭ-tïoŭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Proſtitué, livré, abandonné.*

PROSTITUTION (prŏs-tĭ-tïou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of proſtituting] *L'action de proſtituer, proſtitution*, f.

PROSTRATE (prŏs'-tréte), *adj.* [laying at length] *Abattu, proſterné.*

To Prostrate, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay flat] *Abattre.* To proſtrate one's ſelf, *Se proſterner.*

PROSTRATED (prŏs'-tré-tĕd), *part. adj. Abattu, proſterné.*

PROSTRATION (prŭs-tré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of falling down in adoration] *L'action de ſe proſterner, proſternement*, m. ſignifie auſſi *abattement*, m.

PROSTYLE (prō-ſtāïle'), *ſ.* [Anc. Archit. a range of columns in the front of a temple] *Temple proſtyle*, m.

PROSYLLOGISM (prō-ſïl'-lō-djïzme), *ſ.* [when two or more ſyllogiſms are connected together] *Proſyllogiſme*, m.

PROTASIS (prō-té'-cïce), *ſ.* [a maxim or propoſition; the firſt part of play that explains the argument] *Protaſe*, f. *maxime*, m. *propoſition*, f. *ſommaire*, m.

PROTATICK (prō-té'-tïk), *adj.* [belonging to a protaſis] *Protatique.*

To PROTECT (prō-tĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defend] *Protéger, défendre, garantir, mettre à couvert; appuyer.* To protect one's ſelf againſt, *S'armer.*

PROTECTED (prō tĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Protégé, défendu.*

PROTECTION (prō-tĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [defence] *Protection*, f. *défenſe*, f. *bouclier*, m. *outſide*, m. To take or claim protection, *Prendre quelqu'un ſous ſa protection, prendre la défenſe de quelqu'un.*

Protection [exemption from being moleſted *Une protection qui met à couvert de toute inſulte.*

PROTECTIVE (prō tĕk'-tïv'), *adj. Qui défend, qui protége.*

PROTECTOR (prō-tĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [defender] *Protecteur*, m. *défenſeur*, m. *avoué*, m *tuteur*, m. *conſervateur*, m. He is protector of the commonwealth, *Il eſt le protecteur, le défenſeur de la république.*

Protector [the chief adminiſtrator] *Protecteur*, m. *regent*, m. Joint-protector, *Co-protecteur*, m.

PROTECTORSHIP (prō-tĕk'-teŭr-chïp), *ſ.* [the charge of chief adminiſtrator] *Protectorat*, m. *régence*, f.

PROTECTRESS (prō-tĕk-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman that protects] *Protectrice*, f.

To PROTEND (prō-tĕnd'), *v. a.* [to hold out; to ſtretch forth] *Etendre.*

PROTERVITY (prō-tĕr'-vĭ-té), *ſ.* [peeviſhneſs, petulance] *Pétulance*, f. *effronterie*, f. *inſolence*, f.

PROTESILAUS (prō-té-ſï-lé' eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Iphiclus and king of a part of Epirus, killed by Hector at the ſiege of Troy] *Protéſilas*, m.

PROTEST (prō-tĕste'), *ſ* [a ſolemn declaration of opinion againſt any thing] *Proteſtation*, f. The proteſt of the Peers, *La proteſtation, des Pairs.*

Protest [in trade] *Protêt*, m.

To Protest, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a ſolemn declaration of opinion] *Proteſter, donner une proteſtation, former oppoſition* To proteſt againſt a reſolution, *Proteſter contre une réſolution.* V. to Avouch.

To Protest, *v. a.* [to call as a witneſs] *Atteſter, prendre à témoin*

To Protest a bill of exchange, *Proteſter une lettre de change, faire un protêt.*

PROTESTANCY (prŏt'-ĕs-tăn'-cé), *ſ.* V. Protestantism.

PROTESTANT (prŏt'-ĕs-tăn'te), *ſ.* [one of the reformed religion, and who proteſted, in 1529, againſt the abuſes of the holy ſee] *Un proteſtant, une proteſtante.*

Protestant, *adj* [belonging to the proteſtants] *Proteſtant.* The proteſtant religion, *La religion proteſtante.*

PROTESTANTISM (prŏt'-ĕs-tăn'-tizme), *ſ* [the proteſtant religion] *Le proteſtantiſme, la religion proteſtante.*

PROTESTATION (prŏt ĕs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſolemn declaration] *Proteſtation*, f. *déclaration*

tion publique, f. *ferment*, m. *affurance ſolemnelle*. A proteſtation at law, *Proteſtation juridique*.

PROTESTED (prô-tĕst '-ĕd) againſt, *part. adj. Contre qui* ou *contre quoi l'on a proteſté*.

PROTESTER (prô-tĕst '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who proteſts] *Celui* ou *celle qui proteſte*.

PROTEUS (prô -tü-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Oceanus and Thetis, a ſea-god and prophet] *Protée*, m.

PROTHESIS (prô tshi '-cïce), *ſ.* [an addition made to a word, *as* g *in* gnavus, *inſtead of* navus] *Prothèſe*, f.

PROTHONOTARY (prô-tshŭn ' ô-tă-ré), *ſ.* [the chief regiſter] *Protonotaire*, m. The Pope's prothonotary, *Le protonotaire du Pape*.

PROTOCOL (prô '-to-kŏl), *ſ.* [the firſt draught of a deed] *Protocole*, m. *premier manuſcript*, m. *minute*, f.

PROTOMARTYR (prô-tô-mar '-teŭr), *ſ.* [the firſt martyr] *Le premier martyr*. St. Stephen the protomartyr, *S. Etienne le premier martyr*.

PROTOPLAST (prô '-tô-plăste), *ſ.* [original] *Original*, m. *modèle*, m.

PROTOTYPE (prô '-tô tăïpe), *ſ.* [exemplar, original copy, archetype] *Un prototype, un modele, un exemple, une copie originale*.

To PROTRACT (prô-trăkte '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lengthen, to delay] *Prolonger, différer, tirer en longueur, faire durer, alonger*. To protract the war, *Prolonger la guerre, la faire durer plus long-temps*. V. To LINGER.

PROTRACTED (prô-trăk '-tĕd), *part. adj. Prolongé, différé*.

PROTRACTER (prô-trăkc '-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that protracts] *Celui qui prolonge*.

PROTRACTER [a mathematical inſtrument] *Rapporteur*, m.

PROTRACTION (prô-trăk '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of drawing to length] *Prolongation*, f. *prorogation, délai*, m.

PROTRACTIVE (prô-trăk '-tĭv'), *adj.* [dilatory] *Qui prolonge, qui traîne en longueur*.

PROTREPTICAL (prô-trĕp '-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [hortatory, ſuaſory] *Qui exhorte, qui tend à perſuader*.

To PROTRUDE (prô-trïoude '), *v. a.* [to thruſt] *Pouſſer en avant, coigner*.

To PROTRUDE, *v. n.* [to puſh or extend forward] *Se pouſſer en avant*.

PROTRUDED (prô-trïou '-dĕd), *part. adj. Pouſſé en avant, lancé*.

PROTRUSION (prô-troū '-jeüne), *ſ.* [the act of thruſting forward] *L'action de pouſſer en avant*, ou *de lancer*.

PROTUBERANCE (prô-tïou '-bĕr-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [prominence, tumour] *Protubérance*, f. *tumeur*, f. *enflure*, f. Protuberance above the anus of a bird, *Tubercule*, f.

PROTUBERANT (prô-tïou '-bĕr-ăn'te), *adj.* [ſwelling, prominent] *Enflé, qui avance, qui fait une boſſe, qui s'élève au deſſus*. Though the eye ſeems round, in reality the iris is protuberant above the white, *Quoique l'œil paroiſſe rond, l'iris s'élève pourtant au deſſus du blanc*.

To PROTUBERATE (prô-tïou '-bĕr-ête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſwell forward] *S'enfler, être enflé*.

PROUD (prăoud), *adj.* [too much pleaſed with oneſelf, elated, arrogant, haughty] *Avantageux, préſomptueux, orgueilleux, ſuperbe, fier, arrogant, inſolent, altier, juſſifiant, faſtueux*; *fig. gourmé*. He is the proudeſt admirer of his own parts that might be found, *C'eſt l'homme le plus préſomptueux & le plus vain que l'on puiſſe trouver*. Proud of one's birth, *Fier de ſa naiſſance*.

PROUD [grand, lofty, ſplendid, magnificent] *Grand, ſuperbe, magnifique, pompeux*. A proud temple, *Un temple magnifique*. Proud titles, *Des titres pompeux*.

PROUD [laſcivious, eager for the male] *En rut, en chaleur*. A proud bitch, *Une chienne en chaleur*. To begin to be proud, ſaid of the female of the canine ſpecies] *Chaudier*, t. de Chaſſe; *Entrer en chaleur*.

PROUD [fungous, exuberant] *Fongueux*. Proud fleſh, *Chair fongueuſe* ou *baveuſe, excroiſſance*, f.

PROUDLY (prăoud '-lé), *adv.* [arrogantly, oſtentatiouſly] *Fièrement, orgueilleuſement, avec arrogance, inſolemment, arrogamment, faſtueuſement*. Why do you march ſo proudly? *Pourquoi marchez-vous ſi fièrement?*

To PROVE (proūve), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to evince, to ſhow by argument or teſtimony] *Prouver, faire voir, donner des preuves de, faire connoître*; *augmenter*. It is not eaſy to prove this propoſition, *Il n'eſt pas aiſé de prouver cette propoſition*. To undertake to prove any thing falſe, *S'inſcrire en faux contre quelque choſe*.

To PROVE [to try, to experience] *Eprouver, eſſayer, expérimenter, faire l'expérience* ou *l'épreuve de, avérer*. To prove [among ſugar-refiners] *Faire la preuve*.

To PROVE, *v. n.* [to become, to ſucceed, to be found by experience] *Devenir, être, arriver, ſe trouver, ſe montrer*. When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the caſe proves mortal, *Lorſque l'inflammation dégénère en gangrène, le cas eſt mortel*. If what you ſay prove true, *Si ce que vous dites ſe trouve vrai*. It ſhall prove otherwiſe, *Il en arrivera autrement*. He proved a great man, *Il s'eſt montré un grand homme*.

PROVEABLE (proūv '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be proved] *Probable*.

PROVED (proūv'd), *part. adj. Prouvé*; ou bien, *éprouvé, eſſayé, expérimenté*.

PROVEDITOR (prŏv '-ĕd-ĭ-teŭr), *and* PRUVEDORE (prŏv-ĭ-dôre '), *ſ.* [a Venetian overſeer] *Provéditeur* à Veniſe, m. *commiſſaire de proviſions*, m.

PROVENCAL POETS, *ſ. pl.* [Troubadours, Trouverres, Jongleurs, Cantadours, Violars, Muſars] *Les Poëtes Provençaux*, m. pl. (qui floriſſoient en Provence au IX ſiècle). *Trouverres* or *Trouveurs*, m pl. *Troubadours*, m. pl.

PROVENDER (prŏv '-ĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [dry food for brutes] *Fourrage*, m. *provende*, f.

PROVERB (prŏv ' ĕrbe), *ſ.* [a common ſaying] *Un proverbe, une maxime vulgaire, un adage, un dicton*.

PROVERBIAL (prô-vĕr '-bĭ-ăl), *adj.* [relating to a proverb] *Proverbial*.

PROVERBIALLY (prô-vĕr '-bĭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [in a proverb] *Proverbialement, d'une manière proverbiale*.

To PROVIDE (prô-văïde '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to procure beforehand, to prepare, to furniſh, to ſupply] *Pourvoir, donner, préparer, munir, fournir, garnir*. To provide a town with or of ammunition, *Pourvoir une place de munitions*. The king provided him of a guard, *Le roi lui donna une garde*. Provide me a lamb, *Préparez-moi un agneau*. The earth was well provided of all requiſite things for an habitable world, *La terre étoit bien fournie de toutes les choſes néceſſaires pour en faire un monde habitable*.

To PROVIDE, *v. n.* [to take meaſure, or care] *Pourvoir, prendre ſoin, précautionner, prendre des précautions, des meſures*; *ſe pourvoir, ſe prémunir*. To provide for one, *Pourvoir qu.* *qu'un*. He has provided for me, *Il a pris ſoin de moi, il a ſongé à moi*. To provide for the future, *Prendre des précautions pour l'avenir*. To provide againſt the extremeties of want, *Se pourvoir contre la miſère & le beſoin*. You muſt provide againſt the war, *Il faut vous précautionner contre la guerre, vous préparer à la guerre*.

PROVIDED (prô-văï '-dĕd), *part. adj. Pourvu, préparé, muni, fourni, garni*. All is well provided, *On a pourvu à tout*.

PROVIDED AGAINST, *Précautionné contre, prémuni contre*. Provided againſt all dangers, *Prémuni, précautionné contre tous les dangers*.

PROVIDED FOR, *Préparé*. I am provided for it, *J'y ſuis préparé*.

PROVIDED THAT, *Pourvu que, à condition que*. Provided that he be ſo good as his word, *Pourvu qu'il tienne parole*.

PROVIDENCE (prŏv '-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [foreſight; prudence, frugality; the care of God over created things] *Prévoyance*, f. *prudence*, f. *circonſpection*, f. *économie*, f. *frugalité*, f. *ménage*, m. *épargne*, f. *providence*, f. Le ſoin que Dieu prend de ſes créatures.

PROVIDENT (prŏv '-ĭ-dĕn'te), *adj.* [forecaſting, cautious] *Prévoyant, prudent, précautionné, circonſpect*; ſignifie auſſi *ménager, économe, frugal*.

PROVIDENTIAL (prŏv-ĭ-dĕn '-chăl), *adj.* [effected by providence] *De la Providence*. The providential care, *L'attention de la Providence*.

PROVIDENTIALLY (prŏv-ĭ oĕn '-chăl-é), *adv.* [by the care of providence] *Par un effet*, ou *une ſuite diſpoſition de la Providence*.

PROVIDENTLY (prŏv '-ĭ-dĕn'-té-lé), *adv.* [with foreſight] *Avec prévoyance, avec précaution, prudemment*.

PROVIDER (prô-văï '-deŭr), *ſ.* [he who provides] *Pourvoyeur*, m.

PROVINCE (prŏv '-ĭn'ce), *ſ.* [a conquered country, a ſhire] *Province*, f. A Roman province, *Une province Romaine*. Of the ſame province, *Comprovincial*, or *Co-provincial*.

PROVINCE [the proper office or buſineſs of any one] *Charge*, f. *affaire*, f. *emploi*, m. *reſſort*, m. The woman's province is to be careful in her œconomy and chaſte in her affection, *L'emploi de la femme eſt d'avoir ſoin du ménage, & d'être chaſte dans ſes affections*. That is not within my province, *Cela n'eſt pas de mon reſſort*. It is the province, *Il appartient*.

PROVINCIAL (prô-vĭn '-chăl), *adj.* [relating to a province] *Provincial, de province*. Provincial overſeer, *Intendant*, m.

PROVINCIAL [country-life, ruſtick, unpoliſhed] *Provincial, groſſier, impoli*. The provincial accent, *Accent provincial*.

PROVINCIAL, *ſ.* [a ſpiritual governor] *Provincial* d'un ordre religieux, m.

To PROVINCIATE (prô-vĭn '-chĭ-éte), *v. a.* [to turn to a province] *Eriger en province*.

PROVINE (prô-văïne '), *ſ.* [a branch of a vine laid in the ground to take root] *Provin*, m.

To PROVINE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to lay a ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground, to take root for more increaſe] *Provigner*.

PROVINED (prô-văïn'd), *adj.* [from To Provine] *Provigné*.

PROVISION (prô-vĭj '-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of providing beforehand] *L'action de pourvoir, proviſion*, f. *précaution*, f. *penſion alimentaire*, f. To make a proviſion for one, *Pourvoir aux beſoins de quelqu'un*. Before ever a proviſion was thought of for the preventing of this evil, *Avant qu'on eût ſongé aux précautions capables de prévenir ce mal*. Will farther proviſion be made, *Par proviſion, proviſionnellement*.

PROVISION [accumulation of ſtores beforehand, victuals, food] *Proviſion*, f. *fourniture de choſes néceſſaires*, f. *vivres*, m. pl. *munitions de bouche*, f. pl. Proviſion for an army, *Vivres pour une armée*.

PROVISION for a ſucceſſor in a fee, before the incumbent's death, *Proviſion*, f. *collation d'un évêché avant la mort du préſent évêque*, f. *grâce expectative*, f.

PROVISIONAL (prô-vĭj '-eŭn-ăl), *adj.* [provided for preſent need] *Proviſionnel, fait par proviſion*.

PROVISIONALLY (prô-vĭj '-eŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [by way of proviſion] *Par proviſion*.

PROVISO (prô-văï '-zô), *ſ.* [ſtipulation, provided condition] *Condition proviſionnelle, clauſe*, f. *rétentum*, m. With a proviſo, *Sous condition, conditionnellement*.

PROVISOR (prô-văï '-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a maſter in ſome colleges] *Proviſeur*, m.

PROVISORY (prô-văï '-zeŭr-é), *adj.* [proviſional] *Proviſoire*.

PROVOCATION (prŏv ô-ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed] *Provocation*, f. *l'action de provoquer, d'irriter*. He did

it without the leaſt provocation, *Il l'a fait ſans qu'on l'y ait excité en aucune manière.*

PROVOCATIVE (prô vô'-kă-tĭv'), *ſ.* [any thing that revives the appetite] *Ce qui provoque, excite,* ou *réveille l'appétit.*

Provocative, *adj.* [fit to rouſe *or* ſtrengthen nature] *Qui échauffe* ou *qui fortifie la nature.*

PROVOCATIVENESS (prô-vô'-kă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de provoquer, d'échauffer, d'exciter.*

To PROVOKE (prô-vôke'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rouſe, to excite, to anger] *Provoquer, exciter, émouvoir, irriter, mettre en colere, agacer, animer, attaquer, déchaîner; enflammer, dépiter,* ‖ *cabrer; harceler; indigner.* To provoke God's anger, *Provoquer la colère de Dieu.* That provokes vomiting, or urine, &c. *Cela provoque le vomiſſement, l'urine; cela excite à vomir, à uriner,* &c. Why do you provoke him againſt us? *Pourquoi l'irritez-vous contre nous?*

PROVOKED (prô-vôk't'), *part. adj. Provoqué, excité, ému, irrité.*

PROVOKER (prô-vô'-kĕr), *ſ.* [one who provokes; cauſer, promoter] *Celui* ou *celle qui provoque.*

PROVOKINGLY (prô-vô'-kĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger] *D'une maniere choquante, inſolente, propre à irriter, inſolemment.*

PROVOST (prŏv'-ĕuſte), *ſ.* [the chief of any body] *Prévôt,* m. The provoſt of merchants, *Le prévôt des marchands.* A provoſt in the mint, *Prévôt des monnoies.* The provoſt of a college, *Le prévôt* ou *principal d'un collége.*

Provost (prô-vô', *corrupted from the French* Prévôt), *ſ.* [the executioner of an army] *Le Prévôt, le grand Prévôt.*

PROVOSTAL (prŏv'-ĕuſt-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to a provoſt] *Prévôtal.*

Provost-marshal in the navy, *Prévôt maritime,* m. A provoſt-marſhal on land, *Prévôt des maréchaux* A provoſt-marſhal in the army, *Prévôt de l'armée.* V. Provost.

PROVOSTSHIP (prŏv'-ĕuſt-chip), *ſ.* [the office of a provoſt] *Prévôté,* f charge de Prévôt.

PROW (prăou), *ſ.* [the forepart of a ſhip] *La proue* ou *l'avant d'un navire.*

Prow [beak or pointed cut-water of a polacre, xebec, or galley] *Berthelot.*

† Prow, *adj.* V. Valiant.

PROWESS (prăoŭ'-ĕce), *ſ.* [bravery, valour] *Valeur,* f. *prouëſſe,* f.

PROWEST (prăou'-ĕste), *adj.* [braveſt, moſt valiant] *Le plus brave, le plus courageux.*

To PROWL (prăoul), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rove over] *Rodir.* He prowls each place, *Il rode par-tout.*

To Prowl, *v. n.* [to wander for prey, to plunder] *Piller, roder de côté & d'autre pour fripponner; ſaccager, voler.* A prowling fellow, *Un filliard, un voleur.* A prowling wolf, *Un loup qui rode autour de la bergerie cherchant ſa proie.*

PROWLER (prăoul'-ĕur), *ſ.* [one that roves about for prey] *Un voleur, celui qui rode cherchant ſa proie, un eſcamoteur*

PROXENETES (prŏks'-ĕn-i'-tĭz), *ſ.* [a kind of agent; match maker; is only uſed in a bad ſenſe] *Proxénète,* m.

PROXIMATE (prŏks'-ĭ-méte), *and* Proxime (prŏks'-ĭme), *adj.* [next, immediate] *Prochain, ſuivant, immédiat.*

PROXIMATELY (prŏks'-ĭ-măt'-lé), *adv.* [immediately, without intervention] *Immédiatement.*

PROXIMITY (prŏks-ĭm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [nearneſs] *Proximité,* f. *voiſinage,* m. *commodité,* f. He pleads proximity of blood, *Il allégue la proximité du ſang.* The proximity of the town, *Le voiſinage de la ville.*

PROXY (prŏks'-é), *ſ.* [the agency of another; the perſon ſubſtituted *or* deputed] *Procuration,* f. ou *procureur,* m. *député,* m. *chargé d'affaires,* m.

‡ PRUCE (proūce), *ſ.* [Pruſſian leather] *Cuir de Pruſſe,* m.

PRUDE (proūde), *ſ.* [a woman over-nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation] *Une prude.*

PRUDENCE (proū'-dĕn'ce), *ſ.* [wiſdom applied to practice] *Prudence,* f. *conſidération,* f. *diſcrétion,* f. V. Care. V. Wisdom.

PRUDENT (proū'-dĕn't'e), *adj.* [practically wiſe] *Prudent, circonſpect, aviſé, ſage, diſcret, judicieux.* Prudent men are crowned with knowledge, *La ſcience eſt le partage des hommes prudens.* Prudent behaviour, *Circonſpection,* f. § *pruderie,* f. ‡ *prudoterie,* f.

PRUDENTIAL (proū-dĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [agreeable to the principles of prudence] *Conforme aux principes de la prudence.*

PRUDENTIALITY (proū dĕn'-chĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ. Conformité aux principes de la prudence,* f. V. Prudence

PRUDENTIALLY (proū-dĕn'-chăl-é), *adv.* V. Prudently.

PRUDENTIALS (proū-dĕn'-chălz), *ſ. pl.* [maxims of prudence] *Maximes de prudence,* f. pl.

PRUDENTLY (proū'-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [diſcreetly, judiciouſly] *Prudemment, judicieuſement, avec diſcrétion* ou *circonſpection, conſidérément, diſcrettement.*

PRUDERY (proūd-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [overmuch nicety in ſpeech *or* converſation] *Pruderie,* f.

PRUDISH (proud'-ĭche), *adj.* [affectedly nice or grave] *De prude.*

To PRUNE (proune), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lop, to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities] *Tailler, émonder, élaguer, rajeunir* les arbres. To prune a vine, *Tailler la vigne,* ou *l'ébourgeonner, la rogner.* [to clear from excreſcences] *Couper, rogner.*

To Prune up, *v. n.* [a ludicrous word] *Se parer, s'ajuſter.*

Prune, *ſ.* [a fruit] *Une prune.* A dried prune, *Un pruneau.*

PRUNED (proun'd), *part. adj. Taillé, émondé, élagué.*

PRUNELLO (prou-nĕl'-lô), *ſ.* [a kind of ſtuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made] *Prunelle,* f. *étoffe dont les eccléſiaſtiques s'habillent,* f.

Prunello, *ſ.* [a fruit] *Prune de brignelle,* f. ou bien, *prunelle,* f. prune ſauvage. [Bot. ſelf-heal] *Prunelle,* f. Sal prunellæ or cryſtal mineral, purified ſalt-petre, *Sel de prunelle,* m.

PRUNER (proun'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that crops trees] *Celui qui taille,* ou *élague* les arbres, *élagueur,* m.

PRUNIFEROUS (prou-nĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj* [plum-bearing] *Qui porte des prunes.*

PRUNINGHOOK (proun'-ĭn'gne-hoŭk), *or* Pruningknife (proun'-ĭn'gne-năĭfe), *ſ.* [a hook *or* knife uſed in lopping trees] *Une ſerpe, un croſſant.*

PRURIENCE (prou'-rĭ-ĕn'ce), *and* Pruriency (prou'-rĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [an itching or a great deſire] *Démangeaiſon,* f. au propre & au figuré; *déſir,* m.

PRURIENT (prou'-rĭ-ĕn't'e), *adj.* [itching] *Qui démange.*

PRURIGINOUS (prou-rĭj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [itchy] *Qui a des démangeaiſons, ſujet à la galle.*

PRURIT (prou'-rĭte), *or* Pruritus, *ſ.* [an itching] *Démangeaiſon,* f. *envie de ſe gratter,* f *prurit,* m. t. de Médecine.

PRUSSIA (proūch'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a large country of Germany, Sarmatia of the Ancients] *Pruſſe,* f. *Sarmatie des Anciens.*

PRUSSIAN (proūch'-ĭ-ăne) blue, *Bleu de Pruſſe,* m.

To PRY (piăĭ) into, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to peep narrowly] *Epier, tâcher de découvrir, rechercher ſoigneuſement, chercher, ſcruiller.* He pries in every part, *Il fouille par-tout, il met le nez par-tout.* To pry into other men's concerns, *Se mêler des affaires d'autrui.*

PRYED (prăĭ'd) into, *adj.* [from To Pry into] *Qu'on a tâché de découvrir, dont on a fait une exacte recherche,* &c.

PRYING (prăĭ'-ĭn'gne), -ingly, *ſ.* [from To Pry into] *Une exacte recherche,* ou *l'action de rechercher,* &c. f.

PRYTANES, *ſ. pl.* [Gr. Antiq. the firſt magiſtrates in moſt of the cities of Greece] *Prytanes,* m. pl. Dignity of the Prytanes, *Prytanat,* m.

PRYTANEUM, *ſ.* [the council houſe, a building in Athens, where the Prytanes aſſembled] *Prytanée,* m.

PRYTANIDES, *ſ. pl.* [Gr. Antiq. the widows who kept the ſacred fire of Veſta] *Prytanides,* f pl.

PSALM (ſame), *ſ.* [a holy ſong] *Un pſeaume.* David's pſalms, *Les pſeaumes de David.*

PSALMBOOK (ſam'-boŭk), *ſ.* V. Psalter.

PSALMIST (ſăl'-mĭſte), *ſ.* [writer of holy ſongs] *Pſalmiſte,* m.

PSALMODY (ſal'-mô-dé), *ſ.* [the act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs] *Pſalmodie,* f.

PSALMOGRAPHY (ſăl-mŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the act of writing pſalms] *Pſalmographie,* f.

PSALTER (ſâl'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a pſalmbook] *Un pſeautier,* un livre de pſeaumes.

PSALTERY (ſâl'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a kind of harp beaten with ſticks] *Pſaltérion,* m.

PSEPHOS, *ſ.* [the name of the ſmall ſtones; pebbles, ſhells, &c. uſed by the Greeks in their computations and ſuffrages] *Ballotte,* f.

PSEPHOPHORIA, *ſ.* [the art of uſing ſtones and pebbles in calculations] *Ballottage,* m. *ſuffrage par ballottes,* m.

PSEUDISODOMUM, *ſ.* [maſonry by unequal courſes] *Araſes,* f. pl. Maçonnerie par aſſiſes inégales, f.

PSEUDO (ſĭoū'-dô), [a prefix which ſignifies falſe] *Faux, ſuppoſé, falſifié.*

PSEUDO-ARGYRON, *ſ* [Antiq. white braſs, baſtard-ſilver] *Métal imitant l'argent.*

PSEUDOBUNIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Barbarea, a kind of Creſs or Velar, a med. plant] *Pſeudobunium,* m. creſſon d'hiver. Herbe aux Charpentiers, f. herbe de St. Barbe, f.

PSEUDODICTAMNUM, *and* Pseudodictamnus, *ſ.* [a ſort of Marrubium, a med. plant] *Pſeudodictame,* m. ou *dictame bâtard, faux dictame.*

PSEUDOGRAPHY (ſĭoŭ-dŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [a falſe writing] *Faux écrit.*

PSEUDOLOGY (ſĭoŭ-dŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [falſehood of ſpeech] *Fauſſeté,* f. *menſonge,* m

PSEUDOMARTYR (ſĭoŭ-dô-mar'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a counterfeit martyr] *Faux-martyr,* m.

PSEUDO-NYCTICORAX, *ſ.* [a ſort of Heron] *Bihoureau,* m.

PSEUDONYMUS, *ſ.* [going by a feigned name] *Pſeudonyme,* m.

PSEUDOSANTALUM, *ſ.* [a tree of Crete] *Faux Santal de Candie.*

PSHAW (châ), *interj.* of contempt, *Nargue! ſi! ſi donc! à d'autres! bagatelle! bon! veſte!*

PSI, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt a night-butterfly marked with a Y on his upper wings] *Pſi,* m.

PSITTACUS Brasiliensis, *ſ.* [Ornithol.] *Le perroquet papeguai.*

PSOAS *or* Lumbaris, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle of the thigh] *Pſoas,* m *lombaire,* m.

PSOPHIA *or* Manucaqua, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a Braſilian bird, called by ſome gallina ſylveſtris, or wild hen] *Trompette,* m.

PSORA, *ſ.* [itch, a cutaneous diſeaſe] *Pſora,* m. *gale,* f.

PSORALEA, *ſ.* [Bot. a med. plant of North America] *Pſoralée,* f.

PSORICE-POA, *ſ.* [Bot. ſcabious, a med. plant] *Pſorice,* f. *ſcabieuſe,* f.

PSORICK, *adj.* [ſcabby, ſcabious] *Pſorique.*

PSORICA, *ſ. pl.* [Medicines good againſt the itch]

itch] *Remèdes pour la gale.*

PSOROPHTHALMIX, *ſ.* [Med. an inflammation and ulceration of the edges of the eye-lids] *Pſorophtalmie*, f.

PSYCHE (pſäï'-ké), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of pleaſure, made immortal by Jupiter; the ſoul] *Pſyché*, f.

PSYCHOLOGY, *ſ.* [the doctrine of the ſoul] *Pſycologie*, f.

PSYCHROMETER, *ſ.* [an inſtrument for meaſuring the degree of cold] *Pſychromètre*, m. V. THERMOMETER.

PSYCHTICA, *or* PSYGMATA, *ſ. pl.* [in Med. cooling remedies] *Rafraîchiſſans*, m. pl.

PSYLLI (pſïl'-lï), *ſ.* [Mythol. a people of Africa, whoſe bodies are ſaid to have been a natural antidote againſt the bite of ſerpents] *Pſylliens*, m.

PSYLLIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Flea-wort, a med. plant] *Herbe aux puces*, f.

PTISAN (tïz-ăne'), *ſ.* [a medical drink] *Tiſane*, f.

PTARMICA, *ſ.* [Bot. Sneezewort, baſtard pellitory; a med. plant] *Ptarmique*, f. *herbe à éternuer*, f. *bouton d'argent*, m.

PTARMICA, *ſ. pl.* [in Med. ſternutatories, promoting ſneezing] *Remèdes ptarmiques*, m. pl.

PTARMIGAN, *ſ.* [Ornithol. the white game] *Ptarmigan*, m.

PTERYGIUM, *ſ.* [a pellicle upon the coats of the eye] *Ptérygium*, m.

PTILOSIS, *ſ.* [Med. a baldneſs of the eyelids] *Ptiloſe*, f.

PTYALISM, *ſ.* [ſalivation] *Ptyaliſme*, m. terme de Médecine; *ſalivation*, f. *flux de bouche*, m.

PTYALAGOGUE *or* PTYSMAGOGUE, *ſ.* [a medicine which provokes the ſaliva] *Ptyalogogue*, m.

PUANT, *ſ.* [a ſort of quadruped of Louiſiana] *Bête puante*, f.

PUANTS, *ſ. pl.* [people of the Northern America in New France] *Puants*, m. pl.

PUBERTY (pïou'-bĕr-té), *ſ.* [the time of life when the two ſexes ripen to their perfect ſtate] *Puberté*, f.

PUBESCENCE (pïoŭ-bĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of arriving at puberty] *Etat de celui*, ou *de celle, qui arrive à l'âge de puberté.*

PUBESCENT (pïoŭ-bĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [arriving at puberty] *Pubère.*

PUBIS (pïou'-bïce) Os, *or* Os PECTINIS, *ſ.* [Anat. a bone of the hip in the fore and middle part of the trunc] *Pubis*, m. *l'os pubis*, m.

PUBLICAN (peŭb'-lï-kăne), *ſ.* [a toll-gatherer] *Un publicain, un péager, un receveur.*

PUBLICATION (peŭb-lï-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of publiſhing] *Publication*, f. Publication of marriage, *Ban*, m. Publication, *édition*, f. t. de Libraire.

PUBLICK (peŭb'-lïk), *adj.* [not private, common; open, known, manifeſt] *Public*, m. *public*, f. *général, commun; manifeſte, connu.* The publick good, *Le bien public* ou *général.* A publick place, *Un lieu public, une place publique.* A publick perſon, *Une perſonne publique, qui ſert le public.* The thing is publick, *La choſe eſt publique* ou *connue de tout le monde.* To make publick, *Publier, rendre public.*

PUBLICK, *ſ.* [the general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation] *Le public.*

PUBLICK [open view] *Public*, m. In publick, *En public, publiquement, à la face du ſoleil, devant tout le monde.*

PUBLICK [a public dance or exerciſe] *Aſſemblée*, f. *Bal*, m.

PUBLICK-HOUSE (peŭb'-lïk-hăoŭce), V. ALE-HOUSE.

PUBLICKLY (peŭb'-lïk-lé), *adv.* [openly] *Publiquement, en public, ouvertement.* Publickly known, *Public.*

PUBLICKNESS (peŭb'-lïk-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being publick] *Publicité.*

PUBLICKSPIRITED (peŭb-lïk-ſpïr'-ït-ĕd), *adj.* [having regard to the publick good] *Animé de l'eſprit patriotique*, ou *de l'amour du bien public.*

To PUBLISH (peŭb'-lïche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make publick] *Publier, rendre public, mettre au jour, déclarer, manifeſter.* V. To MANIFEST.

PUBLISHED (peŭb'-lïch't), *part. adj. Publié, rendu public.*

PUBLISHER (peŭb'-lïch-cŭr), *ſ.* [one who publiſhes] *Celui* ou *celle qui publie.*

† PUCELAGE (pïou'-cĕl-ćoje), *ſ.* [maidenhead, virginity] *Pucelage*, m. *virginité*, f.

PUCELAGE, V. PORCELAIN-SHELL.

PUCERON, *ſ.* [a ſmall inſect frequently found on trees and plants] *Puceron*, m. The alated lion pucerons, *Mouches du lion des pucerons.*

PUCHAMCAS, *ſ.* [tree growing in Virginia, a ſpecies of Medlar] *Puchamcas*, m.

PUCK (peŭk), *ſ.* [an elf, a fairy] *Un lutin, un eſprit follet; fée*, f.

PUCKBALL (peŭk'-bâl), *ſ.* V. PUCK-FIST.

To PUCKER (peŭk'-cŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gather into corrugations; to contract into folds] *Rider, plier, replier, pliſſer.*

PUCKERED (peŭk'-cŭr'd), *part. adj. Ridé, plié, replié, pliſſé.*

PUCKFIST (peŭk'-fïſte), *ſ.* [a kind of fungus full of duſt] *Veſſe de loup*, f.

PUDDER (peŭd'-cŭr), *ſ.* [a tumult, a turbulent buſtle] *Bruit*, m. *fracas*, m. *tintamarre*, m.

To PUDDER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a tumult] *Faire du bruit, du fracas, du tintamarre.*

To PUDDER, *v. a.* [to perplex, to diſturb] *Troubler, interrompre, tourmenter, inquiéter.*

PUDDERED (peŭd'-cŭr'd), *part. adj. Troublé, interrompu, tourmenté, inquiété.*

PUDDERING (peŭd'-cŭr-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Pudder] *Agitation violente, mouvement perpétuel.*

PUDDING (poŭd'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [in Engliſh Cookery; a kind of food very variouſly compounded; a bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients] *Boudin*, m. White *or* black pudding, *Boudin blanc, boudin noir.* Pudding-maker, *Faiſeur* ou *faiſeuſe de boudins; un boudinier, une boudinière.*

*† To give the crow a pudding, *Paſſer le pas, mourir.*

R. *Outre les boudins qui ſe font dans des boyaux de cochon, les Anglois donnent ce nom à certaines farces qui nous ſont inconnues en France, dont les unes ſe cuiſent au pot, & les autres au four. Celles-là s'appellent*, boiled-puddings, *& celles-ci* baked, *or* pan-puddings, *Poudin*, m. *poutinade*, f. Plum pudding, *Poudin aux raiſins*, m. Apple-pudding, *Poudin aux pommes*, m. Rice-pudding, *Poutinade au riz*, f. Bread-pudding, *Poutinade au pain*, f.

PUDDING [a fire-work] *Sauciſſe*, f. ſorte de pièce de feu d'artifice.

PUDDING [a roll about a child's head] *Bourrelet d'enfant*, m.

PUDDING-GRASS (poŭd'-ïn'gne-grăce), *ſ.* [Pulegium] V. PENNY-ROYAL.

PUDDING-PIE (poŭd'-ïn'gne-pï), *ſ.* [a pudding with meat baked in it] *Poudin à la viande*, m. *tourte de viande*, f.

PUDDING-STONE, *ſ.* [flint-ſtone, oculatus lapis] *Poudingue* ou *caillou d'Angleterre*, m.

PUDDING-PIPE-TREE (poŭ'-ïn'gne-pïïpe-trï), *ſ.* [a tree bearing the Caſſia] *Canificier*, m.

PUDDING-TIME (poŭd'-ïn'gne-tïïme), *ſ.* [the time of dinner] *L'heure du dîné*, f.

*† To come in pudding time, *Venir fort à propos*, ou *à point nommé.*

PUDDINING, *or* PUDDENING (from Pudding), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Bourrelet* ou *bourlet*, m. Puddening of a boat's ſtem, *Collier de défenſe d'une chaloupe*, m. Puddening of a maſt, *Bourrelet d'un mât*, m. Puddening of an anchor, (ſmall ropes with which the ſtring is bound round), *Boudinure*, ou *En boudinure de l'arganeau*, f.

PUDDLE (peŭd'-dl'), *ſ.* [a dirty plaſh] *Bourbier*, m. *margouillis*, m. *gâchis*, m. *flaque d'eau*, f. *mare*, f.

To PUDDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pollute with dirt] *Crotter, ſalir avec de la boue.*

PUDDLED (peŭd'-dl'd), *part. adj. Crotté, ſali avec de la boue; bourbeux, fangeux.* Puddled water, *De l'eau bourbeuſe.*

PUDDLY (peŭd'-l-), *adj.* [muddy, dirty] *Bourbeux, fangeux.*

PUDENCY (pïou'-dĕn'-cé), *and* PUDICITY (pïou-diſs'-ï-té), *ſ.* [modeſty] *Pudeur*, f. *pudicité*, f. *modeſtie*, f. *honnêteté* de mœurs, f. *chaſteté*, f.

† PUE-FELLOW (pïou'-fĕl-ô), *ſ.* [a partner] *Aſſocié*, m.

PUDOR (pïou'-dcŭr), *ſ.* [ſhamefacedneſs, baſhfulneſs] *Pudeur*, f. *honnête honte*, f.

PUDS (peŭdz), *ſ pl.* [the large ſleeves of a prieſt of the church of England's gown, commonly called *pudding ſleeves*] *Grandes manches de la robe d'un miniſtre Anglican*, f.

PUERILE (pïou'-er-ïl), *adj.* [childiſh] *Puérile, enfantin, qui eſt d'enfant.*

PUERILITY (pïou-ĕr-ïl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [childiſhneſs] *Puérilité*, f. *enfance*, f. *enfantillage*, m. action ou diſcours d'enfant.

PUERITIA (pïou-er-ich'-ï-ă), *ſ.* [in Law; childhood] *Enfance*, f.

PUERPERAL FEVER (pïoŭ-er-pï-răl-fï'-veŭr), *ſ.* [in Med.] *Fièvre de couche, fièvre de lait*, f.

PUET (pïou'-ĕte), *ſ.* V. PEWET.

PUFF (peŭf), *ſ.* [a quick blaſt with the mouth, a ſmall blaſt of wind] *Bouffée*, f. A puff of wind, *Une bouffée de vent.*

PUFF, *or* puff-ball, *Veſſe de loup*, f.

PUFF, *or* earth-puff, *Une truffe.*

PUFF [ſomething to ſprinkle powder on the hair] *Houppe* à poudrer, f.

PUFF [among Milliners, a ſort of plait] *Godron*, m. [flounce] *Bouillon*, m.

PUFF [among authors] *Charlatariſme*, m.

PUFF-PASTE, *ſ.* [in Cookery] *Feuilletage*, m.

To PUFF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to blow, to ſwell] *Souffler, haleter, enfler, bouffer, bouffir, boursouffler*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré. V. To BOAST.

* To puff one up with glory, *Enfler quelqu'un de vanité, lui inſpirer de l'orgueil, l'enivrer de gloire.*

He huffs and puffs, *Il eſt hors d'haleine, il halette*; au figuré, *il a le cœur gros.*

PUFFED (peŭf't) UP, *part. adj. Bouffé, enflé, bouffi*, au propre & au figuré.

PUFFED-CAKE (peŭf't-kéke), *ſ.* [ſort of paſtry] *Caſſe-muſeau*, m.

PUFFER (peŭf'-cŭr), *ſ.* [one that puffs] *Celui qui ſouffle, un ſouffleur.*

PUFFIN (peŭf'-ïne), *ſ.* [a water-fowl, a ſea-fowl] *Plongeon*, m. *puffin*, m. [in the North] *Macareux*, m.

PUFFING (peŭf'-ïn'gne), *adj.* [among Milliners] *Bouffant.*

PUFFINGLY (peŭf'-ïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [tumidly, with ſwell] *Avec enflure, en s'enflant.* [with ſhortneſs of breath] *En haletant.*

PUFFY (peŭf'-é), *adj.* [windy, flatulent, tumid, turgid] *Enflé, bouffi, plein de vent*, au propre & au figuré. The emphyſema is a puffy tumour, *L'emphyſème eſt une tumeur pleine de vent.*

* A ſwelling puffy ſtyle, *Un ſtyle bouffi & enflé.*

PUG (peŭgue), *ſ.* [a little monkey] *Un ſinge, un petit ſinge*; au figuré, *un enfant badin.*

PUGGERED (peŭgu-eŭr'd), *part. adj.* [crowded, complicated] *Rempli, replié.* The

red puggered attire of a turkey, *Les parties rouges du coq d'Inde.*

PUGH! (poûh), *interj. Fi!*

PUGIL (pïou'-djîl), *s.* [what is taken up between the thumb and two firſt fingers] *Une pincée.*

PUGNACIOUS (peûg-né'-cheûce), *adj.* [quarrelſome, inclinable to fight, fighting] *Querelleur, enclin à combattre, propre à la guerre*

PUGNACITY (peûg-năs'-ï-té), *ſ. Humeur querelleuſe.*

PUISNE (peû'-né), *ſ.* [younger] *Puiné*, m. *le plus jeune, le dernier.* The puiſne baron, or judge, *Le dernier des barons, le plus jeune des juges.*

PUISSANCE (pïoû-ïss'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [power, ſtrength, force] *Puiſſance*, f *force*, f.

PUISSANT (pïoû ïss'-ăn'te), *adj.* [powerful] *Puiſſant.*

PUISSANTLY (pïoû-ïss'-ăn't-lé), *adv.* [powerfully] *Puiſſamment.*

PUKE (pïouke), *ſ.* [medicine cauſing vomit] *Vomitif*, m. ‡ *vomitoire*, m. *émétique*, m.

To PUKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vomit] *Vomir.* A puking ſtomach, *Eſtomac dérangé, ſujet à vomir.*

PUKER (pïou'-keûr), *ſ.* V. PUKE.

PULCHRITUDE (peûl'-krï-tïoude), *ſ.* [beauty, handſomeneſs] *Beauté*, f.

To PULE (pïoule), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry like a chicken; to whimper] *Crier, pioler; geindre, gémir,* ✝ *piauler.* To be puling, *Languir, être d'une mauvaiſe ſanté.*

To PULE [as children that do not thrive] *Se chêmer.*

PULEGIUM, *ſ.* [puliol] V. PENNYROYAL.

PULICOSE (pïou-lï-kôce'), *adj.* [abounding with fleas] *Rempli de puces.*

PULING (pïou'-lïn'gne), *adj.* [ſickly] *Maladif, malingre.*

PULIOL, *ſ.* V. PENNY-ROYAL.

PULKA (peûl'-kă), *ſ.* [a ſmall boat drawn by a rein-deer, uſed in Lapland to travel on the ſnow] *Pulka*, m.

PULL (poûl), *ſ.* [the act of pulling; pluck] *L'action de tirer, effort que l'on fait en tirant*, m. *ſecouſſe*; *l'action d'arracher.* To give one a pull, *Tirer quelqu'un.* Two pulls at once, *Deux ſecouſſes à la fois.*

* Give your patience another pull, *Ayez encore un peu de patience.*

Firſt pull (among Printers; which makes the carriage go but half way home), *Premier coup.* Second pull (when the carriage is quite brought home), *Second coup*, m.

To PULL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw violently] *Tirer* avec force Pull hard, *Tirez fort.* He pulled money out of his pocket, *Il tira de l'argent de ſa poche.*

To PULL [to pluck, to gather] *Cueillir.* To pull a pear, *Cueillir une poire.*

To PULL [to pick] *Plumer, arracher la plume.* To pull a fowl, *Plumer un oiſeau.*

To PULL [to tear, to rend] *Briſer, rompre, déchirer.* He pulled his clothes in pieces, *Il déchira ſes habits, il les mit en pièces.*

To PULL ASUNDER *or* AWAY, *Tirer, arracher, ôter avec force, diſtraire.*

To PULL BACK, *Tirer en arrière, reculer, faire reculer.*

To PULL DOWN [to ſubvert, to demoliſh; to degrade] *Abattre, démolir, raſer, rabattre, démurer.* To pull down a wall, *Abattre une muraille.* To pull down again, *Redémolir.*

* I ſhall pull down her pride, *Je rabattrai ſon orgueil.*

To PULL, *v. a.* and *n* [in Sea-language] *Nager, ramer, voguer.* Pull away! *Avant!* (commandement pour animer les rameurs à voguer) Pull ſtarboard! *Avant tribord!* Pull with the oars that are ſhipped! *Avant qui peut!*

To PULL IN, *Tirer dedans, ſerrer.* Pull in the bridle, *Serrez la bride.*

To PULL OFF, *Tirer, ôter, défaire, arracher, lever.* To pull off one's ſhoes *or* ſtockings *or* both, *Déchauſſer.* Pull off my boots, *Tirez mes bottes.* Pull off your hat, *Otez votre chapeau* I pulled off my hair, *Je m'arrachai les cheveux.* To pull off the maſk, *Lever le maſque, ſe démaſquer.* To pull the laſt proof off, *Tirer au vrai.*

To PULL OUT, *Tirer, arracher, ôter, enlever.* Will you pull out my eyes? *Voulez-vous m'arracher les yeux?*

To PULL UP, *Tirer en haut, lever, élever, hiſſer, guinder*; au figuré, *extirper, déraciner*; ou bien, *reprendre, ranimer.* To pull up a burden, *Lever un fard au.*

* To pull up an old habit, *Déraciner une vieille habitude.* To pull up a good heart, *Reprendre courage, ranimer ſon courage* ou *ſes eſprits abattus.*

PULLED (poûl'd), *part. adj. Tiré* avec force.

PULLEN (poûl'-ĕne), *ſ.* [poultry] *Volaille*, f.

PULLET (poûl'-ète), *ſ.* [a young hen] *Une poulette, une jeune poule.* A large and fat pullet, *Une poularde.*

PULLEY (poûl'-é), *ſ.* [a ſmall wheel to pull up *or* let down burdens] *Une poulie.* To pull up with a pulley, *Elever avec une poulie.*

PULLEY-DOOR (peûl'-é-dor), *ſ.* [a door with a pulley] *Porte à poulie*, f. qui ſe ferme d'elle-même par le moyen d'un poids.

Pulley-maker (poûl'-é-mé-keûr), *ſ.* [perſon that makes or ſells pulleys] *Poulieur*, m.

PULLEY-PIECE (poûl'-é-pïce), *ſ.* [an armour for the knee] *Genouillère*, f. The pulley-piece of a boot, *La genouillère d'une botte.*

To PULLULATE (peûl'-lïou-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to germinate, to bud] *Pulluler.*

PULMONARY (peûl'-mô-nă-ré), *ſ.* [Bot. Pulmonaria, lung-wort, a med. plant] *Pulmonaire*, f.

PULMONARY, *and* PULMONICK (peûl-môn'-ïk), *adj.* [belonging to the lungs] *Qui regarde les poumons.* Pulmonary veſſels, *Bronches*, f. pl.

PULO-CONDORE, *ſ.* [the name of ſeveral iſlands in Aſia, in the Indian Ocean] *Pulo-condor*, m.

PULP (peûlpe), *ſ.* [the ſoft *or* fleſhy part of any fruit] *Pulpe*, f. *chair*, f. ou *partie charnue.* The pulp of a fruit, *La pulpe* ou *la chair d'un fruit.*

PULP (poûlpe), *ſ.* [a marine polype, a ſort of cuttle-fiſh] *Poulpe*, f.

PULPIT (poûl'-pïte), *ſ.* [a high deſk *or* chair, where a ſpeaker ſtands] *Chaire*, f. Pulpit-cloth, *Drap qui couvre la chaire.*

* He has great talents for the pulpit, *Il a de grands talens pour la chaire, pour la prédication.*

PULPO (peûlp'-ô), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a Zoophyte of the South-Sea, a very ſingular animal that reſembles a broken branch] *Pulpo* (à la Chine), m. *arumago* (au Bréſil), m. *cocſigrue* ou *coqueſigrue*, f.

PULPOUS (peûlp'-eûce), *adj.* [ſoft] *Mou, plein de chair* (en parlant de certains fruits).

PULPOUSNESS (peûlp'-eûs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſoftneſs, being pulpous] *Molleſſe*, f. *chair*, f.

PULPY (peûlp'-é), *adj.* [ſoft, pappy] *Mou, plein de jus.*

PULSATILLA, *ſ.* [Bot. Paſque-flower, a med. plant] *Pulſatille*, f. *paſſe-fleur*, f. *coquelourde*, f. Pruſſian pulſatella, *Candiote*, f.

PULSATION (peûl-sé'-ch-ûne), *ſ.* [the act of beating *or* moving by quick ſtrokes] *Battement*, m. *pulſation*, terme didactique, f.

PULSATOR (peûl-sé'-teûr), *ſ.* [Death watch, the wood-beetle; a ſpecies of the ſcarabæus] *Pou pulſateur*, m.

PULSE (peûlse), *ſ.* [the beating or motion of an artery] *Pouls*, m. le battement d'une artère. Weakneſs of the pulſe, *Aſythme*, m. A low pulſe, *Pouls profond* To feel one's pulſe, *Tâter le pouls à quelqu'un*; au figuré, *ſonder quelqu'un, chercher à connoître ce qu'il penſe, le tâter, * prendre l'air du bureau.*

PULSE, [leguminous plants] *Légume*, m.

To PULSE, *v. n.* [to beat as the pulſe] *Battre* comme le pouls.

PULSILOGIUM, *ſ.* [an inſtrument to meaſure the celerity of the pulſe; a pulſe-watch] *Pulſilege*, m.

PULSION (peûl'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of driving *or* of forcing forward] *Impulſion*, f.

PULVERABLE (peûl'-vĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [reducible to duſt] *Capable d'être pulvériſé.*

PULVERIZATION (peûl-vĕr-ï-zé'-cheûne), *ſ.* [reduction to duſt] *Pulvériſation*, f. *L'action de pulvériſer* ou *de réduire en poudre.*

To PULVERIZE (peûl'-vĕr-ăize), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce to powder] *Pulvériſer, réduire en poudre.*

PULVERIZED (peûl'-vĕr-ăïz'd), *part. adj. Pulvériſé, réduit en poudre.*

PULVERULENCE (peûl-vĕr'-ïou-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [duſtineſs, abundance of duſt] *Etat de ce qui eſt rempli* ou *couvert de pouſſière*; *abondance de pouſſière.*

PULVIL (peûl'-vïl), *ſ.* [ſweet ſcents] *Parfum*, m. *odeur douce.*

To PULVIL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to perfume] *Parfumer.*

PULVILLED (peûl-vïl'd), *part. adj. Parfumé.*

PULVINATED (peûl'-vï-né-tĕd) FRIEZE, *ſ.* [Archit.] *Friſe bombée*, f. ou *en forme de couſſin.*

PULVIS (peûl'-vïce), *ſ.* [Chym.] V. POWDER.

PUMICE (pïou'-mïce), *ſ.* [a foſſil] *Pierre ponce*, or *Ponce*, f. The pumice is found about the burning mountains Etna, Veſuvius, and Hecla, *La pierre-ponce ſe trouve aux environs des volcans Etna, Veſuve, & Hécla.*

PUMMEL (peum'-îl), *ſ.* V. POMMEL.

To PUMMEL, V. To POMMEL.

PUMP (peûm'p), *ſ.* [an engine by which water is drawn up] *Une pompe.* The plug of a pump, *Le piſton d'une pompe.* Pump-dale, *Manche de pompe*, m. Pump-break, *Brimbale de pompe*, m. Pump-water, *Eau de pompe*, f.

AIR-PUMP (in Phyſics) *Machine pneumatique*, f.

PUMP [in Sea-language] *Pompe*, f. Chain-pump, *Pompe à chapelet.* Hand-pump, *Pompe à main*, ou *Pompe royale.* Head pump, *Pompe de l'avant du vaiſſeau* (pour puiſer de l'eau de mer). Hood of a pump, *Capot*, m. (qui recouvre la roue d'une pompe à chapelet). Perforated plate of copper or lead to cover the bottom of a pump, *Chaudron de pompe*, m. Pump-gear, *Equipage de pompe*, m. Pump-ſcrapper, *Curette*, f. Pump-ſpear, *Barre de pompe*, f.

Pump-well, *ſ. Archipompe*, f.

WORT-PUMP [among Brewers] *Pompe à cabarer*, f.

PUMP of a cruet, *Biberon de vinaigrier*, m.

To PUMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to throw out water by a pump] *Pomper, faire jouer une pompe*; au figuré, *ſonder, faire des queſtions captieuſes, tourner adroitement, tirer adroitement,* * *prendre l'air du bureau,* ‖ * *tirer les vers du nez.*

It will not be eaſy to pump all the water, *Il ne ſera pas aiſé de pomper toute l'eau.*

* He has pumped me ſo that I have told him all at laſt, *Il m'a tourné ſi adroitement que j'ai tout avoué.* I have pumped that confeſſion out of your father, *J'ai tiré cet aveu de votre père.* I ſhall pump him, *Je le ſonderai,* ‖ *je lui tirerai les vers du nez.*

PUMPED (peûm'p't), *part. adj. Pompé*; au figuré, *ſondé, tiré adroitement.*

PUMPER (peûm'p'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who pumps] *Celui qui pompe.*

PUMPING (peûm'p'-în'gne), *ſ. L'action de pomper*, f. *douche*, f. *attaque*, f. *atteinte*, f. To

pump

pump one, *donner la douche à quelqu'un*, au propre & au figuré.

PUMPION (peŭm'p'-ïeŭne), *and* PUMPKIN (peŭm'p-kïne), *ſ.* [citrul, gourd; a culinary plant] *Citrouille*, f. *potiron*, m.

PUMPS (peŭm'ps), *ſ.* [a ſort of light ſhoes] *Eſcarpins*, m. ſorte de ſouliers légers.

PUN (p ŭne), *ſ* [quibble] *Pointe* d'eſprit, f. *jeu de mots*, m. *équivoque*, f. *charade*, f. *calembourg*, m. *quolibet*, m. *rébus*, m.

To PUN, *v. n.* [to quibble] *Parler par pointe* ou *par équivoque.*

PUNCH (peŭn'che), *ſ.* [a pointed inſtrument] *Inſtrument pointu*, tel que le *porte-piece* d'un cordonnier, ou un *poinçon*, &c. *emporte-pièce*, m.

PUNCH [a ſtrong liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons] *Ponche*, m.

PUNCH, *or* Punchinelle [the buffoon of the puppet-ſhow] *Polichinel*, m.

† PUNCH [a ſhort fat fellow] *Un petit homme gras.* He is a very punch, *Il eſt tout de graiſſe.*

To PUNCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to force or perforate] *Percer.* To punch ſhoes with a punch] *Percer des ſouliers avec un porte-pièce.* To punch money, *Percer la monnoie avec un poinçon.*

PUNCHED (peŭn'ch't), *part. adj. Percé.*

PUNCHEON (peun'ch'-eŭne), *and* PEUNCHER (peŭn'ch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a pointed inſtrument] *Un poinçon*, pour faire des trous. [among Jewellers; a tool made uſe of in the ſetting of ſtones] *Bouterolle*, f. Book-binders' puncheons, *Poinçons, petits fers*, m. pl.

PUNCHEON, *ſ.* [in Archit. and Carpentry] *Aiguille*, f. *Poinçon*, m.

PUNCHEON [a meaſure of liquids] *Poinçon*, m. meſure pour les liquides. A puncheon of wine, *Un poinçon de vin.*

PUNCHEON [a ſort of caſk for ſpirits] *Buſſard*, m.

PUNCHINELLE, *ſ.* [the buffoon of a puppet-ſhow] *Polichinel*, m.

PUNCHION. V. PUNCHEON.

PUNCTILIO (peŭn'k-til'-iô), *ſ.* [a nice point of exactneſs] *Vétille*, f *pointille*, f. *bagatelle*, f. *exactitude dans les petites choſes*, f. To ſtand upon punctilios, *S'amuſer à des vétilles.* The punctilio of honour, *Le point d'honneur.* He keeps to all the punctilios, **† Il obſerve les longues & les brèves.*

PUNCTILIOUS (peŭn'k-til'-ïeŭce), *adj.* [nice, exact, punctual to ſuperſtition] *Délicat, exact, ponctuel, ſcrupuleux, pointilleux.* To be a punctilious man, *Etre fort ſur le cérémonial.*

PUNCTILIOUSNESS (peŭn'k-til'-ïeŭs-nĕce), *ſ* [nicety, ſcrupulous exactneſs] *Ponctualité*, f. *exactitude ſcrupuleuſe.*

PUNCTION (peŭn'gk'-cheŭne), *or* PUNCTURE (peŭn'gk'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [in Surgery; an aperture in dropſical perſons] *Ponction*, f.

PUNCTO (peŭn'gk'-tô), *ſ.* [nice point of ceremony] *Cérémonie qu'on obſerve avec exactitude*, f.

PUNCTUAL (peŭn'gk'-tïoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [nice, exact] *Ponctuel, exact, régulier.*

PUNCTUALITY (peŭn'gk'-tïoŭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *and* PUNCTUALNESS (peun'gk'-tïou-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [nicety, ſcrupulous exactneſs] *Ponctualité*, f. *exactitude*, f

PUNCTUALLY (peun'gk'-tïnu-ăl-é), *adv.* [exactly, nicely, ſcrupulouſly] *Ponctuellement, exactement, avec ponctualité*

PUNCTUATION (peŭn'gk-tïou-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act or method of pointing] *La ponctuation.*

To PUNCTUATE (peŭn'gk'-tïou-éte), *v. a.* [to mark with dotted lines, or ſmall ſpots] *Marquer en lignes ponctuées*, ou *avec de petits points*; *pointiller*

PUNCTURE (peŭn'gk'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [a ſmall prick] *Piquûre*, f

† PUNDLE (peŭn'dl'), *ſ.* [a ſhort and fat woman] *Une petite femme fort graſſe*; *une maſſe de graiſſe.*

PUNGAR, *or* PUNGER (peŭn'-gueŭr), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Pogne*, m. poiſſon de mer.

PUNGENCY (peŭn'-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act and power of prickling] *Piquûre*, f. *pointe*, f. *piquant*, m *qualité piquante.*

PUNGENT (peŭn -djĕn'te), *adj.* [pricking, acrid] *Piquant, âcre.*

PUNICE (pïou'-nïce), *ſ.* [an inſect, a bugg] *Punaiſe*, f.

PUNICEOUS (pïnŭ-nïch'-eŭce), *adj.* [purple] *Couleur de pourpre.*

PUNINESS (piou'-ni-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſmallneſs, diminutiveneſs] *Petiteſſe*, f.

To PUNISH (peun'-ïche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [V. To CHASTISE] *Punir, châtier, corriger.*

PUNISHABLE (peŭn'-ïch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of puniſhment] *Puniſſable, qui mérite châtiment*, ‡ *châtiable.*

PUNISHABLENESS (peŭn'-ïch-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité d'être puniſſable.*

PUNISHED (peŭn'-ïch't), *part. adj. Puni, châtié.*

PUNISHER (peŭn'-ïch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who puniſhes] *Celui* ou *celle qui punit, qui châtie.*

PUNISHMENT (peŭn'-ïch'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [any infliction impoſed in vengeance of a crime] *Punition*, f. *châtiment*, m. *peine*, f. Thy pride is worthy of an exemplary puniſhment, *Ton orgueil mérite une punition exemplaire.*

PUNITION (pïoŭ-nïch'-eŭne), *ſ.* V. PUNISHMENT.

PUNITIVE (pïou'-nï-tïv'), *adj.* [awarding or inflicting puniſhment] *Pénal, qui inflige une peine.* A punitive law, *Une loi pénale.*

PUNITORY (pïou'-nï-teŭr-é), *adj. Qui punit, qui tend à punir.*

PUNK (peŭn'gk), *ſ.* [the inward part of the excreſcence of an oak] *Loupe*, f.

PUNK, *ſ.* [a whore, or ſtrumpet] *Une putain, une proſtituée.*

PUNSTER (peŭn'-steŭr), *ſ.* [a quibbler] *Un faiſeur de pointes.*

PUNT (peun'te), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; from the French *Pont*; an oblong flat bottomed boat] *Ras de carène*, m. *pont flottant*, m. [a ſmall boat uſed by ſhipwrights to carry pitch, tar, &c.] *Bac à naviger*, m. *flette*, f.

To PUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play at baſſet] *Ponter*, terme de Jeu.

PUNTER (peŭn -teŭr), *ſ.* [one at baſſet, or omber that plays againſt the banker] *Un ponte.*

PUNY (pïou'-né), *adj.* [younger] *Puîné, plus jeune, cadet*; ſignifie auſſi, *Petit, chétif, peu conſidérable, fluet.*

PUNY, *ſ.* [a young unexperienced wretch] *Un homme novice* dans le crime.

To PUP (peŭp), -PING, -PED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to bring forth puppies, *uſed of a bitch*] *Chienner, mettre bas*, en parlant d'une chienne.

PUPA (pïou'-pă), *ſ* [Nat. Hiſt. puppet Chryſalis] *Poupée*, f. *fève*, f. *Chryſalide*, f. *Nymphe*, f.

PUPIL (pïou'-pïl), *ſ.* [the apple of the eye] *Prunelle*, f. *pupille*, f. Set a candle before a child, and bid him look upon it, his pupil will contract itſelf very much to exclude the light, *Mettez une chandelle devant un enfant & dites-lui de la regarder, ſa prunelle ſe reſſerrera d'elle-même pour ne pas recevoir trop de lumière.*

PUPIL [one under age; or under the care of a guardian or tutor] *Un* ou *une pupille*; celui ou celle qui eſt ſous tutelle; ou bien, *un écolier, un élève, un diſciple.*

PUPILLAGE (pïou'-pïl-édje), *or* PUPILLARITY (pïou'-pil-ăr-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [minority; the ſtate of being a ſcholar] *Minorité*, f. *pupillarité*, f. *l'état d'un mineur*; ou *l'état d'écolier.*

PUPILLARY (pïou'-pïl-ăr-é), *adj.* [pertaining to a pupil or ward] *Pupillaire, qui concerne le pupille ou le mineur.*

PUPPET (peŭp'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall image moved by men in a mock drama] *Marionnette*, f. A great puppet, *Une bamboche.*

PUPPET [or a turner's lathe] *Peuſſet*, *l.*

PUPPET, V. PUPA.

PUPPETMAN (peŭp'-ĕte-măne), *or* PUPPET-PLAYER (peŭp'-ĕt-plé-eŭr), *ſ.* [maſter of a puppet-ſhow] *Un bateleur.*

PUPPETSHOW (peŭp'-ĕte-chô), *ſ.* [a mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire] *Jeu de marionnettes*, m. *comédiens de bois*, m. pl. To go to a puppetſhow, *Aller aux marionnettes.*

PUPPY (peŭp'-é), *ſ* [a bitch's whelp; an impertinent young prig] *Un petit chien, un jeune chien*; au figuré, *un fat, un fat, un maraut, un freluquet*, m.

To PUPPY. V. To PUP.

PURBECK-STONE (peŭr'-ĕk-stône), *ſ.* [an alkaline ſand-ſtone] *Granit*, m. *grijon*, m.

PURBLIND (peŭr'-blïn'd, *corrupted from* Poreblind), *adj.* [near ſighted] *Qui a la vue baſſe*, ou *courte.*

PURBLINDNESS (peŭr'-blïn'd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſhortneſs of ſight] *Vue courte.*

PURCHASABLE (peŭr'-tchés-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be purchaſed] *Qu'on peut avoir, acquérir, acheter.*

PURCHASE (peŭr'-tchéce), *ſ.* [any thing bought for a price] *Achat*, m. *acquêt*, m. *acquiſition*, f. *combien*, m.

*† You have found a purchaſe, ſure, that you laugh to yourſelf thus, *Il faut que vous ayez fait une bonne rencontre, puiſque vous riez tout ſeul.*

PURCHASE [in Mechanics] *Chemin que fait une machine*, m. Slow purchaſe, *Peu de chemin.*

PURCHASE [in Sea-language] *Appareil*, m. & en général, *tout pouvoir méchanique.*

To PURCHASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to buy for a price, to obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger] *Acheter*; *acquérir, obtenir, gagner* par ſes ſoins & peines. To purchaſe an eſtate, *Acheter une terre.* I have purchaſed it with great labour, *J'ai eu bien de la peine à le gagner.*

To PURCHASE, *v. a.* and *n. obtenir* (verbe qui exprime l'effet d'un pouvoir méchanique). To purchaſe the anchor, *Lever l'ancre, la tirer du fond.* The capſtern purchaſes a-pace, *Le cabeſtan fait ſon effet*; *l'ancre vient à bord.*

PURCHASED (peŭr'-tchés't), *adj.* [from To Purchaſe] *Acheté, acquis, obtenu.*

PURCHASER (peŭr'-tchés-eŭr), *ſ.* [a buyer] *Acheteur*, m. *acquéreur*, m.

PURE (pïoure), *adj.* [unmingled, not altered by mixtures, mere] *Pur, net, ſimple, ſans mélange, vrai, franc, véritable.* Pure wine, *Du vin pur.* Pure gold, *De l'or fin.* God is a moſt pure being, *Dieu eſt un être très-ſimple.* Pure mathematicks, *Les mathématiques ſures.* Pure malice, *Malice* ou *méchanceté pure.* Pure knave, *Vrai fripon, franc coquin.* A pure gift, *Une donation pure & ſimple.*

PURE [not filthy, not dirty; chaſte, innocent] *Pur, clair, net, bon, ſans tache, ſans ſouillure, chaſte, innocent.* A pure air, *Un air pur.* Pure bread, *De bon pain.* A pure virgin, *Une vierge pure* ou *chaſte.* Pure from any crime, *Innocent d'un crime.* To lead a pure life, *Mener une bonne vie*: dans un ſens ironique, *une belle vie, un beau train de vie.*

PURE [exact] *Pur, net, correct.* A pure ſtyle, *Un ſtyle pur* ou *correct.*

PURE [great] *Grand.* A pure walker, *Un grand marcheur.*

PURE, adverbially uſed, *Fort, très, tout.* Pure good, *Fort bon, très-bon.* Pure white, *Tout blanc.*

PURELY (pïoure'-lé), *adv.* [without mixture] *Sans mélange, ſans alliage.*

PURELY [exactly] *Purement, correctement.* He ſpeaks purely, *Il parle purement.*

PURELY [innocently] *Chaſtement, innocemment, ſans crime, ſans tache.* To live purely, *Vivre chaſtement.*

PURELY [merely] *Purement, uniquement, ſimplement*,

Seulement, feulement. Purely accidental, *Purement accidentel.* He did it purely out of love, *Il l'a fait uniquement par amitié, par pure amitié.*

PURELY [very well] *Fort bien, parfaitement bien.*

PURENESS (pĭoure'-nĕce), *f.* [freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures; ſimplicity; innocence, freedom from guilt] *Pureté, f. ſimplicité, f. innocence,* f.

PURETTA, *f.* [ſhining black heavy ſand, or magnetic powder found near Genoa; impoverery ſtle-duſt] *Purette, f. poudre à mettre ſur le papier,* f.

PURFILE (peŭr'-fĭl), *or* PURFLE (peŭr'-fl), *or* PURFLEW (peŭr'-flĭoŭ), *ſ.* [a ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinſel and thread] *Bordure tiſſue d'or,* f. *un tiſſu d'or,* &c. *Liſéré,* m.

To PURFLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to border with embroidery; to embroider] *Border d'un tiſſu d'or, broder en or, faire un tiſſu d'or; parfiler, liſérer.*

PURFLED (peŭr'-fl'd), *part. adj. Bordé d'un tiſſu d'or, brodé en or, tiſſu d'or; parfilé.*

PURGATION (peŭr-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of cleanſing and purifying from vitious mixtures] *Purgation,* f. terme de Chymie; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* Purgation of a crime, *Purgation d'un crime.* Canonical purgation, *Purgation canonique* ou *par ſerment.*

PURGATIVE (peŭr'-gă-tĭv'), *adj.* [Med. cathartick] *Purgatif, qui purge, cathartique.*

PURGATORY (peŭr'-gă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed—by the papiſts—to be purged by fire from the ſins] *Le purgatoire.*

To PURGE (peŭrdje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cleanſe, to clear] *Purger, purifier, clarifier; déterger;* au figuré, *juſtifier, purger.*

* To purge oneſelf of a crime, *Se purger* ou *ſe juſtifier d'un crime* dont on eſt accuſé.

To PURGE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to evacuate the body by ſtools] *Purger & ſe purger; donner & prendre une purgation.*

PURGE, *ſ.* [a cathartick medicine] *Une purgation.*

PURGED (peŭrdj'd), *part. adj. Purgé, purifié, clarifié; juſtifié.*

PURGER (peŭr'-djeŭr), *ſ.* V. PURGE.

PURGING-BIND-WEED (peŭr'-djĭn'gne-bāĭn'd-oŭīde), *ſ.* V. SCAMMONY.

PURIFICATION (pĭoŭ-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making pure] *Purification,* f. au propre & au figuré.

PURIFICATION, *ſ.* [a rite performed after childbearing] *Purification,* f. The feaſt of the purification of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, called Candlemas-day, *La fête de la Sainte Vierge, qu'on appelle la Chandeleur.*

PURIFICATIVE (pĭoŭ-rĭf'-ĭ-kă-tĭv'), *and* PURIFICATORY (pĭoŭ-rĭf'-ĭ-kă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [purifying] *Qui purifie.*

PURIFICATORY, *ſ.* [the little linen-cloth with which the prieſt wipes the chalice] *Le purificatoire.*

PURIFIED (pĭoŭ'-rĭ-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Purifié, nettoyé, rendu pur,* ou *net.*

PURIFIER (pĭoŭ'-rĭ-fāĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [cleanſer, refiner] * *Purificateur,* m. *raffineur,* m.

To PURIFY (pĭoŭ'-rĭ-āĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make pure] *Purifier, nettoyer, clarifier, rendre pur* ou *net*; au propre & au figuré.

To PURIFY, *v. n. Se purifier, devenir pur.*

PURIM (pĭoŭ'-rĭme), *ſ.* [the feaſt of lots among the Jews; in memory of their deliverance by Mordecai and Eſther] *Purim,* m. fête des Juifs.

PURISM (pĭoŭ'-rĭzme), *ſ.* [an over-nicety in language] *Puriſme,* m.

PURIST (pĭoŭ'-rĭſte), *ſ.* [one ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words] *Puriſte,* m.

PURITAN (pĭoŭ'-rĭ-tăne), *ſ.* [a nick-name formerly given to the diſſenters; a Methodiſt, a ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion] *Puritain,* m. ſignifie auſſi au figuré, *un tartuffe, un hypocrite, un cafard,* * *un Phariſien.*

PURITANICAL (pĭoŭ-rĭ-tăn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to puritans] *De puritain.*

PURITANISM (pĭoŭ'-rĭ-tăn-ĭzme), *ſ.* [the notions of puritans] *La doctrine des puritains.*

PURITY (pĭoŭ'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [cleanneſs; innocence; chaſtity] *Pureté, f. innocence, f. chaſteté,* f. Purity of the water, of the ſoul, of a virgin, *La pureté de l'eau; l'innocence de l'âme; la chaſteté d'une vierge.*

PURL (peŭrl), *ſ.* [an embroidered and puckered border] *Petite bordure en broderie* ou *en dentelle, engrelure* au bas d'une dentelle, f. [a ſort of flattened wire] *Bouillon,* m. *cannetille,* f. To tie with purl, *Cannetiller.*

PURL [a kind of medicated malt liquor] *Bière,* ou *vin d'abſinthe,* f. m. Purl-royal, *Vin ſec avec de l'abſinthe,* m.

To PURL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to murmur] *Gazouiller, murmurer,* en parlant d'un ruiſſeau. The pleaſant noiſe of purling ſtreams, *Le bruit agréable des ruiſſeaux qui coulent en murmurant.*

To PURL, *v. a.* [to decorate with fringe or embroidery] *Border d'une frange* ou *broderie, engréler.*

PURLIEU (peŭr'-lĭoŭ), *ſ.* [the grounds on the borders of a foreſt; border, incloſure] *Terres qui bordent une forêt,* f. *liſière,* f. *frontières,* f. *limites,* f. *confins,* m. *ſphère,* f. *reſſort,* m. au propre & au figuré.

* Such matters fall within the purlieus of religion, *Ces matières rentrent dans la ſphere de la religion, confinent à la religion.*

PURLIEU-MAN (peŭr-lĭoŭ-măne), *ſ. Celui qui poſſède des terres qui confinent à une forêt, & ſur leſquelles il a droit de chaſſe.*

PURLIN (peŭr'-lĭne), *ſ.* [in Building; a beam that ſupports the rafters] *Parne,* f. *filière,* f.

PURLING (peŭrl'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [from To Purl] The purling ſtreams, *Le murmure des eaux, le gazouillement des ruiſſeaux.*

To PURLOIN (peŭr-lŏïn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſteal] *Dérober, voler, piller,* † *ſoutraire.*

PURLOINED (peŭr-lŏïn'd'), *part. adj. Dérobé, volé, pillé.*

PURLOINER (peŭr-lŏïn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a thief] *Voleur,* m. *fripon,* m.

PURPARTY (peŭr'-par-té), *ſ.* [a ſhare in partition] *Part,* f. *partage,* m. *dividende,* m. *portion,* f.

PURPLE (peŭr'-pl'), *ſ.* [a dye, a colour, a ſtuff] *La pourpre,* teinture précieuſe; *le pourpre* couleur qui tire ſur le violet; ou encore *la pourpre,* étoffe teinte en pourpre; au figuré *la pourpre* ou *la dignité* des rois, des cardinaux, *&c. pompe,* f. *magnificence,* f. *faſte,* m. The Tyrian purple was the moſt eſteemed of all, *La pourpre de Tyr étoit la plus eſtimée de toutes.*

PURPLE [in Heraldry; one of the colours] *Carnation,* f.

PURPLE, *adj.* [red tinctured with blue] *De pourpre, violet.* A purple mantle, *Un manteau de pourpre.* A purple ribbon, *Un ruban violet.* A ſtuff of a fine purple colour, *Une étoffe d'un beau pourpre.*

PURPLE-FISH, *ſ.* [Venus-ſhell] *La pourpre, porcelaine de Vénus,* f. Poiſſon à coquille.

PURPLE-FLOWER, V. HYACINTH.

Purple-flower gentle, *Amaranthe,* f.

To PURPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to colour with purple] *Teindre en pourpre.*

PURPLED (peŭr'-pl'd), *part. adj. Teint en pourpre.*

PURPLES (peŭr'-plz), *ſ. pl.* [the purple or ſpotted fever] *Le pourpre; pétéchies,* f. pl. He died of the purples, *Il eſt mort du pourpre.*

PURPLISH (peŭr'-plĭſhe), *adj.* [ſomewhat purple] *Qui tire ſur la couleur de pourpre, purpurin.*

PURPORT (peŭr'-pôrte), *ſ.* [meaning, ſcope] *Sens,* m. *ſignification,* f. *objet,* m. *deſſein,* m. *teneur,* f. *contenu,* m. The purport of a word, of a dialogue, of a writing, *Le ſens d'un mot; l'objet d'un dialogue; la teneur d'un écrit.*

To PURPORT, *v. n.* [to intend, to tend to ſhow] *Tendre à montrer, tendre à faire voir.*

PURPOSE (peŭr'-peŭce), *ſ.* [intention, deſign; effect, conſequence] *Deſſein,* m. *intention,* f. *vue, f projet,* m. *propos,* m *réſolution,* f. *effet,* m. *conſéquence,* f. *utilité,* f. *avantage,* m. He changed purpoſe, *Il changea de deſſein.* On purpoſe to converſe with the moſt learned men, *Dans l'intention de converſer avec les hommes les plus ſavans.* To play at croſs-purpoſes, *Jouer au propos interrompu.* A thing to no purpoſe, *Abus,* m. A thing done on purpoſe, *Une choſe faite à deſſein, de propos délibéré.* That ſucceeded to purpoſe, *Cela arriva à propos.* What can be ſaid more to the purpoſe? *Que peut-on dire de plus à propos, de plus fort?* To my purpoſe, *Suivant mes vues.* That nothing to my purpoſe, *Cela ne fait rien pour moi,* ou *à mon affaire, cela n'eſt d'aucune conſéquence pour moi.* It will ſerve us to very little purpoſe, *Cela ne nous ſera pas d'une grande utilité.* 'Twill be to no purpoſe for him to come, *Il ne lui ſervira de rien de venir; il lui ſera inutile de venir.* He thought it would be to good purpoſe, *Il crut y trouver ſon avantage.* It will be to as much purpoſe, *Ce ſera la même choſe.* To ſpeak much to the ſame purpoſe, *Dire à peu près la même choſe.*

¶ To no purpoſe, *inutilement, vainement*; Ineffectually, *Sans effet, inutilement*; in vain, *en vain* (tynon.): We work *to no purpoſe*, when we meet not with the reward we expected; *ineffectually*, when what we have done anſwers not the end propoſed; *in vain*, when our work is of no uſe whatever. This work will be compiled *to no purpoſe*, if it meets not with the approbation of the public; *ineffectually*, if it ſhows not the true meaning of words; and *in vain*, if it is found to be neither uſeful nor inſtructive.

PURPOSE, *ſ.* [inſtance, example] *Exemple,* m. As for the purpoſe, *Comme par exemple.*

To PURPOSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to intend, to deſign, to reſolve] *Se propoſer, propoſer, faire état, avoir deſſein, former la réſolution, compter, délibérer, préméditer.* What did he purpoſe? *Que s'eſt-il propoſé?* He purpoſed to retire, *Il avoit deſſein de ſe retirer.*

† Man purpoſes, and God diſpoſes, *L'homme propoſe, & Dieu diſpoſe.*

¶ To Purpoſe, to propoſe, *ſe propoſer* (tynon.): *To propoſe* ſignifies *to make an offer* or *a propoſal of*: *to purpoſe* ſignifies *to intend, to deſign.* How different are theſe two ſenſes! and how wrong is it then to make ſo little uſe as we do of the verb *to purpoſe*, and ſo often to employ *propoſe* in its ſtead? Thus we hear people ſay; *I propoſe taking a houſe in the country, I propoſe ſpending the winter in town*: when they ſhould ſay, *I purpoſe taking a houſe in the country. I purpoſe ſpending the winter in town.*

PURPOSED (peŭr'-peŭs't), *part adj. Réſolu.* It is a thing purpoſed to come, *Je ſuis réſolu à venir.*

PURPOSELY (peŭr'-peŭs-lé), *adv.* [on purpoſe] *A deſſein, de propos délibéré.*

PURPRESTURE (peŭr-prĕs'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [in Law; incroaching upon another's ground] *Empiétement ſur le terrain d'autrui,* m.

PURPRISE (peŭr'-prāĭze), *ſ.* [incloſure] *Enclos,* m.

PURPURA, *ſ. pl.* [Nat. Hiſt. murex-ſhells become foſſil] *Purpurites,* f. pl.

PURPURINA (peŭr'-pĭoŭ-rāĭ-nă), *ſ.* [the aurum moſaicum, or aurum muſivum of the ſhops] *Purpurine,* f. *bronze rouge,* m. *ſorte de vernis de Veniſe, qui ſert à bronzer,* m.

PURR (peŭrr), *ſ.* [a ſort of bird, a ſea-lark] *Alouette,* f. oiſeau.

To PURR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to murmur as a cat] *Filer* ou *faire le rouet,* en parlant d'un chat.

PURREL (peŭr'-rl'), *ſ.* [a liſt at the ends of kerſeys] *Chef,* m.

PURRING (peŭrr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Purr] *Le bruit d'un chat qui fait le rouet, ou qui file.*

PURSE (peŭrse), *ſ.* [a little bag to put money in] *Bourſe,* f. au propre & au figuré, *argent,* m. *bien,* m. A net-purſe, *Une bourſe en réſeau.* His purſe is full of money, *Sa bourſe eſt pleine d'argent.* A little leathern purſe, *Un bourſon.* A cut-purſe, *Un coupeur de bourſe, un filou.* Purſe-ſtrings, *Cordons de bourſe,* m. pl.

* She bears the purſe, *Elle porte la bourſe, elle a la garde de l'argent.*

Purse [a gratification of 500 crowns given by the Grand Seignior] *Une bourſe,* une gratification de 500 écus que donne le Grand-Seigneur.

Shepherd's purſe *or* pouch (Burſa paſtoris, a med. plant), *Tabouret,* m. *bourſe à berger,* f.

To Purse, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to put into a purſe] *Embourſer, mettre en bourſe.*

PURSED (peŭrs't), *part. adj. Embourſé, mis en bourſe.*

PURSE-MAKER (peŭrse'-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes *or* ſells purſes] *Un bourſier.*

PURSENET (peŭrse'-nĕte), *ſ.* [a net of which the mouth is drawn together with a ſtring] *Bourſe,* f. *poche,* f. *ableret,* m. ſorte de filet.

PURSEPROUD (peŭrse'-prăoŭd), *adj.* [puffed up with money] *Gonflé d'orgueil, parce qu'il a de l'argent; fier de ſes richeſſes.* V. Insulent.

PURSER (peŭr'-seŭr), *ſ.* [the paymaſter of a ſhip] *Le munitionnaire* d'un navire, *l'écrivain,* m

Purser of a college, *Le queſteur* ou *le procureur d'un collége.*

PURSINESS (peŭr'-sĭ-nĕce), *and* Pursiveness (peŭr'-sĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſhortneſs of breath] *Pouſſe,* f. *courte haleine, difficulté de reſpirer,* f.

PURSLAIN *or* Purslane (peŭrs'-léne), *ſ.* [Bot. Portulaca, a med. and culinary plant] *Pourpier,* m. herbe potagère. Garden-purſlain, *l'ourpier de jardin, pourpier cultivé.* Sea-purſlain, *Pourpier marin.*

PURSUABLE (peŭr-ſĭou'-ă-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut pourſuivre.*

PURSUANCE (peŭr-ſĭou'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [proſecution, proceſs] *Suite,* f. *conſéquence,* f. In purſuance of the orders he received, *En conſéquence des ordres qu'il reçut.*

PURSUANT (peŭr-ſĭou'-ăn'te), *adj.* [done in purſuance *or* conſequence of] *Fait en conſéquence de,* ou *conformément à.*

To PURSUE (peŭr-ſĭou'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to run after one, to follow] *Pourſuivre, ſuivre, courir après,* au propre & au figuré. He purſued us, *Il nous pourſuivoit.* To purſue upon the heels, *Suivre de près, talonner, être aux trouſſes.*

* To purſue a deſign, one's point, *or* aim, one's own intereſt, *Pourſuivre un deſſein; ſuivre ſa pointe; ſuivre ſon intérêt particulier;* ‖ *aller ſon chemin.*

To Pursue, *v. a.* and *n.* [to carry on, to go on, to proceed] *Pourſuivre, continuer.* To purſue one's diſcourſe, *Continuer* ou *pourſuivre ſon diſcours.* I was young, purſues he, *J'étois jeune, continua-t-il. . .*

PURSUED (peŭr-ſĭou'd'), *part. adj. Pourſuivi, ſuivi.*

PURSUER (peŭr-ſĭou'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who purſues] *Celui qui pourſuit.*

PURSUIT (peŭr-ſĭoute'), *ſ.* [running after] *Pourſuite,* f. *l'action de pourſuivre;* au figuré, *ſollicitation,* f. *ſoins,* m. pl. *diligence,* f. *démarches pour obtenir quelque choſe,* f. pl. When we were engaged in the purſuit of an enemy, *Lorſque nous étions engagés à la pourſuite de l'ennemi.*

* The purſuit of honours *or* pleaſures, *La pourſuite des honneurs* ou *des plaiſirs.* He obtained that girl in marriage after two years purſuit *or* courtſhip, *Il a obtenu cette fille en mariage après deux ans de pourſuite.*

PURSUIVANT (peŭr'-ſoŭï văn'te), *ſ.* [a ſtate meſſenger, an attendant on the heralds] *Pourſuivant,* m. eſpèce de ſergent. A purſuivant at arms, *Un pourſuivant d'armes.*

PURSY (peŭr'-ſé), *adj.* [ſhort-breathed] *Pouſſif, qui a la pouſſe,* en parlant d'un cheval.

*† A purſy fat man, *Un gros pouſſif.*

PURTENANCE (peŭr'-tĕn-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [the pluck of an animal] *Freſſure,* f. ſignifie auſſi, mais en terme bas, *dépendance,* f. *appartenance,* f.

To PURVEY (peŭr-vé'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to provide, to procure] *Pourvoir, procurer, fournir, amaſſer, faire proviſion.* To purvey a houſe with all conveniences, *Pourvoir une maiſon de toutes ſortes de commodités.* Land and ſea purvey all the riches of the world for him, *La terre & la mer lui fourniſſent toutes les richeſſes du monde entier.* He has much purveyed, *Il a fait de grandes proviſions.*

PURVEYANCE (peŭr-vé'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [proviſion] *Proviſion,* f. Purveyance of victuals, *Proviſion de bouche.*

PURVEYED (peŭr-vé'd'), *part. adj. Pourvu, fourni.*

PURVEYOR (peŭr-vé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that provides victuals] *Pourvoyeur,* m.

PURVIEW (peŭr'-vĭoŭ), *ſ.* [proviſo, providing clauſe] *Le diſpoſitif* d'un acte du Parlement.

PURULENCE (pĭou'-rĭoŭ-lĕn'ce), *and* Purulency (pĭou'-rĭoŭ lĕn'-cé), *ſ* [generation of pus] *Formation du pus,* f. *pourriture,* f.

PURULENT (pĭou'-rĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [full of matter] *Purulent, plein* ou *mêlé de pus.*

PUS (peŭce), *ſ.* [putrefied matter] *Pus,* m. *matière putréfiée.*

PUSH (pouche), *ſ.* [thruſt; impulſe, force impreſſed; aſſault, attack; a ſtrong effort] *Coup* que l'on donne en pouſſant, m. *impulſion,* f. *branle,* m. *aſſaut,* m. *attaque,* f. *effort,* m. *tentative,* f. To give one a puſh, *Donner un coup à quelqu'un.* A puſh of a ſword, *Un coup d'épée.* At one puſh, *D'un ſeul coup.* Which gave it the firſt puſh? *Qui lui a donné la première impulſion, le premier branle?* A vigorous puſh, *Un aſſaut vigoureux.* To have a puſh together, *En découdre.* Theſe are feeble puſhes againſt truth, *Ce ſont de foibles efforts contre la vérité.*

* Push [exigence, trial, a certain emergence] *Moment critique,* m. *déciſion,* f. *incident,* m. 'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the puſh, 'tis no more than talk, *On parle ſouvent de mourir pour un ami, mais quand le moment critique eſt venu, cette prétendue généroſité n'eſt qu'un vain langage.* The laſt puſh, *La dernière extrémité.* Upon this puſh, *Sur cet incident, ſur ces entrefaites.*

‡ Push [a pimple, an efflorescence, a wheal] *Puſtule,* f. *élevure,* f. *eſſera,* m.

To Push, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with a thruſt; to force *or* drive by impulſe of any thing, to preſs forward] *Pouſſer, donner un coup, frapper, faire avancer, lancer, précipiter.* If the ox puſh a man-ſervant he ſhall be ſtoned, *Si un bœuf pouſſe,* ou *frappe un ſerviteur, il ſera lapidé.*

To Push back, *Repouſſer, faire reculer.* To puſh back the enemy, *Repouſſer l'ennemi.*

To Push on, *Pouſſer, hâter, faire avancer,* au propre & au figuré. To puſh on a horſe, *Pouſſer, piquer, lancer un cheval.*

* To puſh on a buſineſs briſkly, *Pouſſer vivement une affaire.*

To Push forward, V. To Abet.

To Push, *v. n.* [to make an effort] *Prétendre, affecter,* faire des efforts pour parvenir à. France was brought to the brink of ruin by puſhing at univerſal empire, *La France a été à deux doigts de ſa perte pour avoir affecté la monarchie univerſelle.*

PUSHED (pouch't), *part. adj. Pouſſé*

PUSHER (pouch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who puſhes] *Celui qui pouſſe.*

PUSHERS (pouch'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [canary-birds new flown] *Jeunes ſerins,* m.

PUSHING (pouch'-ĭn'gne), *adv.* [enterpriſing, vigorous] *Entreprenant, vigoureux, robuſte, fort.*

PUSH-PIN (pouch'-pĭne), *ſ.* [a child's play in which pins are puſhed alternately] *Pouſſette,* f. *jeu d'épingles,* m.

PUSILLANIMITY (pĭoŭ-cĭl-lăn'-ĭm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [cowardice, meanneſs of ſpirit] *Puſillanimité,* f. *lâcheté,* f. *timidité,* f. *abattement de courage,* m.

PUSILLANIMOUS (pĭoŭ-cĭl-ăn'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [meanſpirited] *Puſillanime, timide, lâche, ſans courage,* m.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS (pĭoŭ-cĭl-ăn'-ĭ-meŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Puſillanimity.

PUSS (peŭsse), *ſ.* [the fondling name of a cat, *or* a hare] *Chat* ou *chatte; lièvre,* m. ſe dit d'une femme au figuré, & ordinairement en terme de mépris.

*† A dirty puſs, an ugly puſs, *Une ſapope, une laideron.*

PUSTULE (peŭs'-tĭoule), *ſ* [a ſmall ſwelling, a pimple] *Une puſtule, une élevure.*

PUSTULOUS (peŭs'-tĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [pimply, full of puſtules] *Plein de puſtules.*

PUSU, *ſ* [Bot. a plant greatly eſteemed in China, as a preſervative againſt all diſeaſes] *Puſu,* m.

To PUT (poŭte), Putting, Put (peŭte'), *v. a.* [to lay, to place] *Mettre, poſer, placer,* † *bouter.* God planted a garden, and therein he put a man, *Dieu planta un jardin & y mit l'homme.* To put by *or* aſide, to put aſunder, up, down, under, in, out, before, after, between, *Mettre à côté, mettre à part, en haut, en bas, deſſous, dedans, dehors, devant, après, entre.* Put that upon the table, *Mettez* ou *poſez cela ſur la table.*

¶ To Put, *mettre*; to place, *placer* (ſynon.); To *put* has a more general ſenſe, and ſignifies ſimply to lay *or* depoſit; to *place* has a more particular meaning, and implies to *put* orderly, and in a proper ſituation; we *put* columns to ſupport an edifice; we *place* them with ſymmetry.

To put one's hand before one's face, *Mettre la main devant* ou *ſur ſon viſage.* To put one's hand to the plough, *Mettre la main à l'œuvre.* To put a houſe in repair, *Mettre une maiſon en état de réparation,* ou ſimplement *en état.* To put horſes to a coach, cart, oxen to a team, *Atteler.* To put to again, *Réatteler.* To put ſeveral articles into one ſum, *Accoler pluſieurs articles dans un compte.*

To put in writing, *Mettre* ou *coucher par écrit.* To put one into good humour, *Mettre quelqu'un en belle humeur.* To put French into Engliſh, *Mettre* ou *traduire du Français en Anglois* To put every thing upon one's back, *Mettre tout ſur ſoi, dépenſer tout ce qu'on a pour ſe parer.* To put one's truſt in God, *Mettre ſa confiance en Dieu.* To put every thing to fire and ſword, *Mettre tout à feu & à ſang.* To put to death, *Mettre à mort, tuer.* To put one's arms about one's neck, *Embraſſer quelqu'un.* To put oneſelf aboard a ſhip, *S'embarquer.* To put one to ſhame, to the bluſh, *Faire honte à quelqu'un, le faire rougir.* To put one to charges, *Mettre quelqu'un en frais.*

To put a man in irons, *Mettre une homme aux fers.* To put in hampers, *Emmanequiner.* To put a gun-powder barrel into a ſecond one, *Enchapper un baril* To put into a cheſt again, *Rencaiſſer.* To put an orange-tree or a fig-tree into a cheſt again, *Rencaiſſer un oranger* ou *un figuier.*

To put the hair to [among Shoemakers] *Enſoyer.*

To Put [to ſuppoſe *or* propoſe] *Poſer, ſuppoſer, propoſer, faire.* Put the caſe, *Faites le cas, ſuppoſez.* To put caſes, *Faire des ſuppoſitions, mettre en fait.* To put a ſuppoſition, *Faire une ſuppoſition.* To put a riddle, *Propoſer une énigme.* He put that caſe to me, *Il me propoſa ce point.*

To

To PUT [to reduce, to oblige, to urge] *Réduire, obliger, presser.* To put one to silence, *Réduire quelqu'un au silence.* We are put to prove things which can hardly be made plainer, *Nous sommes réduits à prouver des choses qui ne sont difficiles de rendre plus claires.* To be put to the worst, *Avoir le dessous, être battu.* To put to flight, *Mettre en fuite.*

To PUT ABOUT, *Faire courir, faire passer de main en main.* To put a glass about, *Faire boire à la ronde.*

To PUT one about doing any thing, *Mettre quelqu'un en train de faire une chose*; ou bien, *la lui faire faire, l'obliger à la faire.*

To PUT AGAIN, *Remettre.* To put one in courage again, *Redonner du courage à quelqu'un,* ✝ *lui remettre le cœur au ventre.*

To PUT AWAY, *Oter, renvoyer, bannir.* Put that away, *Otez cela.* To put away a servant, *Renvoyer* ou *congédier un domestique.* To put away one's wife, *Répudier sa femme.* To put away cares, *Bannir les soins* ou *les soucis.*

To PUT BACK, *Reculer.* Put back your chair, *Reculez votre chaise.*

To PUT BY [to thrust aside, to turn off, to divert] *Détourner, esquiver, parer, éviter, éluder; chasser, renvoyer, démettre; refuser; négliger, mépriser, dédaigner.* To put by the blow, *Parer* ou *détourner le coup.* They have put him by from his employment, *On l'a démis de son emploi.* Why have you put him by? *Pourquoi l'avez-vous refusé* ou *renvoyé?* You put us by *Vous nous négligez* ou *dédaignez.*

* To put by a jest, an argument, *Détourner une raillerie; éluder* ou *réfuter un argument.*

To PUT DOWN [to baffle; to repress; to degrade; to bring to disuse; to confute] *Amuser; relancer, réprimer; humilier; supprimer; réfuter.* How the ladies and I have put him down! *Comme nous l'avons relancé, les dames & moi!* He has put your brother DOWN, *Il a humilié votre frère.* To put down a fashion, *Supprimer une mode.* I shall easily put down that tale, *Je n'aurai pas de peine à réfuter ce conte.*

To PUT FORTH [to propose; to extend; to emit; to exert] *Proposer, dire, mettre en avant; avancer, étendre; produire, pousser, publier, mettre au jour; déployer, exercer.* To put one's mind forth, *Proposer son avis.* Put forth your hand, *Avancez,* ou *étendez la main.* A tree that puts forth leaves, *Un arbre qui pousse des feuilles.* To put forth a book, *Publier un livre.* We shall put forth all our strength, *Nous allons déployer toute notre force* ou *notre puissance.*

To PUT FORWARD, *Pousser, avancer, produire, hâter, presser.* To put oneself forward, *Se pousser,* ou *se produire.* To put forward a business, *Hâter une affaire, en presser la conclusion.*

To PUT IN [to interpose] *Mettre entre, dire.* Give me leave to put in a word, *Permettez-moi de dire un mot.*

To put in practice, *Mettre en pratique.* To put in mind, *Faire ressouvenir.* To put in fear, *or* into a fright, *Faire peur, effrayer.* To put in print, *Imprimer.* To put in bail, *Donner caution.* To put in some hope, *Donner quelque espérance.* To put into heart, *Encourager*

To PUT OFF [to divest, to lay aside] *Dépouiller, quitter, ôter, défaire.* Put off your shoes, *Otez vos souliers.* To put off a commodity, *Vendre une marchandise, la débiter, s'en défaire.*

* To put off the old man, *Dépouiller le vieil homme.* Homer sometimes puts off that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll, *Homère se dépouille quelquefois de,* ou *quitte, cet air de grandeur qui constitue proprement son caractère, pour donner dans le burlesque.*

To PUT OFF [to delay, to defer, to defeat with some artifice *or* excuse] *Remettre, renvoyer, différer, tarder, tirer en longueur, traîner, éxtuyer adroitement.* He puts me off from day to day, *Il me remet de jour en jour.* You must not think to put me off so, *Ne croyez pas me renvoyer de la sorte.* He put his fault cunningly off, *Il excusa adroitement sa faute.* To put off till to-morrow come never, ‖ *Remettre aux calendes Grecques.*

To PUT OFF [to recommend, to vend, *or* obtrude] *Mettre en vogue, accréditer, faire passer, faire recevoir.*

To PUT ON *or* UPON [to impute, to charge] *Imputer, attribuer, charger, accuser, mettre sur le compte de, appliquer.*

To PUT ON *or* UPON [to invest with; to assume, to take] *Prendre, mettre, revêtir; embrasser.* Mercury put on the shape of a man, *Mercure prit une forme humaine.* Put on your hat, *Mettez votre chapeau.* Put on a smiling countenance, *Prenez un air riant.* To put on a religious life, *Embrasser la vie religieuse.*

To PUT ON [to promote, to incite] *Procurer, avancer, pousser, porter, exciter.* This came handsomely to put on the peace, *Ceci vint à propos pour avancer la paix.*

To PUT ON *or* UPON [to impose, to inflict] *Imposer, infliger.* To put a punishment on *or* upon one, *Infliger une peine à quelqu'un.*

To PUT OVER [to refer] *Renvoyer, référer.* Put them over to me, *Renvoyez-les-moi.*

To PUT OUT [to expel, to remove; to extinguish; to blot] *Chasser, renvoyer, bannir; démettre, déposer; éteindre; effacer.* Put him out, *Chassez-le.* To put one out of his place, *Démettre quelqu'un de sa charge.* To put out of the way, ‖ *Adirer.* Can you put the flame quite out? *Pourrez-vous éteindre entièrement la flamme?* Put out that word, *Effacez ce mot.* To put out of joint, *Démettre, disloquer.*

* To put one out, *Troubler, déranger, décontenter quelqu'un, le brouiller.* To put one out of his bias, *Détourner quelqu'un, lui faire perdre ses mesures.* To put out of order, *Déranger, détraquer,* au propre & au figuré. To put out of heart, *Décourager.* To put out of all hope, *Oter toute espérance, mettre au désespoir.* I will put all women out of my mind, *Je veux bannir le sexe de mon esprit.*

*✝ To put one's nose out of joint, *Supplanter quelqu'un, lui couper l'herbe sous le pied.*

* That unreasonable passion will put out those little remains of affection she still had for me, *Cette folle passion achevera d'éteindre les foibles restes d'affection qu'elle avoit encore pour moi.*

To PUT OUT [to emit; to make publick] *Pousser, étendre; publier, rendre public, mettre au jour.* That plant has put out much roots, *Cette plante a poussé beaucoup de racines.* To put out a book, *Publier un livre.* To put out the flag, *Arborer le pavillon.*

To PUT OUT money, *Placer de l'argent.* To put one out to service, *or* to prenticeship, *Mettre quelqu'un en service; mettre quelqu'un en apprentissage.* To put out a child to a trade, *Faire apprendre un métier à un enfant.* To put a child to a boarding-school, *Mettre un enfant en pension chez un maître d'école.*

To PUT TO IT [to distress, to perplex, to press hard; to incite] *Embarrasser, incommoder, troubler, tourmenter, presser, serrer de près; inciter, porter, obliger.* Do not put me to it, *Ne me tracassez pas, ne me tourmentez pas.* I shall be hard put to it to bring myself off, *J'aurai bien de la peine à m'en tirer.* Since you put me to it, *Puisque vous m'y incitez* ou *obligez.*

To PUT TO [to leave] *Laisser, abandonner, rapporter, remettre.* To put one to his shifts, *Abandonner quelqu'un à lui même.* To put to the venture, *Risquer, hasarder.* I put all to him, *Je m'en rapporte* ou *remets entièrement à lui.* To put a thing to the vote, *Aller aux opinions, demander les suffrages.* To put to, *Ajouter.*

To PUT TOGETHER [to accumulate] *Accumuler, amasser, entasser, assembler.*

To PUT UP [to pass unrevenged] *Laisser impuni, souffrir.* To put up an affront. To put up a refusal, *Essuyer un refus.*

To PUT UP [to start a hare] *Faire partir* ou *lever un lièvre.*

To PUT UP [to hide] *Serrer, cacher.* Put up that letter, *Serrez cette lettre.* To put up one's sword, *Remettre son épée dans le fourreau.*

To PUT UP a motion, *Proposer une chose, la mettre sur le tapis.* To put up a prayer to God, *or* petition to the king, *Adresser* ou *faire une prière à Dieu; présenter un placet au roi.* To put up a claim to a thing, *Former une prétention sur quelque chose.*

To PUT UP a thing to sale, *Mettre* ou *exposer une chose en vente.*

To PUT UPON [to incite, to instigate] *Exciter, inciter, pousser, porter, engager.* He put me upon it, *C'est lui qui m'a poussé à cela.* This will put us upon changing the whole course of our life, *Ceci nous engagera à changer de train de vie: ceci nous fera changer toute notre manière de vivre*

To PUT UPON [to impose, to lay upon] *Imposer, donner, soumettre, exposer, faire subir.* To put upon one, to put a trick or sham upon one, *La donner, la bâiller belle à quelqu'un, lui en faire accroire,* ‖ *lui en donner d'une.* To put a good construction upon a doubtful action, *Donner un sens favorable à une action suspecte.* He puts himself upon your examination, *Il se soumet à votre jugement.* He was put upon the test, *On lui a fait subir l'examen.*

To PUT, *v. n.* [to go, to move] *Aller, se mouvoir.*

To PUT FORTH [to germinate, to bud] *Pousser, germer, bourgeonner.*

To PUT IN *or* INTO, *Entrer, relâcher.* To put into harbour, *Entrer dans un port.* To put into the main, *Aharguer, courir en haute mer, voguer en pleine mer.* Our ship put in at Samos, *Notre vaisseau relâcha à Samos*

To PUT IN FOR [to claim, to stand candidate for] *Briguer, demander, prétendre, concourir.* To put in for a place, *Briguer une place.* To put in for one, *Se mettre* ou *être de la partie.*

To PUT OFF [to leave land] *Démarrer, quitter le port* ou *le rivage, faire canal.*

To PUT ON, *Toucher, piquer, partir, se hâter, se presser.* Put on, coachman! *Touche, cochet!* Put on, put on! *Allons, hâtez-vous!*

To PUT TO SEA, *Mettre à la voile.*

To PUT UP [to offer oneself a candidate] *Se mettre sur les rangs.*

To PUT UP [to advance to] *Avancer, s'avancer.*

To PUT UP WITH [to suffer without resentment] *Souffrir, patienter, avoir patience, s'accommoder.*

PUT (peût), *part. adj Mis, posé, placé,* &c.

PUT, *s.* [a state of distress] *Extrémité,* f. *nécessité,* f. *force,* f. Upon a forced put, *En cas de nécessité, par force, à la dernière extrémité.* 'Tis a forced put, *C'est une nécessité, c'est le fils aller.*

PUT [a rustick clown] *Un rustre, un benêt, un sot, une dupe.*

PUT [an English game at cards] *Pote,* m.

PUT OFF [delay] *Délai,* m *remise,* f. *renvoi,* m *excuse,* f *échappatoire,* f. *défaite,* f.

PUTAGE (piou'-tèje), *s.* [prostitution on the woman's part] *Fornication du côté de la femme,* f.

PUTANISM (piou'-tă-nizme), *s.* [the trade of a prostitute] *Putanisme,* m. *le métier de putain*

PUTATIVE (piou'-tă-tiv'), *adj.* [supposed, reputed] *Putatif, prétendu, supposé.*

PUTID (piou'-tid), *adj.* [mean, low, worthless] *Bas, vil, indigne.*

PUTIDNESS (piou'-tid-nèce), *s.* [meanness, lowness] *Bassesse,* f.

PUT-LOG (peŭt -lŏg), *f.* [a piece of wood to put in a ſcaffolding-hole] *Boulin*, m

PUTREDINOUS (pĭoŭ-trēd '-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [rotten, ſtinking] *Pourri, puant.*

PUTREFACTION (pĭou-trĭ-făk '-cheŭne), *ſ* [the ſtate of growing or being rotten] *Putréfaction*, f. *pourriture*, f. *corruption*, f.

PUTREFACTIVE (pĭou-trĭ făk '-trĭv'), *adj.* [making rotten] *Qui putréfie, qui corrompt.*

PUTREFIED (pĭou '-trĭ-fĭd), *part. adj. Pourri, putréfié, corrompu.*

To PUTREFY (pĭou '-trĭ-fāī), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make rotten] *Putrefier, faire pourrir, corrompre.*

To PUTREFY, *v. n.* [to rot] *Se putrefier, pourrir, ſe corrompre.*

PUTRESCENCE (pĭoŭ-trĕs '-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of rotting] *Putréfaction*, f. *pourriture*, f. *corruption*, f.

PUTRESCENT (pĭoŭ-trĕs '-cĕn'te), *adj. Qui pourrit, qui ſe putréfie.*

PUTREMENT (pĭou '-trĭ-mĕn'te), *adj.* [growing rotten] *Qui pourrit, qui ſe corrompt.*

PUTRID (pĭou '-trĭd), *adj* [rotten] *Putride, pourri, corrompu, mêlé de pourriture.* A putrid fever, *Une fièvre putride.*

PUTRIDNESS (pĭou '-trĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [rottenneſs] *Pourriture*, f. *corruption*, f.

PUTTER (poŭt '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who puts] *Celui qui met.*

PUTTER ON [inciter, inſtigator] *Inſtigateur*, m.

PUTTING (poŭt '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Put] *L'action de mettre*, f.

Putting aſunder, *Ecartement*, m. The putting a thing in a notch, *Encochement*, m. The putting in a caſk, *Enfonnement*, m. The putting into a tub, *Encuvement*, m. Putting off or back, *Reculement*, m. *délai*, m.

PUTTOCK (pŭt '-eŭk), *ſ.* V. BUZZARD.

PUTTY (peŭt '-é), *ſ.* [a kind of powder of calcined tin] *Potée*, f. plomb ou étain calciné.

PUTTY [a kind of paſte] *Maſtic de vitrier & de Menuiſier.*

PUTTY of the mountain [yellow ochre] *Potée de montagne*, f.

PUY DE DOME, *ſ.* [a high dome-like mountain of Auvergne] *Puy-de-Dôme*, m.

PUZZLE (peŭz '-zl'), *and* PUZZLING (peŭz '-zlĭn'gne), *ſ.* [embarraſſment, perplexity] *Embarras*, m. *peine*, f. *inquiétude*, f. *perplexité*, f. You have put us in a deadly puzzle, *Vous nous avez jeté dans un cruel embarras.* There was a notable puzzling among the doctors, *Les médecins étoient dans un grand embarras.*

To PUZZLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perplex, to embarraſs, to entangle] *Embarraſſer, inquiéter, chagriner, mettre en peine, intriguer, dérouter, démonter, alembiquer.*

¶ To Puzzle, *embarraſſer, donner à penſer*; to perplex, *embarraſſer, mettre en peine*; to confound, *confondre, déconcerter*; to embarraſs, *embarraſſer*; to bewilder, *égarer, perdre*; to entangle, *embarraſſer, entortiller*; to enſnare, *attraper* (ſynon.): Though theſe words are uſed ſynonymouſly every day; yet in ſtrictneſs, they ſhould be appropriated nearly thus: A hard queſtion *puzzles* a man; a variety of choice *perplexes* him; one is *confounded* by a loud and ſudden diſſonance of ſounds in a ſtill night; *embarraſſed* by a weight of cloaths or valuables, if making eſcape from fire, or purſuit: *bewildered*, if running into a wood for ſafety; *entangled* among the briars, if it is dark; perhaps caught by accident in a trap laid to *enſnare* the wolves.

To PUZZLE, *v. n. Etre embarraſſé, irréſolu, s'alembiquer.*

PUZZLED (peŭz '-zl'd), *part. adj. Embarraſſé, inquiet, intrigué.*

PUZZLER (peŭz '-zleŭr), *ſ.* [he who puzzles] *Qui embarraſſe.*

PUZZLING (peŭz '-zlĭn'gne), *adj.* [troubleſome, perplexing] *Embarraſſant*, ou *qui embarraſſe l'eſprit.* A puzzling fool, *Un éventé, un écervelé, un évaporé.*

PYCNOSTYLE, *ſ.* [Archit. the cloſeſt intercolumniation] *Pycnoſtyle*, m.

PYCNOTIC, *adj.* and *ſ.* [in Med incraſſant, cooling and condenſing medicine] *Pycnotique, un pycnotique.*

PYGARG (păī '-gargue), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of eagle; alſo ſubbuteo, the hen-harrier] *Pygargue*, m. *aigle-vautour*, m

PYGMALION (pĭg-mé '-lĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Belus and king of Tyre] *Pygmalion*, m.

PYGMEAN (pĭg-mi '-ăne), *adj.* [belonging to pygmy] *De pygmée.*

PYGMIES (pĭg '-méz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a people of Lybia, only a ſpan high] *Pygmées*, m. pl.

PYGMY (pĭg '-mé), *ſ.* [a dwarf] *Un pygmée, un nain.*

PYLADES (păī '-lé-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. a moſt conſtant friend of Oreſtes] *Pylades*, m.

PYLORUS (pi-lô '-reŭce), *ſ.* [the lower orifice of the ſtomach] *Le pylore.*

PYNANG, *ſ.* [Bot. Fauſel or areca-tree, a palm from which the Japan-earth is made] *Faufel*, m. *aréquier*, m *cachou*, m.

PYRACANTHA, *ſ.* [Bot Lycium, box-thorn] *Buiſſon ardent*, m. *Pyracantha*, m.

PYRACMON (pĭr-ăk '-mŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of Vulcan's chief forgemen] *Pyracmon*, m.

PYPOWDER (păī '-pĭoŭ-deŭr), *ſ.* V. PIE-POWDER.

PYRAMID (pĭr '-ă-mĭd), *ſ.* [a figure of geometry] *Une pyramide*

PYRAMIDAL (pĭ-răm '-ĭ dăl), *and* PYRAMIDICAL (pĭr-ă-mĭd '-ĭ kăl), *adj.* [having the form of a pyramid] *Pyramidal, de figure pyramidale, de pyramide.*

PYRAMIDICALLY (pĭr-ă-mĭd '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in form of a pyramid] *Pyramidalement, en forme de pyramide.*

PYRAMIS (pĭr '-ă-mĭce), *ſ.* V. PYRAMID.

PYRAMUS (pĭr '-ă-meŭce), *and* THISBE (tshĭs '-bé), *ſ.* [Mythol. two fond lovers of Babylon, who killed themſelves by the ſame ſword] *Pyrame*, m. & *Thiſbé*, f.

PYRE (păire), *ſ.* [a pile to be burnt] *Bucher*, m.

PYRENÆUS (pĭr-ĕn-ī '-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Thrace, who broke his neck in attempting to fly after the Muſes] *Pyrénée*, m.

PYRENE (pĭr-i '-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Bebrix, who having loſt her chaſtity wandered up and down a mountain till ſhe died, and thereby gave it her own name] *Pyrene*, f.

PYRENEAN (pĭr-ĕn-ī '-ăne) MOUNTAINS, *or* PYRENEES (pĭr '-ĕn-īz), *ſ. pl.* [mountains which divide France from Spain, and the moſt celebrated in Europe, except the Alps] *Pyrénées*, m. pl.

PYRETHRUM, *ſ.* [Bot. the root of the Pellitory of Spain or Euphthalmum Creticum; Magala or the root of the Leucanthemum Canarienſe] *Pyrèthre*, m. *racine ſalivaire*, f. *magala*, m.

PYRITES (pĭ-răī '-tēz), *ſ.* [fire-ſtone, a mineral reſembling the true ores of metals] *Pyrite*, f. Sulphureous pyrites, *Pyrites ſulfureuſes* ou *pierres à feu.* Cuprenus yellow pyrites (the braſſy pyrites), *Pyrites cuivreuſes.* Shooting pyrites (when covered with ſmall cryſtals), *Pyrites fleuris.* Arſenical or ſilvery, or white pyrites (which contains the moſt arſenic), *Pyrites arſénicales.* Martial pyrites, *Pyrites martiales.* Aluminous pyrites, *Pyrites alumineuſes.* The golden pyrites, *Pyrites d'or.*

PYRITOLOGY (pĭr-ĭ-tŏl '-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a treatiſe on pyrites] *Pyritologie*, f.

PYRMONT WATER *(Petri Mons)*, *ſ.* [in Phyſiology and Med. water of the fountain Pyrmont] *Les eaux minérales de Pyrmont*, f. pl.

PYROCHROA, *ſ.* [a beautiful inſect of a red colour; is rather rare] *Cardinal*, m.

PYRODES (păī '-rô-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Cilix, who firſt ſtruck fire out of flint] *Pyrodes*, m.

PYRŒTIS (pĭr-ī '-tĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the four horſes of the Sun] *Pyrœtis*, m.

PYROLA, *ſ.* [Bot. Winter-green, a med. plant] *Pyrole*, f. *verdure d'hiver*, f.

PYROLAMPIS, V. GLOW-WORM.

PYROMANCY (pĭr '-ô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [divination by fire] *Pyromancie*, f. ou *pyromance*, f.

PYROMETER (păī-rŏm '-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ* [an inſtrumeot to meaſure the alteration of the dimenſions of metals, &c. ariſing from heat] *Pyrometre*, m

PYRONOMIA (pĭr ô-nŏm '-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [in Chym. the art of regulating fire] *Pyronomie*, f.

PYROPHORUS, *ſ.* [black phoſphorus, or aluminous phoſphorus] *Pyrophore*, m.

PYROSCOPIA. V. PYROMANCY.

PYROTECHNY (pĭr '-ô-tĕk-né), *ſ.* [the art of managing fire] *Pyrotechnie*, f.

PYROTECHNICAL (pĭr-ô-tĕk '-nĭ-kăl), *adj.* [engaged or ſkilled in fire-works] *Pyrotechnique.*

Pyrotechnical ſponge [ſpunk] *Eponge pyrotechnique*, f. *amadou*, m.

PYROTECHNICKS (pĭr-ô-tĕk '-nĭks), *ſ* [the art of making fire-works] *L'art de faire des feux d'artifice* ou *l'art de l'artificier*, m.

PYRRHA, V. DEUCALION.

PYRRHICA, *ſ.* [Antiq. an exerciſe on horſeback, or feigned combat] *Pyrrhique*, f.

PYRRHOCORAX, *ſ.* [graculus, Corniſh chough] *Geai*, m. *Coracias*, m.

PYRRHONIAN (pĭr-rô '-nĭ-ăne), *adj.* and *ſ.* [a philoſopher that doubts of every thing] *Un pyrrhonien, un philoſophe ſceptique, ſectateur de Pyrrhon*, m.

PHYRRHONISM (pĭr '-rô-nĭzme), *ſ* [the doctrine of Pyrrho; ſcepticiſm, univerſal doubt] *Le Pyrrhoniſme, la doctrine de Pyrrhon, le ſceptiſme* ou *doute univerſel* Bayle is charged with pyrrhoniſm, *Bayle eſt accuſé de pyrrhoniſme.*

PYRRHUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Achilles and Deidamia, killed by Oreſtes] *Pyrrhus*, m.

PYTHAGORAS (păī-tshăg '-ô-răce), *ſ. m.* [a celebrated ſage of Samos, the firſt ſtyled a Philoſopher] *Pythagore*, m.

PYTHAGOREAN (pĭ-tshăg '-ô-rī-ăne), *or* PYTHAGORIC (păī-tshăg '-ô-rĭk), ſyſtem, *ſ.* [a celeſtial ſyſtem maintained by Pythagoras and revived by Copernic] *Syſtême de Pythagore*, m.

PYTHIA (pĭtsh '-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [the prieſteſs of Apollo at Delphos] *Pythie*, f.

PYTHIAN (pĭtsh '-ĭ-ăne), GAMES, *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. games in honour of Apollo, for his killing the ſerpent Python] *Jeux Pythiques*, m. pl.

PYTHON (păī '-tshŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a huge ſerpent, killed by Apollo] *Python*, m.

PYTHONESS (păī '-tshŏn-ĕce), *ſ.* [a ſorcereſs] *Pythoniſſe*, f. *ſorcière*, f.

PYTHONISSA (păī '-tshŏn-ĭs '-ă), *or* PYTHIA (pĭtsh '-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the prieſteſs of Apollo] *Pythoniſſe* ou *Pythie*, f.

PYX (pĭks), *ſ.* [the box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt] *Ciboire*, m.

Q.

Q *Eſt toujours ſuivi de* u, *& ſe prononce* cou, *comme dans ces mots:* To quake, queſtion, quill, *qu'il faut prononcer* To couéke, coueſtion, & couill.

Il en faut excepter ſeulement les mots terminés en que, *où cette ſyllabe retient le ſon François, comme* oblique, pique, *&c. à quoi il faut ajouter* exchequer.

Q (kĭou), *ſ.* [the ſeventeenth letter of the alphabet] *Q*, m. A good q, *Un bon q.*

QU? *ſ.* [ſea-gull?] *Pie de mer à gros bec*, f.

QUAB (koŭăb), *ſ.* [a ſort of fiſh] *Sorte de poiſſon.*

QUACAMAYAS *or* ALO, *ſ.* [Mexican name for a perroquet] *Quacamayas* ou *Alo*, m.

QUACK (koŭăk), *ſ.* [a vain, boaſtful pretender to phyſick] *Un charlatan, un empirique,*

un opérateur, une opératrice, un vendeur d'orviétan; au figuré, *un homme qui se vante beaucoup, lui & ses actions.*

To QUACK, *v. n* [to cry like a duck] *Crier comme un canard.*

To QUACK [to chatter boastingly] *Se vanter, parler avantageusement de soi-même; fanfaronner, se glorifier, se donner de l'air, faire le gascon, ou le charlatan.*

QUACKERY (koŭăk'-eŭr-ē), *f.* [a quack's trick] *Charlatanerie, f. métier ou tour de charlatan*, m. m.

QUACKSALVER (koŭăk'-săl-veŭr), *f.* V. QUACK.

QUADRATULCATE (koŭad-ră-tĕŭlk'-ēte), *adj.* [animals whose feet are cloven into four divisions] *Quadrisulce.*

QUADRAGENARY (koŭad-ră-djĕn'-ă-ré), *adj.* [of forty years] *Qui a quarante ans, âgé de quarante ans.*

QUADRAGESIMA (koŭad-ră-djĕs'-ĭ-mă), *f.* [the first Sunday in Lent; an old Roman tax, *or* fortieth penny] *Quadragésime*, f

QUADRAGESIMAL (koŭad-ră-djĕs'-ĭ-măl), *adj.* [lenten, belonging to Lent] *Quadragésimal*, qui concerne le Carême.

QUADRAGESIMALS, *f. pl.* [mid-lent contributions] *Contributions de la mi-carême*, f. pl.

QUADRAGESIMA-SUNDAY, *f.* [the first Sunday in Lent] *Le dimanche de la quadragésime*, le premier dimanche de Carême.

QUADRANGLE (koŭad'-răn'gl'), *f* [in Geometry; a figure with four sides or angles] *Quadrangle*, m *carré*, m.

QUADRANGULAR (koŭă-drăn'-gĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having four angles] *Quadrangulaire, qui a quatre angles droits.*

QUADRANT (koŭâ'-drăn'te), *f.* [the quarter, the fourth part] *Le quart, la quatrième partie.*

QUADRANT [an instrument with which altitudes are taken] *Un quart de cercle; quartier anglois*, m.

QUADRAT (koŭî'-drăt), *f.* [in Printing; a sort of thick space] *Cadrat*, m. M quadrat, *Cadratin*, m. N quadrat, *Demi-cadratin*, m. *ou lettre rompue*, f.

QUADRATE (koŭâ'-drête), *adj* [square; divisible into four equal parts] *Carré*, en Géométrie & en Algébre. A quadrate figure *or* number, *Une figure carrée*, un *nombre carré.*

QUADRATE [suitable, applicable] *Propre à, convenable, applicable.*

QUADRATE, *f.* [a square] *Un carré.*

QUADRATE [among Printers] V. QUADRAT.

To QUADRATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to agree, to suit] *Cadrer, s'accorder, avoir de la convenance ou du rapport.* The answer does not quadrate with the question, *La réponse ne cadre pas avec la demande.*

QUADRATICK (koŭă drăt'-ĭk), *adj. Qui appartient au carré*

QUADRATRIX (koŭad'-ră-trĭks), *f.* [Geom. a mechanical line, whereby the quadrature of the circle is effected] *Quadratrice*, f.

QUADRATURE (koŭad'-ră-tĭure), *f.* [the act of squaring] *Quadrature*, f réduction d'une figure à un carré; signifie aussi *le premier & le dernier quartier* de la Lune.

QUADRATURE [in Astrology] *Quadrat*, m. At his nativity Saturn was in quadrature with Jupiter, *Il avoit à sa naissance Saturne en quadrat avec Jupiter.*

QUADRENNIAL (koŭă-drĕn'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [happening once in four years] *Quadriennal.*

QUADRIBLE (koŭad'-rĭ-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut carrer.*

QUADRIFID (koŭad'-rĭ-fĭd), *adj.* [cloven into four divisions] *Quadrifulce.*

QUADRIFRONS (koŭad'-rĭ-frŏn's), *f.* [Mythol. a title of Janus] *Quadrifons*, m.

QUADRIGA (koŭad'-rĭ-gă), *f.* [Antiq. a car drawn by four horses a-breast] *Quadrige*, m.

QUADRILATERAL (koŭad-rĭ-lăt'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [having four sides] *Quadrilatère.*

QUADRILATERALNESS (koŭad-rĭ-lăt'-ĕr-ăl-nĕce), *f.* [the property of having four sides forming as many right angles] *La qualité de ce qui est quadrilatère.*

QUADRILL (kă-drĭl'), *f.* [a little troop, pompously mounted for carousals] *Quadrille*, m.

QUADRILLE, *f.* [a sort of game] *Quadrille*, f.

QUADRIN (koŭad'-rĭne), *f.* [a small coin, in value a farthing] *Un liard.*

QUADRIPARTITE (koŭad-rĭ-par'-tăĭte), *adj* [divided into four parts] *Divisé en quatre parties.*

QUADRIREME (koŭad'-rĭ-rĭ-me), *f.* [Antiq. a galley with four banks oars on a side] *Quadrirème*, f.

QUADRISYLLABLE (koŭad-rĭ-sĭl'-ă-bl'), *f* [a word of four syllables] *Un mot de quatre syllabes.*

QUADRIVIUM (koŭă-drĭv'-ĭ-eŭme), *f.* [the center of four ways] *Carrefour*, m.

QUADRUPED (koŭad'-rĭoŭ-pĕd), *adj.* and *f.* [having four feet; a beast that goes on four feet] *Qui a quatre pieds, un quadrupède, une bête à quatre pieds.* Whole hoofed quadrupeds [solipeda, as the horse, ass, &c.] *Solipedes*, m. pl. Bifucate, or cloven footed, into two divisions, *Pieds fourchus ou bifulces*, m. pl. Into three, four, or five divisions, *Trifulces, quadrifulces, pentifulces*, m. pl. Clawed or digitate quadrupeds, *Fissipèdes ou digités*, m. pl. *ongulés, ongiculés*, m. pl.

QUADRUPLE (koŭad'-rĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [four-fold] *Quadruple, quatre fois autant.*

QUADRUPLE, *f* [a Spanish Gold coin] *Quadruple*, m.

To QUADRUPLICATE (koŭă-drĭou'-plĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make four-fold] *Quadrupler.*

QUADRUPLICATED (koŭă-drĭou'-plĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Quadruplé.*

QUADRUPLICATION (koŭad'-rĭoŭ-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [the multiplying a thing *or* number four times] *Quadruplication, f. action de quadrupler.*

QUADRUPLY (koŭad'-rĭoŭ-plé), *adv.* [to a fourfold quantity] *Au quadruple.* The innocent person is quadruply recompensed, *L'innocent est indemnisé au quadruple.*

QUÆRE (koŭî'-ré), *f.* [a word borrowed from the Latin, used when any thing is recommended to inquiry] *Demande*, f. *voyez, cherchez; on demande si*, &c. *la question est de savoir si.*

QUÆSTIONARII (koŭĕs-tĭ-ŏn'-ă-rĭ-ăĭ), *f. pl.* [Antiq. dealers in indulgencies for the Popes] *Frères quêteurs, marchands d'indulgences*, m. pl.

QUÆSTOR. V. QUESTOR.

QUÆSTUARY. V. QUESTUARY.

QUAFF (koŭăf), *f.* [a cup] *Une tasse, une coupe, un gobelet.*

To QUAFF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to drink] *Boire, boire beaucoup, boire à longs traits, faire la débauche, tringuer.*

QUAFFER (koŭăf'-eŭr), *f.* [one who quaffs] *Un buveur, un ivrogne.*

QUAFFING (koŭăf'-in'gne), *f* [from To Quaff, *Ivrognerie, f. débauche, f. action de boire à longs traits.* A quaffing-cup *or* quaffing-bowl, *Une tasse, une coupe, un gobelet.*

QUAGGY (koŭăgu'-é), *adj.* [boggy] *Marécageux, fangeux.*

QUAGMIRE (koŭăg'-măĭeŭr), *f.* [a shaking marsh] *Une fondrière, une flaque d'eau.*

QUAHVITLA, *f.* [Bot. a large tree of Mexico, from which the gum copal is procured] *Quahvitla*, m. *arbre copallifère*, m.

QUAIL (keŭăle), *f.* [a bird of game and passage] *Une caille*, sorte d'oiseau. A young quail, *Un cailleteau.* A water-quail, *Une gelinote d'eau.* Quail of China, *Praine, Caille de la Chine.* Quail of Java, *Réveille-Matin*, m. Quail of Mexico, *Cacolin*, m.

QUAIL-PIPE (kouéle'-păipe), *f.* [a pipe with which fowlers allure quails] *Un appeau.*

To QUAIL, *v. n.* [to cry or coo, speaking of quails; to languish, to sink into dejection] *Margotter; languir, dépérir; se décourager, tomber dans l'abattement.*

To QUAIL, *v. a.* [to crush, to quell] *Ecraser, abbatre; dompter, vaincre.*

QUAINT (koŭen'te), *adj.* [nice, neat, pretty, exact] *Poli, beau, fin, délicat, chatouilleux; joli; juste, limé.* A quaint discourse, *Un discours poli.* A quaint way of joking, *Une raillerie fine, délicate, agréable.*

QUAINT [having petty elegance, affected] *Précieux, affecté, recherché.* A quaint phrase, *Une phrase précieuse.*

QUAINTLY (koŭén't'-lé), *adv.* [nicely, exactly] *Joliment, délicatement, agréablement, avec grâce, avec justesse, avec finesse.*

QUAINTNESS (koŭen't'-nĕce), *f.* [nicety, petty elegance] *Elégance*, f. *délicatesse*, f. *finesse*, f. *bonne grâce, gentillesse*, f.

QUAKE, *f.* [a tremulous agitation] *Tremblement*, m

To QUAKE (koŭéke), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to shake with cold *or* fear, to tremble] *Trembler, trembloter; frémir.* With quaking, *En tremblant.*

To QUAKE [not to be solid *or* firm] *Trembler.* A quaking bridge, *Un pont qui tremble.*

¶ To Quake, *trembloter*; to tremble, *trembler*; to shudder, *trembler, frissonner, frémir*; to shake, *secouer, remuer*; to shiver, *frissonner, briser* (synon.): The first of these is always used either in a sublime, or ludicrous sense; as an *earthquake* is perhaps the most awful of terrestrial images; and, when we say, any one *quakes* with fear or cold, 'tis in a bantering way: for the rest, we *tremble* with fear; *shudder* with horror; *shake* or *shiver* with cold; but the two last are often used in an active sense; thus, we *shake* a tree, or *shake* hands; we *shiver* the glasses to pieces.

QUAKER (koŭé'-keŭr), *f.* [one who quakes] *Trembleur*, m.

QUAKERS (koŭé'-keŭrz), *f. pl.* [a modern sect of enthusiasts, whom the spirit makes quake] *Quakres*, m. pl. *trembleurs*, m. pl.

QUAKERISM (koŭé'-keŭr-ĭzme), *f.* [the religion of Quakers] *La religion des Quakres, le Quakerisme.*

QUAKING (koŭé'-kin'gne), *f* [from To Quake] *Tremblement*, m. ou *l'action de trembler*, &c.

QUAKING, *adj.* [trembling] *Tremblant, tremblotant.*

QUAKING-GRASS (koŭé'-kĭn'gne-grăce), *f.* [Bot. Briza, a graminous plant] *Amourettes tremblantes*, f. pl.

QUALIFICATION (koŭal-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [that which makes any person *or* thing fit for any thing; accomplishment] *Qualification*, f. *qualité*, f. *condition*, f. *talent*, m. *don*, m *avantage*, m.

QUALIFICATOR (koŭal-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-teŭr), *f. Qualificateur*, m.

QUALIFIED (koŭal'-ĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Reçu propre à; qualifié, capable, qui a les qualités ou conditions requises; modifié, réglé, modéré, tempéré*, &c. Being qualified, *Habileté*, f.

To QUALIFY (koŭal'-ĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED; *v. a.* [to fit for any thing] *Rendre propre, conditionner, mettre en état.* To qualify one's self for an employment, *Se mettre en état d'exercer une charge:* on entend par là *prêter les sermens requis.* In England a man must not only take the usual oaths, but also receive the sacrament according to the rites of the church of England, to qualify himself for a place in the government, *En Angleterre il faut non-seulement prêter les sermens accoutumés, mais aussi recevoir la communion,*

selon

selon les rites de l'Eglise Anglicane, pour être en état de posséder une charge publique. A person qualified to exercise an employment, *Une personne propre à un emploi, capable d'en faire les fonctions.* Qualify'd for two livings, *En termes d'avoir deux bénéfices.* A man well qualified, *Un homme doué de belles qualités.* In a qualified sense, *Dans un sens modifié, avec quelque modification.* In a qualifying sense, *Adjectivement.*

To QUALIFY [to temper, to soften, to diminish] *Tempérer, modérer, modifier, appaiser, adoucir.* Qualify the fire, *Modérez le feu.* My proposition I have qualified with the word *often*, *J'ai modifié ma proposition par le mot* souvent. To qualify anger, *Appaiser, adoucir la colère.*

To QUALIFY [to denominate the quality] *Qualifier.* 'Tis the intention that qualifies the action, *C'est l'intention qui qualifie l'action.* To qualify one's self, *S. qualifier, prendre le titre.*

QUALITY (kŏŭal'-ĭ-tĕ), *f.* [nature relatively considered] *Qualité, f. condition, f. nature* d'une chose, f. The quality of an action, *La qualité d'une action.*

QUALITY [property, accident] *Qualité,* f. *propriété,* f. The sensible qualities, *Les qualités sensibles.*

QUALITY [virtue *or* vice, disposition, temper] *Qualité,* f. bonne *ou* mauvaise; *inclination,* f. *habitude,* f. *naturel,* m. Good qualities, *Belles qualités, vertus,* f. pl. *talens,* m. pl. Ill qualities, *Mauvaises qualités, vices,* m. pl.

QUALITY [character] *Qualité,* f. *titre,* m. The quality of Earl, *La qualité* ou *le titre de Comte.*

QUALITY [rank, superiority of birth *or* station] *Qualité,* f. *rang,* m. *distinction,* f. *noblesse d'extraction,* f.

¶ Quality, *qualité*, fashion, *bonne façon, bon ton* (synon): though we sometimes say, indiscriminately, people of *quality*, or people of *fashion*: yet, in their proper signification; the first, means the nobility; the other the gentry The pride and folly of the world is grown to so great a pitch, that persons in trade are continually apeing people of *fashion*; and those of *fashion*, people of *quality.*

QUALM (kŏŭâme), *f.* [a sudden seizure of sickly languor] *Mal de cœur subit,* m. *faiblissement de cœur,* m. *défaillance,* f. I find a cold qualm come over my heart, *Je sens mon cœur saisi d'un froid subit.*

* Qualm of conscience, *Scrupule,* m. *délicatesse de conscience,* f.

QUALMISH (kŏŭâm'-ĭche), *adj.* [seized with sickly languor] *Qui a mal au cœur, qui tombe en défaillance.*

QUAMOCLIT, *f* [Scarlet convolvulus] *Etoile-plante,* f *jasmin rouge,* m.

† QUANDARY (kŏŭan'-dé'-ré), *f.* [a doubt, an uncertainty] *Doute,* m. *incertitude,* f. *suspens,* m *irrésolution,* f. He was long in quandary, *Il fut long-temps en suspens, en doute, dans l'incertitude, en balance; il balança long-temps.*

QUANG-TONG *f.* [a province of China whose capital is Canton] *Quangchcu* ou *quanton.*

QUANTITATIVE (kŏŭan'-tĭ-tĭv'), *adj Qu'on peut estimer par la quantité.*

QUANTITY (kŏŭan'-tĭ-té), *f.* [bulk *or* weight, number, great portion] *Quantité,* f. *nombre,* m. *grand nombre, multitude,* f. *abondance,* f. A small quantity, *Une petite quantité.* The antiscorbutical plants taken in quantities will occasion stinking breath, *Les plantes antiscorbutiques prises en quantité rendent l'haleine mauvaise.*

QUANTITY [the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable] *Quantité* ou *mesure* d'une syllabe, f. f.

QUANTUM (kŏŭan'-teŭme), *f.* [the quantity, the amount] *Le montant, la quantité, le total.*

QUAPECOTLI, *f.* [the name of the badger of New Spain] *Quapecotli,* m.

QUAPIZOIT, *f.* [the Mexican name for a sort of wild boar] *Quapizoit,* m. *pecari,* m. *tajacu,* m.

QUARANTAIN, *or* QUARANTINE (kŏŭar-ăn'-tĭne'), *f.* [the space of forty days] *Quarantaine,* f. *contumace* (dans certains ports de la Méditerranée), f. A ship suspected of infection must perform quarantine, *Un vaisseau soupçonné de quelque infection fera la quarantaine.*

QUARREL (kŏŭar'-ĕl), *f.* [a brawl, a dispute, dissention, bickering; *V.* DIFFERENCE; a contest, a cause of debate, objection, ill will] *Querelle, f. différend,* m. *demêlé,* m. *dispute,* f. *dissension,* f. *contention,* f. *débat,* m. *contestation,* f. *bruit,* m. ‖ *bisbille,* f. *sujet de différend,* m. *opposition,* f. *mauvaise volonté.* To pick a quarrel with one, *Faire querelle à quelqu'un, lui faire une querelle d'Allemand.* The quarrel between them is to decide which of them be the harder drunkard, *Le sujet de leur querelle est de savoir lequel est le plus grand ivrogne.* To have a quarrel with a thing, *Trouver à redire à une chose, s'y opposer, ne la pas goûter.*

† A drunken quarrel, *Une querelle d'Allemand.*

QUARREL of a glass [a pane of glass] *Carreau,* m. ou *losange de vitre,* m.

QUARREL of a cross-bow, *Flèche carrée d'une arbalète.* 'Quarrel shot, *Carreau d'arbalète.* An unfeathered quarrel, *Une flèche carrée sans pennes,* ou *désempennée.*

QUARREL between man and wife, *Divorce,* m.

To QUARREL, -LING, -LED, *v. n.* [to debate, to fight; to find fault] *Quereller, se quereller; disputer, prendre querelle, débattre, contester; combattre; trouver à redire, se plaindre, se fâcher.* To quarrel with one, *Quereller quelqu'un.* They quarrelled all the night, *Ils se querellèrent toute la nuit.* I will not quarrel with a slight mistake, *Je ne me plaindrai pas d'une légère méprise.* He quarrels with me about the least fault, *Il me fait un crime de la moindre bagatelle.* To quarrel with one another, † *Se harpigner.*

QUARRELLER (kŏŭar'-ĕl-ĕŭr), *f.* [a quarrelsome person] *Un querelleur, une querelleuse.*

QUARRELOUS (kŏŭar'-ĕl ĕŭce), *and* QUARRELSOME, *adj.* [petulant, inclined to brawl]; irascible, cholerick] *Querelleur, qui aime à quereller, qui fait souvent querelle; hargneux.*

QUARRELSOMELY (kŏŭar'-ĕl-seŭm'-lé), *adv. En querelleur, avec emportement, par boutade.*

QUARRELSOMENESS (kŏŭar'-ĕl seŭm'-nĕĕce), *f.* [petulance] *Humeur querelleuse.*

QUARRY (kŏŭar'-é), *f.* [square] *Un Carré.*

QUARRY, *f.* [an arrow with a square head] *Une flèche carrée.*

QUARRY, *or* Quarrel [game flown at by a hawk] *La proie* des oiseaux de chasse; signifie aussi, *curée,* f.

* To be eager upon the quarry, *Etre ardent à la proie,* ou *à la curée.*

QUARRY [a stone mine] *Un carrière.* First bank, stratum or bed of stone in a quarry, *Ciel de carrière.*

† To QUARRY, *v. n.* [to prey upon] *Faire curée de, dévorer.*

To QUARRY [to dig out stones] *Tirer des pierres d'une carrière.*

QUARRY-MAN (kŏŭar'-é-măne), *f.* [one who digs in a quarry] *Un carrier.*

QUART (kŏŭarte), *f.* [the fourth part of a gallon] *Quarte,* f. mesure. Quart-bottle, *or* quart-pot, *Bouteille,* f. ou *pot qui tient quarte,* m.

QUART [a sequence of 4 cards at picket] *Une quatrième,* au jeu de piquet.

QUARTAN (kŏŭar'-tane'), *f.* and *adj.* [the fourth-day ague] *La fièvre quarte.*

QUARTER (kŏŭar'-teŭr), *f.* [a fourth-part] *Le quart, la quatrième partie, un quartier, un quarteron.* A quarter of a year, *Un quartier,* m. A quarter of an hour, *Un quart d'heure.* A quarter of mutton, *Un quartier de mouton.* A quarter of a pound of cheese, *Un quarteron de fromage.*

QUARTER of wheat, *Un quart de froment,* mesure qui contient huit boisseaux de froment.

QUARTER [remission of life, mercy] *Quartier,* m. *miséricorde,* f. To cry quarter, to call for quarter, *Demander quartier, crier miséricorde.* To give no quarter, *Ne point accorder de quartier.*

QUARTER [treatment shown by an enemy] *Traitement,* m. *parti,* m. You will meet very ill quarter from him, *Il vous fera un fort mauvais parti* ou *traitement.*

QUARTER [a particular region] *Quartier,* m. *coin,* m. *côté,* m *région,* f. In that quarter of the town, *Dans ce quartier de la ville.* From another quarter, *D'autre part.* From all quarters, *De tous côtés.* The four quarters of the world, *Les quatre coins du monde.* The four quarters of a geographical map, *Les quatre régions d'une carte géographique.*

QUARTER of a horse-shoe, *Branche de fer à cheval.*

QUARTER, *f.* [in Heraldry] *Quartier,* m.

QUARTER [in Navigation] *Quart,* m.

QUARTER [in Sea-language] *Arrière du vaisseau* (depuis les grands porte-haubans jusqu'à la poupe), m. *Les hanches,* f. pl. On the quarter, (Cette expression est usitée en parant du gissement des objets que l'on découvre en mer), *Ce qui est plus en arrière que le travers du vaisseau.* To play on the quarter of a ship, *Canonner un vaisseau dans la hanche.* Quarter-badge, *Fausse bouteille,* f. Quarter-gallery, *Le haut des bouteilles,* m. Quarter-pieces, *Les montants du côté de la galerie,* m. pl Quarter-cloths, *Bastingage du gaillard d'arrière & de la dunette* (garnie de pavois ou de toile peinte), m. Quarter-ladders, *Echelles de poupe* (de corde), f. Quarter-netting, *Filets de bastingage du gaillard d'arrière & de la dunette,* m. pl. Quarter-rails, *Filarets de bastingage,* m. pl ou *lisses de bastingage du gaillard d'arrière & de la dunette,* f. pl. Quarter-deck, *Gaillard d'arrière,* m Quarter-gunner, *Aide canonnier,* m. (on en met un pour chaque quatre canons).

Quarters, *Postes désignés à chacun pour le combat,* m. pl. Quarter-bill, *Rôle de combat,* m. Quarters of the yards, *Brasselage des vergues,* m. (partie des vergues comprises entre le grand diamètre & les bouts de vergue).

☞ Quarters! *interj* (exclamation des vaincus qui demandent), *Quartier.*

To QUARTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break into quarters] *Ecarteler, mettre en quartiers.*

To QUARTER [in Heraldry] to divide into four parts] *Ecarteler.*

To QUARTER [to station *or* lodge soldiers] *Loger, donner le logement* ou *des logemens.* To quarter soldiers upon one, *Donner des logemens de gens de guerre à quelqu'un, les loger chez lui.*

To QUARTER, *v. n.* [to lodge, to be quartered] *Etre en quartier, loger.* To quarter again, *Reloger.*

QUARTERS [the place where soldiers are lodged *or* stationed] *Quartier,* m. *logis,* m. *logement* de gens de guerre, *m.* The king's *or* the general's quarters, *Le quartier du roi* ou *du général.* Winter-quarters, *Quartier d'hiver.* Summer-quarters, *Quartier d'été* ou *de rafraîchissement.* To beat up the quarters of a body of soldiers, *Enlever un quartier.* A quarter-master, *Un maréchal de logis* ou *quartier-maître.*

QUARTERAGE (kŏŭar'-teŭr-édje), *f.* [a quarterly allowance] *Quartier,* m.

QUARTER-DAY (kŏŭar'-teŭr dé'), *f.* [one of the four days in the year on which rent *or* interest is paid] *Jour du quartier,* m.

QUARTER-DECK (kŏŭar'-teŭr-dĕck), *f.* [the short upper deck] *Le tillac* d'un vaisseau.

Quarter-deck and poop, *Château d'arrière, ou de poupe,* m. Quarter-gallery, *Jardin d'amiral,* m.

QUARTERED (kŏŭar'-teŭr'd), *part. & j. Ecartelé,* t. de Blason; *logé,* t. de Guerre.

QUARTERLY (kŏŭar'-teŭr lé'), *adj.*

[containing a fourth part] *De quartier.* The quarter y ſeaſons, *Le quatre temps.*

QUARTERLY, *adv.* [once in a quarter of a year] *Par quartier.*

QUARTER MASTER (koŭar - eür-mas-teŭr), *ſ.* [aboard a ſhip] *Quartier-maître* ſur un vaiſſeau, m.

QUARTER-MASTER [in the army] *Quartier-maître, quartier-maſtre,* m.

QUARTERN (koŭar'-teŭrn), *ſ* [the fourth part of a pint, a gill] *Un quart de pinte d'Angleterre; roquine,* f [the fourth part of a peck] *Deux quartes, un demi-gallon, un picotin.*

QUARTER-PIECE (koŭar'-teür-pîce), *ſ.* [of a ſhoe] *Quartier* de ſoulier, *m.*

QUARTER-SESSIONS (koŭar'-teŭr-ſĕch'-eŭn'z), *ſ.* [in England] *Cour de juſtice qui ſe tient quatre fois l'année dans chaque province par les juges de paix de la province,* f.

QUARTER-STAFF (koŭar'-teŭr-ſtăf), *ſ.* [a ſtaff of defence] *Un baton à deux bouts,* ou *armé des deux bouts; brin d'eſtoc,* m. ‡ *eſtramaçon.*

QUARTER-WAITER (koŭar'-teŭr-oŭê-teür), *ſ. Officier qui ſert par quartier* chez un prince, *m.*

QUARTER-WIND (koŭar'-teŭr-oŭĭn'd), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a quartering-wind, *or* a wind on the quarter] *Vent de quartier,* m ou *vent largue, vent grand largue* (ou plus particuliérement celui qui eſt moyen entre le vent par le travers, ou perpendiculaire à la quille).

QUARTILE (koŭar'-til), *ſ* [in Aſtrology] *Quadrat,* m. aſpect des aſtres éloignés de 90 degrés.

QUARTO (koŭar'-tô), *ſ.* [a book in which every ſheet being twice doubled makes four leaves] *Un in-quarto, un livre in-quarto.*

QUARTZ (koŭartz', *ſ.* [a ſiliceous or vitrifiable ſtone, frequently found with ores] *Quartz,* m. Quartz, *or* Spathiuſiole, *Prime de pierreries,* f.

QUASH (koŭache), *ſ.* [a ſort of gourd] *Sorte de gourde,* ou *courge,* f.

To QUASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cruſh, to ſqueeze, to overthrow; to annul, to make void] *Briſer, rompre, gâter, renverſer, ruiner; annuler, invalider.* To quaſh a rebellion, *Appaiſer une révolte.*

To QUASH, *v. r. Etre agité avec bruit.*

QUASHED (koŭach't), *part. adj. Briſé, rompu, gâté, renverſé, ruiné; annulé, invalidé.*

QUASI-CONTRACT, *ſ.* [in Law, an act having the force, though not the ſtrict form, of a contract] *Quaſi-contrat,* m.

QUASI DELICT, *ſ.* [in Law, an involuntary damage] *Quaſi-délit,* m.

QUASIMODO-SUNDAY, *ſ.* [Low Eaſter-Sunday] *Quaſimodo,* m.

QUASSIA, *ſ.* [Guiana-bark, a good ſubſtitute to Quinquina] *Quaſſie,* f. *quaſſia,* m. Quaſſia amara, *Bois amer de Surinam,* m.

QUATER-COUSINS (ke-teŭr-keuz-z'n'z), *ſ.* [friends; *the word ſtrictly means all couſins within the fourth degree*] *Bons amis.* They are not quater-couſins, *Il ne ſont pas bons amis.*

QUATERNARY (koŭă-tĕr'-nă-te), QUATERNION (koŭa-tĕr'-ni-eŭne), *and* QUATERNITY (koŭa-tĕr'-ni-té), *ſ.* [the number four] *Quaternaire,* m. *nombre de quatre,* m. *quatre,* m The quaternary of elements, *Les quatre élémens.*

QUATORZE (ké'-törze), [four tens, knaves, queens, kings, *or* aces at piquet, counting for fourteen] *Quatorze,* m. au jeu de piquet

QUATRAIN (koŭă'-trine), *ſ.* [a ſtanza of four verſes] *Un quatrain.*

QUATTO, *or* QUOTOC, *ſ.* [a ſort of ape] *Quatto, quota, quata,* ou *quotoc,* m. *le double des bois.*

To QUAVE (koŭ've), *v. n.* Ex. To quave with fat, *Etre chargé de graiſſe.*

QUAVER (koŭé'-veür), *ſ* [half a crochet, in Muſick] *demi-croche, paſſage,* m.

To QUAVER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* to ſhake the voice] *Fredonner, faire des fredons ou des roulemens.*

To QUAVER, V. To Tremble, To Vibrate.

QUAVERER (koŭé'-veür-eür), *ſ.* [one that quavers] *Chanteur,* m. *qui fredonne,* ou *qui fait des roulemens.*

QUAVERING (koŭé'-veür-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [from To Quaver] *Fredons,* m. pl. *roulade,* f. *roulement,* m.

QUAVIVER, *ſ.* [a ſea-dragon] *Une vive.*

QUAY (kî), *ſ.* V. KEY.

QUEAN (koŭîne), *ſ.* [a worthleſs woman, a ſtrumpet] *Une gueuſe,* ‡ *une putain., ‡ une bagaſſe, une gourgandine.*

QUEASINESS (koŭî'-zĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach] *Foibleſſe d'eſtomac,* f. *diſpoſition à vomir,* f. *envie de vomir,* f. *mal au cœur,* m. ſignifie auſſi *dégoût,* m.

QUEASY (koŭî'-zé), *adj.* [ſick with naſea] *Qui a envie de vomir.*

QUEASY [faſtidious] *Fade, dégoûtant, qui fait vomir.*

QUEBEC (koŭî-bĕk'), *ſ.* [a large and handſome city of America, capital of Lower Canada; lat. 46°-55 N. lon. 69°-48' W.] *Quebec,* m

To QUECK (koŭĕk), *v. n.* [to ſhow pain] *Témoigner que l'on ſouffre, laiſſer paroître qu'on reſſent de la douleur, ſe plaindre.*

QUEDA, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Aſia in the peninſula of Malacca] *Queda,* m.

QUEEN (koŭîne), *ſ.* [the wife of a king, a woman who is ſovereign of a kingdom] *Une reine.*

Queen's county, *ſ.* [a ſhire in Ireland in the province of Leinſter] *Queen's county* ou *le comté de la Reine.*

QUEEN, at cards, *or* cheſs, *Dame,* au jeu des cartes, f. *Dame* ou *reine,* au jeu des échecs

QUEEN-APPLE (koŭîne'-ăp-pl'), *and* QUEENING (koŭin'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [a ſort of apple] *Reinette,* f.

QUEEN GOLD (koŭîne'-gôld), *ſ.* [a duty belonging to every Queen-conſort; the tenth part of tines] *Sorte de revenu affecté à la Reine, pendant qu'elle eſt mariée au roi; caſſette de la Reine,* f.

QUEEN of the meadows, *ſ.* [Bot. Ulmaria, or ſpiræa, meadow-ſweet, a med. plant] *Barbe de chèvre,* f. *reine des prés,* f. *vignette,* f.

To QUEEN IT, *v. n.* [to play the queen] *Faire la reine.*

QUEER (koŭîne), *adj.* [odd, ſtrange] *Etrange, ridicule, original, particulier.* He is a queer fellow, *C'eſt un homme étrange, un original.*

QUEERLY (koŭîr'-lé), *adv.* [oddly, particularly] *D'une manière étrange, etrangement.*

QUEERNESS (koŭîr'-nĕce), *ſ.* [oddneſs] *Maniere étrange,* f. *ridicule,* m.

QUEEST (koŭîſte), *ſ.* [a ring-dove] *Pigeon ramier.*

To QUELL (koŭĕl), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to cruſh, to ſubdue] *Subjuguer, dompte, réprimer, accabler.* I ſhall quell her pride, *Je dompterai* ou *réprimerai ſon orgueil.*

To QUELL, *v. n.* [to die] *Mourir.*

QUELLE, *ſ.* [the name given to the Leopard in the country of the African negroes] *Quelle,* m.

QUELLED (koŭĕl'd), *part. adj. Accablé, ſubjugué dompté, reprimé* Quelled with pain, *Accablé de peine* ou *de douleurs.*

QUELLER (koŭĕl'-eür), *ſ* [one that quells] *Oppreſſeur,* m. *celui qui accable, qui dompte, qui reprime, qui ſubjugue*

QUELQUE CHOSE (kĕk'-chôze), *ſ.* [a trifle, a kickſhaw] *Quelque choſe,* m. *rien,* m. *bagatelle,* f.

To QUEME (koŭîme), *v. n.* [to pleaſe] *Plaire, charmer.*

To QUENCH (knŭĕn'che), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to extinguiſh] *Etendre, amortir,* au propre & au figuré. To quench fire. *Eteindre le feu.*

* To quench one's thirſt, *Eteindre* ou *étancher ſa ſoif.*

To QUENCH, *v n. Se refroidir.*

QUENCHABLE (koŭĕn'ch'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be quenched] *Qu'on peut éteindre.*

QUENCHED (knŭĕn'ch't), *part. adj. Eteint,* au propre & au figuré.

QUENCHER (koŭĕn'ch'-eür), *ſ.* [one that quenches] *Celui* ou *celle qui éteint.*

QUENCHLESS (koŭĕn'ch'-lĕce), *adj* [unextinguiſhable] *Inextinguible, qu'on ne ſauroit éteindre.*

QUINIA, *ſ.* [the hedge-hog in the country of the Groes] *Quinia,* m.

ST. QUENTIN, *ſ.* [an ancient and ſtrong town of France; lat. 49°-50' N. lon. 30-29' E.] *Saint Quentin,* m.

QUENTIN, *ſ.* [a ſort of linen cloth] *Quentin,* m. ſorte de toile qui ſe fait à St. Quentin.

QUERELE, *ſ.* [a complaint to a court] *Plainte faite en juſtice.*

QUERENT (koui'-rĕn'te), *ſ.* [the plaintiff, the complainant] *Un complaignant, un plaintif, un demandeur.*

QUERIMONIOUS (koŭĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ eŭce), *adj* [querulous, complaining] *Qui ſe plaint.*

QUERIMONIOUSLY (koŭĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭs lé), *adv* [with complaint] *En ſe plaignant.*

QUERIMONIOUSNESS (koŭĕr-ĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [a complaining temper] *Habitude de ſe plaindre,* f.

QUERIST (koŭî'-rĭſte), *ſ.* [enquirer] *Queſtionneur,* m.

QUERISTER (koŭî'-rĭs-teür), *ſ* [a chorifter] *Choriſte,* m. chantre d'Egliſe.

QUERK. V. QUIRK

‡ QUERN (koŭĕrn), *ſ.* [a hand-mill] *Un moulin à bras, un moulinet.*

QUERPO (koŭr'-pô), *ſ* [a dreſs cloſe to the body] *Une veſte.* In querpo *or* cuerpo, *En veſte, en chemiſe.*

QUERRY (koŭĕr'-é), *ſ.* [the ſtable of a prince] *Ecurie* d'un prince, f ſignifie auſſi *un jeune-ecuyer.*

QUERULOUS (koŭĕr'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [murmuring, doleful] *Plaintif, dolent.*

QUERULOUSNESS (koŭĕr'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Habitude de ſe plaindre,* f.

QUERY (koŭî'-ré), *ſ.* [a queſtion] *Queſtion,* f. *demande,* f.

To QUERY, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to aſk queſtions] *Queſtionner, demander.*

QUESNOY, *ſ.* [a ſmall town of France; lat. 50°-15' N. lon. 3°-40' E.] *Le Queſnoy.*

QUEST (koŭĕſte), *ſ* [inquiry, ſearch] *Recherche,* f. *perquiſition,* f. *enquête,* f. *quete,* f. *action de chercher.* To be *or* to go in queſt, *Chercher, quêter.*

QUESTMAN. V. SIDESMAN.

To QUEST, *v. n.* [to go in queſt] *Chercher, quêter.*

‡ QUESTANT (koŭĕs'-tăn'te), *ſ.* [a ſeeker, one that endeavours after] *Celui qui cherche, qui tâche d'obtenir.*

QUESTION (koŭĕs'-tïeŭne), *ſ* [interrogatory, query] *Queſtion,* f. *demande,* f. *interrogation,* f. To aſk one a queſtion, *Faire une queſtion* ou *une demande à quelqu'un.*

QUESTION [affair to be examined] *Queſtion,* f. *ce dont il s'agit, objet de la queſtion.* To beg the queſtion, *Supposer ce qui eſt en queſtion* That's no the matter in queſtion, *C'eſt ce dont il s'agit maintenant, ce qui eſt en queſtion.* The queſtion is to know if . . . *La queſtion eſt de ſavoir ſi . . .* To make it a queſtion, *Examiner*

QUESTION [doubt] *Doute,* m. To call into queſtion, *Révoquer en doute.* To make queſtion of, *Douter de.*

QUESTION, *ſ.* [account, trial] *Compte,* m. *interrogatoire,* m. To call one into queſtion, *Faire rendre compte à quelqu'un* To bring into queſtion, (to expoſe) *Compromettre, mettre en compromis.*

QUESTION [rack, torture] *La queſtion,* ou on donnoit aux criminels, pour leur faire confeſſer la vérité.

QUESTIONS and commands, *C'eſt un jeu de converſation où celui qui préſide fait à chacun ſa compagnie*

compagnie deux questions & un commandement, ou une question & deux commandemens burlesques.

To QUESTION, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ask questions; to call into question; to doubt] *Questionner, demander, interroger, examiner; faire rendre compte, rechercher; douter, révoquer en doute.* I will not have you question me, *Je ne veux pas que vous me questionniez.* We shall question him, *Nous lui ferons rendre compte.* I question his prudence, *Je doute* ou *je me défie de sa prudence.*

To QUESTION, *v. n.* [to inquire] *S'informer de.* To question with, *Faire des questions à.*

QUESTIONABLE (kŏŭĕs'-tĭĕŭn-ă-bl'), *adj.* [doubtful, disputable; suspicious, liable to question] *Douteux, sujet, sujet à revision.*

QUESTIONABLENESS (kŏŭĕs'-tĭĕŭn-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* *Qualité d'être douteux.*

QUESTIONARY (kŏŭĕs'-tĭĕŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* *Qui s'informe de, qui fait des questions.*

QUESTIONED (kŏŭĕs'-tĭĕŭn'd), *part. adj.* *Questionné, interrogé, examiné; recherché, dont on doute, douteux.*

QUESTIONER (kŏŭĕs'-tĭeŭn'-eŭr), *s* [an enquirer] *Celui* ou *celle qui fait des questions,* ‖ *questionneur,* m.

QUESTIONLESS (kŏŭĕs'-tĭeŭn-lĕce), *adv.* [without doubt] *Sans doute, certainement, assurément.*

QUESTMAN (kŏŭĕst'-măne), *and* QUESTMONGER (kŏŭĕst'-meŭn'-gueŭr), *s.* [starter of lawsuits or prosecutions] *Fauteur de procès,* m. *homme à procès* ou *procédif.*

QUESTOR (kŏŭĕs'-teŭr), *s.* [among the Romans] *Questeur,* m. juge criminel ou trésorier parmi les anciens Romains

QUESTORSHIP (kŏŭĕs'-teŭr-shĭp), [the office of a questor] *La questure.*

QUESTRIST (kŏŭĕs'-triste), *s.* [seeker, pursuer] *Celui qui cherche, celui qui poursuit quelqu'un, celui qui court après quelqu'un*

QUESTUARY (kŏŭĕs'-tĭoŭ ă-ré), *adj.* [studious of profit, gainful] *Intéressé, mercenaire,* en parlant des personnes; *lucratif,* en parlant des choses

QUEUF, *s.* [in Heraldry, tail] *Queue,* f.

QUEFONSU, *or* QEUNSU, *s.* [an African bird] *Quefonsu* ou *Qfonsu,* m.

QUIB (kŏŭĭb), V. QUIP.

QUIBBLE (kŏŭĭb'-bl'), *s.* [a pun] *Un jeu de mots, une pointe; charade,* f. *calembourg,* m. To turn into quibble, *Sophistiquer.*

To QUIBBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to pun, to play on words] *Faire des pointes, jouer sur les mots.* They do nothing but quibble whenever they come together, *Lorsqu'ils sont ensemble c'est à qui se dira de plus belles.*

To QUIBBLE AWAY, *v. a.* *Eluder par une pointe ou un jeu de mots.* He shall not quibble away the force of this argument, *Il ne trouvera en vain éluder par des jeux de mots la force de ce raisonnement.*

QUIBBLER (kŏŭĭb'-bleŭr), *s* [a punster] *Celui qui fait des jeux de mots, qui dit des mots à double entente.*

QUIBEI, *s* [a poisonous plant which grows in some of the American islands] *Quibei,* m

QUIBERON, *s.* [a small peninsula of France in Bretagne] *Quiberon,* m.

QUICK (kŏŭĭk), *adj.* [living, not dead] *Vivant, qui est en vie, vif.* Quick or dead, *Vif ou mort; mort ou vif.*

Quick work [in sea-language] *Œuvres vives du vaisseau,* f. pl.

QUICK [lively, subtle, sprightly, speedy] *Vif, ardent, pénétrant, subtil, fin, prompt, actif, agile, aisé, habile, diligent, alerte.* A quick fire, *Un feu ardent, un brasier.* A quick motion, *Un mouvement prompt.* A quick stroke, *Un coup prompt, un coup rude.* A quicksand, *Un sable mouvant.* A quick eye, *Un œil vif, brillant, perçant.* To be quick at or about any thing, *Faire vite une chose.* Be quick, *Faites vite, dépêchez-vous.* V. ASSIDUOUS.

† Quick at meat, quick at work, *Celui qui mange vite, travaille vite.*

‡ Good ware makes quick markets, *Marchand se qui plaît est à demi-vendue.*

To be quick with child, *Sentir remuer son enfant,* en parlant d'une femme grosse.

To make quick return, *Etre d'un prompt débit,* en parlant d'une marchandise. To have a quick draught, *Avoir un prompt débit,* en parlant d'un cabaret.

* A quick wit, *or* apprehension, *Un esprit vif, pénétrant, subtil; une imagination vive.* A quick ear, *Une oreille fine.* To be quick in one's repartees, *Avoir la repartie vive* ou *prompte.* Quick of scent, *Qui a bon nez, qui a l'odorat fin.*

QUICK, *adv.* [nimbly, speedily, readily] *Vîte, promptement, tôt, agilement, lestement, vivement, avec vivacité,* ou *vîtesse.* The actions of the mind are very quick performed, *Les actes de l'entendement s'exécutent avec beaucoup de vivacité,* ou *fort promptement.*

QUICK, *s.* [the living flesh] *Vif, chair vive,* To cut to the quick, *Couper jusqu'au vif, jusqu'à la chair vive.*

* To cut *or* To touch one to the quick, *Piquer quelqu'un jusqu'au vif.*

To draw to the quick, *or* to the life, *Peindre au naturel,* ou *d'après nature.*

QUICKBEAM (kŏŭĭk'-bīme), *or* QUICKTREE (kŏŭĭk'-tī), *s.* [a species of wild ash] *Sorbier,* m. *cormier,* m. *frêne sauvage,* m.

To QUICKEN (kŏŭĭk'-k'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make alive] *Vivifier, donner la vie, animer égayer.* A quickening grace, *Une grâce vivifiante.*

To QUICKEN [to hasten, to accelerate, to excite] *Hâter, accélérer, exciter, encourager, animer, égayer, rendre vif.* To quicken a motion, *Accélérer un mouvement.* The desire of fame is a great motive to quicken you in the pursuit of those actions which will best deserve it, *L'amour de la gloire est un grand motif pour vous exciter aux actions qui sont les plus propres à vous faire une grande réputation.*

To QUICKEN, *v. n.* [to become alive, to be quick] *Avoir vie, être en vie.* The heart is the first part that quickens, and the last that dies, *Le cœur est la première partie qui a vie, & la dernière à mourir.*

She begins to quicken with child, *Elle commence à sentir remuer son enfant.*

QUICKENED (kŏŭĭk'-k'n'd), *part. adj.* *Vivifié, animé; hâté, accéléré; excité, encouragé.*

QUICKENER (kŏŭĭk'-k'n'-eŭr), *s.* [one who makes alive] *Qui vivifie, qui anime, principe vivifiant.*

QUICKENING (kŏŭĭk'-k'n-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [giving life] *Vivifiant, qui vivifie.* Quickening grace, *Grâce vivifiante.* Quickening, *s. Accélération.* f.

QUICKLIME (kŏŭĭk'-lāĭme), *s.* [lime unquenched] *Chaux vive,* f.

QUICKLY (kŏŭĭk'-lé), *adv.* [speedily, actively; V. NIMBLY] *Vivement, promptement, lestement, vîte,* ‖ *à la chaude, tôt.*

† He that gives quickly, gives twice, *Qui tôt donne, deux fois donne.*

QUICK-MATCH (kŏŭĭk'-mătche), *s.* [among Fire-workers] *Mèche,* f. *étoupille,* f.

QUICKNESS (kŏŭĭk'-nĕce), *s.* [speed, velocity; activity, briskness] *Vîtesse,* f. *promptitude,* f. *célérité,* f. au figuré, *vivacité,* f *subtilité,* f. *activité,* f. *fugacité,* f. *pénétration,* f. *sensibilité,* f. V ACUTENESS.

QUICKSAND (kŏŭĭk'-sănd), *s.* [moving sand, unfixed ground] *Banc de sable,* m. *sable mouvant; écueil,* m *syrtes,* m.

QUICKSET (kŏŭĭk'-sĕte), *adj.* and *s* [living, living plant] *Vif, plante vive.* A quickset hedge, *Une haie vive,* Quicksets, *Des plantes ou des arbrisseaux vifs.*

To QUICKSET, *v. a.* [to plant with living plants] *Planter une haie vive.*

QUICKSIGHTED (kŏŭĭk-sāĭ'-tĕd), *adj.* [having a sharp sight] *Qui a la vue bonne, claire, nette, aiguë, perçante;* au figuré, *clairvoyant, subtil, pénétrant, vif.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS (kŏŭĭk-sāĭ'-tĕd-nĕce), *s.* [sharpness of sight] *Vue claire & perçante;* au figuré, *subtilité,* f. *sagacité,* f. *pénétration d'esprit,* f.

QUICKSILVER (kŏŭĭk'-sĭl-veŭr), *s.* [mercury] *Vif argent,* m. *mercure,* m.

QUICKSILVERED (kŏŭĭk'-sĭl-veŭr'd), *adj.* [overlaid with quicksilver] *Couvert de vif argent*

QUIDAM (kŏŭāĭ'-dăme), *s.* [some body] *Un quidam, une quidame; un certain homme, une certaine personne.*

QUIDDANY (kŏŭĭd'-ă-né), *s.* [a conserve of quinces] *Conserve* ou *marmelade de coings,* f. f. *cotignac,* m.

† QUIDDIT (kŏŭĭd'-ĭte), *s.* [a subtility, an equivocation] *Une équivoque*

QUIDDITATIVE (kŏŭĭd'-ĭt-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [essential] *Essentiel.*

QUIDDITY (kŏŭĭd'-ĭ-té), *s.* [essence] *L'essence* d'une chose, f.

QUIDDITY [* whattity; a trifling nicety; a cavil, a captious question] *Chicane,* f. *pointilleries,* f. *subtilité,* f. *quolibet,* m. *jeu de mots,* m. *pointe,* f.

QUID-PRO-QUO, *s.* [a mistake] *Un quiproquo.*

QUID-PRO-QUO [in Law; the reciprocal performance of both parties to a contract] *Quipro quo,* m.

QUIES (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕce), *s.* [Mythol. a goddess of the rest and tranquillity] *Quies,* f.

QUIESCENCE (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕs-cĕn'ce), *s.* [rest, repose] *Repos,* m.

QUIESCENT (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕs-cĕn'te), *adj.* [resting] *En repos,* qui n'est point en mouvement.

QUIET (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕte), *adj.* [still, free from disturbance] *Tranquille, paisible, calme, serein; qui est en repos.* Quiet life is best, *La vie tranquille est la meilleure.* To make quiet, *Appaiser, tranquilliser.* Let me be quiet, *Laissez-moi tranquille* ou *en repos.*

QUIET [peaceable; not turbulent, not offensive, mild] *Paisible, doux, tranquille,* ‡ *coi, qui aime la paix, qui ne trouble point le repos d'autrui.* He is a very quiet man, *C'est un homme fort tranquille.* To be quiet, *Se taire.*

QUIET, *s.* [rest, repose, tranquillity, peace] *Repos,* m *tranquillité,* f. *calme,* m. *paix,* f. *quiétude* f. The quiet he enjoyed was owing to his wisdom, *Le calme dont il jouissoit étoit le fruit de sa sagesse.*

To QUIET, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to calm, to still] *Appaiser, assoupir, calmer, tranquilliser.* Nothing can quiet his turbulent soul, *Rien ne peut calmer son âme agitée.*

QUIETALIS (kŏŭāĭ-tĭ-ē'-lĭce), *and* QUIETUS (kŏŭāĭ-ĭ'-teŭce), *s.* [Mythol. names of Pluto] *Quietale,* & *Quietus,* m.

QUIETER (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕ-teur), *s.* [the person or thing that quiets] *Celui* ou *ce qui appaise, calme, & tranquillise; pacificateur,* m. ou *trice, un calmant, un remède lénoratif,* ou *lénitif.*

QUIETISM (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕt-ĭzme), *s.* [tranquillity of mind] * *Quiétude,* f. *le quiétisme.*

QUIETISTS (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕt-ĭstes), *s* [a sect of religion] *Les quiétistes,* m.

QUIETLY (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕt-lé), *adv.* [calmly, peaceably] *Tranquillement, paisiblement; en paix, en sureté,* ‡ *coiement,* ou *sans faire la guerre à personne, sans troubler, & sans être troublé.*

QUIETNESS (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕt-nĕce), *s* [coolness of temper; tranquility, peace] *Repos,* m. *tranquillité,* f. *paix,* f. *quiétude,* f.

QUIETSOME (kŏŭāĭ'-ĕt-seŭme), *adj.* calm, still, undisturbed] *Calme, tranquille, en repos, paisible.*

QUIETUDE

QUIETUDE (kwī'-i-tūode), *f.* [reſt, repoſe] *Quiétude*, f. *calme* de l'âme, m.

QUIETUS EST (kwī'-i-teuer-īste), *f.* [an expreſſion uſed in the exchequer, for an acquittance given to an accountant] *Quittance de l'échiquier en Angleterre.*

* He has got his quietus eſt, *or* quietus [he is diſcharged] *Il eſt démis de ſa charge.*

QUILL (kwĭl), *f.* [the hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, the inſtrument of writing] *Plume*, f. *tuyau*, m. A Dutch quill, *Une plume de Hollande*, ou *Hollandée*. The quill of a pen, *Le tuyau d'une plume*. The down or feather of a quill, *La barbe d'une plume*. Firſt and ſecond quills, *Bouts d'aile*, m. pl.

*‖ A hero of the quill, *Un célèbre auteur, un grand écrivain*. A brother of the quill. *Un auteur, un écrivain.*

QUILL [a tap] *Robinet*, m. *canule*, f. *fontaine*, f. The quill of a barrel, *Le robinet d'un tonneau.*

QUILL [prick *or* dart of a porcupine] *Le piquant* d'un porc-épic.

QUILL [reed on which weavers wind their threads] *Une navette.*

QUILL [to draw wine, or other liquour, out of a caſk] *Broche*, f.

QUILLET (kwĭl'-ĕte), *f.* [ſubtility, fraudulent diſtinction] *Fauſſe ſubtilité, chicane*, f. *chicanerie*, f The quirks and quillets of the the law, *Les fauſſes ſubtilités, les chicaneries du palais.*

QUILOA, *f.* [a ſea-port of Africa on the coaſt of Zanguebar; lat. 9°-30′ S. lon. 39°-9′ E.] *Quiloa*, m.

QUILT (kwĭlte), *f.* [a cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them] *Une courtepointe*; *un matelas.* A hair quilt, *Un matelas de crin, un ſommier*, en terme de Tapiſſier. Quilt maker, *Un faiſeur de matelas.*

To QUILT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtitch one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them] *Piquer, matelaſſer.*

QUILTED (kwĭlt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Piqué, matelaſſé.*

QUILTING (kwĭlt'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [in Sea-language] *Action de trelinguer* ou *garnir une jarre, un baril, &c.* (avec de vieux cordages). *Garniture*, f. *trelingage* (de cet e jarre ou baril), m.

QUIMBA, *f.* [a plant of the Weſt Indies] *Quimba*, m.

QUINARY (kwīnă'-nĕ-ré), *adj.* [conſiſting of five] *De cinq.*

QUINARY, *ſ* [Antiq. a Roman coin, five aſſes] *Quinaire*, m.

QUINCAJOU, *f.* [an American quadruped, a kind of ſhong cat] *Quincajou*, m.

QUINCE (kwĭn'ce), *f.* [a ſort of fruit] *Un coin*, ou *coing.* A wild quince-tree, *Un coignaſſier.* A wild quince, *Une coignaſſe.*

To QUINCH (kwĭn'che), *v. n.* [to ſtir, to flounce as in reſentment or pain] *Se remuer, ſe démener, s'agiter dans la colère* ou *la peine.*

QUINCUNCIAL (kwĭn'-kwĭn'-chĭ-ăl), *adj.* [having the form of a quincunx] *En quinconce*, ou *de quinconce.*

QUINCUNX (kwĭn'g'-kwĭn'gks), *f.* [a ſort of diſpoſition for plantation of trees] *Quinconce*, m.

QUINDE, *f.* [the name given in Peru to the Colibri or humming-bird] *Quindé*, m.

QUINDECAGON (kwĭn'-dĕk'-ă-gŏne), *f.* [a figure that has fifteen angles] *Quindécagone*, m. *une figure plane de* 15 *angles.*

QUINDECEM VIRI, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. 15 magiſtrates and more appointed to preſide at the ſacrifices] *Quindécemvirs*, m. pl

QUINQUAGESIMA (kwĭn'-kwĭn'-ĕ-ſĭ-mă), SUNDAY, *f.* [Shrove-ſunday] *Le Dimanche de la quinquagéſime*, qui eſt immédiatement avant le Carême.

QUINQUANGULAR (kwĭn'-kwăn'g'-ŭlŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having five corners] *A cinq angles.*

QUINQUATRIA (kwĭn'-kwĭ'-trĭ-ă), *f.* [Mythol. feaſts of Pallas] *Quinquatries*, f. pl.

QUINQUE, *or* KINK, *f.* [a Chineſe bird reſembling the carnage, and black-bird] *Quinque* or *Kink*, m.

QUINQUENNALIA (kwĭn'-kwĭn'-nĕ'-lĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. games or feaſts at Tyre, celebrated every five years] *Jeux quinquennaux*, m. pl. *Fêtes quinquennales*, f. pl.

QUINQUENNIAL (kwĭn'-kwĭn'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [laſting five years; happening once in five years] *Quinquennal, -a'e, de cinq ans, qui dure cinq ans; qui arrive de cinq ans en cinq ans.*

QUINQUENNIUM (kwĭn'-kwĭn'-nĭ-ŭm), *ſ.* [a courſe of five years] *Quinquennium*, m.

QUINQUERTIUM (kwĭn'-kwĭr'-chĭ-ŭme), *ſ.* [Antiq. Pentarhlon] *Quinquerce*, m.

QUINQUEREMIS (kwĭn'-kwĭ-rĭ'-mĭce), *ſ.* [Antiq. a veſſel with five rows of oars on each ſide] *Quinquérême*, m.

QUINQUINA, *f.* [the Jeſuits bark] *Quinquina*, m.

QUINQUINA-TREE [ſuddling tree; a tree of Peru] *Palo de calenturas* ou *bois des fièvres*, m.

QUINSY (kwĭn'-zĕ), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe in the throat which ſtops the freedom of reſpiration] *Eſquinancie*, f.

QUINT (kĭn'te), *ſ.* [a ſet of five] *Une quinte* au jeu de piquet.

QUINTAIN (kwĭn'-tĭne), *or* QUINTIN, *ſ.* [a game *or* ſport which conſiſts in running a tilt againſt a quintin] *L'exercice de la quintaine.* To run at the quintain, *Courre la quintaine.*

QUINTAL (kwĭn'-tăl), *ſ.* [an hundred weight] *Quintal*, m.

QUINTESSENCE (kwĭn'-tĕs-sĕn'ce), *ſ.* [a fifth being; an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity] *Quinteſſence*, f.

QUINTESSENTIAL (kwĭn'-tĕs-sĕn'-ch'l), *adj.* [conſiſting of quinteſſence] *Qui contient la quinteſſence.*

QUINTILE, *adj* [Aſtron.] *Quintil.* Quintile aſpect (72 degrees diſtance or two planets), *Quintil aſpect*, m.

QUINTIN, *ſ.* [a poſt with a turning top] *Quintaine.* f. forte d'exercice. To run at the quintin, *Courre la quintaine.*

QUINTUPLE (kwĭn'-tĭwŭ-pl'), *adj.* [five-fold] *Quintuple.*

QUINZAIN (kwĭn'-zĭne), *ſ.* [a ſtanza of of fifteen verſes] *Une ſtance de quinze vers.*

QUINZIEME, *ſ.* [a fifteenth, a tax ſo called] *Quinzième*, m.

QUINZIEME [the fifteenth day after any feaſt] *Le quinzième* jour après quelque fête.

QUINZIEME, *adj.* [in number] *Quinzième.*

QUIP (kwĭp), *ſ.* [a ſharp jeſt, a taunt, a ſarcaſm] *Raillerie*, f. *lardon*, m. *mot piquant, ſarcaſme*, m. This is called a modeſt quip, *Cela s'appelle une raillerie modeſte.*

To QUIP, *v. a.* [to rally with ſevere ſarcaſm] *Railler cruellement, piquer juſqu'au vif*

QUIRE (kwīrĕur), *ſ* [a chorus, a body of ſingers] *Chœur*, m. *chorus*, m.

QUIRE [the part of a church where the ſervice is ſung] *Le chœur d'une égliſe.*

QUIRE [a bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets] *Une main de papier* de 24 feuilles; par extenſion, *cahier*, m. *feuilles*, f. pl. A book printed in quires, *Un livre imprimé en cahiers*, ou *doubles feuilles* ou *dont la feuille fait deux.* A book in quires, *Un livre en blanc* ou *en feuilles.*

To QUIRE, *v. a.* [to ſing in concert] *Chanter en concert, faire chorus.*

QUIRIMBA, *ſ.* [the name of ſeveral iſlands in Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar] *Quirimba*, m.

QUIRINALIA (kwĭ-rĭ'-nĕ'-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. feaſts in honour of Romulus] *Quirinales*, f pl.

QUIRINUS (kwĭ-rī'-nŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Jupiter, Mars, and Romulus] *Quirinus*, m.

QUIRISTER (kwĭr'-ĭs-teŭr), *ſ.* [a chriſter] *Un choriſte.*

QUIRK (kwĕrk), *ſ.* [ſubtility, artful diſtinction] *Subtilité*, f. *chicane*, f. *fineſſe*, f. *détour*, m. ‖ *argutie*, f. There are a thouſand quirks to avoid the ſtroke of the law, *Il y a mille détours* ou *fineſſes pour éluder la loi.*

QUIRK [taunt, quibble] *Pointe*, f. *raillerie*, f. *jeu de mots*, m *quolibet*, m.

QUIRPELE, *ſ.* [at Ceylon, the name of a ſmall animal called the Indian ferret or ichneumon] *Quir* ou *Quirpele*, m.

QUIS (kwĭce), *ſ.* [a kind of Marcaſſite of copper, that gives vitriol] *Quis*, m. *Kies* or *Kieſe*, m.

To QUIT (kwĭte), -TING, -TED, *and* quit, *v. a.* [to leave, to forſake; V. To ABANDON] *Quitter, laiſſer, abandonner, lever, laiſſer aller, lâcher, ſe défaire, ſe démettre, ſe déſiſter.* Why do you quit us? *Pourquoi nous quitter?* To quit a ſiege, *Lever*, ou *abandonner un ſiége.* To quit an employment, *Quitter un emploi, s'en démettre.* To quit honour, *Renoncer aux honneurs.* Quit this deſign, *Quittez ce deſſein, renoncez-y.* To quit one's ground, *Lâcher le pied*, ou *Lâcher pied.* To quit or abandon the fleet, *Se détacher.* To quit a ſhip at ſea, *Dégrader un vaiſſeau.*

To QUIT [to ſet free, to diſcharge of an obligation, to make even, to repay, to requite] *Quitter, tenir quitte, exempter, affranchir, délivrer, diſpenſer, décharger, tirer, débarraſſer, acquitter, payer*; ou bien, *juſtifier, pardonner, abſoudre.* I quit you from it, *Je vous en tiens quitte, je vous en diſpenſe.* To quit you wholly of this fear, *Pour vous délivrer entièrement de cette peur.* I ſhall quit you for half the money, *Je vous tiendrai quitte pour la moitié de la ſomme, je vous quitterai la moitié de la dette.* Quit yourſelf of that troubleſome buſineſs, *Tirez-vous de cette méchante affaire.* To quit one's debts, *Acquitter* ou *payer ſes dettes.* I quit you, *Je vous pardonne.* Who ſhall quit us to God? *Qui nous juſtifiera devant Dieu?* 'Twill never quit coſt, *Nous n'en retirerons jamais nos frais: cela n'en vaut pas la peine*, ‖ *le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle.*

To quit ſcores with one, *S'acquitter avec quelqu'un, lui payer ce qu'on lui doit.*

** Does not the earth quit ſcores with all the elements in the noble fruits that iſſue from it, *La terre ne s'acquitte-t-elle pas envers les élémens, par les fruits précieux qu'elle produit?*

QUIT, *part. adj Quitte.* You are not quit yet, *Vous n'êtes pas encore quitte.* To go quit, *Etre hors d'affaire.*

QUITCHGRASS (kwĭtch'-grăce), *ſ.* [But. Gramen, dog-graſs, couch, a medicinal plant, but very troubleſome weed] *Chiendent*, m. ou *gramen*, m.

QUITE (kwīte), *adv.* [wholly, entirely] *Tout-à-fait, entièrement, abſolument, tout*, ‖ *bien & beau, bien.* The ſame actions may be aimed at quite different ends, and ariſe from quite contrary principles, *Les mêmes actions peuvent avoir des fins tout-à fait différentes, & des principes entièrement oppoſés.* We were quite of another mind, *Nous étions d'un tout autre ſentiment.*

Quite and clean, *Tout à-fait, entièrement, abſolument, totalement.*

QUITEOA, *ſ.* [a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco; lat. 28°-6′ N. lon. 50°-0′ W.] *Quiteoa*, m.

QUITO, *ſ.* [a town of South America in Peru; lat. 11°-13′ S. lon. 77°-50′ W.] *Quito*, m.

QUITRENT (kwĭt'-rĕn'te), *ſ.* [a ſmall rent reſerved] *Cens*, m.

QUITS (kwĭts), *adj.* or *interj.* [repayed, even] *Quitte*, ou *quitte à quitte.* We are quits, *Nous ſommes quittes*, ou *quitte à quitte.* I ſhall be

quits

quits with you, *Vous me le paierez, je vous rendrai la pareille.*

QUITTANCE (koüĭt'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance] *L'action de s'acquitter, quittance,* f.

† Omittance is no quittance, *Souffler n'eſt pas jouer.*

QUITTANCE [recompence, return, repayment] *Retour,* m *repréſaille,* f. *pareille,* f. *revanche,* f. To cry quittance, *Rendre la pareille, prendre ſa revanche.*

To QUITTANCE, *v. a.* [to repay; to recompence] *Rapayer, rendre, récompenſer, dédommager.*

QUITTER (koüĭt'-cŭr), *ſ.* [a deliverer] *Libérateur,* m,

QUITTER of tin, *Craſſe,* f. *ſcorie,* f. ou *ordure qui ſort de l'étain, quand on le fond,* f.

QUITTER of a ſore, *Pus qui ſort d'un ulcere,* m.

QUITTER-BONE [in Farriery; a hard round ſwelling upon the cornet of a horſe, between the heel and the quarter] *Solbature,* f.

QUIVER (koüĭv'-cŭr), *ſ.* [a caſe for arrows] *Un carquois.*

‡ QUIVER, *adj.* [nimble, active] *Vif, actif, alerte.*

To QUIVER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quake, to ſhiver] *Remuer, trembler.* A quivering voice, *Une voix tremblante.* Quivering, *Cadence,* f.

QUIVERED (koüĭv'-cŭr'd), *adj.* [furniſhed with a quiver] *Armé d'un carquois.*

QUIZINA, *ſ.* [a chain of mountains of Africa in the Kingdom of Fez] *Quizina* ou *Teuſin,* m.

‡ To QUOB, *v. n.* [to move as the embrio does in the womb] *Remuer,* en parlant de l'enfant dans le ventre de la mere.

To QUOB [to move as the heart does when throbbing] *Battre, palpiter,* en parlant du cœur.

QUOCOLOS, *ſ.* [a Tuſcan ſtone hard and tranſparent; a ſtrong fire readily converts it into glaſs] *Quocolos,* m. *pierre à verre,* f.

QUODLIBET (koüŏd'-lĭ-bĕte), *ſ.* [a nice point, a ſubtlety] *Quolibet,* m. *pointillerie,* f. *ſubtilité,* f.

QUODLIBETARIAN (koüŏd'-lĭ-bĕt-é-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [one who is apt to talk or diſpute upon any ſubject] *Perſonne qui parle ou qui diſpute ſur toutes ſortes de ſujets.*

QUODLIBETICAL (koüŏd'-lĭ-bĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [debated for curioſity or entertainment] *Agité, traité par forme d'amuſement & d'exercice d'eſprit.* A quodlibetical propoſition, *Une queſtion que l'on propoſe par forme de jeu d'eſprit; une ſubtilité, une queſtion ſubtile.*

QUOGGELO, *ſ.* [a remarkable lizard of the Gold Coaſt, 8 feet long] *Quoggelo,* m.

QUOIF (ko öĭf), *ſ.* V. COIF.

To QUOIF, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cap] *Coiffer.*

QUOIFFED (koüŏĭf't). *part. adj. Coiffé.*

QUOIFFURE *propr.* COIFFURE (koüŏĭf'-ĭou'e), *ſ.* [head-dreſs] *Coiffure,* f.

QUOIL (koüŏĭl), V. COIL.

QUOIN (koüŏĭne), *ſ.* [corner] *Coin,* m. *encoignure,* f. The coins of a wall, *Les encognures d'une muraille.*

QUOINS [among Printers; wooden wedges to keep in the forms] *Coins,* m. pl.

QUOIN [in Sea-language] *Coin de mire,* m. Quoins uſed in the ſtowage, *Coins d'arrimage,* m. pl. *cales,* f. pl.

QUOIT (koüŏĭte), *ſ.* [ſomething thrown at a great diſtance to a certain point; the *diſcus* of the Ancients] *Palet,* m *diſque,* m. He plays at quoits well, *Il joue fort bien au palet.* The game of quoits is a game of ſkill, *Le jeu du diſque eſt un jeu adroit.*

To QUOIT, *v. n. Jouer au palet.*

To QUOIT, *v. a. Jeter.*

QUOJAVARAN, *ſ* [an African ape, ſuppoſed to be the Orang-outang] *Quojavaran* ou *quojaveran,* m.

§ QUONDAM (koŭ n'-dăme), *adj.* [having been formerly] *Ancien, qui a été.* My quondam barber, *Mon ancien barbier.*

QUORUM (koüô'-reŭme), *ſ.* [a bench of Juſtice: ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs] *Un nombre compétent de juges, commiſſaires, ou députés.* In a committee of ſeven members, four make a quorum, *Dans un comité de ſept membres quatre forment un nombre compétent pour agir.*

QUOTA (koüô'-tă), *ſ.* [a ſhare, a proportion as aſſigned to each] *Quote-part,* f. *contingent,* m. *quotité,* f.

QUOTATION (koüô-té'-cheüne), [citation, paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration] *Citation,* f. *paſſage* allégué en preuve.

Quotations (among Printers), *Guillemets,* m. pl.

To QUOTE (koüôte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cite, to alledge] *Citer, alléguer, quoter, apporter.*

QUOTED (koüô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Cité, allégué.*

QUOTER (koüô'-tcŭr), *ſ.* [citer] *Celui qui cite.*

QUOTH (koüôtsh), *v. imperf.* Quoth I, quoth he, quoth ſhe, *Dis-je, dit-il, dit-elle.*

QUOTIDIAN (koüô-tĭd'-ĭ-ăne), *adj.* [daily] *Quotidien, de chaque jour.* Quotidian fever, *or* a quotidian, *Fievre quotidienne.*

QUOTIENT (koüô' chĕn'te), *ſ.* [a term of Arithmetick] *Quotient,* m. *le réſultat de la Diviſion.*

QUO WARRANTO, *ſ.* [a writ that lies againſt a corporation, or man who takes upon him any franchiſe or liberty againſt the king without a ſufficient title] *Une injonction du Roi adreſſée à une communauté pour rendre compte des droits royaux qu'on a uſurpés.*

R.

R. *Cette conſonne, au commencement des mots, s'articule en Anglois comme en François;* Ex. Rome, rage, riſk: *mais à la fin des mots, ou même au milieu d'un mot (quand elle eſt ſuivie d'une autre conſonne faiſant partie de la même ſyllabe), elle prend une articulation moins rude, & pour ainſi dire écraſée, qui approche beaucoup du groſſeyement:* Ex. Bar, beard, card, hard, hardſhip, guard, regardleſs, march, park, parker, bird, birdlime; born; burn, burner, burniſh; cart, carter; chirp, chirping; corn, corn-chandler; dark, darkneſs; gird, girder; gurl, girliſh; purl, purſlain, &c. &c. *Dans ces ſortes de mots, l'r s'articule du fond de la gorge, & ſe fait ſi peu entendre, qu'on diroit preſque qu'il n'y en a point, & que ces mots ſont écrits:* Caad, haad, haadſhip; gaad, regaadleſs, regaadleſs; maatch, paak, paakeur; beueüd, beueüd âme; born, beüeune, burn, ünciür, beü ünciche, &c. &c. *Cependant ce ſeroit une faute que de ſupprimer l'r entièrement; il faut l'articuler, mais foiblement, & ſans la faire ronfler.*

L'r, ſuivie d'un e muet, dans une ſyllabe finale, ſe tranſpoſe, ſur-tout ſi l'accent prépoſitif tombe ſur la ſyllabe précédente; Ex. acre, fibre, theatre, centre, ſceptre, ſpectre, mitre, nitre, &c. *Qui ſe prononcent comme s'ils étoient écrits:* e'-keür, thi'-be r, tshi-é'-teür, cĕn'-teür, sĕp'-teür, spĕk'-teür, măï'-teür, năï'-teür.

L'r eſt de même dans apron, iron, *qui ſe prononcent* é'-peürn, äï'-eürn, *& de* citron, ſaffron, *que l'on prononce l'r plus foiblement* cït'-eün, säf'-eürn

Cette tranſpoſition de l'r eſt cauſe que les Anglois ont, en général, beaucoup de peine à s'habituer à l'r finale des François; car nous la prononçons toujours re, & même très-foiblement; au lieu qu'eux, à moins qu'ils n'y ſoient grande attention, font rouler à la prononcer eür, & beaucoup plus fortement que nous: Ex. line, dine, deſir, plaiſir, aſſure, oure, mur, jur, pour, bravoure, &c

Comme par la même raiſon les François ne peuvent guères s'accoutumer à l'r finale des Anglois, on a pris ſoin, dans la prononciation figurée de ce Dictionnaire de marquer ailleurs les finales ire de fire, deſire, admire, &c *pour les empêcher de tomber dans le défaut contraire*

R (ar), *ſ.* [the eighteenth letter of the alphabet] *R,* f. An ill made r, *Une r mal formée.*

To RABATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in Falconry; to recover a hawk to the fiſt again] *Rabattre.*

RABBET (răb'-ĕt), *or* RABBETTING (răb'-ĕt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Carpentry and Joinery; a deep groove, cut in a piece of timber longitudinally, to receive the edge of a plank, ſo that the two pieces wrap over one another] *Feuillure,* f. [in Ship-building] *Rablure,* f *échigne,* f. *aſſemblage,* m. Rabbet of the keel, *Rabure de la quille.* Rabbet of the ſtem, *Rabure de l'étrave.* Rabbet of the ſtern-poſt, *Rablure de l'étambord.* Rabbet of the wing-tranſom, *Rablure de la liſſe d'hourdi.* Rabbet plane, *Guillaume,* m.

To RABBET, *v. a.* [to pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another] *Unir avec le rabot deux morceaux de bois, de façon que l'un recouvre l'autre; faire une feuillure.*

RABBET. V. RABBIT.

RABBI (răb'-ăï), *and* RABBIN (răb'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a doctor among the Jews] *Rabin,* m. ou *Rabbin.* The Rabbins' opinion or doctrine, *Le rabbinage, la doctrine* ou *l'opinion des Rabbins.*

RABBINICAL (răb-ĭn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the Rabbins] *Rabbinique.*

RABBINIST (răb'-ĭn ĭste), *ſ* [a follower of the Rabbins' opinion] *Rabbiniſte,* m.

RABBIT (răb'-ĭte, *ſ* [a furry animal that burrows in the ground] *Un lapin.* A doe-rabbit, *Une lapine.* A young rabbit, *Un lapereau.* Rabbits-neſt, *Une Rabbillière,* un trou, un creux où la lapine fait ſes petits. Thicket-rabbits. *Lapins buiſſonniers.* Holes of rabbits' neſts [in which they kindle and which they ſtop up every day] *Catteroles,* f. pl.

RABBLE (răb'-bl'), *ſ.* [a tumultuous croud, an aſſembly of low people] *La multitude, la racaille, la canaille, la populace, la lie du peuple*

RABBLEMENT (răb'-bl' mĕn'te), *ſ.* [croud, tumultuous aſſembly of mean people] *La foule, la multitude;* ſignifie auſſi *une Kyrielle* ou *enfilade,* f.

† A long rabblement of whimſical titles, *Une longue Kyrielle de titres chimériques.*

RABDOLOGY, RABDOMANCY, V. RHABDOLOGY, RHABDOMANCY.

RABID (răb'-ĭde), *adj.* [fierce, furious, mad] *Féroce, furieux, enragé.*

RABINET (răb'-ĭ-nĕte), *ſ.* [a kind of ſmaller ordnance] *Petite eſpèce de canon.*

RACE (réce), *ſ.* [family, generation] *Race, ſ. lignée,* f. *extraction,* f. *famille,* f. *génération,* f. *eſpèce,* f. *genre,* m. The human race, *La race* ou *l'eſpèce humaine.*

RACE [a root or ſprig] *Racine,* f. *branche,* f. *rejeton,* m. A race of ginger, *Une branche de gingembre.*

RACE [conteſt in running] *Courſe,* f *carrière,* f. Horſe-race, or racing (the riding heats for a plate, &c.) *Une courſe de chevaux.* A foot-race, *Une courſe de gens à pied.* There is a race to be run to-morrow, *Il doit ſe faire demain une courſe.* Race of horſes, *Haras,* m. Race-horſe, *Cheval de courſe.*

RACE [progreſs, courſe] *Tour,* m. *cours,* m

RACE [in Sea-language, a race-gate] *Raz de marée,* m. *lit de marée,* m.

To RACE, *v. n.* [Manege; when a lame horſe

horſe drags ore of his fore-legs in a ſemi-circle] *Faucher.*

RACEMATION (răs-ĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a cluſter of fruit] Ex A cluſter of grapes, or currants, &c. *Une grappe de raiſins, de groſeilles,* &c.

RACEMIFEROUS (răs ĭ-mĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bearing cluſters] *Qui porte des grappes.*

RACEHORSE (réce'-horse), *and* RACER, (ré'-ceŭr), *ſ* [a horſe bred to run for prizes] *Un cheval de courſe, un courſier.*

RACER [a runner] *Un coureur, un homme qui diſpute le prix de la courſe à pied.*

RACHITIS, *ſ.* V. RICKETS.

RACINESS (ré'-ci-nĕce), *ſ.* [quality of being racy] *Qualité d'être fort, d'être agréable au goût, ou d'avoir un goût de terroir.*

RACK (răk), *ſ* [an engine to torture; the torture] *Queſtion,* f. *torture,* f. *gêne,* f ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To put to the rack, *Appliquer à la queſtion.*

* To put one's brains upon the rack, *Mettre ſon eſprit à la torture, donner la torture à ſon eſprit.*

RACK, *or* RACKING PACE [in the Manege; a pace wherein a horſe neither trots nor ambles] *Pas relevé,* m.

RACK [a wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle] *Râtelier* de mangeoire, m. A kitchen-rack, *Un râtelier de cuiſine.* A rack to lay the ſpit on, *Hâtier* ou *tournebâtier, m*

* To leave all at rack and manger, *Laiſſer tout à l'abandon.* All lies at rack and manger, *Tout eſt à l'abandon.* Rack-rent, *Rente trop groſſe.*

RACK [for a croſs-bow, &c.] *Monture* pour monter une arbalète, f. *cliquet,* m.

RACKS [at a cart] *Les ridelles* d'un chariot, f.

RACK [comb of a thatcher] *Peigne de couvreur en chaume,* m.

RACK [to ſpin by twirling a ball] *Quenouille,* f.

RACK of mutton [craig end of the neck] *Le derrière d'un collet de mouton.* A rack-bone, *L'os d'un collet de mouton,* m.

RACK [in Sea-language] *Râteau de poulies* ou *Râtelier,* m. Rack of the bowſprit, *Râtelier du beaupré.*

RACK *for* Arrack; which ſee.

To RACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to torment by the rack] *Appliquer à la torture, donner la queſtion, mettre à la torture; bourreler* au propre & au figuré.

To RACK [to harraſs by exactions] *Fouler, opprimer.* To rack the people, *Fouler le peuple.*

To RACK [to defecate] *Raffiner, clarifier, ſoutirer.* To rack wine, *Soutirer le vin*

To RACK [to ſtretch, to extend] *Etendre; porter, pouſſer,* au figuré.

To RACK vines, *Châtrer les ceps de vigne.*

To RACK [in Sea-language] *Aiguilleter* (un palan).

To RACK, *v. n.* [to ſtream as clouds before the wind] *Courir, fuir.*

RACKED (răk'd), *part, adj. Appliqué ou mis à la torture,* au propre & au figuré; *Raffiné, clarifié, ſoutiré,* en parlant des liqueurs; *étendu, porté, pouſſé,* au figuré.

* His credit was racked to the uttermoſt, *Son crédit étoit porté au plus haut degré.*

RACKERSBURG, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Auſtria; lat. 46°-54' N. lon. 15°-58' E] *Rackhaſbourg* ou *Rackelſburg,* m.

RACKET (răk'-ète), *ſ.* [an irregular clattering noiſe; a confuſed talk] *Bruit,* m. *fracas,* m. *carrillon,* m. *tintamarre,* m *tapage,* m. au figuré, en terme burleſque, *brouhaha,* m. *bruit confus de gens qui parlent tous enſemble.*

RACKET [the inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball] *Une raquette.* Large racket, *Raqueton,* m.

RACKET-MAKER (răk'-ète-mé-keŭr), *Raquettier,* m.

RACKOON (răk-oŭne'), *ſ.* [a ſort of badger, an animal of Braſil and New-England] *Raton,* m. *vigilant,* m. ſorte de lapin qui détruit les inſectes.

RACK VINTAGE (răk-vĭn'-tédje), *ſ.* [the ſecond voyage for racked wines] *Le ſecond voyage que les marchands de vin font en France & ailleurs, pour acheter les vins ſoutirés,* ou *raffinés.*

RACY (ré'-cé), *adj.* [ſtrong, flavorous, taſting of the ſoil] *Fort, ſpiritueux; qui a un goût de terroir,* en parlant des vins.

RADIAL (ré'-dĭ-ăl), *adj.* [conſiſting of rays] *Radial.* Radial crown, *Couronne radiale.*

RADIANCE (ré'-dĭ-ăn'ce) *and* RADIANCY (ré'-dĭ-ăn'cé), *ſ.* [ſparkling, luſtre, glitter] *Eclat,* m. *ſplendeur,* m *brillant,* m. ou *rayonnement,* m. peu uſité. V. LUSTRE.

RADIANT (ré'-dĭ-ănt'e), *adj.* [emitting rays, ſhining] *Eclatant, reſplendiſſant, brillant, rayonnant, radieux.*

To RADIATE (ré'-dĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to emit rays, to ſhine] *Rayonner, briller.*

RADIATED (ré'-dĭ-é-tĕd), *adj. Orné de rayons.* [Bot. is ſaid of round flat flowers, that have ſeveral ſemiflorets ſet round a diſk ſo as to reſemble a radiant ſtar] *Radié.*

RADIATION (re-dĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [beamy luſtre, emiſſion of rays] *Irradiation,* f. ou *rayonnement,* m. peu uſité.

RADIATION [in Phyſics; the action of a body diffuſing rays of light as from a center] *Radiation,* f.

RADICAL (răd'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [primitive, original] *Radical, primitif.* The radical moiſture, *L'humide radical.* A radical word, *Mot radical,* ou *primitif; racine* en terme de Grammaire, f.

RADICALITY (răd-ĭ-kăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [origination] *Origine,* f *ſource,* f. *principe,* m.

RADICALLY (răd'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [originally, primitively] *Radicalement, primitivement.*

RADICALNESS (răd'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being radical] *Etat de ce qui eſt radical.*

To RADICATE (răd'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to root] *Enraciner,* au propre & au figuré.

RADICATE, *adj. and* RADICATED, *part adj. Enraciné,* au propre & au figuré; *invétéré, vieux.*

RADICATION (răd-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action de faire enraciner.*

RADICLE (răd'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [that part of the ſeed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root] *Radicule,* f.

RADIOMETER (ré-dĭ-ŏm'-i-teŭr), *ſ.* [Aſtron. fore-ſtaff, Jacob's ſtaff] *Radi mètre,* m.

RADISH (răd'-ĭche), *ſ.* [a culinary root] *Rave,* f. racine potagère.

Purple radiſh, *Rave ordinaire.* Scarlet or ſalmon-raddiſh, *Rave rouge* ou *écarlate.* Turnep-radiſh, *Radis,* m. Scarlet turnep-radiſh, *Radis rouge.* Spaniſh radiſh, *Radis noir.* Radiſh-plot, *Raviére,* f. Young radiſh, *Raviole,* f. Horſe-raaiſh, *Raifort,* m. Wildhorſe-radiſh, *Cran,* ou *cran,* m. *moutarde des Capucins, moutarde des Allemands.*

RADIUS (ré'-dĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [a bone of the fore-arm; the ſemi-diameter of a circle] *Radius,* m. un des os du bras; *rayon,* m. ou *demi-diamètre* d'un cercle, m.

RADIX CARLO SANCTO, *ſ.* [Indian arrow-root] *Racine de St. Charles,* ou *racine Indienne,* f.

RADNOR, *ſ.* [a borough of South-Wales in Radnorſhire; lat. 52°-10' N. lon. 2°-45' W.] *Radnor,* m.

To RAFF (răf), *v. a.* [to ſweep; to huddle together] *Brouiller, mêler enſemble; prendre ſans diſtinction, & à la hâte.*

RAFFLE (răf'-fl'), *or* RAFFLING, *ſ.* [a game at dice; a kind of lottery in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of a thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it] *Raſle,* f.

To RAFFLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to huddle, to take haſtily] *Raffler.*

To RAFFLE, *v. n.* [to caſt dice for a prize] *Raffler, jouer à la raſle.* To raffle for a thing, *Jouer une choſe à la raſle.*

RAFFLED (răf'-fl'd), *part. adj. Raflé.*

RAFT (răfte), *ſ.* [a frame for float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other] *Radeau,* m. *train de bois,* m. *brelle,* f.

RAFTER (răf'-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Carpentry; the ſecondary timbers of a houſe that ſupport the tiling] *Chevron,* m. To ſettle, to fix, to faſten a rafter on a beam, *Brandir un chevron ſur la panne.* V. BEAM.

Long rafters, *Chevrons de long pan.* Arched rafters, *Chevrons cintrés.* Principal rafters, *Arbalétriers,* m. pl. Rafter-foot (a ſmall piece fixed upon the foot of the rafters), *Coüau,* m.

RAFTERED (răf'-teŭr'd), *adj.* [built with rafters] *Garni de chevrons.*

RAG (răg), *ſ.* [a tatter, worn out clothes] *Guenille,* f. *haillon,* m. *lambeau,* m. *drapeau,* m. *chiffon,* m. *drille,* f. To be all in rags, *Etre tout déchiré.* His cloths are worn out to rags, *Ses habits ſont tout en guenilles,* ou *tombent en lambeaux.*

* Meat boiled to rags, *De la viande en charpie.*

RAG [wherewith paper is made] *Chiffon,* m. To put the rags in the ſtamping trough, *Remonter les chiffons.*

RAG [wherewith to wipe the flint of a ſite-lock] *Eſſuie-pierre,* m.

RAGAMUFFIN (răg-ă-meŭf'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a perſon in tatters: a paltry, mean fellow] *Un gueux, un miſérable, qui eſt tout en guenilles.*

* RAGAMUFFIN [a ſcoundrel] *Un coquin, un bélître, un perdart, un gueux.*

RAG-BOLT (răg'-bôlte), *ſ.* [in Shipbuilding] *Fiche,* f.

RAGE (rédje), *ſ.* [fury, madneſs; violent anger; cruelty; exacerbation] *Rage,* f. *fureur,* f. *grande colere, emportement,* m. *cruauté,* f. *dépit,* m.

To RAGE, RAGING, RAGED, *v. n.* [to be in fury, to exerciſe fury] *Enrager, être furieux, ſe mettre en colere, faire rage, tempêter, ſe corrouter,* en parlant de la mer. A raging ſea, *Une mer courroucée.*

RAGEFUL (rédje'-foŭl), *adj.* [furious, violent] *Enragé, furieux, emporté, violent.*

RAGGED (răg'-ĕd), *part adj.* [rent into tatters; drelled in tatters] *Déchiré, en pièces, qui tombe en lambeaux,* en parlant des choſes, *mal vêtu, en haillons, déguenillé,* ‡ *dépenaillé,* ‡ *drillux,* ‡ *loqueteux,* en parlant des perſonnes.

* Ragged virtue has no friend at court, *La vertu en haillons n'a point d'ami à la cour.*

RAGGED [uneven, rugged] *Inégal, raboteux.* Ragged ſtones, *Blocaille,* f. ou *blocage,* m. *moëllon,* m.

RAGGED [broken feathered] *Halbrené,* en parlant d'un faucon.

RAGGEDNESS (răgu'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ragged] *Etat de ce qui eſt en pièces, en guenilles, en lambeaux.*

RAGING (ré'-djĭn'gne), *ſ.* [rage, violent anger] *Rage,* f. *fureur,* f. *courroux,* m.

RAGING, *adj.* [from To Rage] *Enragé, furieux, plein de fureur, brûlant, violent, courroucé.*

RAGINGLY (ré'-djĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with vehement fury] *Avec rage, avec fureur* ou *furie; comme un furieux,* ou *un enragé.*

RAGMAN (răg'-măne), *ſ.* [one who deals in rags] *Un homme qui fait commerce de guenilles* ou *de haillons; un fripier de la plus baſſe claſſe, un marchand de chiffons,* m.

RAGOUT (ră-goŭ'), *ſ.* [meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned] *Un ragoût.*

RAG-STAFF (răg'-ſtăf), *ſ. Crochet,* m.

RAGSTONE (răg'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtone] *Moëllon,* m.

RAG-STONE [a ſtone uſed for ſetting an edge upon

upon knives, chiſſels, &c.] *Pierre à faux*, f.

RAGUSA, *ſ.* [a city of Dalmatia; lat. 42°-50′ N lon. 18°-10′ E.] *Raguſe*, f.

RAG-WORT (răg'-oūĕürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Jacobæa, a med. plant] *Jacobée*, f. *herbe de S. Jacques*, f.

RAIA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. thorn-back, a ſea-fiſh] *Raie*, f.

RAIL (réle), *ſ.* [a pole, a ſeries of poles] *Barrière*, f. *baluſtrade*, f. *baluſtre*, m. *barreau*, m. *barre d'appui*, f. Wooden rails, *Barrière de bois*, f. The rails of the chancel, *La baluſtrade de l'autel*. The rails of a bridge, *Les garde-fous d'un pont*. The rails of a cart, *Les ridelles d'une charrette*.

RAILS [in Sea-language] *Liſſes d'accaſtillage*, f. pl. Waſt-rails, *Liſſes de vibord*. Sheer-rail, *Liſſe* ou *Précinte* (en deſſous de la liſſe de vibord). Drift-rails, *Liſſes de plat-bord des gaillards*. Rails of the head, *Liſſes de herpes, liſſes de l'éperon*. Fife-rails, *Liſſes des rabattues*. Rough tree rails, *Liſſes de bataïoles de bois*. Upper rails of the ſtern, *Liſſes de couronnement*. Quarter-rails, *Liſſes de grande rabattue*. Rails of the nettings, *Liſſes de boſſingage*.

RAIL [a bird] *Un râle*, eſpèce d'oiſeau.

RAIL [a woman's upper garment] *Eſpèce de mantelet*. A night-rail, *Un peignoir*.

To RAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe with rails] *Environner* ou *fermer d'une barrière*, ou *d'une baluſtrade*.

To RAIL, *v. n.* [to uſe inſolent and opprobrious language] *Injurier, dire des injures, des ſottiſes, des invectives; médire, dire du mal de*. To rail at, *Outrager, déclamer, fronder, ſe déchaîner*. He railed at us, *Il nous a dit des injures*.

RAILED (rél'd), *part. adj. Environné d'une barrière, fermé d'une baluſtrade*.

RAILED AT, *Injurié, maltraité de paroles*.

RAILER (rél'-eür), *ſ.* [one who inſults by opprobrious language] *Celui qui injurie; un médiſant*.

RAILING (rél'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To rail] *Médiſance*, f. *l'action d'injurier*, &c. *déclamation*, f

RAILLERY (răl'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [ſlight ſatire] *Raillerie*, f. *plaiſanterie*, f.

RAIMENT (ré'-mĕn'te), *ſ* [veſture, veſtment] *Vêtement*, m. *habillement*, m.

RAIN (réne), *ſ.* [the moiſture that falls from the clouds] *Pluie*, f. eau qui tombe du ciel.

† A ſmall rain lays great duſt, *Petite pluie abat grand vent*.

To RAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fall in drops from the clouds] *Pleuvoir*. It rains, it rained, it begins to rain, *Il pleut, il pleuvoit, il commence à pleuvoir*.

To RAIN, *v. a.* [to pour down as rain] *Faire pleuvoir*: *Pleuvoir*.

God rained manna, *Dieu fit pleuvoir de la manne*. It rained frogs, ſtones, &c. *Il plut des grenouilles, des pierres, &c.*

* To rain down a ſhower of arruws upon the enemy, *Faire pleuvoir une grêle de flèches ſur l'ennemi*.

RAINBOW (réne'-bô), *ſ.* [the iris] *L'arc-en-ciel*, m. *iris*, f.

RAINDEER (réne'-dīre), *ſ.* [a deer with large horns] *Renne*.

RAININESS (rén'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſhowery] *Etat de ce qui eſt pluvieux, abondance de pluie*.

RAIN-WATER (rén'-oūă-teŭr), *ſ.* [water falling from the clouds] *Eau de pluie*, f.

RAINY (rén'-é), *adj.* [ſhowery, wet] *Pluvieux, de pluie*. Rainy day, *Jour de pluie*.

‡ RAIP (répe), *ſ.* [a rod to meaſure ground] *Perche*, f.

To RAISE (réze), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to liſt, to heave, to ſet upright, to erect] *Lever, élever, ſoulever, hauſſer, rehauſſer, exhauſſer, dreſſer, ériger, bâtir, bander*. To raiſe the wool of a blanket with burs, *Aplanir une couverture*. To raiſe the nap of the cloth, *Eploigner*. To raiſe a thing from the ground, *Lever une choſe de terre*. To raiſe a wall, *Elever une muraille*. Raiſe the maſt, *Hauſſez le mât*. We ſhall raiſe that flonr, *Nous rehauſſerons ce plancher*. They raiſed a monument, *Ils érigèrent un monument*. To raiſe one's voice, *Elever la voix, parler plus haut*. To raiſe a bank, *Faire une levée de terre*. To raiſe the duſt, *Faire de la pouſſière*, ou *faire voler la pouſſière*. V. To LIFT.

To RAISE [to levy; to collect] *Lever, recueillir*. To raiſe an army, *Lever une armée*. To raiſe forces, *Armer*. To raiſe ſoldiers, *Battre la caiſſe*. To raiſe money or taxes, *Lever de l'argent, lever des impôts*.

To RAISE a bell, *Mettre une cloche en branle*.

To RAISE [to give beginning or riſe to] *Elever, faire venir, accroître, augmenter*. To raiſe plants, *Elever des plantes, les faire venir*.

To RAISE paſte, *Faire lever de la pâte*.

To RAISE [to quit] *Lever, abandonner*. To raiſe the ſiege, *Lever le ſiége*.

To RAISE from the dead, *Reſſuſciter*.

To RAISE [in Sea-language] Ex. to raiſe a purchaſe, *Faire un apparcil*, & en général *préparer une force méchanique*. To raiſe the ſtern-frame, *Elever* ou *mettre en place l'arcaſſe*. To raiſe the ſtem, *Elever l'étrave* ou *mettre en place l'étrave*. To raiſe ſeamen, *Faire une levée de gens de mer*.

* To RAISE [to increaſe, to advance, to excite, to cauſe] *Elever, agrandir, hauſſer, rehauſſer, relever, avancer, augmenter, pouſſer, exciter, ſuſciter, cauſer, ſoulever*, &c. *apporter, promouvoir*. To raiſe one's ſelf, to raiſe one's family, *S'élever, s'agrandir; élever, pouſſer ſa famille*. To raiſe the price, *Hauſſer, augmenter le prix*. To raiſe a ſtorm, a ſedition, a quarrel, the country, *Exciter une tempête, exciter une ſédition, ſuſciter une querelle, ſoulever le pays*. To raiſe one's ſtyle, *Elever ſon ſtyle, prendre un ſtyle plus ſublime*. He raiſed our reputation and our courage, *Il releva notre gloire, & ranima notre courage*. To raiſe the affections, *Animer, émouvoir, exalter les paſſions*. To raiſe pride in one, *Inſpirer de l'orgueil à quelqu'un*. To raiſe one's paſſion, *Exciter la colère de quelqu'un*. To raiſe a report, *Faire courir* ou *jemer un bruit, en être l'auteur*. To raiſe an out-cry, *Pouſſer un cri, s'écrier*.

To RAISE UP, *Lever, élever, relever, ſuſciter, avancer, hauſſer, exhauſſer, exalter*.

To RAISE [among Locksmiths] *Ciſeler, relever*.

RAISED (réz'd), *part. adj. Levé, élévé*, &c.

RAISER (réz'-eür), *ſ.* [he that raiſes] *Celui qui lève* ou *élève*.

RAISING (réz'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [ſculpture] *Ciſelure*, f.

RAISING-PIECE (réz'-ĭn'gne-pīce), *ſ.* [in Carpentry; *corruptly called by workmen* reaſon-piece] *Sole*, f. *ſablière*, f.

RAISIN (ré'-z'n), *ſ.* [dry grape] *Raiſin ſec*, m. Raiſins of the ſun, *Raiſins ſechés au ſoleil*.

Raiſin-wine, *Vin de raiſins ſecs*, m.

To RAITE or RATE (réte), *v. a.* [*ſpeaking of* hemp or flax, &c.] *Rouir*.

RAJA, *ſ.* [in Hindoſtan, a king tributary to the Great Mngul] *Raja*, m.

RAKE (reke), *ſ* [a tool with teeth, uſed in huſbandry] *Un rateau*. A coal-rake, *Un fourgon*.

Rake of a plumber's table, *Rable*, m.

† As lean as a rake, *Maigre comme un hareng*.

RAKE of a ſhip, *Le ſillage, houage* ou *houache*, m. d'un vaiſſeau, *quête*, f. Rake of the ſtern-poſt, *Quête de l'étambord*. Rake of the ſtem, *élancement de l'étrave*. Rake of the ſtern, or length of the rake abaft, *Quête de la poupe* (depuis le couronnement juſqu'a la quille).

RAKE, *ſ.* [a looſe, diſſolute, vicious fellow] *Un ſcélérat, un débauché, un méchant homme, un abandonné*. A fellow-rake, *Ami de débauche*.

RAKE [or rag] of colts, *un troupeau de poulains*.

To RAKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gather with a rake, to racle] *Rateler, amaſſer, ramaſſer* avec le rateau, ou une raiſſoire, *racler, ratiſſer*. To rake the fire, *Ratiſſer le feu*.

* To rake up the graves, *Fouiller dans les tombeaux*.

*† Rake hell and ſkin the devil, you cannot find ſuch another, *Vous auriez beau remuer ciel & terre, vous ne ſauriez trouver ſon pareil*.

To RAKE or Enfilade a ſhip, *Enfiler* ou *Seringuer un vaiſſeau* (en le canonnant).

To RAKE, *v. n.* [to ſearch, to grope] *Chercher, fouiller*, au propre & au figuré; *examiner, éplucher ſoigneuſement*.

* To rake into the aſhes of the dead, *Fouiller dans les cendres des morts*. To rake and ſcrape for an eſtate, *Chercher & embraſſer toutes ſortes de moyens pour s'enrichir*. A raking fellow, *Un avare, un homme intéreſſé, qui tâche d'attraper de l'argent de tous côtés*. To take into a matter, *Examiner de près, éplucher une affaire*.

To RAKE [in Hawking; to fly away] *Etre libertin*.

RAKED (rék't), *part. adj. Ratelé; amaſſé, ramaſſé, avec le rateau; raclé, ratiſſé*.

RAKEHELL (rék'-hĕl), *and* RAKEHELLY (rék'-hĕl é), *adj.* [wild diſſolute] *Débauché*. A rakehelly, a diſſolute, debauched, worthleſs fellow, *Un débauché, un vaurien, un mauvais garnement, un ſcélérat*.

RAKER (rék'-eür), *ſ.* [one that rakes] *Celui qui racle* ou *ratiſſe; un boueur*; ſignifie auſſi *un fourgon, une ratiſſoire*.

RAKING-KNEES (rék'-ĭn'gne-nīz), *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language] *Courbes obliques* ou *à angles obtus*, f. pl. A raking ſtem or a flaring ſtem, *étrave fort élancée*.

RAKISH (rék'-ĭche), *and* RAKESHAME (réke'-chéme), *adj.* [looſe, lewd] V. RAKEHELL.

RAKISHNESS (rék'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [looſeneſs, lewdneſs, diſſoluteneſs] *Débauche*, f. *ivrognerie*, f. *extravagance*, f.

RALLERY (răl'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* V. RAILLERY.

RALLIED (răl'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rallié*; ou bien, *railé*.

To RALLY (răl'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to put diſordered and diſperſed forces into order, to come again into order] *Rallier & ſe rallier, raſſembler & ſe raſſembler*. He rallied his forces, *Il rallia ſes troupes*. The Grecians rallied, *Les Grecs ſe rallièrent*.

To RALLY [to treat with ſatirical merriment] *Railler, jouer, badiner; ſe moquer, ſe railler* de.

RAM (răme), *ſ* [a male ſheep] *Un bélier*. Ram's block, *Cap de mouton*, m. He is as crooked as a ram's horn, *Il eſt fait comme un' Z*.

RAM [an inſtrument with an iron-head to batter walls] *Un bélier*, machine de guerre. A battering ram, (in Mechanic), *Mouton*, m.

RAM's HEAD [an iron-pincer to heave up great ſtones with] *Une louve*.

To RAM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to drive with violence, as with a battering ram; to fill with any thing driven hard together] *Pouſſer avec violence, enfoncer, bourrer*. To ram in ſtones or piles, *Enfoncer des pierres* ou *des pilotis*. To ram the powder in a gun, *Bourrer la poudre*. To ram down a paving, *Hier un pavé*.

RAMADAN, *ſ.* [a ſort of Lent obſerved by the Mahometans] *Ramadan* ou *Ramazan*, m.

RAMAGE (răm'-édje), *ſ.* [boughs of trees] *Branches d'arbres*, f. pl. A ramage-hawk, or falcon [a haggard] *Un faucon hagard*. A ramage unmanned hawk, *Oiſeau non affaité*. To have a ramage taſte, *Sentir le ſauvagin*.

RAMAGE [chant of birds] *Fredon*, m. *gazouillement*, m *roulement de voix*, m. *ramage*, m.

RAMAGE-VELVET. V. VELVET.

To RAMAGE, *v. n.* [to ramble] *Roder, courir*, ou *aller çà & là*.

RAMANANCOR, *ſ* [an iſland of Aſia in the Eaſt Indies; lat. 9°-25′ N. long. 79°-45′ E.] *Ramanancor*, m.

RAMBLE (răm'-bl'), *ſ* [a wandering irregular excurſion] *Courſe*, f. *l'action de roder*, f. He is all upon the ramble, *Il eſt toujours en courſe, il ne fait que courir ou roder de tous côtés*. V. Excursion.

To Ramble, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to go up and down] *Roder, courir, aller çà & là*; au figuré, *faire des digreſſions ou des écarts; extravaguer, divaguer*. To ramble about, *Battre le pavé, vagabonder*.

RAMBLER (răm'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [rover, wanderer] *Un coureur, un rôdeur, un vagabond, un ambulant*.

RAMBLING (răm'-blĭn'gre), *ſ.* [from To Ramble] *Courſe*, f. *l'action de roder*, &c.

Rambling, *adj.* Ex. A rambling man, *Un coureur, un vagabond*. A rambling woman, *Une coureuſe, une femme qui ne ſe plaît point au logis*. Rambling thoughts, *Des penſées vogues*. A rambling head, *Un eſprit vague*. A rambling diſcourſe, *Un diſcours vague, qui n'eſt pas borné*. Man is ever rambling from one thought to another, *L'homme voltige inceſſamment de penſée en penſée*.

RAMBOOZE (răm'-boŭze'), *and* Rambuse (răm-bĭouse'), *ſ.* [a ſort or drink made of wine, ale, eggs and ſugar] *Sorte de boiſſon Angloiſe*.

RAMEKIN, *and* Ramequin (răm'-kĭne), *ſ.* [a Welſh rare-bit (*corruptedly* Welſh rabbit), in Cookery] *Ramequin*, m.

RAMESAN [i. e. the month of faſting] V. Ramadan.

RAMIFICATION (răm-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of branching out] *Ramification*, f.

RAMIFIED (răm'-ĭ-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Ramifié, qui a des branches*.

To RAMIFY (răm'-ĭ-fāĭ), -ing, -en, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſeparate or to be parted into branches] *Ramifier & ſe ramifier*.

RAMMED (răm'd), *part. adj. Enfoncé*.

RAMMER (răm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard] *Un mouton* pour enfoncer des pilotis A paver's rammer, *Une hie* ou *demoiſelle, une batte*. Rammer-man (among Paviours; he that rams the ſtones down with a beetle), *Dreſſeur*, m.

Rammer [gun-ſtick] *Baguette* de fuſil, f.

RAMMISH (răm'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſtrong ſcented] *Qui a l'odeur forte*. To ſmell rammiſh, to have a rammiſh ſmell, *Avoir l'odeur forte, ſentir le bouquin*.

RAMMISHNESS (răm'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [a ſtrong ſmell, as from a ram, *or* buck-goat] *Bouquin*, m. *ſenteur de bouc*, f.

RAMOLADE (ré-mŏ-lăde'), *ſ.* [in Cookery; a ſort of ſauce] *Rémoulade*, f.

RAMOUS (ré'-meŭce), *adj.* [branchy] *Rameux, branchu*

RAMP (răm'pe), *ſ.* [in Fortif. gentle ſlope] *Rampe*, f.

Ramp, *ſ.* [ſpring, leap] *Saut*, m. *gambade*, f.

To Ramp, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to leap with violence] *Sauter, gambader, danſer, folâtrer*.

To Ramp [to climb] *Monter, grimper*, ne ſe dit guère que des plantes parаſites qui grimpent & s'élèvent le long des arbres auxquels elles s'attachent.

‡ RAMPALLIAN, *ſ.* V. Wretch.

RAMPANCY (răm'-păn'-cé), *ſ.* [exuberance, prevalence] *Surabondance*, f. *excès*, m. *ſupériorité*, f.

RAMPANT (răm'p'-ăn'te), *adj* [exuberant] *Surabondant, qui paſſe les bornes, exceſſif*.

Rampant [wanton] *Laſcif, folâtre*.

Rampant [creeping, low, mean] *Rampante*. A rampant, *or* low thought, *Une penſée rampante*.

Rampant [in Heraldry] *Rampant*. A lion rampant, *Lion rampant*.

RAMPART (răm'-pârte), *and* Rampire (răm'-paĭeŭr), *ſ* [the platform of the wall behind the parapet; the wall round fortified places] *Rempart*, m. *boulevard*.

RAMPING (răm'p'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A ramping girl [a ramp], *Une gigue, une groſſe gaguì*.

RAMPIONS (răm'p'-ĭeŭn'z), *ſ.* [Por. Papunculus eſculentus; a culinary root] *Raiponce*, f.

RAMPIRED (răm'-pāĭeŭre), *part. adj.* of To Rampire, not in uſe, *Fortifié de remparts*.

RAN (răne), *the preterite of* To Run; which ſee.

Ran, *ſ.* [an old Saxon word, ſignifying an open, *or* publick theft] *Vol public & manifeſte*, m.

RANA (ré-năl), *ſ.* [in Zoology; frog, an amphibious animal] *Grenouille*, f. Rana viridis *or* arborea, *grenouille d'arbre*. f. *reine*, f. *reinette*, f. *Graiſſet*, m *grenouille de St. Martin*, f. Rana pipa (the toad of Surinam), *Pipal*, m. Rana piſcatrix (frog-fiſh, ſea-devil; a ſea-fiſh), *Galanga*, m *grenouille pêcheuſe*, f. *pêcheur marin*, m. *baudroie*, f. *diable de mer*, m

Rana [Med. a diſeaſe having its ſeat at the hypogloſſis] *Hyperſtleſſide*, f.

To RANCH (răn'che), *corrupted from* To Wrench.

RANCID (răn'-cĭd), *adj.* [ſtrong ſcented] *Rance*.

RANCIDITY (răn'-cĭd'-ĭ-té), *and* Rancidness (răn'-cĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtrong ſcent] *Rancidité*, f. *odeur de rance*, f

RANCOROUS (răn'g'-keŭr eŭce), *adj.* [malignant, malicious] *Plein de fiel, d'animoſité, ou de rancune; rancunier*.

RANCOROUSLY (răn'g'-keŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with rancour] *Avec haine, animoſité*, ou *rancune*.

RANCOUR (răn'g'-keŭr), *ſ.* [ſtanding hate, inveterate malignity] *Rancune*, f. *reſſentiment*, m. *haine invétérée, animoſité*, f. V. Enmity.

RAND (răn'de), *ſ* [border] *Bordure*, f. The rand of a ſhoe, *La bordure d'un ſoulier*.

RANDOM (răn'-deŭme), *ſ.* [want of direction, want of rule or method, chance, hazard] *Aventure*, f. *haſard*, m. At random, *A l'aventure, ou haſard, à tort & à travers, ſans aucune vue, inconſidérément; ab hoc & ab hac*. Love throws his darts at random, *L'amour lance ſes traits au haſard*. To leave all at random, *Laiſſer aller les choſes à l'aventure, Laiſſer tout à l'abandon*. To do a thing at random *Faire une choſe à bonne vue*.

Random, *adj.* [done by chance] *Fait au haſard* ou *par haſard*. A random blow, *Un coup perdu*, ou *tiré au haſard*

*‡ Random ſhot, *Coup perdu*, m *un coup d'épée dans l'eau, chaſſe-morte*, f [at ſea] *Volée des canons & mortiers*, f.

RANG (răn'gne), *the preterite of* To Ring; which ſee.

RANGE (răn'dje), *ſ.* [rank, claſs, order] *Rang*, m. *claſſe*, f. *ordre*, m The range of immaterial beings, *La claſſe* ou *l'ordre des êtres immatériels*. Range of ſugar moulds, *Série*, f. *file de pots à ſucre*.

Range [excurſion, room for excurſion] *Tour*, m. *courſe*, f. *écart*, m. *carrière*, f. *eſſor*, m. au propre & au figuré. They took a great range, *Ils ont fait un grand tour*.

* To give one's fancy its free range, *Donner carrière* ou *l'eſſor à ſon imagination*. He delivered himſelf up to a mad range of pleaſure, *Il ſe livra à toutes ſortes de plaiſirs*. A range of mountains, *Une chaîne de montagnes*. To take a range all the world over, *Parcourir tout l'univers*.

Range [a kitchen grate] *Une grille* pour le feu de la cuiſine.

Range [a ſieve] *Tamis*, m. *ſas*, m. *Uſteau*, m.

Range [a coach-beam] *Timon*, m. ou *flèche d'un carroſſe*, f.

Range [in Gunnery, the path of a bullet] *Amplitude*, f. *porté d'un canon*, f.

Range [in Sea-language] *Longueur du cable* (paré ſur le pont pour mouiller l'ancre). Range, *La portée des canons* ou *mortiers*. Point-blank range, *Portée de but en blanc*.

To Range, -ing, -ed, *v. a* and *n.* [to place, and to be placed in order] *Ranger, arranger, mettre en ordre; & ſe ranger, s'arranger, ſe mettre en ordre* ou *de rang*. To range timber in a timber-yard, *Enchantier du bois, triquer du bois*. To range the hair of a wig in rows, *Etager une perruque*.

To Range, *v. a.* [to rove over] *Ecumer les mers*.

To Range, *v. n.* [to run range] *S'alonger*.

To Range, *v. n* [to rove at large] *Roder, courir, aller çà & là, battre le pays, errer*. I ſaw a ranging bear, *Je vis roder un ours*.

Ranged (răn'-dj'd) *part. adj. Rangé, arrangé, mis en ordre*, ou *en rang*.

Ranger (răn'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [an officer of a park *or* foreſt] *Garde chaſſe*, m. *maître de la vénerie, capitaine des chaſſes*, m.

Ranger [a rover, a robber] *Rodeur*, m. *voleur*, m. *écumeur de mers*, m.

Ranger [a dog that beats the ground] m. *Un chien courant, qui bat le pays*. A dog that is a good ranger, *Un chien qui bat bien du pays*.

RANK (răn'gk), *ſ.* [a line of men *or* things] *Rang*, m *file*, f. *ordre*, m *rangée*, f *ligne*, f. A rank of ſoldiers, *Un rang de ſoldats*. A rank of trees, *Une rangée d'arbres*. To quit one's rank, *Se débander*.

Rank [range of ſubordination] *Rang*, m. *ordre*, m. *claſſe*, f. The ſeveral ranks of creatures, *Les différens ordres des créatures*.

Rank [place, dignity] *Place*, f. *rang*, m. *dignité*, f. *degré d'honneur*, m A man of rank, *Un homme en place*. V. Fortune.

Rank, *adj.* [high growing, ſtrong, luxuriant] *Qui pouſſe avec abondance, fort*, en parlant des plantes. A rank tree, *Un arbre fort, qui vient bien, qui pouſſe beaucoup de branches*.

Rank [fruitful] *Fécond, fertile, abondant*. This land is rank, *Cette terre eſt fertile*. Rank parſley, *Du perſil trop grand, trop long*.

Rank [ſtrong in quality] *Fort, violent, qui agit avec force; rance, fétide*. A rank poiſon, *Un poiſon violent* A rank ſmell, *Une odeur forte* ou *rance*. The rankeſt faults, *Les fautes les plus lourdes, les fautes les plus groſſières*. It is a rank idolatry, *C'eſt une idolatrie groſſière*.

* Rank [arrant] *Inſigne, fieffé, outré*. A rank robber, *Un voleur inſigne*.

Rank [groſs, coarſe] *Groſſier*.

To Rank, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to range, and to be ranged] *Ranger, mettre au nombre; ſe mettre au rang, figurer, arranger*, ‖ *colloquer*. To rank all things under general and ſpecial heads, *Ranger toutes les choſes ſous des chefs généraux & particuliers*. This article will rank with the reſt, *Cet article ſe mettra avec le reſte*. I will not rank with him *Je ne veux pas figurer avec lui*.

Rankish (răn'g'-kĭch), *ſ* [that begins to have a ſtrong ſmell] *Qui commence à ſentir mauvais*.

To Rankle (răn'gk'-k'l), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to feſter, to breed corruption] *S'envenimer, ſe putréfier, ſe former en apoſtume*, en parlant d'une plaie, d'un poiſon, &c. le dit auſſi au figuré

Rankly (ăn'gk'-lé), *adv.* [grоſſly] *Groſſièrement*

Rankness (răn'gk'-nĕce), *ſ.* [exuberance, ſuperfluity of growth] *trop grande abondance*, f. *trop grande abondance*, ou *trop grande fécondité*, f. *fertilité*, f. *abondance*, f.

Rankness. V. Rancidness.

Ranny (răn'-é), V. Brew-house.

To Ransack (răn'-ſak), -ing, -ed, *v. a.*

v. a. [to plunder, to pillage] *Saccager, piller.*

* To RANSACK [to violate] *Violer, forcer.*

RANSACKED (răn'-săk't), *part. adj. Saccagé, pillé*; au figuré, *violé, forcé.*

RANSACKING! (răn'-săk ĭn'g-e), *s.* [*from* To Ranſack] *Pillage*, m. *ſaccagement*, m. *Action de piller*, ou *de ſaccager*, f.

RANSOME (răn'-seŭme), *ſ.* [price paid for redemption from captivity, or puniſhment] *Rançon*, f.

To RANSOME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to redeem from captivity] *Racheter.* To ranſom one's ſelf for money, *Se racheter à prix d'argent.*

RANSOMED (răn'-seŭm'd), *part. adj Racheté.*

RANSOMELESS (răn'-seŭm'-lĕce), *adj. Qui ne paie point de rançon.*

RANT (răn't), *ſ.* [high ſounding language unſupported by dignity of thought] *Paroles ampoulées, phébus*, m. *galimathias*, m.

To RANT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rave in violent or high-ſounding language without proportionable dignity of thought] *Dire de grands mots, tempêter, monter ſur ſes grands chevaux.* I'll rant as well as you, *Je tempêterai auſſi bien que vous: je ferai autant de bruit que vous.*

RANTER (răn't'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ranting fellow] *Un homme qui fait beaucoup de bruit, qui tempête, qui dit de grands mots ſans effet, un homme turbulent, un turbulent.*

RANTING (răn't'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [mad] *Enragé, étourdi.*

RANTIPOLE (răn't'-ĭ pôle), *adj.* [wild, unruly, ungovernable] *Etourdi, mauvais, turbulent, qu'on a peine à ménager.*

To RANTIPOLE, *v. n. Courir çà & là en étourdi, courir d'une manière extravagante.*

RANULA (răn'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Anat. a ſoft ſwelling of the ſalivals under the tongue] *Ranule*, f.

RANULAR (răn'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj. Ranulaire.* The ranular vein, *Veine ranulaire.*

RANUNCULUS (ră-neŭn'g' kĭoŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Bot. herba Vulcani, crowfoot, a ſort of flower] *Renoncule*, f. Bulbous Ranunculus, *Renoncule bulbeuſe* ou *bacinet*, m. Ranunculus of the woods, *Renoncule des bois.* Ranunculus of the meadows, *Renoncule des prés.* Ranunculus of the marſhes, *Renoncule des marais.* Ranunculus of the gardens, *Renoncule des fleuriſtes.*

RAP (răp), *ſ.* [a quick ſmart blow] *Un bon coup qu'on donne avec viteſſe.* Rap over the noſe, *Ciſſe-muſeau*, m.

To RAP, -PING, -PED, *v. n.* [to ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow] *Frapper vivement*, ou *avec empreſſement.* To rap at the door, *Frapper à la porte.*

To RAP out a great oath, *Faire un grand ſerment, proférer un gros juremént.*

To RAP, *v. a.* [to ſnatch away; to affect with rapture] *Enlever, emporter*; au figuré, *ravir, enlever, ſaiſir.*

To RAP and rend, *Attraper, emporter, ſaiſir, enlever, prendre de force.*

RAPACIOUS (ră-pé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [ravenous] *Rapace, avide, ardent à la proie, raviſſeur.*

RAPACIOUSLY (ră-pé'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [by rapine] *Par rapine.*

RAPACIOUSNESS (ră-pé'-cheŭs-nĕce), *and* RAPACITY (ră-păs'-ĭ té), *ſ.* [ravenouſneſs, the quality of being rapacious, addictneſs to plunder] *Rapacité*, f. *diſpoſition* ou *penchant à rapiner*, f. m.

RAPE (répe), *ſ.* [act of taking away, or of raviſhing a woman] *Rapt*, m. *enlèvement*, m. *raviſſement*, m. *viol*, m To commit a rape, *Commettre un rapt.* The rape of Proſerpine, *L'enlèvement de Proſerpine.*

RAPE of the foreſt, *Crime commis dans une forêt (dont la connoiſſance eſt réſervée au roi)*, m.

RAPE [ſomething ſnatched away] *Proie*, f. *butin*, m.

RAPE [a plant] *Navette*, f. ou bien, *rave ſauvage*, f. Rape-ſeed, *Graine de navette*, f.

RAPE, *or* Cole-ſeed, *Rabette*, f *graine du Colſa*, f. Rape-ſeed oil, *Huile de rabette*, f.

RAPE-WINE (répe'-oĭïne), *ſ. Raſé*, m

RAPHIDIA, *ſ.* [a ſort of four-winged fly] *Raphidie*, f.

RAPID (răp'-ĭd), *adj.* [quick, ſwift] *Rapide, légr à la courſe, qui va* ou *coule avec viteſſe.*

RAPIDITY (ră-pĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. RAPIDNESS.

RAPIDLY (răp'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [ſwiftly] *Rapidement, avec rapidité.* The river runs rapidly, *La rivière coule rapidement.*

RAPIDNESS (răp'-ĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [celerity, ſwiftneſs] *Rapidité*, f. *célérité*, f.

RAPIER (ré'-pĭ ĕr), *ſ* [a ſort of ſword] *Epée*, f. *eſtocade*, f. *rapière*, f. Long rapier, ‡ *Eſpée*, m.

RAPINE (răp'-ĭne). *ſ.* [robbery, violent theft] *Rapine*, f. *volerie*, f.

RAPISTRUM, *or* RAPHANISTRUM, *ſ.* [Bot. a plant of the radiſh kind] *Raiſine*, ou *Raphaniſtre*, m. *rave ſauvage*, f.

RAPPER (răp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſtrikes] *Celui qui frappe*; ſignifie auſſi *un grand ſerment*, en terme bas & familier.

RAPPORT (ră pórte'), *ſ.* [relation, reference, proportion, analogy] *Rapport*, m. *convenance*, f. *conformité*, f. *proportion*, f. *analogie*, f.

RAPT (răpte'), *ſ.* [an ecſtaſy] *Extaſe*, f. *raviſſement*, m.

To RAPT, *v. n* [to raviſh, to put in ecſtaſy] *Ravir, mettre dans l'extaſe*; *s'extaſier.*

RAPT, *part acj. Enlevé, emporté, ravi, ſaiſi*, au propre & au figuré.

* Rapt with admiration, *Saiſi d'admiration.* Rapt with the love of her beauty, *Tranſporté d'amour pour ſes attraits.* Rapt into an ecſtaſy, *Ravi en extaſe.*

RAPTURE (răp'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [extaſy, tranſport, enthuſiaſm] *Raviſſement*, m. *extaſe*, f *tranſport*, m. *enthouſiaſme.* The rapture of St Paul into the third heaven, *Le raviſſement de Saint Paul au troiſième ciel.* A poetical rapture, *Enthouſiaſme poétique*, m. *verve*, f.

†RAPTURED (răp'-tĭeŭr'd), *adj.* [raviſhed, tranſported] *Ravi, ſaiſi, tranſporté.* Raptured in bliſs, *Ravi, tranſporté de joie.*

RAPTUROUS (răp'-tĭoŭ-reŭce), *adj.* [ecſtatick, tranſporting] *Raviſſant, extatique.*

RARE (rére), *adj.* [ſcarce, uncommon, excellent, incomparable] *Rare, qui n'eſt pas commun ou ordinaire, bon, excellent, incomparable.* Very rare or ſcarce, *Rariſſime.* Monſters are rare, *Les monſtres ſont rares.* A rare work, *Un ouvrage excellent.* A perfect beauty is rare, *La beauté parfaite eſt une choſe rare.*

RARE [thin, ſubtle, not denſe] *Rare*; oppoſé à *denſe.*

RARE [*adverbially uſed*, very] *Fort, parfaitement.* V. RARELY.

RAREESHOW (ré'-rĭ-chô'), *ſ.* [a ſhow carried in a box] *Une curioſité.* The faſhions of the town affect us juſt like a rareeſhow, *Les modes de la ville nous plaiſent juſtement comme une curioſité.*

RAREFACTION (răr-ĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [extenſion of the parts of a body] *Raréfaction*, f.

RAREFACTIVE (răr-ĭ-făk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [dilating] *Rarefiant, raréfactif.* Rarefactive remedy, *Remède raréfiant.*

RAREFIABLE (răr'-ĭ-fāĭ ă-bl'), *adj.* [admitting rarefaction] *Qu'on peut raréfier.*

RAREFIED (răr'-ĭ-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Raréfié.*

RAREFY (răr'-ĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow thin or rare] *Raréfier & ſe raréfier.*

RAREFYING (răr'-ĭ-fāĭ-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [that rareſies or thins] *Raréfactif, raréfiant.*

RARELY (rére'-lé), *adv.* [ſeldom] *Rarement, peu ſouvent, peu fréquemment.*

RARELY [finely, nicely] *Parfaitement, admirablement, fort, excellemment.* Rarely good, *Parfaitement bon, excellent.*

RARENESS (rere'-nĕce), *ſ.* [uncommonneſs, infrequency; value ariſing from ſcarcity] *Rareté, f. le prix que donne la rareté*, ou *la ſingularité.*

RARITY (ré'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* the ſame with RARENESS; which ſee.

RARITY (răr'-ĭ-té), [thinneſs, the contrary to denſity] *Rareté, f. l'état d'une choſe raréfiée.*

RASA, *ſ.* [a ſort of roſin oozing from the pine] *Raſe, f. braiſe*, m.

RASANT, *adj.* [in Fortif.] *Raſant.* Raſant flank, line] *Flanc raſant, ligne raſante.*

RASBERRY, *or* RASPBERRY (răs'-bĕr-é), *ſ* [a ſort of fruit] *Framboiſe*, f. A taſte of raſberries, *Un goût de framboiſe.* To give a taſte of raſberries to the ale, *Framboiſer l'aile.*

Raſberry-ale, *De l'aile framboiſée.*

RASCAL (răs'-kăl), *ſ.* [a mean fellow, a ſcoundrel, a ſorry wretch] *Un homme de néant, un gueux, un bélître, un faquin, un coquin*, ‡ *un pendard.* He lies like a raſcal, *Il ment comme un coquin.*

RASCAL-DEER (răs'-kăl--dĭre), *ſ.* [a lean deer] *Un cerf*, ou *un daim maigre.*

RASCALLION (răs kăl'-ĭeŭne), *ſ. Homme de la lie du peuple*, m.

RASCALITY (răs-kăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [the low mean people] *La racaille, la canaille, la vile populace, la lie du peuple.*

RASCALLY (răs'-kăl-é), *adj.* [mean, worthleſs] *Bas, vil, infame, ignoble.* Our raſcally porter, *Notre coquin de portier.*

RASCALLY, *adv.* [meanly, like a raſcal] *Baſſement, en coquin.*

RASCIENS, *ſ. pl.* [people primitively of Servia and Eſclavony, who profeſs the Greek Schismatic religion; they are in Hungary and live under ground] *Raſciens*, m. pl.

To RASE (rèze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike on the ſurface] *Raſer, effleurer.*

To RASE [to eraſe, to overthrow, to deſtroy] *Raſer*; *démolir, renverſer, détruire entièrement*; *abattre rez-pied rez-terre.* To raze out, *Biffer.*

To RASE, *v. n.* [in the Manege] *Raſer.* V. To RAZE.

RASE, *ſ. Meſure raſe*; (oppoſed to the heap or cantel, *meſure comble.*)

RASED (réz'd), *part. adj. Raſé, effleuré*; ou bien, *raſé, détruit entièrement, abattu rez-pied rez-terre.*

RASH (răche), *adj.* [haſty, unadviſed] *Précipité, téméraire, inconſidéré, imprudent, violent, emporté, mal-aviſé, peu ſage, indiſcret, étourdi, écervelé, éventé, évaporé*; *brutal.* Be not raſh with your mouth, *Ne foyez point précipité* ou *inconſidéré dans vos paroles.*

RASH, *ſ.* [breaking out on the ſkin] *Ebullition de ſang*, f.

RASHER (răch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a thin ſlice of bacon] *Une tranche de lard, une barde.* A raſher on the coals, *Une carbonade, une ribelette.*

RASH-HEADED (răche-hĕd'-ĕd), *adj. Téméraire, qui a la tête chaude*; *violent, emporté, étourdi.*

RASHLY (răch'-lé), *adv.* [haſtily, violently] *Précipitamment, violemment, témérairement, inconſidérément, imprudemment*, ‖ *à la déſeſpérade, en déſeſpéré*; *brutalement, crûment, étourdiment.* To do a thing raſhly, *Faire une choſe à boule vue.*

RASHNESS (răch'-nĕce), *ſ* [precipitation, temerity] *Précipitation*, f. *témérité*, f. *imprudence*, f. *inconſidération*, f. *brutalité*, f. *évaporation*, f.

RASP (răsp), *ſ.* [a large rough file] *Une rape: écouane*, f.

RASP, *or* RASPBERRY. V. RASBERRY.

To RASP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rub to powder with a raſp] *Raper.*

RASPATORY (răsp'-ă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a ſurgeon's inſtrument for the ſcraping of bones] *Raſpatoir*, m.

RASPECON, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Uranoſcope, or ſtar-gazer; a Mediterranean ſea-fiſh] *Raſpecon* ou *raſpecon*, m. *uranoſcope*, m. *poiſſon de Tecle*, m.

RASPED (răspt), *part. adj. Raſpé*

RASPBERRY-BUSH (răz'-ber-é-bouĉhe), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of bramble] *Framboiſier*, m.

RASP-HOUSE (răsp'-hăouĉe), *ſ.* [a houſe of correction in Holland. *Maiſon de correction où l'on oblige les coupables à raper du Brésil pour leur ſubſiſtance, à peu près comme à Londres Bridewell*, f.

RASPING (răsp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ* [what is carried off with the raſp] *Raſure*, f.

RASURA, *ſ.* [in Pharm. the ſhavings of woods, &c. to make them readily yield their virtues by decoction] *Copeaux*, m. pl.

RASURE (ré'-jeŭre), *ſ.* [a mark in writing where ſomething has been rubbed out] *Rature*, f. *effaçure*, f.

RAT (răte), *ſ.* [an animal of the mouſe kind] *Un rat.* A houſe-rat, *Un rat domeſtique.* Little rat, *Ratillon*, m. A water-rat, *Un rat d'eau.* A rat-trap, *Une ratière.* A rat-catcher, *Un attrapeur de rats*, en parlant d'un chat.

† To ſmell a rat, *Soupçonner du danger.*

Wood-rat, *Rat des bois.* The wood-rat of Louiſiana or Braſil (the opoſſum of Naturaliſts), *Le rat des bois de la Louiſiane* ou *du Bréſil.* The field-rat, *Le rat des champs.* The American rat (the monax, or American marmotta), *Le rat d'Amérique, la marmotte.* The white rat of Virginia, *Le rat blanc de Virginie.* The rat of the Eaſt-Indies (the ſtriated Indian tree-mouſe), *Le rat Oriental.* The Norway *or* brown rat (the Lemming *or* ſable-mouſe), *Rat de Norwége.* Flying ſquirrel, or ſciurus volans, *Rat palmiſte.* The bat, *Rat pennaſſe.* The Egyptian rat, *or* Ichneumon, *Rat de Pharaon* ou *d'Egypte.* The European flying ſquirrel, *Rat de Pont* ou *de Tartarie.* The wild rat of America, *Rat ſauvage d'Amérique.* The Jerboa, *Rat ſauterelle.* The Egyptian or Indian rat (the mangouſte, or Ichneumon), *Le rat d'Egypte* ou *rat d'Inde* ou *mangouſte.* The great long-tailed field-rat, *or* field-mouſe, *Rat à la grande queue.* Manicou, or mountain rat; marmoſa, *Rat manicou*, m. ou *marmoſe*, f. Mus jaculus, or Egyptian Jerboa, *Rat de montagne* ou *rat ſauteur d'Egypte.* Muſk-rat, *Rat muſqué.*

RAT-TAILS (răt'-télz), *ſ. pl.* [in Farriery; mangy tumours, arreſts] *Arêtes*, f. pl.

RATABLE (ré'-tă bl'), *adj.* [ſet at a certain value] *Evalué.*

RATABLY (ré'-tă-blé), *adv* [proportionably] *Proportionnellement, au prorata, à proportion.*

RATAFIA (răt-ă-fi'-ă), *ſ.* [a fine liquor prepared from kernels and ſpirits] *Ratafia*, m.

RATAN, *ſ.* [an Indian cane] *Canne*, f. *ratan*, m. V. RATTAN.

RATCH *or* RASH, *ſ.* [in Clock-work; a ſort of wheel having twelve fangs] *Rateau*, m.

RATCHET, *ſ. pl.* [in a watch] *Rochet*, m.

RATE (réte), *ſ.* [price fixed upon any thing] *Prix*, m. *valeur*, f. *taux*, m. An extravagant rate, *Un prix exorbitant.* A low or baſe rate, *Un bas prix, vil prix, bon marché.* The rate of intereſt is 5 per cent. *Le taux de l'intérêt eſt cinq pour cent.* I bought it at the rate of twenty ſhillings a yard, *Je l'ai acheté ſur le pied de vingt ſchellings la verge.* To ſet rates upon proviſions, *Mettre le taux aux denrées.*

* RATE [degree, comparative valour] *Degré*, m. *point*, m. *taux*, m. *rang*, m *ordre*, m. *volée*, f. *raiſon*, f. *pied*, m. *manière*, f. At a cheap rate, *A bon compte*, &c. He drinks at a high rate, *Il boit beaucoup*, ou *avec excès*; *C'eſt un buveur du premier ordre.*

RATE [in Sea-language] *Rang des vaiſſeaux de guerre*, m. Firſt rate, *Premier rang* (qui comprend les vaiſſeaux de cent canons & au deſſus). Second rate, *Second rang* (qui comprend ceux de 90 canons & environ). Third rate, *Troiſième rang* (qui comprend ceux depuis 80 canons juſqu'à 64). Fourth rate, *Quatrième rang* (qui comprend ceux de 50 à 60 canons). Fifth rate, *Cinquième rang* (qui comprend les frégates de 32 à 40 canons, les brûlots & les bâtiments ſervant d'hopital). Sixth rate, *Sixième rang* (qui cumprend les frégates de 20 à 28 canons, les galiotes à bombes, & ce qu'on nomme *Sloops of war*, qui répond à notre terme *Corvettes.*

A man of war of the firſt rate, *Un vaiſſeau de guerre du premier rang.*

At this rate, a virtuous heathen is as happy as a virtuous chriſtian, *A ce compte, ſur ce pied-là, de cette manière, un païen vertueux eſt auſſi heureux qu'un chrétien vertueux.* You talk at a high rate, *Vous parlez bien haut.* A writer of the firſt rate, *Un auteur du premier ordre, de la première volée.*

RATE [tax] *Taxe*, f. Rate-tithe, *Certaine dîme ſur les beſtiaux.*

To RATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to value *or* aſſeſs at a certain price] *Evaluer, mettre le taux, taxer, cotiſer, impoſer une taxe, apprécier*; *meſurer, eſtimer.*

* To RATE [to chide vehemently] *Cenſurer, réprimander, faire une réprimande* ou *mercuriale.*

RATED (ré'-tĕd), *part. adj. Evalué, taxé.*

RATEEN, *ſ.* V. RATTEEN.

RATER (ré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who eſtimates] *Eſtimateur*, m. *appréciateur*, m.

RATH (răth), *ſ.* [a hill] *Colline*, f. *éminence*, f. *coteau*, m.

RATH, *adv.* [early, ſoon] *De bonne heure, tôt.*

RATH, *adj.* [early, coming early] *Hâtif, précoce.* Rath fruits, *Des fruits précoces.* A rath egg, *Un œuf mollet.*

RATHER (răt'ah'-eŭr, *& quelquefois* ré'-tzheŭr *quand on veut dire* juſt preferably), *adv.* [more willingly, preferably, with better reaſon] *Plus volontiers, plutôt, préférablement, mieux, à plus forte raiſon.* Almighty God deſireth not the death of a ſinner, but rather that he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live, *Dieu ne veut point la mort du pécheur, mais plutôt qu'il ſe convertiſſe & qu'il vive.*

To have rather, *Aimer mieux, préférer.* You ſhould do it rather for that, *Vous devriez le faire à plus forte raiſon.*

RATIFICATION (răt-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-sheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ratifying] *Ratification*, f. *l'action de ratifier*, f.

RATIFIED (răt'-ĭ-fāĭ'd), *part. adj. Ratifié.*

RATIFIER (răt'-ĭ-fāĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon that ratifies] *Celui qui ratifie.*

To RATIFY (răt'-ĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confirm, to ſettle] *Ratifier, confirmer, approuver, valider, rendre valide.*

¶ To Ratify, *ratifier*; To confirm, *confirmer*; to ſettle, *arranger, fixer, déterminer* (ſynon.): to *ratify* implies to bind by a freſh tie: to *confirm* is to ſtrengthen by new evidence; to *ſettle* is to fix in a permanent ſtate: thus we ſay; reports are *confirmed*; treaties *ratified*, and affairs *ſettled.* Our church willingly *confirms* him, who has *ſettled* in himſelf a fixed intention, ſolemnly to *ratify* at years of diſcretion, the covenant made in his name by his ſponſors at his baptiſm.

RATING (ré'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Rate] *Eſtimation*, f. *l'action d'eſtimer, &c. priſée*, f. *évaluation*, f.

RATING-POOL (ré'-tĭn'gne-poūle), *ſ.* [a place wherein the hemp is rated] *Rutoir*, m.

RATIO (ré'-chĭ-ô), *ſ.* [proportion] *Raiſon*, f. *proportion*, f.

To RATIOCINATE (răch ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to reaſon, to argue] *Raiſonner, tirer une conſéquence des prémiſes, argumenter,* ‡ *ratiociner.*

RATIOCINATION (răch-ĭ-ŏs-ĭ-né-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of reaſoning] *Raiſonnement*, m. *argument*, m. ‡ *ratiocination*, f.

RATIOCINATIVE (răch-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-nă-tĭv'), *adj.* [argumentative] *De raiſonnement.*

RATION (ré'-cheune), *ſ.* [in the army; a daily pittance or allowance] *Ration*, f.

RATIONAL (răch'-eŭn-ăl), *adj.* [having the power of reaſoning; wiſe, judicious; agreeable to reaſon] *Raiſonnable, qui a de la raiſon, du ſens, du jugement*; *judicieux, ſage*; ou bien *raiſonnable, conforme à la raiſon*, ou *aux règles du raiſonnement.* The rational beings, *Les créatures raiſonnables.* He is a rational man, *C'eſt un homme judicieux.* The concluſion is not rational, *La concluſion n'eſt pas juſte*, ou *conforme aux regles du raiſonnement.*

RATIONAL, *Rationel*, terme de Phyſique. The rational horizon, *L'horizon rationel.*

RATIONALE, *ſ* [a detail with reaſon] *Détail raiſonné, raiſon phyſique*, f.

The hiſtory and rationale of a phenomenon, *L'hiſtoire & le détail raiſonné*, ou *la raiſon phyſique d'un phénomène.*

RATIONALE [Hebr. Antiq. the breaſt-plate of the high prieſt] *Rational*, m.

RATIONALIST (răch'-eŭn-ăl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one who proceeds in his diſquiſition and practice only upon reaſon] *Eſprit fort.*

RATIONALITY (răch-ĭ-ô-năl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the power of reaſoning, reaſonableneſs] *La faculté de raiſonner, état de ce qui eſt raiſonnable*, m. *raiſon*, f.

RATIONALLY (răch'-eŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [reaſonably] *Raiſonnablement, avec jugement.*

RATIONALNESS (răch'-eŭn-ăl-nĕce), *or* RATIONABILITY (răch-eŭn-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [reaſonableneſs, conformity to reaſon] *Etat de ce qui eſt raiſonnable, conformité à la raiſon*, f. *la probabilité, les raiſons qu'il y a d'admettre tels ou tels principes.*

RATSBANE (răts'-béne), *ſ.* [poiſon for rats, arſenick] *Mets-aux-rats*, f. *arſenic*, m.

RATISBON, *ſ.* [an ancient, large, rich, handſome, and ſtrong city of Germany, in Bavaria lat. 48°-56' N. lon. 12°-5' E.] *Ratiſbonne*, f. ou *Regenſbourg*, m.

RATLINES (răt'-lāĭn'z), *or* RATTLINGS (răt'-lĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [at Sea; ſmall lines which traverſe the ſhrouds of a ſhip horizontally] *Enfléchures*, f. pl. *quarantenier* (menus cordages dont on fait les enfléchures), m. pl. Nine thread ratling, *Quarantenier de neuf fils.*

RAT-TAILED-WORM (răt'-tél'-dŏŭeŭrme), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of fly-worms with long tails] *Ver à queue de rat*, m.

RATTAN, *ſ.* [a cane from China and Japan, uſed to make cane-chairs] *Canne*, f. *ratan*, m. *rotin*, m.

RATTEEN (răt-īne'), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtuff] *Ratine*, f. To make cloth rateen-like, *Peupler une étoffe de boutons, la ratiner.*

RATTLE (răt'-tl'), *ſ.* [a quick noiſe nimbly repeated] *Un bruit vif & répété*; *charivari*, m. au figuré, *paroles vaines & vides de ſens.*

RATTLE [among the ancients, *Crepitaculum*; an inſtrument which being agitated makes a clattering noiſe] *Un grelot, un hochet, une ſonnette, un claquet, des caſtagnettes*, f. pl. *crécelle*, f.

To RATTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a quick ſharp noiſe, as a rattle] *Faire du bruit, bruire.* Do you hear how it rattles? *Entendez-vous le bruit qu'il fait?*

To RATTLE in the throat, *Râler*, comme une perſonne mourante. He rattled a long time before he gave up the ghoſt, *Il a râlé long-temps avant de rendre l'âme*, ou *le dernier ſoupir.*

To RATTLE, *v. a.* [to move any thing ſo as to make a noiſe] *Remuer, agiter avec bruit* ou *fracas.* She rattles her chains, *Elle remue ſes chaînes avec bruit.*

* To RATTLE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſpeak eagerly and noiſily; to ſcold, to rail at with clamour] *Crier, clabauder, déclamer*; *gronder, réprimander, faire*

faire une réprimande ou *mercuriale*. He rattles it out againſt us, *Il crie beaucoup contre nous*. She ſometimes rattles off her ſervants pretty ſharply, *Elle gronde quelquefois fort durement ſes domeſtiques*.

RATTLED (răt'-tl'd), *part. adj. R mué avec bruit*; *grondé*.

RATTLEHEADED (răt'-tl'-hĕd ĕd), *adj.* [giddy] *Etourdi, écervelé*.

RATTLE-HEADS (răt'-tl'-hĕdz), *ſ. pl.* [a nick-name given to the cavaliers in the civil wars] *Têtes rondes*, f.

RATTLESNAKE (răt'-tl'-snĕke), *ſ.* [a kind of ſerpent] *Serpent à ſonnettes*, ou *à crécelle*, m. *boiciningua*, m. called by the Portugueſe: *caſcavel*, m

Rattle-ſnake root, *or* ſeneka, *Poligala de Virginie*, f. m. *ſéneka*, m.

RATTLING (răt'-tlin'gne), *ſ. Bruiſſement*, m.

RATTOON (răt-oūne'), *or* RACOON, *ſ.* [a Weſt-Indian fox] *Raton*, m.

RAVA, *ſ.* [a town of Great Poland; lat. 51°-N. lon. 19°-55' E.] *Rava*, m.

RAVAGE, (răv -ĕdje), *ſ.* [ſpoil, ruin, waſte] *Ravage*, m. *déſordre*, m. *dégât*, m. *ruine*, f. *dévaſtation*, f.

To RAVAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay waſte, to pillage, to ranſack, to ſpoil] *Ravager, faire du ravage, jaccager, fourrager, déſoler, dévaſter, piller, ruiner*.

RAVAGED (răv'-ĕdj'd), *part. adj. Ravagé, jaccagé, déſolé, dévaſté, pillé, ruiné*.

RAVAGER (răv'-ĕdj-eŭr), *ſ.* [plunderer, ſpoiler] *Déſtructeur*, m. *qui ravage, qui dévaſte*. The ravager (a deſtructive red butterfly), *ravageant*, m.

RAVAGING (răv'-ĕdj-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Ravage] *Ravage*, m. *dégât*, m. *l'action de ravager, de ruiner*, ou *déſoler*.

RAUCITY (râ'-cĭ'-té), *ſ.* [hoarſeneſs] *Raucité*, f. *rudeſſe de la voix*, f. *voix rauque*, f.

To RAVE (réve), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be delirious; to talk irrationally] *Etre en délire, extravaguer, déraiſonner*. A raving fancy, *Une folle imagination, un eſprit en délire*.

† To RAVE [to be unreaſonably fond] *Etre fou de*. He raves upon antiquity, *Il eſt fou de tout ce qui eſt ancien* ou *ſent l'antiquité*.

To RAVE and tear [to be mad for grief] *Se déſoler, ſe déſeſpérer*.

To RAVEL (răv'-v'l), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to entangle, to perplex] *Embarraſſer, embrouiller, compliquer, intriguer*.

To RAVEL OUT [to unweave, to unknit] *Effiler*.

To RAVEL, *v. n.* [to fall into perplexity, to work in perplexity] *Etre en peine, être embarraſſé*; *s'embarraſſer, s'intriguer, ſe donner de la peine*.

RAVEL'N (răv'-l'-ĭne), *ſ.* [in Fortification; a triangular work] *Ravelin*, m.

RAVELLED (răv'-v'l'd), *part. adj.-Embarraſſé, embrouillé, compliqué, intrigué*.

RAVELLED OUT, *Effilé*.

RAVEN (ré'-v'n), *ſ.* [a large black fowl] *Un corbeau*. Sea-raven, *Un cormoran, corbeau marin*, ou *corbeau pêcheur*. Young raven, *Corbillat*, m.

To RAVEN (răv'-v'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to devour greedily] *Dévorer, manger avidement* ou *goulument*.

To RAVEN, *v. n.* [to prey with rapacity] *Piller, butiner*.

RAVENED (răv'-v'n'd), *part. adj. Dévoré*.

RAVENING (răv'-v'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. RAVIN.

RAVENNA, *ſ.* [an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, capital of Romagna; lat. 44°-35' N. lon 12° 5 E.] *Ravenne*, f.

RAVENOUS (răv'-v'n-eŭce), *adj.* [voracious, rapacious] *Vorace, goulu; gourmand, carnacier; rapace, avide à la proie, raviſſeur*.

RAVENOUSLY (răv'-v'n-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with raging voracity *or* rapacity] *Avec voracité, d'une maniere vorace, goulument; avec rapacité*.

RAVENOUSNESS (răv'-v'n-eŭs-nĕce'), *ſ.* [rage for prey, furious voracity] *Rapacité*, f. *voracité*, f.

RAVEN-QUILL (ré'-v'n-keŭĭl), *ſ.* [a hard ſort of quill] *Plume de corbeau*, f.

RAVENSBURG, *ſ.* [a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; lat. 48-0' N lon 9°-40' E.] *Ravenſbourg*, m.

RAVENSTEIN, *ſ.* [a town of Dutch Brabant; lat. 51°-46' N. lon. 5°-35' E.] *Ravenſteyen* ou *Raveſtein*, m.

RAUGHT (râte), the old pret. and part. paſs. of *To reach*. V. REACHED.

RAVIGOT, *ſ.* [in Cookery; a ſort of ſauce] *Ravigotte*, f.

RAVIN (răv'-ĭne), *ſ.* [prey; rapine, rapaciouſneſs] *Proie*, f. *butin*, m. *rapine*, f. *rapacité*, f.

RAVINE (răv'-ĭne), *ſ.* [in Fortif. a deep hollow] *Ravin*, m.

RAVING (ré'-vĭn'gne), *adj. Qui tombe dans le délire*. A raving fancy, *Une folle imagination*. Raving mad, *Fou à lier*, m

RAVING, *ſ.* [*from* To Rave] *Rêverie*, f. *délire*, m. *frénéſie*, m. *l'action de rêver*, f.

RAVINGLY (ré'-vĭn'gne-le), *adv.* [with frenzy] *Comme un homme en délire*.

To RAVISH (răv'-ĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take away, to conſtrupate by violence] *Ravir, enlever, emporter de force* ou *par force, violer, forcer*. They raviſhed women and maids, *Ils ravirent* ou *violerent les femmes & les filles*.

* To RAVISH [to tranſport] *Ravir, tranſporter, enlever, charmer*. This child raviſhes me with joy and admiration, *Cet enfant me ravit de joie, me tranſporte d'admiration*. He raviſhes all hearts, *Il charme tous les cœurs*.

RAVISHED (răv'-ĭch't), *part. adj. Ravi, enlevé, emporté de force, violé, forcé*.

* RAVISHED, *Ravi, enlevé, tranſporté, charmé*. Will you be always raviſhed with her love? *Serez-vous toujours tranſporté d'amour pour elle, en ſerez-vous toujours éperdument amoureux?*

RAVISHER (răv'-ĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who raviſhes] *Raviſſeur*, m. celui qui ravit ou viole une femme; celui qui ravit ou emporte quelque choſe par force.

RAVISHING (răv'-ĭch-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Raviſh] *L'action de ravir, &c. rapt*, m. *raviſſement*, m. V. RAVISHMENT.

RAVISHING (răv'-ĭch-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [delighting, cauſing rapture] *Raviſſant, qui ravit*.

RAVISHINGLY (răv'-ĭch-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Délicieuſement, avec délice*.

RAVISHMENT (răv'-ĭch'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [rape] *Enlèvement*, m. *raviſſement*, m. *viol*, m. *rapt*, d'une fille, m.

* RAVISHMENT [rapture, tranſport] *Raviſſement*, m. *extaſe*, f. *tranſport*, m.

RAW (râ), *adj.* [not ſubdued by the fire] *Cru, qui n'eſt pas cuit*. Raw fleſh, *De la viande crue*. A raw apple, *Une pomme crue*.

RAW [not concocted] *Cru, indigeſte, mal digéré*; ſignifie auſſi *ſujet aux indigeſtions, qui a des crudités*. To have a raw ſtomach, *Avoir des crudités d'eſtomac, avoir des indigeſtions*.

RAW [not wrought] *Cru, qui n'eſt point travaillé, groſſier*. Raw ſilk, hemp, leather, *Soie crue; chanvre cru; cuir cru, vert*, ou *non corroyé*. Raw cloth, *Drap cru*, qui n'eſt pas teint. Raw ſugar, *Moſcouade*, f.

RAW [bleak, chill] *Froid & humide; gris*. Raw climate, *Un climat froid & humide*. Raw weather, *Un temps gris, un temps de brouillard*.

* RAW [unripe in ſkill, unſkilled] *Ignorant, neuf, ſans expérience, qui ne ſait encore rien, mal aguerri*. He is young and raw, *Il eſt jeune & ſans expérience*. You are very raw in love, *Vous êtes bien neuf en amour*.

RAWBONED (râ'-bôn'd), *adj.* [having bone ſcarcely covered with fleſh] *Maigre, qui n'a que la peau & les os*.

RAWHEAD (râ'-hĕd), *ſ.* [the name of a ſpectre mentioned to fright children] *Loup-garou*, m au figuré, *épouvantail*, m.

RAWLY (râ'-lé), *adv.* [in a raw manner] *Cruement*.

RAWNESS (râ'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being raw] *Crudité*, f The rawneſs of the water, *La crudité de l'eau*.

RAWNESS of the weather, *Temps froid & humide, froidure*, f.

* RAWNESS [unſkillfulneſs] *Ignorance*, f. *inexpérience*, f.

RAY (ré), *ſ.* [a beam of light] *Rayon*, m. *trait de lumiere*, m. The rays of the ſun, *Les rayons du ſoleil*. The viſual ray, *Le rayon viſuel*. V. BEAM.

RAY [a ſea-fiſh] *Raie*, f. The rack ray (thornback), *La raie bouclée, raie clouée*. Rough *or* fuller ray, *Raie à foulon*, f. Starfiſh, ray, *Raie étoilée*, f. Oculated ray *or* miraletus, *Raie liſſe à miroir*, f *miraillet*, m. *raie piquante*. Sharp noſed ray, *Raie au bec pointu*, f.

RAY of gold, *Feuille d'or*, f.

RAY, *for* ARRAY; which ſee.

‡ To RAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark in long lines] *Rayer*.

To RAY OUT [to caſt forth rays] *Rayonner, jeter des rayons*.

RAY-GRASS *or* REY-GRASS (ré'-grâce), *ſ* [Bot Lolium perenne, red darnel, wheat-graſs, a hardy ſort of graſs, and the beſt for paſture-grounds] *Roy-graſs*, m. *fromental* ou *faux froment*, m.

RAZE (réze), *ſ.* [a root of ginger] V. RACE.

RAZE, *ſ.* [a ſort of old meaſure for corn] *Sorte d'ancienne meſure pour le blé*; *raziere*, f. *meſure raſe*.

To RAZE, V. To RASE.

To RAZE, *v. n.* [in Manege; ſaid of a horſe whoſe corner-teeth ceaſe to be hollow] *Raſer*.

RAZERS (ré'-zeŭrz), *ſ.* [two teeth of a boar] *Défenſes de ſanglier*, f pl.

RAZOR (ré'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a knife uſed in ſhaving] *Un raſoir*.

RAZORABLE (ré'-zeŭr-ă-bl'), *adj* [fit to be ſhaved] *Propre* ou *convenable d'être raſé*.

RAZOR-BILL (re'-zeŭr-bĭl'), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Alca, an aquatic bird common on the Engliſh ſea-ſhores] *Bec tranchant*, m.

RAZORFISH (ré'-zeŭr-fĭche), *ſ* [Ichthyol. Novacula, a ſmall dainty Mediterranean ſea-fiſh] *Poiſſon en forme de raſoir*, m.

RAZURE (ré'-jeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of eraſing, blot] *Rature*, f. *effaçure*, f.

REACCES (ri-ăk-cĕce'), *ſ.* [viſit renewed] *Accès répété, viſite renouvelée*. Reacceſs of the ſun, *Retour du ſoleil*.

REACH (rîtche), *ſ.* [power of reaching] *Porté*, f. *atteinte*, f. au propre & au figuré; *pouvoir*, m. *capacité*, f. It is out of my reach, *Cela n'eſt pas à la portée de mon bras*. Within reach of gun ſhot, *A la portée du mouſquet*.

* The myſteries are not within the reach of human mind, *Les myſtères ne ſont pas à la portée de l'eſprit humain*, m. It is not in my reach, *Cela n'eſt pas en mon pouvoir*. Reach of thought, *Pénétration d'eſprit*, f.

* REACH [contrivance, deep thought] *Vue*, f. *deſſein*, m. I admire their profound reach, *J'admire leurs vues profondes*.

* REACH [a fetch] *Une ruſe, une fineſſe*. The duke of Parma had particular reaches to croſs their deſign, *Le duc de Parme ne manquoit pas de moyens* ou *de ruſes pour traverſer leur deſſein*. A man of deep reach, *Un fin politique*.

REACH of a river, *L'étendue*, en ligne droite du courant d'une riviere compriſe entre deux pointes, comme *Blackwall-reach*, ou *la largeur d'un bras de rivière*, f.

To REACH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to touch with the

the hand extended, to arrive at] *Toucher à une chose, atteindre.* I cannot reach it, *Je ne saurois y atteindre ou l'atteindre.*

To Reach [to overtake] *Atteindre, attraper, joindre.* He reached those who were gone before, *Il atteignit ceux qui étoient allés devant.*

To Reach [to fetch from some place distant, to give] *Tendre, avancer, donner, atteindre.* Reach it me, if you please, *Atteignez-moi-le-la, s'il vous plaît.* Reach me my sword, *Donnez-moi mon épée.*

* To Reach [to attain to, to obtain, to be adequate to; to penetrate to] *Atteindre, obtenir, gagner, atteindre à, parvenir à, égaler, comprendre, s'étendre à, approfondir.* Human penetration cannot reach the sublime nature of those things, *L'esprit humain ne peut-il atteindre ou s'élever à la sublimité de ces choses.* Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception, *Les affections du corps ne produisent point de perception, si elles ne parviennent pas jusqu'à l'entendement.* We cannot reach such a perfection, *C'est une perfection à laquelle nous ne saurions parvenir, ou atteindre.* Can you reach the meaning of it? *En pénétrez-vous, en comprenez-vous bien le sens?* 'Tis not possible for the law to reach all the various cases, *Il n'est pas possible que la loi comprenne tous les cas différens.* It costs dear, I cannot reach the price of it, *Cela coûte trop cher, je ne saurois aller jusqu'à ce prix, je ne saurois y mettre tant d'argent.*

To Reach, *v. n.* [to be extended] *S'étendre; aller.* The new world reaches quite cross the torrid zone from one tropick to another, *Le nouveau monde traversant la zone torride s'étend d'un tropique à l'autre.*

* Great men have reaching hands, *Les grands ont les bras longs.*

To Reach [to make efforts to attain] *Tâcher de parvenir à, tendre à faire des efforts pour.* Vainly the mind reaches after a positive idea of infinity, *L'esprit tâche en vain de parvenir à avoir une idée positive de l'infini.* To reach [to vomit] *Faire des efforts pour vomir.*

Reached (rîtch't), *part. adj. Touché, atteint.*

To React (rĭ-ăkt', -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to return the impulse or impression] *Réagir, agir réciproquement.*

Reaction (rĭ-ăk'-cheŭne), *f.* [the reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed] *Réaction,* f. *action réciproque,* f.

Read (rîde), *f.* [counsel] *Un conseil, un avis.*

Read (rĕd), *prétérit du verbe,* To read.

Read (rĕd), *part. adj. Lu;* ou *savant par la lecture.* He is well read in the philosophy of Epicurus, *La lecture l'a rendu fort savant ou habile dans la philosophie d'Epicure.*

To Read (rîde), -ing, read, *v. a.* [to peruse any thing written] *Lire, déchiffrer.* To read scurvily, *Anonner.* I have seen her take forth paper, write upon it, read it, and afterwards seal it, *Je l'ai vue prendre du papier, écrire une lettre, la lire, puis la cacheter.* To read and revise a copy, *Prélire une copie.*

To Read [to teach in publick] *Donner des leçons publiques, enseigner, professer.* To read divinity, *Faire des leçons de théologie.*

To Read about, *Lire tout-à-tour.*

To Read again, *Relire.*

To Read on, *Continuer de lire.* Read on, *Poursuivez.*

To Read over, *Lire, parcourir.* To read all over, *Lire tout, lire d'un bout à l'autre.*

To Read out, *Lire à haute voix;* ou bien, *lire tout, lire d'un bout à l'autre.*

* To Read [to discover by characters or marks] *Lire, voir, reconnoître.* In his dead face we read his great magnanimity, *Après sa mort la grandeur de son âme étoit encore empreinte sur son front.*

To Read, *v. n.* [to perform the act of perusing writing, to be studious in books, to teach] *Lire, faire une lecture; étudier; enseigner, professer, faire des leçons.*

Readiption (rĭ-ăd.-ĕp'-cheŭne), *f.* [recovery; act of regaining] *Recouvrement,* m. *action de reprendre, de ravoir.*

Reader (rîd'-eir), *f.* [one who reads] *Lecteur,* m. *celui qui lit; un homme qui aime la lecture; le lecteur* d'une Eglise, celui qui y fait la lecture; *professeur* dans un collége, m. Female reader in a Nunnery, *Lectrice,* f.

Readership (rîd'-eur-chĭp), *f.* [the office of a reader in church] *L'office de lecteur* dans une Eglise, *m.*

Readily (rĕd'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [expeditely] *Promptement; aisément, sans délai, sans hésiter.*

Readily [gladly, cheerfully] *Volontiers, avec joie, avec plaisir, de bon cœur, avec empressement.*

Readiness (rĕd'-ĭ-nĕce), *f.* [expeditenefs, promptitude; the ftate of being ready for any thing, facility; willingnefs] *Diligence,* f. *promptitude,* f. *habileté,* f. *aptitude,* f. *facilité,* f. *bonne volonté.* The readineſs in doing any thing, *La promptitude à faire quelque chose.* He is in readineſs to come, *Il est prêt à venir.* Readineſs of ſpeech, *Facilité de s'exprimer* ou *de parler,* f. Readineſs of wit, *Présence d'esprit,* f.

Reading (rîd'-in'gne), *f.* [the act of reading, lecture, publick recital] *L'action de lire,* f. *lecture,* f. *leçon publique,* f. *manière de lire, déclamation,* f. *passage,* m. That learned prelate has reſtored ſome of the readings of the authors with great ſagacity, *Ce savant prélat a rétabli, avec beaucoup de sagacité, quelques passages des auteurs.*

Reading (rĕd'-in'gne), *f.* [a borough in Berkſhire] *Reading,* m.

Readings (rîd'-in'gn'z), *f. pl.* [variation of copies] *Les diverses leçons d'un passage,* ou *d'un auteur ancien; variantes,* f. pl.

Reading-desk (rîd'-in'gne-dĕsk), *f.* [a deſk in a church] *Un lutrin, l'aigle d'une église.*

To Readjourn (ri-ăd-djeŭrne'), *v. a.* [to adjourn again] *Réajourner.*

Readjourned (ri-ăd-djeŭrn'd'), *adj.* [*from* To Readjourn] *Réajourné.*

Readjourning (ri-ăd-djeŭrn'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Readjourn] *Réajournement,* m. *l'action de réajourner.*

Readmission (ri-ăd-mĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [the act of admitting again] *Admettre de nouveau, admettre une seconde fois.*

Readmitted (ri-ăd-mĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Admis une seconde fois,* ou *de nouveau.*

To Readorn (ri-ă-dorn'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to adorn again, to deck a-new] *Orner, décorer de nouveau.*

Ready (rĕd'-é), *adj.* [prompt, not delayed] *Prompt.* The pay was ready, *Le paiement fut prompt.* Ready money, *Argent comptant, argent bas.*

Ready [quick] *Habile, prompt, vif, présent.* A ready writer, *Un écrivain habile,* qui a la main légère.

* A ready wit, *Un esprit présent, présence d'esprit.* To have a ſtrange ready wit, *Avoir une présence d'esprit admirable.*

Ready [fit, prepared] *Prêt, préparé, en état, tout prêt; tout porté.* All things are ready, *Tout est prêt.* Ready for battle, *Prêt à combattre, préparé au combat.* Ready at hand, *A la main, tout prêt.* To make or get ready, *Préparer.*

* Ready [willing, eager] *Prêt, enclin, disposé, porté d'inclination.* Men, when their actions ſucceed not as they would, are always ready to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, ſo as to excuſe their own follies, *Lorsque les actions des hommes ne réussissent pas comme ils le voudroient, ils sont toujours prêts à en accuser le ciel comme pour excuser leurs propres sottises.*

Ready [being at the point, not diſtant, near, facile] *Prêt, sur le point, facile, aisé, court, prompt* Now ſo many miſchiefs are ready to light upon our heads, *A présent que tant de malheurs sont prêts à fondre sur nos têtes* or *à nous accabler.* The ready way to be thought a fool, is to contend that you are not ſo, *Le moyen le plus court de passer pour fou, c'est de prétendre que vous ne l'êtes pas.*

¶ Ready, *prêt, facile;* eaſy, *aisé* (ſynon.): Both denote that which is done without difficulty: the firſt, implies freedom from obſtacles, and oppoſitions: the ſecond, a happy ſtructure and formation: Thus, we ſay, a *ready* entrance, when nothing ſtops the paſſage; an *easy* entrance, when it is large and commodious: or, of a man, that he has a *ready* wit, is *ready* of acceſs; and of a ſhoe that it is *easy*: as, alſo, an *easy* ſhape, *easy* behaviour; &c. The two adverbs *easily,* and *readily,* have one difference peculiar to themſelves; thus, we cannot ſay, of a man, that he comprehends *readily* and pardons *easily*: but, that he comprehends *easily,* and pardons *readily.*

Ready, *adv.* [readily; already] *Promptement; déjà, tout.* I ſhall go ready armed, *J'irai tout armé.*

† Ready, *f.* [ready money] *Comptant,* m. *argent comptant, espèces sonnantes.* To pay in ready, *Payer comptant* ou *au comptant, payer en argent comptant.*

Reafan, *f.* [the royal banner of the Danes] *C'étoit le nom de l'étendard royal des Danois,* du temps que l'Angleterre leur étoit ſoumiſe.

Reaffirmance (ri-ăf-fer'-măn'ce), *f.* [ſecond confirmation] *Seconde affirmation,* f.

Reafforested (ri-ăf-fŏr'-ĕst-ĕd), *adj.* [a law-term] *Erigé derechef en forêt.*

To Reaggravate (ri-ag'-gră-vété), *v. a. Réaggraver.*

Re-aggravation (rĭ-ăg-gră-vé'-cheŭne), *f.* [in the Rum. Divinity, the laſt monitory] *Réaggrave,* m.

Reaks, *f. pl. Ex.* To play reaks [to domineer, to bully, or hector] *Faire l'entendu, faire l'insolent, faire le diable à quatre, faire du vacarme.*

Real (ri'-ăl), *adj.* [not fictitious, true, genuine] *Réel, effectif, vrai, véritable, essentiel, actuel.*

Real [in Law] *Immeuble.* Real eſtate, *Biens immeubles,* m. pl.

Real, *or* Rial, *f.* [a Spaniſh ſilver-coin, worth about 6d.] *Réale,* f. *réales,* f. pl. *réal,* m. *réaux,* m. pl.

Realgar, *or* Realgal, *f.* [Chym. a compoſition of ſulphur and arſenic; red orpiment, an arſenical juice, red arſenic] *Realgar,* or *Réalgal,* m.

Reality (rĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [truth, verity] *Réalité,* f. *vérité,* f. There is no reality in greatneſs, *La grandeur n'a point de réalité,* ou *n'a rien de réel.* You ſhall know the reality of my love, *Vous connoîtrez la vérité, la sincérité de mon amour.*

To Realize (ri'-ăl-ăize), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to bring into being or act] *Réaliser, effectuer.* Miſers call realizing the hoarding up of gold and ſilver, *Les avares appellent réaliser faire des monceaux d'or & d'argent.*

To Realize [to convert money into land] *Placer* ſon argent en terres, *acheter des terres.* [To convert paper-money into real effects, or caſh] *Réaliser.*

Realized (ri'-ăl-ăiz'd), *part. adj. Réalisé, effectué.*

Really (ri'-ăl-é), *adv.* [indeed; in truth] *Réellement, en effet; en vérité, vraiment, assurément, tout de bon.*

Realm (rĕlm), *f.* [kingdom, a king's dominion] *Royaume,* m.

‡ Realty (ri'-ăl-té), *f.* V. Loyalty.

REAM (rīme), *ſ* [a bundle of paper containing twenty quires] *Une rame* de papier.

To REANIMATE (rī-ăn'-ĭ-méte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reſtore to life] *Ranimer, rendre ou redonner la vie*

REANIMATED (rĭ-ăn'-ĭ-mé-tĕd), *part. adj. Ranimé.*

To REANNEX (ri-ăn-nĕks'), *v. a. Annexer de nouveau.*

To REAP (rīpe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to cut corn at harveſt; to gather, to obtain] *Moiſſonner*, au figuré, *recueillir, retirer.* To reap the harveſt, *Faire la moiſſon.* Reaping time, *Le temps de la moiſſon*

* To reap the fruits of one's labour, *Recueillir le fruit de ſon travail.* What benefit will you reap by it? *Quel profit en retirerez-vous?*

REAPED (rīpt), *part. adj. Moiſſonné*; au figuré, *recueilli, retiré.*

REAPER (rī'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one that cuts corn at harveſt] *Un moiſſonneur, une moiſſonneuſe*; *un autheron* (outeron).

REAPING-TIME (rī'-pĭn'gne-tīme), *or* Harveſt-time, *Moiſſon*, f. *le temps de la récolte.*

REAPINGHOOK (rī'-pĭn'gne-hoŭk), *ſ.* [a hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt] *Une faucille.*

REAR (rīre), *ſ.* [the hinder troop of an army] *L'arrière-garde*, f. ou *la queue* d'une armée; au figuré, *le dernier rang, la dernière claſſe.* To bring up the rear, *Faire l'arriere-garde.* To attack an enemy in flank and rear, *Attaquer l'ennemi en flanc & en queue.*

* To be placed in the rear, *Etre aſſis au dernier rang.*

REAR-ADMIRAL (rīr'-ăd-mĭ-răl), *ſ. Contre-amiral*, m.

REAR, *adj.* [half-roaſted *or* boiled, raw, half-ſodden, cruce, unconcocted] *Qui eſt à moitié cuit, ſaignant.* Rear eggs, *Des œufs mollets.* A rear omelet, *Une omelette baveuſe.*

To REAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe up] *Elever, ériger, dreſſer.* They reared up the houſe of the Lord, *Ils élevèrent la maiſon du Seigneur.*

To REAR UP [to bring up to maturity, to educate] *Elever, nourrir.* To rear up a child, *Elever un enfant.*

To REAR UP a building, *Elever un édifice, le conſtruire, le bâtir.*

* To REAR [to exalt, to elevate] *Elever, avancer, faire la fortune.* He reared me to this place, *C'eſt lui qui m'a élevé à cette charge.* To rear one's ſelf up, *S'élever, s'élever, ſe pouſſer, faire fortune.* Charity rears the mind, *La charité élève l'ame.*

To REAR [to rouſe, to ſtir up] *Faire partir, lancer*, terme de Chaſſe. To rear a boar, *Lancer un ſanglier.*

To REAR, *v. n* [in Manege] *Se cabrer*, en parlant d'un cheval, *faire des pointes.*

A horſe that rears up, *Un cheval qui ſe dreſſe ſur ſes pieds de derrière, qui ſe cabre.*

REARED (rīrd), *part. adj. Elevé, érigé, dreſſé*, &c. V. To REAR.

REARMOUSE (rīr'-mă-ŭce), *ſ* [the leather-winged bat] *Chauve-ſouris*, f.

REARWARD (rīr'-oŭârde), *ſ.* [the laſt troop] *L'arrière-garde*, f. *la queue*; au figuré, *la fin, la queue, le reſte.*

To REASCEND (rī-ăs-cĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to mount or climb again] *Remonter.*

REASON (rī'-z'n), *ſ.* [the rational faculty] *La raiſon, le jugement, le bon ſens.* Reaſon is the director of man's will, *La raiſon eſt le guide de la volonté de l'homme.* Reaſon itſelf is true and juſt, *La raiſon en elle-même eſt droite & juſte.*

¶ Reaſon, *raiſon*; judgement, *jugement*: Underſtanding, *entendement*; ſagacity, *ſagacité* (ſ mon.): With regard to the difference between them, *ſagacity* diſcerns; *reaſon* weighs; and *judgment* diſtinguiſhes; while *underſtanding* ſeems to comprehend them all: *Sagacity* is inferior to the reſt, and implies cunning; it is frequently aſcribed to animals, who can have no claim to the other faculties. It requires *ſagacity* to trace the labyrinths of ſcience; clearneſs of *reaſon* and ſtrength of *underſtanding*, to comprehend them thoroughly: a ſound *judgment* to make a uſeful application of our knowledge.

REASON [cauſe, ground, *or* principle] *Raiſon*, f. *cauſe*, f. *fondement*, m. *principe*, m. *motif*, m. *ſujet*, m. *lieu*, m. *excuſe*, f. *conſidération*, f. There is a natural and eternal reaſon for virtue and againſt vice, *Il y a une raiſon naturelle & éternelle*, ou bien *un principe naturel & éternel pour la vertu & contre le vice.* What's the reaſon that? *Quelle eſt la raiſon pour laquelle . . . D'où vient que . . . pourquoi? . . .* By the reaſon of the ſickneſs of my father, *A cauſe de la maladie de mon pere.* By reaſon that, *Par ce que, par la raiſon que* Fooliſh, ſilly reaſons, ‖ *Des brides à veaux.* From another reaſon, *D'ailleurs*

The reaſon of his going to live in the country, is that he has bad health; *La raiſon pour laquelle il va demeurer à la campagne, c'eſt ſa mauvaiſe ſanté,*

REASON [rationale, juſt account, proof] *Raiſon*, f. *preuve*, f. *compte*, m. To render reaſon of an effect, *Rendre raiſon d'un effet.* The reaſon will be given hereafter, *or* this will be accounted for hereafter, *On en donnera ci-après la raiſon.*

REASON [right, juſtice, juſt claim, reaſonable practice] *Raiſon*, f. *droit*, m *équité*, f *juſtice*, f. *devoir*, m. In reaſon, of right, in great juſtice, *Avec raiſon, de droit, à bon droit.* As reaſon was, *Comme de raiſon, comme il étoit juſte.* To ſpeak reaſon, to have reaſon, *Parler raiſon, avoir raiſon.* I ſhall bring them to reaſon, *Je les mettrai à la raiſon.* To yield, to ſubmit to reaſon, *Se rendre à la raiſon*; *ſe ranger à ſon devoir.* That is againſt, beyond, *or* out of all reaſon *Cela eſt contre tout droit & raiſon.* To do one reaſon, *Faire raiſon* ou *droit à quelqu'un, lui donner contentement.*

To REASON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to argue rationally] *Raiſonner.* If they think ſo, they do not reaſon, *Ils ne raiſonnent pas, s'ils penſent ainſi.* To reaſon within one's ſelf, *Méditer, conſidérer, réfléchir, penſer*, ou *ſonger profondément*

To REASON [to diſpute, to diſcourſe] *Raiſonner, diſputer, diſcourir, débattre.* We ſhall reaſon together of it, *Nous en raiſonnerons enſemble.* They reaſoned of providence, *Ils diſputoient ſur la providence.*

REASONABLE (rī'-z'n-ă bl'), *adj* [having the faculty of reaſon; acting, ſpeaking, *or* thinking rationally; agreeable to reaſon] *Raiſonnable, doué de raiſon*; *qui agit, parle* ou *penſe raiſonnablement*; *conforme à la raiſon, juſte. équitable.* Man is a reaſonable being, *L'homme eſt un être raiſonnable.* The people is not reaſonable, *Le peuple n'eſt pas raiſonnable.* A law may be reaſonable in itſelf, although a man does not allow it, *Une loi peut être juſte en elle-même, quoiqu'il ſe trouve un homme qui n'en convienne pas.*

REASONABLE [moderate, tolerable] *Raiſonnable, modéré*; *paſſable, un peu au deſſus du médiocre.*

☞ Reaſonable aid, *Sorte de redevance féodale qui a été abolie par acte du Parlement.*

REASONABLENESS (rī'-z'n-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [agreeableneſs to reaſon] *Juſtice*, f. *équité*, f. *conformité à ou avec la raiſon*, f.

REASONABLY (rī'-z'n-ă-blé), *adv.* [agreeably to reaſon] *Raiſonnablement, équitablement, juſtement, avec raiſon.*

REASONABLY [moderately] *Paſſablement, raiſonnablement.*

REASONER (rī'-z'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [arguer, one who reaſons] *Raiſonneur*, m. *logicien*, m.

REASONING (rī'-z'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [argument] *L'action de raiſonner*, f. *raiſonnement*, m *argument*, m *argumentation*, f.

REASONLESS (rī'-z'n-lĭce), *adj.* [void of reaſon] *Sans raiſon, déraiſonnable.*

REASON-PIECE [Carpent.] V. RAISING PIECE.

To REASSEMBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to collect anew] *Raſſembler, rencnvoquer*; *remettre enſemble*; *aſſembler, recueillir, ramaſſer de nouveau.*

To REASSEMBLE (ri-ăs-sĕm'-bl'), *v. n.* [to meet *or* come together again] *Se raſſembler.*

REASSEMBLED (ri-ăs-sĕm'-bl'd'), *part. adj. Raſſemblé, remis enſemble.*

To REASSERT (ri-ăs-sĕrt'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to aſſert anew] *Affirmer* ou *confirmer de nouveau.*

REASSERTED (ri-ăs-sĕrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Affirmé de nouveau.*

To REASSUME (ri-ăs-sĭoûme'), -ING, ED, *v. a* [to reſume, to take again] *Réſumer, reprendre.*

REASSUMED (ri-ăs-sĭoûm'd'), *part. adj. Réſumé, repris.*

To REASSURE (ri-ă-chĭ-ûre'), *v. a.* [to free from fear, to reſtore from terror] *Raſſurer.*

REATE (rīte), *ſ* [long ſmall graſs that grows in the water] *Sorte de mauvaiſe herbe aquatique*

RE-ATTACHMENT (ri-ăt-tĕch'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [in Law; a ſecond attachment] *Réaſſigné*, m.

‡ To REAVE (rīve), *v. a.* V. To STEAL, *and* To BEREAVE.

REBAPTIZATION (rĭ băp-tĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [renewal of baptiſm] *L'action de rebaptiſer*, f. *réitération*, ou *renouvellement du baptême*, f. m.

To REBAPTIZE (ri-bap tăize'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to baptize again] *Rebaptiſer.*

REBAPTIZED (ri-băp'-tăiz'd'), *part adj. Rebaptiſé.*

REBATE (rĭ-béte'), *ſ.* [chamfering] *Cannelure*, f *chanfrein*, m.

REBATE [in Comm. diſcount, prompt payment] *Rabais*, m. *eſcompte*, m. *remiſe*, f

To REBATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to blunt] *Emouſſer*; au figuré, *rabattre, rabaiſſer*; ou bien, *adoucir.* To rebate the edge of a ſword, *Emouſſer la pointe d'une épée.*

* To rebate one's pride, *Rabattre* ou *rabaiſſer l'orgueil de quelqu'un* To rebate the miſeries of life, *adoucir les miſères de la vie.*

To REBATE in accounts, *Décompter, déduire, rabattre.*

To REBATE [to chamfer] *Canneler, chanfreindre, ébaucher, faire un biſeau.*

REBATED (rĭ-bé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Emouſſé*; au figuré, *rabattu, abaiſſé*; ou bien, *raduci, ſoulagé*

☞ Coats of arms rebated, *Armes briſées.*

REBATEMENT (rĭ-béte'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [diminution of figure] *Diminution de figures*, f.

REBATEMENT [rebating of coats of arms] *Briſure d'armoiries*, f.

REBATEMENT [deduction] *Décompte*, f. *déduction*, f. V. REBATE.

REBECK (rĭ'-bĕk), *ſ.* [a three-ſtringed fiddle] *Inſtrument de muſique*; *ſorte de violon à trois cordes*, m.

REBEL (rĕb'-ĕl), *ſ.* [one who oppoſes lawful authority] *Un rebelle, un révolté.*

To REBEL (rĭ-bĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v n.* [to riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority] *Se révolter, ſe rebeller.*

REBELLER (rĭ-bĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* V. REBEL.

REBELLION (rĭ-bĕl'-ieŭne), *ſ.* [inſurrection againſt lawful authority] *Rebellion*, f. *révolte*, f. *ſoulèvement*, m.

REBELLIOUS (rĭ-bĕl'-ieŭce), *adj.* [opponent to lawful authority] *Rebelle, révolté. déſobéiſſant, mutin.* A ſon rebellious to his father, *Un fils rebelle, déſobéiſſant à ſon pere.*

REBELLIOUSLY (rĭ bĕl'-ieŭs-lé), *adv.* [in oppoſition to lawful authority] *Avec rebellion, en rebelle.*

REBELLIOUSNESS (rĭ-bĕl'-ĭeŭs-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of being rebellious] *Rebellion, f. révolte, f.*

To REBELLOW (rĭ-bĕl'-ô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bellow in return] *Répéter le mugissement.*

REBOATION (ri-bô-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the return of a loud bellowing sound] *Retentissement, m. réverbération d'un son mugissant.*

REBOUND (rĭ-bäoun'd'), *or* REBOUNDING (rĭ-bäoun'd'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [refilition] *Bond, m, second bond, renvoi, m. bricole, f. rebond, m. rebondissement, m. réflexion, f.* au propre & au figuré.

To REBOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to spring back; to reverberate] *Faire un bond, bondir, rebondir*; ou bien, *frapper, faire retentir; retentir, répéter.* A body void of elasticity will not rebound, *Un corps sans élasticité ne rebondira pas.* The vales rebound with his voice, *Les vallons répetent ses chants.*

REBOUNDED (rĭ-bäoun'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rebondi, frappé; répété.*

REBUFF (rĭ-beuf'), *f.* [repercuffion, quick and fudden refiftance] *Refiftance*, f. au figuré, *rebuffade, f. refus*, m. *mauvais accueil.*

To REBUFF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to oppofe with fudden violence] *Repouffer*; au figuré, *rebuter, refufer.*

REBUFFED (rĭ-beŭf't'), *part. adj. Repouffé; rebuté, refufé.*

To REBUILD (rĭ-bĭld'), -ING, REBUILT, *v. a.* [to reedify, to build again] *Rebâtir, ré-édifier, reconftruire.*

REBUILDING (rĭ-bĭld'-ĭn'gne), *f. Reconftruction f. ré-édification*, f.

REBUILT (rĭ bĭlt'), *part. adj. Rebâti.*

REBUKABLE (rĭ-bĭou'-kă-bl'), *adj. Qui mérite d'être réprimandé.*

REBUKE (rĭ-bĭouke'), *f.* [reprehenfion, chiding expreffion, objurgation] *Cenfure*, f. *réprimande, f. mercuriale, f.* To give one a rebuke, *Faire une réprimande à quelqu'un, lui faire une mercuriale.*

To REBUKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chide, to blame, to reprove, to reprehend] *Cenfurer, reprendre, réprimander, gronder, quereller, faire une mercuriale, laver la tête, rédargüer, blâmer,* † *incréper.* To rebuke one for his iniquity, *Reprendre quelqu'un de fes crimes.* A rebuking letter, *Une lettre de réprimande.*

† The devil rebukes fin, *Le renard prêche aux poules.*

REBUKED (rĭ-bĭouk't'), *part. adj. Cenfuré, repris, réprimandé, grondé, querellé.*

REBUKEFUL (rĭ-bĭnuke'-foŭl), *adj.* [fharp, difagreeable] *Aigu, rude, rebutant.* He did it with fuch rebukeful language, *Il le fit avec tant d'aigreur, ou d'une manière fi aigre.*

REBUKER (rĭ-bĭou'-keŭr), *f.* [a chider, a reprehender] *Celui ou celle qui cenfure, qui reprend, qui réprimande; un gronderr, un cenfeur.*

REBUS (ri'-beŭce). *pl.* REBUSES (ri'-beŭs-ĕz), *f.* [an enigmatical repreſentation] *Rébus*, m. Rebufes (in Heraldry), *Armes parlantes*, f. pl.

To REBUT (rĭ-beŭte'), *v. n.* [to retire back] *Se rebuter, fe retirer en arrière.*

REBUTTER (rĭ-beŭt'-eŭr), *f.* [in Law; the anfwer of the defendant in a caufe to the plaintiff's furrejoinder] *Contre-réplique*, f.

To REBUTTE', *v. a.* [in Law; to repel, or bar] *Contre-répliquer, repouffer.*

RECALL (rĭ-kâl'), *f.* [the act of recalling] *Rappel*, m. *l'action de rappeler.*

To RECALL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call back, to revoke] *Rappeler, faire revenir*; fe dit au propre & au figuré. He recalled his troops, *Il rappela fes troupes.* To recall one to life, *Rappeler quelqu'un à la vie.*

* 'Tis neceffary to recall to the reader's mind, the defire Ulyffes has to reach his own country, *Il eft néceffaire de rappeler à l'efprit du lecteur le défir qu'a Ulyffe de regagner fa patrie.*

RECALLED (rĭ-kâl'd'), *part. adj. Rappelé*, au propre & au figuré.

To RECANT (rĭ-kăn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to retract] *Rétracter, déjavouer, révoquer.* I recant the pardon that I have pronounced, *Je rétracte le pardon que j'ai prononcé.*

To RECANT, *v. n. Se rétracter, fe dédire,* ‖ *chanter la palinodie.*

RECANTATION (rĕk-ăn'-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [retraction] *Rétractation, f. l'action de fe rétracter.* He was forced to make a publick recantation, *On l'obligea de faire une rétractation publique.*

RECANTED (rĭ-kăn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rétracté, déjavoué, révoqué.*

RECANTER (rĭ-kăn't'-eŭr), *f.* [one who recants] *Qui rétracte, qui fe rétracte, qui fe dédit.*

RECAPITULATE (ri kă-pĭt'-ĭou-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repeat again diftinctly, *or* to fum up] *Récapituler, réfumer.* I have been forced to recapitulate thefe things, becaufe mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleafing error, *J'ai été obligé de récapituler ces chofes, parce que les hommes font auffi fujets à fe tromper, que difpofés à perfifter dans une erreur qui plaît.*

RECAPITULATED (ri-kă-pĭt'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Récapitulé, réfumé.*

RECAPITULATION (ri-kă-pĭt-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of recapitulating] *Récapitulation, f. réfumé*, m.

RECAPITULATORY (ri-kă-pĭt'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭr-ê), *adj.* [refuming, repeating again] *Qui récapitule, qui réfume.*

To RECARRY (rĭ-kăr'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to carry back] *Rapporter, reporter.*

RECEDE (rĭ-cîde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go back, to retreat; to defift] *Reculer, fe retirer, s'en aller*; au figuré, *fe dédire, fe défifter, reculer.*

* I can recede from my perfonal rights, but from my engagements I cannot, *Je puis me défifter de mes droits perfonnels, mais je ne faurois me dédire des engagements que j'ai pris*

RECEIPT (rĭ-cîte'), *f.* [the act of receiving; the place of receiving, a note given for money received] *Recette, f réception, f bureau ou l'on reçoit*, m. *reçu*, m. *quittance*, f. The receipt of rents, *La recette des rentes.* The receipt of a letter, *La réception d'une lettre.* Matthew was fitting at the receipt of cuftom, *Matthieu étoit aſſis au bureau de la douane.* Give me a receipt, *Donnez-moi un reçu.*

RECEIPT [prefcription of ingredients for any compofition] *Recette* pour une medecine, ou toute autre compofition, *f.*

RECEIVABLE (rĭ-cî'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be received] *Recevable.*

To RECEIVE (rĭ-cîve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take or obtain; to allow, to embrace] *Recevoir*, au propre & au figuré; *approuver, embraſſer, admettre, accepter,* ‖ *attraper.* To receive a gift, *Recevoir un préſent, un don.* Put all in writing that you give and receive, *Mettez en écrit tout ce que vous donnez & recevez.* To receive rents, *Recevoir des rentes.* V. To ACCEPT. Receive the ball, *Attrapez la balle.*

* I did not receive any comfort from them, *Je n'ai reçu d'eux aucune conſolation, aucun ſoulagement ou ſecours.* To receive a law, an opinion, an excufe, *Recevoir une loi, embraſſer* ou *approuver une opinion, recevoir* ou *admettre une excufe.*

To RECEIVE [to admit] *Recevoir, admettre.* To receive one into an office, *Recevoir* ou *admettre quelqu'un à une charge.*

To RECEIVE [to fuftain] *Recevoir, faire, éprouver, fupporter.* You will receive no harm by it, *Vous n'en recevrez aucun tort* ou *dommage.* To receive a great lofs, *Faire une grande perte.*

* To RECEIVE [to take intellectually, to conceive in mind] *Recevoir, tirer.* We receive our ideas by fenfe and reflection, *Nous tirons nos idées des ſens & de la réflexion.*

To RECEIVE [to entertain] *Recevoir, accueillir, retirer.* We received this ſtranger, *Nous avons accueillies* ou *reçumes cet étranger.* To receive one graciouſly, *Faire bonne mine, bon accueil, bon viſage à quelqu'un.*

To RECEIVE [to conceal] *Receler.* To receive ſtolen things, *Receler* quelque vol.

RECEIVED (rĭ-cîv'd'), *part. adj. Reçu; approuvé, embraſſé; admis; accueilli.*

RECEIVEDNESS (rĭ-cîv'd'-nĕce), *f* [general conſent; admitted as fact] *Admiſſion*, ou *conceſſion générale.*

RECEIVER (rĭ-cî'-veŭr), *f.* [one who receives] *Receveur*, m. A receiver of rents, *Un receveur des rentes.*

RECEIVER of ſtolen goods, *Un recelcur, une receleuſe.*

RECEIVER of the air-pump, *Le récipient de la machine pneumatique.*

RECEIVER of the alembick, *Le récipient d'un alambic.*

To RECELEBRATE (ri-cĕl'-ĕ-bréte), *v. a.* [to celebrate anew] *Célébrer*, ou *ſolemniſer de nouveau.*

RECENCY (ri'-cĕn'-cé), *f.* [newneſs] *Nouveauté, f. fraîcheur*, f. *primeur*, f.

RECENSION (rĭ-cĕn'-cheŭne), *f.* [enumeration, review] *Enumération*, f. *revue*, f. *récolement*, m *recenſement*, m t. de Pratique, m.

RECENT (ri'-cĕn't'e), *adj.* [not of long exiſtence; V. NEW] *Récent, nouveau, frais.*

RECENTLY (ri'-cĕn't-lé), *adv.* [newly, freſhly] *Recemment, nouvellement, depuis peu, fraîchement, de nouvelle date.*

RECENTNESS (ri'-cĕn't-nĕce), V. RECENCY.

RECEPTACLE (rĕs' ĕp-tă-kl', *ou* rĭ-cĕp'-tă-kl'), *f.* [ſhelter, neſt] *Réceptacle*, m. *retraite*, f. *repaire*, m.

RECEPTACULUM, *f.* [Anat. a cavity near the left kidney] *Réſervoir*, m.

RECEPTARY (rĭ-cĕp'-tă-ré), *f.* [thing received *Choſe reçue.*

RECEPTIBILITY (rĭ-cĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [poſſibility of receiving] *Qualité d'une choſe qui peut recevoir*, ou *admettre.*

RECEPTION (rĭ-cĕp'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of receiving, the ſtate of being received; entertainment] *Réception, f. accueil*, m. To give one a gracious reception, *Faire bonne mine, bon viſage, bon accueil à quelqu'un.*

RECEPTION [in Logic; paſſion, oppoſed to action] *Paſſion*, f.

RECEPTIVE (rĭ-cĕp'-tĭv'), *adj* [apt *or* fit to receive] *Capable de recevoir* ou *propre à recevoir.*

RECEPTORY (rĭ-cĕp'-teŭr é *ou* rĕs'-ĕp-teŭr-é), *adj.* [generally received *or* admitted] *Généralement admis*, ou *reçu.*

RECESS (rĭ-cĕce'), [retirement, retreat, departure; place of retirement; ſecret part] *Retraite, f. éloignement*, m. *départ*, m. *ſéparation*, f. *levée*, f. *lieu de retraite*, m. *ſolitude*, f. *lieu ſecret* ou *caché*; *enclave*, f. *renfoncement*, m. *arrière-corps.* Ignorant of the receſs of the enemy, *Ignorant de la retraite des ennemis.* From your receſs, *Depuis votre départ.* The receſs of the parliament, *La ſéparation* ou *levée du parlement*, f. A receſs in the middle of a build ng, *Portique enfoncé.*

* The moſt ſecret receſſes of our ſouls, *Les replis les plus cachés de nos âmes*, m. pl. *les ſecrets de notre cœur*, m. pl.

RECESS [an abſtract of the proceedings of an Imperial diet, a reſolution of the Imperial diet] *Recez de l'Empire*, m. cahier des déliberations ou réſolutions d'une diète, m.

RECESSION (rĭ-cĕch'-eŭne), *f.* [the act of retreating, *or* receding] *Retraite*, f. *l'action de ſe retirer* ou *de reculer*; au figuré, *défiſtement*, m.

conceſſion, f. *l'action de ſe déſiſter* ou *de céder*.

* A receſſion from ſome material articles, *Conceſſion de quelques articles importans*, f.

RECESSUS, *ſ.* [recels of the German Empire, a collection of the votes of a Diet] *Recez*, m.

To RECHANGE (rĭ-tchéndje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change again] *Recharger*.

RECHANGED (rĭ-tchen'djd'), *part. adj. Rechargé*.

RECHARGE (rĭ-tchardje') of a fire-arm, *ſ.* [ſecond loading] *Recharge*, f.

To RECHARGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accuſe in return] *Accuſer par repréſailles, accuſer ſon accuſateur*

To RECHARGE [to attack anew] *Revenir à la charge, charger une ſeconde fois, recharger*.

To RECIDIVATE (rĭ-ſĭd'-ĭ-véte), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to fall again, to relapſe] *Récidiver, faire une rechûte*.

RECIDIVATION (rĭ-ſĭd-ĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [relapſe] *Récidive*, f. *rechûte*; f.

RECIDIVOUS (rĭ-ſĭd'-i-veŭce), *adj.* [ſubject to fall again] *Sujet à récidiver*.

RECIPE (rĕs'-ĭ-pé), *ſ.* [a medical preſcription] *Recette*, f. *ordonnance de médecin*, f.

RECIPIENT (rĭ-ſĭp'-ĭ-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [the veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill] *Le récipient* d'un alambic; ſe dit en général & au figuré des ſens qui reçoivent des impreſſions des objets exterieurs, ou de l'eſprit qui reçoit des idees de ces impreſſions. [Among Brandy-diſtillers a ſmall veſſel into which the diſtilled liquor drops] *Buſſiet*, m. [A ſmall tub placed under the large one in making of ſaltpetre] *Recette*, f.

RECIPROCAL (rĭ ſĭp'-rô-kăl), *adj.* [mutual] *Réciproque, mutuel* In reciprocal duties the failure on one ſide juſtifies not the failure on the other part, *Dans les devoirs réciproques la faute d'un délinquant ne juſtifie pas celle de l'autre*.

A verb reciprocal (in Grammar; a verb expreſſing the interchange of an action, and conſequently never uſed but in the plural), *Un verbe réciproque*.

RECIPROCAL, *adj* [in Poetry, is ſaid of retrograde verſes, recurrents] *Rétrogrades*.

RECIPROCALLY (ri-ſĭp'-rô-kăl-é), *adv.* [mutually] *Réciproquement, mutuellement*

RECIPROCALNESS (rĭ-ſĭp'-rô-kăl-nĕce), [mutual return] *Réciprocité, retour mutuel*.

To RECIPROCATE (rĭ-ſĭp'-rô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to alternate] *Réfléchir; réciproquer; rendre la pareille*.

RECIPROCATION (rĭ-ſĭp'-rô-ké-cheŭne), *ſ.* [alternation, action interchanged] *Réciprocité*, f. *retour*, m. *action réciproque*, f. What is the principal efficient of this reciprocation? *Quelle eſt la principale cauſe de cette réciprocité?* A reciprocation of love, *Un retour d'amour, un amour réciproque*

RECISION (rĭ-ſĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cutting off] *L'action de couper*, f. *coupure*, f.

RECITAL (rĭ-ſăĭ'-tăl), *ſ.* [relation, account, enumeration] *Récit*, m. *relation*, f. *narration*, f. *narré*, m. *expoſé*, m. *énumération*, f. *détail*, m. *déduction*, f. The fantaſtick recital of his deeds, *Le récit fantaſtique de ſes exploits*. The recital of an act of parliament, *L'expoſé d'un acte de parlement*. V. ACCOUNT.

RECITATION (rĕs-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [rehearſal] *L'action de réciter, récit*, m.

RECITATIVE (rĕs-ĭ-tă-tive'), *and* RECITATIVO (rĕs-ĭ-tă-tiv'-ô), *ſ.* [in Muſick; a kind of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong] *Récitatif*, m.

RECITE (rĭ-ſăïte), *ſ.* V. RECITAL.

To RECITE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rehearſe; to relate, to enumerate] *Réciter, répéter* ou *dire par cœur; raconter, détailler, expoſer*.

RECITED (rĭ-ſăït'-ĕd), *part. adj. Récité, répété, raconté, détaillé, expoſé*.

RECITER (ri-ſăït'-eŭr), *ſ. Récitateur*, m.

† To RECK (rĕk), *v. a.* and *n.* V. To CARE.

RECKLESS (rĕk'-lĕce), *adj.* [careleſs, heedleſs, mindleſs] *Sans ſoin, ſans attention, négligent, indigeret*.

RECKLESSNESS (rĕk'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [negligence, careleſſneſs] *Négligence*, f. *manque de ſoin*, m. *nonchalance*, f.

To RECKON (rĕk'-k'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to number, to count] *Compter, calculer, ſupputer*.

* To RECKON [to eſteem, to account] *Compter, eſtimer, réputer, regarder, tenir, conſidérer, mettre au rang*. I reckon him nothing, *Je le compte pour rien* I do not reckon it of grace but of debt, *Je ne regarde pas cela comme une grâce mais comme un dû*. I ſhall reckon it a favour, *Je tiendrai cela à faveur*.

To RECKON, *v. n* [to compute, to calculate, to ſtate on account, to lay dependence upon, to believe, to think] *Compter, calculer, faire état, faire ſon compte, faire fond, croire, penſer, s'imaginer*. We may fairly reckon that . . . *Nous pouvons aiſément calculer que* . . . I do not reckon on it, *Je n'y fais pas grand fond*. I reckon upon your friendſhip, *Je compte ſur votre amitié*.

RECKONED (rĕk'-k'n'd), *part. adj. Compté, ſupputé, calculé; réputé, regardé*.

RECKONER (rĕk'-k'n-eŭr), [one who computes] *Calculateur*, m. *arithméticien*, m. *celui qui compte*. Reckoners without their hoſt muſt reckon twice, *Qui compte ſans ſon hôte, compte deux fois*.

RECKONING (rĕk'-k'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [computation, calculation, account of time; account of debtor or creditor] *Compte*, m. *calcul*, m. *ſupputation*, f. *réglement*, m. *terme*, m. en parlant d'une femme enceinte. Even reckonings make laſting friends, and the way to make reckonings even is to make them often, *Les bons comptes font les bons amis, & le moyen de faire de bons comptes, c'eſt de compter ſouvent*. She is near her reckoning, *Elle approche de ſon terme*. Off-reckoning, *Décompte*, m. To be out of one's reckoning, *Se tromper dans ſon calcul*.

RECKONING [money charged by an hoſt] *Mémoire de dépenſe*, m. *compte*, m. *écot*, m. Every one muſt pay his reckoning, *Chacun doit payer ſon écot*. After-reckoning, *Subrécot*, m.

* RECKONING [eſteem, account, eſtimation, judgment] *Compte*, m. *eſtime*, f. *cas*, m. *état*, m. *jugement*, m. He makes no reckoning of it, *Il n'en fait aucun compte*, ou *aucun cas*. We make more reckoning of our liberty than of your friendſhip, *Nous faiſons plus d'état de notre liberté que de votre amitié; nous préférons notre liberté à votre amitié*. The ſame reckoning is to be made of this laſt propoſition, *Il faut porter le même jugement de cette dernière propoſition*.

RECKONING [in Sea-language] *Eſtime*, f. Dead reckoning, *Route eſtimée*.

To RECLAIM (rĭ-kleme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reform, to correct] *Corriger, réformer, venir à bout de quelqu'un*; † *chevir de quelqu'un* It is not eaſy to reclaim mankind from their follies, *Il n'eſt pas aiſé de faire revenir les hommes de leurs ſottiſes*.

To RECLAIM [to recall] *Réclamer contre, s'oppoſer à, contredire; rappeler, réclamer*, en terme de Chaſſe.

To RECLAIM [to tame] *Apprivoiſer, réclamer*, en terme de Fauconnerie. To reclaim a hawk, *Réclamer l'oiſeau*. To reclaim a bear, *Apprivoiſer un ours*.

RECLAIMED (rĭ-klém'd'), *part. adj. Corrigé; contredit; apprivoiſé, réclamé*.

RECLAIMING (rĭ-klém'-in'gne), *ſ.* [in Falconry; the calling of a bird of prey back to the firſt] *Réclame*, m.

RECLAIMLESS (rĭ klém'-lĕce), *adj* [that cannot be reformed, incorrigible] *Incorrigible, perdu, abandonné*.

RECLINATION (rĭ-klăï-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [is ſaid of a plane, in Dialing; leaning backwards] *Réclinaiſon*, f.

To RECLINE (rĭ-klăïne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to lean back; to lean, to reſt, to repoſe] *Pencher, incliner; & ſe pencher, s'appuyer, ſe repoſer*.

RECLINE (rĭ-klăïne'), *adj and* RECLINED (rĭ klăïn'd'), *part. adj.* [in a leaning poſture] *Penché, incliné*.

RECLINER (rĭ-klăïn'-eŭr), *ſ* [reclining dial] *Cadran rurinant* ou *incliné ſur l'horizon*, m.

RECLINING (rĭ-klăïn'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [recline, not perpendicular] *Réclinant*.

To RECLOSE (rĭ-klôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cloſe again] *Refermer*.

RECLOSED (rĭ-klôz'd), *part. adj. Refermé*.

To RECLUDE (rĭ-klĭoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to open, to unlock] *Ouvrir*.

RECLUDED (rĭ klĭood'-ĕd), *part. adj. Ouvert*

RECLUSE (rĭ-klĭouce'), *adj.* [ſhut up, retired] *Enfermé, caché, ſecret; retiré, reclus, qui vit dans la retraite*.

RECLUSE, *ſ. Un reclus, une recluſe*.

RECLUSION (rĭ-klĭou-jeŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate or cell of a recluſe] *Réclusion*, f.

RECOAGULATION (ri-kô ăgu-lŏŭ-lé'-cheŭne, *ſ.* [ſecond coagulation] *Seconde coagulation*.

RECOGNISANCE (rĭ-kŏg'-nĭ-zan'ce), *ſ.* [acknowledgement; a bond of record] *Reconnoiſſance*, f. *obligation*, f. *ſoumiſſion*, f

RECOGNISANCE [a badge] *Symbole*, m. *type*, m.

RECOGNISANCE of aſſize [the verdict of twelve men impanelled upon an aſſize] *Jugement des douze jurés*, m.

To RECOGNISE (rĕk'-ŏg-năïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to acknowledge] *Reconnoître*.

RECOGNISED (rĕk'-ŏg-năïz'd), *part. adj. Reconnu*.

RECOGNISEE (rĭ kŏg-nĭ-zī'), *ſ.* [he in whoſe favour a bond is drawn] *Celui en faveur de qui on fait une reconnoiſſance* ou *obligation*.

RECOGNISOR (rĭ-kŭg-nĭ-zor'), *ſ.* [he who gives the recognizance] *Celui qui donne une reconnoiſſance, qui ſoit une obligation*.

RECOGNITION (rĕk-ŏg-nĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [acknowledgment] *Reconnoiſſance*, f.

RECOGNITION [review, examination] *Récognition*, f. *vue*, f. *examen*, m.

RECOGNITORS (rĭ kŭg'-nĭ-torz), *ſ. pl.* [the jury impanelled upon an aſſize] *Les douze jurés de la cour des aſſiſes*.

RECOIL (rĭ-kŏïl'), *or* RECOILING (rĭ-kŏïl'-in'gne), *ſ.* [the giving back] *Recul*, m.

To RECOIL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance] *Reculer, rejouſſer, lâcher le pied* ou *lâcher pied*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* Revenge back on itſelf recoils, *La vengeance retombe ſur celui qui l'emploie*. To recoil from one's promiſe, *Se dédire de ſa promeſſe*.

To RECOIN (ri-kŏïne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to coin over again] *Renouveler* la monnoie, *la refondre, la battre ou frapper une ſeconde fois*.

RECOINAGE (rĭ-kŏïn'-édje), *ſ.* [the act of coining anew] *Renouvellement de la monnoie*, m. *refonte de la monnoie*, f.

RECOINED (rĭ-kŏïn'd), *part. adj. Renouvelé, refondu, frappé, battu de nouveau*, en parlant de la monnoie.

RECOLATION (rĭ-kô lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [repeated percolation, to fine decoctions] *Seconde filtration*, f.

To RECOLLECT (rĕk-ŏl-ĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to recover to memory] *Se rappeler, ſe reſſouvenir*.

reſſouvenir. Recollect every day the things ſeen, heard, and read, *Rappelez-vous chaque jour ce que vous avez vu, entendu, & lu.*

To RECOLLECT [to gather] *Recueillir, raſſembler.*

To RECOLLECT oneſelf, *Se recueillir, ſe remettre.* Recollect yourſelf from your fright, *Remettez-vous de votre frayeur.*

RECOLLECTION (rĕk-ŭl ĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [recovery of notion, revival in the memory, recapitulation] *Rappel,* m. *reminiſcence,* f. *récapitulation,* f. ſignifie auſſi *recueillement,* m. *l'action de ſe recueillir,* f.

RECOLLECTS *or* RECOLLETS, *ſ. pl.* [reformed Franciſcans] *Récollets,* m. pl.

To RECOMFORT (rĭ-keŭm'-feŭrt), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a new ſtrength] *Donner une nouvelle force, ranimer, corroborer, réconforter.*

RECOMFORTED (ri-keŭm'-feŭrt-ĕd), *part. adj. Ranimé, corroboré, réconforté.*

RECOMFORTING (rĭ-keŭm'-feŭrt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of comforting again] *Réconfortation,* f. *réconfort,* m.

To RECOMMENCE (rĭ-keŭm'-ĕn'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to begin anew] *Recommencer.*

RECOMMENCED (rĭ-keŭm-ĕn's't'), *part. adj. Recommencé.*

To RECOMMEND (rĕk-ŏm-ĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to praiſe to another, to make acceptable] *Recommander.* Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Auguſtus, *Mécène recommanda Virgile & Horace à Auguſte.* A book that recommends itſelf to the world, *Un livre qui ſe recommande par ſi-même.*

RECOMMENDABLE (rĕk-ŏm-ĕn'd'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of recommendation, *or* praiſe] *Recommandable, louable, eſtimable.*

RECOMMENDATION (rĕk ŏm-ĕn'-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of recommending] *Recommandation,* f.

RECOMMENDATORY (rĕk-ŏm-ĕn'-dă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [which recommends] *De recommandation, qui recommande.* A recommendatory letter, *Une lettre de recommandation.*

RECOMMENDED (rĕk-ŏm-ĕn'd'-ĕd), *part. adj Recommandé.*

RECOMMENDER (rĕk-ĕm-ĕn'd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who recommends] *Celui ou celle qui recommande.*

To RECOMMIT (ri-kŏm-ĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a* [to commit anew] *Commettre de nouveau.*

RECOMMITTED (ri-kŭm-ĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Commis de nouveau.*

To RECOMPACT (ri-kŏm-păkt'), *v. a.* [to join anew] *Rejoindre, raſſembler, remettre en bon ordre.*

RECOMPENSATION (rĭ-kŏm'-pĕn-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* V. COMPENSATION.

RECOMPENSE (rĕk'-ŏm'-pĕn'ce), *ſ.* [reward] *Récompenſe,* f.

RECOMPENSE [equivalent, compenſation, amends] *Récompenſe,* f. *compenſation,* f. *équivalent,* m. *dédommagement,* m. *ſatisfaction,* f. *remplacement,* m.

To RECOMPENSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repay, to requite] *Récompenſer, reconnoître, gratifier,* ‖ *rémunérer.*

To RECOMPENSE [to compenſate, to make amends] *Compenſer, dédommager.*

To RECOMPENSE [to give in requital] *Rendre, donner en retour.*

Recompenſe no man evil for evil, *Ne rendez à perſonne le mal pour le mal.*

RECOMPENSED (rĕk'-ŭm'-pĕn's't), *part. adj. Récompenſé, reconnu; compenſé, dédommagé; rendu, donné en retour.*

RECOMPILEMENT (ri-kŏm'-păile'-mĕn'te), *ſ. Nouvelle compilation.*

To RECOMPOSE (ri-kŏm'-pôze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſettle *or* quiet anew] *Tranquilliſer, ou calmer de nouveau.*

To RECOMPOSE [to form *or* adjuſt anew] *Recompoſer, refaire, ajuſter de nouveau, compoſer une ſeconde fois.*

RECOMPOSED (ri-kŭm'-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Recompoſé, refait, ajuſté de nouveau, compoſé une ſeconde fois;* ou bien, *tranquilliſé, calmé de nouveau.*

RECOMPOSITION (rĭ kŏm'-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ. L'action de recompoſer,* m.

To RECONCILE (rĕk'-ŏn'-săĭle), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reſtore to favour] *Réconcilier, raccommoder, mettre d'accord, remettre en bonne intelligence.*

To RECONCILE [to make agree *or* conſiſtent] *Accorder, allier, concilier, ajuſter, rajuſter, accommoder.* The great men among the ancients underſtood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of ſtate, *Les grands hommes chez les anciens ſavoient concilier le travail des mains avec les affaires d'état.* How ſhall we be able to reconcile the principles of ſo many different ſects? *Comment pourrons-nous accorder les principes de tant de ſectes différentes?* Death reconciles all things, *Le mort rajuſte tout.* V. To ADJUST.

To RECONCILE oneſelf to, *Se reſoudre, ſe déterminer à.*

RECONCILABLE (rĕk-ŏn'-săĭ'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be reconciled] *Compatible; qu'on peut concilier, accorder,* ou *réconcilier.*

RECONCILABLENESS (rĕk-ŏn'-săĭ'-lă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [conſiſtence] *Compatibilité,* f.

RECONCILED (rĕk'-ŏn'-săĭl'd), *part. adj. Réconcilié, raccommodé, concilié, accordé, ajuſté.* Are you reconciled to the play? *or* tobacco? &c. *Etes-vous réconcilié avec le jeu? pouvez-vous ſouffrir le tabac?*

RECONCILEMENT (rĕk-ŏn'-săĭle'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* V. RECONCILIATION.

RECONCILER (rĕk'-ŏn'-săĭ-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who reconciles] *Conciliateur, conciliatrice, pacificateur,* m. Reconciler of differences, *Appointeur,* m.

RECONCILIATION (rĕk-ŏn'-cĭl'-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [renewal of friendſhip] *Réconciliation,* f. *raccommodement,* m. *réunion,* f.

RECONCILIATION [ſolution of ſeeming contrarieties, agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſites] *L'action ou l'art d'accorder des choſes qui ſemblent oppoſées, ou de lever des contradictions apparentes.*

RECONCILIATION [atonement, expiation] *Expiation,* f.

To RECONDENSE (rĭ-kŏn'-dĕn'ce), *v. a.* [to condenſe anew] *Condenſer, épaiſſir de nouveau.*

RECONDITE (rĕk'-ŏn'-dăĭte), *adj.* [ſecret, profound, abſtruſe] *Secret, caché, profond, impénétrable, abſtrus.*

To RECONDUCT (ri-kŏn'-deŭkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conduct again] *Reconduire, conduire de nouveau.*

RECONDUCTED (rĭ-kŏn'-deŭkt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Reconduit, conduit de nouveau.*

To RECONJOIN (ri-kŏn'-djŏĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join anew] *Rejoindre, réunir.*

RECONNOITRE (rĕk-cun-nŏĭtre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [in War, and at Sea; to examine] *Reconnaître.* After having reconnoitred the coaſt, the port, the camp, the fleet; *Après avoir reconnu la côte, le port, le camp, la flotte.*

To RECONQUER (ri-kŏn'g'-keŭr), *v. a.* [to conquer again] *Reconquérir.*

To RECONSECRATE (ri-kŏn'-sĭ-kréte), *v. a.* [to conſecrate anew] *Conſacrer, dédier quelque choſe à quelqu'un derechef, reſacrer.*

To RECONSIDER (ri-kŏ'-sĭd'-eŭr), *v. a. Conſidérer de nouveau, reconſidérer.*

To RECONVENE (rĭ-kŏn'-vine'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to aſſemble anew] *Aſſembler de nouveau, raſſembler.*

To RECONVEY (ri-kŏn'-vé'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to convey again] *Reporter.*

RECORD (rĭ-kurde' *ou* rĕk'-orde), [regiſter, authentick memorial] *Regiſtre,* m. *acte public, archive,* f. *titre,* m. *journal,* m. *mémoires,* m. pl. *hiſtoire,* f. Old records, *Archives,* f. pl. Keeper of the records, *Archiviſte,* m. To ſearch the records, *Compulſer les regiſtres, viſiter les actes & journaux, ou les archives.* 'Tis upon record, *Cela eſt enregiſtré;* ou bien, *l'hiſtoire rapporte, fait mention.* 'Tis a maxim in the law of England that nothing can be averred that is out of record, *C'eſt une maxime de droit en Angleterre qu'aucun fait n'eſt avéré à moins qu'il ne ſoit prouvé par titres ou actes authentiques.* A court of record, *Greffe* où ſe gardent les regiſtres, m.

To RECORD (rĭ-korde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regiſter, to celebrate] *Enregiſtrer, célébrer, mentionner, faire mention, rapporter.*

To RECORD, *v. n.* [among Fowlers; when a bird begins to ſing within itſelf] *Préluder.*

RECORDATION (rĕk-or-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [remembrance] *Souvenir,* m. *mémoire,* f.

RECORDED (rĭ kord'-ĕd), *part. adj. Enregiſtré, célébré, mentionné, rapporté.* All theſe things are recorded in his chronicles, *Tous ces faits ſont rapportés dans ſa chronique.*

RECORDER (ri-kord'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that keeps records] *Un greffier;* ſignifie auſſi *un garde des archives;* & même *un hiſtorien,* en ſtyle poétique.

RECORDER [or Mayor's aſſociate] *Un aſſeſſeur, un juge aſſeſſeur.*

RECORDER [a kind of flute] *Sorte de flûte,* f.

To RECOUCH (rĭ-kăoŭtch'), *v. n. Se coucher de nouveau.*

To RECOVER (rĭ-keŭv'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to get again, to regain; to repair] *Recouvrer, ravoir, reprendre, retirer,* ‖ *rattraper, regagner, réparer.* To recover one's health, money, liberty, breath, a loſs, loſt time, &c. *Recouvrer la ſanté, ravoir* ou *rattraper ſon argent, recouvrer ſa liberté, reprendre haleine; réparer une perte, regagner* ou *réparer le temps perdu.*

To RECOVER [to reſtore; to releaſe] *Rétablir, guérir, refaire, remettre, tirer, délivrer, dégager.* Can he recover us of our leproſy? *Peut-il nous guérir de notre lepre?* To recover one out of a ſwoon, *Faire revenir quelqu'un de pamoiſon.* Recover yourſelf from your fright, *Remettez-vous de votre frayeur.* They may recover themſelves out of the ſnare of the devil, *Ils peuvent ſe tirer des piéges,* ou *ſe délivrer des embûches, du diable.*

To RECOVER oneſelf, *v. reſl. Revenir à ſoi, reprendre ſes eſprits, ſe remettre, recouvrer ſes forces, reprendre courage.*

To RECOVER, *v. n.* [to grow well from a diſeaſe, to be recovered of a ſickneſs] *Relever* d'une maladie, *être convaleſcent, recouvrer la ſanté, ſe remettre, ſe ravoir, ſe rétablir, ſe porter mieux, ſe tirer d'affaire, ſe refaire.*

RECOVERABLE (rĭ-keŭv'-eŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be recovered] *Recouvrable, que l'on peut recouvrer; réparable, que l'on peut réparer.*

RECOVERED (rĭ-keŭv-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Recouvré,* ‖ *rattrapé; retiré; regagné, réparé; remis, refait, rétabli, guéri.* Liberty may be recovered, *On peut recouvrer la liberté.* He is not yet recovered of his loſſes, *Il n'eſt pas encore remis de ſes pertes, Ses pertes ne ſont pas encore réparées.*

RECOVERY (rĭ-keŭv'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [reſtoration from ſickneſs] *Rétabliſſement,* m. *guériſon,* f. *convaleſcence,* f. *recouvrement de ſanté,* m. Paſt recovery, *or* paſt hope of recovery, *Déſeſpéré, ſans eſpoir de rétabliſſement, ſans remède, ſans reſſource;* ſe dit auſſi au figuré en parlant de toute autre choſe que de la ſanté.

* The affairs were paſt recovery, *Les affaires étoient déſeſpérées.*

RECOVERY, [the act *or* power of regaining] *Recouvrement,* m. *l'action ou le pouvoir de recouvrer.* The recovery of our liberty, *Le recouvrement de la liberté.* Recovery of ideas, *Reminiſcence,* f.

To RECOUNT (rĭ-kăoun'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to relate] *Conter, raconter.*

RECOUNTED (rĭ-kăount'-ĕd), *part. adj. Conté, raconté.*

RECOUNTMENT (rĭ-kăoun't'-mĕn'te), *f.* [relation, recital] *Récit*, m. *relation*, f.

To RECOUPE, *v. a.* [in Law; to rebate] *Mettre en ligne de compte.*

RECOURED. V. RECOVERED.

RECOURSE (rĭ-kôrse'), *f.* [return] *Retour*, m. The recourſe of ſpirits, *Le retour des eſprits.* The recourſe of the fever, *Le retour de la fièvre.*

RECOURSE [acceſs] *Abord*, m. *accès*, m.

RECOURSE [application as for help *or* protection] *Recours*, m. *refuge*, m. To have recourſe unto one's protection, *Avoir recours à la protection de quelqu'un.*

‡ RECOURSE [paſſage, courſe] *Paſſage*, m. Give a free recourſe to your tears, *Donnez un libre cours à vos larmes.*

RECREANT (rĕk'-rĭ-ănt'te), *adj.* [cowardly, mean-ſpirited; falſe, apoſtate] *Poltron, lâche; infidelle, apoſtat, traître.*

To RECREATE (rĕk'-rĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to refreſh after toil, to delight, to relieve] *Récréer, divertir, réjouir, amuſer, ranimer, délecter.*

RECREATED (rĕk'-rĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Récréé, diverti, réjoui, amuſé, ranimé.*

RECREATION (rĕk-rĭ-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [relief after toil, amuſement, diverſion] *Récréation*, f. *relâche*, f. *amuſement*, m. *divertiſſement*, m. *paſſe-temps*, m. V. AMUSEMENT.

RECREATIVE (rĕk'-rĭ-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [refreſhing, amuſing, diverting, *Récréatif, amuſant, divertiſſant, qui donne du plaiſir.*

RECREATIVENESS (rĕk'-rĭ-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of being recreative] *Qualité amuſante, récréative*, ou *divertiſſante.*

RECREDENTIALS (rĕk-rĭ-dĕn'-chălz), *f.* [an anſwer to the credential letters of an ambaſſador] *Lettres de récréance.*

RECREDENTIARY (rĕk-rĭ-dĕn'-chăr-é), *f.* [in Canon-law] *Récrédenciaire*, m.

RECREMENT (rĕk'-rĭ-mĕn'te), *f.* V. DROSS, SPUME.

RECREMENTAL (rĕk-rĭ-mĕn'-tăl), *or* RECREMENTITIOUS (rĕk-rĭ-mĕn'-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [droſſy] *Plein de ſcories.*

To RECRIMINATE (rĭ-krĭm'-ĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accuſe in return] *Récriminer.*

RECRIMINATION (rĭ-krĭm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of recriminating] *Récrimination*, f.

RECRIMINATOR (rĭ-krĭm'-ĭ-né-teŭr), *f. Celui qui accuſe ſon accuſateur.*

RECRUDESCENT (rĕk-rou-dĕs'-cĕn'te), *adj. Qui redevient douloureux* ou *violent.*

RECRUIT (rĭ-kroūte'), *f.* [ſupply of any thing waſted] *Réparation*, f. *ſupplément*, m. A recruit of proviſions, *Un ſupplément de proviſions, de nouvelles proviſions*

RECRUIT [a new ſoldier] *Soldat de recrue*, m. *recrue*, m.

RECRUITS (rĭ-kroūts'), *pl.* [a body of new-raiſed ſoldiers] *Recrues*, f. pl. [the new-raiſed ſoldiers] *Recrues*, m. pl.

To RECRUIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies, and particularly an army] *Recruter, remplacer, remplir, ſuppléer, renforcer.* To recruit an army, *Recruter une armée.* To recruit the fire, *Mettre du bois*, ou *du charbon au feu.*

* To recruit oneſelf, *Se rafraîchir, prendre du rafraîchiſſement, ſe refaire, réparer ſes forces, ſe remettre.*

RECRUITED (rĭ-kroūt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Recruté, remplacé, renforcé.*

RECTANGLE (rĕk'-tăn'g-gl'), *f* [a figure of four right angles] *Un rectangle, un carré.*

RECTANGULAR (rĕk-tăn'gu'-lŏŭ-lăr), *adj.* [right-angled] *Rectangle, à angle droit.*

RECTANGULARLY (rĕk-tăn'gu'-lŏŭl-lăr-lé), *adv.* [with right angles] *à angles droits, en rectangle.*

RECTIFIABLE (rĕk'-tĭ-făĭ'-ă-bl'), *adj.* pable to be rectified or ſet right] *Qui peut être rectifié*, ou *redreſſé.*

RECTIFICATION (rĕk-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of rectifying] *Rectification*, f. *l'action de rectifier.*

RECTIFICATION [Chym. drawing any thing over again by diſtillation; reiterated diſtillation, concentration, ſublimation] *Rectification*, f.

RECTIFICATION [Geom. finding a right line equal to a curved] *Rectification d'une courbe*, f.

RECTIFIED (rĕk'-tĭ-fĭ'd), *part. adj. Rectifié, redreſſé, corrigé.* [diſtilled over] *Rectifié.*

RECTIFIER (rĕk'-tĭ-fĭ'-eŭr), *f.* [in Navig. an inſtrument to determine the variation of a compaſs] *Inſtrument pour rectifier la variation de la bouſſole*, m. [in diſtillery; a re-diſtiller] *Second alambic*, m.

To RECTIFY (rĕk'-tĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make right, to reform, to redreſs] *Rectifier, redreſſer, réformer, corriger.* You have rectified my thoughts as to that, *Vous avez rectifié mes idées ſur ce point.* To rectify the age, *Corriger le ſiècle* ou *les vices du ſiècle.*

To RECTIFY *a globe* [Aſtron. to take the elevation of the pole] *Prendre la hauteur du pôle.*

RECTIFYING (rĕk'-tĭ-făĭ'-ĭn'gne), V. RECTIFICATION.

RECTILINEAR (rĕk-tĭ-lĭn'-ĭ-eŭr), *and* RECTILINEOUS (rĕk-tĭ-lĭn'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of right lines] *Rectiligne.*

RECTITUDE (rĕk'-tĭ-tĭoude), *f.* [ſtraitneſs, rightneſs; uprightneſs] *Rectitude*, f. au propre & au figuré, *droiture*, f. *équité*, f. *juſtice*, f.

RECTO, *f.* [in Law; a writ called a writ of right] *Recto*, m.

RECTO folio, *Le recto, la première page d'une feuillet.*

RECTOR (rĕk' teŭr), *f.* [ruler, governor] *Arbitre*, m. *celui qui gouverne, gouverneur*, m. *maître*, m. God is the ſupreme rector of the world, *Dieu eſt l'arbitre* ou *le maître ſuprême du monde.*

RECTOR of a college, *Recteur*, m. *chef* ou *principal d'un collége*, m. m.

RECTOR of a pariſh, *Miniſtre* ou *curé d'une pariſſe*, m. m.

RECTORIAL, *adj.* [rector-like, *or* belonging to a rector] *Rectoral.*

RECTORSHIP (rĕk-teŭr chĭp), *f.* [the office of a rector] *Rectorat*, m.

RECTORY (rĕk'-teŭr-é), *f.* [a parſonage] *Pariſſe*, f. *rectorerie*, f. bénéfice eccléſiaſtique.

RECTUM (rĕk'-teŭme), *f.* [in Law] V. RECTO.

RECTUM [Anat. the laſt of the large inteſtines] *Rectum*, m.

RECTUS (rĕk'-teŭce), *f.* [Mythol. a title of Bacchus] *Rectus*, m.

RECUBATION (rĕk-ĭoŭ bé'-cheŭne), *and* RECUMBENCY (rĭ-keŭm'-bĕn' cé), *f.* [the act *or* poſture of lying *or* leaning; reſt, repoſe] *L'action d'être couché, de s'appuyer, de ſe repoſer; la poſture d'un homme couché*, ou *qui s'appuie*; au figuré, *confiance*, f. *repos*, m.

* I had a great recumbency upon your promiſes, *J'avois beaucoup de confiance en vos promeſſes.*

RECULE (rĭ-kĭoule'), *f.* V. RECOIL.

RECUMBENT (rĭ-keŭm'-bĕn'te), *adj.* [lying, leaning] *Couché*; ou *qui s'appuie, qui ſe repoſe.*

To RECUPERATE (rĕ-kĭou'-pĭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to recover] *Récupérer, recouvrer.*

RECUPERATION (rĭ-kĭou-pĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of recovering] *Recouvrement*, m.

RECUPERATORY (rĭ-kĭou'-pĭ-ră-teur-é), *adj.* [belonging to a recuperation] *Qui ſert à recouvrer.*

To RECUR (rĭ-keŭr'), -RING, -RED, *v. n.* [to come back to the thought *or* memory] *Revenir* dans l'eſprit, *ou* à la mémoire. This idea recurs always in my memory, *Cette idée me revient toujours à la mémoire.*

To RECUR [to have recourſe to, to return] *Recourir, avoir recours, revenir.*

RECURE (rĭ-kĭoure'), *f.* [recovery, remedy] *Recouvrement*, m. *rétabliſſement*, m. *convaleſcence*, f *guériſon*, f. *remède*, m.

To RECURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reſtore from ſickneſs] *Guérir, rétablir, rendre les forces à.*

RECURED (rĭ-kĭour'd'), *part. adj. Guéri, rétabli.*

RECURRENCE (rĭ-keŭr'-ĕn'ce), *and* RECURRENCY (rĭ-keŭr'-rĕn'-cé), *f.* [return] *Retour*, m.

RECURRENT (rĭ-keŭr'-rĕn'te), *adj.* [returning from time to time] *Recurrent; périodique, qui revient de temps en temps.*

☞ Recurrent verſes, *Des vers qui ſe liſent de même à rebours que dans le ſens droit; vers rétrogrades* ou *recurrens.*

Recurrent nerf (Anat. the vocal nerve; a ſinew branching out into the muſcle of the Larynx] *Nerf recurrent.*

RECURSION (rĭ-keŭr'-cheŭne), *f.* [return] *Retour*, m.

RECURVATION (rĭ-keŭr-vé'-cheŭne), *and* RECURVITY (rĭ-keŭr'-vi-té), *f.* [flexure backwards] *Recourbure*, f. *Courbure en arrière*, f.

RECURVOUS (rĭ-keŭr'-veŭce), *adj.* [bent backward] *Recourbé, courbé en arrière.*

RECUSANCY (rĭ-kĭou'-săn'cé), *f.* [nonconformity] *Non-conformité*, f.

RECUSANT (rĭ-kĭou'-săn'te), *f.* [one that refuſes any terms of communion *or* ſociety] *Un recuſant, un ſectaire.*

RECUSANT, *adj. Qui refuſe de ſe conformer à quelque choſe.*

RECUSATION (rĕk-ĭoŭ zé'-cheŭne), *f.* [refuſing or challenging a judge] *Récuſation*, f.

To RECUSE (rĭ kĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a judicial word; to refuſe] *Récuſer.*

RED (rĕd), *adj.* and *f.* [of the colour of the blood or fire] *Rouge*, m. Red wine, *Du vin rouge.* A red ribbon, *Un ruban rouge.* To be as red as ſcarlet, *or* as a Turkey-cock, *Etre rouge comme du feu*, ou *comme un coq.* Red lips, *Des lèvres vermeilles.* A crimſon-red, faint-red, blood-red, *Un rouge cramoiſi, un rouge mort, un rouge de ſang.* To make red, *Rougir.* A red pimple, *Rougeur*, f. *rubis*, m. *bouton*, m. A red face, *Une rouge tregne.* Red-ſpecked eyes, *Des yeux rouges.* Red-haired, *Qui a les cheveux roux, rouſſeau*, m. *roux*, m. Red deer, *Une bête fauve*, ou *des bêtes fauves.* A natural red, *Rouge naturel, vermillon*, m. She paints red, *Elle met du rouge.* Red herrings, *Des harengs ſorets*, m. A witch's red book, *La liſte des ſorciers.*

† Evening red and morning grey are the ſigns of a fair day, *Rouge au ſoir, blanc au matin, c'eſt la journée du pélerin.*

REDANT, *f.* V. REDENS.

To REDARGUE (rĭ-dar'-guĭoŭ), *v. a.* [to refute] *Refuter, confuter, rédargüer, reprendre, blâmer.*

REDBREAST (rĕd'-brĕſte), *f* [erithacus, rubecula, robin; a pretty little bird] *Rouge-gorge*, m. *rubeline*, m.

§ RED-COAT (rĕd'-kôte), *f.* [a name of contempt for a ſoldier] *Un ſoldat.*

RED-WEED (rĕd'-ouĭde), *f.* [a kind of wild poppy] *Pavot rouge*, m. *coquelicot*, m.

To REDDEN (rĕd'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow red] *Rougir.*

REDDISH (rĕd'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat red]

Rougeâtre ; tirant sur le rouge, flamette.

REDDISHNESS (rĕd'-ĭshe-nĕce), [tendency to redness] *Couleur rougeâtre*, f.

REDDITION (rĕd-dish'-cŭne), *s.* [restitution] *Reddition, f. restitution*, f.

REDDITIVE (rĕd'-ŏi-tĭv'), *adj.* [Gram answering to an interrogative] *Qui répond à une question ; juste, pertinent, catégorique.* A reddoitive answer, *Une réponse juste, pertinente, catégorique.*

REDDLE (rĕd'-dl'), *or* RUDDLE, *s.* [a species of marle, used in painting, and for marking sheep] *Rubrique*, f. *terre rouge*, f *jargune*, f.

‡ REDE (rīde), *s.* [advice, counsel] *Avi*, m *conseil*, m

‡ To REDE, *v. a* [to advise] *Conseiller.*

To REDEDICATE (rĭ-dĕd'-ĭ-kéte), *v. a. R dédier.*

To REDEEM (rĭ-dīme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ransom, to recover] *Racheter, dégager, retirer, délivrer, amortir ; se rédimer.* He comes to redeem us, *Il vient pour nous racheter.* To redeem goods in pawn, *Retirer des effets mis en gage.* He has redeemed Israel of all its troubles, *Il a délivré Israël de toutes ses souffrances.*

To REDEEM [to make an amends for; to pay an atonement] *Réparer, racheter, expier.* To redeem time, *Réparer le temps.* To redeem one's crime, *Expier son crime.*

REDEEMABLE (rĭ-dīm'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be redeemed] *Rachetable.*

REDEEMABLENESS (rĭ-dīm'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being redeemable] *Etat d'être rachetable.*

REDEEMED (rĭ-dīm'd'), *part. adj. Racheté.*

REDEEMER (rĭ-dīm'-eŭr), *s.* [one who ransoms *or* redeems; our Saviour] *Rédempteur*, m *sauveur*, m. *libérateur*, m. The redeemer of mankind, *Le Rédempteur ou le Sauveur du genre humain.*

REDEEMING (rĭ-dīm'-ĭn'gne), *s. Rédemption*, f. Redeeming of a rent, *Amortissement*, m.

To REDELIVER (ri-dĭ-lĭv'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to deliver back] *Délivrer une seconde fois, restituer.*

REDELIVERED (ri-dĭ-lĭv'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Délivré une seconde fois, restitué.*

REDELIVERY (ri-di-lĭv'-eŭr-é), *s.* [the act of delivering back] *Seconde délivrance, restitution*, f.

To REDEMAND (ri-dĭ-măn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to demand back] *Redemander, répéter.*

REDEMANDED (ri-di-măn'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Redemandé, répété.*

REDEMPTION (rĭ-dĕm'-cheŭne), *s.* [ransom, release] *Rédemption*, f. *rachat*, m. *rançon*, f.

A power of redemption (in Law) *Retrait lignager*, m. *lémeré*, m. termes de Palais.

REDEMPTORY (rĭ-dĕm'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [paid for ransom] *Payé pour la rançon.*

REDENS or REDANT, *s.* [in Fortif. fawwork, indented work] *Redan, ou redent*, m.

REDEVABLE (ri-dĕv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [obliged] *Redevable, obligé.*

RED-EYE (rĕd'-aï'), *or* ROOTANG, *s.* [Ichthyol. the Cyprinus erythropthalmus of Linnæus, a kind of bream] *Rotengle*, m.

RED-FISH (rĕd'-fĭshe), *s* [from the American Isles and Kamschatka, *called also* Merka *or* Nerka] *Poisson rouge*, m.

RED-HEAD (rĕd'-hĕd), *s.* [a bird] *Tête rouge*, m.

REDHIBITION (rĕd-ĭ-bĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [in Law; the annulling of a sale on account of hidden damages or personal cheat] *Rédhibition*, f.

REDHIBITORY (rĕd-ĭ-bĭt'-eur-é), CASE, *s* [in which the redhibition has place] *Cas rédhibitoire*, m.

RED-HOT (rĕd'-hŏte), *adj.* [so hot as t appear red] *Tout rouge, rougi à force de chaleur, rougi au feu.*

REDINTEGRATE (rĭ-dĭn'-tĭ-gréte), *adj* [restored, renewed] *Rétabli, renouvelé, remis sur pied.*

To REDINTEGRATE, *v. a.* [to renew] *Rétablir, recommencer, rétablir, renouveler, remettre sur pied.*

REDINTEGRATED (rĭ-dĭn'-tĭ-gré-tĕd), *adj.* [from to redintegrate] *Recommencé, rétabli, renouvelé, ou remis sur pied ; réintégré.*

REDINTEGRATION (rĭ-dĭn'-tĭ-gré'-cheŭne), *s.* [restoration, renovation] *Rétablissement*, m. *renouvellement*, m. *réintégrande*, f. t. de Droit.

RED LAND (rĕd'-lănd), *s.* [in Husbandry; a sandy reddish soil] *Terre rougeâtre.*

RED-LEAD (rĕd-lĕd'), *s.* [minium] *Minium*, m. *vermillon*, m.

REDNESS (rĕd'-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being red] *Rougeur*, f. *rouge*, m.

REDOLENCE (rĕd'-ô-lĕn'ce), *and* REDOLENCY (rĕd'-ô-lĕn'-cé), *s.* [sweet scent] *Odeur agréable*, f. *parfum*, m.

REDOLENT (rĕd'-ô-lĕn'te), *adj.* [sweet of scent] *Odoriférant, qui sent bon, parfumé, d'une odeur agréable.*

To REDOUBLE (rĭ deub'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to repeat often, to increase by addition of the same quantity over and over; to become twice as much] *Redoubler, augmenter.* They redoubled their strokes upon the foe, *Ils redoublèrent leurs coups sur l'ennemi.* His fever redoubles upon him by night, *Sa fièvre redouble vers le soir.*

REDOUBLED (rĭ-deŭb'-bl'd), *part. adj. Redoublé.*

REDOUBLING (rĭ-deŭb'-bl'ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To redouble] *Redoublement*, m. *l'action de redoubler*, f.

REDOUBT (rĭ-dăcute), *s.* [the outwork of a fortification] *Une redoute.*

REDOUBTABLE (rĭ-dŏut'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [formidable] *Redoutable, formidable.*

REDOUBTED (rĭ-dăout'-ĕd), *adj.* [in Poesy, dread, awful] *Redouté, craint, formidable.*

To REDOUND (rĭ-dăoun'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to be sent back by projection] *Rejaillir, retomber, revenir*, au propre & au figuré.

* The honour done to our religion ultimately redounds to God the author of it, *L'honneur fait à la religion rejaillit ultérieurement sur Dieu qui en est l'auteur.*

To REDOUND [to conduce in the consequence] *Contribuer, concourir, redonder.* The care of our national commerce redounds very much to the riches and prosperity of the publick, *Le soin que le gouvernement prend de notre commerce national contribue beaucoup à rendre l'état riche & florissant.*

To REDOUND [to abound] *Redonder, être superflu, surabonder.*

REDRESS (rĭ-drĕce'), *s.* [reformation, amendment] *Réformation*, f. *correction*, f. *amendement*, m.

To REDRESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to set right, to attend] *Redresser, rectifier, corriger, réformer, faire justice.* To redress the faults of an author, *Redresser* un auteur qui se trompe. To redress grievances, *Réformer les abus.* To redress one's self, *Se faire justice à soi-même.*

To REDRESS a stag, *Défaire* ou *démêler les ruses d'un cerf.*

To REDRESS [to relieve, to ease] *Consoler, assister, soulager, adoucir.* To redress the afflicted, *Consoler les affligés.* He laboured to redress my pain, *Il tâchoit de soulager ma peine.*

REDRESSED (rĭ-drĕs'-t'), *part. adj. Redressé, rectifié, corrigé, réformé ; consolé, soulagé, adouci.*

REDRESSER (rĭ-drĕs'-eŭr), *s.* [one who redresses] *Réformateur*, m. *réformatrice*, f.

REDRESSIVE (rĭ-drĕs'-ĭv'), *adj.* [succouring] *Secourable.*

REDRESSLESS (rĭ-drĕs'-lĕce), *adj.* [for which there is no redress] *Irrécorrigible, sans réformation, à quoi l'on ne remédie point.*

REDSHANK (rĕd'-chăn'k), *s.* [Ornithol. Totanus; Scolopax; an aquatic bird] *Chevalier rouge*, m *pied rouge*, m.

RED SEA (rĕd'-sī), *s.* [a sea celebrated in holy writ, dividing Africa from Arabia] *La mer rouge*, ou *le golfe Arabique.*

RED-START [Ornithol. Ruticilla] *Rossignol de muraille*, m.

REDSTREAK (rĕd'-strĭk), *s.* [an apple; cyder pressed from the redstreak] *Sorte de pomme*; ou *le cidre fait avec cette espèce de pomme.*

REDTAIL (rĕd'-tăle), *s.* [Ornithol. Rubicilla] *Rouge-queue*, m. *fouvreuil*, m.

REDUBBER (rĭ-deub'-eŭr), *s.* [in law] *Celui qui achète du drap ou autre effet volé, & lui donne une autre teinte ou forme pour le revendre.*

To REDUCE (ri-diouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring into any state of diminution] *Réduire.* To reduce into powder, *Réduire en poudre.* To reduce to an extremity, *Réduire à l'extrémité.* To reduce foreign measures to our own, *Réduire les mesures étrangères aux nôtres.* To reduce to practice, *Mettre en pratique, exécuter.* To reduce to nothing, *Anéantir.*

To REDUCE [to subdue] *Réduire, subjuguer, soumettre.* You will never reduce them, *Vous ne les réduirez ou soumettrez jamais.*

To REDUCE [to restore, to reform] *Rétablir, remettre, refaire.* To reduce a church into order, *Rétablir l'ordre dans une église.*

REDUCED (rĭ-dious't'), *part. adj. Réduit; subjugué, soumis ; rétabli, remis.* To be reduced, *Se réduire* (en parlant des choses), *être réduit* (en parlant des personnes).

REDUCEMENT (rĭ diouce'-mĕn'te), *s.* V. REDUCTION.

REDUCER (rĭ-diou'-ceŭr), *s.* [one who reduces] *Celui qui rétablit, qui remet, qui réduit ou soumet.*

REDUCIBLE (rĭ-diou'-cĭ-bl'), *s.* [possible to be reduced] *Réductible, qu'on peut réduire.*

REDUCIBLENESS (rĭ-dioŭ'-cĭ-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being reducible] *Qualité de ce qui est réductible*, f.

REDUCT (rĭ-deŭkt'), *s.* [in Milit. art] V. REDOUET. [in Building, a quirk or little place] *Réduit*, m. *retranchement*, m. [in Chym. redux] *Réduction*, f.

REDUCTION (rĭ-deŭk'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of reducing] *Réduction*, f. *l'action de réduire.*

REDUCTIVE (ri-deuk'-tĭv'), *adj* [having the power of reducing] *Réductif.* A reductive salt, *Sel réductif*, en Chymie.

REDUCTIVELY (rĭ-deŭk'-tĭv'-lé), *adj.* [by reduction] *Par réduction.*

REDUNDANCE (ri-deŭn'-dăn'ce), *and* REDUNDANCY (rĭ-deŭn'-dăn'-cé), *s* [superabundance] *Redondance*, f. *superfluité*, f. *superflu*, m. *surabondance*, f. Redundancy of words, *Pléonasme*, f.

REDUNDANT (rĭ-deŭn'-căn'te), *adj.* [superabundant, superfluous] *Redondant, superflu, surabondant.* V. EXUBERANT. To be redundant, *Redonder.*

REDUNDANTLY (rĭ-deŭn'-dăn't-lé), *adv.* [superfluously] *Avec superfluité.*

To REDUPLICATE (rĭ-dioŭ'-plĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to redouble] *Redoubler, réitérer.*

REDUPLICATED (rĭ-dioŭ'-plĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Redoublé, réitéré.*

REDUPLICATION (rĭ-dioŭ-plĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of redoubling] *Réduplication, f. redoublement*, m.

REDUPLICATIVE (rĭ-dioŭ'-plĭ-ka-tĭv'), *adj.* [double] *Réduplicatif.*

REDUX (ri'-deŭks), *and* REGIA (ri'-djĭ-ă), *s.* [Mythol. titles of Fortuna] *Redux, & Regia*, f.

REDUX [in Chym.] V. REDUCT.

RED-WEED (rĕd'-oŭĭde), *s.* [Bot. Papaver rhœas, a kind of wild poppy] *Pavot rouge*, m. *coquelicot*, m.

RED-WING (rĕd'-cŭĭn'gne), *s.* [Ornithol. wind-

wind-thruſh or ſwine-pipe] *Roſelle, f. grive rouge*, f.

To REE (rī), *v. a.* V. To SIFT.

To RE-ECHO (rĭ-ĕk'-ô), *v. n.* [to echo back] *Retentir, répéter.*

REECHY (rītch'-é), *adj.* [ſmoky, ſooty, tanned] *Enfumé, de ſuie, tanné.*

REED (rīde), *ſ.* [an hollow knotted ſtalk which grows in wet grounds] *Un roſeau, une canne*; par extenſion, *une fleche.* The ſweet-ſmelling reed, *Roſeau aromatique.* A reed-bank, or reed-plot, *Lieu planté de roſeaux* ou *de cannes.* Common marſh reed, *Le roſeau de marais.* The manured reed, or ever green reed, *Le roſeau cultivé.* Reed-fence (among Gardners), *Briſevent*, m.

Reed of a muſical inſtrument, *Anche*, f. *cuivrette*, f. Reed (among Weavers; a reed placed in the box of a ſhuttle] *Epoule*, f. Reed (among Weavers; ſtay, comb] *Peigne*, m. Reeds [among Weavers; the teeth of the batten] *Broches.*

REED-SPARROW (rīd'-ſpăr-ô), V. ALCYON.

REED-STOP (rīd'-ſtŏp), *ſ.* of an organ, *Anche d'orgue*, f.

REEDED (rīd'-ĕd), *adj.* [covered with reeds] *Couvert de roſeaux.* Reeded houſes, *Des maiſons couvertes de roſeaux*, ou *de chaume.*

REEDEN (rīd'-d'n), *adj.* [conſiſting of reeds] *De roſeau.*

To RE-EDIFY (rĭ-ĕd'-ĭ-fī), V. To REBUILD.

REEDLESS (rīd'-lĕce), *adj. Qui n'a point de roſeaux.*

REEDY (rīd'-é), *adj.* [abounding with reeds] *Abondant en roſeaux, plein de roſeaux.*

REEF (rīf), *ſ.* [in Navig. a certain portion of a ſail] *Ris*, m. Reef-band, *Bande de ris*, f. Reef-lines, *Garettes de ris*, f. pl. Reef-tackle, *Palan de ris*, m.

To REEF or To REEF IN, *v. a. Prendre des ris.* To reef the ſails, (to lower them) *Arriſer, carguer.* Reef in the fore top-ſail! *Prends un ris au petit hunier!* A ſhip cloſe reefed, *Vaiſſeau qui a tous ſes ris pris, qui eſt au bas du ris.*

REEK (rīk), *ſ.* [ſmoke, ſteam, vapour] *Fumée*, f. *exhalaiſon*, f.

REEK [a pile of corn or hay] *Un tas de blé* ou *de foin*; *une meule de foin.*

To REEK, *v. n.* [to ſmoke, to emit vapour] *Fumer, jeter de la fumée, exhaler une vapeur, pouſſer des exhalaiſons.* His body reeked with ſweat, *Son corps fumoit de ſueur.* Reeking with blood, *Enſanglanté, teint de ſang, fumant de carnage.*

REEKY (rīk'-é), *adj.* [ſmoky, tanned, black] *Enfumé, fumé, noir.*

REEL (rīle). *ſ.* [a turning frame upon which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle] *Un dévidoir.* Silk-reel, *Tournette*, f. Reel (made uſe of in ſilk manufactories), *Aſpe*, m. Reel made uſe of by blanket-makers, *Aſpe*, m. Reel ſpinner's reel, *Touret*, m. Tallow-chandler's reel, *Tournelle*, f. Reel of the log (at Sea), *Tour du lok*, m.

To REEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gather yarn off the ſpindle] *Dévider.* To reel thread, *Dévider du fil.*

To REEL, *v. n.* [to ſtagger] *Chanceler, broncher, vaciller, trébucher.* That drunken fellow reels about, *Cet ivrogne fait des zigzags.*

REELED (rīl'd), *part. adj. Dévidé.*

REELER (rīl'-eür), *ſ.* Ex. Silk-reeler, *Tourneuſe*, f.

To RE-ELECT (rĭ-ĭ-lĕkt'), *v. a.* [to elect again] *Ré élire.*

RE-ELECTION (rĭ-ĭ-lĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſecond election] *Ré élection*, f.

REEMING-IRONS (rīm'-ĭn'gz-ăĭ-eürnz), *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language, a kind of chiſſels uſed in caulking ſhips] *Fers à calfater*, m. pl.

To RE-EMBARK (rĭ-ĕm'-bark'), *v. a.* and *n. Rembarquer*; *ſe rembarquer.*

To RE-ENACT (rĭ-ĕn-ăkt'), *v. a.* [to enact a new] *Ordonner de nouveau, paſſer de nouveau.*

RE-ENFORCE (rĭ-ĕn'-fôrce'), *or* REINFORCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance] *Renforcer.*

RE-ENFORCED (rĭ-ĕn'-fôrs't), *or* REINFORCED, *part. adj. Renforcé.*

RE-ENFORCEMENT (rĭ-ĕn'-fôrce'-mĕn'te), *or* REINFORCEMENT, *ſ.* [freſh aſſiſtance] *Renfort*, m.

To RE-ENGAGE (rĭ-ĕn'-guédje'), *v. a.* [to renew the fight] *Rengager, engager de nouveau, renouveler le combat.*

RE-ENGAGED (rĭ-ĕn'-guédj'd'), *adj.* [*from* To re-engage] *Rengagé, engagé de nouveau, &c.*

RE-ENGAGEMENT (rĭ-ĕn'-guédje'-mĕn'te), *ſ Rengagement*, m.

To RE-ENJOY (rĭ-ĕn'-djŏĭ'), *v. a.* [to enjoy again] *Jouir de nouveau* (de quelque choſe).

To RE-ENTER (rĭ-ĕn'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enter again] *Rentrer, entrer une ſeconde fois*; ſignifie ordinairement *rentrer en poſſeſſion, être réintégré.*

To RE-ENTHRONE (rĭ-ĕn'-tshrône'), *v. a. Remettre ſur le trône.*

RE-ENTRANCE (rĭ-ĕn'-trăn'ce), *and* RE-ENTRY (rĭ-ĕn'-tré), *ſ.* [the act of entering again] *Rentrée*, f. *réintégration*, f. *repriſe de poſſeſſion*, f.

REERMOUSE (rīr'-măoŭce), V. REARMOUSE.

To RE-ESTABLISH (rĭ-ĭ-ſtăb'-liche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſettle again] *Rétablir.*

RE-ESTABLISHED (rĭ-ĭ-ſtăb'-lĭch't), *part. adj. Rétabli.*

RE-ESTABLISHER (rĭ-ĭ ſtăb'-lĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who re-eſtabliſhes] *Celui qui rétablit, reſtaurateur*, m.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT (rĭ-ĭ-ſtăb'-lĭche-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of re-eſtabliſhing, the ſtate of being re-eſtabliſhed] *Rétabliſſement*, m.

† REEVE (rīve), *ſ.* [a ſteward] *Un bailli.*

To REEVE, *v. a.* [in Sea-language] *Paſſer une manœuvre dans ſes poulies, coffes*, &c.

RE-EXAMINATION (rĭ-ĕgz-ăm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſtricter inquiry, or ſecond examination] *Revue*, f. *un ſecond examen.*

To RE-EXAMINE (rĭ-ĕgz-ăm'-ĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to examine anew] *Examiner de nouveau, revoir, réinterroger.*

RE-EXAMINED (rĭ-ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn'd), *part. adj. Examiné de nouveau, revu.*

RE-EXCHANGE (rĭ-ĕks'-tchén'dje), *ſ.* [comm. a new exchange] *Rechange*, m.

To REFECT (rĭ-fĕkt'), *v. a.* [to refreſh, to recruit after hunger or fatigue] *Se rafraîchir, ſe refaire, réparer ſes forces, ſe remettre.*

REFECTION (rĭ-fĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſpare meal or light repaſt] *Réfection*, f. *repas*, m. *collation*, f.

REFECTORY (rĭ-fĕk'-teŭr-é ou rĕf'-ĕk-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [eating room in a monaſtery] *Réfectoire*, m.

To REFEL (rĭ-fĕl), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to refute, to repreſs] *Réfuter, réprimer, combattre.*

REFELLED (rĭ-fĕl'd'), *part. adj. Réfuté, réprimé, combattu.*

To REFER (rĭ-fĕr'), -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to betake to one for deciſion, information, or judgment] *Renvoyer, remettre, référer, rapporter.* To refer a cauſe, *Appointer une cauſe.* Theſe cauſes the divine hiſtorian refers us to, *L'hiſtorien ſacré nous renvoie à ces cauſes.* He referred it to the ſenate, *Il remit l'affaire au ſénat.*

To REFER [to reduce as to the ultimate end] *Rapporter, remettre.* He refers all things to himſelf, *Il rapporte tout à lui.*

To REFER, *v. n. Avoir rapport à, regarder.*

REFEREE (rĕf-ĕr-ī'), *ſ.* [arbitrator] *Un arbitre, un compromiſſaire.*

REFERENCE (rĕf'-ĕr-ĕn'ce), *ſ* [diſmiſſion to another tribunal; relation, reſpect] *Renvoi, m. rapport*, m. *égard*, m. A reference to one's ordinary, *Renvoi à ſon juge ordinaire.* A dictionary full of references, *Un dictionnaire plein de renvois.* In reference to that, *Par rapport* ou *eu égard à cela.*

REFERENCE [arbitration] *Arbitration*, f. *déciſion des arbitres*, f. To conſent to a reference, *Mettre une affaire en compromis.*

REFERENDARY (rĕf'-ĕr-ĕn'-dă-ré), *ſ.* [one to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred] *Arbitre*, m. *référendaire*, m. *maître des requêtes*, m.

To REFERMENT (rĭ fĕr-mĕn't'), *v. a Fermenter de nouveau.*

REFERRED (rĭ-fĕr'd'), *part. adj Renvoyé, remis, rapporté.*

REFERRIBLE (rĭ-fĕr'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be referred] *Qui peut ſe rapporter.*

To REFINE (rĭ-fīne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to purify, to poliſh, to make elegant] *Affiner, raffiner, épurer, rendre plus fin & plus pur; décraſſer, exalter, rectifier*, ſe dit auſſi au figuré; *polir.* To refine gold, *Affiner de l'or.* To refine ſugar, *Raffiner du ſucre.* To refine ſaltpetre, *Donner le raffinage au ſalpêtre.* To refine a metal, *Purger un métal.*

* To refine a language, *Epurer* ou *polir une langue, raffiner ſur une langue.* Love refines the thoughts, *L'amour épure les penſées.*

To REFINE, *v. n.* [to improve in point of accuracy; to grow pure, to affect nicety] *Raffiner & ſe raffiner, s'épurer*; *affiner*; ‖ *ſigneler, ſaire le petit maître.* Chaucer refines on Horace, *Chaucer raffine ſur Horace.* The ſenſe refines, *Le ſentiment ſe raffine, ſe ſubtiliſe, s'épure.*

REFINED (rĭ-fāĭn'd'), *part. adj. Affiné, raffiné, épuré*, au propre & au figuré.

REFINEDLY, *adv.* [with affected elegance] *Avec raffinement.*

REFINEMENT (rĭ-fāĭne'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of purifying, of refining; improvement in elegance or nicety, affected elegance] *Raffinement*, m. au propre & au figuré; *affinement*, m, *affinage*, en parlant des métaux, m.

REFINER (rĭ-fāĭ'-neŭr), *ſ.* [purifier] *Raffineur*, m. *affineur*, m.

* Refiner of the language, *Puriſte*, m.

REFINER [among Goldſmiths] *Laveur de cendres*, m.

REFINING (rĭ-fāĭ'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [refinement] *Rectification*, f. *affinage*, m.

To REFIT (rī-fite'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to repair] *Réparer*; *radouber*, en parlant d'un vaiſſeau.

REFITTED (rĭ fĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Réparé*; *radoubé*, en parlant d'un vaiſſeau.

REFITTING (rĭ-fĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Refit] *Radoub*, m. *l'action de radouber, &c.* f.

REFLECT (rĭ-flĕkt'), *adj.* V. REFLEX.

To REFLECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw back] *Réfléchir, renvoyer, repouſſer, réverbérer.*

To REFLECT [in Painting] *Refléter.*

To REFLECT, *v. n.* [to be beaten back] *Réfléchir, rejaillir, être renvoyé, retomber*; au propre & au figuré.

* It will reflect upon us, *Cela réjaillira* ou *retombera ſur nous.*

* To REFLECT [to think of] *Réfléchir, faire réflexion, conſidérer.* In every action reflect upon the end, *Dans toute action, conſidérez la fin.*

* To REFLECT [to throw reproach, or cenſure] *Attaquer, injurier, faire des reproches, blâmer, faire des réflexions injurieuſes.* He reflects upon every one, *Il attaque* ou *injurie tout le monde.*

REFLECTED (rĭ-flĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Réfléchi, renvoyé, repouſſé.*

REFLECTENT (rĭ-flĕk'-tĕn'te), *adj.* [bending or flying back; cauſing a reflection] *Renvoyé, repouſſé, réfléchi: réfléchiſſant.*

REFLECTION (rĭ-flĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of throwing back] *Réflexion*, f. *réjailliſſement*, m. re-

m. *réfléchissement*, m. *réverbération*, f. *réperc[uss]ion*, f.

* REFLECTION [the action of the mind upon itself, attentive consideration] *Réflexion*, f. *considération attentive*, f. *méditation profonde*, f.

REFLECTION [censure, reproach] *Reproche*, m. *blâme*, m. *injure*, f. *parole choquante*, ‖ *coup de langue*, m. That casts reflections on you, *Le blâme en retombe sur vous.*

REFLECTIVE (ri-flĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [throwing back images; considering things past] *Réfléchissant.* V. REFLEXIVE.

REFLECTOR (rĭ-flek'-teŭr), *s.* [considerer] *Celui qui réfléchit, qui considere attentivement, qui médite.*

REFLEX (ri'-flĕks), *adj.* [reflected] *Réflexe*; *réfléchi*, au propre & au figuré. Reflex vision, *Vision réflexe.*

REFLEX, *or* REFLECT (rĭ-flĕkt'), *s.* [in Painting; a place illuminated by a light reflected from another body in the same piece] *Reflet*, m. *Lustre obscur*, m. V. REFLECTION.

REFLEXIBILITY (rĭ-flĕks-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [the being reflexible] *Réflexibilité*, f.

REFLEXIBLE (rĭ flĕks'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be reflected] *Qui peut être réfléchi.*

REFLEXIVE (rĭ-flĕks'-ĭv'), *adj.* [considering the operations of the mind] *Qui réfléchit, capable de réfléchir* sur les opérations de l'esprit.

REFLEXIVELY (rĭ-flĕks'-ĭv'-lé), *adv.* [by reflection] *Par réflexion.*

REFLOAT (rĭ-flote'), *s.* [ebb, reflux] *Reflux*, m.

To REFLOURISH (rĭ-fleŭr'-ĭche), *v. n.* [to flourish a new] *Refleurir.*

To REFLOW (rĭ-flô'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flow back] *Refluer.*

REFLUENT (rĕf'-flioŭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [flowing back] *Qui reflue.*

REFLUX (ri'-flŭks), *s.* [backward course of water] *Reflux*, m. *ebbe*, ou *jusant*, t. m.

REFOCILLATION (rĭ-fŏs-ĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* *Rétablissement des forces*, m.

To REFORM (rĭ-form'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to mend, to change from worse to better] *Reformer, & se réformer, corriger, se corriger, s'amender; rectifier, redresser, refaçonner.*

To REFORM, *v. a.* [to disband] *Réformer.* 'Tis said that the king will reform his troops, *On dit que le roi veut réformer une partie de ses troupes.*

REFORM, *and* REFORMATION (rĕf-or-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [change from worse to better] *Réforme*, f. *réformation*, f.

REFORMATION, *s.* [Protestantism] *La réformation*, ou *religion réformée.*

REFORM [disbanding some part of the troops] *Réforme* de gens de guerre, f.

REFORMADO (rĕf-or-mé'-dô), *s.* [a reformed officer] *Un officier réformé.*

REFORMADO [or volunteer, *in a man of war*] *Un volontaire dans un vaisseau de guerre.*

REFORMED (rĭ-form'd'), *part. adj. Réformé.*

The reformed, *or* protestant religion, *La religion réformée*, ou *protestante.*

REFORMER (rĭ-form'-eŭr), *s.* [one who reforms] *Reformateur*, m. *censeur*, m. *correcteur*, m.

REFORMIST (rĭ form'-ĭste'), *s* [a reformed monk] *Un religieux qui a pris la réforme.*

To REFRACT (rĭ-frăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break the natural course of rays] *Rompre, briser* des rayons qui passent d'un milieu dans un autre.

REFRACTED (rĭ-frăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Rompu, brisé, qui souffre réfraction.* A refracted beam, *Un rayon qui souffre réfraction* en passant d'un milieu dans un autre.

REFRACTION (rĭ-frăk'-cheŭne), *s.* [the incurvation of a ray] *Réfraction* d'un rayon, f.

REFRACTIVE (rĭ-frăk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of refraction] *Qui a le pouvoir de faire souffrir réfraction.*

REFRACTORILY (rĭ-frăk'-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [stubbornly] *Avec opiniâtreté, avec une résistance opiniâtre, d'une maniere revêche.*

REFRACTORINESS (rĭ-frăk'-teŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [sullen obstinacy] *Opiniâtreté*, f. *résistance opiniâtre*, f.

REFRACTORY (rĭ-frăk'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [obstinate, perverse] *Opiniâtre, revêche, intraitable, mutin, rebelle, désobéissant*; *réfractaire*, t. de Chymie. A refractory child, *Un enfant revêche.*

REFRAGABLE (rĕf'-ră-gă-bl'), *adj. Capable de réfutation & de conviction.*

To REFRAIN (rĭ-frène'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to restrain, to repress] *Refréner, réprimer, modérer, arrêter, retenir.*

To REFRAIN, *v. n.* [to forbear, to abstain] *S'empêcher, s'abstenir, se retenir, se garder, s'arrêter*; *se contraindre.* Refrain to do it, *Gardez-vous de le faire.*

REFRAINED (rĭ-frène'd'), *part. adj. Refréné, réprimé, modéré, arrêté, retenu.*

REFRANGIBILITY (rĭ-frăn'-djĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [the state of being refrangible] *Réfrangibilité*, f. The refrangibility of the rays of light, *La réfrangibilité des rayons de lumière.*

REFRANGIBLE (rĭ-frăn'-djĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be refracted] *Réfrangible, susceptible de réfraction.*

REFRENATION (rĕf'-rĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of refraining] *L'action de réprimer, de refréner.*

To REFRESH (rĭ-frĕch'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to recreate after pain *or* fatigue] *Rafraîchir, refaire, remettre, délasser, soulager.* To refresh one's self, *Se rafraîchir, prendre du rafraîchissement* ou *du relâche, se remettre, se refaire.*

* To REFRESH [to renew] *Rafraîchir, renouveler, restaurer.* To refresh the memory of a thing, *Se rafraîchir la mémoire de quelque chose.*

To REFRESH the dye with alum [among Dyers] *Recruter le bain d'alun.*

To REFRESH [to refrigerate, to cool] *Rafraîchir, rendre frais, refroidir, donner de l'air.*

REFRESHED (rĭ-frĕch't'), *part. adj. Rafraîchi*, au propre & au figuré. Refreshed with sleep, *Qui a bien reposé.*

REFRESHER (rĭ-frĕch'-eŭr), *s.* [that which refreshes] *Ce qui rafraîchit.*

REFRESHING (rĭ-frĕch'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To refresh] *Rafraîchissement*, m. *l'action de rafraîchir*, &c.

REFRESHING, *adj.* [that affords refreshment] *Qui rafraîchit, qui rétablit, qui remet*, &c.

REFRESHMENT (rĭ-frĕch'-mĕn'te), *s.* [relief after pain *or* fatigue] *Rafraîchissement*, m. *relâche*, f. *soulagement*, m. *repos*, m.

REFRET (rĭ-frète'), *s.* [in Musick; the burden of a song] *Refrain*, m. *ritournelle*, f.

REFRIGERANT (rĭ-frĭdj'-ĕr-ăn'te), *adj.* [cooling] *Rafraîchissant, réfrigérant, réfrigératif.*

To REFRIGERATE (rĭ-frĭdj'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cool] *Rafraîchir, rendre frais*

REFRIGERATED (rĭ-frĭdj'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Rafraîchi.*

REFRIGERATION (rĭ-frĭdj'-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of cooling, the state of being cooled] *Réfrigération*, f. *rafraîchissement*, m.

REFRIGERATIVE (rĭ-frĭdj'-ĕr-ă-tĭv'), *and* REFRIGERATORY (rĭ-frĭdj'-ĕr-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* V. REFRIGERANT.

REFRIGERATORY, *s.* [any thing that refrigerates] *Un réfrigérant.*

REFRIGERIUM (rĭ-frĭdj'-ĕr-ïeŭme), *s.* REFRIGERATION.

REFT (rĕfte), *part. adj.* [*of* To Reave] *Privé, dépouille, ôté, emporté.*

REFUGE (rĕf'-ïoudje), *s.* [shelter from any danger *or* distress] *Refuge*, m. *asyle*, m. au figuré, *ressource*, f. *retranchement*, m. *protection*, f. *azile*, f. He is fled to me for refuge, *Il est venu chercher un asyle chez moi.*

* That's our last refuge, *C'est là notre dernière ressource.*

" REFUGE [protector] *Appui*, m. *protecteur*, m. *refuge*, m. The Lord will be a refuge for us, *Le Seigneur sera notre appui* ou *notre refuge.*

To REFUGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to shelter, to protect] *Refugier, donner azyle, protéger.*

REFUGED (rĕf'-ïoudj'd), *adj.* [that is fled to a place for refuge] *Réfugié.*

REFUGEE (rĕf-ïoŭ-djï'), *s.* [one who flies to shelter *or* protection] *Réfugié*, m.

REFUGEES (rĕf-ïoŭ-djïz'), *s. pl.* [French Protestants who on the foolish revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, quitted their country and retired for refuge into England, Holland, &c.] *Les Refugiés*, m. pl.

REFULGENCE (rĭ-feŭl'-djĕn'ce), *s.* [splendour, brightness] *Brillant*, m. *éclat*, m. *splendeur*, m.

REFULGENT (rĭ-feŭl'-djĕn'te), *adj.* [shining, glittering] *Brillant, reluisant, resplendissant, éclatant.*

To REFUND (rĭ-feŭn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repay, to restore] *Rendre, restituer.*

To REFUND [to pour back] *Répandre* ou *verser de nouveau.*

REFUNDED (rĭ-feŭn'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rendu, restitué*; *répandu, versé de nouveau.*

REFUSAL (rĭ-fïou'-zăl), *s.* [the act of refusing, a denial] *Refus*, m *l'action de refuser.* To meet with a refusal, *Essuyer un refus.*

REFUSAL [the pre-emption, option] *Choix*, m. *option*, f. *préférence*, f. To have the refusal of a thing, *Avoir le choix d'une chose, avoir la préférence.*

REFUSE (ri'-fïouze), *adj.* [unworthy of reception] *Indigne d'être reçu.*

REFUSE, *s.* [that which remains disregarded when the rest is taken] *Rebut*, m. *refus*, m au propre & au figuré. I won't have the refuse of another, *Je ne veux point du refus des autres.*

* She is the refuse of all her sex, *Elle est le rebut de tout son sexe.*

Refuse of hemp, *Régayure*, f.

To REFUSE (rĭ-fïouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to deny, to reject, not to accept] *Refuser, ne pas accorder, rejeter, ne pas accepter.*

REFUSED (rĭ-fïouz'd'), *part. adj. Refusé.* Refused wood, *Bois de rebut.*

REFUSER (rĭ-fïou'-zeŭr), *s.* [he who refuses] *Celui* ou *celle qui refuse.*

REFUSION (rĭ-fïou'-jeŭne), *s.* [the pouring again into the same vessel] *L'action de reverser une liqueur dans le même vaisseau.*

REFUTAL (rĭ-fïou'-tăl), *and* REFUTATION (rĕf'-ïoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of refuting] *Réfutation*, f.

To REFUTE (rĭ-fïoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prove false or erroneous] *Réfuter, confuter.*

REFUTED (rĭ-fïou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Réfuté.*

To REGAIN (rĭ-guéne'), -INC, -ED, *v. a.* [to recover, to gain anew] *Regagner, rattraper.*

REGAINED (rĭ-guén'd'), *part. adj. Regagné.*

REGAL (ri'-găl), *adj.* [royal, kingly] *Royal.*

REGAL fishes, *Les grands poissons, comme la baleine, l'esturgeon, & le marsuin.*

REGAL, *s.* [a musical instrument] *Régale*, f. *un des jeux de l'orgue.*

REGALE (rĭ-guéle'), *s.* [the prerogative of monarchy; a right the French kings had over all benefices in their kingdom] *La régale.*

REGALE, *or* REGALEMENT (rĭ-guéle'-mĕn'te), [a treat, collation, *or* entertainment] *Un régal, un festin, un repas.*

To REGALE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entertain nobly] *Régaler, faire bonne chère, donner un régal, traiter magnifiquement.*

REGALED (rĭ-guél'd'), *part. adj. Régalé, traité*

traité magnifiquement.

REGALIA (rĭ-gué'-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [the enſigns or rights of royalty] *Les marques ou les droits & prérogatives de la royauté; les droits régaliens*, m. pl.

REGALITY (rĭ-găl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [royalty, ſovereignty] *Royauté*, f.

REGALLY (rĭ'-găl-é), *adv.* [in a regal manner] *Royalement, en roi.*

REGARD (rĭ-garde'), *ſ.* [attention, reſpect, reverence, account] *Egard*, m. *attention*, f. *conſidération*, f. *rapport*, m. *état*, m. *eſtime*, f. *acception*, f. *compte*, m. *bienſéance*, f. *circonſpection*, f. She has a favourable regard for you, *Elle a des égards, des attentions, de la conſidération pour vous.* Without any regard to what is juſt, *Sans aucun égard pour la juſtice.* He gives up all the regards of this life, *Il n'obſerve aucun égard, aucune bienſéance.* In regard of what you ſay, *Eu égard* ou *par rapport à ce que vous dites.* So great regard there was amongſt the ancients in making war, *Telle étoit la circonſpection des anciens lorſqu'ils vouloient faire la guerre.*

Regard being had to, *Attendu.* In regard to, *En comparaiſon.*

¶ Regard, *égard*; value, *prix*; eſteem, *eſtime*; veneration, *veneration*; Reſpect, *reſpect* (ſynon.): *Regard* is a good opinion conceived of any one; that good opinion, increaſed by ſervices received, is *value*; reverence, paid to ſuperior worth or ſtation, conſtitutes *reſpect*; *eſteem* is a union of affection and *reſpect*; *veneration*, of *eſteem* and reverence. Being born in the ſame country claims *regard*; good offices make us ſet a *value*; virtue and worth create *eſteem*; age and merit, *veneration*; rank and dignity, *reſpect.*

REGARD. V. Inspection.

To Regard -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attend to, to value, to obſerve] *Regarder, prendre garde, avoir égard, reſpecter, eſtimer, conſidérer, remarquer, ſe ſoucier, ſe mettre en peine.* To regard the merit of one, *Avoir égard au mérite de quelqu'un.* He does not regard what you ſay, *Il ne prend pas garde à ce que vous dites, Il ne s'en ſoucie pas.* He does not regard the danger, *Il ſe met peu en peine du danger, Il mépriſe le danger.*

¶ To Regard, *regarder*; to concern, *concerner*; to touch, *toucher* (ſynon.): A thing, in which we have never ſo ſmall a part, may be ſaid to *regard* us; that, in which we have a nearer intereſt, to *concern* us; that which ſenſibly affects us, to *touch* us. Many people make themſelves uneaſy at what does not *regard* them; meddle with what no wiſe *concerns* them; and yet are indifferent to thoſe things which *touch* them nearly. *To regard* ſeems more applicable when our intereſt is in queſtion: *To concern*, when ſpeaking of things committed to our care and conduct: *To touch*, when it reſpects our honour or fortune. The ill behaviour of a ſervant to a cuſtomer *regards* the maſter, as it affects his intereſt. It *concerns* a man to be punctual in the diſcharge of his duty. The behaviour of an ambaſſador *touches* always more or leſs the honour of the prince he repreſents.

REGARDABLE (rĭ-gard'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [obſervable, worthy of notice] *Remarquable, digne de remarque, ou de conſidération; qui mérite des égards.*

REGARDANT (rĭ-gard'-ăn'te), *adj.* [a term of Heraldry] *Regardant*, m.

REGARDED (rĭ-gard'-ĕd), *part. adj. Regardé, conſidéré, remarqué, obſervé.*

REGARDER (rĭ-gard'-ĕur), *ſ.* [one who regards] *Celui* ou *celle qui regarde* ou *conſidère*; *ſignifie* auſſi *l'inſpecteur en chef* d'une forêt, m.

REGARDFUL (rĭ-gard'-foŭl), *adj.* [attentive, taking notice of] *Attentif, plein d'égards* ou *d'attentions.*

REGARDFULLY (rĭ-gard'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [attentively, reſpectfully] *Avec attention, par égard, avec beaucoup d'égards.*

REGARDLESS (rĭ-gard'-lĕce), *adj.* [heedleſs, inattentive, negligent] *Qui n'a aucun égard, ſans attention, ſans conſidération, qui ne fait aucun cas.* He is regardleſs of his life, *Il eſt prodigue de ſa vie, il ne fait aucun cas de ſa vie.*

REGARDLESSLY (rĭ-gard'-les-lé), *adv.* [without heed] *Sans garde, ſans précaution.*

REGARDLESSNESS (rĭ-gard'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [heedleſſneſs, negligence, inattention] *Manque d'égard*, m. *négligence*, f. *inattention*, f.

REGATTA, *ſ.* [at Venice, an exhibition of the gondoliers on the water] *Courſe de gondoles* ou *de bateaux*, f. *regatte*, f.

REGENCY (rī'-djĕn'-cé), [authority, government, vicarious government] *Régence*, f. *autorité*, f. *gouvernement*, m. *puiſſance*, f.

To REGENERATE (rĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-ĉte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reproduce, to make, to be born anew] *Régénérer, reproduire, faire renaître.*

Regenerate, *adj. and* Regenerated, (rĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Régénéré, reproduit.*

REGENERATION (rĭ-djĕn-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [new birth] *Régénération*, f. *renaiſſance en Jéſus-Chriſt*, f.

REGENERATENESS (rĭ-djĕn'-ĕr-ĕte-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being regenerate] *Etat d'être régénéré*, ou *reproduit.*

REGENT (rī'-djĕn'te), *ſ.* [governor, ruler; one inveſted with vicarious royalty] *Régent*, m. *celui qui gouverne*; *chef*, m. *régent* d'un royaume, *m. régente*, f.

Regent, *adj.* [governing, ruling] *Qui gouverne, régnant.*

REGENTSHIP (rī'-djĕn't-chĭp), *ſ.* [power of governing, deputed authority] *Autorité de gouverner*, f. *autorité* ou *puiſſance déléguée.*

REGERMINATION (rī-djĕr-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſprouting again] *Action de repouſſer*, f. *ſeconde germination*, f.

REGGIO, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Italy; lat. 44°-43' N. lon. 11°-5' E.] *Reggio.*

Reggio [an ancient and conſiderable town of the kingdom of Naples; lat. 38°-4' N lon. 16°-0' E.] *Reggio* ou *Reggio de Calabre*, m.

REGIA AQUA (rī'-djī-ă-é-koŭă), *ſ.* [Aqua fortis combined with ammoniack ſalt] *Eau régale*, f.

REGIBLE (rĕdj'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [governable] *Qui peut être gouverné.*

REGICIDE (rĕdj'-ĭ-ſăĭde), *ſ.* [a king's murderer or murder] *Régicide*, m. *le meurtrier* ou *le meurtre d'un roi.*

REGIMEN (rĕdj'-ĭ-mĕne), *ſ.* [in Med. a rule of living] *Régime*, m. [in Chym. the method of conducting any thing] *Régime*, f. *méthode*, f. [Gram. government, dependency of words on each other] *Gouvernement*, m. *régime*, m.

REGIMENT (rĕdj'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [a body of ſoldiers under one colonel] *Régiment*, m.

† Regiment [eſtabliſhed government, rule] *Gouvernement*, m. *règle*, f. *conduite*, f. *régime*, m. The regiment of the church, of our actions, of a religious houſe, *Le gouvernement de l'égliſe*; *la règle* ou *la conduite de nos actions*; *le régime d'une maiſon religieuſe.*

REGIMENTAL (rĕdj-ĭ-mĕn't'-ăl), *adj.* [military, belonging to a regiment] *Appartenant à un régiment.*

Regimental, *or* Regimentals (rĕdj-ĭ-mĕn't'-ălz), *ſ.* [the particular dreſs, or difference in dreſs, that diſtinguiſhes the officers and men of one regiment, from thoſe of another] *L'uniforme*, m. *l'habit uniforme*, m. *habit d'ordonnance*, m.

Regina Deorum (rī-djăĭ'-nă-cĭ-ô-rĕume), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Reine des Dieux*, f.

REGION (rī'-djeŭne), *ſ.* [tract of land, tract of ſpace] *Région*, f. *pays*, m. *contrée*, f. There are regions void of inhabitants, *Il y a des régions ou contrées inhabitées.* The upper regions of the air, *Les régions ſupérieures de l'air*; *la haute région.*

* The region of the heart, *La région du cœur.*

REGISTER (rĕdj'-is-tĕur), *ſ.* [a book of records] *Regiſtre*, m. *protocole*, m. To enter a thing into a regiſter, *Porter, écrire, mettre, coucher, quelque choſe ſur le regiſtre, l'enregiſtrer.*

Register [the officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the regiſter] *Un greffier.*

Register [in Printing] *Regiſtre*, m. *l'action de faire tomber une page derriere l'autre à la retiration*, f. To have made good regiſter, *Etre en regiſtre.*

Register [mark in a book] *Signet*, m. ou *tour-feuillet*, m.

Register of a ſtove, *Trape d'un fourneau*, f. *Regiſtre*, m.

To Register, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to record] *Enregiſtrer*, ou *enregiſtrer*; *mettre, écrire, coucher* ou *porter ſur le regiſtre*: ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* To regiſter a thing in one's memory, *Graver* ou *imprimer quelque choſe dans ſa mémoire.*

To Register [in Sea language] *Enrôler.* A regiſtered ſailor, *Matelot enrôlé*

REGISTERED (rĕdj'-ĭs-tĕur'd), *part. adj. Enregiſtré*, ou *enregiſtré.*

REGISTERING (rĕdj'-ĭs teŭr-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [from To Regiſter] *Enregiſtrement*, ou *enregiſtrement*, m. *l'action d'enregiſtrer.*

REGISTRY (rĕdj'-ĭs-tré), *ſ.* [the act of regiſtering] *Enregiſtrement* ou *enregiſtrement*, m.

Registry [the place where regiſters are kept] *Greffe*, m.

Registry [a ſeries of facts recorded] *Regiſtre*, ou *Regiſtre*, m. *baptiſtère*, m. quand il s'agit d'un regiſtre de baptêmes, mariages & enterremens.

REGLEMENT (rĕgl'-e-mĕn'te), *ſ* [order, regulation] *Méthode*, f. *ordre*, m. *réglement*, m. *direction*, f.

REGLET (rĕgl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ledge of wood evenly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed] *Un réglet, un interligne.*

Reglet [in Printing; a little thin ſlip of wood, to take off the lines, from the compoſing ſtick, &c.] *Réglette*, f.

Reglet, *ſ.* [Archit. a little flat narrow moulding] *Régiet*, m. *filet*, m.

REGNANT (rĕg'-năn'te), *adj.* [reigning, predominant] *Régnant.* The queen regnant, *La reine régnante.* The vices regnant, *Les vices régnans* ou *dominans.*

To REGORGE (rĭ-gordje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vomit] *Vomir, rendre gorge.*

REGORGED (rĭ-gordj'd') *part. adj. Vomi.*

To REGRAFT (rĭ-grăfte'), *v. a.* [with gardeners] *Regreffer*; *greffer* ou *enter de nouveau.*

To REGRANT (rĭ-grăn'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grant back] *Accorder de nouveau.*

REGRANTED (rĭ-grăn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Accordé de nouveau.*

To REGRATE (rĭ-gréte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offend, to ſhock] *Choquer, offenſer, déplaire.*

To Regrate [to engroſs, to foreſtal] *Regratter, acheter en gros pour vendre en détail.*

REGRATER (rĭ-gré't'-ĕur), *ſ.* [engroſſer, foreſtaller; keeper of a chandler-ſhop] *Regratter*, m. *regrattiere*, f *fripier*, m.

REGRATING (rĭ-gré't'-in'gue), *ſ.* [retailing] *Regrat*, m.

REGREET (rĭ-grĭte'), *ſ.* [return or exchange of ſalutation] *Salut*, m. ou *ſalutation*, f. *réciproque*; *viſite réciproque*, ſ. ‖ *échange de coups de chapeau*, m.

To Regreet, *v. a.* [to re-ſalute, to greet again] *Revoir, voir* ou *viſiter de nouveau, ſaluer de nouveau.*

REGRESS (rī'-grĕce), *and* Regression (rĭ-grĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of returning or going back, power of paſſing back] *Retour*, m. *l'action* ou *le pouvoir de retourner, de revenir*; *ſortie*, f.

To REGRESS (rĭ-grĕce'), *v. a. Retourner, revenir.*

REGRET (rĭ-grĕte'), *ſ.* [bitterneſs of reflection, grief, ſorrow] *Regret*, m. *chagrin*, m *déplaiſir*, m. With regret, *A regret, à contre-cœur.*

To REGRET, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to repent, to grieve at] *Regretter, être fâché, ſe repentir.* I ſhall not regret the trouble my experiments coſt me, *Je ne regretterai pas la peine que m'ont coûtée mes expériences.* V. To BE SORRY FOR.

REGRETTED (rĭ-grĕt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Regretté.*

‡ REGUERDON (rĭ-guĕr'-deŭne), *ſ.* [recompence, reward] *Récompenſe*, f. *ſoloire*, m. *compenſation*, f. *guerdon*, m.

‡ To REGUERDON, *v. a.* [to reward, to recompence] *Récompenſer, dédommager.*

REGULAR (rĕgu'-lŭŭ-lăr), *adj.* [agreeable to rule, governed by ſtrict regulations, exact, punctual] *Régulier, réglé, qui eſt en règle; meſuré.* A regular building, *Un bâtiment régulier.* A regular motion, *Un mouvement réglé.* A regular life, *Une vie réglée* ou *régulière.* A regular figure, *Une figure régulière*, en Géométrie. Regular troops, *Des troupes réglées.*

¶ Regular, *régulier*; methodical, *méthodique* (ſynon.): *Regular* implies ſomething more minute and particular: we are *regular* in our conduct; *methodical* in our affairs. A *regular* man is careful of his reputation, he runs into no exceſs; a *methodical* one does every thing by rule, his time is parcelled out, and in his moſt indifferent actions he obſerves the moſt ſcrupulous exactitude. With reſpect to the manner of them, *Regular* perſons are always admired; *methodical* perſons are frequently laughed at.

REGULAR [inſtituted according to eſtabliſhed forms of diſcipline] *Régulier* oppoſé à *ſéculier.* A regular canon, *Un chanoine régulier* The regular clergy, *Le clergé régulier*, les religieux.

REGULAR, *ſ.* [a regular perſon] *Un régulier.* Regulars, *Les réguliers, le clergé régulier.*

REGULARITY (rĕgu-lŭŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [conformity to rule, method, certain order] *Régularité*, f. *bon ordre*: ou bien, *ſymmétrie*, f. *juſteſſe*, f. V. ARRANGEMENT.

REGULARLY (rĕgu'-lŭŭ-lăr-lé), *adv.* [in a manner concordant to rule] *Régulierement, réglément, méthodiquement, ſelon les règles, avec ordre, prétyement*, ‡ *congrûment.*

To REGULATE (rĕgu'-lŭŭ-lète), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adjuſt by rule and method, to direct] *Régler, ordonner, mettre en ordre* ou *en règle, diſcipliner, former, conduire, diriger, modifier.* No wife has power to regulate her huſband's life, *Il n'y point de femme qui puiſſe régler la vie de ſon mari.* Regulate the patient in his manner of living, *Dirigez votre malade dans le régime qu'il doit obſerver, preſcrivez-lui ce régime.* To regulate troops, *Diſcipliner des troupes.*

REGULATED (rĕgu'-lŭŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Réglé, ordonné; mis en ordre*, ou *en règle*; *formé, diſcipliné, conduit, dirigé.*

REGULATION (rĕgu-lŭŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of regulating, method] *Réglement*, m. *méthode*, f. *ordre*, m. *direction*, f. *modification*, f.

REGULATOR (rĕgu'-lŭŭ-lé-tŭr), *ſ.* [one that regulates] *Celui qui règle*; ſignifie auſſi *le reſſort qui dans une machine règle le mouvement de toutes les roues & autres pièces.* Regulator of a ſtatting mill, *Régulateur d'un laminoir.* Regulator of a watch (pendulum ſpring), *Régulateur*, m. *balancier d'une montre*, m.

REGULUS (rĕgu'-lŭŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Chym. the fineſt and moſt weighty part of metals] *Régule*, m. Regulus antimonii, *Régule d'antimoine*, m. Regulus of arſenic, *Régule d'arſenic*, m.

To REGURGITATE (rĭ-gucŭr'-djĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to throw back] *Rejeter, repouſſer*; *& être rejeté, repouſſé*, ou *renvoyé.*

REGURGITATION (rĭ-gueŭr-djĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reſorption; the act of ſwallowing back] *L'action de rejeter, de repouſſer, d'être repouſſé; d'abſorber, d'engloutir, s'abîmer.*

REHABILITATION (rĭ-hă-bĭl-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [re enabling] *Réhabilitation*, f.

To REHEAR (rĭ-hĭre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hear again] *Ecouter de nouveau, ou une ſeconde fois.*

REHEARING (rĭ-hĭr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a law-term] *Seconde* ou *nouvelle audience*; *réviſion de procès*, f.

REHEARSAL (rĭ-her'-săl), *ſ.* [repetition; recital] *Répétition*, f. *récit*, m. *relation*, f. The rehearſal of a play, *La répétition d'une comédie.* The rehearſal of a dream, *Le récit d'un ſonge.*

To REHEARSE (rĭ-herſe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repeat, to recite, to relate] *Répéter, redire; réciter, conter, raconter.* To rehearſe a play, or a fable, *Répéter une comédie, conter une fable.*

REHEARSED (rĭ-hĕrs't'), *part. adj. Répété, redit; récité, conté, raconté*

To REJECT (rĭ-djĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to caſt off, to diſmiſs] *Rejeter, rebuter, ne pas agréer* ou *accepter, renvoyer, déhouter* (t. de Palais). Reject me not from among thy children, *Ne me rejette pas du nombre de tes enfans.*

REJECTABLE (rĭ-djĕk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [that ought to be rejected] *Rejetable, qu'on doit rejeter, qui eſt à rejeter.*

REJECTED (rĭ-djĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Rejeté*

REJECTION (rĭ-djĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of caſting off] *L'action de rejeter.* Since the rejection of the Pope, *Depuis qu'on a rejeté le Pape*, ou *qu'on a ſecoué ſon joug.*

REIGN (réne), *ſ* [royal authority, time of a king's government] *Souveraineté*, f *règne*, m

To REIGN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exerciſe ſovereign authority; to prevail, to be predominant] *Régner, gouverner en roi*: au figuré, *dominer, avoir un ſouverain pouvoir*: *régner, être en vogue* ou *en crédit.* A king ſhall reign in righteouſneſs, *Un roi règnera avec juſtice.*

* Great fcere y reigns in their public councils, *Il règne un grand ſecret dans leurs conſeils d'état*

REIGNING (ré'-nĭn'gne), *adj* [predominant] *Régnant, dominant.* Reigning winds, *Vents régnants (de chaque ſaiſon)*

To REIMBARK (rĭ-ĭm'-bark), *v. a.* [to ſhip goods again] *Rembarquer, embarquer de nouveau.*

To REIMBARK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to take ſhip again] *Se rembarquer.*

REIMBARKATION (rĭ-ĭm'-bar-ké'-cheŭne), *and* REIMBARMENT (rĭ-ĭm'-bark'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of reimbarking] *Rembarquement*, m.

REIMBARKED (rĭ-ĭm'-bark't'), *adj.* [from To reimbark] *Rembarqué.*

To REIMBODY (rĭ-ĭm'-bŭd'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repay] *Rembourſer.*

REIMBURSED (rĭ-ĭm'-beŭrs't'), *part. adj. Rembourſé.*

REIMBURSEMENT (rĭ-ĭm'-beŭrs'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [repayment] *Rembourſement*, m.

To REIMPREGNATE (rĭ-ĭm'-prĕg-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to impregnate anew] *Imprégner de nouveau.*

REIMPREGNATED (rĭ-ĭm'-prĕg'-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Imprégné de nouveau.*

REIMPRESSION (rĭ-ĭm'-prĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a ſecond impreſſion] *Réimpreſſion* d'un livre, f.

REIN (réne), *ſ.* [the part of the bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand] *Rêne*, f. s'emploie ſouvent au figuré. To hold the reins even, *Tenir les rênes égales.* To let looſe, *or* give the reigns, *Lâcher les rênes* ou *la bride, rendre la bride*, au propre & au figuré. To bring a horſe to certainty of rein, *Aſſurer la bouche d'un cheval.*

* To hold the reins of the empire, *Tenir les rênes de l'empire* ou *de l'état.*

To REIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to govern by a bridle] *Tenir la bride*, ou *tenir en bride*; au figuré, *gouverner, contenir.*

REIN-DEER (réne-dĭre'), *ſ.* [Zoology; rangifer, a large quadruped of the Northern countries] *Rhenne* ou *renne*, m. *rhantier, rangifer*, m. ou *Ramſier*, m.

REINFLAME (ri-ĭn'-fléme'), -ING, -ED, *v. a. renflammer, ranimer.*

REINFORCEMENT (ri-ĭn'-force'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [in war; a ſupply of men, arms, &c.] *Renfort*, m

REINGRATIATE (rĭ-ĭn'-gré'-chĭ-éte), one's ſelf, *v. recipr.* [to get into favour again] *Rentrer en grâce, regagner l'amitié.*

REINS (rén'z), *ſ.* [kidneys] *Les reins*, m. *les rognons*, m. The running of the reins, *La gonorrhée.*

To REINSERT (ri-ĭn'-cĕrte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſert a ſecond time] *Inſérer une ſeconde fois.*

To REINSPIRE (ri-ĭn'-ſpăire'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſpire anew] *Inſpirer de nouveau.*

To REINSTALL (ri-ĭn'-ſtâl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put again in poſſeſſion] *Inſtaller de nouveau, réinſtaller*; *remettre en poſſeſſion.*

To REINSTATE (ri-ĭn'-ſtéte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put again in poſſeſſion] *Rétablir, remettre, reintégrer*

REINSTATED (ri-ĭn' ſté'-tĕd), *part. adj. Rétabli, remis.* Reinſtated in the throne of his anceſtors, *Rétabli ſur le trône de ſes ancêtres.*

REINSTATING (ri-ĭn'-ſté'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. from* To re-inſtate] *Rétabliſſement*, m. *l'action de rétablir*, ou *de remettre*, f.

REINTEGRATE (rĭ-ĭn'-tĕ-gré'-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repair, to reſtore] *Réintégrer, rétablir.*

REINTEGRATED (rĭ-ĭn'-tĭ-gré-tĕd), *part adj. Réintégré, rétabli.*

To REINVEST (rĭ-ĭn'-vĕſte'), -ING, *v. a.* [to inveſt anew] *Rétablir, remettre en poſſeſſion.*

REINVITE (ri-ĭn'-văite'), *v. a* [to invite anew] *Réinviter.*

To REJOICE (rĭ-djŏïce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to exhilarate, to be glad] *Réjouir & ſe réjouir*; *récréer & ſe récréer*; *rendre joyeux, & être joyeux*; *égayer, & s'égayer.*

REJOICED (ri-djŏïs't'), *part. adj. Réjoui, joyeux, égayé, gai.*

REJOICING (rĭ-djŏï'-cĭn'gne). *ſ.* [*from* To rejoice] *Réjouiſſance*, f *joie*, f *jubilation*, f.

REJOICING, *adj.* [pleaſing, agreeable cauſing joy or delight] *Réjouiſſant, agréable, joyeux, qui réjouit.* Rejoicing are at war, for a feſtival, a victory) *voûée*, f. *feu roulant*, m.

REJOICER (rĭ-djoï'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one that rejoices] *Celui* ou *celle qui réjouit.*

To REJOIN (ri-djŏïn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join again] *Rejoindre.*

To REJOIN, *v. n* [to reply] *Répliquer*; *fournir ſes dupliques*, t. de Palais.

REJOINDER (rĭ djŏïn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [in Law; the defendant's anſwer to the plaintiff's replication] *Duplique*, f. *réponſe à une réplique*, f.

REJOINTING (rĭ-djŏïn'-tĭngne), *ſ.* [Arcbit. filling up the joints] *Action de faire les joints*

REJOLT (rĭ-djôlte'), *ſ. Secouſſe*, f. *combat*, m.

REISTER, *ſ.* [a German trooper] *Reître*, m. Cavalier Allemand.

REIT, *ſ.* [ſedge, *or* ſea-weed] *Algue*, f. *herbe de marais*, f.

To REITERATE (rĭ-ĭt'-ĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repeat again and again] *Réitérer, répéter* ou *redoubler pluſieurs fois.*

REITERATED (rĭ-ĭt'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part adj. Réitéré, répété* ou *redoublé pluſieurs fois.*

REITERATION (rĭ-ĭt'-ĕr-é '-cheŭne), *s.* [repetition] *Réitération*, f. *répétition*, f.

Reiteration [among Printers, the side of the sheet back to the side that is printed] *Retiration*, f.

To REJUDGE (rĭ-djeŭdje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to recall to a new trial] *Juger, examiner de nouveau, revoir*; revifer, t. de Palais

To REKE, *v. a* [to care for] *Se foucier* I reke not fuch a thing. *Je ne me foucie point de cela.*

To REKINDLE (rĭ-kin '-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fet on fire again] *Rallumer, rembraſer.*

To RE-LAND (rĭ-lănd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to land a fecond time] *Remettre à terre, débarquer une ſeconde fois.* Fraudulent traders export goods entitled to draw-backs, and afterwards reland them without payment of duty, *Des négocians frauduleux font ſortir des marchandiſes qui portent rabat de droit d'entrée, & les font enſuite remettre à terre ſans payer ces droits.*

RELAPSE (rĭ-läpse'), *ſ.* [regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs; fall into vice or error again] *Rechûte, retour de maladie*; au figuré, *récidive, rechûte* dans le vice ou l'erreur; peut-être auſſi *un relaps.*

To Relapse, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fall back, to fall ſick again; fall back into vice or error] *Retomber, rechoir, tomber une ſeconde fois*; au figuré, *retomber malade, faire une rechûte*; ou bien, *récidiver, retomber* dans le crime ou dans l'erreur.

RELAPSED (rĭ läps't'), *adj.* [*from* To relapſe] *Retombé malade, &c.*

To RELATE (rĭ-léte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tell, to recite] *Réciter, rapporter, conter, raconter, dire, déduire.* (to tell again), *Reconter.*

To Relate, *v. n.* [to have reference] *Concerner*; *appartenir, ſe rapporter, avoir du rapport* à quelque choſe. Relating to, *Concernant.*

RELATED (rĭ-lé '-tĕd), *part. adj. Récité, rapporté, conté, raconté, dit.*

Related, *adj.* [allied by kindred] *Parent, allié par le ſang, apparenté.* To be related, *Appartenir.*

RELATER (rĭ-lé '-teŭr), *ſ.* [teller, narrator] *Celui* ou *celle qui conte* ou *raconte, l'auteur d'une relation*, m.

RELATION (rĭ-lé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reſpect, reference, regard] *Rapport*, m. *trait*, m. *regard*, m. In relation to that, *Par rapport à cela, eu égard à cela.*

Relation [connexion, affinity] *Relation, rapport, connexion, liaiſon, convenance, affinité, concordance*, f. Theſe things have no relation, to one another, *Ces choſes n'ont aucun rapport entre elles.*

Relation [kindred, kinſman, *or* kinſwoman] *Parenté* & *parent.* Be relation laid aſide, *Mettons la parenté de côté: laiſſons-là la parenté.* Friends and relations, *Les amis & les parens.*

Relation [narrative] *Relation*, f. *récit*, m. *rapport*, m. In an hiſtorical relation we uſe terms that are moſt proper, *Dans un récit hiſtorique nous nous ſervons des termes les plus propres.*

RELATIVE (rĕl '-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having relation, reſpecting] *Relatif*; *conſidéré ſous quelque rapport.* A pronoun relative, *Un pronom relatif.* A relative greatneſs, *Une grandeur relative.*

Relative, *ſ.* [a pronoun anſwering to an antecedent] *Un relatif.*

Relative [a relation] *Un parent.*

RELATIVELY (rĕl '-ă-tĭv'-lé), *adj.* [in relation to] *Relativement, par comparaiſon, par rapport, eu égard*; *ſous un certain rapport.* Relatively to us, *Relativement à nous.* He was interrogated relatively (*not* relative) to that circumſtance, *On l'interrogea relativement à cette circonſtance.*

RELATIVENESS (rĕl '-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ. état* ou *qualité de ce qui eſt relatif.*

To RELAX (rĭ-läks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make leſs tenſe, to remit; to eaſe, to d'vert] *Relâcher, lâcher, débander, détendre*; au figuré, *céder, remettre, relâcher, délaſſer, divertir, modérer.* To relax a rope, *Lâcher* ou *détendre une corde.* To relax one's mind, *Se débander l'eſprit.*

* He will relax nothing, *Il ne cédera rien*; *il ne ſe relâchera de rien.* To relax one's mind, *Donner du relâche à ſon eſprit, ſe délaſſer, ſe divertir.* 'Tis often uſeful to relax one's ſeverity, *Il eſt ſouvent ut le de modérer ſa ſévérité.*

To Relax *v. n* [to abate, to cool; to be mild] *Se relâcher, ſe ralentir, ſe refroidir, ſ'affoiblir*; *ſe radoucir, ſe relâcher de ſa ſévérité.*

RELAXATION (rĕl-ăks-é '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diminution of tenſion; remiſſion, abatement of rigour; remiſſion of application] *Relâchement*, m. *relaxation*, f. au figuré, *radouciſſement*, m. *relâche, récréation*, f. *divertiſſement*, m. *repos*, m. *diſſipation*, f.

* Give ſome relaxation to your mind, *Donnez quelque relâche à votre eſprit, Débandez-vous l'eſprit.*

RELAXED (r -läks't), *part. adj. Relâché*; au propre & au figuré.

RELAY (rĭ-lè '), *ſ.* [a horſe on the road to relieve others] *Relais*, m chevaux frais. Signifie auſſi *la meute des chiens de relais.*

Relay [in Tapeſtry; an opening left to change the colours or figures] *Relais*, m.

RELEASE (rĭ-lîce '), [diſmiſſion from confinement, remiſſion of a claim, of a debt] *Elargiſſement*, m. *délivrance*, f. *l'action de céder un droit* ou *une prétention*, f. *l'action de remettre une dette*, f. *décharge*, f. *rémiſſion*, f.

To Release, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet free from confinement *or* ſervitude, from pain *or* obligation] *Lâcher, relâcher, élargir, laiſſer aller, mettre en liberté*; au figuré, *débarraſſer, délivrer, dégager, décharger, exempter, quitter, tenir quitte.* Will you that I releaſe him? *Voulez-vous que je le laiſſe aller, que je le mette en liberté?* I will releaſe him to you, *Je vous le livrerai.*

* To releaſe one of his promiſe, *or* of an oath, *Dégager quelqu'un de ſa parole*; *le décharger d'un ſerment.*

RELEASED (rĭ-lîs't'), *adj.* [*from* To Releaſe] *Relâché*, &c.

RELEASEMENT (rĭ-lîce '-mĕn'te), *ſ.* V. Release.

To RELEGATE (rĕl '-ĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to baniſh, to exile] *Reléguer, exiler, bannir.*

RELEGATED (rĕl '-ĭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Relégué, exilé, banni.*

RELEGATION (rĕl-ĭ-gué '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [exile, judicial baniſhment] *Banniſſement*, m. *exil*, m.

To RELENT (rĭ-lĕn'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grow leſs rigid] *Se radoucir, s'adoucir, s'attendrir, ſe laiſſer toucher.*

To Relent [to give] *Céder.*

To Relent [to abate, to grow leſs intenſe] *Se ralentir, s'abattre, s'affoiblir, diminuer.* The heat relents, *La chaleur diminue.*

To Relent [to ſoften, to melt, to grow moiſt] *Se ramollir, s'adoucir, s'attendrir*; *ſe fondre, ſuinter, ſuer.* Earth relents, *La terre ſe ramollit.* The ice relents, *La glace ſe fond.* The marble relents, *Le marbre ſuinte* ou *ſue.*

RELENTED (rĭ-lĕn't '-ĕd), *part. adj. of* To Relent, *v. a.* obſolete, *Ralenti, diminué.*

RELENTING (rĭ-lĕn't '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Relent] *Ralentiſſement*, m. *l'action de ralentir*, f. Relenting of one's heart, *Attendriſſement*, m.

Relenting [repentance] *Repentir*, m. *repentance*, f. *remors de conſcience*, m.

RELENTLESS (rĭ-lĕn't-lĕce), *adj* [unpitying] *Impitoyable, cruel, ſans humanité* ou *compaſſion.*

RELEVANT (rĕl '-ĭ-văn'te), *adj. Qui ſoulage, qui aide.* V. Relieving. V. *alſo* Inferential, Conclusive.

RELEVATION (rĕl-ĭ-vé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a riſing *or* lifting up] *L'action de lever, d'enlever*, &c.

REL'ANCE (rĭ-lăi '-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [truſt] *Confiance*, f.

RELICK (rĕl '-ĭk'), *ſ* [that which remains] *Reſte*, m [ſome part of a ſaint's body or cloaths] *Relique*, f. The relicks of an inveterate vice, *Les reſtes d'un vice invétéré.* He keeps that as a relick, *Il garde cela comme une relique.*

RELICT (rĕl '-ĭkte), *ſ* [a widow] *Une veuve.*

RELIED (rĭ-lĭ'd'). V. To Rely.

RELIEF (rĭ-lîf'), *ſ.* [comfort, alleviation, aſſiſtance] *Soulagement*, m *adouciſſement*, m. *allégement*, m. *aide*, f *aſſiſtance*, f. *ſecours*, m.

Relief. V. Relievo.

Relief [in Law; legal remedy of wrongs] *Recours*, m.

Relief [in Law; a fine paid to the chief Lord, by the heir of a feudatory eſtate] *Relief*, m.

Relief of a hare, *L'endroit où le lièvre va paître ſur le ſoir*, m.

Reliefs. V. Remnants.

RELIEVABLE (rĭ-lîv '-ă-bl'), *adj. A qui l'on peut remédier.*

To RELIEVE (rĭ lîv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to alleviate, to aſſiſt] *Soulager, adoucir, alléger, ſecourir, aſſiſter, aider, ſubvenir.* To relieve one's grief, *Soulager, adoucir la peine de quelqu'un.* To relieve the poor, *Aſſiſter les pauvres.* V. To Assist.

To Relieve a centry, *Lever* ou *relever une ſentinelle.* To relieve the watch (at Sea), *Changer le quart.*

RELIEVED (rĭ-lîv'd'), *part. adj. Soulagé, adouci, allégé, ſecouru, aſſiſté.*

RELIEVER (rĭ-lîv '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that relieves] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſoulage*, ou *adoucit*

RELIEVING (rĭ-lîv '-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Qui ſoulage, qui adoucit, ſoulageant, adouciſſant.* Relieving tackles, *Attrapes*, f pl. (*Deux forts palans employés lorſqu'on abat un mât-ſeau en carène*). Relieving tackle, *Le palan de reſul des canons.*

RELIEVO (rĭ-lîv '-ô), *ſ.* [the prominence of a figure in ſtone, metal, *or* painting] *Relief*, m. *boſſe*, f. Baſſo relievo, *Bas-relief*, m. Ces mots adoptés dans la langue Angloiſe ſont Italiens. Figure in relievo, *Ouvrage de ronde boſſe*, m. Alto relievo (when the figure is formed after nature, and projects as much as the life), *Haut relief*, m. Baſſo relievo (when the work is but raiſed a little from its ground, as on medals), *Bas relief*, m. Demi-relievo (when one half of the figure riſes from the plane) *Demi-boſſe*, f.

Relievo [in Painting; a degree of force or boldneſs] *Rehauts*, m. pl.

To RELIGHT (rĭ-lăîte'), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to light anew] *Eclairer de nouveau*, ou bien *rendre la lumière.*

RELIGION (rĭ-lĭdj '-eŭne), *ſ.* [the worſhip of God] *Religion*, f *les autels*, m. pl. ſe dit au figuré, & ſignifie *ſainteté*, f. *piété*, f. A man of no religion, *Un homme ſans religion.*

¶ Religion, *religion*; worſhip, *culte* (ſynon): Both imply our duty to God; but *religion* has a more extenſive, *worſhip* a more limited ſenſe; the firſt denotes the knowledge and belief of God, as well as the homage we pay to him; the ſecond applies chiefly to our public adoration of him: as; we ſhould be careful to keep up a due ſenſe of *religion* in our minds, by a regular attendance on public *worſhip.*

* The religion of oath, *La ſainteté du ſerment.*

Religion [uſed abſolutely; the proteſtantiſm] *La religion reformée*, f.

RELIGIONIST (rĭ-lĭdj '-e.n-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a bigot to any religious perſuaſion] *Un fanatique, un enthouſiaſte, un puritain.*

RELIGIOUS (rĭ-lĭdj '-eŭce). *adj.* [pious; relating to religion; exact, ſtrict] *Religieux, qui*

a de la religion, pieux; de religion, de piété, de dévotion; exact, ponctuel. The most religious people, *Les gens les plus religieux ou pieux.* Religious debates, *Des disputes de religion.* Religious duties, *Des devoirs de religion ou de piété.* Religious cheats (pious frauds), *Des fraudes pieuses.* A religious observer of his promise, *Un exact observateur de sa parole.*

¶ Religious, *religieux*; pious *pieux*; devout, *dévot* (lynon.); *Religious* signifies a careful observance of the worship of God, and a due sense of the importance of religion; *pious* implies impressed with zeal for the honour of God, and reverence for his laws; *devout* denotes rather a serious external behaviour in the practice of religion. Where there is no integrity, there is no *religion:* He who fails in his respect for *religious* worship, fails in *piety:* *Devotion*, unless sincere, is mocking the Most High.

RELIGIOUS [bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience] *Religieux, qui appartient à un ordre religieux.* Religious men, *Les religieux, les moines, le clergé régulier.* A religious order, house, habit, *Un ordre religieux; une maison religieuse; habit de religion, vêture.* Religious mummeries, *Dévotionnettes*, f. pl.

RELIGIOUS, *f.* [a monk] *Un religieux, un moine.*

RELIGIOUSLY (rĭ-lĭdj'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [piously; exactly] *Religieusement, pieusement; exactement, ponctuellement, fidellement, scrupuleusement.*

RELIGIOUSNESS, *f.* [godliness] *Religion, f. piété*, f.

To RELINQUISH (rĭ-lĭn'g'-koŭĭche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forsake, to leave, to desert, to give up] *Abandonner; quitter, laisser, céder.* V. To ABANDON.

RELINQUISHED (rĭ-lĭn'g'-koŭĭch't), *part. adj. Abandonné, quitté, laissé, délaissé, cédé.*

RELINQUISHMENT (rĭ-lĭn'g'-koŭĭche-mĕn't), *f.* [the act of forsaking] *Abandon*, m. *délaissement*, m. *cession*, f.

RELIQUA, *f.* [the remainder or balance of an account] *Reliquat*, m.

RELIQUARY (rĕl'-ĭk-ă-ré), *f.* [a shrine for relicks] *Un reliquaire.*

RELIQUATOR, *f.* [one that is in arrear, *or* behind-hand in payment] *Reliquataire*, m. *celui qui doit des arrérages*, m.

RELIQUE. V. RELICK *or* REMNANT.

RELISH (rĕl'-ĭche), *f.* [taste, liking] *Goût*, m. *savourement*, m. au propre & au figuré. There are very peculiar relishes, *Il y a des goûts fort particuliers.*

* It preserves some relish of old writing, *Il a encore quelque goût des anciens auteurs.* I have no relish for faction, *Je n'ai pas de goût pour la cabale, Je n'aime pas les factions.*

To RELISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a taste; to taste, to have a liking] *Donner du goût*; au figuré, *goûter, approuver, agréer, trouver bon.*

To RELISH, *v. n.* [to have a pleasing taste] *Avoir bon goût*; au figuré, *être goûté ou approuvé, plaire.* The greatest dainties give no relish to his palate, *Les mets les plus délicats n'ont au un goût pour lui, ils lui semblent insipides.*

* This way of thinking and doing relishes very well with me, *Cette façon de penser & d'agir me plaît fort.*

RELISHABLE (rĕl'-ĭch-ă-bl'), *adj.* [gustable] *Qui a bon goût.*

RELISHED (rĕl'-ĭch't), *part. adj.* [having a taste] *Qui a du goût*; au figuré, *goûté, approuvé, agréé, trouvé bon.* Well-relished, *Qui a bon goût.*

RELISHING (rĕl'-ĭch-ĭn'g), *f.* [*from* To Relish] *Approbation*, f. *l'action de donner bon goût*, &c.

RELISHING, *adj. appétissant, de bon goût.*

To RELIST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to list anew] *Enrôler de nouveau.*

RELISTED (rĭ-lĭst'-ĕd), *part. adj. Enrôlé de nouveau.*

To RELIVE (rĭ-lĭv'), *v. n.* [to revive] to live anew] *Revivre.*

To RELOVE (rĭ-leŭve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to love in return] *Rendre amour pour amour.*

RELUCENT (rĭ-lĭou-cĕn't), *adj.* [shining] *Brillant, éclatant, transparent, clair.*

To RELUCT (rĭ-leŭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to struggle again] *Résister, s'opposer, combattre, tenir ferme.*

RELUCANCE (rĭ-leŭk'-tăn'ce), *and* RELUCTANCY (rĭ-leŭk'-tăn'-ce), *f.* [repugnance, unwillingness] *Répugnance, f. contrainte, f. violence, f. antipathie, f. aversion, f.* I cannot surmount my reluctancy to it, *Je ne saurois vaincre ma répugnance sur ce point.*

RELUCTANT (rĭ-leŭk'-tăn't'e), *adj.* [unwilling] *Qui agit avec répugnance ou à contre-cœur.*

To RELUCTATE (rĭ-leŭk'-téte), V. To RELUCT.

RELUCTATION (rĕl-eŭk-té'-chĭ-ŭne), *f.* [repugnance, resistance] V. RELUCTANCE.

To RELUME (rĭ-lĭoume'), *v. a.* V. To REKINDLE.

To RELUMINE (rĭ-lĭou'-mĭne), *v. a.* V. To REKINDLE.

To RELY (rĭ-lăi'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rest upon with confidence, to put trust in] *Se fier, avoir confiance, se reposer, compter, faire fond; s'appuyer, s'assurer en, s'attendre.* Do not rely on *or* upon them, *Ne vous fiez point à eux, ne comptez point sur eux.* He is not to be relied on, *Ce n'est pas un homme sur qui l'on puisse se reposer.*

REMAIN (rĭ-méne'), *f.* [abode, residence, habitation] *Séjour*, m. *demeure*, f.

REMAIN [relick] V. REMAINS.

To REMAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be left, to continue] *Rester, être de reste; demeurer.* That which remains shall be burned, *Ce qui restera sera brûlé.* She remained long a virgin, *Elle resta long-temps fille.* My wisdom remains with me, *Ma sagesse me reste.* It remains that I tell you that . . . *Il me reste à vous dire que . . .* V. To STAY.

To REMAIN, *v. a. Rester à.*

To REMAIN [in Sea-language; to be left in some road, bay, &c.] *Demeurer.*

REMAINDER (rĭ-mene'-deŭr), *f.* [what is left] *Reste*, m. *restant, reliquat, m. résidu*, m. *demeurant*, m. *reliquat*, m. The remainder of the money, *Le reste de l'argent, le restant de la somme.* The remainder of an account, *Un reliquat de compte.*

* If there are yet some remainders of humanity in them, *S'ils ont encore quelques restes d'humanité.*

REMAINDER, *adj.* [remaining] *Restant, qui reste, qui est de reste.*

REMAINS (rĭ-mén'z), *f. pl.* [relick] *Restes*, m. pl. *reliques*, f. pl. *débris*, m. He reassembled the remains of his army, *Il rassembla les restes ou les débris de son armée.*

REMAINS [the body when the soul is departed] *Les restes*, m pl. *les cendres*, f. pl. *le corps, le cadavre.*

To REMAKE (rĭ-méke'), *v. a.* [to make anew] *Refaire.*

To REMAND (rĭ-măn'd'), *v. a.* [to send back, to call back] *Renvoyer*, ou *rappeler.*

REMANDED (rĭ-măn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Renvoyé* ou *rappelé*

REMANENT (rĕm'-ă-nĕnt'e), *f.* [the part remaining] *Le reste, le résidu, le restant.*

REMARK (rĭ-mark'), *f.* [observation, note, notice taken] *Remarque*, f. *observation*, f. V. NOTICE.

To REMARK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to note, to observe, to distinguish] *Remarquer, noter, observer, distinguer.*

¶ To remark, *remarquer*; To observe, *observer* (synon.): To *remark* implies taking notice with attention, in order to remember; to *observe* means to watch with examination, in order to judge: A traveller *remarks* the most striking objects he sees; a general *observes* all the motions of his enemy. We may *observe*, in order to *remark*; but custom will not admit of an inversion of the phrase; thus: some will *observe* the conduct of others, only in order to *remark* their faults.

REMARKABLE (ĭ-mark'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [observable, worthy of note] *Remarquable, digne de remarque, considérable, intéressant.* V. DISTINGUISHED.

REMARKABLENESS (rĭ-mark'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [worthiness of note] *Qualité remarquable*, f.

REMARKABLY (rĭ-mark'-ă-blé), *adv.* [observably, in a manner worthy of note] *D'une manière remarquable.*

REMARKED (rĭ-mark't'), *part. adj. Remarqué, noté, observé, distingué.*

REMARKER (rĭ-mark'-eŭr), *f.* [observer] *Celui qui remarque, observateur*, m.

To RE-MARRY (rĭ-măr'-é), *v. a.* and *n.* [to marry a-new] *Remarier, marier de nouveau; se remarier.*

REMEDIABLE (rĭ-mi'-dĭ-ăbl'), *adj.* [capable of remedy] *A quoi on peut remédier, susceptible de remède.*

REMEDIATE (rĭ-mi'-dĭ-éte), *adj.* [medicinal; affording a remedy] *Médicinal, qui fournit un remède.*

REMEDILESS (rĕm'-ĭ-dĭ-lĕce), *adj* [not admitting remedy] *Irrémédiable, sans remède, sans ressource.*

REMEDILESSNESS (rĕm'-ĭ-dĭ-lĕs-nĕce), *f.* [incurableness] *Incurabilité, f. qualité incurable.*

REMEDY (rĕm'-ĭ-dé), *f.* [a medicine by which any sickness is cured] *Remède*, m. au propre & au figuré; *ressource*, f. *soulagement*, m. To use remedies, *Avoir recours aux remèdes.* Past remedy, *Sans remède, incurable.* V. CURE.

* Civil government is the proper remedy for the inconveniences of the state of nature, *Le gouvernement civil est le remède le plus propre contre les inconvénients de l'état de nature.*

REMEDY [at Law] *Recours*, m. *reprise*, f. Where will you have your remedy? *Contre qui aurez-vous votre recours?*

To REMEDY, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to cure, to heal; to repair *or* to remove mischief] *Remédier, guérir, apporter remède*, au propre & au figuré; *réparer, prévenir.*

REMEDY'D (rĕm'-ĭ-dĕd), *or* Remedied, *part. adj. A quoi l'on a remédié; guéri, réparé, prévenu, paré* Not to be remedied, *Irrémédiable, sans remède.*

To REMEMBER (rĭ-mĕm'-beŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call to mind, to keep in mind, to bear in mind; to put in mind] *Se souvenir, retenir, conserver la mémoire*, ou *le souvenir, se ressouvenir, se rappeler, se remettre, songer, penser; faire ressouvenir, rappeler le souvenir, remettre dans l'esprit ou dans la mémoire* I shall long remember it, *Je m'en souviendrai long-temps.* Remember me, *Souvenez-vous de moi, pensez à moi.* I remember it not, *Je ne me le rappelle pas.* Do you remember this man? *Vous remettez-vous cet homme?* Remember me, my respects, *or* my service to her, *Rappelez-moi à son souvenir, faites-lui mes respects, mes compliments, mes civilités, mes amitiés*, ou *faites-la de ma part.*

REMEMBERED (rĭ-mĕm'-beŭr'd), *adj. Dont on se souvient, rappelé à la mémoire.* Well remembered, for I had like to have forgot it, *Vous faites bien de m'en faire souvenir, car il est probable que je l'aurais oublié.*

REMEMBERER (rĭ-mĕm'-beŭr-eŭr), *f.* [one who remembers] *Celui ou celle qui se souvient.* He is a remembrer of the least good service, *C'est un homme qui se souvient du moindre service qu'on lui rend.*

REMEMBRANCE (rĭ-mĕm-brăn'ce), *f.* [retention in memory, revival of any idea] *Souvenir*, m *mémoire*, f. To call to remembrance, *Rappeler le souvenir.* To put him in remembrance, *Venir dans l'esprit ou la pensée.*

In remembrance of ſo brave a deed, *En mémoire d'une action ſi belle.*

Remembrance-book, *or* a book of remembrance, *Un ſouvenir.*

REMEMBRANCER (rĭ-mĕm'-brăn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one that reminds] *Un moniteur, un nomenclateur.*

Remembrancer of the exchequer, *Un ſecrétaire de l'échiquier* ou *de la tréſorerie.*

To REMERCIF, *v. a.* [to thank] *Remercier, rendre graces ; faire des remercimens.*

To REMIGRATE (rĕm'-ĭ-gréte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to remove back again] *Retourner.*

REMIGRATION (rĕm'-ĭ-gré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [removal or return back again] *Retour d'une émigration,* m. *l'action de retourner,* f.

To REMIND (rĭ-mäĭn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in mind] *Faire ſouvenir,* ou *reſſouvenir ; remettre dans l'eſprit, rappeler le ſouvenir ; renouveler l'idée.*

REMINDED (rĭ-mäĭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Rappelé dans l'eſprit, dont on a fait ſouvenir.*

REMINISCENCE (rĕm-ĭ-nĭs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the faculty of remembering, memory, recollection] *Réminiſcence,* f. *mémoire,* f. *reſſouvenir,* m.

REMINISCENTIAL (rĕm-ĭ-nĭs-cĕn'-ch'ĭl), *adj* [relating to reminiſcence] *Qui a rapport à la réminiſcence.*

REMISS (rĭ-mĭce'), *adj.* [not vigorous, ſlack, nut careful] *Lâche, nonchalant, pareſſeux, négligent.*

REMISSIBLE (rĭ-mĭs'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [admitting forgiveneſs] *Rémiſſible, pardonnable.*

REMISSION (rĭ-mĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [forgiveneſs] *Rémiſſion,* f. *pardon,* f. *indulgence,* f.

REMISSLY (rĭ-mĭs'-lé), *adv.* [careleſly, negligently] *Lâchement, nonchalamment, négligemment.*

REMISSNESS (rĭ-mĭs'-nĕce), *ſ.* [careleſſneſs, negligence] *Lâcheté, f. nonchalance,* f. *relâchement,* m. *pareſſe,* f. *négligence,* f

To REMIT (rĭ-mĭte'), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to relax, to make leſs intenſe] *Relâcher, diminuer, affoiblir, adoucir, appoiſer.* Nothing can remit his ire, *Rien ne peut diminuer* ou *appaiſer ſa colère.*

To Remit [to forgive, to quit] *Remettre, pardonner, quitter.* To remit a fault *or* a debt, *Pardonner une faute, remettre* ou *quitter une dette.*

To Remit [to give up, to reſign] *Remettre, céder, relâcher.* To remit ſomething of one's right, *Remettre, céder* ou *relâcher une partie de ſon droit.*

To Remit [to ſend] *Envoyer, faire remettre.* I ſhall remit this money to your brother, *Je ferai remettre cet argent à votre frère.*

To Remit [to put again in cuſtody ; *or* to leave] *Remettre, confier, mettre en garde ;* ou bien *remettre, laiſſer, abandonner.* The priſoner was remitted to the guard, *On remit le priſonnier aux gardes* Remit this affair to Providence, *Abandonnez cette affaire à la Providence.*

To Remit, *v. n.* [to ſlacken, to abate] *Diminuer. s'affoiblir, s'adoucir.* The heat has remitted, *La chaleur a diminué.*

REMITMENT (rĭ-mĭt'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of remitting to cuſtody] *Action de renvoyer en priſon,* f.

REMITTANCE (rĭ-mĭt'-tăn'ce), *ſ.* [the act of remitting *or* paying money at a diſtant place ; the ſum ſent to a diſtant place] *Remiſe,* f. *argent qu'on remet,* m. *traite,* f. *lettre de change,* f.

REMITTED (rĭ-mĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Remis,* &c V. To Remit.

REMITTER (rĭ-mĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that remits by caſh *or* bills of exchange] *Celui qui remet de l'argent.*

REMNANT (rĕm'-năn'te), *ſ.* [reſidue, that which remains] *Reſte,* m. *reſtant,* m. *réſidu,* m A remnant of cloth, *Un coupon.* Remnant of lead (after a ſheet has been caſt), *Culot de plomb,* m.

Remnants, *Des reliefs,* m. pl. ce qui reſte des viandes ſervies à table ; ‖ *déſruftu,* m.

Remnant, *adj.* [remaining] *Reſtant, qui eſt de reſte.*

REMOLADE, *ſ.* [in Farriery ; charge] *Rémolade,* f. [in French Cookery ; a ſharp ſauce] *Rémolade,* f. ou *Rémoulade,* f.

REMOLTEN (rĭ-môl'-t'n), *adj. Refondu.*

REMONSTRANCE (rĭ-mŏn'-ſtrănce), *ſ.* [ſtrong repreſentation] *Remontrance,* f. ſignifie auſſi *eſtade* pour l'autel, f. chez les Catholiques Romains.

REMONSTRANTS (rĭ-mŏn'-ſtrăn'ts), *ſ.* [a ſect] *Remontrans,* m. pl. *Arminiens,* m. pl.

To REMONSTRATE (rĭ-mŏn'-ſtréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a ſtrong repreſentation] *Faire des remontrances, remontrer.*

REMORA (rĕm'-ô-ră), *ſ.* [Achandes, Echineis or Suck fiſh, a kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips and retards their ſailing] *Rémora,* m. *rémore,* f. *échinéis,* m *ſucet,* m. *arrêt-nef,* m. *pirapuiba,* m. *ipéruquique,* m. *piexepogador,* m. *pilote du requin,* m.

Remora [a let, an obſtacle] *Obſtacle,* m. *empêchement,* m. *rémora,* m. *accroche,* f.

To REMORATE (rĕm'-ô-rete), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hinder, to delay] *Empêcher, arrêter, mettre obſtacle*

REMORSE (rĭ-morſe'), *ſ* [pain of guilt ; *ne ſe dit guere au pluriel*] *Remors,* m. *ſynderèſe,* f. ſignifie auſſi *pitié,* f. *compaſſion,* f.

‡ REMORSEFUL (rĭ-morſe'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of remorſe] *Plein de remords.* [tender, compaſſionate] *Tendre, compatiſſant.*

REMORSELESS (rĭ-morſe'-lĕce), *adj.* [unpitying] *Sans pitié, dur, impitoyable, cruel.*

REMOTE (rĭ-môte'), *adj.* [diſtant, foreign] *Eloigné, reculé, étranger, lointain.* Remote ages, remote antiquity, *Siècles éloignés* ou *reculés*

REMOTELY (rĭ-môte'-lé), *adv.* [at a diſtance] *Loin.*

REMOTENESS (rĭ-môte'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being remote, diſtance] *Eloignement,* m. *diſtance,* f.

REMOTION (rĭ-mô'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of removing ; ſtate of being removed to a diſtance *L'action d'éloigner ; l'état d'être éloigné.*

REMOULIN, *ſ.* [Manege ; a ſtar on a horſe's forehead] *Pelote,* f. *étoile,* f.

REMOVABLE (rĭ-moŭv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be removed] *Amovible, qu'on peut tranſporter.*

REMOVAL (rĭ-moŭv'-ăl), *ſ.* [the act of putting out of any place, diſmiſſion from a poſt] *Déplacement,* m. *tranſlation,* f. *l'action de démettre* ou *d'ôter quelqu'un d'un poſte* ou *d'une charge* ; ſignifie encore *éloignement,* m. *abſence,* f. *départ,* m. *l'action d'éloigner, de renvoyer.* The removal of thoſe perſons from their poſts has produced ſome popular commotions, *En ôtant ces perſonnes de leurs poſtes, on a cauſé quelques mouvemens parmi le peuple.* His removal is not eaſy, *Il n'eſt pas aiſé de le renvoyer,* ou *de l'éloigner.*

REMOVE (rĭ-moŭv'), *ſ.* [change of place, ſtate of being removed] *Changement de place,* m. *éloignement,* m. *départ,* m. Remove from one place to another, *Tranſlation,* f.

Remove [a ſmall diſtance ; a ſtop in the ſcale of gradation] *Une petite diſtance ; un degré.* A freeholder is but one remove from a legiſlator, *Il n'y a qu'un degré entre un franc-tenancier, & un légiſlateur.* He is my couſin one remove, *Il eſt mon couſin iſſu de germain.* 'Tis but one remove from nothing, *Ce n'eſt preſque rien.*

To Remove, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put from its place] *Déplacer, ôter de ſa place, éloigner, renvoyer ; déboujuer, démettre de ſon emploi, priver de ſa charge ; reculer, emporter.* To remove the difficulties, *Applanir les difficultés.* To remove (a plant), *Déplanter.* Remove that chair, *Otez cette chaiſe.* We muſt remove him from court, *Il faut l'éloigner de la cour.* Remove him from his employment, *Demettez-le de ſon emploi ; ôtez-lui ſon emploi.*

* 'Tis a hard thing to remove the people's ignorance, *It eſt difficile de diſſiper l'ignorance du peuple.* This medicine will remove the fever, *Ce remède emportera ou chaſſera la fièvre.*

To Remove [to put from one place to another] *Tranſporter, tranſpoſer, tranſférer.* To remove a priſoner, a court, *Tranſférer un priſonnier, une cour de judicature.*

*‡ To Remove one out of the way, *Dépêcher quelqu'un, l'envoyer dans l'autre monde.*

To Remove, *v. n.* [to change place] *Changer de place, déloger, déménager, changer de demeure,* ‡ *débucler, s'éloigner.*

REMOVED (rĭ-moŭv'd'), *part. adj. Ôté, déplacé, éloigné, renvoyé, démis, tranſporté, tranſféré.*

REMOVEDNESS (rĭ-moŭv'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſtance] *Eloignement,* m.

REMOVER (rĭ-moŭv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that removes] *Celui* ou *celle qui ôte, déplace, éloigne, démet,* &c.

To REMOUNT (rĭ-măoun'te), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to mount again] *Remonter.*

To Remount, *v. a.* [in War ; to furniſh the cavalry or dragoons with freſh horſes] *Remonter.* Remounting, *Remonte,* f.

REMOUNTED (rĭ-măoun't'-ĕd), *adj.* [*from* To Remount] *Remonté.*

REMUNERABLE (rĭ mĭou'-nĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [rewardable] *Digne de récompenſe,* ou *d'être récompenſé.*

To REMUNERATE (rĭ-mĭou'-nĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reward, to repay, to requite] ‡ *Rémunérer, récompenſer.*

REMUNERATED (rĭ-mĭou'-nər-é-tĕd), *part. adj.* ‡ *Rémunéré, récompenſé.*

REMUNERATION (rĭ-mĭou-nĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ* [reward, requital] *Rémunération,* f. (ſtyle de dévotion) : *récompenſe,* f. *rétribution,* f.

REMUNERATOR (rĭ-mĭou'-nĕr-ă-teŭr), *ſ.* [rewarder] *Rémunérateur,* m.

A REMUNERATIVE (rĭ-mĭou'-nĕr-ă-tĭv'), *adj. Qui récompenſe.*

To REMURMUR (rĭ-meŭr'-meŭr), *v. a.* [to utter back in murmurs] *Répéter le murmure, réſonner, retentir.*

REMUS (rĭ'-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the elder brother of Romulus] *Rémus,* m.

RENAL, *adj.* [belonging to the reins] *Rénal,* Renal glands, *Les glandes rénales.*

RENARD (rĕn'-ardè), *ſ.* V. Fox.

RENASCENT (rĭ-năs'-cĕn'te), *adj.* [produced again] *Qui renaît.*

RENASCIBLE (rĭ-năs'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be produced again] *Qui peut être né de nouveau.*

To RENAVIGATE (rĭ-năv'-ĭ-gucte), *v. a.* [to ſail again] *Naviger derechef, ſe rembarquer.*

RENCOUNTER (rĕn'-kăoun'-teŭr), *ſ.* [claſh ; meetings ; caſual engagement] *Choc,* m. *rencontre,* f. *duel accidentel* ou *de rencontre.*

To Rencounter, *v. n.* [to claſh, to meet] *Se choquer, ſe heurter : ſe rencontrer.*

To REND (rĕn'de), -ING, Rent, *v. a.* [to tear, V. To Lacerate] *Déchirer, crever ; mettre en pièces ;* au figuré, *diviſer, déchirer.*

RENDER (rĕn'd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that renders, a tearer] *Fendeur,* m. *déchireur,* m. Lath-renter, *Fendeur de latte*

To RENDER (rĕn'-deŭr), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to return, to pay back] *Rendre.* Render good for evil, *Rendez le bien pour le mal.*

* To Render [to give upon demand] *Rendre, donner.* What reaſon can you render for it? *Quelle raiſon pouvez-vous en donner ?*

‡ To Render, *for* Surrender ; which ſee

To Render [to make to do] *Rendre, faire.* This lecture ſhall render him more careful, *Cette réprimande*

reprimande le rendra plus attentif. Render me his good office, *Rendez-moi ce service, faites-moi ce plaisir.*

To RENDER [to translate] *Rendre, traduire, tourner, interpréter.*

RENDERED (rĕn'-dĕur'd), *part. adj. Rendu; donné; fait: traduit, interprété.*

RENDERING (rĕn'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj* [in Sea-language] *Coulant* (en parlant des manœuvres; c'est-à-dire que rien ne les arrête ou gêne dans leur passage à travers les poulies, cusse, &c.)

RENDERING [among Plasterers; parget-ting] *Crépi*, m. *enduit*, m. *renformis*, m.

RENDEZVOUS (rĕn'-dĭ-voŭz'). *s.* [meeting appointed] *Assignation*, f. *rendez-vous*, m. signifie aussi *le lieu du rendez-vous.*

RENDEZVOUS [in Sea-language; latitude for cruizers] *Croisière*, f.

To RENDEZVOUS, *v. n.* [to meet at a place appointed] *Aller au rendez-vous, s'assembler à un endroit marqué.*

RENDIBLE (rĕn'-dĭ bl'), *adj.* [to be rendered] *Qui peut être rendu*, &c.

RENDING (rĕnd'-ĭn'gne), of the heart, *s* *Enjoinment* ou *déchirement de cœur*, m.

RENDITION (rĕn'-dĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [surrendering] *Reddition* d'une place, *f.*

RENDS (rĕn'dz), *s. pl.* [in a ship; seams] *Coutures*, f. pl.

RENEGADE (rĕn'-ĭ-guéde), *and* RENEGADO (rĕn-ĭ-gué'-dô), *s.* [an apostate] *Un renégat, un apostat.*

To RENEGE (rĭ-nĭgne'), *v. a.* [to disown] *Nier, désavouer, renier.*

RENETTE, *s.* [in Farriery; an instrument to sound a horse's foot] *Renette*, f.

To RENEW (rĭ-nĭou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to renovate, to begin anew] *Renouveler, recommencer, rétablir.* To renew an old custom, *Renouveler une ancienne coutume.* When the sun shall renew his course, *Lorsque le soleil recommencera son cours.*

* Your looks will renew my wound, *Vos regards vont renouveler mes maux*, ou *rouvrir mes blessures.*

To renew the copper (in Saltpetre making: to add more water to the boiler), *Dégraisser le salpêtre.*

RENEWABLE (rĭ-nĭou'-ă-bl'), *adj* [capable to be renewed] *Qui peut être renouvelé.*

RENEWAL (rĭ-nĭou'-ăl'), *s.* [renovation] *Renouvellement*, m.

RENEWED (rĭ nĭou'd'), *part. adj Renouvelé, recommencé.*

RENFREW, *s.* [a town of Scotland; lat. 55°-51' N. lon 4°-26' W.] *Renfrew*, m.

RENITENCY (rĭ-nĭ'-tĕn'-cé), *s.* [a kind of resistance in solid bodies when they press upon one another] *Sorte de résistance ou d'opposition*, f.

RENITENT (rĭ nĭ'-t n'te), *adj.* [acting against any impulse by elastic power] *Qui fait résistance, qui résiste,* * *rénitent.*

RENNES, *s.* [an ancient city of France in Britanny; lat. 48°-7' lon. 1°-36' W.] *Rennes*, m.

RENNET (rĕn'-ĕte), *s.* V. RUNNET.

RENNET, *or* RENNETING (rĕn'-ĕt-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a kind of apple] *Reinette*, f.

To RENOVATE (rĕn'-ô véte), V. To RENEW.

RENOVATION (rĕn-ô-vé'-che ne), *s.* V. RENEWAL.

To RENOUNCE (rĭ nŏoun'ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forsake, to disown, to abnegate] *Renoncer à, abandonner, quitter; désavouer, renier, abjurer.* V. To ABDICATE.

To RENOUNCE, *v. a.* [to revoke at cards] *Renoncer*, au jeu des Cartes.

RENOUNCED (rĭ-nŏoun's't'), *part. adj. A quoi l'on a renoncé; abandonné, quitté; désavoué, renié.*

RENOUNCEMENT (rĭ-nŏoun'ce'-mĕn'te), *s* *Renonciation*, f. *l'action de renoncer.*

RENOWN (rĭ-nŏoun'), *s.* [fame, celebrity] *Renom*, m. *renommée*, f. *réputation*, f. *célébrité*, f.

To RENOWN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make famous] *Rendre fameux.*

RENOWNED (rĭ-nŏoun'd'), *part. adj. Renommé, fameux, célèbre* V. FAMOUS.

RENT (rĕn'te), *s.* [a breach, a laceration] *Déchirure*, f. *accroc*, m. *rupture*, f. au figuré, *schisme*, m. *division*, f.

To RENT. V. To REND.

To RENT, *v n.* [to roar, to bluster] *Gronder, faire du bruit.*

RENT (rĕn'te), *s.* [revenue, annual payment] *Rente*, f. *revenu*, m *fruits*, m. pl. A rent-service, *Une rente féodale, une redevance.* What are your rents? *Quel est votre revenu?* Fund of a rent, *Assiette d'une rente.* To take for a yearly rent, *Arrenter.* Rent-charge, *Rente infeodée.* Rent-roll, *Papier censier.*

To RENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hold by paying rent, to set to a tenant] *Louer, prendre ou donner à louage, arrenter.*

RENTABLE (rĕn't'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be rented] *Qui peut être loué.*

RENTAL (rĕn't'-ăl), *or* RENT-ROLL (rĕn't'-rôle), *s.* [account of rents] *Etat du revenu annuel* d'un bien, *m.*

RENTED (rĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Loué, pris* ou *donné à louage.*

RENTER (rĕn't'-eŭr), *s.* [tenant] *Rentier*, m. *celui qui doit des rentes seigneuriales.*

To RENTER, *v. a.* [to sinedraw] *Rentraire.*

RENTERED (rĕn't'-eŭr'd), *adj.* [from To Renter] *Rentrait.*

RENTERING (rĕn't'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Renter] *Rentraiture*, f. *couture de ce qui est rentrait*, f.

RENTING (rĕn't' ĭn'gne), *s. Arrentement*, m.

RENVERSED rĕn'-vĕrs't), *adj.* [overturned] *Renversé, bouleversé.*

RENVERSING, *or* REVERSING, *s.* [in Musick] *Renversement, contrefugue*, f.

RENUNCIATION (rĭ-neŭn'-cĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of renouncing] *Renonciation*, f. *renoncement*, m.

To RE-OBTAIN (ri-ŏb-tène'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to obtain anew] *Obtenir de nouveau, regagner.*

RE-OBTAINED (rĭ-ŏb-tén'd'), *part. adj. Obtenu de nouveau, regagné.*

To RE-ORDAIN (rĭ-or-déne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ordain again] *Ré-ordonner.*

RE-ORDAINED (rĭ-or-dén'd'), *part. adj. Ré-ordonné*

RE-ORDINATION (rĭ-or-dĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [repetition of ordination] *Ré-ordination*, f. *seconde ordination*, f.

To REPACIFY (rĭ păs'-ĭ-făï), *v. a. Pacifier* ou *apaiser de nouveau.*

REPAID (rĭ-pède'), *part. adj. Payé une seconde fois*; ou *remboursé, rendu.*

REPAIR (rĭ-père'), [reparation] *Réparation*, f. au propre & au figuré; *réfection*, f. *radoub*, m. en parlant d'un vaisseau.

REPAIR [resort, abode, the act of repairing] *Repaire*, f. *retraite*, f. *demeure*, f. *l'action de se retirer*, ou *d'aller.*

To REPAIR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to restore; to amend; to fill up anew] *Réparer, rétablir*; au propre & au figuré, *refaire.* To repair a house, *Réparer une maison.* To repair a ship, *Radouber un vaisseau.* To repair a figure of marble, *Restaurer une statue de marbre*

* To repair a loss, an injury, *Réparer une perte, réparer une injure.*

To REPAIR, *v. n.* [to go to] *Aller, se retirer, s'en aller*; ou bien, *s'adresser.* Repair where you please, *Allez* ou *retirez-vous où vous voudrez.* They repair to you for that, *Ils s'adressent à vous pour cela.*

REPAIRED (rĭ-pèr'd'), *part. adj. Réparé.* Not to be repaired, *Irréparable.*

REPAIRER (rĭ-pér'-eŭr), *s.* [amender, restorer] *Réparateur*, m.

REPAIRER [who chase figures, and beautify sword-hilts, &c.] *Damasquineur*, m.

REPANDOUS (rĭ-păn'd'-eŭce), *adj.* [bent upwards] *Bandé*, ou *tendu en haut.*

REPARABLE (rĕp' ăr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be repaired] *Réparable, qui se peut réparer.*

REPARABLY (rĕp'-ăr-ă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner capable of being repaired] *De manière à pouvoir être réparé.*

REPARATION (rĕp-ă-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of repairing; amends, satisfaction] *Réparation* f. au propre & au figuré; *satisfaction*, f. *dédommagement*, m. *compensation*, f.

REPARATIVE (rĭ-păr'-ă-tĭv'), *s.* [whatever makes amends] *Compensation*, f. *réparation*, f. *ce qui compense, répare, dédommage.*

To REPART (rĭ-parte'), *v. n.* [in Manege; to make a horse part a second time] *Repartir, faire repartir.*

REPARTEE (rĕp-ăr-tī'), *s.* [smart reply] *Repartie*, f. *riposte*, f. *réplique*, f. *réponse vive & prompte*, f. To be quick in one's repartee, *Avoir la repartie prompte.*

To REPARTEE, *v. a.* [to make smart replies] *répliquer*, ou *repartir vivement, riposter.*

REPARTITION (ri-păr-tĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [subdivision] *Répartition*, f *subdivision*, f

To REPASS (rĭ-pa-ce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pass again; to go back in a road] *Repasser.* We shall repass the river, *Nous repasserons l'eau.* Come by us when you repass, *Venez nous voir quand vous repasserez.*

REPAST (rĭ-păste'), *s.* [meal] *Repas*, m. *réfection*, f. Light repast, *Collation*, f. To make a light repast, *Collationner.*

To REPAST, *v. a.* [to feed] *Repaître, se repaître.*

REPASTURE (rĭ-păs'-tĭeŭre), *s.* [entertainment] *Régal*, m *festin*, m. *repas*, m.

To REPAY (rĭ-pè'), -ING, -ED, *and* REPAID (rĭ-péd'), *v a.* [to pay again *or* back] *Payer une seconde fois*; ou bien, *rembourser, rendre.*

* To Repay a benefit, *Rendre* ou *reconnoître un bienfait.*

REPAYABLE rĭ-pé'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [to be repaid] *Remboursable.*

REPAYMENT (rĭ-pé'-mĕn'te), *s.* [the act of repaying] *L'action de payer une seconde fois, double payement*, m.

REPEAL (rĭ-pîle'), *s.* [revocation, abrogation, repealing] *Révocation*, f. *abrogation*, f. *cassation*, f.

To REPEAL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to abrogate, to revoke] *Révoquer, annuler, casser, abroger, abolir, infirmer.* V. To ABOLISH.

REPEALED (rĭ-pîl'd'), *part. adj. Révoqué, annulé, cassé, abrogé, aboli.*

REPEAT (rĭ-pîte'), *s.* [in Musick; a character denoting repetition] *Reprise*, f.

To REPEAT, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to tell over again; to iterate, to do again] *Répéter, redire*; ou *réciter, réitérer.*

REPEATED (rĭ-pī'-tĕd), *part. adj. Répété, redit, réit ré.*

REPEATEDLY (rĭ-pī'-tĕd-lé), *adv. Plus d'une fois, plusieurs fois.*

REPEATER (rĭ-pī'-teŭr), *s.* [one that repeats] *Celui qui répète*; *rediseur*, m. signifie aussi *une montre à répétition.*

REPEATING (rĭ pī'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Repeat] *Répétition*, f. *l'action de répéter*, &c. *redite*, f.

To REPEL (rĭ-pĕl'), -LING, -LED, *v a.* [to drive back] *Repousser*; au figuré, *réfuter.*

To REPEL, *v n* [in Physick] *Répercuter.*

REPELLED (rĭ-pĕl'd'), *part. adj. Repoussé*; au figuré, *réfuté.*

REPELLENT (rĭ-pĕl'-ĕn'te), *s.* [a repelling medicine] *Un remède répercussif.*

REPELLER (rĭ pĕl' eŭr), *s.* [one that repels] *Celui* ou *celle qui repousse*; signifie aussi *un remède répercussif.*

To REPENT (rĭ-pĕn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.*

and

and a. [to be ſorry for] *S repentir, avoir du regret, être fâché.* Nineveh repented at the preaching of Jonas, *Ninive ſe repentit ou fit pénitence à la prédication de Jonas.* I repent my ſin or of my ſin, *Je me repens de mon péché.* It repents me, *Je m'en repens, j'en ſuis fâché.*

REPENTANCE (rĭ-pĕn't'-ăn'ce), *ſ* [ſorrow for any thing paſt] *Repentir*, m. *repentance*, f. *briſement de cœur*, m.

REPENTANT (rĭ-pĕn't'-ănte), *adj.* [ſorrowful for the paſt] *Repentant, pénitent, qui ſe repent.*

REPENTED (rĭ pĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Dont on ſe repent, dont on eſt fâché.* A thing to be repented, *Une choſe dont on ſe repentira.* Who would buy at ſo dear a rate a thing to be repented? *Qui voudroit acheter ſi cher un repentir?*

To REPEOPLE (rĭ-pī'-pl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to people again] *Repeupler, peupler de nouveau.*

REPEOPLED (rĭ-pī'-pl't), *part. adj. Repeuplé, peuplé de nouveau.*

‡ To REPERCUSS (ri-pĕr-keŭce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to beat back] *Répercuter.*

REPERCUSSION (ri-pĕr keŭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of driving back] *Répercuſſion*, f. *réverbération*, f.

REPERCUSSIVE (ri-pĕr-keŭs'-sĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of driving back] *Répercuſſif, qui répercute.*

REPERCUSSIVE [repellent] *Répercuſſif*, en terme de Médecine. Repercuſſive medicine, *Un remède répercuſſif, un répercuſſif.* m.

REPERTITIOUS (rĕp-ĕr-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [found] *Trouvé.*

REPERTORY (rĕp'-ĕr-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a magazine, a book in which any thing is to be found] *Un recueil, un répertoire, un inventaire*

REPETEND (rĕp'-ĭ-tĕn'de), *ſ.* [Arithm. the part of a circulating decimal fraction, repeated ad infinitum] *Répétition*, f.

REPETITION (rĕp-ĭ-tĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [recital of the ſame words over again] *Répétition*, f. *redite*, f. *repriſe*, en Muſique, f.

To REPINE (rĭ päine'), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to be diſcontented, to repent] *Etre fâché, ſe repentir, murmurer, avoir du chagrin.* He repines at your good for one, *Il eſt fâché de votre bonheur.* If he gives any thing he repires at it, *S'il donne quelque choſe il s'en repent après.*

REPINER (rĭ-p ïn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that frets or murmurs] *Murmurateur*, m.

REPINING (rĭ-päĭn -ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Repine] *Chagrin*, m. *déplaiſir*, m. *murmure*, m.

REPIQUE (re-pïk'), *ſ.* [a term at Piquet] *Repic*, m.

To REPIQUE, *v. a. Faire repic.*

REPIQUED (re-pik't'), *adj.* [*from* To Repique] *Repiqué, qui eſt repic.*

To REPLACE (rĭ-pléce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put again in the former place; to ſupply the place of] *Remettre dans la première place*; ou *remplacer.* They replaced him in his government, *Ils le remirent* ou *la rétablirent dans ſon gouvernement.* We ſhall replace the ſums that we have taken out of this fund, *Nous remplacerons les ſommes que nous avons priſes de ce fonds.*

REPLACED (rĭ-plés't'), *part. adj. Remis à ſa place*, ou *remplacé.*

REPLACING (rĭ-plé'-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Replace] *Remplacement*, m. *l'action de remplacer*, f.

To REPLANT (rĭ-plănt'e), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to plant anew] *Replanter.*

REPLANTED (rĭ-plănt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Replanté.*

To REPLENISH (rĭ-plĕn'-ĭche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fill, to ſtock; to conſummate, to complete] *Remplir, garnir, fournir; finir, achever, conſommer.* Multiply and replenish the earth, *Multipliez & remplifſez la terre.*

To REPLENISH, *v n.* [to be ſtocked] *être fourni, rempli, approviſionné.*

REPLENISHED (rĭ-plĕn'-ĭch't), *part. adj. Rempli, plein.*

REPLETE (rĭ-plīte'), *adj.* [full, completely filled] *Rempli, entièrement plein, tout plein.*

REPLETION (rĭ-plī'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being overfull] *Réplétion*, f. *plénitude*, f.

REPLEVIABLE (rĭ-plĕv'-ĭ-ă bl'), *adj.* [that may be replevined] *Dont on peut obtenir la réintégrande*, ou *la mainlevée.*

REPLEVIN (rĭ-plĕv'-ĭne), *and* REPLEVY (ri-plĕv'-é), *ſ.* [a law-term] *Mainlevée*, f *réintégrande*, f. ſignifie auſſi *cautionnement* donné pour obtenir la mainlevée, *m.*

To REPLEVIN, *and* To REPLEVY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take back or ſet at liberty any thing ſeized, upun ſecurity given] *Avoir, obtenir*, ou *donner la mainlevée* d'une choſe dont on a fait ſaiſie; *la recouvrer* ou *la rendre.*

REPLEVINED (rĭ plĕv'-ĭn'd), *part. adj. Dont on a obtenu* ou *donné la mainlevée*; *recouvré* ou *rendu.*

REPLICATION (rĕp-lĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [anſwer] *Réplique*, f. *réponſe*, f. *repartie*, f.

REPLIED (rĭ-plăï'd), *adj. Répliqué, répondu, reparti.*

REPLIER (rĭ-plăï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that returns or puts in an anſwer] *Celui* ou *celle qui réplique*, m. f.

REPLY (rĭ-plăï'), *ſ.* V. REPLICATION. V. ANSWER.

To REPLY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to return an anſwer, to anſwer] *Répliquer, répondre, repartir.* He had nothing to reply, *Il n'avoit rien à répliquer.* That is true, replied ſhe, *Cela eſt vrai, répliqua-t-elle.*

REPLY'D, *or* REPLIED (rĭ-plăï'd), *part. adj. Répliqué, répondu, reparti.*

REPLYER (rĭ-plăï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that makes a return to an anſwer] *Celui* ou *celle qui réplique.*

To REPOLISH (rĭ-pŏl'-ĭche), *v. a. Repoſir.*

REPOLON, *ſ.* [Manege; a demivolte, the croupe in, cloſed at five times] *Repolon*, m.

REPORT (rĭ-pôrte'), *ſ.* [rumour, popular fame] *Bruit*, m. A flying report, *Un bruit qui court.*

REPORT [account returned or given, repute] *Rapport*, m. *récit*, m. *relation*, f. *compte*, m. *renom*, m. *réputation*, f. *odeur*, f. Report at the cuſtom-houſe, *Déclaration*, f. That is a malicious report, *Voilà un rapport fait par malice.* To make a report of a cauſe, *Faire le rapport d'une cauſe, en rendre compte.* To have an ill report, *Avoir un mauvais renom.*

REPORT [noiſe of a gun] *Le bruit d'une arme à feu.*

To REPORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tell, to relate; to tell again; to give repute; to give an account of] *Rapporter, dire, conter, raconter; répéter, redire, faire des rapports*; *parler en bien* ou *en mal de quelqu'un*; *expoſer, déduire, rendre compte de.* What report they? *Que racontent-ils?* Do not report it to him, *N'allez pas le lui redire* ou *rapporter.* They have reported ill of us, *Il ont dit du mal de nous, ils ont mal parlé de nous.* Who has reported your law-ſuit? *Qui a rapporté votre procès, qui en a fait le rapport, qui en a rendu compte?*

To REPORT, *v. n.* [to make a noiſe or exploſion as a gun does] *Péter, faire du bruit.*

REPORTED (rĭ-pôrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rapporté, dit, conté, raconté, redit, répété, expoſé, débité.*

REPORTER (rĭ-pôrt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ports] *Rapporteur*, m. *celui qui rapporte*; *auteur*, m. *celui qui rend compte des débats dans les chambres du Parlement.*

REPORTINGLY (rĭ-pôrt'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [by common fame] *Selon le bruit commun, par ouï-dire.*

REPOSAL (rĭ-pô-zăl), *ſ. L'action de mettre, f.*

REPOSE (rĭ-pôze'), *ſ.* [reſt] *Repos*, m § *quiétude*, f. Take ſome repoſe, *Prenez quelque repos.*

REPOSE [in Poetry, &c. reſt, pauſe] *Repos*, m. [in Painting; maſſes of light and ſhade, which prevent confuſion] *Repos*, m.

To REPOSE, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to lay to reſt] *Repoſer.* Repoſe you here, *Repoſez-vous ici.*

To REPOSE [to place or to lay upon] *Mettre, commettre, confier.* To repoſe one's truſt in one, *Mettre ſa confiance en quelqu'un.* I repoſe upon you what is deareſt to me, my fame, *Je vous confie ce que j'ai de plus cher au monde, ma réputation.*

To REPOSE, *v. n.* [to ſleep, to be at reſt, to reſt in confidence] *Repoſer, ſe repoſer, prendre du repos*; *ſe fier, ſe confier, avoir confiance.*

REPOSED (rĭ-pôz'd'), *part. adj. Mis, commis, confié, repoſé.*

REPOSEDNESS (rĭ-pô'-zĕd-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt en repos.*

To REPOSITE (rĭ-pŏz'-ĭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to lay up, to place] *Mettre.* Others repoſite their young in holes, *D'autres mettent leurs petits dans des trous.*

REPOSITED (rĭ-pŏz'-ĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Mis.*

REPOSITION (ri-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ* [the act of replacing] *Rétabliſſement*, m. *l'action de remettre.* The repoſition of the foreſt, *Le rétabliſſement de la forêt.*

REPOSITION [in Surgery; reduction] *Réduction*, f. Being ſatisfied in the repoſition of the bone, *Content d'avoir remis l'os.*

REPOSITORY (rĭ-pŏz'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a place where any thing is ſafely laid up] *Dépenſe* ou *lieu où l'on ſerre les choſes*, f. m. *magaſin*, m. *dépôt*, m.

To REPOSSESS (rĭ-pŏz'-ĕce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to poſſeſs again] *Recouvrer, rentrer en poſſeſſion.*

REPOSSESSED (rĭ-pŏz'-ĕs't), *part. adj. Recouvré, poſſédé de nouveau.*

To REPOUND (rĭ-păound'), *v. a.* [to pound again] *Repiler.*

To REPREHEND (rĕp-rĭ-hĕnd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reprove, to chide] *Reprendre, réprimander, cenſurer, corriger.*

REPREHENDED (rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Repris, réprimandé, cenſuré, corrigé.*

REPREHENDER (rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [blamer, cenſurer] *Cenſeur*, m.

REPREHENDING (rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Reprehend] *Cenſure*, f. *correction*, f. *l'action de reprendre*, &c.

REPREHENSIBLE (rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [blameable, cenſurable; culpable] *Répréhenſible, digne de blâme* ou *de cenſure.*

REPREHENSIBLENESS (rĕp rĭ-hĕn'-sĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ* [blameableneſs] *Le blâme, ce qu'il y a de répréhenſible dans une action.*

REPREHENSIBLY (rĕp rĭ-hĕn'-sĭ-blé), *adv.* [culpably] *D'une manière répréhenſible.*

REPREHENSION (rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reproof, open blame] *Reprimande*, f. *cenſure*, f. *mercuriale*, f. *blâme*, m.

REPREHENSIVE (rĕp-rĭ-hĕn'-sĭv'), *adj.* [given to reproof] *Porté à reprendre*, ou *à réprimander.*

To REPRESENT (rĕp-rĭ-zĕn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exhibit, to ſhow, to deſcribe] *Repréſenter, montrer, faire voir, expoſer, remontrer*; ou bien, *repréſenter, figurer, décrire, peindre, exprimer.*

To REPRESENT [to fill the place of another by a vicarious character] *Repréſenter, tenir la place.* The parliament repreſents the people, *Le parlement repréſente la nation.*

REPRESENTATION (rĕp-rĭ-zĕn'-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [image, likeneſs; reſpectful declaration] *Repréſentation*, f. *image*, f. *reſſemblance*, f. *figure*, f. ou bien, *repréſentation*, f. *remontrance*, f. *reſpectueuſe.*

REPRESENTATIVE (rĕp rĭ-zĕn't'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [repreſenting] *Repréſentatif, qui repréſente.*

REPRESENTATIVE, *s.* [one that represents another] *Un représentant.* The members of the house of Commons are the representatives of the people, *Les membres de la chambre des Communes sont les représentans du peuple.*

REPRESENTATIVE [that by which any thing is shown or figured] *Symbole*, m. *image*, m. *type*, m. *expression*, f.

REPRESENTED (rĕp-rĭ-zĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Représenté, montré, exposé, remontré, figuré, peint, exprimé.* Misrepresented, *Mal rendu, déguisé*

REPRESENTER (rĕp-rĭ-zĕn't'-eŭr), *s.* [one that represents another; one that shows or exhibits] *Représentant*, m. *celui qui représente* un autre, *celui qui représente* ou *remontre* quelque chose.

REPRESENTMENT (rĕp-rĭ-zĕn't'-mĕn'te), *s.* [image, likeness] *Représentation*, f. *image*, f. *ressemblance*, f

To REPRESS (ri-prĕce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to subdue, to restrain] *Réprimer, dompter, subjuguer.*

REPRESSED (rĭ-prĕs't'), *part. adj. Réprimé, dompté, subjugué.*

REPRESSER (rĭ-prĕs'-eŭr), *s.* [one who represses] *Celui qui réprime.*

REPRESSING (rĭ prĕs'-ĭn'gne), or REPRESSION (rĭ-prĕch'-eŭne), *s.* [*from* To Repress] *L'action de réprimer*, &c.

REPRESSIVE (rĭ-prĕs'-ĭv'), *adj.* [acting to repress] *Qui tend à réprimer, qui sert à réprimer* ou *à restreindre.*

REPRIEVE (rĭ-prīve), *s.* [respite after sentence of death] *Répit*, m. *délai*, m. *surséance d'exécution*, f *surcis*, m.

To REPRIEVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a respite] *Donner du répit, surseoir l'exécution d'une sentence de mort.*

REPRIEVED (rĭ-prīv'd'), *part. adj. A qui on a donné du répit.*

REPRIEVING (rī-prīv'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Reprieve] *Répit*, m. *l'action de surseoir l'exécution*, ou *de donner du répit.*

REPRIMAND (rĕp rĭ-măn'de), *s.* [reprehension, reproof] *Réprimande*, f. *réprehension*, f. *correction*, f. *mercuriale*, f. *blâme*, m. ‖ *gronderie*, f.

To REPRIMAND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reprehend, to reprove, to chide] *Réprimander, reprendre, censurer, faire une mercuriale, laver la tête, blamer,* ‡ *vituperer, admoneter; gronder,* ‖ *chapitrer, gourmander.* V. To REPROVE.

REPRIMANDED (rĕp-rĭ-măn'-dĕd), *part adj. Réprimandé, repris, censuré.*

To REPRINT (rĭ-prĭn't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to print anew] *Ré-imprimer, imprimer une seconde fois.*

REPRINTED (rĭ-prĭn'-tĕd), *adj.* [*from* To Reprint] *Ré-imprimé.*

REPRINTING (rĭ-prĭn'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Reprint] *Seconde impression, l'action de réimprimer, ré-impression*, f.

REPRISAL (rĭ-prāĭ'-zăl), *or* REPRISALS (rĭ-prāĭ'-zălz), *s.* [the act of taking from thing in retaliation for robbery *or* injury] *Représailles*, f. pl. *droit de représailles*, m. To make use of reprisals *User de représailles.*

REPRISE (rĭ-prāize'), *s.* [in Musick; a repetition in a song] *Reprise*, f

REPRISES [in Law; the act of taking something in retaliation of injury] *Charges*, f. *frais*, m. signifie aussi *représailles*, f.

REPRISE, *s.* [at Sea; reaking] *Reprise*, f. *vaisseau repris.* [in Manege; action repeated] *Reprise*, f.

REPROACH (rĭ-prôtche'), *s.* [censure, infamy, shame] *Reproche*, m. *censure*, f. *injure*, f. *affront*, m. *opprobre*, m. *infamie*, f. *flétrissure*, f. *honte*, f. *ignominie*, f. *déshonneur*, m. *blâme*, m. ‡ *vituperе*, m. To bring a reproach upon one, *Avilir.*

To REPROACH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to censure in opprobious terms, to charge with a fault, to upbraid in general] *Reprocher, accuser, taxer.* They will reproach you for this shameful flight, *Ils vous reprocheront cette fuite honteuse.* To reproach one with lazinefs, *Taxer quelqu'un de paresse.*

REPROACHABLE (rĭ-prôtch'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of reproach] *Reprochable, digne de reproche* ou *de blâme.*

REPROACHED (rĭ-prôtch't'), *part. adj. Reproché.*

REPROACHFUL (rĭ prôtch'-foŭl), *adj.* [opprobrious, scurrilous; infamous, shameful] *Injurieux, outrageant, offensant, choquant; honteux, ignominieux, infame.* Reproachful words, *Des paroles injurieuses.* A reproachful life, *Une vie infame.*

REPROACHFULLY (rĭ-prôtch'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [opprobriously, shamefully] *Injurieusement, outrageusement, ignominieusement, honteusement.*

REPROBATE (rĕp rô-bête), *adj.* [loft to virtue; loft to grace] *Scélérat, réprouvé, méchant, impie.*

REPROBATE. *s.* [a wretch abandoned to wickedness] *Un mé hant homme, un scélérat, un réprouvé, un perdu, un impie.*

To REPROBATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to condemn, to reject, to disallow] *Réprouver, condamner, rejeter, désapprouver.* Some rigid divines reprobate love as a crime, *Quelques théologiens rigides condamnent l'amour comme un crime.*

† To reprobate all cats for witches, *Faire passer tous les chats pour des sorciers.*

REPROBATED (rĕp'-rô-bē-tĕd), *part adj. Réprouvé, condamné, rejeté, désapprouvé.*

REPROBATENESS (rĕp'-rô-béte-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being reprobate] *Etat d'être scélérat, réprouvé,* ou *méchant.*

REPROBATION (rĕp-rô-bé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of reprobating, the state of being reprobated] *Réprobation*, f. *l'action de réprouver.*

To REPRODUCE (ri prô oiouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to produce anew] *Reproduire, produire de nouveau.*

REPRODUCED (rĭ-prô-dĭous't), *part. adj. Reproduit, produit de nouveau.*

REPRODUCTION (rĭ-prô-deŭk'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of reproducing] *Reproduction*, f.

REPROOF (rĭ-proŭf'), *s.* [censure, reprimand] *Censure*, f. *réprimande*, f. *mercuriale*, f. *animadversion*, f. ‖* *aubade*, f.

REPROVABLE (rĭ-proŭv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of reproof] *Répréhensible, digne de censure* ou *de blâme.*

To REPROVE (rĭ-proŭve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chide, to reprehend] *Reprendre, censurer, réprimander, blâmer, faire une mercuriale, aigüer, redargüer.*

¶ To reprove, *blâmer, reprendre*; To reprimand, *réprimander* (synon.): To *reprove* signifies to blame another, and point out his fault; to *reprimand* is to blame with more severity and authority: we *reprove* a friend; we *reprimand* a child, or a servant. *To reprove* is more used with respect to the faults of the mind; *to reprimand*, with regard to the manners and conduct. We sometimes *reprove* one who knows better than ourselves; no one has a right to *reprimand* but superiors.

REPROVED (rĭ-proŭv'd), *part. adj. Repris, censuré, réprimandé.*

RE ROVER rĭ-proŭv'-eŭr), *s.* [a reprehender] *Un censeur.*

To REPRUNE (rĭ-proŭne'), *v. n.* [to prune a second time] *Elaguer, tailler, émonder une seconde fois.*

REPTILE (rĕp'-tĭl), *s* [a creeping creature] *Un reptile.*

REPTILE, *adj.* [low, mean, crëeping] *Reptile*

REPUBLICAN (ri-peŭb'-lĭ-kăne), *s.* [one that thinks a common wealth without monarchy the best government] *Un republicain, un partisan du gouvernement démocratique, un ennemi de l'etat monarchique.*

REPUBLICAN, *adj.* [placing the government in the people] *Républicain.*

REPUBLICK (rĭ-peŭb'-lĭk), *s.* [a commonwealth] *République*, f. *état démocratique.* The republic of letters, *La république des lettres.*

REPUDIABLE (rĭ-pīou'-dĭ-ă-bl'), *adj.* [fit to be rejected or divorced] *Qu'on peut* ou *doit répudier.*

To REPUDIATE (rĭ-pīou'-dĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divorce, to reject] *Répudier, renvoyer* une femme; *rejeter* en général; *faire divorce avec* au propre & au figuré.

REPUDIATED (rĭ-pīou'-dĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Répudié, renvoyé; rejeté* en général.

REPUDIATION (rĭ-pīou-dĭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of repudiating] *Répudiation*, f. *divorce*, f.

To REPUGN (rĭ-pīoune'), *v. n.* [to resist, *or* be contrary] *Répugner, être contraire, ne s'accorder pas, contredire*

REPUGNANCE (rĭ-peŭg'-năn'ce), *and* REPUGNANCY (rĭ-peŭg'-năn'-cé), *s.* [inconsistency, contrariety] *Répugnance, contrariété*, f. There is a difference without repugnance, *Il y a de la différence sans contrariété.*

REPUGNANCE [reluctance, unwillingness; struggle of opposite passions] *Répugnance*, f. *aversion*, f. *antipathie*, f.

REPUGNANT (rĭ-peŭg'-năn'te), *adj.* [contrary, opposite; not obsequious] *Opposé, contraire, qui répugne, incompatible, antipathique, ennemi,* en parlant des choses; *revêche, mutin, désobéissant,* en parlant des personnes.

REPUGNANTLY (rĭ-peŭg'-năn't-lé), *adv.* [contradictorily] *D'une manière contradictoire.*

REPUGNANTLY [unwillingly, reluctantly] *Avec répugnance, avec peine, à contre-cœur.*

To REPULLULATE (rĭ-peŭl'-lĭoŭ-léte), *v. a.* [to bud again, to sprout a-new] *Repulluler, renaître en grande quantité.*

REPULSE (rĭ-peŭlse'), *s.* [denial, the state of being repulsed] *Refus*, m. *rebuffade*, f. To meet with a repulse, *Essuyer un refus*, ou *une rebuffade.*

To REPULSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive off, to beat back] *Repousser*; au figuré, *refuser, rebuter.*

REPULSED (rĭ-peŭls't'), *part. adj. Repoussé*; au figuré, *rebuté, refusé.*

* To be repulsed, *Essuyer un refus, être refusé.*

REPULSION (rĭ-peŭl'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of repulsing] *L'action de repousser*; se dit quelquefois de *la force élastique.*

REPULSIVE (rĭ-peŭl'-sĭv'), *adj.* [driving off] *Qui repousse; répulsif*, (t. de Physique).

To REPURCHASE (ri-peŭr'-tchăce), *v. a. Racheter.*

REPUTABLE (rĕp'-ĭoŭ-t.-bl'), *adj.* [honourable] *Honorable.*

REPUTABLY (rĕp'-ĭoŭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [with honour] *Honorablement, avec honneur.*

REPUTATION (rĕp-ĭoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *or* REPUTE, *s.* [credit, honour, fame, *Réputation*, f. *nom*, m *renom*, m. *renommée*, f. *crédit*, m. *estime*, f. *honneur*, f. *gloire*, f. *bruit*, m. To give a reputation, *Accréditer.* To ruin a man's reputation, *Perdre quelqu'un de réputation.* To be ruined in one's reputation, *Etre perdu de réputation.* Of no reputation, *Obscur.*

o REPUTE (rĭ-pĭoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hold, to account, to think] *Réputer, compter, tenir pour, estimer, regarder comme,* I repute him a good man, *Je l'estime honnête homme, je le regarde comme un homme de probité.*

REPUTE, *s.* V. REPUTATION.

REPUTED (rĭ-pĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Réputé, compté, tenu pour, estimé, regardé comme.* She is reputed virtuous, *Elle est réputée vertueuse.*

REPUTELESS (rĭ-pĭoute'-lĕce), *adj* [disreputable, disgraceful] *Honteux, qui fait tort à la répu-*

réputation, infame, qui déshonore, qui flétrit.

REQUEST (rĭ-koŭĕste'), *s.* [petition, entreaty, demand] *Requête, f. réquisition, f. demande, f. prière, f. instance, f.* A master of Requests, the court of Requests, *Un maître des Requêtes, la cour ou la chambre des Requêtes.* Court of Requests, *or* Conscience, *Cour de conscience, f.* At your request, *A votre réquisition, à votre prière.* I grant you all your requests, *Je vous accorde toutes vos demandes.*

REQUEST [credit] *Vogue, f. réputation, f crédit, m. mise, f.* Virtue is in no request at court, *La vertu n'est pas en vogue, n'est pas en crédit à la cour.*

To REQUEST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ask, to solicit, to entreat] *Requérir, solliciter, prier, demander avec instance, implorer.*

To REQUEST [in Hunting; to quest the beast again] *Requêter.*

REQUESTED (rĭ-koŭĕst'ĕd), *part. adj. Requis, sollicité, demandé avec instance.*

REQUESTER (rĭ-koŭĕs-eŭr), *s.* [petitioner, soliciter] *Un suppliant.*

To REQUICKEN (rĭ-koŭĭk'-k'n), *v. a. Ranimer, faire revivre.*

REQUIEM (ri'-koŭĭ ĕm), *s.* [an hymn in which they implore for the dead requiem *or* rest] *Un requiem*; ou bien, *une messe de requiem.*

REQUIRABLE (rĭ-koŭäĭ'-r -bl'), *adj.* [fit to be required] *Que l'on peut requérir.*

To REQUIRE (rĭ-koŭäĭeŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to demand, to ask; to need] *Demander, requérir, exiger, avoir besoin.* You require of me a thing beyond the compass of my wit, *Vous me demandez une chose au dessus de ma portée.* The business requires haste and secrecy, *Cette affaire exige de la célérité & du secret.* As far as necessity shall require, *Autant que la nécessité le requerra*

REQUIRED (rĭ-koŭäĭeŭrde'), *part. adj. Requis, demandé, exigé.* This condition is required, *C'est une condition requise.* What is required of us? *Qu'exige-t-on de nous?*

REQUISITE (rĕk'-oŭĭ-zĭte), *adj.* [necessary, needful] *Requis, nécessaire, indispensable, convenable.*

REQUISITE, *s.* [any thing necessary] *Chose requise ou nécessaire.*

REQUISITELY (rĕk'-oŭĭ-zĭt-lé), *adv.* [necessarily] *Nécessairement, indispensablement.*

REQUISITENESS (rĕk'-oŭĭ-zĭt-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being requisite] *Nécessité, f. exigence, f.*

REQUITAL (rĭ-koŭäĭ'-tăl), *s.* [return, reward] *Retour, m. reconnoissance, f. récompense, f.*

To REQUITE (rĭ-koŭäĭte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to repay, to recompense] *Rendre, reconnoître, récompenser, ‖ rémunérer; s'acquitter, rendre la pareille.* He requited me evil for good, *Il m'a rendu le mal pour le bien.* To requite a man in his own way, *Rendre la pareille à quelqu'un, le payer de la même monnoie.* How shall we requite so great a benefit? *Comment pourrons-nous reconnoître un si grand bienfait?*

REQUITED (rĭ-koŭäĭ'-tĕd), *part. adj. Rendu, reconnu, récompensé.*

REQUITER (rĭ-koŭäĭ'-teŭr), *s.* [one who requites] *Celui ou celle qui rétribue; rémunérateur,* m.

RERE-FIEF (rĭr'-fĭf), *s.* [a fief held by an inferior tenant] *Arrière-fief,* m.

REREMOUSE (rĭr'-măoŭce), *s.* V. REAR-MOUSE.

REREWARD (rĭr'-oŭârde, V. REARWARD.

To RESAIL (ri'-céle), *v. n.* [to sail back] *Se rembarquer.*

RESALE (rĭ céle'), *s.* [sale at second hand] *Vente de la seconde main, f. l'action de revendre.*

RESALUTATION (rĭ-să-lĭou-te'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of resaluting] *Resalutation, f.*

To RESALUTE (ri-să-lĭoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to salute anew] *Saluer une seconde fois, resaluer, rendre le salut.*

RESALUTED (ri-să-lĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Resalué.*

To RESCIND (rĭ-cĭn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut off, to abrogate] *Rescinder, abolir, casser, annuler.*

RESCINDED (rĭ-cĭn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Rescindé, aboli, cassé.*

RESCINDING (rĭ-cĭn'-dĭn'gne), *s.* [means of abrogation] *Rescindant,* m.

RESCISION (rĭ-cĭ'-eŭne), *s.* [abrogation] *Rescision, f. abolition, f. cassation, f. abrogation, f.*

RESCISSION [in Law; an act by which the repeal of another act is assented] *Cancellation, f.*

RESCISSORY (rĭ-cĭz'-eŭr-é), *adj.* [rescinding] *Rescisoire.*

RESCOUS (rĕs'-keŭce), *s.* [in Law; a rescue of a distress for debt, *or* of a person arrested] *Recousse, f. reprise, f. délivrance des personnes, ou des choses qu'on enlève par force.*

To RESCRIBE (rĭ-skrăĭbe'), *v. a.* [to write back, to write over again] *Récrire.*

RESCRIPT (rĕs'-crĭpte), *s.* [edict of an Emperor] *Un rescrit.*

RESCUE (rĕs'-kĭoŭ), *s.* [deliverance from violence, danger *or* confinement] *Recousse, f. reprise, f. délivrance, f.*

To RESCUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to set free from any violence, confinement, *or* danger] *Reprendre, sauver, préserver, secourir, mettre en sureté ou en liberté, regagner, attraper, tirer de danger.* To rescue a ship from an enemy, *Dégager un vaisseau.*

RESCUED (rĕs'-kĭoŭ'd), *part. adj. Repris, sauvé, préservé, secouru, mis en sureté ou en liberté, regagné, rattrapé, tiré de péril.*

RESCUER (rĕs'-kĭoŭ-eŭr), *s.* [one who rescues] *Celui qui sauve, libérateur,* m.

RESCUING (rĕs'-kĭou-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To rescue] *Recousse, f. l'action de secourir,* &c. *délivrance, f.*

RESEARCH (rĭ-sertche'), [enquiry] *Recherche, f. discussion, f.* Philosophical researches, *Recherches, f. pl dissertations philosophiques.*

RESEARCH [a kind of prelude played on the organ, violin, &c.] *Prélude,* m.

To RESEARCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inquire, to examine] *Rechercher, discuter, examiner.*

To RESEARCH [in Sculpt. to repair, to finish a figure] *Rechercher.*

To RESEAT (rĭ-sīte'), *v. a. Faire rasseoir.*

RESEDA, *s.* [Bot. bastard rocket, mignonette] *Réséda,* m. ou *herbe maure* ou *herbe d'amour,* f.

RESEIZER (rĭ-sī'-zeŭr), *s.* [one who seizes again] *Celui qui resaisit.*

RESEIZURE (rĭ-sī'-jeŭre), *s.* [repeated seizure] *Resaisie,* f.

RESEMBLANCE (rĭ-zĕm'-blăn'ce), *s.* [likeness, similitude, representation] *Ressemblance, f. similitude, f. représentation, f. image, f. uniformité, f. conformité,* f. They bear a great resemblance to each other, *Ils ont beaucoup de ressemblance l'un avec l'autre.* They are but weak resemblances of our intentions, *Ce ne sont que de foibles images ou expressions de nos sentiments.*

To RESEMBLE (ri-zĕm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be like, to have likeness to] *Ressembler, avoir de la ressemblance, être semblable.* He resembles you, *Il vous ressemble.*

To RESEMBLE [to compare] *Comparer, mettre en parallèle.* Can you resemble yourself to him? *Pouvez-vous vous comparer a lui?*

RESEMBLED (rĭ-zĕm'-bl'd), *part. adj. Semblable,* ou bien, *comparé.*

RESEMBLING (rĭ-zĕm'-blĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Resemble] *Ressemblance. f. rapport,* m.

RESEMBLING, *adj.* [like] *Semblable, qui ressemble, qui se rapporte, qui a du rapport à.*

To RESEND (rĭ sĕn'd'), *v. a.* [to send back, to send again] *Renvoyer, envoyer de nouveau.*

To RESENT (rĭ-zĕn'te), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be sensible of, to take well or ill; to take ill, to consider as an affront] *Ressentir.* To resent an affront, *Ressentir un affront.*

RESENTED (rĭ-zĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Ressenti.*

RESENTER (rĭ-zĕn't'-eŭr), *s. Qui ressent.*

RESENTFUL (ri-zĕn't-foŭl), *adj.* [full of resentment, easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it] *Plein de ressentiment, sensible, qui se fâche aisément.*

RESENTING (rĭ-zĕn't'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Relent] *Ressentiment,* m. *l'action de ressentir.*

RESENTINGLY (rĭ-zĕn't'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with deep sense] *Sensiblement, avec ressentiment, d'une manière sensible.*

RESENTMENT (rĭ-zĕn't'-mĕn'te), *s.* [deep sense, strong perception of injury] *Ressentiment,* m. *chagrin,* m. *déplaisir,* m. *sensibilité,* f. Can you show such high resentment? *Pouvez-vous bien montrer tant de ressentiment?* V. DISPLEASURE.

RESERVATION (rĕz-ĕr-vé'-cheŭne), *s.* [custody, state of being kept in store] *Réserve, f.*

* RESERVATION [concealment of something in the mind] *Réserve,* f. *restriction,* f. Mental reservation, *Restriction mentale, sous-entente,* f.

RESERVATION [in Law] *Réserve,* f. *réservation,* f.

RESERVATORY (rĭ-zĕr'-vă-teŭr-é), *s.* [place in which any thing is reserved *or* kept] *Réservoir,* m.

RESERVE (rĭ-zĕrve'), *s.* [story kept untouched] *Réserve,* f. ce qui est mis en réserve.

RESERVE [exception, restriction] *Réserve,* f. *exception,* f. *restriction,* f Without reserve, *Sans réserve, sans exception, entièrement.*

RESERVE [caution in personal behaviour] *Discrétion,* f. *réserve, circonspection,* f. *retenue,* f. § *prudence,* f.

To RESERVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep in store] *Réserver, mettre en réserve, se réserver, retenir, ménager, conserver.*

RESERVED, *adj.* [modest; *or* not open, not frank] *Réservé, discret, modeste, retenu, circonspect*; ou bien, *dissimulé, caché, réservé.* V. LOWLY.

RESERVEDLY (rĭ zĕrv'd'-lé), *adv.* [in a reserved manner] *Avec réserve, discrétion* ou *retenue*; ou bien, *avec dissimulation.*

RESERVEDNESS (rĭ-zerv'd'-nĕce), *s.* [closeness, want of frankness] *Réserve,* f. *retenue,* f. *discrétion,* f. ou *dissimulation,* f.

RESERVER (ri-zĕr'-veŭr), *s. Qui réserve.*

RESERVOIR (rĕz-ĕr-voŭar'), *s.* [place where any thing is kept in store] *Réservoir,* m. A reservoir of water, *Un réservoir d'eau.*

RESETTER, *s.* [who resets or harbours an outlawed person] *Celui qui reçoit & qui cache un proscrit.*

To RESETTLE (rĭ-sĕt'-tl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to settle again] *Rétablir.*

RESETTLED (ri-sĕt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Rétabli, établi de nouveau.*

RESETTLEMENT (rĭ-sĕt'-tl'-mĕn'te), *s.* [the act of settling again, the state of being settled again] *Rétablissement,* m.

RESIANCE, *s.* [residence, abode] *Résidence, f. demeure, f. domicile,* m.

RESIANT, *adj* [resident, residing in a place] *Résident, domicilié, qui demeure* ou *habite* en quelque lieu.

To RESIDE (rĭ-zĭde'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to dwell] *Résider, demeurer, faire sa demeure.*

To RESIDE [in Chymistry; to sink, to subside, to all to the bottom *Se former en sédiment, tomber ou s'amasser au fond.*

RESIDENCE (rĕz'-ĭ-dĕn'ce), *s.* [the act of residing, place of abode] *Résidence, f demeure, f. séjour,* m. *résidence, f. domicile,* m. *lieu où l'on réside,* m.

RESIDENCE [the employ of a resident] *Résidence,* f

RESIDENCE [that which settles at the bottom of liquors] *Sédiment,* m.

RESIDENT (rĕz'-ĭ-dĕn'te), *adj.* [dwelling] *Qui réside, qui demeure, résident.*

RESI-

RESIDENT, *ſ.* [an agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador] *Un réſident, un agent.* V. AMBASSADOR.

RESIDENTIARY (rĕz-ĭ-dĕn'-cher-é), *adj.* [holding reſidence] *Qui réſide habituellement, qui fait reſidence.* Reſidentiary canon or prebendary, *Stegier*, m.

RESIDUAL (rĭ-zĭd'-ĭoŭ-ăl), *and* RESIDUARY (rĭ-zĭd'-ĭoŭ-ăr-é), *adj.* [relating to the reſidue] *Qui concerne le réſidu*, ou *le reſte.*

☞ A reſidual legatee, *Un légataire univerſel*, celui à qui tout le reſte des biens eſt légué, après le payement des dettes & legs particuliers.

RESIDUE (rĕz'-ĭ-dĭoŭ), *or* RESIDUUM (rĕz'-ĭ-dĭon-eŭme), *ſ.* [remaining part; that which is left; ſediment, depot] *Le réſidu, le reſtant, le reſte*; *dépot*, m. *marc*, m. *ſédiment*, m. *le* ‖ *demeurant.*

To RESIGN (rĭ-zăïne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give up] *Réſigner, céder, ſe démettre de.* To reſign a living to one, *Réſigner un bénéfice à quelqu'un.* V. To ABDICATE.

* To RESIGN [to give up in confidence, to ſubmit] *Réſigner, abandonner, ſoumettre.* What more reaſonable, than that we ſhould in all things reſign ourſelves to the will of God, *Quoi de plus raiſonnable que de nous réſigner ou ſoumettre en tout à la volonté de Dieu.*

RESIGNATION (rĕz-ĭg-né-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of reſigning] *Réſignation*, f. *démiſſion*, f. *ceſſion*, f.

* RESIGNATION [ſubmiſſion, acquieſcence] *Réſignation*, f. *ſoumiſſion*, f. *déférence pleine & entière.*

RESIGNED (rĭ-zăïn'd'), *part. adj. Réſigné, cédé; ſoumis*

RESIGNER (rĭ-zăï'-neŭr), *ſ. Qui réſigne, réſignant*, m.

RESIGNEE (rĭ-zăï'-nī), *ſ.* [one to whom a thing is reſigned] *Réſignataire, démiſſionnaire*, m.

RESIGNMENT (rĭ-zăïne'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* V. RESIGNATION.

RESILIENCE (rĭ-zĭl'-ĭ-ĕn'ce), *and* RESILIENCY (rĭ-zĭl'-ĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act of ſtarting back] *L'action de rejaillir, rejailliſſement*, m.

RESILIENT (rĭ-zĭl'-ĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [ſtarting or ſpringing back] *Rejailliſſant, qui rejaillit.*

RESILITION (rĕz-ĭ-lĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* V. RESILIENCE.

RESIN (rĕz'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a fat ſulphurous ſubſtance natural or procured by art, ſoluble in oil or ſpirits, not in water] *Réſine*, f. Reſin anime, *Réſine animé*, f. Reſin copal, *Réſine copale*, f. Reſin of Courbaril or Locuſt-tree, *Réſine de Courbaril*, f. Reſin elaſtic [caoutchouc, India-rubber; the produce of a tree which grows along the banks of the river of the Amazons] *Réſine élaſtique*, f. *gomme élaſtique*, f. Reſin of the Juniper-tree (the Sandarach), *Réſine de génévrier* ou *de vernis*, f. Reſin of Cachibou (the cachibou is a reſinous tree of America), *Réſine de cachibou*, f. Mexican reſin (which flows from the Caranna, a large tree of Mexico), *Réſine Cureigne*, f.

RESINOUS (rĕz'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj* [containing reſin, conſiſting of reſin] *Réſineux.*

RESINOUSNESS (rĕz'-ĭ-neŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being reſinous] *Qualité d'être réſineux.*

RESIPISCENCE (rĕs-ĭ-pĭs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [repentance] *Réſipiſcence*, f. *repentance*, f.

To RESIST (rĭ-zĭſte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to oppoſe, to act againſt] *Réſiſter, s'oppoſer, ſe roidir, faire réſiſtance.* Reſiſt the devil and he will flee, *Réſiſtez au démon & il s'enfuira.* To reſiſt one's own reaſon, *Se roidir contre ſa raiſon.* To reſiſt ſtoutly, *Faire une vigoureuſe réſiſtance.*

RESISTANCE (rĭ-zĭſt'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [the act of reſiſting, defence] *Réſiſtance*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *défenſe*, f.

RESISTED (rĭ-zĭſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. A quoi* ou *a qui on réſiſte.*

RESISTIBILITY (rĭ-zĭſt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* quality of reſiſting] *Qualité* ou *puiſſance de réſiſter*, f. f.

RESISTIBLE (rĭ-zĭſt'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be reſiſted, or that can reſiſt] *A quoi l'on peut réſiſter* ou *qui peut réſiſter.*

RESISTLESS (rĭ-zĭſt'-lĕce), *adj.* [irreſiſtible, that cannot be reſiſted] *Irréſiſtible, à quoi l'on ne peut réſiſter.*

RESISTING (rĭ-zĭſt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. RESISTANCE.

RESOLVABLE (rĭ-zŏl'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of ſolution] *Qui peut ſe réſoudre.*

RESOLUBLE (rĕz'-ô-lĭoŭ-bl'), *adj.* [that may be diſſolved] *Qu'on peut fondre* ou *diſſoudre.*

RESOLVE (rĭ-zŏlve'), *ſ.* [reſolution, fixed determination] *Réſolution*, f. *deſſein*, m. *intention*, f. *délibération*, f. *déciſion*, f.

To RESOLVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to untie, to determine, to ſolve, to clear] *Réſoudre, ſoudre, démêler, décider, déterminer, arrêter; éclaircir, expliquer, informer, dire.* 'Tis eaſy to reſolve theſe difficulties, *Il eſt aiſé de réſoudre ces difficultés.* To reſolve a doubt, *Eclaircir un doute.* Reſolve me that, *Expliquez-moi cela.* Reſolve me whence and what you are, *Dites-moi d'où vous êtes, & qui vous êtes.*

To RESOLVE [to melt, to diſſolve] *Réjoudre, diſſoudre, fondre, décompoſer.*

To RESOLVE [to reduce] *Réduire, réſoudre*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To reduce any body to its firſt elements, *Réduire une ſubſtance à ſes premiers élémens*; *la réſoudre en ſes principes.*

* To reſolve one's faith to the Pope's authority, *Réduire ſa foi à l'autorité du Pape.* Into what can we reſolve this ſtrong inclination of mankind? *A quoi pouvons-nous rapporter* ou *attribuer cette forte inclination du genre humain?*

To RESOLVE, *v. n.* [to be determined, to decree with oneſelf] *Réſoudre, ſe réſoudre, ſe déterminer, prendre une réſolution, ſe décider, arrêter, s'aviſer.* I reſolved upon it, *Je m'y ſuis réſolu, déterminé* ou *décidé.*

To RESOLVE [to melt, to be diſſolved] *Se réjoudre, ſe réduire, ſe changer, ſe fondre, ſe décompoſer.* To reſolve into matter, *Se réſoudre en pus, venir à ſuppuration.*

* The moral of the fable reſolves into this, *La morale de la fable ſe réduit*, ou *revient à ceci.*

RESOLVED (rĭ-zŏlv'd'), *part. adj. Réſolu, déterminé, décidé, expliqué.* To be reſolved upon, *Se battre, ſe fixer, s'arrêter.*

RESOLVEDLY (rĭ-zŏlv'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [with firmneſs and conſtancy] *Réſolument, avec réſolution* ou *fermeté, courageuſement, conſtamment.*

RESOLVEDNESS (rĭ-zŏlv'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [conſtancy, firmneſs] *Réſolution*, f. *fermeté*, f. *conſtance*, f.

RESOLVENT (rĭ-zŏl'-vĕn'te), *ſ.* [that which has the power of cauſing ſolution] *Un diſſolvant*, un *remède réſolutif.*

RESOLVER (rĭ-zŏlv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that forms a firm reſolution] *Celui qui réſout, qui prend une ferme réſolution.*

RESOLVER [that which diſſolves] *Diſſolvant*, m.

RESOLVING (rĭ-zŏlv'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Reſolve] *L'action de réſoudre*, &c. The reſolving of a hard queſtion, *La ſolution d'une difficulté.*

RESOLUTE (rĕz'-ô-lĭoute), *adj.* [determined, fixed, conſtant, ſteady, firm] *Réſolu, déterminé, de réſolution, ferme, conſtant, perſévérant.*

Rent reſolute, payable to the crown out of abbey-lands, *Rentes* ou *dîmes qui reviennent au roi des fonds de terre que les couvens & les abbayes poſſédoient autrefois en Angleterre*, f. f.

RESOLUTELY (rĕz-ô-lĭoute-le), V. RESOLVEDLY.

RESOLUTENESS (rĕz-ô-lĭoute-nĕce), *ſ.* V. RESOLVEDNESS.

RESOLUTION (rĕz ô-lĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of clearing difficulties] *Solution, ſ. déciſion, ſ. éclairciſſement*, m.

RESOLUTION [analyſis, diſſolution] *Réſolution*, f. *diſſolution*, f. *analyſe*, f. *réduction*, f. *décompoſition*, f. The reſolution of a body into its principles, *La réſolution d'un corps en ſes principes.*

RESOLUTION, *ſ.* [fixed determination, ſettled thought] *Réſolution*, f. *détermination*, f. *deſſein*, m. *intention*, f. *délibération*, f. *déciſion*, f. *arrêté*, m. V. DETERMINATION.

RESOLUTION [reſolvedneſs] *Réſolution*, f. *fermeté*, f *conſtance*, f. *intrépidité*, f. *courage*, m. V. CONSTANCY.

¶ Reſolution, *réſolution*; courage, *courage*; valour, *valeur*; bravery, *bravoure*; intrepidity, *intrépidité* (ſynon.): *Réſolution* implies firmneſs of mind; *courage*, a readineſs to meet danger; *valour* denotes an active courage; *bravery*, fearleſſneſs; *intrepidity*, an heroic contempt of danger. *Réſolution* ſupports us in action; *courage* makes us advance; *valour* makes us execute; through *bravery* we expoſe ourſelves to danger; we would ſacrifice ourſelves, through *intrepidity*. *Réſolution* either baniſhes fear, or ſurmounts it: it will not admit a falling back; but is ſtaunch on all occaſions. *Courage* is impatient to attack; it undertakes boldly, and is not leſſened by difficulty. *Valour* acts with vigour: it gives no way to reſiſtance; but purſues its enterpriſe in ſpite of oppoſition. *Bravery* knows no fear; it runs nobly into danger, and prefers honour to life itſelf. *Intrepidity* encounters the greateſt perils with the utmoſt coolneſs, and dares even preſent death.

RESOLUTIVE (rĕz'-ô lĭoŭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [Pharm. having the power to diſſolve] *Réſolutif, qui diſſout.*

RESONANCE (rĕz'-ô-năn'ce), *ſ.* [ſound, echo] *Son*, m *réſonnement*, m.

RESONANT (rĕz'-ô-năn'te), *adj* [reſounding] *Réſonnant, retentiſſant, ſonore.*

RESORT (rĭ-zŏrte'), *ſ.* [reſuge] *Recours*, m. *reſſource*, f. *refuge*, m. An oath is the laſt reſort of truth, *Le ſerment eſt le dernier refuge de la vérité.*

RESORT [concourſe, affluence] *Concours*, m. *affluence*, f. *abord*, m.

RESORT [moving power, ſpring] *Reſſort*, m. plutôt au figuré qu'au propre. * Theſe are dark reſorts that human prudence cannot know, *Ce ſont des reſſorts cachés que la prudence humaine ne ſauroit connoître.*

RESORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to have ſocourſe] *Avoir recours.* I reſorted to his counſels, *J'eus recours à ſes conſeils.*

To RESORT [to go publickly] *Aller, ſe rendre, aborder, affluer.* To reſort to, *Hanter.*

RESORT or RESSORT (rĭ-sŏrte'), *ſ.* [the Juriſdiction of a court] *Reſſort*, m.

RESORTED TO (rĭ-zŏrt'-ĕd-toŭ), *adj.* V. To RESORT] *Où l'on ſe rend, où l'on s'aſſemble*; *fréquenté.*

To RESOUND (rĭ-zŏun'de'), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to be echoed back] *Réſonner, retentir*, au propre & au figuré.

* His fame reſounds through all the world, *Son nom retentit par tout le monde.*

To RESOUND, *v. a.* [to echo, to tell ſo as to be heard far] *Répéter, faire retentir*, au propre & au figuré; *célébrer, faire éclater.* The echo reſounded his lamentations, *L'écho répéta ſes plaintes.*

* My muſe reſounds the kindneſs of the creator, *Ma muſe célèbre les bienfaits du créateur.*

RESOUNDING (rĭ-zăoun'd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Reſound] *Réſonnement*, m.

RESOUNDING, *adj.* [that echoes, that yields a ſound] *Reſonnant, qui rend un ſon, retentiſſant.*

RESOUNDINGLY (rĭ-zŏun'd'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to reſound] *D'une manière reſonnante ou retentiſſante.*

RESOURCE (rĭ-sôrce'), *ſ.* [reſort, remedy, help, expedient] *Reſſource, f. moyen, m. expédient, m.*

To RESOW (rĭ-sô'), *v. a.* [to ſow anew] *Reſemer.*

RESPEAK (rĭ-spīk'), *v. n.* [to reply; to anſwer] *Répliquer, répondre, repartir.*

RESPECT (rĕs-spĕkt'), *ſ.* [regard, attention, reverence, honour] *Reſpect, m. égard, m attention, f. conſidération, f. eſtime, f. vénération, f. hommage, m. révérence, f. honneur, f défférence, f.* Reſpects, *Baiſemains*, m. pl. To ſhow reſpect to one, *Porter du reſpect à quelqu'un.* To break in upon the reſpect due to one, *Manquer de reſpect à quelqu'un.* To pay one's reſpects to one, *Rendre ſes reſpects à quelqu'un.* To have a reſpect for holy things, *Avoir du reſpect ou de la vénération pour les choſes ſaintes.* Out of reſpect to you, *A votre conſidération.* V. REGARD.

RESPECT [relation] *Egard*, m. *rapport*, m. *acception*, f. In ſome reſpects, *A quelques égards.* In other reſpects, *D'ailleurs.*

IN RESPECT of, *prep.* [in compariſon to] *Au reſpect de . . . en comparaiſon de . . .*

To RESPECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reverence, to ſhow reſpect] *Reſpecter, porter du reſpect, honorer, conſidérer, révérer, vénérer, avoir égard.*

To RESPECT [to have relation to] *Regarder, concerner.* It reſpects you directly, *Cela vous regarde directement.*

RESPECTABLE (rĭ-spĕk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [deſerving of reſpect or regard] *Reſpectable, vénérable, eſtimable, méritant.*

RESPECTED (rĭ-spĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Reſpecté, honoré, conſidéré, révéré.*

RESPECTER (rĭ-spĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that has partial regard] *Celui qui fait acception des perſonnes.*

RESPECTFUL (rĭ-spĕkt'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of reverence] *Reſpectueux, qui porte du reſpect, qui a des égards, humble.*

RESPECTFULLY (rĭ-spĕct'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with reſpect] *Reſpectueuſement, avec reſpect.*

RESPECTFULNESS (rĭ-spĕkt'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [reſpect, reverance] *Reſpect*, m. *conſidération*, f. *déférence*, f.

RESPECTIVE (rĭ-spĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [particular] *Reſpectif, particulier.* They preſented themſelves before their reſpective magiſtrates, *Ils ſe préſentèrent devant leurs magiſtrats reſpectifs.*

RESPECTIVE [relative] *Reſpectif, relatif, qui a du rapport.*

RESPECTIVELY (rĭ-spĕk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [particularly] *Reſpectivement, particulièrement.*

RESPECTIVELY [relatively] *Relativement à . . . par rapport à . . . en comparaiſon de . . . au prix de . . .*

RESPERSION (rĭ-spĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſprinkling] *L'action d'épandre, d'aſperger.*

RESPIRATION (rĕs-pĭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of breathing] *Reſpiration*, f. *action de reſpirer.* Want of reſpiration, *Apné'*, f.

To RESPIRE (rĕs'-pāïeŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to breathe] *Reſpirer.*

To RESPIRE [to reſt, to ceaſe from toil] *Se repoſer, reſpirer, prendre haleine.*

RESPITE (rĕs'-pĭte), *ſ.* [reprieve, delay, pauſe, interval] *Répit*, m *ſurſéance d'exécution*, f. *délai*, m. *relâche*, f. *repos*, m. Reſpite of homage, *Surſéance d'hommage.*

To RESPITE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to relieve by a pauſe, to delay, to ſuſpend] *Donner du répit du relâche, du repos, du délai; ſuſpendre, différer.*

RESPITED (rĕs'-pĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Qui a obtenu du répit.*

RESPITING (rĕs'-pĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Reſpite] *Répit*, m. *ſuſperſion*, f. *l'action de donner du répit.*

RESPLENDENCE (rĭ-splĕn'-dĕn'ce), *and* RESPLENDENCY (rĭ-splĕn'-dĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſplendour, brightneſs, luſtre] *Splendeur*, m. *éclat*, m. *brillant*, m.

RESPLENDENT (rĭ-splĕn'-dĕn'te), *adj* [ſhining, bright] *Brillant, reſplendiſſant, éclatant.*

RESPLENDENTLY (rĭ-splĕn'-dĕn't-lé), *adv.* [brightly, with ſplendour] *Avec éclat, d'une manière brillante.*

† To RESPOND (rĭ-spŏn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to anſwer; to ſuit] *Répondre, correſpondre.*

RESPONDENT (rĭ-spŏn'd'-ĕn'te) *ſ.* [an anſwerer] *Un répondant.*

RESPONDENT [one that anſwers to interrogatories at Doctor's Commons] *La partie qui répond aux interrogatoires.*

RESPONDENT [a ſurety, bail, *or* caution for another] *Un répondant, une caution.*

RESPONDENT [in Schools; who maintains a theſis] *Soutenant*, m. *répondant*, m.

RESPONDENTIA, *ſ. pl.* [Comm. goods contained in a veſſel, at which money is taken up, in a voyage] *Marchandiſes ſur leſquelles on emprunte*, f. pl.

RESPONSE (rĭ-spŏn'se'), *ſ.* [anſwer] *Réponſe, f. réplique*, f.

RESPONSE [the anſwer made by the clerk and congregation at church, in ſervice-time] *Répons*, m.

RESPONSIBILITY (rĭ-spŏn'-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *and* RESPONSIBLENESS (rĭ-spŏn'-sĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being obliged or qualified to anſwer] *Reſponſabilité*, f. *comptabilité*, f.

RESPONSIBLE (rĭ-spŏn'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [accountable] *Reſponſable.*

RESPONSIBLE [able to pay] *Solvable.*

RESPONSION (rĭ-spŏn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of anſwering] *L'action de répondre pour un autre*, f. *ſureté*, f. *cautionnement*, m.

RESPONSIONS [in Military orders; penſions which the commanders or knights paid to the order] *Reſponſion*, f.

RESPONSIVE (rĭ-spŏn'-sĭv'), *and* RESPONSORY (rĭ-spŏn'-seŭr-é), *adj* [anſwering; correſpondent] *Qui répond; qui correſpond.*

RESSAULT, *ſ.* [Arch. the projecting of a body] *Reſſaut*, m.

RESSORT, *ſ.* [in Law] V. RESORT.

REST (rĕste), *ſ.* [ſleep, repoſe] *Sommeil*, m. *repos*, m. *qui tude*, f. *répit*, m. & par extenſion, *le repos ou ſommeil éternel, la mort.* To take one's reſt, *Prendre du repos, repoſer, dormir.*

REST [ſtilneſs, ceſſation of motion] *Repos*, m. par oppoſition au mouvement; au figuré, *relâche*, f. *repos*, m. *ceſſation de travail*, f. ou bien, *paix*, f. *tranquillité*, f.

REST [in Muſic; a pauſe] *Pauſe*, f. *repos*, m. [In Poetry] *Céſure*, f. *repos*, m.

REST, for a muſket, *Une fourchette.*

REST, of a lance, *Arrêt de lance*, m.

REST [in the Manege] *Point d'appui*, m.

REST [betwixt the cheeks of a turner's lath] *Eras, ſupport*, m.

REST [remainder] *Reſte*, m. *reſtant*, m. *reſidu*, m. *ce qui reſte, ou ceux qui reſtent.* The reſt of the inhabitants, *Le reſte des habitans.*

To REST, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſleep] *Repoſer, dormir, prendre du repos*; au figuré, *être en repos, avoir l'eſprit tranquille, être ſans inquiétude.*

To REST [to ceaſe from labour] *Prendre du relâche ou du repos, ceſſer de travailler, s'arrêter.*

To REST [to lean upon; to lie in] *Porter, poſer ſur; s'appuyer, ſe repoſer ſur*, au propre & au figuré; *conſiſter en.* His head reſted upon my boſum, *Sa tête repoſoit ſur mon ſein.* The difficulty reſts in that, *La difficulté conſiſte en cela*

† I reſted on him, *Je me repoſois ou je comptois ſur lui.*

To REST, *v. a.* [to lay, to reſt, to place on as a ſupport] *Faire repoſer, procurer du repos, faire paix*; ou bien, *appuyer.* God reſt his ſoul *Dieu ait ſaſte paix.*

RESTAGNANT (rĭ-stăg'-năn'te), *adj* [remaining without flow or motion] *Stagnant.*

To RESTAGNATE, &c. (rĭ-stăg'-néte), V. To STAGNATE, &c.

RESTAUR. V. RESTOR.

† RESTAURATION (rĕs-tâ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of reſtoring] *Reſtauration, f. rétabliſſement*, m. *inſtauration*, f. V. RESTORATION.

To RESTEM (rĭ-stĕm'), *v. a.* [to force back againſt the current] *Faire remonter* (une rivière); *faire aller contre le courant.*

RESTFUL (rĕst'-foŭl), *adj.* [being at reſt, quiet] *Qui repoſe, qui eſt en repos, qui aert tranquille.*

RESTFULLY (rĕst'-foŭl-é), *adv. Ex.* He ſlept very reſtfully, *Il a fort bien dormi ou repoſé.*

REST-HARROW (rĕst-hăr'-ô), *ſ.* [Bot. Anonis; cammock, a med. plant] *Arrête-bœuf, m. Bugrande*, f.

RESTIFF (rĕs'-tĭf), *adj.* [unwilling to go forward] *Rétif*, ſe dit ordinairement d'un cheval; au figuré, *opiniâtre, revêche, entêté, rétif.*

RESTIFLY (rĕs'-tĭf-lé), *adv.* [frowardly] *En revêche, d'une manière revêche, en opiniâtre.*

RESTIFNESS (rĕs'-tĭf-nĕce), *ſ.* the quality of being reſtif] *Qualité d'un cheval rétif*; au figuré, *opiniatreté*, f. *humeur revêche*, f. *obſtination*, f. *naturel rétif.*

RESTING (rĕst'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [reſt] *Repos*, m. *relâche*, m.

RESTING, *adj. Ex.* A reſting-place, *Lieu de repos.* Reſting *or* landing-place on a ſtair-caſe, *repos*, m. ou *palier* d'eſcalier. Reſting *or* landing-ſtairs, *eſcalier à repos*, ou *à palier*, m.

RESTINCTION (rĭ-stĭn'gk'-cheŭne), *ſ. L'action d'éteindre*, f. *extinction*, f.

RESTITUTION (rĕs-tĭ-tĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of reſtoring] *Reſtitution*, f. *rétabliſſement*, m. ſignifie auſſi *recouvrement*, m.

RESTIVE (rĕs'-tĭv'), V. RESTIFF.

RESTIVENESS (rĕs'-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. RESTIFNESS.

RESTLESS (rĕst'-lĕce), *adj.* [not reſting; unquiet] *Qui ne dort point, qui ne prend point de repos*; au figuré, *inquiet, impatient, qui n'eſt pas tranquille, qui n'a pas l'eſprit en repos.*

RESTLESSLY (rĕst'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without reſt] *Sans repoſer, ſans dormir.*

RESTLESSNESS (rĕst'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of reſt; unquietneſs] *Inſomnie*, f. *défaut de repos, ou de ſommeil*, m. au figuré, *inquiétude*, f. *impatience*, f.

RESTOR *or* RESTAUR (rĭ-stôr'), *ſ.* [a recourſe or remedy which aſſurers have againſt each other] *Reſſors*, m.

RESTORABLE (rĭ-stô'-ră-bl'), *adj.* [that may be reſtored] *Qu'on peut reſtaurer ou rétablir.*

RESTORATION (rĕs-tô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of replacing in a former ſtate; recovery] *Reſtauration*, f. *rétabliſſement*, m.

RESTORATIVE (rĕs-tô'-ră-tĭv'), *adj.* [which has the power to recruit life] *Reſtauratif, qui fortifie.*

RESTORATIVE, *ſ.* [a medicine that has the power of recruiting life] *Un reſtaurant.*

To RESTORE (rĭ-stôre'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give *or* bring back; to ſettle again; to recover] *Rendre, redonner, reſtituer, reſtaurer, rétablir, remettre.* To reſtore one to liberty, *Rendre la liberté à quelqu'un.* To reſtore one to his place, *Remettre ou rétablir quelqu'un dans ſon emploi.* To reſtore a paſſage from corruption

Rétablir un paſſage altéré, dans un livre. To reſtore back again, *Recéder*. V. To Return.

RESTORED (rĭ-stôr'd), *part. adj. Rendu, reſtitué, reſtauré, rétabli.*

RESTORER (rĭ stô'-reŭr), *ſ.* [one that reſtores] *Reſtaurateur*, m. *reſtaurant*, m.

RESTORING (rĭ-stô'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Reſtore] *Reſtitution*, f. *l'action de rendre*, &c.

Restoring [reſtauration] *Reſtauration*, f. *rétabliſſement*, m.

To RESTRAIN (rĭ-stréne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to withhold; to repreſs, to hinder; to limit, to confine] *Retenir, réprimer, tenir en bride; brider, aſtreindre; empêcher, détourner; reſtreindre, limiter, gêner; captiver.* Reſtrain your anger, *Réprimez votre colere.* I ſhall reſtrain him from doing him to you, *Je l'empêcherai de vous faire du tort.* To reſtrain a word to a ſignification, *Reſtreindre un mot à une ſignification.*

RESTRAINABLE (rĭ-stré'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being reſtrained] *Qui peut être reſtreint, retenu, limité*, &c.

RESTRAINED (rĭ-strén'd'), *part. adj. Retenu, réprimé; empêché, détourné, reſtreint, gêné, limité.*

RESTRAINEDLY (rĭ-stré'-nĕd-lé), *adv.* [with reſtraint] *Avec contrainte*, ou *retenue.*

RESTRAINER (rĭ-stré'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who reſtrains] *Celui* ou *celle qui réprime*, ou *retient.*

RESTRAINING (rĭ-stré'-nĭn'gne), *adj.* [that reſtrains] *Coërcitif.*

RESTRAINT (rĭ-strén'te'), *ſ.* [abridgment of liberty; repreſſion, reſtriction, prohibition] *Contrainte*, f. *oppoſition*, f. *empêchement*, m. *reſtriction*, f. *limitation*, f. *gêne*, f. To bear the reſtraint of, *Se captiver.*

'Tis a great reſtraint upon us, *C'eſt une grande gêne pour nous.* To put oneſelf under continual reſtraints, *S'aſſervir à une gêne continuelle.*

To RESTRICT (rĭ-strĭkt'), *v. a.* [to limit, to confine] *Borner, reſtreindre, modérer, retenir.*

RESTRICTION (rĭ-strĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [confinement, limitation] *Reſtriction*, f. *limitation*, f. *modification*, f. *réſerve*, f.

RESTRICTIVE (rĭ-strĭk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [that reſtrains] *Qui reſtreint*, ou *limite.*

Restrictive, V. Restringent.

RESTRICTIVELY (rĭ-strĭk'-tĭv'-lé), *adv. Avec reſtriction.*

To RESTRINGE (rĭ-strĭn'dje'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to limit, to confine] *Reſtreindre, reſſerrer.*

RESTRINGED (rĭ-strĭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Reſtreint, reſſerré.*

RESTRINGENT (rĭ-strĭn'-djĕn'te), *adj.* and *ſ.* [that has the power of reſtringing] *Reſtringent, aſtringent, qui reſſerre; un remède aſtringent.*

RESTY (rĕs'-té), *adj.* [obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill] V. Restiff.

To RESUBLIME (rĭ-seŭb-blĭme'), *v. a.* [in Chymiſtry] *Sublimer de nouveau.*

RESULT (rĭ-zeŭlt'), *ſ.* [reſilience, flying back] *L'action de rebondir* ou *rejaillir*, f. *réjaillîſſement*, m. *bond*, m.

Result [conſequence, effect; inference, reſolve, deciſion] *Réſultat*, m. *conſéquence*, f. *ſuite*, f. *effet*, m. *fruit*, m.

To Result, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fly back] *Rebondir, rejaillir.*

To Result [to riſe as a conſequence] *Réſulter, s'enſuivre.*

RESULTANCE (rĭ-zeŭlt'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* V. Result.

RESUMABLE (rĭ-zĭou'-mă-bl'), *adj Qui ſe peut reprendre.*

To RESUME (rĭ-zĭoume'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take back again what has been given, or taken away; to take again] *Reprendre.*

To Resume [to begin again what was broken off] *Réjumer, reprendre, renouer.* To reſume a diſcourſe, a buſineſs, *Réſumer un diſcours, renouer une affaire*, ‖ *reprendre ſes briſées.*

RESUMED (rĭ-zĭoum'd), *part. adj. Repris, réſumé.*

RESUMMONS (rĭ-seŭm'-eŭn'z), *ſ.* [a ſecond ſummons] *Ré-ajournement*, m. *nouvelle aſſignation, réaſſigné*, m.

RESUMPTION (rĭ-zeŭm -cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of reſuming] *Réjumption*, f. *l'action de réſumer*, f. *reprife*, f. *reunion*, en terme de Palais. f.

RESUMPTIVE (rĭ-zeŭm'-tĭv'), *adj.* [taking back] *Qui réſume, qui reprend.*

RESUPINATION (rĭ-ſĭou pi-ne'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the lying with the face upwards] *Poſture de celui qui eſt couché ſur le dos*, f

RESURRECTION (rĕz-eŭr-rĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [revival from the dead] *Reſurrection*, f.

To RESURVEY (rĭ-ſŭr-vé'), *v. a* [to review, to ſurvey again] *Revoir, reparcourir.*

To RESUSCITATE (rĭ-ſeŭs'-cĭ-téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to revive again] *Reſſuſciter, faire revivre*, au propre & au figuré, *renouveler, réveiller.*

* To Resuscitate a diſpute, *Reſſuſciter, renouveler une diſpute.*

RESUSCITATED (rĭ ſeŭs'-cĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Reſſuſcité, renouvelé, réveillé.*

RESUSCITATION (rĭ-ſeŭs-cĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtirring up anew, reviving; the ſtate of being revived] *Renouvellement*, m. V. Resurrection.

RETAIL (rĭ-téle'), *ſ.* [ſale by ſmall quantities] *Détail*, m. *regrat*, m. To ſell by retail, *Vendre en détail.*

To RETAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divide in ſmall parcels] *Morceler.*

To Retail [to ſell in ſmall quantities] *Détailler, vendre en détail*; au figure, *détailler, dire en détail.*

RETAILED (rĭ-tél'd'), *part adj. Morcelé*, ou bien, *détaillé, vendu en détail*; au figuré, *détaillé, dit en détail.*

RETAILER (rĭ-té'-leŭr), *ſ* [one who retails, who ſells by ſmall quantities] *Détailleur*, m. ou *détailliſte*, m. *regrattier*, m. *regrattière*, f.

To RETAIN (rĭ-téne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to keep, to beſpeak, to hire] *Retenir, garder; gager, engager, louer, prendre.*

To Retain, *v. n.* [to belong to] *Appartenir.*

RETAINABLE (rĭ-té'-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be retained] *Qui peut être retenu.*

RETAINED (rĭ-tén'd'), *part. adj. Retenu, gardé; pris, gagé, engagé, loué.*

RETAINER (rĭ-té'-neŭr), *ſ.* [an adherer, a dependant, a hanger-on] *Adhérent*, m. *partiſan*, m. ſignifie auſſi une *perſonne gagée au ſervice de quelqu'un ſans être ſon domeſtique.* A retainer to reaſon, *Un partiſan de la raiſon, un homme qui fait profeſſion de ſuivre la raiſon pour règle de ſes jugemens*

To RETAKE (rĭ-téke'), *v. a.* [to take again] *Reprendre, rattraper.*

RETAKEN (rĭ-té'-k'n), *part. adj. Repris, rattrapé.*

To RETALIATE (rĭ-tăl'-ĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to return by giving like for like] *Rendre la pareille, rendre, ſe revancher, prendre ſa revanche.* To retaliate a kindneſs, *Rendre un bienfait.*

RETALIATED (rĭ-tăl'-ĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Rendu.*

RETALIATION (rĭ-tăl-ĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [requital, return of like for like] *Revanche*, f. *repréſaille*, f. *talion*, m. A full retaliation, *Une revanche complette.* By way of retaliation, *Par voie de repréſailles.* The law of retaliation, *La loi du talion.*

To RETARD (rĭ-tarde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hinder, to delay] *Retarder, arrêter, empêcher, différer, reculer.*

To Retard, *v. n. Retarder.*

RETARDATION (rĭ-tar-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [hinderance, delay] *Retard*, m. *empêchement*, m. *délai*, m. *retardation*, f. *retardement*, m.

RETARDED (rĭ-tard'-ĕd), *part. adj. Retardé, arrêté, empêché, différé.*

RETARDER (rĭ-tard'-eŭr), *ſ.* [hinderer] *Celui* ou *ce qui retarde*; *obſtacle*, m. *empêchement*, m.

RETARDING (rĭ-tard'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Retard] *Retardement*, m. ou *l'action de retarder.*

RETARDMENT (rĭ-tard'-mĕn'te), *ſ. Délai*, m. *retardement*, m.

To RETCH (rĕtche), *v. n.* [to force up ſomething from the ſtomach] *Faire effort pour vomir, avoir envie de vomir.*

To Retch out, *v. n.* or To retch oneſelf, *v. recipr. S'étendre en bâillant.*

RETCH, *ſ.* [an iron that faſtens, with two legs, the ſhare to the beam of the common plow] *Fourchette*, f.

‡ RETCHLESS (rĕtch'-lĕce), *adj.* [careleſs] V. Reckless

RETECTION (rĭ-ték'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of diſcovering ſo the view] *L'action d'expoſer à la vue*, f.

RETE (ri'-té), mirabile, *ſ.* [Anat. a ſmall net-work of veſſels in the brain] *Réſeau*, m.

RETENTION (rĭ-tĕn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of retaining] *L'action de retenir*, f. *rétention*, f. au figuré, *mémoire*, f. *ſouvenir*, m.

Retention of urine, *Rétention d'urine*, f. *difficulté d'uriner*, f.

RETENTIVE (rĭ-tĕn'-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of retaining] *Qui retient, rétentif.* Retentive muſcles, *Muſcles rétentifs.* The retentive faculty, *La faculté de retenir, la mémoire.*

Retentive, *ſ.* [in Surgery; a bandage ſerving only to keep on the dreſſings or topical remedies] *Contentif*, m.

RETENTIVENESS (rĭ-tĕn'-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de retenir.*

RETIARII (rĕt'-ĭ-é'-rĭ-ăĭ), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. Gladiatores who fought with a trident and made uſe of a net againſt their antagoniſt] *Rétiaires*, m. pl.

RETICENCE (rĕt'-ĭ-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [concealment by ſilence] *Réticence*, f.

RETICLE (rĕt'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall net] *Un petit filet.*

RETICULA (rĭ-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Aſtron. micrometer] *Réticule*, f.

RETICULAR (rĭ-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having the form of a ſmall net] *Réticulaire, qui a la forme d'un réſeau.* Reticular body (Anat. lying under the cuticle), *Tiſſu réticulaire*, m.

RETICULATED (rĭ-tĭk'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *or* Retiform (rĕt'-ĭ-forme), *adj.* [made in the form of a net] *Fait en forme de rets*, ou *de réſeau, réticulaire.*

RETINA (rĭ-tăi'-nă), *ſ.* [Anat ſmall net, the innermoſt coat of the eye] *Rétine*, f.

RETINUE (rĕt'-ĭ-nĭoŭ), *ſ.* [a train, attendants] *Cortége*, m. *train*, m. *ſuite*, f. *accompagnement*, m. *appareil*, m.

RETIRADE, *ſ* [Fortif. an inner retrenchment in a baſtion] *Retirade*, f.

To RETIRE (rĭ-tăieŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to retreat, to withdraw] *Se retirer, s'en aller, s'éloigner*; *ſe tirer, ſe ſauver, ſe réfugier*, ‖ *décharger le plancher.* He retired with ſpeed, *Il ſe retira* ou *s'en alla bien vîte.* They retired to us, *Ils ſe ſont réfugiés chez nous*, ou *retirés auprès de nous.* To retire from buſineſs, *Se retirer des affaires, les quitter.*

To Retire, *v. a.* [to withdraw] *Retirer.* Retire your hand, *Retirez votre main.*

‡ Retire, *ſ.* [retreat, receſſion] *Retraite*, f. *l'action de ſe retirer.*

RETIRED (rĭ-tăieŭr'd'), *part. adj. Retiré, qui s'eſt retiré*; ſignifie auſſi, *ſolitaire, caché, ſecret, obſcur.*

RETIREDLY (rĭ-tăieŭr'd'-lé), *adv.* [lonely, ſolitarily] *Solitairement, dans la retraite.*

RETIREDNESS (rĭ-tăieŭr'd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſolitude,

litude, privacy] *Retraite*, f. *vie f.litaire*, f. *solitude*, f.

RETIREMENT (rĭ-tīr'-mĕn'te), *f.* [private abode] *Retraite*, f. *solitude*, f.

RETIRING (rĭ-tīr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Retire] *L'action de se retirer*, & f. A retiring place, *Retraite*, f. *lieu de retraite*, m. Nature's dark retiring-room [the grave] *L. tombeau.*

RETIRINGLY (rĭ-tīr'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in retreating] *En reculant, en se retirant, en arrière.*

RETOLD (rĭ-tôld'), *part.* of To Retell, *Redit, raconté de nouveau.*

To RETORT (rĭ-orte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to return any argument, or censure] *Retorquer* un argument, ou une accusation. To retort a crime, *Récriminer.*

RETORT, *f.* [Chym. a crooked matrass to which the receiver is fitted] *Cornue*, f. *retorte*, f.

Retort, V. Retortion.

RETORTED (rĭ-tort'-ĕd), *part. adj. Retorqué*; signifie auſſi *tortu, renverſé, retourné en arrière.*

RETORTER (rĭ-tort'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that retorts] *Celui qui retorque.*

RETORTION (rĭ-tor'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of retorting] *Rétorſion*, f. *l'action de retorquer.* The retortion of an argument, *Rétorſion d'un argument*, f.

To RETOSS (rĭ-tŏce'), -ING, -ED, retoſt, *v. a.* [to toſs again] *Rejeter, repouſſer.*

RETOST (rĭ-tŏs'te'), *part. adj. Rejeté, repouſſé.*

To RETOUCH (rĭ-teŭtche'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to touch again] *Retoucher*, (In Painting), *Fouiller.*

RETOUCHED (rĭ-teŭtch't'), *part. adj. Retouché.*

To RETRACE (rĭ-trăce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to trace anew] *Retracer.*

RETRACED (rĭ-trest), *part. adj. Retracé.*

To RETRACT (rĭ-trăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take back] *Retirer, reprendre.*

To Retract [to recant, to recall] *Rétracter, retirer.* He retracted this charge of idolatry, *Il rétracta cette accuſation d'idolâtrie.*

Retract, *ſ.* [among Farriers; prick in a horſe's foot] *Piqûre*, f.

RETRACTATION (rĕt-răk-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [recantation] *Rétractation*, f. *l'action de ſe rétracter.*

RETRACTED (rĭ-trăk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Retiré, repris; rétracté.*

RETRACTION (rĭ-trăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of retracting, contraction] *L'action de retirer*, f. *retirement*, m. *rétraction*, f. t. de Médecine.

Retraction. V. Retractation.

RETREAT (rĭ-trīte'), *ſ.* [place of retirement or ſurety] *Retraite*, f. *ſolitude*, f. *refuge*, m. *aſyle*, m.

Retreat [act of retiring] *Retraite*, f. *l'action de ſe retirer.* To ſound the retreat, *Sonner la retraite, battre en retraite.*

Retreat, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to retire] *Se retirer, faire ſa retraite.*

RETREATED (rĭ-trī'-tĕd), V. Retired

To RETRENCH (rĭ-trĕn'che'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take off] *Retrancher, ôter, diminuer.* Retrench thoſe ſuperfluous expenſes, *Retranchez ces dépenſes ſuperflues.*

To Retrench, *v. n* [to live with leſs expenſe] *Diminuer ſa dépenſe, vivre avec plus d'économie.*

RETRENCHED (rĭ-trĕn'ch't), *part. adj. Retranché.*

RETRENCHMENT (rĭ-trĕn'ch'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [the act of lopping or cutting away; the act of leſſening one's expenſe] *Retranchement*, m. *diminution de dépenſe*, f.

RETRENCHMENT [in War] V. Intrenchment.

To RETRIBUTE (rĭ-trĭb'-ĭoŭte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pay back] *Rendre en paiement.*

RETRIBUTED (rĭ-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Rendu en paiement.*

RETRIBUTION (rĕt-rĭ-bĭou'-cheŭne) *ſ.* [repayment, requital] *Rétribution*, f. *récompenſe*, f.

RETRIBUTIVE (rĭ-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tiv'), *and* RETRIBUTORY (rĭ-trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tŭr-é), *adj.* [repaying] *Rendu en paiement, qui récompenſe, qui fert de récompenſe.*

RETRIEVABLE (rĭ-trīv'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be retrieved] *Recouvrable.*

To RETRIEVE (rĭ-trīve'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to recover, to reſtore] *Recouvrer, retrouver, regagner, rattraper, réparer, rétablir*; ‖ *ſe répérer.* To retrieve one's liberty, *Recouvrer ſa liberté.* He retrieved that old invention, *Il a retrouvé cette vieille invention.* I will retrieve my fault, *Je réparerai ma faute.* He can retrieve your affairs, *Il peut rétablir vos affaires.*

To Retrieve [to recall, to bring back] *Retirer, rappeler.* To retrieve one from a danger, *Retirer quelqu'un d'un danger.* To retrieve cuſtomers, *Rachalander une boutique.*

To Retrieve partridges, *Faire partir des perdrix à la remiſe.*

RETRIEVED (rĭ-trīv'd'), *part. adj. Recouvré, regagné, rattrapé, réparé, rétabli*; ou bien, *retiré, rappelé.*

RETROACTIVE (rĕt-rô-ăk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [driving back] *Rétroactif, qui repouſſe en arrière.*

RETROCESSION (rĕt-rô cĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of going back] *Rétroceſſion*, f.

RETROGRADATION (rĕt-rô gră-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of going backward] *Rétrogradation*, f. *l'action de rétrograder, retroceſſion*, f.

RETROGRADE (rĕt'-rô-grède), *adj.* [going backward] *Rétrograde.*

To Retrograde, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go backward] *Rétrograder, retourner en arrière.*

RETROGRADED (rĕt'-rô-gréd-ĕd), *adj* [*See* To Retrograde] *Rétrogradé.*

RETROGRADING (rĕt'-rô-gréd-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Retrograde] *Rétrogradation*, f. *action de rétrograder, rétroceſſion*, f.

RETROGRESSION (rĕt-rô-grĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* V. Retrogradation.

† RETROMINGENCY (rĕt'-rô-mĭn'-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act of piſſing backward] *L'action de piſſer par derrière.*

† RETROMINGENT (rĕt'-rô-mĭn'-djĕn'te), *adv.* [piſſing backward] *Qui piſſe par derrière*

RETROSPECT (rĕt'-rô-ſpĕkte), *and* Retrospection (rĕt-rô-ſpĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of looking backward; look thrown upon things behind, or things paſt] *L'action de regarder en arrière*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

* To have a retroſpect to ſomething, *Réfléchir ſur une choſe paſſée.* Human laws have no retroſpect to crimes committed before thoſe laws were enacted, *Les lois humaines n'ont pas un pouvoir rétroactif ſur les crimes commis avant qu'elles fuſſent faites.*

To Retrospect, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to look backward] *Regarder en arrière*; au figuré, *réfléchir ſur le paſſé.*

RETROSPECTIVE (rĕt-rô-ſpĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [looking backwards] *Qui regarde en arrière.*

RETRUSE (rĭ-troŭze'), *adj.* [hidden, obſcure] *Abſtrus, caché, occulte, inexplicable, dont on ne peut rendre raiſon.*

To RETUND (rĭ-teŭn'd'), *v. a.* [to blunt] *Emouſſer.* [to turn] *Tourner, façonner au tour.*

RETURN (rĭ-teŭrn'), *ſ.* [the act of coming back to the ſame place, retroſpection, revolution] *Retour*, m. *rétrogradation*, f. *viciſſitude*, f. *révolution*, f. His return was neceſſary, *Son retour étoit néceſſaire.* The return of the ſeaſons, *Le retour ou les viciſſitudes des ſaiſons.*

Return [repayment, retribution, requital] *Retour*, m. *rétribution*, f. *récompenſe*, f. *reconnoiſſance*, f.

* An ungrateful return, *Un retour d'ingrat.* Return of friendſhip, *Retour d'amitié.* Every kindneſs is worthy of return, *Tout bienfait eſt digne de reconnoiſſance.*

Return of a ſalute at ſea, *Contre-ſalut*, m.

Return of money, *Remiſe d'argent*, f To make one a return of money, *Remettre de l'argent à quelqu'un.*

* To make a return, *Rendre la pareille, ſe revancher, prendre ſa revanche, répondre, ripoſter, réclamer.* To make a return to one's love, *Répondre à l'amour de quelqu'un.*

Return [anſwer] *Réponſe*, f.

Return of writs by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, *Le rapport des Shérifs & des Baillifs ſur les ordres qu'il ont reçus de la cour.*

Returns, *or* Return-days, *ſ.* [in Law; days of appearance in the court of Common Pleas] *Jours d'audience*, m pl.

Return [Milit. language; the liſt of the ſick] *Liſte des morts & des bleſſés*, f.

Returns of a trench [Fortif. the turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench] *Retours*, m. pl.

Returns of a mine [in Milit. art; the turnings and windings of the gallery] *Retours*, m. pl. *coudes*, m. pl.

Return [Archit. a ſide that falls away from the foreſide of any ſtraight work] *Retour*, m.

To Return, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to come to the ſame place, to go back] *Retourner, revenir*, au propre & au figuré. V. To go back.

Return on thy way, *Reviens ſur tes pas.*

* To return to the buſineſs in hand, *Pour revenir à l'affaire que nous traitons à préſent.* * To return to a ſenſe of one's duty, *Rentrer dans le devoir.*

To Return [to anſwer] *Répondre.* But, returned he, *Mais, répondit-il.*

To Return [to reflect, or to retort] *Revenir, retomber*, ou bien *retorquer.* You return upon me that . . . *Vous retorquez contre moi que . . .*

To Return, *v. a.* [to repay, to give in requital, to ſend back] *Rendre, reſtituer, reconnoître, remettre, renvoyer*; ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To return a thing borrowed, *Rendre ou reſtituer une choſe que l'on a empruntée.* Return me my money, *Remettez-moi mon argent.* Return him his commodity, *Rendez-lui* ou *renvoyez-lui ſa marchandiſe.*

* To return a kindneſs, *Reconnoître* ou *rendre un bienfait.* To return thanks, to return an anſwer, *Rendre grâces, rendre réponſe.*

¶ To return, *rendre*; to ſurrender, *remettre*; to reſtore, *reſtituer* (ſynon.): We *return* what has been lent or given us; we *ſurrender* what we have in pledge or charge; we *reſtore* what we have taken or ſtolen: thus: we return money which has been lent us, or preſents we have received; we *ſurrender* the ribbon of an order, the ſtaff of command, &c. to a prince; we *reſtore* the eſtate and honours of an accuſed perſon, when found innocent. We ought to *return* punctually, to *ſurrender* faithfully, and to *reſtore* wholly. We borrow with an intent to *return*; we take a thing in charge, with a view of *ſurrendering* it again; but we ſeldom take with a deſign to *reſtore.*

RETURNABLE (rĭ-teŭrn'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [allowed to be reported back] *De rentvi, qui doit être renvoyé*; *reverſible* Returnable goods, *Marchandiſes de rentvi.* The court where the verdict is returnable, *La cour à laquelle le rapport doit être renvoyé.*

RETURNED (rĭ-teŭrn'd), *part. adj. Retourné, revenu, renvoyé, remis*, &c.

RETURNER (rĭ-teŭrn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who pays or remits money] *Celui qui remet* de l'argent.

RETUSE (rĭ-tĭouce'), *adj.* [Botany] *émouſſé.* Retuſe leaf, *Feuille émouſſée* ou *mouſſe.*

REUTLINGEN, *ſ.* [a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; lat. 48°-31′ N lon. 9°-10′ E.] *Reutlinger*, m.

RÉVE (rĕv'), *ſ.* [a bailiff] *Un bailli*, ou *bailli*. V. Reeve.

To REVEAL (rĭ-vēl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhow, to diſcover, to diſcloſe] *Révéler, découvrir, déclarer, faire connoître, manifeſter, déceler.* To reveal a ſecret, *Révéler un ſecret.* V. To Tell.

REVEALED (rĭ-vēl'd'), *part. adj. Révélé, découvert, déclaré, manifeſté.*

REVEALER (rĭ-vē'-leŭr), *ſ.* [diſcoverer] *Celui* ou *celle qui révèle*; *un dénonciateur.*

REVEALING (rĭ-vē'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To reveal] *Révélation*, f. *l'action de révéler*, &c.

REVEILLE, *ſ.* [Milit. language; a beat of drum in the morning] *Réveil*, m.

REVEL (rĕv'-ĕl), *ſ.* [Orgy, a feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity] *Fête bruyante, réjouiſſances tumultueuſes*, f. pl. *bacchanales*, f. pl. *orgie*, f. *réveillon*, m. *divertiſſemens nocturnes, fêtes publiques.* The maſter of the revels of the kings, *L'intendant des menus plaiſirs*, m.

Revel-Rout [a mob] *Foule tumultueuſe, aſſemblée bruyante de petit peuple.*

REVEL, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian Empire, with a good harbour; lat. 59°-20′ N. lon. 24°-57′ E.] *Revel*, m.

To Revel, -ling, -led, *v. n.* [to feaſt with looſe and clamourous merriment] *Se réjouir, ſe divertir d'une manière bruyante,* § *bacchanaliſer.*

To REVEL (rĭ-vĕl'), *v a.* [to retract, to draw back] *Retirer, reprendre, rétracter.*

REVELATION (rĕv-ĭ-lē'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diſcovery, communication] *Révélation*, f. *l'action de révéler, découverte*, f. The revelation of a ſecret, *La révélation d'un ſecret.*

Revelation [communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven] *La révélation* ou *les choſes révélées.* St. John's revelation, *La révélation de St. Jean, L'Apocalypſe*, f.

REVELLER (rĕv'-ĕl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who feaſts with noiſy jollity] *Un homme qui aime la groſſe joie*, ou *les plaiſirs bruyans.*

REVELLING (rĕv'-ĕl-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Revel] *Réjouiſſances*, f. pl. ou *divertiſſemens nocturnes*, m. pl. *réveillon*, m.

REVELRY (rĕv'-ĕl-ré), *ſ.* V. Revel.

REVENGE (rĭ-vĕn'-dje'), *ſ.* [return of an injury] *Vengeance*, f. *revanche*, f. We ſhall take our revenge on him, *Nous tirerons vengeance de cet homme-là, nous nous en vengerons, nous prendrons notre revanche.*

Revenge [among gameſters] *Revanche*, f. terme de jeu.

To Revenge, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to return an injury; to take vengeance of] *Venger, ſe reſſentir, tirer vengeance.* Edom revenged himſelf on Judah, *Edom ſe vengea de Juda.* To revenge an affront, *Tirer vengeance d'un affront.*

REVENGED (rĭ-vĕn'-dj'd'), *part. adj. Vengé.* Are you revenged upon your enemies? *Etes-vous vengé de vos ennemis?*

REVENGEFUL (rĭ-vĕn'-dje'-foŭl), *adj.* [vindictive, full of vengeance] *Vindicatif, porté à la vengeance.*

REVENGEFULLY (rĭ-vĕn'-dje'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [vindictively] *D'une maniere vindicative, avec vengeance.*

REVENGEFULNESS (rĭ-vĕn'-dje'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being revengeful] *Eſprit de vengeance*, m.

REVENGEMENT (rĭ-vĕn'-dje'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [vengeance] *Vengeance*, f.

REVENGER (rĭ-vĕn'-djeur), *ſ.* [avenger, one who revenges an injury or puniſhes a crime] *Vengeur*, m.

REVENGING (rĭ-vĕn'-dj'ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Revenge] *Vengeance*, f. *l'action de venger.*

REVENGINGLY (rĭ-vĕn'-djĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* V. Revengefully.

REVENUE (rĕv'-ĭ-nĭoŭ), *ſ.* [income] *Revenu*, m. *rente*, f. *fruits*, m. pl. The public revenues, *Les revenus de l'état, les deniers publics.*

‡ To REVERB (rĭ-vĕrb'), *and* To Reverberate (rĭ-vĕr'-bĕr-éte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to beat back, or to be driven back, to bound back] *Réverbérer, réfléchir, repouſſer, répercuter, renvoyer*; ou *être réverbéré, réfléchi, renvoyé, repouſſé*; rebondir, rejaillir.

To Reverberate, *v. a.* [to heat in an intenſe furnace] *Réverbérer, chauffer au feu de réverbère, calciner.*

REVERBERATED (rĭ-vĕr'-bĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Réverbéré, réfléchi, repouſſé, renvoyé.*

Reverberated fire [among Chymiſts] *Feu de réverbère*, m.

REVERBERATION (rĕ-vĕr-bĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of beating or driving back] *Réverbération*, f. *répercuſſion*, f.

REVERBERATORY (rĭ-vĕr'-bĕr-ă-teŭr-é), *and* Reverberant (ri-vĕr'-bĕr-ĭn'te), *adj.* [returning, beating back] *Qui réfléchit, qui réverbère.* Reverberatory fire, *Un feu de réverbere.*

To REVERE (rĭ-vīre'), -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to reverence, to honour] *Révérer, reſpecter, honorer, conſidérer.*

REVERED (rĭ-vīr'd'), *part adj. Révéré, reſpecté, honoré, conſidéré.*

REVERENCE (rĕv'-ĕr-en'ce), *ſ.* [reſpect, veneration, awful regard] *Vénération*, f. *reſpect*, m. *honneur*, f. With reverence, *Sauf notre reſpect.*

Reverence [act of obeiſance, bow] *Révérence*, f. *l'action de ſaluer quelqu'un.*

To Reverence, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* V. To Revere.

REVERENCED (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn'-s't'), V. Revered.

REVERENCER (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who regards with reverence] *Celui* ou *celle qui révère.*

REVERENCING (rĕv'-'r-ĕr'-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To reverence] *Reſpect*, m. *vénération*, f. *l'action de révérer, &c.* f.

REVEREND (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn'de), *adj.* [venerable] *Révérend, vénérable, reſpectable.* Right reverend, or moſt reverend, *Révérendiſſime*; titre affecté aux Evêques d'Angleterre.

REVERENT (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn'te), *and* Reverential (rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'-ch'ăl), *adj.* [humble, expreſſing ſubmiſſion, teſtifying veneration] *Reſpectueux, plein de reſpect, qui honore.* A reverent eſteem of things ſacred, *Une eſtime reſpectueuſe pour les choſes ſaintes.* V. Awful.

REVERENTIALLY (rĕv-ĕr-ĕn'-chăl-é), *or* Reverently (rĕv'-ĕr-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [reſpectfully] *Reſpectueuſement, avec reſpect.*

REVERER (rĭ-vī'-reŭr), *ſ.* V. Reverencer.

REVERS (rĭ-vĕrs'), *ſ.* [Fortif.] *Revers*, m. Battery of revers, *Batterie de revers.*

REVERSAL (rĭ-vĕrs'-ăl), *ſ.* [change of ſentence] *Caſſation* d'un arrêt ou d'un jugement, f.

REVERSE (rĭ-vĕrse'), *ſ.* [the wrong ſide; the contrary or oppoſite; the change or viciſſitude] *Revers*, m. au figuré, *le contraire, l'oppoſé*, f. *l'antipode*, m. ou bien, *changement*, m. *viciſſitude*, f. The reverſe of a medal, *Le revers d'une médaille.*

* He is the reverſe of his brother, *Il eſt l'antipode de ſon frère.* By a ſtrange reverſe of things, *Par un étrange changement des choſes.*

To Reverse, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to turn upſide down; to ſubvert; to repeal] *Renverſer, mettre ſens deſſus deſſous*; *détruire, renverſer, abattre*; *abolir, annuler, caſſer, révoquer.*

To Reverse, *v. n. Retourner, revenir.*

¶ Reverſe, *oppoſé*; Contrary, *contraire* (ſynon.): Both denote oppoſition; thus we ſay: ſickneſs is the *reverſe* of health; youth, of age: vice is the *contrary* of virtue; he is quite the *reverſe* of what he was; he acts *contrary* to his intereſt. His father deſigns him for the church; I think on the *contrary* he ſhould make him a lawyer. To make a proper ſenſe the words ſhould be thus appropriated; if on the *contrary* you *reverſe* them, you deſtroy the ſenſe.

REVERSED (rĭ-vĕrs'd'), *part. adj. Renverſé, mis ſens deſſus deſſous*; *détruit, abattu*; *aboli, caſſé, annulé, révoqué.*

Reversed [in Heraldry] *Renverſé.*

REVERSIBLE (rĭ-vĕrs'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of being reverſed] *Révocable.*

REVERSING (rĭ-vĕrs'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [from to Reverſe] *Reverſible*; *reverſal* (t. de Diplomatique).

REVERSION (rĭ-vĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor] *Réverſion*, f. *droit de réverſion*, m. ou de retour à un bien après la mort du poſſeſſeur actuel; *ſurvivance*, lorſqu'il s'agit de charge ou d'office, f.

REVERSIONARY (rĭ-vĕr'-cheŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [to be inherited by ſucceſſion] *Dont on doit jouir par réverſion*, ou *après la mort de quelqu'un, réverſible.*

REVERT (rĭ-vĕrte'), *ſ.* [return, recurrence] *Retour*, m.

To Revert, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to change, to turn the contrary] *Changer, tourner en ſens contraire.*

To Revert [to turn backwards] *Tourner en arrière.* She reverted often her eyes, *Elle tournoit ſouvent les yeux derrière elle*, ou *en arrière.*

To Revert, *v. n.* [to return, to come back] *Retourner, revenir.*

REVERTED (rĭ-vĕrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Retourné, changé, tourné en ſens contraire.*

REVERTIBLE (rĭ-vĕrt'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſubject to reverſion] *Réverſible.*

REVERY (rĕv'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [looſe muſing, irregular thought] *Réverie*, f. I am really ſo far gone as to take pleaſure in reveries of this kind, *Je ſuis allé juſqu'à m'amuſer de ces rêveries.*

Revery [in Med. delirium] *Délire*, m.

To REVEST (rĭ-vĕste'), *v. a.* [to clothe again; to re-inveſt, to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office] *Revêtir, reſſaurer, rétablir.*

REVESTIARY (rĭ-vĕst'-ĭ-ă-ré), *or* Revestry (rĭ-vĕs'-ré), *ſ.* [place where dreſſes are repoſited] *Reveſtiaire* d'une égliſe, *m. ſacriſtie*, f.

REVICTION (rĭ-vĭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [return to life] *Retour à la vie*, m.

To REVICTUAL (rĭ-vĭt'-tl'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſtock with victuals again] *Ravitailler.* To revictual a ſhip, *Ravitailler un vaiſſeau.*

REVICTUALLED (rĭ-vĭt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Ravitaillé.*

REVICTUALLING (rĭ-vĭt'-tlĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ravitailler, ravitaillement*, m.

REVIEW (rĭ-vĭoŭ'), *ſ.* [ſurvey, re-examination] *Revue*, f. *recherche*, f. *vue*, f. *examen exact*; ſignifie auſſi *revue*, f. ou *montre* de troupes, m. *réviſion* d'un procès, f.

To Review, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to look, to ſee and conſider over again] *Revoir*; *faire la revue*; *examiner, conſidérer de nouveau*; *réviſer.*

REVIEWING (rĭ-vĭoŭ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Review] *L'action de revoir*, &c. *réviſion*, f.

REVILE (rĭ-vāïle'), *ſ.* [reproach, contumely] *Reproche*, m. *injure*, f. *outrage*, m.

To Revile, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to reproach, to treat with contumely] *Injurier, dire des injures, outrager, maltraiter de parole, bafouer, déchirer.* To revile God, *Blaſphémer.*

REVILED (rĭ-vāïl'd), *part. adj. Injurié, outragé, maltraité de parole.*

REVILER (rĭ-vāï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who re-

viles]

viles] *Celui ou celle qui iniurie.*

REVILING (rĭ-văĭl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Revile] *Injures*, f. pl. *outrage*, m. *l'action d'injurier, &c.*

REVILINGLY (rĭ-văĭl'-ĭn'gne-lē), *adv.* [in an opprobrious manner, contumelioufly] *Injurieuſement, avec reproche.*

REVISAL (rĭ-văĭ'-zăl), *ſ.* [re-examination] *Revue*, f. *révifion*, f. *ſecond examen.* Upon reviſal he found it otherwiſe, *A un ſecond examen la choſe ſe trouva autrement.*

REVISE (rĭ-văĭze), *ſ.* [among Printers; a ſecond proof] *Seconde épreuve*, f. ou *ſeconde*, f. V. Review.

To Revise, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to review, to look over again] *Revoir, examiner de nouveau*; *révifer.* Will you reviſe that work and retouch it? *Voulez-vous revoir cet ouvrage, & le retoucher?*

REVISED (rĭ-văĭz'd'), *part. adj. Revu, examiné de nouveau, révifé.*

REVISER (rĭ-văĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who reviſes] *Celui qui revoit*; *révifeur* de la Chancellerie apoſtolique, *m.*

REVISION (rĭ-vĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of reviſing] *Révifion*, f. *l'action de revoir, revue*, f.

To REVISIT (rĭ-vĭz'-ĭte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to viſit again] *Viſiter de nouveau, reviſiter.*

REVIVAL (rĭ-văĭ'-văl), *ſ.* [recall out of a ſtate of languour, oblivion, *or* obſcurity] *Rétabliſſement*, m. *renouvellement*, m.

To REVIVE (rĭ-văĭve'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to bring to life again; to quicken, to rouſe] *Faire revivre, rendre la vie, vivifier, reſſuſciter*; au propre & au figuré; *rétablir, remettre en vigueur, ranimer, renouveler, donner un nouveau luſtre.* The gods ſhall revive Adonis, *Les dieux rendront la vie à Adonis.* To revive the dead, *Reſſuſciter les morts.*

* To revive the memory of great men, *Faire revivre* ou *renouveler la mémoire des grands hommes.* To revive the ſoldiers hearts, *Ranimer le courage des ſoldats.* That revives me quite, *Cela me rend la vie, me remet, me réjouit.* You can ſcarce revive him into a ſmile, *Vous auriez de la peine à le faire rire, à lui arracher un ſourir.*

To Revive, *v. n.* [to return to life] *Revivre, reſſuſciter*; au propre & au figuré, *revenir à ſoi, reprendre des forces, rétablir, reprendre une nouvelle vigueur.* He dies, but he will ſoon revive, *Il meurt, mais bientôt il reſſuſcitera.*

* I revived at this news, *Cette nouvelle me rendit la vie.* Trade begins to revive, *Le commerce commence à ſe rétablir*, ou *à reprendre vigueur.*

REVIVED (rĭ-văĭv'd'), *part. adj. Reſſuſcité, rappelé à la vie*, au propre & au figuré, *rétabli, remis en vigueur, ranimé.*

REVIVER (rĭ-văĭ'-veŭr), *ſ.* [that which invigorates *or* revives] *Ce qui ranime*, ou *remet en vigueur.*

A bill of reviver, *R priſe de procès*, f.

To REVIFICATE (rĭ-vĭv'-ĭ-fĭ-kéte), *v. a. Revivifier.*

REVIVIFICATION (rĭ-vĭv-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of recalling to life] *L'action de rappeler à la vie, de reſſuſciter.*

Revivification [in Chym. reduction] *Révivification*, f.

To REVIVIFY (rĭ-vĭv'-ĭ-făĭ), *v. a.* [in Chym.] *Revivifier, faire revivre.*

REVIVISCENCY (rĕv-ĭ-vĭs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [Renewal of life] *Renaiſſance*, f.

REUNION (rĭ-ĭou'-nĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [return to a ſtate of juncture *or* concord] *Réunion*, f. au propre & au figuré; *réconciliation*, f. *raccommodement*, m.

To REUNITE (rĭ-ĭoŭ-năĭte'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to join again] *Rejoindre, réunir*; au figuré, *réconcilier, remettre en bonne intelligence, raccommoder.*

To Reunite, *v. n.* [to cohere again] *Se réunir, ſe rejoindre.*

REUNITED (rĭ-ĭoŭ-năĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rejoint, réuni*; au figuré, *réconcilié, remis en bonne intelligence, raccommodé.*

REUNITING (rĭ-ĭoŭ-năĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To re-unite] *Ré-union*, f. *l'action de réunir, &c.*

REVOCABLE (rĕv'-ô-kă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be revoked, recalled, repealed] *Révocable.*

REVOCABLENESS (rĕv'-ô-kă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité de ce qui eſt révocable*, f.

To REVOCATE (rĕv'-ô-kéte), *v. a.* [to recall, to call back] *Révoquer, rappeler.*

REVOCATION (rĕv-ô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of recalling, ſtate of being recalled] *Rappel*, m. The revocation of Calvin, *Le rappel de Calvin.* He received advice of his revocation, *Il reçut avis de ſon rappel.*

Revocation [repeal] *Révocation*, f.

Revocation of errors, *Abjuration d'erreurs*, f.

To REVOKE (rĭ-vôke'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to repeal] *Révoquer, caſſer, annuler, abolir.* To revoke a privilege, *Révoquer un privilége.* V. To Abolish.

To Revoke [to renounce] *Abjurer, renoncer.* To revoke one's errors, *Abjurer ſes erreurs, y renoncer.*

To Revoke, *v. n.* [at Cards] *Renoncer.*

REVOKED (rĭ-vôk't), *part. adj. Révoqué, caſſé, annulé; abjuré.*

REVOKEMENT (rĭ vŏke'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [revocation; repeal: revoking; recall] *Révocation*, f. *ceſſation*, f. *rappel*, m. *ademption* (d'un legs), f.

REVOLT (rĭ-vôlte'), *ſ.* [deſertion, inſurrection] *Révolte*, f. *ſoulèvement*, m. *rébellion*, f. *mutinerie*, f. *déſection*, f.

To Revolt, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to rebel] *Se révolter, ſe rebeller, renoncer.* All will revolt from me, *Tout ſe révoltera contre moi.* To revolt from one's religion, *Renoncer à ſa religion.*

REVOLTED (rĭ-vôlt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [having ſwerved from duty] *Révolté.*

REVOLTER (rĭ-vôlt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a deſerter, a renegado] *Rebelle*, m. & f. *renégat*, m.

To REVOLVE (rĭ-vŏlve'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to roll any thing round] *Rouler, tourner*; au figuré, *rouler dans ſon eſprit, repaſſer, examiner, méditer, conſidérer, repenſer.*

To Revolve, *v. n.* [to roll in a circle, to perform a revolution] *Tourner, ſe mouvoir en rond.* They do not revolve about any common center, *Ils ne tournent pas autour d'un centre commun.*

REVOLVED (rĭ-vŏlv'd), *part. adj. Roulé*; au figuré, *médité, conſidéré, roulé dans l'eſprit.*

REVOLUTION (rĕv-ô-lĭou'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move] *Révolution*, f. *tour*, m. *cours*, m. The diurnal revolution of the heavens, *La révolution journalière du ciel.* To make its revolution true [among Watch and Clock-makers] *Arriver à ſon tout.*

Revolution [change, viciſſitude] *Révolution*, f. *changement*, m. *viciſſitude*, f. The various revolutions of which a man is capable, *Les différentes viciſſitudes auxquelles l'homme eſt ſujet.*

Revolution [in our hiſtory; is particularly that happy change that was made in our legal conſtitution after the arrival of William the IIId. prince of Orange, in the year 1688] *La révolution.* Before the revolution, *Avant la révolution.* Since the revolution, *Depuis la révolution.* During the revolution, *Dans le temps de la révolution.*

To REVOMIT (rĭ-vŏm'-ĭte), *v. a.* [to vomit again] *Revomir.*

To REVULSE (rĭ-veŭlse'), *v. a.* [to draw *or* force humours of the body from one part to another] *Cauſer* ou *faire une révulſion d'humeurs, détourner les humeurs.*

REVULSION (rĭ-veŭl'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Med. the act of drawing humours from one part of the body to another] *Revulſion*, f.

REVY (rĭ-văĭ'), *ſ.* [money betted on a card over and above the firſt ſtake] *Renvi*, m.

To Revy, *v. n.* [at Cards] *Renvier, faire un renvi.*

‡ REW (rĭou), *ſ.* [a row] *Un rang.* A rew of muck, *or* dung, *Un rang de fumier.*

REWARD (rĭ-oŭârde), *ſ.* [recompenſe] *Récompenſe*, f *ſalaire*, m. ‡ *guerdon*, m. To give one a reward, *Donner une récompenſe à quelqu'un.*

Reward [of a ſtag] *Curée de cerf*, f.

To Reward, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to give in return, to recompenſe] *Récompenſer, rendre*; *couronner*, ‡ *guerdonner.* The Supreme Being rewards the juſt, *L'Etre ſuprême récompenſe les juſtes.* They rewarded me evil for good, *Ils m'ont rendu le mal pour le bien.*

To Reward, dogs *or* hawks, *Faire curée aux chiens* ou *aux oiſeaux, leur donner la curée.*

REWARDABLE (rĭ-oŭârd'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of reward] *Digne de récompenſe.*

REWARDED (rĭ-oŭârd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Récompenſé, rendu, couronné.*

REWARDER (rĭ-oŭârd'-eŭr), *ſ* [one that rewards] *Celui* ou *celle qui récompenſe*, ‡ *guerdonneur*, m.

REWET (rĭou'-ĕte), *ſ.* the lock of an arquebuſe] *Rouet d'arquebuſe*, m.

REWEY (rĭou'-é), *adj.* [full of rewes] *Plein de raies, d'inégalités.*

To REWORD (rĭ-oŭeŭrd'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to repeat] *Répéter.*

REWORDED (rĭ-oŭeŭrd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Répété.*

REX, Regnator, and Ruminus, *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Jupiter] *Roi, Regnator, & Ruminus*, m.

RHAAD, *ſ.* [the ſmall creſted buſtard of Africa] *Rhaad*, m. *petite outarde huppée d'Afrique.*

RHABDOLOGY (răb'-dŏl-ô djé), *ſ.* [Arith. calculation with rods upon which numbers are written; counting with Neper's bones] *Rabdologie*, f.

RHABDOMANCY (răb'-dô-măn'-cé), *ſ.* [divination by a wand] *Rabdomance*, f.

RHABARBARATE (răb-bar'-bă-réte), *adj. Impregné de Rhubarbe.*

RHADAMANTHUS (răd-ă-măn'tsh'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, one of the judges in Hell] *Rhadamanthe*, m.

RHAGADES, *ſ. pl.* [Med. chaps *or* clefts in the lips, &c.] *Rhagades*, f. pl.

RHAGADIOLUS, *ſ.* [Bot. nipple-wort] *Rhagadiole*, m. *lampſane*, f. *herbe aux mamelles*, f.

RHAMNUSIA (răm'-nĭou'-jĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Nemeſis] *Rhamnuſia*, f.

RHAPONTICUM, *ſ.* [a root of Pontus, the Rhubarb of the antients: monk's rhubarb] *Rhapontic*, m.

RHAPSODIST (răp'-ſô-dĭſte), *ſ.* [a compiler] *Un faiſeur de rapſodies, un compilateur.*

RHAPSODY (răp'-ſô-dé), *ſ.* [a confuſed collection] *Rapſodie*, f. *compilation*, f.

RHASUT, *ſ.* [rumigi; a ſort of Ariſtolochia; a vuln. African plant] *Rhaſut*, m. *rumigi*, m.

RHE, *ſ.* [an iſland in the Bay of Biſcay, on the W. coaſt of France; lat. 46°-15′ N. lon. 1°-29′ W.] *Ile de Ré*, f.

RHEA (rī'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Cybele] *Rhée*, f.

Rhea [a ſpecies of the ſtruthio, or oſtrich, of the Braſils] *Thouyou*, ou *teuyou*, m.

RHEIMS, *ſ.* [a large and ancient city of France in Champagne; lat. 49°-15′ N. lon. 4°-8′ E.] *Rheims*, m.

RHESUS (rī'-ceŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of Thrace, who aſſiſted the Trojans] *Rhéſus*, m.

RHETENOR (rĭ-ti'-nŏr), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the companions of Diomedes] *Rhéténor*, m.

RHEN-

RHENISH (rĕn'-ĭshe), *ſ.* [a ſort of wine] *Du vin du Rhin*, m.

RHETOR (ri'-teŭr), *ſ.* [he that teaches rhetorick] *Un Rhéteur.*

RHETORICAL (rĭ tŏr'-ĭ-kŭl), *adj* [pertaining to rhetorick] *De rhétorique*

RHETORICALLY (rĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv* [like an orator] *En orateur, avec éloquence, oratoirement.*

To RHETORICATE (rĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play the orator] *Faire l'orateur, déclamer.*

RHETORICATING (ri-tŏr'-ĭ-ké-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Rhetoricate] *Des tours de rhétorique, des raiſonnemens faux logique, ou en l'air.*

RHETORICIAN (rĕt-ô-rĭch'-ăne), *ſ.* [a rhetor] *Un rhéticien, un rhéteur.* A man may be a very good rhetorician, and yet a mean orator, *Un homme peut être un très-bon rhéticien, & un mince orateur.*

RHETORICK (rĕt'-ô-rĭk), *ſ.* [the art of ſpeaking eloquently, not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance; the power of perſuaſion, oratory] *La rhétorique.* V. Oratory.

RHEUM (roŭme), *ſ.* [a defluxion of humours] *Un rhume; enchifrenement*, m

RHEUMATICK (roŭ-măt'-ĭk), *adj.* [proceeding from rheum; diſeaſed with a rheum] *De rhume; enrhumé, enchifrené.*

RHEUMATISM (roŭ'-mă-tĭzme), *ſ.* [a [painful diſtemper] *Rhumatiſme*, m.

RHEUMY (roŭ'-mé), *adj.* [full of rheum] *Plein ou rempli d'une humeur aqueuſe.*

RHINE (rïne), *ſ.* [a great river of Europe which has its ſource in Mount St. Gotha d in the country of the Griſons, and loſes itſelf in the ſands below Leyden] *Rhin*, m.

Upper Rhine (a circle of the Empire of Germany), *Le cercle du Haut Rhin.* Lower Rhine (a circle of the Empire of Germany), *Le cercle du Bas Rhin*, ou *le cercle Electoral.*

RHINE-GRAVE (rïne'-gréve), *ſ.* [a Count Palatine of the Rhine, formerly a judge] *Rhingrave*, m.

RHINLAND, *ſ.* [a part of S. Holland which lyes on both ſides of the Rhine] *Rhinland*, m.

RHINOCEROS (rĭ-nŏs-ĭ-rŏce), *ſ.* [a vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies, armed with a horn in his front] *Rhinocéros*, m. *gomala*, m. *porte-corne*, m. *moire des Indes*, m.

Rhinoceros-bird, *ſ.* [Indian raven] *Rhinocérot*, m *Oiſeau rhinocéros*, m. *topaou*, m.

Rhinoceros, *ſ* [a ſort of beetle having a horn on its head] *Naſicorne* ou *rhinoceros inſecte*, m.

RHIZAGRA, *ſ* [a chirurg. inſtrument to extract the ſtumps of teeth] *Rhizagre*, m.

RHODE-ISLAND, *ſ.* [an iſland of N. America] *Rhode-iſland*, f.

RHODES [an iſland of Aſia on the S. ſide of Natolia and in the Mediterranean Sea; lat. 36°-24' N. lon. 28° 25' E.] *Rhodes*, f

RHODITES, *ſ.* [the roſe-ſtone] *Rhodite*, f.

RHODOMELON, *ſ.* [a confection of roſes, quinces, and honey] *Rhodomel*, m.

RHOMB (reŭm'b), *ſ.* [a geomatrical figure] *Rhombe*, m. *loſange*, m.

Rhomb, *for* Rumb, *which ſee.*

RHOMBICK (reŭm'-bĭk), *adj.* [with Geometers] *Fait en forme de rhombe.*

RHOMBOID (reŭm'-bŏïd), *ſ* [a figure approaching to a rhomb] *Rhomboïde*, m.

RHOMBOIDAL (reŭm bŏïd'-ăl), *adj.* [approaching in ſhape to a rhomb] *Qui approche de la figure d'un rhombe.*

RHOMBOIDES reŭm'-bŏïd-ïz), *ſ.* [a muſcle in the ſhoulder-blade] *Rhomboïde*, m. *muſcle qui ſert à remuer l'épaule en arrière.*

RHOMBUS (reŭm'-beŭce), *ſ.* [a genus of the ſhell-fiſh; Cylindrus] *Rhombe*, m

RHONE (rône), *ſ.* [a large river of Europe which riſes in Switzerland and falls into the Mediterranean] *Rhône*, m.

RHUBARB (roŭ'-beŭibe), *ſ.* [a med. root, ſlightly purgative] *Rhubarbe*, f.

Baſtard rhubarb, *Patelle*, f. Monk's Rhubarb, or the root of paſſience. *Rhubarbe de moines*, f. *rhubarbe des alpes*, f. White Rhubarb, or jalap; called alſo mechoacan, or American Scammony, *Rhubarbe blanche*, f.

RHYME (rïme), *ſ.* [the conſonance of verſes] *Rime*, f. *conſonnance*, f. au figuré, *vers*, m. *poëſie*, f. There is neither rhyme nor reaſon, *Il n'y a ni rime ni raiſon.*

Paltry rhymes, *De méchans vers, de la mauvaiſe poëſie.*

To Rhyme, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to agree in ſound; to make verſes] *Rimer*, ou bien, *faire des vers*, ‖ *poëtiſer.*

RHYMED (rïïm'd), *adj.* [V. To Rhyme] *Rimé*

RHYMER (rïï'-meŭr), *and* Rhymster (rïïme'-ſteŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes rhymes] *Rimeur*, m. *poëte*, m. § *poëtereau*, m. A paltry rhymer, *Un rimailleur, un méchant rimeur, un mauvais poëte.*

RHYTHM (rïtshme), *ſ.* [the proportion which the parts of a motion bear to each other; harmony, numerous ſtyle] *Rythme*, m.

RHYTHMICAL (rïtsh'-mĭ kŭl), *adj.* [harmonical, having proportion of one ſound with another] *Harmonique, rhythmique.*

RIAL, *ſ.* [a ſmall Spaniſh ſilver-coin worth ſix-pence three farthings] *Réal*, m. *réaux*, pl. *Réale, réales*, f.

RIB (rïbe), *ſ.* [a bone in the body] *Côte* du corps, m. par extenſion, *côte* d'un vaiſſeau, *membre de marine.* Ribs of a parrel, *Bigots de racage*, m. pl.

Ribs or projecting mouldings of a cupola, *Côtes de dôme*, f. pl. Ribs of an arched roof, *Chevrons de croupe*, m. pl. *empanons*, m. pl.

RIBALD (rïb'-eŭlde), *ſ.* [a looſe wretch] *Un débauché, un ribaud.*

RIBALDRY (rïb'-eŭld-ré), *ſ.* [lewd language] *Paroles déſhonnêtes*, f. pl. *obſcénités*, f. pl. *ſaletés*, f. pl.

RIBALDRY, *or* Ribaudry [whoredom, fornication] *Déſhonnêteté*, f. *putanisme*, m.

RIBAND (rïb'-ïne), *ſ.* [a ribbon] *Un ruban.* A riband-weaver, *Un faiſeur de ruban, un rubanier.*

Riband-trade, *Rubanerie*, f. Riband-weaver, *Ouvrier de la petite navette*, m.

Riband Vermicelli, *Lazagnes*, f. pl.

Trimed or ſet out with ribands, *Rubanté.*

Ribbands, *ſ. pl.* [*from* Rib and band; in Ship-building] *Liſſes des couples*, ſ. pl.

RIBATTURA, *ſ.* [Italian Muſic; ſtriking or ſounding the ſame note over again] *Cadence*, f.

RIBBED (rïb'd), *part. adj* [furniſhed with ribs] *Garni de côtes, à côtes.* Ribbed ſtockings, *Bas à côtes*, m. pl.

RIBBLE-RABBLE (rïb'-bl'-răb'-bl'), *ſ.* [trippery ſtuff, traſh, *or* coarſe merchandiſe] *Méchante marchandiſe; rebut*, m. *drogue*, f. *ſ'etin*, m.

RIBBLE-ROW (rïb'-bl'-rô), *ſ.* [a ſuite of rooms, *or* range of pillars] *Enfilade.* A long ribble-row, *Une longue enfilade.*

RIBBON. V. Riband.

RIBEIRA GRANDE, *ſ.* [a town of Africa, in St. Iago the principal of the Cape de Verd iſlands; lat. 15°-0' N. lon. 23°-24' W. a good harbour] *Ribéira Grande*, f.

† To RIBROAST (rïb'-rôſte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat ſoundly] *Battre comme plâtre, battre à plate couture, aſſommer de coups.*

RIB-WORT (rïb'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Plantago; a med. plant] *Plantain*, m.

RICE (rïïce), *ſ.* [a ſort of corn] *Riz*, m.

RICH (rïtche), *adj.* and *ſ.* [wealthy; valuable] *Riche, opulent, qui a beaucoup de biens*; au figuré, *riche, de grand prix, magnifique, copieux.* The rich will not give more, and the poor not leſs, *Le riche ne donnera pas plus, & le pauvre ne donnera pas moins.* He married a rich fortune, *Il a fait un riche mariage.*

* Rich jewels, *Des bijoux de grand prix.* Rich ſpices, *Des épices chères*, f. pl. A rich banquet, *Un feſtin magnifique.*

¶ Rich, *riche*; wealthy, *qui a de grands biens*; opulent, *opulent* (ſynon.): Theſe expreſſions are uſed indiſcriminately to denote large poſſeſſions, but we uſe the firſt to ſignify fulneſs of perfection, when neither of the other two can be employed; as *rich* ſoups, *rich* wine, *rich* ground, a *rich* language, a *rich* perfume, &c. The *rich* owe their enjoyments to the labour of the poor; the *wealthy* ſhould not oppreſs the indigent; the *opulent* ſhould relieve the wants of the neceſſitous.

* Rich [fertile, abounding with] *Riche, fertile, abondant*; *relevé, ſucculent.* Rich in virtues, *Riche en vertus.* A rich language, *Une langue riche.* Rich wine, *Du vin qui a de la qualité.*

The rich, *ſ. pl.* [rich people] *Les riches*, m. pl.

RICHARD (rïtch'-ürde), *ſ.* [a name given to a kind of coleopt. inſects] *Richard*, m.

RICHES (rïtch'-ïz), *ſ* [wealth, money, *or* poſſeſſion] *Richeſſe*, f. *opulence*, f. *richeſſes*, f. pl. *biens*, m. pl.

RICHLY (rïtch'-lé), *adv.* [wealthily, ſplendidly, plenteouſly] *Richement, magnifiquement, abondamment, en abondance.* Richly clad, *Richement vêtu.* Women richly gay in gems, *Des femmes toutes brillantes de diamans.*

RICHNESS (rïtch'-nĕce), *ſ.* [opulence, wealth; ſplendour; fruitfulneſs] *Richeſſes*, f. pl. *opulence*, f. *richeſſe*, f. *éclat*, m. *magnificence*, f. *beauté*, f. *abondance*, f. *fertilité*, f. Virtue is more graceful with beauty and richneſs adorned, *La vertu embellie par la beauté & les richeſſes n'en eſt que plus agréable.* The richneſs of his attire, *La richeſſe de ſon habillement.* Famous by richneſs of the ſoil, *Renommé pour la richeſſe du terrain.*

RICINOIDES, *ſ.* or Croton [baſtard ricinus, or tallow-tree of America] *Ricinoïde*, m. *médicinier*, m. *pignon de Barbarie*, m. *grand hericot du Pérou*, m.

RICINUS, *ſ.* [Bot Palma Chriſti, an Egyptian ſhrub] *Ricin*, m. *ricinier*, m. *pomme de Chriſt*, f.

RICININE OIL [oil of the Palma Chriſti] *Huile de ricin, huile de kerva*, f. *huile de figuier infernal*, f.

RICK (rïk), *ſ.* [a heap] *Un tas, un monceau.* A rick of corn, *Un tas de blé.* A rick of hay, *Une meule de foin.*

RICKETS (rïk'-ïts), *ſ.* [Med. a diſtemper affecting the bones of children] *Rachitis*, m. To have the rickets, *Etre noué.*

RICKETY (rïk'-ït-é), *adj.* [afflicted with rickets] *Rachitique, noué.* A ricketty perſon, *Un or une rachitique.* To grow up rickety (ſaid of a child), *Se nouer.*

RICOCHET BATTERY, *ſ.* [Fortif.] *Battre à ricochet*, f. Ricochet firing [when the ball bounds and rolls] *Feu à ricochet*, m.

RICTURE (rïk'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [a gaping] *Fente*, f. *ouverture*, f.

To RID (rïd), -OING, -DED, *v. a.* [to ſet free] *Délivrer, débarraſſer, dégager, tirer, défaire*; ſignifie auſſi *dépouiller.* Rid me from that wicked man, *Délivrez-moi de ce méchant homme.* To rid oneſelf of a troubleſome buſineſs, *Se tirer d'une méchante affaire.* To rid one out of all, *Dépouiller quelqu'un de tout ce qu'il a.*

Rid, *part. adj.* [freed] *Délivré, débarraſſé, dégagé, défait, tiré*; ou *dépouillé.*

Rid, *pret. of* To Ride.

RIDDANCE (rïd'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [deliverance, diſencumbrance] *Délivrance, ſ. défaite*, f. Rid-

dance from all adverſity, *Délivrance de toutes ſortes de malheurs.* He had *or* made a good riddance of his rival, *Il fut délivré ou il ſe défit de ſon rival.*

RIDDIN (rĭd'-d'n), *part. adj.* *Outré, ſurmené*, au figuré, *gouverné, maîtriſé.*

RIDDLE (rĭd'-dl'), *ſ.* [an enigma] *Une énigme*; au figuré, *quelque choſe de difficile, d'embarraſſant, d'inquiétant.*

RIDDLE [a coarſe *or* open ſieve] *Un crible.*

To RIDDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſolve] *Expliquer.*

To RIDDLE [to ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve] *Cribler*, paſſer par un crible.

RIDDLED (rĭd'-dl'd), *part. adj.* *Expliqué*; ou *criblé.*

RIDDLINGLY (rĭd'-dlĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in the manner of a riddle] *En énigme.*

RIDE (rāïde), *ſ.* [a jaunt on horſeback, *or* in a carriage] *Promenade à cheval*, ou *en carroſſe*, f. *courſe*, f.

To take a ride, *Aller faire un tour en carroſſe* ou *à cheval.*

To RIDE, -ING, I rid *or* rode (rôde), I have rid *or* ridden, *v. n* [to go on horſeback, *or* in a vehicle] *Aller à cheval* ou *en voiture*; *monter à cheval.* To ride on horſeback *or* upon a horſe, *Aller à cheval.* To ride in a coach, *or* in a cart, *Aller en carroſſe*, ou *dans un chariot.* To learn to ride, *Apprendre à monter à cheval.*

To RIDE [to be on, *or* to be ſupported by] *Etre porté ſur*, ou *ſoutenu, arrêté ſur.* To ride upon men's ſhoulders, *Etre porté ſur les épaules.* To ride at anchor, *Etre à l'ancre* ou *ſur le fer*, en parlant d'un vaiſſeau

The books will ride upon that ſhelf, *Les livres vacilleront ſur cette tablette.*

To ride [to be layed upon] *Chevaucher.*

To RIDE athwart [in Sea-language] *Etre mouillé au courant*; *éviter en travers du courant & du vent (qui ſont oppoſés l'un à l'autre).*

To Ride a peek. V. A-PEEK

To RIDE, *v. a.* [to manage inſolently at will] *Outrer, ſurmener*, un cheval, au figuré, *gouverner, maîtriſer, mener brider en main.* To ride a pony, *Monter un bidet.*

* In Roman catholick countries the prieſts ride the people, *Dans les pays catholiques les prêtres gouvernent le peuple.*

RIDEAU, *ſ.* [Fortif. a ſmall elevation of earth lengthways] *Rideau*, m.

RIDER (rāï'-deür), *ſ.* [one who rides] *Un cavalier*; *un homme qui va en voiture*; ou bien encore *un écuyer, un homme qui ſait dompter* ou *travailler un cheval.*

RIDER [an after-clauſe added to a bill whilſt depending] *Poſtillon*, m *lardon*, m.

RIDERS (rāï'-deürz), *ſ pl.* [in Shipbuilding] *Porques*, f. pl. Riders-futtocks, *Genoux*, m pl *& Allonges de porques*, f. pl. Lower futtock riders, *Genoux de porques*, m. pl. Middle futtock riders, *Allonges de porques.* Upper futtock riders, *Aiguillettes de porques*, f. pl. Floor riders, *Varangues de porques*, f. pl.

RIDGE (rĭdje), *ſ.* [the top of the back] *L'épine du dos*, f. par extenſion, *le ſommet* d'une montagne, *le faîte* ou *comble* d'une maiſon, *le fillon* d'une terre labourée; *le filet* ou *l'eſpace* qui eſt entre des cannelures, f. A long ridge of hills, *Une longue chaîne de montagnes.* Ridge (among Gardeners), *Entue*, f. *fillon*, m *guéret*, m. A ridge-tile, *Une faîtière.* Ridge lead (among Plumbers), *Faîtières*, f. pl. A ridge-band, *La deſſière* d'un harnois. The ridge of a ſword-blade, *L'arête d'une lame d'épée.* The ridge of a ſpoon, plate, *or* diſh, *L'arête d'une cuiller, d'une aſſiette, d'un plat*, f. Ridge (in Farriery), *Cran* ou *fillon dans le palais d'un cheval.*

RIDGE [a ſoft earth, a ſort of clay hardened by the viſcoſity of the ſea-water] *Banche*, f Ridge *or* reef of rocks under water, *Banche*, f. *écueil*, m. *récif* ou *banc de rocher*, m.

To RIDGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe like a ridge] *Hauſſer, élever.*

RIDGED (rĭdj'd), *part. adj.* [raiſed] *Hauſſé, élevé*; *en fillon.*

RIDGED [that has many ridges and channels] *Cannelé, fait en cannelures.*

RIDGIL (rĭdj'-ĭl), *and* RIDGLING (rĭdj'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ram half-caſtrated] *Un bélier à demi-châtré, à qui l'on n'a coupé qu'un teſticule.*

RIDGY (rĭdj'-é), *adj.* [riſing in a ridge] *Elevé, en fillon.*

RIDICULE (rĭd'-ĭ-kĭoule), *ſ.* [wit of that kind that provokes laughter] *Ridicule*, m. To turn into ridicule, *Tourner en ridicule, ridiculiſer.* To fall into ridicule, *Tomber dans le ridicule, ſe donner un ridicule.* I know very well that this marriage will bring upon me the ridicule of the world, *Je ſais bien que ce mariage me donnera un ridicule dans le monde.*

¶ Ridicule, *ridicule*; deriſion, *deriſion, riſée* (ſynon): *Ridicule* implies mockery, or ſcornful merriment; *dériſion*, ſportive inſult. We *ridicule* in order to ſhow another his fault, and induce him to amend; we never *deride*, but with the utmoſt contempt: a friend will ſometimes *ridicule*; none, but an enemy, *deriſes.* If we have done any thing deſerving *ridicule*, we ſhould endeavour to retrieve our character, leſt we become the *deriſion* of all who know us.

To RIDICULE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make one ridiculous] *Ridiculiſer, tourner en ridicule, rendre ridicule.*

RIDICULED (rĭd'-ĭ-kĭould'd), *part. adj.* *Ridiculiſé, tourné en ridicule.*

RIDICULOUS (rĭ-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [worthy of laughter] *Ridicule, digne de riſée, impertinent, extravagant, gauche* You are very ridiculous people, *Vous êtes des gens bien ridicules.*

RIDICULOUSLY (rĭ-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ridiculous manner] *Ridiculement, d'une maniere ridicule, plaiſamment.*

RIDICULOUSNESS (rĭ-dĭk'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [that which is ridiculous] *Le ridicule.*

RIDING (rāï'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To ride] *L'action d'aller à cheval, & cavalcade*, f. *courſe*, f. To take a riding in a coach, *Se promener*, ou *prendre l'air, en carroſſe.* I take a riding every morning in Hyde-park, *Je me promène tous les matins à cheval dans Hyde-park.*

RIDING, *ſ.* [a diſtrict of a province] *Diſtrict*, m. ou *ſubdiviſion* d'une province, f. *canton*, m. *pays*, m.

RIDING-CAP (rāï'-dĭn'gne-kăp), *ſ. Un tapabord, un bonnet de voyage.*

RIDING-COAT (rāï'-dĭn'gne-kôte), *ſ.* [a coat made to keep out wea her] *Une redingote, une caſaque de campagne, un ſurtout.*

RIDING-HALIT (rāï'-dĭn'gne-hăb'-ĭte), *ſ Habit de cheval*, m.

RIDINGHOOD (rāï'-dĭn'gne-hoŭd), *ſ.* [a hood uſed by women when they trave', to bear off the rain] *Une cape* de femme, *une capotte.*

RIDING-ROD (rāï'-dĭn'gne-rŏd), *ſ. Houſſine*, f

RIDING-HOUSE (rāï'-dĭn'gne-hăceŭce), *ſ. or* RIDING-SCHOOL (rāï'-dĭn'gne-skoūle), *ſ.* [a manege, where the horſes are broken in for war, where horſemanſhip is taught] *Manége*, m. *Académie*, f.

RIE (rāï), *ſ.* [an eſculent grain] V. RYE.

RIETI, *ſ.* [an ancient and rich town of Italy in the Duchy of Spoleto: lat. 42°-23' N. lon. 13°-5' E.] *Rieti*, m.

RIFE (rāïfe), *adj.* [prevailing, common; is only uſed of epidemical diſtempers] *Qui règne, qui domine*; *abondant, commun.* The ſmall-pox is very rife this year, *La petite vérole règne beaucoup cette année.* The rain has been very rife this ſummer, *La pluie a été fort abondante cet été.*

RIFELY (rāïfe'-lé), *adv.* [prevalently, abundantly] *Communément, abondamment.*

RIFENESS (rāïfe'-nĕce), *ſ.* [prevalence, abundance] *Abondance*, f. *quantité*, f.

RIFF-RAFF (rĭf'-răf), *ſ.* [forry ſtuff, the refuſe of things] *Rebut*, m. *choſe de néant*, f. || *fanfreluche*, f. § *gueuſerie*, f.

To RIFLE (rāïfle), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rob, to pillage, to plunder] *Enlever, piller, voler, dérober.* You have rifled my treaſure, *Vous m'avez enlevé mon tréſor.*

To RIFLE the barrel of a gun or piſtol, *Rayer le canon d'un fuſil*, ou *d'un piſtolet*; *le carabiner.*

RIFLED (rāïfl'd), *part. adj. Enlevé, pillé, volé, dérobé*, &c A rifled gun, *Un fuſil rayé*, ou *carabiné*; *arquebuſe*, f. *batiere*, f.

Riflemen, *Arquebuſiers*, m. pl. *Carabiniers*, m pl. *bons tireurs*, m. pl.

RIFLER (rāï'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a robber] *Un voleur, un pillard.*

RIFT (rĭſte), *ſ* [a cleft *or* breach] *Une fente, une crevaſſe, une ouverture, une brèche.*

To RIFT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cleave] *Fendre, crevaſſer.*

To RIFT, *v. n.* [to burſt open, to belch] *Crever, ſe fendre*; *roter.*

RIFTED (rĭft'-ĕd), *part. adj. Fendu, crevaſſé.*

RIG (rĭg), *ſ.* [the top] *Le ſommet* d'une montagne fort eſcarpée d'un côté.

† To run *or* play one's rig, *Etre ridicule, ſe rendre ridicule.*

RIG, *ſ.* [a horſe half caſtrated] *Cheval à demi-châtré*, m.

RIG, *or* TOM-RIG, *or* TOM-BOY, *ſ.* [a romping hoidening girl] *Une garçonniere, une jeune fille fretillante, qui aime à hanter les garçons.*

To RIG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to dreſs] *Equiper, accoutrer, atourner* (in ſpeaking of a woman).

To RIG OUT a ſhip, *Equiper un vaiſſeau, le fuxer, le gréer, l'agréer.* The rigging of a ſhip, *Les agrès*, m. pl. *le funin*, ou *le cordage d'un vaiſſeau.*

To rig the capſtern, *Armer le cabeſtan.* To rig again, *Réequiper.* To rig out a boom, *Pouſſer en dehors un boutehors, un arcboutant, un bâton de fic*, &c.

To RIG *and* Ramp. V. To RAMP.

RIGA (rāï'-gă), *ſ.* [a large, ſtrong, populous, and rich town of the Ruſſian Empire; lat. 56°-53' N. lon. 24°-25' E.] *Riga*, m.

RIGADOON, *ſ.* [a dance] *Un rigedon.* Rigadoon-ſtep, *Pas de rigodon*, m.

RIGATION (rāï-gue'-cheune), *ſ.* [the act of watering] *Arroſement*, m.

RIGGED (rĭg'd), *part. adj. Equipé*; *agréé, gréé, funé*, en parlant d'un vaiſſeau.

RIGGER (rĭgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who rigs a ſhip] *Agréeur* d un vaiſſeau, m. *funeur*, m.

RIGGING (rĭgu'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Rig] *L'action de funer, ou d'équiper: grément*, m. The rigging of a ſhip [the cordage and ropes belonging to her] *Les agrès*, m. pl. *les manœuvres*, pl. f. *le funin*, ou *le cordage d'un vaiſſeau, & auſſi les mâts*, m. pl. *& les vergues*, f. pl. Standing rigging, *Manœuvres dormantes*, Running rigging, *Manœuvres courantes.* Having the rigging or part of it blown away or loſt by a ſtorm, *Déſagréé*, ou *dégréé.*

* RIGGING, *Atours*, m. pl.

RIGGISH (rĭgu'-ĭche), *adj.* [wanton, whoriſh] *Laſcif, débauché.* A riggiſh girl, *Une putain, une fille de mauvaiſe vie.*

To RIGGLE (rĭg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to move backward and forward, *properly* To wriggle, *S'agiter, ſe remuer, ſe démener.*

† To RIGGLE, *or* WRIGGLE, *ſor* To INSINUATE; which ſee.

RIGGS (rĭgz), *ſ.* [boiſterous winds that happen about the beginning of autumn, generally called Michaelmas riggs] *Vents d'automne*, ou *de la S. Michel*, pl m.

RIGHT (rāïte), *adj.* [not left] *Droit*, oppoſé à *gauche.* The right ſide, *Le côté droit.*

The

The right hand, *La main droite, la droite.* The right wing of an army, *L'aile droite d'une armée.*

* To give one the right hand, *Donner la droite à quelqu'un, lui céder la place d'honneur.* Right handed, *Droiter.*

RIGHT [strait, not crooked] *Droit, direct, qui n'est pas courbe, ni tortu.* A right line, *Une ligne droite.* A right angle (of 90 degrees), *Un angle droit.* Right sphere [where the equator cuts the horizon at right angles] *Sphere droite.* The right-way, *Le droit chemin.*

* RIGHT [upright, honest, just, true] *Droit, honnête, sincère, de bonne foi, juste, équitable, sain.* That is opposite to right reason, *Cela est opposé à la droite raison.* A right intention, *Une intention droite.*

RIGHT [fit, proper, true] *Vrai, franc, parfait, véritable, bon, convenable, recevable.* A right buffoon. *Un vrai bouffon.* To be in one's right senses, *Etre en son bon sens.* 'Tis the right way, *C'est le vrai moyen.* To give every thing a right name, *Donner à chaque chose un nom qui lui convienne, Appeler chaque chose par son nom.*

RIGHT [true, natural] *Vrai, naturel, qui n'est point factice.* This wine is not right, *Ce vin n'est pas naturel.* A right diamond, *Un diamant fin.*

RIGHT, *interj.* of approbation. *Bon! fort bien! à merveille!*

RIGHT, *adv.* [well, in a great degree] *Bien, très, fort, parfaitement.* I am not right, *Je ne suis pas bien, je ne me porte pas bien.* A right learned man, *Un fort savant homme.* Cette façon de parler n'est plus guère retenue que dans les titres affectés à certaines places ou conditions: *e.mme* Right honourable, *Très-respectable,* ou *très-honorable*; Right reverend, *Très-révérend.*

RIGHT [directly, properly, justly, exactly] *Droit, directement, à raison, avec raison, convenablement, justement, précisément.* Look right on, *Regardez droit.* Right or wrong, *A tort ou à droit, à tort ou à raison.* You are right, *Vous avez raison.* You say right, *Vous dites vrai.* Right over against, *Tout contre, tout vis-à-vis.*

RIGHT, *s.* [justice, equity] *Droit,* m. *justice,* f. *équité,* f. *ce qui est juste.* 'Tis contrary to all right and reason, *Cela est contre tout droit & raison.* To do one right, *Faire justice à quelqu'un.*

¶ Right, *droit*; justice, *justice* (synon.): *Right* is the object of *justice*, and that which is due to every one; *justice* is the conformity of our actions with *right*; it is to render to every one his due; thus; God has a *right* to the homage of his creatures; and in *justice*, we ought to render it to him. He who labours, has a *right* to a recompense, and *justice* forbids it should be withheld from him. It is consistent with the laws of *justice* to use the same means in support and defence of our *rights*, as are often employed to attack them.

RIGHT [freedom from error] *Raison,* f. You are in the right, *Vous avez raison.*

RIGHT [just claim] *Droit,* m. *droits,* m. pl. *prétention juste & fondée.* To maintain one's right, *Maintenir ses droits ou son droit.* I have a right to it, *J'y ai droit, j'y ai de justes prétentions, ou des prétentions fondées en droit.* In right of his mother he inherited that estate, *Il hérita de ce bien du chef de sa mere.* The right o the Lord of the manor, *Droits seigneuriaux* Birth-right, *Droit d'aînesse,* m.

† Abundance of right hurts not, *Surabondance de droit ne nuit pas,* f.

† Where nothing is to be had the King loses his right, *Où il n'y a rien le Roi perd ses droits.*

Bill of RIGHTS [in Law] a declaration delivered by the Lords and Commons to the prince and princess of Orange, 13 February 1688; and afterwards enacted in parliament, when they became king and queen] *Bill des droits,* m.

To RIGHTS [in a direct line; directly; deliverance of error] *Directement, droit, tout de bon; droit chemin, raison.* To go about a thing to rights, *Travailler tout de bon à une chose.* To set one to rights, *Remettre quelqu'un dans le droit chemin, le redresser,* ou *rectifier.* To set to rights people that are fallen out, *Réconcilier des personne. qui s'étoient brouillées, les raccommoder, les accorder.*

RIGHT [power] *Droit,* m. *pouvoir,* m. *empire,* m. God hath a sovereign right over his creatures, *Dieu a un pouvoir souverain sur ses créatures.*

RIGHT [the right hand] *La main droite, la droite.* Right and left (in Dancing), *La chaîne Anglaise.* Right and left all eight! *La chaîne!*

To RIGHT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to do justice] *Faire droit ou raison, rendre ou faire justice.* To right oneself, *Se faire justice.*

To RIGHT a ship [in Sea-language] *Redresser un vaisseau (qui a été abattu en carène).* The Ship rights, *Le vaisseau se relève* ou *se redresse.* To Right the helm, *Dresser la barre.* Right so! *Comme ça! Droit comme ça!* commandement au timonnier). Right the helm! *Droit la barre!*

RIGHTED (rāĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a fait* ou *rendu justice.*

RIGHTEOUS (rāĭt'-ĭeŭce *ou* rāĭ'-tcheŭce), *a ij.* [just, honest, virtuous] *Droit, juste, honnête, vertueux, équitable.*

RIGHTEOUSLY (rāĭt'-ĭeŭs-lé *ou* rāĭ'-tcheŭs-lé), *adv.* [honestly, virtuously] *Droitement, justement, équitablement, avec justice, avec équité, vertueusement.*

RIGHTEOUSNESS (rāĭt'-ĭeŭs-nĕce *ou* rāĭ'-tcheŭs-nĕce), *s.* [justice, honesty, virtue, V. GOODNESS] *Droiture,* f. *justice,* f. *équité,* f. *rectitude,* f. *honnêteté,* f. *probité,* f. *vertu,* f. *bonté,* f.

RIGHTFUL (rāĭt'-foŭl), *adj.* [lawful] *Légitime.*

RIGHTFULLY (rāĭt'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [according to right] *Légitimement, de droit, par des voies légitimes.*

RIGHTFULNESS (rāĭt'-foŭl-nĕce), *s.* V. RIGHTEOUSNESS.

RIGHT-HAND (rāĭte-hănd'), *s. La main droite, la droite.* V. RIGHT.

RIGHTING (rāĭt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [in Sea-language; restoring a ship to her upright position] *Action de redresser un vaisseau, f.*

RIGHTLY (rāĭt'-lé), *adv.* [well, according to truth, honestly] *Bien, comme il convient, honnêtement, avec équité*; signifie aussi *droit, directement.* He is served rightly, *Il le mérite bien.* Rightly to that end, *Directement à ce but, droit à cette fin.*

RIGHTNESS (rāĭt'-nĕce), *s.* [straitness; conformity to truth, rectitude] *Rectitude,* f. *droiture,* f. *vérité,* f. *équité,* f. *justice,* f.

RIGID (rĭdj'-ide), *adj.* [not to be bended; severe, strict] *Inflexible,* au propre & au figuré, *rigide, sévere, austere, sévérien.*

RIGIDITY (rĭ-djid'-ĭ-té), *s.* [stiffness] *Roideur,* m. *inflexibilité,* f. au propre & au figuré.

RIGIDLY (rĭdj'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [stiffly; severely] *D'une manière roide,* ou *inflexible; rigidement, sévèrement, austèrement.*

RIGIDNESS (rĭdj'-ĭd-nĕce), *s.* [severity, inflexibility] *Rigidité,* f. *rigueur,* f. *inflexibilité,* f. *sévérité,* f.

RIGLET (rĭgl'-ĕte), *or* REGLET *s.* [among Printers] *Règlet,* m.

† RIGOL (rāĭ'-gŏl), *s.* [a circle] *Cercle,* m. *diadème,* m.

RIGOLS, *s.* [a musical instrument, called also Regal *Régale,* f.

RIGOUR (rĭgu'-eŭr), *s.* [rigidness, severity] *Rigueur,* f. *sévérité,* f. *dureté,* f. *austérité,* f. *âpreté,* f. In the utmost rigour, *A la rigueur, en toute rigueur.* V. AUSTERITY.

RIGORIST (rĭgu'-eür-ĭste), *s.* [a puritan] *Rigoriste,* m. and f.

RIGOROUS (rĭgu'-eür-eŭce), *adj* [severe] *Rigoureux, rigide, dur, sévere, âpre, austère.* Rigorous terms, *Conditions dures.* Rigorous courts, *Voies de rigueur,* ou *rigueur,* f.

RIGOROUSLY (rĭgu'-eür-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [severely] *Rigoureusement, avec rigueur, à la rigueur, durement, sévérement.*

RIGOROUSNESS (rĭgu'-eŭr-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* V. RIGOUR.

RILL (rĭl), *s.* [a small brook] *Un petit ruisseau.*

To RILL, *v. n.* [to run in small streams] *Ruisseler.*

RILLET (rĭl'-ĕte), *s.* [a small stream] *Un petit ruisseau.*

RILLY (rĭl'-é), *adj.* [abounding with rills] *Plein de sources, de courans,* ou *de ruisseaux.*

RIM (rĭme), *s.* [a border, a margin] *Bord,* m *extrémité,* f signifie aussi, *l'enveloppe,* f. The rim of the belly, *La cuisse* ou *l'enveloppe* des boyaux, *le péritoine.*

RIM, *s.* [the circular part of a clock-wheel] *Le tour, le bord d'une roue.*

Gallery-rim (in a Ship), *Moulures des bouteilles,* f pl.

† RIME (rāĭme), *s.* [hoar frost] *Verglas,* m. *frimas,* m. signifie aussi *brume,* f. *brouillard,* m. *brouée,* f. *grêsil,* m.

RIME [a hole, a chink] *Un trou, une fente, une crevasse.*

To RIME, *v. n.* [to freeze with hoary frost] *Geler de manière à couvrir la terre de frimas.*

RIMINI, *s.* [an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagna; lat. 44°-4' N. lon. 12°-39' E.] *Rimini,* m.

To RIMPLE (rĭm'-pl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pucker] *Chiffonner, froisser, plier.*

To RIMPLE, *v. n. Se rider, se plier.*

RIMPLED (rĭm'-pl'd), *part. adj. Chiffonné, froissé,* &c.

RIMY (rāĭm'-é), *adj.* [foggy, misty] *Humide, plein de brouillards, de brouée* ou *de brume, couvert de frimas.*

To RINCE. V. To RINSE.

RIND (rāĭn'de), *s.* [bark, husk] *Ecorce,* f. The rind of a tree, of an orange, &c. *L'écorce d'un arbre, d'une orange.*

To RIND, *v. a. Oter l'écorce,* ou *la peau de . . .*

RINDED (rāĭn'd'-ĕd), *adj.* [having a bark] *Qui a de l'écorce.* Thick rinded, *Qui a l'écorce épaisse.*

RING (rĭn'gne), *s.* [a circular ornament for the finger] *Bague,* f. *anneau,* m. A small ring, *Annelet,* m. A wedding ring, *Bague de mariage.* A diamond-ring, *Bague de diamant.* A seal-ring, *Un anneau qui sert de cachet.* A plain ring, *or* hoop-ring, *Bague unie, un anneau.* To run the ring, *Courre la bague.* An ear-ring, *Bague d'oreille,* pour y attacher des pendans. Rings, *Boucles,* f. pl. *ornemens en forme d'anneaux,* m. pl.

RING [a circle of metal] *Anneau,* m. *cercle,* m. A ring of iron, *Un anneau de fer.* The ring of a door, *L'anneau d'une porte.* Ring (at the neck of a bottle), *Collet,* m. The ring of an anchor, *L'arganeau d'une ancre,* m. The ring on a piece of coin, *Cordon* ou *filet d'une pièce de monnoie,* m. The ring about the small end of a handle, *Virole de manche,* f. The ring of a manege, *La volte d'un manége.* The ring upon which the bell-clapper hangs, *La bélière.* A ring for a mare, *Boucle,* f. A ring (round a wound, round the eyes, or made on the ground), *Cerne,* m.

* A ring of people, *Un cercle de monde, de gens assemblés.*

Saturn's ring (a luminous circle round this planet), *Anneau de Saturne,* m.

Ring-bolt [in Sea language] *Cheville à boucle,* f. Ring-ropes, *Bosses du cable* (attachées aux boucles de fer qui sont sur le premier pont). Ring tail, *Paille-en-cul,* ou *tape-cul* (sorte de voile), m. *sorte de bonnette* (placee en dehors de

la

la grande voile des sloops & goëlettes), f. Ring-tail-boom, *Boute hors du paille-en-cul*, m. Hatch-rings, *Anneaux des écoutilles*. Port-rings, *Anneaux des sabords*.

RING [a number of bells harmonically tuned] *Sonnerie*, f. *son*, m. *bruit* en général, m. A fine ring of bells, *Une belle sonnerie*. It will make no ring, *Il ne donnera point de son*. The ring of acclamations, *Le bruit des acclamations*.

RING [in Manege, &c.] *Piste*, f. *enceinte*, f.

To RING, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to strike bells, to sound] *Sonner, résonner, retentir*, au propre & au figuré. To ring bells, *Sonner les cloches*.

The bell rings, *La cloche sonne*. To ring out, *Sonner en branle*.

* I have something to ring in your ears, *J'ai quelque chose à vous dire à l'oreille, J'ai un reproche à vous faire entre nous*. The adulteries of which Israel did ring, *Les adultères qui étoient si fréquens en Israël*.

To RING, *v. n.* [to encircle] *Environner, entourer*.

To RING [to fit with rings] *Orner d'anneaux*, ou *de bagues*.

To RING [to restrain by a ring in the nose] *Mettre un anneau au nez* ou plutôt *au groin* d'un cochon.

To RING a mare, *Boucler une jument*, pour l'empêcher d'être saillie ; *l'anneler*.

RINGBONE (rĭn'gne-bōne), *s.* [a disease in horses] *La forme* ; *éparvin*, maladie du cheval, m.

RING-BOX (rĭn'gne-bŏks), *s.* [a case containing rings or jewels] *écrin*, m.

RING-DOVE (rĭn'gne-dŭve), *s.* [wood-pigeon, a sort of pigeon] *Un pigeon ramier*.

Young ring-dove, *Ramereau*, m. Ring-dove of Cayenne, *Ramiret*, m.

RINGED (rĭn'gn'd), *part. adj. Sonné* ; *environné* ; *orné de bagues* ; ou bien *bouclé*.

RINGER (rĭn'gn'-ĕur), *s.* [one who rings bells] *Un sonneur* de cloches.

RINGING (rĭn'gn'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [the action to prevent copulation ; the action of striking bells] *Bouclement*, m. *sonnerie*, f. *son des cloches*, m.

RINGLE (rĭn'gn'-gl'), *s.* [a ring to ring a mare] *Boucle*, pour boucler une jument, f.

To RINGLE (rin'gn'-gl') a mare. V. To RING a mare.

RINGLEADER (rĭn'gne'-lī-deŭr), *s.* [the head of a riotous body] *Le chef* d'une bande de débauchés, *ou* d'une faction, d'un parti ; *un démagogue* ; *‖ *Celui qui mène le branle, arc-boutant*, m. To be a ringleader, *Conduire la bande* ou *le Mener branle*.

RINGLET (rĭn'gne'-lĕte), *s.* [a small ring or circle] *Un petit anneau, un cercle* ; *annelure*, f. *boucle*, f.

RINGSTREAKED (rĭn'gne'-strīk't), *adj. Rayé circulairement, bigarré en anneaux*.

RING-TAIL (rĭn'gne'-tāle), *s.* [Ornithol. subbutee, hen-harrier, a kind of kite] *Emouchet*, m.

RING-TAIL or DRIVER (drāïv'-ĕur), *s.* [in Sea language ; a small triangular sail] *Flèche en-cul*, m. *paille-en-cul*, m. *tape-cul*, m. V. RING.

RING-THIMBLE (rĭn'gne'-tshĭm'-bl'), *s. Un dé de tailleur*.

RING-WORM (rĭn'gne'-wŏüeürme), *s.* [a circular tetter] *Une dartre*.

To RINSE (rĭn'ce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wash, to cleanse by washing] *Laver, rincer, fringuer*. To rinse a glass, *Rincer*, ou *fringuer un verre*.

RINSED (rĭn's't), *part. adj. Rincé, fringué, lavé*.

RIO-JANEIRO (rāï'-ô-djé-ni'-rô), *s.* [a river, province, and town of Brasil ; lat. 22°. 54′ S. lon. 43°-11′ W.] *Rio-janeiro*, m. ou *Rivière de Janvier*, f.

RIOT (rāï'-eŭte), *s.* [wild and loose festivity ; a sedition] *Débauche*, f. *excès*, m. *libertinage*, m. *déréglement*, m. *désordre*, m. *carillon*, m. *émeute*, f. *attroupement*, m. *soulèvement*, m. *violence*, f. *sédition*, f. *faction*, f. *commotion*, f. Riot-act (in the English polity), *Loi qui défend les attroupemens*, f.

¶ Riot, *émeute, désordre* ; tumult, *tumulte* ; Uproar, *Vacarme* (synon.) : *Riot* and *tumult* convey an idea of great disorder ; *uproar*, of some great noise. *Tumult* implies the rising of many people ; *riot*, the disturbance of a smaller number ; an *uproar* may be occasioned by a single person. *Tumults* and *riots* are always attended with such *uproars* as alarm a peaceable neighbourhood. Houses of debauchery are subject to *riots* ; a *tumult* often happens in ill-policed cities.

To run RIOT [to move *or* act without restraint] *Se livrer sans contrainte, d'une manière immodérée*. A man who runs riot upon pleasures, *Un homme livré tout entier aux plaisirs*.

To RIOT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to revel ; to be tumultuous] *Faire des excès de débauche, se livrer au libertinage* ; ‖ *bacchanaliser : s'abandonner à l'esprit de faction, être séditieux, cabaler, commettre des violences*.

RIOTER (rāï'-eŭt-eŭr), *s.* [one who is dissipated in luxury ; one who raises a sedition] *Un débauché ; un mutin, un séditieux*.

RIOTISE (rāï'-eŭt-īze), *s. Dissolution*, f *débauche*, f.

RIOTOUS (rāï'-eŭt eŭce), *adj* [luxurious, wanton ; seditious, turbulent] *Débauché, libertin ; mutin, séditieux, factieux*. V. DISSOLUTE.

RIOTOUSLY (rāï'-eŭt-eŭs-lé), *adv* [luxuriously, seditiously] *D'une manière licencieuse* ou *séditieuse* ; *en libertin, ou en mutin* ; *en débauché* ou *en séditieux*.

RIOTOUSNESS (rāï'-eŭt-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* V. RIOT.

To RIP (rĭpe), -PING, -PED, *v. a* [to tear, to lacerate ; to take away by laceration] *Déchirer, fendre, mettre en pièces* ; *arracher* ; au figuré, *rouvrir* ou *renouveler* une plaie ; *découvrir* une intrigue ; *dévoiler* un secret ; *déchirer le voile* qui couvre une intrigue. To rip up one's belly, *Fendre le ventre à quelqu'un*. To rip open, *Découdre*. To rip off planks from off a ship's side, in order to examine her, *Découdre*. To rip up an old vessel, *Déchirer*.

* He has ripped the fatal secret of my heart, *Il a découvert le fatal secret de mon cœur*.

RIPE (rāïpe), *adj.* [mature, brought to perfection in growth] *Mûr*, au propre & au figuré ; *bon, à, prêt à, en âge de*. A ripe fruit, *Un fruit mûr*.

Soon ripe, soon rotten, *Les fruits hâtifs ne sont pas de garde*.

* Ripe years, *Un âge mûr*. A virgin ripe for marriage, *Une fille nubile, en âge de se marier*, ou *prête à marier*. Ripe bottled beer, *Bière bonne à boire*. A design ripe for execution, *Un dessein prêt à être exécuté*. When time is ripe, *Lorsqu'il en sera temps, lorsqu'il sera à propos*. When things are ripe for action, *Lorsqu'il sera temps* ou *à propos d'agir*.

RIPE, *s.* [among Masons] *Riflard*, m. *ripe*, f.

To RIPE, *or* RIPEN (rāï'-p'n), *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow ripe] *Mûrir, devenir mûr*, au propre & au figuré ; *aoûter*. The sun ripens fruits, *Le soleil mûrit les fruits*. Trees that ripen latest, blossom soonest, *Les arbres, dont les fruits mûrissent le plus tard, sont les premiers en fleurs*.

RIPED (rāïp't), *and* RIPENED (rāï'-p'n'd), *adj. Mûri*, au propre & au figuré.

RIPELY (rāïp'-lé), *adv.* [maturely, at the fit time] *Mûrement, à propos*.

RIPENERS (rāï'-p'n-eŭrz), *s.* [Med. topical remedies] *Digestifs, maturatifs, suppuratifs*, m. pl.

RIPENESS (tāïp'-nĕce), *s.* [maturity] *Maturité*, f. au propre & au figuré ; *perfection*, f. The ripeness of wine, *La boite*, f. V. MATURITY.

RIPENING (rāï'-p'nïn'gne), *s. Maturation*, f.

RIPHEAN *or* ZIMNOPOIAS MOUNTAINS, *s. pl.* [a chain of high mountains in Russia, the girdle of the earth, N. E. of the river Oby] *Les Monts Riphées*, ou *Hyperboréens*, m. pl. *aujourd'hui Kamenoi-poyas*, m. pl.

RIPIER, *s.* [one that brings fish from the sea-coast to the inner parts of the land] *Chasse-marée*, m.

RIPPED (rĭp't), *part. adj. Déchiré, fendu mis en pièces, arraché* ; au figuré, *découvert, dévoilé, décousu*.

RIPPER (rĭp'-eŭr), *s.* [one who rips] *Celui qui déchire, qui met en pièces* ; *ébrouleur*. Ripper of old vessels or boats, *Déchireur* ou *dépeceur de bateaux*, m.

RIPPING (rĭp'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* and *s.* [from To RIP] Ex. Ripping off a ship's planks, *Déchirage*, m. Ripping-chissel (a Carpenter's tool, former), *Ciseau* (à rompre les bordages ou à démolir), m. *fermoir*, m. Ripping-iron, *Bec de corbin* (instrument de calfat), m.

RIPPLE (rĭp'-pl'), *s.* [a large comb, to draw flax through] *Peigne*, m.

RIPPLING (rĭp'-plĭn'gne), *s.* [in Sea-language ; a broken noise ; a gentle motion of the sea] *Clapotis*, m. *clapotage*, m. Rippling of a river as it is discharged into the ocean, *Bouillonnement*, m.

To RISE (rāïze), -ING, ROSE (rôze), I have RISEN (rĭz'-z'n), *v. n.* [to change a jacent *or* recumbent to an erect posture] *Se lever, se tenir debout* ; *sortir du lit, se relever*. 'Tis time to rise, *Il est temps de se lever*. To rise from table, *Se lever de table*. The sun rises, *Le soleil se lève*. Rise up, *Levez-vous, tenez-vous debout*. He fell and I helped him to rise, *Il tomba & je l'aidai à se relever*. A bird that rises from the ground, *Un oiseau qui s'envole, qui prend son vol*. To rise up to one, *Se lever quand quelqu'un passe pour lui faire honneur*.

¶ To Rise, to get up, *se lever* (synon.) : To change the posture from recumbent to erect, is the true meaning of the verb to *rise* ; whereas to *get up* implies rather to climb ; thus : we *rise* from our bed ; we *rise* from our seat ; we *get up* stairs ; we *get up* a ladder.

To RISE [to spring, to go upwards, to grow up] *Se lever, lever, s'élever, sortir, soudre, jaillir, avoir sa source* ; au figuré, *venir, provenir, procéder*. A high wind rose, *Il s'éleva un grand vent*.

To rise (to freshen ; a sea phrase, in speaking of the wind). The river rises from that hill, *La rivière sort de cette montagne, a sa source dans cette montagne*. The vapours rise from the water, *Les vapeurs s'élèvent de l'eau*. A hill that rises by degrees, *Une colline qui s'élève par degrés*. These plants begin to rise, *Ces plantes commencent à lever*. To rise in blisters, *S'élever en pustules*.

* A thought rose in me which often perplexes men of contemplative natures, *Il s'éleva en moi une pensée qui inquiète souvent les esprits contemplatifs*. That rises from your negligence, *Cela vient ou provient de votre négligence*.

To RISE [to grow bigger, to swell ; to increase] *S'enfler, lever, grossir, monter, croître, augmenter, hausser, s'élever, se pousser, parvenir, se soulever*. The waters begin to rise, *Les eaux commencent à s'enfler*. Her belly begins to rise, *Son ventre commence à lever*. To rise to an higher degree, *Monter d'un degré*.

* The corn rises, *Le grain renchérit*. The stocks rise, *Les actions montent ou haussent*. He begins to rise in the world, *Il commence à se pousser dans le monde*.

* To RISE UP in arms, *Se soulever, se révolter, se rebeller*.

RISE (rāïce *& quelquefois* rāïze), *s.* [the act of rising ; beginning, original ; increase ; elevation] *Lever*, m. *l'action de se lever, source*, f. *commencement*, m. au figuré, *cause*, f. *principe*, m. *naissance*, f. *origine*, f. *augmentation*, f. *avance-*

ment, m. *élévation*, f. *accroiſſement*, m. *agrandiſſement*, m. The riſe of the ſun, *Le lever du ſoleil*. The riſe of a river, *La ſource d'une rivière*.

* The riſe and fall of the ſtocks, *La hauſſe & la baiſſe des actions*. His reputation quickly peopled that land, and gave riſe to the republic which is called after his name, *Sa réputation peupla bientôt ce pays, & donna naiſſance à la république qui porte ſon nom*.

RISEN (rĭz'-z'n), *ſ.* *Levé, élevé, &c.* V. To Rise.

RISER (rāĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one that riſes early] *Un homme qui ſe lève de grand matin*.

RISIBILITY (rĭz-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of laughing] *Diſpoſition à rire*, f. *riſibilité*, f.

RISIBLE (rĭz'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [having the faculty of laughing; ridiculous] *Riſible, qui a la faculté de rire; ridicule, qui excite à rire*.

RISIGALLUM, *ſ.* [in Chymiſtry; a compoſition of ſulphur and arſenic, realgar] *Riſigal*, m.

RISING (rāĭ'-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Riſe] *L'action de ſe lever, &c.* f. *agrandiſſement*, m. *aſcenſion*, f. The riſing of the ſun, *Le lever du ſoleil*. The riſing of a hill, *Le penchant* ou *la pente d'une colline*. A riſing of the ſkin [a ſwelling] *Une tumeur, une enflure*. The riſing of the ſtomach, *Bondiſſement de cœur*, m.

Riſing [an inſurrection] *Un ſoulèvement, une révolte*, ou *rebellion*. Riſing from the dead, *Réſurrection*, f.

Riſing, *adj.* [beginning, prominent] *Levant, naiſſant*. The riſing ſun, *Le ſoleil levant*. A riſing paſſion, *Une paſſion naiſſante*. A riſing man [a thriving man] *Un homme qui ſe pouſſe, qui s'élève, qui s'avance*, ou *qui s'agrandit*.

Riſing-lines (in a ſhip), *Liſſes des façons*, f. pl.

RISK (rĭsk), *ſ.* [hazard, chance of harm, V. Danger] *Riſque*, m. *haſard*, m. *péril*, m. *danger*, m.

To Risk, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to haaard] *Riſquer, haſarder, aventurer*.

RISKED (rĭsk't), *part. adj. Riſqué, haſardé, aventuré*.

RITE (rāĭte), *ſ.* [ſolemn act of religion, external obſervance] *Rit*, ou *rite*, m. *cérémonie religieuſe*. Funeral rites, *Cérémonies mortuaires, funérailles*, f. pl. *obſèques*, f. pl.

RITORNELLO, *or* Refret, *ſ.* [in Muſic; burden, repetition] *Ritournelle*, f. *repriſe*, f.

RITUAL (rĭt'-ĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [ſolemnly ceremonious] *Rituel, ſolemnel*.

Ritual, *ſ.* [a book containing the rites] *Rituel*, m.

RITUALIST (rĭt'-ĭoŭ-ăl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in the ritual] *Un homme qui ſait bien le rituel*, ou *les cérémonies*; *ritualiſte*, m. *rubricaire*, m.

RIVAGE (rĭv'-édje), *ſ.* [a bank; a coaſt] *Rive*, f. *rivage*, m. *bord*, m. *côte*, f

RIVAL (rāĭ'-văl), *ſ.* and *adj.* [a competitor] *Un rival, un compétiteur, un concurrent, un antagoniſte*; ſe dit particulièrement d'un *rival en amour*.

To Rival, -ling, -led, *v. a.* [to be in competition with another] *Etre rival* de quelqu'un; chercher à l'imiter *ou* à le ſurpaſſer.

RIVALITY (rāĭ-văl'-ĭ-té), *and* Rivalry (rāĭ'-văl-ré), *ſ.* [competition, emulation] *Rivalité*, f. *émulation*, f *concurrence*, f.

RIVALLED (rāĭ'-văl'd), *part. adj. Qui a un rival* ou *des rivaux*.

RIVALSHIP (rāĭ'-văl-chĭp), *ſ.* V. Rivality.

To RIVE (rāĭve), -ing, -ed, (rāĭv'd), I have riven (rĭv'-v'n), *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſplit, *and* to be ſplit; to cleave, *and* to be cleft] *Fendre & ſe fendre; entr'ouvrir & s'entr'ouvrir*.

To RIVEL (rĭv'-v'l). V. To Wrinkle.

RIVEN (rĭv'-v'n), *part. adj. Fendu, entr'ouvert*.

RIVER (rĭv'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a current of water] *Une rivière, un fleuve*. River-water, *Eau de rivière*, f. Up the river, *Amont*, m. Down the river, *Aval*, m. A country up the river, *Pays d'amont*.

River dragon (rĭv'-eŭr-drăgu'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a crocodile] *Crocodile*, m. *caïman*, m.

RIVER-HORSE, *ſ.* V. Hippopotamus.

RIVER-OR (rĭv'-eŭr-o'), *ſ.* [waſh-gold] *Pepite d'or*, f.

RIVET (rĭv'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a faſtened pin clinched at both ends] *Un clou rivé, un rivet*. To undo a rivet, *Dériver*. Rivets (ſort of nails made uſe of among Copper-ſmiths), *Clous à river*, m. pl. Rivet (a wire made uſe of in mending delft ware) *Attache*, f.

To Rivet, -ting, -ted, *v. a.* [to clinch] *River*, au propre & au figuré; *imprimer, graver* dans l'eſprit. To rivet a nail, *River un clou*.

* To rivet a thing in a man's mind, *Graver, inculquer fortement une choſe dans l'eſprit de quelqu'un*.

RIVETTED (rĭv'-ĕt-ĕd), *part. adj. Rivé*, au propre & au figuré.

* This opinion is faſt rivetted in his mind, *Cette opinion eſt comme rivée dans ſon eſprit*

RIVULET (rĭv'-ĭoŭ-lĕ-e), *ſ.* [a ſmall brook] *Un petit ruiſſeau*. V. Brook.

RIXDOLLAR (rĭks'-dŏl-eŭr), *ſ.* [a German coin worth 4*s.* 6*d.*] *Riſdale*, f.

ROACH (rôch), *ſ.* [a fiſh] *Rouget, gardon*, m. *roſſe*, m. *vengeron*, m

†‡ As ſound as a roach, *Sain comme un hareng*, ou *un gardon*.

ROAD (rôde), *ſ.* [large way, path; V. Way] *Route*, f. *grand chemin*, m.

‡ Road [journey] *Voyage*, m. Middle road, (the pavement made archwiſe between two leſſer ones), *Chauſſée de pavé*, f. *bombement d'une route*, m.

Road [ground at ſome diſtance from the coaſt, where ſhips may anchor] *Rade*, f. *baie*.

Road [inrode, incurſion] *Courſe*, f. *incurſion*, f.

ROADER (rôd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhip at anchor] *Vaiſſeau qui eſt à l'ancre*, m.

To ROAM (rôme), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ramble] *Roder, courir* ou *aller çà & là*.

ROAMER (rô'-meŭr), *ſ.* [a rover] *Un rodeur, un coureur, un vagabond*.

ROAN (rône), *adj.* [a ſort of colour] *Rouan*. A roan horſe, *Un cheval rouan*.

ROAR (rôre), *ſ.* [the cry of the lion; the ſound of the wind at ſea] *Rugiſſement* du lion, m. *le bruit* de la mer en courroux, ou *d'un vent violent*.

To Roar, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to cry as a lion, *or* other wild beaſt] *Rugir*, comme un lion; au figuré, *crier, pouſſer des cris horribles, gronder, bruir* comme la mer agitée. The lion roars, *Le lion rugit*. * The ſea roars, *La mer rugit* ou *gronde*.

ROARING (rô'-rĭn'gne), *ſ* [*from* To Roar] *Rugiſſement*, m. *bruiſſement*, m. * *mugiſſement de la mer* ou *des vagues*, m.

ROARY (rô'-ré), *adj.* [dewy] V. Rory.

To ROAST (rôſte), -ing, -ed, *and* roaſt, *v. a.* [to dreſs meat by turning it round before the fire] *Rôtir, cuire au feu*, ou *devant le feu* To roaſt fleſh, *Rôtir de la viande*. To roaſt cheſnuts, *Faire rôtir des châtaignes*. To roaſt again, *Recuire*. To roaſt the ore, *Griller la mine*.

* To roaſt one's ſelf near a great fire, *Se rôtir auprès d'un grand feu*.

Roast *and* Roasted (rôſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rôti*. Roaſt meat, *De la viande rôtie, du rôti, du rôt*. Roaſt beef, *Du bœuf rôti*. A roaſt fowl, *Une volaille rôtie*. Roaſted apples, potatoes; *Des pommes rôties, des pommes de terre rôties*.

*‡ To cry roaſt meat, *Publier ſon bonheur, ſe vanter des faveurs des belles*.

*‡ To rule the roaſt, *Commander à la baguette, gouverner, maîtriſer*.

ROB (rŏb), *ſ.* [Pharm. inſpiſſated juice, or boiled up to the conſiſtence of honey] *Rob*, m

To Rob, -bing, -bed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to deprive of any thing by unlawful force, *or* by ſecret theft] *Voler, dérober, piller, prendre, ravir, ôter, enlever; brigander*, ‖ *bouliner, griveler*; ſignifie auſſi *priver*, dans un ſens figuré. He has robbed me of my money, *Il m'a volé mon argent*. They rob houſes, *Ils pillent les maiſons*. To rob upon the highway, *Voler ſur le grand chemin*.

* I will not rob you of that pleaſure, *Je ne veux pas vous priver de ce plaiſir*.

† To rob Peter to pay Paul, *Emprunter de l'un pour payer l'autre*; † *décoiffer S. Pierre pour coiffer S. Paul*.

ROBANDS [in Sea-language] V. Ropebands.

ROBBED (rŏb'd), *part adj. Volé, dérobé, pillé*.

ROBBER (rŏb'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a thief that robs by force, or ſteals by ſecret means] *Un voleur, un brigand, un larron, un fripon*. A camp-robber, *Boulineur, boulineux*, m. A ſea-robber, *Un écumeur de mer, un pirate, un forbar, un corſaire*. A church-robber, *Un voleur d'égliſes, un ſacrilège*.

ROBBERY (rŏb'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a theft by force or with privacy] *Vol*, m. *friponnerie*, f. *pillerie*, f *brigandage*, m. *larcin*, m. Robbery of flocks, *Abigeat*, m.

ROBBING (rŏb'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To rob] *Vol*, m *action de voler*, f. *brigandage*, m. *grivelée*, f. A robbing of the public treaſury, *Péculat*, m.

ROBE (rôbe), *ſ.* [a gown of ſtate] *Robe* de cérémonie, f. The gentleman of the long robe, *Les gens de robe* ou *de palais*. Maſter of the robes, *Maître de la garderobe*.

To Robe, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to put on a robe] *S'habiller, mettre ſon habit de cérémonie*.

ROBERT-HERB (rŏb'-ĕrt-ĕrb), *ſ.* [Bot. Geranium] *Herbe à Robert*, f. *géranium*, m.

ROBIGUS (rô-bāĭ'-gueŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a god of corn] *Robigus*, m.

ROBIN-RED-BREAST (rŏb-ĭne-rĕd'-brĕſte), *ſ.* [a ſmall pretty bird] *Rouge-gorge*, ou *gorge rouge*, m. *roupie*, ou *rouge-bource*, m. *herce*, m.

† Robin good-fellow, *Un bon compagnon, un gaillard, un drôle*.

ROBINIA (rŏb'-ĭn-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [falſe or baſtard acacia, a leguminous tree of Siberia] *Faux acacia*, m. *Caragogne*, or *Caragogne de Sibérie*; *arbre aux pois*, m.

ROBINS, *or* Robbins (rŏb'-ĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall ropes] *Cordelettes*, f. pl.

ROBOREOUS (rô-bŏr'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj. Fait de chêne*.

ROBUST (rô-beŭſte'), *and* ‡ Robustious (rô-beŭſt'-ĭeŭce), *adj.* [vigorous; V. Strong] *Robuſte, vigoureux, fort*.

ROBUSTNESS (rô-beŭſt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtrength, vigour] *Force*, f. *vigueur*, f. *complexion robuſte*, f.

ROBUSTLY (rô-beŭſt'-lé), *adv.* [in a robuſt manner] *Robuſtement*.

ROCAMBOLE (rŏk'-ăm-bôle), *ſ.* [a ſort of wild garlick, Spaniſh garlic, much of the nature of ſhalot] *Rocambole*, f. *échalotte d'Eſpagne*, f.

ROCHE-ALUM (rôtch-ăl'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a purer kind of alum] *Alun de roche*, m.

ROCHEFORT, *ſ.* [a handſome and conſiderable town of France, with a very commodious harbour; lat. 46°-3′ N. lon. 0°-54′ W.] *Rochefort*, m.

ROCHELLE, *ſ.* [a celebrated town of France, with a very commodious and ſafe harbour; lat. 46°-9′ N. lon. 1°-4′ W.] *La Rochelle*. Rochelle-ſalt, *Sel de Seignette*, m.

ROCHESTER, *ſ.* [a city of Kent; lat. 51°-23′ N. lon. 0°-36′ E.] *Rocheſter*, m.

ROCHET, *ſ.* [a biſhop's ornament, a ſurplice] *Un rochet, un ſurplis*.

Rochet [the mantle worn on days of ceremony

mony by the Engliſh Peers] *Mantelet*, m.

ROCHET-WHEEL [the cogs of which lie in an oblique manner] *Rochet*, m. *roue à rochet*, f.

ROCK (rŏk), *ſ.* [a vaſt maſs of ſtone] *Un roc, un rocher, une roche.* Rocks under water, near a coaſt, *Cayes*, f. pl. A ſea full of rocks, *Une mer pleine de rochers*, ou *de briſans.* Rock-cryſtal, *Cryſtal de roche*, m. Rock-oil, *Pétrole*, m. *huile de pétrole*, f.

ROCK [a diſtaff] *Sorte de quenouille.*

ROCK-ALUM, V. ROCHE-ALUM.

To ROCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhake, to move backwards and forwards, to move the cradle] *Agiter, ſecouer, remuer, bercer.* To rock a child, *Bercer un enfant.*

To ROCK, *v. n.* [to be violently agitated, to reel to and fro] *Se remuer, s'agiter, chanceler, branler.*

ROCK-DOE (rŏk'-dô), *ſ* [a ſpecies of deer] *Sorte de Daim.*

ROCKED (rŏk't), *part. adj. Agité, ſecoué, remué, bercé.*

ROCKER (rŏk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a woman that rocks a child] *Une berceuſe.*

ROCKET (rŏk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [Bot. Eruca ſativa; garden-rocket, a culinary plant] *Roquette des jardins*, f. [Eruca ſilveſtris, wild rocket, a med. plant] *Roquette ſauvage*, f. *roquette des champs*, f. *meſſe au bedeau*, f. [Baſtard rocket, reſeda, or minionette] *Réſéda*, m.

ROCKET [an artificial fire-work] *Fuſée volante.* Double rocket, *Fuſée à double vol.*

ROCK-FISH (rŏk'-fiche), *ſ.* [ſea-gudgeon, goget] *Poiſſon à pierre*, m.

ROCK-LESS (rŏk'-lĕce), *adj.* [without rocks] *Sans rochers.*

ROCKROSE (rok'-rôze), *ſ.* [Bot. Ciſtus ladanifera, a beautiful ſhrub] *Ciſte*, f.

ROCK-RUBY, *ſ.* [a garnet, when not deep red and with a fair caſt of the blue] *Rubis de roche*, m.

ROCK SALT (rŏk'-sâlte), *ſ.* [mineral ſalt] *Sel gemme*, m. *ſel foſſile*, m.

ROCKWORK (rŏk'-oüeŭrk), [ſtones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks] *Grotte de rocaille*, f.

ROCKY (rŏk'-é), *adj.* [full of rocks] *Plein de rochers.* Rocky above water (full of rocks & breakers), *Epin ux.*

ROD, *ſ.* [a wand] *Verge*, f. *baguette*, f. The black rod, *or* uſher of the black rod, *L'huiſſier de la verge noire, l'huiſſier de la chambre des Pairs.*

ROD, *ſ.* [an inſtrument of correction made of twigs tied together] *Verge*, f. ou *verges*, f. pl. †* To have a rod in ſteep for one, *La garder bonne à quelqu'un.*

ROD [an inſtrument for meaſuring, ſixteen feet and a half] *Perche*, f. pour l'arpentage.

ROD [any thing long and ſlender] *Un bois long & menu.* An angling rod, *Une ligne de pêcheur.* Curtain-rod, *Une tringle.*

ROD, *or* RODDLE-HORSE [the horſe next to the cart] *Le limonnier.*

Aaron's rod, *or* golden rod [ſolidago, a med. plant] *Verge d'or*, f.

Shepherd's rod or ſtaff [dipſacus, a plant] *Verge à berger* ou *paſteur*, f. *chardon à bonnetier*, m.

Iron-rod (with which the mouth of the melting furnace is opened), *Perrier*, m.

RODE (rôde), *the preterite of* To RIDE; which ſee.

RODEZ, *ſ.* [a very ancient town of France; lat. 44°-21' N. lon. 2°-39' E.] *Rodez*, m.

RODOMONTADE (rŏd-ô mŏn'-tède'), *ſ.* [an empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt] *Rodomontade*, f. *fanfaronnade*, f.

To RODOMONTADE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to boaſt like Rodomonte] *Faire des rodomontades, faire le rodomont.*

ROE (rô), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of deer] *Chevrette*, f. femelle du chevreuil. A roe-buck, *Un chevreuil.*

ROE [the eggs of fiſh] *Œufs de poiſſon*, m. pl. Soft roe, or milt, *Laite*, f. ou *laitance*, f. Hard roe *or* ſpawn, *Œufs.* Hard roe of the cod, *Rogues.* Hard roe of the mackerels, *Rogues* ou *Raves.*

ROGATION (rô-gué'-chcŭne), *ſ.* [ſupplication] *Rogation*, f. *priére*, f. The rogation-week (the week juſt before Whitſunday), *Les Rogations.*

ROGUE (rôgue), *ſ.* [a vagabond; a knave, a villain, a raſcal, a thief] *Un coquin, un pendard, un fripon, un voleur, un beſtire, un larron*; [a name of flight tenderneſs; a wag] ſe dit auſſi dans la familiarité de la converſation, & dans le même ſens qu'on emploie en François les termes de *fripon* & de *friponne.*

† She is a pretty rogue, *C'eſt une petite friponne.* To play the rogue, *Badiner, ſolâtrer, plaiſanter, railler.*

¶ Rogue, *fripon*; ſharper, *filou*; thief, *voleur* (ſynon.): All take what does not belong to them; but the *rogue* ſteals in ſecret, he pilfers; the *ſharper* ſteals by fineſſe, he over-reaches; the *thief* ſteals by every means, he robs by force and violence. The *rogue* fears to be diſcovered; the *ſharper*, to be known again; the *thief*, to be taken.

Rogue's yarn [in Sea-language] *Fil blanc* mis dans un des torons d'un cordage goudronné, & *fil goudronné* dans les cordages blancs, pour ſervir à reconnoître les cordages de fabrique royale d'avec ceux des particuliers.

To ROGUE, *v. a.* [to ſcold at one ſeverely] *Chapitrer quelqu'un, lui laver la tête.*

To ROGUE, *v. n.* [to play knaviſh tricks; to play the vagabond, to wander] *Friponner, voler, filouter*; ou bien *faire le vagabond, courir la prétentaine*, ou *le guilledou.*

ROGUERY (rô'-gueŭr-é), *ſ.* [the life of a vagabond] *La vie d'un vagabond.*

ROGUERY [knaviſh tricks; waggery] *Friponnerie*, f. *tour de coquin*, m. ou ſimplement, *petite malice, plaiſanterie*, f. *badinage*, m. *raillerie*, f.

ROGUESHIP (rôg'-chip), *ſ.* [the perſonage of a rogue] *Etat d'un coquin, d'un fripon*, m. Your rogueſhip, *Votre coquinerie.*

ROGUISH (rô'-guiche), *adj.* [vagrant, vagabond] *Vagabond.*

ROGUISH [knaviſh, fraudulent; waggiſh, wanton] *De coquin, méchant, ſcélérat*; ou ſeulement, *malicieux, fripon, badin, malin, gaillard.* Roguiſh eyes, *Des yeux fripons.* A roguiſh book, *Un livre un peu libre.*

ROGUISHLY (rô'-guĭch-lé), *adv.* [like a rogue] *En coquin, en fripon*; ou bien *en badinant, en ſolâtrant, par badinage.*

† To look roguiſhly, *Avoir la mine friponne*; ou *des yeux fripons.*

ROGUISHNESS (rô'-guĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [the qualities of a rogue; black-guard trick or action] *Friponnerie, ſ. malice, ſ. badinage*, m. *raillerie*, f. *tour malin, plaiſanterie*, f. ‖ *bluterie*, f.

† ROGUY (rô'-gué), *adj.* V. ROGUISH.

ROHACZOW, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Europe, in Lithuania; lat. 53°-2' N. lon. 30°-40' E.] *Rohaczow*, m.

To ROIST (rŏïſte), *and* To ROISTER (rŏïs'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bluſter, to rodomontade] *Faire le rodomont, le fanfaron, le faux brave*, ou *le fier.* A roiſting fellow, *Un fanfaron.*

ROISTER (rŏïs'-teŭr), *and* ROISTERER (rŏïs'-teŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a bluſtering fellow] *Un rodomont, un fanfaron, un faux brave.*

ROISTING (rŏïs'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Roiſt] *Fauſſe bravoure, rodomontade*, f. *fanfaronnade*, f.

† ROKE (rôke), *ſ.* [ſweat] *Ex.* To make oneſelf all in a roke, *Se mettre tout en ſueur.*

ROLL (rôle), *ſ.* [any thing rolled up] *Un rouleau.* A roll of parchment, of tobacco, *Un rouleau de parchemin, un rouleau* ou *une carotte de tabac.* Roll butter, *Beurre en rouleau*, m. Rolls of wool or cotton, *Plocs*, m. pl.

A roll, *Un petit pain.*

ROLL [for a woman or child's head] *Un bourrelet* ou *bourlet.*

ROLL of the chapiter of a pillar, *Volute de chapiteau*, f.

ROLL [among Bookbinders, to gild the edges of a cover] *Roulette* ou *relets*, m.

ROLL [to wind a rope about, *Un tremeau.*

ROLL [a ſtrickle to ſtrike any meaſure even] *Une racloire.*

ROLL [a liſt] *Rôle*, m. *liſte*, f. *catalogue*, m.

ROLL [public writing, record] *Archives*, f. pl. *regiſtre*, m. ſignifie auſſi *le greffe* ou *le bureau des rôles* ou *regiſtres de la Chancellerie.* The maſter of the rolls, *Le greffier* ou *le garde des rôles* ou *regiſtres de la Chancellerie.*

To ROLL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to move any thing by volutation] *Rouler, tourner.* To roll a ſtone, *Rouler une pierre.* To roll the paſte (among Paſtry-cooks), *Mouler la pâte.* To roll the ſand (among Founders; to work the ſand upon a board), *Corroyer le ſable.*

* To roll one's eyes, *Rouler les yeux.*

To ROLL UP [to wrap round upon itſelf] *Rouler, plier en rouleau.* To roll up in, *Envelopper.*

To ROLL a walk [with a roller] *Applanir une allée avec un rouleau, paſſer le rouleau ſur une allée pour l'applanir.*

To ROLL, *v. n. Rouler.* The ſtone rolled down, *La pierre roula en bas.*

* To roll in money, *Rouler ſur l'or & l'argent, nager dans les richeſſes.*

ROLLED (rôl'd), *part. adj. Roulé, tourné, mis en rouleau.* Rolled ſtockings, *Des bas roulés*, comme on en portoit autrefois. Rolled tobacco (twiſted and made up in a roll), *Feudin de tabac*, m.

ROLLER (rô'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a cylinder] *Un rouleau.* [cylinder with which founders work their ſand] *Cylindre*, m. [a beam upon which dyers roll up the ſtuffs when dry] *Courroi*, m. Calender's roller, *Cylindre* ou *rouleau de calandreur*, m. Roller to paſs the cables from one place to another, *Chevalet*, m. *virevaut*, m. *virolet*, m.

ROLLER [a fillet] *Un bourlet.*

ROLLER of a weaver, *Enſouple de tiſſerand*, f.

ROLLING (rô'-lĭn'gne), *ſ* [*from* To Roll] *Roulement*, m. *l'action de rouler.*

ROLLING [at Sea; rocking from ſide to ſide like a cradle] *Roulis*, m. Rolling-tackle, *Palan de roulis des vergues*, m.

ROLLING, *adj. Roulant.* Rolling eyes, *Des yeux qui roulent dans la tête.* † A rolling ſtone gathers no moſs, *Pierre qui roule n'amaſſe point de mouſſe.* Rolling-board (among Wax-chandlers; a ſmall board under which the candle is rolled), *Rouloir*, m. Rolling-hitch (in Sea-language), *Amarrage à ſouet*, m. (ſorte de nœud).

ROLLING-PIN (rô-lĭn'gne-pĭne), *ſ.* [with which paſte is moulded] *Roudeau* de pâtiſſier, *m.*

ROLLING-PRESS (rô'-lĭn'gne-prêce), *ſ. Preſſe d'imprimeur d'eſtampe* ou *de toiles*, f.

ROMAGE (reŭm'-éje), *ſ.* V. BUSTLE.

ROMAGNA, *ſ.* [a province of Italy in the Pope's territories] *Romagne* ou *Romandiole*, f.

ROMAN (rô'-măne), *adj.* [of Rome] *Romain, de Rome.* A roman noſe, *Un nez aquilin.* The Roman church, *L'Egliſe Romaine, la communion de Rome.* Roman catholic, *Papiſte.* The Roman letter, *Le Romain, la lettre ronde.*

ROMAN-LIKE, *A la Romaine.*

ROMANCE (rô'-măn'ce), *ſ.* [a tale of wild adventores in war and love] *Un roman*; en général, *un conte, une fable, un menſonge.* V. TALE.

ROMANCE, *ſ.* [a mixture of half Latin, half Gauliſh or Celtic, whereof the French language has been formed] *Romance*, f. *la langue Romance.*

To ROMANCE, *v. n.* [to write romances] *Romaniſer.*

To ROMANCE, *v. a* [to lie, to forge] *Faire un roman, hâbler, mentir*; *ajouter au conte, à la*

lettre ; commenter, amplifier, broder. Romancing, *Broderie*, f. This is ſtrange romancing, *Cela s'appelle faire un roman des plus étranges.*

ROMANCER (rô-măn's '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a forger of tales] *Un faiſeur de romans, un conteur, un hableur, un amplificateur.*

ROMANCIST (rô-măn's '-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a romance-writer] *Un romancier, un faiſeur de romans.*

ROMANIA, *ſ* [a province of Turkey in Europe] *Romanie* ou *Thrace* ou *Roméie*, f.

ROMANIST (rô '-măn-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a papiſt] *Un Catholique Romain, un papiſte.*

To ROMANIZE (rô '-măn-ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to latinize, to fill with modes of Rome] *Latiniſer* ; ou bien, *donner les mœurs de Rome, traveſtir en Romain.* He romanized our tongue, *Il a latiniſé notre langue.* He has romanized his Grecian ladies, *Il a traveſti des dames Grecques en matrones Romaines.*

ROMANS (rô '-măn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the name of the ancient people of Rome] *Les anciens Romains.*

ROMANTICK (rô-măn '-tĭk), *adj* [reſembling the tales of Romances] *Romaneſque, de roman, qui ſent le roman.* In a romantic manner, *Romaneſquement*

ROME (roūme), *ſ.* [a very ancient and conſiderable city, the capital of all Italy, once the miſtreſs of the world] *Rome*, m.

ROMESCOT, *or* ROOMSCOT, *ſ.* [peter-pence] *Romeſcot*, m. *le denier de St. Pierre*, tribut que l'Angleterre payoit autrefois au Pape.

ROMISH (rô '-mĭche), *adj.* [popiſh] *Romain, de Rome, papiſte, catholique.*

ROMP (rŏm'pe), *ſ.* [rough rude play ; a rude, aukward, boiſterous, untaught girl] *Badinage groſſier* ; ou bien, *une femme groſſière qui badine groſſièrement* ; *une gigue, une fille mal élevée.*

To ROMP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play rudely] *Badiner groſſièrement* ; *batifoler.*

ROMPÉE, *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Rompu.*

ROMPION, *ſ.* [Bot. Rapunculus eſculentus, a culinary root] *Raiponce*, f. *campanule raiponce*, f.

ROMULUS (rŏm '-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Mars and Rhea Sylvia, and the firſt king of Rome] *Romulus*, m.

RONAS (rô '-năce), *ſ.* [a root uſed by the Perſians, for dying a red colour] *Ronas*, m. *racine d'Arménie*, f.

RONDEAU (rŏn '-dô), *ſ.* [a kind of poetry] *Rondeau*, m.

RONION (reŭn '-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [a fat bulky woman] *Une femme groſſe & maſſive.*

RONT, V. RUNT.

ROOD (roūde), *ſ.* [the fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure ; a rod] *Un quart d'acre de terre* ; ſignifie auſſi *une perche* ou meſure de ſeize pieds & demi.

‡ ROOD [the croſs] *La croix.* The holy-rood, *La Sainte croix.* Rood-loft, *Petite boîte où il y a un crucifix.*

ROOF (roūf), *ſ.* [the cover of a houſe ; the vault] *Un toît, un faîte, le comble* d'une maiſon, *une voûte.* The roof of a tennis-court, *Le toît d'un jeu de paume.* Pointed or hig hroof, *Comble pointu*, Pectinatum, *Comble à pignon.* Teſtudinatum, or hip-roof, *Comble à croupe.* Pavilion roof, *Comble à pavillon.* Curved roof, *Comble coupé*, ou *briſé* ; *manſarde*, f. Flat roof, *Comble à terraſſe, comble plat.* Dome roof, *Comble en dôme.* Round roof, *Comble rond.* Ogee-roof, *Comble à l'Impériale.* Compluvium, *Comble à potence.*

* Heaven's ſtarry roof, *La voûte étoilée*, ou azurée

ROOF of a coach, *L'impériale d'un carroſſe*, f.

ROOF of the mouth, *Le palais de la bouche.*

To ROOF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a roof] *Couvrir d'un toît* ou *d'une voûte.*

ROOFED, *and* ROOFT (roūfte), *part. adj. Couvert* d'un toît ou d'une voûte.

ROOFY (roūf '-é), *adj. Qui a un toît.*

ROOK (roūk), *ſ.* [a bird] *Grolle*, f. ou *freux*, m. ſorte d'oiſeau ; au figuré, *un fil u, un trompeur* ; ou bien, *un homme uſé, un fin merle, un fin matois* ; [at play] *Carabin*, m. A rook's trick, *Carabinade*, f. To play the rook, *Carabiner.*

* What has the jackdaw to do with rooks ? *Si vous êtes auſſi honnête homme que vous le paroiſſez, pourquoi fréquentez-vous de ſi méchantes gens ?*

ROOK [at Cheſs] *Tour*, m.

To ROOK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rob, to cheat] *Voler, dérober, filouter, tromper, attraper.*

ROOKED (roūk't), *part. adj. Volé, dérobé, filouté, trompé, attrapé.*

ROOKERY (roūk '-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a nurſery of rooks] *Arbres fort élevés où beaucoup de grolles font leurs nids.*

ROOKY (roūk '-é), *adj. Plein de grolles.*

ROOM (roū me), *ſ.* [ſpace, extent of place ; place of another] *Eſpace*, m. *lieu*, m. *place*, f. A narrow room, *Un petit eſpace, un lieu étroit.* Make room, *Faites place.* Fleſh meo came in their room, *Il vint des hommes tout frais à leur place.*

ROOM [an apartment in a houſe] *Une chambre, une ſalle, un appartement.* In the next room, *Dans la chambre voiſine* A dining-room, *Une ſalle à manger.* She is in her room, *Elle eſt dans ſon appartement.* A with-drawing-room, *Une antichambre.* A room full, *Chambrée*, f. V. APARTMENT.

ROOM [in Sea-language ; ſtore-room] *Soute*, f. Bread-room, *Soute au pain*, f. Steward's room, *Soute du commis, dépenſe*, f. Sail-room, *Soute aux voiles.* Filling-room, *Soute vitrée* (où l'on remplit les gargouſſes aux poudres & les caiſſons).

* ROOM [opportunity] *Lieu*, m. *occaſion*, f. *ſujet*, m. *raiſon*, f. There is no room for hope, *Il n'y a pas lieu d'eſpérer.* Give me room to ſerve you, *Donnez-moi occaſion de vous être utile à quelque choſe.*

ROOMAGE (roūm '-édje), *and* ROOMINESS (roūm '-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſpace, place] *Eſpace*, m. *lieu*, m. *place*, f.

ROOMER (roūm '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhip larger than ordinary] *Vaiſſeau qui a de grands fonds larges*, m.

ROOMY (roūm '-é), *ſ.* [ſpacious, wide, large] *Spacieux, vaſte, ample, grand.*

ROOST (roūſte), *ſ.* [a place where fowls reſt at night] *Juc*, m. *juchoir*, m. A hen-rooſt, *Le juchoir des poules.* To go to rooſt, *Se jucher.* To be at rooſt, *Etre juché.*

To ROOST, *v. n.* [to perch, or ſit as a bird] *Percher, ſe percher, ſe jucher, brancher.*

ROOT (roūte), *ſ.* [that part of the plant which reſts in the ground and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment] *Racine*, f. au propre & au figuré ; *ſource*, f. *principe*, m *mère*, f. *fondement*, m. The plants have long roots, *Les plantes ont de longues racines.* To take root, *Prendre racine.* The roots of nails or hair, *Les racines des ongles, des cheveux*, &c.

*‡ Covetouſneſs is the root of all evil, *L'avarice eſt la racine, la ſource* ou *la mère de tous les maux.*

* ROOT [a primitive word] *Racine*, f. en terme de Grammaire, *mot primitif.*

ROOT of the Philippines [the contrayerva] *Racine des Philippines.* Root of Virginia [a root reſembling a partnip, ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of potatoe] *Racine de Virginie*, f. ou *kabaſcon*, m. Roots petrified, *Racines pétrifiées.*

ROOT [in Arithmetick] *Racine*, f. terme d'Arithmétique, mot multiplié par lui-même. The ſquare and cubick root, *Racine carrée, racine cubique.*

To ROOT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fix deep in the earth] *Enraciner*, au propre & au figuré.

To ROOT UP, *and* To ROOT OUT [to eradicate, to extirpate] *Déraciner, extirper*, au propre & au figuré. To root up a tree, *Déraciner un arbre.*

* To root out a vice, *Déraciner*, ou *extirper, un vice.*

To ROOT, *v. n.* [to ſtrike] *Prendre racine.* [To ſtrike tar into the earth, to turn up the earth] *S enfoncer dans la terre* ; ou bien, *fouiller la terre avec le groin*, comme font les cochons ; *fouger*, en parlant du ſanglier. The rooting of a ſwine, of a wild boar, of a boar's ſnout, *L'action d'un cochon qui fouille la terre avec le groin* ; *fouge de ſanglier, le boutis d'un ſanglier.*

ROOTED (roūt '-ĕd), *part. adj. Enraciné*, au propre & au figuré ; *invétéré.*

ROOTED OUT, *and* ROOTED UP, *Déraciné, extirpé.*

ROOTEDLY (roūt '-ĕd-lé), *adv. Fortement, beaucoup.*

ROOTING (roūt '-in'gne), OUT, *or* ROOTING UP, *ſ.* [*from* To Root] *Extirpation, f. l'action de déraciner, &c.* A ſwine's rooting, *or* rouling, *L'action d'un cochon quand il fouille la terre avec le groin.*

The ROOTING [or digging] of a wild boar, *L'action de fouger du ſanglier*, ou *de fouiller avec ſon boutoir.*

The ROOTING [or mark] of a boar's ſnout, *Le boutis d'un ſanglier* ; *fouge*, f. *le lieu où il a fouge.*

ROOTY (roūt '-é), *adj.* [full of roots] *Plein de racines, qui a beaucoup de racines.*

ROPE (rôpe), *ſ.* [a cord, a ſtring] *Une corde.* That rope is not ſtrong enough, *Cette corde n'eſt pas aſſez forte.* The ropes of a ſhip, *Les cordes* ou *le cordage d'un navire* ; *amarre*, f. Tackle-ropes, *Erayers*, m. pl. A rope-yard, *Une corderie.* Rope-walk, Rope-yard, or ropery, *Filerie*, f. Rope-yarn, *Fil de caret*, m. To make ropes, *Corderer.* Relieving ropes [tackles uſed in careening a ſhip] *Attrapes*, f. pl. Foul or entangled rope, *Cordage empêché.* Rope of two ſtrands [in Sea-language] *Cordage commis.* Cable-laid ropes, *Cordages deux fois commis*, ou *commis à la façon des cables.* Hauſer-laid ropes, *Cordages une fois commis*, ou *hauſſières*, f. pl. Rope-bands, *Rabans de fretage*, m. pl. Bolt-rope, *Ralingue*, f. Cat-rope, *or* cat-fall, *Garant de capon*, m. Entering ropes, *Tire-veilles de l'échelle hors le bord*, f. pl. Gueſs-rope, *or* Gueſt-rope of a boat, *Cap de remorque* (d'un canot ou d'une chaloupe), m. Parrel rope, *Bâtard de racage*, m. Top-rope, *Guinderesſe*, f. Tiller-rope, *Droſſe de gouvernail*, f.

† Name not a rope where one has hanged himſelf, *Il ne faut point parler de corde dans la maiſon d'un pendu.*

*† Rope-rine, *Un homme de ſac & de corde, un pendard, un homme qui mérite la corde.*

* To be upon the high rope, *Monter ſur ſes grands chevaux.*

*† To give one rope enough, *Lâcher la bride à quelqu'un, lui mettre la bride ſur le cou.*

ROPE [any row of things depending] *Un rang.* A rope of pearls, *Un rang* ou *un fil de perles.* A rope of onions, *Une glane* ou *un chapelet d'oignons.*

ROPE [heap of grapes in the preſs, mark or mark] *Pain de vendange.*

To ROPE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to draw out in a line as viſcous matter] *Filer.*

ROPEDANCER (rôpe '-dăn's-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who dances on a rope] *Danſeur de corde*, m. *bateleur*, m.

ROPEMAKER (rôpe '-mé-keŭr), *and* ROPER (rôp '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes ropes] *Un cordier.*

ROPERY (rôp '-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a place where ropes are made] *Corderie*, f.

‡ ROPERY *and* ROPE-TRICK (rôp '-trĭk), *ſ.* [rogue's tricks] *Tours de coquin*, m. *friponnerie*, f.

ROPE-WEED (rôp '-oūïde), *ſ.* [bot. convolvulus,

volvulus, bear-bind *or* bind-weed; a vulnerary plant, but very troublesome weed] *Liseron ou liset*, m.

ROPE-YARN (rôp'-yarne), *s.* [in Sea-language; the yarn of any rope untwisted] *Fil de carret*, m.

ROPINESS (rôp'-ï-nĕce), *s.* [viscosity, glutinousness] *Viscosité*, f.

ROPY (rô'-pé), *adj.* [viscous, tenacious] *Gluant, visqueux; qui file*, en parlant de certaines liqueurs gluantes. To be ropy [when the vermicelli don't break off clean] *Faire mèche.*

ROQUELAURE (rŏk-e-lo-e' *ou* rŏk-e-lô'), *s.* [a large loose cloak for men] *Surtout ou redingote de l'ancien temps; roquelaure*, f. (ainsi nommée du Duc de Roquelaure, sous Louis XIV).

ROQUET, *s.* [a species of American lizard] *Roquet*, m.

RORATION (rô-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [a falling of dew] *Rosée*, f.

RORID (rô'-rïd), *and* RORY (rô'-té), *adj.* [dewy] *Humide, ou plein de rosée.* A rorid substance, *Une substance humide.*

RORIFEROUS (rô-rïf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj. Qui produit de la rosée.*

RORIFLUENT (rô-rïf'-lïoŭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [flowing with dew] *Coulant avec de la rosée.*

ROSARY (rô-zăr-é), *s.* [a bunch of beads] *Rosaire*, m. chapelet à quinze dixaines.

ROSA-SOLIS (rô'-zâ-sô lice), *s. or* ROSOLIS, *or* ROS SOLIS, *s.* [sun-dew: a pectoral plant, but poisonous for sheep] *Herbe aux goutteux, herbe de la rosée, rosée du soleil*, f. *rossolis* (sorte de liqueur), m.

ROSCHILD, *s.* [a town of Denmark in the Isle of Zealand; lat. 55°-40' N. lon. 12°-12' E.] *Roschild*, m.

ROSCID (rŏs'-cïd), *adj.* V. RORID.

ROSE (rôze), *s.* [a flower] *Rose*, f. sorte de fleur.

† No rose without a thorn, *Il n'y a point de roses sans épines.*

* To speak under the rose, *Parler sous la foi du secret.*

A rose-bud, *Bouton de rose*, m. A rose-bush, *Un rosier.* Rose-cake, *Pain de rose*, m. Oil of roses, *Huile-rosat*, f. Honey of roses, *Miel-rosat*, m. Rose-laurel, *or* rose-bay, *Laurier-rose*, m. Rose-vinegar, *Vinaigre rosat*, m.

ROSE of a watering-pot, *Boule d'arrosoir*, f.

ROSE OF JERICHO, *s.* [Bot. Rosa Hierichontea, a plant which is neither a rose, nor to be found near Jericho, but a sort of Thlaspi of Arabia Deserta; may serve as an hygrometer] *Rose de Jéricho*, f.

ROSEATE (rô'-zĕ-ăte), *adj.* [rosy; full of roses; blooming, fragrant as a rose] *Rosat, de rose, plein de roses; vermeil* comme la rose; *d'une odeur agréable, odorisérant.*

ROSED (rôzd), *adj.* [rosy-coloured, crimson flushed] *Couleur de rose, rouge, vermeil.*

ROSE-MALLOW (rôze'-măl-ô), *s.* [the holly-hock] *Rose d'outremer ou trémière*, f. *bâton de S. Jacques*, m

ROSEMARY (rôze'-mé-ré), *s.* [a plant] *Romarin*, m. arbuste toujours vert. The garden rosemary, *Le romarin cultivé.*

ROSE-NOBLE (rôze'-nô-blˈ), *s.* [an English old coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings] *Noble à la rose*, m.

The ROSE-STONE (rôze stône), *s.* [a kind of Astroites or Star-stone] *Rhodite*, f.

ROSET (rô'-zĕte), *s.* [a red colour for painters] *Rosette*, f.

ROSEWATER (rôz'-oŭâ-teŭr), *s.* [water distilled from roses] *Eau de roses*, f. Rose-water pear, *Cuisot rosat*, m.

ROSE-WOOD (rôz'-oŭoŭd), *s.* [a sweet scented wood] *Bois de Chypre ou de rose*, m.

ROSIER, *s.* [a rose-bush] *Rosier*, m.

ROSIN (rŏz'-ine), *s.* [the juice of the pine] *Résine*, f. *poix résine*, f. Hard rosin, *De la colophane*, f.

ROSIN [the resinous sap of the pine after having got hard at the incisions] *Barros*, m.

To ROSIN, *v. a.* [to rub with rosin] *Frotter de résine.*

ROSINED (rŏz'-ïn'd), *adj.* [rubbed with rosin] *Frotté avec de la colophane.*

ROSINY (rŏz'-ï-né), *adj.* [resembling rosin] *Résineux.*

ROSLAND, *s.* [a barren marshy ground] *Terre stérile & marécageuse.*

ROSMARUS, *s* [an animal, called by some the sea-horse, and usually known by the name of *Morse*] *Rosmare*, f. m. *dugon*, m. *vache marine, bête à la grande dent.*

ROSSANO, *s.* [a strong town of the kingdom of Naples; lat. 39°-48' N. lon. 16°-38' E.] *Rossano*

ROSSEL (rŏs'-ĕl), *s.* [in Husbandry, light land] *Terre légère.*

ROSSELLY (rŏs -ĕl-é), *adj. De terre légère.*

ROSTOCK, *s.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a good harbour; lat. 54°-8' N. lon. 12°-15' E.] *Rostock* ou *Rostoch*, m.

ROSTRATED (rŏs'-tré-ted), *adj.* [adorned with beaks of ships] *Orné d'éperons de navire.*

ROSTRUM, *s.* [the beak of a bird] *Bec d'oiseau, m.*

ROSTRUM [the beak of a ship] *Proue de vaisseau, s.* signifie aussi *la tribune aux harangues* chez les anciens Romains.

ROSTRUM [an instrument wherewith paper is ruled for music, &c.] *Griffe*, f.

ROSY (rô'-zé), *adj.* V. ROSEATE.

ROSYCRUCIANS (rô-zé-kroū'-chăn'z), *s. pl.* [brothers of the rosy-cross] *Rose-croix*, m. pl.

ROT (rŏte), *s.* [a distemper among sheep] *Toc*, m. *mortalité, ou maladie contagieuse parmi les brebis*, f. signifie aussi *pourriture*, f. *putréfaction*, f.

ROT, *s* [an accident or malady of saffron] *La mort*, f.

ROT [a file of soldiers] *Une file.*

To ROT, -TING, -TED, *and* Rotten, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow putrid] *Pourrir, corrompre, carier, faire pourrir*; & *se pourrir, se corrompre, se gâter.* Water rots wood, *L'eau pourrit le bois.* The bodies of animals exposed to the air suddenly rot, *Les corps morts exposés à l'air se corrompent d'abord.*

Spanish liquorish rots the cold, *Le jus de réglisse fait pourrir le rhume.*

* To ROT in a jail, *Pourrir en prison.* To make one rot in a gaol, *Faire pourrir quelqu'un en prison, l'y retenir toute sa vie.*

ROTA (rô'-tă), *s.* [the chief jurisdiction of the court of Rome] *La Rote*, le premier tribunal de la cour de Rome.

ROTARY (rô'-tă-ré), *adj. Qui tourne comme une roue.*

ROTATED (rô'-té-tèd), *adj. Tourné comme une roue.*

ROTATION (rô-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of whirling round like a wheel] *Rotation*, f. *tournoiement*, m. au figuré, *changement*, m. *vicissitude*, f. *révolution*, f By rotation, *à tour de rôle.*

ROTATOR (rô-té'-teŭr), *s.* [Anat. the oblique muscle of the eye] *Rotateur*, m.

ROTE (rôte), *s.* [memory of words without comprehension of sense] *Routine*, f. To learn by rote, *Apprendre par routine.*

‡ ROTE [a harp, a lyre] *Une harpe, une lyre.*

To ROTE, *v. a.* [to fix in the memory without informing the understanding] *Enseigner ou faire apprendre par routine.*

ROTELE, *or* RUBELLIO FLUVIATILIS, *s.* [Ichthyol. rubellus, or the rudd, red-eye, finscale, a river fish] *Rotele*, m. *vergeron*, m.

† ROT-GUT (rŏt'-gueŭte), *s.* [bad small beer] *Mêchante bière.*

ROTHER-BEASTS (rŏtzh'-eŭr-bîsts), *s.* [horned beasts] *Bêtes à cornes*, f. f.

ROTHER-SOIL (rŏtzh'-eŭr-sŏïl), *s.* [the dung of horned beasts] *Fiente des bêtes à cornes*, f.

ROTONDO (rô-teŭn'-dô), *s.* [Archit. a building round both within and without side] *Rotonde*, f.

ROTTEN (rŏt'-t'n), *part. adj. Pourri, gâté, corrompu, verreux, vermoulu, vicié*; se dit au propre & au figuré. Rotten flesh, *De la chair pourrie ou corrompue.* A rotten apple, *Une pomme verreuse.* Rotten wood, *Du bois vermoulu.* Rotten-stone (tripoli, terra tarriosa), *Pierre pourrie*, f. *tripoli*, m.

My cold is not yet rotten, *Mon rhume n'est pas encore pourri ou mûr.*

*† A man rotten at the core, *Un homme corrompu, qui a le cœur gâté*, imbu de mauvais principes. † A rotten trick, *Une mauvaise action, un méchant tour.*

ROTTENNESS (rŏt'-t'n-nĕce), *s.* [state of being rotten] *Pourriture*, f. *corruption*, f.

ROTTERDAM (rŏt'-eŭr-dâme), *s.* [a large, strong, handsome and rich town, in the United Provinces in Holland; lat. 51°-59' N. lon. 4°-33' E.] *Rotterdam.*

ROTULA (rŏt'-ïoŭ-lă), *s.* [Anat. kneepan] *La rotule du genou.*

ROTULORUM CUSTOS, *s.* [who has the custody of the rolls] *Garde des rôles.*

ROTUND (rô-teŭn'de), *adj.* [round] *Rond, sphérique.* A rotund temple, *or* church, *Une rotonde, une église ronde.* V. ROTENDO.

ROTUNDIFOLIUS (rô-teŭn'-dï-fô'-lï-eece), *adj.* [Bot.] *Qui a les feuilles rondes.*

ROTUNDITY, *s* [roundness] *Rotundité*, f. *rondeur*, m.

ROUC, *or* ROUCK, *s.* [supposed to be the Condore of Peru] *Rouc* ou *Rouck*, m.

ROUCOU, *s.* [Annotto, orlean, Achiotte; a red dye formed in masses from the pellicles of the seeds of an American tree] *Roucou*, m. *roucourt*, m. *rocourt.* [the tree itself] *Roucouyer*, m. ou *roucou*, m.

ROUEN (rô'-ĕne), *s.* [a city of France, capital of Normandy; lat. 49°-27' N. lon. 1°-10' E.] *Rouen*, m.

ROUGE (roūje), *s.* [red paint] *Du rouge.*

ROUGE-CROSS (roūje'-krŏce), *and* ROUGE-DRAGON (roūje'-drăgn-eŭne), *s.* [two of the four pursuivants at arms] *La croix rouge & le dragon rouge*, deux des quatre poursuivans d'armes du Roi d'Angleterre.

ROUGET, *s.* [a fish, called also the lyra and capo] *Rot-fish* ou *Rossuch*, m. *rouget*, m.

ROUGH (rŭf), *adj.* [not smooth, rugged; austere to the taste; harsh to the ear; hard of temper, inelegant of manners; severe; stormy, boisterous] *Rude, raboteux, brut, inégal*; au figuré, *âpre, dur, rude, austère, sévère, fâcheux, chagrin, bourru, grossier; brusque*, ou bien, *insolent, arrogant, fier, superbe; choquant, offensant.* A rough skin, *Une peau rude.* A rough way, *Un chemin raboteux.* A rough diamond, *Un diamant brut.* A rough surface, *Une surface inégale.* Rough stones, *Blocage*, m. *blocaille*, f. To be rough with one, *Brutaliser quelqu'un.*

¶ Rough, *rude*; rugged, *raboteux* (synon.): *Roughness* is a small degree of *ruggedness*; *ruggedness* a great degree of *roughness*; smooth is the reverse of *rough*, level of *rugged*; we say, a *rough* hand; a *rugged* road.

* Rough wine, *Un vin âpre, d'un goût désagréable.* A rough style, *Un style dur, ou rude.* Rough words, *Des paroles dures ou choquantes.* A rough sea, *Une mer agitée, courroucée*; (among Mariners) *Une mer clapoteuse.* A rough remedy, *Une remède violent.*

Rough copy, *Brouillon*, m.

ROUGHCAST (reŭf'-kăs'e), *s* [a rude model] *Ebauche*, f. [Archit. rough plaster] *Crépi*, m. *hourdi*, m. *hourdage*, m.

To ROUGHCAST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mould without nicety *or* elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities] *Mouler grossièrement*; *crépir, enduire de chaux & de gros sable*; en parlant d'un mur, *hourder.*

ROUGHDRAUGHT (reŭf'-drâfte), *s.* [a draught

draught in its rudiments] *Une ébauche, une esquisse, un canevas, le premier trait.* The rough draught of a deed, *La minute d'un contrat.*

To ROUGHDRAW (reŭf-drâ), -ING, I Roughdrew (reŭf'-drĭou), I have Roughdrawn (reŭf'-orâne), *v a.* [to trace coarsely] *Ebaucher, esquisser, tracer grossièrement.*

To ROUGHEN (reŭf'-f'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to make and to grow rough] *Rendre dur* ou *raboteux*; *& devenir dur* ou *raboteux.*

To ROUGH GRIND (reŭf'-grâ'n'de), a plate-glass, *v. a.* [V. To Grind] *Dégrossir une glace.*

ROUGH GRINDER (reŭf'-grâïn'd-eŭr), *f* [among Opticians; either a concave or convex baton in which lenses are ground] *Bassin*, m.

To ROUGHHEW (reŭf'-hĭou), -ING, -ED, Roughhewn, *v a.* [to give to any thing the first appearance of form] *Ebaucher.* To roughhew a piece of timber, *Ebaucher du bois.*

ROUGHHEWN (reŭf'-hĭoune), *part. adj* [rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined] *Ebauché, esquissé.*

ROUGHLY (reŭf'-lé), *adv.* [with asperities on the surface, rudely, harshly, uncivilly, severely] *D'une maniere inégale & raboteuse*; au figuré, *durement, rudement*; *fèrement, avec aigreur, aigrement, âprement, brusquement, fichement, d'une maniere choquante, avec insolence, fierement, arrogamment.* To use one roughly, *Brutaliser quelqu'un.*

ROUGHNESS (reŭf'-nĕce), [ruggedness, uneveness of surface] *Inégalité*, f. *rudesse*, f. *aspérité*, f. *surface inégale*; au figuré, *âpreté* de mœurs, ou de caractere, f. *brusquerie*, f.

ROUGHNESS [or stormines] of the sea, *L'agitation* ou *le courroux de la mer.*

ROUGHT (râte), *the old pret. of* REACH.

To ROUGH-WALL (reŭf'-oŭâl), *v. a.* [among Bricklayers, *Hourder*, V. To ROUGHCAST. *Bâtir en mi lieon.*

ROUGH-WALLING (reŭf'-oŭâl-ĭn'gue), *f.* [among Masons] *Ouvrage de maçon*, m.

To ROUGHWORK (reŭf'-oŭeûk), *v. a.* [to work coarsely] *Travailler grossièrement.*

ROUGHWROUGHT (reŭf'-râte), *adj.* [coarsely wrought] *Ebauché, travaillé grossièrement.*

ROULADE, *f* [in Music; trilling, quavering] *Roulade*, f.

ROUNCE (răoun'ce), *f.* [of a printer's press] *Manivelle de presse d'imprimeur*, f.

ROUNCEVAL (răoun'-cĭ-văl), *adj.* [of Ronceval, a town at the foot of the Pyrenées] *De Roncevaux*, ou de *Ronceaux.* Rounceval peafe, *De gros pois de ronceaux.*

† A rounceval girl, *Une grosse fille.*

ROUND (răoun'de), *adj.* [circular, spherical] *Rond, circulaire, sphérique*; *orbiculaire*, au figuré, *aisé, facile, grand* This round world, *La machine ronde, le monde.* A round faggot-stick, *Un rondin.* A round pile of fir, *Un rondon de sapin.* To make round, *Arrondir.* To cut round, *Cerner.*

* A round utterance, *or* delivery, *Une maniere facile de s'exprimer.* A good round trot, *Un grand trot.* A round sum, *Une bonne somme, une grande somme d'argent.* In a round and princely manner, *D'une manière grande & royale.*

ROUND, *f.* [a circle; a sphere, an orb] *Un rond, un cercle, une sphere.* A perfect round, *Un rond*, ou *un cercle parfait.* Round of a ladder, *Echelon*, m.

ROUND [revolution] *Révolution*, f. *cours*, m. *course*, f. *tour*, m. The sun having performed his round, *Le soleil ayant fait* ou *achevé son tour, son cours, sa course.* To take a round, *Faire un tour.* To keep a round of formal visits, *Etre en cours de visites.* In the whole round of our life, *Dans tout le cours de notre vie.*

ROUND of all the cannon, *or* a whole round of cannon, *Une décharge* ou *une salve de toute l'artillerie.*

ROUND, *and* ROUNDS [a walk performed by a guard, *or* officer, to survey a certain district] *La ronde, la patrouille.* To go *or* to walk the rounds, *Faire la ronde.*

ROUND, *adv.* [every way, on all sides] *En rond, de tous côtés, tout à l'entour, à la ronde, alentour.* Round about, *Autour, tout autour.* To move round, *Se mouvoir en rond, tourner.* You muft go round about, *Il faut que vous alliez tout à l'entour*, ou *de tous côtés.* The terror of God was upon the cities round about, *La crainte du Seigneur étoit sur toutes les villes d'alentour.* Ten leagues round, *Dix lieues à la ronde.* To drink round, *Boire à la ronde.*

* My head turns round, *La tête me tourne.*

Round fheered or deep waifted (fpeaking of a fhip), *Haut accastillé.*

ROUND, *prep.* [on every fide of] *Autour de.* Round the earth, *Autour de la terre.* To go round the world, *Faire le tour du monde*, ou *voyager par tout le monde.*

To ROUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furround, to encircle] *Entourer*; *environner.* The coafts that round the fea, *Les côtes qui environnent la mer.*

To ROUND [to make round] *Arrondir*; *couper en rond, évider.* To round oneleif, *Se mettre en rond, prendre la forme d'un rond.* To round a cafk (among Coopers), *Faire le parrage.* To round the fingers (among Glovers), *Rofiler les doigts.*

To Round-in [in Sea-language] *Haler* (en parlant des manœuvres courantes dont la direction eft à peu-près horizontale). Round in the weather-braces! *Hale les bras du vent!* To round up, *Haler* (en parlant des manœuvres courantes dont la direction approche de la perpendiculaire)

To ROUND [to move about any thing] *Faire le tour de.*

To ROUND, *v. n.* [to grow round in form] *S'arrondir.*

To ROUND [to whifper] *Parler à l'oreille.* One of her fervants rounded in her ear, *Une de fes femmes lui parla à l'oreille.*

. ROUNDABOUT (răoun'd'-ă-băoŭte), *adj.* [ample, extenfive, indirect, loofe] *Etendu, libre.* In a roundabout fenfe, *Dans un fens étendu.* Paraphrafe is a roundabout way of tranflating, *La paraphrafe eft une efpece de traduction libre.*

ROUNDED (răoun'-dĕd), *adj.* [V. To Round] *Arrondi*, &c. Rounded off, *Ecolleté.*

ROUNDEL (răoun'-dĕl), *and* ROUNDELAY (răoun'-de-lĕ), *f* [a kind of poetry] *Rondeau*, m. forte de couplet. Roundelay, *or* Roundo, *Rondeau*, m.

‡ ROUNDER (răoun'-deŭr), *f.* [circumference, inclofure] *Circonférence*, f. *enceinte*, f.

ROUNDHEAD (răoun'd'-hĕd), *f.* [a puritan, fo called from their practice of cropping their hair round] *Un puritain.*

ROUND-HEADS (răoun'd'-hĕdz), *f. pl.* [the rebels under king Charles I.] *Les têtes rondes*, nom que les royaliftes donnoient aux parlementaires fous le règne de Charles I. Roi d'Angleterre.

ROUND-HOUSE (răoun'd'-hăoŭce), *f.* [the conftable's prifon] *La prifon du guet, corps-de-garde*, m *chambre de conseil* (dans les vaiffeaux des Indes & dans les gros vaiffeaux marchands), f.

ROUNDISH (răoun'd'-ĭche), *adj.* [fomewhat round] *Presque rond, approchant de la rondeur.*

ROUNDING (răoun'd'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Round] *Arrondiffement*, m *l'action d'arrondir*, f.

ROUNDING [in Sea-language] *Fourrure de cable* (faite avec des quarranteniers ou autres menus cordages); *f.* Rounding of the beams, *Bauge des baux*, m. Rounding up of the wing-tranfom, *Bauge vertical de la liffe d'heurdi.* Rounding aft of the wing-tranfom, *Bauge horizontal de la liffe d'heurdi.* Rounding of the fide (tumbling home), *Rentrée des œuvres mortes*, f.

ROUNDLY (răoun'd'-lé), *adv.* [in a round form *or* manner; openly; plainly, honeftly] *D'une maniere ou forme ronde*; au figuré, *rondement, fincerement, ouvertement*; *fans façon, fans artifice, nettement, hardiment, ingenument, franchement, de but en blanc.* To fpeak roundly, *Parler rondement, ouvertement.*

A horfe that goes roundly on, *Un cheval qui fuit fa cadence, qui manie toujours de même cadence*; *qui demeure également entre fes deux talons.*

ROUNDNESS (răoun'd'-nĕce, *f.* [the ftate of being round] *Rondeur*, m. *rotondité*, f. au figuré, *fincérité*, f *droiture, bonne-foi*, f.

ROUP (roûpe), *f.* [in Poultry; a filthy ooil upon their rumps] *Abfcès*, m.

To ROUSE (răouze), -ING, -ED, *v a.* and *n.* [to awake from reft] *Eveiller & s'éveiller, réveiller & fe réveiller*; au figuré, *exciter & s'exciter, animer & s'animer.* Rouse him up, *Réveillez-le.* Rouse-up, *Réveillez-vous.*

* He roufed them, *Il les excita, il les anima.* They rouse to pillage, *Ils s'excitent au pillage.*

To ROUSE [to drive a beaft from his lair] *Lancer, faire partir* To rouse a deer, *Lancer un cerf, le faire partir de la repofée, le débucher.*

To ROUSE [in Sea-language] V. To Rowse.

ROUSED (răouz'd), *part. adj. Réveillé, éveillé*; au figuré, *excité, animé.*

ROUSER (răouz'-eŭr), *f.* [one who rouses] *Celui qui éveille* ou *réveille.*

ROUSING (răouz'-ĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A rousing lie, *Une grande fauffeté, un gros menfonge.*

ROUSSELET, *f.* [a fort of pear] *Rouffelet*, m. forte de poire.

ROUT (răoute), *f.* [a clamourous multitude; a ball] *Cohue*, f. *foule bruyante, une bande* ou *troupe de gens bruyans*; *un attroupement*; *bal*, m. *aſſemblée*, f.

ROUT [confufion of an army defeated] *Déroute* d une armée, f. *déconfiture*, f.

ROUT [noife, fquabble, fray] *Bruit*, m. *défordre*, m. *vacarme*, m. *tumulte*, m.

ROUT [road, way] *Route*, f. de gens de guerre.

To ROUT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in confufion by defeat] *Mettre en déroute*, ou *en fuite*; *déconfire, défaire*; au figuré, *dérouter, embarraſſer, mettre en peine.*

To ROUT, *v. n.* [to aſſemble in clamorous crouds] *S'aſſembler, s'attrouper, faire cohue.*

To ROUT [to fnore] *Ronfler.*

To ROUT [as fwine] V. To ROOT.

ROUTE (răoute), *f.* [road, way] *Route*, f. *chemin*, m.

ROUTED (răout'-ĕd), *part. adj. Mis en déroute*, ou *en fuite*; au figuré *dérouté, déconcerté, embarraſſé.*

To ROVE (rôve), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ramble, to wander] *Roder, courir, divaguer.* He does nothing but rove, *Il ne fait que courir.* To rove about the feas, *Courir*, ou *écumer les mers.*

* To ROVE [to have rambling thoughts] *Rêver, battre la campagne, avoir l'eſprit diſtrait* ou *égaré.*

ROVER (rô'-veŭr), *f.* [a wanderer; a pirate] *Un rôdeur, un vagabond*; *un corſaire*; *un pirate, un écumeur des mers.*

AT ROVERS [without any particular aim] *Sans deſſein, au hajard, inconſidérément, étourdiment.* Nature fhoots not at rovers, *La nature ne fait rien fans deſſein.*

ROVIGNO, *f.* [a populnus town of Italy, in Iſtria, with two good harbours; lat. 45°-16' N. lon. 14°-2' E.] *Rovigno* ou *Rouvigne.*

ROVIGO, *f.* [a town of Italy in the Venetian territory; lat 45°-38' N. lon. 12°-14' E.] *Rovigo*, m.

ROVING (rô'-vĭn'gne), *adj.* [fee To Rove] *Diſtrait, égaré.*

ROW (rô), *f.* [a rank *or* file] *Rang*, m. *file*, f *rangée*, f A row of pearls, foldiers, trees, &c. *Un rang de perles, une file de ſoldats, une rangée d'arbres*, &c. To fet in a row, *Ranger par file.*

Firſt

First row [among Printers; the form which holds the first page] *Côté de première*, m. ou *la première & quatre*, f. Second row [among Printers; the form which contains the second page] *Côté de seconde*, m. ou *la deux & trois*, f. Row of two or three cases [among Letter-printers] *Rang de deux* ou *trois casses*.

To Row, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to impel a vessel in the water by oars] *Ramer, aller*, ou *tirer à la rame*, ou *à l'aviron*; *avironner*. To row with the stream, *Ramer à vau l'eau*, ou *à contremont*.

*† To row together, *S'accorder, être d'intelligence, s'entendre comme larrons en foire*. To look one way, and to row another, *Faire semblant de faire une chose, & viser à une autre*.

ROW-BARGE (rô'-bardje), *f. Un bateau qui va à voiles & à rames*.

ROW-GALLEY (rô'-găl-é), *Galère*, f. *bâtiment à rames*. Row-locks, *Dames, demoiselles*, ou *Tolletières*, f. (places pour les avirons sur le plabord d'un canot, d'un chaloupe grée à l'Angloise), *Apostis* (dans les galères), m. Row-ports, *Sabords des avirons*, m. pl.

ROWEL (rŏuŏ'-ĕl), *f.* [the points of a spur turning upon an axis] *Molette d'éperon*, f.

Rowel [among Farriers; a kind of issue, a seton] *Seton*, m.

To Rowel, *v. a.* [to pierce the skin and keep the wound open by a rowel] *Mettre une ortie, donner des plumes* ou *faire un cautère*. Rowel the horse in the chest, *Mettez une ortie au cheval sur la poitrine*, ou *donnez-lui des plumes*, termes de Maréchal.

ROWER (rô'-ĕur), *f.* [one who rows] *Rameur*, m. A ship with two rows of rowers, *Birème*, f. The fore-rower, *or* chief rower in a galley, *Le vogue-avant* dans une galère. The rower that rows with the first oar in a galley, *L'espalier*, ou *le rameur qui est près de l'espale* ou *de la poupe*.

ROWING (rô'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Row] *L'action de ramer*. The rowing of cloth, *Roulement de drap*, m.

ROWING-GUARD, V. Guard-Boat.

To ROWSE (rŏouce), *v. n.* [in Sea-language; to pull together upon a cable, &c. without the assistance of mechanical powers] *Haler ensemble*. Rowse! *Saille, oh! saille!*

ROYAL (roï'-ăl), *adj.* [kingly] *Royal, du Roi*. The royal stock of David, *La famille royale de David*. With the royal assent, *Avec l'agrément du Roi*. A royal patent, *Bénéfice du prince*.

* Royal, [noble, illustrious] *Royal, noble, illustre, magnifique*.

Royal fishes [Dolphin, Sturgeon, Salmon, and Trout] *Poissons royaux*, m.

Royal, *f.* [in Sea-language] *Perroquet volant*, m. Main-top-gallant-royal-sail, *Voile de grand perroquet volant*, f. Fore-top-gallant-royal-yard, *Vergue de petit perroquet volant*, &c. f. Royal-sail, [the highest sail extended in any ship] *Boulingue*, f.

ROYALIST (roï'-ăl-ĭste), *f.* [adherent to the king] *Royaliste*, m.

To ROYALIZE (roï'-ăl-ăïze), *v. a. Rendre royal, procurer la dignité royale*.

ROYALLY (roï'-ăl-é), *adv.* [in a kingly manner] *Royalement, en roi, noblement, magnifiquement, avec une grandeur royale*.

ROYALTY (roï'-ăl-té), *f.* [kingship; state, office, *or* character of a king] *Royauté*, f. *dignité royale, majesté royale*. The emblems of royalty, *Les marques de la royauté*. The royalties, *Les prérogatives royales, les appanages de la royauté, droits régaliens*.

ROYAN, *f.* [a town of France in Saintonge; lat. 45°-38′ N. lon. 0°-57′ W.] *Royan*, m.

To ROYNE (rŏène), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to gnaw, to bite] *Ronger, mordre*.

ROYNED (rŏèn'd), *part. adj. Rongé, mordu*.

‡ ROYNISH (rŏé'-nĭche), *adj.* [paltry, mean, sorry, rude] *Sot, chétif, pitoyable, grossier*.

To RUB (reŭb), -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to smooth any thing by passing something over; to scour, to wipe, to perfricate] *Frotter, frayer, gratter*. To rub shoes, *Frotter des souliers*. To rub one's head against a thing, *Se frotter la tête contre quelque chose*.

To Rub down a horse [to rub him with a wisp] *Bouchonner un cheval*.

To Rub off, *Oter, enlever*, en frottant. To rub off the dirt of shoes, *Décrotter des souliers*.

* To Rub up [to excite, to awaken] *Exciter, aiguillonner, réveiller, rafraîchir*. To rub up the memory of any thing, *Se rafraîchir la mémoire d'une chose, se la rappeler*.

To Rub up [to polish, to retouch] *Polir, retoucher; repasser*, au propre & au figuré.

To Rub the gold down (among Gilders) *Ravaler l'or en feuille*. To rub a blade (among Cutlers) *Blanchir une lime*. To rub a hat with the seal-skin, (among Hatters) *Rober un chapeau*. To rub soft soap upon the linen (in Bleaching), *Frotter les toiles*. To rub the card with soap (among Card-makers), *Savonner la carte*. To rub a skin, *Tiorser une peau*. To rub a skin [to soften it] *Triballer une peau*. To rub a skin [among Furriers] *Tirer une peau*.

To Rub, *v. n.* [to make a friction] *Frotter*.

To Rub off or on [to get through difficulties] *Se tirer d'affaire, faire des progrès, avancer*. He rubs on bravely, *Il se tire fort bien d'affaire, il gagne bien sa vie*.

RUB (reŭb), *f.* [collision] *Frottement*; au figuré, *lardon*, m. *coup de langue* ou *de bec*, m. *brocard*, m. Rub of a brush, *Coup de brosse*, m.

Rub [hinderance] *Obstacle*, m *difficulté*, f. *empêchement*, m. *mal-aise*, ou *mésaise*, m. *anicroche*, f. *opposition*, f. There is the rub, *Voilà le point de la difficulté*.

Rub [among Hunters] *Frayoir*, m.

RUBBAGE (reŭb'-édje), *f.* V. Rubbish.

RUBBED (reŭb'd), *part. adj. Frotté*.

RUBBER (reŭb'-ĕur), *f.* [one that rubs, *or* any thing to rub with] *Un frotteur, & un frottoir*.

Rubber [at cuffs] *Coups de poings*, m.

Rubber [two games out of three] *Partie double, partie liée*. I won the rubber, *J'ai gagné deux parties de trois*.

Rubber [rub-stone, *or* whet-stone] *Pierre à aiguiser*, f. *queue à faux*, f.

Rubber [large file] *Lime à bâtar*, f. *carreau*, m.

Rubber [a roller made of list used by Card-makers] *Frotton*, m. [several pieces of felt sewn one upon the other with which the soap is applied to the pasteboard] *Savonneur*, m.

India Rubber of pencil-strokes; (caoutchouc), *Gomme élastique*, f.

RUBBING (reŭb'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [among Hunters] *Frayure*, f.

RUBBISH (reŭb'-ĭche), *f.* [*with no plural*, ruins of buildings] *Ruines*, f. pl. *décombres*, m. pl. *débris*, m. *démolitions* d'un bâtiment, f. pl *gravois*, m. *éboulis*, m. *ordures*, f. pl. *saletés*, f. pl. au figuré, *guenilles*, f. pl. || *broutilles*, f. pl. *haillons*, m pl. *rebut*, m. *fretin*, m. Old rubbish, *Antiquailles*, f pl. To carry off, to take away the rubbish, to clear from rubbish, *Décombrer*.

Rubbish [in a Quarry] *Seuchet*, m.

RUBELLIO, *f.* [a fish of the Mediterranean] *Grondin* ou *grognant*, m. *Grondin*, m. *rouget*, m.

RUBEOLA, *f.* [Bot. Crucianella; a med. plant, used also for dying] *Rubéole*, f. *cinanchine*, f. herbe à l'esquinancie, f *petite garance*, f.

RUBBLE (reŭb'-bl'), V. Rubbish.

RUBETA, *f.* [Zoology, a toad] *Crapaud*, m.

RUBETRA, *f.* [Ornithol. stune-chatter, stone-smick, moor-titling] *Traquet*, m. *groulard*, m. *tarier*, m.

RUBICAN (roŭ'-bĭ-kăne), *adj.* [colour of a horse] *Rubican*, m. couleur du poil d'un cheval noir ou bai, tacheté de blanc ou de gris.

RUBICUND (roŭ'-bĭ-keŭn'd), *adj.* [inclined to redness; red] *Rubicond, rouge, vermeil*.

RUBIED (roŭ'-bed), *adj.* [red as a ruby] *Rouge, couleur de rubis*, f.

RUBIFICK (roŭ-bĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [making red] *Qui rend rouge, qui teint en rouge, qui rougit*.

RUBIFIED (roŭ'-bĭ-fäï'o), *part. adj. Devenu rouge, rougi*.

To RUBIFY (roŭ'-bĭ-fäï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make red] *Rougir, rendre rouge*.

RUBIGO (roŭ-bäï'-gô), *f.* [mildew, rust of corn, a species of blight] *Rouille*, f. *nielle*, f.

RUBRICATED (roŭ'-brĭ-ké-tĕd), *adj.* [smeared with red] *Rouge, rougi*. Rubricated letters, *Lettres rouges*.

RUBRICK (roŭ'-brĭk), *f.* [rubrica, sinopica terra, reddle, or ruddle, a species of marle, or a red earth of the ochre kind] *Sinople ou sinople*, m. *sanguine*, f.

* Rubrick, *f.* [directions printed in red in books of law and in prayer-books] *Rubrique*, f.

Rubrick, *adj.* [red] *Rouge*.

To Rubrick, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to print in red] *Marquer en lettres rouges*.

RUBRICKED (roŭ'-brĭk't), *part. adj. Marqué en lettres rouges*.

RUBY (roŭ'-be), *f.* [a precious stone of a red colour] *Rubis*, m. signifie aussi *une rougeur, un bouton* sur la peau.

The true oriental ruby, *Rubis oriental*, m. *escarboucle* ou *anthrax*, m. Balass ruby, *Rubis balais* (ou *d'un rouge clair*), m. Spinel ruby, *Rubis spinel* ou *d'un rouge très-clair*, m. Rubacelle, *Rubicelle*, m. ou *petit rubis (d'un rouge pâle tirant sur le jaune)*, m. The rock-ruby [a very beautiful species of garnet] *Rubis de roche*, m.

Ruby of arsenic, *or* Realgar (a composition of sulphur and arsenic), *Rubis* ou *rubine d'arsenic*, V. the French part.

Ruby, *adj.* V. Rubied.

RUCTATION (reŭk-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [a belching arising from wind or indigestion] *Rot*, m. Sour frothy ructations, *Des rots âcres & bileux*.

RUDDER (reŭd'-eŭr), *f.* [the instrument at the stern of a ship, by which its course is governed] *Le gouvernail* d'un navire. Main piece *or* chocks of the rudder, *Mêche du gouvernail*, f. After-piece of the rudder, *Safran du gouvernail*, m. Back of the rudder, *Doublage du gouvernail*. Sole of the rudder, *Semelle du gouvernail* (qui le met de niveau avec la fausse quille), f.

RUDDINESS (reŭd'-ĭ-nĕce), *f.* [red colour] *Rougeur*, f. *rouge*, m. The moist ruddiness of her lips, *Le rouge humide de ses lèvres*.

RUDDLE (reŭd'-dl'), *or* Reddle, *f.* [red earth] *Rubrique*, f. *sorte de terre rouge*. V. Rubrick.

RUDDOCK (reŭd'-eŭk), *f* [Ornithol. redbreast] *Rouge-gorge*, m. *graisset*, m.

RUDDY (reŭd'-é), *adj.* [approaching to redness] *Un peu rouge, d'un rouge pâle; rubicond*. A ruddy complexion, *Un visage rubicond*, ou *couperosé*.

RUDE (roŭde), *adj.* [rough, savage, coarse of manner, uncivil, brutal] *Dur, grossier, rustique, impoli, rustre, brutal, insolent, irrévérent*. A rude language, *Des paroles dures, un langage insolent, des propos grossiers*.

Rude [harsh, inclement] *Dur, rude, sévère, inflexible, impitoyable*, || *inséparable*.

Rude [ignorant, untaught] *Grossier, ignorant, sans éducation, non-lettré*. The rude multitude, *Le vulgaire ignorant*.

Rude [violent, turbulent] *Violent, turbulent, impétueux*. A rude agitation, *Une agitation violente*.

Rude [rugged, shapeless] *Grossier, informe, grossièrement fait*. A rude draught, *Une ébauche grossière*.

RUDELY (roŭde'-lé), *adv.* [in a rude manner] *Grossièrement, impoliment, incivilement, insolemment, brutalement, irrévéremment*.

Rudely [coarsely] *Grossièrement, peu délicatement*.

RUDENESS (roŭde'-nĕce), *f.* [incivility; ignorance; inelegance, coarseness; violence, rigour] *Incivilité*, f. *grossièreté, f. rusticité*, f. *brutalité*, f. *irrévérence*, f. *insolence*, f. *ignorance*, f. *manquement de délicatesse*, m. *violence*, f. *impétuosité*,

fité, f. *sévérité*, f. *rigueur*, f. *dureté*, f. *inclémence*, f.

RUDENTED (roŭd-ĕn't-ĕd), *or* RUDENTURED (roŭd-ĕn'-tieŭr'd), *adj.* [cabled, is said in Architecture of those fluted columns or pilasters that are filled from the base upwards to the third part, with the figure of a rope *or* staff] *Rudenté.*

RUDENTURE (roŭd-ĕn'-tieŭre), *s.* [the figure of a rope *or* staff with which the fluting of columns is frequently filled up] *Rudenture*, f.

RUDERATION (rood-e-r-é'-sheŭne), *s.* [the coarsest kind of masonry; a pavement with pebbles] *Rudération*, f.

‡ RUDESBY (roŭdz'-bé), *s.* [an uncivil turbulent fellow] *Un mal-honnête, un tapageur.*

RUDIMENT (roŭ'-dĭ-mĕn't), *s.* [the first principle] *Rudiment*, m. *principe*, m. *commencement*, m. *élément*, m. *a b c*, m.

RUDIMENTAL (roŭ-di-mĕn't'-ăl), *adj.* [initial] *Elémentaire.*

‡ RUDMAS *day*, (roŭd' măce-dé), *s.* [the feast of the Holy Cross] *La Sainte Croix*, f.

RUE (roū), *s.* [Bot. Ruta; herb of grace, an aromatic medicinal plant] *Rue*, f. Garden-rue, *Rue des jardins.* Wild rue, *Rue sauvage* ou *de montagne.* Goat's rue (galega), *Rue de chèvre*, f. *galega*, m. Meadow-rue, *Rue des prés* ou *fausse rhubarbe*, ou *thalictrum commun.*

To RUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to regret, to lament] *Se repentir*; *maudire.* You shall rue it, *Vous vous en repentirez.* You'll rue the time of your birth, *Vous maudirez le jour de votre naissance.*

RUED (roū'd), *part. adj. Dont on s'est repenti*; *déploré, maudit.*

RUEFUL (roū'-foŭl), *adj.* [mournful, sorrowful, dreadful] *Déplorable, lamentable, pitoyable, triste, chagrin, terrible.* With a rueful eye, *D'un œil pitoyable.*

RUEFULLY (roū'-fŭl-é), *adv.* [sorrowfully] *Tristement, avec chagrin, d'un ton lamentable.*

RUEFULNESS (roū'-foŭl-nĕce), *s.* [sorrowfulness] *Tristesse*, f. *chagrin*, m.

RUELLE (roū'-ĕl), *s.* [a circle, an assembly at a private house; a bed-side] *Cercle*, m. *assemblée pour les conversations d'esprit*, f. *ruelle*, f. *bord du lit*, m.

RUFF (reŭf), *s.* [a puckered linen-ornament, formerly worn about the neck] *Une fraise, tour de gorge*, f.

RUFF [at cards] *Le point*, au jeu des cartes.

RUFF *or* Ruffle [Milit. language; a beat on the drum] *Ban*, m.

* RUFF [the highest degree] *Le plus haut point.* He was killed in the ruff of his glory, *Il fut tué au plus haut point de sa gloire.*

To RUFF *or* To Trump: which see.

RUFFE, *s.* [Ichthyol. cernua fluviatilis; small gilded pearch] *Ruffe*, f. *perche dorée*, f. [Ornithol. avis *or* ittinga pugnax; a male species of bird, the female of which is called reeve] *Paon de mer*, m. ou *oiseau de combat.* [A sort of pigeon] *Pigeon nonain* or *à chaperon*, m. *jacobin*, m.

RUFFIAN (reŭf'-ĭăne), *s.* and *adj.* [a wicked or profligate fellow] *Un scélérat, un brigand, un bandit, un assassin, un* ‖ ‡ *rufien*, m.

RUFFINGLY (reŭf'-ĭn'gne-le), *adj. Grossier, mal-poli.*

RUFFINGLY, *adv. Grossièrement, mal-poliment.*

RUFFLE (reŭf'-fl'), *s.* [plaited linen used as an ornament] *Manchettes*, f. pl. Laced ruffles, *Manchettes à dentelles.*

RUFFLE [a disturbance, tumult] *Trouble*, m. *tumulte*, m. *désordre*, m.

To RUFFLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to disorder; to disturb] *Troubler, déranger, mettre en désordre.* Anger ruffles the mind, *La colere trouble l'esprit.* Can you not now and then ruffle your gravity? *Ne pourriez-vous donc déranger* ou *quitter de temps en temps votre gravité?*

To RUFFLE [to contract into plaits] *Friser.*

To ruffle a napkin, *Friser une serviette.*

To RUFFLE [to put out of form, to rumple] *Chiffonner, froisser.*

RUFFLED (reŭf'-fl'd), *part. adj. Troublé, dérangé, mis en désordre*; *frisé*; *chiffonné, froissé.*

RUFFLETHOOD (reŭf'-feŭr-hoŭd), *s.* [in Falconry; hood for a hawk] *Chaperon*, m.

RUG (reŭgue), *s.* [a coarse woollen cloth, bear-skin] *Beige*, f. *Sorte d'étoffe de laine grossière*; *bure*, f.

RUG [a coarse coverlet] *Une couverture de laine grossière, couverture peluchée.*

RUG [a woolly dog] *Un barbet.*

† RUG [a word used among Gamesters] *Jeu sûr.* 'Tis all rug, *C'est jeu sûr.*

RUGEN, *s.* [an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania; lat. 54°-23' N. lon. 14°-40' E.] *Rugen*, m.

RUGGED (reŭgu'-ĕd), *adj.* [rough, uneven] *Rude, raboteux, inégal, qui n'est point uni*; au figuré, *âpre, dur, rude, fâcheux, impoli, bourru, fantasque, brutal, brusque, insolent, choquant, désobligeant, violent, impétueux*; *sévère, austère, rigide, inflexible.* A rugged skin, *Une peau rude.* A rugged surface, *Une surface raboteuse, inégale, bossue.* V. ROUGH.

* A rugged style, *Un style dur.* A rugged man, *Un homme fâcheux, bourru, fantasque.* A rugged answer, *Une réponse brusque, dure* ou *désobligeante.*

RUGGEDLY (reŭgu'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [in a rugged manner] *Rudement, durement, avec rigueur d'une manière rude, dure* ou *sévère.*

RUGGEDNESS (reŭgu'-ĕd-nĕce), *s.* [roughness, asperity] *Rudesse, f. âpreté, f. dureté, f.*

RUGINE, *s.* [a Chirurgeon's rasp] *Rape* de Chirurgien & de Dentiste, f. *rugine*, f.

RUGOSE (rou-gôce'), *adj.* [rough, *or* full of wrinkles] *Ridé, plein de rides.*

RUIN (r ū'-ĭne), *s.* [the fall *or* destruction of edifices *or* cities; the remains of building demolished] *Ruine*, f. *décombres*, f. pl *débris*, m. au figuré, *ruine*, f. *chute*, f. *destruction*, f. *décadence*, f. *perte*, f. *anéantissement*, m. *éversion*, f. *désolation*, f.

The ruins of a building, *Les ruines d'un bâtiment.*

Ruins (magnificent buildings fallen to decay), *Ruines*, f. pl.

* The ruins of a good face, *Des restes de beauté*, m.

* The ruin of a family, *La ruine* ou *la décadence d'une famille.* He will be the ruin of me, *Il causera ma perte.* To bring one to ruin, *Ruiner* ou *perdre quelqu'un.*

To RUIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to subvert, to demolish, to destroy] *Détruire, démolir, ruiner,* ‡ *envoyer à l'hôpital*; *abattre, renverser, dévaster, fourrager, dépeupler, dilapider*, au propre & au figuré. To ruin a temple, *Démolir, renverser*, ou *abattre un temple.* To ruin a girl, *Abuser d'une fille.* To ruin one's self, *S'abymer, se ruiner.*

* To ruin a family, *Ruiner une famille.* To ruin one in another man's favour, *Perdre quelqu'un dans l'esprit d'un autre.*

To RUIN, *v. n.* [to fall in ruins, to run to ruin] *Tomber en ruine, aller en ruine.*

‡ To RUINATE (roū'-ĭn-éte), V. To RUIN.

‡ RUINATION (rou-ĭn-é'-sheŭne), *s.* V. RUIN.

RUINED (roū'-ĭn'd), *part. adj. Détruit, démoli, ruiné, abattu, renversé, perdu*, au propre & au figuré. To be ruined, ‖ *Etre réduit au bâton blanc.*

RUINOUS (roū'-ĭn-eŭse), *adj.* [fallen to ruin; pernicious, destructive] *Ruiné* ou *qui tombe en ruine*; *ruineux, pernicieux, dangereux, destructeur, fatal.*

RUINOUSLY (roū'-ĭn-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ruinous manner] *D'une manière ruineuse, pernicieuse, dangereuse, fatale, destructive.*

RULE (roūle), *s.* [an instrument by which lines are drawn] *Règle*, f. instrument pour régler. A judicious artist will use his eye but he will trust only to his rule, *Un artiste judicieux se sert de ses yeux & ne se fie qu'à sa règle.*

* RULE [model, exemplar] *Règle*, f. *modèle*, m. *exemple*, m.

* RULE [precept, principle, statute, order, custom] *Précepte*, m. *règle*, f. *loi*, f. *ordre*, m *statut*, m. *règlement*, m. *appointement*, m. *coutume*, f. *usage*, m. The rules of the Gospel, *Les préceptes de l'Evangile.* To learn a language by rules, *Apprendre une langue par les règles.* The rule of a religious order, *La règle* ou *les constitutions d'un ordre religieux.* There's no rule in that house, *Il n'y a point d'ordre dans cette maison.* A rule given by a judge upon the opening of a cause, *Règlement sur les demandes & les défenses des parties*, m.

RULE [government, empire, sway, supreme command] *Empire*, m. *pouvoir*, m. *autorité*, f. *commandement*, m. *administration*, f. *gouvernement*, m. *domination*, f. To have a rule over one, *Avoir de l'autorité sur quelqu'un.* To have the chief rule, *Avoir le commandement suprême, gouverner en chef.* To bear rule, *Commander.*

To RULE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw lines with a rule] *Regler, tirer des lignes avec une règle.* To rule paper, *Régler du papier.*

* To RULE [to manage, to settle as by a rule] *Régler, diriger, conduire, discipliner, conformer.* To rule one's life by the dictates of reason, *Régler sa vie sur les préceptes de la raison.*

To RULE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to govern; to have power *or* command] *Régir, gouverner, commander.* To rule a state, one's affections, &c. *Régir* ou *gouverner un état, commander à ses passions*; *les maîtriser.* To rule over all the creatures, *Commander à toutes les créatures.*

To RULE [to command, to master] *Dompter, vaincre, subjuguer, réprimer, modérer, contenir, commander à.* To rule one's affections, *Dompter, vaincre, subjuguer ses passions*; *commander à ses passions.*

RULED (roūl'd), *part. adj. Réglé*; *dirigé, conduit*; *régi, gouverné.* That is a ruled case, *C'est une chose réglée.* A people unjustly ruled, is unwillingly obedient, *Un peuple gouverné injustement, souffre impatiemment le joug.* To be ruled by one, *Suivre les conseils* ou *l'impression de quelqu'un.*

RULER (roūl'-eŭr), *s.* [one who rules] *Celui qui commande, qui conduit*; *gouverneur*, m. *conducteur*, m.

RULER [a carpenter's rule] *Une règle.*

RULER [a narrow board lined with scarlet laid over the jacks of a harpsichord] *Barre, régistre*, m.

RULER [a rule to draw lines upon paper] *Régloir*, m. *règle*, f.

RULER [a person drawing lines upon paper] *Régleur*, m. *régleuse*, f.

RULING (roūl'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [lines upon paper] *Réglure*, f.

RUM (reŭme), *s.* [a kind of spirit distilled from molasses] *Rum*, m. *tafia*, m. *guildive*, m. espèce de liqueur tres-forte.

RUM, *s.* [a cant word for a country-parson] *Un minutie de village, un curé de campagne.*

‡ Old rum. *Bouquin*, m. (a person fond of old books), *Bouquineur*, m. To go old rum hunting, *Bouquiner.*

RUMB (reŭme'be), *or* RHUMB, *s.* [a point of the horizon or of the compass] *Rhumb de vent*, m. *pointe de compas*, f.

RUMB [in Navig. a vertical circle of any place given] *Rhumb*, m *aire de vent*, f. *un des 32 points de la bouſſole.*

To RUMBLE (reŭm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to make a low continued noise] *Faire un bruit sourd & continu, murmurer.* My guts rumble, *Mon ventre murmure.* Rivulets gently rumble, *Les ruisseaux murmurent doucement* ou *agréablement.*

RUMBLER (reŭm'-bleŭr), *s.* [See To Rumble] *La personne* ou *la chose qui murmure.*

RUMBLINGS (reŭm'-blĭn'gz) in the bowels, *f.* [ſign of flatulency] *Murmure*, m. ou *grondiment*, m. *des boyaux*.

RUMELIA, *ſ.* [the general name given by the Turks to their European dominions] *Rumélie*, *Roméchie*, ou *Roumélie*, f. ou *Rumanie*, f.

RUMEN (roū'-mĕn), *ſ* [the firſt ſtomach of animals which chew the cud] *Panſe*, f.

RUMINA (roū'-mĭ-nă), *ſ.* [the goddeſs of new-born infants] *Rumina*, f.

RUMINANT (roū'-mĭ-năn'te), *adj.* [having the property of chewing the cud] *Ruminant*.

To RUMINATE (roū'-mĭ-nēte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chew the cud] *Ruminer, remâcher à vide.*

* To RUMINATE UPON [to think again and again] *Ruminer* quelque choſe, y *penſer*, y *réfléchir*, y *rêver*, la *rouler dans ſa tête*, la *bien digérer dans ſon eſprit.*

RUMINATION (roū-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act or property of chewing the cud] *L'action* ou *la faculté de ruminer*; au figuré, *méditation*, f. *réflexion*, f. *rumination*, f.

To RUMMAGE (reŭm'-ĕdje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſearch, to plunder, to evacuate] *Chercher, fouiller, viſiter, plier, vider, tranſporter.*

To RUMMAGE [to remove any goods or luggage] *Remuer des meubles*, ou *des marchandiſes, les tranſporter d'un endroit dans un autre.*

To RUMMAGE the hold [in Sea-language] *Charger l'arrimage.*

RUMMAGED (reŭm'-ĕdj'd), *part. adj. Cherché, fouillé, viſité, plié, vidé, tranſporté.*

RUMMER (reŭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a drinking cup] *Un grand verre*; ou bien *un verre tout plein, une raſade.*

RUMOUR (roū'-mŭr), *ſ.* [popular report, bruit, fame] *Bruit qui court*, m. *nouvelle*, f.

To RUMOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to report abroad] *Faire courir un bruit*; *publier, répandre* une nouvelle. It is rumoured, *Le bruit court.*

RUMOURED (roū'-mŭr'd), *part. adj. Publié, rapporté.* 'Tis a thing rumoured abroad, *C'eſt un bruit qui court*; *C'eſt une nouvelle que l'on dit*, ou *qui s'eſt répandue.*

RUMOURER (roū'-meŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſpreader of news] *Celui qui fait courir un bruit, qui répand une nouvelle.*

RUMP (reŭm'p), *ſ.* [the end of the backbone] *Le croupion*, en parlant des oiſeaux; *la croupe* en parlant d'un cheval & d'autres quadrupèdes; *les feſſes*, f. pl.

Rump of beef, *Cimier*, m.

The RUMP, or RUMP-PARLIAMENT, *ſ Terme de mépris affecté au réſidu de ce malheureux parlement qui détrôna le roi Charles* I.

RUMPLE (reŭm'-pl'), *ſ.* [pucker, rude plait] *Pli*, m. que l'on fait à force de chiffonner; *mauvais plis d'un étoffe.*

To RUMPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ruffle] *Chiffonner, froiſſer, plier* To rumple linen, *Bouchonner du linge.* To rumple (to take the gloſs off a ſtuff by rumpling it) *Fripir.*

RUMPLED (reŭm'-pl'd), *part. adj. Chiffonné, froiſſé, plié, ridé.* A ſkin rumpled, *Une peau toute ridée.*

To RUN (reŭne), -NING, I ran (răne), I have run, *v. n.* [to move ſwiftly] *Courir, aller vîte*, ‖* *arpenter.* To run from one miſtreſs to another, *Courir de belle en belle.* To run over, *Arpenter.* Whither do you run ſo faſt? *Où courez-vous, Où allez-vous ſi vîte?* To run after one, *Courir après quelqu'un.* To run upon one, *Courir* ou *ſe précipiter ſur quelqu'un.* To run up and down, *Courir çà & là, courir de côtés & d'autres.* A beam that runs upon the wall, *Une poutre qui perce* ou *poſe ſur la muraille.* To run to one's help, *Voler, Courir au ſecours de quelqu'un.* To run to ſeed, *Monter en graine.* This very caſt of dice runs for all, *A ce coup de dé va tout ſon reſte.*

*†† His ſhoes are made of a running leather, *Il court toujours.*

To RUN [to flow] *Couler, ſouler, courir*; au propre & au figuré. The river runs by the walls, *La rivière coule au pied des murailles.* The hour glaſs does not run, *Le ſable ne coule pas.*

* Time runs inſenſibly, *Le temps coule* ou *ſe paſſe*, ou *s'écoule inſenſiblement.* A verſe, a period that runs well, *Un vers qui coule bien, Une période coulante*, ou *bien cadencée.* His wages run, *Ses gages courent.* Her tongue runs perpetually, runs at random, runs before her wit, *Sa langue va toujours, Elle ne ceſſe de parler*; *Sa langue n'a point d'arrêt*; *Elle parle avant de penſer, Elle ne réfléchit point à ce qu'elle dit.*

* His diſcourſe runs upon that, *Son diſcours roule ſur cela, tel en eſt le ſujet.* That runs ever in my mind, *Cela me roule toujours ou me revient toujours dans l'eſprit.* It runs in the blood, *Cela eſt dans le ſang.* It runs in the blood of your whole family to hate ours, *Vous nous haïſſez de père en fils, Cette haine eſt un levain qui coule dans vos veines.* My genius does not run thus, *Mon génie n'eſt pas tourné à cela.*

To RUN [to drop, to ſuppurate] *Couler, ſuinter, dégoutter, ſuppurer.* That veſſel runs, *Ce vaiſſeau coule* ou *fuinte.* His noſe runs, *Son nez dégoutte.* The ſore runs, *La plaie ſuppure.* His eyes run, *Ses yeux pleurent, ou le eſt chaſſieux, Il a la chaſſie.* To laugh till one's eyes run, *Pleurer* ou *verſer des larmes à force de rire.*

* To RUN [to be, to become] *Etre, devenir, ſe trouver.* The ſenſe runs thus, *Voici quel en eſt le ſens.* This runs parallel with that, *Ceci ſe trouve parallèle à cela.* To run mad, *Devenir fou.* That would make one run mad, *Il y a de quoi devenir fou, cela eſt capable de faire perdre le ſens*, ou *la raiſon.* The accuſations run ſo high, *Les accuſations ſont ſi fortes.* The ſedition ran ſo high, *La ſédition devint ſi furieuſe, ſi grande.*

To RUN AGAINST, *heurter, choquer*, au propre & au figuré. One of our gallies ran againſt the other, *Une de nos galères en choqua une autre.* To run againſt a rock, *Echouer contre un écueil.*

* That runs againſt reaſon, *Cela choque le ſens commun*, ou *eſt contraire à la raiſon.*

To RUN A-GROUND, *or* on the ground, to ſtrike or be ſtranded on a coaſt, ſhoal, &c. *Donner à la côte, ſur un banc, &c. échouer ſur le rivage, échouer, toucher* ou *donner de la quille contre un un fond de mer, donner à travers, s'aſſabler.*

* To RUN A-HEAD, *Faire tout ce que l'on veut, avoir ſes coudées franches.*

To RUN AWAY [to fly] *S'enfuir, prendre la fuite*; *s'en aller*; *déſerter*, † *tirer ſes grègues*, † *faire gilles*; *s'eſquiver*; au figuré, *ſe paſſer, s'écouler.*

* Our life runs away, *Notre vie s'écoule* ou *ſe paſſe.*

To RUN AWAY WITH, *Emporter, enlever.* To run away with a virgin, *Enlever une fille.* That horſe will run away with you, *Ce cheval vous emportera.*

* To run away with a thing, *S'imaginer une choſe, la croire trop légerement, ſe la mettre dans l'eſprit.* To run away from one's matter, *S'éloigner de ſon ſujet, Faire une grande digreſſion.* To run from one thing to another, *Paſſer d'un ſujet à l'autre, Faire de fréquentes digreſſions.*

To RUN BACK, *Rebrouſſer chemin, Retourner ſur ſes pas.* The rivers ſhall run back, *Les rivières remonteront vers leur ſource.*

To RUN DOWN [as liquids do] *Découler.*

To RUN DOWN with blood, *Dégoutter de ſang.*

To RUN FOR a thing, *Aller querir une choſe.* To run for ſuccour or refuge, *Chercher du ſecours, chercher un aſyle.*

To RUN INTO, *Entrer*; *affluer.* A thorn did run into my foot, *Une épine m'entra dans le pied.*

* To RUN IN or INTO miſchief, *Se jeter, s'engouffrer, ſe précipiter dans quelque malheur*; *s'attirer un malheur.* To run into debt, *S'endetter.* To run into any ſin, *S'abandonner à quelque péché.* To run into extreme violence, *Se porter à des violences extrêmes.*

* To RUN IN WITH [to comply] *Etre d'accord, s'accorder, convenir.* I run in with them in that point, *Je ſuis d'accord avec eux ſur ce point.*

To RUN ON [to go on] *Continuer, pourſuivre.* She runs on at the ſame rate, *Elle continue ſur le même pied, Elle fait toujours le même train.*

To RUN OVER [to be ſo full as to overflow] *Se déborder.* The river runs over, *La rivière ſe déborde.*

To RUN OVER TO, *Paſſer, s'en aller, ſe ranger.* To run over to a place, *Paſſer*, ou *s'en aller en quelque lieu.* To run over to the ſtronger ſide, *Paſſer*, ou *ſe ranger du côté du plus fort.*

To RUN OUT [to be at an end] *Finir, expirer, tirer ou être à ſa fin, s'en aller.* The year runs out, *L'année finit.* The time runs out, *Le temps expire.*

To RUN OUT [to be waſted] *Se diſſiper.* Thy eſtate runs out, *Ton bien ſe diſſipe.*

* To run out of one's wits, *Perdre le ſens* ou *l'eſprit.*

* To RUN OUT [to expatiate] *S'étendre, ſe donner carrière, aller, ſe porter.* To run out into beautiful digreſſions, *S'étendre en belles digreſſions.* To run out into expenſes or exceſs, *Faire de grandes dépenſes, Donner dans l'excès, aller à l'excès.*

To RUN TO, *Accourir.*

To RUN UP, *Monter, remonter, s'élever, ſe remplir.* A wall that runs up, *Un mur qui s'élève.* We muſt run up to the original, *Il nous faut remonter à la ſource.* The ſcore runs up mightily faſt, *La taille ſe remplit fort vîte.*

To RUN cloſe upon a wind [in Sea-language] *Courir au plus près.* To run over the anchor, to run foul of the anchor, *Courir ſur ſon ancre.*

To RUN, *v. a. Courir, courre.* To run the poſt, *Courir la poſte.* To run a race, *Faire une courſe.*

To RUN [to purſue, to incur] *Courre, courir, pourſuivre à la courſe.* To run a ſtag, *Courre* ou *courir le cerf.*

* To run the hazard of one's life, *Courir risque de la vie.* He runs two dangers, *Il court deux riſques*; *il s'expoſe à deux dangers.*

To RUN [to pierce, to ſtab] *Paſſer, percer*; au figuré, *comprendre, parcourir*; *affronter, s'expoſer à.* To run one through with one's ſword, *Paſſer ſon épée au travers du corps de quelqu'un, le percer de ſon épée.* To run a ribbon in a ring, *Paſſer un ruban dans un anneau.* To run the gantlop, *Paſſer par les baguettes.*

* This moral runs through the whole buſineſs of human life, *Cette morale comprend toute l'affaire de la vie.* To run through thick and thin, *S'expoſer à toutes ſortes d'incommodités.*

To RUN [to force, to drive] *Pouſſer, jeter avec violence, heurter, entraîner*, au propre & au figuré.

To run a ſhip aground, *Echouer* ou *faire échouer un navire, l'aſſabler.*

To run one's head againſt the wall, *Se heurter la tête*, ou *donner de la tête contre la muraille.*

* To run oneſelf into miſchief, *Se jeter, ſe précipiter dans quelque malheur.* To run oneſelf into charges, *Se mettre en frais.* That will run us into particulars, *Cela nous jettera dans des détails.*

To RUN DOWN [to chaſe to wearineſs] *Pouſſer, forcer.* To run down a ſtag, *Forcer un cerf.*

* To run one down, *Confondre quelqu'un, lui fermer la bouche*, ‖*le bourrer.* To run one down with arguments, with ill language, *Accabler quelqu'un par la force de ſes raiſons, l'obliger à ſe rendre*;

ennuyer; *accabler quelqu'un d'injures.*

* To run down religion, *Avilir la religion, la ravaler.* Religion is run down by the licence of theſe times, *La religion eſt avilie par la licence & la corruption du ſiècle.*

To Run over, *Arpenter.*

To Run over a book, *Parcourir un livre.* To run over a thing, *Paſſer légérement ſur une choſe, n'en parler qu'en paſſant, la toucher ou la raconter en peu de mots.* To run over one's work again, *Repaſſer, retoucher, revoir, polir ſon ouvrage.* To run over all earthly pleaſures, *Goûter tous les plaiſirs du monde.*

To Run out [to end] *Finir, terminer.* To run out one's race, *Finir ſa courſe, terminer ſa carrière.*

To Run up [to raiſe] *Elever, exhauſſer.* To run up a wall, *Elever une muraille.* To run it up too high, *La faire trop haute.*

* To run up a thing too high, *Outrer une choſe, la porter au delà de ſes juſtes bornes.*

To Run [in Sea-language] Ex. Run the guns out! *Mettez la batterie dehors!* Run the guns in! *Mettez la batterie dedans!* To run out a warp, *Porter une touée en dehors du vaiſſeau.*

Run, *ſ.* [act of running, courſe, motion] *L'action de courir*; *courſe*, f. *cours*, m. ſignifie auſſi *élan*, m. *eſcouſſe*, f. After a long run, *Après une longue courſe.* To put a man to the run, *Faire courir quelqu'un, le mettre en fuite* The run of a ſhip, *Le cours* ou *le ſillage d'un vaiſſeau.* The run of humours, *Le cours des humeurs.* There is a run upon the bank, *Tout le monde court à la banque.* To take a run, *Prendre ſon élan* ou *ſon eſcouſſe.*

* Good or ill run at play, *Bonheur* ou *malheur au jeu, Bonne* ou *mauvaiſe veine.*

At the long run, *A la longue, à la fin, enfin.*

Run of a ſhip [in Sea-language; ſo much of her hull as is always under water] *Les ailes* ou *extrémités de la cale*, f. pl. Run of a ſhip for 24 hours, *Cinglage*, m.

Run, *part. adj. of* To Run; which ſee.

RUNAGATE (reŭn'-ă-gĕte), *ſ.* [a fugitive; a rebel, an apoſtate] *Un déſerteur, un fugitif, un vagabond*; *un renégat, un apoſtat.*

RUNAWAY (rŭn'-ă-wĕ), *ſ.* [a fugitive] *Un déſerteur, un fugitif*, ou ſeulement *un fuyard.*

RUNCINA (reŭn'-ſăi'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Goddeſs of Weeding] *Runcina*, f.

RUNDLE (reŭn'-dl), *ſ.* [ſtep of a ladder] *échelon*, m. *roulon*, m.

Rundle [among Plumbers, &c.] *Rondelle*, f.

Rundle [peritrochium] *Treuil*, m. Rundle-head of a capſtern. V. Capstern.

RUNDLET (reŭn'd-lĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall barrel] *Un petit barril.* A ſmall rundlet, *Un barrilet.*

RUNG (reŭn'gne), *pret.* and *part. paſſ. of* To Ring; which ſee.

RUNGS (reŭn'gn'z) of a ſhip, *ſ. pl.* [the floor or ground-timbers] *Fleurs d'un vaiſſeau*, f. pl.

RUNIC (roŭ'-nĭk), *adj. Runique.* Runic language, letters (of the ancient northern nations), *Langue Runique*, f. *caractères Runiques*, m. pl.

‡ RUNNEL (reŭn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a ſmall brook] *Un petit ruiſſeau.*

RUNNER (reŭn'-eür), *ſ.* [one that runs, a racer] *Un coureur, une coureuſe*; *un homme qui diſpute le prix de la courſe*; ſignifie encore *un courrier, un meſſager.* Runner (ſign of horſe), *Coureur*, m.

* A runner at all. *Un homme qui donne à tout, qui entreprend toutes ſortes de choſes.*

Runner of a mill [the upper mill-ſtone] *La meule ſupérieure, la meule de deſſus.*

Runner [a ſmall merchant ſhip] *Un petit vaiſſeau marchand.*

Runner [in Sea-language] *Itague d'un palan, &c. f.*

Runner [the moveable ring by which the ball of a ſheetyard hangs] *Bec de corbin.*

RUNNET (reŭn'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to congulate milk for curds and cheeſe] *Préſure pour faire cailler le lait, manette de veau*, f. A runnet-bag, *Mulette*, f. *caulette*, f.

RUNNING (reŭn'-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Run] *Cours*, m. *courſe*, f. *l'action de courir, &c.* f. The running of the reins, *La gonorrhée, la perte de ſemence.* A running at the noſe, *La morve.* The running of humours, *Déboulement*, m. The running foul of ſhips, *Abordage*, m. Running aground of a veſſel, *Echouement*, m.

RUNNING, *adj.* [that runs, that flows, *or* ſlips] *Courant, coulant.* A fine running-place, *Un lieu propre à courir.* Running-water, *Eau courante*, ou *vive.* A running-knot, *Un nœud coulant.* Running-rigging (in a ſhip), *Manœuvres courantes*, f. pl. A running-ſtone, *Plaie qui ſuppure*, ou *qui jette du pus.* A running banquet, *Collation qu'on fait ſans s'aſſeoir.* The running title of a book [the top title that is placed over every page] *Le titre courant.*

They betook themſelves to a running fight, *Ils ſe battirent en retraite*, ou *en ſe retirant.*

His ſhoes are made of running leather, *Il n'eſt jamais en repos, Il court toujours.*

RUNNINGLY (reŭn'-in'gne-lé), *adv.* [in running] *En courant.*

RUNT (reŭn'te), *ſ.* [any ſmall animal below the natural growth of the kind] *Un animal au deſſous de la grandeur naturelle de ſon eſpèce*; en particulier, *un bœuf d'Ecoſſe* ou *de Galles*; en général, *un avorton.*

Runt [a name for ſeveral ſpecies of pigeons] *Pigeon mondain*, m.

RUPEE (rou-pī'), *ſ.* [Gold and ſilver-coin of the Eaſt Indies] *Roupie*, f. Half rupee, *Demi-roupie*, f.

RUPERT'S Drops (rĭou-pert'ſ-drŏps), *ſ. pl.* [green glaſs drops, with long ſlender tails] *Larmes Bavariques*, f. pl.

RUPICAPRA, *ſ.* [a goat inhabiting the Alps] *Chamois-ysard*, m.

RUPTION (reŭp'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [breach, ſolution of continuity] *Rupture*, f. *brèche*, f. *ſolution de continuité*, f.

RUPTORY (reŭp'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a corroſive cauſtick] *Rupatoire*, f. cautère potentiel.

RUPTURE (reŭp'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of breaking, ſtate of being broken; a breach of peace] *Rupture*, f. *brèche*, f. *ſolution de continuité*, f. au figuré, *brouillerie*, f. *rupture*, f.

Rupture [burſtenneſs, hernia] *Deſcente de boyau*, f. *hernie*, f. *entérocèle*, f. Navel rupture *Hernie ombilicale.*

To Rupture, *v. n.* [to break, to burſt] *Fracturer, rompre, crever.*

RUPTURED (reŭp'-tïeŭr'd), *adj.* [broken] *Rompu, briſé.*

RUPTUREWORT (reŭp'-tïeŭr-nüeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot Herniaria, a vulnerary plant] *Herniaire*, ou *Herniole*, f. *turquette*, f.

RURAL (roŭ'-răl), *adj.* [of the country] *Rural, champêtre, ruſtique, de la campagne*; *bucolique.* A rural dean, *Un doyen rural.* A rural muſick, *Une muſique champêtre.* The rural divertiſements, *Les amuſemens de la campagne.* V. Rustick.

RURALITY (roŭ-răl'-ĭ-té), *or* Ruralness (roŭ'-răl-nĕce), *ſ. Etat champêtre*, m. ou *Champêtre*, m

RUREMONDE, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of the Netherlands; lat. 51°-2' N. lon. 5°-30' E.] *Ruremonde*, f.

RURICOLIST (rou'-rĭ-kŏl'-ïſte), *ſ. Habitant de la campagne*, m

RUSE (rïouce), *ſ.* [cunning, artifice, little ſtratagem] *Ruſe*, f.

RUSH (reŭche), *ſ.* [a plant; any worthleſs thing] *Un jonc*; au figure, *quelque choſe de peu de valeur, un zeſt, un fétu.* The ſea-ruſh, *Le jonc marin.* The ſweet ruſh, *Le jonc odorant.*

* I would not give a ruſh, *Je m'en donnerois pas un zeſt*, ou *un fétu.* It is not worth a ruſh, *Il ne vaut rien du tout.* I don't value it a ruſh, *Je ne m'en ſoucie pas.*

RUSH-LIGHT (reŭche'-lāïte), *ſ.* [a ruſh-candle, the wick of which is made of ruſh inſtead of cotton; uſually called a watch-light] *Chandelle de veille*, f. *fanal*, m.

RUSH (reŭche), *ſ.* [violent courſe] *Courſe précipitée, ſecouſſe*, f. *l'action de lancer*, ou *de s'élancer.*

To Rush, -ing, -en, *v. n.* [to move with violence, to go on with tumultuous rapidity] *Se jeter, ſe précipiter, s'élancer, ſe lancer.* To ruſh upon one, *Se jeter ſur quelqu'un.* He ruſhed among the naked ſwords, *Il ſe lança* ou *ſe précipita au milieu des épées nues.* To ruſh through any danger, *Se précipiter au milieu du danger.* To ruſh on certain death, *Courir à une mort certaine.* To ruſh forward, *S'élancer, ſe précipiter en avant.*

* To Rush in upon one, *Surprendre quelqu'un.* To ruſh into the buſineſs of ſtate, *Se jeter dans les affaires publiques.*

To Rush out of company, *Quitter brusquement la compagnie.*

RUSHING in (reŭch'-ĭn'gne-ĭne), *ſ.* of the wind [among Organ-builders] *Sce uſſi*, f.

RUSHY (reŭch'-é), *adj.* [full of ruſhes] *Plein de joncs.*

RUSINA (roŭ-ſăï'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a rural deity] *Ruſine*, f.

RUSK (reŭsk), *ſ.* [hard bread for ſtores] *Tranches de pain remiſes au four pour les conſerver*; *biſcuit*, m.

RUSMA, *ſ.* [an ore of vitriol, a powerful depilatory] *Ruſma*, m.

RUSSET (reŭs'-ĕte), *adj.* [reddiſhly brown] *Brun* tirant ſur le rouge, m.

Russet, *ſ. Habit de payſan*, ou *de Payſanne*, m.

Russet, *and* Russeting (reŭs'-ĕt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſort of apple] *Ronſſette*, f. ſorte de pomme.

RUSSIA (roŭch'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a large empire, partly in Aſia, partly in Europe] *Ruſſie*, f. ou *Moſcovie*, f.

RUSSIAN (roŭch'-ĭ-ăne), *adj.* & *ſ* [*from* Ruſſia] *Ruſſe.* Ruſſian fur, *Refereaux*, m. pl.

RUST (reŭſte), *ſ.* [the red deſquamation of old iron] *Rouille*, f. *craſſe qui s'engendre ſur le fer*, f. *rouilure* (effet de la rouille), f. To gather ruſt, *Amaſſer de la rouille.* To do away, to get out, *or* to fetch off the ruſt, *Oter la rouille, dérouiller.*

Rust of corn. V. Rubigo.

To Rust, *v. n.* [to gather ruſt] *Se rouiller*; au propre & au figuré.

To Rust, -ing, -ed, *v a* [to make ruſty] *Rouiller*, au propre & au figuré. The dew ruſted my ſword, *L'humidité a rouillé mon épée.*

* Inactivity ruſts the mind, *L'eſprit ſe rouille dans l'oiſiveté.*

To Rust the corn [to blight it, to render it ſmutty] *Charbonniller*, ou *nieller le blé.*

RUSTICAL (reŭs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [rough, rude, clowniſh] *Ruſtique, ruſtre, ruſtaud, groſſier, brutal, impoli, ſauvage, campagnard, agreſte.*

A ruſtical ſeverity, *Une ſévérité ſauvage.*

RUSTICALLY (reŭs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [ſavagely, inelegantly] *Ruſtiquement*; *d'une manière ruſtique, ſauvage*, ou *groſſière.*

RUSTICALNESS (reŭs'-tĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [rudeneſs, ſavageneſs] *Ruſticité*, f. *groſſièreté.*

To RUSTICATE (reŭs'-tĭ-kéte), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to reſide in the country] *Vivre à la campagne.*

To Rusticate, *v a.* [to baniſh into the country] *Reléguer à la campagne.*

RUSTICATED (reŭs'-tĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Relégué à la campagne, devenu campagnard.*

RUSTICITY

RUSTICITY (reŭs-tĭs '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [qualities of one who lives in the country; ſimplicity, rudeneſs, ſavageneſs] *Les qualités ou le caractère des gens de la campagne; ſimplicité*, f. *ruſticité*, f. *groſſièreté*, f. *ruſticité*, f. To have an air of ruſticity, *Avoir l'air campagnard.*

RUSTICK (reŭs '-tĭk), *adj.* [Archit. in imitation of ſimple or coarſe nature] *Ruſtique.* Ruſtick work, *Ouvrage ruſtique.* Ruſtick order, *Ordre ruſtique.*

RUSTICK, V. RUSTICAL.

¶ Ruſtic, *ruſtique*; rural, *champêtre* (ſynon.): Both ſignify partaking of, or reſembling, the country; but *rural* implies ſomething pleaſing; as a *rural* manſion, a *rural* proſpect, is one adorned with trees and fields; *ruſtic* denotes ſomething rude and clowniſh; as *ruſtic* manners, a *ruſtic* ſwain. The perfection of retirement, and a country-retreat, is to have *rural* ſimplicity, united with elegance; *ruſticity*, which offends by its coarſeneſs, ſhould be baniſhed.

RUSTICK, *ſ.* [a clown, a ſwain] *Un payſan, un ruſtaud.* A wealthy ruſtick, *Un riche payſan.*

RUSTINESS (reŭs '-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ruſty] *Rouille*, f. *rouillure*, f. *état de ce qui eſt rouillé*, m. The ruſtineſs of iron, *La rouille du fer.*

RUSTINESS of bacon, *La rancidſſure* ou *le goût rance du lard.*

To RUSTLE (reŭs '-sl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a low continued rattle] *Faire du bruit*, un bruit ſemblable à celui d'une étoffe de ſoie que l'on froiſſe; *bruire.*

RUSTLING (reŭs '-slĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Ruſtle] *Cliquetis*, m. *bruit*, m. *bruit d'armes*, ou *de choſes ſemblables*, adj. *Bruyant.* A ruſtling noiſe, *Un bruiſſement.*

RUSTY (reŭs '-té), *adj.* [covered with ruſt] *Couvert de rouille, rouillé*, au propre & au figuré. To grow ruſty, *Se rouiller.*

* A man's parts grow ruſty in the country, *L'eſprit ſe rouille dans la province.*

RUSTY bacon, *Du lard rance.* To grow ruſty, *Devenir rance, rancir.*

RUT (reŭte), *ſ.* [copulation of deer] *Rut*, m. The time of going to rut of deer is in September, *Les bêtes fauves entrent en rut au mois de Septembre.*

RUT [the track of a cart-wheel] *Ornière*, f. *trace de roue*, f.

RUT of the ſea, *Mugiſſement des vagues qui ſe briſent contre un écueil.*

To RUT, *v. n.* [deſire of copulation; an expreſſion uſed only of deer] *Etre en rut.*

RUTH (roŭth), *ſ.* [mercy, pity, tenderneſs] *Pitié*, f. *compaſſion*, f. *commiſération*, f. *tendreſſe*, f. Shall I find in you any ruth? *Trouverai-je en vous quelque pitié?*

RUTHFUL (roŭth '-foŭl), *adj.* [compaſſionate] *Tendre, pitoyable, plein de commiſération*, ou *de tendreſſe.*

RUTHFUL [pitiful, ſorrowful] *Lamentable, pitoyable, miſérable, digne de pitié.*

RUTHFULLY (roŭth '-foŭl-é), *adv.* [ſorrowfully, mournfully] *Pitoyablement, miſérablement.*

RUTHFULNESS (roŭth '-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* V. RUTH.

RUTHLESS (roŭth '-lĭce), *adj.* [without ruth, cruel, pitileſs] *Sans pitié, ſans compaſſion, cruel, barbare.*

RUTHLESSLY (roŭth '-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without pity, cruelly] *Sans pitié, cruellement, avec barbarie.*

RUTHLESSNESS (roŭth '-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of pity] *Inhumanité*, f. *cruauté*, f. *barbarie*, f.

RUTTIER (rou '-tĭer), *ſ.* [a direction of the road, or courſe at ſea] *Routier*, m. livre des routes de terre ou de mer.

RUTTIER [an old weather-beaten ſoldier] *Un vieux routier.*

RUTTING (reŭt '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Rut] *Ex.* The rutting ſeaſon, or rutting time, *Rut*, m. *le temps ou les bêtes fauves ſont en chaleur, le mois de Septembre.*

RUTTISH (reŭt '-ĭche), *adj.* [wanton, libidinous, lecherous] *Laſcif, gaillard*, ‡ *paillard.*

‡ RY (răĭ), *ſ.* [ſhore, coaſt, ſtrand or bank of the ſea] *Grève*, f.

RYE (răĭ), *ſ.* [coarſe kind of corn] *Seigle*, m. Rye-bread, *Pain de ſeigle*, m.

RYMER (răĭ '-meŭr), *ſ.* [ſquarer, a ſteel tool to widen and round holes] *Equariſſoir*, m.

RYE-GRASS (răĭ-grăce), *ſ.* [Bot. Lolium, tall meadow-graſs, with white knots, a good ſort of ſtrong graſs, yet inferior to the true ray-graſs, but preferable to oat-graſs for paſture grounds] *Ray-graſs blanc*, m. *Faux ſeigle*, m. V. RAY-GRASS.

RYGCHOPSALIA, *ſ.* [a bird of Louiſiana and St. Domingo] *Bec en ciſeau*, m.

RYPEN, *ſ.* [a town of Denmark in North Jutland; lat. 55°-25′ N. lon. 9°-0′ E.]

RYSAGON, *ſ.* [Med. Caſſumunar-root, a corrective of Bark] *Caſſumuniar*, m.

RYTHME, *ſ.* V. RHYTHME.

S.

S. *Cette conſonne a en Anglois les deux ſortes d'articulations qu'elle a en Françoiſ; l'une rude & ſiffiante qui lui eſt propre, & qui eſt celle que porte ſon nom; l'autre douce & ſourde, qu'elle ne prend qu'accidentellement, & qui eſt celle du* z. *Ces deux ſortes d'articulations ſe trouvent dans le mot Françoiſ ſaiſir, & dans le mot Anglois* deſpiſe.

Mais en Anglois elle en prend encore quelquefois deux autres qui ſont aſpirées, & qui n'ont point lieu en Françoiſ; celle de che, *comme dans* diverſion, paſſion, penſion, cenſure; ſure, ſugar, *&c. & celle de* je, *comme dans* pleaſure, leiſure, deciſion, confuſion, *& dans* uſury, uſurer, *parce qu'elle ſuit une voyelle ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, au lieu que dans* uſurious *elle ſe prononce comme un* z, *parce que l'accent tombe ſur la voyelle qui ſuit l'*s.

S *ne ſe prononce point dans les mots* iſle, iſland, viſcount, *& leurs dérivés*, aiſle, demeſne, puiſne; *ni à la fin de quelques mots purement Françoiſ, tels que* corps, glacis, ſous, *&c.*

S conſerve ſa propre articulation,

1° *Au commencement des mots, comme dans* fin, ſeize, ſoon, ſome, *&c.*

2° *A la fin des mots, quand elle ſuit immédiatement les conſonnes rudes* f, k, p, t; *comme* ſcoffs, blocks, hips, pits; *ou quand elle s'ajoute à l'e muet qui ſuit ces mêmes conſonnes, comme* ſtrifes, ſtakes, pipes, mites, *parce qu'alors elle ne forme pas une nouvelle ſyllabe.*

3° *A la fin de ces monoſyllabes* gas, yes, this, us, thus; *& à la fin des polyſyllabes, ſi elle ſuit toute autre voyelle que l'e muet, comme* atlas, bias, baſis, metropolis, chaos, chorus; pious, precious, ſuperfluous, *&c.*

4° *Dans la finale ſe des adjectifs; comme* baſe, obeſe, preciſe, conciſe, verboſe, cloſe, diffuſe, profuſe, *&c.*; *excepté* wiſe *&* otherguiſe.

5° *Dans les terminaiſons adjectives* ſive, ſory, ſome; *comme* perſuaſive, deciſive, abuſive, concluſive, excluſive, *&c.* perſuaſory, deriſory, delutory, *&c.*; troubleſome, noiſome, *&c. il en eſt de même de* d'ſcendant, adverſary, *&c.*

Roſary *&* misery *ſont les deux ſeuls mots où l'*s *ſe change en* z.

6° *Dans la termina ſon ſubſtantive* oſity; *comme* curioſity, generoſity.

7° *Quand elle eſt précédée des conſonnes liquides* l, n, r, *& ſuivie d'un e muet: comme* puiſe, oenſe, lenſe, verſe, adverſe, purſe, *&c.*; *excepté* cleanſe.

8° *Dans la prépoſition inſéparable* miſ, *ſoit que l'accent y tombe ou n'y tombe pas; ſoit qu'elle ſoit ſuivie d'une conſonne ou d'une voyelle; comme* miſcreant, miſaim, miſaſſly, miſule, miſdeem, miſgovern, *&c.*

9° *Mais dans la prépoſition inſéparable* diſ, S *prend tantôt l'articulation rude, & tantôt l'articulation douce. Elle conſerve ſon articulation rude dans* diſſolute, diſſonant, *&c. où l'accent primaire eſt ſur* diſ; *dans* diſability, diſagree, *&c. où l'accent ſecondaire eſt ſur* diſ. *Quand l'accent tombe ſur la ſyllabe ſuivante,* S *conſerve ſa propre articulation ſi la ſyllabe ſuivante commence par une des conſonnes rudes,* c, f, k, p, t; *comme dans* diſcredit, diſfavour, diſkindneſs, diſpenſe, diſtaſte, *&c. & elle prend l'articulation du* z, *ſi la ſyllabe ſuivante commence par une voyelle, comme dans* diſable, diſaſter, diſeaſe, diſintereſted, diſhoneſt, diſorder, diſuſe; *ou par une des conſonnes liquides* b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, *comme dans* diſband, diſdain, diſgrace, diſjoin, diſlike, diſmay, to diſmount, to diſmiſs, diſnatured, diſreliſh, *&c.*

10° *Après les prépoſitions inſéparables* pre *&* pro, *comme dans* preſage, to preſide, preſeance, to proſecute, proſecution, proſody, *&c.*; *& dans tous les mots qui indépendamment de la prépoſition* pre *ont par eux-mêmes quelque ſignification, comme* to pre-ſuppoſe, preſurmiſe; *mais elle ſe change en* z *dans* preſence, preſident, preſidency, preſume, preſumption, preſumptive.

S prend l'articulation du Z,

1° *Dans ces mots,* as, whereas, has, was, is, his, theſe, thoſe.

2° *à la fin des mots, quand elle ſuit immédiatement une conſonne liquide, comme dans* ribs, heads, rags, drills, morals, ſeems, means, hers, ſieves, *&c. ou dans le milieu des mots quand elle précède une conſonne liquide, comme dans* coſmetic, diſmal, piſmire, chaſm, priſm, ſchiſm, enthuſiaſm, deſpotiſm, microcoſm, paroxiſm, *&c. Voyez ci-deſſus paragraphe* 9°.

3° *Quand à la ſuite d'un* e *muet final, dans le pluriel des ſubſtantifs, & dans la* 3e *perſonne du ſingulier des verbes, elle forme avec cet* e *une ſyllabe de plus, de quelque nature que ſoit la conſonne qui précède cet* e, *comme dans* aſſes, riches, cages, boxes, prices, prizes, he enriches, he diffuſes, he diſgraces, *&c. & dans tous les ſubſtantifs pluriels dont le ſingulier finit par une voyelle, comme* operas, commas, ſhoes, dues, *&c. conſéquemment quand elle ſuit un* w *ou un* y *dans le pluriel des ſubſtantifs, & la* 3e *perſ. du ſing. des verbes, comme* news, views, he views; days, ways, he betrays.

4° *Dans la finale ſe de quelques verbes, pour les diſtinguer de ſubſtantifs ou d'adjectifs qui s'écrivent de même; ainſi dans* to greaſe, to cloſe, to houſe, to mouſe, to uſe, to abuſe, to diffuſe to excuſe, to refuſe, to riſe, to premiſe, *on donne à l'*s *l'articulation du* z, *pour les diſtinguer de* greaſe, cloſe, houſe, mouſe, uſe, *&c. où l'*s *conſerve ſa propre articulation. On en peut dire autant du pluriel des ſubſtantifs, ou l'*s *ſe change en* z; houſe *fait au pluriel* houſes (*pron* houzez), *& il en eſt de même de ſes compoſés.*

5° *Dans les ſyllabes finales* ſy *&* ſey, *ſi elles ſont précédées d'une voyelle ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, comme dans* eaſy, greaſy, cheeſy, daiſy, roſy, noiſy, *&c. mais ſi l'accent tombe ſur l'antépénultième,* s *conſerve ſa propre articulation, comme dans* hereſy, poeſy, *&c.*: *elle la conſerve de même ſi l'*s *eſt précédée d'une conſonne rude, comme dans* tipſy; *au lieu que ſi elle eſt précédée d'une conſonne liquide ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, elle prend l'articulation du* z, *comme dans* palſy, ſlimſy, chimſy, panſy, tanſy, phrenzy, quinſy, whimſey, malmſey, Jerſey, kerſey, *&c. mais dans* purſy *l'*s *conſerve l'articulation de ſon primitif* purſe: *Elle ne ſe change point non plus en* z *dans* minſtrelſy *&* controverſy, *parce que l'accent eſt ſur* min *&* con. *Ainſi l'on dit pareillement dans* bury, bouſy, lousy, drowſy, *l'*s *prend l'articulation du* z, *tandis qu'elle conſerve ſa propre articulation dans* jealouſy.

6° *Dans la terminaiſon* iſe, *comme dans* to riſe, to adviſe, to ariſe, ſurpriſe, *&c. excepté dans les adjectifs, & dans ces verbes qui ſont ſynonimes,* paradiſe, riſe, mortiſe, *où elle conſerve ſa propre articulation.*

7° *Dans la terminaiſon* ſal, *ſi elle eſt précédée d'une voyelle, comme dans* naſal, reciſal, proviſal,

refusal; *mais si elle est précédée d'une consonne, comme dans* mensai, universal, *&c. elle conserve sa propre articulation.*

8° *Dans les terminaisons* son *&* sin, *qui se prononcent si vîte que la voyelle même disparoît; comme dans* reason, venison, prison, poison; raisin rosin, cousin, *&c. excepté* bason, mason, garrison, caparison, comparison, parson *&* person, *où l's conserve sa propre articulation.*

9° *Après la prépositon inséparable* re, *comme dans* to resemble, to resent, resentment, reserve, resident, to resign, to resist, to resolve, to resound, result, to resume, resurrection, *&c. mais quand cette particule* re *n'est que réduplicative, l's conserve sa propre articulation, comme dans* resuscitation; to resign, to resound *(signer, sonner de nouveau)*, research, to resiege, to reseat, to resurvey, *&c.*

S, *Abréviation qui signifie* substantive.

S (ĕse), *f.* [the nineteenth letter of the alphabet] *S*, f. A great S, *Une grande S.*

S, an iron-piece like an S, used to strengthen a wall, *Une ess* ou *S, une ancre.*

SAAMOUNA [Bot. Gossampinus, the scarlet flowering horse-chesnut; a tree of the West Indies] *Saamouna*, m. *fromager*, m.

SABAISM (să-bé'-ĭzme), *s.* [the adoration of the stars] *Sabéisme*, m.

SABAZIA (să-bé'-jĭ-ă), *f.* [Mythol. feasts of Proserpine, Jupiter and Bacchus] *Sabazies*, f. pl.

SABATHARIAN (săb'-ăth-é-rĭ-ăne), *s.* [a rigid observer of the Sabbath] *Un rigide observateur du Sabbat*; un *Sabbatharien* ou *Sabbatharsite*, hérétique qui observe le Sabbat des Juifs, au lieu du Dimanche des Chrétiens.

SABBATH (săb'-ăth), *s.* [the day of rest] *Sabbat*, des Juifs, leur jour de repos, m. The sabbath-day, *Le jour du sabbat.* The Christian sabbath, *Le sabbat des Chrétiens, le jour du Seigneur, le Dimanche.*

SABBATHBREAKER (săb'-ăth-brékĕr), *s.* [a violator of the sabbath] *Violateur du sabbat*, m.

SABBATHBREAKING (săb'-ăth-brékĭn'gne), *s.* [the violation of the sabbath] *Violation du sabbat*, f.

SABBATICAL (săb-ăt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [resembling the sabbath] *Sabbatique.* The sabbatical year, *L'année sabbatique.*

SABBATISM (săo'-ă-tĭzme), *s.* [observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid] *L'observation trop rigoureuse du sabbat*, f.

SABDARISSA, *s.* [an American med. plant] *Sabdarissa*, f.

SABBELLIANS, *s. pl.* [a sort of heretics who reduced the whole Trinity to one person, the Father] *Sabelliens*, m.

SABINE (săb'-ĭne), *s.* [Bot. Sabina, an ever-green med. shrub, a famous hysteric] *Sabine*, f. *savinier*, m.

SABLE (sé'-bl'), *s.* [a small quadruped of Siberia and Kamtschatka, a creature resembling a martin; the fur of that beast] *Zibeline*, f. *martre-zibeline*, f. *peau de zibeline*, ou *de martre*, f. *sable*, m. *zibelle*, f. *hermeline*, f

SABLE, or Lemming Mouse, *Souris de montagne*, f. *Souris de Moscovie*, f.

SABLE [an African fish, highly valued, and called in Congo ivoire] *Sable*, m.

SABLE, *adj.* [in Heraldry; the black colour] *Sable*, m. *noir.*

SABLIERE, *s.* [a sand-pit] *Une sablière, une sablonnière.*

SABLIERE, *s.* [Archit. plate, a piece of timber as long but not so thick as a beam] *Sablière*, f. *sole*, f.

SABRE (sé'-ber), *s.* [a cimetar, a falchion, a short sword with a convex edge] *Sabre*, m. Harlequin's wooden sabre, *Batte*, f.

SABULOSITY (săb-ĭoŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [grittiness, sandiness] *Etat de ce qui est sableux.*

SABULOUS (săb'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [sandy, gritty] *Sableux, sablonneux.*

SACA, *s.* [a species of beautiful wild cat found in Madagascar] *Saca*, m.

SACCADE (săk-éde'), *s.* [in Manege; a jerk with the bridle] *Saccade*, f.

SACCAI, *s.* [a very strong town, one of the most famous in Japan; lat. 35°-o' N. lon. 134°-5' E.] *Saccai*, m.

SACCHARINE (săk'-ă-rĭne), *adj.* [resembling sugar] *Qui tient de la nature du sucre.*

SACERDOTAL (să-cĕr-cô'-tăl), *adj.* [priestly] *Sacerdotal.*

SACHEL (să'-ch-ĕl), *s.* [in Perfumery; a small smelling sack] *Sachet*, m. *sultan*, m.

SACK (săk), *s.* [a bag] *Un sac.* A sack full, *Plein un sac, une sachée.*

SACK [a measure] *Sac*, m. mesure qui contient trois boisseaux d'Angleterre. C'est aussi une mesure pour la laine, qui contient 364 livres pesant en Angleterre & 384 en Ecosse.

SACK [a woman's loose robe] *Une robe* de femme.

SACK [storm and pillage of a town] *Sac*, m. pillage ent er d'une ville.

SACK [Spanish *or* Canary wine] *Vin sec, vin d'Espagne* ou *des Canaries.*

To SACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in bags] *Mettre en sac*, ou *dans un sac.*

To SACK [to pillage, to plunder] *Saccager, mettre à sac, piller.* The sacking of Troy, *Le sac de Troye.*

SACKBUT (săk'-beŭte), *s.* [a musical instrument, a harmonious trumpet] *Sorte de flûte*, f. [A kind of wine-cask] *Sambuque*, f. *farquebute*, f.

SACKCLOTH (săk'-klŏth), *s.* [a coarse cloth worn in mortification] *Sac*, m. *haire*, f. To do penance in sackcloth and ashes, *Faire pénitence sous le sac & la cendre.*

SACKED (săk't), *part. adj. Mis dans un sac*; ou bien, *saccagé, mis à sac, pillé.*

SACKER (săk'-eŭr), *s* [one that sacks a town] *Celui qui met une ville à sac* ou *au pillage.*

SACKING (săk'-in'gne), *s.* [*from* To Sack] *Sac*, m. *saccagement*, m. *l'action de saccager*, ou *de piller.*

SACKING-CLOTH (săk'-ĭn'gne-klŏtsh), *s.* [cloth of which sacks are made] *Toile à faire des sacs*, f.

SACK-POSSET (săk-poss'-ĕte), *s.* [a posset made of milk and sack] §* *Un docteur.*

SACRAMENT (săk'-ră-mĕn'te), *s.* [an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace] *Un sacrement.*

SACRAMENT [the Eucharist, the holy communion] *Le sacrement, l'eucharistie*, f. *la communion, la sainte Cène.* To receive the sacrament, *Participer à la sainte Cène, communier, faire son bon jour.*

SACRAMENTAL (săk-ră-mĕn't'-ăl), *adj.* [constituting a sacrament, pertaining to a sacrament] *Sacramentel* ou *sacramental.*

SACRAMENTALLY (săk-ră-mĕn't'-ăl-é), *adv.* [after the manner of a sacrament] *Sacramentalement* ou *sacrementel'ement, dans un sens sacramentel*; *d'une manière sacramentale.*

SACRAMENTARIANS (săk-ră-mĕn't'-é-rĭ-ăn'z), *s.* [a name given by the Papists to the Protestants, but chiefly to the Calvinists] *Sacramentaires*, m. pl.

SACRARIUM (să-kré'-rĭ-eŭme), *s.* [among the Romans, a chapel in a private family] *Sacraire*, m.

SACRE *or* SAKER (sé'-keŭr), *s* [Ornithol. a species of very large falcon] *Sacre*, m.

SACRED (sé'-krĕd), *adj.* [holy; consecrated; inviolable] *Saint, sacré, consacré, inviolable.* His sacred majesty, *La personne sacrée du roi.* Sacred history, *L'histoire sa rée.* We swear by all that is sacred, that . . . *Nous jurons par tout ce qu'il y a de sacré, que . . .* The sacred college (the Cardinals), *Le sacré collége.*

SACREDLY (sé'-krĕd-lé), *adv.* [religiously, inviolably] *Saintement, religieusement, inviolablement.*

SACREDNESS (sé'-krĕd-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being sacred] *Sainteté*, f. The sacredness of an oath, *La sainteté du serment.*

SACRIFICATOR (săk-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-teŭr), *s.* [a sacrificing priest] *Sacrificateur*, m. *immolateur*, m.

SACRIFICE (săk'-rĭ-făize), *s.* [offering] *Sacrifice*, m. To make *or* offer up a sacrifice, *Faire un sacrifice.*

* To make one a sacrifice, *Faire un sacrifice à quelqu'un*, renoncer pour l'amour de lui à quelque chose de considérable ou d'agréable.

To SACRIFICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make offerings] *Sacrifier*, au propre & au figuré.

* To sacrifice a thing to one, *Sacrifier quelque chose à quelqu'un, s'en priver* ou *y renoncer pour l'amour de lui.* To sacrifice every thing to one's interest, *Sacrifier tout à son intérêt, préférer ses intérêts à toutes choses.* To sacrifice one's life and fortune to one, *Se sacrifier pour quelqu'un, lui dévouer sa vie & sa fortune.*

SACRIFICED (săk'-rĭ-făïz'd), *part. adj. Sacrifié.*

SACRIFICER (săk'-rĭ-făï-zeŭr), *s.* V. SACRIFICATOR.

SACRIFICIAL (săk'-rĭ-fĭch-ăl), *adj.* [performing sacrifice] *De sacrifice.*

SACRIFICING (săk'-rĭ-făï-zĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Sacrifice] *Immolation*, f. *sacrifice*, m. *action de sacrifier*, f.

SACRILEGE (săk'-rĭ-lédje), *s.* [the crime of violating and profaning sacred things] *Sacrilége*, m.

SACRILEGIOUS (săk-rĭ-li'-djeŭce), *adj.* [guilty of sacrilege] *Sacrilége, coupable d'un sacrilége.* His sacrilegious hands, *Ses mains sacriléges.*

SACRILEGIOUSLY (săk-rĭ-li'-djeŭs-lé), *adv.* [with sacrilege] *D'une manière sacrilége.*

SACRING (sé'-krĭn'gne), *s. Sacre*, m.

SACRING, *adj. Qui consacre.*

SACRIST (sé'-krĭste), *and* SACRISTAN (săk'-rĭs-tăne), *s.* [a vestry-keeper, sexton] *Sacristain*, m.

SACRISTY (săk'-rĭs-té), *s.* [vestry] *Sacristie*, f.

SACRO-LUMBARIS, *s.* [Anat. a muscle that helps to contract the ribs in expiration] *Sacro-lombaire*, m.

SACRUM os, *s.* [Anat. the last vertebra] *Os sacrum*, m.

SAD (săd), *adj.* [sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy] *Triste, mélancholique, sombre, pensif, morne, lugubre.* Sad thoughts, *Pensées tristes*, ou *lugubres.*

SAD [afflictive, calamitous] *Triste, fâcheux, funeste, touchant, sensible, cruel, qui donne du déplaisir, qui cause du chagrin, attristant.* To grow, to make sad, *Attrister.* Sad news, *De tristes* ou *fâcheuses nouvelles.*

§ SAD [bad; inconvenient, vexatious] *Méchant, mauvais, pitoyable, misérable, vilain, bizarre, dur, détestable, piteux, impertun.* These qualifications make him a sad husband, *Ces qualités en font un mauvais mari.* Sad verses, *Des vers pitoyables.* Sad weather, *Un vilain temps.* He is a sad man, *C'est un homme étrange* ou *bizarre.*

SAD [serious, grave] *Sérieux, grave.* A sad countenance, *Un air sérieux, une contenance grave.*

SAD [dark coloured] *Brun, obscur, sombre, tirant sur le noir.* A sad colour, *Une couleur sombre.*

To SADDEN (săd'-d'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make sorrowful] *Attrister, rendre triste.*

To SADDEN, *v. n.* [to grow *or* look sad] *Paroître triste, devenir mélancolique, avoir le visage triste*, ou *morne.*

SADDLE (săd'-dl'), *s.* [the seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider] *Selle*, f. The side-bar of a saddle, *La bande d'une selle.* Saddle bow, *Arçon*, m. The saddle-tree, *Bois d'une selle*, m. A pack-saddle, *Un bât.* To be thrown out of the saddle, *Perdre, Vider les arçons.*

*†† To put the saddle upon the right horse, *Blâmer celui qui a tort.*

*†† To win the horse *or* lose the saddle, *Tout ou rien, Quitte ou double.*

SADDLE of mutton [in Cookery] *Selle de mouton*, f. Saddle and legs of mutton, *Rôt de bif de mouton*, m.

SADDLE [in Sea-language] *Taquet*, m. (en forme de croiſſant placé au bout des vergues, pour le paſſage des boute-hors de bonnettes). Saddle of the bow-ſprit, *Taquet du beaupré*.

To SADDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a faddle] *Seller, mettre la ſelle*; au figuré, *bâter, faire porter le bât, embâter, charger, mettre ſur le dos*. To ſaddle a horſe, *Seller un cheval*. To ſaddle again, *Reſſeller*.

SADDLE-BACKED, *adj. Qui a le dos large & plat, propre à porter une ſelle*; *enſellé*.

SADDLE-CLOTH. V. HOUSING.

SADDLED (săd'-dl'd), *part. adj. Sellé*; *bâté*; au figuré, *bâté, qui porte le bât, embâté, chargé*.

* Some people are content to be ſaddled, provided they may ride others, *Il y a des gens qui veulent bien porter ou endoſſer le bât, pourvu qu'ils le faſſent porter aux autres*. Every one was ſaddled with his burden, *Chacun avoit ſa charge, ou étoit chargé*.

SADDLE-MAKER (săd'-dl'-mé-keür), *and* SADDLER (săd'-leür), *ſ.* [one who makes ſaddles] *Sellier*, m. *faiſeur de ſelles*, m. *bourrelier*, m.

SADDUCEES, *ſ. pl.* [an heretical ſect among the ancient Jews] *Sadducéens*, m. pl.

SADDUCISM, *ſ.* [the hereſy of Sadducees] *Sadducéiſme*, m. *l'héréſie ou doctrine des Sadducéens*, f.

SADLY (săd'-lé), *adv.* [ſorrowfully, calamitouſly, miſerably] *Triſtement, miſérablement, pitoyablement, malheureuſement, cruellement, ſenſiblement*; *vilainement*, ‖ *piteuſement*. He ſadly ſuffers, *Il ſouffre cruellement*.

SADNESS (săd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſorrowneſs] *Triſteſſe*, f. *mélancolie*, f. *abattement* d'eſprit, m. V. AFFLICTION.

SADNESS [ſeriouſneſs, gravity] *Sérieux*, m. *gravité*, f. In ſober ſadneſs, *Avec gravité, d'un air ſérieux, ſérieuſement*.

SAFE (séfe), *adj.* [free from danger] *Sauf, ſûr, en ſûreté, hors de danger*. He is returned ſafe and ſound, *Il en eſt revenu ſain & ſauf*. A ſafe place, *Un lieu ſûr, un lieu de ſûreté*. A ſafe remedy, *Un remède ſûr*. A ſafe man, *Un homme ſûr, à qui l'on peut ſe fier*. With a ſafe conſcience, *En ſûreté de conſcience*. A ſafe guide, *Un guide ſûr*. Your money is ſafe in his hands, *Votre argent eſt en ſûreté entre ſes mains*. A ſafe way, *Un chemin ſûr, où l'on ne court aucun danger*. A ſafe return, *Un retour ſûr ou heureux*. He is ſafe, *Il eſt hors de danger*. It is not ſafe for us to ſtay here, *Nous ne ſommes pas ici en ſûreté*. This is not a place ſafe enough to talk in, *Ce n'eſt pas ici un lieu où l'on puiſſe parler en ſûreté*. God keep you ſafe, *Dieu vous préſerve de tout danger*.

SAFE, *ſ.* [a pantry] *Garde-manger*, m. *paneterie*, f.

SAFECONDUCT (séfe-kŏn'-deŭkte), *ſ.* [paſs; convoy] *Un ſauf-conduit*.

SAFEGUARD (séfe'-garde), *ſ.* [defence, protection] *Sauve-garde*, f. *protection*, f.

SAFEGUARD, *Ex.* A woman's ſafeguard [a kind of coloured apron to perform houſhold work in] *Tablier d'étoffe que les bonnes ménagères portent pour conſerver leurs jupes*, m. A child's ſafeguard, *Linge qu'on met devant les enfans pour empêcher qu'ils ne ſe gâtent, & qui pend de la ceinture en bas*, f.

A ſafeguard (for a ſick perſon, a large clout), *Une alaiſe*.

To SAFEGUARD, *v. a.* [to guard, to protect] *Garder, protéger*.

SAFELY (séfe'-lé), *adv.* without danger *or* hurt] *Sûrement, en ſûreté, avec aſſurance, ſans crainte, ſans danger, ſans dommage*, ‖ *bagues ſauves*; *heureuſement*; *en ſûreté de conſcience*.

SAFENESS (séfe'-nĕce), *ſ.* [exemption from danger] *Sûreté*, f.

SAFER (séf'-eür), *adj.* [*the comparative of* Safe] *Plus ſûr*.

SAFEST (séf'-eſte), *adj.* [*the ſuperlative of* Safe] *Le plus ſûr*.

SAFETY (séfe'-té), *ſ.* [freedom from danger, exemption of hurt] *Sûreté*, f. *aſſurance*, f. *ſalut*, m. A place of ſafety, *Un lieu de ſûreté*. The ſafety of the ſtate, *Le ſalut de l'état*.

SAFFRON (săf'-eŭn), *ſ.* [a plant] *Safran*, m. Saffron-flower, *Fleur de ſafran*, f. *crocus*, m. Saffron-colour, *Couleur de ſafran, jaune*, m. Urine of ſaffron-colour *Urine ſafranée, jaune comme du ſafran*. To dye ſaffron-colour, *Enſafraner*.

Baſtard ſaffron (Bot. Carthamus, a plan uſed in dying), *Carthame*, m. *Safran bâtard*, ou *ſafran d'Allemagne*, m. Baſtard-ſaffron ſeed, *Graine de perroquet*, f. Saffron-plot (where ſaffron is cult vated), *Safranière*, f.

SAFFRON [in Chym.] V. CROCUS.

SAFIA, *ſ.* [a trading town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco; lat. 32°-28' N. lon. 8°-58' W.] *Safie ou Aſſi*, m.

‡ To SAG (ſăgue), *v. a* [to load, to burthen] *Charger, accabler*.

To SAG, *v. n.* [to hang heavy] *Etre chargé*, ou *accablé de*.

SAGACIOUS (să-gué'-cheüce), *adj* [quick of ſcent *or* of thought] *Qui a le ſentiment bon*, ou *le nez fin*; au figuré, *vif, ſubtil, pénétrant*.

SAGACIOUSLY (să-gué'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [with quick ſcent] *Avec un nez fin*. [with acuteneſs of penetration] *Avec pénétration, avec diſcernement, avec ſagacité*.

SAGACIOUSNESS (să-gué'-cheŭs-nĕce), *and* SAGACITY (să-găs'-i-té), *ſ.* [quickneſs of ſcent *or* of thought; acuteneſs of diſcovery] *Sentiment ſubtil, nez fin*; au figuré, *ſagacité*, f. *pénétration*, f. *ſubtilité*, f. *perſpicacité*, f. V. REASON.

SAGATHEE, *ſ.* [a ſlight woollen ſtuff mixed with a little ſilk] *Sayette*, f.

SAGE (sédje), *ſ.* [Bot. Salvia; a med. and culinary plant] *Sauge*, f. Broad ſage, *or* great ſage, *La grande ſauge*. Sage-royal, *or* common ſage, *or* tea-ſage, *La petite ſauge*, ou *ſauge franche*. Sage of generation, *Pulmonaire*, f. *ſauge de Jéruſalem* ou *de Bethléem*, f. Wormwood-ſage (a vulnerary plant), *Sauge amère*. Sage-tree (Bot. Phlomis; a med. plant), *Sauge en arbre*, f. ou *bouillon ſauvage*, m. Sage-apple (a ſort of ſoft gall or protuberance found on the leaves and ſtalks of ſage in the Eaſt] *Pomme de ſauge, galle de ſauge*, f.

SAGE, *adj.* [wiſe, prudent] *Sage, prudent*.

SAGE, *ſ* [a philoſopher, a man of wiſdom] *Un ſage, un philoſophe*.

SAGELY (sedje'-lé), *adv.* [wiſely, prudently] *Sagement, prudemment*.

SAGENESS (sédje'-nĕce), *ſ.* [wiſdom, gravity, prudence] *Sageſſe*, f.

SAGGING (săgu'-în'gne), to leeward, from the verb To SAG, *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Action de dériver* ou *de tomber ſous le vent* (en navigant au plus près).

SAGITTA (săd'-ĭ-tă), *ſ.* [Aſtron. arrow; a Boreal conſtellation] *Flèche*, f. (in Geom.) *Flèche*, f.

SAGITTAL (săd'-ĭt-ăl), *ſ.* [Anat. a ſuture] *Sagittale*, f.

SAGITTAL, *adj.* [belonging to the ſagittal future] *Sagittale*.

SAGITTAL [belonging to an arrow] *De flèche, qui appartient à une flèche*.

SAGITTARY (săd'-ĭ-tă-ré), *ſ.* [one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns] *Le ſagittaire*.

SAGO (sé'-gô), *ſ.* [a kind of eatable pith of a tree called Landen, made into paſte for food] *Sagou*, m.

SAGO-TREE (sé'-gô-trī), *ſ.* [a palm-tree of the Moluccas; the Indian bread or libby-tree] *Palmier du Japon, Ambeine épineux, palmier à ſagou*, m. *ſagoutier*, m. *landan*, m. *todda-panna*, m.

SAGOUIN, *ſ.* [a very beautiful ſmall monkey of Angola] *Sagouin*, m. *ſagoris*, m.

SAGRES, *ſ* [a ſtrong town of Portugal, with a harbour; lat. 37°-4' N. lon. 9°-4 W.] *Sagres*, m.

SAGUM (sĕgu'-eŭme), *ſ.* [Antiq. a ſhort cloak, a military garment] *Saie*, f. *ſayon*, m. *hoqueton*, m.

SAICK *or* SAIQUE (sé'-ĭk), *ſ.* [a Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe] *Saïque*, f.

SAID (sĕd), *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* [*of* To Say] *Dit*. Said he, *Dit-il*. There's nothing to be ſaid, *Il n'y a rien à dire*.

SAID [aforeſaid, declared, ſhowing] *Suſdit, nommé, déclaré*. His ſaid brother, *Son dit frère, ſon frère ſuſdit*.

SAIGA, *ſ* [the capra Tartarica, or Scythian antelope] *Seigak* ou *Saiga*, m. *bouc de Hongrie*, m.

SAIGNER, *v. a.* [in Fortif. to drain] *Saigner*.

SAIL (séle), *ſ.* [the expanded ſheet which catches the wind and carries on the veſſel on the water] *Voile* de navire, f. The main ſail, *La grande voile*, ou *la voile du grand mat*. Fore mait ſail, *Le petit poſe*. One of the cloths of a ſail, *Cueille*, f. Bateen ſails, *Voiles latines*. Stay-ſails, *Voiles d'étai*, f. pl. Shoulder-of-mutton ſails, *Voiles auriques*, f. pl. Croſs-jack ſail, *Voile carrée* ou *voile de fortune* (d'un ſloop ou d'une goëlette), f. Bermudoes-ſails or room-ſails, *Voiles à gui* (comme les voiles des bateaux Bermudiens, de goëlettes, la grande voile d'un brigantin). Lug-ſails, *Voiles auriques* (des barques, &c.) Smack ſails, *Voiles à gui des ſemaques* (ſemblables à celle des bateaux Bermudiens), V. SMACK. Sprit-ſail, *Voile à livarde, voile à turquier, civadière*, f. Studding ſails, *Bonnettes*, f. pl. Fore-ſail, *Miſaine*, f. (& dans la plupart des bâtimens à un ſeul mât), *le premier foc* ou *trinquette*. Top-ſails, *Huniers*, m pl. Mizen top-ſail, *Perroquet de fougue*, m Sprit-top-ſail, *Contre-civadière*, f. Gallant-ſails, *Perroquets*, m. pl. Main-top-gallant ſails, *Grand perroquet*. Main-top-gallant ſtay-ſail, *Voile d'étoi du grand perroquet*, f. Fore ſtay-ſail, *Trinquette*, f. *tourmentin ou petit foc*, m. Fore-top ſtay-ſail, *Second foc*. To make ſail, *Faire de la voile, forcer de voiles*. To ſhorten ſail, *Diminuer de voiles*. To ſet ſail, *Mettre à la voile*. To be under ſail, *Faire voile, naviguer*. To crowd ſail, *Faire force de voiles, forcer de voiles*. Sails (way of ſailing), *Voilure*, f. *toutes les voiles*, d'un vaiſſeau.

* SAIL [ſhips] *Voiles*, f. *vaiſſeaux*, m. *navire*, m. *bâtiment*, m. A fleet of an hundred ſail, *Un flotte de cent voiles*.

To try under the main ſail or ſome other of the courſes, when all the topſails are furled, *Capéer, aller à la cape, mettre le vaiſſeau à la cape*.

The SAILS of a windmill, *Les toiles d'un moulin à vent*, f. pl.

To SAIL, -ING -ED, *v. n.* [to ſet ſail *or* to be under ſail] *Mettre à la voile, mettre les voiles au vent*; *partir du port, de la rade*; *faire voile, naviguer, faire route, courir, appareiller*.

To ſail into the main, *Voguer* ou *courir en pleine mer*, ou *en haute mer, tirer à la mer, alarguer*. To ſail along the coaſt, *Ranger la côte, côtoyer le rivage, naviguer terre à terre*.

To ſail back, *Relacher*. To lower the ſails, *Amener les voiles*.

To SAIL, *v. n.* [to paſs by means of ſails] *Paſſer* ou *traverſer à la voile*.

To ſail beyond the place intended as by miſtake, *Dépaſſer*. To ſail in company (to follow), *Aller en dépendant*. To ſail into the harbour (to put into it, to go into it), *Entrer dans le port*. To ſail with favourable wind on a particular courſe, *Cingler*.

SAILER (sé'-leür), *ſ.* [ſpeaking of a ſhip] *Voilier*, m. A very good ſailer, *Un fort bon voilier, un vaiſſeau léger à la voile*. A bad ſailer, *Un mauvais voilier, un vaiſſeau peſant de voiles*. She is the beſt ſailer in the fleet, *C'eſt le meilleur voilier de la flotte*.

SAILOR (sé'-leür), *ſ.* [a ſeaman, one who underſtands and practiſes navigation] *Marinier*, m. *marin*, m *navigateur*, m. *matelot*, m

Sailors, mariners, the whole crew; *Compagnon*,

pagnons, m. pl. V. MARINER.

SAILING (sé'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SAIL] *Navigation*, f. *action de naviguer, d'être à la voile, de faire voile, de cingler ou de faire route*, f. Order of ſailing, *Ordre de marche*, m. Plain ſailing, *Action de naviguer ſur la carte plate*. Mercator's ſailing, *Action de naviguer ſur la carte de Mercator*, ou *ſur la carte réduite*. Sailing-trim of a ſhip, *Erre*, ou *aire*, f. Out of the ſailing-trim, *Endormi*.

SAIL-YARD (sél'-lärde), *ſ.* [the pole on which the ſail is extended] *Vergue*, f. *antenne*, f.

SAINFOIN (săn'-fŏĭne), *ſ.* [a kind of graſs] *Sainfoin*, m.

SAINT (sén'te), *ſ.* [a perſon eminent for piety and virtue] *Saint, ſainte*; § *béat*. The ſaints in heaven, *Les ſaints du paradis*. All Saints day, *La Touſſaint*.

To SAINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to canonize] *Canoniſer, mettre au nombre des ſaints*.

§ To SAINT, *v. n.* [to act with a ſhow of piety] *Faire le dévot ou le ſaint*.

SAINTED (sén't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Canoniſé, mis au rang des ſaints*; *ſaint, ſacré*; *pieux, vertueux*.

SAINTES, *ſ.* [an ancient and large town of France; lat. 45°-45′ N. lon. 0°-34′ W.] *Saintes* ou *Xaintes*.

SAINTING (sén't'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Saint] *Canoniſation*, f.

SAINTLIKE (sén't'-lăĭke), *and* SAINTLY (sén't'-lé), *adj.* [becoming a ſaint] *Saint, de ſaint*. A ſaint-like ſhow, *Un air de ſaint*. Cromwell, this ſaint-like thief, *Ce brigand de Cromwell, avec ſon air de ſaint*.

SAINTSHIP (sén'te'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the character of a ſaint] *Sainteté*, f.

SAKE (sék), *ſ.* [end, purpoſe, account, regard, conſideration] *Fin*, f. *but*, m. *vue*, f. *amour*, m. *égard*, m. *conſidération*, f. For your ſake, *Pour l'amour de vous, à votre conſidération*. Beaſts are bred for men's ſake, *Les bêtes ſont faites pour l'uſage de l'homme*.

SAKER (sé'-keür), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Sacre*, m.

SAKER, *or* SAKER-GUN, *Sorte de canon de rempart*; *fauconneau*, m.

SAKERET (săk'-ĕr-ĕte), *ſ.* [the male of a ſaker] *Sacret*, m.

SAKI, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the monkey called alſo Sagouin] *Saki*, m.

SAL (săl), *ſ.* [in Pharm. ſalt] *Sel*, m. Sal de duobus (Vitriolated nitre), *Sel de duobus*. Sal nitri (nitre), *Sel de nitre* ou *ſel de pierre*, ou *ſalpêtre*, m. Sal alkali (ſalt wort), *Sel de verre*, m. Sal alembrot, *Sel alembrot* ou *alkitran* ou *ſel taberi*, m. Sal alkali, *Sel alkali naturel*, m. Sal ammoniacum, *Sel ammoniac*, m. Sal foſſile, *Sel foſſile*, m. Sal gemmæ, *Sel gemme*, m. Sal indicum, *Sel d'Inde* ou *pyramidal*, m. Sal neutrum (neutral ſalt), *Sel neutre naturel*, m.

SALACIA (să-lé'-chi-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a wife of Neptune, and goddeſs of the water] *Salacie*, ou *Amphitrite*, f

SALACIOUS (să-lé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [luſtful, lecherous] *Chaud, chaud en amour, lubrique, laſcif*.

SALACIOUSLY (să-lé'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [lecherouſly, luſtfully] *Lubriquement, avec inconſtinence*.

SALACITY (să-lăs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [luſt, lechery] *Lubricité*, f. *laſciveté*, f. *chaleur*, f. *amour*, f.

SALAD (sal'-ăd *& vulgairement* săl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [food of raw herbs] *Salade*, f.

SALAD [a head-piece] *Salade*, f.

SALAGRAMAN, *ſ.* [the Indian name for the ſnake-ſtone] *Salagraman*, m. *corne d'Ammon vivante*.

SALAMANCA, *ſ.* [ancient, large, handſome, rich and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous univerſity; lat. 41°-8′ N. lon. 5°-16′ W.] *Salamanque*, f.

SALAMANDER (săl'-ă-măn'-deür), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of lizard, an animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire; quench-fire] *Salamandre*, f. *ſourd ou mouron*, m.

SALAMANDER's hair *or* wool, *ſ.* [aſbeſtos] *Aſbeſte*, m.

SALAMANDER [lizard of the Caribbee iſlands] *Brochet de terre*, m.

SALAMANDRINE (săl-ă-man'-drĭne), *adj.* [reſembling a ſalamander] *De ſalamandre*.

SALARY (săl'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a ſtipend *or* allowance of wages] *Salaire*, m *gages*, m. pl *appointemens*, m. pl.

SALE (séle), *ſ.* [the act of ſelling] *Vente*, f. Sale by inch of candle, *Vente à l'encan*.

SALEABLE (sé'-lă-bl'), *adj.* [vendible, fit for ſale] *De débit, qui ſe vend bien, bien conditionné, vendable*.

SALEABLENESS (sé'-lă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being ſaleable] *Etat d'être de débit*, ou *bien conditionné*.

SALEBROUS (săl'-ĭ breŭce), *adj.* [rough, uneven, rugged] *Rude*; *inégal, raboteux, irrégulier*.

SALEP, *ſ.* [the root of a ſpecies of Orchis] *Salep*, m.

SALERNO, *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable town of the kingdom of Naples; 40°-35′ N. lon. 14°-53′ E.] *Salerne*, f.

SALE-SHOP (séle'-chŏp), *ſ.* [where the price is marked upon the goods] *Vente à l'amiable*, f.

SALESMAN (sélz'-măne), *ſ.* [one that ſells new clothes ready made] *Un fripier*; ſignifie auſſi *un marchand de bétail*.

SALE-WORK (sél'-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [manufactures prepared beforehand for ſale, not beſpoke] *Ouvrage qu'on fait d'avance pour vendre*, m.

SALET, *or* SALLET, *ſ.* [a head-piece] V. SALAD.

SALIENT (sé'-lĭ-ĕn'te), *adj* [in Heraldry; leaping, ſpringing] *Saillant, bondiſſant, qui ſaute, qui s'élève, jailliſſant*. [in Fortif. projecting] *Saillant, qui ſaille*.

SALICARIA (săl-ĭ-ké'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Bot. purple looſe ſtrife] *Salicaire*, f.

SALICARIA [Ornithol. a ſmall bird living among willows in wet places] *Oiſeau de ſauge*, m.

SALICK -(săl'-ĭk), *adj. Salique*. The ſalick law [an ancient and fundamental law of the kingdom of France, ſuppoſed to have been made by Pharamond, or at leaſt by Clovis, in virtue whereof males only are to inherit] *La Loi Salique*. * The Salick land, *La France*.

SALICORNIA, *ſ.* [a ſhrub of the kind of kali] *Salicornier*, ou *ſalicor*, m.

SALIGOTS, *ſ.* [a weed of the thiſtle kind] *Sorte de chardon*.

SALII, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq. the twelve frantic prieſts of Mars] *Saliens*, m. pl.

SALINE (sé'-lăĭne, *ou* să-lăĭne'), *and* SALINOUS (să-lăĭ'-neuce), *adj.* [conſtituting ſalt] *Salin, de ſel*. Salinous ſpirits, *Eſprits ſalins*.

SALINE, *ſ.* [a preparation of ſea-ſalt: ſalt-well, ſalt-ſpring, brine-pit] *Saline*, f.

SALISBURY (salz'-bĕr-é), *or* NEW SARUM, *ſ.* [a large and ancient city of Wiltſhire; lat. 51°-3′ N. lon. 1°-42′ W.] *Saliſbury* ou *Saliſbury*, m.

SALIVA, (să-lăĭ'-vă), *ſ.* [ſpittle, a thin, pellucid humour, ſeparated from the arterial blood by the glands about the mouth] *Salive*, f.

SALIVAL (săl'-ĭ-văl, *ou* să-lăĭ'-val), *and* SALIVARY, (săl'-ĭ-vé-ré), *adj.* [Anat. relating to ſpittle] *Salivaire*.

SALIVARIS, *ſ.* [Bot. an acrimonious plant that excites ſpittle] V. COCHLEARIA.

To SALIVATE (săl'-ĭ-véte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to purge by the ſalival glands] *Faire ſaliver, & ſaliver*.

SALIVATED (săl'-ĭ-vé-tĕd), *part. adj. Qu'on a fait ſaliver*; ou *qui ſalive*.

SALIVATION (săl-i-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſalivating] *Salivation*, f. *flux de bouche*, m. *ptyaliſme*, m.

SALIVOUS (să-lăĭ-veŭce, *ou* săl'-ĭ-veŭce), *adj. De ſalive, compoſé de ſalive*.

SALIX, *ſ.* [Bot. the ſallow, a genus of the willow-tree] *Saule oſier* ou *marſeau*, m.

SALLET (săl'-ĕte), *and* SALLETTING (săl'-ĕt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*corrupted from* ſalad] *Salade*, f. *herbes crues dont on fait la ſalade* Sallet-oiſh, *Un ſalodier*. Sallet oil, *Huile d'olive*, dont on ſe ſert pour aſſaiſonner la ſalade, f.

SALLET-PARSLEY (săl-ĕte-pars-lé), *ſ. Berle*, f. ſorte d herbe.

SALLIANCE (săl'-ĭ-ăn'ce), *ſ.* V. SALLY.

SALLIED (săl'-ĭ-ĕd), *the preterite of* To Sally; which ſee.

SALLOW (săl'-ô), *adj* [pale, ſickly] *Pâle, livide, malade jaune*.

SALLOWNESS (săl'-ô-nĕce), [paleneſs] *Pâleur*, f. *air malade*, m.

SALLOW-TREE (săl'-ô-trī), V. WILLOW-TREE.

SALLY (săl'-é), *ſ.* [eruption, iſſue from a beſieged place] *Sortie*, ces troupes d'une ville aſſiégée ſur les aſſiégeans; f. au figuré, *ſortie*, f. *incartade*, f. *ſaillie*, f. *fougue*, f. *emportement*, m. *boutade*, f. *échappée*, f. *vivacité*, f.

SALLY [Archit. projecture] *Saillie*, f.

To SALLY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make an eruption] *Faire une ſortie*.

SALMACIS, *ſ.* [Mythol.] V. HERMAPHRODITUS.

SALMAGUNDI (săl-mă-gueün'-di), *ſ.* [a mixture of different meat] *Salmigondis*, m.

SALMERINUS, *or* SALMERO, *ſ.* [a fiſh of the ſalmon kind] *Salmerin*, m.

SALMON (săm'-eüne), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Saumon*, m. A female ſalmon, *Bécard*, m. Young ſalmon, *Saumoneau*, m. Salmon-pipe, *Machine pour prendre des ſaumons*, f. Salmon-fry, *Du frai de ſaumons*.

SALMON-TROUT (săm'-eüne-trăoŭte), *ſ.* [a trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon] *Truite ſaumonnée*.

SALMONEUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Æolus and king of Elis, killed by Jupiter for imitating his thunder] *Salmonée*, m.

SALO, *ſ.* [an important town of Italy in the Breſciano; lat. 45°-38′ N. lon. 10°-49′ E.] *Salo*.

SALONE, *ſ.* [a town of Greece, in Livadia; lat. 38°-50′ N. lon. 23°-1′ E.] *Salone*.

SALONICHI, *formerly called* THESSALONICA, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Macedonia; lat. 40°-41′ N. lon. 22°-53′ E.] *Salonicki*, m. *Salonique* ou *Theſſalonique*, f.

SALOON (săl'-oŭne), *ſ.* [a great parlour] *Salon*, m *Salle de compagnie*, f.

SALPA, *ſ.* [a fiſh of the Mediterranean] *Salpa*, f. *eſpèce de merluche*.

SALPICON, *ſ* [a ſort of pudding *or* forcemeat] *Farce*, f. *fatras*, m. *ſalpicon*, m.

SALSAPARILLA, *or* SARSAPARILLA, *ſ.* [a Peruvian root] *Salſe-pareille*, f.

SALSIFY, *ſ.* [goat's-beard, a culinary root] *Salſifis*, m.

SALSOACID (săl-sô-ăs'-ĭd), *adj.* [having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs] *Acide & ſalé*.

SALSUGINOUS (săl-ſĭou'-dji-neŭce), *adj.* [ſomewhat ſalt] *Un peu ſalé*; *ſalugineux*.

SALT (sălte), *ſ.* [a ſubſtance ſoluble in water, and of a pungent ſavour] *Sel*, m. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. Salt made of ſea-water, *Sel marin*. Bay-ſalt, *Du ſel gris*. To know one thoroughly, we muſt have eat a peck of ſalt with him, *Pour bien connoître un homme, il faut avoir mangé un minot de ſel avec lui*: c'eſt un proverbe François.

Salt-duty, *Droit de ſalage, gabelle*, f.

Acid mineral ſalt, *Sel acide minéral*. Salt of lead, (Saccharum Saturni), Salt of Saturn, *Sel ou ſucre de Saturne*. Vitreous ſalt, *Sel de verre*. Glauber's ſalt [in Chymiſtry] *Sel de Glauber*, Salt of Sedlitz, *Sel de Sedlitz*. Epſom-ſalt, *Sel d'Angleterre* ou *d'Epſom*, m. Foſſile or rock-ſalt

salt (sal gemmæ), *Sel gemme.*

* There's not one grain of salt (there's not the leaſt wit) in all his writings, *Il n'y a pas un grain de ſel (il n'y a point d'eſprit) dans tous ſes ouvrages.*

SALT, *adj.* [impregnated with ſalt] *Salé.* Salt-fiſh, *Du poiſſon ſalé.*

SALT [falax] *En chaleur.* A ſalt bitch, *Une chienne qui eſt en chaleur.*

To SALT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeaſon with ſalt] *Saler, aſſaiſonner avec du ſel.*

SALTATION (săl-té'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of dancing or jumping, beat, palpitation] *Danſe,* f. ou bien, *battement,* m. *palpitation,* f.

SALT-BOX (sâlt'-bŏks), *or* SALT-CELLAR (sâlt'-cĕl-eŭr), *ſ. Une boîte à ſel,* ou *une ſalière,* ou *ſaunière.*

SALT-CAT (sâlt'-kăte), *ſ* [a lump of ſalt] *Un gros morceau de ſel, un brûlot.*

SALTED (sâlt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Salé, aſſaiſonné avec du ſel.*

SALTER (sâlt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſalt-man, one who ſells ſalt] *Saunier,* m. *vendeur de ſel,* m. *ſaleur,* m.

SALTERN (sâlt'-ĕrne), *or* SALT-HOUSE (sâlt'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [a ſalt-work; a houſe wherein ſalt is made] *Saline* ou *ſaunerie,* f.

SALTIER (săl'-tire), *ſ.* and *adj.* [in Heraldry] *Sautoir,* m. *en ſautoir.*

SALTINBANCO (săl'-tĭn'-băn'-kô), *ſ.* [a quack, a mountebank] *Un ſaltimbanque, charlatan, batteur.* I ſaid to the ſaltinbanco, aſſuming the patron, well friend, your buſineſs ſhall be done, *Je dis au ſaltimbanque, en tranchant du protecteur, allez, mon ami, je ferai votre affaire.*

SALTING-TUB (sâlt'-ĭn'gue-teŭb), *ſ. Un ſaloir.*

SALTISH (sâlt'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat ſalt] *Un peu ſalé.*

SALTLESS (sâlt'-lĕce), *adj.* [inſipid] *Fade, inſipide,* au propre & au figuré.

SALTLY (sâlt'-lé), *adv. Avec un goût de ſel, d'une manière ſalée.*

SALT-MAKER (sâlt-mé'-keŭr), *ſ.* [a man that makes ſalt] *Un ſaunier.*

SALT-MARSH (sâlt'-marche), *ſ. Un marais ſalant.*

SALTNESS (sâlt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [taſte of ſalt] *Salure,* f. *goût de ſel,* m.

SALT-METER (sâlte-mī'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who meaſures ſalt] *Aimeur,* m

SALT-PETRE (sâlt-pī'-teŭr), *ſ.* [nitre] *Salpêtre,* m. *nitre,* m. Salt-petre-houſe, *Salpêtrière,* f. A ſalt-petre-maker, *Un ſalpêtrier.*

Salt-petre found againſt walls, *Salpêtre de houſſage* Salt-petre diſſolved for the firſt time, *Salpêtre brut.* Salt-petre diſſolved and calcined for the ſecond time, *Salpêtre de deux cuites* Salt-petre diſſolved and chryſtallized for the third time, *Salpêtre de trois cuites*

SALT-PIT (sâlt'-pite), *or* SALT-PAN (sâlt'-păne), *ſ.* [a pit where ſalt is got] *Une ſaline.*

SALT-PORTER (sâlte-pur'-teŭr), *ſ. Juré hanouard,* m.

SALT-SHOP (sâlt'-chŏp), *ſ. Boutique où l'on vend du ſel,* f. *regrat,* m. *boutique de regrattier,* f.

SALT-SPRING (sâlt'-ſpriñ'gne), *ſ. Une fontaine d'eau ſalée.*

SALT-TAX (sâlt'-tăks), *ſ.* [duty upon ſalt] *Carbouillon,* m.

SALTUS (săl'-teŭce), *ſ.* [in law-books; a high thick wood, *Bois,* m. *forêt,* f *futaie,* f

SALTZBURG, *ſ.* [a large, ancient and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria; lat. 47°-37′ N. lon. 15°-5′ E.] *Saltzbourg,* m.

SALT-WORT (sâlt'-oüeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Soda, kali] *Soude,* f. *ſalicor,* ou *ſalicote,* m. *ſalſovie,* ou *marie épineuſe,* f *marie vulgaire* ou *grande,* f. *a'un cotin,* m. *ſoude,* f.

SALT (sâlte), *or* SAUT, *ſ.* [in Manege; leap, high air and vault] *Saut,* m.

SALUBRIOUS (să lĭou'-brĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [promoting health, wholeſome] *Sain, ſalubre.*

SALUBRITY (să-lĭou'-brĭ-té), *ſ.* [healthfulneſs] *Salubrité,* f

SALUS (sé'-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of health] *Salus,* f.

SALUTARINESS (săl-ŭă tă-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [wholeſomeneſs, quality conductive to the good of health, life, fortune, &c.] *Qualité de contribuer à la ſanté,* ou *à la ſureté.*

SALUTARY (săl'-lĭeŭ-tă-ré), *adj.* [wholeſome; advantageous] *Sain, ſalubre, ſalutaire, avantageux, utile.*

SALUTATION (săl-lĭou-té'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of ſaluting] *L'action de ſaluer, ſalutation,* f. § *ſaluade,* f. *ſalut,* m.

SALUTE (să-lsûte'), *ſ.* [ſalutation, greeting; a kiſs] *Salut,* m. *ſalutation,* f. *baiſer,* m. He gave not to me a ſalute, *Il ne m'a pas honoré d'un ſalut.* This is a very cold ſalute, *Voilà un baiſer bien froid.*

SALUTE [by a volley or diſcharge of artillery] *Salve,* f. *ſalut,* m.

To SALUTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to greet; to kiſs] *Saluer; baiſer, donner un baiſer.* To ſalute again, *Reſaluer.*

SALUTED (sĭ-lĭou'-tĕd), *part. adj. Sılué; baiſé.*

SALUTER (să-lĭou'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſalutes] *Celui qui ſalue.*

SALUTIFEROUS (sĭl-lĭoŭ-tĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* V. SALUTARY.

SALVABILITY (săl-vă bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [*with Divines,* poſſibility of being received into everlaſting life] *La poſſibilité qu'il y a de ſe ſauver,* ou *d'être ſauvé,* terme de Théologie.

SALVABLE (săl'-vă bl'), *adj. Qui peut être ſauvé*

St. SALVADOR, *ſ.* [a large town of South America in Braſil; lat. 13°-30 S. lon. 40°-10′-W.] *S. Salvador,* m. [a town of Africa in Congo; lat. 5°-0′ S. lon. 15°-39′ E.] *Salvador du Banza,* m.

SALVAGE (săl'-védje), *adj.* [wild] *Sauvage.* V. SAVAGE.

SALVAGE, *ſ* [the ſaving or preſerving goods from a ſhipwreck] *Sılvage,* m. Salvage-money, *Salvage,* ou *ſauvetage,* m. *droit de trouvaille,* m. *ſauvetage,* m. *ſauvement,* m.

SALVATION (săl-vé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [preſervation from eternal death] *Salut,* m. *félicité éternelle.* He denies it upon his ſalvation, *Il le nie ſur ſa part du paradis.*

SALVATORY (săl'-vă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a place where any thing is preſerved] *Réſervoir,* m.

SALVE (salve), *ſ* [an ointment, an emplaſter] *Onguent,* m. *remède,* m *emplâtre,* m. An eye-ſalve, *Un onguent pour les yeux* A ſalve for all ſores, *Un remede à tous maux.*

To SALVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cure with medicaments, to remedy, to help] *Guérir, remédier, ſauver;* au propre & au figuré.

* To ſalve the appearances, *Sauver les apparences.* To ſalve the matter, *Se bien tirer d'affaire*

SALVED (salv'd), *part. adj. Sauvé; guéri; tiré d'affaire.*

SALVER. (săl'-veur), *ſ.* [waiter, ſtand, a ſilver ſlat diſh] *Sou-coupe,* f.

SALVER [one that ſalves a ſhip or her goods] *Celui qui ſauve un vaiſſeau,* ou *qui en ſauve les marchandiſes.*

SALVE *Regina, ſ.* [a Romaniſt prayer addreſſed to the Virgin Mary and ſung upon the point of executing a criminal] *Salvé,* m.

SALVO (săl'-vô), *ſ.* [an exception, a reſervation, an excuſe] *Exception,* f. *correctif ſ.* m. *diſtinction,* f. *reſtriction,* f. *échappatoire,* f. *ſubterfuge,* m. *excuſe,* f. Without ſalvo, *Sans exception, ſans diſtinction.* He finds always ſome private ſalvoes, *Il trouve toujours des excuſes particulieres, des ſubterfuges.*

SALZ *or* SULZ, *ſ.* [brine made of ſalt diſſolved by the moiſture of a cellar] *Eſpèce de ſaumure,* f.

SAMARCAND, *or* SARMACAND, *ſ.* [an ancient and populous town of Aſia, capital of a kingdom of that name; lat. 39°-50′ N. lon. 69°-0′ E.] *Samarcande,* f.

SAMARITANS, *ſ. pl.* [a ſect among the Jews] *Samaritains,* m. pl. Samaritan characters or letters, *Samaritain,* m.

SAMBUCUS, *ſ* [Bot. Elder-tree] *Sureau,* m. A ſort of odoriferous wood, *Sambuc,* m.

SAME (séme), *adj.* and *ſ.* [not different; identical] *Même, le même.* The ſame plant produces as great a variety of juices as there is in the ſame animal, *Il y a autant de jues différens dans une même plante, que de liquides différens dans un même animal.* 'Tis the very ſame, *C'eſt le même.* It is the ſame (it is all one), *C'eſt la même choſe, c'eſt tout un.*

The SAME [that which was mentioned before] *Ce dont il a été parlé, en, le même, la même choſe.* For the punctual performance of the ſame, *Pour s'en acquitter exactement.*

SAMENESS (seme'-nĕce), *ſ.* [V. IDENTITY] *Identité,* f.

SAMIA TERRA *ſ* [an earth of the marle kind] *Terre de Samos* ou *terre Samienne,* f.

SAMLET (săm'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a little ſalmon] *Un ſaumonneau.*

SAMOGITIA, *ſ.* [a province of Poland] *Samogitie,* f.

SAMOLOIDES, *ſ.* [a very common plant in the Weſt Indies] *Samoloïde,* f. A ſpecies of the Latine ſiuillin, or female ſpeedwell antirrhinum] *Samoloïde,* f.

SAMOLUS, *ſ* [Bot water-pimpernel] *Samole,* m.

SAMOS, *ſ* [an iſland of the Archipelago on the coaſt of Natolia] *Samos,* m.

SAMOYEDES, *ſ. pl.* [once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary in Aſia] *Les Samoïdes,* m. pl.

SAMP, *ſ.* [an American bread, made of the maize] *Pain de maïs,* m.

SAMPHIRE (săm'-fĭr), *ſ.* [Bot. Crithmum, a plant preſerved in pickle] *Créte marine* ou *Criſte marine,* f. *fenouil marin,* m. *ſalicot,* m. *baſile,* m *paſſe-pierre,* f. *perce-pierre,* f.

SAMPLE (săm'-pl'), *ſ.* [a ſpecimen] *Un échantillon, une montre, un eſſai*

To SAMPLE, *v. a.* [to ſhow a ſpecimen] *Montrer un échantillon.*

SAMPLER (săm'-pleŭr), *ſ.* [a pattern] *Exemple,* m. *modèle,* m. *patron,* m.

SAMPSON's *poſt, ſ.* [in Sea-language; a ſort of pillar erected in a ſhip's hold] *éponſille des écoutilles* (ſervant d'echelle pour deſcendre dans la cale), f.

SANAA, *ſ.* [a large, populous, and handſome town of Aſia, capital of Arabia Felix; lat. 14°-28′ N. lon. 41°-35′ E.] *Soraa,* m.

SANABLE (săn'-ă bl'), *adj.* [curable] *Susceptible de guériſon, guériſſable.*

SANATION (să-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of curing] *Cure,* f. *guériſon,* f. *curation,* f.

SANATIVE (săn'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [curing, healing] *Qui guérit.*

SANATIVENESS (săn'-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [power to cure] *Pouvoir de guérir,* m.

SANCE-BELL (săn'ce'-bĕl), *ſ.* [a little bell] *Sorte de petite cloche,* qu'on ſonnoit autrefois pendant le ſervice divin.

SANCLES, *ſ* [a ſpecies of Pilchard] *Sanclés,* m *melet,* m. *eſpèce de ſardine*

SANCTIFICATION (săn'gk-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of making ſaint or holy] *Sanctification,* f *conſécration,* f

SANCTIFIED (săn'gk'-tĭ-fĭ'd), *part. adj.* † *benoît.* A pious ſanctified looking perſon, § *Un bénêt, une béate.* With a ſanctified look, § *Benêtement.*

SANCTIFIER (săn'gk'-tĭ-fĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that ſanctifies; the Holy-Ghoſt] *Celui qui ſanctifie, ſanctificateur,* m.

To SANCTIFY (săn'gk'-tĭ-fĭ'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make holy] *Sanctifier, rendre ſaint,*

faint, donner la fainteté.

SANCTIFYING (săn'gk'-tĭ-fāĭ-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Sanctify] *Sanctification*, f. *l'action de ſanctifier*

SANCTIMONIOUS (săn'gk'-tĭ-mô'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [holy; having the appearance of ſanctity *Sanct.*

SANCTIMONY (săn'gk'-tĭ-mô-nē), *ſ.* [holineſs, ſcrupulous auſterity, appearance of ſanctity] *Sainteté*, f

SANCTION (săn'gk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [confirmation, ratification] *Sanction*, f *confirmation*, f *ratification*, f ſignifie auſſi, mais improprement: *décret*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *réglement*, m. To give a ſanction, *Approuver, autoriſer.* No law has a firmer ſanction than the laws of Chriſtianity, *Il n'y a point de loi qui ait une ſanction plus forte que les lois du Chriſtianiſme.* The pragmatical ſanction, *La pragmatique ſanction*, ou *la pragmatique.*

SANCTITUDE (săn'gk'-tĭ-tĭoude), *and* SANCTITY (săn'gk'-tĭ-tē), *ſ.* [holineſs, goodneſs, godlineſs] *Sainteté*, f. Sanctity is an attribute of God, *La ſainteté eſt un attribut de Dieu.*

SANCTITY, *ſ.* [ſaint, holy being] *Saint*, m. *eſprit bien-heureux.* All the ſanctities of heaven, *Tous les eſprits céleſtes.*

To SANCTUAISE (săn'gk'-tĭoŭ-ă-zāĭze), *v. a.* [to ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges] *Protéger, ſervir d'aſyle.*

SANCTUARY (săn'gk'-tĭoŭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a holy place] *Sanctuaire*, m. *égliſe*, f. *lieu ſaint*; par extenſion *aſyle*, m. *refuge*, m. *lieu de ſûreté*, m.

* No man takes ſanctuary in falſehood who has truth on his ſide, *On n'a pas recours au menſonge quand on a la vérité pour ſoi.*

SANCUS (săn'gk'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a God of the Sabines] *Sancus*, m.

SAND (săn'd), *ſ.* [particles of ſtones not conjoined; barren country covered with ſands] *Sable*, m. terre légére mêlée de gravier; ou bien, *région couverte de ſable*; *arène*, f. Sands, *Banc* ou *banc de ſable.* To fill up with ſand, *Enſabler.* A ſhelf of ſand, *Banc de ſable*, m. Small ſand, *Sablon*, m. Sand-box, *Poudrier*, m. *ſablier*, m. Sand-pit, *Sablonnière*, f. The Lybian ſands, *Les ſables de la Lybie.*

To ſtrike the ſands, *Donner à travers quelque banc de ſable.*

* To build on the ſand, *Bâtir ſur le ſable*; fonder des projets ſur quelque choſe peu ſolide

Heaps of ſand [made uſe of in ſalterns] *Meles*, f. pl.

SANDAL (săn'-dăl), *ſ.* [a looſe ſhoe] *Sandale*, f. *ſoque.* Sandal-maker, *Sandalier*, m.

SANDAL-WOOD (săn'-dăl-oŭoŭd), *ſ.* [a kind of Indian wood uſed to make a particular ſort of red] *Sandal*, m. ou *ſantal*, m. V. SANDERS.

SANDARACH (săn'-dă răk), *ſ.* [Juniper gum, a gummy reſin] *Sandarac*, m. *vernis*, m.

SANDASTROS (săn'-dăs-trŏce), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone of Ethiopa and Ceylon] *Sandaſtre* or *Sandaſtros* (ſorte de belle agate).

SAND-BLIND (săn'd'-blāĭn'd), *adj.* V. PURBLIND.

SANDBOX-TREE (săn'd'-bŏks-trī), *ſ* [Bot Hura, an evergreen plant of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies] *Sorte de noix vomique.*

SANDED (săn'd'-ĕd), *adj.* [covered with ſand] *Sablonneux.*

SANDERS (săn'-derz), *ſ.* [an Indian wood] *Santal*, m. White, yellow, red ſanders, *Santal blanc, citrin, rouge.*

SANDERLING (săn'd'-ĕr lin'gne), *or* CURWILLET, *ſ.* [a bird of the Corniſh ſhores] *Pluvier huppé*, m.

SANDEVER (săn'd'-ĕ-vĕr), *ſ* [the ſcum produced in making glaſs] *Suint de verre*, m.

SAND-GAVEL (săn'd'-găv-ĕl), *ſ.* [a payment for liberty to dig ſand] *Droit qu'on paye au ſeigneur de la terre pour avoir la liberté de prendre du ſable.*

SAND-HEAT, *or* SAND-BATH, *ſ.* [in Chymiſtry] *Bain de ſable*, m.

SANDING (săn'd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Barbue*, f.

SANDISH (săn'd'-ĭche), *adj.* [approaching to the nature of land, looſe, not cloſe] *Qui approche de la nature du table.*

SAND-STONE (săn'd'-ſtône), *ſ.* [a ſtone of a friable kind] *Pierre à fuſion*, f.

SANDY (săn'd'-ē), *adj.* [full of ſand] *Sablonneux, plein de ſuſion*; au figuré, *qui n'eſt pas ſolide, graveleux, ſableux, oréneux:* A ſandy bank, *Un banc, un banc de ſable.* Sandy-ſtone or earth, *Terre tuffiere.*

SANDY [red, or red-haired] *Roux.* Sandy hair, *Des cheveux roux*, ou *ardens.* A ſandy pig, *Un cochon roux.*

SANDYX, *or* SANDIX (săn'd'-ĭks), *ſ.* [a red earth] *Terre rouge*, f. *orpiment rouge*, m. *minium, vermillon orangé*, m. *chaux de plomb*, f. *maſſicot rouge*, m.

SANE (séne), *adj.* [healthy] *Sain, qui eſt en bonne ſanté, qui ſe porte bien.*

Sane memory (in Law; perfect and ſound to do any lawful act), *Mémoire ſaine.*

SANG (săn'gne), *the preterite of* To SING; which ſee.

SANGUIFEROUS (săn'g-oŭĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [conveying blood] *Qui porte le ſang*, * *ſanguifere.*

SANGUIFICATION (săn'g-oŭĭf-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the production of blood] *Sanguification*, f

SANGUIFIER (săn'g'-oŭĭ-fāĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [what produces or creates blood] *Qui produit le ſang.*

To SANGUIFY (săn'g'-oŭĭ-fāĭ), *v. n.* [to produce blod] *Produire* ou *faire le ſang.*

SANGUINARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Bloodwort, Buckſhorn-plantain, puccoon] *Renouée argentée*, f. *renouée*, f.

SANGUINARY (săn'g'-oŭĭ-nă-ré), *adj.* [cruel, bloody] *Sanguinaire, cruel, meurtrier, qui aime à répandre le ſang humain, barbare, inhumain.*

SANGUINE (săn'g'-oŭĭne), *adj.* and *ſ.* [red as blood] *Sanguin, couleur de ſang.*

SANGUINE [abounding with blood] *Sanguin, qui a beaucoup de ſang*; au figuré, *ardent, violent, hardi, téméraire, préſomptueux.*

* The ſouth-ſea project has ſucceeded even beyond what the moſt ſanguine could expect, *Le projet de la compagnie du Sud a eu des ſuccès ſupérieurs à ce que la confiance la plus hardie en pouvoit attendre.*

Sanguine-ſtone (a kind of Jaſper from New Spain), *Pierre de ſang*, f.

SANGUINENESS (săn'g'-oŭĭn-ĕce), *or* SANGUINITY (săn'g-oŭĭn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ardour, heat of expectation, confidence] *Audace*, f. *préſomption*, f. *confiance hardie.*

SANGUINEOUS (săn'g'-oŭĭn'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [conſtituting blood] *Sanguin, de ſang.*

Sanguineous rod, *or* Virga ſanguinea (the cornus fœmina, or dogberry buſh), *Sanguinelle*, f.

SANGUINOLENT (săn'g-oŭĭn'-ô-lĕn'-te), *adj.* [bloody] *Sanguinolent, ſanglant.*

SANHEDRIM (săn'-hĭ-drĭme), *ſ.* [the ſupreme court of Juſtice among the ancient Jews] *Sanhédrin*, m.

SANICLE (săn'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Sanicula, ſelf-heal, vulnerary plant] *Cortuſe*, f *ſanicle*, f.

SANIES (sé'-nĭ-iz), *ſ.* [in Surgery; thin matter, ſerous excretion] *Sanie*, f.

SANIOUS (sé'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [in Surgery; not well digeſted] *Sanieux.*

SANITY (săn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [health; ſoundneſs of mind] *Sante*, f. *jugement ſain, ſens commun.*

SANK (săn'gk) [*preterite of* To SINK]

SANKIRA, *ſ.* [a plant of Japan] *Sankira*, m.

SANTA-CRUZ, *ſ* [a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort; lat. 30°-38′ N. lon. 10°-7′ W.] *Santa-Cruz*, m.

SANTA CRUZ [a large iſland in the South Sea, one of the moſt conſiderable of thoſe of Solomon; lat. 10°-21′ S. lon. 130°-0 W.] *Santa-Cruz*

SANTA CRUZ de-la-Sierra [a town of South America, in Peru; lat. 19°-46′ S. lon. 59°-55′ W.] *Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra.*

SANTA-FE, *ſ.* [a town of North America, capital of New Mexico; lat. 35°-32′ N. lon. 106°-35′ W] *Santa-Fe*, m.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA [a town of South America capital of New Grenada; lat. 3°-58′ lon. 73°-5′ W.] *Santa-Fé-de-Bogota*, m.

SANTAREN, *ſ.* [a handſome town of Portugal in Eſtremadura? lat. 39°-2′ N. lon. 8°-25′ W.] *Santaren.*

SANTILLANE, *ſ* [a ſea port of Spain in the province of Auſtria; lat. 43°-34′ N. lon. 4°-32′ W.] *Santillane*, f.

SANTOLINA (săn'-to-lăĭ'-nă), *ſ.* [Bot. lavender-cotton; worm's powder] *Santoline*, f. *ſemencine*, f.

SANTSI, *ſ.* [a medicinal plant of China] *Santſi*, m.

SAP (săp), *ſ* [the vital juice of trees] *Séve*, f. The trees are in ſap, *Les arbres ſont en ſéve.*

Sap-earth, *Vert de terre*, m. Sap-green [a yellow green] *Vert de veſſie*, m.

SAP [the white part of a tree between the wood and the bark] *Aubier*, ou *aubour*, m.

SAP [undermining; term of engineering] *Sape* ou *ſappe*, f.

To SAP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to undermine, to ſubvert by digging] *Sapper*, au propre & au figuré. To ſap a wall, *Sapper une muraille.*

* To ſap the foundations of a ſtate, *Sapper les fondemens d'un état.*

To SAP, *v. n.* [to proceed by mine; to proceed inviſibly] *Avancer en minant, avancer ſous terre*; au figuré, *ſe gliſſer imperceptiblement.*

SAPA, *ſ.* [New wine boiled to the third part] *Sapa*, m.

SAPHENA (să-fī'-nă), *ſ.* [Anat. the vein uſually opened to bleed in the foot] *Saphène*, f.

SAPHICK (săf'-ĭk), *adj.* [a term of poeſy] *Saphique.* Saphick verſes, *Vers ſaphiques.*

SAPHIRE (săf'-ĭr), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone] *Saphir*, m.

SAPHIRINE (săf'-ĭr-ăĭne), *adj. De ſaphir, reſſemblant au ſaphir.*

SAPID (săp'-ĭd), *adj.* [taſteful] *Savoureux.*

SAPIDNESS (săp'-ĭd-nĕce), *and* SAPIDITY (sé-pĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. TASTEFULNESS.

SAPIENCE (sé'-pĭ-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [wiſdom, knowledge] *Sageſſe*, f. *prudence*, f *ſapience*, f.

§ SAPIENT (sé'-pĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [wiſe, prudent] *Sage, prudent.*

SAPIENTIAL (sé-pĭ-ĕn'-chăl) BOOKS, *ſ.* [certain books of Scripture] *Livres ſapientiaux*, m. pl.

SAPLESS (săp'-lĕce), *adj.* [without ſap] *Qui n'a point de ſéve, ſec*

SAPLING (sap'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a young tree] *Un jeune arbre.*

SAPON, *ſ.* [a wood brought from Japan; it is uſed in dying] *Sapan*, m.

SAPONACEOUS (săp-ô-né'-cheŭce), *and* SAPONARY (săp'-ô-nă-ré), V. SOPY.

SAPONARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Soap-wort; a kind of Lychnis, a med. plant] *Saponaire*, f. ou *Savonnière*, f.

SAPONEA, *ſ.* [Pharm. a pectoral medicine] *Sorte de lok.*

SAPOR (sé'-por), *ſ.* [taſte] *Saveur*, f. *goût*, m.

SAPORIFICK (săp-ô-rĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [having the power to produce taſtes] *Saporifique.*

SAPOTA, *ſ.* [a large tree of Cayenne] *Sapotiller*, m. *zapote*, m.

SAPPADILLA, *ſ.* [a very uſeful fruit-tree of the Weſt Indies] *Sappadille*, m.

SAPPED (săp't), *part. adj. Sappé.*

SAPPER (săp'-ĕŭr), *f.* [Milit. Art. a ſoldier employed in ſapping] *Sappeur*, m.

SAPPINESS (săp'-i-nĕce), *f.* [abundance of ſap; ſucculence, juicineſs] *Etat*, ou *qualité de ce qui abonde en ſève.*

SAPPY (săp'-é), *adj.* [full of ſap, juicy, ſucculent; young; weak, fooliſh] *Plein de ſève*; au figuré, *jeune, plein de vigueur.*

SARABAND (săr'-ă-băn'd), *ſ.* [a Spaniſh dance] *Sarabande*, f.

SARACENS (săr'-ă-cĕn'z), *ſ. pl.* [a people celebrated ſome centuries ago, who came from the deſerts of Arabia] *Sarazins*, m. pl Saracen's head, *Courſe de tête*, f.

SARAGOSSA (săr'-ă-gŏs'-să), *ſ.* [a city of Spain in Arragon; lat. 41°-53′ N. lon. 0°-28′ W.] *Saragoſſe* ou *Saragoce*, f.

SARCASM (sar'-kăzm), *ſ.* [a keen reproach, a taunt, a gibe] *Sarcaſme*, m. *Satire*, f. *raillerie piquante.*

SARCASTICAL (sar-kăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* SARCASTICK (sar-kăs'-tĭk), *adj.* [keen, taunting] *Satirique, piquant, mordant, malin, cauſtique.*

SARCASTICALLY (sar-kăs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [tauntingly] *D'une manière ſatirique.*

SARCENET (sarce'-nĕte), *ſ.* [fine, thin, woven ſilk; thin and gloſſy taffeta] *Taffetas*, m. *armoiſin*, m. *ſarcenet*, m.

SARCITES, *ſ.* [fleſh-ſtone, cornelian] *Sarcite*, f.

To SARCLE (sar'-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to weed] *Sarcler.* Sarcling-time, *Le temps où l'on ſarcle les blés.*

SARCLED (sar'-kl'd), *part. adj. Sarclé.*

SARCOCELE (sar-kô'-ci-lé), *ſ.* [a fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles] *Sarcocèle*, m.

SARCOCOLLA, *or* SARCOCOL, *ſ.* [a gum-reſin from Perſia or Arabia] *Sarcocolle*, f. *colle-chair*, f.

SARCO-EPIPLOCELE, *ſ.* [a compound rupture] *Sarco-épiplocèle*, m.

SARCO-HYDROCELE, *ſ.* [a compound ſarcocele] *Sarco-hydrocèle*, m.

SARCOLOGY (sar-cŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [Anat. diſcourſe on the fleſh and the ſoft parts] *Sarcologie*, f.

SARCOMA (sar-kô'-mă), *ſ.* [a fleſhy excreſcence] *Sarcome*, f.

SARCOMPHALUM (sar-kŏm'-fă-lĕŭme), *ſ.* [a fleſhy excreſcence of the navel] *Sarcomphale*, m.

SARCOPHAGOUS (sar-kŏf'-ă-gueŭce), *adj.* [eating fleſh] *Sarcophage.*

SARCOPHAGUS, *ſ.* [Antiq. a ſtone-coffin, which quickly conſumed a corpſe] *Sarcophage*, m.

SARCOPHAGUS, *or* lapis aſſius, *Pierre aſſiſe*, f. *pierre de ſarcophage*, f.

SARCOPHAGY (sar-kŏf'-a-djé), *ſ.* [the practice of eating fleſh] *L'uſage de ſe nourrir de chair.*

SARCOTICK (sar-kŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [Med. incarnative] *Sarcotique.*

SARCULATION (sar-kĭoŭ-lé'-chĕŭne), *ſ.* [weeding] *Action de ſarcler.*

SARDA, *ſ.* [Cornelian, or Sardinian ſtone, a precious ſtone] *Sarde*, f. *cornaline*, f.

SARDACHATES, *ſ.* [a kind of agate] *Sarde-agathe*, f.

SARDEL (sar'-dĕl), *or* SARDIN (sar'-dĭne), *ſ.* [Pilchards; a little ſea-fiſh] *Une ſardine.*

SARDINIA (sar-dĭn'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [an iſland of the Mediterranean] *La Sardaigne.*

SARDINE (sar'-dăine) SARDIUS (sar'-dŏï-ŭce), *and* SARDONYX (sar'-dŏ-nĭks), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone, a kind of achates] *Sardoine*, f.

SAROO (sar'-dû), *ſ.* [a town of Turkey in Aſia, formerly called Sardis, and the ſeat of the famous King Croeſus; lat. 38°-44′ N. lon. 28°-30′ E.] *Sardes*, f.

SARDONIAN (sar-dô'-nĭ-ăne) LAUGHTER, *ſ. Ris Sardonien* ou *Sardonique* (ris forcé), m.

SARGAZO, *ſ.* [Bot. Ienticula marina; a plant which covers a large and ſpacious ſea near Cape Verd] *Sargoſſe* or *ſargazo*, f.

SARGUS (sar'-gueŭce), *ſ.* [a large fiſh of the Adriatic ſea] *Sargo*, m.

SARIGOY, CAPIGOY, *or* CAPIGUEYA, *ſ.* [a kind of the Opoſſum] *Sarigoy*, m. *Sarigue, booſchatte, rat de bois*, m.

SARK, *ſ.* [a ſhark *or* ſhick] *Goulu*, m. [a ſhirt, *in the Scotch language*] *Une chemiſe.*

SARMENTOUS (sar-mĕn't'-eŭce) STALK, *ſ.* [that which emits roots as it runs along] *Sarment*, m.

SARN, *ſ.* [pavement, *or* ſtepping ſtones] *Le pavé.*

SARP-CLOTH, *and* SARPLIER, *ſ.* [canvaſs for wrapping up wares] *Serpillère*, f.

SARPEDON (sar-pī'-dŏne), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Laodamia, and king of Lycia] *Sarpédon*, m.

SARPLAR, *ſ.* [a pocket *or* half-ſack] *Un demi-ſac.* A ſarplar of wool, *Un demi-ſac de laine.*

SARSA (sar'-să), *or* SARSAPARILLA (sar-să-pă-rĭl'-lă), *ſ* [a Peruvian plant uſed in medicine, the root of rough bindweed or ſmilax] *Salſepareille*, f.

SARSE. V. SEARCE.

To SARSE. V. To SEARCE.

SARSENET. V. SARCENET.

SARTORIUS (sar-tô'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Anat. the taylor's muſcle] *Couturier*, m.

SARUM (NEW). V. SALISBURY.

SARUM (OLD), an ancient borough of Wilts, now reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe; lat. 51°-7′ N. lon. 1°-42′ W.] *Le vieux Sarum.*

SARZANA, [an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy in the territory of Genoa; lat. 44°-8′ N. lon. 9°-52′ E.] *Sarzane.*

SASH (săche), *ſ.* [a girdle] *Une ceinture.*

SASH, *Chaſſis d'une fenêtre*, m. Saſh-window, *Fenêtre à chaſſis*, f. *croiſée*, f.

SASHOON, *ſ.* [a kind of leather ſtuffing put into a boot for the wearer's eaſe] *Couſſin de cuir que l'on perte dans la botte au bas de la jambe*, m.

SASSAFRAS (săs'-să-frăce), *ſ.* [the root of a tree of the Bay-kind, of Florida] *Saſſafras* ou *laurier des Iroquois*, m. *pavame*, m.

SASSARI, *ſ.* [a city of the iſland of Sardinia; lat. 40°-46′ N. lon. 8°-39′ E.] *Saſſari*, m.

SASSE, *ſ.* [a lock of a river, a ſluice *or* flood-gate] *Une bonde, une écluſe.*

SASSEBE, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Tranſylvania; lat. 46°-26′ N. lon. 26°-40′ E.] *Saſſebes* ou *Mellenbach*, m.

SAT (săte), *the preterite of* To SIT; which ſee.

SATALIA, *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong ſea-port of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia; lat. 37°-1′ N. lon. 32°-21′ E.] *Satalie*, f.

SATAN (sé'-tăne), *ſ* [the prince of Hell, any wicked ſpirit; the devil] *Satan*, m *le diable, le démon.*

SATANICAL (să-tăn'-ĭ-kăl), *and* SATANICK (să-tăn'-ĭk), *adj* [deviliſh, infernal] *De Satan, diabolique, infernal.*

SATCHEL (săch'-l), *ſ.* [a little bag uſed by ſchool-boys] *Un ſachet, un petit ſac.*

To SATE (séte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſatiate] *Soûler, raſſaſier.*

SATED (sé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Raſſaſié, ſoûl.*

SATELLITE (săt'-ĕl-lăïte), *ſ.* [Aſtron. a ſmall planet revolving round a larger] *Satellite*, m. The ſatellites of Jupiter, *Les ſatellites de Jupiter.*

SATELLITE [a ſerjeant *or* yeoman of the guard] *Satellite*, m.

SATELLITIOUS (săt-ĕl-lĭch'-eŭce), *adj. Compoſé de ſatellites.*

To SATIATE (sé'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to ſatisfy, to fill, to glut] *Raſſaſier, ſoûler*, au propre & au figuré; *aſſouvir, contenter, ſatisfaire.*

SATIATE, *adj. and* SATIATED, *part. adj. Raſſaſié, ſoûl*, au propre & au figuré; *aſſouvi, content, ſatisfait.*

SATIATING (sé'-chĭ-é-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* to ſatiate] *Aſſouviſſement*, m.

SATIETY (să-tăï'-i-té), *ſ.* [fullneſs beyond deſire *or* pleaſure] *Satieté*, f. *réplétion qui va juſqu'au dégoût*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

SATIN (săt'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a ſoft, cloſe, and ſhining ſilk] *Satin*, m. Satin-ribbon, *Ruban ſatiné.*

Striped Indian ſattin, *Cancanias*, m. Variegated ſatin, *Satin turic.* Satin-weaver, *Satinaire*, m.

Satin-wood (a high and thick tree of the Antills), *Bois benoiſt fin, bois de Feroles, bois marbré, bois ſatiné*, m.

SATINET *or* SATINADE, *ſ.* [a ſlight thin ſort of ſatin] *Satinade*, f.

SATIRE (sé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a poem in which wickedneſs *or* folly is cenſured] *Satire*, f.

¶ Satire, *Satire*; lampoon, *paſquinade* (ſynon.): *Satire* is general, being a poem wherein the follies and vices of the times are ſeverely cenſured; a *lampoon* is perſonal, or a poem containing invectives againſt one perſon in particular: a *ſatire* is commendable, written with an intent to reform; a *lampoon* is ſcurrilous, deſigned only to vex. The laſh of *ſatire* has been often found more beneficial to a ſtate, than the ſcourge of power. The writer of a *lampoon* may be well compared to a bee, whoſe ſting wounds but ſlightly, and whoſe malicious act is ſure to be puniſhed by the whole ſwarm.

SATIRICAL (să-tĭr'-ĭ-kăl), *and* SATIRICK (să-tĭr'-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to ſatire] *Satirique, mordant, cynique.*

SATIRICALLY (să-tĭr'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with invective] *D'une manière ſatirique.*

SATIRIST (săt'-eŭr-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a writer of ſatires] *Auteur ſatirique*, m. *ſatirique*, m.

To SATIRIZE (săt'-eŭr-ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cenſure as in a ſatire] *Satiriſer, railler*, ou *cenſurer d'une manière ſatirique.*

SATIRIZED (săt'-eŭr-ăïz'd), *part. adj. Satiriſé, raillé* ou *cenſuré d'une manière ſatirique.*

SATISFACTION (săt-ĭs-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [V. CONTENT; the ſtate of being pleaſed] *Satisfaction*, f. *contentement*, m. *joie*, f. *plaiſir*, m. 'Tis an affair which will never turn to your ſatisfaction, *C'eſt une affaire dont vous n'aurez jamais de ſatisfaction.*

SATISFACTION [amends] *Satisfaction*, f. *réparation*, f. *raiſon*, f. *compenſation*, f. *dédommagement*, m. I gave him the ſatisfaction he required, *Je lui donnai toute la ſatisfaction qu'il demandoit.*

SATISFACTIVE (săt'-ĭs-făk'-tĭv'), *adj. Satisfaiſant, qui ſatisfait, qui contente.*

SATISFACTORILY (săt-ĭs-făk'-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a ſatisfactory manner] *D'une manière ſatisfaiſante.*

SATISFACTORINESS (săt-ĭs-făk'-teŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [power of ſatisfying] *Pouvoir de ſatisfaire, de contenter*, m.

SATISFACTORY (săt-ĭs-făk'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [giving ſatisfaction; atoning] *Satisfaiſant, qui ſatisfait* ou *ſuffit*; *ſatisfactoire*, terme dogmatique. A ſatisfactory reaſon, *Une raiſon ſuffiſante.* The death of our Saviour is ſatisfactory, *La mort de notre Sauveur eſt ſatisfactoire.*

SATISFIED (săt'-ĭs-făï'd), *part. adj. Satisfait, content*; *raſſaſié, ſoûlé.* I am not ſatisfied with him. *Je ne ſuis pas content de lui.* I am ſatisfied, *Je ſuis ſatisfait, cela me ſuffit, je me le tiens pour dit.* He is well paid that is well ſatisfied, *Celui-là eſt bien payé qui eſt content de ſon traitement.*

To SATISFY (săt'-ĭs-făï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to content] *Satisfaire, contenter*; *ſuffire.* To ſatisfy a paſſion, *Satisfaire une paſſion, la contenter.* To ſatisfy one's luſt, *Aſſouvir ſa convoitiſe.*

To SATISFY [to ſatiate] *Raſſaſier, ſoûler.*

To SATISFY [to recompenſe, to pay] *Satisfaire, payer*; *dédommager.* You ſhall be well ſatisfied, *Vous ſerez bien payé.*

To SATISFY [to convince] *Convaincre, ſatisfaire*; *perſuader.* That reaſon ſatisfies the

mind, *Cette raiſon ſatisfait l'eſprit, eſt ſatisfaiſante, porte la conviction dans l'eſprit.*

To SATISFY, *v. n.* [to make payment] *Satisfaire, payer.* Will you ſatisfy for them? *Voulez-vous payer pour eux?*

SATISFYING (săt'-ĭs-făĭ-ĭn'gne), *adj.* and *ſ.* [*from* To Satisfy] *Satisfaiſeire; aſſouviſſement,* m.

SATOR (sé'-tŏr), *and* SARRITOR (sărăĭ'-tŏr), *ſ.* [Mythol. rural Gods] *Sator* & *Sarritor,* m.

SATRAP (sé'-trăp), *ſ.* [the governor of a Perſian province] *Satrape,* m.

SATRAPY (sé'-tră-pé), *ſ.* [a government of Satraps] *Satrapie,* ſ. f.

SATURABLE (săt'-ĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj. Qu'on peut remplir,* ou *ſaturer.*

SATURANT (săt'-ĭoŭ răn'te), *adj.* [Chym. impregnating to the full] *Qui ſature.*

To SATURATE (săt'-ĭoŭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſatiate, to impregnate till no more can be imbibed] *Raſſaſier, ſouler; ſaturer,* t. de Chymie.

SATURATED (săt'-ĭoŭ-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Raſſaſé, ſoûlé; ſaturé,* t. de Chymie.

SATURATION (săt-ĭoŭ-ré'-ch-ŭne), *ſ.* [Chym. the impregnation of an acid with an alkali, &c.] *Saturation,* f

SATURDAY (săt'-eŭr-dé), *ſ.* [*dies Saturni,* the laſt day of the week] *Samedi,* m.

SATURITY (să-tĭou'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſatiety] *Satiété,* f. *raſſaſiement,* m. To feed to ſaturity, *Se raſſaſier, ſe ſouler, manger tout ſon ſoûl.*

SATURN (sé'-teŭrne), *ſ.* [a planet] *Saturne,* m.

SATURN [lead, among Chymiſts] *Saturne,* m. *plomb,* m.

Saturni extract, *Extrait de ſaturne (de plomb).*

SATURN [in Heraldry; black, ſpeaking of ſovereign princes' coats of arms] *Plomb,* m. *noir,* m.

SATURNALS (săt'-eŭr-năl'z), *or* SATURNALIA (săt-eŭr-né'-lĭ-ă), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the feaſts of Saturn] *Saturnales,* f. pl.

SATURNIAN (să-teŭr'-nĭ ăne), *adj.* [happy, golden] *Heureux, de l'âge d'or.*

SATURNINE (săt'-eŭr-năĭne), *adj.* [gloomy, melancholy] *Sombre, mélancolique, triſte, taciturne, ſaturnien.* A ſaturnine man, *Un eſprit ſaturnien, un homme ſombre* ou *mélancolique, un ſonge-creux.*

SATURNUS (sé-teŭrn'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Cœlum and Terra] *Saturne,* m.

SATYR (sé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [*from* Sator; a ſylvan god] *Un ſatyre.*

SATYR [a fabulous creature, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the Orang-Outang] *Satyre,* m.

SATYRS (sé'-teŭrz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the prieſts of Bacchus, horned monſters half men half goats] *Satyres,* m. pl.

SATYRIASIS, / [Med. a violent deſire of venery, attended with tenſion, &c.] *Satyriaſis,* m. *ſatyrieſe,* f.

SATYRION (săt-ĭr'-ĭ-ŏne), *ſ.* [ſtandle-wort, lizard-flower, a ſpecies of Orchis; an aphrodiſiac plant] *Satyrion,* m. *teſticule de chien,* in *ſalep* ou *ſalop,* m.

SAVAGE (săv'-édje), *adj.* [wild] *Sauvage, farouche;* ou bien, *cruel, barbare, inhumain, féroce.*

SAVAGE, *ſ.* [a man or woman uncivilized] *Un ſauvage, une ſauvage.*

The SAVAGES, *pl.* [a wild people in the Indies ſo called] *Les Sauvages des Indes.*

SAVAGELY (săv'-édje-lé), *adv.* [barbarouſly, cruelly] *Cruellement, d'une manière barbare.*

SAVAGENESS (săv'-édje-nĕce), *or* *** SAVAGERY (săv'-éeje-ré), *ſ.* [wildneſs, cruelty] *Naturel ſauvage, férocité,* f. *cruauté,* f.

SAVANNA (să-văn'-ă), *ſ.* [an open meadow, paſture ground] *Prairie découverte & ſans bois,* f.

SAUCE (sâce), *ſ.* [ſomething eaten with food to improve its taſte] *Sauce,* f. *aſſaiſonnement,* m. Butter-ſauce, *Sauce blanche.* Sharp ſauce, *Sauce piquante.* Middling ſharp ſauce, *Sauce demi-piquante.* Rich ſauce, *Sauce ambitieuſe.* Robert or onion-ſauce, *Sauce-Robert.* Caper-ſauce, *Sauce aux câpres.* Oyſter-ſauce, *Sauce aux huîtres.* Celery-ſauce, *Sauce au céleri.* Parſley-ſauce, *Sauce au perſil.* Truffle-ſauce, *Sauce aux truffes.* Thick ſauce, *Sauce liée.* To dip in the ſauce, *Tremper dans la ſauce, ſauter.*

*† To have or to give ſweet meat and ſour ſauce, *Avoir* ou *faire du bien & du mal*

*† To ſerve one the ſame ſauce, *Rendre la pareille, rendre les poires au ſac.*

*† It will coſt him ſauce, *Cela lui coûtera cher, il lui en cuira.*

To SAUCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh] *Aſſaiſonner.*

SAUCE ALONE (sâce'-é-lône), *ſ* [Bot. Erysimum, Sophia Chirurgerum, hedge muſtard, a med. plant] *Thalictron,* m.

SAUCE-BOX (sâce'-bŏks), *ſ.* [an impertinent fellow] *Un effronté, un impertinent, un inſolent, un arrogant, un impudent.*

SAUCED (sâs't), *part. adj. Aſſaiſonné.* Meat well ſauced, *De la viande bien aſſaiſonnée.*

SAUCE-PAN (sâce'-păne), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſkillet in which ſauce is made] *Un poêlon à faire des ſauces; caſſerolle,* f.

SAUCER (sâ'-ceŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall platter in which ſauce is ſet on the table] *Une ſaucière.* [a ſmall plate for a tea-cup] *Soucoupe,* f.

*† Saucer eyes, *De grands yeux, des yeux de bœuf.* Saucer-eyed, *Qui a des yeux de bœuf,* ou *de grands yeux.*

SAUCER [in Ship-building] *Ecuelle de cabeſtan,* f. Saucer-headed bolt, *Cheville à tête ronde & plate,* f.

SAUCILY (sâ'-cĭ-lé), *adv.* [impudently] *Inſolemment, effrontément, impudemment, fièrement.* To carry oneſelf ſaucily, *Se comporter inſolemment, faire l'inſolent.*

SAUCINESS (sâ'-cĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [impudence, impertinence] *Inſolence,* f. *effronterie, f. impudence,* f. *impertinence,* f.

SAUCISSE (sâ'-cĭce), *ſ.* [in Gunnery and Military art; a long leathern bag communicating with the mine] *Sauciſſe,* f. *ſauciſſon,* m.

SAUCISSON (sâ'-cĭ-sône), *ſ.* [in Gunnery; a large ſort of rocket] *Un ſauciſſon.*

SAUCY (sâ'-cé), *adj.* [impudent, V. IMPERTINENT.] *Inſolent, effronté, impudent, impertinent, arrogant.* A ſaucy look, *Un regard inſolent.* A ſaucy fellow, *Un impudent, un impertinent.*

SAUMUR, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of France in Anjou; lat. 47°-15′ N. lon. 0°-4′ W.] *Saumur,* m.

SAUNDERS, *ſ.* V. SANDERS.

To SAUNTER (sân'-teŭr), *v. n.* [to wander about idly] *Courir les rues, battre le pavé,* comme un homme déſœuvré.

SAUSAGE (sâ'-ſédje), *ſ.* [a roll made commonly of pork or veal] *Sauciſſe,* f. *ſauciſſon,* m. A Bolonia-ſauſage, *Sauciſſon de Bologne.*

To SAVE (séve), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to preſerve from danger or deſtruction] *Sauver, garder, garantir, délivrer.* I ſaved your life, *Je vous ai ſauvé la vie.* God ſave you, *Dieu vous garde.* To ſave one from the gallows, *Sauver la corde,* ou *la potence, à quelqu'un.* God ſave the King! *Vive le Roi!* To ſave one harmleſs, *Garantir, indemniſer,* ou *dédommager quelqu'un.*

To SAVE [not to ſpend, to ſpare, to lay by] *Epargner, garder, ſauver, réſerver.* Save her that ſhame, *Epargnez-lui cette honte.* To ſave time, *Epargner* ou *ménager le temps, n'en point perdre.*

To SAVE appearances, *Sauver les apparences.* To ſave quarrels, *Empêcher* ou *prevenir des querelles.*

SAVE, *prep.* [except, not including] *Hormis, excepté.* All the conſpirators, ſave only him, *Tous les conjurés, lui ſeul excepté.*

SAVE, *adv. Hormis, ſinon.* Save that, *Hormis que, à moins que.* Save with them, *Sinon avec eux.*

SAVE-ALL (sév'-âl), *ſ.* [a ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick, to ſave the ends of candles] *Un binet, un brule-tout* ou *brûle-bout.* To make uſe of a ſave-all, *Faire binet.*

SAVED (sév'd), *part. adj Sauvé, épargné.*

† A penny ſaved is a penny got, *Un ſou épargné eſt un ſou gagné,* ou *Ce que l'on épargne eſt le premier gagné.*

SAVER (sé'-veŭr), *ſ.* [a preſerver] *Sauveur,* m. *libérateur,* m.

SAVER [a good huſband, one who lays up, and grows rich] *Un bon ménager, un économe.*

SAVIGLIANO, *ſ.* [a handſome and ſtrong town of Piedmont; lat. 44°-30′ N. lon. 7°-47′ E.] *Savillon* ou *Savillano,* m.

SAVIN (săv'-ĭne), *ſ.* [Bot. Sabina; an ever-green ſhrub, a ſpecies of Juniper] *Savinier,* m *ſabine,* f.

SAVING (sé'-vĭn'gne), *adj.* [frugal, parſimonious] *Ménager, économe, qui épargne.* She was very ſaving, *Elle étoit fort économe.*

SAVING, *ſ.* [eſcape of expenſe] *Epargne,* f.

SAVING [an exception] *Une exception.* Contend not with thoſe that are too ſtrong for us, but ſtill with a ſaving to honeſty, *Cédez à ceux qui ſont plus forts que vous, pourvu que la probité n'y ſoit pas intéreſſée.*

SAVING, *adj.* and *prep.* V. SAVE.

SAVINGLY (sé'-vĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſparingly] *Frugalement, avec frugalité, avec épargne.*

SAVINGNESS (sé'-vĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſparingneſs] *Epargne,* f. *ménage,* m. *frugalité,* f. *économie,* f.

SAVIOUR (sév'-ĭeŭr), *ſ.* [redeemer] *Sauveur,* m. *libérateur,* m. *rédempteur,* m. Our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, *Notre Sauveur Jeſus-Chriſt.* He is the ſaviour of his country, *Il eſt le libérateur de ſa patrie.*

SAVONA, *ſ.* [a large, populous, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa; lat. 44°-18′ N. lon. 8°-20′ E.] *Savone.*

SAVONET (sav'-ô-nĕte), *ſ.* [a waſh-ball] *Savonnette,* f.

SAVORY (sé'-veŭr-é), *ſ.* [Bot. Satureia, a med. plant] *Sarriette,* f. *ſavorée,* f. *ſadrée,* f. Winter-ſavory, *Sarriette vivace.*

SAVOUR (sé'-veŭr), *ſ.* [taſte] *Saveur,* f. *goût,* m. [ſcent, odour] *Senteur,* f. *odeur,* f.

† Something is ſome ſavour, *Encore vaut-il mieux quelque choſe que rien.*

To SAVOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to taſte, to reliſh] *Savourer, goûter,* au propre & au figuré.

To SAVOUR, *v. n.* [to have any particular ſmell or taſte; to betoken] *Avoir quelque goût; ſentir,* au propre & au figuré.

* That opinion ſavours of hereſy, *Cette opinion ſent l'héréſie.*

SAVOURILY (sé'-veŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [with guſt or taſte] *Savoureuſement, avec goût, de bon appetit.*

SAVOURINESS (sé'-veŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* V. SAVOUR.

SAVOURY (sé'-veŭr-é), *adj.* [that has a good ſavour] *Savoureux, qui a de la ſaveur,* au propre & au figuré, *delicieux, exquis.*

* A ſavoury kiſs, *Un baiſer ſavoureux, exquis, délicieux.*

SAVOY (sé'-vŏé), *ſ.* [a country of Europe between France and Italy] *Savoie.*

SAVOY (sĕ-vŏé'), *ſ.* [a ſort of cabbage] *Chou de Savoie,* m. *chou de Milan,* m.

SAW (sâ), *ſ.* [a dentated inſtrument to cut wood or metal] *Scie,* f. A hand-ſaw, *Une ſcie à main.* Ripping ſaw, *Scie à refendre.* The ſhrieking of a ſaw, *Bruit d'une ſcie.*

PIT-SAW, *ſ. Scie de ſcieur de long.*

WHIP-SAW *Harpon,* m. *paſſant,* m. Two-hand-ſaw, *Scie de travers,* f. *taureau,* m.

TENON-SAW (with a back, to keep it from bending) *Scie à tenons.* Hack-ſaw, *Scie faite*

d'une

d'une vieille faux (pour couper les bouts des chevilles, t. de Marine).

Compass-saw, *Scie à tourner.* Book-binder's-saw, *Grecque*, f.

The going backwards and forwards of a saw, *Mouvement de chasse & de rappel.*

Kerf of a saw, *Trait de scie*, m. To turn the teeth of a saw alternately askew, to make the wider kerf, *donner du chemin à une scie.* Teeth set ranker, *Dents plus écartées.*

Saw, *the preterite of* To See; which see.

‡ Saw, *s.* [for Saying] *Proverbe*, m. *adage*, m. *dicton*, m. An old saw, *Un vieux dicton.*

To Saw, -ing, -ed, *and* Sawn, *v. a.* [to cut with a saw] *Scier.*

To saw the back of a book [among Bookbinders] *Grecquer un livre.*

Saw-dust (sâ'-deüste), *s* [dust made by the attrition of the saw] *Sciure*, f. *bran de scie*, m.

Sawed (sâ'd), *and* Sawn (sâne), *part. adj. Scié.*

Saw-fish (sâ'-fiche), *s.* [a sort of fish] *Poisson de mer armé d'une espèce de scie*, m. *scie de mer*, f.

Saw-pit (sâ'-pite), *s.* [a pit on which timber is laid to be sawn by two men] *Fosse de scieurs de long*, f.

Saw-wort (sâ'-nüeürte), *s.* [Bot. Serratula, a vulnerary plant] *Sarrette*, f.

Saw-wrest (sâ'-rèste), *s.* [a tool to set the teeth of the saw] *Outil pour redresser ou écarter les dents d'une scie.*

Sawyer (sâ'-ïeür), *or* Sawer (sâ'-eür), *s.* [one whose trade is to saw timber] *Scieur de long*, m. A sawyer's block, horse, or trestle, *Chantier*, m.

Saxifrage (săk'-sï-frédje), *s.* [a plant] *Saxifrage*, f. ou *rompt-pierre*, f. Red saxifrage, *Filipendule*, f. *Seseli de Montpellier*, m. White saxifrage, burnet-saxifrage, *Saxifrage blanche, pimprenelle blanche.* Golden saxifrage, chrysoplenium, *Saxifrage dorée, hépatique dorée.* Punctata Saxifrage, London pride, or none-so-pretty, *Géum*, m. *Saxifrage des Anglois* ou *des prés*, f.

Saxifragous (săk-sïf'-ïâ-gueüce), *adj.* [dissolvent of the stone] *Saxifrage, qui dissout la pierre, lithontriptique.*

Saxon (săks'-üne), *adj.* and *s. Saxon, de Saxe.* Saxon, *or* the Saxon language, *Saxon*, m. Saxon-green, *Vert de Saxe.* Saxon blue, *Bleu de Saxe.*

Saxony, *s.* [a large country of Germany] *La Saxe* Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony (two circles of the German Empire), *La Haute Saxe, la Basse Saxe.*

To Say (sè), -ing, Said (sèd), *v. a.* and *n.* [to speak, to utter, to tell] *Dire, réciter, raconter, prononcer, parler.* I have something to say to you, *J'ai quelque chose à vous dire.* That is to say, *C'est à-dire.* I am here, said he, *Je suis ici, dit-il.* To say mass, *Dire la messe.* To say one's lesson, *Réciter sa leçon.* To say over again, *Redire, répéter.* Say you so? *Est-ce ainsi? tout de bon? le dites-vous sérieusement?*

Say, *s.* [speech] *Discours* ce qu'on a à dire, m. He no sooner said out his say, *Dès qu'il eut achevé son discours.*

Say, *for* Sample; which see.

Say, *for* Silk; which see.

Say *or* Saye, *s.* [a kind of serge] *Saie*, f.

Saying (sé'-ïn'gne), *s.* [sentence, proverb] *Sentence*, f. *proverbe*, m. *apophthegme*, m. An old saying, *Un ancien proverbe.*

Scab (skăb), *s.* [the itch] *La gale* ou *la rogne.*

Scab [an incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter] *La croûte* ou *gale* d'un ulcère, f.

Scab [a paltry fellow] *Un gueux, un galeux, un teigneux.*

Scabado (scă-bé'-dô), *s.* [the scab] *La gale, la rogne.*

Scabbard (skăb'-eürd), *s.* [the sheath of a sword] *Fourreau d'épée*, m. A scabbard-maker, *faiseur de fourreaux*, m. *fourrelier*, m.

Scabbard of a printer, *Feuillet*, m.

Scabbard [Manege; the case to a horse's yard] *Fourreau*, m.

Scabbed (skăb'd) *and* Scabby (skăb'-é), *adj.* [diseased with scabs] *Galeux, qui a la gale, scabieux.* Scabby rogue, † *galefretier*, m.

† One scabby sheep will mar all the flock, *Il ne faut qu'une brebis galeuse pour infecter tout le troupeau.*

Scabbedness (skăb'-ěd-nĕce), *and* Scabbiness (skăb'-ï-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being scabbed] *La gale, l'état d'un galeux.*

Scabellum (skă'-bël-eüme), *s.* [Archit. a sheath to support busts, &c.] *Scabellon*, m. *gaîne*, f.

Scabious (ské'-bï eüce), *adj.* [itchy] *Galeux, lépreux, scabieux.*

Scabious, *s.* [a med. plant] *Scabieuse*, f. Meadow scabious, *La scabieuse ordinaire des prés & des champs.* Musk-scabious (a sort of flower), *Scabie se musquée*, ou *des jardins*, f. (Succisa, Devil's bit), *La scabieuse des bois, succise, t. mors du diable*, m.

Scabrous (ské'-breüce), *adj.* [rough, rugged] *Scabreux, rude, raboteux, dur.*

Scabrousness (ské'-breüs-nĕce), *s.* [roughness; ruggedness] *Rudesse*, f. *âpreté*, f.

Scabwort (skăb'-oüeürte), *s.* [a med. plant] V. Scabious.

Scad (skad), *s.* [Ichthyol. Trachurus] *Maquereau de Surinam*, m.

Scaffold (skăf'-eüld), *s.* [a temporary stage raised either for shows or spectators; a gallery for execution of a malefactor; frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen] *Un échafaud.*

To Scaffold, -ing, -ed, *v a.* [to furnish with frames of timber] *Echafauder.*

Scaffolded (skăf'-eüld-ěd), *part. adj. Echafaudé.*

Scaffolding (skăf'-eüld-ïn'gne), *or* ‡ Scaffoldage, *s.* [temporary frames] *Echafaudage*, m. A scaffolding-hole, *Un boulin.* Scaffolding-pole, *Ecoperche*, f. Upper scaffolding poles, *Echasses d'échafaud*, f. pl.

Scagliola, *s.* [an imitation of marble, a kind of stucco] *Stuc qui imite le marbre*; *scaglioli*, m.

Scalade (skă-léde'), *and* Scalado (skă-lé'-dô), *s.* [a storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls] *Escalade*, f.

Scalare, *s.* [a peculiar species of turbo, or screw-shell] *Scalata*, f. *escalier*, m.

Scald (skâld), *s. Brûlure*, f.

To Scald, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to burn with hot liquor] *Echauder.* A scalding-house, *Un échaudoir de boucher, une tuerie.* Scalding hot, *Tout bouillant.*

Scald, *adj.* [paltry, sorry] *Méchant, mauvais.*

Scalded (skâld'-ěd), *part. adj. Echaudé.*

Scald-head (skâld'-hĕd), *s.* [a loathsome disease] *Gale à la tête, la teigne.*

Scalding (skâld'-ïn'gne), *s* [*from* To Scald] *L'action d'échauder*, f. *brûlure*, f. Scalding-hot, *Bouillant.* Scalding in the urine, *Ardeur d'urine.*

Scale (skéle), *s.* [a balance] *Balance*, f. ou *le bassin, le plat d'une balance, ajustoir*, m. The turn of the scale, *Trait*, m. Money-scales, *Biquet*, m. A pair of scales, *Des balances.*

Scale [ladder] *Echelle*, f. en plusieurs sens. The scale of a map, *L'echelle d'une carte géographique.* Scale of equal parts, *Echelle de parties égales*, f. Scale of musick, *La gamme*, en terme de Musique.

Scale in the head, *Crosse de la tête*, f.

Scale [small shell of fishes] *Ecaille* de poisson, f.

Scale [*or* handle of a razor] *La chasse d'un rasoir.*

Scale [a thin lamina] *Une écaille, une petite lame.* Scales of hot-iron, *Les étincelles* ou *bluettes, qui sortent du fer chaud* quand on le bat, f. pl.

Scale, *for* Scalade; which see.

To Scale, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to climb as by ladders] *Escalader.* To scale the walls of a town, *Escalader les murailles d'une ville.* Scaling-ladders, *Echelles de siége*, f. pl.

To Scale [to take off the scales] *Ecailler, ôter les écailles.* To scale a fish, *Ecailler un poisson.*

To Scale a gun [to make the first proof, to clean the inside with a little gun-powder] *Flamber un canon, le souffler* (t. de Marine).

To Scale, *v n.* [to peel off in thin particles] *S'écailler.*

Scaled (skél'd), *part. adj. Escaladé*; ou bien, *écaillé.*

Scaled, *adj.* [squamous] *Ecailleux, qui a des écailles.*

Scalene (skă-line'), *or* Scalenous (ska-li'-neüce), triangle, *s.* [Geom. a triangle whose sides and angles are all unequal] *Triangle scalene*, m.

Scalenus (skă-li'-neüce), [Anat. a muscle of the neck] *Muscle scalène*, m.

Scaling (ske'-lïn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Scale] *Escalade*, f. *l'action d'escalader*; *l'action d'écailler.*

Scaling-board [table upon which bakers cut their dough in order to be weighed] *Couche*, f.

Scall (skâl), *s.* [leprosy, morbid baldness] *La teigne, la lèpre.*

Scalled (skâl'd), *or* Scall-pated (skâl-pé'-tĕd), *adj.* [diseased with scall] *Teigneux, qui a la teigne.* A scalled head, *Une tête teigneuse.*

Scallion (skăl'-ïeüne), *s.* [a kind of onion] *Echalote*, f.

Scallop (skŭl-eüp), *s.* [a fish with a hollow pectinated shell] *Pétoncle*, f. Scallop-shell, *Coquille de pétoncle*, f. *pélerine*, f. *coquille de S. Jacques.*

In scallops (among Cooks), *En escalope.*

To Scallop, *v. a.* [in science] *Faire sur le bord* de quelque chose *des segmens de cercle*; *festonner.*

Scalmus (skal'-meüce), *s.* [among the Romans; a block or round piece of wood in a boat, to which the oars were tied] *Scalme*, m.

Scalp (skălp), *s.* [the skin that covers all the skull] *Le péricrâne*; signifie aussi *le crâne.*

To Scalp, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to deprive the skull of its integuments] *Enlever le péricrâne*; dans un sens plus étendu, *balafrer, faire des balafres.*

Scalpel (skăl'-pël), *s.* [Surgery; a dissecting knife] *Scalpel*, m.

Scalper (skăl'-peür), *or* Scalping-iron (skăl'-pïn'gne-ïï-eürne), *s.* [a surgeon's instrument to scrape and rasp foul, carrious bones] *Scalpel*, m *bisteuri*, m.

Scalper [an Engraver's instrument] *Echoppe*, f.

Scalping, *s.* [among the Indian warriors; a barbarous custom of taking off the tops of the scalps of the enemies] *L'action de couper le crâne*, f.

Scaly (ské'-lé), *adj.* [squamous] *Ecailleux, couvert d'écailles, écaillé.* A scaly fish, *Un poisson écailleux.* Scaly worm, *Ver à écailles*, m.

Scamander (skă-măn'-deür), *s.* [Mythol the son of Jupiter and Doris, turned into a river] *Scamandre*, m.

To Scamble (skăm'-bl'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to mangle, to maul] *Prodiguer, dissiper, consumer mal à propos.*

To Scamble, *v. n.* V. To Scramble.

Scamble, *s.* [profusion] *Prodigalité*, f. *profusion*, f. *dissipation*, f.

Scambled (skăm'-bl'd), *adj.* [*from* To Scamble] *Dissipé, prodigué*, &c.

Scambler (skăm'-bleür), *s.* [an intruding guest] *Un hôte trop libre* ou *hardi, qui se fourre partout.*

Scambling (skăm'-blïn'gne), *s.* [*from*

To Scamble] *Diſſipation, ſ. l'action de diſſiper, de prodiguer.*

SCAMBLING, *adj.* [ſcattered, not put together] *Ex.* A ſcambling town, *Une ville qui n'eſt pas ramaſſée, où les bâtimens ſont écartés les uns des autres.* A hamlet is a ſmall number of little ſcambling country-houſes, *Un hameau eſt un petit nombre de maiſons champêtres écartées les unes des autres.* To live a ſcambling [vagrant, *or* uncertain] life, *Mener une vie vagabonde*, ou *déréglée*

SCAMBLINGLY (skăm'-blĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Ex.* To write *or* print ſcamblingly, *Ecarter trop les mots dans l'écriture* ou *dans l'impreſſion.*

SCAMBLINGLY [with turbulence *or* noiſe] *Avec tumulte, avec arr gance.*

SCAMMONY (skăm'-ô-né), *ſ.* [Bot. Scammonium, a ſpecies of bind-weed of the Levant] *Scammonée*, f. [Pharm. an inſpiſſated, gummy reſinous juice of the root of Scammony] *Scammonée*, f.

Montpellier ſcammony, *or* periploca [a ſpecies of baſe dog's bane] *Scammonée de Montpellier.*

American ſcammony *or* mechoacan (white jalap, and white rhubarb), *Scammonée d'Amérique.*

To SCAMPER (skăm'-peür), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fly away] *Fuir, s'enfuir, s'en aller,* ‖ *gagner au pied, décamper,* ‖ *tirer de long.* To ſcamper away, † *Tirer ſes grégues.*

To SCAN (skăne), -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to examine verſe by counting its feet] *Scander* un vers; au figuré, *examiner* une affaire, *meſurer.*

SCANDAL (skăn'-dăl), *ſ.* [offence given by the faults of others] *Scandale*, m. To raiſe a ſcandal, *Cauſer du ſcandale, donner des ſujets de ſcandale.*

SCANDAL [opprobrious cenſure, infamy] *Opprobre*, m. *honte*, f. *ignominie*, f. *reproche*, m. *infamie*, f. *tache*, f. *calomnie*, f. My virtue is free from ſcandal, *Ma vertu eſt ſans reproche, ſans tache.* To lie under a ſcandal, *Etre couvert d'opprobre*, ou *de honte, être en mauvaiſe réputation*, ou *accuſé de quelque crime.*

To SCANDAL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat opprobriouſly] *Diffamer, flétrir, décrier, calomnier.*

SCANDALED (skăn'-dăl'd), *part. adj. Diffamé, flétri, décrié, calomnié.*

To SCANDALIZE (skăn'-dă-lăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal] *Scandaliſer, offenſer, choquer, donner ſujet de ſcandale, cauſer du ſcandale.*

To SCANDALIZE [to ſcandal, to ſlander, to defame] *Diffamer, décrier, flétrir, noircir, calomnier.*

SCANDALIZED (skăn'-dă-lăïz'd), *part. adj. Scandaliſé, choqué, offenſé*; ou bien *diffamé, décrié, noirci, calomnié.*

SCANDALOUS (skăn'-dă-leüce), *adj.* [that gives offence] *Scandaleux, qui ſcandaliſe, offenſe*

SCANDALOUS [defaming] *Diffamatoire, choquant, offenſant.* A ſcandalous libel, *Un libelle diffamatoire.* V. DISGRACEFUL.

SCANDALOUSLY (skăn'-dă-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ſcandalous manner] *D'une manière ſcandaleuſe, ſcandaleuſement, vilainement.*

SCANDALOUSNESS (skăn'-dă-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of giving publick offence] *La qualité de ce qui eſt ſcandaleux.*

SCANDALUM-MAGNATUM (skăn'-dă-leŭme-măg-né'-teŭme), *ſ.* [*a term of Law*; a wrong done to any high perſonage, by falſe reports, *&c.*] *Le crime* ou *l'offenſe d'une perſonne qui a diffamé* ou *malparlé de quelque pair du royaume*, ou *de quelque perſonne diſtinguée.*

SCANNED (skăn'd), *part. adj. Scandé*, en parlant d'un vers; au figuré, *examiné, diſcuté, ſondé.*

SCANNING (skăn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Scan] *Examen*, m. *l'action de ſcander, d'examiner*, &c.

SCANSION (skăn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſcanning a verſe] *L'action de ſcander un vers.*

SCANT (skănte), *adj.* [ſcarce; parſimonious; too ſmall] *Rare, qui manque*; ſignifie auſſi *économe, qui épargne, qui n'eſt pas libéral*; *chiche, ſerré; affamé.* To make a coat too ſcant, *Affamer un habit, l'étrécgonner.*

SCANT, *adv.* [ſcarcely] *A peine.*

To SCANT, *v. a.* [to ſtreighten, to limit] *Borner, limiter, reſſerrer.*

To SCANT, *v. n.* [in Sea-language] *Refuſer* (en parlant du vent). The wind ſcants, *Le vent refuſe*; *le vent ſe range de l'avant.*

SCANTED (skăn'-tĕd), *adj. Ex.* I was ſomewhat ſcanted in time, *A peine avois-je aſſez de temps pour cela.*

SCANTILY (skăn'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [ſparingly; nót plentifully] *Avec économie, avec épargne*; ou *avec diſette, d'une manière peu abondante.*

SCANTINESS (skăn'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſcarcity, want of greatneſs] *Rareté*, f. *diſette*, f. *petiteſſe*, f. *inſuffiſance*, f. *exiguité*, f. The ſcantineſs of nature, *La diſette* ou *la petiteſſe de la nature.* The ſcantineſs of ſecond cauſes, *L'inſuffiſance des cauſes ſecondes.*

SCANTLET (skăn't'-lĕte), *and* SCANTLING (skăn't'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſmall quantity, a little piece] *Une petite quantité, un petit morceau, une petite piece*, ou *portion*; *un échantillon.* A ſcantling of wit, *Une petite portion d'eſprit.* To reduce one's deſires to ſcantlings, *Borner ſes déſirs.*

SCANTLING [a certain proportion of ſize, *or* meaſure] *Proportion*, f. *grandeur*, f. *meſure*, f. *épure*, f. 'Tis hard to find out a woman that is of a juſt ſcantling for her age, humour and fortune, to make a wife of, *Il eſt difficile de trouver une perſonne en qui l'âge, le caractère & la fortune ſoient dans cette juſte proportion que l'on déſire dans une femme.*

SCANTLING [dimenſion, proportion required in every piece of timber] *Demande*, f. *échantillon*, m.

SCANTLING [timber cut into a ſmall ſize] *Lambourde*, f. *chevron*, m. Scantling in a partition, *Colombe*, f.

SCANTLY (skăn't'-lé), *adv.* V. SCANTILY.

SCANTNESS (skăn't'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. SCANTINESS.

SCANTY (skăn'-té), *adj.* V. SCANT, *adj.*

SCANTY [narrow, wanting amplitude] *Court, étroit, trop court, trop étroit.* A ſcanty ſuit of clothes, *Un habit trop court* ou *trop étroit*, ‖ *ginguet, exigu*; *maigre* (en parlant d'une pièce de bois ou le bois manque).

To SCAPE (sképe), V. To ESCAPE.

SCAPE, *ſ.* V. ESCAPE.

SCAPE-GOAT (sképe'-gôte), *ſ.* [Jewiſh Antiq. the goat ſet at liberty at the feaſt of expiation] *Bouc émiſſaire*, m. ou *hazazel.*

SCAPEMENT (sképe'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [in Clock-work] *échappement*, m.

SCAPHA (skăf'-ă), *ſ.* [Anat. the external circumference of the ear] *Scapha*, m. *ſcaphe*, f.

SCAPHOIDES (skăf'-ŏ-ĭ-dïz), *ſ.* and *adj.* [Anat. ſcaviculaire os of the wriſt and foot] *Scaphoïde*, m.

SCAPULA (skăp'-ïoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [the ſhoulder-blade] *L'os de l'épaule*, m. *l'omoplate*, m.

SCAPULAR (skăp'-ïoŭ-lăr), *and* SCAPULARY (skăp'-ïoŭ-lă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to the ſhoulders] *Des épaules*, ou *de l'épaule.*

SCAPULARY, *ſ* [a ſanctified piece of ſtuff which monks and other wear on their ſhoulders] *Un ſcapulaire.*

SCAR (skar), *ſ.* [cicatrix] *Cicatrice*, f. ou *eſcare*, f. *couture*, f. *bolafre*, f. Full of ſcars, *Couvert de cicatrices, tout cicatriſé.*

To SCAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to mark as with a ſcar, to heal to a ſcar] *Cicatriſer, & ſe cicatriſer.*

SCARAB (skăr'-ăb), *or* SCARABÆUS (skăr-ă-bi'-eüce), *ſ.* [a beetle, an inſect with ſheathed wings] *Scarabée*, f. *ſcarbot*, m. *inſecte coléoptère*, m.

Scarabæus (the ſtow ſtinking black beetle, or blatta fœtida), *Pillulaire*, m. † *fouille-merde*, m. Scarabæus monoceros (a ſpecies of Gurgulio), *Scarabée à une corne*, ou *monocéros*, m. Scarabæus unctuoſus, *Scarabée onctueux* ou *pro-ſcarabée*, m. Scarabæus vorax (the canker-worm), *Ver aſſaſſin*, m

SCARAMOUCH (skăr'-ă-măcŭtche), *ſ.* [a zani] *Scaramouche*, m. *boufſon*, m. *zani*, m.

SCARBOROUGH (skar'-bŭ-rô), *ſ.* [a large borough of the North Riding of Yorkſhire; lat. 54°-18′ N. lon. 0°-15′ W.] *Scarborough*, m.

SCARCE (skérce), *adj.* [not plentiful, rare, not common] *Rare, qui manque, qui eſt en petite quantité* Money is ſcarce, *L'argent eſt rare.* 'Tis very ſcarce with us, *Nous en avons fort peu.*

SCARCE, *and* SCARCELY (skérce'-lé), *adv.* [hardly] *A peine.* I ſcarcely know him, *Je le connois à peine.* Scarce had the Spirit of Laws appeared, when it was attacked, *L'Eſprit des Loix avoit à peine paru qu'on l'attaqua.*

There is ſcarce, ſcarcely, *or* hardly any thing that pleaſes me better; *Il n'y a rien qui me plaiſe davantage.*

SCARCENESS (skérce'-nĕce), *and* SCARCITY (skérce'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſmalneſs of quantity, penury, rareneſs] *Petite quantité, diſette*, f. *ſtérilité*, f. *rareté*, f.

To SCARE (skére), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to frighten, to terrify] *Effrayer, épouvanter, faire peur, intimider.* Why ſcare you her? *Pourquoi l'effrayez-vous?* To ſcare one out of his wits, *Mettre quelqu'un hors de lui même en lui faiſant peur.*

To SCARE AWAY, *Effaroucher.*

SCARECROW (skére'-krô), *ſ.* [an image *or* clapper ſet up to fright birds] *Un épouvantail.*

SCARED (skér'd), *part. adj. Effrayé, épouvanté, hors de lui-même.*

SCARED AWAY, *Effarouché.*

SCARF (skarf), *ſ.* [any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs] *Echarpe*, f.

SCARF [in Ship-building] *écart*, m. ou *empâture*, f. *aſſemblage quelconque de deux pièces de bois*, m. Scarfs of the keel, *Ecarts de la quille.* Scarfs of the ſtem, *écarts de l'étrave.* Scarfs of the beams, *Aſſemblage des baux*, &c. Scarf of two ends of timber laid over each other, *Ecart double.* To make a ſcarf, *or* to ſcarf two pieces of timber together, *Empâter.*

To SCARF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw looſely on as a ſcarf, to dreſs in any looſe veſture] *Mettre en manière d'écharpe* ou *mettre une écharpe.*

To SCARF, *Aſſembler en pli, enlumber, écarver.*

SCARFED (skarf't), *part adj. Qui a une écharpe*; *mis en forme d'écharpe.* She went out hooded and ſcarfed, *Elle eſt ſortie avec ſon chapeau & ſon écharpe.*

SCARFED, *Aſſemblé, empâté, &c.*

SCARFSKIN (skarf'-skĭne), *ſ.* [the cuticle] *L'épiderme*, m.

SCARFWISE, *or rather* SCARFWAYS (skarf'-oüĕze), *adv. En écharpe.*

SCARIFICATION (skăr-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [inciſion in the ſkin with a lancet] *Scarification, f. flammette*, f.

SCARIFICATOR (skăr ĭ-fĭ-ké'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſcarifies] *Scarificateur*, m. *Celui qui ſcarifie.*

SCARIFIED (skăr'-ĭ-fäï'd), *part. adj. Scarifié.*

SCARIFIER (skăr'-ĭ-fäï-eür), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to make ſcarifications] *Scarificateur*, m.

To SCARIFY (skăr'-ĭ-fäï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.*

v. a. [to cut, to lance] *Scarifier.*

SCARKER, *ſ.* [an African fiſh of Sierra Leone] *Scarker*, m. *marteau*, m. *pantouflier*, m.

SCARLET (skar'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a colour deeply red] *Ecarlate*, f. Scarlet-cloth, *Ecarlate*, ou *drap écarlate*, drap d'un beau rouge. Scarlet of the firſt quality, *Ecarlate couleur de feu.* Dutch ſcarlet, *Ecarlate de Hollande.* Scarlet of the Gobelins, *Ecarlate des Gobelins.* Venitian or Veniſe Scarlet, *Ecarlate de graine, écarlate de Veniſe*, f. Half ſcarlet and half madder. *Ecarlate demi-graine.* A ſcarlet-robe, *Une robe d'écarlate.* A ſcarlet-ribbon, *Un ruban ponceau*

SCARLET, *adj.* [of the colour of ſcarlet] *Ecarlate, couleur d'écarlate.*

SCARLET-BEAN (skar lĕte-bīne'), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of foreign pulſe] *Fève d'Eſpagne*, f

SCARLET-FEVER (skar'-lĕte-fiv'-eŭr), [ſcarletina febris] *Fièvre ſcarlatine.*

SCARLETOAK (skar'-lĕt-ôk'), *ſ.* [Bot. ilex, green oak] *Yeuſe*, f. ou *chêne vert*, m. *ilex*, m.

SCARMAGE *or* SCARMOGE. V. SKIRMISH.

SCARP (skarp), *ſ.* [Fortif. the ſlope of a ditch next to a fortified place] *Eſcarpe*, f.

SCARRED (skär'd), *part. adj. Cicatriſé, formé en cicatrice.*

SCARUS, *ſ.* [a Mediterranean ſaxatilis ſea-fiſh which feeds on herbs] *Scare*, m. *merlot*, m.

SCARY (ské-ré), *ſ.* [among Farmers; a barren land, with a poor ſward of graſs upon it] *Terre pauvre*, f.

SCATCH (skătche), *ſ.* [a horſe-bit] *Eſcache*, f. embouchure de cheval.

SCATCHES (skătch'-ĕz), *ſ.* [ſtilts] *Echaſſes*, f. pl.

SCATE (skéte), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of thornback] *Sorte de raie qui a la peau fort rude*, f. *ange*, m.

To SCATE, *v. n.* [to ſlide on ſcates] *Aller à patins, aller* ou *gliſſer avec des patins.*

SCATEBROUS (skăt'-ĭ-breŭce), *adj.* [abounding in ſprings] *Abondant en ſources, plein de fontaines.*

SCATER (ské'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſlides with ſcates] *Patineur*, m.

SCATES (skét's), *ſ.* [to ſlide upon ice] *Patins*, m. pour aller ſur la glace.

† SCATH (skătsh), *ſ.* [damage] *Perte*, f. *dommage*, m. *mal*, m.

† To SCATH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to damage] *Faire du tort, endommager.*

† SCATHFUL (skătsh'-foŭl), *adj.* [hurtful, miſchievous] *Malfaiſant, nuiſible.*

To SCATTER (skăt'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw looſely about; to diſſipate; to diſperſe] *Répandre, diſperſer, diſſiper, écarter.*

To SCATTER, *v. n.* [to be diſſipated, to be diſperſed] *s'écarter, s'éparpiller, ſe diſperſer.*

SCATTERED (skăt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Répandu, diſperſé, diſſipé, écarté.*

SCATTERINGLY (skăt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [looſely, diſperſedly] *çà & là, de côté & d'autre, d'une maniere éparſe.*

SCATTERLING (skăt'-eŭr-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a vagabond] *Un vagabond.*

SCATURIENT (skăt'-ĭoŭ-rĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [ſpringing as a fountain] *Qui ſaillit.*

SCATURIGINOUS (skăt'-ĭoŭ-rĭdj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [ſcatebrous] *Plein de ſources.*

SCAVAGE (skăv'-édje), SCHEVAGE, SCHEWAGE, *or* SHEWAGE (shô'-édje), *ſ.* [Engl. Antiq. a kind of toll exacted of merchant-ſtrangers for wares offered to ſale] *Etalage*, m.

SCAVENGER (skăv'-ĭn'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [an officer whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean] *Un boueur.*

SCELERAT (sĕl'-ĕr-ăte), *ſ.* [a villain, a wicked wretch] *Un ſcélérat.*

SCENERY (sĭn'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [the diſpoſition and confecution of the ſcenes of a play] *L'arrangement & la ſuite des ſcènes d'une pièce de théâtre*; au figuré, *les occupations, les travaux, l'ordre des choſes.*

* The various ſcenery of a country-life, *Les différentes occupations de la vie champêtre.*

SCENE (ſine), *ſ.* [the ſtage, the theatre of dramatick poetry; decoration; the place repreſented by the ſtage] *Scène, t. théâtre*, m. *décoration, t. le lieu de la ſcène*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré. Whatever pleaſure ſhe may feel in ſeeing herſelf applauded on the ſcene, ſhe would much rather paſs for a modeſt girl, than a good actreſs, *Quelque plaiſir qu'elle prenne à être applaudie ſur la ſcène, elle aime encore mieux paſſer pour honnête fille, que pour bonne actrice.* The ſcene is at Rome, *La ſcène eſt à Rome.*

* The ſcene of war, *Le théâtre de la guerre.*

SCENE [a part of a play] *Scène, ſ. partie d'un acte d'une pièce de théâtre.*

* A new ſcene of affairs opens in Europe, *Une nouvelle ſcène s'ouvre en Europe*; *Les affaires changent de face.*

SCENICK (sĕn'-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to a ſcene; dramatick, theatrical] *Scénique, théâtral.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL (sĕn-ô-grăf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [drawn in perſpective] *Scénographique*; *en perſpective.*

SCENOGRAPHICALLY (sĕn-ô-grăf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in perſpective] *En perſpective.*

SCENOGRAPHY (sĭ-nŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the art of perſpective] *Scénographie*, f. *l'art de la perſpective.*

SCENOPEGIA (sĭ-nô-pidj'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [among the Jews] *Fête des Tabernacles*, f.

SCENT (sĕn'te), *ſ.* [the ſmell] *Senteur*, f. *odeur*, f. Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freſhneſs and good ſcent, *La bonne terre, nouvellement remuée a une odeur fraîche & bonne.*

To SCENT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to perfume] *Parfumer, embaumer.* The flowers ſcent the air, *Les fleurs embaument* ou *parfument l'air.*

To SCENT [to ſmell] *Sentir, flairer*, au propre & au figuré.

* I ſcent him, *Je le ſens, Je ſais où il eſt.*

SCENTED (sĕn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Parfumé, embaumé*; *ſenti, flairé.* Strong ſcented, *Aromatique.* To be ſweet ſcented, *Sentir bon.*

SCENTLESS (sĕn't'-lĕce), *adj.* [without ſmell] *Sans odeur, qui n'a point d'odeur.*

SCEPTICAL (skĕp'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to ſcepticiſm] *Sceptique.*

SCEPTICISM (skĕp'-tĭ-ſĭzme), *ſ.* [ſceptical doctrine] *Le ſcepticiſme.*

SCEPTICK (skĕp'-tĭk), *adj.* and *ſ.* [that doubts of every thing] *Sceptique.* Sceptick philoſophy, *La philoſophie ſceptique.* A ſceptick, *Un ſceptique, un Pyrrhonien.*

SCEPTRE (sĕp'-teŭr), *ſ.* [the enſign of royalty borne in the hand] *Sceptre*, m. au propre & au figuré.

SCEPTRED (sĕp'-teŭr'd), *adj.* [bearing a ſceptre] *Qui porte le ſceptre.*

SCHADICACALLI, *ſ.* [Euphorbium verum antiquorum; a ſhrub of Malabar] *Schadicacalli*, m.

SCHÆNANTHUS, *ſ.* [a ſort of ruſh; camel's hay; a med. Arabian gramen] *Schénante*, m. ou *jonc odorant, jonc rond*, m. *paille de la Mecque*, f.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, *ſ.* [a town and Canton of Switzerland; lat. 47°-39' N. lon. 3°-41' E.] *Schaffauſe*, m.

SCHEDULE (ſĕd'-ĭoule), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſcroll; a little inventory] *Feuille*, f. ou *rouleau* de papier, m. ou de parchemin; *cédule*, f. *liſte*, f. *petit inventaire, notice*, f.

SCHELD, *ſ.* [one of the moſt conſiderable rivers of the Netherlands] *Eſcaut*, m

SCHELESTADT, *ſ.* [an ancient and ſtrong town of France in Alſace; lat. 48°-17' N. lon. 7°-40' E.] *Scheleſtat*, m.

SCHEMATISM (skim'-ă-tĭzme), *ſ.* [form] *Configuration*, f. *forme*, f.

SCHEMATIST (skim'-ă-tiſte), *ſ.* [a projector] *Un faiſeur de projets.*

SCHEME (skīme), *ſ.* [a plan, a project] *Un plan, un modèle, un projet, un deſſein*; *Syſtême*, m. *arrangement*, m.

Scheme (containing the general dimenſions of a ſhip), *Dreſſe*, m.

SCHEMER (skim'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a projector] *Un faiſeur de projets.*

SCHEMNITZ, *ſ.* [a town of Upper Hungary, one of the ſeven mountain towns; lat. 48°-46' N. lon. 18°-20' E.] *Schemnitz*, m.

SCHISIS (ski'-ſeice), *ſ.* [an habitude] *Habitude*, f. *coutume*, f. *accoutumance*, f. f.

SCHEWAGE. V. SCAVAGE.

SCHILUS, *ſ.* [Lucioperca, or the pike-fiſh; or the Nagemius, or pike-pearch; a fiſh of the Danube] *Schindel*, m *nagmaul*, m.

SCHIRAS, *ſ.* [a large and handſome town of Perſia; lat. 29°-40' N. lon. 56°-40' E.] *Schiras.*

SCHISM (ſĭzm), *ſ.* [a ſeparation *or* diviſion in the church] *Schyme*, m.

SCHISMATICAL (ſĭz-măt'-ĭ kăl), *adj.* [practiſing ſchiſm] *Schiſmatique.*

SCHISMATICALLY (ſĭz-măt'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſchiſmatical manner] *En ſchiſmatique.*

SCHISMATICK (ſĭz'-măt-ĭk), *ſ.* [one who ſeparates from the eſtabliſhed church] *Un ſchiſmatique.*

To SCHISMATIZE (ſĭz-măt-ăize), *v. n.* [to commit the crime of ſchiſm] *Faire ſchiſme.*

SCHLOT, *ſ.* [matter containing Glauber's ſalts] *Schlot*, m. *ſélénite de ſel marin*, f.

SCHŒNAS (skĭ'-năce), *ſ.* [Antiq. a land-meaſure, about five miles] *Schene*, m.

SCHOLAR (skŭl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a diſciple] *Un écolier, une écolière.* Scholar-like, *En écolier.*

SCHOLAR [a learned man *or* woman] *Un ſavant*, ou *une femme ſavante*; *un homme de lettres.* A general ſcholar, *Un homme univerſal.*

SCHOLARS, *Gens de lettres*, m. pl.

SCHOLARSHIP (skŭl'-eŭr-chip), *ſ.* [the condition of a ſcholar] *La qualité d'écolier.*

SCHOLARSHIP [maintenance for a ſcholar] *Bourſe*, f.

SCHOLARSHIP [learning, literature] *Savoir*, m. *littérature*, f. *érudition*, f. *ſcience*, f.

SCHOLAR-LIKE (skŏl'-eŭr-lĭke), *or* SCHOLARLY (skŭl'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* [learnedly, after the manner of a ſcholar] *En écolier*, ou *en homme de lettres, en ſavant, ſavamment*

SCHOLASTICAL (skô-lăs'-tĭ-kăl), *and* SCHOLASTICK (skô-lăs'-tĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to the ſchools; pedantick] *Scolaſtique, de l'école.* The Scholaſtick divinity, *La théologie ſcolaſtique.*

SCHOLASTICALLY (skô-lăs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſcholaſtical manner] *En ſcolaſtique, à la manière des ſcolaſtiques.*

SCHOLIAST (skô'-lĭ-ăſte), *ſ.* [a commentator] *Scoliaſte*, m. *commentateur*, m.

SCHOLION (skô-lĭ-ŏne), *and* SCHOLY (skô'-lé), *ſ.* [a note, a brief comment] *Scolie*, f.

SCHOOL (skoūl), *ſ.* [a houſe of inſtruction] *Ecole*, f. To keep ſchool, *Tenir école.* A Latin ſchool, *Une école Latine.* A boarding-ſchool, *Penſion*, f. *école où l'on prend des écoliers en penſion.* A ſchool-fellow, *Compagnon d'étude*, m.

A fencing ſchool, *Une ſalle d'armes.* A dancing-ſchool, *Une ſalle de maître à danſer.*

Plato's ſchool, *L'école de Platon.* Roman ſchool, *L'école Romaine.* Raphael's ſchool, *L'école de Raphaël.* Grammar-ſchool, *Ecole où l'on enſeigne la grammaire.* Day-ſchool, *Ecole où l'on reçoit des externes.* Charity-ſchool, *Ecole de charité*; *petite école.*

¶ School,

¶ School, *école, Penſion*; Academy, *Académie, collége* (synon.); *School*, implies a place of diſcipline and inſtruction; *academy*, a place where the ſciences are taught; the firſt ſeems appropriated to the teaching of children, the ſecond to that of youth; *ſchools* begin the education; *academies* finiſh it.

To SCHOOL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſtruct] *Inſtruire.* To pay for a child's ſchooling, *Payer l'inſtruction d'un enfant, payer ſon maître d'école.*

* To SCHOOL [to tutor, to chide] *Reprendre, réprimander, donner des avis.*

SCHOOLBOY (skoūl'-bŏĕ), *ſ.* [a ſcholar in his rudiments at ſchool] *Un écolier.*

SCHOOLDAYS (skoūl'-dēz), *ſ.* [age in which youth is ſent to ſchool] *L'âge où la jeuneſſe va à l'école*, m. *l'âge d'apprendre*, m.

SCHOOL-DAY, *Jour de claſſe*, m.

SCHOOL-DIVINITY (skoūl'-dĭv-ĭn'-ĭ-tē), *ſ.* [philoſophy of the ſchools, concerning the God-head] *La ſcholaſtique, la théologie ſcholaſtique.*

SCHOOLED (skoūl'd), *part. adj. Inſtruit*; ou bien, *repris, cenſuré, réprimandé.*

SCHOOLFELLOW (skoūl'-fĕl-ō), *ſ.* [one bred at the ſame ſchool] *Camarade d'écol.*, m. *condiſciple*, m.

SCHOOL-HOUSE (skoūl'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction] *Penſion*, f.

SCHOOLMAN (skoūl'-măne), *ſ.* [ſcholaſtick] *Un ſcholaſtique, un théologien ſcholaſtique, un argumentant.*

SCHOOLMASTER (skoūl'-maſs-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who teaches in a ſchool] *Un maître d'école*, § *barbacole*, m.

SCHOOLMISTRESS (skoūl'-mĭs-trĭce), *ſ.* [a woman who governs a ſchool] *Une maîtreſſe d'école.*

SCHOONER, *ſ.* [Sea-language; a ſmall veſſel with two maſts] *Goëlette*, f.

SCHRAITSER, *ſ.* [a fiſh of the Danube, reſembling the roſſ, or ſmall gilded perch] *Schraitſer*, m.

SCHREIGHT, *ſ.* [a fiſh] *Eſpèce de poiſſon.*

SCHWEIDNITZ, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany in Siteſia; lat. 50°-46' N. lon. 16°-54' E.] *Schuenitz* ou *Schweidritz*, m.

SCHWEINFURT, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and imperial town of Germany in Franconia; lat. 50°-5' N. lon. 10°-31' E.] *Schweingfurt*, m.

SCHWEITZ (schuŭĭtz), *ſ.* [a canton of Swiſſerland, which gave its name to that country] *Schwetz* ou *Switz*, m.

SCIAGRAPHY, *or* SCIOGRAPHY (sāĭ-ŏg'-ră-fē), *ſ.* [the art of deſcribing ſhadows, in architecture, painting, &c.] *L'art ou la ſcience des ombres dans le deſſin, dans la peinture, l'architecture*, &c. m. [Archit. the profile or ſection of a building] *Sciographie*, f. [Aſtron. a ſun-dial, moon-dial, ſtar-dial] *Sciographe*, f.

SCIAMACHIA, *or* SCIOMACHY (sāĭ-ŭm'-ă-kē), *ſ.* [among ancient phyſicians; fighting with one's own ſhadow] *Sciomachie*, f.

SCIAMANCY, *or* SCIOMANCY (sāĭ-ō-măn'-cē), *ſ.* [Antiq. pſychomancy, calling up manes or ſouls] *Sciomancie, f. évocation des mânes*, f.

SCIARRI (sāĭ'-ăr-ē), *ſ. pl.* [Nat. Hiſt. the matter which runs down in burning torrents from the craters of Mount Ætna] *Lave*, f.

SCIATHERICA (sāĭ-ă-tsh-ĕr'-ĭ-kă), *ſ.* V. DIALLING.

SCIATHERICAL (sāĭ-ă-tshĕr'-ĭ-kăl), *and* SCIATHERICK (sāĭ-ă-tshĕr'-ĭk), *adj.* [Gnomon. ſhewing the hour by the ſhadow of the ſtyle] *Sciatérique.*

SCIATICA (sāĭ-ăt'-ĭ-kă), *and* SCIATICK (sāĭ-ăt'-ĭk), *ſ.* [the hip-gout] *Sciatique*, f.

SCIATICAL (sāĭ-ăt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* SCIATICK (sāĭ-ăt'-ĭk), *adj. Sciatique, de ſciatique.* A ſciatical pain, *Douleur de ſciatique.*

SCIENCE (sāĭ'-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [learning, knowledge] *Science*, f. *doctrine*, f. *ſavoir*, m. *érudition*, V. STUDY.

SCIENCE [art, liberal art] *Art*, m. *ſcience particulière, art libéral.* The ſeven liberal ſciences, *Les ſept arts libéraux.*

SCIENTIAL (sāĭ-ĕn'-chăl), *adj.* [producing ſcience] *Qui donne de la ſcience, qui fait connoître.*

SCIENTIFICAL (sāĭ-ĕn'-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *and* SCIENTIFICK (sāĭ-ĕn'-tĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [producing ſcience or certainty *Scientifique.*

SCIENTIFICALLY (sāĭ-ĕn'-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl-ē), *adv.* [in a ſcientifick manner] *Scientifiquement, d'une manière ſcientifique.*

SCIERIA, *ſ.* [Antiq. a feſtival in honour of Bacchus] *Fête de Bacchus*, f.

SCILLA, *ſ.* [Bot. Squill or ſea-onion] *Scille*, f. ou *Squille*, f.

SCILLITIC, *adj.* [made of ſquills or ſea-onions] *Scillitique*, adj. Scillitic medicament, *Médicament ſcillitique*, m. Scillitic wine, *Vin ſcillitique*, m.

SCILLY, *ſ.* [a cluſter of iſlands and rocks in the Land's end of Cornwall] *Sorlingues*, f. pl.

SCIMITAR (sĭm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [a broad flat ſword with a convex edge] *Cimeterre*, m.

SCINCUS, *or* SKINK, *ſ.* [Zoology; a ſmall lizard, land-crocodile] *Skink* ou *Scinque*, m. *ſkinc marin*, m.

To SCINTILLATE (sĭn'-tĭl-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſparkle] *Etinceler.*

SCINTILLATION (sĭn'-tĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſparkling] *Etincellement*, m. *ſcintillation*, f.

SCIO, *ſ.* [one of the moſt beautiful, pleaſant and celebrated iſlands of the Archipelago; lat. 38°-8' N. lon. 11°-0' E.] *Scio*, m. ou *Chio*, m.

SCIOGRAPHY, &c. V. SCIAGRAPHY, &c.

SCIOLIST (sāĭ'-ō-lĭſte), *ſ.* [a mean or pitiful ſcholar] *Un demi-ſavant.*

SCIOLOUS (sāĭ'-ō-leŭce), *adj. Qui a une connoiſſance ſuperficielle de pluſieurs choſes; qui ne ſait les choſes que ſuperficiellement; qui n'a qu'une ombre de ſcience.*

SCION (sāĭ'-eŭne), *ſ.* [a young ſhoot or graft] *Scion*, m. *jet*, m. ou *rejet*, m. *greffe*, f.

SCION [a young ſhoot or ſucker at the foot of a tree] *Péreau*, m. *ſauvageon*, m.

SCIRE FACIAS (sāĭ-re-fē'-chăce), *ſ.* [a writ judicial in Law] *On fait à ſavoir*, m.

SCIRRHOSITY (skĭr-rŏs'-ĭ-tē), *ſ.* [an induration of the glands] *Endurciſſement* des glandes, m.

SCIRRHOUS (skĭr'-reŭce), *adj.* [having a gland indurated] *Squirreux.*

SCIRRHUS (skĭr'-reŭce), *ſ.* [an indurated gland] *Squirre*, m.

SCISSARS, *or* SCISSORS (sĭz'-zeŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſmall pair of ſheers] *Ciſeaux*, m. pl.

SCISSIBLE (sĭs'-sĭ-bl'), *and* SCISSILE (sĭs'-sĭle), *adj.* [capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge] *Siſſile, qui peut être fendu, ſécable.*

SCISSION (sĭj'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cutting] *Siſſion*, f. l'action de fendre.

SCISSURE (sĭj'-zeŭre), *ſ.* [a crack] *Fente*, f. *crevaſſe*, f.

SCLAREA, *ſ.* [Clary, a med. and culinary plant] *Sclarée, f. toute-bonne*, f. *orvale*, f.

SCLAVONIA (sklă-vō'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [anciently Illyria, a country inhabited by the Sclavi an ancient people of Scythia Europæa] *Eſclavonie*, f.

Sclavonic language (the moſt extenſive in the world after the Arabic; the common mother of the Poliſh, Ruſſian, Pruſſian, Hungarian, &c.) *La langue Eſclavonne*, ou *l'Eſclavon*, m.

SCIURUS GETULUS, *ſ.* [Barbary ſquirrel] *Ecureuil Barbareſque, rat palmiſte*, m.

SCIURUS VOLANS, *ſ.* [flying ſquirrel] *Ecureuil volant*, m.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA, *ſ.* [an ophthalmia wherein the eye is dry, hard, red and painful] *Sclérophthalmie*, f.

SCLEROTICA, *ſ.* [the hind part of the cornea] *Sclérotique*, f. *la membrane ſclérotique.*

SCLEROTICK (sklĭ-rŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* [Anat. hard, is ſaid of one of the coats of the eye] *Sclérotique.*

SCLEROTICS [med'cines proper to conſolidate the fleſh] *Remèdes ſclérotiques*, m. pl.

To SCOAT (skôte), *or* SCOTCH (skŏ'-che), *v. a.* [to ſtop a wheel of a carriage, by putting a ſtone or a piece of wood under it] *Arrêter une roue en mettant quelque choſe deſſous, l'accotter.*

SCOBS, *ſ. pl.* [raſpings of ivory, &c. cineres clavellati or pot-aſhes] *Rapures d'ivoire*, &c. f. *Cendres gravelées*, f. *potaſſe*, f.

SCHŒNOBATES, *ſ.* [Antiq. rope-dancer] *Danſeur de corde*, m.

SCOFF (skŏf), *ſ.* [contemptuous ridicule or language] *Raillerie*, f. *moquerie*, f. *brocard*, m. *ſarcaſme*, m.

To SCOFF, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to treat with inſolent ridicule or language] *Railler, ſe moquer, ſe railler, brocarder.* Why do you ſcoff at me? *Pourquoi vous moquez-vous de moi?* A ſcoffing humour, *Une humeur railleuſe.*

SCOFFED AT (skŏf't'-ă'e), *part. adj. Raillé, moqué, baffoué.*

SCOFFER (skŏf'-eŭr), *ſ.* [inſolent ridiculer] *Railleur, moqueur; brocardeur: railleuſe, moqueuſe.*

SCOFFING (skŏf'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SCOFF] *Raillerie*, f. *l'action de railler*, &c.

SCOFFING, *adj.* [jeering, bantering] *Railleur.* A ſcoffing humour, *Une humeur railleuſe.*

SCOFFINGLY (skŏf'-ĭn'gne-lē), *adv.* [with ſcoff] *En raillant, par moquerie, en ſe moquant.*

To SCOLD (skôld), -ED, -ING, *v. a.* and *n.* [to quarrel] *Quereller, criailler, chapitrer, gronder, faire tapage.* To ſcold at, *Gourmander.* A ſcolding man, *Un grondeur, un criailleur.*

Deſerving to be ſcolded, *or* ſcolded at, *Grondable.*

SCOLD, *ſ.* [a clamourous, rude, foul-mouthed woman or man] *Une querelleuſe, une grondeuſe, une diableſſe, une harpie; un hargneux, un braillard, un brailleur.*

SCOLDS (skôldz), [the puniſhment for ſcolding women, to be ſet in a cucking ſtool, and plunged thrice under water] *Un bain pour les femmes grondeuſes.*

SCOLDING (skold'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Scold] *Criailleries*, f. pl. *l'action de gronder, de quereller, de criailler; carrillon*, m.

SCOLDED AT (skôld'-ĕd-a'te), *adj.* [*from* To Scold] *Grondé, querellé, criaillé*, &c.

SCOLDINGLY (skôld'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a clamorous or quarrelſome manner] *En grondant, en criaillant*, ou *en querellant.*

SCOLLOP (skŏl'-eŭp), *ſ.* V. SCALLOP.

SCOLOPAX, *ſ.* [a beautiful ſerpent of Arabia] *Scolopax*, m.

SCOLOPENDRA, *ſ.* [a ſerpent, a fiſh] *Scolopendre* de terre, ou de mer, f.

SCOLOPENDRA [an inſect, a ſlender worm furniſhed with a multitude of feet; many feet] *Scolopendre, f. mille-pieds*, m.

Marine SCOLOPENDRA, *Scolopendre de mer* ou *Chenille coralline*, f. *taupe de mer*, f.

SCOLOPENDRA, *ſ.* [Bot. lingua cervina, hart's tongue; a med. plaot] *Scolopendre vulgaire.*

SCOLOPENDRIA [Bot. Ceterach, Aſplenium; a med. plant] *Scolopendre vraie*, f. *Cétérac*, m. *Doradille*, f. *herbe dorée*, f.

SCONCE (skŏn'ce), *ſ.* [a fort] *Un fort*; ſignifie auſſi en terme familier *la tête.*

*† To build a ſconce, *Changer de cabaret quand on ne peut pas payer.*

SCONCE [a branched candleſtick] *Bras*, m. *chandelier à bras*, m.

SCONCE, *Luſtre à conſole*, m. Plain ſconce or luſtre, *Luſtre à tige découverte.*

†. To SCONCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mulct, to fine] *Punir, mettre à l'amende.*

SCONCED

SCONCED (skŏn's't), *part. adj. Puni, mis à l'amende.*

SCONCING (skŏn'-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sconce] *Condamnation à une amende,* f.

SCOOP (skaoūpe), *ſ.* [a ſort of wooden ſhovel, a ladle] *Une écope.*

Scoop [tool made uſe of in brewing] *Fourquet,* m.

Scoop [in Surgery; an inſtrument made uſe of in the art of Lithotomy] *Curette,* f.

To Scoop, -ING, -ED, I ſcoopt *or* ſcooped, I have ſcooped, *v. a.* [to lade out, to empty by lading] *Vider, ôter* avec une écope, *buqueter.* Scoop out that water, *Videz* ou *ôtez cette eau.*

To Scoop [to cut hollow] *Creuſer.*

SCOOPED (skoūp't), *part. adj. Vidé, ôté, jeté avec une écope;* ou bien, *creuſé.*

SCOOPER (skoū'-peŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſcoops] *Celui qui vide ou ec une écope.*

SCOPAS (skû'-păce), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the principal architects of the temple of Diana] *Scopas,* m.

SCOPE (skûpe), *ſ.* [aim, end] *But,* m *viſée,* f. *deſſein,* m. *objet,* m. *vue,* f.

Scope [ruom, ſpace, liberty] *Eſpace,* m. *place,* f. *carrière,* f. *liberté,* f. Have you ſcope enough? *Avez-vous aſſez de place* ou *d'eſpace?* To have free ſcope, *Avoir ſes coudées franches,* ou *liberté entière,* ou *carte blanche;* *ſe donner carrière.* Give ſcope to your imagination, *Donnez carrière à votre imagination.*

SCOPS, *ſ.* [a bird of prey; night owl, little owl] *Scops,* m. *petit duc,* m.

SCOPULOUS (skŏp'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [full of rocks] *Plein de rochers.*

SCORBUTICAL (skor-bĭou'-tĭ-kŭl), *and* Scorbutick (skor-bĭou'-tĭk), *adj.* [diſeaſed with ſcurvy] *Scorbutique, qui a le ſcorbut.* A ſcorbutical body, *Un corps ſcorbutique.*

SCORBUTICALLY (skor-bĭou'-tĭk-ăl-é), *adv. Avec une diſpoſition à avoir le ſcorbut.* V. Scorvy.

To SCORCH (skortch), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burn] *Brûler, rôtir, griller, hâvir.* A ſcorching country, *Un pays chaud, un climat brûlant.*

To Scorch, *v n.* [to be burned] *Etre brulé, ſe ſécher.*

SCORCHED (skortch't), *part. adj. Brûlé, rôti, grillé, hâvi.*

SCORCHING (skortch'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [burning] *Brûlant, qui brûle, qui rôtit, qui grille; ardent.* Scorching fire, *Feu de reculée,* m.

SCORDIUM (skor'-dĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. aquatic or water-germander] *Scordium,* m. *Germandrée d'eau,* f.

SCORE (skôre), *ſ.* [a tally] *Taille,* f. *marque,* f.

Score [an account kept by marks *or* tallies, a debt] *Compte,* m. *dette,* f. au figuré, *égard,* m. *conſidération,* f. *vertu,* f. *titre,* m. *ſujet,* m. To quit ſcores, *Arrêter,* ou *ſolder un compte.* Upon a new ſcore, *A nouveau compte, Sur nouveaux frais.*

* I deſire it upon the ſcore of friendſhip, *Je le demande en conſidération de notre amitié, à titre d'aminé.* Upon what ſcore? *En vertu de quoi, à quel titre, pourquoi?*

Score [a mark, a note of muſick] *Marque,* f. *note de muſique.* An opera in ſcore, *Un opéra note, avec la muſique* ou *les nôtes,* ou *avec la partition.*

Score [twenty] *Vingt, une vingtaine.* Three-ſcore, *Soixante.* Four-ſcore, *Quatre-vingt.* Six-ſcore, *Six-vingts.*

To Score, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark, to ſet down as a debt] *Marquer ſur la taille, mettre* ou *porter en compte;* au figuré, *mettre ſur le compte, imputer, attribuer.*

To Score [to mark by a line] *Bâtonner, rayer, tracer des lignes ſur.* To ſcore a writiog, *Bâtonner un écrit, le rayer.* To ſcore out, *Effacer,* en tracant des lignes.

SCORED (skôr'd), *part. adj. Marqué, mis en compte:* au figuré, *mis ſur le compte, imputé, attribué.*

Scored out, *Effacé, rayé, bâtonné.*

SCORER (skôr'-eŭr), *ſ. Marqueur,* m.

SCORIA (skô'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [droſs, recrement] *Scorie,* f.

SCORIFICATION (skû-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Metall. the art of reducing a body into ſcoria; coppelling] *Scorification,* f.

SCORIOUS (skô'-ri-eŭce), *adj.* [droſſy, recrementitious] *Plein de ſcories, réduit en ſcories.*

SCORN (skorne), *ſ.* [contempt, ſcoff] *Mépris,* m. *dédain,* m. To treat one with ſcorn, *or* to think ſcorn of one, *Traiter quelqu'un avec mépris, le mépriſer, le dédaigner.* To think ſcorn to do a thing, *Dédaigner de faire une choſe, croire ſe déſhonorer en la faiſant.*

Scorn [the object of ſcorn] *Rebut,* m. *l'objet du mépris,* m. He is the ſcorn of all the town, *Il eſt le rebut de toute la ville.*

To Scorn, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſpiſe] *Mépriſer, dédaigner.* My friends ſcorn me, *Mes amis me mépriſent.* He ſcorns our company, *Il dédaigne notre compagnie.*

† After ſcoroing comes catching, *Souvent on eſt bien aiſe d'attraper ce que l'on dédaignoit auparavant.*

To Scorn, *v. n.* [to take a jeſt of, to treat with contempt] *Se railler de, tourner en ridicule, narguer.*

SCORNED (skorn'd), *part. adj. Mépriſé, dédaigné.*

SCORNER (skorn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [contemner, deſpiſer] *Moqueur,* m. § *contempteur,* m. *celui qui mépriſe, brocardeur,* m.

SCORNFUL (skorn'-foŭl), *adj.* [contemptuous, inſolent] *Mépriſant, dédaigneux, fier, inſolent.* With a ſcornful eye, *D'un œil* ou *d'un air mépriſant.*

SCORNFULLY (skorn'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [in a ſcornful *or* contemptuous manner] *Avec mépris, d'un air mépriſant, dédaigneuſement, fierement, avec dédain.* He uſed us ſcornfully, *Il nous traita avec dédain, avec mépris.*

SCORPIOIDES, *ſ.* [Bot. Caterpillars] *Scorpioïde,* m. *chenille plante,* f.

SCORPION (skor'-pĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [a reptile] *Scorpion,* m. reptile venimeux. Oil of ſcorpions, *Scorpiojele,* f. *huile de ſcorpion,* f.

Scorpion, *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Ecrewiſſe de mer,* f. V. Scorpæna.

Water-scorpion [a remarkable ſpecies of water-inſect] *Scorpion aquatique,* m.

Scorpion-fly, *Scorpion-mouche,* m.

Scorpion [one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns] *Scorpion,* m. un des douze ſignes du zodiaque.

Scorpion, *ſ.* [an engioe to ſhuot arrows of old] *Scorpion,* m. ſorte de grande arbalète dont on ſe ſervoit anciennement. I will chaſtiſe you with ſcorpions, *Je vous châtierai avec des ſcorpions.*

SCORP.ON-GRASS, *or* Scorpion's-tail, *or* Scorpion-wort, *ſ.* [an herb] *Herbe aux ſcorpions,* f.

SCORPIURUS, *ſ.* [a leguminous plant; caterpillars] *Chenille,* f. *Scorpioides.*

SCORPÆNA [the name of a genus of ſea-fiſh, father laſher] *Scorpene,* m. ou *ſcorpion de mer,* m. ou *raſcaſſe,* m.

SCORZONERA, *ſ.* [Bot. viper's graſs, a culinary root] *Scorſonère,* f. *ſerfifi noir,* m. *ſalſifi d'Eſpagne,* m.

SCOT (skŏte), *ſ.* [part, portion, payment] *Part,* m. *portion,* f. *quete-part,* f. *écot,* m.

Scot and lot [pariſh payments] *Droit de la paroiſſe.*

Scot [a Scotchman] *Un Ecoſſois.*

Scot-free, *adj. Franc, qui ne paie rien;* ou bien, *impuni.* To eat and drink ſcot-free, *Avoir bouche en cour.*

Scot-free [at ſome games] *Béat.*

‡ To SCOTCH (skŏtche), V. To Notch.

Scotch, V. Notch.

Scotch, *adj.* [belonging to Scotland] *Ecoſſois.*

SCOTCH-COLLOPS (skŏtch'-kŏl-eŭps), *or* Scorch'd-collops, *ſ.* [veal cut into ſlices and fried] *Fricandeaux,* m. pl.

SCOTCH-HOPPERS (skŏtch'-hŏp-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [a play in which boys hop over lines] *La marelle,* ou *mérelle.*

SCOTCHMAN (skŏtch'-măne), Scotch-woman (skŏtch'-oūoŭm.eŭne), *ſ.* [the name of a nation] *Un Ecoſſois, une Ecoſſoiſe.*

SCOTEIA (skŏ-ti'-ĭă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Venus] *Scotia,* f.

SCOTIA (skô'-chĭă), *ſ.* [Archit. a concave dark moulding, trochilus, caſement] *Scotie,* f

SCOTISTS (skŏt'-ĭsts), *ſ. pl.* [a ſect of ſchool divines, oppoſite to the Thomiſts] *Scotiſtes,* m pl.

SCOTLAND (skŏt'-lăn'de), *ſ.* [one of the three kingdoms of Great Britain] *Ecoſſe,* f.

Scotland *or* North Britain (the moſt Northern of the two kingdoms), *Le nord de l'Eoſſe.*

SCOTOMY (skŏt'-ô-mé), *or* Scotonios, *ſ.* [a dizzineſs *or* ſwimming in the head] *Etourdiſſement,* m. *tournoiment de tête,* m. *vertige,* m.

SCOVEL, *ſ.* [a maulkin] *Ecouvillon,* m.

SCOUNDREL (skăoŭn'-drĕl), *ſ.* [a mean raſcal] *Un gueux, un belître, un faquin,* † *Gavache,* m. † *galefretier,* m † *canaille,* f.

To SCOUR (skăoŭre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface; to cleanſe] *Ecurer, netteyer; dégraiſſer* en parlant d'une étoffe; *décraſſer* en parlant des ſoies, terme de Teinturier. To ſcour a piece of woolen cloth, *Enfimer une étoffe.* To ſcour the wool (among Dyers), *Dégraiſſer la laine.* To ſcour (to waſh the wool before it be dyed), *Donner le bouillon.* To ſcour with lie, *Buer.* To ſcour catgut (to rub it hard with haircloth and ſoap), *Degroſſir les cordes à boyau.* To ſcour the metal (with aqua fortis mixed with water), *Décocher le métal.*

To Scour the ſeas, *Ecumer les mers, faire le pirate, exercer la pirateric.*

To Scour the country, *Battre la campagne.*

*† To Scour [to beat] *Battre, frotter, donner les étrivieres.*

To Scour [to be purged, *or* lax] *Avoir le dévoiement,* ou *le cours de ventre.*

To Scour, *v. n.* [to cleao; to be purged] *Netteyer, laver; ſe purger.*

To Scour about [to ramble] *Rôder, courir çà & là.*

To Scour away [to ſcamper] *S'enfuir, s'en aller, ſe ſauver, gagner au pied.*

To Scour, *v.* [ſaid of a hawk, when ſhe voids] *Croiler, croler.*

SCOURED (skăoŭeŭrd), *part. adj. Ecuré, netteyé; dégraiſſé,* en parlant d'une étoffe, d'un habit, *&c. décraſſé,* en parlant des ſoies. Scoured pieces of cloth [where no ſoap is left in] *Toiles dégorgées.*

SCOURER (skăoŭr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſcoureth] *Netteyeur, netteyeuſe; dégraiſſeur* d'habits, m. *détacheur,* m. *laveur,* m.

Scourer [a rambler] *Un rôdeur, un coureur.*

SCOURGE (skeŭrdje), *ſ.* [a whip] *Un fouet;* au figuré, *un fléau, un châtiment.*

To Scourge, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to whip] *Fouetter, donner le fouet;* au figuré, *punir, châtier, diſcipliner, donner la diſcipline.*

SCOURGED (skeŭrdj'd), *part. adj. Fouetté;* au figuré, *puni, châtié.*

SCOURGER (skeŭr'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſcourges; a puniſher] *Celui qui fouette,* ou *qui punit, qui châtie.*

SCOURING (skăoŭr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [looſeneſs] *Cours de ventre,* m.

Scouring [*from* To Scour] *L'action d'écurer,* &c. I eſcaped a good ſcouring, *Je l'ai échappé belle, Peu s'en eſt fallu que je n'aie été puni,* ou *que je ne ſois tombé dans quelque diſgrace, J'ai penſé être bien battu.*

Scouring [cleaning by rubbing] *Dégraiſſement,* m. [among Shammy-dreſſers; a mixture of

of oil and lye] *Dégras*, m. [in tinning; to rub the iron-plates with sand, water &c. *Blanchiment des feuilles de fer blanc.* Scouring tub [made use of by scourers] *Auge*, f. Scouring-barrel [in Pin-making] *Frettoire*, f.

To SCOURSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to exchange one thing for another] *Troquer*; *changer.*

SCOUT (skăoŭte), *f.* [one who is sent privately to observe the motions of the enemy] *Un coureur d'armée, un batteur d'estrade.* Are not our scouts returned again? *Nos batteurs d'estrade ne sont-ils pas encore de retour?*

SCOUTS, *or* Scout watches, *pl.* [centinels who keep guard in advanced posts] *Les vedettes*, f. pl. *Sentinelles avancées.*

SCOUT [a judge in Holland] *Sorte de magistrat en Hollande.*

SCOUT [an advice-boat] *Corvette*, f.

To SCOUT, *v. n.* [to go out in order to observe the motion of the enemy] *Aller à la découverte, battre l'estrade, battre la campagne.*

SCOWL, (skaoŭl), *f.* [look of sullenness, gloom] *Air refrogné ou renfrogné, mine rechignée*

To SCOWL, *v. n.* [to frown, to pout] *Se refrigner ou renfrogner, faire la mine, faire une mine rechignée.*

SCOWLING (skăoŭl'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Scowl] *Mine*, f. *l'action de se refrogner*, f. *mine rechignée.*

SCOWLINGLY (skăoŭl'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with a scowling look] *D'un air refrogné, avec une mine rechignée.*

To SCRABBLE (skrăb'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to scratch] *Egratigner, déchirer avec les ongles.*

SCRABBLED (skrab'-bl'd), *part. adj. Egratigné, déchiré avec les ongles.*

SCRAG (skrăgue), *f.* [one thin and lean] *Un corps décharné, qui n'a que la peau & les os, un homme maigre, un squelette.*

SCRAGGED (skrăgu'-ĕd), *adj.* [rough, uneven] *Rude, inégal, raboteux.*

SCRAGGEDNESS (skrăgu'-ĕd-nĕce), *and* SCRAGGINESS (skrăgu'-ĭ-nĕce), *f.* [leanness, unevenness, roughness, ruggedness] *Maigreur*, f. *inégalité*, f. *rudesse*, f.

SCRAGGILY (skrăgu'-ĭ-lé), *adv. Ex.* He looks scraggily, *Il paroît fort maigre.*

SCRAGGY (skrăgu'-e), *adj.* [very lean; rough, rugged] *Très-maigre, décharné, qui n'a que la peau & les os.*

The scraggy end of a neck of mutton, *Le bout saigneux d'un collet de mouton.*

SCRAMBLE (skrăm'-bl'), *f.* [the act of scrambling] *L'action de vouloir atteindre à quelque chose, effort que l'on fait pour y atteindre*; au propre & au figuré; signifie aussi *Gribouillette*, jeu où l'on tâche d'attraper quelque chose. The scarcity of money enhances its price and increases the scramble, *La rareté de l'argent en rehausse le prix & fait redoubler d'efforts pour en avoir.*

SCRAMBLE [the act of climbing] *L'action de grimper.*

To SCRAMBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to catch at any thing eagerly with the hand] *Faire des efforts pour atteindre à quelque chose*, au propre & au figuré; *tâcher d'attraper, disputer ou se battre à qui aura quelque chose.*

When the tree is shaking there is scrambling for the fruit, *Lorsqu'on bat ou secoue l'arbre c'est pour tâcher d'en attraper le fruit, c'est pour en avoir le fruit.*

To SCRAMBLE UP [to climb] *Grimper.*

SCRAMBLER (skrăm'-bl'ĕr), *f.* [one that scrambles] *Celui qui tâche d'attraper*; ou *celui qui grimpe.*

To SCRANCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grind somewhat crackling between the teeth] *Croquer, briser ou casser avec les dents.*

SCRANCHED (skrăn'-ch't'), *part. adj. Croqué, brisé ou cassé avec les dents.*

SCRANNEL (skrăn'-ĕl), *adj.* [grating or harsh in the sound] *Rude ou choquant par le son*; *qui choque l'oreille.*

SCRAP (skrăp), *f.* [a fragment, a small particle] *Une pièce, un morceau, un fragment, un bout*, m.

SCRAP [crumb, small particles of meat left at table] *Reste*, m. *Iribe*, f. *graillon*, m.

* Scraps of Latin, *Bribes de Latin.*

To SCRAPE (skrape), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument] *Gratter, racler, ratisser.* To scrape a hard wood, *Racler un morceau de bois dur.* To scrape roots, *Ratisser des racines.* To scrape (among Engravers), *ébarber.*

To SCRAPE [to gather by great efforts, *or* penurious and trifling diligence] *Amasser avec peine*, ou *peu à peu.* To scrape up a sum of money, *Amasser peu à peu une somme d'argent.*

† To scrape acquaintance with one, *S'insinuer dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.*

To SCRAPE OFF [to take away by scraping] *Oter* en raclant, ou en grattant. To scrape off the dirt of one's shoes, *Décrotter ses souliers.*

To scrape the hair off a hide [among Curriers] *Ebourrer.* To scrape the skins, *Echarner les cuirs.* To scrape the lime off [among Tanners] *Recouler.*

To SCRAPE OUT [to blot, to erase] *Effacer avec un grattoir, raturer.* He had scraped out that word, *Il avoit gratté ce mot*, ou *effacé ce mot avec un grattoir.*

To SCRAPE, *v. n.* [to make a harsh noise; to play ill on a fiddle; to make an aukward bow] *Gratter* à la porte, faire du bruit; *racler*, jouer mal du violon; *faire le pied de veau.*

† SCRAPE, *f.* [distress, perplexity] *Embarras*, m. *peine*, f. *nasse*, f. *bourbier*, m. *affaire*, f. To bring one into a scrape, *Mettre quelqu'un dans l'embarras.* I am out of the scrape, *Me voilà hors de la nasse*, ou *hors d'embarras.*

SCRAPED (skrép't), *part. adj. Gratté, raclé, ratissé, &c.*

† SCRAPE-GOOD (skrépe'-goŭd), *or* † SCRAPE-PENNY (skrépe'-pĕn-é), *f. Un pince-maille, un chiche, un taquin.*

SCRAPER (skré'-peŭ.), *f.* [an instrument to scrape with] *Un grattoir, un racloir, une ratissoire.* (Among Engravers), *ébarboir*, m. Cheminey-sweeper's scraper, *Grapin*, m. (A tool made use of by catgut-spinners), *Dégraissoir*, m. Founder's scraper, *Franche*, f. Scraper (a tool with which the tallow-chandler scrapes the mould-frame), *Règne-cul*, m. Leathern-scraper [among marbled paper stainers] *Ramassoire*, f.

SCRAPER [a vile fiddler] *Un racle-boyau, un racleur de boyau, un mauvais joueur de violon.*

SCRAPER. V. SCRAPE-PENNY.

SCRAPING (skré'-pĭn'gne), *f.* [the thing scraped] *Ratissure*, f.

Scrapings of the tallow-casks, *Boulées*, f. pl.

SCRAT (skrăte), *f.* [an hermaphrodite] *Un hermaphrodite.*

SCRATCH (skrĭtche), *f.* [laceration with the nails] *Egratignure*, f. A slight scratch, *Une légère égratignure.*

SCRATCH [an incision, *or* a mark] *Incision*, f. *coupure*, f. *marque*, f. ou *coup d'ongle*, m.

SCRATCH [among Salt-workers, a calcareous, earthy or stony substance, which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt] *Raclure*, f. Scratch-pans [in the English salt-works, leaden pans] *Cuvettes de plomb.*

SCRATCH-WORK [a way of painting in fresco] *Manière d'égratigner*, f. *ouvrage égratigné*, m.

To SCRATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tear with the nails, to wound slightly] *Gratter, égratigner.* To scratch oneself, *Se gratter.* He has scratched me, *Il m'a égratigné.*

* To scratch one's head for any thing, *Se mettre en peine pour quelque chose, se casser la tête à quelque chose, mettre son esprit à la torture.*

To SCRATCH OUT one's eyes, *Arracher les yeux à quelqu'un à coups d'ongle.*

To SCRATCH out a writing, *Raturer, rayer, barrer, biffer, effacer un écrit.*

To SCRATCH with the brush [among Metal-gilders] *Gratte-bresse*, m.

SCRATCHED (skrătch't), *part. adj. Gratté*; *égratigné.*

SCRATCHER (skrătch'-eŭr), *f.* [one who scratches] *Celui* ou *celle qui gratte* ou *égratigne.*

SCRATCHER [a metal-gilder's tool] *Grateau*, m.

SCRATCHER [an Engraver's tool] *Gratoir*, m.

SCRATCHER, *or* SCRATCHING-BRUSH [a sort of brush made of brass-wire] *Gratte-bresse*, f.

SCRATCHER, *Bresse à décrocher* ou *à borax*, f.

SCRATCHER [a person making various ornaments upon ribbands] *Egratigneur*, m.

SCRATCHES (skrătch'-ĕz), *f.* [a horse's disease] *Arrêtes* ou *grappes*, f. t.

SCRATCHINGS (skrătch'-ĭn'gn'z), *f. pl.* [remnant of melted bacon] *Grillons*, m. pl.

SCRATCHINGLY (skrătch'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with the action of scratching] *En grattant.*

SCRAW (skrâ), *f.* [surface, *or* scurf] *Surface*, f. *superficie*, f.

SCRAWL (skrâl), *f.* [inelegant writing, bad writing] *Griffonnage*, m. *mauvaise écriture, gribouillage*, m.

To SCRAWL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw or mark clumsily; to scribble] *Tracer grossièrement*; *écrire mal, griffonner, gratter.* To scrawl out words upon sand, *Tracer, écrire quelques mots sur le sable.*

To SCRAWL, *v. n.* V. To CRAWL.

SCRAWLED (skrâl'd), *part. adj. Tracé grossièrement*; *mal-écrit, griffonné.*

SCRAWLER (skrâl'-eŭr), *f.* [a clumsy and inelegant writer] *Un mauvais écrivain, un griffonneur.*

SCRAY (skrĕ), *f.* [a sea-swallow] *Sorte d'hirondelle de mer.*

SCREABLE, *adj.* [that may be spit out] *Qui peut être craché.*

To SCREAK (skrike), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a shrill noise] *Craquer, faire du bruit*, comme une roue mal graissée, *&c.*

SCREAKING (skrik'-in'gne), *f.* [*from* To Screak] *Bruit*, m.

SCREAM (skrîme), *f.* [a shrill cry] *Un cri aigu ou perçant.*

To SCREAM, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to cry shrilly] *Crier, pousser un cri aigu*, ou *perçant.*

SCREECH (skritche), *f.* [the cry of a night owl] *Le cri* d'une effraie; *cri perçant, cri de douleur* ou *de frayeur*, m.

To SCREECH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry as a night owl] *Crier comme une frayée*; *pousser des cris de douleur* ou *de frayeur.*

SCREECH-OWL (skritch'-ăoŭl), *f.* [a bird] *Effraie, orfraie*, f. sorte de chouette, f. *chat-huant*, m.

SCREEN (skrîne), *f.* [any that affords shelter; any thing used to exclude light *or* cold] *Abri*, m. *écran*, m. *paravant*, m. *brise-vent* (t. de Jardinier), m. Fire-screen, *écran*, m. Enameller's screen, *Eventail*, m. *garde-vue*, m.

SCREEN [a riddle to sift corn, *or* sand] *Crible à cribler le grain*, ou *le sable.*

To SCREEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to shelter] *Mettre à couvert, abriter, abriter, couvrir*; au propre & au figuré. Screen these flowers, *Abritez ces fleurs.*

* To screen a criminal from justice, *Mettre un criminel à couvert des poursuites de la justice.*

To SCREEN [to sift, to riddle] *Cribler, passer par le crible.*

SCREEN-WALL (skrīn'-oüâl), *ſ.* [a wall placed in front of another] *Avant-mur*, m.

SCREENED (skrīn'd), *part. adj. Abrí*, *ou abritè*; *mis à couvert*, au propre & au figuré.

SCREW (skroū), *ſ.* [a right cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral] *Une vis.* Female ſcrew (when the furrowed ſurface is concave), *écrou*, m. Male ſcrew (when the furrowed ſurface is convex] *Vis*, f. Archimedes's ſcrew, *or* the ſpiral pump, *La vis d'Archimède.* Cork ſcrew, *Tire-bouchon*, m.

Screw [a through ſplint in a horſe] *Un furos chevillé.*

SCREW-DRIVER (skroū'-drīv-cūr), *ſ. Tourne-vis*, m.

SCREW-PLATE (skroū'-plète), *ſ* [an inſtrument to make male ſcrews] *Filière*, f.

SCREW-TAP (skroū'-tăp), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to make female ſcrews with] *Taraud*, m.

To SCREW (skroū), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten with a ſcrew] *Attacher avec une vis, viſſer, fermer à vis*; au figuré, *outrer, porter trop loin*; *élever, avancer*; ou bien encore *opprimer, vexer.* To ſcrew a gun, *Rayer un fuſil.* To over-ſcrew, *Forcer une vis.*

* You ſcrew up the pins of your power too high, *Vous taſſez les bornes de votre pouvoir, vous abuſez de votre puiſſance.* To ſcrew up one to one's deſigns, *Amener quelqu'un à ſes vues.* To ſcrew one's tenants, *Ecraſer, opprimer ſes vaſſaux.* To ſcrew one's face, *Faire des grimaces.* To ſcrew one up to a higher pitch, *Elever quelqu'un plus haut.*

To Screw in, *Faire entrer en tournant*; au figuré, *inſinuer, ingérer, mêler, introduire.*

* To ſcrew oneſelf into one's favour, *S'inſinuer dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.* To ſcrew oneſelf into other people's matters, *Se mêler, s'ingérer dans les affaires d'autrui.*

To Screw out, *Tirer, faire ſortir, défaire en tournant.*

* To ſcrew a thing out of one, *Tirer les vers du nez à quelqu'un.*

SCREWED (skroū'd), *part. adj. Fermé à vis, attaché avec une vis.*

SCRIBBLE (skrĭb'-bl'), *ſ.* [worthleſs writing] *Mauvais ouvrage, écrit de peu de valeur*, m. The common ſcribbles of politicks are to me a very dull entertainment, *Les écrits ordinaires ſur les matières de politique ne me divertiſſent guère.*

SCRIBBLER (skrĭb'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [a petty author] *Un mauvais écrivain, un plat auteur, un écrivailleur, un écrivaſſier, un barbouilleur, un compoſiteur.*

SCRIBE (skrībe), *ſ* [a writer, a publick notary] *Un ſcribe, un écrivain, un tabellion, un notaire public*; ſignifie auſſi *un ſcribe* ou *docteur de la loi parmi les Juifs*, m.

To Scribe, *v. a.* [in Joinery; to fit a piece of ſtuff to the ſide of ſome other piece, which is not regular] *Equiquer* (t. de Marine).

‡ SCRIMER (skrĭ'-meŭr), *ſ.* [a gladiator, a prize-fighter] *Gladiateur*, m. *eſcrimeur*, m.

SCRINE (skrīne), *ſ.* [a place in which records or curioſities are kept] *Etuidle*, f.

SCRIP (skrĭp), *ſ.* [a ſchedule, a ſmall writing, a liſt, *or* catalogue] *Une cédule.*

Scrip [a budget *or* bag] *Une malette.*

Scrip of paper, *Un petit morceau de papier.*

SCRIPPAGE (skrĭp'-eje), *ſ. Ce qui eſt contenu dans une cédule.*

SCRIPTORY (skrĭp'-teur-é), *adj.* [written] *Ecrit, par écrit*

SCRIPTURAL (skrĭp'-tĭoŭ-răl), *adj* [biblical] *De l'Ecriture ſainte, qui eſt dans la Bible.*

SCRIPTURE (skrĭp'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [writing, writ] *Ecrit*, m. *écriture*, f. & en particulier *la ſainte Ecriture, la Bible.*

SCRIPTURISTS (skrĭp'-tĭoŭ-rĭsts), *ſ. pl.* [thoſe who ground their faith upon Scripture only] *Scripturaires*, m. pl.

SCRIVENER (skrĭv'-neŭr), *ſ.* [a notary] *Un notaire.* Money-ſcrivener, *Courtier*, m.

SCROFULA (skrŏf'-ſoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [a diſeaſe of the ſkin, the king's evil] *Scrofules*, f. pl. *écrouelles*, f. pl.

SCROFULARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. fig-wort; a med plant] *Scrofulaire*, f. Scrofularia aquatica, *Scrofulaire aquatique*, f. *bétoine d'eau*, f. *herbe du ſiége*, f.

SCROFULOUS (skrŏf'-ſoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [diſeaſed with the ſcrofula] *Scrofuleux, écrouellé.*

SCROLL (skrôl), *ſ.* [a paper *or* parchment wrapped up] *Rouleau* de papier ou de parchemin, m.

Scroll, *ſ.* [Archit. and Herald.] *Cartouche*, m. *rouleau*, m. *enroulement*, m *volute*, f.

Scrolls upon marbled paper, *Friſons*, m. pl.

Scroll of a croſier, *Lanterne*, f.

SCROPHULA aquatica, *ſ. pl.* [ſmall water worms, *Agrouelles*, ou *écrouelles*, f. pl.

SCROPHULARIA. V. Scrofularia.

SCROTUM (skrô'-teŭme), *ſ.* [a term of anatomy] *Le ſcrotum, le. bourſes des teſticules.*

SCROYLE (skroŭl), *ſ.* [a mean fellow, a ſcoundrel] *Un gueux, un belître.*

SCRUB (skreŭb), *ſ.* [a worn-out broom; *a* mean fellow; any thing deſpicable] *Un balai tout uſé, un vieux balai*; ſignifie auſſi en terme familier *un homme de néant, un belître, un pied plat*; *un pacant, un valet malotru & mauſſade*; ou bien, *une roſſe, une haridelle, un méchant cheval.*

To Scrub, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to rub hard] *Frotter fort & ferme.*

SCRUBBED (skreŭb'd), *part. adj.* and Scrubby (skreŭb'-é), *adj.* [mean, vile, worthleſs, dirty, ſorry] *Mauvais, méchant, chétif, miſérable, pitoyable.* A ſcrubby writer, *or* poet, *Un méchant écrivain, un mauvais poëte, un rimailleur.*

SCRUBBER (skreŭb'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of bruſh] *Ratiſſoire*, f.

SCRUFF (skreŭf), *ſ.* V. Scurf.

SCRUPLE (skroū'-pl'), *ſ.* [doubt, perplexity] *Scrupule*, m. *doute*, m.

Scruple [twenty grains] *Scrupule*, m. vingt grains, la troiſième partie d'une drachme.

Scruple [in Aſtron.] V. Digit.

To Scrupie, -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to doubt, to heſitate] *Faire ſcrupule, douter, héſiter.* He ſcrupled not to eat, *Il ne fit pas ſcrupule de manger.* I ſhould ſcruple at it, *Je m'en ferois un ſcrupule.*

SCRUPLED at (skroū'-pl'd-ăte), *part. adj. Dont on fait ſcrupule.*

SCRUPLER (skroū'-pleŭr), *ſ.* [a cautious *or* ſhy perſon] *Perſonne ſcrupuleuſe.*

SCRUPULOSITY (skroū-pĭoŭ-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [doubt, tenderneſs of conſcience] *Scrupule*, m. *doute*, m. *humeur ſcrupuleuſe, délicateſſe de conſcience*, f. *ſuperſtition*, f.

SCRUPULOUS (skroū'-pĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [nicely, doubtful, hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience] *Scrupuleux, ſujet à avoir des ſcrupules, d'une conſcience délicate, ſuperſtitieux.*

SCRUPULOUSLY (skroū'-pĭoŭ-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [carefully, nicely] *Scrupuleuſement, avec ſcrupule, ſuperſtitieuſement.*

SCRUPULOUSNESS (skroū'-pĭoŭ-leŭs-neŭce), *ſ.* V. Scrupulosity.

To SCRUSE (skroūze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſqueeze] *Preſſer, ſerrer.*

To Scruse out, *Epreindre, faire ſortir en preſſant.*

SCRUSED (skroūz'd), *part. adj Preſſé, ſerré, étreint.*

SCRUTABLE (skroū'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [diſcoverable by inquiry] *Qu'on peut découvrir à force de recherches & de réflexions.*

SCRUTATION (skroū-té'-cheūne), *ſ.* [ſearch, examination] *Recherche*, f. *examen*, m. *ſcrutation*, f. *enquête*, f. *perquiſition*, f.

SCRUTATOR (skroū-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [inquirer] *Scrutateur*, m.

SCRUTINEER (skroū'-tĭ-nĭ'-eŕ), *ſ Scrutateur*, m. *inſpecteur d'un ſcrutin*, m. * *Scrutateſſe*, f.

SCRUTINIZE (skroū'-tĭn-ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſearch, to examine] *Rechercher, examiner, ſonder.* To ſcrutinize a buſineſs, *Examiner une affaire.*

SCRUTINIZED (skroū'-tĭn-ăïz'd), *part. adj. Recherché, examiné, ſondé.*

SCRUTINOUS (skroū'-tĭn-eŭce), *adj. Qui aime à s'enquérir, à examiner.*

SCRUTINY (skroū'-tĭ-né), *ſ.* [inquiry, ſearch, examination with nicety] *Recherche exacte, examen*, m ſignifie auſſi *ſcrutin*, m. l'action de recueillir les ſuffrages.

SCRUTOIRE (skrou-tôre'), *ſ.* [caſe of drawers for writings] *Un petit bureau pour mettre des papiers*; *étuvale*, f. *ſecrétaire*, m.

To SCRUZE (skroūze), V. To Scruse.

SCRY (skrăï), *ſ.* [a great flock of fowl] *Une troupe* ou *bande d'oiſeaux.*

SCUD (skeŭd), *ſ.* [a ſlight ſhower of rain] *Ondée*, f.

To Scud, -DING, -DED, *v. n.* [to fly, to run away] *S'enfuir, ſe ſauver, gagner au pied.* To ſcud along, *Courir vîte, ſe hâter, faire diligence.*

SCUDDING (skeŭd'-ĭn'-gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; being carried before a tempeſt] *Action de faire vent arriere* (dans un coup de vent), ou *de courir devant le vent.* Scudding under the fore-ſail, *Faire vent arrière avec la miſaine.* Scudding under bare poles, *Courir à ſec, courir à mats & à cordes.*

† To SCUDDLE (skeŭd'-dl'). V. To Scud.

SCUFFLE (skeŭf'-fl'), *ſ.* [quarrel with fighting] *Bruit*, m. *déſordre*, m. *querelle*, f. *démêlé*, m. *combat tumultueux, bagarre*, f. *batterie*, f.

To Scuffle, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly] *Se quereller, ſe battre, ſe harpigner*; *faire une querelle, avoir du bruit, avoir un démêlé.* We have nothing to ſcuffle for, *Nous n'avons rien à démêler enſemble.*

SCULK, *ſ.* [among Hunters; a company] *Bande*, f. A ſculk of foxes, *Une bande de renards.*

To Sculk, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lie cloſe] *Se cacher, ſe tenir caché.* Sculking hole *or* ſculking place, *Un lieu propre à ſe cacher, une cachette, une cache.*

To Sculk [or go] after one, *Suivre quelqu'un.*

SCULKER (skeŭlk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a lurker] *Quelqu'un qui ſe cache, qui fuit la lumière* par honte, ou par le remords d'un crime; *calin*, m.

SCULL (skeŭl), *or* Skull, *ſ.* [the arched bone of the head] *Le crâne.*

* An iron-ſcull, *Un caſque, un heaume.*

Scull [a little boat] *Une petite rame.*

SCULLCAP (skeŭl'-kăp), *ſ.* [a headpiece] *Une coiffe.*

SCULLER (skeŭl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cockboat; one that rows a cockboat] *Un petit bateau* conduit par un ſeul batelier; *le batelier* qui conduit ce petit bateau.

SCULLERY (skeŭl'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the place where the kettles and diſhes are waſhed] *Lavoir*, m.

SCULLION (skeŭl'-leŭne), *ſ* [the loweſt kitchen-ſervant] *Un marmiton* ou *valet de cuiſine*, m. *galopin*, m.

SCULP (skeŭlp), *ſ.* [a cut, or copper-plate] *Taille-douce, figure en taille-douce*, f.

‡ To Sculp [to carve, to engrave] *Sculpter*, ou *ciſeler.*

SCULPTILE (skeŭlp'-tĭle), *adj.* [made by carving] *Sculpté* ou *ciſelé.*

SCULPTOR (skeŭlp'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a carver, a graver] *Sculpteur*, m. en bois, en pierre, ou en métal.

SCULPTURE (skeŭlp'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the art of carving; a carved work] *Sculpture*, f. *art de ſculpter*;

ſculpter; ouvrage ſculpté, figure ſculptée.

To SCULPTURE, *v. a.* [to carve, to cut, to engrave] *Sculpter.*

SCULPTURED (skeŭlp'-tïeŭr'd), *adj.* [cut] *Sculpté, ciſe.é.*

SCUM (skeŭme), *ſ.* [ſpume, that which riſes to the top of any liquor] *Ecume*, f. en parlant des liquides; *craſſe*, f. *ordure*, f. en parlant des métaux; au figuré, *la lie, le rebut.* The ſcum of a pot that is boiling, *L'écume d'un pot qui bout.* The ſcum of metals, *La craſſe des métaux.*

* The ſcum of the people, *La lie du peuple.* The ſcum of the world, *Le rebut de toute la terre.*

To SCUM, &c. V. To SKIM, &c.

SCUMMER (skeŭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* V. SKIMMER.

SCUPPER-HOLES (skeŭp'-eŭr-hôl'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall holes on the deck of a ſhip through which water is carried to the ſea] *Dalots*, ou *dalois*, m.

SCUPPER-NAILS (skeŭp'-eŭr-nél'z), *ſ. pl* [in a ſhip] *Clous à maugère*, m. pl.

SCURF (skeŭrf), *ſ.* [a kind of dry miliary ſcab] *Teigne*, f. *gale à la tête*, f.

SCURF of a wound, *Gale* ou *croûte d'une plaie*, f. f.

SCURF of the earth, *Surface*, f. *ſuperficie*, f.

SCURF of trees [a ſort of moſs] *Gale des arbres*, f.

SCURF, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Bull-trout, ſalmon-trout] *Truite ſaumonnée*, f.

SCURFINESS (skeŭrf'-ï-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſcurfy] *Etat d'un teigneux*, m.

SCURFY (skeŭrf'-e), *adj.* [diſeaſed with ſcurf] *Teigneux, qui a la teigne.*

SCURRIL (skeŭr'-ïl), *adj.* [low, mean, groſſly opprobrious] *Bas, vil; choquant, injurieux, offenſant, groſſier; bouffon,* § *ſcurrile.* A ſcurril ſcoffing, *Une injure groſſière.* A ſcurril taunt, *Une raillerie choquante.* That's ſcurril, *Cela eſt bouffon.*

SCURRILITY (skeŭr-rïl'-ï-té), *ſ.* [groſſneſs of reproach; mean buffoonery] § *Scurrilité*, f. *raillerie choquante, plaiſanterie baſſe, bouffonnerie*, f. *arlequinade*, f.

SCURRILOUS (skeŭr'-ïl-eŭce). V. SCURRIL.

SCURRILOUSLY (skeŭr'-ïl-eŭs-lé), *adv* [with groſs reproach; with low buffoonery] *Injurieuſement, d'une maniere bouffonne, bouffonnement,* § *ſcurrilement.*

SCURVILY (skeŭr'-vï-lé), *adv.* [vilely, baſely, coarſely] *Baſſement, groſſièrement, mal, gauchement, mal-adroitement, inciviquement.* The clergy were never more learned, and ſo ſcurvily treated, *Le clergé ne fut jamais plus ſavant, & ſi mal traité, ou ſi indignement traité.*

SCURVY (skeŭr'-vé), *ſ.* [a diſtemper] *Scorbut*, m.

SCURVY, *adj.* [ſcabbed; diſeaſed with ſcurvy] *Galeux, teigneux*; ou bien *qui a le ſcorbut*; au figuré, *méchant, mauvais, vil, bas, mépriſable, injurieux, offenſant, déſagréable, vilain.* A ſcurvy dog, *Un chien galeux.*

* A ſcurvy fellow, *Un gueux, un miſérable.* Scurvy terms, *Des termes injurieux, des paroles choquantes.* A ſcurvy buſineſs, *Une méchante ou mauvaiſe affaire*; *une affaire déſagréable.*

SCURVY-GRASS (skeŭr'-vé-grăce), *ſ.* [Bot Cochlearia, an antiſcorbutic plant] *Cochléaria*, m. *herbe aux cuillers*, f.

SCUT (skeŭte), *ſ.* [tail] *Queue*, f. ne ſe dit guère que des animaux qui ont la queue courte, comme le lièvre, &c.

SCUTAGE (skïoo'-téeje), *ſ.* [in ancient Cuſtoms] V. ESCUAGE.

SCUTARI, *ſ.* [a large and populous town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia; lat. 41° 0' N. lon. 29°-4' E.] *Scutari*, m.

SCUTCHEON (skeŭtch'-ïne), *or* ESCUTCHEON, *ſ.* [the ſhield repreſented in Heraldry] *Ecuſſon*, m. ou *écu*, m.

SCUTCHEON [of a lock] *Ecuſſon de ſerrure*, m. *entrée de ſerrure*, f. [bud for inoculation] *Ecuſſon*, m. [the key or centre ſtone in an arch] *La clef*, ou *la pierre qui eſt au milieu d'une arcade ou d'un cintre.*

SCUTCHEON upon the ſtern, forecaſtle, or belfry of a ſhip, *Ecuſſon*, m. *écu des armes*, m.

SCUTCHEON [Nat. Hiſt. ſcutellum, the poſterior part of the thorax in inſects] *Ecuſſon*, m.

SCUTCHEON-GRAFTING [among Gardeners] *écuſſon*, m.

To SCUTCHEON-GRAFT, *écuſſonner, enter en écuſſon.*

SCUTELLARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. ſcull-cap, a ſpecies of Caſſida; a med. plant] *Toque*, f. ou *caſque*, m. *caſſide des marais*, f.

SCUTIFORM (skïou'-tï-fórme), *adj.* [Anat ſhaped like a ſhield, is ſaid of one of the cartilages of the Larinx] *En écuſſon.*

SCUTTLE (skŭt'-tl), *ſ.* [a wide ſhallow baſket] *Panier*, m. Coal-ſcuttle, *Sorte de vaiſſeau de tôle, ou de cuivre, où l'on porte du charbon dans les appartemens*, m.

SCUTTLE [a flat broad baſket for winnowing corn] *Van*, m.

SCUTTLE [in a mill] *Anche*, f.

SCUTTLE [a quick pace] *Un pas précipité.*

SCUTTLES [in a ſhip; hatches] *écoutilles*, f. pl.

Scuttle, *écoutillon*, m. Cep-ſcuttle, *écoutillon à panneau.*

To SCUTTLE, *v. a.* [to cut large holes through the bottom or ſides of a ſhip.] To ſcuttle the deck, *Ouvrir un grand ſabord*, ou *écoutille dans le pont*, ou *crever le pont* (pour redreſſer le vaiſſeau dans un danger imminent où il ſe trouve engagé & chargé à la bande, par un volume d'eau que la mer y a jetté), *ouvrir de grands ſabords*, ou *trous dans les côtés d'un vaiſſeau naufragé* (pour en retirer les marchandiſes ou munitions).

To SCUTTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to run with affected precipitation] *Courir, aller précipitamment.* To ſcuttle here and there, *Courir çà & là.*

SCYTHIANS (sïtsh'-ï-ăn'z), *ſ. pl.* [the inhabitants of Scythia] *Les Scythes*, m. pl.

SCYLLA (sïl'-lă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Niſus, turned into a lark] *Scylle*, f.

SCYLLA [Mythol. the daughter of Phorcus, turned into a rock by Circe] *Scylla*, f.

SCYPHIUS (sïf'-ï-eŭce), *ſ* [Mythol the firſt horſe, whom Neptune cauſed to be engendered from a ſtone] *Scyphius*, m.

SCYRON (săï'-rŏne). *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous robber of Attica, killed and burned by Theſeus] *Scyron*, m.

SCYTALA, *ſ.* [ſort of ſerpent ſhaped like a ſtick] *Sytale*, m. *orvet*, or *orvett*, *cécile*, f. *aveugle*, m. *anvoie*, f.

To SDEIGN (zdéne), *contracted from* To DISDAIN; which ſee.

SDEIGNFUL (zdén'-foŭl), *adj.* V. DISDAINFUL.

SE, *Felo de ſe.* V. FELO, V. PER.

SEA (sī), *ſ.* [the water oppoſed to the land; the ocean] *La mer.* White-ſea (a bay of the Frozen Ocean), *La Mer Blanche.* North-Sea, *or* German Ocean (that part of the Ocean between Germany, England, and Norway), *La mer du Nord.* The Red Sea, *La Mer Rouge.* The Arabian Sea (under the tropick of Cancer), *La mer d'Arabie.* The Dead Sea, *or* the lake Aſphaltide (about 30 miles Eaſt from Jeruſalem), *La Mer Morte* ou *le lac Aſphaltide.* By ſea and land, *Par mer & par terre.* An arm of the ſea, *Un bras de mer.* The main ſea, *La pleine mer.* To put to ſea, *Mettre à la mer* ou *en mer.* A narrow ſea [a ſtrait] *Un détroit.* The narrow ſeas [the channel] *La manche.* V. OCEAN.

* A ſea of blood, *Des flots de ſang, un carnage épouvantable.*

*†‡ Half-ſeas over, *A moitié ivre, preſque ivre.*

A SEA (in Sea-language), *Un coup de mer.* A heavy-ſea, *Un gros coup de mer.* A turbulent or agitated ſea, *Une mer clapoteuſe.*

A heavy ſea broke over our bow, *Nous reçumes un gros coup de mer par l'avant.* We ſhipped a heavy ſea, *Nous embarquames un gros coup de mer.* There is a great ſea in the offing, *La mer eſt groſſe du côté du large.* Tha ſea ſets to the Southward, *Il y a une mer du Nord*, ou *la mer eſt du Nord* ou *vient du Nord*; (propreſent: *la mer nu la lame porte vers le Sud*). We had a great ſea a-head, *Nous avions groſſe mer de l'avant.* The ſhip heads the ſea, *Le vaiſſeau va debout à la lame* ou *à la mer.* A long ſea, *Une mer longue* (ſi la lame embraſſe un long eſpace). A ſhort ſea, *Une mer courte* (quand la lame eſt peu élevée). The trough of the ſea, (the hollow cavity between two billows), *Le vide qui eſt entre deux lames.* A ſea-boat, *Un vaiſſeau qui ſe comporte bien à la mer*, ou *un vaiſſeau bien battant.*

Sea marks, *Amers* ou *Reconnoiſſances.*

Sea Room, *Belle dérive* ou grand eſpace de mer ſous le vent, lorſqu'un vaiſſeau, ſurpris par un coup de vent, eſt obligé de faire vent arrière, & qu'il peut le faire ſans riſquer de trouver aucune terre: on dit proprement qu'on a de l'eau à courir.

SEA-ADDER (sī'-ăd-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh of the acus kind, -acus lumbriciformis] *Couleuvre* ou *aiguille de mer*, f.

SEA-BANK (sī'-băn'k), *ſ.* [an elevation of earth, ſtones, ſtakes, &c. in form of a wall to ſtop the waters] *Levée*, f. *jetée*, f.

SEA-BEAR (sī-bèr), *ſ.* [urſine-ſeal] *Ours marin*, m.

SEA-BEAT (sī'-bite), *adj.* [daſhed by the waves of the ſea] *Battu par les flots de la mer.*

SEA-BEE (sī'-bi), *ſ. Taon marin*, m.

SEA-BOAT (sī'-bôte), *ſ.* [veſſel capable to bear the ſea] *Un navire.* V. SEA.

SEA-BORN (sī'-borne), *adj.* [born to the ſea, produced by the ſea] *Né pour la mer.*

SEA-BOY (sī'-bŏé), *ſ.* [a boy employed on ſhipboard] *Un mouſſe.*

SEA-BREACH (sī'-brītche), *ſ.* [irruption of the ſea by breaking its banks] *Irruption de la mer qui rompt ſes digues*, f.

SEA-BREAM (sī'-brīme), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Pagrus or phagrus] *Pagre*, m.

SEA-BREEZE (sī'-brize), *ſ.* [a wind blowing from the ſea] *Vent de mer*, m.

SEA-BUCKSHORN (sī-beŭk-tshorne), *ſ.* [Bot. *Hippophaë or* ſpina purgatrix; a ſhrub of Morea, and the Alps] *Hippophaës*, m.

SEA-BUILT (sī'-bïlte), *adj. Bâti pour la mer.*

SEA-CABBAGE, (sī'-kăb-édje), SEA-COLEWORT, SEA-CALE *or* KALE (sī'-kéle), *ſ.* [Bot. Crambe maritima, Scotch ſcurvy-graſs; a plant growing wild near the ſea-ſhore in England] *Chou marin ſauvage d'Angleterre*, m.

SEA-CALF (sī-kăf'), *ſ.* [the ſeal] *Veau marin.*

SEA-CAP (sī'-kăp), *ſ.* [cap made to be worn on ſhip-board] *Chapeau de matelot*, m.

SEA-CAPTAIN (sī'-kăp-téne), *ſ.* [a captain on ſea] *Capitaine de vaiſſeau*, m.

SEA-CASK, *ſ.* [a large barrel] *Gonne*, f.

SEA-CAT (sī'-kăte), *ſ.* [bounce, rough hound fiſh, morgay, and Catulus ſaxatilis] *Chat marin*, m. *rouſſette*, f. *gulluchat*, m.

SEA-CHART (sī-kaïte'), *or* SEA-MAP (sī'-măpe), *ſ.* [maps on which only the coaſt are delineated] *Carte marine, cartaux*, m. pl.

SEA-COAL (sī'-kôle), *ſ.* [pit-coal] *Charbon de terre*, m.

SEA-COAST (sī-kôste'), *ſ.* [ſhore, edge of the ſea] *Côte de la mer*, f.

SEA-COB (sī'-kŏb), *ſ.* V. SEA-GULL.

SEA-COMPASS (sī-keŭm'-păce), *ſ.* [the card and needle of mariners] *Bouſſole*, f. The needle of a ſea-compaſs, *Aiguille aimantée.*

SEA-COW (sī-kăou'), *or* SEA-BULL (sī'-boŭl), *ſ.* [Moiſe, roſmarus, manati; a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind] *Manati*, m. *vache-marine*, f. *Lamentin*, ou *Numentin*, m.

SEA-CROW (sī-krŏ'), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Larus; Pewit]

Pewit] *Mouette*, f. *mauve*, f.

SEA-DEVIL (sī'-dĕv'-vl'), *f* [Ichthyol. Rana piscatrix, frog-fish, a sea-monster, on the coast of Africa] *Baudroie*, f. *pêcheteau*, m. *grenouille pêcheuse*, f. *diable de mer*, m.

SEA-DOG (sī-dŏg'), *f.* [a kind of shark] *Chien de mer*, m. *Pelamide*, m. sur les côtes de Languedoc.

SEA-DRAGON (sī'-drăg-ĕŭne), *f.* [the weever] *Vive*, f. *dragon de mer*, m.

SEA-DUCK (sī-deŭk'), *f.* [an aquatic bird] *Macreuse*, f.

SEA-EAGLE (sī-ī'-gl'), *f.* [Ichthyol. a species of ray, poiſon fiſh, fire-flaire, ſting-ray] *Percerat*, m. *tara-franca*, m. *aigle de mer*, m.

SEA-EAR-WIG (sī-ĭr'-oŭĭg), *f. Puce-marine*, f.

SEA-EEL (sī-īle), *f.* V. EEL.

SEA-EGG, *or* SEA-APPLE, *f* [the roundiſh centronia] *Œuf de mer*, m. *pomme de mer*, f. *ſorte d'ourſin de mer.*

SEA-FAN (sī'-făne), *or* SEA-FEATHER (sī'-fĕtzh-eŭr), *f.* [Gorgonia, a ſpecies of Zoophytes] *Palme marine*, f. *panache de mer*, m. *ſoie de mer*, f. *poil aquatique*, m. *gorgone*, f.

SEA-FARER (sī-fé-reŭr), *f.* [a traveller by ſea] *Celui* ou *celle qui voyage ſur mer* ou *par mer.*

SEA-PARING (sī'-fé-rĭn'gne), *f.* [travelling by ſea] *Voyage par mer*, m. *traverſée*, f. *trajet d'un port à l'autre*, m.

SEA-FENNEL, *f.* [Samphire, a marine plant, a ſort of ſea-purſlane] *Bacile*, m. *paſſe-pierre*, f. *fenouil marin*, m.

SEA-FIGHT (sī-fâïte), *f.* [battle on the ſea] *Combat naval.*

SEA-FOWL (sī-fŏoŭl'), *f.* [a bird that lives at ſea] *Oiſeau de mer*, m.

SEA-FOX (sī-fŏks'), *or* SEA-APE (sī'-épe), *f.* [a fiſh of the ſqualus kind] *Renard marin*, m.

SEA-GAGE (sī-guédje), *f.* [altitude] *Niveau de la mer*, m.

SEA-GATES (sī-guêt's'), *f. pl.* [waves, billows at ſea] *Houles*, f. *lames de mer*, f. *les vagues* ou *flots de la mer*, f. m.

SEA-GIRT (sī'-guerte), *adj.* [girded by the ſea] *Environné de la mer.*

SEA-GREEN (sī'-grīne), *adj.* [cerulean] *Couleur de mer, vert de mer, vert d'eau.*

SEA-GROUNDLING (sī-grŏoŭn'dl'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [a fiſh] *Melette*, f.

SEA-GUDGEON (sī-gueŭdj'-ĭne), *f.* [Ichthyol. gobius niger, gobius marinus] *Goujon de mer, éperlan*, m.

SEA-GULL, *f.* [a ſea-bird] *Mauvis*, m. *mouette*, f.

SEA-HARE (sī-hère), *f.* [Lerna, ſea-ſnail, a ſort of worm] *Lièvre marin*, m. *lerne*, m.

SEA-HEDGEHOG (sī-hĕdj'-hŏg), *f* [a ſort of porpoiſe] *Pourſille*, m.

SEA-HEN (sī-hĕne'), *f.* [Ornithol. Lommia, Guillemot or kiddow, ſkout, a web-footed bird] *Poule de mer*, f.

SEA-HOG (sī-hŏg'), *f.* [the porpus *or* porpoiſe] *Marſouin*, m. *pourceau marin, porc marin.*

SEA-HOLLY (sī'-hŏl-é), *f.* [Bot. Eryngo] *Panicaut de mer*, m.

SEA-HOLM (sī-hŏlme), *f. Petite île inhabitée.*

SEA-HORSE (sī-horse'), *f.* [a fiſh of a very ſingular form, 5 inches long and half an inch broad; not the hippopotamus] *Cheval marin.*

Shrubby SEA-HORSE-TAIL (sī'-horse-tèle), *f.* [the ſea-grape] *Raiſin de mer*, m. *grappe marine*, f.

SEA-LARK, *f.* [Ornithol. Charadrius hiaticula, the Stint] *Plongeon huppé*, m.

SEA-LEECH (sī-lītch'), *f.* [Hirudella marina, a particular water-animal which ſticks to the ſides of the ſword-fiſh] *Sangſue de mer*, f.

SEA-LETTUCE (sī-lĕt'-ĭce), *f.* [a plant] *Tithymale*, m.

SEA-LION (sī'-lāï-ĕŭne), *f.* [a ſpecies of ſeal] *Lion marin*, m

SEA-LOUSE (sī-lăuŭce'), *f.* [the Molucca crab] *Pou de mer*, m.

SEA-LUNGS (sī'-leun'gn'z), *f. pl.* [the froth of the ſea] *L'écume de la mer*, f. [a ſpecies of Meduſa] *Poumon marin*, m.

SEA-MAID (sī'-méde), *f.* [the mermaid] *Sirène*, f

SEAMAN (sī'-mĭne), *f* [a ſailor; V. MARINER] *Un mariner, un matelot.* Raw-ſeaman, *Halle-bouline*, m. A ſeaman entered for the whole voyage, *Matelot à marée.* [entered for a certain time] *Matelot à deniers.*

Sea-man [a fabulous animal like the mermaid] *Homme marin*, m *homme poiſſon*, m.

SEA-MARK (sī'-mark), *f.* [point, *or* conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea, and ſerving the mariners as direction of their courſes; beacon] *Endroit élevé ſur une côte qui ſert aux navigateurs pour ſe reconnoître; baliſe*, f. *bouée*, f. V. SEA.

SEA-MARTIN (sī-mart'-ĭne), *f.* [a ſort of ſwallow] *Martinet*, m. *hirondelle de mer*, f.

SEA-MEW (sī-mĭou'), *f.* V. SEA-GULL.

SEA-MONSTER (sī-mŏn's'-teŭr), *f.* [a ſtrange animal of the ſea] *Monſtre marin*, m.

SEA MOON (sī-meûne'), *f.* [Ichthyol. orbis marinus, ſea-ſtar] *Lune de mer*, m.

SEA-MOSS, *f.* [conferva, coralline] *Conferva*, m. *coralline*, f. *trémelle*, f.

SEA-MOUSE (sī-măouce'), *f.* [Aphrodita] *Aphrodite*, f. *chenille* ou *ſouris de mer*, f.

SEA-NETTLE (sī-nĕt'-tl'), *f.* [Meduſa, Actinia, animal, flower, urtica marina] *Ortie de mer*, f.

SEA-NYMPH (sī'-nĭm'f), *f.* [goddeſs of the ſea] *Une nymphe, une déeſſe de la mer.*

SEA-OAK (sī-ôke), *f.* [ſea-wreck, fucus veſiculoſus] *Varec*, m. *gouemon*, m.

SEA-ONION (sī-eŭn'-ĭeŭne), *or* SEA-LEEK (sī-līke'), *f. Oignon de mer*, ou *marin*, m. *oignon de ſcille*, m. *ſquille*, f.

SEA-OOSE (sī-oûze'), *f.* [the mud in the ſea or ſea-ſhore] *Vaſe*, f. *limon*, m.

SEA-OTTER (sī-ŏt'-eŭr), *f. Loutre marine*, f. *caſtor de mer*, m.

SEA-OWL (sī'-ăoul), *f.* [Ichthyol. Lumpus, lump-fiſh] *Chouette de mer*, f. *hibou marin*, m.

SEA-PARTRIDGE (sī-par'-trĭdje), *f.* [the ſoal-fiſh] *Perdrix de mer*, f.

SEA-PEARCH, *f.* V. PEARCH.

SEA-PEN (sī'-pĕne), *f.* [in Nat. Hiſt. a genus of Zoophyte, Gorgonia, pennatula] *Prépuce de mer*, m. *verge marine*, f. *pomme folle de mer*, f. *vinne*, f.

SEA-PHEASANT (sī-fĕz-ănt'e), *f.* [Ornithol. cracker, pin-tail duck] *Faiſan de mer*, m. *canard à duvet*, m.

SEA-PIK (sī'-pĭk), *f.* [Ornithol. Pica marina] *Pic de mer*, m.

SEA-PIECE (sī-pīce'), *f.* [a picture repreſenting any thing at ſea] *Une marine.*

SEA-PLANTS (sī'-plăn'ts), *f. pl.* [wrecks, fucuſes, confervæ, ſpunges; lithophyta] *Plantes marines*, f. pl.

SEA-POOL (sī-poûle), *f.* [a lake of ſalt water] *Un lac.*

SEA-PORCUPINE (sī-pork'-ĭoŭ-păĭne), *f. Porc-épic de mer*, m.

SEA-PORT (sī'-porte), *f.* Sea-port-town, *or* Sea-town, *f.* [a harbour] *Un port de mer, un havre.*

SEA-PURSLANE (sī-peûrs'-léne), *f.* [Atriplex maritima] *Pourpier de mer*, m. *ſoutenelle*, f. *arroche en arbriſſeau*, f.

SEA-QUADRANT (sī-koŭăd'-răn'te), *f.* [back-ſtaff] *Bâton de Jacob*, m.

SEA-ROCKET (sī-rŏk'-ète), *f.* [or ſquare podded rocket] *Roquette de mer*, f.

SEA-ROOM (sī'-roûme), *f.* [open ſea, ſpacious main] *La haute mer, le large.* To get ſea-room, *Se mettre au large, alarguer, s'éloigner de la côte.* V. SEA.

SEA-ROVER (sī'-rô-veŭr), *f.* [a pirate] *Un corſaire, un écumeur de mer, un pirate.*

SEA-SALT (sī'-ſâlte), *f.* [ſalt made of ſea-water] *Sel marin.*

SEA SCORPION (sī-skor'-pĭ-eŭne), *f.* [father laſher] *Scorpion de mer*, m. *ſcorpène*, m. *raſ.aſſe*, m.

SEA-SERPENT (sī'-sĕr-pĕn'te), *f.* [ſea-ſnake, the cylindric muræna] *Serpent marin*, m. *vipère marine*, f. *congre-ſerpent*, m.

SEA SHARK (sī-chark'), *f.* [a ravennus ſea-fiſh] *Requin*, m.

SEA-SHELL (sī-chĕl'), *f.* [ſhell found on the ſhore] *Coquille de mer*, f *coquillage de mer*, m.

SEA-SHORE (sī-chôre'), *f.* [coaſt of the ſea] *Côte de la mer*, f.

SEA-SICK (sī'-ſĭk), *adj.* [ſick as freſh-water ſailors generally are] *Qui a le mal de mer.*

SEA-SICKNESS (sī'-ſĭk-nĕce), *f. Mal de mer*, m.

SEA-SERVICE (sī'-ſĕr-vĭce), *f.* [naval war] *Service de mer*, m.

SEA-SIDE (sī-ſâïde'), *f.* [the edge of the ſea] *Le bord de la mer, le rivage.* Sea-ſide-grape, *Raiſin de mer*, m.

SEA-SNAKE (sī'-ſnéke), *f.* V. SEA-SERPENT.

SEA-SUN-CROWN (sī'-ſeŭne-krăoŭne), *f.* [an American marine inſect reſembling the flower corona-ſolis] *Soleil de mer*, m.

SEA-SURGEON (sī'-ſeŭr-djeûne), *f.* [a ſurgeon employed on ſhip-board] *Chirurgien de vaiſſeau*, m.

SEA-SURROUNDED (sī'-ſeŭr-răoŭn'd-ĕd), *adj.* [encircled by the ſea] *Entouré, environné de la mer.*

SEA-SWALLOW (sī'-ſcŏŭăl-ô), *f.* [Ornithol. the ſarus, gull or ſterna] *Thouarou*, m. *hirondelle de mer*, f. Black headed ſea-ſwallow, *Gachet*, m.

SEA-TERM (sī'-tĕrm), *f.* [word of art uſed by the ſeamen] *Terme de Marine*, m.

SEA-TURTLE-DOVE (sī'-teur'-tl'-deŭv'), *or* GREENLAND-DOVE (grīne'-lănd deŭv'), *f.* [A ſpecies of the diver] *Plongeur pigeon*, m. *tourterelle de mer*, f.

SEA-UNICORN (sī-ĭou'-nĭ-korne), *f.* [Narwal. a fiſh of the whale kind] *Narhwal*, m. *licorne*, f. *unicorne*, f. *rhinocéros de mer*, m. *taureau de mer*, m.

SEA-URCHIN (sī-eŭrch'-ĭne), *f.* [Ichthynl. echinus marinus, ſea-egg, hedge-hog] *Ourſin*, m. *hériſſon de mer*, m.

SEAWARD (sī'-oûârde), *adv.* [in open ſea] *En haute mer.* A ſhip that ſails ſea-ward, *Un navire qui court en haute mer, qui alargue.*

SEA-WARD [towards the ſea] *Du côté de la mer, vers la mer.*

SEA-WATER (sī'-oŭâ-teŭr), *f.* [the ſalt-water of the ſea] *Eau de mer*, f. *eau ſalée.*

SEA-WEED (sī-oûïde), *or* SEA-WARE, *f.* [a plant] *Algue*, f. *plante marine*; *varec*, m. *ſar*, m.

SEA-WEEDS, *Herbes marines, Epaves de mer*, f.

SEA-WOLF. V BASSE.

SEA-WORMS (sī'-oûeûrms), *f. pl.* [vermiculi marini] *Vers de mer, vermiculaires* ou *vermiſſeaux de mer*, ou *vers à tuyaux*, m. pl. Sea-worm of Braſil, *Ver de mer du Bréſil*, m. Sea-worm of the Cape of Good Hope, *Ver de mer du Cap de Bonne Eſpérance*, m. (ſea-horſe, hippocampus), *Cheval marin*, m. *hippocampe*, m.

SEA-WORM-WOOD (sī'-oûeûrm-oûoûd), *f. Abſinthe*, f.

SEA-YOKE (sī'-ïôke), *f.* [in Sea-language; V. TILLER.

SEAL (sīle), *f.* [a ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as teſtimony] *Cachet*, m. *ſceau*, m. *ſcel*, m. The great and little ſeal, *Le grand & le petit ſceau.* The king's

Privy seal, *Le sceau privé*, ou *le sceau secret du roi*. To set the seal, *Apposer le sceau*, ou *le sceller*. To put the seal upon, *Mettre le scellé*. To take off the seal, *Lever le scellé*.

* Under the seal of secrecy, *Sous le sceau du secret*.

SEAL. V SEA-CALF.

OUR LADY'S SEAL, *s.* [Bot. Tamnus, the black briony, or wild-vine, a med. plant] *Racine vierge*, f. *sceau de Notre Dame*, m.

SOLOMON'S SEAL [Bot. Polygonatum, the lily of the valley, a med. plant] *Sceau de Salomon, signet*, m. *gersuelet*, m.

To SEAL, -ING, -ED, or SEAL UP, *v. a.* [to set the seal] *Sceller, cacheter*. To seal a writing, *Sceller un acte*. To seal a letter, *Cacheter une lettre*.

To SEAL [in Archit. to fix or cement] *Sceller*. Sealing, *Scellement*, m.

SEALED (sīl'd), *part. adj.* [with a seal on] *Scellé, cacheté*.

SEALER (sī'-lĕŭr), *s.* [one that seals] *Officier du sceau*, m. *celui qui appose le sceau*.

SEAL-RING (sīl'-rĭn'gne), *s. Une bague gravée en cachet*.

SEALING-WAX (sī'-lĭn'gne-oŭăks), *s.* [hard wax made of rosin, and coloured] *Cire d'Espagne*, f. *cire à cacheter*, f.

SEAM (sīme), *s.* [the suture where the two edges are sewed together] *Couture*, f. par extension *les joints* des pierres, *ou* des pièces de bois, unies ensemble. *Suture*, en terme d'Anatomie, f. The seams of the skull, *Les sutures du crâne*.

SEAM [cicatrix] *Cicatrice*, f.

SEAM [a measure] *Mesure*, f. ou *huit boisseaux de blé*; *mesure* ou *cent vingt livres pesant de verre*.

SEAM [grease, hog's lard] *Saindoux*, m.

SEAMS, in a horse, *Avalures*, f. pl.

SEAM [among Plumbers; a joining of two sheets of lead] *Couture*.

SEAM [in a ship; a space between the planks of the deck or side of a ship] *Couture*, f. Seam of a sail, *Couture des cueilles d'une voile*.

Open seam, or one from which the oakum has been expelled by the straining of the ship, *Couture ouverte*.

Monk-seam, *Couture double ou triple*.

To SEAM, *v. a.* [to join toge her] *Faire une couture, joindre*.

SEAMED (sīm'd), *adj.* [joined by suture] *Cousu, qui a des coutures*; signifie encore, *cicatrisé*.

SEAMLESS (sīm'-lĕce), *adj.* [having no seam] *Sans couture*.

SEAM-RENT (sīm'-rĕn'te), *s.* [a breach of the stitches] *Déchirure*, f.

SEAMSTRESS (sīm'-strĕce), *s.* [a woman whose trade is to sew, who lives by her needle] *Une couturière, une lingère, une ouvrière en linge*; *si le* ou *femme qui travaille à l'aiguille*.

SEAMY (sī'-mé), *adj.* [having a seam] *Qui est cousu, qui est plein de coutures*. [Showing the seam] || *Qui montre la corde* (en parlant d'un habit, &c.)

SEAN (sīne), *s.* [a net] *Seine*, f. *espèce de filet*.

SEAR (sīre), *adj.* [dry; not any longer green] *Sec, aride, fané, séché*. The sear-leaf, *feuille-morte*.

To SEAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burn, to cauterize] *Brûler, cautériser*; ou seulement *rousir*, en parlant du linge. To sear a stuff with a searing candle, *Bougier une étoffe*. A searing candle, *Une bougie à bougier*.

SEARCE (sīrce), *s.* [a sieve] *Un sas, un tamis*.

To SEARCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to sift finely] *Sasser, tamiser, passer au tamis*.

SEARCED (sīrs't), *part. adj. Sassé, tamisé, passé au tamis*

SEARCER (sīr'-ceŭr), *s.* [one who searces] *Celui qui sasse* ou *tamise*.

SEARCH (sertche), *s* [inquiry] *Recherche*, f. *visite*, f. *examen*, m. *enquête*, f. *poursuite*, f.

To SEARCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to examine, to try; to inquire, to probe] *Visiter, chercher, examiner, sonder, fouiller, sonder*. To search a house, *Visiter une maison*. I have searched it in vain, *Je l'ai cherché en vain*. To search a wound, *Sonder une plaie*.

To SEARCH OUT [to find by seeking] *Trouver en cherchant*, ou *à force de recherches*.

To SEARCH, *v. n.* [to make a search or inquiry] *Faire des recherches, chercher, rechercher, examiner, s'informer de, disputer*. To search after or at one, *Chercher quelqu'un*. To search into a matter, *Faire des recherches sur une matière, l'approfondir, l'examiner*.

SEARCH-WARRANT (sertch-oŭăr'-ănt'te), [in Law; a general warrant issued by Justices of the peace, for searching all suspected places for stolen goods] *Ordre du juge pour faire une visite*, m.

SEARCHED (sertch't), *part. adj. Cherché, visité, recherché, examiné, fouillé, sondé*.

SEARCHER (sertch'-eŭr), *s.* [examiner, inquirer, trier] *Visiteur*, m. *examinateur*, m. *inspecteur*, m. *scrutateur*, m. *explorateur*. God is the searcher of hearts, *Dieu est le scrutateur des cœurs*.

SEARCHER OF GOLD on the banks of rivers, also searcher for mines] *Arpailleur*, m.

SEARCHER [in Gunnery; a hooked iron which is made use of to find out whether there be any cavities in the bore of a cannon] *Chat*, m.

SEARCHING (sertch'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [piercing] *Pénétrant*. A searching cold, *Un froid humide & pénétrant*.

SEARCHING, *s. Visite*, f.

SEAR-CLOTH (sīr'-klŏtsh), *or rather* CERE-CLOTH, *s.* [in Surgery; an external remedy; a plaster] *Emplâtre*, m.

SEARED (sīr'd), *part. adj. Brûlé, cautérisé*, au propre & au figuré; *roussi*; *bougié*; *sec, mort*. A seared bough, *Une branche morte*.

* A seared conscience, *Une conscience cautérisée*.

SEAR-LEAVES (sīr'-līv'z), *s. pl.* [withered leaves, as in the fall] *Feuilles sèches*, ou *mortes*.

SEASON (sī'-z'n), *s.* [one of the four parts of the year] *Une saison*; par extension, *temps*, m. Formerly the year was thus divided; the Spring began the 22d of February; the Summer, the 25th of May; the Autumn, the 24th of August; and the Winter, the 23d of November, *Autrefois l'année étoit ainsi divisée; le printemps commençoit le 22 de Février; l'été, le 25 de Mai; l'Automne, le 24 d'Août; & l'hiver, le 23 de Novembre*. For a season, *Pour un temps, pour quelque temps*. In the mean season, *En attendant, cependant*.

SEASON [fit time] *Saison*, f. *temps propre*, m. A thing out of season, *Une chose qui n'est plus de saison*. To do every thing in its season, *Faire les choses à propos*. Before the season, *hâtivement*.

SEASON [that which gives a relish, seasoning] *Assaisonnement*, m.

To SEASON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a relish to] *Assaisonner, donner du goût*; au figuré, *faire goûter, former, instruire*. To season meat, *Assaisonner de la viande*.

* The proper use of wit is to season conversation, *Le meilleur usage de l'esprit est d'assaisonner la conversation, de la rendre plus piquante*. I have seasoned him betimes, with virtuous principles, *Je l'ai formé de bonne heure à la vertu, Je lui ai donné ou inspiré le goût de la vertu*.

To SEASON [to fit for use, by time or habit] *Assaisonner, accoutumer*. Children should be seasoned by times to virtue, *On devroit accoutumer les enfans de bonne heure à la vertu*.

SEASONABLE (sī'-z'n-ă-bl'), *adj.* [opportune, proper] *De saison, à propos, convenable, favorable*.

SEASONABLENESS (sī'-z'n-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s.* [opportuneness of time] *Saison*, f. *temps propre*, m. *opportunité*, f. *convenance*, f.

SEASONABLY (sī -z n-ă-blé), *adv.* [in proper season] *A propos, à point nommé, dans le temps convenable*.

SEASONED (sī'-z'n'd), *part. adj. Assaisonné*; *convenable, bien dit, fit, propre à quelque usage*. Meat high-seasoned, *Viande de haute goût*, f. Seasoned with sugar, *Assaisonné avec du sucre*. Well seasoned timber, *Du bois sec* ou *propre à mettre en œuvre*. A seasoned cask, *Un tonneau aviné*.

SEASONER (sī'-z'n eŭr), *s.* [he who seasons] *Celui* ou *celle qui assaisonne*; *assaisonneur*, m.

SEASONING (sī'-z'n-ĭn'gne), *s.* [that which is added to any thing to give it a relish] *Assaisonnement*, m. *apprêt*. Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as seasonings, as thyme, &c. *Il y a beaucoup de végétaux dont on se sert comme d'assaisonnement, tels que le thym, &c.*

SEAT (sīte), *s.* [a chair, a bench, or any thing on which one may sit] *Siége*, m. *chaise*, f. *banc*, m. *&c. sellette*, f. *stalle*, f. *banquette*, f. A seat of earth, *Un siége de gazon*. The seat of a close-stool, *Le siége* ou *la lunette d'une chaise percée*. The seats of the choir of a church, *Les stalles du chœur d'une église*. A seat in a gallery, *Une tribune*. The mercy-seat, *Le propitiatoire*. The seat of a shift, *Le derrière d'une chemise*. A judgement seat, *Un siége de juge, un tribunal*.

SEAT [in Manege; posture upon the saddle] *Position*, f. *action d'être en selle*, f.

SEATS [benches in the stern sheets of a boat or small vessel] *Bancs à s'asseoir*.

* SEAT [a capital city] *Siége*, m. *ville capitale*, ou *capitale*. A bishop's seat, *Siége épiscopal*. The seats of kings, *La résidence des rois*. The seat of a town, *La situation d'une ville*. A fine seat [or country-house] *Une belle maison de campagne* ou *une belle campagne*.

* SEAT [scene, or theatre] *Le théâtre*.

To SEAT, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to place] *Situer, poser, placer, asseoir, établir*. To seat oneself in a good place, *S'établir dans un bon endroit*.

SEATED (sī'-tĕd), *part. adj. Situé, posé, placé, établi, assis*. A strongly seated place, *Une place forte d'assiette*. They are seated in Nova Guiana, *Ils sont établis dans la Nouvelle Guyane*.

SEATER (sī'-teŭr), *s.* [an idol worshipped by the old Saxons] *Idole que les anciens Saxons adoroient le Samedy*, f.

SEBACEOUS (sĭ-bé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [Anat.] Ex. Sebacious glands (separating a greasy matter from the mass of blood), *Glandes sébacées*, f. pl.

ST. SEBASTIAN, *s.* [a town of Spain, with a good and well frequented harbour; lat. 43°-24' N. lon 1°-56' W.] *Saint Sébastien*, m.

SEBESTEN, *s.* [the fruit or the Sebestena or Cordia, resembling a little plum] *Sébeste*, f.

SECANT (sī'-kăn'te), *s.* [Geom a line drawn from the center of a circle, and proceeding, cutting its circumference, till it meets with the tangent] *Sécante*, f.

To SECEDE (sĭ-cīde'), *v. n. Cesser de se mêler de* quelque affaire.

SECEDER (sī cī'-deŭr), *s Celui qui cesse de se mêler de* quelque affaire, *qui quitte un parti*.

To SECERN (sĭ-cĕrn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to separate finer from grosser parts] *Séparer les parties les plus subtiles des plus grossières*.

SECERNED (sĭ-cĕrn'd'), *part. adj. Séparé*.

SECESSION (sĕ-cĕch'-eŭne), *s.* [the act of departing; the act of withdrawing from councils or actions] *L'action de s'éloigner, de se retirer, de séparer; de se détacher d'une assemblée* ou *d'un parti*; *séparation*, f. The secession of a parliament, *La séparation d'un parlement*.

‡ SECLE (sīkl'), *s.* V. CENTURY.

To SECLUDE (sĭ-klĭoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.*

v. a. [to exclude] *Exclure.*

SECLUDED (sĭ-klïoud'-ĕd), *part. adj. Exclus.* None is secluded from it, *Personne n'en eſt exclus.*

SECLUDING (sĭ-klïnud'-ĭn'gne), *or* SECLUSION (sĭ-klïou'-jeŭne), *ſ.* [*from* To Seclude] *Excluſion*, f. *l'action d'exclure*, f.

SECOND (sĕk'-eŭn'de), *adj.* [the next in order to the firſt; other] *Second, deuxième, autre, nouveau.* A ſecond time, *Une ſeconde fois.* A ſecond Alexander, *Un autre Alexandre, un ſecond Alexandre.* Second thoughts, *Secondes penſées, nouvelles réflexions.* Upon ſecond thoughts I am of another mind, *Une ſeconde réflexion m'a fait changer de ſentiment.* A ſecond mourning, *Le petit deuil.* The ſecond wheel in a watch, *Roue moyenne d'une montre.* Second couſin, *Couſin iſſu de germain.*

SECOND captain, *Capitaine en ſecond*, m.

SECOND cauſe, *Cauſe ſeconde*, f.

SECOND-HAND (sĕk'-eŭn'd-hănd'), *adj.* and *ſubſt. Seconde main, de haſard, réchauffé, qui n'eſt pas neuf, &c.* A ſecond-hand ſuit, *Un habit qui a déjà été porté.* A ſecond-hand knowledge, *Une ſcience empruntée.* Second-hand friends, *Des favoris ſubalternes.* A ſecond-hand dinner, *Un dîné réchauffé.* A preacher at ſecond-hand, *Un prédicateur qui prêche les ſermons d'autrui.*

SECOND, *ſ.* [one who accompanies another to defend him; a ſupporter, a maintainer] *Un ſecond, un défenſeur, un appui, un bras droit.* He is my ſecond, *C'eſt mon ſecond*, ou *mon bras droit.*

SECOND [the 60th part of a minute] *Une ſeconde.*

SECOND [in Fencing] *Seconde*, f.

To SECOND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to be one's ſecond] *Seconder, aider, appuyer, défendre, ſervir de ſecond.* To ſecond one, ‖ *Aller à l'appui de la boule.*

SECONDARILY (sĕk'-eŭn'-dă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [in the ſecond degree, in the ſecond order] *En ſecond lieu, ſecondement.*

SECONDARINESS (sĕk'-eŭn'-dă-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſecondary] *Etat de ce qui eſt ſecondaire.*

SECONDARY (sĕk'-eŭn'-dă-ré), *adj.* [of the ſecond intention, *or* order] *Secondaire, ſecond, du ſecond ordre, en ſecond, ſubalterne, qui dépend d'un autre.*

SECONDARY, *adj. & ſ.* [acting by deputation, a deputy *or* delegate] *Second*, m *vicegérent*, m. *délégué*, m. *député*, m. The ſecondary of the compters, *Le ſous-ſhérif de Londres.*

SECONDARY PLANETS, *ſ. pl.* [ſuch as move round others, which they reſpect as the center of their motion] *Les planètes ſecondaires, ou du ſecond rang, comme les ſatellites de Jupiter, de Saturne, &c.*

SECONDED (sĕk'-eŭn'-dĕd), *part. adj.* *Secondé, aidé, ſoutenu, appuyé.*

SECONDLY (sĕk'-eŭn'd-lé), *adv.* [in the ſecond place] *Secondement, en ſecond lieu.*

SECOND-RATE (sĕk'-eŭn'd-réte'), *ſ.* and *adj.* [the ſecond order, of the ſecond order] *Second rang, ſecond ordre; du ſecond rang, en ſous ordre.*

SECOND-SIGHT (sĕk-eŭn'd-sāïte'), *ſ.* [the power of ſeeing things future, or diſtant; ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh Iſlanders] *La faculté de lire dans l'avenir.*

SECRECY (si'-crĭ-cé), *ſ.* [privacy, ſolitude] *Secret*, m. *retraite*, f. *ſolitude.* In your ſecrecy, *Dans votre retraite*, ou *ſolitude.*

SECRECY [forbearance of diſcovery, fidelity to a ſecret] *Secret*, m. *fidélité à garder le ſecret*, f. Secrecy is commanded to me, *On m'a recommandé le ſecret.*

SECRET (si'-krïte), *adj.* [hidden, privy, unknown] *Secret, caché, inconnu, couvert.* The ſecret ways of providence, *Les voies ſecrètes* ou *cachées de la providence*, f.

SECRET [faithful to a ſecret entruſted] *Secret, fidelle à garder le ſecret, qui ſait ſe taire.*

V. CLOSE.

SECRET, *ſ.* [a thing that ought to be kept ſecret] *Un ſecret, un myſtère*, m. To tell one a ſecret, *Dire* ou *confier un ſecret à quelqu'un.* In ſecret, *En ſecret, ſecrettement.* To be in the ſecret, ‖ *Etre dans la bouteille.*

SECRET [any ſecret way, *or* invention] *Un ſecret.* The Romans ſeem not to have known the ſecret of paper-credit, *Les Romains ſemblent avoir ignoré le ſecret des billets de crédit.*

SECRETARISHIP (sĕk'-rĭ-tă-rĭ-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of a ſecretary] *Secrétariat*, m.

SECRETARY (sĕk'-rĭ-tă-ré), *ſ.* [one who writes for another] *Secrétaire*, m. The ſecretary's office, *La ſecrétairerie.*

Secretary of a Nuncio, *Auditeur.*

To SECRETE (sĭ-krïte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hide, to conceal] *Cacher, celer, tenir ſecret.*

SECRETED (sĭ-krï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Caché, celé, tenu ſecret.*

SECRETION (sĭ-krē'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Med. the fluid ſecreted] *Secrétion*, f.

SECRETITIOUS (sĕk-rĭ-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [parted by animal ſecretion] *Qui eſt ſéparé de la maſſe du ſang.*

SECRETLY (si'-krĭt-lé), *adv.* [in ſecret] *Secrettement, en ſecret, ſourdement, en cachette.*

SECRETIST (si'-krĭ-tĭſte), *ſ.* [a dealer in ſecrets] § *Marchand de ſecrets*, m.

SECRETNESS (si'-krĭt-nĕce), *ſ.* V. SECRECY.

SECRETORY (sĭ-krï'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [Med. performing the office of ſecretion] *Secrétoire.*

SECT (sĕkte), *ſ.* [a body of men following ſome particular maſter, *or* united in ſome particular tenets] *Secte*, f.

SECT [a particular opinion in religion *or* philoſophy] *Secte*, f. *opinion particulière, en fait de religion*, ou *de philoſophie.*

SECTA [in Law] V. SUIT.

§ SECTARISM (sĕk'-tă-rĭzme), *ſ.* [diſpoſition to petty ſects] *Eſprit de ſecte*, m.

SECTARY (sĕk'-tă-ré), *ſ.* [one following any ſect] *Sectaire*, m.

SECTATOR (sĕk-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a follower, a diſciple] *Sectateur*, m.

SECTION (sĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of cutting *or* dividing; the thing divided from the reſt] *Section*, f. The conick ſections, *Les ſections coniques* ou *du cône.*

SECTION, *ſ.* [a diviſion of a book] *Section*, f. *diviſion* ou *ſubdiviſion d'un ouvrage*, f.

SECTION of a building [its profile] *Section*, f. *coupe*, f

SECTOR (sĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [Geom. a part of a circle between two radii and an arch] *Secteur*, m.

SECTOR [a Mathematical inſtrument] *Compas de proportion*, m.

SECULAR (sĕk'-ïoŭ-leŭr), *adj.* [not ſpiritual] *Séculier, laïque, temporel.* The ſecular power, *La puiſſance ſéculière.*

SECULAR [happening once in a ſecle *or* century] *Séculaire.* The ſecular games, *Les jeux ſéculaires.*

SECULARITY (sĕk-ïoŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [worldlineſs] *Etat ſéculier*, m. *Mondanité*, f. *Sécularité d'une égliſe*, f.

SECULARIZATION (sĕk-ïoŭ-lă-rĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *or rather* SECULARIZING (sĕk'-ïoŭ-lă-răïz-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of making worldly] *Sécularisation*, f.

To SECULARIZE (sĕk'-ïoŭ-lă-răïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make worldly] *Séculariſer.*

SECULARIZED (sĕk'-ïoŭ-lă-răïz'd), *part. adj. Sécularisé, déclouître.*

SECULARLY (sĕk'-ïoŭ-leŭr-lé), *adv.* [in a worldly manner] *En ſéculier.*

SECULARNESS (sĕk'-ïoŭ-leŭr-nĕce), *ſ.* V. SECULARITY.

SECUNDINE (sĕk'-eŭne-dāïne), *ſ.* [the membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth] *Les enveloppes du fœtus*, f. pl. *arrière-faix*, m. *délivre*, m.

SECURE (sĭ-kïoure'), *adj.* [free from fear *or* danger, ſafe] *Sûr, aſſuré, qui eſt dans la ſécurité, qui ne craint rien; en ſûreté, hors de danger, à couvert, qui ne court point de riſque.*

To SECURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to make ſecure, *or* ſafe] *Sauver, mettre en ſûreté*, ou *à couvert*, ou *en lieu de ſûreté, garder, défendre, protéger, aſſurer, garantir.* I will ſecure you from that danger, *Je vous mettrai à couvert*, ou *Je vous garantirai de ce danger.* To ſecure oneſelf againſt a thing, *S'armer.*

To SECURE a harbour [to defend it by fixing a boom or chains acroſs the mouth of it] *Barrer un port.*

To SECURE [to make certain] *Aſſurer, confirmer, rendre témoignage, garantir, arrêter.* To ſecure one of a thing, *Aſſurer une choſe à quelqu'un, lui en garantir la vérité.* I have ſecured my place, *J'ai arrêté ma place.*

To SECURE [to inſure] *Aſſurer*, terme de Commerce.

To SECURE [to apprehend] one, *S'aſſurer, ſe ſaiſir de quelqu'un, l'arrêter, le prendre, le mettre en priſon, l'empriſonner.*

To SECURE [to ſeize] a thing, *Prendre une choſe, s'en ſaiſir, s'en emparer.*

SECURED (sĭ-kïour'd'), *part. adj. Sauvé, mis à couvert, mis en lieu de ſûreté*, ou *en ſûreté, aſſuré, garanti, protégé*; *aſſuré, confirmé, rendu certain*

SECURELY (sĭ-kïoure'-lé), *adv.* [without fear *or* danger] *Surement, tranquillement, en pleine ſécurité, ſans inquiétude, ſans crainte*; *ſans danger, en ſûreté, en aſſurance.*

SECURELY [carelеſly, at eaſe, without anxiety] *Sans chagrin, ſans inquiétude, tranquillement, dans une pleine ſécurité.*

SECUREMENT (sĭ-kïoure'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [ſecurity, protection] *Sûreté, f. aſſurance, f. protection, f. garantie*, f.

SECURIDACA, *ſ.* [Bot. Emerus, Hatchet-Vetch; a ſort of wild ſenna] *Sécuridaca*, m.

SECURITY (sĭ-kïou'-rĭ-té), *ſ.* [freedom from fear *or* danger] *Sécurité*, f. *tranquillité*, f. *confiance*, f. *exemption d'inquiétude*, f. *ſûreté*, f. *aſſurance*, f. *caution*, f. *garantie*, f. Marvellous ſecurity is always dangerous, *La trop grande ſécurité* ou *confiance eſt toujours dangereuſe.* City-ſecurity, or good ſecurity, *Caution bourgeoiſe.* Giving ſecurity, *Arrhement*, m.

To take ſecurity againſt, *Contre-gager.*

SEDAN (sĭ-dăn'), *or* SEDAN-CHAIR (sĭ-dăn'-tchère), *ſ.* [a portable chair] *Chaiſe à porteurs*, f. *chaiſe geſtatoire*, f. *brancard*, m.

SECUTORES, *ſ. pl.* [Rom. Antiq a kind of Gladiatores who fought againſt the Retiarii] *Gladiateurs armés d'une épée, qui combattoient contre les rétiaires*, m. pl. *gladiateurs qui prenoient la place de ceux qui avoient été tués*, m. pl.

SEDATE (sĭ-déte'), *adj.* [calm, quiet] *Tranquille, calme, paiſible, raſſis.* With a ſedate mind, *De ſens raſſis.*

SEDATELY (sĭ-déte'-lé), *adj.* [calmly] *Tranquillement.*

SEDATENESS (sĭ-déte'-nĕce), *ſ.* [calmneſs] *Tranquillité*, f. *calme*, m. *ſens raſſis, ſang froid, modération*, f.

SEDATIVE (sĕd'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [Med. calming] *Sédatif, -ive.* Sedative ſalt, *Sel ſédatif.*

SEDENTARINESS (sĕd'-ĕn'-ta-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [inactivity, the ſtate of being ſedentary] *Repos*, m. *inaction*, f. *état de ce qui eſt ſédentaire.*

SEDENTARY (sĕd'-ĕn'-tă ré), *adj.* [ſitting much; wanting motion, *or* action, torpid, inactive] *Sédentaire; engourdi.* A ſedentary man, *Un homme ſédentaire.* A ſedentary life, *Une vie ſédentaire.* His ſedentary ſoul, *Son âme engourdie.*

SEDENTARY [fixed] *Sédentaire, fixe.* The par-

parliament was formerly ambulatory, now it is ſedentary, *Le parlement étoit autrefois ambulatoire, il eſt préſentement ſédentaire.*

SEDGE (sĕdje), *ſ.* [a ſort of flag] *Sorte de jonc de marais*, ou *glaïeul.*

SEDGY (sĕd'-jé), *adj.* [full of flags] *Plein de joncs.*

SEDIMENT (sĕd'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [that which ſettles at the bottom] *Sédiment*, m. *effondrilles*, ou *fondrilles*, f. pl. *féculence*, f. V. Dregs.

SEDITION (sĭ-dĭch'-cŭne), *ſ.* [an inſurrection] *Sédition*, f. *émeute*, f. *mutinerie*, f. *ſoulèvement*, m. *révolte*, f. *tempête*, f. *bruit*, m.

SEDITIOUS (sĭ-dĭch'-e ce), *adj.* [factious, turbulent] *Séditieux, factieux, mutin, turbulent, remuant.* Seditious men, *Des gens ſédutieux*, ou *factieux.* A ſeditious behaviour, *Une conduite ſéditieuſe.*

SEDITIOUSLY (sĭ-dĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ſeditious manner] *Séditieuſement, d'une manière ſéditieuſe, en factieux.*

SEDITIOUSNESS (sĭ-dĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſpoſition to ſedition, turbulence] *Eſprit factieux, humeur ſéditieuſe.*

SEDRE, *ſ.* [the high prieſt in Perſia] *Grand-prêtre de Perſe*, m.

To SEDUCE (sĭ-dĭouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to miſlead, to deceive, to corrupt, to debauch] *Séduire, tromper, ébl uir, abuſer, corrompre, débaucher.* I have ſeduced your wife, *J'ai ſéduit votre femme.*

SEDUCED (sĭ-dĭous't'), *part. adj. Séduit, trompé. abuſé. corrompu, débauché.* To ſuffer oneſelf to be ſeduced, *Se laiſſer ſéduire.*

SEDUCEMENT (sĭ-dĭouce'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* V. Seduction.

SEDUCER (sĭ-dĭou'-ceĕr), *ſ.* [one who ſeduces] *Séducteur*, m. *corrupteur*, m. *amuſeur*, m.

SEDUCIBLE (sĭ-dĭou'-cĭ-bl'), *adj. Capable d'être ſéduit.*

SEDUCTION (sĭ-deŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſeducing] *Séduction*, f.

SEDULITY (sĭ-dĭou'-lĭ'-té), *ſ.* [diligent aſſiduity] *Soin*, m. *diligence*, f. *aſſiduité*, f. *exactitude*, f. *application*, f.

SEDULOUS (sĕd'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [aſſiduous, diligent] *Soigneux, diligent, aſſidu, exact, appliqué, laborieux.* V. Active.

SEDULOUSLY (sĕd'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-lé), *adv.* [aſſiduouſly, diligently, laborioufly] *Aſſidument, ſoigneuſement, exactement, diligemment, laborieuſement, avec application.*

SEDULOUSNESS (sĕd'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Senulity.

SEDUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Houſe-leek] *Joubarbe*, f. Sedum minus, *or* leſſer houſe-leek, *Petite joubarbe*, ou *trique-madame*, f.

SEE (sī). *ſ.* [the ſeat of epiſcopal power] *Siége d'un évêque, du pape*, m. *la ville où ils font leur réſidence, dignité épiſcopale.*

Holy See, *ſ.* [the pope's juriſdiction, *or* dignity] *Le ſaint ſiége, le ſiége de Rome.*

To See, -ING, I ſaw (sâ), I have ſeen (sīne), *v. a.* [to perceive by the eye, to obſerve, to diſcover, to converſe with] *Voir, regarder, découvrir par le moyen de la vue, obſerver, remarquer, converſer avec, rendre* ou *recevoir des viſites.* I ſee nothing, *Je ne vois rien.* See me well, *Regardez-moi bien.* Wiſdom is begotten by ſeeing wiſe men, *On acquiert de la ſageſſe en converſant avec les ſages.* She ſees no body, *Elle ne voit perſonne, elle ne reçoit point de viſites.* To let one ſee, *Laiſſer voir, montrer.* To ſee one another, *Se viſiter, ſe voir.* To go to ſee, *Viſiter.* To ſee afar off, *Voir de loin, voir bien loin.*

¶ To ſee, *Voir*; To perceive, *appercevoir* (ſynon.): objects that lie open before us, or have ſome duration are *ſeen*; thoſe that paſs by quickly, or are hid in ſome meaſure from the eye, are *perceived*: we *ſee* the face, and by that *perceive* the diſpoſition of the heart; in a crowded court, thoſe who ſtand forward are *ſeen* by the prince; while thoſe behind are ſcarce *perceived* by him.

¶ To See, *Voir*; to look at, *regarder*; to behold, *conſidérer*; to view, *examiner* (ſynon.): We *ſee* whatever ſtrikes the ſight; we *look at* an object, when we purpoſe'y caſt our eye upon it; we *behold* it, when we look with attention: we *view* it, when we ſurvey it narrowly. We *ſee* clearly or confuſedly; we *look at* with pleaſure; we *behold* with wonder: we *view* with care and exactneſs. We *ſee* all objects before our eyes: we *look at* thoſe which excite our curioſity; we *behold* ſuch as cauſe our admiration; we *view* thoſe we are deſirous to examine. The eyes open to *ſee*; turn to *look at*; fix themſelves to *behold*; and move all ways to *view.*

To See, *v. n.* [to have the power of ſight; to diſcern, to inquire, to be attentive] *Voir, examiner, conſidérer, diſtinguer, demander, s'informer, être attentif, prendre-garde, aviſer, penſer, pourvoir, avoir ſoin.* Can you ſee into her ſecret ſoul? *Pouvez-vous voir* ou *lire dans ſon âme, Pouvez-vous pénétrer ſes ſecrets?* See that all be ready, *Ayez ſoin que tout ſoit prêt* I ſhall ſee to it, *J'y prendrai garde.* See what he would have, *Voyez* ou *demandez-lui ce qu'il lui faut.* Let me ſee now, *Voyons maintenant de quoi il s'egit.* I'll ſee about it, *J'y perſerai, j'y aviſerai.*

*† He ſees no further than his noſe, *Il ne voit pas plus loin que le bout de ſon nez.*

† Seeing is believing, *Quand on voit la choſe on la croit.*

See, *interj* [lo, look] *çà, voyez, regardez.*

SEED (sîde), *ſ.* [the organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated] *Semence*, f. en parlant des végétaux & des animaux; *graine des végétaux*, f. *ſperme des animaux*, m. au figuré, *ſemence*, f. *cauſe*, f. *origine*, f. *principe*, m. Every plant has its ſeed, *Chaque plante porte ſa ſemence* ou *graine.* To run to ſeed, *Monter en graine.* All animals come of ſeed, *Tous les animaux viennent de ſemence.*

Farinaceous ſeeds, *Semences farineuſes.* Ligneous ſeeds [their inſide being as hard as the outſide] *Semences ligneuſes.* Seeds proper for emulſions, *Semences émulſives.* The four greater hot ſeeds; *viz.* of aniſe, fennel, cummin, and carraway, *Les quatre grandes ſemences chaudes, ſavoir*; *l'anis, le fenouil, le cumin & le carvi.* The four ſmaller hot ſeeds; *viz.* ammi, amome, carrot, and parſley; *Les quatre petites ſemences chaudes, ſavoir: l'ammi, l'amome, la carotte, & le perſil.* The four greater cold ſeeds, *viz.* the citron, melon, cucumber, and gourd, *Les quatre grandes ſemences froides, ſavoir: la citrouille, le melon, le concombre & la courge.* The four ſmall cold ſeeds, *viz.* ſuccory, endive, lettice, and purſlain, *Les quatre petites ſemences froides, ſavoir: la chicorée, l'endive, la laitue & le pourpier.* Muſtard-ſeed, *Sénevé*, m.

* Seed of pearl [the ſmalleſt ſort of pearls] *Semence de perles*, f.

To Seed, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhed the ſeed] *Grener, jeter ſa graine.*

SEED-CAKE (sîd-kéke'), *ſ.* [a ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds] *Gâteau d'épices*, m.

SEEDED (sîd'-ĕd), *adj.* [*from* To Seed] *Grené, monté en graine.*

Seeded with ſtars [full of ſtars] *Semé* ou *parſemé d'étoiles.*

SEEDLING (sîd'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed] *Jeune plante qui ne fait que de ſortir de la graine.* Seedling-bed, *Semis*, m.

SEEDLIP (sîd'-lĭp), *or* Seedlop (sîd'-lŏp), *ſ.* [a veſſel in which the ſower carries his ſeed] *Semoir*, m.

SEEDMAN (sîd'-măne), *ſ.* V. Seedsman.

SEEDNESS (sîd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſowing ſeaſon] *Le temps de ſemer.*

SEED-PEARL (sîd'-perl'), *ſ.* [ſmall grains of pearl] *Semences de perles*, f. pl.

SEED-PLOT (sîd'-plŏte), *ſ.* [the ground on which plants are ſowed to be after tranſplanted] *Pépinière, ſemis*, m.

SEEDSMAN (sîdz'-măne), *ſ.* [a ſower] *Un ſemeur.* [A deal r in ſeeds] *Un grenetier.*

SEED-TIME (sîd'-tâïme), *ſ.* [the ſeaſon of ſowing] *La ſemaille* ou *les ſemailles.*

SEEDY (sîd'-é), *adj.* [full of ſeed] *Plein de graine, grenu.*

Seedy [having a ſtrong flavour of ſome ſeeds] *Qui a un goût de graine.*

SEEING (sî'-n'gne), *ſ.* [ſight, viſion] *Vue*, f. *viſion*, f.

Seeing, *or* Seeing that, *adj.* and *conj.* [ſince, ſith, it being ſo that] *Vu, vu que, puiſque, attendu que.*

To SEEK (sîk), -ING, I ſought (sâte), I have ſought, *v. a.* [to look for, to ſearch] *Chercher, ſe mettre en peine pour trouver.* To ſeek the truth, fortune, trouble, &c. *Chercher la vérité, chercher fortune, chercher malheur.* To ſeek one's life, *En vouloir à la vie de quelqu'un.*

To Seek out, *Chercher de côté & d'autre, mendier, quêter.* To ſeek a thing ambitiouſly, *Aſpirer à une choſe.*

To Seek, *v. n.* [to make ſearch, *or* inquiry, *or* purſuit; to apply to; to endeavour after] *Chercher, pourſuivre, faire des recherches*, ou *des pourſuites, briguer, ſolliciter; s'adreſſer; ſe mettre ou être en peine, tâcher, faire des efforts.* To ſeek for help, *Chercher du ſecours* Violent men have ſought after me, *Les méchans m'ont pourſuivi.* To ſeek after an office, *Briguer une charge.* All the earth ſought to Solomon to hear his wiſdom, *Toute la terre s'adreſſoit à Salomon, pour entendre les oracles de ſa ſageſſe.* We ſeek to you for that buſineſs, *Nous nous adreſſons à vous pour cette affaire.* To ſeek to do good to every one, *Tâcher de faire du bien à tout le monde.* To be to ſeek about a thing, *Etre en peine d'une choſe.* Whether that be true or no, I am not to ſeek, *Que cela ſoit vrai ou non, je ne m'en mets pas en peine, je ne m'en embarraſſe pas.* I am ſtill to ſeek, *Je n'en ſuis pas plus avancé.* He is utterly to ſeek about his own intereſt, *Il entend mal ſes intérêts, Il ignore abſolument ſes propres intérêts*

SEEKER (sî'-k'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſeeks] *Chercheur, chercheuſe, celui* ou *celle qui cherche.*

SEEKING (sîk'-în'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To ſeek] *L'action de chercher*, f. The ſeeking after a thing, *La recherche d'une choſe.*

SEEK-SORROW (sîk'-sŏr-ô), *ſ.* [a ſelf-tormentor] *Perſonne qui cherche à ſe tourmenter*, f.

To SEEL (sîl), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cloſe the eyes] *Fermer les yeux, ciller*, terme de Fauconnerie. To ſeel a hawk, *Ciller l'oiſeau.*

To Seel, *v. n.* [ſaid of a horſe who begins to have white eye-brows] *Ciller.*

To Seel, *v. n.* [to lean on one ſide] *Pencher ſur le côté*, ſe dit d'un vaiſſeau.

Seel, *or* Seeling (sîl'-în'gne), *ſ.* [a ſea-term] *Le roulis* d'un vaiſſeau.

SEELED (sîl'd), *part. adj. Cillé.*

SEELY (sîl'-é), *adj.* [lucky, happy] *Heureux.*

To SEEM (sîme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* V. To Appear] *Paroître, ſembler.* Thou art not what thou ſeemeſt, *Tu n'es pas ce que tu paroîs* ou *ſembles être.* A ſeeming ſorrow, *Un chagrin apparent.*

It Seems, *Ce ſemble, ce me ſemble*; *Il ſemble.*

SEEMING (sîm'-în'gne), *ſ.* [appearance, ſhow] *Apparence*, f. *ſemblant*, m. *dehors*, m. *extérieur*, m.

Seeming [opinion] *Opinion*, f. *ſentiment*, m. *ce qui ſemble.* To my ſeeming, *Suivant mon opinion, ſelon mon ſentiment, à ce qu'il me ſemble.*

SEEMINGLY (sîm'-în'gn'-lé), *adv.* [in appearance] *Apparemment, en apparence, ſelon*

toute

toutes les apparences.

SEEMINGNESS (sēm'-ĭn'gn-nĕce), *f.* [plauſibility, appearance] *Apparence, f. vraiſemblance, f.*

SEEMLINESS (sīm'-lĭ-nĕce), *f.* [decency] *Bienſéance, f. décence, f. décorum, m.*

SEEMLY (sīm'-lé), *adj.* [decent, becoming] *Bienſéant, décent, honnête, convenable.*

SEEMLY, *adv.* [in a decent manner] *Décemment, avec décence, convenablement.*

SEEN (sīne), *part. adj Vu, que l'on voit.*

‡ SEEN, *adj.* V. SKILLED, VERSED.

SEER (sī-ĕur), *ſ* [one who ſees; a prophet] *Celui qui voit, voyant, m. prophète, m.* Seek to the ſeer, *Allez ou adreſſez-vous au voyant, au prophète.*

SEERWOOD (sīr'-oŭuŭd), *ſ.* [dry fuel] *Bois ſec.*

SEE-SAW (sē'-sâ), *ſ.* [a reciprocating motion] *Balancement*, m. ſignifie auſſi un jeu d'enfans qu'on appelle *eſcarpolette*, f. *balançoire*, f. *baſcule*, f *branloire*, f.

To SEE-SAW, *v. n.* [to move with a reciprocating motion] *Se balancer, ſe brandiller, jouer à la baſcule.*

To SEETH (sītzh), -ING, I ſod (sŏd), *or* Seethed (sītzh'd), I have ſodden (sŏd'-d'n), *v. a.* [to boil] *Bouillir.*

To SEETH OVER, *Se répandre en bouillant.*

SEETHER (sī'-zh'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a boiler, a ſeething pot] *Une bouilloire, une marmite*, un pot propre à faire bouillir quelque choſe.

SEETHING (sī'-zh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Seeth] *L'action de bouillir*, f. *bouillon*, m. A ſeething pot, *Ut pot à cuire, une marmite.*

SEGMENT (sĕg'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [part of a circle, contained between a chord and an arch of it] *Segment d'un cercle*, m *arc*, m.

SEGMENT, *ſ.* [a piece, a parcel, a fragment] *Un morceau, une pièce, une partie de quelque choſe.*

SEGORBE, *ſ.* [a town of Spain in Valencia; lat. 39°-48' N. lon. 0°-3' W.] *Ségoröe*, f.

SEGOVIA, *ſ.* [an ancient, rich, populous and handſome city of Spain in Old Caſtile; lat. 41°-0' N. lon. 3°-48' W.] *Ségovie*, f.

To SEGREGATE (sĕg'-grĭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeparate] *Séparer, mettre à part, ſégréger.*

SEGREGATED (sĕg'-grĭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Séparé, mis à part, ſégrégé.*

SEGREGATION (sĕg-grĭ-guć'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſegregrating] *Séparation*, f. *ſégrégation*, f.

SEIA *and* SEGETIA, *ſ.* [Mythol. goddeſſes of Corn] *Seia & Segetia*, f.

SEIGNEURIAL (sī nïou'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [independent] *Seigneurial.*

SEIGNIOR (sīn'-ïeŭr), *ſ.* [lord] *Seigneur*, m. Seignior of a fee, *Le ſeigneur d'un fief.* The Grand Seignior, *Le Grand Seigneur, Sultan*, m. *l'empereur des Turcs.*

SEIGNIORY (sīn'-ïeŭr-é), *ſ.* [lordſhip] *Seigneurie*, f.

SEIGNORAGE (sīn'-ïeŭr-édje), *ſ.* [acknowledgement of power] *Seigneuriage*, m.

To SEIGNORISE (sīn'-ïeŭr-ăïze), *v. a.* [to lord over, to controul] *Dominer, commander, parler* ou *agir en maître.*

SEIKS, *ſ. pl.* [Mod. Hiſt. a ſect of Hindoſtan, who teach the idea of a common-wealth, with the pure doctrine of Deiſm, and ſwear hatred to Monarchy] *Les ſeiks*, m. pl.

SEINE (sīne), *ſ.* [a net] *Seine*, f. eſpèce de filet.

SEINE, *ſ.* [a large river of France] *La Seine.*

SEINER (sīn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a fiſher with nets] *Un homme qui pêche au filet.*

SEIZABLE (sī'-zā-bl'), *adj.* [which may be ſeized upon] *Qu'on peut ſaiſir, dont on peut ſe ſaiſir.*

To SEIZE (sēze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take poſſeſſion of, to graſp, to lay hold on] *Saiſir, prendre, s'emparer, uſurper, arrêter, empoigner.* To ſeize each other, ‖ *Se harpailler.* To ſeize upon, *Confiſquer*; ‡ *agripper*; *appréhender.* To ſeize again, *Reſſaiſir.* I ſeized him by the arm, *Je le pris ou le ſaiſis par le bras* To ſeize goods of one, *S'emparer, uſurper les biens de quelqu'un.*

* Sorrow ſeizes my ſoul, *Le chagrin s'empare de mon âme.*

To SEIZE [in Sea-language] *Aiguilleter, faire un amarrage*; *frapper un cordage*, &c.

To SEIZE, *v. n.* [to lay hold on] *Se ſaiſir, prendre, mettre la main ſur, ſe rendre maître.* So Pluto ſeized on *or* upon Proſerpine, *Ainſi Pluton ſe rendit maître de Proſerpine.*

SEIZED (sī-z'd), *part. adj. Saiſi, pris, arrêté, empoigné.* Seized of a thing, *Saiſi d'une choſe.*

SEIZER (sī'-zeür), *ſ.* [*from* To Seize] *Occupant, ſaiſiſſant* (t. de Loi).

SEIZIN (sī'-zĭne), *ſ.* [in Law] *Saiſine*, f. *priſe de poſſeſſion*, f.

SEIZING (sī'-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Amarrage*, m. *commandes*, f. pl. *amarres*, f. pl.

SEIZURE (sī'-jeûre), *ſ.* [the act of ſeizing] *L'action de ſaiſir*; *ſaiſie*, f. *arrêt fait par ordre de juſtice*, m

SELAGO, *ſ.* [Bot. a plant of the Cape of Good Hope, alſo a ſpecies of lycopodium] *Selago*, m.

SELANDE, *or* ZEELANDE, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Baltic ſea] *Sélande* ou *Zélande*, f.

SELCOUTH (sĕl'-kăoŭtsh), *adj.* [uncommon] *Rare, qui n'eſt pas commun.*

SELDOM (sĕl'-dĕume), *adv.* [rarely, not often] *Rarement, peu ſouvent.*

SELDOMNESS (sĕl'-deŭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [uncommonneſs] *Rareté*, f.

SELDSHOWN (sĕld'-chône), *adv.* [ſeldom exhibited to view] *Rarement vû, rarement montré.*

SELECT (sĭ-lĕkt'), *adj.* [choſen] *Choiſi, d'élite.* Select troops, *Troupes choiſies, troupes d'élite, l'élite des troupes.*

To SELECT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chooſe] *Choiſir, recueillir avec choix.* V. To ELECT.

To ſelect ſome ſhips from a fleet or ſquadron for a particular expedition, *Détacher.*

SELECTED (sĭ-lĕk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Choiſi, recueilli avec choix.*

SELECTION (sĭ-lĕk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of chooſing] *Choix*, m.

SELECTNESS (sĭ-lĕkt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being choſen] *Choix*, m. *préférence*, f.

SELECTOR (sĭ-lĕk'-teûr), *ſ.* [one who ſelects] *Celui qui choiſit.*

SELENDERS, *or* SOLANDERS, *ſ. pl.* [in Farriery; chops in the bending of a horſe's hough] *Solandres*, f. pl.

SELENITE (sĕl'-ĭ-năïte), *ſ.* [the name of a large claſs of foſſils] *Sélénite*, f. [in Chym. a neutral ſalt, formed by the union of vitriolic acid with any calcareous earth] *Selénite*, f. Water impregnated with ſelenites, *Eau ſélénite uſe.*

SELENITES, *ſ.* [a ſort of tranſparent marble] *Sélénite*, f.

SELENITIC (sĕl-ĕn'-ĭ-tĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the claſs of foſſils] *Sélénitеux.*

SELENOGRAPHIC (sĕl-ĭ-nŏg'-răf-fĭk), *or* SELENOGRAPHICAL (sĕl-ĕn-ô-grăf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the moon] *Sélénographique, ſélénique.*

SELENOGRAPHY (sĕl-ĭ-nŏg'-răf-é), *ſ.* [a map, *or* deſcription of the moon] *Sélénographie*, f.

SELF (sĕlf), *pron. in plural* SELVES (sĕlvz), *Même, mêmes.* Myſelf, thyſelf, yourſelf, himſelf, herſelf, *Moi-même, toi-même, vous-même, lui même, elle-même.* Ourſelves, yourſelves, themſelves, *Nous-mêmes, vous-mêmes, eux-mêmes.* Oneſelf, *Soi même, ſe.* The people hiſs me, but I clap myſelf, *L'on me berne, mais je m'applaudis moi-même.*

SELF [individual] *Perſonne*, f. *individu*, m. Your royal ſelf, *Votre perſonne royale.*

† Self do, ſelf have, *Le mal retombe ſur celui qui le fait.*

SELF [alone] *Seul.* I went thither by myſelf, *J'y allai ſeul.* To lay a thing by itſelf, *Mettre une choſe à part.*

SELF, uſed in compoſition, as:

Self-conceit, ſelf-conceitedneſs, *La bonne opinion que l'on a de ſoi-même*; *préſomption*, f. *vanité*, f.

Self-conceited, *Arrogant, ſuperbe.* A ſelf-conceited fellow, * *Aliboron*, m. To be ſelf-conceited, *S'en faire accroire.*

Self-denial, *Renoncement à ſoi-même, abnégation de ſoi-même.* Self-dependent, *Qui ne dépend de perſonne que de ſoi.*

Self-ends, ſelf-intereſt, *Intérêt propre*, m.

Self-evident, *Clair, évident de ſoi-même.*

Self-excellence, *Bonté naturelle, excellence intrinſèque*, ou *propre*, f.

Self-love, *Amour-propre*, m. *amour de ſoi-même.*

Self-murder, *Suicide*, m. Self-murderer, *Suicide*, m.

Self-ſame, *Même.* The ſelf-ſame day, *Le même jour.*

Self-ſeeking, *Intéreſſé, qui ne ſonge qu'à ſon intérêt particulier.*

Self-will, *Obſtination*, f. *opiniâtreté*, f. Self-willed, *Obſtiné, opiniâtre, entêté.*

Self-wiſe, *Qui abonde en ſon ſens, préſomptueux.*

Il y a encore beaucoup d'autres compoſés de SELF: *ceux qu'on vient de lire ſuffiſent pour faire comprendre les autres.*

SELF HEAL (sĕlf'-hīle), *ſ.* [Bot. Sanicula; a med. plant] *Sanicle*, f.

SELFISH (sĕlf'-ïche), *adj.* [own] *Propre*; ou bien *intéreſſé, attaché.* For ſelfiſh ends, *Pour ſes propres intérêts.* A ſelfiſh man, *Un homme intéreſſé, un intéreſſé.*

SELFISHLY (sĕlf'-ïch-lé), *adv.* [with regard only to one's own intereſt] *D'une manière intéreſſée, comme n'ayant en vue que ſes propres intérêts.*

SELFISHNESS (sĕlf'-ïch-nĕce), *ſ.* [attention to his own intereſt] *Amour-propre*, m. *attachement à ſon intérêt particulier*, m.

SELF-OPENS (sĕlf'-ô-p'nz), [among Miners; natural cavities or chambers] *Creux ſouterrains*, m. pl.

SELLANDER, *ſ.* V. SELLANDER.

SELKIE, V. SEA-CALF.

To SELL (sĕl), -ING, Sold (sôlde), *v. a.* and *n.* [to vend] *Vendre, débiter*; *trafiquer, commercer, accommoder.* To ſell too dear, *Survendre.*

To ſell by port ſale, *Subhaſter.*

SELL, *ſ.* [in a Timber-building; ground-plate] *Sole*, f. *ſablière*, f. Sells of the ports *or* port-ſells (in a ſhip), *Seuillets des ſabords*, m. pl. Depth of the port ſells, *Hauteur des ſeuillets*, f.

SELLANDER (sĕl'-ăn'-deûr), *the ſame with* Solander, *ſ.* V. SELENDERS.

SELLER (sĕl'-eûr), *ſ.* [the perſon that ſells] *Vendeur, vendeuſe, négociant*, m. *marchand*, m. Seller of things upon warranty, *Auteur*, m.

SELLING (sĕl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sell] *Vente*, f. *l'action de vendre*; *vénalité*, f. Selling extravagantly, *Survente*, f.

SELVAGE (sĕl'-védje), *ſ.* [the edge of linen-cloth] *Le bord* de la toile, *la liſière*, f.

Selvage (in a ſhip), *Eſtrop* ou *Sbirre (ſervant à rider les haubans & les étais*, m.

To SELVAGE, *v. a. Border, couvrir le bord de quelque choſe.*

SELVES (sĕlvz), *the plural of* Self; which ſee.

SEMBLABLE (sĕm'-blă bl'), *adj.* [like, reſembling] *Semblable.*

SEMBLABLY (sĕm'-blă-blé), *adv.* [with reſemblance] *Semblablement, pareillement, avec reſſemblance.*

SEMBLANCE (sĕm'-b ăn'ce), *ſ.* [likeneſs, reſemblance; appearance, ſhow] *Reſſemblance*, f. *ſimilitude*,

fimilitude, f. *image*, f. *repréſentation*, f. ou bien, *apparence*, f. *montre*, f. *ſemblant*, m. *extérieur*, m.

SEMBLANT (sĕm'-blăn'te), *adj.* V. SEMBLABLE.

‡ SEMBLANT, *ſ.* V. SEMBLANCE.

‡ To SEMBLE (sĕm'-bl'), V. To REPRESENT.

SEMBRADOR, *ſ* [ſower, an engine to ſow corn evenly] *Semoir*, m. V. DRILL-PLOUGH.

SEMELE (sĕm'-ĭ-lē), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, deſtroyed by Jupiter's embraces in all his majeſty] *Sémélé*, f.

SEMEN CONTRA, *ſ.* [Bot. Santolina, worm-ſeed, a medicinal ſeed from the Levant] *Barbotine*, f. *ſantolina*, f. *ſemencine*, f. *pouſſre aux vers*, f. *ſemen contra*, m.

SEMETS, *ſ pl.* [in Bot.] V. SUMMITS.

SEMI (sĕm'-ĭ), *ſ.* [half, a word only uſed in compoſition with other words] *Semi, demi.*

SEMIANNULAR (sĕm-ĭ-ăn'-nĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [half round] *A moitié rond, en demi-cercle.*

SEMIBRIEF (sĕm'-ĭ-brĕf), *or* SEMIBREVE, *ſ.* [in Muſick; a note or meaſure of time, comprehending two minims, or four crotchets, or half a brief] *Une blanche, une ſemi-breve.*

SEMICIRCLE (sĕm'-ĭ-sĕr-kl'), *ſ.* [half a circle] *Un demi-cercle; un rapporteur*; demi-cercle diviſé en 180 degrés.

SEMICIRCLED (sĕm'-ĭ-sĕr-kl'd), *or* SEMICIRCULAR (sĕm-ĭ-sĕr'-keŭ-lăr), *adj.* [half round] *En demi-cercle, demi-circulaire.* Semi-circular vault, *Berceau, voute en plein-cintre*

SEMICOLON (sĕm-ĭ-kô'-lŏne), *ſ.* [in Grammar] *Un point & une virgule* (;).

SEMIDIAMETER (sĕm-ĭ-dăi-ăm'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [half a diameter] *Demi-diamètre*, m.

SEMIDOUBLE (sĕm'-ĭ-deŭb-bl'), *ſ.* [in the Romiſh breviary] *Semi-double*, m. [Bot. a ſort of Ranunculus] *Semi-double*, f.

SEMIFLUID (sĕm-ĭ-flĭoŭ'-ĭd), *adj.* [imperfectly fluid, like cream, melted glue, *&c.*] *Qui n'eſt pas tout-à-fait fluide, qui ne coule qu'imparfaitement.*

SEMIFLOSCULUS (sĕm-ĭ-flŏs'-kĭoŭ-lcŭce), *ſ.* [Bot a flower diſpoſed into circles comprehended in the ſame cup] *Demi-fleuron*, m.

SEMILUNAR (sĕm-ĭ-lĭoŭ'-năr), *and* SEMILUNARY, (sĕm-ĭ-lĭoŭ'-nă-re), *adj.* [reſembling in form half a moon] *En demi-lune.*

SEMI-METAL (sĕm'-ĭ-mĕt-tl'), *ſ.* [imperfect metal] *Demi-metal*, m.

SEMINAL (sĕm'-ĭ-năl'), *adj.* [belonging to ſeed; contained in the ſeed; radical] *Seminal.*

SEMINALITY (sĕm'-ĭ-năl'-ĭ-te), *ſ.* [the nature of ſeed; the power of being produced] *Vertu d'engendrer*, ou *de produire.*

SEMINARY (sĕm'-ĭ-nă-ré), *ſ.* [the ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted] *Pépinière*, f. au propre; *ſéminaire*, m. au figuré. * Seminary of learning, *Univerſité*, f., Seminariſt, *Seminariſte* (*étudiant en Théologie*, m.)

SEMINATION (sĕm-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of ſowing] *Action de ſemer, d'enſemencer.*

SEMINIFICAL (sĕm-ĭ-nĭf'-ĭ kăl), *or* SEMINIFICK (sĕm-ĭ-nĭf'-ĭk), *adj* [productive of ſeed] *Qui produit*, ou *qui porte de la ſemence.*

SEMINIFICATION (sĕm ĭ-nĭf-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts] *Propagation de graine ou de ſemence*, f.

SEMIOPACOUS (sĕm ĭ ô-pé'-keŭce), *adj.* [half dark] *Demi-opaque.*

SEMIORDINATE (sĕm-ĭ-or'-dĭ-nète), *ſ.* [Geom a line drawn at right angles to and biſſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to the other] *Demi-ordonnée*, f.

SEMIPEDAL (sĕ-mĭp'-ĭ-dăl), *adj.* [containing half a foot] *D'un demi-pied.*

SEMIPELLUCID (sĕm-ĭ-pĕl-lĭoŭ'-cĭd), *adj.* [half clear, imperfectly tranſparent] *Demi tranſparent.*

SEMIPERSPICUOUS (sĕm-ĭ-pĕr-ſpĭk'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj* [half tranſparent, imperfectly clear] *Qui n'eſt pas bien clair.*

SEMIPROOF (sĕm'-ĭ prcū'), *ſ.* [the proof of a ſingle evidence] *Semi-preuve*, f *demi-preuve*, f.

SEMIQUADRATE (sĕm-ĭ kŭâ'-drăte), *and* SEMIQUARTILE (sĕm-ĭ-koŭar'-tĭl), *ſ.* [Aſtron. an aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other 45 degrees, or one ſign and a half] *Demi quadrature*, f. *aſpect de 45 degrés*, m.

SEMIQUAVER (sĕm'-ĭ-koŭe'-vĕr), *ſ.* [in Muſick; half a quaver] *Un demi-croche, une double-croche*, f.

SEMIQUINTILE (sĕm-ĭ-keŭĭn'-tĭl), *ſ.* [Aſtron. an aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other 36 degrees] *Aſpect de 36 degrés*, m.

SEMIRAMIS (sĭ-mĭr'-ă-mĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Ninus; was changed into a pigeon] *Sémiramis*, f.

SEMISEXTILE (sĕm-ĭ-sĕks'-tĭl), *ſ.* [Aſtron. an aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other 30 degrees] *Aſpect de 30 degrés*, m.

SEMISPHERICAL (sĕm-ĭ-ſfĕr'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [like half a ſphere] *Demi-ſphérique.*

SEMISPHEROIDAL (sĕm-ĭ ſfĭ-rŏïd'-ăl), *adj* [like a half ſpheroid] *Demi-ſphéroïdal.*

SEMITERTIAN (sĕm-ĭ-tĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [an ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian] *Demi-tierce*, f. *fievre demi-tierce*, ou *double-tierce*, f.

SEMITONE (sĕm'-ĭ-tône), *ſ* [in Muſick; half a tone] *Demi-ton*, m *ſemi-ton*, m.

SEMIVOWEL (sĕm'-ĭ-vĭoŭ-el), *ſ.* [a conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound of its own] *Une demi-ſyllé*; telles ſont les conſonnes *ſ, l, m, n*, *ſ.*

SEMOULIA (sĭ-moul'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a ſort of fine flour] *Semoule*, f.

SEMPERVIVE (sĕm'-pĕr-văïve), *ſ.* and *adj.* [ever-green] *Toujours verd*, m. *jemper-vivum*, m.

SEMPITERNAL (sĕm-pĭ-tĕr'-năl), *adj.* [eternal] *Eternel, qui dure toujours*, ‡ *ſempiternel.*

SEMPITERNITY (sĕm-pĭ-tĕr'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [future duration without end] *Eternité*, f.

SEMPSTRESS (sĕm'-ſtrĕce), *ſ.* V. SEAMSTRESS.

SENARY (sĕn'-ă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to the number ſix] *Qui appartient au nombre ſix.*

SENATE (sĕn'-ăte), *ſ.* [an aſſembly of counſellors] *Sénat*, m. *le corps des ſénateurs*; par extenſion, *une grande aſſemblée, une grande compagnie.*

SENATE, *and* SENATEHOUSE (sĕn'-ăt-hŏŭce), *ſ.* [place of public council] *Sénat*, m. *le lieu où s'aſſemble le Sénat.*

SENATOR (sĕn'-ă-teŭr), *ſ.* [a publick counſellor] *Un ſénateur.* A ſenator's wife, *Sénatrice*, f.

SENATORIAL (sĕn-ă-tô'-rĭ-ăl), *and* SENATORIAN, *adj.* [belonging to ſenators] *Sénatorial, de ſénateur, ſénatorien*; *de famille de ſénateur.*

SENATUS-CONSULTUM, *ſ.* [a reſolution of the Roman Senate] *Senatus-conſulte*, m.

To SEND (sĕn'd), -ING, Sent, *v. a.* [to diſpatch from one place to another] *Envoyer, dépêcher, faire partir.* His citizens ſent a meſſenger to him, *Ses concitoyens lui envoyèrent ou dépêchèrent un meſſager.* To ſend a letter by the poſt, *Envoyer une lettre par la poſte.* To ſend one money, *Faire tenir* ou *remettre de l'argent à quelqu'un.* To ſend one word, *Mander, faire ſavoir à quelqu'un.* Send your brother along with us, *Envoyez votre frère avec nous.* To ſend away a ſervant, *Congédier, renvoyer un domeſtique* Send him away quickly, *Dépêchez-le promptement, expédiez-le vite.* To ſend back, *Renvoyer, envoyer une ſeconde fois.*

To SEND [to grant] *Donner, accorder.* If God ſend me life, *Si Dieu me donne vie.*

To SEND IN, *Introduire, faire entrer, faire venir, annoncer.* To ſend in or up one's name, *Décliner ſon nom.* Send in dinner, *or* ſupper, *Faites venir* ou *ſervir le dîné*, ou *le ſoupé.*

To SEND, *v. n.* [to deliver or diſpatch a meſſage] *Envoyer un meſſage.* He ſent to me, *Il m'envoya un meſſage.*

To SEND FOR [to require by meſſage to come] *Faire appeler, envoyer quérir, appeler.* He ſent for me, *Il me fit appeler.*

To SEND [in Sea-language; when a ſhip, either at an anchor, or underſail, pitches precipately, or falls with her head, or ſtern deep into the trough of the ſea] *Tanguer.* Sending, *Tangage*, m.

SENDAL (sĕn'-dăl), *ſ.* [a kind of thin ſtuff ſilk] *Sorte d'étoffe légère de ſoie.*

SENDER (sĕn'd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he that ſends] *Celui qui envoie.*

SENDING (sĕn'd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Send] *L'action d'envoyer, &c.* He will come without ſending for, *Il viendra ſans qu'on l'envoie quérir* ou *chercher.*

SENECIO, *ſ.* [Bot. Groundſel; a med. plant] *Séneçon*, m.

SENECTA anguium, *ſ. pl.* [exuviæ or ſloughs of ſerpents] *Dépouilles de ſerpents*, f. pl.

SENEGAL, *ſ* [a kingdom of Africa, ſeated on a river of the ſame name] *Sénégal* ou *Sénéga*, m. Senegal-partridge, *Bis-erget*, m. *perdrix du Sénégal*, f.

SENEKA, *ſ.* [Bot rattleſnake root, milkwort, a Virginian plant] *Sénéka*, m. *Polygala de Virginie*, m *racine de ſerpent à ſonnettes*, f.

SENEMBI, *ſ.* [American lizard] *Senembi, Siguana*, m.

SENESCENCE (sĭ-nĕs'-cĕn'ce), *ſ.* [ſtate of growing old, decaying by time] *Vieilleſſe*, f. *déclin*, m

SENESCHAL (sĕn'-ĕs-kăl), *ſ.* [an officer who had in great houſes the care of feaſts or domeſtick ceremonies] *Sénéchal*, m. The lord high ſenechal of England, *Le grand Sénéchal d'Angleterre.* A ſeneſchal's wife, *Sénéchale*, f. A ſeneſchal's juriſdiction, *Sénéchauſſée*, f.

SENGREEN (sĕn'-grĭne), *ſ.* [a plant] *Joubarbe*, f. *ſengré*, m.

SENILE (sĭ'-năĭle), *adj.* [belonging to old age] *Qui appartient à la vieilleſſe*; *jurannè.*

SENIOR (sĭ'-nĭ-eŭr, *ou* sĭn'-ĭeur), *ſ.* [elder] *Aîné*, m *ancien*, m. *ſénieur*, m. *le premier en date*, ou *en charge.* Seniors in a convent of nuns, *Anciennes*, f. pl.

SENIORITY (sĭ-nĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [eldership] *Ancienneté*, f.

SENLIS, *ſ.* [an ancient town of France; lat. 49°-12' N. lon. 2°-40' E.] *Senlis*, m.

SENNA (sĕn'-năĭ), *ſ.* [a purgative leaf, from the Levant; the ſhrub which bears it is a ſpecies of Caſſia] *Séné* ou *Sennè*, m. Baſtard ſenna, *Séné bâtard*, ou *Emerus*, m. Bladder-ſenna, *Baguenaudier*, m.

SENNAR, *ſ* [a large town of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name; lat. 15°-4' N. lon. 30° 0' E.] *Sennar*, m.

SENNIGHT (sĕn'-ĭte), *ſ.* [a week] *Huit jours*, m. *une ſemaine.* This day ſe'nnight, *Il y a aujourd'hui huit jours*, ou *d'aujourd'hui en huit*; *dans huit jours.*

SENNIT, *ſ* [*from* Seven and knit in Sea-language] *Garcette*, f. *aiguillette*, f.

SENOCULAR (sĭ-nŏk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj. Qui a ſix yeux.*

SENS, *ſ* [an ancient town of France; lat. 48°-12' N. lon. 3°-22' E.] *Sens*, m

SENSATION (sĕn'-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [perception by means of the ſenſes] *Senſation*, f. *ſentiment*, m.

SENSE (sĕn'se), *ſ.* [faculty by which external objects are perceived] *Sens*, m. The five natural ſenſes, *Les cinq ſens de nature.* To gratify one's ſenſes, *Donner tout à ſes ſens.* To mortify one's ſenſes, *Mortifier ſes ſens.*

*‖ To

*‖ To apply all one's ſenſes to a thing, *Appliquer tous ſes ſens*, ou *tous ſes cinq ſens de nature à quelque choſe.*

SENSE [judgment, intellect, underſtanding, wit] *Sens*, m. *raiſon*, f. *jugement*, m. *entendement*, m. *eſprit*, m. *faculté de raiſonner*, f. They want nothing but their ſenſes, *Il ne leur manque que du bon ſens.* Nothing leſs common than common ſenſe, *Rien de plus rare que le ſens commun.* To ſpeak very good ſenſe, *Parler raiſon.* To be void of ſenſe, to want ſenſe, *Etre brouillé avec le bon ſens.*

SENSE [mind, opinion] *Sens*, m. *ſentiment*, m. *avis*, m. *opinion*, f. To abound in one's own ſenſe, *Abonder en ſon ſens.*

SENSE [meaning] *Sens*, m. *ſignification*, f. Proper ſenſe, figurative ſenſe, *Sens propre, ſens figuré.*

SENSED (sĕn'sd't), *part.* [perceived by the ſenſes] *Apperçu par les ſens.*

SENSEFUL (sĕn'se'-fo͝ul), *adj.* [judicious, reaſonable] *Judicieux, plein de ſens commun, raiſonnable, ſenſé.*

SENSELESS (sĕn'se'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting ſenſe, unfeeling, unreaſonable] *Qui a perdu l'uſage de ſes ſens*; *mort, privé de ſentiment*; *déraiſonnable, impertinent, qui manque de ſens commun, abſurde, ridicule, où il n'y a pas de ſens*; *fou.*

SENSELESSLY (sĕn'se'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [in a ſenſeleſs manner, unreaſonably] *Contre le bon ſens, ſottement, ſans jugement, d'une manière abſurde ou ridicule.*

SENSELESSNESS (sĕn'se'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [folly, abſurdity] *Manque de bon ſens*, m. *abſurdité*, f. *folie*, f. *impertinence*, f.

SENSIBILITY (sĕn'-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té, *ſ.* [quickneſs of ſenſation *or* perception] *Senſibilité*, f. *fineſſe de ſentiment*, f.

SENSIBLE (sĕn'-sĭ-bl'), *adj.* [having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes, *or* perceptible by the ſenſes] *Senſible, qui a la faculté de ſentir, doué de ſentiment*; ou bien *ſenſible, qui ſe fait ſentir, qui tombe ſous les ſens, animal.* To be ſenſible of pleaſure and pain, *Etre ſenſible au plaiſir & à la douleur.* I am very ſenſible of your kindneſſes, *Je ſuis fort ſenſible à vos bontés.* The eye is a very ſenſible part, *L'œil eſt une partie fort ſenſible.* The tide is ſenſible only upon the coaſts, *Le flux de la mer n'eſt ſenſible que proche des côtes.*

* That's his moſt ſenſible part, *C'eſt ſon endroit ſenſible.*

‖ SENSIBLE [convinced, perſuaded] *Perſuadé, convaincu.* I am ſenſible I have done amiſs, *Je ſuis perſuadé, je ſens que j'ai mal fait.*

‖ SENSIBLE [wiſe, judicious] *Sage, judicieux, raiſonnable, de bon ſens, ſenſé.*

SENSIBLENESS (sĕn'-sĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſenſibility] *Senſibilité*, f. *ſens*, m. *ſentiment*, m.

‖ SENSIBLENESS [judgment, reaſonableneſs] *Bon ſens, jugement*, m. *eſprit*, m. *raiſon*, f.

SENSIBLY (sĕn'-sĭ-blé), *adv.* [perceptibly] *Senſiblement, d'une manière ſenſible, oculairement*; *ſenſément.*

SENSITIVE (sĕn'-sĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [having ſenſe *or* perception] *Senſitif.* A ſenſitive ſoul, *Une âme ſenſitive.* The ſenſitive plant (noli me tangere), *La ſenſitive.*

SENSITIVELY (sĕn'-sĭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in a ſenſitive manner] *Avec ſentiment.*

SENSORIUM (sĕn'-sô'-rĭ-e͝ume), *or* SENSORY (sĕn'-sô-ré), *ſ.* [the ſeat of ſenſe] *Senſorium*, m. terme didactique; *le ſiége du ſentiment.*

SENSUAL (sĕn'-chĭo͝u-ăl), *adj.* [conſiſting in ſenſe, depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes, pleaſing to the ſenſes] *Senſuel, qui affecte les ſens, qui flatte les ſens, animal, charnel.*

SENSUAL [devoted to the ſenſes, luxurious] *Senſuel, voluptueux, adonné aux plaiſirs des ſens.*

SENSUALIST (sĕn'-chĭo͝u-ăl-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a ſenſual *or* carnal perſon] *Un homme ſenſuel*, ou *voluptueux.*

SENSUALITY (sĕn'-chĭo͝u-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [devotedneſs to the ſenſes] *Senſualité*, f. *attachement aux plaiſirs des ſens*, m. V. LUXURY.

SENSUALIZE (sĕn'-chĭo͝u-ăl-ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſink to ſenſual pleaſures] *Rendre ſenſuel, amollir, efféminer.*

SENSUALIZED (sĕn'-chĭo͝u-ăl-ăïza'd), *part. adj. Devenu ſenſuel, efféminé.*

SENSUALLY (sĕn'-ch.o͝u-ăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſenſual manner] *Senſuellement, d'une manière ſenſuelle, voluptueuſement.*

SENSUOUS (sĕn'-chĭo͝u e͝uce), *adj. Tendre, pathétique, qui touche les paſſions.*

SENT (sĕn't), *part. adj. of* To Send, *Envoyé.*

SENTA (sĕn'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of married women] *Senta*, f.

SENTENCE (sĕn'-tĕn'ce), *ſ.* [judgment] *Sentence*, f. *jugement*, m *arrêt*, m.

SENTENCE [a maxim, a ſaying] *Sentence*, f. *maxime*, f. *apophthegme.* He is a man that utters only ſentences, *C'eſt un homme qui ne parle que par ſentences.*

SENTENCE [a ſhort paragraph, a period in writing] *Une ſentence, une phraſe, une période.*

To SENTENCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to condemn] *Condamner, prononcer ſentence de condamnation, ſentencier.*

SENTENCED (sĕn'-tĕn's't), *part. adj. Condamné, à qui l'on a prononcé ſa ſentence, ſentencié.*

SENTENTIOSITY (sĕn-tĕn-chi-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the being ſententious] *Qualité de ce qui eſt ſentencieux.*

SENTENTIOUS (sĕn'-tĕn'-cheŭce), *adj.* [abounding with ſentences] *Sentencieux.*

SENTENTIOUSLY (sĕn'-tĕn-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [in ſhort ſentences] *Sentencieuſement, par ſentences.*

SENTENTIOUSNESS (sĕn'-tĕn'-cheŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [a ſhort, laconic, *or* proverbial manner of ſpeaking] *Paroles ſortes*, f. pl. *laconiſme*, m. *brièveté d'expreſſion*, f.

SENTERY, *ſ.* V. SENTRY.

SENTIENT (sĕn'-chĭ-ĕn't), *adj.* and *ſ.* [perceiving] *Sentant*, m. *qui ſent, ſenſitif.*

SENTIMENT (sĕn'-tĭ-mĕn't), *ſ.* [thought, notion, opinion] *Sentiment*, m. *ſens*, m. *avis*, m. *opinion*, f. *penſée*, f.

¶ Sentiment, *ſentiment*; opinion, *opinion*; thought, *penſée* (ſynon.): are all uſed to expreſs ideas; *ſentiment* is more certain; it is a belief raiſed by ſolid or apparent reaſons: *opinion* is more doubtful; it is a judgment built on ſome foundation: *thought* is ſtill leſs certain, ſpringing from conjecture. *Sentiment* is more proper when the ſubject is taſte; *opinion*, when talking of ſcience; *thought*, when ſpeaking of the actions and affairs of great men: as, that Homer is an excellent poet, is the *ſentiment* of every man of learning. It is the general *opinion* that the ſun is the centre of the world. The *thought* of his approaching nuptials at preſent occupies all his attention. We ſay alſo a man or woman of *ſentiment*, to expreſs a perſon of delicacy and refinement.

SENTIMENT, V. TOAST.

SENTIMENTAL (sĕn'-tĭ-mĕn'tăl), *adj.* [a modern expreſſion implying a refined taſte in love *or* morals] *De ſentiment, Platonique.* Ex. Sentimental paſſion, *Amour de ſentiment*, ou *Platonique.*

SENTINEL (sĕn'-tĭ-nĕl), *and* SENTRY (sĕn'-tré), *ſ.* [one who watches in a garriſon] *Sentinelle*, f. *factionnaire*, m. To ſtand ſentry, *Faire ſentinelle*; *être en ſentinelle, en faction.*

SENVY (sĕn'-vé), *ſ.* [the muſtard-plant] *Sénevé*, m.

SENVY-SEED (sĕn'-vé-sīd), *ſ.* [muſtard-ſeed] *Sénevé*, m. *graine de moutarde*, f.

SEPARABILITY (sĕp-ăr-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſeparable] *Diviſibilité*, f. *qualité de ce qui eſt ſéparable.*

SEPARABLE (sĕp'-ăr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuſceptible of diſunion] *Séparable, diviſible.*

SEPARABLENESS (sĕp'-ăr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* V. SEPARABILITY.

SEPARATE (sĕp'-ăr-ăte), *adj.* [divided from the reſt, diſunited from the body] *Séparé, diſtinct, particulier, différent, mis à part*; *ſéparé du corps.* A ſeparate ſpirit, *Un eſprit dégagé* ou *ſéparé du corps, un eſprit ſans corps, un pur eſprit.*

To SEPARATE (sĕp'-ăr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to part, to divide, *or* to be divided] *Séparer & ſe ſéparer, diviſer & ſe diviſer, déſunir & ſe déſunir*; *ſequeſtrer*; *diſſoudre.* V To DISTINGUISH.

SEPARATED (sĕp'-ăr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Séparé, diviſé, déſuni.*

SEPARATELY (sĕp'-ĕr-ăt-lé), *adv.* [apart, ſingly] *Séparément, à part, en particulier.*

SEPARATENESS (sĕp'-ăr-ăte-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being ſeparated] *Etat de ſéparation.* I ſpeak of the ſeparateneſs of their functions, *Je parle de la fonction de chacun en particulier.*

SEPARATION (sĕp-ăr-é'-cheŭne). *and* SEPARATING, *ſ.* [the act of ſeparating] *L'action de ſéparer*; *ſéparation*, f. *diviſion*, f. *déjunion*, f. *diſſolution*, f. *diſtinction*, f. *découlement*, f.

SEPARATIST (sĕp'-ăr-ă-tiſte), *ſ.* [ſchiſmatick] *Un ſectaire, un ſchiſmatique.*

SEPARATOR (sĕp'-ăr-e-teur), *ſ.* [one who divides] *Celui qui ſépare.*

SEPARATORY (sĕp'-ăr-ă-teŭr-é), *adj.* [uſed in ſeparation] *Qui aide à ſéparer* ou *à déſunir.*

SEPARATORY, *ſ.* [Chym. and Surgery] *Séparatoire*, m.

SEPIA, *ſ.* [a genus of the Molluſca worms, a kind of polypus, cuttle-fiſh] *Sèche* ou *Siecche*, f. *beuffron*, m.

SEPILIBLE (sĕp'-ĭ-lĭ-ble), *adj.* [that may be buried] *Qui peut être enſeveli.*

SEPIMENT (si-pĭ'-mĕn't), *ſ.* [a hedge, a fence] *Haie*, f. *clôture*, f.

SEPOSITION (sĕp-ô-aĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſetting apart; ſegregation] *L'action de mettre à part, ſégrégation*, f. *ſéparation*, f.

SEPS, *ſ.* [Zool. a ſort of lizard whoſe bite occaſions an inſtant putrefaction] *Seps*, m.

SEPT (sĕpte), *ſ.* [a clan; a race; a generation] *Secte*, f. *ſectateurs*, m. pl. *race*, f. *famille*, f. *ſigné*, f.

SEPTANGULAR (sĕp-tăn'-gu'-lĭo͝u-lăr), *adj.* [having ſeven corners] *Qui a ſept angles.*

SEPTEMBER (sĕp-tĕm'-beŭr), *ſ.* [the ninth month of the year] *Septembre*, m.

SEPTENARY (sĕp'-tĕn-ăr-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of ſeven] *Septénaire, de ſept.*

SEPTENARY, *ſ.* [the number of ſeven] *Le nombre ſept, un ſepténaire*, ou *ſept ans de la vie.*

SEPTENNIAL (sĕp-tĕn'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [laſting ſeven years; happening once in ſeven years] *Qui dure ſept ans*; ou bien *qui arrive une fois dans ſept ans.*

SEPTENTRION (sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [the North] *Le Septentrion, le Nord.* V. TRIONES.

SEPTENTRIONAL (sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-eŭn-ăl), *adj.* [Northern] *Septentrional, du Nord.*

SEPTENTRIONALLY (sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-eŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [Northerly] *Vers le Nord.*

To SEPTENTRIONATE (sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ô-nété), *v. n* [to tend northerly] *Tendre*, ou *tirer vers le Nord.*

SEPTICAL (sĕp'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [term of Phyſick; ſaid of topicks that have the power to produce, *or* promote putre action] *Septique.*

SEPTICS (sĕp'-tĭks), *ſ. pl.* [in Phyſic; all ſuch ſubſtances as promote putrefaction] *Septiques*, m. pl.

SEPTIEME, *ſ.* [a ſequence of ſeven cards] *Septième*, f.

SEPTILATERAL (sĕp-tĭ-lăt'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [having

[having seven sides] *Qui a sept côtés, de sept côtés ; heptalatère.*

SEPTIMARIAN (sĕp-tĭ-mé'-rĭ-ăne), *s.* [a weekly officer in monasteries] *Un semainier, hebdomadier*, m.

SEPTUAGENARY (sĕp-tĭoŭ-ădj'-ĭ-nă-rĕ), *adj.* [consisting of seventy; seventy years old] *De soixante & dix, septuagénaire, âgé de soixante & dix ans.*

SEPTUAGESIMA (sĕp-tĭoŭ-ă-djĕs'-ĭ-mă), *s* [the third Sunday before Lent] *La Septuagésime, le Dimanche de la Septuagésime.*

SEPTUAGESIMAL (sep-tĭoŭ-ă-djĕs'-ĭ-măl), *adj.* [of seventy years] *Septuagénaire, de soixante & dix ans.*

SEPTUAGINT (sĕp'-tĭoŭ-ă-djĭn'te), *s.* [the old Greek version of the old testament] *La version des Septante, la version Grecque de l'ancien Testament.*

SEPTUAGINTS, *Les Septante*, m. interprètes de la Bible.

SEPTUPLE (sĕp'-tĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [sevenfold] *Septuple.*

SEPTUM (sĕp'-teŭme), *s.* [Anat. inclosure, partition] *Cloison*, f.

SEPULCHRAL (sĭ-peŭl'-krăl), *adj.* [relating to burial] *Sépulcral, funèbre.*

SEPULCHRE (sĕp'-eŭl-keŭr), *s.* [a grave, a tomb] *Sépulcre*, m. *tombeau*, m.

To SEPULCHRE (sĭ-peŭl'-keŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bury] *Enterrer, mettre dans le tombeau.*

SEPULCHRED (sĭ-peŭl'-keŭr'd), *part. adj. Enterré, mis dans le tombeau.*

SEPULTURE (sĕp'-eŭl-tieŭre), *s.* [burial] *Sépulture*, f. *enterrement*, m.

SEQUACIOUS (sĭ-koŭé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [following] *Suivant.*

SEQUACIOUS [ductile, pliant] *Ductile.*

SEQUACITY (sĭ-koŭă'-ĭ-té), *s.* [ductility] *Ductilité*, f. *qualité de ce qui se plie* ou *se conduit aisément.*

SEQUEL (sĭ'-koŭĕl), *s.* [series] *Suite*, f. In the sequel of the discourse, *Dans la suite du discours.* In the sequel, *Ci-après.*

SEQUEL [consequence, conclusion] *Conséquence*, f. *conclusion*, f. *suite*, f. *évènement qui suit*, m.

¶ Sequel, *suite* ; Conclusion, *conclusion* (synon.) : *Sequel* is the latter part; *conclusion*, the close : the *sequel* in part forms the story; the *conclusion* puts the finishing stroke to it. In order to pass a right judgment on what we hear, we must attend to the *sequel*; and wait till the *conclusion*. The *sequel* continues, the *conclusion* ends. A story is unintelligible without its *sequel*, but not so without its *conclusion* : the *conclusion* being comprehended in few words; the *sequel* requiring many.

SEQUENCE (sĭ'-koŭĕn'ce), *s.* [order of succession, series] *Séquence*, f. *suite*, f. *succession méthodique*, f.

SEQUENT (sĭ'-koŭĕn'te), *adj.* [following, succeeding] *Qui suit, qui succède.*

To SEQUESTER (sĭ-koŭĕs'-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put aside, to remove] *Séquestrer, séparer.* To sequester oneself from the world, *Se séquestrer du monde.*

To SEQUESTER [to deprive of the use, or possession] *Séquestrer, mettre en séquestre.*

SEQUESTERED (sĭ-koŭĕs'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Séquestré, séparé ; mis en séquestre.*

SEQUESTRABLE (sĭ-koŭĕs'-tră-bl'), *adj.* [subject to privation] *Sujet à la privation.* [capable of separation] *Capable d'être séparé.*

To SEQUESTRATE (sĭ-koŭĕs'-trète), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to sequester oneself] *Se séquestrer.*

To SEQUESTRATE [in Law] *Renoncer au bien de son mari défunt.*

SEQUESTRATION (sĕk-oŭĕs-tré'-cheŭne), *s.* [separation, retirement] *Séparation*, f. *retraite*, f. *séquestration*, f.

SEQUESTRATION [deprivation of the use and profits of a possession] *Séquestre*, m.

SEQUESTRATOR (sĕk-oŭĕs-tré'-teŭr), *s.* [one who sequesters] *Séquestre*, m. *commissaire aux saisies réelles.*

SEQUIN (sĕk'-ĭne), *s.* [a gold coin, current at Venice and in Turkey (about 9s)] *Sequin*, m.

SERAGLIO (sĭ-răl'-lĭô), *s.* [a place to keep concubines in] *Sérail*, m. signifie aussi *un palais*, parce que les Princes Orientaux ont leur sérail dans leur palais.

SERAPH (sĕr'-ăf), *s.* V. SERAPHIM.

SERAPHICAL (sĭ-răf'-ĭ kăl), *and* SERAPHICK (sĭ-răf'-ĭk), *adj.* [angelical] *Séraphique.*

SERAPHIM (sĕr'-ă-fĭme), *s.* [an angel] *Un séraphin.*

SERAPIS (sĕr-é'-pĭce), *s.* [Mythol. the same with Apis, which see] *Sérapis*, m.

SERASKIER, *or* SERASQUIER, *s.* [a general, among the Turks] *Séraſquier*, m.

SERE (sĭre), *adj.* V. SEAR *or* DRY.

SERENADE (sĕr-ĭ-néde'), *s.* [musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night] *Sérénade*, f. *aubade*, f.

To SERENADE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entertain with nocturnal musick] *Donner des sérénades.*

SERENE (sĭ-rine'), *adj.* [calm, placid, quiet] *Serein, calme, tranquille.* A serene mind, *Un esprit calme & tranquille.* The mind is more serene in the morning, *Le matin on a l'esprit plus serein.* A serene look, *Un front serein.*

Most SERENE [a title] *Sérénissime.*

SERENE [without clouds] *Serein, clair, sans nuage.* Serene weather, *or* sky, *Un temps* ou *un ciel serein.*

A DROP SERENE, *or* gutta serena, *Goutte sereine*, f. maladie des yeux, obstruction du nerf optique qui cause une privation soudaine de la vue.

To SERENE, *v. a.* [to calm, to quiet] *Rasséréner, rendre serein, appaiſer* ; [to clear, to brighten] *Eclaircir.*

SERENELLY (sĭ-rine'-lé), *adv.* [calmly, quietly] *Avec sérénité, d'un air serein, avec un esprit calme & tranquille, de sens rassis.*

SERENENESS (sĭ-rine'-nĕce), *and* SERENITY (sĭ-rĕn'-ĭ-té), *s.* [calmness, quietness] *Sérénité*, f. *tranquillité*, f. *calme*, m. Nothing overcasts the serenity of his life, *Rien ne trouble la sérénité* ou *tranquillité de ſes jours.*

SERENITY of weather, *Sérénité de l'air*, f. *état de l'air qui eſt serein.*

SERENITY [a title of honour] *Sérénité*, f. titre d'honneur.

SERGE (sĕrdje), *s.* [a kind of woollen stuff] *Serge*, f. Thin and slight serge, *Sergette*, f. Serge manufactory or trade, *Sergerie*, f. Serge maker, *Saïetteur drapant*, m. *ſerger* ou *ſergier*, m.

SERGEANT (sar'-djăn'te), *s.* [an inferior officer] *Sergent*, m. bas officier de guerre, ou de justice. A sergeant at arms, *Un ſergent d'armes.* Sergeants of the mace, *Sergents* ou *huiſſiers portant maſſe, maſſiers*, m.

SERGEANT at law, *or* of the coif [a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge] *Docteur en droit*, m. *avocat*, m. The king's sergeant at law, *L'avocat du roi.*

SERGEANTRY (sar'-djăn'-tré), *s.* [a service due to the king by his tenant's tenure] *Sergenterie*, f.

SERGEANTSHIP (sar'-djăn't-chip), *s.* [the office of a sergeant] *Sergenterie*, f. *la charge de ſergent.*

SERIES (sĭ'-rĭ-ĭz), *s.* [sequence, order, course] *Suite*, f. *cours*, m. *ſucceſſion*, f. *ordre*, m *enchaînement*, m. *tiſſu*, m. *ſérie*, f.

SERINGA, *s.* [a sort of white spring-flower] *Seringat*, m. V. SYRINGA.

SERINGAPATAM, *s.* [a city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of the kingdom of Mysore; lat. 12°-31' N. lon. 76°-46' E.] *Seringopatum*, m.

SERINUS, *s.* [Ornithol. a species of the frinogilla] *Serin*, m.

SERIOLA, *s.* [Bot. endiviola] *Endive*, f. *chicorée blanche*, f.

SERIOUS (sĭ'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [V. GRAVE, solemn] *Sérieux, grave.* Why are you so serious? *D'où vient que vous êtes ſi ſérieux ?* His serious carriage chills me, *Son air ſérieux me glace.*

SERIOUS [important, weighty] *Sérieux, grave, important, ſolide, de conſéquence.* That's a serious matter, *L'affaire eſt ſérieuſe* ou *de conſéquence.*

SERIOUS [true, in earnest] *Sérieux, vrai, ſincère, tout de bon.* Are you serious? *Etes-vous vrai* ou *ſincère* ; *Parlez-vous ſérieuſement*, ou *tout de bon ?*

SERIOUSLY (sĭ'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv* [gravely; in earnest] *Sérieuſement, gravement, mûrement ; tout de bon, ſans raillerie, ſans plaiſanterie, raillerie à part.*

SERIOUSNESS (sĭ'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [gravity] *Sérieux*, m. *gravité*, f.

SERIPHIUM, *s.* [Bot. sea-wormwood] *Absinthe de mer*, f.

§ SERMOCINATOR, *s.* [in contempt] § *Sermonneur*, m.

SERMON (sĕr'-meŭne), *s.* [a discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine] *Sermon*, m. *prédication*, f *prêche*, m. A funeral sermon, *Une oraiſon funèbre.* § Capucin's sermon (paltry sermon), *Capucinade*, f. Collection of sermons, *Sermonnaire*, m.

To SERMON, *v. a.* [to hold forth as in a sermon, to tutor or documantize] *Prêcher, ſermonner.*

SERMOUNTAIN, *s.* [Lovage ; a species of the laserwort; or of the feseli or wild spignel] *Sermontaine*, f. *fêſeli de montagne*, m. *livêche*, f. *ache de montagne*, f.

SEROSITY (sĭ-rŏs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [a watery humour] *Séroſité*, f.

SEROUS (sĭ'-reŭce), *adj.* [watery] *Séreux, plein de ſéroſités, aqueux.*

SERPENT (sĕr'-pĕn'te), *s.* [a creeping animal] *Serpent*, m. sorte de reptile. A little serpent, *Un petit ſerpent, un ſerpenteau.*

Serpens esculapius, *Serpent ſonflu*, m.

Serpens bubalinus (a species of the anacandaia), *Serpent étouffeur*, m. A sort of harmless serpent of Martinico, and St. Lucia] *Cros de chien*, m. The serpent lizard, *Serpent-lézard* ou *lézard-ſerpent, à queue longue & écailles rudes.*

SERPENT [a sort of squib] *Serpenteau*, sorte de fusée. Some rockets are of the serpent kind, and others fall in stars, *Il y a des fuſées à ſerpenteaux, & des fuſées à étoiles.*

SERPENT [a musical instrument] *Serpent*, m. instrument de musique.

SERPENS, *s* [Astron. a Northern constellation] *Serpent*, m

SERPENTARIA, *or* SERPENTARY, *s.* [Bot. Serpent's tongue, a med. plant] *Serpentaire*, f. *langue de ſerpent*, f. [Snake-root, a species of Aristolochia] *Serpentaire*, f. Serpentaria Virginiana, [Virginia snake-root] *Vipérine de Virginie*, f.

SERPENTARIUS, *s.* [Astron. a Northern constellation, anciently Æsculapius] *Serpentaire*, m.

SERPENTINE (sĕr'-pĕn'-tăĭne), *adj.* [resembling a serpent] *De ſerpent, qui reſſemble à un ſerpent, qui tient de la nature du ſerpent ; ſerpentant, qui ſerpente.*

SERPENTINE, *s.* [an herb] *Serpentine*, f. sorte d'herbe rampante.

SERPENTINE stone, *s.* [a variegated stone] *Serpentine*, f.

SERPENTINE marble [called also Ophites] *Serpentin*, m.

SERPENTINE [chym. a worm or spiral pipe] *Serpentin*, m.

SERPENTARY, *s.* V. SERPENTARIA.

SERPET (sĕr'-pète), *s.* [a little basket] *Sorte de petit panier.*

SERPIGINOUS (sĕr-pĭdj'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [diseased with a serpigo] *Dartreux, lépreux.*

SERPIGO (sĕr-păĭ'-gô), *s.* [a sort of tetter] *Sorte de dartre.*

To

To SERR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to press close together] *Serrer.*

SERRA, *f.* [saw-fish] *Espadon*, m. *héron de mer*, m.

SERRATE (sĕr'-rété), *or* SERRATED (sĕr'-ré-tĕd), *adj.* [formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw] *Dentelé, en forme de scie.*

SERRED (sĕr'd), *part. adj. Serré.*

To SERRY (sĕr'-é), V. To SERR.

R. To Serr, *and* To serry *ne sont pas reçus quoiqu'ils se trouvent dans Milton, Bacon, & d'autres bons auteurs.*

SERTULARIA, *f.* [the name of a genus of Zoophytes, which comprehends many species of corallines] *Sertulaire*, m.

SERUM (si'-reŭme), *f.* [the thin, transparent watery part of the blood, and milk] *Sérum*, m. *sérosité*, f. *petit-lait*, m.

SERVAGE, *f.* [in feudal law; service] *Servage*, m. *état de serf*, m.

SERVANT (sĕr-văn'te), *f.* [one who attends another] *Un domestique, un serviteur, une servante.* A servant maid, *Fille*, f. Servant-girl, *Chambrillon*, f.

SERVANT [a word of civility] *Serviteur*, m. *valet*, m. *servante*, f. *amant*, m. par manière de compliment. I am your most humble servant, *Je suis votre très-humble serviteur.*

SERVANT AT ARMS, *f. Le serviteur aux armes*, ou *serviteur d'armes.*

SERVANT-LIKE, *adv.* [in the manner of a servant] *En serviteur, en servante*

SERVATOR (sĕr-vé'-tŭr), STATOR (sté'-tŏr), *and* STABILITOR (stă-bĭ-lĭ'-tŏr), *f.* [Mythol. names of Jupiter] *Servator, Stator, & Stabilitor*, m.

To SERVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attend at command] *Servir, être au service, appartenir à un maître.*

To SERVE [to be employed about, to do service] *Servir, être employé à.* To serve one's country, *Servir sa patrie.* To serve the Ladies, *Servir les Dames, leur faire la cour.* To serve the artillery, *Servir l'artillerie.* To serve a table, *Servir une table.*

To SERVE God [to worship him] *Servir Dieu, l'adorer.*

To SERVE [to do kindness] *Servir, rendre service*, ou bien *traiter, en agir*, ou *en user avec quelqu'un.* Why do you serve me so? *Pourquoi me traitez-vous de la sorte?* You served him right, *Vous l'avez traité comme il le mérite.* I'll serve him in his kind, *Je lui rendrai la pareille.* To serve one a trick, *Jouer un tour à quelqu'un.* He served me ungratefully, *Il m'a payé d'ingratitude.*

To SERVE a warrant, *Exécuter* ou *signifier un ordre de prise de corps, assigner* ou *arrêter quelqu'un.*

To SERVE OUT one's time, *Achever son temps de service.* To serve out one's apprenticeship, *Achever son apprentissage.*

To SERVE, *v. n.* [to be a servant] *Servir, être en service, être domestique.* To serve at table, *Servir à table.* To serve at mass, *Servir la messe.*

To SERVE [to be of some use] *Servir, être utile, être favorable.* That serves to nothing, *Cela ne sert à rien.* Now the wind serves, *Le vent est bon* ou *favorable.* When occasion shall serve, *Quand l'occasion sera favorable.* When time serves bethink yourself, *Songez à vous pendant que vous en avez le temps.*

To SERVE [to be instead] *Servir, tenir lieu, tenir la place, faire l'office de.* This hole serves me for a house, *Ce trou me sert de maison.*

To SERVE, *or* To SERVE ONE'S TURN [to be enough, to suffice] *Suffire, être assez.* These things will serve, *Ces choses suffiront.* And yet my heart will not serve to speak it, *Et cependant je n'ai pas le cœur de le dire.* Nothing can serve you but the doing such a thing, *Vous ne serez pas content que vous ne le fassiez.* That won't serve my turn, *Cela ne me suffit pas.* Here's as much as will serve our turn, *En voici assez pour nous.* A little meat and drink serves his turn, *Peu de nourriture lui suffit; il boit & mange peu.* Little entreating serves my turn, *Je ne me fais pas beaucoup prier.* I think that might serve his turn, *Il me semble que cela doit lui suffire.*

To SERVE [in Sea-language] *Fourrer* (un cable).

SERVED (sĕrv'd), *part. adj. Servi; traité; satisfait, &c.* He is well enough served, *Il est traité comme il le mérite.*

† First come, first served, *Les premiers venus sont les premiers servis.* When his turn is served he will care no more for us, *Quand il sera satisfait, Quand il aura obtenu ce qu'il désire, il ne se souciera plus de nous.*

SERVIA, *f.* [a province of Turkey in Europe] *Servie*, f.

SERVICE (sĕr'-vice), *f.* [the condition of a servant] *Service*, m. *condition*, f. *servitude*, f. qualité de domestique. He is now out of service, *Il est à présent hors de service* ou *de condition.* The service is hard in his house, *Le service est dur* ou *fatigant chez lui.*

† Service is no inheritance, *Service de grand n'est pas héritage.*

SERVICE [the being a soldier] *Service*, m. de gens de guerre.

SERVICE [use] *Service*, m. *usage*, m. *usé*, ou *user*, m.

SERVICE [office, good turn] *Service*, m. *bon office, assistance*, f. He came to offer him his services, *Il est venu lui faire offre de services, lui offrir ses services.* I am at your service, *Je suis à votre service, à vos ordres.*

SERVICE [obedience, submission] *Service*, m. *respect*, m. *obéissance*, f. pl. *baisemains*, m. pl. *compliments*, m. pl. *civilités*, f. pl. I ever had a great service for your lordship, *J'ai toujours eu beaucoup de respect pour votre grandeur.* Remember my service to him, *Faites-lui bien mes compliments.* All the family give their service to you, *Toute la famille vous salue.*

SERVICE [publick office of devotion] *Service*, m. *prières*, f. pl. *office divin.*

SERVICE [course, order of dishes] *Service* de la table, *m.* An entertainment consisting of five services, *Festin à cinq services.*

SERVICE [at Tennis] *Service*, m. terme de jeu de Paume. To give service, *Servir*, en terme de tripot.

SERVICE [in Sea-language] *Fourrure*, f. (soit de vieux cordages, de vieille-toile, cuir, &c.)

SERVICE-TREE, *or* SORBE-TREE, *f.* [a fine forest-tree] *Cormier*, m. *sorbier*, m. *cochêne*, m.

Service (the fruit of the service-tree), *Corme*, f. *sorbe*, f.

SERVICEABLE (sĕr'-vĭs-ă-bl'), *adj.* [useful; officious] *Utile, d'un grand usage, commode*; ou bien, *serviable, officieux, prêt à rendre service.* He will be serviceable to you, *Il vous rendra service, il vous servira.* V. CONVENIENT.

SERVICEABLENESS (sĕr'-vĭs-ă-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [usefulness; officiousness] *Utilité*, f. *usage*, m. *humeur serviable*, f. *inclination à rendre service*, f.

SERVICEABLY (sĕr'-vĭs-ă-blé), *adv.* [officiously] *D'une manière fort serviable*, ou *officieuse; officieusement.*

SERVILE (sĕr'-vĭl), *adj.* [slavish, mean] *Servile, bas, rampant.*

SERVILELY (sĕr'-vĭle-lé), *adv.* [in a slavish manner] *Servilement, bassement, d'une manière servile.* To fawn upon servilely, *Faire servilement la cour à quelqu'un.*

SERVILENESS (sĕr'-vĭl-nĕce), *and* SERVILITY (sĕr-vĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [slavishness, meanness] *Captivité*, f. *bassesse*, f. *esprit bas & rampant.*

SERVING (sĕr'-vĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A serving man [a menial servant] *Un homme de service, un serviteur, un valet, un domestique.*

Serving mallet (at Sea). V. MALLET.

SERVITES, *f. pl.* [an order of religion, servants of the Holy Virgin] *Servites*, m. pl.

SERVITOR (sĕr'-vĭ-teŭr), *f.* [one of the lowest order in the university] *Un pauvre écolier, un serviteur* dans une université.

SERVITORS, of bills, *Sergens* ou *huissiers de la cour du banc du Roi*, m. pl.

SERVITUDE (sĕr'-vĭ-tĭoŭde), *f.* [slavery] *Servitude*, f. *esclavage*, m. *captivité*, f. *dépendance*, f. *assujettissement*, m. To reduce to servitude, *Asservir.*

SESAME (si'-să-mé), *f.* [Bot. Sesamum, a white corn, or grain growing in Turkey, Egypt and the East Indies] *Séjame*, m. *jugoline*, f. *ouangue* (en Guyane), f.

SESAMOIDEA OSSA, *f.* [Anat. very small bones placed between the joints of the fingers and toes] *Les os sésamoïdes*, m. pl.

SESAMOIDES, *f.* [Bot. bastard rocket, a species of sesseda; a med. plant] *Sésamoïde*, f.

SESBAN, *f.* [Bot. Galega Egyptiaca; a medicinal shrub] *Sesban*, m.

SESELI, *f.* [Bot. wild spignel, a sort of fennel] *Séseli*, m. Seseli-seed (Med. the seed of the hart-wort), *Graine de séseli*, f.

SESELI, *or* French hart-wort, *or* hart-wort of Crete; a med. plant), *Séseli de Marseille* ou *de Candie*, m. *Fenouil tortu*, m.

SESQUI, [a whole and half; a particle never used but in composition] *Une fois & demie autant* (comme 9 à l'égard de 6).

SESQUIALTER (sĕs-koŭĭ-ăl'-tĕr), *and* SESQUIALTERAL (sĕs-koŭĭ-ăl'-tĕr-ăl), *adj.* [in Geometry] *Sesquialtere; qui contient une fois & demie autant.*

SESQUIPEDAL (sĕs-koŭip'-ĭ-dăl), *and* SESQUIPEDALIAN (sĕs-koŭĭ-pĭ-dé'-lĭ-ăne), *adj.* [containing a foot and a half] *D'un pied & demi.*

SESS (sĕce), *f.* V. RATE.

SESSION (sĕch'-cŭne), *f.* [the act of sitting, an assembly of senators, &c.] *L'action de s'asseoir; séance*, f. *session*, f. *assemblée*, f. *assises*, f. pl. Session of a parliament, *or* a general council, *Séance d'un parlement, session d'un concile général.* The quarter-sessions, *Les assises qui se tiennent quatre fois l'année dans toutes les provinces du royaume pour juger de certaines causes civiles & criminelles.* A sessions-hall, *Une cour de justice.* A general and extraordinary session (in old French polity), *Les grands jours*, m. pl.

SESTAIN, *or* SESTIN. V. SEXTAIN.

SESTERCE (sĕs'-tĕrce), *f.* [a coin among the old Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*] *Sesterce*, m. monnoie d'argent chez les Romains.

To SET (sĕte), -TING, I set, I have set, *v. a.* [to place, to put into any situation, state, *or* condition] *Poser, placer, mettre, appliquer.* To set a sentry, *Poser une sentinelle.* To set a dial horizontally, *Placer un cadran horisontalement.* To set every thing in its place, *Mettre chaque chose à sa place.* To set in order, *Mettre en ordre, ajuster.* To set a fine upon one, *Mettre quelqu'un à l'amende.* To set a price on a thing, *Mettre le prix à une chose, asseoir.* To set words to musick, *Mettre des paroles en musique.* To set pen to paper, *Mettre la main à la plume.* To set under contribution, *Mettre à contribution.* To set on shore, *Mettre à terre.* To set aside, *Mettre à part, mettre de côté.* To set down, *Mettre par écrit.* To set a thing on foot, *Mettre sur pied.* To set the house on fire, *Mettre le feu à la maison.* To set to sale, *Mettre en vente.* To set at rest, *Mettre en repos.* To set sail, *Mettre à la voile.* To set (at play), *Aller, masser.* To set in order, *Arranger.* To set one's lodging or house in order, *S'arranger.* To set to rights, *Rectifier.* To set to rights again, *Redresser.* To set to advantage, ‖ *Agencer.* To set handsomely together, *Accommoder.* To set the seal to a publick writing, *Mettre* ou *apposer le sceau à un acte public.* † To set the cart before the horses, *Mettre la charrue devant les bœufs, faire quelque chose contre l'ordre.* To set one's foot in a place, *Mettre le pied en quelque endroit.* He cannot set one foot before another, *Il ne sauroit mettre un*

pied devant l'autre, tant il a de peine à marcher. To ſet free, *Mettre en liberté.* To ſet open, *Ouvrir.* Setting free, *Affranchiſſement*, m.

To SET [to fix, to ſtate by ſome rule; to eſtabliſh; to appoint, to determine] *Mettre, régler, fixer, monter, enchâſſer; établir, marquer, nommer, déterminer.* To ſet a watch by a ſundial, *Mettre ou régler une montre ſur un cadran ſolaire.* To ſet one's eyes, *Fixer les yeux.* To ſet a ſtone in gold, *Monter une pierre en or.* To ſet a croſs-bow on the ſtocks, *Monter une arbalète.* The king whom God has ſet over us, *Le roi que Dieu a établi ſur nous.* To ſet a time, *Fixer, ou marquer un temps.*

To SET a bone, *Remettre un os.*

To SET a page, *Compoſer une page*, en terme d'Imprimeur.

To SET a tree, *Planter un arbre.*

To SET a razor, *Paſſer*, ou *affiler, un raſoir.*

To SET tools, *Affuter des outils.*

To SET a piece of ordnance, *Braquer un canon.*

To SET one his taſk, *Donner une tâche à quelqu'un.* To ſet a copy to him, *Lui donner une exemple à copier.* To ſet good examples to follow, *Donner de bons exemples à ſuivre.*

To SET meat before one, *Servir ou donner à manger à quelqu'un.*

To SET a ſtep, *Faire un pas.*

To SET a houſe, *Louer ou affermer une maiſon.*

To SET one's hand to a thing, to a letter, *Signer quelque chiſe, ſigner une lettre, y mettre ſon ſeing.*

To SET nets, *Tendre des filets.*

To SET one, *Tendre des pièges à quelqu'un.*

To SET oneſelf above the level or one's countrymen, *Se tirer du pair, ſe diſtinguer de ſes compatriotes.*

To SET ABOUT [to apply to] *Appliquer, mettre à.* To ſet oneſelf about any thing, *Se mettre à faire quelque choſe, l'entreprendre.*

To SET ABROAD, *Divulguer, publier* une choſe.

To SET AGAINST [to place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition] *Indiſpoſer, pouſſer, irriter, animer, inciter contre, oppoſer.* He had ſet my mind againſt her, *Il m'avoit indiſpoſé contre elle.* To ſet oneſelf againſt one, *S'oppoſer à quelqu'un.* Why would you ſet ſuch a man againſt you? *Pourquoi l'avez-vous irrité contre vous? Pourquoi vous êtes-vous fait un ennemi ſi conſidérable?*

To SET AGAINST [to place in rhetorical oppoſition] *Oppoſer* une choſe à une autre, *Les mettre en balance*, ou *en parallèle.*

To SET AGOG. V. AGOG.

To SET A-GOING, *Faire aller, faire jouer, mettre en mouvement* ou *en jeu; donner le branle* au propre & au figuré.

* He has ſet all the wheels, or ſprings of his wit a-going, *Il a fait jouer tous les reſſorts de ſon eſprit.*

To SET APART, *Mettre à part, mettre pour un temps, réſerver pour une autre fois.*

To SET ASIDE, *Mettre à part, mettre de côté, omettre pour le préſent; rejeter, paſſer par deſſus, enfreindre;* ou bien *caſſer, annuler, abroger.*

To SET AT defiance, *Défier.* To ſet at nought, *Mépriſer, ne faire aucun cas* To ſet at work, *Mettre à l'ouvrage, faire travailler, donner de l'occupation.* To ſet a dog at one, *Haler un chien contre* ou *après quelqu'un.*

To SET AWAY, *Ot r.*

To SET BY [to regard, to eſteem; to reject or omit for the preſent] *Eſtimer, faire cas, avoir égard, avoir de la conſidération;* ſignifie auſſi, *Mettre de côté, omettre pour le préſent.*

To SET DOWN [to mention, to explain, to put in writing] *Mentionner, faire mention* ou *parler de, rapporter, citer; mettre en écrit, enregiſtrer.*

To SET DOWN [to fix on a reſolve, to eſtabliſh] *Fixer, déterminer, régler, décider, établir.*

To SET FORTH [to raiſe, to praiſe] *Rehauſſer, relever l'éclat, louer, prôner, vanter.* To ſet forth one's beauty, *Rehauſſer ſa beauté, en relever l'éclat.* To ſet forth oneſelf, *Se vanter.*

To SET FORTH [to ſhow, to diſplay, to exhibit, to make publick or manifeſt] *Monter, déployer, expoſer, publier, annoncer, manifeſter.* To ſet forth one's patience, *Montrer ſa patience.* To set forth one's power, *Déployer ſa puiſſance.* To ſet forth a language in its greateſt latitude, *Expoſer une langue dans toute ſon étendue.* To ſet forth God's praiſe, *Publier les louanges de Dieu.* To ſet forth a book, *Publier un livre.*

To SET FORTH [to arrange, to place in order] *Ordonner, arranger, établir, régler, mettre en ordre.*

To SET FORWARD [to advance; to promote] *Avancer, mettre en avant; pouſſer, acheminer; animer, encourager; faire valoir.*

To SET IN [to put in a way to begin] *Mettre en train.*

To SET OFF [to decorate, to adorn, to embelliſh] *Relever, rehauſſer, orner, embellir, parer, enjoliver, accompagner.* She had nothing to ſet off her beauty, *Elle n'avoit rien pour relever l'éclat de ſa beauté.* To ſet off a diſcourſe, *Embellir un diſcours.*

To SET OFF, *échampir* (t. de Peinture).

To SET ON, *or* UPON [to animate, to inſtigate, to incite] *Animer, exciter, porter, pouſſer, agacer, acharner.* Thou haſt ſet on thy wife to this, *Tu as excité ta femme à cela.*

To SET ON, *or* UPON [to attack, to aſſault] *Attaquer, aſſaillir, tomber ſur, affronter.* Other foes ſet upon us, *D'autres ennemis tombèrent ſur nous, nous attaquerent.*

To SET ON [to employ as in taſk] *Mettre* ou *employer à.* To what will you ſet us on? To obſerve, *A quoi nous emploirez-vous? A obſerver.*

To SET oneſelf ON revenge, *Se déterminer à la vengeance.* To ſet one's heart or miod on a thing, *S'attacher, s'appliquer à une choſe.*

To SET one OVER a thing, *Donner à quelqu'un la charge, l'inſpection ou l'intendance d'une choſe; lui en donner le ſoin, la conduite ou la direction; le commettre, le prépoſer à* ou *ſur quelque choſe.*

To SET OUT [to publiſh] *Publier, déclarer, manifeſter, mettre en évidence, expoſer, faire connoître.* To ſet out a proclamation, *Publier une ordonnance ou déclaration.* To ſet out a book, *Publier un livre.* To ſet one out, *Faire connoître quelqu'un, le prôner.* To ſet him out to the beſt advantage, *Le faire connoître avantageuſement.* To ſet him out in proper colours, *Le peindre d'après nature, le repréſenter avec tous ſes défauts, le déchiffrer.*

To SET OUT [to fit, to ſet off] *Parer, orner, embellir, équiper.* To ſet out a child, *Habiller* ou *parer un enfant.* To ſet out a fleet, *Equiper une flotte.*

To SET OUT [to mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace] *Aſſigner, marquer, tracer* To ſet out lands, *Aſſigner des terres.* To ſet out the walls of a city, *Tracer les murailles d'une ville.* To ſet every one his ſhare of proviſions and buſineſs, *Marquer* ou *aſſigner à chacun ſa part on des vivres & du travail.*

To SET together, *Comparer.*

To SET UP [to erect, to eſtabliſh] *Dreſſer, ériger, élever, bâtir, lever, établir, arborer, planter, tendre.* To ſet up again, *Redreſſer.* To ſet up a monument, *Dreſſer, élever* ou *ériger un monument.* To ſet up a temple, *Bâtir un temple* To ſet up a ſhop, *Lever boutique.* To ſet one up, *Exalter* ou *prôner quelqu'un.* To ſet up a flag, *Arborer pavillon.* To ſet up a maypole, *Planter le mai.* To ſet up a moutetrap, *Tendre une ſouricière.* To ſet up a cry, *Pouſſer un cri, ſe mettre à crier.* To ſet up a laugh, *Faire un éclat de rire, éclater de rire, rire avec éclat.* To ſet up a thing to view, *Mettre une choſe en vue.* To ſet up a play on the poſt, *Afficher une comédie.*

To SET UP a coach, *Dételer les chevaux d'un carroſſe*, ou ſimplement, *dételer.*

To SET UP [to advance] *Avancer, mettre en avant.* The authors that ſet up this opinion were not themſelves ſatisfied with it, *Les auteurs même qui ont avancé cette opinion, n'en ont pas été ſatisfaits.*

To SET UP, *Déchaîner.*

To SET, *v. n.* [to fall below the horizon] *Se coucher*, en parlant du ſoleil & des étoiles.

To SET [to begin a journey] *Se mettre en voyage, partir.* To ſet on to London, *Partir pour Londres.* To ſet out from London, *Partir de Londres.* To ſet forth, or forward, or out, *S'en aller, partir, décamper, ſe mettre en chemin.* At their ſetting out, *En partant.*

To SET OUT, *Partir,* ‖ *s'acheminer.*

To SET OUT [to begin the world] *Entrer dans le monde; s'établir.*

To SET UP [to begin a trade openly] *S'établir, commencer un commerce.*

To ſet up for oneſelf, *Agir pour ſoi; travailler pour ſon compte, pour ſon propre intérêt.* Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, ſet up for himſelf after the death of his maſter, *Eumène, un des capitaines d'Alexandre, agit pour lui-même après la mort de ſon maître.*

To SET UP FOR [to profeſs publickly, to pretend to] *Se donner pour, s'ériger en, faire le, concourir.* To ſet up for a man of ſkill, *Faire le capable.* To ſet up for a reformer, *S'ériger en réformateur, faire le réformateur.*

To SET, *v. a.* and *n.* [in Sea-language] *Relever un objet avec la bouſſole.* To ſet up the ſhrouds, *Palanquer les haubans pour les rider.* The tide ſets to the South, *La marée porte au Sud.* The ſea ſets to the North-Weſt, *La mer vient du Sud-Eſt*, ou *la mer porte au Nord-Oueſt.* To ſet the ſails, *Déployer les voiles; mettre les voiles au vent.*

SET (sĕte), *part. adj. Placé, poſé, mis, fixé, préfix; réglé, planté, monté, enchâſſé,* &c. V. To SET. A well ſet man, *Un homme bien bâti;* ‖ *un beau brin d'homme, un homme bien découplé.* The weather is ſet to rain, *Le temps s'eſt mis à la pluie.* A ſet meal, price, hour, battle, *Un repas réglé, un prix fait, une heure fixe* ou *réglée, une bataille rangée.* A ſet reſolution, *Une ferme réſolution.* On ſet purpoſe, *De deſſein prémédité; de propos délibéré.*

A ſtag hard ſet by huntſmen, *Un cerf preſſé par les chaſſeurs.*

Set upon miſchief, *Enclin* ou *porté à mal faire.*

N. B. To SET, To SIT. Theſe two verbs are often confounded in more than one tenſe; the firſt of them does not change in any of the tenſes; we ſay: *what time do you ſet out? He ſet out yeſterday for Bath. I ſhall ſet ſomebody to watch them. A dog was ſet at me. He has ſet down his load.* As to the verb *to ſit*, its preter-perfect and participle are *ſat. He ſat down. When we had ſat there ſome time, we removed.* This verb is ſometimes active, and governs the objective regimen, when we ſpeak of perſons ſeating *themſelves. She ſat herſelf down, They ſat themſelves down*; but in mentioning the cauſing *others* to ſit; we cannot ſay: *I'll ſit you down, He ſat her down, They ſat us down*; we muſt here uſe the verb *to ſet.*

SET (sĕte), *ſ.* [a number of things ſuited to each other] *Garniture, f. aſſortiment*, m. *ſervice*, m. *jeu*, m *rang*, m. *bande*, f. *troupe*, f. &c. *ſuite*, f. A ſet of a plate for uſe, *Buffet*, m. A ſet of letters, *Caractères*, m. pl. A ſet of buttons, *Une garniture de boutons.* A fine ſet of ſilver-plate, *Un beau ſervice de vaiſſelle d'argent.* A ſet (at Cards) *Une partie, un jeu.* A ſet of trees, *Un rang d'arbres.* A ſet of men, *Une bande* ou *troupe de gens.* The whole ſet of prints engraved by John Audran, *Tout l'œuvre de Jean Audran, graveur.* A ſet of coach-horſes, *Un attelage de chevaux de carroſſe.*

Set of hair [hair of various length] *Suite de cheveux*, f.

Set [any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground] *Une plante, un pied d'arbre.*

Sets, *s. pl.* [among Farmers, young plants of white thorn, &c. for quick hedges] *Jeunes plants d'Aubépine*, m. pl.

Set of a dog, *Arrêt*, m.

Set [the apparent fall of the sun, *or* other bodies of heaven, below the horizon] *Le coucher* du soleil, ou des autres corps célestes.

Set-off, *Agrément*, m. *parure*, f. *ornement*, m. *embellissement*, m. *décoration*, f. *enjolivement*, m. *enjolivure*, f. She is a set-off to you, *Elle vous sert de parure, Elle sert à relever l'éclat de votre beauté.*

SETACEOUS (sĭ-té'-cheŭce), V. Bristly.

SET-FOIL, *s.* [ash-weed, a medicinal plant] *Tormentille*, f.

SETON (sī'-t'n), *s.* [in Surgery; a string used to give vent to humours] *Séton*, m.

Seton [in Farriery; rowelling] *Séton*, m.

SETSE, *or* Chitse, *s.* [the name of a Chinese tree, much esteemed for its beauty, and the goodness of its fruit] *Setse*, m.

SETTEE (sĕt-ī'), *s.* [a large long seat, with a back to it] *Un canapé, un sofa.*

Settee [in Sea-language; a two masted vessel with latin sails] *Barque*, f.

SETTER (sĕt'-eŭr), *s.* [a dog that beats the field] *Un chien couchant*; signifie aussi *un espion*; *un moquereau*; *un embaucheur*; *un recors, un pousse-cul, une mouche de sergent, un* † *mouchard.*

Setter [mason that sets the stones in their proper place] *Contre-poseur*, m. *louveur*, m.

Setter [among Brick-makers] *Enfourneur*, m.

Setter-on, *Instigateur*, m.

SETTING (sĕt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [Astron.] *Coucher*, m.

Setting [in Sea-language] *Direction du vent, d'un courant, de la lame*, &c. V. To Set.

SETTING-DOG (sĕt'-ĭn'gne-dŏgue), *s.* [a setter] *Un chien couchant* ou *d'arrêt.*

Setting-on, *Instigation*, f. Setting on edge, *Agacement*, m.

SETTING-STICK (sĕt'-ĭn'gue-stĭk), *s.* [a Printer's *or* Gardener's tool] *Un composteur*, terme d'Imprimerie; *un plantoir*, terme de Jardinier.

SETTLE (sĕt'-tl'), [a seat, a bench] *Un siége, un banc.*

Settle-bed, *Une couche.*

To Settle, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to establish, to fix, to regulate, V. To Ratify] *Etablir, rendre stable, fixer, régler, arrêter, déterminer, assigner, constituer, instituer, arranger*; *asseoir*; *affermir.* Settle here your abode, *Fixez ici votre demeure.* To settle the nation, *Régler l'état.* To settle the value of the coin, *Fixer* ou *régler la valeur de la monnoie.* To settle one's concerns, *Régler ses affaires, les mettre en ordre.* To settle an account, *Arrêter un compte, compter.* To settle a yearly pension upon one, to settle so much a year upon him, *Assigner*, ou *constituer une rente à quelqu'un.* To settle one's estate upon one, *Substituer son bien à quelqu'un, le faire* ou *l'substituer son héritier.* Nothing can settle his mind, *Rien ne sauroit le fixer.*

To Settle [to compose] *Remettre, calmer, tranquilliser, rasseoir*; *accoiser* (t. de Médecine). To settle one's spirit, *Rasseoir ses esprits.* To settle one's head, *or* brains after a drinking bout, *Se remettre après une débauche.*

To Settle, *v. n.* [to subside, to sink to the bottom, to rest, to repose] *Se rasseoir, se reposer, se calmer*, au propre & au figuré; *se clarifier, reposer.* That liquor begins to settle, *Cette liqueur commence à se rasseoir* ou *reposer.* The weather settles, *Le temps se calme.* To settle to the bottom, *Aller à fond, s'enfoncer.*

* Let his spirits settle, *Laissez rasseoir ses esprits.*

To Settle [to become fixed] *S'arrêter, se fixer.* The wind settled in the West, *Le vent se fixa à l'Ouest.* To settle to something, *S'arrêter, se fixer, se déterminer à quelque chose.* To settle oneself, *S'ancrer.*

To Settle [to chuse a method of life, to establish a domestick state] *S'établir, former un établissement.*

To Settle [in Sea-language] *Faire son effort* (en parlant des bois dans la construction d'un vaisseau). The deck is settled, *Le pont a fait son effort* (les bois se sont affaissés en se desséchant). We have settled the land, *Nous avons nyé la terre.* V. To Lay.

SETTLED (sĕt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Etabli, fixé, réglé, assigné, constitué*, &c. *Remis, calme, tranquillisé, rassis.* Without a settled abode, *Sans demeure fixe.* Her spirits were not settled, *Ses esprits n'étoient pas encore rassis, elle n'étoit pas encore remise de son emportement.* One must be settled at last, *Il faut bien s'établir une fois dans sa vie.*

Settled [in Sea-language; moored or stationed in a port] *Etabli sur ses amarres.*

SETTLEDNESS (sĕt'-tl'd-nĕce), *s.* [state of being settled] *Stabilité*, f. *état fixe*, m. *établissement*, m.

SETTLEMENT (sĕt'-tl'-mĕn'te), *s.* [the act of settling; state of being settled] *L'action d'établir & de s'établir*; *réglement*, m. *établissement*, m. *poste avantageux.*

Settlement [the act of giving possession by legal sanction] *Etablissement d'un douaire, d'une pension, d'une rente*, m. *constitution*, f. *augment*, m. *augment de dot*, m. To make a settlement upon one, *Constituer quelque chose à quelqu'un*, lui faire une rente ou une pension.

Settlement [an agreement] *Un accord.*

Settlement [colony] *Etablissement*, m. *colonie*, f. *habitation dans les pays étrangers*, f. *comptoir*, m.

Settlement [subsidence, dregs] *Sédiment* d'une liqueur, m. *lie*, f. *résidu*, m.

SETTLING (sĕt'-tlĭn'gne), *s.* [sediment] *Affermissement*, m. *dépôt*, m.

Settling-vat [among Indigo or Blue-makers] *Diablotin*, ou *Repoſoir*, m. Settling-tub *or* vat [among Dyers] *Repoſoir*, m.

SETWALL (sĕt'-oŭâl), *or* Setwell (sĕt'-oŭĕl), *s.* [an herb] *Valériane*, f.

SET-WORT (sĕt'-oŭeŭrte), *s.* [Bot. Acanthus, bear's foot, a med. plant] *Branc-ursine*, f. *acanthe*, f.

SEVEN (sĕv'-v'n), *adj.* [a number] *Sept.* A figure of seven, *Un sept.* With his seven children, *Avec ses sept enfans.* 'Till seven at night, *Jusqu'à sept heures du soir.*

SEVENFOLD (sĕv'-v'n-fôld), *adj.* [repeated seven times] *Sept fois autant, septuple.*

Sevenfold, *adv.* [seven times] *Sept fois.*

SEVENNIGHT (sĕn'-ĭte), *s.* [a week] *Une huitaine, une semaine, huit jours.*

SEVENSCORE (sĕv'-v'n-skôre), *adj.* [seven times twenty] *Sept fois vingt, cent-quarante.*

SEVENTEEN (sĕv'-v'n-tīne), *adj.* [seven and ten] *Dix-sept.*

SEVENTEENTH (sĕv'-v'n-tīn'tsh), *adj* [the seventh after the tenth] *Dix-septième.*

SEVENTH (sĕv'-v'n'tsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of seven] *Septième, sept.*

Seventh, *s.* [in Accounts] *Septième*, m.

Seventh, *s.* [in Music] *Septième*, f. *note sensible*, f. The less seventh, *Septième diminuée.*

SEVENTHLY (sĕv'-v'n'tsh-lé), *adv.* [in the seventh place] *Septièmement, en septième lieu.*

SEVENTIETH (sĕv'-v'n'-tĭ-ĕtsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of seventy] *Soixante & dixième.*

SEVENTY (sĕv'-v'n'-té), *adj.* [seven times ten] *Soixante & dix*, † *septante.*

To SEVER (sĕv'-eŭr), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to part, to divide, to separate] *Séparer, diviser, partager, désunir.*

To Sever, *v. n. Faire une séparation.*

SEVERAL (sĕv'-eŭr-ăl), *adj.* [different, distinct] *Différent, divers, distinct, particulier.* Four several armies, *Quatre armées différentes.* A several inheritance, *Un héritage partagé, qui n'est plus en indivis.* Each his several province shall command, *Chacun gouvernera son département particulier.*

Several [divers, many] *Plusieurs divers, quantité.* Several persons, *Plusieurs personnes.* In several places, *En divers lieux.*

† Several men, several minds, *Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis.*

Several, *s.* [state of separation; each particular singly taken] *Particulier*, m. *particularité*, f. *point particulier*; *chacun*, m. In several, *En particulier.* On all the several we are to run through, *Dans tous les points particuliers qu'il nous faudra traiter.* Several of them, *Chacun d'eux*

SEVERALLY (sĕv'-eŭr-ăl-é), *s.* [apart from others, separately, particularly] *Séparément, à part, en particulier, particulièrement.* Let us consider each of them severally in himself, *Considérons chacun d'eux particulierement en lui-même.*

SEVERALTY (sĕv'-eŭr-ăl-té), *s.* [state of separation] *Particulier*, m. In severalty, *En particulier.*

SEVERANCE (sĕ-'-eŭr-ăn'ce), *s.* [separation, partition] *Séparation*, f. *partage*, m. *division*, f.

SEVERE (sĭ-vire'), *adj.* [sharp, apt to punish, hard, rigourous] *Sévère, rigoureux, dur, rude, cruel, rigide, austère, âpre, fâcheux, farouche.* A severe judge, father, master, *Un juge sévere, un père rigoureux, un maître dur* ou *rigide.* A severe winter, check, look, *Un hiver rigoureux, rude, dur*; *une sévère réprimande, un regard sévere* ou *austère.* V. Cruel.

SEVERED (sĕv'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Séparé, partagé, divisé, désuni.*

SEVERELY (sĭ-vire'-lé), *adv.* [in a severe manner] *Sévèrement, rigoureusement, rudement, cruellement, avec rigueur* ou *dureté, âprement, austèrement.* To punish severely, *Punir sévèrement* ou *rigoureusement.* To treat one severely, *Traiter quelqu'un avec rigueur* ou *dureté.*

SEVERITY (sĭ-vĕr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [rigour, harshness, cruel treatment] *Sévérité*, f. *rigueur*, f *rigidité*, f. *dureté*, f. *austérité*, f. *âpreté*, f. I blame the severity of that chastisement, *Je blâme la sévérité de ce châtiment.* Severity of life, *Austérité de vie*, ou *de mœurs.* V. Austerity.

SEVERN, *s.* [a river of England which rises in the huge mountains of Plynlimmon, and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol-Channel] *Severn*, f.

SEVILLE, *s.* [an ancient, rich and handsome city, capital of Andalusia, and one of the most considerable in Spain; lat. 37°-32′ N. lon. 5°-22′ W.] *Séville*, f.

Seville-orange, *Bigarade*, f. Seville Orange-tree, *Bigaradier*, m.

To SEW (sô), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to join by threads drawn with a needle] *Coudre.*

To Sew [to drain a pond for the fish] *Ecouler* un étang, le *pêcher*, le *mettre à sec* pour en prendre le poisson.

To Sew, *v. n.* [in Sea-language; when a ship at low water comes to lie dry on the ground] *être à sec.*

SEWED (sô'd), *part. adj. Cousu*; ou bien *écoulé, péché, mis à sec*, en parlant d'un étang, *amorti* en parlant d'un vaisseau.

Sewed again, *Recousu.*

SEWER (sô'-eŭr), *s.* [one that uses a needle] *Celui* ou *celle qui coud*; *une couturière, un couturier.*

Sewer (sĭou'-eŭr), [an officer who serves up a feast]

a feaſt] *Un écuyer tranchant.*

SEWER (shôre, *from* to iſſue), [a paſſage for water] *Egout*, m. *cloaque*, m. *conduit pour les eaux*, m. *réceptacle*, m. au figuré & en terme bas, *une proſtituée.*

SEWING (sô '-ĭn'gne), SILK, *Greſſe ſoie*, f.

SEWING-PRESS [among Book-binders; a machine upon which they ſew the ſheets together] *Couſoir*, m.

SEX (sĕks), *ſ.* [the property by which one animal is male or female] *Sexe*, m. The maſculine ſex, *Le ſexe maſculin.* The female ſex, *Le ſexe féminin*, ou ſimplement *le ſexe.*

SEXAGENARY (sĕks-ăj '-ĕn-ăr é), *adj.* [aged ſixty years] *Sexagénaire, âgé de ſoixante ans.*

SEXAGESIMA (sĕks-ă-djĕs '-ĭ-mă), *ſ.* [the ſecond Sunday before Lent] *La Sexagéſime.*

SEXAGESIMAL (sĕks-ă-djĕs '-ĭ-măl), *adj.* [ſixtieth] *Sixantième.*

SEXANGLED (sĕks-ăn'g '-gl'd), *and* SEXANGULAR (sĕks-ăn'g '-ĭoŭ lăr), *adj.* [having ſix corners or angles] *Hexagone.*

SEXANGULARLY (sĕks ăn'g '-ĭ-ŭ-lăr-lé), *adv.* V. HEXAGONALLY.

SEXENNIAL (sĕks ĕn '-ni-ăl), *adj* [laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years] *De ſix ans, qui dure ſix ans*; ou bien *qui arrive une fois en ſix ans.*

SEXTAIN (sĕks '-tĭne), *ſ.* [a ſtanza of ſix verſes] *Sixain*, m.

SEXTANT (sĕks '-tăn'te), [the ſixth part of a circle] *Sextant*, m. *la ſixième partie d'un cercle.*

SEXTANT [in Aſtron. a Southern conſtellation] *Sextant*, m.

SEXTARY (sĕks '-tă-té), *ſ.* [a pint and a half] *Une pinte & demie* d'Angleterre.

SEXTARY, *or* SEXTRY, *ſ.* V. VESTRY.

SEXTE (sikste), *ſ.* [one of the ſeven canonical hours] *Sexte*, f.

SEXTILE (sĕks '-tĭl), *adj.* [in Aſtronomy] *Sextil.* The ſextile aſpect of two planets, *L'aſpect ſextil de deux planètes*, lorſqu'elles ſont à ſoixante degrés l'une de l'autre.

SEXTON (sĕks '-teŭne), *ſ.* [an officer of the church] *Sacriſtain*, m. *Foſſoyeur*, m.

SEXTONSHIP (sĕks '-teŭne-chĭp), [the office of a ſexton] *Office de ſacriſtain*, m.

SEXTULA (sĕks '-tĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Pharm. the ſixth of an ounce or four ſcruples] *Sextule*, m.

SEXTUPLE (sĕks '-tĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [ſixfold] *Six fois autant, ſextuple.*

SEXTUPLE, *ſ.* [in Muſic; a mixed ſort of triple time, which is beaten in double time] *Sextuple*, m.

SEXUAL (sĕks '-choŭ-ăl), *adj.* [Bot. the ſyſtem that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a diſtinction of the ſexes] *Sexuel.*

SEYM, *ſ.* [a cleft in the quarter of a horſe] *Seime*, f. V. SEAM.

R. Sh, *en Anglois, ſe prononce comme* ch, *en François.*

SHAB (chăbe), [a mean perſon either in manners or appearance] *Un gredin.*

To SHAB OFF, *v. n.* [to ſteal away, to take flight, to give one the ſlip] *S'évader, s'en aller à la dérobée, s'eſquiver en un miſérable état.*

SHABBILY (chăb '-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [meanly] *Baſſement, comme un gueux, en gredin.* To go ſhabbily, *Etre vêtu* ou *habillé comme un gueux.*

SHABBINESS (chăb '-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [meanneſs] *Baſſeſſe*, f. *gueuſerie*, f. *gredinerie*, f.

SHABBY (chăb '-é), *adj.* [mean, paltry] *De gueux, uſé, en mauvais état, de gredin, mauvais, chétif, bas, vil, lâche.* A ſhabby ſuit, *Un habit de gueux.* Shabby doings, *Des actions baſſes.* A ſhabby fellow, *Un gueux, un gredin, un lâche.* A ſhabby wench, *Une gueuſe, une gredine.*

To SHACKLE (chăk '-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to chain, to fetter] *Enchaîner, mettre dans les fers.* They ſhackled him, *Ils l'enchaînèrent.*

SHACKLED (chăk '-kl'd), *part. adj. Enchaîné, mis dans les fers.*

SHACKLES (chăk '-klz), *ſ. pl. wanting the ſingular* [fetters, gyves, chains] *Chaînes*, f. *fers de priſonnier*, m. Hand-ſhackles, *Menottes*, f. *mentilles.*

* SHACKLES, *Entraves*, f. pl. Youth is naturally fiery, and requires ſome ſhackles to keep it within bounds, *La jeuneſſe eſt naturellement emportée, elle a beſoin de quelque entrave qui la retienne.* Theſe are the poets, ſaid he, that is to ſay thoſe authors whoſe trade it is to put ſhackles upon good ſenſe, *Ce ſont ici les poëtes, dit-il, c'eſt-à-dire ces auteurs dont le métier eſt de mettre des entraves au bon ſens.*

SHACKLES [in a Ship; oblong iron-rings, with which the ports are ſhut faſt] *Boucles de ſabords*, f. pl *boucles de panneaux*, f pl.

SHAD (chăd), *ſ.* [a kind of fiſh] *Aloſe*, f

SHADE (chéde), *ſ.* [the cloud or opacity made by interception of the light, darkneſs; an obſcure place] *Ombre*, f. *obſcurité*, f. *ténèbres*, f. *ombrage*, m. au figuré, *ombre*, f. *protection*, f. *abri*, m.

SHADE [an ornament for a woman's head] *Ornement de tête pour une femme.*

SHADE [colour, gradation of light] *Nuance*, f. *gradation de couleurs*, f.

SHADE [a ſpirit, a ghoſt] *Ombre*, f. *eſprit*, m. *mânes*, m pl.

NIGHT-SHADE, *ſ.* [an herb] *Morelle*, f. ſorte d'herbe.

SHADES, *pl.* [the parts of a picture not brightly coloured] *Les ombres d'un tableau*, f. pl.

SHADES [obſcurity, darkneſs] of night, *Les ombres de la nuit*, f. pl.

To SHADE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overſpread with opacity] *Ombrager, couvrir de ſon ombre*; au figuré, *mettre à l'abri, protéger, prendre ſous ſa protection.*

To SHADE [in Painting] *échampir.*

SHADED (ché '-dĕd), *part. adj. Ombragé*; au figuré, *protégé.*

SHADINESS (ché '-dĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſhady] *Ombrage*, m. *ombre*, f.

SHADOW (chăd '-ô), *ſ.* [darkneſs cauſed by a body oppoſed to the light] *Ombre*, f. Life is but a walking ſhadow, *La vie n'eſt qu'une ombre paſſagère.*

† To be afraid of one's own ſhadow, *Avoir peur de ſon ombre, Avoir peur de tout.*

* SHADOW [an imperfect and faint repreſentation, appearance] *Ombre*, f. *apparence*, f. They have nothing but the ſhadow of liberty and virtue, *Ils n'ont que l'ombre de la liberté, & l'apparence de la vertu.* There is not the leaſt ſhaduw of a crime, *Il n'y a pas même l'ombre d'un crime, la moindre apparence de crime.*

* SHADOW [type, myſtical repreſentation] *Ombre*, f. *type*, m. *ſigne*, m. *figure*, f.

* SHADOW [inſeparable companion] *Ombre*, f. *compagnon* ou *compagne inſéparable*, m. f. The ſin and her ſhadow death, *Le péché & la mort ſon ombre* ou *ſa compagne inſéparable.*

* SHADOW [protection, ſhelter] *Ombre*, f. *faveur*, f. *protection*, f. *abri*, m. Under the ſhadow of ſu powerful a maſter, *Sous l'ombre* ou *la protection d'un ſi puiſſant maître.*

SHADOW [dark part of a picture] *Ombre*, f. terme de Peinture. After great lights there muſt be great ſhadows, *De grandes ombres doivent ſuivre les grandes lumières.*

To SHADOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with ſhadow] *Ombrager, donner de l'ombre, couvrir de ſon ombre*; *ombrer*, en terme de Peinture, ou bien *nuancer*; au figuré, *protéger, mettre à l'abri*; *repréſenter, figurer, être le type* ou *l'image de.* That tree ſhadowed a great ſpace, *Cet arbre donnoit beaucoup d'ombre, couvroit de ſon ombre un grand eſpace* ou *terrain.*

To SHADOW a picture, *Ombrer un portrait.* To ſhadow a tapeſtry, *Nuancer une tapiſſerie.*

* To ſhadow one, *Protéger quelqu'un, le mettre à l'abri*, ou *à couvert* de quelque mal. I have ſhadowed your virtues under another name, *J'ai repréſenté vos vertus ſous un nom emprunté.*

SHADOWED (chăd '-ô'd), *part. adj. Ombragé*; *ombré*; *nuancé*; au figuré, *protégé, mis à couvert*; ou bien *repréſenté, figuré.*

SHADOWING (chăd '-ô-ĭn'gne), of colours, *ſ.* [in Painting, *or* Tapeſtry] *Nuance de couleurs*, f. *l'action d'ombrer*, f. *la ſcience des ombres*, f.

SHADOWY (chăd '-ô-é), *or* SHADY (ché '-dé), *adj.* [full of ſhade, gloomy] *Epais, ſombre, ſourd, où il y a de l'ombre, ombragé*; ‡ *ombreux, qui ombrage.* The ſhady woods, *Les épaiſſes forêts.* The ſhady ſide of a ſtreet, *L'ombre d'une rue.*

* SHADOWY [typical] *Repréſentatif, typique.*

* SHADOWY [unſubſtantial] *Superficiel, qui n'a que l'apparence ſans la réalité.*

SHAFT (chăfte), *ſ.* [an arrow] *Une flèche, un dard* To pierce with a ſhaft, *Percer d'une flèche,*

SHAFT [a narrow, deep, perpendicular pit] *Un creux profond, étroit & perpendiculaire*; *un puits.*

SHAFT of a church [the ſpire of a church ſteeple] *Flèche*, f. *la pyramide d'une égliſe.*

SHAFT of a pillar, *Le fût* ou *la tige d'une colonne.*

SHAFT of a chimney, *La ſouche d'une cheminée.*

SHAFT of a mine, *ſ.* [the hollow entrance into a mine, dug to come at the ore] *Puits*, m. *entonnoir*, m.

SHAFTS [pits dug into a ſlate-quarry] *Cuves*, f. pl.

SHAFT [of a cart] *Limon*, m. [of a chaiſe] *brancard*, m. Shaft-horſe, *Cheval de brancard*, m. *brancardier*, m. *mallier*; *limonier*, m.

SHAG (chăgue), *ſ.* [a ſort of cloth] *Peluche*, f. *panne*, f. Shag-breeches, *Une culotte de peluche*, ou *de panne.*

SHAG [rough woolly hair] *Poil dur & cotonné*, comme celui d'un barbet ou de l'ours. Shag-haired, *Qui a le poil dur & cotonné.*

SHAG [a ſea-bird] *Sorte d'oiſeau de mer.*

SHAGGED (chăgu '-ĕd), *and* SHAGGY (chăgu '-é), *adj.* [hairy; rough-haired] *Velu, poilu, qui a le poil long & dur.* A ſhagged dog, *Un barbet.*

* Shagged with thorns, *Hériſſé de ronces* ou *d'épines.*

SHAGREEN, *or* CHAGRIN (chă-grĭne '), *ſ.* [melancholy, vexation, fretfulneſs] *Chagrin*, m.

SHAGREEN, *adj.* [vexed, fretful] *Chagrin, de mauvaiſe humeur.*

SHAGREEN, *or* CHAGREEN, *ſ.* [the ſkin of the Saghri, onager or wild aſs; grained leather uſed in the covers of caſes] *Chagrin*, m. *ſagri*, m.

To SHAGREEN [*or* chagrin] -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vex, to irritate] *Chagriner, irriter, mettre de mauvaiſe humeur.*

To SHAGREEN a hide [to make it grained] *Chagriner une peau.*

SHAGREEN-MAKER (chă-grĭne '-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [perſon that works the hides into ſhagreen] *Chagrinier* ou *chagrainier*, m.

SHAGREEN-RAY, *Raie eardaire*, f.

To SHAIL (chéle), *v. n.* [to ſidle, *or* walk ſideways] *Marcher de côté.*

SHAKE (chéke), *ſ.* [concuſſion] *Secouſſe*, f. *tremblement*, m. ‡ *excuſſion*, f.

SHAKE [in Muſick, quavering] *Tremblement*, m. en terme de Muſique, *tremblement ſoutenu de la voix*, ou *d'un inſtrument*, m. *cadence*, f. *fredon*, m.

SHAKE [in the pitching; in Sea-language] *Acculement*, m.

SHAKES (chék's), *ſ.* [in Ship-building] *Fentes & gerçures dans les pièces de bois*, f. pl. *roulures*, f. pl. Abounding with ſhakes *or* rents (ſaid

(faid of a ſhip's planks), *Ebaroui*; *roulé*.

To Shake, -ing, I ſhuqk (cheŭk), I have ſhaken, *and* ſhook, *v. a* [to put into a vibrating motion, to agitate, to make to totter, *or* tremble] *Secouer, branler, ébranler, remuer, agiter, mouvoir*, ‡ *élocher*. To ſhake a tree, *Secouer un arbre*. To ſhake one's head, *Branler la tête*. To ſhake a wall, *Ebranler un mur*. To ſhake one's cane over one, *Menacer quelqu'un du bâton ou de la canne*. V. To Quake.

To Shake the ſilk [among Dyers; to handle it in order to looſen it] *Dreſſer la ſoie*.

* He is not to be ſhaken, *C'eſt un homme inébranlable, ferme dans ſes réſolutions*. The fear of death ſhakes the ſtouteſt man alive, *La crainte de la mort ébranle le plus ferme*.

* To Shake hands [to take leave of] *Quitter, prendre congé de, dire adieu ou renoncer à, frapper dans la main*. To ſhake hands with one, *Prendre congé de quelqu'un, lui toucher la main*, ou *lui donner la main par amitié en le quittant*. To ſhake hands with the world, *Renoncer au monde, lui dire adieu*. To ſhake one's tail, *Quaſailler*.

To Shake off [to throw away, to drive off] *Secouer, faire tomber à force de ſecouer; ſe défaire, ſe débarraſſer de; ſortir, ſe tirer de*. To ſhake off the yoke, *Secouer le joug*. I cannot ſhake him off, *Je ne ſaurois me débarraſſer de cet homme*. He has ſhook off poverty at laſt, *Il eſt enfin ſorti de la pauvreté*. Shake off *or* out that fear, *Défaites-vous de cette crainte*.

To ſhakes to pieces, *Faire tomber en pièces*.

To Shake a ſhip [by jumping on her decks in order to launch her from the ſtocks] *Crouler un bâtiment*.

To Shake, *v. n* [to be agitated, to totter, to tremble] *Branler, trembler*; *vaciller*; ſignifie auſſi au figuré *avoir peur, trembler* de frayeur. To ſhake to and fro, *Brandiller*. His head ſhakes, *La tête lui branle*. His hand ſhakes, *La main lui tremble*.

* I ſhake at the diſmal proſpect of that war, *Je tremble quand j'enviſage la triſte perſpective de cette guerre*.

To Shake [in Muſick] *Trembler, faire des tremblemens, fredonner*.

Shaken (ché'-k'n), *part. adj. Branlé, ébranlé, ſecoué, remué, agité*.

Shaker (ché'-keur), *ſ.* [the perſon *or* thing that ſhakes] *Celui qui* ou *ce qui ébranle*; *branleur*, m.

Shaking (ché'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Shake] *Secouſſe*, f. *tremblement*, m. *l'action de ſecouer, de branler, de trembler, &c. branle*, m.

Shaky (ché'-ké), *or* Shaken timber, *adj.* [cracked by the ſun or wind] *Bois roulé*, m.

Shale (chéle), *corrupted from* Sheli, huſk; which ſee.

Shall (chăl), *v. defective*, has no tenſes but *ſhall* future and *ſhould* imperfect. *Ce verbe défectif, qui ſignifioit autrefois devoir, eſt aujourd'hui le ſigne du temps futur des verbes Anglois. Il ne faut pas le confondre avec* will *qui a un ſens beaucoup plus emphatique: les exemples en montreront l'uſage*. I ſhall love, *J'aimerai*, ou *je ſuis réſolu d'aimer*. Shall I love? *Aimerai-je, me ſera-t-il permis d'aimer?* Thou ſhalt love, *Je te commande d'aimer, tu aimeras*. Shalt thou love? *Aimeras tu, te ſera-t-il permis d'aimer?* He ſhall love, *Il aimera, il doit aimer, on lui ordonne d'aimer*.

Shall, *S'emploie quelquefois en ſous entendant le verbe pour en éviter la répétition*. Will you do it; I ſhall, *Le ferez-vous? Je le ferai*. She will have me love her, but I ſhall not, *Elle veut que je l'aime, mais je ne l'aimerai pas*.

* To be at ſhall-I, ſhall-I not, *Etre irréſolu*, ou *incertain ſi l'on fera une choſe ou ſi on ne la fera pas: balancer*.

R. *Au lieu de* ſhall, *les Anglois ſe ſervent auſſi de* will, *mais avec cette différence, que* ſhall *dans les premières perſonnes marque une déclaration, dans les ſecondes & troiſièmes un commandement. Au lieu que* will *marque partout une promeſſe, une réſolution*, ou *une intention*.

Shalloon (chăl-oūne'), *ſ.* [a ſlight woollen ſtuff] *Sorte d'étoffe de laine*; *ſerge*, f.

Shallop (chăl'-cŭp), Shallop, *or* Sloop (ſl up), *ſ.* [a ſmall light veſſel with only a ſmall mainmaſt] *Chaloupe*, f.

Shallot (chăl-ŏte), *ſ.* V. Eschallot.

Shallow (chăl'-ô), *adj.* [not deep] *Bas, baſſe; qui n'eſt pas profond*; au figuré, *ſuperficiel, léger, frivole, futile, qui n'a pas de ſolidité*.

Shallow, *ſ* [ſhelf, ſand, ſhoal, flat; a place where the water is not deep] *Bas-fond*, m. fond où il y a peu d'eau. Shallows, *Baſſes*, f. pl.

Shallowbrained (chăl'-ô-brén'd), *adj* [ſooliſh, empty] *Qui a la tête légère, qui a peu de cervelle, ſuperficiel, étourdi*.

Shallowly (chăl'-ô-lé), *adv.* [with not great depth; ſimply, fooliſhly] *Superficiellement*, au propre & au figuré; *légèrement, ſottement, ſans intelligence, en étourdi*.

Shallowness (chăl'-ô-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of depth; want of thought, futility] *Manque de profondeur*, m ou *peu de profondeur*; au figuré, *peu de ſolidité, peu de ſens, peu de cervelle, peu d'eſprit*; *légèreté*, f. *frivolité*, f.

Shalm (chălm), *ſ* [a kind of muſical pipe] *Chalumeau*, m. *hautbois*, m.

Shalt (chălte), [ſecond perſon of ſhall] V. Shall.

Sham (chăme), [fraud, trick, deluſion] *Tromperie*, f. *moquerie*, f. *illuſion*, f. *impoſture*, f. *défaite*, f. ‡ *brides à veaux*, f. pl. *colle*, f. *bourde*, f. To put a ſham upon one, *Donner une bricole à quelqu'un*. No ſham ſo groſs but it will paſs upon a weak man, *Il n'y a point d'impoſture ſi groſſiere qu'on ne puiſſe faire accroire à un homme foible*.

Sham, *adj.* [falſe, fictitious, pretended] *Faux, prétendu, ſuppoſé, poſtiche*. A ſham quarrel, *Une fauſſe chicane, une prétendue querelle*. A ſham name, *Un nom ſuppoſé*. A ſham ſleeve, *Une fauſſe mancke, une manche poſtiche*; *bouts de manches*, m. pl.

To Sham, -ming, -med, *v. a.* [to trick, to cheat] *Duper, tromper, jouer, bourder*.

To Sham [to obtrude by fraud *or* folly] *Faire recevoir, faire accroire, donner à croire*. To ſham fallacies upon one, *Faire accroire des fauſſetés à quelqu'un*.

Shammade. V. Chamade.

Shambles (chăm'-blz), *ſ.* [a butchery] *La boucherie*.

Shamble [in mining, a landing place] *Retraite*, f.

Shambling (chăm'-blĭn'gne), *adj.* [moving awkwardly and irregularly] *Qui ſe promène lourdement, de mauvaiſe grâce, de travers*.

Shambrier (chăm'-bri-ère), *ſ.* [in Manege; a long thong of leather] *Chambrière*, f.

Shame (chéme), *ſ.* [the paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt, the paſſion expreſſed ſometimes by bluſhes] *Honte*, f. *modeſtie*, f. *pudeur*, f. He has loſt all ſhame, he is paſt ſhame, *Il a perdu toute honte*. If ſhe has any ſhame, *S'il lui reſte encore quelque pudeur*. I take ſhame to myſelf that . . . *J'avoue à ma honte que . . .* For ſhame! *Fi, fi! ſi donc!*

Shame [the cauſe *or* reaſon of ſhame, ignominy] *Honte*, f *opprobre*, m. *déshonneur*, m. *infamie*, f. *ignominie*, f. *turpitude*, f. Every body cries ſhame on't, *Tout le monde crie à l'infamie, tout le monde blâme cette action*. To diſcover one's brother's ſhame, *Découvrir la turpitude de ſon frère*.

To Shame, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make aſhamed, to diſgrace] *Faire honte, déſhonorer*. To ſhame one of his negligence, *Faire honte à quelqu'un de ſa négligence, l'en faire rougir, la lui reprocher*. That may ſhame you, *Cela peut vous déſhonorer*.

To Shame, *v. n.* [to be aſhamed] *Avoir honte, rougir de honte*. Shameſt thou not? *N'as-tu point de honte? N'as-tu pas honte de . . .*

Shamed (chémd), *part. adj. Couvert de honte, déſhonoré*.

Shamefaced (chéme-féſte), *adj.* [baſhful, modeſt] *Honteux, modeſte, timide, qui a de la pudeur*.

Shamefacedly (chéme'-féſte-lé), *adv.* [baſhfully, modeſtly] *Avec pudeur, modeſtement*.

Shamefacedness (chéme'-féſte-nĕce), *ſ.* [baſhfulneſs, modeſty] *Pudeur*, f. *honte*, f. *modeſtie*, f.

Shameful (chéme'-foŭl), *adj.* [ignominious, infamous, diſgraceful] *Honteux, ignominieux, infame, déſhonnête, déſhonorable*.

Shamefully (chéme'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [ignominiouſly, infamouſly] *Honteuſement, avec ignominie, avec infamie, vilainement, indignement*.

Shamefulness (chéme'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [infamy, ignominy] *Infamie*, f. *ignominie*, f. *opprobre*, m. *turpitude*, f. *honte*, f.

Shameless (chéme'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting ſhame, impudent] *Impudent, effronté, qui ne rougit de rien, qui a perdu toute honte, abandonné*.

‡ Shameleſs craving muſt have a ſhameful nay, *Celui qui demande avec effronterie mérite un refus honteux*.

Shamelessly (chéme'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without ſhame] *Sans honte, impudemment, effrontément*.

Shamelessness (chéme'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of ſhame, imprudence] *Effronterie*, f. *impudence*, f. ‡ *dévergondement*.

‡ Shammed (chămd), *part. adj. Trompé, dupé, joué, à qui l'on a donné la baie*.

‡ Shammer (chăm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a cheat, an impoſtor] *Un trompeur, un impoſteur; bourdeur*, m.

Shamming (chăm'-ĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A ſhamming trick, *Une baie*; * *comédie*, f.

Shammy (chăm'-é), V. Chamois.

Shamrock (chăm'-reŭk), *ſ.* [the Iriſh name for the three-leaved grats called trefoil] *Trèfle*, m.

Shamois (chăm'-é), *ſ.* V. Chamois.

Shank (chăn'k), *ſ.* [the leg, the bone of the leg] *La jambe* ou *l'os de la jambe*; ſe dit par extenſion de diverſes choſes; *monture* ou *branche*, f. Small ſpindle-ſhanks, *Des jambes de fuſeau*.

Shank of a plant, candleſtick, key, *La tige d'une plante, d'un flambeau*, ou *d'une clef*, The ſhank of a tobacco-pipe, *Le tuyau d'une pipe à fumer*. The ſhank of a chimney, *Le tuyau d'une cheminée*. The ſhank of an anchor, *La verge d'une ancre*.

Shank-apple, *Capendu*, m.

Shank-painter, *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Cordage*, m. & *chaîne*, f. ſervant à brider l'ancre contre le bord; *Serre-buſſe*, m.

Shanked (chăn'k t), *adj. Qui a une jambe*, ou *des jambes*.

Shanker (chăn'k'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a venereal ulcer] *Chancre vénérien*.

Shanscrit, Samscrit, Samscretam, *or* Hanscrit, *ſ.* [the original language of the Hindoos, or Gentoos, in which their Shaſtah or Shaſter is written] *Hanſcrit*, m.

Shape (chépe), *ſ.* [form *or* figure] *Forme*, f. *figure*, f. The human ſhape, *La figure humaine*. To come to ſome ſhape, *Se former, prendre une forme* ou *figure*.

Shape [ſtature, proportion of the body] *Taille*, f. *ſtature*, f *proportion du corps*, ſ. A tree eaſy ſhape, *Taille déchargée*, ou *dégagée*.

To Shape, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to form] *Former, donner une forme, proportionner*. Nature has ſhaped them with a great head, *La nature leur a donné une groſſe tête*.

To Shape [to regulate, to adjuſt, to direct] *Arranger, diriger*. To ſhape one's courſe toward a place at ſea, *Diriger ſa courſe*, ou *faire route vers un lieu, Commander la route, Donner la route*.

To SHARE a piece of porcelain, &c. *Tournaſſer une pièce.*

SHAPED (chép'te), *part. adj. Formé, proportionné.* Well ſhaped, *Bien fait, bien proportionné, qui a une belle taille.* Ill ſhaped, *Mal bâti.* A tall well-ſhaped girl, *Un beau brin de fille.*

SHAPELESS (chépe'-lĕce), *adj* [wanting regulatity of form] *Mal-proportionné, informe.*

SHAPELINESS (chépe'-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ* [beauty, proportion of form] *Beauté, f. belle forme, belle proportion.*

SHAPELY (chépe-lé), *adj.* [ſymmetrical, well formed] *Bien fait, bien proportionné.*

SHARD (charde), *ſ.* [a fragment of an earthen veſſel] *Tét*, m. *morceau* de pot caſſé, m *teſſon*, m. Shards (rubbiſh), *Gravois*, m.

SHARE (chère), *ſ.* [a part, allotment] *Part*, m. *portion*, f. *partage*, m *contingent*, m. The territory was divided into greater and ſmaller ſhares, *Le territoire fut diviſé en portions plus grandes & plus petites.* That comes to my ſhare, *Cela me revient* ou *m'appartient.* For my ſhare, *Pour moi, quant à moi, quant à ce qui me regarde.*

SHARE [the blade of the plough that cuts the ground] *Le ſoc* ou *coutre* d'une charrue, m.

SHARE [the groin] *L'aîne*, f.

SHARE-BONE (chère'-bône), [the os pubis] *L'os pubis*, m.

SHARE-WORT (chère'-oüeürte), [Bot. Inguinaria, a med. plant] *L'herbe qui guérit la douleur de l'aîne.*

To SHARE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divide, to part among many] *Partager, diviſer entre pluſieurs, diſtribuer.* I ſhall ſhare my wealth with you, *Je partagerai mes richeſſes avec vous.* To ſhare the ſame nature with one, *Participer à la même nature qu'un autre.*

To SHARE, *v. n.* [to have part] *Participer, avoir part, partager.* You ſhall ſhare with me in my riches, *Vous aurez part à mes richeſſes.*

SHARED (chèr'd), *part. adj. Partagé, diviſé.*

SHARER (ché'-reür), *ſ.* [one who ſhares] *Celui qui partage* ou *qui participe.*

SHARING (ché'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Share] *Partage*, m. *l'action de partager.*

SHARK (chark), *ſ.* [a voracious ſea-fiſh] *Le goulu de mer, requin*, m.

Shark of the Cape of Good Hope, *Haye*, m. Hammer-headed ſhark [ſqualus zygæna, or libella, the balance fiſh] *Marteau*, m. *zygène*, f.

SHARK [a greedy artful fellow] *Un eſcroc*; *un eſcogrife*, ſignifie auſſi *un tour d'eſcroc.*

To SHARK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pick up haſtily or ſlily, to cheat, to play the petty thief] *Eſcroquer, attraper par ſilouterie*, ou *par ſubtilité*; *faire le métier d'eſcroc.*

SHARKING (chark'-ĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A ſharking trick, *Un tour d'eſcroc.* A ſharking fellow, *Un eſcroc.*

SHARP, *adj.* [keen, piercing, pointed; acute of mind, ingenious] *Aigu, acéré, affilé, pointu*; au figuré, *aigu, vif, perçant, ſubtil, ingénieux, fin, pénétrant, ruſé, délié, clairvoyant.* A ſharp top, *Une pointe aiguë.* A ſharp razor, *Un raſoir bien affilé*, ou ‖ *friand.* Very ſharp [in Muſick] *Suraigu.*

† Poverty is a ſharp weapon, *La pauvreté eſt un glaive bien acéré.*

* A ſharp ſight, voice, wit, *Une vue perçante*; *une voix aiguë*; *un eſprit ſubtil, pénétrant.*

SHARP [ſmart, acrid, biting; V. ACID] *Acre, mordicant, mordant, qui a de l'acrimonie, ſalin, acide, aigre, auſtère, acerbe*; au figuré, *aigu, vif, dur, rude, ſanglant, âpre, rigoureux, piquant, pénétrant, violent, véhément, ſatirique*, &c. Sharp urine, *Urine âcre & mordante.* A very ſharp blood, *Un ſang fort ſalin.*

* A ſharp pain, *Une douleur aiguë.* A ſharp winter, *Un hiver rude* ou *rigoureux.* A ſharp fight, *Un combat ſanglant, un rude combat.* A ſharp ſtomach, *Une faim violente, un appétit dévorant.* A ſharp reproof, *Une ſévère, une vive réprimande.* To be ſharp upon one, *Etre dur envers quelqu'un, le traiter durement, le bruſquer.* Sharp words, *Des paroles piquantes, dures* ou *ſatiriques.*

SHARP, uſed in compoſition, as: Sharpſet, [very hungry] *Affamé, qui a grand faim, qui a bon appetit, qui a les dents bien longues*; au figuré. Sharp-ſet, or eager upon pleaſures, *Avide de plaiſirs, qui ſouhaite*, ou *qui déſire ardemment.* Sharp-ſighted, *Qui a la vue perçante.* Sharp-witted, *Qui a l'eſprit pénétrant, l'eſprit vif & ſubtil.* A ſharp raiſed vault, *Voute en dos d'âne.* Sharp-edged, *Acéré.* A ſharpſet young fellow, *Un cadet de haut appétit.*

SHARP, *ſ.* [in Muſick] *Bécarre*, m.

Sharp-floored (in Sea-language), *Qui a les fonds fins.* Sharp bottom, *Fond fin* (en parlant de la conſtruction d'un vaiſſeau). A ſharp trimmed ſhip, *Vaiſſeau orienté au plus près*, ou *vaiſſeau au plus près.* To trim all ſharp, *Orienter toutes les voiles au plus près.* A ſharp wind, *Vent au plus près.*

A ſharp hoe (in Agriculture), *échardonnoir*, m.

To SHARP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make keen] *Aiguiſer, affiler, aigrir.*

To SHARP, *v. n.* [to play thieviſh tricks] *Filouter, friponner, tromper, duper, déniaiſer.* Sharping trick, *ſ. Déniaiſement*, m *pateliage*, m.

To SHARPEN (char'-p'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſharp, to keen, to point] *Aiguiſer, affiler, rendre pointu*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré. To ſharpen tools, *Affûter des outils.* To ſharpen the carding-hooks, *Monver la carde.*

* To ſharpen the ſtomach *or* wit, *Aiguiſer l'appétit*; *aiguiſer l'eſprit.*

SHARPENED (char'-p'n'd), *part. adj. Aiguiſé, affilé.*

SHARPENING (char'-p'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Aiguiſement*, m.

SHARPER (charp'-eür), *ſ.* [a trickling fellow, a petty thief] *Un homme ruſé*, ou *adroit*; *un filou, un eſcroc, un fripon, un chevalier d'induſtrie, un aigreſin, un bonneteur, un capon, un déniaiſeur, un patelin, un fin matois, un tricheur, un eſcarbillard.* V. ROGUE.

SHARPLY (charp-lé), *adv.* [with keenneſs, ſeverely] *Avec âcreté* ou *acrimonie, aigrement*; *durement, ſévèrement, âprement, vivement.* To be ſharply chaſtiſed, *Etre ſévèrement châtié.*

SHARPLY [wittily, acutely] *Avec eſprit, ſubtilement, ingéniuſement.*

SHARPNER (charp'-neür), *ſ.* [a grinder of knives, of ſciſſars, &c.] *Emouleur*, m.

SHARPNESS (charp'-nĕce), *ſ.* [keenneſs of edge *or* point] *Tranchant, fil, pointe*; au figuré, *ſubtilité, f. pénétration*, f.

* Sharpneſs of ſight or wit, *Subtilité de la vue*, f. *pénétration d'eſprit*, f. V. ACUTENESS.

SHARPNESS [acrimony] *Aigreur*, f. *acrimonie*, f *acidité*, f. *âcreté*, f. au figuré, *rigueur*, f. *âpreté*, f. *inclémence*, f. *violence*, f. Sharpneſs of vinegar, *Aigreur du vinaigre.* Sharpneſs of humours, *Acreté* ou *acrimonie des humeurs.*

* The ſharpneſs of cold, *L'âpreté* ou *la rigueur du froid.* To treat one with ſharpneſs, *Traiter quelqu'un avec aigreur* ou *rigueur.* The ſharpneſs of the weather, *L'inclémence de l'air.* Sharpneſs of ſtomach, *Violence de la faim, grand appétit.*

SHARVE (charve), *ſ.* [pin without a head] *Hauſſe*, f.

SHASH (chăche), *ſ* [the linen of which the turban is made] *La toile qui fait le turban d'un Turc.*

To SHATTER (chăt'-eür), -ING, -ED, [to break at once into many pieces; to diſſipate] *Briſer, mettre en pièces*; ou ſeulement, *endommager, fracaſſer, maltraiter.*

To SHATTER, *v. n.* [to be broken, to fall by any force into fragments] *Se briſer.*

SHATTER (chăt'-eür), *ſ.* [a ſmall piece] *Eclat*, m. *petite pièce* d'une choſe briſée.

SHATTERED (chăt'-eür'd), *part. adj. Briſé, mis en pièces*; ou ſimplement, *maltraité, endommagé, fracaſſé.* Feathers and wing ſhattered, *Aîlerené, qui a le plumage rompu.*

† SHATTERBRAINED (chăt'-eür-brén'd), *or* † SHATTERPATED (chăt'-eür-pé-tĕd), *adj.* [inattentive] *Etourdi, écervelé.*

SHATTERY (chăt'-eür-é), *adj.* [not compact, looſe of texture] *Friable, caſſant, qui n'eſt pas compacte.*

SHAUL (châle), *ſ.* [an Indian female dreſs, made of Thibetian wool] *Châle*, f. *grand mouchoir de cou.*

To SHAVE (chéve), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pare off with a razor] *Raſer, faire la barbe, couper le poil.* To ſhave cloſe, *Raſer de près.*

SHAVED (chév'd), *or* SHAVEN (chév'n), *part. adj. Raſé.* To be ſhaved, *& faire raſer.* A ſhaven prieſt, *Un tonſuré.*

SHAVE-GRASS (chéve'-grăce), *ſ.* [Bot. equiſetum, horſetail; a med. plant] *Prêle*, f. *queue de cheval*, f.

§ SHAVELING (chéve'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a man ſhaved, a friar, *in contempt*] *Un tondu, un moine.*

SHAVER (ché'-veür), *ſ.* [a barber] *Barbier*, m. *celui qui raſe.*

† SHAVER, *Un homme adroit, fin, ruſé, qui entend bien ſes intérêts*; ou bien encore, *un fripon, un filou.*

SHAVING-CLOTH (ché'-vĭn'gne-klŏtsh), *ſ. Linge à barbe*, m. Shaving and trimming, *Barberie*, f.

SHAVINGS (ché'-vĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [things ſhaved off from any body] *Des raclures*, f. *des morceaux*, m. *des copeaux*, m. *aîſures*, f. pl. Shavings of wood, *Des copeaux.*

Shavings or parings of the hides of oxen, *Percemure*, f.

SHAVING-TUB (ché'-vĭn'gne-teŭb), *ſ.* [in Book-binding] *Ane*, m. *porte-preſſe*, m.

‡ SHAW (châ), *ſ.* [a thicket, a grove] *Un boſquet.* Shaw-fowl (an artificial fowl to ſhoot at), *Papegai*, m.

SHAWM (châme), *ſ.* [a hautboy] *Un hautbois.* [cornet] *Cornet à bouquin*, m.

SHE (chī), [the female pronoun perſonal ſubject; the woman before mentioned] *Elle*, f. She loves, *Elle aime.*

SHE [the female] *Spécifie le genre féminin.* A ſhe-friend, *Une amie* A ſhe-couſin, *Une couſine.*

SHEAF (chīfe), *ſ.* [a bundle] *Un paquet.* A ſheaf of arrows, *Un paquet de flèches.* A ſheaf of corn, *Une gerbe de blé.*

To SHEAF, *v. a.* [to bind into ſheavers] *Mettre en paquets*; *en gerbes*, en parlant du blé, *le mettre en gerbe, l'engerber.*

To SHEAL (chīle), *v. a.* V. To SHELL.

To SHEAR (chīre), -ING, I Sheared *or* Shore, I have Shorn, *v. a.* [to cut] *Tondre, couper.* To ſhear the ſheep *or* cloth, *Tondre les brebis* ou *le drap.* To ſhear the graſs, *Couper l'herbe.* Shearing-time, *Le temps de la tonte des brebis.*

SHEAR *and* SHEARS (chīrz), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to cut] *Forces*, f. pl. *gros ciſeaux*; *ciſailles*, f. pl.

SHEARER (chīr'-eür), *ſ.* [one who ſhears] *Tondeur de brebis, m.*

SHEARINGS (chīr'-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ. pl.* [what is ſhorn off] *Tontures*, f. pl. *nipes*, f. pl.

Cloth-Shearing, *Coupe*, f. *tonture*, f. *bourre tontiſſe*, f.

To give the firſt ſhearing to the cloth, *Ebertauder le drap.*

SHEARMAN (chīr'-măne), *ſ.* [he that ſhears cloth] *Tondeur de drap*, m.

SHEAT (chīte), *ſ* V. SHEET.

SHEATH (chītsh), *ſ.* [the caſe of any thing] *Gaîne*, f. *fourreau*, m. *étui*, m. A ſheath for a knife *or* ſword, *Gaîne de couteau, fourreau d'épée.* A ſheath-maker, *Un gaînier* ou *faiſeur de gaînes.*

To SHEATH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe in a ſheath] *Rengaîner, mettre* ou *remettre dans le fourreau.* Sheath your ſword, *Remettez votre épée*

épée dans le fourreau.

* The other ſheaths his ſword in her boſom, *L'autre lui plonge ou lui enfonce ſon épée dans le ſein.*

To SHEATH a ſhip [to caſe it with an outward cuvering of boards] *Doubler un vaiſſeau, lui donner le doublage, le revêtir de planches, le border.*

SHEATHED (chītzh'd), *part. adj. Rengainé, mis ou remis dans le fourreau.*

SHEATHING (chītzh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Action de doubler, ſ. & doublage,* m. (ſoit de planches de ſapin ou de chêne, ſoit de feuilles de cuivre, &c.)

SHEATH-WINGED (chītsh'-oüĭn'gn'd), *adj* [Nat. Hiſt coleopterous, having hard caſes which are folded over the wings] *Qui a ſes ailes renfermées ou pliées dans un étui,* comme les ſcarabées; *à étuis, à fourreaux, coléoptère.*

SHEAVE (chīve), *ſ.* [in Mechanics; a cylindrical wheel fixed in a channel] *Roulette, ſ. rouet,* m. [A ſmall wheel placed in a mortiſe to paſs a rope through] *Clamp,* m. *rouet,* m. Sheaves, *Rouets de poulies.* Braſs-ſheaves, *Rouets de fonte.* Lignum vitæ Sheaves, *Rouets de gaïac.* Sheaves of lignum vitæ with braſs coaks, *Rouets de bois de gaïac à dés de fonte.* Sheaves-hole (in a top maſt head), *Encornail,* m.

SHEAVES (chīv'z), *the plural of* SHEAF; which ſee.

SHEATHY (chītsh'-é), *adj.* [forming a ſheath] *Qui recouvre, qui eſt en forme d'étui,* ou *de fourreau.*

To SHED (chĕd), -DING, Shed, *v. a.* [to effuſe, to pour out; to ſcatter, to let fall] *Répandre, épandre, verſer, épancher, laiſſer tomber.* To ſhed tears, *Répandre* ou *verſer des larmes; pleurer.* He begins to ſhed teeth, *Les dents commencent à lui tomber.* To ſhed the horns, *Muer, être en mue,* en parlant du cerf, & autres bêtes fauves.

SHED, *ſ.* [a ſlight temporary covering, V. HOVEL] *Un appentis, un abri, ou hangar.*

SHED, *part. adj. Répandu, épandu, épanché, verſé.*

SHED [*in compoſition*; effuſion] *Effuſion,* f. Blood-ſhed, *Effuſion de ſang.*

SHEDS [in Sea-language; houſes where the ſeveral artificers work under or in] *Ateliers,* m. pl. Rope-houſe or ſhed, *Atelier de la corderie.* Block-houſe, or ſhed, *Atelier des poulieurs.* Oar maker's ſhed, *Atelier des avironniers, avironnerie.*

Drying-ſhed, *ſ.* [where the papier-machee maker keeps his work to dry] *Cartonnerie,* f.

SHEDDER (chĕd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſpiller, one who ſheds] *Celui qui répand.* A ſhedder of blood, *Un homme cruel, qui aime à répandre le ſang humain.*

SHEDDING (chĕd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Shed] *L'action de répandre,* &c. Shedding of blood, *Effuſion de ſang,* f.

SHEEN (chīne), *and* SHEENY (chīn'-é), *adj.* [bright, glittering] *Luiſant, éclatant, brillant, éblouiſſant.*

SHEEN, *ſ.* [brightneſs] *Eclat,* m. *ſplendeur,* f.

SHEEP (chīpe), *ſ.* [the animal that bears wool] *Brebis,* f. *mouton,* m. *bêtes à laine,* f. pl. Sheep's-dung, *Fiente de brebis,* f. Sheep's-head, *Tête de mouton,* f. Sheep-leather, *Baſane,* f. Bound in ſheep, *Relié en baſane.*

*† Sheep's-eye (chīps'-aï), *Un œil fripon;* ou plutôt, *un regard timide, tel que celui d'un amant.* To caſt a ſheep's eye at one, *Regarder quelqu'un d'un œil fripon, le lorgner, lui jeter des œillades.*

To SHEEPBITE (chīp'-bāïte), *v. n.* [to commit ſmall theft] *Faire de petits vols.*

SHEEPBITER (chīp'-bāït-eŭr), *ſ.* [a petty thief] *Un filou, un fripon.*

SHEEPCOT, *or* SHEEPCOTE (chīp'-kŏte), *ſ.* [a ſheep-fold, a little incloſure for ſheep] *Parc de brebis,* ou *de moutons,* m.

SHEEP-FOLD (chīp'-fōld), *ſ.* [the place where ſheep are incloſed] *Bergerie,* f. *l'étable des moutons,* f. *bercail,* m.

SHEEP-HOOK (chīp'-hoŭk), *ſ.* [for a ſhepherd] *Une houlette.*

SHEEP-SHANK (chīp'-shăn'k), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Jambe de chien,* f. (nœud qu'on fait à l'itague d'un palan, pour la raccourcir lorſque les poulies ſe touchent).

To SHEEP-SHANK, *v. a.* Ex. To ſheep-ſhank the runner of a tackle, *Raccourcir* ou *reprendre l'itague d'un palan* (pour remettre les poulies qui ſe touchent en état d'agir encore).

SHEEPISH (chīp'-ĭshe), *adj.* [baſhful, ſilly] *Timide, ſimple, puſillanime.* You are a very ſheepiſh creature, *Vous êtes bien ſimple, vous avez l'âme bien moutonnière.*

SHEEPISHNESS (chīp'-ĭshe-nĕce), *ſ.* [baſhfulneſs] *Timidité,* f. *ſimplicité,* f. *puſillanimité, f. déconcertement,* m.

SHEEP-MASTER (chīp'-mas-tŭr), *ſ.* [an owner of ſheep] *Le poſſeſſeur d'un troupeau.*

SHEEP'S-SHEARING (chīp'-sh r-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the time for ſhearing ſheep] *Le temps de la tonte des brebis.*

SHEEP-SKIN (chīp'-skĭne), *ſ. Peau de mouton,* f. *baſane,* f. Sheep-ſkin coloured, *Aliude,* f. Sheep's ſkin with the wool on, *Eſquain,* m.

SHEEP'S-PLUCK (chīps'-pleŭk), *ſ. Fraiſure de mouton,* f.

SHEEP-WALK (chīp'-oŭâk), *ſ.* [paſture for ſheep] *Pâturage pour les moutons,* m.

SHEER (chīre), *adj.* [pure, clear, unmingled] *Pur, ſans mélange, ſans alliage.*

SHEER, *adv.* [clean, quick, at once] *Tout d'abord, tout d'un coup.* Sheer through, *Tout au travers.* He cut it ſheer, *Il le coupa tout d'un coup.*

SHEER, *ſ.* [in reference to a ſhip, denotes the longitudinal curve of her deck or ſides] *Tonture des précintes,* f. *tonture* ou *relevement des ponts,* m.

Sheer-rail, V. RAIL.

To SHEER, *v. n.* [as a ſhip does under the ſail] *Rouler,* en parlant d'un vaiſſeau. To go ſheering, *Signifie la même choſe que* to ſheer. A ſhip that goes a ſheering, *Un vaiſſeau qui roule.*

† To SHEER OFF [to get away] *S'enfuir, gagner au pied, s'évader, emporter le chat, déloger ſans trompette.*

To SHEER [in Sea-language] *Faire des embardées,* ou *donner des embardées* (en gouvernant). To ſheer off, *S'éloigner, s'écarter, fuir,* ou *prendre chaſſe.*

SHEERED (chīr'd), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Tonturé.* A round-ſheered ſhip, *Vaiſſeau fort tonturé* ou *gondolé.* A moon-ſheered ſhip, *Vaiſſeau fort enhuché.* A ſtrait-ſheered ſhip, *Vaiſſeau qui a peu de tonture.*

SHEER-HOOK (chīr'-hoŭk), *ſ.* [a great iron-hook, *or* grappling-iron, fire-grappling] *Corbeau,* m. *croc,* m. *grapin,* m. *harpeau,* m.

SHEERING (chīr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the rolling *or* ſealing of a ſhip] *Le roulis d'un vaiſſeau.*

SHEERS (chīrz), *ſ. pl.* V. SHEARS.

SHEERS [on board a ſhip, an engine to hoiſt the lower maſt of a ſhip] *Bigues,* f pl. (ce ſont auſſi les *pontons* ou *foſſes,* ſervant de machine à mâter dans les arſenaux d'Angleterre), ou *machine à mâter flottante.*

SHEET (chīte), *ſ.* [the linen of a bed] *Linceul,* m. *drap,* m. Winding-ſheet, *Suaire,* m.

SHEET of paper, *Une feuille de papier.* A book in ſheets, *Un livre en feuilles,* ou *en blanc.*

SHEET, *or* Sheet-ropes, *Ecoutes,* f. pl. ſorte de cordage de navire. To haul aft the ſheets, *Border les écoutes.* Both ſheets aft, *Les deux écoutes bordées arrière* (ſituation d'un vaiſſeau qui eſt droit vent arrière). Both ſheets aft, *or* right before the wind, *Entre deux écoutes.* Let fly the ſheets! *Largue les écoutes!* Up tacks and ſheets! *Largue le lof!* ou *lève le lof!* (commandement lorſqu'on vire de bord). Flowing ſheets, *Ecoutes largues.* The ſheets of the ſails fly, *Les voiles font en bannière.*

SHEET-ANCHOR [the largeſt anchor] *Grande ancre, groſſe ancre, mât reſſe ancre, ancre d'eſpérance, ancre de miſéricorde,* f.

SHEET-CABLE [the largeſt cable] *Le maître cable.*

SHEET *or* SHEAT [young hog] *Pourceau,* m.

To SHEET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furniſh with ſheets] *Garnir de draps.* To ſheet a bed, *Garnir un lit de draps, mettre des draps à un lit, couvrir un lit.*

SHEETED (chīt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Garni de draps.*

SHEETING (chīt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sheet] *L'action de mettre des draps ſur un lit.*

SHEETING [linen for ſheets] *Toile pour des draps de lit,* f.

SHEFFIELD (chĕf'-fĭd), *ſ.* [a populous town of Yorkſhire, celebrated for its various hardware manufactories; lat. 53°-20′ N. lon. 1°-29′ W.] *Sheffield,* m.

SHEKEL (chī'-kl'), *or* SHEKLE, *ſ.* [an ancient Jewiſh coin] *Sicle,* m. ſorte de monnoie des Juifs.

SHELF (chĕlf), *pl.* SHELVES (chĕlv'z), *ſ.* [a board fixed againſt a ſupporter ſo that any thing may be placed upon it] *Tablette, f. ais,* m. The ſhelf of a printer's-preſs, *Tablette de preſſe d'imprimeur.*

SHELF [a ſand-bank in the ſea] *Ecueil,* m. *banc de ſable,* m. Shelves, *Baſſes,* f. pl. *briſants,* m. pl.

SHELF [a term uſed by the miners in many parts of England, to expreſs a diſtinction of the inner ſtructure of the earth, ſo little known to philoſophers, that they have no word to expreſs it by] *Couche,* f.

SHELF [in a quarry; the upper part of a ſtone] *Lit de deſſus,* m. *ciel d'une carrière,* m.

SHELVES [to dry the paving tiles upon] *Perchés,* m. pl. *eſſui des carreleurs,* m.

SHELVES [for the drying of pottery] *Rayons,* m pl.

SHELFY (chĕlf'-é), *adj.* [full of hidden rocks *or* ſhelves, ſhallow, rocky] *Plein d'écueils & de rochers cachés.* A ſhelfy coaſt, long infamous for ſhips and ſailors loſt, *Une côte pleine d'écueils, & célèbre en naufrages.*

SHELL (chĕl), *ſ.* [the covering of teſtaceous *or* cruſtaceous animals] *Ecaille, f. coquille, f. coquillage,* m. Oyſter-ſhells, *Des écailles d'huître.* A tortoiſe-ſhell, *Ecaille de tortue.* A fiſh-ſhell, *Coquille de poiſſon.* Shell-fiſh, *Poiſſon à coquille.*

To caſt the ſhell, *Changer de peau.*

The wrinkled old woman's ſhell (concha *or* chama rugoſa; a bivalve ſhell), *Virille ridée,* f.

SHELL of a block, *Arcaſſe, f. écharpe, f. corps d'une poulie,* m.

SHELL [the covering of an egg, of kernels, of the ſeed of ſiliquous plants, &c.] *Coquille,* f. *coque, f. écale, f. coſſe, f. écorce,* f. An egg-ſhell, *Coquille d'œuf.* A nut-ſhell, *Coquille,* ou *écale de noix.* The ſhells of beans and peas, *Coſſes de fèves & de pois.* The ſhell of a pomegranate, *Ecorce de grenade.*

SWORD-SHELL, *Plaque d'épée,* f.

SHELL of a church, &c [in Archit. concha] *Chevet,* m. *trompe,* f.

SHELL, *for* BOMB, which ſee.

* SHELL [the ſuperficial *or* outward part] *L'extérieur,* m. The outward ſhell of religion, *L'extérieur de la religion.*

To SHELL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrip off the ſhell, to take out of the ſhell] *Ecailler* du poiſſon, *écoſſer* des pois *ou* des fèves, *écaler* des noix.

To SHELL OFF, *v. n. S'écailler, tomber en écailles, changer de peau.*

SHELLED (chĕl'd), *part. adj. Ecaillé, écoſſé, écalé.*

SHELLED, *adj. and* SHELLY (chĕl'-é).

adj. [covered with shells] *Ecailleux, couvert d'écailles, ou de coquilles, plein de coquillages.*

SHELTER (chĕl'-teûr), *s.* [a cover from any external injury or violence] *Abri*, m. *couvert*, m. *brise-vent* (t. de Jardinage), m. A shelter from rain, *Un abri pour ou contre la pluie.*

* SHELTER, *s.* [a protector, protection] *Protecteur*, m. *défenseur*, m. *abri*, m. *asyle*, m. *refuge*, m. *protection*, f. *lieu de sûreté*, m. He will be a shelter to them from your hire, *Il les mettra à l'abri de votre colère.* He flies to me for shelter, *Il vient chercher un asyle auprès de moi.*

SHELTER [lodging] *Couvert*, m. *retraite*, f. *logement*, m. *logis*, m.

To SHELTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to cover from external violence, to protect, to defend] *Abrier, mettre à l'abri ou à couvert; abriter*, au propre & au figuré, *protéger, défendre, donner un asyle.* Sheltered, *à l'abri.*

SHELTERER (chĕl'-teûr-eûr), *s* [he that shelters, defends, or protects] *Protecteur*, m. *défenseur*, m. *qui nous met à couvert des traits de l'envie*, ou *de la violence.*

SHELTERLESS (chĕl'-teûr-lĕce), *adj.* [without home or refuge] *Sans asyle, sans refuge, sans demeure, exposé à toutes sortes de dangers.*

SHELVES (chĕlv'z), *the plural of* SHELF; which see.

SHELVING (chĕlv'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [sloping, declining] *Incliné, qui a de la pente.* A shelving bed (in Gardening), *Un ados.*

SHELVING, *s.* [slope, declivity] *Pente*, f. *penchant*, m. *talus*, m.

SHELVY (chĕl'-vé), *adj.* V. SHELFY.

‡ To SHEND (chĕn'd), -ING, Shent, *v. a.* [to blame; to surpass; to spoil, to mischief] *Blâmer, effacer, surpasser; endommager, faire tort.*

‡ SHENT (chĕn'te), *part. adj. Blâmé, censuré; effacé, surpassé; endommagé.*

SHEPHERD (chĕp'-eûrd), *s.* [one who tends sheep in the pasture] *Berger*, m. *pâtre*, m. *pasteur*, m. au propre & au figuré.

SHEPHERDESS (chĕp'-eûr-dĕce), *s.* [a woman that tends sheep] *Une bergère.*

SHEPHERD'S POUCH (chĕp'-seûrd'-pŏoûtche), *s.* [Bot. Bursa pastoris, a species of the Thlaspi; a med. plant] *Bourse à berger* ou *à pasteur*, f. *tabouret*, m. *mallette*, f.

SHERBET (chĕr'-bĕte), *s.* [the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar] *Sorbet*, m.

SHERD (chĕrd), *s.* V. SHARD.

SHERIFF (chĕr'-ĭf), *s.* [a sort of yearly officer] *Schérif*, m. *magistrat annuel en Angleterre*; *vicomte*, m. *jurat*, m

SHERIFFALTY (chĕr'-ĭf-ăl-té), SHERIFFDOM (chĕr'-ĭf-deûme), SHERIFFSHIP (chĕr'-ĭf-chĭp), *and* SHERIFFWICK (chĕr'-ĭf-oŭĭk), *s.* [the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff] *Charge* ou *juridiction de Schérif*, f. f.

SHERRIS (chĕr'-ĭce), SHERRIS-SACK, *and* SHERRY (chĕr'-é), *s.* [a sort of sweet Spanish wine] *Sorte de vin d'Espagne, qui croît dans l'Andalousie.*

SHETLAND, *s.* [the general name of about four hundred islands in the North of Scotland] *Les îles de Shetland.*

SHEW (cho), *s.* V. SHOW.

SHIDE (chĭde), *s.* V. BOARD, V. SHINGLE.

SHIELD (chēld), *s.* [a buckler] *Un bouclier*, au propre & au figuré, *défenseur*, m. *défense*, f. *protection*, f. Shield-bearer, *Porte-bouclier*, m. Service of the shield, V. ESCUAGE.

To SHIELD, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to cover with a shield; to protect, to defend] *Couvrir d'un bouclier*, au figuré, *mettre à l'abri, mettre à couvert, défendre, protéger.*

SHIELDED (chēld'-ĕd), *part. adj. Couvert d'un bouclier*; au figuré, *mis à l'abri, défendu, protégé.*

To SHIEVE (chīve), *v. n.* [to fall astern] *Siller*, terme de Marine. Shieving, *Sillage*, m.

SHIFT (chĭft), *s.* [expedient found or used with difficulty; indirect expedient; stratagem; evasion] *Ressource*, f. *expédient*, m. *moyen difficile à mettre en pratique*, m. *tour d'adresse*, m. *ruse*, f. *stratagême*, m. *détour*, m. *défaite*, f. *échappatoire*, f. *subterfuge*, m. *faux-fuyant*, m m. *excuse frivole*, f. ‡ *connillière*, f. To be put to one's shifts, *En être aux expédients, être embarrassé*, ou *en peine.* He makes shift to live, *Il a de la peine à vivre, il vit d'industrie*, ou bien, *il vivote, il se conserve en vie à force de joins ou de régime.* He uses shifts, *Il a recours à des stratagêmes, il ruse, il use de subterfuges, il biaise.* To make shift with every thing, *Se servir ou s'accommoder de tout.* Last shift, *Pis aller, dernière ancre.* To know no longer what shift to make, *Etre à bout.*

To SHIFT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change] *Changer.* To shift one's lodgings or clothes, *Changer de logement ou d'habit.* To shift the scene, *Changer le lieu de la scene.*

To SHIFT [to transfer from place to place] *Faire changer de place, transporter, transférer.* To shift one from place to place, *Faire changer de place à quelqu'un, le transporter d'un lieu à un autre.* To shift a liquor out of one vessel into another, *Transvaser une liqueur.* To shift the hands on the neck of a violin, *Démancher.*

To SHIFT oneself, *Changer d'habit, de linge* ou *de chemise.*

To SHIFT OFF [to defer, to put away by some expedient] *Eluder, éviter, échapper, reculer, louvoyer, biaiser dans les affaires.* To shift off an argument, *Eluder un argument.* He could not shift off death, *Il ne put éviter la mort.* To shift one off, *Se débarrasser de quelqu'un.* To shift off a thing to another, *Se décharger d'une chose sur quelqu'un, la lui renvoyer.*

To SHIFT [in Sea-language] Ex. To shift over the mizen to the other side, *Changer l'artimon.* To shift the sails, *Changer les voiles*, ou *trelucher.* To shift the voyal, *Changer la tournevire.* Shift the helm! *Change la barre!*

To SHIFT, *v. n.* [to change place] *Changer de place, de demeure.* The wind shifts from one point to another, *Le vent change & passe d'un rumb à l'autre.*

To SHIFT [to change clothes] *Changer d'habit.*

* To SHIFT [to take some method for safety; to find some expedient; to practise indirect methods] *Songer à sa sûreté, prendre la fuite; se tirer d'affaire, pourvoir à ses affaires; ruser, se servir de ruses*, ou *de faux-fuyans, gauchir, aller & venir sur les mêmes voiles*, en terme de Chasse. A shifting fellow, *Un homme ruse, un homme artificieux.* To shift for oneself, *Pourvoir à sa sûreté.*

SHIFT [a woman's linen] *Chemise* de femme, f.

Shift of the planks (in Sea-language), *Distance laissée entre les écarts ou les bouts de deux virures de bordages qui se touchent*, ou *de deux pièces voisines* (comme la quille & la contre-quille; l'étrave & la contre-étrave); ce qu'on appelle en François doubler les écarts.

SHIFTED (chĭft'-ĕd), *part. adj. Changé.*

SHIFTER (chĭft'-eûr), *s.* [one who plays tricks, a man of artifice] *Un fourbe, un homme ruse, qui gauchit; un homme artificieux.*

SHIFTER [in Sea-language] *Matelot* ou *mousse* (qui est destiné à aider le coq), m.

SHIFTING (chĭft'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Shift] *L'action de changer*, &c.

SHIFTING a tackle *or* FLEETING [in Sea-language] *Action d'affaler*, ou *reprendre un palan*, f.

SHIFTING, *adj.* Ex. A shifting fellow, *Un fourbe, un homme qui gauchit, ou qui ne va pas droit.* A shifting trick, *Finesse*, f. *ruse*, f. *fourberie*, f. *détour*, m.

SHIFTINGLY (chĭft'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [cunningly] *Finement, avec adresse; en se servant de détours, de ruses, de finesses.*

SHIFTLESS (chĭft'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting expedients] *Sans ressource.*

SHILLING (chĭl'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a silver coin] *Schelling ou sou sterling*, m. *monnoie d'argent d'Angleterre*, de la valeur de *douze deniers sterling*, ou *d'une pièce de 24 sous* de France A shilling-worth, *or* a shillingth, *La valeur d'un schelling, un schelling* de quelque chose.

SHILY (chī'-lé), *adv.* [not familiarly, not frankly] *Avec réserve, avec retenue; avec dissimulation, politiquement.*

SHIN (chĭne), *s.* [the fore-part of the leg] *Le devant de la jambe.* Shin-bone, *L'os extérieur de la jambe; péroné*, m.

SHINE (chīne), *s.* [brightness] *Clarté, f. éclat*, m. *splendeur*, m. *clair*, m. The sunshine, *La clarté du soleil.* At the moon-shine, *Au clair de la lune.*

To SHINE, -ING, I shone (chŏne), I have shone, *v. n.* [to have bright resplendence, to glitter] *Luire, reluire, éclater, briller*, au propre & au figuré.

The moon shines, *La lune luit.* Their arms shone, *Leurs armes reluisoient.* A diamond that shines, *Un diamant qui brille, qui jette beaucoup de feu.*

* His great soul shines in every thing he acts or speaks, *Sa grande âme brille ou se montre dans tout ce qu'il fait & dans tout ce qu'il dit.*

* The Lord make his face shine upon thee! *Que la face du Seigneur brille sur toi! que le Seigneur te soit propice!*

SHINESS (chāï'-nĕce), *s.* [reserve] *Réserve*, f. *retenue*, f. *politique*, f.

SHINGLE (chĭn'g'-gl'), *or* SHIDE (chīïde), *s.* [thin board to cover houses] *Bardeau*, m. *échandole*, f. *ais mince*, m. *esseau*, m.

SHINGLES, *s. pl.* [in Med. the miliary herpes] *Feu volage*, m. (maladie de la peau).

SHINGLER (chĭn'g'-gleûr), *s* [a maker of shingles] *Un faiseur de bardeaux* ou *de lattes.*

SHINING (chāï'-nĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Shine] *Lueur*, f. *éclat*, m. *splendeur*, f. *brillant*, m.

SHINING, *adj.* [bright] *Luisant, resplendissant, brillant, éclatant*; *** *radieux.*

SHININGLY (chāï'-nĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* Ex. To look shiningly, *Reluire, briller.*

SHINY (chāï'-né), *adj.* [bright, splendid] *Brillant, luisant, éclatant.*

SHIP (chĭp), *s. fem.* [a sea-vessel] *Navire*, m. *vaisseau*, m. *bâtiment* de mer, *m.* A high built ship, *Vaisseau de haut bord.* A low built ship, *Vaisseau de bas bord.* To take a ship, *S'embarquer.* Ships strengthened with riders, *Vaisseaux porqués.* To give a ship her name at the time of launching, *Baptiser un vaisseau.* Quality and proportion of cordage, sails and furniture of a ship, *Estat d'armement*, m. Shock a ship feels when striking on a rock, bank, &c. *Culée*, f. To ship a heavy sea, *Recevoir un gros coup de mer à bord*, ou *embarquer un coup de mer.* To ship the swivel-guns, *Monter les pierriers sur leurs chandeliers.* To ship the tiller, *Mettre en place la barre du gouvernail.* Store-ship, *Vaisseau de provisions; vaisseau armé en flûte* (à la suite d'une armée navale ou autrement). Leeward-ship, V. LEEWARD.

To SHIP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to put into a ship, to transport in a ship] *Embarquer, mettre & transporter dans un vaisseau.* To ship one's goods, *Embarquer ses effets.*

To SHIP away, *the same with* To Ship.

Ship-and-unship, *adv.* V. UNSHIP.

SHIP-SHAPE, *adv. Arrangé à la manière des vaisseaux*: c'est-à-dire, *proprement, avec goût & avec exactitude.* Ex. Trim your sails ship-shape, *Orientez mieux vos voiles!* This mast is not rigged ship-shape, *Ce mât n'est pas gréé proprement* ou *ce mât est mal garni.*

SHIPBOARD (chĭp'-bôrde), *s.* [the plank of a ship] *Planche de vaisseau, f. bordage*, m.

SHIPBOARD, *Bord*, m. *vaiſſeau*, m. (the ſem plnie guères que dans des phraſes adverbiales) Ex. To go on ſhipboard, *Aller à bord, s'embarquer.*

SHIP-BOAT (chĭp '-bôte), *ſ. Un eſquif, une chaloupe.*

SHIP-BOY (chĭp '-bŏĕ), *ſ.* [a boy that ſerves in a ſhip] *Mouſſe*, m. *garçon de navire*, m.

SHIP-BUILDER (chĭp '-bĭld-eŭr), *ſ.* [the artiſt that gives the plan for veſſels and ſees them put in execution under his orders] *Conſtructeur de navires*, m.

SHIP-MAN (chĭp '-măne), *ſ.* [a ſailor or ſeaman] *Un mot lot, un marin.*

SHIP-MASTER (chĭp '-mas-teŭr), *ſ.* [the maſter of the ſhip] *Patron de navire*, m.

SHIP-MONEY (chĭp '-mŏŭn-é), *ſ. Impôt que l'on a levé en divers temps en Angleterre pour la conſtruction des navires*, m.

SHIP-STEWARD (chĭp '-stĭoŭ-eŭrd), *ſ.* [the purſer of a ſhip] *Le munitionaire, le déſenſier d'un vaiſſeau.*

SHIPPED (chĭp't), *part. adj. Embarqué.*

SHIPPER (chĭp '-eŭr), *ſ.* [the maſter of a ſhip; a ſeaman] *Patron d'un navire*, m. *armateur*, m.

SHIPPING (chĭp '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [navy, veſſels of navigation] *Flotte*, f. ſignifie auſſi *embarquement*, m. To take ſhipping, *S'embarquer.*

SHIPPING, *Un grand nombre de vaiſſeaux, une forêt de vaiſſeaux; les vaiſſeaux* (en général). The harbour is crowded with ſhipping, *Le port eſt couvert de vaiſſeaux.*

SHIP'S-WAKE (chĭp's '-oucke), *ſ.* [the track of a ſhip] *Houage* ou *houache*, m. *les eaux d'un vaiſſeau*, f. pl. *remoux*, m.

SHIPWRECK (chĭp '-rĕk), *ſ.* [the deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves] *Naufrage*, m.

Duty formerly demanded by the lord of the manor for thoſe who had ſuffered ſhipwreck on his coaſt, *Dangers civils*, m. pl. Effects remaining in a ſhipwrecked veſſel, *Débris*, m. pl.

To SHIPWRECK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows] *Faire périr*, ou *échouer*; ſignifie peut-être auſſi au neutre, *échouer, faire naufrage.*

SHIPWRECKED (chĭp '-rĕk't), *part. adj. Echoué.*

SHIPWRIGHT (chĭp '-răĭte), *ſ.* [a builder of ſhips] *Charpentier de navire*, m.

Ship-wright's yard or wharf, *Chantier*, m.

SHIRE (chĭre ou chère), *ſ.* [a diviſion of the kingdom, a county] *Comté* ou *province* d'Angleterre, m. & f. England, properly ſo called, is divided into forty ſhires, and the principality of Wales into twelve, *L'Angleterre proprement dite eſt diviſée en quarante provinces, & la principauté de Galles en douze.*

† To get in the ſhire what one loſes in the hundred, *Donner un œuf pour avoir un bœuf.*

SHIRT (cheŭrte), *ſ.* [the under linen garment of a man] *Chemiſe d'homme*, f. A ſhirt of mail, *Chemiſe ou cotte de mâille*, f.

SHIRTLESS (cheŭrt '-lĕce), *adj* [without ſhirt] *Sans chemiſe.*

SHITTAH (chĭt '-ă), *or* SHITTIM (chĭt '-ĭme), *ſ.* [a ſort of precious wood growing in Arabia] *Sorte de bois de l'Arabie.*

SHITTLE (chĭt '-tl'), *ſ.* [*corrupted from* SHUTTLE, which ſee.

* SHITTLE, *or* SHITTLE-HEADED, *adj.* [ſickle, giddy] *Léger, volage, inconſtant, étourdi, incertain.*

SHITTLE-COCK (chĭt '-tl'-kŏk), *ou mieux* (cheŭt '-tl'-kŏk), *ſ.* [a feathered cork to play with] *Un volant.*

SHIVE (chăĭve), *ſ.* [a ſlice of bread] *Une tranche, un morceau de pain.*

To SHIVER (chĭv '-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [V. To QUAKE, to tremble] *Trembler, friſſonner*, de peur ou de froid; ſe dit par extenſion de pluſieurs choſes inanimées qu'on agite.

The ſail ſhivers, *La voile friſe* ou *barbeye.*

To SHIVER, *v. a.* and *n.* [in Sea-language] *Faſier* (en parlant des voiles). Shiver the main top ſail! *Mets le grand hunier à faſier!*

To SHIVER, *v. a.* and *n.* [to break and to fall in parts or ſhivers] *Briſer, rompre, mettre en pièces; tronçonner: & ſe briſer, ſe rompre, ſe mettre ou tomber en pièces.*

SHIVER (chĭv '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a fragment] *Pièce*, f. *morceau*, m *fragment*, m. *éclat*, m.

SHIVEY, *Friſſonnement*, m.

SHIVERED (chĭv '-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Briſé, rompu, mis en pièces.*

SHIVERS (chĭv '-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [in a Ship; a ſeamen's term for the little round wheels, in which the rope of a pulley runs] *Roulettes*, f. pl.

SHIVERING (ch v '-eŭr-in'gne), *ſ.* Ex. A ſhivering fit, *Un friſſon.*

SHIVERY (chĭv '-eŭr-é), *adj.* [eaſily falling into ſhivers] *Friable, qui ſe met aiſément en pièces, caſſant.*

SHOAD, *ſ.* [in Mining; a train of metallic ſtones, near the vein of metal] *Veine de pierres métalliques*, f.

SHOAL (chôle), *ſ.* [a crowd, a great multitude] *Foule*, f. *multitude*, f. *troupe*, f. A ſhoal of fiſhes, *Une multitude de poiſſons.*

SHOAL, *ſ.* [a ſand bank] *Banc de ſable*, m.

SHOALS, *ſ. pl.* [flats in the water] *Bas-fonds*, m. pl. *baſſes*, f. pl.

To SHOAL, *v. n.* [to croud] *S'attrouper.*

SHOALINESS (chô '-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* V. SHALLOWNESS.

SHOAL, *and* SHOALY (chô '-lé), *adj.* [ſhallow, full of ſhoals] *Plein d'écueils*, ou *de bancs de ſable.*

SHOAR-FISH (chôre '-fiche), *ſ.* [a fiſh of the Danube] *Silure, ſirule, ſalut, ſom*, m.

SHOCK (chŏk), *ſ.* [conflict, concuſſion, violent concourſe] *Choc*, m. *rencontre*, f. *combat*, m. *aſſaut*, m.

SHOCK [a pile of ſheaves of corn] *Un tas* de gerbes de blé. A ſhock of ten ſheaves, *Un tas de dix gerbes.*

To SHOCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſhake by violence] *Choquer, heurter*, au propre & au figuré; *offenſer.*

* This aſſertion ſhocks religion and good manners, *Cette aſſertion choque* ou *offenſe la religion & les bonnes mœurs.*

SHOCKED (chŏk't), *part. adj. Choqué, heurté, offenſé.*

SHOD (chŏd), *part. adj.* for SHOED, *Chauſſé.* A horſe well ſhod, *Un cheval bien chauſſé, bien ferré.*

A cart ſhod with iron, *Une voiture à roues garnies de fer* ou *à roues ferrées.*

SHOE (chou), *ſ.* [the cover of the foot] *Soulier*, m.

† Every ſhoe fits not every foot, *Tout le monde ne ſe chauſſe pas au même point.*

☞ To throw an old ſhoe after one, *Jeter un vieux ſoulier à quelqu'un*, ſorte d'ancienne coutume priſe pour un bon augure quand on part pour quelque entrepriſe.

A horſe-ſhoe, *Fer de cheval*, m. Wooden ſhoes, *Des ſabots*, m.

*† As honeſt a man as ever trod upon a ſhoe of leather, *Un auſſi honnête homme que la terre en ait jamais porté.*

Canadian ſnow-ſhoe, *Raquette*, f.

SHOE of the anchor [in Sea-language] *Sabaire de l'ancre* (pièce de bois qui s'emboîte au bout de la patte de l'ancre, pour garantir le bord du vaiſſeau de ſon frottement).

To SHOE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fit the foot with a ſhoe] *Chauſſer, mettre des ſouliers.*

To SHOE a horſe, *Ferrer un cheval.*

SHOE-BOY (chou '-bŏĕ), *ſ.* [a boy that cleans ſhoes] *Un décrotteur.*

SHOE-CLOUT (chou '-klŏoute), *ſ.* [rubber, duſter] *Un torchon, avec quoi on nettoie les ſouliers.*

SHOEING-HAMMER (chou '-ĭn'gne-hăm-eŭr), *ſ.* [among Farriers] *Brochoir.*

SHOEING-HORN (chou '-ĭn'gne-horne), *ſ.* [a horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe] *Chauſſe-pied*, m.

SHOE-LEATHER (chou '-lĕtzh-eŭr), [leather fit for ſhoes] *Cuir*, m. To ſave ſhoe-leather, *Epargner ſes ſouliers.*

SHOEMAKER (chou '-mé-keŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to make ſhoes] *Cordonnier*, m. A ſhoemaker's peg, *Broche*, f. A ſhoemaker head-journeyman, *Goret*, m.

*† To be in the ſhoemaker's ſtocks, *Etre dans la priſon de S. Crépin; avoir des ſouliers trop étroits qui mettent le pied à la torture, qui bleſſent.*

SHOE-MONEY (chou '-mŏŭn-é), ‡ *Chauſſage*, m

SHOE-NAIL (chou '-nâle), *ſ. Clou à ſoulier*, m. *caboche*, f.

SHOESTRING (chou '-strĭn'gne), *or* SHOE-TYE (chou '-tăĭ), *ſ.* [the ribband with which one ties his ſhoes] *Cordon* ou *attache de ſoulier*, m. f. *courroie*, f.

SHOG (chógue), *ſ.* [violent concuſſion] *Secouſſe*, f. *mouvement*, m.

To SHOG, *v. a* [to ſhake] *Secouer, remuer.*

SHOLE (chôle), V. SHOAL.

SHOLING (chô '-lĭo'gne), *ſ.* [a ſea-term] *L'action de rendre le bord*, en terme de mer. Here is good ſholing, *Cette rade eſt commode pour rendre le bord.*

SHONE (chŏne), *the preterite of* To SHINE; which ſee.

SHOOK (shoŭk), V. SHAKEN.

‡ SHOON (choŭne). [an old plural for ſhoe] *Des ſouliers*, m. pl.

SHOONER (choŭ-neŭr), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Goëlette*, f.

To SHOOT (choŭte), -ING, I ſhot (chŏte), I have ſhot and ſhotten, *v. a.* [to caſt forth] *Tirer, lancer, jeter* avec force & roideur, *décocher, darder, dardiller.* To ſhoot a gun at one, *Tirer une arme à feu ſur quelqu'un.* To ſhoot darts, *Lancer des traits.* To ſhoot an arrow, *Lancer* ou *décocher une flèche.* To ſhoot off the great gun, *Faire jouer*, ou *tirer la grande artillerie, la décharger.*

To SHOOT corn, coals, &c. *Décharger du blé, du charbon; vider un ſac de blé, de charbon*, &c.

To SHOOT a maſt by the board, *Abattre un mât.*

To SHOOT [to wound] *Bleſſer, percer.* To ſhoot through, *Percer de part en part*, ou *d'outre en outre.* To ſhoot one to death, *Fuſiller quelqu'un, lui caſſer la tête à coups de fuſil.* To ſhoot a deſerter, *Caſſer la tête à un déſerteur.*

To SHOOT [to fit to each other by planing] *Rabotter*, le bord d'une planche.

To SHOOT [to paſs through] *Paſſer par deſſus, franchir.* To ſhoot the bridge, *Paſſer par deſſus le pont.* He has ſhot the gulph, *Il a franchi le gouffre.*

To SHOOT AT, *Se lancer ſur.*

To SHOOT OUT, *Déſaffleurer.*

To SHOOT OUT, *Pouſſer*, en parlant des végétaux. A tree that has ſhot out great branches, *Un arbre qui a pouſſé de groſſes branches.*

To SHOOT, *v. n.* [to perform the act of ſhooting] *Tirer.* He ſhoots very well, *Il tire bien.* To go a ſhooting, *Aller à la chaſſe un fuſil.*

To SHOOT [to germinate, to increaſe in vegetable growth] *Pouſſer, croître, bourgeonner, monter.* Here the olive ſhoots, *Ici croît l'olivier.* The corn begins to ſhoot out in the ear, *Le blé commence à monter en épi.*

When plants begin to ſhoot up, *Quand les plantes commencent à lever.*

To ſhoot weak wood [in Agriculture] *Chenevotter.* The vines have ſhot nothing but weak wood this year, *Les vignes n'ont fait que chenevotter cette année.*

To SHOOT FORTH, *Avancer, s'élancer.* The land did ſhoot forth or out with a very great promontory, *La terre s'avançoit & formoit un très-grand promontoire.*

To SHOOT [to pass as an arrow] *Passer rapidement*; *tomber* ou *filer*, en parlant des étoiles. A shooting star, *Une étoile volante*, terme d'artificier.

To SHOOT [to feel a quick pain] *Elancer, causer des élancemens, souffrir une douleur aiguë.* My finger shoots, *Le doigt m'élance, j'ai des élancemens dans le doigt, j'y souffre ou sens une douleur aiguë.*

SHOOT, *s.* [the act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance] *Coup qu'on tire avec une arme*, m. I have shot three shoots at him, *J'ai tiré trois coups sur lui.*

- SHOOT [bud, cion, branch issuing from the main stock] *Jet*, m. *rejeton*, m. *scion*, m. *brin*, m. *surgeon*, m. *bourgeon*, m. A young shoot, *Un nouveau jet.* Shoot of a vine cut down to three or four eyes, *Courson*, m. *bouture*, f. Shoot of a tree cut down to the length of five or six inches, *Courson*, m.

SHOOT [a great pig] *Un goret, un cochon qui ne tette plus.*

SHOOTER (chout'-ĕur), *s.* [one that shoots] *Un tireur.*

SHOOTER, of a lock, *Le pêne d'une serrure.*

SHOOTING (chout'-ĭng), [*from* To Shoot] *L'action de pousser, de tirer*, &c. f. *décochement*, m.

SHOOTING [the killing game with a gun] *Chasse à tirer, chasse au fusil.* To go a shooting, *Aller à la chasse au fusil.*

SHOOTING [of plants] *La pousse des plantes.*

SHOOTING of the flute [in Tapestry, weaving] *Une passée.*

SHOOTING of salts, *Pied de mouche*, m.

SHOOTING, *adj. Ex.* A printer's shooting-stick, *Un décognoir*, m.

SHOOTING [is said in the making of verdigrise, when the plates begin to form a certain crystallisation] *Cotonnant.*

SHOP (chŏp), *s* [a place where any thing is sold] *Boutique*, f.

SHOPBOARD (chŏp'-bôrde), *s.* [bench on which any work is done] *Un établi.*

SHOP-BOOK (chŏp'-boŭk), *s.* [book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts] *Livre de compte*, ou *de boutique*, m. ou *livre* ou *journal de marchand.*

SHOPKEEPER (chŏp'-kĭp-ĕur), *s.* [a trader who sells in a shop] *Un marchand qui tient boutique, boutiquier*, m § *courtaut de boutique.* An old shop-keeper, *Garde boutique*, f (se dit d'une marchandise qui ne se vend point).

SHOPLIFTER (chŏp'-lĭft-ĕur), *or* SHOP-LIFT, *s.* [one that pretends to cheapen, and steals wares] *Un filou qui vole des marchandises, en faisant semblant de les vouloir acheter.*

SHOPMAN (chŏp'-măne), *s.* [a petty trader] *Petit marchand détailliste*; *garçon de boutique*; § *courtaut de boutique*, m.

SHORAGE (chôr'-idje), *s.* [a toll, or duty paid for goods brought on shore] *Droit de rivage*, m.

SHORE (chôre), *the preterite of* To SHEAR; which see.

SHORE, *s.* [the coast of the sea] *Bord*, m. *rivage*, m. *côte de la mer*, f. To go on shore, *Aller à bord* ou *à terre, aborder.* To come ashore, *Débarquer.* Standing in shore, *Bord à terre.* Standing off shore, *Bord au large.* Bold shore, *Côte de fer*, ou *côte à pic*, f.

SHORE [the support of a building] *Etaie*, f. *étançon*, m. *appui*, m. *chevalet*, m. On appelle aussi *Shores*, Les *Acores* ou *épontilles* des vaisseaux sur le chantier *(dans cette acception, l'origine de ce mot se trouve dans l'Islandois* skord *prononcé* shord, *soutien, étai).*

SHORE, *or* Sewer. V. the last.

To SHORE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prop, to support] *Etayer, étançonner, appuyer, soutenir*; au propre & au figuré.

* To shore up a family that is ready to fall, *Soutenir une famille prête à tomber.*

SHORED (chôr'd), *part. adj. Etayé, étançonné, appuyé, soutenu.* The wall was shored with timber, *La muraille étoit soutenue par des étançons.*

SHORELESS (chôre'-lĕce), *adj.* [having no coast] *Sans bord*, ou *sans rivage.*

SHORELING (chôre'-lĭn'gne), *s.* [the felt, fell, *or* skin of a sheep shorn] *La peau d'une brebis tondue.*

SHORING (chôr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [propping] *étayement*, m. *chevalement*, m.

SHORN (chôrne), *part. adj. Tondu, rasé, ras*; au figuré, *privé, dépouillé.* King Childerick III. was deposed, shorn, and confined in a monastery, *Le Roi Childéric III. fut déposé, rasé, & renfermé dans un monastère.* Shorn velvet, *Velours ras*, m.

* Shorn of his strength, *Privé de ses forces, abattu.* The setting sun appears shorn of its beams, *Le soleil couchant paroît dépouillé de ses rayons.*

SHORT (chorte), *adj.* [not long, commonly not long enough] *Court*, en général *qui n'est pas assez long*, en étendue, ou en durée; au figuré, *bref, concis, serré, succinct, abrégé*, ‡ *brief.* In short, to be short, *Bref.* A short memory, *Mémoire labile.* A short syllable or note, *Une brève.* To be short with one, *Brusquer quelqu'un.* To grow short, *Appetisser.* Short sails (in a man of war, fighting sails), *Petites voiles.* A short stick, *Un bâton court.* A short stature, *Une taille courte*, ou *ramassée.* A short man or woman, *Un homme court, une femme courte, un petit homme, un ragot, une petite femme, une ragotte, un bout d'homme.* A short pen, *Un bout de plume.* A short candle, *Un bout de chandelle.* The days are short in the winter, *Les jours sont courts en hiver.* Some short time, *Quelques jours* A short while, *Peu de temps.* In a short time, *Dans peu de temps, bientôt.* A short continuance or duration, *Une courte durée.* To cut a thing shorter, *Raccourcir ou rogner quelque chose.*

* A short speech, *Un discours bref, Une harangue courte.* A short style, *Un style concis, succinct*, ou *serré, laconique.* To be short, *Etre court*, ou *succinct.* And to make short work on't, *Et pour couper court, pour avoir bientôt fait.* A short dictionary, *Un dictionnaire abrégé.* To have but short commons, *N'avoir qu'un petit ordinaire.* To be short with one, *Trancher court avec quelqu'un, lui parler brusquement.* To speak short of what the thing is, *Faire une description imparfaite d'une chose.* To cut short a discourse *Abréger un discours.* To take one up short, *Faire une courte mais sanglante réprimande à quelqu'un.*

* Short of breath, of sight, of money, *Qui a la courte haleine qui a la vue courte, qui est court d'argent.* To keep one short of money, *Donner peu d'argent à quelqu'un.* To fetch one's breath short, *Avoir la courte haleine.* His writings are far short of what is reported, *Ses écrits ne répondent pas à l'estime qu'on en fait.* To come short of one's design, *Se trouver court, manquer son coup.* To take one up short in the prosecution of his design, *Faire avorter le dessein de quelqu'un, lui faire manquer son coup.* To fall short of one's expectations, *Etre frustré de ses espérances.* Our provisions fell short, *Nos provisions se trouvèrent trop courtes*, ou *nous manquèrent.* Our best actions are far short of perfect, *Nos meilleures actions sont bien éloignées de la perfection.* The translation falls short of the original, *La traduction est au dessous de l'original*, ou *n'approche pas de l'original.* You are a cup too short, *Il vous manque encore un verre.* He comes short of no man in that, *Il ne le cède à personne en cela.*

SHORT, *adv. Court.* To turn short, *Tourner court, se retourner, tout court, tourner bride.* Meat that eats short, *Viande ferme, courte, qui n'a point de filandres.*

SHORT, *s.* [a summary account] *Abrégé*, m. *sommaire*, m. *précis*, m. *court*, m. I will know the short and the long of that business, *Je veux savoir le court & le long de cette affaire.* In short, *Bref, en bref, conclusion, conclusion que, enfin.*

SHORT-BOUT (of a violin), *s. Crossant*, m.

To SHORTEN (chor'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make short, either in time or space] *Raccourcir, accourcir, abréger, diminuer, resserrer, appetisser, se contracter.* Whatever shortens the fibres, *Tout ce qui raccourcit les fibres.* Love shortens days to moments, *L'amour de nos jours ne fait que des momens*

To SHORTEN sails [in Sea-language] *Diminuer de voiles.*

SHORTENED (chor'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Raccourci, accourci, abrégé, resserré, diminué.*

SHORTENING (chor'-t'nĭn'gne), *s.* [making short] *Accourcissement*, m. *raccourcissement*, m.

SHORTER (chort'-ĕur), *the comparative of* SHORT; which see.

SHORTEST (chort'-ĕste), *the superlative of* SHORT; which see.

SHORTHAND (chort'-hănd), *s* [a method of writing in compendious characters] *Tachégraphie*, ou *tachygraphie*, f *brachygraphie*, f. manière d'écrire par abréviations.

SHORLIVED (chort'-lĭv'd), *adj.* [not living or lasting long] *Dont la vie est courte, de peu de durée, passager.*

SHORTLY (chort'-lé), *adv.* [in a short time; in a few words] *Bientôt, dans peu de temps*; ou bien, *en abrégé, en peu de paroles.*

SHORTNESS (chort'-nĕce), f. [the quality of being short] *Petitesse*, f. *brièveté*, f. *imperfection*, f. Shortness of distance, of time, *Peu de distance*, m. *peu de temps*, m. Shortness of night, *Nuit courte.* Shortness of breath, *Courte haleine*, f. *difficulté de respiration.* f. The shortness of a discourse, *La brièveté d'un discours.* Shortness of memory, *Mémoire courte.*

* The shortness of our reason, *L'imperfection de notre raison*, f.

SHORT-RIBS (chort'-rĭhz), *s. pl.* [Anat. the bastard ribs] *Les fausses côtes.*

SHORT-SHANK (chort'-shăn'k), *or* SHORT-START (chort'-starte), *s.* [a sort of apple] *Capendu*, ou *court pendu*, m.

SHORTSIGHTED (chort-sāï'-tĕd), *adj.* [Myops, short of sight] *Myope, qui a la vue courte* ou *basse*; au figuré, *qui manque de prévoyance, qui n'a pas beaucoup de pénétration d'esprit.*

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS (chort-sāï'-tĕd-nĕce), *s. Vue courte* ou *basse*, f *myopie*, f. au figuré, *défaut de prévoyance*, m. *peu de pénétration d'esprit*, m.

SHORT WAISTED (chort-oüest'-ĕd), *adj.* [having a short body] *Qui a la taille courte.*

SHORTWINDED (chort-oüĭn'd'-ĕd), *adj.* [short of breath] *Qui a courte haleine*; *poussif, asthmatique.*

SHORTWINGED (chort-oüĭn'g'd'), *adj.* [having short wings] *Qui a de petites ailes*, ou *les ailes courtes.*

SHORY (chô'-ré), *adj.* [lying near the coast] *Qui est pris des côtes de la mer.*

SHOT (chŏte), *part. adj. Tiré, lancé, jeté, poussé.* To be shot, *Passer par les armes.* An arrow shot out, *Une flèche lancée.* On the other side of a pleasant grove was shot up high, *De l'autre côté s'élevoit un bosquet agréable.*

The same metal is naturally shot into quite different figures, *Le même métal prend naturellement des formes tout-à-fait différentes.*

SHOT, *s.* [the act of shooting] *Coup*, m. At a shot, *D un seul coup.*

SHOT [a missive weapon emitted by any instrument] *Flèche*, f. *trait*, m. *balle de mousquet*, f. Angel-shot, or chain-shot, *Ange, boulet ramé* ou *chaîné*, ou toute autre chose lancée par une arme de jet. A bow shot, *Un trait d'arbalète.* Small shot (hail), *Dragée*, f. *cendre de plomb*, f. *petit plomb.* Great shot, *Balles de plomb*, f. pl Great and small shot, *Le canon & la mousqueterie.* Cannon-shot, *Boulet de canon*, m. A volley of shot, *Salve de mousquetades*, ou *de mousqueterie*, f.

SHOT [reach] *Portée* d'une arme de jet, f. Within muſket-ſhot, *or* canon-ſhot, *A la portée du mouſquet* ou *du canon.*

SHOT [a ſum charged, a reckoning] *Ecot*, m. *compte*, m. To pay one's ſhot, *Payer ſon écot.*

SHOT, *adj.* and *ſ.* [in Sea-language] Ex. Her main-top-maſt is ſhot by the board, *Nous l'avons démâté de ſon grand mât de hune.* Bar-ſhot or double-headed ſhot, *Boulet ramé* ou *Boulet à deux têtes.* Chain-ſhot, or angel-ſhot, *Boulet chaîné*; *ange*, m. Caſe-ſhot, *Charge à mitraille.* Grape-ſhot, *Charge à la Suédoiſe* ou *charge en grappe.*

SHOT [in Sea-language] *Cable de deux ou trois longueurs épiſſées enſemble.* Ex. The ſheet-ſhot, *Le maître cable.*

FRESH SHOT. V. FRESH.

Shot-garland *or* locker (fixed between the guns on the ſhip's ſide), *Parquet à boulets*, m.

SHOTFREE (chŏt'-frī), *or* SCOTFREE, *adj.* [clear of the reckoning] *Franc, qui ne paye rien*; ſignifie auſſi *hors de danger, ſain & ſauf*; ou bien, *à l'épreuve de, inſenſible à*, au propre & au figuré.

* He is ſhotfree againſt all the attacks of honour, *Il eſt inſenſible au point d'honneur, il n'a aucun ſentiment d'honneur.*

SHOTTEN (chŏt'-t'n), *adj.* [having ejected the ſpawn] *Déchargé de ſon frai.*

† He looks like a ſhotten herring, *Il eſt maigre comme un hareng, il a une pauvre mine.*

SHOTTEN [curdled] *Tourné, caillé*, en parlant du lait tourné, ou qui s'eſt caillé pour avoir été gardé trop long-temps.

SHOUGH (chŏk), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſhaggy dog; a ſhock] *Chien*, m.

SHOULD (choud), *v. n. Devoir.*

SHOULD [the imperfect of the defective verb *ſhall*, uſed as auxiliary in the conditional tenſe, and in the conjunctive mood, as] I ſhould go, *Je devrois aller*, ou *j'irois.* Thou ſhould'ſt go, *Tu devrois aller.* Should we go, *or* if we ſhould go, *Si nous allions.* You ſhould love her with all your heart, *Vous devriez l'aimer de tout votre cœur.*

¶ Should, *il faut*; ought, *on doit*; it is neceſſary, *il eſt néceſſaire* (ſynon.): The firſt implies an obligation of complaiſance, cuſtom, or perſonal intereſt; thus: we *ſhould* not offend the company we are in; we *ſhould* follow the faſhion: we *ſhould* know a man before we truſt him. The ſecond denotes an obligation of reaſon and good ſenſe; thus: we *ought* to ſubmit to thoſe who know better than ourſelves: we *ought* to ſerve thoſe who have ſerved us. The third expreſſes an eſſential and indiſpenſable obligation; as: it *is neceſſary* to love God, in order to be ſaved; it is *neceſſary* to be complaiſant to pleaſe.

SHOULDER (chôl'-deŭr), *ſ.* [the joint which connects the arm to the body] *Epaule*, f. Good broad ſhoulders, *Des épaules larges.* Shoulder-bone, *or* ſhoulder-blade, *L'os de l'épaule*, m. *l'ompolate*, f. *le paleron*, m. This horſe's ſhoulder is out of joint, *Ce cheval a l'épaule démiſe, il eſt épaulé.*

*† Over the left ſhoulder, *Du côté gauche, du côté que les ſuiſſes portent la halebarde.*

† One ſhoulder of mutton draws down another, *L'appétit vient en mangeant.*

SHOULDER [in Mechanics] *Embaſſe*, f. *épaulement*, m.

Shoulder of a ſword-blade, *Talon*, m. Shoulder of a tenon, *Epaulement d'un tenon*, m.

Shoulder of mutton ſails, Bermudoes ſails, Lug-ſails, *Voiles auriques*, f. pl.

To SHOULDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put upon the ſhoulder] *Mettre ſur l'épaule, charger ſur les épaules.* Shoulder your muſket, *Mettez votre fuſil ſur l'épaule.* To ſhoulder up a burden, *Charger un fardeau ſur ſes épaules.*

To SHOULDER [to puſh with violence] *Pouſſer violemment.*

SHOULDERED (chôl'-deŭr'd), *adj.* [from To Shoulder] *Ex.* Broad-ſhouldered, *Qui a les épaules larges.*

SHOULDERING (chôl'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A ſhouldering piece [in Architecture] *Un modillon.*

‡ SHOULDER-BELT (chôl'-deŭr-bĕlt), *ſ.* [a belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder] *Un boudrier.*

‡ SHOULDER-CLAPPER (chôl'-deŭr-klăp-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who affects familiarity] *Quelqu'un qui eſt trop familier, qui eſt prêt à nous frapper ſur l'épaule.*

SHOULDER-KNOT (chôl'-deŭr-nŏte), *ſ* [a knot of lace *or* ribbon hanging on the ſhoulder] *Nœud d'épaule*, m.

SHOULDER-PIECE (chôl'-deŭr-pīce), *ſ. Epaulière*, f. *épaulette*, f.

SHOULDER-SHOTTEN (chôl'-deŭr-chŏt-t'n), *adj* [in Farriery; ſhaitened in the ſhoulder] *Epaulé, qui s'eſt démis l'épaule.*

SHOULDERSLIP (chôl' deŭr-slip), *ſ.* [diſlocation of the ſhoulder] *Diſlocation de l'épaule*, f.

SHOUT (chăoŭte), *ſ.* [a cry of triumph *or* exhortation] *Cri*, m. *acclamation*, f. Shouts, *Cris d'allégreſſe*, m. pl.

To SHOUT, *v. n.* [to carry in triumph *or* exhortation] *Crier, faire des acclamations, encourager par ſes cris.*

SHOUTER (chăoŭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſhouts] *Celui* ou *celle qui fait des acclamations, qui encourage par ſes cris.*

SHOUTING (chăoŭt'-ĭn'gne), V. SHOUT.

SHOVE (cheŭve), *ſ.* [a puſh] *Un coup* que l'on donne en pouſſant. Shove-net, *Seine*, f.

To SHOVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puſh] *Pouſſer.* To ſhove along *or* forward, *Pouſſer en avant, faire avancer.* To ſhove backward, *Pouſſer, tirer en arrière, faire reculer.*

To SHOVE [in Sea-language] Ex. To ſhove in the head of a caſk, *Défoncer un tonneau.* A hard ſea ſhove out our larboard-quarter gallery, *Un coup de mer défonça notre bouteille de basbord.*

To SHOVE, *v. n.* [to move forward] *Aller en avant, avancer.* To ſhove from ſhore, *Quitter le rivage, s'éloigner du rivage*, ſignifie proprement l'action d'un homme dans un batteau, qui au moyen d'une perche s'éloigne du rivage.

SHOVED (cheŭv'd), *part. adj. Pouſſé.*

SHOVEL (cheŭv'-vl), *ſ.* [an inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges] *Une pelle.* Shovel-full, *Plein la pelle*; *une pellée, une pellerée, une pellettée.*

To SHOVEL, *v. a* [to throw *or* heap up with a ſhovel] *Jeter* ou *mettre en tas avec une pelle.* Au figuré, *amaſſer.*

SHOVELBOARD (cheŭv'-vl'-bôrde), *ſ.* [a long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark] *Galet*, m.

SHOVELLER (cheŭv'-vl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a fowl] *Pélican*, ſorte d'oiſeau, m

SHOVELLING (cheŭv'-vl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SHOVEL] *L'action de ramaſſer avec la pelle.*

SHOW (chô), *ſ.* [appearance, pretence, colour, parade, figure] *Apparence*, f. *ſemblant*, m. *mine*, f. *prétexte*, m. *couleur*, f. *ombre*, f. *montre*, f. *parade*, f. *oſtentation*, f. *figure*, f. *apparat*, m. To make ſhow of anger, *Faire ſemblant d'être fâché.* With a ſhow of friendſhip, *Avec une apparence d'amitié, ſous prétexte d'amitié.* To make ſhow of one's riches, *Faire parade de ſes richeſſes.* To make a fine ſhow, *Faire une belle figure.*

SHOW [ſpectacle] *Spectacle*, m. *pompe*, f. *apparat*, m.

To SHOW (chô), -ING, I ſhowed (chô'd), *and* ſhown, I have ſhown (chône), *v. a.* [to exhibit to view] *Montrer, faire voir, expoſer à la vue*, ou *en public*; ou bien, *manifeſter, annoncer, publier, prouver, démontrer, faire connoître, découvrir, témoigner, dicter, déclarer, emporter, juſtifier, remontrer.* To ſhow oneſelf, *Se faire voir.* Show me a token, *Montrez-moi un ſigne.* I ſhall ſhow you wonders, *Je vous ferai voir des merveilles.*

To ſhow one's will, *Faire connoître ſa volonté, la déclarer.* To ſhow mercy to one, *Faire grâce à quelqu'un.* To ſhow one a great deal of kindneſs, to ſhow him a pleaſure, *Témoigner beaucoup d'amitié à quelqu'un, lui faire plaiſir, lui rendre un bon office.* To ſhow forth the praiſes of one, *Publier les louanges de quelqu'un.* To ſhow one's power, *Manifeſter ſa puiſſance.* To ſhow a hard ſentence, *Expliquer un paſſage difficile.* To ſhow cauſe or a reaſon why, *Donner des raiſons, rendre raiſon* ou *compte, expliquer.* To ſhow oneſelf a man, *Faire voir que l'on a du cœur, donner des preuves de courage.*

* To ſhow one a pair of heels, *Montrer les talons*, ou *le dos*; *s'enfuir.*

To SHOW, *v. n.* [to appear] *Paroître, ſembler, avoir l'air, faire ſemblant, faire mine.* She ſhows a ſtatue, *Elle a l'air d'une ſtatue.* He ſhows as if he loved me, *Il fait ſemblant* ou *mine de m'aimer.*

SHOWBREAD (chô'-brĕd), *ſ.* [among the Jews] *Pain de propoſition*, m.

SHOWER (chô'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſhows] *Celui* ou *celle qui montre.*

SHOWER (chăoŭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [rain either moderate *or* violent] *Ondée*, f. *pluie ſoudaine*, ‖ *douche*, f. A little ſhower, *Une petite ondée.* April-ſhower, *Giboulée de Mars.*

To SHOWER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pour down; to be rainy] *Verſer, faire pleuvoir*; *pleuvoir à verſe*, au propre & au figuré.

* They ſhower on his ſhield a rattling war, *Ils font pleuvoir une grêle de flèches ſur ſon bouclier.*

SHOWERY (chăoŭ'-eŭr-é), *adj.* [rainy] *Pluvieux.* A ſhowery weather, *Un temps pluvieux, un gros temps*

SHOWING (chô'-ĭn'gne), *adj. Indicatif.*

SHOWISH (chô'-ĭche), *and* SHOWY (chô'-é), *adj.* [ſplendid, gaudy] *Voyant, brillant, éclatant, faſtueux, pompeux, magnifique.*

SHOWN (chône), *part. adj. Montré*, &c. V. To SHOW.

SHRANK (chrăn'k), *the preterite of* To SHRINK; which ſee.

SHRED (chrĕd), *ſ.* [a ſmall piece cut off] *Coupon*, m. *coupure*, f. Shreds of cloth, *Des coupons* ou *morceaux de drap.* Parchment-ſhreds, *Des coupures* ou *rognures de parchemin*, f.

To SHRED, -DING, -DED, *v. a.* [to cut into ſmall pieces] *Hacher, couper menu, couper en petits morceaux.* To ſhred herbs, *Hacher des herbes.*

SHRED, *part. adj. Haché, coupé en petits morceaux.*

SHREW (chrou), *ſ.* [a peeviſh, malignant, turbulent woman] *Une femme acariâtre, une pie grièche, une méchante femme, une diableſſe.*

SHREWD (chroud), *adj.* [malicious, troubleſome, miſchievous] *Méchant, plein de malice, vilain, acariâtre.* You have a ſhrewed ſiſter, *Vous avez une méchante ſœur.* A ſhrewd trick, *Un vilain tour.* A ſhrewd buſineſs, *Une mauvaiſe affaire*; ou *une affaire délicate, chatouilleuſe.*

SHREWD [cunning] *Fin, adroit, ſubtil, artificieux.* A ſhrewed man, *Un homme fin, ruſé, adroit.* A ſhrewd queſtion, *Une queſtion artificieuſe.*

SHREWDLY (chroud'-lé), *adv.* [miſchievouſly; very much] *Méchamment, malignement*; *fort.* He has ſaid it ſhrewdly, *Il l'a dit malignement, avec méchanceté.* I ſhrewdly ſuſpect it, *Je le ſoupçonne fort*

SHREWDNESS (chroud'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſlineſs, cunning, miſchievouſneſs] *Adreſſe*, f. *ſubtilité*, f. *fineſſe*, f. *malice*, f. *méchanceté*, f.

SHREWISH (chrou'-ĭche), *adj.* [having the qualities of a ſhrew] *Grondeur, querelleur, criailleur, pétulant, emporté.*

SHREWISHLY (chrou'-ĭshe-lé), *adv.* [perulantly, peevishly, clamourously] *Avec malice, avec mauvaise humeur, en criaillant.*

SHREWISHNESS (chrou'-ĭshe-nĕce), *ſ.* [the qualities of a ſhrew] *Mauvaiſe humeur, diſpoſition à criailler, ou à tempêter,* f. *pétulance,* f. *emportement,* m.

SHREWMOUSE (chrou'-măoŭce), *ſ.* [in Zoology; Muſaraneus, a little quadruped of the nature both of the rat and the mole] *Muſaraigne,* f. *mujet,* m. *ziſs-nus,* m. Shrew-mouſe of Sileſia, *Biſemus,* m. Water-ſhrewmouſe (an amphibious animal of the mouſe-kind; blind mouſe), *Muſaraigne d'eau,* m.

SHREWSBURY (chrouz'-ber-é), *ſ.* [a large borough of Shropſhire; lat. 52°-43' N. lon 2°-41' W.] *Shrewſbury,* m.

SHRIEK (chrīk), *ſ.* [an inarticulate cry] *Cri inarticulé.*

To SHRIEK, *v. n.* [to cry] *Crier, jeter ou pouſſer des cris inarticulés.*

SHRIEKING (chrīk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Shriek] *Cri,* m. *l'action de jeter des cris.*

‡ SHRIEVE (chrīve), *ſ.* [*from the Saxon* ſhire-reeve *or* Shire-ſteward] V. SHERIFF.

SHRIEVALTY (chrī'-văl-té), *ſ.* V. SHERIFFALITY.

‡ SHRIFT (chrĭfte), *ſ.* [confeſſion made to a prieſt] *Confeſſion auriculaire,* f.

SHRIKE (chrāike), *ſ.* [Butcher-bird] *Lanier,* m.

SHRILL (chrĭl), *adj.* [piercing] *Perçant, aigu, glapiſſant, aigre, grêle.* A ſhrill voice, *Une voix glapiſſante, une voix perçante.* Shrill ſound, *Son argentin.*

To SHRILL, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to pierce the ear with ſharp ſound] *Faire un bruit aigu & perçant; chanter en fauſſet.*

SHRILLY (chrĭl'-lé), *adv.* [with a ſhrill noiſe] *D'un ton aigu, avec un bruit perçant.* To ſpeak ſhrilly, *Parler d'un ton aigu & perçant.*

SHRILLNESS (chrĭl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſhrill] *Son aigu,* m. *ton aigu & perçant,* m.

SHRIMP (chrĭm'p), *ſ.* [a little cruſtaceous fiſh] *Chevrette,* f. *crevette,* f. au figuré, en terme de mépris, *un nain, un ragot, un petit homme, un avorton, un bout d'homme, une bamboche;* ‡ *un crapouſſin, une crapouſſine.*

SHRINE (chrāïne), *ſ.* [a caſe in which any thing ſacred is repoſited] *Châſſe,* f. ou *reliquaire,* m.

SHRINK (chrĭn'k), *ſ.* [corrugation, contraction] *Contraction, rétréciſſement.* Shrink *or* ſhrinking up of ſinews, *Contraction* ou *rétréciſſement des nerfs,* f. m.

To SHRINK, -ING, I ſhrunk (chreŭn'k), *or* ſhrank (chrăn'k), I have ſhrunken, ſhrunk, *or* ſhrank, *v. a.* and *n.* [to contract; to contract itſelf] *Raccourcir, reſſerrer, rétrécir, faire retirer; & ſe raccourcir, ſe reſſerrer, ſe rétrécir, ſe retirer: s'appetiſſer:* en Anglois ce verbe eſt plus uſité au neutre qu'à l'actif. A ſtuff that ſhrinks, *Une étoffe qui ſe retire.* To ſhrink in fulling [in Hat-making] *Rentrer à la foule.*

* To SHRINK [to withdraw as from danger; to expreſs fear, horror, *or* pain] *Se retirer, ſe tenir à l'écart, fuir, éviter, avoir de l'horreur.* To ſhrink in danger, *Reculer à la vue du danger.* To ſhrink from a man's defence, *Se tenir à l'écart lorſqu'il s'agit de défendre quelqu'un.* To ſhrink for fear, *Trembler de peur.* Our ſpirits are apt to ſhrink at the thought of death, *Notre eſprit a naturellement de l'horreur pour la penſée de la mort.*

* To SHRINK [to fall back] *Déchoir, diminuer, ſuccomber.* My money begins to ſhrink, *Mon argent commence à diminuer, à baiſſer.* To ſhrink under the weight of misfortunes, *Succomber ſous le poids de l'infortune.*

SHRINKER (chrĭn'k'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſhrinks] *Ce qui raccourcit, ou ſe raccourcit.*

SHRINKING (chrĭn'k'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Shrink] *L'action de ſe retirer* ou *de ſe reſſerrer.* A ſhrinking up of the ſinews, *Contraction,* f. *rétréciſſement des nerfs,* m. *convulſion des nerfs,* f.

SHRINKING-SHRUB (chrĭn'k'-ĭn'gne-chreŭb'), *ſ.* [the ſenſitive plant] *La ſenſitive.*

SHRITE (chrāïte), *or* MISSEL-BIRD, *ſ.* [the larger ſpecies of thruſh] *Suſerre* ou *ſiſerre,* f.

SHRIVALTY (chrĭv'-ăl-té), *ſ.* V. SHERIFFALTY.

To SHRIVE (chrāïve), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hear at confeſſion] *Confeſſer, entendre en confeſſion.*

To SHRIVEL (chrĭv'-vl'), -LING, -LED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to contract into wrinkles; to contract itſelf into wrinkles] *Rider & ſe rider; greſiller.*

SHRIVELLING (chrĭv'-vl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* *Greſillement,* m

SHRIVELLED (chrĭv'-v'l'd), *part. adj.* *Ridé, greſillé.*

‡ SHRIVER (chrāï'-veŭr), *ſ.* [a confeſſor] *Un confeſſeur.*

SHROPSHIRE (chrŏp'-chĭre), *or* SALOP, *ſ.* [a county of England] *Shropſhire,* m.

SHROUD (chrāoŭde), *ſ.* [a ſhelter] *Un abri, un couvert; défenſe,* f. terme de Fortification.

SHROUD [the dreſs of the dead] *Drap mortuaire,* m.

SHROUDS, in a ſhip, *Haubans,* m. pl. Pair of ſhrouds, *Couple de haubans.* Main ſhrouds, *Grands haubans.* Fore-ſhrouds, *Haubans de miſaine.* Mizen-ſhrouds, *Haubans d'artimon.* Top-ſhrouds, *Haubans de hune.* Top gallant ſhrouds, *Haubans de perroquet.* Shrouds for the bumbkins, *Haubans de minots* ou *de porte-lofs.* Foot hook ſhrouds, *Haubans de revers.* Shrouds of a galley, *Couſtieres,* f. To eaſe the ſhrouds, *Mollir les haubans.* To ſet up the ſhrouds, *Rider les haubans.*

To SHROUD, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſhelter] *Mettre à l'abri* ou *à couvert; couvrir, cacher.*

To SHROUD, *v. n. Se mettre à couvert,* ou *à l'abri.*

SHROUDED (chrăoŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Mis à l'abri,* ou *à couvert; caché, couvert.*

SHROVE-TIDE (chrôve'-tāïde), *ſ.* [carnaval; the time of confeſſion] *Le carnaval, le carême prenant.*

SHROVE-TUESDAY (chrôve-tĭuŭze'-dĕ), *ſ.* [the day before lent] *Le mardi gras, le jour de carême prenant.*

SHROWDING (chrăoŭd'-ĭn'gne) of trees, *ſ.* [lopping of the top-branches] *Etêtement,* m.

SHRUB (chreŭb), *ſ.* [a little tree] *Un arbriſſeau, un arbuſte.*

* SHRUB [a dwarf] *Un petit homme, un bout d'homme, un nain.*

SHRUB [acid, ſugar, and ſpirit mixed] *Eſpèce de liqueur compoſée de jus de citron,* ou *d'oranges aigres, de ſucre, & de quelque liqueur ſpiritueuſe.*

To SHRUB, *v. a.* [to cudgel] *Gourdiner, battre, roſſer.*

SHRUBBED (chreŭb'd), *adj.* [*from* To Shrub] *Gourdiné, battu, roſſé.*

SHRUBBY (chreŭb'-é), *adj.* [full of ſhrubs] *Plein d'arbriſſeaux, qui reſſemble à un arbriſſeau.*

SHRUG (chreŭgue), *ſ.* [a motion of the ſhoulders expreſſing diſlike] *L'action de hauſſer* ou *de reſſerrer les épaules.*

To SHRUG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to contract *or* draw up] *Lever* ou *hauſſer les épaules.* He ſhrugged, *or* he ſhrugged his ſhoulders, *Il hauſſa les épaules.*

To SHRUG, *v. n. Témoigner de l'horreur,* ou *du mépris en hauſſant* ou *reſſerrant les épaules,* ou *par quelque autre mouvement du corps.*

SHRUNK (chreŭn'k), *and* SHRUNKEN (chreŭn'-k'n), *part. adj. Retiré, raccourci, ſerré.* A ſhrunken ſinew, *Un nerf retiré.* My heart is ſhrunk with grief, *J'ai le cœur ſerré de douleur.*

SHUCK (cheŭk), *ſ. a country-word for* HUSK.

To SHUDDER (cheŭd'-eur), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quake with fear *or* averſion] *Friſſonner, trembler de peur* ou *d'horreur.* V. To QUAKE.

SHUFFLE (cheŭf'-fl'), *ſ.* [the act of diſordering things; a trick, an artifice] *Mélange,* m. *confuſion,* f. *déſordre,* m. au figuré, *fourberie,* f. *tromperie,* f. *tour de paſſe-paſſe,* m. *artifice,* m.

To SHUFFLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to throw into diſorder, to confuſe, to throw together tumultuouſly] *Mettre en déſordre* ou *en confuſion, jeter pêle-mêle, confondre, renverſer, mêler enſemble, brouiller.* He has ſhuffled all, *Il a tout confondu, tout mêlé, il a mis tout en confuſion.* To ſhuffle the cards, *Mêler les cartes.*

* To SHUFFLE [to remove; to diveſt, to ſhake] *Eloigner, éconduire, éluder, ſecouer, dépouiller, rejeter.* To ſhuffle one off, *Eloigner quelqu'un, l'éconduire, le renvoyer, s'en débarraſſer.* To ſhuffle off a buſineſs, *Eluder une affaire.* When the ſoul ſhall ſhuffle off this mortal body, *Lorſque l'âme dépouillera ce corps mortel.* To ſhuffle off a fault to another, *Rejeter une faute ſur un autre.* To ſhuffle a ſummons, *Souffler un exploit.*

To SHUFFLE, *v. n.* [to throw the cards into a new order] *Mêler les cartes, les battre.*

* SHUFFLE [to play mean tricks, to practiſe fraud, to evade fair queſtions] *Gauchir, ruſer, n'aller pas droit, ſe ſervir de faux-fuyans, tergiverſer, tremper, ſe tirer d'affaire par des voies peu honnêtes.*

SHUFFLED (cheŭf'-fl'd), *part. adj. Mêlé, confondu.* When the elements were ſhuffled together, *Lorſque les élémens étoient confondus enſemble.*

SHUFFLER (cheŭf'-fleŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhuffling fellow] *Un fourbe, un tracaſſier; un biaiſeur,* m. ‖ *un chipotier.*

SHUFFLING (cheŭf'-flĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the ſhuffling the cards] *L'action de mêler* ou *de battre les cartes.*

SHUFFLING [ſhifting, artifice, trick] *Ruſes,* f. pl. *détours,* m. pl. *conduite peu ſincère,* f. *faux-fuyans,* m. pl. *défaites,* f. pl.

SHUFFLING, *adj. Ex.* A ſhuffling fellow, *Un fourbe,* &c.

SHUFFLINGLY (cheŭf-flĭn'gn'-lé), *adv.* [in a ſhuffling manner] *En biaiſant, en fourbe, par artifice.*

To SHUN (cheŭne), -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [V. To AVOID, to decline] *Décliner, éviter, fuir,* ‡ *gauchir; échapper.*

‡ SHUNLESS (cheŭn'-lĕce), *adj.* [inevitable] *Inévitable.*

SHUNNED (cheŭn'd), *part. adj. Décliné, évité, éludé, fui.*

To SHUNT (cheŭn'te), [*a country-word for* To Shove] V. To SHOVE.

To SHUT (cheŭt), -TING, SHUT, *v. a.* [to cloſe] *Fermer.* To ſhut the door upon one, *Fermer la porte au nez de quelqu'un.* Shut up the ſhop, *Fermez la boutique.* He ſhut me in an obſcure room, *Il m'enferma dans une chambre où je ne voyois goutte.* Shut him out, *Fermez-lui la porte, au nez, empêchez-le d'entrer.* To ſhut one's eyes, *S'aveugler, ſe boucher les yeux.*

* To SHUT UP [to conclude] *Conclure, fermer, finir, terminer, clorre.* Death ſhuts up that mournful ſcene, *La mort ferme cette triſte ſcène.*

To SHUT [to join, to weld] *Joindre, corroyer,* en terme de Serrurier. To ſhut two pieces of red hot iron together, *Corroyer deux morceaux de fer chaud.*

To SHUT, *v. n.* [to be cloſed] *Fermer, ſe fermer* This door does not ſhut cloſe, *Cette porte ne ferme pas bien.*

SHUT, *part. adj. Fermé;* ſignifie auſſi, *Débarraſſé, défait, dépouillé.*

* Are you ſhut of him? *Etes-vous débarraſſé de lui?* To get ſhut of the prejudices of education, *Se défaire, ſe dépouiller des préjugés de l'éducation.*

SHUT,

SHUT, *f.* [close, act of shutting] *Clôture*, f. *l'action de fermer.* After the shut of the evening, *A nuit close.*

SHUT [small door, *or* cover] *Petite porte, couvercle*, m. Shut of a window, *Volet de fenêtre*, m.

SHUTTER (cheŭt'-eŭr), *f.* [shut, cover, *or* small door] *Porte*, f. *volet* de fenêtre, m. *abattant*, m. *guichet*, m.

SHUTTLE (cheŭt'-tl'), *f.* [a weaver's instrument to shoot the woof *or* cross-threads] *Une navette* de tisserand, m.

Box or chamber of a shuttle, *Poche de navette.* Brocade-weavers shuttle, *Fspolins*, m. pl. Gauze weaver's shuttle, *Fspoulins*, m. pl. Shuttle. (among Tapestry-makers), *Broches*, f. pl.

SHUTTLECOCK (cheŭt'-tl'-kŏk), *f. and by corruption* SHITTLECOCK, which see.

SHY (chăï), *adj.* [reserved, not familiar; cautious; wary] *Réservé, retenu, froid, qui n'est pas familier; circonspect, discret, prudent, qui est sur ses gardes.* She is very shy, *Elle est fort réservée, elle fait la prude.* She was somewhat shy, *Elle fit un peu l'indifférente*, ou *la dégoûtée; elle se fit tirer l'oreille.* I am very shy of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines, *Je suis fort prudent* ou *discret sur l'usage des liqueurs corrosives dans la préparation des remèdes.* He is very shy to come near us, *Il évite de se trouver auprès de nous.* A shy man in things of nothing, *Un homme soupçonneux*, ou *mystérieux, dans les moindres choses.* I know you shy to be obliged, *Je sais que vous n'aimez point à avoir des obligations aux autres.*

SHYNESS (chăï'-nĕce), *f.* [reservedness] *Mauvaise honte; pruderie*, f.

SI (sī), *f.* [in Musick; the seventh note] *Si*, m.

SIALISMUS, *f.* [Med.] V. SALIVATION.

SIAM (săïăme), *f.* [a kingdom of Asia] *Siam.*

SIBERIA, *f.* [a large county comprehending the most Northern parts of the Russian Empire in Asia] *Sibérie*, f.

SIBILANT (sĭb'-ĭ-lăn'te), *adj.* [hissing] *Qui siffle.*

SIBILATION (sĭb-ĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *f.* [a hissing sound] *Sifflement*, m.

SIBON, *f.* [the name given by the Hottentots to a serpent of Africa] *Sibon*, m. *serpent à plusieurs couleurs* m.

SIBYL (sĭb'-ĭl), *f.* [a prophetess among the ancient heathens] *Sibylle.*

SIBYLLINE (sĭb'-ĭl-lĭne), *adj.* [belonging to the Sibyl] *Sibyllin, qui appartient à la Sibylle*, ou *à ses prédictions.*

SIBYLLISM (sĭb'-ĭl-ĭzme), *f* [the belief given to the predictions of the Sibylls] * *Sibyllisme*, m.

SIBYLLIST (sĭb'-ĭl-ĭste), *f.* [one who gives belief to the predictions of the Sybils] *Un sibylliste.*

SICAMORE (sĭk'-ă-môre), *f.* [a tree] *Sycomore*, m. *érable blanc de montagne*, m.

To SICCATE (sĭk'-kete), *v. a.* [to dry] *Sécher, dessécher.*

SICCATION (sĭk-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of drying] *Action de sécher.*

SICCIFICK (sĭk'-cĭ-fĭk), *adj. Qui sèche, qui dessèche.*

SICCITY (sĭk'-cĭ-té), *f* [dryness] *Siccité, f. sécheresse*, f. *aridité*, f.

SICE (săïze), *f.* [the number six at dice] *Le six*, au jeu des dés.

SICILY, *f.* [the largest island of the Mediterranean Sea] *Sicile*, f.

SICK (sĭk), *adj.* and *f* [afflicted with disease] *Malade.* There are a great many sick persons in that hospital, *Il y a bien des malades à cet hôpital.* The sick, *Les malades.* Sick at heart, *Qui a mal au cœur.*

* SICK of, *Las, dégoûté, fatigué de.* I am sick of this troublesome and ungrateful world, *Je suis las* ou *dégoûté de ce monde fâcheux & ingrat.*

*† To be sick of the simples, *Etre fort simple*, ou *fort niais.*

THE SICK, *f. pl.* [those affected with disease] *Les malades*, f. pl.

To SICKEN (sĭk'-k'n), ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to fall sick] *Rendre malade, incommoder, nuire à la santé; tomber malade, tomber en langueur.*

‡ SICKER (sĭk'-eŭr), *adj.* V. SIKER.

‡ SICKERLY (sĭk'-eŭr-lé), *adv.* V. SIKERLY.

SICKISH (sĭk'-ĭche), *adj.* [somewhat sick] *Un peu malade, indisposé.*

SICKLE (sĭk'-kl'), *f.* [a reaping hook] *Une faucille.* Sickle with which a field is cleared of thistles, *Echardonnoir*, m.

SICKLEMAN (sĭk'-kl-măne), *and* SICKLER, *f.* [a reaper] *Un moissonneur.*

SICKLINESS (sĭk'-lĭ-nĕce), *f.* [disposition to sickness] *Mauvaise santé, peu de santé*, m. *disposition à être malade*, f. *infirmité*, f.

SICKLY (sĭk'-lé), *adj.* [not healthy] *Maladif, valétudinaire, mal-sain, sujet à être malade, foible, languissant.*

SICKNESS (sĭk'-nĕce), *f.* [state of being diseased, disease] *Indisposition*, f. *maladie*, f. *mal*, m. I lament the sickness of the king, *Je suis très-fâché de la maladie du roi.* The green-sickness, *Les pâles couleurs*, f. pl. The falling-sickness, *Le mal caduc, le haut mal, l'épilepsie*, f. The great sickness, *La peste, la contagion.* V. INDISPOSITION.

SIDE (săïde), [the part of the animal fortified by the ribs] *Côté*, m. *flanc*, m. He has got a pain in his side, *Il a mal au côté, il a un mal de côté.* To shake one's sides with laughter, *Se tenir les côtés de rire, rire avec excès.*

SIDE [way, any kind of local respect; margin, edge] *Côté*, m. *endroit*, m. *part*, m. *partie d'une chose*, f. *bord*, m. This side and the other, *Deçà & de là.* On this side, *De deçà, au deçà. par deçà.* On all sides, *De part & d'autre.* The side of a picture, *Bord d'un tableau.* Sides or side-planks of a ship, *Bordage*, m. The right *or* wrong side of a stuff, *Le côté de l'endroit d'une étoffe, le côté de l'envers; l'endroit* ou *l'envers d'une étoffe.* The right side of a racket, *Droit*, m. On the other side, *D'autre part, d'ailleurs, d'un autre côté.* On this side the Rhine, *En deçà du Rhin.* On the other side of the Rhine, *De l'autre côté du Rhin, par delà le Rhin, au delà du Rhin.* The water side, *Le bord de l'eau.* The sea-side, *Le bord* ou *le rivage de la mer.* The bed-side, *La ruelle du lit.* The side of a hill, *La pente* ou *le penchant d'une colline.*

* SIDE [line of sanguinity; party] *Côté*, m. *ligne de parenté*, f. *parti*, m. *faveur*, f. They are related on the mother's side, *Ils sont parens du côté maternel.* To be of one's side, *Etre du parti de quelqu'un.* To take one's side, *Se mettre, se ranger du côté de quelqu'un, prendre son parti.* He takes to the strongest side, *Il se met du côté des plus forts.* He has the laugh on his side, *Les rieurs sont de son côté.* I give it on your side, *Je juge en votre faveur.* The trial will go on his side, *Il aura gain de cause.*

SIDE, *adj.* [lateral, oblique] *De côté, latéral, oblique.* A side-wind, *Un vent de côté.* To go *or* sail with a side-wind, *Aller à la bouline, bouliner.* A side-face, *Une tête de profil, un visage de profil.* A side-blow, *Un coup de revers.* A side-motion, *Un mouvement oblique.* The side-bars of a saddle, *Les bandes d'une selle.* The side-beams of a printer's press, *Jumelles de presse d'imprimeur.* The side-boards of a tub, *Les douves d'une cuve.*

To SIDE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be of one's side] *Prendre le parti* de quelqu'un, *se mettre* ou *se ranger* de son *côté, être de* son *parti, se déclarer pour lui.*

Whom do you side with? *De quel côté* ou *parti êtes-vous?*

SIDEBOARD (săïde'-bôrde), *f.* [the side-table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table] *Un buffet.*

SIDE-BOX (săïde'-bŏks), *f.* [seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre] *Balcon*, m. *loge de côté*, f.

SIDELAYS (săïde'-lé'z), *f.* [a term of hunting] *Relais*, m.

SIDELINING (săïde'-lăï-nĭn'gne), of a shoe, *Ailette de soulier*, f.

SIDELONG (săïde'-lŏn'g), *adj.* [lateral, oblique] *De côté, latéral, oblique.* A sidelong glance, *Un regard* ou *coup d'œil de côté, une œillade, un regard du coin de l'œil.*

SIDELONG, *adv.* [laterally, obliquely] *De côté, à côté, latéralement, obliquement.* I passed gently and sidelong, *Je passai doucement à côté.*

SIDER (săï'-deŭr), *f.* V. CIDER.

SIDERAL (sĭd'-ĕr-ăl), *adj.* [starry, and astral] *Sidéral, astral.*

SIDERATION (sĭd-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [in Surgery; sphacelus, necrosis; a sudden mortification] *Sidération*, f. [Planet-struck] *Epilepsie*, f. [Blight, blasting of trees] *Rouille*, f. *nielle*, f. *vents roux*, m. pl.

SIDERIAL (sĭd'-ĕr-ĭ-ăl) year [the space of time wherein the sun, going from any fixed star, returns to the same] *Année sidérale.*

SIDERIAL day [the time in which any star revolves from the meridian to the meridian again] *Jour sidéral.*

SIDERITIS, *f.* [Bot. Iron-wort, a med. plant] *Sideritis*, f. *crapaudine*, f.

SIDERITES, *f.* [the loadstone] *Sidérite*, f.

SIDEROXYLUM, *f* [Iron-wood; a tree of the Cape of Good Hope, the wood of which is very hard] *Bois de fer*, m. A tree of the Antilles, the wood of which is very soft] *Arbre laiteux des Antilles*, m. *thé de Boerhaave*, m.

SIDEROMANCY (sĭd'-ĕr-ô-măn'-cé), *f.* [in Antiq. a divination performed with a red-hot iron, upon which they laid an odd number of straws] *Sidéromancie*, f

SIDE-SADDLE (săïde'-săd-dl'), *f.* [a woman's seat on horse-back] *Une selle de femme.*

Side-saddle flower (Bot. Sarracena, hollow-leaved sea-lavender; an American plant), *Sarte de lavande.*

SIDESMAN (săïdz'-măne), *f.* [an assistant] *Un assistant.*

SIDEWAYS (săïde'-oŭèze), *and* SIDEWISE, *adv.* [laterally, obliquely, on one side] *De côté, de biais, obliquement, de travers, latéralement.*

SIDLE (sĭd'-dl'), *adv. Ex.* To go sidle-sidle, *Marcher de guingois.*

To SIDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to go with] *Se joindre à, aller avec.*

SIDOL, *f.* [garum; Indian brine or pickle in which fish are preserved] *Sidol*, m.

SIDUS (săïd'-eŭce), V. GEORGIUM.

SIENNA, *f.* [a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy in Tuscany; lat. 43°-10' N. lon. 11°-11' E.] *Sienne*, f.

SIEGE (sīdje), *f.* [the act of besetting a fortified place] *Siége*, m. *l'action d'assiéger une place.* To lay siege to a town, *Mettre le siége devant une ville, en faire le siége, l'assiéger.*

SIEGE [stool] *Selle*, f.

SIEVE (sĭv'), *f.* [a searce] *Un tamis, un sas, un crible.* A sieve-maker, *Un faiseur de tamis, de sas*, ou *de cribles.*

Hand-sieve, *Crible à main*, m. Little-sieve, *Sassit.* Wax-chandler's sieve, *Grelsire*, f.

To SIFT (sĭfte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to separate by a sieve] *Tamiser, sasser, cribler, passer au crible, bluter, ventiller*; en général, *séparer*; au figuré, *examiner de près, éplucher, approfondir, passer par l'étamine.* To sift meal, *Sasser de la farine.* To sift the plaster, *Couler le plâtre au crible* ou *au sas.*

* To sift a business, *Examiner, sasser, éplucher une affaire.* To sift one, *Sonder quelqu'un, tâcher de connoître ce qu'il a dans le cœur, lui tirer les vers du nez.* To sift out a thing, *Tâcher de découvrir une chose, en faire une recherche exacte.*

SIFTED (sĭft'-ĕd), *part. adj. Tamisé, passé*;

en

en général, *séparé*; au figuré, *examiné, épluché, fondé.*

SIFTER (sĭft'-eŭr), *s.* [one who ſifts] *Celui qui tamiſe, qui paſſe, qui crible.* [The perſon that ſifts in a glaſs-houſe] *Tamiſeur*, m.

SIFTING (sĭft'-ĭn'gne), *s* [that which is ſifted out] *Cribiures*, f. pl. *cribration*, t. de Pharmacie, f.

SIGH (sāï), *s.* [the act of ſighing] *Soupir*, m. *gémiſſement*, m. *ſanglot*, m.

To SIGH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to emit the breath audibly as in grief] *Soupirer, gémir, ſanglotter, pouſſer* ou *faire des ſoupirs* A ſighing lover, *Un amant qui ſoupire, un* § *ſoupireur*, m.

To fetch ſighs, *Jeter des ſoupirs.*

SIGHT (sāïte), *s.* [perception by the eye, the ſenſe of ſeeing; V. EYE] *Vue*, f. *viſion*, f. *faculté de voir*, f. un des cinq ſens, *aſpect*, m. At firſt ſight, *D'abord*; *au premier coup d'œil.* At ſight, *à l'ouverture du livre.* At ſight, *à vue* (t. de Banquier). Ten days after ſight, *A dix jours de vue.* To have a good ſight, *Avoir la vue bonne.* What part of the eye does the ſight reſide in? *En quelle partie de l'œil ſe fait la viſion?* To loſe ſight of a thing, *Perdre de vue une choſe.* To know one by ſight, *Connoître quelqu'un de vue.* To pay at ſight, *Payer à vue.* In the ſight of the whole world, *A la vue de tout le monde.* Look at theſe ſtuffs, the ſight of them will coſt you nothing, *Voyez ces étoffes, la vue ne vous en coûtera rien.* To judge of a thing at the firſt ſight, *Juger d'une choſe à la première vue.* The two armies are in ſight, *Les deux armées étoient en vue*, ou *en préſence.* He flies your ſight, *Il fuit votre préſence.* To come in ſight, *Paroître.* To vaniſh out of ſight, *Diſparoître.* To have a thing in ſight, *Avoir quelque choſe en vue.* Loſs of ſight, *Goutte ſereine*, f.

SIGHT of a head-piece, f. *viſière*, f.

SIGHT [ſhow] *Spectacle*, m. *choſe à voir*, f. *objet de la vue*, m. What a contemptible and beaſtly ſight a drunken man is! *Quel ſpectacle affreux, quel objet mépriſable qu'un homme ivre!*

THE SIGHT-HOLE (sāïte'-hôle), of a croſs-bow, *or* the ſight of a gun, *Le guidon d'une arbalète*, ou *d'un fuſil.*

SIGHTED (sāït'-ĕd), *adj.* [*uſed in compoſition*, as, ſhort-ſighted] *Qui a la vue courte.* Dimſighted, *Qui a la vue trouble*, ou *la berlue.* Quick-ſighted, *Qui a la vue perçante*; au figuré, *clairvoyant, pénétrant, éclairé.*

SIGHTLESS (sāït'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting ſight, blind] *Aveugle.*

SIGHTLY (sāït'-lé), *adj.* [pleaſing to the eye] *Agréable à l'œil, beau, charmant.*

SIGIL (sĭdj'-ĭl), *ſ.* V. SEAL.

SIGILLATA *terra*, *ſ.* [med. Lemnian earth, made up into troches, marked with ſeals] *Terre ſigillée*, f. *ſigillaire*, f.

SIGILLUM'S alomonis, *ſ.* V. Salomon's SEAL.

SIGMOIDES, *adj.* [in Med. having the ſhape of the letter ſigma] *Sigmoïde.*

SIGN (sāïne), *ſ.* [token, mark; a picture hung at a door to give notice what is ſold within, a conſtellation in the zodiack, a ſubſcription of one's name] *Signe*, m. *marque*, f. *indice*, m. *apparence*, f. *image*, f *repréſentation*, f. *enſeigne*, f. *ſing*, m. *ſignature*, f. *ſymbole*, m. *ſymptôme*, m. *indication*, f. Signs muſt reſemble the things they ſignify, *Les ſignes doivent reſſembler aux choſes qu'ils déſignent.* Have you any ſign of it? *En avez-vous quelque indice?* The ſign of the croſs, *Le ſigne* ou *la repréſentation de la croix.* To contrive a ſign to hang before one's houſe, *Imaginer une enſeigne pour pendre devant ſa maiſon.* Sign-poſt, *poteau où pend une enſeigne*, m. The twelve ſigns of the zodiack, *Les douze ſignes du zodiaque.* This is his ſign manual, *C'eſt ſa ſignature* ou *ſon ſeing.*

SIGN [foot-ſtep] *trace* ou *veſtige*, f. m.

SIGN [a wonder, a miracle] *Un miracle, un ſigne, un préſage.*

¶ Sign, *ſigne*; Signal, *ſignal* (ſynon.): A *ſign* makes known, and is ſometimes natural; a *ſignal* gives notice, and is always voluntary. The appearances of the face are commonly the *ſigns* of what paſſes in the heart; the hoiſting of a flag is a *ſignal* from one ſhip to another. We make ourſelves underſtood by the deaf by *ſigns*: we convey our meaning by *ſignals* to thoſe at a diſtance.

To SIGN, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to mark] *Marquer, déſigner, ſignifier, repréſenter.*

To SIGN [to ratify by hand] *Signer, mettre ſon nom, ratifier.* Be pleaſed to ſign theſe papers, *ayez la bonté de ſigner ces papiers.*

* To SIGN *and* Seal [to engage, or embark in a buſineſs] *S'engager, s'embarquer dans quelque affaire.*

To SIGN, *v. n.* [to make ſigns to one] *Faire ſigne à quelqu'un.*

SIGNAL (sĭg'-năl), *ſ.* [notice given by a ſign; V. SIGN] *Signal*, pl. *ſignaux*, m. Signal for mounting, *Boutte-ſelle*, m. To give the ſignal for failing, *Battre la marche.* Fog-ſignals, *Signaux de brune.* To give the ſignal for the fight, *Donner le ſignal pour combattre.*

SIGNAL, *adj.* [eminent, remarkable, memorable] *Signalé, inſigne, remarquable, éclatant, mémorable.*

SIGNALITY (sĭg-năl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [quality of ſomething remarkable] *Qualité remarquable*, f.

To SIGNALIZE (sĭg'-năl-aïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make eminent or remarkable] *Signaler, diſtinguer, rendre remarquable.* Many have endeavoured to ſignalize themſelves by works of this nature, *Pluſieurs ont tâché de ſe ſignaler par des ouvrages de cette nature.*

SIGNALIZED (sĭg'-năl-aïz'd), *part. adj. Signalé, diſtingué.*

SIGNALLY (sĭg'-năl-é), *adv.* [remarkably] *D'une manière ſignalée, avec diſtinction.*

SIGNATURE (sĭg'-nă tïeûre), *ſ.* [a ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing] *Marque*, f. *ſignature*, f. *ſigne*, m. *empreinte*, f. *preuve*, f. *ſouſcription*, f. Theſe are eminent ſignatures of divine wiſdom, *Voilà des marques* ou *des preuves éclatantes de la ſageſſe divine.*

SIGNATURE [among Printers, a letter or figure to diſtinguiſh ſheets] *Signature*, f.

SIGNED (sïïn'd), *part. adj. Marqué*; *ſigné* A blank-ſigned, *Un blanc-ſigné*, ou *blanc-ſeing*, m.

SIGNET (sĭg'-nĕte), *ſ.* [the ſeal-manual of the king] *Le cachet du Roi.* A letter under the king's ſignet, *Une lettre de cachet.*

SIGNIFICANCE (sĭg-nïf'-ĭ-kăn'ce), *and* SIGNIFICANCY (sĭg-nïf'-ĭ-kăn'-cé), *ſ.* [meaning] *Sens*, m. *ſignification*, f.

SIGNIFICANCY [force, energy] *Emphaſe*, f. *énergie*, f. *force*, f.

SIGNIFICANCY [importance, moment] *Importance*, f. *conſidération*, f. *conſéquence*, f. *poids*, m

SIGNIFICANT (sĭg-nïf'-ĭ-kăn'te), *adj.* [expreſſive] *Expreſſif, énergique.*

SIGNIFICANTLY (sĭg-nïf'-ĭ-kăn't-lé), *adv.* [in a ſignificant manner] *D'une manière expreſſive* ou *énergique.*

SIGNIFICATION (sĭg-nïf'-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [meaning] *Signification*, f. *ſens*, m.

SIGNIFICATIVE (sĭg-nïf'-ĭ-kă-tïv'), *adj.* [betokening by any external ſigns; ſtrongly expreſſive] *Significatif, emblématique, expreſſif, énergique.*

SIGNIFICATORY (sĭg-nïf'-ĭ-kă-teŭr-é), *adj. Significatif, qui ſignifie, qui marque.*

SIGNIFIED (sĭg'-nï-fäï'd), *part. adj. Signifié*; *déſigné, déclaré, repréſenté, notifié, préſagé.*

To SIGNIFY (sïg'-nï-fäï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to declare by ſome token, to mean, to preſage] *Signifier, déſigner, notifier, déclarer, faire connoître*; *avoir un certain ſens*; *marquer, dénoter, préſager.*

To SIGNIFY [to notify in courſe of law] *Signifier, faire ſignification, notifier par procédure en juſtice.*

SIGNIFYING (sĭg'-nï-fäï-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Signification*, f. *l'action de ſignifier.*

SIGNIORY (sïn'-ïô-ré), *ſ.* V. LORDSHIP.

SIGN-POST (säïne'-pôſte), *ſ.* [that upon which a ſign hangs] *Poteau d'enſeigne*, m.

SIGUENZA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Spain in New Caſtile; lat. 41°-6′ N. lon. 2°-41′ W.] *Siguenza*, m.

SIGUETTE, *ſ.* [a ſaveſſon of iron] *Siguette*, f.

To SIKE, *v. n.* [to ſigh] *Soupirer, gémir.*

‡ SIKER, *adj.* [ſure] *Sûr, certain, aſſuré.*

‡ SIKERLY, *adv.* [ſurely] *Sûrement, certainement, aſſurément.*

SIKERNESS, *ſ.* [ſureneſs] *Sûreté*, f. *aſſurance*, f.

SIL, *ſ.* [a kind of ochre mineral uſed by the ancients in making red and yellow colours] *Sil*, m.

SILE (säïle), *ſ.* [the mud or ſlime at the bottom of ponds] *Le fond, la vaſe d'un étang*, ou *d'un canal.*

SILENCE (säï'-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of holding peace, taciturnity] *Silence*, m. *paix*, f. *taciturnité*, f. [ſecrecy] *ſecret*, m. To break ſilence, *Rompre le ſilence.* To keep ſilence, *Garder le ſilence, faire ſilence.* To command ſilence, *Impoſer ſilence.* To paſs a thing over in ſilence, *Paſſer une choſe ſous ſilence.*

SILENCE, *interj.* [huſh] *Silence! paix!* Silence there! *Paix-là! qu'on faſſe ſilence!*

To SILENCE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtill, to oblige to hold peace] *Impoſer ſilence, faire taire, fermer la bouche*; ſignifie auſſi *interdire.* Silence them, *Impoſez-leur ſilence, faites-les taire.* To ſilence one's complaints, *Etouffer* ou *retenir ſes plaintes.* To ſilence a churchman, *Interdire* ou *ſuſpendre un homme d'égliſe* To ſilence the play-houſe, *Interdire la comédie.*

SILENCED (säï'-lĕn'ſ't), *part. adj. A qui l'on a impoſé ſilence*; ou bien, *interdit.* To be ſilenced (to ceaſe to fire), *Ceſſer ſon feu.*

SILENT (säï'-lĕn't), *adj.* [not ſpeaking, mute; V. DUMB] *Silencieux, taciturne, qui ſe tait, qui ne parle pas*; *ſourmois.* Be ſilent, *Taiſez-vous.* A ſilent wood, *Un bois tranquille.*

* By ſilent ſteps, *Inſenſiblement, imperceptiblement, doucement.*

SILENTLY (säï'-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [without ſpeaking, without noiſe] *Sans dire mot, en ſilence*; *à la ſourdine, ſans faire de bruit, doucement, à petit bruit.*

SILENTNESS (säï'-lĕn't-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſilence, tranquillity; not replying] *Tranquillité*, f. *repos*, m. *ſilence*, m. *nulle réponſe ni de vive voix ni par écrit.*

SILENUS (säï-lï'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the foſter-father, maſter and companion of Bacchus] *Silène*, m.

SILESIA (sï-lï'-ſï-jïä), *ſ.* [a province of Germany] *Siléſie*, f.

SILIQUA (sïl'-ĭ-koüă), *ſ.* [the ſeed-veſſel, huſk, pod] *Silique*, f. terme de Botanique, *gouſſe*, f. *coſſe*, f.

Siliqua edulis or Ceratia [the Carob, or St. John's bread, an Egyptian fruit] *Carubier*, ou *caroube*, m.

SILIQUASTRUM, *ſ.* [Judas-tree; a tree of Arabia] *Arbre de Judée* ou *de Judas*, m. *gaînier*, m.

SILIQUASTRUM [Capſicum] *Poivre de Guinée*, m. *poivre long*, m.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, *ſ.* [a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; lat. 45°-0′ N. lon. 27°-31′ E.] *Siliſtria* ou *Doreſtro*, m.

SILIQUOSE (sïl'-ĭ-koüöce), or SILIQUOUS (sïl'-ĭ-koüeŭce), *adj.* [Bot. having a pod or capſula] *à ſilique.*

SILK (sïlk), *ſ.* [the thread of a worm] *Soie*, f. Raw ſilk, *Soie crue*, f. Wrought ſilk, *Soie apprêtée, biaſſe*, f. Perſian ardaſſine ſilk, *Soie oblaque.* Coarſe ſilk, *Groſſe ſoie.* Silk-flock, *Copiton*, m. Silk-ferret, *Faveur*, f.

SILK, *or* SILK-STUFF, *Soie*, f. *étoffe de soie*, f.

SILK-DYER, *s. Un teinturier en soie.*

SILK-MERCER, *Un marchand de soies*, ou *de soieries.*

SILK-THROWSTER, *Tordeur de soie*, m.

SILK-WARES, *Sieries*, f. *marchandises de soie*, f. pl.

SILK-WEAVER, *Un ouvrier en soie.*

Raw-silk, *s.* [such as it comes off the pods] *Soie crue.* Raw-silk (such as it is upon the pods), *Soie grefse.* Raw silk (silk such as it comes off the pod), *Soie grege*, f. Raw silk, *Soie en moches.* China silk, *Soie fine.* Floss-silk (coarse waste silk), *Soie de bourres, filoselle*, f. Floss-silk (carded watted silk), *Double*, m. Spun floss-silk, *Fantaisie*, f. Silk mixed with floss-silk, *Mirevelart*, m.

Silk [taffeta] *Taffetas*, m. Plain silk (of one colour), *Taffetas de simplicité.* Silk of three colours, *Taffetas de tripleté.* Toulouse-silk (half cotton and half silk), *Taffetas de Toulouse.*

Silk-twist, *s. Filet*, m. Twisted silk, *Soie torje.* Untwisted silk. *Soie plate.* An assemblage of more or less skeins of silk, *Pantines*, f. pl. Economical silk, *Etoffe économique.* Silk-reel (used for the doubling of silk), *Guindre*, m. To dress the silk, *Donner du manierent.*

To put the silk into the sack or bag [among Dyers] *Empocher.* To rinse the silk [among Dyers] *Rafraîchir la soie.* To sulphur the silk [to dress it so as to make it rustle] *Donner du cri à la soie.* To wring the silk [among Dyers, in order to loosen the threads] *Chevriller la soie.* To wash the gum out of the silk [among Dyers] *Décruer* ou *décruser la soie.* To tie the silk [in Dyeing] *Pantimer* ou *pantirer les soies.*

SILKEN (sĭlk'-k'n), *and* SILKY (sĭlk'-é), *adj.* [made of silk] *De soie.*

SILKWORM (sĭlk'-oŭeürm), *s.* [the worm that spins silk] *Un ver à soie.*

SILL (sĭl), *s.* [the timber or stone at the foot of the door] *Le seuil* d'une porte.

SILLABUB (sĭl'-lă-beŭb), *s.* [curds made by milking upon vinegar] *Sorte de rafraîchissement, fait avec du lait & du vinaigre*; au figuré, *crême fouettée.*

* That fine discourse is but a sillabub, *Ce beau discours n'est que de la crême fouettée.*

SILLILY (sĭl'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a silly manner] *Sottement, niaisement, sans esprit*; *bêtement, impertinemment.*

SILLINESS (sĭl'-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [simplicity, harmlessness, folly] *Simplicité*, f. *niaiserie*, f. *bêtise*, f. *bêjaune*, m. *impertinence*, f. *fadaise*, f. *décorcertement*, m.

SILLINESS [doltishness, sottishness] *Badaudage*, m. *badaude rie*, f.

SILLINESS [foolish nonsense] *Coïonnerie*, f *sottise*, f. *impertinence*, f. *badinerie*, f.

SILLY (sĭl'-é), *adj.* [foolish, witless; harmless, innocent] *Simple, niais, sot, sans esprit*; *benêt, neuf, imbécille, mal avisé, bête, gauche*; *impertinent, extravagant, étrange, inutile*; signifie aussi *innocent, qui ne fait point de mal.* A silly man *or* woman, *Un sot, une sotte*; *un badaud, une badaude.* A silly thing, *Une sottise, une badinerie.* Silly words, *Paroles* ou *raisonnement en l'air, une simplicité*; ou *une chose innocente, qui ne fait tort à personne.*

¶ Silly, *sot, niais*; Ignorant, *ignorant* (synon.): A man is *silly* through want of understanding; *ignorant* through want of knowledge. *Silly* is always taken in a general sense; as: he is a *silly* fellow, that is, one deficient in reason; but a man is sometimes *ignorant* of one thing, though very knowing in another. Some people by a *silly* manner of speaking or acting, expose themselves, perhaps undeservedly, to the imputation of *ignorance.*

SILLYHOW (sĭl'-é-hăoŭ), *s.* [the membrane that covers the head of the fœtus] *Coiffe*, f.

SILPHIUM, *s.* [a root of great esteem in Lybia] *Silphium*, *s.* m. *laser*, m. *asa fœtida*, m. *gomme de Cyrene*, f. *suc Cyrénoïque*, m.

SILURUS, *s.* [ichthyol. sheat-fish; black fish; a large voracious sea and river-fish] *Silure*, m. *salut*, m. ou *siole*, m. *jon*, m.

SILT (sĭlte), *s.* [mud, slime] *Boue*, f. *fange*, f. *bourbe*, f. *vase*, f. The land-floods drive back the filth the tides bring with them, *Les torrens entraînent la vase que les marées apportent.*

SILVAN (sĭl'-văne), *adj.* [woody, *in Poetry*] *Qui abonde en bois, en forêts.*

❡ A silvan scene, *Des bois, des forêts.*

SILVER (sĭl'-veŭr), *s.* [a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold] *Argent*, m. Quick-silver, *Vif-argent, mercure*, m. To do a thing over with silver, *Incrustir une chose d'argent, l'argenter, la couvrir de feuilles d'argent.* A silver-hilted sword, *Une épée à poignée d'argent.* Sounding like silver, as bright as silver, *Argentin.*

Silver melted with a quantity of pyrites, *Argent mat.*

SILVER, *adj.* [made *or* consisting of silver] *D'argent.* Silver-plate, *Argenterie*, f. Silver coloured, *Argentin.* A silver-plate, *Une assiette d'argent.* Silver-mine, *Mine d'argent*, f. Silver-ore [the silver, such as it is found in the mines] *Argent vierge*, m. Silver-coin, *Monnoie d'argent*, f. *argent.* Silver-foam, *Litharge d'argent*, f. Silver-wire, *Argent trait.*

*** Silver-waves, *Flets argentins.*

To SILVER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover superficially with silver] *Argenter.*

SILVER-BUSH (sĭl'-veŭr-boŭche), *s.* [Bot. Barba Jovis; a small shrub of Languedoc], *Barbe de Jupiter*, f.

SILVERED (sĭl'-veŭr'd), *adj. Argenté.*

SILVER-BEATER (sĭl'-veŭr-bi-teŭr), *s.* [one that foliates silver] *Batteur d'argent.*

SILVERLY (sĭl'-veŭr-lé), *adv.* [with the appearance of silver] *D'argent, de couleur d'argent.*

SILVER-SAND (sĭl'-veŭr-săn'de), *s.* [made use of by square tile-makers] *Sable doux*, m.

SILVERSMITH (sĭl'-veŭr-smĭtsh), *s.* [one that works in silver] *Un orfévre.*

SILVERTHISTLE (sĭl'-veŭr-tshĭs-tl'), *s.* [a med. plant] *Acanthe*, ou *branc ursine*, f. f.

SILVER-WEED (sĭl'-veŭr-oüïde), *s.* [Bot. Potentilla; a med. plant] *Argentine*, f.

SILVERY (sĭl'-veŭr-é), *adj.* [besprinkled with silver] *Tacheté d'argent.*

SIMAISE, V. CYMAISE.

SIMAR (sĭ-mar'), *s.* [a woman's robe] *Une simarre.*

SIMAROUBA, *s.* [a tree of Guiana, the bark of which or rather of its root is a powerful remedy against dysentery] *Simarouba*, m. *bois de Caïan*, m.

SIMBOR Mangianum, *or* Cornu Alcis, *s.* [an Indian med. plant] *Simbor*, m.

SIMIA MARINA, *or* SEA-APE, *called also* VULPES MARINA, *or* SEA-FISH, *s* [a kind of shark] *Singe de mer*, m.

SIMILAR (sĭm'-ĭ-leŭr), *and* SIMILARY (sĭm'-ĭ-lăr-é), *adj.* [homogeneous] *Similaire, homogène, de même nature, semblable.*

SIMILARITY (sĭm'-ĭ-lăr-ĭ-té), *s.* [homogeneity] *Homogénéité*, f. *ressemblance*, f.

SIMILE (sĭm'-ĭ-lé), *s.* [a comparison] *Comparaison*, f. *similitude*, f. *exemple*, m.

SIMILITUDE (sĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-tĭoude), *s.* [likeness, resemblance; comparison] *Ressemblance*, f. ou bien, *similitude*, f. *comparaison*, f.

SIMILOR (sĭm'-ĭ-lor), *s.* [a gold-coloured metal, made of copper and zinc] *Similor*, m.

SIMIS, *s.* [Mythol. a famous robber, killed by Hercules] *Simis*, m.

SIMITAR (sĭm'-ĭ-tar), *s.* V. CIMETAR.

To SIMMER (sĭm'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to boil gently] *Bouillir doucement, frémir, mijoter, mitonner.*

Simmering, stewing, *Mitonnage.*

SIMNEL (sĭm'-nel), *s.* [a kind of sweet cake] *Gâteau* ou *tarte aux confitures*, m. f.

SIMONIACAL, *adj.* [guilty of simony] *Simoniaque, coupable de simonie, fait par simonie.*

SIMONIACK, *s.* [one guilty of simony] *Un simoniaque.*

SIMONY (sĭm'-eün-é), *s.* [the crime of buying *or* selling church-preferments] *Simonie*, f

SIMPER (sĭm'-peur), *s.* [a smile, a foolish smile] *Souris*, m. ou *jolie mine*, m.

To SIMPER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to smile; to smile foolishly] *Sourire.* He simpered upon me, *Il vous sourit.*

SIMPLE (sĭm'-pl'), *adj.* not compounded, single, unmingled] *Simple, qui n'est pas composé, qui n'est pas double, pur, unique, pure, sans mélange, sans alliage.*

SIMPLE [plain, artless, sincere] *Simple, ingénu, sans artifice, franc, sincère, de bonne foi, candeur, innocent, sans déguisement, pas malicieux.*

SIMPLE, *adj.* & *s.* [silly, not wise] *Simple, sot, niais, ridicule, bon, un benêt, imbécille, neuf.* The simple believe the very word, *Les sots croient tout.*

SIMPLE, *s.* [a medicinal herb] *Simple*, m. *herbe médicinale.*

To SIMPLE, *v. n.* [to gather simples] *Cueillir des simples, herboriser.* To go a simpling, *Signifie la même chose que* To simple.

SIMPLENESS (sĭm'-pl'-nĕce), *s.* [frankness, naturalness] *Sincérité*, f. *naïveté*, f. *modestie*, f.

SIMPLENESS [sillyness, folly] *Simplicité*, f. *sottise*, f *niaiserie*, f. *bêtise*, f.

SIMPLER (sĭm'-pleür), *or* SIMPLIST (sĭm'-plĭste), *s.* [an herbalist] *Un botaniste, celui qui connoit les simples.*

SIMPLESS (sĭm'-plĕce), *s.* [simplicity; sillyness] *Simplesse*, f. *simplicité*, f. *sottise*, f. *bêtise*, f. *imbécillité*, f.

SIMPLETON (sĭm'-pl'-teŭne), *s.* [a silly man *or* woman] *Un homme simple, un sot*; *une femme simple, une sotte*; *un badeau, un imbécille, un benêt, un babouin, une babouine, une agnès*; *un blanc bec*; *un oison, une buse, un balourd.*

SIMPLICITY (sĭm'-plĭs'-ĭ-té), *s.* [plainness, ingenuity] *Simplicité*, f. *ingénuité*, f. *candeur*, f. *naïveté*, f. *simplesse*, f. V. INNOCENCE.

SIMPLICITY [sillyness] *Simplicité*, f. *sottise*, f. *niaiserie*, f. *imbécillité*, f. *bêtise*, f. *folie*, f. V. IDIOTISM.

SIMPLY (sĭm'-plé), *adv.* [merely, solely, of itself] *Purement, uniquement, simplement, de soi même.*

SIMPLY [without art:] *Simplement, d'une manière simple*, *sans art, rondement, sans artifice, ingénument.*

SIMPLY [sillily] *Sottement, sans esprit, avec platitude, ridiculement, bêtement.* To look simply, *Avoir l'air plat, sot* ou *niais.*

SIMULACRE (sĭm'-ĭoŭ-lé-keür), *s.* [an image] *Simulacre*, m. *image*, f. *représentation en peinture* ou *en sculpture*, f.

‡ SIMULAR (sĭm'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *s.* [one who counterfeits] *Un hypocrite.*

SIMULATION (sĭm-ĭoŭ-lé'-chеŭne), *s.* [hypocrisy, as making appear a thing that does not exist] *Simulation*, f. *déguisement*, m. *hypocrisie*, f. *faux semblant*, m.

SIMULTANEOUS (sĭ-ĭ-meŭl-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [acting together, existing at the same time] *Simultanée.* Simultaneous fermentation (when all the liquor ferments together] *Fermentation simultanée.*

SIN (sĭne), *s.* [a transgression of the divine law] *Péché*, ; en général, *crime*, m. *faute*, f. A sin-offering, *Offrande pour l'expiation des péchés*, f. V. CRIME.

To SIN, -NING, -NED, *v. n.* [to transgress the laws of God] *Pécher*, en général, *commettre une faute, faillir.*

SINAI (sĭnī'-da-i), *ſ.* [a mountain of Aſia in Arabia petræa, and in a peninſula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea] *Sinaï*, m.

SINAPISM. *ſ.* [an outward medicine of muſtard-ſeed, &c.] *Sinapiſme*, m.

SINCE (sĭn ce), *prep. adv.* and *conj.* [is uſed in reckoning from a point of time] *Depuis, depuis que; puiſque.* Some years ſince, *Depuis quelques années* Long ſince, *Depuis long-temps.* Not long ſince, *Depuis peu.* That happened ſince, *Cela s'eſt paſſé depuis.* It is a long time ſince I became your votary, *Il y a long temps que vous ſuis attaché.* What became of it ſince? *Qu'eſt-il devenu depuis?* How many ages ſince has Virgil writ? *Combien y a-t-il de ſiecles que Virgile écrivoit?* Since you ſaw him, *Depuis que vous l'avez vu.* Since neither love nor force of reaſon can perſuade you, *Puiſque ni l'amour ni la raiſon ne peuvent vous convaincre.* Since 'tis ſo, *Puiſque cela eſt ainſi.*

SINCERE (sĭn'-cīre'), *adj.* [true, honeſt] *Sincère, honnête, fidelle, vrai, franc, ſans art fice, ſans déguiſement, ouvert.* With a ſincere heart, *Avec un cœur ſintère; à cœur ouvert.*

SINCERELY (sĭn'-cīre'-lé), *adv.* [honeſtly, without hypocriſy, with purity of heart] *Sincèrement, avec ſincérité, de bonne foi, ſans diſſimulation, franchement, ſans déguiſement, droitement, rondement.*

SINCEREness (sĭn'-cīre'-nĕce), *and* SINCERITY (sĭn'-cĕr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [candour, purity of mind] *Sincérité, f. franchiſe, f. candeur, f. ingénuité, f. bonne foi, fidélité, f. raïveté, f.* You know the ſincerity of my love, *Vous connoiſſez la ſincérité de mon amour.* The whole affair turns and depends on the ſincerity of our allies, *Toute l'affaire roule ſur la bonne ou la mauvaiſe foi de nos alliés.* V. CANDOUR.

SINCIPUT, *ſ.* [Anat. the fore-part of the head] *Sinciput*, m.

SINDON (sĭn'-deŭne), *ſ* [a fold, a wrapper] *Une enveloppe.*

SINDON [in Surgery; a little round piece of linen uſed after trepanning] *Sindon*, m. *plumaceau de charpie*, m.

SINDY, *ſ.* [a province of Hindooſtan Proper] *Sinde* ou *Tatta*, m.

SINE (sīne), *ſ.* [in Geom.] *Sinus*, m.

SINECURE (sī'-nĭ-kiœure), *ſ.* [a benefice without cure of ſouls; an office which has revenue without any employment] *Bénéfice ſimple*, ou *ſans charge d'âmes*, m.

SINE DIE, *adv.* [in Law; when a judgment is given for the defendant, i. e. he is diſmiſſed the court: In Parliament; for the adjournment of any debate, without fixing the day when it ſhall come on again] *Sans terme fixe.*

SINEW (sĭn'-ĭoŭ), *ſ.* [a nerve] *Nerf*, m. au propre & au figuré.

* Money is the ſinews of war, *L'argent eſt le nerf de la guerre*, m.

SINEWED (sĭn'-ĭoude), *or* SINEWY (sĭn'-ĭoŭ-é), *adj.* [full of ſinews, ſtrong] *Nerveux, plein de nerfs; fort, robuſte, vigoureux.*

SINFUL (sĭn'-foŭl), *adj.* [guilty of ſin, wicked] *Coupable de péché, criminel, corrompu.* Sinful pleaſures, *Des plaiſirs coupables ou criminels.* A ſinful nation, *Une nation corrompue.* A ſinful life, *Une vie criminelle.* A ſinful man *or* woman, *Un pécheur, une péchereſſe.*

SINFULLY (sĭn'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [wickedly, in a ſinful manner] *D'une manière criminelle, en pécheur, à cauſe du péché.* To live ſinfully, *Vivre dans le péché, mener une vie criminelle.*

SINFULNESS (sĭn'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [alienation from God; ſinful behaviour] *Conduite criminelle, état du pécheur*, m. *méchanceté*, f. *corruption*, f

To SING (sĭn'gne), -ING, I ſang (sĕn'gne), *or* ſung, I have ſung (seŭn'gne), *v. a.* [to articulate muſically; to tell in poetry] *Chanter*; en terme poëtique, *célébrer, dire, chanter, raconter, publier.* Be pleaſed to ſing that air of the opera, *Ayez la bonté de chanter cet air d'opéra.* To ſing a child to ſleep, *Endormir un enfant en chantant.*

To ſing like a lark, *Tire-lirer, griſoler.*

☞ Homer has ſung the travels of Ulyſſes, *Homère a chanté les voyages d'Ulyſſe.*

To SING, *v. n.* [to form the voice to melody] *Chanter, gazouiller* (en parlant des oiſeaux). She ſings very well, *Elle chante fort bien.* To ſing roundly or merrily, ‡ *Chantillonner.*

To SINGE (sĭn'dje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to burn ſlightly] *Flamber*, paſſer légèrement ſur la flamme, *brûler un peu*, ou *légèrement.* To ſinge a capon, *Flamber un chapon.* She has ſinged her robe, *Elle a un peu brûlé ſa robe.*

SINGED (sĭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Flambé; brûlé légèrement, rouſſi.*

SINGEING (sĭn'dj'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Singe] *Brûlant, flambant, qui flambe.*

SINGER (sĭn'gn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſings] *Chanteur*, m. *chantre*, m. *chanteuſe*, f. *cantatrice*, f. *voix*, f.

SINGING (sĭn'gn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sing] *Chant*, m. *action de chanter*, f. The ſinging of birds, *Le chant, le gazouillement des oiſeaux.*

SINGING [vocal muſick] *Muſique vocale*, f. *concert*, m. *harmonie*, f. The ſinging of Pſalms, *Le chant des Pſeaumes.*

SINGING, *adj. Ex.* A ſinging-man, *Un chantre.* A ſinging-boy in a choir, *Un enfant de chœur.* The tenior of the ſinging-boys of the cathedral at Paris, *Spé*, m. A ſinging place [in a Roman church *or* chapel] *Un jubé.*

SINGING [hiſſing, as an arrow, a ſpear, &c.] *Qui ſiffle.*

SINGINGMASTER (sĭn'gn'-ĭn'gne-maſteŭr), *ſ.* [one who teaches to ſing] *Maître à chanter*, m.

SINGLE (sĭn'g'-gl'), *adj.* [one, not double; particular, individual] *Simple, ſeul; ſingulier, particulier, individuel, chaque.* A ſingle game, *Une partie ſimple.* A ſingle reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte, *Une ſeule lecture ne ſuffit pas pour contenter un homme qui a du goût.* If one ſingle word were to expreſs but one ſingle idea, *Si chaque parole n'exprimoit qu'une ſeule idée.* A ſingle combat, *Un combat ſingulier, un duel.* A ſingle houſe, *Un maiſon qui n'a qu'une chambre de plain pied.* A ſingle flower, *Une fleur ſimple.*

SINGLE [unmarried] *Non-marié, célibataire.* A ſingle man *or* woman, *Un homme ou une femme célibataire.* To live ſingle, *Vivre dans le célibat.*

SINGLE, *ſ.* [the tail of a deer] *La queue d'une bête ſauve.*

To SINGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to chooſe out from among others, to ſeparate] *Diſtinguer, mettre à part, ſéparer, écarter, mettre à l'écart, choiſir, diſcerner, reconnoître, remarquer* Dogs can ſingle out their maſter in the dark, *Les chiens ſavent diſtinguer leur maître même dans les ténèbres.* To ſingle out a deer, *Ecarter un daim.*

SINGLED (sĭn'g'-gl'd), *part. adj. Diſtingué, mis à part, ſéparé, écarté.*

SINGLEHEARTED (sĭn'g'-gl'-hart-ĕd), *adj.* [true, honeſt] *Sincère, honnête, franc, vrai.*

SINGLENESS (sĭn'g'-gl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſincerity] *Simplicité, f. ſincérité, f. franchiſe, f. ingénuité, f. bonne foi.*

SINGLY (sĭn'g'-glé), *adv.* [particularly, individually] *En particulier, ſéparément, un à un, diſtributivement*; ſignifie encore, *ſeulement, ſimplement, purement*; ou bien, *ſincèrement, franchement, ouvertement, rondement, ſans artifice, ſans duplicité.*

SINGULAR (sĭn'g'-gu'ĭoŭ-lar), *adj.* [ſingle, not complex] *Simple, individuel, qui n'eſt point compoſé* ou *compliqué.* A ſingular idea, *Une idée ſimple.*

SINGULAR [in Grammar] *Singulier*, qui n'exprime qu'un, par oppoſition au *pluriel*, qui exprime pluſieurs. The firſt perſon ſingular, *La première perſonne du ſingulier.* The ſingular number, *Le nombre ſingulier.*

SINGULAR [particular, ſpecial, unexampled, alone in its kind] *Singulier, particulier, ſpécial, unique, ſans exemple, rare, notable, excellent, éclatant, extraordinaire, ſeul de ſon eſpece, bizarre.* V. PARTICULAR.

SINGULAR, *ſ.* [the ſingular number] *Le ſingulier.*

SINGULARITY (sĭn'g'-gu'ĭoŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſome character *or* quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others] *Singularité, f. qualité particulière qui diſtingue une choſe d'une autre*, ou *qui l'élève au deſſus de toutes les autres; excellence, f. rareté, f.*

SINGULARITY [manners different from thoſe of others] *Singularité*, f. manière d'agir différente de celle des autres.

To SINGULARIZE (sĭn'g'-gu'ĭoŭ-lă-rīze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſtinguiſh, to make ſingle] *Diſtinguer, ſingulariſer.*

SINGULARIZED (sĭn'g'-gu'ĭoŭ-lă-rīz'd), *part. adj. Diſtingué, ſingulariſé.*

SINGULARLY (sĭn'g'-gu'ĭoŭ-lăr-lé), *adv.* [particularly] *Singulièrement, d'une maniere particuliere, ſpécialement.* Singularly good, *Singulièrement bon.*

SINGULT (sĭn'-gueŭlte), *ſ.* [a ſigh] *Un ſoupir, un gémiſſement.*

SINGULTUS, *ſ.* [in Med.] V. HICKUP.

SINISTER (sĭn'-ĭs'-teŭr), *adj.* [left, not right] *Gauche.* In his ſiniſter hand, *Dans ſa main gauche.*

SINISTER (sĭn'-ĭs-teŭr), *and* SINISTROUS (sĭn'-ĭs-treŭce), *adj.* [bad, perverſe, unlawful, abſurd] *Méchant, inique, pervers, illicite, malin, fatal, funeſte; abſurde, contraire à la raiſon, pervers.*

SINISTER [unlucky] *Siniſtre, malheureux, fâcheux, de mauvais augure.*

SINISTROUSLY (sĭn'-ĭs-treŭs-lé), *adv.* [perverſely, abſurdly] *Méchamment, d'une manière inique & perverſe; abſurdement, contre la raiſon.*

SINK (sĭn'k), *ſ.* [a drain] *Evier*, m. *lavoir*, m. *réceptacle*, m The ſink-hole, *Le trou d'un évier.* A common ſink, *Un cloaque, un égoût.* The ſink of a ſhip, *La ſentine* ou *les vitonnieres d'un navire.*

SINK [in Oil making, place in which the dregs flow] *Enfer*, m.

To SINK, -ING, I ſunk (seŭn'k), *anciently* ſank, I have ſunk *or* ſunken, *v. a.* [to put under water; to delve; to depreſs, to diminiſh; to ſuppreſs; to undo, to deſtroy] *Couler à fond, couler bas; creuſer, enfoncer*; au figuré, *abattre, diminuer, faire acheter, ſupprimer, amortir, éteindre; abîmer, détruire, perdre, faire périr, exterminer.* To ſink a ſhip, *Couler un navire à fond, le couler bas.* To ſink a pit, *Creuſer une foſſe, faire un creux.* To ſink one into the abyſs, *Enfoncer, faire tomber quelqu'un dans l'abîme.*

* The certainty of death may ſink the ſpirits of a hero. *La certitude de la mort peut abattre le courage d'un héro.* To ſink a fund, *Amortir, éteindre, ſupprimer un fonds.*

To SINK IN, *Avanturer.*

To SINK [in Painting] *Fouiller.*

To SINK, *v. n.* [to go to the bottom; to fall gradually, to be depreſſed, to decline, to tend to ruin, to periſh, to be undone] *Couler* ou *aller à fond, couler bas, s'enfoncer*; au figuré, *déchoir, décliner, s'abattre, diminuer, amoindrir; baiſſer, s'affaiſſer, s'abîmer, dégénérer, ſuccomber, périr, ſe perdre, avanturer; dépenſer.* Our ſhip ſunk down, *Notre vaiſſeau coula à fond.* The river ſinks, *La rivière baiſſe* ou *diminue.*

* Mean ſpirits riſe *or* ſink as fortune ſmiles

or frowns, *Le petits esprits s'élèvent* ou *s'abattent selon que la fortune leur rit* ou *leur est contraire.* His merit sinks, *Son mérite baisse.* To sink beneath the yoke, *Plier sous le joug.* To sink under years, *Succomber sous le poids des années.* The state sinks, *L'état tombe en décadence.* When the subject is great and excellent, it is hard not to sink below the dignity of it, *Lorsqu'on traite un sujet grand & sublime, il est difficile d'en soutenir la dignité.* The very foundations of reason sink at last into a paradox, *Les principes mêmes de la raison dégénèrent en paradoxes.* I had rather sink, *J'aimerois mieux périr.*

To SINK [to penetrate into any body] *Entrer, pénétrer, s'enfoncer*; au propre & au figuré. The stone sunk into his forehead, *La pierre lui entra dans le front.*

* Truth never sinks into these men's mind, *La vérité n'entre jamais dans l'esprit de ces gens-là.* Let these sayings sink into your ears and your hearts, *Que ces discours entrent dans vos oreilles, & pénétrent jusqu'à vos cœurs.*

To SINK down in the water, *Caler.*

To SINK, *Imbiber,* * *boire.*

To SINK [to blot] *Fonger.* The paper sinks or blots, *Le papier fonge* ou *boit.*

SINKING (sĭn'k'-ĭn'gne), *s.* and *adj. Affaissement,* m. Sinking paper, *Papier fluant, papier qui boit, papier brouillard,* m. Sinking fund (a fund appropriated to the purpose of sinking the public debt] *Fonds d'amortissement,* m. *caisse d'Amortissement,* f.

SIN-KOO, *s.* [Calambac, the aromatic Aloë, odoriferous tree of Japan] *Sin-koo,* m.

SINLESS (sĭn'-lĕce), *adj* [exempt from sin] *Exempt de péché, impeccable.*

SINLESSNESS (sĭn'-lĕs-nĕce), *s.* [exemption from sin] *Impeccabilité,* f.

SINNED (sĭn'd), *The preterite of* To Sin; which see.

SINNER (sĭn'-eŭr), *s.* [one who sins] *Un pécheur, une pécheresse.*

SIN-OFFERING (sĭn'-ŏf-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a sacrifice for sin] *Sacrifice expiatoire,* m. *expiation,* f.

SINON (săĭ'-nŏne), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Sisyphus, a most crafty Grecian] *Sinon,* m.

SINOPER (sĭn'-ô-peŭr), *and* SINOPLE (sĭn'-ô-pl'), *s.* [a species of earth; a kind of ochre of purple colour, raddle] *Terre de sinope,* f.

SINOPLE [green, in Heraldry] *Sinople,* m. ou *vert,* m.

To SINUATE (sĭn'-ĭŭ-ét), *v. a.* [to bend in and out] *Rendre sinueux.*

SINUATION (sĭn-ĭŭ-é'-cheŭne), *or* SINUOSITY (sĭn-ĭoŏ-ŏs'-i-té), *s.* [turning and winding] *Sinuosité,* f. *tours & détours,* m. pl.

SINUOUS (sĭn'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [bending in and out] *Sinueux, plein de détours.*

SINUS (săĭ'-nĕuce), *s.* [a large bay] *Golfe,* m. *anse,* m. *baie,* f.

SINUS [Anat. and Surgery; a cavity, sacculus] *Sinus,* m.

SION (zăĭ'-ŭne), *s.* [a famous mountain of Asia in Judæa] *Sion,* m.

SION [an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the Vallais; lat. 46°-6′ N. lon. 7°-12′ E.] *Sion,* m.

SIOR, *s.* [a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Sargada; lat. 37°-30′ N lon. 126°-5′ E.] *Sior,* m.

SIOUT, *s.* [a town of Africa, one of the largest and most populous in Egypt; lat. 27°-2′ N. lon. 31°-24′ E.] *Siout* ou *Sa'ut,* m.

SIP (sĭp), *s.* [a small draught] *Un petit coup* en buvant. A sip of wine, *Un petit coup de vin.*

To SIP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to drink by small draughts] *Boire à petits coups, boire peu à la fois, buvoter,* ‖ *siroter.*

SIPHON (săĭ'-feŭne), *s.* [Hydraulics; a crooked tube, one branch whereof is longer than the other] *Siphon,* m.

SIPPER (sĭp'-eŭr), *s.* [one who sips] *Un petit buveur; une personne qui boit à petits coups.*

SIPPET (sĭp'-ĕte), *s.* [a small piece of bread] *Soupe,* f. *petite tranche de pain trempée dans quelque liqueur.*

SI QUIS (săĭ'-koŭĭce), *s.* [a Law-word] *Une affiche, un placard.*

SIR (seŭr), *s.* [the word of respect in compellation] *Monsieur,* m. signifie *Sire* en parlant au Roi; c'est encore un titre affecté aux Chevaliers ou Baronets Anglois, & qu'on ne peut rendre en François que par *Monsieur le Chevalier.* Remarquez que dans ce dernier cas on y joint toujours le nom de baptême: *ex.* Sir Horace Vere, *Mr. le Chevalier Vere.*

SIRADIA, *s.* [a town of Great Poland; lat. 51°-52′ N. lon. 18°-54′ E.] *Siradie,* f.

SIRE (săĭeŭr), *s.* [father, in Poetry; is also used of beasts] *Père,* m. Grand-sire, *Grand-père,* m.

This horse had a good sire, *Ce cheval a été engendré, or provient d'un bel étalon.*

SIREN (săĭ'-rĕne), *s.* [mermaid] *Sirène,* f. au figuré, *une personne séduisante.*

SIRIASIS (sĭ-rĭăĭ'-ă-cĭce), *s* [Med. a disease to which children are subject] *Inflammation des membranes du cerveau, causée par les chaleurs de la canicule,* f.

SIRIUS (sĭr'-ĭ eŭce), *s.* [Astron. the dog star] *Sirius,* m. *la Canicule,* f.

SIROCCO, *s.* [the South East or Syrian wind] *Le vent Sud-Est.*

SIRMICH, *s.* [an ancient and celebrated town of Sclavonia; lat. 45°-13′ N. lon. 20°-19′ E.] *Sirmich,* m.

SIRRAH (sĭr'-ră), *s.* [a compellation of reproach and insult] *Coquin,* m *fripon,* m. *belître,* m. ou seulement en forme d'interjection, *holà, garçon.*

SIROP *and* SIRUP, (-eŭr'-eŭp), *s.* [the juice of vegetables boiled with sugar, *Sirop,* m. Compound sirop [in Pharmacy] *Sirop composé.*

SIRUPED (seŭr'-eŭpt), *or* SIRUPY (seŭr'-eŭp-é), *adj.* [resembling sirup] *Comme du sirop, qui ressemble à du sirop.*

SISE (săĭze), *contracted from* ASSIZE; which see.

SISKIN (sĭs'-kĭne), *s.* [a greenfinch] *Un verdier, un bréant,* sorte d'oiseau.

SISON, *or* SIUM, *s.* [Bot. Bastard stone-parsley] *Sison,* m. *ameme.*

SISSONNE, *s.* [in Dancing] *Sissonne,* f.

SISTER (sĭs'-teŭr), *s.* [a woman born of the same parents] *Sœur,* f. Are you not my sister? *N'êtes-vous pas ma sœur?* Sister-in-law, *Belle-sœur,* f.

✲ The Nine Sisters, *Les Neuf Sœurs, les Muses,* f.

SISTER [a nun, a woman of the same religious order *or* convent] *Une sœur, une religieuse.*

SISTERHOOD (sĭs'-teŭr-hoŭd), *s.* [the character of a sister; a set of sisters] *La qualité de sœur; une société de sœurs.*

SISTERLY (sĭs'-teŭr-lé), *adj.* [like a sister, becoming a sister] *De sœur, en sœur, sororal.*

SISTRUM. V. CITHERN.

SISYPHUS (sĭs'-ĭ-fŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the son of Æolus, killed by Theseus] *Sisyphe,* m.

To SIT (sĭte), -TING, I sat (săte), *v. n.* [to rest upon the buttocks; to be placed] *Etre assis, s'asseoir, se mettre, se placer, se tenir, être, rester.* Sit by me, *asseyez-vous auprès de moi.* To sit at table, *Se mettre à table.* To sit in the sun, *Se tenir au soleil.* To sit fast on horseback, *Se tenir bien à cheval.* What way does the wind sit? *Où est le vent?* They sit drinking, *Ils sont à boire.* We sat in council, *Nous étions assemblés, Nous tenions séance, Nous étions au conseil.* A hen that sits on eggs, *Une poule qui couve.* A bird that sits on a tree, *Un oiseau perché sur un arbre.* Sit still, *Soyez tranquille, demeurez en repos.* To sit at work, *Travailler, être à l'ouvrage.* Why do you sit still? *Pourquoi restez-vous oisif?* To sit airing oneself in a grove, *Prendre le frais dans un bosquet.* To sit for one's picture, *Se faire peindre.*

* The desire of seeing you sat so much on my mind, *J'avois une si forte envie de vous voir.*

* Judgment shall sit upon you, *On vous jugera.* To sit upon one, *Juger que qu'un.* The doctors sat upon him, *Les médecins consultèrent sur sa maladie.* The Coroner sat upon the dead body, *Le Commissaire a visité le cadavre.*

* To sit upon thorns, *Etre sur les épines, être gêné, se contraindre.* Why do you sit upon thorns? *Pourquoi vous contraindre?* V. To SET.

* To sit close to one's work, *Travailler assidument, travailler fort & ferme.*

* ‡ I shall sit as close to you as your shirt to your back, *Je vous serrerai ou tiendrai de près, je ne vous quitterai point.* He shall sit upon your skirts, *Il vous tourmentera, Il vous tracassera, Il vous persécutera.*

To SIT DOWN, *Etre assis, s'asseoir.* Sit down *Asseyez-vous.*

To SIT DOWN before a town, *Mettre le siége devant une ville.*

* To SIT DOWN, *S'arrêter, s'établir, demeurer, fixer son séjour; se reposer; cesser son travail* ou *ses recherches.*

To SIT OUT, *Etre désœuvré; être de loisir,* ou *libre.*

To SIT UP [to rise] *Se lever, cesser d'être assis* ou *couché.* To sit up in one's bed, *S'asseoir dans son lit.*

To SIT UP [to watch] *Veiller, passer la nuit* sans dormir. To sit up with a sick body, *Veiller un malade.* To sit up at play, *Passer la nuit à jouer.* To sit up at work, *Travailler la nuit.*

To SIT [to be adjusted, to fit] *Faire, convenir, être.* That garment sits very well, *Cet ajustement vous fait fort bien.* That crown sat very troublesome upon my head, *Cette couronne me pesoit beaucoup.* That coat sits too close, *Cet habit est trop étroit.* It sits not close enough, *Il est trop large.*

To SIT DOWN, *v. a.* [to place on a seat] *Asseoir.* He sat him down, *Il s'assit.*

SITE (săĭte), *s.* [situation] *Situation,* f. *site,* m. *assiette,* f.

‡ SITH (sĭtsh), V. SINCE.

SITHE *or* SCYTHE (săĭtzhe), *s.* [the instrument of mowing] *Une faux.*

SITTA [the name of a genus of birds] *Torche-pot,* m.

SITTER (sĭt'-eŭr), *s.* [one that sits] *Celui qui est assis, celle qui est assise; sédentaire,* m & f. The Turks are great sitters, *Les Turcs aiment beaucoup à rester assis.*

SITTER [a bird that broods] *Un oiseau qui couve.*

SITTING (sĭt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [the posture of sitting on a seat] *L'action de s'asseoir, la posture d'un homme assis; séance,* f. *assiette,* f. Few good pictures have been finished at one sitting, *Il y a peu de bons portraits qui aient été finis en une séance.* A sitting at table, at play, *Séance à table, au jeu,* f.

SITTING [a meeting of an assembly] *Séance,* f. *tenue,* f. *session,* f. *assises,* f pl. *audiences,* f. pl. The sitting of the parliament, of the states, or a council, of the court of chancery, *Séance du parlement, la tenue des états, la session d'un concile, les audiences de la cour de la chancellerie.*

SITTING, *adj. Ex.* To do one's work sitting, *Travailler assis.*

SITTING-PLACE (sĭt'-ĭn'gne-plĕce), *s. Un lieu commode pour s'asseoir.*

SITUATE (sĭt'-ĭoŭ-é-te), *and* SITUATED (sĭt'-ĭeŭ-é-tĕd), *adj.* [placed] *Situé, placé; fis,* terme de Palais.

Situated on the North-East ſide of . . . *or* to the North-East of . . . *or* North-East of . . . *Situé au Nord-Eſt de . . .*

SITUATION (sĭt-ïoŭ-é'-eheŭne), *ſ.* [poſition; condition, ſtate] *Situation*, f. *aſſiette*, f. au figuré, *état*, m. *condition*, f. *ſituation*, f. *expoſition*, f. Commodious ſituation, *Bienſéance*, f.

¶ Situation, *Situation*; Condition, *condition*; State, *état* (ſynun.): *Situation* reſpects chiefly outward circumſtances; *Condition*, the nature or property of a thing; *State*, our health, or well-being. Ex. He is in a deplorable *condition*, owing to his ill *ſtate* of health, and the bad *ſituation* of his affairs. Such is the *condition* and viciſſitude of human life, that the moſt prudent men, have often found themſelves in perplexing *ſituations*; and from a *ſtate* of happineſs, have, as it were, fallen into the moſt wretched and deplorable.

SIX (sĭks), *ſ.* [twice three] *Six*, m. Six hundred, *Six cents*.

Two Sixes (sĭksĕz), (at backgammon), *Sonnez*, m.

Six and ſeven [confuſion, diſorder, random] *Confuſion*, f. *déſordre*, m. *abandon*, m. To be at ſix and ſeven, *Etre en déſordre, à la débandade*. To leave all at ſix and ſeven, *Laiſſer tout à l'abandon*.

SIXFOLD (sĭks'-fôld), *adj.* and *adv.* [ſix times ſo much] *Sextuple, ſix fois autant*.

SIXIEM. V. SIZIEME.

SIXPENCE (sĭks'-pĕn'ce), *ſ.* [half a ſhilling] *Un demi-ſchelling*.

SIXSCORE (sĭks'-skôre), *adj.* [ſix times twenty] *Cent-vingt*, ‡ *ſix vingts*.

SIXTEEN (sĭks'-tïne), *adj.* [ſix and ten] *Seize*.

SIXTEENTH (sĭks'-tïntsh), *adj.* [the ſixth after the tenth] *Seizieme*.

SIXTH (sĭksth), *adj.* [the ordinal of ſix] *Sixième*.

SIXTH, *ſ.* [in Muſick] *Sixte*, f. *ſixième*, f. The greater ſixth, *Sixte majeure*, The leſs ſixth, *Sixte mineure*.

SIXTHLY (sĭksth'-lé), *adv.* [in the ſixth place] *Sixièment, en ſixième lieu*.

SIXTIETH (sĭks'-tï-ĕtsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of ſixty] *Soixantième*.

SIXTY (sĭks'-té), *adj.* [ſix times ten] *Soixante*.

SIZE (săïze), *ſ.* [bulk, comparative magnitude, proportion] *Grandeur*, f. *groſſeur*, f. *taille*, f. *volume*, m. *longueur*, f. *calibre*, m. *capacité*, f. *ſtature*, f. au figuré, *qualité*, f. *condition*, f. The ſize of a bullet, *Calibre d'un boulet*. It muſt be of this ſize, *Il doit être de cette grandeur*. A man of a great ſize, *Un homme d'une grande taille*. A cannon of the greateſt ſize, *Un canon du plus gros calibre*. The ſize of coin, *Volume de la monnoie*. A leg all of a ſize, *Une jambe toute d'une venue*.

* People of the lower ſize, *Gens de la plus baſſe condition*.

SIZE [a ſhoemaker's meaſure] *Compas* de cordonnier, m.

SIZE [any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance] *Colle*, f. Size made of glove-ſhreds, *Colle de gants ou de rognures*. Size-copper [wherein the ſize is made for paper] *Muailloir*, m.

SIZE [ground upon which the leaf-gold, or leaf-ſilver is laid] *Aſſiette*, f. *mordant*, m.

SIZE [among Woolen-drapers; what is left after the warp has been ſhaken out] *Brevet*, m.

SIZE [a farthing's-worth of bread, &c. noted with an S, in the butter-book at Cambridge] *Un liard de pain, &c.*

To SIZE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adjuſt] *Ajuſter*. To ſize the blanks *or* pieces for coining, *Ajuſter les flans*, terme de Monnoie. To ſize a bullet, *Calibrer un boulet*.

To SIZE weights and meaſures, *Fixer les poids & les meſures*.

To SIZE [as Taylors do ſeams] *Bougier*, terme de Tailleur.

To SIZE a wall, *Laver une muraille pour la blanchir*.

To SIZE [to beſmear with ſize] *Enduire de colle, coller*.

To SIZE [to ſmear with ſize, to deep in ſize, to paſte, to glue] *Coller*. This paper ſinks, becauſe it has not been well ſized, *Ce papier boit, parce qu'on ne l'a pas bien collé*.

To SIZE the edge [among Bookbinders, in order to gild it] *Peindre la tranche, y mettre un mordant*.

To SIZE [in Cambridge, to ſcore up] *Marquer ce qu'un écolier prend pour ſa défenſe de bouche*; comme *pain, biere, beurre, &c.*

SIZEABLE (săï'-zā-bl'), *adj.* [reaſonably bulky] *D'une bonne grandeur, d'une taille convenable, bien proportionné*.

SIZED (saïz'd), *adj.* [having a particular magnitude] *D'une grandeur proportionnée*.

SIZER (săï'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a certain rank of ſtudents in the Univerſities; ſervitor] *Ecolier ſervant* dans une Univerſité, m.

SIZER [in Calico-printing] *Tireur*, m.

SIZE-WATER (săïze'-oŭâ-teŭr), *ſ.* [in Book-binding; the white of an egg, mixed with water, and beat well together] *Mordant*, m.

SIZIEME (sĭz'-ï-ĕme), *ſ.* [a ſequence of ſix cards at picket] *Une ſixieme*, au jeu de piquet.

SIZINESS (săï'-zï-nĕce), *ſ.* [glutinouſneſs] *Viſcoſité*.

SIZY (săï'-zé), *adj.* [viſcous, glutinous] *Gluant, viſqueux*.

SJOUANNA, *ſ.* [a beautiful ſhrub of the Eaſt-Indies, much eſteemed againſt the venom of ſerpents] *Shouanna*, m.

SKAIN *or* SKEIN (skéne), *ſ.* [a knot of thread *or* ſilk wound and doubled] *Un écheveau*. A ſkain of ſilk, *Un écheveau de ſoie*. Part of a ſkain, *Ecagne*, ſ. To ſhake a ſkain [in order to looſen the threads which may ſtick together] *Décatir un écheveau*.

‡ SKAINSMATE (skén'z'-méte), *ſ.* V. MESSMATE.

SKATE (skéte), *ſ.* [a flat ſea-fiſh] *Raie douce* ou *bouclée*, f. *cohart*, m. V. SCATE.

SKEAN (skïne), *ſ.* [a ſhort ſword; a knife] *Une petite épée*.

SKEEDS (skïdz), *ſ. pl. or* SKIOS of a ſhip's ſide, *Défenſes*, f. pl. Range of ſkeeds whereon to roll full caſks either aſhore or aboard, *Chemin*, m.

SKEET (skïte), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Eſcoup*, m. *grand eſcoup* ou *eſcoup à vaiſſeau*.

SKEG (skĕgue), *ſ.* [a wild plum] *Prune*, f. ou *prunier ſauvage*, m.

SKEGGER (skĕgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of ſmall ſalmon] *Petit ſaumon, un ſaumoneau*.

SKEIN (skéne), *ſ.* V. SKAIN.

SKELETON (skĕl'-e tŏne), *ſ.* [in Anatomy] *Un ſquelette*. * A mere ſkeleton, *Une carcaſſe*.

SKELETON [the wire-work made uſe of in a woman's cap] *Carcaſſe*, f.

SKELETON [to ſupport an umbrella] *Monture de parapluie*, f.

‡ SKELLUM (skĕl'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a ſcoundrel] *Un coquin, un fripon, un ſcélérat*.

SKEP (skĕp), *ſ.* [a ſort of baſket] *Une ſorte de panier où l'on met du blé*.

SKEPLE *or* SKUTTLE, V. SCUTTLE.

SKEPTICK (skĕp'-tĭk), V. SCEPTICK.

SKEPTICISM (skĕp'-tï-cïzme), V. SCEPTICISM.

SKETCH (skĕtche), *ſ.* [an outline, a rough draught; firſt idea of a painter, author, &c.] *Eſquiſſe*, f. *ébauche*, f. *croquis*, m. *premier crayon, canevas*, m.

To SKETCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw by tracing the outline; to plan] *Tracer, eſquiſſer, crayonner, ébaucher, croquer, deſſiner*. To ſketch out, *Donner le plan de . . .*

SKETCHED (skĕtch't), *part. adj. Tracé, eſquiſſé, crayonné, ébauché, deſſiné*.

SKETTLES (skĕt'-tl'z), *ſ.* [ſmall nine pins to play with] *Quilles*, f. pl.

SKEW (skïou), *or* Skill facet, *ſ.* [among Jewellers] V. FACET.

SKEWER (skïoueŭr), *ſ.* [a wooden *or* iron-pin] *Une brochette*. Small ſilver-ſkewers, *Hatelettes*.

SKEWER [a ſmall ſtick to dry red herrings] *Aynet*, m.

To SKEWER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten with ſkewers] *Attacher* ou *aſſujettir avec des brochettes*; *brocheter, trouſſer*. To ſkewer up meat, *Trouſſer la viande*.

SKEYN, V. SKEAN.

To SKID (skïd), *v. a.* [to trig, *or* put ſpokes in a wheel] *Enrayer une roue*.

SKIDS, *ſ. pl.* V. SKEEDS.

SKIFF (skĭf), *ſ.* [a ſmall light boat] *Un eſquif, une chaloupe*.

SKILFUL (skĭl'-foŭl), *adj.* [knowing, verſed] *Expert, habile, ſavant, verſé, expérimenté, entendu, adroit, artiſte, capable*, V. ABLE.

SKILFULLY (skĭl'-toŭl-é), *adv.* [with ſkill] *Savamment, habilement, en homme expert, artiſtement; bravement, capablement*.

SKILFULNESS (skĭl'-foul-nĕce), *ſ.* [art, ability] *Art*, m. *habileté*, f. *adreſſe*, f. *capacité*, f.

SKILL (skĭl), *ſ.* [knowledge, art, dexterity, experience; any particular art *or* ſcience] *Savoir*, m *ſcience*, f. *habileté*, f. *adreſſe*, f. *dextérité*, f. *gout*, m. *capacité*, f. *expérience*, f *ſavoir-faire*, m *art*, m. *artifice*, m Show your ſkill, *Montrez votre ſavoir*, ou *votre adreſſe*. I know his ſkill, *Je connois ſon ſavoir-faire*. Do you know wherein lis his ſkill? *Savez-vous en quoi il excelle le plus, quel eſt ſon fort?* Learned in one ſkill, and in another kind of learning unſkilful, *Savant* ou *verſé dans une ſcience, ignorant dans une autre*. To have ſkill in any thing, *Etre verſé dans quelque choſe, l'entendre, y être entendu* ou *habile*.

To SKILL, *v. n.* [to be knowing in, to be dextrous at] *Entendre quelque choſe, s'entendre à quelque choſe, être bien entendu, ſe connoître en, être habile à*.

SKILLED (skĭl'd), *adj.* V. SKILFUL.

‡ SKILLESS (skĭl'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting art] *Sans adreſſe, ſans ſavoir*; *maladroit, ignorant*.

SKILLET (skĭl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall kettle *or* boiler] *Un poêlon*.

To SKIM (skïme), -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to clear off from the upper part; to bruſh the ſurface ſlightly] *Ecumer, ôter l'écume*; au figuré, *effleurer, paſſer légèrement, ne toucher que la ſurface*; *dépumer* (t. de Chymie).

‡ SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE (skĭm'-bl-skăm'-bl), *adj.* V. WANDERING.

SKIMMED (skïm'd), *part. adj. Ecumé*; au figuré, *effleuré, touché légèrement*.

SKIMMER (skïm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of large ſpoon with which the ſcum is taken off] *Ecumoire*, f. [among Tobacconiſts pipe makers] *Ecumette*, f.

SKIM-MILK (skïm'-mĭlk'), *ſ.* [milk from which the cream has been taken] *Lait écrémé*.

SKIN (skïne), *ſ.* [the natural covering of the fleſh] *Peau*, f. *cuir*, m. * *chair*, f. ſe dit par extenſion des fruits, &c. She has a very white ſkin, *Elle a la peau bien blanche*. He is nothing but ſkin and bone, *Il a la peau collée ſur les os, Il n'a que la peau & les os, Il eſt extrêmement maigre*. The ſkin of a fox, *La peau d'un renard*. The upper ſkin, *La ſurpeau, l'épiderme*. The woody ſkin quartering the kernel of a walnut, *Le zeſte d'une noix*.

* He is afraid of his ſkin, *Il craint pour ſa peau, il craint les coups*. I would not be in his ſkin, *Je ne voudrois pas être dans ſa peau*, c'eſt-à dire, *à ſa place*. He came off with a whole ſkin, *Il s'en tira bagues ſauves*.

To ſcour a ſkin [among Shammy-dreſſers; to put it in lye] *Dégraiſſer une peau*. To ſcrape the ſkins with the ſlate, *Queurſer les peaux*. To ſcrape a ſkin (among Shammy Dreſſers), *Effleurer une peau*. Scraping of a ſkin (among Shammy-dreſſers), *Remailluge*, m. To make a ſkin equally

equally thick (to pare it, among Glovers), *Effleurer une peau à la main.* To ſoften a ſkin (among Shammy-dreſſers), *Plamer une peau.* To ſoften the ſkins upon the boards (among Tawers), *Ouvrir les peaux.* To ſponge the ſkins and tie them up (among Glovers), *Mettre les eaux en pompe.* To ſtretch a ſkin upon the board, *Retenir une peau.*

To SKIN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to diveſt of the ſkin] *Ecorcher, ôter la peau.* To ſkin a calf, *Ecorcher un veau.*

*† He would ſkin a flint, *Il trouveroit à tondre ſur un œuf.*

To ſkin beans, *Ecaloter des féves de marais.*

To SKIN OVER, *v. n.* [to cover with ſkin] *Se cicatriſer, ſe fermer,* en parlant d'une plaie.

SKINK (skĭn'gk), *ſ.* [pottage] *Potage,* m. Scotch ſkink, *Potage à l'Ecoſſoiſe,* m.

SKINK [drink] *Boiſſon,* m.

To SKINK, *v. n.* [to ſerve drink] *Verſer à boire.*

SKINKER (skĭn'gk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſerves drink] *Echanſon,* m. *celui qui verſe à boire.*

SKINNED (skĭn'd), *part. adj. Ecorché, pelé.* Skinned over, *Cicatriſé, fermé.*

SKINNED, *adj.* [callous, hard] *Calleux, dur, couvert d'une peau épaiſſe & dure.*

SKINNER (skĭn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a dealer in ſkins] *Un pelletier, un fourreur.* Skinner's trade, *Commerce de pelletier,* m. *pelleterie,* f.

SKINNINESS (skĭn'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſkinny] *Maigreur,* f.

SKINNY (skĭn'-é), *adj* [conſiſting only of ſkin, wanting fleſh] *De peau, qui n'eſt que de peaux; décharné, maigre.*

SKIP (skĭp), *ſ.* [a light leap] *Un ſaut, un bond.* To give a ſkip, *Faire un ſaut.*

*†† That is not worth three ſkips of a louſe, *Cela ne vaut pas les quatre fers d'un chien.*

To SKIP, -PING, -PED, *v. n.* [to fetch quick bounds] *Sauter, ſautiller;* au figuré, *paſſer rapidement* d'une choſe à l'autre, *baller, bondir, aller par bonds, jauteler.* Skipping, *Bondiſſement,* m. She ſkipped for joy, *Elle ſautoit de joie.*

* Skip over that matter, *Paſſez par deſſus cet article, paſſez cet article.*

To SKIP, *v. a.* [to miſs, to paſs] *Paſſer, omettre.* Let not thy ſword ſkip one, *Que ton épée n'en paſſe pas un.*

SKIP-FROG (skĭp'-frŏg), *ſ.* [a ſort of play amongſt boys] *La paſſe,* ſorte de jeu

SKIP-JACK (skĭp-djăk), *ſ.* [an upſtart] *Un gueux revêtu.*

SKIPKENNEL (skĭp'-kĕn ĕl), *ſ.* [a footboy] *Un galopin, un laquais, un trottin, un ſauteruiſſeau.*

SKIPPED (skĭp't), *part. adj. Paſſé, omis, ſauté.*

SKIPPER (skĭp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhipmaſter, *or* ſhipboy] *Un maître de navire, un patron;* ou bien, *un matelot,* mot Ho landois.

SKIPPER, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. acus, gar-fiſh] *Aiguille,* f.

SKIPPET (skĭp'-ĕ.e), *ſ.* [a ſmall Dutch boat] *Un petit bateau.*

SKIRMISH (sker'-mĭche), *ſ.* [a ſlight fight] *Eſcarmouche,* f. *affaire,* f. *conflit,* m. || *chamaillis,* m.

To SKIRMISH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fight looſely] *Eſcarmoucher.*

SKIRMISHER (sker'-mĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſkirmiſhes] *Eſcarmoucheur,* m.

SKIRMISHING (sker'-mĭch-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Skirmiſh] *Eſcarmouche,* f. *action d'eſcarmoucher.*

SKIRRET (sker-ĕte), *ſ.* [Bot. Siſarum *or* ſiſer; a culinary root] *Chervis* ou *chervi,* m. *giroſle,* f.

SKIRT (skerte), *ſ.* [the looſe edge of a garment] *Pan,* m. *bord,* m. *baſque,* f. The ſkirt of a gown, *Le pan, le bas d'une robe.* The ſkirts of a garment, *Les bords d'un vêtement.* The ſkirts of a doublet, *Les baſques d'un habit.*

* To ſit upon one's ſkirts, *Etre ſur les talons de quelqu'un, le ſerrer de près, le harceler, le tourmenter.*

SKIRT [border, extreme part] *Bord,* m. *confins,* m. *extrémité,* f. The ſkirts of a foreſt, of a country, *Le bord d'un bois, rain de bois* ou *de forêt,* m. *liſière,* f. *les confins,* m. pl. ou *les frontières,* f. pl. *d'une province,* ou *d'un pays.*

To SKIRT, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to border] *Border.*

SKIRTING (skert'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [among Joiners] *Plinthe,* f.

SKITTISH (skĭt'-ĭche), *adj.* [eaſily frighted, reſtiff, *or* reſty] *Ombrageux, écouteux, rétif,* en parlant d'un cheval; au figuré, *capricieux, fantaſque, bourru, quinteux, inconſtant, changeant, volage, folâtre.*

SKITTISHLY (skĭt'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [wantonly, fickly] *Par boutades, d'une manière inconſtante.*

SKITTISHNESS (skĭt'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [reſtifneſs *or* ſhineſs in a horſe] *Qualité d'un cheval écouteux.*

SKITTISHNESS, *ſ.* [wantonneſs, fickleneſs] *Caprice,* f. *fantaiſie,* f. *boutade,* f. *inconſtance,* f. *humeur changeante, fantaſque,* ou *folâtre.*

SKUA, *or* CATARACTA, *ſ.* [an aquatic bird of the larus, or ſea-gull kind in Feroe iſlands] *Skuer,* m. *colin-griſart,* m.

SKUE (skĭou), *adj.* [oblique, ſidelong] *De travers, de guingois, oblique.*

SKUE, *adv.* V. ASKEW.

To SKUE, *v. n.* [to walk aſkueing] *Marcher tout de guingois.*

To SKULK (skeŭlk), V. To SCULK.

SKULL (skeul), *ſ.* V. SCULL.

SKY (skăï), *ſ.* [the region which ſurrounds the earth beyond the atmoſphere, the heavens] *La région de l'air, le ciel, le firmament.* Cloudy, heavy, or dark ſky, *Ciel embruné.* Clear ſky [fine weather] *Ciel fin* (t. de Marin). Their tops aſcend the ſky, *Leur ſommet va ſe perdre dans les airs.* The vaulted ſky, *La voûte du ciel, la voute azurée*

SKY-COLOUR (skăï'-keŭl-eŭr), *ſ.* [an azure colour] *Azur,* m. *bleu céleſte,* m. *bleu de ciel,* m.

SKY-COLOURED (skăï'-keŭl-eŭr'd), *adj Azur., d'un bleu céleſte.*

SKY-DYED (skăï -dăï'd), *adj. Teint en bleu céleſte.*

SKYED (skăï'd), *adj. Dans les airs.*

SKYE (skăï), *ſ.* [an iſland of Scotland, one of the largeſt of the Weſtern iſlands] *Skie,* f.

SKYEY, *adj. De l'air.*

SKYISH (skăï'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat ſky-coloured] *Eleuétre.*

SKYLARK (skăï'-lark), *ſ.* V. LARK.

SKYLIGHT (skăï'-lăite), *ſ.* [a window placed in a room, in the cieling] *Abat-jour,* ou *abajour,* m.

SKYROCKET (skăï'-rŏk-ète), *ſ.* [a kind of fireworк which flies] *Fuſée volante,* f.

SLAB (slăb), *ſ.* [a puddle] *Gâchis,* m. *margouillis,* m.

SLAB of timber, *Doſſe,* f.

SLAB of marble, *Piece de marbre plate & polie,* f. *dalle,* f.

SLAB, *adj.* [thick, viſcous, glutinous] *Viſqueux.*

SLAB-line [in Ship-building] *Cargue-à-vue,* f. Slab-timber, *Faux gabarit* ou *fauſſe alonge* (miſe pour un temps, pour ſoutenir les liſſes dans un endroit où les couples ne ſont pas encore montés).

To SLABBER (slăb'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſmear with ſpittle] *Baver ſur, couvrir de bave,* ou *de ſalive.* The child ſlabbered me all over, *Cet enfant a bavé par-tout ſur moi.*

To SLABBER [to dirty] *Salir, faire un gâchis.* To ſlabber one's clothes, *Salir ſes habits.* To ſlabber a room, *Salir une chambre, y faire un gâchis.*

To SLABBER, *v. n.* [to drivel] *Baver, jeter de la bave.* You are a ſlabbering child, *Vous êtes un petit baveur.* A ſlabbering-bib, *Une bavette.* Slabbering, *Bave,* f. Slabber-chops, *Baveur,* m. *baveuſe,* f.

SLABBERED (slăb'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Sur quoi l'on a bavé, couvert de bave;* ou bien, *ſali.*

SLABBERER (slăb'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſlabbers] *Un baveur, une baveuſe.*

SLABBINESS (slăb'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſlabby] *Etat de ce qui eſt gâcheux,* ou *viſqueux.*

SLABBY (slăb'-é), *adj.* [wet, floody; viſcous] *Gâcheux, humide, ſale; viſqueux, gluant.* A ſlabby way, *Un chemin gâcheux.* A ſlabby medicament, *Un emplâtre viſqueux.*

SLACK (slăk), *ſ.* [ſmall coal] *Braiſe,* f.

SLACK, *adj.* [not tenſe, looſe; remiſs, careleſs] *Lâche, qui n'eſt pas tendu;* au figuré, *lâche, négligent, nonchalant, lent, mou.* To grow ſlack, *S'alentir.* [In Sea-language] *Etale.* A ſlack rope, *Cordage lâche, mou* ou *peu tendu; cordage largue.* A ſlack ſail, *Voile qui n'eſt pas pleine* ou *qui ne porte pas.* Slack water, *Mer étale,* ou *dans un état ſtationnaire; morte eau* (intervalle entre le flux & le reflux). It is ſlackwater, *Le juſant étale* ou *eſt étalé.*

To SLACK, *and* To SLACKEN, *v. n.* [to be remiſs] *Se relâcher, ſe débander, ſe ralentir, diminuer, mollir.* His fever ſlakes, *Sa fièvre ſe ralentit, ou diminue.*

To SLACK, *and* To SLACKEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſen, to unbend] *Relâcher, détendre, lâcher.* Slack all the ſails, *Lâchez toutes les voiles.* Slack your hand, *Lâchez priſe.* To ſlacken a rope, *Mollir* ou *ramollir une corde.*

To SLACK lime, *Eteindre de la chaux.*

* To SLACK, *and* To SLACKEN [to remit, to relax, to eaſe, to mitigate] *Ralentir, retarder, diminuer, éteindre, adoucir, calmer.* To ſlack one's ſpeed, *Ralentir ſon activité, ne pas aller ſi vîte.* To ſlack one's hand, *Ne pas tant travailler;* ou bien, *n'être pas ſi libéral.* Nothing can ſlack the irkſomeneſs of this diſmal manſion, *Rien ne ſauroit adoucir l'horreur de ce triſte ſéjour.*

SLACKED (slăk't), *and* SLACKENED (slăk'-k'n'd), *part. adj. Lâché, relâché;* au figuré, *ralenti, retardé, adouci, modéré, diminué.*

SLACKLY (slăk'-lé), *adv.* [in a ſlack manner] *Lâchement, mollement, lentement, négligemment, avec moins de vigueur, avec tiédeur, nonchalamment.*

SLACKNESS (slăk'-nĕce), *ſ.* [looſeneſs; negligence, remiſſneſs] *Relâchement,* m. *lâcheté,* f. *lenteur,* f. *tiédeur,* f. *molleſſe,* f. *négligence,* f. *nonchalance,* f. *foibleſſe,* f.

SLAG (slăgue), *ſ.* [the droſs *or* recrement of metals] *Scorie,* f. *deſtumation,* f. *écume qui provient des métaux fondus,* f. [The droſs of iron] *Sorne,* f. *ſcorie,* f. *chauſſe,* f.

SLAIE (slé), *ſ.* [Weaver's reed] V. SLAY.

SLAIN (slène), *part. adj. of* To SLAY, *Tué.*

To SLAKE (sléke), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quench, to extinguiſh] *Eteindre,* au propre & au figuré; *étancher, aſſouvir;* ou *modérer, appaiſer.* To ſlake the fire, *Eteindre le feu.*

* To ſlake one's thirſt, *or* hunger, *Etancher ſa ſoif, aſſouvir ſa faim.* To ſlake one's ire, *Eteindre le feu de la colère de quelqu'un.* To ſlake one's deſires, *Modérer, étouffer ſes déſirs.*

SLAKE, *ſ.* [a flake of ſnow] *Un flocon de neige.*

SLAM (slăme), *ſ.* [at Cards] *Vole,* f. [at Whiſt] *Schleme,* m.

To SLAM, *v. a.* [to kill, *or* deſtroy, to ſlaughter, to cruſh] *Tuer, écraſer, ruiner.* [to win all the tricks in a hand at Whiſt] *Faire un Schléme.*

SLANDER (slăn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [falſe imputation] *Calomnie, médiſance,* f. *impoſture,* f. *dénigrement,* m.

To SLANDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cenſure falſely]

falsely] *Calomnier, médire, dénigrer; déchirer,* ‖ *mettre en capilotade.*

SLANDERED (slăn'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Calomnié.*

SLANDERER (slăn'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who belies another] *Calomniateur,* m. *calomniatrice,* f *impoſteur,* m.

SLANDERING (slăn'-deŭr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*ſ om* To Slander] *Médiſance,* f. ou *l'action de médire; diffamation,* f.

SLANDERING, *adj.* [uttering reproachful falſehoods] *Mediſant.*

SLANDEROUS (slăn'-deŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [ſlandering; calumnious] *Qui calomnie, calomnieux.* Slanderous tongue, *or* miſreport, *Langue calomniatrice, rapport calomnieux.*

SLANDEROUSLY (slăn'-deŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [calumniouſly] *Calomnieuſement, à faux, avec calomnie.* Slanderouſly charged, *Accuſé à faux.* His tongue runs ſlanderouſly, *Sa langue eſt en train de calomnier.*

SLANG (slăn'gne), *the preterite of* To SLING; which ſee.

SLANK (slăn'gk), *ſ.* [a ſea-weed] *Algue marine,* f. ou *mouſſe de mer.*

SLANK, *adj. V.* SLIM.

SLANT (slăn't), *and* SLANTING (slăn't'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [oblique, not direct] *Oblique, de côté, de travers, de biais.* To go ſlanting, *Biaiſer.* A ſlanting blow, *Un coup de travers.*

SLANTLY (slăn't'-lé), SLANTINGLY (slăn't'-ĭn'gne-lé), *and* SLANTWAYS *or* SLANTWISE (slăn't'-oŭĕze), *adv.* [obliquely] *Obliquement, de côté, de travers.*

SLAP (slăp), *ſ.* [a blow, properly with the hand open] *Un coup,* avec la main ouverte; *une claque.* To give one a ſlap, *Donner un coup à quelqu'un.* To give him a ſlap on the chops, *or* over the face, *Lui donner un ſoufflet* Repeated ſlaps on the face, *Soufflетade,* m.

SLAP, *V* SLOP. *V.* SLAB, *art.* 1ſt.

SLAP, *adv.* [with a ſudden and violent blow] *Avec un coup violent & ſoudain, tout d'un coup.*

‡ SLAP-DASH (slăp-dăche'), *adv.* [on a ſudden, all at once] *Vite, d'abord, tout d'un coup.*

To SLAP, -PING, -PED, *and* SLAPT, *v. a* [to ſtrike with a ſlap] *Frapper, donner un coup.* He ſlapt me firſt, *Il m'a frappé le premier.* To ſlap one over the face, *Donner un ſoufflet à quelqu'un; le* ‖ *colaphiſer.* One that ſlaps another's face, *Soufflеteur,* m.

To SLAP [*or* Slab] a room, *Faire un lavage, ou un gâchis, dans une chambre.*

To SLAP UP [to ſwallow] *Avaler,* ‡ *gober.*

SLAPPING (slăp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Slap] *L'action de frapper, &c.* ſ. The ſlapping of rooms, *Gâchis,* m. ou *lavage,* m.

SLAPPY (slăp'-é), *adj.* [ſplaſhy, ſlabby] *Gâcheux.*

‡ SLAP-SAUCE (slăp-sâce'), *ſ.* ‖ *Croque-larder,* m.

SLAPPED *and* SLAPT (slăpte), *part. adj. Frappé.*

SLASH (slăche), *ſ.* [cut, wound] *Taillade,* ſ. *balafre,* f *bleſſure,* f. *couture,* f. *eſcafilade,* ſ. To give one a great ſlaſh, *Faire une grande balafre à quelqu'un.*

SLASH, *or* SLASHING [a cut in cloth] *Taillade,* ſ. *déchiqueture,* ſ. A ſleeve cut into ſeveral ſlaſhes, *Une manche à pluſieurs taillades; manche tailladée.*

SLASH, *or better* LASH [a ſtroke of a whip, a cut] *Un coup de fouet.*

To SLASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut with long cuts] *Taillader, balafrer, déchiqueter.*

To SLASH, *v. n.* [to ſtrike at random with a ſword] *Battre l'air à coups d'épée, frapper au haſard avec une épée.*

To SLASH, *or better* To LASH, *v. a.* [to whip, to cut with long cuts] *Fouetter, donner des coups de fouet.*

SLASHED (slăch'te), *part. adj. Tailladé, balafré.*

SLATCH (slătche), *ſ.* [the middle part of a rope that hangs down looſe] *Le milieu d'une corde qui eſt lâche.*

SLATCH [in Sea-language; the length of a tranſitory breeze] *Intervalle,* m. ou *durée,* f. *d'une briſe, ou d'un vent paſſager & variable.* A ſlatch of fair weather, *Un moment de beau temps.*

SLATE (sléte), *ſ.* [a grey foſſile, eaſily broken into thin plates] *Ardoiſe,* f. Slate-quarry, *or* a quarry of ſlate, *Une ardoiſière.* A block or lump of ſlate, *Carlot,* m. Slate-ſtone, *Pierre à bouton,* f.

Surface of a ſlate-quarry, *Première eſſe d'une carrière d'ardoiſe.* Slate loads or veins, *Finnes,* f. pl. Black ſlate, *Poil noir.* Reddiſh ſort of ſlate, *Poil roux.* Grey veins of ſlate, *Chauves,* f. pl. Veiny and too ſoft a ſlate, *Feuilletis,* m. Brittle ſlates, *Chats,* m pl Small pieces of ſlate, *Eſcots,* m. pl. Piec s o: ſlate as large as a man can carry, *Crenons,* m To divide a block of ſlate, *Faire les reparions* To hew ſlate for finiſhing, *Ronder une ardoiſe.*

To SLATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with ſlates] *Couvrir d'ardoiſes.*

SLATE-COLOURED (sléte'-keŭl-eŭr'd), *adj. Ardoiſé, de couleur d'ardoiſe.*

SLATED (slé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Couvert d'ardoiſes.*

SLATER (slé'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a workman in a ſlate-quarry; one that covers houſes with ſlates or tiles] *Ardoiſier,* m. *couvreur en ardoiſe,* m..

Slater-houſe, *Bourriquet,* m. Slater's-ſhed (under wh ch ſlaters do their work), *Tuevent,* m.

Slater's-hammer (formed of a hatchet on one ſide, and a hammer on the other), *Aſſette,* f.

To SLATTER (slăt'-eŭr), *v. n* [to mind nothing, to leave things in a huddle] *Etre négligent, ne prendre aucun ſoin, laiſſer tout en déſordre.*

SLATTERN (slăt'-eŭrne), *ſ.* [a woman negligent, not elegant *or* nice] *Une femme négligente, mauſſade; mal propre, qui n'a pas ſoin de ſa perſonne.*

SLATY (slé'-tê), *adj.* [having the nature of ſlate] *Qui eſt de la nature de l'ardoiſe.*

SLAUGHTER (slâ'-teŭr), *ſ.* [maſſacre] *Carnage,* m. *maſſacre,* m. *boucherie,* f. *tuerie,* f. *défaite,* f.

To SLAUGHTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to maſſacre, to ſlay] *Tuer, maſſacrer.*

SLAUGHTERED (slâ'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Tué, maſſacré.*

SLAUGHTERHOUSE (slâ'-teŭr-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [houſe in which beaſts are killed] *Une tuerie, une tuanderie; un échaudoir.*

SLAUGHTERMAN (slâ'-teŭr-măne), *ſ.* [a butcher] *Un boucher.*

SLAUGHTEROUS (slâ'-teŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [murderous] *Meurtrier, deſtructif, qui détruit.*

SLAVE (sléve), *ſ.* [one mancipated to a maſter] *Un ou une eſclave,* au propre & au figuré. He makes ſlaves of us, *Il nous traite en eſclaves*

* He is a ſlave to his paſſions, *Il eſt eſclave de ſes paſſions.*

Slave-houſe (where the negroes are confined), *Captiverie,* f.

To SLAVE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to drudge, to toil] *Travailler comme un eſclave, comme un forçat, Avoir beaucoup de mal, Prendre beaucoup de peine.*

SLAVER (slév'-eŭr), *ſ.* [drivel] *Bave,* f.

To SLAVER, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to drivel] *Baver.*

SLAVERER (slév'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſlavers, a driveller; an idiot] *Un baveur, une baveuſe.*

SLAVERER [a ſlavering horſe that always champs the bit] *Un cheval qui a la bouche fraîche.*

SLAVERY (slé'-veŭr-é), *ſ.* [ſervitude; great dependance] *Eſclavage,* m. *ſervitude,* f. *la condition d'un eſclave;* au figuré, *grande dépendance, aſſujettiſſement,* m. *eſclavage,* m. *aſſervîſſement,* m. *joug,* m.

The chriſtians in ſlavery in Barbary, *Les captifs.*

SLAVING (slé'-vĭn'gne, *ſ.* [*from* To Slave] *Peine,* f. *travail,* m.

SLAVISH (slé'-vîche), *adj.* [ſervile, mean, baſe, dependant] *Servile, d'eſclave, bas, dépendant, aſſujettiſſant.* A ſlaviſh doing, *Une action ſervile ou baſſe.* A ſlaviſh life, *Une vie d'eſclave, Une vie dépendante.* A ſlaviſh employment, *Un emploi aſſujettiſſant.*

SLAVISHLY (slé'-vîche-lé), *adv.* [like a ſlave] *En eſclave, d'une manière ſervile.*

SLAVISHNESS (slé'-vîche-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſervility, meanneſs] *Baſſeſſe,* f. *dépendance,* f. *aſſujettiſſement,* m. *ſujétion,* f. *captivité,* f.

SLAY (slé), *ſ.* [an inſtrument of a weaver's loom, having teeth like a comb] *Peigne de tiſſerand,* m. *roi,* m.

To SLAY, ING, I ſlew (slîou), I have ſlain (slène), *v. a.* [to kill] *Tuer.*

SLAYER (slé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a killer, a murderer] *Un meurtrier.* A man-ſlayer, *Un homicide.*

SLEAVED (slîv'd), *adj.* [wrought] *Travaillé.* Sleaved ſilk, *Soie travaillée.*

SLEAZINESS (slî'-zî-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of ſubſtance, thinneſs] *Foibleſſe,* f *imperfection d'une étoffe, ou d'une toile, mal travaillée.*

SLEAZY (slî'-zé), *adj.* [weak, wanting ſubſtance] *Foible, qui n'a pas de corps, clair,* ne ſe dit guère que des étoffes mal travaillées. A ſleazy ſtuff, *Une étoffe qui n'a pas de corps, qui eſt trop claire.*

SLED (slĕd), *and* SLEDGE (slĕdje), *ſ.* [a carriage without wheels] *Un traîneau,* ſorte de voiture Hollandoiſe ſans roues, *ou* dont les roues ſont très baſſes.

Rope maker's ſledge, *Carré,* m.

SLEDGE, *ſ.* [a large heavy hammer] *Un marteau peſant.* A ſmith's ſledge, *Un marteau d'enclume.*

SLEEK (slîk), *adj.* [ſmooth] *Liſſé, liſſe, poli, uni* A ſleek ſtone, *Liſſoire,* f.

To SLEEK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſmooth] *Liſſer, polir, unir;* ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

*‖ The good old woman ſleeks over her ſkin, *La bonne vieille ſe requinque.*

SLEEKED (slîk't), *part. adj. Liſſé, poli, uni.*

SLEEKING (slîk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of poliſhing with a ſleeking tool] *Liſſure,* f. Sleek-place (where the women poliſh the paper) *Liſſoir,* m.

SLEEKING-STONE (slîk'-ĭn'gne-stône), *ſ.* [a ſtone made uſe of by playing-card makers] *Liſſoire,* f.

SLEEKLY (slîk'-lé), *adv.* [ſmoothly] *D'une manière liſſe & polie.*

SLEEK-STONE (slîk'-stône), *ſ.* [calendering bottle] *Mône,* m.

SLEEP (slîp), *ſ* [repoſe, reſt] *Sommeil,* m. *ſomme,* m. *repos,* m. *le dormir.* To be in a ſound *or* dead ſleep, *Etre dans un profond ſommeil.* Why do you awake me out of my ſleep? *Pourquoi troublez-vous mon repos?* I han't got a wink of ſleep, *Je n'ai pas pu attraper une minute de ſommeil, Je n'ai pu fermer l'œil de toute la nuit.*

† To ſleep a dog's ſleep, *Faire ſemblant de dormir.*

To SLEEP (slîp), -ING, ſlept (slĕpte), *v. n.* [to take reſt] *Dormir, repoſer.* I ſhall ſleep ſome time, *Je dormirai quelque temps.* A ſleeping-place, *Un lieu propre à dormir.* To ſleep again, *Redormir.*

† To ſleep in a whole ſkin, to ſleep on both ears, *Dormir en aſſurance, dormir ſur les deux oreilles.*

† He ſleeps like a pig, *Il dort comme un ſabot.*

To SLEEP AWAY, *v. a. Faire paſſer*, ou *diſſiper en dormant*. To ſleep the fumes of wine away, *Diſſiper en dormant les fumées du vin qu'on a bu, Cuver ſon vin*. To ſleep away one's headach, or one's ſorrow, *Faire paſſer ſon mal de tête en dormant, Dormir pour faire paſſer ſon chagrin*.

* To SLEEP UPON, *Ne faire point d'attention à*.

SLEEPER (slīp'-cŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſleeps] *Un dormeur, une dormeuſe*

SLEEPER [in Building; a platform under foundations] *Plate-forme*, f.

SLEEPERS (slīp'-cŭrz), *ſ.* [in Ship-building] *Racinaux*, m. pl. *pièces de liaiſon* (placées dans pluſieurs vaiſſeaux de conſtruction Angloiſe à l'avant & à l'arrière; eſpèces de vaigres obliques qui traverſent obliquement pluſieurs courbes d'arcaſſe ou des guirlandes).

SLEEPILY (slīp'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [drowſily] *En dormant*; au figuré, *lâchement, foiblement, nonchalamment*.

SLEEPINESS (slīp'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [drowſineſs] *Sommeil*, m. *aſſoupiſſement*, m. *envie de dormir*, f. My ſleepineſs keeps me from action, *Je ſuis dans un tel aſſoupiſſement que je ne ſaurois rien faire*.

SLEEPING (slīp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sleep] *Sommeil*, m. *repos*, m. *l'action de dormir*.

SLEEPING, *adj. Ex.* Riches come to him ſleeping, *Le bien lui vient en dormant*.

SLEEPLESS (slīp'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting ſleep] *Sans ſommeil, qui ne dort point*. A ſleepleſs night, *Une nuit ſans ſommeil, une nuit blanche*. I got up ſleepleſs this morning, *Je me ſuis levé ce matin ſans avoir fermé l'œil*, ou *ſans avoir dormi une minute de toute la nuit*.

SLEEPY (slīp'-é), *aaj.* [drowſy] *Endormi, aſſoupi, qui a ſommeil*. To make ſleepy, *Aſſoupir*.

SLEEPY [ſoporiferous] *Soporifique*. A ſleepy drink, *Un breuvage ſoporifique*. The ſleepy diſeaſe, *Léthargie*, f.

To SLEER (slīre), *v. a.* & *n.* [to leer] *Guigner, jeter des regards ſecrets, regarder de côté ſans faire ſemblant de rien*.

SLEERING (slīr'-ĭngne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sleer] *Regards ſecrets, l'action de guigner, manière de regarder de côté ſans faire ſemblant de rien*.

SLEERING, *adj. Ex.* A ſleering fellow, *Un fin matois, qui a les yeux fins*.

SLEET (slīte), *ſ.* [a kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling into flakes, but ſingle particles] *Une petite neige fondue* ou *mêlée de pluie*; *grêſil*, m. *frimas*, m.

To SLEET, *v. n.* [to ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain] *Neiger & pleuvoir tout enſemble, grêſiller*. It ſleets, *Il neige & pleut tout enſemble, Il tombe une petite neige fondue*, ou *mêlée de pluie*.

SLEETY (slīt'-é), *adj.* [bringing ſleet] *De neige & de pluie*. A ſleety weather, *Un temps de neige & de pluie*; *de la neige fondue*; *un temps morfondant*,

SLEEVE (slīve), *ſ.* [the part of a garment that covers the arms] *Manche*, f. The ſleeves of a ſhirt, *Les manches d'une chemiſe*. Falſe ſleeves, *Bouts de manches*.

*† To laugh in one's ſleeve, *Rire ſous cape*, ou *ſous le bonnet*, ou *dans ſa barbe*.

Hippocrates's ſleeve, *Chauſſe*, f.

Sleeve-board [among Tailors] *Paſſe-carreau*, m.

SLEEVE [a fiſh] *Une ſeiche*, ou bien, *un caſſeron*.

SLEEVED (slīv'd), *adj.* [having ſleeves] *A manches, qui a des manches*.

SLEEVELESS (slīv'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting ſleeves] *Sans manches, qui n'a point de manches* au figuré, *impertinent, abſurde, qui n'a pas de ſens commun, qui n'a ni rime ni raiſon*.

* A ſleeveleſs tale, *Un conte impertinent, qu n'a ni rime ni raiſon*.

SLEIGHT (slāte), *ſ.* [an artful trick] *Un tour d'adreſſe, une ruſe, une fineſſe, un ſtratagême*. A ſleight of hand, *Un tour de paſſe-paſſe*.

SLEIGHTLY (slāt'-lé), *adv.* [with a ſleight] *Finement, adroitement, avec ruſe, par fineſſe*.

SLEINE. V. SEINE.

SLENDER (slĕn'-deŭr), *adj.* [ſmall, thin] *Mince, ſvelte; grêle*; au figuré, *petit, médiocre, chétif, mince*. To make ſlender, *Amenuiſer*. A ſlender ſtalk, *Une tige déliе*. A very ſlender dinner, *Un dîné fort mince*, ou *fort maigre*.

* A ſlender wit, merit, eſtate, &c. *Un petit eſprit, un mérite fort mince, un bien médiocre*, &c.

SLENDERLY (slĕn'-deŭr-lé), *adv.* [ſlightly] *Légèrement, médiocrement, chétivement, peu*. Slenderly lettered, *Médiocrement ſavant*. Slenderly regarded, *Peu eſtimé; peu conſidéré*.

SLENDERNESS (slĕn'-deŭr-nĕce), *ſ.* [thinneſs, ſmallneſs] *Qualité de ce qui eſt mince*, ou *délié*; au figuré, *petiteſſe*, f. *médiocrité*, f

* The ſlenderneſs of wit, *La petiteſſe d'eſprit*. The ſlenderneſs of his part, *Son petit génie*.

SLEPT (slĕpte), *the preterite of* To SLEEP; which ſee

SLESWICK, *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable town and Dutchy of Denmark; lat. 54°-59′ N. lon. 10°-0′ E.] *Sleſwick*. m

SLEW (sliou), *the preterite of* To SLAY; which ſee.

SLICE (slāice), *ſ.* [a piece cut off] *Une tranche, une pièce, une branche*; *aiguillette*, f. *blanc d'une volaille, écumoire de fer-blanc*, f. *écumette*, f. A ſlice of melon, *Une côte de melon*.

SLICE, *ſ.* [a peel, a ſpatula] *Un friquet, une ſpatule*.

A printer's ink-ſlice, *Encrier d'imprimeur*, m. *palette d'imprimeur*, f. The ſlice of a printer's galley, *Couliſſe de galée*, f.

SLICE [in Forges; ſhovel wherewith coals are thrown in the fire] *Baſche*, f.

To SLICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut in ſlices] *Couper par tranches*, ou *par aiguillettes*; *trancher*.

SLICED (slāïs't), *part. adj. Coupé par tranches, tranché*.

SLICH, *ſ.* [Metall. an ore pounded and prepared for farther working] *Mine bocardée*, f.

SLICK (slik), V. SLEEK.

To SLICK, V. To SLEEK.

SLID (slĭd), *the preterite of* To SLIDE; which ſee.

SLIDDEN (slĭd'-d'n), *part. adj. Gliſſé, mis imperceptiblement*.

To SLIDDER (slĭd'-eŭr), *v. n.* [to ſlide without interruption] *Gliſſer ſans ceſſe*.

SLIDE (slāide), *ſ.* [ſmooth and eaſy paſſage; even courſe] *Paſſage aiſé & coulant, cours uni* ou *facile*; au propre & au figuré.

SLIDE [a ſmooth frozen place to ſlide or ſcate upon] *Gliſſoire*, f.

SLIDE [in Dancing] *Coulé*, m.

To SLIDE, -ING, I ſlid, I have ſlidden, *v. n.* and *a.* [to paſs along ſmoothly; to put imperceptibly; V. To SLIP] *Gliſſer; couler, mettre imperceptiblement*; l'un & l'autre au propre & au figuré. To ſlide upon the ſurface of a ſmooth body, *Gliſſer ſur une ſurface polie*. To ſlide one's hand into one's pocket, *Gliſſer* ou *couler la main dans la poche de quelqu'un*. A ſliding knot, *Un nœud coulant*. A ſliding place, *Gliſſoire*, f.

* You ſlide very ſwiftly on it, *Vous gliſſez bien légerement là deſſus*. He ſlides little tricks or ſophiſtry in his arguments, *Il gliſſe quelques petits ſophiſmes dans ſes raiſonnements*. To ſlide into an error, *Tomber dans l'erreur*.

To ſlide a moulding (among Joiners), *élégir; pouſſer une moulure*.

SLIDER (slāï'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſlides] *Gliſſeur*, m.

SLIDER [of an inſtrument] *Curſeur*, m

SLIDER of an umbrella, *Coulant*, m

SLIDING RULE [a Mathematical inſtrument to work queſtions in gauging, &c.] *Regle gliſſante*. Sliding faſh, *Chaſſis à coulpe*, m. Sliding-faſh, *Chaſſis à fichâs*, m. *eſpagnolette*, f. Sliding, *Coulement*, m.

SLIGHT (slāïte), *adj.* [thin, not ſtrong] *Clair, mince, qui n'eſt ni ſerré, ni fort*. A ſlight ſilk, *Une étoffe de ſoie claire, mince, légère*. A ſlight baſket, *Un panier à claire voie*, ou *à jour, dont le tiſſu n'eſt pas ſerré*.

* SLIGHT [ſmall, worthleſs, inconſiderable, not important, V. NUGATORY] *Petit, chétif, léger, mince, peu conſidérable, de peu de conſéquence, ſuperficiel*. A ſlight ſcratch, *Une petite* ou *légère égratignure*. A ſlight buſineſs, *Une affaire de peu de conſéquence*. To make ſlight of a thing, *Mépriſer une choſe, en faire peu de cas*. To have a ſlight wound, *Avoir une légère bleſſure, être légérement bleſſé*.

SLIGHT [contempt, ſcorn] *Mépris*, m. *dédain*, m.

To SLIGHT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to neglect, to diſregard] *Mépriſer, négliger, faire peu de cas, ne ſe pas ſoucier, traiter avec mépris, dédaigner, faire avec négligence*.

To SLIGHT [to overthrow] *Renverſer, ruiner, démolir*. To ſlight the fortification of a place, *Démolir les fortifications d'une place, la démanteler*.

SLIGHTED (slāï'-tĕd), *part. adj. Mépriſé, dédaigné, négligé, traité avec mépris, renverſé, ruiné, démoli*.

SLIGHTER (slāï'-teŭr), [one who diſregards] *Celui qui mépriſe ou dédaigne*,

SLIGHTING (slāï'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Slight] *Mépris*, m. *l'action de mépriſer*, &c.

Slighting, *adj. Mépriſant; contempteur*.

SLIGHTINGLY (slāï'-tĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with contempt, without reverence] *Avec mépris, ſans reſpect, avec dédain, ſans égard*.

SLIGHTLY (slāït'-lé), *adv.* [negligently, lightly, weakly] *Négligemment, nonchalamment, foiblement, ſuperficiellement, légèrement, par manière d'acquit, en paſſant, à la légère*.

SLIGHTLY [ſcornfully, contemptuouſly] *Avec mépris, avec dédain*.

SLIGHTNESS (slāït'-nĕce), *ſ.* [weakneſs, want of ſtrength] *Foibleſſe*, f. *manque de force* ou *de vigueur*, m.

SLIGHTNESS [negligence, want of vehemence] *Négligence*, f. *nonchalance*, f. *manque d'ardeur, d'attention* ou *de ſoin*, m.

SLILY (slāï'-lé), *adv.* [cunningly] *Finement, adroitement*. To rob ſlily, *Voler adroitement*. He looked very ſlily, *Il avoit un fin regard*.

SLIM (slĭme), *adj.* [ſlender] *Mince, effilé, ſvelte, délié, grêle*. A tall ſlim fellow, *Un grand homme grêle, un grand Flandrin*.

SLIME (slāïme), *ſ.* [viſcous mire, any glutinous ſubſtance] *Glaire*, f. *ſubſtance glaireuſe, matière viſqueuſe*, ou *gluante*.

SLIMINESS (slāï'-mĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [viſcoſity] *Viſcoſité*, f.

SLIMY (slāï'-mé), *adj* [viſcous] *Glaireux, viſqueux*.

SLINESS (slāï'-nĕce), *ſ.* [deſigning artifice] *Fineſſe*, f. *adreſſe*, f. *ruſe*, f. *artifice*, m. *aſtuce*, f.

SLING (slĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap: a throw, a ſtroke] *Une fronde*. A ſtone whirled from a ſling, *Une pierre lancée avec une fronde*.

SLING, *ſ* [a ſort of hanging bandage] *Echarpe*, f. t. de Chirurgien To wear one's arm in a ſling, *Porter le bras en écharpe*.

A brewer's Sling, *Gros bâton avec deux crochets de fer avec quoi les valets des braſſeurs emanent la bière en Angleterre*.

The SLINGS of a crane, *La louve d'une grue*.

A SLING-

A SLING-MAKER, *ſ. Un faiſeur de frondes.*

SLING [in Sea-language] *Elingue de cable.* Slings of a buoy, *Garniture,* f. ou *trelingage,* m. *de la bouée.* Slings of a yard, *Le milieu ou le grand diamettre d'une vergue.* Boat-slings, *Bouts de cables avec des cosses,* m. pl.

TO SLING, -ING, I ſlung (slŭn'gne), *or* ſling (sleün'gne), I have ſlung, *v. a.* [to throw with a ſling] *Lancer ou jeter avec une fronde.* To ſling ſtones, *Lancer des pierres avec la fronde.* To ſling the hammocks (in a ſhip), *Tendre les branles.*

SLINGER (slin'gn'-eür), *ſ.* [one who ſlings] *Un frondeur.*

SLINK (slin'k), *ſ.* [a caſt calf] *Un veau abortif.*

TO SLINK, -ING, SLUNK (sleün'k), *v. n.* [to ſteal out of the way] *S'échapper, s'enfuir, ſe ſauver, ſe dérober, s'en aller, ſe retirer.*

TO SLINK aſide, *Se tenir à l'écart, ſe retirer de côté.*

TO SLINK, *v. a.* [to miſcarry] *Avorter, mettre au monde avant le temps.*

SLIP (slip), *ſ.* [the act of ſlipping, falſe ſtep] *Gliſſade,* f. *faux pas, l'action de gliſſer;* au figuré, *bévue,* f. *mépriſe,* f. *erreur,* f. *faux pas.* Slip (in cutting in wood), *échappade,* f.

SLIP [a branch to ſet in the ground] *Plant,* m. *bouture,* f. A tree that comes eaſily of a ſlip, *Un arbre qui vient aiſément de bouture.* Slip of a plant, *Tige d'herbe,* f. A ſlip of thyme *or* roſemary, *Un brin de thim ou de romarin.* Slips, *émondes,* f. pl.

SLIP [a ſtring] *Un cordon, une corde, une leſſe.*

SLIP [a long narrow piece] *Un morceau* long & étroit. It is but a ſlip, *C'eſt un boyau.* A ſlip of paper, *Une bande de papier.*

* SLIP, *Le lardon, ou le ſupplément* de la Gazette de Hollande.

* SLIP [deſertion] *Fuite,* f. *déſertion,* f. To give one the ſlip, *Quitter, abandonner quelqu'un, le planter-là: ſe ſauver, ſe dérober, s'échapper, s'en aller à bréſilement & ſans être apperçu.*

TO SLIP, -PING, SLIPT, *or* SLIPPED, *v. n.* [to ſlide, to glide] *Gliſſer, couler, s'échapper.* The razor ſlipt out of my hands, *Le raſoir me gliſſa des mains.* My tongue ſlipt, *Ma langue s'eſt échappée.* A ſlipping knot, *Un nœud coulant.*

TO SLIP AWAY, *S'en aller, s'enfuir, s'évader, s'échapper; s'écouler, paſſer vîte.* He ſlipt away under the piazza, *Il s'en alla adroitement par deſſous les arcades.*

* The time ſlips away, *Le temps s'écoule ou paſſe rapidement.*

TO SLIP DOWN, *Gliſſer, couler, tomber, ſe laiſſer tomber.*

TO SLIP IN *or* INTO, *& gliſſer, ſe couler, entrer ſubtilement.*

TO SLIP OUT, *Se gliſſer dehors, ſortir adroitement, s'échapper,* au propre & au figuré.

* That will ſlip out of my memory, *Cela m'échappera ou me ſortira de la mémoire.* That word ſlipt out before I was aware, *Cette parole m'eſt échappée ſans y penſer.*

TO SLIP, *v. a.* [to put *or* convey ſecretly] *Gliſſer, couler, mettre adroitement.* I ſlipt money into his hand, *Je lui gliſſai de l'argent dans la main.*

TO SLIP [to loſe] *Perdre, laiſſer échapper.* To ſlip an opportunity, *Laiſſer échapper une occaſion.*

TO SLIP a dog, *Lâcher un chien.*

TO SLIP OFF one's ſhoes. *Tirer ſes ſouliers.* To ſlip off a flower, *Cueillir une fleur.* To ſlip off a bough of a tree, *Arracher une branche d'arbre.*

TO SLIP ON one's clothes, *S'habiller à la hâte, mettre vîte ſes habits.*

TO SLIP OUT a word, *Lâcher une parole.*

TO SLIP OUT [to eſcape from] *Tirer, dégager.* To ſlip beans out of their ſkin, *Décoſſer des fèves.*

*† To ſlip one's neck out of the halter, *& tirer d'un mauvais pas, ſe tirer d'affaires, tirer ſon épingle du jeu;* ou bien *ſaigner du nez, reculer, refuſer de faire ce que l'on a promis,* † *tirer le cul en arriere.*

¶ To SLIP, *Gliſſer;* to ſlide, *gliſſer* (ſynon.) Both imply a gentle almoſt imperceptible motion; but to *ſlide* is generally voluntary; thus: we *ſlide* on the ice; we *ſlide* down a hill; but *ſlip* is commonly accidental, and implies a fall. We ſometimes uſe the word *ſlip* figuratively; thus: to *ſlip,* or make a *ſlip,* is to commit a ſlight fault.

SLIP [with Ship-builders; a place on the bank of a river, with a gradual deſcent] *Terrain en pente douce,* m. (propre à la conſtruction des vaiſſeaux), *cales,* f. ou *plans inclinés* (pour l'embarquement & le débarquement des marchandiſes & munitions).

SLIP-BOARD (slip'-bôrde), *ſ.* [a board ſliding in grooves] *Couliſſe.*

SLIPKNOT (slip'-nŏte), *ſ.* [a ſlipping knot] *Un nœud coulant.*

SLIPPER (slip'-eür), *or* SLIPSHOE (slip'-chou), *ſ.* [a ſhoe without leather behind] *Pantoufle,* f. *mule* de chambre, f. A Turkiſh ſlipper, *Babouche,* f. Lady's ſlipper [Bot. Calceolus Mariæ; Helleborine, a med. plant] *Sabot ou ſoulier de Notre-Dame,* m.

Slipper (an oblong night pot), *Bourdaloue,* m.

SLIPPERINESS (sli'p'-eür-i-neece), *ſ.* [ſmoothneſs] *Qualité ou état de ce qui eſt gliſſant.*

SLIPPERY (slip'-eür-é), *adj.* [ſmooth, glib; hard to hold] *Gliſſant;* au propre & au figuré. A ſlippery way, *Un chemin gliſſant.* A ſlippery eel, *Anguille gliſſante.*

* A ſlippery buſineſs, *or* employment, *Un poſte gliſſant, une affaire délicate & chatouilleuſe; un poſte gliſſant, un emploi difficile à conſerver, où il n'eſt pas aiſé de ſe maintenir.*

SLIPPERY [free] *Libre, trop libre.* A ſlippery tongue, *Une langue trop libre, qui ne cache rien, qui parle inconſidérément.*

SLIPPERY [not chaſte] *Libre, licencieux, lubrique.* My wife is very ſlippery, *Ma femme eſt fort lubrique.* A ſlippery trick, *Un méchant ou un vilain tour.*

* SLIPPERY [mutable, inſtable] *Changeant, variable, inconſtant, peu ſtable.* A ſlippery ſtate, *Un état changeant.*

SLIPPING (slip'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of ſlipping] *Gliſſement,* m.

SLIPPING [among Gardeners, the tearing off a ſprig from a branch; or a ſucker, and a part of a root] *L'action d'arracher ou d'éclater un rejeton;* ou *d'éclater une racine,* f.

SLIPSHOD, *ſ.* [having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels] *Qui a ſes ſouliers en pantoufle.*

† SLIPSLOP (slip'-slŏp), *ſ.* [bad liquor] *De la rinçure de bouteille, lavage,* m. *clopotage,* m.

SLIPT (slipt), *part. adj. Gliſſé, mis adroitement,* &c. V. TO SLIP, *v. a.*

TO SLIT (slite), -TING, -TED, *and* Slit, *v. a.* [to cut long-wiſe] *Fendre.*

TO SLIT, *v. n. Se fendre.*

SLIT, *part. adj. Fendu.*

SLIT, *ſ.* [a narrow opening] *Fente,* f. *ouverture longue & étroite,* f. Slit of a ſtag's foot, *Comblete,* f.

Slit-grafting [grafting in the cleft or ſtock] *L'action de greffer en fente.*

SLITTER (slit'-eür), *ſ. fendeur,* m.

TO SLIVE (slaïve), *and* TO SLIVER (slaï'-veur), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut in ſlices] *Couper en tranches, trancher.*

SLITTING-MILL (slit'-ĭn'gne-mil), *ſ.* [by which iron-bars are ſlit] *Fenderie,* f.

SLIVER (slaï'-veür), *ſ.* [a ſlice] *Une tranche,* A ſliver of beef, *Une tranche de bœuf.*

SLIVER [a branch torn off] *Un rejeton, qu'on a arraché d'une branche; une branche arrachée.*

SLIVERED (slaï'-ve.r'd), *part. adj. Coupé en tranches, tranché.*

SLOANEA, *ſ.* [the name of a genus of plants, the Apeiba of the Braſilians] *Sloane,* f.

SLOATH, *or* SLOTH, *ſ.* V. BRADYPUS.

SLOATS (slôtse), *ſ. pl* [underpieces which keep the bottom of a cart together] *Barres,* f. pl.

To SLOBBER (slŏb'-eür), V. To SLABBER, *or* To SLAVER.

To SLOCK. V. To SLAKE.

To SLOCK, *v. a.* [to entice away] *Débaucher ou enjôler un domeſtique.*

SLOCKEN, *adj.* [ſlackened] *Amolli, rendu mou.* Slocken with too much moiſture, *Trop humecté.*

SLOCKER, *or* SLOCKSTER, *ſ.* [*from* To Slock, 2d art. above] *Une perſonne qui fait métier de débaucher, ou d'enjôler des domeſtiques pour les placer ailleurs.*

SLOE (slô), *ſ.* [a ſmall wild plum] *Prune ſauvage,* f. *prunelle,* f. Sloe-tree, *Prunier ſauvage,* m.

SLOEWORM (slô'-oüeürme), *ſ.* [Cœcilia] *Cæcilie.* Sorte de reptile aveugle, f.

SLOOP (sloup), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſhip] *Une chaloupe.*

SLOOP, *Sloupe,* m. *bateau Bermudien,* ou *bateau d'Amérique.* Sloop of war, *Corvette,* f.

SLOP (slŏp), *ſ.* [mean and vile liquor of any kind] *Lavage,* m. *ripopé,* m.

To SLOP, *v. a.* [to drink groſsly and greedily] *Avaler, boire goulument.*

SLOPE, *adv. Obliquement.*

SLOPS (slŏps), [trowſers] *Chauſſes,* f. pl. *des bracies à la matelote,* f. pl. *culottes larges,* f. pl.

SLOPE (slôpe), *ſ.* [declivity] *Pente,* f. *penchant,* m *talus,* m. *jurplomb,* m. ou *fruit,* m (en parlant d'un mur).

SLOPE [cut] *Echancrure,* f.

SLOPE, *adj.* [oblique, not perpendicular] *Incliné, qui penche, oblique.*

TO SLOPE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut] *Echancrer.* To ſlope a petticoat [to keep it ſhorter before than behind to ſhow the ſhape the better] *Busquer un juſon.*

TO SLOPE [to form to obliquity *or* declivity] *Incliner, mettre en pente,* ou *dans une poſition inclinée; pencher, jurplomber, taluter.*

TO SLOPE, *v. n.* [to bend] *Pencher, être incliné, être en pente; biaiſer, aller de travers.*

SLOPENESS (slôpe'-neece), *or* SLOPING (slô'-pĭn'gne), *ſ.* [obliquity; declivity] *Obliquité,* f. *biais,* m. *travers,* m. *pente,* f. *penchant,* m *talus,* m. *jurplomb,* m. *biſeau,* m *biais,* m.

SLOPING [hollowing out of a ſtuff] *Evuidure d'une étoffe,* f.

SLOPINGLY (slô'-pĭn'gne-lé), *or* SLOPEWISE (slôpe'-ŏeze), *adv.* [in a ſloping manner] *Obliquement, de biais, de travers, de côté, en pente.* To go ſlopingly *or* ſloping, *Biaiſer,*

SLOPPY (slŏp'-é), *adj. Humide, bourbeux.*

SLOT (slŏte), *ſ* [the track of a deer] *Voie,* f. *piſte,* f. ou *trace* d'une bête fauve, f.

To SLOT, *v. a.* [to ſtrike] *Frapper fort.*

SLOTH (slôth), *ſ.* [ſloanels, lazineſs, ſluggiſhneſs] *Nonchalance,* f. *lenteur,* f. *pareſſe,* f. *oiſiveté,* f. *fainéantiſe,* f. *indolence,* f. *aſſoupiſſement,* m. ‖ *cagnardiſe,* f. V. SLOATH.

¶ Sloth, *fainéantiſe;* lazineſs, *pareſſe;* ſluggiſhneſs, *nonchalance* (ſynon.): *Sloth* implies utter inactivity, and averſion to work; *lazineſs,* a fear of trouble and fatigue; *ſluggiſhneſs,* a dull heavy manner of acting. The *ſlothful* will not work at all; the *lazy* are drawn to it with difficulty; the *ſluggiſh* are ſlow through the whole operation. Induſtry is the reverſe of *ſloth;* activity, of *lazineſs;* expedition, of *ſluggiſhneſs.* He who is *ſlothful* is a murderer of time: *Lazineſs* is its own puniſhment: A *ſluggiſh* perſon is fit for no kind of employment, ſeldom doing

any

any thing well he undertakes.

SLOTHFUL (slôtsh'-foûl), *adj.* [idle, lazy, sluggish] *Paresseux, fainéant, indolent, oisif, caignard.* A slothful man, *Un fainéant, un paresseux.* To grow slothful, *S'accagnarder.* V. IDLE.

SLOTHFULLY (slôtsh'-foûl-é), *adv.* with sloth] *Nonchalamment, en fainéant, en paresseux.*

SLOTHFULNESS (slôtsh'-foûl nĕce), *s.* V. SLOTH.

SLOUCH (slăoŭtch), *s.* [a downcast look, a depression of the head] *L'action de regarder en en bas, & de baisser la tête.* [A man who looks heavy and clownish] *Un rustaud, un rustaud, un homme qui a l'air épais & grossier, un gros ✝ pisse, un gros payſan,* ou *un gros pituud.*

To SLOUCH, *v. n.* [to have a downcast clownish look] *Regarder en en bas, baisser les yeux; avoir l'air empesé;* ſe dit auſſi des choſes inanimées: A slouching hat, *Un grand chapeau rabattu,* ou *clabaud.*

SLOUCHING (slăoŭtch'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. A slouching hat, *Un chapeau rabbattu.*

SLOVEN (sleŭv'-vĕn), *s* [a man indecently negligent of cleanliness, dirtily dressed] *Un homme mal-propre, un ✝ pouacre.*

SLOVENLINESS (sleŭv'-vĕn'-lĭ-nĕce), *s.* [neglect of cleanliness] *Mal-propreté,* f. *ſaloperie, f.*

SLOVENLY (sleŭv'-vĕn'-lé), *adj.* [negligent of cleanliness, not neat] *Salope, mal-propre, ſale, vilain, mauſſade,* ✝ *pouacre.* A slovenly woman, *Une ſalope, une mauſſade.*

SLOVENLY, *adv.* [in a coarse inelegant manner] *Mal-proprement, ſalement, mauſſadement.*

SLOUGH (slăoŭ), *s.* [a deep miry place] *Un bourbier, une fondrière.*

SLOUGH [or damp] of a coal-pit, *L'humidité d'une mine de charbon.*

SLOUGH [the foil or bed] of a wild boar, *La ſouille,* ou *la bauge d'un ſanglier.*

SLOUGH (sleŭf) of a snake, *La dépouille d'un ſerpent,* la peau qu'il vient de quitter.

SLOUGH [of a wound] *L'eſcarre d'une plaie,* f.

SLOUGHY (slăoŭ'-é), *adj.* [miry, boggy, muddy] *Bourbeux, boueux.*

SLOUTH (slăoŭtsh), *s.* [herd] *Troupe,* f *troupeau,* m. *harde,* f. A slouth of bears, *Une troupe d'ours.* A slouth of cattle, *Un troupeau de gros bétail.* A slouth of fallow deer, *Une harde de bêtes fauves.*

SLOW (slô), *adj.* [not quick, not swift] *Lent, tardif, peſant,* au propre & au figuré. A slow motion, *Un mouvement lent.* A very slow man, *Un homme très-lent.* A slow poiſon, *Un poiſon lent, qui opère lentement.* I am slow of ſpeech, *Je ſuis lent à parler, je parle lentement.* Slow-paced, *Qui marche à pas lents.* A slow-hack, *Un indolent, un pareſſeux, un homme lent & lâche.* A slow animal, *Un animal lent.* To make slow, *Alentir.*

* A slow wit, *Un eſprit tardif* ou *peſant.* Slow-witted, *Qui a l'eſprit peſant.* A slow ear, *Une oreille pareſſeuſe.*

R. SLOW, *in compoſition, is an adverb, as,* Slow-paced, *Qui va lentement,* &c.

SLOW, *or rather,* SLOWLY (slô'-lé), *adv.* [not ſpeedily] *Lentement, avec lenteur.* To go too slow, *Aller trop lentement, retarder.*

✝ Great bodies move slowly, *Les grandes machines ſe meuvent avec lenteur.* My watch goes slow, *Ma montre retarde.*

SLOWNESS (slô'-nĕce), *s.* [not speed, want of velocity] *Lenteur,* f. *indolence,* f. *pareſſe,* f. *manque d'activité,* m.

SLOW-WORM (slô'-oŭrme), *or* BLIND-WORM, *s.* [Cæcilia, deaf adder] *Aveugle,* m. *arvet,* ou *orvent,* m *anvie,* m.

To SLUBBER (sleŭb'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to do lazily, imperfectly] *Agir négligemment, nonchalamment, en pareſſeux, par manière d'acquit, groſſièrement, imparfaitement.* To slubber up or over a buſineſs, *Faire négligemment une choſe, la négliger.* Nature shewed she doth not as men who slubber up matters of mean account, *La nature a fait voir qu'elle n'agiſſoit pas comme les hommes qui négligent les petites choſes*

✝ SLUBBERDEGULLION (sleŭb-eŭr-dĭ-gueŭl'-ĭeŭne), *s.* [a paltry, dirty, sorry wretch] *Un va-nu-pieds.*

SLUBBERED (sleŭb'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Fait négligemment, négligé.*

SLUCE. V. SLUICE.

SLUDGE (sleŭdje), *s.* [mire, dirt mixed with water] *Bourbe,* f.

SLUDS (sleŭdz), *s. pl.* [in Cornwal; half roasted ores] *Mines à demi grillées.*

To SLUE (slĭou), *v. a.* and *n.* [in Sea-language; to turn a thing about without removing it] *Tourner ſur ſon axe,* ou *ſur ſon pivot; pivoter.*

SLUG (sleŭgue), *s.* [an idler, a lazy wretch] *Un pareſſeux, un fainéant;* ſignifie auſſi, *un vaiſſeau peſant de voiles, mauvais voilier; un garde-boutique,* en parlant d'une marchandiſe d'un débit lent; ou bien encore *une ſorte de gros canon.*

SLUG [a slow creeping snail without shell] *Limas,* m. *limace,* f. *loch ,* f.

SLUG [a piece of metal shot from a gun] *Lingot,* m.

To SLUG, *v. n.* [to play the drone] *Faire le pareſſeux.* [To move slowly] *Se mouvoir,* ou *aller lentement.*

SLUGGARD (sleŭgu'-eŭrde), *s.* [a slug-a-bed, an idler] *Un pareſſeux, un fainéant, un dormeur, un homme qui aime trop à dormir.*

SLUGGARD, *adv. Pareſſeux, ronchalant, oiſif.*

To SLUGGARDISE (sleŭgu'-eŭr-dăize), *v. a.* [to make idle or dronish] *Rendre pareſſeux.*

SLUGGISH (sleŭgu'-ĭche), *adj.* [drowsy, lazy] *Lent, pareſſeux, fainéant, endormi, nonchalant, indolent.*

SLUGGISHLY (sleŭgu'-ĭch-lé), *adv.* [like a sluggard] *En pareſſeux, en fainéant; lentement, nonchalamment, avec indolence.*

SLUGGISHNESS (sleŭgu'-ĭch-nĕce), *s.* [idleness] *Pareſſe,* f. *fainéantiſe,* f. *indolence, f. lenteur,* f. *nonchalance,* f. V. SLOTH.

SLUICE (slĭouce), *s.* [a water-gate] *Une écluſe.* Sluice-keeper, *écluſier,* m. Sluice of a fish-pond or lake, *Empellement,* m.

To SLUICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to emit by flood-gates] *Délonder, ſe débonder.*

SLUICED (slĭou't), *part. adj Délondé.*

SLUICY (slĭou'-cé), *adj. Qui coule comme hors d'une écluſe.*

SLUIS, *s.* [a town of the Dutch Flanders; lat 51°-19′ N. lon. 3°-25′ E.] *L'Ecluſe* ou *Sluis,* m.

SLUMBER (sleŭm'-beŭr), *s.* [light sleep] *Sommeil léger, repos,* m. Love denies slumber to my eyes, *L'amour m'empêche de prendre le moindre repos,* m.

To SLUMBER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to lay to sleep; to sleep lightly] *Endormir & s'endormir; inviter au ſommeil, & dormir légèrement, ſommeiller.*

SLUMBERING (sleŭm'-beŭr-ĭn'gre), *s.* [*from* To Slumber] *Sommeil,* m. *l'action de ſommeiller,* f.

SLUMBEROUS (sleŭm'-beŭr-eŭce), *and* SLUMBERY (sleŭm'-beŭr-é), *adj.* [inviting to sleep, soporiferous] *Qui invite au ſommeil, aſſoupiſſant, ſoporifere.*

SLUNG (sleŭn'gne), *part. adj. Lancé avec la fronde.*

SLUNK (sleŭn'k), *part. adj. Echappé, enfui, ſauvé.*

SLUR (sleŭr), *s.* [a trick, a slight disgrace] *Un tour, une pièce.* To put a slur upon one, *Jouer un tour à quelqu'un.*

SLUR, *s.* [in Music; a mark like an arch] *Port de voix,* m *coulé,* m.

To SLUR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to trick, to cheat] *Jouer un tour, faire une pièce; jouer,* He slurred us, *Il nous a joués.*

To slur one [or put a trick upon one] *Jouer un tour,* ou *faire une pièce à quelqu'un.*

To SLUR a die, *irlatter le dé.*

To SLUR [to soil, to contaminate] *Salir.* She has slurred her gown, *Elle a ſali ſa robe.*

SLURRED (sleŭr'd), *part adj. Joué, dupé; ſali.*

SLUT (sleŭte), [a dirty woman] *Une ſalope, une fouillon, une guenipe.* An impudent slut, *Une carogne, une maraude.*

SLUTTERY (sleŭt'-eŭr-é), *s.* [the qualities of a slut] *Saloperie,* f. *mal-propreté,* f.

SLUTTISH (sleŭt'-ĭche), *adj.* [nasty, not nice] *Sale, mal-propre, ſalope, mauſſade;* au figuré, *bas, vilain, méprisable.* Sluttish doings, *Des ſaloperies, des vilenies, des ſaletés.*

* Niggardneſs is ſo ſluttiſh a vice, *La lézinerie eſt un vice ſi laſ.*

SLUTTISHLY (sleŭt'-ĭche lé), *adv.* [in a sluttish manner] *Salement, mal-proprement, mauſſadement.*

SLUTTISHNESS (sleŭt'-ĭche-nĕce), *s.* V. SLUTTERY.

SLY (s lĭ), *adj.* [cunning, insidious, meanly artful] *Fin, ruſé, adroit, artificieux, cauteleux.* A sly blade, *Un fin matois.*

SLYLY (slăĭ'-lé), *adv.* [with artifice] *Avec fineſſe, artifi ieuſement.*

SMACK (smăk), *s.* [taste, savour] *Goût,* m. *ſaveur,* f. au propre & au figuré, *teinture,* f. *connoiſſance,* f. That has an ill smack with it, *Cela a un mauvais goût.*

* His writings have a smack of antiquity, *Ses écrits ont le goût de l'antiquité.* I have a little smack of learning, *J'ai quelque teinture des ſciences.*

SMACK, *s.* [a loud kiss] *Un baiſer ſavoureux & retentiſſant.* I kissed her with a smack, *Je lui donnai un baiſer ſavoureux & retentiſſant.*

SMACK [a small ship] *Une ſorte de petit vaiſſeau de mer.*

SMACK-SAIL (smăk-sĭle), *s. Voile latine, voile à oreille de lièvre,* ou *en tiers point.*

To SMACK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to taste, to smell] *Avoir un goût; ſentir;* au propre & au figuré.

* This smacks of atheiſm, *Ceci ſent l'athéiſme.* All ſects smack of this vice, *Ce vice eſt commun à toutes les ſectes.*

To SMACK [to make a noise in eating] *Faire du bruit en margeant.*

To SMACK, *v. a.* [to make a quick smart noise] *Claquer; faire claquer ſon fouet.*

To SMACK, *v. a.* and *n.* [to kiss] *Baiſer, donner un baiſer ſavoureux.*

SMACKED (smăk't), *part. adj. Baiſé, claqué.*

SMACKERING (smăck'-eŭr-ĭn'gre), *s.* [a desire, a longing] *Envie,* f. *déſir,* m. To have a smackering after a thing, *Déſirer, ſouhaiter quelque choſe.*

SMACKING (smăk'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* Ex. Well-smacking, *D'un bon goût.*

SMALL (smâle), *adj.* [little in quantity or degree] *Petit, menu, mince, foible, léger, borné, exigu.* A small number, *Un petit nombre.* A small bird, *Un petit oiſeau.* You have forsaken me for a thing of a small moment, *Vous m'avez abandonné pour un ſujet bien léger,* ou *pour une cauſe légère.* It was a very small supper, *C'étoit un ſoupé bien mince.* A man of small means and credit, *Un homme qui a peu de bien & peu de crédit.* At a small rate, *A bon marché, à bas prix.* The small cards, *Les baſſes cartes.* Small arms, *La mouſqueterie.* Fine and small hair, *Des cheveux fins & menus,* ou *déliés.* To cut small, *Couper menu, hacher, breſſiller.* To make small or small, *Amenuiſer.* V. LITTLE. A small print, *Caractère menu.*

Small-trinkets, *Broutilles,* f. pl. Small thin paltry wine, *Piquette,* f. Small quantity, *Goutte,* f. Small shot, *Balle de fuſil,* f. *petit plomb.*

SMALL, *ſ.* [the ſmall *or* narrow part of a thing] *Le petit bout, ou le bout le plus fin, le bas, le foible.* The ſmall of the leg, of the ſword, a boot; *Le bas de la jambe, le foible d'une épée, la tige d'une botte.* Small of the leg (of a ſtocking), *Tige*, f.

SMALLAGE (smâl'-ĕdje), *ſ.* [Bot. Apium paluſtre: an aquatic and medicinal plant), *Ache*, f. *grand perſil*, m. *barle*, f. *ache d'eau*, f.

SMALL-COAL (smâl'-kôle), *ſ.* [a little wood-coal uſed to light fires] *Braiſe*, f. [the duſt of the coals] *Petit ou menu charbon*, m. *pouſſier*, m

SMALL-CRAFT (smâl'-krăfte), *ſ.* [the neceſſary utenſils for fiſhing] *Uſtenſiles pour la pêche.* [little veſſels below the denomination of a ſhip] *Tous les petits vaiſſeaux dont on ſe ſert ſur mer.*

SMALL-POX (smâl'-pŏks), *ſ.* [Med. an eruptive diſtemper of great malignity] *La petite vérole.*

SMALLNESS (smâl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [littleneſs] *Petiteſſe*, f. *petite quantité, foible degré*, m. *peu*, m. *exilité*, f. *exiguité*, f. The ſmallneſs of the weight may contribute very much to it, *La petiteſſe du poids peut y contribuer beaucoup.*

SMALLY (smâl'-é), *adv.* [in a little quantity] *En petite quantité, petitement.*

SMALT, *ſ.* [a blue powder-colour] *Email*, m. *couleur d'azur*, f. *bleu d'émail, d'azur, de cobalt*, m. *faux lapis*, m.

SMARAGDINE (smă-răg'-dine), *adj.* [made of emerald, green, reſembling emerald] *D'émeraude, ſmaragdin.*

SMARAGDO-PRASUS, *ſ.* [a gem approaching to the nature of an emerald] *Smaragdo-praſe, péridot tendre*, m.

SMARIS, *ſ.* [an anchovy] *Picarel*, m.

SMART (smarte), *adj.* [quick, pungent] *Cuiſant, vif; dru; violent, aigu, poignant, qui cauſe une vive douleur*; au figuré, *ſubtil, mordant, piquant, choquart, offenſant, dur.* A ſmart remedy, pain, fight, &c. *Un remède cuiſant, une douleur aigue, un combat violent.*

☞ Smart money, *Gratification* que l'état donne aux ſoldats ou matelots pour des bleſſures reçues, ſ.

* A ſmart repartee, *or* anſwer, *Une repartie vive & ſubtile, une réponſe chequante* ou *piquante.* A ſmart man, *Un homme cauſtique.*

To be rather ſmart, *Badiner un peu trop vivement, paſſer le badinage.*

SMART, *ſ.* [a quick, pungent, lively pain] *Cuiſſon*, f. *douleur aigüe*; au figuré, *chagrin vif, peine d'eſprit*, f.

* You will have the ſmart of it, *Vous en porterez la peine, il vous en cuira, vous vous en repentirez.*

† SMART, *ſ.* [a fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity] *Un petit-maître manqué, un égrillard.*

To SMART, *v. n.* [to feel quick pungent pain] *Cuire, cauſer une douleur cuiſante.* When a man's wounds ceaſe to ſmart only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal, *Lorſque les bleſſures d'un homme ne lui font plus de mal, uniquement parce qu'il a perdu le ſentiment, elles n'en ſont pas moins mortelles.*

* You ſhall ſmart for it, *Il vous en cuira, vous en pâtirez.* My wound ſmarts me, *Ma bleſſure me cuit.*

† A rod will make one ſmart, *La verge ſe fait bien ſentir*

SMARTING (smart'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Smart] *Cuiſſon*, f. *douleur cuiſante*, ou *très-ſenſible.*

SMARTLY (smart'-lé), *adv.* [ſharply; wittily] *D'une manière cuiſante, avec vivacité, vivement*; au figure *finement, ſubtilement, avec eſprit.*

SMARTNESS (smart'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſmart; of feeling ſmart; livelineſs, wittineſs] *Véhémence*, f. *vivacité*, f. *force de la douleur*, f. au figuré, *vivacité*, f. *ſubtilité*, f. *eſprit*, m. *fineſſe*, f.

SMATCH (smătche), *ſ.* [taſte, tincture, twang] *Goût*, m *ſaveur*, f. *teinture*, f. *ſentiment*, m. If you have ſome ſmatch of honour, *Si vous avez quelque ſentiment d'honneur.* He has not the leaſt ſmatch of learning, *Il n'a pas la moindre teinture des ſciences.*

SMATCH, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Œnanthe] *Culblanc*, m.

SMATTER (smăt'-eŭr), *ſ.* V. SMATTERING.

To SMATTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to have a ſlight taſte *or* knowledge] *Avoir quelque goût*; au figuré, *avoir quelque teinture, une légère connoiſſance*

To SMATTER [to talk ſuperficially, *or* ignorantly] *Parler ſuperficiellement*, ou *en ignorant, de quelque choſe.*

SMATTERER (smăt'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who has a ſlight knowledge] *Une perſonne qui a une teinture légère de ſciences, qui en a quelque connoiſſance*; *un demi ſavant.*

SMATTERING (smăt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *or* SMATTER, *ſ.* [a ſuperficial knowledge] *Une teinture, une connoiſſance ſuperficielle*, ou *légère.* He has got a ſmattering of Latin, *Il entend un peu le Latin.*

To SMEAR (smîre), V. To BESMEAR.

SMEARY (smîr'-é), *adj.* V. DAWBY.

SMEATH (smîtsh), [a ſea-fowl] *Eſpèce d'oiſeau aquatique*, ſ.

SMECTIS (smĕk'-tĭce), *ſ.* [fuller's earth] *Smectis, ſmectite*, or *ſmectin*, m *ſoletard*, m. *terre à foulon*, m.

To SMEETH (smîtsh), *or* SMUTCH (smeŭtche), *v. a.* [to blacken with ſmoke] *Noircir de fumée.*

SMELL (smĕl), *ſ.* [power of ſmelling; ſcent] *Odorat*, m. *odeur*, f. *ſenteur*, f. *fumet*, m. *parfum*, m. The noſe is the organ of ſmell, *Le nez eſt l'organe de l'odorat.* A pleaſant ſmell, *Une odeur agréable.* The ſmell of meat, *Le fumet des viandes* The ſweet ſmell of a roſe, *Le doux parfum d'une roſe.* A ſtrong ſmell, *Une odeur forte, le faquenas.* To have a good ſmell, *Sentir bon.*

To SMELE, -ING, -ED, *and* SMELT, *v. a.* and *n.* [to perceive by the noſe; to have any particular ſcent] *Sentir, flairer*; *& ſentir, rendre quelque odeur* ou *ſenteur*; l'un & l'autre au propre & au figuré. Smell this roſe, *Sentez cette roſe.* It ſmells ſweet, *Elle ſent bon, elle rend une odeur agréable.* To ſmell ſtrong, *Puer.*

To SMELL [to diſcover by mental ſagacity] *S'appercevoir, découvrir, ſoupçonner quelque choſe, ſe défier de quelque choſe.* To ſmell a thing out, *Découvrir quelque choſe, s'en appercevoir, s'en douter.*

* I ſmelt him out, *Je l'ai ſenti de loin, je l'ai découvert* ou *deviné, j'ai preſſenti ſa penſée.* That ſmells of calumny, *Cela ſent la calomnie.*

*†‡ I ſmell a rat (I diſtruſt ſomething), *Je me défie de quelque choſe, Je ſoupçonne quelque choſe.*

SMELLED (smĕl'-d), *and* SMELT (smĕlte), *part. adj. Senti*; au figure, *découvert, deviné, preſſenti.*

SMELLER (smĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſmells] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſent.*

SMELL-FEAST (smĕl'-fîſte), *ſ* [a paraſite] *Une paraſite, un écornifleur, un flaireur de cuiſine.*

SMELLING (smĕl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the ſenſe of ſmelling] *L'odorat*, m. To perceive by ſmelling, *Odorer.* Sweet-ſmelling, *adj. Odorant, odoriférant; qui ſent bon.*

SMELL-SMOCK (smĕl'-smŏk), *Un efféminé, un homme qui s'occoque auprès des femmes, un coureur de toilettes*; * *un papillon*, ‖ *un greluchon.*

SMELT (smĕlte), V. SMELLED.

SMELT, *ſ.* [a ſmall ſea-fiſh] *Eperlan.*

SMELT [the ſalmon, while in its firſt year] *Le ſaumon dans ſa première année.*

To SMELT, V. To MELT

SMELTERS (smĕlt'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl* [in a forge; men that feed the furnace] *Chargeurs*, m. pl.

SMELTING (smĕlt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [melting a metal from the ore; ſmelting is reſtrained to large works, melting is ſaid of works in a leſſer way] *Fonte des mines*, f.

To SMERK (smĕrk), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* uſually written, and perhaps not improperly *Smirk*, [to ſmile wantonly] *Rire, ſourire agréablement, avoir* ou *prendre un air riant.* She ſmerks upon her lover, *Elle ſourit à ſon amant.*

SMERKING (smĕrk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Smerk] *Viſage*, m. ou *air riant*, m.

SMERKY (smĕrk'-é), SMIRKY, *or* SMIRK, *adj.* [wanton, nice, ſmart, jaunty] *Gai, vif, folâtre, badin*

SMERLIN (smĕr'-lĭne), *ſ.* [a fiſh] *Sorte de poiſſon.*

SMEW (smĭou), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Mergus] *Plongeon*, m. *pierre*, f. *harle huppé*, m.

To SMICKER (smĭk'-eŭr), *v. n.* [to look amorouſly] *Jeter des œillades*, ou *des regards amoureux*

SMICKERING (smĭk'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Smicker] *Œillades*, f. pl. *regards amoureux*, m. pl.

SMICKERING, V. SMACKERING.

SMICKET (smĭk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [the under garment of a woman] *Sorte de chemiſette*, ou *de corſet de femme*; *cumiſole*, f.

To SMIGHT, V. To SMITE.

SMILAX (smăï'-lăks), *ſ.* [Mythol. a beautiful virgin, changed into a yew] *Smilax*, f.

SMILAX, *ſ.* [Bot. rough bindweed] *Smilax*, m.

SMILE (smaïle), *ſ.* [a look of pleaſure, the act of ſmiling] *Souris*, m. ou *ſourire*, m. *regard gracieux & riant.*

To SMILE, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to contract the face with pleaſure] *Rire, ſourire, faire un ſouris.* To ſmile upon one, *Sourire à quelqu'un.*

* Fortune ſmiles upon us, *La fortune nous rit* ou *ſourit, nous eſt favorable.*

SMILING (smaï'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* [pleaſant, agreeable] *Riant, ami.*

SMILINGLY (smaï'-lĭn'gne-lé), *adv* [with a ſmile] *Avec un ſouris, d'un air riant*

SMINTHEUS (smĭn'tsh'-ĭ-eu *or*), *ſ* [Mythol. a title of Apollo among the Cretans] *Smintheus*, m.

SMIT (smĭte), *or* SMITTEN (smĭt'-t'n), *part. adj Frappé*; au figuré, *épris, amoureux, paſſionné.* To be ſmitten with love, ‖ *En avoir dans l'aile, s'amouracher*

To SMITE (smaïte), -ING, I ſmote (smôte), I have ſmit and ſmitten, *v. a.* [to ſtrike] *Frapper*; au figuré, *affecter, embraſer d'amour, enflammer, gagner le cœur, charmer.*

* She has ſmit you, *Elle vous a charmé.* See what charms ſmite your ſimple heart, *Voyez quels appas enflamment votre cœur facile à ſe prendre.*

To SMITE, *v. n.* [to collide] *Se choquer, ſe heurter.* My knees ſmite together, *Mes genoux s'entrechoquent.*

SMITER (smaï'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſmites] *Celui* ou *celle qui frappe.*

SMITH (ſmitsh), *ſ.* [one who forges with a hammer] *Un forgeron.* A ſilver-ſmith, a gold-ſmith, *Un argentier, un orfévre.* A lock-ſmith, *Un ſerrurier.* A gun-ſmith, *Un armurier.* Smith-craft, *La ferronnerie.* A black-ſmith, *Un taillandier.*

SMITHERY (smĭtsh'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a ſmith's ſhop] *Une forge*

SMITHING (smĭtsh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a manual art] *L'art de forger.*

SMITHY (smĭtsh'-é), *ſ.* [the ſhop of a ſmith] *Une forge*; ſignifie auſſi *l'auge d'un forgeron.*

SMITING-

SMITING-LINE [in a Ship; a ſmall rope furled up with the mizen-ſail, to let it down] *Cordage pour baiſſer l'artimon*, m.

SMITTEN (ſmĭt'-t'n), *part. adj.* [ſtruck; affected with paſſion] *Frappé* au propre & au figuré; *épris, amoureux, paſſionné.*

* Smitten with amazement, *Frappé d'étonnement.* Smitten with lunacy, *Lunatique.* I am ſmitten with Conſtantia, *Je ſuis amoureux de Conſtance.*

SMOACK (ſmôk), *ſ.* V. SMOKE.

SMOCK (ſmŏk), *ſ.* [the under-garment of a woman, a ſhift] *Chemiſe de femme*, f.

SMOCK-FACE (ſmŏk'-fêce), *ſ.* [an effeminate look, air, *or* complexion] *Un viſage pâle*, ou *efféminé.*

SMOCK-FACED (ſmŏk'-fêcte), *adj.* [maidenly] *Qui a l'air efféminé, pâle comme un linge.*

To SMOCK, *v. n.* ‖ *Aimer le cotillon. Ex.* He does not ſmoke, but he ſmocks [c'eſt un jeu de mots qui veut dire] *Il n'eſt pas fumeur, mais il aime le ſexe.*

SMOKE (ſmôke), *ſ.* [the exhalation from any thing burning] *Fumée*, f. To hang *or* dry in the ſmoke, *Pendre* ou *ſécher à la fumée, fumer.*

† Where there is ſmoke there is fire, *Il n'y a point de feu ſans fumée.*

To SMOKE, *v. n.* [to caſt forth ſmoke] *Fumer, jeter de la fumée.* The altar ſmokes, *L'autel fume.*

To SMOKE [to uſe tobacco] *Fumer du tabac.*

To SMOKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dry in ſmoke; to ſmell *or* find out] *Fumer*, ſécher à la fumée; au figuré, *deviner, découvrir, preſſentir, ſe douter, ſe défier.*

To ſmoke the herrings, *Saurer les harengs.* To ſmoke meat, *Boucaner de la viande.*

* The old man ſmoked him, *Le vieillard le devina*, ou *preſſentit.* The cunning gipſy ſmoked out the matter preſently, *La fine matoiſe ſe douta d'abord de ce qu'il en étoit.*

To SMOKE [to be-ſmoke, to trouble with ſmoke] *Enfumer, incommoder par la fumée.*

* To SMOKE [to ſneer] *Railler, ridiculiſer, berner, ſe moquer en face.* They ſmoked the fellow, *Ils le bernèrent.*

SMOKED (smôk't), *part. adj. Fumé*, au figuré, *deviné, ſenti*; ou *railé, berné.*

To SMOKE-DRY (ſmôk'-drăï), *v. n.* [to dry by ſmoke] *Sécher à la fumée, fumer.*

SMOKE-DRY'D (ſmôk'-drăï'd), *part. adj. Séché à la fumée, fumé.*

SMOKE-JACK (ſmôk'-djŏk), *ſ.* [an engine moved by means of the ſmoke] *Tournebroche qui va par la fumée*, m.

SMOKELESS (ſmôk'-lĕce), *adj.* [having no ſmoke] *Sans fumée.*

SMOKER (ſmô'-keûr), *ſ.* [one that ſmokes] *Un fumeur.*

SMOKINESS (ſmô'-kĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [a great ſmoke] *Une grande fumée.*

SMOKY (ſmô'-ké), *adj.* [emitting ſmoke, noiſome with ſmoke] *Qui fume, plein de fumée.*

SMOLAND, *ſ.* [a province of Gothland, in Sweden] *Smaland*, m. ou *Gothie Méridionale*, f.

SMOLENSKO, *ſ.* [a city of Ruſſia; lat. 54°-50' N. lon. 31°-22' E.] *Smolenſko*, m.

SMOOTH (ſmoûtzh), *adj.* [even, V. LEVEL] *Poli, uni, égal, liſſé, doux au toucher.* A ſmooth ſurface, *Un ſurface polie.* A ſmooth ſurface, *Un table unie.* A ſmooth ſkin, *Une peau douce au toucher, un peau ſatinée.* To make ſmooth, *Unir, applanir.*

* SMOOTH [bland, mild, adulatory; flowing, ſoft] *Flatteur, doux, aiſé, tendre, coulant, mignard.* A ſmooth tongue, *Une langue flatteuſe.* A ſmooth ſtyle, *Un ſtyle coulant.* A ſmooth way of painting, *Un pinceau tendre, une touche moëlleuſe.* A notable ſmooth way of jeſting, *Une raillerie délicate.* Rough and ſmooth, *Aigre-doux.* Smooth language, *Paroles emmiellées*, f. pl.

To SMOOTH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to level, to make ſmooth] *Unir, polir, applanir, liſſer*; au figuré, *adoucir, calmer, carreſſer, flatter.* To ſmooth a way, *Applanir un chemin.* A ſmoothing-iron, *Un fer à liſſer.* To ſmooth down with the nail, *Gratter une rentraiture*, en terme de Tailleur. To ſmooth the ſtrokes, *Adoucir les traits.* To ſmooth a piece of wood, *Blanchir, unir, égaler une piece de bois.* Smoothing, *applaniſſement*, m. To ſmooth the angles of a box, *Raſer une boîte.* To ſmooth the angles of a pearl (on the ſide which has not been expoſed to the flame), *Border une perle.* To ſmooth the gun-powder, *Liſſer la poudre à canon.*

SMOOTHED (ſmoûtzh'd), *part. adj. Uni, poli, applani, liſſé*; au figuré, *adouci, calmé, flatté, careſſé.*

SMOOTHFACED (ſmoûtzh'-fêcte), *adj* [mild looking] *Qui a l'air doux.*

SMOOTHLY (ſmoûtzh'-lé), *adj.* [not roughly, evenly, with ſoft and bland language] *Uniment, doucement; ſans bruit; d'un ton flatteur, en careſſant, avec douceur.* To flow ſmoothly, *Couler doucement.*

* To act ſmoothly with one, *Traiter quelqu'un avec douceur.*

SMOOTHNESS (ſmoûtzh'-nĕce), *ſ.* [evenneſs; ſoftneſs; ſweetneſs; blandneſs] *Poli*, m. *égalité*, f. *douceur*, f. au propre & au figuré. The ſmoothneſs of a ſurface, *Le poli d'une ſurface.*

* The ſmoothneſs of his ſpeech, *La douceur de ſon langage, de ſes diſcours.*

SMOTE (ſmôte), *the preterite of* To Smite; which ſee.

SMOTHER (ſmeŭ'-zh'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſmoke, duſt] *Fumée*, f. *nuée de pouſſière*, f.

To SMOTHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſuffocate; to ſuppreſs] *Etouffer, ſuffoquer*; au figuré, *opprimer*; *ſupprimer, étouffer, éteindre.*

* To ſmother the light of natural underſtanding, *Eteindre la lumière naturelle.*

SMOTHERED (ſmeŭtzh'-eŭr'd), *part. adj.* [V. CHOKED] *Suffoqué, étouffé*; *ſupprimé, éteint.*

SMOTHERING (ſmeŭtzh'-eŭr-ĭn'-gne), *ſ. L'action d'étouffer*, ou *l'état d'une perſonne qui étouffe*; *ſuffocation*, f.

To SMOULDER (ſmôl'-deŭr), *v. a.* [to ſtifle] *Etouffer.*

SMOULDERING (ſmôl'-deŭr-ĭn'-gne), *and* SMOULDRY (ſmôl'-dré), *adj.* [ſtifling] *Etouffant.* A ſmouldering *or* ſmouldry heat, *Une chaleur étouffante.*

SMUG (ſmeŭgue), *adj.* [nice] *Propre, élégant, bien mis.*

To SMUG oneſelf up, *v. r.* [to ſet oneſelf off to the beſt advantage in dreſſing] ‖ *Se requinquer, ſe bien mettre, ſe bien ajuſter*, ‖ *s'attifer.*

SMUGGED UP (ſmeŭg'd'-eŭp), *adj.* [*from* To Smug] *Propre, bien mis, requinqué.*

To SMUGGLE (ſmeŭg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to import *or* export goods without paying the cuſtoms] *Importer*, ou *exporter ſans payer les droits, frauder la douane, paſſer à faux guet, faire la contrebande.* To ſmuggle at a diſtance from the ſhore, *Négocier à la longueur de la pique.*

* To ſmuggle a wench, *Embraſſer une fille.*

*† To ſmuggle the coal, *Faire accroire que l'on n'a point d'argent, quand il s'agit de payer ſon écot.*

SMUGGLED (ſmeŭg'-gl'd), *part. adj. Paſſé à faux guet*, ou *ſans payer les droits.*

SMUGGLER (ſmeŭg'-gleûr), *ſ.* [one who ſmuggles; a wretch that defrauds the cuſtoms] *Fraudeur de douane*, m. *contrebandier*, m.

Smuggler (at Lyons), *Camelotier*, m.

SMUGLY (ſmeŭg'-lé), *adv.* [ſprucely] *Proprement, élégamment.*

SMUGNESS (ſmeŭg'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſpruceneſs] *Propreté*, f. *élégance* dans la parure, f.

SMUSH-POT (ſmeŭche-pŏte), *ſ.* [among Painters; the veſſel into which they rub off the paint from the pencils] *Pinceller*, m.

SMUT (ſmeŭte), *ſ.* [dirt, naſtineſs, a ſpot with ſoot or coal] *Saleté, f. ordure, f. tache*, f.

SMUT [in Huſbandry; a diſeaſe in corn, blight, rust] *Nielle*, f.

* SMUT [obſcenity] *Obſcénité*, f. *diſcours ſale* ou *obſcene*, m.

To SMUT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to ſtain] *Salir, barbouiller.*

To SMUT [to taint with mildew; *ſaid of corn*] *Nieller, gâter par la nielle.*

To SMUTCH (ſmeŭtche), *v. a.* [to black with ſmoke] *Noircir de fumée.*

SMUTTED (ſmeŭt'-ed), *part. adj. Sali, barbouillé.*

SMUTTILY (ſmeŭt'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [obſcenely] *Impudiquement, avec obſcénité.* To ſpeak ſmuttily, *Tenir des diſcours impudiques, ſales* ou *obſcenes.*

SMUTTINESS (ſmeŭt'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſoil, obſcenencſs] *Saleté, f. ordure, f.* au figuré, *impudicité*, f. *obſcénité*, f. *impureté*, f. *laſciveté*, f.

SMUTTY (ſmeŭt'-é), *adj.* [ſmutted; obſcene] *Sale, ordurier, mal-propre, noirci, taché*; au figuré, *impudique, obſcene, ſale, déshonnête, impur.*

SMUTTY [tainted *or* blaſted with mildew] *Niellé, gâté par la nielle.*

SMYRNA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of Turkey in Aſia, and one of the largeſt and richeſt cities of the Levant; lat. 38°-28' N. lon. 27°-25' E.] *Smyrne*, f.

Smyrna-wheat, (a ſort of wheat from the Levant, or a ſurpriſing fecundity,) *Blé d'abondance*, m.

SNACK (ſnăk), *ſ.* [a ſhare] *Part*, f. *portion*, f. They come in for their ſnack, *Ils demandent leur part.* To put in for ſnacks, *Prétendre à une portion.* We ſhall go ſnacks with you, *Nous partagerons avec vous.*

SNACKET (snăk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a kind of haſp for caſements] *Targette*, f.

SNACOT, *ſ.* [a fiſh] *Sorte de poiſſon.*

SNAFFLE (snăf'-fl'), *ſ.* [a bridle which croſſes the noſe] *Croiſſon*, m.

SNAFFLE [a bit for a bridle] *Filet*, m. *bridon*, m.

To SNAFFLE, *v. a.* [to guide, to govern] *Brider, tenir en bride, conduire.*

SNAG (snăgue), *ſ.* [a jag *or* ſharp protuberance] *Boſſe*, f. *nœud*, m ſignifie auſſi *une ſurdent.*

SNAGGED (snăg'd), *or* SNAGGY (snăgu'-é), *adj.* [full of ſnags] *Plein de nœuds* ou *de boſſes, noueux, boſſu.* A ſnagged ſtick, *Un bâton plein de nœuds.*

A ſnagged tooth, *Une ſurdent*, m.

SNAIL (snéle), *ſ.* [a creeping ſlimy animal] *Limas*, m. *limace*, f. *eſcargot*, m. *limaçon*, m. The dew-ſnail, *Le limaçon à coquille.* Snail-water, *Eau de limaçon*, f.

SNAIL-CLOVER (snéle-klô'-veûr), *or* SNAIL-TREFOIL (snéle-trî'-fôïl), *ſ.* [an herb] *Herbe à limaçon*, f. *luzerne*, f.

SNAIL-STONE (snéle'-stône), *ſ.* [a ſtone found in the head of a ſnail] *Pierre à limaçon*, f. *pierre de limace*, f.

SNAKE (snéke), *ſ.* [a ſerpent] *Un ſerpent.* The rattle-ſnake, *Le ſerpent à ſonnettes.* Blood ſnake-hæmorrhous, *Serpent coule-ſang*, m.

Spectacle ſnake [cobras de capello] *Serpent couronné*, ou *ſerpent à lunettes*, m.

* There is a ſnake hid under the graſs, *Le ſerpent eſt caché ſous les fleurs; il y a du venin caché.*

SNAKE-ROOT (snéke'-roûte), *ſ.* [Bot. Ariſtolochia; dracunculus major; birth-wort, a med plant] *Serpentaire*, f. *eſpèce de pied-de-veau.*

Virginia ſnake-root (a powerful med. root) *Couleuvrine de Virginie, f. ſerpentaire de Virginie*, f. *vipérine Virginienne*, f. *ſénagruel*, m.

SNAKE *or* SERPENT-STONES, *ſ. pl.* [cornua ammonis, or ammonites] *Pierres de Cebra* ou *de ſerpens*

ſerpent du Cap de Bonne Eſpérance, ſ. pl. *pierres de Portugal*, ſ. pl. Snake-ſtone, *Œil de ſerpent*, m.

SNAKE-WEED (snéke '-ẽẽd), *ſ.* [Bot. Biſtorta; a crooked med. root] *Biſtorte*, ſ.

SNAKE-WOOD (snéke '-oüood), *ſ.* [lignum Colubrinum, the wood of the tree which affords the nux vomica; is uſed in Medicine] *Bois de couleuvre, ou bois couleuvré*, m.

SNAKY (snḗ '-ké), *adj.* [ſerpentine, belonging to a ſnake] *De ſerpent.* With a ſnaky head, *Avec une tête de ſerpent.*

SNAKY [have ſnakes] *Armé* ou *hériſſé de ſerpens.*

SNAP (snăpe), *ſ.* [the act of breaking with a quick motion and noiſe] *L'action de rompre vivement & avec bruit, éclat*, m. *bruit que fait une choſe en ſe briſant.* To give a ſnap, *Eclater, ſe rompre avec éclat.*

SNAP [a young cur *or* puppy] *Un petit chien.*

SNAP [a quick, eager bite] *Une morſure, un morceau.*

SNAP [a catch] *Priſe*, ſ.

* A cunning SNAP, *Un fin matois, un homme ruſé.*

To SNAP, -PING, -PED, *and* Snapt, *v. a.* [to break] *Briſer, rompre.*

To SNAP [to ſtrike with a knacking noiſe] *Frapper avec bruit; donner un coup qui retentiſſe.*

To SNAP [to catch ſuddenly, to bite] *Happer, ſaiſir, mordre.* The dog ſnapt his leg, *Le chien lui happa la jambe.* He ſent out men to ſnap him, *Il envoya des gens pour le ſaiſir* ou *le prendre.* To ſnap away, *Arracher, prendre de force.*

To SNAP [to treat with ſharp language] *Maltraiter de paroles, gourmander, dire des paroles dures, bourrer.*

To SNAP, *v. n.* [to break] *Se rompre, ſe briſer, éclater.*

To SNAP at a thing [to make an effort to catch *or* bite it] *Tâcher de happer une choſe, de la mordre* ou *de la ſaiſir.*

SNAP-DRAGON (snăp '-drăgu-eŭne), *ſ.* [Antirrhinum, calf's ſnout; a plant of the Linaria kind] *Muſle de veau*, m.

SNAP-HAUNCE (snăp '-hâo'ce), *ſ.* [a firelock] *Rouet d'arquebuſe*, m.

SNAPPED (snăpt), *part adj. Briſé, rompu; happé, attrapé, ſaiſi, mordu; frappé avec bruit; maltraité de paroles.*

SNAPPER (snăp '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſnaps] § *Happeur*, m.

SNAPPERS (snăp '-eŭrz), *ſ. pl. Ceſtagnettes*, ſ. pl.

SNAPPISH (snăp '-ïche), *adj.* [eager to bite, peeviſh, ſharp in reply] *Qui mord, hargneux*; au figuré, *bourru, rebarbatif, impoli, rude, brutal.* A ſnappiſh cur, *Un chien hargneux.*

* A ſnappiſh man, *Un homme bourru, brutal, impoli, rebarbatif.* * Snappiſh anſwer, *Rebuffade*, ſ.

SNAPPISHLY (snăp '-ïche-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly] *Rudement, avec aigreur, d'un ton rebarbatif.*

SNAPPISHNESS (snăp '-ïche-nĕce), *ſ.* [peeviſhneſs, tartneſs] *Mauvaiſe humeur, manière de parler* ou *de répondre aigre & brutale.*

SNAP-SACK (snăp '-săk), *ſ.* [knapſack, a ſoldier's-bag] *Havre-ſac*, m.

‖ SNAP-SAUCE (snăp '-sâce), *ſ.* [lickdiſh] † *Fripe-ſauce*, m.

SNAPT. V. SNAPPED.

SNARE (snère), *ſ.* [any thing ſet to catch an animal] *Piége*, m. *embûche*, ſ. *attrape*, ſ. *attrapoire*, ſ. *collet*, m.

To SNARE. V. To INSNARE.

To SNARL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to intangle, to embarraſs] *Brouiller, mêler; embarraſſer.* To ſnarl ſilk, *Mêler de la ſoie.*

To SNARL, *v. n.* [to growl as an angry animal] *Gronder, rognonner*, comme un animal en colère

* To SNARL [to ſpeak in rude terms] *Parler durement, dire des duretés.*

To SNARL [among Jewellers, &c. to render a piece of metal convex on one ſide and concave on the other] *Ambutir.*

SNARLED (snarl'd), *part. adj. Brouillé, mêlé, embarraſſé.* A ſnarled conſcience, *Une conſcience embarraſſée, bourrelée.*

SNARLER (snar-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſnarls] *Un brutal, un homme bourru.*

SNARLING (snar '-lïn'gne), *adj.* [growling] *Cynique, bourru.* Ex. A ſnarling dog, *Un chien hargneux, un chien qui gronde.* A ſnarling impudence, *Une impudence outrée.* A ſnarling critic, *Un Zoïle.*

SNARY (snḗ '-ré), *adj.* [inſidious] *Inſidieux*, terme poëtique.

SNAST. V. SNUFF.

SNATCH (snătche), *ſ.* [a haſty catch] *L'action de ſaiſir avidement*; *priſe*, ſ.

SNATCH [a ſmall part of any thing, a ſhort fit] *Un petit morceau, une légère partie*; ou bien, *accès*, m. *échappée*, ſ. *court intervalle*, m. Snatches of time, *De petits momens, des inſtans.* Snatches of pleaſure, *Des plaiſirs imparfaits.* To do a thing by ſnatches, *Faire une choſe par échappées, par boutades*, ou *en l'interrompant ſouvent*, ou *à bâtons rompus.*

To SNATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeize haſtily, to carry ſuddenly] *Saiſir avidement, arracher, enlever, prendre de force, emporter.*

To SNATCH, *v. n.* [to catch at] *Tâcher de prendre, de ſaiſir, d'at raper* ou *de happer.* He ſnatches at the beam he firſt can find, *Il tâche de ſaiſir la prem ere poutre qui ſe préſinte.*

SNATCHED (snătch't), *part. adj. Saiſi avidement, arraché, enlevé, emporté, pris de force.*

SNATCHER (snătch '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſnatches] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſaiſit avidement, qui prend de force, qui arrache, enlève* ou *emporte*

SNATCHINGLY (snătch '-ïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [haſtily; with interruption] *A la hâte, à la dérobée, par échappées, par interruption.*

SNEAD (snïde), *or* SNEATH (snïtsh), *ſ.* [in Agricu ture; the handle of a ſcythe] *Manche de faux*, m.

To SNEAK (snïke), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to creep ſlily; to behave with meanneſs and ſervility] *Ramper*, au propre & au figuré, *venir à la ſourdine.* The worms ſneak, *Les vers rampent.* To ſneak along, *or* away, *S'en aller tête baiſſée*, ou *les oreilles baſſes, ſe retirer tout confus.* To ſneak off in ſilence, *Se retirer ſans dire mot, tout honteux.*

* A ſneaking mind, *Une âme rampante*, ou *ſervile.* A ſneaking vice, *Un vice bas.*

SNEAK-BILL (snïk '-bïl), *ſ.* [micher] *Chiche-face*, m.

SNEAKER (snï '-keŭr), *ſ.* [a large veſſel] *Un baſſin, un grand vaſe*; [a ſmall bowl of punch] *Un baſſin de ponche.*

SNEAKING (snï '-kïn'gne), *adj.* [covetous, niggardly] *Vilain, avare, mesquin, chétif, bas.*

SNEAKINGLY (snï '-kïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [meanly, ſervilely] *Baſſement, ſervilement, en rampant.*

SNEAKINGNESS (snï '-kïn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [baſeneſs, meanneſs] *Baſſeſſe*, ſ. *humeur rampante, abattement de courage*, m.

SNEAKS (snïks), *or* SNEAKSBY (snïks '-bï), *ſ. Ex.* A poor ſneaks *or* ſneaksby [a pitiful fellow that ſcarce dares ſhow his head] *Un pauvre malheureux qui n'oſe preſque pas ſe produire, un pauvre diable, un coque-fredouille*, m.

SNEAKUP (snï '-keŭp), *ſ.* [a cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel] *Un mauvais ſujet, un garnement, un vaurien.*

‖ To SNEAP (snïpe), To Sneb, To Snip, *and* To Snub [to reprimand, to check; to nip] V. To SNUB.

SNEER (snïre), *ſ.* [an expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn] *Ris moqueur, un air railleur, un air de mépris*, ou *de dédain.*

To SNEER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to laugh with contempt] *Ricaner, rire d'un ris moqueur & mépriſant.* A ſneering fellow, *Un ricaneur.*

SNEERER (snïr '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſneering fellow] *Un ricaneur, un rieur ſous cape.*

SNEERING (snïr '-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sneer] *Manière ridicule de rire, action de ricaner.*

SNEEZE (snïze), *ſ.* [a convulſive and forcible emiſſion of wind by the noſe] *L'action d'éternuer, éternuement*, m

To SNEEZE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to expel wind forcibly and audibly through the noſe] *Eternuer.*

SNEEZE-WORT (snïze '-oüeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Achillæa, Yarrow; Ptarmica, a med. plant] *Herbe à éternuer, ſternutatoire*, ſ. *ptarmique*, ſ. [double-flowered ptarmica] *Bouton d'argent*, m.

SNEEZING (snïze '-ïn'gne), *adj. Sternutatif.* V. SNEEZE.

SNET (snĕt), *ſ.* [the fat of any deer] *Graiſſe de daim*, &c. f.

To SNIB (snïb), V. To SNUB.

SNICK UP. V. SNEEZE.

SNICK AND SNEE (snïk '-ăn'd-snï '), *ſ.* [a combat with knives] *Combat à coups de couteaux, à la manière de la populace Hollandoiſe*, ou *de leurs matelots*, m.

To SNICKER (snïk '-eŭr), V. To SNIGGER.

To SNIFF (snïf), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw breath audibly with the noſe] *Renifler.*

† To SNIGGER (snïgu '-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to laugh in one's ſleeve] *Rire ſous cape.*

SNIGGLING, *ſ.* [a method for fiſhing eels, with a hook baited with a lob] *Manière de prendre des anguilles.*

SNIP (snïp), *or* SNIPPET (snïp '-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſmall part or ſhred, a ſhare] *Une parcelle, un petit morceau, un peu.* I ſhall get ſome ſnips out of it, *J'en attraperai quelque morceau, j'en tirerai pied* ou *aile.*

† SNIP [ſhare] *Part*, m. *portion*, f. To go ſnips with one, *Partager avec quelqu'un.*

To SNIP, -PING, Snipt, *v. a.* [to cut off at once] *Couper tout d un coup, couper leſtement.*

SNIPE (snäïpe), *ſ.* [a ſort of fowl] *Une bécaſſine.*

SNIPSNAP (snïp '-snăpe), *ſ.* [tart dialogue] *Dialogue piquant, repartie mordante.*

SNIPT (snïpte), *part. adj. Coupé tout d'un coup* ou *leſtement.*

SNITE (snäïte), *ſ.* [a mountain-bird] *Francolin*, m.

To SNITE, *v. a.* [to blow one's noſe] *Se moucher.*

SNIVEL (snïv '-vl'), *ſ.* [ſnot] *Roupie*, f.

To SNIVEL, -LING, -LED, *v. n.* [to run at the noſe] *Avoir la roupie.* A ſnivelling cold, *Un rhûme de tête, un rhume de cerveau.*

To SNIVEL [to cry as children] *Crier & pleurer* comme les enfans.

SNIVELLER (snïv '-v'leŭr), *ſ.* [a weeper] *Un pleureur.*

SNIVELLING (snïv '-v'lïn'gne), *adj.* [*from* To Snivel] *Roupieux, qui a toujours la roupie.*

An old ſnivelling huſband, *Un vieux roupieux de mari.* A ſnivelling woman, *Une roupieuſe.*

To SNOOK (snoŭk), *v. n.* [to lie lurking for a thing] *Etre aux aguets pour tâcher d'attraper quelque choſe.*

SNORE (snôre), *ſ.* [the act of ſnoring] *L'action de ronfler*; *ronflement*, m.

To SNORE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep] *Ronfler.* He ſnores in his ſleep, *Il ronfle en dormant.* A ſnoring fellow, *Un ronfleur.* A horſe that ſnores, *Un cheval qui ronfle.*

SNORER (snô'-reŭr), *f.* [one who ſnores] *Ronfleur & ronfleuſe.*

SNORING (snû'-rĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Snore] *Ronflement*, m. *l'action de ronfler.*

To SNORT (snorte), *v. n* [to blow through the noſe as a high-mettled horſe] *Ronfler*, en parlant d'un cheval; *s'ébrouer.*

SNORTING (snort'-ĭn'gne), *f. Ronflement*, m.

SNOT (snŏte), *f.* [the mucus of the noſe] *Morve*, f.

SNOTTER (snŏt'-eŭr), *f.* [in a Ship] *Collier fixé au mât de certains bâtiments* (pour tenir le pied de la livarde, ou baleſton de la voile).

SNOTTY (snŏt'-é), *adj.* [full of ſnot] *Morveux, plein de morve.*

SNOUT (snăoŭte), *f.* [the noſe of a beaſt] *Le groin* d'un cochon, *la trompe*, ou *la preboſcide*, d'un éléphant, en général *le nez* ou *le muſeau*, ou *le muſle* d'un animal. Snout of a wild boar, *Boutoir*, m.

Snout of a bellows, *Le tuyau d'un ſoufflet, la tuïère*, f. Calf's ſnout, V. Snap-dragon.

SNOUTED (snăoŭt'-ĕd), *adj.* [having a ſnout] *Qui a un muſeau*, ou *groin.* Snouted like a boar, *Qui a le groin d'un ſanglier.*

SNOW (snô), *f.* [the ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops of rain] *Neige*, f. Snow-flakes, *Des flocons de neige*, m. Snow-ball, *Pelote de neige*, f. The falling of the ſnow from the mountains, *Avalange*, f. Snow-month, *Nivoſe*, m.

Snow [in Sea-language; a two-maſted veſſel] *Senau*, m.

To Snow, *v. a.* [to have ſnow fall] *Neiger.* It ſnows thick, and in little flakes, *Il neige dru & menu.*

SNOW-BALL TREE (snô'-bâl-trī), *f.* [a ſpecies of viburnum, wayfaring-tree] *Pelote de neige*, f. *roſe-gueldre*, f. *ſorte d'obier.*

SNOW-DROP (snô'-drop), tree, *f.* [Bot. chionanthus; arbor zeylanica, a beautiful American tree] *Boule de neige*, f.

Snow-drop [Narciſſus-leucoium] *Violier d'hiver*, m.

SNOWDON (snô'-cŏne), *f.* [a famous mountain of Carnavonſhire in N. Wales] *Snowdon*, m.

SNOWY (snô'-é), *adj.* [abounding with ſnow] *Neigeux, de neige, abondant en neige.* A ſnowy weather, *Un temps de neige.*

* Snowy [or ſnow-white, white as ſnow] *Blanc comme la neige, d'albâtre*, f.

SNUB (snĕub), *ſ* [a knot of wood] *Un nœud dans le bois.*

To Snub, -bing, -bed, *v. a* [to check, to reprimand] *Réprimander, reprendre, cenſurer, gronder, gourmander, rabrouer.*

To Snub, *v. n* [to ſob with convulſion] *Sanglotter, pouſſer des ſanglots*

SNUBBED (sneŭb'd), *part. adj. Réprimandé, cenſuré, grondé, gourmandé, rabroué.*

SNUDGE (sneŭdje), *f.* [a miſer] *Un Taquin, un avare.*

To Snudge, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to lie idle] *Reſter les bras croiſés; reſter oiſif*, ou *ſans rien faire.* A ſnudging fellow, *Un pareſſeux, un fainéant.*

To Snudge along, *Marcher lentement, à pas comptés, d'un air nonchalant.*

SNUFF (sneŭf), *f.* [the wick or cotton of a lighted candle; the uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle] *Lumignon*, m. *mèche allumée, mouchure* de chandelle, f. ſignifie encore, *un bout de chandelle.* Snuff-diſh, *Porte-mouchettes*, m.

Snuff [powdered tobacco taken by the noſe] *Tabac en poudre*, m.

*‖ Snuff [perverſe reſentment] *Colère*, f. *rancune*, f. *reſſentiment*, m. To go away in a ſnuff, *S'en aller en colère.* To take a ſnuff, to take a thing in a ſnuff, *Se fâcher de quelque choſe, la prendre en mauvaiſe part.*

To Snuff, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to crop the candle] *Moucher la chandelle.* Snuff the candle, *Mouchez la chandelle.* You have ſnuffed it out, *Vous l'avez éteinte en la mouchant trop kut.*

To Snuff [to draw in with the breath] *Aſpirer, reſpirer, renifler.* Snuffing up, § *Renifflerie.* To ſnuff up the ill ſmells of the town, *Reſpirer les mauvaiſes odeurs de la ville.*

To Snuff, *v. n.* [to ſnort] *Ronfler.*

* To Snuff at one, or at a thing, *Se fâcher contre quelqu'un; ſe fâcher de quelque choſe, la prendre en mauvaiſe part.*

SNUFFED (sneŭf't), *part. adj. Mouché, reſpiré.*

SNUFF-BOX (sneŭf'-bŏks), *f.* [the box in which ſnuff is carried] *Tabatiere*, f.

SNUFFER (sneŭf'-eŭr), *f.* [one who ſnuffs and lights the candles at the playhouſe] *Moucheur*, m. *& allumeur de chandelles*, m.

SNUFFERS (sneŭf'-eŭrz), *ſ.* [the inſtrument with which a candle is clipped] *Mouchettes*, f. pl. Snuffers-pan, *Porte-mouchettes*, m

To SNUFFLE (sneŭf'-fl), -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to ſpeak through the noſe] *Parler du nez, naſiller.*

SNUG (sneŭgue), *adj.* [cloſe, free from any inconvenience; out of notice, inſidiouſly cloſe] *Serré, bien joint; caché, enveloppé; en embuſcade.* A ſnug ſhip, *Un navire bien join', bien conſtruit.* A ſnug houſe, *Une petite maiſon bien commode.* To lie ſnug in bed, *Se tenir enveloppé dans la couverture.* I lay ſnug to catch him, *Je ſuis en embuſcade pour me ſaiſir de lui.*

To Snug, -ging, -ged, *v. n.* [to lie cloſe] *Se joindre, s'approcher, ſe ſerrer* To ſnug to one's bedfellow, *S'approcher de celui avec qui l'on couche, pour être plus chaudement.*

To SNUGGLE (sneŭg'-gl'), V. To Snug.

SO (sô), *adv.* [in like manner, thus] *Ainſi, de cette manière, de-même, comme cela; cela.* Is it ſo? *Eſt-ce ainſi?* So then? *Ainſi donc.* Why d'ye do ſo? *Pourquoi agiſſez-vous de cette manière?* Why d'ye ſay ſo? *Pourquoi dites-vous cela?* It is not ſo with us, *Il n'en eſt pas ainſi* ou *de-même de nous autres.* Do not ſo any more, *N'agiſſez plus comme cela, ne le faites plus, n'y retournez pas.* If ever I do ſo again, *Si jamais j'y retourne.* So we came to know it, *Voilà comment la choſe vint à ma connoiſſance.* As I wiſhed ſo 'tis fallen out, *La choſe eſt arrivée comme je le ſouhaitois.*

So be it, *Amen, ainſi-ſoit-il.*

So [in ſuch a degree] *Si, auſſi, tant, ſi fort.* He is ſo good, *Il eſt ſi bon.* I do ſo love him, *Je l'aime tant*, ou *ſi fort.* Can you deny me ſo ſmall a kindneſs? *Pouvez-vous me refuſer un ſi petit plaiſir?* So wiſe we are grown! *Tant nous ſommes devenus ſages!*

So [provided that] *Pourvu que, ainſi.* So the doctrine be wholeſome and edifying, *Pourvu que la doctrine ſoit ſaine & édifiante.* So that, *Si bien que, de ſorte que, tellement que.* So much, *Tant.*

So, ſo, *Là, là, paſſablement, médiocrement, tellement quellement*; ou *tant mieux, voilà qui va bien.* So, ſo, I am glad on't, *Tant mieux, j'en ſuis bien aiſe.* And ſo forth, *Et ainſi du reſte.* If it be ſo, that, *S'il étoit vrai que*, ou *s'il arrivoit que . . .*

So far, ſo much, ſo many, *&c.* V. Far, much, many, *&c.*

So [is ſuppreſſed and the phraſe changed in the following and the like expreſſions] *Ex.* As that was painful, ſo this is pleaſant, *Celui-ci n'eſt pas moins agréable que l'autre étoit pénible.* As man is ſenſible on one ſide of his ſins, ſo on the other he fears God's judgments, *L'homme ſent d'un côté ſes péchés, & de l'autre il craint les jugemens de Dieu.*

So [un theſe terms; anſwered by *as* and noting a conditional petition] *Ainſi* So grant my ſuit, as I enforce my might; *Ainſi accordez-moi ma demande, comme je te prouve ma force.*

So [*in familiar language*, ſometimes returns the ſenſe of a word or ſentence going before] *Le.* The two brothers were valiant, but the eldeſt was more ſo; *Les deux frères étoient vaillans, mais l'aîné l'étoit davantage.*

SOAK (sôk), *ſ. Ex.* You need give it but one good ſoak, *Vous n'avez qu'à le tremper une bonne fois.*

To Soak, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſteep, to be ſteeped] *Tremper, mouiller, mitonner, pénétrer, percer, s'imbiber, boire, abreuver, baigner.* To ſoak again, *Retremper.* Soak your bread in the milk, *Trempez votre pain dans le lait.* Set the ſoup a-ſoaking, or let it ſoak upon a chafing-diſh, *Faites mitonner la ſoupe.* Rain ſoaks into the ſtrata, *La pluie pénètre les couches.* Pour water upon it, ſo as to ſoak through, *Verſez-y de l'eau juſqu'à ce qu'elle perce* ou *pénètre au travers.*

To Soak and waſh linen in water, *Aigayer du linge.*

To ſoak the linen [among Bleachers], *Macérer la toile.* To ſoak the ſkins [among Shammy-dreſſers], *Mettre les peaux en rivière.* [To put them by halt hundreds in a tub], *Donner le coudrement.*

* To Soak, *v. a.* [to drain, to exhauſt] *Epuiſer, déſſécher.* Plants that ſoak the earth, *Les plantes qui épuiſent la terre.* A woman that ſoaks up a man, *Une femme qui ſuce* ou *épuiſe un homme.* To ſoak one's pockets, *Epuiſer ſa bourſe*, ou ‖ *vider les poches de quelqu'un.*

SOAKED (sôk't), *part. adj. Trempé, mouillé, épuiſé.*

* SOAKER (sôk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a toper] *Un biberon.*

SOAKING (sôk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Soak] *Trempement*, m. *l'action de tremper, &c. macération*, f

SOAP (sôpe), *ſ.* [a ſubſtance made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance, and uſed in waſhing] *Savon*, m Bar of ſoap, *Table de ſavon*, f.

Soap-ball (sôp'-bâl), *Savonnette*, f.

Modeled ſoap, *Savon madré.* Soft ſoap, *Savon noir*, ou *ſavon mou*, m.

SOAP-BERRY-TREE (sôp'-bĕr-é-trī), *ſ.* [a large tree of America, the fruit of which is uſeful for ſoap] *Savonnier*, m. ou *arbre aux ſavonnettes*, m.

SOAP-BOILER (sôp'-bŏïl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to make ſoap] *Un faiſeur de ſavon.*

SOAP-HOUSE (sôp'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [the place where ſoap is made] *Savonnerie*, f.

SOAP-LEES (sôp'-l z), *ſ. pl.* [extract of lie and lime] *Caſi el*, m.

SOAP-ROCK (sôp'-rŏk), *or* Soap-earth (sôp'-ĕrtsh), *ſ.* [ſteatites, or lapis ollaris] *Pierre ſavonneuſe*, f. *pierre à pots*, f. *ſavon naturel*, m.

SOAP-WORT (sôp'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Saponaria, a kind of lychnis; a med. plaot] *ſaponaire* ou *ſavonnière*, f. *lychnis*, m.

To SOAP (sôpe), *v. a.* [to rub or waſh with ſoap] *Savonner, mettre du ſavon.*

SOAPED (sôp't), *adj.* [*from* To Soap] *Savonné*

SOAPY (sô'-pé), *adj. Savonneux.*

SOAR (sôre), *ſ.* [towering flight] *Eſſor*, m. *vol rapide, & fort élevé.*

To Soar, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to fly aloft] *Prendre l'eſſor, voler en haut, s'élever*, au propre & au figuré.

* To ſoar after ſublime notions, *Prendre l'eſſor, donner l'eſſor à ſon eſprit, s'élever à des contemplations ſublimes.* He ſoars up a little too high, *Il s'élève un peu trop.* A high ſoaring ſtyle or imagination, *Un ſtyle élevé, une imagination ſublime.*

SOAR-HAWK (sôr'-hâk), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of hawk] *Oiſeau jaure*, ou *ſauret*, m.

SOB (sŏb), *ſ.* [a convulſive ſigh] *Sanglot*, m.

To Sob, -bing, -bed, *v. n.* [to ſigh with convulſion] *Sangloter, pouſſer des ſanglots.*

To Sob, *v. a.* V. To Soak.

SOBBING (sŏb'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Sob] *Sanglots*, m. pl. *l'action de sangloter.*

SOBER (sô'-beŭr), *adj.* [temperate, modeſt, wiſe, grave, ſerious] *Sobre, abſtinent, tempérant; modéré, tempéré, ſage, modeſte, prude; retenu, raiſin, ſérieux, emeſé, réglé, grave, continent.* To live a ſober life, *Mener une vie ſobre.* A ſober inquirer into truth, *Un homme qui s'applique ſérieuſement à la recherche de la vérité.*

Sober [not drunken, not mad; V. Abstemious] *Qui n'eſt pas ivre, ni fou; qui ſe poſſède bien, qui eſt dans ſon bon ſens; ſain, raiſonnable.* A ſober judgment, *Un jugement ſain.*

To Sober, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make ſober after a debauch] *Déſenivrer.*

SOBERLY (sô'-beŭr-lé), *adv.* [without intemperance; moderately] *Sobrement, avec ſobriété, modérément, gravement.*

SOBERNESS (sô'-beŭr-nĕce), *and* Sobriety (sô-brāĭ'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [temperance in drink] *Sobriété, f. tempérance,* f. ſignifie auſſi *préſence d'eſprit,* f. *ſang-froid,* m. *ſérieux,* m. *gravité,* f. *le calme des paſſions.*

SOC, *or* Soke, Soka, *ſ.* [in Law; juriſdiction] *Juriſdiction,* f.

SOCAGE (sŏk'-ĕdje), *ſ.* [a tenure by ſome huſbandry-ſervice] *Roture,* f.

SOCAGER (sŏk'-ĕdj-eŭr), *ſ.* [a tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage] *Roturier,* m.

SOCIABLE (sô'-chă-bl'), *adj.* [fit for ſociety] *Sociable, communicatif, propre pour la ſociété, de commerce.* He is a very ſociable man, *C'eſt un homme tout-à-fait ſociable.* To be ſociable, *Se communiquer.* A ſociable game, *Un jeu de commerce.* V. Social.

SOCIABLENESS (sô'-chă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſociable] *Humeur ſociable, f ſociabilité,* f.

SOCIABLY (sô'-chă-blé), *adv.* [in a ſociable manner] *D'une manière ſociable.*

SOCIAL (sô'-chăl), *adj.* [relating to ſociety] *Social, qui concerne la ſociété.* Social virtues, *Les vertus ſociales.*

¶ Social, *ſocial*; ſociable, *ſociable* (ſynon.): *Social* relates rather to a chriſtian-like diſpoſition; *ſociable*, to a familiar one. Goodneſs of heart makes a man *ſocial*, ſweetneſs of temper makes him *ſociable.* Humanity, beneficence, friendſhip, &c. are *ſocial* virtues; good-nature, good-humour, condeſcenſion, &c. are the qualities that render us *ſociable.*

SOCIALITY (sô-chăl'-ĭ-té), *or* Socialness (sô'-chăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſocial] *Qualité ſociale, bon commerce.*

SOCIETY (sô-ſāĭ'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [union of many in one general intereſt] *Société civile* ou *ſelon que,* f. Man is born for ſociety, *L'homme eſt né pour la ſociété.*

Society [community, body] *Société* f. *communauté,* f. *compagnie,* f. *corps,* m. § *cotterie,* f. *hantiſe,* f. *habitude,* f. *fraternité,* f. The ſociety of the Jeſuits is extirpated, *La ſociété des Jéſuites eſt exterminée.* The Royal Society of London, *La Société Royale de Londres.*

Society [partnerſhip; commerce] *Societé,* f. *commerce,* m. *communication,* f. What ſociety can ſort among unequals? *Quelle ſociété peut-il y avoir entre des perſonnes d'un rang inégal?*

SOCIETY ISLES, *ſ. pl.* [a cluſter of iſles ſo named by Captain Cook in 1769] *Les iles de la Société.*

SOCIGENA (sô-ſāĭ'-djĭ-nă), *and* Sospita (sôsp'-ĭ-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. titles of Juno] *Sociguna & Sotpita,* f.

SOCINIAN, *ſ.* [one who denies the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt] *Socinien,* m.

SOCINIANISM, *ſ.* [an hereſy] *Le ſocinianiſme.*

SOCK (sŏk), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſhoe worn by comedians of old] *Socque,* m.

Sock [ſomething put between the foot and ſhoe] *Chauſſon,* m. A pair of linen ſocks, *Une paire de chauſſons de toile.*

SOCKET (sŏk'-ĕt), *ſ.* [any hollow pipe, the hollow of a candleſtick] *Bobèche* de chandelier, f. en général un creux propre à recevoir quelque choſe. The ſocket of a tooth, *L'alvéole d'une dent,* f. The ſocket of a lamp, *Le bec d'une lampe.* The ſocket of a pike, *La douille du talon de la pique.* The ſocket of the eye, *Le creux,* m. *l'orbite,* f. *de l'œil.*

Socket [among Clock-makers] *Canon,* m. [among Artificers] *Crapaudine,* f.

SOCLE (sô'-kl'), *ſ.* [with Architects, the baſe of a pillar] *Socle,* m.

SOCMAN (sŏk'-măne), *ſ.* V. Soccager.

SOCO, *ſ.* [a Braſilian bird of the heron kind] *Soco,* m.

SOCOMF, *ſ.* [a cuſtom of grinding at the lord's mill] *Coutume de moudre au moulin banal,* f. Bond-ſocome, *Banalité,* f.

SOD (sŏd), *ſ.* [turf, a clod] *Un gazon, une motte de terre.*

Soo, *the preterite of* To Seeth; which ſee.

Sod, *or* Sodden, *adj. Bouilli.*

SODA (sô'-dă), *ſ.* [Med.] V. Cardialgia. Heart-burn.

Soda [kali, *or* glaſs-wort] *Soude,* f.

SODALITY (sô-dă'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [fellowſhip] *Confrérie,* f. *congregation,* f. *ſociété,* f.

SODDEN (sŏd'-d'n), *part. adj.* [of To Seeth] *Bouilli.*

SODER, *or* Solder (sŭd-eŭr) [a metallick cement] *Soudure,* f. Solder of three, *Soudure au tiers.* Solder containing a fourth of braſs, *Soudure au quart.* Solder of ſix [wherein there is a ſixth of braſs] *Soudure à ſix.* Solder of eight [where to ſeven parts of ſilver, there is one of braſs or copper] *Soudure à huit.*

To Soder, *and* Solder, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cement with ſome metallick cement] *Souder, attacher avec de la ſoudure, braſer.*

SODERED (sŏd'-eŭr'd), *and* Soldered, *part. adj. Soudé, attaché avec de la ſoudure.*

SODERER (sŏd'-eŭr-eŭr), *or* Solderer, *ſ* [one that ſolders] *Soudeur,* m. *celui qui ſoude.*

SODERING, *ſ.* [*from* To Soder] *Soudure,* f. *l'action de ſouder.*

Sodering-iron (sŭd'-eŭr-ĭn'ge-ăĭ-eŭrn), *ſ. Soudoir,* m. *fer à ſouder,* m. Sodering board, *Eſtaminois,* m.

SODOMITE (sŏd'-ô-măĭte), *ſ.* [a buggerer] *Un ſodomite, un pédéraſte.*

SODOMITICAL (sŏd'-ô-mĭt-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [of ſodomy] *De ſodomie, de pédéraſtie.*

SODOMY (sŭd'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [Buggery; the ſin of the fleſh againſt nature] *Sodomie,* f. *pédéraſtie,* f.

SOE. V. Cowl, *2nd art.*

SOEVER (sô-ĕv'-eŭr), *adj.* [a word properly joined with a pronoun *or* adverb, as: Whoſoever, *Qui que ce ſoit,* Whatſoever, *Quoi que ce ſoit.* Howſoever, *De quelque manière que ce ſoit.*

R. *Cette particule peut auſſi ſe ſéparer du pronom, comme:* Which way ſoever, *De quelque manière que ce ſoit.*

SOFA (sô'-fă), *ſ.* [a ſeat covered with carpets] *Sofa,* m. *eſtrade parmi les Turcs,* f.

SOFALA, *or* Cefala, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Moſambique near Zanguebar] *Sofala, Cefala,* m.

SOFFA, *or* Sophia, *ſ.* [a large town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Bulgaria; lat. 42°-30′ N. lon. 23°-58 E.] *Siffe* ou *Sophie.*

SOFEES, *or* Sophies, *ſ. pl* [a ſort of religious puritans among the Turks] *Une ſorte de puritains parmi les Turcs, qui approche beaucoup de phariſaïſme.*

SOFFIT (sŏf'-ĭte), *ſ.* [Archit. an enriched timber ceiling] *Soffite,* m. *plafond,* m. *larmier de corniche,* m.

SOFT (sŏfte), *adj.* [not hard, not rough, tender; facile, yielding, mild, gentle, kind, flowing] *Mou, molle; mollet; mollaſſe, tendre, doux au toucher, poli, uni, foible, bas*; au figuré, *doux, tendre, facile, complaiſant, civil, honnête, humain, débonnaire; mou, efféminé*; *coulant, aiſé, moëlleux, emmiellé.* A ſoft body, *Un corps mou.* A ſoft bed, *Un lit mollet.* She has a very ſoft ſkin, *Elle a la peau très-douce.* To ſpeak with a ſoft voice, *Parler à voix baſſe.* A ſoft pace, *Un pas de larron.* Soft like cotton, *Cotonneux.* Soft ground, *Terroir creulier, terre croulière* (qui n'eſt pas ferme ſous les pieds).

* A ſoft conſcience, *Une conſcience tendre* ou *timorée.* The king is too ſoft, *Le roi eſt trop doux, trop facile.* A ſoft people, *Un peuple efféminé.* Soft verſes, *Des vers coulans.*

† Soft fire makes ſweet malt, *La meilleure drèche ſe fait à petit feu.*

*† To have a ſoft place in one's head, *Avoir le cerveau foible* ou *bleſſé, être un peu fou.*

Soft, *ſ. Ex.* The ſoft of the belly, *Le mou du ventre.*

Soft, *adv.* [ſoftly] *Ex.* To lie ſoft, *Etre couché mollement.*

Soft, *or* Softly, *interj.* [hold, take care, ſtop] *Doucement, tout doucement, tout beau, halte-là.*

Soft [*in compoſition*, as: Soft-hearted] *Qui a le cœur tendre.* Soft-brained, ſoft-headed, *or* ſoft-pated, *Qui a le cerveau foible, qui eſt un peu fou; ſimple,* ou *innocent.*

To Soften (sŏf'-f'n), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make ſoft] *Amollir, ramollir, rendre mou*; au figure, *adoucir, attendrir, appaiſer, fléchir, alléger, rendre doux*; ou bien, *amollir, rendre efféminé, énerver, efféminer.* To ſoften by careſſes or flattery, *Ramadouer.* To ſoften again, *Rattendrir.*

* I will ſoften ſtony hearts, *J'attendrirai les cœurs les plus durs.* To ſoften one's pain, *Adoucir la peine* ou *le chagrin de quelqu'un.* That ſoftens life, *Cela rend la vie douce.*

To Soften tempered iron, *Détremper le fer.*

To Soften [in Painting] *Adoucir, fondre.*

To Soften, *v. n.* [to grow ſoft] *S'amollir, ſe ramollir*; au figuré, *s'adoucir, s'attendrir, ſe laiſſer fléchir* ou *toucher.*

SOFTENED (sŏf'-f'n'd), *part. adj. Amolli, ramolli*; au figuré, *adouci, attendri, appaiſé, fléchi, touché, allégé, ſoulagé*; ou bien, *mou, efféminé.*

SOFTENING (sŏf'-f'n-ĭn'gne), *adj.* and *ſ. Remollient, émollient*; *amolliſſement,* m. *adouciſſement,* m. *radouciſſement,* m.

SOFTISH (sŏft'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat ſoft] *Mollet, doux, qui n'eſt pas dur.*

SOFTLY (sŏft'-lé), *adv.* [without hardneſs, without noiſe; gently, placidly, tenderly] *Mollement, doucement, ſans bruit*; au figuré, *avec douceur, tranquillement, ſans violence, tendrement, douillettement, d'une manière douillette, mignardement, délicatement.* To lie ſoftly, *Etre couché mollement.* Speak ſoftly, *Parlez doucement* ou *à voix baſſe.*

Softly [leiſurely *or* ſlowly] *Doucement, bellement, lentement, ſans ſe hâter, pas à pas, à petit bruit.*

Softly, *interj. Tout beau!* V. Soft.

Softly, *adj. Ex.* A ſoftly man [a ſlack *or* ſlow man] *Un homme mou, qui va bellement,* ou *doucement en beſogne.* A ſoftly man [a weak, ſilly man] *Un niais, un ſot, un benêt, un badaud.*

SOFTNER (sŏf'-f'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes ſoft] *Celui qui adoucit,* au figuré, *qui pallie.*

SOFTNESS (sŏft'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſoft; mildneſs; civility; effeminacy] *Douceur au toucher,* f. au figuré, *douceur,* f. *humanité,* f. *complaiſance,* f. *civilité,* f. *honnêteté,* f. ou bien, *molleſſe,* f. *délicateſſe efféminée.*

SOHO! (sô-hô'), *interj.* [a form of calling from a diſtant place] *Holà! ho! hem!*

SOIL (sŏĭl), *ſ.* [dirt, ſpot] *Souillure,* f. *tache,* f. *ſaleté,* f.

Soil [dung] *Fumier,* m. *fange,* f.

Soil of a wild boar, *La ſouille d'un ſanglier.*

To

To take ſoil, *Battre l'eau*, en terme de Chaſſe.

Soil [ground, earth, land, country] *Sol*, m. *terroir*, m. *terrein*, m. *contrée*, f This ſoil is good for corn, *Ce ſol eſt bon pour le blé* Chiſely ſoil. *Terre meuble, qui ne coupe comme du beurre.*

¶ Soil, *Sol*; earth, *terre*. ground, *terrain* (ſynon.): *Soil* is on different kinds, as a gravelly, ſandy *ſoil*, &c.; we alſo uſe it to expreſs the country where we were born, and call it our native *ſoil*: *Earth* has a more extenſive ſenſe, ſignifying the globe we inhabit, and ſometimes only the ſolid parts of it, in oppoſition to water: the *ground* always means the ſuperficies of the *earth*; we ſay; he is the wheſt man on *earth*: before we ſow we muſt till the *ground*.

To Soil, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſoul, to dirt, to pollute, *Souiller, ſalir, profaner, polluer.* To ſoil one's clothes, *Salir ſes habits* To ſoil the temple of God, *Profaner le temple de Dieu.*

To Soil [to dung, to manure] *Fumer, fertiliſer, engraiſſer avec du fumier*

SOILED (sŏĭl'd). *part. adj. Souillé, ſali, profané, polué; fumé, engraiſſé,*

SOILINESS (sŏĭl'-i-nĕcc), *and* ‡ Soilure (sŏĭl'-ſoure), *ſ.* [ſtain, foulneſs, pollution] *Saleté, f. ſouilure, f. mal-propreté, f.*

SOISSONS, *ſ* [an ancient, large, and conſiderable city of France; lat. 49°-23' N. lon. 3°-24' E.] *Soiſſons*, m.

SOJOURN (sô' djeŭrne), *ſ.* [a temporary reſidence] *Séjour*, m.

To Sojourn, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to dwell any where for a time] *Séjourner, faire quelque ſéjour, demeurer quelque temps.*

SOJOURNER (sô'-djeŭrn-eŭr), *ſ.* [a temporary dweller] *Un étranger, une étrangère; celui* ou *celle qui ne fait que ſéjourner.*

SOJOURNING (sô'-djeŭrn ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſtay] *Séjour qu'on fait dans un pays étranger.*

SOL, *ſ.* [the ſun, one of the ſeven planets] *Le ſoleil.*

Sol, *ſ* [Mythol. a name of Apollo] *Soleil*, m.

Sol [a muſical note] *Sol*, m. He miſtook a ſol for a ſa, *Il a pris un ſol pour un fa.*

Sol [in Chym.] *L'or*, m.

SOLACE (sŏl'-ăce), *ſ.* [comfort, pleaſure, alleviation] *Conjolation*, f. *joie*, f. *plaiſir*, m *ſoulagement*, m.

To Solace, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to comfort] *Conſoler.*

To Solace [to cheer, to amuſe] *Egayer, amuſer, divertir, réjouir, gaudir.*

SOLACED (sŏl'-ăs't), *part. adj. Conſolé; égayé, amuſé, diverti, réjoui.*

SOLAND or Soland-goose, *ſ.* [a large water fowl; gannet] *Oie de Soland* ou *d'Eſſe.*

SOLANDERS (sŏl'-ăn-deŭrs), *ſ pl.* [a diſeaſe in horſes] *Solandres*, f. pl. *malandres.*

SOLANOIDES, *ſ.* [baſtard nightſhade] *Solanoïde*, f. *douce amère bâtarde*, f.

SOLANUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Nightſhade] *Solanum*, m.

Solar (sô'-lăr), *and* Solary (sô'-lar-é), *adj.* [being of the ſun; belonging to the ſun] *Solaire, du ſoleil.* A ſolar year, *Une année ſolaire.* The ſolar heat, *La chaleur du ſoleil.*

SOLD (sôld). *part. adj.* [*of* To Sell] *Vendu.* A thing to be ſold, *Une choſe à vendre.*

Sold, *ſ* [military pay] *Solde*, f. *paie militaire*, f.

SOLDAN (sŏl'-dăne), *ſ.* [the emperor of the Turks] *Soudan*, m.

SOLDANEL, *ſ.* [mountain bindweed, a medicinal plant] *Soldanelle*, f. ou *chou de mer*, m.

* To SOLDER (sŏl'-deŭr), *v. a.* [to make ſolid, to faſten as with a metallick cement] *Conſolider, unir.* V. To Sodder.

* SOLDERER (sŏl'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſolders or amends] *Celui qui joint, unit, ciments*, &c.

SOLDIDO, *ſ.* [tamoata, an American freſh-water fiſh] *Soldido*, m.

SOLDIER (sôl'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [a warrior] *Un ſoldat, un guerrier, un homme de guerre.* A ſoldier with his piece ſlung on his ſhoulder, *Un ſoldat avec ſon fuſil en bandoulière.* A foot ſoldier, *Un fantaſſin.* A ſoldier's boy, *Un goujat, un valet de ſoldat.* A poor ſoldier, *Un pauvre ſoudrite.* The ſoldier's pay, *La ſolde* ou *la paye.* A thieving ſoldier, *Boulotteur, bulimeux*, m *maraudeur*, m.

SOLDIERLIKE (sôl'-djeŭr-lăike), *and* Soldierly (sôl'-djeŭr-lé), *adj.* [martial, military; becoming a ſoldier] *Soldateſque; de ſoldat, martial, militaire.*

SOLDIERSHIP (sôl'-djeŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [military character] *Profeſſion de ſoldat*, f *ſervice* ou *état militaire*, m. m

SOLDIERY (sôl'-djeŭr-é), *ſ* [body of military men, ſoldiers collectively] *Troupes*, f. pl *gens de guerre*, m pl. *les ſoldats*, m. *les militaires*, m *la ſoldateſque*: ce dernier mot ne ſe dit qu'en mauvaiſe part.

SOLE (sôle), *adj* [ſingle, only] *Seul, unique; célibataire*, en terme de Loi. To you ſole ſhall be the glory, *La gloire n'appartient qu'à vous ſeul.*

Sole, *ſ.* [the bottom of the foot] *La plante* du pied.

Sole [the bottom of the ſhoe] *Semelle* de ſoulier, f.

Sole [a horſe's hoof] *Sole* de cheval, f. la corne du deſſous du pied.

Sole [in Sea-language; port-fell of a gun-port] *Sole*, f *feuillet*, m. (des ſabords). Sole of the rudder, *Pièce ajoutée au deſſous du gouvernail* (pour le mettre de niveau avec la fauſſe quille) Sole of a ſpindle, &c *Crapaudine*, f.

Sole [a kind of flat ſea-fiſh] *Sole*, f.

Sole [which has great ſpots upon its body, reſembling eyes *Pegouse*, f.

Sole [a ſhell-fiſh of the genus of pectens] *Sole*, f

To Sole, -ING, ED, *v. n.* [to furniſh with ſoles] *Mettre des ſemelles à une paire de ſouliers.*

High-ſoled, *Qui a le pied comble* (en parlant d'un cheval).

SOLECISM (sŏl'-ĭ-cĭzme), *ſ* [an impropriety *or* incongruity in language] *Soléciſme*, m. *une faute*, en général & au figuré

SOLEIL de mer [a ſpecies of ſtar-fiſh] *Soleil marin*, m.

SOLELY (sôle'-lé), *adv.* [ſingly, only] *Seulement, uniquement.* This truth is pointed chiefly, if not ſolely, at you, *Cette vérité vous regarde particulièrement, ſinon uniquement*

SOLEMN (sŏl'-ĕm), *adj* [anniverſary, obſerved publickly every year] *Solemnel, qui ſe célèbre tous les ans*

Solemn [V. Awful, done with great pomp, authentick] *Solemnel, qui ſe fait avec beaucoup de pompe & de publicité, authentique, grave, ſérieux, reſpectable; célèbre.* A ſolemn promiſe or oath, *Une promeſſe ſolemnelle, un jurement ſolemnel.*

SOLEMNESS (sŏl'-ĕm-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Solemnity.

SOLEMNIAL (sô-lĕm'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [ſolemn] *Solemnel, célèbre.*

SOLEMNITY (sô-lĕm'-nĭ-té), *ſ.* [ceremony *or* rite annually performed] *Solemnité*, f. *cérémonie ſolemnelle*

Solemnity [ſteady ſeriouſneſs; grave ſtatelineſs; ſober dignity] *Solemnité*, f. *célébrité*, f. *appareil ſolemnel, pompe*, f. *dignité*, f.

SOLEMNIZATION (sŏ-lĕm-nĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſolemnizing, celebration] *Solemnization*, f. *célébration*, f.

To SOLEMNIZE (sŏl'-ĕm-năize', -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to celebrate] *Solemniſer, célébrer*

SOLEMNIZED (sŏl'-ĕm-năizd), *part. adj. Solemniſé, célébré*

SOLEMNIZING (sŏl'-ĕm-năiz-ĭn'gne), *ſ from* To Solemnize] *Solemniſation*, f. *célébration*, f. *l'action de célébrer, ou de ſolemniſer.*

SOLEMNLY (sŏl'-ĕm-le), *adv.* [in a ſolemn manner] *Solemnellement, avec ſolemnité, d'une manière ſolemnelle*

SOLEN, *ſ.* [a bivalvular ſhell; razor ſhell-fiſh] *Solen*, m. *couteliet, manche de couteau*, m.

SOLE-TENANT, *ſ.* [in Law; holding land without any other joined] *Seul-tenancier.*

SOLEURE, *ſ.* [an ancient and extremely neat town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name; lat 47°-15 N. lon 7°-20' E.] *Soleure*, f

To SOL-FA, *v. a.* [to name the ſeveral notes of a tune, &c.] *Solfier.*

To SOLICIT (sô-lĭs'-ĭte) -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to importune, to intreat] *Solliciter, demander avec inſtance, perſécuter, pourſuivre, briguer.*

To Solicit [to incite, to excite] *Solliciter, exciter, pouſſer, porter, induire, engager.* To ſolicit one to do ill, *Solliciter quelqu'un au mal.*

SOLICITATION (sô-lĭs-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſoliciting, intreaty, importunity] *Sollicitation*, f *inſtance*, f. *importunité*, f. *le jeu que l'on prend dans la pourſuite d'une affaire.*

Solicitation [impulſe, inſtigation, excitement] *Sollicitation*, f. *inſtigation*, f. *perſuaſion*, f. Joſeph reſiſted the ſolicitation of Potiphar's wife *Joſeph reſiſta aux ſollicitations de la femme de Putiphar.*

SOLICITED (sô-lĭs'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj. Sollicité, prié inſtamment, importuné; excité, incité, pouſſé, porté, engagé, mû.*

SOLICITOR (sô-lĭs'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ* [he that ſolicits for another; an attorney, in Chancery] *Sollicitateur*, m. *ſollicitateuſe*, f.

SOLICITOUS (sô-lĭs'-ĭ-teŭce), *adj.* [troubled *or* concerned about a thing] *Inquiet, qui eſt en peine, qui eſt chagrin.* No man is ſolicitous about the event of that which he has in his power to diſpoſe of, *Perſonne n'eſt inquiet de ce qu'il peut régler lui même à ſon gré.*

SOLICITOUSLY (sô-lĭs'-ĭ-teŭs-lé), *adv.* [with trouble *or* anxiety] *Avec inquiétude, d'une manière inquiète*

SOLICITRESS (sô-lĭs'-ĭ-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman that ſetitions for another] *Sollicitateuſe*, f A moſt earneſt ſolicitreſs, *Une ſollicitateuſe preſſante.*

SOLICITUDE (sô-lĭs'-ĭ-tĭoude), *ſ.* [anxiety, carefulneſs] *Sollicitude*, f. *inquiétude*, f. *peine d'eſprit, ſoucis*, m. *ſoin affectueux.*

SOLID (sŏl'-ĭd), *adj* [not liquid, not fluid, hard, compact] *Solide, dur, ferme, maſſif, compacte.* Solid ſubſtance, *Subſtance ſolide.* Solid gold, *De l'or maſſif.*

Solid [having all the geometrical dimenſions] *Solide, cube.* A ſolid foot of water, *Un pied cube d'eau*

* Solid [real, ſubſtantial, ſound] *Solide, réel, durable, effectif, ſur qui l'on peut compter.* A ſolid reaſon, *Une raiſon ſolide.* A ſolid man, *Un homme ſolide.*

Solid, *ſ.* [in Phyſic; the part containing the fluids] *Solide*, m.

Solids (sŏl'-ĭdz), *ſ. pl.* [Anat. in oppoſition to fluids] *Solides*, m. pl.

SOLIDAGO, *ſ.* [Bot. Golden Rod] *Verge d'or*, f.

SOLIDITY (sô-lĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [denſity, fulneſs of matter; certainty] *Solidité*, f. au propre & au figuré.

SOLIDLY (sŏl'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [in a ſolid manner] *Solidement, avec ſolidité.*

SOLIDNESS (sŏl'-ĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Solidity.

SOLIDUNGULOUS (sŏl-ĭd-eŭn'-gaŭlŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [whole-hoofed] *Solipède.*

SOLIFIDIAN (sô-lĭ-fĭd'-ĭăne), *ſ.* [one who ſuppoſes only faith, not works, neceſſary to juſtification] *Celui qui croit que la foi ſeule peut ſauver ſans les œuvres.*

SOLILOQUY (sô-lĭl'-ô-koŭé), *ſ.* [a diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf] *Soliloque*, m.

SOLING (sô'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sole] *L'action de mettre des ſemelles.*

SOLIPEDE (sôl'-ĭ-pède), *ſ.* [an animal whoſe feet are not cloven] *Un ſolipède, ſolipe*, m.

SOLITAIRE (sŏl'-ĭ-tère), *ſ.* [a recluſe, an hermit] *Un ſolitaire, un hermite*

SOLITARILY (sŏl-ĭ-tă rĭ-lé), *adv* [in ſolitude,

solitude, without company] *Solitairement, d'une maniere solitaire, dans la solitude.*

SOLITARINESS (sŏl-ĭ-tă-rĭ-nĕce), *ſ* [ſolitude, habitual retirement] *Solitude, f. retraite, f. vie ſolitaire,* f.

SOLITARY (sŏl-ĭ-tă-ré), *adj* [living alone] *Solitaire, retiré, qui vit dans la ſolitude* ou *la retraite.* Solitary ſparrow, *ſ.* [a bird of the black bird kind] *Paſſe ſolitaire,* ou *paſſi,* m.

SOLITARY [retired, gloomy] *Solitaire, retiré, peu fréquenté, éloigné du commerce des hommes,* en parlant des choſes.

SOLITARY [a name given to different animals; and more commonly to the Solium, tænia, lumbricus latus, or ſolitary worm] *Solitaire,* m.

SOLITUDE (sŏl'-ĭ-tĭoude), *ſ* [a ſolitary place, or life] *Solitude,* f. *retraite, f. lieu* ou *vie ſolitaire,* m f.

SOLLAR (sŏl'-ăr), *ſ* [a garret, an upper room] *Chambre haute,* f *grenier,* m. *galetas,* m.

SOLMISATION (sŏl mĭ-sé'-cheune), *ſ.* [ſol-faing] *L'action de ſolfier,* m.

SOLO (sô'-lô), *ſ.* [a tune played by a ſingle inſtrument] *Un ſolo.*

SOLOMON'S SEAL, *ſ.* [Bot. Polygonatum convallaria, or lily of the valley; a med. root] *Signet,* m. *genouillet,* m. *ſceau de Salomon,* m.

SOLSTICE (sŏl'-ſtĭce), *ſ.* [Aſtron. the tropical point] *Solſtice,* m.

SOLSTICIAL (sŏl-ſtĭ'ch'-ăl), *adj* [Aſtron. belonging to the ſolſtice] *Solſticial.* The ſolſticial points, *Les points ſolſticiaux.*

SOLUBILITY (sŏl-ĭoŭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſuſceptiveneſs of diſſolution of parts] *Solution,* f. *l'action de ſe joindre à un liquide.*

SOLUBLE (sŏl'-ĭoŭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of diſſolution] *Qui peut ſe diſſoudre,* ou *ſe réſoudre.*

SOLUBLE [looſe] *Libre.* To keep the bowels ſoluble, *Lâcher le ventre, tenir le ventre libre.*

SOLUTION (sô-lĭou'-cheune), *ſ.* [ſeparation; matter diſſolved] *Solution,* f. *diſſolution,* f. Solution of continuity, *Solution de continuité,* f.

SOLUTION [explication] *Solution,* f. *dénouement* d'une difficulté, *m.* The ſolution of a problem, *La ſolution d'un problême.*

SOLUTIVE (sŏl'-ĭoŭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [laxative] *Laxatif, qui lâche le ventre.*

SOLVABILITY (sŏl-vă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ableneſs to pay] *Solvabilité,* f.

SOLVABLE (sŏl'-vă-bl'), *adj.* [able to pay] *Solvable, qui a de quoi payer.*

SOLVIBLE (sŏl'-vĭ-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry] *Aiſé à réſoudre, ſoluble.*

To SOLVE (sŏlv'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to clear, to explain] ‡ *Scudre, réſoudre, décider, expliquer; éclaircir.*

SOLVED (sŏlv'd), *part. adj. Réſolu, décidé, expliqué, éclairci.*

SOLVENCY (sŏl'-vĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [ability to pay] *Solvabilité,* f.

SOLVENT (sŏl'-vĕn'-te), *adj.* [having the power to cauſe diſſolution] *Capable de diſſouare.*

SOLVENT [able to pay] *Solvable, qui a de quoi payer.*

SOLVIZONA, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Diana] *Solvizona,* f.

SOMATOLOGY (sô-mă-tŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [the doctrine of bodies] *Somatologie,* f.

SOME (seŭme), *pron. adj.* and *ſ.* or rather *partitive art. Quelque, un peu; du, de la, des; les uns, les autres; aucun, certain, certains, quelques-uns, environ, une partie,* &c. In ſome meaſure, *En quelque ſorte.* Some time, *Quelque temps.* Give me ſome bread, *Donnez-moi un peu de pain.* He has ſome power, ſome wit, *Il a du pouvoir, il a de l'eſprit.* Some one way, ſome another, *Les uns d'un côté, les autres d'un autre.* The harſhneſs of ſome liquors, *L'âpreté de certaines liqueurs.* Some will not believe it, *Quelques-uns n'en veulent rien croire.* Some body, *Quelqu'un.* I was ſome twenty miles off, *J'en étois éloigné d'environ vingt milles.* To forego ſome of one's right, *Céder une partie de ſon droit.*

In ſome manner, in ſome reſpects (in Chancery and Law), *Aucunement.*

R. SOME is often made the termination of many adjectives which denote the quality or property of any thing; as gameſome, toothſome, &c. V. Game, Tooth, &c.

SOMEBODY (seŭm'-bŏd-é), Some body or other, *ſ.* [one] *Quelqu'un,* m.

Somebody elſe, *Quelque autre.* He will be ſomebody [he will diſtinguiſh himſelf, he will puſh his fortune] *Il s'avancera, il fera fortune, il ſera quelque jour belle figure* He will be looked upon as ſomebody, *Il veut être conſidéré.*

SOMEHOW (seŭm'-hăoŭ), *adj.* [one way or other, I know not how] *De façon ou d'autre, Je ne ſais comment.*

SOMERSET (seŭm'-eŭr-sète), *or* SOMERSAULT, *ſ.* [a ſort of tumbling trick] *Saut périlleux, ſaut de carpe.*

SOMERSETSHIRE (sŏm'-ĕr-sĕt-chère), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Somerſetſhire,* m.

SOMETHING (seŭm'-tsh.in'gne), *ſ.* [any thing] *Quelque choſe,* f. You'll ſay the whole world has ſomething to do, ſomething to talk of, ſomething to wiſh for, *Vous direz que tout le monde a quelque choſe à faire, quelque choſe à dire, quelque choſe à déſirer.*

SOMETHING, *adv.* [in ſome degree] *Un peu.* He was ſomething diſcouraged, *Il étoit un peu découragé.*

SOMETIME (seŭm'-tăĭme), *adv.* [once, formerly] *Une fois, autrefois, jadis.*

SOMETIMES (seŭm'-tăĭm'z), *adv.* [now and then, at one time or other] *Quelquefois, tantôt.* It is good that we ſometimes be contradicted, *Il eſt bon que l'on nous contrediſe quelquefois.* Sometimes the one, and ſometimes the other, *Tantôt l'un, tantôt l'autre.*

N. B. SOME TIME, SOMETIME; SOME TIMES, SOMETIMES. SOME TIME ſignifies a certain ſpace of time, or during a certain ſpace of time. *Some time will be required for the completing that buſineſs:—He has been down to his country-houſe, and ſtayed there ſome time.* SOMETIME is to be uſed only in ſpeaking of what is paſt, and has one of the ſenſes of the word *once: Lord Bacon, ſometime chancellor of England,* that is, *who was once chancellor of England.* In the words SOME TIMES, certain times are diſtinguiſhed from other times: *Some times are proſperous, and ſome quite the contrary.* SOMETIMES is a diſtinction from *always: I ſometimes riſe early; but not always, nor, indeed, often.*

SOMEWHAT (seŭm'-hoŭate), *ſ.* [ſomething] *Quelque choſe,* f. *une partie, un peu.* Somewhat there may be added, *On peut y ajouter quelque choſe.* Somewhat of one's right, *Une partie de ſon droit.*

SOMEWHAT, *adv.* [in ſome degree] *Un peu, tant ſoit peu.* Somewhat black, *Un peu noir.*

SOMEWHERE (seŭm'-hoŭère), *adv.* [in one place or other] *Quelque part, en quelque lieu.* Somewhere elſe, *Quelque autre part, en quelque autre lieu, ailleurs, autre part.*

SOMEWHILE (seŭm'-hoŭăĭle), *adv.* [ſometimes ago, ſometimes hence, for ſometimes] *Il y a quelque temps* ou *dans quelque temps.* Stay ſomewhile, *Attendez un peu.*

SOMMER (seŭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a piece of timber in building] *Sommier,* m.

SOMNAMBULE (sŏm'-nĭm'-bĭoule), *or* SOMNAMBULO, *ſ.* [noctambuliſt] *Somnambule,* m.

SOMNIFEROUS (sŏm'-nĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *and* SOMNIFICK (sŏm'-nĭ'-ĭk), *adj.* [cauſing ſleep] *Soporatif, ſoporifère, ſoporifique, aſſoupiſſant, ſoporeux.*

SOMNOLENCY (sŏm'-nŏ-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [ſleepineſs, inclination to ſleep] *Aſſoupiſſement,* m. *envie de dormir,* f.

SOMNUS (sŏm'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol the ſon of Erebus and Nox, and god of ſleep] *Sommeil,* m.

SON (sŏne), *ſ* [a male born of one, or begotten by one] *Fils,* m. The father and the ſon, *Le père & le fils.* A ſon in law, *Un beaufils, un gendre.* A grand-ſon, *Un petit-fils.* A God-ſon, *Un filleul.* Every mother's ſon, *Chacun,* m.

SONATA (sô-né'-tă), *ſ.* [a piece of muſic compoſed for inſtruments, as a cantata for voices] *Sonate,* f.

SONCHUS, *ſ.* [plant; ſow-thiſtle] *Palais de lièvre,* m. *laiteron doux,* m.

SONG (sŏn'gne), *ſ* [a poem to be modulated by the voice; V. LAY] *Chanſon, f & dans un* ſens plus étendu, *chant,* m. *poëme,* f. A drinking ſong, *Chanſon à boire,* f. Solomon's ſong, *Cantique des cantiques,* m. Spiritual ſongs, *Cantiques ſpirituels.*

*† An old ſong, *Chanſon, f. bagatelle,* f. To ſing the ſame ſong over and over, *Chanter toujours la même chanſon, répéter la même choſe.* To give a thing for a ſong, *Donner quelque choſe pour un morceau de pain.*

SONGSTER (sŏn'gn'-steŭr), *ſ.* [a ſinger] *Un chanteur, un chanſonnier.*

SONGSTRESS (son'gne'-ſtrĕce), *ſ.* [a female ſinger] *Une chanteuſe.*

SONKUAS, *ſ pl.* [a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope] *Sonquas,* m. pl.

SONNA, *ſ.* [a book of the Mahometan traditions] *Livre des traditions Mahométanes,* m.

SONNET (sŏn'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſhort poem] *Un ſonnet.*

SONNETTEER (sŏn-ĕt-ĭre'), *ſ.* [a ſmall poet, *in contempt*] *Un poëtereau, un méchant poëte, un rimeur, un rimailleur.*

SONIFEROUS (sô-nĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [giving ſound] *Réſonnant.*

SONORIFICK (sŏn-ô-rĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [producing ſound] *Qui rend du ſon.*

SONOROUS (sô-nô'-reŭce), *adj.* [loud ſounding] *Sonore, réſonnant, retentiſſant.*

SONOROUSLY (sô nô-reŭs-le), *adv.* [with a high ſound] *D'une maniere ſonore.*

SONOROUSNESS (sô-nô-reŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of giving ſound] *Qualité ſonore, ſon éclatant.*

SONSHIP (sŏn'-chĭp), *ſ.* [filiation] *Qualité de fils, filiation,* f.

SONTO, or SONLO, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of tea] *Sonto* ou *ſon-le,* m.

SOOINGS (soū'-ĭn'z), *ſ. pl.* [a rural food, made of oatmeal, beneficial in the ſcurvy] *Bouillie d'avoine,* f.

SOON (soūne), *adv.* [early, quickly] *Tôt, bientôt, vîte, de bonne heure.* Too ſoon, *Trop tôt.* Soon after, *Bientôt après.* You are come ſoon to-day, *Vous êtes venu de bonne heure aujourd'hui.*

As ſoon as, *D'abord que.* As ſoon as you, *Auſſi-tôt que vous.* As ſoon as I ſaw him, *Auſſitôt que,* ou *dès que je le vis.* As ſoon as may be, *Au plutôt.* How ſoon will you come back? *Quand reviendrez-vous?*

SOONER (soūn'-eūr), *adv.* [the comparative of ſoon] *Plutôt.* No ſooner had the Spirit of Laws appeared than it was attacked, *L'Eſprit des Lois ne fut pas plutôt au jour, qu'on l'attaqua.*

SOONEST (soūn'-ĕste), *adv.* [the ſuperlative of *ſoon*] *Le plutôt.* At the ſooneſt, *Au plutôt.*

SOONLY (soūn'-lé), *adv.* [quickly, ſpeedily] *Tôt, bientôt, promptement, vîte.*

SOOT (soŭte, *& vulgairement* seŭte), *ſ.* [condenſed and embodied ſmoke] *Suie,* f.

SOOT-BAG (soŭte'-băgue), *ſ. Sac à noir,* m.

SOOTED (soŭt'-ĕd), *adj.* [manured or covered with ſoot] *Engraiſſé avec de la ſuie, couvert de ſuie.*

SOOTERKIN (soū'-ĕr kĭne), *ſ.* [a kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves] *Sorte de fauſſe-couche cauſée par une chaufferette.*

SOOTH (soūth), *adj.* [pleaſing, delightful] *Agréable, charmant, qui plaît.*

To

To SOOTH (soū zh), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to flatter] *Flatter, careſſer, cajoler, courtiſer; adoucir, appaiſer, calmer.* In ſoothing them, we nourith their inſolence, *En les flattant, nous entretenons leur inſolence.*

SOOTHED (soūzh'd), *part. adj. Flatté, careſſé, cajolé; adouci, appaiſé, calmé.* Soothed with his future fame, *Flatté de la gloire qu'il alloit acquérir.* (In Herald.), *Denté.*

SOOTHER (soūzh'-eūr), *ſ.* [a flatterer] *Un flatteur, un cajoleur.*

SOOTHING (soūzh'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [*from* To Sooth] *Flatterie, ſ. l'action de flatter, &c. cajolerie, ſ. careſſe, ſ. douceur,* f.

SOOTHSAY (soūtsh'-sā), *ſ.* [prediction] *Prédiction, ſ. prophétie,* f.

To SOOTHSAY, *v. n.* [to foretel] *Prédire, deviner, prophétiſer.*

SOOTHSAYER (soūtsh'-sé-eūr), *ſ.* [a foreteller] *Prophète,* m. *devin,* m. *devineresſe, ſ. arufice,* m. *augure,* m.

SOOTY (soū'-té), *adj.* [full of ſoot] *Plein de ſuie, fuligineux.*

SOOTY [black, dark, duſky] *Noir, ſombre, obſcur.*

SOP (sŏp), *ſ.* [any thing ſteeped in liquor to be eaten] *Morceau trempé; ſoupe,* f. A wine-ſop, *Soupe au vin,* f. *pain trempé dans du vin,* m. ‖ *ſoupe à perroquet,* f.

To SOP, -PING, -PED, *and* SOPT, *v. a.* [to ſteep in liquor] *Tremper, ſaucer.*

SOPE (sōpe), *ſ.* V. SOAP.

To SOPE. V. To SOAP, &c.

SOPEBOILER (sōp'-bŏïl-eūr), *ſ.* V. SOAPBOILER.

SOPH, (sŏf), *ſ* [a young man who has been two years at the univerſity] *Un écolier qui eſt depuis deux ans à l'univerſité.*

SOPHA (sō'-fă), *ſ.* [ſofa] *Canapé,* m. *ſofa,* m.

SOPHI (sō'-fé), *ſ.* [the emperor of Perſia] *Sophi,* m.

SOPHIA CHIRURGORUM (sō-fāï'-ă-kāï'-reūr-gō-reūme), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of water-creſſes] *Thalictron,* m. *ſophia,* f.

SOPHISM (sŏf'-ĭzme), *ſ.* [a fallacious argument] *Un ſophiſme.* V. PARALOGISM.

SOPHIST (sŏf'-ĭſte), *ſ.* [a profeſſor of philoſophy] *Sophiſte,* m. *profeſſeur en philoſophie,* m. *philoſophe,* m. The ſophiſts of Greece, *Les ſophiſtes* ou *philoſophes de la Grèce.*

SOPHISTER (sŏf'-ĭs-teūr), *ſ,* [an inſidious logician] *Un ſophiſte; un* ‖ *ergoteur;* au figuré, *un fin merle, un fin renard, un fin matois:* ces trois termes ſont du ſtyle familier. To act the ſophiſter, *Sophiſtiquer.*

SOPHISTICAL (sō-fĭs'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [fallaciouſly ſubtle] *Sophiſtique, captieux, faux, trompeur.*

SOPHISTICALLY (sō-fĭs'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with fallacious ſubtility] *En ſophiſte.*

SOPHISTICATE (sō-fĭs'-tĭ-kéte), *adj.* [adulterated, not genuine] *Frelaté, falſifié, corrompu.*

To SOPHISTICATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adulterate] *Sophiſtiquer, falſifier, frelater.*

SOPHISTICATED (sō-fĭs'-tĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Sophiſtiqué, falſifié, frelaté.*

SOPHISTICATION (sō-fĭs-tĭ-ké'-cheūne), *ſ.* [adulteration] *Sophiſtiquerie,* f. *frelaterie, ſ. falſification,* f.

SOPHISTICATOR (sō-fĭs'-tĭ-ké-teūr), *ſ.* [adulterator] *Celui qui ſophiſtique* ou *falſifie, ſophiſtiqueur,* m.

SOPHISTRY (sŏf'-ĭs-tré), *ſ.* [fallacious ratiocination] *Sophiſme,* m *fauſſe ſubtilité, raiſonnement ſophiſtique, ſophiſtiquerie,* f.

To SOPORATE (sŏp'-ō-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to induce ſleep] *Endormir, faire dormir, aſſoupir.*

SOPORIFEROUS (sŏp-ō-rĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *and* SOPORIFICK (sŏp-ō-rĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [productive of ſleep, opiate] *Soporifique, ſoporifère.* V. SOMNIFEROUS.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS (sŏp-ō-rĭf'-ĕr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of cauſing ſleep] *Qualité ſoporifique.*

SOPOROUS (sŏp'-ō-reŭce), *adj.* [ſleepy, drowſy] *Soporeux.*

SOPPED (sŏpte), *and* SOPT, *part. adj. Trempé, jaucé.*

SOPPER (sŏp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſteeps any thing in liquor] *Celui* ou *celle qui trempe, qui ſauce.*

SORA (sō'-ră), *ſ.* [in medicine; pimple] *Eſſero,* m. *ſora,* m. *ampoule,* f.

SORB (sorb), *ſ.* [the ſervice-tree and the fruit of it] *Sorbier,* m. *cormier,* m *ſorbe,* f. *cerme,* f.

SORBILE, *adj.* [that may be drunk, *or* ſipped] *Potable, qui ſe peut boire.*

SORBITION (sor-bĭch'-eūne), *ſ.* [the act of drinking] *L'action de boire.*

SORBONNE (sor-bŏne'), *ſ. f.* [a houſe at Paris originally inſtituted for the uſe of poor ſtudents in Divinity] *Sorbonne,* f.

SORBONIST (sor-bŏn'-ĭſte), *ſ. Docteur* ou *bachelier en théologie de la maiſon de Sorbonne à Paris,* m.

SORCERER (sor'-cĕr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a magician] *Un ſorcier, un magicien.*

SORCERESS (sor'-cĕr-ĕce), *ſ.* [a female magician, a witch] *Une ſorcière, une magicienne.*

SORCERY (sor'-cĕr-é), *ſ.* [magick, witchcraft] *Sorcellerie,* f. *ſortilége,* m. *enchantement,* m. *magie,* f.

SORD (sorde), *ſ.* [turf, graſſy ground] *Gazon,* m *herbe,* f.

SORDET (sord'-ĕte), *and* SORDINE (sord'-ăïne), *ſ.* [a ſmall pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it ſound lower or ſhriller; a key or other piece of metal put upon the bridge of a violin, to deaden its ſound] *Sourdine,* f.

SORDID (sor'-dĭd), *adj.* [foul, groſs, filthy, V. BASE] *Sordide, vilain, honteux, bas, infame, ſervile.*

SORDID [covetous] *Avare, meſquin, vilain, ſordide.* A ſordid fellow, *Un cancre.*

SORDIDLY (sor'-dĭd-lé), *adv.* [in a ſordid manner] *Sordidement, d'une maniere ſordide, ſervilement.*

SORDIDNESS (sor'-dĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [meanneſs, baſeneſs, naſtineſs, niggardlineſs] *Baſſeſſe,* f. *manieres ſordides,* f. pl. *vilenie,* f. *meſquinerie,* f. *ſordidité,* f.

SORE (sōre), *ſ.* [a place tender and painful, an ulcer] *Un mal, un ulcère, une plaie.* Here lies my ſore, *C'eſt ici qu'eſt mon mal.* Lazarus full of ſores, *Lazare tout couvert d'ulcères.*

SORE, *ſ.* [a buck in the fourth year] *Un daim dans ſa quatrième année.*

SORE, *adj.* [tender to the touch, painful] *Douloureux, qui ſait mal, malade, écorché.* A ſore place, *Une partie malade.* Sore ears, *Mal d'oreille,* m. Sore eyes, *Mal aux yeux.* A ſore head, throat, breaſt, *or* finger, *Mal à la tête, au goſier, au ſein, au doigt.*

* A ſore mind, *Un eſprit malade, un eſprit que la moindre choſe bleſſe.*

SORE [vehement, great] *Rude, violent, grand.* A ſore brunt, *Un rude choc.* 'Tis a ſore trouble to me, *C'eſt une grande peine pour moi,* ou *un grand chagrin pour moi.*

SORE, *adv.* [greatly, vehemently] *Fort, grandement, bien, grièvement.* Sore wounded, *Fort bleſſé.* Full ſore againſt my will, *Bien malgré moi.* He ſore ſighed, *Il pouſſa un profond ſoupir.* Sore vexed with grief, *Outré de douleur, pénétré de chagrin.*

SOREL (sō'-rĭl), *ſ.* [a buck in the third year] *Un daim dans ſa troiſième année.*

SORELY (sōre'-lé), *adv.* V. SORE.

SORENESS (sōre'-nĕce), *ſ.* [tenderneſs of a hurt] *Mal,* m. Soreneſs of the head, *Mal de tête,* m. Soreneſs of the eyes, *Mal aux yeux.*

SORENESS [the bad ſtate of a wound] *Le mauvais état d'une plaie* ou *d'un ulcère.*

SORENESS [height, *or* ſeverity of affliction] *L'amertume* ou *la grandeur d'une affliction,* f.

SOREX (sō'-rĕks), V. SHREW-MOUSE.

SORGO (sor'-gō), *or* SORGUM, *ſ.* [Indian millet; large millet] *Blé de Guinée,* m. *grand millet,* m. *ſorgo,* m. *carumbaſſe,* m

SORING (sor'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [term of hunting] *C'eſt lorſque le lievre ſe découvre & met ſes pieds en plein champ.*

SORITES (sō-răï'-tĭze), *ſ.* [in Rhetor. a kind of accumulated argument, in which ſeveral middle terms are choſen to connect one another ſucceſſively in ſeveral propoſitions, till the laſt propoſition connects its predicate with the firſt ſubject] *Sorite,* m.

SORNI, *ſ.* [a name given by ſome of the chymical writers to the dregs of iron] *ſcorie,* f.

SORORICIDE (sō-ror'-ĭ-ſăïde), *ſ.* [the murder, *or* murderer of a ſiſter] *Le meurtre d'une ſœur; le meurtrier de ſa ſœur.*

SORRAT, *ſ.* MALTHA, *or* LAMIOLA, *ſ.* [a kind of ſhark] *Sorret,* m. *lamie,* m.

SORREL (sŏr'-ĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. Acetoſa; a culinary herb] *Oſeille,* f. *ſurelle,* f. *aumate,* f Wood ſorrel, *Oſeille ſauvage.* Roman ſorrel, *Oſeille Romaine.* Petty ſallet ſorrel, *or* ſmall ſheep ſorrel, *Petite oſeille, ou oſeille ſauvage.*

SORREL, *adj.* [a ſort of colour among horſes] *Saure, alezan, baſané,* en parlant du teint, *&c.* A ſorrel horſe, *Un cheval ſaure.* Burnt ſorrel, *Cheval couleur de berette,* ou *alezan brûlé,* m.

SORRILY (sŏr'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [meanly, poorly, deſpicably] *Mal, piteyablement, chetivement, pauvrement.*

SORRINESS (sŏr'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [meanneſs, deſpicableneſs] *Baſſeſſe,* f. *etat de ce qui eſt vil & mépriſable.*

SORROW (sŏr'-ô), *ſ.* [grief, V. AFFLICTION] *Chagrin,* m *douleur,* f. *affliction, ſ. déplaiſir,* m *détreſſe, ſ. déboire,* m. To yield to ſorrow, *S'attriſter.* SORROW is uneaſineſs in the mind upon the thought of a good loſt, *or* the ſenſe of a preſent evil, *Le chagrin,* ou *la triſteſſe eſt un mal-aiſe de l'eſprit qui reſſent vivement la perte d'un bien, ou un mal préſent.* To my great ſorrow, *A mon grand regret.* The more my ſorrow, *C'eſt ce qui me fâche.*

† When ſorrow is aſleep, wake it not, *Quand ton mal eſt aſſoupi, garde-toi bien de le réveiller.*

To SORROW, *v. n.* [to grieve; to be ſad, dejected] *Etre affligé; avoir de la triſteſſe, du chagrin; s'affliger, être contriſté.*

SORROWFUL (sŏr'-ô-foūl), *adj.* [ſad, mournful; grieving] *Chagrin, triſte, affligé, dolent, pénitent; attriſtant.* To make, to grow ſorrowful, *Attriſter, s'attriſter.*

SORROWFUL [pitiful, miſerable] *Malheureux, miſérable.*

SORROWFULLY (sŏr'-ô-foūl-é), *adv.* [ſadly, mournfully] *Triſtement.*

SORROWFULLY [pitifully, miſerably] *Miſérablement, malheureuſement.*

SORROW-PROOF (sŏr'-ô-proūf), *adj.* [inſenſible to ſorrow] *Inſenſible, apathique, indolent.*

SORRY (sŏr'-é), *adj.* [grieved for ſomething] *Fâché, chagrin, triſte, marri, repentant.* I am very ſorry for it, *J'en ſuis bien fâché.* I am ſorry for you, *J'en ſuis bien fâché pour l'amour de vous.*

¶ To be ſorry for, *être fâché de*; To regret, *regretter* (ſynon): We *are ſorry for* the misfortunes of another, we *regret* his abſence: the firſt is the effect of pity; the ſecond, of attachment: we are *ſorry for* the loſſes of others; we *regret* our own: grief occaſions our *ſorrow*; repentance, our *regret.* A court-favourite, in proſperity, is the object of envy, but when he falls into diſgrace, no one is *ſorry for* him. Thoſe princes who are moſt commended during their life, are not always moſt *regretted* after their death.

SORRY [baſe, vexatious. V. BASE] *Méchant, mauvais, frivole, pauvre, chétif, piteyable, malheureux, triſte, chagrinant, fâcheux.*

† He that marries for love has good nights, but ſorry days, *Celui qui ſe marie par amourette a de bonnes nuits & de mauvais jours.*

SORT (sorte), *ſ.* [a kind, a ſpecies] *Sorte,* f. *eſpèce,* f. * *calibre,* m. There are different ſorts of men, the common ſort of people, the better

fort, &c. *Il y a plusieurs sortes de gens, les petites gens, les honnêtes gens, &c.* A strange sort of man (not of a man), ‖ *Un drôle d'homme, un drôle de corps.* Men of this or that sort, *Des gens de cette sorte*, ou *ces sortes de gens-là.*

SORT [manner] *Sorte*, f. *manière*, f. After this sort, *De cette sorte*, ou *de cette manière.* In like sort, *De même, de la même manière, par la même raison.* † To be out of all sorts, *Etre de mauvaise humeur.* To put one out of sorts, *Chagriner quelqu'un, le décontenter, le mettre de mauvaise humeur.*

To SORT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to separate into distinct classes] *Séparer par classes, distribuer, mettre d'échantillon.* To sort the rags, *Démêler les chiffons.* To sort the sheets [among Card-makers, to examine and look them over] *Trier les étresses.* To sort the playing-cards, *Mettre les cartes par sorte.*

To SORT [to match] *Assortir, apparier.*

To SORT [to put together in distribution] *Joindre, mettre ensemble.*

To SORT OUT [to choose, to select] *Choisir*, ou *avoir en partage.*

To SORT, *v. n.* [to suit, to fit] *Convenir, s'accorder.* [to be joined with others of the same species] *Etre joint, être dans un même rang avec d'autres.*

SORTABLE (sor'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [suitable] *Sortable, convenable.*

‡ SORTANCE (sor'-tăn'ce), *s.* [suitableness, agreement] *Convenance*, f.

SORTED (sort'-ĕd), *part. adj. Séparé par classes*; *assorti, trié.*

SORTER (sort'-eŭr), *s.* [in a paper manufactory; a woman that examines every sheet of paper] *Trieuse*, f.

SORTILEGE (sor'-tĭ-lĕdje), *s.* [drawing lots] *L'action* ou *pratique de tirer au sort.*

SORTMENT (sort'-mĕn'te), *s.* [the act of sorting, distribution] *Assortiment*, m. *distribution*, f.

SORY, *s.* [Rusma; a fossile spungy substance, a kind of ore of vitriol] *Sori*, m.

SOSPIRO (sos-păï'-rô), *s.* [Ital. Music; a pause equal to a crotchet] *Soupir*, m.

To SOSS (sŏce), *v. n. Se dorloter sur une chaise, se jeter dans un fauteuil.*

SOT (sŏte), *s.* [a blockhead; a wretch stupified by drinking] *Un sot, une bête*; *un ivrogne, un homme abruti par la boisson, un gargotier.*

To SOT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to stupify, to besot] *Abrutir, rendre stupide.*

To SOT one's time away, or to sit sotting in an ale-house, *Perdre son temps à boire dans un cabaret, s'accagnarder, gargoter.*

SOTTISH (sŏt'-ĭche'), *adj.* [dull, stupid; infatuated] *Sot, stupide, bête*; *impertinent, fat, ridicule.*

SOTTISHLY (sŏt'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [stupidly, dully] *Sottement, bêtement, avec stupidité, sans esprit.*

SOTTISHNESS (sŏt'-ĭche-nĕce), *s.* [dullness, stupidity] *Sottise*, f. *bêtise*, f. *stupidité*, f.

SOUDAN, or SOLDAN, *s.* [a sultan] *Le soudan.*

SOUGH, *s.* [a subterraneous drain] *Tranchée souterraine*, f. *égout*, m.

SOUGHT (sâte), *the preterite, and part. adj. of* To Seek, *Cherché.*

SOUL (sôle), *s.* [the principle of life in all living things] *Ame*, f. des bêtes, des plantes, & plus particulièrement *l'âme humaine*; *esprit*, m. *personne*, f. *cœur*, m. A mean, base, dirty, ungenerous soul, *Ame de boue.* The human soul is an immortal spirit, *L'âme humaine est un esprit immortel.* A great and generous soul, *Une âme grande & généreuse.* A dull soul, *Un esprit lourd ou stupide.* A good honest soul, *Une bonne âme, une bonne personne.* With all my soul, *De toute mon âme, de tout mon cœur.* Upon my soul, *sur mon âme, en conscience.*

* SOUL [life] *Ame*, f. *vie*, f. ce qui anime ou fait agir quelque chose. Charity is the soul of Christian virtues, *La charité est l'âme des vertus chrétiennes.*

SOULED (sôl'd), *adj.* [furnished with mind] *Qui a de l'âme, qui a du cœur.*

SOUL-LESS (sôle'-lĕce), *adj.* [mean, low, spiritless] *Sans âme, bas, vil, Qui n'a point d'âme.*

SOUL-MASS-CAKES (sôle'-măce-keks'), *s. pl. Sorte de gâteaux d'avoine qu'on donne aux pauvres en certains lieux d'Angleterre le jour de la fête des Morts.*

ALL-SOULS-DAY (âl-sôlz-dé), *s. La fête des morts, le jour des morts.*

SOUL-SAVING (sôle'-sé'-vĭn'gne), *adj.* [salutary; a presbyterian expression] *Salutaire.*

SOUL-SCOT (sôle'-skŏte), *s.* [a fee paid by the ancient Saxons to the priest on opening a grave] *Droit de fosse*, m.

SOUL-SCOT, *s.* [a fee paid in the Romish church for a requiem] *Préparation pour les âmes des trépassés*, f. *messe des morts, messe de requiem*, f.

SOUND (săoun'd). *adj.* [healthy, not morbid] *Sain, qui se porte bien, qui n'est pas malade.* For a sound man, *Pour un homme sain*, ou *en santé.* Safe and sound, *Sain & sauf.* A sound horse [that does not halt] *Un cheval sain, qui n'est pas poussif.*

SOUND [whole] *Entier, bien conditionné, en bon état, qui n'est pas gâté.* Sound commodities, *Des marchandises bien conditionnées.* Wood that is not sound, *Du bois gâté.* Not sound, *Vicié.*

* SOUND [tight, not erroneous] *Sain, bon, orthodoxe.* A sound doctrine, *Une doctrine orthodoxe.* Sound principles, *Des principes d'honneur & de probité*, m. *de bons principes.*

SOUND [stout, strong; fast, hearty] *Grand, serré, profond.* A sound stroke, *Un grand coup.* Sound kiss, *Un baiser bien serré, bien appliqué.* A sound sleep, *Un profond sommeil.*

* SOUND [judicious, solid, true] *Sain, judicieux, solide, vrai, parfait.* A sound mind, *Un esprit solide, un homme judicieux.*

† Sound love is not soon forgotten, *On n'oublie pas aisément ce qu'on a bien aimé.*

SOUND, *adv.* V. SOUNDLY.

SOUND, *s.* [a shallow sea] *Détroit*, m. The Sound of the Baltick sea (a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships generally sail from the Ocean into the Baltic), *Le Sund (la clef de la mer Baltique).*

SOUND [a probe] *Une sonde.*

SOUND [the cuttle fish] *Une sèche*, sorte de poisson.

SOUND [any thing audible, a noise] *Son*, m. *bruit*, m. To make or yield a sound, *Rendre un son, résonner.* With an horrid sound, *Avec un bruit horrible.* The sound-hole, *L'ouverture* du violon, *f.* To emit, to have a sound, *Sonner.*

To SOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to try depth] *Sonder*, au propre & au figuré To sound the depth of the sea, *Sonder la profondeur de la mer.* Sounding lead, *Une sonde.* Sounding line, *La ligne de la sonde.*

* To sound one, *Sonder quelqu'un, tâcher de découvrir ce qu'il pense.*

To SOUND, *v. n.* [to make a noise, to yield a sound] *Sonner, faire du bruit, rendre un son, résonner, retentir.* The trumpet sounds, *La trompette sonne.* The echo sounds, *L'écho résonne* ou *retentit.* To sound to horse, *Sonner le boute-selle.* To sound a chace, *Battre aux champs.*

* This action sounds very ill, *Cette action sonne bien mal.* This relation sounds rather like a chymical dream, than a philosophical truth, *Ce récit a plus l'air d'un rêve chymique, que d'une vérité philosophique.*

To SOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cause or make a noise] *Sonner, faire rendre un son, faire sonner.* To sound a trumpet, *Sonner de la trompette.* To sound a letter, *Faire sonner une lettre.*

To SOUND [to betoken or direct by a sound] *Sonner.* To sound the charge, *Sonner la charge.*

SOUNDBOARD (saoun'd'-bôrde), *s.* [a board which propagates the sound in organs] *Sommier d'orgue*, m.

SOUNDED (săoun'd'-ĕd), *adj.* [*from* To Sound] *Sondé, &c.*

SOUNDER (săoun'd'-eŭr), *adj.* [the comparative of sound] *Plus sain.*

SOUNDING (săoun'd'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [sonorous, causing a sound] *Sonnant, qui retentit, qui résonne, résonnant.* Sounding post in a violin, *ame d'un violon.*

Sounding-board of the pulpit, of the stage (the canopy, the ceiling,) *Le ciel d'une chaire, le plafond d'un théâtre.*

Sounding person [he that heaves the lead] *Sondeur*, m.

SOUNDLY (săoun'd'-lé), *adv.* [strongly, lastly] *Fort & ferme, de la belle manière, profondément, bien, fort*; ‖ *tout du long de l'aune*, ‖ *à double carillon*; au figuré, *jaisement, d'une manière judicieuse, judicieusement.* To sleep soundly, *Dormir profondément.*

* To judge soundly of any thing, *Juger sainement d'une chose.*

SOUNDNESS (săoun'd'-nĕce), *s.* [health; rectitude, incorrupt state; strength, solidity] *Santé*, f. *état parfait*; au figuré, *pureté*, f. *orthodoxie*, f *force de jugement*, f. *solidité d'esprit*, f. Corporal soundness, *La santé du corps.*

* The soundness of his belief is known, *La pureté de sa foi est connue.* He has given proofs of his soundness in religion, *Il a donné des preuves de son orthodoxie.* Soundness of reason, *Solidité de raison*, f.

SOUP (soupe), *s.* [strong decoction of flesh for the table] *Soupe*, f. *potage*, m. A French soup, *Un potage à la Françoise.*

SOUR (săoŭeŭr), *adj.* [V. ACID, austere, pungent; harsh of temper, peevish, morose; V. SULLEN] *Aigre, sur*; *acerbe, âcre, acide*; au figuré, *chagrin, sévère, rude, méchant, fâcheux, rechigné, de mauvaise humeur, aigre, austère.* To make sour, *Aigrir, aciduler.* To turn sour, *S'aigrir.* Made a little sour, *Acidulé.* All sour things, as vinegar, provoke appetite, *Toutes les choses aigres, comme le vinaigre, excitent l'appétit.*

* A sour look, countenance, or temper, *Regard chagrin*, ou *sévère, mine rechignée, caractère rude*, ou *aigre.*

†* To give one sweet meat and sour sauce, *Faire acheter à quelqu'un par quelque chose de fâcheux, le bien qu'on lui fait.*

*‖ To be tied to the sour apple-tree, *Avoir un méchant mari.*

SOUR, *s.* [acid substance] *L'aigre, ce qui est aigre, substance acide, l'acide.*

SOUR, or SUR, *s.* [a seaport of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, where stood the famous city of Tyre; lat 33°-40' N. lon. 32°-5' E.] *Sour*, m.

To SOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make sour, harsh and uneasy] *Aigrir*, au propre & au figuré; *empoisonner*, au figuré. The sun's heat that ripens the grape, sours the liquor, *La chaleur du soleil, qui mûrit le raisin, aigrit le vin.*

* Do not sour him, *N'el'aigrissez ou irritez pas davantage.* This news will sour his happiness, *Cette nouvelle va empoisonner le bonheur dont il jouit.*

To SOUR, *v. n.* [to grow sour] *S'aigrir, devenir aigre.*

SOURCE (sŏrce), *s.* [V. SPRING; cause] *Source*, f. au propre & au figuré.

SOURCROUTE (sâ de'-krăoŭte), *s.* [a German way of pickling cabbages] *Sourcroute*, f.

SOURDON, *s.* [a bivalve shell-fish] *Sourdon*, m.

SOURED (săoŭ'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Aigri*, au propre & au figuré.

SOURIS, *s.* [Manege; a cartilage in the nostrils of a horse] *Souris*, f.

SOURISH (săoŭr'-ĭche), *adj.* [somewhat sour] *Un grelet, aigret, juret, aigre-doux, un peu aigre.*

SOUR-

SOUR-LAND, *ſ.* [a cold and wet clayey ſoil] *Terre forte & argileuſe.*

SOURLY (sâûr'-lé), *adv.* [moroſely, peeviſhly] *D'un air chagrin, de mauvais œil, aigrement.* To look ſourly upon one, *Regarder quelqu'un de mauvais œil.*

SOURNESS (sâûr'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſour, harſh, or morofe] *Aigreur, f. acidité, f. âcreté, f.* au propre & au figure, *humeur chagrine & rechignée.*

SOUS (soûce or soû), *ſ* [a ſmall coin, half-penny] *Un ſou*, Monnoie de France (la 24e partie d'un ſchelling).

SOUSE, or SUZA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a good harbour; lat. 35°-52′ N. lon. 11°-15′ E.] *Souſe* ou *Suze.*

SOUSE (sâoûce), *ſ* [a pickle made of ſalt; any thing kept preſerved in ſalt-pickle] *Saumure, f. marinade, f.*

To SOUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to preſerve or ſteep in pickle] *Mariner*; ſignifie auſſi *ſaucer, plonger* ou *jeter dans l'eau*, mais dans le ſtyle marotique.

To SOUSE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fall on, to ſtrike with violence] *Fondre ſur, frapper avec violence, donner une mornifle*, ou *un ſoufflet.*

SOUSED (sâoûs'd), *part. adj. Mariné, &c.*

SOUTH (sâoûtſh), *ſ.* [the part where the ſun is to us at noon; the ſouthern regions of the globe] *Midi*, m. *Sud*, m. *les contrées Méridionales du globe*, f. pl.

SOUTH, *adj.* [meridional] *De Midi, de ou du Sud, Méridional, Auſtral.* South-wind, *Vent du Midi*, m. *autan*, m. The South-ſea, *La mer du Sud.*

SOUTH, *adv.* V. SOUTHWARD.

SOUTHAMPTON (sâoûtſh'-ăm'p-tŏne), *ſ.* [a large and handſome town of Hampſhire, ſituated on a fine inlet of the ſea; lat. 50°-55′ N. lon 1°-26′ W.] *Southampton*, m.

SOUTH-EAST (sâoûtſh'-îste), *ſ.* [the point between the Eaſt and South] *Sud-Eſt*, m.

SOUTHERLY (sâoûtzh'-cûr-lé), *and* SOUTHERN (sâoûtzh'-eûrn), V. SOUTH, *adj.*

SOUTHERNWOOD (seûtzh'-eûrn-cûoud), *ſ.* [a plant] *Aurone*, plante toujours verte, f. *citronnelle*, f. *petit cyprès*, m.

SOUTHING (sâoûtzh'-în'gne), *adv.* [going towards the ſouth] *Qui va vers le Midi* ou *le Sud.*

SOUTHMOST (sâoûtſh'-môste), *adj. Le plus au Sud*, ou *au Midi.*

SOUTHSAY (sâoûtſh'-sé), V. SOOTHSAY.

To SOUTHSAY. V. To SOOTHSAY.

SOUTHSAYER (sâoûth'-sé-eur), V. SOOTHSAYER.

SOUTH-SEA (sâoûtſh'-sî), *ſ* [the Atlantic Ocean; the Pacific Ocean] *La Mer du Sud, l'Océan Atlantique, la Mer Pacifique.*

SOUTH-SEA-TEA (sâoûtſh sî'-tî), *ſ.* CASSINE. *ſ* [a plant of South America and Carolina] *Caſſine*, f.

SOUTHWARD (sâoûtſh'-uûârde, *or* seûtzh'-eûrde), *adv.* [towards the ſouth] *au Midi, vers le Midi, du côté du Midi.*

SOUTHWEST (sâoûtſh'-eûeſte), *ſ* [point between the South and Weſt] *Sud-Ouſt*, m.

SOUVENANCE. V. REMEMBRANCE.

SOVEREIGN (sûv'-ĕr-ine), *adj.* [ſupreme in power] *Souverain, abſolu, indépendant.* A ſovereign prince, *Un prince ſouverain.*

SOVEREIGN [ſupremely efficacious] *Souverain, excellent, ſuprême.* A ſovereign preſervative, *Un préſervatif ſouverain.*

SOVEREIGN [having no ſuperior] *Souverain, ſuprême, le plus grand, le plus excellent.* The ſovereign court (the Houſe of Lords), *La cour ſouveraine.* The ſovereign felicity, *La ſouveraine félicité, le bien ſuprême.*

SOVEREIGN, *ſ.* [ſupreme lord] *Un ſouverain, un monarque abſolu.*

SOVEREIGNLY (sûv'-ĕr-in'-lé), *adv.* [ſupremely] *Souverainement*; *parfaitement, excellemment*; *avec ſouveraineté*, ou *par excellence.*

SOVEREIGNTY (sûv'-ĕr-în'-té), *ſ.* [ſupreme power, ſupremacy; or a ſovereign ſtate] *Souveraineté, f. domination, f. puiſſance ſouveraine*, ou *état d'un prince ſouverain.*

SOW (sâoû), *ſ.* [a female pig; the female of a boar] *Une truie*; *une laie.*

† To take a wrong ſow by the ear, *Prendre mal-à-propos pour renard, ſe méprendre.*

† To grieſe the fat ſow in the backſide, *Porter de l'eau à la rivière.*

Sow of melted iron, *Une gueuſe de fer.*

Sow of lead, *Un ſaumon de plomb.*

Sow [an inſect, a millepede] *Cloporte*, m.

To SOW (sô), -ING, -ED, I have ſown, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt] *Semer, enſemencer, jeter de la ſemence.* To ſow a field, *Semer* ou *enſemencer un champ.* They that ſow in tears ſhall reap in joy, *Ceux qui sèment dans les larmes moiſſonneront dans la joie.* The ſowing time, *Le temps de ſemer, les ſemailles, f.* To ſow again, *Reſemer.* To ſow again with corn, *Remblaver.*

* To ſow diſſenſion among friends, *Semer la diſcorde* ou *la zizanie entre les amis.*

† To ſow one's wild oats, *Jeter ſa gourme, jeter le feu de ſa jeuneſſe.*

To Sow [to join by needle-work] V. To SEW.

SOWING (sô'-în'gne), *ſ. Enſemencement*, m.

SOWBREAD (sâoû'-brĕd), *ſ.* [Bot. cyclamen; a med ndoriferous plant] *Cyclamen*, m. *pain de pourceau*, m.

To SOWCE (sâoûce), *v. a.* [to throw into the water] *Soucer*, V. To SOUCE.

SOWED (sô'd), *adj.* [*from* To Sow] *Semé, enſemencé.*

SOWER (sô'-eür), *ſ.* (one who ſows] *Semeur*, m.

SOW-GELDER (sâoû'-guĕl-deûr), *ſ. Châtreur de cochons*, m.

SOWN (sône), *part. adj. Semé, enſemencé.*

‡ SOWNE, *ſ.* [a term of the Exchequer, corrupted from the French *Suvenu*, remembered] *Souvenir*, m.

SOWTHISTLE (sâoû'-tshîs-sl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Sonchus, a med. plant] *Laiteron* ou *laitron*, ou *iserce, m. palais de lièvre*, m. *terre crêpe*, f.

‡ SOWTER. V. SHOEMAKER.

SPA (spâ), *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, famous for its mineral waters; lat. 50°-30′ N. lon. 5°-50′ E.] *Spa*, m.

SPAAD, *ſ.* [a kind of mineral] *Sorte de minéral*, ou *de ſpath.*

SPACE, *ſ.* [room, local extenſion] *Eſpace*, m. *étendue* de lieu ou de temps, f. *intervalle*, m. Pure ſpace is capable neither of reſiſtance nor motion, *L'eſpace pur n'eſt capable ni de réſiſtance ni de mouvement.* In the ſpace of three years, *Dans l'eſpace de trois ans, en trois ans.* A ſpace between, *Un entre-deux.* The ſpace between two beams, *Travée*, f. terme de Charpentier. The equal ſpaces [in Architecture] *Eſtacement*, terme d'Architecture, m.

Space of time, *Interſtice*, m. Space between the eye-brows, *Entre-ſourcil*, m. Space between two ropes upon a cylinder, *Zone*, f. Space (among Letter-printers), *Eſpace*, f.

SPACIOUS (spé'-cheûce), *adj.* [great, large] *Spacieux, grand, d'une grande étendue, vaſte, ample.*

SPACIOUSLY (spé'-cheûs-lé), *adv.* [extenſively] *D'une manière vaſte & ſpacieuſe, avec beaucoup d'étendue, au loin.* A thing that ſpreads ſpaciouſly, *Une choſe qui s'étend beaucoup, qui prend beaucoup d'eſpace.*

SPACIOUSNESS (spé'-cheûs-nĕce), *ſ.* [wide extenſion] *Grande étendue, grand eſpace, capacité*, f.

SPADDLE (spâd'-dl'), *ſ.* [a little ſpade] *Une petite bêche.*

SPADE (spéde), *ſ.* [the inſtrument of digging] *Une bêche*; ſignifie auſſi *le pique*, en terme de jeu des Cartes. To dig or break the ground with a ſpade, *Bêcher.* Broad and flat ſpade, *Ecobue*, f.

† To call a ſpade a ſpade, *Appeler un chat un chat*; *appeler chaque choſe par ſon nom.*

SPADE, SPAID, *or* SPAYN, *ſ.* [among Hunters; any gelded beaſt, or a deer three years old] *Bête fauve de trois ans*, f.

SPADILLE (spâ'-dîl), *ſ.* [the ace of ſpades at Ombre] *Spadille*, terme de jeu, m.

SPAGYRICK, *adj.* [chymical] *Spagyrique, tout ce qui regarde la chymie.* The ſpagyrick ſcience, *La ſcience ſpagyrique, l'art de ſéparer les parties les plus pures d'un corps.*

SPAGYRY, *ſ.* [Chymiſtry] *Spagyrie*, f. *chymie*, f.

SPAGYRIST, *ſ.* [a Chymiſt] *Un chymiſte.*

SPAHI, *ſ.* [horſeman in the Ottoman army] *Spahi*, m.

SPAIN (spéne), *ſ.* [a conſiderable kingdom of Europe] *Eſpagne*, f.

NEW SPAIN (Mexico), *La Nouvelle Eſpagne*; *le Mexique.*

SPAKE (spéke), *the old preterite of* To SPEAK; which ſee.

SPALATRO, *or* SPALATTO, *ſ.* [a rich, populous and ſtrong town of the Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour; lat. 44°-4′ N. lon. 17°-31′ E.] *Spalatro*, m.

SPALT (spâlte), *or* SPELT (spêlte), *ſ.* [a mineral, a whitiſh ſtone uſed in melting metals] *Spalte*, m. *caſtine*, f.

SPAN (spâne), *ſ.* [the ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended] *Une palme, un empan*; au figuré, *une courte durée.*

SPAN [in Sea-language] *Pendeur à deux branches* (fixé à un mât ou à un étai, pour y paſſer les bras, les boulines de quelque voile), m. *bragues*, f. Span-ſhackle (a large claſp of iron), *Boucle carrée* (établie ſur le gaillard d'avant des vaiſſeaux Anglois).

To SPAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to meaſure by hand extended] *Meſurer par empans*, ou *palmes.*

SPANCOUNTER (spân'-kâoûn'-teûr), *and* SPANFARTHING (spân'-far-tzhîn'gne), *ſ.* [a play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark] *Fiſſette*, f.

SPANDAW, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat. 52°-30′ N. lon. 13°-23′ E.] *Spandaw*, m.

SPANGLE (spân'g'-gl'), [a ſmall plate of ſhining metal] *Paillette*, f. A ſpangle-maker, *Un faiſeur de paillettes.*

To SPANGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to beſprinkle with ſpangles] *Semer* ou *orner de paillettes*; au figuré, *ſemer des corps lumineux.*

SPANGLED (spân'g'-gl'd), *part. adj. Semé* ou *orné de paillettes*, ou *de corps lumineux.*

✻ The ſpangled ſkies, *La voûte étoilée.*

SPANIARD (spân'-îarde), *ſ.* [the name of a nation] *Un Eſpagnol, une Eſpagnole.*

SPANIEL (spân'-iêl), *ſ.* [a dog] *Un épagneul, un barbet.* A ſpaniel bitch, *Une pagneule.*

SPANIEL [a fawner, a ſycophant] *Un flatteur, une âme baſſe & rampante.* Spaniel-like, *adj. Flatteur.*

To SPANIEL, *v. n.* [to fawn on] *Careſſer, flatter baſſement, faire le chien couchant.*

SPANISH (spân'-îche), *adj.* [of Spain] *Eſpagnol, d'Eſpagne.* Spaniſh fly, *Cantharide*, f. Spaniſh paint, *Céruſe*, f. *blanc de plomb*, m. *blanc d'Eſpagne*, m. Spaniſh red, *Cinabre*, m. *vermillon*, m. Spaniſh paſte (among Cooks), *Cartouches, petits pâtés*, m. pl.

To SPANK (spân'gk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with the open hand] *Frapper du plat de la main*; *donner une claque.*

SPANKER (spân'gk'-eûr), *ſ.* [a ſmall coin] *Pièce de menue monnoie.*

SPANKING (spăn'gk'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſpruce] *Leſte, pimpant, bien-mis, qui le porte beau.*

SPANNER (spăn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a gun-dog] *Chien de fuſil,* ou *de carabine,* m.

SPANNER, *ſ.* [the lock of a carabine] *La clef d'une carabine à rouet.*

SPAR, *ſ.* [Muſcovy glaſs] *Verre de Moſcovie,* m

SPAR [a ſmall beam] *Barre de bois,* f. *membrure,* f. *rayon,* en parlant d'une roue, d'un rouet, m. *eſpar* (t. de Mar.), m. Spar-deck, *Courſière,* f

SPAR [a kind of marcaſite or calcareous cryſtallized mineral ſtone] *Spar,* m. *eſpèce de gypſe,* ou *de ſpath,* ou *ſpalt,* m.

SPAR, *or* SPARUS, *ſ.* [a genus of fiſh] *Spare,* m *ſparaillon,* m.

To SPAR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to cloſe, to bar] *Barrer.* Spar your door, *Barrez votre porte.*

To SPAR, *v. n.* [to fight] *Se quereller, ſe battre, faire un prélude de combat.*

SPARABLES (ſpar'-ă-bl'z), *ſ. pl.* [ſmall nails] *Petit cloux dont ſe ſervent les cordonniers pour fortifier les talons & les ſemelles des ſouliers des campagnards,* m. pl. *tabochesſ.* pl.

SPARADRAP (ſpar-ă-drăp), *ſ.* [in Pharmacy; cere-cloth] *Sparadrap,* m.

SPARAGRASS (ſpăr'-ă-grăce), *corrupted from* ASPARAGUS.

To SPARE (ſpère), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to uſe frugally] *Epargner, ménager, uſer ſobrement, économiſer, employer avec économie.* To ſpare one's money, *Ménager ſon argent.* To ſpare ſomething for the poor, *Epargner quelque choſe pour le donner aux pauvres.* I have ſome to ſpare, *J'en ai de reſte,* ou *plus qu'il ne m'en faut.* If I can ſpare any time, *Si j'ai du temps de reſte, ſi je puis ménager quelques inſtans de loiſir.*

* He does not ſpare himſelf, *Il ne ſe ménage point, il n'épargne pas ſa peine.* Spare him, *Epargnez-le, traitez-le favorablement.* You may ſpare your politicks, *Vous n'avez pas beſoin de tant de politique.* Can you ſpare this book for a while? *Pourrez-vous vous paſſer* de *quelque temps de ce livre?* If God ſpare my life, *Si Dieu épargne mes jours, ſi Dieu me laiſſe vivre.*

To ſpare a main-top ſail (to ſome other ſhip in company), *Donner un grand hunier.*

To SPARE, *v. n.* [to live frugally; to forbear, to be ſcrupulous] *Epargner, vivre ſobrement & frugalement; ménager;* au figuré, *ſe faire ſcrupule de, omettre, s'empêcher, ſe paſſer.* He ſpares for nothing, *Il n'épargne rien.*

† To ſpare at the ſpigot, and let it run out of the bung-hole, *Epargner cinq ſous d'un côté & en prodiguer cent d'un autre.*

† Spare to ſpeak and ſpare to ſpeed, *Faute de parler on meurt ſans confeſſion.*

SPARE, *adj.* [parſimonious, not abundant] *Avare, économe, chiche.*

* Spare of ſpeech, *Qui parle peu, chiche de ſes paroles.*

SPARE [ſuperfluous, unwanted] *Superflu, de reſte, de réſerve, dont on n'a pas beſoin.* Spare money, *Argent de reſte* ou *de réſerve, argent mignon.* Spare time, *Temps de réſerve, loiſir, heures perdues.*

SPARE [in Sea-language] *De rechange.* Spare top maſts, *Mâts de hune de rechange.* Spare ſails, *Voiles de rechange.* Spare rigging, *Manœuvres de rechange.*

SPARE [lean, macilent] *Maigre, mince, fluet, décharné.* A ſpare man, *Un homme maigre.* A ſpare rib, *Côte de porc,* f.

‡ SPARE, *ſ.* [parſimony, frugal uſe] *Epargne,* f. *parſimonie,* f. Make no ſpare of it, *Ne l'épargnez pas.*

SPARED (ſpèr'd), *part. adj. Epargné, économiſé.*

SPARER (ſpé'-reŭr), *ſ.* [one who avoids expenſe] *Econome,* m. ou f. *celui qui épargne.*

SPARGANIUM, *ſ.* [bur, reed; an aquatic med. plant] *Ruban d'eau,* m.

SPARGULA, V. SPERGULA.

SPAR-HAWK (ſpar'-hâk), *ſ.* V. SPARROW-HAWK.

SPARING (ſpé'-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſcarce, little] *Petit, en petite quantité.* He has a ſparing memory and large knowledge, *Il a peu de mémoire & beaucoup de ſavoir.* Sparing diet, *Maigre chère, vie frugale.*

SPARING [parſimonious] *Econome, épargnant, ménager, chiche, avare,* au propre & au figuré.

* To be ſparing of one's tongue *or* words, *Etre avare* ou *chiche de ſes paroles.* To be ſparing in doing a thing [to go but ſlowly about it] *Faire une choſe avec froideur, lenteur,* ou *nonchalance.*

SPARINGLY (ſpé'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [frugally, parſimoniouſly] *Avec épargne,* ou *économie, frugalement, ſobrement, avec ſobriété, économiquement;* ‡ *à lèche-doigt.*

SPARINGLY [cautiouſly, tenderly] *Avec précaution, avec égard, avec ménagement.*

SPARINGNESS (ſpé'-rĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [parſimony, œconomy] *Epargne,* f. *économe,* f. *parſimonie,* f. *ménage dans la dépenſe.*

SPARK, *ſ.* [a ſmall particle of fire] *Bluette,* f. *étincelle,* f. au propre & au figuré; ſignifie auſſi *un petit diamant* ou *brillant.* Little ſpark, *Etincelette,* f.

* A ſpark of reaſon, *Une étincelle de raiſon, une lueur de bon ſens.*

SPARK [a beau, a gallant, a lover] *Un damoiſeau, un petit-maître, un galant, un amant, un amoureux, un blondin; un mignon de couchette, un dameret, un godelureau.*

To SPARK, V. To SPARKLE.

SPARKFUL (ſpark'-foŭl), *or* SPARKISH (ſpark'-ĭche), *adj.* [lively, briſk, airy, gay, ſhowy, well-dreſſed] *Vif, gai; brillant, élégant, bien-mis, amoureux.*

SPARKLE (ſpar'-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſpark] *Etincelle,* f. *bluette,* f. *paillette,* f. Sparkles of iron, *Paillettes de fer,* les petits éclats qui ſortent du fer rouge quand on le bat.

To SPARKLE, *or* To SPARK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to emit ſparks] *Etinceler, jeter des étincelles, pétiller; s'allumer, briller;* au propre & au figuré. The ſparkling globe, *Le globe étincelant, le ſoleil.* That wine ſparkles, *Ce vin pétille.*

* His eyes ſparkle, *Ses yeux étincellent* ou *pétillent.* Joy ſparkled in her eyes, *La joie éclatoit dans ſes yeux.* Sparkling colours, *Des couleurs brillantes.*

SPARKLING (ſpark'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sparkle] *L'action d'étinceler, &c. feu,* m. I admire the ſparkling of her eyes, *J'admire le feu* ou *le brillant de ſes yeux.*

SPARKLING, *adj.* [ſhining, glittering] *Etincelant, pétillant, brillant, qui pétille, qui brille.* To be ſparkling, *Briller.*

SPARKLINGLY (ſpark'-lĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with vivid luſtre] *Avec un éclat vif, d'une manière brillante.*

SPARKLINGNESS (ſpark'-lĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [vivid and twinkling luſtre] *Luſtre éclatant* ou *éblouiſſant.*

SPARRED (ſpar'd), *part. adj. Barré.*

SPARRING (ſpar'-ĭn'gne), *or* SPURRING (ſpeŭr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Le combat du coq avec ſes éperons.*

SPARROW (ſpăr'-ô), *ſ.* [a bird] *Paſſereau,* m. *moineau,* m. A cock-ſparrow, *Un moineau mâle.* A hen-ſparrow, *Un moineau femelle.* A hedge-ſparrow, *Un verdon.* Black ſparrow (native of the Weſt Indies and South America), *Pere noir,* m.

SPARROW-BILLS (ſpăr'-ô-bilz), V. SPARABLES.

SPARROW-GRASS (ſpăr'-ô-grăce), *corrupted from* ASPARAGUS; which ſee.

Sparrow-graſs peaſe, *Pointes d'aſperges,* f. pl. *aſperges en petits pois,* f. pl.

SPARROWHAWK (ſpăr'-ô-hâk), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Epervier,* m.

SPARROW-WORT (ſpăr'-ô-oŭeŭrt), *ſ.* [Bot. Paſſerina] *Herbe aux moineaux,* f

SPARRY (ſpar'-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of ſpars] *De ſpath.*

SPARTA (ſpar'-tă), *ſ.* [Lacedemon, a republic and city of Greece] *Sparte,* f. *Lacédémone,* f.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM, *ſ.* [Bot. broom-tree] *Genêt d'Eſpagne* (qui ſert à faire une ſorte de cordage appelé *Spartan*), m.

SPASM (ſpăzme), *ſ.* [convulſion] *Spaſme,* m. *convulſion,* f.

SPASMODICK (ſpăz-mŏd'-ĭk), *adj.* [convulſive] *Spaſmodique,* terme de Médecine.

SPAT (ſpăte), *ſ.* [the young of ſhell-fiſh] *Frai* des huîtres & autres poiſſons à coquille, *n.*

‡ SPAT, the preterite of To SPIT; which ſee.

SPATAGUS, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſea hedge-hog] *Spatagus,* m. *ourſin.*

SPATAGOIDES, *or* SPATANGI, *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of echini marini] *Spatagues* or *ſpatangues,* m. pl. *ſpatagoïdes,* m. pl. *ou ourſins devenus foſſiles.*

To SPATIATE (ſpé'-ſhĭ-éte), *v. a* [to rove, to range, to ramble at large] *Courir, rôder, aller de côté & d'autre.*

To SPATTER (ſpăt'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſprinkle with dirt] *Eclabouſſer, crotter, ſaler;* au figuré, *noircir, flétrir, ternir, diffamer.* Why do you ſpatter me ſo? *Pourquoi m'éclabouſſez-vous ainſi?*

* To ſpatter a man's reputation, *Noircir, flétrir la réputation de quelqu'un.*

SPATTERDASHES (ſpăt'-eŭr-dăch-ĭz), *ſ. pl.* [coverings for the legs] *Guêtres,* f. pl. *houſeaux,* m. pl.

SPATTERED (ſpăt'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Eclabouſſé, crotté, ſalí.*

SPATTLING-POPPY (ſpăt'-lĭn'gne-pŏp'-é), *ſ.* [Bot. white behen] *Behen blanc,* m.

SPATULA (ſpăt'-ïoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [a ſlice] *Une ſpatule.*

SPATULA [Ornithol. ſpoon-bill] *Cuiller,* f. *ſpatule,* f. *polette,* f. *bec à cuiller,* m. *bec à ſpatule,* m.

SPATULA [Ichthyol. a fiſh of the Miſſiſſipi] *Spatule,* f.

SPATULA fœtida, *ſ.* [ſpurge-wort, ſtinking Gladdon *or* Glaauwin] *Glaïeul puant,* m. *glaïs,* m. *ſpatule,* f

SPAVIN (ſpăv'-ĭne), *ſ.* [a horſe's, eſſeaſe, a bony excreſcence on the inſide of the hough] *Eparain.*

SPAW (ſpâ), *ſ.* V. SPA.

SPAWL (ſpâl), *ſ.* [ſpittle] *Crachat,* m.

To SPAWL, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to throw moiſture out of the mouth] *Cracher, crachotter.*

SPAWN (ſpâne), *ſ.* [the eggs *or* fry of fiſh] *Frai* de poiſſon, m. *alevin,* m. *œufs,* m. pl. *ſemence* en général, mais en terme de mépris, f. [colony or plantation] *Peuplade,* f.

SPAWN of Muſhroom, *Levain de champignon,* m.

To SPAWN, -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to produce as fiſh do eggs] *Frayer; engendrer, produire,* en général & en terme de mépris. Spawning-time, *Le temps du frai, le frai.*

SPAWNER (ſpân'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the female fiſh] *Poiſſon femelle,* m.

SPAWNER [young fiſh] *Frai,* m. *fretin,* m. *alevin,* m *peuplade,* f.

To SPAY (ſpé), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to caſtrate female animals] *Couper, châtrer.* To ſpay a mare, *Châtrer une cavalle, couper une geniſſe, châtrer* ou *chaponner une poule;* le dit auſſi d'un coq.

SPAYED, *or* SPAID (ſpéd), *part. adj. Coupé, chatré.*

To SPEAK (ſpîke), -ING, I ſpake (ſpéke), *or* ſpoke (ſpôke), I have ſpoken (ſpôk'n), *v. n.* [to

[to utter articulate ſounds, to expreſs thoughts by words] *Parler, proférer des mots, exprimer ſes penſées par des paroles, diſcourir, haranguer, faire mention, ntentionner* To ſpeak of a thing to one, *or* with one, *Parler d'une choſe à quelqu'un.* He ſpoke to the people, *Il harangua le peuple* To ſpeak fair to one, *Donner de bonnes paroles à quelqu'un.* To ſpeak to one's diſadvantage, *Parler au déſavantage de quelqu'un, tenir des propos déſavantageux ſur ſon compte.* The thing ſpeaks of itſelf, *La choſe parle d'elle-même.*

* To ſpeak without book, *Dire quelque choſe gratuitement, ſans une raiſon valable.*

† Speak fair and think what you will, *Donnez toujours de bonnes paroles, & penſez ce que vous voudrez.*

To SPEAK, *v. n.* [to utter with the mouth, to tell, to ſay, to exhibit, to expreſs] *Dire, témoigner, exprimer, déclarer, montrer, faire voir.* To ſpeak the truth, *Dire la vérité.* Speak your mind, *Dites votre penſée.* To ſpeak one's ſatiſfaction about a thing, *Témoigner la ſatisfaction que l'on a de quelque choſe.* That which ſpeaks our faith, *Ce qui montre notre foi.* To ſpeak the word, *Trancher le mot, parler franchement & ſans détour.*

SPEAKABLE (spī'-kă-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be ſpoken] *Que l'on peut dire, qui peut ſe dire, dont on peut parler.*

SPEAKABLE [having the power of ſpeech] *Qui a la faculté de parler.*

SPEAKER (spī'-keŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſpeaks; a prolocutor] *Celui qui parle; orateur,* m. *préſident,* m. The ſpeaker of the houſe of Commons, *L'orateur ou le préſident de la chambre des Communes.*

SPEAKING (spī'-kĭn'gne), [*from* To Speak] *L'action de parler, &c.*

SPEAKING, *adj.* [uttering ſpeech] *Parlant, diſant, &c.*

SPEAKING-TRUMPET (spī'-kĭn'gne-treŭm'p-ĕte), *ſ* [a ſtentorophonick inſtrument] *Une trompette parlante, un porte-voix.*

SPEAR (spīre), *ſ* [a long weapon with a ſharp point] *Une lance: haſt,* m. Spear-head, *La pointe d'une lance.* Spear-ſtaff, *La hampe ou le bois d'une lance.* A little ſpear, a ſhort ſpear, *Une javeline, un javelot.* A French ſpear, *Un dart.* A boar-ſpear, *Un épieu, une vouge.* Eel-ſpear, *Un trident.* Pump-ſpear, *Verge de pompe,* ſ.

To SPEAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce with a ſpear] *Percer ou tuer à coups de lance.*

SPEARED (spīr'd), *part. adj. Percé d'un coup de lance.*

SPEARGRASS (spīr'-grăce), *ſ.* [long ſtiff graſs] *Sorte de chiendent.*

SPEARMAN (spīr'-măne), *ſ.* [a man armed with a ſpear] *Lancе,* ou *lancier,* m. *ſoldat armé d'une lance,* m.

SPEARMINT (spīr'-mĭn'te), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of mint] *Menthe aiguë,* f ou *menthe à épi.*

SPEAR-WORT (spīr'-uŭeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. ranunculus flammeus; a bliſtering plant] *Renoncule bulbeuſe,* f. ou *bacinet,* m.

SPECIAL (spĕch'-ăl), *adj.* [noting a ſort or ſpecies, particular, peculiar] *Spécial, ſingulier, particulier, expres.* A ſpecial end, *Un but particulier.* By his Majeſty's ſpecial command, *De l'exprès commandement de Sa Majeſté.*

SPECIAL [chief in excellence, extraordinary] *Diſtingué, ſingulier, excellent, ſignalé, admirable, extraordinaire.*

SPECIALLY (spĕch'-ăl-é), *adv.* [peculiarly, particularly above others] *Spécialement, particulièrement, principalement, ſur-tout.*

SPECIALITY (spĕch-ĭ ăl'-ĭ-té), *and* SPECIALTY (spĕch'-ăl-té), *ſ.* [particularity] *Particularité, f. inſtrument* ou *acte particulier & public,* en terme de Palais, *m. m.*

SPECIALITY [ſpecification, particular, *or* ſpecial expreſſion] *Spécialité,* f.

SPECIES (spī'-chĭz), *ſ.* [ſnrt, kind, claſs] *Eſpèce, f. ſorte, f. claſſe, f.* The propagation of the ſpecies, *La propagation de l'eſpèce.* Such men are the ſcandal of their ſpecies, *De telles gens ſont la honte du genre humain.*

SPECIES, generally written and pronounced *Specie,* to diſtinguiſh it [circulating money] *Eſpeces,* f. pl. *argent comptant, argent monnoyé* To pay a ſum in ſpecie, *Payer une ſomme en eſpèces.*

SPECIES [images and repreſentations of objects] *Eſpèces,* f. pl. *images,* f pl. *repréſentations des objets des ſens,* f. pl. One apparent diverſity between the ſpecies viſible and audible is . . . *Une différence ſenſible entre les eſpèces ou images viſibles, & celles qui appartiennent à l'ouie, eſt . . .*

Species [in Pharmacy; reunion of ſeveral ſubſtances] *Eſpèces,* f. pl.

SPECIFICAL (spī-cĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *and* SPECIFICK (spī-cĭf'-ĭk), *adj* [appropriate, peculiar] *Spécifique, propre, d'une eſpèce particulière.* A ſpecifick remedy, *Un ſpécifique.*

SPECIFICALLY (spī-cĭf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſpecifical manner] *D'une manière ſpécifique, ſpécifiquement.*

To SPECIFICATE (spī-cĭf'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities] *Spécifier, particulariſer, déterminer en particulier.*

SPECIFICATED (spī-cĭf'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Spécifié, particulariſé, déterminé en particulier.*

SPECIFICATION (spĕs-ĭ-fi ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſpecificating, particular mention] *Spécification, f. ſpécialité,* f.

SPECIFIED (spĕs'-ĭ-fīd), V. SPECIFICATED.

To SPECIFY (spĕs'-ĭ fī), V. To SPECIFICATE.

SPECIFYING (spĕs' ĭ-fī-ĭn'gne), *or* SPECIFICATING (spī-cĭf'-ĭ-ké-tin'gne), *adj.* and *ſ. Déſignatif, -ive; ſpécification,* f.

SPECIMEN (spĕs'-ĭ-mĕne), *ſ.* [a ſample] *Un modèle, une montre, un échantillon, un eſſai.*

SPECIOUS (spī'-cheüce), *adj.* [ſhowy, plauſible] *Spécieux, beau en apparence, plauſible.*

SPECIOUSLY (spī'-cheüs-lé), *adv.* [with fair appearance] *Spécieuſement, d'une manière ſpécieuſe.*

SPECK (spĕk), *ſ.* [a ſpot] *Tache,* f. *marque,* f. A natural ſpeck on the ſkin, *Une petite tache naturelle ſur la peau.*

Specks in diamonds (flaws), *Dragons,* m. pl. *dragonneaux,* m. pl. *jardinages,* m. pl *points,* m. pl

To SPECK, *and* To SPECKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark with ſmall ſpots] *Tacheter, marquer de petites taches, marqueter, bigarrer, barioler.*

SPECKLE (spĕk'-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſpeck or ſpot] *Une petite tache.*

Speckle (ſpots upon the coat of an animal] *Madrure,* f.

SPECKLED (spĕk'-kl'd), *part. adj. Taché, marqué de petites taches.*

A ſpeckled magpye, *Pie-grièche,* f.

SPECT (spĕkte), *ſ.* [a wood-pecker; a bird] *Un pic, un pic-vert, un grimpereau.*

SPECTABLE (spĕk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [to be looked upon] *Digne d'être vu ou regardé.*

SPECTACLE (spĕk'-tă-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſhow, any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable] *Spectacle,* m.

SPECTACLES (spĕk'-tă-kl'z), [glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight] *Lunettes,* f. pl. A pair of ſpectacles, *Des lunettes, ↓ des beſicles,* f. pl. To wear ſpectacles [to make uſe of glaſſes] *Porter des lunettes, § lunetter.*

Spectacle-ſnake (cobras de capello), *Serpent à lunettes,* ou *ſerpent couronné,* m

SPECTACLED (spĕk'-tă-kl'd), *adj.* [having ſpectacles] *Qui a ou qui porte des lunettes.*

SPECTATIVE (spĕk'-tă-tiv'), *adj.* [ſpeculative] *Spéculatif, contemplatif.*

SPECTATOR (spĕk-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a beholder, a looker on] *Spectateur,* m. *regardant,* m.

SPECTATORSHIP (spĕk-té'-teŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [act of beholding] *Action de regarder,* f. *état de ſpectateur.*

SPECTATRESS (spĕk-té'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a ſhe-beholder] *Spectatrice,* f.

SPECTRE (spĕk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [apparition] *Spectre,* m. *fantôme,* m. *viſion,* f.

SPECTRUM (spĕk'-treŭme), *ſ* [an image, a viſible form] *Une image, une forme viſible.*

SPECULAR (spĕk'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having the qualities of a looking-glaſs] *Qui peut ſervir de miroir, qui a les qualités du miroir.*

Specular ſtone, *or* ſpecularis lapis (a genus of foſſils of the claſs of the talcs; alſo, a ſpecies of gypſum), *pierre ſpéculaire,* f *miroir d'âne,* m.

To SPECULATE (spĕk'-ĭoŭ-lĕte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* and *n.* [to conſider attentively, to contemplate, to meditate] *Contempler, conſidérer attentivement, ſpéculer, méditer.*

SPECULATION (spĕk-ĭoŭ-lé'-chŭne), *ſ.* [examination by the eye; mental view, contemplation, mental ſcheme not reduced to practice] *Vue,* f. *ſpéculation,* f. *contemplation, conſidération,* f. *théorie,* f. § *ſpéculative,* f.

SPECULATIVE (spĕk'-ĭoŭ lă-tĭv'), *adj.* [contemplative] *Spéculatif, contemplatif, théorétique.*

SPECULATIVELY (spĕk'-ĭoŭ-lă-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [contemplatively, theoretically] *Dans la ſpéculation ou la théorie.*

SPECULATOR (spĕk'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſpeculates] *Spéculateur,* m.

SPECULATORY (spĕk'-ĭoŭ-lé-teŭr-é), V. SPECULATIVE.

SPECULUM (spĕk'-ĭoŭ-leŭme), *ſ.* [a mirrour, that which reflects images] *Miroir,* m.

SPECULUM oculi, oris, &c. [in Surgery; an inſtrument uſed for holding the eyes firm, &c.] *Speculum, &c.*

SPED (spĕd), *the preterite and part. adj. of* To Speed, *Dépêché, exécuté, fait.* Thoſe things are ſped in the king's name, *Ces choſes ſont faites ou ſe font au nom du roi.*

SPEECH (spī'che), *ſ.* [the power *or* faculty of ſpeaking] *La parole, la faculté de parler.* Speech is a great way of obtaining and communicating knowledge, *La parole eſt un grand moyen d'acquérir de la ſcience, & de communiquer ſes connoiſſances aux autres.* To be ſlow of ſpeech, *Parler lentement, être lent à parler.*

SPEECH [tongue, language] *Une langue, un langage, un idiôme.* A vulgar ſpeech, *Une langue vulgaire.*

SPEECH [oration, harangue] *Diſcours,* m. *oraiſon,* f. *harangue,* f. *déclamation,* f There are eight parts of ſpeech, *Il y a huit parties d'oraiſon,* ou *huit ſortes de mots.* He has made a very fine ſpeech, *Il a fait une fort belle harangue.* A fine ſpeech, || *Bien-dire,* m. A ſtudied *or* ſet ſpeech, *Diſcours d'apparat.* That's his laſt ſpeech, *Voici ſon dernier diſcours,* ou *ſes dernières paroles.*

¶ Speech, *parole*; language, *langue*; tongue, *langue*; idiom, *idiôme*; dialect, *dialecte*; *patois* (ſynon.): *Speech* implies the power of utterance; *language,* the mode of it; as, the Engliſh, French, *language,* &c.; *tongue* ſignifies the ſame as *language,* but is rather a ſcientific word: except that, to expreſs our native *language,* we ſay our mother-*tongue*; *idiom* implies the particular caſt of expreſſion and turn of diſcourſe in a language; *dialect* is the corruption of it, which generally prevails in the provinces diſtant from the capital

SPEECHLESS (spītch'-lĕce), *adj.* [deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute *or* dumb] *Qui a perdu l'uſage de la parole, muet; interdit.* He ſtood ſpeechleſs, *Il reſta muet ou interdit.*

SPEED (spīde), *ſ.* [haſte, celerity] *Hâte,* f. *célérité,* f, *promptitud ,* f. *viteſſe,* f. *diligence,* f. To make ſpeed, *Faire diligence.* With all ſpeed, *Avec toute la célérité poſſible.*

SPEED [the courſe of a horſe] *Galop,* m. To ride at high ſpeed, *Courir au grand galop, à bride abattue, à toute bride.*

SPEED [ſucceſs, event] *Succès,* m. *réuſſite,* f.

O Lord,

O Lord, ſend me a good ſpeed, *Seigneur, accorde-moi un heureux ſuccès.*

† To make more haſte than good ſpeed, *Faire une choſe avec trop de précipitation pour qu'elle ſoit bien faite.*

To SPEED, -ING, -ED, *and* SPED, *v. n.* [to make haſte] *S. hâter, ſe dépêcher, faire diligence,* ‖ *aller grand'erre.*

To SPEED [to have ſucceſs] *Réuſſir, avoir bon ſuccès, proſpérer.*

To SPEED, *v. a* [to diſpatch in haſte] *Dépêcher, expédier, hâter.*

To SPEED [to execute] *Faire, exécuter.*

To SPEED [to make proſperous] *Faire proſpérer, faire réuſſir, aider, aſſiſter.* God ſpeed him well, *Dieu l'aſſiſte, Dieu le faſſe proſpérer, Dieu le conduiſe!*

To SPEED [to diſpatch, to kill] *Expédier, tuer.*

SPEEDED (ſpīd '-ĕd), *part. adj.* V. SPED.

SPEEDILY (ſpīd '-ĭ-lé), *adv* [with ſpeed] *En diligence, vîte, promptement, en hâte.* V. NIMBLY.

SPEEDINESS (ſpīd '-ĭ-t-ĕce), *ſ.* [haſte, celerity] *Hâte,* f. *vîteſſe,* f. *diligence,* f. *promptitude,* f. *célérité,* f.

SPEEDWELL (ſpīd -oüĕll), *ſ.* [Bot. Veronica, Paul's betony, fluellin, a med. plant] *Véronique,* f. *the d'Europe,* m.

SPEEDY (ſpīd '-é), *adj.* [quick, ſwift] *Prompt, vif, agile, expéditif.* Let me have a ſpeedy anſwer, *Faites-moi une prompte réponſe.*

SPEISSE, *ſ.* [a name given by the Germans, and other workers on cobalt, to a ſort of impure regulus of biſmuth] *Speiſs,* m.

SPELL (ſpĕll), *ſ.* [a charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power] *Charme,* m. *enchantement,* m. *paroles magiques,* f. pl. *breuet,* m *caractère,* m. *ſort,* m. *imantation,* f. V. CHARM.

SPELL [a breeches-maker's tool] *Liſſoir,* m

SPELL [in Sea language] *Temps réglé* (pendant lequel les matelots font un certain ſervice, comme à la pompe, à la ſonde, au timon, à la découverte au haut des mâts, &c.)

To SPELL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to charm] *Charmer, enchanter.*

To SPELL [to read by naming letters ſingly] *Epeler, aſſembler* ou *nommer les lettres* en liſant. He begins to ſpell the letters, *Il commence à épeler les lettres.*

To SPELL [to write with proper letters] *Orthographier, écrire correctement.* A ſpelling book, *Livre d'orthographe.*

SPELLED (ſpĕl'd), *part. adj. Epelé;* ou *orthographié.*

SPELLER (ſpĕl '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſpells] *Celui* ou *celle qui épele, qui orthographie,* ou *écrit correctement.*

SPELLER [tronching top] *Epois d'un cerf,* m.

SPELLING (ſpĕl '-ĭn'gne) of letters, *ſ. Appellation des lettres,* f.

SPELT (ſpĕlt), SPELTA, *or* SPELT-CORN, *ſ.* [a name uſed for the grain of the zea dicoccos] *Speautre,* ou *épeautre,* m.

To SPELT. V. To SPLIT.

SPELTER (ſpĕlt '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a kind of ſemi-metal] *Zinc,* m.

To SPEND (ſpĕn'd), -ING, -ED, *and* Spent, *v. a.* [to conſume, to lay out] *Dépenſer, débourſer; conſumer, employer.* He has ſpent all his eſtate, *Il a dépenſé tout ſon bien.* Ill got ill ſpent. *Ce qui vient par la flute s'en retourne par le tambour.*

To SPEND [to paſs away] *Paſſer, employer.* He ſpent a conſiderable part of his time in travelling, *Il employa beaucoup de temps à voyager.* To ſpend moſt of one's time in reading, *Employer* ou *paſſer la plus grande partie de ſon temps à lire.*

To SPEND [to waſte] *Conſumer, épuiſer, diſſiper, perdre.* To ſpend one's ſpirits or ſtrength, *Epuiſer ſes eſprits, conſumer ſes forces.* The ſhip had ſpent her maſt, *Le vaiſſeau avoit perdu ſon mât.*

To SPEND [to fatigue, to harraſs] *Fatiguer, épuiſer.* To ſpend oneſelf, *Se fatiguer, ſe donner beaucoup de peine, ſuer ſang & eau.* They ſpend themſelves upon it, *Ils ont ſué ſang & eau là deſſus.*

To SPEND, *v. n.* [to make expenſe] *Dépenſer, faire de la dépenſe.*

To SPEND [to prove in the uſe] *Profiter* Meat that ſpends, *Viande qui profite.*

To SPEND [to be loſt or waſted] *Se diſſiper, ſe perdre.* The ſound ſpendeth in the open air, *Le ſon ſe diſſipe* ou *ſe perd dans l'air libre.*

SPENDER (ſpĕn'd ' eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſpends] *Un dépenſier, une dépenſière.* A great ſpender, *Un grand dépenſier, un prodigue.*

SPENDTHRIFT (ſpĕn'd '-tshrĭft), *ſ.* [a prodigal] *Un prodigue, un diſſipateur, un gaſpilleur,* ‖ *un beurre en d'argent,* † *un boute tout cuire.*

SPENT (ſpĕn'te), *part. adj. Dépenſé, conſumé; paſſé, employé; diſſipé, épuiſé; fatigué, outré.* My money is quite ſpent, *Tout mon argent eſt dépenſé.* Days ſpent in ſorrow, *Des jours paſſés dans la triſteſſe.* I am quite ſpent, *Je ſuis tout épuiſé, je n'en puis plus.* My ſtock of patience is quite ſpent, *Ma patience eſt à bout* A horſe quite ſpent, *Un cheval outré, excédé de fatigue.* A bullet ſpent, *Une balle morte,* ou *qui a perdu toute ſa force.*

SPENT [in Sea-language; a word uſed by ſeamen to expreſs any maſt or yard, or keen down by foul weather, or any ſuch accident] *Forcé, rompu, abattu.*

SPERABLE (ſpĕr '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be hoped] *Qu'on peut eſpérer, à eſpérer.*

SPERAGE. V. ASPARAGUS.

SPERGULA, *ſ.* [Bot. alſine, ſpurrey; a uſeful plant for artificial meadows] *Spergule,* f. ou *ſpergule, f. eſpargoute,* ou *espargoule,* f. *ſpergny,* m.

SPERM (ſpĕrm), *ſ.* [ſeed of an animal] *Sperm,* m. *ſemence de l'animal,* f.

SPERMA-CETI (ſpĕr-mă-cī '-tī, *corruptly pronounced* Parmaſitty), *ſ.* [an oncluous ſubſtance prepared from the brains of the cetaceous fiſh called cachalot or whale] *Sperma-ceti,* m. *blanc de baleine,* m. nommé improprement *ſperme,* m. ou *nature de baleine,* f. *ambre blanc,* m.

SPERMATICAL (ſpĕr-măt '-ĭ-kăl), *and* SPERMATICK (ſpĕr-măt '-ĭk), *adj.* [ſeminal] *Spermatique, ſéminal.*

To SPERMATISE (ſpĕr-mă-tāïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to yield ſeed] *Répandre la ſemence, faire émiſſion de ſemence.*

SPERMATOCELE, *ſ.* [a rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels, and the ſemen falling into the ſcrotum] *Spermatocèle,* f.

SPERMATOLOGY (ſpĕr-mă-tŏl '-ò-djé), *ſ.* [a diſſertation on ſeeds] *Spermatologie,* f.

To SPERSE (ſpĕrse), *v. a.* V. To DISPERSE.

‡ To SPET (ſpĕte), *v. a. Répandre avec abondance.*

To SPEW (ſpïou), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to vomit] *Vomir, rendre par la bouche,* † *rendre tripes & boyaux,* † *dégobiller.*

* To Spew one's heart out, *Crever, rendre l'ame.*

To SPEW OUT, *Rejetter, faire dégorger.*

SPEWED (ſpïou'd), *part. adj. Vomi,* † *dégobillé.*

To SPHACELATE (ſfă '-ĭ-ſéte), *v. a.* [to mortify, to ſuffer a gangreen] *Se mortifier, être attaqué de la hacele.*

SPHACELUS (ſfă '-ĭ-ſe-eŭ), *ſ.* [a gangrene, a mortification] *Sphacele,* m. *gangrène,* f.

SPHENOIDAL, *adj.* [belonging or relating to the os ſphenoides] *Sphénoïdal.* Sphenoidal future, *Suture ſphénoïdale.*

SPHENOIDES, *ſ.* [anat. os cuneiforme, a bone of the head] *Sphenoïde,* m.

SPHERE (ſfīre), *ſ.* [a ſolid round body] *Sphère,* f. *globe,* m. *corps rond & rond,* m.

SPHERE [a globe repreſenting the world] *La ſphère* ou *la repréſentation du monde.*

SPHERE [orb, circuit of motion] *Sphère,* f. The ſphere of a planet, *La ſphère d'une planette.*

SPHERE [province, compaſs of action, power or knowledge] *Sphere, f. étendue d'action, de pouvoir, de connoiſſance,* f. Sphere of activity, *Sphère d'activité,* f. That is out of his ſphere, *Cela eſt hors de ſa ſphère.*

To SPHERE, *v. a.* [to place in a ſphere] *Placer dans une ſphère.* [to form into roundneſs] *Former en rond*

SPHERICAL (ſfĕr '-ĭ-kăl), *and* SPHERICK (ſfĕr '-ĭk), *adj.* [round, orbicular, globular; planetary] *Sphérique, rond.* Spheric vault, *Cul de four,* m

SPHERICALLY (ſfĕr '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſpherick form] *Spheriquement, en forme de ſphère d'une manière* ou *forme ſphérique.*

SPHERICALNESS (ſfĕr '-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *and* SPHERICITY (ſfĕ-rĭs '-ĭ-te), *ſ.* [roundneſs, rotundity, ſpherical form] *Sphériuité,* f. *forme ſphérique,* f. *rondeur,* m.

SPHERICKS (ſfĕr '-ĭks), *ſ.* [the doctrine of the ſphere] *La ſcience de la ſphère.*

SPHEROID (ſfĭ rŏ.d), *ſ* [a body oblong] *Sphéroïde,* terme de Géometrie, m.

SPHEROIDICAL (ſfĭ-rŏïd '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [having the form of a ſpheroid] *Qui a la forme d un ſphéroïde.*

SPHERULE (ſfĕr '-ïoul'e), *ſ.* [a little globe] *Globule,* m.

SPHINCTER (ſphĭn'k '-teŭr), *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle in form of rings] *S. bucſier,* m.

SPHINX (ſfĭn'ks), *ſ.* [a fabulous monſter in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion] *Sphinx,* m.

SPHONDYLIUM, *ſ.* [plant; cow-parſnep] *Fauſſe branc urſine,* f. *berce,* m.

SPHYRÆNA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol ſudis, or lucius marinus; the ſea-pike] *Spet,* m.

SPICA (ſpăï '-kă), *ſ.* [Surg a kind of bandage] *Spica,* m *épi,* m.

SPICA *virginis* [a ſtar of the firſt magnitude] *Epi,* m.

SPICE (ſpăïce), *ſ.* [an aromatical drug] *Epice,* f. *aromate,* drogue aromatique, m. Good ſpices, *De bonnes épices.* All-ſpice (pimento), *Poivre de la Jamaïque,* m. (clove, ginger, nutmeg, black pepper, mace, anile, and coriander, with pimento, &c.), *Quatre-épices,* f pl

Spice-Iſlands (Iſlands of Aſia in the E. Indies), *Les Moluques,* f. pl.

* SPICE [a ſmall quantity] *Une petite quantité, une légère teinture, un levain, un commencement,* &c. A ſpice of all learning, *Une légère teinture de toutes les ſciences.* A ſpice of a diſeaſe, *Une atteinte de maladie.* Spice of a diſtemper, *Le levain* ou *reſſentiment d'un mal.*

To SPICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeaſon with ſpices] *Epicer, aſſaiſonner avec des épices.*

SPICED (ſpăïs't), *part. adj. Epicé, aſſaiſonné avec des épices.*

SPICER (ſpăï '-ceŭr), *ſ.* [one who deals in ſpice] *Epicier,* m.

SPICERY (ſpăï '-ceŭr-é), *ſ.* [the commodity of ſpices; a repoſitory of ſpices] *Epiceries,* f. pl. ou *l'épicerie,* le lieu où l'on tient les épices, f.

* SPICILEGIUM, *ſ.* [gleaning] *Spicilège,* m.

SPICK AND SPAN (ſpĭk '-ănd ſpăn '), *adj.* [quite new] *Tout battant neuf, tout-à-fait neuf.* I keep no antiquated coff, but I have en ugh ſpick and ſpan, *Je ne garde point de vieilles étoffes, mais j'en ai aſſez de tout-à-fait neuves*

* Wode the honour you have got is ſpick and ſpan new, *Tandis que la gloire que vous venez d'acquiſe eſt encore récente ou nouvelle.*

SPICY (ſpăï '-cé), *adj.* [abounding with aromatiks; ar matick] *Qui abonde en épices* ou *en aromates; aromatique.*

SPIDER (ſpăï '-deŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of inſect that ſpins a web to catch flies] *Araignée,* f.

SPIDER-WORT (spāï'-deür-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Anthericum oſſifragum] *Chiendent briſeés*, m. *ſorte d'herbe bonne contre la morſure des araignées veniméuſes*; *éphémérum*, m.

SPIGELIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Worm-graſs, Indian pink, an anthelminthic] *Spigélie*, f.

SPIGNEL (ſpïg'-nĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. Athamanta-meum; a med plant] *Meum d'athamante*, m. *ſpignel*, m.

SPIGOT (ſpïg'-eüte), *ſ.* [a peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor] *Robinet*, m. *ſiphon*, m. *broche*, f. *doſſil*, m. *duſil*, m.

SPIKE (ſpāïke), *ſ.* [a long nail of iron *or* wood] *Longue pointe*, *pointe*, f. A door fenced with iron-ſpikes, *Une porte garnie en haut de pointes de fer*, ou *de chardons*. The ſpike of graſs, *La pointe de l'herbe*.

Spike of corn, *Un épi de blé*.

Spike [among Fire-workers, a part of the mould upon which the caſe is put] *Broche*.

Spike, *or* Spikenard, *ſ.* [ſpica nardi; *or* nardus Indica; a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender] *Petite lavande*, *ſpicanard*, ou *nard Indien*, m. *aſpic*, m. *nard*, m. Oil of ſpikenard, *Huile d'aſpic*, f.

To Spike, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make edged] *Rendre pointu*.

To Spike [to faſten with ſpikes] *Clouer*, *enclouer*. To ſpike a great gun, *Enclouer un canon*. To ſpike up the hatches of a prize, *Sceller les écoutilles d'une priſe*; *les clouer*.

* To ſpike oneſelf, *S'enclouer*, *ſe mettre dans de mauvais draps*, s'embarraſſer dans une mauvaiſe affaire.

To Spike [to ſet with ſpikes] *Garnir de pointes*.

SPIKED (ſpāïk't), *part. adj.* *Pointu*; *enclouć*; *garni de pointes*.

SPILL (ſpïll), *ſ.* [a ſmall quantity of money, a thin bar of iron; a ſmall ſhiver of wood] *Une petite quantité* d'argent; *une petite barre* de fer; *un petit morceau* de bois.

To Spill, -ling, -led, *and* ſpilt, *v. a.* [to ſhed] *Verſer*, *répandre*.

To Spill [to deſtroy, to miſchief] *Détruire*, *perdre*.

To Spill, *v. a.* [in Sea-language] *Déventer une voile* qui eſt ſur ſes cargues (pour la ſerrer ou pour prendre un ris).

To Spill, *v. n.* [to waſte; to be loſt] *Prodiguer*; ou *ſe diſſiper*, *ſe perdre*.

SPILLED (ſpïl'd), *and* Spilt (ſpïlte), *part. adj.* *Verſé*, *répandu*; *détruit*, *perdu*.

SPILLING (ſpïl'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Ex.* Spilling line, *Egorgeoir*, m. Spilling-lines, *Fauſſes cargues*; (eſpèces de laiſnes ou d'égorgeoirs, placées par occaſion dans un gros temps pour aider à carguer le fond des baſſes voiles).

SPILTH (ſpĭltsh), *ſ.* [any thing poured out *or* waſted] *Effuſion*, f. *perfuſion*, f.

To SPIN (ſpine), -ning, I ſpun (ſpeñne), *or* Span (ſpāne), I have ſpun, *v. a.* [to draw out into thread] *Filer*; au figuré, *traîner en longueur*, *prolonger*. To ſpin wool, to ſpin gold into thread, *Filer de la laine*, *filer de l'or*, *allonger*.

* To ſpin out the time, *Prolonger le temps*. To ſpin out a buſineſs, the war, &c. *Traîner une affaire en longueur*; *prolonger* ou *faire durer la guerre*.

To SPIN hay [Milit. language, to twiſt it up in very hard ropes, for an expedition, that it may be leſs bulky] *Tordre le foin*.

To Spin, *v. n.* [to exerciſe the art of ſpinning] *Filer*.

To Spin [to move round as a ſpindle] *Tourner en rond comme un fuſeau*; *dormir*, en parlant d'un ſabot.

To Spin [to ſtream out in a thread *or* ſmall current] *Ruiſſeler*. The blood ſpins out of his noſe, *Le ſang ruiſſelle de ſon nez*.

SPINA ventoſa (ſpāï'-nă-vĕn'-tô ză), *ſ.* [a caries of the bones] *Spina ventoſa*, f.

SPINACHIA, *ſ.* [ſtickle-back, a ſmall freſh-water fiſh] *Poiſſon épineux*, m. *épinoche* ou *épinocle*, f.

SPINAGE, *and corruptly* Spinach, (ſpĭn'-édje), *ſ.* [a culinary plant] *Epinards*, herbe potagère, m. pl.

SPINAL (ſpāï'-năl), *adj* [belonging to the back-bone] *De l'épine du dos*; *épinière*, f. *ſpinal*. The ſpinal ſinew, *Le nerf ſpinal*. The Spinal marrow, *La mœlle de l'épine du dos*, *la mœlle épinière*.

SPINDLE (ſpĭn'-dl'), *ſ* [the pin by which the thread is formed] *Fuſeau*, m.

Motion of the ſpindles [in lace-making] *Jeu des fuſeaux*, m. Working with two ſpindles [in lace-making] *Treſſe à deux*, f. Working with eight ſpindles [in lace-making] *Treſſe à huit*.

** Spindle-legs, *or* ſpindle-ſhanks, *Des jambes de fuſeau*, f. pl.

Spindle, *or* Nuel, of a winding ſtair-caſe, *Noyau*, m. ou *vis d'eſcalier tournant*, m. f.

Spindle of a pink [among Floriſts] *Dard*, m. *dardille*, f.

Spindle of a wheel [in Mechanic] *Arbre vertical d'une roue*, m.

Spindle of a printing-preſs, *Arbre de la vis*, ou *vis*, f.

Spindle [in Sea-language] *Ex.* [Flag-ſtaff upon which the vane turns] *Bâton de girouette*, m. Spindle of a vane, *Fer de girouette*, m. Spindle of the ſteering wheel, *Eſſieu de la roue de gouvernail*, m. Spindle of a capſtern, *Pivot d'un cabeſtan*, m.

To Spindle, *ſ.* [to ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk] *Pouſſer ſon dard*, *dardiller*, en parlant des fleurs.

SPINDLE-SHANKED (ſpĭn'-dl'-chăn'kt), *adj.* *Qui a des jambes de fuſeau*, *des jambes menues*.

SPINDLETREE (ſpĭn'-dl'-trī), *ſ.* [Bot. Evonimus, prick-wood; a ſhrub] *Bonnet de prêtre*, m. *fuſain*, m.

SPINE (ſpāïne), *ſ.* [the back-bone] *L'épine du dos*, f.

SPINEL (ſpāï'-nĕl), *ſ.* [a precious ſtone] *Spinelle*, f. *minéral d'un rouge pâle*, ſorte de rubis. A ſpinel-ruby, *Rubis ſpinelle*, m.

SPINET (ſpĭn'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of muſical inſtrument] *Une épinette*.

SPINIFEROUS (ſpāï-nĭf'-ĕr-eüce), *adj.* [bearing ſpines] *Qui porte des épines*.

SPINNER (ſpĭn'-eür), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in ſpinning] *Un fileur*, *une fileuſe*. Spinner round a long-ſtaff, *Fileuſe à la quenouille*. Spinner round his waiſt, *Fileuſe à la ceinture*.

Spinner [a garden ſpider] *Une araignée de jardin*.

SPINNING-WHEEL (ſpĭn'-ĭn'gne-hoüīle), *ſ. Rouet à filer*, m.

SPINOSITY (ſpï-nŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [difficulty, perplexity] *Difficulté*, f. *matière épineuſe*, f. *épines*, f. pl. au figuré.

SPINOUS (ſpāï'-neüce), *adj.* [thorny] *Epineux*, *plein d'épines*.

SPINSTER (ſpĭn's'-teür), *ſ.* [a woman that ſpins; a girl] *Une fileuſe* ou *filandière*; en général, *une fille non mariée*.

SPINSTRY (ſpĭn's'-trĕ), *ſ.* [the work of ſpinning] *Filage*, m.

SPINY (ſpāï'-nė), *adj.* V. Spinous.

SPIRACLE (ſpïr'-ă-kl'), *ſ.* [a breathing-hole, a vent] *Un ſoupirail*.

SPIRÆA, *ſ.* [Bot. a med. ſhrub] *Spirée*, m. African ſpiræa *or* dioſma, *Bukku des Hottentots*, m

SPIRAL, (ſpāï'-răl), *adj.* [circularly involved] *Spiral*. A ſpiral line, *Une ligne ſpirale*.

SPIRALLY (ſpāï'-răl-é), *adv.* [in a ſpiral form] *Spiralement*, *en ſpirale*.

SPIRATION (ſpï-re'-cheüne), *ſ.* [breathing] *Reſpiration*, f. *ſpiration* (t. de Théologie), f.

SPIRE (ſpāïeür), *ſ.* [a curve line] *Spirale*, f.

Spire [any thing growing up taper, a round pyramid] *Aiguille*, f. *pyramide*, f. *flèche*, f. The ſpire of a church, *La flèche d'une égliſe*. V. Steeple.

Spire [a free and imperial town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine; lat. 49°-19' N. lon. 8°-32' E.] *Spire*, f.

To Spire, *v. n.* [as corn does, to ſhoot up pyramidically] *Epier*, *monter un épi*.

SPIRIT (ſpïr'-ĭte), *ſ.* [breath, wind in motion] *Neuſſi*, m. *vent*, m.

Spirit [an immaterial ſubſtance] *Eſprit*, m. God is a ſpirit, *Dieu eſt un eſprit*.

Spirit [the ſoul] *Eſprit*, m. *âme*, f. The ſpirit ſhall return unto God that gave it, *L'eſprit retournera à Dieu d'où il vient*.

Spirit [a ſupernatural power; an apparition] *Eſprit*, m. *ſpectre*, m. *fantôme*, m. He is actuated by the ſpirit of the devil, *C'eſt l'eſprit du démon qui agit en lui*. I ſaw a ſpirit, *J'ai vu un eſprit*.

Spirit [genius, temper, natural diſpoſition of mind] *Eſprit*, m. *génie*, m. *caractère*, m. *humeur*, f. *principe d'action*, m. Theſe diſcourſes made a deep impreſſion upon the ſpirit of the prince, *Ces diſcours firent une forte impreſſion ſur l'eſprit du prince*. That's the ſpirit of their ſociety, *C'eſt-là l'eſprit de leur ſociété*. To do a thing out of a ſpirit of charity, *Faire une choſe par un principe de charité*.

Spirit [ardour, courage; pride] *Eſprit*, m. *feu*, m. *cœur*, m. *ardeur*, f. *vivacité*, f. *fierté*, f. The ſpirit of youth, *Le feu de la jeuneſſe*. A noble ſpirit animates all theſe addreſſes, *Une noble ardeur anime toutes ces adreſſes*. To put ſpirit into one, *Inſpirer du courage à quelqu'un*, *l'animer*. To pull down one's ſpirit, *Abattre la fierté de quelqu'un*, *l'humilier*. To have a high ſpirit, *Etre fier*, *avoir l'âme haute*.

Spirit [any thing eminently pure and refined; an inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation] *Eſprit*, en terme de Chymie, m. Spirit of ſalt, *Eſprit de ſel*. Spirit of wine, *Eſprit de vin*.

Spirits [that which has power or energy] *Eſprits*, m. pl. The vital *or* animal ſpirits, *Les eſprits vitaux* ou *animaux*. The ſinking of one's ſpirits, *Découragement*, m.

To recover one's ſpirits, *Reprendre ſes eſprits*, *revenir à ſoi*, *ſe remettre*.

To Spirit, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to animate, to encourage] *Animer*, *encourager*, *fomenter*, *appuyer*, *favoriſer*. To ſpirit the ſoldiers, *Animer les ſoldats*. To ſpirit the ambition of the private men, *Favoriſer l'ambition des particuliers*. To ſpirit a faction, *Fomenter*, *appuyer une faction*.

To Spirit away [to draw, to entice] *Enlever*, *gagner par adreſſe*, *engager par ſurpriſe*. To ſpirit away children, *Enlever des enfants*, *les engager par ſurpriſe* pour les tuer.

Spirited (ſpïr'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Encouragé*, *animé*. Spirited away, *Enlevé*.

Spirited, *adj.* [lively, vivacious, full of fire] *Animé*, *vif*, *plein de feu*. Dryden's tranſlation of Virgil is noble and ſpirited, *La traduction de Virgile par Dryden eſt d'un ſtyle noble & animé*.

High-ſpirited; low-ſpirited, *Qui a l'âme noble*, ou *le cœur bien placé*; *qui a l'âme baſſe*.

SPIRITEDNESS (ſpïr'-ĭ-tĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [genius ſpirit] *Génie*, m. *eſprit*, m. Narrow ſpiritedneſs, *Petit génie*, *petiteſſe d'eſprit*.

SPIRITFULNESS (ſpïr'-ĭt-foül-nĕce), *ſ.* [liveliness] *Vivacité*, f. *feu*, m.

SPIRITLESS (ſpïr'-ĭt-lĕce), *adj.* [dejected, low, depriveo of vigour] *Sans âme*, *abattu*, *ſans vigueur*, *bas*, *rampant*.

SPIRITOUS (ſpïr'-ĭt-eüce), *adj.* [refined; full of ſpirits] *Raffiné*, *ſpirituoux*, *plein d'eſprits*.

SPIRITUOUSNESS (ſpïr'-ĭt-eüs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſpirituous] *Qualité ſpirituoſe*.

SPIRITUAL (ſpïr'-ĭt-ioüă-ăl), *adj.* [immaterial, incorporeal] *Spirituel*, *immatériel*, *incorporel*. All creatures as well ſpiritual as corporeal, *Toutes les créatures tant ſpirituelles que matérielles*.

SPIRITUAL [not temporal, eccleſiaſtical; devout, religious] *Spirituel, eccléſiaſtique; dévot, pieux, religieux.*

SPIRITUALITY (spĭr'-ĭt-ĭoŭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [incorporeity, immateriality] *Spiritualité, f. immatérialité, f.*

SPIRITUALITY [mental refinement] *Spiritualité, f. ſpirituel,* m.

SPIRITUALITIES (spĭr-ĭt-ĭoŭ-ăl'-ĭ-téz), [in the plural: that which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick] *Le ſpirituel* d'un Evêque, ou de tout autre eccléſiaſtique: ſes revenus ou biens eccléſiaſtiques.

SPIRITUALIZATION (spĭr-ĭt-ĭoŭ-ăl-ĭ-zé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſpiritualizing] *Spiritualiſation,* terme de Chymie, *f.*

To SPIRITUALIZE (spir'-ĭt-ĭoŭ-ăl-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change into ſpirits; to refine the intellect] *Spiritualiſer,* terme de Chymie; au figuré, *élever l'âme au deſſus des ſens du corps & des plaiſirs des ſens.*

SPIRITUALIZED (spĭr'-ĭt-ĭoŭ-ăl-ăĭz'd), *part. adj. Spiritualiſé.*

SPIRITUALLY (spĭr'-ĭt-ĭnŭ-ăl-é), *adv.* [without corporeal groſſneſs, in a ſpiritual manner] *Spirituellement*

SPIRITUALS (spĭr'-ĭt-ĭoŭ-ălz), *ſ. pl.* V. SPIRITUALITY.

SPIRITUALTY (spĭr'-ĭt-ĭoŭ-ăl-té), *ſ.* [eccleſiaſtical body] *Le clergé, le corps eccléſiaſtique.*

SPIRITUOUS (spĭr'-ĭt-ĭoŭ-eŭce), V. SPIRITOUS.

SPIRITUOUSNESS (spĭr'-ĭt-ĭeŭ-eŭs-nĕce), V. SPIRITUOUSNESS.

SPIRKETING (speŭrk'-ĕt-ĭn'gne), of the quarter deck and fore caſtle, *ſ.* [in Ship-building; range of planks between the water-ways and the lower edge of the gun-ports within the ſide of a ſhip of war] *Eſquains,* m. pl. *feuilles Bretonnes,* f. pl.

SPIRT (speŭrte), *ſ.* V. SPURT.

SPIRT [a ſquirt *or* ſyringe] *Seringue,* f.

To SPIRT, *v. a.* [to ſquirt *or* ſyringe] *Seringuer.*

To SPIRT, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to throw out in a jet; to ſquirt] *Pouſſer un jet d'eau; ſeringuer.*

To SPIRT, *v. n.* [to ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream] *Jaillir, ſaillir.*

To SPIRTLE (speŭrt'-tl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſſipate] *Diſſiper, conſumer, détruire.*

SPIRTLED (speŭrt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Diſſipé.*

SPIRY (spăï'-ré), *adj.* [pyramidal; curled] *Pyramidal; ſpiral.*

SPISS (spĭss), *adj.* [cloſe, thick] *Serré, denſe, épais.*

SPISSITUDE (spĭs'-ſĭ'-ĭoude), *ſ.* [groſſneſs, thickneſs] *Denſité,* f. *épaiſſeur,* m. *conſiſtance,* f.

SPIT (spĭte), *ſ.* [a long prong to roaſt meat withal] *Une broche,* † *broc,* m. A turn-ſpit, *Un tourne-broche.* A frame of a turn ſpit, *Bois de tourné-broche.*

SPIT, *C'eſt un prétérit du verbe* To Spit.

SPIT, *adj.* [thrown out of the mouth] *Craché.*

SPIT-DEEP (spĭt'-dīp), [among Farmers; viz. Spade-deep] *D'un fer de bêche de profondeur.*

SPIT-FISH (spĭt'-fĭche), *ſ. Brochet de mer,* m.

SPIT-FULL (spĭt'-foŭl'), *ſ.* [as much meat as a ſpit can hold] *Brochée,* f.

To SPIT, -TING, I ſpat (spăte), I have ſpit *or* ſpitted, *v. a.* [to put on the ſpit] *Embrocher, mettre à la broche.* To ſpit a couple of rabbits, *Accoler des lapereaux.*

To SPIT, *v. a.* and *n.* [to throw out of the mouth] *Cracher.* To ſpit blood, *Cracher du ſang.* To ſpit upon one's face, *Cracher au viſage de quelqu'un.* A ſpitting-box, *Un crachoir.* To ſpit out, *or* up one's lungs, *Cracher ſes poumons.*

SPIT, *and* SPITCHCOCK (ſpĭtche'-kŏke), *part. adj.* [of To *Spitchcock*, not in uſe] *Coupé en morceaux & rôti,* en parlant d'une anguille.

‡ To SPITCHCOCK (ſpĭtche'-kŏk), *v. a.* [to cut an eel to pieces and to roaſt it] *Couper une anguille par tronçons, & la rôtir,* ou *griller.*

SPITE (ſpăïte), *ſ.* [malice, rancour, hate, malevolence] *Malice,* f. *envie,* f. *haine,* f. *rancune,* f. *reſſentiment,* m. *dépit,* m. To have ſpite againſt one, *Avoir de la haine, conſerver de la rancune contre quelqu'un; le haïr.*

In SPITE OF, *adv. En dépit de, malgré.* In ſpite of me I love, *J'aime malgré moi.* I will do it in ſpite of you, *Je le ferai en dépit de vous, malgré vous & vos dents.* V. AGAINST.

To SPITE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to thwart malignantly] *Faire dépit, donner du dépit, fâcher, piquer, irriter.*

SPITED (ſpăït'-ĕd), *part. adj. Piqué, fâché, irrité.*

SPITEFUL (ſpĭïte'-foŭl), *adj.* [malicious, malignant] *Méchant, malin, malicieux, rancunier, haineux.*

SPITEFULLY (ſpăïte'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [maliciouſly, malignantly] *Malicieuſement, méchamment, par malice, par haine, par rancune.*

SPITEFULNESS (ſpăïte'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [malice, malignity] *Malice,* f. *méchanceté,* f.

SPITHEAD (ſpĭt'-hĕd), *ſ.* [a famous road between Portſmouth and the iſle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous] *Spithead,* m.

SPITTAL (ſpĭt'-tl'), *ſ. corrupted from* Hoſpital. V. SPITTLE, 2nd *art.*

SPITTED (ſpĭt'-tĕd), *part adj. Embroché;* ou bien, *Craché,* au propre & au figuré.

*† He looks as like his father as if he was ſpit out of his mouth, *C'eſt ſon père tout craché.*

SPITTED. V. SPIT.

SPITTER (ſpĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſpits often] *Un cracheur, une cracheuſe.*

SPITTER, *Celui* ou *celle qui embroche.*

SPITTER [a young deer] *Daguet,* m. *jeune cerf qui eſt à ſa ſecond année.*

SPITTERS of a deer, *Dagues de cerf,* f. pl.

* SPITTING (ſpĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Spit] * *Flux de bouche,* m.

SPITTLE (ſpĭt'-tl'), *ſ.* [moiſture of the mouth] *Crachat,* m. *ſalive,* f.

‡ SPITTLE, *or* Spittle-houſe [*corrupted from* Hoſpital] *Hôpital,* m.

† To rob the ſpittle, *Voler l'Hôpital; voler un pauvre, un miſérable qui a peu de choſes.*

SPITTING (ſpĭt'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [*from* To Spit] *Ex.* A ſpitting-box, *Un crachoir.*

SPITTING, *Embrochement,* m.

SPITVENOM (ſpĭt'-vĕn-eŭme), *ſ.* [poiſon ejected from the mouth] *Crachat venimeux; ſaliue ou bave venimeuſe*

SPITZBERGEN, *ſ.* [the moſt northern country of Europe] *Spitzberg,* m.

SPLAIT-SHOULDERED (ſpléte-chôl'-deŭr'd), *adj.* [in Manege; ſaid of a horſe] *épaulé.*

SPLANCHNOLOGY (ſplan'k-nŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [explication of the viſcera] *Splanchnologie,* f.

To SPLASH (ſpläche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to daub with dirt] *Eclabouſſer.*

SPLASHED (ſpläch't), *part. adj. Eclabouſſé.*

SPLASHING (ſpläch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Claperage,* m. Splaſhing-board [among Cutlers] *Rabat Peau,* m.

SPLASHY (ſpläch'-é), *adj.* [full of dirty water] *Gâteux.*

SPLATCHY (ſpläch'-é), *adj.* [painted, counterfeit] *Fardé, peint.*

SPLAY (ſplé), *ſ.* [among Builders; an embraſure or aperture made cant-ways] *Embraſure à pan coupé,* f. *ébraſure,* f.

To SPLAY a horſe, *v. a.* [to diſlocate his ſhoulder] *Epauler un cheval.*

SPLAY-FOOT (ſplé'-foŭte), *adj.* [having the foot turned inward] *Cagneux.*

SPLAY-MOUTH (ſplé'-măoŭth), *ſ.* [mouth widened by deſign] *Grimace, qui ſe fait en élargiſſant la bouche,* f.

SPLEEN (ſplīne), *ſ.* [the milt, one of the viſcera] *La rate;* au figuré, *fiel,* m. *animoſité,* f. *haine,* f. *colère,* f. *bile,* f. *aigreur,* f. *reſſentiment,* m. *rancune,* f. & proverbialement *dent de lait.* To purge the ſpleen, *Déſopiler la rate, décharger la rate.*

* To have a ſpleen againſt one, *Avoir de la haine, de l'animoſité contre quelqu'un.*

SPLEEN [melancholy] *Mélancolie,* f. *mal de rate,* m. To be troubled with the ſpleen, *Etre incommodé du mal de rate.* Spleen-ſick, *Mélancolique.*

SPLEENED (ſplīn'd), *adj.* [deprived of the ſpleen] *A qui on a ôté la rate, dérate.*

SPLEENFUL (ſplīne'-foŭl), *adj.* [melancholy; angry, peeviſh, fretful] *Mélancolique, chagrin, colère.*

SPLEENWORT (ſplīn'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Aſplenium, ceterach, miltwaſte; a powerful diuretic plant] *Cétérac,* m. *ſcolopendre,* f. *doradille,* f.

SPLENDENT (ſplĕn'-dĕn'te), *adj.* [ſhining, gloſſy] *Brillant, éclatant.* A ſplendent planet, *Une planette brillante.*

SPLENDID (ſplĕn'-dĭd), *adj.* [ſhowy, magnificent, ſumptuous, pompous] *Splendide, magnifique, ſomptueux.* A ſplendid entertainment, *Un repas ſplendide.*

SPLENDIDLY (ſplĕn'-dĭd-lé), *adv.* [magnificently, ſumptuouſly] *Splendidement, magnifiquement, pompeuſement, avec magnificence.*

SPLENDOUR (ſplĕn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [luſtre, power of ſhining; pomp, magnificence] *Splendeur,* f. *brillant,* m. *éclat de lumière,* m. au figuré, *magnificence,* f. *pompe,* f. *ſplendeur,* m. *gloire,* f. *honneur, éclat,* m. V. LIGHT]

* To live in great ſplendour, *Vivre avec beaucoup de ſplendeur & d'éclat.*

SPLENETICK (ſplĕn'-ĕt-ĭk), *adj.* [ſplenetick; fretful, peeviſh] *Incommodé du mal de rate, mélancolique, atrabilaire; bourru.*

SPLENICK (ſplĕn'-ĭk), *adj.* [belonging to the ſpleen] *Splénique.* The ſplenick vein *or* artery, *La veine ou l'artère ſplénique,* f.

SPLENISH (ſplĕn'-ĭche), *adj.* V. SPLENETICK.

SPLENITIS (ſplĕn'-ĭ-tĭce), *ſ.* [a vein in the left hand] *Splénite,* f.

‡ SPLENITIVE (ſplĕn'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [hot, fiery, paſſionate] *Ardent, violent;* V. SPLENETICK.

SPLENT (ſplĕn'te), *ſ.* [a piece of a broken bone] *Eſquille,* f. éclat d'os rompu.

SPLENT [a callous hard ſubſtance in a horſe's leg] *Sur-os,* m. tumeur qui croît ſur l'os du canon de la jambe du cheval.

SPLICE (ſplăïce), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; joining two ropes without a knot] *épiſſure,* f. Short ſplice, *épiſſure courte.* Long ſplice, *épiſſure longue.* Eye-ſplice, *épiſſure d'eſtrop* ou *de gance.* Cunt-ſplice, *épiſſure en portière de vache.*

To SPLICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join the two ends of a rope without a knot] *épiſſer; joindre deux bouts de corde enſemble, en défaiſant les cordons & les entrelaçant les uns dans les autres ſans faire de nœud.*

To SPLICE [among Gardeners; to graft by cutting the ſtock and ſprig ſloping] *Greffer en poupée.*

To SPLICE *v. a.* [among Joiners] *Joindre à englet.* To double-ſplice, *Joindre en* V, ou *en pied de biche.*

SPLICING-FID (ſplăï'-ĕĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the tool made uſe of to ſplice] *Epiſſoir de bois,* m. Marling-ſpike, *Epiſſoir de fer,* m.

SPLICING [among Joiners] *Empattement,* m.

SPLINT

SPLINT (splĭn'te), *ſ* [a thin piece of wood uſed by ſurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet in its place] *Eclifſe*, f. [A bolſter, to ſecure fractured bones] *Aſtelle*, f.

SPLINTS for the arms, *Braſſart*, m.

SPLINT [thin wood of which ſheaths are made] *E liſſe*, f *feuillet*, m.

To SPLINT, *and* To SPLINTER (splĭn't'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſecure by ſplints] *Eclifſer, diſſir.*

SPLINTER, *ſ.* [a fragment of any thing broken with violence] *Eclat*, m. *eſquille*, f. Splinter of wood, *Un éclat de bois.* Splinter of ſtone, *épaufrure*, f. A ſplinter of bone, *Une eſquille.* Splinter of wood (got into the finger), *écharde*, f.

To SPLINTER, *v. a.* and *n.* [to break and to be broken into fragments] *Briſer & ſe briſer en pieces, en éclats, en morceaux.*

To SPLIT (splĭte), -TING, I ſplit, I have ſplit *or* ſplitted, *v. a.* [to cleave, to divide longitudinally; V. To LACERATE] *Fendre; briſer.* To ſplit a thing aſunder, *Fendre une choſe en deux.* To ſplit a tree, *or* a root, *écuſſer.* To ſplit an oſier-twig in three, *Amercer l'oſier.*

To SPLIT a cauſe [a Law-term] *Incidenter, faire naître des incidens dans un procès.*

To SPLIT, *v. n.* [to burſt aſunder] *Se fendre, ſe crevaſſer; crever, ſe briſer.* To ſplit againſt rocks, *Se briſer contre des rochers.*

* To ſplit with laughing, *Eclater de rire.*

SPLIT, *and* SPLITTED (splĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Fendu.*

SPLIT, *adj.* [in Sea-language] Ex. A ſail ſplit, *Voile déchirée par le vent.*

SPLITTER (splĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſplits] *Celui ou celle qui fend; fendeur*, m.

† SPLUTTER (ſpleŭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [buſtle, tumult] V. SPUTTER.

SPODIUM (spō'-dĭ-eŭm), ſ. [Pharm. a kind of abſorbent calx, or aſhes; it is a metalline powder, nearly akin both in origin and uſe to tutia: ſome moderns make a ſpodium of ivory burnt and calcined to a blackneſs] *Spode*, m.

SPOIL (spŏïl), *ſ.* [robbery] *Vol*, m. *larcin*, m. *pillage*, m. *pillerie*, f. To commit ſpoils, *Faire des vols, voler, piller.*

SPOIL [booty, whatever is taken from an enemy in war] *Dépouilles*, f. pl. *butin*, m. *proie*, f.

SPOIL [corruption, cauſe of corruption] *Perte*, f *ruine*, f. Evil company has been the ſpoil of him, *Les mauvaiſes compagnies ont été la cauſe de ſa perte.*

SPOIL [the ſlough *or* ſkin of a ſnake *or* ſerpent] *La dépouille d'un ſerpent.*

To SPOIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to rob, to plunder] *Voler, piller, dépouiller, déjoler, dévaſter, ravager, hutiner; ruiner, perdre; ſſaiſir* (t. de Loi). To ſpoil one of his goods, *Dépouiller quelqu'un de ſes biens.* To ſpoil a country, *Déſoler, ravager, un pays.* To ſpoil one, *Perdre*, ou *ruiner, quelqu'un.*

To SPOIL [to corrupt, to mar, to make uſeleſs] *Gâter, corrompre, détériorer, détruire, pervertir, défigurer*, au propre & au figuré; *rendre inutile.* To ſpoil one's work, *Gâter ſa beſogne.*

* To ſpoil one's children, *Gâter ſes enfans.* Beware leſt any man ſpoil you, *Prenez garde que quelqu'un ne vous corrompe.* To ſpoil one's meaſures, *Rendre les meſures de quelqu'un inutiles, rompre ſes meſures.*

SPOILED (spŏïl'd), *part. adj. Volé, pillé, dépouillé; dévaſté, déſolé, ravagé, ruiné; gâté: dépravé.* Spoiled of his kingdom, *Dépouillé de ſes états.* Spoiled fruit, *Du fruit gâté.*

SPOILER (spŏïl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a robber, a plunderer, a pillager] *Un voleur, un brigand; ſſpchateur*, m. ſignifie auſſi *celui* ou *celle qui gâte, qui corrompt.* A ſpoiler of children, *Un homme trop indulgent envers les enfant, un gâte-enfans.*

SPOILFUL (spŏïl'-fŏŭl), *adj.* [waſteful] *Qui ravage, deſtructeur.*

SPOILING (spŏïl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Déterioration*, f. *corruption*, f.

SPOKE (spôke), *ſ.* [the radius, *or* bar of a wheel, that paſſes from the nave to the felloe, *or* felly] *Rais de roue*, m.

SPOKE, *the preterite of* To SPEAK; which ſee.

SPOKEN (spô'-k'n), *part. adj. of* To SPEAK, *Dit, déclaré, exprès.* Spoken of, *Dont on a parlé.* Not to be ſpoken, *Qu'on ne peut exprimer.* In ſpoken language, *De vive voix.*

A well ſpoken man, *Un beau parleur, un homme qui parle bien.*

SPOKESMAN (spôk's'-mĭne), *ſ.* [one who ſpeaks] *Orateur*, m. *celui qui porte la parole.* He was ſpokeſman, *Il portoit la parole.* I will be your ſpokeſman, *Je parlerai pour vous.*

To SPOLIATE (spô'-lĭ-ét), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpoil] *Dépouiller; ſpolier*, t. de Pratique.

SPOLIATED (spô'-lĭ'-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Dépouillé: ſpolié*, t. de Pratique.

SPOLIATION (spô-lĭ-é'-cheŭne), *and* SPOLIATING, *ſ.* [the act of ſpoliating] *Spoliation*, f. *dépouillement*, m.

SPONDAICK (spŏn'-dĭ-ĭk), *adj.* [in Poetry] *Spondaïque.* Spondaic verſe (compoſed wholly of ſpondees, or at leaſt ending with two ſpondees), *Vers ſpondaïque*, m.

SPONDEE (spŏn'-dĭ), *ſ.* [a meaſure of two long ſyllables in Greek and Latin verſes] *Spondée*, f.

SPONDIAS, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of plumb-tree native of India] *Acaja*, m. *m'bain*, m.

SPONDYLE (spŏn'-dĭl), *ſ.* [a vertebra, a joint of the ſpine] *Vertèbre*, f. *ſpondyle*, m.

SPONDYLOLITHOS, *ſ.* [a ſtone found in Tyrol, reſembling a vertebra] *Spondylolithe*, f. *ſpondyle* ou *article*, m.

SPONDYLUS (spŏn'-dĭl-eŭce), *ſ.* [the name given to a family of bivalve ſhells, called by ſome thorny oyſters] *Spondyle*, m.

SPONGE (speŭn'-dje), *ſ.* [a ſoft porous ſubſtance] *Eponge*, f. V. SPUNGE.

To SPONGE. V. To SPUNGE.

SPONGER (speŭn'-djeŭr), V. SPUNGER.

SPONGINESS (speŭn'-dji-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſpongious] *Qualité ſpongieuſe.*

SPONGIOUS (speŭn'-djĭ-eŭce), *and* SPONGY (speŭn'-djé), *adj.* [full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge] *Spongieux.* The lungs are the moſt ſpongy part of the body, *Les poumons ſont la partie la plus ſpongieuſe du corps.*

SPONK (speŭn'k), *ſ.* [half-rotten wood, touch-wood] *Bois à-demi pourri*, m. ſignifie auſſi *une exſudance qui vient au côté des arbres; loupe*, f.

SPONK [a match] *Une mèche.*

SPONSAL (spŏn'-sŭl), [relating to marriage] *Conjugal.*

SPONSION (spŏn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of becoming ſurety for another] *Cautionnement*, m.

SPONSOR (spŏn'-ſeŭr), *ſ.* [a ſurety] *Caution*, f. *répondant*, m.

SPONSOR [a god-father] *Parrain*, m.

SPONTANEITY (spŏn'-té-nĭ'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [voluntarineſs, willingneſs] *Spontanéité*, f

SPONTANEOUS (spŏn'-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [voluntary, acting of itſelf] *Spontané, volontaire, qui ſe fait de bon gré, qui agit de lui-même, par ſon propre mouvement.*

SPONTANEOUSLY (spŏn'-té'-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [voluntarily, of its own accord] *Volontairement, de ſon plein gré, de ſon propre mouvement, par un mouvement ſpontané.*

SPONTANEOUSNESS (spŏn'-té'-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. SPONTANEITY.

SPONTOON (spŏn'-toŭne'), *ſ.* [Milit. language; a half-pike uſed by the officers of foot] *Eſponton*, m.

SPOOL (spoŭle), *ſ.* [a quill of a ſilk-weaver] *Epoule*, f. *bobine*, f.

SPOOLING (spoŭ'-lĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A ſpooling-wheel, *Rouet qui ſert à dévider la trame ſur les bobines.*

To SPOOM (spoŭme), *v. a.* [to raiſe a foam *or* ſpume] *Ecumer, faire lever l'écume.*

To SPOOM (spoume), *v. a.* [a metaphorical expreſſion taken from a ſhip, which being carried with violence ſpumes *or* raiſes a foam] *Etre porté avec violence* ou *rapidité, s'avancer d'un cours rapide.*

SPOOM-DRIFT, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a continued ſpray] *Poſſière d'eau de mer* (qui couvre toute la ſurface des eaux dans un gros coup de vent), f.

SPOON (spoŭne), *ſ.* [a concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids] *Une cuillier.* The broad end of the ſpoon, *Le cuilleron.*

† To be part the ſpoon, *N'être plus enfant, être hors de l'enfance.*

SPOON [a ſort of ſpatula the Sugar-bakers ſtir the ſugar with] *Pegoir*, f

SPOON [to ſtir the ſugar with in the melting of it] *Mouveron*, m.

Ice-cream SPOON [among Confectioners] *Houlette*, f.

To SPOON, *v n.* [a ſea-term] *Mettre à ſec, être à mâts & à cordes, naviguer avec les voiles ferlées.*

To SPOON a ſhip, *v. a.* [to put her right before the wind and ſea, without any ſail] *Mettre à ſec, naviguer avec les voiles ferlées.*

SPOONBILL (spoŭn'-bĭl), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Spatula, a Braſilian bird, with a broad-ended bill] *Palette*, f. *bec à cuilier*, m. *ſpatule*, f.

SPOONFUL (spoŭn'-fŏŭl), *ſ.* [as much as is taken at once in a ſpoon] *Une cuillerée, plein une cuiller.*

SPOONMEAT (spoŭn'-mīte), *ſ.* [liquid food] *Tout ce qui ſe mange avec la cuiller; ſoupe*, f. *bouage*, m. &c.

SEA-SPOON (sī'-spoŭne), *ſ.* [a kind of long cockle] *Cuiller de mer*, m.

SPOONWORT (spoŭn'-oŭeŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Cochlearia] V. SCURVYGRASS.

To SPOON, *v. n.* [to ſcud, to be under bare poles] *Aller à ſec.* A ſhip that ſpoons, *Un vaiſſeau qui met à ſec, ou qui eſt à mâts & à corde.*

SPORADICAL, *adj.* [ſaid, in oppoſition to epidemical *or* endemial, of diſeaſes common to all countries, and proceeding from particular cauſes, without being contagious] *Sporadique.*

SPORT (spôrt), *ſ.* [play, diverſion game] *Jeu*, m. *amuſement*, m *divertiſſement*, m. *déduit*, m. *paſſetemps*, m. *récréation*, f. *tarrage*, m. ſignifie en particulier *le plaiſir de la chaſſe* ou *de la pêche.* An innocent ſport, *Un jeu innocent.* For ſport's ſake, *Par amuſement, par manière de paſſe-temps.* She is uſed to the ſport, *Elle eſt faite au badinage.* He is a great lover of ſports, *Il aime beaucoup la chaſſe* ou *la pêche.*

* That's but a ſport to him, *Ce n'eſt qu'un jeu pour lui, il fait cela fort facilement.* To make one ſport, *Faire rire quelqu'un, l'amuſer, le divertir, le récréer.* To make ſport, *Rire, jouer, badiner, paſſer le temps.* They make ſport together, *Ils badinent*, ou *Ils jouent l'un avec l'autre.* He did it only to make ſport, *Il n'a fait cela que pour rire*, ou *paſſer le temps* They will kill us for their ſport, *Ils nous tuerint de gaieté de cœur.*

SPORT [mock, contemptuous mirth] *Jeu*, m. *jouet*, m. *ſujet de riſée & de mocquerie*, m. To make ſport of one, or with any thing, *Se jouer* ou *ſe mocquer de quelqu'un* ou *de quelque choſe.*

* SPORT [way of proceeding] *Jeu*, m. *meſures*, f. pl. *manége*, m. *manigance*, f. *procédé*, m. *manière d'agir*, f. I am acquainted with his ſport, *Je ſuis au fait de ſon jeu, je connois ſa manigance.* To ſpoil one's ſport, *Rompre les meſures de quelqu'un.* The ſtranger eſpecially, who had never been at this ſport before, *Surtout l'étranger qui n'avoit jamais vu un tel manége.*

SPORT [a basket used by mendicant friars] *Sporte*, f. *panier*, de religieux mendians, m

TO MAKE SPORT [to divert] *Divertir, faire rire* [to laugh or play] *Rire, jouer, se récréer, passir le temps, badiner.* To make sport with one [to laugh at him, to make a fool of him] *Jouer quelqu'un, se jouer de quelqu'un, s'en divertir, en faire un sujet de risée & de moquerie, en faire son jouet, se moquer de lui.*

TO SPORT, *v. n. and* TO SPORT oneself, -ING, -ED, *v. a. v. reflect.* [to play] *Jouer, badiner, folâtrer, se jouer, se divertir, s'amuser.* They sport together, *Ils jouent ou badinent ensemble.* As she sported at this play, *Tandis qu'elle s'amusoit à ce jeu.*

TO SPORT [to trifle] *Se jouer, se moquer de.* Fortune sports with men, *La fortune se joue des hommes.* Do not sport with religion, *Ne vous moquez point de la religion.*

❧ TO SPORT, *v. a.* [to represent by any kind of play] *Jouer, chanter.* He sported his love on his lyre, *Il chantoit ses amours sur la lyre.*

SPORTED WITH (spŏr'-tĕd-oŭĭtsh), *adj.* [*from* To Sport] *Dont on s'est joué*, ou *diverti*, &c.

SPORTER (spôr'-teŭr), *f.* [one that sports] *Joueur*, m. *qui badine, qui joue, qui folâtre.*

SPORTFUL (spôrt'-foŭl), *adj.* [merry, frolick, wanton, ludicrous] *Badin, enjoué, folâtre, amusant, divertissant, récréatif.*

SPORTFULLY (spôrt'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [wantonly, for sport's sake] *Par amusement, par plaisir, de gaieté de cœur, par manière de passe-temps.*

SPORTFULNESS (spôrt'-foŭl-nĕce), *f.* [play, merriment] *Jeu*, m. *badinage*, m. *amusement*, m. *divertissement*, m. *passe-temps*, m. *récréation*, f. *gaieté*, f.

SPORTING (spôr'-tĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Sport] *Jeu*, m. *badinage*, m. *divertissement*, m. ou *l'action de se divertir*, &c.

SPORTIVE (spôr'-tĭv'), *adj.* V. SPORTFUL.

SPORTIVENESS (spôr'-tĭv'-nĕce), *f.* V. SPORTFULNESS.

SPORTSMAN (spôrts'-măne), *f.* [one who pursues the recreations of the field] *Un chasseur.*

SPORTULA (spôr'-tĭoŭ-lă), *f.* [Rom. Antiq. a dole or largess, either of meat or money, to the people; the basket wherein the meat was brought] *Sportule*, f.

SPORTULE (spôr'-tĭoule) *f.* [an alms, a dole] *Aumône*, f.

SPOT (spŏt'), *f.* [a blot] *Tache*, m. f. *souillure*, f. au propre & au figuré, *flétrissure*, f. A spot of oil, or dirt, *Une tache d'huile, de boue*, &c.

* A spot on one's reputation, *Une tache à sa réputation.* The spot of sin, *La tache ou la souillure du péché.*

SPOT [mark, speck] *Tache*, f *marque*, f. *moucheture*, f. The spots of a lynx, *Les mouchetures du lynx.* Spots of gauze, *Mouchetures de gaze*, ou *broderie de gaze.* Dusky spot (in Falconry), *Aiglure*, f. & par corruption *égalure*, f.

SPOTS [Astron. dark places on the disk of the Sun, &c.] *Taches*, f. pl.

SPOT [a small extent of place, any particular place] *Morceau de terre*, m. *carreau*, m. *terre*, f. *place, endroit*, m. *lieu*, m. A fine spot of ground, *Un bon morceau de terre.* A fruitful spot of ground, *Un terrain fertile.* He died upon the spot, *Il mourut sur la place.* I was upon the spot, *J'étois sur les lieux.*

Upon the spot [immediately] *Sur le champ, incontinent.*

TO SPOT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to stain, to maculate] *Tacher, salir, souiller, maculer*, au propre & au figuré. You will spot your handkerchief, *Vous allez tacher votre mouchoir.* To spot a printed sheet, *Maculer une feuille imprimée.*

* To spot one's honour *or* reputation, *Tacher l'honneur* ou *la réputation de quelqu'un.*

TO SPOT [to mark, to speckle] *Tacheter, moucheter.*

SPOTLESS (spŏt'-lĕce), *adj.* [without spots] *Sans tache*, au propre & au figuré.

* A spotless virgin, behaviour, mind, *Une vierge sans tache, Une conduite sans reproche, Une âme pure.*

SPOTTED (spŏt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Taché, sali, souillé, maculé*, au propre & au figuré; *tacheté, moucheté.*

† No spotted thoughts shall stain my virgin life, *Aucune pensée impure ne souillera l'innocence de ma vie.*

The spotted fever, *La fièvre pourprée, le pourpre.*

SPOTTED [in Falconery] *égalé*, ou mieux *aiglé.*

SPOTTER (spŏt'-eŭr), *f.* [one who spots] *Celui* ou *celle qui tache*; ou bien, *une brateuse* de gaze, *celle qui fait des mouchetures* sur la gaze.

SPOTTY (spŏt'-é), *adj.* [full of spots] *Plein de taches*; *taché, sali, maculé.*

SPOUL *or* SPOOL (spoûle), *f.* [the thread for the woof wound upon a bobbin, &c. and placed in the eye of the shuttle] *Velue*, f. *époule*, f.

SPOUSAL (spăoŭ'-zăl), *adj.* [nuptial] *Nuptial, conjugal.*

SPOUSAL, *f.* [marriage, nuptials] *Mariage*, m.

SPOUSE (spăoûze), *f.* [a husband *or* wife] *Epoux & épouse, mari & femme.*

SPOUSED (spăoûz'd), *adj.* [wedded] *Epousé, marié.*

SPOUSELESS (spăoûze'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting husband *or* wife] *Non-marié, célibataire.*

SPOUT (spăoût), *f.* [a pipe *or* mouth of a pipe *or* vessel out of which any thing is poured] *Jet*, m. *robinet*, m. *gargouille*, f *auget*, m. *bec*, m. A water-spout, *Un jet d'eau.* The spout of a cock, *Un robinet.* A spout for the rain on house-eaves, *La gargouille d'une goutière.* The spout of a mill-hopper, *Auget de la trémie d'un moulin.* Spout of a gutter, *Canon de goutière.*

SPOUT [water falling in a body] *Ondée*, f. *torrent de pluie*, m.

SPOUT *or* water-spout [at Sea; an extraordinary meteor, in form of a deep cloud] *Trombe*, f. *Siphon*, m.

TO SPOUT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pour with violence, to issue as from a spout] *Verser, jeter, pousser avec impétuosité, faire jaillir* ou *jaillir*; *jaillir, sourdre, bouillonner, sortir impétueusement.* A fountain that spouts water, *Une source qui jette beaucoup d'eau.* The waters that spouted out of the hill, *Les eaux qui sortoient* ou *jaillissoient de la montagne.*

TO SPOUT [to blow water with one's mouth, in order to wet the tobacco-pipes which are to dry] *Donner des brouillards.*

TO SPOUT DOWN, *Tomber à verse*, en parlant de la pluie.

TO SPOUT UP, *Rejaillir.*

SPOUTING OUT, *adj.* [issuing as from a spout] *Jaillissant, saillant*, &c.

SPRAIN (sprène), *f.* [extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint] *Entorse*, f. *détorse*, f. *foulure des nerfs*, f. &c.

TO SPRAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wrench *or* over-strain a nerve] *Fouler, se détordre, se donner une détorse.* To strain an arm, *Se détordre un bras.*

SPRAINED (sprén'd), *adj.* [*from* To Sprain] *Foulé, détors*, &c.

SPRAINTS (sprén'ts), *f.* [the dung of an otter] *La fiente* d'une loutre.

SPRANG (sprăn'gne), *the preterite of* To Spring; which see.

SPRAT (sprăte), *f.* [a small sea-fish] *Melette*, f. *sardine*, f.

TO SPRAWL (sprâle), -ING, -ED, (sprâl'd), *v. a.* [to struggle, as in the convulsions of death] *Se débattre comme un homme qui est dans les convulsions de la mort*; signifie aussi, *s'étendre tout de son long, se vautrer.*

SPRAY (-prè), *f.* [the extremity of a branch] *Menu branchage, menu bois.* Spray-faggots, *Des fagots de menu bois*, m. *fagots faits de menus branchages.*

SPRAY [the foam of the sea] *Ecume de mer*, f. *éclaboussure d'eau de mer* (chassée par le vent du sommet d'une vague, f.

SPREAD (sprĕd), *f.* [extent] *Etendue*, f. *l'action de s'étendre*; *expansion*, f. *grandeur*, f.

TO SPREAD, -ING, spread, *v. a* and *n.* [to extend, to expand; to extend *or* expand itself] *Etendre, & s'étendre*; *épandre & s'épandre*; *répandre & se répandre*; * *abreuver* (said of a report); *éparpiller & s'éparpiller*; *ouvrir & s'épanouir, s'ouvrir*; *déployer & se déployer*; au propre & au figuré. The trees spread their branches, *Les arbres étendent leurs branches.* Plants, if they spread much, are seldom tall, *Les plantes, qui s'étendent beaucoup, deviennent rarement grandes.* To spread the grass, *Epandre du foin pour le faner.* To spread a net, to spread sails, *Tendre un filet, tendre* ou *déployer les voiles, les border.* The flowers begin to spread, *Les fleurs commencent à s'ouvrir, à s'épanouir.*

* To spread the war every where, *Répandre par-tout la guerre.* This report spreads abroad, *Ce bruit se répand.* Examples are of a pestilent spreading nature, *Les exemples sont contagieux.*

SPREAD, *part. adj. Etendu, tendu, répandu*, au propre & au figuré.

* His praise is spread abroad far and wide, *Sa gloire s'est répandue par toute la terre.*

SPREADER (sprĕd'-eŭr), *f.* [one who spreads] *Celui* ou *celle qui répand.*

* A spreader of false news, *Un semeur de fausses nouvelles.*

SPREADING (sprĕd'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Spread] *Etendue*, f. *l'action de tendre, d'étendre*, &c. The spreading of commerce, *L'étendue du commerce.*

SPREADING, *adj.* [that spreads, *or* extends] *Qui se répand.* Examples are of pestilent spreading nature, *Les exemples sont contagieux.* A spreading tumour, *Une tumeur ambulante.*

SPRIG (sprĭgue), *f.* [a small branch] *Jet*, m. *rejeton*, m. *petite branche, orin*, m. *jargeon*, m. Sprigs, *Broutilles*, f. pl. Long-sprig, *Gaulis*, m. A young sprig, *Un nouveau jet.* A sprig of thyme, *Une petite branche* ou *un brin de thym.*

SPRIG [a small nail without a head, used by glaziers] *Une pointe.*

SPRIG crystal, *Pointe de cristal*, f. ou *gulle de cristal*, f.

SPRIGGY (sprĭgu'-é), *adj.* [full of sprigs] *Plein de rejetons.*

SPRIGHT (sprăïte), *f.* [spirit, shade, soul, apparition] *Esprit*, m. *âme*, f *ombre*, f. *spectre*, m. *fantôme*, m. *vision*, f. *apparition*, f.

SPRIGHT [a short arrow] *Une flèche courte*, dont on se servoit autrefois dans les combats sur mer.

* TO SPRIGHT, *v. a.* [to haunt as a spright] *Obséder, suivre continuellement.*

SPRIGHTFUL (sprăït'-foûl), *and* SPRIGHTLY (sprăït'-lé), *adv.* [lively, brisk] *Vif, plein de feu, plein d'ardeur, animé, alerte, spirituel, gaillard*, § *émoustillé.*

SPRIGHTFULNESS (sprăït'-foûl-nĕce), *f.* [livelineſs, briſkneſs] *Vivacité*, f. *feu*, m. *ardeur*, f. *gaieté*, f.

SPRIGHTFULLY (sprăït'-foûl-é), *adv. Vigoureusement, avec ardeur, avec vivacité.*

SPRIGHTLINESS (sprăït'-lĭ-nĕce), *f.* [livelineſs, briſkneſs] *Enjouement*, m. *gaieté*, f. *vivacité*, f.

SPRING (sprĭn'gne), *f.* [the season in which plants spring and vegetate] *Le printemps.*

SPRING [a fountain] *Fontaine*, f. *source*, f. au figuré, *origine*, f. *principe*, m. *commencement*, m. *cause*,

m. *cauſe*, f *ſource*, f. Spring-water, *Eau de fontaine, eau vive, eau de ſource*, f.

* The ſpring of our being, *La ſource de notre être.* The ſpring of the day, *La pointe* ou *le commencement du jour, l'aube*, f. The firſt ſprings of great events, like thoſe of great rivers, are often mean and little, *La cauſe des grands évènemens eſt ſouvent fort peu de choſe comme la ſource des grandes rivières.*

¶ Spring, *ſource*; ſource, *ſource*; fountain, *fontaine*; well, *puits* (ſynon.): *Spring* is properly applied to the iſſuing of water from the earth; *ſource*, to the head of a river; *fountain*, to thoſe artificial *ſprings* contrived for ornament: *well* implies a *ſpring* which lays deep, where a pit is dug to reach it. The waters of Medicinal *ſprings* have ſometimes reſtored health when all other means have failed. The *ſource* of the Nile remained long undiſcovered. Among the ancients *fountains* were worſhipped as a kind of divinities. There are ſome burning *wells* which take fire from the flame of a lighted candle. The three firſt are frequently uſed figuratively; Thus: paſſions are the *ſprings* of action: Vice is the *ſource* of woe: the king is the *fountain* of honour.

Spring [a principle of motion] *Reſſort*, m. au propre & au figuré. The ſpring of a lock, *Le reſſort d'une ſerrure.*

Spring [among Ribbon-Weavers; it cauſes the batten to return to its place after having ſtruck the woof] *Bandoir*, m.

Spring-barrel of a blind, *Store*, m.

Spring-rack, *Décli*, m.

Spring [of the beam of a coining-preſs] *Jaquemart*, m.

Spring [of an organ-pipe] *Raſette*, f.

* He ſets all ſprings a-going, in order to get that employment, *Il fait jouer tous les reſſorts pour obtenir cet emploi.*

Spring [in Sea-language] *Fente oblique* ou *tranſverſale* (dans une pièce de mâture, qui la rend douteuſe), f. Spring, *Emboſſure*, f. ou *Cable ſervant à faire emboſſure*, m. (en général, toute amarre paſſant par l'arrière d'un bâtiment, & qui a ſon point d'appui en avant ou en travers du bâtiment).

Spring [a leak, a ſtart of plank] *Voie d'eau*, f.

Spring [a leap, a jump, a violent effort] *Saut*, m. *eſcouſſe*, f. *élan*, m. *eſſor*, m. *choc violent.* To take a ſpring in order to leap, *Prendre ſon eſcouſſe*, ou mieux *ſon élan.* To give a ſpring to one, *S'élancer, fondre, ſauter, ſe précipiter ſur quelqu'un.*

To ſpring a butt, *Reſſerrer une tête de bordage qui s'eſt lâchée.* To ſpring the luff, *Faire une aulofée.* Our main yard ſprang, *Notre grande vergue conſentit.* A maſt which is ſprung, *Mât qui a conjents*, ou *qui a quelque fente qui le rend douteux.*

The ſtorm had ſprung our maſt (a ſea phraſe) *La tempête avoit fendu notre mât.*

To Spring a light, *Allumer une chandelle*, ou *une bougie.*

To Spring, -ing, I ſprung *or* ſprang, I have ſprung, *v. n.* [to ariſe out of the ground, and grow by vegetative power] *Pouſſer, bourgeonner, ſortir de terre, naître*, en parlant de végétaux; au figuré, *procéder, provenir, venir, commencer d'être, naître.* When the herb begins to ſpring forth, *Lorſque l'herbe commence à pouſſer.*

* Thence ſpring all our miſfortunes, *C'eſt de là que proviennent tous nos malheurs.*

To Spring [*or* dig] a well, *Creuſer un puits.*

To Spring [to ſpout out] *Jaillir, ſortir, avoir ſa ſource.* The river ſprings out of *or* from this hill, *La rivière ſort de cette montagne, elle y a ſa ſource.*

To Spring again, *Rejeter, repouſſer*, en parlant des végétaux; *renaître, reparoître*, en parlant d'une rivière qui s'étoit cachée ſous terre.

To Spring out, forth, *or* up, The ſame with To Spring; which ſee.

To Spring [to leap] *Sauter*; *repouſſer*, en parlant d'un reſſort. To ſpring forward, *Sauter en avant, s'élancer.* To ſpring up, *Treſſaillir.*

To Spring, *v. a.* [to ſtart] *Faire lever, faire partir.* To ſpring a partridge, *Faire lever une perdrix.*

To Spring [to diſcharge] *Faire jouer.* To ſpring a mine, *Faire jouer une mine.*

To Spring a leak [in Sea-language] *Faire une voie d'eau, faire eau, être gagné de l'eau.*

SPRINGAL (ſprĭn'gn'-eŭl), *ſ.* [a youth] *Un jeune homme, un garçon.*

SPRINGE (ſprĭn'dje), *ſ.* [a ſnare, a gin, an elaſtic noole] *Piége*, m. *lacet*, m. *filet*, m. *collet*, m. A ſpringe to catch wood-cocks, *Un filet pour prendre des bécaſſes.*

SPRINGER (ſprĭn'gn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who rouſes game] *Celui qui fait lever le gibier.*

Springer, or an arched gate, *Impoſte*, f. terme d'Architecture.

SPRING-HALT (ſprĭn'gne'-hâlte), *ſ.* [a lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs] *Action d'un cheval qui boite des deux pieds*, f.

SPRINGINESS (ſprĭn'-djĭ-nĕce *ou plutôt* ſprĭn'gn'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [elaſticity] *Elaſticité*, f.

SPRINGLE (ſprĭn'g'-gl'), *ſ.* V. Springe.

SPRINGTIDE (ſprĭn'gne'-tâïde), *ſ.* [tide at the new moon, high tide] *Grande* ou *haute marée, contre-marée*, f.

SPRINGTREE (ſprĭn'gne'-trī), *ſ.* [trace-bar of a coach] *Palonnier de carroſſe*, m. *volée*, f.

SPRINGY (ſprĭn'gn'-é), *adj.* [elaſtick] *Elaſtique, qui fait reſſort.* Springy bodies, *Corps élaſtiques.*

Springy [full of ſprings *or* fountains] *Rempli de ſources* ou *de fontaines.*

SPRINKLE (ſprĭnk'-kl'), *ſ. Ex.* A holy-water ſprinkle, *Un aſpergès*, ou *aſperſoir*, m. *goupillon avec lequel on jette l'eau bénite*, m.

To Sprinkle, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſcatter in drops, to aſperſe with water] *Aſperger, mouiller, arroſer, répandre* ou *jeter çà & là.* To ſprinkle over, *Arroſer.* To ſprinkle holy water over one, *or* to ſprinkle one with holy water, *Aſperger quelqu'un d'eau bénite*, ou *répandre de l'eau bénite ſur lui.*

To ſprinkle with ſalt, *Saupoudrer.*

SPRINKLED (ſprĭnk'-kl'd), *part. adj. Aſpergé, arroſé, mouillé, répandu çà & là.*

SPRINKLING (ſprĭnk'-klĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sprinkle] *Aſperſion*, f. *arroſement*, m. *action d'aſperger, d'arroſer*, &c. With ſome ſmall ſprinkling [*or* tincture] of Italian and Spaniſh, *Avec quelque légère teinture de l'Italien & de l'Eſpagnol.*

To SPRIT (ſprăĭte), *v. a.* [to throw out, to eject with force] V. To Sprout.

To SPRIT (ſprĭte), *v. n.* [to ſhoot, to germinate] V. To Sprout.

Sprit, *ſ.* V. Sprout.

Sprit [in Sea-language] *Livarde*, f. ou *baleſton*, m. (d'une voile de certains canots, chaloupes ou autres petits bâtiments, qui traverſe diagonalement cette voile).

SPRITE (ſprăïte), contracted from Spirit; which ſee.

SPRIT-SAIL (ſprĭt'-ſéle), *ſ.* [the ſail which belongs to the boltſprit-maſt] *Civadière*, f. *voile de beaupré*, f.

Sprit-ſail-top-ſail, *Contre-civadière*, f.

Sprit-ſail, *Voile à livarde*, f. en Provence, *Voile à targgier*, f.

SPROUT (ſprăoŭte), *ſ.* [a ſhoot of a vegetable] *Jet*, m. *rejeton*, m. ſe dit en particulier d'un *jeune chou*, d'un *rejeton de chou* ou *broccoli.*

To Sprout, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to germinate, to ſhoot] *Pouſſer, bourgeonner, rejeter, repouſſer; croître*, dans un ſens plus général.

SPRUCE (ſproŭce), *adj.* [nice, trim, neat] *Propre, bien mis, brave*; au figuré, *beau, bien tourné, élégant*, § *friſque.* Spruce-beer (tinctured with branches of ſpruce-fir), *Sorte de bière.* Spruce-leather [corruptly ſo called for Pruſſian-leather] *Cuir de Pruſſe*, m.

* A ſpruce ſtyle, *Un beau ſtyle.*

To Spruce, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to dreſs with affected neatneſs] *Parer & ſe parer; habiller & s'habiller avec élégance, avec une propreté affectée.*

SPRUCED up (ſproŭs't'-eŭp), *part. adj. Bien-mis, paré.*

SPRUCE-FIR (ſproŭce -fĕr), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of fir native of America] *Epinette blanche du Canada, eſpèce d'épicea, epinette du Canada.*

SPRUCELY (ſproŭs'-lé), *adv.* [in a ſpruce manner] *Proprement.*

SPRUCENESS (ſproŭs -nĕce), *ſ.* [affected neatneſs] *Propreté affectée, élégance dans la parure*, f.

SPRUNG (ſpreŭn'gne), *the preterite and participle of* To Spring; which ſee

SPRUNT (ſpreŭn'te,, *ſ.* [any thing ſhort and that will not eaſily bend] *Un reſſort court, & extrêmement difficile à tendre.*

SPRY (ſprĕ), *ſ.* [the ſpawn of the ſea]. V. Spray.

† SPUD (ſpŭd), *ſ.* [a ſhort knife] *Un méchant petit couteau*; au figuré & en ſtyle bas, *un petit bout d'homme.*

† To SPUE (ſpĭou), *v. a.* and *n. Vomir, rendre gorge*; V. To Spew. Spueing. *Vomiſſement*, m.

SPUME (ſpĭoume), *ſ* [foam, froth] *Ecume*, f.

To Spume, *v. n.* [to foam, to froth] *Écumer, s'élever en écume.*

SPUMID (ſpĭou'-mĭd), Spumous (ſpĭou'-meŭce), *and* Spumy (ſpĭou'-mé), *adj.* [foamy, frothy] *Ecumeux, plein d'écume.*

SPUN (ſpeŭne), *part. adj. Filé.*

SPUNGE (ſpeŭn'dje), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of fea-ſubſtance, the fabric and habitation of ſome ſpecies of worm] *Fponge*, f. *ruche marine*, ou *aquatique*, f. V. Sponge.

Loaf-ſpunge, *éponge en mie de pain*, f.

Baſtard ſpunge (alcyonium), *Ecume de mer*, f. *alcyonium*, m.

Branches of the ſpunge, *Fleurs d'éponge*, f. pl.

Spunge-ſtone, *Pierre d'éponge*, f.

Spunge [among Tanners; a woollen roller dipped in tallow to greaſe the hides] *Lavette*, f.

Spunge of a cannon, *écouvillon*, m.

Spunge of a horſe-ſhoe, *Eponge*, f.

Pyrotechnical ſpunge, *or* ſpunk, *Amadou*, m. f.

To Spunge, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to waſh *or* rub over with a ſpunge] *Laver* ou *nettoyer avec une éponge.*

* To Spunge, *v. n.* [to hang on others for maintenance] *Ecornifler, faire le métier de paraſite, eſcroquer.* He ſpunges often upon us, *Il vient ſouvent nous écornifler.*

SPUNGED (ſpeŭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Lavé, nettoyé avec une éponge.*

SPUNGER (ſpeŭn'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſpunges upon others] *Un écornifleur, un paraſite, un eſcogriffe*; *eſcroc*, m. *eſcroqueur*, m. ‖ *croque-lardon*, m.

SPUNGING (ſpeŭn'-djĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Spunge] *Ecornifluerie*, f. *l'action d'écornifler.*

SPUNGING-HOUSE (ſpeŭn'-djĭn'gne hăoŭce), *ſ.* a houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon, where the bailiffs ſpunge upon them or riot at their coſt] *Une maiſon de ſergent*, * *une écrille.*

SPUNGIOUS (ſpeŭn'-djĭ-eŭce), *or* Spungy (ſpeŭn'-djé), V. Spongious *and* Spongy.

SPUNK, *or* Sponk, *ſ.* [half rot en wood, agaric] *Amadou*, m. V. Sponk.

Spunk [an excreſcence on the ſides of trees] *Sorte d'excroiſſance qui vient au côté des arbres*; *loupe*, f.

SPUN-YARN (ſpeŭn'-ïarne), *ſ.* [a ſort of twine] *Bitord*, m.

SPUR (ſpeŭr), *ſ.* [a prick for a horſe] *Eperon*, m. au figuré, *aiguillon*, m. Spur-leather, *Monture d'éperon*, f.

The ſpurs of a cock, *Les éperons* ou *les ergots d'un coq.*

To give a ſpur to, *Aiguillonner.*

* To be upon the ſpur, *Etre fort preſſé.* To come

come upon the ſpur, *Venir en diligence.*

* What need we any ſpur? *Nous n'avons pas beſoin d'aiguillon?* Reward is the ſpur of virtue, *La récompenſe ſert d'aiguillon pour porter les hommes à la vertu.*

SPUR [among Carpenters, &c.] *Arc-boutant*, m. Spurs of the beams, *or* crow-feet of the beams, *Demi-boux* (à l'endroit des écoutilles), m. pl. Spurs of the bits, *Courbes des bittes*, f. pl.

To SPUR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to prick with the ſpur] *Donner de l'éperon, piquer avec l'eperon; appuyer l'éperon, diguer*; au figuré, *pouſſer, exciter, aiguillonner, animer, encourager, inſtiguer.* * Theſe marks of good-will may ſpur them to their duty, *Ces marques d'affection ſont propres à les exciter à leur devoir.*

*† To ſpur on a queſtion, *Faire une queſtion empreſſée, demander une choſe avec empreſſement.*

To SPUR, *v. n.* [to travel with great expedition] *Voyager en hâte, en diligence.*

To SPUR ON [to preſs forward] *Exciter, pouſſer, aiguillonner.*

SPURGALLED (ſpeŭr'-gâl'd), *part. adj. of* Spurgal, *not in uſe* [hurt with the ſpur] *Bleſſé avec l'éperon.*

SPURGE (ſpeŭrdje), *ſ.* [Bot. Lathyris; milk-wort, *or* wart-wort; a milky plant violently purgative] *Epurge*, f. *catapuce*, f. *eſule*, f. *tithymale*, m. *herbe-aux-meules-marin*, m.

SPURGE-OLIVE (ſpeŭrdje'-ŏl-ĭv'), *ſ.* [Bot Chamælea, Cnecrum, widow-wail; a ſhrub of hot countries, a moſt violent purgative] *Camelée*, f. *garoupe*, m *olivier-nain*, m.

SPURGE-LAUREL (ſpeŭrdje'-lâ-rĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. Thymelea aut laureola mas, mezereon; a beautiful ſhrub, the root of which is uſed in dyeing] *Mézéon*, m. *bois genti*, m. *thymélée*, f. *laureole*, f *garou*, m. *trentanel*, m.

SPURIOUS (ſpiou'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [not genuine, adulterine, baſtard] *Falſifié, faux, bâtard, ſuppoſé, corrompu.*

SPURIOUSNESS (ſpiou'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of what is counterfeit, *or* not genuine] *Contrefaction*, f. *état de ce qui eſt faux & contrefait; contrefaçon*, f.

SPURIOUSNESS [baſtardy] *Bâtardiſe*, f.

SPURKETS (ſpeur'-kĕ'tſ), *or* SPIRKITS, *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language] V. SPIRKETING.

SPURLING (ſpeŭr'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſmall fiſh] *Eperlan*, m.

SPURN (ſpeŭrne), *ſ.* [a kick] *Coup de pied*, m. au figuré, *traitement plein d'inſolence*, m.

To SPURN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike *or* drive with the foot] *Frapper* ou *pouſſer avec le pied.* To ſpurn one away *or* back, *Chaſſer quelqu'un à coups de pied.* I ſpurned him from my preſence, *Je le chaſſai de ma préſence.*

* To SPURN [to ſcorn, to treat with contempt] *Dédaigner, mépriſer, rejetter, traiter avec mépris* He ſpurns us, *Il nous mepriſe*

To SPURN, *v. n.* [to toſs up the heels] *Ruer, détacher des ruades.*

SPURNED (ſpeŭrn'd), *part. adj. Frappé* ou *pouſſé avec le pied*; au figuré, *dédaigné, mépriſé, traité avec mépris.* Spurned away, *Chaſſé à coups de pied.*

SPURRED (ſpeŭr'd), *part. adj. Piqué avec l'éperon*; au figuré, *pouſſé, excité, engagé, aiguillonné.*

SPURRED, *adj.* [having ſpurs on] *Eperonné, qui a des éperons aux talons.* A ſpurred cock, *Un coq éperonné*, ou *ergoté.*

SPURRER (ſpeŭr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who uſes ſpurs] *Celui qui ſe ſert d'éperons.*

SPURRIER (ſpeŭr'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes ſpurs] *Eperonnier*, m.

SPURRING (ſpeŭr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Spur] *L'action de piquer, &c.*

SPURRY (ſpeŭr'-é), *ſ.* V. SPERGULA.

SPUR-SHELL (ſpeŭr'-chĕl), *ſ.* [an univalve ſhell] *Eperon*, m.

SPURT, *or* SPIRT (ſpeŭrte), *ſ.* [a freak, whim, fancy, *or* caprice] *Boutade*, f. *caprice*, m. *faiſdre*, f. *fantaiſie*, f. He is all for a ſpurt, *or* upon a ſpurt, *C'eſt un homme à fantaiſies, un homme capricieux.*

SPURT, *or* guſt of wind, *Coup de vent*, m. *bourraſque*, f.

To SPURT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpirt] *Jaillir.* To ſpurt up, *Rejaillir.*

SPURTED UP (ſpeŭrt'-ĕd-eŭp), *adj* [*from* To SPURT UP] *Rejailli.*

SPURTING UP (ſpeŭrt'-ĭn'gne-eŭp), *ſ.* [*from* To Spurt up] *Rejailliſſement*, m. ou *l'action de rejaillir.*

SPUR-WAY (ſpeŭr'-cŭĕ), *ſ.* [a horſe-way, *or* bridle-road through a ground] *Chemin par lequel on peut paſſer à cheval.*

SPUTATION (ſpiou-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Med. the act of ſpitting] *Sputation*, f. *crachement*, m.

SPUTTER (ſpeŭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [noiſe, buſtle] *Bruit*, m. *vacarme*, m *tintamarre*, m.

To SPUTTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops] *Crachotter, cracher dru & menu, écarter la dragée*, comme quand on parle vite.

To SPUTTER, *v. a.* [to throw out with ſome noiſe] *Rejeter, vomir avec effort.* To ſputter bile, *Vomir de la bile.* * He ſputtered his gall, injuries; *Il vomit ſon fiel, des injures.*

SPUTTERER (ſpeŭt'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ* [one who ſputters] *Une perſonne qui écarte la dragée.*

SPY (ſpaï), *ſ.* [one ſent to watch the conduct *or* motions of others] *Un eſpion, un inſpecteur.*

To SPY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to obſerve, to watch, to ſee, to diſcover] *Epier, eſpionner; veiller, obſerver, appercevoir, découvrir, trouver.* To ſpy out a fault, *Trouver*, ou *découvrir une faute.*

To SPY, *v. n.* [to ſearch *or* inquire into narrowly] *Chercher avec ſoin, rechercher, examiner ſcrupuleuſement.*

SPY'D *or* SPIED (ſpaï'd), *part. adj. Epié, obſervé, apperçu, découvert, trouvé, veillé.*

SPYBOAT (ſpaï'-bôte), *ſ.* [a boat ſent out for intelligence] *Une corvette.*

SQUAB (ſkoŭabe), *adj.* [unfeathered] *Sans plumes, nouvellement éclos*, en parlant d'un oiſeau.

SQUAB [little and fat] *Dodu, potelé, petit & gras*; ou bien, *épais, gretſier.*

SQUAB, *ſ.* [a kind of ſofa; a ſtuffed cuſhion] *Une eſpèce de ſopha* ou *de lit de repos, un couſſin fort mou, un tabouret rembourré.*

SQUAB [a thick fat man] *Un petit homme replet.*

SQUAB [a little fat woman] *Une dondon.*

SQUAB, *adv.* [with a heavy fall] *Avec violence, rudement, par une chûte violente.*

SQUAB-PIE (ſkoŭab'-pâï), *ſ* [different meats baked together in one diſh] *Mêlange de viandes cuites au four dans le même pâté; pâté chaud*, m.

To SQUAB one, *v. a.* [to ſquaſh him, to beat him to maſh] *Applatir quelqu'un de coups, lui mettre la tête ou le viſage en compote.*

To SQUAB, *v. n.* [to fall down plumb *or* flat] *Tomber à plat; tomber lourdement comme une maſſe.*

SQUABBED (ſkoŭab'd), *adj.* [*from* To Squab] *Applati de coups.*

SQUABBISH (ſkoŭab'-ĭche), *adj.* [thick, heavy, fleſhy] *Gros, épais, trapu.*

SQUABBLE (ſkoŭab'-bl'), *ſ.* [quarrel] *Querelle*, f. *diſpute*, f. *bagarre*, f.

To SQUABBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quarrel] *Quereller, diſputer, conteſter.*

SQUABBLED (ſkoŭab'-bl'd), *adj.* [among Printers] *Ex.* A form ſquabbled [ſome lines whereof happen to be out of their due order] *Une forme dont les lignes ſont dérangées.*

SQUABBLER (ſkoŭab'-bleŭr), *ſ* [one who ſquabbles] *Querelleur, querelleuſe.*

SQUABBLING (ſkoŭab'-blĭn'gne), *ſ* [*from* To Squabble] *Querelles*, f. pl. *picoterie*, f. *diſputes*, f. pl. *l'action de ſe quereller, &c.*

SQUACCO, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a bold and fierce bird of the heron kin] *Squacio* ou *ſquajotta*, m. ou *ſquajote*, m.

SQUADRON (ſkoŭâ'-dreŭne), *ſ.* [a certain number of horſe] *Eſcadron* de cavalerie, *m.*

SQUADRON of men of war, *Eſcadre de vaiſſeaux de guerre*, f.

SQUADRONED (ſkoŭâ'-dreŭn'd), *adj.* [formed into ſquadrons] *Rangé en eſcadrons.*

SQUALID (ſkoŭal'-ĭd), *adj.* [foul, naſty, filthy] *Sale, craſſeux, mal-propre.*

SQUALL (ſkoŭâl), *ſ.* [loud ſcream] *Cri*, m.

SQUALL [a cloud charged with wind and rain] *Bouillar*, m.

SQUALLS of wind, *Coups de vent*, m. pl. *bouffées de vent*, f. pl. *rafales*, f. pl. *bourraſque*, f.

To SQUALL, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to cry out as a child *or* woman frighted] *Crier, pouſſer des cris.* The infant ſqualled, *L'enfant cria.* The leaſt thing that ails him makes him ſquall, *Le moindre mal qu'il a le fait crier, Il crie pour un rien.*

SQUALLER (ſkoŭal'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ſcreamer] *Celui* ou *celle qui crie*; *crieur, crieuſe*; *criard, criarde*; *criailleur, criailleuſe.*

SQUALLY (ſkoŭal'-é), *adj.* [windy, goſty] *Sujet aux raſales.*

SQUALOR (ſkoŭal'-eŭr), *ſ.* [naſtineſs] *Craſſe*, f. *mal-propreté*, f.

SQUALUS, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. a genus of fiſh delighting in dirty places] *Squale*, m *grand chien de mer*, m. [a ſpecies of cyprinus, chub *or* carvin] V. CHUB.

SQUAMOUS (ſkoŭé'-meŭce), *adj.* [ſcaly] *Ecaillé, écailleux, couvert d'écailles.*

SQUAMOUS, *or* SQUAMOSUS, *ſ.* [Anat. an epithet given anciently to the falſe ſutures of the ſkull] *Squammeux.* Suturæ ſquamoſæ, *Sutures ſquammeuſes.*

To SQUANDER (ſkoŭan'-deŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſcatter laviſhly] *Diſſiper, prodiguer, conſumer, dépenſer follement.* He ſquandered away the beſt part of his fortune, *Il a diſſipé la plus grande partie de ſon bien*

To SQUANDER [to diſperſe] *Diſperſer, mettre en déroute.*

SQUANDERED (ſkoŭan'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Diſſipé, prodigué, conſumé, dépenſé follement*; ou bien, *diſperſé, épars, mis en déroute.*

SQUANDERER (ſkoŭan'-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſpendthrift] *Prodigue*, m *diſſipateur*, m

SQUANDERING (ſkoŭan'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SQUANDER] *Gaſpillage*, m.

SQUARE (ſkoŭère), *adj.* [having four ſides and four right angles] *Carré.* All the doors were ſquare, *Toutes les portes étoient carrées.* This beam is twenty inches ſquare, *Cette poutre a vingt pouces en carré*, ou *d'équarriſſage.*

A ſquare battalion, *Un bataillon carré.*

SQUARE [in Arithmetic and Geometry] *Carré.* A ſquare number, *Un nombre carré.* The ſquare root of a number, *La racine carrée d'un nombre.*

SQUARE [in Sea-language] *Carré.* Square ſail, *Voile de fortune* ou *Tréou* (d'un bâtiment latin ou à voiles auriques), m. Square rigged, *Mâté à carré*, ou *à fruit carré* (pour exprimer qu'un vaiſſeau a beaucoup d'envergure.

The yards are very ſquare, *Les vergues ont beaucoup d'envergure.*

The ſails are very ſquare, *Les voiles ont beaucoup d'envergure.*

Square tuck, *Poupe carrée, cul carré.* A ſquare-ſterned ſhip, *Vaiſſeau à poupe carrée*, ou *large* (comme celle des vaiſſeaux de guerre).

* SQUARE [ſtrong, well-ſet] *Fort*, ou *bien taillé.*

* SQUARE [honeſt, juſt, fair] *Honnête, juſte, franc.* Square dealing, *Procédé honnête.* This moral does not lie ſo ſquare as to bear any great weight upon it, *La morale de cette fable n'eſt pas ſi juſte qu'on puiſſe y inſiſter beaucoup.*

SQUARE, *ſ.* [a figure having four ſides and four right angles] *Un carré, une figure carrée*; ſignifie auſſi *un carreau* ou *panneau*; *plinthe*, f. *abaque*, m. ou *tailloir*, m. termes d'Architecture.

SQUARE,

SQUARE, *Place*, f. Grosvenor-square, *Place-Grosvenor*, f.

SQUARE [a rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles] *Equerre*, f. To bring a thing into square, to work it up square, *Equarrir une chose, la faire carrée*. That is out of square, *Cela n'est pas carré*.

* SQUARE [level, equality] *Niveau*, m. *égalité*, f. Upon the square, *De niveau, également, de pair*. To play upon the square, *Jouer but à but, sans avantage d'un côté ni de l'autre*. That is out of square, *Cela n'est pas égal*, ou *régulier*. A conduct out of square, *Une conduite irrégulière*.

† I shall break no squares whether it be so or not, *Il m'est égal* ou *indifférent que cela soit ainsi ou non*.

† Squares go, *Les affaires avancent*. I understood by him how squares went, *J'appris de lui comment alloient les affaires, il me dit l'état des affaires*.

SQUARES [among Gold-beaters; square pieces of gold] *Quartiers*, m. pl.

SQUARE [in Coining; die] *Coin*, m. Upper square [the die engraved with the prince's arms] *Coin d'écusson*, m.

To SQUARE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make square; to regulate, to measure] *Equarrir, rendre carré; équerrer, dresser à l'équerre; cadrer, carrer*; au figuré, *régler, mesurer, ajuster, aligner, compasser*. Square this beam, *Equarrissez cette poutre*.

To SQUARE [in Sea-language] To square the yards, *Brasser carré, mettre les vergues en croix*. The yards are squared by the lifts, *Les vergues sont bien balancées*, ou *horizontales*. The yards are squared by the braces, *Les vergues sont brassées carré*.

* To square one's actions by the law, *Régler ses actions sur la loi*. To square other men by one's rule, ‖ *Mesurer les autres à son aune*.

To SQUARE, *v. n.* [to suit with] *Cadrer, s'accorder, avoir de la convenance* ou *du rapport*. That does not square with my opinions, *Cela ne cadre pas avec mes idées*. This squared well with him, *Tout alloit bien pour lui, tout lui réussissoit à merveilles*.

SQUARE-BUILT (skoŭère-bilte), *adj.* [in the form of a square] *Bâti en carré*.

SQUARED (skoŭer'd), *part. adj. Equarri*.

SQUARENESS (skoŭère'-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being square] *Quadrature*, f. *état* ou *qualité de ce qui est carré, figure carrée*.

SQUARING (skoŭèr'-ĭn'gne), *s. L'action d'équarrir, quadrature*, f. *alignement*, m. The squaring of the circle, *La quadrature du cercle*.

SQUASH (skoŭache), *s.* [any thing soft and easily crushed] *Toute chose molle qui s'écrase aisément*.

SQUASH [Bot. Cucurbita latior, flat gourd] *Sorte de courge*, f.

To SQUASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to crush, to bruise flat] *Ecacher, écraser, applatir, rendre plat*.

SQUASHED (skoŭatch't), *part. adj. Ecaché, écrasé, applati, plat*.

SQUAT (skoŭate), *adj.* [close to the ground, upon the tail] *Accroupi*. To lie or sit squat, *Etre accroupi, s'accroupir, se tapir*. Sitting squat upon the tail, *Accroupissement*, m.

SQUAT [short and thick] *Trapu, ramassé, petit & gros*. A squat fellow, *Un petit homme trapu*, ou *ramassé*. A squat [or well compacted] house, *Une fort belle maison bien bâtie*, ou *bien troussée*.

To SQUAT, -TING, *v. n.* [to lie squat upon the tail, to sit cowering or close to the ground] *S'accroupir, être accroupi, se tapir, se blottir*.

SQUATINA, *s.* [angel-fish, or monk-fish, a species of the squalus *Squatine*, f. m. *ange*, m.

SQUATTING (skoŭat'-ĭn'gne), *adv.* [in a cowering manner] *à croupetons*. To walk squatting, *Marcher à croupetons*.

To SQUAWL (skoŭăl), V. To SQUALL.

SQUEAK (skoŭīk), *s.* [a shrill quick cry] *Un cri de douleur ou de frayeur*. To give a squeak, *Pousser un cri, crier*.

To SQUEAK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry out] *Crier, s'écrier, pousser des cris*; signifie aussi *rendre un son aigu ou perçant*; *jurer*, en parlant d'un mauvais instrument.

* To make one squeak, *Faire parler quelqu'un*, ou *le faire chanter, lui faire avouer ce qu'il a fait*.

SQUEAKING (skoŭīk'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Squeak] *Cri*, m. *l'action de s'écrier*, ou *de pousser des cris*.

To SQUEAL (skoŭīl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry as an infant] *Crier, pousser des cris comme un enfant qui souffre*.

SQUEAMISH (skoŭī'-mĭche), *adj.* [nice, easily disgusted] *Délicat, dégoûté*, au propre & au figuré. A squeamish stomach, *Un estomac délicat*.

* It is not easy to entertain men of so squeamish a taste, *Il n'est pas aisé d'amuser des gens d'un goût si délicat*.

SQUEAMISHNESS (skoŭī'-mĭche-nĕce), *s.* [niceness, delicacy, fastidiousness] *Délicatesse*, f. *dégoût*, m. au propre & au figuré. The squeamishness of some stomachs, *La délicatesse de certains estomacs*.

* Squeamishness of conscience, *Délicatesse de conscience*, f.

SQUEEZE (skoŭīze), *s.* [compression, pressure] *Compression*, f. *action de serrer* ou *de presser*.

To SQUEEZE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to press, to crush between two bodies] *Presser, serrer, comprimer*; *exprimer, faire sortir*. To squeeze, or squeeze out, grapes, *Presser des raisins, en exprimer le jus*.

* To SQUEEZE [to oppress] *Opprimer, accabler, vexer, écraser*.

To SQUEEZE, *v. n.* [to pass in consequence of compression] *Passer, sortir*. If you press it, water will squeeze through it, *Si vous le pressez, il en sortira de l'eau*.

SQUEEZED (skoŭīz'd), *part. adj. Pressé, serré, exprimé*; au figuré, *opprimé, accablé, écrasé*.

SQUEEZING (skoŭīz'-ĭn'gne), V. SQUEEZE.

† SQUELCH (skoŭĕlche), *s.* [heavy fall] *Chûte*, f. As soon as the poor devil had recovered the squelch, he scampered away bawling like mad, *Dès que le pauvre diable fut revenu de sa chûte, il s'enfuit criant comme un enragé*.

SQUIB (skoŭĭb), *s.* [a small pipe of paper filled with wildfire] *Fusée* d'artifice, f. *serpenteau*, m. *lance à feu*, f.

SQUILL (skoŭĭl), *s.* [Bot. Scilla; a bulbous med. plant] *Scille* ou *squille*, f. oignon qui vient dans les lieux marécageux.

SQUILE [a fish] *Squille*, f. *petite écrevisse*, f. sorte de poisson de mer & *de rivière*.

SQUINANCY (skoŭĭ-năn'-cé), *s.* [*popularly* Quinsy, a tumid inflammation in the throat] *Esquinancie*, f

SQUINANT (skoŭĭn'-ănt'e), *s.* [a medicinal sweet rush] *Jonc odoriférant*.

SQUINCY (skoŭĭn'-cé), *s.* V. SQUINANCY.

SQUINT (skoŭĭn't'e), *adj.* [looking obliquely] *Louche, qui regarde de travers*.

To SQUINT, *v. n.* [to look a-squint, to look obliquely] *Loucher, loucher, regarder un peu de travers*.

SQUINT-EYED (skoŭĭn't'-ăĭ'd), *adj.* [squinting] *Louche, bigle, qui regarde de travers*; au figuré, *méchant, ironique*.

* A squint-eyed praise, *Une louange ironique*, ou *méchante*.

SQUINTIFEGO (skoŭĭn't'-ĭ fi-gô), *adj.* [squinting] *Louche, bigle, qui a un œil un peu de travers*.

SQUINTING (skoŭĭn't'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Squint] *Strabisme*, m.

SQUINTINGLY (skoŭĭn't'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [by squinting] *En louchant, en regardant de travers*.

‖ To SQUINY (skoŭĭn'-é), *v. n.* V. To SQUINT.

SQUIRE (skoŭáïère), *s.* [a gentleman next in rank to a knight] *Ecuyer*, m. *hobereau*, m.

SQUIRREL (skoŭĕr'-ĭl), *s.* [Zool. Sciurus, *i. e* shaded by its tail, a small lively animal] *Un écureuil*. Flying squirrel, *Lair volant*, m. *polatouche*, m. *écureuil volant*, m.

SQUIRT (skoŭĕürte), *s.* [a small quick stream; looseness] ‡ *Foire*, f. *cours* ou *flux de ventre*, m.

SQUIRT, *s.* [an instrument by which a quick stream is ejected] *Seringue*, f.

To SQUIRT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw out of a squirt] *Seringuer*.

* ‖ To SQUIRT, *v. n.* [to prate] *Bavarder*. A squirting fellow, *Un bavard, un pauvre gêne, un homme qui déraisonne souvent*.

SQUIRTED (skoŭeürt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Seringué*.

SQUIRTER (skoŭeürt'-eür), *s.* [one who squirts] *Qui seringue*.

A SQUIRTING (skoŭeürt'-ĭn'gne) [or pitiful] fellow, *Un pauvre homme, un petit génie*.

SSIO, *s.* [the Japanese camphor-tree, a species of the myrtus or bay] *Ssio*, m.

ST! [*indecl.* silentium tene] *St! Silence*.

STAB (stăb), *s.* [a wound with a sharp pointed weapon; a dark injury, a sly mischief; a stroke, a blow] *Un coup de poignard*. To give one a stab, *Donner un coup de poignard à quelqu'un*.

To STAB, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to pierce with a pointed weapon] *Poignarder, tuer à coups de poignard*.

STABBED (stăb'd), *part. adj. Poignardé, percé d'un coup de poignard*.

STABBER (stăb'-eür) *s.* [one who stabs] *Un meurtrier, un assassin*.

STABILIMENT (stă-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕn'te), *s.* [support, firmness] *Support*, m. *appui*, m. *soutien*, m.

STABILITY (stă-bĭl'-ĭté), *s.* [firmness, steadiness, fixedness] *Stabilité*, f. *constance*, f. *état ferme*, m. *solidité*, f. *consistance*, f.

STABLE (sté'-hl'), *adj.* [firm, steady, fixed] *Stable, constant, ferme, fixe, solide*.

STABLE, *s.* [a house for beasts] *Etable*, f. A stable for swine, *Une étable à cochons*. A stable for sheep, *Une étable à moutons, une bergerie*. A horse-stable, *Une écurie*. A stable for oxen, *Une bouverie*. To keep a stable-yard, *Prendre des chevaux à l'attache*.

To STABLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to house cattle in a stable; to dwell as in a stable] *Etabler, & loger comme dans une étable*.

STABLE-BOY (sté'-bl'-bŏé), *and* STABLEMAN (sté'-bl'-măne), *s.* [one who attends in the stable, ostler] *Valet d'écurie*, m.

STABLED (sté'-bl'd), *part. adj. Etabli*.

STABLENESS (sté'-bl'-nĕce), *s.* V. STABILITY.

STABLING (sté'-blĭn'gne), [*from* To Stable] *Ecuries*, f. pl. *endroit pour mettre des chevaux*.

To STABLISH (stăb'-lĭche), V. To ESTABLISH.

STACCADO, *s.* [a pale, a fence] *Une estacade: palissade*, f.

STACCATO, *or* SPICCATO, *adv.* [in Italian Musick; by separating each note in a very distinct manner] *En détachant les notes*.

STACHYS, *s.* [base horehound, a med. plant] *Stachys*, m *épiaire*, m.

STACK [stăk), *s.* [a large quantity of hay, corn, *or* wood heaped up regularly together] *Un gros tas de foin, de grain*, ou *de bois*; *une meule de foin*; *une corde* ou *voie de bois*, *moncau*, m. *pile*, f. *amas*, m. Stack of straw, *Paillier*, m

STACK of chimneys, *Un rang de cheminées: souche de cheminée*, f.

To STACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pile up in stacks]

ſtacks] *Mettre en tas, entaſſer.* To ſtack hay, corn, &c. [to pile it up in ricks] *Ameuloner* ou *amuloner du foin, du blé,* &c.

STACTE (stăkt), *ſ.* [Pharm. the gum that diſtills from the myrrh-tree] *La gomme qui diſtille de l'arbre dont découle la myrrhe; ſtacté,* m. *ſtacten,* m. *ſtachté,* m. *myrrhe liquide.*

STADE, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 53°-36′ N. lon. 9°-17′ E.] *Stad, Stada* ou *Staden.*

STADIUM, *ſ.* [a furlong, 125 geometrical paces] *Stade,* m.

STAGLE (stăgl'), *ſ.* [any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another] *Un appui, un ſoutien, un ſupport, une potence, une béquille.*

To STAGLE, *from the noun, v. a. Fournir, pourvoir* ou *ſuppléer des appuis,* &c.

STADTHOLDER (stăt'-hōld'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces] *Le Stadhouder.* Stadtholderſhip (the dignity of the Stadtholder), *Stathoudérat,* m.

STAFF (stăf, *pl.* STAVES stév'z), *ſ.* [a ſtick] *Un bâton.* A quarter-ſtaff, *Un bâton à deux bouts,* ou *un brin d'eſtoc, fuſtel,* m. A pilgrim's ſtaff, *Un bourdon.* Croſs-ſtaff or Jacob's-ſtaff, *Arbalète,* f. ou *bâton de Jacob,* m. *fleche* ou *rayon aſtronomique,* f. m. The ſtaff of an halberd, *La hampe d'une hallebarde.* A hunting-ſtaff, *Un épieu de chaſſe.* The white ſtaff, *La baguette blanche.* A croſier ſtaff or biſhop's-ſtaff, *Une croſſe d'abbé* ou *d'évêque.*

STAFF or ſtaff-wood, [oak-piece, to make caſks, &c.] *Bourdillon,* m. *merrain* ou *mairain,* m.

* STAFF [a prop, or ſupport] *Soutien,* m. *appui,* m. *bâton,* m. The boy was the very ſtaff of my age, *Cet enfant étoit le ſoutien* ou *le bâton de ma vieilleſſe.* Hope is a lover's ſtaff, *L'eſpérance eſt le ſoutien d'un amant.*

* STAFF [a badge of authority; power] *Pouvoir,* m. *autorité,* f. *droit,* m. To let the ſtaff go out of one's hands, *Céder ſon droit, perdre ſon autorité.*

STAFF [an enſign of office] *Bâton,* m. *baguette,* f. The ſtaff of command, *Bâton de commandant.* Staff-man of a company, *Bâtonnier,* m.

STAFF [ſtanza] *Stance,* f. *couplet,* m. *verſet,* m. No kind of ſtaff is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical, *Il n'y a point d'eſpèce de ſtance qui convienne au poëme héroïque, parce qu'elles ſont toutes trop lyriques.* A ſtaff of a pſalm, *Verſet d'un pſeaume en muſique.*

STAFFISH (stăf'-ĭshe), *adj.* [*from* Staff] *Roide, dur, rigide, mal-poli, âpre.*

STAFFORD (stăf'-eŭrde), *ſ.* [the county-town of Staffordſhire; lat. 53°-0′ N. lon. 2°-0′ W.] *Stafford,* m.

STAFF TREE (stăf'-trī), *ſ.* [a ſort of ever-green privet] *Troëne toujours vert,* m.

STAG (stăgue), *ſ.* [the male red deer, five years old] *Cerf de cinq ans,* m. ou *à la troiſième tête.* A ſtag ſix years old, *Cerf de dix cors jeunement.* A ſtag ſeven years old, *Cerf de dix cors, cerf dix cors.* A ſtag eight years old, *Grand cerf.* A ſtag nine years old, *Grand vieux cerf.* The horns of a ſtag alive, *Bois de cerf.* The ſkin of a ſtag, *Nappe du cerf.* Herds of ſtags, *Des hardes de cerf.* Stag whoſe layer is known, *Cerf déteurné.*

STAG-BEETLE (stăg'-bītl'), *ſ.* [the great horn-beetle] *Cerf-volant,* m.

STAGE (stédje), *ſ.* [a floor raiſed to view, on which any ſhow is exhibited; the theatre, the place of ſcenick entertainments] *Echafaud,* m. *théâtre,* m. *ſcène,* f. au propre & au figuré. A ſtage play, *Une pièce de théâtre, comédie* ou *tragédie.* A ſtage-writer, *Un poëte dramatique, un auteur qui écrit pour le théâtre.* A ſtage-player, *Un acteur, une actrice; un comédien, une comédienne.* A ſtage-dancer, *Un baladin.* To go off the ſtage, *Quitter la ſcène;* au figuré, *ſe retirer du monde; quitter le monde, mourir.*

To bring one upon the ſtage, *Mettre quelqu'un en jeu.* The world, this great ſtage of fools, *Le monde, ce grand théâtre de fous.*

A floating ſtage (in Sea-language), *Ras de carène,* m. A hanging ſtage, *Pont volant,* m. Cable-ſtage, *Plancher de la foſſe aux cables,* m.

STAGE [upon which Tallow-chandlers dry their candles] *Etabli,* m.

STAGE [a ſingle ſtep, or gradual progreſs] *Degré,* m. *état,* m. *progrès,* m.

STAGE [a place in which reſt is taken on a journey] *Relais,* m. To come to the ſtage, *Arriver au relais.* A ſtage-horſe, *Un cheval de relais, un relais.*

‡ To STAGE, *v. a.* V. To EXHIBIT *publickly.*

STAGECOACH (stédje-kôtche), *ſ.* [a coach that keeps its ſet ſtages] *Un coche, un carroſſe de voyage, la meſſagerie,* f. *le carroſſe,* m.

STAGER (sté'-ujeŭr), *ſ.* [a player] *Un acteur, une actrice.*

* STAGER [a perſon of cunning] *Un routier, un homme fin & madré.* An old experienced ſtager, *Un vieux routier, un fin matois.*

STAGGARD (stăg'-ărde), *ſ.* [a red male deer, four years old] *Un cerf de quatre ans, un cerf à la ſeconde tête.*

To STAGGER (stăgu'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to reel, not to ſtand or walk ſteadily] *Chanceler, vaciller, n'être pas ferme ſur ſes pieds; branler;* au figuré, *héſiter, être incertain* ou *irréſolu, n'être pas ferme dans ce qu'on veut; douter; branler au manche.*

* Staggering thoughts, *Des doutes, des penſées flottantes.* Without ſtaggering, *Sans héſiter, ſans douter.*

To STAGGER, *v. a.* [to make to ſtagger; to make leſs ſteady] *Faire chanceler, faire vaciller, émouvoir, ébranler,* au propre & au figuré.

* The queſtion did at firſt ſtagger me, *La queſtion m'ébranla d'abord.* 'Tis enough to ſtagger the people in their allegiance, *C'eſt aſſez pour ébranler la fidélité des peuples.*

STAGGERED (stăgu'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Emu, ébranlé.*

STAGGERING (stăgu'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [reeling, tottering] *Chancelant, vacillant.*

STAGGERINGLY (stăgu'-eŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a tottering manner] *En chancelant, d'un manière chancelante.*

STAGGERS (stăgu'-eŭrz), *ſ.* [a giddineſs in the head, a horſe's diſeaſe] *Vertigo,* m.

STAGNANCY (stăg'-năn'-ce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſtagnant] *Etat croupiſſant; ſtagnation,* f.

STAGNANT (stăg'-năn'te), *adj.* [motionleſs, ſtill] *Croupiſſant, qui croupit, ſtagnant* ou *dormant,* en parlant de l'eau & du ſang.

To STAGNATE (stăg'-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to have no courſe or ſtream, to lie motionleſs] *Croupir, être ſans mouvement, être ſtagnant* ou *dormant.* To let water ſtagnate, *Laiſſer croupir l'eau.*

STAGNATION (stăg-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtop of courſe] *Stagnation,* f. *état des eaux,* ou *des humeurs, ſtagnantes.*

STAID (stéd), *part. adj. of* To Stay, *Arrêté; poſé, grave, raſſis, réglé.* Our ſhips are ſtaid at Venice, *Nos vaiſſeaux ſont arrêtés à Veniſe.*

STAIDNESS (stéd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſobriety, gravity, regularity] *Sobriété,* f. *gravité,* f. *tranquillité,* f. *régularité,* f.

STAIN (sténe), *ſ.* [blot, ſpot] *Tache,* f. *ſouillure,* f. au propre & au figuré.

To STAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſpot, to maculate] *Tacher,* au propre & au figuré; *ternir, noircir, ſiétrir, ſouiller.*

* Sin ſtains the purity of the ſoul, *Le péché ternit* ou *ſouille la pureté de l'âme.*

STAINED (sténd), *part. adj. Taché,* au propre & au figuré; *terni, noirci, ſiétri, ſouillé.* Stained wood, *Bois teint,* m. Stained paper, *Papier de tapiſſerie, papier colorié,* m.

STAINER (sté'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſtains] *Celui* ou *celle qui tache.* Paper-ſtainer, *ſ. Daminotier,* m. *fabricant* ou *marchand de papier de tapiſſerie,* m.

STAINLESS (sténe'-lĕce), *adj.* [free from blots or ſpots] *Sans tache,* au propre & au figuré.

STAIR (stère), *ſ.* [ſteps by which we riſe, an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper] *Degré,* m. *marche,* f. *montée,* f. An ugly pair of ſtairs, *Un vilain eſcalier, une vilaine montée.* One pair of ſtairs, two pair of ſtairs, *Le premier étage, le ſecond etage.* A room one pair of ſtairs high, *Une chambre au premier étage,* ou ſeulement *au premier.*

STAIRCASE (stère'-kéce), *ſ.* [the part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs] *Eſcalier,* m. A ſteep ſtair-caſe, *Un briſe-cou, un caſſe-cou.* Under part of a ſtaircaſe ſtep, *Coquille d'eſcalier.*

STAKE (steke), *ſ.* [a poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground] *Pieu,* m. ou *poteau,* m. ‡ *eſtache,* m.

† He goes to it like a bear to a ſtake, *Il y va à contre-cœur, il y va comme un homme qu'on mène prendre.*

STAKE, *ſ.* [among Smiths; a ſmall moveable anvil] *Bigorne,* f.

STAKE [what every one lays down at play] *Enjeu,* m.; au figuré, *riſque,* m. *ce que l'on hazarde, paris,* m. To ſweep ſtakes, *Tirer l'enjeu;* au figuré, *raſſer tout, emporter tout.*

* Our life lies at ſtake, *Il y va de notre vie; nous courons riſque de la vie; notre vie y eſt intéreſſée.* A prince who had ſo much at ſtake, *Un prince qui riſquoit tant, qui jouoit ſi gros jeu.* To lay all at ſtake, *Jouer de ſon reſte, Haſarder le tout pour le tout.* The intereſt of all Europe lies at ſtake, *Il y va du tout pour toute l'Europe.*

To STAKE [to faſten with ſtakes] *Garnir de pieux, ſupporter, appuyer.*

To STAKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay at ſtake] *Mettre au jeu; aller;* au figuré, *riſquer, haſarder.*

STAKED (sték't), *part. adj. Garni de pieux;* ou bien, *mis au jeu;* au figuré, *riſqué.*

STALACTITES, *ſ.* [ſpar formed in the ſhape of an icicle] *Stalactite,* f. *pierre branchue,* f.

STALAGMITES, *ſ.* [ſpar formed into the ſhape of drops] *Stalagmite,* f.

STALE (stéle), *adj.* [old, long kept] *Vieux, ſuranné, uſé.* Stale beer, wine, bread, *De la bière vieille, de vin vieux, du pain raſſis* ou *dur.* A ſtale maid, *Une vieille fille, une fille ſurannée,* ou *qui eſt ſur le retour.* To grow ſtale, *Vieillir.*

STALE, *ſ.* [urine] *Urine,* f. *piſſat,* m.

STALE [or round of a ladder] *Un échelon.*

STALE [old beer] *De la bière vieille,* ou *un peu aigre.*

STALE [a proſtitute] *Une proſtituée, une putain.*

* STALE, *Inſtrument, moyen, attrait,* m. *appas,* m. *amorce,* f. I will not be a ſtale to his baſe projects, *Je ne veux point être l'inſtrument de ſes baſſeſſes, de ſes infames deſſeins.* To make one a ſtale to one's deſign, *Se ſervir adroitement de quelqu'un pour parvenir à ſes fins, à ſes vues.*

To STALE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wear out] *Uſer, faire paſſer, faire devenir hors de mode.*

To STALE [to render old] *Faire vieillir, rendre vieux.*

To STALE, *v. n.* [to make water] *Piſſer, uriner.*

STALED (stél'd), *part. adj. Uſé.*

STALELY (stéle'-lé), *adv.* [of old] *Depuis long-temps, il y a long-temps.*

STALENESS (stéle'-nĕce), *ſ.* [oldneſs] *Vieilleſſe,* f.

STALK (stâlk), *ſ.* [ſtem of a plant] *Tige,* f. *côte* d'une plante, *brin,* m. The ſtalk of a flower, *La tige d'une fleur.* The ſtalks of purſlain, *Les côtes du pourpier.* The ſtalk of a leaf or a fruit, *La queue d'une feuille* ou *d'un fruit.* The ſtalk of corn, or hemp, *Tuyau de blé* ou *de chanvre,* m. The ſtalk of a quill, *Le tuyau d'une plume.* Cabbage-ſtalk, *Trognon de chou,* m.

STALK, of a bunch of grapes, *Râſle,* f. *queue,* f.

STALK [proud *or* ſtately ſtep] *Démarche fière*, f.

* To STALK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to walk with high and ſuperb ſteps] *Marcher fièrement.*

To STALK [to go *or* walk ſoftly as fowlers do] *Aller tout doucement*; ſignifie auſſi *chaſſer à la tonnelle.*

STALKERS (ſtâk'-eürz), *ſ.* [a kind of fiſhing nets] *Sorte de filets de pêcheur.*

STALKING (ſtâk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [among Fowlers] *Tonnelle*, f.

STALKING-HORSE (ſtâk'-ĭn'gne-horſe), *ſ.* [a horſe either real or fictitious, by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the game; a maſk, a pretence] *Cheval pour chaſſer à la tonnelle*, m. au figuré, *prétexte*, m. *maſque*, m. *moyen*, m. *inſtrument*, m.

* Hypocriſy is the devil's ſtalking-horſe, *L'hypocriſie eſt le maſque du diable.* He made the good of the ſtate the ſtalking-horſe of his private ends, *Le bien public étoit un prétexte dont il ſe ſervoit pour parvenir à ſes fins.*

STALKY (ſtâk'-é), *adj.* [*from* Stalk, the ſtem of a plant] *Dur, coriace.*

STALL (ſtâl), *ſ.* [ſtable] *Une étable.* An ſtall, *Une étable à bœufs.*

STALL [a bench *or* form where any thing is ſet to ſale, a ſmall ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed] *Etal*, pl *étaux*, *échope*, f. *petite boutique* A butcher's ſtall, *Un étal de boucher.* A cobler's ſtall, *Une échope de ſavetier.*

A ſtall in a fair *or* market, *Petite boutique dans une foire ou un marché.* The ſtall of a ſhop, *Le devant d'une boutique*, eſpèce de banc ou de planche avancée ſur laquelle on étale des marchandiſes. One that keeps a ſtall in the ſtreets, *Etaleur*, m

STALL [a ſeat in the choir of a church] *Stalle*, m. ſiége ou forme de chœur.

The head-ſtall of a bridle, *Têtière de bride*, f.

THUME-STALL (tsheŭm'-ſtâl), *or* FINGER-STALL (ſfĭn'gu'-eür-ſtâl), *ſ.* [a rag, ſilk, *or* any other bandage tied round a ſore finger] *Poupée*, f.

To STALL, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & r.* [to keep in a ſtable; to dwell; to inveſt] *Etabler, mettre dans une étable*; *& habiter, demeurer*, au figuré. [to inſtal] *Inſtaler, revêtir.*

* We could not ſtall together in the world, *Nous ne pouvions pas demeurer enſemble dans le monde*, ou *habiter le même monde*

STALLAGE (ſtâl'-édje), *ſ.* [ſtall-money] *Etalage*, m. ou *établage*, m. argent que l'on donne pour avoir droit d'étal dans une foire ou un marché.

STALL-BOAT (ſtâl'-bôte), *ſ.* [a kind of fiſher's boat] *Sorte de bateau de pêcheur.*

STALLED (ſtâl'd), *part. adj. Etablé, mis* ou *gardé dans une étable.*

* STALLED, *adj* [weary] *Las, ſoûl, raſſaſié.* Stalled with a thing, *Las d'une choſe.*

STALLFED (ſtâl'-fĕd), *adj.* [fed in a ſtable] *Nourri au ſec dans une étable.*

STALLION (ſtăl'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [a horſe kept for mares] *Etalon*, m. To turn a ſtallion amongſt mares, *Donner l'étalon aux cavales.*

STAMEN (ſté'-mĕne), *ſ.* [thread of life] *Fil*, m. *trame* de la vie, f. Every man has a certain ſtamen of life allotted him by fate, *Le deſtin file la trame de notre vie.*

STAMINA (ſtăm'-ĭ-nă), *ſ. pl.* [Bot. fine threads or capillements growing up within the flowers of tulips, lilies, &c. the male part of a flower] *Etamines* des fleurs, f. pl.

STAMINEOUS (ſtă-mĭn'-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of threads *or* ſtamina] *Staminée*; *qui porte des étamines.*

† STAMMEL (ſtăm'-ĕl), *ſ.* A great ſtammel jade, *Une groſſe cavalle, une groſſe vache*; *une groſſe femme, une groſſe donbon.*

To STAMMER (ſtăm'-eür), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſpeak with heſitation, to utter words with difficulty] *Bégoyer, héſiter en parlant, prononcer mal, bredouiller, balbutier, ânonner*, He ſtammers, *Il héſite, il bredouille.*

STAMMERER (ſtăm'-eür-eür), *ſ.* [one who ſtammers] *Un homme* ou *une femme bègue, un bredouilleur, une bredouilleuſe.*

STAMMERING (ſtăm'-eur-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stammer] *Bégayement*, m. *l'action de bégayer*; *héſitation*, f. *l'action d'héſiter, balbutiement*, m. *bredouillement*, m.

STAMMERING, *adj.* [that ſtammers] *Qui héſite, qui bégaye, &c.*

STAMMERINGLY (ſtăm'-eür-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with unnatural heſitation] *En bégayant*, ou *en héſitant.*

STAMP (ſtămp), *ſ.* [any inſtrument by which an impreſſion is made] *Coin*, m. *balancier*, m. pour marquer ou monnoyer la monnoie; ſe dit au propre & au figuré; *trempe, t. calibre*, m. *frappe*, f. Stamp-room (in a Mint), *Monnoyerie*, f.

* Of the right ſtamp, *Marqué au bon coin, véritable* That book is not of the right ſtamp, *Ce livre eſt contrefait.* With ſeveral other men of the ſame ſtamp, *Avec pluſieurs autres perſonnes de la même trempe.*

STAMP [print, mark] *Empreinte*, f. *impreſſion*, f. *marque*, f. *eſtampille*, f. *caractère*, m. *figure*, f. Stamp on paper *or* parchment, *Timbre que l'on met ſur le papier* ou *le parchemin*, m. [piece of ſteel engraved] *Etampe*, f. *épalement*, m.

STAMP [cut, print] *Eſtampe*, f. A fine ſtamp, *Une belle eſtampe.*

To STAMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downwards] *Frapper avec le pied, fouler aux pieds.* He ſtamps the ground, *Il frappe la terre avec le pied.*

To STAMP [to pound] *Broyer, piler.*

To STAMP [to impreſs with ſome mark *or* figure] *Empreindre, imprimer, marquer, eſtampiller, étamper.* To ſtamp money, *Marquer la monnoie, lui donner l'empreinte.* To ſtamp a meaſure with the publick mark, *Etalonner une meſure.* [among Salt-workers), *Faire l'épalement* To ſtamp ſilk, &c. to mark it with a piece of lead, *Boujonner une étoffe.* Perſon that ſtamps the goods with lead, *Feureur*, m. To ſtamp paper *or* parchment, *Timbrer le papier* ou *le parchemin.* To ſtamp the ore (to pound it with ſtampers), *Bocarder la mine.*

* To STAMP a thing upon one's mind *or* memory, *S'imprimer quelque choſe dans l'eſprit* ou *dans la mémoire.*

To STAMP, *v. n.* [to ſtrike the root ſuddenly downward] *Frapper du pied*, ou *marcher peſamment*; *trépigner*, ‖ *détraper, piétiner.*

STAMPED (ſtămp't), *part. adj. Frappé avec le pied, foulé aux pieds*; *broyé, pilé*; *empreint, imprimé, marqué.*

STAMPER (ſtăm'p'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that walks heavily, &c.] *Une perſonne qui marche peſamment*, ou *qui fait beaucoup de bruit en marchant.*

STAMPER, *ſ.* [an inſtrument of pounding] *Pilon*, m. [A large iron-peſtle moved by the water] *Bocard*, m.

Stamper (made uſe of in an olive-mill, to part the ſtone from the fruit) *Détriteir*, m [A machine made uſe of by hatters to bring under the block the ſtring which is round the crown of the hat] *Avaloire*, f.

STAMPING (ſtăm'p'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Bruit des pieds*, m. *Battement de pieds*, m. *frappe* (t. de monnoie), f.

STAMPING-mill, *or* knocking-mill, *ſ.* [a machine uſed to ſtamp the ore] *Bocambre*, m.

STANCH (ſtan'che), *adj.* [ſound] *Bon, bien conditionné.* A ſtanch commodity, *Une marchandiſe bien conditionnée.*

STANCH [firm, hearty, determined] *Franc, fieffé, véritable, parfait, aſſuré, déterminé* A ſtanch churchman, *Un véritable eccléſiaſtique.* A ſtanch knave, *Un fripon fieffé.* A ſtanch hound, *Un chien aſſuré.* A ſtanch friend, *Un ami zélé, un véritable ami.*

To STANCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſtop, to hinder from running] *Etancher & s'étancher, arrêter & s'arrêter.* To ſtanch blood, *Etancher le ſang.* A woman touched the hem of his garment and immediately her iſſue ſtanched, *Une femme toucha le bord de ſon habit, & auſſitôt le flux de ſang qu'elle avoit s'arrêta.*

STANCHED (ſtan'ch't), *part. adj. Etanché, arrêté.*

STANCHING (ſtăn'ch'-ĭngne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stanch] *Etanchement*, m. *l'action d'étancher*, ou *d'arrêter.*

STANCHION (ſtăn'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a prop, a ſupport] *Etançon*, m. *appui*, m. *eſtance* (t. de marine), f.

Stanchions [in a ſhip; pillars] *épontilles des entreponts*, f. Stanchions of the awnings, *Montans de tentes.* Small Stanchions to ſupport the awning, *Bataïolets*, f. pl. Stanchions of the netting, *Bataïles*, f pl. Iron-ſtanchions, *Chandeliers de fer pour bataïles*, m. pl. Stanchions ſupporting the entering ropes at the gang-way, *Chandeliers d'échelle.* Double ſtanchions to extend the double netting, *Chandeliers de liſſes*, m. pl. Ornamented ſtanchions (to ſupport the after canopy or awning of a row gallery), *Bandins*, m. pl.

STANCHLESS (ſtăn'ch'-lĕce), *ſ.* [not to be ſtopped] *Qu'on ne ſauroit étancher*, ou *arrêter.*

STANCHNESS (ſtan'ch'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the goodneſs of a commodity] *La bonté d'une marchandiſe.*

STANCHNESS, *ſ.* [eagerneſs, zeal, ſincerity] *Ardeur*, f. *zèle*, m. *ſincérité*, f.

STAND (ſtan'd), *ſ.* [a ſtation, a ſtop, a halt, a pauſe, a ſtay] *Station*, f. *pauſe*, f. *halte*, f. To make a ſtand, *Faire une pauſe, faire halte, s'arrêter.*

STAND [ſtationary point] *Etat ſtationnaire*, ou *toujours le même.* To keep at a ſtand, *Demeurer toujours dans le même état, n'avancer ni ne reculer*

* The law-ſuit is now at a ſtand, *Le procès reſte-là*, ‖ *il eſt pendu au croc.* I am at a ſtand, *Je n'ai rien à faire*; ſignifie auſſi, *Je demeure court, me voilà à quia, je n'ai rien à répondre.*

STAND [*or* ſtanding-place, rank, poſt] *Poſte*, m. *rang*, m. Since your fortune did attain ſo high a ſtand, *Puiſque la fortune vous a élevé à un ſi haut poſte, à un ſi haut rang.*

STAND [the act of oppoſing] *Oppoſition*, f. *réſiſtance*, f. To make a ſtand, *Réſiſter, faire de la réſiſtance, s'oppoſer.* The glorious ſtand lately made by the ſtates of Sweden, deſerves to be recorded to their eternal honour, *La glorieuſe réſiſtance que les états de Suède viennent de faire, mérite d'être conſervée dans l'hiſtoire, à leur gloire éternelle.*

* STAND [difficulty, perplexity, heſitation] *Embarras*, m. *peine*, f. *perplexité*, f. *doute*, m. *incertitude*, f. *ſuſpens*, m. *irréſolution*, f. *balance*, f. To put one to a ſtand, *Mettre quelqu'un en peine, le jeter dans l'embarras*, ou *l'incertitude.* To be at ſtand, *or* at a ſtand, *Etre en ſuſpens, héſiter, être en balance*, ou *être en peine, être dans l'embarras.*

STAND [a frame *or* table on which veſſels are placed] *Un chantier* de cave; *un guéridon.*

STAND of arms, *ſ.* [a muſket, a bayonet, a ſword, belt and cartridge box] *Fuſil*, &c.

To STAND, -ING, I ſtood (ſtoŭd), I have ſtood; *v. n.* [to be upon one's feet] *Etre debout, ſe tenir debout, ſe ſoutenir.* I am ſcarce able to ſtand, *Je puis à peine me tenir debout, me ſoutenir.* I ſtood, *J'étois debout.* To ſtand on tiptoe, *Se tenir, ſe lever* ou *ſe hauſſer ſur le bout des pieds.* To ſtand up in briſtles, *Se dreſſer, ſe hériſſer*, en parlant des cheveux.

To STAND [to ſtop, to halt] *S'arrêter, demeurer, reſter* Stand there, *Demeurez là.* Stand or you are a dead man. *Arrête ou je te tue.* My watch ſtands ſtill, *Ma montre s'arrête.* That water ſtands ſtill, *Cette eau dort* ou *croupit.* Stand ſtill, *Reſtez tranquille, ne bougez pas.*

Where

Where did you ſtand all this while? *Où vous êtes-vous arrêté ſi long-temps?* You ſtood talking or praying, *Vous vous êtes arrêté, ou amuſé à caqueter.*

To STAND [to be, to continue] *Etre, reſter, demeurer, ſe tenir.* The fact ſtands thus, *Tel eſt le fait, la choſe eſt ainſi.* As the caſe ſtands, *Dans l'état où ſont les affaires.* To know how matters ſtand, *Connoître, ſavoir l'air du bureau.* To ſtand good in law, *Etre valide.* That does not ſtand good in law, *Cela n'eſt pas valide ou valable.* I muſt know firſt how he ſtands affected, *Il faut que je ſache d'abord quelles ſont ſes diſpoſitions, ‖ il faut que je lui tâte le pouls.* As every one ſtands affected, *Chacun à ſa fantaiſie ou ſelon ſes inclinations.* To ſtand god father or god-mother to a child, *Etre parrain ou marraine, tenir un enfant ſur les fonts.* Do not ſtand arguing with me, *Ne raiſonnez point tant avec moi, ne faites point ici le raiſonneur.* To ſtand ſentry, *Etre en ſentinelle, ou en faction.* To ſtand neuter, *Etre ou demeurer neutre.*

To ſtand to one's word or promiſe, *Se tenir à ce que l'on a promis.* To ſtand to one's reſolution, *Perſiſter dans la réſolution qu'on a priſe.* To ſtand to an opinion, *Perſiſter dans une opinion, s'y tenir.* I ſhall ſtand to whatſoever you ſhall think fitting, *Je m'en tiendrai à ce que vous jugerez à propos.* To ſtand for or againſt one, *Etre ou tenir pour ou contre quelqu'un.* To ſtand upon one's guard, *Se tenir ſur ſes gardes.*

To STAND [to ſubſiſt] *Tenir, ſubſiſter.* The bargain ſtands, *Le marché tient.*

To STAND [to be ſeated] *Etre ſitué.* This houſe ſtands very well, *Cette maiſon eſt très-bien ſituée.*

To STAND ABOUT, *Environner, obſéder.* Great many people ſtood about him, *Il étoit environné d'une grande foule.*

To STAND AGAINST [to reſiſt, to oppoſe] *Réſiſter, s'oppoſer.* They will ſtand againſt you, *Ils vous réſiſteront.*

To STAND BY [to ſupport, to defend] *Soutenir, défendre, appuyer, aſſiſter.* He will ſtand by us, *Il nous ſoutiendra.*

To STAND BY [to repoſe on] *Se repoſer, compter ſur.* I ſtood by you, *Je comptois ou j'ai compté ſur vous.*

To STAND BY [to be preſent] *Etre préſent.* I ſtood by when Richard killed his ſon, *J'étois préſent lorſque Richard tua ſon fils.*

To STAND FOR [to propoſe oneſelf candidate] *Briguer, poſtuler, pourſuivre, rechercher, ſe mettre ſur les rangs.* To ſtand for an employment, *Briguer un emploi.*

To STAND FOR [to maintain, to profeſs, to ſupport] *Tenir pour, défendre, ſoutenir, être pour, ou du parti, du ſentiment de.* God ſtands for us, *Dieu eſt pour nous.*

To STAND FOR [to ſignify] *Signifier, être au lieu de.* A ſtands for Anthony, *A ſignifie Antoine.* This marks ſtands for his name, *Cette marque eſt au lieu de ſon nom.*

To STAND FORTH, *Avancer, s'avancer, ſe préſenter.*

To STAND IN [to coſt] *Coûter, revenir.* That ſtands me in twenty pounds, *Cela me coûte vingt livres ſterling.*

To ſtand in need of a thing, *Avoir beſoin d'une choſe.* To ſtand in ſtead, *Servir, être utile, tenir lieu.*

To ſtand in defence of a thing, *Défendre une choſe, la ſoutenir, la maintenir.* To ſtand in one's own defence, *Se défendre.*

To ſtand in fear of one, *Craindre quelqu'un.*

To ſtand in one's light, *Ôter le jour à quelqu'un, lui faire ombre;* au figure, *lui faire tort, lui cauſer du dommage.*

* To ſtand in the way, *Empêcher, être un obſtacle.*

To ſtand in for an harbour or iſland, *Relâcher dans un havre, dans une île.*

To STAND OFF [to keep at a diſtance] *Se tenir à l'écart, être à quelque diſtance, ou à la hauteur de; reculer,* au propre & au figuré. (To ſtand far off), *Se tenir loin.* Stand off, *Tenez-vous à l'écart, rangez-vous à quartier, n'approchez pas.* We ſtood off the cape of Good Hope, *Nous étions à la hauteur du Cap de Bonne Eſpérance.* He ſtood three leagues off from that port, *Il étoit à trois lieues au large de ce port,* ou *à trois lieues par le travers de ce port.* To ſtand off for advantage, ‖ *Reculer pour mieux ſauter,* au propre & au figuré.

* He ſtands off, *Il recule,* ‖ *il ſaigne du nez.* He ſtands off from it, *Il s'en éloigne, il en eſt éloigné, il n'y eſt pas porté.*

To STAND OUT [to hold reſolution or a poſt] *Tenir bon, tenir ferme, réſiſter, faire tête.* While you ſtand out upon theſe terms, *Tandis que vous tiendrez bon ſur ces conditions;* ou *tandis que vous ne vous en départirez pas.* He ſtands out, *Il tient ferme, il n'en veut pas démordre.* We ſhall ſtand out againſt them, *Nous leur tiendrons tête, nous nous oppoſerons à leurs deſſeins.*

To STAND OUT [to be prominent] *Avancer.*

To STAND OUT OF the way, ‖ *Se garer; ſe mettre à l'écart.* Stand out of the way, *Otez-vous du chemin.* Stand out of my light, *Otez-vous de ma préſence* ou *de devant moi.*

To STAND ſhall I, ſhall I not, *Balancer, marchander, être incertain ou irréſolu.*

To STAND TO [to perſevere, to remain fixed] *Perſiſter, continuer, s'en tenir, s'arrêter à . . .* I ſtand to my firſt propoſition, *Je perſiſte dans ma première propoſition.* They ſtand to the Pope's authority, *Ils s'en tiennent à l'autorité du Pape.* Can you ſtand to a trifle in that bargain? *Pouvez-vous tenir à ſi peu de choſe dans un tel marché?* I'll ſtand to the loſs, *J'en veux bien ſupporter la perte.*

*‡ To ſtand to one's tackling or pan-pudding, *Tenir bon, tenir ferme, tenir pied ferme.*

To STAND to the North, *Faire voile vers le Nord.*

To STAND UNDER [to undergo, to ſuſtain] *Entreprendre, ſoutenir.*

To STAND UP, *Se lever, ſe tenir debout.* To ſtand up on end, *Se dreſſer, ſe hériſſer.* His hair ſtands up on end, *Ses cheveux ſe dreſſent ou ſe hériſſent.* To ſtand up againſt one, *S'attaquer à . . .*

* They ſtood up for the Proteſtant religion, *Ils défendoient ou ſoutenoient la religion Proteſtante.*

To ſtand a tip-toe, or upon one's toes, *Se hauſſer.*

To STAND [in Sea-language] *Porter vers un objet* (en parlant d'un vaiſſeau à la voile). To ſtand off, *Porter au large* ou *Avoir le cap au large.* The enemy ſtands in ſhore. *L'ennemi a le cap ſur la terre,* ou *porte la borâde à terre.* At day break we diſcovered three ſails ſtanding to the Northward, *A la pointe du jour nous découvrîmes trois vaiſſeaux qui faiſoient route au Nord.* How ſtands that ſhip? *Quelle route fait ce vaiſſeau?* ou *Comment porte ce vaiſſeau.* To ſtand out into the offing, *Bouter au large.* To ſtand upon the other tack, *Courir à l'autre bord.* To ſtand off, *Courir au large.* To ſtand upon the ſame tack, *Courir même bord.* To ſtand to the Northward, Southward, *Courir Nord, Sud.* To ſtand in or on ſhore, *Courir ſur la terre.*

To STAND UPON [to concern, to intereſt] *Concerner, regarder, intéreſſer.* That affair ſtands me upon, *Cette affaire me regarde* ou *m'intéreſſe.*

To STAND UPON [to value, to make pride] *Eſtimer, faire cas, ſe piquer, ſe glorifier, ſe faire honneur, prétendre.* Men ſtand very much upon the reputation of their underſtandings, *Les hommes font grand cas de leur eſprit, ou ſe piquent de raiſon.* Inſtead of confeſſing their ſins, they ſtand upon their own juſtification, *Au lieu de confeſſer leurs péchés, ils prétendent les juſtifier.*

To STAND UPON [to inſiſt] *Inſiſter.* To ſtand upon one's privilege, *Inſiſter ſur ſon privilége.* To inſiſt or ſtand upon punctilios, *Inſiſter ſur des vétilles, ‖ grimeliner.*

To STAND WITH [to be conſiſtent, to agree] *S'accorder, compatir, convenir.* That cannot ſtand with your generoſity, *Cela ne peut pas compatir avec votre générosité.* It does not ſtand with reaſon, *Cela ne s'accorde pas avec la raiſon, Il n'y a pas de raiſon en cela.* If it might ſtand with your own conveniency, *Si cela ſe pouvoit ſans vous incommoder.*

To STAND WITH [to diſpute] *Conteſter, diſputer.* I won't ſtand with you for ſo ſmall a matter, *Je ne veux pas conteſter avec vous pour ſi peu de choſe.*

To STAND, *v. a.* [to endure, to reſiſt, to ſuffer] *Endurer, ſoutenir, ſouffrir, faire face, définire.* To ſtand the ſhock, *Soutenir le choc.* To ſtand a ſiege, *Soutenir un ſiége.* If that ſcheme had ſucceeded, he was able to ſtand all demands, *Si cet arrangement eût réuſſi, il étoit en état de faire face à tout.* 'Twill never ſtand to touch, *Cela ne ſoutiendra jamais l'épreuve, cela n'eſt pas à l'épreuve.* I'll ſtand all hazard, *J'en veux bien courir tous les riſques.* To ſtand one's ground, *Défendre le terrain.*

STANDARD (ſtăn'-dărde), *ſ.* [an enſign in war] *Etendard,* m. *enſeigne,* m. ou *drapeau,* m. *bannière,* f. To erect the ſtandard, *Arborer l'étendard.*

STANDARD [that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind] *Etalon* pour les meſures, m. *titre de la monnoie,* m. au figuré, *règle,* ſ. *modèle,* m. *poids original.* To frame the meaſures according to the ſtandard, *Régler les meſures ſur l'étalon, les étalonner.* By the preſent ſtandard of the coinage, *Au titre actuel de la monnoie.*

* His regulations were the ſtandard of thoſe lately made at Utrecht, would to God his politicks had been ſo too, *Ses règlemens furent le modèle de ceux qu'on fit dernièrement à Utrecht, & plût à Dieu qu'il en eût été de même de ſa politique.*

STANDARD of a coach, *Mouton d'un carroſſe,* m.

STANDARD [tree in the open air] *Arbre en plein vent,* m.

STANDARDS [in Ship-building] *Courbes verticales des ponts* (dont une branche ſe cheville ſur le pont, & l'autre ſur le côté du vaiſſeau entre les ſabords; ce qui n'eſt pas d'un uſage univerſel). Standard-knees, *Courbes verti ales* (employées le plus ſouvent aux baux du faux-pont). Standards of the bits, *Courbes des bittes.* Standard faſtening the cutwater to the ſtem, *Courbe Capucine.* Standards ſupporting the cable bits, *Contre-bittes.*

STANDARD-BEARER (ſtăn'-dărd-bé-reür), *ſ. Porte-étendard,* m. *porte-drapeau,* m.

STANDEL (ſtăn'-dĕl), *ſ.* [a tree of long ſtanding] *Un vieux arbre.*

STANDER (ſtăn'-deür), *ſ.* [one who ſtands] *Celui* ou *celle qui demeure.* An old ſtander, *Un homme qui a demeuré long-temps dans un endroit,* ou *qui a été long-temps d'une ſociété; un vieux pilier.*

STANDER [a tree left for growth] *Un baliveau.*

STANDER-BY (ſtăn'-deür-bï), *ſ.* [one preſent, a mere ſpectator] *Un ſpectateur, un regardant.*

STANDER-GRASS (ſtan'-deür-gräce), *ſ.* [a plant] *Satyrion,* m.

STANDING (ſtăn'd'-ïn'gne), *part. adj.* [ſettled, eſtabliſhed; placed on feet] *Etabli, fixe, conſtant, réglé; ſur pied, debout.* Standing rules, *Des règles établies.* Standing wages, *Des gages fixes.* A ſtanding meaſure, *Une meſure fixe.* A ſtanding diſh, *Un plat ordinaire, Le pain quotidien.* Standing forces, *Troupes régulées.* To keep a ſtanding army, *Entretenir une armée ſur pied.* To take a ſtanding meaſure of the controverſy, *Etablir l'état de la diſpute* ou *de la*

la queſtion. Standing corn, *Du blé qui eſt ſur pied, qui n'eſt pas coupé.* Standing cruſt, *Croûte ferme d'un pâté.* To do a thing ſtanding, *Faire une choſe debout.*

STANDING [ſtagnant] *Croupiſſant, dormant.* Standing water, *Des eaux croupiſſantes ou dormantes.*

STANDING [in Sea-language; ſlack] *Etale.* Standing water [where there is no tide] *Eau dormante.*

Standing part of a cable, *Manœuvre dormante.*

STANDING, *ſ.* [continuance, long poſſeſſion of an office, character *or* place] *L'état d'être dans un poſte, une place, une charge, un endroit quelconque.* To be of an old ſtanding, *Etre établi depuis long-temps en quelque lieu.* We are of the ſame ſtanding, *Nous ſommes contemporains.* We are friends of an old ſtanding, *Nous ſommes amis de vieille date.* Of two years ſtanding, *Qui a deux ans de date, établi depuis deux ans.*

STANDING [place] *Place,* f. *lieu,* m. I will provide you a good ſtanding to ſee his entry, *Je vous procurerai une bonne place pour voir ſon entrée.* Standing of a horſe, *Attache,* f.

STANDING [rank, condition] *Poſte,* m. *rang,* m *condition,* f.

STANDISH (ſtăn'-dĭſhe), *ſ.* [a caſe for pen and ink] *Ecritoire,* f.

STANFILE (ſtăn'-fāĭle), *ſ.* [a playing-card maker's pattern] *Imprimure,* f.

STANG (ſtăn'g), *ſ.* [a rod, five yards and a half, perch] *Perche,* f.

STANK (ſtăn'gk), *the preterite of* To STINK; which ſee.

STANK, *adj.* [weak, feeble, worn out] *Foible, épuiſé, qui n'a plus de force.*

STANNARY (ſtăn'-ăr-é), *adj.* [relating to tin-works *or* tin-mines] *Qui concerne les mines d'étain, ou le travail de l'étain.* Stannary men, *Mineurs qui travaillent aux mines d'étain,* m. pl.

STANZA (ſtăn'-ză), *ſ.* [a certain number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other] *Stance,* f. *ſtrophe,* f. A ſtanza of four verſes, *Une ſtance de quatre vers, un quatrain.*

STAPHYLINUS, *ſ.* [Zool. a coleopterous inſect] *Staphylin,* m.

STAPHYLODENDRON, *ſ* [falſe or wild piſtach-nut tree] *Faux piſtachier,* m. *nez coupé,* m.

STAPHYLOMA, *ſ.* [Surgery; a diſtemperature of the eye] *Staphylome,* m.

STAPLE (ſté'-pl'), *ſ.* [a ſettled mart, an eſtabliſhed emporium] *Etape,* f. *entrepôt,* m. *magaſin,* m. ou *marché public,* m.

STAPLE of a lock, *La gâche d'une ſerrure.*

STAPLES [ſort of iron-rings in which bolts are faſtened] *Vertevelles,* f. pl. *crampes,* f. pl. (t de Mar.)

STAPLE, *adj.* [ſettled, eſtabliſhed in commerce, according to the laws of commerce] *Réglé, établi, d'étape, conforme aux lois du commerce.* A ſtaple commodity, *Une marchandiſe d'étape.* A ſtaple trade, *Un commerce réglé* ou *établi.* That rate is not ſtaple, *Ce taux n'eſt pas conforme aux lois du commerce.* Staple town, *Ville marchande.*

STAR, *ſ.* [one of the luminous bodies that appears in the nocturnal ſky] *Aſtre,* m. *étoile,* f. an particulier, *l'étoile polaire.* The motion of the ſtars, *Le mouvement des aſtres.* The fixed ſtars, *Les étoiles fixes,* f. The ſeven ſtars, *Les Pleïades,* f. A blazing ſtar, *Une comète.* A flying *or* ſhooting ſtar, *Etoile volante,* f. *métére,* m.

A ſea-ſtar, *Etoile de mer,* ſorte d'inſecte marin.

* STAR [configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune] *Etoile,* f. *aſtre,* m. *deſtinée,* f. To be born under an unlucky ſtar, *Etre né ſous un aſtre malheureux, ſous une étoile maligne.*

STAR [a figure in the ſhape of a ſtar; an aſteriſk] *Une étoile; un aſtériſque.*

STAR [in a horſe's forehead] *Etoile,* f. ou *pelote,* f. au front d'un cheval.

STAR [thief, ſtranger in the wick of a candle] *Champignon,* m.

STAR-APPLE (ſtar'-ăp-pl'), *ſ.* [Bot. Chryſophyllum, a plant of the Weſt Indies] *Pomme à étoile,* f.

STAR of Bethlehem [a plant] *Etoile,* f. ou *ornithogale,* f.

STARBOARD (ſtar'-bôrde), *ſ.* [the right-hand ſide of a ſhip] *Stribord,* ou *Tribord,* m

Starboard the helm! *or* helm a-ſtarboard! *Tribord à la barre!*

STARCH (ſtartche), a kind of viſcous matter] *Empois,* m. *amidon,* m. Starch-maker, *ſ. Amidonnier,* m.

To divide the ſtarch into ſixteen parts, *Rompre l'amidon.* To put the ſtarch from one caſk into another, *Paſſer les blancs* To take the ſtarch out of the caſks, *Lever les blancs.* Lump of ſtarch about four or five inches long, *Grand blanc.* Starch made of the flour of manioc, *Mou-hache.*

To STARCH, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to ſtiffen with ſtarch] *Empeſer;* au figure, *faire avec affectation.*

STAR-CHAMBER (ſtar'-tchém'-beür), *ſ.* [a court or aſſembly of officers appointed to inquire into the adminiſtration of the public money and even into other affairs] *Chambre ardente,* f. *chambre de juſtice,* f. *chambre étoilée,* f. Cour de juſtice extraordinaire abolie l'an 1641 ſous le régne de Charles I.

STARCHED (ſtarch't), *part. adj. Empeſé;* au figuré, *fait avec affectation, affecté, plein d'affectation, concerté.*

* A ſtarched diſcourſe, a ſtarched man, *Un diſcours affecté, un homme plein d'affectation.*

STARCHER (ſtarch'-eür), *ſ.* [a woman whoſe trade is to ſtarch] *Une empeſeuſe.*

STARCHER [he who makes or employs ſtarch] *Amidonnier,* m. *colleur,* m.

STARCHING (ſtartch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Starch] *Empeſage,* f. *l'action d'empeſer,* &c.

STARCHLY (ſtartch'-lé), *adv.* [preciſely, formally] *Avec affectation, d'un ton empeſé.*

STARCHNESS (ſtartch'-nĕce), *ſ.* [preciſeneſs] *Affectation,* f. *manières affectées,* f. pl.

STAR-FISH (ſtar'-fĭſhe), *or* SEA-STAR (ſī'-ſtăr), *ſ.* [Aſteria: a ſort of Zoophytus, branching out into ſeveral points] *Etoile de mer,* f. *ſcolopendroïde,* f. *aſtérie,* f.

STAR-GAZER (ſtar'-gué-zeür), *ſ.* [a word of contempt for an aſtronomer, *or rather* an aſtrologer] *Un aſtronome, un aſtrologue.*

* To be a ſtar-gazer, *or* to be ſtar-gazing, * *Compoſer des almanacs.*

STAR-HAWK (ſtar-hâk), *ſ.* [a ſort of bird of prey, called alſo a lanner] *Lanier,* m.

STAR-LIGHT (ſtar'-lāĭte), *adj* [lighted by the ſtars] *Etoilé.* A ſtar-light night, *Une nuit où les étoiles brillent, une nuit étoilée.*

STAR-LIGHT, *ſ.* [luſtre of the ſtars] *La lumière* ou *l'éclats des étoiles.*

STARE (stère), *ſ.* [a ſort of bird] *Un étourneau.*

STARE [ſurprize, fixed look cauſed by fear *or* ſurprize] *Surpriſe,* f. *un regard fixe, étonnement qui fait qu'on ouvre de grands yeux,* m To put one upon the ſtare, *Faire ouvrir de grands yeux à quelqu'un.*

To STARE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to look with fixed eyes, with impudence, wonder, ſtupidity *or* horror; V. To GAZE] *Regarder fixement, regarder entre deux yeux, fixer, enviſager; avoir les yeux égarés, hagards,* ou *effarés; regarder avec ſurpriſe, étonnement* ou *horreur.* He ſtared at *or* upon us, *Il nous regarda fixement.* He ſtood ſtaring and gaping as they were telling him thoſe extravagancies, *Il ouvrit de grands yeux lorſqu'on lui contoit ces extravagances.*

To STARE in the face, [to be undeniably evident] *Etre évident, ſauter aux yeux, être clair comme le jour.* That ſtares in the face, *Cela ſaute aux yeux, cela eſt clair comme le jour.*

* Some fine ſtare a man's conſcience in the face, *Il y a des péchés qui cauſent de grands remords.*

STARER (ſté'-rĕür), *ſ.* [one who ſtares] *Un homme qui regarde fixement.*

STAR-FLOWER (ſtar'-flăoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* V. STAR of Bethlehem.

STARING (ſté'-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STARE] *L'action de regarder avec attention,* &c. There is a difference between ſtaring and ſtark mad, *Il y a de la différence entre un borgne & un aveugle.*

STARING, *adj.* Ex. A ſtaring look, *Des yeux égarés, hagards,* ou *effarés.* He ſtood ſtaring and gaping as they were telling him thoſe extravagancies, *Il ouvroit de grands yeux pendant qu'on lui contoit ces extravagances.* A ſtaring cravat, *Une cravate qui bouffe trop.*

STARINGLY (ſté'-rĭn'gne-lé), *adv. Ex.* To look ſtaringly, *Regarder fixement,* ou *entre deux yeux.*

STARK, *adj* [ſtrong; mere] *Fort, vrai, franc, fieffé, pur.* The wind is not ſo ſtark and cold, *Le vent n'eſt plus ſi fort ni ſi froid.* A ſtark fool, *Un vrai fou.*

STARK, *adv.* [in the higheſt degree] *Tout-à-fait, tout, entièrement, au ſuprême degré, parfaitement.* Stark naked, *Tout nud.* He is ſtark mad, *Il eſt tout-à-fait fou.* The beſt is ſtark naught, *Le meilleur n'en vaut rien, ne vaut rien du tout.*

STARKLY (ſtark'-lé), *adv. Fortement, rudement.*

STARLESS (ſtar'-lĕce), *adj.* [having no light of ſtars] *Sans étoiles.*

STARLIKE (ſtar'-lāĭke), *adj.* [ſtellated, bright] *Etoilé; en forme d'étoile; brillant, éclatant.*

STARLING (ſtar'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [Ornithol. ſturnus, a ſtare, a bird] *Etourneau,* m. *ſarſonnet,* m. *pimalot,* m.

STARLING of a ſtone-bridge, *Avant bec d'un pont de pierre,* m. Starlings of a bridge, *Eperons d'un pont,* m. pl. *briſe-glace,* m. *fraiſement,* m.

STAROSTE, *ſ.* [governor of a diſtrict in Poland] *Staroſte,* m.

STAROSTY, *ſ.* [the juriſdiction of a ſtaroſte] *Staroſtie,* f.

STARRED (ſtarr'd), *and* STARRY (ſtar'-é), *adj.* [full of ſtars] *Etoilé, ſemé d'étoiles, plein d'étoiles.* The ſtarry ſky, *La voûte étoilée.*

STAR-PAVED (ſtar'-pév'd), *adj.* [ſtudded with ſtars] *Paſſemé d'étoiles.*

STAR-PROOF (ſtar'-prnūf), *adj.* [impervious to ſtar-light] *Impénétrable à la clarté des étoiles.*

STARRING (ſtar'-in'gne), *adj. Brillant d'étoiles.*

STAR-SHOOT (ſtar'-chcute), *ſ.* [a meteor reſembling a falling ſtar] *Etoile,* f. *étoile tombante.*

STAR-STONE (ſtar'-ſtône), *ſ* [Aſtroites, aſteria, a kind of extraneous foſſil or coral] *Pierre étoilée* ou *aſtérie,* f. *étoile de mer pétrifiée,* f.

START (ſtarte), *ſ.* [a motion of terror] *Ecart,* m. *treſſaillement,* m. *ſaut* de peur, m. A ſtart out of one's ſleep, *Surſaut,* m. To give a ſtart, *Faire un écart, ſauter de peur.*

START [ſally, ſudden effuſion] *Saillie,* f. *vivacité,* f. *boutade,* f. *caprice,* m. A ſtart of fancy, *Un caprice d'imagination.* By ſtarts, *Par ſaillies, par boutades.* By fits and by ſtarts, *A bis & à blanc.*

† To get the ſtart of one [to begin before him, to obtain advantage over him] *Devancer quelqu'un, le prévenir, le gagner de la main, prendre les devans ſur lui, couper l'herbe ſous le pied.*

To START, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to give a ſtart] *Treſſaillir, faire un ſaut, ſauter, faire un écart, trembler.* To ſtart for fear, *Treſſaillir* ou *trembler de peur.* He ſtarts at fin, *Il tremble à la vue du crime.* To ſtart back, *Sauter en arrière, reculer.* A horſe that ſtarts aſide, *Un*

cheval qui fait un écart, qui se jette brusquement de côté.

To START [to begin to run] *Partir, commencer à courir.* A serpent ſtarts from the ground, *Un ſerpent s'élance de terre.*

To START into religious thoughts, *Avoir tout-à-coup des penſées pieuſes.*

To START [to deviate] *S'écarter, s'éloigner.* Things which ſtart from common rules of nature, *Des choſes qui s'écartent des règles ordinaires de la nature.*

To START [to ſhrink from one's purpoſe *or* promiſe] *Reculer, ſe dédire, ſe ſaigner du nez.*

To START up, *S'élever, commencer à paroître, ſe dreſſer.* A thought ſtarts up in my mind, *Une penſée s'élève dans mon eſprit,* ou *Il me vient une penſée.* His hair ſtarts up, *Ses cheveux ſe dreſſent* ou *ſe hériſſent.*

* He ſtarts up a gentleman, *Il commence à faire le gentilhomme.*

To START up from the dead, *Reſſuſciter.*

To START, *v. a.* [to make to ſtart *or* fly] *Lancer, faire partir, lever, faire lever ;* au propre & au figuré, *faire naître, mettre ſur le tapis, propoſer, entamer, découvrir.* To ſtart a hare, *Lancer un lièvre.*

* To ſtart a new queſtion, *Propoſer une nouvelle queſtion,* ‖ *lever le lièvre.* To ſtart an opportunity, *Faire naître une occaſion.* I was engaged in converſation upon a ſubject which the people love to ſtart in diſcourſe, *La converſation me porta à traiter un ſujet que l'on aime aſſez à mettre ſur le tapis.* Senſual men agree in purſuit of every pleaſure they can ſtart, *Les gens ſenſuels ſe livrent à tous les plaiſirs qu'ils peuvent découvrir.*

START-UP (ſtart'-eŭp), *ſ.* [one that riſes ſuddenly into notice] *Perſonne qui commence à ſe faire connoître,* ſ.

STARTED (ſtart'-ĕd), *part. adj. Lancé, levé ;* au figuré, *propoſé, entamé, mis ſur le tapis, découvert.*

STARTER (ſtart'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſhrinks from his purpoſe] *Celui qui recule, qui ſe dédit, qui ſaigne du nez.* He was no ſtarter [he ſtuck cloſe to it] *Il tint bon, il ne quitta point.*

STARTER [a young rabbit] *Un lapereau.*

STARTING (ſtart'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [*from* To Start] *L'action de treſſaillir,* &c

STARTING [among Brewers, reviving decayed beer] *L'action de ranimer de la bière qui eſt éventée.*

STARTING, *adj.* [apt to ſtart] *Peureux, embrageux.* A ſtarting horſe, *Un cheval embrageux, peureux.* Starting-place [at horſe races] *La barrière.* A ſtarting hole [a come-off, a ſubterfuge] *Une défaite, un ſubterfuge, une échappatoire.* A ſtarting dioner [a ſnatch and away] *Un dîné de voyageur.*

STARTINGLY (ſtart'-ĭn'gue-lé), *adv.* [by ſudden fits] *Par boutades, avec de fréquentes interruptions.*

STARTISH (ſtart'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſpeaking of a horſe] *Un peu embrageux.*

STARTLE (ſtar-tl'), *ſ.* [ſudden alarm] *Alarme, ſ. terreur ſoudaine.*

To STARTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fright, to impreſs with ſudden terror, ſurpriſe *or* alarm] *Effrayer, alarmer, ſurprendre, étonner, faire treſſaillir,* ou *trembler de peur, faire peur.* Why do you ſtartle him? *Pourquoi l'effrayer? pourquoi lui faire peur?*

STARTLED (ſtar'-tl'd), *part. adj. Effrayé, épouvanté, ſurpris, étonné.* The gods are ſtartled in their peaceful manſions, *Les dieux mêmes ſont épouvantés dans leurs paiſibles demeures.*

To STARVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to periſh with hunger] *Mourir de faim, être affamé.* I ſtarve with hunger, with cold, *Je meurs de faim, je meurs* ou *je gele de froid.*

* Sometimes virtue ſtarves while vice is fed, *Souvent la vertu languit dans la pauvreté, tandis que le vice regorge de biens.*

To STARVE, *v. a.* [to kill with hunger, to ſubdue by famine] *Faire mourir de faim, affamer, réduire par la famine.*

To STARVE [to ſuffer extreme poverty] *Etre dans une extrême miſere.* To ſtarve of cold [to freeze almoſt to death] *Mourir* ou *geler de froid.*

STARVED (ſtarv'd), *part. adj. Affamé, qui meurt de faim.* Starved to death with hunger *or* cold, *Mort de faim* ou *de froid.*

STARVELING (ſtarv'-lĭn'gue), *ſ.* [an animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment] *Un animal maigre, qui meurt de faim, qui languit faute de nourriture, qui a fâti.*

STAR-WORT, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. Aster. V. Elecampane.

STASIS (ſté'-ſĭce), *ſ.* [Med. ſtagnation of the humours] *Staſe,* ſ.

STATA (ſté'-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of grown perſons, and title of Fortuna] *Stata,* ſ.

STATANUS (ſtă-té'-neŭce), *and* STATINA (ſté-tăi-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. deities of infants] *Statanus,* m. & *Statina,* ſ.

STATARY (ſté'-tă-ré), *adj.* [fixed, ſettled] *Fixé, marqué, reglé.*

STATE (ſtéte), *ſ.* [condition, diſpoſition, circumſtances of nature *or* fortune ; V. Situation] *Etat,* m. *condition,* f. *diſpoſition,* f. *rang,* m. *qualité,* f. I know my ſiſter's ſtate, *Je connois l'état de ma ſœur.* This is the preſent ſtate of things and men, *Tel eſt l'état actuel des choſes, telles ſont les diſpoſitions des eſprits.* State of mind, *Aſſiette,* ſ.

STATE [the community, the publick, a government] *L'état, un état, empire,* m. *royaume,* m. *ſouveraineté* ou *république,* f. States general, *Les états généraux* The ſtates of Chriſtendom, *Les états de la Chrétienté.* The States of Holland, *Les Etats-Généraux, les Etats des Provinces Unies* A council of ſtate, *Un conſeil d'état.* State-affairs, *Les affaires d'état.* State-craft, *La politique.*

STATE [degree] *Etat,* m. The three ſtates of the kingdom, *Les trois états du royaume.*

STATE [a canopy, a covering of dignity] *Dais,* m. *meuble de parade chez les princes,* m.

STATE [pomp, great ſhow, appearance of greatneſs] *Etat,* m. *pompe,* f *grandeur,* f. *ſplendeur,* f. *magnificence,* f. *parade,* f. *faſte,* m. ‡ *piaffe,* f. To live in great ſtate, *Vivre avec beaucoup de pompe & d'éclat, vivre à la grande, tenir un grand état.* The ſtate-room, *La chambre de parade.* A bed of ſtate, *Un lit de parade.* To lie in ſtate, *Etre expoſé ſur un lit de parade.*

STATE [dignity, pride] *Dignité,* f. *fierté,* f. To keep ſtate, *Tenir ſa dignité* To take ſtate upon one, to carry it high, *Le porter haut, trancher du grand ; prendre, ſe donner,* ou *affecter de grands airs.*

To STATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſettle, to regulate] *Régler, arrêter, établir, déterminer.* To ſtate an account, a rule, the queſtion, *Régler un compte, établir une règle, établir la queſtion* I pretended not fully to ſtate, much leſs demonſtrate, the truth contained in the text, *Je n'ai pas prétendu déterminer pleinement, encore moins démontrer, la vérité contenue dans le texte.*

STATED (ſté'-tĕd), *part. adj. Réglé, arrêté, établi, déterminé.*

STATELINESS (ſtéte'-lĭ nĕce), *ſ.* [greatneſs, majeſtick appearance, magnificence, auguſt manner, dignity] *Grandeur,* f. *pompe,* f *faſte,* m *majeſté,* f. *magnificence,* f. *air grand & auguſte, dignité,* f. We may gueſs at the ſtatelineſs of the building by the magnificence of its ruins, *Nous pouvons juger de la grandeur & de la magnificence de cet édifice, par celle de ſes ruines.*

STATELINESS [pride, affected dignity] *Orgueil,* m. *fierté,* f. *grandeur affectée.*

STATELY (ſté'-lé), *adj.* [magnificent, auguſt, grand, lofty, majeſtick ; elevated in mien and ſentiment] *Superbe, grand, élevé, magnifique, auguſte, majeſtueux, noble, plein de dignité ; fier, altier, qui a l'âme haute, orgueilleux, impérieux.* To be in a ſtately garb, *Porter un habit ſuperbe* ou *magnifique.* A ſtately horſe, *Un cheval fier* ou *brillant.*

STATELY, *adv.* [magnificently, majeſtically] *Superbement, magnifiquement, ſplendidement, avec pompe, avec appareil, avec grandeur, majeſtueuſement, avec dignité, d'une manière noble, avec magnificence, faſtueuſement.*

STATER, *ſ.* [an ancient Greek coin] *Statère,* m.

STATESMAN (ſtétes'-mĕne), *ſ.* [a politician ; one employed in ſtate-affairs] *Un politique, un homme d'état, un miniſtre d'état.*

STATESWOMAN (ſtétes-oŭŏŭm-eŭn), *ſ.* [a woman who meddles with publick affairs] *Une femme qui ſe mêle de politique,* ou *qui ſe mêle des affaires d'état.*

STATHOLDER, *ſ.* &c. V. Stadtholder.

STATICAL (ſtăt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* Statick (ſtăt'-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to the ſcience of weighing] *De ſtatique.*

STATICE, *ſ.* [in Botany ; thrift] *Statice,* ou *ſtatice,* f. *gazon d'Eſpagne,* ou *d'Olympe,* m. *œillet de Paris,* m. *herbe à ſept tiges,* f.

STATICKS (ſtăt'-ĭks), *ſ.* [the ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies] *La ſtatique.*

STATION (ſté'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſtanding] *Station,* f. The ſtation of a planet, *La ſtation d'une planette.*

STATION [poſt, office, rank] *Poſte,* m. *charge,* f. *emploi,* m. *état,* m. *rang,* m. *condition,* f.

STATION [ſituation, poſition, place] *Situation,* f. *poſition,* f. *place,* f. *lieu où l'on eſt.* To know the ſtation of the wind, *Savoir où eſt le vent.* Station of a ſhip at ſea, *Poſte* ou *parage,* m. m.

STATION [a church *or* chapel amongſt the Papiſts, appointed to pray and gain indulgences] *Station,* f. To viſit the ſtations, to gain indulgences, *Faire ſes ſtations pour gagner les indulgences.*

STATION-STAFF (ſté'-cheŭne-ſtăf), *ſ.* [a ſurveying pole] *Perche d'arpenteur,* f. *voyant,* m.

To STATION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place in a certain poſt *or* place] *Poſter.*

STATIONARY (ſté'-cheŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [fixed, not progreſſive] *Stationnaire,* qui n'avance ni ne recule, au moins en apparence. Stationary planets, *Planettes ſtationnaires,* ſ. pl.

STATIONED (ſté'-cheŭn'd), *part. adj. Poſté.*

STATIONER (ſté'-cheŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [a bookſeller, a ſeller of paper] *Un libraire ; un papetier-colleur, un marchand de papier, d'encre, de plumes, de cire, &c.* The company of Stationers, *La communauté* ou *le corps des Libraires,* qui comprend les imprimeurs, les Papetiers, les Libraires & les Relieurs. Stationers-hall, *La chambre des Libraires.*

STATIONERY (ſté'-che-ŭn-eŭr-é), *ſ. Papier, plumes, & encre,* &c *papeterie,* f. *commerce de papier en détail,* m.

‡ STATIST (ſté'-tiſte), *ſ.* V. Statesman.

STATISTICAL (ſtă-tiſt'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the internal ſtate of a nation, or diſtrict] * *Statiſque, qui conſtate l'état d'une nation en elle-même.*

STATU (ſté'-tĭou), *Ex.* In ſtatu quo, [Latin words, to ſignify, *in the ſame condition*] *Dans le même état qu'auparavant.*

STATUARY (ſtăt'-ĭeŭ-ŭ-ré), *ſ.* and *adj.* [a carver of ſtatues ; the art of carving ſtatues] *Un ſtatuaire,* & *l'art du ſtatuaire ; la ſculpture, la ſtatuaire,* ſ. *l'art de faire des ſtatues,* m. Statuary marble, *Marbre ſtatuaire,* m. The ſtatuaries took their ſubjects from the poets, *Les ſtatuaires ont pris leurs ſujets chez les poëtes.* He is ſkilled both in architecture and ſtatuary, *Il excelle dans l'architecture & la ſculpture.*

STATUE (ſtăt'-ĭeŭ), *ſ.* [an image, a ſolid repreſentation of any living being ; V. Effigy] *Une ſtatue ; un ouvrage de ronde boſſe.* Equeſtrian, pedeſtrian ſtatue, *Statue équeſtre, pédeſtre.* A ſtatue of Polycletus, called the rule, deſerves that

that name, for having ſo perfect an agreement in all its parts that it is not poſſible to find a fault in it, *La ſtatue de Polyclète, qu'on nomme la règle, mérite ce nom, parce qu'il y a un ſi parfait accord dans toutes ſes parties, qu'il n'eſt pas poſſible d'y trouver un ſeul défaut.*

STATURE (stăt'-ïoure), [ſize or the height of any animal] *Stature, f. taille, f.*

STATUTABLE (stăt'-ïoŭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [according to ſtatute] *Conforme aux ſtatuts, régulier.*

STATUTABLY (stăt'-ïoŭ-tă-blé), *adv.* [agreeably to ſtatute] *Conformément aux ſtatuts, régulièrement.*

STATUTE (stăt'-ïoute), *ſ.* [law, regulation] *Statut*, m. *acte*, m. *règlement*, m. *ordonnance*, f. *loi*, f. *décret*, m. The ſtatutes, *or* ſtatute-laws of England, *Les ſtatuts d'Angleterre, les lois parlementaires.* A ſtatute of parliament, *Acte de parlement.* There was a ſtatute againſt vagabonds, *Il y avoit une loi*, ou *un règlement contre les vagabonds.*

STATUTE-MERCHANT (stăt'-ïoute-mĕr'-tchăn'te), *or* STATUTE-STAPLE (stăt'-ïoŭt-sté'-pl'), *ſ. Sorte d'obligation faite dans les formes, proſcrites par acte de parlement.*

STAVE (stéve, *ou plutôt* Stév'z, *pluriel de* Staff), *ſ.* [a rib, board, *or* plank, made uſe of to form a barrel, caſk, *or* hogſhead] *Douve*, f. *ais*, m. *planche*, f. *merrain*, m.

STAVE. V. STANZA.

To STAVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break in pieces] *Briſer, mettre en pieces, défoncer, foncer.* To ſtave a barrel, *Défoncer une barrique*, ou *un baril.*

To STAVE OFF [to keep *or* put off] *Empêcher, détourner, écarter, ſéparer, retenir.* To ſtave one off from reading, *Empêcher quelqu'un de lire.* To ſtave off two fighting dogs, *Séparer deux chiens qui ſe battent.*

STAVED (stév'd), *part. adj. Briſé, mis en pieces, défoncé, foncé.*

STAVES (stév'z), *the plural of* STAFF *and of* STAVE; which ſee.

STAVES [among Mill-wrights] *Fuſeaux*, m. pl.

STAVES-ACRE (stév'z'-é-keŭr), *ſ.* [Bot. Staphiſagria, a ſort of Delphinium; a med. plant] *Staphiſaigre*, f. *herbe aux poux* ou *herbe à la pituite*, f. *pituitaire*, f.

STAVING (stév'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [taking or driving the bottom out] *Défoncement*, m.

STAXIS, *ſ.* [Med. diſtillation of blood in drops from the noze] *Saignement de nez*, m.

STAY (stë), *ſ.* [continuance in a place, ſtand] *Séjour*, m. *demeure*, f. *ſtation*, f. To make ſtay, *S'arrêter.* There I ſhall make ſome ſtay, *J'y ferai quelque ſéjour.*

STAY [ſtop, hindrance from progreſs] *Retard*, m. *retardement*, m. *délai*, m. *arrêt*, m. Make no ſtay, *Point de retard, ne tardez pas.* The buſineſs ſtood at a ſtay, *L'affaire demeura en ſuſpens* ou *ſuſpendue, fut ſurſise.* I ſtood at a ſtay, *J'étois arrêté, j'étois en ſuſpens, je balançois.* Nothing can make him at a ſtay, *Rien ne ſauroit l'arrêter.*

STAY [a prop] *Etaie*, f. *étançon*, m. *appui*, m. *ſoutien*, m. *fond*, m. au propre & au figuré; *étaie*, f.

* What ſtay is there in human ſtate? *Quel fond peut-on faire ſur la condition humaine? Quelle ſtabilité peut-il y avoir?*

STAY [a ſort of rope in a ſhip] *Etai*, m. Main-ſtay, *Grand étai*, ou *étai du grand mât.* Main-top-ſtay, *Etai de grand hunier*, ou *étai du grand mât de hune.* Main-top-gallant ſtay, *étai de grand perroquet.* Fore-ſtay, *étai de miſaine.* Preventer-ſtay, *Faux étai.* Main preventer-ſtay, *Faux étai de miſaine* Back ſtays, *Garhaubans*, m. pl. Stay-ſails, *Voiles d'étai*, f. *foes*, m. (dont chacun eſt diſtingué par la dénomination particulière de ſon étai reſpectif). Main-top-ſtay ſail, *Voile d'étai du grand hunier.* Fore-top-ſtay-ſail, *Le ſecond foc.* Stay-ſail-ſtay, *Etai de voile d'étai.* To bring a ſhip upon the ſtays, *or* to ſtay a ſhip, *Donner vent devant*, ou *faire tête au vent* (pour virer de bord vent devant).

STAY, for a child's cap, *Bride de béguin d'enfant*, ſ. Stay-band for a new-born child, *Tétière d'enfant nouveau né*, f.

* To keep *or* make one at a ſtay, *Tenir quelqu'un en bride, le retenir*, ou *réprimer.*

STAY of a weaver's loom, *Peigne de tiſſerand*, m.

STAY of the friſket [among Printers; what ſupports the tympan when it is open] *Chevalet*, m.

To STAY, -ING, -ED, *and* STAIN (stèd), *v. n* [to continue in a place, to ſojourn, to ſtop] *Reſter, ſe tenir, ſéjourner, s'arrêter, demeurer, tarder, s'amuſer.* Stay here, *Reſtez ici, arrêtez-vous ici.* He never ſtays in any place, *Il ne ſéjourne nulle part.* Where did you ſtay ſo long? *Où vous êtes-vous amuſé ſi long-temps?* To ſtay again, *Redemeurer.*

¶ To Stay, *reſter*; to remain, *demeurer* (ſynon.): B th imply a ceſſation of progreſſion: but to *ſtay* ſeems to mark leſs duration, than to *remain.* Ex. I *ſtayed* to give him every information, that no doubts might *remain* in his breaſt. *Stay* ſeems alſo leſs determinate than *remain*; as: he *remained* a month in the country; he *ſtayed* longer than we expected. A good ſervant, when ſent on a meſſage, *ſtays* as ſhort a time as poſſible. When we have given offence, we th uld endeavour to make ſuch an atonement, that the offended party may not *remain* diſſatisfied.

To STAY AWAY [to be abſent] *S'abſenter.*

To STAY FOR [to wait, to attend] *Attendre.* Stay a little while for us, *Attendez-nous un peu.*

To STAY ON *or* UPON [to reſt confidently] *Se repoſer, compter ſur, avoir confiance en.* I bey ſtay only upon God, *Ils ſe repoſent ſur Dieu ſeul, ils n'ont confiance qu'en Dieu ſeul.*

To STAY, *v. a.* [to ſtop; to delay] *Arrêter, retenir, réprimer, appaiſer.* I was willing to ſtay my reader on an argument that appears to me new, *J'étois bien aiſe d'arrêter le lecteur ſur un argument qui me ſemble neuf.* Stay theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion, *Réprimez ces accès violens de colère.* Nothing can ſtay his ſtomach, *Rien ne peut appaiſer ſa faim.* To ſtay one's ſelf on an opinion, *S'en tenir à une opinion, s'y fixer, s'y arrêter.*

To STAY [to prop] *Etayer, appuyer, étançonner, ſoutenir.* Aaron and Hur ſtayed up his hands, *Aaron & Hur ſoutenoient ſes mains.* To ſtay vines, *Mettre des échalas à la vigne.*

To STAY FROM, *Empêcher, détourner.* I ſtaid him from departure, *Je l'ai empêché de partir.*

To STAY [in Sea-language] Ex. To Stay a ſhip, *Faire prendre vent devant à un vaiſſeau* ou *donner vent devant.* A ſhip that would not ſtay, *Vaiſſeau qui a refuſé de virer*, ou *manqué de virer.*

STAYED (stéd), *part. adj. Arrêté, retenu, réprimé; grave, poſé, ſérieux, raſſis, modéré, réglé.*

STAYEDLY (stéd'-lé), *adv.* [compoſedly, gravely] *Poſément, gravement, avec gravité, avec retenue, avec modération.*

STAYEDNESS (stéd'-nĕce), *ſ.* [compoſure, prudence, gravity] *Sérieux*, m. *gravité*, f. *retenue*, f. *modération*, f.

STAYEDNESS [ſolidity, weight] *Solidité*, f. *poids*, m. au figuré.

STAYER (sté'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſtops, holds *or* ſupports] *Celui qui arrête, retient*, ou *ſoutient.* May Jove, the ſtayer of our troops in rout, *Que Jupiter, qui arrêta nos fuyards . . . .* Les Romains le nommoient *Jupiter Stator.*

STAYING (sté'-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STAY] *étoyement*, m

STAY-LACE (sté'-léce), *ſ.* [a lace with which women faſten their boddice] *Lacet*, m.

STAYS (stéz), *ſ. pl. without ſingular*, [boddice] *Un corps de jupe.* Uneaſy ſtays, *Corps guindé.* Stitched ſtays [the ſtitches of which are ſeen] *Corps piqué.* Engliſh ſtays [made after the Engliſh faſhion] *Corps à l'Angloiſe.*

Stays-hook, *Buſquoise*, f.

STEAD (stĕd), *ſ.* [room] *Place*, f. *lieu*, m. We ſhall place others in their ſtead, *Nous en mettrons d'autres en leur place.* In ſtead of that, *Au lieu de ce a.*

STEAD [uſe, help] *Utilité*, f. *uſage*, m *ſervice*, m. *aide*, f. *ſecours*, m. To be of no ſtead, *N'être d'aucun ſecours, d'aucune utilité.* To ſtand in ſtead, *Etre utile, rendre ſervice, ſervir.*

‡ To STEAD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to help, to aſſiſt] *Aider, ſervir, rendre ſervice, aſſiſter, être utile.* I will write if it may ſtead you, *J'écrirai ſi cela peut vous être utile.*

‡ STEADED (stĕd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Aidé, ſecouru, aſſiſté.*

STEADFAST (stĕd'-fäſte), *adj.* [faſt in place, firm, fixed] *Stable, ferme, ſolide*; ou bien, *conſtant, réſolu, déterminé.* To continue ſteadfaſt, *Tenir bon.*

STEADFASTLY (stĕd'-fäſt-lé), *adv.* [firmly, conſtantly] *Fermement, conſtamment, avec confiance*, ou *fermeté, fixement.*

STEADFASTNESS (stĕd'-fäſt-nĕce). *ſ.* [firmneſs, conſtancy, immutability] *Fermeté, f. conſtance*, f. *ſolidité*, f. *permanence*, f. *immutabilité*, f. *réſolution immuable*, f.

STEADILY (stĕd'-ï-lé), *adv.* [without ſhaking, without variation] *Sans broncher, d'un pas ferme, avec fermeté* ou *aſſurance*; *ſans changer, conſtamment, avec conſtance.*

STEADINESS (stĕd'-ï-nĕce), *ſ* [firmneſs; V. CONSTANCY] *Fermeté*, f. *aſſurance*, f. *conſtance*, f.

STEADY (stĕd'-é), *adj.* [firm, fixed, not tottering; firm, conſtant] *Sûr, ferme, aſſuré, qui ne vacille pas*; au figuré, *conſtant, ferme, réſolu, déterminé, qui ne change point.* A ſteady foot or hand, *Un pied ſûr, une main ſûre* ou *aſſurée.* A ſteady ſhip, *Un vaiſſeau qui ne roule point*

* Steady to my principles, *Ferme dans mes principes.*

STEADY, STEADY! [a word of command to the man at the helm] *Gouverne où tu as le cap!* commandement que l'on fait au timonnier d'un vaiſſeau. Steady *or* ſteady as you go! *Droit comme çà! droit!* (avertiſſement de gouverner droit ſans donner des embardées).

STEAK (stéke, *pl.* stékes), *ſ* [a ſlice of fleſh broiled *or* fried, a collop] *Tranche*, f. *côtelette*, f. Beef-ſteak, *Grillade*, f. Beef-ſteaks, *Tranches de bœuf fricaſſées.* Mutton-ſteaks, *Cotelettes de mouton.*

To STEAL (stîle), -ING, I ſtole (stôle), I have ſtolen (stôl'n), *v. a.* [to rob, to take by theft] *Voler, dérober, ſoiponner, ſouſtraire, emporter.* To ſteal money, *Voler de l'argent.* She ſtole away the beſt things in the houſe, *Elle a ſouſtrait* ou *emporté ce qu'il y avoit de meilleur dans la maiſon.*

To STEAL [to gain *or* effect by private means] *Gagner adroitement, ſurprendre, effectuer* ou *faire clandeſtinement.* He ſtole away my heart, *Il a gagné mon cœur, il a ſurpris mon amitié.* To ſteal a marriage, *Se marier clandeſtinement.*

To STEAL oneſelf away, *S'inſinuer, ſe gliſſer adroitement, ſe dérober.* To ſteal oneſelf through a paſſage, *Paſſer adroitement par quelque endroit.*

To STEAL AWAY FROM, *Détourner.* Variety of objects has a tendency to ſteal away the mind from its ſteady purſuit of any ſubject, *La variété des objets tend naturellement à détourner l'eſprit de la recherche conſtante d'un ſujet particulier.*

To STEAL, *v. n.* [to practiſe theft] *Voler, faire le métier de voleur, §† jouer de la harpe, rapiner.*

To STEAL [to withdraw privily, to paſs ſilently]

silently] *Se dérober, se sauver, s'évader, s'échapper, se retirer à la dérobée, déloger sans trompette; passer, adroitement, sans être apperçu.* He stole away, *Il s'est sauvé.* I shall steal out of the camp, *Je me sauverai du camp.* To steal over the bridge, *Passer un pont à la dérobée.*

To STEAL ON by little and little, *Gagner peu à peu, faire des progrès, s'insinuer.*

* To steal into one's favour, *S'insinuer dans l'amitié ou les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.*

To STEAL UPON ONE, *Surprendre quelqu'un, venir à lui sans en être apperçu.*

STEALER (stēl'-ẽr), *s.* [one who steals, a thief] *Un voleur, un filou.*

STEALINGLY (stēl'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [slily, by secret practice] *A la dérobée, furtivement.* To come stealingly upon one, *Surprendre quelqu'un.*

STEALTH (stĕltsh), *s.* [the act of stealing, theft, the thing stolen] *Vol,* m. l'action de voler, la chose volée.

STEALTH [secret act, clandestine practice] *Pratique secrette, menées sourdes.* To do a thing by stealth, *Faire une chose à la dérobée, en cachette,* ou *clandestinement, furtivement, secrettement.*

STEALTHY (stĕltsh'-é), *adj.* [*from* Stealth] *Clandestin, secret, caché.*

STEAM (stīme), *s.* [the vapour of any thing moist and hot] *Vapeur,* f. *fumée,* f. A steam-engine, *Une pompe à feu.*

To STEAM, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to vapour, to send up vapours] *Jetter ou exhaler quelque vapeur, fumer.*

To STEAM AWAY [to pass in vapours] *S'évaporer, s'exhaler en vapeurs ou en fumée.*

‖ STEAN (stīne), *for* STONE; which see.

STEATITES, *s.* [soap-earth] *Stéatite,* f. *speckstein,* m.

STEATOCELE, *s.* [a swely tumour in the scrotum] *Stéatocèle,* m.

STEATOMA, *s.* [a tumour] *Stéatome,* sorte de tumeur, m.

STEDFAST, STEDFASTLY, &c. V. STEADFAST, STEADFASTLY, &c.

STEED (stīde), *s.* [a horse] *Un cheval, un courſier.*

† 'Tis to no purpose when the steed is stolen to think of shutting the stable-door, *Il n'est plus temps de fermer l'étable quand les chevaux sont dehors.*

STEEL (stīle), *s.* [a kind of iron refined and hardened] *Acier,* m. Square piece of steel, *Lime d'acier,* f. Blistered-steel [a bar of iron converted into steel] *Acier factice ou artificiel.* Steel-works [manufactory where iron is converted into steel] *Aciérie,* f. Steel-buckles, *Des boucles d'acier,* f. pl. The steel-pieces of a watch, *Les tenons d'une montre,* m.

*† Heads of steel, *Têtes de fer,* f. pl. *têtes ferrées,* f. pl.

STEEL [weapons] *Armes,* f. pl.

A STEEL [to strike fire withal] *Fusil,* m. *briquet,* m.

STEEL [made use of to give an edge to knives] *Fusil,* m.

STEEL, *s.* [to set a toyman's tools with] *Tourne-fil,* m.

To STEEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to point or edge with steel; to make hard or firm] *Acérer, garnir d'acier;* au figure, *endurcir, aguerrir, animer.*

* To steel oneself in any sin, *S'endurcir dans quelque péché.* Can you steel your heart to such a world of charms, *Pouvez-vous endurcir votre cœur contre tant de charmes, Pouvez vous résister à tant de charmes?* To steel one's forehead, to steel oneself with boldness, *S'armer d'impudence* ou *d'effronterie.* To steel one against another, *Aigrir, animer l'un contre l'autre.*

STEELED (stīl'd), *part. adj. Acéré, garni d'acier;* au figuré, *endurci, aigri, animé.*

* Steeled in sin, *Endurci dans le péché.* Steeled with boldness or impudence, *Armé d'impudence* ou *d'effronterie.*

STEELING (stīl'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [among Cutlers and Gun-smiths] *Etoffe,* f.

STEELY (stī'-lé), *adj.* [made of steel; hard, firm] *D'acier, acéré, de fer acéré;* au figuré, *dur, de fer, ferme, opiniâtre.*

* A steely resistance, *Une résistance opiniâtre.*

STEEL-YARD (stīl'-ĭarde), *s.* [a kind of balance] *Romaine,* f. *peson,* m. *statère,* f. sorte de balance.

STEEN (stīne), *or* STEAN (stīne), *s.* [a vessel of earthern ware] *Une terrine, pot de terre,* m.

STEEP (stīpe), *adj.* [rising or descending with little inclination] *Roide, escarpé.* A steep rock, *Un rocher escarpé.* Steep-to (in Sea-language), Fr. A shore steep-to, *Côte de fer, côte à pic,* f.

STEEP, *s.* [a precipice] *Un précipice.*

To STEEP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to soak, to imbue, to dip] *Tremper, infuser, imbiber, baſſiner.* To steep (among Starch-makers), *Mettre en trempe.* To steep one's hands in blood, *Tremper ſes mains dans le ſang.*

STEEPED (stīp't), *part. adj. Trempé, infuſé, imbibé.*

Steeped hemp, *Chanvre roui,* m.

STEEPING (stīp'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [*from* To Steep] *L'action de mettre tremper,* &c. Steeping-trough [among Brewers] *Germoir,* m.

STEEPLE (stī'-pl'), *s.* [the turret of a church, generally furnished with bells] *Un clocher.* Engaged steeple or tower (build against the body of the church), *Clocher de fond.*

† A steeple-house, *Maison à clocher,* f. [brique pour *une église.*

¶ Steeple, *clocher*; spire, *flèche*; tower, *tour* (synon.): Each means a high building, raised above the main edifice; but *steeple* is more general; *spire* and *tower*, more particular: *steeple* implies the turret of a church, of what form soever; *spire*, a *steeple* rising taper to the top: *tower*, a square *steeple*. The *steeple* of St Bride's church London, is a *spire*; that of St. Andrew, a *tower*. The words *steeple* and *spire* are never applied but to churches: *tower* is used with respect to other large edifices. Formerly, palaces and gentlemen's seats were commonly built with *towers*. *Spires* are generally erected upon *towers*; bells are usually hung in *steeples*; weathercocks are commonly fixed on *spires*.

STEEPLY (stīp'-lé), *adv.* [with precipitous declivity] *En forme de précipice.*

STEEPNESS (stīp'-nĕce), *s.* [precipitous declivity] *Pente escarpée, roideur,* f. The steepness of a hill, *La roideur d'une montagne.*

STEEPY (stī-pé'), *a poetical word for* STEEP, *adj.* which see.

STEER (stīr), *s.* [a young bullock] *Un bouvillon, un jeune bœuf, bœuf de labour,* m.

To STEER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to direct, to guide in a passage, to direct a course] *Gouverner, diriger, guider, conduire, servir de guide.* To steer a ship, *Gouverner un navire.* To steer Northward, *Gouverner Nord, gouverner ou tirer au Nord.* Which way do you steer your course? *Où dirigez vous vos pas, où allez vous?* Who will steer? *Qui fera le guide?*

* To steer one off from Atheism, *Détourner quelqu'un de l'Athéisme.*

To STEER, *v. n.* [to direct a course] *Naviguer, faire route.*

STEERAGE (stīr'-ĕdje), *s.* [the stern or hinder part of a ship] *L'endroit du navire où se tient le timonier,* m.

STEERAGE [the act or practice of steering, regulation, management] *L'action de gouverner ou diriger, gouvernement,* m. *direction,* f. *administration,* f. *conduite,* f.

STEERAGE-WAY, *Sillage,* m. ou *chemin du vaisseau,* m. (qui le met en état de sentir son gouvernail).

There is good steerage-way, *Il y a bon ſillage; le vaiſſeau va de l'avant & gouverne bien.*

There is no steerage-way, *Il n'y a point de ſillage; le vaiſſeau ne gouverne pas.*

STEERED (stīr'd), *adj.* [*See* To Steer] *Gouverné, conduit.*

STEERING (stīr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [direction, regulation of a course] *Gouvernement,* m. *conduite* f. *l'action de gouverner,* ou *de conduire.*

Steering-wheel (in a Ship), *Roue du gouvernail,* f.

STEERSMATE (stīrz'-méte), *and* STEERSMAN (stīrz'-măne), *s.* [a pilot] *Pilote,* m. *timonnier,* m.

STEEVING, *s.* [in Sea-language] *Elevation du mât de beaupré,* f. The bowsprit steeves, *Le beaupré est trop élevé.*

STEEVING [at Sea; stowing of cotton or wool by means of screws] *Presſe,* f. *action de presſer.*

STEGANOGRAPHY (stĕg-ă-nŏg'-ră-fé), *s.* [short hand, the art of secret writing by characters or cyphers] *Stéganographie,* f.

STEGANOGRAPHICAL (stĕg-ă-nŏg-răf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to stenography] *Stéganographique.*

STEGANOGRAPHIST (stĕg-ă-nŏg'-ră-fĭste), *s.* [short hand writer] *Stéganographe,* m.

STEGNOSIS (stĕg-nô'-cĭce), *s.* [Med. obstruction of the pores] *Obſtruction des pores,* f.

STEGNOTICK (stĕg nŏt'-ĭk), *adj.* [Med. binding, rendering costive, and stopping the vessels] *Stegnotique.*

STELE (stīle), *s.* [a stalk, a handle] *Anſe,* f. *manche,* m. *tige,* f. *tuyau de blé,* m.

STELE, *s.* [a pillar to which a criminal is tied, with an account of his crime] *Carcan,* m.

STELECHITES, *s.* [Entrochus, a species of Osteocolla] *Stelechite,* f. *pierre oſſifrage,* f. *pierre des rompus,* f.

STELLAR (stĕl'-lăr), *adj.* V. STARRY.

STELLATE (stĕl'-léte), *adj.* [pointed in the manner of a pointed star] *Radié,* ne se dit guère que des plantes. Stellate plants, *Plantes à feuilles radiées,* f. pl. or *étoilées.*

STELLATION (stĕl-lé'-shĕune), *s.* [emission of light as from a star] *Scintillation,* f.

STELLIFEROUS (stĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj. Qui a des étoiles, étoilé.*

STELLIO (stĕl'-lĭ-ô), *s.* [Mythol. the same as Abas, which see] *Stellio,* m.

STELLION (stĕl'-lĭ-eŭne), *s.* [an evet, eft, or newt, the swift or spotted lizard] *Stellion,* m. *lézard étoilé,* m.

STELLIONATE (stĕl'-lĭ-ô-néte), *s.* [a cozenage in selling a thing, a fraudulent bargain] *Stellionat,* m. Guilty of stellionate, *Stellionataire,* m.

STELLITES, *s.* [a fossil, a kind of white stone, lineaments of the star-fish complete] *Stellites,* f.

STEM (stĕm) *s.* [the stalk, the twig] *Tige,* f. *tronc,* m. *rejeton,* m. au propre & au figuré. The stem of a plant, *La tige d'une plante.* The stem of an apple, *La queue d'une pomme.* The stem of a lock, *La broche d'une ſerrure.*

* A noble stem, *Une tige noble, une race illuſtre.*

STEM, *s.* [in Mechanics] *Tige,* f.

STEM [the prow or fore-part of a ship] *La proue, l'éperon,* m. *le cap* ou *l'avant d'un vaiſſeau, la pulaine; étrave,* f.

To STEM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to oppose, to pass cross] *S'oppoſer, aller contre* (au propre & au figuré). To stem the current, *Aller contre le courant.* To stem the wind or tide, *Faire voile contre la marée, éviter au vent ou à la marée*; (c'est-à-dire présenter l'étrave ou l'avant, au vent ou à la marée), *Refouler la marée.*

STEMMATA, *s. pl.* [Nat. Hist. dots on the head of insects] *Points,* m. pl.

STEMMATA [in Grammar] *Racines,* f. pl. *origines,* f. pl.

STEMPLES, *s. pl.* [among Miners; cross-bars in the shafts] *Croiſées,* f. pl.

STEMSON (stĕm'-sŏne), *s.* [in Sea-language]

guage] *Marſouin d'avant*, m. Upper part of the ſtemſon of a galley. *Contre-capion de proue*, m. Lower part of the ſtemſon of a galley, *Contre-rode de proue*, m.

STENCH (stĕn'che), *ſ.* [ſtink, a bad ſmell] *Puanteur*, f. *mauvaiſe odeur.*

To STENCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to make to ſtink] *Rendre puant, faire puer, donner une mauvaiſe odeur*; ſignifie auſſi *arrêter le cours, empêcher de couler.*

STENOGRAPHY (stĭ-nŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* V. STEGANOGRAPHY.

STENTOR (stĕn't'-ŏr), *ſ* [Mythol. a Grecian, whoſe voice was extraordinary ſtrong and loud] *Stentor*, m.

STENTOREAN (stĕa'-tŏr'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [of Stentor, the Homerical herald whoſe voice was as loud as that of fifty men] *Stentorée*, f. *de Stentor, fort.* A Stentorean voice, *Une voix de Stentor, une voix forte.*

STENTOROPHONICK (stĕn-tô-rô fŏn'-ĭk), *ſ.* [as loud as the voice of Stentor] *Stentorée*, f. *qui fait autant de bruit, ou auſſi fort que la voix de Stentor.*

STEP (stĕp), *ſ* [progreſſion by one removal of the foot] *Un pas, une enjambée.* To make a ſtep, *Faire un pas, aller.* I'll make a ſtep thither, *J'irai juſques-là.* He is not gone one ſtep forward, *Il n'a point avancé d'un pas, il eſt reſté au même endroit*; au figuré, *il n'a point fait de progrès.* Step after ſtep, *or* ſtep by ſtep, *Pas à pas.* With ſhort and thick ſteps, *A petits pas, à pas ſerrés.* To draw *or* ſtep back a little, *Faire un pas en arrière.* To make a falſe ſtep, *Faire un faux pas*, quand le pied vient à gliſſer; & au figuré, *quelque faute dans ſa conduite.*

The principal ſteps and motions uſed in dancing, are the minuet-ſtep, the boree-ſtep, the courant-ſtep, the coupee, the gaillard ſtep, the falling-ſtep, the twiſted-ſtep, the ſtarting-ſtep, the heaten-ſtep, the firſt ſtep in the rigadoon *or* the jump, a hop, a bound, a croſs-caper, the pirouette, the balance, the drive, a caper, a forward-caper, backward-caper, ſide-caper, *Les pas & les mouvemens principaux de la danſe, ſont le pas de menuet, le pas de bourrée, le pas grave* ou *le pas coulant, le coupé, le pas de gaillarde, le pas tombé, le pas tortillé, le pas échappé, le pas battu, le pas de fix ſons, le contretemps, le jeté, l'entrechat, la pirouette, le balancé, le chaſſé, la cabriole en avant, en arrière* ou *de côté.*

STEP [a block of timber wherein the maſts, &c are implanted] *Emplanture*, f. *carlingue*, f. (des mâts ou des cabeſtans).

To STEP, -PING, -PED, *v. n.* [to move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot, to go, to walk; to take a ſhort walk] *Faire un pas, aller, marcher; faire un tour, faire une petite promenade.* Will you ſtep thither? *Voulez-vous aller juſques-là?* To ſtep to one, *Aller vers quelqu'un, l'aller trouver.*

To STEP AFTER, *Suivre.*

To STEP ASIDE, *S'écarter, ſe ranger à quartier, ſe mettre à l'écart, ſe ranger de côté.*

To STEP BACK, *Retourner* ou *revenir ſur ſes pas, rebrouſſer chemin.*

To STEP DOWN, *Deſcendre.*

To STEP IN, *Entrer.*

* To STEP into an eſtate, *Entrer en poſſeſſion d'un bien.*

* To ſtep into the aſſiſtance of one, *Venir au ſecours de quelqu'un.*

To STEP OVER, *Aller au delà, paſſer, traverſer.*

To STEP OUT, *Paſſer outre, traverſer.*

STEP [way] *Pas*, m. *chemin*, m. He lives a few ſteps from hence, *Il demeure à deux pas d'ici.*

* He thought the ſtep was not great from the church of England to the church of Rome, *Il crut qu'il n'y avoit pas beaucoup de chemin à faire de l'Egliſe Anglicane à celle de Rome.*

STEP [foot-ſtep, track] *Pas*, m. *trace*, f. *veſtige*, m.

* To tread in one's ſteps, to follow his ſteps, *Marcher ſur les pas de quelqu'un, ſuivre ſes traces, l'imiter; en ſuivre les brisées*, ou *marcher ſur ſes briſées.*

* STEP, Pas, m. *d'marche*, f. *acheminement*, m. *avance*, f. To make a falſe ſtep, *Faire un faux pas*, ou *une fauſſe démarche.* I ſhall make the firſt ſtep toward it, *Je ferai les premières démarches, Je ferai les avances.* That has coſt him many a weary ſtep, *Cela lui a coûté bien des pas.*

* The love of glory is a fair or great ſtep to virtue, *L'amour de la gloire eſt un grand acheminement à la vertu.*

STEP [threſhold] *Le pas, le ſeuil* d'one porte

STEP of a ſtair-caſe, *Marche* ou *degré d'un eſcalier*, f. m. There are four ſteps to go up, *Il y a quatre marches* ou *pas à monter.* A broad ſtep, *Palier* ou *repos d'eſcalier*, m. m.

STEP of a coach, *Botte*, f.

STEP of a ladder, *Echelon d'une échelle*, f.

Steps of a potter's wheel, *Païons*, m. pl.

STEP [*in compoſition*, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage, as: Step-father] *Beau-pere*, m. Step-mother, *Belle-mere*, f. *marâtre*, f. Step-ſon, *Beau-fils*, m. Step-daughter, *Belle-fille*, f. Step-brother, *Beau-frere*, m. Step-ſiſter, *Belle-ſœur*, f.

STEPHANOPHORUS, *ſ.* [Antiq. the chief prieſt of Pallas] *Le grand prêtre de Minerve.*

STEPPING (stĕp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Step] *L'action d'aller*, &c.

Stepping ſtone (a ſtone laid to ſave the foot from wet or dirt), *Marche*, f. *pas*, m.

STEPT (stĕpte), [*prétérit du verbe*, To ſtep] Well ſtept in years, *Avancé en âge.*

STERCORACEOUS (stĕr-kô-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [belonging to dung] *Qui concerne le fumier.*

STERCORARIUS PISCIS, *ſ.* [the dung-fiſh of the Eaſt Indies] *Stercoraire*, m.

STERCORATION (stĕr-kô-re'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of manuring with dung] *L'action de fumer les terre, de mettre du fumier* ou *de l'engrais.*

STERCUTIUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Saturn] *Stercutius*, m

STERCULIUS, *or* STERQUILINUS, *ſ* [Mythol. the god of dung] *Stercutus* ou *Sterquilinus*, m.

STEREOBATES, *ſ.* [Archit. ſolid prop; the foundation of a column; continued ſocle or baſſement] *Soubaſſement*, m.

STEREOGRAPHY (stĕr-ĭ-ŏg'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane] *Stéréographie*, f.

STEREOGRAPHICAL (stĕr-ĭ-ô grăf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj Stéréographique.* Stereographical projection of the ſphere (wherein the eye is ſuppoſed to be placed on the ſurface of it), *Projection ſtéréographique*, f.

STEREOMETRY (stĕr-ĭ ŏm'-ĭ-tré), *ſ* [the art of meaſuring ſolid bodies] *Stéréométrie*, f

STEREOTOMY (stĕ-rĭ-ŏt'-ô-me), *ſ.* [the art of cutting ſolids] *Stéréotomie*, f.

STEREOTYPE (stĕr'-ĭ-ô-taïpe), *adj.* [in Printing; is ſaid of a page the types of which form one ſolid maſs] *En caractères immobiles, ſtéréotype.*

STERIL (stĕr'-ĭl), *adj.* [barren, unfruitful] *Stérile, qui ne produit rien.*

STERILITY (stĕ-rĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [barrenneſs] *Stérilité*, f.

To STERILIZE (stĕr'-ĭl-ăïze), *v. a.* [to deprive of fecundity] *Rendre ſtérile.*

STERLING (stĕr'-lĭn'gne), *adj.* and *ſ.* [the name given to Engliſh money] *Sterling*, m. A pound ſterling, *Une livre ſterling*, valant vingt ſchellings ou quatre écus d'Angleterre.

STERLING, *adj.* [genuine, having paſt the teſt] *Vrai, authentique, propre, naturel.*

STERN (stĕrne), *adj.* [ſevere of manners *or* countenance] *Sévère, rebarbatif, auſtère.* A ſtern man, *Un homme ſévère, rigide, dur, cruel.* A ſtern look, *Un regard ſévère, un air rebarbatif.*

STERN, *ſ.* [the hind part of the ſhip] *Poupe*, f. ou *arrière de navire*, f. Stern-poſt, *Etambord*, m. pièce de charpente dans un navire. To fall a-ſtern, *Scier, virer un bâtiment de la lof à force de rames.*

Stern-faſt, *Coupure*, f. (amarre qui tient un vaiſſeau par l'arriere). Stern-maſt, *Le plus en arrière* (en parlant de la ſituation des vaiſſeaux les uns par rapport aux autres dans une eſcadre). Stern-poſt, *etambot* ou *etambord*, m. Stern-ſeats of a boat, *Chambre d'un canot*, f. Stern-ſheets of a boat, *Cordages d'arrière*, m. pl (ſervant dans certains canots Anglois à mener le gouvernail). Stern away, *Culée*, f. (chemin que fait un vaiſſeau par l'arriere lorſqu'il cule). Stern-frame, *Acculée*, f. Stern-ports, *Sabords de retraite*, m. pl. Square ſtern, *Poupe carrée*, f. Pink-ſtern *or* lute-ſtern, *Poupe étroite*, f. (formée par deux ailes, comme celles des pinques, des galères, des chebecs, &c.) A-ſtern, V. A-STERN.

STERN [the hinder part of any thing, poſt of management, direction] *La queue, le derrière d'une choſe quelconque.* The ſtern of a greyhound, *La queue d'un levrier.*

STERNA NIGRA, *ſ.* [great tern or ſea-ſwallow] *Epouvantail*, m.

STERNAGE (stĕrn'-édje), *ſ.* V. STEERAGE.

STERNLY (stĕrn'-lé), *adj.* [in a ſtern manner] *Sévèrement, d'un air ſévère, rigoureuſement, fièrement.*

STERNNESS (stĕrn'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſeverity of look *or* manners] *Regard ſévère, air rebarbatif; dureté, f. rigueur*, f *inhumanité, f.*

STERNON (ster'-nŏne), *or* STERNUM (stĕr'-nĕume), *ſ.* [the breaſt-bone] *Le ſternum.*

STERNUTATION (stĕr-nïoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſneezing] *Eternument*, m.

STERNUTATIVE (stĕr-nïou'-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the quality of provoking to ſneeze] *Sternutatif, qui provoque l'éternument.*

STERNUTATORY (stĕr-nïou'-tă teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a medicine that provokes to ſneeze] *Sternutatoire*, m.

STEROPES (stĕr'-ŏ pïs), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of Vulcan's chief forgemen] *Stéropes*, m.

STETIN, *or* STETTIN, *ſ.* [a ſea-port town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat 53°-35' N. lon. 14°-38' E.] *Stetin*, m.

STEVEN (stï'-v'n), *ſ.* [a cry *or* loud clamour] *Un cri; bruit*, m *clamour*, f.

STEW (stïou), *ſ* [a ſtore pond] *Un réſervoir, un étang, un vivier.*

STEW [a hot-houſe] *Une étuve.* A ſtew-pan, *Une terrine à étuver de la viande.*

STEW [a houſe of proſtitution] *Bordel*, m. *lieu de débauche*, m ℔ *boucan*, m.

To STEW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat] *Etuver, faire cuire à l'étuvée, mitonner.* To ſtew a carp, *Etuver une carpe, la faire cuire à l'étuvée.* To ſtew between two, *Cuire entre deux plats.*

STEWARD (stïou'-eŭrd), *ſ.* [one who manages the affairs of another] *Homme d'affaires*, m. *intendant d'une grande maiſon*, m. *maître d'hôtel*, m. *receveur*, m The lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, *Le grand maître de la maiſon du roi.*

The Lord High STEWARD [an officer of ſtate] *Grand-maître* ou *grand-ſénéchal d'Angleterre*, m *architrelin*, m. *argentier*, m.

STEWARDSHIP (stïou'-eŭrd-chïp), *ſ.* [the office of a ſteward] *La charge de maître d'hôtel, d'intendant, de receveur, de grand-maître, de grand-ſénéchal*; ſignifie auſſi *adminiſtration*, f. To give an account of one's ſtewardſhip, *Rendre compte de ſon adminiſtration.*

STEWED (stïoud'), *part. adj. Etuvé, cuit à l'étuvée, à l'étouffade*

STEWING (stïoŭ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stew] *L'action de faire cuire à l'étuvée.*

STHENO, *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three Gorgons] *Sthéno*, f.

STHENOBŒA, *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Prœtus, king of Argus, who could not entice Bellerophon to adultery] *Stenobée*, f.

STIBIAL (stĭb'-ĭ-ăl), *adj.* [antimonial] *D'antimoine, fi.bié.* Stibial tartar, emetic, *Tartre ſtibié.*

STIBIUM, V. ANTIMONY.

STICK (ſtĭk), *ſ.* [a piéce of wood ſmall and long] *Un bâton long & menu; un brin, une branche, un jet, une baguette.* A faggot-ſtick, *Un bâton de fagot, martin bâton,* m. A ſmall ſtick, *Une baguette.* A packer's ſtick, *Une bille d'emballeur.* A ſmall ſtick uſed by painters to take up the colour, *Une amaſſette.* To give a blow with a ſtick, *Décharger un coup de bâton.* A ſtick of roſemary, *Un brin, une branche de romarin.* A fine ſtick of round wood, *Un beau jet d'arbre.* A ſtick of wax, *Un bâton de cire d'Eſpagne.* Small ſticks, *Des broſſailles,* m. *coterêt,* m. The devil upon two ſticks, *Le diable boiteux.*

A round ſtick, *Une queue de billard.*

A printer's compoſing ſtick, *Un compoſteur.*

Stick of a boat-hook, *Bâton de gaffe,* m.

Umbrella-ſtick, *Mât de paraſol,* m.

Veneering-ſticks, *Gherges,* f. pl.

STICKS [wherewith the wool is beaten] *Briſoires,* f. pl.

STICKS [two upright ſticks made uſe of by trimming-makers] *Bas-métier,* m.

STICK of eels [a quantity or meaſure of twenty-five] *Quarteron d'anguilles,* m.

To STICK, -ING, Stuck, *v. a.* [to faſten on] *Attacher, mettre, plonger, enfoncer, ficher.* To ſtick a nail to the wall, *Attacher un clou à la muraille.* He ſtuck the dagger into his breaſt, *Il lui plongea le poignard dans le ſein.*

To STICK, *Piquer, larder,* en terme de Cuiſine. To ſtick a piece of roaſt-beef with roſemary, *Larder une piéce de bœuf de romarin.*

To STICK a fan [to put the ſticks between the papers] *Monter un éventail.*

To STICK the pins [among Pin-makers, to place them in papers] *Bouter les épingles.*

To STICK [to kill, to ſtab] *Tuer, percer.* To ſtick a pig, *Tuer un cochon.* To ſtick one with a dagger, *Percer quelqu'un d'un coup de poignard, le tuer à coups de poignard.*

To STICK, *v. n.* [to adhere, to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power] *S'attacher, s'arrêter, tenir, adhérer,* au propre & au figuré. That ſticks like bird-lime, *Cela s'attache comme de la glu.* It ſticks too faſt, *Il tient trop ferme.* Atoms that ſtick together, *Des atômes qui ſe tiennent.* This meat ſticks to or in my ſtomach, *Cette viande ne reſte ſur l'eſtomac, me charge le cœur, je ne ſaurois la digérer.* To ſtick in the mire, *Etre enfoncé dans la boue, être embourbé.*

* To Stick to one, *S'attacher à quelqu'un.* They ſtick cloſe together, *Ils ſont étroitement unis.* To ſtick to a thing, *S'aheurter à une choſe.* That ſticks to my heart, *Cela me tient au cœur.* I fear this commodity will ſtick by me, *Je crains que cette marchandiſe ne me reſte, je crains de ne pouvoir m'en défaire.* That nick-name will ſtick by him, *Ce ſobriquet lui reſtera, le nom lui en reſtera.* His loſſes ſtick by him ſtill, *Il ſe reſſent encore de ſes pertes.* To ſtick to an opinion, *Adhérer, être attaché à un ſentiment.*

To STICK [to ſcruple, to heſitate] *Faire conſcience, ſcrupule,* ou *difficulté; héſiter, douter, ſi tenir.* He ſticks at nothing for lucre's ſake, *Il ne fait conſcience de rien quand il s'agit de l'intérêt.* He does not ſtick to ſay, *Il ne fait pas ſcrupule de dire.* He ſticks at nothing, *Il ne doute de rien, rien ne l'arrête, rien ne le retient.* He ſticks at no principles of honour, *Il foule aux pieds tout principe* ou *ſentiment d'honneur.* His mind ſticks between hope and fear, *Son eſprit flotte entre l'eſpoir & la crainte.*

To STICK [to be puzzled or embarraſſed] *Etre embarraſſé, être en peine.* They will long ſtick here, *Ceci les tiendra long-temps dans l'embarras,* ou *dans la peine.*

*† We ſtick in the ſame mire, *Nous ſommes dans le même bourbier, Nous voilà dans le même embarras.*

To STICK OUT [to be unemployed] *Etre déſœuvré;* ou bien, *ſe retirer, ne vouloir pas ſe mêler d'une affaire* ou *d'une intrigue, n'en vouloir pas être.*

To STICK OUT [to be prominent] *Avancer, ſortir, faire ventre.* Her belly ſticks out, *Son ventre avance* ou *groſſit.*

To STICK UPON [to remain, not to be loſt] *Reſter, s'imprimer.* Proverbial ſentences are formed into a verſe, whereby they ſtick upon the memory, *Les proverbes ſont ordinairement en vers, afin qu'ils s'impriment plus fortement dans la mémoire, pour être plus aiſés à retenir.*

STICKADORE, V. CASSIDONY.

STICKED (ſtĭk't), *adj.* [*from* To Stick] *Attaché, fiché,* &c

STICKINESS (ſtĭk'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [adheſive quality] *Qualité d'adhérence,* f. *viſcoſité,* f.

STICKING (ſtĭk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stick] *L'action d'attacher, de ficher,* &c.

STICKING TO, *adj. Adhérent.*

STICKLAC (ſtĭk'-lăk), *ſ.* [among Dyers; gum lac, lacca] *Branches de gomme laque,* f. pl.

To STICKLE (ſtĭk'-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to contend for, to take part with one ſide or other] *Etre ardent, prendre parti, ſoutenir avec ardeur, diſputer vivement.* He has ſtickled very hard in that buſineſs, *Il s'eſt montré fort ardent* ou *zélé dans cette affaire.*

STICKLER (ſtĭk'-kleŭr), *ſ.* [a ſecond: a contender: a diſputer; a zealous man] *Un ſecond, un ſoutien, un aide; un diſputeur outré; un zélateur, un partiſan zélé, un homme ardent* pour un parti ou une opinion, *un frondeur.*

STICKLEBAG, *or rather* STICKLEBACK (ſtĭk'-kl'-băk'), *ſ.* [the ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh] *Un très-petit poiſſon d'eau douce, armé ſur le dos & ſur les côtés de trois petites pointes, qui lui ſervent de défenſe contre les gros poiſſons; épinoche,* f. *épinocle,* m *poiſſon épineux,* m.

STICKLING (ſtĭk'-klĭn'gne), *ſ.* [activity to bring about ſome event] *L'action de pouſſer une choſe* ou *de conduire une intrigue vigoureuſement.*

STICKY (ſtĭk'-ĕ), *adj.* [viſcous, glutinous] *Viſqueux, gluant.*

STICKY [ſaid of a root when it grows hard] *Boiſeux.*

STIE. V. STY.

STIFF, *adj* [rigid, inflexible, not pliant] *Roide, engourdi,* au propre & au figuré. As ſtiff as a ſtick, *Roide comme un bâton.* My legs are ſtiff, *J'ai les jambes roides* ou *engourdies.* To make ſtiff, *Rendre roide, engourdir.* To grow ſtiff, *Devenir roide, s'engourdir.* A ſtiff gale, *Un vent frais,* en terme de marin. Stiff with gum, *Gommeux.*

* A man's parts grow ſtiff through idleneſs, *L'eſprit s'engourdit dans l'inaction.*

* STIFF [hardy, ſtubborn, not eaſily ſubdued, obſtinate, pertinacious] *Roide, ferme, réſolu, inflexible, obſtiné, outré, opiniâtre, entêté, attaché à . . .* To be ſtiff in, *S'aheurter.* He is a ſtiff man, *C'eſt un homme inflexible.* Stiff to defend a bad cauſe, *Obſtiné à défendre une mauvaiſe cauſe.* A ſtiff contender, *Un diſputeur entêté.*

* STIFF [conſtrained; formal; affected] *Dur, gêné, qui ſent la contrainte, empeſé, roide, affecté, contraint; ſtanté, maniéré,* termes de Peinture.

* STIFF [in Sea language] *Dur.* * A ſtiff ſhip, *Vaiſſeau dur à abattre,* vaiſſeau qui perte la voile comme un rocher, vaiſſeau qui a beaucoup de ſtabilité.

To STIFFEN (ſtĭf'-f'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to make and to grow ſtiff] *Roidir & ſe roidir, rendre & devenir roide, engourdir & s'engourdir,* au propre & au figuré.

STIFFENED (ſtĭf'-f'n'd), *part. adj. Roidi, engourdi, devenu roide* ou *inflexible,* au propre & au figuré.

STIFFENER (ſtĭf'-f'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [a quilted band put into a neck-cloth] *Monture de cravate,* f.

STIFFENING (ſtĭf'-f'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stiffen] *L'action de roidir, d'engourdir, de gommer,* &c. *apprêt,* m.

STIFF-HEARTED (ſtĭf'-hărt'-ĕd), *adj.* [ſtubborn, obſtinate] *Obſtiné, opiniâtre, entêté, endurci.*

STIFFLE, *ſ.* [in Manege; great muſcle, in the hind-leg of a horſe] *Grand muſcle de la jambe de derrière d'un cheval.*

STIFFLY (ſtĭf'-lé), *adv.* [rigidly, inflexibly, ſtubbornly] *Fermement, obſtinément, d'une maniere inflexible, opiniâtrément.* To be ſtiffly bent on or to a thing, *Etre obſtinément attaché à une choſe, n'en vouloir pas demordre, s'y opiniâtrer.*

STIFF-NECK (ſtĭf'-nĕk), *ſ. Torticolis,* m.

STIFF-NECKED (ſtĭf'-nĕk't), *adj.* [ſtubborn, obſtinate] *Au cou roide; obſtiné, opiniâtre.* The Jews were a ſtiff-necked people, *Les Juifs étoient un peuple obſtiné.*

STIFFNESS (ſtĭf'-nĕce), *ſ.* [rigidity, inflexibility, hardneſs, tenſion] *Roideur,* f. *tenſion,* f. *inflexibilité,* f. *dureté,* f.

STIFFNESS [inability to motion] *Engourdiſſement,* m.

* STIFFNESS [obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs] *Obſtination,* f. *opiniâtreté,* f. *fermeté,* f. *aheurtement,* m *attachement outré* à quelque opinion, *m.*

* STIFFNESS [unpleaſing formality, conſtraint] *Roideur,* f. *gêne,* f *contrainte,* f. *de la bourre; affectation,* f *manières affectées.*

To STIFLE (ſtăĭ'-fl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuffocate; to ſuppreſs, to conceal] *Suffoquer, étrangler, oppreſſer;* au figuré, *retenir, cacher, concentrer, étouffer, aſſoupir.*

* You excel in the art of ſtifling your reſentment, *Vous excellez dans l'art d'étouffer votre reſſentiment.*

STIFLED (ſtăĭf'-fl'd), *part. adj. Etouffé, ſuffoqué.* I took my leave, being half ſtifled with the cloſeneſs of the room, *Je pris congé, étant à moitié ſuffoqué d'être reſté ſi long-temps enfermé dans cette chambre*

STIFLING (ſtăĭ'-flĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stifle] *Etouffement,* m. *ſuffocation,* f. *l'action d'étouffer,* ou *de ſuffoquer.*

STIFLING, *adj.* [cloſe, that wants air or vent] *Etouffant, qui étouffe,* ou *qui eſt capable d'étouffer.*

STIGMA (ſtĭg'-mă), *pl.* STIGMATA (ſtĭg'-măt-a), *ſ.* [a mark with a hot iron; a mark of infamy] *Marque avec un fer chaud, note d'infamie.*

STIGMA, *ſ.* [Bot. the ſummit of the piſtil] *Stigmate,* m

STIGMATA [the apertures in different parts of the bodies of inſects, ſerving for reſpiration] *Stigmates,* m

STIGMATICAL (ſtĭg-măt'-ĭ-kăl), *and* STIGMATICK (ſtĭg-măt'-ĭk), *adj* [branded or mark'd with ſome token of infamy] *Noté d'infamie, infame.*

To STIGMATIZE (ſtĭg'-mă-tăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark with a hot iron; to brand with infamy, or a note of reproach] *Stigmatiſer, marquer avec un fer chaud;* au figuré, *noter d'infamie, diffamer, perdre de réputation.* V. To BRAND.

STIGMATIZED (ſtĭg'-mă-tăĭz'd), *part. adj. Stigmatiſé, marqué avec un fer chaud;* au figuré, *noté d'infamie, infame, diffamé, perdu de réputation.*

STIL DE GRAIN, *ſ.* [a fine gold yellow colour, made of a decoction of the Lycium] *Stil de grain,* m. *graine d'Avignon,* f.

STILAR, *or* STYLAR (ſtăĭ'-lăr), *adj.* [belonging to the ſtyle of a dial] *Qui a rapport au ſtyle d'un cadran.*

STILE (ſtăĭle), *ſ.* [a ſet of ſteps to paſs from one incloſure to another] *Eſpèce de barrière* ou *pas de haie* par où l'on paſſe d'un enclos dans un autre, *ſ. m. échalier,* m.

m. To help one over a ſtile, *Aider quelqu'un à paſſer.* A turn-ſtile, *Un tourniquet.*

STILE, or STYLE of a ſun-dial, *Style* ou *aiguille d'un cadran ſolaire*, m. f.

STILETTO (ſtĭl-ĕt '-tô), *ſ.* [a ſmall dagger] *Un ſtylet.*

STILL (ſtĭll), *n ſ.* [calm, quiet, ſilent, motionleſs] *Calme, tranquille, qui ſe tait, qui garde le ſilence, qui eſt en repos, ſans mouvement; qui dort* ou *croupit*, en parlant de l'eau; *coi* To make to ſtand ſtill, *Arrêter.* To ſtand ſtill, *S'arrêter.* At thy command the wind and ſea are ſtill, *A ta voix le vent ceſſe, & la mer ſe calme.* Still water, *Eau dormante*, ou *croupiſſante.* Hold ſtill, *Taiſez-vous, faites ſilence.* Sit ſtill, *Tenez-vous en repos.* Stand or lie ſtill, *Ne bougez pas.*

STILL, *ſ.* [calm, ſilence] *Calme*, m. *ſilence*, m. The ſtill of midnight, *Le calme* ou *le ſilence de la nuit.* All things paſſed in a ſtill, *Tout ſe paſſa dans le ſilence* ou *ſans bruit.*

STILL [a veſſel for diſtillation, an alembick] *Un alambic.*

STILL, *adv.* [to this time, till now; yet, notwithſtanding; always, ever, continually] *Juſqu'à préſent; encore, encore aujourd'hui, encore à préſent; toutefois, néanmoins; toujours, ſans ceſſe, continuellement.* Still the place is called from thy name, *Juſqu'à préſent cet endroit a porté ton nom.* Is he ſtill afraid of dying? *Craint-il encore de mourir?* They ſtill deſire more, *Ils demandent toujours davantage.* Is he a-bed ſtill? *Eſt-il encore au lit?*

To STILL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſtil] *Diſtiller.* To ſtill waters, *Diſtiller des eaux.*

To STILL [to ſilence, to make ſilent] *Impoſer ſilence, faire taire.* I ſhall ſtill you, *Je vous ferai bien taire.*

To STILL [to calm, to quiet] *Calmer, appaiſer, tranquilliſer, faire ceſſer un bruit: accoiſer; aſſoupir.* To ſtill the watery world, *Calmer les flots de la mer.* Still that noiſe, *Faites ceſſer ce bruit.*

STILLATITIOUS (ſtĭl-lă-tĭſh '-eŭc), *adj.* [falling in drops] *Qui diſtille.* [drawn by a ſtill] *Diſtillé*

STILLATOR (ſtĭl '-lă-teŭr), *or* STILLATORY (ſtĭl '-lă-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a ſtill] *Un alambic.*

STILL-BORN (ſtĭl '-borne), *adj.* [born lifeleſs] *Mort-né.*

STILLED (ſtĭl '-ld), *part. adj. Diſtillé*; ou bien, *calmé, appaiſé, tranquilliſé, mis en repos.*

STILLICIDE (ſtĭl '-lĭ-ſide), *ſ* [a ſucceſſion of drops] *Gouttes d'eau qui ſe ſuccédant les unes aux autres forment une eſpece de fil.*

STILLI IDIOUS (ſtĭl '-lĭ cid '-ĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [falling in drops] *Qui tombe par gouttes, qui diſtille par gouttes.*

STILLING (ſtĭl '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Still] *Diſtillation, f. l'action de diſtiller*, &c.

STILLING, *ſ.* [a ſtand for veſſels of liquor in a cellar] *Un chantier de cave.*

STILLING of humours (in Med. ſubſiding), *Aceciſement*, m.

STILLNESS (ſtĭl '-nĕce), *ſ.* [calm, quiet, ſilence] *Calme*, m. *tranquillité, f. repos*, m *ſilence*, m. au propre & au figuré. The ſtillneſs of the night, *Le calme* ou *le ſilence de la nuit.* [at Sea] *Bonace, f.*

* The ſtillneſs of the paſſions, *Le calme* ou *le ſilence des paſſions.*

STILLY (ſtĭl '-é), *adv.* [ſilently, calmly, not tumultuouſly] *En ſilence, avec tranquillité, doucement, ſans bruit, ſans tumulte.*

STILTS (ſtĭlts), *ſ.* [ſupports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk] *Echaſſes*, f. pl. To go upon ſtilts, *Marcher ſur des échaſſes.*

STIMULA (ſtĭm '-ĭoŭ-lă), *and* STRENUA (ſtrĕn '-ĭoŭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. goddeſſes to grown perſons] *Stimula, & Strenua, f.*

To STIMULATE (ſtĭm '-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prick, to excite a quick ſenſation; to excite by ſome pungent motive] *Piquer, picoter*; au figuré, *aiguillonner, piquer d'honneur, exciter, pouſſer, porter, animer, engager, encourager.*

STIMULATED (ſtĭm '-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Piqué, picoté*; au figuré, *excité, animé, encouragé, aiguillonné, piqué d'honneur.*

STIMULATING (ſtĭm '-ĭoŭ-lé-tĭn'gne), *ſ* [*from* To Stimulate] *Picotement*, m. *l'action d'aiguillonner, de picoter, de pouſſer, d'inciter*, &c.

STIMULATING, *adj.* [prickling] *Qui picote, picotant.*

STIMULATION (ſtĭm '-ĭoŭ-lé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [excitement] *Aiguillonnement*, m *aiguillon*, m *incitation, f. encouragement*, m. The ſecret ſtimulation of vanity, *L'aiguillon ſecret de la vanité.*

STING (ſtĭn'gn-), *ſ.* [a ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed] *Aiguillon*, m. *pointe*, f. au propre & au figuré. The ſting of a fly, *L'aiguillon d'une mouche.*

* The ſting of an epigram, *La pointe d'une épigramme.* A jeſt that carries a ſting in the tail, *Une raillerie piquante.* The ſting of conſcience, *Les remords de la conſcience*; *ſyndérèſe*, f.

To STING, -ING, I ſtung (ſtĭn'gne), I have ſtung, *v. a.* [to pierce, to wound with a point darted out] *Piquer, percer, mordre*, au propre & au figuré, *bourreler.* The waſps ſtung him, *Les guêpes le piquèrent.*

* That ſtung me to the heart, *Cela me perça le cœur.*

STINGED (ſtĭn'gn'd), V. STUNG.

STINGILY (ſtĭn '-djĭ-lé), *adj.* [covetouſly] *En avare, d'une maniere meſquine, avarement.*

STINGINESS (ſtĭn '-djĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [avarice, covetouſneſs] *Avarice, f. taquinerie, f. meſquinerie, f.*

STINGING (ſtĭn'gn '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sting] *Piquure, f. morſure, f. l'action de piquer*, ou *de mordre.*

STINGLESS (ſtĭn'gne '-lĕce), *adj.* [having no ſting] *Sans aiguillon.*

STINGO (ſtĭn'g '-gô), *ſ.* [old beer] *De la bière vieille.*

STINGY (ſtĭn '-djé), *adj.* [covetous, V. AVARICIOUS] *Taquin, meſquin, ladre, chiche, avare, avaricieux.* A ſtingy, narrow-hearted fellow, *Un ladre, un homme meſquin, un vilain.*

STINK (ſtĭn'gk), *ſ.* [offenſive ſmell] *Puanteur*, f. *odeur puante, mauvaiſe odeur.* The ſtink of one's feet upoo much walking, *Eſcafignon*, m. Here is a deadly ſtink, *Il put terriblement ici.*

To STINK, -ING, I Stunk (ſteŭn'gk), *or* STANK (ſtăn'gk), *v. n.* [to emit an offenſive ſmell] *Puer, être puant, ſentir mauvais, répandre une odeur puante.* His breath ſtinks, *Son haleine put, il a l'haleine puante.* To ſtink of garlick, *Sentir l'ail.* A ſtinking fellow, *Un puant*; au figuré, *un homme de néant, une ame baſſe, un belître.*

STINKARD (ſtĭn'gk '-eŭrd), *ſ.* [a ſtinking fellow] *Un puant*; au figuré, *un homme de néant, une ame vile, un homme bas.*

STINKER (ſtĭn'gk '-eŭr), *ſ Quelque choſe de puant.*

STINKING (ſtĭn'gk '-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [that emits an offenſive ſmell] *Puant, empeſté, fétide putréfait* (t. de Med.) A ſtinking [or pitiful] fellow *Un homme qui a l'ame baſſe, un belître.*

STINKINGLY (ſtĭn'gk '-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with a ſtink] *Puamment, avec puanteur*; au figuré, *baſſement, lâchement*; *d'une maniere baſſe, vile, lâche, indigne d'un homme d'honneur*; *comme un gueux.*

STINK-POT (ſtĭn'gk '-pŏte), *ſ. Compoſition qui put, f.*

STINK-POT [at Sea; an earthern ſhell charged with powder, and inflammable materials] *Pot-a-feu*, m.

STINT (ſtĭn'te), *ſ.* [limit, bound, reſtraint] *Limite, f. borne, f. meſure, f. retenue*, f. Without ſtint, *Sans bornes, ſans retenue.*

STINT [a ſmall bird, common about the ſea-ſhores] *Bécaſſeau*, m. *alouette de mer*, f.

To STINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bound, to limit, to confine, to reſtrain] *Borner, limiter, donner ou mettre des bornes, reſtreindre, reſtraindre, régler, gêner, contraindre, réprimer, dompter, mettre un frein, refréner.* To ſtint one's appetite, *Borner, régler, modérer ſon appétit.* His wiſdom ſtinted the effects of his power, *Sa ſageſſe réglut les effets de ſa puiſſance.* Stint yourſelf in neceſſaries, *Bornez-vous au néceſſaire.* Stint your anger, *Réprimez* ou *appaiſez votre colere.*

STINTED (ſtĭn't '-tĕd), *part. adj. Borné, limité, aſtreint, reſtreint, gêné, contraint, réglé, réprimé, dompté, refréné, appaiſé.*

STINTED performance (in Painting), *exécution pincée*, ou *ſtantee*, f.

STINTING (ſtĭn't '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stint] *L'action de limiter, de borner, de gêner*, &c.

STIPEND (ſtăĭ '-pĕn'de), *ſ.* [wages, ſalary] *Gages*, m *ſalaire*, m. *appointement*, m.

STIPENDIARY (ſtăĭ pĕn '-di-ă-ré), *ſ.* and *adj.* [one who performs any ſervice for ſtipend] *Stipendiaire*, ſ. m. & f. & *ſtipendi, adj.*

STIPONE (ſtăĭ '-pone), *ſ.* [a kind of ſweet compound liquor, like ſmall punch or lemonade] *Sorte de liqueur douce; limonade*, f.

STIPPLE (ſtĭp '-pl'), *v a* [to make points in miniature] *Pointiller en mignature.*

STIPPLING (ſtĭp ' ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stipple] *Pointillage*, m. *points*, m. pl.

STIPTICK (ſtĭp '-tĭk), &c. V. STYPTICK.

STIPULA, *ſ.* [in Botany] *Stipule*, f.

To STIPULATE (ſtĭp '-ĭoŭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to contract, to bargain] *Stipuler, contracter, faire un accord, arrêter.* They ſtipulated with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with their ſhips for tranſport and war, *Ils ſtipulèrent avec les Carthaginois de leur fournir des vaiſſeaux de tranſport & de guerre.*

STIPULATED (ſtĭp '-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj* [*See* To Stipulate] *Stipulé, dont on eſt convenu de part & d'autre.*

STIPULATION (ſtĭp '-ĭoŭ-lé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſtipulating, bargain] *Stipulation*, f. *contrat*, m. *convention, f. pacte*, m. *accord*, m.

STIPULATOR (ſtĭp '-ĭ-ŭ-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſtipulates] *Celui qui ſtipule.*

STIR (ſteŭr), *ſ.* [tumult, buſtle] *Bruit*, m. *tumulte, tapage*, m. *vacarme*, m. To make a great ſtir, *Faire un grand bruit.*

* Stirs of mind, *Les agitations*, ou *les mouvemens tumultueux de l'ame.*

* STIR [tumultuous diſorder, ſeditious uproar] *Soulèvement*, m. *émeute, f. révolte, f. troubles*, m. pl. *mouvemens ſéditieux*, m. pl. To raiſe a ſtir, *Exciter une émeute, cauſer une révolte.*

STIRS (ſteŭrz), *pl.* [riſing, commotion, troubles in ſtates] *Mouvemens*, m. pl. *troubles*, m. pl. *brouilleries*, f. pl.

To STIR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to move] *Mouvoir, émouvoir, remuer, branler, agiter, mettre en mouvement, braſſer*; *attendre.* I cannot ſtir my hand, *Je ne ſaurois mouvoir* ou *remuer la main.* To ſtir the humours, *Emouvoir les humeurs, les mettre en mouvement.*

To ſtir the corn, *Remuer* ou *manier le blé.* To ſtir the lees, *Rabeter la lie.*

* To STIR [to incite, to inſtigate, to animate] *Exciter, animer, irriter, ulcérer.* If you ſtir theſe daughters' hearts againſt their father, *Si vous animez le cœur de ces filles contre leur pere.*

To STIR UP [to put in motion; to incite, to animate, to inſtigate] *Mettre en mouvement, mouvoir, émouvoir, remuer, réveiller, exciter, ſuſciter, cauſer, faire naître; animer, pouſſer, porter, aiguillonner, provoquer, exhorter, irriter, encourager.* A ſpeech that ſtirs up the paſſions, *Un diſcours qui émeut ou remue les paſſions.* Grace ſtirs up the will, *La grâce meut la volonté.* To

ſtir

ſtir up a rebellion, *Suſciter une révolte, cauſer une rebellion.* To ſtir up the people to rebellion, *Exciter le peuple à la révolte.* Stir him up, *Animez-le, encouragez-le.* That ſtirs up the appetite, *Cela réveille l'appétit.* That crime ſtirs up God's anger, *Ce crime provoque la colère de Dieu.*

To Stir the grain [among Brewers] *Rompre le grain germé.* To ſtir the matter in fuſion (to throw ſaltpetre into the crucible in which the ſilver is melted and to ſtir the whole), *Braſſer la matière en bain.* To ſtir the ice-creams or ices, *Travailler les glaces.*

To STIR, *v. n.* [to move oneſelf, to be in motion, to change place] *Remuer, bouger, ſe mouvoir, branler, ſe remuer; rouler, circuler,* en parlant de l'argent; au figuré, *être intrigant, agir vigoureuſement, ſe donner des peines & des joins, ſe donner du mouvement*; ou bien, *cabaler, ſe ſoulever, ſe révolter, exciter des troubles,* * *brouiller les cartes.* Do not ſtir from that place, *Ne remuez pas, ne bougez pas, ne branlez pas de là.* He cannot ſtir, *Il ne ſaurait ſe remuer,* ou *ſe mouvoir.* He is always ſtirring, *Il eſt toujours en action,* ou *en mouvement.* There is no wind ſtirring, *Il ne fait pas le moindre ſouffle de vent.* She is ſtirring [or ariſing] *Elle ſe lève.*

There is no money ſtirring, or no money ſtirs about, *L'argent ne roule pas, ne circule pas.* There is no news ſtirring, *Il n'y a pas de nouvelle.*

* A ſtirring man, *Un homme intrigant, actif, alerte, agiſſant, ardent, qui ſe donne beaucoup de mouvement*; ou bien, *un cabaleur, un eſprit remuant, qui excite des troubles, propre à ſuſciter une révolte* You muſt ſtir, or ſtir about, in that buſineſs, *Il faut vous remuer,* ou *agir vigoureuſement dans cette affaire.*

To STIR out of one's bed, *Sortir de ſon lit, ſe lever.*

STIRK, V. STURK.

STIRLING (steur'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a large town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingſhire; lat. 56°-6' N. lon. 4°-59' W.] *Sterling,* m.

STIRRED (steürd'), *part. adj. Remué, ému, excité, ſuſcité, animé, encouragé, provoqué,* * *éveillé ſur ſes intérêts.*

STIRRER (steür'-eür), *ſ.* [one who excites or inſtigates] *Celui* ou *celle qui excite,* ou *ſuſcite.* A ſtirrer of quarrels, *C'eſt lui qui excite des querelles, un querelleur.* The ſtirrer up of a ſedition, *L'auteur d'une ſédition.*

STIRRER [a ſort of rake uſed by Dyers to ſtir the ſtuff] *Rable,* m.

STIRRING (steür'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Stir] *L'action de remuer, d'exciter, de provoquer*; &c.

STIRRING [an inſurrection] *Un ſoulèvement, une révolte.*

STIRRING, *adj. Actif, agiſſant, alerte.*

STIRRING-STICK [among Tallow-chandlers, &c.] *Mouvette,* ſ.

STIRRUP (steür'-eüp), *ſ.* [an iron-hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides] *Un étrier.* To fit the ſtirrup, *Ajuſter les étriers.* The ſtirrup leather, *L'étrivière,* ſ. The ſtirrup-cup, *Vin de l'étrier,* m. Stirrup-ſtockings, *Bas à étrier.*

*† To give one ſome oil of ſtirrup, *Donner les étrivières à quelqu'un.*

Iron-ſtirrups (in Ship-building), *Etrieux de fer* (employés à lier & contenir enſemble la quille & la fauſſe quille dans les vaiſſeaux Anglois: ils diſent ſouvent par corruption, *Sirops*).

STITCH (ſtĭtche), *ſ.* [a paſs of the needle and thread through any thing] *Point,* m. *point d'aiguille.* Set a ſtitch in my ſtocking, *Faites un point à mon bas.* To take up a ſtitch in knitting, *Reprendre un point* ou *une maille, en tricotant.*

*† To go thorough ſtitch with a thing *Achever ce qu'on a commencé, venir à bout d'une entrepriſe.*

STITCH [a ſharp pain] *Point,* m *douleur aiguë,* ſ. *point de côté.*

To STITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſew] *Coudre*; au figuré, *joindre groſſièrement enſemble.* To ſtitch a book, *Coudre* ou *brocher un livre.* To ſtitch up the artery, *Coudre l'artere.* Stitching-ſilk, *Soie à coudre, groſſe ſoie.*

* He ſtitched together ſome animadverſions touching architecture and painting, *Il a couſu enſemble quelques remarques ſur l'architecture & la peinture.*

To STITCH down a lining, *Glacer une doublure.*

STITCHED (ſtitch't), *part. adj. Couſu,* au propre & au figuré.

§ STITCHERY (ſtĭtch'-eür-é), *ſ* [needle-work, *in contempt*] *Ravaudage,* m. *ouvrage à l'aiguille.*

STITCHWORT (ſtĭtch-oüeürte), *ſ.* [a plant] *Camomille,* ſ.

STITHY (ſtĭtzh'-é), *ſ.* [an anvil] *Une enclume.*

STITHY [a diſeaſe among oxen] *Maladie des bœufs, qui fait que leur peau s'attache ſi fortement à leurs côtes, qu'ils ne peuvent ſe remuer,* ſ.

To STIVE (ſtäïve), *for* To STEW; which ſee.

To STIVE, *for* To STIFLE; which ſee.

STIVED (ſtäïv'd), *part. adj. Etuvé, cuit à l'étuvée*; ou bien, *étouffé, ſuffoqué.*

STIVER (ſtäïv'-eür), *ſ.* [a Dutch penny] *Un ſol,* ou *ſou.* Half-ſtiver, *Un demi-ſou*

STIVING (ſtäïv'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Stive] *L'action de faire une étuvée,* ou *d'étouffer.*

STIVING, *adj.* [ſtifling] *Etouffant.* A place ſtiving hot, *Un lieu où l'on étouffe de chaud.*

STOAKED (ſtôk't), *adj.* [ſtopped, a ſea-term] *Bouché.* The pump is ſtoaked, *La pompe eſt bouchée.*

STOAT (ſtôte), *ſ.* [a ſmall animal] *Un furet.*

STOCCADO (ſtŏk-é'-dô), *ſ.* [a thruſt with the rapier] *Eſtocade,* f. *coup d'eſtocade,* m. *coup d'épée,* f.

STOCK (ſtŏk), *ſ.* [the trunk, the body of a plant] *Le tronc* ou *le corps* d'un arbre. A rotten ſtock, *Un tronc pourri.*

* A leaning-ſtock, *Un appui, un ſoutien.* A laughing-ſtock, *Jouet,* m. *riſée,* f. *objet de riſée,* ou *de mocquerie,* m. To be made a laughing-ſtock, *Etre le jouet* ou *l'objet de la riſée des autres.*

* STOCK [race, family] *Tige,* f *famille,* f. *ſouche,* f. *race,* f. What ſtock does he ſpring of? *De quelle famille eſt-il?*

STOCK of an anvil, *Souche d'une enclume,* f.

†* Why do you ſtand there like a ſtock? *Pourquoi reſtez-vous là comme une buche, comme une ſtatue, comme une ſouche?* A ſtupid ſtock, *Un ſtupide, une buche.*

STOCK of a gun, piſtol, &c. *Monture de fuſil, de piſtolet,* f. To ſet a new ſtock to a gun, *Remonter une arme à feu, y mettre une nouvelle monture.*

STOCK [ſet in the ground to graff on] *Plant,* pour être greffé, m. *ſujet,* m. A wild ſtock, *Un ſauvageon.*

STOCK [or ſtock-gillyflower] *Giroflée,* f. *giroflier,* m. The white ſtock gillyflower, *La giroflée blanche.*

STOCK [the principal, capital, ſtore, fund already provided] *Fonds,* m. *capital,* m. *principal,* m. To be in ſtock, *Etre en fonds.* A merchant's ſtock, *Le fonds* ou *le capital d'un marchand.* To have one common ſtock, *Faire bourſe commune.*

STOCK [a fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance] *Actions,* f. pl. How goes Southſea ſtock? *Comment vont les actions de la compagnie du Sud?* To ſell one's ſtocks, *Vendre des actions.*

STOCK [quantity, ſtore, body] *Fonds,* m. *quantité,* f. *proviſion,* f. au propre & au figuré. If you take a farm, you muſt have a ſtock of cattle, *Si vous prenez une ferme, il faut avoir une certaine quantité de bétail pour la faire valoir.* A ſtock of bees, *Pluſieurs ruches d'abeilles.* To lay in a ſtock of wine, beer, coals, &c. *Faire ſa proviſion de vin, de bière, de charbon.* A good ſtock of commodities, *Une grande quantité, un grand aſſortiment, de marchandiſes.*

* A great ſtock of learning, *Un grand fonds d'érudition.*

STOCK [at Cards, the part of the pack not dealt out at piquet, cribbage, &c.] *Le talon,* au jeu des Cartes.

STOCK [a ſupport of a ſhip while it is building] *Chantier,* m. A ſhip upon the ſtocks, *Un vaiſſeau ſur le chantier,* ou *en chantier.*

STOCK [in a Paper mill] *Pile,* ſ.

STOCK [fuller's pot] *Vaiſſeau à fouler,* m. *pot,* m. *pile,* ſ.

STOCK [of a muſquet] *Culaſſe,* f.

STOCK [of a card] *Bois d'une carde,* m.

STOCK [of an anchor, or anchor-ſtock] *Jas d'ancre,* m.

STOCK [nave of a wheel] *Moyeu,* m

STOCK [a cloſe neckcloth] *Un col, un tour de cou.*

To STOCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtore, to fill ſufficiently, to lay in ſtore] *Fournir, donner, pourvoir, aſſortir, amaſſer, faire proviſion.* I ſtocked you with clothes, *Je vous ai pourvu* ou *fourni d'habits.* To ſtock a ſhop, *Aſſortir une boutique.* To ſtock with people, *Peupler, fournir d'habitans.* To ſtock a park with deer, and warrens with rabbits, *Peupler un parc de bêtes fauves, & des garennes de lapins.* To ſtock money, *Amaſſer de l'argent.*

* To ſtock one's mind with learning, *Faire une bonne proviſion de ſcience, amaſſer* ou *acquérir des connoiſſances.*

To ſtock a pond, *Empoiſſonner un étang, aveliner un étang.*

STOCK-DOVE (ſtŏk-deüv), *ſ.* [ring-dove, or wood-pigeon] *Biſet,* m.

STOCKED (ſtŏk't), *part. adj. Fourni, pourvu, aſſorti.* A ſhop ſtocked with every ſort of commodities, *Une boutique aſſortie de marchandiſes de toute eſpece.* Stocked with linen, *Allingé.*

STOCK-FIŞH (ſtŏk'-fĭche), *ſ.* [dried cod] *Sorte de morue ſèche, ſtockfiche,* m. *poiſſon ſalé & deſſeché,* m. *poiſſon à bâton,* m. *rotjchær,* m.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER (ſtŏk-djĭl'-ĭ-flŏoü-eür), *ſ.* [a plant] *Giroflée,* f. *giroflier,* m.

STOCKHOLM, *ſ.* [the capital of Sweden; lat. 59°-20' N. lon. 18°-9' E.] *Stockholm,* m.

STOCKING (ſtŏk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Stock] *L'action de fournir, de donner,* &c.

STOCKING, *ſ* [the covering of the leg] *Un bas, huſettes,* f. pl. A ſtocking-mender, *Un ravaudeuſe de bas.*

Knit-ſtockings, *Bas tricotés.* Woven ſtockings, *Bas au métier.* Fulled or milled ſtockings, *Bas drapés.* To put the ſtockings upon the leg, *Enformer les bas.*

STOCKISH (ſtŏk'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſtupid, unfeeling] *Dur, inſenſible.*

To STOCK JOBB (ſtŏk'-djŏb), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to get money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds] *Agioter, faire le commerce d'actions, trafiquer en papier*; *jouer dans les funds*

STOCK JOBBER (ſtŏk'-djŏb-eür), *ſ.* [one who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds] *Agioteur,* m.

STOCK-JOBBING (ſtŏk'-djŏb-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Agiotage,* m.

STOCK-LOCK (ſtŏk'-lŏk), *ſ.* [a lock fixed in wood] *Serrure à pêne dormant,* f. *ſerrure de bois,* f.

To STOCK-LOCK, *v. a. Fermer à double tour.*

STOCKS (ſtŏks), *ſ. pl.* [priſon for the legs] *Des ceps,* m.

*† To

*† To be in the ſhoemaker's ſtocks, *Etre dans la priſon de S. Crépin, Avoir le pied à la torture.*

STOCKSTILL (stŏk '-stĭl), *adj.* [motionleſs as logs] *Qui ne remue pas plus qu'une ſouche, immobile comme un rocher, ferme comme un roc.* He ſtood ſtockſtill, *Il s'arrêta tout court.*

STŒCHAS Arabica, *or* CASSIDONY, *ſ.* [a med. ſhrub] *Stéchas*, m. Stœchas citrina, *Stéchas citrin*, m. *immortelle à bouton d'or*, f.

STOICAL (stô '-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [of the ſtoicks] *Stoïque, ſtoïcien.* A ſtoical gravity, *Une gravité ſtoïque.* A ſtoïcal maxim, *Une maxime ſtoïcienne.* Stoical doctrine, *Stoïciſme*, m. Stoick life, *Stoïciſme*, m.

STOICALLY (stô '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſtoical manner] *Stoïquement, en ſtoïcien.*

STOICISM (stô '-ĭ-cĭzme), *ſ.* [the doctrine and ſect of the ſtoicks] *La doctrine*, ou *la ſecte ſtoïcienne*; *ſtoïciſme*, m.

STOICK (stô '-ĭk), *ſ.* [a diſciple of Zeno at Athens] *Un ſtoïcien, un vrai ſtoïcien, un homme qui ne s'émeut de rien.*

STOLE (stôle), *ſ.* [a prieſtly ornament] *Une étole*; ſign fie auſſi, *une longue robe de deſſous*, que portoient les femmes Grecques.

STOLE [a wardrobe] *Garderobe*, f. The groom of the ſtole [the head-gentleman to a prince's bed-chamber] *Le premier gentilhomme de la garderobe.*

STOLE *for* STOOL; which ſee.

STOLE, *the preterite of* To STEAL; which ſee.

STOLEN, *and* STOLN (stôl'n), *part. adj. of* To STEAL, *Volé, dérobé*, &c.

‡ STOLIDITY (stô-lĭd '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſtupidity] *Stupidité*, f. *bêtiſe*, f.

STOMACH (steŭm '-eŭk), *ſ.* [the ventricule in which food is digeſted] *Eſtomac*, m. *ventricule*, m. He has the ſtomach of an oſtrich, he could digeſt even iron, *Il a un eſtomac d'autruche, il digéreroit le fer.* The pit of the ſtomach, *Le creux de l'eſtomac*; (dans un cheval) *avant-cœur*, m. *anti-cœur*, m. To turn one's ſtomach, *Soulever le cœur ou l'eſtomac, faire vomir, cauſer des nauſées; affadir.*

* STOMACH [appetite, deſire of food] *Appétit*, m. *faim*, f. Nothing can ſtay his ſtomach, *Il a un appétit dévorant, rien ne peut appaiſer ſa faim.*

* STOMACH [inclination, liking] *Goût*, m. *inclination*, f. That goes againſt my ſtomach, *Je n'ai pas de goût ou d'inclination pour cela.*

* STOMACH [pride, haughtineſs] *Fierté*, f. *hauteur*, f. *orgueil*, m. His ſtomach could not digeſt that affront, *Sa fierté ne put digérer cet affront.* A child that has a great ſtomach, *Un enfant d'une grande fierté, un enfant revêche.*

* STOMACH [anger, reſentment] *Colère*, f. *reſſentiment*, m. *indignation*, f. Not by courage, but by ſtomach, *Non par courage, mais par colère.*

* To STOMACH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to reſent; to be angry] *Reſſentir, avoir du reſſentiment, ſe fâcher, s'eſtomaquer, * ne pas digérer.* I ſtomach that affront, *Je reſſens vivement cet affront.* Why do you ſtomach at it? *Pourquoi vous en fâchez-vous, Pourquoi vous en eſtomaquez-vous?*

STOMACHED (steŭm '-eŭkt), *part. adj. Fâché, irrité, eſtomaqué.*

STOMACHER (steŭm '-ŭ-tcheŭr), *ſ.* [an ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt] *Une pièce d'eſtomac: compère*, m. A ſtomacher of ribbons, *Une échelle de rubans.*

STOMACHFUL (steŭm '-eŭk-foŭl), *adj.* [ſullen, ſtubborn, perverſe] *Fier, revêche, têtu, opiniâtre, méchant.*

STOMACHFULNESS (steŭm '-eŭk-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtubborneſs, obſtinacy, ſullenneſs] *Fierté*, f. *obſtination*, f. *entêtement*, m. *opiniâtreté*, f. *humeur revêche*, f.

STOMACHICAL (stô-măk '-ĭ-kăl), *and*

STOMACHICK (stô-măk '-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to the ſtomach] *Stomachique, de l'eſtomac, ſtomacal.* The ſtomachick vein, *La veine ſtomachique.* The ſtomachick ferment, *Le ferment de l'eſtomac.*

STOMACHICK, *ſ* [a medicine for the ſtomach] *Un remède ſtomachique*; *un ſtomachique.*

STOMACHLESS (steŭm '-eŭk-lĕce), *adj.* [without appetite] *Qui n'a point d'appétit, dégoûté.*

STOMACHOSITY (stô-măk-ŏs '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the being ſtomachful, *or* ſtomachous] *Fierté, f. dédain*, m. *mépris*, m.

‡ STOMACHOUS (stô-măk '-eŭce), *adj.* [angry, ſullen, obſtinate] *Colère, colérique, fâché, obſtiné, têtu, revêche.*

STOND (stŏn'd), *ſ.* [poſt, ſtation] *Poſte*, m. *ſtation*, f. *place*, f.

STOND [ſtop] *Retardement*, m. *délai*, m. *obſtacle*, m. *empêchement*, m.

STONE (stône), *ſ.* [an inſipid body, hard, not ductile *or* malleable, nor ſoluble in water] *Une pierre.* The height, ſize, thickneſs of a ſtone, *L'appareil.* Thick ſtone, *Pierre de grand appareil.* To faſten a ſtone, *Brider une pierre.* Stone for building, *Pierre à bâtir.* A free-ſtone, *Une pierre de taille.* A ſtone-cutter, *Un tailleur de pierre.* A mill-ſtone, *Une meule de moulin.* A pumice-ſtone, *Pierre ponce.* A precious ſtone, *Une pierre précieuſe.* Blood-ſtone, *Sanguine*, f. Load-ſtone, *Aimant*, ou *pierre d'aimant.* Flint ſtone, *Pierre à fuſil.* Chalk-ſtone, *Craie*, f. Pebble-ſtone, *Caillou*, m. A ſtone-bottle, *Une bouteille de grès.*

† To leave no ſtone unturned, *Mettre tout en œuvre, Remuer ciel & terre.*

* Stone-dead, *Roide mort.*

The largeſt grind-ſtones, *Meulardes*, f. pl. Grinding-ſtones of a middling ſize, *Œillards, meuleaux*, m. pl. Stones placed by paviours cloſe againſt the kennel-ſtones, *Contre-canivaux*, m. pl. Stone of circumciſion, a knife of ſtone uſed in that ceremony, *Pierre de circonciſion.* Stone incombuſtible, or not hurt by fire, as the beſt ſort of carbuncle, *Pierre apyre.* Stone of Thebais, ſyenite, oriental red granite, *Pierre Thébaïque.* Stone-blue manufactory, *Indigoterie*, f. Rotten-ſtone [made uſe of by poliſhers] *Pierre pourrie.*

STONE of ſome fruits, *Pierre* ou *noyau de certains fruits.* A cherry, olive, peach *or* apricot-ſtone, *Noyau de ceriſe, d'olive, de pêche, d'abricot*, m. Stones of grapes, *Pepins de raiſins*, m.

STONE [teſticle] *Teſticule*, m. The ſtones of a man *or* beaſt, *Les teſticules d'un homme* ou *d'un animal.* A ſtone-horſe, *Un cheval entier.* Stones of a wild boar, *Suites*, or rather *Luites*, ſ. pl.

STONE [gravel, a diſeaſe] *La pierre, la gravelle.* To be troubled with the ſtone, *Avoir la pierre* ou *la gravelle.*

STONE [a weight] *Poids de 8 livres à Londres & de 12 à Hereford.* A ſtone of wool, *Quatorze livres de laine.*

STONE, *adj.* [made of ſtone] *De pierre.* A ſtone-bridge, *or* wall, *Un pont de pierre, une muraille de pierre.* Stone-blind, *Aveugle.*

To STONE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kill with ſtones; to harden] *Lapider, aſſommer de pierres, tuer à coups de pierres*; ſignifie auſſi *endurcir*, au figuré.

STONE-ALUM (stône '-ăl-eŭme), *ſ. Alun de roche*, m.

STONE-BREAK (stône '-bréke), *ſ.* [Alchemilla or Lady's mantle; a med. plant] *Saxifrage*, f.

STONE-BOW (stône '-bô), *ſ. Arbalète à jalet*, m.

STONE-CHATTER (stône '-tchăt-eŭr), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Motacilla, rubetra, muſcicapa, ſtone-ſmich, moor-titling; a ſmall bird of the fallow-finch kind] *Bergeronnette*, f. *hoche-queue*, m. *vatemare*, m. *batteleſſive*, f. *lavandière*, f.

STONE-CROP (stône '-krŏp), *ſ.* [an ever-green plant] *Herbe aux perles*, f. *grémil*, m.

STONE-CUTTER (stône '-keŭt-eŭr), *ſ.* [he whoſe trade is to hew ſtones] *Statuaire*, m. *tailleur de pierres*, m. *marbrier*, m.

STONED (stôn'd), *part. adj. Lapidé*; ou *endurci*, au figuré.

STONE-FERN (stône '-fĕrne), *ſ.* V. STONE-CROP.

STONE-FRUIT (stône '-froûte), *ſ. Fruit à noyau*, m.

STONE-HENGE (stône '-hĕn'dje), *ſ. or* STONE-HENG, *ſ.* [Brit. Antiq a pile of huge ſtones on Saliſbury plain, ſuppoſed to have been a temple] *Stone-henge*, m. *célèbre monument d'antiquité à ſix milles de Saliſbury, où l'on voit des pierres d'une grandeur énorme.*

STONE-MASON (stône '-mé-ſeŭne), *ſ.* V. STONE-CUTTER.

STONE-PIT (stône '-pĭte), *ſ.* [quarry] *Une carrière.*

STONE-PITCH (stône '-pĭtche), *ſ.* [hard inſpiſſated pitch] *Poix sèche* ou *endurcie*, f.

STONE-PLANT, *ſ.* [lithophytum, fungus lyncurios] *Pierre à champignon.*

Stone *or* foſſil plants, *Pierres plantes.*

STONE-THROW (stône '-tshrô), *ſ. Jet de pierre*, m.

STONEWORK (stône '-oŭcŭrk), *ſ.* [building of ſtone] *Ouvrage de maçonnerie*, m. ou *maçonnerie*, f. *ouvrage en pierre*, m.

STONING (stô '-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STONE] *Lapidation*, f. *l'action de lapider, &c.*

STONY (stô '-né), *adj.* [made of ſtone] *De pierre.* A ſtony tower, *Une tour de pierre.* A ſtony ſtatue, *Une ſtatue de pierre.*

* A ſtony heart, *Un cœur de rocher.*

STONY [abounding with ſtones] *Pierreux, graveleux, plein de pierres, grouetteux.* Stony land, *Terrain pierreux.* A ſtony fruit, *Un fruit pierreux* ou *graveleux.*

STOOD (stoûd), *the preterite of* To STAND; which ſee.

† STOOK, V. SHOCK OF CORN.

STOOL (stoûl), *ſ.* [a ſeat without a back] *Selle*, f. *tabouret*, m. *ſiége ſans doſſier*, m. *ſiraponiin*, m.

† Between two ſtools, the breech on the ground, *Entre deux ſelles le cul à terre.*

A joint-ſtool, *Un eſcabeau.* A foot-ſtool, *Un marchepied.* A ſhoemaker's ſtool to put his tools upon, *Un veilkir de cordonnier.*

STOOL, *or* cloſe ſtool, *Chaiſe percée*, f. *garde-robe*, f. & par extenſion, *excrémens*, m. pl. *ſelle*, f. To go to the ſtool, *Aller à la ſelle.* To give one a ſtuol, *Faire aller à la ſelle, procurer une ſelle.* He had ſix good ſtools, *Il a eu ſix bonnes ſelles.*

STOOLBALL (stoûl '-bâll), *ſ.* [a play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool] *Sorte de jeu où les joueurs aſſis ſur des tabourets ſe jettent des balles.*

To STOOM (stoûme), *&c.* V. To STUM, *&c.*

STOOP (stoûpe), *ſ.* [the act of ſtooping, inclination downward] *L'action de ſe baiſſer, de ſe courber*; *inclination*, f. au figuré, *ſoumiſſion*, f. *humiliation*, f. *abaiſſement*, m.

STOOP [fall of a bird upon his prey] *L'action d'un oiſeau qui fond ſur ſa proie.* To make a ſtoop upon a partridge, *Fondre ſur une perdrix*, comme fait un faucon.

STOOP [a veſſel of liquor] *Un tonneau.*

To STOOP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bend down; to cringe, to ſubmit] *Se baiſſer, ſe courber, pencher*, au figuré, *s'abaiſſer, plier, ſe ſoumettre, s'humilier, faire des baſſeſſes.* To ſtoop to the very ground, *Se baiſſer juſqu'à terre.* To ſtoop forward, *Pencher en avant.*

* He ſtooped to that, *Il s'eſt abaiſſé juſques-là.* I ſhall make him ſtoop, *Je le ferai bien plier.* Do you think that he can ſtoop to your caprices? *Croyez-vous qu'il puiſſe ſe ſoumettre à vos caprices?* To ſtoop to ſordid degenerous practices, *Se dégrader, ſe ravaler juſqu'à faire des actions baſſes & indignes d'un honnête-homme.*

To Stoop [to alight from the wing] *Se foſer, ſe percher, s'arrêter, ſe repoſer.*

To Stoop [to come down on prey as a falcon] *Fondre* ſur ſa proie, *s'abattre.*

To Stoop, *v. a.* [to lower] *Baiſſer.* To ſtoop one's head, *Baiſſer la tête.* Stoop the diſh, *Penchez le plat.*

STOOP-GALLANT (stoūp '-găl-ĭn'te), *ſ.* ‖ *Treuſſ-galant*, m.

STOOPING (stoūp '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stoop] *L'action de baiſſer, de plier, de courber,* &c. *penchant*, m.

STOOPINGLY (stoūp '-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with inclination downward] *En ſe baiſſant, en ſe courbant.*

STOP (stŏpe), *ſ.* [ceſſation of progreſſive motion] *L'action de s'arrêter, ceſſation de mouvement progreſſif.* A ſtop in walking, *Une pauſe, une ſtation.*

Stop [in Manege; pauſe] *Arrêt*, m. Half a ſtop, *Demi-arrêt.*

Stop [ſtay, delay] *Retardement*, m. *délai*, m. *retard*, m. To put a ſtop, *Retarder.* That may ſtop my voyage, *Cela peut retarder mon voyage.*

Stop [hinderance] *Empêchement*, m. *obſtacle*, m. *oppoſition*, f. Stop of a drain, *Contre-pente*, f. To put a ſtop to a buſineſs, *Mettre obſtacle* ou *empêchement à quelque choſe.*

Stop [ceſſation] *Fin*, f. To have a ſtop, *Prendre fin, ceſſer.* To put *or* make a ſtop to the war, *Mettre fin à la guerre, la faire ceſſer, la terminer.*

Stop [in writing] *Point*, m. A full ſtop, *Un point.*

Stop [a fret of a muſical inſtrument; the regulation of muſical cords by the fingers] *Touche* d'inſtrument de muſique, f. *l'action des doigts* ſur les cordes ou les touches d'un inſtrument.

*† Stop-gap, *Un bouche-trou, un plaſtron, une perſonne dont on ſe ſert par intérim.* He is a mere ſtop-gap to him, *Il lui ſert de plaſtron, c'eſt lui qui pare tous les coups.*

To Stop, -ping, -ped, *v. a.* [to hinder from progreſſive motion] *Arrêter, empêcher d'avancer*, au propre & au figuré; *ſuſpendre, faire ceſſer, retarder, empêcher.* To ſtop a thief, *Arrêter un voleur.* Stop thief, ſtop thief, *Au voleur, au voleur ; arrêtez le voleur.* To ſtop a looſeneſs, *Arrêter un flux de ventre.* To ſtop the blood, *Etancher* ou *arrêter le ſang.*

‖ To ſtop by *or* in the way, *Intercepter.*

* To ſtop the execution of any deſign, *Empêcher l'exécution d'un deſſein.* No man ſhall ſtop me of ſaying the truth, *Perſonne ne m'empêchera de dire la verité.* This ſickneſs has ſtopped his progreſs in ſtudy, *Cette maladie a arrêté ſes progrès dans les ſciences.*

To Stop, *or* Stop up [to cloſe, to ſhut, to obſtruct] *Boucher, fermer, clorre : couper broche à une affaire.* To ſtop a bottle, a paſſage, a neighbour's light, *Boucher une bouteille, boucher* ou *fermer un paſſage, boucher la vue d'un voiſin, lui ôter le jour.* To ſtop holes in pipes, *Adouber.* To ſtop a harbour, *Boucler un port.* To ſtop or ſother a leak in a temporary manner, *Aveugler une voie d'eau.* They ſtopped their ears, *Ils ont ſermé* ou *bouché leurs oreilles.* Stop this hole up, *Bouchez ce trou.* To ſtop one's breath, *Oter la reſpiration à quelqu'un, le ſuffoquer, l'étouffer.*

To Stop, *v n.* [to ceaſe to go forward] *S'arrêter, ceſſer d'aller, faire halte ; parer*, en terme de Manège. Stop a while, *Arrêtez un moment.* A horſe that ſtops well, *Un cheval qui pare bien.* To ſtop in a place, *Faire une ſtation en quelque endroit.*

* Revenge ſtops at nothing that is violent and wicked, *La vengeance met toute ſorte de violence & de méchanceté en uſage.*

STOP-COCK (stŏp '-kŏk), *ſ.* [a turning cock] *Robinet*, m. ou *fontaine, ſ avec un arrêt.*

STOPPAGE (stŏp '-édje), *ſ.* [the act of ſtopping, the ſtate of being ſtopped] *Obſtruction*, f. *ſuppreſſion*, f. *opilation*, f. *ſuffocation*, f. *oppreſſion d'haleine*, f.

Stoppage [to cover a wound] *Etoupade*, f. *charpie*, f.

STOPPAROLA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. bird of the lark kind, a wagtail] *Stoparole*, ſorte de *hochequeue*, m.

STOPPED (stŏp't), *part. adj. Arrêté ; bouché, fermé ; bouclé ;* au figuré, *ſuſpendu, retardé, empêché, arrêté.* My breath is ſometimes ſtopped, *Ma reſpiration eſt quelquefois arrêtée ; il me prend quelquefois des étouffemens.*

Stoppers (in a ſhip), *Boſſes*, f. pl. Knotted ſtoppers, *Boſſes à bouton.* Stoppers of the cables, *Boſſes des cables.* Stoppers-bolts, *Chevilles à boucle* pour les boſſes du cable. Crowning of the ſtoppers, *Cul-de-porc*, m. *bouton des boſſes*, m.

Stoppers [made uſe of in the caſting of ſtatues] *Quenouilletes*, f. pl.

To Stopper the cable, *v. a. Boſſer le cable.*

STOPPING (stŏp '-ĭn'gne), *adj.* V. Obstructive.

STOPPLE (stŏp '-pl'), *or* Stopper (stŏp '-eŭr), *ſ.* [that by which any hole, *or* the mouth *or* the ear is ſtopped] *Tout ce qui ſert à boucher quelque trou, ou la bouche ou les oreilles ; un bouchon ; un bâillon ; un bondon ;* ſignifie en particulier *un ſoulier*, avec quoi on ſoule une pipe à tabac. To cloſe with a ſtopple *or* bung, *Bondonner.*

Stopple of an organ, *Un biſeau.*

‡ STOPT (stŏp't), V. Stopped.

Stopt [bound, is ſaid of a hawk] *Empeloté.*

STORAX (stô '-răks), *ſ.* [a reſinous and odoriferous gum] *Storax*, ou *ſtyrax*, m.

Liquid ſtorax (reſinous juice of the liquidamber; or the juice of the ſtorax-tree (roſa mallos), *Styrax liquide*, m.

STORE (stôre), *ſ.* [large number, large quantity, plenty, a ſtock accumulated] *Grand* ou *bon nombre, quantité*, f. *abondance*, f. *force*, f. *proviſion*, f. *amas*, m *beaucoup ; abord*, m. A great ſtore of books, *Un grand nombre de livres.* A ſtore of ſoldiers, *Un bon nombre de ſoldats* Great ſtore of proviſions, *Quantité de vivres*, f. A great ſtore of all things, *Une grande abondance de toutes choſes.* Store of victuals, *Proviſions de bouche*, f. To lay in ſtore of proviſions, *Faire ſes proviſions.* Store of money, *Force argent*, f. Stores for an army, *or* a town, *Munitions* ou *proviſions de guerre*, f. f. The commiſſary of the ſtores, *Le munitionnaire.* The ſtores of a ſhip, *L'équipement* ou *avitaillement d'un navire*, m. m. A ſtore of corn, *Un amas de blé.*

Store, *or* Store-houſe [a magazine] *Un magaſin ; arſenal*, m. *décharge*, f. *dépenſe*, f. *entrepôt*, m. To convey into ſtore, *Mettre en magaſin.*

Store-keeper [in a Ship] *Garde-magaſin*, m. *cambuſier*, m. Store-room, *Soute*, f. *cambuſe*, f. Captain's ſtore-room, *Soute aux proviſions du capitaine*, f. Boatſwain's ſtore-room, *Soute aux rechanges du maître*, f. Gunner's ſtore-room, *Soute aux rechanges du maître cannonier* (qui occupe tout l'avant des vaiſſeaux de guerre Anglois), f.

Store, *adj.* [hoarded, laid up, accumulated] *Amaſſé, accumulé.*

To Store, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to furniſh, to repleniſh, to ſtock] *Munir, fournir, garnir, aſſortir, pourvoir, remplir.* To ſtore a town with proviſions, *Munir une place de proviſions*, ou *de vivres.* To ſtore a ſhip, *équiper* ou *avitailler un vaiſſeau.* To ſtore a pond with fiſh, *Peupler un étang.*

*To Store [to lay up, to hoard] *Amaſſer, accumuler, réſerver, mettre en réſerve, mettre en magaſin, entrepoſer.*

* To ſtore one's mind with uſeful knowledge and virtues, *Remplir* ou *orner ſon eſprit de connoiſſances utiles & de vertus.*

STORED (stôr'd), *part. adj. Muni, fourni, garni, rempli ;* ou *amaſſé, accumulé, réſervé, mis en réſerve.*

STORE-HOUSE (stôre '-hăoŭce), *ſ.* V. Store.

STORER (stô '-reŭr), *ſ.* [one who lays up; *or* ſtore-keeper] *Celui qui amaſſe ;* ou bien, *garde-magaſin*, m. *entrepoſeur*, m.

STORGE, *ſ.* [among Naturaliſts; the parental inſtinct or affection of animals] *Inſtinct des animaux à l'égard de leurs petits*, m.

STORIED (stô '-réd), *part. adj. Raconté, rapporté, dit ;* ſignifie auſſi *hiſtorié.*

STORIER (stô '-rĭeŭr), *ſ.* [a young fiſh to ſtore a pond] *Peuple*, m. *fretin*, m. *frai*, m.

STORIES (stô '-réz), *the plural of* Story ; which ſee.

STORING (stô '-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Store] *L'action de munir, garnir, pourvoir,* &c.

STORK, *ſ.* [a great bird of paſſage] *Une cigogne.* Young ſtork, *Cigogneau.*

STORKSBILL (storks '-bĭl), *ſ.* [a plant] *Géranium*, m. *bec de grue*, m.

STORM, *ſ.* [a tempeſt, a commotion of the elements] *Tempête*, f. *tourmente*, f. *ouragan*, m. *orage*, m. *bourraſque*, f. *gros temps.* A ſtormbeat veſſel, *Un vaiſſeau battu par la tempête.* A ſtorm of rain, *Une bourraſque de pluie, une averſe d'eau.* It blows a ſtorm, *Il fait une tempête ; Il vente horriblement.*

† After a ſtorm comes a calm, *Après la pluie le beau temps.*

* A ſtorm of muſquet-ſhot, *Une grêle de mouſquetades.*

¶ Storm, *orage*; tempeſt, *tempête* (ſynon.): We uſe the word *ſtorm*, to denote any violence of weather; but, to determine our meaning, we ſay, a *ſtorm* of wind, hail, &c : the word *tempeſt* is underſtood to be the utmoſt violence of the wind; ſhould this exceſs of wind be attended with rain, thunder and lightning, it then becomes a *ſtorm ; tempeſts* are more dreadful at ſea than *ſtorms.* Words cannot deſcribe the diſtreſſes of ſeamen, when out in *tempeſtuous* weather. *Stormy* weather is generally ſucceeded by ſerene.

Storm [aſſault, ſudden attack] *Aſſaut*, m. To take a town by ſtorm, *Prendre* ou *emporter une ville d'aſſaut.*

Storm [commotion, ſedition, tumult, buſtle; affliction, calamity, diſtreſs, perſecution] *Tempête*, f. *orage*, m. *bruit*, m. *déſordre*, m. *vacarme*, m. *ſédition*, f. *émeute*, f. *perſécution*, f. *malheur*, m *calamité*, f. *affliction*, f. *diſgrace*, f. To raiſe up a ſtorm, *Exciter une émeute, une ſédition.* He ſaw the ſtorm gathering, and knew not where it would fall, *Il voyoit la tempête ſe former, & il ne ſavoit pas où elle iroit fondre.*

To Storm, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to attack by open force] *Attaquer à force ouverte, donner l'aſſaut, forcer.* To ſtorm a town, *Donner l'aſſaut à une ville.*

To Storm, *v. n.* [to raiſe tempeſts, to rage, to ſume, to be loudly angry] *Tempêter, s'emporter, faire un grand bruit, éclater de colère, foudroyer, peſter.*

STORMED (storm'd), *part. adj. Attaqué à force ouverte, à qui l'on a donné l'aſſaut.*

STORM-FINK, *or* little petrel, *ſ.* [an aquatick bird of Fara] *Tourmentin*, m. *ſtorm-finck*, m.

STORMING (storm '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Storm] *Emportement*, m. *l'action de tempêter, de foudroyer,* &c.

STORMY (storm '-é), *adj.* [tempeſtuous; paſſionate, violent] *Orageux, de tempête ;* au figuré, *violent, emporté.* Stormy weather, *Un temps orageux.* A ſtormy wind, *Un vent de tempête.* V. Loud.

* The ſtormy ſultan rages at our ſtay, *Le ſultan irrité*, ou *emporté, s'enrage de notre retard.*

STORY (stô '-ré), *ſ.* [hiſtory, account of things paſt] *Hiſtoire*, f. The fable of the dividing of the world between the three ſons of Sa-

turn

turn arose from the true story of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren the sons of Noah, *La fable du partage du monde entre les trois fils de Saturne, vient de l'histoire véritable de la division de la terre entre les trois frères fils de Noé.* 'Tis recorded in story, *L'histoire rapporte.*

STORY [small tale, petty narrative; an idle or trifling tale, a petty fiction] *Historiette,* f. *histoire,* f. *conte,* m. *fable,* f. *fiction,* f. *fornette,* f. *harangue,* f. *balliverne,* f. *billevesée,* f. *coquesigrue,* f. An old woman's story, *Un conte de ma mère l'oie, Un conte de vieille,* ou *à dormir debout.* To be taken up with idle stories, *Balliverner.* A merry story, *Un conte pour rire.* False story, *Menterie,* f. Tell me the story of that Englishman, *Contez,* ou *racontez,* ou *dites-moi l'histoire de cet Anglois.* The story goes, the story has it, *On dit, on raconte.* To detect one in a story, *Surprendre quelqu'un en mensonge, le trouver menteur.* V. TALE.

STORY [a floor, a flight of rooms] *Un étage.* A house three stories high, *Une maison à trois étages.* He lives in the second story, *Il occupe le second appartement,* ou simplement *le second.*

To STORY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tell in history, to relate] *Raconter, rapporter, dire, faire l'histoire de.*

To STORY [to range one under another] *Ranger par couches mises l'une sur l'autre.*

STORYTELLER (stô'-ré-tĕl'-eŭr), *s.* [one who relates tales] *Faiseur de contes,* f. *conteur de fornettes,* f.

STORY-WRITER (stô'-ré-rāït-eŭr), *s.* [an historian] *Historien,* m.

STOTE (stôte), V. STOAT.

STOUND (stăoun'd), *s.* [sorrow, grief; astonishment; hour, time, (season] *Chagrin,* m. *tristesse,* f. *étonnement,* m. *surprise,* f. *heure,* f. *temps,* m. *saison,* f.

To STOUND, V. To STUN.

‡ STOUR, *s.* [a battle, assault, incursion, tumult] *Bataille,* f. *combat,* m. *agression,* f. *atteinte,* f. *éruption,* f. *désordre,* m. *émotion,* f.

STOUT (stăoute), *adj.* [V. STRONG, lusty] *Fort, vigoureux, robuste, gros, plein de force & de vigueur.* A stouter champion never handled sword, *On ne vit jamais un plus fort champion: Jamais homme plus fort ne mania l'épée.*

STOUT [strong, firm] *Fort,* en parlant des choses inanimées. Stout ale, *De l'aile forte.* A stout bottle, *Une bouteille forte.*

STOUT [brave, bold, intrepid] *Courageux, vaillant, brave, ferme, intrépide, vigoureux, généreux, hardi, fier,* ‡ *preux, valeureux.* They made a stout resistance, *Ils firent une vigoureuse* ou *courageuse résistance.*

STOUT [obstinate, pertinacious, proud] *Obstiné, opiniâtre, revêche, arrogant, orgueilleux.*

† STOUT, *s.* [strong beer, *a cant word*] *De la bière forte.*

STOUT-HEARTED (stăout'-hart-ĕd), *adj.* [courageous] *Brave, courageux, vaillant.*

STOUTLY (stăout'-lé), *adv.* [lustily] *Fortement, vigoureusement, d'une manière forte* ou *robuste, fort & ferme, virilement.* To strike stoutly, *Frapper fort & ferme, avec un bras nerveux.* To hold out stoutly, *Tenir bon, tenir ferme.* To cry stoutly, *Crier de toutes ses forces;* ou bien, *pleurer à chaudes larmes.*

*† To drink stoutly, *Boire copieusement, boire à tire-larigot.*

STOUTLY [boldly] *Hardiment, courageusement, bravement, avec intrépidité, généreusement, fièrement.*

STOUTNESS (stăout'-nĕce), *s.* [strength, valour] *Force,* f. *vigueur,* f.

STOUTNESS [boldness, fortitude, courage] *Hardiesse,* f. *fierté,* f. *intrépidité,* f. *fermeté,* f. *assurance,* f. *courage,* m. *bravoure,* f. *valeur,* f. *vaillance,* f.

STOUTNESS [obstinacy, stubbornness, pride] *Obstination,* f. *opiniâtreté,* f. *orgueil,* m. *arrogance,* f.

STOVE (stôve), *s.* [a sort of furnace to warm a room] *Un poële, un fourneau, pour échauffer une chambre.* Bath stove, *Grille découverte,* f. Register-stove, *Grille à register,* f. Ship-stove, *Grille à tuyau,* f.

STOVE, *s.* [such as Dutch women use under their coats] *Un couvet, une chaufferette.*

STOVE [a hot house] *Un poële, une étuve.*

To STOVE, *v. a. Tenir chaudement dans une étuve.*

STOVED (stôv'd), *adj.* [kept warm in a hot house] *Tenu chaud dans une étuve.*

‡ STOVER, V. FODDER for cattle.

To STOW (stô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay up, to repossite in order, to lay in the proper place] *Serrer, renfermer, garder, mettre en réserve, ranger, arranger; arrimer,* terme de Marine. Thou thief! where hast thou stowed my daughter? *Voleur infâme, où as tu renfermé ma fille? Où l'as-tu mise, où est-elle?* To stow goods in a warehouse, *Arranger* ou *ranger des marchandises dans un magasin.* To stow goods in a ship, *Arrimer des marchandises dans un navire.* To stow the water-casks of a ship in the ballast, *Enterrer les futailles.*

STOWAGE (stô'-edje), *s.* [room for laying up] *Lieu où l'on serre quelque chose,* m. *un magasin, un cellier,* &c.

*†† He has a good stowage for drink, *Il a une panse comme un tonneau, C'est un sac à vin.*

STOWAGE [the act of laying up, the state of being laid up] *L'action de mettre en magasin; magasinage,* m. *arrimage,* m terme de Marine; signifie encore *l'argent que l'on paie pour le magasinage,* m.

STOWE (stô), *s.* [a place, a habitation] *Demeure,* f. *endroit,* m.

STOWED (stô'd), *part. adj. Serré, enfermé, renfermé, mis en réserve, gardé; rangé, arrangé, arrimé,* terme de Marine.

STOWER (stô'-eŭr), *s.* [in sea-ports; a man employed to stow the goods] *Arrimeur,* m.

STOW-BALL (stô'-bâl), *s.* [a play with a ball and a bat, otherwise called CRICKET] *Sorte de jeu où la jeunesse joue avec une balle & une crosse.*

STOWING (stô'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Stow] *L'action d'arranger, de serrer, de garder,* &c. *arrimage,* m.

To STOWN (stăoune), V. To STUN, &c.

STRABISM (strā'-bĭzme), *s.* [a squinting] *Strabisme,* m

To STRADDLE (străd'-dl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to stand *or* walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left] *Avoir les pieds écartés,* ou *marcher en écartant les pieds* A straddling animal, *Un animal qui a les pieds écartés.*

To go straddling, *Marcher en écartant les pieds.* To ride straddling, *Aller à cheval jambe deçà, jambe delà,* ou *à califourchon.*

To STRAGGLE (străg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rove, to ramble; to wander dispersedly; to be dispersed from any main body, to stand single] *Roder, courir* ou *aller çà & là, faire le vagabond, errer; se disperser; s'écarter de la troupe, marcher à l'écart, traîner derrière les autres.* He straggles the day-long, *Il rode tout le jour.* A straggling soldier, *Un traîneur, un soldat qui ne marche pas en compagnie, qui s'écarte de la troupe.*

* His mind straggles, *Son esprit bat la campagne*

STRAGGLER (străg'-gleŭr), *s.* [a wanderer; a straggling soldier] *Un rodeur, un vagabond;* ou bien, *un traîneur, un maraudeur.*

STRAGGLING (străg'-glĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To STRAGGLE] *L'action de s'écarter, d'errer,* &c. [in Botany] *étiolé.*

STRAIGHT (stréte), *adj.* [not crooked] *Droit.* A straight line, *Une ligne droite.* Making straight again, *Redressement,* m. To make straight *or* straight again, *Redresser.* To go straight again, *Se redresser* To make a straight course (at Sea), *Aller en droiture, faire sa route en droiture.*

STRAIGHT, *for* STRAIT V. The last.

STRAIGHT, *adv.* [directly, in a straight line] *Directement, en droite ligne;* ou bien *immédiatement, en droiture,* ‖ *rectà: sur le champ, tout d'un coup, aussi-tôt, d'abord, incontinent, de la main.*

To STRAIGHTEN (stré'-tn), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make straight] *Dresser, redresser, rendre droit.*

STRAIGHTENED (stré'-tn'd), *part. adj. Dressé, redressé.*

STRAIGHTNESS (stréte'-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being straight] *Droiture,* f. *qualité* ou *état de ce qui est droit,* f. m.

STRAIGHTWAYS (stréte'-oĕze), *adv.* V. STRAIGHT, *adv.*

STRAIKS (stréks), *s. pl.* [Milit. art; strong plates of iron fixed with strong nails on the circumference of a cannon-wheel] *Bandes,* f. pl. *bandage,* m. V. STREAK.

STRAIN (strene), *s.* [an injury by too much violence] *Violence,* f. *tour,* m *force,* f. *entorse,* f. au propre & au figuré.

* A strain of law, *Une entorse qu'on donne à la loi, un passe-droit.*

STRAIN [race, generation; her dilatory disposition] *Race,* f. *génération,* f. *disposition qui vient de race,* f. *vertu* ou *vice héréditaire,* f. m. *caractère* m. *génie,* m. A strain of horses, *Race de chevaux.* To poil he strain of a nation, *Gâter le caractère* ou *le génie d'une nation.* A strain of madness, *Une dégoûtion à la folie.*

STRAIN [style, *or* manner of speaking] *Style,* m. *ton,* m *élocution,* f. *expression,* f. *genre,* m. A high strain of speech, *Style élevé, sublime, empoulé.* He is too much upon the high strain *Son style est trop guindé.* Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates's knowledge in very lofty strains, *Macrobe exalte beaucoup le savoir d'Hippocrate.*

STRAIN [song, note, tune] *Air,* m *accord,* m. *chant,* m. *son,* m A soft strain, *Un air doux, un son tendre.* Melodious strains, *des accords* ou *sons mélodieux.*

STRAIN of deer, *La piste* ou *la vue d'une bête fauve.*

To STRAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to squeeze through something] *Passer, presser, percer, exprimer.* To strain a liquor, *Passer une liqueur.* To strain out the juice of any fruit, *Exprimer le jus de quelque fruit.*

To STRAIN [to purify by filtration] *Filtrer, purifier en filtrant.* Earth does not strain water so finely as sand, *La terre n'est pas aussi propre à filtrer l'eau, que le sable.*

To STRAIN [to squeeze in an embrace] *Serrer, embrasser fortement.* She strained her departing lover. *Elle serroit entre ses bras son amant prêt à partir.* Strain him hard, *Serrez-le fort.* To strain close, *Comprimer.* To strain out, *Exprimer.*

To STRAIN [to make tense] *Bander, tendre,* au propre & au figuré. You strain the strings too high, *Vous bandez* ou *tendez trop les cordes.*

* To strain one's wit, *Bander son esprit, avoir l'esprit bandé, appliquer fortement son esprit.*

To STRAIN [to put to its utmost strength; to push beyond the proper extent, to force, to constrain] *Pousser, étendre, hausser; forcer, violenter, faire violence, outrer,* au propre & au figuré. To strain one's voice, *Hausser, élever la voix; pousser sa voix,* ou *la forcer.* Do not strain yourself, *Ne vous forcez point.* To strain an arm, *Se donner un bras.*

* They have strained their art to the highest, *Ils ont poussé leur adresse jusqu'au dernier point.* Do not strain the meaning of my words, *Ne forcez point le sens de mes paroles.* By straining his

his genius, he loſes that eaſy, plain, and natural air, without which a man can never pleaſe, nor perſuade, *En faiſant violence à ſon génie, en le forçant, il perd cet air aiſé, ſimple & naturel, ſans lequel on ne ſauroit ni plaire, ni perſuader.* 'Tis dangerous to ſtrain the laws, *Il eſt dangereux d'outrer les lois.*

To STRAIN, *v. n.* [to make violent efforts] *S'efforcer, faire tous ſes efforts, tâcher, s'évertuer.* Without ſtraining, *Sans effort, ſans violence.*

To STRAIN [to be filtred] *Filtrer, paſſer, couler.*

STRAINED (strén'd), *part. adj. Paſſé, ferré, preſſé, exprimé, filtré*; au figuré, *Pouſſé, forcé, outré, guindé.*

STRAINER (stré'-neŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument of filtration] *Un couloir, une paſſoire, un blanchet, une chauſſe.*

STRAINING (stré'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STRAIN] *L'action de couler, de paſſer, de bander, de tendre, &c. coulement,* m. *expreſſion, effort,* m. Without any ſtraining, *Sans aucune violence.*

STRAIT (stréte), *adj.* [narrow] *Etroit, ſerré*; au figuré, *intime,* ou *rigoureux, ſtrict.*

R. *Je remarquerai ici que l'on confond ſouvent* ſtrait & ſtraight; *cependant le premier ſignifie* étroit, *& eſt ſynonyme de* narrow; *au lieu que* ſtraight *ſignifie* droit, *qui n'eſt pas courbe. Pour* ſtreight, *que l'on trouve dans quelques auteurs, c'eſt un mot ſans autorité dans ces ſens.*

STRAIT, *ſ.* [a narrow paſs] *Un détroit*; *un défilé*; *un paſſage étroit, une bouque*; *pertuis,* m. Straits of Gibraltar, *Le détroit de Gibraltar.* Straits between hills, *Gorge de montagnes,* f.

STRAIT [diſtreſs; difficulty] *Détreſſe,* f. *pauvreté,* f. *difficulté,* f. *néceſſité,* f. *peine,* f. *embarras,* m. *incommodité,* f. To be in great ſtraits, *Etre dans la détreſſe, dans la néceſſité*; ou bien, *être dans une grande peine, ſe trouver dans un grand embarras.*

To reduce one to ſtraits, *Réduire quelqu'un au petit pied.*

STRAIT, *adv. Incontinent.*

‡ To STRAIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put to difficulties] *Embarraſſer, mettre dans la peine* ou *l'embarras.*

To STRAITEN (stré'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make narrow, to contract, to confine] *Etrécir, rétrécir, reſſerrer, rendre étroit.*

* To STRAITEN [to diſtreſs, to perplex] *Mettre dans la néceſſité, réduire à l'extrémité, gêner, incommoder, embarraſſer, mettre dans la peine* ou *l'embarras.*

STRAITENED (stré'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Etréci, rétréci, reſſerré*; *embarraſſé, réduit à l'extrémité, qui eſt dans la miſère* ou *la peine.*

STRAIT-HANDED (stréte'-hăn'd-ĕd), *adj.* [cloſe-fiſted] *Dur à la deſſerre, meſquin, intéreſſé, avare.*

STRAITLACED (stréte'-lés't), *adj.* [ſtrict, rigorous; ſtiff, conſtrained] *Rigide, ſtrict*; ſignifie auſſi *géné, contraint, mis à la torture* None are ſo ſtraitlaced as common cheats, upon the topicks of conſcience, *Les plus grands impoſteurs ſont ordinairement les cafuiſtes les plus rigides.* Few ſtraitlaced bodies are well-ſhaped, *Les corps mis à la torture ont rarement une forme élégante.*

STRAITLY (stréte'-lé), *adv.* [narrowly; ſtrictly; intimately] *Etroitement, à l'étroit*; au figuré, *ſtrictement, rigoureuſement*: ou *intimement, étroitement, d'une manière ſerrée* ou *intime, avec intimité, expreſſément, formellement.*

STRAITNESS (stréte'-nĕce), *ſ.* [narrowneſs; ſtrictneſs, rigour; diſtreſs, difficulty; want, ſcarcity] *Qualité de ce qui eſt étroit, petiteſſe,* f. au propre & au figuré; *rigidité,* f. *rigueur*: *peine,* f *embarras,* m. *détreſſe,* f. *miſère,* f. *pauvreté,* f. *néceſſité,* f. *beſoin,* m.

* Straitneſs of mind, *Petiteſſe d'eſprit,* f. Straitneſs of conſcience, *Délicateſſe de conſcience,* f. *ſcrupule,* m.

STRAKE (stréke), *the old preterite of* To STRIKE; which ſee.

STRAKE, *ſ.* V. STREAK.

STRALSUND, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and rich ſeaport of Germany in hither Pomerania; lat. 54°-17′ lon. 13°-28′ E.] *Stralſund,* m.

STRAMONIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Datura, thorn apple, a narcotic plant] *Stramonium,* m *ſtramoine,* f. *pomme épineuſe,* f. *herbe aux ſorciers,* f. *herbe des magiciens,* f. *herbe du diable,* f. *herbe à la taupe,* f. *endormie,* f.

STRAND (strănd), *ſ.* [the verge of the ſea, *or* any water] *Rivage,* m. *bord,* m. *grève,* f.

STRAND [a twiſt of rope] *Cordon de corde,* m. *toron d'un cordage,* m. A rope of four ſtrands, *Cordage à quatre torons* ou *cordage commis en quatre.* Strand of the bolt rope [among Mariners] *Cabe,* f.

To STRAND, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to drive or force upon the ſhallows] *Echouer ſur la côte.*

STRANDED (strănd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Echoué ſur la côte.*

STRANGE (strén'dje), *adj.* [ſurpriſing, uncommon, wonderful] *Etrange, ſurprenant, extraordinaire, admirable, étonnant, inouï.* It is one of the ſtrangeſt ſecrets in ſounds, *C'eſt une des merveilles les plus ſurprenantes de la théorie des ſons.*

STRANGE [odd] *Etrange, bizarre, ſingulier.* He is ſtrange and peeviſh, *C'eſt un homme bizarre & bourru.*

STRANGE [foreign, not domeſtic] *Etranger, de dehors, lointain.* Strange gods, nations, countries, *Dieux étrangers, nations étrangères, pays lointains.*

STRANGE [unacquainted] *Inconnu*; *indifférent.* He is ſtrange to me, *Il m'eſt inconnu.* To look ſtrange upon one, *Regarder quelqu'un d'un œil indifférent.*

STRANGE! [*interjection* of wonder] *Prodige! choſe étrange! choſe ſurprenante! ô merveille!*

To STRANGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wonder, to be aſtoniſhed] *Etre étonné,* ou *ſurpris, trouver étrange.* I ſtrange at your credulity, *Je ſuis ſurpris de votre crédulité.* I ſtrange at it from him, *Cela me ſurprend dans lui,* ou *de ſa part.*

STRANGELY (strén'dje'-lé), *adv.* [wonderfully] *Etrangement, d'une manière étrange,* ou *ſurprenante*; *extraordinairement.*

STRANGENESS (strén'dje'-nĕce), *ſ.* [wonderfulneſs, remoteneſs from common apprehenſion] *Qualité étrange* ou *ſurprenante*; *rareté,* f. *ſingularité,* f. *incompréhenſibilité,* f. *merveilleux,* m.

STRANGENESS [foreigneſs] *Qualité étrange.*

STRANGER (strén'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [a foreigner] *Un étranger, une étrangère,* au propre & au figuré. To make a ſtranger of one, *Traiter quelqu'un en étranger.* To make oneſelf a ſtranger, *Agir en étranger.*

* To be a ſtranger in one's own country, *Etre étranger dans ſon pays, ne ſavoir pas ce qui s'y paſſe.* My daughter is a ſtranger in the world, *Ma fille eſt étrangère, ou neuve dans le monde.* To be a ſtranger at court, *Etre nouveau à la cour.* I am not quite a ſtranger to him, *Je ne lui ſuis pas tout-à-fait inconnu.* Are you a ſtranger to that buſineſs? *Ne ſavez-vous rien de cette affaire?* To be a ſtranger to naval exerciſe and the working of a ſhip, *Ne pas ſavoir la marine & la manœuvre d'un vaiſſeau.*

* You are a great ſtranger here, *Vous êtes ou devenez bien rare, On vous voit bien rarement.*

STRANGER [in Law; not privy, or party to an act] *Qui eſt étranger à la cauſe*; *qui ne concerne point telle loi.*

‡ To STRANGER, V. To ESTRANGE.

To STRANGLE (străn'g'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to choke, to throttle] *Etrangler.* So heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery, that our Saxon anceſtors compelled the adultreſs to ſtrangle herſelf, *L'adultère étoit un crime ſi odieux & ſi abhorré que les anciens Saxons nos ancêtres obligeoient la femme coupable de ce crime de s'étrangler elle-même.*

STRANGLED (străn'g'-gl'd), *part. adj. Etranglé.*

STRANGLER (străn'g'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſtrangles] *Celui qui étrangle,* § *étrangleur,* m.

STRANGLES (străn'g'-gl'z), *ſ. pl.* [glanders, ſwellings in a horſe's throat] *Gourme,* f, *étranguillon,* m. Baſtard ſtrangles, *Fauſſe gourme.*

STRANGLE-WEED (străn'g'-gl'-oŭîde), *ſ.* [a plant] *Orobanche,* f.

STRANGLING (străn'g'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STRANGLE] *L'action d'étrangler.*

STRANGULATION (străn'-guĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Med. the act of ſtrangling] *Strangulation,* f.

STRANGURY (străn'g'-guĭoŭ-rĕ), *ſ.* [Med. a frequent and involuntary emiſſion of urine, as it were drop by drop, with an intenſe pain] *Stranguric,* f. *ſuppreſſion* ou *rétention d'urine,* f. *difficulté d'uriner,* f.

STRAP (străpe), *ſ.* [a narrow long ſlip of leather] *Courroie,* f. *bande de cuir,* f. *bretelle,* f. *ceinturelle,* f. Strap of a ſhoe, *Oreille de ſoulier,* f.

To STRAP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to beat with a ſtrap] *Donner les étrivières, ſtrapaſſer,* au fig. *travailler à la hâte.*

STRAPPADO (străp-é'-dô), *ſ.* [chaſtiſement by blows] *L'eſtrapade,* f. To give one the ſtrappado, *Donner l'eſtrapade à quelqu'un, l'eſtrapader.*

STRAPPED (străp't), *part. adj. A qui l'on a donné les étrivières.*

STRAPPER (străp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtrapping woman, *or* girl] *Une grande femme* ou *fille.*

STRAPPING (străp'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [large, bulky] *Grand, découplé.* A ſtrapping laſs, *Une grande fille, bien découplée.*

STRASBURG (străs'-beŭrk), *ſ.* [an ancient, large, handſome, popu ous and commercial city of France; lat. 48°-35′ N. lon. 7°-51′ E.] *Straſbourg,* m.

STRATA (stré'-tă, *pl. of* STRATUM), [a philoſophical term] *Couches,* f. pl. *lits,* m. pl.

STRATAGEM (străt'-ă-djĕme), *ſ.* [a cunning ſhift; an artifice in war] *Stratagême,* m. *ruſe,* f. ou *fineſſe de guerre,* f. *artifice,* m. V. CUNNING.

STRATIFICATION (stré-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [Chym. arrangement in ſeveral ſtrata *or* layers] *Stratification,* f.

To STRATIFY (stré'-tĭ-fâï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [a chymical term] *Ranger par couches, ſtratifier.*

STRATIOTES, *ſ.* [Bot. Aloides, water-aloe, freſh-water ſoldier, water violet; a vulnerary plant] *Stratiotes,* m. *aloïdes,* f.

STRATUM (stré'-teŭme), *ſ.* [a term of Philoſophy; a bed, a layer] *Couche,* f. *lit,* m. *couchis,* m.

Stratum of coals [among Lime-burners; coals preſſed hard down upon the kiln to give but little air to the fire] *Charbonnée,* f.

Third ſtratum [among Charcoal-burners; third bed of wood] *Grand haut.* Laſt ſtratum of a charcoal pile, *Petit haut.*

STRAW (strâ), *ſ.* [the ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed] *Paille,* f. *brin de paille.* A ſtack of ſtraw, *Un tas de paille.* To lie upon ſtraw, *Coucher ſur la paille.* A ſtraw-hat, *Un chapeau de paille.* A ſtraw-bed, *Une paillaſſe.*

† To be in the ſtraw, *Etre en couche, faire ſes couches.* A woman in the ſtraw, *Accouchée,* f.

*†† He is not gone there to pick ſtraws, *Il n'y eſt pas allé pour enfiler des perles.*

*†† To

¶†† To pick ſtraws, *Faire des actions de lunatique.*

* STRAW [*proverbially*, any thing worthleſs] *Un fétu, un zeſte, un rien, une choſe de rien, un zéro, une obole.* I would not give a ſtraw for it, *Je n'en donnerois pas un fétu, une obole,* ou *un zeſte.* It is not worth a ſtraw, *Cela ne vaut rien du tout.* I care not a ſtraw, *Je ne m'en ſoucie pas, Je ne m'en mets point en peine, Je m'en moque.*

*† A man of ſtraw, *Un homme de paille, un homme de néant.*

STRAWBERRY (strâ '-bĕr-é), *ſ.* [a plant, and the fruit of that plant] *Fraiſier,* m. & *fraiſe,* f. Large ſtrawberry (hautboy), *Capron,* m. *fraiſe ananas,* f.

STRAWBERRY-TREE (strâ '-bĕr-é-trī), *ſ.* [Bot. Arbutus, memecylon] *Arbouſier,* m.

STRAWBUILT (strâ '-b lte), *and* STRAWY (strâ '-é), *adj.* [made of ſtraw] *De paille, fait de paille.*

STRAWCOLOURED (strâ '-keŭl-eür'd), *adj.* [of a light yellow] *Couleur de paille, d'un jaune clair.*

STRAWWORM (strâ '-oüeürme), *ſ.* [a worm bred in ſtraw] *Ver de paille,* m. ou *qui s'engendre dans la paille.*

STRAY (strĕ), *ſ.* [the act of wandering] *L'action de roder, de s'égarer, d'errer.*

STRAY [any creature loſt by wandering] *Bête épave, égarée,* ou *perdue.*

STRAY, *adj.* [ſtrayed] *Epave, égaré, perdu.*

Stray-line (in Sea-language; allowance made for ſtraying), *Dérive,* f.

To STRAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wander; to rove out of the way; to err] *Roder; ſe fourvoyer, s'égarer, ſe perdre, errer, vaguer.*

STRAYING (stré '-în'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STRAY] *Egarement,* m. *l'action de s'égarer.*

STRAZ, *ſ.* [glaſs made to imitate diamond, paſte] *Diamant faux.*

STREAK (strīk), *ſ.* [a line of colour different from that of the ground] *Raie,* f. *bande* ſur une étoffe, *f.*

The iron-ſtreaks of a wheel, *Les bandes de fer d'une roue,* f. pl. *bandage,* m.

STREAK [in Conchology] *Faſcie,* f. *bande,* m.

STREAKS upon plate-glaſs, *Filandres des glaces,* f. pl.

STREAKS [in a Ship, ranges of planks, bordage] *Bordage,* m. *virures,* f. pl. *file* ou *cours de bordages,* m The garboard ſtreak, *Le gabord.* To heel a ſtreak, *Abattre un vaiſſeau d'une virure.* Limited breadth of a ſtreak or plank uſed in ſhip-building, *Etraque.* Breadth of the ſtreak next to the keel, garboard-ſtreak, *Etraque de gabord.*

To STREAK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtripe, to variegate in hues] *Rayer, barioler.* To ſtreak with white and black, *Rayer de blanc & de noir, bigarrer*

STREAKED (strīk't), *part. adj. Rayé.* Streaked with ſeveral colours, *Rayé de différentes couleurs, bigarré.* A roſe that begins to be ſtreaked with ſeveral colours, *Une roſe qui commence à ſe panacher.* A ſtreaked melon, *Un melon bridé.* Fine ſtreaked bacon, *Du petit lard.*

STREAKY (strī '-ké), *adj.* [ſtriped, variegated with hues] *Rayé, à raies, panaché, faſcié.* To be ſtreaky [among Tanners] *Avoir de la verdure.*

STREAM (strīme), *ſ.* [a running water, the courſe of running water, current; V. BROOK] *Courant,* m. *eau qui court,* f *le fil* ou *le cours de l'eau; ruiſſeau,* m. *torrent,* m. au propre & au figuré. To go with or down the ſtream, *Suivre le fil de l'eau,* ou *le courant de l'eau.* The ſtream of a river, *Le cours d'une rivière* A ſmall ſtream, *Un petit ruiſſeau.* Stream anchor, V. ANCHOR. Stream-cable. V. CABLE.

A ſtream of vinegar, *Un filet de vinaigre.* Streams of fire ſeen in the air, *Rayons de lumière qui paroiſſent dans l'air.*

* A ſtream of eloquence, *Un torrent d'éloquence.*

STREAM-TIN (strīm '-tīne), *ſ.* [a name given to the ſmaller and looſe particles of the mineral, in the form of ſmall pyramids of various planes] *Etain en grain,* m.

STREAM-WORKS (strīm '-oüeürks), *ſ. pl.* [certain works in tin-mines, where the miners follow the veins of metal by cutting trenches] *Sorte de travail dans les mines d'étain, qui conſiſte à détourner les eaux qui s'y rencontrent.*

To STREAM, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to flow, to run in a continuous current, to iſſue forth] *Couler, ruiſſeler, courir, ſortir, jaillir;* ſe dit au propre & au figuré. The waters ſtream out of the rock, *Les eaux ſortent du rocher.*

* Streaming eyes, *Des yeux baignés de larmes.* Love makes my ſighs ſtream, *L'amour me fait pouſſer des ſoupirs, C'eſt l'amour qui cauſe mes ſoupirs.*

To STREAM, *v. a.* [to mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts] *Rayonner, marquer de longs traits de broderie d'or ou de couleur.*

STREAMER (strī '-meür), *ſ.* [an enſign, a flag] *Flamme* ou *bandeiole* de navire, f. t. *pendant,* m.

STREAMY (strī '-mé), *ſ.* [abounding in running water; flowing with a current] *Coupé de ruiſſeaux; coulant, qui coule, qui ruiſſelle.*

STREET (strīte), *ſ.* [a paved way between two rows of houſes] *Un rue,* * *carreau,* m. To run up and down the ſtreets, *Courir les rues* ou *battre le pavé.* A ſtreet-door, *Porte qui donne ſur la rue,* f *porte de devant,* f.

STREETWALKER (strīt '-oüâ-keür), *ſ* [a common proſtitute] *Une coureuſe, une abandonnée, une proſtituée;* ſignifie auſſi *un coureur de rues, un batteur de pavé, un vagabond.*

STREIGHT (strēte), V. STRAIT, *and* STRAIGHT.

STREIGHT, *or* STRAIT, *ſ.* [a narrow arm of the ſea] *Détroit,* m. *canal,* m. The Streights, *or* the Streights of Gibraltar, *Le détroit.* The ſtreights of Sunda, *Le détroit de la Sonde* (entre les îles de Java & de Sumatra).

N. B. *Le détroit du Sund* (à l'entrée de la mer Baltique) *ſe nomme* the Sound.

The ſtreight of Dover, *Le Pas de Calais,*

STREIGHT [between hills, a glynn] *Gorge de montagnes,* f *col,* m *défilé,* m.

STRENÆ (strī '-nī), *ſ. pl.* [Antiq. new year's gifts] *Etrennes,* f. pl.

STRENGTH (strĕn'gtsh), *ſ.* [force, vigour, power of the body] *Force,* f. *vigueur du corps,* f. With main ſtrength, by ſtrength of arms, *A force de bras.* To gather ſtrength after a great fit of ſickneſs, *Reprendre des forces,* ou *recouvrer ſes forces après une grande maladie.*

* An evil that gathers ſtrength every day, *Un mal qui ſe fortifie tous les jours.*

STRENGTH [armament, force] *Forces,* f. pl. What is his ſtrength by land? *Quelles ſont ſes forces de terre?*

STRENGTH [fortification, fortreſs] *Force,* f. *fortification,* f *forteresſe,* f. *fort,* m. He thought to have ſeized this inacceſſible ſtrength, *Il croyoit avoir pris cette forteresſe inacceſſible.*

* STRENGTH [power, ability] *Forces,* f pl. *pouvoir,* m. *fort,* m. *habileté,* f. *efficace,* f. *efficacité,* f. (d'un remède, &c) That is beyond or above my ſtrength, *Cela eſt au-deſſus de mes forces, cela paſſe mon pouvoir.* I know his ſtrength, *Je connois ſon fort, ſa force, ſon habileté.*

* STRENGTH [of judgment, mind, reaſon] *Force de jugement,* f. *pénétration d'eſprit,* f. *force de raiſon,* f.

* STRENGTH of a liquor, *La force d'une liqueur.*

* STRENGTH of a word, *La force* ou *l'énergie d'un mot,* f.

‡ To STRENGTH, *and* To STRENGTHEN (strĕn'g '-tsh'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſtrong, to fortify, to confirm, to eſtabliſh, to animate, to fix in reſolution, to make to increaſe ſtrength] *Fortifier, rendre fort, affermir, augmenter les forces, confirmer, renforcer, donner de nouvelles forces,* au propre & au figuré. Exerciſe ſtrengthens the body, *L'exercice fortifie le corps.* To ſtrengthen one's health, *Affermir ſa ſanté.* They ſtrengthened their party by that union, *Cette union fortifia leur parti.* Strengthen the garriſon of that town, *Renforcez la garniſon de cette place.* To ſtrengthen the paſtebuard, *Affiner le carton.* To ſtrengthen a maſt with clamps, cheeks, *Accelamper un mât, le jumeler.*

* Authority is by nothing ſo much ſtrengthened as by cuſtom, *Rien ne donne plus de force à l'autorité que la coutume.* He ſtrengthened the law by his own example, *Il confirma cette loi par ſon exemple.* I encouraged and ſtrengthened him, *Je l'ai encouragé & fortifié.*

To STRENGTHEN, *v. n.* [to grow ſtrong] *Se fortifier, prendre de nouvelles forces.*

STRENGTHENED (strĕn'g '-tsh'n'd), *part. adj. Fortifié; affermi, confirmé, renforcé,* au propre & au figuré.

STRENGTHENER (strĕn'g '-tsh'n-eür), *and* STRENGTHNER, *ſ.* [that which gives ſtrength] *Un corroboratif, un corroborant.*

STRENGTHENING (strĕn'g '-tsh'n-în'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Strengthen] *L'action de de fortifier, d'affermir, d'enforcer, &c. affermiſſement,* m.

STRENGTHLESS (strĕn'gtsh '-lĕce), *adj.* [without ſtrength] *Sans force, foible.*

STRENUITY (strĕn '-ioü-ī-té), *ſ.* V. STRENUOUSNESS.

STRENUOUS (strĕn '-ioŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [brave, bold, active, valiant, zealous, vehement] *Brave, hardi, vigoureux, courageux, ferme, vaillant, actif, ardent, véhément.*

STRENUOUSLY (strĕn '-ioŭ-eüs-lé), *adv.* [vigorouſly, actively, zealouſly, vehemently, with ardour] *Vigoureuſement, hardiment, courageuſement, avec activité, ardemment, avec chaleur, avec ardeur, avec zèle.*

STRENUOUSNESS (strĕn '-ioŭ-eüs-nĕce), *ſ.* [eagerneſs] *Ardeur,* f. *empreſſement,* m. *zèle.*

STREPEROUS (strĕp '-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [loud; noiſy] *Qui fait du bruit; fort, bruyant.*

STRESS (strece, *ſ.* [importance, important part] *Fort,* m. *poids,* m. *importance,* f. *point eſſentiel,* ou *principal; l'eſſentiel,* m. The ſtreſs of the war, *Le fort de la guerre.* The ſtreſs of the buſineſs, *Le poids des affaires.* You lay too much ſtreſs on it, *Vous y mettez trop d'importance.* The great ſtreſs of the buſineſs depends on it, *Le point eſſentiel de l'affaire en dépend.*

STRESS of the voice [profodical accent, in Grammar] *Effort de la voix,* m. *accent proſodique,* m.

STRESS [violence, force] *Violence,* f. au propre & au figuré. We were driven in by ſtreſs of weather, *La violence de la tempête nous obligea de relâcher.*

* To put one's genius to a ſtreſs, *Faire violence à ſon génie, le forcer.*

To STRESS, *v. a.* [to diſtreſs, to put to hardſhips] *Rendre miſérable, réduire à la miſère* ou *à l'extrêmité.* [to proſecute by law to a ſeizure] *Tâcher d'obtenir en juſtice la ſaiſie d'un bien.*

STRETCH (strĕtch'), *ſ.* [extent, extenſion, reach] *Etendue,* f. *portée,* f. That word in its utmoſt ſtretch can ſignify no more than . . . *Ce mot dans ſa plus grande étendue ne peut ſignifier autre choſe ſinon que . . .*

To make too great ſtretches, *Prendre de trop grandes libertés, ſe donner des licences.*

STRETCH [effort] *Effort,* m. *torture,* f. This is the utmoſt ſtretch that nature can, *C'eſt là le plus grand effort dont la nature ſoit capable.* To put one's thoughts and wits upon the ſtretch, *Mettre ſon eſprit à la torture.* You will put my patience to the utmoſt ſtretch, *Vous allez*

allez pouſſer ma patience à bout.

To STRETCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [V. To EXTEND, to ſpread out at a diſtance; to expand, to diſplay] *Etendre, élargir, tuiſir, déployer, alonger, avancer,* au propre & au figuré. To ſtretch one's wings, *Etendre les ailes.* To ſtretch out one's hand, *Ouvrir la main.*

To STRETCH [to make tenſe] *Tendre, roidir, bander, étirer.* To ſtretch, *or* ſtretch out a cord, *Tendre une corde.*

To STRETCH a hide [to lengthen it] *Etirer une peau.* To ſtretch the leather [among Leather-gilders, to make the ſurface of it ſmooth] *Défiurer les cuirs.* To ſtretch a ſkin [among Glovers] *Paiſſonner.* To ſtretch a ſkin to breadth [among Glovers] *Mettre la peau ſur le large.* To ſtretch the cloth to breadth, *Liſſer les draps, les aramer.* To ſtretch a boot over the laſt, *Emboucher une botte.* To ſtretch and finiſh [among Gold-beaters] *Achever.*

To ſtretch out, *Prolonger, retendre.*

* To STRETCH, *v. n.* [to be extended] *S'étendre, s'élargir, s'ouvrir, ſe deployer*; au figuré, *s'efforcer, faire un effort, tâcher*; ou bien *exagérer, groſſir les objets.*

* Stretch a little for it, *Faites quelque effort pour y parvenir.* He uſes to ſtretch, *Il a coutume de groſſir les objets.*

To STRETCH [in Sea-language] *Faire force de voiles au plus près du vent.* A veſſel ſtretches, *Un vaiſſeau force de voiles au plus près.*

STRETCHED (ſtrĕtch't), *part. adj. Etendu, élargi, ouvert, déployé,* au propre & au figuré. With ſtretched wings, *Avec les ailes ouvertes, éployées, déployées,* ou *étendues.*

STRETCHED, *Tendu, roidi.* A ſtretched cord. *Une corde tendue.*

STRETCHER (ſtrĕtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [any thing uſed for extenſion] *Tout inſtrument qui ſert à étendre quelque choſe.* A glover's ſtretcher, *Un paiſſon.* (among Shoe-makers), *Forme briſée,* f. (among carding comb-makers; a machine upon which they ſtretch the leather] *Panneur,* m. [among Maſoos] *Carreau,* m. *clauſoir,* m.

STRETCHERS (ſtrĕtch'-eŭrs), *pl.* [pieces of timber fixed in boats againſt which the rowers plant their feet] *Barres traverſières d'un bateau, contre leſquelles les rameurs appuient leurs piés.*

Stretchers of an umbrella, *Arcboutants,* m. pl.

STRETCHING (ſtrĕtch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* and *adj.* [*from* To STRETCH] *L'action d'étendre, alongement,* m. Currier's ſtretching piece, *Etire,* f.

To STREW (ſtrô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpread by being ſcattered, *or* by ſcattering] *Répandre, parſemer, joncher.* To ſtrew flowers, *and* to ſtrew the ground with flowers, *Répandre des fleurs, & joncher la terre de fleurs.*

To STREW, with flower *or* ſugar, *Saupoudrer avec de la farine,* ou *du ſucre.*

STREWED (ſtrô'd), *part. adj. Répandu, parſemé, jonché.*

STRIÆ (ſtrăï'-i), *ſ. pl.* [in Nat. Hiſt. and Archit. the fillets which ſeparate the flutings of columns] *Stries,* f. pl. *cannelures,* f. pl. *Striures,* f. pl.

STRIATE (ſtrăï'-ête), *and* STRIATED (ſtrăï'-é-tĕd), *adj.* [formed in ſtriæ] *Strié*; *cannelé,* en parlant des colonnes ou des coquillages.

STRIATURE (ſtrăï'-é-tïeûre), *ſ.* [diſpoſition of ſtriæ] *Diſpoſition des ſtries.* Striature of ſhells, *Striures des coquillages.*

STRICKEN (ſtrĭk'-k'n), *old part. adj.* of To STRIKE, *Avancé.* Stricken in age, *Avancé en âge.*

STRICKLE (ſtrĭk'-kl'), *ſ.* [that which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel] *Raloire,* f. *radoire,* f. Edge of a ſtrickle, *Rive,* f. Brick-maker's ſtrickle, *ſ. Plane de briquetier.*

STRICT (ſtrĭkte), *adj.* [exact, accurate, rigourouſly nice] *Strict, exact, précis, ponctuel, régulier*; *formel, poſitif, exprès.*

STRICT [rigid, rigourous, not indulgent] *Etroit, ſtrict, rigide, ſévère, rude, rigoureux.* A ſtrict conſcience, *Une conſcience étroite, une conſcience delicate.* That religion is too ſtrict, *Cette religion eſt trop ſévère ou rigide.* If a ſtrict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable, *Si dès le commencement on eſt ſévère envers les enfans, ils ſeront ſoumis alors* True friendſhip is never ſo ſtrict, *La véritable amitié n'eſt pas ſi pointilleuſe.*

STRICT [cloſe] *Etroit, ſerré,* au propre & au figuré. A ſtrict embrace, *Un étroit embraſſement.* A ſtrict liga ure, *Une ligature ſerrée, un lien ſerré.*

* A ſtrict alliance, *Une alliance étroite.* A ſtrict friendſhip, *Une étroite amitié, une amitié intime.*

STRICTLY (ſtrĭkt'-lé), *adv.* [exactly, with rigourous accuracy] *Strictement, exactement, à la rigueur, ponctuellement, ſcrupuleuſement, dans toutes les règles, expreſſément, formellement, en termes formels.* Charge him ſtrictly not to proceed, *Recommandez-lui expreſſément de ne point paſſer outre.*

STRICTLY [rigorouſly, ſeverely] *Rigoureuſement, durement*; *avec rigueur, avec ſévérité.*

STRICTLY [cloſely] *Etroitement.* Strictly embraced *or* united, *Etroitement embraſſé,* ou *uni.*

STRICTNESS (ſtrĭkt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [exactneſs, nice regularity] *Exactitude,* f. *ponctualité,* f. *régularité,* f.

STRICTNESS [ſeverity, rigour] *Sévérité,* f. *rigueur,* f. *auſtérité,* f. The ſtrictneſs of laws, *La rigueur ou ſévérité des lois,* f.

STRICTURE (ſtrĭk'-tïeûre), *ſ.* [a ſtroke, a touch] *Trait,* m. *empreinte,* f. *étincelle,* f. au figuré. Some ſtrictures of wiſdom, *Quelques traits de ſageſſe.* Some ſtrictures of ratiocination, *Quelques étincelles de raiſon.*

STRICTURE [a ſlight touch upon a ſubject] *Obſervation légère, remarque que l'on fait en paſſant ſur quelque objet,* m.

STRICTURE [in Surgery] *Reſſerrement,* m. *étranglement,* m.

STRIDE (ſtrăïde), *ſ.* [a long ſtep] *Enjambée,* f *pas alongé.*

To STRIDE, -ING, I ſtrode (ſtrôde), I have ſtrode, *v. a.* and *n.* [to paſs by a ſtep; to make a ſtride] *Enjamber, faire une enjambée.*

STRIDINGLY (ſtrïăïd'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [walking with long ſteps] *En faiſant des enjambées, en enjambant.*

STRIDULOUS (ſtrĭd'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [making a ſmall noiſe] *Qui fait un petit bruit, qui crie*

STRIFE (ſtrăïfe), *ſ.* [contention, conteſt, diſcord] *Diſpute,* f. *différend,* m. *conteſtation,* f. *querelle,* f. *débat,* m. ſignifie auſſi *antipathie,* f. *oppoſition,* f. *contraſte,* m. *incompatibilité,* f.

STRIFEFUL (ſtrăïfe'-foŭl), *adj.* [contentious, diſcordant] *Querelleur.*

STRIGA (ſtrïg'-ă), *ſ.* [among Surveyors; a long meaſure, row, ſeries] *Sillon,* m. *rang,* m. *rangée,* f.

STRIGES (ſtrïdj'-ïz), *ſ. pl.* [in Archit. flutings] *Cannelures,* f. pl.

STRIGIL (ſtrïdj'-il), *ſ.* [an inſtrument to abſterge the ſweat or other ſordes of the body] *Strigil* ou *ſtrigille,* m. *frottoir,* m. *étrille,* f. *couteau de chaleur,* m.

STRIGMENTUM (ſtrïg-mĕn't'-eŭme), *ſ.* [Ancient Med. the ſordes abſterged with the ſtrigil] *Craſſe,* f. *raclure,* f.

STRIKE (ſtrăïke), *ſ.* [a meaſure, a buſhel; alſo four buſhels *or* half a quarter] *Boiſſeau,* m. *ſorte de meſure,* f.

To STRIKE, -ING, I ſtruck (ſtreŭk), *or* ſtroke (ſtrôke), *and* ſtrock, I have ſtruck, ſtrucken, *and anciently* ſtricken, *v. a.* [V. To BEAT, to give a blow] *Frapper, battre, donner un coup ou des coups, ſargler.* He ſtruck me on the head, *Il m'a frappé à la tête.* To ſtrike one's head againſt the wall, *Donner, ſe donner,* ou *heurter de la tête contre la muraille,* au propre & au figuré. Without ſtriking a ſtroke, *Sans frapper un coup, ſans coup férir.*

† Strike the iron while it is hot, *Il faut battre le fer tandis qu'il eſt chaud.*

* To ſtrike blind, *Frapper d'aveuglement, rendre aveugle.* It ſtruck him into the jaundice, *Cela lui fit venir la jauniſſe.*

*†† To ſtrike one [to aſk money of him] *Porter* ou *alonger une ſtocade à quelqu'un.*

To STRIKE fire, *Battre le fuſil, faire du feu avec un fuſil.* To ſtrike fire out of a flint, *Tirer* ou *faire ſortir du feu d'une pierre.*

To STRIKE a colour, *Donner une couleur.*

To STRIKE battle, *Donner* ou *livrer bataille.*

To STRIKE root, *or only* To Strike, *Prendre racine,* ou ſimplement, *prendre.*

To STRIKE the ſands, *Toucher, échouer, donner à travers.*

To STRIKE [to pull down] *Amener, abaiſſer, caler, boiſſer, abattre, mettre bas,* termes de Marine. To ſtrike ſail, *Amener, abaiſſer, caler,* ou *baiſſer les voiles.* To ſtrike the flag, *Baiſſer le pavillon, amener.* To ſtrike the topmaſts, *Abattre* ou *amener les mâts du perroquet.* To ſtrike the lower yards down upon the gunnel *or* down a port-laſt, *Ariſer* ou *riſer les vergues.* To ſtrike the top-maſt and haul down the colours, *Déjarborer.* Strike the mizen, and fill it! *Borde l'artimon! fais ſervir l'artimon!*

To STRIKE corn, *Couper* ou *ra ler du blé.*

To ſtrike a frame [to make the ſand even upon it among Braſs-founders] *Evaſer le chaſſis.*

* To STRIKE [to afflict, to puniſh] *Punir, affliger.*

* To STRIKE [with admiration, aſtoniſhment, horror, &c.] *Frapper d'admiration, d'étonnement, d'horreur, &c.*

* To STRIKE [to affect] *Frapper, toucher, affecter, faire impreſſion.* Nice works of art ſtrike us upon the firſt view, *Les chefs-d'œuvre de l'art nous frappent d'abord.* That ſtruck her to the heart, *Cela lui perça le cœur, la toucha juſqu'au cœur.* That is very ſtriking, *Cela eſt frappant,* ou *fort touchant.*

To STRIKE a league, *Faire une ligue.* To ſtrike an univerſal peace, *Faire une paix univerſelle.* To ſtrike, *or* ſtrike up a bargain, *Faire, arrêter, conclure un marché.*

To STRIKE ASUNDER, *Fendre, faire tomber en pièces.*

To STRIKE DOWN, *Abattre, faire tomber à terre, atterrer.*

To STRIKE IN *or* INTO, *Enfoncer, faire entrer en frappant,* ou *à force de coups.*

To STRIKE OFF *or* OUT, *Effacer, rayer, barrer.* To ſtrike out of one's books, *Décharger un livre de.*

To STRIKE OFF [to cut off, to ſeparate] *Couper, trancher, ſéparer, retrancher.* To ſtrike off one's head, *Couper* ou *trancher la tête à quelqu'un.*

To STRIKE OUT [to produce by colliſon] *Produire en frappant, faire ſortir* des étincelles ou feu d'un caillou.

To STRIKE OUT [to bring to light] *Produire, mettre au jour.*

To STRIKE UP a drum, *Battre la caiſſe* ou *le tambour.*

To STRIKE UP [to begin to play] *Jouer, commencer à jouer,* en parlant de Muſique.

To STRIKE, *v. n.* [to make a blow] *Frapper, donner un coup, faire une bleſſure, atteindre.*

To STRIKE [to collide, to claſh] *Heurter, donner contre*; *toucher, échouer, donner à travers,* en terme de mer: *choquer,* au figuré.

* That ſtrikes againſt reaſon, *Cela choque la raiſon.*

To STRIKE [to ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer] *Frapper, ſonner.* The clock ſtrikes, *L'heure frappe, l'horloge ſonne.* It ſtruck twelve o'clock, *Il a ſonné douze heures, il eſt midi ſonné.*

To STRIKE AGAIN, *Se revancher, prendre ſa revanche.*

To STRIKE AT [to make an attack] *S'attaquer, choquer, heurter, contrarier, porter coup, faire contre, donner atteinte à.* He ſtrikes at every

every thing, *Il s'attaque à tout*; ou bien, *il entreprend tout*. That doctrine ſtrikes at the order of providence, *Cette doctrine choque ou renverſe l'ordre de la providence*. That ſtrikes at the atheiſt as well as at us, *Cela fait contre l'athée auſſi bien que contre nous*.

To STRIKE IN WITH [to join with; to conform to] *Se joindre avec* ou *à*, *ſe ranger du côté de*, *ſe mettre du parti de*; *ſe conformer*, *imiter*. Will you ſtrike in with us? *Voulez-vous vous joindre à nous*, *vous ranger de notre côté?* She ſtrikes in with you, *Elle vous imite*.

To STRIKE INTO, *S'élever à*, *donner dans*. To ſtrike on a ſudden into great reputation, *S'élever tout-à-coup à une haute réputation*, *l'acquérir ſubitement*. That lane ſtrikes into the broad ſtreet, *Cette ruelle donne dans la grande rue*. To ſtrike out into irregularities of life, *Donner dans le déréglement*, *dans des écarts*.

To STRIKE OUT [to ſpread, *or* rove] *S'étendre*, *s'égarer*.

To STRIKE THROUGH, *Traverſer*, *percer*, ou *paſſer au travers*; au figuré, *ſe faire ſentir*, *éclater*, *ſe manifeſter*.

* There is a divine providence that ſtrikes through all things, *Il y a une providence divine qui éclate en tout*, *qui ſe fait ſentir en toutes choſes*.

To STRIKE UPON, *Porter coup à*, *cenſurer*, *attaquer*, *reprendre*. That fable ſtrikes upon our follies, *Cette fable porte coup à nos folies*, *cenſure*, ou *attaque nos folies*.

To STRIKE [to line, ſaid of a hare] *Bouquiner*.

STRIKER (ſtrăï'-keür), *ſ.* [one one ſtrikes] *Celui qui frappe*, *&c.*

STRIKING (ſtrăï'-kĭn'gne), *adj.* [affecting, ſurpriſing] *Surprenant*, *étonnant*, *frappant*, *qui touche*, *qui affecte*.

STRIKING, *ſ.* [*from* To Strike] *L'action de frapper*, *&c.* Without ſtriking a ſtroke, *Sans coup férir*.

STRIKLE (ſtrĭk'-kl'), *ſ.* V. STRICKLE.

STRING (ſtrin'gne), *ſ* [a ſlender rope] *Cordon*, m. *petite corde*, *attache*, f. The ſtrings of a ſhoe, *Les cordons d'un ſoulier*. The ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument, *Les cordes d'un inſtrument de muſique*. The fourth wire-ſtring of a harpſichord, *Manicordion*, m. A bow-ſtring, *La corde d'un arc*.

*† To have the world in a ſtring, *Avoir tout à ſouhait*.

† To have two ſtrings to one's bow, *Avoir deux* ou *avoir pluſieurs cordes à ſon arc*.

STRING, *ſ.* [a ſmall fibre] *Fibre*, m. ou *filet*, m. The ſmall ſtrings of roots, *Les fibres* ou *filets des racines*, *le chevelu*. The heart-ſtrings, *Les fibres du cœur*. The ſtrings of a vine, and ſome other plants, *Tenons*, m. *mains*, f. pl. *vrilles*, f. pl.

STRING-BOARD of a ſtair-caſe, *Le limon d'un eſcalier*.

STRING [in a Ship] *Bauquière des gaillards*, f. (à l'endroit des paſſe-avants).

To STRING, -ING, ſtrung (ſtreŭn'gne), *v. a.* [to furniſh with ſtrings] *Garnir de cordes*; ſignifie auſſi *enfiler*. To ſtring a violin, *Garnir un violon de cordes*. To ſtring pearls, *Enfiler des perles*.

STRINGED (ſtrĭn'gn'd), *adj.* [having ſtrings] *A cordes*, *qui a des cordes*. Stringed inſtruments, *Des inſtrumens à cordes*

STRINGENT (ſtrĭn'-djĕn'te), *adj.* [forcing, binding] *Fort*, *qui a de la force*. To maintain a truth in a ſtringent way, *Soutenir une vérité avec bien de la force*, *la ſoutenir fortement*.

STRING-HALT (ſtrĭn'gne'-hâlte), *ſ.* [in Manege; a ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of a horſe's hinder leg] *Eparvin*, m.

STRINGLESS (ſtrĭn'gne'-lĕce), *adj.* [having no ſtrings] *Qui n'a point de cordes*, *qui n'a point de fibres*.

STRINGY (ſtrĭn'gn'-é), *adj.* [fibrous] *Cordé*, *fibreux*, *ligamenteux*. A ſtringy radiſh, *Une rave cordée*. A ſtringy root, *Une racine fibreuſe*.

STRINSIA, *ſ.* [a fiſh, of the ſpecies of the gadus, the eel-pout] *Strincza* ou *Botriſa*, m.

STRIP (ſtrip), *ſ.* [a narrow ſhred] *Une petite bande* de drap ou de toile.

*† To make ſtrip and waſte, *Prodiguer*, *dépenſer follement*, *mal uſer*.

To STRIP, -PING, -PED, *and* Stript, *v. a.* [to make naked] *Dépouiller*, *ôter les habits*, *mettre nu*. They ſtript Joſeph of his coat, *Ils dépouillèrent Joſeph de ſa robe*.

To STRIP [to deprive] *Dépouiller*, *ôter*, *enlever*, *voler*. They have ſtriped him of all that he had, *Ils l'ont dépouillé de tout ce qu'il avoit*.

To STRIP [to plunder] *Piller*, *ravager*.

To STRIP OFF [to peel, to decorticate] *Dépouiller*, *peler*, *ſpolier*, *tirer une plume de l'aile*.

To STRIP the wool off a hide, *Planer une peau*.

To STRIP the maſts, *Dégréer les mâts* ou *les dégarnir*. To ſtrip a maſt, *Défurer*.

STRIPE (ſtrīpe), *ſ.* [a linear variation of colour] *Raie*, *barre*, *bande*. A ſtuff variegated with white and yellow ſtripes, *Une étoffe à raies blanches & jaunes*, *une étoffe rayée de blanc & de jaune*.

STRIPE [a blow] *Un coup*.

To STRIPE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to variegate with lines of different colours] *Rayer*. To ſtripe a ſtuff, *Rayer une étoffe*.

STRIPED (ſtrīp't), *part. adj.* *Rayé*. A ſtriped ſtuff, *Une étoffe rayée*. Striped ſquirrel [a ſmall quadruped of America] *Coquallin*, m.

STRIPLING (ſtrĭp'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a youth] *Un jeune garçon*, *un jeune homme*.

STRIPPED, *and* STRIPT (ſtrĭp't), *part. adj.* *Dépouillé*. Stripped ſtuff, *étoffe raſée*.

To STRIVE (ſtrāïve), -ING, I ſtrove (ſtrôve), *anciently* I ſtrived, I have ſtriven, *v. n.* [to ſtruggle; to endeavour, to contend, to vie] *Se débattre*, *ſe roidir*, *ſe démener*, *être aux priſes*; *faire des efforts*, *s'efforcer*, *tâcher*, *s'évertuer*; *lutter*, *conteſter*, *diſputer*, *combattre*; *s'empreſſer*, *combattre à l'envi*. To ſtrive againſt the ſtream, *Lutter contre le torrent*, au propre & au figure. I will ſtrive to preach the goſpel, *Je ferai tous mes efforts pour annoncer l'évangile*. We muſt not ſtrive about words, *Il ne faut pas diſputer ſur des mots*. To ſtrive who ſhall beſt run, *Voir à qui courra le mieux*. He commands with ſo much grace, that every body ſtrives in obedience, *Il a le commandement ſi beau que l'on s'empreſſe de lui obéir*. To ſtrive for maſtery, *Tâcher d'avoir le deſſus*, ou *d'être le plus fort*; *combattre à l'envi à qui l'emportera*.

* Private hate ſtrove with public love, *La haine particulière luttoit contre l'amour du bien public*, *Le reſſentiment particulier étoit aux priſes avec l'amour patriotique*.

STRIVER (ſtrāï'-veür), *ſ.* [one who ſtrives] *Celui qui ſe debat*, *qui eſt aux priſes*, *qui s'efforce*, *qui tâche*; *qui diſpute*, *qui s'empreſſe*.

STRIVING (ſtrāï'-vĭn gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Strive] *L'action de tâcher*, *de faire des efforts*, *&c.*

STRIVINGLY (ſtrāï'-vĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with emulation] *A l'envi*.

‡ STROKE (ſtrōke), *or* STROOK (ſtrouk), *the old preterite of* To Strike; which ſee.

STROKE (ſtrôke), *ſ.* [a blow] *Un coup*, *l'action de frapper*, *atteinte*, f. Side ſtroke, *Bricole*, f. Back-ſtroke (at Billiards), *Coup de talon*, m. (at Tennis), *Coup d'arrière-main*, m. A ſtroke with a ſtick, *Un coup de bâton*. To give quick ſtrokes, *Frapper dru & menu*. The cluck is upon the ſtroke of eleven, *L'horloge eſt ſur le point de ſonner onze heures*.

* To come under the ſtroke of juſtice, *Souffrir quelque ſupplice*, *être puni par la juſtice*.

STROKE [the touch of a pen *or* pencil] *Coup de plume* ou *de pinceau*, m. *touche*, f. *manière*, f. I know his ſtroke, *Je connois ſa touche*, ou *ſa manière*. Full ſtroke of the pen, *Trait plein*. Hair-ſtroke, *Délié*, m. To make deep ſtrokes (among engravers), *Inciſer les cuivres*. Fine ſtroke, *Beau coup de dé*.

STROKE, *Coup de rame*, m. Row a long ſtroke! *Rame* ou *vogue à l'Angloiſe!* (ordre donné aux rameurs de laiſſer un certain intervalle entre chaque coup de rame).

* That is a noble ſtroke of poetry, *Voilà un grand* ou *beau trait de poëſie*.

* STROKE [power, efficacy] *Puiſſance*, f. *pouvoir*, m. He bears a great ſtroke, *Il a beaucoup de pouvoir*, *il peut beaucoup*.

*† He has a good ſtroke in the mouth, *Il mange de bon appétit*, ‡ *Il plie bien la mie de ſe*, *Il pile comme il faut*.

To STROKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rub gently by the hand, by way of kindneſs *or* endearment] *Careſſer* avec la main, *flatter*.

To STROKE [*or* milk] a cow, *Traire une vache*.

STROKED (ſtrôk't), *part. adj.* *Careſſé*, *flatté*.

STROKES-MAN (ſtrôk's-mäne), in a boat or galley, *ſ. Avant*, m. *vogue-avant*, m. (celui des rameurs qui donne le coup de rame pour régler la vogue, & faire aller tous les rameurs enſemble & de meſure).

STROKING (ſtrô'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STROKE] *L'action de flatter*, *de careſſer*, *&c.* The ſtrokings of milk, *Le dernier lait qui ſort du trayon de la vache quand on la trait*.

To STROLL (ſtrôl), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ramble about] *Trôler*, *rouler*, *roder*. He is always ſtrolling up and down, *Il roule* ou *rode toujours*, *Il eſt toujours par voie & par chemin*. A ſtrolling company of ſtage-players, *Une troupe de comédiens ambulans*. A ſtrolling lady of the town, *Une coureuſe*, *une proſtituée*.

STROLLER (ſtrô'-leür), *ſ.* [a vagrant, a vagabond] *Un coureur*, *un vagabond*; *un comédien ambulant* ou *de campagne*; *un baladin*.

STROLLING (ſtrô'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* and *adj.* [that ſtrolls *or* wanders] *Qui roule*, *qui rode*; *ambulant*, *qui n'eſt pas fixé en un lieu*.

STROMATEUS, *ſ.* [a fiſh, of which there are two ſpecies, the fiatula and paru] *Stromathée*, m *fiatole*, m.

STROMBUS, *ſ.* [the name of a genus of ſhells, nearly allied to the buccinum, and called turbo] *Strombites*, m.

STROMLINGUS, *ſ* [a ſpecies of ſmall herring] *Stromling*, m.

‡ STROND, V. STRAND.

STRONG (ſtrŏn'gne), *adj.* [vigourous, forceful] *Fort*, *vigoureux*, *robuſte*, *puiſſant*. He is very ſtrong, *C'eſt un homme bien fort*, *un homme robuſte & vigoureux*, *un briſefer*.

¶ Strong, *fort*; robuſt, *robuſte*; ſtout, *vigoureux*; ſturdy, *valide* (lynon): *Strength* is chiefly owing to the conſtruction of the muſcles; a little man is *ſtronger* ſometimes than a greater: *robuſtneſs* carries with it an idea of ſuſtineſs, is leſs ſubject to infirmities, and much owing to conſtitution: by *ſtout* we underſtand of a large make, and great ſtrength of bones: by *ſturdy* we mean *ſtout* with a degree of hardineſs. We uſe the word *ſtrong* alſo, ſpeaking of liquors, taſtes, or ſmells; to ſignify powerful. *Strength* gives a man an advantage over his enemies; *robuſtneſs* lends him an air of dignity and authority; *ſtoutneſs* makes him admired; *ſturdineſs* is accompanied with an air of meanneſs.

STRONG [fortified] *Fort*, m. ou *fortifié*. A ſtrong place, *Une place forte*, *une place fortifiée*. To make ſtrong, *Fortifier*.

STRONG [thick, able to reſiſt] *Fort*, *capable de réſiſtance*, *gros*, *épais*. A ſtrong beam, *Une poutre forte*. A ſtrong box, *Un coffre fort*.

STRONG [violent, vehement] *Fort*, *violent*, *véhément*. A ſtrong wind, *Un vent fort*. Strong boiſterous wind, *Vent forcé*. A ſtroog pulſe, *Un pouls fort & élevé*.

A ſtrong inclination, *or* paſſion, *Une forte inclination, ou paſſion.* I have a ſtrong ſuſpicion of it, *J'en ai un violent ſoupçon.*

STRONG [mighty, powerful] *Fort, puiſſant, conſidérable.* A ſtrong army, *Une forte armée.* The devil was ſtrong in him, *Le diable le poſſédoit d'une terrible force.* I won't play with you, you are too ſtrong for me, *Je ne veux pas jouer contre vous, vous êtes trop fort pour moi.* They were but ten thouſand men ſtrong, *Ils n'avoient que dix mille hommes.*

A ſtrong papiſt, *Un papiſte outré.*

* A ſtrong expreſſion, *Une expreſſion forte ou énergique.*

STRONG [full of ſpirit] *Fort, au goût ou à l'odorat; vineux; fuant.* Strong vinegar, *Du vinaigre fort.* A ſtrong breath, *Un haleine forte.*

STRONG [full of gravy] *Succulent, plein de ſuc.* A ſtrong ſoup, *Une ſoupe ſucculente.*

* STRONG in the purſe, *Qui a la bourſe bien garnie.* How ſtrong are you? *Combien avez-vous d'argent?* I am but a crown ſtrong, *Je n'ai qu'un écu.* You are ſtrong enough, your purſe is ſtrong enough for our preſent occaſion, *C'eſt aſſez, cela ſuffit, cela fera notre affaire.*

STRONG-BACKED (ſtrŏn'gne'-băk't), *adj.* [with a ſhort ſtrong back] *Trapu, fort des reins; fort d'échine, ramaſſé* (en parlant d'un cheval).

STRONG-BODIED (ſtrŏn'gne-bŏd'-ĕd), ſtrong-docked, ſtrong-limbed, *adj. Robuſte, puiſſant, fort, trapu, qui a bon dos.*

STRONG-BODIED wine, *Vin qui a du corps, vin ferme ou de garde,* m.

STRONG-FISTED (ſtrŏn'gne-fĭſt'-ĕd), *adj.* [ſtrong-handed] *Qui a la main forte, Qui a un bon poignet.*

STRONGHAND (ſtrŏn'gne'-hănn'd), *ſ.* [force, violence] *Force, f. violence,* f.

STRONGLY (ſtrŏn'gne'-lé), *adv.* [powerfully, forcibly, with ſtrength, vehemently] *Fortement, fort, vigoureuſement, puiſſamment, fermement, ſolidement, avec force, avec violence,* ‖ *à fer & à clou.* Puſh on ſtrongly, *Pouſſez fortement, pouſſez fort.* When attention is ſtrongly fixed upon any ſubject, all that is ſaid concerning it makes a deeper impreſſion, *Lorſque l'attention eſt fortement attachée à quelque objet, tout ce qui y a rapport fait une plus profonde impreſſion.* A ſtrongly ſeated town, *Une place forte d'aſſiette.*

STRONG-WATERS (ſtrŏn'gne'-oŭâ-tcürz), *ſ. pl.* [diſtilled ſpirits] *Des liqueurs fortes.*

‡ STROOK (ſtroŭke), *the preterite of* To STRIKE, uſed in Poetry for *ſtruck.*

STROP (ſtrŏpe), *ſ.* [in a Ship, a piece of rope ſpliced into a circular wreath, to ſurround the body of a block] *Eſtrop,* m.

STROPS [in Rope-yards] *Elingues,* f. pl. Strops formed of a piece of rope, *Etriers.* Iron ſtrops (corrompu de ſtirrups), *Etriers de fer,* m. pl.

STROPHE (ſtrô'-fé), *ſ* [a ſtanza] *Une ſtrophe, une ſtance.*

STROVE (ſtrôve), *the preterite of* To STRIVE; which ſee.

To STROUT, *commonly written* To STRUT; which ſee.

To STROW, V. To STREW.

To STROWL, V To STROLL.

To STROY. V. To DESTROY.

STRUCK (ſtreŭk), *ſ.* V. STEER.

STRUCK, *and* STRUCKEN (ſtreŭk'-k'n), *part. adj.* of To Strike, *Frappé, &c.* au propre & au figuré.

* Strucken with wonder, *Frappé d'étonnement.*

STRUCTURE (ſtreŭk'-tieŭre), *ſ.* [act of building, manner of building, edifice] *L'action de bâtir; ſtructure,* f. *conſtruction,* f. *édifice,* m.

* Structure of a diſcourſe, *L'ordre,* m. *la diſpoſition ou l'arrangement des parties d'un diſcours,* m.

STRUDE (ſtrioude), *ſ.* a ſtock of breeding mares] *Un haras de cavales.*

STRUGGLE (ſtreŭg'-gl'), *ſ.* [labour, effort] *Effort,* m. *l'action de ſe débattre* ou *de ſe démener.*

STRUGGLE [conteſt, contention, reſiſtance] *Diſpute,* f. *combat,* m. *conteſtation,* f. *réſiſtance,* f.

To STRUGGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to act with effort, to labour] *Se débattre, ſe démener, s'agiter, ſe remuer violemment, batailler.* He ſo ſtruggled that he got away, *Il s'eſt tant débattu, tant démené, qu'il s'eſt enfin ſauvé.*

To STRUGGLE [to ſtrive, to contend, to conteſt] *Faire des efforts, s'efforcer, tâcher, être aux priſes, lutter, combattre, chicaner, conteſter, vaguer; s'agiter.* A child that ſtruggles for birth, *Un enfant qui fait des efforts pour ſortir du ventre de ſa mère.* To ſtruggle with, againſt, or for death, *Combattre ou lutter contre la mort, être dans les tranſes de la mort.* To ſtruggle out of one's clutches, *Se débarraſſer, ſe tirer d'entre les mains de quelqu'un.*

*† There's no ſtrugg'ling with neceſſity, *Il faut céder à la néceſſité.*

STRUGGLER (ſtreŭg'-gleŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſtruggles] *C'lui qui ſe débat, &c.*

STRUGGLING (ſtreŭg'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Struggle] *L'action de ſe débattre, &c. combat,* m.

STRUMA (ſtroū'-mă), *pl.* STRUMÆ (ſtroū'-mi), *ſ.* [the king's evil] *Les écrouelles,* f. pl.

STRUMOUS (ſtroū'-meŭce), *adj.* [having ſwelling in the glands] *Ecrouelé, écroueilleux, qui a les écrouelles.*

STRUMPET (ſtreŭm'-pĕte), *ſ.* [a whore, a proſtitute] *Une putain, une proſtituée; créature,* f. *courtiſanne,* f. † *bagaſſe,* f.

STRUNG (ſtreŭn'gne), *part. adj. of* To STRING, *Garni de cordes;* ou bien *enfilé.*

STRUNTJAGGER, *ſ.* [an arctic bird, a ſpecies of gull, called alſo dung-hunter] *Strandjager,* m *chaſſe-merde,* m.

STRUT (ſtreŭte), STRUTING (ſtreŭt'-ĭn'gne), *or* Strutting along, *ſ.* [*from* To Strut] *Démarche fière & orgueilleuſe, piaffe,* f.

STRUT, *ſ.* [in Carpentry; a kind of brace] *Contre-ficha,* f.

To STRUT, -TING, -TED, *v. n.* [to walk with affected dignity] *Se carrer, ſe pavaner, piaffer, marcher d'un air fier & orgueilleux, ſe prélaſſer;* † *faire le pet à deux anſes.*

To STRUT [to ſwell, to protuberate] *S'enfler.*

STRUTHIO, V. OSTRICH.

STUB (ſteŭb), *ſ.* [a thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off] *Un tronc; un reſte, un chicot* en général. [A ſtump of a ſloping form left by gardeners upon fruit-trees] *Ergot,* m. A ſtub-nail, *Un clou tout-uſé.*

To STUB, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to force up, to extirpate] *Arracher, extirper, déraciner.*

STUBBED (ſteŭb'd), *part. adj. Arraché, extirpé.*

STUBBED (ſteŭb'-ĕd), *adj.* [truncated, ſhort and thick] *Gros & petit, trapu, membru.* A ſtubbed fellow, *Un petit homme trapu.*

STUBBEDNESS (ſteŭb'-ed-nĕce), *ſ* [the ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated] *Etat de ce qui eſt tronqué, qualité de ce qui eſt gros & court.*

STUBBLE (ſteŭb'-bl'), *ſ.* [the ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper] *Eteule, f. chaume,* m.

* A ſtubble-gooſe, *Une oie d'automne.*

STUBBORN (ſteŭb'-eŭrne), *adj.* [obſtinate, head-ſtrong, inflexible, contumacious] *Entêté, têtu, obſtiné, opiniâtre, revêche, inflexible, mutin.*

STUBBORNLY (ſteŭb'-eŭrn'-lé), *adv.* [obſtinately, contumaciouſly, inflexibly] *Obſtinément, opiniâtrement, avec obſtination* ou *opiniâtreté, en têtu, comme un entêté, inflexiblement.*

STUBBORNNESS (ſteŭb'-eŭrn-nĕce), *ſ.* [obſtinacy, vicious ſtoutneſs, contumacy, inflexib'lity] *Opiniâtreté, f. obſtination, f. entêtement,* m. *aheurtement,* m. *inflexibilité, f. humeur revêche* f.

STUBBY (ſteŭb'-é), *adj.* [ſhort and thick, ſhort and ſtrong] *Trapu, membru; gros et petit.*

STUBNAIL (ſteŭb'-néle), *ſ.* [a nail broken off] *Un reſte de clou dont la tête eſt briſée.*

STUCCO (ſteŭk'-ô), *ſ.* [a kind of fine plaſter, called plaſter of Paris] *Stuc,* m. *enduit de plâtre.*

STUCK (ſteŭk), *the preterite of* To STICK; which ſee.

STUCK, *part. adj. Attaché, plongé, enfoncé, fiché, piqué, percé, tué.*

†‡ He cries as if he was ſtuck, *Il crie comme ſi on l'écorchoit, il crie comme un âne qu'on écorche, comme s'il étoit poignardé.*

STUCKLE (ſteŭk'-kl'), *ſ.* [a number of ſheaves laid together in the fields to dry] *Amas de gerbes de blé qu'on laiſſe dans le champ pour ſécher,* m.

STUD (ſteŭde), *ſ.* [a poſt, a ſtake] *Une borne, un pieu, un poteau.*

STUD [a nail with a large head driven for ornament] *Un clou doré ou garnit quelque choſe pour l'ornement.* A ſtud in a bridle, *Une boſſette.*

STUD, *ſ.* [a collection of breeding horſes and mares] *Un haras.*

To STUD, -DING, -DED, *v. a.* [to adorn with ſtuds] *Garnir de clous, clouter.*

STUDDED (ſteŭd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Garni de clous, clouté.* Studded with gems, *Garni de pierres précieuſes.*

STUDDING (ſteŭd'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [in Sea-language] Ex. Studding-ſails (gooſe-wings), *Bonnettes,* f. pl. Lower ſtudding ſails, *Bonnettes baſſes.* Top-maſt ſtudding ſails, *Bonnettes des huniers.* Studding-ſail boom, *Boute-hors de bonnette,* m.

STUDENT (ſtĭou'-dĕn'te), *ſ.* [a ſcholar] *Un étudiant, un écolier;* ſignifie auſſi *un homme ſtudieux, un ſavant.*

STUDIED (ſteŭ'-ĕd), *part. adj. Etudié, médité, préparé avec ſoin; obſervé, concerté, meſuré.*

STUDIED, *adj.* [learned, verſed in any ſtudy] *Savant, verſé* dans quelque ſcience.

STUDIER (ſteŭd'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſtudies] *Un homme qui étudie.* There is a law of nature intelligible to a rational creature and ſtudier of that law, *Il y a une loi naturelle qui ſe fait comprendre de tout être raiſonnable qui l'étudie.*

STUDIES (ſteŭd'-éz), *the plural of* STUDY; which ſee.

STUDIOUS (ſtĭou'-dĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [given to ſtudy] *Studieux, adonné à l'étude.* A ſtudious man, a ſtudious life, *Un homme ſtudieux,* ou *de cabinet, qui aime l'étude; une vie ſtudieuſe, que l'on paſſe à étudier.*

STUDIOUS [diligent, careful] *Soigneux, curieux de, empreſſé de, qui s'étudie à.* He is very ſtudious to pleaſe you, *Il s'étudie à vous plaire.*

STUDIOUSLY (ſtĭou'-dĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with cloſe application, diligently] *Studieuſement, avec étude, avec application, avec attachement, avec empreſſement.*

STUDIOUSNESS (ſtĭou'-dĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [addiction to ſtudy] *Application, f. attachement à l'étude,* m.

STUDY (ſteŭd'-é), *ſ.* [application of mind to books and learning] *Etude, f.* Study gives ſtrength to the mind, *L'étude donne de la force à l'eſprit.*

STUDY [apartment ſet off for literary employment] *Etude, f. cabinet où l'on étudie,* m. I was in my ſtudy, *J'étois dans mon cabinet.*

* STUDY [perplexity, deep cogitation] *Perplexité, f. embarras,* m. *inquiétude,* m. *mélancolie, f. contemplation,* f.

† To

† To be in a brown ſtudy, *Avoir l'air rêveur, ſombre* ou *mélancolique, rêver à la ſauſſe.*

* STUDY [attention, contrivance] *Etude*, f. *application*, f. *attention*, f. *ſoin*, m. He makes it his ſtudy to pleaſe you, *Il met toute ſon étude à vous plaire, Il ſait tous ſes efforts pour vous plaire.* His whole ſtudy is miſchief, *Il ne s'étudie qu'à faire du mal.*

¶ Study, *étude*; knowledge, *ſavoir, connoiſſance*; wiſdom, *ſageſſe* (ſynon.): *Study* is an attentive inquiry into the nature of things; *knowledge* is the being acquainted with things by means of *ſtudy*; *ſcience* ſignifies the ſeveral branches of *knowledge*; *wiſdom* is a quality of the mind, which enables us to apply our *knowledge* to good and uſeful purpoſes. To make any progreſs in *ſcience*, we muſt early accuſtom ourſelves to *ſtudy*. The *knowledge* of ourſelves is the trueſt *wiſdom*.

To STUDY, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to muſe, to endeavour diligently] *Etudier, s'appliquer à l'étude, méditer; s'étudier, tâcher, s'appliquer, s'attacher, faire ſes efforts, ſonger.* He does nothing but ſtudy, *Il étudie toujours.* Study to be quie, *Tâchez d'être tranquille.* Study to pleaſe all the world, *Etudiez-vous à plaire à tout le monde.*

To STUDY, *v. a.* [to apply the mind to] *Etudier, s'appliquer.* If a gentleman be to ſtudy any language, it ought to be that of his own country, *Si un homme bien né doit étudier une langue, ce doit être celle de ſon pays.* To ſtudy a compliment, *Etudier un compliment.* To ſtudy two years time, *Etre* ou *ſe mettre ſur les bancs.* To ſtudy again, *Réétudier.*

¶ To ſtudy, *étudier*; to learn, *apprendre* (ſynon.): To *ſtudy* implies a ſteady application in ſearch of knowledge; to *learn*, that application attended with ſucceſs. We *ſtudy* in order to *learn*; we *learn* by dint of *ſtudy*. People of great vivacity *learn* eaſily; but are unapt at *ſtudy*: we *learn* many things without *ſtudy*; others we *ſtudy* without being able to *learn*. Thoſe are not wiſeſt who have *ſtudied* moſt; but thoſe who have *learnt* moſt. The time of our youth is the time of *ſtudy*; but it is in a more advanced age, when we truly can be ſaid to *learn*; it is then only we have capacity to digeſt what we have before laid up in the memory.

* To STUDY [to obſerve] *Etudier, obſerver, s'appliquer à connoître.* By this you may ſee that he wants to ſtudy your temper before he proceeds, *Vous voyez bien par-là que c'eſt un homme qui veut vous étudier avant de paſſer outre.* A good courtier ought to ſtudy the prince's inclinations, *Un bon courtiſan doit étudier les inclinations du prince.*

To STUDY [to contrive] *S'étudier, ſonger, s'appliquer, tâcher.* He ſtudies all manner of wickedneſs, *Il s'étudie à toute ſorte de méchanceté.* V. To THINK.

STUDYING (ſteŭd'-é-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STUDY] *L'action d'étudier, &c.*

‖ STUFF (ſteŭf), *ſ.* [materials out of which any thing is made] *Matériaux*, m. *matière*, f. *étoffe*, f.

STUFF [any matter, *or* body] *Quelque choſe en général; matière*, f. *drogue*, f. A naſty ſtuff, *Une vilaine choſe, une vilenie.* Silly ſtuff, *Bêtiſe*, f. 'Tis pure ſtuff, taſte it, *C'eſt quelque choſe de fort bon, goutez-le.* Did you ever read ſuch paltry ſtuff? *Avez-vous jamais rien lu de ſi pitoyable?* There's ſtuff indeed to laugh at, *Il y a matière à rire, il y a en vérité de quoi rire.* 'Tis all ſtuff, *C'eſt de la drogue, de la bourre*; ou *ce ſont des farnettes, des ſottiſes, des menſonges, des fauſſetés, cela ne vaut pas la peine.*

‖ STUFF [that runs out of a ſore] *La matière* ou *le pus qui ſort d'une plaie.*

Kitchen-ſtuff, *De la graiſſe de cuiſine, les graiſſes*, f. pl.

STUFF [materials of which a ſword-blade is made, ſteel and iron ſmolten together] *Etoffe*, f.

First-ſtuff (in Paper-making), *Défilé*, m. Second-ſtuff, *Battu à fin.*

Old ſtuff, *Antiquailles*, f. pl.

STUFF [furniture, goods] *Meubles*, m. pl. Houſhold-ſtuff, *Des meubles, un ameublement.*

STUFF [cloth, *or* texture of any kind] *Etoffe*, f. Woollen, *or* ſilk ſtuff, *Etoffe de laine* ou *de ſoie.*

Shoes made of very good ſtuff, *Des ſouliers d'une bonne étoffe, d'un cuir bien conditionné.* A bell of good ſtuff, *Une cloche de bonne étoffe.*

STUFF [in Sea-language] *Courai*, m. *ſuif*, m. ou *réſine*, f. (dont on enduit le fond d'un vaiſſeau, ſes œuvres mortes, & même ſes mâts & vergues).

STUFF, *interj.* of contempt. *Bagatelle! lanternes!*

To STUFF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fill very full with any thing] *Farcir, remplir, rembourrer, bourrer; gorger.* To ſtuff a hare, *Farcir un lièvre.* To ſtuff veal with herbs, *Farcir du veau avec des herbes.* To ſtuff one's belly with meat, *Se remplir la panſe.* To ſtuff a chair, a ſaddle, &c. *Rembourrer une chaiſe, rembourrer* ou *feutrer une ſelle.*

To STUFF UP, *Boucher, étouffer.*

STUFFED (ſteŭf't), *part. adj. Farci, rempli, rembourré.*

STUFFED UP, *Bouché, étouffé.* Stuffed up in a cloſe place, *Etouffé dans un lieu trop ſerré.*

My head is ſtuffed up with a cold, *Je ſuis enchifrené.*

STUFFING (ſteŭf'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STUFF] *L'action de farcir, de remplir, &c.*

STUFFING [reliſhing ingredients, *or* ſavoury pudding put into fiſh *or* fowl, hare, &c.] *Farce*, f.

STUFFING [that by which any thing is filled] *Ce qui ſert à remplir*, ou *à rembourrer; de la bourre.*

STUFFING [Med. congeſtion] *Amas*, m.

STUKE (ſtiuuke), V. STUCK.

STULTILOQUENCE (ſteŭl-tĭl'-ô-koŭĕn'ce), *ſ.* [fooliſh talk, idle prate] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m. *galimatias*, m.

STUM (ſteŭme), *ſ.* [wine yet unfermented, the cremor *or* froth on muſt] *Surmoût*, m.

To STUM, -MING, -MED, *v. n.* [to renew decayed wine by mixing freſh wine and new fermentation] *Sophiſtiquer, frelater, falſifier, mixtionner* du vin.

STUMMING (ſteŭm'-ĭn'gne), *or* STOOMING of wine, *ſ.* [putting bags of herbs, or other ingredients into it] *L'action de remédier à du vin gâté.*

STUMBLE (ſteŭm'-bl'), *ſ.* [a trip in walking; a failure] *Un faux pas*, au propre & au figuré; *une mépriſe; un ſcrupule.*

* After a little ſtumble with himſelf, *Après un léger ſcrupule en lui-même.*

To STUMBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to trip in walking] *Broncher, trébucher, faire un faux pas.* A horſe that ſtumbles every ſtep, *Un cheval qui bronche* ou *qui mollit à chaque pas.*

† 'Tis a good horſe that never ſtumbles, *Il n'y a ſi bon cheval qui ne broche.*

*† To ſtumble at a ſtraw, and leap over a block, *Faire ſcrupule des choſes les plus innocentes, & commettre hardiment les plus grandes fautes.*

* To STUMBLE upon, *or* into a thing, *Trouver*, ou *rencontrer une choſe par haſard.*

To STUMBLE, *v. a.* [to offend] *Choquer.* One thing ſtumbles me in the very foundation of this hypotheſis, *Une choſe me choque dans le principe de cette hypothèſe.*

STUMBLED (ſteŭm'-bl'd), *part. adj. Choqué.*

STUMBLED AT, *Dont on fait ſcrupule.*

STUMBLED INTO, *or* UPON, *Trouvé, rencontré par haſard.*

STUMBLER (ſteŭm'-bleúr), *ſ.* [one that ſtumbles] *Celui* ou *celle qui bronche.*

STUMBLING (ſteŭm'-blĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stumble] *Bronchade*, f. *l'action de broncher, &c. choppement*, m.

STUMBLING, *adj. Ex.* A ſtumbling horſe, *Cheval qui mollit*, ou *qui brouche.*

STUMBLING-BLOCK (ſteŭm'-blĭn'gne-blŏk), *or* STUMBLING-STONE (ſteum'-blĭn'gne-ſtone), [cauſe of ſtumbling; cauſe of offence] *Pierre d'achoppement*, ou *pierre de ſcandale*, f.

STUMMED (ſteŭm'd), *part. adj. Sophiſtiqué, falſifié, frelaté, mixtionné*, en parlant du vin.

STUMP (ſteŭm'p), *ſ.* [the part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away *or* cut off] *Tronc* d'arbre, m. *cépée*, f. *moignon* de jambe coupée, m. *chicot* de dent, m. *trognon* de chou, m.

*† To beſtir one's ſtumps, *Se démener, s'agiter, ſe remuer, ſe donner du mouvement* ou *de l'action, ſe trémouſſer.*

STUMP-FOOTED, *adj. Qui a le pied tout d'une venue; pied-bot.*

To STUN (ſteŭne), -NING, -NED, *v. a* [to confound with noiſe, with a blow, with aſtoniſhment] *Etourdir, étonner, abaſourdir.* Too ſtrong a noiſe ſtuns the ears, *Un bruit trop fort étourdit les oreilles.* That blow ſtunned him, *Ce coup-là l'étourdit.* To ſtun a diamond [to occaſion flaws] *Etonner un diamant.*

STUNG (ſteŭn'gne), *the preterite of* To STING; which ſee.

STUNG, *part. adj. Piqué, mordu.*

* Stung with envy, *Déchiré d'envie, dévoré par l'envie.*

STUNK (ſteŭn'k), *the preterite of* To STINK; which ſee.

STUNNED (ſteŭn'd), *part. adj. Etourdi, étonné, ſtupéfait, frappé d'étonnement.*

STUNNING (ſteŭn'-nĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Stun] *Etourdiſſement*, m. *l'action d'étourdir, d'étonner, &c.*

To STUNT (ſteŭn't), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hinder from growth] *Rabougrir, empêcher de croître.*

STUNTED (ſteŭn't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Rabougri.* To grow ſtunted, *Se rabougrir.*

STUPE (ſtioupe), *ſ.* [warm water in which healing and cooling herbs have been boiled for the cleanſing of ſores and allaying inflammations] *Etoupe*, f. *un bain d'herbes médicinales pour y baigner des malades qui ont les membres briſés* ou *couvert d'ulcères.*

To STUPE, *v. a.* [to foment, chaſe, *or* dreſs wounds *or* ſores with ſtupes] *Fomenter, mettre de l'étoupe, baigner avec des herbes médicinales.*

STUPEFACTION (ſtiou-pĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [inſenſibility, dulneſs] *Stupidité*, f. *inſenſibilité*, f. *étourdiſſement*, m. *ſtupeur*, f. [aſtoniſhment] *Etonnement*, m. f.

STUPEFACTIVE (ſtiou-pĭ-făk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [dulling, cauſing inſenſibility] *Qui ſtupéfie, qui rend ſtupide, qui émouſſe l'eſprit; ſtupefiant, narcotique, aſſoupiſſant, ſtupéfactif.*

STUPENDOUS (ſtiou-pĕn'-deŭce), *adj.* [wonderful] *Prodigieux, étonnant, ſurprenant, merveilleux, monſtrueux.*

STUPID (ſtiou'-pĭd), *adj.* [dull, ſluggiſh of underſtanding] *Stupide, hébété, d'eſprit groſſier, lourd & peſant.* Stupid fellow, *Automate*, m. *butor*, m. To grow ſtupid, *Abêtir.* V. HEAVY.

STUPID [performed without ſkill] *Groſſier, ſans art, ſans grâce, groſſièrement fait.* Stupid thing, *Balourderie*, f. *baleurdiſe*, f.

STUPIDITY (ſtiou-pid'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [dullneſs] *Stupidité*, f. *bêtiſe*, f. *abrutiſſement*, m. ‖ *cruche*, f.

STUPIDLY (ſtiou'-pĭd-lé), *adv.* [dully, in a ſtupid manner] *Stupidement, d'une manière ſtupide, bêtement, ſans eſprit.*

STUPIFIED (ſtiou'-pĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Stupéfié, ſtupéfait, interdit.*

STUPIFIER (ſtiou'-pĭ-făĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [that which cauſes ſtupidity *or* induces ſtupefaction] *Ce qui rend ſtupide.* [in Med.] *Narcotique*, m. *opiat*, m.

To STUPIFY (ſtiou'-pĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſtupid, to dull] *Stupéfier, rendre ſtupide, abêtir, abrutir, engourdir, émouſſer, hébéter, rendre inſenſible; étonner, rendre interdit.*

STUPOR (stiou'-por), *ſ.* [ſuſpenſion *or* diminution of ſenſibility] *Engourdiſſement*, m. *ſtupeur*, f. t. de Médecine; *abrutiſſement*, m.

To STUPRATE (stiou'-prête), V. To RAVISH, *or* To VIOLATE.

STUPRATION (stiou-pré'-cheûne), *ſ.* [rape, violation] *Rapt*, m. *viol*, m.

STURDILY (steûr'-di-lé), *adv.* [ſtoutly, bluntly, hardily; obſtinately] *Bruſquement, avec force, inſolemment, effrontément; obſtinément, opiniâtrément, fortement, durement.*

STURDINESS (steûr'-di-nêce), *ſ.* [ſleutneſs, hardineſs] *Bruſquerie*, f. *inſolence*, f. *brutalité*, f. *effronterie*, f. *impertinence*, f. *force*, f. *rigueur*, f.

STURDY (steûr'-dé), *adj.* [hardy, ſtout; brutal, obſtinate] *Bruſque, inſolent, brutal, impertinent, obſtiné, revêche, opiniâtre, dur.*

STURDY [V. STRONG, fo.cible] *Fort, robuſte, vigoureux.*

STURDY, *ſ.* [a diſtemper in cattle, turning-evil] *Tournoiement*, m. *vertige*, m.

STURGEON (steûr'-djeûne), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh] *Eſturgeon*, m.

STURK (steûrk), *ſ.* [a bullock, *or* heifer of two years old] *Un jeune bœuf, une génisse.*

To STUT (steût), *or* To STUTTER (steût'-eûr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpeak with heſitation, to ſtammer] *Bégayer, bredouiller, balbutier.*

STUTGARD, *ſ.* [a handſome and populous town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg; lat. 48°-50′ N. lon. 9°-10′ E.] *Stutgard* ou *Stoutgard*, m.

STUTTER, *or* STUTTERER (steût'-eûr-eûr), *ſ.* [a ſtammerer] *Bègue*, m. & f. *bredouilleur*, m.

STUTTERING (steût'-eûr-în'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To STUTTER] *Bégayement*, m. *bredouillement*, m. *l'action de bégayer, de bredouiller, balbutiement*, m.

STY (staï), *ſ.* [a cabbin to keep hogs in] *Etable* à cochons, f. *toit à porcs*, m. au figuré, *un lieu de débauche.*

To STY, *v. a.* [to ſhut up in a ſty to fatten] *Mettre* ou *renfermer dans une étable à cochons, pour engraiſſer.*

STYE, *or* STITHE, *ſ.* [in Surgery; a diſorder of the eyelids, a ſmall encyſted tumour] *Eraillement*, m. *éraillure*, f.

STYGIAN (stîdj'-î ăne), *adj.* [helliſh, infernal] *Infernal.*

STYGIAN, *adj.* [in Chym. corroſive acid] *Stygien, corroſif.* Stygian water, *or* ſtygia aqua [Chym. aqua regia, or other ſtrong acid ſpirits] *Eau ſtygienne, eau forte.*

STYLE (staïle), *ſ.* [manner of writing with regard to language] *Style*, m. *diction*, f. *plume*, f. *langage*, m. A low ſtyle, *Un ſtyle bas* ou *rampant.* A ſherbet ſtyle, *Style aigre-doux.* Hudibraſtic ſtyle, *Style burleſque.*

STYLE [a pin to write on tables of wax] *Style*, m. *poinçon*, m. *aiguille*, f.

STYLE [the way of reckoning the beginning of the year] *Style*, m. The old and new ſtyle, *Le vieux & le nouveau ſtyle.*

STYLE of a ſun-dial, *Style de cadran*, m.

STYLE [title, appellation] *Titre* m. The royal ſtyle was proclaimed, *On proclama les titres royaux.*

STYLE [the ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower] *Le ſtyle* d'une plante, qui s'élève du milieu du calice de la fleur.

STYLE [manner of painting] *La manière, le goût* de peindre. Raphael's *or* Tintoret's ſtyle, *La manière de Raphaël* ou *de Tintoret.*

STYLE of court, *Style ou cérémonial de cour*, m. m.

STYLE, *ſ.* [in Carpentry: an upright piece in a wainſcot, &c.] *Montant*, m.

To STYLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to call, to term, to name] *Nommer, donner le titre.* To ſtyle oneſelf, *Prendre le titre, ſe dire, ſe faire appeler.*

STYLED (staïl'd), *part. adj. Nommé, appelé, qui a le titre de . . .*

STYLOBATUM (staïl'-ô-bă-teûme), *ſ.* [Archit. pedeſtal] *Stylobate*, m. *ſoubaſſement*, m.

STYMPHALIDES (stîm'-făl'-î-dêz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. birds which frequented the lake Stymphalus, killed by Hercules] *Stymphalides*, m. pl.

STYPTICAL (stîp'-tî-kăl), *and* STYPTICK (stîp'-tik), *adj.* [aſtringent] *Styptique, aſtringent, reſtringent, qui reſſerre*, ſignifie auſſi *qui a la propriété d'étancher* ou *d'arrêter le ſang.* Styptick-water, *Eau qui arrête* ou *étanche le ſang.*

STYPTICK, *ſ* [an aſtringent medicine] *Un remède ſtyptique* ou *aſtringent*

STYPTICITY (stîp-tîs'-î-té), *ſ.* [aſtringency, the power of ſtanching blood] *La propriété d'arrêter le ſang.*

STYRAX, *or* STORAX calamita, *ſ.* [the gum of the ſtorax-tree, of a fragrant odour] *Storax calamite & en ſarilles.*

STYRAX calamita, *or* in tears, *ſ. Alibouſier*, m V. STORAX.

To STYTHY (staï'-tshé), *v. a.* [to forge] *Forger* ſur une enclume.

STYX (stîks), *ſ.* [Mythol. a river of hell, by which the gods ſwore] *Styx*, m.

SUADA (soûé'-dă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a nuptial goddeſs] *Suada*, f.

SUANES, SUANI, *or* SUANETI, *ſ. pl.* [a poor and ſimple people of Aſia, who inhabit a part of the kingdom of Imeritia; they ſubſiſt by raiſing cattle, and by a little agriculture] *Suanes*, m. pl.

SUASIBLE (soûé'-cî-bl'), *adj.* [eaſy to be perſuaded] *Facile à perſuader.*

SUASION (soûé'-jeûne), *ſ.* [perſuaſion] *Suaſion, f. perſuaſion, f. inſtigation, f. conſeil*, m.

SUASIVE (soûé'-eïv'), *and* SUASORY (soûé'-ceûr-é), *adj.* [having power to perſuade] *Perſuaſif.*

SUAVITY (soûăv'-î-té), *ſ.* [ſweetneſs] *Suavité, douceur, f. agréable aux ſens, à l'eſprit.*

SUB (seûb), *in compoſition*, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree, as,

SUBACID (seûb-ăs'id), *adj.* [four in a ſmall degree] *Un peu acide, acidule, aigrelet.*

SUBACRID (seûb ăk'-rîd), *adj.* [ſharp and pungent in a ſmall degree] *Un peu âcre, un peu piquant.*

To SUBACT (seûb-ăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce] *Subjuguer, réduire.*

SUBACTED (seûb ăkt'-êd), *part. adj. Subjugué, réduit.*

SUBACTION (seûb ăk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of reducing to any ſtate] *L'action de conquérir, de ſe rendre le maître, de plier les choſes* ou *les perſonnes.*

SUBALMONER (seûb ăl' mô-neûr), *ſ. Un ſous-aumônier.*

SUBALTERN (seûb'-ăl-têrn), *adj* and *ſ.* [inferior, ſubordinate] *Subalterne, inférieur, ſubordonné, un ſubalterne, un inférieur.*

SUBALTERNATE (seûb'-ăl-têrn-éte), *adj.* [ſucceeding by turns] *Alterne, alternatif.*

SUBASTRINGENT (seûb-ăs-trin'-djên'te), *Un peu aſtringent.*

SUB-BEADLE (seûb-bî'-dl'), *ſ. Sous-bedeau, ſecond bedeau*, m.

SUB-BRIGADIER (seûb-brîg'-ă-dîre'), *ſ. Un ſous-brigadier.*

SUBCELESTIAL (seûb-cî-lêst'-îăl), *adj.* [placed beneath the heavens] *Sublunaire.*

SUBCHANTER (seûb-tchăn'-teûr), *ſ. Un ſous-chantre.*

SUBCLAVIAN (seûb-klé'-vî-ăne), *adj.* [in Anat.] *Souſclavier, -ère.* The ſubclavius [in Anat. a muſcle near the acromium] *Muſcle ous-clavier*, m

SUBCOMMISSIONER (seûb-kŏm-îch'-eûn-eûr), *ſ.* [a deputy of a commiſſioner] *Un commiſſaire délégué.* The imperial ſub-commiſſioners, *Les commiſſaires délégués de l'Empire.*

SUBCONSTELLATION (seûb-kŏn-stêl-lé'-cheûne), *ſ. Conſtellation ſecondaire.*

SUBCUTANEOUS (seûb-kiou-té'-nî-eûce), *adj.* [lying under the ſkin] *Qui eſt ſous la peau.*

SUB-DEACON (seûb-dî'-k'n), *ſ.* [the deacon's ſervant] *Soudiacre*, m. Sub-deacon-ſhip, *Soudiaconat*, m.

SUB-DEAN (seûb-dîne), *ſ.* [the vicegerent of a dean] *Un ſoudeyen.*

SUBDECUPLE (seûb-dêk'-ieû-pl'), *adj.* [containing one part of ten] *Soudécuple.*

SUBDELEGATE (seûb-dêl'-i-guête), *adj.* and *ſ.* [appointed under] *Subdélégué, ſubſtitué, ſubſtitut*, m.

To SUBDELEGATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to appoint under] *Subdéléguer.*

SUBDELEGATED (seûb-dêl'-ï-gué-têd), *part. adj. Subdélégué.*

SUBDELEGATION (seûb-dêl-ï-gué'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of ſubdelegating] *Subdélégation*, f.

SUBDERISORIOUS (seûb-dêr-î-ſô'-rî-eûce), *adj.* [jeſting *or* rallying with tenderneſs and delicacy] *Qui tend à railler d'une manière ingénieuſe & délicate, Qui perſiffle* ou *raille avec eſprit & délicateſſe.*

SUBDITITIOUS (seûb-dî-tîch'-eûce), *adj.* [put ſecretly in the place of another] *Subſtitué, ſuppoſé, mis ſecrettement en la place d'un autre.*

To SUBDIVERSIFY (seûb-dî-vêr'-ſî-fâï), *v. a. Diverſifier ce qui a déja été diverſifié.*

To SUBDIVIDE (seûb-dî-vâïde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to divide a part into more parts] *Subdiviſer.*

SUBDIVIDED (seûb-dî-vâï'-dêd), *part. adj. Subdiviſer.*

SUBDIVISION (seûb-dî-vîj'-eûne), *ſ.* [the act of ſubdividing] *Subdiviſion*, f. *répartition*, f.

SUBDOLOUS (seûb'-dô-leûce), *adj.* [deceitful] *Trompeur*, où *il y a de la fourberie.*

To SUBDUCE (seûb-diouce'), *and* To SUBDUCT (seûb-deûkt), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to withdraw, to take away] *Diſtraire, enlever, emporter, détourner, ſouſtraire.*

To SUBDUCE, *or* SUBDUCT, *Souſtraire*, en t. d'Arithmétique.

SUBDUCTION (seûb deûk'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of taking away] *Vol*, m. *l'action d'enlever* ou *d'emporter.*

SUBDUCTION [arithmetical ſubſtraction] *Souſtraction*, f. t. d'Arithmétique.

To SUBDUE (seûb-diou'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to cruſh, to oppreſs] *Vexer, opprimer, accabler, mortifier.* To ſubdue one's fleſh, *Mortifier la chair.*

To SUBDUE [V. To CONQUER, to reduce] *Conquérir, ſubjuguer, réduire, ſoumettre, dompter, maîtriſer, aſſujettir, captiver,* §† *débeller.* To ſubdue again, *Redompter.*

SUBDUED (seûb diou'd'), *part. adj. Vexé, écraſé, opprimé, accablé, mortifié; conquis, ſubjugué, ſoumis, réduit, dompté, maîtriſé.*

SUBDUER (seûb-diou'-eûr), *ſ.* [conqueror] *Conquérant*, m. en général, *ce qui dompte, ſubjugue, apprivoiſe, adoucit,* ou *corrige.*

SUBDUING (seûb-diou'-în'gne), *and* † SUBDUMENT (seûb-diou'-mên'te), *ſ.* [*from* To ſubdue] *L'action de ſubjuguer*, &c.

SUBDUPLE (seûb-diou'-pl'), *and* SUBDUPLICATE (seûb-diou'-plî-kete), *adj.* [Geom. containing one part of two] *Sous-double; ſubduple.* [in Arithm. the half of another] *Subduple.* Three is the ſubduple of ſix, *Trois eſt ſubduple de ſix.*

SUBHASTATION (seûb-hăs-té'-cheûne), *ſ.* [an action *or* ſheriff's ſale, called in law *Port-ſale* of goods taken in diſtreſs] *Subhaſtation*, f.

encan fait par autorité de justice.

SUBJACENT (seŭb-djé'-cĕn'te) *adj.* [lying under] *Situé sous ou au pied.* Mountains and subjacent plains, *Les montagnes & les plaines qu'elles dominent, ou situées à leurs pieds.*

SUBJECT (seŭb'-djĕkte), *adj.* [living under the domination of another] *Sujet, soumis à la domination d'un autre.*

SUBJECT [obliged to any dependence] *Sujet, soumis, astreint, obligé* à quelque servitude ou dépendance; *lige, féal.*

SUBJECT [exposed, liable, obnoxious] *Sujet, exposé,* ou *accoutumé.* Subject to steal, *Sujet à voler.* Subject to several diseases, *Sujet à plusieurs maladies.*

The subject matter, *Le sujet* ou *la matière* que l'on traite. I enter into the subject-matter of my discourse, *J'entre en matière.*

SUBJECT, *s.* [one who lives under the dominion of another] *Sujet,* m. & collectivement *les sujets.* The king's interest is inseparable from that of the subject, *L'intérêt du roi est inséparable de celui de ses sujets.*

SUBJECT [the substance to which qualities adhere] *Sujet,* m. *Substance* qui a quelque qualité, f. *argument,* m. V. MATTER.

To SUBJECT (seŭb-djĕkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put under, to reduce to submission; to expose, to oblige, to make liable] *Mettre sous; soumettre, assujettir, réduire, dompter, subjuguer, ranger sous sa domination; exposer, rendre sujet, obliger, astreindre.* He subjected the medal to our eyes, *Il mit la médaille sous nos yeux* Shall he subject us to his cruel power? *Nous soumettra-t-il à sa cruelle puissance?* It subjects us to many inconveniences, *Cela nous expose à bien des inconvéniens.*

SUBJECTED (seŭb-djĕk'-tĕd), *part adj. Assujetti, soumis,* &c *sujet.*

SUBJECTION (seŭb-djĕk'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of subjecting] *L'action de soumettre, d'assujettir, de subjuguer, de réduire.*

SUBJECTION [the state of being subjected] *Sujétion,* f. *conduite d'un sujet,* f.

SUBJECTION [great dependence, obligation] *Sujetion, f. dépendance,* f. *servitude,* f. *asservissement,* m. *joug,* m. *assujettissement,* m *obligation,* f. *nécessité,* f. To bring under subjection, *Asservir, assujettir, réduire.*

SUBJECTION [a figure in Rhetoric, hypobole] *Subjection,* f.

SUBJECTIVE (seŭb-djĕk'-tĭv'), *adj.* [relating to the subject] *Qui a rapport au sujet.*

SUBINGRESSION (seŭb-ĭn'-gr ch'-eŭne), *s.* [secret entrance] *Action d'entrer imperceptiblement.*

To SUBJOIN (seŭb-djoĭn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to add] *Ajouter, joindre à.*

SUBJOINED (seŭb-djoĭn'd'), *part. adj. Ajouté, joint.*

SUBJOINING (seŭb-djoĭn'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Subjoin] *L'action d'ajouter,* ou *de joindre.*

SUBITANEOUS (seŭb-ĭ-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [sudden] *Subit, soudain, prompt, précipité.*

To SUBJUGATE (seŭb'-djĭoŭ-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to subdue] *Subjuguer, conquérir, réduire, dompter.*

SUJUGATED (seŭb'-djĭoŭ-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Subjugué, conquis, réduit, dompté.*

SUBJUGATION (seŭb-djĭoŭ-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of subjugating] *L'action de subjuguer,* ou *de conquérir, conquête,* f.

SUBJUNCTION (seŭb-djeŭn'g'-cheŭne), *s.* [the state of being subjoined] *Subjonction,* f.

SUBJUNCTIVE (seŭb-djeŭn'g'-tĭv'), *adj.* [a term of Grammar] *Subjonctif.* The subjunctive mood, *Le mode subjonctif, le subjonctif.*

SUBLAPSARY (seŭb-lăp'-să-ré), *adj.* [done after the fall of man] *Fait après la chute d'Adam.*

SUBLATION (seŭb-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of taking away] *Action d'enlever, enlevement,* m.

SUBLEVATION (seŭb-lĭ-vé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of raising on high] *Action d'élever, haussement,* m.

SUBLIMABLE (seŭb-lăĭ'-mă bl'), *adj.* [in Chymistry] *Capable de sublimation.*

SUBLIMABLENESS (seŭb-lăĭ'-mă bl'-nĕce), *s.* [with Chymists] *Qualité d'être capable de sublimation.*

SUBLIMATE (seŭb'-lĭ-méte), *s.* [quicksilver raised in the retort] *Sublimé,* m. *mercure sublimé;* en général *tout corps sublimé.*

To SUBLIMATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raise by the force of chymical fire] *Sublimer;* au figuré, *exalter, élever.*

SUBLIMATED (seŭb'-lĭ-mé-tĕd), *part. adj. Sublimé;* au figuré, *exalté, élevé.*

SUBLIMATING (seŭb'-lĭ-mé-tĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Sublimate] *Sublimation,* f.

SUBLIMATION (seŭb-lĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of sublimating] *Sublimation,* f. *l'action de sublimer;* au figuré, *élévation,* f *avancement,* m. *perfection,* f.

SUBLIMATORY (seŭb'-lĭ-mă-teŭr-é), *s.* [an instrument or vessel of sublimation] *Sublimatoire,* m.

SUBLIME (seŭb-lăĭme'), *adj.* [high in place] *Haut, élevé.* V. GREAT.

SUBLIME [lofty, grand] *Sublime, grand, élevé, extraordinaire.* A sublime genius, style; *Un génie sublime, un style sublime.*

SUBLIME, *s* [the grand or lofty style] *Le sublime.*

To SUBLIME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raise by a chymical fire] *Sublimer.*

* To SUBLIME [to raise, to exalt, to refine] *Elever, exalter, raffiner.* To sublime one's flesh into a soul, *Spiritualiser sa chair.*

SUBLIMED (seŭb-lăĭm'd'), *part. adj. Sublimé;* au figuré, *élevé, exalté, raffiné.*

SUBLIMELY (seŭb-lăĭme'-lé), *adv.* [in a sublime manner] *Sublimement, d'une manière sublime.*

SUBLIMITY (seŭb-lĭm'-ĭ-té), *s.* [excellence, loftiness] *Sublimité,* f. *élévation,* f. *excellence,* f. *grandeur,* f.

SUBLIMY (seŭb'-lĭ-mé), V. SUBLIMATE.

SUBLINGUAL (seŭb-lĭn'g'-goŭăl), *adj.* [placed under the tongue] *Sous-lingual.*

SUBLUNAR (seŭb-lĭoŭ'-năr), *and* SUBLUNARY (seŭb'-lĭoŭ-năr-é), *adj.* [situated beneath the moon] *Sublunaire, terrestre.*

SUBMARINE (seŭb-mă-rĭne'), *adj.* [lying or acting under the sea] *Qui est* ou *qui agit sous la mer.*

SUB-MARSHAL (seŭb-march'-ăl), *s.* [or under marshal] *Le geolier de la prison appelée* the Marshalsea.

To SUBMERGE (seŭb-mĕrdje'), *v. a.* [to drown, to plunge under water] *Submerger, noyer, inonder, couvrir d'eau.*

SUBMERSION (seŭb-mĕr'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of drowning, the state of being drowned] *Submersion,* f.

To SUBMINISTER (seŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to supply with, to afford] *Administrer, fournir, donner.*

To SUBMINISTER, *v. a.* [to subserve] *Servir. être utile.*

To SUBMINISTRATE (seŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-tréte), *v. a.* V. To SUBMINISTER, *v. a.*

SUBMINISTRED (seŭb-mĭn'-ĭs-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Administré, fourni, donné.*

SUBMISS (seŭb-mĭce'), *adj.* [humble, obsequious] *Soumis, humble, respectueux, obéissant, suppliant.*

SUBMISSION (seŭb-mĭch'-eŭne), *s.* [delivery of oneself to the power of another, acknowledgement of inferiority, or dependence; obsequiousness] *Soumission,* f. *déférence,* f. *respect,* m. *obéissance,* f. *condescendance,* f. *résignation,* f. In all submission and humility, *En toute soumission & humilité.* Sir, with submission, *Monsieur sauf le respect que je vous dois.* No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty than a perfect submission to his will, in all things, *Il n'y a point de devoir de religion plus justement exigé de nous par l'être suprême, qu'une entiere soumission ou résignation à sa volonté, en toutes choses.*

SUBMISSIVE (seŭb-mĭs'-sĭv'), *adj.* V. SUBMISS.

SUBMISSIVELY (seŭb-mĭs'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [obsequiously, humbly] *Avec soumission, d'une manière soumise, humblement, respectueusement,* || *à belles basses mains.*

SUBMISSIVENESS (seŭb-mĭs'-sĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [humility] *Humilité,* f. *soumission,* f.

SUBMISSLY (seŭb-mĭs-lé), *adv.* V. SUBMISSIVELY.

To SUBMIT (seŭb-mĭte), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to subject] *Soumettre, assujettir, ranger sous sa puissance.* To submit oneself to the will of another, *Se soumettre, se conformer, se résigner à la volonté d'autrui.*

To SUBMIT [to leave to discretion, to refer to judgment] *Soumettre, référer, rapporter, laisser au jugement, ou à la discrétion de quelqu'un.*

To SUBMIT, *v. n.* [to yield, to acquiesce] *Se soumettre, fléchir, plier, se conformer à, passer par,* || *louquer,* || *caler,* || *caler la voile;* || *fuir; mettre pavillon bas,* || *sauter le bâton, condescendre, déférer.* You must submit to that, *Il faut vous soumettre à cela, il faut passer par-là.* To make a man submit to his own terms, *Faire venir quelqu'un aux termes* ou *au point où l'on veut, l'amener à ses fins.*

SUBMITTED (seŭb-mĭt'-tĕd), *part. adj. Soumis, assujetti.*

SUBMITTING (seŭb-mĭt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Submit] *L'act on de soumettre,* &c.

SUBMULTIPLE (seŭb-meŭl'-tĭ-pl'), *adj.* [a term of Arithmetick; contained in another number several times exactly; as 3 in 12, in 15, in 18, &c.] *Soumultiple.*

SUBNORMAL (seŭb-norm'-ăl), *adj.* [Geom. subperpendicular] *Sounormale,* f.

SUBOCTAVE (ssŭb-ŏk'-téve), *and* SUBOCTUPLE (seŭb-ŏk'-tĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [containing one part of eight] *Sous-octuple.*

SUBORDINACY (seŭb-or'-dĭ-nă cé), *and* SUBORDINANCY (seŭb-or'-dĭ-năn'-cé), *s.* [the state of being subject, dependence] *Subordination,* f. *dépendance,* f.

SUBORDINATE (seŭb-or'-dĭ-néte), *adj.* [inferior in order] *Subordonné, inférieur en rang, subalterne.*

To SUBORDINATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to range under an other] *Subordonner.*

SUBORDINATED (seŭb-or'-dĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Subordonné.*

SUBORDINATELY (seŭb-or'-dĭ-néte-lé), *adv.* [in a subordinate manner] *Subordonnément, en sous-ordre.*

SUBORDINATELY [in a regular descending series] *Salo dinément*

SUBORDINATION (seŭb-or-dĭ-né'-cheŭne), *s.* V SUBORDINACY.

To SUBORN (seŭb-orne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to procure privately, by secret collusion, or by indirect means] *Suborner, apposter, attirer.*

SUBORNATION (seŭb-or-né'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of suborning] *L'action de suborner, subornation,* f.

SUBORNED (seŭb-orn'd'), *part. adj. Suborné.*

SUBORNER (seŭb-or'-neŭr), *s.* [one that procures a bad action to be done] *Suborneur,* m. *suborneur de Palais),* m.

SUBORNING (seŭb-orn'-ĭn'gne), *s.* V. SUBORDINATION.

SUBPOENA (seŭb-pi'-nă, *& par corruption* sou-pi'-né), *s* [a writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty] *Citation,* f. *ajournement,* m. *assignation,* f. *arrêt.*

To SUBPOENA, *v. a.* [to summon to appear] *Citer, ajourner, assigner.*

SUB-PRIOR (seŭb prāï '-eŭr), *and* SUB-PRIORESS (seŭb-prāï '-eŭr-ĕce), *ſ.* [in Convents and Nunneries] *Souprieur*, m. *Souprieure*, f.

SUBQUADRUPLE (seŭb-koŭa '-drĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [containing one part of four] *Souquadruple.*

SUBQUINTUPLE (seŭb-koŭĭn '-tĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [containing one part of five] *Souquintuple.*

SUB-READER (seŭb-rīd '-eŭr), *ſ.* [in one of the inns] *Souleƈteur*, m. *étudiant en droit choiſi par un profeſſeur pour l'aſſiſter dans ſes leçons publiques*, m.

SUB-RECTOR (seŭb-rĕk '-teŭr), *ſ.* [the rector's vicegerent] *Souminiſtre*, m. *ſoucuré*, m. *vicaire*, m.

SUBREPTION (seŭb-rĕp '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of obtaining a favour by ſurprize] *Subreption*, f.

SUBREPTITIOUS (seŭb-rĕp-tĭch '-eŭce), *adj.* [fraudulently obtained] *Subreptice.*

SUBREPTITIOUSLY (seŭb-rĕp-tĭch '-eŭs-lé), *adv. Secrettement, ſubrepticement, à la dérobée.* To get ſubreptitiouſly, *Surprendre.*

SUBRE-SAUT, *ſ.* [in Dancing; an eaſy and ſudden jump] *Soubre-ſaut*, m.

SUBROGATE (seŭb '-rô-guéte), *v. a.* [to Surrogate] *Subroger, ſubſtituer.*

SUBROGATION (seŭb-rô-gué '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the putting in the place of another] *Subrogation*, f.

SUBSCAPULAR (seŭb-skăp '-ĭoŭ-lăr), *ſ.* [Anat; a muſcle ariſing from the baſis and ſide of the ſcapula] *Souſcapulaire*, m

To SUBSCRIBE (seŭb-skrāïbe '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to underwrite] *Souſcrire, ſigner, mettre ſon nom au bas d'un écrit.* To ſubſcribe a letter, *Signer une lettre.* To ſubſcribe a covenant, *Signer un traité.* I conclude and ſubſcribe, your very humble ſervant, *Je conclus en vous aſſurant que je ſuis votre très humble ſerviteur.*

To SUBSCRIBE, *v. n.* [to give conſent to] *Souſcrire, conſentir, donner ſon conſentement.* I ſubſcribe to your advice, *Je ſouſcris à votre avis* Can you ſubſcribe to that covenant? *Pouvez-vous ſouſcrire à ce traité?*

SUBSCRIBED (seŭb-skrāïb'd), *part. adj Souſcrit, ſigné.*

SUBSCRIBER (seŭb-skrāïb '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſubſcribes] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſigne*, ou *qui a ſigné*; *ſouſcripteur*, m. There are many ſubſcribers to that book, *Il y a beaucoup de ſouſcripteurs pour ce livre.*

SUBSCRIBING (seŭb-skrāïb '-ĭn'gne), [*from* To SUBSCRIBE] *L'action de ſigner, de ſouſcrire*, &c.

SUBSCRIPTION (seŭb-skrĭp '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſubſcribing] *Souſcription*, f. *ſeing*, m. *ſignature*, f. To put out a book by way of ſubſcription, *Publier un livre par ſouſcription.*

SUBSECUTIVE (seŭb-sĕk '-ĭoŭ-tĭv'), V. SUBSEQUENT.

SUBSEQUENCE (seŭb '-sĭ-koŭĕn'ce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of following] *Etat de ce qui vient après, état de ce qui eſt ſubſéquent.*

SUBSEQUENT (seŭb '-sĭ-keŭĕn'te), [immediately following] *Subſéquent, ſuivant.*

SUBSEQUENTLY (seŭb '-sĭ-koŭĕn't-lé), *adv.* [ſo as to follow] *Subſéquemment, enſuite, après.*

To SUBSERVE (seŭb-ſĕrve '), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſerve in ſubordination or inſtrumentally] *Servir, ſeconder, favoriſer, aider, appuyer.*

SUBSERVIENCE (seŭb ſĕr '-vĭ-ĕn'ce), *and* SUBSERVIENCY (seŭb-ſĕr '-vĭ-ĕn'-cé'), *ſ.* [inſtrumental fineſs or uſe] *Service*, m. *avantage*, m. *utilité*, f. *aide*, f. *ſecours*, m. *concours*, m. There is a regular ſubordination and ſubſerviency among all parties to beneficial ends, *Il y a une ſubordination exacte, & un concours mutuel de toutes les parties à des fins avantageuſes.* In ſubſerviency to their deſigns, *Pour favoriſer leurs deſſeins, pour ſervir leurs projets.*

SUBSERVIENT (seŭb-ſĕr '-vĭ-ĕn't'e), *adj.* [ſubordinate; uſeful] *Subalterne, ſubordonné, inférieur; utile, qui ſert, qui ſeconde, qui favoriſe.* Subſervient Gods, *Les Dieux inférieurs.* Senſe is ſubſervient to fancy, fancy to intellect, *Les ſens ſont ſubordonnés à l'imagination, & l'imagination à l'entendement.* To make all things ſubſervient to one's private intereſt, *Faire ſervir tout à ſon interêt particulier.*

SUBSEXTUPLE (seŭb-ſĕks '-tĭoŭ-pl'), *adj.* [containing one part of ſix] *Souſextuple.*

To SUBSIDE (seŭb-ſāïde '), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſink, to tend downwards] *Baiſſer, aller au fond, dépoſer, s'abaiſſer.*

To SUBSIDE FROM, *S'éloigner, ſe retirer de.* The ſtreams ſubſide from their banks, *Les ruiſſeaux ſe retirent de leurs bords.*

SUBSIDENCE (seŭb ſāï '-dĕn'ce), *and* SUBSIDENCY (seŭb-ſāï '-dĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act of ſinking, ſettlement] *Sédiment*, m. *dépôt*, m. *réſidu*, m.

SUBSIDIARILY (seŭb-ſĭd '-ĭ-ă-rĭ-lé), *adv. Subſidiairement.*

SUBSIDIARY (seŭb-ſĭd '-ĭ-ă-ré), *adj.* [auxiliary, aſſiſtant, brought in aid] *Subſidiaire, qui aide, auxiliaire.*

SUBSIDING (seŭb-ſāï '-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [ſinking of a heap] *Conſidence*, f. *affaiſſement*, m. *acceſſement* (t. de Médecine), m.

SUBSIDY (seŭb '-ſĭ-dé), *ſ.* [aid, commonly given in money] *Subſide*, m. *impôt*, m. *ſecours d'argent, ſubvention*, f.

To SUBSIGN (seŭb-ſāïne '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſign under] *Souſſigner, ſouſcrire.*

SUBSIGNED (seŭb-ſāïn'd'), *part. adj. Souſſigné, ſouſcrit.*

To SUBSIST (seŭb-ſĭſte'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to continue, to retain the preſent exiſtence] *Subſiſter, continuer d'être.* V. To BE.

To SUBSIST [to have means of living] *Subſiſter, vivre, s'entretenir.*

SUBSISTENCE (seŭb-ſĭs '-tĕn'ce), *ſ.* [real being] *Exiſtence*, f. *ſubſtance*, f.

SUBSISTENCE [meaos of ſupporting life] *Subſiſtance*, f. *entretien*, m. *nourriture*, f. *moyens de vivre*, m. pl. Subſiſtence-money, *Subſiſtance*, f. *demi-paye que l'on donne aux troupes*, f.

SUBSISTENT (seŭb-ſĭs '-tĕn'te), *adj.* [having real being] *Exiſtant, qui eſt* ou *exiſte.*

SUBSTANCE (seŭb '-ſtăn'ce), *ſ.* [a being ſubſiſting of itſelf] *Subſtance*, f. *être*, m.

SUBSTANCE [body, corporal nature] *Subſtance*, f. *matière*, f. *corps*, m.

* SUBSTANCE [ſomething, real] *Subſtance*, f. *réalité*, f.

* SUBSTANCE [the eſſential part] *Subſtance*, f. *ce qu'il y a de principal*, ou *d'eſſentiel, le précis, le meilleur; eſſence*, f. The ſubſtance of a diſcourſe, *La ſubſtance*, ou *le précis d'un diſcours.*

* SUBSTANCE, wealth, means of life, *Subſtance*, f. *biens*, m. pl. *moyens de ſubſiſtance*, m. pl. *avoir*, m.

SUBSTANTIAL (seŭb-ſtăn '-chăl), *adj.* [real, actually exiſtent] *Réel, exiſtant.*

* SUBSTANTIAL [eſſential] *Subſtantiel, eſſentiel.* The ſubſtantial part of a diſcourſe, *Ce qu'il y a de ſubſtantiel* ou *d'eſſentiel dans un diſcours, la ſubſtance* ou *le précis d'un diſcours.*

‖ SUBSTANTIAL [juicy] *Subſtantiel, ſucculent.* Subſtantial meat, *Viande ſubſtantielle* ou *ſucculente.*

* SUBSTANTIAL [real, ſolid, ſtrong] *Fort, ſolide, riche.* Subſtantial woollen cloth, *Du drap fort*, ou *qui a du corps*; *de bon drap.* A ſubſtantial man, *Un homme ſolide, riche*, ou *aiſé.*

SUBSTANTIALLY (seŭb-ſtăn '-chăl-é), *adv.* [in a ſubſtantial manner; ſtrongly, ſolidly, truly, really; with competent wealth] *Subſtantiellement, en ſubſtance, d'une manière ſubſtantielle, réellement, ſolidement.*

SUBSTANTIALNESS (seŭb-ſtăn '-chăl-nĕce), *and* SUBSTANTIALITY (seŭb-ſtăn-chĭ-ăl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſubſtantial, firmneſs, ſtrength] *Qualité ſubſtantielle, ſolidité*, f. *fermeté*, f. *force*, f.

SUBSTANTIALS (seŭb-ſtăn '-chălz), *ſ. pl.* [eſſential parts] *L'eſſentiel*, m. *la ſubſtance.*

To SUBSTANTIATE (seŭb-ſtăn '-chĭ-éte), *v. a.* [to make to exiſt] *Faire exiſter, donner du corps, établir.*

SUBSTANTIVE (seŭb '-ſtăn-tĭv'), *adj.* [a term of Grammar] *Subſtantif.* A ſubſtantive verb *or* noun, *Un verbe ſubſtantif*; *un nom ſubſtantif.*

SUBSTANTIVE, *ſ.* [a ſubſtantive noun] *Un ſubſtantif.*

SUBSTANTIVELY (seŭb-ſtăn '-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in a ſubſtantive ſenſe] *Subſtantivement, en manière de ſubſtantif.*

SUBSTITUTE (seŭb '-ſtĭ tĭoute), *ſ.* [one placed by another to act with delegated power] *Un ſubſtitut.*

To SUBSTITUTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in the place of another] *Subſtituer, ſubroger, mettre en place d'un autre, ſubdéléguer*

SUBSTITUTED (seŭb '-ſtĭ-tĭou-tĕd), *part. adj. Subſtitué, ſubrogé, mis en la place d'un autre.*

SUBSTITUTION (seŭb-ſtĭ-tĭoŭ '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another] *L'action de ſubſtituer*; *ſubſtitution*, f. *ſubrogation*, f.

SUBSTITUTION, *ſ.* [in Gram. ſyllepſis] *Syllepſe*, f.

To SUBSTRACT (seŭb-ſtrăkt '), *and among the erudite* To SUBTRACT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deduct, to take off] *Souſtraire, ôter, déduire.*

SUBSTRACTED (seŭb-ſtrăk '-tĕd), *part. adj. Souſtrait, ôté, déduit.*

SUBSTRACTION (seŭb-ſtrăk '-cheŭne), *and among the erudite* SUBTRACTION, *ſ.* [the act of ſubſtracting] *Suſtraction, ſ. déduction*, f. *l'action de ſouſtraire* ou *d'ôter*; ſignifie auſſi une règle d'Arithmétique, qu'on nomme *ſouſtraction*, f.

SUBSTRUCTION (seŭb-ſtreŭk '-ch-ŭne), *ſ.* [under-building, under-pinning, ground-ſelling, &c.] *Subâtiment*, m. *ſous-œuvre*, m.

SUBSTYLAR (seŭb-ſtāï '-lăr), *adj.* [in Dialing] *Souſtyloire*, f. de Gnomonique.

SUBSULTIVE (seŭb-ſeŭl '-tĭv'), *or* SUBSULTORY (seŭb '-ſeŭl-teŭr-é), *adj.* [bounding, moving by ſtarts] *Qui bondit, qui ſait des bonds.*

SUBSULTORILY (seŭb '-ſeŭl-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv. En bondiſſant, par ſauts & par bonds.*

SUBTANGENT (seŭb-tăn '-djĕn't'e), *ſ.* [Geom. the line that determines the interſection of a tangent with the axis] *Soutangente*, f.

To SUBTEND (seŭb-tĕn'd '), *v. n.* [to be extended under, to lie under] *S'étendre deſſous.*

SUBTENSE (seŭb-tĕn'ſe '), *ſ.* [Geom. the chord of an arc] *Soutendante*, f.

SUBTERFLUENT (seŭb-tĕr '-flĭoŭ-ĕn't'e), *and* SUBTERFLUOUS (seŭb-tĕr '-flĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [running under] *Qui coule deſſous*, ou *par deſſous.*

SUBTERFUGE (seŭb '-tĕr-fĭoudje), *ſ.* [a ſhift, an evaſion, a trick] *Un ſubterfuge, une échappatoire, un ſoux-fuyant, une fuite, un détour.*

‡ SUBTERRANEAL (seŭb-tĕr-ré '-nĭ-ăl), SUBTERRANEAN (seŭb-tĕr-ré '-nĭ-ăne), SUBTERRANEOUS (seŭb-tĕr-ré '-nĭ-eŭce), *and* ‡ SUBTERRANY (seŭb tĕr '-ră-né), *adj.* [lying under the earth] *Souterrain, qui eſt ſous terre.*

SUBTERRANITY (seŭb tĕr-răn '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a place under ground] *Souterrain*, m.

SUBTILE (seŭb '-til), *adj.* [thin, not denſe] *Subtil, délié, délicat*; *fin, menu, éthérée.* Subtile matter, *La matière ſubtile.*

* SUBTILE [piercing, acute, penetrating] *Perçant,*

Perçant, pénétrant, aigu. A ſubtile pain, *Une peine, une douleur aiguë.*

* SUBTILE [cunning, artful, ſubdolous] *Subtil, fin, ruſé, adroit, artificieux, trompeur, politique.* A ſubtile trick, *Un tour ſubtil, un tour d'adreſſe, une fineſſe.* A ſubtile fellow, *Un adroit.* O ſubtile love! *Amour trompeur!*

SUBTILELY (seŭb'-tĭl-lé), *adv.* [finely; cunningly] *Subtilement, délicatement, finement, adroitement, captieuſement.*

SUBTILENESS (seŭb'-tĭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [fineneſs; cunning] *Subtilité, f fineſſe, f. adreſſe, f.*

To SUBTILIATE (seŭb-tĭl'-lĭĉte), V. To SUBTILIZE.

SUBTILIATION (seŭb-til-lé'-cheŭne), *or* SUBTILIZATION. *ſ.* [the act of ſubtilizing] *Subtiliſation, f raffinement, m.*

To SUBTILIZE (seŭb'-tĭl ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make thin, to refine] *Subtiliſer, raréfier, rendre ſubtil* ou *dé é, raffiner.*

To SUBTILIZE, *v. n.* [to uſe ſubtilities] *Subtiliſer, raffiner, finaſſer, uſer de fineſſes.*

SUBTILIZED (seŭb'-tĭl-ăïz'd), *part. adj. Subtilſé, raréfié, délié, raffiné.*

SUBTILIZING (seŭb'-tĭl-ăïz-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SUBTILIZE] *Subtiliſation, f. action de ſubtiliſer.*

SUBTILTY (seŭb'-tĭl-té), *ſ.* [thinneſs, fineneſs] *Subtilité, f qualité de ce qui eſt ſubtil.*

SUBTILITY [refinement, too much acuteneſs] *Subtilité, f raffinement, m. délicateſſe, f. pointillerie, f. chicane, f.* To uſe ſubtilities, *Subtiliſer.*

SUBTILTY [cunning, artifice] *Subtilité, f. fineſſe, f. ruſe, f. ſtratagême, m. artifice, m. détour, m.*

SUBTLE (seŭb'-tl'), V. SUBTILE.

SUBTLETY (seŭb'-tl'-té), V. SUBTILTY.

SUBTLY (seŭt'-lé), *adv.* V. SUBTILELY.

To SUBTRACT (seŭb-trăkt'), V. To SUBSTRACT.

SUBTRACTION (seŭb-trăk'-cheŭne), V. SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHEND (seŭb-tră-hĕn'd'), *ſ.* [the number to be ſubſtracted] *Nombre à ſouſtraire, m.*

SUBTRIPLE (seŭb-trĭp'-pl'), *adj.* [Mathem. a third, as two to ſix] *Subtriple, ſoutriple.*

SUBVENTANEOUS (seŭb-vĕn-té'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [addle, windy] *Vide, ſtérile; venteux.*

To SUBVERSE (seŭb-vĕrse'), V. To SUBVERT.

SUBVERSED (seŭb-vĕrst'), V. SUBVERTED.

SUBVERSION (seŭb-ver'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſubverting, overthrow, ruin, deſtruction] *Subverſion, f. renverſement, m. ruine, f. deſtruction, f.*

SUBVERSIVE (seŭb-vĕr'-sĭv'), *adj* [having tendency to overturn] *Qui tend à la ruine, ou au renverſement.*

To SUBVERT (seŭb-vĕrte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overthrow, to deſtroy] *Renverſer, détruire, ruiner, perdre, bouleverſer.*

SUBVERTED (seŭb-vĕrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Renverſé, détruit, ruiné, perdu, bouleverſe.*

SUBVERTER (seŭb-vĕrt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [overthrower, deſtroyer] *Celui ou celle qui renverſe, deſtructeur,* m.

SUB-VICAR (seŭb-vĭk'-eŭr), *ſ. Souvicaire,* m.

SUB-VICARSHIP (seŭb-vĭk'-eŭr-chĭp), *ſ. Souvicariat,* m.

SUB-VISCOUNT (seŭb-văï'-căoŭn'te), [a deputy of a viſcount] *Souvicomte,* m.

SUBULATED (seŭb'-ĭoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of a ſimple leaf of the ſhape of an awl] *Pointu, en forme d'alène.*

SUBURB (seŭb'-eŭrb), *ſ.* [that part of a town *or* city, which lies without the walls] *Fauxbourg,* m au figuré, *confin,* m. *bord,* m. *environs,* m *extérieur,* m.

SUBURBAN (seŭb-eŭrb'-ăne), *adj.* [inhabiting the ſuburb] *Habitant d'un fauxbourg, qui demeure dans un fauxbourg.*

SUBURBICARY (seŭb-eŭrb'-ĭ-kă-ré), *adj.* [ſaid of ten provinces which compoſed the ancient patriarchate of Rome] *Suburbicaire.*

SUCCEDANEOUS (seŭk-cĭ-dé'-nĭ eŭce), *adj* [uſed inſtead of another] *Qui ſuccède, ſucceſſif; qui remplace,* ou *eſt ſubſtitué à un autre.* A ſucceedaneous medicament, *Médicament ſubſtitué à un autre.*

SUCCEDANEUM (seŭk-cĭ-dé' nĭ eŭme), *ſ.* [a ſucceedaneous medicament] *Subſtitut,* m. *remède ſubſtitué par l'apothicaire à celui qui avoit été preſcrit,* (parce qu'il n'avoit pas les drogues requiſes).

To SUCCEED (seŭk-cīde'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to follow] *Succéder, ſuivre, remplacer, venir après, prendre la place de.* Love ſucceeds hatred, *L'amour ſuccède à la haine.* Revenge ſucceeds to love, *La vengeance ſuccède à l'amour,* ou *remplace l'amour.* The ages to ſucceed will curſe him, *Les âges qui ſuivront,* ou *les âges futurs le maudiront.*

To SUCCEED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to proſper, to make ſucceſsful] *Donner* ou *avoir bon ſuccès, faire réuſſir, proſpérer, ſeconder, bénir; aller bien* ou *mal.* Succeed my wiſh and undertaking, *Bénis mes vœux & mon entrepriſe.* He will not ſucceed, *Il ne réuſſira pas*

SUCCEEDED (seŭk-cīd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Succédé, ſuivi.*

SUCCEEDER (seŭk-cīd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſucceeds] *Succeſſeur,* m.

SUCCEEDING (seŭk-cīd' ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SUCCEED] *L'action de ſuccéder; ſucceſſion,* f. *l'action de réuſſir, de proſpérer, &c.*

SUCCEEDING, *adj.* [following next in order] *Suivant, futur.*

SUCCESS (seŭk-cĕce'), *ſ.* [the termination of any affair happy *or* unhappy] *Succès,* m. *réuſſite,* f. *évènement,* m Ce mot ſans épithète ſignifie *un heureux ſuccès, un bonne réuſſite,* tant en Anglois qu'en François. I wiſh you ſucceſs in that attempt, *Je vous ſouhaite un heureux ſuccès dans cette entrepriſe.* To have ſucceſs, *Avoir du ſuccès, réuſſir.* He was troubled at that bad ſucceſs, *Ce mauvais ſuccès le chagrinoit.*

SUCCESSFUL (seŭk-cĕs'-foŭl'), *adj* [proſperous, fortunate] *Heureux, qui a bien réuſſi, qui a du ſuccès.* V. LUCKY.

SUCCESSFULLY (seŭk-cĕs'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [proſperouſly, with ſucceſs] *Heureuſement, avec ſuccès, d'une manière proſpère.*

SUCCESSFULNESS (seŭk cĕs'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [happy concluſion] *Réuſſite,* f. *ſuccès.* m.

SUCCESSION (seŭk-cĕch'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [conſecution, ſeries] *Succeſſion,* f. *ſuite,* f. By ſucceſſion of time, *Par ſucceſſion de temps.*

SUCCESSION [lineage; inheritance] *Succeſſion, f. hérédité,* f. Rights of ſucceſſion, *Droits ſucceſſifs.*

SUCCESSIVE (seŭk-cĕs'-sĭv'), *adj.* [following] *Succeſſif, conſécutif.*

SUCCESSIVELY (seŭk cĕs'-sĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in uninterrupted order, one after another] *Succeſſivement, conſécutivement, l'un après l'autre, tour-à-tour.*

SUCCESSIVENESS (seŭk-cĕs'-sĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſucceſſive] *Etat de ce qui ſe ſuit.*

SUCCESSLESS (seŭk-cĕs'-lĕce), *adj.* withuut ſucceſs] *Malheureux, ſans ſuccès, qui a mal réuſſi.*

SUCCESSOR (seŭk'-cĕs-eŭr), [one who ſucceeds] *Succeſſeur,* m

SUCCINCT (seŭk-cĭn'gkt'), *adj.* [ſhort, conciſe, brief] *Succinct, court, bref, ſerré, précis, concis; retrouſſé.*

SUCCINCTLY (seŭk-cĭn'gkt'-lé), *adv.* [briefly, conciſely] *Succinctement, brièvement, d'une manière préciſe* ou *conciſe, en peu de mots*

SUCCINCTNESS (seŭk-cĭn'gkt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſhortneſs, conciſeneſs] *Brièveté, f. qualité de ce qui eſt ſuccinct.*

SUCCINUM (seŭk'-cĭ-neŭme), *ſ.* [Pharm. yellow amber] *Succin,* m.

SUCCISA (seŭk-ſăï'-ſă), *ſ.* [Bot. morſus diaboli, devil's bite, an alexipharmic herb] *Succiſe, f. mors du diable,* m.

SUCCORY (seŭk'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [Bot. cichoreum, wild endive; a culinary plant] *Chicorée,* f. herbe potagère; *chicorée ſauvage, f. condrille,* f.

SUCCOTRINE ALOES, *ſ* [a reſino-gummy juice o aloës] *Aloës ſuccotrin,* m. *chicotin,* m.

SUCCOUR (seŭk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [aid, aſſiſtance, relief of any kind, help in diſtreſs] *Secours,* m. *aide, f. aſſiſtance, f. ſoulagement,* m. *renfort,* m.

To SUCCOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to help, V To ASSIST, to relieve] *Secourir, donner du ſecours, aider, aſſiſter, ſoulager.*

SUCCOURED (seŭk'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Secouru, aidé, aſſiſté, ſoulagé.*

SUCCOURER (seŭk'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ* [helper, reliever] *Celui qui donne du ſecours, qui aide, qui aſſiſte, qui ſoulage.*

SUCCOURING (seŭk'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SUCCOUR] *L'action de ſecourir, de donner du ſecours,* ou *d'aider.*

SUCCOURLESS (seŭk'-eŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting relief] *Deſtitué de ſecours, ſans ſecours.*

SUCCUBUS (seŭk'-ĭoŭ beŭce'), *ſ.* [a devil ſuppoſed to take a woman's ſhape to lie with a man] *Un ſuccube.*

SUCCULENCY (seŭk'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [juicineſs] *Suc,* m. *ſubſtance,* f. *abondance de ſuc,* f.

SUCCULENT (seŭk'-ĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [juicy *Succulent, ſubſtantiel, plein de ſuc.*

To SUCCUMB (seŭk'-eŭm'b), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to yield, to ſink under any difficulty] *Succomber, plier, céder.*

SUCCUSSATION (seŭk-eŭs-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a trot, the act of trotting] *Le trot, action d'un cheval qui trotte.*

SUCCUSSION (seŭk-eŭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſhaking] *Secouſſe,* f.

SUCH (seŭtche), *pron. adj.* [of that kind; the ſame that] *Tel, de même, même, pareil, ſemblable.* Such a power as a king's, *Un pouvoir tel que celui d'un roi,* ou *ſemblable à celui d'un roi.* Many ſuch men, *Beaucoup de telles gens.* For ſuch a man as you, *Pour un homme tel que vous, pour un homme comme vous.* I was there at ſuch time as he, *J'y étois en même temps que lui.* I ſaw him yeſterday with ſuch and ſuch, *Je le vis hier avec tel & tel.* I am not ſuch a man as to diſagree about that, *Je ne ſuis pas homme à diſconvenir de cela.* And ſuch like, *Et autres ſemblables.* After ſuch a time that, *Après que.*

SUCH [ſo] *Si.* For ſuch a ſmall matter, *Pour ſi peu de choſe.* I am not ſuch a fool as . . . *Je ne ſuis pas ſi ſot que de . . .*

SUCH [ſo great *or* ſo ſmall] *Tel, ſi grand,* ou *ſi petit.* He made ſuch a noiſe that . . . *Il fit un tel bruit, que . . .* We had ſuch tempeſts, *Nous eſſuyames de ſi grandes tempêtes.* For ſuch a trifle, *Pour une ſi petite bagatelle.*

SUCH, *Ainſi.*

SUCK (seŭk), *ſ.* [the act of ſucking] *L'action de ſucer; ſuction, f. ſucement,* m. Upon the firſt ſuck, *A la première ſuction.*

SUCK [the milk given by females] *Le lait que donnent les femelles.* To give ſuck, *Donner à teter, donner le ſein* ou *la mammelle, allaiter.*

To SUCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to draw by rarefying the air] *Sucer, tirer, aſpirer.* To ſuck the dew, *Sucer la roſée.* A ſucking pump, *Un pompe aſpirante.*

To SUCK, *v. a* and *n.* [to draw the breaſt] *Teter.* He ſucks ſtill his mother's teats, *Il tette encore ſa mère.* A child ſucks, *Un enfant qui tette.* A ſucking lamb, *Un agneau qui tette encore.*

* To ſuck one's ſubſtance, to ſuck his very marrow, *Sucer quelqu'un, l'épuiſer, le ruiner.*

To

To SUCK IN, *Imbiber*; *refpirer*.

* To SUCK IN an error with one's mother's milk, *Sucer une erreur avec le lait, en être imbu de bonne heure*.

To SUCK OUT, *and* To Suck up [to draw to drain] *Sucer, tirer en fuçant, pomper, aller*. To fuck out the air, *Pomper l'air*. Suck that cup out or up, *Videz cette coupe*, ou *ce verre*.

SUCKED (seuk't), *part. adj. Sucé, tiré, aſpiré, tetè, pompé*.

SUCKER (seuk'-eür), *ſ.* [one that ſucks] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſuce*, ou *qui tette*; *ſuceur*, m.

SUCKER [a pipe] *Un tuyau*.

SUCKER of a pump [bucket] *Piſton d'une pompe*, m.

SUCKER of a tree, *Rejeton d'arbre*, m *ſurgeon*, m. [in Vine] *Gourmand*, m.

SUCKER of the root of a flower, *Cœur d'oignon de fleur*, m.

SUCKET (seük'-ète), *ſ.* [a ſweat meat] *Confitures*, f. pl.

SUCK-FISH (seük'-fiſhe), *or* REMORA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. echineis, ipera quiba; a beautiful Braſilian ſea fiſh] *Succet*, m. *arrête-nef*, m. *rémore*, m. ou *rémora*, m. *le pilote du requin*.

SUCKING (seük'-în'gne), *ſ.* [from To Suck] *L'action de ſucer, &c. ſuccement*, m. *ſuction* ou mieux *ſuccion*, f.

SUCKING, *adj.* Ex. A ſucking-pig. *Un cochon de lait*. A ſucking-lamb, *Un agneau qui tette encore*.

A ſucking calf, *Un veau de lait*, m.

SUCKINGBOTTLE (seük-în'gne-bŏt-tl'), *ſ.* [a bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap] *Biberon* ou *tuberon*, m.

*† He is not well paſt his ſuckling-bottle, *Il eſt à peine hors du berceau*.

To SUCKLE (seük'-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to nurſe at the breaſt] *Allaiter, nourrir de ſon lait, donner le ſein* ou *la mammelle*.

SUCKLED (seük'-kl'd), *part. adj. Allaité*.

SUCKLING (seük'-klîn'gne), *ſ.* [a young creature yet fed by the pap] *Un nourriſſon*; ſignifie communément *un agneau qui tette encore ſa mère*.

SUCK-STONE (seük'-stône), *ſ.* [ſea-lamprey] *Lamproie de mer*, f.

SUCTION (seük'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of ſucking] *L'action de ſucer*; *ſuccement*, m. *aſpiration*, f.

SUCU, *ſ.* [an apple-tree of China] *Sucu*, m.

SUCULÆ (seük'-ïoü-lî), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of the Hyades] *Hyades*, f. pl.

SUDAMINA, *ſ. pl.* [Med. heat-pimples in the ſkin] *Echauboulures*, f. pl.

SUDATION (sïoü-dê'-cheûne), *ſ.* [ſweat] *Sueur*, f.

SUDATORY (sïou'-dă-teür-ê), *ſ.* [hot-houſe, ſweating-bath] *Etuve*, f. *bain chaud*.

SUDDEN (seüd -ĕne), *adj.* [haſty, violent, precipitate] *Soudain, ſubit, prompt, violent, précipité*. A ſudden death, *Une mort ſubite*. Sudden ſhower (falling as faſt as it can pour), *Averſe*, f. A ſudden fear ‖ *Une ſuée*.

SUDDEN [happening without previous notice] *Imprévu, inopiné, à quoi l'on ne s'attend pas, indélibéré*.

‡ SUDDEN, *ſ.* [ſurpriſe] *Surpriſe*, f.

On a ſudden, upon a ſudden, of a ſudden, *Subitement, tout-à-coup, ſoudainement, ſoudain*; *par ſurpriſe, plutôt que l'on ne s'y attendoit*.

SUDDENLY (seüd'-ĕn'-lê), *adv.* [in an unexpected manner] *Subitement, ſoudainement, tout-à-coup, tout d'un coup, tout court, ſoudain*. He died ſuddenly, *Il mourut ſubitement*.

SUDDENNESS (seüd'-ĕn'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being ſudden, unexpected preſence] *L'état d'une choſe imprévue* ou *ſubite, préſence* ou *action ſubite*. I was ſtartled at the ſuddenneſs of the thing, *La choſe arriva ſi ſubitement que j'en fus tout alarmé*; *ce coup imprévu m'alarma*.

SUDIS, *ſ.* [Icthyol. Sphyræna, ſea-pike] *Brochet de mer*, m.

SUDORIFICK (sïou-dô-rïf'-ïk), *adj.* [cauſing ſweat] *Sudorifique, qui fait ſuer*. Second ſudorific wood, *ſ.* (in Pharmacy), *Bois*, m.

SUDORIFICK, *ſ* [a medicine promoting ſweat] *Un ſudorifique*.

SUDOROUS (sïou'-dô-reûce), *adj.* [conſiſting of ſweat] *Suant, tout en eau, tout en ſueur*.

SUDS (seüdz), *ſ.* [a lixivium of ſoap and water] *Eau de ſavon*, f.

‖ To be in the ſuds, *Etre dans l'embarras, être en peine*.

To SUE (sïou), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to proſecute by law] *Pourſuivre en juſtice, faire un procès, agir* contre quelqu'un. If any ſue thee at law, *Si quelqu'un te pourſuit en juſtice*. To ſue one upon a bond, *Pourſuivre quelqu'un ſur ſon obligation*.

To SUE [to beg, to entreat, to petition] *Prier inſtamment, ſupplier, ſolliciter, briguer*. I ſue to you for it, *Je vous en ſupplie*. He ſues for that employment, *Il brigue cet emploi*.

SUED (sïou'd), *part. adj. Pourſuivi en juſtice*.

SUET (sïou'-ïte), *ſ.* [hard fat; tallow] *Suif*, m *graiſſe*, f.

SUETY (sïou'-ït-ê), *adj.* [conſiſting of ſuet] *De ſuif, de la nature du ſuif, plein de graiſſe*.

To SUFFER (seüf'-eür), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to endure, to permit; V. To TOLERATE: to bear, to undergo] *Souffrir, ſupporter, endurer, digérer; tolérer, permettre; agréer, comporter, ſubir, ſouffrir*. To ſuffer all religions, *Tolérer toutes les religions*. I ſhall not ſuffer him to come, *Je ne lui permettrai point de venir, Je ne ſouffrirai pas qu'il vienne*. To ſuffer a puniſhment, *Subir une punition*. To ſuffer a great loſs, *Faire une grande perte*. To ſuffer in one's health or fortune, ‖ *En avoir dans l'aile*.

To SUFFER, *v. n.* [to undergo pain or puniſhment] *Souffrir, pâtir, porter la peine, être puni*. He ſuffered for himſelf and for us, *Il a ſouffert pour lui & pour nous*. To ſuffer for one's fault, *Porter la peine de ſon crime*.

* Publick buſineſs ſuffers by private infirmities, *Le bien public ſouffre des foibleſſes des particuliers*. His modeſty ſuffers when he is praiſed, *Sa modeſtie ſouffre quand on le loue*.

SUFFERABLE (seüf'-eür-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be ſuffered] *Supportable*.

SUFFERABLY (seüf'-eür-ă-blé), *adj.* [in a ſufferable manner] *Supportablement, d'une manière ſupportable*.

SUFFERANCE (seüf'-eür-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [pain, miſery] *Souffrance, f. peine, f. misère*, f.

SUFFERANCE [patience, moderation] *Patience*, f. *attente*, f. *modération*, f.

SUFFERANCE [toleration, permiſſion] *Tolérance, f. permiſſion*, f.

SUFFERED (seüf'-eür'd), *part. adj. Souffert, ſupporté, enduré; toléré, permis*; *ſubi*. To be ſuffered, *Supportable*. Not to be ſuffered, *Intolérable, inſupportable*.

SUFFERER (seüf'-eür-eür), *ſ.* [one who ſuffers] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſouffre, qui pâtit, qui eſt léſé, qui perd*, ou *qui a perdu*; *celui qui permet, qui tolère*.

SUFFERING (seüf'-eür-în'gne), *ſ.* [pain ſuffered] *Souffrance*, f. *peine*, f. *tourment*, m.

SUFFERING, *adj.* [enduring] *Patient*.

To SUFFICE (seüf'-fäïze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be enough] *Suffire, être ſuffiſant*.

To SUFFICE, *v. a.* [to afford, to ſupply, to ſatisfy] *Fournir, ſuppléer, ſatisfaire, donner, procurer, diſpenſer*.

SUFFICED (seüf'-fäïz'd), *part. adj. Fourni, ſuppléé, ſatisfait*.

SUFFICIENCY (seüf ſïch'-ĕn'-cé), *ſ* [qualification for any purpoſe, capacity, ability *Suffiſance*, f. *qualité requiſe, compétence*, f. *capacité*, f. *habileté*, f.

SUFFICIENCY [ſupply equal to want, enough] *Suffiſance*, f. *autant qu'il faut*, m. *aſſez*, m.

SUFFICIENCY [ſelf-conceit, pride] *Suffiſance*, f. *orgueil*, m. *bonne opinion de ſoi-même*. Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance, *La ſuffiſance eſt un compoſé de vanité & d'ignorance*. Le chevalier Temple eſt peut-être le ſeul qui ſe ſoit ſervi de ce mot en ce ſens.

SUFFICIENT (seüf-fïch'-ĕn't), *adj.* [equal to any end or purpoſe, competent, enough, qualified for any thing] *Suffiſant, compétent, congru; capable, qui ſuffit, qui a les qualités requiſes*, ou *le pouvoir néceſſaire*; *baſtant*. To be ſufficient, *Suffire*. Sufficient bail, *Une bonne & ſuffiſante caution*. A ſufficient man, *Un homme capable*. A ſufficient witneſs, *Un témoin irréprochable, digne de foi*.

SUFFICIENTLY (seüf-fïch'-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [to a ſufficient degree, enough] *Suffiſamment, aſſez, aſſez bien, convenablement*; ‖ *prou*.

¶ Sufficiently, *Suffiſamment*; enough, *aſſez*; plenty, *foiſon*; abundance, *abondance* (ſynon.): The object of all theſe is quantity; but they expreſs different degrees of it; thus: we have *ſufficiently*, when we have juſt what is neceſſary; we have *enough*, when we do not wiſh for more. By *plenty* is underſtood ſome little to ſpare, by *abundance*, conſiderably more than we want. *Enough* relates more to the quantity one deſires to have; and *ſufficient* to that quantity one really wants to employ. A contented man will be ſatisfied, though he ſhould fall ſhort of *plenty*; but the covetous man is ſtill graſping for more, even though he poſſeſſes *abundance*.

SUFFISANCE (seüf'-ï-zăn'ce), *ſ.* [exceſs, plenty] *Abondance*, f. *excès*, m *beaucoup*, m.

SUFFITUS (seüf-fî' teûce), SUFFIMENT (seüf-fäï'-mĕn't), SUFFUMIGATION (seüf-fïou-mï-gué'-cheûne), *ſ.* [an odoriferous powder, thrown on coals, to be received into the body, in form of fumes] *Suffumigation*, f.

To SUFFOCATE (seüf'-fô-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to choke by excluſion or interception of air] *Suffoquer, étouffer*.

SUFFOCATED (seüf'-fô-ké-tĕd), *part. adj.* [V. CHOKED] *Suffoqué, étouffé*.

SUFFOCATION (seüf-fô-ke'-cheûne), *ſ.* [the act of ſuffocating] *L'action de ſuffoquer, ſuffocation*, f.

SUFFOCATIVE (seüf'-fô-kă-tïv'), *adj.* [having the power to choke] *Suffocant*.

SUFFOLK-POWDER, *ſ.* [a medic. powder good for the bite of a mad dog] *Poudre de Suffolk*, f.

SUFRAGAN (seüf'-frä-găne), *ſ.* [a biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan] *Un ſuffragant, un évêque ſuffragant*.

To SUFFRAGATE (seüf'-frä-guéte), *v. n.* [to vote with, to agree in voice with] *S'accorder, convenir*.

SUFFRAGE (seüf'-rédje), *ſ.* [vote; approbation] *Suffrage*, m. *voix*, f. au figuré, *approbation*, f. *ſuffrage*, m.

SUFFRAGES of the Saints [in the Rom. church; prayers] *Suffrages des Saints*, m. pl.

SUFFRUTEX (seüf-frïou'-tĕks), *ſ.* [Bot. under-ſhrub, a name given to the loweſt ſort of woody, perennial plants, as lavender, rue, ſage, &c.] *Sous-arbriſſeau*, m.

SUFFUMIGATION (seüf-fïou-mï-gué'-cheûne,, *and* SUFFUMIGE (seüf'-fïou-mïdje), *ſ.* [a medical fume] *Suffumigation*, f. V. SUFFITUS.

To SUFFUSE (seüf-fïeuze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpread over] *Répandre*.

SUFFUSED (seüf-fïouz'd), *part. adj. Répandu, épanché*.

SUFFUSION (seüf-fïou'-jeûne), *ſ.* [the act of overſpreading, the thing overſpread] *Suffuſion*, f. *épanchement d'humeurs*, m. Suffuſion in the eye, *Suffuſion de l'œil*, f. *cataracte*, f.

SUG (seügue), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Puce marine*.

SUGAR (choügu'-eür), *ſ.* [the native ſalt of the ſugar-cane] *Sucre*, m Double-refined ſugar, *Sucre royal*. A ſugar-houſe, *Sucrerie*, f. *raffinerie*,

raffinerie, f. A sugar-loaf, *Un pain de sucre.* A sugar-box, *or* sugar-caster, sugar-basson, *Sucrier*, m. To sweeten with sugar, *Sucrer.* Sugar-soup, *Soupe à la bière assaisonnée avec du sucre*, f.

Native-sugar [such as it comes out of the cane] *Moscouade*, f. Native *or* raw sugar, *Sucre brut.* Sugar of the first quality, *Sucre royal.* Powdered sugar made into loaves, *Sucre tapé.* To set the sugar-loaves, *Planter les pains de sucre.* To let the sugar-loaves drop, *Laisser purger les pains.* Sugar-loaves which have acquired face, *Pains ressuyés.* Sugar-loaves made of lump heedings, *Pains verpuntes.* Bastard sugar loaves, *Fondues de bâtardes.* To take the sugar-loaves out of the moulds, *Locher.* Sugar boiled sufficiently thick, *Petit lissé.* The fifth copper used in sugar refining, *La strop.*

SUGAR candy, *Sucre candit.* Barley-sugar, *Sucre d'orge.*

SUGAR [in Chym. a crystalliaable essential salt] *Sel*, m. Sugar of lead, *Sel de plomb*, ou *sel de Saturne*, m. *blanc de plomb*, m. Sugar of roses, *Sucre rosat.* Acid of sugar, *Acide de sucre.*

To SUGAR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to season with sugar] *Sucrer, assaisonner avec du sucre*; au figuré, *adoucir, tempérer.*

SUGAR-CANE (choügu'-eŭr-kéne), *s.* [a reed containing the sugar] *Cannamelle*, f. *canne à sucre*, f. *roseau de sucre*, m. Broken sugar canes (used for fuel under coppers), *Bagasse*, f.

SUGARED (choügu'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Sucré, assaisonné de sucre*; au figuré, *doux, emmiellé.* Half-sugared, *à mi-sucre*, au propre & au figuré.

* Sugared words, *Des paroles sucrées* ou *emmiellées.*

SUGAR-MAPLE (choügu'-eŭr-mé-pl'), *s.* [Bot. Acer virginianum] *Erable-à-sucre*, m. ou *petit érable plane*, m.

SUGAR-PEA (chuügu'-eŭr pī), *s.* [a sort pea with an esculent husk] *Pois sans parchemin*, m. *pois sucré*, m. Sugar-pea of Guiana [inga; a sort of tree] *Pois sucré de la Guyane*, m.

SUGAR-PLUM (choügu'-eŭr-pleŭme), *s.* [an almond covered with sugar] *Dragée*, f. Smooth *or* plain sugar-plums, *Dragées lissées.*

SUGARY, *adj.* [tasting of sugar] *De sucre, qui a le goût du sucre.*

To SUGGEST (seŭg-djëst'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hint, to intimate, V. To INSINUATE] *Suggérer, insinuer, inspirer, mettre dans l'esprit, proposer.* What spirit suggests you this imagination? *Quel esprit vous suggère cette pensée, vous inspire cette imagination?*

SUGGESTED (seŭg-djëst'-ĕd), *part. adj. Suggéré, insinué, inspiré, proposé.*

SUGGESTER (seŭg-djëst'-eŭr), *s.* [one that suggests *or* inspires] *Celui qui suggère, inspire, &c.*

SUGGESTING (seŭg-djëst'-ĭn'gne), [*from* To SUGGEST] *L'action de suggérer, &c.*

SUGGESTION (seŭg djës'-cheŭne), *s.* [private hint, intimation, insinuation] *Suggestion*, f. *instigation*, f. *inspiration*, f. *insinuation*, f. *persuasion*, f. signifie aussi *l'exposé*, en terme de Palais, m. On your suggestion, *A votre instigation.* The suggestion of a petition, *L'exposé d'une requête.*

To SUGGILATE (seŭg'-djĭl-léte), *v. a.* [to beat black and blue] *Meurtrir de coups.*

SUGGILLATION (seŭg-djĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *s. Sugillation*, f. *meurtrissure*, f. Suggillation of the eye (blood-shot eye), *Inflammation de l'œil*, f.

SUICIDE (siŏu'-ĭ-sīde), *s.* [self-murder] *Suicide*, m. Action de se tuer soi-même. V. FELO DE SE.

SUILLAGE (siŏu'-ĭl-édje), *s.* [kennel-dirt, drain, *or* filth] *Souillure*, f. *ordure, voirie*, f. *balayures*, f. pl.

SUING (siŏu'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To SUE] *Poursuite*, f. *brigue*, f. &c.

SUIT (sioute), *s.* [a set, a number of things correspondent one to the other] *Assortiment*, de plusieurs choses qui vont ensemble, m. A suit of clothes, *Un habillement complet, un habit.* A suit of hangings, *Une tenture de tapisserie*, ou simplement *une tenture* A suit of cards, *Une couleur de cartes.* I have none of that suit, *Je n'en ai point de cette couleur là.*

* Out of suits, *Dépareillé*; *qui n'a point de rapport.*

SUIT [a petition, an address of entreaty] *Requête*, f. *réquisitoire*, m. *instance*, f. *demande*, f. *prière*, f. *sollicitation*, f. Many shall make suit unto thee, *Plusieurs vous feront des demandes, vous adresseront des prières.*

SUIT at law, *or* in law, *Instance en justice*, f. *action*, f. *procès*, m. To have a suit against one, *Avoir un procès contre quelqu'un.*

To SUIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fit, to adapt, to match] *Assortir, approprier*; *adapter.*

To SUIT [to be fitted to, to become] *Convenir, être convenable* ou *séant, accommoder.* That suits you very well, *Cela vous convient* ou *vous sied très-bien.*

To SUIT cards [to put the suits together] *Assembler les cartes, mettre chaque couleur ensemble.*

To SUIT, *v. n.* [to agree, to accord] *S'accorder, convenir, être propre* ou *convenable* To suit with, *Accompagner bien*; *correspondre*, ‖ *cadrer*; *s'accommoder*; *compatir.* Give me not an office that suits with me so ill, *Ne me donnez pas une charge qui me convient si peu.*

SUITABLE (siŏu'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [agreeable, fitting] *Convenable, conforme, portable, propre, proportionné, d'accord, compatible.*

SUITABLENESS (siŏu'-tă-bl'-nĕe'), *s.* [fitness, agreeableness] *Convenance*, f. *conformité*, f. *compatibilité*, f. Suitableness of colours, *Amitié des couleurs.*

SUITABLY (siŏu'-tă-blé), *adv.* [agreeably, according to] *Convenablement, conformément, suivant, selon, d'accord.*

SUITE (soŭite), *s.* [*from the French*; consecution, series, regular order; retinue, company] *Suite*, f.

SUITER, *and* SUITOR (siŏu'-teŭr), *s* [one that sues, a petitioner a supplicant] *Prétendant*, m. *postulant*, m. *aspirant*, m. *litigant, suppliant*, m.

SUITER in Chancery, *Un plaideur en Cour de Chancellerie.*

SUITOR [a woer, one who courts a mistress] *Un amant, un galant.*

To SUITOR, *v. a.* [to court for a wife] *Faire l'amour, rechercher en mariage.*

SUITORED (siou'-teŭr'd), *adj.* [V. To SUITOR] *Recherchée en mariage*; *à qui l'on a fait l'amour.*

SUITORING (siŏu'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To SUITOR] *L'action de faire l'amour.*

SUITRESS (siŏu'-trĕce), *s.* [a female supplicant] *Une suppliante.* Can you refuse any thing to such a suitress? *Pouvez-vous refuser quelque chose à une telle suppliante?*

SUKOTYHO, *s.* [the Chinese name of a very large horned animal, of the size of a large ox] *Sukotyko* ou *Sukotakio*, s. m.

SULA, *s.* [solan gooze, a water-fowl] *Fou*, m. *Epervier marin*, m. *à nez aigu* & *à bec étroit*, m.

SULCATED (seŭl'-ké-tĕd), *adj.* [cut in furrows] *Sillonné.*

† SULL (seŭl), *s* [a plough] *Une charrue.* Sull-pandle, *Le manche de la charrue.*

SULKY (seŭl'-kĕ), *adj* silently sullen, sour, crols, morose, obstinate] *Bourru, de mauvaise humeur*; *qui fait la mine*; *rechigné.*

SULKINESS (seŭl'-ki-nĕce), *s* [morosenes, silent sullenness] *Mine rechignée, mauvaise humeur*, f.

SULLEN (seŭl-ĭne), *adj* [peevish, intractable] *Hargneux, de mauvaise humeur, intraitable, revêche, têtu, opiniâtre, obstiné, d'une humeur insociable ou acariâtre.*

SULLEN [gloomy, cloudy, dismal] *Sombre, âpre*; *triste, chagrin, rechigné, mutin.* A sullen look, *Un air chagrin, une mine rechignée.*

¶ Sullen, *sombre*; sour, *rechigné*; churlish, *grossier*; surly, *bourru* (synon.): By *sullen* we understand an insociable disposition; *sour* expresses a still greater degree of ill humour; *churlish* implies a quarrelsome temper; *surly*, an increased degree of it; thus, we say: a *sullen* girl is likely to end her days a *sour* old maid; and a *churlish* boy gives in imation of being at the close of life a *surly* old bachelor.

SULLENLY (seŭl'-ĭn'-le), *adv.* [gloomily, malignantly, intractably] *D'un air chagrin, tristement, avec un regard sombre*; *obstinément, avec opiniâtreté, d'une manière intraitable.*

SULLENNESS (seŭl'-ĭn'-nĕce), *s* [gloominess, moroseness, intractability, stubbornness] *Humeur chagrine* ou *triste*; *mauvaise humeur, revêche, intraitable* ou *insociable*; *obstination*, f. *opiniâtreté*, f.

SULLENS (seŭl'-ĭn'z), *s pl.* [a burlesque word for morose temper, *or* gloominess of mind] *Mauvaise humeur.*

SULLIAGE (seŭl'-ĭédje), *s.* [stain of dirt, foulness] *Saleté*, f. *tache*, f. *souillure*, f.

SULLY (seŭl'-é), *s.* [spot, soil, tarnish] *Tache*, f. *souillure*, f. au propre & au figuré.

SULLY, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to soil, to dirt, to spot] *Salir, tacher, souiller*, au propre & au figuré; *ternir, noircir, flétrir.*

* An infamous love sullied all his reign, *Un amour infame souilla tout son règne.* To sully a man's reputation *or* glory, *Ternir la réputation* ou *la gloire de quelqu'un.*

SULLY'D, *or* SULLIED (seŭl'-ĕd), *part. adj. Sali, taché, souillé*, au propre & au figuré; *terni, noirci, flétri.*

SULLYING (seŭl'-é-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To SULLY] *L'action de salir, de tacher, de ternir, &c*

SULPHUR (seŭl'-feŭr), *s.* [brimstone] *Soufre*, m. A sulphur-pit, *Une mine de soufre.* Native sulphur, *Terre sulfureuse.*

To SULPHUR, *v a. Souffrer, ensouffrer.* To sulphur the wine, *Muetter le vin.*

SULPHUREOUS (seŭl-fiou-rĭ-eŭce), *and* SULPHUROUS (seŭl-fiour'-eŭce), *adj.* [made of brimstone, having the qualities of brimstone] *De soufre, sulfureux.*

To SULPHURATE (seŭl'-fĭ-ŭ-réte), *v. a. Souffrer, ensouffrer.* To sulphurate the wine, *Souffrer le vin.*

SULPHURATED (seŭl'-fiou-ré-tĕd), *adj. Sulfuré, sulfureux.* Sulphurated iron, silver; *Du fer, de l'argent. sulfuré.* Sulphurated wine, *Du vin souffré.*

SULPHURIOUSNESS (seŭl'-fiou-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being sulphureous] *état de ce qui est sulfureux.*

SULPHURING-PLACE (seŭl'-fiou-rĭn'gne-pléce), *s.* [where silk and cloth are sulphured] *Ensouffroir*, m.

SULPHURY (seŭl'-feŭr-é), *adj.* [impregnated with, *or* partaking of, sulphur] *Souffré, imprégné* ou *chargé de soufre.* Sulphury waters, *Des eaux sulfureuses.*

SULTAN (seŭl'-tăne), *s.* [the Turkish Emperor] *Le Sultan, l'Empereur des Turcs, le Grand-Seigneur.* The Sultans of Egypt, *Les Soudans d'Egypte.* Purple sweet sultan, *Ambrette*, f.

SULTANA (seŭl-té-nă'), *or* SULTANESS (seŭl'-tă-nĕce), [the wife of an Eastern Emperor] *La Sultane, la Reine Sultane.*

SULTANA [a Turkish man of war] *Sultane*, f.

SULTANIN (seŭl'-tă-nĭne), *s.* [a Turkish coin of gold] *Un Sultanin, un sequin.*

SULTANRY (seŭl'-tăn'-ré), *s.* [an eastern empire] *Un empire*, en Orient.

SULTRINESS (seŭl'-trĭ-nĕce), *s.* [close and cloudy heat] *Chaleur étouffante.*

SULTRY (seŭl'-tre), *adj.* [hot and close, hot and cloudy] *Etouffant, brûlant.*

SUM (sŭm), *ſ.* [quantity of money] *Somme d'argent*, f.

Sum [the whole] *La ſomme, le tout, le total.* The ſum of them is very great, *La ſomme en eſt bien grande.*

Sum [compendium, abridgement, reſult, ſubſtance] *Somme*, m. *ſommaire*, m. *abrégé*, m. *précis*, m. *réſultat*, m. *ſubſtance*, f. The ſum of a book, *La ſomme, le ſommaire* ou *l'abrégé d'un livre.* The ſum of a diſcourſe, *La ſubſtance* ou *le précis d'un diſcours.* This is the ſum of what I have ſaid, *Voici le réſultat* ou *le réſumé de ce que j'ai dit.*

To Sum, -ming, -med, [*emphatically* To Sum up] *v. a.* [to compute, to caſt up] *Compter, nombrer, calculer, ſupputer.* Sum your money, *Comptez votre argent.* He ſummed up the moments, *Il comptoit les momens.* Who can ſum up the moments? *Qui peut compter les momens?* Who can ſum up infinity? *Qui peut compter, ſupputer, nombrer l'infini?*

To Sum up [to collect into a narrow compaſs] *Récapituler, r'ſumer.* To ſum up a diſcourſe, *Récapituler* ou *réjumer un diſcours.* To ſum up all, *En ſomme, en un mot, enfin, pour concluſion, pour tout dire en un mot.*

SUMA (sĭou'-mă), [in Chym.] V. Tartar.

SUMACH-TREE, *ſ.* [Bot. Rhus culinaria; a ſhrub the leaves of which are uſed by Curriers] *Sumach*, m. *roux*, ou *roure, des corroyeurs*, m. To boil in ſumach (among Morrocco-makers), *Donner le ſumac.*

SUMAGE, Summage (sŭm'-édje), *or* Semy, *ſ.* [load, *or* carriage] *Somme*, f. *charge d'un cheval de ſomme*, f.

Summage [a toll for carriage on horſeback] *Droit qu'on payoit pour la charge d'un cheval.*

SUMATRA, *ſ.* [an iſland of Aſia, the moſt weſtern of the Sunda-iſlands] *Sumatra*, m.

SUMLESS (sŭm'-lĕce), *adj.* [not to be computed] *Innombrable.*

SUMMANUS (sŭm-mé'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Pluto] *Summanus*, m.

SUMMARILY (sŭm'-ă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [briefly] *Sommairement, en abrégé, brièvement, ſuccinctement, en ſubſtance.*

SUMMARY (sŭm'-ă-ré), *adj.* [ſhort, brief, compendious] *Sommaire, bref, ſuccinct, court, abrégé.*

Summary, *ſ.* [compendium, abridgement] *Sommaire*, m. *abrégé*, m. *précis*, m. *extrait*, m. *compendium*, m.

SUMMED (sŭm'd), *part. adj. Sommé, ſupputé, calculé, nombré, compté.*

Summed up, *Réſumé, récapitulé.*

SUMMER (sŭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one of the four ſeaſons of the year] *L'été*, m. A ſummer-day, *Un jour d'été.* Summer-weather, *Un temps d'été, un beau temps.* Summer-ſuit, *Habit d'été*, m. Summer-quarters, *Quartiers de rafraîchiſſement*, f.

† One ſwallow does not make a ſummer, *Une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps.*

Summer [the principal beam of a floor] *Sommier*, m. *maîtreſſe poutre*, f.

Summer, *or* Breast-summer betwixt two pillars, *Un poitrail*, t. d'Architecture.

To Summer, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to paſs the ſummer] *Paſſer l'été.*

To Summer, *v. a.* [to keep warm] *Tenir chaudement*, ou *tenir chaud.*

SUMMERHOUSE (sŭm'-eŭr-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [an apartment in a garden uſed in the ſummer] *Un pavillon d'été* dans un jardin, *cabinet*, m.

SUMMERSAULT, *and* Somerset (sŭm'-eŭr-sĕt), *ſ.* [a high leap, from a beam, in which the heels are thrown over the head] *Soubreſaut*, m *ſaut périlleux*, m. V. Somerset.

SUMMIT (sŭm'-ĭte), *ſ.* [the top, the utmoſt height] *Le ſommet, le haut, la ſommité, la pointe, le comble, la cime.* The ſummit of a hill, *Le ſommet d'une montagne.* The ſummit of a plant, *La ſommité* ou *la pointe d'une plante.*

To SUMMON (sŭn'-eŭne), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cite] *Sommer, citer, ajourner, donner aſſignation pour comparoître, aſſigner.*

To Summon [to bid *or* command] *Sommer, commander, ordonner.* To ſummon a place, *Sommer une ville de ſe rendre.*

* To Summon [to excite, to call up, to raiſe] *Exciter, animer, réveiller.* He ſummoned all his courage for that enterprize, *Il réveilla tout ſon courage pour cette entrepriſe.*

SUMMONED (sŭn'-eŭn'd), *part. adj. Sommé, cité, ajourné, aſſigné*; au figuré, *excité, animé, réveillé.*

SUMMONER (sŭn'-eŭn-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſummons] *Sergent*, m.

SUMMONING (sŭn'-eŭn-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Summon] *L'action de ſommer, d'aſſigner, &c.*

SUMMONS (sŭn'-eŭn'z), *ſ.* [a call of authority, admonition to appear, citation] *Sommation*, f. *aſſignation*, f. *ajournement*, m. *avenir*, m.

SUMP, *ſ* [Metall.] *Creuſet*, m.

SUMPH, *ſ.* [in Mining; pit, baſon, reſervoir] *Réſervoir*, m. *baſſin*, m.

SUMPTER (sŭm'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a horſe that carries the clothes *or* furniture] *Sommier*, m. *cheval de ſomme*, m. ou *mallier*, m. Sumpter-ſaddle, *Selle de cheval de ſomme*, f. *un bât.*

SUMPTION (sŭm'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of taking] *L'action de prendre.*

SUMPTUARY (sŭm'-tĭoŭ-ă-ré), *adj.* [relating to expenſe, regulating the coſt of life] *Somptuaire, qui règle* ou *modère la dépenſe* ou *le luxe.* Sumptuary laws, *Lois ſomptuaires*, f. pl.

SUMPTUOUS (sŭm'-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [coſtly, expenſive, ſplendid] *Somptueux, de grande dépenſe, ſplendide, magnifique, ſuperbe.*

SUMPTUOSITY (sŭm'-tiou-ŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* V. Sumptuousness.

SUMPTUOUSLY (sŭm' tĭoŭ eŭs-lé), *adv.* [expenſively, with great coſt] *Somptueuſement, à grands frais, avec magnificence, d'une manière ſplendide, avec appareil, ſplendidement, ſuperbement.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS (sŭm'-tĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [expenſiveneſs, coſtlineſs] *Somptuoſité*, f. *magnificence*, f. *ſplendeur*, f. *pompe*, f.

SUN (sŭne), *ſ.* [the luminary that makes the day] *Le ſoleil, aſtre du jour*, m There is but one ſun exiſting in the world, *Il n'y a qu'un ſoleil dans le monde.* The ſun is too hot, *Il fait trop de ſoleil, le ſoleil eſt trop ardent.* To travel between ſun and ſun, *or* between two ſuns, *Marcher entre deux ſoleils*, ou *entre le lever & le coucher du ſoleil.* The ſun is not near ſetting yet, *Le ſoleil eſt encore bien haut.*

Sun [a ſunny place] *Soleil*, m. To walk in the ſun, *Se promener au ſoleil.* Raiſins of the ſun, *Raiſins ſecs ou ſéchés au ſoleil.*

* The Sun of Righteouſneſs, *Le Soleil de Juſtice*, titre que l'Ecriture donne à Jéſus-Chriſt.

* To adore the riſing ſun [to make one's court to a riſing power] *Adorer le ſoleil levant.*

To Sun, -ning, -ned, *v. a.* [to dry *or* warm in the ſun] *Mettre, chauffer*, ou *ſécher au ſoleil.* To ſit a-ſunning, *S'aſſeoir, ſe tenir*, ou *ſe chauffer au ſoleil.*

SUN-BEAM (sŭn'-bĭme), *ſ.* [beam of the ſun] *Rayon du ſoleil*, m. *rayon ſolaire*, m.

SUN-BEAT (sŭn'-bĭte), *adj.* [ſhone on by the ſun] *Echauffé par les rayons du ſoleil.*

SUNBRIGHT (sŭn'-brăĭte), *adj.* [reſembling the ſun in brightneſs] *Eclatant* ou *brillant comme un ſoleil.*

SUNBURNING (sŭn'-beŭrn-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the effect of the ſun upon the face] *Le hâle, coup de ſoleil*, m.

SUNBURNT (sŭn'-beŭrn'te), *adj.* [tanned, diſcoloured by the ſun] *Hâlé, baſané.*

SUN-CLAD (sŭn'-klăd), *adj.* V. Bright.

SUNDA-ISLANDS, *ſ. pl.* [iſlands of the Indian ocean, near the ſtrait of Sunda] *Les îles de la Sonde*, f. pl.

SUNDA-STRAIT, *ſ.* [between the iſlands of Sumatra and Java] *Le détroit de la Sonde.*

SUNDAY (sŭn'-dé), *ſ.* [the firſt day of the week] *Le Dimanche.* To be a ſunday man, *Avoir la goutte conſulaire.*

† When two Sundays come together, *La ſemaine des trois Jeudis, jamais.*

SUNDER (sŭn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [two, two parts] *Deux*, m. *deux morceaux.* Cut in ſunder, *Coupé en deux.*

To Sunder, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to part, to divide, to ſeparate] *Partager, diviſer, ſéparer.*

SUNDERED (sŭn'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Partagé, diviſé, ſéparé.*

SUN-DEW (sŭn'-dĭou), *ſ.* [Bot. ros ſolis] *Herbe aux gouttes*, f.

SUNDIAL (sŭn'-dăĭ-ăl), *ſ.* [a marked plate in which the ſhadow points the hour] *Cadran ſolaire*, m.

SUNDRY (sŭn'-dré), *adj.* [ſeveral] *Divers, pluſieurs.* That land was peopled of ſundry people of different manners, *Ce pays étoit peuplé de pluſieurs nations dont les mœurs étoient différentes.*

SUN-FISH (sŭn'-fĭche), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. mola] *Lune de mer*, f. *mole*, f. (the baſking ſhark), *Le grand ſqualе.*

Sun-fish [a fiſh or ſea-monſter caught near Amboine in 1707] *Soleil*, m.

SUN-FLOWER (sŭn'-flăoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [the plant turn-ſol, *or* heliotrope] *Soleil*, m. *tourne-ſol*, m. *héliotrope*, m.

SUNG (sŭn'gne), *part. adj. of* To Sing, *Chanté*, &c.

Sung, *the preterite of* To Sing; which ſee.

SUNK (sŭn'k), *the preterite and part. adj. of* To Sink, *Coulé à fond, baiſſé, enfoncé, aréné*, au propre & au figuré. The deepeſt cave is ſunk ſix hundred fathom, *La cave la plus profonde eſt enfoncée en terre de ſix cents braſſes, eſt à ſix cents braſſes de profondeur.*

* Sunk in his intereſts, *Qui a perdu ſon crédit.* Sunk by care, *Accablé de ſoins & de ſoucis.* A ſoul low ſunk in the body, *or* ſunk down in the ſenſes, *Une âme enfoncé dans la matière, toute charnelle* ou *ſenſuelle.* The ſunk minds of ſenſual mortals, *L'eſprit abruti des hommes voluptueux.*

SUNLESS (sŭn'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting ſun] *Sans ſoleil.*

SUNLIKE (sŭn'-lăĭke), *adj.* [reſembling the ſun] *Semblable au ſoleil.*

SUNNED (sŭn'd), *part. adj. Mis, expoſé, chauffé* ou *ſéché au ſoleil.*

SUNNY (sŭn'-é), *adj.* [reſembling the ſun; expoſed to the ſun] *Brillant comme le ſoleil, expoſé au ſoleil, éclairé par le ſoleil.* Sunny beams, *Des rayons brillans comme ceux du ſoleil.* A ſunny place, *Un endroit expoſé au ſoleil, où donne le ſoleil.*

SUNRISE (sŭn'-răĭae), *and* Sunrising (sŭn'-răĭz-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the firſt appearance of the ſun] *Le lever du ſoleil, le matin.*

SUNSET (sŭn'-sĕte), *ſ.* [the cloſe of the day] *Le coucher du ſoleil, le ſoleil couchant, le ſoir.*

SUNSHINE (sŭn'-chăĭne), *ſ* [the action of the ſun] *La clarté du ſoleil.*

SUNSHINY (sŭn'-chăĭ-né), *adj.* [bright with the ſun] *Eclairé par le ſoleil, où brille le ſoleil.* A ſunſhiny day, *Un jour de ſoleil.* A ſunſhiny place, *Un endroit éclairé par le ſoleil.*

SUN-SPURGE (sŭn'-ſpeŭrdje), *ſ.* [wart-wort] V. Spurge.

SUP (sŭp), *ſ.* [a mouthful of liquur] *Une gorgée.*

To Sup, -ping, -ped, *v. a.* [to drink by mouthfuls] *Humer.* To ſup up, *Avaler.*

To Sup [to treat with ſupper] *Donner à ſouper.* He ſupped his friends, *Il donna à ſouper à ſes amis.*

To

To SUP, *v. n.* [to eat the evening meal] *Souper.*

SUPERABLE (sĭou'-pĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [to be overcome] *Qu'on peut surmonter.*

SUPERABLENESS (sĭou'-pĕr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *s. Qualité de pouvoir être dompté ou vaincu.*

To SUPERABOUND (sĭou-pĕr-ă-bŏoŭn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a & n.* [to be exuberant] *Surabonder, abonder avec excès, avoir de reste, surpasser.* We superabound with corn, *Nous avons du blé de reste.* Your goodness superabounds my desert, *Votre bonté surpasse mon mérite.*

SUPERABUNDANCE (sĭou-pĕr-ă-bŭn'-dăn'ce), *s.* [more than enough] *Surabondance*, f. *abondance excessive*, f. *superflu*, m.

SUPERABUNDANT (sĭou-pĕr-ă-bŭn'-dăn't), *adj.* [being more than enough] *Surabondant, superflu.*

SUPERABUNDANTLY (sĭoŭ-pĕr-ă-bŭn'-dăn't-lé), *adv.* [more than sufficiently] *Surabondamment, en surabondance, de reste.*

To SUPERADD (sĭou-pĕr-ăd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to add over and above] *Ajouter, augmenter.*

SUPERADDED (sĭou-pĕr-ăd'-dĕd), *part. adj. Ajouté, de surcroît.* A superadded favour, *Une nouvelle faveur, un surcroît de faveur.*

SUPERADDITION (sĭou-pĕr-ăd-dĭch'-ĕŭne), *s.* [the act of adding, the thing added] *Surcroît*, m. *augmentation*, f. A superaddition of favour, *Un surcroît de faveur.* A superaddition of salary, *Une augmentation de gages.*

SUPERANNUATED (sĭou-pĕr-ăn'-nĭoŭ-é'-tĕd), *part. adj.* [*from* To SUPERANNUATE] not in use, *Suranné, vieux.* A superannuated beauty, *Une beauté surannée.* A superannuated soldier, *Un vieux soldat, un soldat incapable de servir davantage, un invalide.*

SUPERANNUATION (sĭou-pĕr-ăn-nĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *s.* [the being disqualified by years] *Etat de celui qui est cassé de vieillesse, qui est trop vieux pour être utile.*

SUPERB (sĭŭ-pĕrb'), *adj.* [grand, pompous, august, magnificent] *Superbe, auguste, magnifique.*

SUPERCARGO (sĭou-pĕr-kar'-gô), *s.* [an officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade] *L'écrivain*, m. ou *le surveillant d'un vaisseau marchand; subrécargue*, m. *commis*, m.

SUPERCELESTIAL (sĭou-pĕr-cĭ-lĕst'-ĭăl), *adj. Placé au dessus du firmament.*

SUPERCHERY (sĭou-pĕr'-tchĕr-é), *s.* [cheat, knavery] *Supercherie*, f. *tromperie*, f. *fraude*, f.

SUPERCILIOUS (sĭou-pĕr-cĭl'-ĭeŭce), *adj.* [haughty, dogmatical, dictatorial, arbitrary, despotick, overbearing] *Fier, arrogant, impérieux, présomptueux, despotique*, V. INSOLENT.

SUPERCILIOUSLY (sĭou-pĕr-cĭl'-ĭeŭs-lé), *adv.* [haughtily] *Fièrement, d'un ton dédaigneux; d'un air impérieux, présomptueux* ou *méprisant.*

SUPERCILIOUSNESS (sĭou-pĕr-cĭl'-ĭeŭs-nĕce), *s.* [haughtiness] *Hauteur*, f. *fierté*, f. *arrogance*, f. *orgueil*, m. *présomption*, f. *ton de maître*, m. *air impérieux.*

SUPERCONCEPTION (sĭou-pĕr-kŏn-cĕp'-cheŭne), *s.* V. SUPERFETATION.

SUPERCONSEQUENCE (sĭou-pĕr-kŏn'-sĭ-koŭĕn'ce), *s. Conséquence éloignée*, f.

SUPERCRESCENCE (sĭou-pĕr-krĕs'-cĕn'ce), *s.* [a thing growing upon another growing thing] *Sur-excroissance*, f.

SUPEREMINENCE (sĭou-pĕr-ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn'ce), *and* SUPEREMINENCY (sĭou-pĕr-ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn'-cé), *s.* [uncommon degree of eminence] *Pré-éminence*, f. *prérogative*, f.

SUPEREMINENT (sĭou-pĕr-ĕm'-ĭ-nĕnte), *adj.* [eminent in a high degree] *Eminent, excellent.*

SUPEREMINENTLY (sĭou-pĕr-ĕm'-ĭ-nĕn't-lé); *adv.* [eminently in a high degree] *Eminemment, extraordinairement, excellemment.*

To SUPEREROGATE (sĭou-pĕr-ĕr'-ô-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to do more than duty requires] *Faire plus qu'on n'est obligé.*

SUPEREROGATION (sĭou-pĕr-ĕr-ô-gué'-cheŭne), *s.* [performance of more than duty requires] *Surérogation*, f.

SUPEREROGATORY (sĭou-pĕr-ĕr-ô-gué'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [performed beyond the strict demands of duty] *Surérogatoire.*

SUPEREXCELLENT (sĭou-pŭr-ĕk-cĕl'-ĕn'ce), *adj.* [beyond common degrees of excellence] § *Excellentissime, très-excellent.*

SUPEREXCRESCENCE (sĭou-per-ĕks-krĕs'-cĕnce), *s.* [something superfluously growing] *Excroissance*, f.

To SUPERFETATE (sĭou-pĕr-fi'-tête), *v. n.* [to conceive after conception] *Concevoir après la conception.*

SUPERFETATION (sĭou-pĕr-fi-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [one conception following another, so that both are in the womb together] *Superfétation*, f.

‡ SUPERFICE (sĭou'-pĕr-fice), the same with SUPERFICIES; which see.

SUPERFICIAL (sĭou-pĕr-fĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [lying on the surface, outward] *Superficiel, qui est à la superficie, extérieur*, au propre & au figuré.

SUPERFICIALITY (sĭou-pĕr-fĭch-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-té), *s.* [the quality of being superficial] *Qualité superficielle.*

SUPERFICIALLY (sĭou-pĕr fĭch'-ăl-é), *adv.* [in a superficial manner] *Superficiellement, d'une manière superficielle, légèrement.*

SUPERFICIALNESS (sĭou-pĕr-fĭch'-ăl-nĕce), *s.* V. SUPERFICIALITY.

SUPERFICIES (sĭou-pĕr-ĭ fĭch'-ĭz), *s.* [outside, surface] *Superficie*, f. *surface*, f. On the superficies of the earth, *Sur la surface de la terre.*

* He only knows the superficies of things, *Il ne connoît que la superficie des choses, c'est un homme superficiel, qui n'a rien approfondi.*

SUPERFINE (sĭou-pĕr-fâine'), *adj.* [very fine] *Superfin, très-fin.*

SUPERFLUITANCE (sĭou-pĕr-flĭou'-ĭ-tăn'ce), *s. L'action de surnager*, f.

SUPERFLUITANT (sĭou-per-flĭou'-ĭ-tăn't'e), *adj.* [floating above] *Qui surnage, qui flotte.*

SUPERFLUITY (sĭou-pĕr-flĭou'-ĭ-té), *s.* [more than enough] *Superfluité*, f. *superflu*, m. *excès*, m *redondance*, f.

SUPERFLUOUS (sĭou-pĕr'-flĭou-eŭce), *adj.* [V. EXUBERANT, more than enough, unnecessary, needless] *Superflu, excessif, qui est de trop, qui n'est pas nécessaire; inutile, redondant.* To be superfluous, *Redonder.*

SUPERFLUOUSLY (sĭou-pĕr'-flĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a superfluous manner] *Excessivement, avec prodigalité, avec profusion, avec superfluité.*

SUPERFLUOUSNESS (sĭou-pĕr'-flĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* V. SUPERFLUITY.

SUPERFLUX (sĭou'-pĕr-fleŭks), *s.* [that which is more than is wanted] *Le superflu.*

SUPERHUMAN (sĭou-pĕr'-ĭoŭ-măne), *adj.* [above the nature or power of man] *Surhumain, plus qu'humain, au dessus de l'homme* ou *de l'humanité.*

SUPER-IMPREGNATION (sĭou-pĕr-ĭm'-prĕg-né'-cheŭne), *s.* V. SUPERFETATION.

SUPERINCUMBENT (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-keŭm'-bĕn't'e), *adj. Qui est sur la surface de quelque chose, qui est sur le haut de quelque chose.*

To SUPERINDUCE (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-dĭouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bring in as an addition] *Ajouter, donner* ou *mettre de surcroît*, ou *en forme d'addition.* To superinduce a further proof, *Ajouter une nouvelle preuve.* To superinduce any virtue upon a thing, *Donner une nouvelle vertu, puissance* ou *propriété à une chose.* Custom and corruption superinduce upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *L'habitude & la corruption nous mettent dans une espèce de nécessité de continuer comme nous avons commencé.*

SUPERINDUCED (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-dĭous't'), *part. adj. Ajouté, donné de surcroît.*

SUPERINDUCTION (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-dĕŭk'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of superinducing] *Addition*, f. *surcroît*, m. The general opinion is, that no one language is natural to men, because the knowledge which is natural to mankind would generally remain among men, notwithstanding the superinduction of any other particular tongue, *L'opinion générale est, qu'il n'y a point de langue qui soit naturelle à l'homme; parce qu'il resteroit parmi les hommes des traces d'une science qui leur seroit naturelle, quand même on y ajouteroit celle d'une autre langue.*

SUPERINJECTION (sĭou pĕr-ĭn-djĕk'-cheŭne), *s. Injection sur injection*, f.

SUPERINSTITUTION (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-stĭ-tĭou'-cheŭne), *s.* [in Law, one institution upon another] *Institution double*, f. en Droit canon.

To SUPERINTEND (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-tĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to oversee] *Avoir la surintendance* ou *l'inspection, surveiller.*

SUPERINTENDENCE (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-tĕn'd'-ăn'ce), *or* SUPERINTENDENCY (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-tĕn'd'-ĕn'-cé), *s.* [superior care, the act of overseeing] *Surintendance*, f. *inspection*, f.

SUPERINTENDENT (sĭou-pĕr-ĭn'-tĕnd'-ĕn't'e), *s.* and *adj.* [a chief overseer] *Un surintendant; un inspecteur; un surveillant, Qui gouverne, qui est au dessus.*

SUPERIORITY (sĭou-pĭ rĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-té), *s.* [pre-eminence] *Supériorité*, f. *pré-éminence*, f. *élévation* au dessus des autres, f. *dessus*, m.

SUPERIOR (sĭou-pi'-rĭ-eŭr), *adj.* [higher, greater in dignity or excellence, upper] *Supérieur, qui est au dessus*, au propre & au figuré.

Kings although superior to the people, yet are not superior to their engagements with them, *Les Rois, quoique supérieurs au peuple, ne sont pas au dessus de leurs engagements avec lui.*

The superior Father, the superior Mother, *Le Père supérieur, la Mère supérieure*, dans une maison religieuse.

SUPERIOR, *s.* [one more excellent or dignified than another] *Un supérieur, une supérieure.*

SUPERLATIVE (sĭou-pĕr'-lă-tĭv'), *adj.* & *s.* [a term of grammar] *Superlatif*, m. The superlative degree, or the superlative, *Le degré superlatif*, ou *le superlatif.*

* SUPERLATIVE, *adj.* [rising to the highest degree] *Très-grand, haut monté*, ou *parvenu au suprême degré.*

SUPERLATIVELY (sĭou-pĕr'-lă-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in the highest degree] *Au superlatif; superlativement*; au figuré, *au suprême degré.*

SUPERLATIVENESS (sĭou pĕr'-lă-tĭv'-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being in the highest degree] *Le plus haut degré d'excellence.*

SUPERLUCRATION (sĭou-pĕr-lĭou-cré'-cheŭne), *s.* [clear gains] *Profit*, m. *gain clair & net.*

§ SUPERNACULUM (sĭou-pĕr-năk'-ĭoŭ-leŭme), *s. Ex.* To drink supernaculum, *Boire rubis sur l'ongle*, ou *la goutte sur l'ongle.*

SUPERLUNAR (sĭou-pĕr-lĭou'-năr), *adj.* [placed above the moon] *Au dessus de la lune.*

SUPERNAL (sĭou-pĕr'-năl), *adj.* [celestial, coming from above] *D'en haut, céleste.*

SUPERNALLY (sĭou-pĕr'-năl-é), *adv.* [from above] *D'enhaut, par en haut.*

SUPERNATANT (sĭou pĕr-né'-tăn't'e), *adj.* [swimming above] *Qui nage dessus.*

SUPERNATATION (sĭou-pĕr-nă-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of swimming above] *L'action de surnager.*

SUPERNATURAL (sĭou-pĕr-năt'-ĭoŭ-răl), *adj.* [being above the powers of nature] *Surnaturel.*

SUPERNATURALLY (sĭou pĕr-năt '-ĭoŭ-răl-é), *adv.* [in a supernatural manner] *Surnaturellement, d'une manière surnaturelle.*

SUPERNUMERARY (sĭou-pĕr-nĭou '-mĕr-ă-ré), *adj.* [above the limited number] *Surnuméraire.*

SUPERPONDERATE (sĭou-pĕr-pŏn '-dĕr-éte), *v. a.* [to weigh over and above] *Outrepeſer, peſer de plus*

SUPERPROPORTION (sĭou-pĕr-prô-pŏr '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [overplus of proportion] *Surplus de proportion*, m.

SUPERPURGATION (sĭou-pĕr-peŭr-gué '-cheŭne), *ſ* [more purgation than enough] *Superpurgation, ſ. purgation outrée.*

SUPERREFLECTION (sĭou-pĕr-rĭ-flĕk '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reflection of an image reflected] *Sur-réflexion*, f.

SUPERSALIANCY (sĭou-pĕr-sé '-lĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ. L'action de ſauter ſur quelque choſe*, f.

To SUPERSCRIBE (sĭou-pĕr-skrăïbe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſcribe upon the top *or* outſide] *Ecrire au haut* ou *deſſus, mettre l'adreſſe* ou *la ſuſcription.*

SUPERSCRIBED (sĭou-pĕr-skrăïb'd '), *part. adj. Ecrit au haut* ou *deſſus, dont l'adreſſe* ou *la ſuſcription eſt mi'e.*

SUPERSCRIBER (sĭou-pĕr-skrăïb '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſuperſcribes] *Celui qui écrit l'adreſſe*, ou *la ſuſcription.*

SUPERSCRIBING (sĭou-pĕr-skrăïb '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Superſcribe] *L'action d'écrire le deſſus, l'adreſſe*, ou *la ſuſcription.*

SUPERSCRIPTION (sĭou-pĕr-skrĭp '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſuperſcribing, that which is ſuperſcribed] *Suſcription*, f. *adreſſe* d'une lettre, f.

To SUPERSEDE (sĭou-pĕr-sĭde '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make void *or* inefficacious] *Surſeoir, invalider, ne point mettre à exécution, empêcher ; démettre,* ‖ *ſuperſéder* (t. de Pratique), *ſuſpendre.* To ſupersede an order, *Surſeoir un ordre.* To ſupersede an officer, *Démettre* ou *caſſer un officier.*

SUPERSEDEAS (sĭou-pĕr-sĭ '-dĭ-ăce), *ſ.* [a writ to ſupersede] *Arrêt* ou *lettre de ſurſéance*, m. f.

SUPERSEDED (sĭou-pĕr-sĭ '-dĕd), *part. adj. Surſis, invalidé, empêché ; démis.*

SUPERSEDING (sĭou-pĕr-sĭ '-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Supersede] *L'action de ſuperſéder à*, &c.

SUPERSERVICEABLE (sĭou-pĕr-sĕr '-vi-să-bl '), *adj.* V. Over-officious.

SUPERSESSION (sĭou-pĕr-sĕch '-eŭne), *ſ.* [a demurrer] *Une ſurſéance.*

SUPERSTITION (sĭou-pĕr-stĭch '-eŭne), *ſ.* [unneceſſary fear *or* ſcruples in religion, falſe religion] *Superſtition*, f.

SUPERSTITIOUS (sĭou-pĕr-stĭch '-eŭce), *adj.* [addicted to ſuperſtition] *Superſtitieux.*

SUPERSTITIOUSLY (sĭou-pĕr-stĭch '-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a ſuperſtitious manner] *Superſtitieuſement, d'une manière ſuperſtitieuſe, avec ſuperſtition.*

To SUPERSTRAIN (sĭou-pĕr-stréne '), *v. a.* [to ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch] *Trop étendre, trop forcer.*

To SUPERSTRUCT (sĭou-pĕr-streŭkt), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to build upon] *Bâtir* ou *fonder deſſus*, plutôt au figuré qu'au propre.

SUPERSTRUCTED (sĭou-pĕr-streŭkt '-ĕd), *part. adj. Bâti* ou *fondé deſſus.*

SUPERSTRUCTION (sĭou-pĕr-streŭk '-cheŭne), *and* Superstructure (sĭou-pĕr-streŭk '-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [that which is built upon ſomething elſe] *Edifice*, m. *tout ce qu'on éleve ſur quelques fondemens.*

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL (sĭou-pĕr-seŭb-stăn '-chăl), *adj. Plus que ſubſtantiel ; qui a trop de ſubſtance.*

SUPERVACANEOUS (sĭou-pĕr-vă-ké '-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* V. Needless

SUPERVACANEOUSLY (sĭou-pĕr-vă-ké '-nĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* V. Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSNESS (sĭou-pĕr-vă-ké '-nĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* V. Needlessness.

To SUPERVENE (sĭou-pĕr-vine '), -ING, *v. n.* [to come as an extraneous addition, to come unlooked for] *Survenir, venir par occaſion, ſurprendre, venir à l'improviſte.*

SUPERVENIENT (sĭou-pĕr-vi '-nĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [added] *Ajouté, ſur-ajouté.*

SUPERVENTION (sĭou-pĕr-vĕn '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſuperventing] *L'action de ſurvenir.*

To SUPERVISE (sĭou-pĕr-văïze '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overſee ; to overlook] *Avoir l'inſpection* ou *la conduite, ſurveiller* ; ou bien, *revoir, examiner de nouveau.*

SUPERVISED (sĭou-pĕr-văïz'd '), *part. adj. Surveillé, dirigé, conduit* ; ou *revu, examiné de nouveau.*

SUPERVISING (sĭou-pĕr-văï '-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Supervise] *L'action de revoir, d'examiner*, &c.

SUPERVISOR (sĭou-pĕr-văï '-zeŭr), *ſ.* [overſeer, inſpector, ſuperintendant] *Directeur*, m. *inſpecteur*, m. *ſurintendant*, m. *ſurveillant*, m. The ſupervisor of a will, *Le directeur d'un teſtament.*

To SUPERVIVE (sĭou-pĕr-văïve), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to overlive, to outlive] *Survivre.*

SUPINATION (sĭou-pĭ-né '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of lying with the face upwards] *Poſture de celui qui eſt couché ſur le dos*, f.

Supination [Anat. the action of a ſupinator muſcle] *Supination*, f.

SUPINATOR (sĭou-pĭ-ré '-teŭr), *ſ.* [Anat. the name of two muſcles of the arm] *Supinateur*, m.

SUPINE (sĭou-păïne '), *adj.* [lying with the face upwards, negligent, careleſs] *Couché le viſage en deſſus* ou *vers le ciel* ; au figuré, *négligent, pareſſeux, nonchalant, lâche.*

Supine (sĭou '-păïne), *ſ.* [a term of Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun] *Un ſupin.*

SUPINELY (sĭou-păïne '-lé), *adv.* [with the face upward ; drowſily, indolently] *La face vers le ciel* ; au figuré, *mollement, lâchement, négligemment, en pareſſeux.*

SUPINENESS (sĭou-păïne '-nĕce), *and* Supinity (sĭou-pĭn '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the poſture with the face upward ; drowſineſs, indolence] *La poſture d'un homme couché le viſage vers le ciel ; ſupination*, f. au figuré, *indolence*, f. *pareſſe*, f. *nonchalance*, f. *fainéantiſe*, f. *molleſſe*, f. *aſſoupiſſement*, m.

SUPPED (seŭp't), *part. adj. Humé*, ou bien *à qui l'on a donné à ſouper.*

SUPPEDANEOUS (seŭp-pĭ-dé '-nĭ-eŭce), *adj. Placé ſous les pieds.*

To SUPPEDITATE (seŭp-pĕd '-ĭ-téte), *v. a.* [to find, to furniſh] *Fournir, donner, pourvoir.*

SUPPER (seŭp '-eŭr), *ſ.* [the evening repaſt] *Souper* ou *ſoupé*, m. To bring in ſupper, *Servir le ſouper.* To go to ſupper, *Aller ſouper.* To eat a good ſupper, *Faire un bon ſoupé.* To eat a light ſupper, *Collationner.* A ſupper-man, *Un homme accoutumé à ſouper.* Supper-time, *Le temps du ſoupé.*

☞ The Lord's Supper, *La Sainte Cène, la Communion, la Cène du Seigneur.* To eat the Lord's Supper, *Participer à la Sainte Cène.*

SUPPERLESS (seŭp '-eŭr-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting ſupper, faſting at night] *Qui n'a point ſoupé*, ou *qui ne ſoupe point ; ſans ſouper.*

To SUPPLANT (seŭp-plăn'te '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to trip up the heels ; to diſplace by ſtratagem] *Donner le croc en jambe, ſupplanter, débuſquer*, au propre & au figuré, ‖ *couper l'herbe ſous le pied, jouer au boute-hors.*

SUPPLANTED (seŭp-plăn't '-ĕd), *part. adj. Supplanté, débuſqué.*

SUPPLANTING (seŭp-plăn't '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Supplant] *L'action de ſupplanter*, &c.

SUPPLANTER (seŭp-plăn't '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that ſupplants] *Celui qui ſupplante ; ſupplantateur*, m.

SUPPLE (seŭp '-pl'), *adj.* [pliant, flexible ; ſoft, yielding, flattering] *Souple, flexible, maniable*, au propre & au figuré ; *doux, complaiſant, plant, flatteur.* To make a horſe ſupple, *aſſouplir un cheval.*

To Supple, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make pliant *or* compliant] *Rendre ſouple*, au propre & au figuré.

To Supple a horſe [in Menage ; to make a horſe bend his neck, ſhoulders and ſides, and to render all the parts of his body more pliable] *Aſſouplir un cheval.*

SUPPLED (seŭp '-pl'd), *part. adj. Rendu ſouple*, au propre & au figuré.

SUPPLEMENT (seŭp '-plĭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied] *Supplément*, m. *actuaire*, m. A ſupplement to the gazette, *Un ſupplément à la gazette, un extraordinaire.*

SUPPLEMENTAL (seŭp-plĭ-mĕn't '-ăl), *and* Supplementary (seŭp-pli-mĕn't '-ă-ré), *adj* [additional] *Qui ſert de ſupplément.*

SUPPLENESS (seŭp '-pl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the being ſupple] *Souplieſſe*, f. *flexibilité*, f. au propre & au figuré, *complaiſance*, f. *douceur*, f. *ſoumiſſion*, f.

SUPPLETORY (seŭp '-plĭ-teŭr-é), *ſ* [that which is to fill up deficiencies] *Ce qui ſert à réparer quelque imperfection*, ou *qui ſupplée à ce qui manque.*

SUPPLIANT (seŭp '-plĭ-ăn'te), *adj.* [entreating, beſeeching] *Suppliant, qui ſupplie, qui demande humblement.* [ſubmiſſive] *Soumis, obéiſſant.*

Suppliant, *or* Supplicant (seŭp '-plĭ-kăn'te), *ſ.* [a petitioner] *Un ſuppliant, une ſuppliante.* I come an humble ſupplicant to you, *Je m'adreſſe à vous en ſuppliant.*

To SUPPLICATE (seŭp '-plĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to implore, to entreat, to petition humbly] *Prier humblement, ſupplier, implorer, demander avec inſtance.*

SUPPLICATION (seŭp-plĭ-ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [petition humbly delivered, entreaty] *Supplique*, f. *ſupplication*, f. *prière*, f. *requête humble & ſoumiſe*, f. § *obſécrations*, f. pl.

SUPPLIED (seŭp-plăï '), *part. adj. Suppléé.*

SUPPLY (seŭp-plăï '), *ſ.* [relief of want, cure of deficiencies] *Secours*, m. *renfort*, m. *ſubſide*, m. *ſubvention*, f. To receive a ſupply of men, money *or* proviſions, *Recevoir un renfort d'hommes, un ſecours d'argent* ou *de proviſions.*

Supply [in Sea-language] *Remplacement de vivres, de rafraîchiſſemens & de munitions*, m.

To Supply, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give or make up what is wanting] *Suppléer, fournir, ajouter, donner* ce qui manque, *ſubvenir.* To ſupply with proviſions, *Approviſionner.*

To Supply [to accommodate, to furniſh] *Fournir, donner.* My lover, turning away my old ſervants, ſupplied me with others of his own houſe, *Mon amant a renvoyé mes anciens domeſtiques, & m'en a donné d'autres de ſa propre maiſon.*

To Supply [to fill] *Remplir, occuper.* To fill one's place, *Remplir* ou *occuper la place de quelqu'un, le remplacer.*

SUPPLYING (seŭp-plăï '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Supply] *L'action de ſupplier*, &c.

SUPPORT (seŭp-ôrte '), *ſ* [help, prop, ſuſtaining power, protection] *Support*, m. *appui*, m. *ſoutien*, m. *aide*, f. *protection*, f. *défenſe*, f. V. Buttress.

To Support, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuſtain, to prop, to bear up] *Supporter, porter, appuyer, ſoutenir, étayer, arc-bouter.* A hundred pillars ſupport his palace, *Cent colonnes ſoutiennent ſon palais.*

* To Support [to maintain, to feed ; to help, to favour] *Soutenir, maintenir ; ſuſtenter, faire*

faire vivre; supporter, appuyer, favoriſer, aſſiſter, défendre. To ſupport oneſelf upon rapine and violence, *Vivre de rapine & d'extorſion.* Support the truth, ſpeak well of it, and you'll find your advantage in it, *Soutenez les intérêts de la vérité, parlez-en avantageuſement, & vous y trouverez votre propre bien.* V. To ABET. To VINDICATE.

To SUPPORT [to endure] *Supporter, ſouffrir, endurer.* The patience of a god cou'd not ſupport your inſolence, *Votre impudence eſt telle que la patience d'un ange ne pourroit pas la ſupporter,* V. To BEAR.

SUPPORTABLE (seŭp-ôrt'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be ſupported] *Supportable, tolérable.*

SUPPORTABLENESS (seŭp-ôrt'-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt ſupportable.*

SUPPORTANCE (seŭp ôrt'-ăn'ce), *and* SUPPORTATION (seŭp-ôr-té'-cheŭe), *ſ.* [maintenance, ſupport] *Maintien,* m. *ſoutien,* m. *appui,* m. *aide,* f.

SUPPORTED (seŭp-ôrt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Supporté, porté, appuyé, ſoutenu, étayé,* au propre & au figuré; *maintenu; ſuſtenté, favoriſé; enduré, ſouffert, toléré.*

SUPPORTER (seŭp-ôrt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a protector] *Appui,* m. *ſoutien,* m. *protecteur,* m. *patron,* m. *défenſeur,* m.

SUPPORTER [prop] *Soutien,* m. *ſupport,* m. *appui,* m. *étançon,* m. *arc-boutant,* m. *colonne,* f. *pied,* m. *baſe,* f. en général tout ce qui ſoutient quelque choſe, & l'empêche de tomber.

SUPPORTERS [images to bear up ports, &c. in building] *Atlantes,* m. pl.

SUPPORTERS [in Heraldry] *Supports,* m. pl.

SUPPORTING (seŭp-ôrt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SUPPORT] *étayement,* m.

SUPPOSABLE (seŭp-ô'-ză-bl'), *adj.* [that may be ſuppoſed] *Qui eſt à ſuppoſer.*

SUPPOSABLENESS (seŭp-ô'-ză-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [quality of what is ſuppoſable] *Probabilité,* f. *vraiſemblance,* f. *qualité de ce qui eſt admiſſible.*

SUPPOSAL (seŭp-ô'-zăl), *ſ.* [poſition without proof] *Suppoſition,* f.

SUPPOSE (seŭp-ôze), *ſ.* V. SUPPOSAL.

To SUPPOSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to lay down without proof, to put the caſe] *Suppoſer, préſuppoſer, avancer* ou *admettre ſans preuves, poſer le cas, mettre en fait*; ſignifie encore, *imaginer, croire, ſe figurer, penſer, conjecturer, augurer.*

To SUPPOSE [to require as previous to itſelf] *Suppoſer,* ſe rapporter à quelque choſe d'antécédent.

One falſehood always ſuppoſes another, *Une fauſſeté en ſuppoſe toujours une autre.*

To SUPPOSE [to produce a falſe thing inſtead of the true] *Suppoſer, produire pour vrai ce qui eſt faux.*

To SUPPOSE, *v. n.* [to think, to imagine, to believe] *Penſer, croire, s'imaginer.*

SUPPOSED (seŭp-ôz'd'), *part. adj. Suppoſé.* It is to be ſuppoſed, *Il eſt à croire, on peut ſuppoſer.*

SUPPOSED [pretended] *Suppoſé, prétendu, putatif.* His ſuppoſed father, *Son père putatif.*

SUPPOSER (seŭp-ô'-zeŭr), *ſ. Celui qui ſuppoſe.*

SUPPOSITION (seŭp-ô-zĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [poſition laid down, hypotheſis, poſition without proof] *Suppoſition,* f. *propoſition ſuppoſée vraie ſans preuves,* f. *hypothèſe,* f. *ſuppoſition d'une choſe fauſſe,* f. *ſyſtème,* m. *conjecture,* f.

SUPPOSITITIOUS (seŭp-ŏz-ĭ-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [not genuine, falſe] *Suppoſé, faux, falſifié*

SUPPOSITITIOUSNESS (seŭp-ŏz'-ĭ-tĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt ſuppoſé.*

SUPPOSITIVELY (seŭp-ŏz'-ĭ-tĭv'-lé), *adv. En ſuppoſant, en faiſant une ſuppoſition.*

SUPPOSITORY (seŭp-ŏz'-ĭ-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a kind of ſolid clyſter] *Un ſuppoſitoire; un peſſaire.*

To SUPPRESS (seŭp-rĕce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſſe, to ſtop, to cruſh, to conceal, not to tell, to keep in, to take down] *Supprimer, arrêter, étouffer, appaiſer, empêcher; taire; retenir; caſſer, abolir.* To ſuppreis a rebellion, *Réprimer* ou *étouffer une révolte.* To ſuppreſs the name of one, *Supprimer, taire le nom de quelqu'un.* To ſuppreſs an office, *Supprimer, abolir une charge.*

SUPPRESSED (seŭp rĕs't'), *part. adj. Supprimé, réprimé, arrêté, étouffé, appaiſé, empêché; retenu; caſſé, aboli.*

SUPPRESSING (seŭp-rĕs'-ĭn'gne), *or* SUPPRESSION (seŭp-rĕch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſuppreſſing] *Suppreſſion,* f. *extinction,* f. *abolition,* f.

SUPPRESSOR (seŭp-rĕs'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals] *Celui qui ſupprime, qui étouffe, réprime* ou *empêche; qui taît, qui cèle.*

To SUPPURATE (seŭp'-ĭoŭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to generate pus *or* matter, to grow to pus, to run as a ſore] *Faire ſuppurer, & ſuppurer; former* ou *jeter du pus, de la matière.*

SUPPURATION (seŭp-ĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ripening *or* change of the matter of a tumour into pus] *Suppuration,* f.

SUPPURATIVE (seŭp'-ĭoŭ-ră-tĭv'), *adj* [generating matter] *Suppuratif, qui fait ſuppurer.*

SUPPUTATION (seŭp-pĭoŭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reckoning, account, calculation] *Supputation,* f. *compte,* m. *calcul,* m.

To SUPPUTE (seŭp-pĭoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reckon, to calculate] *Supputer, compter, calculer.*

SUPPUTED (seŭp-pĭout'-ĕd), *part. adj. Supputé, compté, calculé.*

SUPPUTING (seŭp-pĭout'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Suppute] *L'action de ſupputer, ſupputation,* f. *calcul,* m. *compte,* m.

SUPRACOSTALES, *ſ. pl.* [Anat. muſcles of the ribs] *Surcoſtaux,* m. pl.

SUPRALAPSARIAN (sĭou-prăl-lăp'-să-rĭ-ăne), *ſ. Supralapſaire,* m. & f.

SUPRALAPSARY (sĭou-pră-lăp'-să-ré), *adj.* [antecedent to the fall of man] *Supralapſaire, qui a précédé la chute du premier homme.*

SUPRASPINATUS, *ſ.* [Anat. a thick, narrow muſcle joining with the Deltoides in lifting up the arm] *Surépineux,* m.

SUPRAVULGAR (sĭou-pră-veŭl'-gueŭr), *adj.* [above the vulgar] *Au deſſus du vulgaire,* ou *de la canaille.*

SUPREMACY (sĭou-prĕm'-ă-cé), *ſ.* [the ſupreme power of the king of England in religious matters] *Suprématie,* f. ſignifie auſſi en général *ſupériorité,* f. *pré-éminence,* f. *premier rang.*

SUPREME (sĭou-prīme'), *adj.* [higheſt in dignity *or* authority, moſt excellent] *Suprême, le plus élevé, le plus grand, le plus excellent.* The ſupreme monarch of the world, *Le monarque ſuprême du monde.*

Supreme pear [among Gardeners] *Petit muſcat,* m.

SUPREMELY (sĭou-prīme'-lé), *adv.* [in the high ſt degree] *Au ſuprême degré.*

SURA, *ſ.* [an Eaſt-Indian drink, made of the juice that flows from the Cocoa-tree] *Sura,* m.

SURADDITION (seŭr-ăd-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ. Quelque choſe de ſur-ajouté,* m.

SURAL (sĭou'-răl), *adj.* [being in the calf of the leg] *Sural.* Sural vein (a large vein terminating at the crural vein), *Veine ſurale.*

SURANCE (chĭou'-răn'ce), *ſ.* [warrant, ſecurity] *Aſſurance,* f. *caution,* f. *ſureté,* f.

SURANTLER (seŭr-ăn'tl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [of a deer's head] *Surandouiller,* m.

SURAT, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of the Decan of Hindooſtan] *Surate,* m.

SURBATE (seŭr-béte'), *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Solbature.*

To SURBATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bruiſe and batter the feet with gravel] *Solbattre, fouler, bleſſer au pied* à force de fatigue. To ſurbate a horſe, *Fouler un cheval.*

SURBATED (seŭr-bé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Solbattu, foulé.*

SURBATING (seŭr-bé'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. SURBATE.

SURCEASE (seŭr-cīce'), *ſ.* [ceſſation, ſtop] *Ceſſation,* f. *fin,* m. *ſurſis,* m.

† To SURCEASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtop, to put to an end] *Arrêter, ſurſeoir, mettre fin.*

To SURCEASE, *v. n.* [to ſtop, to ceaſe, to be at an end] *Ceſſer, finir.* Surceaſe from any further trouble, *Ceſſez de vous mettre en peine, Ne vous embarraſſez plus de cela.*

SURCEASED (seŭr cīs't'), *part. adj. Surſis, arrêté, fini.*

SURCEASING (seŭr-cī-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Surceaſe] *Surſéance,* f. *l'action de ſurſeoir, ſurſis,* m.

SURCEASING [ſuſpenſion of an accompt upon an accomptant's humble ſuit for a further delay to bring in ſome principal inſtrumeot for his full diſcharge] *Superceſſion,* f.

SURCHARGE (seŭr-tchardje'), *ſ.* [overburthen, more than can be well borne] *Surcharge,* f. *charge trop forte.*

To SURCHARGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overburthen] *Surcharger, charger trop.*

SURCHARGED (seŭr-tchardj'd'), *part. adj. Surchargé, trop chargé.*

SURCHARGING (seŭr-tchardj'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Surcharge] *Surcharge,* f. *l'action de ſurcharger.*

SURCINGLE (seŭr'-cĭn'g-gl'), *ſ.* [a parſon's girdle] *Ceinture* de miniſtre de l'Egliſe Anglicane, f.

SURCINGLE [a girt with which the burthen is bound upon a horſe] *Surſaix,* m.

SURCLE (seŭrk'-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſhoot] *Rejeton,* m.

SURCOAT (seŭr'-kôte), *ſ.* [a coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs] *Un ſurtout.*

SURD (seŭrde), *adj.* [deaf, wanting the ſenſe of hearing] *Sourd.*

SURD [in Mathematicks, not expreſſed by any term, irrational, incommenſurable] *Sourd.* A ſurd number, *Un nombre ſourd.*

SURDITY (seŭrd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [deafneſs] *Surdité,* f.

SURE (chĭoure), *adj.* [certain, unfailing, infallible, true, certainly known] *Sûr, certain, aſſuré, immanquable, infaillible, vrai, indubitable, poſitif.* That's ſure, *C'eſt une choſe ſûre.* The teſtimony of the Lord is ſure, *Le témoignage du Seigneur eſt ſûr* ou *infaillible.* As ſure as I live, *or* as I am alive, *Auſſi vrai que je vis.*

SURE [confident, unſoubting, certainly knowing] *Sûr, aſſuré, certain, qui ſait certainement.* He was not ſure of it, *Il n'en étoit pas ſur.* Be ſure to do it, *Ne manquez pas de le faire.* Be ſure not to do it, *Gardez-vous bien de le faire.* He ſhall be ſure to be laughed at, *Il eſt ſûr qu'on ſe moquera de lui.*

To be ſure, *or rather* be ſure, *Aſſurément.*

SURE [ſafe, firm, paſt doubt *or* danger, ſtable, not liable to failure] *Sûr, ferme, ſolide, ſans doute & ſans danger, en qui l'on peut ſe fier, ſur qui ou ſur quoi l'on peut compter.* The ſureſt guard is innocence, *La garde la plus ſûre eſt l'innocence.* A ſure paymaſter, *Un bon payeur, un homme ſolide pour le paiement.* To play a ſure game, *Jouer à jeu ſûr.* To make ſure of one, *or* of any thing, *S'aſſurer de quelqu'un, de ſon ſecours* ou *de ſon ſuffrage; s'aſſurer de quelque choſe, s'en ſaiſir, s'en emparer.*

† Sure bind, ſure find, *La méfiance eſt la mère de la ſûreté.*

SURE *or* promiſed in marriage, *Fiancée, promiſe,* en parlant *d'une fille.*

SURE, *adv.* [ſurely, certainly] *Aſſurément, certainement, ſûrement.* To be ſure, *Sûrement.*

Yes, sure, Oui, assurément. No, sure, *Non, assurément, cela ne peut pas être.*

SUREFOOTED (shĭoure-foŭt '-ĕd), *adj.* [not stumbling] *Qui a le pied sûr, qui ne broncha pas.*

SURELY (shĭoure '-lé), *adv.* [certainly, without doubt] *Assurément, certainement, sans doute.* In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shall surely die, *Tu mourras certainement le jour que tu en mangeras.*

SURELY [firmly, without hazard] *Sûrement, en sûreté, avec sûreté, sans risque, sans danger*

SURENESS (shĭoure '-nĕce), *f.* [certainty] *Assurance,* f. *certitude,* f. *sûreté,* f.

SURETISHIP (shĭoure '-tĭ-shĭp), *f.* [the office of a surety] *Cautionnement,* m.

SURETY (shĭoure '-té), *f.* [certainty, indubitableness, evidence] *Sûreté,* f. *assurance,* f. *certitude,* f. *évidence,* f.

SURETY [security for payment] *Sûreté, f. caution, f. répondant,* m. ‡ *pleige,* m. *garant,* m. *aval,* m.

SURETY [hostage] *Otage,* m.

SURF (seŭrf), of the sea, *f.* [the swell which breaks upon the shore] *Brisant,* m. *rejaillissement, ressac,* m. (de la mer contre une côte ou des rochers).

SURFACE (seŭr '-fĭce), *f.* [outside, superficies] *Surface,* f. *superficie,* f. *extérieur,* m. au propre & au figuré.

SURFEIT (seŭr '-fĭte), *f.* [an excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by overfulness] *Excès dans le boire & le manger,* m. *crapule,* f. *indigestion,* f. *asodès,* f. signifie aussi *dégoût,* m. *satiété,* f. tant au propre qu'au figuré. To take a surfeit, *Avoir une indigestion.*

❧ To take a surfeit of the world, *Se dégoûter du monde.*

To SURFEIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to feed or to be fed with meat or drink to satiety or sickness *Soûler, rassasier; manger jusqu'à se rendre malade; crapuler, boire* ou *manger avec excès.*

SURFEITED (seŭr '-fĭt-ĕd), *part. adj. Soulé, rassasié jusqu'à se rendre malade.*

SURFEITER (seŭr '-fĭt '-eŭr), *f.* [one who riots, a glutton] *Un crapuleux, un homme qui boit ou mange avec excès, jusqu'à se rendre malade; un goulu, un gourmand.*

SURFEITING (seŭr '-fĭt-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Surfeit] *Crapule,* f *l'action de crapuler,* &c.

SURFEITING, *adj.* [causing a surfeit] *Qui cause la satiété,* ou *le dégoût.*

SURFEIT-WATER (seŭr '-fĭt-oŭâ-teŭr), *f* [water that cures surfeits] *Eau propre à guérir les indigestions,* f. *eau cordiale.*

SURGE (seŭrdje), *f.* [a swelling sea, billow, wave] *La mer en courroux; houle,* f. *lame,* f. *vague,* f. *flot,* m. Surges of a river, ‖ *Moutons,* m. pl. V. Waves.

To SURGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to swell, to rise high] *S'enfler, faire de grosses vagues,* en parlant de la mer ou de ses flots. The surging waves, *Les vagues enflées.*

To surge the cable about the capstern, to prevent it from riding with one part over another, *Dévirer le cable.* To surge the capstern, *Choquer au cabestan.*

SURGEON (seŭr '-djeŭne), *f.* [contracted from Chirurgeon] *Un chirurgien.* A surgeon's prentice, mate or help, ‖ *Un caralin de St. Côme.*

SURGERY (seŭr '-djĕr-é), *or* SURGEONRY (seŭr '-djeŭn'-ré), *f.* [Chirurgery] *La chirurgie.*

SURGY (seŭr '-djé), *adj.* [surging, swelled] *Enflé, gros,* en parlant de la mer.

SURLILY (seŭr '-lĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a surly manner] *Fièrement, insolemment, arrogamment, orgueilleusement, avec hauteur, impérieusement.*

SURLINESS (seŭr '-lĭ-nĕce), *f.* [gloomy moroseness, sour anger] *Mauvaise humeur, humeur bourrue; colère,* f. *dédain,* m. *aigreur,* f. *fierté,* f *orgueil,* m. *arrogance,* f. *insolence,* f.

SURLING (seŭr '-lĭn'gne), *f.* [a morose fellow] *Grondeur,* m. *cynique,* f.

SURLOIN, *or* SIRLOIN (seŭr '-lŭŭne), *f.* Ex. A surloin of beef, *Une surlonge de bœuf, un aloyau.*

SURLY (seŭr '-lé), *adv.* [gloomily morose, proud, haughty, rough, uncivil, insolent] *Sombre, chagrin, bourru, fier, impérieux, orgueilleux, grossier, brutal, incivil, arrogant, insolent.* A surly look, *Un air sombre.* V. SULLEN.

SURMISE (seŭr-mĭze '), *f.* [suspicion, imperfect notion] *Notion imparfaite, soupçon,* m. *imagination,* f. *opinion,* f.

¶ Surmise, *conjecture*; suspicion, *soupçon* (synon.): *Surmise* is an imperfect notion, or kind of conjecture, often with respect to things good in themselves; *suspicion* is imagination of some ill, without proof. We should never build an opinion upon bare *surmise*, which is at best but a sandy foundation. *Suspicion* is in reality its own tormentor, raising in the mind a thousand apprehensions, which it is no easy matter afterwards to quell.

To SURMISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to suspect, to imagine without certain knowledge] *Soupçonner, s'imaginer, se mettre dans la tête, penser, augurer, imaginer.*

SURMISED (seŭr-mĭz'd '), *part. adj. Soupçonné, imaginé, pensé.*

SURMISING (seŭr-mĭz '-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Surmise] *Pensée,* f. *soupçon,* m. *imagination,* f.

To SURMOUNT (seŭr-mŏoŭn'te '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rise above] *S'élever au dessus.* The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas surmount all winds and clouds, *Le mont Olympe, l'Athos & l'Atlas s'élevent au dessus de la région des vents & des nuages.*

To SURMOUNT [to overcome, to surpass, to exceed] *Surmonter, vaincre, surpasser, exceller, excéder.* Can you surmount that difficulty? *Pouvez-vous surmonter cette difficulté?* That surmounts the reach of the human mind, *Cela passe ou excède la portée de l'esprit humain.*

SURMOUNTABLE (seŭr-mŏoŭn't '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be surmounted, superable] *Qui peut être surmonté.*

SURMOUNTED (seŭr-mŏoŭn't '-ĕd), *part. adj. Surmonté, vaincu, surpassé, passé, excédé.*

SURMOUNTING (seŭr-mŏoŭn't '-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To Surmount] *L'action de surmonter,* &c.

SURMULLET, *f.* [ichthyol. mullus barbatus, a sea-fish, with prickly fins] *Surmulet,* m. *cavillone,* m. *barbeau de mer,* m. *surmulet barbu,* m. *roi des mulets,* m.

SURNAME (seŭr '-néme), *f.* [the name of the family] *Surnom,* m. *nom de famille,* m.

SURNAME [an appellation added to the original name] *Surnom,* m.

To SURNAME (seŭr-néme '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to name by an appellation added to the original name] *Surnommer, donner un surnom.*

SURNAMED (seŭr-néme'd '), *part. adj. Surnommé.*

SURNAMING (seŭr -né '-mĭo'gne), *f.* [*from* To Surname] *L'action de surnommer,* &c

To SURPASS (seŭr păce '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to excel, to exceed] *Surpasser, exceller, passer, surmonter, l'emporter; excéder.*

SURPASSABLE (seŭr-păs '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [which may be surpassed] *Qu'on peut surpasser.*

SURPASSED (seŭr-păs't '), *part. adj. Surpassé, passé, excédé, surmonté.*

SURPASSING (seŭr-păs '-ĭn'gne), *part. adj.* [excellent in a high degree] *Excellent, éminent.*

SURPASSINGLY (seŭr-pŭs '-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv* [*a dubious word*: in a surpassing manner] *Supérieurement d'une manière excellente, extraordinairement, infiniment.* He is surpassingly ingenious, *Il a infiniment d'esprit.*

SURPLICE (seŭr '-plice), *f.* [the white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration] *Un surplis.*

SURPLUS (seŭr -pleŭce), *and* SURPLUSAGE (seŭr '-pleŭs-édje), *f.* [a supernumerary part, overplus] *Surplus,* m *surcroît,* m. In surplusage, *Par surcroît*

SURPRISAL (seŭr-prăï '-zăl), *and* SURPRISE (seŭr-prăïze '), *f.* [the act of taking unawares, and the state of being taken unawares] *Surprise,* f *l'action de surprendre, étonnement,* m. *trouble,* m. *l'état d'une personne surprise,* m. *évanouissement,* m. V. ASTONISHMENT.

To SURPRISE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take unawares] *Surprendre, prendre à l'improviste, prendre au dépourvu.*

To SURPRISE [to astonish by something wonderful] *Surprendre, étonner.*

SURPRISED (seŭr-prăïz'd '), *part. adj. Surpris,* ou *étonné.* I was surprised by the fair appearing goddess, *Je fus surpris par l'apparition subite de la belle déesse.* People were not so much frighted as surprised at the highness of the camel, *On ne fut pas aussi effrayé qu'étonné de la grandeur du chameau.* To be surprised, *être accueilli,* ou *assailli.*

SURPRISING (seŭr-prăï '-zĭn'gne), *part. adj.* [wonderful] *Surprenant, étonnant, étrange, merveilleux, prodigieux, imprévu.*

SURPRISINGLY (seŭr-prăï '-zĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [to a degree that raises wonder] *D'une manière surprenante, à un degré étonnant, merveilleusement.*

‡ SURQUEDRY, *f.* [pride, insolence] *Orgueil,* m. *arrogance,* f. *insolence,* f. *fierté,* f.

SURREBUTTER, *f* [in Law, a second rebutter; the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's rebutter] *Duplique,* f.

SURREJOINDER, *f.* [in Law; a second defence of the plaintiff declaration, by way of answer to the defendant's rejoinder] *Réplique,* f. *triplique,* f. *réponse à la duplique,* f. To make a sur-rejoinder, *Tripliquer.*

SURRENDER (seŭr-rĕn '-deŭr), *f.* [the act of surrendering] *Reddition,* f. The surrender of a town, *La reddition d'une place.*

SURRENDER, *and* SURRENDRY (seŭr-rĕn '-dré), *f* [the act of resigning] *Résignation* An intire surrendry of ourselves to God, *Une entière résignation de nous-mêmes à Dieu.*

To SURRENDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to yield up, to deliver up; V. To RETURN] *Rendre, livrer, remettre.* To surrender a town, *Rendre une place.* To surrender upon terms, *Se rendre par composition* To surrender oneself a prisoner, *Se rendre* ou *se remettre prisonnier.*

To surrender oneself, *Remettre son bilan, faire cession de ses biens à ses créanciers, faire banqueroute.*

To SURRENDER, *v. n.* [to give oneself up, to yield] *Se rendre, se livrer, céder.*

SURRENDERED (seŭr-rĕn '-deŭr'd), *adj.* [V. To Surrender] *Rendu, livré,* &c.

SURRENDERING (seŭr-rĕn '-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *f* [the act of yielding, or giving up] *Reddition,* f. *l'action de rendre,* &c.

SURREPTION (seŭr-rĕp '-cheŭne), *f.* [surprise, a doing any thing by stealth] *Subreption,* f. *surprise,* f.

SURREPTITION (seŭr-rĕp-tĭch '-eŭne), *f.* [fraud, deceit, imposition] *Tromperie,* f. *fraude,* f. *subreption,* f. *surprise,* f.

SURREPTITIOUS (seŭr-rĕp-tĭch '-eŭce), *adj.* [done by stealth, gotten fraudently] *Subreptice* ou *obreptice, fait secrettement* ou *à la dérobée, obtenu par fraude* ou *par surprise.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY (seŭr-rĕp-tĭch '-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [by stealth, fraudulently] *Subrepticement,* t. de Palais; *en secret, à la dérobée, par fraude, par surprise.* To get surreptitiously, *Obtenir par surprise, surprendre.*

SURROGATE (seŭr '-rô-guéte), *f.* [a deputy, a delegate] *Un substitut, un député, un subdélégué.*

To SURROGATE, *v. a.* [to put in the place of another] *Subroger, substituer, mettre* ou *établir*

en la place d'un autre.

SURROGATED (seŭr '-rô-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Subrogé, ſubſtitué.*

SURROGATING (seŭr '-rô-gué-tĭn'gne), *or* Surrogation, *ſ.* [*from* To Surrogate] *L'action de mettre, ou de ſubſtituer quelqu'un à la place d'un autre, ſubrogation,* f.

To SURROUND (seŭr-răoŭn'd '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to environ, to encompaſs] *Environner, entourer, ceindre, enceindre, aſſiéger.*

SURROUNDED (seŭr-răoŭn'd '-ĕd), *part. adj. Environné, entouré.*

SURROUNDING (seŭr-răoŭn'd '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Surround] *L'action d'entourer, d'environner.*

SURSENGLE (seŭr '-sĕn'-gl'), *ſ.* V. Surcingle.

SURSISE (seŭr '-săize), *ſ.* [a penalty] *Amende,* f.

SURSOLID (seŭr-sŏl '-ĭd), *ſ.* [in Algebra and Arithm. the fifth power of a number; as thirty-two is the ſurſolid of two] *Surſolide,* m.

SURTOUT (seŭr-toûte '), *ſ.* [a large coat worn over all the reſt] *Un ſurtout.*

To SURVENE (seŭr-vîne '), V. To Supervene.

SURVEY (seŭr '-vĕ *ou* seŭr-vĕ '), *ſ.* [view, proſpect] *Vue,* f *perſpective,* f.

Survey of land, *Arpentage* ou *meſurage d'une terre,* m. m.

Survey [a draught] *Un plan.* To take a ſurvey of one's land, *Lever un plan de ſes terres.*

Survey [deſcription] *Deſcription,* f. He writ a ſurvey of the country, *Il a fait une deſcription générale du pays.*

Survey [in Sea-language] *Inſpection,* f. ou *viſite* (des officiers dans un port), f.

To Survey (seŭr-vĕ '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to overlook, to meaſure, to overſee; to examine] *Avoir la vue ſur, regarder comme de deſſus une élévation: arpenter,* ou *meſurer;* au figuré, *avoir l'intendance* ou *inſpection de, ſurveiller à;* ou bien, *examiner, obſerver.*

SURVEYED (seŭr-vĕ'd '), *part. adj. Regardé; ſurveillé, dirigé, gouverné; examiné, obſervé.*

SURVEYING (seŭr-vé '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Survey] *L'action de regarder, d'arpenter,* &c.

Surveying [meaſuring of land] *Arpentage,* m. *l'action d'arpenter, nivellement,* m. Second ſurveying of land, *Réarpentage,* m.

SURVEYOR (seŭr-vé '-eŭr), *ſ.* [overſeer] *Intendant,* m. *ſurintendant, inſpecteur,* m, Surveyor of the king's highways, *Voyer,* m. Surveyor of a building, *Architecte,* f. *expert,* m.

Surveyor of land, *Arpenteur,* m.

Surveyors of foreſt [where the wood is intended to be cut for the ſalterns] *Veintres,* m. pl.

Surveyors of the cuſtoms, *Commis des bureaux des douanes,* m pl.

SURVEYORSHIP (seŭr-vé '-eŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of a ſurveyor, *L'office ou la qualité d'intendant.*

SURVIVAL (seŭr-văï '-văl), *ſ.* [ſurviving] *L'action de ſurvivre, ſurvie,* f.

SURVIVANCE (seŭr-văï '-văn'ce), *ſ.* [an outliving of one] *Survie,* f. *ſurvivance,* f.

To SURVIVE (seŭr-văïve '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to outlive, to live after the death of another] *Vivre plus long-temps qu'un autre, lui ſurvivre.*

SURVIVED (seŭr-văïv'd '), *part. adj. A qui on ſurvit.*

SURVIVER *or rather* Survivor (seŭr-văï '-veŭr), *ſ.* [one who outlives another] *Survivant,* m. *ſurvivancier,* m.

SURVIVERSHIP (seŭr-văï '-veŭr-chĭp), *and* Survivorship, *ſ.* [the ſtate of outliving another] *Survivance,* f. *ſurvie,* f. *expectative,* f.

SURVIVING (seŭr-văï '-vĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Survive] *L'action de ſurvivre.*

SUSA, *ſ.* [an ancient and ſtrong town of Piedmont; lat. 45°-20′ N. lon. 7°-24′ E.] *Suſe,* f.

SUSCEPTIBILITY (seŭs-cĕp-tĭ-bĭl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [quality of admitting] *Qualité de ce qui eſt ſuſceptible.*

SUSCEPTIBLE (seŭs-cĕp '-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [capable of admitting] *Suſceptible*

SUSCEPTION (seŭs-cĕp '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [act of taking] *Suſception,* f. ne ſe dit qu'en ce ſens: The ſuſception of Orders, *La ſuſception des Ordres ſacrés.*

SUSCEPTIVE (seŭs-cĕp '-tĭv'), V. Susceptible.

SUSCIPIENCY (seŭs-cĭp '-ĭ-ĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [reception, admiſſion] *Réception, f. admiſſion,* f. *accès,* m.

SUSCIPIENT (seŭs-cĭp '-ĭ-ĕn'te), *adj. Celui qui prend, reçoit,* ou *admet.*

To SUSCITATE (seŭs '-cĭ téte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rouſe, to excite] *Suſciter, exciter, élever, faire naître.*

SUSCITATED (seŭs cĭ-té-tĕd), *part. adj. Suſcité, excité, élevé.*

SUSCITATING (seŭs '-cĭ-té-tĭn'gne), *or* Suscitation (seŭs-cĭ-té '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of rouſing *or* exciting] *Suſcitation, f. l'action de ſuſciter*

SUSKIN (seŭs '-kĭne), *ſ.* [a ſurt of old coin] *Sorte d'ancienne monnoie.*

To SUSPECT (seŭs-pĕkt '), -ING, -ED, *v. a* and *n.* [to imagine with a degree of fear, to miſtruſt, to ſurmiſe] *Soupçonner, avoir du ſoupçon, ſe défier, craindre, croire, imaginer, penſer.* He ſuſpects not his happy ſtate as not ſecure, *Il ne ſoupçonne pas ſon bonheur de pouvoir lui échapper, il ne croit pas que ſon bonheur puiſſe finir, il ne l'imagine pas.* To ſuſpect one's own ſtrength, *Se défier de ſes forces.* I cannot ſuſpect any ill from his hand, *Je ne puis rendre aucun mal de ſa part.* I can ſuſpect why you are ſo ſerious, *Je ſoupçonne aiſément pourquoi vous êtes ſi ſérieux*

SUSPICTED (seŭs-pĕckt '-ĕd), *and* Suspect, *part. adj. Soupçonné, ſuſpect, douteux, dont on doit ſe défier, dont on a du ſoupçon.*

SUSPICTFUL (seŭs-pĕkt '-foûl), *adj.* [diſtruſtful] *Soupçonneux, défiant.*

SUSPECTING (seŭs-pĕkt '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*See* To Suspect] *L'action de ſoupçonner,* ou *d'avoir du ſoupçon,* &c.

SUSPENCE (seŭs-pĕn'ce '), V. Suspense.

To SUSPEND (seŭs-pĕn'd '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hang up] *Suſpendre, attacher en haut, élever en l'air, appendre* To ſuſpend any thing in a church, *Suſpendre* ou *appendre quelque choſe dans une égliſe.*

* To Suspend [to make to depend upon] *Faire dépendre, attacher,* au figuré. God had ſuſpended the promiſe of eternal life upon that condition, *Dieu avoit fait dépendre de cette condition,* ou *avoit attaché à cette condition, la promeſſe d'une vie éternelle.*

To Suspend [to interrupt, to delay, to ſtop] *Suſpendre, jurſeoir, tenir en ſuſpens, différer, ceſſer, diſcontinuer, arrêter.* Suſpend your indignation againſt my brother, *Suſpendez votre courroux contre mon frère*

* To Suspend one from his office, *Suſpendre quelqu'un de ſa charge,* ou *de ſes fonctions.*

SUSPENDED (seŭs-pĕn'd '-ĕd), *part. adj. Suſpendu, attaché en haut;* au figuré, *ſuſpendu, tenu en ſuſpens, différé, ſurpris, arrêté, retiré, diſcontinué, interrompu.*

SUSPENDING (seŭs-pĕn'd '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Suspend] *Suſpenſion,* f. *l'action de ſuſpendre,* &c.

SUSPENSE (seŭs-pĕn'se '), *ſ.* [doubt] *Suſpens,* m. *doute,* m. *incertitude,* f. *irréſolution,* f. *‖ *branle,* m. To be in ſuſpenſe, *Etre en ſuſpens* ou *en doute, être dans l'incertitude, héſiter, balancer.* V. Uncertainty.

Suspence [privation for a time] *Suſpenſion,* f. *interdiction,* f. *ſuſpenſe,* f.

Suspense, *adj.* [held from proceeding; held in doubt] *Suſpendu, arrêté, interrompu, diſcontinué;* ou bien, *irréſolu, tenu en ſuſpens, dans l'incertitude, dans le doute.*

SUSPENSION (seŭs-pĕn '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſuſpending] *L'action de ſuſpendre,* au propre; au figuré, *l'action de faire dépendre* une choſe d'une autre; *Suſpenſion,* f. *interruption,* f. *ceſſation,* f. *interdiction,* f. *ſuſpenſe,* f. *interdit,* m.

SUSPENSORY (seŭs-pĕn '-seŭr-é), *adj.* [on which a thing hangs] *A quoi une choſe eſt ſuſpendue:* ne ſe dit guère que de certains muſcles auxquels quelques parties du corps ſont attachées & comme ſuſpendues.

Suspensory, *ſ* [a ſort of truſs] *Suſpenſoire,* m. *bandage,* m. *brayer,* m.

SUSPICABLE (seŭs '-pĭ-kă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to ſuſpicion] *Suſpect, qui cauſe du ſoupçon* ou *de la défiance.*

SUSPICION (seŭs-pĭch '-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſuſpecting] *Soupçon,* m. *défiance, conjecture,* f. *doute,* m. & en terme de Pratique *ſuſpicion,* f. To entertain a ſuſpicion of one, *Former des ſoupçons ſur quelqu'un.* V. Surmise.

SUSPICIOUS (seŭs-pĭch '-eŭce), *adj.* [inclined to ſuſpect; liable to ſuſpicion] *Soupçonneux, défiant, méfiant,* en parlant des perſonnes & des choſes.

Suspicious, *the ſame with* Suspicable; which ſee.

SUSPICIOUSLY (seŭs-pĭch '-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with ſuſpicion; ſo as to raiſe ſuſpicion] *Avec ſoupçon; d'une manière ſuſpecte.*

SUSPICIOUSNESS (seŭs-pĭch '-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [tendency to ſuſpicion] *Défiance,* f. *méfiance,* f.

SUSPIRAL, *ſ.* [a breathing hole] *Soupirail,* m. *ventoſe.*

SUSPIRATION (seŭs-pĭ-ré '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ſighing, a ſigh] *L'action de ſoupirer, un ſoupir.*

To SUSPIRE (seŭs-pâïeŭr '), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſigh] *Soupirer, pouſſer un ſoupir.*

To SUSTAIN (seŭs-téne '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [V. To Bear, to prop, to hold up] *Soutenir, appuyer, étayer, ſupporter.*

To Sustain [to maintain, to keep, to help *or* aſſiſt] *Soutenir, ſuſtenter, entretenir, nourrir, aider, ſecourir, défendre, protéger.* My labour will ſuſtain me, *Mon travail me nourrira.*

* To Sustain [to endure, to ſuffer] *Soutenir, endurer, ſupporter, ſaire, eſſuyer, ſubir.* To ſuſtain a loſs, *Faire une perte, eſſuyer une perte.* She has ſuſtained that bad luck with all the force which is natural to her, *Elle a ſupporté ce malheur avec toute la force qui lui eſt naturelle.*

SUSTAINABLE (seŭs-té '-nă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be ſuſtained] *Soutenable.*

SUSTAINANCE. V. Sustenance.

SUSTAINED (seŭs-téne'd '), *part. adj. Soutenu, appuyé, ſupporté, étayé;* au figuré, *ſoutenu, ſuſtenté, entretenu, nourri, aidé, aſſiſté, défendu, protégé; ſouffert, enduré, ſupporté, eſſuyé.*

SUSTAINER (seŭs-té '-neŭr), *ſ.* [one that props, ſupports *or* ſuſtains] *Celui qui ſoutient; appui,* m. *ſoutien,* m. *défenſeur,* m. *protecteur,* m. *celui qui ſouffre, qui ſupporte, qui eſſuie* un accident une perte, &c.

SUSTAINING (seŭs-té '-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Sustain] *L'action de ſoutenir; de protéger, de ſecourir,* &c.

SUSTENANCE (seŭs '-tĭ-năn'ce), *ſ.* [maintenance, neceſſaries of life] *Subſiſtance,* f. *entretien,* m. *nourriture,* f. *entretènement,* m. *ſuſtentation,* f.

SUSTENTATION (seŭs-tĕn-té '-cheŭne) *ſ.* [ſupport, preſervation from falling] *Support* m. *appui,* m. *ſuſtentation,* f.

SUSURRATION (sĭou-sĭoŭ-ré'-shĕŭne), *f.* [whiſper, ſoft murmur] *Chuchoterie*, f. *Petit murmure.*

SUTE (sĭoute), *ſ. Sorte*, f. *eſpèce*, f.

SUTE. V. SUIT.

SUTH-DURE, *ſ.* [in ancient cuſtoms; the ſouth-door of a church] *Portail du midi*, m.

SUTLER (seŭt'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a man that follows an army to ſell proviſions] *Un vivandier, un cantinier, un brandevirier.*

SUTLE-WEIGHT (seŭtl'-oŭète), *ſ.* [the net weight of a commodity, free from the packing] *Le poids net & pur des denrées, ſans y comprendre les enveloppes, comme boîte, tonneau, baril, &c.*

SUTURE (sĭou'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a manner of ſewing wounds] *Suture*, f. The bloody ſuture, *Suture ſanglante.* The dry ſuture, *Suture non ſanglante.*

SUTURE, [a particular articulation] *Suture*, terme d'Anatomie. The coronal ſuture, *La ſuture coronale, la ſuture extérieure du crâne.*

SWAB (soŭab), *ſ.* [a kind of mop] *Torchon*, m. (in a Ship) *Faubert*, m. *Vadrouille, écoupe*, f.

To SWAB, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to clean with a ſwab] *Eſſuyer avec un torchon, laver; fauberter, eſſarder*, en terme de marin.

SWABBED (soŭab'd), *part. adj. Eſſuyé avec un torchon, lavé.*

SWABBER (soŭab'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſhip's ſweeper, uſually called captain ſwabber] *Balayeur*, m. *Fauberteur*, m.

SWAD (soŭăd), *ſ.* [a north country-word for a peaſe-cod] *Coſſe* ou *écoſſe de pois*, f.

SWADDLE (soŭăd'-dl'), *ſ.* [clothes bound round the body] *Maillot*, m. *couches*, f. pl. *bandes*, f. pl. *langes*, m.

To SWADDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bind in clothes] *Emmaillotter, mettre dans le maillot, envelopper de langes.* To ſwaddle again, *Remmailloter.* To ſwaddle a child, *Bander un enfant.*

† To SWADDLE, [to beat, to cudgel] *Battre, roſſer, étriller.*

SWADDLED (swăd'-dl'd), *part. adj. Emmailloté, enveloppé de langes.*

‡ SWADOLED, [cudgelled] *Battu, roſſé, étrillé, bâtonné.*

SWADDLING (swăd'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* and *adj.* V. SWATHING.

SWADDLINGBAND (soŭăd'-lĭn'gne-băn'-d'), SWADDLINGCLOTH (soŭăd'-lĭn'gne-klŏ-sh), *and* SWADDLINGCLOUT (soŭăd'-lĭn'gne-klă-oŭte), *ſ.* [cloth wrapped round a new-born child] *Maillot*, m. *langes*, (dont on enveloppe un enfant nouveau né) m pl.

SWAG (soŭăgue) of feſtoons and ornaments, *ſ. Chute de feſtons & d'ornemens*, f.

To SWAG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſink down by its weight; to lay heavy] *S'affondrer, s'enfoncer, s'affaiſſer, s'abaiſſer, plier, baiſſer, ſe laiſſer tomber, peſer.* His belly ſwags, *Son ventre s'abaiſſe à force d'être gros.* To let one's limbs ſwag, *Laiſſer aller ſon corps.* To ſwag on one ſide, *Baiſſer, s'enfoncer, peſer d'un côté.* A ſwagging breaſt, *Un teton pendant, une tetaſſe.*

† SWAG-BELLY (soŭăg'-bĕl-é), *ſ.* [a ſwagging belly] *Une groſſe panſe, un gros ventre.*

To SWAGE (soŭédje), V. To ASSWAGE.

To SWAGGER (soŭăgu'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bluſter, to be turbulently proud] *Faire le fier, le rodomont*, ou *le fanfaron.*

SWAGGERER (soŭăgu'-eŭr-eŭr), *or* SWAGGER-HUFF, *ſ.* [one who ſwaggers] *Un faux brave, un rodomont, un fanfaron, un capitan, un menaceur*, m. *un avaleur de charrettes ferrées, un bravache.*

SWAGGERING (soŭăgu'-eŭr-ĭn'gne) *ſ.* [*from* To SWAGGER] *Fauſſe bravoure, fanfaronnade*, f. *rodomontade*, f.

SWAGGING (soŭăgu'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [*from* To SWAG] Ex. A ſwagging breaſt, *Une tetaſſe, un gros teton qui pend*, ‖ *un pendard.*

SWAGGY (soŭăgu'-é), *adj.* [dependent by its weight] *Pendant, qui pend.*

SWAIN (scŭéne), *ſ.* [a clown; a paſtoral youth] *Un payſan; un berger*; ſignifioit auſſi autrefois *un jeune homme, un garçon.*

BOAT-SWAIN, *que l'on prononce* Bô'sn, *Boſſeman*, m.

SWAINMOTE (soŭéne'-môte), *ſ.* [a court touching matters of the foreſt] *Tribunal*, ſ. ou *Cour*, m. *pour les affaires des bois & forêts.*

SWAITHE. V. SWATHE.

To SWALE (soŭéle). V. To SWEAL.

SWALLOW (soŭal'-ô), *ſ.* [a bird] *Hirondelle*, f. oiſeau de paſſage. Young Swallow, *arondelot*, m. The ſea-ſwallow, *L'hirondelle de mer.* Swallow-fiſh, (ſapphirine gurnard, *or* ſub-fiſh), *Hirondelle de mer*, f. *Rondole*, f. *rondine*, f. *rondine*, ſ. (poiſſon volant, fort curieux).

SWALLOW, [a gulf, a gulp, the throat, voracity] *Un gouffre; gorgée*, f. *goulée*, f. *avaloire*, f. To drink a glaſs of wine at one ſwallow, *Sabler un verre de vin, le boire tout d'un trait.*

To SWALLOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take down the throat] *Avaler, gober.* He ſwallows *or* ſwallows down his ſpittle, *Il avale ſa ſalive.*

† He has ſwallowed a ſpider, *Il a fait un trou à la lune; il a fait faillite* ou *banqueroute*, f. f.

* To SWALLOW, [to receive without examination] *Recevoir ſans examen, admettre, goûter, gober, croire légèrement.* You muſt not ſwallow ſuch an opinion, *Il ne faut pas admettre légèrement une telle opinion.* The vulgar ſwallow faſhond as truth, *Le vulgaire gobe le menſonge comme la vérité*

† To ſwallow one's words, *Se rétracter, ſe dédire.*

To SWALLOW UP, *Engloutir, abſorber, engouffrer.*

To SWALLOW DOWN, † *Engouler.*

SWALLOWED (soŭal-ô'd), *part. adj. Avalé, &c.*

SWALLOW-STONE (soŭal'-ô-ſtône), *ſ.* [chelidonius lapis] *Pierre d'hirondelle*, f. *pierre de chélidoine*, f.

SWALLOWTAIL (soŭal'-ô-téle), *ſ.* [in Fortification] *Queue d'aronde*, f. Swallow-tail-ſcarf [in Ship-building], *Aſſemblage à queue d'hironde*, m.

Swallow-tail (among Joiners, dove-tail), *queue d'aronde*, f.

SWALLOW-WORT (soŭal'-ô-oŭeŭrte) *ſ.* [Bot. Hirundinaria major, chelidonium, a med. plant] *Grande éclaire*, f.

SWAM (soŭăme), the preterite of To SWIM; which ſee.

SWAMP, *or* SWOMP (soŭam'p), *ſ.* [a marſh] *Marais*, m. *marécage*, m. *terre marécageuſe.*

SWAMPY (soŭam'-pé), *adj.* [boggy, fenny] *Marécageux.*

SWAN (soŭane), *ſ.* [a water-fowl] *Un cygne.* A wild ſwan, *Un pélican.* Swan's ſkin, *Peau de cygne*, f.

SWANSKIN (soŭan'-skĭne), *ſ.* [a kind of ſoft flannel] *Sorte de flanelle fine.*

SWANIMOTE. V. SWAINMOTE.

† SWAP (soŭap), *adv.* [haſtily] *Promptement, vîte, à la hâte, avec précipitation.*

To SWAP. V. To SWOP.

SWARD (seŭârd), *ſ.* [the ſkin of bacon] *Couenne de lard*, f.

SWARD, [the ſurface of the ground] *La ſurface* de la terre. The green ſward of the earth, *La ſurface verte*, ou *la verdure des prairies.* A level ſward, *Une pelouſe.*

To SWARD, *v. n.* [to breed a green turf, *or* ſod] *Se couvrir de gazon* ou *de verdure.*

SWARD-LIKE (soŭârd'-laïke) *adj.* [partaking of the nature of Sward] *Couenneux.*

SWARDY (soŭârd'-é), *adj.* Ex. Swardy ſoil (among Farmers). Well covered with graſs, *Terrain herbeux, où l'herbe eſt forte.*

SWARE (soŭâre), the preterite of To SWEAR; which ſee.

SWARM (soŭârme), *ſ.* [a great body of bees *or* other ſmall animals] *Un eſſaim, une fourmillière, une grande multitude, un grand nombre.* A ſwarm of bees, *Un eſſaim d'abeilles.* A ſwarm of ants, *Une fourmillière.* A ſwarm of lice, *Une fourmillière de poux.*

* A ſwarm of people, *Une foule de gens, une multitude.*

To SWARM, -ING, ED, *v. n.* [to riſe as bees in a body; to croud] *Eſſaimer, faire un eſſaim; fourmiller*, au propre & au figuré, *abonder.* When bees begin to ſwarm, *Lorſque les abeilles commencent à eſſaimer.* In the ſwarming time, *Dans le temps que les eſſaims ſe forment.* To ſwarm up, *Grimper.*

* The ſtreets ſwarmed with people, *Les rues fourmilloient de peuple.*

SWART (soŭârte), *or* SWARTH (soŭârtsh), *adj.* [black, darkly brown, tawny; gloomy, malignant] *Noir, baſané; obſcur, noir, ſombre.*

To SWART. V. To BLACKEN.

SWARTHILY (soŭâr'-tshĭ-lé), *adv.* [tawnily] *Avec un teint baſané.*

SWARTHINESS (soŭâr'-tshĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [darkneſs of complexion, tawnineſs] *Teint brun, noir, baſané, hâlé, brûlé.*

SWARTHISH (soŭâr'-tshĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat ſwarthy] *Un peu baſané.*

SWARTHY (soŭâr'-tshé), *adj.* [black, tawny] *Baſané, hâlé, brûlé, noirci par le ſoleil.* Of a ſwarthy complexion, *Hâlé, ou teint bruni; au teint brun.*

† SWASH (soŭache) *ſ.* [a great ſpout of water] *Un grand rejailliſſement d'eau.*

† To SWASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make fly about] *Faire ſauter, faire rejaillir.*

To SWASH, *v. n.* [to make a great noiſe with ſwords] *Ferrailler.*

SWASH-BUCKLER (soŭache'-beŭkl-eŭr), *and* SWASHER (soŭach'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes a ſhow of valour *or* force at arms] *Un ferrailleur, un fanfaron, un fier-à-bras, un rodomont, un faux brave.*

SWATCH. V. SWATHE.

SWATH (soŭatsh) *ſ.* [*among country-people* Swarth; a line, a continued quantity, a band] *Un rang, une bande.* A ſwath of graſs, barley, *&c. Un rang d'herbe coupée, d'orges*, &c. An hundred yards of ſwath, *Une bande de cent aunes de longueur.*

SWATHE (soŭétzhe), *ſ.* [the ſwathing *or* ſwaddling cloth of an infant] *Maillot*, m. *langes d'un enfant*, m. pl.

To SWATHE. V. To SWADDLE, *1ſt verb.*

SWATHED (soŭétzh'd). V. SWADDLED, *part. adj.*

SWATHING (soŭétzh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To SWATHE, *or* SWADDLE] *L'action d'emmailloter*, &c.

SWATHING, *adj.* Ex. Swathing clothes, *Maillot*, m. *couches*, f. pl. *langes*, m. pl. A ſwathing-band, *Bande de maillot*, f.

SWAY (soŭé) *ſ.* [the ſaing *or* ſweep of a weapon] *L'action de manier* ou *de brandir*, ſignifie auſſi *ſecouſſe*, f. *branle*, m. The ſway of the earth, *Le branle de la terre.*

* SWAY, [power, rule, dominion; influence] *Pouvoir*, m. *empire*, m. *puiſſance*, f. *autorité*, f. *domination*, f. *influence*, f. V. WEIGHT.

To SWAY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wave, to wield with facility] *Brandir, manier aiſément, avoir en main, porter.* To ſway up the lower yards, *Hiſſer les baſſes vergues*, &c. To ſway the ſcepter, *Porter le ſceptre.*

To SWAY [to rule, to govern] *Dominer, gouverner, régler, conduire.* She could not ſway her

her houſe, *Elle ne pouvoit pas gouverner ſa maiſon.*

To SWAY, *v. n.* [to hang heavy] *Peſer, pencher par ſon poids.* In the perſonal reſpects the balance ſways on our part, *Dans tout ce qui nous intéreſſe la balance penche de notre côté.*

To SWAY, [to have influence or power] *Dominer, avoir du pouvoir* ou *de l'empire, commander, gouverner.* To ſway with one, *Avoir du pouvoir ſur quelqu'un.* To ſway as a king, *Gouverner en roi.*

SWAYED (ſoüé'd), *part. adj. Brandi, manié, porté; gouverné, réglé, conduit, dirigé.*

To SWEAL (ſoüīl), *v. n* [to melt away] *Se fondre.* The candle ſweals, *La chandelle ſe fond.*

SWEALING (ſoüīl '-ĭn'gne) a hog [ſingeing it] *L'action de brûler les ſoies d'un cochon.*

SWEAP (ſoüīp), V. SWIPE.

To SWEAR (ſoüere), -ING, I ſwore (ſoüôre), *or* ſware, I have ſworn (ſoüôrne) *v. n.* [to utter an oath, to obteſt ſome ſuperior power] *Jurer, faire un ſerment, lever la main* : ✝ ‡ *maugréer.* Swear to me, ſaid Jacob; and he ſware unto him, *Jacob dit, jure moi; & il la jura.*

* He ſwears like a tinker *or* a trooper, *Il jure comme un charretier.*

To SWEAR, *v. a.* [to put to an oath] *Faire jurer, faire promettre ſous ſerment.* He ſwore the children of Iſrael, *Il fit jurer les enfans d'Iſraël.* To ſwear one to ſecrecy, *Faire jurer quelqu'un d'être ſecret, lui faire jurer le ſecret, le lui faire promettre ſous ſerment.*

To SWEAR, [to declare upon oath; to obteſt by an oath; V. To AVOUCH] *Jurer, affirmer, aſſurer, promettre ſous ſerment; jurer, atteſter par ſerment.* To ſwear one's ruin, *Jurer la perte de quelqu'un.* To ſwear friends together, *Se jurer,* ou *ſe promettre une amitié mutuelle.* To ſwear all gods, *Jurer tous les dieux,* ou *par tous les dieux.*

To SWEAR TO, *dépoſer.*

¶ To ſwear, *jurer*; to make oath of, *faire ſerment* (ſynon.): Cuſtom has made the word *ſwear* to ſignify the profane and illegal uſe of God's name in common converſation; whereas, to *make oath of* is to uſe the divine name ſolemnly on legal occaſions, in confirmation of the troth. In courts of judicature we are required to *make oath of* every thing we have to ſay: He who *ſwears* upon every occaſion gives us to underſtand that his bare word is not to be credited.

SWEARER (ſoüé '-reür), *ſ.* [one who ſwears] *Un jureur, une jureuſe.*

SWEARING (ſoüé '-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To SWEAR] *Jurement,* ſ. *l'action de jurer.*

SWEAT (ſoüête) *ſ.* [the matter evacuated at the pores by heat; labour] *Sueur,* ſ. *eau de la tranſpiration ſenſible,* f. au figuré, *fatigue.* f. *peine,* f. *travail,* m. To cauſe *or* promote ſweat, *Provoquer la ſueur, faire ſuer.*

To SWEAT, -ING, I ſweat, *or* ſweated, I have ſweaten, *v. n.* [to be moiſt on the body with heat] *Suer.* He ſweats for fear, *Il ſue de peur.* To ſweat for the pox, *Suer la vérole,* ou ſimplement *ſuer.*

* To SWEAT, [to toil, to labour] *Suer, travailler, fatiguer.*

To SWEAT, *v. a.* [to emit as ſweat] *Suer, tranſpirer.* To ſweat blood and water, *Suer ſang & eau*; au figuré, *ſe donner beaucoup de peine, fatiguer* ou *travailler extrêmement,* ‡ *ahaner.*

To SWEAT the coin [to ſteep it in aqua-fortis, *&c.*] *Affoiblir la monnoie.*

To SWEAT OUT, [to cure by ſweating] *Guérir, chaſſer, faire paſſer en ſuant.* To ſweat out a diſtemper, *Faire paſſer une maladie par la ſueur, en guérir à force de ſuer.*

SWEATEN (ſoüêt'-t'n), *part. adj. Sué.*

SWEATEN OUT, *Chaſſé par les ſueurs.*

SWEATER (ſoüêt '-eür), *ſ.* [one who ſweats] *Un homme ſujet à ſuer.*

SWEATING (ſoüêt '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SWEAT] *Sueur,* ſ. *l'action de ſuer.* Sweating-iron, [in Manege, a long iron uſed to make the ſweat glide off] *Couteau de chaleur,* m.

SWEATY (ſoüêt '-é), *adj.* [moiſt with ſweat] *Suant, tout en ſueur, tout en eau.*

SWEEDE (ſoüīde), *ſ.* [the name of a nation, now ſpelt Swede] *Un Suédois, une Suédoiſe.*

SWEEDEN (ſoüī '-d'n), *ſ.* [a kingdom, now ſpelt Sweden] *La Suède.*

SWEEP (ſoüīpe) *ſ.* [the act of ſweeping] *L'action de balayer, un coup de balai.* The ſweeps of a wind-mill, *Les ailes d'un moulin à vent.*

SWEEP, [the compaſs of any violent motion] *La ſphère d'un mouvement violent, l'etendue d'une ſecouſſe,* ſ. *ſecouſſe,* f.

SWEEP, *Tour,* m. *contour,* m. Sweep-bar of a coach, *Arc de carroſſe,* m.

SWEEP of the tiller, [in a Ship] *Tamiſe* ou *Tamiſaille,* f.

* SWEEP, [deſtruction] *Ravage,* m. *deſtruction,* f.

To SWEEP, -ING, -ED, *and* Swept (ſoüêpt), *v a.* [to drive away, *or* clean with a beſom] *Balayer, ramonner, ôter avec un balai, nettoyer avec un balai: ſouetter* To ſweep a room, *Balayer une chambre.* To ſweep the chimney, *Ramonner la cheminée.*

† Sweep before your door, *Mêlez-vous de vos affaires.*

* To SWEEP, *and*

To SWEEP AWAY, [to take away, to deſtroy] *Oter, enlever, emporter, détruire.* Sweep him from my ſight, *Otez-le de ma préſence.* The plague ſwep away many people, *La peſte enleva beaucoup de monde.*

* † To SWEEP THE STAKES, *Râfler, faire râfle, emporter, enlever tout, balayer le tapis.*

To SWEEP [in Sea-language] *Draguer* (une ancre, ou tel autre objet qu'on cherche au fond de la mer, par le moyen d'un cordage).

SWEEPER (ſoüīp '-eür), *ſ.* [one who ſweeps] *Balayeur,* m. *balayeuſe,* f. *ramonneur,* m. A chimney-ſweeper, *Un ramonneur de cheminée.*

* SWEEPER of the ſkies [North-Weſt wind in America] *Balai du ciel,* m.

SWEEPING (ſoüīp '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SWEEP] *L'action de balayer,* &c.

SWEEPINGS (ſoüīp '-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [that which is ſwept away] *Les balayures,* f. A goldſmith's ſweepings, *Les lavures d'un orfévre,* f. pl. *ordures,* f. pl.

SWEEP-NET (ſoüīp '-nĕte), *ſ.* [a net that takes in a great compaſs] *Un épervier, filet de pêcheur,* m. To keep the ſweep-net open, *Envaler.*

SWEEPSTAKE (ſoüīp '-ſtéke), *ſ.* [the perſon that wins all] *Celui qui enlève tout ce qui eſt ſur le jeu, celui qui gagne tout ce qui eſt ſur le tapis.*

SWEEPY (ſoüīp '-é), *adj. Qui traverſe avec viteſſe & violence un grand eſpace*

SWEET (ſoüīte), *adj.* [pleaſing to any ſenſe, to the taſte, to the ſmell, to the ear, to the eye] *Doux, doux au goût, ſucré; doux à l'odorat, odoriférant, odorant, qui ſent bon, qui ne put pas; doux à l'oreille, mélodieux, qui flatte l'oreille, aiſé & coulant,* en parlant du ſtyle; *qui charme la vue, beau, joli, doux, agréable, moëlleux.* Between ſweet and ſour, *Aigre-doux.* Sugar is ſweet, *Le ſucre eſt doux.* As ſweet as honey, *Doux comme miel.* A ſweet breath, *Une haleine douce.* A ſweet perfume, *Un doux parfum.* A very ſweet flower, *Une fleur qui ſent fort bon.* That meat is ſweet, *Cette viande ne ſent pas,* ou *ne put pas.* A ſweet man *or* woman, *Un homme* ou *une femme dont l'haleine ne ſent pas.* A ſweet ſound, *Un ſon doux.* A ſweet muſick, *Une muſique douce,* ou *mélodieuſe.* A ſweet ſtyle, *Un ſtyle doux, aiſé & coulant.* A ſweet child, *Un bel enfant.* A ſweet look, *Un regard doux.* A ſweet ſmile, *Un doux ſourire* A ſweet face, *Un air doux.*

* SWEET, [mild, ſoft, gentle, grateful] *Doux, honnête, complaiſant, traitable, aimable, agréable, charmant, mielleux, emmiellé.* A ſweet temper, *Un caractère doux.* Revenge is ſweet, *La vengeance eſt une choſe douce.* Life is ſweet when one wants for nothing, *La vie eſt douce quand on ne manque de rien.* A ſweet influence, *Une douce influence.* To be ſweet upon a woman, *Faire les yeux doux à une femme.* To uſe ſweet expreſſions to ladies, *Conter fleurettes aux belles, leur faire des douceurs.*

† To have a ſweet tooth, *Aimer les douceurs,* ou *les friandiſes.*

* ‖ You made a ſweet buſineſs on't, *Vous avez fait-là une belle affaire.*

SWEET, *ſ.* [ſweetneſs, ſomething pleaſing] *Douceur,* f. *plaiſir,* m. *bien,* m. The ſweets of peace, *Les douceurs de la paix.*

† No ſweet without ſome ſweat, *Nul bien ſans peine.*

SWEET, [perfume] *Douceur,* f. *parfum,* m. *bonne odeur.*

SWEET, [a word of endearment] *Mon cher, ma chère, mon doux ami, ma douce amie.*

SWEET, *uſed in compoſition, as*; ſweet-natured, *Un caractère doux.* Sweet-ſcented, *Parfumé.* Sweet-ſmelling, *Odoriférant, qui ſent bon, d'une odeur agréable.*

SWEET-ALMOND (ſoüīte '-a-mĕünd), *ſ. Amande-douce,* f.

SWEET-BAG (ſoüīte '-băgue), *ſ.* [a ſmall bag perfumed to put amongſt linen] *Un couſſinet de ſenteur, un ſachet.*

SWEET-BASIL (ſoüīte '-băz-ĭl), *ſ* [Bot. Ocimum, a fragrant culinary plant] *Baſilic,* m.

SWEET-BREAD (ſoüīte '-brĕd), *ſ.* [the pancreas of the calf] *Ris de veau,* m.

SWEET-BRIAR (ſoüīte '-brăi-eür), *ſ.* [a fragrant ſhrub] *Eglantier odoriférant.*

SWEET-BROOM (ſoüīte '-broûme) *ſ.* [heath] *Bruyère,* f.

To SWEETEN (ſoüī '-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make ſweet] *Rendre doux, ſucrer, aſſaiſonner; dulcifier, édulcorer* (en parlant de médicamens), *adoucir*; au figuré, *adoucir, alléger, ſoulager, rendre moins fâcheux, calmer, appaiſer.* Sugar ſweetens tea, *Le ſucre adoucit le thé,* ou *rend le thé plus doux.* Sweeten your expreſſions, Sir, *Monſieur, adouciſſez vos termes.*

* Sweeten our ſufferings, ſweeten your anger, *Adouciſſez nos maux, calmez votre colère.*

To SWEETEN, *v. n.* [to grow ſweet] *S'adoucir.*

SWEETENED (ſoüī '-t'n'd), *part. adj. Adouci,* au propre & au figuré.

SWEETENER (ſoüī '-t'n-eür), *ſ.* [that ſweetens] *Celui* ou *ce qui adoucit.*

SWEETENER, [a decoy amongſt gameſters] *Un embaucheur, un cajoleur.*

SWEETENING (ſoüī '-t'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Adouciſſement,* m.

SWEET-FENNEL (ſoüīte '-fĕn-ĕl), *ſ.* [a Medic. plant] *Fenouil doux,* m. *Faux cumin,* m. *Cumin noir,* m.

SWEETHEART (ſoüīt '-harte), *ſ.* [a lover *or* miſtreſs] *Un amant, une amante, un galant, un amoureux, une maîtreſſe.* Sweetheart! *Ma belle!*

SWEET-HERBS (ſoüīte '-erbz), *ſ. pl.* [herbs uſed in ſalads] *Fourniture,* f. *petites herbes,* f. pl.

SWEETING (ſoüīt '-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [a ſweet luſcious apple] *Pomme S. Jean,* f.

SWEETING, [a word of endearment] V. SWEET above, in the ſame ſenſe.

SWEETISH (ſoüīt '-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat ſweet] *Douceâtre, un peu doux.*

SWEETLY (soŭīt '-lé), *adv.* [in a ſweet manner, with ſweetneſs] *Doucement, avec douceur, agréablement, d'une manière douce* ou *agréable; ſuavement.*

SWEET-MARJORAM (soŭīte-mar '-djeŭr-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Majorana minor, knotted marjoram; a culinary plant] *Marjolaine à petites feuilles,* ou *marjolaine gentille,* f.

SWEET-MEAT (soŭīt '-mīte), *ſ.* [delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar] *Confitures,* f. pl. *ſucreries,* f. pl. Dry ſweet-meats, *Confitures ſèches.* Liquid ſweet-meats, *Confitures liquides.* Stale ſweet-meats, *Confitures eandies.*

SWEETNESS (soŭīt '-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being ſweet] *Douceur,* f. *ſuavité,* f

SWEET-WILLIAM (soŭīte-oŭīl '-ieŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Caryophyllus barbatus; a ſort of giliflower] *Œillet de pière,* m.

SWEET-WILLOW (snŭīt '-eŭīl '-ô), *ſ.* [Bot. Gale frutex odoratus Septentrionalium, myrtus Brabantica or Dutch myrtle; a fragrant ſhrub] *Galé d'Europe,* m. *myrte bâtard des pays froids,* m. *myrte du Brabant,* m. *piment royal,* m.

SWELL (soŭĕll), *ſ.* [extenſion of bulk] *Augmentation de groſſeur,* f. *enflement,* m. The ſwell of the ſea (rough, ſwelling ſea), *Vagues de la mer,* f. pl. *houles,* f. pl.

SWELL of a bell, *Fauſſure,* f.

SWELL of an organ, [a number of pipes placed in a remote part of the inſtrument, and incloſed in a kind of box] *Buffit,* m.

To SWELL, -ING, I ſwelled, I have ſwelled, ſwoln, *and* ſwellen, *v. n.* [to grow bigger or turgid] *Enfler, s'enfler, groſſir, ſe bouffir;* au figuré, *s'enfler d'orgueil, s'ennorgueillir; s'aggraver, groſſir, croître, accroître;* (in printing), *chaſſer.* The river ſwells, *La rivière enfle,* ou *s'enfle.*

* To ſwell with pride, *S'enfler d'orgueil.* To ſwell with anger, *Bouffer de colere.*

A book that ſwells too much, *Un livre qui groſſit trop.*

To SWELL OUT, *Pouſſer dehors, bomber, faire le ventre* (ne ſe dit guère que d'une muraille).

To SWELL, *v. a.* [to make bigger or turgid] *Enfler, groſſir, bouffir, augmenter, rendre plus gros;* au figuré, *ennorgueillir; aggraver.* The rain ſwelled the river, *La pluie a groſſi* ou *enflé la rivière.* To ſwell or ſwell up a volume, *Groſſir un volume.* To ſwell the ſails, *Bander les voiles.*

* To ſwell a charge, *Aggraver une accuſation.*

SWELLED (soŭĕl'd), *part adj. Enflé, ecrue, groſſi,* au propre & au figuré

* His philoſophical diſcourſes are now ſwelled almoſt to the bulk of his orations, *Ses traités de philoſophie ſont déjà un volume preſque auſſi gros que ſes orajſons ou harangues*

SWELLING (soŭĕl '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a morbid tumour] *Enflure,* f. *tumeur,* f. *boſſe,* f. *bouffiſſure,* f. A ſwelling in the groin, *Un poumon.* Swelling in the hough of a horſe, *capelet,* m. Swelling (in a horſe's mouth, lampaſs or lampers), *lampas,* m. Swelling with heat, *inflammation,* f. Swelling (in Archit.) *Bombement,* m.

SWELLING, *adj. Bouffi, ampoulé;* [in ſpeaking of the growing of a girl's breaſts] *Sororiant.* Swelling words, *Des mots ampoulés.*

To SWELT (soŭĕlt '), *v. n.* [to puff in ſweat] *Bouffer, s'enfler de ſueur.*

To SWELTER (soŭĕl '-teŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be pained with heat] *Avoir trop chaud, étouffer de chaleur.*

To SWELTER, *v. n.* [to parch with heat] *Brûler, griller.*

SWELTERED (soŭĕl '-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Brûlé, grillé.*

SWELTRY (soŭĕl '-tré), V. SULTRY.

SWEPAGE (soŭĕp '-édje), *ſ.* [the crop of hay got in a meadow] *La récolte de foin qu'on a faite dans un pré.*

SWEPT (soŭĕpte), *the preterite and part. adj. of* To SWEEP. *Balayé.*

* SWEPT, *or* Swept away, *Enlevé, emporté, ravagé, détruit.*

SWERD. V. SWARD.

To SWERD. V. To SWARD.

To SWERVE (soŭĕrv'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to wander, to rove] *Roder, aller de côté & d'autre.*

To SWERVE [to deviate, to depart from] *Se détourner, s'éloigner, s'écarter, ſe dérier,* au propre & ſurtout au figuré.

* The ungodly have laid ſnares for me, and yet I ſwerve not from thy commandments, *Les impies m'ont tendu des pièges, & cependant je ne m'écarte point de tes commandemens.* I ſhall obſerve that rule without any ſwerving, *J'obſerverai cette règle, ſans m'en écarter en aucune manière.*

SWERVING (soŭĕrv '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To SWERVE] *L'action de ſe détourner, de s'éloigner,* ou *de s'écarter.*

SWIETERIA, *ſ.* [Bot.] V. MAHOGANY.

SWIFT (soŭĭfte), *adj.* [quick, nimble, ſpeedy, fleet, rapid] *Vif, léger, prompt, vîte, rapide.* To be ſwift-footed *Courir comme un baſque.* A ſwift motion, *Un mouvement vif* ou *rapide.* A ſwift horſe, *Un cheval vîte* ou *léger à la courſe.* A ſwift river, *Une rivière rapide.* Swift to miſchief, *Prompt à faire le mal.* Swift ſailing wherry or paſſage boat, *Diligence,* f.

SWIFT, *ſ.* [a bird] *Un martinet.*

SWIFT [the current of a ſtream] *Le courant, le cours rapide,* ou *le torrent.*

To SWIFT a boat or veſſel, *v. a. Mettre une ceinture à un bâtiment.* To ſwift a capſtern, *Placer le garde-corps aux barres d'un cabeſtan,* ou *garnir ſes barres d'un cabeſtan de leur cordage.*

SWIFTER, *ſ.* [in a Ship, a rope uſed to confine the bars of the capſtern in their ſockets, whilſt the men are heaving it about] *Garde-corps,* m. *Tre-veille,* m.

SWIFTER [a ſtrong rope ſometimes uſed to encircle a boat longitudinally] *Ceinture,* f. ou *préceinte,* f.

SWIFTERS [two ſhrouds fixed on the ſtarboard and larboard ſide of the lower maſts] *Haubans de fortune,* m pl. *faux-haubans,* m. pl. *haubans ſimples* ou *impairs.*

SWIFTLY (soŭĭft '-lé), *adv.* [in a ſwift manner] *Vîte, vîtement, promptement, rapidement, légèrement.* V. NIMBLY.

SWIFTNESS (soŭĭft '-nĕce), *ſ* [rapidity, nimbleneſs] *Viteſſe,* f. *promptitude,* f. *rapidité,* f. *célérité,* f.

To SWIG (scŭĭgue), -GING, -GED, *v. n.* [to drink by large draughts] *Boire à longs traits, boire à grand coups.*

SWIGGING, *ſ.* [a way of caſtrating rams with a ſtring] *Manière de châtrer les béliers.*

SWILL (soŭĭll), *ſ.* [drink luxuriouſly poured down] *Long trait; grand coup de vin, de bierre* ou *de liqueur; une lampée.*

SWILL [hog's-waſh] *Lavure de vaiſſelle* que l'on donne aux cochons, f.

To SWILL, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to drink luxurioufly and groſsly] *Boire à longs traits, boire avec avidité, boire comme un cochon, s'enivrer.*

To SWILL [to waſh] *Laver.*

SWILL-BOWL (soŭĭl '-bôle), *and* SWILLER (soŭĭl '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a luxurious drinker] *Un ivrogne*

SWILLED (soŭĭll'd), *part. adj. Bu à longs traits,* ou *avec avidité; enivré; lavé.*

SWILLING (soŭĭl '-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [drunken] *Ivrogne, qui s'adonne à la crapule,* ou *à l'ivrognerie.*

SWILLING, *ſ.* [*from* To Swill] *Crapule,* f. *ivrognerie,* f.

SWIM (soŭĭme), *or* SWIM-BLADDER (soŭĭm '-blăd-eŭr), *ſ.* [the bladder of fiſhes] *Veſſie de poiſſon,* f.

To SWIM, -MING, Swam, ‡ Swom, *or* Swam, *v. n.* [to float on the water] *Nager,* au propre & au figuré; *flotter ſur l'eau, ſurnager.* Animals ſwim in the ſame manner as they go, *Les animaux nagent de la même manière qu'ils marchent.* To ſwim with corks, *Nager avec des calebaſſes.* Place to ſwim in, § *Nageoir,* m. The oil ſwims on the top of all other liquors, *L'huile ſurnage ſur toutes les autres liqueurs.* A liquor that ſwims over, *Une liqueur qui ſurnage.* I ſaw ſomething ſwimming on the water, *Je vis quelque choſe qui flottoit ſur l'eau.*

* They now ſwim in joy, *Ils nagent à-préſent dans la joie.*

To SWIM AWAY, *or* to ſave one's life by ſwimming, *Se ſauver à la nage.*

To SWIM over a river, *Paſſer une rivière à la nage.*

To SWIM [to be vertiginous] *Tourner, avoir des vertiges.* My head ſwims, *La tête me tourne, J'ai des vertiges.* I am taken with a grievous ſwimming in my head, *J'ai été ſaiſi d'un violent tournoiement de tête,* ou *de vertiges violens.*

To SWIM, *v. a.* [to paſs by ſwimming] *Paſſer à la nage.*

SWIMMER (soŭĭm '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſwims] *Un nageur, une nageuſe.*

SWIMMING (soŭĭm '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Swim] *Nage,* f. *l'action de nager.* To ſave oneſelf by ſwimming, *Se ſauver à la nage* A ſwimming-place, *Baignoir,* m.

SWIMMING [*or* dizzineſs] of the head, *Vertige,* m. *tournoiment de tête,* m.

SWIMMINGLY (soŭĭm '-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſmoothly] *Aiſément, en ſe jouant, ſans peine, ſans difficulté.*

To SWINDLE (soŭĭn '-dl'), *v. a.* [to cheat under pretence of trading] *Friponner, tromper, eſcroquer.*

SWINDLER (soŭĭn '-dleŭr), *ſ.* [a cheat, a deſtauder] *Chevalier d'induſtrie,* m. *eſcroc,* m. *fripon,* m. ‖ *eſcarbillard,* m. ‖ *bonneteur,* m.

SWINE (soŭäine), *ſ.* [a hog; a pig] *Un cochon, un porc, un pourceau.* A wild ſwine, *Un ſanglier.* A ſea ſwine, *Un marſouin,* ou *cochon de mer,* m.

SWINE-BREAD (soŭäine '-brĕd), *ſ.* [Bot. Cyclamen, a purgative root] *Pain de pourceau,* m [Tubera, a ſort of muſhroom] *Truffe,* f.

SWINE-CRESSES (soŭäine '-krès-éz), *ſ.* V. COCHLEARIA.

SWINE-GRASS (soŭäine '-grăce), *ſ.* [Bot. Centinodia; a med. plant] *Centinode,* f. *renouée à nœuds,* f. *traînaſſe,* f. *corrigiole,* f.

SWINE-HERD (soŭäine '-hĕrd), *ſ.* [a keeper of hogs] *Un porcher, une porchère.*

SWINELIKE (soŭäine '-läike), *adv.* [like a hog] *Comme un cochon, en cochon*

SWINE-PIPE (soŭäine '-päipe), *ſ.* [a bird of the thruſh kind] *Eſpèce de ſanſonnet,* f.

SWINE-POX (soŭäine '-pŏks), *ſ.* [a ſort of meaſles] *Eſpèce de rougeole qui vient aux enfans.*

SWINE-SNOUT (soŭäine '-snăoŭte), *ſ.* V. DANDELION.

SWINE-STONE (soŭäine '-stône), *ſ. Pierre-porc,* ou *pierre ponce,* f.

SWING (soŭĭn'gne), *ſ.* [motion of any thing hanging looſely] *Le mouvement de quelque choſe qu'on flotte dans l'air; branle,* m. *ſecouſſe,* f. au figuré, *eſſor,* m. *ſaillie,* f. *liberté,* f. *licence,* f. To give one a ſwing, *Donner une ſecouſſe à quelqu'un, le pouſſer.*

† He may have a ſwing for it, *Il pourroit bien lui en coûter la corde.*

SWING, [courſe, unreſtrained liberty, *or* tendency] *Cours,* m. *propenſion,* f. *penchant,* m. *inclination,* f.

* To follow the ſwing of one's genius, *Suivre les ſaillies de ſon génie, s'y livrer, lui laiſſer prendre l'eſſor.* To the full ſwing of one's paſſions, *A cœur joie.* Take your ſwing, *Prenez l'eſſor, ſuivez votre goût, donnez-vous-en à cœur joie, faites ce que vous voudrez.*

SWING [a ſport; a looſe rope to ſwing withal] *Eſcarpolette,* f. *brandilloire,* f.

To

To SWING, -ING, Swang, *or* Swing, *v. a.* [to move loofely] *Brandir, brandiller, fecouer, mouvoir, agiter, remuer.* He fwings his tail, *Il remue la queue.*

To SWING, *v. n.* [to wave to and fro, to hang loofely] *Se brandiller ; flotter dans l'air, fe balancer ; brimbaler*

To SWING ABOUT, *Tourner, tournoyer.*

To SWING, *v. n.* [in Sea-language] *Eviter au changement du vent ou de la marée* (en parlant d'un vaiſſeau à l'ancre) ; *Abattre*, ou *faire ſon évitation.* Let her fwing! *Laiſſe abattre*

SWINGE (ſwĭn'dje), *ſ.* [a fway *or* ſweep of any thing in motion] *L'étendue*, f. *d'un mouvement violent ou continu.*

To SWINGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to whip ; to puniſh] *Fouetter, feſſer, étriller, donner les étrivières ; punir* en général. God fwinges your vices in your ſon, *Dieu punit vos vices dans votre fils.*

To SWINGE OFF, *the ſame with* To SWINGE.

† SWINGE-BUCKLER (ſwĭn'dje'-beŭk-leür), *ſ.* [a bully] *Fanfaron*, m. *rodomont*, m. *faux brave.*

SWINGED (ſwĭn'dj'd), *and* SWINGED OFF. *part. adj. Fouetté, feſſé, étrillé ; puni.*

SWINGER (ſwĭn'ge'-eür), [a thing very great] *Ce mot ſe dit de certaines choſes qui ſont d'une grandeur, ou d'une groſſeur extraordinaire dans leur genre.*

SWINGER (ſwĭn'gn'-eür), *ſ.* [one who fwings ; a hurler] *Celui qui brandille, qui ſecoue, qui agite, qui remue ;* ou *qui lance.*

SWING-GATE (ſwĭn'gne'-gué e), *ſ.* [a gate that goes to and fro] *Barrière à l'Angloiſe*, f

SWINGING (ſwĭn'gn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Swing] *Brandillement*, m. *l'action de brandiller ; balancement*, m.

SWINGING, *adj. ballant.*

SWINGING, *or* Swinging off, [from To Swinge] *L'action de fouetter, de feſſer, d'étriller*, &c.

SWINGING (ſwĭn'-djĭn'gne), *adj.* [great, huge] *Grand, gros, d'une groſſeur extraordinaire.*

SWINGINGLY (ſwĭn'-djĭn'gn'-lé), *adv.* [vaſtly, greatly] *Grandement, extraordinairement.*

SWINGLE (ſwĭn'gl'), *ſ.* [in wire-works, the wooden ſpoke which is fixed to the barrel that draws the wire] *Levée*, f. *came*, f.

To SWINGLE. V. To SWING, *v n.*

SWINGLE-STAFF (ſwĭn'-gl'-ſtăf), *ſ.* [a ſtaff to beat flax with] *Un bâton avec quoi on bat le lin.*

SWING-WHEEL (ſwĭn'gne-hoüīle), *m.* [in Clock-work ; crown-wheel, the wheel that gives motion to the pendulum] *La roue qui fait aller le pendule, la roue de rencontre.*

SWINISH (ſwĭn'-ĭche), *adj.* [hefitting ſwine ; groſs, brutal] *De cochon ; mal-propre, groſſier.*

*§ Swiniſh multitude, *Le gros du peuple, la lie du peuple.*

‡ SWINK, (ſwĭn'k), *ſ.* [labour] *Travail*, m *labeur*, m.

‡ To SWINK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to over-labour] *Excéder de travail.*

‡ SWINKED (ſwĭn'k't), *part. adj. Excédé de travail.*

SWINKER (ſwĭn'k '-eür), *ſ.* [one who labours] *Celui qui travaille, un ouvrier.*

‡ SWINKER, [a ſmall flexible twig] *Une houſſine, une gaule.*

SWIPE (ſwĭăïpe), *ſ.* [an inſtrument with croſs beams to draw water, &c.] *Une baſcule.*

SWITCH (ſwüĭtche), *ſ.* [a ſmall twig of a tree] *Une houſſine, une gaule, une baguette, une badine.*

To SWITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to laſh, to jerk] *Houſſiner, battre à coups de houſſine. cingler, fangler.*

SWITCHED (ſwüĭtch't), *part. adj. Houſſiné, battu à coups de houſſine.*

SWITZER (ſwĭĭtz ' eür), *ſ.* [an inhabitant of Switzerland] *Un Suiſſe.*

SWITZERLAND (ſwüĭt '-zĕr-lăn'd), *or* SWISSERLAND, *ſ.* [a large and populous country of Europe] *Suiſſe*, f. Swiſs-tea, *Thé de Suiſſe* ou *thé de Glarner*, m. *fallotran bs*, m pl.

SWIVEL (ſwüĭv '-vl'), *ſ.* [a ring] *Un anneau, un porte-mouſquet on.*

SWIVEL-CANON, [in a Ship, a ſmall piece of artillery, carrying a ſhot of half a pound, and turning in a ſocket] *Pierrier*, m.

SWORBER (ſwüŏb '-eür), V SWABBER.

SWOLING (ſwüô '-lĭn'gne), *ſ* [a certain quantity of land as much as one plough can till in a year] *Une certaine quantité* de terre : autant qu'une charrue peut en labourer en un an.

SWOLLEN, *and* SWOLN (ſwŏl'n), *part adj.* [*of* To Swell] *Enflé*, au propre & au figuré.

* Swoln ſtyle, *Style ampoulé.*

‡ SWOM (ſwüôme), the preterite of To SWIM ; which ſee.

SWOON (ſwüoŭne), *ſ* [a fainting fit, lipothymy] *Evanouiſſement*, m. *défaillance*, f. *pamoiſon*, f. *ſyncope*, f. *lipothymie*, f.

To SWOON, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to faint] *S'évanouir ; tomber en défaillance, en foibleſſe, en pamoiſon*, ou *en ſyncope ; défaillir.*

SWOONING (ſwüoŭn -ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To SWOON] *Evanouiſſement*, m. *pamoiſon*, f. *défaillance*, f. *foibleſſe*, f. *ſyncope*, f

SWOOP (ſwüüpe), *ſ.* [fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry] *L'action d'un oiſeau qui fond ſur ſa proie.*

To SWOOP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to prey upon, to ſeize upon] *Fondre ſur ; butiner ; enlever*, comme un oiſeau enlève ſa proie.

‡ To SWOP (ſwoŭüpe), [to exchange] *Troquer, changer, biguer, harder.*

SWOPPER (ſwoŭop '-eür), *ſ. Troqueur*, m.

SWOPPING (ſwoŭüp '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To SWOP] *Troc*, m. *l'action de troquer, de changer.*

SWORD (ſôrde), *ſ.* [a weapon] *épée*, f. *fer*, m. *§ flamberge*, f. *arme blanche* ; au figuré, *deſtruction*, f. To wear a ſword, *Porter l'épée.* A ſhort and broad ſword, *Braquemart*, m. Centre of a ſword, *Fort d'une épée.* Point of a ſword-blade, *Le foible de la lame d'une épée.* To fight with ſwords, *Se battre à l'épée.* By dint of ſword, *A la pointe de l'épée.*

* To put all to fire and ſword, *Mettre tout à feu & à ſang, faire main baſſe ſur tout.* To make one's way through ſwords and flames, *Se frayer un chemin au plus fort du carnage, au travers du fer & des flammes.*

* He cannot keep his ſword within its ſcabbard, *Son épée ne tient pas au fourreau.* To have no other fortune than one's ſword, *N'avoir que la cape & l'épée*, ſe dit d'un gentilhomme ſans bien. A courageous man don't want a long ſword, *A vaillant homme courte épée.*

SWORD-BEARER (ſôrd '-bĕ-reür), *ſ. Celui qui porte l'épée.* The king's ſword-bearer, *Celui qui porte l'épée royale devant le roi.*

SWORD-CUTLER (ſôrd '-keŭt-leür), *ſ. Un fourbiſſeur.*

SWORDED (ſôrd '-ĕd), *adj.* [girt with a ſword] *Armé* ou *ceint d'une épée.*

‡ SWORDER (ſôrd '-eür), *ſ.* [a cut-throat] *Un coupejarret, un ferrailleur.*

SWORD-FISH (ſôrd '-fĭche), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. xiphias, a ſort of great fiſh] *L'empereur*, m. *Epée de Groënland*, f.

SWORD-GRASS (ſôrd '-grăce), *ſ.* [Bot. Acorus, ſweet-ruſh, a kind of ſedge, glader] *Glaïeul*, m

SWORD-KNOT (ſôrd '-nŏte), *ſ.* [a ribband tied to the hilt of a ſword] *Nœud d'épée*, m.

SWORD-LAW (ſôrd '-lâ), *ſ.* [violence] *La loi du plus fort.*

‡ SWORDMAN (ſôrd '-măne), *ſ.* [ſoldier] *Un guerrier.*

SWORDSMAN (ſôrdz '-măne), *ſ* [a man expert in the uſe of the ſword] *Une bonne épée ; un bon tireur*

SWORD-PLAYER (ſôrd '-plé-eür), *ſ.* [a gladiator, fencer] *Un gladiateur ; un tireur d'arme.*

SWORD-SLEIPER. V. SWORD-CUTLER.

SWORE (ſoüôre), the preterite of To SWEAR ; which ſee.

SWORN (ſoüôrne), *part. adj. Juré ; qui a prêté ſerment.* My ſworn enemy, *Mon ennemi juré ou capital.* He was ſworn a privy counſellor, *Il prêta le ſerment en qualité de conſeiller du roi*

SWUM (ſoüeŭme), *part. adj.* [*of* To SWIM] *Paſſé à la nage.*

SWUNG (ſoüeŭn'gne), *part. adj.* [*of* To SWING] *Brandillé, ſecoué, agité, remué.*

SYB (ſĭb), *ſ.* [kindred] *Parenté*, f.

SYB, *adj.* [related by blood] *Parent, allié par le ſang.*

☞ SYB *and* SOM [*a Saxon phraſe* ; peace and ſecurity] *Paix & ſureté*, f. f.

SYBARITÆ (ſĭb-ă-tăi '-tī), *ſ pl.* [Mythol. a luxurious and effeminate people in Calabria] *Syboarites*, m. pl.

SYCAMORE (ſĭc-ă-môre), *ſ.* [Bot. Acer majus, the greater maple-tree] *Sycomore*, m.

SYCOPHANT (ſĭk-ô-făn'te), *ſ.* [a flatterer, a paraſite] *Un flatteur, un flagorneur, un rapporteur, un paraſite, un ſycophante.*

To SYCOPHANT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play the ſycophant] *Flagorner, flatter, faire le ſycophante, tromper, abuſer.*

SYCOPHANTICK (ſĭk-ô-făn '-tĭk), *adj.* [flattering, paraſitical] *De ſycophante.* Sycophantic plants ; V. PARASITES.

To SYCOPHANTISE (ſĭk-ô-făn '-tăĭze), V. To SYCOPHANT.

SYDER (ſaĭ '-deür). V. CIDER.

SYLLABAR (ſĭl '-lă-băr), *ſ.* [a book treating of ſyllables] *Livre qui traite des ſyllabes*, m. *ſyllabaire*, m.

SYLLABICAL (ſĭl-lăb '-ĭ-kăl), *and* SYLLABICK (ſĭl-lăb '-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to ſyllables] *Syllabique, de ſyllabe.*

SYLLABLE (ſĭl '-ă-bl'), *ſ.* [an articulate ſound formed of one or more letters] *Syllabe*, f.

† Do not tell a ſyllable, *N'en dites rien, ne faites ſemblant de rien.*

To SYLLABLE, *v. a.* [to utter ; to pronounce ; to articulate] *Proférer, prononcer, articuler.*

SYLLABUB (ſĭl '-lĭ-beŭb), V. SILLABUB.

SYLLABUS (ſĭl '-lă-beŭce), *ſ.* [an abſtract, a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe] *Extrait qui contient les principaux points d'un diſcours*, m.

SYLLEPSIS (ſĭl-lĕp '-ſĭce), *ſ.* [Gram. a figure whereby we conceive the ſenſe of words otherwiſe than they import] *Syllepſe*, f.

SYLLOGISM (ſĭl '-lô-ojĭzme), *ſ.* [a logical way of arguing ; an argument compoſed of three propoſitions, the major *or* Propoſition, the minor *or* Aſſumption, and the Concluſion] *Syllogiſme*, m. *argument compoſé de trois propoſitions*, (la Majeure, la Mineure, & la Concluſion,) m. comme, *tout homme penſe, Pierre eſt homme, donc Pierre penſe.*

SYLLOGISTICAL (ſĭl-lô-djĭs '-tĭ-cĕl'), *and* SYLLOGISTICK (ſĭl-lô-djĭs '-tĭk), *adj.* [containing a ſyllogiſm] *Syllogiſtique, en forme de ſyllogiſme.*

SYLLOGISTICALLY (ſĭl-lô-djĭs '-tĭ-kăl-e), *adv.* [in the form of a ſyllogiſm] *En forme ſyllogiſtique.*

To SYLLOGISE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to reaſon by ſyllogiſm] *Argumenter* ou *raiſonner en forme ſyllogiſtique ; faire des ſyllogiſmes.*

SYLPH (sĭlf), *ſ.* [among Cabbaliſts, an airy genius] *Sylphe*, m. *ſylphide*, f.

SYLVAN (sĭl '-văne), *adj.* [woody, relating to the woods] *Champêtre, des bois, des forêts.*

Sylvan, *ſ.* [Mythol. a ſatyr, a wood god] *Sylvain*, m. *demi-dieu champêtre*, m.

SYLVIA (sĭl '-vĭ ă), Rhea Sylvia *or* Ilia, *ſ. ſ.* [Mythol the daughter of Numitor king of Alba, made a veſtal] *Sylvia, Rhéa Sylvia*, or *Ilia*, f.

SYMBOL (sĭm '-beŭl), *ſ.* [a type, a token, *Symbole*, m. *marque*, f. *ſigne*, m. *attribut*, m. Salt was the ſymbol of friendſhip, *Le ſel étoit le ſymbole de l'amitié.*

The apoſtolical ſymbol, the ſymbol of our faith, *Le ſymbole des apôtres, le ſymbole de notre foi.*

SYMBOLICAL (sim-bŏl '-ĭ kăl), *adj.* [repreſentative, typical] *Symbolique, typique, repréſentatif.*

SYMBOLICALLY (sĭm-bŏl ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [typically] *D'une manière ſymbolique.*

SYMBOLIZATION (sim-bŏl-ĭ zē '-ſhĕŭne), *ſ.* [repreſentation, reſemblance] *Repréſentation myſtique, reſſemblance*, f.

To SYMBOLIZE (sĭm '-bô-lăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make repreſentative of ſomething] *Faire repréſenter* ou *ſignifier comme type* ou *ſymbole.*

To Symbolize, *v. n.* [to have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities] *Avoir une reſſemblance ſymbolique, reſſembler, ſymboliſer.*

SYMBOLIZED (sĭm '-bô-lăĭz'd), *part. adj. Devenu un type* ou *un ſymbole.*

SYMBOLIZING (sĭm '-bô-lăĭz-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Symbolize] *Repréſentation par ſymboles.*

Symbolizing, *adj.* [ſymbolical] *Symbolique, qui repréſente, qui eſt un ſymbole de.*

SYMMETRICAL (sĭm-mĕt '-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [proportionate, having parts well adapted to each other] *Symmétrique, fait avec ſymmétrie, bien proportionné.*

SYMMETRIST (sĭm '-ĕ-trĭſte), *ſ.* [one very ſtudious and obſervant of proportion] *Celui qui obſerve exactement la ſymmétrie & les proportions.*

SYMMETRY (sĭm '-ĕ-trĕ), *ſ.* [proportion, agreement of one part to another] *Symmétrie*, f. *proportion*, f. *juſte correſpondance des parties*, f. To be or ſtand in ſymmetry, *Symmétriſer.* With ſymmetry, *Symmétriquement.*

SYMPATHETICAL (sim '-pă-thĕt '-ĭ-kăl), *and* Sympathetick (sĭm '-pă-thĕt'-ĭk), *adj.* [having mutual ſenſation] *Sympathique, qui a de la ſympathie.*

Sympathetic ink, *De l'encre de ſympathie.*

SYMPATHETICALLY (sĭm pă-thĕt '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [with ſympathy] *D'une manière ſympathique, avec ſympathie.*

To SYMPATHIZE (sĭm '-pă-tshăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to feel with another, to feel mutually] *Sympathiſer, compatir.* To ſympathiſe with one's troubles, *Compatir aux maux de quelqu'un, en être touché, en avoir compaſſion.*

* Blue and yellow are two colours which ſympathize, *Le bleu & le jaune ſont deux couleurs qui ſympathiſent.*

SYMPATHY (sĭm '-pă-thé), *ſ.* [fellow-feeling, mutual ſenſibility] *Sympathie*, f. *compaſſion*, f. There is a certain ſympathy among individuals of the ſame ſpecies, *Il y a une ſorte de ſympathie entre les individus de même eſpèce.*

Sympathy, [the natural agreement of things] *Sympathie*, f. *correſpondance*, f *conformité naturelle.* Sympathy of colours, *Amitié des couleurs.*

SYMPHONIOUS (sim'-fô '-nĭ-cŭce), *adj.* [harmonious] *Harmonieux, muſical.*

SYMPHONIST (sim'-fô-nĭſte), *ſ.* [a performer, a compoſer] *Un ſymphoniſte.*

SYMPHONY (sĭm '-fô-né, *or vulgarly* sĭm '-fŭ-né), *ſ.* [concert, muſick] *Symphonie, f. concert*, m *muſique*, f. *harmonie*, f.

SYMPHYSIS (sĭm '-fĭ-cĭce), *ſ.* [Anat. a connaſcency] *Symphyſe*, f. V Syssarcosis.

SYMPHYTUM (sĭm '-fĭ-teŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. Pulmonaria, comfrey, conſound, med. plants] *Pulmonaire*, f. *grande conſoude*, f. *oreille d'âne*, f.

SYMPOSIACK (sĭm'-pô '-zĭ-ăk), *adj.* [happening when company is drinking together] *De table.*

Sympoſiack talk, *Propos de table*, m.

SYMPOSIACKS (sĭm'-pô-zĭ-ăks), *ſ. pl.* [table-talk] *Symphiaques*, m. pl. *propos de table*, m. pl. Nous avons un ouvrage de Plutarque qui porte ce titre.

SYMPTOM (sĭm '-teŭme), *ſ.* [an accident in a diſeaſe] *Symptôme*, m. *accident qui arrive dans une maladie*, m.

* Symptom [a ſign, a token] *Symptôme*, m. *indice*, m. *ſigne*, m *marque*, f.

SYMPTOMATICAL (sĭm'-tô-măt '-ĭ-kăl), *and* Symptomatick (sĭm'-tô-măt '-ĭk), *adj.* [happening concurrently with a diſeaſe] *Sympt matique.*

SYMPTOMATICALLY (sĭm'-tô-măt '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in the nature of a ſymptom] *Comme un ſymptôme.*

SYNÆRESIS (sĭn '-ī-rĭ-sĭs), *ſ.* [Gram. contraction of two ſyllables into one; as *vemens* for *vehemens*] *Synérèſe*, f. *craſe*, f.

SYNAGOGICAL (sĭn-ă-gô '-djĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a ſynagogue] *Qui appartient*, ou *qui a rapport à une ſynagogue.*

SYNAGOGUE (sĭn-ă-gŭg), *ſ.* [an aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip, a Jewiſh church] *Synagogue*, f

SYNALEPHA (sĭn-ă-lī '-fă). *ſ.* [an exciſion or contraction of two ſyllables into one in two words, as, *I can't* for *I cannot*] *Synalephe*, f.

SYNANCHE, *ſ* [Med.] V. Quinzy.

SYNARTHROSI (sĭn-ar-tshrô '-cĭce), *ſ.* [Med. a cloſe conjunction of two bones] *Synarthroſe*, f

SYNAXIS (sĭn '-ăks-ĭce), *ſ.* [a congregation of the Chriſtians] *Synaxe*, f.

SYNCELLUS, *ſ.* [Eccleſ. Antiq the Patriarch's or biſhop's eye; chamber-fellow to him] *Syncelle*, m.

SYNCHONDROSIS (sĭn kŏn'-drô '-cĭce), *ſ.* [an union by griſtles] *Synchondroſe*, f.

SYNCHRONICAL (sĭn-krŏn '-ĭ kăl), *and* Synchronous (sĭn'g '-krô-neŭce), *adj.* [happening at the ſame time] *Synchrone, qui arrive en même temps.*

SYNCHRONISM (sĭn'g '-krô-nĭzme), *ſ.* [concurrence of events happening at the ſame time] *Synchroniſme*, m.

SYNCHRONIST (sĭn'-krô-nĭſte), *ſ.* [contemporary] *Synchroniſte*, adj. & f.

To SYNCOPATE (sĭn'g '-kô-péte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make an eliſion of] *Faire une ſyncope* ou *une élîſion de, ſyncoper.*

To Syncopate [in Muſick] *Détacher, ſyncoper.*

To Syncopate, *v. n.* [to ſwoon] *Tomber en ſyncope, s'évanouir.*

SYNCOPATION (sĭn'g-kô-pé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Muſick] *Syncope*, f. To make a ſyncopation, *Syncoper.*

SYNCOPE (sĭn'g '-kŏ-pé), *ſ.* [Gram. contraction of a word by cutting off a part of it] *Syncope*, f.

Syncope [a fainting fit] *Syncope*, f. *défaillance*, f. *évanouiſſement*, m.

SYNCOPIST (sĭn'g '-kô-pĭſte), *ſ.* [a contractor of words] *Un faiſeur de ſyncopes.*

SYNCRETISM, *ſ.* [reconciling of ſects] *Syncréiſme*, m.

SYNCRETIST, *ſ.* [one who reconciles jarring doctrines] *Syncrétiſte*, m.

SYNDICK (sĭn '-dĭk), *ſ.* [a ſort of magiſtrate] *Syndic*; ou bien, *le député, le chef, le ſyndic* d'une communauté. Syndical, *De ſyndic, ſyndical.*

SYNDICATE (sĭn '-dĭ-kéte), *and* Syndickship (sĭn '-dik-chĭp), *ſ.* [the place of a ſyndick] *Syndicat*, m.

SYNDROME (sĭn '-drô-mé), *ſ.* [a concurrent action, concurrence] *Conſentement*, m *action de conſentement.*

SYNECDOCHE (sĭ-nĭk '-dô-ké), *ſ.* [a figure in rhetorick; a trope whereby the whole is put for a part of it, or a part for the whole] *Synecdoque*, f.

SYNERESIS. V. Synæresis.

SYNEUROSIS, *ſ.* [in Anatomy] *Synévroſe*, f.

SYNOD (sĭn '-eŭd), *ſ.* [an aſſembly, particularly of eccleſiaſticks] *Synode*, m.

Synod [in Aſtronomy] *Conjonction* des corps céleſtes.

SYNODAL (sĭn '-ŏ-dăl), Synodical (sĭ-nŏd '-ĭ-kăl), *and* Synodick (sĭ-nŏd '-ĭk), *adj.* [relating to a ſynod] *Synodal, de ſynode.*

Synodical, *and* Synodick [reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another] *Synodique.* A ſynodical revolution of the moon, *Une révolution ſynodique de la lune.* A ſynodick month, *Une mois ſynodique* ou *lunaire.*

SYNODICALLY (sĭn '-ô-dĭ-căl-é), *adv. Synodalement, en plein ſynode.*

SYNODON (sĭn '-ô deŭne), *or* Cynodon, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Dentex; a Mediterranean fiſh] *Synodon*, m. *dentale*, m.

SYNODONTIDES, *ſ.* [a ſtone found in the head of the ſynodon] *Synodontide*, f.

SYNONYMA (sĭ-nŏn '-ĭ-mă), *ſ. pl.* [words which ſignify the ſame thing] *Synonymes*, m. *termes ſynonymes.*

To SYNONYMISE (sĭ-nŏn '-ĭ-măĭze), *v. a. Exprimer la même choſe avec des mots différens*, ou *en d'autres termes.*

SYNONYMOUS (sĭ-nŏn '-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [expreſſing the ſame thing] *Synonyme, qui ſignifie la même choſe.*

SYNONYMY (sĭ-nŏn '-ĭ-mé), *ſ.* [the quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame things] *Synonymie.*

SYNOPSIS (sĭ-nŏp '-ſĭce), *ſ.* [a compendium, a general view] *Synopſe*, f. *abrégé*, f. *ſomme*, f ou *ſommaire*, m.

SYNOVIA (sĭn-ô '-vĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Med. nutritious juice of a joint, a tranſparent mucilage] *Synovie*, f.

SYNOVIAL (sĭn-ô '-vĭ-ăl), *or* Mucilaginous glands, *Glandes ſynoviales*

SYNTACTICAL (sĭn-tăk '-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech] *Syntactique.*

SYNTAX (sĭn '-tăks), *and* Syntaxis (sĭn-tăks '-ĭce), *ſ.* [that part of grammar which teaches the conſtruction of word.] *La ſyntaxe.*

Syntax, *ſ.* [a ſyſtem, a number of things joined together] *Syſtême*, m. *aſſemblage ſyſtématique*, m.

SYNTERESY (sĭn-tĕr '-ĭ-cé), *ſ.* [compunction, remorſe] *Syndérèſe*, f. *remords de conſcience*, m. *contrition*, f. *repentance*, f.

SYNTHESIS (sĭn '-tshĭ cĭce), *ſ.* [the act of joining] *La ſynthèſe.*

SYNTHETICK (sĭn '-tshĕt '-ĭk), *ſ.* [conjoining] *Synthétique.*

SYPHAR (săĭ '-făr), *ſ.* [exuviæ, ſkins caſt off] *Dépouille*, f.

SYPHILIS (săĭ '-fĭ-lĭce), *ſ.* [lues venerea, infectious intercourſe] *Syphilis*, f.

SYRACUSE, *ſ* [an ancient ſtrong and famous city of Sicily; lat. 37°-5' N. lon. 15°-30' E.] *Syracuſe* ou *Syracuſſa.*

SYRENS (săĭ '-rĕn'z), *ſ pl.* [Mythol. ſeamonſters, the daughters of Ocanus and Amphitrite, who devoured the paſſengers] *Syrènes*, f. pl.

SYRIACUS LAPIS, *ſ.* [Jew-ſtone, petrified olive] *Pierre de Syrie, pierre de Phénicie, pierre Judaïque*, f.

SYRINGA, *ſ.* [Bot. pipe-tree, ſyringa philadelphus, or mock-orange, a beautiful ſhrub] *Syringe* ou *ſeringat*, m.

SYRINGE (sĭr '-ĭn'dje), *ſ* [a pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted] *Une ſeringue.*

To SYRINGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpout through a ſyringe] *Seringuer.*

SYRINGED (sĭr '-ĭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Seringué.*

SYRINGOTOMY (sĭr-ĭn'g ŏt '-ô-mé), *ſ.* [the act of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores] *Seringotomie*, f.

SYRINX (săï '-rĭn'ks), *ſ.* [Mythol. a nymph of Arcadia, turned into a reed] *Syrinx*, f.

SYRTIS (sĕr '-tĭce), *ſ* [a bog, a quickſand] *Syrtes*, f. pl. *fondrière*, f. *ſable mouvant.*

SYRUP, V. SIROP.

SYSSARCOSIS (sĭs-ar-kô '-cĭce), *ſ.* [Anat. ſymphyſis, union of two bones, by means of fleſh] *Syſſarcoſe*, f.

SYSTEM (sĭs '-tĕme), *ſ.* [a combination of many things] *Syſtême*, m. aſſemblage combiné de pluſieurs choſes, êtres, principes, idées, *&c.*

SYSTEMATICAL (sĭs-tĭ-măt '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [methodical] *Syſtématique, méthodique.* A ſyſtematical treatiſe, *Un traité méthodique.*

SYSTEMATICALLY (sĭs-tĭ-măt '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in form of a ſyſtem] *Syſtématiquement, méthodiquement, en forme de ſyſtême.*

SYSTOLE (sĭs '-tô-lé), *ſ* [Anat. the contraction of the heart] *Syſtole*, f. The ſyſtole and the diaſtole, *La ſyſtole & la diaſtole.*

SYSTYLE (sĭs-tăïle '), *ſ.* [Archit. intercolumniation of two diameters diſtance] *Syſtyle*, m.

SYZYGY, *ſ.* [Aſtron. conjunction and oppoſition of a planet with the ſun] *Syzygie*, f.

SZEINAN, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the Gazello or Antelope] *Szeinan*, m.

T.

T (ti). *Cette conſonne eſt l'articulation rude du* D, *& elle eſt la même en Anglois qu'en François.*

Dans l'une & l'autre langue, lorſque t, *au milieu ou à la fin des mots, eſt ſuivi d'un* i *& d'une autre voyelle, il change le plus ſouvent de ſon; ex François il prend celui de* ce, *& en Anglois celui de* che; *avec cette différence cependant, qu'en François le ſon de l'i ſe conſerve. & qu'en Anglois il ſe perd. Ainſi ces mots* martial, nuptial, patience, Egyptian, &c.; action, motion, nation, portion, protection, &c *qui ſe prononcent en François* marcial, nupcial, pacience, Egypcien; akcion, mocion, nacion, porcion, protekcion, *ſe prononcent en Anglois* marchăl, neŭpchăl, pechĕn'ce, Ejĭpchĭne, akcheŭne, môcheŭne, nécheŭne, porcheŭne, prŏtĕkcheŭne. V. U.

Il faut excepter, 1° *Dans l'une & l'autre langue les mots où* ti *eſt précédé d'une* s. Ex. beſtial, beſtiality, baſtion, combuſtion, queſtion, digeſtion, indigeſtion, mixtion, *&c., & leurs dérivés.* 2° *En Anglois les dérivés des mots qui finiſſent en* ty, *comme* mightier, mightieſt, weightier, weightieſt; piteous, pitiable, emptied, emptieſt, *qui viennent de* mighty, weighty, pity, empty; *de même qu'en François on dit nous portions* (portions) *nous patientions* (pacientions), *&c. parce que ce ſont des dérivés de verbes dans l'infinitif deſquels le* t *ſe prononce* t, *& qu'en François comme en Anglois la règle eſt de conſerver dans les dérivés l'articulation des primitifs.* 3° *En Anglois quand l'accent tombe ſur la ſyllabe* ti, *le* t *conſerve ſa propre articulation*; *ainſi* ſatiety *ſe prononce* sâtăïété, *quoique* fatiate *ſe change en* séchïéte: *il en eſt de même des mots* Miltiades, elephantiaſis, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* mil-tăï '-ă-dĭz, ĕl-ĕf '-an'-tăï '-ă-cĭce; *de même que* ſociable, ſocial, *ſe prononcent* sô '-chă-bl', sô '-chăl, *parce que l'accent tombe ſur* sô, *& que* ſociety *ſe prononce* sô-săï '-é-té, *parce que l'accent tombe ſur* ci.

N. B. Mr. Walker *& quelques autres orthoëpiſtes veulent que l's n'empêche pas* ti *de ſe convertir en* che, *& que l'on diſe* beſtchial, baſtcheune, koueſtcheune, didjeſtcheune, &c. *Ils ont pour eux l'analogie*; *mais la plupart des autres orthoëpiſtes, comme* T. Dyche *&* Mr Perry, *ſont pour l'ancienne prononciation, & diſent* beſtial, bas'tieune, kouestieune, didjeſtieune *Il ne nous appartient point de prononcer*; *nous dirons ſeulement que* bastcheune, koueſtcheune, didjestcheune, *ſemblent bien durs, & qu'il y a déjà aſſez de* che *dans la langue Angloiſe.*

T *ne ſe prononce point, ou plutôt ſe change en une autre* s *dans les ſyllabes finales* ten, *&* tle, *quand elles ſont précédées d'une* s: *ainſi* haſten, taſten, liſten, chriſten, moiſten, *ſe prononcent* hé 's'n, fäs'-s'n, lis 's'n, möïs 's'n; *mais dans* burſten *le* t *le conſerve* (beurs'-t'n). Caſtle, neſtle, treſtle, thiſtle, whiſtle, epiſtle, griſtle, apoſtle, buſtle, *&c. ſe prononcent* cās '-s'l, nĕs '-s'l, thĭs '-s'l, hoüïs '-s'l, ĕ-pïs '-s'l, grïs '-s'l, apos '-s'l, beus '-s'l'; *mais dans* peſtle *le* t *ſe conſerve* (pĕs -t'l)

Dans often, ſoften, *&c. le* t *ne ſe prononce point,* (ŏf '-f'n, sŭf '-f'n); *non plus qu'à la fin des mots empruntés du François, comme* trait, gout, eclat; *ni dans* billet-doux, hautboy, Chriſtmas, cheſtnut, mortgage, oſtler, bankruptcy, miſtletoe; *ni le plus ſouvent dans* currant, currants.

TH. T *combiné avec* h *forme une articulation ou plutôt un graſſeyement particulier à la langue Angloiſe, & dont tous les étrangers ſe font un monſtre*; *en effet c'eſt le cri général des Grammaires & des Dictionnaires que cette articulation eſt de la plus grande difficulté* Chambaud *le penſoit, & j'en ai été moi-même épouvanté dans le commencement. Cependant il n'y a rien de plus aiſé; ce n'eſt à proprement parler qu'une aſpiration qui ſe combine avec l'articulation du* t *ou du* d; *or le moyen d'effectuer cette combinaiſon eſt des plus ſimples. Celui que donne* Mr. Walker *dans ſes principes de la prononciation, à la tête de ſon excellent Dictionnaire de la langue Angloiſe, eſt très-facile. Il s'agit ſeulement de mettre la langue entre les dents, d'en appuyer le bout contre celles d'en haut, & de prononcer en même temps ou* se *ou* ze. *Car le* th *a deux ſortes de ſons, un rude qui tient de l's, & un doux qui tient du* z; *raiſon pour laquelle dans la prononciation figurée de cet ouvrage on a marqué le* th *rude* tsh, *& le* th *doux* tzh.

Ex. Du th *rude:* thaw, thank, theft, theme, thick, thief, thigh, thin, thorn, thought, *&c.*

Ex. Du th *doux:* than, that, the, thee, their, them, then, thence, there, theſe, they, thine, this, thither, thoſe, thou, though, thus, thy.

Th *eſt le plus ſouvent rude,*

1° *Au commencement des mots*; *excepté dans les mots ci és ci-deſſus:*

2° *Dans le milieu des mots, avant ou après une conſonne*; *excepté dans* brethren, farthing, farther, northern, worthy; *& dans* burthen, murther, *qu'on écrit le plus ſouvent* burden, murder.

Entre deux voyelles, dans les mots d'origine Angloiſe, il eſt généralement doux: Ex. Father, feather, either, neither, whether, weather, wither, gather, together, mother, *&c*; *mais dans ceux d'origine Grecque ou Latine il eſt ordinairement rude: Ex.* Athens, author, authority, apathy, ſympathy, cathedral, catholic, ethics, lethargy, litharge, mathematics, method, pathetic, anathema, theatre, amphitheatre, apothecary, &c.

3° *à la fin des mots*; *Ex.* breath, bath, loath, mouth, ſheath, cloth, &c.; *excepté dans* beneath, booth, ſmooth, ſooth, with; *& dans les noms qui ſe trouvent métamorphoſés en verbes, qu'ils ſoient terminés par un* e *muet, ou qu'ils ne le ſoient pas*; *Ex.* to breathe, to loathe, to mouth, to ſheathe, to clothe, *&c.*

Th *ſe prononce comme un ſimple* t *dans* Thomas, Thames, aſthma, phthiſis *& ſes dérivés*; *il eſt tout-à-fait muet dans* twelfthtide (*prononcez* toŭĕlfſăïde).

Un bon moyen de s'exercer ſur le th *ſervit peut-être de prononcer ſouvent ces mots:*

Saw,	thaw,	ſiſter,	this.
ſank,	thank,	ſign,	thine.
ſeam,	theme,	ſight,	thy.
ſick,	thick,	ſigh,	thigh.
ſought,	thought,	to mouſe,	mouth.
ſin,	thin,	mouſe,	to mouth.
ſee,	thee,	breaſt,	breath.
ſat,	that,		

T (ti), *ſ.* [the twentieth letter of the alphabet] T, m. A great T, *Un grand T.* T is the letter wherewith ſome malefactors are branded in England, *T eſt la lettre dont on marque certains criminels en Angleterre.*

TABA, *or* TABO-SEIL, *ſ.* [Mod. Hiſt. the name by which the African negroes deſcribe their king] *Taba*, m.

TABAGO (tă-bé '-go), *ſ.* [an iſland of America in the SouthSea, on the Bay of Panama; lat. 7°-50' S. lon. 80°-16' W.] *Tabago*, m.

TABANUS. V. OX-FLY. Mouche tabanus, *Taon marin*, m.

TABARD, *or* TABERD, *ſ.* [an herald's coat] *Cotte d'armes*, f.

TABASCO, *ſ* [an iſland of North America in New Spain, near the Bay of Campeachy] *Tabaſco*, m.

TABAXIR, *ſ.* [arundo tabaxifera, a ſort of Bamboo; an Indian cane which produces the Tabaxir or ſaccar-mambu] *Tabaxir*, m *ſucre de bambou*, m.

TABBY (tăb '-é), *ſ.* [a kind of weaved ſilk] *Tabis*, m. Tabby-like, *Fait en forme de tabis, tabiſé.*

TABBY, *adj.* [varied with different colours] *Tacheté.*

TABBYING, *or* WATERING, *ſ.* [the paſſing a ſtuff under a calender, to make the repreſentation of waves thereon as on a tabby] *L'action de tabiſer, d'onder*, f.

TABEFACTION (tăb-ĭ făk '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of waſting away in fleſh] *L'action de maigrir*, ou *de ſe deſſécher.*

TABEFY (tăb '-ĭ-făï). V. To WASTE.

TABELLION, *ſ.* [a law-word] *Tabellion*, m. *notaire public*, m.

TABERD. V. TABARD.

TABERDER, *ſ.* [one who wears a taberd *or* tabard] *Un hérault d'armes, celui qui porte une cotte d'armes.*

TABERNACLE (tăb '-ĕr-nă-kl'), *ſ.* [a temporary habitation; a ſacred place] *Tabernacle*, m. *tente*, f. *pavillon*, m. *Le tabernacle du Seigneur*, ou *Le tabernacle*, par excellence, étoit chez les Iraëlites la tente où repoſoit l'arche d'alliance; on appelle encore aujourd'hui *tabernacle* dans l'Egliſe la partie de l'autel où l'on met le ciboire.

TABES (té '-bïz), *ſ* [Med. conſumption] *Phthiſie*, f. *langueur*, f. *conſomption*, f

TABID (tăb '-ĭd), *adj.* [waſted by diſeaſe] *Maigre, défait, languiſſant*; *tabide*, en terme de Medecine.

TABIDNESS (tăb '-ĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [conſumptiveneſs, the ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe] *Conſomption*, f. *maigreur*, f. *dépériſſement*, m. *état d'une perſonne en langueur.*

TABLATURE (tăb '-lă-tïoure), *ſ.* [painting of walls *or* ceiling] *Peinture ſur les murs* ou *les plafonds*, f. *freſque*, f.

TABLATURE [a ſort of muſick-book] *Tablature*, f. To let down a leſſon upon the guitar in tablature, *Donner une leçon de guitarre par tablature.*

TABLE (té '-bl'), *ſ.* [any flat *or* level ſurface; a piece of houſhold-ſtuff uſed for meals and other purpoſes] *Une table* A fair table of marble, *Une belle table de marbre.* A table to play upon, a card-table, *Une table à jouer.* A dining-table, *or* a table for eating, *Une table à manger.* To ſit at table, *Se mettre à table.*

s'otabler. To riſe from table, *Se lever de table.*

* To keep an open table, *Tenir table ouverte* To keep a good table, *Tenir bonne table, faire bonne chère.* To retrench one's table expenſes, *Réformer ſa table.* To leave off keeping a table, *Rompre ſa table.* To give one one's table, *Donner ſa table à quelqu'un.*

* The holy table [the Lord's ſupper] *La ſainte table, la communion.*

Knights of the round table (24 in number, inſtituted by king Arthur in 516; at ſuch a table there is neither upper nor lower end) *Les chevaliers de la table ronde.*

TABLE [a tablet] *Table*, f. *tablette*, f. The laws of the twelve tables among the ancient Romans, *Les lois des douze tables.*

TABLE [a picture] *Un tableau.*

TABLE [index, a catalogue] *Table*, f. *catalogue*, m. *index* ou *indice*, m. Table of the contents, *Table des matières*

Aſtronomical tables, *Tables aſtronomiques.*

TABLE of rates, *ſ.* [ſhowing the valuation of ſeignorial rights] *Bavois*, m. Table of rates, *Tarif*, m.

TABLES to play at, *Un trictrac.* A pair of fine tables, *Un beau trictrac.*

*† The tables are turned, *Les affaires ont changé de face.*

TABLE [Archit. platband] *Tablette*, f.

TABLE [perſpective, a plain ſurface] *Table*, f. *ſurface plane*, f.

TABLES [Anat. laminæ, as in the ſkull] *Tables*, f. pl.

TABLE [among Jewellers, the flat upper ſurface of a diamond] *Table*, f.

To TABLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give one one's table] *Donner ſa table, nourrir à ſa table.*

To TABLE [to ſet into a catalogue] *Faire une table, un catalogue* ou *une liſte de . . .* To table fines, *Faire une table* ou *liſte des droits échus* au roi dans chaque terme.

To TABLE, *v. n.* [to live at the table of another] *Etre en penſion, avoir la table, manger à la table de quelqu'un, vivre avec lui.*

TABLE-BASKET (té'-bl'-băs-kéte), *ſ. Manne* ou *panier à deſſervir*, f m.

TABLE-BED (té'-bl'-bĕd), *ſ. Lit qui ſert de table le jour*, m.

TABLE-BEER (té-bl'-bīre'), *ſ.* [ſmall beer] *Bière de table*, f. *petite bière.*

TABLE-BOOK (té'-bl'-boŭk), *ſ.* [a book on which any thing is written without ink] *Des tablettes*, f. pl.

TABLE-CLOTH (té'-bl'-klŏtsh), *ſ.* [linen ſpread on a table] *La nappe.*

TABLE-DIALOGUE (té'-bl'-dāï'-ă-lŏgue), V. TABLE-TALK.

TABLE-DIAMOND (té'-bl'-dāï'-ă-meŭn'de), *ſ. Un diamant à table.*

TABLE-FORK (té'-bl'-fork), *ſ.* [a fork uſed at table] *Fourchette*, f.

TABLE-KNIFE (té'-bl'-năïf), *ſ.* [a knife uſed at table] *Couteau de table*, m.

TABLE-MAN (té'-bl'-măne), *ſ.* [a man at draughts] *Une dame* (au jeu de Dame); *un pion* (au jeu d'échecs); *une dame* (au jeu de Trictrac).

TABLE-PLATE (té'-bl'-pléte), *ſ. Vaiſſelle de table d'or* ou *d'argent*, f. *vaiſſelle plate.*

TABLER (té'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [one who boards] *Un penſionnaire.*

TABLE-SPOON (té'-bl'-ſpoŭne), *ſ.* [a ſpoon uſed at table] *Une cuiller à bouche*, f.

TABLET (tăb'-lĕte), *ſ.* [a little table] *Une petite table*; ou bien *des tablettes*, f. pl.

TABLET [Pharm. lozenge, morſelii, troches, &c.] *Tablette*, f.

TABLE-TALK (té'-bl'-tăk), *ſ.* [converſation at meals] *Diſcours de table*, m. *propos de table*, m. *entretien de table*, m.

TABLING (té'-blin'gne), *ſ.* [boarding] *Penſion, &c.* f.

TABLING [in Sea-language] Ex. Tabling of the ſails, *Tablier*, m. ou *renfort*, m. (des voiles).

Tablings of the beams, *Entailles*, f. pl. & *adents*, m. pl. (faits dans l'aſſemblage des baux).

TABOUR (té'-beŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall drum] *Un tambour de baſque, un tambourin.*

To TABOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play upon a tabour] *Jouer du tambourin*, ou *du tambour de baſque*; *tambouriner.*

TABOURER (té'-beŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who beats the tabour] *Celui qui joue du tambourin*, ou *du tambour de baſque*; *un tambourineur.*

TABOURET (tăb'-eŭr-ĕte), *and* TABOURINE (tăb-eŭr-īne'), *ſ.* [a ſmall drum, a tabour] *Un tambourin.*

‡ TABRERE. V. TABOURER.

TABRET (tăb'-rĕte), *ſ.* V. TABOUR.

TABRISTAN, *ſ.* [a province of Perſia] *Tabriſtan* ou *le Maſan*, m

TABULAR (tăb'-ŭ-lăr), *adj.* [in form of tables, *or* ſynopſes] *En forme de table, fait en carrés.*

To TABULATE (tăb'-ŭ-léte), *v. a.* [to reduce to tables *or* ſynopſes] *Réduire en tables.*

TABULATED (tăb'-ŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [having a flat ſurface] *Qui a une ſurface plate, taillé en table.* A tabulated diamond, *Diamant en table.*

TABY. V. TABBY.

TACAMAHACA, *or* TACAMACHA, *ſ* [a kind of reſinous gum, diſtilling from the trunk of a very large tree, a ſpecies of poplar, growing in New Spain, Canada, and Madagaſcar] *Tacamaque*, ou *Tacamahaca*, m. *réſine de Tyr*, f. *baume de Calaba*, ou *baume vert*, m.

TACATACA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. the toucan of Braſil] *Tacatacа*, m.

TACES. V. TASSES.

TACHE (tăche), *ſ.* [a catch, a loop, a claſp, a huok] *Crochet*, m. *agraffe*, f. *annelet*, m. *boucle*, f.

TACHYGRAPHY (tă-kig'-ră-fé), *ſ.* [the art *or* practice of quick writing] *Tachygraphie*, ou *tachéographie*, f. *l'art d'écrire vite.*

TACIT (tăs'-ĭte), *adj.* [implied, not expreſſed by word] *Tacite, implicite, ſous-entendu.*

TACITLY (tăs'-ĭt-lé), *adv.* [in a tacit manner] *Tacitement, implicitement, d'une manière tacite* ou *implicite.*

TACITURNITY (tăs'-ĭ-teŭr'-nĭté), *ſ.* [habitual ſilence] *Taciturnité*, f. *humeur taciturne*, f *ſilence habituel.*

TACK (tăk), *ſ.* [a ſmall nail] *Broquette*, f. *petit clou à tête*; *clou de bouche*, m. *cramponnet*, m. *clou à ſoufflet*, m. *bord*, m.

TACK, [in Sea-language] *Couet*, or *écouet*, m. or *amure*, f. Double-tack, *Ecouet à breſſin*, or *écouet double.* Lee-tack, *Ecouet de revers.* Tack with taper to the point, *Ecouet à queue de rat.* The main-tacks, *Les écouets de la grande voile.* Aboard main-tack! *Amure la grande voile!* The fore-tacks, *Les écouets de miſaine.* Tack of a ſtay-ſail, *Amure d'une voile d'etai* ou *d'un foc.* Tack of a ſtudding-ſail, *Amure d'une bonnette, écoute de bonnette en étui*, f. Tack-tackle; V. TACKLE. Up tacks and ſheets! *Lève le lof!* ou *largue le lof!* (commandement fait en virant vent devant). The ſhip is on the ſtarboard tack, *Le vaiſſeau a les amures à tribord.*

TACK, [the act of turning a ſhip] *L'action de virer de bord, revirement*, m. *bordée*, f. *bouline*, f. (en louvoyant). A good tack, *Une bonne bordée.* To make a tack, *Faire un bord.* Tack for tack, hank for hank, *Bord ſur bord.* To ſtand on the ſame tack with the enemy, *Courir même bord que l'ennemi.* A tack-wind, *Un vent de bouline.*

TACK [an ill taſte]. V. TANG.

To HOLD TACK, [to laſt, to hold out] *Durer, tenir ferme, tenir bon.* That will hold tack, *Cela durera*, ou *tiendra ferme.*

To TACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to faſten to any thing] *Attacher, clouer.*

To TACK, [to ſtitch together, to join, to unite] *Coudre enſemble, accoupler, aſſembler, mettre bout à bout, joindre, unir*, au propre & au figuré. To tack foul linen together, *Accoupler le linge ſale* pour le mettre à la leſſive.

To TACK ABOUT, *v. n.* [in Sea-language; to turn a ſhip] *Virer de bord, tourner, mettre à l'autre bord*, en terme de marin; *changer de bord, aller à la bouline, renverſer*; *carréger, louvoyer, virer vent devant*; au figuré, *prendre un autre tour*, ou *d'autres meſures, changer de batterie.*

TACKED (tăk't), *part. adj. Attaché, cloué*; *couſu enſemble, accouplé*; *aſſemblé*; *joint, uni*, au propre & au figuré.

TACKER (tăk'-eŭr), *ſ. Sobriquet donné en* 1704 *aux membres de la chambre baſſe qui voulient faire coudre le bill contre la conformité occaſionnelle à celui de la taxe ſur les terres*, m.

TACKING (tăk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Tack] *L'action d'attacher, &c.*

TACKLE (tăk'-kl'), *and* TACKLING (tăk'-klĭn'gne), [the ropes of a ſhip] *Cordages de navire*, m. *cargues*, f. *cargue-point*, m. ou *cargue-fond*, m. *tailles de point* ou *de fond*, f. Tackle-ropes, *Broyers*, m. pl.

TACKLE, *and* Tackling, [inſtruments of action, goods, things, furniture] *Affaires*, f pl. *meubles*, f. pl. *garniture*, f. *hardes*, f. pl. *fourniture* f. *uſtenſile*, m. Look well to your tackles, *Prenez bien garde à vos affaires.* Kitchen-tackling, *Batterie de cuiſine*, f. Fiſhing-tackling, *Tout l'attirail de la pêche, ce qui eſt néceſſaire pour pêcher*; *engins*, m. pl.

*† To ſtand to one's tackles, *Se tenir fier.*

TACKLE, *ſ.* [an arrow] *Flèche*, f. [weapons] *Armes*, m. pl.

TACKLE, [in Sea-language] *Palan*, m. Ground tackle, V. GROUND. Reef-tackle, V. REEF. Tack-tackle, *Palan d'amure* (dans les bâtimens à voiles auriques). Stay-tackle, *Palan d'étai.* Tackle-hook, *Croc à palan*, m. *breſſin*, m.

Tackle *or* Tackling of the great guns (by which they are faſtened to the ſhip's ſides, &c.) *Cinquenelle*, ou *cincenelle*, f.

TACTICAL (tăk'-tĭ-kăl), *and* TACTICK (tăk'-t k), *adj.* [relating to the art of ranging men in the field of battle] *Qui appartient à la tactique, de tactique, de la tactique.*

TACTICKS (tăk' tĭks), *ſ.* [the art of ranging men in the field of battle] *La tactique, l'art des évolutions militaires.*

TACTILE (tăk'-tĭl), *adj.* [ſuſceptible of touch] *Tactile, qui peut être touché, qu'on peut toucher.*

TACTILITY (tăk-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [perceptibility by the touch] *Qualité tactile.*

TACTION (tăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of touching] *L'action de toucher, le tact, le toucher.*

TACTION, *ſ* [in Schools, feeling] *Toucher*, m.

TACTION, *ſ.* [in Geometry] *Taction*, f.

TACITA (tăd'-ĭ-tă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of Silence] *Tacita*, f. *Muta*, f.

TADMOR, V. PALMYRA.

TADORNA *ſ* [Ornithol. vulpanſer, ſhieldrake, or borough-duck, bergander; is of a middle ſize between the duck and gooſe] *Tadorne*, f, or *tardone*, f.

TADPOLE (tăd'-pôle), *ſ.* [a young ſhapeleſs frog *or* toad] *Un petit crapaud* ou *une petite grenouille* qui n'a pas encore toute ſa forme.

TÆDA, [the pinaſter, or mountain-pine] *Tæda*, ou *torche*, f.

TAEL, *ſ.* [an Eaſt-Indian weight; a coin of Japan] *Tael*, m.

TA'EN, the poetical contraction of TAKEN; which ſee.

TÆNIA, *ſ.* [Archit. a ſquare fillet or reglet] *Ténie*, f. [Ichthyol. an anguilliform fiſh of the Mediterranean] *Ruban de mer*, m. *ruban marin*, m. *tænia marin*, m. [Med. tape-worm or ſolitary worm] *Ver ſolitaire* ou *tænia*, m.

TAENSAS, *ſ. pl.* [a people of the North of America in New France] *Taenſas*, m. pl.

TAFFAREL, *ſ.* [*corrupted from* the aft-rail; the uppermoſt part of a ſhip's ſtern] *Le tableau & le couronnement des vaiſſeaux Anglois* (dont les poupes ſont coiffées différemment des nôtres).

TAFFETA (tăf '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [a thin ſilk] *Taffetas*, m. étoffe légère de ſoie.

Striped taffeta, *Taffeta rayé*. Taffeta of raw ſilk, *Taffetas de gaze*. Three quarter taffety, *Taffetas lizze*. Undulated taffety, *Taffetas flambé*. Taffety of two colours, *Taffetas de doubleté*. Engliſh taffety [five eighths wide] *Taffetas d'Angleterre*.

TAFILET, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary] *Tafilet*, m.

TAG (tăgue), *ſ.* [a point of metal put to the end of a ſtring] *Fer* ou *ferret*, m. The tag of a lace *or* point, *Fer de lacet* ou *d'aiguillette*.

† TAG, [any thing pal'ry and mean] *Quelque choſe de vil & de bas, la canaille*. Tag-rag fellow, *Un gueux, un gredin, un homme de néant*. There were none but tag-rag and bob-tail, *Il n'y avoit qu'un tondu & un pelé*.

To TAG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [to fit any thing with a tag] *Ferrer*; au figuré, *mettre* ou *joindre au bout*. To tag a lace, *or* a point, *Ferrer un lacet* ou *une aiguillette*.

* He tags every ſentence with ſome courteous word, *Il eſt poli dans tout ce qu'il dit, il n'a que des choſes honnêtes à dire*.

To TAG, [to append one thing to another] *Joindre, ajouter*.

To TAG AFTER, *v. n.* [to follow one] *Suivre quelqu'un, être à ſes trouſſes, ou à ſes côtés, être pendu à la ceinture de quelqu'un*.

TAGAOST, *ſ.* [a large town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco; lat. 29°-23' N. lon. 8°-3', W.] *Tagaoſt*, m.

TAGGED (tăg'd), *part. adj. Ferré*; au figuré, *mis, joint au bout*.

TAGGER (tăgu '-eŭr), *ſ. Ex.* A tagger after women [a dangler] *Un coquet, un homme qui pend toujours à la ceinture des femmes*.

TAGGING (tăgu '-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To TAG] *L'action de ferrer, &c.*

TAG-TAIL (tăg '-téle), *ſ.* [a worm which has the tail of another colour] *Ver à queue d'une autre couleur*, m

TAGUS (té '-gueŭce), *ſ.* [a river of Portugal] *Le Tage*, m.

TAIBI, *ſ.* [cachorro de mato, the Braſilian philander; a ſpecies of the Opoſſum] *Taibi*, m.

TAIL (téle), *ſ.* [that part which terminates the animal behind] *La queue* d'un animal; & par extenſion, *la queue* ou *le manche* de divers utenſiles, *ou* autres choſes. The tail of a fox, dog, cat, &c, *La queue d'un renard, d'un chien, d'un chat*. The tail of a fiſh, *La batte d'un poiſſon*. The dragon's tail, *Queue du dragon*, en Aſtronomie. The tail of a comet, *La queue d'une comète*. The tail of a letter, *La queue d'une lettre*, comme d'un *q*. The plough's tail, *Le manche de la charrue*.

Tail [among furriers; the place of a ſkin where the tail is] *Cuiée*, f.

Tail of a ſteel-yard, *Steyau*, m. *fléau*, m. ou *verge*, f. *d'une romaine*.

*† Tail, *Le dos, le derrière*; ou même *les parties naturelles de l'homme & plus ſouvent de la femme* en ſtyle bas & burleſque. To turn tail [to fly, to run away] *Tourner le dos, s'en aller, ſe ſauver, s'enfuir*. Squat upon the tail, *Accroupi, aſſis ſur ſes talons, baiſſé ſur ſon derrière*.

*‡ She gets her livelihood by her tail, *Elle gagne ſa vie en ſe proſtituant*.

TAIL, a law-word for TALLY; which ſee

TAIL [in Sea-language] *La fin d'un coup de vent*, (lorſqu'il a beaucoup diminué). Tail-block, *Poulie ſimple eſtropée à fouet*, f.

TAIL (white), *ſ.* [Ornithol. vitiflora, wheat-ear, *or* fallow-finch] *Vitrec*, m. *culblanc*, m.

To TAIL, *v. a. Tirer par la queue*.

TAILED (tél'd), *adj.* [furniſhed with a tail] *Qui a une queue*.

TAILLAGE (tél '-édje), *ſ.* V. TALLAGE.

TAILLE (téle), *ſ.* [in Law; a limited eſtate, an entail] *Subſtitution*, f. Fee-taille [the fee that is oppoſite to fee-ſimple] *Bien ſubſtitué*.

TAILOR (té '-leür), *ſ.* [one whoſe buſineſs is to make clothes] *Un tailleur*. A man's tailor, *Un tailleur pour homme*. A woman's tailor, *Un tailleur pour femme*. A woman tailor, *Une femme qui fait le métier de tailleur*.

TAIL-PIECE (téle '-pîce), *ſ.* [in Printing; an ornament placed at the end of a chapter, &c.] *Cul-de-lampe*, m.

TAINCT, *or* TAINT (tén'te), *ſ.* [a kind of red-coloured little ſpider] *Petite araignée rouge*.

TAINT (tén'te), *ſ.* [a tincture *or* ſtain] *Une teinte; une ſouillure, une tache, une nuance d'une couleur*.

TAINT [infection] *Infection*, f. A peſtilential taint, *Une infection peſtilentielle*.

* TAINT [a ſpot, a blemiſh] *Tache*, f. *flétriſſure*, f.

TAINT [conviction] *Conviction*, f.

TAINT, *adj.* [convicted of a crime] *Atteint & convaincu de quelque crime*.

To TAINT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imbue *or* impregnate with any thing, to ſtain, to infect] *Imprégner, gâter, corrompre, tacher, infecter*, au propre & au figuré. Hot weather taints meat, *La chaleur gâte la viande*.

* She, like a ſyren, taints the mind of all men, *C'eſt une ſyrène qui corrompt* ou *ſéduit tous les hommes*. Treaſon taints the blood, *La trahiſon tache le ſang*.

TAINTED (tén '-tĕd), *part. adj. Imprégné, gâté, corrompu, taché, infecté*, au propre & au figuré. The tainted air may affect the lungs by its heat, *Un air corrompu peut affecter les poumons par ſa chaleur*.

TAINTING (tén '-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [infection] *Corruption*, f.

TAINTLESS (tén't '-lĕce), *adj.* [free from infection] *Incorruptible*.

TAINTURE (tén '-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [taint, defilement] *Souillure, ſ. tache*, f.

TAIPARA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian ſpecies of parroquet, ſmall and beautiful] *Taipara*, m.

TAJACU, *ſ.* [Porcus moſchiferus, muſkboar, *or* pecary; an animal common to ſome parts of America and the Antilles] *Tajaſſu* ou *tajacu*, m. *pecari*, m. *cao-iogara*, m. *cochon noir*, m. *ſanglier du Mexique*, m.

TAJO, *ſ.* [*anciently* Tagus, a river of Spain which has its ſource in New Caſtile, and falls into the Atlantic ocean] *Le Tage*.

To TAKE (téke), -ING, I took (toŭk), I have taken (té'k'n), *and ſometimes* took, *v. a.* [to receive, V. To ACCEPT; to ſeize, to lay hold on, to ſwallow, &c.] *Prendre, recevoir, ſaiſir, mettre la main ſur, emporter*, &c. I took the cup at his hand, *Je pris*, ou *reçus la coupe de ſa main*. To take a malefactor, *Prendre un criminel, s'en ſaiſir*. To take a town, *Prendre une ville, l'emporter, s'en rendre maître*. If I can take him, *Si je puis mettre la main ſur lui*. To take the meat out of the pot, *or* off the ſpit, *Tirer la viande du pot* ou *de la broche*. To take phyſick, *Prendre médecine*. To take the waters, *Prendre les eaux*. To take fire, *Prendre feu*. To take root (to ſtrike), *Prendre racine, raciner, prendre*. To take hold of a thing, *Prendre une choſe, s'en ſaiſir*.

To take hold of an opportunity, *Prendre, embraſſer, ſaiſir l'occaſion*. To take ſnuff, *Prendre du tabac*. To take tobacco, *Fumer*. To take the longeſt way, to take the ſhorteſt *or* neareſt way, *Prendre le plus long, prendre le plus court*. To take poſt, *Prendre la poſte*. To take one's breath, *Prendre haleine*. To take the air, to take an airing, *Prendre l'air*. To take the diverſion of hunting, *Prendre le plaiſir de la chaſſe*. To take one's pleaſure in a thing, *Prendre plaiſir à quelque choſe*. To take patience, *Prendre patience*. To take heed, *Prendre garde*. Take you no care of that, *Ne vous mettez pas en peine de cela, Que cela ne vous embarraſſe pas*. To take warning *or* example, *Prendre exemple*. To take a view *or* proſpect of, *Regarder, conſidérer*. If you take his whole life at a view, *Si vous conſidérez toute ſa vie d'une ſeule vue*. To take one's turn, *Faire quelque choſe à ſon tour*. Take your ſwing, *Suivez votre goût*. To take pains about a thing, *Prendre bien de la peine à quelque choſe*. To take airs, *Prendre des airs, des manières hautes*. To take part with a thing, *Prendre intérêt* ou *prendre part à quelque choſe*. Let your friends take part with you, *Faites en part à vos amis*. To take alarm at ſomething, *Prendre l'alarme, s'alarmer de quelque choſe*. Take care *or* heed of being wronged, *Prenez garde qu'on ne vous faſſe tort*. To take one's pleaſure, *Se divertir, paſſer agréablement le temps*. To take one's choice, *Choiſir*. To take effect, *Réuſſir, avoir lieu*. The ſentence will take effect, *La ſentence ſortira ſon plein & entier effet*. To take place of one, *Prendre place au deſſus de quelqu'un, avoir la préſéance ſur lui, prendre le pas ſur lui*; ou *bien lui être préféré*. To take a jeſt, *Le prendre bien, entendre raillerie*. To take the veil [to turn nun] *Prendre le voile*, § *Se gu mper*.

To TAKE, *Mener, conduire*. Take me to his houſe, *Conduiſez-moi chez lui*.

To TAKE one's reſolution, *Prendre ſon parti*. To take one's part, *Prendre le parti de quelqu'un, prendre ſa défenſe*. An honeſt man may take a knave's advice, *Un honnête homme peut prendre l'avis d'un lâche*. I did take her counſel, *Je ſuivis ſon conſeil*. I take you for my arbitrator, *Je vous prends pour arbitre*, ou *pour juge*. I take you at your word, *Je vous prends au mot*. To take to heart, *Prendre à cœur*. To take in good *or* ill part, to take it well *or* ill, *Prendre une choſe en bonne* ou *en mauvaiſe part*. You don't take it in the right meaning, *Vous le prenez mal, vous l'interprétez mal*. To take one in a lie, in adultery, in a deed doing, *Prendre* ou *ſurprendre quelqu'un en menſonge, en adultère, ſur le fait*. To take pity *or* compaſſion of one, *Prendre* ou *avoir pitié de quelqu'un*. To take a great affection to one, *Prendre quelqu'un en amitié*, ou *en affection*. I ſhall take it as a great favour, *Je tiendrai cela à grande faveur, je vous en aurai une grande obligation, vous me ferez une grande grâce*. To take in marriage, *Prendre en mariage, épouſer*.

To TAKE a thing at one's own peril, *Prendre une choſe à ſes riſques, péril & fortune*. What courſe ſhall I take now? *Quel parti* ou *quelles meſures prendrai-je à préſent?* To take one at his upriſing, *Prendre quelqu'un au ſaut du lit*. To take one napping, tardy, *or* unawares, *Prendre quelqu'un au dépourvu*, ou *à l'improviſte, le ſurprendre*. To take bad courſes, *Prendre un mauvais train, ſe dérégler, ſe débaucher*. I take it to be the beſt way, *Je crois que c'eſt la meilleure voie*.

To

To TAKE a thing kindly of one, *Savoir bon gré d'une chose à quelqu'un.* To take offence at something, *S'offenser, se choquer de quelque chose.* To take pride in a thing, *Se piquer d'une chose, s'en faire gloire, en triompher.* To take oath of a thing, *Faire ou prêter serment de quelque chose.* To take an account of a thing, *Prendre une information, ou s'informer, s'informer de quelque chose.* To take a thing into debate, *Mettre une chose en délibération.* To take one's fortune, *or* one's chance, *Tenter fortune.* Take my word for it, *Croyez-m'en sur ma parole.* To take things in the strictest manner, *Prendre les choses à la rigueur.* To take a thing in a literal sense, *Prendre une chose à la lettre.* Won't you take an answer? *Ne voulez-vous pas vous le tenir pour dit?* To take a thing in earnest, *Prendre une chose sérieusement.* To take things as they come, *Prendre les choses comme elles viennent.* To take for granted, *Supposer, poser un fait.* To take order for a thing, *Prendre l'ordre pour quelque chose.*

To TAKE a leap, *Faire un saut.* To take a journey, *Faire un voyage.* To take a heave, *Faire un effort.* To take a turn *or* a walk, *Faire un tour de promenade.* To take the field, *Se mettre en campagne.* To take the law of one, *Faire un procès à quelqu'un.* To take a denial, *Essuyer un refus.* To take an affront, *Souffrir un affront.*

To TAKE horse, *Monter à cheval.* To take coach, *Monter en carrosse.* To take ship, *or* shipping, *S'embarquer.* To take flesh, *S'incarner.*

A mare ready to take horse, *Une cavale qui entre en chaleur,* ou *prête à recevoir l'étalon.*

A horse that takes head, *Un cheval qui prend le mors aux dents; un cheval rétif, qui ne veut pas obéir.*

To TAKE the height of the sun, *or* of any fixed star, *Prendre la hauteur du soleil,* ou *de quelque étoile fixe.*

To TAKE an impression, *Recevoir* ou *prendre une impression.*

To TAKE time, *Prendre* ou *emporter du temps.* That takes a great deal of time, *Cela emporte beaucoup de temps.* It took me a year's time to consider it, *Je fus un an à songer à cela.*

† To take oneself to one's heels, *or* to take to one's heels, *Prendre ses jambes à son cou, s'enfuir.*

† To take pet, *Prendre feu, se fâcher pour une bagatelle, prendre la mouche.*

† To take double fees, *Prendre d'un sac deux mouture.*

† To take opportunity by the forelock, *Prendre l'occasion par les cheveux*

† To take an owl for an ivy-bush, *Prendre mitre pour renard, Prendre Paris pour Corbeil,* ‡ *Prendre son cul pour ses chaussés.*

To TAKE one ABOUT, *Embrasser quelqu'un.*

To TAKE AGAIN, *Reprendre*

To TAKE ALONG with, *Prendre avec soi; se souvenir, proposer de.* Take him along with you, *Prenez-le avec vous.*

* Take his advice along with you before you do it, *N'faites pas cela avant de le consulter.* Take this along with you, *Profitez de cet avis, souvenez-vous de ceci*

To TAKE ASUNDER, *Séparer, déjoindre, défaire.*

To TAKE AWAY, *Prendre, ôter, enlever, emporter, ravir; faire en aller.* To take away one's estate, *Prendre le bien d'autrui, s'en emparer, l'usurper.* To take away one's life, *Oter la vie à quelqu'un.*

To TAKE CARE, [to be cautious, to be careful] *Prendre garde, avoir soin.*

To TAKE DOWN, *Descendre, abaisser.* Take that down, *Descendez cela.* To take down a suit of hangings, *Détendre une tapisserie.*

To TAKE DOWN [to crush, to reduce, to humble] *Abaisser, dompter, abattre, subjuguer, écraser, réduire, humilier.* That event took their courage down, *Cet évènement abattit leur courage.* I shall take his pride down, *J'humilierai son orgueil.*

To TAKE FOR another, *Méconnoître.*

To TAKE FROM [to deprive of] *Dépouiller, priver, ôter, enlever,* au propre & au figuré. That takes my breath from me, *Cela m'ôte la respiration.*

To TAKE IN [to comprise, to comprehend, to admit, to receive] *Prendre, comprendre, contenir, embrasser, admettre, recevoir.* Take in some milk when the milkwoman comes, *Prenez du lait quand la laitière viendra.* This love of our country takes in our families, friends, and acquaintances, *Cet amour de notre patrie embrasse notre famille, nos amis & nos connoissances.* He shall take in your instructions, *Il recevra vos leçons.* The sight and touch take in from the same object different ideas, *La vue & le toucher reçoivent des idées différentes du même objet.*

To TAKE IN [to win, to cheat] *Gagner, engager; séduire, corrompre, duper, tromper, embaucher.*

To take in hand, *Entreprendre.* To take in pieces, *Mettre en pièces; défaire, démonter.* To take in writing, *Mettre par écrit.*

To take a ship in tow [in Sea-language] *Donner le cable à un vaisseau.* To take in the sails, *Serrer les voiles* (lorsque le vent est trop fort; *ce mot est opposé à* setting).

To TAKE OFF [to invalidate, to destroy, to remove] *Invalider, affoiblir, détruire, décréditer, supprimer, ôter, enlever, emporter.* To take off the testimony of an historian, *Invalider, décréditer le témoignage d'un historien.* To take one off by death, *Détruire* ou *faire mourir quelqu'un.* To take off taxes, *Supprimer les taxes* ou *les impôts.* To take off the skin, *Enlever la peau, écorcher.* Take off your hat, *Otez votre chapeau, découvrez-vous.* To take off the mask, *Lever le masque.* To take off the edge of a knife, *Emousser un couteau.* To take off the edge of a cold drink, *Chausser tant soit peu la boisson, la dégourdir.* To take off the edge of one's stomach, *Etourdir sa grosse faim.*

* 'Twill take off the edge of his wit, *Cela lui émoussera l'esprit.*

* To take one's care off his hands, *Soulager quelqu'un de ses soins.*

To take off the spell, *Décharmer.* To take the halter off, *Déchevêtrer.* To take the wax off, *Décirer.* To take the reed off (said of a hautboy), *Désancher.*

To TAKE OFF [to withdraw] *Détourner, retirer, détacher, éloigner, divertir* (des deniers). To take one off from his work, *Détourner quelqu'un de son travail.* To take one off an ill course, *Retirer quelqu'un de ses déréglemens,* ou *de sa mauvaise vie.* To take one off from the love he bears to his mistress, *Détacher quelqu'un de l'amour de sa maîtresse.*

To TAKE OFF [to dismiss the horses that track the vessels up and down a stream] *Débiller.*

To TAKE OFF [to purchase] *Acheter.* To take off commodities, *Acheter des marchandises.*

To TAKE OFF [to copy] *Copier, tirer une copie.* To take off a rough draught of a contract, *Lever la grosse d'un contrat.*

To TAKE ON, *Prendre, revêtir.* To take on the religious habit, to take on the veil, *Prendre l'habit, prendre le voile.*

To TAKE OUT [to remove from] *Faire sortir, tirer, tirer dehors, aveindre.* To take out a tooth, *Tirer* ou *arracher une dent.* To take the creases out of a cloth, *Ecrancher les faux plis d'un drap.* To take the tompion out of a gun, *Détaper un canon.*

To take out of, *Extraire.*

To TAKE TO pieces, *Mettre en pièces, défaire, démonter;* au figuré, *prendre en détail, pièce à pièce, un à un.*

* Take the world to pieces, and there are a thousand fots to one philotopher, *Examinez les hommes un à un, vous trouverez mille fots pour un philosophe.*

To TAKE UP arms, *Prendre les armes.*

To take up a quarrel, *Epouser une querelle;* ou bien, *accorder, vider, accommoder un différend.* To take up the cudgels, *Entrer en lice, s'engager dans une querelle.* To take up a challenge, *Accepter un défi.* To take up a trade, *Entreprendre* ou *commencer un commerce.*

To TAKE UP [to admit, to follow a fashion] *Suivre une mode.* Aristotle first took it up, *Aristote s'en est servi le premier.*

To TAKE up a space, *Occuper* ou *remplir un espace.* To take up a great deal of room, *Prendre* ou *occuper bien de la place.* That will take up a good deal of time, *Cela prendra* ou *emportera bien du temps.*

To TAKE UP a sum of money, *Emprunter une somme d'argent.*

* He has taken up that word from Demosthenes, *Il a emprunté* ou *pris ce mot de Démosthène.*

To TAKE UP, *Tirer, lever, faire lever, relever, ramasser.* Take up that meat, it is boiled enough, *Tirez cette viande, elle est assez cuite.* Take up the child, *Levez l'enfant.* To take up a trick at cards, *Faire une levée de cartes.* To take up (at Backgammon), *Battre.* To take up a thing that is fallen, *Ramasser* ou *relever une chose qui est tombée.*

To TAKE UP, *Corriger.*

To TAKE UP a stitch in knitting, *Reprendre une maille.*

To take up [among Stocking-weavers; to take the thread from the last needle] *Cueillir.*

To TAKE one UP sharply, *Reprendre quelqu'un durement,* ou *aigrement.* He takes me up every time, *Il me reprend sans cesse.* She took him up at that rate, that he was forced to beg her pardon, *Elle le prit sur un ton si haut, qu'il fut contraint de lui demander pardon.*

To TAKE UP [to comprise] *Comprendre, contenir.*

To TAKE UP [in Law; to arrest] *Appréhender; arrêter.*

To TAKE UP a tribute, *Lever un tribut,* ou *une taxe.*

To TAKE UPON trust, *Prendre à crédit;* signifie aussi *savoir par ouï dire.*

To TAKE a thing UPON oneself, *Prendre une chose sur soi, sur son compte, l'entreprendre, s'en charger;* ou bien *y prétendre, se l'attribuer.* I take your fault and your debt upon me, *Je me charge de votre faute & de votre dette; je prends l'une & l'autre sur moi.* He takes the blame, *or* the honour upon himself, *Il s'en donne le tort; il s'en attribue l'honneur.* He took upon him the name of Cæsar, *Il prit le nom de César,* To take upon one the command of an army, *Prendre le commandement d'une armée.*

To TAKE UPON one, *Trancher du grand, se donner de grands airs, s'en faire accroire; faire le capable;* ou *prendre sur soi, se faire fort, prendre la liberté, s'ingérer, se mêler de.* Every translator takes upon him to do it, *Chaque traducteur se mêle de le faire.* He takes upon him to give me caution, *Il prend la liberté,* ou *il se mêle de me donner des avis.*

To TAKE and LEAVE [in Sea-language; when a ship sails so well, that she can come up with another, or outsail her at pleasure] *Prendre & laisser.*

To TAKE, *v. n.* [to have tendency to] *Aller, tendre, prendre.* It does not take unto other things, *Cela ne tend pas à autre chose.* To take towards a place, *Aller vers quelque lieu.* Some took toward the park, *Quelques-uns prirent vers le parc.*

To TAKE [to please, to gain reception, to succeed] *Prendre, prendre vogue, réussir, plaire, charmer, être reçu* ou *admis, avoir du succès.* That will not take, *Cela ne prendra pas.* To

make

make a project take, *Faire réuſſir un projet.* A book that takes, *Un livre qui a du ſuccès.* This does not take with me, *Cecí ne me plaît pas.* He has ſomething very taking in his looks, *Il a quelque choſe qui plaît, quelque choſe de charmant, ou de fort agréable, dans la phyſionomie.*

To Take [to conceive as a woman does in breeding] *Concevoir, devenir enceinte.* If I ſhould take, I am undone, ſaid ſhe, *Si j'allois devenir enceinte, je ſerois perdue, dit-elle.*

To Take after [to imitate, to reſemble] *Imiter, reſſembler, prendre pour exemple, ou pour modèle.*

To Take away [to clear the table] *Deſſervir.*

To Take in [to contract, to leſſen one's expenſes] *Se retrancher, diminuer ſa dépenſe, vivre d'épargne.*

To Take on [to be violently affected] *S'affecter vivement.*

To Take on [to grieve, to pine] *S'affliger, ſe chagriner, s'attriſter, ſe dépiter.*

To Take to [to apply to, to be fond of] *S'appliquer, ſe plaire, prendre plaiſir à.*

To Take to [to have recourſe to] *S'adreſſer, avoir recours à.*

To Take up [to ſtop] *S'arrêter.* To take up ſhort, *S'arrêter tout court.*

To Take up [to reform] *Se corriger, ſe réformer.* He will not take up, *Il ne veut pas ſe corriger.*

To Take up with [to be contented with] *Se contenter.* I cannot take up with that proof, *Je ne ſaurois me contenter de cette preuve.*

TAKEN (té'-k'n), *part. adj.* Pris, ſurpris, ſaiſi, attaqué, &c. He was taken with a violent ague, *Il fut ſaiſi d'une fièvre violente.* He was taken ill, *Il tomba malade.*

Taken away, *Enlevé, emporté, ôté, détruit.*

Taken up, *Occupé, employé.*

Taken with, *Charmé, enchanté de.* I am very much taken with her, *Je ſuis enchanté d'elle, elle me plaît infiniment,* ‖* *j'en ſuis coiffé.*

TAKER (té'-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who takes] *Un preneur, une preneuſe, celui ou celle qui prend.* A taker of cities, *Un preneur de villes.* Taker-in (a decoy), *Canard privé,* m.

TAKING (té'-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [ſeizure, diſtreſs] *Saiſiſſement,* m. *tranſe,* f. *peines,* f. pl. *embarras,* m. *inquiétude,* f. *crainte,* f. What a taking was he in, when your huſband aſked who was in the baſket? *Dans quel ſaiſiſſement, dans quelle tranſe il étoit lorſque votre mari demanda qui étoit dans le panier?*

Taking [*from* To Take] *Priſe,* f. *action de prendre,* &c.

Taking away, *Ademption* (t. de Pratique), f. *ſouſtraction,* f.

Taking, *adj.* [pleaſing] *Agréable, engageant, inſinuant, obligeant, touchant.* He has ſomething very taking in his looks, *Il a quelque choſe de fort agréable dans la phyſionomie; il a quelque choſe qui prévient en ſa faveur.*

TALBOT (tâl'-bŭte), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of hound noted for its quick ſcent] *Un chien qui a la queue retroufſée, un lévrier.*

TALCUM (tăl'-keŭme), *ſ.* [a mineral] V. Talk.

TALE (téle), *ſ.* [a narrative, a ſtory] *Conte,* m. *fable,* f. *hiſtoriette,* f. *fornette,* f. *balivernes,* f. *fauſſeté,* f. A tale of a tub, an old woman's tale, *Un conte de vieille, un conte à dormir debout, un conte bleu, un conte de ma mère l'oie.* To tell tales, *Conter des fornettes.*

¶ Tale, *conte*; novel, *nouvelle*; romance, *roman*; ſtory, *hiſtoire* (ſynon.): Each imply an entertaining relation of adventures. The three firſt are ſuppoſed to be fabulous and made public; the laſt may be either true or feigned, either in print or told by word of mouth. By *tale* is meant a ſhort narrative of ſome ſingle adventure; by *novel*, an amuſing hiſtory made up of many adventures; by *romance*, a collection of wild adventures in love and war. *Tales* ought to be well related; *novels*, well invented; *romances*, well carried on; *ſtories*, well told. *Tales*, if attended with good morals, are not only amuſing, but inſtructive. *Novels* are of uſe only to entertain, they waſte the time, uſually, without making the leaſt improvement. *Romances* ſpoil the taſte of young people, who by an attention to them, are apt to prefer the marvellous to the natural and ſimple truth. A droll *ſtory*, told with humour, is a great enlivener of company.

Tale [oral relation, information, report] *Rapport,* m. *information,* f. To tell tales of one, *Faire des rapports de quelqu'un.*

Tale [reckoning, number reckoned] *Compte,* m. *nombre,* m. *quantité,* f. The ignorant meaſure things by tale and not by weight, *L'ignorant compte les choſes au lieu de les peſer.*

TALE-BEARER (téle'-bé-reŭr), *ſ.* [one who gives malignant intelligence; informer] *Un rapporteur, une rapporteuſe, celui qui fait des rapports malins*; § *peſtard,* m. (t. d'écolier).

TALE-BEARING (téle'-bé-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of informing, or, according to the phraſe, of telling tales out of ſchool] *L'action d'informer, de faire une accuſation contre quelqu'un, de cauſer.*

TALED, *ſ.* [a ſquare veil with four tufts, with which the Jews cover their heads, to ſay their prayers in the ſynagogue] *Taled,* m.

TALENT (tăl'-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [a ſum of money] *Talent,* m. *ſomme d'or* ou *d'argent chez les anciens,* f.

Talent [faculty, power, gift of nature] *Talent,* m. *faculté,* f. *capacité,* f. *don naturel, génie,* m. V. Genius.

TALESHIDE. V. Talshide.

TALETELLER (téle'-tĕl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who tells tales] *Un conteur de fornettes.* [chatterer] *Confabulateur,* m.

TALIO, *ſ.* [retaliation] *Talion,* m. Lex, poena talionis, *La loi, la peine du talion.*

TALISMAN (tăl'-ĭz-măne), *ſ.* [a magical character] *Taliſman,* m.

TALISMANICK (tăl'-ĭz-măn-ĭk), *adj.* [magical] *Taliſmanique, magique.*

TALISMANIST (tăl'-ĭz-măn-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one that makes taliſmans, or one that gives credit to them] *Taliſmaniſte,* m.

TALK (tâk), *ſ.* [oral converſation, diſcourſe, prate] *Entretien,* m. *caquet,* m. *babil,* m. *converſation,* f. *diſcours,* m. *propos,* m. *bruit.* Full of talk, *Babillard, babillarde,* adj. & f. I muſt have a little talk with him, *Il faut que j'aie un entretien avec lui.* I cannot abide her talk, *Je ne ſaurois ſouffrir ſon babil* ou *ſon caquet.* She is full of talk, *C'eſt une grande parleuſe.* Table-talk, *Propos de table.* He is made a common talk, *Il eſt le ſujet de toutes les converſations, Il fait l'entretien de tout le monde.* That's not talk-worthy, *Cela ne mérite pas qu'on en parle.*

To Talk, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ſpeak, to prattle, to reaſon, to confer] *Parler, cauſer, caqueter, jaſer*; *converſer, confabuler, diſcourir, conférer, raiſonner.* She talks very much, *Elle parle beaucoup.* Let us make her talk, *Faiſons-la cauſer* ou *jaſer.* I ſhall talk with him of it, *J'en conférerai avec lui.* To talk to the purpoſe, *Raiſonner à propos.* To talk over the ſtories of one's life, *Parler de toutes ſes aventures, Raconter toutes les aventures de ſa vie.* Talk over the things which you have ſeen or read, *Parlez de ce que vous avez vu* ou *lu.* To talk of ſeveral things for converſation ſake, *Cauſer de choſes & d'autres.* To talk all, *Prôner.*

† He that talks much, lies much, *Les grands parleurs ſont de grands menteurs.*

* The ſtory will talk itſelf aſleep, *Le bruit tombera* ou *ceſſera de lui-même.* To talk one out of his dinner, *Empêcher quelqu'un de dîner en lui parlant lorſqu'il eſt à table.*

Talk (tâk *or* tălk), [a mineral ſtone compoſed of plates generally parallel, flexible, elaſtic and tranſparent] *Talc,* m. Engliſh talk (ſtriated plaſter-ſtone), *Fleur de gypſe,* f.

TALKATIVE (tâk'-ă-tĭv'), *adj.* [full of talk, loquacious] *Parleur, cauſeur, babillard, bavard, caqueteur,* m.

TALKATIVENESS (tâk'-ă-tĭv'-nĕce), *ſ.* [loquacity, garrulity] *Babil,* m. *caquet,* m.

TALKED of (tâk't'-ôf), *part. adj. Dont on parle, dont on a parlé, qui fait grand bruit* To be much talked of, *Faire parler de ſoi.* A thing much talked of, *Une choſe qui fait grand bruit.*

TALKER (tâk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who talks] *Un parleur, une parleuſe*; *un cauſeur, une cauſeuſe*; *un bavard, une bavarde*; *un babillard, une babillarde*; *un diſcoureur, une diſcoureuſe.*

† Greateſt talkers are always the leaſt doers, *Les grands parleurs ſont ceux qui ſont le moins d'affaires*; *grands diſcurs petits faiſeurs.*

TALKING (tâk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Talk] *L'action de parler, &c.* Much talk'ng, *Babil,* m. *caquet,* m,

TALKY (tâk'-é, *or* tălk'-é), *adj.* [conſiſting of talk, reſembling talk] *De talc, qui reſſemble au talc.*

TALL (tâl), *adj* [high] *Haut, grand.* How tall ſhe is! *Qu'elle eſt grande!* A wood of tall trees, *Un bois de haute futaie, une futaie.*

TALLAGE (tăl'-édje), Talliage, *or* Taillage, *ſ.* [impoſt, exciſe, land-tax] *Taxe, f. impôt,* m. *impoſition,* f. *en général, & en particulier la taille.*

TALLOW (tăl'-ô), *ſ.* [the greaſe or fat of an animal, ſuet] *Suif,* m.

Tallow-sieve [ſtrainer, among Butchers] *Bannate,* m.

To put water in the tallow in order to make the dregs ſettle (among Tallow-chandlers), *Mettre le filet.* Hardened tallow, *Suif eſſoré.* Tallow-cake, *Suif en jatte.* Tallow-graves, *Pain de creton.* Tallow (made uſe of in wire drawing), *ſuif de Moſcovie,* m. Tallow-copper (among Tallow-chandlers), *Poêle à chandelle,* f.

To Tallow, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſmear with tallow] *Suiver.*

To tallow a hide [among Curriers] *Mettre une peau en ſuif.*

Tallowing-cloth, *ſ.* [among Curriers; wool with which the leather is greaſed] *Gipon,* m.

TALLOWED (tăl'-ô'd), *part. adj. Suivé*; *plein de ſuif.*

TALLOW-CHANDLER (tăl'-ô-tchăn'd-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes candles of tallow] *Un chandelier* ou *faiſeur de chandelles,* m.

TALLOW-TREE (tăl'-ô-trī), *ſ.* [Bot. croton ſebifera; a tree of China and Guyana, which produces a ſubſtance like tallow] *Arbre à ſuif,* m.

TALLY (tăl'-é), *ſ.* [a ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick, and uſed to keep accounts by] *Taille,* f. The two tallies muſt agree, *Il faut que les deux tailles ſe rapportent.*

Tally, upon the exchequer, *Une taille de l'échiquier,* ou *ſur l'échiquier.*

Tally, at baſſet, *Une taille (à la baſſette).*

To Tally, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* and *n.* [to fit, to ſuit; to be fitted, to keep account, to conform] *Rapporter, adapter, ajuſter, accommoder*; *ſe rapporter, s'ajuſter, cadrer, répondre exactement*; *tailler, marquer ſur la taille.*

To Tally [in Sea-language] *Border les haſſes voiles.* To tally the ſheets flat aft, *Border les écoutes tout plat.*

TALLY'D, *or* Tallied (tăl'-ĕd), *part. adj. Adapté, ajuſté, accommodé, propre à, fait pour.* They ſeem juſt tally'd for each other, *Ils ſemblent faits l'un pour l'autre.*

TALMUD, *or* Thalmud, (tăl'-meŭd). *ſ.* [the book containing the Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explication of the law] *Le Talmud.*

TALMUDICAL (tăl'-meŭd-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to the Talmud] *Qui regarde le Talmud*; *talmudique.*

TALMUDIST (tăl'-mŭd-ĭst'), *f.* *Talmudiſte*, m.

TALNESS (tâl'-nĕse), *f.* [height of ſtature] *Hauteur*, f. *grandeur*, f. *grande taille.*

TALON (tăl'-ŭne), *f.* [the claw of a bird of prey] *Serre*, f.

TALON, *f.* [Archit. Ogee, or O. G. an upright cymatium] *Talon*, m. *cymaiſe Lſbonne*, f.

TALPA, *f.* [mole] *Taupe*, f. [a kind of rat of the Eaſtern Tartary] *Taciſe*, m.

TALPA, *f.* [Med. an œmematous tumour about the head; teſtudo] *Taupe*, f. *talpa*, f.

TALSHIDE, *or* TALWOOD, *f.* [fine-wood cleft and cut into billets of a certain length] *Bois coupé en buches pour le chauffage*, m. *falkurde*, f.

TALUS (tă'-leŭse), *f.* [Mythol. the nephew of Dædalus, who from the ſight of a ſerpent's teeth invented the ſaw] *Talus*, m.

TALUS, *or* TALUD, *f.* [Archit. and Fortific. a ſlope] *Talus*, m.

TAMALAPATRA, *f.* [Med. Indian leaf, the tree that produces it, laurus caſſia] *Tamalapatra*, m. *malabatre*, m. *feuille Indienne*, f.

TAMANDUA, *f.* [ant-bear, ant-eater; a Braſilian quadruped] *Tamandua*, m. *umbua*, m. *tamanoïr*, m. *fourmillier*, m. *l'ours aux fourmis*, m. *myrmécophoge*, m.

-TAMARA ISLANDS, *f. pl.* [iſlands in Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea] *Les îles des Idoues.*

TAMARIND (tăm'-ă-rĭn'd), *f.* [a ſort of Indian medicinal fruit] *Tamarin*, m. ſorte de fruit ſauvage. Tamarind-tree, *Tamarinier*, m.

TAMARISK (tăm'-ă-rĭsk), *f.* [a ſort of tree] *Tamaris*, ou *tamariſc*, m.

TAMATIA, *f.* [birds of Guiana and Braſil] *Bec à cuiller*, m. *tamatia*, m. *ſorte de poule d'eau*, f.

TAMBAC, *or* TOMBAC, *f.* [a mixture of gold and copper, much valued in Siam] *Tombac*, m. *ſimilor*, m.

TAMBARINE (tăm'-bă-rīne'), *f.* [a ſmall drum] *Tambourin*, m.

TAMBOUR (tăm'-bour'), *f.* [a part of a tennis-court] *Tambour* de jeu de paume, *m.*

TAMBOUR [Archit. vaſe, or campana of the Corinthian capital] *Tambour*, m. *vaſe*, m. *campane*, f. [a round courſe of ſtone to form the ſhaft of a column] *Tambour*, m. [a little box of timber-work within a porch] *Tambour*, m.

TAMBOUR [a ſpecies of embroidery; a ſpherical frame for embroidery] *Tambour*, m.

TAME (tême), *adj.* [not wild, domeſtick] *Apprivoiſé, doux, domeſtique, bon, qui n'eſt pas farouche.* Thales the Miletian ſaid that of all wild beaſts a tyrant is the worſt, and of all tame ones a flatterer, *Thalès de Milet dit qu'un tyran étoit la plus cruelle de toutes les bêtes féroces, & un flatteur le pire de tous les animaux domeſtiques.* To make tame, *Apprivoiſer.* To grow tame, *S'apprivoiſer.*

TAME [ſubdued, depreſſed, dejected, ſpiritleſs] *Dompté, abattu, humble, humilié, ſoumis, ſans âme, ſans cœur.*

To TAME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reduce from wildneſs, to make gentle] *Apprivoiſer, dompter, adoucir.* To tame again, *Rapprivoiſer.* To tame a hawk, *Affaiter un faucon*

To TAME [to ſubdue, to depreſs, to humble] *Dompter, abattre, humilier, ſoumettre, ſubjuguer.*

TAMEABLE (tê'-mă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuſceptible of taming] *Domptable, qu'on peut apprivoiſer.*

TAMED (têm'd), *part. adj. Dompté, apprivoiſé*; ou *abattu, humilié.*

TAMELY (tême'-lé), *adv.* [not wildly; meanly, ſpiritleſsly] *D'une manière douce & ſoumiſe, avec ſoumiſſion, lâchement, ſans courage.*

TAMENESS (tême'-nĕse), *f.* [the quality of being tame; want of ſpirit, timidity] *Humeur douce, ſoumiſſion*, f. *défaut de courage*, m. *timidité*, f. *lâcheté*, f. *qualité de ce qui eſt apprivoiſé.*

TAMER (tê'-meŭr), *f.* [one who tames; ſubduer] *Celui qui apprivoiſe; dompteur*, m. *conquérant*, m. *vainqueur*, m.

TAMING (tê'-mĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To TAME] *L'action de dompter, &c. apprivoiſement*, m.

TAMINY (tăm'-ĭ-né), *f.* [a woollen ſtuff] *Etamine*, f. ſorte d'étoffe de laine.

TAMKIN (tăm'-kĭne), *or* TOMKIN, *f.* [tampion, a wooden ſtopple] *Tampon*, m. The tamkin of a great gun, *Le tampon d'un canon.*

TAMOATA, *f.* [ſoldido, a Braſilian freſh-water fiſh] *Tamoata*, m. *eſpece de poiſſon armé.*

To TAMPER (tăm'-peŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be buſy with phyſick] *Prendre des remèdes, être dans les remèdes.* You tamper too much with that diſeaſe, *Vous prenez trop de remèdes pour une ſi légère maladie.* The very tampering caſt him into a diſeaſe, *Il s'eſt rendu malade à force de remèdes.*

To TAMPER [to meddle] *Se mêler.* Why do you tamper in it, *or* with it? *Pourquoi vous mêlez-vous de cela?*

To TAMPER [to deal, to practiſe with] *Pratiquer, ſolliciter, tâcher de gagner.* To tamper, *or* to be tampering with one, *Pratiquer quelqu'un, le ſolliciter, tacher de le gagner*

To TAMPER [to pamper] *Délicater.*

TAMPERED (tăm'-peŭr'd), in *or* with, *part. adj. Dont on ſe mêle*; ou bien, *pratiqué, ſollicité.*

TAMPING (tăm'p'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*or* ſtemming a hole, among Miners; filling it with clay, &c. upon the charge of powder] *Bourre*, f. *l'action de bourrer*, f.

TAMPION (tăm'-pïeŭne), *or* TOMPION, *f.* [a plug or ſtopple] *Tampon*, m.

TAMPOE, *f.* [an Eaſt-Indian fruit, approaching the Mangouſtan] *Sorte de Mangouſtan.*

TAMNUS, *f.* [Bot. a kind of black briooy] *Racine vierge*, f. *ſceau de Notre-dame.*

TAN (tăne), *f.* [bark of oak] *Tan*, m.

To TAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to dreſs with tan, *Tanner, paſſer en tan.* To tan thoroughly, *Tanner à cœur.*

To TAN, *v. a.* and *n.* [to imbrown, *or* to be burnt by the ſun] *Hâler & ſe hâler; brûler le teint & ſe brûler le teint.*

TANACETUM, *f.* [Bot. Tanſy] *Tanaiſie*, f. *herbe aux vers*, f.

TANAGRA, *or* TANGARA, *f.* [ſort of ſparrow of North and South America] *Tanagra*, ou *Tangara*, m. *l'évêque*, m. *le pape*, m. *l'eſclave*, m.

TANASSERIM, *f.* [a town of Aſia in the kingdom of Siam; lat. 11°-50′ N. lon. 98°-0′ E.] *Tanaſſerim*, m.

TANDAYE, *f.* [an iſland of Aſia, one of the moſt eaſterly of the Philippines] *Tandaye.*

TANG (tăn'g), *f.* [a ſtrong taſte, a taſte left in the mouth] *Goût fort, évent*, m. *mauvais goût de viande*, ou *de boiſſon*; *débire*, m.

TANGARAC, *f.* [a poiſonous Braſilian plant; its root is the antidote to its leaves, flowers and fruit] *Tangarac*, m.

TANGENT (tăn'-djĕn'te), *f.* [in Trigonometry, a right line perpendicular to a radius] *Une tangente.*

TANGERMUNDE, *f.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat. 52°-46′ N. lon. 13°-30′ E.] *Tangermund* ou *Tangermunde.*

TANGIBILITY (tăn'-djĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [the quality of being perceived by the touch] *Qualité tactile.*

TANGIER (tăn'-djïre), *f.* [a ſea-port of Africa in the kingdom of Fez; lat 35°-49′ N. lon 5°-50′ W.] *Tanger*, m.

TANGIBLE (tăn'-djĭ-bl'), *adj.* [perceptible by the touch] *Tactile.*

TANGLE (tăn'g'-gl'), *f.* [a knot of things mingled in one another] *Nœud*, m. *treſſe*, m. Tangles of hair, *Treſſes de cheveux*, f. pl.

To TANGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to implicate; to enſnare] *Embarraſſer, impliquer, intriguer, engager ou entraîner dans un piège.*

To TANGLE, *v. n. S'embarraſſer, s'entortiller*

TANGLED (tăn'g'-l'd), *part. adj. Embarraſſé, impliqué, compliqué, engagé dans un piège, intrigué.*

TAN-HOUSE (tăn'-hoŭce), *f.* [the place where leather is tanned] *Tannerie*, f.

TAN-PIT (tăn'-pĭte), *or* TAN-VAT (tăn'-vate), *Foſſe où l'on met les cuirs pour les tanner*, m.

TANISTRY, *f.* [an Iriſh law or cuſtom] *Ancienne loi ou coutume d'Irlande, par laquelle celui de pluſieurs frères, qui avoit le plus de mérite parmi les Princes & les grands Seigneurs, héritoit au préjudice de l'aîné.*

TANJORE, *f.* [a province of the peninſula of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel] *Tanjacur.* m

TANK (tăn'gk), *f.* [a large ciſtern, *or* baſon] *Fontaine* ou *cuvette*, f. f.

TANKARD (tăn'gk'-eŭrd), *f.* [a large veſſel with a cover] *Un grand pot à couvercle.* A ſilver-tankard, *Un grand pot d'argent.*

TANNED (tăn'd), *part. adj. Tanné, paſſé en tan.*

TANNED, *Hâlé, baſanné, bruni par le ſoleil.*

TANNER (tăn'-eŭr), *f.* [one whoſe trade is to tan leather] *Tanneur*, m.

Tanner's fleſhing-knife, *Echarnoir*, m.

Double-tanning of the hides, *Refaiſage des peaux.*

Laſt tanning [the laſt dreſſing] *Paſſement de repos.*

TANNING (tăn'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To TAN] *L'action de tanner, &c.*

TANORE, *f.* [a city of the peninſula of Hindooſtan on the coaſt of Coromandel; lat. 10°-55′ N. lon. 75°-50′ E.] *Tanor*, m.

TANSY (tăn'-zé), *f.* [Bot. Tanacetum; a med. plant] *Tanaiſe*, ou *tanéſie*, f. *herbe aux vers*, f. Wild tanſy, *Argentine*, f. A diſh of tanſy, *Un mets Anglois où il entre du blé en herbe, du jus de tanaiſie, des œufs, du ſucre, de la muſcade & du vin d'Eſpagne.*

TANT, *f.* [a ſmall ſpider, of a ſcarlet-colour, with eight long legs, of the opilio kind] *Araignée des champs*, f. *ſorte de ſaucheux.*

TANTALISM (tăn'-tĕ-lĭzm), *f.* [a puniſhment like that of Tantalus] *Une envie, un déſir que l'on ne peut ſatisfaire*; *châtiment de Tantale*, m.

To TANTALIZE (tăn'-tĕ-lăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to torment by the ſhow of pleaſures which cannot be reached] *Faire naître une envie* ou *un déſir que l'on ne veut pas ſatisfaire.*

TANTALIZED (tăn'-tă-lăïz'd), *part. adj. A qui l'on donne des déſirs* ou *des enviés que l'on ne veut pas ſatisfaire.*

TANTALIZER (tăn'-tă-lăïz-eŭr), *f.* [one who tantalizes] *Celui qui fait naître à quelqu'un l'envie d'une choſe pour enſuite ſe moquer de lui.*

TANTALUS (tăn'-tă-leŭce'), *f.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and the nymph Plota and king of Paphlagonia, doomed in hell to an everlaſting thirſt] *Tantale*, m.

TANTALUS [a ſort of bird] *Tantale* ou *pelican de l'Amérique*, m.

TANTAMOUNT (tăn't'-tă-măoŭn'te), *f.* [equivalent] *L'équivalent*, m.

TANTIVY (t n't'-ăï-vé), *adv.* [at a full gallop] *Au grand galop.* To ride tantivy, *Aller un grand galop, courir à toute bride*; au figuré en terme familier, *ſe donner toutes ſortes de mouvemens pour s'avancer dans l'égliſe.*

‡ TANTLING (tăn't'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [one who is tantalized] *Quelqu'un qui eſt dans le cas de Tantale.*

TANTOW, *or* TANTOO (tăn'-tou), *ſ.* [a pin with which the ribbon-weaver turns his beam] *Manche de bañdoir*, m. *cheville de preſſe* (t. de Relieur), f.

TAP (tăpe), *ſ.* [a gentle blow] *Un coup léger, une tape.* To give one a tap, *Donner un coup léger, un petit coup, ou une tape à quelqu'un.*

TAP [a pipe] *Un robinet* de barrique ou de tonneau; *broche*, f. *cannelle*, f. *canule*, f. tuyau que l'on met dans une plaie. Tap-droppings, *Ce qui dégoutte par le robinet.*

Tap-houſe *for* ale-houſe, *Un caboret à bière.*

To put a tap to a wound, *Mettre une canule à une plaie.*

To TAP, -PING, -PED, *and* TAPT, *v. a.* [to touch ſlightly, to ſtrike gently] *Toucher* ou *frapper légèrement.*

To TAP a tree at the root, *Cerner un arbre par le pied.*

To TAP [to pierce, to broach] *Percer. mettre en perce.* To tap a veſſel, *Mettre un tonneau en perce.*

To TAP one for the dropſy, *Faire l'opération de la ponction*, ou *de la paracentèſe à un hydropique.* To tap one [to put a tap to his wound, &c.] *Mettre une canule à quelqu'un.*

To TAP, *v. n.* [to beat; ſaid of a hare at rutting time] *Battre la terre de ſes pieds de derrière.*

TAP-ROOT (tăp'-route), *ſ.* [in trees, that part of the root that deſcends ſtraight down] *Pivot*, m.

To TAP [ſaid of the roots of trees and plants, to ſtrike ſtraight and deep] *Pivoter.*

TAPACURES, *ſ. pl.* [a people of the South of America in Peru, who are very ſwift runners] *Tapacures*, m. pl.

TAPASSANT, *adj.* [among Hunters; lurking, ſquatting] *Qui eſt tapi, qui ſe tapit.*

TAPAYAXIN, *ſ.* [a remarkable ſpecies of lizard, called the Lacertus orbicularis] *Tapayaxin*, m.

TAPE (tépe), *ſ.* [a narrow fillet *or* band] *Ruban* ou *tiſſu étroit de fil.* Tape-lace, *Dentelle faite avec du tiſſu.*

To TAPE, *v. n.* [to nail tape on a thing] *Rubaner.* To tape a trunk [to nail tape in the top of it] *Rubaner une malle.*

TAPE-WORM (tép'-oüeürm), *ſ.* [tænia] *Ver ſolitaire*, m. *tænia*, m.

TAPECON, *ſ.* [the fiſh commonly called the uranoſcopus, or ſtar-gazer] *Tapecon* ou *reſponſadoux*, m. *uranoſcope*, m.

TAPER (té'-peür), *ſ.* [a wax-candle] *Cierge*, m. *bougie*, f. *torche*, f. *flambeau*, m. *pain de bougie*, m.

TAPER, *and* TAPERING (té'-peür-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [pyramidal, conical] *Conique, pyramidal, qui ſe termine en pointe.*

To TAPER, *v. a.* [to form narrower at the top] *Terminer en pointe.* To taper the hair out [among Hair-dreſſers] *Effiler une chevelure.* To taper a wig out, *Effiler une perruque.* To taper the hair of a wig, *Dégarnir une perruque.*

To TAPER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to grow taper] *Se terminer en pointe.*

TAPERA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſwallow of Braſil] *Tapera*, f.

TAPESTRY (tăp'-ĕs-tré), *ſ.* [cloth woven in regular figures] *Tapiſſerie*, f. *tapis*, m. Tapeſtry-hangings, *Tapiſſerie de haute liee.* A Turkiſh tapeſtry, *Un tapis de Turquie.* A tapeſtry maker, *Un tapiſſier, un faiſeur de tapiſſerie.*

Tapeſtry of the high warp. *Tapiſſerie de haute liee.* Tapeſtry of the low warp, *Tapiſſerie de baſſe-liee.*

Tapeſtry weaver of the high warp, *Haute-liceur*, ou *haute-licier*, m.;— of the low warp, *Baſſe-licier*, m.

TAPETY, *ſ.* [Cuniculus Americanus; a ſmall quadruped of Braſil and America] *Tapety* ou *Tapiti*, ou *Celti*, m.

TAPIIR, *ſ.* [Tapirus; Tapyerete *or* Anta; a quadruped of Braſil and Paraguay] *Becri, Danta*, m. ou *Anta*, m. *élan de Quito*, m. *vagra*, m. *mayſouri*, ou *Muniſourris*, m. *Tapir*, m.

TAPPED (tăp't), *part. adj Frappé légèrement*, ou bien *percé, mis en perce*; ou encore, *à qui l'on a fait la ponction.*

TAPPING (t p '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [operation for the dropſy] *Ponction*, f. *paracentèſe*, f.

To TAPPY (tăp'-é), *v. n.* [among Hunters; to lie hid as deers may do] *Se tapir.*

TAP-ROOM (tăp'-roŭme), *ſ.* [a place, in a public houſe for ſmoking] *Tabagie*, f.

TAPSTER (tăp'-steür), *ſ.* [one whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an ale-houſe] *Celui qui tire la bière dans un cabaret.*

TAPTOW, *or* TAP-TOU, *ſ.* V. TATTOO.

TAPUYES, *ſ. pl.* [the name of ſeveral ſavage people of Braſil] *Tapuyes*, m. pl.

TAR, *ſ.* [liquid pitch] *Goudron*, m. *poix navale*, f. To do over with pitch and tar, *Goudronner.*

Tar-bucket (tar'-beŭk-ĕte), *Auge à goudron*, f.

TAR *or* JACK-TAR [a ludicrous term for a Seaman] *Un matelot* (par dériſion, comme on dit vulgairement en François), *Papa goudron* ou *cul goudronné.*

To TAR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to ſmear with tar] *Goudronner.*

TARABE, *ſ.* [a Braſilian parrot] *Tarabé*, m.

TARAGALLA, *ſ.* [a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tafilet; lat. 27°-40′ N. lon. 6°-3′ W.] *Taragelle*, f.

TARAGUIRA, *ſ.* [a beautiful lizard of Braſil] *Taraguira*, ou *taraquira*, m.

TARAND (tăr'-ănd'de), *ſ.* [a kind of buff; alſo rein-deer] *Tarande*, f. ou *Tarante*, m. *buffle*, m. *rhenne de Laponie*, m.

TARANIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Jupiter amongſt the Druids] *Taranis*, m.

TARANIOLA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. arquata minor, the whimbrel, or ſmall curlew; a ſmall aquatic bird] *Taraniole*, m.

TARANTISMUS, *ſ.* [Med. the diſeaſe of thoſe bit by the Tarantula] *Tarentiſme*, m.

TARANTO, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of the kingdom of Naples; lat. 40°-35′ N. lon. 17°-29′ E.] *Tarente*, f.

TARANTULA (tă-răn'-tĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [a venomous inſect, whoſe bite is cured by Muſick] *Tarentule*, f.

TARASCON, *ſ.* [an ancient town of France in Provence; lat. 43°-46′ N. lon. 4°-45′ E.] *Taraſcon*, m.

TARAZONA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Spain in Arragon; lat. 42°-10′ N. lon. 1°-26′ W.] *Tarazona*, m.

TARBES, *ſ.* [a populous town of France, in the province of Bigorre; lat. 43°-14′ N. lon 0°-9′ E.] *Tarbes.*

TARDA AVIS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. buſtard, otis] *Tardone*, ou *tadorne*, f. *eſpèce de canard.*

TARDATION (tar-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of hindering *or* delaying] *L'action d'empêcher, d'interrompre, de différer*, f. *délai*, m. *retardement*, m. *retard*, m. *retardation*, f.

TARDIGRADOUS (tar'-dĭ-grā-deŭce), *adj.* [moving ſlowly] *Marchant lentement.*

TARDILY (tar'-dĭ-lé), *adv.* [ſlowly, ſluggiſhly] *Lentement, avec lenteur, lâchement, en pareſſeux.*

TARDINESS (tar'-dĭ-nĕce), *and* TARDITY (tar'-dĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſlowneſs] *Lenteur*, f. *lâcheté*, f. *nonchalance*, f. *indolence*, f.

TARDY (tar'-dé), *adj.* [ſlow; ſluggiſh] *Lent, tardif, pareſſeux, indolent, lâche.* You are very tardy, *Vous êtes bien lent.*

* A tardy wit, *Un eſprit lent* ou *peſant.* A tardy ear, *Une oreille pareſſeuſe.* To have one's belly tardy, *Avoir le ventre pareſſeux, être un peu conſtipé.*

*† TARDY [unwary, neglectful] *Négligent, inattentif*

*† TARDY [criminal] *Coupable, en faute, en défaut.* You will never take him tardy, *Vous ne le ſurprendrez jamais en faute.*

To TARDY, *v. a.* [to delay, to hinder] *Retarder, empêcher, arrêter.*

TARL (tère), *ſ.* [a weed that grows among corn] *Ivraie*, f.

TARE [a mercantile word, denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity] *Tare*, f. *trait*, m. TARE and TRET (in Comm. any defect in the weight of goods, the allowance made for it), *Rabais pour la tare, pour le trait*, m.

To TARE, *v. a.* [to make an allowance in the price for the tare] *Rabattre du prix d'une marchandiſe pour la tare.*

TARE, *the preterite of* To TEAR; which ſee.

TAREIBOIA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of American ſerpent] *Tare boia*, m.

TAREIRA, *ſ.* [a Braſilian fiſh] *Tareira*, m.

TARGE (tardje, *a poetical word*), *and* TARGET (tar'-gĕte), *ſ.* [a kind of buckler *or* ſhield] *Targe*, f.

TARGET [a mark to fire at, *or* to ſhoot at] *Blanc*, m.

TARGOVISCO, *or* TERGOVISCO, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Turkey in Europe, capital of Walachia; lat. 45°-45′ N. lon. 25°-26′ E.] *Targoviſco* ou *Tarvis.*

TARGUM (tar'-geŭme), *ſ.* [among the Jews; Chaldee gloſſes] *Targum*, m. Author of a targum, *Targumiſte*, m. Belonging to the Targums, *Targumique.*

TARIFF (tăr'-ĭf), *ſ.* [a cartel of commerce] *Tarif*, m.

TARIN (tă'-rĭne), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Ligurinus, ſpinus, tiſkin, a beautiful ſmall Italian bird] *Tarin*, m.

TARKU, *ſ.* [a town of Aſia, capital of Dergheſtan; lat. 45°-50′ N. lon. 47°-5′ E.] *Tarku*, m.

TARN, *ſ.* [a bog, a marſh] *Un marais, un marécage*; *bourbier*, m. *fondrière*, f.

TARN, *ſ.* [a river and department of France] *Tarn*, m.

To TARNISH (tar'-nĭch), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſully, to ſpoil] *Ternir*, au propre & au figuré; *flétrir, décolorer.*

* His vices tarniſh his glory, *Ses vices ternifſent ſa gloire.*

To TARNISH, *v. n.* [to loſe brightneſs] *Se ternir, perdre ſon luſtre* ou *ſon éclat*, au propre & au figuré.

TARNISHED (tar'-nĭch't), *adj.* [V. To TARNISH] *Terni.*

TARNISHING (tar'-nĭch-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To TARNISH] *L'action de ternir, &c.*

TARODANT, *or* SUS, *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of Africa in Morocco; lat. 30°-0′ N. lon. 8°-10′ W.] *Tarudan* ou *Sus*, m.

TARPAWLING (tar-pâl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [hempen cloth ſmeared with tar] *Toile goudronnée*, dont on ſe ſert ſur les navires, *toque*, f. *prélat*, m.

‡§ TARPAWLING [a ſailor, *in contempt*] *Un matelot, un mouſſe, papa goudron*, m. *cul-goudronné*, m.

TARPEIAN ROCK [Rom. Antiq. a rock in ancient Rome of conſiderable height, whence criminals were precipitated] *La roche Tarpéienne*

TARRAGON, *ſ* [Bot. Draco-herba, herb-dragon; an aromatick culinary plant] *Eſtragon*, m.

TARRAGONA, *ſ* [an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain in Catalonia; lat. 41°-5′ N. lon. 1°-13′ E.] *Tarragone*, f.

TARRASS (tar'-ăec). V. TERRASS.

TARRED (tar'd), *part. adj. Goudronné.*

TARRER (tar'-ĕŭr), *s.* [a perſon that tars ropes] *Goudronneur*, m.

TARRIANCE (tăr'-ĭ-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [ſtay, delay] *Retard*, m. *retardement*, m. *délai*, m. *remiſe*, f. *empêchement*, m.

TARRIER (răr'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſmall hunting-dog] *Sorte de petit chien de chaſſe.*

To TARRY (tăr'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtay, to remain] *Demeurer, reſter, s'arrêter, attendre, ſéjourner.* I ſhall tarry here two days, *Je demeurerai ou reſterai ici deux jours.* Tarry for me there, *Attendez-moi-là.*

To TARRY [to delay, to be long in coming] *Tarder, s'arrêter, s'amuſer, reſter.* Where did you tarry ſo long? *Où avez-vous tant tardé, où vous êtes-vous amuſé ſi long-temps?*

TARSEL (tar'-sĕl), *ſ.* [a kind of hawk] *Tiercelet*, m.

TARSO (tar'-sō), *ſ.* [a white ſtone found in Italy, and uſed inſtead of ſand for the fineſt cryſtal-glaſs] *Turſe*, m.

TARSUS (tar'-seŭce), *ſ.* [in Anatomy; that part of the foot between the inſtep and the toes] *Le tarſe.*

TART (tarte), *adj.* [ſour, acid; ſharp, keen, ſevere] *Aigre, vert, piquant, âcre, âpre, mordicant*; au propre & au figuré. Tart fruit, *Un fruit aigre* ou *vert.* Tart wine, *Du vin vert* ou *piquant.*

* A tart reproof, *Une verte réprimande.* He was tart in his reproofs, *Il étoit aigre dans ſes réprimandes.* A tart humour, *Un caractère aigre, une humeur ſévère.* A tart anſwer, *Une réponſe verte* ou *piquante.*

§ Tartiſh, *Aigrelet.*

TART, *ſ.* [a ſmall pie of fruit] *Une tarte.* An apple-tart, *Une tarte de pommes*, ou *aux pommes.* A tart-pan, *Une tourtière.*

TARTANE (tar'-tăne), *ſ.* [a coaſting veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean] *Une tartane.*

TARTAR (tar'-tăr), *ſ.* [the lies or dregs that ſtick to wine-caſks, like a hard ſtone] *Tartre*, m *cendre gravelée.* Oil of tartar per deliquium is held the beſt counterpoiſon to corroſive ſublimate, *L'huile de tartre par défaillance eſt regardée comme le meilleur contrepoiſon du ſublimé corroſif.* Cream of tartar, *Crême de Tartre.* Stibiated tartar, emetic, *Tartre ſtibié, émétique.* Tartariſed tartar, or ſoluble tartar, *Tartre tartariſé* ou *ſoluble.*

Refined tartar, *Tartre purifié.*

*†‡ To catch a tartar, *Trouver à qui parler*; ou bien, *manquer ſon coup*; *avoir affaire à forte partie.*

TARTAR [a word uſed by the poets for hell] *Tartare*, m.

TARTAREAN (tar-té'-rĭ-ăne), *adj.* [helliſh, infernal] *Infernal.*

TARTAREOUS (tar-té'-rĭ-e'ce), *and* TARTARUS (tar'-tă-reŭce), *adj.* [conſiſting of tartar, containing tartar] *Tartareux, de tartre, qui contient du tartre.*

To TARTARIZE (tar'-tăr-ăĭze), *v. a.* [to impregnate with tartar] *Imprégner de tartre, tartariſer.*

TARTARS, *ſ. pl.* [people who inhabit a great part of Aſia towards the North, and a part of Europe] *Tartares*, m. pl.

TARTARUGA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of tortoiſe, called by the Braſilians Jurucua] *Tartaruga*, f.

TARTARUS (tar'-tă-reŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the place of the wicked in hell] *Tartare*, m

TARTARY (tar'-tă-ré), *ſ.* [a large country of Aſia] *Tartarie*, f.

TARTLET (ta'-tlĕte), *ſ.* [among Paſtry-cooks, a ſmall tart] *Tartelette*, f

TARTLY (tart'-lé), *adv.* [in a tart manner] *Aigrement, avec aigreur, vertement*, au propre & au figuré. How tartly he looks! *Qu'il a l'air ſévère!*

TARTNESS (tart'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſharpneſs, fourneſs, acidity] *Aigreur*, f. *qualité aigre, verte*, m. *acidité*, f. *âcreté*, f.

* TARTNESS [fourneſs of temper; poignancy of language] *Sévérité*, f. *humeur ſévère* ou *aigre*, f. *aigreur*, f. *paroles aigres* ou *piquantes* f. pl.

TARUGA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of glama, or paco a ſort of camel, or Peruvian ſheep] *Taruga* ou *taruca*, m.

TASEL. V. TAZEL.

TASK (tăsk), *ſ.* [ſomething to be done] *Tâche.* A hard taſk, *Une tâche pénible.* To ſet one a taſk, *Donner une tâche à quelqu'un.*

* To take to taſk [to reprove, to reprimand] *Réprimander, gronder, cenſurer.* A holy man took a ſoldier to taſk upon the ſubject of his profeſſion, *Un ſaint homme réprimandoit un ſoldat au ſujet de ſa profeſſion.* To take one to taſk [to ſcold at him] for a thing, *Gronder quelqu'un pour quelque choſe. lui laver la tête*, ‖ *parler à ſa barrette, l'entreprendre.*

To TASK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet to taſk] *Donner* ou *impoſer une tâche.*

TASKER (tăsk'-eŭr), *or* TASKMASTER (tăsk'-mas-tŭr), *ſ.* [one who taſks] *Celui qui donne une tâche.*

TASS (tăce), *ſ.* [part of an armour] *Taſſette*, f. The taſs of an armour, V. TASSEL.

TASSEL (tăs'-sĕl), *ſ.* [an ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances] *Une taſſette, gland de ſoie*, m. &c. The taſſel of an armour, *La taſſette d'une cuiraſſe.*

Neck-cloth taſſels, *Gland de cravate*, m. The taſſels of a coach, *Mains d'un carroſſe*, f. A taſſel of a book, *Un ſignet*, ou *tournefeville*, f.

TASSEL, or Taſſel-hawk, or rather TERCEL (becauſe it is one third ſmaller than the female), *Tiercelet de faucon*, m. *le mâle du faucon.* The taſſel of a faker, *Sacret*, m. *le mâle du ſacre.*

TASSELED (tăs'-sĕl'd), *adj. Orné de glands.*

TASSES (tăs'-ĕz), *ſ. pl.* [armour for the thighs, called alſo cuiſſes] *Cuiſſards*, m. pl.

TASTEABLE (téſt'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſavoury] *Savoureux.*

TASTE (téſte), *ſ.* [the act of taſting, the ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing is perceived] *Le goût*, l'un des cinq ſens; *ſavourement*, m. To be out of taſte, *Avoir le goût dépravé.* That has put my mouth out of taſte with all manner of meat, *Cela m'a ôté le goût des viandes*, ou *m'en a dégoûté.*

TASTE, *ſ.* [ſavour] *Goût*, m. *ſaveur*, f Good or bad taſte of fruit or pulſe, *Acobit.* m. Taſte of the corn or grain [ſaid of bread] *Goût de fruit.* The taſte of it is good, *Le goût en eſt bon.* There is a great variety of taſtes, *Il y a un grand nombre de ſaveurs différentes.* To have or to take a taſte of any thing, *Gouter quelque choſe*, ou *de quelque choſe.*

* TASTE [intellectual reliſh or diſcernment] *Goût*, m. *diſcernement*, m. He had no taſte of true glory, *Il n'avoit pas le goût de la vraie gloire.*

To TASTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to perceive by the palate, to try by the mouth] *Goûter, tâter*; au figuré, *eſſayer, éprouver.* To taſte wine, *Goûter du vin.* To taſte again, *Regouter, retâter.*

To TASTE, *v. n.* [to try by the mouth] *Goûter.* Of this we may not taſte, *Nous ne pouvons pas goûter du fruit de cet arbre.* To taſte of death, *Mourir.*

* The valiant never taſte of death but once, *L'homme brave ne meurt qu'une fois.*

To TASTE [to have ſmack] *Avoir quelque goût.* This taſtes well, *Ce a bon goût.*

TASTED (téſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Goûté, tâté.*

TASTED, *adj.* [having a particular reliſh] *Qui a quelque goût particulier.* Well taſted, *Qui a bon goût.* Ill-taſted, *Qui a mauvais goût*

TASTEFUL (téſte'-ſoŭl), *adj.* [ſavoury] *Savoureux, haut goût.*

TASTELESS (téſte'-lĕce), *adj.* [having no taſte or reliſh] *Qui n'a point de goût, fort goût, fade, inſipide*, au propre & au figuré.

ASTELESSNESS (téſte'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [inſipidity] *Inſipidité*, f *fadeur*, au propre & au figuré.

TASTER (téſt'-eŭr) *ſ.* [one who takes the firſt eſſay of food] *Celui* ou *celle qui goûte*, ou *qui fait l'eſſai de quelque mets* ou *liqueur.*

TASTER, [a dram-cup] *Eſſai* ou *petite taſſe* pour goûter le vin, m

TASTING (téſt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TASTE] *L'act on de gouter.* The ſenſe of taſting, *Le goût.*

TATA YOUBA, *ſ.* [Bot. a tree of Braſil that yields the ſuſtic] *Tatauba*, m. ou *Tatajuba*, m.

TATI, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Colibri, the hummingbird; a ſmall Indian bird] *Tati*, m *ciſeau-mouche*, m. *colibri*, m.

TATIUS (té'-chĕeŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of the Sabines] *Tatius*, m.

TATTA *or* SINDE, *ſ.* [a city of Hind oſtan proper; lat. 24°-50' N. lon. 67°-37' E.] *Tatta*, m.

TATTER (tăt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a rag] *Un lambeau, un haillon, une guenille.* The poor devil has ſcarce a tatter, *Le pauvre diable a à peine un haillon pour ſe couvrir.* To be all in tatters, *Etre tout déchiré.*

To TATTER, *v. a* [to tear; to rend; to make ragged] *Déchirer, mettre en pieces*, ou *en lambeaux, en guenilles.*

TATTERDEMALION (tăt-eŭr-dĭ-măl'-ĭeŭne), *ſ.* [a ragged fellow] *Un gredin, un gueux couvert de haillons, un va-nu-pieds.*

TATTERED (tăt'-eŭr'd), *adj.* [ragged] *Tout déchiré, en pieces, en guenilles, qui tombe en lambeaux*; *ſippé, dépenaillé, déguenillé*, ‡ *drilleux.* Tattered clothes, *Haillons.* m pl.

TATTLE (tă'-tl'), *ſ.* [prate, idle chat] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m.

To TATTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to prattle] *Babiller, cauſer, jaſer, caqueter.*

TATTLER (tăt'-tleur), *ſ.* [one who tattles] *Un babillard, une babillarde, un jaſeur* ou *cauſeur, une jaſeuſe* ou *cauſeuſe, un caqueteur, une caqueteuſe*; ‡ *languard*, f

TATTOO (tăt-toū'), *ſ.* [the beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters] *Retraite*, f. To beat the tattoo, *Battre la retraite.*

TATU (tă'-tou), *ſ* [tatuſdinatus echinus, armadillo, ſneuberdado, bartado, caſſamin, ſhell-hedge-hog; a ſmall quadruped of America] *Tatou*, m. *apar*, m. *encubert*, m. *tatuette*, m. *ai tatuſu*, m. *cachimane*, m. *kabaſſou*, m. *cirquençon*, m. ou *Tatous à* 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 18 *bandes.*

TAVERN (tăv'-eŭrne), *ſ* [a houſe where wine is ſold, and people of the firſt rate are entertained] *Taverne*, f. *cabaret à vin, buvette*, f. *auberge*, f. *hôtel*, m. A tavern-keeper, *Un cabaretier, un tavernier.* A tavern-hunter, *Un filler de cabaret, un homme qui eſt toujours au cabaret, qui fréquente les cabarets*; *un débauché.* A blind tavern, *Un cabaret borgne.*

N B. *Il eſt à remarquer que* tavern *en Anglois n'emporte pas l'idée baſſe & de mépris qu'il a en François*; *il ſignifie au contraire une auberge du premier ordre, où l'on ne reçoit que des gens diſtingués, ou qui peuvent payer le haut prix qu'il en coûte pour y être traité*

‖ TAVERNER (tăv'-eŭr-eŭr), *or* TAVERNMAN (tăv'-eŭrn'măne), *ſ.* [a tavern-keeper, *Un tavernier, un cabaretier.*

TAUGHT (tâte), *the preterite of* To TEACH, which ſee.

TAUGHT, *part. adj. of* To TEACH, *Enſeigné, appris.*

† You are better fed than taught, *Vous êtes trop bien nourri & trop mal appris.*

TAUGHT, *or* TAUT, [in Sea language; tight] *Roide* ou *tendu.* A taught rope, *Manœuvre*

vre ou *cordage roidi* ou *tendu*. A taught sail, *Voile enflée, voile qui est bien pleine, voile qui porte.*

TAUNT (tan't), *s.* [insult, scoff, reproach *Insulte*, f *railleric*, f *brocard*, m. *sarcasm*, m. *reproche*, m *un coup de bec.*

† TAUNT, *adj.* [a tea-term; extraordinarily tall] *Fort grand, fort haut, extraordinairement grand ou haut.* A very taunt mast, *Un très grand mât; une haute mâture.* A taunt-masted ship, *Vaisseau haut mâté.*

To TAUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to reproach, to insult, to ridicule] *Reprocher, insulter, brocarder, railler, tourner en ridicule, se moquer de.* Why do you taunt him, *or* at him? *Pourquoi le railler-vous, pourquoi l'insultez-vous?*

TAUNTED (tan't '-ĕd), *part. adj. Raillé, insulté, moqué, brocardé.*

TAUNTER (tan't'-eŭr), *s.* [one who taunts] *Un railleur, un moqueur; une railleuse, une moqueuse.*

TAUNTING (tan't'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To TAUNT *Raillerie, f. l'action de railler, de brocarder*, &c.

TAUNTINGLY (tan't '-ĭn'gn'-lé), *adv.* [with insult] *En raillant, par raillerie, d'une manière insultante, avec insolence & mépris.*

TAURICEPS (târ ĭ-sĕp'), *and* TAURIFORMIS (târ ĭ-lor '-mĭce), *s.* [Mythol. names of Bacchus] *Tauriceps, & tauriformis*, m

TAURICORNOUS (târ-ĭ-kor '-neŭce), *adj. Qui a des cornes comme un bœuf.*

TAURIS (tâ '-rĭce), *s.* [a town of Persia, capital of Aberbitzan; lat. 38°-18' N. lon. 4-°-50' E.] *Tauris*, m.

TAUROBOLION *s.* [Antiq. sacrifice of a bull, offered to Cybele] *Taurobole*, m.

TAURUS (tâ '-reŭce), *s.* [Mythol. the bull under whose form Jupiter carried away Europa] *Taurus*, m

TAURUS, *s* [one of the twelve celestial signs] *Le taureau*, un des douze signes du zodiaque.

TAURUS, [a great chain of mountains of Asia] *Le mont Taurus.*

TAUTOLOGICAL (tâ-tô-lŏdj '-ĭ-kăl), *adj* [repeating the same thing] *Qui répète la même chose, plein de redites* ou *de répétitions.*

TAUTOLOGIST (tâ-tŏl '-ô-djĭste), [one who repeats tediously] *Un homme qui se répète, qui fait des répétitions ennuyeuses.*

TAUTOLOGY (tâ-tŏl '-ô-djé), *s* [repetition of the same words] *Tautologie*, f. *redite*, f. *répétition*, f.

TAUTOPHONY (tâ-tŏf '-ô-né), *s* [a successive repetition of the same sound] *Tautophonie*, f.

TAVIRA, *or* TAVILA, *s.* [a considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarve, lat. 37°-18' N. lon. 7°-46' W.] *Tavira* ou *Tavila*, m.

TAW (tâ), *s.* [a marble to play with] *Petite boule de marbre* avec laquelle les enfans jouent & qu'ils nomment *un marbre*; *bille*, f.

To TAW, V. To TAN.

*†† I shall taw your hide, *Je vous rosserai.*

TAWDRINESS (tâ '-drĭ-nĕce), [tinsel finery, dress too flaunting] *Parure trop affectée, sans grâce & sans délicatesse*, f. *faux brillant.*

TAWDRY (tâ '-dré), *adj.* [meanly showy] *D'un éclat ridicule.* A tawdry dress, *Un habit de comédien.*

A tawdry woman, *Une femme qui s'habille comme une comédienne.*

TAWED (tâ'd). V. TANNED.

TAWER (tâ '-eŭr), *s.* [he who dresses skins] *Mégissier*, m. V. TANNER. Tawer's fattening iron, *Pulsson*, m.

TAWING (tâ '-ĭn'gne), *s.* [skinning, dressing skins in white] *Mégisserie*, f. *mégie*, f. V. TANNING.

TAWNY (tâ '-né), *adj.* [yellow, like things tanned] *Tanné, de couleur de tan.* A tawny complexion, *Un teint basané, hâlé* ou *brûlé; bis, bise*; *blond, blonde d'Egypte.*

TAX (tăkse), *s.* [an impost, an excise] *Taxe*, f *impôt*, m *imposition*, f. *charge*, f. *tribut*, m. *subside*, m. This tax was often levied in kind upon corn, *Cette taxe étoit quelquefois levée en nature sur le blé.* A land-tax, *Impôt sur les biens de terre.* The parochial taxes, *Les charges de la paroisse* He was son of a tax-gatherer, *Il étoit fils d'un collecteur.*

To TAX, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to load with impost] *Taxer, mettre une taxe* ou *un impôt, imposer.*

* To TAX, [to charge, to censure, to accuse] *Taxer, accuser, reprocher, blâmer.* To tax one with presumption, *Taxer quelqu'un de présomption.* Tax not the divine providence, *N accusez point la providence divine.* He taxes not Homer, nor Virgil, for interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy, *Il ne blâme ni Homère ni Virgile d'avoir intéressé leurs dieux dans les guerres de Troye & d'Italie.*

TAXABLE (tăks '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to taxes] *Sujet à la taxe* ou *à l'impôt, imposable.*

TAXATION (tăks-é '-chеŭne), *s.* [the act of loading with taxes, impost] *Taxation*, f. *taxe*, f.

TAXED (tăks't), *part. adj. Taxé, imposé*; au figuré, *taxé, accusé, chargé, blâmé.*

TAXER (tăks '-eŭr), *s.* [he who taxes] *Celui qui taxe, qui met des impositions* ou *taxes.*

TAXER, [a Law-term; he who taxes the costs and expenses] *Taxateur*, m.

TAXERS (tăks '-eŭrz), [at Cambridge] *Inspecteurs des poids & des mesures*, m.

TAXING (tăks '-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To TAX] *L'action de taxer, d'imposer, de blâmer*, &c.

TAY (tĕ), [a river of Scotland] *Le Tay.*

TAYLOR. V. TAILOR.

TAYOAN, *s.* [a town of Asia, capital of the island of Formosa; lat. 23°-25' N. lon. 120°-30' E.] *Tayoan.*

TAYOVE, *s.* [a sort of cabbage which grows at Cayenne] *Tayove*, m.

TAYVAN, *s.* [an ancient, large, and strong town of China, in the province of Chansi; lat. 38°-5' N. lon 111°-55' E.] *Tayven*, m.

TAZEL (tĕ '-zl'), *or* TEASEL (tī '-zl'), *s.* [a kind of hard bur used by clothiers] *Chardon dont se servent les cardiers en drap*, m.

TEA (tī), *s.* [a Chinese plant, the leaf of it, *or* the drink made with the tea-leaf] *Thé*, m. arbrisseau; la feuille de cet arbrisseau dont on fait une infusion que l'un nomme aussi *Thé* Green tea, *Thé vert.* To drink tea, *Prendre* ou *boire du thé.* A tea-pot, *Une théière.* A dozen tea-cups, *Une douzaine de tasses à café.* Tea-spoon, *Une cuiller à café.* Tea-table of China-ware, *Un plateau.*

A tea-kettle, *Bouillire*, f A tea-board, tea-table, tea-equipage, *Cabaret*, m.

Tea-garden, *Guinguette*, f.

Mexico tea [the Chenopodium botrys, or Jerusalem oak] *Thé du Mexique*, ou *ambrosie du Mexique.*

To TEACH (tītche), ING, TAUGHT (tât.), *anciently* Teached, *v. a.* [to instruct, to inform] *Enseigner, apprendre, instruire, montrer, dicter.* To teach again, ‡ *Réinstruire.* He will teach you wicked things, *Il vous apprendra des méchantetés.* Teach me to read, *Apprenez-moi à lire.* The Lord will teach us his ways, *Le Seigneur nous fera connître ses voies.*

‡ To teach one's grandam to grope ducks, *Apprendre à son père à faire des enfans.* To teach wit, *Dénaiser.*

To TEACH, *v. n.* [to perform the office of an instructor] *Enseigner, faire des instructions, donner des leçons, prêcher.*

¶ To teach, *Enseigner*; To instruct, *Instruire*; (synon.): To *teach* implies to give lessons, and is properly applied to the arts and sciences; to *instruct* has rather a relation to the conduct of life, and success of affairs; it is therefore in its proper place, when speaking of any thing that concerns either our duty or our interest. Professors *teach* in public schools those who come to learn; a father *instructs* his children how they ought to live in the world. It requires great knowledge to *teach* others; experience and abilities, to *instruct.*

TEACHABLE (tītch '-ă-bl'), *adj* [docile, susceptive of instruction] *Docile, susceptible d'instruction.*

TEACHABLENESS (tītch '-ă bl'-nĕce), *s.* [docility, capacity to learn] *Docilité*, f.

TEACHER (tītch '-eŭr), *s.* [an instructor, a preceptor] *Maître*, m *précepteur*, m. *docteur*, m. ou f. *en, un prédicateur.*

TEACHING (tītch '-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To TEACH] *L'action d'enseigner, de montrer*, ou *d'apprendre; instruction*, f. *enseignement*, m.

TEAD (tīde), *or* TEDE, *s.* [a torch, a flambeau] *Torche*, f. *flambeau*, m.

TEAGUE (tīgue), *s.* [a word of contempt for an Irishman] *Hibernois*, m. *sobriquet donné aux Irlandois*, m.

TEAL (tīe), *s.* [Ornithol. Querquedula, a sort of wild fowl] *Sarcelle*, f. ou *cercelle*, f.

TEAM (tīme), *s.* [a number of horses *or* oxen drawing at once the same carriage] *Un attelage.* A team of horses *or* oxen, *Un attelage de chevaux*, ou *de bœufs.*

TEAM, THEAM, *or* THAME, [in ancient customs; a royalty granted by the king's charter to a lord of a manor, for judging boudmen &c. in his court].

To TEAM, *v. a.* [to set a number of oxen *or* horses to draw a carriage *or* a plough] *Atteler.*

TEAR (tīre), *s.* [the water that drops from the eyes] *Larme*, f. *pleurs*, m. pl dans un sens plus étendu, *une larme, une goutte.* To shed tears, *Verser des larmes, répandre des pleurs.*

TEARS (tīrz), [applied to the exuding of the sap of trees] *Pleurs*, m. pl.

TEAR (tère), *s.* [rent] *Déchirement*, m. *déchirure*, f.

To TEAR, -ING, I tore (tôre), *anciently* Tare, I have torn (torne), *v. a.* [to pull in pieces, V. To LACERATE] *Déchirer, mettre en pièces; lacérer*, terme de Palais.

To TEAR, [to take away by violence] *Arracher.* To tear asunder [to part by force people that fight] *Déchirer.*

* To TEAR, *v. a.* and *n. Désoler, tourmenter*; ou *se désoler, se chagriner, enrager, se dépiter, faire le turbulent, s'emporter, faire du bruit.* * To tear to pieces (to slander), ‖ *Mettre en capilotade.* That tears me to pieces, *Cela me désole, cela me déchire* ou *fend le cœur.*

* A tearing voice, *Une voix bruyante.* To go tearing time, *Etre toujours pimpant, aimer la grande parure.* A tearing lass, *Une fille qui aime l'éclat, qui prend de grands airs, qui le porte haut.*

TEARER (tèr '-eŭr), *s.* [one who tears] *Celui qui déchire.*

TEAR-FALLING (tīr '-fâl ĭn'gne), *adj.* [shedding tears] *Tendre, qui verse des larmes.* ‖§ *qui a le don des larmes.*

TEARFUL (tīr '-toŭl), *adj.* [weeping] *Qui pleure, en larmes, en pleurs.*

TEARING (tè '-rĭn'gne), *s* [*from* To TEAR] *Déchirement*, m. *l'action de déchirer*, ou *de se déchirer.*

TEARING [a thing torn] *Déchirure*, f.

TEARING, *adj.* [strong, mighty] *Fort, puissant.* A tearing voice, *Une forte* ou *puissante voix.*

TEARING, *adv.* Ex. She goes tearing [*or* wonderful] fine, *Elle le porte extrêmement beau, elle va toujours parfaitement bien-mise, elle est toujours pimpante.*

To TEASE (tīze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to torment by importunity, to vex] *Tourmenter, importuner, vexer, faire enrager,* ‖ *tarabuſter ; donner atteinte ; aſſiſter, fâcher.*

To TEASE [to tire, or trouble a perſon with one's tales] ‡ *Attélier.*

TEASED (tīz'd), *part. adj. Tourmenté, importuné, vexé,* ‖ *tarabuſté.*

TEASEL (tīz'-zl'), *or* FULLER'S THISTLE, *ſ. Chardon à bonnetier, à foulon, à cardier,* m.

To TEASEL, *v. a.* [to comb or unravel wool or flax] *Peigner de la laine* ou *du lin.* [to ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap] *Laner, éplaigner.*

To teazel the ſtockings, *Eclaircir les bas.* To teazel the ſtockings over again, *Repprêter les bas.*

TEASER (tī'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one or any thing that teaſes] *Celui* ou *ce qui tourmente ; importun,* m. *tourment,* m.

TEASTER (tēst'-eŭr). V. TESTER.

TEASTY (tēst'-é). V. TESTY.

TEAT (tīte), *ſ.* [the dug of a beaſt] *Tette* d'animal, f. ſignifioit autrefois *teton* ou *mamelle d'une femme.*

TEBESSA, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with ſeveral remains of antiquity ; lat. 34°-51' N. lon. 8°-5' E.] *Tebeſſa,* m.

TEBZA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco ; lat. 32°-50' N. lon. 4°-55' W.] *Tebza,* m.

TECHILY (tĕtch'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly] *De mauvaiſe humeur, de mauvaiſe grâce, à contre-cœur.*

TECHINESS (tĕtch'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [peeviſhneſs] *Mauvaiſe humeur, humeur revêche* ou *acariâtre, humeur bourrue.*

TECHNICAL (tĕk'-nĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to arts] *Technique, d'art* ou *de ſcience.* A technical word, *Un mot technique, un terme d'art.* A technical dictionary, *Un dictionnaire technique, un dictionnaire des arts & des ſciences.*

TECHY (tĕtch'-é), *adj.* [peeviſh, fretful, ſulky] *Revêche, bourru, de mauvaiſe humeur, à qui tout déplaît, qui ſe fâche aiſément.*

TECKLENBURG, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia ; lat. 52°-20' N. lon. 8°-2' E.] *Tecklenbourg,* m.

TECOLITHOS, *ſ.* [a gem, otherwiſe called Syriacus Lapis, and Judaicus Lapis] *Pierre d'olive, f. pierre de Judée,* f.

TECORT, *ſ.* [an ancient and ſtrong town of Africa, in Morocco ; lat. 29°-35' N. lon. 7°-55' E.] *Tecort,* m.

TECTONICK (tĕk tŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [pertaining to building] *Tectonique,* m.

To TED (tĕd), -DING, -DED, *v. a.* [to lay graſs newly mown in rows] *Mettre le foin en veillottes.*

TEDDER (tĕd'-eŭr), V. TETHER.

TE-DEUM (tī'-dī'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a thankſgiving hymn] *Te Deum.* They ſung the Te-Deum, *On chanta le Te-Deum.*

TEDIOUS (tī'-dï-eŭce), *adj.* [wearifome, tireſome] *Ennuyeux, ennuyant, long, laſſant, fatigant, triſte.* A tedious diſcourſe, *Un diſcours ennuyeux.* A tedious preacher, *Un prédicateur ennuyant..*

TEDIOUS [ſlow] *Lent, long, tardif, qui impatiente par ſa lenteur.*

TEDIOUSLY (tī'-dï-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in ſuch a manner as to weary] *D'une manière ennuyeuſe.* He kept us tediouſly long in preaching, *Il a prêché d'une manière bien ennuyeuſe.*

TEDIOUSNESS (tī'-dï-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ* [wearifomneſs, prolixity *Longueur ennuyeuſe, prolixité, f. ennui,* m. Tedioufneſs in ſpeech, *Ambages,* m. pl.

TEDNEST, *ſ.* [a large and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco ; lat 30°-30' N. lon. 8°-35' W.] *Tédneſt,* m.

To TEEM (tīme), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to bring young] *Enfanter, mettre au monde.*

To TEEM, *v. n.* [to be pregoant] *Etre enceinte.*

To TEEM, *v. a.* [to pour] *Verſer, répandre.*

TEEMED (tīm'd), *part. adj. Enfanté, mis au monde, produit* ; ou bien *verſé, répandu.*

TEEMER (tīm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that brings young] *Qui fait des petits.*

TEEMFUL (tīm'-foŭl), *and* TEEMING (tīm'-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [prolifick] *Fécond, fertile, abondant ; qui fait beaucoup d'enfans.* To become teeming, *Concevoir.*

TEEMLESS (tīm'-lĕce), *adj.* [unfruitful, not prolific] *Stérile.*

‡ TEEN (tīne), *ſ.* [ſorrow, grief] *Chagrin,* m. *triſteſſe,* f. *peine,* f.

‡ To TEEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to excite] *Exciter, pouſſer, porter, encourager.*

TEENS (tīn'z), *ſ.* [the years reckoned by the termination *teen*] *Les années depuis treize juſqu'à vingt excluſivement.* She is juſt entered into her teens [ſhe is juſt thirteen], *Elle n'a que treize ans* She is ſtill in her teens, *Elle n'a pas encore vingt ans.*

TEETH (tītsh), *the plural of* Tooth, *Dents,* f. pl.

Clenched teeth, (teeth cloſely and firmly ſhut) *Dents bien ſerrées.*

Petrified teeth, *Dents foſſiles.*

Teeth of a carding-comb, *Crocs,* m. pl. Middle teeth of a comb, *Tailles de peignes,* f. pl. Teeth of the comb (among marbled-paper makers ; the ſharp points of their combs), *Dents.*

To TEETH, -ING, *v. n.* [to breed teeth, to cut teeth] *Faire ſes dents.* The teething time, *Le temps de la dentition.*

TEFFLIS, *or* TIFFLIS, *ſ.* [a town of Aſia, in Georgia, one of the ſeven nations, between the Black Sea and the Caſpian ; lat 41°-59' N. lon. 65°-3' E.] *Teflis* ou *Tiflis,* m.

TEGAZA, *ſ.* [a town of Africa ; lat. 21°-40' N. lon 6°-30' N.] *Tegaza,* m.

TEGUMENT (tĕgu'-ĭoŭ-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [Anat. integument, the common covering which inveſts the body] *Tegument,* m.

To TEH-HE (tī-hē'), *v. n.* [to titter, to laugh] *Rire du bout des dents, rire ſans faire debruit.*

TEIL-TREE (tīle'-trī), *ſ.* [the lime *or* linden tree] *Tilleul,* m.

TEIGNMOUTH, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of Devonſhire ; lat. 50°-32' N. lon. 3°-29' W.] *Teignmouth,* m.

TEINT (tĭn'te), *ſ.* [colour, touch of a pencil] *Teinte,* f. *coup de pinceau,* m.

TEITEI, *ſ.* [Guirameemgatu or Guroundi, a beautiful Braſilian bird, of the ſize of our redbreaſt] *Teitei,* ou *Teitet,* m. *guranthé-engera,* m.

TEJUGUACU, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of lizard of Braſil] *Tejuguacu,* ſ. m *Teguiain,* m.

TEJUNHANA, *ſ.* [a ſmall American lizard] *Tecunhana,* f. m.

To TEIZE. V. To TOSE.

TELAMON (tĕl'-ă-mŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Æacus and king of Salamis] *Télamon,* m.

TELAMONES, *ſ. pl.* [Archit. Atlantes] *Atlantes,* m. pl. *eſpèces de termes.*

TELCHINES (tĕl-tchĭ'-nĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. prieſts of Cybele] *Telchines,* m. pl.

TELEGONUS (tĭ-lĕg'-o-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe] *Télégone,* m.

TELEGRAPH (tĕl'-ĕg-răf), *ſ.* [a machine contrived in the year 1794 to make a piece of news known ſwiftly at a diſtant place] *Télégraphe,* m.

TELEMACHUS (tĭ-lĕm'-ă-keŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the only ſon of Ulyſſes and Penelope] *Télémaque,* m.

TELEPHUS (tĕl'-ĕf-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Hercules and Angea] *Telephe,* m.

TELESCOPE (tĕl'-ĭ-ſkŏpe), *ſ.* [proſpective glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed] *Téleſcope,* m. *lunette d'approche,* m.

TELESCOPE-SHELL [in Conchology ; a ſpecies of turbo] *Téleſcope,* m.

TELESCOPICAL (tĕl-ĭ-ſkŏp'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [pertaining to a teleſcope : diſcovered but with teleſcope] *De téleſcope ; qu'on ne découvre qu'avec le téleſcope.* A teleſcopical glaſs, *Un verre de téleſcope.* Teleſcopical ſtars, *Etoiles qu'on ne peut découvrir qu'à l'aide d'un téleſcope.*

TELETHUSA (tĕl-ĭ-tshĭou'-za). *See* IPHIS.

To TELL (tĕll), -ING (tĕl'-ĭn'gne), TOLD (tôld), *v. a.* [to utter, to ſpeak, to ſay, to relate, to ſhow, to communicate] *Dire, exprimer, déclarer, apprendre, conter, raconter, montrer, faire voir, faire ſavoir, communiquer, informer, donner avis, annoncer, déduire.* Tell your opinion, *Dites votre ſentiment.* I cannot tell how much I love you, *Je ne ſaurois vous exprimer combien je vous aime.* Tell her of your love, *Déclarez-lui votre amour.* This is to tell us, *C'eſt pour nous apprendre.* I ſhall tell you my fatal ſtory, *Je vais vous raconter ma triſte aventure.* To tell a fable, *Conter une fable.* To tell ſtories of one, *Faire des rapports de quelqu'un,* ‡ *emballer.* Tell me the news you have received, *Communiquez-moi les nouvelles que vous avez reçues.* He ſhall tell you of your way, *Il vous montrera* ou *indiquera le chemin que vous devez prendre.* Tell him of his faults, *Faites-lui voir ſes défauts, dites-lui ſes vérités.* You have promiſed to tell me of what ſhall paſs, *Vous m'avez promis de m'informer* ou *de me donner avis de ce qui arrivera.* To tell one what he ſhall write, *Dicter à quelqu'un.* To tell one's mind plainly, *Trancher net.* To tell again, to tell over again, *Redire.*

* My conſcience tells me quite contrary, *Ma conſcience me dicte le contraire.*

☞ I cannot tell, *for* I know not, *Je n'en ſais rien.* I cannot tell what to do, *Je ne ſais que faire.* I cannot tell how to deny him a kiſs, *Je ne ſaurois lui refuſer un baiſer.*

¶ To Tell, *dire* ; to diſcloſe, *découvrir, ouvrir* ; to reveal, *révéler* ; to divulge, *divulguer* ; to diſcover, *découvrir, dénoncer* ; (ſynon.) : To make known that which is unknown, is the common ſignification of theſe words ; but, to *tell* is ſimply to relate things with a deſign to inform ; to *diſcloſe* is to ſhow what was before concealed ; to *reveal* is to lay open a ſecret ; to *divulge* is to do the ſame publicly ; to *diſcover* is to declare a perſon to have done a thing, which he was not thought the author of : *Ex.* when he *told* me this, I *diſcloſed* my mind to him : I charged him not to *reveal* the ſecret, ſince the *divulging* it might be attended with fatal conſequences, by *diſcovering* the part you had taken in the affair. So great an itch have ſome perſons for prattling, that they *tell* every individual thing they hear. Confidents too often *diſcloſe* the intrigues they are entruſted with. Confeſſors *reveal* ſometimes, by their imprudence, the confeſſion of penitents. The *divulging* of a ſecret has often done more harm than any other one thing whatever, as it is impoſſible to ſmother what once has been blazed abroad. If we would not be *diſcovered*, we ſhould be careful to have no witneſs of our actions.

To TELL [to count, to number] *Compter, nombrer.* Tell your money, *Comptez votre argent.*

To TELL ABROAD, *Dire par-tout, divulguer, publier.*

To TELL, *v. n.* [to give an account, to make report] *Raconter, publier, chanter, célébrer.* I ſhall tell of the wonderous works of the Lord, *Je raconterai les merveilles du Seigneur.*

TELLA PASHNUM, *ſ.* [rat's bane *or* white arſenic, found native in the Eaſt Indies] *Arſenic blanc natif.*

TELLA SAGRUM, *ſ.* [a Medicinal clay] *Argile médicinale des Indes,* f.

TELLER (tĕl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who tells *or* relates] *Celui* ou *celle qui dit, qui raconte ; un diſeur, un conteur ; une diſeuſe, une conteuſe.* A fortune-teller, *Un diſeur* ou *une diſeuſe de bonne aventure.* A tale-teller, *Un conteur de fornettes.*

TELLER [a numberer] *Un compteur.* A teller of money, *Un compteur d'argent.* The tellers of the exchequer, *Les compteurs, comptables, ou receveurs de l'échiquier.*

TELLINA (tĕl-lāĭ '-nă), *f.* [a bivalvular ſea-ſhell] *Telline,* f. *épaulée,* f. *flion,* m. *eſpèce de came.*

TELLING (tĕl' ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To TELL] *L'action de dire, de raconter,* &c.

TELLINITE, *f.* [a foſſil formed of the ſhell Tellina] *Tellinite,* f.

TELLTALE (tĕl '-tāle), *f.* [one who gives malicious information] *Un rapporteur, un foiſeur de malins rapports; un peſtard* (among ſchool-boys), *un rediſeur.*

TELLTALE of the tiller (in a ſhip), *Axiomètre,* m.

TELLUS (tĕll '-eŭce), *or* TERRA (tĕrr '-ă), *f.* [Mythol. the ſame as Cybele] *Tellus* ou *la Terre,* f.

TEMAPARA, *f.* [an American lizard, called alſo tejuguacu] *Temapara,* m.

TEMBUL, *f.* [the plant called Betel] *Tembul,* m. *bétel,* m.

TEMERARIOUS (tĕm-ĕr-é '-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [raſh, heady] *Téméraire, d'une hardieſſe imprudente.*

TEMERITY (tĭ-mĕr '-ĭ-té), *f.* [raſhneſs] *Témérité,* f. *hardieſſe imprudente, audace inconſidérée.*

TEMESWAR, *f.* [a conſiderable, and very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary; lat. 45°-37′ N. lon. 22°-20′ E.] *Temeſwar,* ou *Temiſwar,* m.

TEMIAN, *f* [a kingdom of Africa in Nigritia] *Temian,* m.

TEMPE (tĕm'p'-é), *f.* [Mythol. a moſt beautiful valley in Theſſaly] *Le vallon de Tempé,* m.

TEMPER (tĕm'-peŭr), *f.* [a due mixture of contrary qualities, middle courſe] *Mélange,* m. *accord,* m. *combinaiſon,* f. *tempérament,* m.

TEMPER [conſtitution of body] *Tempérament,* m. *complexion,* f. *conſtitution du corps,* f. *accommodement,* m. *calibre,* m. A man of a robuſt temper, *Un homme d'un tempérament fort, d'une conſtitution robuſte.*

TEMPER [diſpoſition of mind, conſtitutional frame of mind] *Humeur,* f. *caractère,* m. *naturel,* m. *eſprit,* m. *génie,* m. A mild temper, *Une humeur douce.* A good temper, *Un bon naturel.* An even temper, *Un eſprit égal, toujours le même.* Revenge is contrary to the temper of the goſpel, *La vengeance eſt contraire à l'eſprit de l'évangile.*

TEMPER [calmneſs of mind, moderation] *Sang-froid,* m. *tranquillité d'âme,* f *flegme,* m. *modération,* f. *patience,* f. Temper of one's mind, *Aſſiette,* f. Keep your temper, *Gardez votre ſang-froid.* Reſtore yourſelf to your temper, *Remettez-vous, reprenez votre ſang-froid.* The old fox had a marvellous temper upon thoſe occaſions, *Le vieux renard avoit un flegme admirable,* ou *ſe poſſédoit à merveilles dans ces occaſions.* The prince began to loſe temper, *Le prince commença à perdre patience.*

TEMPER *or* tempering of iron *or* ſteel, *Trempe du fer* ou *de l'acier,* f.

To TEMPER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mix, to mingle, to form by mixture] *Mêler, mélanger, détremper, délayer.* To temper colours, *Détremper, délayer des couleurs.*

To TEMPER [to moderate, to ſoften, to calm] *Tempérer, modérer, adoucir, calmer, corriger, attremper.*

To TEMPER iron, *or* ſteel, *Tremper le fer* ou *l'acier, lui donner la trempe; acérer, aſſaiſonner.*

To temper again, *Retremper.*

To temper hard [among plaſterers; to render the plaſter thick] *Gâcher ferré.*

TEMPERAMENT (tĕm '-pĕr-ă-mĕn'tĕ), *f.* [conſtitution of body] *Tempérament,* m. *complexion,* f. *conſtitution,* f.

TEMPERAMENT [medium, due mixture of oppoſites] *Tempérament,* m. *adouciſſement,* m. *compoſition,* f. *accommodement,* m.

TEMPERAMENTAL (tĕm '-pĕr-ă-mĕn't '-ăl), *adj.* [conſtitutional] *De tempérament* ou *du tempérament, qui vient de* ou *qui tient à la complexion.*

TEMPERANCE (tĕm '-pĕr-ăn'ce), *f.* [moderation, oppoſed to gluttony and drunkenneſs] *Tempérance,* f. *ſobriété,* f. *modération dans le boire & dans le manger,* f.

TEMPERANCE [patience, calmneſs, ſedateneſs] *Sang-froid,* m. *patience,* f. *modération,* f. *flegme,* m. *tranquillité d'âme,* f.

TEMPERATE (tĕm '-pĕr-éte), *adj.* [not exceſſive, moderate] *Tempéré, modéré.* A temperate heat, *Une chaleur tempérée, douce,* ou *modérée.*

TEMPERATE [moderate in meat and drink] *Tempérant, ſobre, modéré dans le boire & dans le manger, frugal.* V. ABSTEMIOUS.

TEMPERATE [free from ardent paſſion] *Modéré, poſé, de ſang-froid, flegmatique.*

TEMPERATELY (tĕm '-pĕr-éte-lé), *adv.* [moderately; calmly; without gluttony *or* luxury] *Modérément, avec modération; de ſang-froid, poſément; avec tempérance, ſans excès.*

TEMPERATENESS (tĕm '-pĕr-éte-nĕce), *f.* [freedom from exceſſes; calmneſs, coolneſs of mind] *Modération,* f. *ſang-froid,* m. *flegme,* m. *tranquillité d'âme,* f.

TEMPERATURE (tĕm '-pĕr-é-tĭeŭre), *f.* [conſtitution of nature] *Température,* f. Temperature of the air, *La température de l'air.*

TEMPERATURE [moderation] *Modération,* f.

TEMPERED (tĕm '-peŭr'd), *part. adj. Tempéré, mêlé, mélangé, détrempé, délayé, modéré, tempéré, adouci, calmé; trempé,* en parlant du fer & de l'acier.

TEMPERED [diſpoſed with regard to the mind] *D'une humeur, d'un eſprit.* Even-tempered, *D'une humeur égale.* Ungently tempered, *D'une humeur* ou *d'un eſprit intraitable.*

TEMPERING (tĕm '-peŭr-ĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To TEMPER] *L'action de tempérer, d'aſſaiſonner,* ou *de mêler.*

TEMPEST (tĕm '-pĕste), *f.* [the utmoſt violence of the wind] *Tempête,* f. *tourmente,* f. *orage,* m. au figuré, *trouble,* m. *déſordre,* m. *agitation,* f. To raiſe a tempeſt, *Exciter une tempête.* V. STORM.

* That news raiſed a tempeſt in my mind, *Cette nouvelle mit le trouble dans mon âme.*

To TEMPEST, *v. a.* [to diſturb as by a tempeſt] *Troubler, agiter, ſoulever, exciter une tempête.* To tempeſt the ocean, *Soulever les flots de l'océan, y exciter une tempête.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN (tĕm '-pĕst-bi-t'n), *adj.* [ſhattered with ſtorms] *Battu par la tempête.*

TEMPESTIVITY (tĕm'-pĕs-tĭv '-ĭ-té), *f.* [ſeaſonableneſs] *Etat de ce qui eſt de ſaiſon.*

TEMPEST-TOST (tĕm '-pĕst-tŏste), *adj.* [driven about by ſtorms] *Balloté par la tempête,* ou *l'ouragan*

TEMPESTUOUS (tĕm-pĕs '-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſtormy, turbulent] *Orageux, de tempête.* A tempeſtuous wind, *Un vent de tempête.* A tempeſtuous weather, *Un temps orageux.*

TEMPLAR (tĕm '-plăr), *f.* [a ſtudent in the law] *Un étudiant en droit, un membre du collége du Temple à Londres.*

TEMPLARS, *or* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, *f. pl.* [a ſort of military and monaſtic order] *Templiers,* m. pl.

TEMPLE (tĕm'-pl'), *f.* [a place appropriated to acts of religion; V. CHURCH] *Temple,* m. *égliſe,* f. The temple of Jeruſalem, *Le temple de Jéruſalem.*

* Holy men are the temples of the living God, *Les hommes ſaints, les juſtes ſont les temples du Dieu vivant.*

TEMPLE [the upper part of the ſides of the head where the pulſe is felt] *La tempe,* ou *temple.*

TEMPLE, *f.* [part of a weaving room] *Temple,* m.

TEMPLE, *or* Templars-Inn in London, *Le Temple,* fameux collége de Droit à Londres.

TEMPLET (tĕm '-plĕt), *f.* [a kind of baſe or ſole laid under a column] *Plinthe,* f. *ſoubaſſement,* m. *caſe,* f. *patin,* m.

TEMPLES (tĕm '-plĕz), *f. Sorte de joyaux que les dames de la première qualité portoient autrefois au front & aux tempes,* f.

TEMPORAL (tĕm '-pô-răl), *adj.* [meaſured by time] *Temporel, qui dure un certain temps.* A temporal reward, *Une récompenſe temporelle.*

TEMPORAL [ſecular, not eccleſiaſtical, not ſpiritual] *Temporel, ſéculier, oppoſé à ſpirituel, laïque.* A temporal power, *Un pouvoir temporel.*

TEMPORAL [placed at the temples] *Temporal.* The temporal arteries, *Les artères temporales.*

TEMPORALITY (tĕm'-pô-răl '-ĭ-té), *and* TEMPORALS (tĕm '-pô-rălz), *f.* [ſecular poſſeſſions] *Le temporel, le revenu temporel, les biens temporels,* m. pl.

TEMPORALLY (tĕm '-pô-răl-é), *adv.* [with reſpect to this life] *Temporellement, dans cette vie.*

TEMPORALTY (tĕm'-pô-răl-té), *f.* [the laity, the ſecular people] *Laïques,* m. pl. [Secular poſſeſſions] *Temporel,* m

TEMPORANEOUS (tĕm'-pô-ré '-nĭ-eŭce), *and* TEMPORARY (tĕm '-pô-ră-ré), *adj.* [laſting only for a limited time; tranſient] *Temporel, qui ne dure qu'un temps, paſſager, de peu de durée, temporaire.*

TEMPORARINESS (tĕm '-pô-ră-rĭ-nĕce), *f. état de ce qui ne dure qu'un temps.*

To TEMPORIZE (tĕm '-pô-răĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to delay, to comply with the times *or* occaſions] *Temporiſer, différer, s'accommoder au temps & aux circonſtances.*

TEMPORIZER (tĕm'-pô-răĭ-zeŭr), *f.* [one who temporizes] *Temporiſeur,* m.

TEMPORIZING (tĕm '-pô-răĭ-z'n'gne), *f.* [prolonging of time, complying with the times *or* perſons] *Temporiſement,* m. *action de s'accommoder au temps* ou *aux perſonnes.*

To TEMPT (tĕm't'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſolicit, to incite, to provoke] *Tenter, pouſſer, porter, exciter, ſolliciter, inviter au mal; éblouir, donner envie, faire naître le déſir, déſier.* The devil can but tempt and deceive us, *Le diable ne peut que nous tenter & nous tromper.* To tempt one's fidelity, *Tenter la fidélité de quelqu'un, tâcher de la corrompre.* Tempt not the brave, *Ne déſiez point l'homme courageux.*

To TEMPT, *for* To ATTEMPT; which ſee.

TEMPTABLE (tĕm '-tă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to temptation] *Sujet à la tentation, ſujet à ſe laiſſer tenter.*

TEMPTATION (tĕm'-té '-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of tempting, the ſtate of being tempted] *Tentation,* f. He will yield to the temptation, *Il ſuccombera à la tentation.*

TEMPTED (tĕm '-tĕd), *part. adj. Tenté, poſſé, excité, ſollicité, invité au mal, déſié.*

TEMPTER (tĕm '-teŭr), *f.* [one who tempts] *Tentateur,* m. *ſéducteur,* m. The tempter brought our Saviour to the top of this high mountain, *Le tentateur* ou *l'eſprit tentateur, le diable, porta Jéſus-Chriſt ſur le ſommet de cette haute montagne.* Women are tempters, *Les femmes ſont autant d'eſprits tentateurs.*

TEMPTING (tĕm '-tĭn'gne), *f.* [*from* To TEMPT] *L'action de tenter,* &c.

TEMPTING, *adj.* [inticing, ſeducing] *Tentant, qui tente.*

TEMSE, *or* Temſed Bread, *f.* [bread made of the fineſt ſifted flower] *Le pain le plus blanc,* ou *de fleur de farine.*

TEMULENCY (tĕm'-ū-lĕn'-cé), *s.* [inebriation, intoxication] *Ivreſſe*, f. *ivrognerie*, f.

TEMULENT (tĕm'-ū-lĕn'-te), *adj.* [inebriated with liquor] *Ivre, enivré.*

TEN (tĕne), *adj. of number* [twice five] *Dix.* Ten men, *Dix hommes.*

TENABLE (tĕn'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of defence] *Tenable, qui peut tenir ou réſiſter.* The place is not tenable, *La place n'eſt pas tenable.*

TENABLE [that may be maintained] *Soutenable* This opinion is not tenable, *Cette opinion n'eſt pas ſoutenable.*

TENACIOUS (tĭ-né'-cheŭce), *adj.* [ſticking faſt, retentive] *Tenace, qui tient fortement, viſqueux, adhérent*

A tenacious memory, *Une mémoire qui retient bien, une bonne mémoire, une mémoire tenace.*

He is tenacious of his own property, and ready to invade that of others, *Il eſt auſſi jaloux de conſerver ſes droits, qu'avide de ceux des autres.*

* TENACIOUS [cloſe-fiſted, covetous] *Tenace, attaché, chiche, meſquin, intéreſſé, avare, dur à la deſſerre.*

TENACIOUSLY (tĭ-né'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [with a faſt adheſion] *Avec tenacité, avec une forte adhérence.* To adhere tenaciouſly, *Tenir fortement, adhérer avec ténacité.*

* TENACIOUSLY [obſtinately] *Obſtinément, avec opiniâtreté.*

* TENACIOUSLY [niggardly] *Chichement, meſquinement, en avare.*

TENACIOUSNESS (tĭ-né'-cheŭs-nĕce), *and* TENACITY (tĭ-năs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [faſt adheſion, glutinouſneſs, viſcoſity] *Tenacité*, f. *viſcoſité*, f. *forte adhérence*; au figuré, *opiniâtreté*, f. *obſtination*, f. ou bien *avarice*, f. *tenacité*, f. *meſquinerie*, f. *humeur intéreſſée.*

TENAILE, *ſ.* [in Fortific. a kind of outwork] *Tenaille*, f.

TENAILLON [much like the lunette] *Tenaillon*, m.

TENANCY (tĕn'-ăn'-cé), *ſ.* [temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another] *Jouiſſance d'un bien*, maiſon ou terre, *que l'on tient d'un autre*, f. *tenement*, m.

TENANT (tĕn'-ănt), *ſ.* [one that holds of another] *Tenancier*, m. *vaſſal*, m. *fermier, locataire*, m. *uſufruitier*, m. *redevancier*. m A tenant of land, *Amodiateur*, m. Tenant for life, *Uſufruitier à vie durant*, m

TENANT [one who reſides in any place] *Habitant*, m.

TENANT [in Heraldry; ſupporter] *Tenant*, m. *ſoutient qui a des mains*, m.

To TENANT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hold on certain conditions] *Tenir* une terre ou une maiſon de quelqu'un à certaines conditions

TENANTABLE (tĕn'-ăn't-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be held by a tenant] *Logeable, habitable*

TENANTED (tĕn'-ăn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Tenu.*

TENANTING (tĕn'-ăn'-tĭn'gne), *ſ. Aſſemblage à tenon & à mortaiſe*, m.

TENANTLESS (tĕn'-ănt'-lĕce), *adj.* [unlet] *Qui n'eſt point affermé ou loué.*

TENAR, *or* THENAR, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle of the thumb] *Ténar*, m.

TENCH (tĕn'che), *ſ.* [a pond fiſh] *Tanche*. f.

To TEND (tĕn'd, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to watch, to guard, to accompany] *Veiller, garder, avoir ſoin, accompagner* To tend a ſickly body, *Veiller un malade, le garder, en avoir ſoin* To tend the cattle, *Garder le bétail, ſoigner un troupeau.* Good angels tend you! *Que les bons anges vous accompagnent!*

To TEND an averment in law, *Offrir les preuves.*

To TEND, *v. n.* [to move towards, to be directed to an end, to contribute] *Tendre, aboutir, viſer, butter, contribuer, avoir.* The laws tend to the univerſal happineſs of mankind, *Les loix tendent au bonheur univerſel des hommes* Many times that which we deſire would tend to deſtruction, *Souvent nous déſirons des choſes qui contribueroient à notre perte.*

To TEND *or* Swing [in Sea-language] *Etiver* au changement de la marée (en parlant d'un vaiſſeau à l'ancre).

TENDA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Piedmont; lat. 44°-10' N. lon 7°-4' E.] *Tende*, f.

TENDANCE (tĕn'-dăn'ce), *ſ.* V. ATTENDANCE.

TENDED (tĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Veillé, gardé, ſoigné, accompagné.*

TENDENCE (tĕn'-dăn'ce), *and* TENDENCY (tĕn'-dăn'-cé), *ſ.* [direction towards any place *or* object; drift] *Tendance*, f. *direction vers un endroit, ou un objet*, f. *penchant*, m. *diſpoſition*, f. *but*, m. *fin*, f. A moral tendency to good, *Une diſpoſition morale au bien.* I know not the tendency of that diſcourſe, *Je ne vois pas quel eſt le but de ce diſcours.* A medicine of univerſal tendency, *Un remède à tous maux, un catholicon, une panacée.*

¶ Tendency, *tendance*; courſe, *courſe*; drift, *direction* (SYNON.): All imply a direction in conſequence of motion; but muſt be differently appropriated; thus, we ſay; a bowl has a *tendency* to ſuch a point: the ſhip keeps her *courſe* to the weſtward; the wind ſends the ſnow in large *drifts.* In a figurative ſenſe alſo, the literal meaning ought to be followed, as: the *tendency* of thoſe volumes is bad, becauſe the *courſe* of every argument goes to prove a poſition evil in itſelf; it is to be hoped, however, this was not the author's original intention, but rather an accidental *drift.*

TENDER (tĕn'-deŭr), *adj* [ſoft] *Tendre, délicat, qui n'eſt pas dur.* Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces, *Nous n'avons pas naturellement le corps plus tendre que le viſage.* Meat newly killed is not tender, *La viande nouvellement tuée n'eſt pas tendre.* He is very tender, *C'eſt un homme fort délicat.*

† Tender as a chicken, *Tendre comme roſée, tendre comme du pouſet.*

* From his tender years, *or* his moſt tender age, *Dès ſes plus tendres années, Dès ſa plus tendre jeuneſſe.*

* TENDER [nice *or* ſcrupulous] *Tendre, délicat, ſcrupuleux.* A tender conſcience, *Une conſcience tendre.*

TENDER [ſenſible] *Tendre, délicat, ſenſible, ſable* Tender-eyed, *Qui a les yeux tendres* That horſe is tender-mouthed, *Ce cheval a la bouche tendre*

TENDER [compaſſionate, amorous] *Tendre, ſenſible à l'amitié, à la compaſſion, & plus particuliérement à l'amour* To make tender, *Attendrir.* He has a tender heart, *Il a le cœur tendre.* She has a tender love for you, *Elle a un amour bien tendre pour vous.*

* TENDER of, *Jaloux de, délicat ſur, qui a des égards pour.* Tender of one's reputation, *Jaloux de ſa réputation.* Tender of the minuteſt things, *Délicat ſur les moindres choſes* The civil authority muſt be tender of the honour of God and religion, *La puiſſance civile doit avoir de grands égards pour tout ce qui concerne l'honneur de Dieu & de la religion.*

TENDER [exteſtive of ſofter paſſions] *Tendre, mignard.* Tender verſes, *Des vers tendres.* A tender ſtrain, *Un air tendre.*

TENDER, *ſ.* [offer, propoſal for acceptance] *Offre*, f. *propoſition*, f. *avance*, f.

TENDER, *for* Tenderneſs: which ſee.

TENDER [a ſmall ſhip, attending a larger] *Allége*, f. *chaloupe*, f. *garache*, f. *vaiſſeau de roi* (qui ramaſſe les hommes qu'on a priſes pour le ſervice de la marine), m.

To TENDER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to offer] *Offrir, préſenter, propoſer.* To tender the oath, *Déférer le ſerment.*

To TENDER [to hold, to eſteem] *Faire cas, eſtimer, tenir compte, ſe ſoucier, avoir ſoin, avoir égard.* As you tender your life, be gone, *Si vous eſtimez la vie, ſi la vie vous eſt chère, éloignez-vous.* As they tender his majeſty's diſpleaſure, *Sous peine d'encourir l'indignation de ſa Majeſté.*

‡ To TENDER. V. To LOVE.

TENDERED (tĕn'-deŭr-ĕd), *part. adj. Offert, propoſé.*

TENDER-HEARTED (tĕn'-deŭr-hart'-ĕd), *adj.* [of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition] *Qui a le cœur tendre, indulgent.*

TENDERING (tĕn'-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ* [from To TENDER] *L'action d'offrir*, &c.

TENDERLING (tĕn'-neŭr-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the firſt horns of a deer] *Le bois naiſſant d'un jeune daim.*

TENDERLING [a child made fooliſh *or* weakly by too much indulgence, a fondling] *Un enfant gâté, favori*, m

TENDERLY (tĕn'-deŭr-lé), *adv.* [in a tender manner] *Tendrement, avec tendreſſe, doucillement, d'une manière douillette, délicatement, mignardement, indulgemment.*

TENDERNESS (tĕn'-deŭr-nĕce), [ſoftneſs] *Qualité tendre*, f. *tendreté, en parlant des viandes*, f *délicateſſe*, f. Tenderneſs of temper, *Délicateſſe de complexion.*

* Tenderneſs of age, *Age tendre.* Tenderneſs of conſcience, *Délicateſſe de conſcience.*

* TENDERNESS [love, affection, kindneſs; V. ATTACHMENT] *Tendreſſe*, f. *affection*, f. *amitié*, f. *amour*, m. *affection*, f. *compaſſion*, f.

TENDERNESS [indulgence, kind attention; V. BENIGNITY, *Indulgence*, f. *égard*, m. *attention*, f.

TENDINOUS (tĕn'-dĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [ſinewy] *Tendineux*, terme d'Anatomie, *plein de tendons.*

TENDON (tĕn'-deŭne), *ſ.* [a ſinew] *Un tendon.*

TENDRIL (tĕn'-drĭl), *ſ.* [a tender branch of a plant; the claſp *or* claſper of a vine] *Tendron*, m. *tendre rejeton* d'une plante, m. *ſurgeon*, m. *vrille*, f. ou *main de la vigne*, f.

TENDRIL [griſtle] *Tendron*, m. *cartilage*, m.

TENEBRÆ, *or* TENEBRES, *ſ. pl.* [the Roman ſervice on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Saturday before Eaſter] *Ténèbres*, f. pl.

TENEBRICOSE (tĭ-nĕb'-ri-kŏce), *and* TENEBRIOUS (tĭ-nĕ'-brĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [dark, gloomy] *Ténébreux, obſcur, lombre.*

TENEBRIO. *ſ.* [ſtinking beetle, a coleopterous inſect] *Ténébrion*, m.

TENEBROSITY (tĕn-ĭ-bŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* darkneſs, gloom] *Ténèbres*, f pl *obſcurité*, f.

TENEDOS, *ſ.* [a celebrated iſland of the Archipelago] *Ténédos*. m.

TENEMENT (tĕn'-ĭ-mĕn'té), *ſ.* [any thing held by a tenant] *Tenement*, m. t. de Pratique; *maiſon*, f. ou *terre*, f *que l'on tient d'un autre.* V. HOUSE

TENENT. V. TENET.

TENERIFFE, *ſ.* [an iſland of Africa, one of the Canaries] *Teneriffe*, f.

TENERITY (tĭ-nĕr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [tenderneſs] *Qualité tendre, l'éclat d'une jeune plante.*

TENESMUS (tĭ-nĕz'-meŭce), *ſ.* [a continual but vain deſire of going to ſtool] *Ténéſme*, m.

TENET (tĕn'-ĕte), *ſ* [poſition, V. PRINCIPLE, opinion] *Dogme*, m. *aſſertion*, f. *opinion*, f

TENEZ, *ſ* [a town of Africa in the kingdom of Tremeſen; lat. 36°-20' N. lon 1°-0' E.] *Tenez*, m.

TEN-FOLD (tĕn'-fôld), *adj. Dix fois autant.*

TENGA, *ſ.* [the cocoa-nut tree] *Tanga*, m. *cocho*, m. *coco*, m. *palmier à coco*, m. *tenjatu*, m.

TENNIS (tĕn'-ĭce), *ſ.* [a play] *Paume*, f. *courte paume*, f. ſorte de jeu. Tennis-play, *Jeu de la paume*, m. Tennis-ball, *Balle de paume*, f. Tennis-court, *Jeu de paume*, m. *tripot*, m.

TENNY [in Heraldry] V. TAWNY.

TENON (tĕn'-ŏne), *ſ.* [the end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber] *Tenon*, m.

TENOR, *or* TENOUR (tĕn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [continuity of ſtate, conſtant mode] *Etat*, m. *ordre*, m. *économie*, f. *manière régulière, conduite ſuivie ou conſtante.* Even tenour, *Conformité*, f. 'Tis not a death bed-repentance, but the tenor of man's life that muſt determine his fate to eternity, *Ce n'eſt pas le repentir qui vient au lit de la mort, mais la conduite ſoutenue de la vie, qui doit décider du ſort de l'homme pour l'éternité.* The whole tenor of the divine law, *L'économie de la loi de Dieu.*

TENOR [ſenſe contained] *La teneur, le contenu, le ſens.* I know not the tenor of that writing, *J'ignore la teneur ou le contenu de cet écrit.* That is not the tenor of Apollo's oracle, *Ce n'eſt pas là le ſens de l'oracle d'Apollon.*

TENOR [a ſound in Muſick] *Tenor, taille*, m. f. *concordant*, m. To play *or* to ſing the tenor, *Jouer ou chanter la taille.* Upper-tenor, *Haute taille.* Counter-tenor, *Baſſe-taille*, f.

TENSE (tĕn'se), *ſ.* [in Grammar] *Temps*, m.

TENSE, *adj.* [ſtretched, not lax] *Tendu, roide.*

TENSENESS (tĕn'se'-nĕs), TENSION (tĕn'-cheŭne), *and* TENSURE (tĕn'-chieŭre), *ſ.* [contraction, the ſtate of being ſtretched] *Tenſion*, f. *roideur*, m.

TENSIBLE (tĕn'-sĭ-bl'), *or* TENSILE (tĕn'-sĭle), *adj.* [capable of being extended] *Capable de tenſion, qui peut être tendu.*

TENSIVE (tĕn'-siv'), *adj.* [giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction] *Qui roidit, qui contracte.*

TENT (tĕn't), *ſ.* [a ſoldier's pavillion] *Tente*, f. *pavillon*, m. Tent-cloth, *Coutil*, m. étoffe propre pour faire des tentes. To pitch tents, *Camper.* Tent for gunners, *Canonnière*, f.

TENT [a roll of lint put into a wound] *Tente* pour une plaie, f.

TENT [a ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain] *Vin couvert d'Alicante ou d'Eſpagne*, m.

To TENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put a tent into a wound] *Mettre une tente dans une plaie*

‡ To TENT, *v. n.* [to lodge in a tent] *Loger ſous la tente, camper*; dans un ſens plus etendu, *loger, habiter.*

TENTATION (tĕn'-té'-chreŭne), *ſ* [trial] *Tentative*, f *eſſai*, m *épreuve*, f.

TENTATION, *for* Temptation, *Tentation*, f.

TENTATIVE (tĕn'-ta-tĭv'), *adj.* [trying] *D'eſſai*

TENTED (tĕn'-tĕd), *adj.* [covered with tents] *Couvert de tentes.*

TENTED [filled with tent, *ſpeaking of a wound*] *Rempli d'une tente.*

TENTER (tĕn'-teŭr), *ſ* [a hook on which things are ſtretched] *Crochet*, m. *croc*, m.

*‖ To be on the tenters, *Etre en ſuppens, dans l'incertitude, dans l'attente.*

*‖ To keep one on or upon the tenters, *Amuſer quelqu'un, lui tenir le bec dans l'eau.*

TENTER, TRIER, *or* PROVER, *ſ.* [in Cloth manufactories; a frame to hook cloth on] *Rame*, f. *rame*, f.

TENTER [to dry linen upon] *Etendoir*, m

TENTER [frame made uſe of by catgut-ſpinners] *Valart*, m.

To TENTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſtretch by hooks] *Accrocher, attacher à un crochet.*

To TENTER, *v. n.* [to admit extenſion] *Prêter, s'étendre.*

TENTERED (tĕn'-teŭr'd), *part. adj Accroché, attaché à un crochet*; *prêté*, &c.

TENTH (tĕn'tsh), *adj.* [ordinal of ten] *Dixième*, qu'on prononce *dizieme.*

TENTH, *ſ* [the tenth part] *Le dixième, la dixième partie*; *la dixme.*

TENTHS (tĕn'tshs), [yearly portions which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king] *Décimes*, f. pl.

TENTHLY (tĕn'tsh'-lé), *adv.* [in the tenth place] *Dixièmement, en dixième lieu.*

TENTHREDO, *ſ.* [a fly of the ſtinging kind, of the ſize and ſhape of the bee, and of the colour of the waſp] *Mouche à ſcie*, f. ou *mouche à tarrière*, f. *ſorte de fauſſe chenille.*

TENTIGINOUS (tĕn'-tĭdj'-ĭ-nĕŭce), *adj.* [ſtiff, ſtretched] *Etendu, roide.*

TENTOW, *or* TENTOE, *ſ.* [iron-pin, with which Weavers of the low warp turn the beam] *Clou*, m. *tendoir*, m. V. TANTOO.

TENUIS, *ſ.* [a term of Greek grammar] *Tenue*, conſonne Grecque muette, f.

TENUITY (tĭ-nioŭ'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [thinneſs, exility] *Ténuité*, f. *fineſſe*, f *ſubtilité*, f.

TENUOUS (tĕn'-ĭ-ŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [thin, ſmall, minute] *Fin, ſubtil, menu, petit, délié, ténu.*

TENURE (ti'-nieŭre), *ſ.* [the manner *or* title whereby a tenement is held] *Tenure*, f. *redevance, mouvance d'un fief*, f. Free tenure, *Tenure en Franc-aleu*, f. ou *Franc-aleu*, m. Tenure by divine ſervice, *Franche aumône.* Baſe tenure, *Bordelage*, m.

TEPEFACTION (tĕp-ĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of warming to a ſmall degree] *Action de rendre tiède.*

TEPETOTOTL, *ſ.* [a Braſilian or Mexican bird, of the gallinaceous kind, uſually called Mitu-orango] *Tepetotolt, ou oiſeau de montagne*, m. *Hoco*, m.

TEPID (tĕp'-ĭde), *adj.* [lukewarm] *Tiède*, au propre & au figuré

TEPIDITY (tĭ-pĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ* [lukewarmneſs] *Tiédeur*, au propre & au figuré, f.

TEPOR (ti'-peŭr), *ſ* [gentle heat] *Chaleur bénigne, douce ou tempérée.*

TERATOLOGY (tĕr-ă-tŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [bombaſt] *Phébus*, m. de grands mots, des expreſſions ampoulées.

TERCE, *ou mieux* TIERCE (tĭerce), *ſ.* [a meaſure of liquids] *Le tiers d'un muid, un tiers.*

TERCEL (tĕr'-cĕl), *ſ.* V. TASSEL, *or* TASSEL-HAWK.

TERCERA, *ſ.* [one of the Azores or the Weſtern iſlands] *Tercère*, f.

TERCET (tĕr'-cète), *ſ.* [in Muſick; a third] *Tierce*, f.

TEREBINTH (tĕr'-ĭ-bĭn'-tsh), *ſ.* [turpentine, a tranſparent ſort of reſinous juice flowing from ſeveral unctuous trees] *Réſine de chêne*, f. *térébenthine*, f. [the turpentine-tree] *Térébinthe*, f

TEREBINTHINATE (tĕr'-ĭ-bĭn'-tshi-nète), *and* TEREBINTHINE (tĕr-ĭ-bĭn'-tshine), *adj.* [conſiſting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine] *De térébenthine.*

To TEREBRATE (tĕr'-ĭ-bréte), *v. a.* V. To BORE, *or* To PIERCE.

TEREBRATION (tĕr-ĭ-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of boring *or* piercing] *Térébration*, f.

TEREBRATULA, *ſ.* [the ſmooth concha anomia; a bivalvular ſhell] *Térébratule*, ou *anomie*, f. *pule*, f. *poulette*, f. *bec de perroquet*, m

TEREDO, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſea-worm, which eats its way into the bottom of ſhips] *Taricre*, ou *ver taricre*, m. *taret*, m

TEREBENJABIN, *ſ.* [manna Perſicum] *Térébinthine*, m.

TEREUS (ti'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Mars and the nymph Biſtonis, changed into a hawk] *Térée*, m.

TERFEZ, *ſ.* [the truffle of Numidia] *Terfez*, m. *truffe d'Afrique*, f.

TERGEMINOUS (tĕr-jĕm'-ĭ-neŭce), *adj.* [threefold] *Triple, trois fois autant.*

TERGIVERSATION (tĕr-djĭ-vĕr-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſhift, ſubterfuge, evaſion] *Tergiverſation*, f. *défaite*, f. *ſubterfuge*, m. *faux fuyant*, m *échappatoire*, f. To deal with tergiverſation, *Tergiverſer*, ‖ *Bricoler.*

TERKI, *ſ.* [a town of Aſia, in Circaſſia, where reſides a Prince who depends on the Ruſſians; lat. 43°-22′ N. lon. 47°-50′ E.] *Terki*, m.

TERM (tĕrme), *ſ.* [limit, boundary, landmark] *Terme*, m. *limite*, f. *borne*, f. *frontière*, f. *confins*, m. pl.

TERM [ſet time] *Terme*, m. temps préfix & marqué. The term of ten days, *Le terme de dix jours.* He has a leaſe for a term of life, *Il a un bail à vie.*

TERM [in Law, a limitation of time; the time during which matters of juſtice are diſpatched] *Terme*, m.

The four terms of the year, *Les quatre termes de l'année, les quatre temps auxquels les cours de juſtice tiennent leurs ſéances.* Term-time, *Le temps auquel on tient les ſéances des cours de juſtice.* Women's terms, *Les mois, ou les tranſmaires des femmes*, m. f. *purgations*, f. pl

TERM [the word by which a thing is expreſſed] *Terme*, m. *mot*, m *expreſſion*, f. In painting, the greateſt beauties cannot always be expreſſed for want of terms, *Il arrive quelquefois que les plus grandes beautés de la peinture ne peuvent être exprimées, faute de termes.* In myſterious terms, *En termes myſtérieux* V. WORD.

TERM [condition, ſtipulation] *Terme*, m. *condition*, f. *article*, m. *clauſe*, f. Upon what terms are they with the emperor? *En quels termes ſont-ils avec l'empereur?* The terms of capitulation, *Les conditions, ou les articles de la capitulation.* She was reſolved not to accept of love but upon honourable terms, *Elle étoit réſolue de ne point éprouver de l'amour qu'à bonnes enſeignes.* To be upon good terms with one, *Etre bien avec quelqu'un.* To make good terms with one, *Faire ſes conditions avantageuſes, ou une compoſition avantage ſe à quelqu'un.* To keep terms with one, *Garder des meſures avec quelqu'un.* Not upon any terms, *A aucune condition, en aucune manière, pas pour quoi que ce ſoit.* Theſe terms are very hard, *Ces clauſes ſont fort dures.*

To TERM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call, to name] *Appeler, nommer.* Men term what is beyond the limits of the univerſe imaginary ſpace, *On appelle eſpace imaginaire ce qui eſt au delà des limites de l'univers.*

TERMAGANCY (tĕr'-mă-găn'-cé), *ſ.* [turbulence, tumultuouſneſs] *Vacarme*, m. *tumulte*, m *tapage*, m.

TERMAGANT (tĕr'-mă găn'te), *adj.* [tumultuous, turbulent, quarrelſome] *Tumultueux, turbulent, brouyant, querelleur.*

TERMAGANT, *ſ* [a brawling turbulent woman] *Un vrai gendarme, un ſoldat aux gardes, un franc-archer, une bacchante*; expreſſions figurées qui deſignent *une femme brouyante, hardie, turbulente.*

TERMED (tĕrm'd), *part adj. Appelé, nommé.*

TERMS (tĕrmz), TERMES, TERMINI, *ſ pl.* [in Archit. ſtatues ending in a kind of ſheath] *Termes*, m pl.

TERMES, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a genus of the apterous order of inſects] *Termes*, m. pl.

TERMINABLE (tĕr'-mĭ nă-bl'), *adj* [limitable] *Qu'on peut limiter.*

TERMINALIA, *ſ. pl.* [in Antiq. feaſts celebrated by the Romans, in honour of the god Terminus] *Terminales*, f. pl.

To TERMINATE (tĕr'-mĭ-néte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bound, to limit; to put an end to] *Terminer, borner, limiter, mettre ou donner des bornes*: au figuré, *décider, finir, achever, terminer, mettre fin.*

* To terminate any difference, *Terminer, vider, décider un différend.*

To TERMINATE, *v n.* [to be limited, to end] *Se terminer, aboutir finir.*

TERMINATED (tĕr'-mĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj Terminé, borné, limité*; au figuré, *décidé, fini, achevé, terminé.*

TERMINATION (tĕr-mĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of limiting, bound, limit] *Limitation*, f. *borne*, f. *limite*, f.

TERMINATION [end, concluſion] *Fin*, m. *concluſion*, f. *déciſion*, f.

TERMINATION [in Grammar; end of a word]

word] *Terminaiſon* ou *déjinence* des mots, f. f.

TERMINER (tĕr'-mi-nĕr), *ſ. Ex.* A juſtice of oyer and terminer. V. JUSTICE *and* OYER.

TERMINTHUS (tĕr-mĭn'-tcheŭce), *ſ.* [a tumour] *Terminthe*, m.

TERMINUS (tĕr'-mĭ-neŭce), [Mythol the god of boundaries] *Terme*, m.

TERMITES, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. Inſects of the torrid zone, called white ants] *Termites*, f. pl.

TERMLESS (tĕrm'-lĕce), *adj.* [unlimited, boundleſs] *Sans bornes.*

TERMLY (tĕrm'-lé), *adv.* [term by term] *Par terme, à chaque terme.*

TERMOR (tĕrm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a Law word; a perſon that holds for a term of years, *or* for life] *Celui qui a un bail pour un certain nombre d'années*, ou *pour ſa vie durant.*

TERN (tĕrne), *ſ.* [Ornithol. brown gull] *Hirondelle de mer*, f.

Great tern [ſea-ſwallow] *Hirondelle de mer*, f. *rondine*, f.

Black tern [ſcare-crow] *Gachet*, m.

TERNARY (tĕr'-nă-ré), *adj.* [proceeding by *or* conſiſting of three] *Par trois*, ou *de trois, ternaire.*

TERNARY, *and* TERNION (tĕr'-nĭ eŭne), *ſ* [the number of three] *Trois*, m. *nombre de trois*, m. *nombre ternaire*, m.

TERNATE, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean. the principal of the Moluccas] *Ternate*, f.

TERNOVA, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria; lat. 43°-1′ N. lon. 26°-2′ E.] *Ternova*, m.

TERPENTARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. great water-fig-wort, water-betony] *Scrophulaire aquatique*, f. *herbe du ſiége*, f.

TERPSICHORE (tĕr-psĭk'-ore), *ſ.* [Mythol. the Muſe or Muſic and Dancing] *Terpſichore*, f.

TERRA, *ſ.* [earth] *Terre*, f.

Terra ampelitis, pharmacitis, (a ſort of black chalk or ſtone wherewith workmen draw lines) *Ampélite*, f. *pierre noire*, f. Terra cariosa, *or* tripela'uſca levis (rotten-ſtone, Tripoli), *Pierre pourrie*, f. Terra Chia, *Terre de Chio* ou *pétinuſienne*, f. Terra cimolia [ſuppoſed to be the name given by the ancients to our common tobaccopipe clay, or fuller's earth] *Terre cimolée*, f. Terra merita [the curcuma, or turmeric-root] *Terra-merita*, m. *terre merite*, f. *ſouchet des Indes*, m. *curcuma*, m. ou *ſafran des Indes*, m. Terra Perſica, or Indian red [a native ochrous earth of a purple colour, brought from the Perſian gulph] *Terre de Perſe* ou *rouge d'Inde*, m. *rouge brun*, m. Tobacco-pipe clay, *Terre à pipe.* Terra pinguis [a ſort of clay in the mines of Germany] *Biſteg*, m.

Terra primogenea, *terre vierge, ancienne*, ou *primitive*; *terre franche.* Terra ſigillata, aut Lemnia, *Terre ſigillée*, f. *terre de Lemnos*, f. Terra ſolaris (a kind of black ſpungy, earth, containing gold; terra virgine d'oro is found at Modena) *Terre d'or*, f. *pierre d'or*, f. *terre ſolaire*, f. Terra Umbria, or Umber [a foſſil, brown or blackiſh ſubſtance] *Terre de Nocera* ou *terre d'Ombre.*

TERRA FIRMA, NEW CASTILE, *or* CASTILE DEL ORO, *ſ.* [a country of South America] *Terre ferme*, f.

TERRA NUOVA, *ſ.* [an ancient town, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia; lat. 41°-2′ N. lon. 9°-35′ E.] *Terre-Neuve.*

TERRA DEL FUEGO, V. TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

TERRAGE, *ſ.* [anc. Cuſtom, a ſervice in which a vaſſal was bound; money paid for breaking the ground in fal's] *Terrage*, m.

A lord who has the right of terrage, *Terragéur*, ou *terragcur*, m.

TERRACE (tĕr'-ăce), *ſ.* [a ſmall mount of earth] *Terraſſe*, f

To TERRACE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put a terrace to] *Terraſſer.*

TERRAIGNOL, *ſ.* [in the Manege, a horſe that cleaves to the ground, &c.] *Cheval lourd & peſant.*

TERRAIN, *ſ.* [the Manege-ground upon which the horſe makes his piſſe] *Terrain*, m. *aire*, f. *piſſe*, f.

TERRAQUEOUS (tĕr-ré'-kouĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [compoſed of land and water] *Compoſé de terre & d'eau, terreſtre.* The terraqueous globe, *Le globe terreſtre.*

TERRAR, *or* TERRER, *ſ.* [a book *or* roll wherein the ſeveral lands of a manor are deſcribed] *Terrier*, m. *cadaſtre*, m.

TERRAS. V. TERRACE.

TERRENE (tĕr-rîne'), V. TERRESTRIAL.

TERREOUS (tĕr'-ri-eŭce), *adj.* [earthy, conſiſting of earth] *Terreux, de terre.*

TERRE-PLAIN, *ſ.* [in Fortif. platform] *Terre-plain*, m.

TERRESTRIAL (tĕr-rĕs'-trĭ-ăl), *adj.* [earthly] *Terreſtre.*

To TERRESTRIFY (tĕr-rĕs'-trĭ-făĭ), *v. a.* [to reduce to the ſtate of earth] *Réduire en terre.*

TERRESTRIOUS (tĕr-rĕs'-trĭ-eŭce), *adj.* V. TERREOUS.

TERRESTREITY (tĕr-rĕs-tri'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [Chym. the coarſeſt part of a ſubſtance] *Terreſtréité*, f. *caput mortuum*, m.

TERRENE-TENANT, *ſ.* [occupant, he that has the actual poſſeſſion of the land] *Bien-tenant*, m. *tenancier*, m. *occupant*, m.

TERRE-VERTE, *ſ.* [green earth, much uſed by painters; verditer] *Terre verte de Véronne*, f. *vert-de-terre*, m.

TERRIBLE (tĕr'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [dreadful, formidable] *Terrible, horrible, effroyable, affreux, épouvantable, formidable.*

TERRIBLENESS (tĕr'-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [formidableneſs, dreadfulneſs] *Qualité terrible*, ou *horrible*; *horreur*, f.

TERRIBLY (tĕr'-ĭ-blé), *adv.* [in a terrible manner, dreadfully, formidably; violently] *Terriblement*; *horriblement, effroyablement, furieuſement, épouvantablement.* To look terribly, *avoir l'air terrible, la mine effroyable*, ou *le regard furieux.*

TERRIER (tĕr'-ĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [a dog that follows his game under the ground] *Baſſet*, m. V. HOUND.

TERRIER. V. TERRAR.

TERRIER [a ſurveyor of lands] *Arpenteur*, m.

TERRIER [a wimble, auger, *or* borer] *Villebrequin*, ou *virebrequin*, m. *tarière*, f. *perçoir*, m.

TERRIFICK (tĕr-rĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [frightful, terrible] *Terrible, horrible, affreux, épouvantable.*

TERRIFIED (tĕr'-ĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Epouvanté, effrayé.*

To TERRIFY (tĕr'-ĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fright, to make afraid] *Epouvanter, effrayer, faire peur.*

TERRIFYING (tĕr'-ĭ-făĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To TERRIFY] *L'action d'épouvanter*, &c.

TERRINE (tĕr-îne'), *ſ.* [platter, a flat vaſe] *Terrine*, f. [in Cookery; a ſort of ſtewed meat or ragout] *Terrine*, f.

TERRITORIAL (tĕr'-rĭ-tô-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to a territory] *Qui appartient à un territoire, territorial.*

TERRITORY (tĕr'-rĭ-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [land, dominion, diſtrict] *Territoire*, m.

TERROR (tĕr'-eŭr), *ſ.* [Mythol. the god of dread and fear] *Terreur*, m.

TERFOR, *or* TERROUR, *ſ.* [great fear; the cauſe of fear] *Terreur*, f. *épouvante*, f. *grande crainte, frayeur*, f. *effroi*, m. To ſtrike one with terror, *or* To ſtrike terror into one, *Donner de la terreur, inſpirer de la crainte, cauſer de l'effroi à quelqu'un.*

He was the terror of the univerſe, *Il étoit la terreur*, ou *l'effroi de l'univers.*

TERSE (tĕrse), *adj.* [ſmooth] *Poli.* A terſe ſtone, *Une pierre polie.*

TERSE [cleanly written, neat, elegant] *Clair, net, poli, élégant.* A terſe florid ſtyle, *Un ſtyle poli & fleuri.*

TERTIAN (tĕr'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of intermitting ague] *La fièvre tierce.*

TERTIANARIA, *ſ.* [Bot. Scutellaria, hooded willow-herb; a medicinal plant] *Centauriée bleue*, f.

To TERTIATE (tĕr'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to till ground a third time] *Tiercer*, donner une troiſième façon aux terres.

To TERTIATE [to enhance the price by a third part] *Tiercer*, hauſſer d'un tiers le prix d'une choſe.

TERUEL, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Spain, in Arragon; lat. 40°-25′ N. lon. 1°-0′ W.] *Teruel*, m.

TESCHEN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in Upper Sileſia; lat. 49°-52′ N. lon. 18°-17′ E.] *Teſchen*, m.

To TESSELATE (tĕs'-sĕl-éte), *v. a.* [to make a work variegated by ſquares] *Diverſifier par des carrés*; *faire un ouvrage de marqueterie*, ou *de pièces rapportées de diverſes couleurs, en bois* ou *en pierre.*

TESSELATED (tĕs'-sĕl-é-tĕd), *adj.* [V. To TESSELATE] *Marqueté, diverſifié par des carrés.*

TEST (tĕste), *ſ.* [the coppel by which refiners try their metals] *Coupelle*, f. ao figuré, *épreuve*, f. *touche*, f. *pierre de touche*, f. *examen*, m. [a coppel, a veſſel ſerving for ſcorification] *Scorifiatoire*, m. [a mould to eaſay pewter] *Pierre d'eſſai*, f. Teſt-liquor, *Pièſe-liqueur*, m.

* To put one to the teſt, *Mettre quelqu'un à l'épreuve.* He won't ſtand the teſt, *Il craint la touche, il n'en viendra jamais à l'épreuve.*

TEST [an oath which conſiſts chiefly in renouncing the pope's ſupremacy, and the tenet of tranſubſtantiation] *Le Teſt*, ou *le ſerment du Teſt*; *ſerment établi par acte de parlement au préjudice des Catholiques Romains, qui conſiſte particuliérement à renoncer à la primauté du Pape & au dogme de la tranſubſtantiation.* To take the teſt, *Prêter le ſerment du teſt.*

Teſtacea *or* teſtata, *ſ. pl. Teſtacées*, m. pl. *vers teſtacées*, m. pl.

TESTACEOUS (tĕs-té'-cheŭce), *adj.* [having a ſhell] *Teſtacée.*

TESTAMENT (tĕs'-tă-mĕn'-te), *ſ* [a will] *Teſtament*, ou *dernière volonté*, m.

TESTAMENT [a covenant, in the ſcriptural ſenſe] *Teſtament*, m. *alliance*, dans le ſens de l'Ecriture ſainte, f. de là le nom *d'ancien* & de *Nouveau Teſtament* que porte la Bible.

TESTAMENTARY (tĕs-tă-mĕn'-tă-ré), *adj.* [belonging to a teſtament] *Teſtamentaire.*

TESTATE (tĕs'-tête), *adj.* [having made a will] *Qui a teſté, qui a fait un teſtament.*

TESTATOR (tĕs-té'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who leaves a will] *Teſtateur*, m.

TESTATRIX (tĕs-té'-trĭks), *ſ.* [a woman who leaves a will] *Teſtatrice*, f.

TESTED (tĕst'-ĕd), *adj.* [tried by a teſt] *Eſſayé, éprouvé, qui a paſſé par la coupelle.*

TESTER (tĕst'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſixpence] *Une pièce de ſix ſols, ſix ſous.*

TESTER, *ſ.* [the cover of a bed] *Ciel de lit*, m. ou bien, *fond de lit*, m.

TESTICLE (tĕs'-tĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [an organ of ſeed in animals, ſtone] *Teſticule*, m. † *couille*, f. † *couillon*, m

TESTICULAR (tĕs-tĭk'-ĭoŭ lăr), *adj.* [belonging to the teſticles] *Qui concerne les teſticules.*

TESTIFICATION (tĕs-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭe), *ſ.* [the act of witneſſing] *Témoignage*, m

TESTIFICATOR (tĕs-tĭ-fĭ-ké'-teŭr), *or* TESTIFIER (tĕs'-tĭ-făĭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who witneſſes] *Celui qui rend témoignage.*

TESTIFIED (tĕs'-tĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Témoigné, atteſté, certifié, dont on a rendu témoignage.*

To TESTIFY (tĕs'-tĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to witneſs, to prove, to give evidence] *Témoigner, rendre témoignage, atteſter, certifier, aſſurer.* I'll teſtify every where what I have ſeen him do, *Je témoignerai partout ce que je lui ai vu faire.* Heaven and earth ſhall teſtify for us, *Le ciel & la terre témoigneront pour nous*, ou *dépoſeront en notre faveur.*

TESTIFYING (tĕs'-tĭ-fāĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To TESTIFY] *L'action de témoigner, d'atteſter, d'aſſurer*, &c.

TESTILY (tĕs'-tĭ-lé), *adv.* [peeviſhly, moroſely, fretfully] *De mauvaiſe humeur, d'un air chagrin, avec humeur, avec caprice.*

TESTIMONIAL (tĕs-tĭ-mô'-nĭ-ăl), *ſ.* [a certificate] *Certificat*, m. *atteſtation*, f.

TESTIMONIAL, *adj.* [given or produced as an evidence] *Teſtimonial.* Teſtimonial letters, *Lettres teſtimoniales*, en terme de Droit Canon, f. pl.

TESTIMONY (tĕs'-tĭ-meŭn-é), *ſ.* [evidence given, proof] *Témoignage* juridique, m. ou *témoignage*, m. *rapport* en général, m. *preuve*, f. *autorité*, f. *marque*, f. *aſſurance*, f. *foi*, f. The teſtimony of one's own conſcience, *Le témoignage de la conſcience.* A ſufficient teſtimony, *Une preuve ſuffiſante.* In teſtimony whereof, *En foi de quoi.*

TESTIMONY [law, ordinance] *Témoignage*, m. *loi*, f. *ordonnance*, dans le ſtyle de l'Ecriture ſainte, f.

To TESTIMONY; V. To TESTIFY.

TESTINESS (tĕs'-tĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [moroſeneſs] *Mauvaiſe humeur, humeur bourrue, caprice*, f.

TESTON, *ſ.* [a French coin of old] *Teſton*, m.

TESTUDINOUS (tĕs-tĭou'-dĭ-neŭce), *adj.* *Reſſemblant à l'écaille d'une tortue.*

TESTY (tĕs'-té), *and* TETCHY (tĕtch'-é), *ſ.* [moroſe, peeviſh] *Bourru, fantaſque, capricieux, rebarbatif, d'une mauvaiſe humeur bizarre.* V. CHOLERICK.

TETANUS (tĕt'-ă-neŭce), *ſ.* [Med. a tonic ſpaſmus, wherein the patient can neither bend one way nor the other] *Tétanos*, m.

TETE-A-TETE (tête'-ă-tête'), *ſ.* [a private converſation or conference between two perſons] *Un tête-à-tête.*

TETE-A-TETE, *adj.* [cheek by jowl] *Tête-à-tête.*

TETHER (tĕtzh'-eŭr), *or rather* TENDER (tĕd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide] *Entraves* que l'on met aux jambes d'un cheval, f. pl. au figuré, *joug*, m. *ſujétion*, f. *bride*, f. *bornes*, f. pl.

* To be brought to a tether, *Etre ſous le joug*, ou *dans la ſujétion.* To hold one to his tether, *Mener quelqu'un bride en main, lui tenir la bride courte, le tenir de court.* To keep within one's tether, *Se tenir dans les bornes*, ou *dans ſa ſphère.*

To TETHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tie up] *Entraver, mettre des entraves, lier.*

TETHERED (tĕd'-eŭr'd), *adj.* *Entravé, lié.*

TETHYS (tí'-tshĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cœlum and Terra] *Tethys*, f.

TETHYS [a ſea inſect] *Tethye*, f.

TETRACHORD (tĕt'-ră-korde), *ſ.* [anc. Muſic, a lyre with four ſtrings] *Tétracorde*, m.

TETRADRACHMA (tĕt'-ră-drăk'-mă), *ſ.* [an ancient Tyrian coin] *Tétradragme*, m.

TETRAEDRON (tĕt'-ră-i-drône), *ſ.* [a body comprehended under four equal triangles] *Tétraëdre*, m.

TETRAGONAL (tĭ-trăg'-ô-năl), *adj.* [having four angles and ſides] *Tétragone, carré.*

TETRAO (tĕt'-ră-ô), *ſ.* [a bird of the order of the gallinæ] *Tétrao*, ou *tetras*, m. *coq de bruyère*, m.

TETRAPHOE (tĕt'-ră fô-é), *ſ.* [Bot. Xanthium Malabaricum, a medical plant] *Tétraphoé*, m.

TETRARCH (tí'-trark), *ſ.* [a governor of the fourth part of a province] *Tétrarque*, m.

TETRARCHATE (tĭ-trar'-kĕte), *and* TETRARCHY (tĕt'-rar-ké), *ſ.* [the government of a tetrarch] *Tétrarchie*, f.

TETRASTICK (tĭ-trăs'-tĭk), *ſ.* [four verſes] *Un quatrain*, ſtance de quatre vers.

TETRASTYLE (tĕt'-ră-stäïle), *ſ.* [Arch. a building with four columns in front] *Tétraſtyle*, m.

TETRICAL (tĕt'-rĭ-kăl), *and* TETRICIOUS. V. FROWARD.

TETTER (tĕt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſcab, a ſcurf, a ringworm] *Une dartre.*

TETTIGOMETRA, *ſ.* [the nymph of the cicada, or tettyx] *Tettigomètre*, m.

TETUAN, *ſ.* [an ancient, well built and pleaſant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; lat. 37°-25′ N. lon. 5°-26′ W.] *Tetuan*, m.

TEUCRI (tĭou'-krăĭ), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of the Trojans from their king Teucer] *Teucriens*, m. pl.

TEUCRIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. tree germander; alſo the wormwood or balſamic ſage] *Teucrium*, m.

TEUTAS (tĭou'-tăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Mercury amongſt the Celtæ] *Teutat*, m.

TEUTONICK (tĭoŭ-tŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* *Teutonique, Tudeſque, Germanique.* The Teutonick order, *L'ordre Teutonique.* The old Teutonick language, *Le Tudeſque, langage des anciens Allemands.*

TEW (tĭou), *ſ.* [materials for any thing] *Matière*, f. *matériaux*, m. pl. ſignifie auſſi *une chaîne de fer.*

To TEW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to work, to beat ſo as to ſoften] *Travailler, battre pour amollir.* To tew the mortar, *Travailler* ou *raboter le mortier.* To tew hemp, *Eſpader le chanvre.* Tewing beetle, *Eſpade*, f.

TEWED (tĭou'd), *part. adj.* *Travaillé.*

TEWEL (tĭou'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a taper-pipe] *Tuyau*, m. *tube de fer*, m.

To TEWTAW (tĭou'-tâ). V. To BEAT, To BREAK.

TEXEL, *ſ.* [a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour; lat. 53°-8′ N. lon. 4°-51′ E.] *Texel*, m.

TEXT (tĕkste), *ſ.* [the very words of a writing oppoſed to a comment] *Texte*, m. The text of the law, *Le texte de la loi.*

TEXT of a ſermon, *Le texte d'un ſermon.*

TEXT-LETTER [a letter with a flouriſh] *Lettre griſe*, en terme d'Imprimeur.

TEXT-MAN, *ſ.* *Un homme toujours prêt à citer des paſſages.*

TEXTILE (tĕks'-tĭl), *adj.* [capable of being woven] *Textile.*

TEXTUARIST (tĕks'-tĭoŭ-ă-rĭſte), *and* TEXTUARY (tĕks'-tĭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [one well verſed in the Scripture] *Un homme verſé dans le texte de la Bible, qui entend bien le texte de la Bible.*

TEXTUARY [a book containing the bare text without any comments upon it] *Textuaire*, m.

TEXTURE (tĕks'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [the act of weaving, a thing woven] *L'action de tiſſer, tiſſure*, f. *tiſſu*, m. *texture*, f.

TEXTURE, *ſ.* [diſpoſitions of the parts of bodies, combination of parts] *Tiſſu*, m. *contexture*, f. *combinaiſon* ou *arrangement des parties* d'un corps quelconque, f. m.

TEZAR, *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; lat. 33°-40′ N. lon. 4°-15′ W.] *Tezar*, m.

TH, V. T.

THA, *ſ.* [a name given in the iſlands of Africa to the Cameleon] *Tha*, m.

THABOR (tshé'-bŏr), *ſ.* [a high and famous mountain of Aſia, in Judæa] *Thabor*, m.

THABOR [a mountain and ſtroog town of Germany; lat. 49°-23′ N. lon. 15°-6′ E.] *Tabor*, m.

THALAMUS, *ſ.* [Bot. the bottom of the cup] *Placenta*, m. *le fond du calice*, m.

THALESTRIS (tshă-lĕs'-trĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a famous queen of the Amazons] *Thaleſtris*, f.

THALIA (tshé-lăĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the Graces, and the Muſe of Comedy and Lyric poetry] *Thalie*, f.

THALICTRUM, *ſ.* [Bot. flix-weed, meadow-rue] *Thaliétrum*, m. *rue des prés*, f. *fauſſe rhubarbe*, f.

THALICTRUM [Bot. Deſcurea, Sophia Chirurgorum, a powerful medicinal plant] *Thalitron*, m. [ho-hang-lien, a Chineſe medical plant] *Racine jaune*, ou *racine d'or*, f.

THALMUD. V. TALMUD.

THAMES (té'-m'z), *ſ.* [the fineſt river in Great Britain] *La Thamiſe.*

THAMYRIS (tshăm'-ĭ-rĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the grandſon of Apollo, who had his eyes torn out by the Muſes, for challenging them to ſing] *Thamyris*, m.

THAN (tzhăne), *conj.* [a particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adverb] *Que.* I am more unhappy than you, *Je ſuis plus malheureux que vous.* More than once, *Plus d'une fois.* Than which, never was any thing more abſurd and ridiculous, *Qui eſt la choſe du monde la plus abſurde & la plus ridicule.*

‡ THANAGE (tshăn'-édje), *ſ.* [the government of a Thane] *Certaine partie du demaine du roi, gouvernée par un Thane.*

‡ THANE (tshéne), *ſ.* [an old title of honour, a governor, a baron] *Un gouverneur*, peut-être *un baron.*

THANET (tshăn'-ĕte), *ſ.* [an iſland of Kent, in Great Britain] *Thanet*, m.

To THANK (tshăn'gk), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs] *Remercier, rendre grâces.* I thank you, *Je vous remercie.* Thank ye, *En vous remerciant.* I ſhall thank him for that favour, *Je le remercierai du ſervice qu'il m'a rendu.* I thank God, *Dieu merci, grâces à Dieu.*

To THANK [in an ironical ſenſe] *Remercier, avoir obligation*, dans un ſens ironique. He is ruined, and he may thank himſelf for it, *Il eſt ruiné, & il n'en a l'obligation qu'à lui-même, il ne doit s'en prendre qu'à lui-même, il s'eſt ruiné par ſa propre faute.*

THANK, *ſ.* V. THANKS.

THANKED (tshăn'gk't), *part. adj.* *Remercié.* God be thanked, *Grâces à Dieu, Dieu merci.*

THANKFUL (tshăn'gk'-foŭl), *adj.* [full of gratitude] *Reconnoiſſant, plein de reconnoiſſance, qui a de la gratitude.* Be thankful unto him, *Soyez reconnoiſſant envers lui.*

THANKFULLY (tshăn'gk'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with gratitude] *Avec reconnoiſſance* ou *action de grâces, avec remercîment.*

THANKFULNESS (tshăn'gk'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [gratitude] *Reconnoiſſance*, f. *gratitude*, f. Such a favour is worth all your thankfulneſs, *Un tel ſervice mérite toute votre reconnoiſſance.*

THANKLESS (tshăn'gk'-lĕce), *adj.* [ungrateful, unthankful] *Ingrat, plein d'ingratitude, qui n'a pas de reconnoiſſance*; ſignifie auſſi *qui ne mérite point de reconnoiſſance.*

THANKLESSNESS (tshăn'gk'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ingratitude] *Ingratitude*, f.

THANKS (tshăn'gks), *ſ. pl.* [acknowledgment paid for any favour or kindneſs] *Grâces*, f. pl. *remercîment*, m. *actions de grâces*, f. pl. Give thanks to God, *Rendez grâces à Dieu.* To give ſolemn thanks, *Bénir.* Thanks to you, *Grâces à vous.* No thanks to you, *Sans vous en avoir l'obligation.*

THANKS, *ſe dit quelquefois auſſi au ſingulier, quoique fort rarement.* The fool ſaith: I have no thanks for all my good deeds, *L'inſenſé dit: on ne me remercie pas de tout le bien que je fais.*

THANKSGIVING (tshăn'gks 'gŭv-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [celebration of mercy] *Action de grâces*, f.

THANK-OFFERING (tshăn'gk-ŏf'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy] *Sacrifice d'action de grâces*, m.

THANKWORTHY (tshăn'gk'-oi eŭr-thé), *adj.* [deſerving gratitude] *Qui mérite de la reconnoiſſance, digne de remercîment.*

THAPSIA, *ſ.* [Bot. deadly camot or ſcorching fennel] *Thapſie*, f *turbith bâtard* ou *de montagne*, m. White thapſia, *or* grey turbith, *Turbith blanc* ou *ſéré des Provençaux*, m. Black thapſia [eſula], *Turbith noir*, m.

THAT (tzhăt), *art.* & *pron. dem. ſing* [not this, but the other] *Ce*, ou *cet*, *cette*; *celui-là*, *celle-là*; *cela*. That book, *Ce livre*. That man, *Cet homme*. That woman, *Cette femme*. This is better than that, *Celui-ci eſt meilleur que celui-là*; ou *celle-ci eſt meilleure que celle-là*. That is not well, *or* That's not well, *Cela n'eſt pas bien*. What book is that? *Quel livre eſt-ce là?* What of that? *Que s'enſuit-il?* At that time, *En ce temps-là*. That way, *Par ce chemin-là*, *par-là*. I ſaw it would come to that, *Je voyois bien que la choſe en viendroit-là*. That is, *C'eſt*, *c'eſt-à-dire*.

THAT [what, which, ſuch] *Ce qui*, *ce que*, *celui* ou *celle qui*, *celui* ou *celle que*; *tel* ou *telle que*. According to that of Horace, *Suivant ce que dit Horace* 'Tis a ſtrange delight that ſome people take in telling of lyes, *C'eſt un étrange plaiſir que celui que prennent certaines gens à mentir*. He is of that humour than none can agree with him, *Il eſt d'une telle humeur que perſonne ne peut s'accorder avec lui*. In that, *En ce que*, ou *en tant que*.

THAT [who, which] *Qui*, *que*; *quoi*; *lequel*, *laquelle*. He that ſpeaks, *Celui qui parle*. The book that I have read, *Le livre que j'ai lu*. This is the ſubject that we are met for, *C'eſt le ſujet pour lequel nous ſommes aſſemblés*.

THAT, *conj.* [becauſe, &c.] *Que*, *afin que*. It is not that I love you leſs, *Ce n'eſt pas que je vous aime moins*. He does his duty only that he may be praiſed, *Il ne fait ſon devoir qu'afin qu'on le loue*. That I may be ſhort, *Pour être court*, *afin d'être court*.

So that, inſomuch that, *Si bien*, *de ſorte*, *de telle ſorte*, *tellement que*. Seeing that, *Vu que*, *puiſque*.

THATCH (tshătch), *ſ.* [ſtraw laid upon the top of a houſe] *Le chaume* dont on couvre une maiſon. Thatch-ſtack. *Meulon*, m.

To THATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with ſtraw] *Couvrir de chaume*, ou *en chaume*.

THATCHED (tshătch't), *part. adj. Couvert en chaume*. A thatched cottage, *Une chaumine* ou *chaumière*.

THATCHER (tshătch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw] *Un couvreur en chaume*.

THATCHING (tshătch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To THATCH] *L'action de couvrir de chaume*.

THAUGHTS, *or* THOUGHTS, (thâts), *ſ. pl.* [the benches on which the rowers ſit to row] *Bancs des rameurs*, m. pl.

THAUMATURGUS (thâ-mătr'-eŭrg-eŭce), *ſ.* [working miracles] *Thaumaturge*, m.

THAW (thâ), *ſ.* [liquefaction of water or any other thing congealed] *Dégel*, m.

To THAW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to melt what was congealed; to grow liquid after congelation] *Dégeler*, *fondre*, en parlant de la glace; ſe dit au propre & au figuré. The ſun's heat thaws the water; *La chaleur du ſoleil dégèle l'eau*. It thaws, *Il dégèle*. To thaw the ice, *Fondre la glace*. Ice thaws of itſelf, *La glace ſe fond d'elle-même*.

THAWED (thâ'd), *part. adj. Dégelé*, *fondu*, au propre & au figuré.

'Her icy heart is thawed, *La glace de ſon cœur eſt fondue*, *elle s'attendrit*, *elle eſt devenue ſenſible*.

THAWING (thâ'-ĭn'gne), [*from* To THAW] *L'action de dégeler*.

THAWING, *adj. Ex.* 'Tis thawing weather, *Le temps eſt au dégel*.

THE (tzhĭ), [the article definite] *Le*, *la*, *les*. The world, *Le monde*. The earth, *La terre*. The water, *L'eau*. The boys and girls, *Les garçons & les filles*.

R. *Cet article eſt quelquefois une marque de diſtinction*, *de reſtriction*, ou *d'excellence*. He is never the better, *Il n'en eſt pas meilleur*, *il n'en vaut pas davantage*.

☞So it is a conſtitution the moſt adapted of any to the poverty of theſe countries, *Auſſi eſt-ce la conſtitution la plus convenable à la pauvreté de ces contrées*. The higher we are, the lower we ought to behave ourſelves, *Plus nous ſommes élevés*, *plus nous devons faire paroître d'humilité dans notre conduite*. The one of them is dead, the other alive, *L'un d'eux eſt mort*, *l'autre eſt en vie*. Alexander the Great, *Alexandre le Grand*.

THE, *for* That, *Ce*, *cet*, *cette*, *ces*. We have undone the man, *Nous avons perdu ce pauvre homme*.

THEANDRIC (thĭ-ăn'd'-rĭk), *adj.* [both divine and human] *Théandrique*, *homme-Dieu*.

THEANO (thĭ-é'-nô), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Antenor and prieſteſs of Pallas] *Théano*, f.

THEATINS, *ſ.* [a religious order] *Théatins*, ſorte d'ordre religieux, *m. pl.*

THEATRAL (thĭ'-ă-trăl), *adj.* [belonging to a theatre] *Théâtral*.

THEATRE (thĭ'-ă-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſtage] *Théâtre*, au propre & au figure, *m.*

THEATRICAL (thĭ-ăt'-rĭ-kăl), *and* THEATRICK (thĭ-ăt'-rĭk), *adj.* [ſcenick, ſuiting a theatre] *Scénique*, *comique*, *de théâtre*.

THEATRICALLY (thĭ-ăt'-rĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a manner ſuiting the theatre] *D'une manière théâtrale*.

THEAVE (thîve), *ſ.* [an ewe-lamb of the firſt year] *Brebis de l'année*, f.

THEBAID (thĭ'-bâ-ĭd), *ſ.* [a large country of Africa in Upper Egypt] *Thébaïde* ou *Sayde*, f.

THEBES (thîbs), *ſ.* [the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, now called Luxor] *Thèbes d'Egypte*.

THEBES; V. THIVE.

THEE (tzh), *pron. ſing.* the oblique caſe of Thou, *Toi*, m. & f. To thee, *A toi*.

THEEING, *Tutoiement*, m

THEFT (thĕft), *ſ.* [the act of ſtealing, the thing ſtolen] *Larcin*, m. *vol*, m. Theft is an unlawful taking away of another man's goods, againſt the owner's knowledge *or* will, *Le vol eſt l'enlèvement illicite du bien d'autrui*, *à l'inſçu & contre la volonté de celui à qui il appartient*. Theft-bote, *L'action de receler un vol*.

THEIR (tzhère), the plural of the article poſſeſſive His and HER, *Leur*, m. & f. *leurs*, pl. Their virtue, *Leur vertu*. Their vices, *Leurs vices*.

THEIRS [the plural of the pronoun poſſeſſive His and HER] *Le leur*, *la leur*, *les leurs*, ou bien *à eux*, *à elles*. They gave the ſame names to their own idols, which the Egyptians did to theirs, *Ils donnoient les mêmes noms à leurs propres idoles que les Egyptiens donnoient aux leurs*. This book is theirs, *Ce livre eſt à eux* ou *à elles*.

THELE; V. NIPPLE.

THELONIUM; V. TOLL.

THEM (tzhĕm), *pron. pl.* the oblique caſe of THEY, *Les*; *eux*, *elles*; *leur* I love them, *Je les aime*. I ſhall come with them, *Je viendrai avec eux*, ou *avec elles*. Give them that book, *Donnez-leur ce livre*. Look to them, *Prenez ſoin d'eux*, ou *prenez-en ſoin*. I ſpied ſome faults in them, *J'ai remarqué quelques fautes en eux*, ou *J'y ai remarqué quelques fautes*. V. PRONOUN.

THEME (thîme), *ſ.* [a ſubject on which one ſpeaks *or* writes] *Sujet*, m. *matière d'un diſcours* ou *d'un écrit*, f. *amplification*, f. *chrie*, f. *argument*, m.

THEMIS (thsi '-mĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Cœlum and Terra, and goddeſs of juſtice] *Thémis*, f.

THEMISTO (thsĭ-mĭst '-ô), *ſ.* [Mythol. the wife of Athamas] *Thémiſto*, f.

THEMSELVES (tzhĕm'-sĕlv'z '), *pron. ſubſt.* the plural caſe of THEY and SELVES, *Les mêmes*, *eux-mêmes*, *elles-mêmes*, m. Themſelves were with us, *Les mêmes étoient avec nous*. To themſelves, *A eux-mêmes*, ou *à elles-mêmes*.

THEN (tzhĕn), *adv.* [at that time] *Alors*, *pour lors*, *en* ou *dans ce temps-là*.

THEN [afterwards] *Après*, *puis*, *enſuite*. We are firſt to ſpeak of honeſty, and then of profit, *Nous parlerons premièrement de l'honnête*, *& puis de l'utile*.

THEN [in that caſe, in conſequence] *En ce cas*, *alors*, *en conſéquence*. If all this be ſo, then man has a natural freedom, *Si cela eſt ainſi*, *alors*, ou *en ce cas*, *l'homme eſt naturellement libre*.

NOW AND THEN [ſometimes, at one time or another] *Quelquefois*, *de temps à autre*, *de temps en temps*.

THEN, *conj.* [therefore] *Donc*. He breathes, then he lives, *Il reſpire*, *donc il vit*. What ſhall I do then? *Que ferai-je donc?* If then there be a divine providence, *Si donc il y a une providence divine*. I believe it, and what then? *Je le crois*, *eh bien! que s'enſuit-il? qu'en inférez-vous?*

THENAR, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle whoſe office it is to draw the thumb from the forefinger] *Ténar*, m.

THENCE (tzhĕn'ce), *adj.* [from that place; from that time; for that reaſon] *De là*, *depuis ce temps-là*, *pour cela*, *pour cette raiſon*. Thence it comes to paſs, *De là vient que* ... Thence he is the better, *Depuis ce temps-là il en eſt meilleur*. It is uſeleſs and thence ridiculous, *Il eſt inutile*, *& pour cette raiſon il eſt ridicule*.

FROM THENCE, *an awkward* expreſſion for *Thence*, which implies the ſame.

THENCEFORTH (tzhĕn'ce '-fôrtsh), *adv.* [from that time] *Depuis ce-temps-là*, *dès lors*, *dès ce temps-là*.

THENCEFORWARD (tzhĕn'ce-for '-oŭarde), *adv.* [on from that time] *Dorénavant*.

THEOCRACY (thsĭ-ŏk '-ră-cé), *ſ.* [government ſuperintended by God] *Théocratie*, f.

THEOCRATICAL (thsĭ-ô-krăt '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to government adminiſtered by God] *Théocratique*.

THEODAMAS (thsĭ ŏd '-ă-măce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the father of Hylas, killed by Hercules] *Théodamas*, m.

THEODOLITE (thsĭ-ŏd '-ô-lăïte), *ſ.* [a mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances, and uſed in ſurveying] *Théodolite*, inſtrument en uſage dans l'arpentage, *m.*

THEOGONY (thsĭ ŏg '-ô-ne), *ſ.* [the generation of the gods] *Théogonie*, f.

THEOLOGER (thsĭ-ŏl '-ô-djeŭr), *or* THEOLOGIAN (thsĭ-ô-lô '-djĭ-ane), *ſ.* [a divine] *Un théologien*.

THEOLOGICAL (thsĕ-ô-lôdj '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to divinity] *Théologique*, *de theologie*, *qui regarde la théologie*; ou bien, *théologal*, *qui a Dieu pour objet*. A theological treatiſe, *Un traité théologique*, ou *de théologie*. Faith is a theological virtue, *La foi eſt une vertu théologale*.

THEOLOGICALLY (thsĭ-ô lŏdj '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a theological manner] *Théologiquement*.

THEOLOGIST (thsĭ-ŏl '-ô-djiſte), *and* THEO-

THEOLOGUE (tshi '-ô-lögue), *ſ.* [a divine] *Un théologien.*

THEOLOGY (thĭ-ŏl '-û-djé), *ſ.* [divinity] *Théologie*, f. Theology is the ſcience of things divine, *La théologie eſt la ſcience des choſes divines.*

THEOMACHY (tshĭ-ŏm '-ă-ké), *ſ.* [the fight againſt the gods by the giants] *Théomachie*, f.

THEORBO (tshĭ-or '-bō), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Tuorbe*, m.

THEOREM (tshi '-ô-rĕm), *ſ.* [a demonſtrable poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth] *Un théorême.*

THEOREMATICAL (tshĭ-ô-rĭ măt '-ĭ-kăl), THEOREMATICK (tshĭ-ô-rĭ-măt '-ĭk), *and* THEOREMICK (tshĭ-ô rĕm '-ĭk), *adj.* [compriſed in theorems, conſiſting in theorems] *Qui conſiſte en théorêmes, qui ſuit d'un théorême.*

THEORETICAL (tshi-ô-rĕt '-i-kăl), THEORETICK (tshĭ-ô-rĕt '-ĭk), THEORICAL (thĭ-ŏr '-ĭ-kăl), *and* THEORICK (thĭ-ŏr 'ĭk), *adj.* [ſpeculative] *Théorétique, théorique, ſpéculatif.*

THEORETICALLY (t hĭ-ô-rĕt '-ĭ-kăl-é), *and* THEORICALLY (tshi-ŏr '-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [ſpeculatively] *Théoriquement, par théorie, dans la théorie.*

THEORICK (tshi '-ô-rĭk), *and* THEORIST (tshi '-ô-ríste), *ſ.* [a ſpeculatiſt] *Spéculateur*, m. *théoricien*, m.

THEORODAMAS (tshĭ-ô-rŭd '-ă-măce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a cruel king of Scythia] *Théorodamas*, m.

THEORY (tshi '-ô-ré), *ſ.* [ſpeculation] *Théorie*, f *ſpéculation*, f.

THERAPEUTÆ (thĕr-ă-pĭou '-ti), *ſ. pl.* [ſervants of God, Jewiſh monks addicted to a contemplative life] *Thérapeutes*, m. pl.

THERAPEUTICK (tsher-ŭ-pĭou '-tik), *adj. & ſ.* [curative, *or* the art of curing] *Thérapeutique* ou *la thérapeutique.* Ce mot eſt plutôt adjectif que ſubſtantif, en Anglois, & plutôt ſubſtantif qu'adjectif, en François.

THERE (tzhère), *adv.* [in that place] *Là, y.* There is he, *Il eſt là.* Here and there, *çà & là.* In there, *or* there in, *Là dedans.* There yonder, *Là-bas.* Shall you be there? *Y ſerez-vous?*

There is, *or* there are, *Il y a.* There cannot be, *Il ne ſauroit y avoir.* There was, *or* there were, *Il y avoit.*

THERE [in that particular] *En cela.* There I hold with them, *En cela je ſuis de leur avis.*

THEREABOUT (tzhèr '-ă-bŏoŭte), *and* THEREABOUTS (tshèr '-ă bŏoŭts), *adv.* [near that place] *Par-là, aux environs, environ.* He is ſomewhere thereabouts, *Il eſt quelque part par-là.* He is aged fifty years, *or* thereabout, *Il a cinquante ans*, ou *environ.*

THEREABOUT [concerning that matter] *En, à ce ſujet.* They were much perplexed thereabout, *Ils en étoient fort inquiets.* Are you thereabout, *En êtes-vous là, ſur ce ſujet, à ce point?*

THEREAFTER (tshér-ăf '-teŭr), *adv.* [according to that, accordingly] *Selon* ou *ſuivant ce a, en conſéquence.* Thereafter as, *Suivant que, autant que.*

† According as the wind blows thereafter is the ſail ſet, *Selon le vent on met la voile.*

THEREAT (tshèr-ăte '), *adv.* [at that, on that account] *En, à ce ſujet.* She bluſhes thereat, *Elle en rougit, elle en a honte.*

THEREAT [at that place] *Par-là, y.* Many go in thereat, *Pluſieurs vont par-là, pluſieurs y entrent.*

THEREBY (tshère-băï ') *adv.* [by that, in conſequence of that] *Par-là, pour cela, conſéquemment.*

THEREFORE (tshèr '-fôre), *adv. & conj.* [for that, for this reaſon, in conſequence] *Pour cela, pour cette raiſon, donc, en conſéquence, c'eſt pourquoi, ainſi, auſſi.* He bluſhes, therefore he is guilty; a falſe reaſoning! *Il rougit, donc il eſt coupable; faux raiſonnement!* Therefore ſhall a man leave father and mother and cleave to his wife, *C'eſt pourquoi l'homme quittera ſon père & ſa mère pour s'attacher à ſa femme.*

THEREFROM (tshère-frŏme '), *adv.* [from that] *De cela, en.* The leaves that ſpring therefrom grow white, *Les feuilles qui en naiſſent deviennent blanches.*

THEREIN (tshèr-ïne '), *adv.* [in that] *En cela, y, là-dedans.* Therein you are guilty, *En cela vous êtes coupable.* After having well examined them, you will therein find many charms, *Après les avoir bien examinés, vous y trouverez mille beautés.*

THEREINTO (tshèr-ĭn '-tou '), *adv.* [into that] *En cela, y, là-dedans.*

THEREOF (tshèr öf '), *adv.* [of that] *De cela, en.* I ſhall give you an account thereof, *Je vais vous rendre compte de cela*, ou *vous en rendre compte.* Greece and the ſtates thereof, *La Grèce & ſes états.*

THEREON (tshèr-ŏne), *adv.* [on that] *Là-deſſus, y.* If you rely thereon, *Si vous vous repoſez là-deſſus.*

THEREOUT (tshèr-ăoŭte '), *adv.* [out of that] *De-là, en.* Thereout a beaſt with ſeven heads aroſe, *De-là ſortit une bête à ſept têtes.*

THERETO (tshère-tou '), *and* THERETNTO (tshèr-eŭn '-tou '), *adv.* [to that] *A cela, à quoi, y, en.* Thereto he added, *A cela il ajouta*, ou *à quoi il ajouta.* To perſuade us thereunto, *Pour nous y engager.* I have no heart thereunto, *Je n'en ai pas le cœur* ou *le courage.*

R. *Remarquez que* thereunto *n'eſt plus du beau ſtyle, & qu'en ſa place on dit*, to it, to them, &c.

THEREUNDER (tshèr-eŭn '-deŭr), *adv.* [under that] *Sous cela, là-deſſous.*

THEREUPON (tshèr-eŭp-ŏne), *adv.* [upon that] *Là-deſſus, ſur cela, en conſéquence.* And thereupon he is gone away, *Et là-deſſus il s'en eſt allé.* And thereupon he gave me his daughter, *Et ſur cela il me donna ſa fille.*

THEREWITH (tshèr-oŭïtsh '), *adv.* [with that] *Avec cela* Our manners have a great conformity therewith, *Nos mœurs ont beaucoup de conformité avec cela.*

THEREWITHAL (tshèr-oŭïtsh-âl '), *adv.* [over and above] *De plus, outre cela.*

THERIACA (tshĭ răï '-ă-kă), *ſ.* [treacle, an electuary compoſed of 64 drugs] *Thériaque*, f.

THERIACAL (tshĭ-răï '-ă-kăl), *adj.* [medicinal, phyſical] *Thérical, médicinal.*

THERMÆ (tshĕr '-mi), *ſ. pl.* [Archit. baths] *Thermes*, m. pl.

THERMÆ, hot-ſprings, *Eaux thermales* (minérales & chaudes).

THERMOMETER (tshĕr-mŏm '-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, *or* of any other matter] *Thermomètre*, m.

THERMOMETRICAL (tshĕr-mô-mĕt '-rĭ-kăl), *adj.* [relating to the meaſure of heat] *De thermomètre.*

THERMOPOLIUM (tshĕr-mô-pô '-lĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a public houſe among the Ancients, where hot liquors were ſold] *Thermopole*, m.

THERMOPYLES, *ſ. pl.* [a ſtreight of Mount Œta, between Theſſalia and Achaia] *Thermopyles*, m. pl.

THERMOSCOPE (tshĕr-mô-skôpe), *ſ.* [a ſort of thermometer] *Eſpèce de thermomètre*, f.

THERSILOCHUS (tshĕr-sĭl '-ô-keŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Antenor, ſlain at the ſiege of Troy] *Theſiloque*, m.

To THESAURIZE (tshĕz '-â-răïze), *v. n.* [to hoard up wealth] *Théſauriſer.*

THESE (tzhize), the plural of THIS, *art. & pron.* demonſtrative; *Ces, ceux-ci, celles-ci.* Theſe children, *Ces enfans.* Theſe are better than thoſe, *Ceux-ci valent mieux que ceux-là; celles-ci valent mieux que celles-là.* Theſe are the books you gave me, *Voici les livres que vous m'avez donnés.* Theſe are men of undaunted courage, *Ce ſont des hommes d'un courage intrépide.*

THESEUS (tshĭ '-ſi-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Ægeus and Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, king of Athens, the next hero to Hercules] *Théſée*, m.

THESIS (tshi '-ciſe), *ſ.* [a general argument *or* propoſition] *Theſe*, f. To maintain a theſis, *Soutenir une thèſe.*

THESMOPHORIA (tshĕs-mŏ-fô '-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſacrifices of Ceres] *Théſmophories*, f. pl.

THESMOTHETE (tshĕs-mô-tshi-te), *ſ.* [Grecian antiq. an appellation given to ſix of the nine Athenian archons] *Theſmothète, magiſtrat gardien des lois.*

THESPIS (tshĕs '-pĭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Erectheus king of Athens] *Theſpis*, m.

THESSALY, *ſ.* V. JANNA.

THESTOR (tshĕs '-tŏr), *ſ.* [Mythol. a great prophet, and father of Calchas] *Theſtor*, m.

THETES, *ſ. pl.* [Gr. antiq. the loweſt claſs of people at Athens] *Le bas peuple à Athènes.*

THETIS (tshi '-tice), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Nereus and Doris, and goddeſs of the ſea] *Théti*s, f.

THEURGY (tshi 'eŭrdj-é), *ſ.* [the power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, *or* by prayer to God; white magick *or* the white art] *Théurgie*, f. *le don de faire des miracles.*

THEW (tshĭou), *ſ.* [quality, manners, cuſtoms, habit of life] *Qualité*, f. *mœurs*, f. pl. *manières*, f. pl. *coutume*, f. *maniere de ſe comporter*, f. *habitude*, f.

THEWED (tshĭou'd), *adj.* [habituated, actuated, accuſtomed] *Elevé, habitué, accoutumé.*

THEY (tzhé), *pron.* the plural of HE and SHE, and of IT, *Ils, elles.* They love, *Ils* ou *elles aiment.* They that, they who, *Ceux* ou *celles qui.*

THIARE, *ſ.* [a ſort of Buccina or trumpet-ſhell] *Thiare*, f.

THIBET, *or* GREAT THIBET, *ſ.* [a large country of Aſia] *Tibet*, m.

THIBLE. V. SLICE.

THICK (tshĭk), *adj.* [not thin; groſs, craſs, denſe] *Gros, groſſier, denſe, épais.* A thick man, *Un gros homme.* A thick air, *Un air groſſier* ou *épais.* A thick vapour, *Une vapeur denſe, épaiſſe* ou *groſſière.* An inch thick, *Epais d'un pouce, de l'épaiſſeur d'un pouce.* Thick milk, *De la bouillie.* Too thick a colour [too dim] *Couleur matte.* Thick inteſtines, *Gros inteſtins.* Thick-ſtuff (in Ship-building), *Vaigres épaiſſes* (en uſage dans les vaiſſeaux Anglois).

To ſpeak thick, *Avoir la langue graſſe* ou *épaiſſe, graſſéyer, parler ſans articuler.*

THICK [not clear, muddy] *Trouble, qui n'eſt pas clair* ou *tranſparent* Thick water, *De l'eau trouble.* To grow thick, *Se troubler.* To make thick, *Troubler.*

THICK [cloſe; frequent] *Serré, près l'un de l'autre; qui ſe ſuccède rapidement.* To ſtand or lie very thick, *Etre fort ſerré.* A thick baſket, *Un panier plein, d'un tiſſu ſerré.* To lay one's ſtrokes on very thick, *Frapper dru & menu.*

THICK of hearing, *Dur d'oreille, qui a l'oreille dure; ſourdaud, qui entend dur, qui a l'oreille pareſſeuſe.*

THICK, *ſ.* [the thickeſt part] *L'épaiſſeur*, f. *la partie la plus épaiſſe.* The thick of the foreſt, *L'épaiſſeur du bois* ou *de la forêt.*

*† To grow through thick and thin, *S'expoſer à toutes ſortes de dangers* ou *d'incommodités.*

THICK, *adv.* [cloſely, frequently] *Près, d'une manière ſerrée; en foule; en grand nombre, ſouvent, fréquemment.* You come too thick upon me. *Vous me ſerrez de trop près, vous me preſſez trop.* They come thick and threefold, *Ils viennent en foule.*

To THICKEN (tshĭk '-k'n), -ING, -ED,

v. a. & n. [to make and to grow thick] *Epaiſſir & s'épaiſſir, rendre épais & devenir épais, condenſer & ſe condenſer, groſſir, troubler.* Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it, *Les eaux qui s'évaporent & s'élèvent dans l'air, l'épaiſſiſſent & le refroidiſſent.* The air thickens into a cloud, *L'air s'épaiſſit en nuée, l'air ſe charge.* The crowd thickens, *La foule groſſit.*

THICKENED (tshĭk'-k'n'd), *part. adj. Epaiſſi, condenſé, groſſi.*

THICKENING (tshĭk'-k'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Thicken] *Epaiſſiſſement*, m. *l'action d'épaiſſir*, &c.

THICKET (tshĭk'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a cloſe of buſhes *or* trees] *Une touffe de buiſſons ou d'arbres.* A thicket of bathes, *Un hallier, un buiſſon fort épais.* A thicket of trees, *Un boſquet, une touffe d'arbres.*

THICK-LIPPED (tshĭk'-lĭp't), *adj.* [blubber-lipped] *Qui a de groſſes lèvres, lippu.*

THICKLY (tshĭk'-lé), *adv.* [deeply, to a great quantity; in a thick manner] *Epais, profondément, dru, en foule.*

THICKNESS (tshĭk'-nĕce), *ſ.* [denſity, the ſtate of being thick] *Epaiſſeur*, f. *denſité*, f. *groſſeur*, ſ. *conſiſtance*, f.

THICKNESS [among Weavers; ſize] *Doite*, f. Theſe ſkains are not of the ſame thickneſs, *Ces écheveaux ne ſont pas d'une même doite.*

THICKSCULLED (tshĭk'-skeŭl'd), *adj.* [dull, ſtupid] *Qui a la tête dure; lourd, ſtupide.*

THICKSET (tshĭk'-sĕte), *adj.* [cloſe planted] *Epais, plantés fort près l'un de l'autre.*

THICK-SHELLED (tshĭk'-chĕl'd), *adj* [having a thick ſhell, as ſome nuts] *Angleux*, en parlant des noix.

‡THICKSKIN (tshĭk'-skĭne), *ſ.* [a coarſe groſs man] *Un homme épais & groſſier.*

‡ THICKSKINNED (tshĭk'-skĭn'd), *adj.* [having a thick coarſe ſkin] *Qui a la peau dure & épaiſſe.*

THIEF (tshīf), *ſ.* [one who takes away what belongs to another] *Un voleur, un larron, un fripon*, ou *une voleuſe, une larronneſſe, une friponne.* A thief in a camp, *Un boulineur, un boulineux.* V. Rogue.

† Opportunity makes a thief, *L'occaſion fait le larron.*

THIEF-CATCHER (tshīf'-kătch-eŭr), Thief-taker (tshīf'-té-keŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe buſineſs is to detect thieves] *Un archer.*

To THIEVE (tshīve), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſteal] *Voler, dérober.* Given to thieving, *Adonné au vol, accoutumé à voler.* To thieve in a camp, *Bouliner.*

THIEVERY (tshīv'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [the practice of thieving; the thing ſtolen] *L'action de voler; Larcin*, m. *vol*, m.

THIEVES (thīv'z), *the plural of* Thief.

THIEVING (tshīv'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Thieve] *Larcin*, m. *action de voler.* Given to thieving, *Adonné au larcin.*

THIEVISH (thīv'-ĭche), *adj.* [practiſing theft] *Adonné au vol, voleur, fripon, enclin à dérober*, *‖ *qui a les mains crochues.*

THIEVISHLY (thīv'-ĭche-lé), *adv.* [like a thief] *En voleur, en larron.*

THIEVISHNESS (tshīv'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [diſpoſition to ſteal] *Inclination ou penchant à voler*, f. m.

THIGH (thăï), *ſ.* [a part of the body between the buttocks to the knees] *La cuiſſe.*

THILL (tshĭl), *ſ.* [draught-tree, the ſhafts of a waggon] *Limon*, ou *timon*, m.

THILLER (tshĭl'-eŭr), *and* Thill-horse (tshĭl'-horse), *ſ.* [the horſe that goes between the ſhafts] *Limonier*, m.

THIMBLE (tshĭm'-bl'), *ſ.* [a metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew] *Un dé à coudre.*

Thimble [in a Ship] *Coſſe de fer*, f.

THIME (tăïme), *ſ.* V. Thyme.

THIN (tshĭne), *adj.* [not thick, rare, exile, ſmall; lean, ſlim, ſlender; not coarſe, not cloſely compacted] *Clair, qui n'eſt pas épais, rare, délié, ſubtil, menu, mince, petit, léger, chétif; décharné.* To make thin, *Décharner.* To grow, to make thin, *Amaigrir.* Thin broth, *Bouillon clair.* Thin cloth, *De la toile claire.* A thin body, *Un corps délié.* The ears of the corn are but thin in this field, *Les épis ſont rares en ce champ.* A thin ſtuff, *Une étoffe mince.* A thin ſuit of clothes, *Un habit léger.* A thin *or* ſubtle, air, *Un air pur* ou *ſubtil.* A thin congregation, *Une petite aſſemblée.* A very thin table, *Un très-petit* ou *très-chétif ordinaire.* A very thin man, *Un homme fluet* ou *très-maigre.*

* A thin field, *Un champ clair-ſemé, où il y a peu d'herbe.* A thin meadow, *Une prairie où il y a peu d'herbe.* A thin town, *or* a town thin of people, *Une ville preſque déſerte, où il y a peu d'habitans.* V. Nugatory.

To make thinner, *Amincir.*

Thin, *ſ.* [the thin part] *La partie la plus mince*, ou *la plus claire.*

† To go through thick and thin. V. Thick, *ſ.*

Thin, *adv.* V. Thinly.

To Thin, -ning, -ned, *v. n.* [to make thin] *Eclaircir, rendre clair, raréfier, rendre rare, atténuer, rendre mince* ou *menu, amenuiſer.* To thin plants, *Eclaircir les plantes.* To thin ranks, *Eclaircir les rangs.* To thin the air, *Raréfier l'air.*

THINE (tzhăïne), *pron. poſſeſſive* [belonging to thee, is uſed for Thy when the ſubſtantive is divided from it, *or* at the end of a ſentence, *or* before words beginning with a vowel] *Tien, tienne, à toi; Ton, ta, tes.* Thine is this houſe, *or* this houſe is thine, *Cette maiſon eſt à toi.* Here is my book, and there is thine, *Voici mon livre, & voilà le tien.* Here is my room, and there is thine, *Voici ma chambre, & voilà la tienne.* ‖ Thine uncle, *Ton oncle.* Thine aunt, *Ta tante.* Thine enemies, *Tes ennemis.*

THING (tshĭn'gne), *ſ.* [whatever is] *Choſe*, f. *affaire*, f. A ridiculous thing, *Une choſe ridicule.* Above all things, *Sur toutes choſes, ſurtout, principalement.* Where are my things? *Où ſont mes affaires, ce qui m'appartient?*

Thing [a perſon, *in contempt*] *Une perſonne.* She is a little proud thing, *C'eſt une petite perſonne fort fière.* She is a little ſcornful thing, *C'eſt une petite dédaigneuſe.*

THINGUM (tshĭn'gn'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a word uſed when a perſon cannot recollect *or* hit off a name *or* thought] *Choſe*, f. Mr. Thingum —, *Monſieur Choſe* —. I'll give you a—thingum, *Je vous donnerai une—choſe.*

To THINK (tshĭn'gk), -ing, thought (tshâte), *v. n.* [to have ideas, to cogitate, to reaſon] *Penſer, avoir des idées, raiſonner.* The ſoul thinks, *L'âme penſe.* A thinking being, *Un être penſant.* The vulgar do not think, *Le vulgaire eſt une bête brute qui ne raiſonne point.*

To Think of, on, *or* upon [to imagine, to fancy, to meditate, to intend, to recollect, to obſerve, to conclude, to conſider] *Penſer, ſonger, imaginer, réfléchir, faire réflexion, ruminer, ſe reſſouvenir, ſe rappeler, avoir en vue, méditer, conclure, inférer, conſidérer, obſerver.* Think you of what you ſay? *Penſez-vous à ce que vous dites?* Theſe are matters to be very much thought upon, *C'eſt à quoi il faut bien s'eſt chir.* Your brother thinks on a deceit, *Votre frère rumine quelque fourberie.* Think upon me, *Souvenez-vous de moi.* I think of ſome great matter that I cannot mention to you, *J'ai en vue*, ou *Je médite quelque choſe de grand que je ne puis vous dire.* That's a good place for you, you ought to think of it, *C'eſt une bonne place pour vous, vous devriez y penſer.*

¶ To think, *penſer*; to ſtudy, *ſonger*; to muſe, *méditer* (ſynon.): We *think* quietly and orderly, to be thoroughly acquainted with our object; we *ſtudy* with inquietude, to attain our wiſhes; we *muſe* deeply, to paſs away the time agreeably. The philoſopher *thinks* on the arrangement of his ſyſtem; a perſon in difficulty *ſtudies* for expedients to get out of it: the ſolitary lover *muſes* on his miſtreſs. To *think* ſeems but the exerciſe of the mind; to *ſtudy*, its labour; *to muſe*, its recreation. Obſcure things frequently appear clear to thoſe who know not how to *think* properly; they comprehend, but are not able to explain. It is an act of prudence to *ſtudy* to avert ſuch evils as threaten us. The pleaſure of *muſing* is perhaps moſt agreeable, but leſs uſeful.

To Think [to judge; to intend] *Juger, penſer, être d'avis, avoir opinion; avoir deſſein, compter, croire, aviſer.* Unleſs you think otherwiſe, *A moins que vous ne ſoyez d'un autre avis.* I think ſo, *Je penſe ainſi, je crois qu'oui.* To think well *or* ill of one, of a thing, *Juger bien ou mal, avoir une bonne* ou *une mauvaiſe opinion de quelqu'un* ou *de quelque choſe.* I thought to help you, *J'avois deſſein de vous aider.*

To Think, *v. a.* [to imagine, to conceive] *Penſer, avoir dans l'eſprit.* Speak what you think, *Dites ce que vous penſez.* Charity thinketh no evil, *La charité ne penſe mal de perſonne.*

To Think [to believe, to fancy; to eſteem] *Croire, penſer, eſtimer, regarder, réputer, trouver, juger, ‡ cuider.* I know not what to think on't, *Je ne ſais qu'en croire.* What think you of it? *Qu'en penſez-vous?* Did you think any other? *Penſiez-vous autre choſe, en doutiez vous?* I think him to be a great orator, *Je le regarde comme un grand orateur.* As you think fit *or* good, *Comme vous le trouverez* ou *jugerez à propos.* Methinks, *Il m'eſt avis, il me ſemble.* He thinks himſelf an able man, *Il s'eſtime un très-habile homme, Il ſe croit un habile homme* Would you think it civil *or* handſome in me if I ſhould do ſo? *M'eſtimeriez-vous un homme civil* ou *honnête, ſi j'en agiſſois de la ſorte?* I think it long till I embark, *Il me tarde de m'embarquer.*

To Think away, *Paſſer en méditant, paſſer dans la méditation.* To think away the whole day, *Paſſer tout le jour dans la méditation*, or *à méditer.* I have not ſufficient ſtrength of mind to think away my ſolitude, *Je n'ai pas aſſez de force d'eſprit pour paſſer ma ſolitude dans la méditation.*

To Think much [to grudge] *Trouver mauvais, trouver à redire, faire difficulté* ou *ſcrupule, regretter, plaindre, ſe plaindre.* If we conſider our infinite obligations to God, we ſhall not think much to ſacrifice to him our deareſt intereſts in this world *Si nous conſidérons les obligations infinies que nous avons à Dieu, nous ne ferons pas difficulté*, ou *nous ne regretterons pas, de lui ſacrifier ce que nous avons de plus cher au monde.*

To Think scorn [to diſdain] *Dédaigner.*

THINKER (tshĭn'gk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who thinks much, *or* in a certain manner] *Penſeur*, m. *qui penſe.* A deep thinker, *Un homme qui penſe profondément.* A free-thinker, *Un homme qui penſe librement, un eſprit fort.*

THINKING (tshĭn'gk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [imagination, cogitation, judgment] *Penſée*, f. *imagination*, f. *jugement*, m. Way of thinking, *Façon de penſer*, f. *opinion*, f. *ſentiment*, m. *notion*, f. *parti*, en fait de politique, m. Men differ no leſs in their way of thinking, than in the features of their faces, *Les hommes ne diffèrent pas moins dans leurs opinions, que dans les traits du viſage.* He is of another way of thinking, *Il eſt d'un autre parti.* To my thinking, *A mon jugement, à mon avis, ſelon moi.*

Thinking, *adj* [judicious, reaſonable, ſober, prudent] *Judicieux, raiſonnable, de bon ſens, prudent.*

THINLY (tshĭn'-lé), *adv.* [in a thin manner] *Clair, d'une manière claire* ou *mal ſerrée, peu.* Thinly ſown, *Clair ſemé.* It is thought that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood, *On croit que la terre avoit peu d'habitans avant le déluge.*

THINNESS (tshĭn'-nĕce), *ſ.* [exility, tenuity, paucity] *Ténuité*, f. *qualité de ce qui eſt clair* ou *mince, petit nombre.*

THIRD (thcŭrd), *adj.* [the ordinal of three] *Troiſième*,

Troiſième, tiers, tierce. The third day, *Le troiſième jour.*

To put a thing into a third hand, *Mettre une choſe en main tierce.* Every third day, *De trois en trois jours, de trois jours l'un.* A third perſon, *Un troiſième.* A third perſon ſpoils all in love, *Un tiers gâte tout en amour.* A third part of an ell, *Un tiers d'aune.* The third form, *La troiſième.*

Third earing [Huſbandry; tilling a third time] *Troiſième labour*, m.

Third ſtate [commons] *Tiers-état* (tïèrétâ), m.

Third order [a religious order] *Tiers-ordre* (tïèrordre), m.

Third point, or tierce-point [Archit.] *Tiers-point* (tïère pŭin), m.

THIRD, *ſ.* [the third part] *Le tiers, la troiſième partie, trois.*

THIRD [in Muſick; a tierce] *Une tierce*, intervalle de deux tons.

THIRD [in Aſtronomy; the ſixtieth part of a ſecond] *Tierce*, f. la ſoixantième partie d'une ſeconde.

THIRDBORROW (tsheŭrd '-beŭr-ô), *ſ.* [an under-conſtable] *Un ſous-connétable*, ou *ſous-gouverneur.*

THIRDINGS (tsheŭrd '-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [the third year of corn] *Troiſième récolte de blé*, f.

THIRDLY (tsheŭrd '-lé), *adv.* [in a third place] *Troiſièmement, en troiſieme lieu.*

To THIRL (tsheŭrl) V. To THRILL.

THIRLED (tsheŭrl'd), *part. adj Percé, foré.*

THIRST (tsheŭrste), *ſ.* [the pain ſuffered by want of drink, want of drink] *Soif*, f. *altération*, f *beſoin de boire*, m. *envie de boire*, f To quench one's thirſt, *Etancher* ou *appaiſer ſa ſoif.*

* THIRST [eagerneſs, vehement deſire] *Soif*, f. *grande envie, paſſion violente.* The thirſt of riches, praiſe, worldly goods, &c. *La ſoif des richeſſes, des louanges, des biens terreſtres, &c.* This is an active and ardent thirſt after happineſs, *or* after a full beatifying object, *C'eſt une envie ardente & active de parvenir au bonheur*, ou *à la poſſeſſion d'un objet capable de rendre pleinement heureux.*

To THIRST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to want to drink] *Altérer, cauſer de la ſoif.*

To THIRST, *v. n.* [to feel want of drink] *Avoir ſoif, être altéré*; au figuré, *déſirer ardemment, avoir une envie* ou *paſſion violente pour quelque choſe.* They ſhall neither hungee nor thirſt, *Ils n'auront ni faim ni ſoif.*

* My ſoul thirſts after righteouſneſs, *Mon âme a ſoif de la juſtice*, ou *ſoupire après la juſtice.* He thirſts for riches, *Il déſire ardemment d'être riche, il ſoupire après les richeſſes.*

THIRSTILY (tshïrst '-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [greedily] *Avidement, avec avidité.*

THIRSTINESS (tshïrst '-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being thirſty] *Altération*, f. *ſoif*, f.

THIRSTY (tsheŭrst '-é), *adj.* [ſuffering want of drink] *Altéré, qui a ſoif*; au figuré, *qui déſire ardemment* To make thirſty, *Altérer.*

* Blood-thirſty, *Altéré de ſang humain, ſanguinaire.*

THIRTEEN (tsheŭr '-tïne), *adj.* [ten and three] *Treize.*

THIRTEENTH (tsheŭr-tïn'tsh '), *adj.* [the ordinal of thirteen] *Treizième.*

THIRTIETH (tsheŭr '-tï-ĕtsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of thirty] *Trentième.*

THIRTY (tsheŭr '-té), *adj.* [thrice ten] *Trente, une trentaine.* Thirty years, *Trente ans.*

One-and-thirty [a ſort of game at Cards] *Trente-&-un*, ſorte de jeu des Cartes. A book in thirty-two, *Un in-trente-deux.*

THIRTY-ALL [at Tenois] *Trentain*, terme de jeu de Paume, m.

THIS (tzhĭce), *art. & pron. demonſtrative, ſing.* [not that] *Ce, cet, cette*; *celui-ci, celle-ci*; *ceci.* This book, *Ce livre.* This animal, *Cet animal.* This houſe, *Cette maiſon.* This is better than that, *Celui-ci eſt meilleur que celui-là, celle-ci vaut mieux que celle-là.* What does this mean? *Que veut dire ceci?* This is your book, *Voici votre livre.* From this place, *D'ici.* To this place, *Ici, juſqu'ici.* By this place *or* way, *Par ici, par ce chemin-ci*, ou *par cet endroit.* We are talking of this and that, *Nous parlions de choſes & d'autres.* By this, *for* by this time, *Préſentement, déjà, maintenant.*

THISBE (tshïs '-bé), *ſ.* V. PYRAMUS.

THISTLE (tshïs '-sl'), *ſ.* [a prickly weed] *Chardon*, m. Thiſtle-down, *Coton de chardon*, m.

Fuller's thiſtle, *or* teaſel, *Chardon à carder*, ou *à foulon*, m. Bleſſed thiſtle (a powerful med. plant), *Chardon béni.*

Common creeping way-thiſtle [a medicinal plant] *Chardon aux ânes*, m. *Chardon hémorroïdal*, m. Water-thiſtle, *Polyacanthe*, ou *chardon d'eau*, m.

☞ The order of the thiſtle in Scotland, *L'ordre du chardon*, ou *l'ordre de S. André en Ecoſſe.*

THISTLY (tshïs '-lé), *adj* [full of thiſtles] *Plein* ou *embarraſſé de chardons*, ou *d'épines.*

THITHER (tzhĭtzh '-eŭr), *adv* [to that place, oppoſed to hither] *Là, y, en* quand il a mouvement. Go thither, *Allez-là.* We are going thither, *Nous y allons.* Hither and thither, *Ici & là, par ici, par-là.* We are but half way thither, *Nous n'en ſommes encore qu'à moitié chemin.*

R. *On ſe ſert de* thither, *au lieu de* there, *après un verbe qui ſignifie un mouvement local, comme dans les exemples que je viens de rapporter*; *comme on ſe ſert de* hither, *au lieu de* here, *quand il y a mouvement.*

THITHERTO (tzhĭtzh '-eŭr-toŭ), *adv.* [to that end, ſo far] *Juſques-là, ſi loin.*

THITHERWARD (tzhĭtzh '-eŭr-oŭ'rd), *or* THITHERWARDS, *adv.* [towards that place] *Vers ce lieu-là, de ce côté là.*

THIVE, *ſ.* [an ancient and celebrated town of Greece; lat. 38°-17′ N. lon 23°-40′ E.] *Thèbes.*

THLASPI, *ſ.* [Bot. treacle-muſtard] *Thlaſpi*, m. *Taraſpic*, m

THLASPIDIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. buckler-muſtard] *Thlaſpidium*, m

THO (tzhô), contracted for THOUGH.

THOAS (tshô '-ăce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Trojan prince, ſlain at the ſiege of Troy] *Thoas*, m.

THOKES (tshŏk s), *ſ. pl.* [fiſh with broken bellies] *Poiſſon éventré.*

To THOLE (tshôle), *v. n.* [to wait awhile] *Attendre*, ou *s'arrêter quelque temps.*

THOLES (tshôl'z), *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language, ſmall pegs *or* pins driven perpendicularly into the upper edge of a boat] *Tolets*, or *toulets*, m. pl. *chevilles où s'appuient les rames d'un bateau.* Thole-pio, *é haume*, m. *autarcle*, f.

ST. THOMAS, *ſ.* [an iſland of Africa lying under the Equator] *San Thomé*, m.

THOMISM, *ſ.* [the doctrine of S. Thomas Aquinas] *Thomiſme*, m.

THOMIST, *ſ.* [a divine following the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas] *Thomiſte*, m.

THONG (tshŏn'gne), *ſ.* [a ſtrap, *or* ſtring of leather] *Courroie*, f. *jangle*, f. *bande*, f. Many large thongs, *Pluſieurs larges courroies.* The thong of a wallet, *La jangle d'une beface.*

THONGED (tshŏn'gn'd), *adj.* [tied with thongs] *Lié avec des courroies.*

THOR (tshor), *ſ.* [the god of thunder; an idol among the old Saxons] *Thor*, m. Thor étoit fils d'Odin, c'étoit Jupiter, auquel ils conſacroient le jeudi qu'ils nommoient *Thorsday*, d'où s'eſt formé *Thurſday*

THORA *ſ.* [Bot. a ſpecies of ranunculus, wolf's-bane] *Thore*, ou *thora*, m.

THORACICK (tshô-răs '-ĭk), *adj* [Med. belonging to the breaſt] *Thoracique.* Thoracic duct, *or* Pecquet's duct [a thin tranſparent canal ariſing from the exit or mouth of the receptaculum chyli] *Canal thoracique*, m.

THORAL (tsbô '-răl), *adj.* [relating to the bed] *Qui a rapport au lit.*

THORAX (tshô '-răks), *ſ.* [Anat. the capacity of the breaſt] *Le thorax.*

THORN (tshorne), *ſ.* [a prickly tree *or* ſhrub of ſeveral kinds] *Epine*, arbre ou arbriſſeau chargé de piquans, f. ſignifie auſſi *l'épine, le piquant* de cet arbre; & ſe dit au figuré pour deſigner *quelque choſe de fâcheux*, ou *de gênant.* Thorns, *Brouſſailles*, f. pl.

* Thorn in the fleſh, *Aiguillon de la chair*, m.

White-thorn, *or* haw-thorn, *Epine blanche, aubépine*, f. Black-thorn (ſloe-tree), *Epine noire.* Bucks-thorn, *or* purging thorn, *Nerprun*, m.

* The flowers ſhall be thine, all thorns ſhall be mine, *Les fleurs ſeront pour vous, & les épines pour moi.* He ſits *or* walks upon thorns, *Il eſt aſſis* ou *il marche ſur des épines.* Why do ye ſit upon thorns? uſe your freedom, *Pourquoi vous contraindre? agiſſez librement.*

THORN, *ſ.* [a town of Weſtern Pruſſia; lat. 53°-6′ N. lon. 18°-42′ E.] *Thorn*, m.

Thorn-apple [a ſumniferous plant] *Herbe aux ſorciers*, f. *pomme épineuſe*, f. *ſtramonium*, m.

THORNBACK (tshorn '-băk), *ſ.* [a ſea-fiſh, ray clavated] *Raie bouclée*, ou *clouée*, f.

THORNY (tshorn '-é), *adj.* [full of thorns] *Epineux, chargé* ou *plein d'épines*; au figuré, *fâcheux, difficile.*

THOROUGH (tsheŭr '-ô), *or* THROUGH (tshrou), *prep.* [by way of making paſſage; by means of] *Par, au travers, à travers*; *par le moyen de.* Thorough that ſtreet, *Par cette rue.* I will follow him thorough all hazards, *Je le ſuivrai au travers de tous les dangers.* Thorough him, *Par ſon moyen.*

THOROUGH, *adj.* [complete, full, perfect] *Entier, complet, parfait, accompli, achevé.* A thorough-bred horſe, *Un cheval achevé.* The thorough reformation of the realm, *La réforme entière du royaume.* A thorough tranſlator may be a thorough poet, *Un traducteur parfait peut être un poëte accompli.*

† The thorough-go-nimble, *Le flux de ventre, la foire.*

THOROUGH-BASS (tsheŭr '-ô-băce), *ſ.* [in Muſic; that baſs which continues quite through the compoſition] *Baſſe continue*, f.

THOROUGHFARE (tsheŭr '-ô fère), *ſ.* [a paſſage through] *Un lieu de paſſage, un paſſage*; *une rue paſſante.*

THOROUGHLY (tsheŭr '-ô-lé), *adv.* [completely, fully] *Entièrement, parfaitement, à fond, tout-à fait, pleinement.*

THOROUGHPACED (tsheŭr ' ô-péste), *adj.* [complete] *Parfait, complet, achevé.*

THOROUGHSPED (tsheŭr '-ô-spĕd), *adj.* [perfect, complete] *Parfait, complet, accompli, achevé*: La différence de ce mot Anglois avec le précédent conſiſte en ce que le premier ne s'emploie qu'en mauvaiſe part.

‡ THOROUGHSTITCH (tsheŭr '-ô-ſtĭtche), *adv.* [completely] *Entièrement, tout-à-fait.* To go thoroughſtitch, *Achever ce qu'on a commencé, pouſſer une affaire à bout.*

THORP (tshorpe), *ſ.* [a village, a country-town] *Un village*, ou *une petite ville.*

THOSE (tzhôze), *art. & pron. demonſtrative* [the plural of THAT] *Ces*; *ceux-là, celles-là.* Thoſe children, *Ces enfans-là.* Thoſe are not ſo good as theſe, *Ceux-là* ou *celles-là ne valent pas ceux-ci* ou *celles-ci.* What books are thoſe? *Quels livres ſont-ce là?* Thoſe are your books, *Voilà vos livres.*

THOU (tzhŏu), *pron. perſ. ſ.* [the ſecond perſon] *Tu, toi.* Art thou not an honeſt man? *N'es-tu pas un honnête homme?* Thou art a drunkard, *Tu es un ivrogne.* Neither thou nor he, *Ni toi, ni lui*

I do not fear thee, *Je ne te crains pas.* I ſhall come with thee, *J'irai avec toi.* To thee, *A toi.*

‡ To THOU, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treat with

with familiarity] *Tutoyer.* To thou and thee, *Tutoier familierement.* The Quakers thou every body, *Les Quakres tutoient tout le monde.*

‡ Thouing (tzhă'ŭ-ĭn'gne), *Tutoiement*, m

THOUGH (tzhô), *conj.* [notwithstanding that] *Quoique, Bien que, encore que, quand même, cependant.* Though you are older than he, *Quoique vous soyez plus âgé que lui.* Though it were ſo, *Quand même cela ſeroit.* Every one has his fancy, though it be but in a trifle, *Chacun a ſa fantaiſie, quand ce ne ſeroit que dans les choſes de la moindre importance.* 'Tis dangerous though to treat him in this manner, *Il eſt cependant dangereux de le traiter de la ſorte.*

As though (as if), *Comme ſi.* As though he did not ſee it, *Comme s'il ne l'eût pas vu.* As though he did not, *Sans faire ſemblant de rien.*

THOUGHT (tshâte). the preterite of To THINK; which ſee. I told him what I thought, *Je lui dis ce que je penſois.*

THOUGHT, *part. adj. Penſé, cru, médité, conſidéré, rappelé*, &c. 'Tis well thought, *C'eſt bien penſé.* It is thought, *On penſe, on croit.* To be thought, *A quoi il faut penſer ou réfléchir.* A thing not thought of, *A quoi on n'a pas penſé, une choſe inopinée.*

THOUGHT, *ſ.* [the act of thinking, idea, V. SENTIMENT; V. IMAGINATION] *Penſée*, f. *action de l'eſprit qui penſe; idée*, f. *ſentiment*, m. *imagination*, f. That thought came into my head, *Cette penſée me vint dans l'eſprit.* It came into my thoughts, *Il me vint dans la penſée.* That is a ſtrange thought, *Voilà une plaiſante imagination, une idée bizarre.* I will ſpeak my thoughts to you, *Je vous dirai mon ſentiment* ou *ma penſée.*

‖ To muſe upon one's own thoughts, *Entretenir ſes penſées.*

THOUGHT [conſideration; care; deſign] *Penſée*, f. *conſidération*, f. *réflexion*, f. *ſoin*, m. *ſouci*, m. *but*, m. *viſée*, f. *deſſein*, m. You muſt have thoughts of what he ſays, *Faites réflexion à ce qu'il dit.* Whatever we do, it ſhould be in our thoughts the excellency of human nature above that of brutes, *Dans toutes nos actions, nous devons avoir égard à l'excellence de la nature humaine par-deſſus celle des bêtes brutes.* He has no thoughts of his ſalvation, *Il ne prend aucun ſoin de ſon ſalut, il n'en a aucune penſée.* Take thought for us, *Ayez ſoin de nous, ſongez à nous.* A thought longer, *Un peu plus long.* He has other thoughts, *Il a d'autres vues.* I had thoughts of removing him, *J'avois deſſein de l'éloigner.*

THOUGHT [judgment, opinion] *Opinion*, f. *jugement*, m. To entertain ill thoughts of one, *Avoir mauvaiſe opinion de quelqu'un.*

‖ The merrythought of a fowl, *Lunette de volatile*, f.

THOUGHTS, *ſ. pl.* V. THAUGHTS.

THOUGHTFUL (tshât'-foŭl), *adj.* [contemplative] *Penſif, rêveur, contemplatif.* A thoughtful man, *Un homme concentré en lui-même.*

THOUGHTFUL [attentive, careful, ſolicitous] *Attentif, ſoigneux.*

THOUGHTFULLY (tshât'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with thought or conſideration; with ſolicitude] *D'un air penſif & rêveur, avec réflexion; avec inquiétude.*

THOUGHTFULNESS (tshât'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [deep meditation, ſolicitude, anxiety] *Méditation profonde, humeur penſive* ou *rêveuſe; ſoin*, m. *ſouci*, m. *inquiétude*, f.

THOUGHTLESS (tshât'-lĕce), *adj.* [airy, gay, diſſipated; negligent, careleſs; ſtupid, dull] *Léger, étourdi, qui ne penſe pas à ce qu'il fait, inattentif; ſans ſoin, ſans ſouci; ſtupide, lourd.*

THOUGHTLESSLY (tshât'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without thought; carelefsly; ſtupidly] *Etourdiment; négligemment, ſans attention, ſtupidement, bêtement.*

THOUGHTLESSNESS (tshât'-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of thought] *Etourderie, f. inadvertance, f. inattention*, f.

THOUGHTSICK (tshât'-ſĭk), *adj.* [uneaſy with reflection] *Malade de penſées fâcheuſes.*

THOUSAND (tshăou'-zănd), *adj.* and *ſ.* [the number of ten hundred] *Mille, mil; un mille, un millier.* About three thouſand years ago, *Il y a environ trois mille ans.* The year one thouſand ſix hundred ninety-nine, *L'an mil ſix cent quatrevingt-dix-neuf.* A thouſand pounds, *Un millier de livres*

THOUSANDTH (tshăou'-zănd'tsh), *adj.* [the ordinal of thouſand] *Millième.* The thouſandth part, *La millième partie.*

THRALDOM (tshrâl'-deŭme), *and* THRALL (tshrâl), *ſ.* [ſlavery] *Eſclavage*, m. *ſervitude*, f.

THRALL, *ſ.* [a ſlave] *Un eſclave.*

To THRALL, *v. a.* [to enſlave] *Aſſujettir, aſſervir, rendre eſclave.*

THRAPPLE (tshrăp'-pl), *ſ.* [the windpipe of any animal] *Goſier*, m. *le fifflet, la trachée-artère.*

To THRASH (tshrăche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat] *Battre.* To thraſh corn, *Battre du blé, battre en grange.*

† To THRASH one, or To Thraſh one's coat, *Battre* ou *roſſer quelqu'un, lui repaſſer le boſſu, le bourrer, l'accommoder de toutes pièces* ou *d'importance.*

To THRASH, *v. n.* [to labour, to drudge] *Travailler, s'appliquer fortement.* He thraſhes night and day at the ſtudy of antiquity, *Il s'applique nuit & jour à l'étude de l'antiquité.*

THRASHED (tshrăch't), *part. adj. Battu.*

THRASHER (tshrăch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who thraſhes corn] *Batteur* ou *batteuſe en grange.*

† He eats like a thraſher, *Il mange comme un payſan, comme un loup.*

THRASHING (tshrăch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To THRASH] *Battage*, m. *action* ou *travail de battre le blé.*

THRASHING-FLOOR (tshrăch'-ĭn'gne-flôre), *ſ.* [an area on which corn is thraſhed] *Aire*, f.

THRASONICAL (tshră-sŏn'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [boaſtful, bragging] *Plein d'oſtentation, fanfaron.*

THRAVE (tshréve), *ſ.* [the number of two dozen] *Deux douzaines, vingt-quatre.* A thrave of corn, *Un tas de vingt-quatre gerbes de blé.*

THREAD (tshrĕd) *ſ.* [a ſmall twiſt] *Fil*, au propre & au figuré, m. A bottom of thread, *Un peloton de fil.* A bit of thread, *Un brin de fil.* Lace thread, *Fil de plain.* Gold or ſilver thread [among brocade weavers] *Fil riant.*

THREAD, *ſ.* [the warp of woollen cloth] *Corde*, f. Threads of the weights [among ribbon weavers] *Rames.* Perſon that goes to buy thread in markets, *Filotier, -ère.*

* To reaſſume the thread of one's diſcourſe, *Reprendre le fil de ſon diſcours.* The art of pleaſing is the ſkill of cutting to a thread betwixt flattery and ill manners, *L'art de plaire conſiſte à ſavoir tenir le juſte milieu entre la flatterie & l'incivilité.*

THREAD of a razor, *Le fil* ou *le morfil d'un raſoir.* The thread of a ſcrew (the worm), *Le filet d'une vis.*

To THREAD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to paſs through with a thread] *Enfiler.* Have you threaded your needle? *Avez-vous enfilé votre aiguille?*

To THREAD [to paſs through] *Paſſer par, traverſer, enfiler.*

THREADBARE (tshrĕd'-bére), *adj.* [worn to the naked threads] *Tout uſé, qui montre la corde*; au figuré, *uſé, rebattu, trivial.*

THREADEN (tshrĕd'-d'n), *adj.* [made of thread] *De fil.*

THREADING (tshrĕd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To THREAD] *L'action d'enfiler.*

THREADY (tshrĕd'-é), *adj.* [full of threads] *Plein de fils.*

† To THREAP (tshrīp), -ING, -ED, *or* To Threap down, *v. a.* [to argue much, to contend, to affirm] *Soutenir, maintenir, affirmer.*

THREAT (tshrĕte), *ſ.* [menace, denunciation of ill] *Menace*, f.

To THREAT, *and* To THREATEN (tshrĕt'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to menace, to denounce evil] *Menacer, épouvanter par des menaces, faire des menaces.* That threatens ſome direful calamity to the ſtate, *Cela menace l'état de quelque grande calamité.* That omen threats your head, *Ce préſage menace votre tête.*

To THREATEN [to promiſe] *Menacer, promettre.*

THREATENED (tshrĕt'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Menacé.*

† Threatened folks live long, *Ceux qui ſont les plus menacés ſont ceux qui vivent plus longtemps.*

THREATENER (tshrĕt'-t'n-eŭr), *ſ.* [menacer, one that threatens] *Celui* ou *celle qui menace.*

THREATENING (tshrĕt'-t'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To THREATEN] *Menaces*, f. pl. *l'action de menacer.*

THREATENING, *adj.* [denouncing evil] *Menaçant, qui menace, comminatoire*

THREATENINGLY (tshrĕt'-t'n-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with menace] *Avec menace, d'une manière menaçante, d'un air menaçant, en menaçant.*

THREATFUL (tshrĕt'-foŭl), *adj.* [threatening, minacious] *Menaçant.*

THREE (tshrī), *adj.* [two and one] *Trois.* Three men, *Trois hommes.* Three and three make ſix, *Trois & trois ſont ſix.* If you ſpeak three words, the echo will three times repeat you the whole three words, *Si vous dites trois mots, l'écho vous répétera trois fois les trois mots entiers.* Three half-pence, *Trois demi-ſous, un ſou & demi.*

A term of three years, *Triennalité*, f. A term of three months, *Trimeſtre*, m. Three manner of ways, *Triplement.* Three times as much, *Le triple.*

THREE-CORNERED (tshrī'-korn eŭr'd), *adj.* [having three corners] *Triangulaire, qui a trois angles.*

THREEFOLD (tshrī'-fôld), *adj.* [thrice repeated] *Triple, trois fois autant*, ou *de trois ſortes, compoſé de trois.*

‡ THREEFOLD [*proverbially*, many times] *Pluſieurs fois.* He laid his ſtrokes on thick and three-fold, *Il redoubloit ſes coups, il frappoit dru & menu.*

THREEFOOTED (tshrī'-foŭt-ĕd), *adj.* [having three feet] *Qui a trois pieds.*

THREEFORKED (tshrī'-fork't), *adj. A trois fourchons, à trois dents.*

THREE-HEADED (tshrī'-hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [having three heads] *A trois têtes.*

THREELEAVED (tshrī'-līv'd), *adj.* [having three leaves] *A trois feuilles.* Three-leaved graſs, *Trèfle*, m.

THREE-LEGGED (tshrī'-lĕg'd), *adj. A trois pieds.*

THREE-PENCE (tshrĕp'-en'ce), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny] *Trois ſous.*

* THREE-PENNY (tshrĕp-'-en-é) *adj.* [vulgar, mean] *Vulgaire, bas, vil.* To be born under a three-penny planet [to be ſtingy, penurious, or poor] *Etre taquin, avare, meſquin*, ou *pauvre.*

‡ THREE-PILE (tshrī'-pāïle), *ſ.* [good velvet] *Velours à trois poils*, m.

‡ THREE-PILED (tshrī'-pāïl'd), *adj.* [ſet with a thick pile] *A poil ſerré.* [piled one on another] *Empilé l'un ſur l'autre.*

THREESCORE (tshrī'-skôre), *adj.* [thrice twenty] *Soixante.*

THRENODY (tshrĕn'-ô-dé), *ſ.* [a funeral ſong] *Chanſon funèbre*, f. *complainte*, f.

THRESHER (tshrĕch'-eŭr), *ſ.* V. THRASHER.

THRESHOLD (thrĕsh'-hŏld), *ſ.* [the ſtep *or* ceil under the door] *Le ſeuil de la porte.*

THREW (tshriou), *the preterite of* To THROW; which ſee.

THRICE (tshrĭïce), *adv.* [three times] *Trois fois.*

To THRID (thrĭd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſlice through a narrow paſſage] *Enfiler* un paſſage étroit, *s'y gliſſer.*

THRIFT (tshrifte), *ſ* [profit, gain] *Profit,* m. *gain,* m. A ſpend thrift, *Un prodigue*

THRIFT [parſimony, frugality, good huſbandry] *Frugalité,* f. *épargne,* f. *parſimonie,* f. *économie,* f.

THRIFT, *ſ.* [Bot. Statice; a med. plant, much uſed alſo for edging] *Statice* ou *ſtatice,* f. *gazon d'Eſpagne* ou *gazon d'Olympe,* m. *œillet de Paris,* m. *herbe à ſept tiges,* f.

THRIFTILY (thsrĭft'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [frugally, parſimoniouſly] *Frugalement, avec frugalité, d'épargne, d'économie.* To live thriftily, *Vivre d'économie*

THRIFTINESS (thrĭft'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [frugality, huſbandry] *Epargne,* f. *économie,* f. *frugalité,* f.

THRIFTLESS (tshrĭft'-lĕce), *adj.* [profuſe, ex ravagant] *Prodigue.*

THRIFTY (tshrĭfte'-é), *adj.* [frugal, ſparing] *Frugal, économe, ménager.*

THRILL (shrĭl), *ſ.* [a drill, a boring inſtrument] *Foret,* m.

To THRILL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce, to bore, to penetrate] *Forer, percer; pénétrer;* au propre & au figuré.

To THRILL, *v. n.* [to paſs with a tingling ſenſation] *Pénétrer.* A cold fear thrills through my veins, *Une frayeur glaçante pénètre mes veines.*

To THRILL [to feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation] *Eprouver une vive ſenſation, treſſaillir.* To thrill with pleaſure, *Treſſaillir de joie.* Thrilling ſhrieks, *Des cris perçans.*

THRILLED (thrĭl'd), *part. adj. Foré, percé, pénétré,* au propre & au figuré.

* Thrilled with remorſe, *Pénétré de remords.*

THRIPS, *or* ENXYLON, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of worm or maggot, hatched from the egg of a beetle, which eats its way into wood] *Thips,* m.

THRISMA (thrĭs'-mă), *ſ.* [an old coin] *Ancienne pièce de monnoie qui valoit environ quatre ſols.*

To THRIVE (thsrïăïve), -ING, I throve (tshrôve), *or perhaps* thrived (tshrăïv'd), I have thriven (thrĭv'-v'n), *v. n.* [to proſper, to grow rich] *Proſiter, gagner, proſpérer, amaſſer du bien, devenir* ou *ſe faire riche; engraiſſer;* ſe dit auſſi des plantes *qui croiſſent, & viennent bien.* A thriving man, *Un homme qui proſpère, qui ſe pouſſe dans le monde, qui fait ſa fortune.* A thriving tree, *Un arbre qui vient bien, qui proſite.*

To thrive in health, *or* in learning, *Gagner de l'embonpoint & de la ſanté; profiter, faire des progrès dans les ſciences.*

THRIVER (tshrăï'-veür), *ſ.* [one that proſpers *or* grows rich] *Qui profite, qui réuſſit, qui s'enrichit.*

THRIVING (tshrăï'-vĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To THRIVE] *L'action de s'enrichir, de profiter, de devenir gras,* &c.

THRIVING [proſperity] *Bonheur,* f. *proſpérité,* f.

THRIVINGLY (thrăï'-vĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a proſperous way] *Avec ſuccès, heureuſement.* He goes on very thrivingly, *Il réuſſit admirablement bien, ſes affaires proſperent,* ou *il proſpère.*

THROAT (tshrôte), *ſ.* [the forepart of the neck, the paſſage of nutriment and breath] *Gorge,* f. *goſier,* m. To have a ſore throat, *Avoir mal à la gorge.* The throat-band of a bridle, *Sous-gorge de bride.*

† To cut the throat, *Couper la gorge, tuer.*

THROAT [in Sea-language] *Corne d'une vergue,* f. ou *la partie du pic* (ou *vergue ſupérieure des voiles auriques,* comme *grande voile* d'un brigantin, d'une goëlette, &c) qui eſt la plus voiſine du mât; le bout oppoſé du pic ſe nomme *peek.* V. PEEK and GAFF. Throat halliards, *Driſſes* des voiles auriques, &c. Throat of a knee, *Collet d'une courbe.*

THROATPIPE (tshrôte'-păïpe), *ſ.* V. THROTTLE, *or* WIND-PIPE.

THROATWORT (tshrôt'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Trachelium azureum, a med. plant; trachelium majus, cervicaria, a med. plant] *Herbe aux trachées,* f. *gantelée,* f. *gants de Notre Dam.,* m. pl.

THROATED (tshrô'-tĕd), *adj.* Ex. Frog-throated, *or* wide-throated, *Qui a une grande avaloire.*

THROB (tshrŏb), *ſ.* [heave, beat, ſtroke of palpitation] *Battement,* m. *palpitation,* f.

To THROB, -BING, -BED, *v. a.* [to heave, to pant, to beat] *Palpiter, battre.* My troubled heart throbs with fear, *Mon cœur inquiet palpite* ou *bat de peur.*

THROBBING (tshrŏb'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [panting] *Palpitation,* f. *battement de cœur,* m.

THROE (tshrô), *ſ.* [the pain of travail; extreme agony] *Douleurs de l'enfantement,* f. pl. ou bien, *l'agonie,* f.

To THROE, *v. a.* [to put in agonies] *Faire ſouffrir de grandes douleurs.*

THRONE (tshrône), *ſ.* [a royal ſeat] *Trône,* m. To ſit on the throne, *Etre aſſis ſur le trône,* au figuré, *régner.* To raiſe one to the throne, *Elever* ou *placer quelqu'un ſur le trône,* au figuré, *le faire roi* ou *empereur.*

THRONES (thsrôn'z), *pl.* [one of the orders of angels mentioned in Scripture] *Les Trônes,* m. pl.

To THRONE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to enthrone] *Elever ſur le trône.*

THRONG (thrŏn'gne), *ſ.* [a crowd, a multitude preſſing againſt each other] *Foule,* f. *preſſe* f. *multitude,* f. *concours de peuple,* m.

To THRONG, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to croud] *Venir* ou *aller en foule, accourir.*

To THRONG, *v. a.* [to oppreſs *or* incommode with crowds] *Preſſer.*

THRONGED (thsrŏn'-gn'd), *part. adj. Preſſé* par la foule.

THROSTLE (thsrŏs'-s'l), *ſ.* [Ornithol. turdus iliacus aut muſicus, mavis, or ſong-thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird] *Grive de vigne,* f. *grivette,* f. *mauvis,* m. *touret,* m. *trâle,* m.

THROTTLE (thsrŏt'-t'l), *ſ.* [the windpipe, *or* weaſon] *La trachée-artère.*

To THROTTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to choke, to ſuffocate] *Etrangler, ſuffoquer.*

THROTTLED (thsrŏt'-t'l'd), *part. adj. Etranglé, ſuffoqué.*

THROTTLING (tshrŏt'-tlin'gne) *ſ.* [*from* To Throttle] *L'action d'étrangler, de ſuffoquer.*

THROVE (tshrôve), [the preterite of To THRIVE] which ſee.

THROUGH (tshrou), *prep.* [thorough; from end to end of; by means of] *A travers, au travers, par, dans, par le moyen de.* To look through a grate, *Regarder à travers une jalouſie.* To go through the town, *Paſſer au travers de la ville, la traverſer.* To come in through one gate, and go away through another, *Entrer par une porte & ſortir par l'autre.* His generous mind ſhines through all he does, *Sa généroſité éclate dans tout ce qu'il fait.* Through him, *Par ſon moyen,* ou *à ſa ſollicitation.*

THROUGH, *adv.* [from one end *or* ſide to the other] *De part en part, des deux côtés.* I am wet through, *Je ſuis mouillé de part en part,* ou *juſqu'à la peau*

THROUGH-BRED (tshrou'-brĕd, *generally written* thorough-bred), *adj.* [completely educated] *parfaitement bien élevé.*

THROUGH-LIGHTED (tshrou'-lïaï'-tĕd), *adj.* [lighted on both ſides] *Eclairé des deux côtés.*

THROUGHLY (tshrou'-...) *adv.* V. THOROUGHLY.

THROUGHOUT (tshrou'-ăoute'), [*prep.* [Quite through, in every part of] *Tout au travers, tout le long de, par toutes les parties de.* Throughout the year, *Tout le long de l'année, toute l'année.* Throughout the univerſe, *Par tout l'univers.* Throughout my body, *Dans toutes les parties de mon corps.*

THROUGHOUT, *adv.* [every where] *Par-tout.* He treats him throughout with reſpect, *Il le traite par-tout avec reſp ct.*

THROUGH-PACED, (tshrou'-péſte). V. THOROUGH-PACED.

THROUGHSPLENT (tshrou'-ſpïĕn'te) *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Sur-os chevillé.*

To THROW (tshrô), -ING, I threw (tshrou), I have thrown (tshrône), *v. a.* [to ſling, to caſt] *Jeter.* To throw one into the ſea, *Jeter quelqu'un dans la mer.* To throw ſtones at one, *Jeter des pierres à quelqu'un.* To throw a doublet, *Jeter* ou *amener un doublet,* au jeu des *Dez.*

To throw one in priſon, *Jeter* ou *mettre quelqu'un en priſon.*

* To throw oneſelf upon one's favour, *Se recommander à l'amitié* ou *aux bonnes graces de quelqu'un.*

*† To throw a thing into one's diſh, *Jeter quelque choſe au nez de quelqu'un.*

*† To throw the houſe out of the windows, *Jeter tout par les fenêtres.*

† To throw the helve after the hatchet, *Jeter le manche après la coignée.*

To THROW ſilk, *Tordre la ſoie, l'organſiner.*

Thrower *Silk* [Such as, beſides their ſpinning and winding, have received their milling or throwing] *Soie organſinée,* f. *Organſin,* m.

To THROW AWAY [to loſe, to ſpend in vain] *Perdre, employer ou dépenſer en vain, prodiguer.* To throw oneſelf away, *Se perdre, ſe ruiner.* To throw away one's money, *Prodiguer* ou *dépenſer follement ſon argent.* To throw away one's life, *Prodiguer ſa vie, l'expoſer de gaieté de cœur.*

To THROW AWAY [to reject] *Jeter, rejeter.*

To THROW BY [to reject, to lay aſide as of no uſe] *Rejeter, laiſſer* ou *mettre de côté.* Throw by all your former notions, *Laiſſez* ou *mettez de côté toutes vos premières notions.*

To THROW DOWN [to ſubvert, to overturn] *Terraſſer, jeter à terre, renverſer.* I threw him down, *Je le terraſſai.* He threw her down upon the bed, *Il la renverſa ſur le lit.*

To THROW OFF [to expel] *Chaſſer, faire ſortir.*

To THROW OFF [to reject, to renounce] *Rejeter, ſe défaire, quitter, renoncer à.* To throw off one's cloak, *ôter* ou *quitter ſon manteau, s'en débarraſſer*

* To throw an ill habit off, *Se défaire d'une mauvaiſe habitude, y renoncer.*

To THROW OUT [to eject, to expel; to reject, to exclude] *Jeter dehors, chaſſer, pouſſer; rejeter, exclure.* They threw him out, *Ils le chaſſèrent.* To throw out cries, *Pouſſer des cris.* They have thrown out the bill, *On a rejeté le bil.*

To THROW OUT [to leave behind] *Laiſſer derrière, devancer.* He threw me out in the purſuit of honours, *Il m'a devancé dans la carrière des honneurs.*

To THROW UP, *Jeter* en haut. To throw up the ground, *Jeter la terre en monceau.*

To THROW UP [to reſign angrily] *Jeter, quitter avec colère.* To throw up the cards, *Jeter les cartes, quitter bruſquement la partie.*

To THROW UP [to emit, to eject] *Vomir, rendre.* To throw up a medicine, *Vomir une médecine.*

To THROW, *v. n.* [to caſt dice] *Jeter le dé* ou *les dés.*

To THROW ABOUT [to try expedients]

Tenter fortune, faire un eſſai.

* † To THROW AT all, *Donner au poil & à la plume.*

THROW, *ſ.* [acaſt] *Coup*, m. *jet*, m. A throw of dice, *Un coup de dé.* The firſt throw, *Le début.* A ſtone-throw, *Un jet de pierre.*

THROW, *or* THROE [pain of travail] *Douleur d'une femme en travail, douleur de l'enfantement.*

THROWER (tshrô '-eŭr), [one that throws] *Celui qui jette.*

THROWN (thrône), *part. adj.* of To Throw, *Jeté.* Thrown away, *Perdu, dépenſé follement, prodigué.* Thrown down, *Terraſſé, jeté à terre, renverſé.* Thrown off, *Chaſſé, rejeté, renvoyé, ôté, quitté.* Thrown out, *Chaſſé, banni, renvoyé, rejeté, exclus; laiſſé derrière, devancé.* Thrown up, *Jeté, quitté bruſquement, vomi, rendu.*

THROWSTER (tshrô '-steŭr), *ſ.* Ex. A ſilk-throwſter, *Un tordeur de ſoie, celui qui organſine la ſoie.*

THRUM (tshreŭme), *ſ.* [the ends of weavers threads, coarſe yarn] *Bordure de toile, ſ. groſſe laine filée* Thrum-hat, *Un feutre, chapeau de laine*, m. Thrum-cap, *Bonnet de laine*, m.

To THRUM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to grate, to play coarſely] *Racler, jouer mal* He thrums a violin and guittar, *Il racle le boyau, & joue mal de la guittare.*

THRUMMED (tshreŭm'd), *adj.* [*See* To THRUM] *Battu, roſſé.*

THRUSH (tshreŭshe), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Turdus, a ſmall ſinging bird] *Une grive.* A cock-thruſh, *Une grive mâle.* A hen-thruſh, *Une grive femelle.*

THRUSHES (tshreŭsh '-ez), [ſmall rounds, ſuperficial ulcerations in the mouth] *aphtes*, m. pl.

THRUST (tshreŭste), *ſ.* hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon] *Coup*, m. *botte*, f. *un coup d'épée* ou *de lance*, &c. He reaches me, and his thruſts renews, *Il m'atteint & me frappe de pluſieurs coups.* He gave me a thruſt with his ſword, *Il me pouſſa une botte.* To ſalſify a thruſt, *Faire une feinte.* A home-thruſt, *Une bourrade.* That is a home-thruſt, *Cela va droit au quatrième bouton.* To make a thruſt at one, *Allonger*, ou *porter une botte à quelqu'un.*

To THRUST -ING, I thruſted, I have thruſted, *and* thruſt, *v. a.* [to puſh, to drive] *Pouſſer, traîner.* Why do you thruſt me ſo? *Pourquoi me pouſſez-vous de la ſorte?* Thruſt him out, *Pouſſez-le dehors.* They thruſted him into priſon, *Ils le traînèrent en priſon.* To thruſt down to hell, *Précipiter dans l'enfer.* To thruſt a nail in a board, *Chaſſer, cogner un clou dans une planche.*

To THRUST [to preſs, to compreſs] *Preſſer, ſerrer.* To thruſt oneſelf againſt the wall, *Se ſerrer contre la muraille.*

To THRUST [to obtiude] *Impoſer, faire accroire, forcer d'accepter, faire prendre malgré ſoi.* You ſhall never thruſt ſuch a thing upon us, *Vous ne nous ferez jamais accroire une pareille choſe.*

* Should a man of ſenſe deſire to thruſt himſel'upon an ill-natured world? *Un homme de bon ſens voudroit-il ſe livrer à un monde méchant?*

To THRUST [to intrude oneſelf] *S'ingérer, ſe mêler.* Why did you thruſt yourſelf into that buſineſs? *Pourquoi vous êtes-vous mêlé de cette affaire?* He had thruſt himſelf into that employment, *Il s'étoit intrus dans cet emploi.*

To THRUST AWAY, *Ecarter, éloigner, repouſſer, chaſſer.*

To THRUST BACK, *or* off, *Repouſſer.*

To THRUST, *v. n.* [to puſh, to come violently] *Pouſſer, attaquer, faire aſſaut.*

To THRUST [to ſqueeze in, to intrude] *Singérer, ſe mêler, s'introduire.*

THRUST, *and* THRUSTED (tshreŭst '-ĕd), *part. adj. Pouſſé.*

THRUSTER (tshreŭst '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who thruſts] *Celui* ou *celle qui pouſſe.*

THRUSTING (tshreŭst '-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To THRUST] *L'action de pouſſer, de traîner, de preſſer*, &c. Thruſting forward, *adj. impulſif.*

THRUSTLE (tshros '-sl), *ſ.* V. THROSTLE.

To THRYFALLOW (tshriăï '-făl-ô), *v. a.* [to give the third ploughing to the ground in ſummer] *Labourer la terre pour la troiſième fois; donner à la terre un troiſième labeur, une troiſième façon.*

THUIA, *ſ.* or THUYA, *ſ.* lignum vitæ, Bot. [Tree of life, an evergreen tree of China and Canada] *Thuya*, m. *arbre de vie*, m.

THUMB (tsheŭme), *ſ.* [the ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other fingers] *Le pouce.* The thumb anſwers to the other four fingers, to join with them united, and ſo be fitted to lay hold of things, *Le pouce répond aux quatre autres doigts pour ſe joindre à eux, & par là être propre à prendre quelque choſe.* A thumb's breadth, *La largeur d'un pouce, un pouce.*

THUMB [an overplus given in meaſuring by the yard or ell] *Event*, m.

Miller's THUMB [a fiſh, called alſo bull-head, and cottus] *Tête d'âne*, f. ou *chabot*, m.

To THUMB, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to handle awkwardly] *Manier gauchement*, ou *patiner, bourrer.*

* To Thumb over a book, *Feuilleter* ou *parcourir un livre.*

THUMBSTALL (tsheŭm '-stâl), *ſ.* [a thimble] *Un dé.* V. STALL.

THUMMIM. V. URIM.

THUMP (tsheŭmp), *ſ.* [a hard heavy blow] *Un coup* de poing ou de bâton, *&c.*

To THUMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat with dull heavy blows] *Donner des coups, battre à grands coups, rouer de coups.*

THUMPED (tsheŭm'p't), *part. adj Battu, roué de coups.*

THUMPER (tsheŭm'p '-eŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon or thing that thumps] *Qui frappe, qui donne des coups.*

THUMPING (tsheŭm'p '-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To THUMP] *L'action de frapper*, &c.

THUMPING, *adj.* [big] *Gros.* Thumping faggots, *De gros fagots.*

THUNDER (tsheŭn '-deŭr), *ſ.* [à meteor] *Le tonnerre.* The grumbling of the thunder, *Le bruit du tonnerre.*

To THUNDER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make thunder] *Tonner, faire du tonnerre.* It thunders, *Il tonne.*

To THUNDER, *v. a.* [to emit with noiſe and terror; to publiſh any denunciation] *Faire entendre avec bruit & menace; foudroyer.* To thunder out an oracle, *Rendre un oracle d'une manière terrible*, ou *avec beaucoup de bruit & de menaces.* To thunder out an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, *Foudroyer des cenſures eccléſiaſtiques.*

* To thunder one about, *Foudroyer quelqu'un, le gronder d'importance*, ou *d'une terrible manière.*

* A thundering noiſe, *Un bruit de tonnerre, un bruit terrible, tintamarre*, m. To make a thundering noiſe, *Tintamarrer.* A thundering voice, *Une voix de tonnerre, une voix foudroyante* ou *terrible.*

THUNDERBOLT (tsheŭn '-deŭr-bôlte), *ſ.* [lightning, the arrows of heaven; *fig.* fulmination] *La foudre.*

THUNDERBOLT-ſtone. V. THUNDER-STONE.

THUNDERCLAP (tsheŭn '-deŭr-clăp), *ſ.* [a clap or exploſion of thunder] *Un coup de tonnerre.*

THUNDERER (tsheŭn ' deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [the power that thunders] *Celui qui lance la foudre* ou *le tonnerre, maître du tonnerre*, m.

THUNDERING (theŭn '-deŭr-în'gne), *adj.* [terrible, dreadful] *Foudroyant, terrible.*

THUNDERING [great, very loud] *Grand, éclatant.* A thundering noiſe, *Un grand bruit, un bruit éclatant, un tintamarre.* A thundering voice. *Une voix de tonnerre.* V. To THUNDER.

THUNDEROUS (tsheŭn '-deŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [producing thunder] *Qui produit le tonnerre.*

THUNDERSHOWER (tsheŭn '-deŭr-chăoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [a rain accompanied with thunder] *Une pluie accompagnée de tonnerre.*

THUNDERSTONE (tsheŭn '-deŭr-stône), *ſ* [thunderbolt, a ſtone ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder] *Carreau*, m. *pierre de foudre*, f. *pierre de tonnerre*, f.

THUNDER-STONE [a ſtone wherewith cutlers furbiſh their blades] *Flin*, m.

To THUNDERSTRIKE (tsheŭn '-deŭr-străïke), *v. a.* [to hurt with lightning] *Frapper de la foudre*; au figuré, *frapper d'étonnement, ſurprendre.*

THUNDERSTRICKEN (tsheŭn '-deŭr-strik-k'n), *and* THUNDERSTRUCK (tsheŭn '-deŭr-streŭk), *part. adj. Frappé du tonnerre* ou *de la foudre*; au figuré, *frappé d'étonnement, ſurpris.*

THURIFEROUS (tshïoŭ-rïf '-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [bearing frankincenſe] *Qui produit de l'encens.*

THURIFICATION (tshïoŭ-rïf-ï-ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of fuming with incenſe] *Encenſement*, m.

THURINGIA, *ſ.* [a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony] *Thuringe*, f.

THURSDAY (tsheŭrz '-dé), *ſ.* V. THOR. [the fifth day of the week] *Le jeudi.* Maunday-thurſday, *Le jeudi ſaint*, ou *jeudi avant Pâques.* Holy-thurſday, *or* Aſcenſion-thurſday, *Le jour de l'Aſcenſion.*

THURUS *ſ.* a ſort of wild-bull] *Thuron* ou *thurus*, m. *urus*, m. *thur*, m. *aurochs*, m.

THUS (tzheŭce), *adv.* [in this manner] *Ainſi, de cette manière, de la ſorte, de cette ſorte, en ces termes.* The thing thus paſſed, *La choſe ſe paſſa ainſi.* It cannot be that they who ſpeak thus ſhould thus judge, *Il n'eſt pas poſſible que ceux qui parlent ainſi, jugent de cette manière.* He ſpoke thus, *Il parla en ces termes.* Thus it is, *Voilà comment.*

THUS [to this degree] *Tant, ſi, juſques.* Thus far, *Juſqu'ici.* Thou ſhalt extend thus far thy bounds, *Tu étendras tes bornes juſqu'ici.* Thus much, *C'eſt aſſez.* Thus much concerning the firſt earth and its production and form, *C'eſt aſſez, en voilà aſſez concernant la première terre, ſa production & ſa formation.*

THUS! [in ſea-language] *Comme çà!* ou *Droit comme çà!* (commandement au timonnier).

THWACK (thoŭăk) *ſ.* [a heavy hard blow] *Un grand coup, un coup.*

† THWICK-THWACK, *Coups redoublés*, m. pl. *flic-flac*, m.

†† When a couple are newly married, the firſt month is all honey-moon, *or* ſmickſmack, the ſecond is hither and thither, the third is thwick-thwack, and the fourth the devil take them that brought thee and me together, *Le premier mois du mariage n'eſt que douceur, au ſecond on commence à ſe quereller & l'amour va cahincaha, au troiſième on ſe bat, au quatrième on donne au diable ceux qui ont fait le mariage.*

To THWACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat] *Battre, frapper, donner des coups.*

THWACKED (thoŭăk't), *adj.* [beaten] *Battu.*

THWACKING (thoŭăk '-în'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Thwack] *L'action de frapper, de tapper*, ou *de battre.*

THWAITE [Ichthyol]. V. SHAD.

THWART (thoŭărte), *adj.* [tranſverſe] *En travers, de travers*, au propre & au figuré.

THWART [perverſe, inconvenient, miſchievous] *Pervers, méchant, incommode*

THWART [in Sea-language; bench, beam of a boat] *Banc de rameurs.*

To THWART, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [V. To CROSS] *Traverſer*, au propre & au figuré, *empêcher, contrecarrer, mettre obſtacle, contrarier.*

To THWART, *or* croſs the enemy's courſe, *Couper l'ennemi.* V. ATHWART.

THWARTED (tshoŭârt '-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Traverſé*, au propre & au figuré ; *empêché, contrecarré.*

THWARTING (tshoŭârt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [croſſing] *L'action de traverſer*, &c.

THWARTING [perverſe] *Contrariant, contraire, tout oppoſé.*

THWARTINGLY (tshoŭârt '-ĭn'gne-lé), *or* THWARTLY (tshoŭârt '-lé), *adv.* [oppoſitely, with oppoſition] *D'une manière contraire* ou *oppoſée.*

THY (tzhăï, *& quelquefois, mais par abus,* tzhĭ), *pron. adj. or art.* poſſeſſive of Thou, *Ton, ta, tes.* Thy lover, *Ton amant.* Thy miſtreſs, *Ta maîtreſſe* Thy books, *Tes livres.*

Thyſelf, *pron.* reciprocal, *Toi-même.*

THYADES (tăï '-ă-dĭz), *ſ.* [Mythol. the companions of Bacchus] *Thyades*, f. pl.

THYMBRÆUS (tĭm'-brĭ '-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Apollo] *Thymbræus*, m

THYME (tăïme), *ſ.* [a ſweet herb] *Thym*, m. herbe odoriférante. Wild *or* creeping thyme, *Serpolet* ou *pillolet.* Lemon-thyme, *Serpolet* ou *pillolet citronné.* Mother of thyme, *petit ſerpolet*, m.

THYMIAMA, *ſ.* [caſcarilla-bark, thuris cortex] *Ecorce de l'arbre de l'encens*, f. *narcaphte*, m. *thymiame*, m.

THYMUS, *ſ.* [Anat a glandular body] *Sorte de glande de la poitrine.* [in calves ; ſweetbread] *ris de veau*, m.

THYMUS, *ſ.* [Surgery, a kind of wart] *Verrue vénérienne*, f.

THYONÆUS (tăï-ô-nĭ '-eŭce), and TRIUMPHUS (tăï-eŭm'f '-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Bacchus] *Thyonæus & Triumphus*, m.

THYMELÆA, *ſ.* [Bot. ſpurge-laurel, a beautiful ſhrub] *Thymelée*, f. *malherbe*, f *garou*, m. *mézéréon*, m. *bois gentil*, m. *trentanel*, m. *tartonraire*, f. *eſpèce de lauréole.*

THYRSUS (tshĭrs '-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the rod of Bacchus, bound round with vine-leaves, grapes, and ivy] *Thyrſe*, m.

THYSSELINUM, *ſ.* [Bot. milky parſley, a med. root] *Encens d'eau*, m *perſil de marais*, m.

TIAR (tăï '-ar), *or* TIARA (tăï-é '-ră), *ſ.* [a ſort of diadem] *Tiare*, ſorte de diadême, f. *la tiare*, ou triple couronne du Pape.

TIBER (tăï '-beŭr), *ſ.* [a great river in Italy] *Tibre*, m.

TIBERIADE, *ſ.* [a great lake of Paleſtina] *Le lac de Tibériade* ou de *Génézareth.*

TIBIA, *ſ.* [Anat. ſhin-bone, the inner bone of the leg] *Tibia*, m.

TIBIAL, *adj.* [relating to the ſhin-bone] *Tibial.*

TIBURO, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. the lamia, or white ſhark ; a voracious cetaceous fiſh] *Taburin*, m. *tiburin*, m. ou *tiburon*, m. *grand chien de mer*, ou *requin*, m.

‡ To TICE (tăïce), *the ſame with* entice, *v. a. Amorcer, attirer, ſéduire.*

TICK, *ſ.* [truſt] *Crédit*, m. To go upon tick, *Prendre à crédit.*

TICK [an inſect] *Tique*, f. petit inſecte, le pou des chiens & des moutons.

TICK [a horſe's diſeaſe] *Tic*, m. maladie du cheval. That horſe has got the tick, *Ce cheval a le tic, ce cheval tique*

TICK [the caſe which holds the feathers of a bed] *Taie*, ſ. A bed-tick, *Une taie de lit.* The tick of a pillow, *Une taie d'oreiller.*

To TICK, -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to run on ſcore; to truſt, to ſcore] *Prendre à crédit.*

TICKEN, *and* TICKING (tĭk '-ĭne), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſtrong linen for bedding] *Coutil*, m. *flaine*, f.

TICKET (tĭk '-ĕte), *ſ.* [a note put on a bag, a box, &c. to ſhow what is contained in it] *Etiquette*, que l'on met ſur une boîte, une bouteille, &c. pour marquer ce qu'elle contient, f

To TICKET, *v. a.* [to put labels, to label goods, &c.] *Billeter, étiqueter.*

TICKET [a token of any right *or* debt, upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, a note to be let in *or* admitted any where] *Un billet*, de concert, de comédie, d'enterrement, de coterie, &c.

R. *A lieu de billets écrits à la main* ou *imprimés, on ſe ſert ordinairement en Angleterre de certaines pièces de métal en forme de monnoie pour admettre à la comédie ceux qui payent le prix réglé des places qu'ils y veulent occuper pendant la repréſentation de quelque pièce.*

TICKETED (tĭk '-ĕt-ĕd), *part. adj.* [ſold of goods when marked or numbered ; labelled] *Billeté, étiqueté.*

TICKING (tĭk '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* V. TICKEN.

TICKING [the pulſation of the balance of a watch, &c.] *Battement*, m.

To TICKLE (tĭk '-kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to affect by a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches] *Chatouiller.* He tickles me with a ſtraw, *Il me chatouille avec une paille.*

To tickle a horſe with the ſpurs, *Solliciter un cheval de l'éperon*, en terme de Manége.

* To TICKLE [to pleaſe, to flatter] *Chatouiller, plaire, flatter, cauſer un plaiſir délicat & ſenſible.* Wine tickles the palate, *Le vin chatouille le palais.* A tickling expectation, *Une flatteuſe eſpérance.* He had tickled me with ſuch praiſes, *Il m'avoit flatté par tant de louanges.*

* To tickle oneſelf, *Se chatouiller pour ſe faire rire.*

*‡ To TICKLE IT OFF, *Avancer, travailler beaucoup, faire des merveilles.*

‡ TICKLE, *adj.* [tottering, unfixed, unſtable] *Branlant, vacillant, chancelant, inconſtant.*

TICKLED (tĭk '-kl'd), *adj.* [V. To TICKLE] *Chatouillé*, &c.

TICKLER (tĭk '-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who tickles] *Celui* ou *celle qui chatouille.*

TICKLING (tĭk '-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Tickle] *Chatouillement*, m. *l'action de chatouiller*, &c.

TICKLING, *adj.* Ex. Tickling (cold, nipping weather), *Un froid perçant* ou *pénétrant.*

TICKLISH (tĭk '-lĭche), *adj.* [ſenſible to titillation] *Chatouilleux* ; au figuré, *ſenſible, tendre, délicat, chatouilleux, difficile.*

* A tickliſh buſineſs, *Une affaire chatouilleuſe* ou *délicate.* In theſe tickliſh times, *Dans ces temps difficiles.*

TICKLISHNESS (tĭk '-lĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being tickliſh] *Qualité chatouilleuſe.*

TICKTACK (tĭk '-tăk), *ſ.* [a game at tables] *Trictrac*, ſorte de jeu, m.

TID (tĭde), *adj.* [tender, ſoft, nice] *Tendre, délicat, friand.* A tid-bit, *Un morceau délicat* ou *friand.*

To TIDDLE (tĭd 'dl'), *and* To TIDDER (tĭd '-eŭr), *ſ.* [to uſe tenderly, to fondle] *Dorloter, choyer, mitonner, careſſer, flatter, amignarder, amignoter.* To tiddle up one in his humour, *Complaire à quelqu'un, flatter ſes caprices, s'accommoder à ſon humeur.*

TIDE (tăïde), *ſ.* [time, ſeaſon] *Temps*, m. *ſaiſon*, f. At new-year's tide, *Au temps de la nouvelle année, au nouvel an.* Whitſun-tide, *La Pentecôte, la ſaiſon de la Pentecôte.* Evening-tide, *Le ſoir.*

TIDE (tăïde), *ſ.* [alternate ebb and flow of the ſea] *Marée*, le flux & reflux de la mer, f. The motion of the water called tides, *Le mouvement de l'eau qu'on appelle marée.* A tide of flood, *Le flux, flot* ou *montant de la marée.* A tide of ebb, *Le reflux, l'ebe*, f. *le juſſant* ou *deſcendant.* Irregular tide, *Débauche*, f. The tide ebbs or falls, *Il y a juſſant.* It flows tide and half-tide, *La marée ſera haute vers la côte trois heures plutôt qu'en pleine mer.* Neap-tide, *Morte-eau*, ou *morte-marée.* Spring-tide, *Grande marée*, ou *maline*, f. To go up with the tide, *Avoir la marée.* A windward-tide, a tide againſt the wind, *Marée contre le vent.* A leeward tide, *Vent & marée.*

Tide-duty [revenue ariſing from ſhipping] *Compoſt.*

Tide-gate, *Ras de marée*, m.

* TIDE [the water of the ſea ; torrent, ſtream, courſe] *L'eau*, f. *la mer, les flots*, m pl. *le courant, le torrent, le cours* ; ou bien, *la vogue, le crédit.* Turn of the tide ; *Un revers de fortune, un déſaſtre.*

To TIDE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive with the tide] *Conduire à la faveur de la marée, remonter avec la marée.*

To TIDE, *v. n.* [to be agitated or driven by the tide] *Etre à la merci des flots, être entraîné par la marée.*

TIDED (tăï '-dĕd) *part. adj. Entraîné* ou *conduit par la marée.*

TIDEGATE, (tăïde-guéte), *ſ.* [a gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon] *Ecluſe*, f.

TIDESMAN (tăïd'z măne), *and* TIDEWAITER (tăïd '-oŭé-teur), *ſ.* [an officer attending ſhips till the cuſtom be paid] *Un commis de la Douane qui va au devant des vaiſſeaux qui viennent au port, & qui prend garde qu'on ne fraude les droits.*

TIDILY (tăï '-dï-lé), *adv.* [readily, neatly] *Leſtement, adroitement, proprement, promptement, facilement.*

TIDINESS (tăï ' dï-nĕce), *ſ.* [readineſs, neatneſs] *Adreſſe*, f. *propreté*, f. *habileté*, f.

TIDINGS (tăï '-oïn'gn'z), *ſ.* [news] *Nouvelles*, f. pl.

TIDY (tăï '-dé), *adj.* [ſeaſonable] *A propos, de ſaiſon.*

TIDY [ready, neat] *Leſte, habile, adroit, propre.*

TIE (tăï), *ſ.* [knot, faſtening ; band, obligation] *Lien*, m *nœud*, m. plutôt au figuré qu'au propre ; *attachement*, m. *obligation*, f. *attache*, f. An oath is a ſacred tie, *Le ſerment eſt un lien ſacré.* The ſhameful ties of fleſh, *Les honteux attachemens de la chair.*

Tie-piece, *ſ.* [in carpentry] *Blochet*, m.

TIES (tăï'z), [the ropes by which the yards of a ſhip hang] *Bras*, m. ou *cordages* amarrés aux bouts des vergues, m. pl. *itagues de driſſe*, f. pl.

TIES [characters in Muſic] *Liaiſons*, f pl.

TIE [at Cricket, &c. a drawn game] *Partie remiſe.*

To TIE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [V. To BIND ; to faſten with a knot] *Lier, attacher, nouer, ſerrer.* To tie up *or* down, *Aſſujettir, aſtreindre.* To tie faſt *or* hard, *Serrer.* To tie up, *Trouſſer.* Tie them together, *Liez-les enſemble.* Tie that knot a little harder, *Serrez un peu plus ce nœud.*

To TIE [to hinder] *Empêcher, retenir, arrêter.* Honour ties him, *L'honneur le retient.*

To TIE [to oblige] *Obliger, lier, engager, aſtreindre.* We are tied to certain rules, *Nous ſommes obligés, aſſervis, aſtreints à certaines règles.* To tie oneſelf up by a vow, *S'obliger* ou *s'engager par vœu, par un vœu.* To tie oneſelf down to any duty, *Se ſoumettre à un devoir, s'y aſſervir.*

To TIE a piece of cloth up [when it is going to be died] *Lier un drap.*

To Tie, *v.* [among Dyers ; to cord the hank of ſilk] *Mettre en corde.*

To tie a thread [among ſtocking-weavers] *Faire une entue.*

TIED (tăï'd), *part. adj. Lié, attaché, noué, ſerré* ; au figuré, *obligé, aſtreint, engagé, lié, aſſervi, ſoumis* ; ou bien, *empêché, retenu.*

TIER (tĭre), *ſ.* [a row, a rank] *Une rangée, une file.*

TIER [the line according to which a gun is fired] *Tir*, m.

TIER of the cable [in Sea-language] *Rang de cable* (compoſé de pluſieurs plis, lorſqu'il eſt roué ou plié) m.

Tier of boats moored alongſide of each other, *Baclage*, m.

Tier of gun-ports on one ſide of a ſhip, *Bande de ſabords.*

TIERCE (tĕrce), *ſ* [a veſſel holding the

third part of a pipe] *Le tiers d'un tonneau.*

TIERCE [at the game of Picket] *Tierce*, au jeu du Piquet, f.

TIERCE [in fencing] *Tierce*, f. To give a thruſt in tierce, *Porter une tierce, porter une botte en tierce, porter en tierce.*

TIERCE [one of the ſeven canonical hours] *Tierce*, terme de Liturgie, f.

TIERCE [in Heraldry] *Tierce*, terme de Blaſon, f. Tierce in pale or in feſſe, *Tierce en pal*, ou *en faſce*, f

TIERCE point. V. THIRD point.

TIERCEL, or TIERCELET. V. TASSEL

TIERCET (tĕr'-sĕt) *ſ.* [a triplet, three lines] *Un tercet.*

TIFF (tĭf), *ſ.* [a liquor, drink] *Boiſſon*, f.

† TIFF [a fit of peeviſhneſs, a pet] *Picoterie*, f. *boutade*, f. *petite querelle.*

† To TIFF, or TIFT, *v. n.* [to quarrel] *Se quereller, ſe chamailler; être de mauvaiſe humeur.*

To TIFF, *v. a.* Ex. To tiff one's hair, *Tapper ſes cheveux.*

TIFFANY (tĭf'-ă-né), *ſ.* [very thin ſilk] *Gaze de ſoie*, f.

TIGE, *ſ.* [the ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital] *Le fût d'une colonne.*

TIGER (tăï'-gueŭr), *ſ.* [a fierce beaſt] *Tigre*, m. au figuré *un homme barbare, cruel, inhumain.*

TIGER-CAT [a wild and ferocious quadruped of the Eaſt Indies] *Chat-tigre*, m. *chat-pard*, m. *maſaputé* (au Malabar), m.

TIGER-SHELL [a ſpecies of the cypræa, the red voluta] *Tigre*, m.

TIGH (tăï), *ſ.* [a cloſe, an incleſure] *Un clos, un eſpace de terre fermé de haies.*

TIGHT (tăïte), *adj.* [tenſe, cloſe, not looſe] *Serré, tendu, roide.* The rope is too tight, *La corde eſt trop tendue.* It holds too tight, *Il eſt trop ſerré.* To be tight, *Bander.*

TIGHT [neat] *Propre* A tight woman, *Une femme propre.*

TIGHT [in Sea-language; oppoſed to leaky] *Etanche.* A tight ſhip, *Vaiſſeau étanche*, ou *qui ne fait point d'eau.* A tight caſk, *Tonneau* ou *futaille qui ne coule pas*, ou *qui tient l'eau.*

To TIGHT N (tăï'-t'n), -NG, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtraiten] *Serrer.*

TIGHTENED (tăï'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Serré.*

TIGHTER (tăï'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ribband to ſtraiten with] *Cordon*, m. *lacet*, m. *ruban de fil*, m.

TIGHTLY (tăïte'-lé), *adv.* [cloſely] *Ferme, près, d'une manière ſerrée* ou *tendue.*

TIGHTLY [neatly] *Proprement.*

TIGHTNESS (tăït'-nĕce), *ſ.* [cloſeneſs, tenſion] *Qualité de ce qui eſt ſerré; tenſion*, f. *roideur*, f.

TIGRESS (tăï'-grĕce), *ſ.* [a ſhe-tiger] *Tigreſſe, ſ.* au figuré, *une femme cruelle, barbare, inhumaine.*

TIGILLUS (tĭ-ǰĭl'-leŭce), TONANS (tô'-năn'ce), TONITRUALIS (tô-nĭtr-ĭ ŭ-é'-lĭſe), *and* TRICULUS (trăï-ŭk'-eoŭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Jupiter] *Tigillus, Tonans, Tonitrualis, & Triculus*, m.

TIGRIS (tăï'-grĭce), *ſ.* [a celebrated river of Aſia, which has its ſource near that of the Euphrate, and, uniting with the Euphrate, falls into the Gulf of Buſſarah] *Le Tigre* ou *Tigil.*

† TIKE (tăïke), *ſ.* [a dog] *Un chien.* A Yorkſhire tike, *Un chien de la province d'York.*

TIKE for Tick, an inſect; which ſee.

TILE (tïle), *ſ.* [thin plate of baked clay uſed to cover houſes] *Tuile*, f. A ridge or hollow tile, *Une tuile creuſe, une faîtière.* A ſquare tile, *Un carreau.*

Tile which is more narrow at one end than at the other, *Tuile gironné.* Rotten tile, *Tuile vérolée.* Pantile, *Tuile Flamande*, ou *en* S.

A tile-kiln, *Une tuilerie.* A tile-ſhard, *Un tuileau* Tile-making, *L'art du tuilier.*

A tile of wood, *Un bordeau*, morceau de bois dont on couvre les maiſons en guiſe de tuile, & qui en a la forme.

To TILE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with tiles] *Couvrir en tuiles*, ou *de tuiles*; en général *couvrir* une maiſon.

TILED (tăïl'd), *part. adj. Couvert en tuiles.*

TILER (tăï'-leŭr), *ſ.* [a tile-maker, a tile-layer] *Tulier*, m *faiſeur de tuiles*, m. ou bien *un couvreur en tuile.*

TILIA, *ſ.* [Bot. lime-tree] *Tilleul*, m. [its bark] *Tile*, ou *tan*, m.

TILING (tăï'-lin'gne), *ſ.* [the roof covered with tiles] *Le toit.*

TILL (tĭl), *ſ.* [a money-box] *Un tiroir* ou *une bête* où l'on met de l'argent; *tire-lire*, f.

TILL of a Printer's preſs, *Tabliette* de preſſe d'Imprimeur, f.

TILL, *prep.* [to the time of, to the time] *Juſqu'à, juſques à.* Unhappy till the laſt, *Malheureux juſqu'à la fin.* Till now, *Juſqu'à préſent*, ou *Juſques à préſent, juſqu'ici, juſqu'à ce jour, Encà.* Till then, *Juſqu'alors.* Till two o'clock, *Juſqu'à deux heures.*

TILL, *conj.* [to the time] *Juſqu'à ce que, avant que, en attendant que.* The unity of place we find neither in Ariſtotle, Horace, nor any who have written of it, till in our age the French poets firſt made it a precept of the ſtage, *Nous ne trouvons point l'unité de lieu prejcrite dans Ariſtote, Horace, ni aucun des auteurs qui en ont parlé, juſqu'à ce que de nos jours les poëtes François aient commencé à en faire une loi du théâtre.* Till the ambaſſadors were come back, *Avant que les ambaſſadeurs fuſſent revenus.* V. So.

To TILL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cultivate] *Cultiver, labourer.* To till fallow land, *Dechaumer une terre.*

TILLABLE (tĭl'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [arable] *Labourable.*

TILLAGE (tĭl'-édje), *ſ.* [huſbandry, the act or practice of plowing or culture] *Labourage*, m *labour*, m. *culture*, f *agriculture*, f. Incite them to improve the tillage of their country, *Encouragez-les à perfectionner la culture de leurs terres.*

TILLED (tĭl'd), *part. adj. Labouré, cultivé.* Well tilled ground, *Terre meuble.*

TILLER (tĭl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [ploughman, huſbandman] *Laboureur*, m. *cultivateur*, m.

TILLER [a ſmall till or drawer] *Un petit tiroir.*

TILLER, or Tillar, *ſ.* [a ſmall tree left to grow till it be fellable] *Un baliveau.*

TILLER, *ſ.* [in a boat, is the ſame as the helm in a ſhip] *Le gouvernail d'un bateau.* To ſhip the tiller, *Mettre en place la barre du gouvernail.* Tiller-rope, *Droſſe de gouvernail*, f.

TILLER of a ſaw, *Manche d'une ſcie à main*, m.

TILLING (tĭl'-lin'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To TILL] *Labourage*, m. *labour*, m. *culture*, f. *l'action de labourer*, ou *de cultiver la terre.*

TILMAN (tĭl'-măne), *ſ.* [a huſband-man, one who tills] *Un laboureur.*

TILT (tĭlte), *ſ.* [a tent-cover to a boat] *Une barne, tendelet de canot*, m. Tilt (a ſort of tent), *Canonnière*, f. To cover with a tilt or awning, *Banner.*

A tilt-boat, *Un bateau couvert*, ou *une cabane.* A waggon or cart tilt, *Une bâche.*

TILT [a military game] *Joute*, f. [tournament] *Tournoi*, m. Tilt-yard, *Barrière*, f. *champ-clos*, m. To run at tilts, *Jouter, faire des joutes.* To run a tilt at one, *Courir avec impétuoſité contre quelqu'un, jouter avec lui, le choquer rudement.*

TILT [a thruſt] *Un coup* d'épée, de lance, *&c.* Whom he very dexterouſly put to death with the tilt of his lance, *Qu'il mettoit fort adroitement à mort d'un coup de lance.* To have a tilt with one, *Faire le coup d'épée*, ou ‖*ferrailler avec quelqu'un.*

To TILT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a tilt] *Couvrir d'une banne, bannir* To tilt a cart, *Bâcher une charette.*

To TILT a caſk, *Baiſſer un tonneau*, quand la liqueur commence à être au bas; on dit auſſi *hauſſer un tonneau* dans le même ſens; en effet on ne peut le baiſſer du côté où l'on tire la liqueur, qu'on ne le lève de l'autre côté.

To TILT a lance, *Pointer, pouſſer une lance.*

To TILT, *v. n.* [to run in tilts] *Jouter.* To tilt or jouſt again, *Rejouter.*

To TILT [to fight with rapiers] ‖ *Ferrailler*, ‖*Bretailler.*

TILTED (tĭlt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Couvert d'une banne; baiſſé*, ou *hauſſé*, en parlant d'un tonneau dont la liqueur commence à être au bas; *pointé, pouſſé.*

TILTER (tĭlt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who runs in tilts] *Jouteur*, m. *qui joute, un* ‖*ferrailleur.*

TILTH (tĭltsh), *ſ.* [culture] *Culture*, f. *labour*, m. *labourage*, m. Out of tilth, *Qui eſt en friche.*

TILTH, *adj.* [arable, tilled] *Labourable* ou *labouré, cultivé.*

TILTING (tĭlt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To TILT] *L'action de baiſſer, de jouter, &c.*

TILTING [tournament] *Joute*, m. *tournoi*, m. *barrière*, f. A tilting-ſtaff [a lance] *Une lance.* [military exerciſe; running the head] *Courſe de tête*, f.

TILTINGS (tĭlt'-ĭn'gz), *pl.* [liquor running low] *Baiſſières*, f. pl.

TIMANA, *ſ.* [a town of S. America in Popayan; lat. 1°-53′ N. lon. 73°-55′ W.] *Timana*, m.

TIMANDRA (tĭ-măn'-dră), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Leda, and moſt beautiful woman of her age] *Timandre*, f.

TIMAR, *ſ* [among the Turks; a kind of fief, a tract of land] *Timar*, m.

TIMARIOTS, *ſ. pl.* [Turks who hold land by a kind of knight's ſervice] *Timariots*, ſorte de nobleſſe chez les Turcs, m. pl.

TIMBER (tĭm'-beŭr), *ſ.* [wood fit for building] *Bois de charpente*, m. *gros bois à bâtir.* Soid timber, *Bois de brin.* A fine ſtrait piece of timber, *Un beau brin de bois.* A timber-broker, *Un courtier en bois.* A timber-merchant, *Un marchand de bois de charpente, marchand de bois carré.*

Round timber, *Bois en grume.* Square timber, *Bois d'équarriſſage.* Cleft timber, *Bois de refend.* Timber laid upon the quarter grain, *Bois poſé ſur ſa maille* ou *ſur ſon fort.* Timber laid upon the felt grain, *Bois poſé ſur ſon foible.*

Oak compaſs-timber [in Ship-building] *Bois courbans de chêne.* Strait timber, *Bois droits* ou *bois de haute futaie.* Timbers of a ſhip, *Couples de vaiſſeau*, m. pl. (*&* toutes les pièces dont ils ſont compoſés). Cant-timbers, *Couples dévoyés.* Floor-timbers, *Varangues*, f. pl. Knuckle-timbers, *Couples de coltis.* Square timbers, *Couples perpendiculaires à la quille*, ou *placés à l'équerre* (par oppoſition à ceux qui ſont dévoyés). Top-timbers, *Allonges de revers*, f. pl. Filling-timbers, *Remplilſage des couples*, m. Timber-room, *or* room and ſpace, *Maille*, f. ou *intervalle entre les couples*, m. Rough-hewn timbers, *Tête des allonges de revers*, f. (qu'on laiſſe dépaſſer quelque fois par-deſſus l'acaſtillage, ou le vibord pour tenir lieu de montans de baïoles). Timber-yard, *Chantier de bois de conſtruction*, & autres.

Old timber, *Bois de tins, de barque, de démolition.*

Timber for ſtakes, *Bois de pilotage.*

Timber full of cracks or ſhakes, *Cantibai.*

TIMBER-SOW (tĭm'-beŭr-ſăoŭ), *ſ.* [a death-watch] *Un grillon.*

TIMBER-WORK (tĭm'-beŭr-oŭçŭrk), *Comble*, ou.

ou *charpente qu'fait le faîte d'un bâtimeut*, m. *arbalétriers*. A flat timber-work, *Un comble plat*. A parted *or* curved timber-work, *Un comble brisé*. Timber-work of a ſteeple *or* windmill, *Chaîne de clocher* ou *de moulin à vent*, f

† TIMBER [*ironically*] materials, as Belly-timber, *Proviſions de gueule*, f. pl. *mangeailles*, f.

TIMBER, of ſkins [forty ſkins] *Quarante peaux*

To TIMBER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to neſtle, as a bird of prey does] *Nicher, faire ſon nid*, en parlant d'un oiſeau de proie; & au figuré en ſtyle familier, *Grimper* ſur un arbre.

To TIMBER, *v. a.* [to furniſh with beams of timber] *Mettre la charpente à un bâtiment*; en général *bâtir, conſtruire*

TIMBERED (tĭm'-bĕŭr'd), *part adj. Bâti, conſtruit*; au propre & au figuré. A houſe well *or* ill timbered, *Une maiſon bien* ou *mal bâtie*.

* A well timbered man, *Un homme bien bâti, bien planté, bien fait*.

TIMBRE (tĭm'-bŭr), *or* TIMMER (tĭm'-eŭr), *ſ.* [in Heraldry; creſt of an armoury] *Timbre*, m *caſque*, m.

TIMBREL (tĭm' brĭl), *ſ.* [a tabour] *Tambour de baſque*, m.

TIME (tāïme), *ſ.* [the meaſure of duration; age, while] *Le temps, eſpace de temps*, m. *heure*, f. *jours*, m pl. *ſiècles*, m. pl. *âge*, m The time paſt, preſent, *or* to come, *Temps paſſé, préſent, futur* ou *à venir* The time to come, *L'avenir* To be a good huſband of one's time, *Ménager bien le temps, être bon ménager du temps*. To ſpend one's time in ſtudy, in ſtudying, *or* upon books, *Paſſer le temps* ou *ſon temps à étudier*. To a point a fixed time, *Marquer préciſément le temps*. Convenient time, *Commodité*, f Give me a little time to pay you, *Donnez-moi du temps & je vous paierai*. That practice has ſerved his time, *or* is out of his time, *Cet apprenti a fini ſon temps*. Time out of mind, *Temps immémorial* In the time of Auguſtus, *Du temps d'Auguſte* We ſhall not ſee that in our time, *Nous ne verrons pas cela de notre temps, de nos jours*. In old times, in times of yore, *Du vieux temps, du temps jadis, anciennement* The fabulous times, *Les temps fabuleux*. Before all times, *Avant tous les temps*. In proceſs of time, *Dans le cours des temps, dans la ſuite du temps, avec le temps*. By lapſe of time, *Par laps de temps*. In the remote obſcurity of time, *Dans les temps les plus éloignés & les plus obſcurs, dans la nuit des temps*. In time, *Avec le temps, à temps*. At the ſame time, *En même temps, tout d'un temps*. About the ſame time, *Au même temps*. At that time, *En ce temps-là, alors* At this time, *A cette heure, en ce temps-ci, à-préſent, maintenant*. From this time forth, *Dès-à-préſent, déſormais, à l'avenir*. In time coming, *A l'avenir*. At any time, *Quelquefois*. From time to time, *De temps en temps, de temps à autre*. In time, in the nick of time, at the time appointed, *A temps, au temps prédis, à l'heure préciſe, à la bonne heure*. This time two years, *Depuis deux ans ençà* This time twelve months, *Dans un an d'ici*. At all times, *De tout temps, dans tous les âges*. In time of peace *or* war, *En temps de paix* ou *de guerre*.

*‖ To kill time, *Tuer le temps*.

*‖ To fadge *or* jog on in expectation of better times, *Couler le temps, paſſer le temps avec l'épaule*.

† A mouſe in time may cut a cable, *Avec le temps & la paille les neſtes inûriſſent; avec le temps on vient à bout de tout*.

*‖ To be a time-ſerver, *Prendre le temps comme il vient*.

❧ Time conſumes every thing, *Le temps dévore tout*.

In a day's time, *Dans l'eſpace d'un jour*. A year's time, *L'eſpace* ou *le temps d'un an*. In an hour's time, *Dans une heure*. In the day-time, *De jour*. In the night-time, *De nuit*. In the time being, *or* for the time being, *Actuellement, dans le temps dont on parle*, ſoit préſent, futur, ou paſſé.

TIME [with relation to the ſtate of things, manner, *or* government, *&c.*] *Temps*, m. par rapport à l'état des choſes, des affaires, des mœurs, du gouvernement, &c. This was a happy time, *C'étoit le bon temps*. Troubleſome *or* hard times *Des temps durs, fâcheux*, ou *difficiles* If the times turn, *Si les temps changent, ſi les affaires viennent à changer de face*. To have a tedious time on't, to paſs one's time badly *or* uncomfortably, *Paſſer mal le temps* ou *ſon temps*. To paſs the time away, *Paſſer bien le temps, ſe donner du bon temps*. To yield to the times, to comply with the times, *S'accommoder au temps, céder au temps*.

TIME [leiſure] *temps*, m. *loiſir*, m. I have no time to ſpeak with you, *Je n'ai pas le temps de vous parler*. We have time enough upon our hands, *Nous avons du loiſir de reſte; nous avons le loiſir de faire ce qu'il nous plaît*.

TIME [opportunity, ſeaſon, occaſion] *Temps*, m. *occaſion*, f. *ſaiſon*, f. *conjoncture*, f. *circonſtance*, f. Stay till another time, *Attendez à un autre temps*. In a proper time and place, *En temps & lieu*. To nick the time, to take a ſeaſonable time, *Prendre bien ſon temps*. There is time for all things, *Il y a temps pour tout*. There is time for weeping, and a time for laughing, a time for talking, and a time for holding one's tongue, *Il y a temps de rire, & temps de pleurer; temps de parler, & temps de ſe taire*. To watch time, *Epier l'occaſion*. To come in good time, *Venir à la bonne heure*, on *à temps* In good time (well and good), *A la bonne heure, je m'en réjouis, j'en ſuis bien aiſe*. To wait for God's time, *Se réſigner à la volonté de Dieu, attendre patiemment le temps de ſa délivrance*. Fruit that is ripe before the time, *Un fruit qui eſt mûr avant la ſaiſon* The time is paſt, *La ſaiſon eſt paſſée*; ou bien, *l'heure eſt paſſée; vous avez laiſſé paſſer le moment*, ou *échappé l'occaſion* Harveſt-time, *Le temps de la moiſſon*.

By that time, *Quand, dès que, d'abord que*. Get it ready by that time I come home, *Qu'il ſoit prêt quand je reviendrai* I ſhall be with you by that time you have dined, *Je ſerai à vous dès que* ou *d'abord que vous aurez dîné*.

Mean time, in the mean time, *Cependant*.

At no time, *Jamais*.

TIME [ſet time, a term of time] *Temps*, m *terme*, m. To ſerve one's time, *Faire ſon apprentiſſage*. The time is expiring, *Le temps* ou *le terme va expirer*. She is brought to-bed before her time, *Elle eſt accouchée avant terme*. A woman near her time, *Une femme qui eſt à terme, prête d'accoucher*. A child born before its time, *Un enfant né avant terme*.

TIME [in muſick, in fencing, in dancing, *&c.*] *Temps*, m *meſure*, f. *cadence*, f. To beat in triple time, *or* common time, *Battre la meſure à trois temps* ou *à quatre tems*. To obſerve time in dancing, *Obſerver les temps* ou *la meſure de la danſe*.

TIME [bout] *Fois*, f. This is not the firſt time, *Ce n'eſt pas la première fois*. Every time, *Chaque fois, toutes les fois*.

TIME-PLEASER, *or* Time-ſerver, *ſ.* [one who complies with prevailing notions whatever they be] *Celui* ou *celle qui s'accommode au temps*, ou *aux circonſtances*.

TIME-SERVING, *adj.* [complying with preſent power] *Qui s'accommode au temps, qui prend le parti du plus fort*.

To TIME, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adapt to the time] *Faire à propos; faire dans un temps propre, convenable, favorable*. The timing of a thing is the main point in all affairs, *L'art de faire les choſes à propos eſt le point principal dans toutes les affaires*.

To TIME [to meaſure harmonically] *Obſerver* ou *garder la meſure, bien cadencer, meſurer*.

TIMED (tāïm'd), *part adj.* Fait *à propos, accommodé au temps & aux circonſtances; concerté, cadencé, meſuré*. A deſign well timed, *Un deſſein bien concerté*. A dance well timed, *Une danſe bien cadencée* ou *meſurée*.

TIMEFUL (tāïme'-fûl), *adj.* V. TIMELY.

TIMELESS (tāïme'-lĕſſe), *adj.* [unſeaſonable, immature] *Hors de ſaiſon, avant le temps, prématuré*.

TIMELY (tāïme'-lé) *adj.* [ſeaſonable] *De ſaiſon, à temps, à propos, à point nommé*. A timely notice, *Un avertiſſement donné à propos*, ou *à temps*.

TIMELY, *adv.* [early, ſoon, ſeaſonably] *De bonne heure, aſſez tôt, à temps, à propos, à point nommé, bien tôt*.

TIME-SERVER (tāïme'-ſĕrv-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who complies with prevailing notions] *Un complaiſant, un tout à tous; quelqu'un qui ſait s'accommoder aux temps*.

TIME-SERVING (tāïme'-ſĕrv-in'gne), *adj.* [meanly complying with preſent power] *La qualité de ſe faire à tout, de ſe prêter à tout*.

TIMID (tĭm' id, *adj.* [fearful] *Timide, craintif, puſillanime*.

TIMIDITY (ti-mĭd'-i-té), *ſ.* [fearfulneſs] *Timidité, humeur craintive, puſillanimité*.

TIMING (tāïm'-in'gne), *ſ.* [from To Time] *L'action de prendre ſon temps*, &c.

TIMONEER (*& par corruption* TRIMONEER), (tĭm'-ŏ-nīré) [in Sea-language, helmſman] *Timonnier*, m.

TIMOR, *ſ.* [an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean] *Timor*, m.

TIMOROUS (tĭm'-eŭr-eŭce), *adj* [fearful, full of fear and ſcruple] *Timide, craintif, timoré, ſcrupuleux*. You ſhall make her timorous, *Vous la rendrez timide*. A timorous conſcience, *Une conſcience timorée*.

TIMOROUS [in Manege; ſaid of a ſkittiſh horſe] *peureux, ombrageux*.

TIMOROUSLY, *adv.* [fearfully] *Avec crainte, d'une manière timide, avec puſillanimité, en tremblant*.

TIMOROUSNESS. V. Timidity.

TIMOTHY-graſs, *ſ.* [Bot. caſtail or phleum] *Sorte de foin*.

‡ TIMOUS (tāï'-meŭce). V. Timely.

TIMPANY, *ſ.* V. TYMPANY.

TIN (tĭne), *ſ.* [a primitive metal] *Etain*, m. *étain fin*; ſignifie auſſi *du fer-blanc*. A tin-candleſtick, *Un chandelier de fer-blanc*.

To half ſcour the ſheets of tin [in a tin-plate manufactory] *Dégroſſir les feuilles de fer-blanc*.

Tin-ſtone, or Tin-ore, *Pierre d'étain*.

Tin of antimony [in Chymiſtry] *Etain d'antimoine*.

To TIN, -NING, -NED, *v. n.* [to cover with tin] *Etamer, blanchir avec de l'étain*.

To TIN OVER; the ſame with To TIN.

TINCA-MARINA [the ſea-tench, called alſo the turdus or wraſſe] *Tanche de mer*, f.

TINCAL, *ſ.* [borax in its crude ſtate] *Tincal, tyncal*, or *tinchar*, m. *peut-être la chrysocolle des Anciens*.

TINCEL. V. TINSEL.

TINCT (tĭn'gkt), *ſ.* [colour, *or* colouring ſtuff] *Teinte*, f. *nuance*, f. au propre & au figuré.

To TINCT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtain, to colour, to die] *Teindre, colorer, donner de la couleur*.

To TINCT [to imbibe with a taſte] *Donner un goût*.

TINCTED (tĭn'gk'-tĕd), *part. adj. Teint, coloré*.

TINCTURE (tĭn'gk'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [ſtain, colour] *Teinture*, f. *couleur*, f. au propre & au figuré.

* All his actions had a tincture of his natural brutality, *Toutes ſes actions ſentoient la teinture de ſa brutalité naturelle*.

* TINCTURE [a ſuperficial knowledge] *Teinture*, f. *connoiſſance ſuperficielle ou légère*

* TINCTURE [habit, impreſſion] *Teinture*, f. *habitude*, f. *impreſſion*, f.

TINCTURE [in Chymiſtry] *Teinture, in-*

fuſion, f. la ſubſtance la plus ſubtile d'un minéral ou d'un végétal. Tincture of antimony, *Teinture d'antimoine.* A tincture of the bark, *or* Jeſuit's powder, *Une infuſion de quinquina.*

To TINCTURE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to imbue, *or* impregnate with ſome colour *or* taſte] *Teindre, donner une teinture, imprégner, colorer, donner un goût,* au propre & au figuré.

* To TINCTURE [to imbue, to inſtill] *Inſtiller, donner une teinture; apprendre, enſeigner, inſpirer.* To tincture one with learning, *Apprendre ou enſeigner les ſciences à quelqu'un,* ou bien, *lui en donner quelque teinture.*

TINCTURED, *part. adj. Teint, imprégné, qui a une teinture,* ou *un goût;* au figuré, *imbu.*

* He is tinctured with that opinion, *Il eſt imbu de cette opinion.*

To TIND (tĭn'de), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to kindle] *Allumer.* To tind a candle, *Allumer une chandelle.*

TINDED (tĭn'-ded), *part. adj. Allumé.*

TINDER (tin'-deŭr), *ſ.* [any thing inflammable placed to catch fire] *Meche,* f. *amorce,* f. *amadou,* m.

TINDER-BOX (tĭn'-deŭr-bŏks), *ſ.* [a box for holding tinder] *Boîte où l'on met l'amadou, boîte à fuſil,* f.

TINE (tăïne), *ſ.* [ſpickle of a fork] *Dent* d'une fourchette, f. *fourchon,* m.

TINE [the tooth of a harrow] *La dent d'une herſe.*

TINE [trouble, diſtreſs] *Peine,* f. *douleur,* f. *malheur,* m. *calamité,* f.

To TINE. V. To TIND.

To TINE, *v. n.* V. To SMART, *or* To FIGHT.

TINE-MAN, *or* Tien-man (tăïne'-măne), *ſ.* [an old foreſt night-officer] *Garde de forêt,* m.

TING (tĭn'g), *ſ.* [the ſound of a bell] *Tintement de cloche,* m.

To TINGE (tĭn'dje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tinct, to colour] *Teindre, colorer.* The infuſions of rhubarb and ſaffron tinge the urine with a high yellow, *Les infuſions de rhubarbe & de ſaffran teignent l'urine d'un jaune foncé.*

TINGED (tĭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Teint, coloré.*

TINGENT (tin'-djĕn'te), *adj* [having the power to tinge] *Qui teint.*

TINGLASS (tin'-glăce), *ſ* [biſmuth] *Biſmuth,* o. *étain de glace,* m.

To TINGLE (tin'g'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to tinkle, to clink] *Tinter, faire entendre un petit ſon aigu.* The bell tingles, *La cloche tinte.* My ears tingle, *Les oreilles me tintent.* Tingling in the ear, *Tintouin,* m. *tintement d'oreilles,* m.

To TINGLE, *Se faire ſentir, répondre* en parlant de la douleur. The pain tingles up to my little finger, *La douleur me répond au petit doigt.*

TINGLING (tĭn'g'-glĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the ſharp, quick noiſe of a little bell] *Tintement,* m. *ſon* ou *bruit d'une petite cloche,* m. m. *drelin, din din,* m. Tingling in the ear (tinkling, buzzing), *Tintouin,* ou *tintement d'oreille,* m. m. *bourdonnement,* ou *bruiſſement d'oreille.*

TINGTOESYS, *ſ. pl.* [people of the Ruſſian Empire in Siberia] *Tingtoeſys,* m. pl.

To TINK (tĭn'gk). V. To TINGLE, firſt verb, *or* To TINKLE.

TINKER (tĭp'gk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a mender of old braſs] *Un drouineur,* ou *chaudronnier* de champagne.

† Tinker's work, for a hole mended two made, *Il fait comme les drouineurs, qui en bouchant un trou en font deux.*

*† A ſtate-tinker, *Un artiſan qui ſe mêle de politiquer, & de contrôler la conduite du gouvernement.*

To TINKLE (tĭn'g'k 'kl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a ſharp, quick noiſe, to clink] *Tinter.* A tinkling bell, *Une cloche qui tinte.*

TINMAN (tĭn'-măne), *ſ.* [a manufacturer of tin *or* iron tinned over] *Taillandier en fer-blanc,* m. *fer-blantier,* m.

TINNED (tĭn'd), *part. adj. Etamé, blanchi avec de l'étain.* Iron tinned over, *Du fer-blanc.*

TINNER (tĭn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who works in the tin mines] *Celui qui travaille dans les mines d'étain.*

TINNUNCULUS, *ſ.* [one of the long-winged hawks, cenchris, keſtrel, or wind hover] *Quercerelle,* ou *cercerelle,* ou *creſſerelle.* f.

TINSEL (tĭn'-sĭl), *ſ.* [a kind of ſhining cloth] *Brocatelle,* f. étoffe de ſoie mêlée avec du cuivre; *clinquant,* m. *paillon,* m. au figuré, [any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre, ſhowy, and of little value] *du clinquant, un faux éclat.*

To TINSEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to adorn with a falſe luſtre] *Orner de clinquant, parer d'un faux luſtre* ou *éclat.*

TINT (tĭn'te), *ſ.* [a dye, a colour] *Teinture,* f. *couleur,* f.

TIN-WORM (tin'-oüeŭrm), *ſ.* [inſect] *Eſpèce d'inſecte.*

‡ TINY (tăï'-né), *adj.* [little, ſmall] *Mince, petit, chétif.*

TINY, *ſ.* [a moth] *Teigne,* ou *teigne,* f.

TIP (tip) *ſ.* [top, end, point, extremity] *Bout, m. pointe,* f. *extrémité,* f. The tip of the ear, *Le bout de l'oreille.* The tip of a needle, *La pointe d'une aiguille.* The tip of the tongue, *L'extrémité* ou *le bout de la langue.* The tip of a boar's foot, *Pince de ſanglier.* The tip of the wha'ebone of an umbrella, *Bout,* m.

TIP, *for* Tipple, Ex.

†‡ To ſpoil one's tip, *Empêcher quelqu'un de boire.*

To TIP, -PING, -PED, *and* TIPT, *v. a.* [to top, to cover on the end] *Couvrir, garnir le bout.* To tip a rod with ſilver, *Garnir d'argent le bout d'une baguette, y mettre un bout d'argent.*

To TIP [to ſtrike ſlightly, to tap] *Frapper, lancer, jeter, pouſſer, donner.* He tips me with the elbow, *Il me frappe* ou *me pouſſe avec le coude, Il me donne un coup de coude.* To tip one a box on the ear, *Donner un ſoufflet à quelqu'un.* I tipt him half a crown, *Je lui donnai un petit écu.*

* To tip one a wink, *Jeter une œillade à quelqu'un, lui donner un coup d'œil.*

*‖ To tip one's hands, *Graiſſer la patte à quelqu'un.*

To TIP pins, *or* nine-pins, *Abattre des quilles.* I carried two pins and tipt five, *J'ai fait deux quilles de venue & cinq de rabat.*

To TIP OFF, *v a.* [to fall off] *Tomber.*

To TIP OFF, To Tip over, *or* To Tip over the perch [to die] *Paſſer le pas, mourir.*

To TIP. V. To TIPPLE.

TIPERAH [a kingdom of Aſia, in the dominions of the King of Burmack] *Tipra.*

TIPHIS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the pilot of the ſhip Argo] *Tiphis,* m.

TIPIOCA, *ſ.* [flour of maſchot-root macerated in water] *Tipioca,* m. *mouſſache,* f. *ſorte d'amidon tiré de la racine du magnoc,* m.

TIPPED, *and* TIPT (tĭpte), *part. adj. Couvert, garni par le bout.* A rod tipped with ſilver, *Une baguette qui a un bout d'argent,* ou *ferrée d'argent.* Tipt with an iron-head, *Garni d'une tête de fer.*

TIPPET (tĭp'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a thing worn about the neck] *Une cravate, une fraiſe, une palatine; l'écharpe* que portent en Angleterre les docteurs en théologie, les chapelains des pairs du royaume, *&c. f.*

TIPPING (tĭp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ* [from To Tip] *L'action de ferrer.*

To TIPPLE (tĭp'-pl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to drink luxuriouſly] *Boire avec excès, trinquer.* A tippling-houſe, *Un cabaret.*

TIPPLE (tĭp'-pl'), *ſ.* [drink] *Boiſſon,* f.

TIPPLED (tĭp'-pl'd), *adj.* [drunk] *Ivre, qui a trop bu.*

TIPPLER (tĭpl' leŭr), *ſ.* [a ſottiſh drunkard] *Un buveur, un ivrogne, un bibteron.*

TIPPLING (tĭp'-lin'gne), *ſ.* [drinking, drunk noiſe] *Ivrognerie,* f. A tippling-houſe, *Un cabaret.*

TIPSTAFF (tĭp'-ſtăf), *ſ.* [an officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal; the ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt] *Sergent,* ou *huiſſier à baguette,* m. *la baguette même.*

TIPSTAFF [the ſtaff itſelf ſo tipped] *Baguette d'huiſſier* ou *de ſergent.* Tipſtaff of the king at arms and heralds, *Caduſée,* m.

TIPSY (tĭp'ſé) *adj.* [drunk, overpowered with exceſs of drink] *Ivre, ſoul, pris de vin.* To get tipſy, *Se coiffer.*

TIPTOE (tĭp'-tô), *ſ.* [the tip of the toe] *Le bout* ou *la pointe du pied.* To ſtand a tiptoe, *S'élever, ſe tenir ſur le bout des pieds, ſe hauſſer.*

TIPULA, *ſ* [a genus of fly called long-legs, or crane-fly] *Tipule,* f. *couturière,* f. ou *tailleur,* m.

TIRANO, *ſ.* [a town of the Griſons; lat. 46° 12′ N. lon. 9° 46′ E.] *Tirano,* m.

TIRE, *or rather* TIER (tīre), *ſ.* [rank, row] *Rang, file, rangée.* A tire of guns in a ſhip, *Une rangée de canons ſur un vaiſſeau.*

TIRE (taïeŭr), [a head-dreſs, attire, furniture] *Coiffure,* f. *ornement,* m. *parure,* f. *atours,* m. *attirail,* m. *équipage,* m. You are in a ſcurvy tire, *Vous voilà bien mal mise, vous êtes dans un fort méchant équipage.* Tire of war, *Attirail de guerre.*

* Sin appears often in a religious tire, *Souvent le vice ſe cache ſous le voile de la religion.*

To TIRE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs the head] *Coiffer,* en général, *orner, parer, habiller.*

To TIRE [to fatigue, to make weary] *Laſſer, fatiguer,* au propre & au figuré, *ennuyer excéder, importuner, incommoder.*

* I fear I ſhall tire you, *or* your patience, *Je crains de vous laſſer,* ou *d'abuſer de votre patience.*

To TIRE OUT, *Fatiguer extrêmement.*

To TIRE, *v. n.* [to fall with wearineſs] *Se fatiguer, tomber de laſſitude, n'en pouvoir plus, ſe rendre;* au figuré, *ſe dégoûter, s'ennuyer.* Do you tire already? *Etes-vous déjà las* ou *fatigué?* My body is a jade that tires under me, *Mon corps épuiſé de forces ne peut plus me porter.*

TIRED (tăïeŭrd), *part. adj.* [V. WEARY.] *Las, fatigué, excédé de fatigue, rendu.* Are you tired with walking? *Etes-vous fatigué de la promenade?* I am tired, *Je ſuis rendu.* Quite tired, *Harraſſé,* ‖ *recru.*

* TIRED, *Las, ennuyé, dégoûté.* Give me none of that meat, I am quite tired with it, *Ne me donnez plus de cette viande, j'en ſuis las* ou *dégoûté.*

TIREDNESS (tăïeŭrd '-nĕce), *ſ.* [wearineſs] *Laſſitude,* f. *fatigue,* f.

TIRESIAS, *ſ.* [Mythol. a Theban and famous prophet] *Tirefias,* m.

TIRESOME (tăïeŭr 'ſeŭme), *adj.* [wearifome, tedious] *Laſſant, fatigant, ennuyeux, fâcheux, incommode, importun, à charge, tuant.* Exceedingly tireſome, *Aſſommant.* To be exceedingly tireſome, *Aſſaſſiner.*

TIRESOMENESS (tăïeŭr '-ſeŭme-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being tireſome] *Laſſitude,* f. *fatigue,* f. *ennui,* m.

TIRE-WOMAN (tăïeŭr '-oüeŭm '-eŭne), *ſ.* [a woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head] *Une coiffeuſe;* ſignifie auſſi *une dame d'atours.* A tire-woman to the queen, *Une dame d'atours de la Reine.*

TIRING (tăï '-rĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TIRE] *L'action de laſſer,* &c.

TIRING-HOUSE (tăï '-rĭn'gne-hăoŭce), *or* TIRING-ROOM (tăï '-rĭn'gne-roŭme), *ſ.* [the room in which players dreſs for the ſtage] *La chambre où les acteurs s'habillent.*

TIRNAU, *ſ.* [a ſtrong, handſome, and conſiderable town in Upper Hungary, lat. 48° 24′ N. lon. 17° 39′ E.] *Tirnau.*

TIROL (tĭ-rôl'), *ſ.* [a county of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria] *Le Tirol.*

TIRWIT

TIRWIT (tĭr'-oŭĭte), *ſ.* [a bird] *Un vanneau.*

'TIS (tĭz), *contracted for,* It is, *C'eſt.* 'Tis deſtiny unſhunable, *C'eſt une deſtinée inévitable.* V. ONE.

TISANE, *or* PTISANE (tĭz'-ăne), [a medicated drink] *Tiſane,* f.

TISICAL, *or* PHTHISICAL (tĭz'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [conſumptive] *De conſomption, phthiſique.*

TISICK, *or* PHTHISICK (tĭz'-ĭk), *ſ.* [conſumption, moroid waſte] *Phthiſie,* f. *conſomption,* f.

TISIPHONE (tĭz-ĭf'-ô-né), *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the three furies] *Tiſiphone,* f.

TISSUE (tĭſch'-ĭou), *ſ.* [cloth interwoven with gold *or* ſilver] *Drap d'or* ou *d'argent,* m.

To TISSUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to interweave] *Tiſſer, entrelaſſer*; au figuré, *entremêler.*

TISSUED (tĭſch'-ĭuu'd), *part. adj. Tiſſu.*

TIT (tĭte), *ſ.* [a ſmall horſe] *Une haridelle, un bidet, un méchant petit cheval.*

† TIT [a woman, *in contempt*] *Femmelette,* f. terme de mépris pour une femme. What does this envious tit? *Que fait cette harpie envieuſe?* Tit for tat, *A bon chat, bon rat.* To give tit for tat, *Rendre la pareille,* phraſe familière.

TIT. V. Tit-mouſe.

TITAN (tăï'-tăne) *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Cœlum and Terra] *Titan,* m.

TIT-BIT (tĭt'-bĭte), *ſ.* [nice bit] *Morceau friand, friandiſes,* f. pl. *petit morceau délicat, bêtilles,* f. pl.

TITHABLE (tăïtzh'-ă-hl') *adj.* [ſubject to the payment of tithes] *Sujet à la dixme, décimable.*

TITHE (tăïtzhe), *ſ.* [the tenth part of all fruits, predial and perſonal] *La dixme,* ou *dîme.* Collector of tithes, *Dîmeur,* m.

To TITHE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take the tenth part] *Dixmer* ou *dîmer, prendre* ou *lever la dixme.* To tithe a field, *Dixmer un champ.*

To TITHE, *v. n.* [to pay tithe] *Payer la dîme.*

TITHED (tăïtzh'd), *part. adj. Dixmé* ou *dîmé.*

TITHER (tăïtzh'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who gathers tithes] *Dixmeur* ou *dîmeur,* m. *dixmier,* m. [who has a right to tithes] *décimateur,* m.

TITHING (tăïtzh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [tithe] *L'action de dîmer, dîme,* f.

TITHING [the number of ten men with their families] *Dizaine,* dix hommes avec leurs familles, *f.*

TITHING-MAN (tăïtzh'-ĭn'gne-măn) *ſ.* [the chief of a tithing] *Dizenier,* chef d'une dizaine, *m. Décimateur,* m.

TITHONUS (tĭ-tshô'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Laomedon, turned into a graſshopper by Aurora, *Tithon,* m.

TITHYMAL, *ſ.* [Bot. Tithymalus, ſea-lettuce, wolf-milk, milk-thiſtle; a med. plant] *Tithymale,* m. *épurge,* f. *éſule,* f.

To TITILLATE (tĭt'-ĭl-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tickle] *Chatouiller.*

TITILLATED (tĭt'-ĭl-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Chatouillé.*

TITILLATION (tĭt-ĭl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of tickling, the ſtate of being tickled; any ſlight pleaſure] *Titillation,* f. *chatouillement,* m. au figuré, *quelque plaiſir léger.*

TIT-LARK (tĭt'-lark), *ſ.* [Ornithol. alauda pratenſis, a ſmall ſinging bird] *Alouette de pré,* f. *farlouſe,* f.

TITLE (tăï'-tl'), *ſ.* [a general head comprifing particulars; inſcription] *Titre,* m. *inſcription,* f. *écriteau,* m. *chapitre,* m. The title of a book, *Le titre d'un livre.*

TITLE [appellation of honour; a name] *Titre,* m. *qualité honorable*; *nom de dignité,* m. *traitement,* m. A title of honour, *Un titre d'honneur.* He is not worthy ſuch a title, *Il ne mérite pas ce titre* ou *ce nom.* Pretended title, appearance of a title, *Titre coloré* ou *ſpécieux.*

TITLE [right, claim] *Ture,* m. *droit,* m. *prétention fondée* By a good title, *A bon droit,* ou *à juſte titre.* To prove one's title, *Prouver ſon droit*

TITLE [a deed, *or* writing, record, voucher] *Titre,* pièce authentique qui ſert à établir un droit, *m.* To produce titles, *Adminiſtrer des titres.*

To TITLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to entitle, to name, to call] *Intituler, donner un titre* ou *un nom, appeler, nommer, étiqueter.* To title a book, *Intituler un livre.* He titled them ſons of God, *Il les appela les enfans de Dieu.*

TITLED (tăï'-tl'd), *part. adj. Intitulé, nommé, appelé.*

TITLELESS (tăïtl'-lĕce), *adj.* [without a name] *Sans nom, ſans caractère, de nulle deſcription.*

TITLE-PAGE (tăïtl'-pédje), *ſ.* [the page containing the title of a book] *La page du titre, le frontiſpice, le titre d'un livre.*

TIT-MOUSE (tĭt-măoŭce), *ſ.* [Ornithol. parus, a ſmall bird] *Méſange,* f. The great tit-mouſe (Fringillago), *Méſange-pinçon,* f. *méſange charbonnière* ou *brûlée,* f. *meſengle,* f. *lardereile,* f. *pinconnière,* f. *cendrille,* f. *croque-abeille,* f. *méſange à miroir,* f. *ferrurier,* m. Parus cœruleus, (Blue tit-mouſe, nun,) *Méſange bleue,* f. *religieuſe,* f. *nonnette,* f. *marenge.* Parus atricapillus, f. (Cole-mouſe, the ſmalleſt tit-mouſe,) *Méſange à tête noire* ou *des bois,* f. Parus paluſtris, (Marſh tit-mouſe,) *Méſange de marais,* f. *nonnette cendrée.* Parus turquatus, *méſange à collier,* ou *capuchonnée,* f. Parus barbatus, (Bearded tit-mouſe, the leaſt butcher-bird,) *Méſangue barbue du Jutland,* f. Parus pendulinus, *Méſange de Lithuanie,* f. *perdulino,* m.

TITTER (tĭt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a reſtrained laugh] *Ris modéré, un ris qui ſe fait ſans bruit.*

To TITTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to laugh with reſtraint] *Rire modérément, rire du bout des dents, rire ſans faire beaucoup de bruit.*

TITTLE (tĭt'-tl') *ſ.* [a dot over a letter] *Titre,* m. *point,* m. *trait ſur une lettre,* m. au figuré, *un grain, un point, un iota, une bagatelle, un rien, la moindre choſe ou partie.* A French i with two tittles on it, *Un i François avec deux titres* ou *deux points, un i tréma.*

* Not a tittle of it, *Pas la moindre choſe, la moindre parcelle.* He will not part with a tittle of his right, *Il ne cédera rien de ſon droit, il n'en veut rien démordre.*

TITTLE-TATTLE (tĭt'-tl'-tăt'-tl'), *ſ.* [idle talk, empty gabble] *Caquet,* m. *babil,* m. *jaſerie,* f. *bavardage,* m. Let us have a little tittle-tattle, *Cauſons* ou *caquetons un peu.*

TITTLE-TATTLE [an idle prattler, a prater] *Un cauſeur, une cauſeuſe.*

To TITTLE-TATTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to prattle] *Caqueter, cauſer, babiller, jaſer.*

TITUBATION (tĭt-ĭoŭ-bé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſtumbling, tripping] *Bronchade,* f. *action de broncher.*

TITULAR (tĭt'-ĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having *or* conferring only the title] *Titulaire, honoraire, honorifique.* A titular biſhop, *Un évêque titulaire.* A titular office, *Une charge honoraire.*

TITULARITY (tĭt'-ĭoŭ-lăr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being titular] *Qualité titulaire.*

TITULARY (tĭt'-ĭoŭ-lă-ré), *adj.* and *ſ.* [having a title or a right] *Titulaire,* ou *qui a droit*; *honoraire.*

TITYUS (tĭt'-ĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Elcara, a huge giant] *Tityus,* m.

TIVOLI, *ſ.* [a celebrated town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, lat. 41°-59′ N. lon. 12°-43′ E.] *Tivoli,* m.

TIVY (tĭv'-é), *ſ.* [ſpeed, *from* TANTIVY, the note of a hunting horn] *Hâte,* f. *diligence,* f.

TLANKQUACHUL, *ſ.* [the red curlew of Braſil] *Tlankquachul,* m.

TLAQUATZIN, *or* TLAQUACUM [an American name for the opoſſum] *Tlaquatzin,* m.

TLASCALA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of N. America in New Spain; lat. 19°-30′ N. lon. 99°-1′ W.] *Tlaſcala,* m.

TMARIUS (tme'-rĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Jupiter] *Tmarius,* m.

TO (toŭ) *prep.* [noting motion, accord, *or* adaptation, attention *or* application, amount, proportion, intention, compariſon, &c.] *A, à la, au, à des, aux; auprès, pour, devant, avec, vers, envers, dans, ſur, en, juſques, juſqu'à.* To go to London, *Aller à Londres.* I ſpoke to the woman, *J'ai parlé à la femme.* That is not fit to our purpoſe, *Cela n'eſt pas propre à notre deſſein.* I ſpeak to men of underſtanding, *Je parle à des gens judicieux.* His kindneſs extends to the children of his children, *Sa bonté s'étend juſqu'aux enfans de ſes enfans.* To go to the college, *Aller au collége.* He has wiſdom, and to his wiſdom courage. *Il a de la prudence, & il joint le courage à la prudence.* That is loſt to me, *Cela eſt perdu pour moi.* A fervent charity to all men, *Une ardente charité pour tous les hommes.* There were to the number of three hundred horſe, *Il y en avoit juſqu'à trois cens chevaux.* Twenty to one, *Vingt pour un,* ou *vingt contre un.* Four to four, *Quatre contre quatre.* Men's wiſdom is but folly to God, *La ſageſſe des hommes eſt folie devant Dieu.* The pleaſures of the next life, to a wiſe man, weigh down all the evil of this, *Les plaiſirs de la vie future ont plus de poids, auprès d'un homme ſage, que tous les maux de celle-ci.* This is no prejudice to you, *Ceci ne vous fait aucun tort.* There is no fool like to the ſinner, *Il n'y a pas de fou comparable au pécheur.* You are but an aſs to him, *Vous n'êtes qu'un âne en comparaiſon de lui,* ou *auprès de lui.* To drink to exceſs, *Boire avec excès.* To go to France, *Aller en France.* To commend one to his face, *Louer quelqu'un en ſa préſence.* From top to toe, *De pied en cap, Depuis les pieds juſqu'à la tête.* From door to door, *De porte en porte.* From hand to hand, *De main en main.* To expoſe to ſale, *Mettre en vente.* He gave it to my cuſtody, *Il me l'a donné en garde, Il l'a confié à mes ſoins.* To riſe early to one's work, *Se lever de bonne heure pour travailler.* She ſtretched her arms to heaven, *Elle étendit les bras vers le ciel.* To be ungrateful to one, *Etre ingrat envers quelqu'un.* I ſee to the bottom, *Je vois juſqu'au fond.* The offender was whipt to death, *Le coupable fut battu juſqu'à la mort.* I have a title to that, *J'ai droit ſur cela,* ou *à cela.* I'll go to the woods among the brutes, *J'irai dans les forêts avec les bêtes qui les habitent.* There are two, to my knowledge, *Il y en a deux de ma connoiſſance.* To all eternity, *Pour toute l'éternité, à jamais.* To our beſt advantage, *A notre plus grand profit, à notre avantage.* I have no enmity to that, *Je n'ai point de répugnance à cela,* ou *d'averſion pour cela.* That's nothing to me, *Cela ne me regarde point.* That's to herſelf, *Cela la regarde perſonnellement*; *c'eſt une affaire qui la regarde proprement.* He has a covetous man to his father, *Il a un père avare,* ou *un avare de père.* She has got a clown to her huſband, *Elle a un ruſtre pour mari,* ou *un ruſtre de mari.* Thoſe troops were ordered to Dalmatia, *Ces troupes avoient ordre de paſſer en Dalmatie.*

As to that, *Quant à cela.* To it again, nobody comes, *Recommençons, perſonne ne vient.* But to the ghoſt again, *Mais revenons à l'eſprit.* To the end that, *Afin que.*

To-day, *Aujourd'hui.* To-night, *Ce ſoir.* To-morrow, *Demain.* After to-morrow, *Après demain.*

To, *adv.* [noting the object of any action] *De, à, pour.* Are you reſolved to go away? *Etes-vous réſolu de vous en aller?* The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our deſires, *La longue attente d'un bien nous apprend à réprimer nos déſirs.* We are ready to try it, *Nous ſommes prêts à en faire l'épreuve.* He is named to go ambaſſador thither, *Il eſt nommé pour aller-là en qualité d'ambaſſadeur.* I weep to think on't, *Je pleure quand*

quand j'y penſe. For the time to come, *A l'avenir.*

To AND FRO, *çà & là, de port & d'autre.* To wander to and fro, *Errer çà & là.*

To AND AGAIN, *De côté & d'autre.* To go to and again, *Aller & revenir.*

R. To, before a verb, is in the Engliſh, as in the Greek tongue, a ſign of the infinitive mood, *On ſe ſert en Anglais, de même qu'en Grec, de cette particule* to, *pour marquer l'infinitif des verbes. Ex.* To love, *Amer.* To teach, *Enſeigner.* To come, *Venir.* For the time to come, *A l'avenir.*

¶ To, *pour*; In order to, *afin de*, (ſynon.) The word *to*, ſeems to denote a nearer view; the expreſſion *in order to*, one farther off: We are introduced to a prince, *to* make our court, *in order to* obtain his favours. The word *to* ſeems to agree beſt, when what we do, in view of ſome other thing, is almoſt certain to take effect; the expreſſion *in order to*, appears to be uſed with moſt propriety, when the thing we have in view may not be the immediate conſequence: We fire cannon againſt a beſieged place, *to* make a breach, *in order to* oblige the enemy to ſurrender.

TOAD (tôde) *ſ.* [a crawling animal] *Un crapaud.*

*† To ſwell like a toad, *Screver comme un crapaud, Ecumer de rage*, ou *Sécher d'envie.*

* TOAD-EATER (tôd'-ï-t-ûr), *ſ* [flatterer, fawner, ſpot-licker] *Adulateur*, m. *Adulatrice*, f.

TOAD-FISH (tôd'-fiſche) *ſ.* [Ichthyol. rana piſcatrix, ſea-devil] *Galanga*, m. *grenouille pêcheuſe*, f. *pêcheur marin*, m. *baudroie*, f. *pêcheteau*, m. *diable de mer*, m.

TOAD-FLAX (tôd'-flâks), *ſ.* [Bot. linaria, a med. plant] *Linaire commune*, f. ou *lin ſauvage*, m.

TOAD-STONE (tôd'-ſtône) *ſ* [Nat. Hiſt. Bufonita, a fiſh-tooth petrified, a tooth of the wolf-fiſh or groodeur, a Braſilian fiſh] *Pierre de crapaud*, f. ou *crapaudine*, f.

TOAD-STOOL (tôd'-ſtoul), *ſ.* [a ſort of fungus] *Sorte de champignon.*

TOAST (tôſte), *ſ.* [bread dried before the fire] *Roti*, f. A toaſt and butter, *Une rotie au beurre* A toaſt and wine, *Une rotie au vin.*

To TOAST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dry or heat at the fire] *Rotir, griller.* To toaſt cheeſe, *Rotir du fromage* To toaſt a piece of bread, *Faire une rotie.* Toaſting iron, *Inſtrument de fer qui ſert à faire des roties*

To TOAST [to name a perſon when a health is drank] *Boire à la ſanté d'une dame, toaſter*, ‖ *trinquer.* We toaſted your lady, *Nous bûmes à la ſanté de votre femme*

*† To TOAST ONE [to give him as good as he brought] *Rendre quelque un.*

*† He is as drunk as a toaſt, *Il eſt ivre comme une ſoupe.* An old toaſt [a jolly old fellow] *Un vieux goinfre, un vieux fanfaron.*

TOAST [a celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk] *Une belle, une beauté célebre*, Above a year before the fair Lemuel came to be a toaſt, *Plus d'un an avant qu'il fut queſtion de la belle Temple.*

TOAST [health] *Toaſte*, m. ‖ *bride*, f.

TOASTED (tôſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Roti, grillé.*

TOASTER (tôſt'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who toaſts] *Rôtiſſeur*, m. *quelqu'un qui rotit.*

TOASTING (tôſt'-ïn'gne), *part.* [from To Toaſt] *L'action de tôtir, de rotir, de relancer, &c.*

TOBACCO (tô-băk'-ô) *ſ.* [Bot. Nicotiana, an American plant much uſed in ſmoking, chewing, and ſnuffing] *Tabac*, m. Tobacco in ſtalks, *en* in leaf, *Tabac en côtes* ou *en feuilles.* A carrot of tobacco, *Une carotte de tabac.* Tobacco-grater, *Grinette*, f. To ſmoke tobacco, *Fumer du tabac.* To take tobacco, *Prendre du tabac*

A tobacco-box, *Une tabatière.* A tobacco-pipe, *Une pipe à fumer.* Half upright tobacco-pipes, *Demi-crochets.* Sharp pointed tobacco-pipes, *Pipes à l'Angloiſe.* A tobacco-ſtopper, *Un fouloir.*

To top the tobacco [to cut off the ſtalk at the ſummit] *Châtrer les tiges de tabac.* Stringled tobacco-leaves, *Feuilles jaunes.* Small bundles of tobacco-leaves, *Manoques*, f. To let the tobacco ferment in heaps, *Faire ſuer le tabac.* Tobacco ſpinner, *Torqueur*, m. Tobacco binder, *Fardeur*, m. Tobacco hogſheads [large caſks in which tobacco is put] *Boucauts*, m. pl.

TOBACCONIST (tô-băk'-ô-niſte), *ſ.* [a preparer and vender of tobacco] *Un marchand ou vendeur de tabac.*

TOBOLSK, *ſ.* [the capital of Siberia; lat. 58°-12 N. lon 68°-15' E.] *Toboliſk*, m.

TOCANHOHA, *ſ.* [nux vomica of Madagaſcar] *Tocanhoha*, m.

TOCAT [a large and handſome town of Turkey in Aſia, in Natolia; lat. 39°-55' N. lon. 35°-55' E.] *Tocat*, m.

TOCKAY, *ſ.* [a town of Upper Hungary, famous for the wine which one vineyard in its neighbourhood produces; lat. 48°-10' N. lon. 21°-22' E.] *Tokai*, m.

TOCKAY-WINE [ſo called from a ſmall town of Hungary] *Vin de Tokai*, m.

TOCKAY [the name of a ſpecies of ſpotted Indian lizard] *Toc-kaye*, ou *toquet*, m.

TOD (tôd), *ſ.* [a certain weight, twenty-eight pounds] *Poids de vingt-huit livres*, m. A tod of wool, *Vingt-huit livres de laine.*

TOD [a buſh, a thick ſhrub] *Un buiſſon, un arbriſſeau fort épais.*

TODDA-PANNA, *ſ.* [Bot. fagueries, the palma farinifera, or ſago-tree, a tree of the Moluccas, &c.] *Todda-panna*, m. *ſon arbre*, ou *fagotier*, m. *palmier à gruſère*, ou *à ſagou*, m.

TODDY, *or* TODDY, *ſ.* [the wine drawn from the Palmeto or Cammee-tree] *Toddi*, m. *liqueur du palmier à vin*, f.

TODY, *or* TODDUS, *ſ* [Ornithol. a bird of the genus of the picæ] *Todier*, m

TOE (tô) *ſ.* [finger of the foot] *Orteil*, m *doigt du pied*, m The great toe, *Le gros orteil* The little toe, *Le petit orteil* From top to toe, *De pied en cap* To go with one's toes in or out *Marcher les pieds en dedans* ou *en dehors.*

To kiſs the Pope's toe, *Baiſer la mule du Pape.*

TOES of a ſhoe or laſt, *Les carres d'un ſoulier* ou *d'une forme de ſoulier*, f. pl.

To of a hoſe, *Pince*, f. le devant du pied d'un cheval.

† TOFORE (tô-fêre'). *V.* BEFORE

TOFT (tôſt), *ſ.* in Law; a place where a meſſuage has ſtood] *Endroit où il y a eu autrefois une maiſon*, m. *maiſure*, f.

TOFTS, *ſ.* [a grove of trees] *Bocage*

TOGED (tô-djĕd'), *adj* [orelled in a gown] *En robe, vêtu d'une robe.*

To GETHER (tô-guĕ'zh'-eû), *adv.* [in company] *Enſemble, de compagnie, conjointement, ouvertement.* They came together, *Ils vinrent enſemble.* Let us go together, *Allons de compagnie*

To fight together, *Se battre enſemble, s'entrebattre.* To mix together, *Incorporer*, ou *s'incorporer*, ou *s'entremêler.* To gather together, *Aſſembler* ou *s'aſſembler*

TOGETHER [at once, in the ſame time] *A la fois, de ſuite, dans le même temps* Three days together, *Trois jours de ſuite, trois jours conſécutifs.* They lived together, *Ils vivoient dans le même temps.*

TOGETHER WITH, *L'un avec l'autre* Take the bad together with the good, *Prenez le mauvais avec le bon.*

TOGETHER [in continuity] *Enſemble.* Some tree's broad leaves together ſewed, *Quelques feuilles larges couſues enſemble*

TOGETHER! [in Sea-language] *Enſemble!* (commandement aux matelots qui font une manœuvre, aux rameurs, &c.)

TOGGEL, *ſ.* [in a ſhip, a ſmall wooden pin] *Cabillot*, m. *chevillot*, m. *quinçonneau*, m.

TOIL (tôïl), *ſ.* [labour, fatigue] *Peine*, f. *fatigue*, f. *travail*, m. With both toil and grief, *Avec bien de la peine & du chagrin.*

TOIL [any net or ſnare woven] *Toile*, f. The toil of a ſpider, *Toile d'araignées.* A toil for deer, *Bricoles*, f. pl. Hunter's toils, or toiles [nets ſet by hunters to catch wild beaſts] *Toiles*, grands filets de chaſſe.

To TOIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to work at, to labour] *Travailler, peiner, ſe donner bien de la peine, faire avec beaucoup de peine, ſe fatiguer, ſe tourmenter, ſe démener.* To toil and moil, *Ahaner, ſe travailler.*

TOILED (tôïl'd), *part. adj Travaillé, piné, fatigué.* Toiled with works of war, *Fatigué des travaux de la guerre*

TOILER (tôïl'-eûr), *ſ.* [one who toils] *Celui* ou *celle qui ſe fatigue, qui prend bien de la peine.*

TOILET (tôïl'-ète) *ſ.* [a dreſſing table] *Toilette, f. table de toilette*, f.

TOILING (tôïl'-ïn'gne) *ſ* *L'action de ſe fatiguer: fatigue*, f. Toiling and moiling, *Peine & fatigue*, f. f.

TOILSOME (tôïl'-ſeûme), *adj.* [laborious, weary] *Laborieux, pénible, fatigant.*

TOILSOMENESS (tôïl'-ſeûm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [laboriouſneſs] *Peine, fatigue*, f.

TOISON (tôï'-ſ'n) *ſ.* [in Heraldry; golden fleece] *Toiſon d'or*, f.

TOKEN (tô'-k'n) *ſ.* [a ſign, a mark] *Signe*, m. *marque*, f. *témoignage*, m. *trace*, m. *preuve*, f. *veſtige*, m. *monument*, m. *enſeigne* ou *enſeignes*, f. *jamais* m Show me a token that he which hate me may ſee it *Montrez-moi un ſigne que ceux qui me haiſſent puiſſent voir.* A token of friendſhip, *Une marque d'amitié* That was an evening token of his wiſdom, *Ce fera un témoignage ou monument éternel de ſa ſageſſe.* By the ſame token, that, *A telles enſeignes, que..* By a late token, *A fauſſes enſeignes*

TOKEN [a pretence] *Un prétexte.*

TOKENS for communion *Un viatique.*

TOKEN, *or* plague token, *Charbon*, m *charbon de peſte*, m

† She is poor without a token *Elle n'eſt bonne à rien, elle ne mérite pas qu'on la regarde.* They are not a token for him *Ils le mépriſent, Ils ne font aucun cas de lui*

To TOKEN, *v. a.* [to make known] *Rendre public, faire connoître*

TOLD (tôlde), the preterite of To TELL; which ſee.

TOLD, *part adj.* [mentioned, related] *Dit, mentionné, déclaré* It is told ſo to me, *or* I am told ſo, *On me l'a dit, je me le ſuis laiſſé dire.*

To TOLE (tôle), -ING, -ED, *v a* [to train, to draw by degrees] *Amener* ou *conduire par degrés*

TOLED (tôl'de), *part. adj. Amené, conduit par degrés.*

TOLEDO (to-li'-do), *ſ.* [an ancient, handſome, and trading city of Spain; lat. 39°-50' N. lon. 3°-15' W.] *Tolède*, f.

TOLERABLE (tŏl'-eûr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [ſufferable, ſupportable] *Tolérable, ſupportable, qu'on peut ſouffrir* ou *endurer.*

TOLERABLE [paſſable, not excellent, not contemptible] *Paſſable, ſupportable, rayonnable, médiocre, médiocrement bon.*

TOLERABLENESS (tŏl'-eûr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being tolerable] *Médiocrité*, f.

TOLERABLY (tŏl'-eûr-ă-blé), *adv* [in a tolerable manner] *Paſſablement, médiocrement.*

TOLERANCE (tŏl'-e-r-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [power or act of enduring] *Patience*, f. He did it to ſhew his tolerance, *Il l'a fait pour montrer ſa patience.*

To TOLERATE (tŏl'-ĕŭr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſuffer, not to hinder] *Tolérer, ſouffrir, ſupporter, ne pas empêcher.*

¶ To tolerate, *Tolérer*; to ſuffer, *Souffrir*; to permit, *Permettre* (ſynon.): We *tolerate* a thing, when having ſufficient power we do not hinder it; we *ſuffer* it, by making no oppoſition; we *permit* it, when we authoriſe it by formal conſent. *Tolerate* and *ſuffer* are never uſed but with reſpect to bad things; *permit* relates either to good or bad. Thus; we are ſometimes obliged to *tolerate* certain evils, in order to prevent worſe; we ſhould never *ſuffer* ourſelves to be influenced by bad example. Human laws never will *permit* what the divine law forbids, but ſometimes forbids what the other will *permit*.

TOLERATED (tŏl'-eŭr-é-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Toléré, ſouffert, ſupporté.* Such things may be tolerated for a while, *Ces choſes peuvent être tolérées pour un temps.*

TOLERATING (tŏl'-eŭr-é-tĭn'gue), *ſ.* [*from* To TOLERATE] *Tolérance*, f. *l'action de tolérer*, &c.

TOLERATION (tŏl-eŭr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [allowance given to that which is not approved] *Tolerance*, f. *permiſſion*, f. *indulgence*, f. *connivance*, f. *liberté de conſcience*, f. I ſhall not ſpeak againſt the toleration granted to them, *Je n'ai garde de déſapprouver la tolérance qu'on leur accorde.* The king has granted the diſſenters a toleration, *Le roi a accordé la liberté de conſcience aux non-conformiſtes.*

TOLL (tôle), *ſ.* [an exciſe of goods] *Péage*, m. *paſſage*, m. droit ſeigneurial qui ſe prend ſur le bétail & la marchandiſe qui paſſe. [duty levied upon certain high roads] *Chauſſéage*, m. Have you paid the toll? *Avez-vous payé le péage* ou *le paſſage?* All merchant-men pay a toll at the Sound to the king of Denmark, *Tous les navires marchands payent le paſſage du Sund au roi de Danemarc.* Toll money, *Argent du péage, le péage.* Toll-free, *Privilégié, exempt de péage.*

TOLL. [liberty to buy and to ſell within the precincts of a manor] *Privilége de vendre & d'acheter dans l'étendue d'une ſeigneurie.*

To TOLL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to pay or to take toll] *Payer* ou *recevoir le péage.*

To TOLL, *v. a.* and *n.* [to ring a bell, to ſound as a ſingle bell] *Sonner, tinter, ſcpter.* To toll a bell. *Sonner* ou *tinter une cloche.* All the bells tolled in different notes, *Toutes les cloches ſonnoient ſur différens tons.*

To TOLL, To Toll forth [to take away] *Emporter, enlever, entraîner.*

To TOLL ON [to entice] *Inciter, porter, encourager, pouſſer.*

TOLLAGE. V. TALLAGE.

TOLLED (tôl'de), *part. adj.* *Sonné, tinté.*

TOLLED ON [enticed] *Incité, porté, encouragé, pouſſé.*

TOLLED, *or* Tolled forth, *Emporté, enlevé, entraîné*; *annulé, caſſé, abrogé.*

TOLLENON, *ſ.* [Antiq. a warlike machine of the Romans] *Baſcule* (pour jeter des ſoldats dans une place), ſ. [an engine for a draw-well] *Eranle*, f.

TOLLING (tôl'-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [*from* To TOLL] *L'action de tinter, de ſonner.*

TOLL-BOOTH (tôl'-boŭtzh), *ſ.* [toll-houſe] *L'endroit où l'on paye le péage*; *c'eſt auſſi le nom d'une priſon d'Edimbourg*; *une priſon* en général.

‡ To TOLL-BOOTH, *v. a.* [to impriſon] *Mettre en priſon, empriſonner.*

TOLL-FREE (tôl'-frī), *adj.* [free from toll] *Privilégié, exempt de tout péage.*

TOLL-GATHERER (tôl'-gătzh eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [the officer that takes toll] *Receveur*, m. ou *collecteur de péage*, m. *péager*, m.

TOLL-HOUSE (tôl'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* *Barrière*, f.

TOLL-MONEY (tôl'-meün ë), *ſ.* [the money paid for the toll; money ariſing from the toll] *Péage*, m. *l'argent du péage.*

TOLOZA, *ſ.* [a town of Spain in the province of Biſcay; lat. 43°-10' N. lon. 2°-5' W.] *Tloza*, m.

TOLSEY, *ſ.* [Brit. Antiq. q. d. tributi ſedes; town-houſe, cuſtom-houſe] *Douane*, f. *bourſe*, f. V. TOLL-BOOTH.

TOLU-BALSAM, *ſ.* [at firſt a liquid reſin, which, as it grows old, becomes of a colour and conſiſtence of Flanders glue] *Baume de Tolu*, m.

TOLUTATION, *ſ.* [the act of pacing or ambling] *L'action d'aller le pas, d'ambler, d'aller l'ambie*, ou *l'entrepas.*

TOMAHAWK, *ſ.* [a warlike inſtrument of the American ſavages] *Caſſe-tête*, m.

TOMAN, *or* TOMMAN, *ſ.* [an imaginary money among the Perſians] *Toman*, m.

TOMATO, *ſ.* [the Portugueſe name for the fruit of the lycope ſicon, *or* love-apple] *Tomate*, f. *pomme d'amour*, f.

TOMB (toûme), *ſ.* [a monument in which the dead are enclоſed] *Tombeau*, m. *tombe*, f. *ſépulcre*, m. *monument*, m. Time is drawn upon tombs, an old man winged, with a ſcythe and an hour-glaſs, *Le temps eſt repréſenté ſur les tombeaux comme un vieillard ailé avec une faux & un ſablier.* Tomb-ſtone, *Une tombe*, pierre qu'on met au-deſſus d'une foſſe.

To TOMB, *v. a.* [to bury] *Enterrer, mettre dans le tombeau.*

TOMBAC, *ſ.* [a yellow metal, prince's metal, made of zinc and copper] *Tombac*, m.

TOMBLESS (toûm'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting a tomb] *Sans ſépulture.*

TOM-BOY (tŏm'-bŏï), *ſ.* [a mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl] *Un drôle, un gueux*; quelquefois auſſi *une garçonnière.*

TOMBUETOU [a kingdom of Africa in Negroland] *Tombut.*

TOME (tôme), *ſ.* [one volume of many] *Un tome, un volume*; & dans un ſens plus général *un livre.* Sacred tomes, *Les livres Saints.*

TOMENTUM, *ſ.* [flock, the cotton or ſoft downy matter which grows upon the leaves of plants] *Tomentum*, m. *bourre*, f. *duvet*, m (des feuilles).

TOMPION, *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Tampon*, m. ou *tape* (des canons), f.

TOMSK, *ſ.* [a town of the Ruſſian Empire in the government of Toboliſk, and province of Tomſk; lat. 55°-45' N. lon. 84°-59' E.] *Tomoſkoi*, ou *Tomo*, m.

TOMTIT, (tŏm'-tĭte), *ſ.* V. TITMOUSE.

TON (teŭne), *ſ.* [a meaſure or weight] *Tonneau*, m. [the weight of twenty hundred] *Tonneau*, m.

TONDIN [Archit.] V. TORE.

TONE (tône), *ſ.* [note, ſound, accent, ſound of the voice] *Ton*, m. *ton de voix*, m. *accent*, m. Sounds called tones are ever equal, *Les ſons que l'on nomme tons ſont toujours égaux.* I knew him by his tone, *Je le reconnus à ſon ton de voix.* You may know by his tone that he is a Frenchman, *Vous pouvez connoître à ſon accent qu'il eſt François.*

TONE [elaſticity, power of extenſion *or* contraction] *Elaſticité*, f. *pouvoir de s'étendre, & de ſe reſſerrer.* The tone of the ſtomach, *L'élaſticité de l'eſtomac.*

To give tone to the fibres, *Donner du ton aux fibres.*

TONG (teŭn'g), *ſ.* [the tongue *or* catch of a buckle] *L'ardillon* ou *l'agraffe d'une boucle*, m. f. A golden tong, *Une agraffe d'or.*

TONGS (tŏn'gz), *ſ. pl.* [an inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing, as of coals in the fire] *Pincettes*, f. pl. Small tongs, *Badines*, f. pl.

TONGS [among gilders, ſmall pincers wherewith the gold or ſilver is applied to a hot iron] *Bercelles*, f. called by corruption, *Bruſſelles*, f. pl.

TONGUE (teün'g), *ſ.* [the inſtrument of ſpeech. V. SPEECH; a language] *Langue*, f. au figuré, *parole*, f *langue*, f. *langage*, m. A man's, a bird's, a horſe's, a fiſh's tongue, *La langue d'un homme, d'un oiſeau, d'un cheval, d'un poiſſon.* The tongue is the organ of ſpeech, *La langue eſt l'organe de la parole.* To have a thing on the tip of one's tongue, *Avoir un mot* ou *une choſe ſur le bout de la langue.* To have one's tongue well hung, well oiled, to have a glib tongue, *Avoir la langue bien pendue, bien affilée, avoir une grande volubilité de langue*; *avoir bon bec, du caquet.* To hold one's tongue, *Se taire.* To have one's tongue at command, *Avoir une grande facilité de s'exprimer, dire tout ce que l'on veut.* His tongue runs upon wheels, his tongue runs perpetually, he is all tongue, *La langue lui va tout ſeul, il a bien de la langue.*

* To have too much tongue, *Avoir la langue bien longue, Ne pouvoir tenir ſa langue, Dire tout ce qu'on ſait.* To have no tongue, to be maſter, *or* to have the command of one's tongue, *N'avoir point de langue, être muet, être maître de ſa langue.* An ill tongue, a malicious, *or* ſlanderous tongue, *Une méchante langue, Une perſonne qui médit* ou *calomnie, Une langue de ſerpent*, ou *de vipère.* I am glad I know what a tongue you've got, *Je ſuis bien aiſe de ſavoir que vous avez de la langue.* He has loſt his tongue, *Il a perdu ſa langue, il ne dit mot.* He has found his tongue again, *Il a retrouvé ſa langue, Il recommence à parler.* To have a name at one's tongue's end, *Avoir un nom ſur le bout des lèvres.* Hold your tongue, *Tenez votre langue, Ne dites mot, Gardez le ſilence.* His tongue fail'd him, *La parole lui manqua, Il reſta interdit.* Have good tongues in your heads, I adviſe you, *Parlez comme il faut, je vous en avertis.* Turn your tongue upon another ſubject, *Changez de diſcours, Parlez d'autre choſe.* His tongue tript, *La langue lui a fourché, Il s'eſt trompé en parlant, Il a dit un mot pour un autre.*

† A tongue gives a deeper wound than a ſword, *Un coup de langue eſt plus pire qu'un coup de lance.*

† Your tongue runs before your wit, *Vous parlez avant de penſer.*

† What the heart thinks the tongue ſpeaks, *De l'abondance du cœur la bouche parle.*

† He that has a tongue in his head may find his way where he pleaſes, *Qui langue a à Rome va.*

The French *or* Engliſh tongue, *La langue Françoiſe* ou *Angloiſe.* The gift of tongues, *Le don des langues.*

TONGUE [a ſmall point] *Languette*, f.

TONGUE of a balance, *L'aiguille* ou *la languette d'une balance*, ou *d'un trébuchet.*

TONGUE of a ſword-blade, *La ſoie d'une lame d'épée.*

Adder's tongue, dog's tongue. V. ADDER, &c.

To TONGUE, *v. a.* and *n.* [to chide, to ſcold: to prate] *Gronder, réprimander*; *cauſer, babiller, jaſer.*

TONGUED (teŭn'g'd), *adj.* [having a tongue] *Qui a une langue*; au propre & au figuré.

* Long-tongued, *Qui parle trop, un babillard, qui dit tout ce qu'il ſait.* Ill-tongued, *Qui a une méchante langue, Langue d'aſpic, Aſpic.* Double-tongued, *Qui eſt diſſimulé, Qui dit à l'un une choſe, & à l'autre le contraire.*

TONGUELESS (teŭn'g'-lĕce), *adj.* [mute, wanting a tongue] *Qui n'a point de langue, muet, interdit.*

TONGUE-PAD (teŭn'g'-pad), *ſ.* [a great talker] *Un grand parleur, une grande parleuſe.*

TONGUE-TIED (teün'g tăï'd', *adj.* [having an impediment in ſpeech] *Qui a de la difficulté à parler*; qui a le filet (en parlant d'un enfant nouveau né); au figuré, *interdit, qui ne dit mot*; *qui a la langue liée, qui n'oſe pas parler.*

TONGUSIANS *ſ. pl.* [a people who inhabit the eaſtern part of Siberia, and are ſubject to the Ruſſians]

Ruſſians] *Tergus* ou *Tourgouſes*, m. pl.

TONICAL (tŏn'-ĭ kăl), *and* TONICK (tŏn'-ĭk), *adj.* [in Muſick] *Tonique.*

TONICAL [in Phyſick] *Tonique.*

TONNAGE (teŭn'-ĕdje), *ſ.* [a cuſtom or impoſt upon every ton of goods] *Tonnage*, m.

TONNAGE [in Sea-language; burthen] *Port d'un vaiſſeau en tonneaux.*

TONNINGEN, *ſ* [a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick; lat. 54°-30′ N. lon. 9°-10′ E.] *Tonningen*, m.

TONQUIN, *ſ.* [a kingdom of Aſia] *Le Tonquin.*

TONSILS (tŏn'-sĭls), *ſ. pl.* [Anat. almonds; two round glands at the baſis of the tongue] *Amygdales*, f. pl. *glandes du cou.*

TONSURE (tŏn'-chioure), *ſ.* [the act of clipping the hair] *L'action de couper ou raſer les cheveux; tonſure*, f.

TONTINE, *ſ.* [annuity on ſurvivorſhip] *Tontine*, f.

TONY (tô'-né), *ſ.* [an oaf, a ninny, a ſimpleton] *Un niais, un benêt, un ſot, un ſtupide.*

TOO (toū), *adv.* [over and above, overmuch, more than enough] *Trop.* That ſtory is too long, *Cette hiſtoire eſt trop longue.*

Too many, too much, *Trop.* 'Tis too much to build a doctrine of ſo great conſequence upon ſo obſcure a place of ſcripture, *C'eſt trop de fonder une doctrine d'une ſi grande conſéquence ſur un paſſage ſi obſcur de l'Ecriture.*

† Too much of one thing is good for nothing, *L'excès gâte tout, L'excès en tout eſt un défaut.*

Too [likewiſe, alſo] *Auſſi, même.* And you too, *Et vous auſſi.* We have need of your counſel and favour too, *Nous avons beſoin de votre conſeil, & même de votre faveur.*

TOOK (tuŭk), the preterite of To TAKE; which ſee.

TOOL (toūl), *ſ.* [any inſtrument of manual operation; a hireling] *Outil*, m. *inſtrument*, m. au figuré, *ſuppôt*, m. *inſtrument*, m. *âme damnée, une âme vile dont on ſe ſert pour commettre toutes ſortes d'iniquités, de concuſſions, d'injuſtices.* A ſet of tools, *Affutage*, m. Slater's edging tool [with which he ſquares the ſlates] *Doloir*, m. Edging tool [among plumbers] *Plane à déborder*, f.

* The baſe tool of the tyrant's hate, *Le vil inſtrument de la haine du tyran.*

To TOOT, *v. a.* [among Stone-maſons; to make ridges on ſtones or a wall] *Bretteler.*

To TOOT. V. To PRY, To PEEP.

TOOTH (toūth), *pl.* TEETH (tī sh), *ſ.* [a bone, hard and ſmooth, formed in the cavities of the jaws] *Dent*, f. A looſe tooth, *Une dent qui branle.* To breed teeth, *Jeter les dents* ou *faire des dents.* The chattering of the teeth, *Le bruit des dents, le cliquement des dents.*

* To have an aking tooth at one, *Avoir une dent de lait contre quelqu'un.*

* To laugh from the teeth outward, *Rire du bout des dents, Rire à contre-cœur* ou *forcément.* To make one's teeth water, *Faire venir l'eau à la bouche de quelqu'un, lui donner envie de quelque choſe.*

† To the TOOTH [in open oppoſition] *Malgré.* I ſhall do it to his teeth, or in ſpite of his teeth, *Je le ferai malgré lui, en dépit de lui, malgre lui & ſes dents.*

TOOTH AND NAIL [with one's utmoſt violence] *De la griffe & de la dent*; au figuré, *De toutes ſes forces, de toute ſa force.* To fall upon one tooth and nail, *Sacharner.* To have tooth and nail, *Avoir bec & ongles.* The cats fell upon him tooth and nail, *Les chats jouèrent ſur lui de la griffe & de la dent.* To go to it tooth and nail, *S'y prendre de toutes ſes forces,* ‖ *y aller de cul & de tête.*

*‖ To caſt in the teeth of one, *Jeter au nez, reprocher.*

* TOOTH [taſte, palate] *Goût*, m. *palais*, m. To have a ſweet tooth, *Avoir le goût* ou *le palais friand, aimer les friandiſes.*

TEETH of a ſaw, rake, comb, *or* harrow, *Les dents d'une ſcie, d'un rateau, d'un peigne, d'une herſe*, &c. *bretture*, f.

To TOOTH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furniſh with teeth, to indent] *Mettre des dents.*

To TOOTH, *v. a.* [to lock in each other] *Engrener.*

TOOTH-ACH (toūtsh'-ĕke), *ſ.* [Odontalgy, pain in the teeth] *Mal de dents.*

TOOTH-DRAWER (toūtsh'-drâ eŭr), *ſ* [one whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth] *Arracheur de dents*, m.

TOOTHED (toūtsh't), *part. adj.* [having teeth] *Qui a des dents*; ou bien, *engrené.*

TOOTHING (toūtsh'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [breeding of teeth] *Dentition*, f.

TOOTHING, *ſ.* [a coin-ſtone, left projecting to attach an additional building to] *Pierre d'attente*, f. *arrachement*, m.

TOOTHLESS (toūtsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting teeth] *Qui n'a point de dents, édenté,* ‖ *brechedent.*

TOOTH-PICK (toūtsh'-pĭk), *and* TOOTH-PICKER (toūtsh'-pĭk-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them] *Un curedent.*

TOOTHSOME (toū-sh'-seŭme), *adj.* [pleaſing to the taſte] *Délicat, friand, agréable au goût.*

TOOTHSOMENESS (toūtsh'-seŭme-nèce), *ſ.* [pleaſantneſs to the taſte] *Goût agréable.*

TOOTH-WORT (toūtsh'-oüeürte), *ſ.* [Bot. Dentaria, a med. plant] *Dentaire*, f.

TOP (tŏpe), *ſ.* [the higheſt part of any thing] *Le haut, la cime, le ſommet, la pointe, la croupe, le deſſus, le faîte, le comble, le ciel, la partie la plus élevée, la ſurface.* From top to bottom, *Du haut en bas.* The top of a hill, *La cime, le ſommet, la croupe, la pointe d'une montagne.* The top of the head, *Le ſommet de la tête.* The top of a houſe, *Le faîte* ou *le comble d'une maiſon.* The top of the bed, *Le ciel du lit.* The top of the water, *La ſurface de l'eau.* Lanthorn-top [cover of a lanthorn] *Chapiteau d'une lanterne*, m.

* TOP [the higheſt place, the utmoſt degree] *Le faîte, le comble, le plus haut degré.* If I attain the top of my deſires, *Si je parviens au comble de mes déſirs.* Top of glory, *Le faîte de la gloire.* Top of ambition, *Le plus haut degré de l'ambition.* The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work, *Toute mon ambition eſt de contribuer à cet ouvrage.*

TOP [the crown of the head] *Le ſommet de la tête* From top to toe, *Depuis la plante des pieds juſqu'au ſommet de la tête, de pied en cap.* A top-knot, *Une fontange.* Trenching top of a ſtag's head, *Epois d'un cerf*, m. pl.

TOP of a ſhoe, *La pièce d'un ſoulier.*

TOP [a toy for boys] *Sabot*, m. *toupie*, f.

TOP [a piece of wood in the ſhape of a top, placed between the ſtrands in the making of a rope] *Recueilloir*, m.

TOP of a quarry [ceiling] *Banc de ciel*, m.

TOP of a potter's wheel, *Guiel*, m. ou *girelle*, f.

TOP of a mirror, picture, &c. *Amortiſſement*, m *couronnement*, d'une glace, d'un tableau, &c m.

TOP of a melting furnace, *Guide-hors*, m.

TOP [in Sea-language] *Hune*, f. Main-top, *Grande hune.* Fore-top, *Hune de miſaine.* Mizen-top, *Hune d'artimon.* Top-armour, *Pavois d's hunes*, m. Top-block, *Poulie de guindereſſe* Top-block of a top-gallant-maſt, *Corgueur*, m. Top-chains, *Chaînes des baſſes vergues*, f. pl. Top-lantern, *Fanal de hune*, m. Top-maſt, *Mât de hune*, m. Top-rails, *Cercles de hune*, m. pl Top-rope, *Guindereſſe*, f. Top-tackle, *Palan de guindereſſe*, m. (palan fixé au bas de la guinderesſe dans les vaiſſeaux Angl is pour aider à la manœuvie.) Top-ſails, *Huniers*, m pl. ou *voiles de hune*, f. pl. Main top-ſail, *Grand hunier.* Fore top-ſail, *Petit hunier.* Mizen top ſail, *Perroquet de fougue.* The top-ſail is lowered down upon the cap, *Le hunier eſt ſur le ton.* The top-ſail is a trip, *Le hunier eſt haut ou en coche.* The top-ſail is half maſt up, *Le hunier eſt à mi-mât.* Top timbers, *Alonges de revers*, f. pl. Laying top, *Toupin*, m. ou *couchoir*, m. inſtrument de cordetie

TOP [*uſed adjectively*, being of the top] *Du haut, de deſſus, qui eſt au haut*, au figuré, *premier, principal.* Top ſtones, *Les pierres de deſſus, les premières pierres.*

* He is the top man of all, *Il eſt le premier de tous.* This is the top evidence, *C'eſt ici la principale preuve.*

To TOP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to cover on the top] *Couvrir.* Mountains topt with ſnow, *Des montagnes couvertes de neige.*

* To TOP [to riſe above, to out-go, to ſurpaſs] *S'élever au deſſus, devancer, ſurpaſſer.* He tops all others in boaſting, *Il ſurpaſſe tous les autres en vanterie.*

To TOP [to crop] *Etêter.* To top a tree, *Etêter un arbre.* To top [to ſnuff] a candle, *Moucher une chandelle.*

To TOP [to riſe to the top of a hill] *Gravir une montagne, monter juſqu'au ſommet.*

* To TOP [to perform eminently] *Exécuter d'une manière ſupérieure.* This actor tops his part, *Ce comédien joue parfaitement bien ſon rôle.*

To TOP the pit [among Tanners; to put at the top of a pit about two feet high of old ooze, and to tread it] *Faire un chapeau.*

To TOP a boot [among Boot-makers; to add a top] *Ciſſer une botte.*

To TOP a yard [in Sea-language] *Apiquer une vergue* ou *mettre une vergue en pantenne.*

To TOP, *v n.* [to be eminent, to predominate] *Primer, exceller, dominer, renchérir.* To top upon one, *Primer ſur quelqu'un, renchérir ſur lui.*

TOPARCH (tŏp'-ărk), *ſ.* [the principal man in a place] *Le chef d'une place.*

TOPARCHY (tŏp'-ăr-kĕ), *ſ.* [command in any province *or* diſtrict] *Gouvernement d'une place, ou d'un canton particulier.*

TOPAZ (tô'-păz), *ſ.* [a gem of gold colour] *Topaſe*, f.

† To TOPE (tôpe), -ING, -EN, *v. n.* [to drink hard] *Boire beaucoup, boire avec excès, trinquer.*

TOPER (tô'-peŭr), *ſ.* [a drinker, a drunkard] *Un buveur, un ivrogne, un biberon.*

TOPFUL (tŏp'-foŭl), *adj.* [full to the top] *Tout plein, plein juſqu'au bord.*

TOPGALLANT (tŏp-găl' ăn'te), *ſ.* [the high ſt ſail] *Le perroquet.* The main topgallant maſt, and the fore topgallant maſt, *Le perroquet du grand mât & de la mizaine.*

* A topgallant ſpark, *Un damoiſeau de la première volée ou du premier ordre*

TOPHACEOUS (tô-fé -cheŭce), *adj.* [gritty; ſtony] *Plein de ſable*, ou *de gravier, pierreux, graveleux.*

TOPHEAVY (tŏp-hé' vé), *adj* [having the upper part too weighty for the lower] *Dont le haut emporte le bas par ſon poids*; au figuré, *un homme ſi ivre qu'il ne peut ſe ſoutenir.*

TOPHET (tô'-fĕt), *ſ.* [hell; *a ſcriptural name*] *L'enfer*, m terme de l'Ecriture

TOPICAL (tŏp'-ĭ kăl), *adj* [relating to ſome general head, local] *Tiré de quelque lieu commun, topique, local.* A topical evidence, *Une preuve tirée d'un lieu commun.* Topical logick, *Logique topique.*

TOPICAL [applied medicinally to any part] *Topique*, en terme de Medecine.

TOPICK (tŏp'-ĭk), *ſ.* [a general head, ſomething to which other things are referred] *Lieu commun. topique, chef général d'où l'on tire des raiſonnemens ou argumens; ſujet*, m. *matière*, f.

TOPICK [in Rhetoric *Topique*, m

TOPINAMBES, *ſ. pl.* [iſlands of the South of America, in Terra Firma] *Ile des Topinambes*, f

TOP-KNOT (tŏp'-nôte), *ſ.* [a knot worn by

by women on the top of the head] *Fontange*, f.

TOPLESS (tŏp '-lĕce), *adj.* *Qui n'a point de ſommet, de cime.*

TOP-MAN (tŏp '-măne), *ſ.* [the fawyer at the top of the beam] *Celui des ſcieurs de long qui eſt au deſſus.*

TOP'-MAST (tŏp '-măste), *ſ.* [top-gallant maſt] *Le perroquet.* The ſprit-ſail top-maſt, *and* the mizen-top-maſt, *Le perroquet du beaupré, & de l'artimon.*

TOPMOST (tŏp '-môste), *adj.* [uppermoſt, higheſt] *Le plus haut.*

TOP-PROUD (tŏp '-prăoŭd), *adj.* [proud in the higheſt degree] *exceſſivement fier, altier,*

TOP-SAIL (tŏp '-séle), *ſ.* [the higheſt ſail] *La voile du perroquet.*

TOPOGRAPHER (tô-pŏg '-răf-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who writes deſcriptions of particular places] *Celui qui fait la deſcription de quelques lieux particuliers; topographe*, m.

TOPOGRAPHICAL (tŏp-ô-grăf '-ï-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to topography] *Topographique.*

TOPOGRAPHY (tô-pŏg '-răf-é), *ſ.* [deſcription of particular places] *Topographie*, f.

TOPPED (tôp't), *part. adj.* *Couvert; élévé; ſurpaſſé.*

TOPPED, *adj.* [uſed in compoſition] *Qui a une pointe.* Sharp-topped, *Qui a une pointe aigüe au bout, pointu.* Topped gloves, *Gants à l'Angloiſe*, m. pl.

TOPPING (tŏp '-in'gne), *ſ.* [from To Top] *L'action d'élever, &c.* The topping of coach-horſe bridles, *or* the like, *Aigrette*, f.

† TOPPING, *adj.* [fine, noble, gallant] *Huppé, diſtingué, de la première volée, apparent.* A topping-man, *Un homme des plus huppés, un des plus diſtingués.*

TOPPING-LIFT (tŏp 'ïn'gne-lïfte), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Balancine de gui* (& des vergues à cornes), f. Topping-lift of a boat's boom, *Balancine de chaloupe*, f.

To TOPPLE (tŏp '-pl'), *v. n.* [to fall forward, to tumble] *Tomber en devant.*

TOPSY-TURVY (tŏp '-sé-teŭr '-vé), *adv.* [with the bottom upward] *Sens deſſus-deſſous, de fond en comble, cul par deſſus tête.* Turning topſy-turvy, *Bouleverſement*, m. To turn topſy-turvy, *Bouleverſer.* All lies topſy-turvy, *Tout eſt ſens deſſus deſſous.* To turn a houſe topſy-turvy, *Abattre une maiſon de fond en comble.*

To turn topſy-turvy, *or* top over tail, *Faire le ſaut de la carpe.*

TOPT (tŏpte). V. Topped.

TOR, *ſ.* [a tower, a turret; a high pointed hill *or* rock] *Une tour; un rocher fort élevé; un pic, une éminence.*

TORBAY, *ſ.* [a fine bay of the Engliſh channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire] *Torbay*, m.

TORCH (tortche), *ſ.* [a wax-light bigger than a candle] *Une torche, un flambeau.*

TORCHBEARER (tortche '-bé-reŭr), *ſ.* [one who carries a torch] *Celui qui porte une torche.*

TORCHENES, *ſ.* [in Manege; a ſtick to ſeize a horſe by the noſe and keep him from being unruly] *Torche-nez*, m. *morailles*, f. pl.

TORCH-LIGHT tortche '-läïte), *ſ.* *Lumière d'une torche*, f.

TORCHER, (tortch '-eür), *ſ.* [one that gives light, a link-boy] *Celui qui donne de la lumiere.*

TORCH-THISTLE (tortche-tshis '-sl'), *ſ.* [a Peruvian plant, without branches or leaves] *Cierge épineux*, m. *cierge du Pérou*, m. *Flambeau du Pérou*, m.

TORCHWEED (torch '-oŭïde), *ſ.* [Bot. Verbaſcum, a med. plant] *Bouillon blanc*, m.

TORDYLIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Hart-wort of Crete, a med. plant] *Tordyle*, m.

TORE (tôre), *the preterite of* To Tear; which ſee.

TORIES (tô '-réz), *the plural of* Tory; which ſee.

TORMENT (tor '-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [torture, penal anguiſh, great pain] *Tourment*, m. *torture*, f. *ſupplice*, m. *grande douleur, peine*, f. *martyre*, m. *ſouffrance*, f. There's no fiercer torment than a guilty mind, *Il n'y a point de tourment plus cruel que les remords.*

To TORMENT (tor-mĕn't '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put to pain] *Tourmenter, faire ſouffrir quelque peine* ou *tourment*, ſoit de corps ſoit d'eſprit; *bourreler, déeſpérer.* V. To Vex.

TORMENTED (tor-mĕn't '-ed), *part. adj.* *Tourmenté.*

TORMENTIL (tor-mĕn't '-ïl), *ſ.* [Bot. Tormentilla, ſeptfoil; a med. plant] *Tormentille*, f.

TORMENTING (tor-mĕnt '-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Torment] *L'action de tourmenter.*

TORMENTING, *adj.* [cruel, painful] *Qui tourmente, cruel, * tourmentant.*

TORMENTOR (tor-mĕn't '-eür), *ſ.* [one who torments] *Celui ou celle qui tourmente.*

TORMENTOR [one who inflicts penal *or* legal tortures, an executioner] *Un bourreau, l'exécuteur*, m

TORMINA, *ſ. pl.* V. Gripes.

TORN (torne), *part. adj. of* To Tear, *Déchiré, mis en pièces.*

TORNADO (tor-né '-dô), *ſ.* [a hurricane, a whirlwind] *Ouragan*, m. *tourbillon*, m *grain de vent*, m.

TORO, *ſ.* [a town of Spain in Leon, in a very fertile country; lat. 41°-39' N. lon. 5°-2' W.] *Toro*, m.

TORPEDO (tor-pī '-dô), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. numbfiſh, cramp-fiſh, or electric ray; a ſea-fiſh] *Torpille*, f. *torpède*, f. *dormilleouſe*, f. *tremble*, f. *crampe*, f. *poiſſon électrique*, m. A ſort of freſh-water-fiſh of Cayenne, *Anguille torpille*, ou *anguille de Caïenne*, f.

TORPENT (tor '-pĕn'te), *and* Torpid (tor '-pïd), *adj.* [benumbed, ſtruck motionleſs, not active] *Engourdi.*

TORPIDNESS (tor '-pïd-nĕce), *and* Torpitude (tor '-pï-tïoude), *ſ.* [ſtate of being torpid] *Engourdiſſement*, m.

Torpor (tor '-pŏr), *ſ.* [dulneſs, numbneſs] *Engourdiſſement*, m.

TORQUE, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; a round roll twiſted and ſtuffed] *Torque*, f. *bourlet*, m.

TORQUILLA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. wry-neck, a ſpecies of wood-pecker] *Torcol, tercou*, ou *turcot*, m.

TORREFACTION (tŏr-rï-făk '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of drying by the fire] *Torréfaction*, f.

TORREFIED (tŏr-rï-făï'd), *part. adj.* *Torréfié*

To TORREFY (tŏr '-rï-făï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dry by the fire] *Torréfier.*

TORRENT (tŏr '-ĕn'te), *ſ.* [a violent and rapid ſtream] *Torrent*, m. *courant d'eau fort rapide*, m. *avalaiſon*, f. A torrent falling from a mountain, *Un torrent qui tombe d'une montagne.*

* A torrent of eloquence, *Un torrent d'éloquence.*

Torrent, *adj.* [rapidly flowing] *Qui coule rapidement*, ou *avec impétuoſité.*

TORRES NOVAS, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Portugal in Eſtramadura; lat 39°-10' N. lon. 8°-8' W.] *Torres Novas*, m.

TORRID (tŏr '-ïd), *adj.* [burning, violently hot] *Brûlant, torride, exceſſivement chaud.* A torrid heat, *Une chaleur brûlante.* The torrid zone, *La zone torride.*

TORSE, *ſ.* [a wreath, in Heraldry] *Tortil* ou *tortis*, m.

Torse [in Sculpture; the body of a figure without head, arms, *or* legs] *Torſe*, m. ſe dit, en Sculpture, d'une figure tronquée, qui n'a qu'un corps ſans tête, ſans bras, & ſans jambes.

TORSEL (tor 'ſïl), *ſ.* [in Sculpture, any thing in a twiſted form] *Torſe*, m.

TORSION (tor '-cheüne), *ſ.* the act of turning *or* twiſting] *L'action de tordre.*

TORT, *ſ.* [a law-term *for* wrong, injury] *Tort*, m.

TORTEAUX, *ſ.* [in Heraldry; figures like cakes] *Torteaux*, m.

TORTFEASOR, *ſ.* [a law word *for* treſpaſſer] *Malfaiteur*, m.

TORTILE (tor '-tïl), *adj.* [twiſted, wreathed] *Tors, tortillé.*

TORTION (tor '-cheüne), *ſ.* [torment, pain] *Souffrance*, f. *torture*, f. *peine*, f.

TORTIOUS (tor '-cheüce), *adj* [injurious, doing wrong] *Injuſte, qui fait tort, qui cauſe du dommage.*

TORTIVE (tor '-tïv'). V. Tortile.

TORTOISE (tor '-tïce), *ſ.* [an amphibious creature] *Tortue*, animal amphibie, *ſ.* A land-tortoiſe, *Tortue de terre.* A ſea-tortoiſe, *Tortue de mer, carret*, m. A tortoiſe-ſhell, *Ecaille de tortue*, f. Tortoiſe-ſhell (a ſpecies of bezoard), *Pierre de tortue*, f.

TORTONA, *ſ.* [a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe; lat. 45°-8' N. lon 8°-58' E.] *Tortone*, f.

TORTOSA, *ſ.* [a large town of Spain, in Catalonia; lat. 40°-53' N. lon. 0°-35' E.] *Tortoſe*, f.

TORTUOSITY (tor-tïoŭ-ŏs '-ï-té), *ſ.* [wreath, flexure] *Pli*, m. *ſinuoſité*, f. *tortuoſité*, f.

TORTUOUS (tor '-tïoŭ-eïce), *adj.* [twiſted, wreathed, winding] *Tortueux, qui va en tournant.*

TORTURE (tor '-tïeüre), *ſ.* [torments judicially inflicted] *Torture*, f. *gêne*, f. *queſtion*, f. To puniſh with torture, *Appliquer quelqu'un à la torture* ou *à la queſtion.*

* Torture [pain, anguiſh, pang] *Torture*, f. *tourment*, m. *peine*, f. *douleur*, f. 'Tis better to be with the dead than to lie in ſo great torture, *Il vaut mieux être mort que d'être ainſi à la torture*, ou *que de ſouffrir de ſi cruels tourmens.*

To Torture, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puniſh with tortures; to vex, to torment] *Mettre à la torture, appliquer à la queſtion; tourmenter, faire ſouffrir, bourreler.*

TORTURED (tor '-tïeür'd), *part. adj.* *Mis à la torture, appliqué à la queſtion; tourmenté.*

TORTURER (tor '-tïeür-eür), *ſ.* [one who tortures] *Bourreau*, m. *celui qui tourmente.*

TORTURING (tor '-tïeür-în'gne), *ſ.* [from To Torture] *Torture*, f. *l'action de tourmenter.*

TORUS (tô '-reüce), *or* Tore (tôre), *ſ.* [Archit. a large round moulding uſed in the baſes of columns] *Tore*, m. *tondin*, m.

TORVITY (tor '-vï-té), *ſ.* [ſternneſs, ſeverity of countenance] *Sévérité*, m. *air*, ou *mine ſévère*, m. f.

TORVOUS (tor 'veüce), *adj.* [ſtern, ſevere of countenance] *Sévère, qui a la mine ſévère.*

† TORY (tô 'ré), *ſ.* [a ſavage, an Iriſh robber] *Un ſauvage, un voleur d'Irlande.*

Tory [a royaliſt, *by oppoſition to* a Whig] *Un tory*, ou *royaliſte.*

To TOSE, *v. n.* [to card *or* comb wool] *Carder de la laine, charpir.*

TOSS (tŏce), *ſ.* [the act of toſſing] *L'action de balloter*, ou *jeter; ſecouſſe*, f. au figuré *peine*, f. *agitation*, f. *embarras*, m. A toſs in a blanket, *Berne*, f.

*† To be in a toſs, *Etre en peine*, ou *dans l'embarras.*

Toss of the head [an affected manner of raiſing the head] *Manière affectée de remuer la tête.*

To Toss, -ING, -ED, *and* Toſt, *v. a.* [to throw with the hand] *Jeter* ou *renvoyer avec la main, lancer, balloter*, ou *ſecouer, agiter.* To toſs a ball, *Jeter une balle, ſe la renvoyer l'un à l'autre.* To toſs a ball ſidewards (at Tennis), *Bricoler.* To toſs ſomething into one's mouth, *Bricoler.* To toſs a thing about, *Jeter une choſe d'un endroit à un autre.* They toſſed their torches, *Ils ſecouoient leurs torches.* They toſſed their wings, *Ils battoient des ailes.* To toſs one in a blanket, *Berner quelqu'un*, au propre & au figuré.

† To Toſs up a diſh, *Faire un ragoût* ou *une fricaſſée.* To toſs up a couple of chickens,

Mettre deux poulets en fricaſſée, en faire une fricaſſée.

* To Toss [to agitate, to diſcuſs] *Agiter, diſcuter, balloter.* We ſhall toſs that buſineſs, *Nous diſcuterons cette affaire.* To toſs a thing in one's mind, *Rouler, ruminer, ſe donner, repaſſer quelque choſe dans ſon eſprit*

To TOSS, *v. n.* [at Tennis; to bandy] *Balloter, peloter.*

TOSSED (tŏs't), *part. adj. Jetté, balloté, renvoyé d'un lieu à un autre,* ou de *Caïphe à Pilate.* Toſſed by the wind, *Battu de l'orage, de la tempête.*

TOSSEL (tŏs'-ĕ), *ſ.* V. Tassel.

TOSSING (tŏs'-ĭn'gre), *ſ.* [from To Toss] *Secouſſe, f. agitation, f. l'action de ſecouer,* &c. *branle,* m. The toſſing of the ſea, *Les rafraîchiſſemens de la mer, le roulis.*

TOSSER (tŏs'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who throws, who flings and writhes; *Quelqu'un qui jette, qui ſecoue, qui lance,* &c. ‖ *Buveur,* m.

TOSSINGLY (tŏs ĭn'gne lé), *adv.* [with a toſs] *Avec ſecouſſes.*

† TOSSPOT (tŏs 'pŏte), *ſ.* [a toper and drunkard] *Un buveur, un ivrogne.*

TOST (tŏste). V. Tossed.

To TOT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [a law-term for To aſſeſs] *Cotiſer, taxer.*

TOTAGE (tô'-tédje), *ſ.* V. Totality.

TOTAL (tô'-tăl), *adj.* [complete, whole] *Total, complet, entier, tout; univerſel.* The total ſum, *La ſomme totale, le total.* That's my total crime, *Voilà tout mon crime.*

TOTALITY (tô-tăl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the total ſum, whole quantity] *La totalité, le total, le tout.*

TOTALLY (tô'-tăl-é), *adv.* [wholly, completely] *Totalement, entièrement, pleinement, tout-à-fait.*

TOTANUS or Totano, *ſ.* [Vetola, limoſa, or ſcolopax glottis, an Italian bird, a water-fowl] *Totanus* ou *Totan,* m.

TOTHER (teŭtzh '-eŭr), *contracted for* The other.

TOTTED (tŏt't), *part. adj. Cotiſé, taxé.*

Totted, *Mot dont on ſe ſert à l'échiquier pour marquer une bonne dette due au Roi.*

To TOTTER (tŏt'-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall] *Chanceler, vaciller, branler, être prêt à tomber*; au figuré *tomber en décadence, menacer ruine,* ‖ *branler au manche.* That child totters, *Cet enfant chancelle, n'eſt pas ferme ſur ſes pieds.* A tottering houſe, *Une maiſon qui branle, prête à crouler.*

* The commonwealth is in a tottering ſtate, *La république eſt dans un état chancelant, elle menace ruine.* The king tottered upon his throne, the crown tottered upon his head, *Le roi chancelloit ſur ſon trône, la couronne chancelloit ſur ſa tête.* The Turkiſh empire tottered, *L'empire des Turcs tomboit en décadence, étoit ſur ſon déclin.*

TOTTERING (tŏt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ* [from To Totter] *L'action de branler, de chanceler, de vaciller,* &c.

Tottering, *or* Tottery, *adj.* [ſhaking, unſteady] *Branlant, chancelant, vacillant.* A tottering houſe, *Une maiſon branlante.* A tottering crown, *Une couronne chancelante.*

TOTTERINGLY (tŏt'-eŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a tottering manner] *D'une manière chancelante.* The crown ſtood totteringly upon his head, *La couronne étoit ſur le point de tomber de deſſus ſa tête; il n'étoit pas aſſuré ſur le trône.*

TOTTERY (tŏt'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a cuſtomary payment] *Sorte de droit de quatre ſous par boiſſeau & demi de blé.*

TOTUM (tô'-teŭme), *ſ.* [a whirlbone] *Un toton.*

TOUCAN, *ſ.* [a Braſilian bird of the order of picæ; a ſouthern conſtellation] *Toucan,* m.

TOUCH, *ſ.* [the act of feeling; one of the five ſenſes] *Attouchement,* m. *toucher,* m. *tact,* m. To give one a touch, *Toucher quelqu'un.* That is known by the touch, *Cela ſe connoît au toucher, au tact.* If one gives him the leaſt touch, he cries, *Il crie pour peu qu'on le touche.* I muſt have a touch with him, *Il faut que je me batte ou que j'en découje avec lui.*

* She is very touch and take, *or* it is but touch and take with her, *Elle conçoit d'abord qu'on la touche.*

* To keep touch with one, *Tenir ſa parole* ou *tenir parole à quelqu'un.*

Touch [ſtroke in painting] *Touche,* f. *trait,* m. *coup de pinceau,* m. au figuré *trait d'eſprit* ou *de raillerie,* m. *touche,* f. *lardon,* m. *ſatire,* f. *ſarcaſme,* m. ou bien, *teinture,* f. *teinte,* f. *connoiſſance* ou *impreſſion legere,* f. Never give the leaſt touch with your pencil till you have well examined your deſign, *Ne donnez jamais le moindre coup de pinceau,* ou *la moindre touche, que vous n'ayez bien examiné votre deſſein.* A bold touch, *Une touche hardie.* It has a touch of purple, *Il tient un peu de la couleur de la pourpre.*

* A ſatirick touch, *Un trait ſatirique.*

* To give a ſhort touch upon every thing, *Toucher légèrement chaque point, l'effleurer.* Let us have a touch at it, *Touchons en un mot.*

Touch of diſeaſe. *Une attaque* ou *atteinte de maladie.* A touch of the gout, *Un reſſentiment de goutte.*

Touch [eſſay of gold *or* ſilver] *Touche,* f. *eſſai de l'or* ou *de l'argent,* m. To bring gold to the touch, *Toucher une pièce d'or, l'éprouver avec la pierre de touche.* Touch-ſtone, *La pierre de touche.*

* Touch [trial, eſſay] *Touche,* f. *épreuve,* f. *eſſai,* m. He fears to come to the touch, *Il craint la touche.* 'Twill never ſtand the touch, *Cela n'eſt pas à l'épreuve.*

To Touch (teŭtche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to meddle with, to feel] *Toucher.* Do not touch that, *Ne touchez pas cela.* To touch one with the elbow, the arm, *or* foot, *Toucher quelqu'un avec le coude, le bras, le pied.* He touched me with his glove, *Il m'a touché avec ſon gant.* The laity ought not to touch the holy veſſels, *Les laïques ne doivent point toucher aux vaſes ſacrés.*

To Touch a loadſtone, *Aimanter.*

To Touch [to border, to be adjoining, *or* contiguous] *Toucher, joindre, être contigu.* Theſe two ſtones touch one another, *Ces deux pierres ſe touchent.*

To Touch [to reach] *Toucher, atteindre.* He is ſo tall that he touches the ceiling, *Il eſt ſi grand qu'il touche au plancher.*

* We almoſt touch the laſt moment, *Nous touchons au dernier moment.*

To Touch [to take ſomething of] *Toucher* à quelque choſe, en *prendre,* en *ôter.* The beſieged have not touched as yet their magazines, *Les aſſiégés n'ont pas encore touché à leurs magaſins.*

* To Touch [to affect, to move] *Toucher, affecter, émouvoir.* God has touched his heart, *Dieu lui a touché le cœur.* That touches him to the quick, *Cela l'affecte vivement, il en eſt piqué juſqu'au vif.* To touch one with pity, *Emouvoir* ou *toucher quelqu'un de compaſſion.*

* To Touch [to concern] *Toucher, concerner, regarder.* That does not touch me, *Cela ne me touche* ou *ne me regarde pas.* V. To Regard.

* To Touch [to expreſs] *Toucher, exprimer, peindre.* There are in that tragedy ſome things well touched, *Il y a dans cette tragédie des endroits bien touchés.* A picture well touched, *Un tableau bien touché,* où les coups de pinceau ſont donnés avec beaucoup d'intelligence, de force & de hardieſſe.

* To Touch [to bribe, to corrupt] *Gagner, corrompre par des préſens.*

* To Touch up [to repair, to improve by little emendations] *Retoucher, corriger.*

To Touch a muſical inſtrument [to play upon it] *Toucher un inſtrument de muſique.*

To Touch [to try] gold by the touch-ſtone, *Toucher une pièce d'or, l'éprouver avec la pierre de touche.*

* I mean to touch her love, *Je veux éprouver ſon amour.*

Touch the wind! [in Sea-language] *Lof! Gouverne au plus près!* Commandement au timonnier de ſe tenir près du vent.

To Touch, *v. n* [to meddle with, to feel] *Toucher.* The king touches for the king's evil, *Le roi touche,* ou *touche les écrouelles.*

To Touch at [to come to without ſtay] *Toucher,* en terme de mer. We touched at ſuch an iſland, *Nous touchâmes à telle île.*

To Touch on, *or* upon [to border on] *Toucher, joindre.* Where the ſea touches upon Sicily] *Là où la mer baigne les côtes de Sicile.*

To Touch on, *or* upon [to land for a very ſhort time] *Mouiller,* en terme de mer. We touched upon the Moluccas, *Nous mouillâmes aux Moluques.*

* To Touch upon a thing, *Toucher une choſe, en parler incidemment.* He has but lightly touched upon that point, *Il n'a touché ce point qu'en paſſant* ou *que légerement.*

* To touch upon the main point, *or* the chief difficulty of an affair, ‖ *Toucher la groſſe corde, parler de ce qu'il y a de principal & de plus eſſentiel* dans une affaire.

*† One muſt not touch upon that ſtring, *Il ne faut pas toucher cette corde-là.*

*† To Touch [to receive money to do a dirty thing] *Se laiſſer gagner* ou *corrompre par argent.*

To Touch [in Sea-language; is ſaid of a ſail when ſhaking in the wind; to ſhiver] *Barb yer.*

TOUCHABLE (teŭtch -ă-bl'), *adj.* [tangible] *Qu'on peut toucher* ou *manier.*

TOUCHED (teŭtch't), *part. adj. Touché,* &c. *See* To Touch.

TOUCH-HOLE teŭtch '-hôle), *ſ.* [the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun] *La lumiere* d'une arme à feu.

TOUCHINESS (teŭtch '-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [peeviſhneſs, iraſcibility, aptneſs to be exceptious] *Diſpoſition à ſe piquer aiſément, humeur chagrine.*

TOUCHING (teŭch '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Touch] *L'action de toucher,* &c. *attouchement,* m.

TOUCHING, *ſ.* [feeling] *Toucher,* m.

Touching-up [finiſhing] *Ragrément,* m.

Touching ſlightly, *Frôlement,* m.

Touching [in Sea-language; anchoring at any port in the courſe of a voyage] *Eſcale,* f.

Touching, *prep.* [concerning] *Touchant, concernant, ſur le ſujet de.*

Touching, *adj.* [pathetick, affecting, moving] *Touchant, pathétique, qui émeut les paſſions, qui touche le cœur.*

Touching, *Situation des voiles qui ſont en ralingue, ou prêtes à faſeyer.*

Touching-needles [among Aſſayers]. V. Touch-needles.

TOUCHINGLY (teŭtch '-ĭn'gn'lé), *adv.* [in a pathetic manner] *D'une maniere touchante* ou *pathétique.*

TOUCH-ME-NOT (teŭtch '-mĭ-nŏte), *ſ.* [Bot. noli-me-rangere, wild balſamine, alſo a ſort of nettle] *Balſamine ſouvage,* f. *herbe impatiente,* f. *merveille à fleur jaune,* f. *eſpèce d'ortie,* ou *noli-me-tangere,* m.

TOUCH-NEEDLES (teŭtch '-nĭd-dl's), *ſ. pl.* [in aſſaying] *Touchaux,* m. pl. *Aiguilles d'eſſai,* f. pl.

TOUCH-PAN (teŭtch '-păne)), *ſ* [the caſe *or* cover to a touch-pan of a gun] *Le baſſinet d'une arme à feu, batterie,* f.

TOUCH-STONE (teŭtch '-stône), *ſ.* [ſtone by which metals are examined] *Pierre de touche,* f. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To try gold by the touch-ſtone, *Eprouver l'or avec la pierre de touche.* Baſaltes; ſee Lapis lydius, *Pierre de Parangon,* f.

* Adverſity is the touch-ſtone of friendſhip, *L'adverſité eſt la pierre-de-touche de l'amitié.*

TOUCHWOOD (teŭtch '-oŭoud), *ſ.* [rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint] *Sorte de bois pourri qui ſert d'amorce* ou *de mèche* ou *d'amadou ; bois échauffé.*

† TOUCHY (teŭtch'é), *adj.* [peeviſh, irritable] *Chatouilleux, ſenſible, exceſſivement délicat, qui ne peut rien endurer, trop ſuſceptible.*

TOUGH (teŭf), *adj.* [ſtiff, not eaſily flexible] *Roide, dur, qui ne plie pas aiſément, coriace, tenace, viſqueux,* en parlant des choſes ; *fort, robuſte,* ou *rude, cruel,* en parlant des perſonnes ; au figuré *difficile, pénible, qui donne* ou *fait de la peine.*

* A tough buſineſs, *Une affaire difficile.* He had a tough bout of it, *Cela lui a fait bien de la peine.*

To TOUGHEN (teŭf'-f'n), *v. n.* [to grow tough] *Devenir dur,* ou *roide.*

TOUGHNESS (teŭf'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being tough] *Dureté, f. roideur, f. tenacité, f. viſcoſité,* f.

TOUL, *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Lorrain ; lat. 48°-40′ N. lon. 6°-37′ E.] *Toul,* m.

TOULON, *ſ.* [a celebrated city and ſeaport of France, in Provence ; lat. 43°-7′ N. lon. 5°-2′ E.] *Toulon,* m.

TOULOUSE, *ſ.* [a very ancient city of France, in Languedoc ; lat. 43°-36′ N. lon. 1°-27′ E.] *Toulouſe,* f.

TOUPET (toŭ-pĕte′, & *non* toŭ-pī′), *ſ.* [a curl, an artificial lock of hair] *Toupet,* m.

TOUR (toŭr), *ſ.* [ramble, rambling journey] *Tour,* m. *voyage,* m. To make the tour of the world, *Faire le tour du monde.*

TOUR [turn, revolution] *Cours,* m. *révolution* des corps céleſtes, f.

† TOUR of hair, *Un tour de cheveux, de fauſſes boucles.*

TOURAINE (toŭ-rène′), *ſ.* [a province of France] *Touraine,* f.

TOURMALIN, *or* LYNCURIUM, *ſ.* [turmalina, tournamal ; a precious ſtone] *Tourmaline,* f. ou *turpeline,* f. *tire-cendre,* m. *aimant des cendres,* m.

TOURNAY, *ſ.* [a handſome and conſiderable town of Flanders ; lat. 50°-33′ N. lon. 3°-28′ E.] *Tournay,* m.

TOURNAMENT (teŭr'-nă-mĕn'te), *and* TOURNEY (teŭr'-nĕ), *ſ.* [tilt, military ſport] *Tournoi,* m. *joute,* f.

To TOURNEY, *v. n.* [to tilt in the liſts] *Jouter, faire des joutes.*

TOURNIQUET (teŭr'-nĭ-koŭĕte), *ſ.* [in Surgery ; an inſtrumeot to ſtop the effuſion of blood in amputations] *Tourniquet,* m.

TOUROCCO, *ſ.* [the turtle dove of Senegal] *Tourocco,* m.

TOURS, *ſ.* [an ancient, handſome, and conſiderable town of France ; lat. 47°-24′ N. lon. 0°-47′ E.] *Tours,* m.

TOURTELETTE, *ſ.* [the ſmall turtle-dove of Senegal, &c.] *Tourtelette,* f.

To TOUSE, *or* TOWSE, (tăoŭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull, to tear, to haul] *Houſpiller, tirailler, ſecouer, charpir.*

TOUSED (tăoŭz'd), *part. adj. Houſpillé, tiraillé, ſecoué.*

TOUSER (tăoŭz'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a maſtiff] *Un mâtin* ; au figuré, *un homme turbulent, emporté, bruyant, brutal.*

TOUSERA, *ſ.* [a town of Africa, capital of Biledulgerid ; lat. 32°-30′ N. lon. 10°-55′ E.] *Touſera,* m.

TOUSING (tăoŭz'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TOUSE] *L'action de houſpiller, de tirailler, &c.*

TOUT-SAIN, *or* TUTSAN (toŭte-sène′), *ſ.* [Bot. Androſæmum, all-heal, park-leaves, a kind of hypericum ; a medicinal plant] *Toute-ſaine,* f.

TOW (tô), *ſ.* [flax *or* hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance] *Etoupe,* f. Tow, *Ouate de hanvre.*

TOW-BOAT (tô'-bôte), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Chaloupe de remorque,* f.

TOW-LINE (tô'-lāïne), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Hauſſiere de touée,* f. *chableau,* m.

TOW-ROPE (tô'-rôpe) *ſ. Grelin,* m. ou *hauſſière à touer,* f.

To TOW (tô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw by a rope] *Touer, remorquer* une barque *ou* un vaiſſeau.

TOWAGE (tô'-édje), *ſ.* [the act of towing] *Touage,* m.

TOWARD (tô'-eŭrd), *adj* [ready to do or learn, not froward] *Docile, complaiſant, ſuple, flexible.* He has a genius toward vice, *Il a un naturel facile pour le mal.*

TOWARD, *and* TOWARDS (tô'-eŭrdz), *prep.* [in a direction to, with tendency to] *Vers, du côté de, devers.* Towards the Rhine, *Vers le Rhin.* Towards the ſea, *Du côté de la mer.* To come towards one, *S'approcher de quelqu'un.* Towards the right hand, *A droite, du côté droit.* Towards his laſt, *Comme il approchoit de ſa fin, comme il tiroit vers ſa fin.*

TOWARDS [nearly] *Près, environ, ſur, vers.* Towards the end of the week, *Vers* ou *ſur la fin de la ſemaine.* I am towards nine years older than you, *J'ai environ neuf ans de plus que vous.* They were ſomewhat towards the right, *Ils avoient quelque ſorte de raiſon.* To grow towards man, *Approcher de l'age mûr* ou *de l'âge de raiſon.*

TOWARDS [with reſpect to, for, touching] *Envers, à l'égard de, pour.* Charitable towards the poor, *Charitable envers les pauvres.* His heart relented towards her, *Son cœur s'attendriſſoit pour elle.*

R. *Comme cette prépoſition eſt compoſée des mots* to & ward, *on les ſépare quelquefois par un pronom.* Ex. God's infinite mercy to us ward, *La bonté infinie de Dieu envers nous.*

Mais ces façons de parler ne ſont pas du beau ſtyle, & on ne doit pas les employer.

TOWARD, *and* TOWARDS, *adv.* [near, at hand, in order to] *Près, à la main, ſur le point de, pour.* There was a quarrel towards, *Ils étoient près,* ou *ſur le point de ſe quereller.* Towards the erecting a true judgmeot upon things of this kind, *Pour former un jugement juſte ſur des choſes de cette nature.*

TOWARDLINESS (tô'-eŭrd-lĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [docility, compliance] *Docilité,* f. *complaiſance, f. facilité,* f.

TOWARDLY (tô'-eŭrd-lé), *adj. See* Toward, *adj.*

TOWARDNESS (tô'-eŭrd-nĕce). *See* TOWARDLINESS.

TOWED (tô'd), *part. adj. Toué, remorqué.*

TOWEL (tăoŭ'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a cloth with which the hands are wiped] *Serviette,* à eſſuyer les mains, f. *eſſui-main,* m. ‡ *touaille,* f. A long round towel, *Une large touaille ronde.*

TOWER (tăoŭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a high building ; V. Steeple ; a fortreſs ; a citadel ; a high headdreſs] *Une tour, une citadelle, une forteresſe* ; ſignifie auſſi *une fontange,* ſans doute parce que cette coiffure s'élève en forme de tour ſur la tête.

TOWERS of an organ, *Tourelles,* f. pl.

TOWER of Babel [a ſpecies of buccinum, or trumpet-ſhell] *Tour de Babel,* f.

TOWER of Babylon [a ſhell of the ſpecies of the turbo, or ſcrew-ſhell] *Tour de Babylone,* f.

To TOWER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſoar, to fly *or* riſe high] *S'élever, prendre ſon vol en haut, pointer, prendre l'eſſor,* au propre & au figuré. A towering building, *Un édifice qui s'élève dans l'air, qui eſt fort élevé.*

* To tower to high thoughts, *S'élever à des penſées ſublimes.* A man of a towering ſpirit, *Un eſprit ambitieux, un homme hautain* ou *ſuperbe.*

TOWER-MUSTARD (tăoŭ'-eŭr-meŭs'-teŭrd), *ſ.* [Bot. turritis, a med. plant] *Eſpèce de chou ſauvage.*

TOWERED (tăoŭ'-eŭr'd), *and* TOWERY (tăoŭ'-eŭr-é), *adj.* adorned *or* guarded with towers] *Garni de tours.* The towered Cybele, *Cybele coeffée d'une tour.* Towery cities, *Des villes garnies de tours.*

TOWING (tô'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the drawing by a rope] *Remorque,* m. *touage,* m. *toue,* f.

TOWN (tăoune), *ſ.* [any walled collection of houſes] *Une ville, une place, un bourg.* A well traded town, *Une ville fort marchande.* An inland town, *Une ville dans les terres,* ou *loin de la mer.* A ſea-town, *Une ville maritime.* A ſea-port town *Un port de mer.* A ſtrong or fortified town, *Une place forte, une place de guerre.* A ſtrong-ſeated town, *Une ville forte d'aſſiette.* To come to town, *Venir en ville.*

TOWN [the town of London] *Londres,* m. ville par excellence To go to town, *Aller à Londres.*

* TOWN [in oppoſition to the Court] *La ville* par oppoſition à la Cour.

* A woman of the town, *Une courtiſane, une fille de joie.* A man of the town, *Un débauché.*

TOWN-CLERK (tăoŭne' klark), *ſ.* [an officer who manages the public buſineſs of a place] *Secrétaire de la ville,* m.

TOWNHOUSE (tăoŭn'-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [the hall where public buſineſs is tranſacted] *La maiſon de ville,* f. ou *l'hôtel de ville,* m.

TOWNSHIP (tăoŭn'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the corporation of a town, the diſtrict belonging to a town] *Le corps de ville : la juridiction* ou *le territoire d'une ville.*

TOWNSMAN (taoun'z'-măne), *ſ.* [an inhabitant of a place] *Un bourgeois,* ou *un habitant d'une ville.* He is my townſman, *Il eſt habitant de la même ville que moi : nous habitons lui & moi la même ville.*

TOWNTALK (tăoŭn'-tăk), *ſ.* [common prattle of a town] *Bruit de la ville,* m. *diſcours commun d'une ville,* m. *la fable de la ville.* This is the town-talk, *C'eſt le bruit public de la ville.* She is all the town-talk, *Elle eſt la fable de toute la ville.*

To TOWSE (tăouze). V. To TOUSE.

TOXICAL (tŏks'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [poiſonous] *Venimeux, empoiſonné.*

TOXICODENDRON (tŏks'-ĭ-ko-dĕn'-drône), *ſ.* [a ſhrub of Carolina ; the poiſon-tree] *Toxicodendron,* m. [varniſh-tree of Japan] *Vernis,* m.

TOXICUM (tŏks'-ĭ-kcŭme), *ſ.* [poiſon] *Toxique,* m. *poiſon,* m.

TOY (tŏĕ), *ſ.* [a petty commodity, a trifle, a play-thing] *Un bijou, une breloque, un colifichet ; ornement de peu de valeur,* m. *un chiffon, une bagatelle ; une babiole, un jouet, une amuſette, un joujou ; bimbelot,* m. *colifichet,* m. Leave thoſe toys to women, *Laiſſez ces colifichets aux femmes.* Toys for children, *Des jouets pour des enfans.*

TOY [a ſilly thing] *Babiole,* f. *bagatelle,* f. *niaiſerie,* f. *ſotiſe,* f. *fantaiſie,* f. *brimborion,* m.

To TOY, *v. n.* [to trifle, to play] *Badiner, jouer, folâtrer.*

TOYER (tŏĕ'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that toys] *Un badin.*

TOYING (tŏĕ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ* [from To TOY] *Badinage,* m. *action de badiner, &c.*

TOYISH (tŏĕ'-ĭche), *adj.* [trifling, wanton] *Badin, folâtre.*

TOYISHNESS (tŏĕ'-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* [nugacity, wantonneſs] *Badinage,* m. *jeu folâtre,* m.

TOYLET (tŏĭl'-ĕte). V. TOILET.

TOYMAN (tŏĕ'-măne), *ſ.* [one who ſells toys] *Un vendeur de bijoux,* ou *de joujoux ; un bijoutier, un bimbeletier ; un tabletier.*

TOYSHOP (tŏĕ'-chŏp), *ſ.* [a ſhop where toys are ſold] *Une boutique de bijoutier,* ou *de tabletier.*

TOYWORT (tŏĕ'-oŭcŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Burſa paſtoris, ſhepherd's pouch ; a med. plant] *Tabouret,* m. ou *bourſe à berger,* f.

‡ To TOZE (tôze). V. To TOUSE, To TEASE.

TOZY (tô'-zé), *adj.* [ſoft, like wool, cotton, &c.] *Doux, ſouple.*

TRABEATION (trăb-ĭ-é'-chĭune), *ſ.*

[Archit. projecture, *or* entablature] *Entablement*, m. *trabéation*, f. *faillie* (qui eſt au haut des murailles d'un édifice, & où poſe la charpente de la couvertore), f.

TRACE (tréce), *ſ.* [the foot print of wild beaſts] *Trace*, f. *piſte*, f. *voie*, f. marque ou impreſſion du pied des bêtes rauves. The traces of wolves, wild boars, &c. *La piſte du loup, les traces ou voies du ſanglier, &c.*

* TRACE [ſign, mark] *Trace*, f. *marque*, f. *impreſſion*, f. *reſte*, m. *veſtige*, m. The people of theſe countries are reported to have lived like the beaſts among them, without any traces of order, laws, or religion, *On dit que les habitans de ces contrées ont vécu entre eux comme des brutes, ſans aucune trace d'ordre, de loix ou de religion.* There are not the leaſt traces of it to be met, *On n'en trouve pas les moindres reſtes ou veſtiges.*

TRACES (tré'-cez), of draught-horſes, *Traits*, m. pl.

To TRACE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to follow by the footſteps] *Suivre à la piſte, ſuivre les traces*; au figuré, *découvrir, trouver, tirer.*

* He allows the ſoul power to trace images in the brain, and perceive them, *Il accorde à l'âme la faculté de découvrir des images empreintes dans le cerveau, & de les appercevoir.* To trace out the limits of the world, *Découvrir les limites du monde.* To trace up the author of a pamphlet, *Découvrir l'auteur d'un libelle.* To trace a thing to its original *or* cauſe, *Remonter à la ſource, à l'origine, à la cauſe, au principe d'une choſe.* To trace premiſes into conſequences, *Tirer des conſéquences des prémiſſes.*

TRACED (trés't) *part. adj. Suivi à la piſte*; au figuré, *découvert, trouvé, tiré.*

TRACER (tré'-ceür), *ſ.* [one that traces] *Celui qui ſuit, qui découvre.* The tracer of a plot, *Celui qui découvre une conſpiration.*

TRACHÆA (trâ-ki'-ă), *ſ* [Anat. aſpera arteria, trachæal artery, wind-pipe] *Trachée-artère*, f.

TRACHEÆ [Bot. the air veſſels of plants] *Trachées*, f. pl.

TRACING-LINE (tré'-cĭn'gne-lâine), *ſ* [in Sea-language] *Cartaheu de tente*, m. (ou tel autre cordage, ſervant à tenir quelque choſe ſuſpendu, comme les palans des vergues contre la vergue, &c.)

TRACK (trăk), *ſ.* [V. FOOTSTEP, print of the foot] *Trace*, f. *piſte*, f. *veſtiges des hommes ou des bêtes*, m. pl. *trac*, m. To follow one by the track, *Suivre quelqu'un à la trace*, ou à la piſte.

TRACK of a ſhip (wake), *Le ſillage d'un vaiſſeau*, m. *les eaux d'un vaiſſeau*, f. pl.

TRACK of a coach-wheel, *Ornière*, f. *trace*, f.

TRACK [ſign, mark, impreſſion] *Trace*, f. *veſtige*, m. *marque*, f. *impreſſion*, f. Ships leave no track in the water, nor birds in the air, *Les navires ne laiſſent point de traces dans l'eau, ni les oiſeaux dans l'air.* The arts have flouriſhed in that country, there are ſome tracks of them in it, *Les arts ont fleuri dans ce pays-là, il en reſte encore des traces.*

TRACK [a beaten path] *Trace*, f. ſentier, m *chemin battu*

To TRACK, *v. a.* [to trace by footſteps] *Trouver, ſuivre à la piſte.*

To TRACK a veſſel, *Hâler un bâtiment.*

TRACKING (trăk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TRACK; towing] *Halage*, m. *action de hâler un bateau, &c* (le long d'une rivière ou d'un canal à force de bras, ou avec des chevaux).

Road uſed for tracking, *Chemin de halage.*

TRACK-SCOUT (trăk'-ſkâ'oŭte), *ſ Bateau*, m. ou *chaloupe de Hollande*, & *des pays ſitués de la mer Baltique*, (que l'on hâle le long des canaux & rivières.

TRACKLESS (trăk'-lĕce), *adj* [untrodden, marked with no footſteps] *Sans traces, où il n'y a point de traces.*

TRACT, *ſ.* [any kind of extent] *Etendue*, f, *eſpace*, m. *lieu*, m. A large tract of land, *Une vaſte étendue de pays*, m. A tract of time, *Un eſpace de temps.* In tract of time, *Par le laps de temps, avec le temps, à la longue.* A great tract of hills, *Une chaîne de montagnes.*

* Tract of a ſoaring imagination, *L'eſſor d'une imagination ſublime, les traits du génie.*

TRACT *for* Track; which ſee.

TRACT [a treatiſe] *Un traité, un diſcours.* A collection of tracts againſt popery, *Une collection de traités contre le papiſme.*

To TRACT. V. To PROLONG.

TRACTABLE (trăk'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [manageable, docile] *Traitable, doux, complaiſant, docile, facile, affable, d'un commerce aiſé, ſociable, bon, diſciplinable.* To make tractable, *Apprivoiſer.*

TRACTABLENESS (trăk'-tă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [compliance, obſequiouſneſs] *Humeur traitable, docilité*, f. *douceur*, f. *complaiſance*, f. *facilité*, f. *affabilité*, f.

TRACTABLY (trăk'-tă-blé), *adv.* [gently] *D'une maniere traitable, douce, affable, &c.*

TRACTATE (trăk'-tète), *ſ.* [a treatiſe] *Un traité, un diſcours.* Philoſophical tractates, *Des traités de philoſophie.*

TRACTION (trăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of drawing, the ſtate of being drawn] *L'action de tirer*, ou *de s'étendre.*

TRACTILE (trăk'-tĭl), *adj.* [capable of extenſion] *Ductile, qui peut s'étendre.*

TRACTILITY (trăk-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ. Ductilité*, f.

TRACTRIX (trăk'-trĭks), *ſ.* [Geom. catenaria, a curve line] *Tractrice*, f.

TRADE (trade), *ſ.* [traffick, commerce; particular employment whether manual *or* mercantile] *Trafic*, m. *commerce*, m. *traite*, f. *négoce*, m. en général; *métier*, m. *profeſſion*, f. *emploi*, m. *art méchanique.* To drive a trade, *Faire commerce, commercer, trafiquer.* To drive a trade of ſacred things, *Faire trafic des choſes ſaintes.* Whoſoever commands the ſea, commands trade, *Quiconque a l'empire de la mer, eſt maître du commerce.* Trade decays here, *Le négoce languit ici* ou *tombe en décadence.* That is a very gainful trade, *Voilà un métier fort lucratif.* The trade of war, *Le métier des armes.*

¶ Trade, *métier*; buſineſs, *commerce*; profeſſion, *profeſſion* (ſynon.): *Trade* implies a manual occupation; *buſineſs*, rather ſuch an occupation as conſiſts chiefly in buying and ſelling; *profeſſion*, ſuch as reſults from the lucrative uſe of the ſciences. Thus, the occupations of a carpenter, taylor, baker, &c. are *trades*; thoſe of a linen-draper, mercer, haberdaſher, &c. are *buſineſſes*; thoſe of a phyſician, counſellor, muſician, &c. are *profeſſions.* In point of rank, *profeſſion* takes place of *buſineſs*; *buſineſs* of *trade.* V. TRAFFICK.

TRADE [life, way of living] *Vie*, f. *manière de vivre.*

*† Is this the trade you drive? *Eſt-ce là le métier que vous faites, la vie que vous menez?* Here's a fine trade indeed, *En-vérité, voilà un beau train de vie, une jolie conduite.* What trade are you driving here? *Que veut dire ce bruit?*

TRADE [inſtruments of any occupation] *Boutique*, f. tous les *outils* ou *inſtrumens* d'un artiſan, &c. Have you all your trade about you? *Avez-vous-là toute votre boutique? tous vos outils?*

To TRADE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to traffick, to deal, to ſell *or* exchange in commerce] *Trafiquer, négocier, commercer, faire trafic, faire un négoce, faire commerce.* A trading nation, *Une nation commerçante.*

TRADED (tré'-dĕd), *adj.* [trading] *Commerçant, marchand, de négoce, de commerce.* A well-traded town, *Une ville fort marchande.*

TRADED [verſed] *Verſé, habile, inſtruit, ſavant.* A traded pilot, *Un habile pilote.*

TRADER (tré'-ceür), *ſ.* [one engaged in merchandiſe *or* commerce] *Un négociant, un commerçant, un trafiquant, un marchand en gros.*

TRADESFOLK (trédz'-fôk), *ſ.* [people employed in trades] *Les artiſans*, m pl.

TRADESMAN (trédz'-man), *ſ.* [a ſhopkeeper] *Un marchand détailliſte, un boutiquier*; ſignifie auſſi *un artiſan, unhomme de métier.* Tradeſmen, *Gens de métier.*

TRADESWOMAN (trédz'-ouoŭm-eŭne), *ſ. Une marchande, une femme qui tient boutique*; ou bien *la femme d'un artiſan.*

TRADE-WIND (trède'-oŭĭn'de), *ſ.* [the monſoon, the periodical wind between the Tropicks] *Vent aliſé, vent de ſaiſon, vent réglé, monſon*, m. ou *mouſſon*, m. *nuaiſon*, m. Trade-winds, *étéſies*, m. pl. *vents étéſiens*, m. pl.

TRADING (tré'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TRADE] *Négoce*, m. *traite*, f. *trafic*, m. *commerce*, m. *l'action de negocier & de trafiquer.* Trading is dull, *Le commerce ne va pas, il y a très-peu de négoce, on ne vend rien préſentement.*

TRADING, *adj.* [commercial, that carries on trade] *Marchant, commerçant, de négoce.* A trading nation, *Une nation commerçante.* A trading town, *Une ville de commerce.*

TRADITION (tră-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials] *Tradition*, f. There are facts which we know only by tradition, *Ce ſont des faits que la tradition ſeule nous a appris*

TRADITIONAL (tră-dĭch'-eŭn-ŭl), *and* TRADITIONARY (tră-dĭch'-eŭn-ăr-é), *adj.* [delivered by tradition] *Tranſmis par la tradition, traditionnel.*

TRADITIONALLY (tră-dĭch'-eŭn-ăl-é), *adv.* [by tradition] *Par tradition.*

TRADITIVE (trăd'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [tranſmitted from age to age] *Tranſmis d'âge en âge.*

To TRADUCE (tră-dĭouce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to cenſure, to condemn, to calumniate, to decry] *Traduire en ridicule, détracter, médire de, diffamer, blâmer, calomnier, décrier, blaſonner, déchirer, tympaniſer.* To traduce one *or* a thing, *Décrier une perſonne*, ou *une choſe.*

To TRADUCE [to propagate by deriving one from another] *Engendrer, propager, produire.* From theſe only the race of perfect animals are traduced over the earth, *C'eſt de ceux-ci ſeulement que la race des animaux parfaits ſe propage ſur la terre.*

To TRADUCE [to accuſe] *Accuſer.* He traduced me of popery, *Il m'a accuſé d'être papiſte, il a voulu me faire paſſer pour papiſte.*

TRADUCED (trə-dĭous't), *part. adj. Détracté, diffamé, blâmé, déſapprouvé, calomnié, décrié*; ou bien, *engendré, propagé, produit.*

TRADUCEMENT (tră-dĭouce'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [cenſure, obloquy] *Détraction*, f. *médiſance*, f. *calomnie*, f. *l'action de traduire en ridicule.*

TRADUCER (trə-dĭou'-ceür), *ſ.* [a falſe cenſurer, a calumniator] *Détracteur*, m. *calomniateur*, m. *diffamateur*, m.

TRADUCIBLE (trə-dĭou'-cĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be derived] *Que l'on peut tirer.*

TRADUCING (trə-dĭou'-cĭn'gne), *ſ.* [ſlander, traducement] *Médiſance*, f. *détraction*, f. *calomnie*, f. *action de médire, &c. diffamation*, f.

TRADUCING, *adj Diffamatoire.*

TRADUCTION (trə-deŭk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [derivation, propagation, tradition, conveyance] *Dérivation*, f *propagation*, f. *tradition*, f. *tranſmiſſion*, f

TRAFFICK (trăf'-ĭk), *ſ.* [large trade, commerce] *Trafic*, m. *commerce*, m *négoce*, m.

¶ Traffic, *trafic*; trade, *métier, commerce*; commerce, *commerce, négoce* (ſynon.): *Traffic* relates more to the exchange of merchandiſe, and chiefly of trifling commodities; *trade*, to buying and ſelling merchandiſe among ourſelves; *commerce* denotes rather negociating with other countries. We ſay, a great *traffic*; conſiderable *trade*; extenſive *commerce.* We *traffic* with nations that have not the uſe of money, by bartering one kind of merchandiſe for another. *Trade* is looked upon by the wiſeſt of men to be the ſupport of every

every ſtate. The great and extenſive *commerce* that England holds with other nations, makes her the glory and admiration of the world.

To TRAFFICK, *v. n.* [to practiſe commerce] *Trafiquer, négocier, faire le commerce.*

TRAFFICKER (trăf'-ĭk-eur), *ſ.* [one who trafficks] *Un commerçant, un négociant, un marchand, un trafiquant.*

TRAGACANTHA (trăg'-ă-kăn'tsh'-ă), *ſ.* [Bot. goats' thorn; a Syrian ſhrub] *Epine de boue*, f. *barbe de renard*, f.

TRAGACANTH (trăg'-ă-kăn'tsh), *ſ.* [a ſort of med. gum] *Adragant*, m *gomme d'adragant*, f. *gomme adraganthe*, f.

TRAGEDIAN (tră-dji'-dĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [a writer of tragedies] *Un poëte tragique*; ſignifie auſſi *un acteur qui joue dans le tragique.*

TRAGEDY (trădj'-ĭ-dé), *ſ* [a play whoſe end is to ſtrike terror, *or* excite pity] *Tragédie*, f. au figuré *un événement funeſte* propre à faire le ſujet d'une tragédie. To act a tragedy, *Jouer une tragédie.*

TRAGELAPHUS, *ſ.* [an animal of the goat-kind, or mixture of goat and deer; the muſimon] *Tragélaphe*, m.

TRAGICAL (trădj'-ĭ-kăl), *and* TRAGICK (trădj'ĭk), *adj.* [relating to tragedy; mournful, calamitous, dreadful] *Tragique, qui appartient à la tragédie*; au figuré, *tragique, fatal, funeſte, triſte* ou *terrible*, ou bien, *élevé, ſublime*, en parlant du ſtyle. The beholders of this tragick play, *Les ſpectateurs de cette pièce* ou *ſcène tragique.*

* A tragical ſtory, *Une hiſtoire tragique.* A tragical ſtyle, *Un ſtyle tragique, noble, élevé.*

TRAGICALLY (trădj'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a tragical manner] *Tragiquement, d'une manière tragique.*

TRAGICALNESS (trădj'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce) *ſ.* [mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs] *Triſteſſe*, f. *calamité*, f *malheur*, m. *infortune*, f.

TRAGICOMEDY (trădj-ĭ-kŏm'-ĭ-dé), *ſ.* [a drama compounded of merry and tragick events] *Une tragicomédie.*

TRAGICOMICAL (trădj-ĭ-kŏm'-ĭ-kal), *adj.* [relating to tragicomedy] *Tragicomique.*

TRAGICOMICALLY (trădj ĭ-kŏm'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a tragicomical manner] *D'une manière tragicomique.*

TRAGOPOGON (trăg'-ŏ-pô-gŏne), *or* Goats' beard, *ſ.* [a plant] *Serfiſi*, ou *ſalſifi.*

TRAJAN (tré'-djăne) COLUMN, *ſ.* [a famous hiſtorical column, erected in Rome, in honour of the Emperor Trajan] *Colonne Trajane*, f

To TRAJECT (tră-djĕkt') V. To THROW.

TRAJECT (trădj'-ĕkte), *ſ.* [a ferry] *Paſſage d'eau*, m *trajet*, m.

TRAJECTION (trĕ-djĕk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of darting through; emiſſion] *L'action de lancer*, ou *de darder, émiſſion*, f.

TRAJECTITIOUS (tră-djĕk-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj. Ex.* Trajectitious money *or* wares, [money *or* wares carried over ſea at the peril of the creditor] *Argent* ou *marchandiſes tranſportées par mer au péril du créancier.*

TRAJECTORY (tră djĕk'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [in Geometry] *Trajectoire.*

TRAJECTORY, *ſ.* [Geom. & Aſtron. a curve paſſing through a given number of points] *Trajectoire*, f.

TRAIL (tréle), *ſ.* [track; any thing drawn behind] *Trace*, f. *piſte*, f *queue*, f. *quelque choſe que l'on traîne après ſoi.*

TRAIL-BOARD (tréle'-bôrde), *ſ.* [in a Ship] *Friſe entre les jottereaux*, ou *friſe de l'éperon*, f.

To TRAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a & n.* [to draw and to hang along the ground] *Trainer, tirer après ſoi*; *traîner, pendre à terre.* To trail a pike, *Traîner la pique.* His pompous robe trailed, *ſa robe magnifique traînoit*, ou *pendoit à terre.* (ſaid of a door grating) *frotter, traîner.*

TRAILED (trél'd), *part. adj. Traîné, tiré après ſoi.*

TRAILING (trél'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TRAIL] *L'action de traîner.*

TRAILING, *adj.* [draggling] *Traînant.*

TRAIN (tréne), *ſ.* [tail] *Queue*, f. The train of a bird, *La queue d'un oiſeau.* The train of a gown, *La queue d'une robe.* The train of a whale, *La queue d'une baleine.*

TRAIN [a retinue, a number of followers, a company] *Train*, m *ſuite*, f. *déduit*, m. *compagnie*, f. He has a noble train, *Il a un beau train, une belle ſuite.* A train of artillery, *Un train d'artillerie, l'artillerie qui ſuit une armée.* A train of hunters, falconers, hawks and dogs, *Train ordinaire des chaſſeurs, des oiſeaux, & des chiens*; *déduit de vénerie.* A train of ladies, *Une compagnie de dames.*

TRAIN [equipage] ‡ *Arroi*, m.

TRAIN [a ſeries, a connection] *Suite*, f. *ſérie*, f. *enchaînement*, m A train of ideas, *Une ſuite d'idées, un enchaînement d'idées.*

TRAIN [the line of powder reaching to the mine] *Traînée de poudre*, f.

* TRAIN [artifice, ſtratagem of enticement] *Embûches*, f. pl. *piéges*, m. pl. *amorce*, f. *ruſe*, f. To lay a train for one, *Tendre des piéges* ou *des embûches à quelqu'un.*

To TRAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw along] *Traîner, tirer après ſoi.* He trained his deviliſh enginery, *Il traînoit ſon artillerie infernale.*

To TRAIN [to draw, to entice, to invite] *Entraîner, porter, pouſſer, engager, exciter, attirer.* To train one to one's ſide, *Attirer quelqu'un de ſon côté.*

To TRAIN UP [to educate, to form to any thing] *Elever, dreſſer, former, inſtruire.* To train up in the hardſhips of war, *Aguerrir.* To train up youth, *Elever* ou *former la jeuneſſe.* To train up the ſoldiers, *Dreſſer* ou *diſcipliner les ſoldats, les inſtruire au métier de la guerre.* You have trained up my heart to virtue, *Vous avez formé mon cœur à la vertu.*

TRAINBANDS (tréne'-bănd'z), *ſ.* [the militia] *La milice, les bourgeois ſous les armes.*

TRAINBEARER (tréne'-bé-reŭr), *ſ* [one who bears the train of the gown of one] *Un page qui porte la queue de la robe d'une perſonne de diſtinction.* The trainbearer to the pope *or* a cardinal, *Le caudataire du pape* ou *d'un cardinal.*

TRAINED (trén'd), *part. adj. Traîné, entraîné, pouſſé, porté, excité, attiré.*

TRAINED UP, *Elevé, formé, dreſſé, inſtruit.* Well trained up, *Bien appris.*

TRAINER (tré'-neŭr), *ſ. Ex.* A trainer of ſoldiers, *Un officier qui exerce les troupes.*

TRAINING UP (trén'-ĭn'gne-eŭp), *ſ* [*from* To TRAIN] *L'action d'inſtruire, &c. inſtruction*, f.

TRAIN-OIL (tréne'-ŏĭl), *ſ.* [oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale] *Huile de baleine*, f. *dégras*, m.

TRAINY (tré'-né), *adj. Qui a rapport à l'huile de baleine.*

To TRAIPSE (trépſe), *v. n.* [to walk in a careleſs *or* ſlovenly manner] *Marcher négligemment, marcher nonchalamment.*

TRAIT (trĕ ou trête), *ſ.* [a ſtroke, a touch] *Un trait.*

TRAITOR (tré'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who being truſted betrays] *Un traître.* If you flatter him, you do ſo like a traitor, in order to betray him the more perfidiouſly, *Si vous le flattez, vous le flattez en traître, pour le trahir avec plus de perfidie.*

TRAITORLY (tré'-teŭr-lé), *or* TRAITUROUS (tré'-teŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [treacherous, perfidious] *Traître, de traître, perfide, déloyal.* A traitorous action, *Une action de traître, une action perfide.*

TRAITOROUSLY (tré'-teŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a traitorous manner] *En traître, avec perfidie, d'une manière perfide, traîtreuſement*; *proditoirement* (t. de Palais)

TRAITRESS (tré'-trĕce), *ſ.* [a woman traitor] *Une traîtreſſe.*

TRALATITIOUS (trăl-ă-tĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [metaphorical] *Métaphorique, figuré.*

TRALATITIOUSLY (trăl-ă-tĭch'-eŭr-é), *adv. Métaphoriquement.*

To TRALINEATE (trăl-ĭn'-ĭéte), *v. n.* [to deviate from any direction] *S'éloigner de, s'écarter, ſe détourner.*

TRAMMEL (trăm'-ĕl), *ſ* [a net for fiſh *or* birds] *Tramail, traîneau*, m. ſorte de filet, m. TRAMMEL, *ſ.* [in Manege; an inſtrument to form a horſe to an amble] *Sorte d'entraves*, f pl.

TRAMMEL [in Chimneys] *Crémaillere*, f.

TRAMMELS (trăm'-ĕlz), *ſ. pl.* [in Mechanics; an inſtrument for drawing ovals upon boards] *Compas elliptique*, m.

To TRAMMEL, *v. a.* [to catch, to intercept, to hamper] *Attraper, ſurprendre, empêtrer, intercepter, engager.*

TRAMMELLED (trăm'-ĕl'd), *adj.* [in Manege] *L'alzan.*

TRAMONTANE, *ſ.* [North-wind] *Tramontane*, f. * To loſe the tramontane (to be diſconcerted), *Perdre la tramontane.*

To TRAMPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a & n.* [to tread under foot] *Fouler aux pieds*; au figuré, *mépriſer.*

* They trample under their feet their prince's authority, *Ils foulent aux pieds*, ou *Ils mépriſent l'autorité de leur prince.* Diogenes trampled on Plato's pride with greater of his own, *Diogène foulait aux pieds l'orgueil de Platon par un orgueil encore plus grand.*

To TRAMPLE a hide [among Tanners] *Refouler une peau.*

TRAMPLED (trăm'-pl'd), *part. adj. Foulé.*

TRAMPLER (trăm'-pleur), *ſ.* [one that tramples] *Celui qui foule.*

TRAMPLING (trăm'-plĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TRAMPLE] *L'action de fouler, &c.*

TRAMPLING (trăm'-plĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A trampling noiſe, *Bruit qu'on fait avec les pieds en marchant.*

TRANATION (tră-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſwimming over] *L'action de paſſer à la nage.*

TRANCE (trăn'ce), *ſ.* [ecſtaſy] *Extaſe*, f. *raviſſement*, m. *viſion*, f. *tranſe*, f. To fall into a trance, to be in a trance, *Tomber* ou *entrer en extaſe, être en extaſe, avoir l'eſprit égaré.*

TRANCED (trăn'ſ't), *adj.* [lying in a trance, *or* ecſtacy] *Qui eſt en extaſe, ravi en extaſe.*

TRANCHEFILE, *ſ.* [in Manege; the croſs-chain of a bridle] *Tranchefile*, f. *chainette*, f.

TRANGLE (trăn'g'-gl'), *ſ* [in Heraldry; the diminutive of a feſſe, a bar] *Trangle*, f. *faſce rétrécie*, f.

TRANGRAM (trăn'-grăme), *ſ.* [*a cant word for* any odd intricately contrived thing, ſuch as puzzling irons, cat's cradle, &c.] *Niaiſerie difficile*, f.

TRANK (trăn'k), *ſ.* [among Glovers] *Etavillon*, m.

TRANNEL (trăn'-ĭl), *ſ.* [a ſharp pin] *Une épingle* ou *cheville aigüe*, ou *pointue.*

TRANQUIL (trăn'g'-keŭĭl), *adj.* [quiet, peaceful, undiſturbed] *Tranquille, paiſible.*

TRANQUILLITY (trăn'-keŭĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [quiet, calmneſs] *Tranquillité*, f. *repos*, m. *calme*, m. *quiétude*, f Why do you trouble my ſoul's tranquillity? *Pourquoi venez-vous troubler la tranquillité de mon âme?*

¶ Tranquillity, *tranquillité*; peace, *paix*; calm, *calme*; (ſynon.): *Tranquillity* reſpects a ſituation free from trouble, conſidered in itſelf; *peace*, the ſame ſituation, with reſpect to any cauſes that might interrupt it; *calm*, with regard to a diſturbed ſituation going before, or following it. A good man enjoys *tranquillity* in himſelf; *peace*, with others; and *calm*, after a ſtorm. Uneaſy people have no *tranquillity* in their families; litigious perſons are hardly ever at *peace* with their neighbours; after a ſtate of trouble, we enjoy a *calm* with greater ſatisfaction.

To

To TRANQUILLIZE (trăn'g'-kwĭl-līze), *v. a.* [to cause tranquillity] *Tranquilliser, remettre tranquille.*

TRANQUILLIZED (trăn'g'-kwĭl-līz'd), *adj.* [quieted] *Tranquillisé.*

To TRANSACT (trăn's-ăkt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to manage, to negociate, to perform] *Arranger, expédier, négocier, faire, exécuter, terminer, accommoder.* [To transact a business] *Arranger, négocier, terminer, accommoder, une affaire.*

To TRANSACT, *v. n.* [to treat] *Traiter, traiter, s'accommoder.* They transacted friendly together. *Ils traitèrent à l'amiable, ils s'accommodèrent.*

TRANSACTED (trăn's-ăkt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Arrangé, expédié, négocié, terminé, fait, exécuté, accommodé.*

TRANSACTING (trăn's-ăkt'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Transact] *L'action d'expédier, &c.*

TRANSACTION (trăn's'-ăk-cheŭne), *s.* [negotiation, management, affairs, things managed] *Négociation, f. affaire, f. transaction,* f. *convention,* f. *accommodement,* m. dans un sens plus général *ce qui se fait, ce qui se passe.* The transaction of a treaty, *La négociation d'un traité.* Our transactions in America, *Nos affaires en Amérique.* Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society, *Les transactions philosophiques de la Société Royale; ses travaux, expériences ou découvertes littéraires.* Let me know all the transactions, *Faites moi savoir tout ce qui se passe.* During these transactions, *Sur ces entrefaites.*

TRANSACTOR (trăn's-ăk'-teŭr), *s* [one that transacts any business] *Celui qui négocie,* ou *qui fait quelque chose.*

TRANSALPINE (trăn's-ălp'-ĭne), *adj.* [that lies on the other side of the Alps] *Transalpine, de delà les Alpes.* The transalpine Gaul, *La Gaule transalpine* The transalpine countries, *Les pays qui sont au delà des Alpes, l'Italie.*

TRANSANIMATION (trăn's-ăn-ĭ-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [conveyance of the soul from one body to another] *La métempsycose, la transmigration des âmes.*

To TRANSCEND (trăn'-cĕn'd'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pass, to surpass, to excell] *Passer, surpasser, exceller, surmonter.*

To TRANSCEND, *v. n.* [to climb] *Grimper, gravir, monter, s'élever.*

TRANSCENDENCE (trăn'-cĕn'-dĕn'ce), *and* TRANSCENDENCY (trăn'-cĕn'-den'-cé), *s.* [excellence, supereminence] *Excellence,* f. *transcendance,* f.

TRANSCENDENT (trăn'-cĕn'-dĕn'te), *adj.* [excellent, passing others] *Transcendant, excellent, sublime, élevé, extraordinaire, d'une bonté supérieure, admirable.* O transcendant maid! *O fille admirable!*

TRANSCENDENTAL (trăn'-cĕn'-den'-tăl), *adj.* [general; surpassing, supereminent] *Transcendant,* t. de Logique; *transcendental.* Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do, yet he may have a perfect and transcendental perception of these, *Quoique Dieu ne sente ni le plaisir ni la peine, comme nous, il en a cependant une idée parfaite & transcendante.*

Transcendental geometry, *Géométrie transcendante,* f.

TRANSCENDENTLY (trăn'-cĕn'-den't-lé), *adv.* [excellently, supereminently] *D'une manière transcendante, parfaitement, extraordinairement, par excellence.* She is transcendently handsome, *Elle est parfaitement belle.* The law of Christianity is transcendantly called the word of truth, *La loi Chrétienne est appelée par excellence la parole de vérité.*

To TRANSCOLATE (tran's'-kô-lété), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to strain through a sieve or colander] *Passer, couler.*

TRANSCOLATION (tran's-kô-lé'-cheŭne), *s.* [in Pharmacy] *Colature,* f.

To TRANSCRIBE (trăn'-skrăĭbe'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to copy, to write from an examplar] *Transcrire, copier;* au figuré, *imiter.*

* If we imitate their repentance, as we transcribe their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy, *Si nous imitons leur repentir, comme nous copions ou imitons leurs fautes, nous en recevrons le pardon comme eux.*

TRANSCRIBED (trăn'-skrăĭb'd'), *part. adj. Transcrit, copié.*

TRANSCRIBER (trăn'-skrăĭ'-beŭr), *s.* [a copier] *Un copiste, celui qui transcrit.*

TRANSCRIBING (trăn'-scrăĭ'-bĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Transcribe] *L'action de transcrire, &c. transcription,* f.

TRANSCRIPT (trăn'-skrĭpte), *s.* [a copy, any thing written from an original] *Une copie, le double* ou *un écrit.*

TRANSCRIPTION (trăn'-skrĭp'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of copying] *L'action de transcrire, transcription,* f.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY (trăn'-skrĭp'-tĭv'-lé), *adv.* [in manner of a copy] *En copie.*

To TRANSCUR (trăn's keŭr'), *v. n.* [to run or rove to and fro] *Courir çà & là; aller, passer, d'un lieu à un autre.*

TRANSCURSION (trăn's-keŭr'-cheŭne), *s.* [ramble, passage beyond certain limits] *Excursion, f. course,* f. *mouvement,* m. *cours irrégulier.* We wonder at the transcursion of comets, *Nous sommes étonnés de la course irrégulière des comètes.*

TRANSE (trăn'se). V. Trance.

TRANSEAT, *s.* [in Schools; Let it pass] *Transeat,* m.

TRANSFER (trăn's'-fĕr), *s.* [the act of transferring part or the whole of any property] *Le transport* ou *la cession qui se fait du tout,* ou *d'une partie.*

To Transfer (trăn's-fĕr'), -ring, -rfd, *v. a.* [to convey, to remove, to transport] *Transférer, transporter, traduire, faire transport.* He transferred the Roman empire into Germany, *Il transféra l'empire Romain en Allemagne.* He that should transfer the laws of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens, would find great absurdity and inconvenience in the experiment, *Celui qui transporteroit les lois de Lacédémone à Athènes, trouveroit de grandes absurdités & de grands inconvéniens dans un tel transport.* He has transferred them into his prisons, *Il les a transférés* ou *traduits dans ses prisons.* To transfer a business to another, *Remettre une affaire entre les mains d'un autre.*

TRANSFERRED (trăn's-fĕr'd'), *part. adj. Transféré, transporté, traduit.*

TRANSFERRING (trăn's-fĕr'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Transfer] *L'action de transférer, de transporter,* ou *de traduire.*

To TRANSFIGURATE (trăn's-fĭg'-ĭoŭ-réte). V. To Transfigure.

TRANSFIGURATION (trăn's-fĭg-ĭoŭ-ré'-cheŭne), *s.* [change of form] *Changement de figure* ou *de forme,* m. *transfiguration,* f. ce dernier mot se dit surtout du miracle de la *transfiguration de J. C.* sur le Tabor.

To TRANSFIGURE (trăn's-fĭg'-ĭeŭre), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to transform] *Transfigurer, transformer.*

TRANSFIGURED (trăn's-fĭg'-ĭeŭr'd), *part. adj. Transfiguré, transformé.* To be transfigured, *Se transfigurer.*

To TRANSFIX (tran's-fĭks'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce through] *Transpercer, percer de part en part.*

TRANSFIXED (trăn's-fĭks't), *part. adj. Transpercé, percé de part en part.*

To TRANSFORM (trăn's-form'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to metamorphose, to change with regard to external form] *Transformer, métamorphoser, changer en une autre forme.*

To Transform, *v. n.* [to be transformed] *Se transformer, se métamorphoser.*

TRANSFORMATION (trăn's-for-mé'-cheŭne), *s.* [change of shape] *Transformation,* f. *changement de forme,* m.

TRANSFORMED (trăn's-form'd'), *part. adj. Transformé, métamorphosé.*

TRANSFORMER (trăn's-form'-eŭr), *s.* [one that transforms] *Celui* ou *celle qui transforme,* &c.

TRANSFORMING (trăn's-form'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Transform] *Transformation,* f. *l'action de transformer,* &c.

TRANSFRETATION (trăn's-frĭ-té'-cheŭne), *s.* [passage over the sea] *Voyage par mer,* ou *au delà des mers.*

To TRANSFUSE (trăn's-fĭouze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to pour out of one vessel into another] *Transvaser, verser d'un vase dans un autre, transfuser.*

TRANSFUSED (trăn's-fĭouz'd'), *part. adj. Transvasé, versé d'un vase dans un autre.*

TRANSFUSION (trăn's-fĭou'-jeŭne), *s.* [the act of transfusing] *Transfusion,* f. What noise have we had about transfusion of blood? *Quel bruit n'a pas fait la transfusion du sang?*

To TRANSGRESS (trăn's-grĕce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to pass beyond, to violate, to break] *Transgresser, outrepasser, violer, enfreindre.* To transgress a law, *Transgresser,* ou *violer une loi.* To transgress an order, *Outrepasser un ordre, y contrevenir.*

To Transgress, *v. n.* [to offend by violating a law] *Pécher.* Adam transgressed, *Adam pécha.*

TRANSGRESSED (trăn's-grĕs't'), *part. adj. Transgressé, violé, outrepassé, enfreint.*

TRANSGRESSION (trăn's-grĕch'-eŭne), *s.* [violation of a law; offence, crime] *Transgression,* f *violation, prévarication,* f. *péché,* m. *crime,* m *offense,* f.

TRANSGRESSIVE (trăn's-g ĕs'-s ĭv'), *adj.* [faulty, apt to break laws] *Fautif, coupable, porté à transgresser quelque loi.*

TRANSGRESSOR (trăn's-grĕs'-eŭr), *s.* [lawbreaker, offender] *Transgresseur,* m. *prévaricateur,* m. *pécheur,* m.

TRANSIENT (trăn'-chĭ-ĕn'te), *adj.* [transitory] *Transitoire, passager.*

TRANSIENTLY (trăn'-chĭ-ĕn't-lé), *adv.* [in passage] *En passant, légèrement.*

TRANSIENTNESS (trăn'-chĭ-ĕn't-nĕce), *s.* [shortness of continuance, speedy passage] *Courte durée, état de ce qui est de peu de durée.*

TRANSIT (trăn'-site), *s.* [pass, permit] *Liberté de passer,* f. *passavant,* m. *transit,* m. (termes de commerce). He gave him his transit, *Il lui donna la liberté de passer.*

Transit [in Astronomy] *Passage,* m.

TRANSITION (trăn'-sĭ'-cheŭne), *s.* [removal, passage] *Départ,* m. *passage,* m. Transition of one sex into another, *Transformation* ou *changement de sexe,* f. m.

Transition [a rhetorical figure] *Tranfition,* figure de Rhétorique, *f.*

TRANSITIVE (trăn's'-ĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the power of passing] *Qui peut passer.*

Transitive [in Grammar] *Transitif.* A verb transitive (active, expressing an action done upon an object), *Un verbe transitif.*

TRANSITORILY (trăn'-sĭ-teŭr-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [with short continuance, with speedy evanescence] *En passant.*

TRANSITORINESS (trăn'-sĭ-teŭr-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [shortness of duration] *Peu de durée,* m.

TRANSITORY (trăn'-sĭ-teŭr-é), *adj.* [continuing but a short time] *Passager, de peu de durée, transitoire.* The transitory pleasures of this world, *Les plaisirs passagers de ce monde.*

To TRANSLATE (trăn'-sléte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to transfer, to remove] *Transférer, transporter.* To go to heaven is to be translated to that kingdom you have longed for, *Aller au ciel, c'est être transporté dans ce royaume après lequel vous avez soupiré.* To translate a bishop to another bishoprick, *Transférer un évêque à un autre évêché.*

To

To TRANSLATE [to interpret in another language] *Traduire*, ‡ *translater*. To translate word for word, *Traduire mot à mot*, ou *littéralement*.

TRANSLATED (trăn'-slé-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Translaté*, *transporté*, *enlevé*; ou bien *traduit*. Enoch was translated that he should not see death, *Enoch fut transporté* ou *enlevé afin qu'il ne vît pas la mort*. That book has been very well translated into English, *Ce livre a été fort bien traduit en Anglois*. That cannot be translated, *Intraduisible*.

TRANSLATING (trăn'-slé-tĭn'gne), *f.* [from To TRANSLATE] ‡ *Translation*, f. *traduction*, f. *l'action de traduire*, &c.

TRANSLATION (trăn'-slé'-cheŭne), *f.* [removal, act of removing] *L'action de transférer*, *translation*, f. The translation of a bishop to another see, *La translation d'un évêque à un autre siége*.

TRANSLATION [the act of turning into another language] *Traduction*, f. *version*, f

¶ Translation, *traduction*; version, *version* (synon.): *translation* relates to the turning into modern language; *version*, into ancient; thus, the English Bible is a *translation*; the Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Syriac Bibles, are *versions*. *Translations* to be perfectly good, should be neither more or less ornamented than the originals The ancient *versions* of Scripture have acquired almost as much authority as the Hebrew text.

TRANSLATOR (trăn'-slé'-teŭr), *f.* [one that turns any writing into another language] *Traducteur*, m. ‡ *translateur*, m

TRANSLATORY (trăn's-lé'-teŭr-é), *adj.* V. TRANSFERRING.

TRANSLOCATION (trăn's-lô-ké'-cheŭne), *f.* [removal of things to each other's place] *Changement de places réciproque*.

TRANSLUCENCY (trăn's-lïou'-cĕn'-cé), *f.* [diaphaneity] *Transparence*, f. *clarté transparente*.

TRANSLUCENT (trăn's-lïou'-cĕn't), *and* TRANSLUCID (trăn's-lïou'-cĭd), *adj.* [transparent, diaphanous, clear] *Transparent*, *diaphane*.

TRANSMARINE (trăn's-mă-rïne'), *adj* [lying beyond sea] *D'outre-mer*, *de delà la mer* ou *de l'autre côté de la mer*.

To TRANSMEW (trăn's-mïou'). V. To TRANSMUTE.

TRANSMIGRANT (trăn's'-mï-grăn't), *adj.* *Qui passe d'un lieu* ou *d'un état à un autre*; *qui émigre*, ou *émigrant*.

To TRANSMIGRATE (trăn's'-mï-gréte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to pass from one place or country into another] *Passer d'un lieu* ou *d'un pays dans un autre*; *émigrer*. They say that the soul transmigrates from one body into another, *Ils disent que l'âme passe d'un corps dans un autre*.

TRANSMIGRATED (trăn's'-mï-gré-tĕd), *adj.* [from To TRANSMIGRATE] *Passé d'un lieu* ou *d'un corps dans un autre*.

TRANSMIGRATION (trăn's'-mï-gré'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of transmigrating] *Transmigration*, f. *passage*, m. The Jews' transmigration into Babylon, *La transmigration des Juifs à Babylone*. The transmigration of souls, *La transmigration des âmes*.

TRANSMISSION (trăn's-mĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [the act of transmitting] *L'action de transmettre* ou *de faire passer*; *transmission*, f.

TRANSMISSIVE (trăn's-mĭs'-ĭv'), *adj.* [transmitted] *Transmis*.

To TRANSMIT (trăn's-mït'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to convey, to send from one to another] *Transmettre*, *faire passer*. By means of writing, former ages transmit the memorial of ancient times and things to posterity, *Par le moyen de l'écriture*, *les premiers âges transmettent à la postérité l'histoire des anciens temps & des événemens les plus reculés*.

TRANSMITTAL (trăn's-mït'-ăl), *f.* V. TRANSMISSION.

TRANSMITTED (trăn's-mït'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Transmis*, *qu'on a fait passer*.

TRANSMITTING (trăn's-mït'-ĭn'gne), *f.* V. TRANSMISSION.

To TRANSMOGRAPHY (trăn's-mŏg'-ră-fé), *v. a.* [to transform] *Transformer*, *métamorphoser*.

TRANSMOGRAPHIED (trăn's-mog'-ră-fĕd), *adj* [transformed] *Transformé*, *métamorphosé*.

TRANSMUTABLE (trăn's-mïou'-tă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of change] *Capable de transmutation*, *transmuable*.

TRANSMUTABLY (trăn's-mïou'-ta-blé), *adv.* *De manière à pouvoir être changé*.

TRANSMUTATION (trăn's-mï-ü-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [change] *Transmutation*, f. *changement*, m. The great aim of alchymy is the transmutation of base metals into gold, *Le grand objet de l'alchymie est la transmutation des métaux inférieurs en or*.

To TRANSMUTE (trăn's-mïoute'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change] *Changer*, *faire la transmutation*, *transmuer*. To transmute a metal into gold, *Changer un métal en or*.

TRANSMUTED (trăn's-mïou'-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Changé*, *transmué*.

TRANSMUTER (trăn's-mïou'-teŭr), *f.* [one that transmutes] *Celui* ou *celle qui transmue*.

TRANSOM (trăn'-seŭme), *f.* [a thwart beam] *Traverse*, f *pièce de bois mise en travers*.

TRANSOM [in Gunnery; a piece of wood which goes across the cheek of a gun-carriage] *Traverse*, f.

TRANSOM-PIECE in a ship, *Traversin de timon*, m.

TRANSOMS, *Barres d'arcasse*, f pl. Helmport transom, *Barre au bout de l'étambord* Wing-transom, *Lisse de hourdi*. Deck-transom, *Barre du premier pont*. First transom, *Barre de la soute du maître canonnier*, ou *premier barre d'arcasse* (en dessous de celle du premier pont). Second transom. *Seconde barre d'arcasse*. Third transom, *Troisiéme barre d'arcasse*. Filling transom, *Barre d'arcasse* (entre celle du premier pont & la lisse de hourdi, dans les vaisseaux de guerre Anglois). Transom-knees, *Courbes d'arcasse*, f. pl. V. KNEES

TRANSPARENCY (trăn's-pé'-rĕn'-cé), *f.* [translucence, diaphaneity] *Transparence*, f. *clarté transparente*, *diaphanéité*, f

TRANSPARENT (trăn's-pé'-rĕn't), *adj.* [pervious to the light; pellucid, diaphanous, translucent] *Transparent*, *diaphane*. Transparent pebbles (hard and transparent small stones), *Cailloux cristallins*, m. pl.

TRANSPICUOUS (trăn's-pĭk'-ïoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [transparent] *Transparent*.

To TRANSPIERCE (trăn's-pïrce'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pierce through, to penetrate] *Transpercer*, *pénétrer*.

TRANSPIERCED (trăn's-pïrs't'), *part. adj.* *Transpercé*, *pénétré*.

TRANSPIRATION (trăn'-spï-ré'-cheŭne), *f.* [emission of vapours through the pores] *Transpiration*, f.

To TRANSPIRE (trăn'-spaïeŭr'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to emit in vapour, to be emitted through the pores] *Exhaler*, *transpirer*; *s'exhaler*, *sortir par la transpiration*; au figuré, *transpirer*, *être connu*, *percer le voile du secret*.

TRANSPIRED (trăn'-spaïeŭr'd'), *part. adj.* *Transpiré*, *exhalé*.

TRANSPIRING (trăn'-spaï'-rĭn'gne), *f.* [from To TRANSPIRE] *Transpiration*, f. *action de transpirer*.

To TRANSPLACE (trăn's-pléce'), *v. a.* [to put in a new place] *Mettre à une autre place*, *changer une chose de place*.

To TRANSPLANT (trăn's-plăn'te'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plant in another place] *Transplanter*, se dit non seulement des plantes, mais des hommes, *&c.*

TRANSPLANTATION (trăn's-plăn'-té'-cheŭne), *f* [the act of transplanting] *Transplantation*, f. *transplantement*, m. *transmigration*, f.

TRANSPLANTED (trăn's-plăn't'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Transplanté*.

TRANSPLANTER (trăn's-plăn't'-eŭr), *f.* [one that transplants] *Celui* ou *celle qui transplante*.

TRANSPLANTING (trăn's-plănt'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [from To TRANSPLANT] *Transplantation*, f. *l'action de transplanter*

TRANSPORT (trăn's'-porte), *f.* [transportation, carriage, conveyance] *Transport*, m. *l'action de transporter*.

Transport-ship, *Bâtiment de transport*, m. *vaisseau* ou *bat au de transports*, ou *de charge*, m.

TRANSPORT [rapture, ecstasy] *Transport*, m. *ravissement*, m. *extase*, f. *saillie*, f. *écart de l'imagination*, m. *bouillon*, m.

To TRANSPORT (trăn's-pŏrt'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to carry from one place to another] *Transporter*, *transférer*, *transplanter*, *exiler*, *reléguer*, *déporter*, ‡ *forbannir*, *porter d'un lieu dans un autre*. Faith transports mountains, *La foi transporte les montagnes*. To transport malefactors, *Transporter les criminels*, *les envoyer travailler dans les colonies*. To transport a ship, *Changer un vaisseau de place* (dans un port).

* To TRANSPORT [to hurry by violence of passion] *Transporter*, *ravir*, *affecter vivement*, *mettre hors de soi-même*. Love transports him, *L'amour le transporte*. Transporting pleasures, *Des plaisirs ravissans*.

TRANSPORTABLE (trăn's-port'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be transported] *Que l'on peut transporter*.

TRANSPORTANCE (trăn's-por'-tăn'ce), *f.* V. TRANSPORT.

TRANSPORTATION (trăn's-por-té'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of transporting] *Transport*, m. *déportation*, en parlant des criminels que l'on fait passer dans les colonies, f. *exil*, m.

TRANSPORTED (trăn's-port'-ĕd), *part. adj.* *Transporté*.

TRANSPORTER (trăn's-port'-eŭr), *f.* [one who transports] *Celui* ou *celle qui transporte*.

TRANSPORTING (trăn's-port'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [from To TRANSPORT] *Transport*, m. *l'action de transporter*.

TRANSPORTING, *adj.* [ravishing] *Ravissant*, *qui transporte*.

TRANSPOSAL (trăn's-pô'-zăl), *f.* [the act of putting things in each other's place] *Transposition*, f.

To TRANSPOSE (trăn's-pôze'), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to put each in the place of the other, to put out of place] *Transposer*, *deplacer*.

TRANSPOSED (trăn's-pôz'd'), *part. adj.* *Transposé*, *déplacé*.

TRANSPOSING (trăn's-pôz'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [the action of transposing] *L'action de transposer*, *transposition*, f.

TRANSPOSITION (trăn's-pô-zĭch'-eŭne), *f.* [the act of transposing] *Transposition*, f. *déplacement*, m.

To TRANSPROSE (trăn's-prôze'), *v. a.* [to turn verse into prose] *Changer de vers en prose*.

TRANSPROSED (trăn's-prôz'd), *adj.* [from To TRANSPROSE] *Changé de vers en prose*.

To TRANS-SHAPE (trăn's-chépe'), *v. a.* [to transform, to bring into another shape] *Transformer*, *métamorphoser*.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE (trăn'-seŭb-stăn'-chĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to change into another substance] *Transubstancier*, terme de Théologie, *changer en une autre substance*.

TRANSUBSTANTIATED (trăn'-seŭb-stăn'-chĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Transubstancié*, terme de Théologie.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION (trăn'-seŭb-stăn'-chĭ-é'-cheŭne), *f.* [the change of the elements of the eucharist into the real body and blood

blood of Chriſt] *Tranſſubſtanciation*, terme de Théologie, ſ.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR (trăn'-seŭb-stăn'-shi-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [one that holds the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation] *Un défenſeur de la tranſſubſtantiation.*

TRANSVASATION (trăn's - vă - sé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a pouring out of one veſſel into another] *L'action de tranſvaſer.*

TRANSUDATION (trăn' - sïoŭ - dé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* the act of paſſing through in ſweat or perſpirable vapour] *Tranſſudation*, f.

To TRANSUDE (trăn'-sïoude'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to paſs through in vapour] *Tranſſuder, tranſpirer, s'exhaler, s'évaporer.*

TRANSUM. V. TRANSOM.

TRANSUMPTION (trăn' seŭm '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Schools; a ſyllogiſm by concellion, to prove a fact by the admiſſion of another alike] *Conceſſion*, f.

TRANSVERSAL (trăn's-vĕr'-săl), *adj.* [running croſsways] *Tranſverſal.*

TRANSVERSALLY (trăn's-vĕr'-săl-é), *adv.* [in a croſs direction] *Tranſverſalement, de travers.*

TRANSVERSE (trăn's-vĕrse'), *adj* [being in a croſs direction] *Mis en travers*; *tranſverſe*, ſignifie auſſi *qui traverſe, qui paſſe de part en part, qui ſe fait à travers.* Part are in ſtrait lines, part in tranſverſe, *Une partie eſt en ligne perpendiculaire, une autre partie eſt en travers.* A tranſverſe penetration, *Une pénétration qui ſe fait à travers, qui traverſe* un corps. Tranſverſe muſcle, *Muſcle tranſverſe.*

TRANSVERSELY (trăn's-vĕrse'-lé), *adv.* [in a croſs direction] *En travers, de travers.*

TRANSYLVANIA (trăn'-sil-vé'-nï-ă), *ſ.* [a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary] *Tranſylvanie*, f.

TRANTER (trăn'-teŭr) *ſ.* V. RIPIER.

TRANTERY (trăn'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [a ſort of fine] *Sorte d'amende.*

TRAP (trăpe), *ſ.* [a ſnare] *Trappe*, f. *ſorte de piége, attrapoire*, f. *traquenard*, m. *traquet*, m. *trébuchet*, m. To ſet a trap, *Tendre une trappe.* The fox was catched in a trap, *Le renard fut pris à la trappe*, ou *au piége.* A trap to catch rats, *Une ratière.* A mouſe-trap, *Une ſouricière.*

* TRAP [an ambuſh] *Un piége, des embûches, une amorce*, ou *fineſſe pour ſurprendre quelqu'un, un panneau.* They continually laid traps to enſnare him, *Ils lui tendoient continuellement des embûches.* You don't underſtand trap, *Vous n'y entendez pas fineſſe.*

TRAPDOOR (trăp dôre'), *ſ.* [a door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly] *Une porte en forme de trappe*; *trappe*, f.

TRAP-LADDER (trăp'-lăd-e'r), *ſ. échelle de meûnier*, f.

To TRAP, -PING, -PED, *and* trapt, *v. a* [to enſnare] *Attraper, ſurprendre, prendre dans un piége, tromper, faire donner dans le panneau.*

To TRAP [to decorate, to adorn] *Parer, orner, décorer, enharnacher.*

To TRAPE (trépe), *commonly* TRAIPSE (trépse), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to run idly and ſhuffliſhly about] *Courir les rues, battre le pavé*, ſe dit ſur-tout des femmes qui n'aiment point à reſter chez elles.

TRAPES (tréps), *ſ.* [an idle ſlatternly woman] *Une femme pareſſeuſe, qui aime à courir* au lieu d'avoir ſoin de ſon ménage.

TRAPEZIUM (tră-pi'-zi-eŭme), *ſ.* [a geometrical figure of four unequal ſides] *Trapéze*, m.

TRAPEZOID (tră-pi'-zŏ-ïd), *ſ.* [in Geom. a trapezium whereof two ſides are parallel] *Trapézoïde*, m.

TRAPPED, *and* TRAPT (trăpte), *part. adj. Attrapé, pris au piége, ſurpris, qui donne dans le panneau.* She was trapt, *Elle a donné dans le panneau.*

TRAPPED, *Paré, orné, décoré, enharnaché.*

TRAPPINGS (trăp'-in'gn'z), *ſ.* [ornaments appendant to the ſaddle, dreſs, ornaments, embelliſhments] *Harnois*, m. *ornemens de cheval de ſelle*, m. pl.; *enharnachement*, m. au figuré, *parure*, f. *ornemens*, m. pl. *atours*, m. pl.

TRAPSTICK (trăp'-stik), *ſ* [a ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball] *Une criſſe.*

TRASH (trăche), *ſ.* [any thing worthleſs] *Rebut*, m. *friperie*, f. *mauvaiſe marchandiſe, quelque choſe de peu de valeur*; *bagatelle*, f. *bellevejée*, f. *de la bourre*, ſe dit auſſi d'une perſonne en terme de mépris.

TRASH [bad fruit] *De méchant fruit.*

To TRASH, *v. a.* [to lop, to crop] *Couper, élaguer.*

To TRASH [to cruſh, to humble] *Abattre, humilier.*

TRASHY (trăch'é), *adj.* [worthleſs] *Méchant, de rebut, de peu de valeur.*

TRAVADO (tră-vé'-dô), *ſ.* [a ſort of whirlwind at ſea] *Travade*, f.

TRAVAIL (trăv'-ïl), *ſ.* [pain, labour, toil] *Travail*, m. *peine*, f. *labeur*, m.

TRAVAIL [labour in childbirth] *Travail d'enfant*, m.

TRAVAIL, TRAVE, TRAVEL, *and* TRAVISE, *ſ.* [a wooden frame for ſhoeing unruly horſes] *Un travail*, où l'on ferre les chevaux.

To TRAVAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to toil, to labour] *Travailler, ſe donner de la peine, ſe fatiguer.*

To TRAVAIL [to ſuffer the pains of childbirth] *Etre en travail d'enfant.*

To TRAVAIL, *v. a.* [to tire, to harraſs] *Travailler, tourmenter, excéder de travail.*

TRAVAILED (trăv'-ïl'd), *part. adj. Travaillé, tourmenté, harraſſé, excédé de travail & de fatigue.*

TRAVALLY (trăv'-ăl-é), *ſ. Certain battement de tambour, nommé le réveil, qui ſe fait tous les matins au camp dans chaque régiment.*

TRAVANCORE, *ſ* [a province of the peninſula of Hindooſtan] *Travancor*, m.

TRAVEL (trăv'ĕl), *ſ.* [a journey or voyage] *Voyage*, m.

TRAVEL *for* TRAVAIL; which ſee.

TRAVELS, *ſ. Livre de voyage*, m. *relation des pays où l'on voyage*, f. *voyages*, m. pl.

To TRAVEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to journey over, to make journeys] *Voyager.* He has travelled ſeveral countries, *Il a voyagé en pluſieurs pays, il a vu* ou *parcouru bien du pays.* I will travel over England, *Je voyagerai en Angleterre.* To travel again, *Revoyager.*

To TRAVEL *for* To TRAVAIL; which ſee.

To TRAVEL, *v. n.* [to go or be upon a journey] *Voyager, faire voyage*, ou *être en voyage.* He has travelled all over France, *Il a voyagé par toute la France, il a fait le tour de la France.*

To TRAVEL, *v. a. Ex.* After he had travelled ſeveral countries, *Après qu'il eut voyage en pluſieurs pays*, ou *après avoir vu pluſieurs pays.*

TRAVEL-TAINTED (trăv'-ĕl-tén'-t-ĕd), *adj.* [harraſſed, fatigued with travelling] *Fatigué, harraſſé*, ou *épuiſé par la fatigue du voyage.*

TRAVELLED (trăv'-ĕl'd), *and* TRAVELLED OVER, *part. adj. Par où l'on a voyagé.*

TRAVELLER (trăv'-ĕl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who travels] *Un voyageur.* A woman traveller, *Une voyageuſe.*

TRAVELLER [in Sea-language] *Herſe*, f. *racambeau*, m. (gros anneau ſervant à amener & hiſſer les vergues de perroquet). *Bague à dégréer*, f.

TRAVELLER'S-JOY (trăv'-ĕl-eŭrz-djŏĕ), *ſ.* [Bot. Clematitis, virgin's bower; a med. plant] *Clématite*, ou *Herbe aux gueux*, f. *Vierne*, f. *Viet tte des ſorciers*, f.

TRAVELLING (trăv'-ĕl-in'gne), *ſ.* [from To TRAVEL] *L'action de voyager.* Whither are you travelling? or going? *Où allez-vous?* Travelling-cap, *Focale*, m. A woman's travelling with child. V. TRAVAIL.

TRAVELLING, *adj.* [tranſitory, tranſient] *Paſſager, qui ne fait que paſſer, de paſſage.* A travelling bird, *Un oiſeau de paſſage.*

TRAVEMUNDE, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony; lat. 54°-1' N. lon. 10°-55' E.] *Travemunde*, f.

TRAVERSE (tră-vĕrse'), *adv.* [athwart; acroſs] *De travers, de guinguois.*

TRAVERSE (tră-vĕrse'), *prep.* [through, croſs-wiſe] *A travers, au travers de.*

TRAVERSE (trăv'-ĕrse), *adj.* [lying acroſs] *Qui eſt en travers, qui croiſe.*

TRAVERSE (trăv'-ĕrse), *ſ.* [a piece of fortification] *Traverſe*, f.

TRAVERSE [in Heraldry] *Traverſe.*

* TRAVERSES [croſſes, troubles, croſs accidents] *Traverſes*, f. pl. *revers*, m. *afflictions*, f. pl. *contretemps*, m. pl. *accidents*, m. pl. *obſtacles*, m. pl. *empêchemens*, m. pl. The traverſes of fortune, *Les revers* ou *les traverſes de la fortune.*

TRAVERSE of a ſhip, at ſea, *Bordée*, f. *route oblique*, f. cours d'un vaiſſeau depuis un renvirement juſqu'à l'autre. To ſail by traverſe, *Faire pluſieurs* ou *diverſes bordées, courir de rumb en rumb, courir des bordées, bordayer*, termes de mer.

TRAVERSE-BOARD (trăv'-ĕrse-bôrde), *ſ.* [at Sea] *Renard des pilotes*, m.

To TRAVERSE (trăv'-ĕrse), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to croſs, to lay athwart] *Traverſer, croiſer*, au propre & au figuré; *empêcher, s'oppoſer, déranger, détruire, mettre obſtacle.*

* Why do you traverſe all our deſigns? *Pourquoi traverſez-vous tous nos deſſeins?*

To TRAVERSE [in law] *S'oppoſer, mettre empêchement, nier, détruire.* To traverſe an action at law, *S'oppoſer à une action en juſtice, y mettre empêchement, y former oppoſition.* She traverſed my marriage, *Elle forma oppoſition à mon mariage.* To traverſe an indictment, *Nier une accuſation, en nier quelques articles.* To traverſe a ſucceſſion or inheritance, *Détruire* ou *renverſer une aubaine*, ou *une prétention d'aubaine.*

To TRAVERSE [to croſs, to wander over] *Traverſer, paſſer au travers, aller à la traverſe.* To traverſe a country, *Traverſer un pays.* To traverſe one ground in fighting, *Aller à travers quand on ſe bat.*

TRAVERSED (trăv'-érs't), *part. adj. Traverſé*, &c.

TRAVERSING (trăv'-ĕrs - ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TRAVERSE] *L'action de traverſer*, &c.

TRAVESTED, *or rather* TRAVESTIED (trăv'-ĕs-tĕd), *or*

TRAVESTY (trăv'-ĕs-té), *adj.* [burleſqued] *Traveſti.* Virgil travеſty, *Virgile traveſti.*

TRAVISE. V. TRAVE.

TRAUMATICK (trâ-măt'-ïk), *adj.* [vulnerary] *Vulnéraire.*

TRAUNCE. V. TRANCE.

TRAY (trĕ), *ſ.* [a ſhallow wooden veſſel] *Baquet*, m. *auge*, f. A trayful, *Une augée.* A milk-tray, *Baquet où l'on met le lait.* A maſon's tray, *Auge* ou *oiſeau de maçon*, ſ. m. Tray-man, *Manœuvre*, m. *porte-mortier*, m. A brewer's tray, or dray, *Une charrette de braſſeur, un hoquet.*

TRAY [a ſhallow oblong wooden veſſel, in which meat or fiſh is ſent home from market] *Plateau de bois long & peu creux, pour porter de la viande* ou *du poiſſon*, m.

TRAY [a portable wooden-baſket or veſſel] *Bandége*, m. *banquette*, f.

TRAY [a name for hunting dogs] *Diamant*, m. *Briſaut*, m. *Miraut*, m.

TRAYTOR. V. TRAITOR.

TRAYTRIP, *ſ. Sorte de jeu.*

TREA. V. TREY,

TREACHEROUS (trĕtch'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [faithleſs, perfidious] *Traître, perfide, de traître, trompeur, faux*, ‡ *décevant.* A treacherous man or woman, *Un traître, une traîtreſſe.* A treacherous ſmile, *Un ris perfide*, ou *trompeur.*

TREACHEROUSLY (trĕtch'-ĕr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [perfidiouſly] *En traître, d'une manière perfide,*

perfide, avec perfidie, en trahiſon, traîtreuſement.

TREACHEROUSNESS (trĕ'-tŭr-ŭs-nĕce), *and* TREACHERY (trĕtch'-ĕ-re), *ſ.* [treachetouſneſs, perfidy, breach of faith] *Perfidie, trahiſon,* f.

‡ TREACHETOR, *and* TREACHOUR, *ſ.* [a traitor] *Un traître, un perfide.*

TREACLE (trī'-kl) *ſ.* [a medicine made up of many ingredients] *Thériaque,* f. Venice-treacle, *Thériaque de Veniſe,* f.

*‖ Poor man's treacle (garlick), *De l'ail*

TREACLE [molaſſes, the ſpume of ſugar] *Meliaſſe,* f. *du ſirop ou de la lie de ſucre.*

TREACLE-MUSTARD, *ſ.* [Bot. Thlaſpi, or mithridate; a med. ſeed] *Thlaſpi ou tharaſpic,* m. *lenitif ſauvage,* m.

TREAD (trĕd), *ſ.* [footing, ſtep with the foot] *L'action de marcher; pas,* m. *allure,* f.

TREAD [way, track, path] *Veſtige, trace,* f *ſentier,* m. *chemin battu, route,* f.

TREAD [the cock's ſperm in the egg] *Le germe de l'œuf.*

To TREAD, -ING, I trod, I have trodden, *v. n.* [to ſet the foot] *Marcher, mettre ou poſer le pied.* Wherever you tread the flowers riſe, *Par-tout où vous marchez les fleurs naiſſent ſous vos pas.*

To tread inward *or* outward, *Mettre le pied en dedans ou en dehors.*

* To tread in the footſteps of one, *Marcher ſur les pas de quelqu'un, ſuivre ſes traces, l'imiter.* To tread upon one's heels, *Marcher ſur les talons de quelqu'un, le talonner, le ſuivre de près.*

† He is as honeſt a man as ever trod in ſhoe-leather, *C'eſt un des plus honnêtes gens que la terre ait jamais portés.*

To TREAD, *v. n.* [to feel under the foot] *Marcher deſſus, fouler, fouler aux pieds.* To tread the grapes, *Fouler la vendange.* A trodden path, *Un ſentier battu.*

To TREAD one's ſhoes down at the heels, *Ecuſſer ſes ſouliers, plier en dedans les quartiers de derrière.*

To TREAD, *Cocher,* en parlant d'un coq The cock treads the hen, *Le coq couche la poule*

TREADER (trĕd'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who treads] *Celui qui foule.* A treader of grapes, *Celui qui foule la vendange.*

TREADLE (trĕd'-dl'), *ſ.* [a part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion] *Marche,* d'un metier, d'un tour, f. The treadle of a weaver's loom, *Les marches d'un métier de tiſſerand.* The treadle of a turner's turn, *La marche du tour d'un tourneur.*

TREADLE of the cock, *or* of an egg, *Le ſperme du coq; germe,* m.

TREADLES (trĕd'-dl'z), [*or* TREDLERS] of ſheep, *Les crottes ou excrémens des moutons ou des brebis*

TREASON (trī'-z'n), *ſ.* [an offence committed againſt the dignity and majeſty of the commonwealth] *Crime d'état,* m. *crime de leſe-majeſté,* en général, *trahiſon,* f. *perfidie,* f. High-treaſon, *Crime de haute trahiſon, crime de leſe-majeſté, ou crim contre l'état.* Petty-treaſon, *or* petit treaſon, *Petite trahiſon, le crime d'un domeſtique qui tue ſon maître, d'une femme qui tue ſon mari, de quiconque tue ſon ſupérieur ou celui à qui il doit foi & hommage.*

TREASONABLE (trī'-z'n-ă-bl'), *and* TREASONOUS (trī'-z'n-ŭce), *adj.* [treacherous] *Traître, perfide, de traître.*

TREASONABLY (trī'-z'n-ă-blé), *adv.* [traitor-like] *En traître, en trahiſon.*

TREASURE (trĕj'-eŭ-e), *ſ.* [wealth hoarded] *Tréſor,* m. *richeſſes accumulées; amas d'or & d'argent,* m. To heap up treaſures, *Amaſſer des tréſors.* The king's treaſure, *Le tréſor royal.*

* TREASURE [a thing of great value and excellence] *Tréſor,* m. *choſe précieuſe & excellente.* That child is all my treaſure, *Cet enfant eſt tout mon tréſor.*

To TREASURE UP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hoard, to lay up] *Théſauriſer, amaſſer, accumuler des richeſſes.*

TREASURED UP (trĕj'-eŭr'd-ŭp), *part. adj. Théſauriſé, amaſſé, accumulé.*

TREASUREHOUSE (trej'-eŭre-hăoŭſe), *ſ.* [place where a treaſure is kept] *Le tréſor ou la tréſorerie, ou la chambre du tréſor.*

TREASURER (trĕj'-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who has care of money] *Tréſorier,* m. Grand treaſurer, *Architréſorier.* The Lord treaſurer of England, *Le grand tréſorier d'Angleterre.* The treaſurer of the wars, *Le tréſorier de l'ordinaire & de l'extraordinaire des guerres.*

* He was an ill treaſurer of ſecrets, *C'étoit un mauvais confident.*

TREASURERSHIP (trĕj'-eŭr-eŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [office of a treaſurer] *La charge de tréſorier, tréſorerie,* f.

TREASURING UP (trej'-eŭr-ĭn'-gne-ŭp), [*from* To Treaſure up] *L'action de théſauriſer, ou d'amaſſer des richeſſes.*

TREASURY (trĕj'-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [a place in which a treaſure is kept] *Le tréſor,* ou *la tréſorerie.* The public, the royal treaſury, *Le tréſor public, le tréſor royal.* Treaſury office, *La tréſorerie.*

* A treaſury of knowledge, *Un tréſor de ſciences.*

TREAT (trīte), *ſ.* [an entertainment given] *Régal,* m. *repas que l'on donne,* m. He gave us a ſplendid treat, *Il nous donna un régal ou un repas magnifique.* A treat to ladies, *Cadeau,* m.

To TREAT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to negociate, to ſettle, to diſcourſe on] *Traiter, négocier, arranger, terminer, diſcuter.* To treat the peace, *Négocier la paix.* To treat a ſubject, *Traiter une matière.*

To TREAT [to uſe, to deal with] *Traiter, en uſer bien ou mal avec quelqu'un.* To treat one with contempt, *Traiter quelqu'un avec mépris.*

To TREAT [to entertain] *Traiter, régaler.* He treated us very well for the money, *Il nous a fort bien traités pour notre argent.*

To TREAT, *v. n.* [to diſcourſe, to practiſe negociation] *Traiter, diſcuter, raiſonner, diſcourir, négocier.* That book treats of *or* upon the immortality of the ſoul, *Ce livre traite de l'immortalité de l'ame.* I ſhall treat with them about the peace, *Je traiterai de la paix avec eux.*

TREATABLE (trī'-tă-blé), *adj.* [moderate] *Traitable, modéré, raiſonnable.*

TREATABLY (trī'-tă-blé), *adv.* [diſtinctly] *Diſtinctement.*

TREATE. V. WITHDRAWN.

TREATED (trī'-tĕd), *part. adj. Traité,* &c.

TREATER (trī'-teŭr), *ſ.* [negociator] *Négociateur,* m.

TREATING (trī'-tĭn'gne), [*from* To Treat] *L'action de traiter,* &c.

TREATING-HOUSE (trī'-tĭn'gne-hăoŭſe), *ſ.* [an ordinary] *La maiſon d'un traiteur,* ou *un ordinaire.*

TREATISE (trī'-tze), *ſ.* [a diſcourſe *or* written tractate] *Un traité, un diſcours ſur quelque matière.* A treatiſe upon the vacuum, *Un traité du vide,* ou *ſur le vide.*

TREATMENT (trīte'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [uſage, manner of uſing good *or* bad] *Traitement,* m.

TREATY (trī'-té), *ſ.* [negociation, act of treating, compact *or* accommodation relating to publick affairs] *Négociation,* f. *traité,* m. *accord,* m *convention,* f. *accommodement relatif aux affaires publiques,* m *pacte,* m *pourparler,* m. A treaty of peace, *Un traité de paix.* The two kings were upon a treaty together concerning the limits of that province, *Les deux rois étoient en pourparler concernant les limites de cette province.*

TREBISOND, *ſ.* [a large, populous, and ſtrong town of Turkey in Aſia with a harbour; lat. 40°-45′ N. lon. 40°-25′ E.] *Trébiſonde,* f.

TREBLE (trĕb'-bl'), *adj.* [threefold, triple] *Triple, trois fois autant.* His dreadful teeth are ſet in a treble rank, *Ses dents terribles forment un triple rang.*

TREBLE, *ſ* and *adj.* [a muſical term] *Le deſſus,* en muſique. The firſt and the ſecond treble, *Le premier & le ſecond deſſus.* A ſaint treble, *Fauſſet,* m. The treble part, *Le deſſus.*

To TREBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to multiply by three] *Tripler, multiplier par trois, mettre trois fois autant.*

To TREBLE, *v. n.* [to become threefold] *Tripler, devenir triple.*

TREBLED (trĕb'-bl'd), *part. adj. Triplé, multiplié par trois.*

TREBLENESS (trĕb'-bl'-nĕce), [ſtate of being three] *Triplicité,* f. *état de ce qui eſt triplé.*

TREBLING (trĕb'-b ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Treble] *L'action de tripler.*

TREBLY (trĕb'-ble), *adv.* [in threefold number *or* quantity] *Triplement.*

TREBUCHET, *ſ.* [trebucket, tumbler, ducking *or* cucking-ſtool] *Trébuchet, m. ſorte de baignoire pour les femmes criardes,* f.

TREE (trī), *ſ.* [a large vegetable riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height] *Un arbre.* A tree intended to be engrafted, *Sujet,* m. A fruit-tree, *Un arbre fruitier.* An apple-tree, a plum-tree, *Un pommier, un prunier.*

R. *Preſque tous les arbres fruitiers s'expriment en Anglois par le nom du fruit en y ajoutant le mot* Tree.

A tree of high growth, *Arbre de haute tige.* To open a tree round about the root, *Cerner un arbre.* To hang on a tree, *Brancher.* Strait and lofty young tree, *Fillardeau,* m. Trees on each ſide of a high road, *Arbres voyers* Standing trees of a foreſt where it had taken fire accidentally, *Arſin,* m. *bois arſins.*

TREE of life, *ſ.* [Bot. arbor vitæ, thuya; an ever-green tree of Canada and China] *Arbre de vie,* m.

TREE [a long and thick piece of timber] *Arbre,* m. *longue & groſſe piece de bois.*

* A TREE of conſanguinity, *Arbre généalogique* ou *de généalogie.*

TREE of a croſs-bow, *La monture d'une arbalète à jalet.*

TREE of a ſaddle, *Le bois d'une ſelle.*

TREE-FROG (trī'-frŏg), *ſ.* [a ſmall frog of a green colour delighting upon the leaves of trees and ſhrubs] *Graiſſet,* f.

TREE-GOOSE (trī'-goūce), V. BARNACLE.

TREE-IVY (trī'-ăĭ-vé), *ſ.* [a plant] *Le lierre rampant.*

‡ TREEN, *adj.* [wooden] *De bois, fait de bois.* Alſo an old plural of Tree.

TREE NAIL *or* TREENEL (trī'-néle), *ſ.* [in a ſhip; a wooden pin of hard oak to faſten the planks] *Cheville,* f. *gournable,* f. Tree-nails mooter, *Chevilleur,* m. *maître chevilleur,* m.

‡ TREET. V. Wheat.

TREFOIL (trī'-fŏĭl), *ſ.* [clover, three-leaved graſs] *Trèfle,* m. *triolet,* m. Marſh trefoil, *Trèfle rouge,* m. Spaniſh trefoil, *Luzerne,* f. The ſhrub trefoil (cytiſus), *Trèfle,* or *trifolium des Jardiniers,* m. Sweet melilot-trefoil, *Trèfle odorant,* ou *bitumineux, trèfle des Jardins,* m.

TREILLAGE, *ſ.* [*a French word:* a contexture of pales] *Treillage,* m.

TRELLIS (trĕl'-ĭce), *ſ.* [*a French word:* lattice] *Treillis,* m *treillage,* m. *jalouſie,* f. *barreaux de bois qui ſe croiſent,* m. pl. ſignifie auſſi une eſpèce de toile gommée nommée *treillis.*

TRELLISED (trĕl'-ĭs'd). *adj.* [latticed, grated with wood *or* iron] *Jalouſé, qui a un treillis de bois* ou *de fer,* ou *une jalouſie.*

To TREMBLE (trĕm'-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſhake, to ſhiver; V. To QUAKE] *Trembler, trembloter, friſſonner, ſe trémouſſer.* To tremble with cold *or* for fear, *Trembler de froid* ou *de peur.* Sinai's top trembled, *Le ſommet du mont Sinaï trembla.* To cauſe a trembling, *Faire trembler.* His body trembles all over, *Il tremble, il ſe trémouſſe de tout ſon corps.*

To TREMBLE [to fear] *Trembler, craindre, appréhender, avoir grand peur.*

TREMBLING (trĕm'-blĭn'gne), *ſ.* quaking] *Tremblement,* m. *tremouſſement,* m. *l'action de trembler* ou *de ſe trémouſſer.* To cauſe a trembling, *Faire trembler.*

TREMBLING, *adj.* [ſhaking, quaking] *Tremblant, tout tremblant, trembiotant.*

TREMBLINGLY (trĕm'-blĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [ſo as to ſhake] *En tremblant, tout tremblant.*

TREMELLA, *ſ.* [Bot. a genus of the cryptogamia algæ claſs, a plant of a middle nature between the alva and conferva] *Tremelle,* f.

TREMENDOUS (trĭ-mĕn'-deŭce), *adj.* [dreadful] *Terrible, épouvantable, effrayant, redoutable, qui fait trembler.*

TREMITI, *ſ.* [the name of three iſlands in Italy, in the Gulf of Venice] *Les îſles de Tremiti,* f. pl.

TREMOLANTE, *ſ.* [in Glaſs-trade; orpella, calcined braſs, uſed for a ſky-blue, a ſea-green] *Sorte de bleu* ou *de vert d'eau.*

TREMOUR (trĭ'-meŭr), *ſ.* [the ſtate of trembling] *Tremblement,* m. Strong tremour of an organ, *Tremblant fort,* m. Soft tremour, *Tremblant doux,* m.

TREMULA (trĕm'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Bot. Briſa, ſpelt-wheat, St. Peter's corn, quaking graſs] *Amourettes tremblantes,* f. pl.

TREMULOUS (trĕm'-ĭoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [trembling] *Tremblant.*

TREMULOUSNESS (trĕm'-ĭoŭ-leŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate of quivering] *Etat de ce qui tremble.*

TREN (trĕne), *ſ.* [a fiſh-ſpear] *Harpon,* m. ou *dard,* m. pour tuer les gros poiſſons.

TRENCH (trĕn'che), *ſ.* [a pit *or* ditch] *Tranchée,* f. *foſſé,* m. A trench to draw a pond, *Une tranchée pour ſaigner* ou *d'ſſécher un étang.* A trench to ſet trees in, *Une tranchée pour planter des arbres.* To make a trench about a houſe, *Environner une maiſon d'un foſſé.*

TRENCH [earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, *or* to guard a camp] *Tranchée,* f. *retranchement,* m. *ligne,* f. *traverſe,* f. A branch of a trench, *Un bout de tranchée.* The trenches before a town beſieged, *Tranchée devant une place aſſiégée.* To open the trenches, *Ouvrir la tranchée.* Watering trenches (for dry lands), *Rigoles,* f. pl. *arroſage,* m.

TRENCH upon the face, *Balaſtre,* f.

To TRENCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut] *Couper, tailler, creuſer.*

To TRENCH ABOUT, *Environner d'une tranchée* ou *d'un foſſé.*

TRENCHANT (trĕn'-chăn'te), *adj.* [cutting] *Coupant, qui coupe.*

TRENCHED (trĕn'ch't'), *part. adj. Coupé, taillé, creuſé.* Trenched about, *Environné d'une tranchée* ou *d'un foſſé.*

TRENCHER (trĕn'-cheŭr), *ſ.* [a piece of wood on which meat is cut] *Tranchoir,* m. *tailloir,* m. *aſſiette de bois ſur laquelle on tranche la viande,* f.

TRENCHER [the table, food, pleaſures of the table] *Bonne chère,* f.

TRENCHER [a ſleeper's cap] *Toque,* f.

TRENCHERFLY (trĕn'-cheŭr-flăï), *and* TRENCHER-FRIEND (trĕn'-cheŭr-frĕn'd), *ſ.* [a paraſite] *Un paraſite, un écornifleur.*

TRENCHERMAN (trĕn'-cheŭr-măne), *ſ.* [an eater] *Un mangeur.* A good trencherman, *Un grand mangeur.*

TRENCHERMATE (trĕn'-cheŭr-méte), *ſ.* [a meſs-mate] *Compagnon de table,* m. *amatelot,* m.

TRENCHMORE (trĕn'che'-môre), *ſ.* [an old Engliſh dance, very lively] *Sorte d'ancienne danſe Angloiſe,* f.

To TREND (trĕn'd), *v. n.* [to tend; to lie in any particular direction] *Tendre, aboutir, buter; viſer, aller à une certaine fin, à un certain but.*

TRENDLE (trĕn'-dl'), *or* TRUNDLE, [any round rolling thing] *Une roulette.* The trendle of a mill, *La lanterne d'une meule de moulin.*

TRENEL (trĭ'-néle), *ſ.* V. TREE-NAIL.

TRENT (trĕn'te), *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable city of Germany, in the Trentino; lat. 46°-8' N. lon. 11°-27' E.] *Trente,* m.

TRENT [a large river in England] *Trent,* m.

TRENTALS (trĕn't'-ălz), *ſ.* [thirty maſſes for the dead] *Service de trente meſſes pour les morts.*

TREPAN (trĭ-păne'), *ſ.* [a chirurgical inſtrument] *Trépan,* m.

TREPAN [made uſe of in the caſting of guns] *Foret,* m. *alézoir,* m.

* TREPAN [a ſnare, a ſtratagem] *Piége,* m. *embûche,* f. *ſtratagême,* m. *ruſe,* f.

To TREPAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to perforate with the trepan] *Trépaner.* To trepan a ſcull, *Trépaner un crâne, percer les os de la tête pour en tirer un corps étranger.*

* To TREPAN [to catch, to enſnare] *Attraper, ſurprendre, tromper, attirer, engager par ruſe* ou *ſupercherie, faire donner dans le panneau, empaumer, leurrer.* To trepan the affections of one's countrymen, *Surprendre l'affection & les bonnes grâces de ſes compatriotes.* He has trepanned me, *Il m'a fait donner dans le panneau.*

TREPANNED (trĭ-păn'd'), *part. adj. Trépané'; au figuré, attrapé, ſurpris, dupé, trompé; attiré* ou *engagé par ſurpriſe* ou *ſupercherie.*

* TREPANNER (trĭ-păn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that brings another into a premunire] *Une perſonne qui attrape adroitement quelqu'un,* ou *qui lui joue un mauvais tour, qui lui fait des affaires.*

TREPANNING (trĭ-păn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from TO TREPAN] *L'action de trépaner, trépan,* m.

TREPHINE (trĭ-făïne'), *ſ.* [a ſmall trepan] *Petit trépan.*

TREPIDATION (trĕp-ĭ-dé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the ſtate of trembling] *Trépidation,* f. *tremblement,* m. & par extenſion, *terreur,* f. *crainte,* f. *alarme,* f.

TREPIGNER, *v. n.* [in Manege; the action of a horſe who beats the duſt with his fore-feet, in managing, without embracing the volt] *Trépigner.*

TRESPASS (trĕs'-păce) *ſ.* [offence, tranſgreſſion; unlawful entrance on another's ground] *Offenſe,* f. *tranſgreſſion,* f. ‡ *coulpe,* f. *péché,* m. *prévarication,* f. *crime,* m. *délit,* m. Forgive us our treſpaſſes, *Pardonnez-nous nos offenſes.*

To TRESPASS, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to tranſgreſs, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground] *Tranſgreſſer, violer, outrepaſſer, enfreindre, offenſer, chequer, pécher.* You treſpaſs againſt *or* upon all the laws of logick, *Vous violez toutes les règles de la logique.* They treſpaſſed againſt me, *Ils m'ont offenſé, ils ont péché contre moi.* I fear to treſpaſs upon your patience, *Je crains d'abuſer de votre patience.*

TRESPASSER (trĕs'-păs-eŭr), *ſ.* [an offender, a tranſgreſſor] *Prévaricateur,* m. *celui qui pèche, qui offenſe; pécheur,* m.

TRESSED (trĕs't), *adj.* [knotted *or* curled] *Treſſé,* en parlant des cheveux.

TRESSES (trĕs'-ĭz), *ſ. pl.* [a knot *or* curl of hair] *Treſſe* de cheveux, f. Her golden treſſes, *Sa treſſe blonde; ſes cheveux blonds.*

TRESTLE (trĕs'-sl'), *ſ.* [a frame to ſet a table or any thing elſe upon] *Treteau,* m. peut-être auſſi une eſpèce de *ſelle,* ou *ſiége de bois à trois pieds, un trépié, baudet,* m.

TRESTLE-TREES (trĕs'-sl'-trĭz), *ſ. pl.* [in Sea-language] *Barres maîtreſſes des hunes,* f. pl. *élongis,* m. pl. Croſs-trees, *Barres traverſières des hunes,* f. pl.

TRESTLE of a cutler's ſeat, *H* , m.

TRET (trĕte), *ſ.* V. TARE.

TRETHINGS (trĕtsh'-ĭn'gn'z), *ſ.* [taxes] *Taxes,* f. pl. *impôts,* m. pl.

TREVES, *or* TRIERS (trăï'-ĕrz), *ſ.* [a large and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; lat. 49°-45' N. lon. 6°-41' E.] *Trèves,* f.

TREVET (trĕv'-ĕte), *ſ.* [any thing that ſtands on three feet] *Un trépied,* ſoit *un trépied de fer,* ſoit *une chaiſe* ou *ſiége à trois pieds,* m.

TREVISO, *or* TREVIGLIO, *ſ.* [a large and ancient city of Italy; lat. 45°-44' N. lon. 12°-25' E.] *Treviſo,* m.

TREY (tre), *ſ.* [a three at dice *or* cards] *Un trois* au jeu des Cartes, *ou* aux Dés.

TRIABLE (trăï'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [that may be tried] *Qui peut être éprouvé.*

TRIAD (trăï'-ăd), *ſ.* [any three things of the ſame ſort joined together] *Triade,* f.

TRIAL (trăï'-ăl), *ſ.* [teſt, examination, experience; V. EXPERIMENT] *Epreuve,* f. *eſſai,* m. *tentative,* f. *examen,* m *preuve,* f *expérience,* f. *apprentiſſage,* m. To make a trial of a thing, *Faire l'épreuve* ou *l'eſſai d'une choſe, en faire l'expérience, faire aſſaut de.* He gave us a trial of his ſkill, *Il nous donna des preuves de ſon ſavoir-faire.*

TRIAL [judicial examination] *Jugement,* m. *l'action de juger; procès,* m. *déciſion,* f. *ſentence judiciaire,* f. To have a trial, *Etre jugé* We had a trial in open court, *Notre affaire a été jugée à l'audience.* To bring a priſoner to his trial, *Faire le procès à un criminel, le juger.* I will have a trial for it, *Je veux que l'affaire ſoit jugée, je veux m'en remettre à la déciſion des juges.*

TRIAL [temptation, teſt of virtue] *Epreuve,* f. *affliction,* f. *tentation,* f. Every ſtation is expoſed to ſome trials, *Chaque condition a ſes peines & ſes épreuves.*

TRIANGLE (trăï'-ăn'g-gl'), *ſ.* [a figure of three angles] *Triangle,* m.

TRIANGULAR (trăï'-ăn'g-guĭoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [having three angles] *Triangulaire.*

TRIARIANS (trăï-é-rĭ-ăn'z), *and* TRIARII (trăï-é'-rĭ-ăï), *ſ. pl.* [the ſtout Roman ſoldiers in the rear] *Triaires,* l'élite des ſoldats parmi les Romains, m. pl.

TRIBE (trăïbe), *ſ.* [a diſtinct body of the people; a race, a family] *Tribu, f. race,* f. *famille,* f. *claſſe,* f. *eſpèce,* f. ſe dit non-ſeulement des hommes, mais auſſi des plantes. The head of a tribe, *Le chef d'une tribu.* A plant of that tribe, *Une plante de cette famille, de cette claſſe, de cette eſpèce.*

TRIBLET, *and* TRIBOULET, *ſ.* [a goldſmith's tool made tapering, to form rings] *Triboulet,* m.

TRIBRACHYS (trăï'-bră-kĭce), *ſ.* [a foot of verſe of three ſhort ſyllables] *Tribraque,* m.

TRIBULATION (trĭb-ĭoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a Scripture-word uſed for trouble *or* affliction] *Tribulation,* f. *trouble,* m. *affliction,* f. *adverſité,* f. *traverſe,* f. *miſère,* f. *angoiſſe,* f.

TRIBULUS AQUATICUS, *ſ.* [Bot. Trapa natans, water-caltrop, ſaligot, a med. plant] *Tribule aquatique,* m. *macre* ou *macle,* f. *cornuelle,* f. *cornicle,* f. *châtaigne d'eau,* f. *truffe d'eau,* f. *ſaligot,* m. *écharbon,* ou *écharbot,* m. Tribulus terreſtris, *Herſe,* f. *Croix de Chevalier,* f. *Saligot terreſtre,* m.

TRIBUNAL (trăï-bĭoŭ'-năl), *ſ.* [the ſeat of a judge, a court of juſtice] *Tribunal,* m.

TRIBUNE (trĭb'-ĭoune), *ſ.* [an officer of Rome choſen by the people] *Tribun,* chez les anciens Romains, m. The office of a Roman tribune, *La charge de tribun, le tribunat.*

TRIBUNITIAL (trĭb-ĭoŭ-nĭch'-ăl), *and* TRIBUNITIOUS (trĭb-ĭoŭ-nĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [relating to a tribune] *Tribunitien, de tribun.*

TRIBUNITIAN (trĭb-ĭoŭ-nĭch'-ăne), *adj.* [a term among antiquaries and medalliſts] *Tribunitien.*

The tribunitian power [the dignity, office, *or* authority of a tribune of the people, aſſumed by Auguſtus

Auguſtus and his ſucceſſors] *La puiſſance tribunitienne.*

TRIBUTARY (trĭb'-ĭoŭ-tă-ré), *adj.* and *ſ.* [paying tribute, ſubject] *Tributaire, qui paie tribut ; un tributaire, un ſujet.*

TRIBUTE (trĭb'-ĭoute), *ſ.* [payment made in acknowledgment of dependence, a tax] *Tribut,* m. *impôt,* m ſe dit au propre & au figuré. Doth not your maſter pay tribute? *Votre maître ne doit-il pas payer le tribut?*

* Praiſes are a tribute paid to merit, *Les louanges ſont un tribut que l'on paye au mérite.*

* To pay a tribute or the laſt debt to nature, *Payer le tribut à la nature, mourir.*

TRICE (trăïce), *ſ.* [a ſhort time, an inſtant] *Un moment, un inſtant.* In a trice, *Dans un moment, en un inſtant, en un tournemain,* ou *tour de main, en moins de rien, dans une minute.*

TRICEPS, *ſ.* [Anat. a muſcle of the thigh] *Triceps,* m.

TRICHIASIS (trĭk'-ĭ-ă-cïce), *ſ.* [in Surgery; a diſtemperature of the eyelids] *Trichiaſe,* m.

TRICHOMANES (trĭk-ŏm'-ă-nïz), *ſ.* [Bot. a capillary plant, maiden-hair] *Politric,* m. *capillaire rouge,* m.

TRICHOSANTHES (trĭk'-ô-săn'tsh-ïz), *ſ.* [Bot. ſerpent cucumber] *Sorte de concombre.*

TRICHOURI, *ſ. pl.* [Nat. Hiſt. ſeticaudæ, a ſort of flies] *Mouches à filets au derrière,* f. pl.

TRICHRUS (trĭk'-reŭce), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. among the Ancients, a med. ſtone yielding three colours, black, red, white; a kind of hæmatites] *Sorte de pierre précieuſe de trois couleurs, ſorte d'hématite.*

TRICK (trĭk), *ſ.* [a ſly fraud, a dexterous artifice, a vicious practice] *Petite fraude* ou *tromperie,* f. *ſupercherie,* f. *ruſe,* f. *artifice,* m. *fineſſe,* f. *malice,* f. *niche,* f. *tour malicieux, trait de fripponnerie,* m. *manége,* m. *intrigue,* f. *manigance,* f. *attrape,* f. *tricherie,* f. To put a trick upon one, *Jouer un tour à quelqu'un.* A baſe trick, *Une ſupercherie indigne.* A knaviſh trick, *Un vilain tour de fripon.* A ſimple trick, *Une ſottiſe.* To play or to ſerve one a trick, *Faire une niche, une pièce* ou *un tour de malice à quelqu'un.* Theſe are your tricks, *Voilà de vos tours, de vos procédés.* He is full of tricks, *Il eſt plein de malice.* I know none of their tricks, *Je n'entends pas leur manigance, je ne connois rien à leurs intrigues, à leur manége.* A ſlippery trick, *Manquement de parole.* To play one a ſlippery trick, *Manquer de parole à quelqu'un.* To uſe tricks, *Biaiſer.* V. CUNNING.

TRICK [a juggle, an antick] *Tour,* m. *trait de ſubtilité* ou *d'adreſſe de main,* m. To ſhow juggling tricks, *Faire des tours de gibecière, des tours des gobelets* ou *de paſſe-paſſe.* To ſhow tricks with cards, *Faire des tours de cartes.* By a trick, *Fauduleuſement.*

TRICK [or a lift] of cards, *Une levée, une main* (au jeu des Cartes).

To TRICK, -ING, -ED, *and* TRICKT, *v. a.* [to cheat, to impoſe on, to defraud] *Jouer un tour, attraper, filouter, tromper, duper, affiner, caponner.* He tricks every one, *Il trompe tout le monde.* A tricking fellow, *Un trompeur, un fourbe.* V. To OVER-REACH.

To TRICK [to dreſs, to decorate] *Parer, orner, atiuter.* To trick oneſelf up, *Se parer, ſe requinquer, s'attifer, ſe redreſſer.* Their heads were trickt with flowers, *Leurs têtes étoient ornées de fleurs.*

To TRICK [to perform by ſlight of hand, or with a ſlight touch] *Faire un tour de main, travailler légèrement, ébaucher.* To trick in painting, *Croquer, deſſiner groſſièrement.*

TRICKED, *and* TRICKT (trĭk't), *part. adj. Trompé, dupé, attrapé ; paré, orné,* ou bien, *travaillé légèrement, ébauché, eſquiſſé.*

TRICKER (trĭk'-eŭr), *or* TRIGGER (trĭg -gueŭr), *ſ.* [the catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun that it may give fire] *Détente* d'un fuſil ou d'un piſtolet, f. *déclin,* m.

TRICKING (trĭk'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [dreſs, ornament] *Parure,* f. *ornement,* m. *l'action de parer,* ou *d'orner.*

TRICKING [playing tricks] *Fourberie,* f. *fourbe,* f. *duperie,* f. *tromperie,* f. *patelinage,* m. A tricking fellow, *Capon,* m.

TRICKISH (trĭk'-ĭche), *adj.* [knaviſhly artful] *Trompeur, artificieux.*

TRICKLE (trĭk'-kl'), *ſ.* [a drop] *Une goutte.* A trickle of water, *Une goutte d'eau.*

To TRICKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fall in drops] *Dégoutter, tomber goutte à goutte, diſtiller ; couler, ruiſſeler, découler.* The tears trickled down his cheeks, *Les larmes couloient de ſes yeux.* His blood trickled, *Son ſang ruiſſelloit.* Trickling of water, *Chûte d'eau,* f.

TRICKLING (trĭk'-lĭn'gne), [falling in drops] *Qui dégoutte, qui tombe, qui coule,* ou *qui diſtille.* Trickling down, *ſ. coulement,* m. *découlement,* m.

TRICKSTER (trĭk'-steŭr), *ſ.* [a cheat] *Un patelin, un fourbe, un trompeur, un aventurier.*

‡ TRICKSY (trĭk'-ſé), *adj.* [pretty: *a word of endearment*] *Joli, mignon, cher.*

TRICLINIUM (trăï-klĭn'-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. dining-room] *Salle à manger,* f.

TRICOMANES, *ſ.* V. TRICHOMANES.

TRICORPORAL (trăï-kor'-pô-răl), *adj. Qui a trois corps.*

TRIDACNÆ (trăï-dăk'-nï), *ſ. pl.* [Nat. Hiſt. baſon-conques, a genus of bivalve ſhells] *Bénitiers,* m. pl.

TRIDAX (trăï'-dăks), *ſ.* [Bot. American or trailing ſtar-wort; a plant of Vera Crux] *Sorte d'aſter.*

TRIDE (trăïde), *adj.* [among Hunters; ſhort and ready] *Court & prêt.*

TRIDE [in Manege; ſaid of a horſe's ſhort and ſwift movement] *Tride, vif, prompt, ferré.*

TRIDENT (trăï'-dĕn'te), *ſ.* [a three-forked mace] *Trident,* m. The trident or three-forked ſceptre of Neptune, *Le trident de Neptune.*

TRIDENT, *adj.* [having three teeth] *Qui a trois dents.*

TRIDING (trăï'-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the third part of a county or ſhire] *La troiſième partie* ou *le tiers d'un comté* ou *d'une province en Angleterre.*

TRIDUAN (trĭd'-ĭoŭ-ăne), *adj.* [laſting three days, happening every third day] *De trois jours, qui arrive tous les trois jours.*

TRIED (trăï'd), *part. adj. of* To Try, *Eprouvé, eſſayé, tenté,* &c.

TRIENNIAL (trăï-ĕn'-ïăl) *adj.* [laſting three years, or happening every third year] *Triennal, qui dure trois ans,* ou bien, *qui arrive de trois en trois ans.* A triennial reign, *Un régne triennal.* A triennial meeting, *Une aſſemblée qui ſe fait de trois en trois ans.* Triennial office or dignity, *Triennat,* m.

TRIER (trăï'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who tries] *Celui qui eſſaie, qui éprouve ;* ſignifie auſſi *épreuve,* f. *pierre de touche,* au figuré, f.

* Adverſity is the trier o the ſpirit, *L'adverſité eſt l'épreuve du courage.*

TRIERARCHI (trăï-ĕr'-ăr-kăï), *ſ. pl.* [at Athens; commiſſioners who built ſhips at their own charge] *Triérarques,* m. pl.

TRIERARCHY (trăï-ĕr'-ăr-ké), *ſ.* [among the Athenians; the office and dignity of the Trierarchi] *Triérarchie,* f.

TRIERS (trăï'-eŭrz), *ſ.* V. TREVES.

TRIEST, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and ancient town of Italy; lat. 45°-56' N. lon. 14°-4' E.] *Trieſte.*

TRIETERICA (trăï-ĕt-ĕr'-ï-kă), *ſ.* [Mythol. ſacrifices of Bacchus every three years] *Triétériques,* ou *Triennales.*

To TRIFALLOW (trăï'-făl-ô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plow land the third time before ſowing] *Donner la troiſième façon* aux terres.

TRIFALLOWED (trăï'-făl-ô'd), *part. adj. A qui l'on a donné la troiſième façon,* ou *le troiſième labour.*

TRIFID (trăï-fïd'), *adj.* [cut or divided into three parts] *Coupé* ou *diviſé en trois parties.*

TRIFLE (trăï'-fl'), *ſ.* [a thing of no moment] *Bagatelle,* f. *niaiſerie,* f. *ſottiſe,* f. *babiole,* f. *coliſichet,* m. *amuſette,* f. *cajolerie,* f. *faribole,* f. *fatras,* m. *vétille,* f. *bibus,* m. To mind trifles, *Baguenauder.* Can you play with ſuch trifles? *Pouvez-vous vous amuſer à de telles bagatelles?* He ſtands upon trifles, *Il tient à des vétilles.*

To TRIFLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to act or talk with levity] *Badiner, s'amuſer à la bagatelle, dire* ou *faire des ſottiſes.* They trifle about nothing, *Ils s'amuſent d'un rien.* To trifle with one, *Se moquer de quelqu'un, le badiner, le railler.* A trifling thing, *Une bagatelle.* A trifling debt, *Une dette peu conſidérable.* A trifling ſtory, *Un conte à dormir debout.*

‡ To TRIFLE AWAY, *v. a. Employer* ou *perdre en bagatelle.* To trifle away one's time, *Perdre ſon temps à des bagatelles.*

TRIFLER (trăï'-fleŭr), *ſ.* [one that talks or acts with levity] *Un badin, un baguenaudier, un homme qui s'amuſe à la bagatelle,* ou *à des ſottiſes, un* ‖+ *fatraſſeur.*

TRIFLING (trăï'-flĭn'gne), [from To TRIFLE] *Badinage,* m. *badinerie,* f. *ſottiſe,* f. A trifling away one's time, *L'action d'employer mal ſon temps.*

TRIFLING, *adj.* [wanting worth, unimportant] *De peu de conſéquence, de néant, de rien, frivole, vain.* V. To TRIFLE. To ſtand trifling, *S'amuſer.* V. INSIGNIFICANT.

Trifling metal (pewter alloyed with lead), *Claire étoffe.*

TRIFLINGLY (trăï'-flĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [without importance] *Sans conſéquence, en badinant.* One triflingly buſy, *Un homme qui s'occupe de bagatelles* ou *de riens.*

TRIFLINGNESS (trăï'-flĭo'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [frivoloufneſs, want of importance] *Frivolité,* f.

TRIFORM (trăï'-form), *adj.* [having a triple ſhape] *Qui a une triple forme.*

TRIFORMIS, TERGEMINA, *and* TRIVIA, *ſ. f.* [Mythol. titles of Diana] *Triformis, Tergemina, & Trivia,* f.

To TRIG (trigue), *v. a.* [to ſkid a wheel] *Enrayer une roue, l'arrêter avec une enrayure.*

To TRIG, *v. n.* [to ſet one's foot at the trigger at bowls or nine-pens] *Piéter.*

TRIGA, *ſ.* [Antiq. a car with three horſes] *Chariot attelé de trois chevaux de front,* m.

TRIGAMY (trăï'-gă-mé), *ſ.* [the ſtate of having three huſbands or three wives at once] *Etat de celui qui a trois femmes,* ou *de celle qui a trois maris en même temps ;* ſignifie auſſi ſimplement *trigamie,* f. *troiſièmes nôces.*

TRIGGED (trĭg'd), *adj.* [*from* To Trig] *Enrayé,* &c.

TRIGGER (trĭg ' gueŭr), *ſ.* [an iron to trig a wheel, a drag] *Une enrayure, harpon,* m. *croc,* m. *crochet,* m. *pied de biche.* Trigger of a croſs-bow, *Enrayoir,* m. *fourchette,* f.

TRIGGER, for one who plays at nine-pins, &c. *Marque pour faire tenir pied à boule,* f.

TRIGGER, *ſ.* V. TRICKER.

TRIGINTALS (trăï-djïn '-tălz), *ſ.* [a number of maſſes to the tale of thirty] *Trente meſſes,* f. pl.

TRIGLYPH (trăï '-glïff), *ſ.* [Archit. a hollow carving like three furrows or gutters] *Un triglyphe:* triple cannelure dans la friſe de l'ordre Dorique. Space of a triglyph, *Cuiſſe de triglyphe,* f.

TRIGON (trăï '-gŏne), *ſ.* [a triangle] *Un triangle.*

TRIGONAL (trăï '-gô-năl), *adj.* having three angles] *Triangulaire.*

TRIGONOMETRY (trĭg '-ô-nŏm '-ĭ-tré), *ſ.* [the art of meaſuring triangles] *Trigonométrie,* f.

TRIGONOMETRICAL (trĭg '-ô-nô-mét '-ĭ-kăl),

ri-kăl', *adj.* [pertaining to trigonometry] *Trigonométrique.*

TRILATERAL (trăĭ '-lăt-ĕr-al), *adj.* [having three ſides] *Trilatéral, qui a trois côtés.*

TRILL (trill), *ſ.* [quaver, tremulouſneſs of muſick] *Fredon*, m. *cadence*, f. *roulade*, f. *roulement harmonieux, trémblement*, m.

To TRILL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to utter quavering, to play in tremulous vibrations of ſound] *Tredonner ; faire des fredons, des roulades, des roulemens, des trémblemens.*

To TRILL DOWN [to trickle, to fall in drops] *Dégoutter, tomber goutte à goutte, couler.*

TRILLING (trĭl'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [in Muſic] *Roulade*, f. *coulé*, m.

TRILLION (trĭl'-lĭeŭne), *ſ.* [a million of millions of millions of livres] *Trillion*, m. *un million de millions de millions de livres*, ou *d'autres eſpèces de choſes*, ou *de monnoie.*

TRILOBOUS, *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of leaves divided into three lobes] *A trois lobes*, ou *de trois lobes.*

TRILOCULAR, *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of capſules with three cells] *A trois cellules*, ou *de trois cellules.*

TRIM (trĭme), *adj.* [nice, ſnug, dreſſed up] *Propre, ajuſté, bien mis, bien-ajuſté, paré, bien tourné, beau, poli, joli.*

* A trim period, *Une période bien tournée, une belle période.*

TRIM, *ſ.* dreſs, ornaments] *Parure*, f. *ornement*, m. *équipage*, m. She was in a very gallant trim, *Elle avoit une parure fort galante.* I dare not appear abroad in the trim I am in, *Je n'oſe me montrer dans l'équipage où je ſuis.*

TRIM of a ſhip, *L'aſſiette*, f. *le juſte contre-poids d'un navire*, m. Trim or diſpoſition of the cargo in a ſhip's hold, *Eſtive*, f. *arrimage*, m. Trim of the maſts, *Juſte poſition des mâts.*

To TRIM, -MING, -MED, *v. a.* [to dreſs, to decorate, to make neat, to adjuſt] *Parer, orner, ajuſter, garnir, arranger, accommoder, ſ atinter, s'agencer.* She trims herſelf always handſomely, *Elle ſe pare toujours avec beaucoup de goût.* Julia had trimmed her gown with ribbons, *Julie avoit garni ſa robe de rubans.* To trim with taſſels, *Houpper.*

* To trim a diſcourſe, *Polir un diſcours.*

To TRIM UP, *emphatically ſo* To Trim. To trim up things for ſale, *Farder des marchandiſes pour les mieux vendre.* To trim up a garden, *Faire, parer*, ou *orner un jardin.* To trim up old clothes, *Raccommoder de vieux habits, les rapiécer.*

To TRIM [to ſhave, to clip] *Raſer, tailler* To trim one, *Raſer quelqu'un, lui faire la barbe.* To trim up a tree, *Tailler un arbre.* Trim off the ſuperfluous branches, *Coupez les branches ſuperflues.*

To TRIM [to balance a boat] *Balancer un bateau, le mettre en eſtive*, ou *en bonne aſſiette, lui donner un juſte contre-poids.* To trim the hold (to ſtow it), *Arrimer la cale.*

To TRIM a ſail, *Border une voile*, l'étendre par en bas pour en prendre le vent, *la braſſer au vent, la bien orienter*

To TRIM, or prepare a piece of timber for its uſe, *Dreſſer une pièce de bois.* Trim the boat! *Dreſſe la chaloupe! Barque droite!*

To TRIM, *v. n.* [to balance, to fluctuate] *Se balancer entre deux partis, les ménager tous les deux, tâcher de ne déplaire ni à l'un ni à l'autre, nager entre deux eaux.*

TRIMLY (trĭm'-lé), *adv.* [nicely, neatly] *Proprement.*

TRIMMED (trĭm'd), *part. adj. Paré, orné, ajuſté, arrangé, garni*, &c. A ſharp trimmed ſhip, *Vaiſſeau orienté au plus près.*

TRIMMER (trĭm'-mŭr), *ſ.* [one who changes ſides to balance parties ; a turncoat] *Un homme qui ſert tantôt un parti tantôt l'autre, qui cherche à les balancer, qui les ménage tous deux ; qui tourne caſaque.*

TRIMMER [among Carpenters ; a piece of timber in which joiſtts are aſſembled] *Chevêtre*, m. Trimmers (a ſtame at right angle to the joiſts againſt the ways for chimneys, and well-holes for ſtairs] *Enchevêtrure*, f.

TRIMMERS [among Hoſiers] *Attpareilleurs*, m. pl.

TRIMMING (trĭm'-mĭn'gne), *ſ.* [ornamental appendages to a gown] *Garniture*, f. *la petite oie*, ou *l'aſſortiment* d'une robe, d'un habit, &c.

TRIMNESS (trĭm'-nĕce), *ſ.* [neatneſs, exactneſs] *Propreté*, f. *juſteſſe*, f. *agrément*, m.

TRINAL (trăĭ'-nal), *adj.* [threefold] *Triple ; trin* (t. d'Aſtrologie).

TRINCUMS (trĭn'-kŭm'z), *ſ. pl.* [trinkets] *Babioles*, f. pl. *colifichets*, m. pl.

TRINE (trăĭne), *ſ.* [Aſtrol. an aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be particularly propitious] *Trin aſpect*, m.

TRINGA, *ſ.* [Ornithol. ſand-piper or phalarope ; an aquatic bird] *Tringa*, m. *bécaſſeau*, m.

TRINGA CANUTUS [Knot, a bird of the northern counties of England] *Canut*, m.

TRINGLE (trĭn'g'-gl'), *ſ.* [Archit. a little ſquare member] *Tringle*, f. *filet*, m.

TRINITARIAN (trĭn'-ĭ-té '-rĭ-ăn), *ſ.* [one who maintains the trinity of perſons in the Godhead] *Trinitaire, qui admet la trinité de perſonnes en Dieu*, m. ou bien, *Trinitaire*, m. *Mathurin*, m. ſorte de religieux ; on donne encore ce nom à quelques hérétiques qui ont des ſentimens erronés ſur le myſtère de la Trinité.

TRINITY (trĭn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the incomprehenſible union of three perſons in the Godhead] *La Trinité.* The bleſſed and glorious Trinity, *La ſainte & adorable Trinité.* Trinity-Sunday, *Le Dimanche de la Trinité.*

Trinity-herb [Bot.] V. VIOLET-tricolor, or PANSY.

Trinity Iſland, *or* Trinidad, (an iſland of the Northern Sea, on the coaſt of Terra Firma), *Ile de la Trinité*, f.

TRINK (trĭn'gk) *or* TRINKLE (trĭn'gk '-kl'), *ſ.* [a ſort of fiſhing net] *Sorte de filet pour pêcher.*

TRINKET (trĭn'g'-kĕte), *ſ.* [toys, ornaments of treſs, things of no great value] *Colifichet*, m *bijou*, m. *breloque*, f. *pompon*, m. *chiffon*, m. *parure*, f. *bagatelle*, f. *babiole*, f. *choſe de peu de valeur.* Beauty and uſe can ſo well agree together, that of all the trinkets wherewith they are attired, there is not one but ſerves to ſome neceſſary purpoſe, *La beauté & l'utilité peuvent bien être tellement d'accord, que de tous les colifichets qui ſervent à la parure des belles, il n'y en ait pas un qui ne leur ſoit néceſſaire.*

TRINKET [*a ſea term* : the top gallant of any maſt] *La voile de perroquet.*

TRINKLING (trĭn'gk '-lĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* To go trinkling up and down, *Aller aux écoutes.*

TRIO (trăĭ '-ō), *ſ.* [muſic in three parts, a three-part ſong] *Un trio.*

TRIOBOLAR (trăĭ-ŏb '-o-lăr), *adj.* [vile, mean, worthleſs] *Bas, vil, mépriſable.*

TRIOCTILE, *ſ.* [Aſtrol. an aſpect of two planets with regard to the earth, when at three octants, or 135 degrees diſtance from each other] *Aſpect trioctil.*

TRIONES, *ſ. pl.* [Aſtron. Charles wain, an aſſemblage of ſeven ſtars in the Urſa Major ; hence Septentrio] *Triones*, ou *bœufs de charrue*, m. pl.

TRIP (trĭp), *ſ.* [a ſtroke *or* catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt] *Croc en jambe*, m To give one a trip, *Donner le croc-en-jambe à quelqu un, lui jouer le tour du baſque, le faire tomber* ; au figuré, *le ſupplanter, lui couper l'herbe ſous les pieds.*

TRIP [a ſtumble by which the foot-hold is loſt] *Bronchade*, f. *gliſſade*, f. *faux pas* ; au figuré, *une mépriſe, une bévue, une faute.*

TRIP [a ſhort voyage *or* journey] *Un petit voyage, un tour.* I took a trip to London, *Je fis un petit voyage à Londres.* I ſhall take a trip into the country, *Je ferai un tour à la campagne*

TRIP [*or* herd] of goats, *Un troupeau de chèvres.*

TRIP [in Sea-language] *Voyage dans les pays étrangers*, m. *campagne*, f. *bordée en louvoyant*, f. A-trip, V. A TRIP.

To TRIP, -PING, -PED, *and* tript, *v. a.* [to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion ; to ſupplant] *Faire tomber* quelqu'un, lui *donner le croc en jambe, le ſupplanter*, au propre & au figuré ; lui *couper l'herbe ſous les pieds.*

To TRIP UP one's heels, the ſame as *To trip one*, or *To trip one up.*

To TRIP the anchor [in Sea-language] *Faire laiſſer l'ancre, lui faire quitter le fond.*

To TRIP, *v. n.* [to fall by loſing the hold of the feet, to ſtumble ; to fail, to err] *Trébucher, faire un faux pas, gliſſer, broncher, chanceler, vaciller* ; au figuré, *ſe tromper, errer, faire une faute, une bévue, ſe méprendre.* If he chance to trip, *S'il vient à gliſſer* ou *à faire un faux pas.* Till his tongue trips, *or* till he trips with his tongue, *Juſqu'à ce que la langue lui fourche* ou *lui vacille.*

* If they caught me tripping in a matter of ſo great moment, *S'ils me ſurprenoient en faute dans une matière d'une ſi grande conſéquence.*

‖ To Trip it, to trip along, *Trotter, aller vîte & à petits pas, ſauter, ſautiller.*

TRIPARTITE (trĭp '-ăr-tăĭte), *adj.* [divided into three] *Diviſé en trois parties.*

TRIPE (trăĭpe), *ſ.* [the inteſtines, the guts] *Les tripes*, f. pl. Small tripe, *Tripette*, f. A tripewoman, *Une femme qui vend des tripes, une tripière.* A tripehouſe, *Une maiſon où l'on vend des tripes, une triperie.* Tripe fat (among tallow-chandlers, *Petit ſuif.*

TRIPEDAL (trĭp '-ĭ-dăl), *adj.* [having three feet] *Qui a trois pieds, à trois pieds.*

TRIPERY (trăĭp '-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [a tripe-market] *Triperie*, f. *marché aux tripes.*

TRIPETALOUS (trăĭ '-pĕt-ă-leŭce), *adj.* [having a flower conſiſting of three leaves] *Dont la fleur a trois feuilles : tripétale.*

TRIPHTHONG (trĭp '-tshŏn'gue), *ſ.* [a coalition of three vowels to form one ſound] *Triphtongue*, f.

TRIPLE (trĭp'-pl'), *adj.* [threefold] *Triple, compoſé de trois* ; ou bien, *trois fois autant.* The Pope's triple crown, *La triple couronne du Pape.*

To TRIPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to treble, to make threefold] *Tripler, multiplier par trois, mettre trois fois autant.*

TRIPLED (trĭpl'd), *part. adj. Triplé, multiplié par trois.*

TRIPLET (trĭp '-lĕte), *ſ.* [three of a kind] *Trois*, m.

TRIPLET [three verſes rhyming together] *Trois vers qui riment enſemble, rimes redoublées.*

‖ TRIPLE-TREE (trĭpl '-trĭ), *ſ.* [gallows] *Le gibet, la potence.*

TRIPLICATE (trĭp '-lĭ-kóte). V. TRIPLED.

TRIPLICATION (trĭp lĭ-ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of tripling] *L'action de tripler.*

TRIPLICITY (trăĭ-plĭs '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [trebleneſs, the ſtate of being threefold] *Triplicité*, f.

TRIPLICITY, *or* TRIGON, *ſ.* [Aſtrol. a diviſion of the ſigns according to the number of elements, each diviſion conſiſting of three ſigns] *Triplicité*, f.

TRIPMADAM (trĭp '-măd-ăme), *ſ.* [Bot. Sedum minus, a culinary and med. plant] *Tripe-madame*, f. *petite Joubarbe*, f.

TRIPOLI (trĭp '-ô-lé), *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable town of Aſia, in Syria ; lat. 34°-50' N. lon 36°-20' E.] *Tripoli*, m

TRIPOLI [a conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary ; lat. 32°-34' N. lon. 13°-12' E.] *Tripoli.*

TRIPOLY, *ſ.* [tripela; a ſharp cutting ſand] *Tripoli*, ſorte de craie, m.

TRIPOLY [Bot. trifolium littorum, the plant turbith *or* blue camomile] *Tripolium* ou *turbit*, m. *eſpéce d'aſter marin*, m.

TRIPOS (trăĭ '-pŏs), *or* TRIPOD (trăĭ '-pŏd), *ſ.* [a ſeat with three feet] *Trépied*, m. ſiege à trois pieds. The tripod which was in the temple of Apollo, *Le trépied qui étoit dans le temple d'Apollon.*

TRIPPED, *and* TRIPT (trĭpte), *part. adj Qu'on a fait tomber, ſupplanté*, au propre & au figuré.

TRIPPER (trĭp '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who trips] *Celui qui fait tomber, qui ſupplante*, au propre & au figuré.

TRIPPING (trĭp '-ĭn'gne), *adj* [quick, nimble] *Vif, agile, prompt.*

TRIPPING, *ſ. Bronchade*, f. [light dance] *Danſe vive, & en trépignant*, f. *danſe Angloiſe*, f.

TRIPPINGLY (trĭp -ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [in a tripping manner] *Vivement, avec agilité.*

TRIPT (trĭpte), the preterite and participle of To TRIP; which ſee.

TRIPTOLEMUS (trĭp-tŏl '-ĭ-meŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Celeus king of Eleuſis, was taught huſbandry by Ceres] *Triptolème*, m.

TRIPTOTE (trĭp '-tôte), *ſ.* [a noun uſed but in three caſes] *Triptote*, f.

TRIPUDIARY (trĭp-ĭou '-dĭ-ă-ré), *adj* [performed by dancing] *Que ſe fait en danſant.*

TRIPUDIATION (trĭp-ĭou-dĭ-é '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of dancing] *L'action de danſer, en trépignant.*

TRIPUDIUM (trĭp- ĭou '-dĭ- eŭme), *ſ.* [Antiq. an omen drawn from the rebounding of corn throwo to chickens] *Augure tiré des grains qui tombent du bec des poules à terre, lors qu'elles mangent avec trop d'avidité.*

TRIREME (trăĭ '-rime), *ſ.* [a galley with three benches of oars on a ſide] *Trirème*, f

TRISAGION, *ſ.* [Church Hiſt. a hymn wherein the word *holy* is repeated three times] *Triſagium*, m.

To TRISE (trăĭce), *v. a.* [at Sea, to hale up with a dead rope] *Hiſſer promptement* (quelque fardeau).

TRISECTION trăĭ-sek '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [in Geometry, diviſion into three equal parts] *Triſection*, f.

TRISMEGISTUS, *ſ.* [an epithet, or ſurname given to one of the two Hermeſes or Mercuries, kings of Thebes in Egypt, who was contemporary with Moſes] *Triſmégiſte*, m.

TRISPASTON [trăĭ-ſpăs '-tŏne), *ſ.* [in Mechanics; a machine with three pulleys] *Triſpaſte*, m *mouffle à trois poulies*, f.

TRISTFUL (trĭſt '-foŭl), *adj.* [ſad; gloomy; melancholy] *Triſte, morne, mélancolique, ſombre.*

TRISULC (trăĭ '-ſeŭlk), *ſ.* [a thing of three points] *Une choſe qui a trois pointes, chèvre à trois pieds.*

TRI-SYLLABICAL (trĭs '-ſĭl-lăb '-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [conſiſting of three ſyllables] *De trois ſyllabes, triſſyllabe.*

TRI-SYLLABLE (trĭs '-ſĭl-lă-bl'), *ſ.* [a word conſiſting of three ſyllables] *Triſſyllabe*, m.

TRITE (trăĭte), *adj.* [worn out, common] *Uſé, commun, trivial, vulgaire.* A trite ſaying, *Un dire commun, un proverbe vulgaire.*

TRITENESS (trăĭte '-nece), [commonneſs] V. STALENESS.

TRI-THEISM (trăĭ '-tshi-ĭzme), *ſ.* [the opinion which holds three diſtinct Gods] *Trithéiſme*, m.

TRI-THEIST (trăĭ '-tshi-ĭſte), *ſ. pl.* [heretics holding three diſtinct Godheads] *Trithéiſtes*, ou *trithéites*, m pl.

TRITICITE, *ſ.* [a kind of figured foſſil ſtone, having the reſemblance of an ear of corn] *Triticite*, f.

TRITON (trăĭ '-tŏne), *ſ.* [Mythol. a Sea-god, the ſon of Neptune and Amphitrite, and his father's trumpeter] *Triton*, m.

TRITON [a weather-cock] *Coq de clocher, une girouette.*

TRITON [a bird of the Weſt Indies, famous for its ſinging and beauty] *Triton*, m.

TRITONE (trăĭ '-tô-ne), *ſ.* [in Muſic; a falſe concord, conſiſting of three tones together, making four notes] *Triton*, m.

TRITONIA (trăĭ-tô '-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol a name of Minerva] *Tritoniz*, f.

TRITURABLE trĭt '-ĭoŭ-ră-bl'), *adj.* [poſſible to be pounded *or* comminuted] *Qui peut être trituré, triturable.*

To TRITURATE (trĭt '-ĭoŭ-réte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pound, to comminute] *Triturer.*

TRITURATED (trĭt '-ĭoŭ-ré '-tĕd), *part. adj. Trituré.*

TRITURATION (trĭt-ĭoŭ-ré '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of triturating] *Trituration*, f

TRIVET (trĕv '-ĕte). V. TREVET.

TRIVIAL (trĭv '-ĭăl), *adj.* [vile, worthleſs, common, vulgar] *Trivial, commun, vulgaire, ordinaire, bas, cyclique*

TRIVIALLY (trĭv '-ĭăl-é), *adv.* [in a trivial manner] *Trivialement, d'une manière triviale*, ou *vulgaire, vulgairement, baſſement.*

TRIVIALNESS (trĭv '-ĭăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [commonneſs, vulgarity, unimportance] *Trivialité*, f. *peu de conſéquence*, m.

TRIUMPH (trăĭ '-eŭm'f), *ſ.* [pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; victory, conqueſt] *Triomphe*, m & par extenſion *victoire*, f. ſignifie auſſi *la joie que cauſe quelque ſuccès* To decree a triumph, *Décerner le triomphe.* An arch of triumph, *Un arc de triomphe.* Can you boaſt ſuch a triumph? *Pouvez-vous vous glorifier d'une telle victoire?* Great triumph was in heaven, *Il y eut une grande joie*, ou *l'on fit de grandes réjouiſſances dans le ciel.*

* To make a triumph of a thing, *Triompher d'une choſe, en faire un ſujet de triomphe, en tirer vanité.*

To TRIUMPH, -ING, -ED, *v. n* [to celebrate a victory with pomp] *Triompher, célébrer une victoire, recevoir l'honneur du triomphe* Can you not triumph without my tears? *Ne ſouriez-vous triompher ſans que mes larmes décorent voitre triomphe?* The triumph of the wicked is ſhort, *Le triomphe des méchants eſt court.*

To TRIUMPH [to obtain victory] *Triompher, vaincre, remporter la victoire.* To triumph over one's enemies, *Triompher de ſes ennemis.*

To TRIUMPH [to inſult upon any advantage gained, to pride] *Triompher, inſulter, s'applaudir tirer vanité.* You may now triumph. *Vous pouvez maintenant triompher*, ou *vous applaudir.* He triumphed over my miſery, *Il inſulta à mes malheurs*

TRIUMPHAL (trăĭ-eŭm'f '-ăl), *adj.* [uſed in celebrating victory] *Triomphal, de triomphe* A triumphal car, *Un char de triomphe.*

TRIUMPHAL, *ſ* [a token of victory] *Enſeigne de victoire*, f.

TRIUMPHANT (trăĭ-eŭm'f '-ăn'te), *adj.* [celebrating a victory] *Triomphal, de triomphe, triomphant.* Captives bound to a triumphant car, *Des captifs attachés à un char triomphal.* His triumphant march, *Sa marche triomphante.*

TRIUMPHANT [victorious] *Triomphant, victorieux, vainqueur.* To be triumphant, *Triompher.*

TRIUMPHANTLY (trăĭ-eŭm'f '-ăn't lé), *adv.* [in a triumphant manner] *D'une maniere triomphante, en triomphe, en vainqueur, d'une manière victorieuſe, triomphalement.*

TRIUMPHED OVER (trăĭ '-eum'f't-ô-veŭr), *part. adj Dont on a triomphé, vaincu.*

TRIUMPHER (trăĭ '-eŭm'-feŭr), *ſ* [one who triumphs] *Triomphateur*, m. *vainqueur*, m.

TRIUMPHING (trăĭ '-eŭm'-fĭn'gre) *ſ.* [from To Triumph] *Triomphe*, m. *réjouiſſance*, f. *l'action de triompher*, &c.

TRIUMPHINGLY (trăĭ '-eŭm'-fĭn'gre-lé), *adv.* V. TRIUMPHANTLY.

TRIUMVIR (trĭ-eŭm '-vĭr), *pl.* TRIUMVIRI (trăĭ-eŭm-vĭ-răĭ), *ſ.* [one of the three magiſtrates in old Rome] *Triumvir.*

TRIUMVIRATE (trăĭ-eŭm '-vĭ-răte), *ſ.* [a coalition or concurrence of three men; the government of three in old Rome] *Triumvirat*, m *triumvirs*, m. pl. Lepidus was of the triumvirate, *Lépide étoit du triumvirat*, ou *un des triumvirs.* A triumvirate of friends, *Un triumvirat d'amis, trois amis.*

TRIUNE (trăĭ-ĭoune '), *adj.* [at once three in one] *Un en trois*, ou *trois en un* enſemble. The triune Deity, *Un Dieu en trois perſonnes.*

To TROAT (trôte), *v. n.* [to cry as a buck does at rutting time] *Bramer.*

TROCAR, *ſ.* [a chirurgical inſtrument to tap for dropſy] *Trocar*, m.

TROCHAICAL (trô ké '-ĭ-kăl), *or* TROCHAIK (trô-ké '-ĭk, *adj.* [conſiſting of trochees] *Compoſé de trochées.*

TROCHANTER (trŏk '-ăn-teŭr), *ſ.* [the name of two proceſſes of the thigh bone, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate] *Trochanter*, m

TROCHEE (trô '-kī), *ſ.* [a foot uſed in Greek and Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable] *Trochée*, m

TROCHILUS (trŏk ' ĭ-leŭce), *ſ.* [Archit. Scotia, caſement, a hollow member] *Trochile*, m. *rond creux*, m. *ſcotie*, f. *nacelle*, f.

TROCHILUS [Ornithol. the golden crowned wren; a very ſmall bird] *Soucie*, f. *ſoulci* or *pou*, m.

TROCHINGS (trŏk ' ĭn'gz), *ſ.* [the branches of a deer's head] *Trochure*, f *étois*, m.

TROCHISK, *or* TROCHISCH (trŏk '-ĭsk), *ſ.* [a kind of tablet] *Trochiſque*, ſorte de tablette médicinale, *m.*

TROCHITE (trŏk ' ĭte), *ſ* [St. Cuthbert's bead a figured foſſil ſtone] *Trochite*, f. or *Troque.*

TROCHLEARIS (trŏk '-lē rĭs), *ſ.* [in Anat. the oblique muſcle of the eye] *Trochléateur*, m. *le grand oblique*

TROCHOID (trŏk ' ŏĭd), TROCHOIS, *or* TROCHOIDES, *ſ* [in Geometry; a curve, Cycloid] *Trochoïde*, f. *Cycloïne*, f.

TROCHUS (trŏk '-eŭce, *ſ.* [a ſea-ſhell reſembling the top with which boys play] *Trochus*, m. *ſabot*, m. *toupie*, f.

TROD (trŏd), *and* TRODDEN (trŏd '-d'n), *part. adj. Foulé*, &c.

TRODE (trode), the preterite of To TREAD; which ſee.

TRODE, *ſ* [footing] *Trace*, f. *piſte*, f.

TROGLODYTE (trŏg '-lô-dăĭte), *ſ.* [one who inhabits caves of the earth] *Troglodyte*, m.

TROIL (trŏĭl). [among Tinners; a feaſt, a ſ duggle] *Fête*, f. *Réjouiſſances*, f. pl.

TROILUS (trô -ĭ-leŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Priam and Hecuba, ſlain by Achilles] *Troïle*, m.

TROKI, *ſ.* [a town of Lithuania; lat. 54°-40' N. lon. 25°-13' E.] *Troki*, m.

To TROLL (trôl') -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to move circularly] *Tourner, mouvoir en rond, rouler.*

To TROLL, *v. n.* [to roll, to run round] *Trôler, rôder, rouler, courir la prétentaine.* To troll it in a coach and ſix, *Rouler en carroſſe à ſix chevaux.*

* I have a tune trolling in my head, *J'ai une chanſon qui me roule dans la tête.*

To TROLL IT AWAY, *Se dépêcher, dépêcher vîte ce que l'on fait.*

To TROLL for pikes, *Pêcher des brochets.*

TROLL MADAM, *or* TROLMY-DAMES, *ſ.* [pigeon-holes, *a ſort of game*] *Trumiodame*, ſorte de jeu, *m.*

TROLLOP (trŏl '-eŭp). *ſ* [a flatternly looſe woman] *Une ſapeſſe, un torchon, une fille ou femme mal-propre.* A young trollop, *Une petite ſalope, une petite ſervante mal-propre.*

TRONA

TRONA (trô'-nă), *ſ.* [a beam to weigh with] *Un peſon.*

TRONAGE (trô'-nédje), *ſ.* a cuſtom or toll taken for weighing of wool] *Droit que l'on paye pour peſer la laine.*

TRONATOR (trô-né'-teŭr), *ſ.* [an officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs it is to weigh wool] *Officier établi à Londres pour peſer la laine.*

TRONE-weight. V. TROY-weight.

TROOP (troŭp), *ſ.* [a company, a number of people collected together] *Troupe, f. compagnie, f. cohorte, f. bande, f. multitude de gens, f.* A troop of friends, *Une troupe, une compagnie d'amis.* A troop of ſoldiers, *Une troupe de ſoldats.* A troop of horſe, *Une compagnie de cavalerie.*

TROOPS [forces] *Troupes,* f. pl. *gens de guerre,* m. pl. *forces, f. pl. armée,* f.

To TROOP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to get together, to march in a body, or in company] *S'attrouper, s'aſſembler, marcher en corps* ou *de compagnie.* At the call of the trumpet armies troop to their ſtandards, *Au ſon de la trompette les armées s'aſſemblent ſous leurs drapeaux.* They trooped up to the public place, *Ils s'attroupèrent dans la place publique.*

To TROOP AWAY, or To Troop off, *Se retirer en foule.*

TROOPER (troŭp'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a horſe ſoldier] *Un cavalier.*

TROPE (trôpe), *ſ.* [a change of a word from its original ſignification] *Un trope,* en terme de Rhétorique. A hundred ſails for a hundred ſhips, a hundred horſes for a hundred horſemen, are tropes, *Cent voiles pour cent vaiſſeaux, cent chevaux pour cent cavaliers, ce ſont des tropes.*

TROPHIED (trô'-fîd), *adj.* [adorned with trophies] *Orné de trophées.*

TROPHONIUS (trô-fô'-nĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Apollo, who gave oracles in a gloomy cave] *Trophonius,* m.

TROPHY trô'-fé), *ſ.* [ſomething taken from an enemy, and ſhown or treaſured up in proof of victory] *Trophée,* m.

TROPHY-MONEY, *Argent de trophée,* quatre ſous que chaque chef de famille paye tous les ans pour les frais des tambours, de l'enſeigne, *&c.* de ſa compagnie, m.

TROPHIES of honour [carried at a great funeral before the corps] *Les honneurs,* f. pl.

TROPICAL (trŏp'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [rhetorically changed from the original meaning] *Figuré, métaphorique.*

TROPICAL [placed near the tropicks] *Près du tropique.*

TROPICAL winds. V. TRADE winds.

TROPICK (trŏp'-ĭk), *ſ.* [the line at which the ſun turns back] *Tropique,* m. The tropick of Cancer (at the North), *Le tropique du Cancer.* The tropick of Capricorn (at the South), *Le tropique du Capricorne.*

TROPOLOGICAL (trŏp-ô lŏdj'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to tropology] *Tropologique, figure.* The tropological ſenſe, *Le ſens tropologique* ou *figuré.*

TROPOLOGY (trŏp-ŏl'-ô-djé), *ſ.* [a rhetorical mode of ſpeech, including a change of ſome word from the original meaning] *Manière de parler figurée* ou *tropologique.*

TROPPAW, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in Upper Sileſia; lat. 50°-1' N. lon. 17°-40' E.] *Troppaw* ou *Oppaw,* m.

‡ TROSSERS (trŏs'-eŭrz). V. TROUSE *and* TROUSERS.

TROT (trŏte), *ſ.* [the jolting high pace of a horſe] *Trot* d'un cheval, *m.* A hard trot, *Le grand trot.* A gentle trot, *Le petit trot.*

† A trot-town or gadder, *Un batteur de pavé.*

† TROT [an old woman, *in contempt*] *Une vieille.*

To TROT, -TING, -TED, *v. n.* [to move with a high jolting pace] *Trotter, aller le trot.* A trotting-horſe, *Un cheval qui trotte, un trotteur.* Your horſe trots very hard, *Votre cheval a le trot bien rude.* To bring a horſe to trot, *Faire trotter un cheval, le rompre au trot.* My horſe begins to trot, *Mon cheval ſe met au trot.*

*‡ To TROT [to run up and down] *Trotter, aller & venir, courir çà & là, faire bien des pas & des courſes.* She trots all day long, *Elle ne fait que trotter toute la journée.*

TROTH (trŏtsh), *ſ.* [faith] *Foi,* f. *vérité,* f. By or upon my troth, *Ma foi, ſur ma foi.* In troth, *En vérité, de bonne foi.*

TROTHLESS (trŏtsh'-lĕce), *adj.* [faithleſs, treacherous] *Perfide, de mauvaiſe foi, ſans foi.*

TROTHPLIGHT (trŏtsh'-plăïte), *adj.* [betrothed] *Fiancé.*

TROTTER (trŏt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a trotting horſe] *Un cheval qui trotte, un trotteur.*

TROTTERS (trŏt'-eŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [ſheep's-feet] *Des pieds de mouton,* m. pl.

TROUBADOURS, *ſ. pl.* [ancient poets of Provence] *Troubadours,* m. pl. *trouverres,* ou *trouveurs,* m. pl.

TROUBLE (treŭb'-bl'), *ſ.* [diſturbance, perplexity, affliction, calamity, moleſtation, uneaſineſs, vexation] *Trouble,* m. *inquiétude,* f. *peine,* f. *embarras,* m. *inconvénient,* m. *incommodité,* f. *affliction,* f. *chagrin,* m. *aſſaſſire,* m. *malheur,* m. *mal,* m. *traverſe,* f. *misère,* f. *perſécution,* f. *ſoin,* m. *ſouci,* m. *agitation d'eſprit,* &c. f. *dérangement,* m. *detreſſe,* f. *déjeſpoir,* m. *déploſir,* m. *perturbation,* f. *tempête,* f. *plaie,* f. *importunité,* f. *brouillerie,* f. *labyrinthe,* m. *affaire,* f. ‖ *ahan,* m. To be over head and ears in trouble, *En avoir juſqu'aux bretelles.* To put to trouble (at law), *Troubler.* The troubles of a ſtate, *Les troubles de l'état.* During the late troubles, *Pendant les derniers troubles.* To be in trouble, *Etre dans l'inquiétude, être en peine, être dans l'embarras.* Can you do it without any trouble? *Pouvez-vous le faire ſans peine, ſans embarras, ſans inconvénient?* I am loth to put you to that trouble, *Je ſuis fâché de vous donner cette peine-là.* To bring troubles upon oneſelf, *S'attirer des malheurs.* 'Tis a great trouble to me, *C'eſt un grand chagrin pour moi.* You are a trouble to me, *Vous m'incommodez.* His old age is no trouble to him, *Son grand âge ne l'incommode point.*

To TROUBLE- ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſturb, to perplex, to afflict, to grieve, to vex] *Troubler, inquiéter, faire de la peine, chagriner, affliger, donner* ou *cauſer du chagrin, incommoder, importuner, être à charge, embarraſſer, perſécuter, fâcher, travailler, tracaſſer,* &c. To trouble the public peace, *Troubler la tranquillité publique.* He has troubled our joy, *Il a troublé notre joie.* Why do you trouble me at work? *Pourquoi venez-vous me détourner de mon travail?* Never trouble yourſelf about theſe faults which age will cure, *Ne vous inquiétez point des défauts que l'âge corrigera.* That news troubles me very much, *Cette nouvelle m'afflige, me chagrine, me fait beaucoup de peine.* The gout troubles him mightily, *La goutte le travaille* ou *le tourmente furieuſement.* This boy troubles me, *Ce petit garçon m'incommode, m'importune.* What need you trouble yourſelf? *De quoi vous mettez-vous en peine, de quoi vous embarraſſez-vous?* I will not trouble myſelf to prove it, *Je ne me mettrai pas en peine de le prouver.* That troubles my conſcience, *Cela alarme ma conſcience, cela me cauſe des remords.* It troubles me to ſee that, *Il me fâche* ou *je ſuis fâché de voir que...* Do not trouble my head with it, *Ne me rompez plus la tête de cela.*

To TROUBLE [to make thick or muddy] *Troubler, rendre trouble; infecter; mortifier, dépoire, déſoler, déconcerter, gêner.* The rains have troubled the river, *Les pluies ont troublé la rivière.*

TROUBLED (treŭb'-bl'd), *part adj. Troublé, inquiété, chagriné, fâché, affligé, contrit; incommodé, importuné, travaillé, tourmenté, embarraſſé, perſécuté,* &c. He was very much troubled in mind, *Il étoit fort affligé.* Troub'ed with the gout, *Travaillé* ou *tourmenté de la guette.* Troubled with the ſpleen, *Hypocondre.* You would be troubled to prove it, *Vous auriez de la peine à prouver cela.*

TROUBLED [thick, muddy] *Trouble.*

† To fiſh in troubled water, *Pêcher en eau trouble.*

‖ TROUBLE-FEAST (treŭb'-bl'-fîste), *ſ. Un trouble-fête, un importun, un fâcheux, un indiſcret qui vient troubler la joie d'une aſſemblée.*

TROUBLER (treŭb'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [one who troubles] *Perturbateur,* m. *qui met le trouble, auteur de troubles,* m. A troubler of the public peace, *Un perturbateur du repos public.*

TROUBLESOME (treŭb'-bl'-ſeŭme), *adj.* [vexatious, uneaſy, tireſome, that cauſes trouble] *Incommode, à charge, importun, gênant, fatigant, fâcheux, embarraſſant, qui fait de la peine, inquiet, déploiſant,* ſe dit des perſonnes & des choſes. A troubleſome gueſt, *Un trouble-fête.* The noiſe of bells is very troubleſome, *Le ſon des clochers eſt fort incommode, fort gênant,* ou *inſupportable, fatigant.* The things are in a very troubleſome ſtate, *Les affaires ſont dans un état très-fâcheux, dans un triſte état, les temps ſont fâcheux & difficiles.* My mother will never be troubleſome to me, *Ma mère ne me ſera jamais à charge, ma mère ne m'incommodera jamais.* A troubleſome man at law, *Un chicaneur.* That is troubleſome to me, *Cela me fait de la peine.*

TROUBLESOMELY (treŭb'-bl'-ſeŭmelé), *adv.* [in a troubleſome manner] *D'une manière incommode* ou *gênante, avec importunité.*

TROUBLESOMENESS (treŭb'-bl'-ſeŭmenĕce), *ſ.* [vexatiouſneſs, uneaſineſs] *Importunité, f. trouble,* m. *chagrin,* m. *peine,* f.

TROUBLE-STATE (treubl'-ſtéte), *ſ.* [a public make-bate] *Un perturbateur du repos public.*

TROUBLOUS (treŭb'-bleŭce), *adj.* [tumultuous, confuſed, diſordered] *Tumultueux, agité, violent, turbulent, confus, troublé, en déſordre.* A troublous ſea, *Une mer agitée.* Troublous cries, *Des cris tumultueux* ou *confus.* A tumultuous wind, *Un vent violent.* A troublous reign, *Un règne plein de troubles.*

TROUGH (trŏf,, *ſ.* [a thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide] *Une auge, un baquet, une huche,* &c. A trough for hogs to feed in, *Une auge à cochons.* A printer's trough, *Un baquet d'imprimerie.* A kneading-trough, *Une huche où l'on pétrit.*

Trough (channel lander), [cooveying water upon the wheel of a mill] *Auge,* f. Waſhing trough [in ſalterns; place where the ſand is waſhed] *Foſſe,* f. Trough [for the waſhing of the ore] *Huche,* f. Trough [in a paper manufactory; a ſort of mortar cut in a piece of oak] *Creux de pile,* m. ou *pile,* f. Bottom of a trough [in a paper-mill] *Kas,* m. Paſteboard maker's trough, *Trempis,* m. Trough [in a fullery] *Pile,* f. Trough [in which the ſhamoiſeur puts the ſkins] *Coupe de moulin,* f. Trough [among tallow-chandlers] *Moule,* f. Apple-trough [in a cyder-mill] *Pile,* f. Trough [filled with water in which the potter wets his hands] *Terrat,* m.

TROUGH of the ſea, *Le creux* ou *l'intervalle qui eſt entre deux lames* ou *vagues; l'entre deux des lames.* The ſhip lies in the trough of the ſea, *Le vaiſſeau eſt en travers de la lame.*

To TROUL (trôle). V. To TROLL.

To TROUNCE (trăoŭo'ce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to puniſh by indictment or information] *Intenter procès, faire des affaires, déférer en juſtice, porter des plaintes, punir, châtier,* ou *faire punir juridiquement en informant contre quelqu'un.* I'll trounce you for offering to corrupt my honeſty, *Je vous déférerai pour avoir voulu me ſéduire.*

To TROUNCE [to abuſe] *Mal-traiter, bouturer.*

To TROUNCE [to ſharp or bubble one out of his

his money] *Attraper* ou *escroquer l'argent de quelqu'un, le filouter.*

TROUNCED (trŏoŭn'st), *part. adj. Déféré en justice, contre qui l'on a porté des plaintes.*

TROUSE (trăoüze), *and* TROUSERS (trăoŭ'-seŭrz), *s.* [breeches] *Chauſſes*, f. pl. *trouſſes*, f. pl. *culottes de matelot*, f. pl.

TROUSSE-DE-LOUP, *s.* [in field-fortification; a round hole] *Trouſſe-de-loup*, f.

TROUSSEQUEUE, *s.* [in Manege]. V. DOCK

TROUSSEQUIN, *s.* [in Manege; a piece cut archwiſe, raiſed above the hinder bow of a great ſaddle] *Trouſſequin*, m.

TROUT (trăoŭt.), *s.* [a delicate ſpotted fiſh] *Truite*, f. The ſalmon-trout, *Truite jaunonée.*

*‖ TROUT [an honeſt fellow] *Un bon garçon, un garçon ſervicable.* I am your moſt humble trout, *Je ſuis votre valet très-humble*, ou *votre très-humble ſerviteur*

TROUVERRES, *s. pl.* V. TROUBADOURS.

TROVER (trô'-veŭr), *s.* [in Law; an action againſt a man who refuſeth to deliver ſtolen goods] *Action contre un receleur*, f.

‡ To TROW (trô) V. To THINK.

‡ TROW [an exclamation of inquiry.]

TROWEL (trăoŭ'-ĕl), *s* [a tool to take up mortar with] *Une truelle.* A trowel-full, *Une truellée.*

To TROWL (trôl). V. To TROLL.

TROWLE *or* TROLLE the bowl! [Engl. Antiq. paſs the veſſel about] *Faites paſſer à la ronde! Faites faire la ronde!*

TROY (trŏĕ), *s.* Mythol a city of Phrygia, and the richeſt in the world] *Troie*, f.

TROY, *and* TROY-WEIGHT (trŏĕ'-wăĕte), *s.* [a kind of weight, *anciently called* troine weight] *Sorte de poids à douze onces la livre, poids Romain*

TROYES, *s.* [an ancient and handſome city of France, in Champagne; lat. 48°-13′ N. lon 4°-10′ E.] *Troyes*, m.

TRUAND. V. TRUANT.

TRUANDISE (trou'-ăn'-dïze), *s.* [idleneſs] *Fainéantiſe*, f.

TRUANT (trou'-ĕn'te), *s.* [an idler, one who wanders idly about] *Un vagabond, un gueux, un fainéant, un caimand, un truand, un capon.* To play the truant, *Faire le vagabond*, ou *le fainéant; faire l'école buiſſonnière*, en parlant des écoliers.

TRUANT, *adj.* [idle] *Pareſſeux, fainéant.*

To TRUANT, *v. n.* [to idle, to neglect one's duty] *Faire le pareſſeux, s'abjenter de ſon devoir, truander.*

TRUANTSHIP (trou'-ăn't-chïp), *s.* [idleneſs] *Pareſſe*, f. *fainéantiſe*, f. *truandiſe*, f.

† TRUBTAIL (treŭb'-téle), *s.* [a ſhort ſquat woman] *Une petite femme groſſe & trapue, une ragotte.*

TRUCE (trouce), *s.* [a temporary peace, a ceſſation of hoſtilities] *Trêve*, f. *ſuſpenſion d'armes*, f. *ceſſation d'hoſtilités*, f. Truce-breaker, *Violateur de trêve*, m.

TRUCHMAN, *s.* [an interpreter] *Un truchement*, ou *un truchement, un interprète.*

TRUCIDATION (trou'-cï-dé'-cheŭne), *s.* [ſlaughter] *Tuerie*, f. *carnage*, m. *boucherie*, f.

TRUCK (treŭk), *s.* [exchange, traffick by exchange; V. BARTER] *Troc*, m. *échange*, m. Heart for heart is an equal truck, *Cœur pour cœur, eſt un troc égal.*

TRUCK [among Carpenters] *Diable*, m. [among Stone-maſons; a low cart drawn by men] *Binard*, m.

TRUCKS [among Gunners; ſhort wheels] *Roues baſſes & fortes*, f. pl. *roues d'affût.*

TRUCK [in a ſhip, a piece of wood at the top of a maſt, to put the flag-ſtaff in] *Pomme de girouette & de pavillon* (à la tête des mâts), f.

Trucks of the parrels, *Pommes de racage*, f. pl. Trucks of the ſhrouds, *or* ſeizing-trucks, *Oſſes de bois* ou *margoulets fixés aux haubans* (pour la conduite des manœuvres), m. pl.

To TRUCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to give in exchange, to exchange, to traffick by exchange] *Troquer, changer, faire un troc.*

TRUCKED (treŭk't), *part. adj. Troqué, changé.*

TRUCKER (treŭk'-eŭr), *ſ. Troqueur*, m.

TRUCKLE (treŭk'-kl'), *ſ.* [a little running wheel] *Roulette*, f. *petite roue.* A truckle-bed, *Un lit à roulettes.*

To TRUCKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be in a ſtate of ſubjection *or* inferiority, to yield, to creep] *Se ſoumettre, céder, ramper, ‖bouquer.* To make one truckle, ‖ *Faire baiſer le baboüin, venir à bout de quelqu'un.* Every one truckles under him, *Tout le monde rampe ſous lui.*

TRUCKLING (treŭk'-lïn'gne), *ſ* [from To TRUCKLE] *Soumiſſion*, f. ou *l'action de ſoumettre.*

TRUCKS (treŭks), *ſ.* [a ſort of billiards] *Sorte de jeu de billard.* The truckle-table, *La table où l'on joue à ce jeu.*

TRUCULENCE (trou'-kïoŭ-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* ſavageneſs of manners, terribleneſs of aſpect] *Férocité*, f. *brutalité*, f. *air féroce*, m. *aſpect terrible*, m.

TRUCULENT (trou'-kï-oŭ-lĕn'te), *adj* [ſavage, barbarous, cruel] *Féroce, farouche, barbare, cruel, inſupportable.*

To TRUDGE (treŭdje), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to travel laboriouſly, to toil and moil] *Prendre bien de la peine, ſe fatiguer, travailler fort & ferme.*

To TRUDGE [to march heavily on] *Aller, marcher avec beaucoup de peine & de fatigue.* I trudged to Rome upon my naked feet, *Je ſuis allé à Rome nu pieds.*

TRUDGING (treŭdj'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To TRUDGE] *Corvée*, f. *peine qu'on prend à faire quelque choſe.*

TRUE (troū), *adj.* [not falſe, not erroneous, ſure, certain] *Vrai, véritable, certain, ſûr, aſſuré, réel, conforme au fait* ou *à la réalité.* That propoſition is true, *Cette propoſition eſt vraie.* That is not true, *Cela n'eſt pas vrai.* As true as we are here, *Auſſi vrai que nous ſommes ici.* He does not ſpeak a true word, *Il ne dit rien de véritable.* The fact is true, *Le fait eſt certain.*

TRUE [right, genuine] *Vrai, véritable, naturel, tel qu'il doit être.* A true friend, *Un vrai ami, un véritable ami.* True marble, *Vrai marbre.* The true ſenſe of a phraſe, *Le vrai ſens d'une phraſe.* The true cauſe *or* motive, *La vraie cauſe, le véritable motif.*

TRUE [arrant, perfect] *Vrai, franc, fieffé.* He is a true ape, *C'eſt un vrai ſinge.* A true drunkard, *Un franc ivrogne.*

TRUE [fit, proper, convenient] *Vrai, propre, convenable.* To put a picture in its true light, *Mettre un tableau dans ſon vrai jour.*

TRUE [exact, truly conformable to] *Exact, conforme à, bon* True juſtice, *Une juſtice exacte.* A tranſlation true to the original, *Une traduction conforme à l'original.* He ſpeaks true Engliſh, *Il parle bon Anglois.*

TRUE [faithful] *Fidelle.* To be true to one, *Etre fidelle à quelqu'un.*

TRUE-BORN (troū'-borne), *adj.* [having a right by birth] *Vrai.* A true-born gentleman, *Un vrai gentilhomme.*

TRUE BRED (troū'-brĕd), *adj.* [of a right breed] *D'une bonne race, de la véritable race.*

TRUE-HEARTED (troū-hart'-ĕd), *adj.* [honeſt, faithful] *Vrai, ſincère, honnête, fidelle, franc, de bonne foi.* A true-hearted man, *Un bon cœur, un bon cœur d'homme*

TRUE-HEARTEDNESS (troū-hart'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [honeſty, ſincerity] *Bonne foi, ſincerité*, f.

TRUE-LOVE (troū'-leŭve), *ſ* [Bot herba Pari, a med. plant] *Parfait amour, herbe de Paris*, f. *raiſin de renard*, m.

TRUE-LOVE-KNOT (troū'-leŭv'-nŏte'), *or* TRUE-LOVER'S KNOT (troū-leŭ-eurz-nŏe'), *ſ.* [lines drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as an emblem of interwoven affection] *Lacs d'amour*, m.

TRUENESS (troū'-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſincerity, fair dealing] *Sincérité*, m. *franchiſe*, f. *fidélité*, f. *bonne foi.*

‖ TRUE-PENNY (troū'-pn-é), *ſ.* [an honeſt fellow] *Un honnête garçon, un bon garçon.*

TRUFFLE (troū'-fl'), *ſ.* [a plant, a ſubterraneous muſhroom] *Truffe*, f.

Truffle-worms [a ſpecies of fly worms which are found in truffles] *Vers des truffes*, m. pl.

TRUG (treŭg), *ſ.* [a hod for mortar] *Auge* ou *ciſeau de maçon*, f. m.

TRUGG [a ſtout low cart] V. TRUCK.

TRUISM (troū'-ïzme), *ſ.* [an identical propoſition, a ſelf-evident, but unimportant truth] *Vérité*, f. *propoſition qui ne demande point de preuve*, f.

TRULL (treŭll), *ſ.* [a low whore, a vagrant ſtrumpet] *Une putain, une proſtituée, une gueuſe, une gargandine.*

TRULY (troū'-lé), *adv.* [according to truth, really, exactly, indeed] *Vraiment, véritablement, ſans menterie, ſincerement, de bonne foi, fainement, exactement, bien, comme il faut, réellement, en vérité.* Do you ſpeak truly? *Parlez-vous ſincèrement, dites-vous vrai?* To judge truly of things, *Juger ſainement des choſes.* To do a thing truly, *Faire bien une choſe, la faire comme il faut* Nor truly without often pondering with myſelf beforehand what cenſures I might incur, *Ni en vérité ſans penſer d'avance avec moi même, & pluſieurs fois, à quelles cenſures je m'expoſois.* And truly, *Auſſi*

TRUMP (treŭm'p), *ſ* [a trumpet, an inſtrument of warlike muſick] *Trompette*, f. *trompe*, f. The Jews trump *or* harp, *Petite trompe de fer, trompe de Béarn.*

TRUMP [a winning card] *Triomphe*, f. *la retourne; à-tout*, m. au jeu des Cartes. To have trumps, *Avoir des triomphes* ou *de la triomphe.* To renounce trumps, *Renoncer à la triomphe.* To play trumps, *Faire à-tout.*

* † To put one to *or* upon their trumps [to put to the laſt expedient] *Réduire à l'extrémité, aux derniers expédiens; mettre dans l'embarras.*

TRUMP [*or* trunk] of an elephant, *La trompe d'un éléphant.*

To TRUMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to win with a trump-card] *Prendre* ou *couper avec une triomphe.* To trump about, *Faire à-tout.*

* To TRUMP UP [to deviſe, to forge] *Inventer, forger, controuver, ſuppoſer.* To trump up an old title, a falſe will, &c. *Suppoſer un vieux titre, forger un teſtament.*

TRUMP-CARD (treŭm'p'-kardel), *ſ. La triomphe*, la carte que l'on retourne après qu'un a donné les cartes, *l'à-tout*, m.

TRUMPED (treŭm'p't), *part. adj. Pris, coupé avec une triomphe.*

* TRUMPED UP, *Inventé, forgé, controuvé, ſuppoſé.*

TRUMPERY (treŭm'p'-ĕr-é), *ſ.* [ſomething fallaciouſly ſplendid; ſomething of no value] *De la marchandiſe fardée, du faux brillant; fripperie*, f. *rebut*, m. *coliſichets*, m. pl.

TRUMPERY [falſehood, empty talk] *Fauſſeté*, f. *vain diſcours.*

TRUMPET (treŭm'p'-ĕte), *ſ.* [an inſtrument of warlike muſick] *Une trompette, une trompe.* The ſtring of a trumpet, *Bandeveau*, m. The ſound of the trumpet, *Le ſon de la trompette.* To proclaim by ſound of trumpet, *Publier à ſon de trompe.* A trumpet marine, *Une*

Une trompette marine. A speaking trumpet, *une trompette parlante, un porte-voix*

* The trumpet of fame, *La trompette de la renommée.* He is fain to be his own trumpet, *Il est réduit à se louer lui-même.*

TRUMPET [in military style], a trumpeter. *Un trompette.*

To TRUMPET, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim, to divulge] *Publier à son de trompe, proclamer*; au figuré, *prôner, divulguer, publier; célébrer, chanter*, en poésie; ‖ *trompeter*, au propre & au figuré.

* They trumpet all the reproaches they can devise against me, *Ils publient, ils divulguent toutes les calomnies qu'ils peuvent inventer contre moi.* Homer trumpets forth Achilles's praises, *Homère chante les louanges d'Achille.*

TRUMPETED (treŭm'p'-ĕt-ĕd), *part. adj.* ‖ *Trompeté*; au figuré, *divulgué, publié.* He was trumpeted, *Il fut trompeté*, c'est-à-dire crié à son de trompe, assigné publiquement à comparoître.

TRUMPETER (treŭm'p'-ĕt-ĕŭr), *s.* [one who blows a trumpet] *Un trompette*; figurément aussi *Publiciste de vile qui publie à son de trompe*, m. *buccinateur*, m.

TRUMPET-FISH (treŭm'p'-ĕte-fĭche'), *s.* [ichthyol. a large eel of the East Indies; the bellows fish] *Poisson trompette*, m. V. POISSON TRUMPET.

TRUMPET-SHELL (treŭm'p'-ĕte-chĕl'), *s.* [buccinum] *Trompette de mer*, f. *conque de triton, f. buccin*, m

TRUMPET-TONGUED (treŭm'p'-ĕte-teŭn'g'd), *adj.* [having tongues vociferous as a trumpet] *Qui a une voix de Stentor.*

To TRUNCATE (treŭn'g'-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to maim, to cut short] *Couper, estropier, tronquer, retrancher, tronçonner.*

TRUNCATED (treŭn'g'-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Coupé, estropié, tronqué, retranché.*

TRUNCATION (treŭn'-ké'-cheŭne), *s.* [the act of lopping or maiming] *L'action de couper* ou *d'estropier.*

TRUNCHEON (treŭn'-cheŭne), *s.* [a short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command] *Un gros bâton, un gourdin, un trocot, un rondin*; ou bien, *un bâton de commandement.* The Marshall's truncheon, *Le bâton de Maréchal de France.*

To TRUNCHEON, *v. a.* [to beat with a truncheon] *Battre avec un gros bâton, rondiner.*

TRUNCHEONEER (treŭn'-cheŭn-îre'), *s.* [one armed with a truncheon] *Celui qui est armé d'un gros bâton.*

TRUNDLE (treŭn'-dl'), *s.* [any round, rolling thing] *Une roulette.* A trundle-bed, *Un lit à roulettes.* V. TRENDLE.

To TRUNDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to roll, to bowl along] *Rouler, tourner en roulant.*

TRUNDLE-HEAD (treŭn'-dl'-hĕd), *s* [of a mill] *Lanterne* de moulin, f.

TRUNDLE-TAIL (treŭn'-dl'-téle), *s.* [a round-tail] *Une queue ronde* ou *arrondie*, comme celle de certains chiens; signifie aussi au figuré & en style bas, *une coureuse, une femme qui laisse traîner la queue de sa robe.*

TRUNK (treŭn'gk), *s.* [the body of a tree] *Tronc* d'arbre, *m.* & par extension, *le tronc* du corps humain. Every seed is a perfect plant, with a trunk, branches and leaves, *Chaque graine est une plante parfaite avec un tronc, des branches & des feuilles.* The trunk of a figure, *Le tronc d'une figure.*

TRUNK [a chest] *Coffre*, m. *bahut*, m. Carpentry of a trunk, *Fût*, or *carcasse d'une malle*, f. To line a trunk, *Engorger une malle.* Trunk-locks, *Housettes*, f. pl. An iron-trunk, *Un coffre de fer, un coffre fort.* There was an old trunk in the room, *Il y avoit un vieux bahut dans la chambre.* A trunk-maker, *Un bahutier, un faiseur de coffres, malletier*, m. *coffretier*, m.

TRUNK (the probofcis of an elephant or other animal] *Trompe* d'éléphant, ou d'un autre animal, f.

TRUNK [a long tube through which pellets of clay are blown] *Sarbacane*, f. ou bien aussi *un tuyau de bois* pour l'écoulement des eaux.

TRUNK [for a sky-light in a shop] *Un abat-jour de boutique.* Trunk-light, *or* sky-light, *Un abat-jour.*

FIRE-TRUNKS [in Sea-language] *Coffres à feu* (pour des brûlots), m pl.

To TRUNK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to truncate, to maim; to break] *Tronçonner, tronquer*; *rompre.* To trunk a spear, *Tronçonner* ou *rompre une lance.*

TRUNK-BREECHES (treŭn'gk'-brîtch-ĭz), *and* TRUNK-HOSE (treŭn'gk'-hôze), *s.* [large breeches formerly worn] *Chaussès de page*, f pl. *canons*, m. pl. *trousses*, f. pl.

TRUNKED (treŭn'gk't), *part. adj. Tronçonné, tronqué.* A trunked spear, *Un tronçon de lance.*

TRUNKED, *adj.* [having a trunk] *Qui a un tronc.*

TRUNKS (treŭn'gks). V. TROLL-MADAM.

TRUNNION (treŭn'-ĭeŭne), *s.* [the knob or hunching of a gun, &c.] *Tourillon*, m.

TRUSION (troŭ'-jeûne), *s.* [the act of pushing] *L'action de pousser.*

TRUSS (treuce), *s.* [a bundle] *Trousse*, f. *fallceau*, m. A truss of hay, *Une trousse* ou *botte de foin.* A truss of straw, *Une botte de paille.* Truss of flowers (among florists; many flowers growing together on the head of a stalk), *Touffe de fleurs*, f. *bouquet*, m.

TRUSS [a bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing] *Bandage* ou *brayer*, un. m. *suspensoire*, m. Truss-maker, *Bandagiste*, m.

TRUSS [in sea-language] *Bâtard de racage*, m. (servant de racage aux vergues de perroquet, &c. aussi *drosse de racage*, f.) Parrel-truss, *Drosse de racage*, f. ou *palan de drosse*, m. Truss-pariel, *Racage simple*, m. (racage fait d'une simple corde).

TRUSSES (treŭss'-ĕz), *s. pl.* [a sort of ropes] *Trousses*, f. pl.

TRUSSES. V. TROUSE, TROUSSER.

To TRUSS (treŭce), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pack up close together] *Trousser, empaqueter, lier, nouer, attacher.* To truss a fowl, *Trousser une volaille.* To truss up bag and baggage, *Trousser*, ou *plier bagage.* To truss up one's hair, *Lier ses cheveux.* To truss one upon a tree, *Pendre quelqu'un à un arbre.*

* To TRUSS one up, *Trousser quelqu'un en malle, l'enlever.* An eagle trusses a leveret, *Un aigle enlève un levraut.*

TRUSSED (treŭs't), *part. adj. Troussé, noué, lié, attaché*; ou *troussé en malle, enlevé.*

* A horse well trussed, *Un cheval bien trousse, bien gigoté.*

TRUSSING UP (treŭss'-în'gne-eŭp), [from To TRUSS UP] *L'action de nouer*, &c.

TRUST (treŭs'te), *s.* [confidence, reliance on others] *Confiance*, f. *assurance*, f. *attente*, f. *espérance*, f. My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men, *Mes malheurs apprendront aux filles crédules à n'avoir jamais trop de confiance en des hommes trompeurs.* There is no trust to be put in him, *Il n'y a point d'assurance en lui.*

TRUST [charge received in confidence; something committed to one's faith] *Confidence*, f. *dépôt*, m. Shall I deceive your trust? *Trahirai-je la confidence que vous m'avez faite?* Be true to your trust *Gardez fidèlement le dépôt que vous a été confié*, ou bien, *N'abusez pas du pouvoir que l'on vous a confié.* A place of great trust, *Une charge d'une grande importance, qui demande de grandes qualités* They must commit many great trusts to their ministers, *Ils sont obligés de confier à leurs ministres plusieurs parties importantes de l'administration, plusieurs affaires importantes.*

TRUST [in law] *Fidéicommis*, m. A feoffee of trust, *Un fidéicommissaire.*

TRUST [credit, tick] *Crédit*, m. To go upon trust, *Prendre à crédit* To give upon trust, *Donner à crédit, faire crédit.*

To TRUST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to place confidence in, to confide in] *Avoir confiance, mettre sa confiance en, se fier, se confier à, croire.* Never trust a woman, *Ne vous fiez jamais à une femme.* To trust God, *Avoir confiance en Dieu.*

† I'll trust him no farther than I can fling him, *Je ne veux point me fier à lui.*

To TRUST [to commit with confidence] *Confier, fier, commettre à la fidélité de quelqu'un, le faire dépositaire.* I trust you with my wife and children, *Je vous confie ma femme & mes enfans.* She had trusted me with her secrets, *Elle m'avoit fait dépositaire de ses secrets.*

To TRUST [to believe, to credit] *Croire, ajouter foi.* Trust me, you look very well, *Croyez-moi, vous avez fort bonne mine.* Who will trust one word he says? *Qui ajoutera foi à ce qu'il dit, Qui croira un mot de ce qu'il dit?*

To TRUST [to sell upon credit] *Faire crédit, donner à crédit, vendre à crédit.*

To TRUST, *v. n.* [to have confidence] *Avoir confiance, mettre sa confiance, se fier, se confier, se reposer, compter, s'abandonner, s'aquiter en.* The Lord is a buckler to all that trust in him, *Le Seigneur est le protecteur de tous ceux qui mettent leur confiance en lui.* Do not trust too much to yourself, *Ne vous fiez point trop à vous-même.* I trusted in him, *Je comptois, je me reposois sur lui.*

To TRUST [to be confident of something future] *Compter, espérer, s'attendre.* I trust to come unto you, *J'espère vous aller voir.* I know what I have to trust to, *Je sais à quoi je dois m'attendre.*

To TRUST [to be credulous, to be won to confidence] *Etre crédule, avoir de la confiance.* 'Tis better to fear too far, than to trust too far, *Il vaut mieux avoir trop de méfiance, que trop de confiance.*

TRUSTED (treŭst'-ĕd), *part. adj. A qui l'on se fie, à qui l'on confie*, &c. He is not to be trusted, *Ce n'est pas un homme à qui l'on puisse se fier.*

TRUSTEE (treŭs-tî'), *s.* one intrusted with any thing] *Confident*, m. *dépositaire*, m. *fidéicommissaire*, m. *celui à qui l'on confie un dépôt quelconque.* Are you the trustees of the public liberty? *Vous a-t-on confié le dépôt sacré de la liberté publique?*

TRUSTEE [in law] *Curateur*, m. *administrateur*, m. He is the trustee of my goods, *Il est mon curateur.* Trustees for forfeited estates, *Commissaires pour la régie des biens confisqués*, m. pl.

TRUSTEESHIP (treŭst'-î-chĭp), *s.* [guardianship, the office of a trustee] *Curatelle*, f.

TRUSTER (treŭst'-eŭr), *s* [one who trusts] *Celui* ou *celle qui confie.*

TRUSTILY (treŭst'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [faithfully] *Fidèlement.*

TRUSTINESS (treŭst'-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [fidelity, faithfulness] *Fidélité*, f. *intégrité*, f. *probité*, f.

TRUSTING (treŭst'-în'gue), *s.* [from To TRUST] *L'action de confier*, &c.

TRUSTLESS (treŭst'-lĕce), *adj.* [unfaithful, not to be trusted] *Sans foi, sur qui l'on ne peut pas compter.*

TRUSTY (treŭst'-é), *adj.* [honest, faithful, true] *Fidelle, sûr, intègre, assuré, essentiel, loyal*; *féal*, en terme de Chancellerie. A trusty servant, *Un domestique fidelle.* To our trusty and well beloved, *&c. à nos amés & féaux*, &c.

TRUTH (troûtth), *s.* [conformity of notions to things, conformity of words to thoughts] *Vérité*, f. *vrai*, m. The naked truth, *La pure vérité, la vérité toute nue.* To speak the truth, *Dire la vérité, parler vrai.*

† Truth is hid in the bottom of a well, *La vérité est cachée au fond d'un puits.*

† 'Tis only truth can give offence, *Il n'y a que la vérité qui offense.*

† All

† All truths are not to be ſpoken at all times, *Toutes vérités ne ſont pas bonnes à dire.*

¶ Truth, *vérité*; veracity, *véracité* (ſynon.): Theſe words are not certainly exactly ſynonymous, ſince we cannot uſe them indifferently. *Truth* is the contrary to falſehood; *veracity* ſeems rather an adherence to truth: thus, the man on whoſe word we may rely, we call a man of *veracity*, not of *truth*; we enjoin a child to tell the *truth*, not the *veracity*; we ſay, you may depend on the *truth* of what he ſays, as I am well perſuaded of his *veracity*.

TRUTH [fidelity, conſtancy] *Fidélité*, f. *aſſurance*, f. *conſtance*, f. There is no truth in man, *Il n'y a point d'aſſurance dans l'homme.*

There is no truth in the things of this world, *Il n'y a rien d'aſſuré ſous le ciel.*

OF A TRUTH, *or* IN TRUTH [in reality] *En vérité, ſérieuſement, réellement* Of a truth, the kings of Aſſyria have deſtroyed the nations, *En vérité, les rois d'Aſſyrie ont détruit les nations.*

TRUTINATION (trou-tï-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of weighing, examination by the ſcales] *L'action de peſer.*

TRUTTACEOUS (treŭt-é'-cheŭce), *adj.* [of the trout-kind] *Truité.*

TRUXILLO, *ſ* [a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtramadura; lat. 39°-4′ N. lon. 5°-23′ W.] *Truxillo*, m.

TRUXILLO [a town of Peru; lat. 8°-1′ S. lon. 78°-35′ W.] *Truxillo*, m. [a town of New Spain; lat. 16°-20′ N. lon. 85°-50′ W.] *Truxillo*, m.

To TRY (trăï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make experiment of, to experience, to eſſay] *Eſſayer, faire l'eſſai, éprouver; mettre à l'épreuve, faire l'épreuve*, ou *l'expérience, expérimenter, tenter.* To try *or* attempt again, *Retenter.* Will you try this hat? *Voulez-vous eſſayer ce chapeau?* To try gold by the touchſtone, *Faire l'eſſai de l'or à la touche.* To try a friend, *Eprouver un ami.* To try a gun, *Faire l'épreuve d'une arme à feu.* To try experiments, *Faire des expériences.* Let us try that adventurous work, *Tentons l'aventure.* To try concluſions, *Haſarder*, ou *riſquer l'affaire.*

To TRY the form [among letter-printers] *Sonder la forme.*

To TRY the tobacco-pipe clay [to cut it into ſlices to ſee whether it be of an equal colour] *Contrôler la terre à pipe.*

To TRY [to give a trial of] *Faire voir, montrer, donner des preuves.* To try one's ſkill, *Montrer ſon ſavoir-faire, donner des preuves de ce que l'on ſait faire.*

To TRY the match of a muſquet, *Compaſſer la mèche d'un mouſquet.*

To TRY, *and emphatically*, To Try Out [to examine] *Examiner, peſer, conſidérer, tâter, ſonder.* We ſhall try out that buſineſs, *Nous examinerons cette affaire.* We muſt try them, *Il faut les tâter, les ſonder.*

To TRY [to bring to deciſion] *Vider, terminer, décider.* We ſhall try the matter by ſword, *Nous déciderons* ou *terminerons ce différend à la pointe de l'épée.*

To TRY [to examine as a judge, to bring before a judicial tribunal] *Juger, faire le procès, porter au tribunal de la juſtice, faire décider par les juges.* To try one for his life, *Faire le procès à quelqu'un.* I will try it, *Je veux porter l'affaire au tribunal de la juſtice, je veux que les juges en décident.*

To TRY [to purify, to refine] *Epurer, purifier, rendre pur.* To try a liquor, *Purifier* ou *épurer une liqueur.* To try metals, *Purifier les métaux*

To TRY, *v. n.* [to endeavour, to attempt] *Eſſayer, tenter, tâcher, faire des efforts.* 'Tis but trying, *Il n'en coûte pas tant d'eſſayer*, ou *Il n'en coûte que la peine d'eſſayer.*

To TRY [*a ſea-term*, to have no more ſails forth but the main-ſail] *Mettre à la cape*, ou *mettre le vaiſſeau à la cape, faire ſervir la grande voile ſeule.*

TRYAL. V. TRIAL.

TRYED (trăï'd) *adj.* [from To TRY] *Eſſayé*, &c.

TRYING (trăï'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TRY] *L'action d'eſſayer*, &c.

TRYING [in Sea-language; the ſituation in which a ſhip lies nearly in the trough, or hollow of the ſea, in a tempeſt, particularly when it blows contrary to her courſe] *Action de caper*, ou *d'être à la cape*, ſ. A ſhip a try *or* trying, *Vaiſſeau à la cape.*

TRYING [a harm. purifying] *L'action d'épurer, de purifier*, ſ.

TRY-SAIL (trăï'-séle), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Voile de ſenau*, ſ.

TSCHUTSKI, *ſ.* [a country ſituated between the eaſtern extremity of Aſia and the N. W. coaſt of America] *Tſchurtſki*, m.

TSE-SONG, *ſ.* [the juniper-tree of China] *Tſe-ſong*, m.

TSHINCA, *ſ.* [the royal gilliflower of the Moluccas; alſo, a name given to the clove-tree] *Tſhinca*, m.

TSIA, *ſ.* [Bot. among the Japaneſe, the tea-tree] *Tſia*, m.

TSI-CHU, *ſ.* [Bot. a Chineſe tree, which furniſhes the liquor of which they make their celebrated varniſh] *Tſi-chu*, or *Tſi-chou*, m.

TSIEM-TANI, *ſ.* [a great tree of Malabar] *Tſiem-tani*, m.

TSIERIAM-COTTAM, *ſ.* [a ſhrub *or* buſh of Malabar, bearing fruit reſembling gooſeberries] *Tſieriam-cottam*, m.

TSIEROE-KATOU, *ſ.* a ſort of plum-tree of Malabar] *Tſieroe-katou*, m.

TSIN, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. the name given by the Chineſe to a ſtone of which they make great uſe in their manufacture of porcelain-ware] *Tſin*, m.

TSIOEI, *ſ.* [a ſmall beautiful Eaſt-Indian bird] *Tſioei*, m. *petit roi des fleurs*, m.

TSIO-TEI, *ſ.* [the wild myrtle of Japan] *Tſio-tei*, m.

TSJAKELA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of fig-tree growing in Malabar] *Tſiela* ou *Tſiakela*, m.

TUANT (tïoŭăn'te), *adj. Ex.* A tuant jeſt, [a tart, biting jeſt] *Raillerie forte* ou *piquante, qui emporte la pièce.*

TUB (teŭb), [a large open veſſel of wood] *Une cuve, un cuvier, une tine, un baquet, une boute.* A bucking-tub, *Une cuve à leſſive, un cuvier.* A water-tub, *Une cuve à conſerver de l'eau.* A bathing-tub, *Une cuve à ſe baigner, une baignoire, un bain.* Diogenes's tub, *Le tonneau de Diogène.* A tub with ears, *Une tinette.* A fiſh-tub, *Un cuvier.* A ſalting-tub, a powdering-tub, *Un ſaloir.* Putting into a tub, *Encuvage*, m. Paper-marbler's tub, *Carré.* Tub (half a puncheon filled with nitrous water in the making of ſaltpetre), *Cuvier*, m. Tubs to cover the top and poop lanthorns, *Couvertures de fanaux*, ſ. pl.

*†‡ A tale of a tub, *Un conte bleu, un conte borgne, un conte de vieille, un conte de ma mère l'oie, un conte de peau d'âne.*

TUBAN, *ſ.* [a town of Aſia, one of the ſtrongeſt in the iſland of Java; lat. 6°-0′ S. lon. 111°-51′ E.] *Tuban*, m.

TUBE (tïoube), *ſ.* [a pipe, a ſiphon] *Tube*, m. *tuyau*, m. *ſiphon*, m. *ajutage*, m. Copper-tube (among plumbers), *Portée*, f.

A glazed optick tube, *Un téleſcope*, ou *une lunette d'aſtronome.*

TUBERCLE (tïou'-bĕr-kl'), *ſ.* [a little ſwelling puſtule, a pimple] *Tubercule*, m. *puſtule*, f. *petite tumeur, tubéroſité*, f. [little tumour growing on natural and organical productions] *Tubercule*, f.

TUBEROIDES, *ſ.* [a paraſitical plant, very deſtructive to the roots of the ſaffron] *Tubéroïdes*, f.

TUBEROSE (tïoube'-rôze), *ſ.* [a white fragrant flower] *Tubéreuſe*, f. *jacinthe des Indes*, f.

TUBEROSITY (tïoŭ-bĕr-ŏs'-ï-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being tub rous, bunch] *Tubéroſité*, f. *boſſe*, f. *tumeur*, f. *tubercule*, m.

TUBEROUS (tïou'-bĕr euce), *adj.* [full of tubercles] *Tubéreux; plein* ou *couvert de tubercules.*

TUBIPORA, *ſ.* [red tubular coral] *Tubipore*, m. *tubulaire*, m.

TUBULAR (tïou'-bïoŭ-lăr), *adj.* [reſembling a pipe, fiſtular] *Fiſtuleux, tubulé, tubulaire.* Tubular foſſil, *Tubulite*, m.

TUBULATED (tïou'-bïoŭ-lé-tĕd), *adj.* V. TUBULOUS.

TUBULE (tïou'-bïŭle), *ſ.* [a ſmall pipe] *Petit tube, tuyau capillaire*, m.

TUBULI MARINI or CANALES, *ſ. pl.* [ſhelliſhes reſembling a tube or horn, dentalia] *Tuyaux de mer*, ou *canaux*, m. pl. V. ANTALIUM.

TUBULOUS (tïou'-bïoŭ-leŭce), *adj.* [fiſtular, longitudinally hollow] *En forme de tube, creux, tubulé.*

TUCANA, *or* TOUCAN, *ſ* [Ornithol. avis naſutus, avis piperivora; a large beautiful bird of S. America, with a monſtrous beak] *Toucan*, m. *oiſeau mange-poivre*, m.

TUCK (teŭk), *ſ.* [a long narrow ſword] *Etoc*, m. *longue épée*, f.

TUCK [a fold, a plait; a kind of net] *Un pli, un rempli.*

TUCK of a ſhip [that part where the ends of the bottom-planks are collected, immediately under the ſtern] *Le cul d'un vaiſſeau*, m *les feſſes d'un bâtiment*, f. pl. A ſquare tuck, *Une poupe carrée, un cul carré.*

To TUCK, -ING, -ED, *and* Tuckt, *v. n.* [to cruſh together, to hinder from ſpreading] *Trouſſer, retrouſſer, relever, replier, empêcher de pendre trop bas.* She tucked *or* tuckt up her veſtment like a Spartan virgin, *Elle relevoit* ou *retrouſſoit ſa robe comme une jeune Lacédémonienne.* Tuck back your hair, *Relevez vos cheveux par derrière.* To tuck in the bed clothes, *Border le lit.*

To TUCK [to contract] *Abréger, raccourcir, reſſerrer, rétrecir.*

TUCKED (teŭk't), *or* Tucked up, *part. adj. Trouſſé, retrouſſé, relevé, replié.*

TUCKER (teŭk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women] *Tour de gorge*, m. *colleretie*, f. *gorgerette*, f Lace-tucker, *Un tour de gorge de dentelle, un tour de dentelle qui orne le deſſus d'un corps de jupes.*

TUCKING UP (teŭk'-ïn'gne-tŭp), *ſ.* [from To TUCK UP] *L'action de trouſſer* ou *de retrouſſer*, &c. *trouſſis*, m. Tucking up again, *Retrouſſement*, m.

TUCKSELS, *ſ. pl* [the grinders; the jaw-teeth] *Les dents machelières*, f. pl.

TUCKSERS, *ſ. pl.* [horſe's teeth] *Dents d'un cheval*, f. pl.

TUEL (tïoŭ'-ĕl), *ſ.* [the anus of a horſe] *Anus*, m. *fondement*, m, *tuyau du fondement*, m.

TUEL, *ſ.* [among Sportſmen; the fundament of a beaſt] *Anus*, m

TUE-IRON (tïou'-ăïeŭrne), *ſ.* [in Smithery; the iron through which the bellows blow] *Tuyère*, ou *tuïère*, f.

TUESDAY (tïouce'-dé), *ſ.* [the third day of the week] *Le mardi.* Shrove-Tueſday, *Le Mardi-Gras.*

TUFFO, *ſ.* [a plant of the ſun-flower kind, common in Guinea] *Tufo*, m.

TUFT (teŭfte), *ſ.* [a number of threads *or* ribbands, flowery leaves, *or* any ſmall bodies joined together] *Une touffe, un toupet, une aigrette, une houppe, une campane.* A tuft of ſilk, *Une touffe de ſoie.* A tuft of ribbands, *Une touffe de rubans* A tuft of feathers, *Une touffe de plumes.* A tuft of ruſhes, *Une touffe de joncs.* A little tuft of hair, *Une touffe* ou *un toupet de cheveux.*

Tuft of graſs, *Une touffe d'herbe, un gazon.* A tuft of trees, *Une touffe d'arbres.*

* Under a tuft of ſhade, *A l'ombre.* A tuft of grove, *Un boſquet épais ou touffu.*

TUFT, *adj.* [*from* To Tuft] *Velouté, peluché.* A tuft ribband, *Ruban velouté, ou peluchée.*

To TUFT, *v. a. Orner d'une touffe, bupper.*

TUFTAFFETY, *ſ.* [a ſort of Iriſh ſtuff] *Tripe de velours,* f.

TUFTED (teŭft'-ĕd), *adj.* [growing in tufts] *Touffu.* Tufted trees, *Des arbres touffus.*

TUFTED, *and* TUFTY (teŭf'-té), *adj.* [adorned with tufts] *Velouté, peluché, huppé, à freluche.* A tufted lark, *Une alouette huppée* Tufty *or* tufted buttons, *Boutons à freluche.*

TUG (teŭgue), *ſ.* [pull performed with the utmoſt effort] *L'action de tirer de toute ſa force, effort que l'on fait en tirant,* m. au figuré, *peine,* f. *fatigue,* f. *travail,* m. *effort,* m.

* I had a hard tug of it, *Cela m'a coûté bien de la peine,* ou *de grands efforts, j'ai eu bien de la peine à en venir à bout.*

To TUG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to pull with one's utmoſt ſtrength] *Tirer de toute ſa force, tirailler ;* ‖ *houſpiller :* au figuré, *prendre bien de la peine, faire de grands efforts, travailler de toute ſa force, ſuer ſang & eau.* To tug the oar, *or* to tug at the oar, *Tirer la rame,* ou *tirer à la rame* ou *l'aviron.* A tugging horſe, *Un cheval qui tire bien* ou *avec vigueur.*

* We have been tugging a great while for it, *Nous avons travaillé long-temps, nous avons fait de grands & continuels efforts pour cela.* To tug for life, *Gagner ſa vie à la ſueur de ſon front.* To tug for one's liberty, *Combattre pour ſa liberté.* There's old tugging for the ſame matter, *On eſt toujours aux priſes, on diſpute toujours ſur le même ſujet.*

TUGGED (teŭg'd), *part. adj. Tiré avec effort, tiraillé.*

TUGGER (teŭgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who tugs *or* pulls hard] *Celui qui tire avec effort ;* au figuré, *qui fait de grands efforts, qui travaille* ou *ſe fatigue beaucoup, qui prend beaucoup de peine.*

TUGPIN (teŭg'-pĭne), *ſ.* [an iron-pin to faſten the draught-chains to a cart] *Cheville,* f.

TUI, *or* TUIETE, *ſ.* [the Braſilian name of the paroquette] *Tui,* m.

TUISCO, *or* TUISTO, *ſ.* [Mythol. a god of the ancient Germans, the founder of their nation, and their law-giver and poliſher] *Tuiſco,* m.

TUITION (tĭoŭ-ĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [guardianſhip, ſuperintendent care] *Soin,* m. *conduite,* f. *défenſe,* f. *protection,* f. *tutelle,* f.

TULIP (tiou'-lĭp), *ſ.* [a flower] *Tulipe,* f. The tulip opens with the riſing, and ſhuts with the ſetting ſun, *La tulipe s'ouvre au lever du ſoleil & ſe ferme à ſon coucher.*

TULIP-TREE (tĭou'-lĭp-trī), *ſ.* [a tree of Canada and Virginia] *Tulipier,* m. *arbre aux tulipes,* m

TUMBLE (teŭm'-bl'), *ſ.* [a fall] *Chûte.* An unlucky tumble, *Une chûte dangereuſe.* To get a tumble, *Faire une chûte, tomber.*

TUMBLE of a lock, *Etoquiau,* m.

To TUMBLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to fall] *Tomber.* He tumbled, *or* tumbled down, *Il tomba*

To TUMBLE [to fall in great quantities tumultuouſly] *Tomber, s'écouler, s'écrouler.* The wall tumbled, *La muraille s'écroula.* V. To DROP.

To TUMBLE [to roll about] *Se rouler, ſe vautrer, ſe renverſer, ſe jeter, ſe démener* He tumbled upon the bed like a madman, *Il ſe renverſoit, ſe rouloit, ſe démenoit ſur le lit comme un homme ſa lieux* ou *enragé.*

A ſhip that tumbles, *Un vaiſſeau qui roule, ou ne fait que rouler.*

To TUMBLE [to play tricks by various librations of the body] *Sauter, faire des ſauts,* comme un danſeur de corde. To play tumbling tricks, *Faire des ſauts & des tours de force.*

To TUMBLE, *v. a.* [to roll and to turn over] *Rouler, tourner, retourner, feuilleter.* To tumble ſtones down a hill, *Rouler des pierres du haut d'une montagne.* To tumble a bed, *Retourner un lit, le défaire, le mettre en déſordre.* To tumble linen, *Bouchonner du linge.*

* A man by tumbling his thoughts gives them a finer form, *L'eſprit en tournant & retournant ſes penſées leur donne une plus belle forme.* To tumble over a great many books, *Feuilleter, parcourir ou lire beaucoup de livres.*

To TUMBLE [to throw, to throw down] *Jeter, faire tomber, renverſer.* I will tumble thy huſband and thyſelf, *Je te renverſerai toi & ton mari.* He tumbled us down, *Il nous a fait tomber, il nous a jetés par terre.*

To TUMBLE one OUT of his houſe, *Tirer quelqu'un par force hors de ſa maiſon.*

TUMBLED (teŭm'-bl'd), *part. adj. Roulé, tourné, retourné,* &c.

TUMBLER (teŭm'-bleŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſhows poſtures by various contortions of body] *Un ſauteur, une ſauteuſe, celui* ou *celle qui fait des ſauts & des tours de force; un bateleur,* m.

TUMBLER [Ornithol. columba revolvens, a particular ſpecies of pigeon] *Pigeon culbutant,* m.

TUMBLER [a part of a gun-lock upon which the trigger acts] *Gachette,* f.

TUMBLER [a glaſs to drink out of] *Gobelet ſans pied,* m.

TUMBLER-DOG (teŭm'-bleŭr-dŏg), *ſ Un baſſit.*

TUMBLING (teŭm'-b'l'n'gue), *ſ.* [from To TUMBLE] *L'action de rouler,* &c.

TUMBLING, *adj. Ex.* To play tumbling tricks, *Faire des ſauts périlleux.*

The tumbling-home of a ſhip's ſide, from the lower deck beam upwards, to the gunnel, *Encabanement,* m.

Tumbling-home (or *in old language,* Houſing-in), *Rentrée des œuvres mortes d'un vaiſſeau,* f.

TUMBREL (teŭm'-brél), *ſ.* [a dung-cart] *Tombereau,* m. *banneau,* m.

TUMBREL [in artillery] *Caiſſon,* m.

TUMBREL [a cucking-ſtool] *Cage* ou *ſelle où l'on baigne les femmes querelleuſes,* f. f.

TUMEFACTION (tĭou-mĭ-făk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſwelling] *Enflure,* f. *tumefaction,* f. The common ſigns and effects of weak fibres are, paleneſs, a weak pulſe, and tumefactions in the whole body, *Les ſignes & les effets ordinaires de la foibleſſe des fibres ſont, la pâleur, un pouls foible, & des enflures dans tout le corps.*

TUMEFIED (tĭou'-mĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Enflé, tumefié.*

To TUMEFY (tĭou'-mĭ-făĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make tumid] *Tumefier, enfler, cauſer une tumeur.*

TUMEFYING (tĭou'-mĭ-făĭ-ĭn'gue), *ſ.* [from To TUMEFY] *L'action de tumefier.*

TUMID (tĭou'-mĭd), *adj.* [ſwelling, puffed up] *Enflé,* au propre & au figuré ; *ampoulé, bourſouflé.*

* Tumid expreſſions *or* ſtyle, *Des expreſſions ampoulées, un ſtyle enflé.*

TUMOUR (tĭou'-meŭr), *ſ.* [ſwelling] *Tumeur,* f. *enflure,* f. au propre & au figuré. A tumour in the groin, *Une tumeur à l'aîne, un poulain.*

* The tumour of his ſtyle is not to be ſuffered, *L'enflure de ſon ſtyle n'eſt pas ſupportable.*

TUMOROUS (tĭou'-meŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [ſwelling ; faſtuous, vainly pompous] *Enflé, bourſouflé,* au propre & au figuré, *ampoulé, fauſſement ſublime.*

TUMPING, *ſ.* [moulding up the trees ; a fence in the fields] *L'action de chauſſer une haie,* f.

To TUMULATE (tĭou'-mĭoŭ-léte), *v. n.* [to ſwell] *Enfler,* ou *s'enfler.*

TUMULOSE (tĭou'-mĭoŭ-lôce), *adj.* [full of hills] *Plein de collines, d'éminences, montueux.*

TUMULT (tĭou'-meŭlte), *ſ.* [a promiſcuous commotion in a multitude, a buſtle] *Tumulte,* m. *trouble,* m. *déſordre,* m. *bruit confus, émeute,* f. A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it, *Un tumulte dégénère en rebellion & renverſe l'état.* V. RIOT.

TUMULTUARILY (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-ă-rĭ-lé), *adv.* [in a tumultuary manner] *D'une manière tumultueuſe, avec tumulte, tumultuairement, d'une manière tumultuaire.*

TUMULTUARINESS (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-ă-rĭ-néce), *ſ.* [turbulence] *Agitation tumultueuſe, commotion,* f. *tumulte,* m. *turbulence,* f.

TUMULTUARY (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-ă-ré), *adj.* [diſorderly, confuſed] *Tumultuaire, tumultueux, confus, en déſordre, en confuſion, agité, plein de troubles.*

To TUMULTUATE (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-éte), *v. n.* [to make a tumult] *Cauſer du tumulte.*

TUMULTUATION (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [irregular and confuſed agitation] *Agitation,* f. *mouvement confus & irrégulier.*

TUMULTUOUS (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [put into violent commotion, violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes, turbulent, violent] *Tumultueux, tumultuaire, fait avec tumulte, ſéditieux, turbulent, violent, agité, plein de troubles.* A tumultuous multitude, *Une foule tumultueuſe,* ou *ſéditieuſe.* A tumultuous ſpeech, *Un diſcours turbulent, emporté.* A tumultuous kingdom, *Un royaume plein de troubles.*

TUMULTUOUSLY (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with confuſion and violence] *Tumultueuſement, tumultuairement, avec déſordre & confuſion, d'une manière ſéditieuſe, ſéditieuſement.*

TUMULTUOUSNESS (tĭoŭ-meŭlt'-ĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate *or* confuſion cauſed by a tumult] *L'état* ou *la confuſion des choſes dans une émeute,* ou *ſédition populaire.*

TUN (teŭne), *ſ.* [a large caſk] *Un tonneau.* The tun, a meaſure of liquids, contains 252 gallons, *Le tonneau, meſure pour les liquides, contient deux cents cinquante deux gallons.* The tun is alſo a weight of 2000 pounds, *Le tonneau eſt auſſi un poids de deux mille livres.* A ſhip of two hundred tuns, *Un bâtiment de deux cents tonneaux, qui peut contenir deux cents tonneaux.*

TUN of timber [or 40 ſolid feet] *Quarante pieds cubes de bois de charpente.*

TUN [a drunkard] *Un ſac à vin, un ivrogne.*

‖ TUN-BELLY'D (teŭn'-bĕl-éd), *adj. Qui a un gros ventre, une groſſe panſe ; ventru, panſu, gros comme un tonneau.*

To TUN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to put into tuns] *Entonner, mettre* ou *verſer dans un tonneau.* To tun up again, *Rentonner.*

TUNA (tĭou'-nă), *ſ* [Bot. opuntia, Indian fig ; an American plant, in whoſe leaves are bred the coſtly worms called Cochenille] *Tuna,* m. *opuntia,* f. *figuier d'Inde,* m. *raquette,* f. *nopal,* m. *cardaſſe,* f.

TUNABLE (tĭou'-nĭ'-bl'), *adj.* [harmonious, muſical] *Accordant, harmonieux, muſical, mélodieux.* A tunable voice, *Une voix mélodieuſe* ou *harmonieuſe.*

TUNABLENESS (tĭou'-nă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [harmony, melodiouſneſs] *Accord,* m. *harmonie,* f. *mélodie,* f.

TUNABLY (tĭou'-nă-blé), *adv.* [harmoniouſly, melodiouſly] *Harmonieuſement, mélodieuſement, avec harmonie, avec mélodie.*

TUNE (tĭcune), *ſ.* [conſonance in ſound] *Accord,* m. *ton,* m. *conſonance* ou *union de ſons,* f. *harmonie,* f. *mélodie,* f. Melodious tunes, *Accords mélodieux.* The fiddle is in tune, *or* out of tune, *Le violon eſt d'accord,* ou *n'eſt pas d'accord.* Thoſe two inſtruments are tuned to the ſame pitch, *Ces deux inſtruments ſont montés ſur le même ton,* ou *ſont à l'uniſſon*

TUNE [air, way of ſinging *or* playing] *Air,* m. *ton,* m. *mode de chanter* ou *de jouer des inſtruments.* The tune of a ſong, *L'air d'une chanſon.*

* To ſing another tune, *Changer de ton* ou *de note.*

*† To beat one to ſome tune, to rattle him to ſome tune, *Battre quelqu'un de la belle manière ; lui laver la tête, le gronder d'importance.*

* TUNE [order, concert of parts] *Harmonie, f. accord de parties,* m. *bon ordre.* A continual parliament would keep the commonweal in tune, *Un parlement toujours ſubſiſtant maintiendroit la république dans une juſte harmonie.*

* TUNE [proper ſtate, proper humour] *Bonne humeur, aſſiette propre,* f. In his better tune, *Dans ſa meilleure humeur.* He is out of tune, *Il n'eſt pas de bonne humeur.*

*† My body is now out of tune for that ſport, *Mon corps n'eſt plus propre à ce badinage.*

To TUNE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put in tune] *Accorder, mettre d'accord, monter à un certain ton.* Tune your fiddle, *Accordez votre violon, mettez votre violon d'accord.*

To TUNE, *v. n.* [to form one ſound to another] *Former des accords, former des ſons qui s'accordent.*

TUNED (tïoun'd), *part. adj. Accordé, mis d'accord, monté à* ou *ſur un certain ton.* Their golden harps ever tuned, *Leurs harpes d'or toujours d'accord.*

TUNEFUL (tïoune'-fŭl), *adj.* [harmonious, muſical] *Harmonieux, muſical, mélodieux.*

TUNELESS (tïoune'-lĕce), *adj.* [unharmonious, unmuſical] *Diſcordant.*

TUNER (tïou'-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who tunes] *Celui* ou *celle qui accorde.* [an inſtrument made uſe of to tune] *Accordoir,* m.

TUNG (teŭn'gne), *ſ.* [Pique, an Indian little inſect that lays its eggs within the ſkin of the human body] *Pique,* f.

TUNGSTEN, *ſ.* [lapis ponderoſus, a calcareous ſtone] *Tungs-téen,* f. *ſorte de mine de fer de Suède.*

TUNICK (tïou'-nïk), *ſ.* [a ſort of coat] *Tunique,* f. ſorte de vêtement ancien. The tunicks of the Romans, which anſwer to our waiſt-coats, were without ornaments, and very ſhort ſleeves, *Les tuniques des Romains, qui répondent à nos veſtes, étoient ſans ornemens & n'avoient que de très-petites manches.*

TUNICK, *and* TUNICLE (tïou'-nï-kl') *ſ.* [cover, integument] *Tunique,* f. *membrane,* f. *pellicule,* f. *tégument,* m. The tunicks of the eye are tranſparent, *Les tuniques de l'œil ſont tranſparentes.* The third tunick of the eye, *L'uvée.*

TUNICLE [a white dreſs which ſome monks wear under their garment] *Tunicelle,* f.

TUNING (tïou'-nïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TUNE] *L'action d'accorder.*

TUNIS (tïou'-nïce), *ſ.* [a large and conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name; lat. 36°-42′ N. lon. 10°-16′ E.] *Tunis,* m.

TUNNAGE (teŭn'-ėdje), *ſ.* [tax laid on a tun] *Tonnage,* impôt mis en Angleterre ſur chaque tonneau, *m.* ſignifie auſſi, *la quantité de tonneaux* que contient un bâtiment, *ſa capacité.*

TUNNED (teŭn'd), *part. adj. Entonné, mis en tonneau.*

TUNNEL (teŭn'-ĕl), *ſ.* [the ſhaft of a chimney] *Un tuyau* de cheminée.

TUNNEL [funnel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into a veſſel] *Un entonnoir.*

TUNNEL [a net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point] *Tonnelle,* eſpèce de filet, f.

To TUNNEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to catch in a tunnel] *Prendre à la tonnelle.* To form like a tunnel, *Faire en forme d'entonnoir.*

TUNNELLED (teŭn'-ĕl'd), *part. adj. Pris à la tonnelle.*

TUNNY (teŭn'-é), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. thunnus, the Spaniſh mackerel, a kind of ſcomber; a Mediterranean ſea-fiſh] *Thon,* m. Young tunny, *or* young fry of the tunny, *Cordille,* m.

TUNUPOLON, *ſ.* [an East-Indian ſpecies of viper, very common in Ceylon] *Tunupulon,* m.

TUP (teŭp), *ſ.* [a ram] *Un bélier.*

To TUP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [as the ram does the ewe] *Doguer, couvrir,* en parlant du bélier qui couvre la brebis.

TUPINAMBIS (tïou'-pï-năm'-bïce), *ſ.* [an American lizard, called ſafeguard] *Tupinambis.*

TURBAN (teŭr'-beŭne), TURBANT (teŭr'-beŭn'te), *and* TURBAND (teŭr'-beŭn'de), *ſ. [q. d.* a faſh tied round; the head-dreſs of moſt of the Eaſtern and Mahumetan nations] *Turban,* m.

TURBAN, *ſ.* [the name of a particular form of ſhells] *Turban,* m.

TURBANED (teŭr'-beŭn'd), *adj.* [wearing a turban] *Qui porte un turban, en turban.*

TURBARY (teŭr'-bă-ré), *ſ.* [the right of digging turf] *Le droit ou le privilége de prendre des tourbes dans des communes.*

TURBID (teur'-bid), *adj.* [muddy, thick] *Trouble.* The ſprings, which were clear and limpid, became thick and turbid, as long as the earthquake laſted, *Les fontaines, qui étoient claires & limpides, devinrent troubles & bourbeuſes, tant que dura le tremblement de terre.*

TURBIDNESS (teŭr'-bïd-nĕce), *ſ.* [muddineſs] *Bourbe,* f.

TURBINATED (teŭr'-bï-né-tĕd), *adj.* [in Nat. Hiſt. is ſaid of ſpiral ſhells, or conically wreathed] *Turbiné, contourné.*

TURBINITE (teŭr'-bï-nïte), *ſ.* [a foſſil turbinated ſhell] *Turbinite,* f. *ſtrombite,* f.

TURBITH (teŭr'-bïtsh), *or* TURPETH (teŭr'-pĕtsh), *ſ.* [Bot. Turpethum repens Indicum, foliis althææ ; a ſort of convolvulus, the root of which is reſinous, and a powerful purgative] *Turbit,* m.

White Turbith [Alypum, a ſpecies of convolvulus] *Séné des Provençaux,* m. ou *turbith blanc,* m.

TURBITH-MINERAL (teŭr'-bïtsh-mïn'-ĕr-ăl), *ſ.* [Chym. a ſort of yellow precipitate of mercury] *Turbith-minéral,* m.

TURBO, *or* TURBINE, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. ſtrombus, ſcrew-ſhell] *Turbinite,* f. *vis,* f.

TURBOT (teŭr'-beŭte), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Rhombus, a delicate ſea-fiſh] *Turbot,* m. *faiſan d'eau,* m. *berton neau,* m. A turbot with no ſpines, *Barbue,* f. Young turbot, *Cailleteau,* m. Small turbot, *Turbotin,* m. Turbot-kettle, *Turbotière.*

TURBULENCE (teŭr'-bïoŭ-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [tumult, confuſion ; turbulent diſpoſition] *Tumulte,* m. *trouble,* m. *déſordre,* m. *confuſion,* f *émeute,* f. *émotion,* f. *turbulence,* f. *eſprit turbulent* ou *remuant ; humeur inquiète, eſprit ſéditieux.*

TURBULENT (teŭr'-bïoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [raiſing agitation, tumultuous, violent] *Remuant, turbulent, ſéditieux, tumultueux, impetueux, furieux.* V. LOUD.

TURBULENTLY (teŭr'-bïnŭ-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [tumultuouſly, violently] *Turbulemment, d'une manière turbulente, avec turbulence.*

TURCISM (teŭr'-cïzme), *ſ.* [the religion of the Turks] *La religion des Turcs, le Mahométiſme.*

TURCOIS. V. TURKOIS.

† TURD (teŭrde), *ſ.* [excrement] *Merde,* f. *matière fécale ; bran,* m. *ordure,* f. *vilenie,* f.

†† A turd is as good for a ſow as a pancake, *La truie aime mieux le bran que les roſes.*

TURDUS (teŭr'-deŭce), *ſ.* [Ornithol, Thruſh] *Tourd,* m ou *tourdelle,* f.

TURDUS [a genus of ſea-fiſhes, as the wraſſe, &c.] *Tourd,* m.

TURDY (teŭr'-dé), *adj.* [ill, ſcurvy] *Méchant, mauvais.* A turdy reception, *Un méchant accueil.*

TURDY [rude, uncivil] *Incivil, déſobligeant.* To be very turdy [*or* peeviſh] *Etre fort chagrin,* ou *de fort mauvaiſe humeur.*

TURF (teŭrf), *ſ.* [a green turf, a clod covered with graſs] *Gazon,* motte de terre couverte d'herbe, *m.* Turf-knife, *Ecobue,* f.

TURF [peat, a ſort of fuel] *Une tourbe, de la tourbe.* Conical piles of turf, *Lanternes,* f. pl. Heaps of turf, *Chatelets,* m pl. Turf-maker's ſhovel, *Louchet à cile,* m.

To TURF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with turfs] *Gazonner, couvrir de gazon.*

TURFED (teŭrf't), *part. adj. Gazonné, couvert de gazon.*

TURFY (teŭrf'-é), *adj.* [full of turfs] *Plein de gazon* ou *de tourbes, tourbeux.* A turfy bog (fit to dig turf out), *Marais tourbeux.*

TURGENT (teŭr'-djĕn'te, *adj.* [ſwelling] *Enflé.*

TURGESCENCE (teŭr-djĕs'-cĕn'ce), *and* TURGESCENCY (teŭr-djĕs'-cĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwollen] *Enflure,* f.

TURGID (teŭr'-djïde), *adj.* [ſwelling, bloated, tumid, vainly pompous] *Enflé, bourſouffié, bouffi,* ne ſe dit guère qu'au figuré, *ampoulé.* To make turgid, *Bourſouffier.*

TURGIDITY (teŭr-djï'-dï-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate of being ſwollen] *Enflure,* f.

TURIN (tïoŭ-rïne'), *ſ.* [an ancient city of Italy, the capital of Piedmont; lat. 45°-5′ N. lon. 7°-45′ E.] *Turin,* m.

TURK (teŭrk), *ſ.* [the name of a nation] *Turc,* m. *muſalman,* m. To turn Turk, *Se faire turc.*

TURK [the Turkiſh language] *Le Turc, la langue Turque.*

TURKEY (teŭr'-ké), *ſ.* [a country in Europe and Aſia] *La Turquie.* A Turkey-merchant, *Un marchand qui trafique en Turquie.*

TURKEY, *or* TURKEY-COCK, *Un coq d'Inde,* m. *dindon,* m.

TURKEY-HEN, *Une poule d'Inde, une dinde.*

TURKEY-POUT, *Un poulet d'Inde, un dindonneau.*

TURKISH (teŭr'-kïche), *adj.* [of Turkey] *Turc, Turque ; de Turquie, des Turcs.* A Turkiſh horſe, *Un cheval Turc.* The Turkiſh language, *La langue Turque, le Turc.* The Turkiſh empire, *L'empire de Turquie* ou *des Turcs.*

TURKOIS (teŭr-kïze'), *ſ.* [a blue ſtone, numbered among the meaner precious ſtones] *Une turquoiſe.*

TURKOMANS, TEREKEMENS, *or* TRUKHMENIANS, *ſ. pl.* [a people of Aſia who inhabit the Eaſtern ſlope of Mount Caucaſus] *Les Turcomans* ou *Turkmanns.*

TURKSCAP (teŭrks'-kăp), *ſ.* [the mountain-lily] *Martagon,* m.

TURLUPINADE, *ſ.* [a miſerable pun] *Turlupinade,* f.

TURLUPINS (teŭr'-lïoŭ-pïn'z), *ſ. pl.* [a ſort of hereticks of the 14th century] *Sorte d'hérétiques du 14 ſiècle d'un caractère très-obſcène.*

‡ TURM (teŭrme). V. TROOP.

TURMERICK (teŭr'-mĕr-ïk), *ſ.* [Bot. Curcuma, Indian ſaffron, a medicinal root which makes a yellow die] *Curcuma,* m. *terre-mérite,* f. *racine de ſafran.*

TURMOIL (teŭr'-mŏïl), *ſ.* [trouble, diſturbance, tumult] *Trouble,* m. *tumulte,* m. *bruit,* m. *vacarme,* m. *tracaſſerie,* f. *émeute,* f. *émotion,* f.

To TURMOIL (teŭr-mŏïl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to harraſs, to weary, to keep in unquietneſs] *Harceler, fatiguer, harraſſer, inquiéter, troubler, tracaſſer, perſécuter.*

TURMOILED (teŭr-mŏïl'd'), *part. adj. Harcelé, fatigué, harraſſé, inquiété, troublé, tracaſſé, perſécuté.*

TURN (teŭrne), *ſ.* [turning, the going round or about] *Tour,* m. *mouvement en rond,* m. ſe dit par extenſion de pluſieurs autres mouvemens. A turn of a bowl, of a wheel, &c. *Un tour de boule, un tour de roue,* &c. Turn of a rope [every time the wheel makes it go round] *Révolution,* f. To take a turn, *Faire un tour.* He

took two or three turns round the room, *Il fit deux ou trois tours dans la chambre.* Will you take a turn with me thither? *Voulez-vous faire un tour avec moi jusques là?* Where is the turn to my way to London? *Où faut-il que je tourne pour aller à Londres?* He is gone to take a turn into his own country, *Il est allé faire un tour dans son pays.* 'Tis upon the turn of one, *Une heure vient de sonner.*

† There are more thieves than the law exposes to a turn at Tyburn, *Il y a plus de voleurs que la justice n'en fait pendre à Tyburn; Tous les voleurs ne sont pas pendus.*

* In the turn of a hand, *En un tour de main, en un instant, en moins de rien.*

*† 'Twas with the turn of a die, *Il n'a tenu qu'à un cheveu, il s'en est peu fallu.*

TURN [order, course] *Tour*, m. *rang successif*, ou *alternatif*. Every one to his turn, or Each in his turn, *Chacun à son tour.* When it comes to your turn, *Quand votre tour viendra.* it is your turn, ‖ *A vous la balle.* By turns, *Tour à tour.* Our turn will come, *Nous aurons notre tour.* To take one's turn, *Faire quelque chose à son tour.* To take one's turn with another, *Rouler avec un autre.* To supply one's turn, *Remplir la place d'un autre, faire les fonctions de sa charge.* At every turn, *A tout propos, à tout bout de champ, à tout moment.*

TURN [trick, an office good or bad] *Tour*, m. *procédé*, m. *manière d'agir*, f. *office*, m. *service*, m. *trait*, m. A friendly turn, *Un tour, un service d'ami.* An ill turn, *Un vilain tour, un vilain trait.* Good turn, *Courtoisie*, f. To do one a good turn, *Rendre un bon office à quelqu'un.* To do one a good turn for an evil one, *Rendre le bien pour le mal.* I'll do you as good a turn another time, *Je vous rendrai la pareille une autre fois.*

† One good turn deserves another, *A beau jeu beau retour.*

TURN [way of writing, way of expressing oneself, of managing a business] *Tour*, m. *manière d'écrire, de s'exprimer, de conduire une affaire.* The turn of a period, *Le tour d'une période.* There is a noble turn in his verses, *Ses vers sont d'un beau tour, d'un tour noble.* He gives every thing what turn he pleases, *Il donne le tour qu'il lui plaît aux affaires.* He gives a certain turn to things, *Il donne un certain tour aux choses, il les présente sous un certain jour.*

TURN [business] *Affaire*, m. *fait*, m. *coup*, m. Does that serve your turn? *Cela fait-il votre affaire? Cela vous convient-il?* That man will serve your turn very well, *Cet homme fera bien votre fait.* When his turn was served he left his friends in the lurch, *Lorsqu'il eut fait son coup, il laissa ses amis dans la nasse*, ou *dans l'embarras.* He is not fit for my turn, *Il n'est pas mon affaire, cet homme n'est pas propre à mes desseins, à mes vues.* That place would be much for his turn, *Cette place seroit fort à sa bienséance.*

To TURN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to move round, to revolve] *Tourner, mouvoir en rond*, se dit aussi de plusieurs autres mouvemens, pour peu qu'ils tiennent du mouvement en rond. To turn, to sound, to cut round, *Tourner, (couper bien uni & en rond.)* To turn upwards [among Potters] *Tourner en l'air.* To turn a wheel, *Tourner une roue.* To turn a spit, *Tourner une broche.* To turn a piece of ordnance, a beam, a coach, *Braquer un canon, un timon, un carrosse.* To turn one's head, *Tourner la tête.* Turn your eyes to me, *Tournez les yeux vers moi.* You turn your back to us, *Vous nous tournez le dos.* To turn one's toes in or out, *Tourner les pieds en dedans* ou *en dehors.* To turn head to the enemy, *Tourner tête vers l'ennemi, lui faire face.* That prince turns his forces against the empire, *Ce prince tourne ses forces contre l'empire.*

* To turn all one's thoughts to or on a thing, *Tourner toutes ses pensées à*, ou *vers quelque chose.* To turn one's heart to God, *Tourner son cœur à Dieu, se tourner vers Dieu.* To turn and wind one as one pleases, *Tourner quelqu'un à son gré, manier son esprit comme l'on veut.* To turn one every way, to pump him, *Tourner quelqu'un de tous les sens, de tous les côtés*, lui faire diverses questions pour lui tirer les vers du nez. To turn a thing ill or well, *Tourner mal*, ou *tourner bien une chose, lui donner un mauvais* ou *un bon tour.* He don't know which way to turn himself, *Il ne sait de quel côté se tourner, il est dans un grand embarras.*

†‡ To turn one's tail to the manger, *Tourner le cul à la mangeoire, se mettre dans une situation contraire à celle que demande la chose que l'on veut faire.*

To TURN [to change with regard to the sides] *Tourner, retourner, changer de sens, mettre dessus ce qui étoit dessous.* To turn a stuff and show the other side, *Tourner une étoffe d'un autre sens.* To turn the leaves of a book, *Tourner les feuillets d'un livre.* To turn up a card, *Tourner un carte.* To turn spades, diamonds, hearts, or clubs, *Tourner* ou *retourner du pique, du carreau, du cœur*, ou *du trèfle.* To turn a suit of clothes, *Retourner un habit.* That turns my stomach, *Cela me fait soulever le cœur.*

* To turn things to one's advantage, *Tourner les choses à son avantage.* To turn one into ridicule, *Tourner quelqu'un en ridicule.* To turn a thing with a droll, *Tourner une chose en raillerie, la prendre comme dite par plaisanterie.* To turn one's religion, *Changer de religion.* To turn one, to make him turn his religion, *Faire changer quelqu'un de religion.* That is enough to turn his brain, *Cela suffit pour lui faire tourner la cervelle, pour lui renverser la cervelle.*

*† Turn the tables, *Tournez la médaille.* To turn the tables upon one, *Rendre la pareille à quelqu'un, prendre sa revanche.*

*† To turn the penny, *Faire valoir son talent, tirer parti de ce que l'on a.*

To TURN [to form on a lathe by moving round, to form, to shape] *Tourner, façonner*, au propre & au figuré. To turn ivory, *Tourner de l'ivoire.*

* To turn a period well, *Bien tourner une période.* Dryden turns a verse admirably well, *Dryden tourne bien un vers, tourne un vers admirablement bien.* To turn a notion pleasantly, *Tourner agréablement une pensée, lui donner un tour agréable.*

To TURN the milk of a nurse, *Troubler le lait d'une nourrice.*

To TURN the scale, *Faire pencher la balance.*

To TURN a stallion among mares, *Donner l'étalon aux cavales.*

To TURN AWAY [to dismiss from service, to discard] *Renvoyer, congédier, chasser, se défaire de.* She turned away one servant for putting too much oil in her sallad, *Elle a renvoyé une servante parce qu'elle mettoit trop d'huile dans sa salade.*

To TURN BACK [to return to the hand from which it was received] *Renvoyer.* Will you turn back that stuff upon the merchant? *Voulez-vous renvoyer cette étoffe au marchand?*

To TURN DOWN the brim of a copper, *Rabattre le bord d'un chaudron.*

To TURN OFF [to dismiss contemptuously, to give over, to resign, to deflect] *Renvoyer, chasser, congédier, se défaire; remettre, résigner, livrer, abandonner; détourner.* Turn him off, *Renvoyez-le, défaites-vous-en*; au figuré *tuez-le, faites-lui passer le pas.* To turn one's children off to servants, *Remettre le soin de ses enfans à des domestiques.* To turn a malefactor off, *Abandonner un criminel à la corde, le laisser pendre.* To turn off the course of a river, *Détourner le cours d'une rivière.* To turn a thing off from one's stomach, *Faire passer quelque chose qui reste dans l'estomac* ou *qu'il ne peut digérer.*

* To turn off the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state, *Empêcher le peuple de tourner ses pensées vers les affaires politiques.* He turned it off with a laugh, *Il tourna la chose en plaisanterie, il se mit à plaisanter de cette aventure.*

To TURN HOME, *Renvoyer chez soi.* Turn him home, *Renvoyez-le chez lui.*

To TURN IN, *Remplir, redoubler.*

To TURN INTO [to transform] *Changer, métamorphoser, transformer, faire dégénérer, réduire; traduire, ‡ transplater.* Impatience turns fear into despair, anger into rage, *L'impatience transforme la crainte en désespoir, & la colère en rage.* To turn into stone, *Lapidifier.*

That will turn you into looseness, *Cela vous donnera le flux de ventre.*

To TURN OVER [to transfer, to refer] *Renverser, attribuer, rapporter, remettre, rejeter.* Turn him over to me, *Renvoyez-le-moi.* To turn a business over to one, *Renvoyer*, ou *remettre une affaire à quelqu'un.* He turned over the fault to me, *Il a rejeté la faute sur moi.*

To TURN OVER books, *Lire, feuilleter, parcourir des livres.* To turn over every leaf of a book, *Feuilleter un livre d'un bout à l'autre.*

* To turn over a new leaf, *Prendre d'autres mesures, changer de batterie*; signifie aussi *Changer de vie.*

To TURN OUT [to dismiss] *Renvoyer, chasser, démettre,* ‖ *débusquer.* To turn one out of doors, *Chasser quelqu'un de la maison.* To turn one out of his office, *Démettre quelqu'un de son emploi.* To be turned out of one's place, *Déchoir de son rang, de son poste.*

To TURN OUT of a language INTO another, *Tourner, traduire, rendre d'une langue dans une autre.*

To TURN TO. V. To TURN into.

To turn a horse to grass, *Mettre un cheval au vert*, ou *à l'herbe.*

To TURN UP [to tuck or take up] *Tourner, retourner, lever, relever, remuer, trousser, retrousser.* To turn up a card, *Tourner* ou *retourner une carte.* To turn up one's mask, *Lever le masque, se démasquer.* To turn up one's whiskers, *Relever ses moustaches.* Turn up your gown, *Troussez* ou *retroussez votre robe.* To turn up one's hat, *Retrousser son chapeau.* To turn up the ground, *Remuer* ou *retourner la terre, la fouir.*

To TURN UPSIDE DOWN, *Tourner* ou *renverser sens dessus dessus, bouleverser.*

To TURN, *v. n.* [to move, to go round] *Tourner, se tourner, se mouvoir en rond, changer de place*, quoique ce changement n'exige pas absolument un mouvement en rond. 'Tis the earth turns round the sun, *C'est la terre qui tourne autour du soleil.* To turn to and fro, *Tourner de côté & d'autre.* My head turns round, *La tête me tourne, je suis étourdi.* Turn about, coachman, *Tournez, cocher.* To turn upon the enemy, *Tourner tête vers l'ennemi.* A turning joint, *Vertèbre*, f.

* He turns with the wind, or to all winds; he turns like a weather-cock, *Il tourne à tout vent, il tourne comme une girouette.* When the times turn, *Quand les affaires changeront de face.*

* That will turn to his shame or praise, *Cela tournera à sa honte* ou *à sa gloire.* That will turn to account, *Cela tournera à profit.* That will never turn to good, *Cela ne tournera jamais à bien.*

To TURN [to be spoiled] *Tourner, s'altérer, être changé.* When milk is stale, it turns in boiling, *Quand le lait est vieux, il tourne en bouillant.*

To TURN [to become] *Devenir, se faire, se métamorphoser.* To turn sour, *Devenir aigre, s'aigrir.* To turn physician, *Se faire médecin.* To turn a prostitute, *S'abandonner.* To turn nun, *Se faire religieuse,* ‖ *se guimper.* To turn grey, *Grisser.* The weather turns fair, *Le temps se tourne au beau.*

* To TURN [to depend on as the chief point] *Rouler sur, dépendre de.* The question turns upon this point, *La question roule sur ce point.* Conditions of peace certainly turn upon events of war, *Les conditions de la paix*

paix dépendent ecrtainement des évènemens de la guerre.

To TURN ABOUT, *Tourner, ſe tourner, tourneyer.* Turn about, *Tournez-vous.* To turn about upon one foot, *Tourner ſur un pied, pirouetter, faire la pirouette* There's ſo little room that one can hardly turn about, *La chambre eſt ſi petite qu'à peine peut-on ſe remuer.*

To TURN AGAIN, *Se retourner, ſe défendre, faire tête.*

To TURN AWAY from one, *Quitter le parti de quelqu'un, l'abandonner.*

To TURN BACK, *S'en retourner, ſe retirer, rebrouſſer chemin, retourner ſur ſes pas, tourner bride.* To turn home, *S'en aller chez ſoi.*

To TURN DOWN, *Plier.*

To TURN OFF, *Changer de chemin,* ou *de cours, ſe détourner.*

To TURN TO, *Retourner, remonter vers.* Rivers turn ſeldom to their fountain head, *Les rivières remontent rarement vers leur ſource.*

To TURN TO windward [in Sea-language] *Pincer le vent, ſerrer le vent, aller au plus près,* ou *louvoyer.*

To TURN TO *or* INTO [to change, to be changed] *Se tourner, ſe changer, ſe transformer* His eſteem turned into love, *Son eſt me ſe changea en amour.* The tartneſs of this wine will turn into ſtrength, *La verdeur de ce vin ſe tournera en force.* To turn to *or* into ſtone, *Se changer, ſe transformer en pierre.*

To TURN TO *or* UNTO one, *Avoir recours, recourir à quelqu'un, le conſulter,* ou *ſe joindre à lui, prendre ſon parti, ſe tourner vers lui, revenir à lui.* We ſhall turn to you, *Nous aurons recours à vous.* Turn to that book, *Conſultez ce livre.* To turn to God, *Se tourner vers Dieu.* Turn unto the Lord your God, *Revenez* ou *convertiſſez-vous à l'éternel votre Dieu.*

To TURN upſide-down, *Chavirer, trévirer.*

TURN, *ſ.* [a lathe] *Tour,* machine pour tourner le bois, l'ivoire, *&c.* m.

TURNAMENT (teŭrn'-ă-měn'te), *ſ.* V. TOURNAMENT.

TURN-BACK (teŭrn'-băk), *ſ.* [a coward] *Un lâche, un poltron, un fuyard.*

TURNBENCH (teŭrn'-bĕn'tche), *ſ.* [turning lathe] *Tour de tourneur,* m.

TURNCOAT (teŭrn'-kôte), *ſ.* [one who forſakes his party *or* principles; a renegade] *Un homme qui change de parti, qui tourne caſaque; un apoſtat, un renégat,* en fait de religion.

‡ To be turned of [*an ungrammatical phraſe for* to advance to an age beyond] *Paſſer* ou *avoir paſſé tel age* He is turned of twenty, *Il paſſe,* ou *il a paſſé ſa vingtième année, il a vingt ans paſſés.*

TURNED (teŭrn'd), *part. adj. Tourné, &c. trouble.* V. To TURN.

TURNER (teŭrn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to turn in a lathe] *Un tourneur, artiſan qui travaille au tour,* m. ſignifie auſſi *un boiſſelier,* celui qui vend toutes ſortes de meubles de bois, *comme* boiſſeaux, tamis, ſeaux, *&c.*

TURNING (teŭrn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [flexure, winding] *Tour,* m. *détour,* m. *inflexion,* f. *ſinuoſité,* f. Turning of a period, ſtanza, *Arrondiſſement d'une période, d'une ſtance.* In the turning of a hand [in a trice] *En un tour de main,* ou *en un tourne-main.* The turning of a ſtreet, *Le détour d'une rue.* The turnings and windings of a river, *Les tours & retours, les replis, les ſinuoſités d'une rivière.*

The turning up of a hat, *Le retrouſſis d'un chapeau.*

Turning over of the dough, *Tour,* m.

TURNING, *L'art du Tourneur,* m

TURNING, *adj. Ex.* A turning joint, *Vértebre,* f. *os de l'épine du dos.* Turning ſtaff [with which the potter turns his wheel] *Tournoir,* m.

TURNINGNESS (teŭrn'-ĭn'gne-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſhift, evaſion] *Détour,* m. *tergiverſation,* f. *ſubterfuge,* m.

TURNIP, *or* TURNEP (teŭrn'-ép), *ſ.* [a white eſculent root] *Navet,* m.

TURN-KEY (teŭrn'-kī), *ſ.* [a door-keeper in a gaol] *Guichetier,* m.

TURNPIKE (teŭrn'-păïke), *ſ.* [caltrops] *Chauſſe trape,* f.

TURNPIKE, *ſ.* [a croſs of two bars to ſtop a paſſage] *Un tourniquet, une barrière.* Turnpike-money, *Barrage,* m. Turnpike-man, *Barrager,* m.

TURNSICK (teŭrn'-sĭk), *adj.* [vertiginous, giddy] *Qui a des vertiges, ſujet aux vertiges.*

TURNSOL (teŭrn'-sôle), *ſ.* [a plant] *Tournéſol,* m. *ſoleil,* m. *héliotrope,* m.

TURNSPIT (teŭrn'-spite), *ſ.* [he that turns a ſpit] *Tournebroche,* m. un chien dans une roue qui fait tourner la broche, *ou* un enfant qui tourne la broche.

TURNSTILE (teŭrn'-stäïle), *ſ.* V. TURNPIKE.

TURNSTONE (teŭrn'-stône), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Dotterel] *Dotrale* or *Dotterelle,* f. *eſpèce de petit pluvier.*

TURNUS (teŭr'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a king of the Rutuli in Italy, killed by Æneas] *Turnus,* m.

TURPENTINE (teŭr'-pĕn'-tăïne), *ſ.* [the gum exuded by the pine, the juniper and other trees of that kind] *Térébenthine,* f. réſine qui coule du pin, & autres arbres de cette eſpèce, *périne vierge,* f.

Eſſence of turpentine, *Huile de térébenthine,* f.

TURPENTINE-TREE (teŭr'-pĕn'-tăïne-trī), *ſ. Térébinthe,* m. arbre réſineux.

TURPITUDE (teŭr'-pĭ'-tïoude), *ſ.* [eſſential deformity of words, thoughts or actions] *Turpitude,* f. *laideur,* f. *baſſeſſe,* f. *infamie,* f.

TURQUOISE. V. TURKOIS.

TURREL (teŭr'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a cooper's tool] *Tirefond* de tonnelier, m.

TURRET (teŭr'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a little tower] *Une tourelle, une petite tour, un belvéder.*

TURRETED (teŭr'-ĕt-ĕd), [in Heraldry; ſaid of a label with ſeveral turrets] *Chàtelé.*

TURRITIS, *ſ.* [Bot. Tower-muſtard, a med. plant] *Turrite,* f.

TURTLE (teŭr'-tl'), *ſ.* [a ſea-tortoiſe] *Tortue de mer,* f. *turtle* (tortue de Tobago), m.

TURTLE, *and* TURTLE-DOVE (teŭr'-tl'-deŭve), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of dove] *Une tourterelle, une tourtre* (quand on en parle comme bon à manger). A young turtle-dove, *Un tourtereau.*

TURTLE-DOVE [Picacuroba, a Braſilian ſpecies of turtle] *Tourte,* f. *picacuroba,* m.

TURVES (teŭrv'z) *for* TURFS, *the plural of* TURF; which ſee.

TUSCAN (teŭs'-kăne), *adj.* [of Tuſcany] *Toſcan.* The Tuſcan order in Architecture, *L'ordre Toſcan.*

TUSCANY (teŭs'-kă-né), *ſ.* [*formerly* Etruria, a country of Italy] *Toſcane,* f.

TUSH (teŭche), *interj.* of contempt, *Fi! ſi donc!*

TUSK (teŭsk), *ſ.* [*uſed ordinarily in the plural tuſks*: the long teeth of a pugnacious animal, the holding teeth] *Défenſes* de ſanglier, f. pl. *broches,* f. pl.

TUSK *or* Tuſh of a horſe, *Ecaillon,* m. *croc,* m. ou *crochet,* m.

TUSK [in Carpentry; a bevel-ſhoulder] *Embrevement,* m.

TUSKED (teŭs'-kĕd), *and* TUSKY (teŭs'-ké), *adj.* [furniſhed with tuſks] *Qui a des défenſes.*

TUSSILAGO, *ſ.* [Bot. Filius ante patrem, coltsfoot, a med. plant] *Tuſſilage,* m. *pas d'âne* m.

TUT (teŭte), *int.* [of contempt]. V. TUSH.

TUT, *ſ.* [in Armoury; an imperial enſign of a golden globe with a croſs on it] *Globe d'or,* m.

TUTANUS (teŭ-té'-neŭ-ce, *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Hercules] *Tutanus,* m.

TUTELAGE (tïou'-tel-édje), *ſ.* [ſtate of being under a guardian] *Minorité,* f. *l'état d'un enfant en tutelle.*

TUTELAR (tïou'-tï-lăr), *and* TUTELARY (tïou'-tï-lá-re), *adj.* [protecting, defenſive] *Tutélaire, gardien, qui garde, qui protege.* A tutelar angel, *Ange gardien, ange tutélaire.*

TUTELINA (tïou-tï-lăï'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of corn] *Tutelina,* f.

TUTENAG, *ſ.* [the Chineſe name for ſpelter, zinc, white copper, the beſt imitation of ſilver; a compoſition made of copper, zinc, and iron] *Toutenague,* m *tintenague,* m. *tutenague,* m. *zinc,* m. *antimoine femelle.*

TUTENAG, *ſ.* [a name given in India to the ſemi-metal zinc] *Toutenague* ou *tutenage,* m.

TUT-MOUTHED (teŭt'-măoŭthzh'd), *adj.* [that has the chin and nether jaw growing farther out than the upper ones] *Dont le menton & la lèvre de deſſous avance plus que celle de deſſus, lippu; qui a un menton de galoche.*

TUTOR (tïou'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who has the care of another's learning and morals] *Précepteur,* m. *gouverneur,* m. *maître,* m. *guide,* m. *conducteur,* m. *conductrice,* f. No ſcience is ſo ſpeedily learned by the nobleſt genius without a tutor, *Il n'y a point de ſcience qu'on apprenne auſſi vîte ſans maître que ſi l'on en avoit un.*

TUTOR *for* GUARDIAN; which ſee.

To TUTOR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to inſtruct, to teach, to document; to treat with ſuperiority] *Enſeigner, inſtruire, donner des leçons ou des avis, corriger, reprendre, traiter en maître, traiter avec ſupériorité.*

TUTORAGE (tïou'-teŭr-édje), *ſ.* [the authority or ſolemnity of a tutor] *Emploi de précepteur,* m *ton de maître,* m

TUTORED (tïou'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Enſeigné, inſtruit, corrigé, repris, traité avec ſupériorité, maîtriſé.*

TUTORESS (tïou'-teŭr-ĕce), *or better* TUTRESS (tïou'-trĕce), *ſ.* [directreſs, governeſs] *Gouvernante,* f *tutrice,* f.

TUTORING (tïou'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TUTOR] *L'action de reprendre, &c.*

TUTORSHIP (tïou'-teŭr-chip), *ſ.* [a tutor's place] *Place,* f. ou *emploi,* m. *de précepteur; préceptorat,* m.

TUTTY (teŭt'-é), *ſ.* [a ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace] *Tuttie,* fleur ou zinc ou de la calamine qui s'attache au haut du fourneau, f.

TUTTY, *or* lapis tutiæ [an argillaceous ore of zinc] *Tutie foſſile,* f.

TUTUNUS (teŭ-tïou'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Priapus] *Tutanus,* m.

TUY, *ſ.* [a town of Spain, in Galicia; lat. 42°-4' N. lon. 8°-32' W.] *Tuy,* m.

‡ TUZ (teŭz), *ſ.* V. TUFT of hair.

† TWAIN (toŭéne), *adj.* [two] *Deux.*

‡ TWAIT (toŭéte), *ſ.* [*an old law-word*: a wood grubbed up and turned to arable] *Bois défriché.*

TWANG (toŭăn'g), *ſ.* [a ſharp ſound] *Son aigu.* The twang of a bow ſtring, *Le ſon aigu d'une corde d'arc.*

TWANG [an affected modulation of the voice] *Mauvais accent, prononciation vicieuſe, accent naſillard.* To ſpeak with a twang, *Avoir un mauvais accent, naſiller, parler du nez.*

TWANG, *or* TANG [ſmack] *Ewent,* m.

To TWANG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make a ſound ſharply] *Faire rendre un ſon aigu, faire ſiffler,* ou *claquer.* To twang a ſtring, *Faire rendre un ſon aigu à une corde, la faire crier.*

To TWANG and *by corruption* To TWANK (toŭăn'gk), *v. n.* [to ſound ſharply] *Rendre un ſon*

ſon aigu, faire ſonner. The coachman made his whip twang, *Le cocher fit claquer ſon fouet.*

TWANGING (toŭăn'gĭng), *adj.* [making an untuneable ſound] *Qui fait un bruit déſagréable.*

'TWAS (toŭăz), *contracted for* It was; the imperfect tenſe of To BE, which ſee.

To TWATTLE (toŭăt-tl'l), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to prate, to gabble, to chatter] *Caqueter, babiller, caqueter, jaſer.* A twattling woman, *Une cauſeuſe, une babillarde une femme qui a bien du caquet.* A twattle baſket, *Un caqueur, un jaſeur, un caqueteur.*

TWATTLER (toŭăt'-tleŭr), *ſ.* [prater, prattler] *Caqueteur,* m. *caqueteuſe,* f.

TWAY (toué). V. TWAIN.

† TWEAGUE (toŭīgue, *and* TWEAK (toŭīke), *ſ.* [perplexity, trouble, diſtreſs] *Perplexité,* f. *peine,* f. *embarras,* m. To be in a ſad tweak, *Etre dans un terrible embarras, être dans la naſſe* ou *le bourbier.*

To TWEAG, *and* To TWEAK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pinch, to ſqueeze betwix the fingers] *Pincer, ſerrer entre les doigts, tirer.* To tweak one by the noſe, *or* to tweak one's noſe, *Pincer* ou *tirer le nez à quelqu'un, le tirer par le nez.*

TWEAGED (toŭīg'd), *and* TWEAKED (toŭīk't), *part. adj. Pincé, ſerré entre les doigts, tiré.*

TWEED (toŭīde, *ſ.* [a river of Scotland] *Tweed,* f.

To TWEEDLE (toŭīd'-dl'), *v. a.* [to handle tenderly] *Manier légèrement.*

TWEEZERS (toŭī'-zeŭrz), *ſ.* [nippers to pluck off hairs] *Pincettes,* pour s'arracher le poil, ſ. pl. *étui de poche à pluſieurs inſtruments,* m.

TWELFTH (toŭĕlfiſh), *adj.* [the ordinal of twelve] *Douzième.* The twelfth year, *La douzième année.*

TWELFTH, *ſ. Douzième,* m.

TWELFTHDAY (toŭĕlftſh'-dĕ), *or* TWELFTHTIDE (toŭĕlftſh'-tăïde), *ſ.* [the twelfth day after Chriſtmas] *Le jour des rois, les rois, l'Epiphanie.* To chuſe king and queen at Twelfthday, *Faire les rois.*

TWELVE (toŭĕlve), *adj.* [twice ſix] *Douze.* Twelve years, *Douze ans.* A book in twelves, *Un livre in-douze, un in-douze.* Twelve dozen, *Groſſe,* f.

TWELVE, at tick-tack, *Sonnez,* m. *deux ſix,* au jeu du trictrac. To throw twelve, *Amener ſonnez.*

TWELVEMEN (toŭelv'-mĕne). V. JURY.

TWELVEMONTH (toŭĕlv'-meün'tſh), *& dans la converſation* toŭĕl'-meün'tſh), *ſ* [a year] *Un an, une année.* By this time twelvemonth, *Dans un an d'ici.*

TWELVEPENCE (toŭĕlv'-pĕn'ce), *ſ.* [a ſhilling] *Un ſchelling.*

TWELVEPENNY (toŭĕlv'-pĕn'-é), *adj.* [ſold for a ſhilling] *D'un ſchelling, qui coûte un ſchelling.*

TWELVESCORE (toŭĕlv'-ſkôre), *ſ.* [twelve times twenty] *Deux cents quarante.*

TWENTIETH (toŭĕn'-tĭ-ĕtſn), *adj.* [the ordinal of twenty] *Vingtième.* The twentieth part, *La vingtième partie.* One and twentieth, *Vingt & unième.*

TWENTIETH, *ſ. Vingtième,* m.

TWENTY (toŭĕn'-té), *adj.* [twice ten] *Vingt.* Twenty years, *Vingt ans.* One and twenty, *Vingt & un.*

TWER, *ſ.* [a government of Ruſſia, with a conſiderable commercial town; lat. 56°-7' N. lon. 36°-5' E.] *Twere,* m.

TWIBILL (toŭăï'-bil), *ſ.* [a halbert] *Une hallebarde.*

TWIBILL [a carpenter's tool] *Biſaigüe,* f.

TWICE (toŭăïce), *adv.* [two times] *Deux fois, doublement, au double.*

† Old men are twice children, *La vieilleſſe eſt une ſeconde enfance.*

† If things were to be done twice, all would be wiſe, *Chacun apprend ou devient ſage à ſes dépens.*

TWICE, uſed in compoſition, as: Twice-born, *Né deux fois, renè.* Twice-told, *Dit deux fois, répété.* Twice-fold, *Double,* ou *doublement.*

To TWIDLE (toŭĭ'-dl'). V. To TWEEDLE.

TWIG (toŭĭgue), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſhoot of a branch] *Jet,* m. *rejeton,* m. *jeune branche, verge,* f. To cut a twig, *Couper un jet* ou *une jeune branche.* Lime-twig, *Gluau, petite verge frottée de glu.* To ſet lime-twigs, *Tendre des gluaux.*

TWIGGEN (toŭĭgu'-ĭne), *and* TWIGGY (toŭĭgu'-e), *adj.* [full of twigs] *Plein de rejetons, ou de jeunes branches.*

TWILIGHT (toŭăï'-lăïte), *ſ.* [the dubious and faint light before ſun-riſe, and after ſun-ſet] *Le crépuſcule du matin* ou *du ſoir, l'entrée* ou *la fin de la nuit, l'entre chien & loup.*

TWILIGHT, *adj.* [obſcure, ſeen by twilight] *Obſcur, ſombre, vu, apperçu dans l'obſcurité,* ou *entre chien & loup.*

TWIN (toŭĭne), *ſ.* [one of two children born at a time] *Un jumeau, une jumelle;* † *beſſon, beſſonne.* They are twins, *Ce ſont deux jumeaux* ou *deux jumelles.* Twin-brothers, *Des frères jumeaux.* Twin-ſiſters, *Des ſœurs jumelles.*

TWINS [Aſtron. Gemini, a ſign of the zodiack] *Les gemeaux,* m. pl.

To TWIN, -NING, -NED, *v. n.* [to bring two at once, and to be born at the ſame birth] *Faire des jumeaux, mettre au monde deux enfans ou deux petits; & être jumeau, naître jumeau avec quelqu'un.* Ewes by twinning yearly make rich maſters, *Les brebis en faiſant deux petits tous les ans enrichiſſent leur maître.* He had twinned with me, *Il étoit jumeau avec moi.*

TWINBORN (toŭĭn'-borne), *adj.* [born at the ſame birth] *Jumeau, jumelle.*

TWINE (toŭăïne), *ſ.* [a twiſted thread] *Du fil retors.* (ſmall cord made of two twiſts), *Bord,* m. *fouet,* m. Sail-twine, *Fil à voile.* White twine, *Fil blanc.* Tained twine, *Fil noir* ou *goudronné.* Twine, *Lignette,* f.

TWINE [twiſt, convolution] *Entrelacs,* m. *entrelacement,* m. *entortillement,* m.

TWINE [embrace] *Embraſſement,* m. An amorous twine, *Un embraſſement amoureux.*

To TWINE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to twiſt, to complicate ſo as to unite] *Entortiller, entrelacer.*

To TWINE ABOUT, *Embraſſer.*

To TWINE, *v. n.* [to convolve itſelf] *S'entortiller, s'entrelacer.*

To TWINE [to wind, to make flexures] *Serpenter, faire des détours.*

TWINED (toŭăïn'd), *part. adj. Entortillé, entrelacé.*

TWINGE (teŭĭn'dje), *ſ.* [a ſudden ſharp pain, torment] *Douleur aigüe, peine vive & ſenſible, point,* m. *tourment,* m. The gout gives him many a ſhrewd twinge, *La goutte lui fait reſſentir des douleurs aigües.*

To give a twinge by the ear, *Pincer l'oreille.*

* The gripes of avarice, and the twinges of ambition, *Les joins rongeurs de l'avare, & les tourmens de l'ambitieux.*

To TWINGE, -ING, -ED, *v n.* [to torment with ſudden pain] *Cauſer une douleur vive,* ou *ſenſible, tourmenter;* ſignifie auſſi *placer.*

TWINGED (toŭĭn'dj'd), *part. adj. Tourmenté.*

TWINING (toŭăïn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TWINE] *L'action de tortiller,* &c.

TWINK, (toŭĭn'gk), TWINKLE (toŭĭn'gk'-kl'), *and* TWINKLING (toŭĭn'gk'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* a ſparkling intermittiog light; a motion of the eye] *Lumière étincelante;* ou bien *un clin d'œil, une œillade.* To give one a twinkle, *Faire un clin d'œil à quelqu'un.*

† In the twinkling of an eye, *En un clin d'œil, en un moment, en un tournemain, en un tour de main.*

TWINKLING of the ſtars [Aſtron. the tremulous, vibratory, intermitting motion from the fixed ſtars] *Scintillation,* ſ. *étincellement,* m.

TWINKLING, *adj.* [ſparkling] *Brillant, étincelant.*

To TWINKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſparkle, to open and ſhut the eye by turns] *Briller, étinceler;* ou bien *clignoter, cligner les yeux, les ouvrir & les fermer ſucceſſivement.*

TWINLING (toŭĭn'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a twin lamb] *Un de deux agneaux de la même portée.*

TWINNER (toŭĭn'-e.r), *ſ.* [a breeder of twins] *Celle qui met bas deux petits d'une portée.*

TWIRL (toŭerle), *ſ.* [rotation, circular motion] *Tournoiement,* m. *mouvement circulaire,* m. *tour,* m. Give a twirl to the wheel, *Tournez* ou *faites tourner la roue.*

To TWIRL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to turn round] *Tourner, faire tourner.* He twirled *or* twirled about the diſh, *Il tourna le plat.*

TWIRLED (toŭerl'd), *part. adj. Tourné.*

TWIRLING (toŭerl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TWIRL] *L'action de faire tourner.*

TWIST (toŭiſte), *ſ.* [a ſingle ſtring of a cord, a cord] *Cordon,* m. *corde,* f. A rope with three twiſts, *Une corde à trois cordons.* A ſilk twiſt, *Un cordon de ſoie.* He tied the twiſt about his arm, *Il lia la corde autour de ſon bras.* Twiſt of a mat, *Brin de natte,* m.

TWIST [the hollow of the thigh] *Le dedans* ou *le plat de la cuiſſe.*

TWIST [tea and coffee mixed together] *Mélange de thé & de caffé.*

TWIST [a girder; a piece of timber in joiner's *or* carpenter's work] *Solive d'entrevêtrure,* ſ.

TWIST [contortion, writhe] *Contorſion,* ſ.

To TWIST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to form by complication, to weave, to bind, to cootort] *Entortiller, entrelacer, tiſſer, treſſer, cordonner, tordre, retordre; étreindre.* To twiſt a horſe's genitals, *Biſtourner un cheval.* To twiſt again, *Retreſſer.* To twiſt two things together, *Entortiller deux choſes enſemble.* To twiſt hair, *Treſſer des cheveux.* To twiſt with gold and ſilk, *Tiſſer d'or & de ſoie.* To twiſt a wig, *Cordonner une perruque.* To twiſt thread, *Retordre du fil.*

To TWIST the cord with the ball at tennis, *Friſer la corde.*

To TWIST, *v. n.* [to be contorted, or convolved] *S'entortiller, s'entrelacer.*

TWISTED (toŭiſt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Entortillé, entrelacé, tiſſu, treſſé, cordonné, retors.* Twiſted column, *Colonne torſe,* f. Twiſted ſilk, *Soie torſe* ou *retorſe,* f. Twiſted oſier, *Torchette,* f.

TWISTER (toŭiſt'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who twiſts] *Un tordeur, une tordeuſe; un cordier, une cordière; un retordeur.*

TWISTING (toŭiſt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TWIST] *L'action d'entortiller, d'entrelacer, de retordre, &c. tordage,* m.

To TWIT (toŭĭte), -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to reproach, to ſneer, to ſlout] *Reprocher, faire des reproches, jeter au nez.* She twits me with my falſehood to my friend, *Elle me reproche ma perfidie envers mon ami.*

TWITCH (toŭĭtche), *ſ.* [a ſudden vellication, a quick pull] *L'action de tirer, tiraillement,* m. To give one a twitch, *Tirer quelqu'un bruſquement*

To TWITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to vellicate, to pluck with a quick motion, to ſnatch] *Tirer, tirailler.* Twitch him by his ear, *Tirez-lui l'oreille* I twitched him by his ſleeve, *Je le tirai par la manche*

TWITCHED (toŭĭtch't), *part. adj. Tiré, tiraillé.*

TWITCH-GRASS (toŭĭtch' grăce), *ſ.* [a plant] *Sorte de plante qui appauvrit la terre, chien-dent,* m.

TWITCHING (toŭĭtch'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TWITCH] *L'action de pincer,* ou *de tirer.*

TWITTED (toŭĭt'-ĕd), in the teeth, *adj.* [V. To TWIT] *A qui l'on a fait des reproches,*

à qui

à qui l'on rit au nez, ou *de qui l'on ſe moque en face.*

TWITTED, *part. adj. Reproché.*

TWITTER (tŭĭt'-ĕŭr), *and* TWITTERING, *ſ. L'action de rire au nez, de ricaner; ris moqueur; envie* ou *fantaiſie, f. f. paſſion, f. inclination* ou *mouvement qui ſe fait tout d'un coup ſentir, f. m.*

† She has a twittering toward a ſecond huſband, *Il lui prend envie de ſe remarier.*

To TWITTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make a tremulous intermitted noiſe] *Faire un bruit tremblant & interrompu, ricaner.* To twitter at one, *Ricaner* ou *rire au nez de quelqu'un, ſe moquer de lui en face*, ou *à ja barbe.*

To TWITTER [to be moved with any ſudden inclination] *Avoir une envie, une fantaiſie, un déſir ſubit.*

TWITTING (toŭĭt'-ĭn'gne), in the teeth, *ſ.* [*from* To Twit] *L'action de reprocher*, ou *de faire des reproches, &c.*

TWITTLE-TWATTLE (toŭĭt'tl'-toŭăt'-tl'), *ſ.* [tattle] *Babil*, m. *caquet*, m.

To TWITTLE-TWATTLE, *v. n.* [to prate, to tattle] *Caqueter, cauſer, babiller, jaſer.*

'TWIXT (toŭĭkst), a poetical contraction of BETWIXT; which ſee.

TWO (toū), *adj.* [one and one] *Deux.* Two horſes, *Deux chevaux.* Two and two, *Deux à deux.*

† Two to one is odds, *Deux contre un c'eſt trop.*

† To kill two birds with one ſtone, *or* To ſtop two gaps with one buſh, *Faire d'une pierre deux coups.*

Two three's, *Terne*, m. Two four's, *Carme*, m. Two ſixes, *Sonnez*, m. (termes de tric-trac.

Two, uſed in compoſition, as: Two-edged, *A deux tranchans.* A two-leaved door, *Une porte briſée, une porte à deux battans.* A two leaved book, *Un livre dont la feuille ſe met deux.* A two-legged animal, *Un animal à deux pieds*, ou *à deux jambes.*

TWOFOLD (toū'-fôld), *adj.* [double] *Double, de deux ſortes, diviſé en deux.* That word may be taken in a twofold ſenſe, *Ce mot a un double ſens.* The genders are twofold, maſculine and feminine, *Il y a deux genres, le maſculin & le féminin.*

TWOFOLD, *adv.* [doubly] *Doublement, au double.* To give twofold, *Rendre au double.*

TWOHANDED (toū'-hăn'd-èd), *adj.* [large, bulky] *Grand, gros, d'une grandeur énorme* A two-handed ſword, *Un eſpadon.*

TWOPENCE (tŭp'-ĕn'ce), *ſ.* [a ſmall coin] *Deux ſous*, m. pl.

TWOPENCE, *ſ.* [an herb; looſe-ſtrife]. V. LYSIMACHIA.

TWO WINGED (toū'-oŭĭn'gn'd), *adj.* [is ſaid of winged inſects] *Bigaile*, f.

TWYBLADE (toŭăĭ'-blède), *ſ.* [Bot. Ophrys bifolia] *Double feuille*, f.

TYDEUS (tăĭ'-dĭ-ŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Œneus and Althæa, who overcame Eteocles] *Tydée*, m.

TYE (tăĭ), *ſ.* V. TIE.

To TYE. V. To TIE.

TYGER (tăĭ'-gueur), *ſ.* V. TIGER.

TYING (tăĭ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TIE] *L'action de lier, d'attacher, &c.*

TYKE (tăĭke), *ſ.* [a dog, *or* any one as contemptible as a dog] *Un chien, un vilain.*

TYMBAL (tĭm'-băl), *ſ.* [a ſort of kettle-drum] *Tymbale*, f. [in Cookery; a ſort of diſh] *Tymbale*, f.

TYMPAN (tĭm'-păne), *ſ.* [in Archit. the area of a pediment] *Tympan*, m.

TYMPAN [in Joinery] *Tympan*, m. *panneau*, m.

TYMPAN [of a printer's preſs] *Tympan*, m.

TYMPAN [in Mechanics; a wheel with fixed ſtaves placed round an axis] *Sorte de treuil*, m. [a hollow wheel wherein people or animals walk to turn it] *Roue creuſe*, f. ou *à tambour*, f. *tympan*, m.

TYMPANIST (tĭm'-pă-nĭſte), *ſ.* [one troubled with a dropſy, or with a tympany] *Hydropique*, m. *celui* ou *celle qui a la tympanite.*

TYMPANITES (tĭm'-pă-nites), *ſ.* [a ſort of dropſy] *Tympanite*, f. *hydrepiſie sèche.*

TYMPANUM (tĭm'-pă-neŭme), *ſ.* [a drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum] *Tambour*, m. *le tympan* de l'oreille.

TYMPANUM [an ancient muſical inſtrument] *Tympanon*, m.

TYMPANY (tĭm'-pă-né), *ſ.* [a kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum] *Tympanite*, m

TYNDARIDES (tĭn'-dăr'-ĭ-dèz), *ſ* [Mythol the deſcendants of Tyndarus, king of Œbalia] *Tyndarides*, m. pl. *Caſtor & Pollux, feu St. Elme*, m.

TYNY (tăĭ'-né), *adj.* [very ſmall] *Très-petit.*

TYPE (tăĭpe), *ſ.* [emblem, figure, *or* ſhadow] *Type*, m. *emblême*, f *figure*, f. *repréſentation*, f. *ombre*, f. The paſchal lamb is the type of Chriſt, *L'agneau paſcal eſt le type de Jéſus-Chriſt.*

TYPE [example *or* model] *Type*, m. *modèle*, m. *original*, m.

TYPE [a printing letter] *Caractère*, f. *lettre d'imprimerie*, f.

TYPHA. *ſ.* [Bot. Cat's tail, or reed-mace; an aquatic plant] *Maſſe d'eau*, f. *typha*, m.

TYPHŒUS (tăĭ-fĭ'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol a moſt huge giant who warred againſt heaven] *Typhoé*, m. *Typhon*, m.

TYPHON, *or* TYPHO, *ſ* [a vortex, whirlwind, or hurricane] *Typhon*, m. *trombe* ou *trompe*, f.

TYPHODES (tĭf-ô'-dèz), *ſ.* [Med. an ardent or burning fever] *Fievre chaude, fièvre éryſipélateuſe.*

TYPHOMANIA (tĭf-ô-măn'-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Med. coma vigil, a diſeaſe of the brain, a combination of a phrenzy with a lethargy] *Typhomanie*, f.

TYPICAL (tĭp'-ĭ-kăl), *and* TYPICK (tĭp'-ĭk), *adj.* [emblematical] *Typique, emblématique, ſymbolique, repréſentatif.*

Typic fevers [in Med ſo called by diſtinction from the erratic] *Fievres réglées*, f. pl.

TYPICALLY (tĭp'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in a typical manner *or* ſenſe] *D'une manière* ou *dans un ſens typique.*

TYPICALNESS (tĭp'-ĭ-kăl-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt emblématique.*

TYPIFIED (tĭp'-ĭ-făĭ'd), *part. adj. Figuré, repréſenté d'une manière typique.*

To TYPIFY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to figure, to ſhow in emblem] *Figurer, repréſenter.*

TYPOGRAPHER (tăĭ'-pŏg-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [a printer] *Un imprimeur*, § *un typographe.*

TYPOGRAPHICAL (tĭp-ô-grăf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the printer's art] *Typographique, d'imprimeur.* A typographical eſſay, *Un eſſai typographique.*

TYPOGRAPHICAL [emblematical] *Typique, emblématique.*

TYPOGRAPHICALLY (tĭp-ô-grăf'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [emblematically] *D'une manière emblématique.* [after the manner of printers] *A la manière des imprimeurs.*

TYPOGRAPHY (tăĭ'-pŏg-răf-é), *ſ.* [the art of printing] *Typographie*, f. *imprimerie*, f. *l'art d'imprimer*, m.

TYPOGRAPHY [emblematical repreſentation] *Repréſentation typique* ou *emblématique*, f.

TYPOLITE (tĭp'-ô-lăĭte), *or* TYPOLITHUS (tĭp'-ò-lăĭ-tsheŭce), *ſ.* [ſtone or foſſil ſubſtance, on which the figures of various animals or vegetables are impreſſed] *Pierre à empreinte*, f *typolite*, f.

TYRANNESS (tĭr'-ă-nĕce), *ſ.* [a ſhe tyrant] *Une femme qui gouverne en tyran.*

TYRANNICAL (tăĭ-răn'-ĭ-kăl), *and* TYRANNICK (tăĭ-răn'-ĭk), *adj.* [V CRUEL-unjuſt, ſuiting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant] *Tyrannique, qui tient de la tyrannie, cruel, injuſte, violent.* A tyrannical power, *Un pouvoir tyrannique.* A tyrannical man, *Un tyran.*

TYRANNICALLY (tăĭ-răn'-ĭ-kăl-é), *adv* [like a tyrant] *Tyranniquement, en tyran.*

TYRANNICIDE (tăĭ-răn'-ĭ-ſăĭde), *ſ.* [the killing of a tyrant] *Tyrannicide*, m. *le meurtre d'un tyran*, ou *celui qui tue un tyran.*

To TYRANNISE (tĭr'-ăn-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to act like a tyrant] *Tyranniſer, agir en tyran.* To tyranniſe over one's people, *Tyranniſer ſes ſujets, les gouverner en tyran.*

TYRANNISED (tĭr'-ăn-ăĭz'd), *adj.* [from To TYRANNISE] *Tyranniſé.*

TYRANNISING (tĭr'-ăn-ăĭz-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To TYRANNISE] *L'action de tyranniſer.*

TYRANNOUS (tĭr'-ăn-eŭce), *adj.* V. TYRANNICAL.

TYRANNOUSLY (tĭr'-ăn-eŭs lé), *adv.* V. TYRANNICALLY.

TYRANNUS, *ſ.* [the lanius or butcher-bird, a ſpecies of hawk] *Tyran*, m.

TYRANNY (tĭr'-ăn-é), *ſ.* [the government of a tyrant] *Tyrannie*, f. *pouvoir tyrannique, le gouvernement d'un tyran*; ſignifie auſſi ſimplement *un gouvernement abſolu* ou *deſpotique.* Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to tyranny, *Les ſoupçons diſpoſent les rois à la tyrannie*

TYRANNY [ſeverity, rigour, inclemency, oppreſſion, violence] *Tyrannie*, f. *oppreſſion*, f. *rigueur*, f. *dureté*, f. *violence*, f.

* The tyranny of uſe and cuſtom, *La tyrannie de l'uſage & de la coutume.*

TYRANT (tăĭ'-răn'te), *ſ.* [a cruel deſpotick monarch, an oppreſſor] *Un tyran, un prince qui gouverne avec tyrannie*; ſignifie auſſi ſimplement *un deſpote*; ou bien encore, *celui qui a envahi* ou *uſurpé la puiſſance ſouveraine dans un état.* He was a cruel tyrant, *Ce fut un tyran cruel.* To play the tyrant, *Tyranniſer.*

* Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a reſiſting one a tyrant, *L'amour gouverne en roi les cœurs qui ſe ſoumettent à ſa puiſſance, mais il tyrannije ceux qui lui réſiſtent.*

TYRANT [any one that abuſes his authority] *Tyran*, m. celui qui abuſe de ſon autorité. Petty tyrant, *Petit tyran*, ou *tyranneau*, m. All the nobles of that country are ſo many petty tyrants, *Tous les nobles de ce pays ſont de petits tyrans* ou *des tyranneaux.*

* Uſe is the tyrant of all languages, *L'uſage eſt le tyran des langues.*

TYRE (tăĭ'-eŭr), *ſ.* V. TIRE.

TYRE, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of Turkey in Aſia; lat. 33°-0' N. lon. 35°-20' E.] *Tyr*, m.

TYRO (tăĭ'-rô), *ſ.* [a learner, one not yet maſter of his art] *Un novice, un apprenti.*

TYRO, *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the Nereids] *Tyro*, f.

TYROCINY (tăĭ'-rô-cĭ-né), *ſ.* [noviciate, apprenticeſhip] *Apprentiſſage*, m.

TYTHE (tăĭthe), &c. V. TITHE, &c.

U.

U *Cette lettre ſe nomme en Anglois* iou, *& ſe prononce comme dans les mots François* chirurgie, alpiou. *Elle a deux ſons, un long & un bref.*

§ 1. *Le ſon long, qui eſt celui du nom même de la lettre, eſt une véritable diphthongue, compoſée des ſons François* i *&* ou: *Ex.* cube, cubious, funeral, gules, lure, mule, mucilage, numeral, pupil,

pupil, pure, ſuperb, tube, tune, tunable, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* kïuube, dïou '-bï-ence, ſïou '-nër-ăl, *&c.*

§ 2. *Le ſon bref eſt une véritable voyelle, qui tient du ſon de l'o François bref dans* mollie, donne, ſonne, *ou plutôt de celui d'eu dans* meule, meurtre, neuf, jeune: *Ex.* cub, dub, fun, gull, lurch, much, mulberry, murder, number, public, purſe, ſuch, ſultry, tub, tun, tunbellied, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* keüb, deüb, feüne, meütche, meül '-bër-é, meür '-deür, *&c.*

U a en général le ſon diphthongal quand il finit la ſyllabe, ſoit que l'accent y tombe ou n'y tombe pas: Ex. mucolent, tumult, tumultuous, ſingular, regular, particular, *qui ſe prononcent* miou '-kïou-lën'-te, tiou '-meülte, tïou-meült '-ïou-euce, sïn'g '-guïou-lăr, rëgu'-lïou-lăr, par-tïk '-ï-ü-lăr; —*& à la fin des mots quand il eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne & d'un e muet: Ex.* mule, muſe, *qui ſe prononcent* mïoule, mïouze.

U prend le ſon d'eu bref quand il eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne dans la même ſyllabe: Ex. tub, number, ſultry, faculty, difficulty, *qui ſe prononcent* teüb, neüm '-beür, ſeül '-tré, fak'-eul-té, dif '-fï-keül-té.

N. B. Dans la finale ture, *Ex.* nature, picture, *comme elle ſuit toujours l'accent,* u *ne ſe prononce pas auſſi plein que dans* pure, purity; *mais il prend un ſon diphthongal qui tire ſur* ieü, *ou, comme dit* Mr. Walker, *qui tient de l'ou & de l'eü, comme ſi ces mots étoient écrits* né '-tïoüeüre, pïk '-tïoüeüre. *Dans la prononciation figurée de ce dictionnaire, cette finale* ture *eſt marquée* tieüre, *parce que, en la prononçant rapidement, le ſon* ou *diſparoît; mais on a mis un* ï *tréma ou mouillé, parce que* tu, *après l'accent, prend une ſorte d'aſpiration qui amalgame les deux ſons de l'u l'un avec l'autre. Pour exprimer cette aſpiration,* Mr. Sheridan *&* Mr. Walker *le ſont ſervis de la figure* tsh, *articulée en François* tch, *& l'on avoit commencé à s'en ſervir auſſi, voyez* adventure, agriculture, capture; *mais on a craint qu'elle ne devînt trop dure dans une bouche Françoiſe, d'autant plus qu'elle ſe rencontre aſſez fréquemment dans la langue Angloiſe, & qu'il y a beaucoup de mots tels que* conjecture, geſture, *où elle cauſeroit une cacophonie déſagréable, à moins d'avoir l'art de l'adoucir, qu'une très-grande habitude peut ſeule donner: on a donc penſé que l'ï tréma ſuffiroit, puiſqu'il répond à l'y dont* Mr. Walker *fait uſage dans les mots* biliary, chriſtian, queſtion, mixtion, *&c. Voyez les N° 113 & 291 de ſes Principes de Prononciation, à la tête de ſon excellent Dictionnaire de la Langue Angloiſe.*

§ 3. U *prend encore quelquefois un autre ſon, celui de la voyelle Françoiſe* ou; *c'eſt-à-dire, qu'il laiſſe de côté le ſon de l'i François, & qu'il ceſſe alors d'être diphthongue. Cela a lieu*

1° *Après une* r, *& alors le ſon eſt long comme dans les mots François* douce, douze: *Ex.* rude, rudeneſs, rule, runnour, brute, bruiſh, true, truth, truly, bruiſe, fruit, recruit, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* roüde, roüde '-nëce, roüle, roü-meür, broüte, broü-tïche, froü, troütsh, treü '-lé, broüze, troüte, rï-kroüte '.

2° *Dans les mots ſuivans & leurs dérivés,* bull, full, pull; bullock, bullion, bulwark, handful, dreadful, puller, pulley, pulpit *&c.*; *& dans* buſh, bushel; puſh, puſs; butcher, cuckoo, cuſhion, pudding, to put, ſugar, huſſar, huzza; *mais l'u de ces mots prend le ſon de l'oü bref des mots François* boüle, foüle, poüle; boüche, poüſſe.

N. B. Ce ſon de l'u n'a pas lieu dans les mots tirés des langues ſavantes, comme fulminant, ebullition, repulſion, pu, puſtule, *&c. où l'u conſerve le ſon de l'eü bref dont on a parlé plus haut,* § 2.

§ 4. *Dans les mots* bury, buſy, buſineſs, u *prend le ſon d'un* eü *encore plus bref, ſi l'on peut parler ainſi, & qui tient de l'i ou de l'e François; ils ſe prononcent à peu près comme s'ils étoient écrits* bëré, bïzé, bïz '-nëce.

La lettre U *ſe combine encore avec les autres voyelles, avec leſquelles elle forme des diphthongues; mais alors elle ſe dépouille du ſon ï, & ſe contente du ſon* ou.

ua, *Ex.* Antiquary, equal, language, to perſuade, guaiacum, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* ăn '-tï-koüă-té, ï '-kroüăl, lăn'g '-goüïdje, për-soüéde ', goüé '-ă-keüme.

Dans guard, guardian, guarantee, piquant, *l'u eſt tout-à-fait muet, & l'on prononce:* garde, gar '-dï-ăne, găr '-ăn'-ti, pïk '-ăn'te.

Mantua, *Mantoue, ville d'Italie, &* mantua, *manie, manteau, robe de femme, ſe prononcent* măn '-tïoüă, *mais dans* mantua-maker, *couturière, l'u eſt tout-à-fait muet, & on prononce* măn'-tïoü-mé-keur.

Dans victuals, victualling, victualler, *l'u & l'a ſont tout-à-fait muets, & l'on prononce:* vit '-tlz, vït '-tl-in'gne, vït '-tl-eür.

ue, *dans le milieu des mots; Ex.* deſuetude, manſuetude, *qui ſe prononcent* man '-ſuïï-tïoude, dës '-oüï-t oude. Conqueſt *ſe prononce* kŏn '-koüëste; to conquer, *ſe prononce* kŏn '-ker; & Tueſday, *ſe prononce* tïous '-dé.

Mais dans les ſyllabes finales l'e ſe perd, & l'u reſte diphthongue: Ex. cue, due, flue, purſue, revenue, retinue, virtue, ague, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* kïou, dïou, ſïou, peür '-ſïou, rëv '-ï-nïou, rït '-ï-nïoo, ver '-tïou, é '-guïou.

Dans gueſs, gueſt *&c. l'u ne ſert qu'à donner au g un ſon guttural* (guëce, guëste); *il en eſt de même des finales* gue & que: *Ex.* league, plague, fatigue, rogue, brogue; catalogue, dialogue, epilogue, prologue; antique, oblique, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* ligue, plégue, fătigue'; rogue, brogue; dăï '-ă lŏgue, căt'-ă-lŏgue, ëp' ï-lŏgue, prŏl -ogue, ăn'-tïke', ŏblïke'.

ui, *Ex.* languid, anguiſh, diſtinguiſh, extinguiſh, cuiraſs, *&c. qui ſe prononcent* lăn'g '-goüïde, ăn'-goüïche, dïs-tïn'g '-goüïche, eks-tïn'g '-goüïche, koüï '-răce.

L'u je perd, & l'i ſeulement ſe prononce, mais long, dans guide, diſguiſe, guile, beguile, *& bref dans* build, guilt, guinea, guitar, guild, guildhal; circuit, biſcuit, conduit; *pron.* gäïde, dïzg-äïze', gäïle, bï-gäïle'; bïlde, guilte, guïn '-é, guï-tar', guïld, guïld-hâle'; ceür '-kïte, bïs '-kite, kŏn '-dïte.

Mais l'u conſerve le ſon diphthongal, & l'i à ſon tour ſe perd, dans juice, ſluice, ſuit, purſuit; *pron.* djouce, ſlïouce, ſïoute, peür-ſïoute.

uo, *Ex.* quote, quota, quotation, quotient, quotidian, quorum, quondam, ſiliquote, ſiliquous, quoth, *qui ſe prononcent* koüôte, koüô '-tă, koüô-té '-cheüne, koüô '-chëa'te, koüô-tïdj '-ï-ăne, koüô '-reüme, koüôn '-dăme, sïl-ï-koüôce', sïl '-ï-koüeüce, koüôtsh ou koüeütsh.

uy, *Ex* alloquy, ambiloquy, colloquy, obloquy, pauciloquy, ſoliloquy, ventriloquy, *qui ſe prononcent* ăl '-lô-kuë, ăm'-bïl '-ô-koüé, kŏl '-lô-koüé, ŭb '-lô koüé, pâ-cïl '-ô-koüé, sô-lïl '-ô-koüé, vën'-tïl '-ô-koué.

Mais dans les finales adjectives guy, u *ne ſe prononce point, il ne ſert qu'à donner au g le ſon guttural, & l'y prend le ſon d'un* ï *ou plutôt d'une* è: *Ex.* plaguy (plé '-gué.

Buy *ſe prononce* bäï.

uoy *ne ſe trouve que dans le mot* buoy *& ſes dérivés; pron.* boüŏï.

U (ïou), *ſ.* [the fifth vowel of the alphabet] *U*, m. A great U, a ſmall u, *Un grand U, un petit u.*

UBEDA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable and populous town of Spain, in Andaluſia; lat. 37°-48′ N. lon. 3°-13′ W.] *Ubeda*, m.

UBERLINGEN, *ſ.* [a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; lat 47°-50′ N. lon 9°-10′ E.] *Uberlingen*, m.

UBEROUS (ïou '-bër-eüce), *adj.* [plentiful] *Abondant, fertile.*

UBERTY (ïou '-bër-té), *ſ.* [abundance] *Abondance*, f. *fertilité*, f.

UBICATION (ïou-bï-ké-cheüne), *or* UBIETY (ïou-băï '-ï-té), *ſ.* [local relation, whereneſs] *Rapport local, endroit*, m. *lieu où l'on peut concevoir qu'une choſe exiſte.*

UBIQUITARY (ïoü-bïk '-oüï-tă-ré), UBIQUITARIAN (ïoü-bïk '-oüï-té-rï-ăne), UBIQUIST (ïoü-bïk '-oüïste), *adj. & ſ* [exiſting every where] *Ubiquiſte*, ou *ubiquitaire* [a ſect of Lutherans in Germany] *Ubiquiſte*, m. nom de ceux qui croient que le corps de J. C. eſt en tout lieu.

UBIQUITY (ïou-bïk '-oüï-té), *ſ.* [omnipreſence] *Préſence univerſelle*, la faculté d'être préſent partout en même temps.

UBIRRE, *ſ.* [the ſmall ſea-eel] *Mécarel.*

UDDER (eüd '-eür), *ſ.* [the breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal] *Tétine*, f. A cow's udder, *Tetine de vache.* A ſow's udder, *Tetine de truye.*

UDDERED (eüd '-eür'd), *adj.* [furniſhed with udders] *Qui a des tetines*

UDINA, *or* UDINE, *ſ.* [a handſome and conſide able town of Italy, capital of Friuli; lat. 46°-3′ N lon 13°-3′ E. *Udine*, f.

UDO. V. LIGNUM ALOES.

‖ UDS-NIGGERS, *and* UDS BUNNIKINS [two comical oaths] *Ventre-ſaint-gris, ventre-bleu*, termens burleſques.

UGLILY (eüg '-ï-lé), *adv.* [in an ugly manner] *Vilainement, d'une manière laide & difforme.*

UGLINESS (eüg '-ï-nëce), *ſ.* [deformity] *Laideur*, f. *difformité*, f. au propre & au figuré, *énormité*, f *turpitude*, f. *honte*, f.

* The uglineſs of vice, *La laideur du vice.* The uglineſs of a crime, *L'énormité d'un crime.*

UGLY (eüg '-lé), *adj.* [deformed] *Laid, vilain, difforme*; au figuré, *indécent, malhonnête, méchant.* She is an ugly woman, *C'eſt une laide femme.* To grow ugly, *En aidir, être indécent.*

* Ugly tricks, *De vilains tours.* An ugly [baſe *or* ſhameful] action, *Une vilaine action, une action lâche, honteuſe, baſſe, malhonnête*; *une méchante action.*

¶ Ugly, *laid*; frightful, *effroyable*; hideous, *hideux*; deformed, *difforme* (tynon.): *Ugly* ſignifies void of beauty; *frightful*, ſuch a degree of *uglineſs* as ſhocks us: *hideous* ſuppoſes ſomething which fills us with horror; *deformed* is uſed, only, to expreſs a crooked, or faulty ſhape, or figure. It muſt be confeſſed, that many an *ugly* man or woman are very agreeable, and diſplay ſometimes powers of pleaſing, unbeſtowed even on the beautiful. Lord Bacon ſays, *deformed* people are good to employ in buſineſs; becauſe they have a conſtant ſpur to great actions, that by ſome noble deed they may reſcue their perſons from contempt. Experience does in ſome ſort prove his aſſertion; many men famous in hiſtory having been of this claſs.

UKRAINE, *ſ* [a large country of Europe, on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Ruſſia, and Little Tartary] *Ukraine*, f.

ULCER (eül '-ceür), [a running ſore, not a new wound] *Ulcère*, m. Ulcer in the mouth, *Aphte*, m. He has an ulcer in the bladder, *Il a un ulcère à la veſſie.*

To ULCERATE (eül '-ceür-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cauſe an ulcer] *Ulcérer, faire ou cauſer un ulcère.* Poiſon ulcerates the throat, *Le poiſon ulcère la gorge.*

ULCERATED (eül '-ceür-é-tëd), *part. adj. Ulcéré.*

ULCERATING (eül '-ceür-é-tïn'gne), *adj.* [cauſing an ulcer] *Qui ulcère, qui cauje un ulcere.*

ULCERATION (eül-ceür-é '-cheüne), *ſ.* [the act of breaking into ulcers] *Ulcération*, f. *formation d'ulcère.*

ULCEROUS (eül '-ceür-eüce), *adj.* [afflicted with ulcers] *Ulcéré*, au propre & au figuré.

* An ulcerous conſcience, *Une conſcience ulcérée, chargée de crimes.*

ULCEROUSNESS (eül '-ceür-eüs-nëce), *ſ.* [an ulcerous ſtate of a wound] *Etat de ce qui eſt ulcéré, ou qui a des ulcères*; terme de Chirurgie.

ULIGINOUS (ĭoŭ-lĭdj'-ĭ-nĕŭce), *adj.* [ſlimy, muddy] *Viſqueux, gluant.*

ULM (eŭlme), *ſ.* [a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; lat. 48°-25′ N. lon. 10°-12′ E.] *Ulm*, m.

ULMARIA (eŭl-mé'-rĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Bot. Spiræa, drop-wort, a med. plant] *Ulmaria, f. reine des prés, f. petite barbe de chèvre, f. vignette*, f.

ULNA (eŭl'-nă), *ſ.* [Anat.] V. CUBITUS.

ULNA ferrea [ſtandard iron-ell, kept in the Exchequer] *Etalon*, m. *modèle d'aune*, m.

ULOPHONUS, *ſ.* [Bot. Chamæleon thiſtle; a med. root] *Carline, f. chardonnerette, f. caméléan blanc*, m.

ULPHA (eŭl'-fă), *ſ.* [the muddy ſubſtance falling off grindſtones] *Bourbe, f. boue de meules*, f.

ULSTER (eŭls'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a province of Ireland] *Ulſter*, m.

ULTERIOR (eŭl-ti'-rĭ-eŭr), *adj.* [Geogr. is ſaid of ſome part of a country or province, ſituated on the farther ſide of a river, mountain, &c.] *Ultérieur.*

ULTIMA baſia, *ſ. pl.* [laſt kiſſes, among Painters; finiſhing touches with the pencil] *La dernière main, f. le dernier coup de pinceau*, m. *la dernière touche*, f.

ULTIMATE (eŭl'-tĭ-méte), *adj.* [laſt] *Dernier.*

ULTIMATELY (eŭl'-tĭ-măt-lé), *adv.* [in the laſt conſequence] *En dernier lieu, pour concluſion, en dernier reſſort.*

The moſt diſintereſted principle centers ultimately in ourſelves, *Le principe le plus déſintéreſſé ſe concentre toujours en dernier reſſort dans nous-mêmes.*

ULTIMITY (eŭl-tĭm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the laſt ſtage, the laſt conſequence] *Dernier reſſort.*

ULTION (eŭl'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [revenging] *Vengeance*, f.

ULTRAMARINE (eŭl-tră-mă-rīne'), *adj.* [beyond ſea] *D'outremer, de delà la mer.*

ULTRAMARINE, *ſ.* [one of the fineſt blue colours, muſtly made of lapis lazuli] *Outremer*, m.

ULTRAMONTANE (eŭl-tră-mŏn'-téne), *adj.* [beyond the mountains; Italian] *Ultramontain*, qui eſt au delà des monts. Ultramontane opinions, *Opinions ultramontaines.*

ULTRAMUNDANE (eŭl-tră-meŭn'-déne), *adj.* [being beyond the world] *Qui eſt au delà des mondes, d'une autre ſphère.*

ULTRONEOUS (eŭl-trô'-nĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſpontaneous, voluntary] *Spontané, volontaire.*

To ULULATE (ĭou'-lĭoŭ-léte), *v. n.* [to howl] *Hurler.*

ULYSSES (ĭoŭ-lĭss'-ĭz), [Mythol. the ſon of Laertes, and king of Ithaca; a moſt ſubtle and eloquent man] *Ulyſſe*, m.

UMBEL (eum'-bĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. the extremity of a ſtalk divided into ſeveral rays, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone] *Ombelle*, f. *fleur dont le godet eſt en forme de paraſol*, f.

UMBELLATED (eŭm'-bĕl-lé-tĕd), *and* UMBELLIFEROUS (eŭm'-bĕl-lĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [Bot. ſpread like an umbrella] *En paraſol, en forme de paraſol, ombellifere.*

UMBER (eŭm'-beŭr), *ſ.* [a ſad yellow colour] *Terre d'ombre*, f.

UMBER, *or* Ombre [Ichthyol. Grayling, a freſh water fiſh] *Ombre de rivière*, f. *magre*, m.

UMBERED (eŭm'-beŭr'd), *adj.* [dark, clouded; ſhaded] *Couvert, noir, obſcur, ſombre, brun; ombré.*

UMBILICAL (eŭm'-bĭl'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the navel] *Du nombril, ombilical.* Umbilical worm, *Ver ombilical*, m

Umbilicalis funiculus [navel-ſtring] *Cordon ombilical*, ou ſimplement *cordon*, m.

UMBILICUS (eŭm'-bĭl'-ĭ-keŭce), *ſ.* [Anat.] *Ombilic*, m. *nombril*, m. [But.] *Ombilic*, m. *la tête d'une poire, d'une pomme.*

Umbilicus marinus [the operculum of a ſhell-fiſh] *Umbilic de mer*, m. *nombril marin*, m. *féve marine*, f. *pierre de St. Marguerite*, f.

UMBLA, *or* UMBRA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Salvelin; a kind of ſalmon] *Umble*, ou *omble*, ou *ombre*, m. *ſaumon du lac de Lauſanne*, m.

UMBLES (eŭm'-bl'z), *ſ. pl.* [a deer's entrails] *Les nombles* d'un cerf, f. pl.

UMBO (eŭm'-bô), *ſ.* [the middle point *or* prominent part of a ſhield *or* buckler] *Nombril*, m. *Le nombril d'un boucher*, ou *de l'écu.*

UMBONE, *ſ.* [horn, piſtil, ſtyle, among Floriſts] *Piſtil*, m.

UMBRA, *ſ.* V. UMBLA.

UMBRAGE (eŭm'-brédje), *ſ.* [ſhade] *Ombrage*, m. *ombre*, f. *ombrage* au figuré, *ſoupçon*, m. *jalouſie*, f. *ombre* au figuré, *prétexte*, m. *couleur*, f.

To take umbrage [to be offended] *Prendre de l'ombrage, être choqué, offenſé*, &c,

UMBRAGEOUS (eŭm'-bre'-djĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [ſhady] *Où l'on eſt à l'ombre, qui donne de l'ombre.*

UMBRAGEOUSNESS (eŭm'-bré'-djĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſhadineſs] *Ombre*, f. *obſcurité cauſée par un corps épais, oppoſé à la lumière.*

UMBRATILE (eŭm'-bră-tĭl), *adj.* [being in the ſhade] *Qui eſt à l'ombre; ombragé; qui ſe fait à l'ombre, hors de la vue du monde.* Umbratile fight, *or* umbratilis pugna [fighting with one's own ſhadow, an exercile recommended by ancient phyſicians] *L'action de ſe battre avec ſon ombre*, f.

UMBREL (eŭm'-brĕl), *and* UMBRELLA (eŭm'-brĕl'-ă), [a ſkreen uſed in hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain] *Un paraſol*; ou *un parapluie.*

UMBRIERE (eŭm'-brĭ'-ère), *ſ.* [the viſor of the helmet] *Viſière*, f. *maſque*, f.

UMBRINO, *ſ.* [Ichthyol.] V. UMBRA.

UMBROSITY (eŭm'-brŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſhadineſs, excluſion of a ſtrong light] *Ombre*, f. *ombrage*, m. *ténèbres*, f. pl. *obſcurité*, f. *brune*, f.

UMBU, *ſ.* [a ſort of plum-tree of Braſil] *Umbu*, m.

UMPIRAGE (eŭm'-pĭ'-rédje), *ſ.* [arbitration] *Arbitrage*, m. *compromis*, m.

UMPIRE (eŭm'-păĭeŭr), *ſ.* [arbitrator] *Arbitre*, m. *compromiſſaire.*

UN (eŭne), [a negative *or* privative inſeparable preꝓoſition].

Un eſt une prépoſition négative inſéparable, qui répond à l' in *des Latins & des François; mais qui eſt d'une étendue beaucoup plus grande en Anglois, puiſqu'on la peut joindre à preſque toutes ſortes de noms & de verbes, & preſque à volonté avant les adjectifs & les adverbes. Il n'eſt donc pas poſſible de les raſſembler tous ici.*

Je fais cette remarque, afin que, s'il arrive qu'on trouve dans quelque livre, ou ailleurs, des mots compoſés de cette particule, qui ne ſoient pas ſpécifiés dans le dénombrement de cet article, on en cherche la ſignification dans leur ſimple.

N. B. *Comme l'accent ne tombe jamais ſur la particule privative* un, *il a paru inutile de marquer la prononciation des mots ſuivans, puiſqu'en cherchant le mot ſimple, il eſt très-facile de trouver la prononciation du mot compoſé.*

UNABASHED, *adj.* [not aſhamed] *Qui n'a pas de honte, ſans honte.*

UNABILITY, *ſ.* [want of ability] *Incapacité*, f.

UNABLE, *adj.* [not having ability] *Incapable.* Unable to pay, *Qui n'a pas de quoi payer, inſolvable.*

UNABLENESS. V. UNABILITY.

UNABOLISHED, *adj.* [not repealed] *Qui n'a point été aboli, qui reſte en vigueur; inaboli.*

UNABSOLVED, *adj.* [not abſolved] *Qui n'eſt pas abſous, inabſous.*

UNACCEPTABLE, *adj.* [not pleaſing] *Déſagréable, déplaiſant, qui déplaît.*

UNACCEPTABLENESS, *ſ. Déſagrément*, m.

UNACCEPTED, *adj.* [not accepted] *Qui n'eſt pas reçu, refuſé, inaccepté.*

UNACCESSIBLE, *adj.* [not to be approached] *Inacceſſible, qu'on ne peut atteindre.*

UNACCESSIBLENESS, *ſ.* [the ſtate of not being attained *or* approached] *Etat de ce qu'on ne peut pas atteindre ou approcher.*

UNACCOMMODATED, *adj.* [unfurniſhed with external convenience] *Indigent, peu accommodé des biens de la fortune, mal-aiſé.*

UNACCOMPANIED, *adj.* [not attended] *Sans compagnon, ſans ſuite, inaccompagné.*

UNACCOMPLISHED, *adj.* [not finiſhed] *Imparfait, incomplet.*

UNACCOUNTABLE, *adj.* [not explicable, odd, ſtrange] *Inexplicable, dont on ne ſauroit rendre raiſon; étrange, bizarre, extraordinaire.* 'Tis an unaccountable matter, *C'eſt une choſe inexplicable.* The Chineſe are an unaccountable people, *Les Chinois ſont un peuple étrange.*

UNACCOUNTABLENESS, *ſ. Etat de ce qui eſt inconcevable ou étrange.*

UNACCOUNTABLY, *adv.* [ſtrange] *Etrangement, d'une manière bizarre.*

UNACCURATE, *ou mieux* INACCURATE, *adj.* [not exact] *Inexact.*

UNACCURATENESS, *ſ.* [want of exactneſs, inaccuracy] *Inexactitude*, f.

UNACCUSTOMED, *adj.* [not uſed, unuſual] *Qui n'eſt pas accoutumé*, ou *habitué*, en parlant des perſonnes; *inaccoutumé, qui n'eſt pas ordinaire*, en parlant des choſes.

UNACCUSTOMEDNESS, *ſ.* [the ſtate *or* quality of what is not uſual] *Etat* ou *qualité de ce qui eſt inaccoutumé.*

UNACKNOWLEDGED, *adj.* [not owned] *Méconnu, déſavoué, qui n'eſt pas reconnu.*

UNACKNOWLEDGING, *adj.* [ungrateful] *Méconnoiſſant, ingrat.*

UNACQUAINTANCE, *ſ.* [want of knowledge] *Ignorance*, f. His unacquaintance with his maſter's deſigns, *L'ignorance où il étoit des deſſeins de ſon maître.*

UNACQUAINTED, *adj.* [not known; and not having knowledge] *Ignoré, inconnu; ignorant, qui ne connoît point, qui n'eſt pas verſé; novice.* Unacquainted in ſuch matters, *Qui n'eſt pas verſé dans ces matières.*

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, *or* rather UNACQUAINTANCE; which ſee.

UNACTIVE, *adj.* [not briſk, not lively] *Qui n'eſt pas actif, lent, pareſſeux, inactif*; ſignifie auſſi *inoccupé; inefficace.*

UNACTUATED, *adj.* [not moved, indolent] *Qui n'eſt point pouſſé, excité, animé; indolent.*

UNADMIRED, *adj.* [not regarded with honour] *Dont un fait peu de cas, inadmiré.*

UNADORED, *adv.* [not worſhipped, not loved, *or* admired] *Qui n'eſt pas adoré*, ou *révéré; ſans adorateurs*, ou *amateurs, inadoré.*

UNADORNED, *adj.* [not decorated] *Simple, ſans ornement, ſans parure, inorné.*

UNADVENTUROUS, *adj.* [cautious, timorous] *Prudent, circonſpect, timide; qui ne riſque point.*

UNADVISED, *adj.* [imprudent, indiſcreet] *Imprudent, indiſcret, mal-aviſé, inconſidéré, inaviſé.*

UNADVISEDLY, *adv.* [imprudently, indiſcreetly] *Imprudemment, inconſidérément, indiſcrettement, mal-à-propos.*

UNADVISEDNESS, *ſ.* [want of prudence] *Imprudence*, f. *indiſcrétion*, f. *inconſidération*, f.

UNADULTERATED, *adj.* [genuine] *Sans altération, inaltéré.*

UNAFFECTATION, *ſ.* [plainneſs, ſincerity] *Simplicité*, f. *ſincérité*, f. *candeur*, f.

UNAFFECTED, *adj.* [free from affectation, plain, natural] *Sans affectation, naïf, ſimple, naturel, aiſé, coulant, inaffecté.*

UNAFFECTED [not moved, not touched] *Qui n'eſt point ému*, ou *touché.*

UNAFFECTEDLY, *adv.* [plainly, without any attempt to produce falſe appearances] *Simplement, ſans affectation, ſans prétention, d'une maniere naturelle.*

UNAFFECTEDNESS. V. UNAFFECTATION.

UNAFFECTING, *adj.* [not pathetick] *Qui n'affecte pas, qui ne touche point, qui n'intéreſſe pas, qui n'eſt point pathétique, ou touchant.*

UNAFFLICTED, *adj.* [nee from grief] *Qui n'a point de triſteſſe, exempt de chagrin, inaffligé*

UNAGREEABLE, *adj.* [inconſiſtent, unſuitable] *Incompatible, qui ne s'accorde point.*

UNAGREEABLENESS, *ſ.* [inconſiſtency with] *Incompatibilité,* f.

UNAIDABLE, *adj.* [not to be aided] *Sans reſſource, irrémédiable, irréparable.*

UNAIDED, *adj* [not aſſiſted, not helped] *Sans aide, ſans ſecours, inaidé.*

UNAKING, *adj* [not feeling pain] *Qui ne ſent point.* [not causing pain] *Qui ne fait point de mal*

UNALIENABLE, *adj.* [not to be transferred] *Inaliénable, qu'on ne peut aliéner.*

UNALIENATED, *adj.* [not transferred] *Qui n'eſt pas aliéné, inaliéné.*

UNALLAYED, *adj.* [not impaired by bad mixtures] *Sans alliage, ſans mélange.*

UNALLIED, *adj.* [not having relation] *Sans alliances, ſans rapport, ſans relation.*

UNALLIED [having no powerful relations or connections] *Qui n'eſt pas bien allié, dont les parens ne ſont pas puiſſans.*

UNALLOWABLE, *adj.* [not to be allowed] *Qu'on ne doit pas ſouffrir ou permettre, intolérable.*

UNALLOWED, *adj.* [unlawful] *Qui n'eſt pas permis, impermis, illicite, défendu.*

UNALTERABLE, *adj.* [unchangeable] *Inaltérable, immuable.*

UNALTERABLENESS, *ſ.* [unchangeableneſs] *Immutabilité,* f.

UNALTERABLY, *adv.* [unchangeably] *Immuablement, conſtamment, d'une manière inaltérable.*

UNALTERED, *adj.* [not changed] *Qui n'a point changé, qui n'eſt point changé, toujours le même, ſans être changé, inaltéré.*

UNAMAZED, *adj.* [not aſtoniſhed] *Intrépide, qui ne s'étonne ou ne s'épouvante de rien.*

UNAMAZEDNESS, *ſ.* [undaunted courage, intrepidity] *Intrépidité,* f. *bravoure,* f. *fermeté dans le péril,* f.

UNAMBITIOUS, *adj.* [free from ambition] *Sans ambition, inambitieux.*

UNAMENDABLE, *adj.* [not to be changed for the better] *Incorrigible.* Mankind is unamendable, *Le monde eſt incorrigible.*

UNAMIABLE, *adj.* [not raiſing love] *Qui n'eſt point aimable, déſagréable, inaimable.*

UNAMISSIBLE, *adj.* [that cannot be loſt] *Inamiſſible, qui ne ſe peut perdre.*

UNANCHORED, *adj.* [unmoored] *Sans être à l'ancre, inancré.*

UNANIMATED, *adj.* [not enlivened] *Inanimé.*

UNANIMITY (ïoŭ-nă-nĭm'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [agreement in deſign or opinion] *Unanimité,* f. *accord,* m. *conformité de ſentimens,* f. *union de volontés,* f.

UNANIMOUS (ïoŭ-năn'-ĭ-meŭce), *adj.* [agreeing in deſign or opinion] *Unanime, uni, de même ſentiment, de même volonté, d'un commun accord.* With an unanimous conſent, *D'un conſentement unanime.* They are unanimous, *Ils ſont tous du même ſentiment.*

UNANIMOUS, *ſ.* [done with one accord] *Unanime, qui ſe fait unanimement,* ou *d'un commun conſentement.*

UNANIMOUSLY (ïoŭ năn'-ĭ-meŭs-lé), *adv.* [with one mind] *Unanimement, de concert, tout d'un accord, d'un commun accord, d'une voix commune, d'un commun ſentiment, d'un commun conſentement.* He was unanimouſly received, *Il a été reçu d'un commun accord, ſans oppoſition quelconque.* It was unanimouſly reſolved, *Il fut réſolu d'une commune voix.*

UNANOINTED, *adj.* [not anointed] *Qui n'eſt point oint.* [not prepared for death by extreme unction] *Qui n'a point reçu l'extrême onction.*

UNANSWERABLE, *adj.* [not to be refuted] *Sans réplique, ſans réfutation, inconteſtable.*

UNANSWERABLY, *adv.* [without contelt] *Sans contredit, d'une manière inconteſtable.*

UNANSWERED, *adj.* [not oppoſed by reply] *A quoi on n'a point répondu, irrépondu; réfuté ſans réplique, qu'on n'a point réfuté.*

UNAPPALLED, *adj.* [not impreſſed by fear] *Intrépide, ſans crainte, hardi.*

UNAPPARENT, *adj.* [obſcure, not viſible] *Qui n'eſt pas bien viſible, qui ne paroît pas, qui ne ſe voit pas, inapparent.*

UNAPPARELLED, *adj.* [not dreſſed] *Nu qui ne porte point d'habit.*

UNAPPEASABLE, *adj.* [implacable] *Implacable, qu'on ne peut appaiſer.*

UNAPPEASED, *adj* [not pacified] *Qui n'eſt point appaiſé, ſans être appaiſé, inappaiſé.* His manes ſhall not wander unappeaſed, *Je ne laiſſerai point ſon ombre errer ſans être appaiſée.*

UNAPPLICABLE, *adj.* [ſuch as cannot be applied] *Inapplicable.*

UNAPPREHENDED, *adj.* [not underſtood] *Que l'on ne comprend pas, que l'on n'a pas compris, incompris.*

UNAPPREHENSIVE, *adj.* [not intelligent, not ſuſpecting] *Qui ne comprend pas, ne s'apperçoit pas, ne ſent pas, ne voit pas, ne ſoupçonne pas.*

UNAPPROACHABLE, *and* UNAPPROACHED, *adj* [inacceſſible] *Inacceſſible.*

UNAPPROVED, *adj.* [not approved] *Déſapprouvé, qu'on n'approuve pas, inapprouvé.*

UNAPT, *adj.* [unfit, not qualified] *Incapable, inhabile, qui n'eſt pas propre.*

UNAPTLY, *adv.* [improperly] *Maladroitement, ſans habileté, mal.*

UNAPTNESS, *ſ.* [want of ability] *Incapacité,* f. *manque de diſpoſition, de talent,* m.

UNARGUED, *adj.* [not diſputed] *Sans diſcuſſion, indiſcuté.*

To UNARM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſarm, to deprive of arms] *Déſarmer, ôter les armes.*

UNARMED, *part. adj. Déſarmé, ſans armes, inarmé.*

UNARRAYED. V. UNAPPARELLED.

UNARTFUL, *adj.* [having no art] *Sans art, ſans artifice, inartificieux.*

UNARTFULLY, *adv.* [without art] *D'une manière ſimple & ſans art, inartificieuſement.*

UNARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* [contrariety to art] *Groſſièrement, ſans art, contre les règles de l'art, inartiſtement.*

UNASKED, *adj.* [not ſought by ſolicitation] *Qu'on n'a pas demandé, indemandé.*

UNASPIRING, *adj.* [not ambitious] *Modeſte, ſans ambition.*

UNASSAILED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point attaqué, inattaqué.*

UNASSAYED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point éprouvé, inéprouvé.*

UNASSISTED, *adj.* [without help] *Sans ſecours, ſans aide, inaſſiſté.*

UNASSISTING, *adj.* [not helping] *Qui n'eſt pas ſecourable.*

UNASSUAGED, *adj.* [not pacified] *Qui n'eſt pas appaiſé, inappaiſé.*

UNASSUMING, *adj.* [not arrogant] *Modeſte, ſans prétention, inarrogant.*

UNASSURED, *adj.* [not confident, not to be truſted] *Qui n'eſt pas aſſuré, incertain; qui ne mérite pas de confiance, qui n'eſt pas ſûr, ſur qui ou ſur quoi l'on ne doit pas compter; inaſſuré.*

UNATONED, *adj.* [not expiated] *Qui n'a point été expié, inexpié.*

UNATTAINABLE, *adj.* [not to be gained] *Hors de notre portée, qu'on ne peut obtenir, à quoi l'on ne ſauroit parvenir.*

UNATTAINABLENESS, *ſ.* [not to be attained to] *Etat de ce qu'on ne peut obtenir.*

UNATTAINED, *adj.* [not obtained] *Qu'on n'a pu atteindre ou obtenir, inatteint.*

UNATTEMPTED, *adj.* [untried] *Qu'on n'a point tenté, éprouvé, ou eſſayé; inéprouvé, ineſſayé.*

UNATTENTED, [having no retinu] *Sans [illegible].*

UNATTENTIVELY [unregarded] *A quoi l'on n'a pas fait attention, négligé.*

UNATTENDING, *adj.* [not attending] *Inattentif, négligent, qui néglige.*

UNATTENTIVE, *adj.* [not attending, not regarding] *Inattentif, diſtrait, qui ne fait pas attention à, qui n'a pas d'égards pour.* You are very unattentive, *Vous êtes bien diſtrait.* Man's nature is ſo unattentive to good, that there can ſcarce be too many monitors, *L'homme fait ſi peu d'attention au bien, qu'il ne ſauroit preſque pas y avoir trop de cenſeurs qui l'avertiſſent de ſes devoirs.*

UNAU, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſloath, an animal of Braſil] *Unau,* m.

UNAUGMENTED, *adj.* [without augmentation or increaſe] *Qui n'eſt point augmenté,* ou *ſans être augmenté; augmenté.*

UNAVAILABLE, *and* UNAVAILING, *adj.* [uſeleſs, vain] *Vain, inutile, infructueux.*

UNAVOIDABLE, *adj.* [inevitable] *Inévitable.*

UNAVOIDABLENESS, *ſ.* [inevitability] *Néceſſité,* f. ou *fatalité inévitable,* f.

UNAVOIDABLY, *adv.* [inevitably] *Inévitablement.*

UNAUTHORISED, *adj.* [not ſupported by authority, not properly commiſſioned] *Sans autorité, inautoriſé.*

UNAWAKED, *adj* [ſleepy, not broad awake] *Qui n'eſt pas éveillé,* ou *ſans être éveillé, inéveillé, tout endormi, en dormant.*

UNAWARE, *and* UNAWARES, *adv.* [without thought, without previous meditation, unexpectedly, through an overſight or miſtake] *Sans y penſer, par mégarde, par inadvertance, ſans le vouloir; ſans deſſein, ſans réflexion; à l'improviſte; impinément, tout-à-coup, ſubitement, au dépourvu.* I unawares have killed him, *Je l'ai tué par mégarde, ſans le vouloir.* To take one unawares, *Prendre quelqu'un à l'improviſte.* The miſfortune happens unawares, *Le malheur vient tout-à-coup.*

UNAWED, *adj.* [unreſtrained by fear, or reverence] *Qui n'eſt point arrêté par la crainte* ou *par le reſpect.*

UNBACKED, *adj.* [not tamed, not taught] *Indompté, qui n'eſt pas accoutumé à être monté.*

UNBACKED [not aided] *Sans ſecours, ſans aſſiſtance, qui n'eſt pas appuyé.*

UNBALANCED, *adj.* [not in equipoiſe] *Qui n'eſt point en équilibre.*

To UNBALLAST, *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to diſcharge the ballaſt of a ſhip] *Déleſter.* Unballaſting, *Déleſtage,* m.

UNBALLASTED, *adj.* V. UNSTEADY.

To UNBAR, -RING, -RED, *v. a.* [to open by removing bars] *Débarrer, ôter la barre* ou *les barres, ouvrir.*

UNBARBED, *adj.* [not ſhaven] *Qui n'eſt point raſé, irraſé.*

UNBARKED, *adj. Qui a été écorcé.*

UNBARRED, *part. adj. Débarré, ouvert.*

UNBARRING, *ſ.* [from To UNBAR] *L'action de débarrer.*

UNBASHFUL, *adj Impudent.*

UNBATED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point réprimé.*

UNBATHED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point mouillé.*

UNBATTERED, *adj.* [not injured by blows] *Qui n'eſt pas bleſſé par les coups, imbattu.*

UNBEARING, *adj.* [bringing no fruit] *Stérile, qui ne porte point de fruit.*

UNBEATEN, *adj.* [not beaten with blows, not trodden] *Qui n'eſt point battu, imbattu; qui n'eſt point frayé.*

UNBECOMING, *adj.* [indecent] *Malſéant, miſéant, indécent, qui ne convient pas, inconvenable.*

UNBECOMINGNESS, *ſ.* [indecency] *Indécence,* f. *miſéance,* f.

To UNBED, *v. a.* [to raiſe from a bed] *Lever, tirer du lit.*

UNBEFIT-

UNBEFITTING, *adj.* [not becoming] *Qui ne convient pas, inconvenable.*

UNBEGOT, *and* UNBEGOTTEN, *adj.* [without generation] *Non-engendré, éternel*; ou simplement *qui n'est pas encore engendré.*

UNBELIEF, *s.* [incredulity] *Incrédulité, f.*

To UNBELIEVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſcredit] *Ne pas croire, n'avoir pas de foi ou de confiance.*

UNBELIEVER, *s.* [an infidel] *Un incrédule, un infidelle* V. INCREDULOUS.

UNBELIEVING, *adj.* [infidel] *Infidelle, incrédule.*

UNBELOVED, *adj. Qui n'est point aimé.*

TO UNBEND, -ING, UNBENT, *v. a.* [to relax, to remit, to eaſe, to refreſh] *Débander, détendre, relâcher*; au figuré, *délaſſer, donner du relâche.*

* To unbend one's mind, *Donner du relâche à ſon eſprit, ſe délaſſer l'eſprit, ſe repoſer.*

To UNBEND [in Sea-language] *Démarrer, détacher.* To unbend the cable, *Détalinguer.* To unbend the ſails from their yards, *Déverguer.*

UNBENDING, *adj.* [not ſuffering flexure] *Qui ne plie point, impliable.*

UNBENDING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unbend] *L'action de débander, de relâcher,* &c.

UNBENEVOLENT, *adj.* [not kind] *Impitoyable, dur, ſans humanité, ſans douceur, ſans bonté*

UNBENEFICED, *adj.* [not preferred to a benefice] *Sans bénéfice.*

UNBENIGHTED, *adj.* [without night] *Sans nuit.*

UNBENIGN, *adj.* [malignant] *Malin, méchant.*

UNBENT, *part. adj. Débandé, détendu, relâché.*

To UNBENUM, *v. a.* [to reſtore the ſenſation taken away by cold] *Dégourdir, ôter l'engourdiſſement.*

UNBENUMMED, *adj.* [V. To Unbenum] *Dégourdi.*

UNBENUMMING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unbenum] *Dégourdiſſement,* m.

To UNBESEEM, *v. n.* [not to become, not to be decent] *Etre mal-ſéant,* ou *meſſéant, être indécent.* It may not unbeſeem me to do ſo, *Peut-être n'aurai-je pas tort de le faire.*

UNBESEEMING, *adj.* [unbecoming] *Mal-ſéant, meſſéant, indécent, inconvenable.*

UNBESEEMINGNESS, *ſ.* [want of decency] *Indécence,* f.

UNBESEEMINGLY, *adv.* [without decency] *Indécemment, inconvenablement.*

To UNBESOT, *v. n.* [to teach wit] *Déniaiſer.*

UNBESOTTED, *adj.* [that has learned wit] *Déniaiſé.*

UNBESTOWED, *adj* [not given] *Qu'on n'a pas donné.*

UNBETRAYED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point trahi.*

UNBEWAILED, *adj.* [not lamented] *Qu'on ne regrette pas, irregretté.*

To UNBEWITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from faſcination] *Déſenſorceler, déſcharmer.* Unbewitching, *Déſenſorcellement,* m.

UNBEWITCHED, *part. adj. Déſenſorcelé.*

To UNBIAS, *v. a.* [to free from any external motive, from prejudice] *Débarraſſer* ou *défaire des préjugés.*

UNBIASED, *adj.* [impartial] *Sans préjugé, ſans prévention, impartial, déſintéreſſé, imprévenu.*

UNBIASEDLY, *adv.* [without prejudice] *Sans préjugé.*

UNBID, *and* UNBIDDEN, *adj.* [uncommanded, uninvited] *Qui n'eſt pas commandé*; *qu'on n'a pas prié,* ou *invité*; *incommandé, innvité.*

UNBIGOTED, *adj.* [free from bigotry] *Sans bigoterie.*

To UNBIND, -ING, UNBOUND, *v. a.* [to looſe] *Délier, détacher, débander.*

UNBINDING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unbind] *L'action de délier,* ou *de détacher.*

To UNBISHOP, *v. a.* [to deprive of epiſcopal orders] *Priver un évêque de ſon évêché*; *ſe déſiſpie per.*

To UNBIT, *v. a.* [in Sea-language, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bits] *Débitter* (en parlant d'un cable).

UNBITTED, *adj.* [unbridled, not reſtrained] *Effréné, ſans frein.*

UNBLAMABLE, *adj.* [not culpable] *Innocent, irréprochable, imblamable.*

UNBLAMABLENESS, *ſ.* [the ſtate of being unblamable] *Innocence,* f.

UNBLAMABLY, *adv.* [without fault] *Innocemment, ſans reproche, irréprochablement.*

UNBLAMED, *adj.* [blameleſs] *Innocent, irréprochable, imblâmé.*

UNBLEMISHED, *adj.* [free from turpitude] *Sans tache, intacté.*

UNBLENDED, *adj.* [not mixed] *Pur, qui eſt ſans mélange, immélangé.*

UNBLEST, *adj.* [accurſed] *Maudit, malheureux, miſérable.*

UNBLEST [excluded from benediction] *Qui n'eſt pas béni, ſans être béni, imbéni.*

To UNBLIND, *v. a.* [to reſtore one to ſight, to enlighten one's underſtanding] *Rendre la vue à un aveugle, éclairer l'eſprit.*

UNBLINDED, *adj.* [from To UNBLIND] *Qui a recouvré la vue,* &c.

UNBLINDING, *ſ.* [from To UNBLIND] *L'action de redonner la vue,* ou *d'éclairer l'eſprit.*

UNBLOODED, *adj.* [not ſtained with blood] *Qui n'eſt pas ſouillé de ſang, inſanglant.*

UNBLOODY, *adj.* [not cruel, not ſhedding blood] *Non-ſanglant, ſans effuſion de ſang, inſanglant* The unbloody ſacrifice of the maſs, *Le ſacrifice nonſanglant de la meſſe.*

UNBLOWN, *adj.* [having the bud yet unexpanded] *Qui n'eſt pas encore éclos,* en parlant des fleurs, *inepanoui, inéclos.*

UNBLUNTED, *adj.* [not becoming obtuſe] *Non émouſſé, inémouſſé.*

UNBODIED, *adj.* [incorporeal] *Incorporel, ſans corps.*

UNBOILED, *adj.* [not ſodden] *Qui n'eſt pas bouilli.*

To UNBOLT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet open] *Ouvrir, déverrouiller.*

UNBOLTED, *part. adj. Ouvert.*

UNBOLTED, *adj.* [*ſpeaking of ground corn*; coarſe, groſs] *Groſſier, imbluté.*

UNBOLTING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unbolt] *L'action de déverrouiller.*

To UNBONE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take out the bones] *Déjoſſer.*

UNBONED, *part. adj. Déjoſſé.*

UNBONNETED (eŭn'-bŏn'-ĕt-ĕd), *adj.* [wanting a hat or bonnet] *Sans bonnet.*

UNBOOKISH, *adj* [not ſtudious, unlearned] *Qui n'aime point l'étude, qui n'eſt point cultivé par l'étude, illettré.*

UNBOOTED, *adj.* [without boots] *Sans bottes, débotté, imbotté.*

To UNBORDER, *v. a.* [to take off the border] *Déborder.*

UNBORDERED, *adj.* [V. To Unborder] *Débordé.*

UNBORN, *adj.* [not yet brought into life] *Qui n'eſt pas encore né.*

UNBORROWED, *adj.* [genuine, native] *Naturel, qui n'eſt point emprunté, inemprunté.*

To UNBOSOM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to reveal in confidence, to diſcloſe] *Ouvrir, dire en confidence, confier.* To unboſom oneſelf to a friend, *Ouvrir ſon cœur,* ou *s'ouvrir à un ami,* ‖* *ſe débouronner*; *décharger ſon cœur à un ami.* To unboſom one's ſecrets to him, *Lui confier ſes ſecrets.*

UNBOTTOMED, *adj.* [without bottom] *Sans fond.*

UNBOUGHT, *adj.* [obtained without money] *Qu'on n'a point acheté*; *inacheté,* ou bien, *invendu,* en terme de Commerce.

UNBOUND, *part. adj.* [V. To Unbind] *Délié, détaché, lâché, qui eſt en liberté.*

UNBOUND [wanting a cover] *Qui n'eſt pas relié, ſans être relié, irrelié.*

UNBOUNDED, *adj.* [unlimited, infinite] *Sans bornes, ſans limites, infini, immenſe, démeſuré, qui n'a point de bornes, illimité.*

UNBOUNDEDLY, *adv.* [without bounds] *Sans bornes, ſans meſure, demeſurément.*

UNBOUNDEDNESS, *ſ.* [exemption from limits] *Immenſité, infinité.*

UNBOWED (eŭn'-bôde'), *adj. Qui n'eſt point plié, implié.*

To UNBOWEL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to eviſcerate] *Eventrer, arracher les entrailles.*

UNBOWELLED, *part. adj. Eventré.*

UNBOWELLING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unbowel] *L'action d'éventrer,* ou *de vider un animal.*

To UNBOY, *v. a Mettre hors de page.* It was now time to unboy the prince by putting him into ſome action and acquaintance with buſineſſes, *Il était déjà temps de mettre le prince hors de page, en le faiſant agir, & en lui donnant quelque connoiſſance des affaires.*

To UNBRACE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to looſe, to relax] *Délier, relâcher, détacher, débouclier.*

UNBRACED, *part. adj. Délié, relâché, détaché, débouclé.*

UNBRACING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unbrace] *L'action de débouclier,* &c.

UNBREATHED, *adj* [unexerciſed] *Qui n'eſt point exercé, inexercé*

UNBREATHING, *adj. Inanimé*

UNBRED, *adj.* [not inſtructed in civility] *Sans éducation, ſans politeſſe, impoli, mal élevé.*

UNBREECHED, *adj. Qui n'a point de culottes, ſans culottes.*

UNBRIBED, *adj* [not influenced by money or gifts] *Qui n'eſt point corrompu* ou *gagné par des préſens, déſintéreſſé, incorrompu.*

To UNBRIDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take off the bridle] *Débrider, ôter la bride.*

UNBRIDLED, *part. adj. Débridé*; au figuré, *effréné.*

* An unbridled luſt, *Une convoitiſe effrénée.*

UNBROKE, *and* UNBROKEN, *adj.* [not violated, not ſubdued] *Entier, imbriſé, inviolé*; *qui n'a point été rompu,* ou *violé, indompté, obſervé religieuſement.* Peace is unbroken, *La paix n'a point été violée.* An unbroken horſe, *Un cheval indompté.*

UNBROTHERLIKE, *and* UNBROTHERLY, *adj.* [ill ſuiting with the character of a brother] *Indigne d'un frère.*

UNBRUISED, *adj.* [not bruiſed, not hurt] *Qui n'eſt point meurtri, qui n'eſt point bleſſé*; *immeurtri, imbleſſé, infroiſſé.*

To UNBUCKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe from buckles] *Débucler.*

UNBUCKLED, *part. adj. Débuclé.*

To UNBUILD, -ING, UNBUILT, *v. a.* [to raze, to deſtroy] *Détruire, démolir, raſer, débâtir.*

UNBUILT, *part. adj. Demoli, raſé*; *débâti,* ou bien, *qui n'eſt pas encore bâti, imbâti.*

To UNBUNG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take out the bung] *Débondonner, ôter le bondon, débonder.*

UNBUNGED, *part. adj. Débondonné.*

To UNBURDEN, *or rather* To UNBURTHEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Décharger, ſoulager.*

UNBURDENED, *or* UNBURTHENED, *part. adj. Déchargé, ſoulagé.*

UNBURIED, *adj.* [not interred] *Sans ſépulture, inenſeveli.*

UNBURNED, *and* UNBURNT, *adj.* [not conſumed, not injured by fire] *Qui n'eſt pas brûlé, ſans être brûlé, imbrûlé.*

UNBURNING, *adj.* [not conſuming by heat] *Qui ne brûle point.*

To UNBURY, *v. a.* [to take from out of the ground] *Déſenterrer.*

UNBUSKINED, *adj.* [among the Romans] *Déchauſſé.* Unbuſkined plays, *Pieces déchauſſées* (où les acteurs jouoient ſans bredequin).

To UNBUTTON, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe any thing buttoned] *Débouttonner.*

UNBUTTONED, *part. adj. Déboutonné.*

UNCALCINED, *adj. Incalciné.*

UNCALLED, *adj.* [not ſummoned] *Qui n'eſt point appelé, inappelé.*

To UNCALM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſturb] *Troubler, incalmer.*

UNCANCELLED, *adj.* [not abrogated] *Qui n'a point été abrogé, qui eſt encore en vigueur, inabrogé.*

UNCANDID, *adj.* [not ſincere, not true] *Peu candide, incandide, où il n'y a point de candeur.* An uncandid and fallacious way of arguing, *Une manière de raiſonner captieuſe & incandide.*

UNCANONICAL, *adj.* [not agreeable to the canons] *Qui n'eſt pas canonique, incanonique.*

UNCAPABLE, *adj.* [not capable] *Incapable, inhabile, qui n'eſt pas ſuſceptible.* Uncapable of ſucceeding, *Inhabile à ſuccéder*, terme de Palais. Your heart is uncapable of pity, *Votre cœur n'eſt pas ſuſceptible de pitié.*

UNCAPABLENESS, *ſ.* [incapacity] *Incapacité*, f.

UNCARED for, *adj.* [not regarded] *Peu regardé, négligé, dont on fait peu de cas.*

UNCARNATE. V. Incarnate.

To UNCASE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſengage from any cove g] *Tirer de l'étui*; ou bien, *dépouiller*, en parlant de l'homme & des animaux. To uncaſe a man, *Dépouiller un homme, lui ôter ſes habits.* To uncaſe a rabbit, *Dépouiller un lapin, lui ôter la peau.*

UNCASED, *adj.* [V. To Uncaſe] *Oté de l'étui.*

UNCAUGHT, *adj.* [not yet catched] *Qui n'eſt pas attrapé, inattrapé.*

UNCAUSED, *adj.* [having no precedent cauſe] *Sans cauſe.*

UNCAUTIOUS, *adj.* [not wary, heedleſs] *Inconſidéré, imprudent.*

UNCELEBRATED, *adj.* [not ſolemnized] *Sans être célébré, incélébré.*

UNCENSURED, *adj.* [exempt from public reproach] *Qui n'eſt pas cenſuré*, ou *critiqué, incenſuré.*

UNCERTAIN, *adj.* [doubtful. V. Dubious] *Incertain, douteux, qui n'eſt pas ſûr*; *inconſtant, variable*; *irréſolu, indéterminé, qui n'eſt pas fixe*; *fragile, variant.* That ſeems uncertain to me, *Cela me paroît incertain* ou *douteux.* Man is uncertain of every thing that he hopes for, *L'homme n'eſt pas ſûr de poſſéder ce qu'il eſpere.* An uncertain weather, *Un temps incertain* ou *variable.* An uncertain ſtate, *Etat d'incertitude, d'irréſolution, d'ambiguité.* An uncertain number, *Nombre incertain, indéterminé.*

To make uncertain (to diſappoint), *Déſaſſurer.*

UNCERTAINLY, *adv.* [not ſurely] *D'une manière douteuſe* ou *incertaine, douteuſement.*

UNCERTAINTY, *ſ.* [dubiouſneſs] *Incertitude*, f. *doute*, f. *ambiguité*, f. *irréſolution*, f. *indétermination*, f. *peu d'aſſurance*, m. *inaſſurance*, f. *inſtabilité*, f. *fragilité*, f. *incertain*, m.

¶ Uncertainty, *incertitude*; doubt, *doute*; ſuſpenſe, *ſuſpens* (ſynon.): *Uncertainty* ariſes when the event of things is unknown; *doubt*, when the mind knows not how to chooſe; *ſuſpenſe* is an undetermined ſtate, when the mind is held in expectation. We are in *uncertainty* with reſpect to the ſucceſs of our proceedings; in *doubt* what ſtep to take; in *ſuſpenſe*, when we are withheld from acting by a delay of certainty. *Uncertainty* requires caution; *doubt*, conſideration; *ſuſpenſe*, patience.

UNCESSANT. V. Inceſſant.

UNCESSANTLY. V. Inceſſantly.

To UNCHAIN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from chains] *Déchaîner, déſenchaîner.*

UNCHAINED, *part. adj. Déchaîné.*

UNCHANGEABLE, *adj.* [immutable] *Immuable, qui n'eſt pas ſujet au changement.*

UNCHANGEABLENESS, *ſ.* [immutability] *Immutabilité*, f.

UNCHANGEABLY, *adv.* [immutably] *Immuablement.*

UNCHANGED, *adj.* [not altered, not alterable] *Qui n'eſt point altéré, inaltérable, inchangé.*

UNCHANGING, *adj.* [ſuffering no alteration] *Qui ne change point, qui ne ſouffre aucun changement, inchangeant.*

To UNCHARGE, *v. a. Rétracter, ſe rétracter de.*

UNCHARITABLE, *adj.* [contrary to charity] *Qui n'eſt pas charitable, contraire à la charité.* An uncharitable zeal, *Un zèle contraire à la charité, incharitable.*

UNCHARITABLENESS, *ſ.* [want of charity] *Manque de charité*, m. *incharité*, f.

UNCHARITABLY, *adv.* [in a manner contrary to charity] *D'une manière contraire à la charité, ſans charité, incharitablement.*

UNCHARITY. V. Uncharitableness.

To UNCHARM, *v. a. Décharmer.*

UNCHARY, *adj.* [not wary, not cautious] *Sans précaution, étourdi, léger, imprudent.*

UNCHASTE, *adj.* [lewd, libidinous] *Incontinent, laſcif, qui n'eſt pas chaſte*, en parlant des choſes, *inchaſte.*

UNCHASTELY, *adv.* [in a manner contrary to chaſtity] *Dans la ſaleté, dans l'impudicité, d'une manière oppoſée à la chaſteté, inchaſtement.*

UNCHASTITY, *ſ.* [lewdneſs, incontinence] *Laſciveté*, f. *incontinence*, f. *impudicité*, f. *inchaſteté.*

UNCHECKED, *adj.* [that is not reſtrained] *Qui n'eſt point retenu, qui n'eſt point contraint, incontraint.*

UNCHEERFULNESS, *ſ.* [melancholy] *Mélancolie, triſteſſe*, f.

UNCHEWED, *adj.* [not maſticated] *Qui n'eſt pas mâché, ſans être mâché, immâché.*

To UNCHILD, *v. a.* [to deprive of children] *Priver de ſes enfans.*

UNCHRISTENED, *adj.* [that is not yet chriſtened] *Qui n'eſt pas encore baptiſé.*

UNCHRISTIAN, *adj.* [contrary to the laws of Chriſtianity] *Peu chrétien, indigne d'un Chrétien, inchrétien*

UNCHRISTIANLY, *adv.* [contrarily to the laws of Chriſtianity] *D'une manière contraire aux lois du Chriſtianiſme.*

UNCHRISTIANNESS, *ſ.* [contrariety to Chriſtianity] *Conduite* ou *manière peu chrétienne*, f.

To UNCHURCH, *v. a.* [to excommunicate] *Excommunier.*

UNCHURCHED, *adj.* [excommunicated, not churched] *Excommunié*; *celle qui n'eſt pas relevée.*

UNCIA (ŭn'-chĭ-ă), *ſ.* [a Latin word, ſignifying an ounce] *Une once.*

UNCIAL (ŭn'-chăl), *or* Uncialis, *adj.* [ſaid of large-ſized letters anciently uſed in inſcriptions] *Onciale.*

UNCIRCUMCISED, *adj.* [not circumciſed] *Incirconcis.*

UNCIRCUMCISION, *ſ.* [omiſſion of circumciſion] *Incirconciſion*, f.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *adj.* [unlimited] *Sans limites, qui n'eſt pas borné, incirconſcrit.*

UNCIRCUMSPECT, *adj.* [not cautious] *Imprudent, inconſidéré, incirconſpect.*

UNCIRCUMSPECTLY, *adv.* [imprudently, unwarily] *Imprudemment, indiſcrettement, ſans aucune circonſpection.*

‡UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, *adj.* [unimportant] *Peu intéreſſant.*

UNCIVIL, *adj.* [not polite, not civil] *Incivil, impoli.*

UNCIVILIZED, *adj.* [not reclaimed from barbarity] *Qui n'eſt pas civiliſé, barbare*, * *indomptable, inciviliſé.*

UNCIVILLY, *adj.* [not civilly] *Impoliment, d'une manière inciviſe, incivilement.*

UNCLAD, *adj. Nu*; *ſans habits.*

UNCLARIFIED, *adj.* [not purged, not purified] *Non clariſié, inclariſié.*

To UNCLASP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to open what is ſhut with claſps] *Dégraffer, détacher une agraffe*, ‖ *déſaffubler*, ‖ *déffubler.*

UNCLASPED, *part. adj. Dégraffé.*

UNCLASPING, *ſ.* [from To Unclasp] *L'action de dégraffer.*

UNCLASSICK, *adj.* [not claſſick] *Qui n'eſt pas claſſique, inclaſſique.*

UNCLE (ŭn'g'-kl'), *ſ.* [the father or mother's brother] *Oncle*, m.

UNCLEAN, *adj.* [foul, dirty; lewd, unchaſte] *Sale, malpropre*; au figuré, *impur, impudique, obſcène, immonde.* His hair uncombed and unclean, *Ses cheveux mal peignés & malpropres.* * Unclean diſcourſes, *Des diſcours obſcenes.* An unclean ſpirit, *Un eſprit immonde.*

UNCLEANLINESS, *ſ.* [want of cleanlineſs] *Saleté, malpropreté*, f.

UNCLEANLY, *adv.* [naſtily, filthily] *Salement, mal-proprement, d'une manière ſale & malpropre.*

Uncleanly, *adj.* V. Unclean.

UNCLEANNESS, *ſ* [naſtineſs, lewdneſs] *Saleté* f. *impureté*, f. *impudicité*, f.

UNCLEANSED, *adj.* [not cleanſed] *Qui n'eſt pas nettoyé.*

To UNCLENCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to open the cloſe hand] *Ouvrir le poing.* [to unrivet] *Dériver.*

To UNCLEW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to undo] *Défaire, dépelotter.*

To UNCLINCH, *v. a.* [in Sea-language] *Déclirquer.*

UNCLIPPED (ŭn'-klĭpt), *adj.* [whole, not cut] *Entier, non rogné.*

To UNCLOG, -ging, -ged, *v. a.* [to diſencumber, to exonerate, to ſet at liberty] *Débarraſſer, dégager, rendre libre.*

To UNCLOISTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet at large] *Déclôtrer.*

UNCLOISTERED, *adj. Déclôtré.*

To UNCLOSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to open] *Ouvrir, déclorre.*

UNCLOSED, *part. adj. Ouvert.*

To UNCLOTHE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſtrip] *Dépouiller, ôter les habits.*

UNCLOTHED, *part. adj. Dépouillé, tout nu*, m.

UNCLOTHING, *ſ* [from To Unclothe] *Déshabillement*, m. *l'action de dépouiller*, ou *d'ôter les habits.*

UNCLOUDED, *and* Uncloudy, *adj.* [free from clouds] *Sans nuages, ſerein*, au propre & au figuré.

To UNCLUTCH. V. To Unclench.

To UNCOCK a piſtol, *v. a. Débander un piſtolet.*

To UNCOIF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull the cap off] *Décoiffer.*

UNCOIFED, *part. adj. Décoiffé.*

To UNCOIL, *v. a.* [to open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another] *Dérouler, dévider.*

UNCOINED, *adj. Qui n'eſt pas monnoyé, immonnoyé.*

UNCOLLECTED, *adj. Sans s'être recueilli, irrecueilli.*

UNCOLOURED, *adj.* [not ſtained with any colour] *Qui n'eſt pas teint* ou *coloré, incoloré.*

UNCOMBED, *adj.* [nut adjuſted by the comb] *Mal peigné, qui n'eſt pas peigné, inpeigné.*

† UNCOMEATABLE, *adj.* [inacceſſible, unattainable] *Inacceſſible, qu'on ne peut aborder, qu'on ne peut atteindre* ou *avoir.*

UNCOMELINESS, *ſ.* [want of grace or beauty] *Laideur*, f. *mauvaiſe grâce, difformité*, f. au figuré *indécence*, f.

UNCOMELY, *adj.* [wanting grace] *Laid, de mauvaiſe grâce, déſagréable*; au figuré *indécent.*

Uncomely, *adv.* [in an unbecoming manner] *Indécemment, d'une manière indécente*, ou *malſéante.*

UNCOMFORTABLE, *adj.* [affording no comfort, gloomy] *Fâcheux, triſte, malheureux,*

qui ne donne point de consolation, qui donne du chagrin ; incommode, qui n'a nulle commodité. Uncomfortable children, *De méchans enfans, des enfans qui donnent du chagrin à leur père & mère.*

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, *adj.* [a want of cheerfulneſs] *Triſteſſe*, f. *déſolation*, f. *accablement*, m. *mélancolie*, f. *déſagrément.*

UNCOMFORTABLY, *adv.* [without comfort or cheerfulneſs] *Sans conſolation, avec chagrin, avec déſagrément, miſérablement, ſans aucun plaiſir, ſans aucun contentement.*

UNCOMMANDED, *adj.* [not commanded] *Qui n'eſt pas commandé, incommandé.*

UNCOMMODIOUS, *&c.* V. Incommodious, *&c.*

UNCOMMON, *adj.* [not frequent] *Peu commun, rare, extraordinaire, étrange, incommun.*

UNCOMMONLY, *adv.* [not frequently] *Rarement, incommunément.*

UNCOMMONNESS, *ſ.* [infrequency] *Rareté*, f.

UNCOMMUNICABLE, *adj.* [not to be communicated] *Incommunicable.*

UNCOMMUNICATED, *adj.* [not communicated] *Qu'on n'a point communiqué, incommuniqué.*

UNCOMPACT, *adj. Qui n'eſt pas compacte, incompacte.*

UNCOMPANIED, *adj. Qui n'a point de compagnon, inaccompagné.*

UNCOMPASSIONATE, *adj. Qui n'a point compaſſion, incompatiſſant.*

UNCOMPELLED, *adj.* [free from compulſion] *Volontaire, incontraint.*

UNCOMPLAISANT, *adj.* [not civil] *Qui n'eſt pas complaiſant, ou obligeant, incomplaiſant.*

UNCOMPLETE, *adj.* [not perfect] *Incomplet, imparfait, qui n'eſt pas achevé.* V. Incomplete.

UNCOMPOUNDED, *adj.* [ſimple] *Simple, non-compoſé, incompoſé.*

UNCOMPREHENSIVE, *adj. Incapable de comprendre.*

UNCOMPRESSED, *adj.* [free from compreſſion] *Qui n'eſt pas comprimé*

UNCONCEIVABLE, *adj.* [not to be underſtood] *Inconcevable, incompréhenſible.*

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, *ſ.* [incomprehenſibility] *Incompréhenſibilité*, f.

UNCONCEIVED, *adj.* [not thought, not imagined] *Qu'on n'a pas imaginé, inconçu.*

UNCONCERN, *ſ.* [negligence] *Indifférence*, f. *négligence*, f.

UNCONCERNED, *adj.* [having no intereſt, not diſturbed] *Qui n'a aucun intérêt, qui n'eſt point intéreſſé ; qui n'eſt point ému, touché ; déconcerté, troublé.* We are wholly unconcerned in it, *Nous n'y avons aucune ſorte d'intérêt.* He is unconcerned at all accidents, *Il n'eſt touché, ému, ou troublé d'aucun accident, rien ne le touche.* To live unconcerned, *Vivre dans l'indifférence, ſans s'affecter de rien.*

UNCONCERNEDLY, *adv.* [without intereſt or affection] *Indifféremment, d'un œil déſintéreſſé.*

UNCONCERNEDNESS, *ſ.* [freedom from anxiety or perturbation] *Indifférence*, f. *tranquillité d'âme*, f.

UNCONCERNING, *adj.* [not intereſting] *Peu intéreſſant, inintéreſſant.*

UNCONCERNMENT, *ſ. Etat de celui qui n'a point de part à quelque choſe.*

UNCONCLUDENT, *and* Unconcluding, *adj* [not deciſive] *Qui ne conclud rien, inconcluant.* An unconcluding argument, *Un argument qui ne conclud rien.*

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, *ſ. Qualité de n'être pas déciſif.*

UNCONCOCTED, *adj.* [not digeſted] *Cru, qui n'eſt pas cuit* ou *digéré dans l'eſtomac, incuit, indigéré.*

UNCONDEMNED, *adj.* [not condemned] *Qui n'eſt pas condamné, incondomné.*

UNCONDITIONAL, *adj.* [abſolute] *Abſolu, ſans condition.*

UNCONFINED, *adj.* [free from reſtraint, having no limits] *Libre* ; ou bien, *illimité, ſans bornes, qui n'eſt pas limité.*

UNCONFIRMED, *adj.* [not fortified by reſolution] *Irréſolu, qui n'eſt pas ferme dans ſes réſolutions, qui n'eſt pas confirmé, inconfirmé*

UNCONFORM, *adj. Différent, inconforme.*

UNCONFORMABLE, *adj.* [inconſiſtent] *Contraire, incompatible.*

UNCONFORMED, *adj.* [not conform, not conforming] *Qui ne ſe conforme point*, ou *qui ne s'eſt point conformé.*

UNCONFORMITY, *ſ.* [inconſiſtency] *Contrariété*, f. *incompatibilité*, f. *inconformité*, f.

UNCONFUSED, *adj.* [diſtinct] *Diſtinct, inconfus.*

UNCONFUSEDLY, *adv.* [without confuſion] *Sans confuſion, inconfuſément.*

UNCONFUTABLE, *adj.* [not to be confuted] *Irréfragable.*

UNCONNECTED, *adj* [not coherent] *Qui n'eſt point lié, ſans liaiſon, découju.*

UNCONQUERABLE, *adj.* [not to be ſubdued] *Invincible, inſurmontable.*

UNCONQUERABLY, *adv* [invincibly] *Invinciblement.*

UNCONQUERED, *adj* [not ſubdued] *Qui n'eſt pas conquis*, ou *vaincu, inconquis, invaincu.*

UNCONSCIONABLE, *adj.* [not reaſonable] *Déraiſonnable, qui n'a point de conſcience, injuſte, inconſcientieux.*

UNCONSCIONABLENESS, *ſ.* [unreaſonableneſs] *Manque de raiſon*, m. *inconſcience*, f.

UNCONSCIONABLY, *adv.* [unreaſonably] *Sans raiſon, d'une manière déraiſonnable, inconſcientieuſement.*

UNCONSCIOUS, *adj.* [having no mental perception] *Qui n'eſt pas intelligent, aveugle* Unconſcious cauſes, *Les cauſes aveugles.*

UNCONSECRATED, *adj* [not ſacred] *Qui n'eſt pas conſacré, inconſacré.*

UNCONSENTED TO, *adj. Auquel on ne conſent pas, inconſenti*

UNCONSEQUENT, *&c.* V. Inconſequent, *&c.*

UNCONSIDERED, *adj. Qui n'a pas été conſidéré*

UNCONSONANT, *adj. Hors de propos.*

UNCONSTANT, *adj In conſtant, changeant*

UNCONSTRAINED, *adj.* [free from compulſion] *Libre, volontaire, incontraint.*

UNCONSTRAINEDLY, *adv.* [without compulſion] *Sans contrainte, librement.*

UNCONSTRAINT, *ſ.* [freedom from conſtraint] *Liberté*, f. *incontrainte*, f.

UNCONSULTING, *adj.* [imprudent] *Imprudent, inconſidéré, téméraire.*

UNCONSUMABLE, *adj.* [which cannot be waſted] *Qui ne peut être conſumé.*

UNCONSUMED, *adj.* [not waſted] *Qui n'eſt pas conſumé, inconſumé.*

UNCONTAMINATED, *adj. Pur, qui n'eſt point ſouillé, inſouillé.*

UNCONTEMNED, *adj.* [not deſpiſed] *Qui n'eſt point mépriſé, immépriſé.*

UNCONTESTABLE, *and* Uncontested, *adj.* [certain, indiſputable] *Inconteſtable, évident, certain.*

UNCONTESTABLY, *adv.* [certainly] *Inconteſtablement.*

UNCONTRITE, *adj.* [not religiouſly penitent] *Qui n'eſt pas véritablement contrit, qui ne ſe repent pas ſincèrement, incontrit.*

UNCONTROVERTED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point diſputé ; indiſputé, incontroverté.*

UNCONTROLLABLE, *adj.* [powerful beyond oppoſition] *Irréſiſtible.*

Uncontrollable. V. Inconteſtable.

UNCONTROLLED, *adj.* [unreſiſted, not refuted] *A quoi on ne réſiſte point* ; ou *qui n'eſt point conteſté, qui n'eſt point contrôlé, incontrôlé.*

UNCONVERSABLE, *adj.* [not ſocial] *Inſociable, impraticable.*

UNCONVERTED, *adj.* [not perſuaded of the truth of Chriſtianity] *Qui n'eſt pas converti au Chriſtianiſme, inconverti.*

UNCONVINCED, *adj.* [not convinced] *Qui n'eſt pas convaincu, inconvaincu.*

UNCONVINCIBLE, *adj.* [who cannot be perſuaded] *Qu'on ne ſauroit convaincre, qui ne veut jamais ſe rendre.* An unconvincible humour is my averſion, *Il n'eſt rien que j'abhorre tant qu'un homme qui ne veut jamais ſe rendre.*

To UNCORD -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe a thing bound with cords] *Délier, détacher* ce qui eſt attaché avec une corde.

UNCORDED, *part. adj. Délié, détaché.*

To UNCORK a bottle, *v. a. Décoiffer une bouteille.*

UNCORRECT, *adj.* [inaccurate] *Qui n'eſt pas correct*, ou *châtié ; incorrect.*

UNCORRECTED, *adj.* [inaccurate] *Inexact, ſans être corrigé, incorrigé.* He left it uncorrected, *Il l'a laiſſé ſans le corriger.*

UNCORRUPT, *and* Uncorrupted, *adj.* [not vitiated, not depraved] *Qui n'eſt pas corrompu*, ou *gâté ; incorrompu ; honnête, pur, ſain.* An uncorrupt judgment, *Un jugement ſain.* Uncorrupted manners, *Des mœurs pures.*

UNCORRUPTIBLE, *&c.* V. Incorruptible, *&c*

UNCORRUPTLY, *adv.* [uprightly, with integrity] *Sans ſe laiſſer corrompre, avec intégrité.*

UNCORRUPTNESS, *ſ.* [integrity] *Intégrité*, f.

To UNCOVER, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to diveſt of a covering] *Découvrir, montrer à découvert ;* au propre & au figuré. To uncover the table, *Deſſervir.*

UNCOVERED, *part. adj. Découvert.* Be uncovered, *Découvrez-vous.* To be uncovered, *Se tenir découvert.*

UNCOVERING, *ſ.* [from To Uncover] *L'action de découvrir.*

UNCOUNSELABLE, *adj.* [not to be adviſed] *Qui ne demande point*, ou *ne prend point conſeil.*

UNCOUNTABLE, *adj. Innombrable.*

UNCOUNTERFEIT, *adj.* [genuine, not ſpurious] *Vrai, naturel, qui n'eſt point falſifié*, ou *contrefait, irfalſifié.*

To UNCOUPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe dogs from their couples] *Découpler, déſaccoupler.*

UNCOUPLED, *part. adj. Découplé.*

UNCOURTEOUS, *adj.* [uncivil] *Incivil, impoli, diſcourtois.*

UNCOURTEOUSLY, *adv. Incivilement, impoliment.*

UNCOURTLINESS, *ſ.* [inelegance] *Groſſièreté* de manières, f. *impoliteſſe*, f. *incivilité*, f.

UNCOURTLY, *adj.* [inelegant of manners] *Qui n'a pas les manières de la cour, impoli, incivil, groſſier.*

Uncourtly [againſt the court] *Oppoſé à la cour*, ou *aux ſentimens de la cour.*

UNCOUTH, *adj.* [odd, ſtrange, unuſual] *Etrange, bizarre, ſingulier, extraordinaire, barbare, ſauvage, groſſier.* This uncouth dream, *Ce ſonge étrange.* An uncouth expreſſion, *Une expreſſion barbare.*

UNCOUTHLY, *adv.* [ſtrangely] *Etrangement.*

UNCOUTHNESS, *ſ.* [oddneſs, ſtrangeneſs] *Bizarrerie*, f. *ſingularité*, *groſſièreté*, f.

To UNCREATE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to annihilate] *Anéantir.*

UNCREATED, *adj.* [not produced by creation] *Incréé.*

UNCREDITABLENESS, *ſ. Manque de réputation.*

UNCROPPED, *adj.* [not cropped ; not gathered ; not ſown or planted] *Qui n'eſt pas coupé* ou *cueilli ; non enſemencé, ni planté, inenſemencé.*

UNCROSSED, *adj. Qui n'eſt pas rayé, irrayé.*

UNCROUDED, *adj.* [not ſtraitened] *Qui n'eſt pas ſerré*, ou *reſſerré.*

To

To UNCROWN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of a crown] *Oter la couronne, détroner, déposer.* To uncrown a king, *Oter la couronne à un roi.*

UNCROWNED, *part. adj. A qui l'on a ôté la couronne, déposé, détroné.*

UNCTION, *f.* [anointing] *Onction*, f.

UNCTIOUS V. UNCTUOUS.

UNCTUOSITY, *f.* [holiness] *Onctuosité*, f. *qualité onctueuse.*

UNCTUOUS, *adj.* [oily, fat] *Onctueux.*

UNCTUOUSNESS. V. UNCTUOSITY.

UNCULLED, *adj.* [not gathered] *Qui n'eſt pas cueilli, ou recueilli; incueilli.*

UNCULPABLE, *adj.* [not blameable] *Innocent, incoupable.*

UNCULTIVABLE, *adj.* [not to be cultivated] *Qu'on ne peut cultiver, ingrat*, au propre & au figuré. Uncultivable land, *Une terre ingrate.*

* An uncultivable nature. *Un naturel ingrat.*

UNCULTIVATED, *adj.* [not improved by tillage] *Inculte, incultivé.*

UNCUMBERED, *adj.* [not burthened, not embarrassed] *Qui n'eſt point chargé, qui n'eſt point embarraſſé, inembarraſſé.*

UNCURBABLE, *adj* [not to be curbed] *Qu'on ne sauroit plier ou courber.*

UNCURBED, *adj.* [not restrained] *Effréné, ſans retenue.*

UNCURED, *adj.* [not cured] *Qui n'eſt pas guéri, inguéri.*

UNCURIOUS, *adj.* [who is not curious] *Qui n'eſt pas curieux, incurieux.*

To UNCURL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n. Défriſer, & ſe défriſer, découcler.*

UNCURLED, *part. adj. Défriſé, qui n'eſt pas friſé.*

UNCURSED, *and* UNCURST, *adj.* [not execrated] *Qui n'eſt pas maudit.*

UNCUSTOMABLE, *adj.* [free from taxes, not liable to impoſitions] *Exempt de tous droits, ou impôts.*

UNCUSTOMARY, *adj.* [not uſual, not cuſtomary] *Rare, hors d'uſage.*

UNCUT, *adj* [not cut] *Entier, qu'on n'a pas coupé*, ou *entamé, incoupé.*

To UNDAM, *v. a.* [to free from the reſtraint of mounds] *Lâcher une écluſe, crever une digue, défaire un batardeau.*

UNDAMAGED, *adj.* [not impaired] *Non endommagé, inendommagé.*

UNDAUNTED, *adj.* [unſubdued by fear] *Intrépide, qui ne craint rien, déterminé.* In an undaunted manner, *Tête baiſſée.*

UNDAUNTEDLY, *adv.* [boldly, intrepidly] *Avec intrépidité, hardiment, courageuſement, ſans peur.*

UNDAUNTEDNESS, *ſ.* [boldneſs, intrepidity] *Intrépidité*, f. *aſſurance*, f.

UNDAZZLED, *adj.* [not dimmed by ſplendour] *Qui n'eſt point ébloui, inébloui.*

To UNDEAF, *v. a.* [to free from deafneſs] *Guérir de la ſurdité, rendre l'ouïe.*

UNDEBAUCHED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point corrompu par la débauche.*

UNDECAGON (eŭn'-dĕk'-ă-gŏne), *ſ.* [in Geom. a figure of eleven angles or ſides] *Hendécagone*, m.

UNDECAYING, *adj.* [not ſuffering diminution] *Durable, qui ne s'altère point.*

UNDECAYED, *adj.* [not worn out *or* diminiſhed] *Inſultable, qui ne s'affoiblit point, qui n'eſt point terni, flétri*, ou *affoibli.*

UNDECEIVABLE, *adj.* [not liable to deceive] *Incapable de tromper.*

To UNDECEIVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſet free from fallacy] *Détromper, déſabuſer, tirer d'erreur, déſenſatuer*, § *déleurer; guérir d'une erreur.* You can undeceive us, *Vous pouvez nous détromper.*

UNDECEIVED, *part. adj. Détrompé, déſabuſé.*

UNDECEIVING, *ſ.* [*from* To Undeceive] *L'action de détromper*, ou *de déſabuſer; déſabuſement*, m.

UNDECENT, &c. V. Indecent, &c.

UNDECIDED, *adj.* [not determined] *Indécis, inacte miné, irréſolu.*

UNDECISIVE, *adj.* [unconcluding] *Qui n'eſt pas déciſif, indéciſif.*

To UNDECK, *v. a.* [to deprive of ornaments] *Déparer, déſajuſter, priver de ſes ornemens, inorner.*

UNDECKED, *adj.* [not adorned] *Sans parure, ſans ornement, mal ajuſté, inorné.*

UNDECLINABLE, *or* UNDECLINED, *adj.* [not grammatically varied by termination] *Indéclinable, qui ne ſe décline point.*

UNDEDICATED, *adj.* [not devoted; not inſcribed to a patron] *Non dévoué; non dédié; ſans dédicace, indédié, indévoué.*

UNDEE, *adj* [in Heraldry; like waves] *Ondé.*

UNDEEDED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point ſignalé par quelque exploit.*

UNDEFACEABLE, *adj.* [not to be defaced] *Ineffaçable, indéfectible.*

UNDEFACED, *adj.* [not deprived of its form] *Qui n'eſt pas défiguré, indéfiguré.*

UNDEFEASIBLE, *adj.* [not defeaſible] *Qu'on ne ſauroit défaire, détruire ou annuler; qui ſubſiſte toujours.*

UNDEFENDED, *adj* [defenceleſs] *Qui n'eſt pas défendu, ſans défenſe, indéfendu.*

UNDEFIED, *adj.* [not challenged] *Sans être défié, à qui on n'a point fait de défi, indéfié.*

UNDEFILED, *adj.* [not polluted] *Pur, ſans tache, qui n'eſt pas corrompu, non ſouillé, impollué.*

UNDEFINABLE, *adj.* [not to be marked by a definition] *Indéfiniſſable, qu'on ne ſauroit définir.*

UNDEFINED, *adj.* [not explained by a definition] *Qui n'eſt pas défini, indéfini.*

UNDEFORMED, *adj.* [not diſfigured] *Qui n'eſt pas défiguré, indéfiguré.*

UNDEFRAYED, *adj.* [not paid off, the expences of which are not diſcharged] *Qui n'eſt point défrayé*, ou *déchargé; indéchargé.*

UNDELIBERATED, *adj.* [not carefully conſidered] *Qui n'eſt pas prémédité, fait ſans délibération, imprémédité, indélibéré.*

UNDELIGHTED, *adj.* [not pleaſed] *Qui ne prend pas plaiſir, ſans prendre de plaiſir.*

UNDELIGHTFUL, *adj.* [not giving pleaſure] *Déſagréable, diſgracieux, qui ne fait pas plaiſir, qui n'a point d'agrément.*

UNDEMOLISHED, *adj.* [not razed, not thrown down] *Qui n'eſt pas démoli, indémoli.*

UNDEMONSTRABLE, *adj.* [not capable of fuller evidence] *Qu'on ne peut démontrer, qui n'eſt pas ſuſceptible de démonſtration.*

UNDENIABLE, *adj.* [unconteſtable, ſuch as cannot be diſputed] *Inconteſtable, évident, qu'on ne ſauroit nier, irréfragable.*

UNDENIABLE [not to be refuſed] *Qu'on ne ſauroit refuſer.*

UNDENIABLY, *adv.* [ſo plainly as to admit no contradiction] *Evidemment, inconteſtablement.*

UNDEPRAVED, *adj.* [not corrupted] *Qui n'eſt pas corrompu; innocent, incorrompu, indépravé.* The undepraved ſtate of nature, *L'état de la nature incorrompue, l'état d'innocence.*

UNDEPRIVED, *adj.* [not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion] *Qui n'eſt pas privé*, ou *dépouillé; imprivé, indéſpoüillé.*

UNDER (eŭn'-deŭr), *prep.* [beneath] *Sous, deſſous; au-deſſous, par-deſſus.* Under the table, *Sous la table.* Diem under ground, *De deſſous terre.* Under fifteen years, *Au-deſſous de quinze ans.* To go under, *Aller par-deſſous.*

UNDER [by the ſhow of] *Sous.* Under colour, *Sous prétexte, ſous ombre.* Under name of a perfect love, *Sous le nom d'un amour parfait.*

UNDER [in a ſtate of ſubjection to] *Sous, ſoumis à.* Give good rules and patterns to thoſe that live under your care, *Donnez de bons principes & de bons exemples à ceux qui vivent ſous votre direction.* The world is under God, *Le monde eſt ſoumis a Dieu.* To bring under, *Soumettre, aſſujettir.* To keep under, *Tenir de court.* To be under reſtraint, *N'être pas libre.*

UNDER [in a ſtate of oppreſſion by, *or* of being liable to] *Sous, dans, par, au milieu de.* To tread under foot, *Fouler ſous les pieds, fouler aux pieds.* He is under great affliction, *Il eſt dans une grande affliction.* To be under an oath, *Etre obligé par ſerment.* To be under an obligation, *Etre obligé.* To lay under a diſtemper, *Etre atteint ou attaqué d'une maladie.* Under the extremity of torture, *Au milieu des plus violens tourmens, au fort de la torture.* To do a piece of work under great diſadvantages, *Faire un ouvrage ſans les ſecours néceſſaires.*

UNDER [leſs, in a leſs degree than, for leſs than] *Moins, à moins, moins de; au-deſſous.* Over *or* under, *Plus ou moins.* I cannot ſell it under, *Je ne ſaurois le vendre à moins.* Many are under ten pounds a year, *Pluſieurs ont moins de dix livres ſterling de revenu.* Medicines take effect ſometimes under the natural powers of their virtue, *Les remedes ont quelquefois un effet ſous au-deſſous de leur vertu naturelle.*

UNDER [below in place] *Sous, deſſous.* A ſhip under ſail, *Un vaiſſeau qui fait voile.* All the country lays under water, *Tout le pays eſt ſous l'eau, eſt inondé.*

UNDER [not having reached *or* arrived to] *Qui n'a pas encore atteint, au deſſous.* Children under ten years, *Les enfans au-deſſous de dix ans.* To be under age, *Etre mineur.*

UNDER [in ſtate of protection] *Sous, avec, par, ſauf.* Under favour, *Sous votre bon plaiſir, avec votre permiſſion.* Under correction, *Sauf correction.*

UNDER, *Sus, dans, de, à.* Under lock and key, *Sous la clé.* Give me a note under your hand, *Donnez-moi un billet digne de vous*, ou *de votre main.* Under hand and ſeal, *Signé & ſcellé.* Under the preſent diſpoſition of things, *Dans l'état préſent des choſes.* To do a thing under one's noſe, *Faire une choſe ſous les yeux de quelqu'un, à ſon nez & à ſa barbe.* That ſerves to nothing in the ſubject under our conſideration, *Cela ne fait rien ou ne ſert de rien au ſujet que nous traitons.* A thing that comes under our conſideration, *Une choſe qui ſe préſente à notre conſidération.* Your letter I received under the date of the ſixth inſtant *J'ai reçu votre lettre datée du ſix de ce mois.*

R. UNDER is much uſed in compoſition, and in various ſenſes.

See its compounds either with *or* without a diviſion, as follows:

UNDER [in Sea-language] *Sous, à.* A ſhip under ſail, *Vaiſſeau à la voile*, ou *ſous voiles.* To be under the ſea (ſaid of a ſhip that lies ſtill, and waiting for other ſhips), *Etre à l'ancre, être en rade.* To be under way, *Aller de l'avant.*

UNDER-ACTION (eŭn'-deŭr-ăk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [ſubordinate act on] *Action ſubordonnée.*

UNDER-AGE (eŭn'-deŭr-edje), *ſ.* [nonage] *Minorité*, f.

To UNDER-BEAR (eŭn-deŭr-bère'). V. To SUPPORT.

UNDER-BEARER (eŭn'-deŭr-bé'-reŭr), *ſ* [in funerals, is ſaid of thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body] *Porteur*, m.

To UNDER-BID (eŭn'-deŭr-bĭd'), *v. a.* [to offer for any thing leſs than it is worth] *Miſoffrir, offrir moins que la choſe ne vaut*; ou bien, *offrir moins qu'un autre.*

To UNDERBIND (eŭn'-deŭr-bäïn'd'), -ING, -OUND, *v. a. Lier par deſſous.*

UNDERBINDING (eŭn'-deŭr-bäïnd'-ïn'gue), *ſ.* [*from* To Underbind] *L'action de lier par-deſſous.*

UNDERBOUND (eŭn'-deŭr-băoŭn'd'), *part. adj. Lié par-deſſous.*

UNDER-BRIGADIER (eŭn'-deŭr-brig-ă-dïre'), *ſ. Sous-brigadier*, m.

UNDER-

UNDER-BUTLER (eŭn'-deŭr beŭt'-leŭr), *s. Aide de fommelier*, m. *fous-bouteiller*, m.

UNDER CATERER (eŭn'-deŭt-ké'-teŭr-eŭr), *f. Sous-déverſeur*, m.

UNDER-CHAMBERLAIN (eŭn'-deŭr-tchéme' beŭr-léne). V. Vice-Chamberlain.

UNDER-CHANTER (eŭn'-deŭr tchăn'-teŭr), *f. Sous-chantre*, m.

UNDER-CLERK (eŭn'-deŭr-klerk), *f.* [a ſubordinate clerk] *Sous-ſecrétaire*, m. *ſous-clerc, ſous-comite, ſous commis*, m.

UNDER-COOK (eŭn'-deŭr-koŭk), *f. Aide de cuiſine*, m. *and* f.

To UNDERDO (eŭn'-deŭr-doŭ'), *v. n.* [to act under or below one's abilities] *Agir d'une manière indigne de ſoi.* Meat underdone, *Viande qui n'eſt pas trop cuite.*

UNDER-FACTION (eŭn'-deŭr-făk'-cheŭne). *f.* [ſubordinate faction] *Sous-diviſion d'une faction.*

UNDER-FARM, *f. Sous-traite, ſous-ferme*, f.

To UNDER-FARM, *ſous-traiter, ſous-fermer.*

UNDER-FARMER of the cuſtoms, *f. Sous-traitant*, m *ſous-fermier*, m.

To UNDERFEEL (eŭn'-deŭr-fīle'), *v. a.* [to attempt to come ſlily to the knowledge of a thing] *Preſſentir, tâter le pouls.*

UNDER-FELLOW (eŭn'-deŭr-fĕl'-ô), *f.* [a mean man, a ſurry wretch] *Un homme de néant, un miſérable.*

UNDERFILLING (eŭn'-deŭr-fĭl'-ĭn'gne), *f.* [the lower part of an edifice] *La partie inférieure d'un bâtiment.*

To UNDERFLOW (eŭn'-deŭr-flô), *v. n.* [to flow below] *Couler par-deſſous.*

To UNDERFURNISH (eŭn'-deŭr-feûr'-nĭſche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſupply with leſs than enough] *Ne pas fournir aſſez.*

To UNDERGIRD (eŭn'-deŭr-gueerd'), -ING, Undergirt, *v. a.* [to bind below or round the bottom] *Ceindre* ou *lier par-deſſous.*

UNDERGIRDLE (eŭn'-deŭr-guerdl'), *f.* [a lower girdle] *Ceinture de deſſous*, f.

UNDERGIRT (eŭn'-deŭr-guert), *part. adj. Ceint par-deſſous.*

UNDERGIRTH (eŭn'-deŭr-guertsh), *f. Sous-ventrière*, f.

To UNDERGO (eŭn'-deŭr-gô'), -ING, I underwent, I have undergone, *v. a.* [to ſuffer, to ſuſtain; to endure without fainting; to paſs through. V. To Bear] *Souffrir, ſubir, eſſuyer, ſupporter.* To undergo a puniſhment, *Subir une punition.*

UNDERGONE (eŭn'-deŭr-gône'), *part. adj. Souffert, ſubi, eſſuyé, ſupporté.*

UNDER-GOVERNESS, *f. Sous-gouvernante*, f.

UNDER-GOVERNOUR, *f. Sous-gouverneur*, m.

UNDERGROUND (eŭn'-deŭr-grŏoŭn'd), *f.* [ſubterraneous ſpace] *Souterrain*, m. *lieu ſouterrain.*

Underground, *adj.* [ſubterraneous] *Souterrain.*

UNDER-GROWTH (eŭn'-deŭr-grôtsh'), *ſ.* [that which grows under the tall wood] *Ce qui croît ſous de grands arbres.*

UNDERHAND (eŭn'-deŭr-hăn'd), *adj.* [ſecretly, clandeſtinely] *Sous main, clandeſtinement.*

Underhand, *adj.* [ſecret, clandeſtine] *Secret, clandeſtin, ſourd.* Underhand dealings, *Des pratiques ſourdes.*

UNDERIVED (eŭn'-dĭ răĭv'd'), *adj.* [not borrowed] *Qui n'eſt pas dérivé, indérivé.*

UNDER-LABOURER (eŭn'-deŭr-beŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſubordinate workman] *Manœuvrier*, m. *manœuvre*, m.

To UNDERLAY (eŭn'-deŭr-lé', ING, Underlaid, *v. a.* [to ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under] *Redreſſer, caler.* To underlay a ſhoe, *Hauſſer un ſoulier.*

UNDERLAYED, *or* UNDERLAID (eŭn'-deŭr-lĕd), *part. adj. Redreſſé.*

UNDERLAYER (eŭn'-deŭr-lé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a piece of wood to ſhove up any thing] *Une étaie, un étançon, une jemelle, un patin, une cale.*

UNDERLAYING (eŭn'-deŭr-lé'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Underlay] *L'action de redreſſer.*

UNDERLEASE, *ſ. Sous-bail*, m. *ſous-ferme*, f.

To Underlease, *v. a.* [to take an underleaſe] *Sous-fermer, ſous-affermer.*

UNDER LEATHER (eŭn'-deŭr-lĕtzh'-eŭr), *ſ. Le cuir de deſſous.* Under-leather of a ſpur, *Sous-pied*, m.

UNDER-LIEUTENANCY, *ſ. Sous-lieutenance*, f.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT (eŭn'-deŭr-lĭv-tĕn'-ănt'te), *ſ. Sous-lieutenant*, m.

To UNDERLET (eŭn'-deŭr-lĕte), *v. a. Relouer, ſous-louer.*

To UNDERLINE (eŭn'-deŭr-lāĭne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to mark with lines below the words] *Souligner.*

UNDERLINED (eŭn'-deŭr-lāĭn'd'), *part. adj. Souligné.*

UNDERLING (eŭn'-deŭr-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [an inferior agent; a ſorry, mean fellow] *Un agent inférieur, un inſtrument, un ſuppôt; l'âme damnée de quelqu'un.*

UNDER-LIBRARIAN, *ſ. Sous-bibliothécaire*, m.

UNDER-LIP (eŭn'-deŭr-lĭp), *ſ. La lèvre de deſſous, f. balevre*, f.

UNDER-MARSHAL (eŭn'-deŭr-măr'-chăl), *ſ.* V. Sub-Marshal.

UNDER-MASTER, *ſ.* [uſher, aſſiſtant] *Sous-maître*, m.

To UNDERMATCH (eŭn'-deŭr-mătche), *Mésallier.*

UNDER-MILL-STONE (eŭn'-deŭr-mĭl-stône), *ſ. Meule inférieure, meule de deſſous*, f. *gisant*, m.

To UNDERMINE (eŭn'-deŭr-māĭne'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to excavate under; to waſte, to deſtroy by degrees] *Miner, dégraveyer, déchauſſer; ſapper*, au propre & au figuré; *consumer, détruire peu-à-peu, perdre par des menées ſecrettes, ſupplanter par des voies clandeſtines.* They undermined the rock from one end to the other, *Ils minèrent le rocher d'un bout à l'autre.*

* His diſeaſe undermines him, *Son mal le mine.* He undermined the ducheſs, *Il perdit la ducheſſe par des menées ſecrettes.*

UNDERMINED (eŭn'-deŭr-māĭn'd'), *part. adj. Déchauſſé; miné*, au propre & au figuré; *conſumé, détruit, perdu, ſupplanté par des voies ſecrettes.*

UNDERMINER (eŭn'-deŭr-māĭ'-neŭr), *ſ.* [he that undermines; a clandeſtine enemy] *Mineur*; au figuré, *ennemi caché.*

UNDERMINING (eŭn'-deŭr-mĭ'-nin'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Undermine] *L'action de miner, de ſapper*, &c.

UNDER-MISTRESS, *ſ.* [under-teacher] *Sous-maîtreſſe*, f

UNDERMOST (eŭn'-deŭr-môſte), *adj.* [loweſt in place] *Le plus bas, qui eſt tout au deſſous.*

UNDERNEATH (eŭn'-deŭr-nītzh'), *adv.* [in the lower place] *Deſſous, au-deſſous, par-deſſous.*

Underneath, *prep.* [under] *Sous, deſſous.* Under the yoke of tyranny, *Sous le joug de la tyrannie.*

UNDER-OFFICER (eŭn'-deŭr-ŏf'-ĭ-ceŭr), *ſ.* [an inferior officer] *Officier ſubalterne*, m.

UNDEROGATORY (eŭn'-dé-rŏg'-ă-teŭr-é), *adj. Qui ne déroge point.*

UNDER-PART (eŭn'-deŭr-parte), *ſ.* [ſubordinate or uneſſential part] *Acceſſoire*, m.

UNDER-PETTICOAT (eŭn'-deŭr-pét'-ĭ-kôte), *ſ. Jupon de deſſous*, m.

To UNDERPIN (eŭn'-deŭr-pĭne'), -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to prop, to ſupport] *Etayer, ſoutenir*; ou bien, en terme d'architecte, *Reprendre ſous-œuvre, rebâtir par le pied.*

UNDERPINNED (eŭn'-deŭr-pĭn'd') *part. adj. Etayé, ſoutenu*; ou bien, *repris ſous-œuvre, rebâti par le pied.*

UNDERPINNING (eŭn'-deŭr-pĭn'-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Underpin] *L'action de reprendre ſous-œuvre*, ou *de rebâtir par le pied.*

UNDERPLOT (eŭn' deŭr-plôte), *ſ.* [a ſubordinate event in a play] *Un épiſode* dans une pièce de théâtre, *ou* dans un poëme.

Underplot [a clandeſtine ſcheme] *Complot caché, menée ſecrette.*

To UNDER-PRAISE (eŭn'-deŭr-prĕze'), [to praiſe below deſert] *Déprijer, ne pas louer aſſez.*

UNDER-PRECEPTOR, *ſ. Sous-précepteur*, m.

UNDER-PRIOR (eŭn'-deŭr-prāĭ'-eŭr), *ſ. Sous-prieur*, m.

To UNDERPRIZE (eŭn'-deŭr-prāĭze'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to value leſs than the worth] *Eſtimer, priſer au deſſous de ſa valeur; déprécier.*

UNDERPRIZED (eŭn'-deur-prāĭz'd'), *part. adj. Eſtimé, priſé, au deſſous de ſa valeur, déprécié, dépriſé.*

To UNDERPROP (eŭn'-deŭr-prŏp'), -PING, -PED, *v. a* [to underpin, to ſupport, to ſhore] *Etayer, étançonner, ſoutenir, appuyer, contre-bouter.*

UNDERPROPPED (eŭn'deŭr-prŏp't'), *part. adj. Etayé, étançonné, appuyé, ſoutenu.*

UNDERPROPPING (eŭn'-deŭr-prŏp'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Underprop] *L'action d'appuyer*, &c.

UNDER-PROPORTIONED (eŭn'-deŭr-prô-pôr'-cheŭn'd) *adj. Qui n'a pas les proportions requiſes, improportionné.*

UNDERRATE (eŭn'-deŭr-réte). *ſ.* [a price leſs than is uſual] *Vil prix, bas prix.*

To UNDERRATE (eŭn'-deŭr-réte'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rate too low] *Déprijer, ravaler, avilir.*

UNDERRATED (eŭn'-deŭr-ré-tĕd), *part. adj. Dépriſé, ravalé.*

UNDER-RENT (eŭn'-deŭr-rĕn'te), *ſ.* [the rent of what is under-let] *Sous-rente*, f.

UNDER-ROOF (eŭn'-deŭr-roûf'), *ſ.* [in Carpentry] *Sous-faîte*, m.

To UNDER-RUN (eŭn-deŭr-reûne), *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to paſs under or examine any part of a cable or other rope, to diſcover whether it is damaged or entangled] *Parcourir.* To under-run the cable, *Pomoyer ou paſſer ſous le cable avec la chaloupe pour le viſiter.* To under-run a tackle, *Oter les tours d'un palan, détordre un palan, parer un palan.*

UNDER-SAIL (eŭn'-deŭr-séle), *adj.* [in Sea-language; the ſtate of a ſhip when ſhe is looſing from her moorings] *Sous voiles.*

UNDER-SECRETARY (eŭn'-deŭr sĕk'-crĕ-tă-ré), *ſ. Sous-ſecrétaire*, m.

To UNDERSELL (eŭn'-deŭr-sĕl'), *v. a.* [to defeat by ſelling for leſs] *Mévendre, vendre à trop bas prix, vendre à meilleur marché qu'un autre; gâter le méſier.*

UNDERSELLING (eŭn'-deŭr-sĕl'-in'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Underſell] *Mévente, ſ. l'action de mévendre*, ou *de vendre à meilleur marché.*

UNDER-SERVANT (eŭn'-deŭr-sĕr'-văn'te), *ſ.* [a ſervant of the lower claſs] *Un domeſtique inférieur.* The under-ſervants, *La valetaille, le commun.*

To UNDERSET (eŭn'-deŭr-sĕte'), -TING, Underſet, *v. a.* [to prop, to ſupport] *Appuyer, ſoutenir, ſupporter.*

To Underset [to place under] *Mettre deſſous.*

UNDERSETTER (eŭn'-deŭr-tĕt'-eŭr), *and* Undersetting (eŭn'-deŭr-sĕt'-in'gne), *ſ.* [ſupport, pedeſtal] *Soutien*, m. *appui*, m. *piédeſtal*, m. *ſupport*, m.

UNDER-

UNDER-SEXTON, *ſ. Sous-ſacriſtain*, m.

UNDER-SHERIFF (eŭn'-deŭr-chĕr '-ĭf), *ſ.* [the deputy of the ſheriff] *Sous-ſhériff*, m.

UNDER-SHERIFFRY (eŭn'-deŭr-chĕr '-ĭf-ré), *ſ.* [the office of an under-ſheriff] *Charge de ſous-ſhériff.*

UNDERSHELL (eŭn '-deŭr-chĕl), *ſ. Contre-écaille*, f.

UNDER-SHOT (eŭn'-deŭr-chŏte), *adj.* [among Mill-wrights; moved by water paſſing under it] *Mu par deſſous.*

UNDERSITTER (eŭn'-deŭr-ſĭt-eŭr). V. INMATE.

UNDERSOLD (eŭn'-deŭr-ſôld '), *part. adj. Mévendu, vendu à vil prix.*

UNDER-SONG (eŭn '-deŭr-ſŏn'gne), *ſ.* [chorus, the burthen of a ſong] *Chorus*, m. *le refrain d'une chanſon.*

UNDER-SORT (eŭn '-deŭr-ſorte), *ſ. Ex.* The under-ſort of people, *La lie du peuple, la populace, le menu peuple, le bas peuple, le commun du peuple.*

To UNDERSTAND (eŭn'-deŭr-ſtăn'd '), -ING, Underſtood, *v. a.* and *n.* [to comprehend fully. V. To CONCEIVE] *Comprendre, concevoir, entendre; croire, penſer, apprendre, appercevoir, ſous-entendre.* That is underſtood, *Cela ſe ſous-entend: cela s'entend.* Do you underſtand the meaning of theſe words? *Comprenez-vous bien le ſens de ſes paroles?* He underſtands this trade very well, *Il entend très-bien ce commerce.* I underſtand that you have been ſolicited againſt me, *J'apprends qu'on vous a ſollicité contre moi.* To underſtand oneſelf, *Se connoître, ſavoir ſe conduire*, ou *ſe bien gouverner.* I underſtood of the evil you did, *J'ai été informé du mal que vous avez fait.* I have been given to underſtand, *On m'a donné à entendre.*

UNDERSTANDER (eŭn'-deŭr-ſtăn'-deŭr), *ſ.* [one ſkilled in any thing] *Un connoiſſeur, une connoiſſeuſe.*

UNDERSTANDING (eŭn'-deŭr-ſtăn '-dĭn'gne), *ſ.* [intellectual powers. V. REASON.] *Entendement*, m. *intellect*, m. *intelligence*, f. *compréhenſion*, f. *conception*, f. *eſprit*, m. I ſpeak as my underſtanding inſtructs me, *Je dis ce que mon entendement me ſuggère.*

UNDERSTANDING [ſkill, knowledge] *Intelligence*, f. *ſavoir*, m. *connoiſſance*, f. *habileté*, f. *capacité*, f. A man of underſtanding, *Un homme qui a de l'intelligence, de la capacité.*

UNDERSTANDING [intelligence] *Intelligence*, f. *correſpondance*, f. *concorde*, f. Good underſtanding, *Accord*, m. There is a good underſtanding between them, *Ils ſont en bonne intelligence.* An ill underſtanding, *Miſintelligence*, f.

UNDERSTANDING, *adj.* [knowing, ſkilful] *Intelligent, éclairé, habile.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY (eŭn'-deŭr-ſtăn '-dĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with knowledge] *Avec intelligence, avec jugement, pertinemment, en homme de bon ſens.*

UNDERSTOOD (eŭn'-deŭr-ſtoud '), *part. adj. Compris, entendu, conçu.* That is not ſo to be underſtood, *Cela ne doit pas être entendu* ou *compris de la ſorte: ce n'eſt pas ainſi qu'il faut l'entendre.*

UNDER-STRAPPER (eŭn '-deŭr-ſträp-eŭr), *ſ.* V. UNDERLING.

UNDER-STRATUM (eŭn '-deŭr-ſtré '-teŭme), of a quarry, *ſ. Lit de deſſous*, m.

To UNDERTAKE (eŭn'-deŭr-téke '), -ING, I undertook, I have undertaken, *v. a.* [to attempt] *Entreprendre, prendre à tâche, ſe charger, s'engager, prendre, embraſſer.* They undertake an unequal war, *Ils entreprennent une guerre inégale.* I have undertaken it, *Je m'en ſuis chargé.* To undertake an employment, *Prendre un emploi.*

To UNDERTAKE, *v. n.* [to aſſume any buſineſs or province, to venture, to meddle] *Répondre, ſe charger, haſarder, ſe mêler, s'ingérer, s'avancer, avancer.* Undertake for me, *Répondez pour moi, chargez-vous de ma cauſe* ou *de mes dettes.* To undertake in matters of public concernment, *Se mêler des affaires publiques.* I dare undertake that they will do it, *J'oſe avancer qu'ils le feront.*

UNDERTAKEN (eŭn'-deŭr-té '-k'n), *part. adj. Entrepris.*

UNDERTAKER (eŭn'-deŭr-té '-keŭr), *ſ.* [one who engages in projects or affairs] *Entrepreneur*, m.

UNDERTAKER for another, *Une caution, un répondant.*

UNDERTAKER, *ſ.* [one who manages funerals] *Crieur*, m. *juré-crieur*, m. *celui qui fournit tout ce qui eſt néceſſaire aux funérailles.*

UNDERTAKING (eŭn'-deŭr-té '-kĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To UNDERTAKE] *L'action d'entreprendre; entrepriſe*, f. *deſſein*, m.

UNDER-TEACHER, *ſ. Sous-maîtreſſe*, f.

UNDER-TEETH (eŭn '-deŭr-tîtsh), *ſ. pl.* [the teeth of the inferior jaw] *Les dents d'en bas*, f. pl.

UNDER-TENANT (eŭn'-deŭr-tĕn '-ăn'te), *ſ.* [a ſecondary tenant] *Arrière-veſſal*, m. *ſous-fermier*, m. *arrière-fermier*, m. *ſous-locataire*, m. *ſous-rentier*, m.

UNDERTOOK (eŭn'-deŭr-touk '), the preterite of To UNDERTAKE; which ſee.

UNDER-TREASURER (eŭn'-deŭr trĕj '-eŭr-eŭr), *ſ. Sous-tréſorier*, ou *vice-tréſorier*, m.

UNDER-TUTOR, *ſ. Sous-précepteur*, m.

UNDERVALUATION (eŭn'-deŭr-văl-ĭoŭ-é '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [low rate, vile price] *Vil prix, priſée trop baſſe, appréciation au deſſous de la valeur.*

UNDERVALUE (eŭn '-deŭr-văl-ĭeŭ), *ſ.* [low rate, vile price, diſhonour. V. UNDERRATE] *Déſhonneur*, m. This is no undervalue at all to you, *Ceci ne vous fait point de déſhonneur.*

To UNDERVALUE (eŭn'-deŭr-văl '-ĭoŭ), *v. a.* [to under-rate] *Mépriſer, dépriſer.*

UNDERVALUED (eŭn'-deŭr-văl '-ĭoŭ'd), *adj. Mépriſé, ravalé, ravili.*

UNDERVALUING (eŭn'-deŭr-văl '-ĭoŭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Undervalue] *L'action de mépriſer, de ravaler*, &c. *avilſſement*, m. 'Tis a great undervaluing to him, *Cela eſt beaucoup au-deſſous de lui.*

UNDER-VASSAL (eŭn '-deŭr-văs-ăl), *ſ. Arrière-vaſſal*, m.

UNDERWALDEN, *ſ.* [a canton in Switſerland] *Underwald*, m.

UNDERWENT (eŭn'-deŭr-oŭĕn'te '), the preterite of To UNDERGO; which ſee.

UNDERWOOD (eŭn '-deŭr-oŭoud), *ſ.* [the low trees that grow among the timber, coppice, any wood that is not accounted timber] *Taillis*, m. *bois taillis*, m.

UNDERWORK (eŭn '-deŭr - oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [petty affairs] *Petites affaires.*

To UNDERWORK (eŭn'-deŭr-oŭeŭrk '), -ING, -ED, *and* Underwrought, *v. a.* [to deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures] *Détruire, ſupplanter, perdre par des menées ſourdes*; ſignifie auſſi *ne pas travailler aſſez, laiſſer imparfait.*

UNDER-WORKMAN (eŭn'-deŭr-oŭeŭrk '-măne), *ſ.* [an inferiour labourer] *Ouvrier ſubalterne* ou *inférieur, qui travaille en ſous-ordre, un ſous-ouvrier, un manœuvre.*

To UNDERWRITE (eŭn'-deŭr-răîte '), -ING, I underwrit, *and* underwrote, I have underwritten, underwrit, *and* underwrote, *v. a.* [to write under ſomething elſe] *Signer.*

To UNDERWRITE, *Aſſurer.*

UNDERWRITTEN (eŭn'-deŭr-rĭt '-t'n), UNDERWRIT, *and* UNDERWROTE (eŭn'-deŭr-rôte), *part. adj. Signé, ſous-ſigné.* I, the underwritten, declare. *Je ſouſſigné.....* We, whoſe names are underwritten, do declare *or* certify, *Nous ſouſſignés, certifions.*

UNDERWRITER (eŭn'-deŭr-răi '-teŭr), *ſ.* [who ſubſcribes his name to a police of inſurance] *Aſſureur*, m.

UNDERWROUGHT (eŭn'-deŭr-râte) *part. adj. Trop peu travaillé*; ou bien, *ſupplanté, perdu par des menées ſourdes.* A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought, *Un ouvrage peut être trop travaillé, comme trop peu travaillé.*

UNDESCRIBED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point décrit, indécrit.*

UNDESCRIED, *adj. Qu'on n'a point vu.*

UNDESERVED, *adj.* [not merited] *Non mérité, qu'on n'a pas mérité, immérité.*

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* [without deſert] *Sans l'avoir mérité.*

UNDESERVING, *adj.* [not meriting] *Sans mérite; qui ne mérite pas.*

UNDESIGNED, *adj.* [not intended] *Involontaire, indélibéré, ſans deſſein.*

UNDESIGNING, *adj.* [not acting with any ſet purpoſe; ſincere] *Qui agit au haſard & ſans deſſein; bon, qui n'a point de malice*, ou *de mauvais deſſein.*

UNDESIRABLE, *adj.* [not to be wiſhed] *Qui n'eſt pas déſirable, indéſirable.*

UNDESTROYABLE, *adj.* [indeſtructible] *Indeſtructible.*

UNDESTROYED, *adj.* [not deſtroyed] *Qui n'eſt pas détruit, indétruit.*

UNDETERMINABLE, *adj.* [impoſſible to be decided] *Qui ne ſe peut terminer* ou *décider.*

UNDETERMINATE, *and* UNDETERMINED, *adj.* [not ſettled, undecided] *Indéterminé, indécis, irréſolu, incertain.*

UNDETERMINATENESS, *and* UNDETERMINATION, *ſ.* [uncertainty, indeciſion] *Incertitude*, f. *indéciſion*, f. *irréſolution*, f. *indétermination*, f.

UNDEVOTED, *adj.* [not devoted] *Qui n'eſt pas dévoué, indévoué.*

UNDEVOUT, *adj.* [not devout] *Indévot, irréligieux.*

UNDEVOUTLY, *adv.* [without devotion] *Avec indévotion, indévotement.*

UNDIAPHANOUS, *adj.* [not tranſparent] *Non diaphane, opaque, indiaphane.*

UNDID, the preterite of To UNDO.

UNDIED, *adj.* [not died] *Qui n'eſt pas teint, inteint.*

UNDIGESTED. V. INDIGESTED.

UNDILIGENT, *adj.* [negligent] *Négligent, qui n'eſt pas diligent, indiligent.*

UNDIMINISHABLE, *adj* [not to be diminiſhed] *Qui ne ſe peut diminuer.*

UNDIMINISHED, *adj.* [not impaired] *Entier, qui n'eſt point diminué, indiminué.*

UNDINTED, *adj* [not impreſſed by a blow] *Non frappé, infrappé.*

UNDIPPED, *adj.* [not dipped] *Qui n'eſt point trempé* ou *plongé, intrempé*; au figuré, *qui n'eſt point engagé, inengagé.*

UNDIRECTED, *adj.* [not directed] *Sans adreſſe*; ou *ſans inſtruction.*

UNDISCERNED, *adj.* [not obſerved, not deſcried] *Non apperçu, non découvert, indécouvert.*

UNDISCERNEDLY, *adv. De manière à n'être pas découvert.*

UNDISCERNIBLE, *adj.* [not to be diſcerned] *Imperceptible.*

UNDISCERNIBLY, *adv.* [imperceptibly] *Imperceptiblement.*

UNDISCERNING, *adj.* [injudicious] *Qui n'a pas le jugement* ou *le goût bon.*

UNDISCHARGED, *adj.* [not diſcharged] *Qui n'eſt point déchargé, indéchargé*, &c.

UNDISCIPLINABLE, *adj. Indiſciplinable.*

UNDISCIPLINED, *adj.* [not ſubdued to regularity and order] *Indiſcipliné, mal aguerri.*

UNDISCOVERABLE, *adj.* [not to be found out] *Impoſſible à découvrir.*

UNDISCOVERED, *adj.* [not found out] *Qu'on n'a pas découvert, ſecret, caché, indécouvert.*

UNDISCREET, *adj.* [not wiſe, imprudent] *Indiſcret, imprudent.*

UNDISGUISED, *adj.* [open] *Simple, ſincère, ſans déguiſement, indéguiſé.*

UNDISHONOURED, *adj. Non déſhonoré, indéſhonoré.*

UNDISMAYED, *adj.* [not depreſſed with fear] *Non découragé, non intimidé, indécouragé, inintimidé.*

UNDISOBLIGING, *adj.* [inoffenſive] *Obligeant, inoffenſif.*

UNDISPERSED, *adj.* [not ſcattered] *Non diſperſé, indiſperſé.*

UNDISPOSED OF, *adj.* [not beſtowed] *Qu'on n'a pas donné, dont on n'a pas diſpoſé.*

UNDISPROVEABLE, *adj.* [not to be excepted againſt] *Irréprochable.*

UNDISPROVEABLE [which cannot be diſproved or confuted] *Qui n'eſt pas diſputable, indiſputable.*

UNDISPUTED, *adj.* [evident] *Inconteſtable, évident, que perſonne ne conteſte, indiſputé.*

UNDISSEMBLED, *adj.* [openly declared] *Déclaré, ouvert; ſincère, indiſſimulé.*

UNDISSIPATED, *adj.* [not ſcattered] *Qui n'eſt point diſſipé, répandu, ou diſperſé; indiſſipé.*

UNDISSOLVABLE. V. Indiſſolvable.

UNDISSOLVED, *adj* [not melted, not diſſolved] *Qui n'eſt point diſſous, indiſſous.*

UNDISSOLVING, *adj.* [never melting] *Qui ne fond jamais, indiſſolvant.*

UNDISTAINED, *adj.* [ſpotleſs, not ſtained] *Sans tache, intathe.*

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* [not to be diſtinctly ſeen or known] *Qu'on ne ſauroit diſtinguer.*

UNDISTINGUISHED, *adj.* [not diſtinguiſhed] *Qui n'eſt point diſtingué, général, indiſtingué.*

UNDISTINGUISHING, *adj.* [making no difference] *Sans diſtinction, qui ne met point de différence.*

UNDISTRACTED, *adj.* [not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires] *Non diſtrait, indiſtrait.*

UNDISTRACTEDLY, *adv. D'une manière non diſtraite, ſans être détourné ou troublé par des ſentimens contraires.*

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, *ſ.* [no interruption by different thoughts] *Non diſtraction,* f.

UNDISTURBED, *adj.* [free from perturbation, calm, tranquil] *Qui n'eſt point troublé, introublé, calme, tranquille, paiſible*; ſignifie auſſi *ininterrompu, ſans interruption.* To be undiſturbed in danger, *Etre calme dans le danger.* An undiſturbed delight, *Un plaiſir ininterrompu*

UNDISTURBEDLY, *adv.* [without perturbation] *Sans trouble, ſans interruption, tranquillement, paiſiblement.*

UNDISTURBEDLY [without prejudice] *Sans préoccupation, ſans préjugé.*

UNDIVIDABLE, *adj.* [not ſeparable] *Indiviſible.*

UNDIVIDABLY, *adv.* [not ſeparably] *Indiviſiblement, d'une manière indiviſible.*

UNDIVIDED, *adj.* [unbroken, whole] *Entier, qui n'eſt point d'viſé, vi partagé*; *indiviſé.*

UNDIVULGED, *adj.* [ſecret, not promulgated] *Secret, non divulgué, ind vulgué.*

To UNDO, -ING, I undid, I have undone, *v. a.* [to looſe, to annul, to ruin] *Défaire, démonter*; *rétracter, abroger, annuler*; *rompre, perdre, ruiner, détacher, défaire, dénouer.* To undo gathers, folds, plaits, *Défoncer, déplisſer.* Undo that knot, *Défaites ce nœud-là.* To undo an engine, *Démonter une machine.* To undo a match, *Rompre un mariage.* He undid you, *Il vous a perdu*, ou *ruiné.* To undo again, *Redéfaire.*

UNDOER, *ſ.* [V. To Undo] *Celui* ou *celle qui défait, &c.*

UNDOING, *ſ.* [ruin, deſtruction] *Ruine,* f. *perte,* f. That was her undoing, *Ce fut-là ſa perte.*

UNDONE, *part. adj. Défait, perdu, ruiné. abymé.* You are undone, *Vous êtes perdu.*

UNDONE [not done] *Qui n'eſt pas fait, imparfait.* To leave a thing undone, *Laiſſer une choſe imparfaite.*

UNDOUBTED, *adj.* [indubitable] *Indubitable.*

UNDOUBTEDLY, *adv.* [without queſtion] *Indubitablement, ſans doute.*

UNDOUBTING, *adj.* [admitting no doubt] *Qui ne doute point, qui n'admet point de doute.*

UNDRAINABLE, *adj.* [not to be drained] *Qu'on ne ſauroit ſécher* ou *mettre à ſec*; *intariſſable, inépuiſable.*

To UNDRAW, -ING, Undrawn, *v. a.* [to open] *Ouvrir.* Undraw the curtains, *Ouvrez les rideaux.*

UNDRAWN, *adj.* [not pulled by any external force] *Non tiré.*

UNDREADED, *adj.* [not feared] *Non redouté, irredouté.*

UNDREAMED, *adj.* [not thought on] *A quoi l'on n'a pas penſé*, ou *ſongé.*

To UNDRESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diveſt of clothes] *Déſhabiller.* Undreſs you, *Déſhabillez-vous.*

UNDRESS, *ſ.* [a looſe or negligent dreſs] *Déſhabillé,* f. *négligé,* f. To be in an undreſs, *Etre en déſhabillé*, ou *en négligé.*

UNDRESSED, *part. adj. Déſhabillé, inhabillé.*

UNDRESSED, *adj.* [not prepared] *Qui n'eſt pas apprêté* ou *préparé*; *inapprêté, impréparé.*

UNDRIED, *adj.* [not dried] *Qui n'eſt pas ſec* ou *ſéché, inſéché.*

UNDRIVEN, *adj.* [not impelled either way] *Non pouſſé.*

UNDROSSY, *adj.* [cleared from droſs] *Qui n'a point de craſſe, d'ordure*, ou *de ſuleté*; *épuré, affiné.*

UNDUBITABLE. V. Indubitable.

UNDUE, *adj.* [not right, not agreeable to duty] *Indu, mauvais, méchant.* An undue hour, *Une heure indue.* An undue proceeding, *Un mauvais procédé.*

UNDUELY, *adv.* [not according to duty] *D'une manière indue, contre toute raiſon, injuſtement, indûment.*

UNDULARY (eŭn'-dïoŭ-lă-ré), Undulate (eŭn'-dïoŭ-léte), *and* Undulated, *adj.* [playing like waves, with intermiſſions] *Ondé, fait en ondes.*

To UNDULATE, *v. n.* [to play as waves in curls] *Ondoyer, faire des ondulations.*

UNDULATION (eŭn'-dïoŭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [waving motion] *Ondulation,* f. *flottement,* m. (t. de Guerre). The undulations of air, of light, *Les ondulations de l'air, de la lumière.*

Undulation [in Surgery; a motion enſuing in the matter contained in an abſceſs, upon ſqueezing it] *Ondulation,* f.

UNDULATORY (eŭn'-dïoŭ-lé-teŭr-é), *adj.* [moving in the manner of waves in the ſea] *Ondoyant, ondulatoire.*

UNDULY, *adv.* [not properly] *Indûment.*

UNDUTEOUS, *and* Unoutiful, *adj.* [not performing duty, diſobedient] *Déſobéiſſant, revêche, qui manque à ſes devoirs.*

UNDUTIFULLY, *adv.* [not according to duty] *Contre le devoir, ſans reſpect, avec déſobéiſſance.*

UNDUTIFULNESS, *ſ.* [want of reſpect] diſobedience] *Manque de reſpect*, m. *déſobéiſſance,* f.

UNDY, *adj.* [in Heraldry]. V. Undee.

UNDYING, *adj. Qui ne meure point.*

UNEARNED, *adj. Qu'on n'a point gagné, ingagné*, ou *merité*; *non mérité*; *immérité.*

UNEARTHLY, *adj. Qui n'eſt point terreſtre*, ou *de ce monde*; *interreſtre.*

UNEASILY, *adv.* [not without pain] *Avec peine, mal à ſon aiſe, avec incommodité, déſagrément*, ou *inquiétude*; *incommodément.*

UNEASINESS, *ſ.* [trouble, perplexity] *Peine,* f. *incommodité,* f. *trouble,* m. *perplexité,* f. *agitation, f. chagrin,* m. *inquiétude,* f. *dépit,* m. *déplaiſir,* m. *ſollicitude.* This libel gave him uneaſineſs, *Ce libelle lui fit de la peine.*

UNEASY, *adj.* [painful, giving diſturbance; diſturbed, not at eaſe] *Pénible, gênant, fâcheux, incommode, à charge, difficile,* en parlant des choſes; *gêné, mal à ſon aiſe, inquiet, qui eſt dans la peine, dans un trouble* ou *une agitation d'eſprit,* en parlant des perſonnes. An uneaſy and ſtirring man, *Un eſprit inquiet & remuant.* Uneaſy rules, *Des lois gênantes.* An uneaſy garment, *Un habit incommode.* Life is uneaſy to me, *La vie m'eſt à charge.* To make uneaſy or angry, *Déplaire.*

He will be very uneaſy under theſe reſtraints, *Cette affaire le gênera fort.* The ſtair-caſe is very uneaſy, *Cet eſcalier eſt fort mal-aiſé.*

To lie uneaſy, *Etre couché mal à ſon aiſe.* It is ſuch a pleaſure as makes a man reſtleſs and uneaſy, exciting freſh deſires, *C'eſt une eſpece de plaiſir qui trouble l'eſprit & le rend inquiet, en lui donnant de nouveaux déſirs.*

UNEATEN, *adj.* [not eaten] *Qui n'eſt pas mangé*; *immangé.*

† UNEATH, *adv.* [not eaſily] *Difficilement.*

UNEDIFIED, *adj.* [not edified] *Qui n'eſt point édifié*; *inédifié.*

UNEDIFYING, *adj.* [not improving in good life] *Qui n'édifie point*; *inédifiant.*

UNEFFABLE, *adj.* [unſpeakable] *Ineffable, inexprimable.*

UNEFFECTUAL, &c. V. Ineffectual, &c.

UNELECTED, *adj.* [not choſen] *Qui n'eſt point choiſi*; *incheiſi.*

UNELIGIBLE, *adj.* [not worthy to be choſen] *Inéligible, indigne d'être élu* ou *choiſi.*

UNELOQUENT, *adj.* [not eloquent] *Qui n'eſt pas éloquent*; *inéloquent.*

UNEMPLOYED, *adj.* [not buſy, not engaged in any particular work] *Qui n'a point d'occupation, qui eſt de loiſir, oiſif, déſoccupé, déſœuvré, inemployé.* Men unemployed eaſily give into any propoſect of change, *Les gens oiſifs donnent aiſément dans toute eſpèce d'innovation.*

Unemployed [not uſed] *Qu'on ne met pas en uſage, qu'on n'a pas employé*; *inemployé.*

UNEMPTIABLE, *adj. Qu'on ne ſauroit vider.*

UNENDOWED, *adj.* [not inveſted, not graced] *Qui n'eſt pas doué*; *indoué.* Unendowed with any notable virtues, *Qui n'eſt doué d'aucunes vertus remarquables.*

UNENGAGED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point engagé*; *inengagé.*

UNENJOYED, *adj.* [not poſſeſſed] *Dont on n'a pas joui.*

UNENJOYING, *adj.* [having no fruition] *Qui ne jouit point.*

UNENLARGED, *adj. Etroit, borné.*

UNENLIGHTENED, *adj.* [not illuminated] *Qui n'eſt point éclairé, non-éclairé, inéclairé.*

UNENSLAVED, *adj. Libre, qui n'eſt pas dans l'eſclavage.*

UNENTERTAINING, *adj. Qui n'eſt point amuſant*; *inamuſant.*

UNENVIED, *adj.* [exempt from envy] *Qu'on n'envie point*; *inenvié.*

UNENTOMBED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point enterré*; *inenterré.*

UNEQUABLE, *adj. Incorſtant.*

UNEQUAL, *adj.* [not equal, inferior, diſproportionate] *Inégal, diſproportionné, inférieur, qui eſt au deſſous.* Unequal arms, unequal combat, *Armes inégales, combat inégal.* My lot is unequal to my vaſt deſires, *Mon ſort eſt diſproportionné à mes vaſtes deſirs.* He was unequal to the imperial dignity, *Sa capacité étoit fort au deſſous de la dignité Impériale.*

UNEQUALLABLE, *a dj* [not to be equalled or paralleled] *Qu'on ne ſauroit égaler.*

UNEQUALITY, *ſ. Inégalité,* f.

UNEQUALLED, *adj.* [not to be equalled] *Sans pareil, ſans égal, incomparable, inégalé.*

UNEQUALLY, *adv.* [in different degrees] *Inégalement, d'une manière inégale.*

UNEQUALNESS, *ſ. Inégalité,* f.

UNEQUITABLE, *adj. Injuſte.*

UNEQUIVOCAL, *adj. Qui n'eſt point équivoque*; *inéquivoque.*

UNERRABLENESS, *ſ. Etat de celui qui eſt incapable de ſe tromper.*

UNERRING, *adj.* [committing no miſtake, incapable of failure] *Infaillible, qui ne peut er-*

rer, ſûr. One unerring mark, *Une marque infaillible.* An unerring arrow, *Un trait ſûr.*

UNERRINGLY, *adv.* [without miſtake] *Infailliblement.*

UNESCHEWABLE, *adj. Inévitable.*

UNESPIED, *adj.* [not ſeen] *Qui n'eſt pas apperçu ; inapperçu.*

UNESSENTIAL, *adj.* [not conſtituting eſſence] *Qui n'eſt pas eſſentiel ; ineſſentiel.*

UNESTABLISHED, *adj. Qui n'eſt pas établi ; inétabli.*

UNESTIMABLE. V. Ineſtimable.

UNEVANGELICAL, *adj* [contrary to the goſpel] *Contraire à l'évangile, inévangélique.*

UNEVEN, *adj.* [not even, not level] *Inégal ; boſſu,* au propre & au figuré. An uneven ground, *Un terrein inégal.*

* An uneven temper, *Une humeur inégale.* An uneven ſtyle, *Un ſtyle inégal.*

UNEVENLY, *adv.* [inequally] *Inégalement.*

UNEVENNESS, *ſ.* [inequality of ſurface, or humour] *Inégalité,* f. au propre & au figuré. Unevenneſs of temper, *Fourberie,* f.

UNEVITABLE. V. Inevitable.

UNEXACTED, *adj. Qui n'a point été pris par force.*

UNEXAMINED, *adj. Qui n'a point été examiné ; inexaminé.*

UNEXAMPLED, *adj.* [without example] *Sans exemple, qui n'a point d'exemple.*

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.* [not liable to any objection] *Sans replique ;* ou bien, *ſans reproche, irréprochable.*

UNEXCISED, *adj.* [ſaid of goods] *Qui ne paye point d'impôt.*

UNEXCOGITABLE, *adj. Qui ne ſe peut découvrir.*

UNEXECUTED, *adj.* [not performed] *Qui n'a pas été exécuté ; inexécuté.*

UNEXEMPLED. V. Unexampled.

UNEXEMPLIFIED, *adj.* [not made known by inſtance or example] *Dont on n'a point donné d'exemple.*

UNEXEMPT, *adj* [not free by a peculiar privilege] *Inexempt.*

UNEXERCISED, *adj.* [not experienced] *Sans expérience, peu verſé, peu fait, peu accoutumé, inexercé.*

UNEXHAUSTED, *adj.* [not drained to the bottom] *Qui n'eſt pas épuiſé ; inépuiſé.*

UNEXPANDED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point étendu ; inétendu.*

UNEXPECTED, *adj.* [ſudden, not thought of] *Inopiné, inattendu, ſubit.*

UNEXPECTEDLY, *adv.* [ſuddenly] *Inopinément, à l'improviſte, ſubitement, au dépourvu.*

UNEXPECTEDNESS, *ſ.* [ſuddenneſs] *Qualité de ce qui eſt inattendu,* f. *la ſurpriſe que cauſe une choſe ſubite & inattendue.* The unexpectedneſs of his appearance, *La ſurpriſe que cauſa ſa préſence inattendue.*

UNEXPEDIENT, *adj.* [inconvenient, not fit] *Qui n'eſt point expédient* ou *convenable, inexpédient.*

UNEXPENSIVE, *adj.* [not extravagant, who does not ſpend much] *Qui n'eſt pas dépenſier, frugal.*

UNEXPENSIVE [not chargeable, not coſtly] *Qui ne coute pas beaucoup, qui n'eſt pas cher.*

UNEXPERIENCED, *adj.* [not acquainted by trial or practice] *Sans expérience, qui n'eſt point verſé* ou *expérimenté ; mal aguerri, inexpérimenté.*

UNEXPERT, *adj.* [wanting ſkill or knowledge] *Qui n'eſt pas expert, inhabile, incapable, inexpert.*

UNEXPERTLY, *adv.* [without ſkill] *En ignorant, en novice.*

UNEXPERTNESS, *ſ. Manque d'expérience, d'adreſſe,* m ; *inexpérience,* f.

UNEXPIRED, *adj. Qui n'eſt pas encore expiré,* ou *échu ; inexpiré.*

UNEXPLICABLE. V. Inexplicable.

UNEXPLORED, *adj.* [not ſearched out, not tried] *Qu'on n'a pas ſondé ; dont on n'a pas fait l'épreuve ; inéprouvé.*

UNEXPOSED, *adj.* [not laid open to cenſure] *Non expoſé* ou *qui ne donne point de priſe à la cenſure ; inexpoſé.*

UNEXPOUNDABLE, *adj.* [which cannot be explained] *Inexplicable.*

UNEXPRESSIBLE, *adj.* [not having the power of expreſſing] *Qui n'a pas la faculté d'exprimer ; qui n'eſt pas expreſſif ; inexpreſſif,* ou bien, *inexprimable,* ce dernier ſens eſt impropre & hors d'uſage.

UNEXPUGNABLE. V. Inexpugnable.

UNEXTENDED, *adj.* [having no dimenſions] *Inétendu, qui n'a point d'étendue.*

UNEXTERMINABLE, *adj.* [not to be exterminated] *Qu'on ne ſaurait extirper* ou *exterminer.*

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* [not to be extinguiſhed] *Inextinguible.*

UNEXTINGUISHED, *adj.* [not quenched] *Qui n'eſt pas éteint.*

UNEXTIRPATED, *adj.* [not extirpated] *Qui n'eſt pas extirpé ; inextirpé.*

UNFADED, *adj.* [not withered] *Qui n'eſt pas flétri,* ou *fané ; inflétri.*

UNFADING, *adj.* [not liable to wither] *Qui n'eſt pas ſujet à ſe flétrir.*

UNFAINED. V. Unfeigned.

UNFAILING, *ſ.* [certain, not miſſing] *Sûr, aſſuré, infaillible, immanquable.*

UNFAIR, *adj.* [diſingenuous, not honeſt] *Qui n'eſt pas de bonne foi, injuſte, déſhonnête.*

UNFAIRLY, *adv.* [in an unfair manner] *Injuſtement, avec mauvaiſe foi, d'une manière déſhonnête..*

UNFAIRNESS, *ſ.* [treachery] *Mauvaiſe foi, fraude,* f. *tricherie,* f. *injuſtice,* f.

UNFAITHFUL, *adj.* [perfidious, treacherous] *Infidelle, perfide, traître, déloyal.*

Unfaithful [infidel, incredulous] *Infidelle, incrédule.*

The Unfaithful, *ſ. pl.* [the unbelievers in religion] *Les infidelles, les incrédules.*

UNFAITHFULLY, *adv.* [perfidiouſly] *Perfidement, avec infidélité.*

UNFAITHFULNESS, *ſ.* [perfidiouſneſs] *Infidélité,* f. *perfidie,* f. *mauvaiſe foi, trahiſon,* f. *déloyauté,* f.

UNFALLIBLE. V. Infallible.

UNFALLOWED, *adj.* [ſpeaking of land] *Qui n'eſt point en jachère, qu'on ne laiſſe point repoſer.*

UNFALSIFIED, *adj.* [genuine] *Qui n'eſt pas falſifié ; vrai, pur, naturel, infalſifié.*

UNFAMILIAR, *adj. Auquel on n'eſt pas accoutumé ; infamilier.*

UNFASHIONABLE, *adj.* [not modiſh] *Qui n'eſt pas à la mode.*

UNFASHIONABLENESS, *ſ.* [deviation from the mode] *Action de ſe écarter de la mode,* f. *état de ce qui n'eſt point à la mode,* m. *groſſièreté,* f.

UNFASHIONABLY, *adv.* [not according to faſhion ; unartfully] *Contre la mode ;* ou bien, *ſans art, groſſièrement.*

UNFASHIONED, *adj.* [not modified by art, having no regular form] *Qui n'eſt point poli* ou *façonné par l'art ; informe, brut, infaçonné.*

To UNFASTEN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe] *Délier, détacher, défaire, deſceller.*

UNFASTENED, *part. adj. Délié, détaché, défait.*

UNFATHERED, *adj.* V. Fatherless.

UNFATHOMABLE, *adj.* [not to be ſounded by a line] *Sans fond, qu'on ne peut ſonder,* au figuré, *impénétrable, inſcrutable.* An unfathomable depth, *Un abyme ſans fond.* An unfathomable myſtery, *Un myſtère impénétrable.*

UNFATHOMABLY, *adv.* [ſo as not to be ſounded] *D'une manière qu'on ne peut ſonder.*

UNFATHOMED, *adj.* [not to be ſounded] *Sans fond, qu'on ne peut ſonder.*

UNFATIGUED, *adj.* [unwearied, untired] *Non fatigué, infatigué.*

To UNFATTEN a bird, *v. a.* [to bring him low] *Effiler un oiſeau, l'amaigrir.*

UNFAVOURABLE, *adj.* [unpropitious] *Défavorable, peu favorable, infavorable.*

UNFAVOURABLY, *adv* [unkindly] *Défavorablement, d'une manière défavorable.*

UNFEARED, *adj.* [not affrighted] *Sans peur, intrépide.* [not dreaded] *Qui n'eſt point redouté, qu'on regarde ſans terreur, irredouté.*

UNFEASIBLE, *adj.* [impracticable] *Qui n'eſt pas faiſable, impraticable, infaiſable.*

UNFEATHERED, *adj.* [unplumous] *Sans plumes, qui a perdu ſes plumes.*

UNFEATURED, *adj.* [deformed, wanting regularity of features] *Qui n'a pas les traits réguliers, qui eſt difforme.*

UNFED, *adj.* [not ſupplied with food] *Qui n'a point mangé ; inourri.*

UNFEED, *adj.* [unpaid] *Sans ſalaire, ſans récompenſe, irrécompenſé.*

UNFEELING, *adj.* [inſenſible] *Inſenſible, dur, apathique.*

UNFEIGNED, *adj.* [not hypocritical, ſincere] *Sincère, véritable, ſans feinte ; qui n'eſt pas hypocrite, qui n'eſt point diſſimulé* ou *déguiſé ; indiſſimulé, indéguiſé.*

UNFEIGNEDLY, *adv.* [really, ſincerely] *Sincèrement, ſans hypocriſie, ſans déguiſement, ſans diſſimulation, de bonne foi.*

UNFEIGNEDNESS, *ſ.* [ſincerity] *Sincérité,* f. *bonne foi.*

UNFELT, *adj.* [not felt, not perceived] *Qu'on ne ſent point, inſenſible.*

UNFENCED, *adj.* [naked of fortification] *Sans défenſe, ſans fortification, ſans rempart, indéfendu, infortifié.*

UNFERMENTED, *adj.* [not fermented] *Qui n'a pas fermenté ; infermenté.*

UNFERTILE. V. Infertile.

UNFERTILENESS, *ſ.* [infertility] *Infécondité,* f.

To UNFETTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from fetters] *Oter les fers, défentraver, mettre en liberté.*

UNFETTERED, *part. adj. Qui n'eſt plus dans les fers, mis en liberté.*

UNFIGURED, *adj.* [repreſenting no animal form] *Qui n'a point de figure, infiguré.*

UNFILIAL, *adj.* [unſuitable to a ſon] *Qui ne convient pas à un fils, infilial.*

UNFILLED, *adj.* [not filled] *Qui n'eſt pas rempli* ou *plein ; inrempli, vide, vacant.*

UNFINISHED, *adj.* [incomplete] *Qui n'eſt pas fini* ou *achevé ; imparfait, inachevé.*

UNFIRM, *adj.* [weak, feeble ; not ſtable] *Foible, ſans fermeté, ſans ſtabilité.*

UNFIT, *adj.* [improper, unſuitable ; unqualified] *Qui n'eſt pas propre* ou *convenable, bon* ou *commode ; impropre, inconvenable, incapable ; qui n'a pas la capacité, l'aptitude* ou *les diſpoſitions requiſes.* That is a thing not fit to be ſpoken, *C'eſt une choſe qui n'eſt pas bonne à dire.* Unfit for any worldly thing, *Qui n'eſt pas propre aux affaires du monde.* Unfit for ſpeculative ſtudies, *Incapable d'aucune ſcience ſpéculative.*

To Unfit, *v. a. Rendre incapable.*

UNFITLY, *adv.* [not properly] *Mal à propos, mal.* Unfitly ſaid, unfitly applied, *Dit mal à propos ; mal appliqué.*

UNFITNESS, *ſ.* [want of qualifications] *Incapacité,* f. *manque d'aptitude, de talent, de diſpoſition,* m. *inaptitude,* f.

UNFITTING. V. Unfit.

To UNFIX, *v. a.* [to looſen ; to make fluid] *Défixer, relâcher, rendre fluide.*

UNFIXED, *adj.* [wandering ; not determined] *Errant, qui n'eſt pas fixé dans un lieu ; indéterminé, irréſolu, infixé.*

UNFLEDGED, *adj.* [not furniſhed with feathers, not having attained full growth] *Qui n'a point encore de plumes, qui n'eſt pas en état de voler,* ſe dit au propre & au figuré ; *jeune, novice, qui n'a pas la forme, qui n'a pas toute la force,* ou *l'expérience qu'il doit avoir.*

UNFLESHED, *adj.* [not ſeaſoned to blood, raw] *Qui n'eſt pas accoutumé au carnage.*

UNFOILED,

UNFOILED, *adj.* [unfoubl'ued] *Qui n'eſt pas vaincu ; invaincu.*

To UNFOLD, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to expand, to ſpread] *Déplier, étendre, ouvrir.* Unfold your napkin, *Dépliez votre ſerviette.* Unfold your arms, *Etendez les bras.* Unfold your cryſtal doors, *Ouvrez vos portes de criſtal.*

* To UNFOLD [to declare, to diſcover, to diſplay] *Developper, expliquer, manifeſter, débrouiller, dénouer, dénéler, éclaircir.* To unfold a myſtery, *Développer,* ou *expliquer un myſtère.*

To UNFOLD an army, *Mettre une armée en campagne* ou *en plaine.* To unfold ſheep, *Tirer les brebis du parc.*

To UNFOLD a ſail [in Sea-language] *Border une voile, déferler.* To unfold the ſails for one's departure, *Appareiller.*

UNFOLDED, *part. adj. Déplié, étendu, déployé, ouvert ;* au figuré, *développé, expliqué, manifeſté.*

UNFOLDER, *ſ.* [one who unfolds] *Celui* ou *celle qui déplie, qui développe,* &c.

UNFOLDING, *ſ.* [from To UNFOLD] *L'action de déplier,* ou *de développer ; débrouillement,* m.

To UNFOOL, *v. a. Guérir de la folie.*

UNFORBID, *and* UNFORBIDDEN, *adj.* [not prohibited] *Qui n'eſt pas défendu ; permis, indéfendu.*

UNFORBIDDENNESS, *ſ. Etat de ce qui n'eſt pas défendu.*

UNFORCED, *adj.* [not compelled ; not violent, not feigned] *Qui n'eſt pas forcé ; inforcé, libre, volontaire, aiſé, naturel.*

UNFORCEDLY, *adv.* [freely] *Librement, ſans contrainte, inforcément.*

UNFORCIBLE, *adj.* [wanting ſtrength] *Sans force. foible.*

UNFOREBODING, *adj.* [giving no omens] *Qui ne préſage point.*

UNFOREKNOWN, *adj.* [not foreſeen by preſcience] *Qui n'eſt point prévu ; imprévu.*

UNFORESEEN, *adj.* [not known before it happened] *Imprévu, inopiné.*

UNFORESKINNED, *adj.* [circumciſed] *Circoncis.*

UNFORFEITED, *adj.* [not forfeited] *Qu'on n'a pas perdu ; imperdu.*

UNFORGIVING, *adj.* [implacable] *Implacable.*

UNFORGOTTEN, *adj.* [not loſt to memory] *Mémorable, qu'on n'oublie point, digne de mémoire.*

UNFORMED, *adj.* [not modified into regular ſhape] *Informe.*

UNFORSAKEN, *adj.* [not deſerted] *Qui n'eſt point abandonné,* ou *délaiſſé ; inabandonné.*

UNFORTIFIED, *adj.* [without fortification] *Sans fortification, ſans défenſe, inforifié.*

UNFORTUNATE, *adj.* [unhappy] *Infortuné, malheureux*

UNFORTUNATELY, *adv.* [unhappily] *Malheureuſement, par malheur.*

UNFORTUNATENESS, *ſ.* [ill-luck] *Infortune, f. malheur,* m.

UNFOUGHT, *adj.* [not fought] *Non combattu*

UNFOULED, *adj.* [unpolluted, not ſoiled] *Non corrompu, non ſouillé ; incorrompu, inſouillé.*

UNFOUND, *adj.* [not found] *Qu'on n'a pas trouvé ; introuvé.*

UNFRAMABLE, *adj* [not to be moulded] *Qu'on ne ſauroit façonner ; indécrottable.*

UNFRAMED, *adj.* [not formed, not faſhioned] *Qui n'eſt pas façonné, groſſier, informé.*

UNFREE, *adj.* [not free] *Qui n'eſt pas libre.*

To UNFREEZE, *v. a.* [to thaw] *Dégeler*

UNFREQUENCY, *ſ.* [uncommonneſs, infrequency] *Rareté, f. infréquence,* f.

UNFREQUENT, *adj.* [uncommon] *Rare, qui n'eſt pas commun, extraordinaire, infrequent.*

UNFREQUENTED, *adj.* [rarely viſited] *Qui n'eſt pas fréquenté ; déſert, infréquenté.*

UNFREQUENTLY, *adv.* [ſeldom, not commonly] *Rarement, peu fréquemment, infréquemment.*

UNFRIENDED, *adj.* [wanting friends] *Qui manque d'amis.*

UNFRIENDLINESS, *ſ.* [want of kindneſs] *Manque d'amitié,* ou *de bienveillance,* m.

UNFRIENDLY, *adj.* [not benevolent] *Peu obligeant, indigne d'un ami ; ennemi ; inamical.*

UNFRIENDLY, *adv.* [not kindly] *D'une manière peu amicale,* ou *d'une manière déſobligeante ; inamicalement.*

UNFROZEN, *adj.* [not congealed to ice] *Qui n'eſt pas gelé ; ingelé.*

UNFRUITFUL, *adj.* [not fertile, not prolific] *Infertile, infructueux, ſtérile, aride,* au propre & au figuré.

UNFRUITFULLY, *adv.* [without fruit *or* profit] *Infructueuſement, ſans profit, ſans utilité.*

UNFRUITFULNESS, *ſ.* [ſterility] *Infertilité, f. ſtérilité, f. infécondité,* f.

To UNFUDDLE, *v. a. Déſenivrer.*

UNFULFILLED, *adj. Qui n'eſt pas rempli,* ou *accompli ; irrempli, inaccompli.*

To UNFURL, *v. a.* [to unfold, to expand, to open] *Déplier, étendre, ouvrir ;* V. To UNFOLD.

To UNFURL [in Sea-language ; to ſet the ſails ready for putting to ſea] *Apleſter.*

To UNFURNISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive] *Dégarnir, priver, dépouiller, démeubler, dénuner, dépourvoir.*

UNFURNISHED, *part. adj. Dégarni, dépouillé, privé.*

UNFURNISHING, *ſ.* [from To UNFURNISH] *L'action de dégarnir, démeublement,* m.

UNGAGED, *adj.* [not gaged] *Qui n'eſt pas jaugé ; injaugé.*

UNGAIN, *and* UNGAINLY, *adj.* [aukward, uncouth] *Maladroit, de mauvaiſe grâce, malavenant.*

UNGAINLY, *adv.* [aukwardly] *Sans grâce, maladroitement, de mauvaiſe grâce.*

UNGALLED, *adj.* [unhurt] *Qui n'eſt point bleſſé ; inbleſſé.*

UNGARNISHED, *adj.* [not garniſhed] *Dégarni, qui n'eſt pas garni.*

UNGARTERED, *adj. Sans jarretieres, qui n'a point de jarretieres.*

UNGATHERED, *adj.* [not cropped] *Qui n'eſt pas encore cueilli ; incueilli.*

UNGELD, *adj.* [Brit. Antiq. out of the protection of the law] V. OUTLAW.

UNGENERATED, *adj.* [not begotten] *Qui n'eſt pas engendré ; incengendré.*

UNGENERATIVE, *adj.* [begetting nothing] *Qui n'engendre rien, qui ne produit rien.*

UNGENEROUS, *adj.* [not noble] *Ignoble, vil, lâche, ignominieux, indigne, noir, ingénéreux.*

UNGENIAL, *adj.* [not kind *or* favourable to nature] *Malfaiſin, dur, rigoureux.*

UNGENTEEL, *adj.* [clowniſh] *Groſſier, ruſtique, inadcrottable, qui n'eſt point galant ;* ſignifie auſſi *impoli, malhonnête, peu obligeant.*

UNGENTEELLY, *adv.* [unkindly] *D'une manière malhonnête.*

UNGENTEELNESS, *ſ.* [clowniſhneſs] *Groſſièreté, f. air groſſier, manières groſſières,* f. pl.

UNGENTLE, *adj.* [harſh, rude] *Dur, rude, rigoureux, ſevere ;* ou bien, *intraitable, indocile ; qui n'eſt pas docile.*

UNGENTLEMANLY, *adj.* [illiberal] *Malhonnête, incivil, indigne d'un honnête-homme.*

UNGENTLENESS, *ſ.* [harſhneſs, ſeverity] *Dureté, f. rudeſſe, f. ſévérité ; f. rigueur,* f. ou bien, *indocilité, f. humeur intraitable,* f.

UNGENTLY, *adv.* [unkindly] *D'une manière dure, ſevère,* ou *malhonnête.*

UNGEOMETRICAL, *adj. Qui n'eſt point conforme aux loix de la Géométrie ; ingéométrique.*

To UNGILD, *v. a.* [to take the gilding off] *Dédorer, ôter la dorure.*

UNGILDED, *or* UNGILT, *adj.* [not overlaid with gold] *Qui n'eſt pas doré ; dédoré.*

To UNGIRD, *v. a.* [to looſe the girdle] *Déceindre.*

UNGIRT, *part. adj.* [looſely dreſſed] V. LOOSE.

UNGIVING, *adj. Qui ne donne point.*

UNGLORIFIED, *adj.* [not honoured] *Non glorifié, inglorifié.*

UNGLOVED, *adj.* [having the hand naked] *Sans gants, la main nue.*

To UNGLUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe any thing cemented] *Décoler, dégluer.*

UNGLUED, *part. adj Décolé, déglué.*

UNGLUEING, *ſ.* [from To UNGLUE] *L'action de décoler ; décollement,* m.

To UNGOD, *v. a.* [to diveſt of divinity] *Priver de la divinité ; dédiviniſer.*

UNGODLILY, *adv.* [impiouſly] *D'une manière impie, avec impiété*

UNGODLINESS, *ſ.* [impiety] *Impiété, f. irréligion,* f.

UNGODLY, *adj.* [impious, wicked] *Impie. irréligieux, profane.* An ungodly act, *Une action impie.*

UNGORED, *adj.* [unwounded] *Sans être bleſſé ; imbleſſé.*

UNGORGED, *adj.* [not filled, not ſatiated] *Non gorgé, non raſſaſié ; irraſſaſié.*

UNGOT, *adj.* [not begotten] *Qui n'eſt pas né, qui eſt à naître.*

UNGOVERNABLE, *adj.* [not to be ruled ; V. WILD] *Indomptable, indiſciplinable, inſurmontable, effréné, licencieux, furieux, extravagant, déterminé.* Ungovernable paſſions, *Des paſſions indomptables.* An ungovernable poet, *Un poète extravagant.*

UNGOVERNABLENESS, *ſ.* [unruſineſs] *Humeur indomptable,* ou *mutine,* f. *fureur,* f.

UNGOVERNED, *adj.* [without government, licentious] *Qui n'eſt point gouverné ; ingouverné, licencieux, effréné ; qui n'eſt point réglé.*

UNGRACEFUL [wanting elegance] *Sans grâce, ſans élégance, ſans beauté, déſagréable, diſgracieux, dégoûtant.*

UNGRACEFULLY, *adv.* [aukwardly] *De mauvaiſe grâce.*

UNGRACEFULNESS, *ſ.* [inelegance] *Mauvaiſe grâce, inélégance,* f.

UNGRACIOUS, *adj.* [offenſive, unpleaſing ; wicked, odious] *Déſagréable, diſgracieux, choquant, dégoutant ; mauvais, méchant, odieux.*

UNGRACIOUSLY, *adv.* [unluckily] *Mal, ſiniſtrement.*

UNGRACIOUSLY [ungenteelly] *D'une manière peu honnête,* ou *peu obligeante.*

UNGRACIOUSNESS, *ſ.* [ungracious carriage *or* manner] *Méchanceté,* f. *malice, f. conduite* ou *manière déſobligeante.*

UNGRAFTED, *adj.* [not grafted] *Qui n'a point été enté ; ſauvageon.*

UNGRAMMATICAL, *adj.* [contrary to the rules of grammar] *Contraire aux régles de la grammaire ; ingrammatical.*

UNGRAMMATICALLY, *adv.* [in a manner contrary to the rules of grammar] *Contre les régles de la grammaire ; ingrammaticalement.*

UNGRANTED *adj.* [not given, not yielded] *Qui n'a point été accordé ; inaccordé.*

To UNGRAPPLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Décrocher, ôter le grapin* ou *le harpon ;* au figuré, *débarraſſer, délivrer.*

UNGRAPPLED, *part. adj. Décroché ;* au figuré, *débarraſſé, délivré.*

UNGRATEFUL, *adj.* [making no returns for kindneſs] *Méconnoiſſant, ingrat,* au propre & au figuré. No perſon is remarkably ungrateful who is not alſo inſufferably proud, *Les*

ingrats ſont ordinairement d'un orgueil inſupportable.

* An ungrateful ſoil, *Une terre ingrate.* An ungrateful piece of work, *Un travail ingrat, peu profitable.*

UNGRATEFUL [unpleaſing, unacceptable] *Déſagréable, diſgracieux.* What is harſh in itſelf and ungrateful, muſt make ungrateful impreſſions upon us, *Ce qui de ſoi eſt dur & déſagréable, doit faire des impreſſions déſagréables ſur nous.*

UNGRATEFULLY, *adv.* [with ingratitude] *En ingrat, avec ingratitude.*

UNGRATEFULLY [unacceptably] *Déſagréablement.*

UNGRATEFULNESS, *ſ.* [ingratitude] *Ingratitude,* f. *manque de reconnoiſſance,* m.

UNGRATEFULNESS [unpleaſing quality] *Déſagrément,* m.

To UNGRAVEL, *v. a.* [to take off the gravel] *Oter le gravier.*

UNGRAVELLED, *adj.* [V. To Ungravel] *D'où l'on a été le gravier.*

UNGRAVELY, *adv.* [without ſeriouſneſs] *Sans gravité, ingravement.*

To UNGREASE, *v. a.* [to take off the greaſe] *Dégraiſſer, ôter la graiſſe.*

UNGREASED, *adj.* [V. To Ungreaſe] *Qui eſt dégraiſſé, dont on a été la graiſſe.*

UNGROUNDED, *adj.* [having no foundation] *Sans fondement.*

UNGRUDGINGLY, *adv.* [willingly] *De bon cœur, volontiers.*

To UNGUARD a piece, *v. a.* [at chefs] *Découvrir une pièce.*

UNGUARDED, *adj.* [undefended] *Sans défenſe, indéfendu, ingardé, qui n'eſt pas bien gardé* ou *défendu.*

* UNGUARDED [careleſs, negligent] *Indiſcret, négligent, libre.* An unguarded tongue, *Une langue indiſcrète.* An unguarded expreſſion, *Une expreſſion libre.* He came upon me in an unguarded hour, *Il me ſurprit lorſque je n'étois pas ſur mes gardes.*

UNGUENT (eün '-goüën'te), *ſ.* [ointment] *Onguent,* m.

UNGUIDED, *adj.* [not directed] *Sans guide, qui n'eſt point dirigé,* ou *réglé; inguidé, indirigé.*

UNGUILTINESS, *ſ.* [freedom from guilt] *Innocence,* f.

UNGUILTY, *adj.* [innocent] *Innocent, qui n'eſt pas criminel; incriminel.*

UNGUIS (eün '-goüſce), *ſ.* [Anat. ſaid of two bones of the noſe] *Unguis,* m.

UNGUIS *odoratus* [in Med. a thin flat teſtaceous ſubſtance, a ſort of an operculum of a ſhell] *Unguis odoratus, ongle odorant,* m.

UNGUIS [a ſort of ſhell; ſolen] *Ongle marin,* m. *dactyle,* m.

To UNGUM one's eye-lids, *v. a. Se dégluer les yeux.*

UNHABITABLE, *adj.* [not fit to be inhabited] *Inhabitable.*

UNHABITABLENESS, *ſ.* [the ſtate of what is not fit for habitation] *L'état de ce qui eſt inhabitable.*

To UNHAFT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to take off the handle] *Démancher, ôter le manche* d'un outil.

UNHAFTED, *part. adj. Démanché, ſans manche.*

UNHAFTING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unhaft] *L'action de démancher,* ou *d'ôter le manche.*

To UNHALLOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to profane] *Profaner.*

UNHALLOWED, *part. adj. Profané;* ou *profane, impie.*

To UNHALTER, *v. a.* [to take off the halter] *Oter le licou; déchevêtrer.* To unhalter one's ſelf [ſaid of a horſe] *Se délicoter.* A horſe that unhalters himſelf, *Un cheval qui ſe délie, qui s'eſt été,* ou *à qui l'on a été le licou.*

UNHALTERED, *adj.* [V. To Unhalter] *Débridé,* ou *qui n'a point de bride, délicoté.*

To UNHAND -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe from the hand] *Laiſſer aller, ne pas retenir avec la main.* Unhand me, traitors! *Laiſſez-moi aller, traîtres!*

UNHANDSOME, *adj.* [not beautiful] *Qui n'eſt pas beau, laid;* au figuré, *vilain, malhonnête, honteux, qui n'eſt pas de bonne grâce, ſéant.* This gentlewoman is not unhandſome, *Cette dame n'eſt pas laide.* 'Tis an unhandſome action, *C'eſt une action honteuſe, une vilaine action.*

UNHANDSOMELY, *adv.* [hadily, ungenteely] *Mal, de mauvaiſe grâce, indécemment.*

UNHANDSOMENESS, *ſ.* [deformity, indecency] *Indécence,* f. laideur, f. *difformité,* f. *mauvaiſe grâce, inciviſité,* f.

UNHANDY, *adj.* [aukward] *Maladroit, de mauvaiſe grâce, gauche.*

To UNHANG, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Dépendre, détendre.* To unhang a room, *Detendre une chambre.*

To UNHANG [in Sea-language] *Dépendre* (en parlant de choſes qui ſont portées par des pentures, comme les fabords, &c.): *démonter, déplacer.* To unhang the rudder, *Démonter le gouvernail.*

UNHANGED, *part. adj. Dépendu, détendu, démonter.*

UNHAP, *ſ.* [ill-luck, ill-fortune] *Malheur,* m. *infortune,* f.

UNHAPPIED, *adj.* [made unhappy] *Rendu malheureux.*

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* [miſerably, unfortunately] *Malheureuſement, miſérablement, mal, par malheur.*

UNHAPPINESS, *ſ.* [miſery, calamity, misfortune] *Malheur,* m. *misère,* f. *calamité,* f. *infortune,* f. *déſaſtre,* m.

UNHAPPY, *adj.* [calamitous, unfortunate; miſerable, wretched] *Malheureux, infortuné, déſaſtreux, miſérable; méchant, malicieux, malin, plein de malice.*

To UNHARBOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive from ſhelter] *Lancer, débucher,* terme de Chaſſe. To unharbour a deer, *Lancer la bête, la débucher.*

UNHARBOURED, *part. adj. Lancé, débuché;* ſignifie auſſi *qui ne donne point d'abri.*

UNHARDY, *adj.* [feeble, tender, timurous] *Foible, craintif.*

UNHARMED, *adj.* [unhurt] *Sain & ſauf, qui n'a reçu aucun mal.*

UNHARMFUL, *adj.* [innoxious, innocent] *Qui ne fait point de mal, innocent.*

UNHARMONIOUS, *adj.* [not muſical, ill-ſounding] *Diſcordant, qui eſt ſans harmonie, où il n'y a point d'harmonie; inharmonieux.*

To UNHARNESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe from traces] *Déharnacher, ôter le harnois;* ou bien, *déſarmer, ôter l'armure.*

UNHARNESSED, *part. adj. Déharnaché, déſarmé.*

To UNHASP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe any thing bound with haſps] *Dégrafer.*

UNHASPED, *part. adj Dégrafé.*

UNHATCHED, *adj.* [not diſcloſed from egge] *Qui n'eſt point éclos, inéclos;* en général *qui n'a pas encore paru au jour, indécouvert.*

UNHEALED, *adj.* [not healed] *Qui n'eſt pas guéri; inguéri.*

UNHEALTHFUL, *adj.* [morbid, unwholeſome] *Mal-ſain, contraire à la ſanté; malodif, qui n'a pas de ſanté.*

UNHEALTHFULLY, *adv.* [unwholeſomely] *D'une manière mal-ſaine,* ou *contraire à la ſanté.*

UNHEALTHFULNESS, *ſ.* [unwholeſomeneſs] *Qualité mal-ſaine, air mal-ſain.*

UNHEALTHINESS. V. UNHEALTHFULNESS.

UNHEALTHY, *adj.* [ſickly, wanting health] *Maladif, qui n'a pas de ſanté, valétudinaire.*

UNHEARD, *adj.* [not perceived by the ear] *Qu'on n'entend point; inentendu.*

UNHEARD OF [obſcure, extraordinary, unprecedented, not known by fame] *Obſcur, inconnu, inouï, ſurprenant, extraordinaire, dont on n'a point entendu parler, ſans exemple.*

To UNHEART, *v. a.* [to diſcourage, to depreſs] *Décourager.*

UNHEATED, *adj.* [not made hot] *Qui n'eſt pas échauffé, qui n'eſt pas chaud; inéchauffé.*

UNHEEDED, *adj.* [diſregarded] *A quoi l'on ne fait pas d'attention, dont on fait peu de cas; peu remarquable, négligé.*

UNHEEDFUL, *adj.* [unattentive] *Inattentif, négligent, diſtrait.*

UNHEEDILY, *adv.* [without regard] *Sans égard, ſans prendre garde, négligemment.*

UNHEEDINESS, *ſ.* [negligence, want of care] *Négligence,* f. *manque d'attention,* m. *mégarde,* f.

UNHEEDING, *adj.* [negligent, careleſs] *Négligent, inattentif, ſans ſoin; inſoigneux.*

UNHEEDY, *adj.* [precipitate, ſudden] *Précipité, ſubit, ſoudain.*

UNHELPED, *adj.* [without help] *Sans ſecours, ſans aſſiſtance, ſans aide.*

UNHELPFUL, *adj.* [giving no help] *Inutile, qui ne ſert à rien, qui n'eſt d'aucun ſecours.*

UNHEWN, *adj.* [not hewn] *Brut, qui n'eſt pas taillé.*

UNHIDE-BOUND, *adj.* [lax of maw, capacious] *D'une grande capacité.*

To UNHINGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw from the hinges] *Mettre hors des gonds;* au figuré; *tirer violemment hors de ſa place,* ou bien, *troubler, bouleverſer; mettre en déſordre, en confuſion.*

* To unhinge the ſtate, *Bouleverſer l'état.*

UNHINGED, *part. adj. Hors des gonds;* au figuré, *arraché de ſa place, troublé, bouleverſé, en confuſion*

UNHINGING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unhinge] *L'action de mettre hors des gonds,* &c.

UNHOLINESS, *ſ.* [impiety] *Impiété,* f.

UNHOLY, *adj.* [profane; impious] *Profane; impie.*

UNHONEST, *adj.* [diſhoneſt] *Déſhonnête, qui n'eſt pas honnête.*

UNHONOURED, *adj.* [not treated with reſpect *or* veneration] *Qui n'eſt pas honoré,* ou *reſpecté.*

To UNHOOD, *v. a.* [to take off the hood; a term of falconry] *Déchaperonner l'oiſeau, ôter le chaperon à un oiſeau; déſaffubler.*

UNHOODED, *adj.* [V. To Unhood] *Déchaperonné.*

To UNHOODWINK, *v. a.* [to take off the fillet from one's eyes] *Débander les yeux.*

To UNHOOK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe from a hook] *Décrocher.*

UNHOOKED, *part. adj.* [V. To UNHOOK] *Décroché.*

To UNHOOP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diveſt of hoops] *Oter les panniers* à une femme.

UNHOOPED, *part. adj. A qui on a été les panniers, ſans panniers.*

UNHOPED, *and* UNHOPED-FOR, *adj.* [not expected] *Ineſpéré, inattendu.*

UNHOPEFUL, *adj.* [giving no hope] *Qui ne donne pas d'eſpérance, qui ne permet pas d'eſpérer.*

To UNHORSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to beat from an horſe] *Démonter, déſarçonner.*

UNHORSED, *part. adj. Démonté, déſarçonné.*

UNHOSPITABLE, *adj.* [affording no kindneſs *or* entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel] *Qui n'exerce point l'hoſpitalité envers les étrangers; inhoſpitalier; cruel, barbare.*

UNHOSTILE, *adj. Qui n'appartient pas à un ennemi; inhoſtil.*

To UNHOUSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to drive from one's habitation] *Chaſſer de ſa demeure.*

UNHOUSED, *part. adj. Chaſſé de ſa demeure;* ou bien, *ſans demeure, ſans habitation, errant.*

UNHUMAN. V. Inhuman.

UNHUMBLED, *adj.* [not humbled] *Qui n'eſt pas humilié; inhumilié; qui n'a point de honte.*

UNHURT. V. Unharmed.

UNHURTFUL. V. Unharmful.

UNHURTFULLY, *adv.* [innoxiouſly] *Innocemment, ſans nuire, ſans faire de mal.*

UNHUSBANDED, *adj.* [not coltivated] *Inculte, qui n'eſt pas cultivé.*

To UNHUSK, *v. a.* [to free from the huſks] *Ecoſſer, ôter les pois, les féves, &c. de leurs coſſes; écalotter, écaler.*

UNHUSKED, *adj.* [V. To Unhuſk] *Ecoſſé, qui eſt tiré de la coſſe, écalotté, écalé.*

UNICORN (ïou '-nĭ-kurne), *ſ.* [a beaſt ſaid to have only one horn] *Licorne,* f.

Unicorn, or rhinoceros, or ſuppoſed the wild bull, *Rem* ou *reem,* m.

UNIFORM, *adj.* [regular, even, ſimilar to itſelf] *Uniforme, régulier, égal, ſemblable à ſoi-même.* To live an uniform life, *Vivre uniment.*

UNIFORM, *ſ.* [regimentals] *Uniforme,* m.

UNIFORMITY, *ſ.* [even tenour, conformity to one pattern] *Uniformité,* f. *égalité,* f. *conformité,* f. *rapport,* m. *reſſemblance,* f.

UNIFORMLY, *adv.* [in an even tenour] *Uniformément, également, ſans varier, ſans ſe démentir, uniment.*

UNIMAGINABLE, *adj.* [not to be imagined] *Au-delà de toute imagination; d'une manière inconcevable; inimaginable.*

UNIMAGINABLY, *adv. A un degré à ne ſe pouvoir imaginer.*

UNIMITABLE, *adj.* [not to be imitated] *Inimitable.*

UNIMMORTAL, *adj. Mortel; qui n'eſt pas immortel.*

UNIMPAIRABLE, *adj.* [not liable to diminution] *Qui ne s'uſe point, qui ne diminue point, qui ne ſouffre point de déchet.*

UNIMPAIRED, *adj.* [not diminiſhed, not worn out] *Qui n'eſt point diminué,* ou *uſé; inuſé.*

UNIMPEACHED, *adj.* [not accuſed] *Intact, pur; non accuſé, inaccuſé.*

UNIMPLOYED. V. Unemployed.

UNIMPORTANT, *adj.* [aſſuming no airs of dignity] *Qui n'affecte point un air important, inimportant.*

Unimportant. V. Insignificant.

UNIMPORTUNED, *adj.* [not teazed to compliance] *Non ſollicité, non tourmenté, inimportuné.*

UNIMPROVABLE, *adj.* [incapable of amelioration] *Qui n'eſt pas ſuſceptible d'amélioration.*

UNIMPROVABLENESS, *ſ. Qualité de ne pouvoir être rendu meilleur.*

UNIMPROVED, *adj.* [not meliorated, not made more knowing] *Qui n'eſt pas cultivé,* ou *amélioré; : naméliore; qui n'eſt pas plus habile.*

UNINCLINED, *adj.* [having no inclination to] *Indiſpoſé, éloigné, qui n'eſt pas porté* à une choſe.

UNINCREASABLE, *adj.* [admitting of no increaſe] *Qui n'eſt point ſuſceptible d'être augmenté,* ou *dégrandi.*

UNINDEBTED, *adj.* [without debts] *Sans dettes.*

UNINDIFFERENT, *adj.* [partial] *Partial.*

UNINDUSTRIOUS, *adj.* [not diligent, not laborious] *Négligent, qui n'eſt pas induſtrieux, ſans induſtrie.*

UNINFLAMMABLE, *adj.* [not capable of being ſet on fire] *Qui ne s'enflamme pas.*

UNINFLAMED, *adj. Non enflammé, inenflammé.*

UNINFORMED, *adj.* [not inſtructed; not animated, not enlivened] *Qui n'eſt pas formé,* ou *inſtruit; ininſtruit; ſans culture, ignorant, ſans intelligence; qui n'eſt point animé, mort, ſans vivacité.* An uninformed mind, *Un eſprit ſans culture.* Her features are uninformed, *Ses traits ne ſont point animés.*

UNINGENUOUS, *adj.* [diſingenuous] V. Illiberal.

UNINHABITABLE, *adj.* [unfit to be inhabited] *Inhabitable.*

UNINHABITABLENESS, *ſ.* [incapacity of being inhabited] *Etat de ce qui eſt inhabitable.*

UNINHABITED, *adj.* [having no dwellers] *Inhabité, déſert, déſhabité, abandonné.*

UNINJURED, *adj.* [unhurt] *Qui n'eſt point incommodé,* ou *endommagé; inendommagé.*

UNINSCRIBED, *adj.* [having no inſcription] *Sans inſcription; ininſcrit.*

UNINSPIRED, *adj.* [not having received any ſupernatural illumination] *Qui n'eſt point inſpiré, ſans inſpiration; ininſpiré.*

UNINSTITUTED, *adj.* [not inſtituted, not founded, not appointed] *Qui n'eſt point inſtitué.*

UNINSTRUCTED, *adj.* [not taught, not helped by inſtruction] *Sans inſtruction, ſans éducation, ignorant; ininſtruit.*

UNINSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* [not conferring any improvement] *Peu inſtructif; ininſtructif.*

UNINTELLIGENT, *adj.* [not knowing, not ſkilful] *Ignorant, ſans intelligence, inintelligent.*

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *ſ.* [quality of not being intelligible] *Qualité de ce qui eſt inintelligible, myſtère,* m. *obſcurité impénétrable,* ou *inintelligible,* f. *inintelligibilité,* f.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [that cannot be underſtood] *Inintelligible.*

UNINTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* [in a manner not to be underſtood] *D'une manière inintelligible; inintelligiblement.*

UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.* [happening without deſign] *Qui arrive ſans deſſein, fait ſans deſſein.*

UNINTERESSED, *and* Uninterested, *adj.* [not having intereſt] *Déſintéreſſé, qui n'eſt pas intéreſſé.*

UNINTERMITTED, *adj.* [continued] *Continu, ſans intermiſſion, non interrompu, ininterrompu.*

UNINTERMIXED, *adj.* [not mingled] *Non mêlé.*

UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.* [not interrupted] *Ininterrompu, non interrompu, ſans interruption.* An uninterrupted reſt, *Un repos ininterrompu.*

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* [without interruption] *Sans interruption.*

UNINTHRALLED, *adj.* [free, not enſlaved] *Libre, qui n'eſt eſclave de perſonne.*

UNINTREATABLE, *adj.* [that cannot be intreated] *Inexorable; qui ne peut être ſupplié.*

UNINTRENCHED, *adj.* [not intrenched] *Sans retranchemens; irretranché.*

UNINVESTIGABLE, *adj.* [not to be ſearched out] *Qu'on ne peut découvrir, introuvable.*

UNINVITED, *adj.* [not aſked] *Qui n'eſt point invité, prié,* ou *demandé; ininvité.*

UNION (ïou '-nĭ-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of joining two or more; V. Joining; concord] *Union, f. jonction,* f. *alliance,* f. *aſſemblage,* m. au figuré, *concorde,* f. *union,* f. *bonne intelligence, correſpondance,* f. *concurrence,* f. *connexité,* f. *concert,* m. *ciment,* m. The union of the ſoul with the body, *L'union de l'âme avec le corps.* The union of colours in pictures, *L'union des couleurs dans un tableau.*

* They live together in perfect union, *Ils vivent dans une parfaite union.*

UNIPAROUS (ïou-nĭp '-é-reŭce), *adj.* [bringing one at a birth] *Qui n'a qu'un petit d'une portée.*

UNIQUE, *adj.* [only one of its kind] *Unique.*

UNISETA, *ſ.* [henothrix, a ſpecies of fly] *Demoiſelle,* f.

UNISON (ïou '-nĭ-seŭne), *ſ.* [in Muſick; the being tuned to the ſame tone] *Uniſſon,* m. True friendſhip is like two uniſon ſtrings, if you touch the one, the other moves by conſent, *La véritable amitié eſt comme deux cordes qui ſont à l'uniſſon; on ne peut ébranler l'une ſans que l'autre ne s'ébranle du même inſtant.*

UNIT (ïou '-nĭte), *ſ.* [one, the root of numbers] *Unité,* le principe des nombres, f. an, m. *entier,* m. Number is compoſed of units, *Le nombre eſt compoſé d'unités.*

UNITABLE (ïou-nāĭt '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [capable to be united] *Qui ſe peut unir, qui eſt capable d'union.*

UNITARIAN (ïou '-nĭ-té-rĭ-ăne), *ſ.* [an antitrinitarian] *Unitaire,* m. *antitrinitaire, m. Socinien,* m.

To UNITE (ïoŭ-nāĭte '), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to join] *Unir, joindre,* au propre & au figuré. To unite two eſtates together, *Unir deux terres enſemble.* They have united their forces, *Ils ont uni leurs forces.*

* 'Tis common intereſt that unites them, *C'eſt l'intérêt commun qui les unit.*

To Unite, *v. n.* [to join in an act, to concur, to coaleſce] *S'unir, ſe joindre, concourir.*

UNITED (ïoŭ-nāĭ '-tĕd), *part. adj. Uni, joint.* To be united, *S'unir.* United brethren [Herrnhuters, Moravians] *Hernhoutes,* ou *Frères Moraves,* m. pl.

United Provinces of the Netherlands [a republic of Europe, conſiſting of ſeven provinces] *Les Provinces Unies.*

United States of America [a republic of N. America, conſiſting originally of thirteen provinces] *Les Etats Unis d'Amérique.*

UNITEDLY (ïou-nāĭ '-tĕd-le), *adv.* [with union] *Avec union.*

UNITER (ïoŭ-nāĭ '-teŭr), *ſ.* [the perſon *or* thing that unites] *Celui, celle,* ou *ce qui unit.*

UNITING (ïoŭ-nāĭ '-tïo'gne), *or* Unition (ïoŭ-nĭch '-eŭne), *ſ.* [the act of uniting, conjunction] *Union,* f. *jonction,* f. *réunion,* f. *l'action d'unir,* ou *de joindre; alliance,* f.

UNITIVE (ïou '-nĭ-tĭv'), *adj* [having the power of uniting] *Unitif,* terme myſtique. The Chriſtian unitive life, *La vie unitive du Chrétien.*

UNITY (ïou '-nĭ-té), *ſ* [the ſtate of being one] *Unité,* f. The unity of the church, *L'unité de l'égliſe.* The three unities of time, place, and action, are exactly obſerved, *Les trois unités de temps, de lieu, & d'action ſont exactement obſervées.*

Unity [concord, agreement] *Union,* f. *accord,* m. *uniformité,* f.

Unity of poſſeſſion [a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles, as having the leaſe of land, and then alſo buying the fee-ſimple of it] *Conſolidation,* ou *réunion de l'uſufruit à la propriété,* f. f.

UNIVALVE (ïou '-nĭ-văl'v'), *adj.* [Nat. Hiſt. ſaid of a genus of ſhells conſiſting of one part] *Univalve.*

UNIVERSAL (ïou-nĭ-vĕr '-săl), *adj.* [V. General, total] *Univerſel, commun, qui s'étend à tout, qui comprend tout, général, total.* Univerſal deluge, *Déluge univerſel.* An univerſal ſcholar, *Un homme univerſel, qui a une grande étendue de connoiſſances.* Univerſal learning, *Philologie,* f.

Universal, *ſ.* [a predicable in Logick] *Univerſel,* m. terme de Logique, *ce qu'il y a de commun dans les individus d'un même genre.* They diſtinguiſh five univerſals, *On diſtingue cinq univerſaux.*

UNIVERSALITY (ïoŭ-nĭ-vĕr-săl '-ĭ-té), [generality, not particularity, extenſion to the whole] *Univerſalité,* f. *généralité,* f.

UNIVERSALLY, *adv.* [throughout the whole] *Univerſellement, généralement, partout, communément.*

UNIVERSE (ïou '-nĭ-vĕrse), *ſ.* [the whole world] *L'univers, le monde entier;* ou ſeulement *la terre, la nature,* f.

¶ Univerſe, *univers;* world, *monde* (ſynon.): By the *univerſe,* we underſtand all created things; by the *world,* chiefly the earth which we inhabit: thus, we ſay, While we live in the world, we

we muſt in ſome degree conform to its cuſtoms. We ſometimes call America, the laſt diſcovered, the new *world*; the reſt of the earth, the old *world*. We ſay alſo, figuratively, the wicked, the polite, *world*. *Univerſe* has no plural; but we call the planets the *worlds* which move round the ſun.

UNIVERSITY (ïou-nĭ-vĕr '-sĭ-té), *ſ.* [a college where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied] *Une univerſité*. The four faculties of the univerſity of Paris, *Les quatre facultés de l'univerſité de Paris*. An univerſity-man, *Un membre de l'univerſité*.

UNIVOCAL (ïoŭ-nĭv '-ô-kăl), *adj.* [homonymous] *Univoque*. Animal is an univocal term to a man and a lion, *Animal eſt un terme univoque à l'homme & au lion*.

UNIVOCALLY (ïoŭ-nĭv '-ô-kăl-é), *adv.* [in one ſenſe] *D'une manière univoque*.

UNIVOCATION (ïoŭ-nĭv-ô-ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a logical term; the quality of being univocal] *Univocation*, f.

To UNJOIN, *v. a.* [to ſeparate, to disjoin] *Déjoindre, ſéparer, diviſer*.

UNJOINED, *adj.* [disjoined, ſeparated] *Déjoint, ſéparé, déjuni, diviſé*.

To UNJOINT, *v. a.* [to put out of joint] *Démettre, diſloquer*.

To UNJOINT [to cut at the joint] *Déjoindre, couper par la jointure*.

UNJOINTED, *adj.* [V. To Unjoint] *Déjoint* ou *démis, diſloqué*.

UNJOYOUS, *adj.* [not gay] *Triſte, ſombre, injoyeux*.

UNJOYFUL, *adj.* [ſad, melancholy, ſplenetick] *Triſte, lugubre, ſombre, grave*.

UNJUDGED, *adj.* [not yet judged, or determined] *Qui n'eſt pas encore jugé*, ou *déterminé*; *injugé*.

UNJUST *adj.* [iniquitous] *Injuſte, inique, déraiſonnable, injurieux*. An unjuſt act, *Une action injuſte*.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, *adj.* [not to be juſtified] *Sans excuſe, qu'on ne ſauroit juſtifier, condamnable, blâmable, inexcuſable*.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, *ſ.* [the quality of not being juſtifiable] *Qualité de ce qui eſt inexcuſable*.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, *adv.* [in a manner not to be juſtified] *D'une manière inexcuſable*.

UNJUSTLY, *adv.* [in a manner contrary to right] *Injuſtement, avec injuſtice*.

† UNKED (eŭn'g '-kĕd), *adj.* [uncouth, irkſome, againſt the grain] *Triſte, chagrin, déſagréable, bourru*, † *tout je ne ſais comment*.

To UNKENNEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to drive from his hole] *Déterrer, faire ſortir de ſon trou* ou *terrier*. To unkennel a fox, *Déterrer un renard*.

UNKENNELLED, *part. adj. Déterré*.

UNKIND, *adj.* [not favourable, not benevolent] *Déſobligeant, mauvais, dur, rude, inhumain*. You are very unkind, *Vous êtes bien déſobligeant*. Why are you ſo unkind to me? *Pourquoi êtes-vous ſi dur envers moi?* An unkind uſage, *Un mauvais traitement*.

UNKINDLY, *adj* [unnatural; malignant] *Inhumain, dénaturé; cruel; méchant, mauvais, malheureux*.

UNKINDLY, *adv.* [without kindneſs] *D'une manière déſobligeante; mal, durement, avec rigueur*. To treat one unkindly, *Maltraiter quelqu'un*.

UNKINDNESS, *ſ.* [malignity, ill-will] *Méchanceté, f. malignité, f. mauvaiſe volonté*. He had manifeſted an unkindneſs towards him, *Il lui avoit témoigné de la mauvaiſe volonté*.

To UNKING, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of royalty] *Détrôner, dépoſer un roi*.

UNKISSED, *or* UNKIST, *adj.* [not kiſſed] *Qui n'eſt pas baiſé, ſans être baiſé; imbaiſé*.

UNKLE. V UNCLE.

To UNKNIT, -TING, -TED, *v. a.* [to unweave] *Denouer, défaire*.

UNKNITTED, *part. adj. Dénoué, défait*.

UNKNITTING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unknit] *L'action de défaire*, ou *de dénouer*.

To UNKNOT, *v. a. Enouer, ôter les nœuds*.

To UNKNOW, *v. a. Méconnoître*.

UNKNOWABLE, *adj.* [not to be known] *Qu'on ne peut ſavoir, méconnoiſſable*.

UNKNOWING, *adj.* [ignorant] *Ignorant, qui ne ſait* ou *ne connoît point*. Unknowing of deceit, *Ignorant la tromperie*. Unknowing how to fear, *Qui ne ſait point craindre, qui ne connoît point le danger*.

UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.* [ignorantly] *Sans le ſavoir, ignoramment, inſciemment*.

UNKNOWN, *adj.* [not known] *Inconnu, qu'on ne connoît point, qu'on n'entend pas, qu'on ne ſait pas*. He is unknown to me, *Il m'eſt inconnu* An unknown tongue, *Une langue qu'on n'entend pas*.

UNKNOWN [without communication] *Sans la participation, à l'inſçu, incognito*. Unknown to him, *A ſon inſçu*. Unknown to me, *Sans ma participation, ſans que je le ſache*

UNLABOURED, *adj.* [not elaborate; not produced by labour, not cultivated] *Intravaillé, qui n'eſt pas aſſez travaillé; négligé; naturel, qui n'eſt point produit par l'art & le travail; aiſé; ſans culture, non cultivé, inculté*.

To UNLACE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to looſe any thing fattened with ſtrings] *Délier, délacer*.

To UNLACE [in Sea-language; to take off the bonnet from the foot of a ſail] *Délacer la bonnette*.

UNLACED, *adj.* [V. To Unlace] *Délié, délacé*.

UNLACING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unlace] *L'action de délacer* ou *de délier*.

To UNLADE, -ING, -ED, unladen, *v. a.* [to exonerate] *Décharger*.

To UNLADE [to put out of a veſſel] *Vider, débarquer*. To unlade wood, *Débarder*.

UNLADEN, *part. adj. Déchargé, vidé*.

UNLADER, *ſ. Déchargeur*, m.

UNLADING, *ſ. Déchargе*, f. The act of unlading fire wood, *Débardage*, m.

UNLAID, *adj.* [not placed] *Qui n'eſt point poſé*; au figuré *qui n'eſt point abattu, appaiſé*, ou *calmé; inabattu, inappaiſé, incalmé*.

UNLAMENTED, *adj.* [not deplored] *Qu'on ne regrette pas, irregretté*.

To UNLATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to open by lifting up the latch] *Ouvrir, déclencher*.

UNLATCHED, *part. adj. Ouvert*.

To UNLATH, *v. a. Délatter*.

UNLAUDABLE, *adj.* [not commendable] *Qui n'eſt pas louable; illouable*.

UNLAWFUL, *adj.* [contrary to law] *Illicite, illégitime, contraire aux lois, défendu par la loi, attentatoire*. Unlawful intereſt, *Uſure*, f.

UNLAWFULLY, *adv.* [in a manner contrary to law] *Illicitement, illégitimement, contre les lois*. To gain unlawfully, *Faire un gain illicite*. Unlawfully born, *Né d'un commerce illicite, enfant illégitime*.

UNLAWFULNESS, *ſ.* [contrariety to law] *Illégalité*, f. *illégitimité*, f.

To UNLEARN, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to forget] *Déſapprendre, oublier*.

UNLEARNED, *or* UNLEARNT, *part adj Déſappris, oublié*.

UNLEARNED, *adj* [illiterate, ignorant] *Sans lettres, ignorant, non-lettré; illettré*.

UNLEARNEDLY, *adj.* [ignorantly] *En ignorant*.

To UNLEASH, *v. a.* [to let go the hounds] *Découpler* les chiens.

To UNLEAVE, *or* UNLEAF, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pluck off the leaves] *Effeuiller, défeuiller*.

UNLEAVED, *part. adj. Effeuillé*.

UNLEAVENED, *adj.* [not fermented] *Sans levain* Unleavened bread, *Pain ſans levain*.

UNLESS, *conj.* [except, if not] *A moins que, ſi ce n'eſt que*.

UNLESSONED, *adj.* [not taught] *Non inſtruit, inſtruit; illettré*.

UNLETTERED, *adj.* [illiterate] *Sans lettres, non-lettré, ignorant, illettré*.

UNLEVELLED, *adj.* [not even] *Inégal, qui n'eſt pas de niveau*.

UNLIBIDINOUS, *adj.* [not hurtful] *Illibidineux*

UNLICENSED, *adj.* [having no regular permiſſion] *Qui n'a pas la permiſſion* de faire une choſe quelconque.

UNLICKED, *adj.* [ſhapeleſs, not formed, misſhaped] *Mal léché, informe*.

UNLIGHTED, *adj.* [not kindled] *Qui n'eſt pas allumé inallumé*.

UNLIGHTSOME, *adj.* [dark] *Obſcur, ſans clarté; inéclairé*.

UNLIKE, *adj.* [diſſimilar] *Différent, d'iſſemblable, qui ne reſſemble point*. They are very unlike, *Ils ſont fort différens*. Not unlike, *Approchant*.

UNLIKE [improbable] *Improbable, qui n'eſt pas vraiſemblable; invraiſemblable*. That ſeems unlike, *Cela ne paroît pas vraiſemblable*.

UNLIKELIHOOD, *and* UNLIKELINESS, *ſ.* [improbability] *Manque de vraiſemblance*, m. *invraiſemblance*, f.

UNLIKELY, *adj.* [improbable] *Improbable, qui n'eſt pas vraiſemblable, ſans apparence, deſtitué de toute vraiſemblance, invraiſemblable*.

UNLIKELY, *adv.* [improbably] *Sans vraiſemblance, ſans apparence; invraiſemblablement*.

UNLIKENESS, *ſ.* [diſſimilitude] *Différence*, f. *diverſité*, f.

UNLIMITABLE, *adj.* [admitting no bounds] *Immenſe*.

UNLIMITED, *adj.* [having no bounds] *Illimité, ſans bornes, indéterminé*.

UNLIMITEDLY, *adv.* [without bounds] *Sans bornes, ſans meſure*.

UNLIMITEDNESS, *ſ. Immenſité*, f.

To UNLINE, *v. a* [to take out the lining] *Dédoubler, ôter la doublure*.

UNLINEAL, *adj.* [not coming in the order of ſucceſſion] *Collatéral*.

UNLINED, *adj* [V. To Unline] *Dédoublé, dont on a été la doublure*, ou *ſans doublure, qui n'a point de doublure*.

To UNLINK, *v. a.* [to untwiſt, to open] *Détortiller*.

UNLIQUEFIED, *adj.* [unmelted] *Qui n'eſt pas fondu*, ou *diſſous, infondu, indiſſous, illiquéfié*.

To UNLOAD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſburden, to exonerate] *Décharger*; au figuré, *ſoulager, alléger*. He that unloades or unlades veſſels, *Débarcleur*.

UNLOADED, *part. adj. Déchargé*; au figuré, *ſoulagé, allégé*.

UNLOADING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unload] *Décharge*, f. *l'action de décharger*.

To UNLOCK, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to open what is ſhut with a lock] *Ouvrir*, au propre & au figuré: *déſentraver*.

* Unlock your boſom to a friend, *Ouvrez votre cœur à un ami*.

UNLOCKED, *part. adj.* [not faſtened with a lock] *Ouvert, qui n'eſt pas fermé à la clef*.

UNLOCKING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unlock] *Ouverture*, f. *l'action d'ouvrir*.

UNLOOKED, *and* UNLOOKED for, *adj.* [unexpected] *Inopiné, inattendu, imprévu*.

UNLOOPED, *adj.* [bing ſaid of a hat not cocked up] *Qui n'eſt pas retroussé, en clabaud*.

To UNLOOSE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe] *Délier, dénouer, défaire*; au figuré, *réſoudre*. To unlooſe a knot, *Défaire un nœud*

* To unlooſe a knotty queſtion, *Réſoudre une difficulté, une queſtion difficile*.

UNLOOSED, *part. adj. Délié, dénoué, défait*

UNLOVED, *adj.* [not loved] *Qui n'eſt point aimé; inaimé*.

UNLOVELINESS, *ſ.* [unamiableneſs] *Déſagrément*.

UNLOVELY, *adj.* [that cannot excite love] *Désagréable.*

UNLOVING. V. UNKIND.

UNLUCK, *s.* [ill-luck] *Malheur*, m.

UNLUCKILY, *adv.* [unfortunately] *Malheureusement, par malheur.*

UNLUCKINESS, *s.* [misfortune] *Malheur*, m. *infortune*, f. *désastre*, m. *calamité.*

UNLUCKINESS [malice] *Malice*, f. *méchanceté*, f.

UNLUCKY, *adj.* [unfortunate] *Malheureux, infortuné, désastreux.*

UNLUCKY [inauspicious] *Sinistre, qui porte malheur, maudit.* V. CROSS. *Funeste, néfaste.*

UNLUCKY [mischievous] *Malin, malicieux, nuisible, mauvais, plein de malice, méchant.* An unlucky boy, *Un méchant enfant.*

UNLUSTROUS, *adj.* [wanting lustre] *Sans lustre, sans splendeur, non illustre; inillustre.*

To UNLUTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to separate vessels closed with chymical cement] *Déluter, ôter le lut.*

UNLUTED, *part. adj. Déluté.*

UNMADE, *adj.* [not yet formed] *Qui n'est pas encore fait ou achevé; qu'on a oublié de faire.*

UNMAIMED, *adj.* [not deprived of any essential part] *Qui n'est pas mutilé, ou estropié; immutilé.*

UNMAKABLE, *adj.* [not possible to be made] *Infaisable*

To UNMAKE, -ING, unmade, *v. a.* [to deprive of form or being] *Défaire, anéantir.*

To UNMAN, -NING, -NED, *v. a.* [to divest of humanity] *Oter l'humanité, dégrader, ravaler jusqu'à la condition des bêtes, déshumaniser.*

To UNMAN [to emasculate] *Châtrer.*

* To UNMAN [to soften, to deject] *Efféminer, rendre mou, abattre, amollir, ramollir.*

To UNMAN a ship, *Désarmer un vaisseau.*

UNMANAGEABLE, *adj.* [not easily governed] *Difficile à gouverner, à ménager, à conduire; intraitable.* Unmanageable people, *Des gens difficiles à gouverner.* An unmanageable plot, *Une intrigue difficile à conduire.*

UNMANAGED, *adj.* [not broken by horsemanship; not educated] *Indompté* en parlant d'un cheval; *sans éducation*, en parlant des personnes.

UNMANLIKE, *and* UNMANLY, *adj.* [unbecoming a man] *Indigne d'un homme, efféminé, énervé.*

UNMANLINESS. *s.* [conduct, or behaviour unworthy of a man] *Conduite indigne d'un homme*, f.

UNMANNED, *part. adj. Dégradé; châtré; efféminé; désarmé.*

UNMANNERED, *adj.* [rude, brutal, incivil]. V. UNMANNERLY.

UNMANNERLINESS, *s.* [breach of civility, ill behaviour] *Incivilité*, f. *manières grossières; procédés indignes d'un galant homme*, m. pl.

UNMANNERLY, *adj.* [ill bred, not civil] *Incivil, grossier, mal élevé.*

UNMANNERLY, *adv.* [uncivilly] *Impolliment, grossièrement.*

UNMANURED, *adj.* [not cultivated] *Inculte, qui n'est pas cultivé; incultivé.*

To UNMARK, *v. a. Démarquer.*

UNMARKED, *adj.* [not observed, not regarded] *Qui n'est pas marqué, dont on n'a pas pris connoissance; immarqué.*

To UNMARRY, *v. a.* [to dissolve a marriage] *Démarier, dissoudre un mariage.*

UNMARRIED, *adj.* [having no husband or wife] *Non-marié, immarié, qui vit dans le célibat, célibataire, démarié.* To be unmarried, *Se démarier.*

To UNMASK, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to strip off a mask; or to put off the mask] *Démasquer, ôter le masque; se démasquer, lever le masque*; au propre & au figuré.

UNMASKED, *part. adj. Démasqué, immasqué*, au propre & au figuré.

To UNMAST, *v. a.* [to break down the mast] *Démâter.*

UNMASTED, *adj.* [V. To Unmast] *Démâté.*

UNMASTERABLE, *adj.* [unconquerable] *Indomptable.*

UNMASTERED, *adj.* [not subdued] *Indompté, que l'on n'a pas pu surmonter*, ou *vaincre.*

To UNMAT, *v. a.* [to untwist] *Dénatter.*

To UNMATCH, *v. a.* [V. To Match] *Déparier, déaparier, dépareiller, déaccoupler.*

UNMATCHABLE, *adj.* [unequalled] *Sans exemple, sans égal, sans pareil, inégalé, impareil.*

UNMATCHED, *adj* [matchless] *Sans égal*; peut être aussi, *non-marié.* Unmatched in fight, *Qui n'a point d'égal dans les combats*; *départé*, *incomparable.*

UNMATTED, *adj.* [V. To Unmat] *Dénatté*, ou *qui n'a pas encore été natté.*

UNMEANING, *adj.* [expressing no meaning] *Qui n'a aucun sens, qui ne signifie rien.* Unmeaning words, *Mots qui n'ont point de sens*; *galimathias*, m.

UNMEANT, *adj.* [not intended] *Qu'on ne s'étoit pas proposé, qu'on n'avoit pas dessein de faire*

UNMEASURABLE, *adj.* [boundless] *Immense, démesuré, qu'on ne peut mesurer, immesurable, sans bornes, sans mesure, excessif.*

UNMEASURABLENESS, *s.* [immensity] *Immensité*, f.

UNMEASURABLY, *adv.* [without measure] *Démesurément, excessivement, sans mesure.*

UNMEASURED, *adj* [not measured, immense] *Qui n'est pas mesuré; immesuré; immense, infini.*

UNMEDDLED, *adj.* [not touched, not altered] *Sans mélange, pur, intact, immélangé.*

UNMEDITATED, *adj.* [not formed by previous thought] *Qui n'est pas prémédité; immédité.*

UNMEET, *adj.* [not fit, not worthy] *Hors de propos, impropre, indécent, indigne.*

UNMELLOWED, *adj. Qui n'est pas tout à fait mûr; immûr, immûri.*

UNMELTED, *adj.* [undissolved by heat] *Qui n'est pas fondu; infondu.*

UNMENTIONED, *adj.* [not told] *Qui n'est pas nommé, dont on n'a pas fait mention, immentionné.*

UNMERCHANTABLE, *adj.* [not fit for sale] *Qui n'est pas vendable, qu'on ne sauroit vendre; invendable.*

UNMERCIFUL, *adj.* [cruel, pitiless] *Impitoyable, cruel, barbare, inhumain, que rien ne touche; sans pitié; immisericordieux.*

UNMERCIFULLY, *adv.* [cruelly, without mercy] *Sans pitié, impitoyablement, sans miséricorde, cruellement, excessivement.*

UNMERCIFULNESS, *s.* [inclemency, cruelty] *Cruauté*, f. *inhumanité*, f.

UNMERITED, *adj.* [not deserved] *Qu'on n'a pas mérité; immérité.*

UNMERITEDNESS, *s.* [the state of being undeserved] *Etat de ce qui n'est pas mérité.*

UNMILKED, *adj.* [not milked] *Qu'on n'a pas trait.*

UNMINDED, *adj.* [not regarded] *Négligé, dont on fait peu de cas.*

UNMINDFUL, *adj.* [negligent, inattentive] *Négligent, inattentif, oublieux, qui néglige, qui oublie; ingrat.* I shall let you see that I am not unmindful of the things you would have me remember, *Je vous ferai voir que je ne néglige pas les choses que vous me recommandez.*

UNMINDFULNESS, *s.* [negligence] *Négligence*, f. *nonchalance*, f. *manque de soin*, m.

To UNMINGLE, *v. a.* [to separate things mixed] *Trier, séparer.*

UNMINGLED, *adj.* [pure, not vitiated by any thing mingled] *Pur, sans alliage, sans mélange; immélangé.*

UNMIXED, *and* UNMIXT, *adj.* [not mingled with any thing] *Simple, pur, sans mélange.*

UNMOANED, *adj.* [not lamented] *Non lamenté, indéploré.*

UNMOIST, *and* UNMOISTENED, *adj.* [not wet] *Qui n'est pas moite*, ou *humide*; *inhumide, qu'on n'a pas mouillé*, ou *humecté*; *immouillé, inhumecté.*

UNMOLESTED, *adj.* [free from disturbance] *Qui n'est pas molesté, vexé*, ou *inquiété; immolesté, invexé.*

To UNMOOR, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to loose from land, by taking up the anchors] *Démarrer, désaffourcher*, terme de Marine. Unmoor the ship, *Démarrez le vaisseau.*

UNMOORED, *part. adj. Démarré.*

Unmooring, parting, *Démarrage*, m.

UNMORALIZED, *adj. A qui l'on n'a point prêché de bonne morale.*

UNMORTGAGED, *adj.* [not mortgaged] *Sans hypothèque, non hypothéqué, inhypothéqué.*

UNMORTIFIED, *adj.* [not subdued by sorrow and severities] *Immortifié.*

UNMOVEABLE, *adj.* [such as cannot be moved] *Ferme, inébranlable, immobile.*

UNMOVEABLENESS, *s.* [the state of not being easily removed, or altered] *Etat de ce qui ne se peut ôter*, ou *changer.* [firmness, stability] *Fermeté*, f. *stabilité*, f.

UNMOVEABLY, *adv.* [in such a manner as not to be moved] *D'une manière ferme*, ou *inébranlable.*

UNMOVED, *adj.* [not to be moved] *Immobile*; *immu*; au figuré *qui n'est pas touché, ému*, ou *affecté.*

UNMOVING, *adj.* [having no motion; unaffecting] *Sans mouvement*; ou bien, *peu touchant.*

To UNMOULD, *v. a. Changer la forme de.*

UNMOURNED, *adj.* [not lamented] *Qu'on ne pleure pas, qu'on ne regrette pas; irregretté.*

To UNMUFFLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put off a covering from the face] *Découvrir le visage* ou *la face, défaffubler, défubler.*

UNMUFFLED, *part. adj. Qui a le visage découvert, défaffublé.*

UNMUSICAL, *adj.* [not harmonious] *Discordant, immusical.*

To UNMUZZLE, *v. a.* [to loose from a muzzle] *Oter la muselière de . . . démuseler.*

To UNNAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to loose any thing fastened with nails] *Déclouer, désenclouer.*

UNNAILED, *part. adj. Décloué.*

UNNAMED, *adj.* V. UNMENTIONED.

UNNATURAL, *adj.* [contrary to the laws of nature; acting without the affections implanted by nature] *Contre nature, dénaturé, contraire à la nature, qui n'est pas naturel; innaturel, forcé, outré; dénaturé, qui manque d'affection* ou *de tendresse naturelle.*

UNNATURALLY, *adv.* [in opposition to nature] *Contre nature, contre les lois de la nature; innaturellement; d'une manière dénaturée.*

UNNATURALNESS, *s.* [contrariety to nature] *Humeur dénaturée.*

UNNAVIGABLE, *adj.* [not to be navigated] *Qui n'est pas navigable; innavigable.*

UNNECESSARILY, *adv.* [without necessity] *Sans nécessité, inutilement; innécessairement.*

UNNECESSARINESS, *s.* [needlessness] *Inutilité. qualité de ce qui est superflu*, ou *inutile; innécessité*, f.

UNNECESSARY, *adj.* [needless] *Qui n'est pas nécessaire; innécessaire.*

UNNEEDFUL, *adj.* [needless, unnecessary] *Inutile, qui n'est pas nécessaire; innécessaire.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY, *adj.* [not kind] *Désobligeant, qui n'est pas amical; inamical.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY, *adv. D'une manière qui ne convient point à un voisin, en mauvais voisin, inamicalement.*

To UNNERVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weaken, to enfeeble] *Enerver, affoiblir.*

UNNERVED, *part. adj. Enervé, affoibli.*

To UNNESTLE, *v. a. Dénicher.*

UNNOBLE, *adj.* [mean, ignominious] *Vil, bas, ignoble.*

UNNOTED, *adj.* [not observed, not regarded] *Inconnu, sans considération.*

UNNUMBERED, *adj.* [innumerable] *Innombrable, qui n'est pas nombré; innombré.*

UNOBE-

UNOBEDIENT. V. Disobedient.

UNOBEYED, *adj.* [not obeyed] *Qui n'eſt pas obéi, ſans être obéi.*

UNOBNOXIOUS, *adj* [not liable] *Qui n'eſt point expoſé, ou ſujet; inexpoſé.*

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, *ſ.* [incompliance, diſobedience] *Manque de complaiſance,* m. *incomplaiſance,* f. *déſobéiſſance,* f.

UNOBSERVABLE, *adj.* [not to be obſerved] *Imperceptible.*

UNOBSERVANT, *and* Unobserving, *adj.* [not heedful] *Négligent, inattentif.*

UNOBSERVED, *adj.* [not regarded] *Qu'on n'apperçoit pas, qu'on ne regarde pas, ſans être apperçu ou regardé; inobſervé.*

UNOBSERVING, *adj.* V. Inattentive.

UNOBSTRUCTED, *adj.* [not hindered] *Qui n'eſt pas empêché; inempêché, inobſtrué.*

UNOBSTRUCTIVE, *adj. Qui ne met aucun obſtacle; inobſtructif.*

UNOBTAINED, *adj.* [not gained] *Qu'on n'a pas obtenu; inobtenu.*

UNOBVIOUS, *adj.* [not readily occurring] *Rare, peu ſenſible, qui ne ſe préſente pas.*

UNOCCUPIED, *adj.* [unpoſſeſſed] *Sans poſſeſſeur, ſans maître;* ſignifie auſſi *en friche* en parlant d'une terre.

UNOFFENDING, *adj* [harmleſs] *Innocent, qui ne fait point de mal; inoffenſant.*

UNOFFICIOUS. V. Inofficious.

To UNOIL, *v. a.* [to free from oil] *Déſhuiler.*

UNOPENING, *adj.* [not opening] *Qui ne s'ouvre point.*

UNOPERATIVE, *adj.* [producing no effects] *Inefficace, ſans effet.*

UNOPPOSED, *adj.* [not encountered by any oppoſition] *Sans oppoſition.*

UNORDERLY. V. Disorderly.

UNORDINARY, *adj.* [uncommon, unuſual] *Peu commun, peu ordinaire, extraordinaire.*

UNORGANIZED, *adj.* [not organized] *Qui n'eſt pas organiſé; inorganiſé.*

UNORIGINAL, *and* Unoriginated, *adj.* [having no birth, ungenerated] *Sans origine, éternel; inoriginaire.*

UNORTHODOX, *adj.* [not holding pure doctrine] *Hétérodoxe.*

UNOWNED, *adj.* [having no power, not acknowledged] *Qui n'eſt pas reconnu, déſavoué.*

To UNPACK, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to open any thing bound together] *Dépaqueter, ouvrir, ou défaire un paquet; déballer, délemballer.*

UNPACKED, *part. adj. Dépaqueté.*

UNPAID, *adj* [not receiving dues or debts] *Qui n'eſt pas payé; impayé.* I am unpaid to this day, *Je ne ſuis pas encore payé.*

UNPAINED, *adj.* [ſuffering no pain] *Qui ne ſouffre point.*

UNPAINFUL, *adj.* [giving no pain] *Qui n'eſt pas pénible; impénible; facile, ſupportable.*

UNPAINTED, *adj.* [not painted] *Qui n'eſt pas peint,* ou *qui n'eſt pas fardé; infardé.*

UNPALATABLE, *adj.* [naſeous] *Dégoûtant.*

UNPARAGONED, *adj.* [unequalled, unmatched] *Qui n'a pas ſon pareil,* ou *ſa pareille.*

UNPARALLELED, *adj.* [not matched] *Incomparable, ſans égal, ſans exemple.*

UNPARDONABLE, *adj.* [irremiſſible] *Impardonnable, irrémiſſible.*

UNPARDONABLY, *adv.* [beyond forgiveneſs] *Sans pardon, irrémiſſiblement.*

UNPARDONED, *adj.* [not forgiven] *Qui n'eſt point pardonné; impardonné.*

UNPARDONING, *adj.* [not forgiving] *Implacable, qui ne pardonne point.*

UNPARLIAMENTARILY, *adv.* [in a manner contrary to the rules of parliament] *Contre les régles parlementaires,* ou *du parlement.*

UNPARLIAMENTARINESS, *ſ.* [contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament] *Qualité de ce qui eſt contraire aux regles & aux formes obſervées dans le parlement,* f. Unparliamentarineſs of a remonſtrance, *Remonſtrance contraire aux formes & aux règles du parlement,* f.

UNPARLIAMENTARY, *adj.* [contrary to the rules of parliament] *Contraire aux règles & aux formes parlementaires, imparlementaire.*

UNPARTABLE, *adj.* [inſeparable, that cannot be divided] *Inſéparable, indiviſible.*

UNPARTED, *adj.* [undivided] *Qui n'eſt pas diviſé,* ou *ſéparé, indivis, indiviſé, inſéparé.*

‡ UNPARTIAL. V. Impartial.

UNPARTIALLY, *adv.* [equally, indifferently] *Avec impartialité, impartialement.*

UNPASSABLE, *adj.* [admitting no paſſage] *Par où l'on ne peut paſſer, impraticable, qu'on ne peut franchir; impaſſable.* Unpaſſable roads, *Des chemins impraticables.* Unpaſſable mountains, *Des montagnes qu'on ne peut franchir.*

UNPASSIONATE, *and* Unpassionated, *adj.* [free from paſſion] *Sans paſſion, calme, tranquille, impaſſionné.* The unpaſſionate evenneſs of the true philoſophical ſpirit, *L'égalité tranquille du véritable eſprit philoſophique.*

UNPASSIONATELY, *adv.* [without paſſion] *Sans paſſion; impaſſionnément.*

UNPATHED, *adj.* [untracked] *Qui n'eſt pas frayé; infrayé.*

UNPATIENT. V. Impatient, &c.

To UNPAVE, *v. a.* [to take up the pavement] *Dépavé, décarreler.*

UNPAVED, *adj.* [*See* To Unpave] *Dépavé.*

UNPAWNED, *adj.* [not given to pledge] *Qui n'eſt point engagé; inengagé.*

UNPEACEABLE, *adj.* [quarrelſome] *Turbulent, bruyant.*

UNPEACEABLY, *adv.* [in trouble, in diſorder] *Dans le trouble, dans le déſordre.*

To UNPEG, -ing, -ed, *v. a* [to open any thing cloſed with a peg] *Oter la cheville, décheviller.*

UNPEGGED, *adj.* [*See* To Unpeg] *Dont on a ôté la cheville, déchevillé.*

UNPENETRATING, *adj.* [which does not penetrate] *Qui ne pénètre pas; impénétrant.*

UNPENSIONED, *adj.* [not kept in dependence by a penſion] *Sans penſion; impenſionné.*

To UNPEOPLE, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to depopulate] *Dépeupler, déſerter.*

UNPEOPLED, *part. adj. Dépeuplé, impeuplé.*

UNPEOPLING, *ſ. Dépeuplement,* m.

UNPERCEIVABLE, *adj.* [not to be perceived] *Imperceptible.*

UNPERCEIVABLY, *adv.* [in a manner not to be perceived] *Imperceptiblement.*

UNPERCEIVED, *adj.* [not obſerved] *Dont on ne s'apperçoit pas; inapperçu.*

UNPERCEIVEDLY. V. Unperceivably.

UNPERFECT. V. Imperfect.

UNPERFECTNESS. V. Imperfection.

UNPERFORMED, *adj.* [undone, not done] *Qu'on n'a pas fait ou exécuté, dont on ne s'eſt pas acquitté, qu'on a negligé; inexécuté.*

UNPERISHABLE, *adj.* [laſting to perpetuity] *Incorruptible, non-périſſable, impériſſable.*

UNPERJURED, *adj.* [free from perjury] *Sans parjure.*

UNPERPLEXED, *adj* [diſentangled] *Qui n'eſt point embarraſſé; inembarraſſé.*

UNPERSPIRABLE, *adj.* [not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin] *Qui ne peut ſortir par les pores.*

UNPERSUADABLE, *adj.* [inexorable] *Qu'on ne ſauroit perſuader, imperſuaſible, inexorable.*

UNPETRIFIED, *adj.* [not turned into ſtone] *Qui n'eſt pas pétrifié; impétrifié.*

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *adj.* [unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy *or* right reaſon] *Qui n'eſt pas philoſophique, contraire à la raiſon, impliloſophique.*

UNPHILOSOPHICALLY, *adv.* [in a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon] *Contre les règles de la philoſophie, contre les lumières de la droite raiſon; impliloſophiquement.*

UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS, *ſ.* [incongruity with philoſophy] *Impliloſophie,* f.

To UNPHILOSOPHIZE, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to degrade from the character of a philoſopher] *Dégrader du caractère de philoſophe.*

UNPIERCED, *adj.* [not penetrated] *Qui n'eſt point percé ou pénétré; impercé.*

UNPILLARED, *adj.* [without pillars] *Sans colonnes.*

UNPILLOWED, *adj.* [wanting a pillow] *Sans oreiller.*

To UNPIN, ning, ned, *v. a.* [to open what is ſhut *or* faſtened with a pin] *Défaire, détacher; dégraffer, détrouſſer.* To unpin a gown, *Dégraffer,* ou *détrouſſer une robe.*

UNPINIONED, *adj.* [whoſe arms are looſed] *Dont les bras ſont déliés.*

UNPINKED, *adj.* [having no eyelet-holes] *Dont les œilletons ne ſont pas marqués.*

UNPINNED, *part. adj. Défait, dégraffé, détrouſſé.*

UNPITIED, *adj.* [not compaſſionated] *Pour qui on n'a point de compaſſion,* ou *de pitié.*

UNPITIFULLY, *adv.* [unmercifully] *Sans pitié, impitoyablement.*

UNPITYING, *adj.* [having no compaſſion] *Impitoyable.*

UNPLACED, *adj.* [having no place] *Sans place, implacé.*

UNPLAGUED, *adj.* [not tormented] *Intourmenté.*

To UNPLAIT, *v. a.* [to undo the plaits] *Déplisſer, dépointer.*

UNPLAITED, *adj Déplisſé, ſans plis.*

UNPLANTED, *adj.* [not planted] *Sans être planté, implanté.*

UNPLAUSIBLE, *adj.* [not plauſible] *Peu vraiſemblable,* ou *plauſible; implauſible.*

UNPLAUSIVE, *adj.* [not approving] *Déſapprobateur, improbateur.*

UNPLEASANT, *adj.* [not delighting] *Déplaiſant, déſagréable, fâcheux, mortifiant, laſſant.*

UNPLEASANTLY, *adv.* [not delightfully] *Déſagréablement, d'une manière déplaiſante* ou *fâcheuſe, de mauvais œil.* He looks very unpleaſantly upon us, *I. nous regarde de fort mauvais œil.*

UNPLEASANTNESS, *ſ.* [want of qualities to give delight] *Déſagrément,* m. *qualité déſagréable* ou *déplaiſante.*

UNPLEASED, *adj. Qui n'eſt pas content.*

UNPLEASING. V. Unpleasant.

UNPLIANT, *adj.* [not eaſily bent] *Difficile à plier;* au figuré, *indocile; peu complaiſant, incomplaiſant, inflexible.*

UNPLIANTNESS, *ſ.* [incompliance] *Inflexibilité,* f. *manque de complaiſance,* m. *incomplaiſance,* f.

UNPLOWED, *adj.* [not plowed] *Qui n'eſt point labouré* ou *cultivé; illabouré, incultivé, en friche, inculte.*

To UNPLUME, *v. a.* [to ſtrip of plumes, to degrade] *Déplumer, dégrader.*

UNPOETICAL, *and* Unpoetick, *adj.* [not ſuch as becomes a poet] *Impoétique.*

To UNPOLISH gold *or* ſilver, *v. a. Amatir.*

UNPOLISHED, *adj.* [uneven, rough, not ſmoothed] *Raboteux, qui n'eſt pas uni,* ou *poli;* au figuré, *groſſier, impoli, incivil, brut, inculte.* Unpoliſhed ſtones, *Des pierres raboteuſes.* Unpoliſhed gold, *Or mat.*

* A rude unpoliſhed boy, *Un enfant groſſier & impoli.*

UNPOLITE, *adj.* [not elegant, not civil] *Groſſier, incivil, impoli, indécrottable.* V. Clownish.

UNPOLITENESS, *ſ.* [rudeneſs, groſs behaviour] *Impoliteſſe, f. groſſiereté, f.*

UNPOLLUTED, *adj.* [not defiled] *Qui n'eſt pas ſouillé, ſans tache, immonde, impoluë, immaché.*

UNPOPULAR, *adj.* [not fitted to pleaſe the people] *Qui n'eſt pas populaire, impopulaire.*

UNPORTABLE, *adj.* [not to be carried] *Qu'on ne ſauroit porter.*

UNPOSSESSED, *adj.* [not obtained] *Que l'on ne poſſede pas, qu'on n'a pas obtenu, impoſſédé.*

UNPOSSESSING, *adj.* [having no poſſeſſion] *Qui ne poſſede point.*

UNPRACTICABLE, *adj.* [not feaſible] *Impraticable, impoſſible à faire.*

UNPRACTISED, *adj.* [not ſkilful by uſe or experience] *Qui n'eſt pas verſé ou expérimenté; inexpérimenté*: ſignifie auſſi *qui ne ſe pratique pas, qui n'eſt pas en uſage, imprat qué.*

UNPRAISED, *adj.* [not celebrated] *Qui n'eſt pas loué, chanté, prôné, ou célébré; illoué.*

UNPRECARIOUS, *adj.* [not dependent on one another] *Indépendant.*

UNPRECEDENTED, *adj.* [not juſtifiable by any example] *Sans exemple.*

To UNPREDICT, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to retract prediction] *Rétracter ſa prédiction.*

UNPREFERRED, *adj.* [not advanced] *Qui n'eſt pas avancé, ou préféré; impréféré.*

UNPREGNABLE. V. IMPREGNABLE.

UNPREGNANT, *adj.* [not prolifick] *Stérile, improliſique.*

UNPREJUDICATE, *adj.* [not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions] *Qui n'eſt point préoccupé, exempt de préjugés; impréoccupé.*

UNPREJUDICATELY, *adv.* [without any preconceived notions] *Sans préjugé.*

UNPREJUDICED, *adj.* [free from prejudice] *Sans préjugé.*

UNPRELATICAL, *adj.* [unſuitable to a prelate] *Qui ne convient guère à un prélat.*

UNPREMEDITATED, *adj.* [not prepared in the mind beforehand] *Imprémédité, qui n'eſt pas prémédité, in-promptu, fait ſur le champ.* Unpremeditated verſes, *Des vers in-promptu* Unpremeditated harangues, *Des diſcours faits ſur le champ.*

UNPREPARED, *adj.* [not fitted by previous meaſures] *Sans préparation, ſans être préparé; impréparé*

UNPREPAREDNESS, *ſ* [ſtate of being unprepared] *Etat d'une perſonne qui n'eſt point préparée; impréparation, f.*

To UNPREPOSSESS, *v. a.* [to leave off or to make one leave off a prejudice] *Déprévenir, guérir d'un préjugé.*

UNPREPOSSESSED, *adj.* [free from prejudice] *Sans préjugé, ſans prévention, ſans préoccupation, imporéoccupé.*

UNPRESSED, *adj.* [not preſſed] *Impreſſé, qui n'a pas été preſſé ou preſſuré*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré. Unpreſſed wine, *Vin de la premiere goutte, de la mère-goutte.*

* They left not any error in government unpreſſed, *Ils ne laiſsérent aucune faute du gouvernement ſans y inſiſter.*

UNPRETENDED TO, *adj.* [not claimed] *A quoi l'on ne prétend point.*

UNPRETENDING, *adj.* [not claiming any diſtinctions] *Modeſte, ſans prétentions.*

UNPREVAILING, *ſ. adj.* [being of no force] *Qui eſt ſans force, qui n'eſt pas efficace; ineffiace.*

UNPREVENTED, *adj.* [not previouſly hindered, not preceded by any thing] *Non prévenu, imprévenu.*

UNPRINCELY, *adj.* [not ſuitable to a prince] *Indigne d'un prince.*

UNPRINCIPLED, *adj.* [not ſettled in tenets or opinions] *Qui n'eſt point ferme dans ſes principes, qui n'a point de principes.*

UNPRINTED, *adj.* [not printed] *Imprimé, non imprimé, qui n'eſt pas imprimé, manuſcript.*

UNPRISABLE, *adj.* [not valued] *Ineſtimable, ſans prix.*

UNPRISONED, *adj.* [ſet free from confinement] *Déſemprisonné.*

UNPRIZED, *adj* [not valued] *Impriſé*

UNPROCLAIMED, *adj.* [not notified by a public declaration] *Proclamé, ſans être proclamé, qui n'eſt pas proclamé.*

UNPROFANED, *adj.* [not violated] *Non profané, improfané*

UNPROFITABLE, *adj.* [uſeleſs] *Inutile, vain; qui n'eſt pas profitable, ou avantageux; imprositable, ingrat.*

UNPROFITABLENESS, *ſ.* [uſeleſsneſs] *Inutilité, f.*

UNPROFITABLY, *adv.* [uſeleſsly] *Inutilement, ſans profit, ſans avantage.*

UNPROFITED, *adj.* [having no gain] *Qui n'a rien gagné.*

UNPROLIFICK, *adj.* [barren] *Stérile, improlifique.*

UNPROMISING, *adj.* [giving no promiſe of excellence] *Qui ne promet rien de bon, qui ne donne pas grande eſpérance.*

UNPRONOUNCED, *adj.* [not uttered] *Impronoucé, qui ne ſe prononce point, muet.* A vowel unpronounced, *Une voyelle muette, ou qui ne ſe prononce pas.*

UNPROPER. V. IMPROPER.

UNPROPERLY. V. IMPROPERLY.

UNPROPITIOUS, *adj.* [not favourable] *Impropice, ſiniſtre*

UNPROPORTIONABLE, or UNPROPORTIONED, *adj.* [not ſuited to ſomething elſe] *Improportionné, qui n'eſt pas proportionné, ſans proportion.*

UNPROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* [without proportion] *Sans proportion.*

UNPROPOSED, *adj.* [not propoſed] *Inproposé*

UNPROPPED, *adj.* [not ſupported, not upheld] *Qui n'eſt point appuyé, ou ſoutenu; inappuyé, inſoutenu, ſans appui, ſans ſoutien.*

UNPROSPEROUS, *adj.* [unfortunate] *Improſpère, qui ne proſpère pas, malheureux, infortuné*

UNPROSPEROUSLY, *adv.* [unſucceſsfully] *Malheureuſement, par accident, par malheur.*

UNPROTECTED, *adj.* [not ſupported] *Improtégé, ſans protection.*

UNPROVED, *adj.* [not evinced by arguments] *Sans preuve, qui n'eſt pas prouvé.*

To UNPROVIDE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diveſt of] *Dépouiller, priver.*

UNPROVIDED, *part. adj. D'pourvu, dénué, privé, dépouillé.* To take one unprovided, *Prendre quelqu'un au dépourvu.*

UNPROVIDENT, *adj* [imprudent, wanting forecaſt] *Imprudent, qui n'eſt pas prévoyant, qui n'a point de prévoyance, ſans prévoyance, imprévoyant.*

UNPROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [without forecaſt] *Imprudemment, ſans prévoyance.*

UNPROVOKED, *adj.* [not provoked] *Improvoqué, ſans être défié, ou provoqué.*

UNPRUNED, *adj.* [not cut, not lopped] *Qui n'eſt point taillé, ou émondé; intaillé.*

UNPUBLISHED, *adj.* [not publiſhed] *Impublié, qui n'eſt point publié, ou public; ſecret, caché.*

UNPUNISHED, *adj.* [not puniſhed] *Impuni.* Divine juſtice will not let oppreſſion go unpuniſhed, *La juſtice divine ne laiſſera point la tyrannie impunie.*

UNPURCHASED, *adj.* [unbought] *Inacheté, qui n'eſt point acheté.*

UNPURGED, *adj.* [not purged] *Impurgé; qui n'a pas encore été purgé, nettoyé, préparé.*

UNPURIFIED, *adj.* [not freed from re-

crement; not cleanſed from ſin] *Impuriſié.*

UNPURSUED, *adj.* [not purſued] *Impourſuivi, non pourſuivi.*

UNPUTRIFIED, *adj.* [not corrupted by rottenneſs] *Imputrefié.*

UNQUALIFIED, *adj.* [not fit] *Incapable, qui n'eſt pas propre, qui n'a pas les qualités requiſes, déqualifié, non qualifié.*

To UNQUALIFY, *v. a.* [to diſqualify, to render unqualified, or incapable] *Rendre incapable, rendre inhabile, dégrader, déqualifier.*

UNQUARRELABLE, *adj.* [ſuch as cannot be impugned] *Qu'on ne peut pas quereller.*

To UNQUEEN, *v. a.* [to diveſt of the dignity of queen] *Dépouiller de la dignité de reine.*

UNQUENCHABLE, *adj.* [unextinguiſhable] *Inextinguible, qui ne s'éteint point.*

UNQUENCHABLENESS, *ſ.* [unextinguiſhableneſs] *Inextinguibilité, f.*

UNQUENCHED, *adj.* [not extinguiſhed, not extinguiſhable] *Qui n'eſt point éteint, inextinguible, inéteint.*

UNQUESTIONABLE, *adj.* [indubitable] *Indubitable, inconteſtable.* An unqueſtionable verity, *Une vérité inconteſtable.*

UNQUESTIONABLENESS, *ſ.* [certainty] *Certitude, f.*

UNQUESTIONABLY, *adv.* [without doubt] *Indubitablement, ſans doute.*

UNQUESTIONED, *adj.* [undoubted] *Donton ne doute pas, inconteſtable, reconnu de toute le monde, inqueſtionné.* A man of unqueſtioned probity, *Un homme d'une probité reconnue.*

UNQUICK, *adj.* [motionleſs] *Sans mouvement.*

UNQUICKENED, *adj.* [not animated] *Qui n'eſt point animé, ou vivifié.*

UNQUIET, *adj.* [reſtleſs, diſturbed, not at peace] *Agité, inquiet, troublé, incommode, qui n'eſt pas content.* An unquiet mind, *Un eſprit inquiet, agité.* An unquiet child, *Un enfant incommode, qui n'eſt jamais content.*

UNQUIETLY, *adv.* [without reſt] *Avec inquiétude, d'une maniere inquiète.*

UNQUIETNESS, *ſ.* [want of tranquillity] *Inquiétude, f. trouble, m. agitation d'eſprit, f. impatience, f.*

UNRACKED, *adj.* [not poured from the lees] *Qui n'eſt pas ſoutiré.*

UNRANSACKED, *adj.* [not pillaged] *Qui n'eſt pas pillé, ou ſaccagé; impillé, inſaccagé.*

UNRANSOMED, *adj.* [not ſet free by payment for liberty] *Irracheté, qui n'eſt point racheté.*

UNRATED, *adj.* [not mentioned in the book of rates] *Non-tarifé, qui n'eſt pas dans le tarif.*

To UNRAVEL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to unweave] *Effiler, défaire le tiſſu.* To unravel linen, *Effiler de la toile.*

* To unravel [to clear up, to extricate] *Défricher, débrouiller, démêler, dénouer, dégroſſir, développer, déſurdir.* To unravel a difficult buſineſs, *Débrouiller une affaire difficile.* To unravel the plot of a play, *Dénouer l'intrigue d'une piéce dramatique.* The unravelling of the intrigue commences when the reader begins to ſee the doubts clearsd up, *Le dénouement de l'intrigue commente lorſque le lecteur commence à voir ſes doutes éclaircis.*

† To UNRAVEL [to diſorder, to throw out of the preſent conſtitution] *Renverſer, détruire, bouleverſer.* He takes a pleaſure in unravelling almoſt all the principles both in religion and reaſon, *Il prend plaiſir à détruire la plupart des principes de la religion & de la raiſon.*

To UNRAVEL, *v. n.* [to be unwoven] *S'effiler, ſe défaire.*

UNRAVELLED, *part. adj. Effilé*; au figuré, *défriché, débrouillé, démêlé, dénoué.*

UNRAVELLING, *s.* [*from* To Unravel] *L'action d'effiler,* &c. *débrouillement,* m. *dénouement,* m. He takes a pleasure in unravelling almoſt all the principles of religion and reaſon, *Il prend plaiſir à détruire la plûpart des principes de la religion ou de la raiſon.* The unravelling of the plot of a play, *Le dénouement de l'intrigue d'une comédie.*

UNRAZORED, *adj.* [not ſhaven] *Raſé, non raſé.*

UNREACHED, *adj.* [not attained] *Inatteint, qui n'eſt pas atteint.*

UNREAD, *adj.* [not read, untaught] *Qu'on ne lit pas; non lu, illetré, ignorant.*

UNREADINESS, *ſ.* [want of preparation] *Manque de préparation; état de ce qui n'eſt pas prêt ou préparé; impréparation,* f. *impromptitude,* f.

UNREADY, *adj.* [not prepared; not prompt; ungain] *Qui n'eſt pas prêt ou préparé; impréparé; qui n'eſt pas prompt ou vif; lent, rétif; mal-adroit.* We are unready, *Nous ne ſommes pas prêts.* An unready horſe, *Un cheval rétif.* An ungain boy, *Un petit mal-adroit.*

UNREAL, *adj.* [unſubſtantial] *Irréel, qui n'a point de réalité*

UNREASONABLE, *adj.* [contrary to reaſon; exorbitant, immoderate] *Déraiſonnable, contraire à la raiſon, injuſte, exorbitant, exceſſif, illégitime, injuſte, hors de raiſon.* V. Absurd.

UNREASONABLENESS, *ſ.* [inconſiſtency with reaſon, injuſtice, exorbitancy] *Folie,* f. *injuſtice,* f. *tout ce qui eſt contraire à la raiſon, demande ou prétention exorbitante, défaut de ce qui n'eſt pas conforme à la raiſon, peu de raiſon, déraiſon,* f.

UNREASONABLY, *adv.* [contrary to reaſon] *Déraiſonnablement, ſans raiſon; injuſtement, exorbitamment, exceſſivement, d'une manière déraiſonnable.*

Unreasonably [exceſſively] *Trop, exceſſivement.*

To UNREAVE, *v. a.* [to unwind, to diſentangle] *Défaire, détortiller.* To unreave a rope, *Dépaſſer un cordage.*

UNREBATED, *adj.* [not blunted] *Non émouſſé.*

UNREBUKABLE, *adj.* [obnoxious to no cenſure] *Irréprehenſible.*

UNREBUKED, *adj.* [not cenſured] *Qu'on n'a point repris, cenſuré, blâmé,* ou *réprimandé; ſans être repris, cenſuré,* &c.

UNRECALLABLE, *adj.* [not to be recalled] *Irrévocable.*

UNRECEIVED, *adj.* [not received] *Qu'on n'a point reçu.*

UNRECLAIMED, *adj.* [not reformed, not brought back to his duty] *Incorrigible, qui n'eſt point réduit,* ou *rangé à ſon devoir, qui n'eſt point mis à la raiſon.*

UNRECOMPENSED. V. Unrequited.

UNRECONCILEABLE, *adj.* [not to be appeaſed; not to be made conſiſtent with] *Implacable,* ou bien *irréconciliable; incompatible, qu'on ne peut accorder.*

UNRECONCILED, *adj.* [not reconciled] *Irréconcilié, qui n'eſt pas réconcilié.*

UNRECORDED, *adj.* [not kept in remembrance by publick monuments] *Enfeveli dans l'oubli.*

UNRECOVERABLE, *adj. Irrecouvrable.* V. Irrecoverable.

UNRECOVERED, *adj.* [not recovered] *Irrecouvré, qu'on n'a pas recouvré.*

UNRECOUNTED, *adj.* [not related] *Paſſé ſous ſilence.*

UNRECRUITABLE, *adj. Qu'on ne ſauroit recruter.*

UNRECURING, *adj.* V. Irremediable.

UNREDEEMED, *adj.* [not redeemed] *Irrachetté, non rachetté.*

UNREDUCED, *adj.* [unreduced] *Irréduit; qu'on n'a pas réduit, ſubjugué,* ou *ſoumis.*

To UNREEVE. V. To Unreave.

UNREFORMABLE, *adj.* [not to be amended] *Irréformable, incorrigible.*

UNREFORMED, *adj.* [not amended] *Irréformé, qui n'eſt pas réformé.*

UNREFRACTED, *adj.* [not refracted] *Irréfracté, qui ne ſouffre point de réfraction.*

UNREFRESHED, *adj.* [not cheered, not relieved] *Qui n'eſt point rafraîchi, délaſſé,* ou *ſoulagé.*

UNREFUNDING, *adj. Qui ne rend jamais, qui garde ce qu'il a pris.*

UNREGARDED, *adj.* [neglected, not reſpected] *Négligé, dont on ne ſoit aucun cas, pour qui on n'a point d'égards, mépriſé.*

UNREGARDFUL. V. Unmindful.

UNREGENERATE, *adj.* [not brought to a new life] *Irrégénéré.*

UNREGISTERED, *adj.* [not recorded, not regiſtered] *Qui n'eſt pas enregiſtré.*

UNREINED, *adj.* [not reſtrained by the bridle] *A qui on a lâché la bride.*

UNRELENTING, *adj.* [hard, cruel, feeling no pity] *Impitoyable, inexorable, inflexible, cruel, qui ne donne point de relâche.* An unrelenting heart, *or* grief, *Un cœur inflexible; une douleur qui ne donne point de relâche.*

UNRELIEVABLE, *adj.* [irremediable] *Sans reſſource, ſans remède, irrémédiable.*

UNRELIEVED, *adj.* [not ſuccoured] *Inſecouru, qui n'eſt pas ſecouru.*

UNREMARKABLE, *adj.* [not worthy of notice] *Irremarquable, qui n'eſt pas digne de remarque* ou *d'attention, qui n'eſt pas remarquable.*

UNREMEDIABLE, *adj.* [admitting no remedy] *Irrémédiable*

UNREMEMBERED, *adj.* [not recorded] *Oublié.*

UNREMEMBERING, *adj.* [having no memory] *Qui oublie, qui n'a pas de mémoire.*

UNREMEMBRANCE, *ſ.* [forgetfulneſs] *Oubli,* m.

UNREMITTED, *adj.* [not pardoned; inceſſant] *Impardonné, qui n'a pas été pardonné,* ou *remis.*

Unremitted [inceſſant] *Continuel, ſans relâche.*

UNREMOVABLE, *adj.* [not to be taken away] *Qu'on ne peut ôter de ſa place, qu'on ne peut remuer,* ou *déplacer.*

UNREMOVABLY, *adv.* [in a manner that admits no removal] *Fermement, ſans pouvoir être déplacé.*

UNREMOVED, *adj.* [not taken away] *Qu'on n'a point déplacé.*

UNREPAID, *adj.* [not recompenſed] *Irrécompenſé, ſans récompenſe.*

UNREPAIRED, *adj.* [not repaired] *Irréparé, qui n'eſt point réparé.*

UNREPARABLE, *adj.* [irreparable] *Irréparable.*

UNREPEALABLE, *adj.* [not to be repealed] *Irrevocable.*

UNREPEALED, *adj.* [not revoked] *Qui n'a point été révoqué,* ou *abrogé, irrévoqué.*

UNREPENTED, *adj.* [not regarded with penitential ſorrow] *Dont on ne s'eſt pas repenti.*

UNREPENTING, *and* Unrepentant, *adj.* [not penitent] *Irrepentant, non repentant, qui ne ſe repent point, impénitent.*

UNREPINING, *adj.* [not peeviſhly complaining] *Qui ne ſe plaint point*

UNREPLENISHED, *adj.* [not filled] *Irrempli, qui n'eſt pas rempli.*

UNREPRIEVABLE, *adj* [not to be reſpited] *Qui n'a point de répit.*

UNREPROACHABLY, *adv. D'une manière irréprochable.*

UNREPROACHED, *adj.* [not cenſured, not liable to cenſure] *Sans reproche, irreproché.*

UNREPROVABLE, *adj.* [not liable to blame] *Irréprehenſible, ſans reproche.*

UNREPROVED, *Irréprouvé.* V. Unreproached.

UNREPUGNANT, *adj.* [not oppoſite] *Compatible, conforme, qui n'eſt pas contraire* ou *oppoſé.*

UNREPUTABLE, *adj.* [not creditable] *De mauvaiſe réputation.*

UNREQUESTED, *adj.* [not aſked] *Qui n'eſt point demandé.*

UNREQUITABLE, *adj* [not to be retaliated] *Irreparable;* ou bien, *qu'on ne ſauroit reconnoître, récompenſer,* ou *payer dignement.*

UNREQUITED, *adj* [not rewarded] *Irrécompenſé, qui n'eſt point récompenſé, ſans être récompenſé, ſans récompenſe.*

UNRESEMBLING, *adj.* [not like] *Diſſemblable, qui ne reſſemble pas.*

UNRESENTED, *adj.* [not regarded with anger] *Irreſſenti, qui n'excite point de reſſentiment.*

UNRESERVED, *adj.* [not limited; open, frank] *Sans réſerve, ſans reſtriction;* ou bien, *franc, ouvert, ſincere, ,ans diſſimulation; irréſervé*

UNRESERVEDLY, *adv.* [without limitations or concealment] *Sans réſerve, ſans reſtriction; ſans diſſimulation, franchement, à cœur ouvert*

UNRESERVEDNESS, *ſ.* [unlimitedneſs, franknels] *Franchiſe,* f. *cordialité,* f. *amour ſans réſerve,* m. *réſerve,* f.

UNRESISTABLE, *or* Unreſiſtible, *adj.* [not to be refuſed] *Irréſiſtible.*

UNRESISTED, *adj.* [not oppoſed; reſiſtleſs] *A qui* ou *à quoi l'on ne réſiſte pas, qui ne trouve point de réſiſtance.*

UNRESISTIBLE. V. Unresistable.

UNRESISTING, *adj.* [not oppoſing] *Qui ne réſiſte point, ſans réſiſtance.*

UNRESOLVABLE, *adj.* [inſoluble] *Inſoluble.*

UNRESOLVED, *adj.* [not determined, not ſolved] *Indéterminé, irréſolu, indécis, délibérant.*

UNRESOLVING, *adj.* Irréſolu.

UNRESPECTFUL, *adj.* [diſreſpectful, uncivil] *Qui marque de reſpect, incivil, irrévérent, irreſpectueux.*

UNRESPECTFULLY, *adv.* [uncivilly] *Irreſpectueuſement, d'une manière peu reſpectueuſe, incivilement, avec irrévérence.*

UNRESPECTFULNESS, *ſ.* [uncivility] *Irreſpect,* m. *manque de reſpect,* m. *incivilité,* f. *irrévérence,* f.

UNRESPECTIVE, *adj.* [taking little notice] *Inattentif.*

UNREST, *ſ.* [diſquiet, want of tranquillity] *Inquiétude,* f.

UNRESTORED, *adj.* [not reſtored] *Irreſtauré, qu'on n'a point rendu.*

UNRESTRAINED, *adj.* [not confined, not hindered, licentious] *Irreſtreint, ſans gêne, ſans contrainte; illimité; libre, licencieux, effréné.*

UNRETRACTED, *adj.* [not revoked] *Irrétracté, qu'on n'a point rétracté.*

UNREVEALED, *adj.* [not told, not diſcovered] *Irrévélé, qui n'a point été révélé.*

UNREVENGED, *adj* [not revenged] *Dont on ne s'eſt point vengé, ſans ſe venger.*

UNREVERENT. V. Irreverent.

UNREVERENTLY. V. Disrespectfully.

UNREVERSED, *adj.* [not reverſed]. V Unrevoked.

UNREVOCABLE, *adj. Irrévocable.*

UNREVOKED, *adj.* [not revoked] *Irrévoqué, qu'on n'a point révoqué*

UNREWARDED, *adj.* [not recompenſed] *Sans récompenſe, irrécompenſé.*

To UNRIDDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſolve, to explain] *Expliquer, réſoudre, développer.* To unriddle an enigma, *or* a problem, *Expliquer une énigme, réſoudre un problème.*

UNRIDDLED,

UNRIDDLED, *part. adj. Expliqué, développé.*

UNRIDICULOUS, *adj. Non-ridicule.*

To UNRIG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to ſtrip off the tackle] *Défuner, déſéquiper, dégréer* ou *dégarnir* (un vaiſſeau, un mât, une vergue); ſe dit auſſi au figuré, & ſignifie *dépouiller, ôter ſes habits.* To unrig a maſt, *Défuner un mât, lui ôter ſon cordage.* To unrig the ſculltern, *Dégarnir le ſubſiſtan.*

* To unrig a woman, *Dépouiller une femme, lui ôter ſes habits*

UNRIGGED, *part. adj. Défuné*; au figuré, *dépouillé.*

UNRIGHTEOUS, *adj.* [unjuſt] *Injuſte, inique.*

UNRIGHTEOUSLY, *adv.* [unjuſtly] *Injuſtement*

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, *ſ.* [injuſtice] *Injuſtice,* f *iniquité,* f.

UNRIGHTFUL. V. UNRIGHTEOUS.

To UNRING, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Déboucler.* To unring a mare, *Déboucler une cavale.*

To UNRIP, -PING, -P D, *v. a.* [to cut open, to unſew] *Ouvrir, défaire, découdre, couper.*

To UNRIP, *v. n.* [to become unript] *Se découdre*

UNRIPE, *and* UNRIPENED, *adj.* [immature] *Immûr, qui n'eſt pas mûr, vert.*

UNRIPENESS, *ſ.* [immaturity] *Etat d'une choſe qui n'eſt pas encore mûre*

UNRIPPED, *part, adj. Ouvert, défait, coupé, découju.*

UNRIPPING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unrip] *L'action de découdre*

UNRIVALLED, *adj.* [having no competitor or equal] *Sans rival, ſans égal.*

To UNRIVET, *v. a. Driver.*

To UNROL, -LING, -LED, *v. a.* [to open what is rolled] *Dérouler, dépiter ce qui eſt roulé*

UNROLLED, *part adj Déroulé.*

UNROMANTICK, *adj.* [contrary to romance] *Non romanesque*

To UNROOF, *v. a.* [to ſtrip off the covering of a houſe] *Découvrir* (une maiſon), *en oter le toit.*

To UNROOST, *v. a.* [to drive from the rooſt, or unneſt] *Déjucher, dénicher, faire ſortir de ſon nid,* ou *du juchoir.*

UNROOSTED, *adj.* [driven from the rooſt] *Déniché, déjuché,* &c.

To UNROOT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tear from the roots] *Déraciner*

UNROOTED, *part. adj. Déraciné.*

UNROUGH, *adj.* V. SMOOTH.

UNROUNDED, *adj* [not ſhaped to a round] *Inarrondi.*

UNROYAL, *adj.* [unprincely, not royal] *Peu royal, unroyal.*

UNRUFFLED, *adj.* [calm, tranquil] *Calme, tranquille.*

UNRULED, *adj.* [not directed] *Qui n'eſt point conduit* ou *dirigé.*

UNRULILY, *adv.* [in an ungovernable manner] *En matin, en revêche, d'une manière revêche, avec emportement* ou *fougue*

UNRULINESS, *ſ.* [turbulence, licentiouſneſs] *Emportement,* m. *fougue,* f *impetuoſité,* f.

UNRULY, *adj* [ungovernable, licentious] *Revêche, matin, indomptable, déréglé, effréné, fougueux, licencieux* An unruly boy, *Un enfant matin.* Unruly appetites, *Des appétits déréglés.* An unruly horſe, *Un cheval fougueux.* In an unruly manner, *Déréglement.*

To UNSADDLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to looſe from the ſaddle] *Deſſeller, ôter la ſelle, debater; déſarçonner*

UNSADDLED, *part, adj. Deſſelé.*

UNSAFE, *adj* [not ſecure, dangerous] *Dangereux, qui n'eſt pas ſûr.*

UNSAFELY, *adv.* [dangerouſly] *Dangereuſement.*

UNSAID, *adj.* [not mentioned] *Qu'on n'a pas dit*; ou *dont on n'eſt dédit.*

UNSAILABLE. V. UNNAVIGABLE.

UNSALEABLE, *adj.* [not fit for ſale] *Qu'on ne ſauroit vendre,* tant il eſt gâté, ou endommagé; *invendable.*

To UNSALT, *v. a. Déſſaler.*

UNSALTED, *adj.* [not pickled] *Inſalé, déſſalé,* ou *qui n'a pas été ſalé.*

UNSALUTED, *adj* [not ſaluted] *Inſalué, qu'on n'a pas ſalué, ſans être ſalué.*

UNSANCTIFIED, *adj.* [unholy] *Inſanctifié, qui n'eſt pas ſanctifié,* ou *conſacré.*

UNSATIABLE, *adj.* [not to be ſatisfied] *Inſatiable.*

UNSATISFACTORINESS, *ſ.* [failure of giving ſatisfaction] *Manque de ſatisfaction, peu de ſatisfaction, inſatisfaction,* f.

UNSATISFACTORY, *adj* [not giving ſatisfaction] *Inſatisfaiſant, qui ne ſatisfait pas, qui n'eſt pas ſatisfaiſant.*

UNSATISFIABLE, *adj* [who cannot be ſatisfied] *Qu'on ne ſauroit raſſaſier, contenter,* ou *ſatisfaire; inraſſiable.*

UNSATISFIED, *adj.* [not contented] *Inſatisfait, mécontent.*

UNSATISFIEDNESS, *ſ.* [the ſtate of being not ſatisfied] *Mécontentement,* m *inſatisfaction.*

UNSATISFYING, *adj.* [unable to gratify to the full] *Inſatisfaiſant, peu ſatisfaiſant, qui ne ſatisfait pas.*

UNSAVOURILY, *adv.* [inſipidly, without taſte] *D'une manière inſipide,* ou *fade.*

UNSAVOURINESS, *ſ.* [bad taſte] *Inſipidité,* f *goût fade,* m *fadeur,* f.

UNSAVOURY, *adj.* [taſteleſs] *Fade, inſipide.*

To make unſavoury, *Affadir.*

To UNSAY, -ING, UNSAID, *v. a.* [to retract, to recant] *Se dédire, ſe rétracter.* To unſay a thing, *Se dédire d'une choſe.* To ſay and unſay, *Avoir le dit & le dédit.*

To UNSCALE, *v. a.* [to take off the ſcale] *Ecailler, ôter l'écaille.*

UNSCALED, *adj.* [V. To UNSCALE] *Ecaillé* ou *dont on a ôté les écailles, qui n'a point d'écailles,* ou *qu'on n'a pas encore écaillé.*

UNSCALY, *adj.* [having no ſcales] *Sans écailles.*

UNSCARRED, *adj.* [not marked with wounds] *Qui n'eſt point marqué de bleſſures, incicatriſé.*

UNSCANNED, *adj.* [not meaſured, not computed] *Immeſuré.*

UNSCHOLASTICK, *adj.* [not bred to literature] *Sans lettres, illettré.*

UNSCHOOLED, *adj.* [not learned] *Ignorant.*

UNSCORCHED, *adj.* [not touched by the fire] *Non échaudé, non brûlé, imbrûlé.*

UNSCREENED, *adj.* [not protected] *Sans défenſe, indéfendu.*

UNSCRIPTURAL, *adj.* [not defenſible by ſcripture] *Qui n'eſt pas fondé ſur l'écriture*; ou même *contraire à l'écriture ſainte.*

To UNSCREW, *v. a.* [to looſe the ſcrew] *Défaire la vis, dévſſer.*

To UNSEAL, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to open any thing ſealed] *Décacheter, ôter* ou *lever le cachet* ou *le ſcellé.*

UNSEALED, *part. adj. Décacheté*; ou bien, *ſans cachet, ſans ſcellé.*

To UNSEAM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut open] *Découdre.*

UNSEAMED, *part. adj. Découſu.*

UNSEARCHABLE, *adj.* [inſcrutable] *Inſcrutable, impénétrable, incompréhenſible.*

UNSEARCHABLENESS [impoſſibility to be explored] *Incompréhenſibilité,* ſ.

UNSEASONABLE, *adj.* [not ſuitable to time or occaſion] *Hors de ſaiſon, à contretemps, mal à propos, qui n'eſt pas de ſaiſon, inau.* An unſeaſonable queſtion, *Une demande hors de propos.* In ſuch unſeaſonable manner, *Si mal à propos.* An unſeaſonable weather, *Un temps qui n'eſt pas de ſaiſon.* At unſeaſonable hours, *A des heures indues.*

UNSEASONABLENESS, *ſ.* [diſagreement with time, or place] *Contretemps,* m. *l'état d'une choſe qui eſt hors de ſaiſon.*

UNSEASONABLY, *adv* [not agreeably to time or occaſion] *A contretemps, mal à propos, hors de ſaiſon.*

UNSEASONED *adj.* [not kept till fit for uſe] *Qui n'eſt pas aſſaiſonné.*

UNSECONDED, *adj* [not ſupported] *Qui n'eſt point ſupporté, qui n'eſt pas ſecondé; non ſeconde, inſecondé.*

UNSECRET, *adj.* [not cloſe, not truſty] *Qui n'eſt pas ſecret; inſecret.*

To UNSECRET, *v. a.* [to diſcloſe, to divulge] *Divulguer, publier; découvrir.*

UNSECURE, *adj.* [dangerous] *Qui n'eſt pas ſûr, dangereux*; ou bien, *qui eſt en danger, qui court des riſques.*

UNSEDUCED, *adj.* [not drawn to ill] *Inſéduit, qu'on n'a pas ſéduit.*

UNSEEING, *adj.* [wanting the power of viſion] *Aveugle, qui ne peut voir.*

UNSEELING, *ſ.* [in Falconry; a taking away of the thread that runs through the hawk's eye-lids, and hinders her ſight] *L'action de dreſſer l'oiſeau.*

To UNSEEM, *v. a.* [not to ſeem] *Ne pas ſembler, ne pas paroître.*

UNSEEMLINESS, *ſ.* [indecency] *Indécence,* f. *incongruité,* f.

UNSEEMLY, *adj.* [indecent, uncomely] *Indécent, meſſéant, mal-honnête, laid.*

UNSEEMLY, *adv.* [indecently] *Indécemment.*

UNSEEN, *adj.* [not ſeen, not diſcovered] *Inviſible, qu'on ne voit pas, qu'on n'apperçoit pas, ſans être vu* ou *apperçu.*

UNSELFISH, *adj.* [not addicted to private intereſt] *Déſintéreſſé.*

UNSENSIBLE. V. INSENSIBLE, *&c.*

UNSENT, *adj.* [not ſent] *Qu'on n'a pas envoyé.*

UNSENT FOR [not called] *Qu'on n'a pas fait appeller,* ou *envoyé querir, ſans être mandé.*

UNSEPARABLE, *adj.* [not to be parted] *Inſéparable, indiviſible*

UNSEPARATED, *adj.* [not parted] *Inſéparé, qui n'eſt pas ſéparé,* ou *diviſé, inouvit.*

UNSERVICEABLE, *adj.* [uſeleſs] *Inutile, qui ne ſert* ou *n'eſt bon à rien.*

UNSERVICEABLY, *adv.* [without advantage] *Inutilement, ſans avantage.*

UNSERVILE, *adj.* [not ſervile] *Inſervile, qui n'eſt pas ſervile.*

UNSET, *adj.* [not ſet, not placed] *Implacé, implanté, qu'on n'a pas mis, placé,* ou *planté.*

To UNSETTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make uncertain, to move from a place, to overthrow] *Rendre incertain, déplacer, déranger, bouleverſer.* That unſettles your titles, *Cela rend vos titres incertains.* He unſettled his whole kingdom, *Il dérangea* ou *bouleverſa tout ſon royaume.*

UNSETTLED, *adj.* [not fixed in reſolution, changeable; not eſtabliſhed] *Irréſolu, indéterminé, incertain, inconſtant, volage; qui n'eſt pas établi, qui n'a point d'établiſſement fixe.*

UNSETTLED [not ſettled; as a liquor] *Qui n'eſt pas raſſis,* ou *repoſé.*

UNSETTLEDNESS, *ſ.* [irreſolution, fluctuation] *Irréſolution,* f. *incertitude,* f. *inconſtance,* f

UNSEVERED, *adj* [not parted] *Impartagé, indiviſé, qui n'eſt point partagé* ou *ſéparé.*

To UNSEW, *v. a* [to undo what is ſewed] *Découdre.*

UNSEWED, *adj.* [V To UNSEW] *Découſu.*

To UNSEX, *v. a.* to make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is] *Changer le ſexe; transformer.*

To UNSHACKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to

loose from chains] *Déchaîner, ôter les chaînes, désenchaîner.*

UNSHACKLED, *part. adj.* [*from* To Unshackle] *Déchaîné.*

UNSHADED, *adj.* [open, not shaded] *Découvert, inombragé, qui n'eſt point ombragé.*

UNSHADOWED, *adj.* [not clouded, not darkened] *Inombragé, qui n'eſt point ombragé, découvert.*

UNSHAKEABLE, *adj.* [not subject to concuſſion] *Inébranlable.*

‖ UNSHAKED, *and* UNSHAKEN, *adj.* [not agitated, not moved] *Qui n'eſt point ébranlé,* ou *ému* ; ou bien, *ferme, inébranlable, à toute épreuve.* Unſhaken in his reſolution, *Inébranlable dans ſa réſolution.* An unſhaken fidelity, *Une fidélité à toute épreuve.*

To UNSHAKLE V. To UNSHACKLE.

UNSHAMED, *or* UNSHAMED-FACED, *adj.* [not ſhamed] *Hardi, effronté, qui n'a point de honte, qui n'eſt pas honteux.*

UNSHAMED FACEDNESS, *ſ.* [boldneſs, impudence] *Hardieſſe,* f. *effronterie,* f. *impudence,* f.

UNSHAPEN, *adj.* [deformed] *Difforme.*

UNSHARED, *adj.* [not partaken ; not had in common] *Impartagé, indiviſ, par indivis.*

UNSHAVED, *and* UNSHAVEN, *adj.* [not ſhaven] *Irraſé, qui n'eſt pas raſé.*

To UNSHEATH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to draw from the ſcabbard] *Dégainer, tirer du fourreau.* He unſheathed his ſword, *Il tira l'épée*

To UNSHEATH a veſſel [in Sea-language] *Doubler un bâtiment.*

UNSHEATHED, *part. adj. Dégainé, tiré* du fourreau.

UNSHED, *adj.* [not ſpilt] *Qui n'eſt pas verſé ; inverſé.*

UNSHELTERED, *adj.* [wanting protection] *Expoſé, ſans défenſe, ſans ſoutien.*

To UNSHIP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to take out of a ſhip] *Débarquer, démonter, déplacer.* To unſhip the oars, *Déſarmer les avirons.* To unſhip the tiller, *Démonter la barre du gouvernail.*

UNSHIPPED, *part. adj. Débarqué.*

UNSHOCKED, *adj.* [not offended] *Qui n'eſt pas choqué.*

UNSHOD, *adj.* [having no ſhoes] *Sans ſouliers, déchauſſé ; déferré, ſans fers,* en parlant d'un cheval.

To UNSHOE a horſe, *v. a.* [to take off the ſhoe from a horſe's foot] *Déferrer un cheval, lui ôter les fers des pieds.*

UNSHOEING, *ſ.* [*from* To UNSHOE] *L'action de déferrer.*

UNSHOOK, *adj.* [not ſhaken] *Inébranlé, qui n'eſt pas ébranlé.*

UNSHORN, *adj.* [not clipped] *Intondu, qui n'eſt pas tondu.*

UNSHOT, *adj.* [not hit by ſhot] *Manqué.*

To UNSHOUT, *v. a.* [to retract a ſhout] *Ceſſer d'applaudir, n'applaudir, illouer.*

UNSHOWERED, *adj.* [not watered by ſhowers] *Inarroſé par des ondées.*

UNSHRINKING, *adj.* [not recoiling] *Qui ne ſe retire point, ne ſe retrécit point.*

UNSHUNNABLE, *adj.* [inevitable, unavoidable] *Inévitable.*

UNSHUT, *adj.* [open] *Qui n'eſt pas fermé, ouvert.*

UNSIFTED, *adj.* [not ſifted ; not tried] *Incriblé, qui n'eſt pas criblé* ; au figuré, *inexaminé, qu'on n'a pas examiné,* ou *mis à l'épreuve.*

UNSIGHT, *ſ.* [not ſeeing] *L'action de ne pas voir,* f.

UNSIGHTED, *adj.* [inviſible] *Inviſible.*

UNSIGHTLINESS, *ſ.* [deformity, diſagreeableneſs to the eye] *Difformité,* f.

UNSIGHTLY, *adj.* [diſagreeable to the ſight] *Déſagréable à la vue, laid.*

UNSILVERED, *adj.* [the ſilver of which is rubbed off] *Qui eſt déſargenté, dont l'argent eſt uſé.*

UNSINCERE, *adj.* [not faithful, not genuine] *Infidèle, qui manque de ſincérité ; faux, diſſimulé ; ſophiſtiqué,* t. de Chymie.

UNSINCERITY, *ſ.* [adulteration ; cheat] *Infidélité,* f. *falſification,* f. *ſophiſtiquerie,* f. *tromperie,* f. *diſſimulation,* m.

To UNSINEW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to deprive of ſtrength] *Enerver, affoiblir.*

UNSINEWED, *part. adj.* [nerveleſs, weak] *Enervé, affoibli, ſans nerf.*

UNSINGED, *adj.* [not ſcorched by the fire] *Non havi, imbrûlé.*

UNSINKING, *adj.* [not ſinking] *Qui ne ſuccombe point.*

UNSINNING, *adj.* [impeccable] *Impeccable.*

To UNSKID, *v. a.* [to take off the trigger from a wheel] *Déſenrayer (une roue).*

UNSKILFUL, *and* UNSKILLED, *adj.* [wanting ſkill or knowledge] *Inhabile, qui n'eſt pas verſé, ſans expérience, ſans ſavoir, ſans adreſſe, ſans intelligence, mal-adroit.* Unſkilful in ſyllogiſm, *Qui n'eſt pas verſé dans l'art du ſyllogiſme.* An unſkilful hand, *Une main mal-adroite, inhabile.*

UNSKILFULLY, *adv.* [without art or knowledge] *Mal-adroitement, inhabilement, d'une manière inhabile, ſans adreſſe.*

UNSKILFULNESS, *ſ.* [want of art or knowledge] *Mal-adreſſe,* f. *ignorance,* f. *inhabileté,* f. *manque d'habileté,* m.

UNSLAIN, *adj.* [not killed] *Qui n'eſt pas tué, en vie.*

UNSLAKED, *adj.* [not quenched] *Inéteint, inamorti, qui n'eſt pas éteint* ou *amorti,* au propre & au figuré.

* Unſlaked deſires, *Des déſirs mal-éteints.*

UNSLEEPING, *adj.* [ever wakeful] *Inendormi, inaſſoupi, qui veille toujours.*

UNSLIPPING, *adj.* [faſt, not liable to ſlip] *Ferme, qui ne peut pas couler.*

To UNSLOUGH, *v. a.* Ex. To Unſlough a wild boar, *Lancer un ſanglier, le faire ſortir de la bauge.*

UNSMIRCHED, *adj.* [unpolluted, not ſtained] *Inſouillé, impolluë.*

UNSMOKED, *adj.* [not ſmoked] *Infumé.*

UNSNARED, *adj.* [eſcaped out of a ſnare] *Qui s'eſt tiré du piége qu'on lui avoit tendu.*

UNSOCIABLE, *adj.* [not ſuitable to ſociety] *Inſociable.*

UNSOCIABLENESS, *ſ.* [inſociable humour] *Humeur inſociable,* f. *inſociabilité,* f.

UNSOCIABLY, *adv.* [not kindly] *D'une manière inſociable.*

UNSODDEN, *adj.* [not boiled] *Qui n'eſt pas bouilli.*

UNSOILED, *adj.* [not ſtained] *Net, propre, inſalie, qui n'eſt pas ſali.*

UNSOLD, *adj.* [not ſold] *Qui n'eſt pas vendu ; invendu,* t. de Commerce.

To UNSOLDER, *or* UNSODER, *v. a.* [to take off the ſolder] *Déſouder, ôter la ſoudure.*

UNSOLDERED, *adj.* [V. To UNSOLDER] *Déſoudé, inſoudé.*

UNSOLDERING, *ſ.* [*from* To UNSOLDER] *L'action de déſouder.*

UNSOLDIERLIKE, *or* UNSOLDIERLY, *adj.* [unbecoming a ſoldier] *Indigne d'un ſoldat ; ou contraire à la diſcipline militaire.*

To UNSOLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Déſſoler, ôter la ſole, la ſemelle.* To unſole a horſe, *Déſſoler un cheval, lui arracher la ſole du pied.* To unſole a ſhoe, *Oter la ſemelle d'un ſoulier.*

UNSOLED, *part. adj. Déſſolé.*

UNSOLICITED, *adj. Qu'on n'a point ſollicité, ſans être ſollicité.*

UNSOLICITOUS, *adj.* [eaſy, indifferent] *Tranquille ; indifférent, qui ne ſe ſoucie de rien ; inſoucieux.*

UNSOLID, *adj.* [fluent, not cohærent] *Inſolide, qui n'eſt pas ſolide, fluide.*

UNSOLVED, *adj.* [not explicated] *Inexpliqué, qu'on n'a pas expliqué, réſolu ſans ſolution.*

UNSOPHISTICATED, *adj.* [not adulterated] *Qui n'eſt pas ſophiſtiqué,* ou *falſifié, non frelaté, infrelaté ; vrai, pur.*

UNSORTED, *adj.* [not diſtributed by proper ſeparation] *Inaſſorti.*

UNSOUGHT, *adj.* [not ſearched] *Qu'on n'a pas recherché.*

UNSOUND, *adj.* [ſickly] *Qui n'eſt pas ſain, maladif, valétudinaire, qui ne jouit pas d'une bonne ſanté.*

UNSOUND [rotten, corrupted] *Corrompu, gâté, vicié ;* au figuré *vicieux, méchant, faux, corrompu, mal-honnête.* Unſound wood, *Bois vicié,* ou *gâté.*

* So unſound a man, *Un ſi méchant homme.* An unſound conceit, *Une penſée fauſſe.* An unſound doctrine, *Une doctrine hétérodoxe.*

UNSOUNDNESS, *ſ.* [corruptneſs, want of orthodoxy] *Corruption,* f. *vice,* m. *erreur,* f. *hétérodoxie.*

UNSOURED, *adj.* [not made ſour] *Inaigri, qui n'eſt pas aigri,* au propre & au figuré.

To UNSOW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut open] *Découdre.*

UNSOWN, *adj.* [not propagated by ſcattering ſeed] *Inſemé, qu'on n'a pas ſemé, ſans être ſemé.*

UNSPARED, *adj.* [not ſpared] *Inépargné, qu'on n'a pas épargné.*

To UNSPEAK, *v. a.* [to retract, to recant] *Se dédire, ſe rétracter.*

UNSPEAKABLE, *adj.* [not to be expreſſed] *Inexprimable, ineffable, inénarrable.*

UNSPEAKABLY, *adv.* [inexpreſſibly] *D'une manière inexprimable, ineffable, inénarrable.*

UNSPECIFIED, *adj.* [not particularly mentioned] *Inſpécifié, qui n'a pas été ſpécifié, dont on n'a pas fait mention*

UNSPECULATIVE, *adj.* [not theoretical] *Inſpéculatif.*

To UNSPELL, *v. a. Décharmer.*

UNSPED, *adj.* [not diſpatched] *Indépêché.*

UNSPENT, *adj.* [not waſted] *Indépenſé, inconſumé, inconſommé, inemployé ; qu'on n'a pas dépenſé, conſumé, conſommé,* ou *employé*

To UNSPHERE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to remove from its orb] *Tirer de ſa ſphère.*

UNSPIED, *adj.* [not ſeen] *Inapperçu, qui n'eſt pas apperçu*

UNSPILT, *adj.* [not ſhed] *Irrépandu, qui n'eſt pas répandu.*

To UNSPIRIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to depreſs, to deject] *Décourager, abattre.*

UNSPIRITED, *part. adj. Découragé, abattu.*

UNSPOILED, *adj.* [not plundered] *Irravagé, impillé, qui n'eſt point ravagé* ou *pillé.*

UNSPOILED [not marred] *Ingâté, indommagé, qui n'eſt pas gâté,* ou *endommagé.*

UNSPOTTED, *adj.* [immaculate] *Sans tache, ſans corruption, pur ;* ſe dit plus au figuré qu'au propre.

* An unſpotted heart or life, *Un cœur pur, une vie ſans tache.*

UNSQUARE, *adj.* [not formed, irregular] *Irréguli r.*

UNSQUARED, *adj. Inéquarri.*

UNSTABILITY, *ſ.* V. INSTABILITY.

UNSTABLE, *adj* [not fixed ; inconſtant] *Inſtable, qui n'eſt pas ſtable* ou *fixe ; inconſtant.*

UNSTAID, *adj.* [not prudent] *Imprudent, irraiſſis, qui n'eſt pas prudent, poſé,* ou *ſtable.*

UNSTAIDNESS, *ſ.* [indiſcretion, volatile mind] *Indiſcrétion,* f. *inconſtance,* f.

UNSTAINED, *adj.* [not ſtained] *Sans tache, qui n'eſt point ſouillé* ou *taché :* ſe dit plus au figuré qu'au propre, *intaché, inſouillé.*

To UNSTARCH, *v. a. Déſempeſer.*

To UNSTATE, *v. a.* [to put out of ſtate] *Déplacer.*

UNSTATUTABLE, *adj.* [contrary to ſtatutes, irregular] *Contraire aux ſtatuts, irrégulier.*

UNSTAUNCHED,

UNSTAUNCHED, *or rather* UNSTANCHED, *adj.* [not ſtopped] *Inétanché, qui n'eſt pas étanché.*

UNSTAYED, *adj. Irraſſis, qui n'eſt pas raſſis; léger, volage, inconſtant.*

UNSTEADILY, *adv.* [inconſtantly, not conſiſtently] *Légerement, indiſcrettement, d'une maniére inconſéquente.*

UNSTEADINESS, *ſ.* [want of conſtancy] *Inconſtance,* f. *légereté,* f.

UNSTEADY, *adj.* [inconſtant, irreſolute, V. FICKLE] *Inconſtant, léger, qui manque de fermeté & de réjolution;* ou bien, *irrégulier, variable, qui n'eſt pas réglé:* le premier ſens ſe dit des perſonnes, & le ſecund des choſes. To be unſteady, *Branler,* ‖ *branler au manche, varier.* An unſteady mind, *Un eſprit léger.* An unſteady motion, *or* weather, *Un mouvement irrégulier, un temps variable.*

UNSTEADFAST, *adj.* [not fixed] *Qui n'eſt pas ferme; léger, inconſtant, changeant.*

UNSTEADFASTLY, *adv.* [not ſteadfaſtly] *Sans aucune fermeté.*

UNSTEADFASTNESS, *ſ.* [unſtayedneſs, unſteadineſs] *Inconſtance,* f. *légereté,* f. *manque de fermeté.*

UNSTEEPED, *adj.* [not ſoaked] *Intrempé, qui n'eſt pas trempé.*

To UNSTIFFEN, *v. a. Déroidir.*

To UNSTING, *v. a.* [to diſarm of a ſting] *Priver de l'aiguillon, déſaiguillonner.*

UNSTINTED, *adj.* [not limited in fortune *or* proviſions] *Qui n'eſt pas borné, ſans bornes.*

UNSTIRRED, *adj* [not agitated] *Irremué, inagité, qui n'eſt point remué,* ou *agité.*

To UNSTITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to open by picking the ſtitches] *Découdre.*

UNSTITCHED, *part. adj. Découſu.*

UNSTOOPING, *adj.* [not bending, not yielding] *Impliant, qui ne ſe prête point.*

To UNSTOP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* [to open] *Déboucher, ouvrir, débondonner, détouper, débourrer.*

UNSTOPPED, *part. adj.* [meeting no reſiſtance] *Débouché, ouvert.*

UNSTOPPING, *ſ. Débouchement,* m.

UNSTRAINED, *adj.* [not contracted] *Inforcé, non gêné, qui n'eſt point forcé* ou *gêné; aiſé, naturel.*

UNSTRAITENED, *adj. Qui n'eſt point reſſerré.*

UNSTRENGTHENED, *adj.* [not aſſiſted, not ſupported] *Sans le ſecours* ou *l'aſſiſtance de ... ſans être renforcé* ou *fortifié par ...*

To UNSTRING, -ING, -ED, *and* UNSTRUNG, *v. a.* [to relax any thing ſtrung] *Délier, déſiler, relâcher, détendre, ôter les cordes.*

UNSTRINGED, *and* UNSTRUNG, *part. adj. Détendu;* ou bien, *ſans cordes.*

UNSTRUCK, *adj.* [not moved, not affected] *Infrappé.*

UNSTUDIED, *adj. Inétudié, imprémédité; qui n'eſt pas étudié,* ou *prémédité.*

UNSTUFFED, *and* UNSTUFT, *adj.* [unfilled, unfurniſhed] *Qui n'eſt pas farci.*

UNSUBDUED, *adj.* [not ſubdued] *Indompté; qui n'eſt pas ſoumis, vaincu,* ou *aſſujetti; inſoumis, invaincu, inaſſujetti.*

UNSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* [not ſolid, not real] *Inſubſtantiel, qui n'eſt pas ſolide, impalpable; imaginaire, qui n'a rien de réel.*

UNSUCCEEDED, *adj.* [who has had no ſucceſſor] *Auquel on n'a point ſuccédé.*

UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* [not having the wiſhed event] *Qui n'a pas réuſſi, ſans ſuccès.*

UNSUCCESSFULLY, *adv.* [without ſucceſs] *Sans ſuccès, malheureuſement.*

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, *ſ.* [want of ſucceſs] *Inſuccès,* m. *mauvais ſuccès, mauvaiſe réuſſite, malheur,* m.

UNSUCCESSIVE, *adj.* [not proceeding by flux of parts] *Inſucceſſif, qui n'eſt pas ſucceſſif.*

UNSUCKED, *adj.* [not having the breaſt drawn] *Qu'on n'a point tété.*

UNSUFFERABLE, *adj.* [not ſupportable] *Inſupportable, intolérable, accablant.*

UNSUFFERABLY, *adv.* [in a manner not to be endured] *D'une maniere inſupportable, inſupportablement.*

UNSUFFICIENCE, *ſ. Inſuffiſance,* f.

UNSUFFICIENT, *adj.* [unable, unadequate] *Inſuffiſant, incapable.*

UNSUITABLE, *adj.* [not congruent, not proportionate] *Diſconvenable, inconvenable, qui n'eſt pas convenable, qui ne convient pas, qui ne répond* ou *ne s'accorde pas, déſaſſorti.*

UNSUITABLENESS, *ſ.* [incongruity] *Diſconvenance,* f. *inconvenance,* f. *incongruité,* f.

UNSUITING. V. UNSUITABLE.

UNSULLIED, *adj.* [not ſouled] *Inſali, qui n'eſt pas ſali.*

UNSUNG, *adj.* [not celebrated in verſe] *Qu'on n'a point chanté; incélébré.*

UNSUNNED, *adj.* [not expoſed to the ſun] *Mal expoſé, qui n'a point de ſoleil.*

UNSUPERFLUOUS, *adj.* [not more than enough] *Inſuperflu.*

UNSUPPLANTED, *adj.* [not defeated by ſtratagem] *Inſupplanté.*

UNSUPPLIED, *adj.* [not ſupplied] *Dégarni,* ou *infourni, qui n'eſt pas fourni.*

UNSUPPORTABLE, *adj.* [intolerable] *Inſupportable, accablant.*

UNSUPPORTED, *adj.* [not ſuſtained, not held up, not aſſiſted] *Inſupporté, inſoutenu.*

UNSUPPRESSED, *adj.* [not ſuppreſſed] *Inſupprimé.*

UNSURE, *adj.* [not certain] *Incertain, qui n'eſt pas ſûr.*

UNSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.* [inſuperable] *Inſurmontable, invincible.*

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, *adj.* [incapable] *Incapable, inſuſceptible, qui n'eſt pas ſuſceptible.*

UNSUSPECT, *and* UNSUSPECTED, *adj.* [not conſidered as likely to do *or* mean ill] *Non-ſuſpect, inſuſpect, inſoupçonné, qu'on ne ſoupçonne pas.* An author unſuſpect, *Un auteur non-ſuſpect.* Unſuſpected of avarice, *Qu'on ne ſoupçonne pas d'avarice.*

UNSUSPECTING, *and* UNSUSPICIOUS, *adj.* [having no ſuſpicion] *Sans ſoupçon, inſoupçoneux, qui n'eſt pas ſoupçonneux.*

UNSUSTAINED, *adj.* [not ſupported] *Inſoutenu, qui n'eſt pas ſoutenu, ſans ſoutien, ſans appui.*

UNSUTABLE. V. UNSUITABLE.

To UNSWATHE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from folds *or* convolutions of bandage] *Démailloter, défaire les langes qui enveloppent.*

UNSWATHED, *part. adj. Démailloté.*

UNSWATHING, *or* UNSWADDLING, *ſ.* [*from* To UNSWATHE] *L'action de démailloter*

UNSWAYABLE, *adj.* [not to be governed] *Indocile, indomptable, inflexible.*

UNSWAYED, *adj.* [not wielded] *Qui ne ſe laiſſe pas manier, gouverner; inmaniable.*

To UNSWEAR, *v. a.* [not to ſwear, to recant any thing ſworn] *Ne pas jurer, injurer, ſe dédire.*

UNSWEET, *adj.* [not ſweet, diſagreeable] *Qui n'eſt pas doux, déſagréable.*

To UNSWEAT, *v. a.* [to eaſe after fatigue] *Repoſer, ſécher, délaſſer.*

To UNSWELL, *v. a* and *n. Déſenfler.*

UNSWOLLEN, *adj. Déſenflé.*

UNSWORN, *adj.* [not bound by an oath] *Juré, qui n'a pas prêté ſerment, inſſermenté.*

UNTAINTED, *adj* [not ſullied, not corrupted by mixture] *Intaché, ſans tache, ſans corruption,* au propre & au figuré.

UNTAINTED [not tainted, ſweet, *as meat*] *Ingâté, qui n'eſt pas corrompu, qui ne ſent point mauvais.*

UNTAKEN, *adj.* [not taken] *Qui n'eſt pas pris.* Jeruſalem remained untaken, *Jéruſalem ne fut pas priſe.*

UNTALKED of, *adj.* [not mentioned in the world] *Dont on ne parle pas.*

UNTAMABLE, *adj.* [not to be tamed] *Indomptable,* au propre & au figuré.

UNTAMED, *adj.* [not ſubdued] *Indompté.*

To UNTANGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to looſe from intricacy] *Déharraſſer.*

UNTANGLED, *part. adj. Déharraſſé.*

UNTASTED, *adj.* [not taſted, not tried by the palate] *Ingoûté, intouché, qu'on n'a pas goûté* ou *touché.*

UNTASTING, *adj.* [not perceiving any taſte] *Sans goût, qui n'a point de goût.*

UNTAUGHT, *adj.* [uninſtructed, ignorant, unſkilled] *Qu'on n'a pas enſeigné, ſans avoir appris; mal élevé, ignorant, ininſtruit, peu inſtruit, non-lettré, illettré.*

To UNTEACH, -ING, UNTAUGHT, *v. a.* [to make to forget] *Faire oublier.* [to teach the contrary of what had been taught] *Déſenſeigner, méſenſeigner.*

UNTEACHABLE, *adj.* [not to be taught] *Indocile, qui ne veut point apprendre.*

To UNTEAM, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Dételer.* To unteam horſes *or* oxen, *Dételer des chevaux,* ou *des bœufs.*

UNTEAMED, *part. adj. Dételé.*

UNTEAMING, *ſ.* [*from* To Unteam] *L'action de dételer.*

UNTEMPERATE, *adj.* V. INTEMPERATE.

UNTEMPERED, *adj.* [not tempered] *Intrempé, qui n'eſt pas trempé.*

UNTEMPTED, *adj.* [not embarraſſed by temptation] *Qui n'eſt pas tenté; non-tenté.*

UNTENABLE, *adj.* [not capable of defence] *Intenable, qui n'eſt pas tenable, ſans défenſe.* The town was untenable, *La place n'étoit pas tenable.*

UNTENABLE [not to be held in poſſeſſion] *Qui n'eſt pas tenable, où l'on ne peut pas demeurer commodément.* His new lodgings were made in a moment as untenable as the others, *Ses nouveaux appartemens furent dans un moment auſſi peu tenables que les autres.*

UNTENANTED, *adj.* [having no tenant] *Sans tenancier.*

UNTENDED, *adj.* [not having any attendance] *Sans ſuite.*

UNTENDER, *adj.* [wanting ſoftneſs, wanting affection] *Non tendre, dur, ſans affection.*

UNTENDERED, *adj.* [not offered] *Inoffert.*

UNTERRIFIED, *adj.* [not affrighted] *Qui n'a point de peur, ſans peur, intrépide.*

To UNTENT, *v. a.* [to bring out of a tent] *Tirer de ſa tente.*

UNTENTED, *adj.* [having no medicaments applied] *Sans tente, ſans charpie, non panſé.*

UNTESTATE. V. INTESTATE.

UNTHANKED, *adj.* [not repaid with acknowledgement, not received with thankfulneſs] *Irremercié.*

UNTHANKFUL, *adj.* [ungrateful] *Méconnoiſſant, ingrat, irreconnoiſſant, qui n'eſt pas reconnoiſſant.* I ſhall never be unthankful to you, *Je ne ſerai jamais ingrat envers vous.* He is unthankful for good offices, *Il n'eſt pas reconnoiſſant des ſervices qu'on lui rend.*

UNTHANKFUL [not received with thankfulneſs] *Qu'on ne reçoit pas avec reconnoiſſance, qui n'eſt pas agréable.* This is an unthankful office, *C'eſt un ſervice,* ou *un office ſujet à des reproches,* ou *dont perſonne ne nous ſait bon gré.*

UNTHANKFULLY, *adv.* [without gratitude] *En ingrat, ſans reconnoiſſance, ingratement, irreconnoiſſamment.*

UNTHANKFULNESS, *ſ.* [ingratitude] *Méconnoiſſance,* f. *ingratitude,* f. *irreconnoiſſance,* f. *manque de reconnoiſſance,* m.

UNTHAWED, *adj.* [not diſſolved after froſt] *Indégelé, qui n'eſt pas dégelé.*

To UNTHICKEN, *v. a.* [to thin, to make leſs thick] *Rendre moins épais, rarefier.*

To UNTHICKEN, *v. n.* [to grow thin] *Se rarefier, devenir moins denſe,* ou *moins épais.*

UNTHICKENED,

UNTHICKENED, *adj.* [V. To UNTHICKEN] *Raréfié, rendu ou devenu moins épais.*

To UNTHINK, *v. n.* [to difmifs a thought] *Changer d'idée.*

UNTHINKING, *adj.* [thoughtlefs] *Indifcret, imprudent, fans prévoyance, imprévoyant; qui ne réfléchit point, irréfléchiffant; impenfant, qui ne penfe à rien.* What can help unthinking men to become thinking? *Qui peut apprendre à penfer aux gens qui ne réfléchiffent point?*

UNTHORNY. *adj.* [not obftructed by prickles] *Sans piquans, fans épines.*

UNTHOUGHT OF, *adj* [not regarded, not heeded] *A quoi on ne penfe pas, à quoi on ne fait pas attention, inopiné, imprévu.*

To UNTHREAD, *v. a.* [to loofe] *Défiler.* To unthread a needle, *Défenfiler une aiguille.*

UNTHREATENED, *adj.* [not menaced] *Immenacé, qui n'eft pas menacé.*

UNTHRIFT, *f.* [an extravagant, a prodigal] *Un prodigue, qui fait de folles dépenfes.*

UNTHRIFT, *adj.* V. UNTHRIFTY.

UNTHRIFTILY, *adv.* [with profufion] *Prodigalement, avec prodigalité, avec profufion.*

UNTHRIFTINESS, *f.* [prodigality, profufion] *Prodigalité, f. profufion, f.*

UNTHRIFTY, *adj.* [prodigal, profufe] *Prodigue, qui donne dans de folles dépenfes.*

UNTHRIVING, *adj.* [not profpering] *Impropère, qui ne profpère pas, malheureux, infortuné.*

To UNTHRONE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull down from a throne] *Détrôner.*

UNTHRONED, *adj Détrôné.*

To UNTIE, untying, untied, *v. a.* [to unbind, to loofe, to undo] *Délier, détacher, débander, dénouer, défaire, abattre;* au figuré, *réfoudre, expliquer.* Untie that knot, *Defaites ou défiez ce nœud-là.* Untie the curtains, *Abattez les rideaux.*

To untie a book (among Bookbinders), *Défouetter un livre (ôter la corde de fouet qui eft tout autour).*

* Untie the winds, *Déchaînez les vents.* Can you untie fuch a difficulty? *Pouvez-vous réfoudre cette difficulté?*

UNTIED, *part. adj. Délié, détaché, défait, dénoué;* au figuré, *expliqué.*

UNTIL, *prep.* [to the time that] *Jufqu'à ce que, en attendant, en attendant que.* Until they come, *Jufqu'à ce qu'ils viennent.*

To UNTILE, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Découvrir* une maifon, *en ôter la couverture.*

UNTILED, *part. adj. Découvert.*

UNTILLED, *adj.* [not cultivated] *Inculte, en friche.* Ground untilled, ‡ *Alpen*, m. ‡ *alpage*, m.

UNTIMBERED, *adj.* [not furnifhed with timber, weak] *Qui n'a point de charpente, qui a une mauvaife charpente.*

UNTIMED, *adj.* [untimely; done out of the proper time] *Fait à contretemps*, ou *hors de faifon, où l'on n'a pas bien pris fon temps; déplacé, fait ou dit mal-à-propos.*

UNTIMELINESS, *f.* [the quality of being untimely] *L'état d'une chofe qui fe fait ou qui arrive avant le temps*, ou *à contretemps.*

UNTIMELY. V. UNTIMED.

UNTIMELY [happening before the natural time] *Hâtif, précoce, précipité, prématuré, abortif.* Untimely fruit, *Fruit précoce.* An untimely death, *Une mort prématurée.* An untimely birth, *Un avortement.*

UNTIMELY, *adv.* [before the natural time] *Avant le temps, prématurément.*

UNTINGED, *adj.* [not ftained; not infected] *Intact, qui n'eft pas teint; qui n'eft pas infecté, infecté, qui n'eft pas coloré malade.*

UNTIRABLE, *adj.* [indefatigable] *Infatigable.*

UNTIRED, *adj.* [not made weary] *Infatigué, qui n'eft point las*, ou *fatigué.*

UNTITLED, *adj* [having no title] *Intitré, fans titre, fans droit.*

‡ UNTO (eŭn '-tuu), *prep.* [to] *A, au, aux.* The power attributed unto the Deit, *Le pouvoir attribué à la Divinité* Unto falfe gods, *Aux faux dieux.*

R. *La prépofition* unto *commence à vieillir, & ceux qui parlent & écrivent poliment, fe fervent toujours de* to.

UNTOLD, *adj.* [not faid, not revealed] *Qui n'a pas été dit, communiqué*, ou *révélé.*

UNTOLD [not counted] *Incompté, qu'on n'a pas compté.* He may be trufted with untold gold, *On peut lui confier de l'argent fans le compter: c'eft un homme d'une fidélité à toute épreuve.*

UNTOLERABLE. V. INTOLERABLE.

UNTOOTHSOME, *adj.* [not agreeable to the palate] *Qui n'eft pas agréable, qui ne flatte pas le goût.*

UNTOUCHABLE, *adj.* [which cannot be touched] *Qu'on ne pourait toucher, qui ne peut fouffrir l'attouchement.*

UNTOUCHED, *adj.* [not touched; not affected or moved] *Intouché, à quoi l'on n'a point touché, intact; qui n'eft point touché*, ou *ému.*

UNTOWARD, *adj.* [froward, vexatious, perverfe] *Méchant, têtu, opiniâtre, pervers, revêche, fâcheux, indocile.* An untoward people, *Un peuple pervers, difficile à gouverner, dur, indocile.*

UNTOWARD [aukward, ungraceful] *Mal-adroit, de mauvaife grace, finiftre, défagréable.* In an untoward manner, *D'une manière mal-adroite.* An untoward phyfiognumy, *Une phyfionomie finiftre.*

UNTOWARDLY, *adj.* V. UNTOWARD.

UNTOWARDLY, *adv.* [perverfely; aukwardly] *Méchamment, opiniâtrément; de mauvaife grace, mal-adroitement, cahin-caha.*

UNTOWARDNESS, *f.* [ftubbornnefs] *Humeur têtue, opiniâtre*, ou *revêche; opiniâtreté, f. perverfité, f. indocilité, f.*

UNTOWARDNESS [the being unlucky, or fad] *Qualité de ce qui eft fâcheux*, ou *finiftre.*

UNTRACEABLE, *adj.* [not to be traced] *Qu'on ne peut expliquer*, ou *pénétrer; inexplicable, impénétrable.*

UNTRACED, *adj* [not marked by any footfteps] *Intracé, qui n'eft point frayé; infrayé.*

UNTRACTABLE, *adj.* [ftubborn] *Intraitable, revêche.*

UNTRACTABLENESS, *f.* [ftubbornnefs] *Humeur intraitable, f. indocilité, f.*

UNTRADING, *adj.* [no engaged in commerce] *Qui ne trafique point, incommerçant, non commerçant.*

UNTRAINED, *adj* [not educated, not difciplined] *Mal-morigéné, indocile.*

UNTRANSFERRABLE, *adj.* [not to be transferred] *Qu'on ne peut transférer*, ou *tranfporter; inaliénable.*

UNTRANSPARENT, *adj* [opaque] *Opaque.*

To UNTRAP, *v. a.* [to take off the trappings] *Déharnacher, ôter le harnois, détraper.*

UNTRAPPED, *adj.* [V. To UNTRAP] *Déharnaché.*

UNTRAVELLED, *adj.* [having never feen foreign countries] *Qui n'a point voyagé.* [never trodden by paffengers] *Infrayé.*

UNTREATABLE, *adj.* [not treatable] *Intraitable, impraticable.*

To UNTREBLE, *v. a. Détripler.*

UNTRIED, *adj.* [not yet attempted] *Inceffayé, inéprouvé; qu'on n'a point encore tenté, effayé*, ou *éprouvé.* Untried earth (Virginiana bauxi), *terre vierge, f. terre franche, f. terre primitive* ou *ancienne.*

To UNTRIG, *v. a Dégrener.*

UNTRIMMED, *adj.* [not adorned] *Inorné, qui n'eft point orné* ou *embelli.*

UNTRIMMED [unfhaved] *Irrofé, qui n'eft point rofé, fans être rafé.*

UNTROD, *and* UNTRODDEN, *adj.* [not paffed, not marked by the foot] *Infrayé, par où l'on n'a point paffé, qui n'eft point frayé, qu'on n'a point foulé aux pieds.*

UNTROLLED, *adj.* [not bowled, not rolled along] *Non roulé*

UNTROUBLED, *adj.* [not troubled] *Introublé, qui n'eft point troublé*, ou *trouble.*

UNTRUE, *adj.* [falfe, treacherous] *Faux, infidele, perfide, déloyal.* To be untrue to oneself, *Se démentir, être en contradiction avec foi-même.* Intereft is never untrue to itfelf, *L'intérêt ne fe dément jamais.*

UNTRULY, *adv.* [falfely] *Fauffement.*

To UNTRUSS, *v. a. Détacher.* To untrufs a point [to untie one's breeches] *Détacher fes chauffes, lâcher l'aiguillette.*

UNTRUSTINESS, *f.* [unfaithfulnefs] *Infidélité, f. perfidie, déloyauté, f.*

UNTRUSTY, *adj.* [unfaithful] *Infidelle, perfide, déloyal.*

UNTRUTH, *f.* [falfehood, falfe affertion; treachery] *Fauffeté, f. menfonge, m. erreur, f. abus, m perfidie, f. tromperie, f.*

To UNTUCK, -ING, -ED, *v. a. Détroufer.*

UNTUCKED, *part. adj. Détroufé.*

UNTUNABLE, *adj.* [not mufical, unharmonious] *Difcordant, diffonnant.*

To UNTUNE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make incapable of harmony] *Défaccorder*, au figuré *déranger; mettre en défordre, en confufion.*

UNTURNED, *adj.* [not turned] *Qui n'eft pas tourné; retourné.*

* To leave no ftone unturned, *Remuer ciel & terre, mettre tout en œuvre, employer tous les moyens.*

UNTUTORED, *adj* [uninftructed, untaught] *Mal éduqué, mal-morigéné.*

UNTUTORED [not corrected, not reproved] *Qui n'eft pas repris* ou *corrigé, incorrigé.*

To UNTWINE, *and* To UNTWIST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to feparate any things entangled or involved in each other, or wrapped up on themfelves] *Détorare, décorder, dénatter, détortiller, défentortiller, défiler; démêler;* au figuré, *dégager, débarraffer, démêler, débrouiller.*

UNTWINED, *and* UNTWISTED, *part. adj. Détort, détortillé, défilé, défait, démêlé;* au figuré, *dégagé, débarraffé, débrouillé, démêlé.*

UNTWINING, *or* Untwifting, *f.* [*from* To UNTWINE] *L'action de défordre*, &c.

To UNTY. V. To UNTIE.

UNTYING, *f.* [*from* To UNTIE] *L'action de détacher, de délier, de dénouer*, ou *de défaire.*

UNUNIFORM, *adj.* [wanting uniformity] *Irrégulier.*

UNURGED, *adj.* [not incited, not preffed] *Inincité, inexcité, impreffé.*

UNUSED, *adj.* [not put to ufe] *Inufité, dont on ne fe fert pas.*

UNUSEFUL, *adj* [ufelefs] *Inutile.*

UNUSUAL, *adj.* [not common, not frequent, rare] *Rare, extraordinaire, étrange, inufuel.* Unufual words, *Termes extraordinaires, qui ne font pas autorifés par l'ufage.*

UNUSUALLY, *adv.* [feldom] *Rarement.*

UNUSUALNESS, *f.* [uncommonefs, infrequency] *Rareté, f.*

UNUTTERABLE, *adj.* [not to be uttered] *Inexprimable, inffable, inénarrable, qui ne fe peut exprimer.*

To UNVAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ftrip off a vail] *Dévoiler, ôter le voile.*

UNVAILED, *part. adj. Dévoilé.*

UNVALUABLE, *adj.* [above price] *Ineftimable, fans prix.*

UNVALUED, *adj* [not prized, neglected] *Ineftimé, négligé, dont on fait peu de cas, mépriſé.* [unvaluable] *Inestimable.*

UNVANQUISHED, *adj.* [not conquered] *Invaincu, indompté, qui n'a pas été vaincu* ou *fubjugué.*

UNVARIABLE, *adj.* [not changeable] *Invariable.*

UNVARIABLENESS, *f.* [immutability] *Invariabilité, f. immutabilité, f.*

UNVARIABLY,

UNVARIABLY, *adv.* [constantly] *Invariablement.*

UNVARIED, *adj.* [not changed] *Invarié, qui n'eſt point varié, uniforme, toujours le même.*

UNVARNISHED, *adj.* [not overlaid with varnish; not adorned] *Inverni, invernifſé.*

UNVARYING, *adj.* [not liable to change] *Invariant, qui ne change point, conſtant, qui n'eſt pas ſujet à changer, inchangeant.*

To UNVEIL, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to uncover] *Dévoiler, découvrir.*

UNVEILED, *part. adj. Dévoilé, découvert.*

UNVEILEDLY, *adv.* [plainly] *Sans déguiſement.*

UNVEILING, *ſ.* [*from* To UNVEIL] *Dévoilement,* m. *l'action de dévoiler.*

UNVENTILATED, *adj.* [not fanned by the wind] *Que le vent n'a pas emporté.*

UNVERITABLE, *adj.* [not true] *Qui n'eſt pas véritable; faux, trompeur.*

UNVERSED, *adj.* [unſkilled, unacquainted] *Inverſé, qui n'eſt point verſé,* ou *expérimenté*

UNVEXED, *adj.* [undoubled] *Invexé, qui n'eſt point troublé, tourmenté, vexé,* ou *importuné.*

UNVIOLABLE, *adj.* [not to be violated] *Inviolable.*

UNVIOLATED, *adj.* [not injured, or broken] *Qu'on n'a point violé,* ou *enfreint.*

UNVIRTUOUS, *adj.* [wanting virtue] *Invertueux.*

UNVISITED, *adj.* [not reſorted to] *Qui n'eſt point fréquenté*

UNVOYAGEABLE, *adj.* [not to be paſſed over or voyaged] *Où l'on ne ſauroit voyager.*

UNVULNERABLE, *adj.* [exempt from wound] *Invulnérable.*

UNWAKENED, *adj.* [not roufed from ſleep] *Inévillé, qui n'eſt pas éveillé.*

To UNWALL, *v. a. Ex* To unwall a door that was walled up, *Déſurer une porte qui étoit murée.*

UNWALLED, *adj.* [without walls] *Immuré, ſans murailles.* An unwalled town, *Une ville ſans murailles, démantelée.*

UNWARES. *V.* UNAWARES.

UNWARILY, *adv.* [carelefsly, without caution] *Imprudemment, ſans précaution, inconſidérément, inſenſiblement, par inadvertance.*

UNWARINESS, *ſ.* [want of caution] *Imprudence,* f. *indiſcrétion,* f.

UNWARLIKE, *adj.* [not fit for war] *Inguerrier, qui n'eſt point guerrier,* ou *propre à la guerre*

UNWARMED, *adj.* [cold, that has not been warmed] *Froid, qui n'a pas été réchauffé; inéchauffé*

UNWARNED, *adj.* [not cautioned] *Inaverti, qu'on n'a point averti.*

To UNWARP a woof, *v. a. Déſourdir.*

UNWARRANTABLE, *adj.* [not defenſible, not to be juſtified] *Inſoutenable, qu'on ne ſauroit juſtifier, inexcuſable.*

UNWARRANTABLY, *adv.* [not juſtifiably] *D'une manière inexcuſable, inſultement.*

UNWARRANTED, *adj.* [uncertain] *Incertain qu'on ne peut pas aſſurer.*

UNWARY, *adj.* [imprudent, wanting caution] *Imprudent; indiſcret, inconſidéré, ſans prévoyance; imprévoyant.*

UNWASHED, *and* UNWASHEN, *adj.* [not waſhed] *Lavé, qui n'eſt point lavé, ſans le laver.* To eat with unwaſhen hands, not waſhed, *Manger ſans ſe laver les mains.*

UNWASTED, *adj.* [not conſumed] *Inuſé, qui n'eſt pas conſumé; inconſumé, inconſommé.*

UNWASTING, *adj.* [not growing leſs] *Qui ne diminue point.*

UNWATERED, *adj.* [not watered] *Inarroſé, qui n'eſt point arroſé;* ſignifie auſſi *qui n'eſt pas moiré,* en parlant d'une étoffe.

UNWAVERING, *adj.* [firm, that does not waver] *Ferme, qui ne chancelle point.*

UNWEARIED, *adj.* [not tired] *Infatigué, qui n'eſt point fatigué.*

UNWEARIEDLY, *adv.* [indefatigably] *D'une manière infatigable.*

UNWEARIEDNESS, *ſ.* [diligence, indefatigable application] *Diligence infatigable.*

To UNWEARY, *v. a.* [to refreſh after fatigue] *Délaſſer.*

To UNWEAVE, -ING, UNWOVEN, *v. a.* [to undo any thing woven] *Effiler, défaire le tiſſu.* To unweave linen-cloth, *Effiler de la toile.*

UNWED, *and* UNWEDDED [not married] *Qui n'eſt pas marié, immarié.*

UNWEDGEABLE, *adj.* [not to be cloven] *Qu'on ne ſauroit fendre.*

UNWEEDED, *adj.* [not cleared from weeds] *Plein de mauvaiſes herbes.*

UNWEEPED, *or* UNWEPT, *adj.* [not lamented] *Impleuré.*

UNWEETING, *adj.* [ignorant, unknowing] *Ignorant, ſans connoiſſance.*

UNWEIGHED, *adj.* [not examined by the balance] *Qui n'a point été peſé; impeſé;* au figuré, *qui n'a point été examiné; négligent, inconſidéré.*

UNWEIGHING, *adj.* [inconſiderate, thoughtleſs] *Inconſidéré, irréfléchiſſant, négligent.*

UNWELCOME, *adj.* [not pleaſing, not grateful] *Qui n'eſt pas bien-venu, mal venu, déſagréable, incommode, importun, fâcheux, qui déplait, déplaiſant.*

UNWEPT, *adj.* [not lamented] *Impleuré, irregretté, qu'on ne regrette pas.*

UNWET, *adj.* [not moiſt] *Inhumide, ſec.* With eyes unwet, *D'un œil ſec, ſans verſer des larmes.*

UNWHIPT, *adj* [not puniſhed] *Impuni.*

UNWHOLESOME, *adj.* [unſalubrious] *Mal-ſain, contraire à la ſanté.*

UNWHOLESOMENESS, *ſ.* [unſalubrious quality] *Qualité mal-ſaine.*

UNWIELDILY, *adv.* [heavily] *Peſamment, lourdement, d'un mouvement pénible & lent.*

UNWIELDINESS, *ſ.* [heavineſs] *Peſanteur,* f. *difficulté de ſe mouvoir,* f.

UNWIELDY, *adj.* [unmanageable, weighty] *Lourd, peſant, qu'on a peine à remuer, immaniable, qui n'eſt pas maniable.* He is an unwieldy body, *C'eſt une maſſe de chair bien difficile à remuer.*

UNWILLING, *adj.* [not inclined, not complying by inclination] *Qui ne veut point, qui n'eſt pas incliné, porté,* ou *diſpoſé, qui n'a pas envie.* I am unwilling to trouble you, *Je ne veux point vous incommoder.* He was unwilling to come, *Il n'avoit pas envie de venir.*

Willing *or* unwilling, *Bon gré, malgré.*

UNWILLINGLY, *adv.* [not with goodwill] *A regret, à contre-cœur, avec répugnance; ignoramment, ſans le vouloir.*

UNWILLINGNESS, *ſ.* [loathneſs] *Manque de volonté,* m. *répugnance,* f.

To UNWIND, -ING, UNWOUND, *v. a. & n.* [to ſeparate any thing convolved; to diſentangle; to admit evolution] *Débrouiller, démêler;* au figuré, *débarraſſer, dépêtrer, tirer.*

UNWIPED, *adj* [not cleared] *Ineſſuyé.*

UNWISE, *adj.* [defective in wiſdom] *Qui n'eſt pas ſage; peu ſage, imprudent, mal-aviſé, ſou, ſot, inconſidéré, inſenſé.*

UNWISELY, *adv.* [not prudently] *Imprudemment, follement, inſagement.*

To UNWISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to wiſh for the contrary] *Inſouhaiter.*

UNWISHED, *adj.* [not deſired] *Inſouhaité, qu'on ne ſouhaite* ou *ne déſire pas.*

UNWIST, *adj.* [unthought of, not known] *A quoi l'on ne penſoit pas, dont on n'avoit pas connoiſſance.*

To UNWIT, *v. a.* [to deprive of underſtanding] *Abêtir.*

UNWITHDRAWING, *adj.* [continually liberal] *Qui donne continuellement, qui ne ceſſe de faire du bien.*

UNWITHSTOOD, *adj.* [not oppoſed] *Inopoſé, à quoi l'on ne s'oppoſe pas.*

UNWITNESSED, *adj.* [wanting evidence] *Sans témoins.*

UNWITTILY, *adv.* [without wit] *Sottement, ſans eſprit, imprudemment.*

UNWITTINGLY, *adv.* [without conſciouſneſs] *Sans ſavoir, ſans y penſer, par mégarde.*

UNWITTY, *adv.* [without wit] *Sans eſprit, ſot, qui n'a point d'eſprit;* ou bien, *où il n'y a point d'eſprit.*

UNWONTED, *adj.* [uncommon, unuſual] *Inaccoutumé, rare, qui n'arrive pas ordinairement, extraordinaire.*

UNWORKING, *adj.* [living without labour] *Qui ne travaille point, oiſif, ſans occupation, qui vit ſans travailler.*

UNWORSHIPPED, *adj.* [not adored] *Inadoré.*

UNWORTHILY, *adv.* [not according to deſert] *Indignement, d'une manière indigne.*

UNWORTHINESS, *ſ.* [want of worth or merit] *Indignité, immérite,* f. *marque de mérite,* m. *baſſeſſe,* f. *lâcheté,* f *énormité,* f *infamie,* f.

UNWORTHY, *adj.* [not deſerving] *Indigne, qui ne mérite pas, qui n'eſt pas digne.* I will paſs over every particular accident unworthy the remembrance, *Je paſſerai ſous ſilence tout évènement particulier qui ne mérite pas qu'on en parle.* He did things unworthy of him, *Il fit des choſes indignes de lui.*

UNWORTHY [wanting merit] *Sans mérite.* Unworthy men, *Des gens ſans mérite.*

UNWORTHY [mean] *Indigne, bas, vil, lâche, infame.* An unworthy action, *Une action indigne, baſſe, vile, infame.*

UNWOUND, *part. adj.* [*from* To UNWIND] *Débrouillé, démêlé;* au figuré, *débarraſſé, dépêtré.*

UNWOUNDED, *adj.* [not wounded, not hurt] *Imbleſſé, ſans bleſſure, ſain & auf.*

UNWOVEN, *part. adj. Effilé, défait;* ſignifie auſſi *qui n'eſt pas tiſſu, qui n'eſt pas travaillé au métier.*

To UNWRAP, *v. a.* [to unfold] *Développer, déſurer.*

UNWRAPPED, *or* Unwrapt, *adj.* [*V.* To UNWRAP] *Développé.*

UNWRAPPING, *ſ.* [*from* To UNWRAP] *L'action de développer.*

To UNWREATH. *V.* To UNTWINE.

To UNWRING, -ING, UNWRUNG, *v. a.* [to untwiſt] *Détordre, démortiller.* To wring and unwring linen, *Tordre & détordre le linge,* ou *du linge.*

To UNWRINKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to free from wrinkles] *Dérider, ôter les rides.*

UNWRINKLED, *part. adj. Dérido.*

UNWRITING, *adj.* [not aſſuming the character of an author] *Qui ne ſe donne point pour auteur.*

UNWRITTEN, *adj.* [not written, oral] *Inécrit, qui n'eſt pas écrit, non écrit, oral.*

UNWROUGHT, *adj.* [not laboured] *Intravaillé, qui n'eſt pas travaillé.* Unwrought ſilk, *Soie crue, non travaillée,* ou *manufacturée.* Unwrought wax, *Cire-vierge.*

UNXIA (eün'ks-i-a), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Juno] *Unxia,* f.

UNYIELDED, *adj.* [not given up] *Inédé, qui n'eſt pas cédé.*

UNYIELDING, *adj* [not yielding] *Qui ne céde point, inflexible.* An unyielding rigour, *Une rigueur inflexible.*

To

To UNYOKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to loose from he yoke] *Dételer, délivrer du joug, lever ou ôter le joug*; se dit au propre & au figuré. To unyoke oxen, *Oter ou lever le joug aux bœuf.*

* To unyoke oneself out of slavery, *Secouer le joug de la servitude, recouvrer sa liberté.*

UNYOKED, *adj.* *Délivré du joug*; ou bien, *qui n'a jamais porté le joug*, au propre & au figuré, *libre*; *effréné, sans frein.*

UNZONED, *adj.* [not bound with a girdle] *Qui n'a point de ceinture.*

UP (ŭp), *adv.* [aloft, on high] *En haut.* Now up, now down, *Tantôt en haut, tantôt en bas.* To look up, *Regarder en haut.* Up there, *Là-haut.*

UP [in a state of being risen from a seat or a bed] *Debout, sur pieds, sur ses pieds, levé.* To stand up, *Se tenir debout ou sur ses pieds.* Up, up, *Levez-vous, debout.*

* The sun is up, *Le soleil est levé, le soleil est sur l'horizon.* The parliament is up, *Le parlement est levé, ses séances sont finies.* My blood is up, *Mon sang bout dans mes veines.* The people are up in arms, *Le peuple soulevé prend les armes.* These plants will be quickly up, *Ces plantes leveront bientôt.*

UP [at game] *Ex.* How many games up? *A combien de jeux va la partie?* Five games up, *A cinq jeux.* I want but one of up, *Il ne m'en manque qu'un.* I am up, *J'ai gagné.*

UP, signifie encore *la fin, la dernière partie* ou *la complétion d'une action.* The quarter is up, *Le quartier est fini, échu, ou expiré.* Drink it up, *Buvez tout.* The river is frozen up, *La rivière est toute gelée.* To do up a letter, *Plier une lettre.* From my youth up, *Dès ma jeunesse.*

UP on end, *Debout, tout droit.* It makes my hair stand up on end, *Cela me fait dresser les cheveux.*

UP AND DOWN, *çà & là, devant & derrière, de tous côtés, partout, de côté & d'autre, de çà & de là.* To run up and down, *Courir çà & là.* To follow one up and down, *Suivre quelqu'un partout.*

UP with, signifie *l'action de lever.* Up with your fist, *Levez le poing.*

UP to [adequately to] *Jusqu'à, à.* To be in water up to the chin, *Etre dans l'eau jusqu'au menton.* To come up to town, *S'en venir à Londres.*

* The wisest men in all ages have lived up to the religion of their country, *Les hommes les plus sages dans tous les temps ont vécu conformément à la religion de leur pays.*

UP, *prep.* *Au-haut, au, sur.* Up one pair of stairs, *Au premier étage*, ou *Au premier.* To sail up stairs, *Tomber en montant l'escalier.* To go up hill, *Monter une colline.* To get up into a tree, *Monter sur un arbre.*

* To write up hill, *Ecrire de travers.*

R. *Il y a plusieurs autres usages de cette particule qu'il seroit trop long de rapporter; il suffit d'avertir que lorsqu'elle est jointe avec un verbe, on n'a qu'à chercher le verbe même.*

N. B. UP, DOWN, ABOVE, BELOW. *To go or come up stairs, to go or come down stairs*, are proper expressions. *To go or come above stairs, to go or come below stairs*, though frequently used, are not strictly proper. On the other hand, *to be above stairs, to be below stairs*, are proper: *to be up stairs, to be down stairs*, are improper; unless the being up or down imply the getting up or down. Ex. *I called him down stairs, and he was down in an instant*: there is nothing improper in this, because *he was down* is equivalent to *he got down stairs*, or *he arrived below stairs*, and does not imply his abiding there. Neither are these two words, *got* and *arrived*, to be employed indiscriminately with *up, down, above*, or *below stairs. To get* is to be used with *up* or *down*; and *to arrive*, with *above* or *below stairs.*

To UPBEAR (ŭp-bère'), -ING, upbore, upborne, *v. a.* [to support] *Soutenir.*

UPBORNE (ŭp-borne') *part. adj. Soutenu.*

To UPBRAID (ŭp-brède'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to object as matter of reproach] *Insulter, reprocher.* Why upbraid you us with our defects? *Pourquoi insultez-vous à nos malheurs?* To upbraid one of a defect, or to upbraid any defect to one, *Reprocher une faute à quelqu'un.*

UPBRAIDED (ŭp-bré'-dĕd), *part. adj. Insulté, reproché.*

UPBRAIDINGLY (ŭp bré'-dĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [by way of reproach] *Par reproche, avec reproche.*

UPBROUGHT (ŭp-brâte'), *adj.* [educated] *Elevé.*

UPCAST (ŭp-kăste'), *adj.* [thrown upwards] *Jeté en haut, ou en l'air.*

UPCAST (ŭp'-kăste), *s.* [at bowling; a throw, a cast] *Jet*, m. *coup*, m.

UPEROTAS, *s.* [a sort of vermicular shell] *Uperote*, f.

UPHELD (ŭp-hĕlde'), *part. adj. Soutenu, appuyé, supporté, maintenu, favorisé, protégé.*

UPHILL (ŭp'-hĭl), *adj.* [difficult] *Difficile, pénible.*

To UPHOARD (ŭp-hôrde'), *v. a.* [to treasure, to store] *Amasser, accumuler.*

To UPHOLD (ŭp-hôlde'), -ING, UPHELD, *v. a.* [to lift on high] *Lever en haut.*

* To UPHOLD [to support, to sustain] *Soutenir, supporter, appuyer, maintenir, protéger, favoriser.*

UPHOLDER (ŭp-hôld'-ĕur), *s.* [a supporter] *Appui*, m. *soutien*, m. *fauteur*, m. *partisan*, m.

UPHOLDER [an undertaker] *Un entrepreneur, un juré-crieur.*

UPHOLDERER (ŭp-hôld'-ĕur-ĕur), *or by corruption* UPHOLSTERER (ŭp-hôls'-tĕur-ĕur), *s.* [one who furnishes houses] *Un tapissier.*

UPLAND (ŭp'-land), *s.* [higher ground] *Pays élevé, pays de montagnes.*

UPLAND [a province of Sweden] *Uplande*, f.

UPLANDER (ŭp-land'-ĕur), *s.* [an inhabitant of higher ground] *Montagnard*, m. *qui habite les montagnes.*

UPLANDISH (ŭp-lăn'-dĭshe), *adj.* [mountainous; inhabiting mountains] *Montagneux, plein de montagnes; montagnard, qui habite les montagnes.*

To UPLAY (ŭp-lé'). V. To UPHOARD.

To UPLIFT (ŭp-lĭfte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raise aloft] *Elever.*

UPLIFTED (ŭp-lĭft'-ĕd), *and* UPLIFT, *part. adj. Elevé.*

UPLOPER (ŭp'-lŏp-ĕur), *s.* [a sort of pigeon with a round crop] *Pigeon fatlu.*

UPMOST (ŭp'-môste). V. UPPERMOST.

UPON (ŭp-ŏne'), *prep.* of situation, of time, &c. *Sur, dessus, joignant, tout proche, environ, vers, à.* Upon the table, *Sur la table.* Upon my head, *Sur ma tête.* London is seated upon the Thames, *Londres est situé sur la Tamise.* She is upon her departure, *Elle est sur son départ.* Upon the first opportunity, *A la première occasion.* Upon his coming, *A son arrivée.* Come upon a Sunday, *Venez un dimanche.* Upon that very day, *Ce jour-là même.*

UPON [noting imprecation, protestation, imposition, pain, or grant] *Sur, à.* My blood upon your heads! *Que mon sang soit, ou retombe sur vos têtes!* Upon my word, *Sur ma parole.* A bill upon a merchant, *Un billet sur un marchand.* A tax upon paper, *Une taxe sur le papier.* We are all upon the club, *Nous y sommes chacun pour notre écot.* The vows that are upon us, *Les vœux par lesquels nous sommes liés: les vœux que nous avons faits.* Upon pain of death, *Sous peine de mort.* To bestow any favour upon one, *Accorder une grâce à quelqu'un.*

UPON [noting consequence of; inference from; means of support; attention, occupation] *Sur, par, en, à, de.* Upon a mere suspicion, *Sur un simple soupçon.* It was upon a general apprehension of the ambitious designs of that nation, *C'étoit sur la crainte générale où l'on étoit des desseins ambitieux de cette nation.* To be upon duty, *Etre en fonction.* I was upon a journey, *J'étois en voyage, Je voyageois.* I pass my time upon writing, *Je passe mon temps à écrire.* He lost the sight of what he was upon, *Il perdit de vue ce à quoi il étoit occupé.* He has been upon an embassy to the Emperor, *Il a été en ambassade auprès de l'Empereur.* He lives upon bread and milk, *Il vit de pain & de lait.*

UPON [against; from] *Contre, de, à.* To make war upon one, *Faire la guerre à, ou contre quelqu'un.* He could not prove it against me, *Il ne put pas le prouver contre moi.* To depend upon one, *Dépendre de quelqu'un.*

UPON looking narrowly into it, *En l'examinant de près.* Upon the very hearing of it, *A l'entendre raconter.* Upon the whole matter, *Après tout, au reste, tout bien considéré.* Upon the matter, *Presque, à peu près, environ.* Upon the first perusal of your papers, *Au premier examen que je fis de vos papiers.* Upon my finishing of it, *Dès que je l'eus, ou l'aurai fini.*

UPON with a verb, as To look upon, *Regarder*; To think upon, *Penser, songer, méditer*; voyez le verbe même.

UPPER (ŭp'-eúr), *adj.* [superior in place; higher in power] *Haut, supérieur, de dessus.* An upper room, *Une chambre haute.* The upper Rhine, *Le haut Rhin.* The upper lip, *La lèvre supérieure*, ou *de dessus.* The upper teeth, *Les dents d'en haut.* The upper part of a thing, *Le haut ou le dessus d'une chose.*

Upper case [among Printers; the uppermost one] *Haut de casse*, m. Upper deck [in a ship; the highest of those decks, which are continued throughout the whole of a ship of war, &c.] *Le plus haut pont*; *Le Deuxième pont* (dans les vaisseaux à deux batteries); *Le Troisième pont* (dans ceux à trois ponts). Upper work [in a ship; the part above the water-mark] *Œuvres mortes*, f. pl. Upper-leather of a spur, *Sus-pied*, m. Upper part of a racket, *Tête de raquette*, f. Upper roller (a part of the loom for making tapestry of the high warp), *Veraulon*, m. Upper-square (the die wherewith the prince's arms are marked upon coin), *Carre*, m. *coin d'écusson*, m. Upper stratum of a slate-quarry, *Nile*, f.

UPPER-ATTAINT (ŭp'-eŭr-ăt-tén'te), *s.* [in a horse] *Nerf-ferure*, f.

UPPER-HAND (ŭp'-eŭr-hăn'de), *s.* [advantage] *Le dessus, l'avantage*, m. *la supériorité.*

UPPERMOST (ŭp'-eŭr-môste), *adj.* highest in place or power] *Le plus haut, le plus élevé, le premier* en place, en autorité. In the uppermost parts, *Dans les endroits les plus élevés.* This all one to the common people who is uppermost, *Il est indifférent au peuple lequel soit le premier, ou qui ait le dessus.* The uppermost seats, *Les premières places.*

† UPPISH (ŭp'-ĭshe), *adj.* [proud, arrogant] *Fier, qui fait le fier, arrogant.*

UPPISHNESS (ŭp'-ĭshe-nĕce), *s.* [pride, arrogance] *Fierté*, f. *orgueil*, m. *vanité*, f. *présomption* f.

To UPRAISE (ŭp-réze'), *v. a.* V. To EXALT.

To UPREAR (ŭp-rĭre'). V. To REAR.

UPRIGHT (ŭp'-răite), *adj.* [straight up, erect; honest] *Droit, tout droit, debout*; au figuré, *droit, honnête, de bonne foi, vertueux, juste, légal.* They are upright as a palm-tree, *Ils sont droits comme un palmier.* His hair stands upright, *Il a les cheveux plats.*

* To serve God with an upright spirit, *Servir Dieu avec un cœur droit.*

An upright ship, *Vaisseau droit* (qui ne donne à la bande ni d'un côté ni de l'autre). Upright on the water, *De bord à bord.* Upright-loom (for tapestry), *Haute-lice*, f.

UPRIGHT, *adv. Vertueusement,*

UPRIGHT, *f.* [the repreſentation of the front of a building] *Elévation, f. la repréſentation de la face d'un bâtiment.*

UPRIGHTLY (eŭp'-răïte-lé), *adv.* [perpendicularly to the horizon; honeſtly] *Perpendiculairement, droitement*; au figuré, *honnêtement, ſincérement, de bonne-foi, avec droiture.*

* To walk uprightly, *Aller ſon grand chemin.*

UPRIGHTNESS (eŭp'-răïte-nĕce), *ſ.* [perpendicular erection; V. HONESTY, integrity] *Elévation perpendiculaire, f. rectitude, f. droiture, f. équité, f. candeur, f. ſincérité, f. bonne foi, f. integrité, f.*

UPRISE (eŭp'-răïze), *and* UPRISING (eŭp'-răï-zĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the act of upriſing] *Lever*, m. The ſun's upriſe, *Le lever du ſoleil.* My upriſing, *Mon lever.*

To UPRAISE (eŭp-răïze'), -ING, I uproſe (eŭp-rôze'), *v. n.* [to riſe from decumbiture] *Se lever.*

UPROAR (eŭp'-rôre), *ſ.* [tumult, buſtle, confuſion; V. RIOT] *Tumulte*, m. *bruit*, m. *rumeur*, f. *vacarme*, m. *émeute*, f. *confuſion*, f. *eſclandre*, f.

To UPROOT (eŭp-roūte'), -ING, -ED. *v. a.* [to tear up by the root] *Déraciner.*

UPROOTED (eŭp-roūt'-ĕd), *adj.* [torn up by the root] *Déraciné.*

To UPROUSE (eŭp-răoŭze'), *v. a.* [to waken from ſleep, to excite to action] *Réveiller, exciter.*

UPSALA, *ſ.* [a neat town of Sweden in Upland; lat. 59°-52' N. lon. 17°-48' E.] *Upſal*, m.

UPSHOT (eŭp'-chŏte), *ſ.* [concluſion, end, laſt amount, final event] *Concluſion*, f. *fin*, f. *dernier réjultat, bout du compte*, m. *total*, m. *dernière analyſe.* Here is the upſhot and reſult of all, *Voici la concluſion & le réſultat de tout.* She was with child, and when it came to the upſhot, it was found that ſhe was not married, *Elle étoit groſſe, & lorſqu'il en fut queſtion on trouva qu'elle n'étoit pas mariée.* The upſhot of his paſſion was only to bid him be gone, *Toute ſa colère ſe termina par lui dire de ſe retirer.* At the upſhot, *Enfin.* Upon the upſhot, *Après tout, au bout du compte.*

UPSIDE-DOWN (eŭp-săïde-dăoŭne'), *adv.* [with a total reverſement, in complete diſorder] *Sens deſſus deſſous, cul-par-deſſus-tête, tout en déſordre.*

UPSITTING (eŭp-sĭt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a woman's upſitting after lying-in of a child] *Le temps qu'une femme relève de couches*; *relevailles*, f. pl.

To UPSTAND (eŭp-stănd'), *v. n.* [to be erect] *Etre droit, ſe dreſſer.*

UPSTARING (eŭp-sté'-rĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* Hair upſtaring, *Cheveux hériſſés*, ou *qui dreſſent à la tête.*

UPSTART (eŭp'-ſtarte), *and* UPSPRING (eŭp'-ſp.in'gne), *ſ.* [one ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour] *Un homme de néant parvenu rapidement au faîte de la fortune & des honneurs*; *un parvenu.*

To UPSTART (eŭp-ſtarte'), *v. n.* [to ſpring up ſuddenly] *Se lever tout à coup, ſe relever en ſurſaut*; *s'élever rapidement.*

To UPSTAY (eŭp-stĕ), *v. a.* [to ſuſtain, to ſupport] *Etayer, étançonner.*

To UPSWARM (eŭp-ſoŭarm'), *v. a.* [to raiſe in a ſwarm] *Fourmiller.*

To UPTURN (eŭp-teŭrn'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to throw up, to furrow] *Relever, ſillonner.*

UPTURNED (eŭp-teŭrn''d), *part. adj. Relevé, ſillonné.*

UPWARD (eŭp'-oŭeŭrd), *and* UPWARDS *adv.* [towards a high place, towards the ſource] *En haut, par haut.* To fly upward, *Voler en haut.* Upwards and downwards, *Par haut & par bas.*

UPWARDS [more] *Plus, davantage, au delà.* Ten pounds and upwards, *Dix livres ſterling & plus.* Upwards of twenty years, *Au delà de vingt ans.*

UPWARD-GOODS [a term of trade among inland traders] *Marchandiſes pour Londres*, f. pl.

URA (ïou'-ra), *ſ.* [the name of a ſhell-fiſh of Braſil] *Ura*, f.

URANIA (ïoŭ-ré'-nï-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the muſe of Aſtronomy, alſo Venus] *Uranie*, f.

URANOGRAPHY (ïoŭ-ra-nŏg'-răf-é), *ſ.* [deſcription of heavens] *Uranographie*, f.

URANOMETRY (ïoŭ-ra-nŏm'-ĕ-tré), *ſ.* [Aſtron. the ſcience of meaſuring the heavens] *Uranométrie*, f.

URANOMORPHITE (ïou-răn-ô-mŏr'-fïte), *ſ.* [a dendrites, on which are accidental repreſentations of the heavenly bodies] *Uranomorphite*, f.

URANOSCOPUS (ïoŭ-răn-ŭ-skŏp'-eŭce), *ſ.* [Ichthyol. the ſtar-gazer, a fiſh of the Mediterranean] *Uranoſcope*, m.

URBANISTS (eŭr-băn'-ïsts), *ſ.* [a ſort of nuns] *Urbaniſtes*, religieuſes de Ste Claire, *f. pl.*

URBANITY (eŭr-băn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [civility, elegance] *Urbanité*, f. *civilité*, f. *politeſſe*, f. *honnêteté*, f.

URBINO, *ſ.* [a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope; lat. 43°-46' N. lon. 12°-40' E.] *Urbin*, m.

URCHIN (eŭr'-tchĭne), *ſ.* [a hedge-hog] *Un hériſſon*; au figuré & en terme familier, *un méchant enfant.*

URDÉ, *adj.* [in Heraldry; cleché] *Cléché, ouvert, à jour*, (comme des anneaux de clefs).

‡ URE (ïoure), *ſ.* [practice, uſe] *Coutume, f. uſage, m. pratique*, f. To bring in ure, *Mettre en uſage.* To keep in ure, *Mettre en pratique, exercer.*

URE-OX (ïour'-ŏks), *or* URUS, *ſ.* [a kind of wild ox, of a remarkable ſize and ſtrength] *Ure*, m. *aurocks*, m.

URETER (ïou'-rĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [the name of two long and ſmall canals from the baſon of kidneys, one on each ſide] *Uretère*, m.

URETHRA (ïoŭ-ri'-tshra), *ſ.* [the paſſage of urine] *Urètre*, m.

To URGE (eŭrdje), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incite; to provoke] *Preſſer, ſolliciter, porter, exciter*, ‖ *agacer, animer, pouſſer*; *provoquer, irriter, aigrir, fâcher.* My brother urged me in this act, *Mon frère m'a porté* ou *excité à cette action.* Urge not him, *Ne l'irritez pas.*

To URGE [to ſolicit] *Preſſer, ſolliciter, demander avec inſtance.* He urged this favour, *Il ſollicita vivement cette grâce.*

To URGE [to preſs, to enforce] *Preſſer, faire valoir, inſiſter ſur.* He urged the neceſſity of times, *Il inſiſta ſur la néceſſité des circonſtances.*

To URGE [to preſs in oppoſition] *Preſſer* ou *pouſſer*; *tenir* ou *ſerrer de près.*

URGED (eŭrdj'd), *part. adj. Excité, pouſſé, porté*; *aigri, irrité, fâché*; *preſſé, ſollicité.*

URGEL, *ſ.* [an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia; lat. 42°-32' N. lon. 1°-44' E.] *Urgel*, m.

URGENCY (eŭr'-djĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [preſſure of difficulty, urgent neceſſity] *Néceſſité urgente, urgence*, f.

URGENT, *adj.* [cogent, preſſing, violent; importunate] *Urgent, preſſant, qui ne ſouffre point de retard.* Upon very urgent neceſſity, *Dans une néceſſité urgente.*

To be urgent upon one, *Preſſer quelqu'un* de faire quelque choſe, *lui ſerrer le bouton.*

URGENTLY, *adv.* [cogently, violently, vehemently] *Inſtamment, avec inſtance, ardemment, avec ardeur.*

URGER (eŭr'-djeŭr), *ſ.* [one who preſſes] *Celui qui preſſe, un importun.*

URGING (eŭ r'-djĭn'gne). V. URGENT.

URI (ïou-rï''), *ſ.* [the moſt ſouthern canton of Switzerland] *Uri*, m.

URINAL (ïou'-rï-năl), *ſ.* [a bottle in which urine is kept for inſpection] *Urinal*, m.

URINAL [a veſſel fit to receive urine, for the conveniency of ſick perſons] *Urinal*, m.

URINARY (ïou -rĭ-nă-ré), *adj.* [relating to the urine] *De l'urine.* The urinary paſſage, *Le paſſage de l'urine, le canal de la verge, l'urètre*, m.

URINATIVE (ïou'-rĭ-nă-tïv'), *adj.* [diuretick, provoking urine] *Qui fait uriner.*

URINATOR (ïou'-ri-né-teŭr), *ſ.* [a diver] *Un plongeur.*

URINE (ïou'-rïne), *ſ.* [animal-water] *Urine*, f. l'eau que fait l'animal. The chyle cannot paſs by urine nor ſweat, *Le chyle ne peut paſſer ni par l'urine, ni par la ſueur.*

To URINP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make water] *Uriner, piſſer, faire de l'eau.*

URINOUS (ïou'-rĭn-eŭce), *adj.* [partaking of urine] *Urineux, qui tient de l'urine.* Urinous ſpirit, *Eſprit urineux.*

URN (eŭrne), *ſ.* [any veſſel] *Urne*, f. *vaſe*, m. *cruche*, f. ſe dit ſurtout des *urnes* ou *vaſes cinéraires* (où l'on mettoit la cendre des morts).

UROCERUS, *ſ.* [the ichneumon of Lapland] *Urocère*, m.

UROCRITERIUM, *or* UROCRISIA, *ſ.* [giving judgment on diſeaſes by the ſight of urine] *Jugement d'après l'inſpection de l'urine*, m.

UROGALLUS, *ſ.* [cock of the mountain, Graus] *Faiſan bruant* ou *de montagne*, m. *coq de bruyère*, m.

UROMANCY, *ſ.* V. UROCRITERIUM.

UROSCOPY, *ſ.* [inſpection of urine] *Inſpection de l'urine.*

URSA, *ſ.* [Aſtron. the Bear] *Ourſe*, f. Urſa major (the great bear), *La grande ourſe*, ou *le chariot de David.* Urſa minor (the little bear, *or* Charles's wain, cynoſura), *La petite ourſe.*

URSON, *ſ.* [a ſort of caſtor *or* beaver of North America] *Urſon*, m.

URSULINES, *ſ.* [a ſort of nuns] *Urſulines*, f. pl.

URRY, *ſ.* [a mineral] *Eſpèce de charbon de terre imparfait.*

URTICA ERRANS, *ſ.* [a ſea-animal of the nature of the common urtica marina] *Ortie errante*, f. *ortie de mer*, f. *ortie marine*, f. *poiſſon fleur*, m.

Urtica marina, *ſ.* [ſea-nettle, a ſort of zoophytes, or plant-animals] *Ortie de mer*, f. *cul d'âne* m. *roſe*, f.

URUBITINGA, *ſ.* [a ſort of Braſilian eagle] *Urubitinga*, m.

URUBU, *ſ.* [the vulture of Mexico and Braſil] *Urubu*, m.

URUCU, *or* ROUCOU, *ſ.* [an American tree, whole ſeeds yield a red dye] *Urucu*, m. *rocouyer*, m. *achiote* ou *cochiluc*, m. *bichet*, m.

URUTAURANA, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of eagle of Braſil] *Urutaurana*, m.

US (eŭce), [the oblique caſe of *we*] *Nous.* With us, *Avec nous.* They love us, *Ils nous aiment.*

USAGE (ïou'-zédje), *ſ.* [uſe, cuſtom, practice] *Uſage*, m. *coutume*, f. *habitude*, f. *pratique*, f.

USAGE [treatment] *Traitement*, m. *manière dont on en uſe envers quelqu'un.* He found a hard uſage in his priſon, *Il reçut un cruel traitement dans ſa priſon.*

USANCE (ïou'-săn'ce), *ſ.* [uſe] *Uſage*, m. *emploi*, m.

USANCE [*amongſt merchants*: intereſt paid for money; the ſpace of a month] *Intérêt*, m. *uſance*, f. 30 *jours.* To pay a bill of exchange at double uſance, *Payer une lettre de change à double uſance*; *à deux mois.*

USE (ïouce), *ſ.* [the act of employing any thing to any purpoſe] *Uſage*, m. *emploi*, m. To make uſe of any thing, *Faire uſage de quelque choſe, s'en ſervir, en profiter, en uſer.* In uſe, *Uſité.* Temporary uſe, *Uſufruit*, m. To make uſe of one's name, *S'avouer de quelqu'un,*

quelqu'un, Aller ou *Venir de ſa part.* To make a good *or* bad uſe of a thing, *Uſer bien* ou *mal de quelque choſe.* Geography methodiſed for the uſe of young gentlemen and ladies, *Méthode de Géographie à l'uſage de la jeuneſſe.* The uſe of the materials of a building, *L'emploi des matériaux d'une maiſon.* I left him the uſe of my houſe, *Je lui ai laiſſé l'uſage de ma maiſon.* Charitable uſes, *Œuvres pies.* Neceſſary uſes, *Les néceſſités de la vie.*

USE [uſefulneſs, utility] *Uſage*, m. *avantage*, m. *utilité*, f. *profit*, m. *ſecours*, m. Rice is of excellent uſe for illneſſes of the ſtomach, *Le riz eſt d'un excellent uſage pour les maux d'eſtomac.* Of uſe, *Utile.* Out of uſe, *Proſcrit.* Of no uſe, *De nul uſage, inutile.*

USE [cuſtom, uſage, faſhion] *Uſage*, m. *coutume*, f. *pratique reçue*, terme de Palais. That's the uſe of the country, *C'eſt l'uſage du pays.* Uſe is the umpire of living languages, *L'uſage eſt le tyran des langues.* That's out of uſe, *Ce n'eſt plus la coutume.* To put any thing in uſe, *Mettre une choſe en pratique, en uſage.* Uſes and cuſtoms of the ſea, *Les us & coutumes de la mer* (ſorte de principes de juriſprudence maritime, reçus de toutes les nations commerçantes d'Europe), m. & f. pl.

USE [practice, exerciſe, habit] *Uſage*, m. *pratique*, f. *exercice*, f *habitude*, f. Youth ſhould be trained up to the uſe of arms, from the age of ſeven years, *On doit former la jeuneſſe à l'exercice* ou *au maniment des armes, dès l'âge de ſept ans.*

USE [intereſt of money] *Intérêt*, m. rente d'argent prêté. To put one's money to uſe, *Mettre ſon argent à intérêt.* Uſe-money, *Intérêt*, m. ce qu'on paye pour l'argent prêté.

To USE (ïouze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make uſe of] *Uſer, ſe ſervir, employer, faire, s'aider, apporter.* To uſe a form of ſpeech, *Uſer d'une façon de parler.* To uſe violence *or* fair means, *Uſer de violence,* ou *de douceur.* He uſes no exerciſe, *Il ne fait point d'exercice.* To uſe the ſea, *Fréquenter la mer.* To uſe too much geſture, *Geſticuler.*

To USE [to waſte, to conſume] *Uſer, conſommer les choſes dont on ſe ſert.* They uſe a great deal of wood in that office, *On uſe bien du bois dans ce bureau-là.*

To USE [to treat] *Traiter, en uſer, en agir.* He uſed me but ſcurvily, *Il en uſa fort mal avec moi.* To uſe ill, *Abuſer.* To uſe one well *or* ill, *En uſer bien* ou *mal avec quelqu'un.* To uſe one ſcurvily, with contempt, *Traiter quelqu'un de haut en bas.*

To USE [to accuſtom, to habituate] *Habituer, accoutumer, faire, dreſſer, former.* You muſt uſe yourſelf to heat and cold, *Il faut vous accoutumer, vous faire, vous endurcir au froid & au chaud.*

To USE, *v. n.* [to be accuſtomed] *Etre accoutumé, avoir coutume, avoir accoutumé.* They uſed to place him on a ſtone, *Ils ont coutume de le mettre ſur une pierre.* They do not what they ought to do, but what they uſe to do, *Ils font, non ce qu'ils doivent faire, mais ce qu'ils ſont accoutumés de faire.*

‡ To USE [to frequent] *Fréquenter.*

USED, *part. adj. Uſé, uſité, employé; conſommé; traité, habitué, accoutumé, endurci, fait, dreſſé, formé.* A word uſed. *Un terme uſité.* A people long uſed to hardſhips, *Un peuple long-temps accoutumé à être traité avec dureté.* Uſed to heat and cold, *Endurci aux intempéries de l'air.*

USEFUL (ïouce'-foûl), *adj.* [advantageous, profitable, ſerviceable; V. CONVENIENT] *Utile, avantageux, profitable.* A very uſeful work, *Un travail fort utile.* To make oneſelf uſeful, *Se rendre utile* ou *néceſſaire.*

USEFULLY (ïouce '-foûl-é), *adv.* [profitably] *Utilement, avantageuſement, avec profit.*

USEFULNESS (ïouce '-foûl-nĕce), *ſ.* [helpfulneſs to ſome end] *Utilité*, f. *profit*, m. *uſage*, m. *avantage*, m.

USELESS (ïouce '-lĕce), *adj.* [of no uſe] *Inutile.*

USELESSLY (ïouce '-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe] *Inutilement.*

USELESSNESS (ïouce '-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [unfitneſs to any end] *Inutilité*, f.

USER (ïou '-zeŭr), *ſ.* [one who uſes] *Celui qui fait uſage, qui uſe.*

USHER (eŭch '-eŭr), *ſ. Ecuyer*, m. A Lady's gentleman-uſher, *L'écuyer d'une Dame.*

USHER [an under-teacher] *Un ſous-maître.*

USHER [the door-keeper of a court] *Huiſſier*, d'une Cour de juſtice, *m.* The uſher *or* crier of a court of juſtice, *L'huiſſier audiencier.* The uſher of the black rod, *L'huiſſier de la baguette* ou *verge noire.* Gentleman-uſher of the king's bed-chamber, *Huiſſier de la chambre.* Gentleman-uſher of the preſence-chamber, *Huiſſier de l'anti-chambre.*

To USHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to introduce] *Introduire, annoncer,* au propre & au figuré. To uſher one in, *Introduire, annoncer quelqu'un.* The ſtars uſher the night, *Les étoiles annoncent la nuit.*

* To uſher a new doctrine into the world, *Introduire une nouvelle doctrine dans le monde.*

USHERED (eŭch '-eŭr'd), *part. adj.* [from To USHER] *Introduit.*

USING (ïouz ' ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To USE] *Uſage*, m. *l'action d'uſer.*

USNEA, *ſ.* [Bot. muſcus arboreus, cupthong; a ſort of paraſite *or* moſs-plant] *Uſnée commune* ou *uſnée*, f. Uſnea fugitive (the noſtoch, a vegetable ſubſtance), *Uſnée fugitive*, f. Uſnea humana (a ſmall greeniſh moſs growing on a dead perſon's ſkull), *Uſnée d'humains* ou *mouſſe de crâne humain*, f.

USQUEBAUGH (eŭs-koĭ-bâ '), *ſ.* [the water of life, a compound diſtilled ſpirit, drawn on aromatics, and eſpecially ſaffron] *Uſquebac*, m.

USQUIEPATLI, *ſ* [a ſort of badger, *or* polecat of Guatimala] *Uſquiepatli*, m.

USTION (eŭst ' ïeŭne), *ſ.* [Pharm. the act of burning, the ſtate of being burned] *Uſtion*, f.

USTORIOUS (eŭst '-ô-rïeŭce), *adj.* [having the quality of burning] *Qui a la qualité de brûler.*

USUAL (ïou '-jïoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [common, frequent, cuſtomary] *Uſuel, ordinaire, accoutumé, commun, fréquent, uſité, familier.* As uſual, *A l'accoutumée.* In the uſual manner, *A la manière accoutumée, à l'ordinaire.* Conſultation with oracles was a thing very uſual and frequent in their times, *C'étoit une choſe fort ordinaire & très-commune de leur temps, que de conſulter les oracles.*

USUALLY (ïou '-jïoŭ-ăl-é), [cuſtomarily] *Ordinairement, communément, fréquemment.*

USUALNESS (ïou '-jïoŭ-ăl-nĕce), *ſ.* [commonneſs, frequency] *Qualité de ce qui eſt ordinaire,* ou *accoutumé, habitude*, f. The uſualneſs of the danger has made him loſe the ſenſe of it, *L'habitude du danger lui en a fait perdre le ſentiment.*

USUCAPTION (ïou-jïoŭ-kăp '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the acquiſition of the property of a thing by long poſſeſſion *or* preſcription] *Uſucapion*, m. la propriété acquiſe par la preſcription.

USUFRUCT (ïou '-jïoŭ-freŭkte), *ſ.* [the temporary uſe] *L'uſufruit*, m.

USUFRUCTUARY (ïou '-jïoŭ-freŭk tŭ-ă-ré), *ſ.* [one that has the temporary uſe] *Uſufruitier, uſufruitière.*

USUFRUCTUARY, *adj. Uſufructuaire.*

USUN, *ſ.* [a ſort of cherry of Peru] *Uſun*, m

To USURE (ïou '-jïoŭeŭr), *v. n.* [to practiſe uſury] *Prêter à uſure.*

USURER (ïou '-jïoŭreŭr), *ſ.* [one that practiſes uſury] *Un uſurier, une uſurière.* Uſurer-like, *Uſurairement.*

USURIOUS (ïeŭ-zïou '-rï-eŭce), *adj.* [belonging *or* given to uſury] *Uſuraire,* en parlant des choſes; *intéreſſé, qui prête à uſure,* en parlant des perſonnes. An uſurious contract, *Un contrat uſuraire.* He is an uſurious man, *C'eſt un homme qui prête à uſure, c'eſt un uſurier.* In an uſurious manner, *Uſurairement.*

To USURP (ïoŭ-zeŭrp '), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſeize *or* poſſeſs without right] *Uſurper, s'emparer* ou *poſſéder injuſtement.* He does not uſurp a crown who receives it from the hands of the nation, *On n'uſurpe point la couronne, lorſqu'on la reçoit des mains de la nation.*

USURPATION (ïeŭ zeŭr-pé '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of uſurping] *Uſurpation*, f.

USURPED (ïoŭ-zeŭrp't '), *part. adj. Uſurpé.*

USURPER (ïoŭ-zeŭrp '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſeizes *or* poſſeſſes without right] *Un uſurpateur, une uſurpatrice, un tyran.*

USURPING (ïoŭ-zeŭrp '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To USURP] *Uſurpation*, f. *l'action d'uſurper.*

USURPINGLY (ïoŭ-zeŭrp '-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [without juſt claim] *Par uſurpation, injuſtement.*

USURY (ïou '-jïeŭ-ré), *ſ.* [an exorbitant intereſt paid for money] *Uſure*, f. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. To lend upon uſury, *Prêter à uſure.* Uſury bringeth the treaſure of a realm into few hands, *L'uſure met l'argent d'un royaume dans un petit nombre de mains.*

* I ſhall pay you with uſury, *Je vous le rendrai avec uſure.*

UT, *ſ.* [a note in Muſick] *Ut*, m. *ou* C. note de muſique.

UTAS, *ſ.* [a word uſed in the return of writs, ſignifying the eighth day following any term *or* feaſt] *Le huitième jour après un terme,* ou *une fête.*

UTENSIL (ïou '-tĕn cĭl), *ſ.* [an inſtrument for any uſe] *Uſtenſile*, m.

UTERINE (ïou '-tĕr-ăïne), *adj.* [belonging to the womb] *De la matrice.* The uterine ſubſtance, *La ſubſtance de la matrice.* Uterine fury, *Fureur utérine, vapeur hyſtérique*, f.

UTERINE [by the mother's ſide] *Utérin, ſorti du même ventre, de la même mère.* He was uterine brother to me, *C'étoit mon frère utérin.*

UTERUS (ïoo '-tĭ-reŭce), *ſ* [the womb] *La matrice, la vulve.*

UTIAS, *ſ.* [a ſort of rabbit of the Weſt Indies] *Utias*, m.

UTIBLE (ïou '-tĭ-bl'), *adj.* [fit for ſome uſe *or* other] *Dont on peut ſe ſervir, bon à quelque uſage.*

UTILITY (ïoŭ-tĭl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [uſe, benefit, profit] *Utilité*, f. *avantage*, m. *uſage*, m. *profit*, m

UTLAGH. V. OUTLAW.

UTLARY, *or* UTLAWRY. V. OUTLAWRY.

UTMOST (eŭt '-môste), *adj.* [extreme, in the higheſt degree] *Dernier, le plus reculé, le plus grand, le plus haut.* The utmoſt limits of the earth, *Les dernières limites de la terre.* The utmoſt peril, *Le plus grand danger.* I'll ſerve him to the utmoſt of my power, *Je le ſervirai de tout mon pouvoir.*

UTMOST, *ſ.* [the moſt that can be] *L'extrême, le plus haut degré, tout le poſſible.* Let us perform our utmoſt, *Faiſons tout notre poſſible.* To the utmoſt, *A l'extrême, au plus haut degré.* He has employed the utmoſt of his ability in it, *Il y a mis tout ſon habileté.*

UTRECHT, *ſ.* [a handſome, pleaſant, and celebrated city of the United Provinces; lat. 52°-7' N. lon. 5°-8' E.] *Utrecht*, m.

UTRICULUS, *ſ.* [Bot.] *Utricule*, m.

UTTER (eŭt '-eŭr), *adj.* [ſituated on the outſide] *Extérieur, de dehors.* Utter darkneſs, *Ténèbres extérieures.*

UTTER [complete, utmoſt] *Tout, entier, total,* The utter refuſal of any thing, *Le refus total d'une choſe.*

To UTTER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſpeak, to pronounce] *Proférer, prononcer.* He uttered theſe laſt words, *Il prononça ces dernières paroles.*

To UTTER [to expreſs; to diſcloſe] *Exprimer, énoncer; publier, découvrir, dire.* To utter one's mind, *Dire ſon ſentiment.*

To UTTER [to ſell] *Vendre, débiter, mettre en vente.* They utter it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fiſh, *Ils le vendent ordinairement ſous le nom de poiſſon de Terre-neuve.*

UTTERABLE (ŭt'-ĕŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [expreſſible] *Qu'on peut exprimer.*

UTTERANCE (ŭt'-ĕŭr-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [pronunciation; manner of ſpeaking] *Prononciation,* f. *élocution,* f. *manière de s'exprimer,* ou *de parler.* The utterance of theſe words is difficult, *La prononciation de ces mots eſt difficile.* A man of good utterance, *Un homme qui parle bien, qui s'exprime bien.* Good utterance, ‖ *Boute-hors.*

‡ UTTERANCE [extremity, terms of extreme hoſtility] *Outrance,* f.

UTTERANCE, *or* ſale, of commodities, *Débit,* ou *vente de marchandiſes,* m. f.

UTTERED (ŭt'-ĕŭr'd), *part adj. Proféré, prononcé, énoncé, exprimé.*

UTTERER (ŭt'-ĕŭr ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who pronounces; a divulger; a ſeller] *Celui qui prononce; celui qui divulgue, qui publie; un vendeur.*

UTTERLY (ŭt'-ĕŭr-lé), *adv.* [fully, completely] *Tout-à-fait, entièrement, totalement, abſolument, pleinement, de fond en comble.*

UTTERMOST (ŭt'-ĕŭr-môſte), *adj.* and *ſ.* V. UTMOST.

UVEA, *and* UVEOUS, *adj.* [of the third coat of the eye] *De l'uvée.* Uvea tunica, *or* uveous coat, *L'uvée, la troiſième tunique de l'œil.*

UVULA (ïou'-vïŭ-lă), *ſ.* [in Anatomy] *La luette; l'uvule,* f. The uvula hanging looſe, *La luette abattue.* The falling of the uvula, *La chûte* ou *l'inflammation de la luette.*

UXORIOUS (eŭg-zô'-rï-eŭce), *adj.* [ſubmiſſively fond of a wife] *Eſclave de ſa femme,*

UXORIOUSLY (eŭg-zô'-rï-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with fond ſubmiſſion to a wife] *Avec une complaiſance lâche pour ſa femme.*

UXORIOUSNESS (eŭg-zô'-rï-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [fond ſubmiſſion to a wife] *Complaiſance exceſſive pour ſa femme,* f.

UZAS, *ſ.* [a ſort of crab of Braſil] *Uzas,* m.

UZIFIR, *or* UZIFUS, *ſ.* [in Chym. cinnabar] *Uzifar,* m.

V.

V (vi), *ſ.* [*cette conſonne eſt une ſ douce, & elle ſe prononce en Anglois comme en François*] *vé,* m. A great V, *Un grand vé.* N. B. *Il n'y a que le mot* twelvemonth, *où elle ſoit quelquefois muette; car dans la converſation, on le prononce comme s'il étoit écrit;* toŭël'-mŭ'tsh.

VACANCY (vé'-kăn'-cé), *ſ.* [empty ſpace, vacuity] *Vide,* m. *eſpace vide.* Vacancy of time, *Loiſir,* m *vide que les occupations laiſſent dans le temps de quelqu'un.*

VACANCY [ſtate of a poſt *or* employment when it is unſupplied] *Vacance,* f. During the vacancy of the Holy See, *Pendant la vacance du Saint Siége.*

VACANCY. V. VACATION.

VACANT (vé'-kăn'te), *adj.* [empty, unfilled; free; diſengaged; thoughtleſs; not buſy] *Vide, qui n'eſt pas rempli; vacant, qui vaque.* To be vacant, *Vaquer.* That houſe is vacant, *Cette maiſon eſt vide.* The Holy See was vacant, *Le Saint Siége étoit vacant.* Vacant time, *Loiſir,* m.

¶ Vacant, *vacant*; empty, *vide*; void, *vide, nul* (ſynon.): Though they ſignify equally unfilled, yet they cannot be uſed promiſcuouſly; but, we ſay; a *vacant* place, a *vacant* ſeat; an *empty* room, an *empty* bottle; *void* of care, *void* or amuſements: the latter is ſometimes a ſubſtantive; thus, we call a large empty ſpace a *void.* Ranelagh was nearly *empty* laſt night; I never ſaw ſo many boxes *vacant*: indeed if the town were not *void* of all other amuſements in ſummer, it would be of'ener unfilled than it is.

To VACATE (ve'-kête), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make vacant, to defeat, to put an end to] *Vider, quitter.* To vacate a place, *Vider un lieu.* To vacate an employment, *Quitter un emploi.*

To VACATE [to annul] *Caſſer, annuller.*

VACATED (vé'-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Vidé; caſſé, annulé.*

VACATION (vă-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [interminion of juridical proceedings] *Vacations,* ou *vacances,* f. pl. ſignifie auſſi en général, *temps de relâche,* f. *loiſir,* m. *vacance d'un bénéfice,* f. In caſe of a vacation, *Vacation avenante.* To be in vacation-time, *Vaquer.*

VACCARY (văk'-kă-ré), *ſ.* [a cow-houſe *or* cow-paſture] *Etable à vaches,* f. *pâturage pour les vaches,* m. *vacherie,* f.

VACCINE (văk'-ſïne), *adj. De vache.* Vaccine inoculation (cow-pox), *Sorte d'inoculation trouvée depuis peu, & plus bénigne que celle ci-devant en uſage.*

‡ VACILLANCY (văs'-ſïl-ăn-cé), *ſ.* [fluctuation, inconſtancy] *Incertitude,* f. *irréſolution,* f. *inconſtance,* f.

VACILLANT (văs'-ſïl-ăn'te), *adj.* [tottering *or* wavering] *Vacillant, qui vacile, chancelant, qui n'eſt pas ferme.*

To VACILLATE (văs'-ſïl-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to reel, to ſtagger] *Vaciller, chanceler.*

VACILLATION (văs-ſïl-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act *or* ſtate of reeling *or* ſtaggering] *L'action de vaciller, vacillation,* f.

VACCINIUM. V. WHORTLE-BERRIES.

VACUATION (văk-ïoŭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of emptying] *L'action de vider; évacuation,* f.

VACUIST (văk'-ïoŭ ïste), *ſ.* [a philoſopher that admits a vacuum; oppoſed to a plenift] *Philoſophe qui admet qu'il y a un vide dans la nature.*

VACUITY (vă-kïou'-ï-té), *or* VACUUM (văk'-ïoŭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [empty ſpace] *Vide,* m. *eſpace vide,* m. *vacuité,* f.

VACUNA (vă-kïou'-nă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of idle perſons] *Vacuna,* f.

VACUOUS (văk'-ïoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [empty, unfilled] *Vide, qui n'eſt pas rempli.*

‡ To VADE (véde). V. To VANISH.

VADE-*Mecum*, or VENI-*Mecum*, *ſ.* [a thing which one uſually carries about him] *Vade-mecum,* m.

‡ VADELET, *or* Varlet. V. VALET.

‡ VAFROUS (vé'-freŭce), *adj.* [ſly, cunning, ſharp] *Fin, adroit, ruſé.*

VAGABOND (văg'-ă-bŏn'de), *ſ.* [a vagrant, a wanderer] *Un vagabond, une vagabonde, un galefretier, un homme ſans aveu, un bandit.* To be a vagabond, ‖ *Vagabonner.*

VAGABOND, *adj.* [wandering without any ſettled habitation, wanting a home] *Errant, vagabond.*

VAGARY (vă-gué-ré), *ſ.* [a wild freak, a capricious frolick] *Fantaiſie,* f. *boutade,* f. *caprice,* f. *quinte,* f.

VAGINA (vé-djaï'-nă), *ſ.* [Anat. the neck of the womb] *Vagin,* m.

VAGITANUS (vă-djï-té'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a god of infants] *Vagitanus,* m.

VAGRANCY (vé'-grăn-cé), *ſ.* [a ſtate of wandering] *Vie errante, fainéantiſe,* f.

VAGRANT (vé'-gr. n't), *adj.* and *ſ.* [vagabond] *Vagabond, errant, qui erre çà & là.*

VAGRANT [*or* unruly] luſt, *Une convoitiſe effrénée.*

VAGUE (végue), *adj.* [wandering, unfixed, indefinite] *Vague, errant, indéterminé, indefini.* In a vague manner, *Vaguement.* Vague ideas, *Des idées vagues, des perſées errantes.* Vague and unprofitable ſtudies, *Des études vagues & inutiles.*

VAGUE [vagrant]. V. Vagrant.

VAIL (véle), *ſ.* [a part of female dreſs by which the face is concealed; a curtain, a covet thrown over any thing] *Voile,* m. ſe dit au propre & au figuré. She pulled her vail over her face, *Elle baiſſa ſon voile pour ſe cacher le viſage.*

* Under a dark veil of forgetfulneſs, *Sous le voile* ou *dans les ténèbres de l'oubli.*

To VAIL [to cover]. V. To Veil.

To VAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to let fall *or* deſcend] *Laiſſer tomber, avaler.*

To vail one's bonnet (to do obeiſance; an obſolete phraſe of the 15th century), *Oter ſon bonnet,* ou *ſon chapeau.*

To VAIL, *v. n.* [to yield, to give place] *Céder.*

VAILS (vélz), *ſ. pl.* [a ſervant's profits] *Profits* des domeſtiques, *m. pl. étrennes,* f. pl.

VAIN (véne), *adj.* [uſeleſs, frivolous] *Vain, inutile, frivole, chimérique, en l'air, inefficace, impuiſſant, décevant.* Vain ſpeaking, *De vains diſcours.*

VAIN, *or* Vain-glorious, [proud] *Vain, ſuperbe, orgueilleux, fanfaron.* Vain glory, *Vaine gloire, oſtentation,* f. *vanité,* f. Vain hope, *Fumée.* Vain ſhow, *Fanfaronnade,* f. A vain-glorious man, *Un homme orgueilleux.*

IN VAIN, *or* VAINLY (véne'-lé), *adv.* [to no purpoſe] *En vain, vainement, inutilement, follement, infructueuſement.* V. To NO PURPOSE.

VAINNESS (véne'-nĕce), *ſ.* [emptineſs; pride] *Vanité,* f.

VAIRE (vère), *ſ.* [in Heraldry; a ſort of fur] *Vair,* un des émaux du Blaſon, *m. fourrure d'argent & d'azur,* f.

VAIVODE (vé'-vŏd), *ſ.* [a prince of the Dacian provinces] *Vaivode,* m.

VALANCE (văl'-ăn'ce), *ſ.* [a hanging fringe] *Pente,* f. *ſoubaſſement,* m. The valances of a bed, *Les pentes d'un lit.*

VALE (véle), *ſ.* [a low ground, a valley] *Vallée,* f. V. VALLEY.

VALEDICTION (văl-ï-dïk'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [a farewell] *Adieu,* m. *congé,* m. He made his valediction, *Il fit ſes adieux, il prit congé.*

VALEDICTORY (văl-i-dik'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [bidding farewell] *De congé.*

VALENCE, *ſ.* [an ancient and conſiderable city of France, in Dauphiny; lat. 44°-56′ N. lon. 4°-52′ E.] *Valence,* f.

VALENCE D'ALCANTARA, *or* VALENZA D'ALCANTARA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable and populous town of Spain, in Eſtramadura; lat. 39°-26′ N. lon. 6°-30′ E.] *Valence d'Alcantara,* f.

VALENCIA, *ſ.* [a city of Spain; lat. 39°-23′ N. lon. 0°-10′ E.] *Valence,* f.

VALENCIENNES, *ſ.* [an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of France, in Hainault; lat. 50°-21′ N. lon. 3°-37′ E.] *Valenciennes,* m.

VALENTINE (văl'-ĕn-tïne), *ſ.* [a ſweetheart choſen on Valentine's-day] *Valentin, valentine; un amant* ou *une maîtreſſe* que l'on ſe choiſit le jour de St. Valentin.

VALENZA, *or* VALENTIA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Milaneſe; lat. 44°-58′ N. lon. 8°-56′ E.] *Valence,* f.

VALERIAN (vă-li'-rï-ăne), *ſ.* [a plant] *Valériane,* f. Great garden-valerian, *Grande valériane.* Wild valerian, *Valériane ſauvage.* Greater wild valerian (ſat-hen), *Poule graſſe,* f. Small valerian (corn-ſallad, *or* lamb's lettuce), *Valérianelle,* f. *mâche,* f. *doucette* f. Small

fenny, *or* marſhy valerian, *La petite valériane aquatique, ou la valériane des prés ou des morais.* Greek valerian, *or* Jacob's ladder [polemonium] *La valér ane Grecque*

VAILS (vēl'z), *ſ. pl.* V. VAILS.

VALET (văl'-ĕte, *ou* vă-lĕte'), *ſ.* [a waiting ſervant] *Un valet.* A valet de chambre, *Un valet de chambre.*

R. VALET, formerly denoted any young gentleman under eighteen, *Valet ſignifioit autrefois un jeune homme au deſſous de l'âge de dix-huit ans.*

VALETUDINARIAN (vă-lĭ-tĭou-dĭ-né'-rĭ-ăne), *and* VALETUDINARY (vă-lĭ-tĭou'-dĭ-nă-rè), *adj* [ſickly] *Valétudinaire, maladif.*

VALIANCE (văl'-ăuce), *ſ.* [valour] *Valeur, f. vaillance, f.*

VALIANT (văl'-yăn't), *adj.* [ſtout, brave] *Vaillant, brave, courageux; généreux; valeureux,* en Poëſie. To be valiant, *Avoir de la bravoure.*

VALIANTLY (văl'-yăn't-lé), *adv.* [with valour] *Vaillamment, bravement, courageuſement, en brave, avec valeur, avec courage, généreuſement, valeureuſement.*

VALIANTNESS (văl'-yăn't-nĕce). V. VALOUR.

VALID (văl'ĭd), *adj.* [efficacious, having force; in due form] *Bon, valide, efficace, puiſſant, valable, valant.* In a valid manner, *Validement.* To make valid, *Valider.*

To VALIDATE (văl'-ĭ-dête), *v. a.* [to make valid] *Valider, rendre valide*

VALIDATED (văl'-ĭ-dé-tĕd), *adj.* [from To VALIDATE] *Validé.*

VALIDATING (văl'-ĭ-dé-tĭn'gne), *or* Validation, *ſ.* [from To VALIDATE] *Validation, f. action de valider.*

VALIDITY (vă-lĭd'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [force to convince] *Validité, f.*

VALIDLY (văl'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [in due form] *Validement,* m.

VALISNERIA, *ſ.* [Bot. an aquatic plant, whoſe ſtem being ſpiral grows long or ſhort according as the water increaſes or gets lower] *Valiſneria, f.*

VALLADOLID, *ſ* [an ancient, large, and handſome city of Spain, in Old Caſtile; lat. 41°-50' N. lon. 4°-25' W.] *Valladolid,* m.

VALLADOLID [a conſiderable town of N. America, in New Spain; lat. 19°-54' N. lon. 102°-1' W.] *Valladolid.*

VALLEY (văl'-é), *ſ.* [a low ground between hills] *Val,* m *vallée,* f. A little valley, *Une petite vallée, un vallon.* *** The Aonian valley, *Le ſacré vallon.*

¶ Valley, *vallée*; dingle, *fond*; vale, *vallon*; dell, *fond, creux*; eale, *vallon* (ſynon.): *Valley* implies a narrow ſpace ſituated between two hills; *vale*, a more extended ſpace; *dale* means rather low lands: the words *vale* and *dale* are oftenest uſed in poetry. A *dingle* is in a pretty country, juſt what a dimple is in a pretty face: a *dingle* is an unexpected little valley in a flat country; a *dell* is that *dingle* ornamented

VALLONIA (văl-lô'-nĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of valleys] *Vallonia, f*

VALOR (văl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [in Commerce; value, worth] *Valeur.* Ad valorem (*a latin phraſe*, according to the value), *Suivant la valeur.*

VALOROUS (văl'-eŭr-eŭce). V. VALIANT.

VALOUR (văl'-eŭr), *ſ.* [perſonal bravery, ſtoutneſs] *Valeur, f. vaillance, f. bravoure, f. courage,* m *vaillantiſe,* f. V. RESOLUTION.

VALUABLE (văl'-ĭou-ă-bl'), *adj.* [precious] *Précieux, de grand prix, eſtimable, conſidérable.* To be valuable, *Valoir.*

VALUABLE [deſerving regard] *Important, de poids, de conſéquence.*

VALUATION (văl-ĭou-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [value ſet upon any thing] *Evaluation, f. appréciation, f. eſtimation, f. ventilation* (t. de Pratique), f.

VALUATOR (văl-ĭou-é'-teŭr), *ſ.* [appraiſer] *Eſtimateur,* m.

VALUE (văl'-ĭoŭ), *ſ.* [price, worth] *Prix,* m. *valeur,* f. *eſtime,* f. *cas,* m *état, combien,* m. *compte,* m. A thing of value, *Une choſe de valeur, ou de grand prix.* A thing of no value, *Une choſe de nulle valeur, choſe de baſſe.* Of ſmall value, *De bas aloi.* To ſet a value, *Apprécier.* To ſet a great value upon a thing *Faire beaucoup d'eſtime ou de cas d'une choſe.* To be of ſome value, *Valoir quelque choſe.* To be of no value, *Ne rien valoir.* They are of the like value, *Ils valent autant l'un que l'autre.*

¶ Value, *valeur, prix*; worth, *prix, mérite* (ſynon.): *Value* ariſes from the intrinſic goodneſs of things; *worth*, from the eſtimation of them. Of two things, the moſt uſeful is moſt *valuable*; that of greateſt price is *worth* moſt. We never know the true *value* of health, till attacked by ſickneſs. The real *worth* of a character is beſt ſeen in adverſity. V. REGARD.

To VALUE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rate at a certain price] *Evaluer, eſtimer, apprécier, ventiler.* (t. de Pratique). A mind valuing its reputation at the due price, will repute all diſhoneſt gain much inferior thereunto, *Quiconque ſait apprécier ſa réputation à ſa juſte valeur, la mettra fort au deſſus d'un gain déſhonnête.*

To VALUE [to have in high eſteem] *Eſtimer, priſer, faire grand cas, faire* ou *tenir compte, honorer.* He values himſelf upon the compaſſion with which he relieved the afflicted, *Il s'eſtime beaucoup à cauſe de la tendre compaſſion avec laquelle il a ſoulagé les malheureux.* He values himſelf very much upon his gentility, *Il eſt fort entêté de ſa nobleſſe.*

VALUED (văl'ĭoŭ'd), *part. adj. Evalué, eſtimé, apprécié, priſé, dont on fait cas*; *abonné* (t. de Pratique). A thing to be valued, *Une choſe eſtimable.* A thiog not to be valued, *Une choſe ineſtimable, qu'on ne ſauroit aſſez eſtimer.*

VALUELESS (văl'-ĭoŭ-lĕce), *adj.* [being of no value] *Qui n'eſt d'aucune valeur.*

VALUER (văl'-ĭoŭ-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that values *or* rates the price of goods] *Appréciateur,* m. *celui qui met le prix à une choſe, eſtimateur,* m.

VALUING (văl'-ĭoŭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To VALUE] *Evaluation, f. eſtimation, f. eſtime,* ou *l'action d'eſtimer, &c.* f. *priſée,* f.

VALVE (vălv'), *ſ.* [a folding door]. V. DOOR.

VALVE [Hydraul. any thing that opens *or* ſhuts over the mouth of a veſſel] *Soupape,* f. *clapet,* m.

VALVE [in Anatomy] *Valvule,* f. The valves of the heart, *Les valvules du cœur.* Having many valves, *Valvulaire,* adj.

VALVE of a pair of bellows, *Ame d'un ſoufflet.*

VALVE of an air-balloon, *Languette,* f.

VALVE, *or* Valvula [the lid, or covering of a ſhell fiſh] *Valve,* f.

VALVULE (văl'-vĭoŭle), *ſ.* [a ſmall valve] *Valvule,* f.

VAMP (văm'ſ), *ſ* [the upper leather of a ſhoe] *Empeigne,* f.

To VAMP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to piece an old thing with ſome new part] *Raccommoder, rajuſter, r'habiller.*

VAMPED (văm'p't), *part. adj. Raccommodé, rajuſté, r'habillé.*

VAMPER (văm'p'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new] *Ravaudeur,* m. *ravaudeuſe,* f.

VAMPLATE (văm'-pléte), *ſ.* [a gantlet] *Gantelet,* m.

VAMPYRE (văm'-păïre), *ſ.* [an imaginary demon] *Vampire,* m. (Nat. Hiſt. a ſpecies of bat with large teeth), *Rougette, rouſſette,* f. *vampire,* m.

VAN (văne), *ſ.* [the front of an army] *Avant-garde, f.*

VAN [a fan to winnow corn with] *Un van.* Pin-van (in which the pins are winnowed with bark and bran), *Vannoir,* m.

VAN [a fan] *Un éventail.*

To VAN, *v. a.* *Vanner.*

VAN, *ſ.* V. ACTAMAR.

VAN-COURIER (văn'-keŭr-ïère'), *ſ.* [a fore-runner] *Un avant-coureur, un précurſeur.*

VANDOSIA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. the leuciſcus, *or* dace, a ſmall river-fiſh] *Vandoiſe,* f.

VANE (véne), *ſ.* [a plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind] *Une girouette*; *flouette,* ſ. (t. de Mar.), ſignifie auſſi *un temple, un lieu ſacré,* || Vane ſtock, *Fût de girouette,* m. Vane ſpindle, *Fer de girouette,* m. Dog-vane, *Penon,* m.

VAN-FOSSE, *ſ.* [in Fortification] *Avant-foſſé,* m.

VAN-GUARD (văn-garde'), *ſ.* [the front *or* firſt line of an army] *Avant-garde,* f.

VANGS, *ſ. pl. Palans de retenue,* ou *Bras* d'un pic, *ou* de la vergue à corne d'un Sloop *ou* d'une Goëlette.

VANILLA (vă-nĭl'-lă), *ſ.* [a plant] *Vanille,* f.

VANILLA, *ſ.* [fruit of a climbing plant of America] *Vanille,* f.

To VANISH (văn'-ïche), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to loſe perceptible exiſtence, to be loſt; to diſappear] *S'évanouir, ſe diſſiper, paſſer, ſe perdre*; *diſparoître.*

VANITY (văn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [emptineſs; inanity] *Vanité,* f. *futilité, f. inutilité, f. peu de ſolidité,* m.

VANITY [oſtentation, arrogance] *Vanité,* f. *vaine gloire, oſtentation, f. préſomption,* f. *orgueil,* m. *gloire,* f. *m nſonge,* m. V. PRIDE.

To VANQUISH (văn'gk'-oüïche), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to conquer, to ſubdue] *Vaincre, conquérir, dompter, ſubjuguer,* ‡ *débeller.*

VANQUISHED (văn'gk'-oüï'ch't), *part. adj. Vaincu, conquis, dompté, ſubjugué.*

VANQUISHER (văn'gk'-oüïch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [conqueror, ſubduer] *Vainqueur,* m. *conquérant,* m.

VANTAGE (văn'-tédje), *ſ.* [gain, profit, ſuperiority, opportunity] *Avantage,* m. *gain,* m. *profit,* m. *ſupériorité, f. occaſion favorable*; ſignifie auſſi *ſurabondance,* f. *ſurpoids,* m.

To VANTAGE, *v. a.* [to profit] *Etre utile,* ou *avantageux.*

VANTBRASS (văn't'-brăce), *ſ.* [armour for the arm] *Braſſard,* m. (armure qui couvre l'avant-bras).

VAPID (văp'-ĭd), *adj.* [dead, having the ſpirit evaporated] *Eventé.*

VAPIDNESS (văp'-ĭd-nĕce), *ſ.* [ſtate of being ſpiritleſs] *Etat de ce qui eſt éventé.*

VAPORATION (văp-ô-ré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of eſcaping in vapours] *Evaporation, f. vaporation, f.*

VAPOROUS (vé'-peŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [full of vapours *or* exhalations; windy, flatulent] *Qui envoie des vapeurs, plein de vapeurs*; *venteux, qui cauſe des vents, vaporeux.*

VAPOURER (ve'-peŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [a boaſter, a braggart] *Un glorieux.*

VAPOURISH (ve'-pe'r-ïch'-e), *adj.* [vaporous, ſplenetick] *Vaporeux*; *qui a des vapeurs.*

VAPOUR (vé-peŭr), *ſ.* [any thing exhalable] *Vapeur, f. exhalation, f. exhalaiſon,* f. *fumée,* f.

Vapour-bath (in Chym.), *Bain de vapeur,* m.

VAPOURS (vé'-peŭrz), *ſ. pl.* [diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence; ſpleen] *Rapports,* m. pl. *vapeurs,* f. pl. Vapours of the ſtomach, *Des vapeurs* ou *rapports d'eſtomac.*

VAPOURS [Med. Hyſteric affections] *Vapeurs,* f. pl.

To VAPOUR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to paſs in a vapour; to bully, to brag] *S'évaporer, ſe diſſiper en vapeurs*; au figuré, *faire le fier, le fat, le glorieux*; *ſe vanter.*

To VAPOUR, *v. a.* [to effuſe in vapour] *Exhaler.*

VAPOURING

VAPOURING (vé'-peür-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To VAPOUR] *Fierté, f. rodomontade, f.*

VAPOURING, *adj. Ex.* A vapouring fellow, *Un fat, un glorieux, un rodomont, qui inſulte tout le monde.*

VARDINGAL (vard'-ĭn'-găl), *ſ.* [a part of a woman's dreſs, a kind of petticoat] *Vertugade,* m. A little vardingale, *Vertugadin,* m.

VARI (vé'-răi), *ſ. pl.* [Med. puſtules, ruddy tumours] *Bourgeons,* m pl.

VARI, *ſ.* [a ſort of maki *or* beautiful ape of Madagaſcar] *Vari,* m.

VARIABLE (vé'-ré-ă bl'), *adj.* [changeable] *Variable, variant, changeant, inconſtant.*

VARIABLENESS (ve'-ri-ă bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [changeableneſs] *Variation,* f. *inconſtance,* f. *légéreté,* f.

VARIABLY (vé'-rĭ-ă-blé), *adv.* [changeably] *D'une manière changeante.*

VARIANCE (vé'-rĭ ăn'ce), *ſ.* [diſcord, diſagreement] *Différend,* m. *diſpute,* f. *querelle,* f. *brouillerie,* f. *diſcorde,* f. *méſintelligence,* f. *déjunion,* f. *conteſtation,* f. || *picoterie,* f. To be at variance, *Avoir du bruit enſemble.* To ſet a man at variance with his father, *Mettre la diſcorde entre le pere & le fils, commettre* ou *brouiller le fils avec le pere.*

VARIATION (vé-rĭ-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [change, mutation] *Variation,* f. *changement,* m. After much variation of opinions the priſoner was found guilty of felony, *Après une grande variation d'opinions, le priſonnier fut déclaré coupable de félonie.*

VARIATION of the compaſs, *Déclinaiſon de l'aiguille aimantée,* f.

VARICOCELE (va-rĭ-kô-ci'-lé), *ſ.* [in Surgery, a ſpurious hernia] *Varicocèle,* m.

VARICOLOURED (vé-rĭ-kcŭl'-eür'd), *adj.* [of many colours] *Bigarré, de diverſes couleurs.*

VARICOUS (văr'-ĭ-keŭce), *adj.* [Med. diſeaſed with dilatation] *Variqueux.*

To VARIEGATE (vé'-rĭ-é-guéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diverſify, to ſtain with different colours] *Bigorrer, bilbarrer, barioler, varier.*

VARIEGATED (vé'-rĭ-é-gué-tĕd), *part. adj. Bigarré.*

VARIEGATION (vé'-rĭ-é-gué'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [diverſity of colours] *Bigarrure,* f. *bariolage,* m.

VARIETY (vé-răi'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [difference, diſſimilitude, variation; V. CHANGE] *Variété,* f. *diverſité,* f. *différence,* f. *variation,* f. *changement,* m. Variety of colours depends upon the compoſition of light, *La variété des couleurs dépend de la compoſition diverſe des rayons de lumière.*

VARIOUS (vé'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [different, changeable, diverſified] *Divers, différent; variable, ſujet au changement.* Various readings, *Variantes,* f. pl.

VARIOUSLY (vé'-rĭ eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a various manner] *Diverſement, différemment.*

VARIUS, *ſ* [ichthyol phoxinus levis, *or* minow, a ſmall river-fiſh] *Vairon,* m.

VARIX, *ſ.* [dilatation of the vein] *Varice,* f.

VARLET (var'-lĕte), *ſ.* [*anciently*, a ſervant; *now*, a ſcoundrel, a raſcal] *Varlet,* m. *ſignifioit* autrefois *un valet*; & aujourd'hui *un drôle, un faquin, un gueux, un belître.*

VARLETRY (var'-lĕt--ré), *ſ.* [rabble, croud, populace] *Vile populace, la canaille.*

VARNA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria; lat. 42°-44′ N. lon. 28°-28′ E.] *Varne,* f.

VARNISH (var'-nĭche), *ſ.* [a matter laid upon wood, metal, &c. to make them ſhine] *Vernis,* ſe dit au propre & au figuré, *m.*

Varniſh-Sandarach, *Réſine de vernis,* f. *vernix,* m. Bronze varniſh, *Vernis à la bronze.* Spirit of wine varniſh, *Vernis blanc, vernis à bois, vernis deſſiccatif,* m.

To VARNISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cover with a varniſh] *Vernir, verniſſer, couvrir d'un vernis*; au figuré, *colorer, couvrir.* To varniſh a picture, *Vernir un tableau.*

* To varniſh over a plot with the pretence of the publick good, *Colorer une conſpiration du prétexte du bien public.*

VARNISHED (var'-nĭch't), *part. adj. Vernis, verniſſé*; au figuré, *coloré.*

VARNISHER (var'-nĭch-eŭr), *ſ.* [one whoſe trade is to varniſh; a diſguiſer] *Verniſſeur,* m. au figuré, *celui qui colore,* ou *déguiſe une choſe.*

VARNISHING (var'-nĭch-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [varniſh] *Vernis,* m *couleur,* f. *fard,* m.

VARNISHING [the act of varniſhing the varniſh itſelf] *Verniſſure,* f.

VARNISH-TREE (var'-nĭche-trī), *ſ.* [a ſpecies of the toxicodendron, *or* poiſon-tree] *Vernis,* m. *toxicodendron,* m. Chineſe, *or* Japan varniſh-tree, *Vernis de la Chine,* ou *thi-chu,* m.

VARRY (var'-é), *adj.* [a term of Heraldry] *Vairé.*

VARVELS (var'-vĕlz), *ſ. pl.* [rings of ſilver about the legs of a hawk with the owner's name] *Parvelles,* f. pl.

To VARY (vé'ré), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n* [to diverſify, to change; to be diverſified, to alter] *Varier, changer.* We are to vary the cuſtoms according to the time and country where the ſcene of action lies] *Nous devons varier les mœurs, ſelon le temps & le lieu de la ſcène.* The publick conſtitutions of nations vary, *Les conſtitutions publiques des nations changent* ou *s'altèrent.*

VARYED, *or* Varied (vé'-ré'd), *adj.* [from To VARY] *Varié, diverſifié, changé.*

VASCULAR (văs'-kĭoŭ-lĕr), *adj.* [Anat. full of veſſels] *Vaſculaire, vaſculeux.*

VASCULIFEROUS, *adj.* [Bot. is ſaid of plants that have a peculiar veſſel to contain the ſeed] *Vaſculaire.*

VASE (vèze), *ſ.* [a veſſel] *Vaſe,* m. plutôt pour l'ornement que pour l'uſage. Antique vaſes, *Vaſes antiques.* Etruſcan vaſes, *Vaſes Etruſques.* Oval ſquat vaſe (low-ſized vaſe), *Coupe,* f. *rouvette,* f. Vaſe of a fountain, *Baſſin de fontaine,* m. Upper vaſe of a bell, *Vaſe ſupérieur d'une cloche.*

VASSAL (văs'-săl), *ſ.* [one who holds by the will of a ſuperior lord] *Vaſſal,* m. *lige,* m. *féal, feaux,* m. *ſujet,* m.

VASSALAGE (văs'-săl-édje), *ſ.* [the ſtate of a vaſſal] *Vaſſelage,* m. *baiſemain,* m.

VAST (văſte) *auj.* [large, great; V. HUGE] *Vaſte, grand, d'une grande étendue, immenſe, énorme, incroyable.* A vaſt country, *Un pays vaſte.* A vaſt power, *Un pouvoir immenſe.* A vaſt language, *Une langue fort étendue.* A vaſt genius, *Un eſprit vaſte.* Vaſt and ſublime ideas, *Des idées vaſtes & ſublimes.*

VAST, *ſ.* [an empty ſpace] *Le vague, le vide.* The vaſt of air, *Le vague de l'air.*

VASTATION (văs-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [depopulation] *Dévaſtation,* f. *déſolation,* f. *ruine,* f

VASTIDITY (văs-tid'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [hugeneſs, grandeur] *Grandeur,* f. *grande étendue.*

VASTLY (văſt'-lé), *adv.* [greatly] *Fort, grandement, exceſſivement, d'une manière immenſe.*

VASTNESS (văſt'-nĕce), *ſ.* [immenſity, enormous greatneſs] *Grande étendue, grandeur énorme,* f. *immenſité,* f. *énormité,* f.

VASTY (văſt'-é), *adj.* [large, enormouſly great] *D'une grandeur énorme.*

VAT (văte), *ſ.* [a large veſſel, a tub] *Une cuve.* A cheeſe-vat, *Une écliſſe* où l'on fait le fromage.

Vat of wood [among Dyers] *Cuve de paſtel,* ou *de guède.* Blue vat [in which Dyers make their blue] *Guède,* f. Second vat [into which the liquor impregnated with its tincture is let] *Batterie,* f. Finiſhed vat [in dying] *Cuve revenue.* To finiſh filling the vat [among Dyers] *Donner l'eau à la cuve.* Vat uſed in the making of Pruſſian blue, *Jane,* f. Steeping vat [in the making of indigo] *Trempoir,* m. Fermenting vat [among Brewers] *Cuve guilloire,* f.

VATICAN, *ſ.* [one of the ſeven hills whereon Rome ſtands; the palace of the Pope] *Vatican,* m. * The thunderbolt of the vatican (the Pope's anathema), *Les foudres du Vatican.*

VATICIDE (vat'-ĭ-ſaïde), *ſ.* [a murderer of poets] *Le meurtrier d'un poëte.*

To VATICINATE (vă-tĭs'-ĭ-néte), *v. n.* [to propheſy, to practiſe prediction] *Prophétiſer, prédire.*

VATICINATION (vă-tĭs-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [prediction, foretelling, divination, prophecy] *Vaticination,* f.

VAVASORY, *ſ.* [lands held by a vavaſour] *Vavaſſorerie,* f.

VAVASOUR, *ſ.* [one who himſelf, holding of a ſuperior lord, has others holding under him] *Vavaſſeur,* m. *un vaſſal qui a d'autres vaſſaux.*

VAUCLUSE, *ſ.* [the name of one of the fineſt ſprings in Europe, near Avignon] *Vaucluſe,* f.

VAUDEVIL, *ſ.* [a country-ballad] *Un vaudeville.*

VAULT (vâlte), *ſ.* [an arched piece or arch tecture] *Une voûte*; ſignifie auſſi *une cave, une caverne, un tombeau, les lieux, le privé, un berceau.* A flat arched vault, *Une voûte à anſe de panier.*

VAULT [a leap, a jump] *Un ſaut.*

VAULT (vâte), [a cellar for wine] *Cavot,* m. *cave,* f. *cellier,* m.

To VAULT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to arch, to cover with a vault] *Voûter, faire* ou *couvrir en forme de voûte.*

To VAULT, *v. n.* [to leap, to jump] *Sauter.* To vault upon a horſe, *Voltiger,* terme de Manége.

* Moſt men climb, but ſome vault into preferment at a leap, *La plupart de ceux qui s'avancent dans le monde, s'avancent peu à peu; mais il y en a d'autres qui ſautent tout d'un coup aux plus hauts grades.*

To VAULT [to bend] *Cambrer.*

VAULTED (vâlt'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [arched, concave] *Voûté.*

* The vaulted ſky, *La voûte azurée, la voûte céleſte.*

VAULTER (vâlt'-eür), *ſ.* [a jumper, leaper, tumbler] *Un ſauteur, bateleur, voltigeur,* m.

VAULTING (vâlt'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a term of horſemanſhip] *Volte,* f. *voltigement,* m.

‡ VAULTY (vâlt'-é), *adj.* V. VAULTED.

VAUNMURE (văn'-mĭoure'), *ſ.* [a work raiſed above the main wall] *Un avant-mur.*

VAUNT (vânt'te), *ſ.* [brag, boaſt, vain oſtentation] *Vanterie,* f. *oſtentation,* f. *parade,* f. *vanité,* f. *vaine gloire.* Who can with patience read ſuch vaunts? *Qui peut lire patiemment de telles vanteries?*

To VAUNT, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [V. To BOAST] *Se vanter, ſe glorifier, s'enorgueillir.* To vaunt in *or* of one's wiſdom, *Se glorifier de ſa ſageſſe.*

To VAUNT, *v. a.* [to diſplay with oſtentation] *Vanter, faire parade.* A poet who vaunts his verſe, *Un poëte qui vante ſes vers.*

VAUNTED (vân't'-ĕd), *part. adj. Vanté.* Vaunted of, *Dont on ſe glorifie, dont on ſe vante* ou *s'eſt vanté.*

VAUNTER (vân't'-eür), *ſ.* [boaſter, braggart] *Un vantard, un bravard, un glorieux.*

VAUNTING (vân't'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To VAUNT] *Oſtentation,* f. *parade,* f. *vanterie,* f. *action de ſe vanter,* &c.

VAUNTINGLY (vân't'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [boaſtfully] *Avec oſtentation, par vanterie.*

VAUNTLAY (vân't'-lĕ), *ſ.* [in hunting] *Relais,* m. *chiens en relais,* m. pl.

‡ VAWARD (vé'-oŭarde), *ſ.* V. VANGUARD.

VAYVOD, *ſ.* V. Vaivode.

VEAL (vīle), *ſ.* [calf's fleſh] *Veau*, m. *chair de veau*, f.

VECTION (vĕk'-cheŭne), *and* Vectitation (vĕk-tĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ* [the act of carrying or being carried] *L'action de voiturer* ou *de ſe faire voiturer.*

Vector, *or* radius vector, *ſ. adj.* [Aſtron. a line drawn from any planet to the focus of its revolution] *Vecteur*, adj. *rayon vecteur*, m

Vecture (vĕk'-tieŭre), *ſ.* V. Carriage.

Vedette, *ſ.* [Milit. a ſentinel on horſeback] *Vedette*, f.

Vidius (vi'-dieĭce) *and* Vejovis (vĭ-djô'-vice), *ſ.* [Mythol. names of Jupiter] *Vedius* & *Vejovis*, m.

To Veer (vīre), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to let out] *Filer.* Veer more cable, *Filez du cable.* To veer away two cables, *Filer deux cables.* To veer out the cable end for end, *Filer le cable par le bout.* To veer and haul, *Haler un cordage par ſecouſſes (pour lui donner un balancement & augmenter la force* The wind veers aft, *Le vent adonne*, ou *le vent ſe range de l'arrière.* To veer, *Virer vent arrière.* We veered ſhip, *Nous virames vent arrière.* ☞ Veer no more! *N'arrive pas! (commandement au timonnier de tenir le lef).*

To Veer, *v. n.* [to chop or turn about] *Virer, renverſer, tourner, changer de bord, virer vent arrière, tourner, paſſer d'un rumb à un autre; changer, ſauter, varier*

Vegetability (vĕdj-ĭ-tă-bĭl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [vegetable nature] *Nature, f. état de ce qui eſt végétable*

Vegetable (vĕdj'-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [capable of growing] *Végétable.*

Vegetable earth, *Terre végétale, terre tourbe bitumineuſe.* Vegetable kingdom, *Règne végétal.*

Vegetable, *ſ.* [is ſaid of all natural bodies which have parts organically formed for geration and accretion, but not ſenſation] *Végétal*, m.

Vegetables (vĕdj'-i-tă-bl'z), *ſ pl.* [the plants] *Les végétaux*, m. pl. *les plantes*, f. pl. *légumes* (at table), m. pl.

To Vegetate (vĕdj'-i-tête), -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to grow as plants] *Végéter.*

Vegetation (vĕdj-ĭ-té'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of vegetating] *Végétation*, f.

Vegetative (vĕdj'-tă-tĭv'), *adj.* [having the quality of growing] *Végétatif, doué de la faculté de végéter.*

Vegetative [having the power of vegetation, vegetating] *Végétant.*

Vegete (vĭ-djite'), *adj.* [vigorous, active] *Vigoureux, vif, actif.*

Vegetive (vĕdj'-i tĭv'). V. Vegetable.

Vehemence (vi'-hĭ-mĕn'ce), *and* Vehemency (vi'-hĭ-mĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [violence, force] *Véhémence*, f. *impétuoſité*, f. *force*, f. *violence*, f. V. Earnestness

Vehement (vi'-hĭ-mĕn'te), *adj.* [violent, forcible] *Véhément, impétueux, fort, violent, ardent.* V. Loud.

Vehemently (vi'-hĭ-mĕn't-lé), *adv.* [forcibly] *Avec véhémence, impétueuſement, violemment, ardemment, avec une grande force, fortement, fort* The Chriſtian religion inculcates kindneſs more vehemently than any religion did before, *Le Chriſtianiſme recommande la douceur avec beaucoup plus de force que ne l'a fait aucune religion avant elle.*

Vehicle (vi'-hĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [any thing that ſerves to carry or convey] *Voiture*, f. *véhicule*, m. terme de Médecine. Carts, coaches, and other vehicles that run on wheels, *Les chariots, des carroſſes, & autres voitures qui roulent ſur des roues.*

Veil (véle), *ſ.* [a cover to conceal the face] *Voile*, m. *bandeau*, m. au figuré, *prétexte*, m. *couleur*, f. *maſque*, m.

To Veil, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to cover with a veil; to hide, to conceal, to inveſt] *Voiler, couvrir d'un voile*; au figuré, *cacher, déguiſer, voiler, envelopper.*

Veiled (vél'd), *part. adj. Voilé, couvert d'un voile*; au figuré, *déguiſé, caché.*

Vein (véne), *ſ.* [a veſſel containing the bloud] *Veine*, f. To open the vein, *Ouvrir la veine, ſaigner.* The veins where a horſe is bled, *Les arts*, m. pl. Full of veins, *Veiné, veineux.* Small or little vein, *Vénule*, f.

Vein of gold, ſilver, water, *Veine d'or, d'argent*, ou *d'eau*, f. A vein in a ſtone, *Veine de pierre, fil*, m. Wood full of veins, *Bois plein de veines.* Metallic veins [ſubterraneous ramifications in mines] *Veines métalliques.* Horizontal veins in mines, *Mines dilatées* ou *horizontales.*

* Vein [tendency or turn of the genius] *Veine*, f. *génie*, m. *talent*, m. Poetical vein, *Veine poëtique.*

* Vein [favourable moment; humour, temper] *Veine*, f. *moment heureux, humeur*, f. *diſpoſition*, f. I am not in the giving vein to day, *Je ne ſuis pas aujourd'hui d'une humeur libérale.*

To Vein, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to paint with veins] *Jaſper, marbrer.* To vein a mantle-piece, *Marbrer* ou *jaſper un marteau de cheminée.*

Veined (vén'd), *part. adj. Veiné, marbré, jaſpé.*

Veined, *or* Veiny (vé'-né), *adj.* [full of veins] *Veineux.* The veiny artery, *L'artère veineuſe.*

Véjour [in Law] V. Viewer.

Velletri, *or* Velletri, *ſ.* [an ancient and handſome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome; lat. 41°-46′ N. lon. 12°-56′ E.] *Velleni* ou *Velitri.*

Velites, *ſ. pl.* [light armed ſoldiers among the Romans] *Vélites*, ſoldats armés à la légère chez les Romains, *m. pl.*

Velleity (vĕl-li'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the loweſt degree of deſire] *Velléité*, f.

To Vellicate (vĕl'-lĭ-kéte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to twitch] *Pincer, picoter*; au figuré, *ſatiriſer, mordre.*

Vellicated (vĕl'-lĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Pincé, picoté*; au figuré, *ſatiriſé.*

Vellication (vĕl'-lĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [twitching] *Vellication*, f. *picotement*, m.

Vellum (vĕl'-eŭme), *ſ.* [a parchment made of calf's ſkin] *Vélin*, m.

Vellum-lace (vĕl'-eŭme-léce), *ſ* [implace, a ſort of lace] *Guipure*, ouvrage guipé, ſorte de dentelle de ſoie, *f.*

Velocity (vĭ-lŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſwiftneſs] *Vélocité*, f *viteſſe*, f. *rapidité*, f.

Velours (ve-lour'), *ſ.* [a velvet bruſh or rubber for a hat] *Un frottoir.*

Velt (vĕlte), *ſ.* [fur, ſkin] *Fourrure*, f. *peau*, m.

Velvet (vĕl'-vĕte), *ſ.* [a ſort of ſilk ſtuff] *Velours*, m. Plain, figured, ramage or branched, ſtriped, cut, ſhorn, flowered velvet, *Velours uni, figuré, à ramage* ou *à la reine, rayé, ciſelé, ras, à fleurs.* Genoa velvet, *Velours de Gênes.* Gold and ſilver velvet, *Velours à fond d'or & d'argent.* To join the pieces of velvet together, *Entaquer le velours.* To dreſs the velvet (to gum it), *Donner la main au velours.*

Velvet, *adj.* [made of velvet] *De velours.* A velvet cap, *Un bonnet de velours.* A velvet gown, *Une robe de velours.*

Velveting (vĕl'-vĭt-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the knap or ſhag of the velvet] *Velouté*, m. *poil*, m.

Velveting, *ſ.* [a velvet where there are eight threads of ſhag to each tooth of the reed] *Velours coupé.*

Velvet-like (vĕl'-vĕte-lāĭke), *adj. Velouté, qui reſſemble à du velours.*

Velvet-lace (vĕl'-vĕte-léce), *ſ. Velouté*, m.

Velvet-maker (vĕl'-vĭte-mé'-keŭr), *ſ. Veloutier*, m. *ouvrier en velours*, m.

Venal (vi'-năl), *adj.* [to be ſold; mercenary, baſe] *Qui ſe vend, vénal, mercenaire, bas.* In a venal manner, *Vénalement.* A venal employment, *Un emploi vénal.*

Venal [contained in the veins] *Contenu*, ou *renfermé dans les veines.*

Venality (vĭ-năl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [mercenarineſs] *Vénalité*, f.

Venation (vi-né'-cheune), *ſ.* [the act or practice of hunting] *La chaſſe*, ‡ *venerie*, f.

Vencu, *ſ.* [Bot. Jamboa, pompelinoes, an excellent Chineſe fruit] *Vencu*, m. *tupha, jambos*, m. *jambes roſades*, f. pl.

To Vend (vĕn'd), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to ſell, to offer to ſale] *Vendre, débiter.*

Vended (vĕn'-dĕd), *part. adj. Vendu.*

Vendee (vĕn'-dī'), *ſ.* [one to whom any thing is vended] *L'acheteur*, m.

Vender (vĕnd'-eŭr), *ſ.* [the ſeller] *Le vendeur, la vendereſſe.*

Vendible (vĕnd'-ĭ-bl'), *adj.* [ſaleable] *Qui eſt à vendre, qui ſe vend bien, qui eſt de bon debit, qui ſe débite aiſément: vendable; vénal.*

Vendibleness (vĕnd -ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ* [the ſtate of being ſaleable] *Etat de ce qui peut ſe vendre; vénalité*, f.

Vending (vĕnd'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To Vend] *Vente*, f. *débit*, m. *l'action de vendre*, ou *de débiter.*

Vendition (vĕn'-dĭch'-eŭne), *ſ.* [ſale, the act of ſelling] *Vente*, f *vendition*, f.

Vendome, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of France, in the Blaiſois; lat. 47°-50′ N. lon. 1°-8′ E.] *Vendôme*, m.

To Veneer (vĭ-nīre'), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [among Cabinet-makers, to make an inlaid work, to inlay] *Revêtir, veiner, plaquer.*

Veneered (vĭ-nīr'd'), *part. adj. Revêtu, veiné, plaqué.*

Veneering (vĭ-nīr'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a kind of marquetry] *Marqueterie*, f. *placage*, m. Veneering with two ſorts of wood only, *Moreſques*, f. pl.

Venefice (vĕn'-ĭ-fĭce), *ſ.* [the practice of poiſoning] *Empoiſonnement*, m *vénéfice*, m.

Venefical (vĕn-ĭ-fĭch'-ăl), *adj.* [acting by poiſon] *Empoiſonné, qui empoiſonne.*

Venefically (vĕn-ĭ-fĭch'-ăl-é), *or* Veneficiously (vĕn-ĭ-fĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [by poiſon *or* witchcraft] *Par le poiſon, avec ſortilége, par ſortilége.*

Venemous (vĕn'-eŭm-eŭce), *or* Venenous (vĭ-ni'-neŭce), *adj.* [poiſonous] *Venimeux, vénéneux.*

Venen, *ſ.* [a med. Chineſe tree] *Venen*, m.

To Venenate (vĕn'-ĭ-néte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to poiſon] *Empoiſonner.*

Venenated (vĕn'-ĭ-né-tĕd), *part. adj. Empoiſonné.*

Venenation (vĕn'-ĭ-né'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [poiſon, venom] *Poiſon*, m. *venin*, m.

Venene (vĭ-nine'), *and* Venenose (vĕn-ĭ-nôce'), *adj.* [poiſonous] *Venimeux, vénéneux.*

Venerable (vĕn'-ĕr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [worthy of reſpect] *Vénérable, digne de vénération.*

Venerableness (vĕn'-ĕr-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [the being worthy of reſpect] *Caractère qui rend une perſonne vénérable.*

Venerably (vĕn'-ĕr-ă-blé), *adv.* [in a manner that excites reverence] *D'une manière vénérable.*

To Venerate (vĕn'-ĕr-éte), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to reverence, to honour] *Vénérer, révérer, reſpecter, honorer.*

Venerated (vĕn'-ĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Vénéré, reſpecté, honoré.*

Veneration (vĕn-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [reverend regard] *Vénération*, f. *reſpect*, m. *honneur qu'on rend*, m. V. Regard.

Venerator (vĕn'-ĕr-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [reverencer] *Celui qui révère.*

Venereal (vĭ-ni'-rĭ-ăl), *and* Venereous

REOUS (vĭ-nī'-rĭ-ĕŭce), *adj.* [relating to love or to Venus] *Vénérien, de l'amour.* Venereal pleasures, *Les plaisirs de l'amour.* Venereal disease, *La maladie vénérienne.*

‡ VENERY (vĕn'-ĕr-é), *f.* [the sport of hunting] *La chasse, le plaisir de la chasse, vénerie,* f.

VENERY [venereal pleasure] *Le plaisir de l'amour.*

VENESECTION (vi-nĭ-sĕk'-cheŭne), *f.* [the act of bleeding *or* opening the vein] *Saignée,* f. *action d'ouvrir la veine.*

VENETIAN (vi-nĭch'-ăne), *adj.* [of Venice] *Vénitien, de Venise.* Venetian boat, *Gondole,* f. Venetian frigate, *Fregaton,* m. Venetian red, *or* Veneta bolus [a fine red ochre] *Rouge de Venise,* m.

To VENGE (vĕn'dje), *v. a.* [to avenge, to punish] *Venger, punir.*

VENGEABLE (vĕn'dj'-ă-bl'), *adj.* [revengeful, malicious] *Vindicatif.*

VENGEANCE (vĕn'dj'-ăn'ce), *f.* [revenge, avengement] *Vengeance,* f. Prevent the vengeance of God, *Prévenez la vengeance de Dieu.*

VENGEFUL (vĕn'dje'-foûl), *adj.* [vindictive] *Vindicatif.*

VENGOLINA, *f.* [an African bird, a sort of green-finch] *Vengolina,* m.

VENIABLE (vi'-nĭ-ă-bl'), *and* VENIAL (vi'-nĭ-ăl), *adj.* [pardonable] *Pardonnable, véniel;* signifie auſſi *permis.* A venial ſin, *Un péché véniel.* To commit a venial ſin, *Pécher véniellement.* A venial diſcourſe, *Un diſcours permis.*

VENIALNESS (vi'-nĭ-ăl-nĕce), *f.* [ſtate of being excuſable] *Qualité vénielle.*

VENICE (vĕn'-ĭce), *f.* [a city of Italy, one of the moſt celebrated in the world; lat. 45°-26′ N. lon. 12°-10′ E.] *Veniſe,* f. Venice-turpentine, *Réſine de mélèze* ou *de larix.*

VENILIA (vĭ-nĭl'-ĭ-ă), *f.* [Mythol. a wife of Neptune] *Vénilie,* f.

VENITIAN (vĕn'-ĭ-thĭăne), *adj.* & *f.* [of Venice, according to the faſhion of Venice] *Vénitien.* Venitian blind, *Jalouſie,* f. V. VENETIAN.

VENISON (vĕn'-ĭ-z'n, *and colloquially* vĕn'-z'n), *f.* [game, beaſt of chaſe, the fleſh of deer] *Gibier,* m. *venaiſon,* f.

VENLO, *f.* [a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; lat. 51°-20′ N. lon. 5°-50′ E.] *Venlo,* m.

VENOM (vĕn'-eŭme), *f.* [poiſon] *Venin,* m. *poiſon,* m. au propre & au figuré.

VENOMOUS (vĕn'-eŭm-eŭce), *adj.* [poiſonous; malignant, miſchievous] *Venimeux, vénéneux;* au figuré, *ſatirique, empoiſonné, méchant, mordant.*

VENOMOUSLY (vĕn'-eŭm-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [poiſonouſly] *D'une manière venimeuſe; avec malignité, avec méchanceté.*

VENOMOUSNESS (vĕn'-eŭm-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [poiſonouſneſs] *Qualité venimeuſe, venin,* m. *poiſon,* m. au propre & au figuré.

VENOSA, *f.* [a town of the kingdom of Naples; lat. 40°-54′ N. lon. 15°-52′ E.] *Venoſa, Venuſe,* f.

VENT (vĕn'te), *ſ.* [a ſmall aperture, a hole, emiſſion, paſſage] *Vent,* m. *iſſue,* f. *paſſage,* m. *ſoupirail,* m. *lumière,* f. To give vent to a caſk of wine, *Donner vent à un muid de vin, donner de l'air à un tonneau.* Vent of a piece of ordnance, touch-hole, *Lumière d'une pièce d'artillerie.* Vent of a cannon (formed of oakum), *Etoupin.* Vents of a mould (holes where the wax melts out in the caſting of a ſtatue) *Egouts d'un moule,* m. pl.

* To give one's paſſion vent, *Exhaler ſa colère, ſon emportement.*

* VENT [diſcovery] *Vent,* m.

* To take vent, *S'éventer, être éventé.* The deſign took vent beforehand, *Le projet fut éventé, la mine fut éventée.*

VENT [in water-pipes] *Un puits.*

VENT [ſale] *Vente,* f.

To VENT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to let out, to give way to] *Donner iſſue, exhaler,* au propre & au figuré, *faire éclater, décharger.*

* They vented their complainings, *Ils exhalèrent leurs plaintes.* The queen did thus her fury vent, *La reine fit éclater ainſi ſa fureur.*

To VENT [to utter, to publiſh] *Déclarer, éventer, découvrir, publier, divulguer.* To vent one's thought, *Déclarer ſa penſée.* To vent a ſecret, *Eventer un ſecret, le divulguer.*

To VENT [to ſell] *Vendre.*

To VENT, *v. n.* [to ſnuff] *Flairer, ſentir.*

VENTAROLI, *ſ pl.* [ſubterraneous grottoes contrived in Sicily, &c. to cool houſes] *Ventilateurs,* m. pl.

VENTED (vĕn'-tĕd), *part. adj. Exhalé, éventé, découvert.*

VENTER (vĕn'-teŭr), *ſ.* [womb, mother] *Ventre,* m. *mère* en ce ſens: Brother by the ſame venter, *Frère ſorti du même ventre, frère de mère, frère utérin.*

VENT-HOLE (vĕn't'-hôle), *f.* [a paſſage for air] *Event,* m. Vent-holes (ſmall holes in a furnace for porcelain), *Carneaux,* m. pl.

VENTIDUCT (vĕn'-tĭ-dcŭkte), *ſ.* [a paſſage for the wind] *Conduit de vent,* m.

To VENTILATE (vĕn'-tĭ-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to fan with wind, to winnow] *Eventer, vanner.*

* To VENTILATE [to examine, to diſcuſs] *Ventiler.*

VENTILATED (vĕn'-tĭ-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Eventé, vanné; ventilé.*

VENTILATION (vĕn'-tĭ-lé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of ventilating] *Ventilation,* f.

VENTILATOR (vĕn'-tĭ lé-teŭr), *ſ-* [an inſtrument contrived to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air] *Ventilateur,* m.

VENTOSITY (vĕn'-tŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [windineſs] *Ventoſité,* f. *vents,* m. pl.

VENTRICLE (vĕn'-trĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [the ſtomach] *ventre, petit ventre,* m. *le ventricule, l'eſtomac,* m ſignifie auſſi en général *ventricule,* cavité du cœur *ou* du cerveau.

VENTRILOQUUS, *or* VENTRILOQUIST (vĕn-trĭl'-ô-koûiſte), *ſ.* [who ſpeaks inwardly] *Ventriloque,* m.

VENTURE (vĕn'-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [hazard, chance; V. DANGER] *Aventure,* f. *haſard,* m. *riſque,* m. At a venture, *A l'aventure, à tout haſard.* You have made an eſtimate of thoſe lands at a venture, *Vous avez eſtimé ces terres au haſard.* To put to the venture, *Aventurer.*

VENTURE, *ſ* [goods that a man ventures at ſea] *Groſſe aventure.* A ſeaman's venture, *Pacotille,* f.

To VENTURE, -ING, -ED, *v a.* [to put at a venture, to expoſe to hazard] *Aventurer, riſquer, haſarder, mettre à l'aventure, au haſard.* To venture but little at play, *Carotter.*

† Nothing venture nothing have, *Qui ne s'aventure, n'a ni cheval ni mule; qui ne riſque rien, n'a rien.*

To VENTURE, *v. n.* [to run a hazard, to dare] *S'aventurer, ſe haſarder, oſer.* To venture again, *Rehaſarder.* He ventured too far, *Il s'eſt trop aventuré.* He ventures to aſſure ... *Il oſe aſſurer ...*

To VENTURE AT, *or*

To VENTURE ON, *or* UPON [to engage in, to make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs] *S'engager dans, entreprendre.* To venture upon a war, *S'engager dans une guerre.* The king will venture at it, *Le roi veut l'entreprendre.*

To VENTURE out of any place, *Oſer ſortir de quelque endroit.*

VENTURED (vĕn'-tïeŭr'd), *part. adj. Aventuré, haſardé, riſqué.*

VENTURED AT, ON, *or* UPON, *Entrepris.* 'Tis not a thing to be ventured upon, *Ce n'eſt pas une choſe à entreprendre.*

VENTURER (vĕn'-tïeŭr-eŭr), *ſ,* [he who ventures] *Celui* ou *celle qui aventure.*

VENTURINE (vĕn'-tïcŭ-rāïne), *or* ADVENTURINE, *ſ.* [gold-powder ſtrewed on a layer of varniſh in japanning] *Aventurine,* f.

VENTUROUS (vĕn'-tïoŭr-eŭce), *or* VENTURESOME (vĕn'-tïoŭre-ſeŭme), *adj.* [daring, bold, fearleſs] *Haſardeux, hardi, aventureux:* ce dernier mot vieillit.

VENTUROUSLY (vĕn'-tïoŭr-eŭs lé), *adv.* [at a venture] *A l'aventure, au haſard, hardiment.*

VENTUROUSNESS (vĕn'-tïoŭr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [boldneſs] *Hardieſſe,* f.

VENTURESOME, V. VENTUROUS.

VENUE, *ſ.* [a term of law] *Voiſinage,* m.

VENUS (vi'-neŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of love, beauty and marriage, and wife of Vulcan] *Vénus,* f. [the 2d planet of our ſolar ſyſtem] *Vénus,* f.; *l'une des ſept planètes.*

VENUS [in Chym. copper] *Cuivre,* m.

VENUS's Comb [Bot. Scandix, ſhepherd's needle] *Peigne de Vénus,* m. *aiguille de berger,* f. Venus's looking-glaſs [Bot. Campanula *or* bell-flower] *Campanule,* f. *miroir de Vénus,* m. Venus's navel-wort [Bot. Omphalodes, cynoglotſum, hound's tongue] *Herbe au nombril,* f. *petite bourrache,* f. *petit cynogloſſe,* m.

VENUS's SHELL, *ſ.* [in Nat. Hiſt.] *Conque de Venus,* f.

VERACIOUS (vi-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [obſervant of truth] *Véritable, véridique.*

VERACITY (vi-răs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [ſpeaking truth, moral truth] *Véracité,* f. *vérité morale,* f. *véridicité,* f. A man of veracity, *Un homme véridique.* God's veracity, *La véracité de Dieu.* V. TRUTH.

VERA-CRUX, *ſ.* [a ſeaport of N. America, in New Spain, with a well frequented harbour; lat. 19°-12′ N. lon. 97°-25′ W.] *Vera-Crux,* m.

VERATRUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Hellebore, a med. plant] *Hellébore,* m.

VERB, *ſ.* [the *word* by excellence, one of the parts of ſpeech] *Verbe,* m.

VERBAL (vĕrb'-ăl), *adj.* [by word of mouth] *Verbal, de bouche, de vive voix, nuncupatif.* A verbal promiſe, *Promeſſe verbale.* To make a verbal proceſs, *Verbaliſer, faire un procès verbal.*

VERBAL [literal] *Littéral, mot à mot.*

VERBAL [derived from a verb] *Verbal, dérivé d'un verbe.* A verbal noun, *Un nom dérivé d'un verbe, un nom verbal.*

VERBALITY (vĕr-băl'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [mere bare words] *De vains ſons, du verbiage,* m.

VERBALLY (vĕr'-băl-é), *adv.* [in words, orally] *Verbalement, de bouche, de vive voix.*

VERBASCUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Mullein, torch-weed; a med. plant] *Bouillon blanc,* m. *mélène,* f.

VERBATIM (vĕr-bé'-tĭme), *adv.* [word for word] *Mot pour mot, mot-à-mot.*

To VERBERATE (vĕr'-bĕr-éte), *v. a.* [to beat, to ſtrike] *Battre, frapper.*

VERBERATION (vĕr-bĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [blows, beating] *Verbération,* f, terme de Phyſique; *coups,* m. pl.

VERBOSE (vĕr-bôce'), *adj.* [full of words] *Verbeux, diffus, long, abondant en paroles.* A verboſe talker, *Un verbiageur, une verbiageuſe.* To be verboſe, *Verbiager.*

VERBOSITY (vĕr-bŏs'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [exuberance of words] *Verboſité,* f. *babil,* m. *beaucoup de paroles, verbiage,* m.

VERCELLI, *ſ.* [an ancient, handſome, ſtrong and conſiderable town of Piedmont; lat. 45°-31′ N. lon. 8°-24′ E.] *Verceil,* m.

VERD, Cape de, *ſ.* [iſlands ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean; lat. 14°-45′ N. lon. 17°-28′ W.] *Le Cap Verd.*

VERDANT (vĕr'-dăn'te), *adj.* [green] *Verdoyant, qui verdit, tapiſſé de verdure.* To be verdant, *Verdoyer.*

VERDEA, *ſ.* [white Florentine wine] *Verdée,* ſorte de vin blanc de Toſcane, f.

VERDEN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 53°-10′ N. lon. 9°-0′ E.] *Verden.*

VERDERER (vĕr'-dĕr-eŭr), *ſ.* [an officer in

in the forest] *Verdier*, m. ou *verdier grayer*, juge des forêts.

VERDETUM, *or* ÆRUGO, *f.* [a pure kind of verdegrise, being an ærugo of copper, procured by the vapours of vinegar] *Verdet naturel*, m.

VERDICT (vĕr'-dĭkte), *f.* [the determination of the jury declared to the judge] *Rapport* ou *réponse des jurés*, m. The jury have brought in their verdict, *Les jurés ont fait leur rapport.*

VERDICT [declaration, decision, judgment, opinion] *Jugement*, m. *jentiment*, m. *penſée*, f. *avis*, m. *déciſion*, f. To give in *or* to paſs one's verdict upon ſomething, *Dire ſa penſée ſur une choſe, en porter ſon jugement.*

VERDIGRIS (vĕr'-dĭ-grĭce), *f.* [the ruſt of braſs] *Verd de gris*, m. *verdet*, m. *rouille de cuivre*, f.

VERDITER, *or* VERDETER, *f.* [*q. d.* terre verte; a mineral ſubſtance; the name of a green earth, or indurated clay, reſembling French chalk; blue aſhes, ſanders *or rather* cendres bleues] *Verd de terre* ou *d'eau*, f. *bérubleau*, m. *cendre verte*, f. *cendres bleues*, f. pl. *verdet*, m.

VERDITURE (vĕr'-dĭ-teûr), *f.* [one of the greens uſed by Painters, the paleſt and paleſt green]. V. VEROITER.

VERDONE, *f.* [Ichthyol. the turdus viridis minor] *Verdone*, m.

VERDUN, *f.* [an ancient, ſtrong and conſiderable town of France, in Lorrain; lat. 49°-9' N. lon. 5° 28' E.] *Verdun*, m.

VERDURE (vĕr'-dieûre), *f.* [greenneſs] *Verdure*, f. The verdure of fields, *La verdure des prairies.*

VERDUROUS (vĕr'-dĭoû-reûe), *adj.* [green, covered *or* decked with green] *Verd, couvert de verdure, verdoyant.*

-VERECUND (vĕr'-ĭ-keûnd), *adj.* [modeſt, baſhful] *Modeſte, timide.*

VERGADELLE, *f.* [Ichthyol. Merluclus] *Vergadelle*, f. *merluche*, f. *morue verte*, f.

VERGE (vĕrdje), *f.* [a rod, the mace of a dean] *Verge*, f. *baguette*, f. A tenant by the verge, *Vaſſal qui tient un héritage par la verge; qui tient une eſpèce de baguette en main en jurant foi & hommage à ſon ſeigneur.*

VERGE [*in Law*, juriſdiction] *Reſſort*, m. *juriſdiction*, f.

VERGE [brink, edge, the utmoſt border; among Gardeners, a ſtrip of graſs along borders] *Bord*, m. *bordure de gazon*, f.

To VERGE, -ING, -ED. *v. n.* [to tend, to incline] *Tendre, incliner, pencher.*

VERGER (vĕr'-djeûr), *f.* [he that carries the mace] *Sergent à verge*, m. *huiſſier*, m. *porte-verge*, m. A verger of a cathedral, *Le bedeau* ou *porte-verge d'une cathédrale.*

VERGILIÆ (vĕr-djĭl'-ĭ-i), *f.* [Mythol. a title of the ſeven Pleiades] *Virgilies*, f. pl.

VERIDICAL (vĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [telling truth] *Veridique*, qui dit la vérité.

VERIEST (vĕr'-ĭ-ĕste), *adj.* [the ſuperlative of *very*] *Le plus grand, le plus franc.* He is the verieſt rogue that ever lived, *C'eſt le plus grand ou le plus franc coquin qui ait jamais exiſté.*

VERIFICATION (vĕ-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheûne), *f.* [confirmation by argument *or* evidence] *Vérification*, f. *preuve*, f.

To VERIFY (vĕr'-ĭ-fâĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to confirm, to prove true] *Vérifier, prouver, conſtater.*

VERIFY'D, *and* VERIFIED (vĕr'-ĭ-fâĭ'd), *part. adj. Vérifié, prouvé.*

VERIFYING (vĕr'-ĭ-fâĭ-ĭn'gne), *f.* [from To VERIFY] *Vérification*, f. *preuve*, f. *l'action de prouver*, ou *de vérifier.*

VERILY (vĕr'-ĭ-lè), *adv.* [truly] *En vérité, vraiment, véritablement.*

VERINE, *f.* [Nicotiana, the beſt ſort of tobacco] *Vérine*, f.

VERISIMILAR (vĕr-ĭ-sĭm'-ĭ-leûr), *adj.* [likely] *Vraiſemblable.*

VERISIMILITUDE (vĕr-ĭ-sĭ-mĭl'-ĭ-tioude), *and* VERISIMILITY (vĕr-ĭ-sĭ-mil'-ĭ-tè), *f.* [likelihood] *Vraiſemblance*, f.

VERITY (vĕr'-ĭ-tè), *f.* [truth] *Vérité*, f. It is a propoſition of eternal verity, *C'eſt une propoſition d'éternelle vérité.*

VERJUICE (vĕr'-djeûce), *f.* [acid liquor extracted from unripe grapes] *Verjus*, m.

VERMICELLI (vĕer-mĭ-tchel'-é), *f.* [a ſort of paſte] *Vermicelle*, ou *vermicelli*, m. Ribbon vermicelle, *Kogne*, f. *lazagne*, f.

VERMICULAR (vĕr-mik'-ĭoû-lăr), *adj.* [acting like a worm] *Vermiculaire.* The vermicular motion of the inteſtines, *Le mouvement vermiculaire des inteſtins.*

VERMICULATED (vĕr-mĭk'-ĭoû-lé-tĕd), *adj.* [wrought in pieces of divers colours] *Vermiculé, marqueté.*

VERMICULE (vĕr'-mĭ kĭoule), *f.* [a ſmall worm] *Petit vers, vermiſſeau*, m.

VERMICULI, *or* Tubuli Vermiculares, *f. pl. Vers tubulaires*, ou *vers à tuyaux*, m. pl.

VERMICULITI, *f. pl.* [worm-ſhells] *Vermiculites*, f. pl.

VERMICULOUS (vĕr-mĭk'-ĭoû-leûce), *adj.* [full of grubs] *Plein de petits vers.*

VERMIFORM (vĕr'-mĭ-forme), *adj.* [having the ſhape of a worm] *Vermiforme.*

VERMIFUGE (vĕr'-mĭ-rĭoudje), *f.* [any medicine to expel *or* deſtroy worms] *Vermifuge*, m.

VERMILLION (vĕr-mĭl'-ĭeûne), *or* VERMIL (vĕr'-mĭl), *f.* [a beautiful red colour] *Vermilion*, m. *belle couleur vermeille, ſanguine à crayon*, f.

To VERMILLION, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to die red] *Rougir, teindre en rouge.*

VERMINE, *f.* [any noxious ſmall creatures] *Vermine*, f. ſe dit des inſectes nuiſibles, comme poux, puces, chenilles; des rats & ſouris, *&c.* au figuré, *canaille*, f. *engeance méchante, coquins*, m. pl.

VERMINOUS (vĕr'-mĭn-eûce), *adj.* [tending to vermine] *Diſpoſé à engendrer de la vermine.*

VERMINATION (vĕr-mĭ-né'-cheûne), *f.* [generation of vermine] *Production de la vermine*, f.

VERMIPAROUS (vĕr-mĭp'-ă-reûce), *adj.* [producing worms] *Qui engendre des vers, vermipare.*

VERMIVOROUS (vĕr-mĭv'-ô-reûce), *adj.* [feeding upon worms] *Vermivore.*

VERNACULAR (vĕr-năk'-ĭoû-lăr), *adj.* [native, of one's country] *Du pays, de ſon pays, ordinaire.* He has quite forgot his vernacular tongue, *Il a tout à-fait oublié la langue de ſon pays*, ou *ſa langue maternelle.*

VERNAL (vĕr'-năl), *and* VERNANT (vĕr'-năn'te), *adj.* [of the Spring] *Printanier, du printemps, vernal.* Vernal roſes, *Des roſes printanières.* Vernant flowers, *Des fleurs de printemps, qui fleuriſſent au printemps.*

VERNICLE (vĕr'-nĭ-kl), *f.* [*corrupted of* S. Veronica, whoſe handkerchief is reported, by the Papiſts, to have the impreſſion of Chriſt's face upon it, by wiping his face with it as he was carrying the croſs; a cloth with the figure of Chriſt's face] *Saint Suaire.*

VERNINBOK, *f.* [a ſpecies of Braſil-wood] *Verninbok*, m.

VEROLI, *f.* [an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome; lat. 41°-28' N. lon. 13°-15' E.] *Veroli*, m.

VERONA, *f.* [a large, ancient, ſtrong and famous town of Italy; lat. 45°-26 N. lon. 11°-24' E.] *Vérone*, f.

VERONICA, *f.* [Bot. ſpeedwell, fluellin, a med. plant] *Véronique*, f. *thé d'Europe*, m.

VER POLYPE, *f.* [a ſpecies of water-worm produced from the egg of a tipula] *Ver polype*, m.

VER-PUCERON, *f* [Nat. Hiſt. a kind of worm eating the puceron] *Aphidivore*, m. *lion-puceron*, m. *ver-puceron*, m.

VERREL. V. FERRULE.

VERSABILITY (vĕr-să-bĭl'-ĭ-tè), *and* VERSABLENESS (vĕr'-să-bl'-nĕce), *f.* [aptneſs to be turned *or* wound any way] *Qui peut ſe tourner en tout ſens.*

VERSAL (vĕr'-săl), *adj.* [a cant word for univerſal; total, whole] *Entier, total.*

VERSAILLES, *f.* [a town of France, near Paris; lat. 48°-48' N. lon. 2°-12' E.] *Verſailles*, m.

VERSATILE (vĕr'-să-tĭl), *adj.* [that may be turned round, changeable, eaſily applied to a new taſte] *Verſatile, qui tourne aiſément, changeant, léger, inconſtant, ſouple, flexible, aiſé, qui prend aiſément de nouvelles impreſſions.* Diſputing is a great inſtrument to ſharpen men's wits, and to make them verſatile, *La diſpute ſert beaucoup à aiguiſer l'eſprit, & à le rendre ſouple & flexible.*

VERSATILENESS (vĕr'-să-tĭl-nĕce), *and* VERSATILITY (vĕr-să-tĭl'-ĭ-té), *f.* [being verſatile] *Qualité de ce qui eſt verſatile.*

VERSE (vĕrse), *f.* [a line of words having a certain number of ſyllables with a determined cadence and meaſure] *Vers*, m. ſignifie auſſi *poëſie, une pièce de poëſie.* To make verſes, *Faire des vers, verſifier.* To read *or* recite verſes, *Déclamer.* Reciting verſes, *Déclamation*, f.

VERSE [a ſection *or* paragraph of a chapter] *Verſet*, m.

VERSED (vĕrs't), *adj.* [ſkilled in any thing] *Verſé.*

VERSE-MAN (vĕrse'-măne), *f.* [a poet] *Un verſificateur, un poëte.*

VERSICLE (vĕr'-sĭ-kl'), *f.* [a little verſe] *Petit verſet, un petit vers.*

VERSIFICATION (vĕr-sĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheûne), *f.* [the art of making verſes] *verſification*, f.

VERSIFICATOR (vĕr-sĭ-fĭ-ké'-teûr), *and* VERSIFIER (vĕr'-sĭ-fâĭ-eûr), *f.* [a maker of verſes] *Un verſificateur, un rimeur, un poëte.*

To VERSIFY (vĕr'-sĭ fâĭ), -ING, -ED, *v. n. & a.* [to make verſes, to relate in verſe] *Faire des vers, verſifier.*

VERSION (vĕr'-cheûne), *f.* [V. TRANSLATION] *Verſion*, f. *traduction*, f.

VERSO (vĕr'-sô), *f.* [the back of a page, oppoſed to recto] *Verſo*, m.

VERT (vĕrte), *f.* [every thing that grows and bears a green leaf in the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer] *Tout ce qui, dans une forêt, ſert de couvert aux bêtes fauves.* Overt vert, *Futaie*, f. Nether vert, *Taillis*, m

VERT, *adj.* [in Heraldry; green] *Vert.*

VERTEBRAL (vĕr'-tĭ-brăl), *adj.* [relating to the vertebres] *Vertébral.*

VERTEBRE (vĕr'-tĭ-beûr), *f.* [Anat. a joint of the back-bone] *Vertèbre*, f.. The twelfth vertebra of the back, *Ceignante*, f.

VERTEX (vĕr'-tĕks), *f.* [zenith; a top of a hill, &c] *Le zénit*, le point qui eſt au deſſus de la tête; ou bien, *le ſommet d'une montagne, d'un cône*, &c.

VERTICAL (vĕr'-tĭ-kăl), *adj.* [Aſtron. placed in the zenith] *Vertical.* A vertical circle, *Cercle vertical.*

VERTICALLY (vĕr'-tĭ-kăl-é), *adv.* [in the zenith] *Verticalement, au zénit.*

VERTICILLATE, *adj* [Bot. ſaid of plants and flowers] *Verticillé*, (formant des anneaux).

VERTICITY (vĕr-tĭs'-ĭ-té), *f.* [the power of turning, rotation] *Rotation*, f. mouvement d'un corps ſur ſon centre.

VERTICORDIA (vĕr-tĭ-kor'-dĭ-ă), *f.* [Mythol. a name of Venus] *Verticordia*, f.

VERTIGINOUS (vĕr-tĭdj'-ĭn-eûce), *adj.* [rotatory, giddy] *Vertigineux; de rotation.* Vertiginous motion, *Mouvement de rotation.*

VERTIGO (vĕr'-tĭ-gô), *f.* [giddineſs] *Vertige*, m. *tournoiement de tête*, m. au fig. *vertige*, m. *caprice* m. *fantaiſie*, f.

VERTUMNUS (vĕr-teûm'-neûce), *f.* [Mythol. the conſtant lover of Pomona, and god of the Spring] *Vertumne*, m.

VERVAIN,

VERVAIN, *or* VERVINE (vĕr'-vĭne), *ſ.* [Bot. Verbena, a med. plant] *Verveine*, f.

VERY (vĕr'-é), *adj.* [true, real, perfect] *Vrai, franc, véritable, parfait, fieffé.* He is the very picture of his father, *C'eſt le vrai portrait de ſon père.* He is a very knave, *C'eſt un franc coquin, un fripon fieffé.*

VERY [ſame, ſelf] *Même, mêmes.* At that very hour, *A cette même heure, à cette heure-là-même.* The very name is odious, *Le nom même a quelque choſe d'odieux.*

VERY, *adv.* [in a great degree] *Fort, très, tout-à-fait, parfaitement.* Very well, *Fort bien.* Your very humble ſervant, *Votre très-humble ſerviteur.* Very good, *Parfaitement bon.* So very, *Si fort.* He is ſo very kind to me, *Il eſt ſi fort mon ami, il a tant d'amitié,* ou *de bonté pour moi.* Very much (monſtrouſly), *Beaucoup,* * *furieuſement, puiſſamment,* * *terriblement.*

¶ Very, *bien, fort, très*; extremely, *très, extrêmement* (ſynon.): Both imply a great degree of any thing; but the laſt is the moſt forcible expreſſion. *Very* marks an extraordinary degree; but *extremely*, a degree to admiration: thus we ſay: Men are *very* wicked; Providence is *extremely* kind. Beſides this diſtinction, *very* does not ſuit well but in the literal ſenſe; *extremely* may be uſed ironically: thus, when we ſay, a man is *very* wiſe, we mean that he is truly wiſe; but we may ſay in raillery, he is *extremely* wiſe, in not purſuing what he is ſure not to obtain; or *extremely* patient, in taking a blow he has not ſpirit to return.

VERY, uſed emphatically. The very ſame day, *Le même jour.*

VESICA MARINA (vi'-săĭ-kă-mé-răĭ-nă), *ſ.* [a ſort of zoophyte, ſwimming on the ſurface of the South-Sea] *Galere*, f. *velette* ou *veſſie de mer*, f. *moucieu*, m. *voile*, f.

To VESICATE (vĕs'-ĭ-kéte). V. To BLISTER.

VESICATION (vĕs-ĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [bliſtering] *Action de ſe former en veſſie.*

VESICATORY (vĭ-sĭk'-ă-teur-é), *ſ.* [a bliſtering medicine] *Un véſicatoire.*

VESICLE (vĕs'-ĭ-kl'), *ſ.* [a little bladder] *Petite veſſie, véſicule*, f. The veſicle of the gall, *La véſicule* ou *la bourſe du fiel.*

VESICULAR (vĭ-sĭk'-ĭeŭ-lăr), *adj.* [hollow, full of ſmall interſtices] *Véſiculaire.*

VESPER (vĕs'-peŭr), *ſ.* [the evening ſtar, the evening] *L'étoile du berger*, f. *le ſoir*; *veſper*, m *heſper*, m.

VESPERS (vĕs'-peŭrz), *ſ.* [the evening prayers in the Roman church] *Vêpres*, f.

Sicilian VESPERS [French Hiſt. a general maſſacre of all the French in Sicily, in 1282] *Vêpres Siciliennes.*

VESPERTINE (vĕs'-peŭr-tăĭne), *adj.* [happening in the evening] *Du ſoir.*

VESPERY (vĕs'-peŭr-é), *ſ.* [an exerciſe *or* act among the Sorboniſts] *Veſpérie*, f. acte de Théologie en Sorbonne, [reprimand] ‖ *Veſpérie*, f. To give one a veſpery, ‖ *Veſpériſer quelqu'un.*

VESSEL (vĕs'-ĕl), *ſ.* [any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put] *Vaſe*, m. *vaiſſeau*, m. To put out of one veſſel into another, *Verſer d'un vaſe dans un autre, tranſvaſer.* To ſoak veſſels *or* caſks, *Combuger des futailles.*

* A veſſel of election, *Un vaſe d'élection, un élu.*

VESSEL [a ſhip] *Vaiſſeau*, m. *navire*, m. *bâtiment*, m. Veſſel frigate build, *Vaiſſeau frégaté.* Veſſel navigated in the canals in Holland, *Damelopre*, m.

VESSEL [in an animal body] *Vaiſſeau*, m. The ſpermatick veſſels, *Les vaiſſeaux ſpermatiques.*

VESSETS (vĕs'-ĕtce), *ſ.* [a kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk] *Sorte de drap qui ſe fait principalement dans la province de Suffolk.*

VESSIGON, *ſ.* [in Manege; a wind-gall, *or* ſoft ſwelling on the horſe's hough] *Veſſigon*, m.

VEST (vĕſte), *ſ.* [an outer garment] *Une Veſte.*

To VEST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dreſs, to deck] *Habiller, vêtir.*

* To VEST [to make poſſeſſor of, to inveſt with] *Revêtir, inveſtir, mettre en poſſeſſion, donner l'inveſtiture.* They have veſted me with a monarch's power, *Il m'ont revêtu du pouvoir ſouverain.* An act of parliament to veſt the king with certain lands, *Un acte de Parlement pour inveſtir le roi de certaines terres.*

VESTA (vĕst'-ă), *ſ* [Mythol. a name of Cybele, and goddeſs of fire] *Veſta*, f.

VESTAL (vĕs'-tăl), *adj. & ſ.* [conſecrated to Veſta] *Veſtale.* A veſtal (a pure virgin), *Une veſtale.* A veſtal virgin, *Une vierge veſtale.*

VESTALIA, *ſ. pl.* [feaſts in honour of Veſta] *Fêtes de Veſta*, f. pl.

VESTED (vĕs'-tĕd) *part. adj. Habillé, vêtu*; *revêtu, inveſti.*

VESTIBULE (vĕs'-tĭ-bioule), *ſ* [the porch *or* firſt entrance of a houſe] *Veſtibule*, m.

VESTIGE (vĕs'-tĭ-je), *ſ.* [footſtep] *Veſtige*, m. *trace*, f.

VESTMENT (vĕst'-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [garment] *Vêtement*, m. *habillement*, m. *habits*, m. pl.

VESTRY (vĕs'-tre), *ſ.* [a room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments and conſecrated things are repoſited] *Sacriſtie*, f. *reveſtiaire*, m. A veſtry-keeper, *Un ſacriſtain.*

VESTRY [a parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry] *Aſſemblée des principaux paroiſſiens*, f. Veſtry-men, *Ceux qui compoſent cette aſſemblée*; *marguilliers*, m pl. To call a veſtry, *Convoquer l'aſſemblée des chefs de la paroiſſe.*

VESTURE (vĕs'-tieŭre), *ſ.* [garment, robe] *Vêtement*, m. *habillement*, m.

VESUVIUS (vĭ-ſioŭ'-vĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [a celebrated volcano of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples] *Véſuve*, m.

VETCH (vĕtche), *ſ.* [tare, a ſort of pulſe] *Veſce*, ſorte de légume, *f.* Bitter-vetch, *Ers*, m. Wild vetch, *Veſceron*, m. *veſce ſauvage*, f. Chickling vetch (lathyrus ariveniſis), *Veſce ſauvage*, f. *magjon*, m.

VETCHY (vĕtch'-é), *adj.* [made of *or* abounding in vetches] *Plein de veſce.*

VETERAN (vĕt'-eŭr-ăne), *ſ. & adj.* [an old ſoldier] *Un vétéran*, ſe dit en général de quelqu'un qui a ſervi long-temps dans une charge, [a man long practiſed] *Un vieux routier.*

VETERES, *ſ. pl.* [a people of Africa, in Guinea, on the coaſt of gold] *Vétérès*, m. pl.

VETERINARIUS, *ſ.* [farrier] *Vétérinaire*, m. *maréchal ferrant*, m.

VETERINARY, *adj. & ſ.* [a medicine applied to the diſeaſes of cattle] *Vétérinaire*, f *l'art vétérinaire.* Veterinary college, *Ecole vétérinaire*, f.

VETO, *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. the ſolemn word uſed by the Tribunes of the people to inhibit a decree *or* law] *Véto*, m. [in French Hiſt. the power granted to the king (in 1790) to oppoſe a decree of the national aſſembly] *Véto*, m.

To VEX (vĕks), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plague, to torment, to harraſs] *Fâcher, tourmenter, chagriner, faire enrager, inquiéter, importuner, vexer, ſurmener, déplaire.* To vex again, *Refâcher.* Dare you vex me ſo? *Pouvez-vous me tourmenter de la ſorte?* It vexes me to the very heart, *Cela me chagrine cruellement, cela me ſerre le cœur.*

¶ To vex, *vexer*; to torment, *tourmenter*; to harraſs, *harraſſer* (ſynon.): *To vex* ſeems rather applicable to diſquieting the mind: we are *vexed* to ſee thoſe we love follow bad courſes. *To torment* relates more to corporal ſuffering: the Indians *torment* the priſoners they take in war. *To haraſs* implies great fatigue: we are *haraſſed* by a multiplicity of affairs.

VEXATION (vĕk-sé'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [trouble] *Vexation*, f. *fâcherie*, f. *chagrin*, m. *déplaiſir*, m *affliction*, f. *déſeſpoir*, m.

VEXATIOUS (vĕk-ſé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [afflictive, troubleſome, full of trouble] *Fâcheux, chagrinant, inquiétant, triſte.* He leads a vexatious life, *Il mène une triſte vie.* V. CROSS.

VEXATIOUSLY (vĕk-ſé'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [troubleſomely] *D'une maniere fâcheuſe.*

VEXED (vĕkſ't), *part. adj. Fâché, tourmenté, chagriné, inquiété, importuné,* § *fâcheux.*

VEXER (vĕks'-eŭr), *ſ.* [he who vexes] *Un fâcheux, un importun, un homme incommode, un perſécuteur.*

VIA (văĭ'-ă), *ſ.* [a latin word, way] *Voie*, f.

VIA *lactea* [in Aſtron. the milky way] *La voie Lactée*, f.

VIA *militaris* [Rom. Hiſt. high way] *Grand chemin*, m.

VIA *jolis* [in Aſtron. the ecliptic line] *L'écliptique*, f.

Primæ VIÆ (prăĭ'-mi-văĭ-i), in Med. firſt paſſages] *Les premieres voies.*

VIAL (văĭ'-eŭl), *ſ* [a ſmall bott'e] *Une fiole.* The holy vial, *La ſainte ampoule.*

VIALES (văĭ-é'-liz), *ſ. pl.* [Mythol. the gods who had the care of the high ways] *Viales*, m. pl.

VIANA (vĭĭ'-é-nă), *ſ.* [a town of Spain, in Navarre; lat. 41°-39' N. lon. 8°-29' E.] *Viana*, m.

VIAND (văĭ'-eŭn'd), *ſ.* [meat] *Viande*, f.

VIANDS (văĭ'-eŭn'dz), [paſture of deer] *Viandis*, m.

VIATICUM (văĭ-ăt'-ĭ-keŭme), *ſ.* [proviſion for a journey] *Proviſions de voyage*, f. pl. *viatique*, m.

VIATICUM [the Sacrament] *Viatique*, m. l'Euchariſtie que l'on adminiſtre aux malades en danger de mort.

VIATKA, *ſ.* [a town of Ruſſia; lat. 57°-25' N lon. 54°-15' E.] *Viatca*, m.

VIBEX (văĭ'-bĕks), *ſ.* [in Med. a black and blue ſpot on the ſkin, extravaſated blood] *Meurtriſſure*, f.

VIBILIA (văĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-à), *ſ.* [Mythol. a goddeſs of wanderers] *Vibilia*, f.

To VIBRATE (văĭ'-bréte), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to brandiſh, to move to and fro, to quiver] *Branler, vibrer.*

VIBRATED (văĭ'-bré-tĕd), *part. adj. Branlé, vibré.*

VIBRATING (văĭ'-bré-tĭn'gne), *adj.* [put in vibration] *Vibrant.*

VIBRATION (văĭ-bré'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of moving *or* being moved with quick reciprocations or returns] *Vibration*, f. The vibrations of a pendulum, *Les vibrations d'un pendule.*

VIBURNUM, *ſ.* [Bot. way-faring tree] *Viorne*, f. *bourdaine blanche*, f.

VICAR (vĭk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who performs the functions of another] *Vicaire*, m. The Pope ſtyles himſelf Chriſt's vicar upon earth, *Le Pape ſe dit vicaire de Jeſus-Chriſt.*

VICAR [the incumbent of an appropriated *or* impropriated benefice] *Vicaire perpétuel, curé, miniſtre d'une paroiſſe*

VICARAGE (vĭk'-eŭr-édje), *ſ.* [the benefice of a vicar] *Office*, ou *benefice de vicaire perpétuel*, m. m. *vicariat*, m. *vicairie*, f.

VICARDI, *ſ.* [governor of a village in Candia] *Vicardi*, m

VICARIOUS (văĭ-ké-ri-eŭce), *adj.* [of vicar] *Vicarial, de vicaire.* A vicarious power *Une puiſſance vicariale.*

VICARIOUS [acting in the place of another] *Député, délégué.*

VICARSHIP (vĭk'-eŭr-chĭp), *ſ.* [the office of a vicar] *Vicariat*, m.

VICE (văĭce), *ſ.* [an habit contrary to virtue; V. CRIME] *Vice*, m. Vice has left him, but he has not left vice, *Le vice l'a quitté, mais il n'a pas quitté le vice.*

VICE [the ſpindle of a preſs] *La vis d'une preſſe.*

VICE [gripe, the part which receives the ſcrew], *Ecrou*, m.

VICE [a kind of ſmall iron-preſs uſed by workmen] *Etau*, m. The vice-chops, *Les mâchoires d'un étau.* The vice-pin, *La clef d'un étau.*

Hand-VICE, *Etau à main.*

VICE [with two wheels to draw the lead] *Tire-plomb*, m.

VICE of a toyman, *Ane*, m.

VICE [the punchinello of old ſhows] *Un bouffon, un zani, un polichinelle.*

VICE [a particle uſed in compoſition for one who performs the office of a ſuperior] *Vice.*

VICEADMIRAL (vāïce-ăd'-mĭ-răl), *ſ.* [the ſecond commander of a fleet] *Vice-amiral*, m.

VICEADMIRALSHIP (vāïce-ăd'-mĭ-răl-chĭp), *and* VICEADMIRALTY (vāïce-ăd'-mĭ-răl-té), *ſ.* [the office of a vice-admiral] *La charge de vice-amiral, vice-amirauté*, f.

VICEAGENT (vāïce-é'-djĕn'te), *and* VICEGERENT (vāïce-dji'-rĕn'te), *ſ.* [one who acts in the place of another] *Vicegérent*, m. *lieutenant*, m. *député*, m. *ſubſtitut*, m.

VICED (vāïs't), *adj.* [vicious, corrupt] *Gâté, vicié, corrompu.*

VICECHAMBERLAIN (vāïce-tchém'-beŭr-lĭne), *ſ. Vice-chambellan*, m.

VICECHANCELLOR (vāïce-tchăn'-cĕl-eŭr), *ſ. Vice-chancelier*, m. The vicechancellor's lady, *Vice-chancelière*, f.

VICECHANCELLORSHIP (vāïce-tchăn'-cĕl-eŭr-chĭp), *ſ. La charge de vice-chancelier.*

VICECONSUL (vāïce-kŏn'-seŭl), *ſ. Vice-conſul*, m.

VICECONSULSHIP (vāïce-cŏn'-seŭl-chĭp), *ſ. Vice-conſulat*, m.

VICEGERENCY (vāïce-dji'-rĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [the office of vicegerent] *Charge de vicegérent*, f.

VICEGERENT (vāïce-dji'-rĕn'te). V. VICEAGENT.

VICELEGATE (vāïce-lĕgu'-éte), *ſ. Vice-légat*, m.

VICELEGATESHIP (vāïce-lĕgu'-éte-chĭp), *ſ. Vice-légation*, f.

VICENNALIS, *adj.* [ſomething of twenty years, *or* returning after twenty years] *Vicennal.*

VICENZA, *ſ.* [a large, ſtrong, and flouriſhing town of Italy, in the republic of Venice; lat. 45°-26′ N. lon. 11°-43′ E.] *Vicence*, f.

VICEPRESIDENT (vāïce-prĕz'-ĭ-dĕn'te), *ſ. Vice-préſident*, m.

VICEROY (vāïce'-rŏé), *ſ. Vice-roi*, m. The viceroy's lady, *Vice-reine*, f.

VICEROYALTY (vāïce-rŏé'-ăl-té), *ſ. Vice-royauté*, f.

VICINAGE (vĭc'-ĭ-nédje), *and* VICINITY (vĭ-cĭn'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [nearneſs, neighbourhood] *Proximité*, f, *voiſinage*, m. The vicinity of the ſun, *La proximité du ſoleil.* [convenience] *Bienſéance*, f.

VICINAGE [neighbours] *Les voiſins*, m. pl. *le voiſinage.*

VICINAL (vĭs'-ĭ-năl), *and* VICINE (vĭ-ſāïne'), *adj.* [near, neighbouring] *Proche, voiſin.*

VICIOUS (vĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* V. VITIOUS.

VICIOUSLY (vĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* V. VITIOUSLY.

VICISSITUDE (vĭ-cĭs'-ĭ-tiude), *ſ.* [V. CHANGE, revolution] *Viciſſitude*, f. *révolution*, f. *changement*, m. The viciſſitude of ſeaſons, *La viciſſitude des ſaiſons.* This ſtate has undergone great viciſſitudes, *Cet état a éprouvé de grandes révolutions.*

VICOUNT. V. VISCOUNT.

VICTIM (vĭk'-time), *ſ.* [a leaſt to be ſacrificed] *Victime*, f. ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

VICTIMARIUS, *ſ.* [Antiq a ſervant of the prieſt, whoſe office was to bind the victims, &c.] *Victimaire*, m.

VICTOR (vĭk'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a conqueror] *Vainqueur*, m. *triomphant*, m. *conquérant*, m.

VICTORIOUS (vĭk-tô'-rĭ-eŭce), *adj.* [conquering] *Victorieux, qui a remporté la victoire, triomphant.*

VICTORIOUSLY (vĭk-tô'-rĭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [triumphantly] *D'une maniere victorieuſe, en vainqueur,* * *victorieuſement.*

VICTORIOUSNESS (vĭk-tô'-rĭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Etat de celui qui eſt victorieux; qualité d'être victorieux.*

VICTORY (vĭk'-teŭr-é), *ſ.* [conqueſt, triumph] *Victoire*, f. au propre & au figuré. To get the victory, *Remporter la victoire.* One muſt not proclaim victory beforehand, *Il ne faut pas chanter victoire avant le temps.*

* To get the victory over one's paſſions, *Remporter la victoire ſur ſes paſſions.*

VICTUAL (vĭt'-tl'), *and* VICTUALS (vĭt'-tl'z), *ſ.* [proviſion of food] *Vivres*, m. pl. *proviſions de bouche*, f. pl. *victuailles*, f. pl. *manger*, m. *le boire & le manger.* Victuals for an army, for a ſhip, *Vivres pour une armée, victuailles pour un vaiſſeau.*

To VICTUAL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to provide with victuals] *Avitailler, fournir de vivres* ou *de victuailles.* To victual a garriſon *or* ſhip, *Avitailler une garniſon*, ou *un vaiſſeau.*

VICTUALLED (vĭt'-tl'd), *part. adj. Avitaillé.*

VICTUALLER (vĭt'-tl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who provides victuals] *Pourvoyeur*, m. *aubergiſte*, m. *celui qui fournit des vivres*; ſignifie auſſi *un vaiſſeau qui porte l'avitaillement, ou les vivres d'une flotte.*

VICTUALLING (vĭt'-tlĭn'gne), *ſ.* & *adj. Avitaillement.* Victualling office, *Bureau des vivres*, m. Commiſſioner of the victualling office, *Avitailleur*, m. *commiſſaire des vivres*, m.

VIDAME (vāï'-dăme, *q. d.* Vice Domini), *ſ.* [the judge and defender of a French biſhop's temporal juriſdiction] *Vidame*, m.

VIDAMSHIP (vāï'-dăm'-chip), *ſ.* [the dignity of a vidame] *Vidamé*, m. *vidamie*, f.

VIDELICET (vĭ-dĕl'-ĭ-cĕte). V. VIZ.

VIDUITY (vĭd'-ĭuŭ-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [widowhood] *Viduité*, f. *veuvage*, m.

VIE (vāï), *ſ.* [at cards] *Renvi*, m.

To VIE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [at cards] *Faire un renvi, jouer à qui aura le plus haut point.*

To VIE [to ſhow *or* practiſe in competition] *Montrer, faire éclater à l'envie, faire aſſaut de, diſputer de.* They vie power with thoſe that are too high, *Ils diſputent de puiſſance avec des gens trop élevés au deſſus d'eux.* To vie cunning with one, *Jouer au plus fin.*

To VIE, *v. n.* [to conteſt, to contend for ſuperiority] *Conteſter, diſputer, faire à qui l'emportera, défier.* I'll vie with him for learning, *Je le défie avec tout ſon ſavoir.* You are able to vie with the moſt learned men, *Vous êtes en état de le diſputer aux hommes les plus ſavans.*

VIED (vāï'd), *part. adj. Diſputé, conteſté.*

VIELLEUR, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of fly in Surinam, like the lantern-fly] *Vielleur*, m.

VIENNA (vĭ-ĕn'-ă), *ſ.* [the capital of the circle of Auſtria, in Germany; lat. 48°-13′ N. lon. 16°-28′ E.] *Vienne*, f.

VIENNE, *ſ.* [a very ancient town of France, in Dauphiny; lat. 45°-31′ N. lon. 4°-55′ E.] *Vienne*, f.

VIEW (vĭeu), *ſ.* [ſight, power of beholding, the act of ſeeing, eye] *La vue, l'organe de la vue, les yeux, la faculté* ou *l'action de voir.* To caſt one's view upon any object, *Jeter la vue* ou *les yeux ſur quelque objet.*

VIEW [ſurvey, examination by the eye] *Vue*, f. *coup d'œil*, m. *inſpection*, f. *regard*, m. To judge of a thing at the firſt view, *Juger d'une choſe à la première vue.* At one view, *D'un coup d'œil.* To take a view of any thing, *Voir, regarder, examiner, reconnoître une choſe.*

VIEW [V. PROSPECT] *Vue, f. aſpect*, m. *perſpective*, f. ſe dit auſſi d'un *tableau*, ou d'une *eſtampe qui repréſente une vue.* A view of a building, *Une vue d'un bâtiment.* He has bought a collection of the views of the caſtle of Verſailles, *Il a acheté un recueil des vues du château de Verſailles.*

VIEW, or review of ſoldiers, *Une revue de gens de guerre.*

* VIEW [V. INTENTION, deſign] *Deſſein*, m. *but*, m. *fin*, f. *objet*, m. With this view he makes all his reflections, *Toutes ſes réflexions tendent à ce but.*

VIEW [the print of a fallow deer's foot] *Voie*, la forme du pied d'une bête fauve en terre nette, f.

To VIEW, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſurvey, to look on by way of examination; V. To SEE] *Voir, regarder, examiner.*

To VIEW. V. To REVIEW.

VIEWED (vĭeu'd), *part. adj. Vu, regardé, examiné.*

VIEWER (vĭeu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who views] *Celui* ou *celle qui voit, qui examine*; *inſpecteur*, m. *expert*, m. *prud'homme*, en terme de Palais, m.

VIEWLESS (vĭeu'-lĕce), *adj.* [unſeen, not diſcernible by the ſight] *Inviſible, qu'on ne voit point, ſans être vu.*

VIGEVANO, *ſ.* [a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe; lat. 45°-22′ N. lon. 8°-54′ E.] *Vigevano*, m. ou *Vigere*, f.

VIGIL (vĭdj'-ĭl), *ſ.* [watch, devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt, faſt kept before a holiday] *Vigile*, f. *veille*, f.

VIGIL [watch, forbearance of ſleep] *Veille*, f.

VIGILANCE (vĭdj'-ĭl-ăn'ce), *and* VIGILANCY (vĭdj'-ĭl-ăn'-cé), *ſ.* [forbearance of ſleep; circumſpection, inceſſant care] *Veille*, f. *vigilance*, f. *ſoin*, m. *attention*, f. *diligence*, f. *application d'eſprit*, f.

VIGILANT (vĭdj'-ĭl-ănt'e), *adj.* [watchful, careful, diligent, attentive] *Vigilant, attentif, appliqué, qui veille avec beaucoup de ſoin à ce qu'il doit faire, éveillé ſur ſes intérêts.* Suſpiciouſly vigilant, § *Argus*, m.

¶ Vigilant, *vigilant*; watchful, *attentif*; circumſpect, *circonſpect* (ſynon.): *Vigilant* implies attention joined to diligence, or a readineſs for action; *watchful* denotes attention and obſervation; *circumſpect*, attention and caution. We ſay; the ſaint is *vigilant*; the ſoldier, *watchful*; the miſer, *circumſpect.* The *circumſpect* character truſts wholly to his own quick and comprehenſive ſight: the *vigilant* ſpirit deadens each feeling of ſenſe, by continual mortification: the *watchful* guardian of his country's happineſs defies attack, and deſpiſes conſpiracy; he is always conſtant at his poſt.

VIGILANTLY (vĭdj'-ĭl-ăn't-lé), *adv.* [watchfully, carefully] *Vigilamment, ſoigneuſement, avec application, diligemment, attentivement.*

VIGNETTE, *ſ.* [a flouriſh or ornament uſed in printing, head-piece] *Vignette*, f.

VIGO (vāï'-gô), *ſ.* [a town of Spain in Galicia, with a fort and a good harbour; lat. 42°-14′ N. lon. 0°-23′ W.] *Vigo*, m.

VIGON, *ſ.* [vicuna, paco, a very uſeful Peruvian quadruped] *Vigogne*, f. [the wool of this animal] *Vigogne*, f. [a hat made of that wool] *Vigogne*, m.

VIGOROUS (vĭgu'-eŭr-eŭce), *adj.* [forcible] *Vigoureux, vif, qui a de la vigueur.*

VIGOUR (vĭgu'-eŭr), *ſ.* [force, ſtrength, energy] *Vigueur*, f. *force*, f. *promptitude*, f. au figuré, *énergie*, f. *fermeté*, f. *cruauté*, f.

VIGOUROUSLY (vĭgu'-eŭr-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with force] *Vigoureuſement, vivement, avec vigueur, fortement.*

VIGOUROUSNESS (vĭgu'-eŭr-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being vigourous] *Vigueur*, f. *force*, f.

VILE (vāïle), *adj.* [baſe, mean, deſpicable; V. ABJECT; V. BAD] *Vil, abject, pauvre, mépriſable, bas.* A vile mercenary ſoul, *Une*

âme vile & mercenaire. A vile wretch, *Un homme vil & abject.* A vile commodity, *Une marchandise de vil prix.*

VILELY (vāïle '-lé), *adv.* [baſely, meanly] *Baſſement, ſervilement, vilement, vilainement.*

VILENESS (vāïle '-nĕce), *ſ.* [baſeneſs, meanneſs, deſpicableneſs] *Baſſeſſe,* f. *lâcheté,* f. *vileté,* f.

VILIFIED (vĭl '-ĭ-fāï'd), *part. adj. Avili.*

To VILIFY (vĭl '-ĭ-fāï), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to debaſe, to deſame] *Avilir, rendre vil, mépriſer, vilipender, abaiſſer, déchirer, injurier.* To vilify the merit of one, *Abaiſſer le mérite de quelqu'un.*

‡ VILL (vĭll), *ſ.* [a village] *Village,* m. *paroiſſe,* f. *terre ſeigneuriale.*

VILLA (vĭl '-ă), *ſ.* [a country-ſeat] *Maiſon de campagne,* f.

VILLAGE (vĭl '-édje), *ſ.* [a ſmall collection of houſes in the country, having a church but no market] *Village,* m. The cock, *or* the moſt topping man of the village, *Le coq du village,* celui qui a le plus de crédit.

VILLAGER (vĭl '-édj-eŭr), *ſ.* [a countryman] *Un villageois, une villageoiſe.*

VILLAGERY (vĭl '-ĕdj-eŭr-é), *ſ.* [diſtrict of villages] *Canton,* m. *diſtrict,* m.

VILLAIN (vĭl '-éne), *ſ.* [one who held by a baſe tenure] *Un vilain, un ſerf; un ſerf foncier, un payſan, un roturier.*

VILLAIN [a wicked wretch] *Un coquin, un belître, un lâche, un ſcélérat, un vilain, un coupe-jarret.*

VILLANAGE (vĭl '-ăn-ĕdje), VILLAINAGE, *or* VILLENAGE, *ſ.* [the ſtate of a villain] *Roture,* f. *baſſeſſe,* f. *ſervitude,* f.

VILLANELLA, *ſ.* [in Ital. Muſic; the air *or* tune to which the countrymen dance] *Villanelle,* f.

To VILLANIZE (vĭl '-ăn-ăïze), *v. a.* [to debaſe, to degrade] *Avilir, dégrader.*

VILLANOUS (vĭl '-ăn eŭce), *adj.* [baſe, vile, wicked] *Bas, vil, vilain, lâche, infame, malhonnête.* A villanous act, *Une action baſſe.*

VILLANOUSLY (vĭl '-ăn-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [baſely, wickedly] *Baſſement, lâchement, vilainement.*

VILLANOUSNESS (vĭl '-ăn-eŭs-neŭce), *and* VILLANY (vĭl '-ăn-é), *ſ.* [baſeneſs, wickedneſs] *Baſſeſſe,* f. *lâcheté, infamie,* f. *ſcélérateſſe,* f.

VILLA-VICIOSA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Portugal in Alentejo, with an old ſtrong caſtle; lat. 38°-36′ N. lon. 7°-16′ E.] *Villa-Viciosa.*

VILLE-FRANCHE, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of France, in Rouſſillon; lat. 42°-25′ N. lon. 2°-25′ E.] *Ville-Franche,* f.

VILLE-FRANCHE [a town of France, in Lyonnois; lat. 45°-59′ N. lon. 4°-51′ E.] *Ville-Franche,* f.

VILLE-FRANCHE [a town of France, in Rouergue; lat. 44°-24′ N. lon. 2°-30′ E.] *Ville-Franche,* f.

VILLINGEN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; lat. 48°-8′ N. lon. 8°-37′ E.] *Villingen* ou *Villengen,* m.

VILLOUS (vĭl '-eŭce), *adj.* [rough, ſhaggy] *Velu.*

VIMINEOUS (vāï-mĭn '-ĭ- eŭce), *adj.* [made of twigs] *D'oſier.*

ST. VINCENT-CAPE, *ſ.* [a promontory of Portugal] *Le Cap St. Vincent.*

ST. VINCENT [a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile; lat. 42°-30′ N. lon. 2°-40′ E.] *St. Vincent,* m.

ST. VINCENT [a maritime province of S. America, in Braſil] *St. Vincent,* m.

ST. VINCENT [an iſland of the W. Indies; lat. 13°-0′ N. lon 61°-0′ W.] *St. Vincent,* m.

VINCIBLE (vĭn '-ĕï-bl'), *adj.* [conquerable; ſuperable] *Qu'on peut vaincre, ſurmontable.*

VINCIBLENESS (vĭn '-ĕï-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [liableneſs to be overcome] *Diſpoſition à être vaincu, ſurmonté.*

VINCTURE (vĭnk '-tïeŭre), *ſ.* [binding] *Ligature, f. bandage,* m.

VINDEMIAL (vĭn-dĭ '-mĭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to a vintage] *Qui concerne la vendange.*

To VINDEMIATE (vĭn dĭ '-mĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to gather the vintage] *Vendanger, faire vendange, faire la récolte des raiſins.*

VINDEMIATOR (vĭn-di '-mĭ-é-teŭr), *ſ.* [Aſtron. a fixed ſtar of the third magnitude] *Le vendangeur.*

To VINDICATE (vĭn '-dĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to juſtify, to maintain] *Juſtifier, faire l'apologie de, excuſer; défendre, maintenir, ſoutenir.*

¶ To vindicate, *venger*; to juſtify, *juſtifier*; to ſupport, *ſupporter*; to maintain, *maintenir* (ſynom.): The two firſt ſeem rather to imply clearing from reproach or blame; the two laſt, ſtrengthening or bearing up. Ex. I took great pains to *vindicate* his character and *juſtify* his proceedings; and uſed all my intereſt to *ſupport* his credit and *maintain* his cauſe. We *vindicate* what has been attacked, *juſtify* what has been cenſured, *maintain* what has been controverted, and *ſupport* what was in danger of falling.

To VINDICATE [to revenge, to avenge] *Venger.*

To VINDICATE [to claim] *Revendiquer.*

VINDICATED (vĭn '-dĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Juſtifié, excuſé; défendu, ſoutenu; vengé; revendiqué.*

VINDICATION (vĭn-dĭ-ké '-cheŭne), *ſ.* [defence, aſſertion, juſtification] *Défenſe,* f. *protection,* f. *apologie,* f *juſtification,* f.

VINDICATIVE (vĭn '-dĭ-kĭ-tĭv'), *adj.* [revengeful] *Vindicatif.*

VINDICATOR (vĭn '-dĭ ké-teŭr), *ſ.* [defender *or* aſſerter] *Défenſeur,* m. *protecteur,* m. A jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, *Protecteur zélé de la liberté Romaine.*

VINDICATORY (vĭn '-dĭ-ké-teŭr-é), *adj.* [punitory] *Vengeur, vengereſſe, qui punit*; ou bien *qui protège, qui défend.*

VINDICTA (vĭn'-dĭk '-tă), *ſ.* [Rom. Antiq. the prætor's ſwitch with which he touched the hand of a ſlave who was enfranchiſed] *Baguette du Préteur,* f.

VINDICTIVE (vĭn'-dĭk '-tĭv'), *adj.* [revengeful] *Vindicatif, qui aime la vengeance.*

VINE (văïne), *ſ.* [the plant that bears the grape] *Vigne,* f. *cep de vigne,* m.

To plant *or* ſet vines, *Planter la vigne.* Wild vine, *Vigne ſauvage.* To tie the vine to its prop, *Accoler la vigne.*

Vine-bud, branch, *or* leaf, *Bourgeon,* m. *branche,* f. ou *feuille de vigne,* f. Vine-dreſſer, *Vigneron,* m. Vine-knife, *Serpe,* f. Vine-ſtretter; or vine-grub, *Un liſet, un vercoquin, chenille de vigne,* f. *ver qui ronge la vigne,* m. *coupe-bourgeon,* m. *liſette,* f. *bêche,* f. *rouleur,* m. Vine-reaper, *Un vendangeur, une vendangeuſe.*

Vine a year old, *Plantat,* m. To lay the vines and cover them with earth, *Ravaler les vignes.* Fondneſs for the planting of vine, *Vignomanie,* f.

VINE-EARTH. V. AMPELITES.

VINEGAR, *ſ.* [wine grown ſour] *Vinaigre,* m. Wine *or* beer vinegar, *Vinaigre de vin* ou *de bière.* Weak vinegar, *Vinaſſe,* f. A daſh of vinegar, *Un filet de vinaigre.* A vinegar man, *Un vinaigrier.* That has too much vinegar in it, *Cela eſt trop vinaigré.*

Vinegar and pepper, *Vinaigrette, ſauce qu'on fait avec du vinaigre & du poivre,* f. Beef with vinegar and pepper, *Du bœuf à la vinaigrette.*

A vinegar-bottle, *Un vinaigrier.*

VINEGAR-TREE, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of ſumach; an American tree] *Vinaigrier,* m.

VINEYARD (vĭn '-ïĕrde), *ſ.* [a ground planted with vines] *Vigne,* f. *complant,* m. terrain planté de vignes. To dung a vineyard, *Fumer une vigne.* A vineyard plot, *Un vignoble.*

* To work in the Lord's vineyard, *Travailler à la vigne du Seigneur, à la converſion des âmes.*

VINNEWED (vĭn '-ïoŭ'd), *adj.* [mouldy] *Moiſi, chanci.*

VINOUS (văï '-neŭce), *adj.* [having the qualities of wine] *Vineux.*

VINTAGE (vĭn '-tédje), *ſ.* [vine-harveſt] *Vinée,* f. *vendange,* f. ſignifie auſſi: Vintage time, *Le temps de la vendange, les vendanges.* Public notice when to begin vintage, *Ban de vendange.*

VINTAGER (vĭn '-tédj-eŭr), *ſ.* [vine-reaper] *Un vendangeur, une vendangeuſe.*

VINTNER (vĭn't '-neŭr), *ſ.* [one who ſells wine] *Cabaretier à vin,* m. *un tavernier.* The vintner's wife, *La tavernière* ou *cabaretière.*

VINTRY (vĭn '-tré), *ſ.* [the place where wine is ſold] *Un lieu fameux par la vente des vins.*

VIOL (văï '-eŭl), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Viole,* f. A viol-maker, *Un faiſeur de violes.*

VIOLA TRICOLOR (văï '-ô-lă-trăï '-keŭleŭr), *ſ.* [pansy, heart's eaſe, *or* trinity herb] *Violette de trois couleurs,* f *panſée,* f.

VIOLABLE (văï '-ô-lă-bl'), *adj.* [ſuch as may be violated *or* hurt] *Violable.*

To VIOLATE (văï '-ô-léte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to break, to infringe] *Violer, enfreindre, tranſgreſſer, contrevenir* ou *manquer à, fauſſir.* To violate the law of nations, *Violer le droit des gens.* To violate one's oath, *Fauſſer, violer ſon ſerment.*

To VIOLATE [to raviſh] *Violer, forcer.* To violate a virgin, *Violer une fille.*

VIOLATED (văï '-ô-lé-tĕd), *part. adj. Violé.*

VIOLATION (văï '-ô-lé-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of violating] *L'action de violer, violement,* m. *infraction,* f. *tranſgreſſion,* f. *violation,* f.

VIOLATOR (văï '-ô-lé-teŭr), *ſ.* [breaker, infringer] *Violateur,* m. *infracteur,* m. He was looked upon as the violator of the moſt ſacred rights, *On le regardoit comme le violateur des droits les plus ſacrés.*

VIOLATOR [raviſher] *Raviſſeur,* m. *violeur,* m. *celui qui fait violence à une fille.*

VIOLENCE (văï '-ô-lĕn'ce), *ſ.* [vehemence, eagerneſs, fierceneſs] *Violence,* f. *véhémence,* f. *impétuoſité,* f. *force,* f. *effort,* m. The violence of the ſtorm, *La violence de la tempête.* The violence of his temper, *La violence de ſon humeur.*

VIOLENCE [force, outrage, oppreſſion] *Violence,* f. *force,* f. *contrainte,* f. *tyrannie,* f. To offer violence to one, *Faire violence à quelqu'un, uſer de violence envers lui, le violenter.*

VIOLENT (văï '-ô-lĕn'te), *adj.* [fierce, hard, vehement; V. CHOLERICK] *Violent, véhément, impétueux, animé, emporté, qui agit avec force, avec impétuoſité; aigu, âpre, ardent; rapide*; ſe dit des perſonnes, des ſentimens, & des actions. A violent pain, *Une peine violente.* A violent death, *Une mort violente.* When parties in a ſtate are violent, it is a hard matter to reconcile them, *Lorſque les partis qui diviſent l'état ſont animés les uns contre les autres, il eſt difficile de les réconcilier.* To lay violent hands upon one, *Attenter violemment ſur quelqu'un.*

Violent, mad paſſion, *Ardeur frénétique.*

VIOLENTLY (văï '-ô-lĕn't-lé), *adv.* [vehemently, forcibly, eagerly] *Violemment, âprement, avec violence, avec force, d'une manière violente, avec impétuoſité, avec ardeur.*

VIOLET (văï '-ô-lĕte), *ſ.* [a flower] *Violette,* f. Sirup of violets, *Sirop de violettes,* m. *ſirop violat.* Honey of violets, *Miel violat.*

VIOLET-COLOUR, *ſ. Violet,* m. *couleur violette.* The king of France wears violet-colour for mourning, *Le roi de France porte le deuil en violet.*

VIOLIN (văï '-ô-lïne), *ſ.* [a fiddle] *Un violon.* To play upon the violin, *Jouer du violon.* Back of a violin, *Fond de violon,* m.

VIOLIST (văï '-ô-liſte), *ſ.* [a player upon the viol] *Un joueur de viole.*

VIOLONCELLO (vī-ô-lŏn-tchĕl '-ŏ), *ſ.* [inſtrument of muſic] *Violoncelle*, m.

VIOLONE (vāĭ '-ōl-ô-ne), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument twice as big as a baſs-violin] *Contre-baſſe*, f.

VIPER (vāĭ '-peūr), *ſ.* [a kind of ſerpent] *Une vipere.* Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place ſuch great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a viper, than of a common pricking, *Les preneurs de vipères ont un remède dans lequel ils ont affez de confiance, pour ne pas craindre davantage la morſure de la vipere qu'une piqure ordinaire.* A young viper, *Un vipereau.*

Viper's bugloſs [Bot. Echium; a med. plant] *Vipérine de France, l'herbe aux vipères*, f

Viper's graſs [ſcorzonera], *Scorzonere*, f.

VIPERINE (vāĭ '-peūr-āĭne), *and* VIPEROUS (vāĭ '-peū-euce), *adj.* [belonging to a viper] *De vipère.*

VIRAGO (vāĭ-ré '-gô), *ſ.* [a woman with the qualities of a man] *Une femme vaillante, une femme forte, une amazone, une héroïne, une virago.*

VIRELAY (vĭr '-ĕ-lé), *ſ* [a ſort of poem conſiſting only of two rhymes, and ſhort verſes] *Virelai*, m.

VIRENT (vāĭ '-rĕn'te). V. GREEN.

VIRGA AUREA, *ſ.* [Bot. Solidago, golden rod, Saracen's wound-wort; a med. plant] *Verge d'or, ou verge dorée*, f.

VIRGE (vĕrdje), *ſ.* [a dean's mace] *Maſſe de doyen*, f.

VIRGIN (vĕr '-djĭne), *ſ.* [a maid] *Une fille, une vierge; une pucelle, une veſtale.* She is a virgin ſtill, *Elle eſt encore pucelle.* To keep one-ſelf a virgin, *Garder ſa virginité.*

* VIRGIN, *adj.* [any thing untouched, or unmingled] *Vierge, pur, ſans alliage, ſans mélange.* Virgin-honey, *Du miel vierge* Virgin-wax, *De la cire vierge.* Virgin-parchment, *Parchemin vierge.*

* VIRGIN [is applied figuratively to minerals which retain their abſolute purity, and never have been made uſe of; native] *Natif, -ve, vierge.*

VIRGINAL (vĕr '-djĭn-ăl), *and* VIRGIN-LIKE (vĕr '-djĭne-lāĭke), *adj.* [maiden, befitting a virgin] *Virginal, de vierge, modeſte.* Virgin chaſtity, *Chaſteté virginale.*

Virginal-milk [a ſort of compoſition] *Lait virginal.*

VIRGIN-ISLANDS [certain iſlands and keys in the W. Indies] *Les vierges*, f. pl.

VIRGINALS (vĕr '-djĭn-ălz), *ſ.* [a muſical inſtrument] *Epinette*, ſorte de clavecin, f.

VIRGINIA (vĕr-djĭn '-ĭ-ă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the daughter of Aulus, who built a temple to the goddeſs of chaſtity] *Virginie*, f.

VIRGINIA, *ſ.* [a Britiſh Colony in North America, ſo called in compliment to the Queen Elizabeth; now one of the United States] *La Virginie.*

Virginia-tobacco, *Tabac de Virginie.*

VIRGINENSIS (vĕr-djĭ-nĕn 'ſĭce), *and* VIRIPLACA (vāĭ-răĭ-plé '-ka), *ſ.* [Mythol. nuptial goddeſſes] *Virginenſis & Viriplaca*, f.

VIRGINITY (vĕr-djĭn '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [maiden-head] *Virginité*, f. *pucelage*, m.

VIRGO (vĕr '-gô), *ſ.* [Mythol. a name of Aſtræa and Fortuna] *Virgo* ou *Vierge*, f.

VIRGO, *ſ.* [one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns] *La Vierge, un des douze ſignes du Zodiaque.*

VIRGOLEUSE, *ſ.* [a ſort of luſcious pear] *Virgouleuſe*, f.

VIRGULA DIVINA, *ſ.* [with which ſome people pretend to diſcover ſprings, &c.] *Baguette divinatoire*, f.

VIRIDITY (vĭ-rĭd '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſap] *Verdeur*, f.

VIRILE (vāĭ '-rĭl'), *adj.* [manly] *Viril, mâle, digne d'un homme.* Virile courage, *Courage viril.* Virile endeavours, *Des efforts dignes d'un homme.*

VIRILIS (vĭ-răĭ '-lĭce), *and* VISCATA (vis-ke '-tă), *adj.* [Mythol. titles of Fortuna] *Virilis, & Viſcata*, f.

VIRILITY (vă '-rĭl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [manhood] *Virilité, ſ. le ſexe viril*; as figure, *cœur*, m. *courage*, m. *valeur*, f.

VIRTUAL (vĕr '-tĭoŭ-ăl), *adj.* [having the efficacy, without the ſenſible or material part] *Virtuel.* Virtual heat, *Chaleur virtuelle.*

VIRTUAL [potential, in oppoſition to actual and ſenſible] *Virtuel.*

VIRTUALITY (vĕr-tĭou-ăl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [in ſchools, the being virtual] *Virtualité*, f.

VIRTUALLY (vĕr '-tĭoŭ-ăl é), *adv.* [in effect, though not formally] *Virtuellement.*

Fire is virtually in the flint, *Le feu eſt virtuellement dans la pierre à fuſil.*

VIRTUE (vĕr '-tĭeu), [moral goodneſs] *La vertu, le bien, la pudeur.* Virtue only makes our bliſs below, *La vertu ſeule fait notre bonheur ici-bas* V. GOODNESS.

* To make a virtue of neceſſity, *Faire de néceſſité vertu.*

VIRTUE [efficacy, power] *Vertu*, f. *qualité*, f. *propriété*, f. *force*, f. *efficacité*, f. *efficace*, f. A medicine of no virtue, *Un remède qui n'a point de vertu.* Natural virtue, *Propriété*, f.

VIRTUELESS (vĕr '-tĭoŭ-lĕce), *adj.* [wanting virtue] *Sans vertu.*

VIRTUOSO (vĕr-tĭoŭ-ô '-sô), *pl.* VIRTUOSI (vĕr-tĭoŭ-ô-si), *ſ.* [a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, &c.] *Un virtuoſe, un amateur, un connoiſſeur, un curieux, un homme qui a le goût des beaux arts.*

VIRTUOUS (vĕr '-tĭoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [morally good] *Vertueux; qui a de la vertu, de la probité.*

* VIRTUOUS [chaſte] *Vertueux, chaſte.* A virtuous wife, *Une femme vertueuſe.*

VIRTUOUS [efficacious, powerful] *Puiſſant, efficace; qui a de la vertu, de la force.*

VIRTUOUSLY (vĕr '-tĭoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [in a virtuous manner] *Vertueuſement, d'une manière vertueuſe.*

VIRTUOUSNESS (vĕr '-tĭoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [the ſtate or character of being virtuous] *Qualité d'être vertueux.*

VIRULENCE (vĭr '-ĭoŭ lĕn'ce), *and* VIRULENCY (vĭr '-ĭoŭ-lĕn'-cé), *ſ.* [mental poiſon, malignity] *Venin*, m. *virus*, m. as figure, *malignité, ſ. méchanceté, ſ. cauſticité, ſ.* The virulency of his pen, *Le venin de ſa plume.* V. VIRUS.

VIRULENT (vĭr '-ĭoŭ-lĕn'te), *adj.* [poiſonous, venomous] *Virulent, qui a du virus, ou du venin.* A virulent ulcer, *Un ulcère virulent.*

* VIRULENT [ſharp, biting, bitter, malignant] *Venimeux, empoiſonné, cauſtique, mordant, ſatirique.*

VIRULENTLY (vĭr '-ĭoŭ lĕn'-té), *adv.* [malignantly] *D'une manière mordante ou ſatirique.*

VIRUS, *ſ.* [venom in venereal or other diſeaſes] *Virus*, m.

VIS, *ſ.* [a Latin word ſignifying force, power] *Force*, f. Vis inertiæ (power of inactivity), *Force d'inertie.*

VISAGE (vĭz '-édje), *ſ.* [face] *Viſage*, m.

VISARD. V. VIZARD.

VISCACHOS, *or* VIZCHACA, *ſ.* [a long-tailed rabbit of Peru] *Viſcachos*, ou *Vizchaca*, m.

VISCERA, *ſ. pl.* [Anat. entrails] *Viſcères*, m. pl.

VISCERAL (vĭs '-cĕr-ăl), *adj.* [of the bowels] *Des viſcères, des entrailles.*

To VISCERATE (vĭs-ce-réte), *v. a.* [to embowel, to exenterate] *Eventrer.*

VISCID (vĭs '-cĭd), *adj.* [glutinous, tenacious] *Viſqueux, gluant, glutineux.*

VISCIDITY (vĭs-cĭd '-ĭ-té), *and* VISCOSITY (vĭs-kŏs '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [glutinouſneſs, tenacity] *Viſcoſité*, f.

VISCOUNT (vāĭ '-kăoŭn'te), *ſ.* [a title of honour] *Vicomte*, m

VISCOUNTESS (vĭ '-kăoŭn'-tĕce), *ſ.* [the lady of a Viſcount] *Vicomteſſe*, f.

VISCOUNTY (vāĭ '-kăoŭn'-té), *ſ. Vicomté*, m. and f.

VISCOUS (vĭs '-keŭce), *adj.* V. VISCID

VISCOUSNESS (vĭs '-keŭs nĕce), *ſ.* V. VISCIDITY.

VISCUM (vĭs '-keŭme), *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. miſſ-letoe, bird-lime] *Gui*, f.

VISER. V. BEVER.

VISIAPOUR, *or* BEJAPOUR, *ſ.* [a conſiderable city of the Decean in Hindooſtan; lat. 17°-25' N. lon 75°-19' E.] *Viſapour*, ou *Viſapor*, m.

VISIBILITY (vĭz-ĭ-bĭl '-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [the ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye] *Viſibilité*, f.

VISIBLE (vĭz '-ĭ-bl'), *adj* [perceptible by the eye] *Viſible*, qui ſe voit, qui tombe ſous le ſens de la vue; *clair, manifeſte, évident.*

VISIBLENESS (vĭz '-ĭ-bl'-nĕce), *ſ. La qualité d'être viſible.*

VISIBLY (vĭz '-ĭ-blé), *adv* [in a manner to be ſeen] *Viſiblement, de manière à être vu, clairement, manifeſtement, évidemment, oculairement.*

VISIER, *or* VIZIER (vĭz '-ĭere), *ſ.* [he that governs in chief the Ottoman empire under the Grand Seignior] *Viſir*, m. The grand Viſier, *Le grand Viſir.*

VISIERSHIP (vĭz '-ĭer-chĭp), *ſ.* [office of the Viſier] *Viſirat*, m.

VISION (vĭj '-eŭne), *ſ.* [ſight, the faculty of ſeeing] *Viſion*, f. *la vue, l'acte ou la faculté de voir.*

VISION [a ſupernatural appearance] *Viſion*, f. *apparition*, f. *fantôme*, m.

VISIONARY (vĭ '-eŭn-ă-ré), *adj.* [imaginary] *Imaginaire, chimérique, d'un viſionnaire, qui regarde la viſion*, m. A viſionary man, *Un homme à viſions.*

VISIONARY, *and* VISIONIST (vĭj '-eŭn-ĭſte), *ſ.* [one whoſe imagination is diſturbed] *Un viſionnaire.*

VISIT (vĭz '-ĭte), *ſ.* [the act of going to ſee another] *Viſite*, f. To make, to pay, or to give one a viſit, *Faire ou rendre viſite à quelqu'un.*

To VISIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to go to ſee] *Viſiter, aller voir, faire ou rendre viſite.* To viſit one's friends, *Viſiter ſes amis.* I hate viſiting, *Je n'aime point à faire des viſites.* To go a viſiting, *Aller en viſite.*

To VISIT [in ſcriptural language, to ſend good or evil judicially] *Viſiter, éprouver.* God has viſited us with a fatal event, *Dieu nous a viſités par un accident bien terrible*

To VISIT [to come to a ſurvey] *Viſiter, faire la viſite* The biſhop ought to viſit his dioceſe every year in perſon, *L'Evêque doit viſiter en perſonne ſon diocèſe tous les ans.*

VISITABLE (vĭz '-ĭ-tă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to be viſited] *Sujet à viſite, expoſé à des viſites.*

VISITANT (vĭz '-ĭ-tănt'te), *ſ.* V. VISITER.

VISITATION (vĭz-ĭ-té '-ch-ŭne), *ſ.* [the act of viſiting] *Viſitation*, f. *viſite*, f. The viſitation of our Lady, *La viſitation de la Vierge.* The viſitation of a diocеſe, *La viſite d'un diocèſe.*

VISITATION [judicial evil ſent by God, communication of divine love] *Afflictions que Dieu envoie; inſpirations ou communications divines.* To make good uſe of God's viſitation, *Profiter des afflictions que Dieu nous envoie.*

VISITATORIAL (vĭz-ĭ-tă-tô'-rĭ-ăl), *adj.* *Qui concerne un juge viſiteur, ou une deſcente de juges.*

VISITED (vĭz'-ĭ-tĕd), *part. adj.* *Viſité.*

VISITER (vĭz'-ĭ-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who comes to ſee another; an occaſional judge] *Viſiteur,* m. *Faiſeur de viſites,* m. Viſiter of bacon, *Courtier de lard,* m

VISITOR (vĭz'-ĭ-tŭr), *ſ.* [one that viſits a religious houſe] *Viſiteur,* m. celui qui fait la viſite d'un couvent.

VISIVE (vāĭ'-sĭv'), *adj.* [formed in the act of ſeeing] *Formé dans l'acte de voir.*

VISON, *ſ.* [a ſort of pole-cat of North America] *Viſon,* m.

VISOR (viz'-eŭr), *ſ.* [a maſk] *Un maſque*

Visor [in Law] V. Viewer.

VISORED (vĭz'-eŭ'd), *adj.* [maſked] *Maſqué.*

VISORIUM (vĭz-ô'-rĭ-eŭme), *ſ* [an inſtrument uſed by Painters] *Pyorium,* m

VISTA (vĭs'-t), *ſ.* [proſpect] *Vue,* f. *perſpective,* f. *aſpect,* m.

VISTULA, *ſ.* [a large river of Poland; it riſes in Mount Crapach, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic] *La Viſtule.*

VISUAL (vĭj'-ĭ-ŭ-ăl), *adj.* [belonging to the ſight, uſed in ſight] *Viſuel.* Viſual ray, *Rayon viſuel,* m. Viſual point, in Perſpective, *Point de vue,* m.

VITAL (vāĭ'-tăl), *adj.* [belonging to life] *Vital,* qui ſert à la conſervation de la vie. The vital ſpirits. *Les eſprits vitaux*

VITALITY (vāĭ'-tăl-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [power of ſubſiſting in life] *Qualité vitale,* f. *pouvoir de vivre,* m.

VITALS (vāĭ'-tălz), *ſ* [vital parts] *Les parties vitales, les parties nobles.*

VITELLIANI *ſ. pl.* [tablet, pocket-book] *Tablettes,* f. pl.

VITERBO, *ſ* [an ancient, large, and handſome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter; lat. 42°-25′ N. lon. 12°-26′ E] *Viterbe,* f.

VITEX, *ſ.* V. Agnus castus.

To VITIATE (vĭch'-ĭ-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to corrupt, to deprave, to ſpoil] *Corrompre, gâter ; vicier,* t. de dialectique.

To Vitiate [to defile] a virgin, *Corrompre, ſéduire, dépuceler une fille.*

VITIATED (vĭch'-ĭ-é-tĕd), *part. adj* *Corrompu, gâté, vicié.* Vitiated humours, *Des humeurs gâtées* ou *corrompues*

* ✝ He is vitiated in his brains, *Il a le cerveau bleſſé.*

VITIOUS (vĭch'-eŭce), *adj.* [corrupt, wicked] *Vitieux, corrompu,* le dit de perſonnes & des choſes, au moral & au phyſique. A vitious man, *Un homme vicieux.* A vitious example, *Un exemple vicieux* A vitious language, *Un langage corrompu.* A vitious air, *Un air corrompu.*

VITIOUSLY (vĭch'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [corruptly] *Vicieuſement, d'une manière vicieuſe* ou *corrompue.*

VITIOUSNESS (vĭch'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ.* [corruptneſs] *Vice,* m *corruption,* f.

VITIS (vāĭ'-tĭce), *ſ* [Bot Vitis vinifera, vine] *Vigne,* f. Vitis, uva virente & acida (agreſtis, omphax), *Verjus,* m.

Vitis alba (bryonia, baccis rubris aut nigris), *Bryone,* ou *couleuvrée,* f. Vitis Idæa (vaccinium, myrtillus, whortle-berry), *Airelle,* ou *myrtille,* f. Vitis foliis carnoſis & veluti punctatis (uva urſi), *Raiſin d'ours,* m. Vitis paluſtris (oxicoccum), *Canneberge,* f. Vitis tertia Cluſii (dioſpyros), *Avelanchier,* m. Vitis marina (fargazo), *Herbe flottante,* f. Vitis nigra (clematitis), *Clématite,* ou *herbe aux gueux,* f. Vitis ſeptentrionalis (lupulus), *Houblon,* m. Vitis ſylveſtris, aut ſolanum ſcandens (dulcamara), *Douce amère,* f. Vitis labruſca, *Lambrus,* ou *lambruſque,* f. *vigne ſauvage,* f,

VITREAN (vĭt'-rĭ-ăne), Vitreal (vĭt'-rĭ-ăl), *or* Vitreous (vĭt'-rĭ eŭce), *adj.* [glaſſy, conſiſting of glaſs, reſembling glaſs] *Vitré* (terme d'Anatomie); *vitreux* (t de Chymie). The vitreous humour, *L'humeur vitrée.*

VITRESCIBLE (vĭt-rĕs'-cĭ-bl), *or* Vitrificable (vĭ-trĭf'-ĭ-kă-bl'), *adj* [is applied to all ſiliceous ſtones, which joined to alkaline ſalts, can form glaſs] *Vitrefiable,* ou *vitrifiable.*

VITRIFICATION (vĭt'-rĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ* [production of glaſs] *Vitrification,* f

VITRIFIED (vĭt'-rĭ-fāĭ'd), *part adj Vitrifié.*

To VITRIFY (vĭt'-rĭ-fāĭ), -ING, -FO, *or* Vitrificate (vĭ-trĭf'-ĭ-kéte), *v. a.* and *n.* [to change into glaſs, or to become glaſs] *Vitrifier & ſe vitrifier.*

VITRIFYING (vĭt'-rĭ-f ĭ-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [vitrification] *Vitrification,* f. *Action de vitrifier.*

VITRIOL (vĭt'-rĭ-eŭl), *ſ. or* Copperas, *i. e.* cupri roſa [a kind of mineral ſalt] *Vitriol,* m *couperoſe,* f. White vitriol, *Couperoſe blanche, vitriol blanc.* Green vitriol, *Couperoſe verte, vitriol vert.* Blue vitriol, *Vitriol romain,* ou *de Chypre,* ou *bleu.* Oil of vitriol, *Huile de vitriol,* f.

Vitriol-stone, *ſ. Pierre vitriolique,* f.

Red Vitriol [lapis calaminaris] *La pierre calaminaire,* ou *calamine rouge-âtre,* f.

VITRIOLATE (vĭt'-rĭ-ô-léte), *and* Vitriolated (vĭt'-rĭ-ô-le-tĕd), *adj.* [impregnated with vitriol] *Vitriolé, imprégné de vitriol.*

VITRIOLICK (vĭt-rĭ-ŏl'-ĭk), *and* Vitriolous (vĭt-tăĭ'-ô-leŭce), *adj.* [of the nature of vitriol] *Vitriolique, de la nature de vitriol.* Vitriolic minerals, *or* ores of vitriols, *Pierres vitrioliques,* f. pl. Vitriolic ſubſtances [formed of various ſtony and earthy particles, mixed with others of iron and copper] *Terres vitrioliques,* f. pl. Vitriolic acid, *Acide vitrioliique.* Vitriolic waters, *Eaux vitrioliques,* f pl

VITRUM (vāĭ'-treŭme), *ſ.* [glaſs or vitrification] *Verre naturel,* m.

VITTLES (vĭt'-tlz). V. Victuals.

VITTORIA, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Spain in Biſcay; lat. 42°-55′ N. lon. 2°-56′ W.] *Vittoria,* f.

VITULA (vĭt'-ĭoŭ-lă), *ſ.* [Mythol. the goddeſs of mirth] *Vitula,* f.

VITULINE (vĭt'-ĭeu-lăĭne), *adj.* [belonging to a calf] *De veau.*

VITUPERABLE (vĭ-tĭ-u'-pĕr-ă bl'), *adj* [blameable, blame-worthy] *Blâmable, répréhenſible.*

VITUPERATE (vĭ-tĭnu'-pĕr-éte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blame, to cenſure] *Blâmer, condamner, cenſurer, réprimander, gronder, gourmander,* ‡ *vituperer.*

VITUPERATED (vĭ-tĭ u'-pĕr-é-tĕd), *part. adj. Blâmé, condamné, cenſuré, réprimandé, grondé, gourmandé,* ‡ *vitupéré.*

VITUPERATION (vĭ-tĭoŭ-pĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [blame, cenſure] ‡ *Vituperation,* m. *blâme,* m. *cenſure,* f. *réprimande,* f.

St. VITUS'S dance, *ſ.* [in Med a peculiar ſort of convulſion to which girls and even boys are moſt ſubject about the age of puberty] *La danſe de St. Vit ; ſorte de convulſion.*

VIVACE, Vivamente, *adv.* [muſ. muſic; with life and ſpirit] *Vivement.*

VIVACIOUS (vĭ-vé'-cheŭce), *adj.* [lively] *Vif, plein de feu ;* ſignifie auſſi *vivace.*

VIVACITY (vĭ-văs'-ĭ-té), *or* Vivaciousness (vĭ-vé'-cheus-nĕce), *ſ.* [livelineſs] *Vivacité,* f. *activité,* f. *promptitude,* f. ou *longue vie,* f. Vivacity of colours, *Luſtre des couleurs,* m.

VIVARY (văĭv'-ă-ré), *ſ.* [a warren] *Une garenne ;* ou bien, *un parc ; un vivier.*

VIVE (văĭve), *adj.* [lively] *Vif.* A vive perſuaſion, *Une vive perſuaſion.*

VIVER (văĭ'-veŭr), *ſ.* [the quiviver, *or* ſea-dragon] *Vive,* poiſſon de mer, f.

VIVILS (văĭv'-z, *ſ.* [a diſtemper among horſes] *Les ardeurs,* f. pl

VIVID (vĭv'-ĭd), *adj.* [lively, active] *Vif, actif*

VIVIDLY (vĭv'-ĭd-lé), *adv.* [with life or quickneſs] *Vivement.*

VIVIDNESS (vĭv'-ĭd-nĕc), *ſ* [life, vigour, quickneſs] *Vie,* f. *vivacité,* f. *vigueur,* f.

VIVIERS, *ſ.* [an ancient town of France in Dauphiny; lat. 44°-20′ N. lon. 4°-46 E] *Viviers,* m

VIVIFICAL (văĭ-vĭf'-ĭ-kăl), *adj.* [that vivifies] *Vivifiant, qui vivifie, vivifique.*

To VIVIFICATE (văĭ-vĭf'-ĭ-kéte), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make alive, to animate] *Vivifier, donner de la vie, animer.*

VIVIFICATED (văĭ vĭf'-ĭ-ké-tĕd), *part. adj. Vivifié, animé.*

VIVIFICATION (vĭv-ĭ-fĭ-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [the act of giving life] *Vivification, l'action de vivifier.*

VIVIFICK (văĭ-vĭf'-ĭk), *adj.* [giving life, making alive] *Vivifique, vivifiant.*

To VIVIFY (vĭv'-ĭ-fāĭ). V. To Vivificate.

VIVIPAROUS (văĭ-vĭp'-ă-reŭce), *adj.* [which brings forth young ones alive] *Viviſpare*

VIXEN (vĭk'-s'n), *ſ.* [a ſhe-fox; a ſpirited turbulent woman] *La femelle du renard,* au figure, *Une grondeuſe*

VIZ [videlicet, namely, that is] *C'eſt-à-dire, ſavoir.*

N. B *On ne ſe ſert aujourd'hui ni de* viz *ni de* videlicet; *On fait uſage de* namely, *que l'on doit toujours ſubſtituer à* viz, *& même lire au lieu de* viz.

VIZARD (vĭz'-eŭrd), *ſ.* [a maſk] *Un maſque.* To put on a vizard, *Mettre un maſque, ſe maſquer.*

VIZIER (vĭz'-ĭere). V. Visier.

VOADOUROU, *or* Voafontsi, *ſ.* [the fruit of the dooru, a tree of the iſland of Madagaſcar] *Voadouron,* ou *Voafontſi,* m.

VOAMENES, *ſ.* [a ſort of pea of Madagaſcar] *Voamenes,* m.

VOCABLE (vô'-kă-bl'), *ſ.* V. Word.

VOCABULARY (vô kăb'-ĭoŭ-lă-ré), [a dictionary] *Vocabulaire,* m *dictionnaire,* m. *nomenclature,* f.

VOCAL (vô'-kăl), *adj.* [belonging to the voice] *Vocal, de voix.* Vocal and inſtrumental muſick, *Muſique vocale & inſtrumentale.* A vocal prayer, *Priere vocale.*

VOCALITY (vô-kăl'-ĭ-tĕ), *ſ.* [quality of being utterable] *Qualité de ce qui peut ſe prononcer*

To VOCALIZE (vô kăl'-ăĭze), *v. a.* [to make vocal, to form into voice] *Rendre vocal.*

VOCALLY (vô'-kăl é), *adv.* [in words] *Vocalement, verbalement.*

VOCATION (vô-ké'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [calling] *Vocation,* f. genre de vie auquel Dieu nous appelle ; *profeſſion,* f.

VOCATIVE (vŏk'-ă-tĭv'), *ſ.* [the grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to] *Le vocatif.*

VOCIFERATION (vô-cĭf-ĕr-é'-cheŭne), *ſ.* [clamour] *Cri,* m. *grand cri, clameur,* f.

VOCIFEROUS (vô-cĭf'-ĕr-eŭce), *adj.* [clamorous, noiſy] *Qui crie beaucoup, bruyant.*

VOGUE (vôgue), *ſ.* [faſhion, mode, eſteem] *Vogue,* f. *mode,* f. *eſtime,* f. *crédit,* m. *réputation,* f. He is in vogue, *Il eſt en vogue, il a la vogue.* A thing in vogue, *Une choſe à la mode,* ou *de mode.*

VOICE (vŏïce), [ſound emitted by the mouth] *Voix,* f. A fine voice, *Une belle voix.* A ſhrill voice, *Une voix aigre, perçante.* He has no manner of voice, *Il n'a pas de voix.*

The

The voice of a parrot, *La voix d'un perroquet.*

* There were six voices and four instruments at that concert, *Il y avoit six voix & quatre instrumens à ce concert.*

* The voice [the command] of God, *La voix, la parole, le commandement de Dieu.* The inward voice, *La voix intérieure, l'inspiration du St. Esprit*, f.

VOICE [sound] *Son*, m. The trumpet's voice, *Le son de la trompette.*

* VOICE [vote] *Voix*, f. *suffrage*, m.

* VOICE [approbation] *Voix*, f. *approbation*, f. *jugement*, m.

† The voice of the people is the voice of God, *La voix du peuple est la voix de Dieu.*

‡ To VOICE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rumour, to report] *Publier.*

To VOICE [to vote] *Voter.*

‡ VOICED (vŏïs't), *part. adj. Publié.*

VOICED, *adj.* [furnished with a voice] *Qui a une voix, qui parle.*

VOID (vŏïd), *adj.* [empty, V. VACANT] *Vide, vacant, qui est à remplir.* Void place, *or* space, *Espace vide.* Void employment, *Emploi vacant.*

VOID [vain, ineffectual] *Vain, nul, sans effet, inutile.* To be void, *Vicier.* The contract is void, *Le contrat est nul.* To make void a law, *Annuler*, ou *révoquer une loi.* It is not void that the names of authors are prefixed to their works, *Il n'est pas inutile que les auteurs mettent leur nom à leurs ouvrages.*

VOID [wanting, unfurnished] *Dépourvu, vide.* A discourse void of sense, *Un discours vide de sens.* Void of reason, *Irraisonnable, déraisonnable.* Your hopes and fears are void of reason, *Vos espérances & vos craintes sont également déraisonnables.*

VOID, *s.* [an empty space] *Un vide, le vide.*

To VOID, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to quit, to leave empty] *Vider, quitter, évacuer.* He was fain to void the kingdom, *Il fut contraint de quitter le royaume.* They voided the place, *Ils évacuèrent la place.*

To VOID [to emit] excrements, *Se vider, aller à la selle ; faire* ou *jeter des excréments.*

To VOID [to nullify] *Annuler, casser, révoquer.*

To VOID OUT, *Pousser dehors, chasser.*

VOIDABLE (vŏïd '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [such as may be annulled] *Qu'on peut annuler.*

VOIDANCE (vŏïd '-ăn'ce), *s.* [a want of an incumbent upon a benefice] *Vacance* de bénéfice, f.

VOIDED (vŏïd '-ĕd), *part. adj. Vidé ; annulé.*

VOIDER (vŏïd '-eŭr), *s.* [a basket in which broken meat is carried from the table] *Manne*, f.

VOIDER [in Heraldry ; a gentlewoman's armoury] *Ecusson de femme*, m.

VOIDING (vŏïd '-ïn'gne), of excrements, *s. Déjections*, f. pl.

VOIDNESS (vŏïd '-nĕce), [emptiness ; nullity, want of substantiality] *Vide*, m. *nullité*, f. *inutilité*, f. *vanité*, f.

VOL [in Heraldry ; two wings of a fowl] *Vol*, m.

DEMI-VOL [a single wing] *Demi-vol*, m.

VOLACIOUS (vô-lé '-cheŭce), *adj.* [*a word used in philosophy*, that is apt to fly] *Qui vole, qui fend l'air avec les ailes.*

VOLANT (vô '-lăn'te), *adj.* [flying, nimble, active] *Volant, qui vole.*

VOLANT [in Heraldry ; when a bird, in a coat of arms, is drawn flying, or having its wings spread out] *Volant.*

VOLANT, *s.* [flying ; a sort of sea-plant] *Volant*, f.

VOLATILE (vŭl '-ă-tïl), *adj.* [flying through the air] *Volatil, volant, qui a la faculté de voler ;* au figuré, *léger, volage ; volant, volatil.*

* The young man's volatile humour must be fixed, *Il faut fixer l'esprit volage de ce jeune homme.* A volatile book, *Une feuille volante.*

VOLATILE [having the power to pass off by evaporation] *Volatil*, terme de Chymie. To fix volatile spirits, *Fixer les esprits volatils.* To make volatile, *Rendre volatil, volatiliser.*

VOLATILE, *s.* [a winged animal] *Volatile*, m. *animal ailé.* [a bird fit to eat, a fowl] *Volatille*, f.

VOLATILENESS (vŏl '-ă-tïl-nĕce), *and* VOLATILITY (vŏl-ă-tïl '-ï-té), *s.* [the quality of flying away by evaporation] *Volatilité*, f. au figuré, *légèreté d'esprit*, f. *inconstance*, f. *humeur volage.*

VOLATILIZATION (vŏl-ă-tïl ï-zé '-cheŭne), *s.* [Chym. the act of making volatile] *Volatilisation*, f.

To VOLATILIZE (vŏl '-ă-tïl-ăïze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make volatile] *Volatiliser.*

VOLATILIZED (vŏl '-ă-tïl-ăïz'd), *part. adj. Volatilisé.*

VOLCANIC (vŏl-ké '-nïk), *adj.* [belonging to a volcano] *Volcanique, de volcan.* Volcanic stones [species of pyrites] *Pierres de volcans.*

VOLCANO (vŏl-ké '-nô), *s.* [a burning mountain] *Un volcan.*

VOLE (vôle), *s.* [at Cards ; drawing the whole tricks] *La vole.*

VOLERY (vŏl '-ĕr-é), *s.* [a flight of birds] *Une volée* d'oiseaux. [a sort of dove-cot] *Volière*, f.

VOLGA, *s.* [the largest river in Europe, has its source in two small lakes in Russia, and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths] *Le Wolga.*

To VOLITATE (vŏl '-ï-téte), *v. n.* [to flit up and down] *Voleter.*

VOLITATION (vŏl-ï-té '-cheŭne), *s.* [the act or power of flying] *Volée*, f. *vol*, m.

VOLITION (vô-lïch '-eŭne), *s.* [the act of willing] *Volenté*, f. *acte de la volonté*, m.

VOLITIVE (vŏl '-ï-tïv'), *adj. Qui a la faculté de vouloir.*

VOLLEY (vŏl '-ĕ), *s.* [a flight of shot, a burst, an emission of many at once] *Volée*, f. *décharge*, f. *salve*, f. [a shout] *Acclamation*, f. *cri de joie*, m. A volley of cannons, *Une volée de canons.* A volley of musket-shot, *Une salve de mousqueterie.* A volley of applause, *Cri d'applaudissement*, m.

AT VOLLEY [at random] *A la volée.*

To VOLLEY. V. To Throw out.

VOLLEYED, *and* VOLLIED (vŏl '-ĕ'd), *adj* [disploded] *Tiré, déchargé.*

VOLPONE (vŏl-pône '), *s.* [a sly cunning fellow] *Un vieux renard, un fin matois.*

VOLT (vôlte), *or* VOLTA (vôlt '-ă), *s.* [a term in riding] *Volte*, terme de Manége, f.

VOLTA, *s.* [an Italian dance, a species of galliard] *Sorte de danse.* [in Ital. music ; an intimation to repeat over again] *Reprise*, f.

VOLTERRA, *s.* [an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany ; lat. 43°-26′ N. lon. 10°-42′ E.] *Volterra*, m.

VOLUBILIS (vŏl '-ïoŭ-bï lïce), *s.* [Pot. convolvulus, bear-bind, bind-weed] *Volubilis*, m.

VOLUBILITY (vŏl-ïoŭ-bïl '-ï-té)), *s.* [the act *or* power of rolling] *Volubilité*, f. *facilité de se tourner*, f. au figuré, *légèreté*, f. *inconstance*, f *mutabilité.* The volubility of a wheel, *La volubilité d'une roue.*

* VOLUBILITY of tongue, *Volubilité de langue*, f. *babil*, m.

VOLUBLE (vŭl '-ïoŭ-bl'), *adj.* [easily rolled, rolling] *Qui tourne aisément, roulant.*

* VOLUBLE [nimble, active, applied to the tongue] *Bien pendue*, en parlant de la langue. He has a voluble tongue, *Il a la langue bien pendue.* He is voluble in expression, *Il s'exprime facilement.*

VOLUME (vŏl '-ïoume), *s.* [V. BOOK] *Volume*, m. *tome*, m.

VOLUME [poetically a wave of water] *Vague*, m.

VOLUME [bulk] *Volume*, m. *grosseur*, f.

VOLUMINOUS (vô-lïou '-mï-neŭce), *adj.* [bulky, copious, diffusive ; consisting in many volumes or books] *Gros, volumineux*

VOLUMINOUSLY (vô-lïou '-mï-neŭs-lé), *adv.* [copiously ; in many volumes] *Amplement ; en plusieurs volumes.*

VOLUMNA (vŏ-leŭm '-nă), VOLUMNUS (vŏ-leŭm '-neŭce), *and* VOLUPIA (vŏ-lïou '-pï-ă), *s.* [Mythol. deities of grown persons] *Volumna*, f *Volumnus*, m. *Volupia*, f.

VOLUNTARILY (vŏl '-eŭn'-tă-rï-lé), *adv.* [spontaneously] *Volontairement, de son plein gré, volontiers.*

VOLUNTARY (vŏl '-eŭn'-tă ré), *adj.* [acting by choice, done without compulsion] *Libre, qui agit librement, volontaire, spontanée.* A voluntary agent, *Un agent libre.* A voluntary action, *Une action volontaire.*

VOLUNTARY [a piece of music played at will] *Un impromptu de musique, un caprice*

VOLUNTARY, *and* VOLUNTEER (vŏl-eŭn'-tïre '), *s.* [one who engages in any affair of his own accord] *Un volontaire.* A volunteer in the army, *Un cadet.*

To VOLUNTEER, *v. n.* [to go for a soldier] *Servir en qualité de volontaire.*

VOLUPTUARY (vô-leŭp '-tïoŭ ă-ré), *s.* [a man given up to pleasure and luxury] *Un voluptueux.*

VOLUPTUOUS (vô-leŭp '-tïoŭ-eŭce), *adj.* [given to excess of pleasure, luxurious] *Voluptueux, sensuel, adonné aux plaisirs de la chair, luxurieux*, en parlant des personnes ; *voluptueux, plein de délices & de plaisirs*, en parlant des choses. He is a voluptuous man, *C'est un homme voluptueux.* To live a voluptuous life, *Mener une vie voluptueuse.*

VOLUPTUOUSLY (vô-leŭp '-tïoŭ-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [luxuriously] *Voluptueusement, avec volupté, sensuellement.*

VOLUPTUOUSNESS (vô-leŭp '-tïoŭ-eŭs-nĕce), *s.* [lust ; V. LUXURY] *Volupté*, f. *plaisir sensuel.* 'Tis high voluptuousness to drink when one is dry, *Il y a de la volupté à boire quand on a soif.*

VOLUSIA (vô-lïou '-jï-ă), *s.* [Mythol. a goddess of corn] *Volusia*, f.

VOLUTE (vô-lïoute '), *s.* [Archit. a member of the Ionic column] *Volute*, f. Volute *or* ornament at the prow of a vessel] *Gargouille*, f.

VOLUTE [a genus of univalve-shells] *Volute*, f.

VOLVOX, *s.* [globe animalcule ; a minute, transparent, aquatic animal] *Volvox*, ou *petit globe*, m.

VOMBARE, *s.* [a butterfly of Madagascar, of colours richly variegated] *Vombare*, m.

VOMICA (vŏm '-ï kă), *s.* [an encysted humour in the lungs] *Vomique*, f. He has voided a vomica, *Il a rendu une vomique.*

VOMICK-NUT (vŏm '-ïk-neŭte), *s.* [nux vomica, the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree] *Noix vomique*, f. He dispatched the dog with a dose of vomick-nut, *Il se défit de ce chien avec une noix vomique.*

VOMIT (vŏm '-ïte), *s.* [the matter thrown up from the stomach] *Vomissement*, m. au propre & au figuré.

* The dog returns to his vomit, *Le chien retourne à son vomissement.*

VOMIT [an emetick medicine] *Un vomitif*, ‡ *un vomitoire, un émétique.*

To VOMIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to throw up from the stomach] *Vomir*, † *dégobiller*, † *dégueuler ; rendre gorge.* To vomit up one's very heart, † *Vomir tripes & boyaux.*

VOMITED (vŏm '-ï-tĕd), *part. adj. Vomi.*

VOMITION (vô-mïch '-eŭne), *s.* [the act of vomiting] *Vomissement*, m. *l'action de vomir*, m.

VOMITING (vŏm '-ï-tïn'gne), *s. Vomissement*, m. *l'action de vomir ; nausée*, f.

VOMITIVE (vŏm '-ï-tïv'), *and* VOMITORY (vŏm '-ï-teŭr-é), *adj.* [causing vomits] *Vomitif, qui*

qui fait vomir. A vomitory potion, *Une potion vomitive, un vomitif.*

VOND-SIRA, *ſ.* [a ſmall animal of Madagaſcar, reſembling a weaſel] *Vond-ſira,* m.

VONTACA, *ſ.* [Bot. arbor cucurbitifera, a large Eaſt-Indian tree] *Vontaca,* m. *cognaſſier de Bengale,* m.

VORACIOUS (vô-ré'-cheŭce), *adj.* [greedy to eat, ravenous] *Vorace, carnaſſier, goulu, gourmand, dévorant; échif* (t. de Vénerie). The pike is a voracious fiſh, *Le brochet eſt un poiſſon vorace.* A voracious ſtomach or appetite, *Un eſtomac vorace, un appétit dévorant.*

VORACIOUSLY (vô-ré'-cheŭs-lé), *adv.* [greedily] *Avec voracité, avidement, goulument.*

VORACIOUSNESS (vô-ré'-cheŭs-nĕce), *and* VORACITY (vô-răs'-i-té), *ſ.* [greedineſs] *Voracité,* f. *gloutonnerie,* f. *gourmandiſe,* f.

VORTEX (vor'-tĕks), *ſ.* in the plur. VORTICES (vor'-tĭ-cĭz), [any thing whirled round] *Tourbillon,* m. *tournant,* m. *tout ce qui ſe meut en rond.*

VORTICAL (vor'-tĭ-kăl), *adj* [in round] *En rond.* A vortical motion, *Mouvement en rond.*

VOSGES, *ſ. pl.* [a large chain of mountains in Lorrain] *Les Voſges,* f. pl.

VOTARESS (vô'-tă-rĕce), VOTARIST (vô'-tă-rĭſte), *and* VOTARY (vô'-tŭ-té), *ſ.* [one devoted to any perſon or thing] *Dévot, dévote, une perſonne vouée ou conſacrée à* quelqu'un, *ou* à quelque choſe. Advice of the Virgin to her indiſcreet votaries, *Avis de la Vierge à ſes dévots indiſcrets,* m. A votary of love, of learning, *Une perſonne vouée à l'amour; une perſonne qui ſe conſacre aux belles-lettres.*

VOTE (vôte), *ſ.* [voice, ſuffrage] *Vote,* m. *voix,* f. *vœu,* m. *ſuffrage,* m. *opinion,* f. *avis,* m. *réſolution,* f. *délibération* o'une aſſemblée à la pluralité des voix, f. To put to the vote, *Aller aux voix.* The votes went for the deſtroying of the town, *On fut d'avis de détruire cette ville.*

Vote-box (in Sorbonne), *Caſſe,* f.

To VOTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to chooſe, to determine by ſuffrage] *Choiſir, élire, arrêter, réſoudre, décider, conclure à la pluralité des voix.* They voted him, *Ils l'élurent à la pluralité des voix.*

To VOTE [to grant by vote] *Accorder.*

To VOTE, *v. n.* [to give in one's vote or advice] *Donner ſa voix, donner ſon avis, opiner.* To vote blindly, *Opiner du bonnet.*

VOTED (vô'-tĕd), *part. adj. Choiſi, élu, arrêté, décidé, réſolu, conclu à la pluralité des voix.*

VOTED AGAINST, *Contre qui* ou *quoi l'on a opiné.*

VOTED FOR, *Pour qui* ou *quoi l'on a donné ſon ſuffrage.*

VOTER (vô'-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage] *Votant,* m. *opinant,* m. Voters (in monaſteries), *Vocaux,* m. pl.

VOTING (vô'-tĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To VOTE] *Votation,* f.

VOTIVE (vô'-tĭv'), *adj.* [given by vow] *Voué, dévoué, votif.*

‡ VOUCH (văoŭtche), *ſ.* [warrant, atteſtation] *Garantie,* f. *témoignage,* m. *atteſtation,* f. *ſureté,* f.

To VOUCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to call to witneſs, toobteſt] *Atteſter, prendre à témoin; appeler en témoignage.* I vouch the heaven, *J'en atteſte les cieux.*

To VOUCH [to maintain, to affirm] *Avancer, affirmer, ſoutenir, maintenir, aſſurer, garantir.* I'll vouch this horſe for a good horſe, *Je garantis ce cheval un bon cheval.*

To VOUCH, *v. n.* [to give teſtimony] *Rendre témoignage, répondre.* I'll vouch for him, *Je réponds de lui.*

VOUCHED (văoŭtch't), *adj.* [V. To Vouch] *Affirmé, ſoutenu.*

VOUCHEE (văoŭtch'-ī), *ſ.* [one vouched at law] *Celui qu'on a appelé en juſtice ſur répondre à ſa garantie.*

VOUCHER (văoŭtch'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who gives witneſs to another, or to any thing] *Garant,* m. *témoin,* m. *celui ou celle qui témoigne pour quelqu'un, qui répond d'un autre, qui garantit quelque choſe.* Signifie auſſi *pièce juſtificative, preuve,* f. *titre,* m. *enſeignement,* m. *renſeignement,* m. I don't ſpeak without ſufficient vouchers, *Je ne parle pas ſans de bons garans.*

* The goſpel of peace is made a voucher for ſedition and rebellion, *On ſe ſert de l'Evangile de paix pour autoriſer la ſédition & la rébellion.*

To VOUCHSAFE (văoŭtch'-ſéfe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to grant] *Accorder, permettre.* Vouchſafe us the grace of thy holy ſpirit, *Accordenous la grâce de ton Eſprit ſaint.*

To VOUCHSAFE, *v. n.* [to deign, to condeſcend] *Daigner, condeſcendre.*

VOUCHSAFED (văoŭtch'-ſéf't), *part. adj. Accordé, permis.*

VOUCHSAFEMENT (văoŭtch'-ſéfemĕn'te), *or* VOUCHSAFING (văoŭtch'-ſéfin'gne), *ſ.* [grant, condeſcenſion] *Permiſſion,* f. *condeſcendance,* f. *complaiſance,* f.

VOULI-VASA, *ſ.* [a beautiful ſweet ſmelling ſhrub of Madagaſcar] *Vouli-vaza,* m.

VOULU, *ſ.* [a ſort of Indian bamboo-cane] *Voulou,* m. *cambrouze,* m.

VOUSSOIR, *ſ.* [Archit. key-ſtone of an arch] *Clef,* f. *claveau,* m. *vouſſoir,* m.

VOW (văoŭ), *ſ.* [a ſolemn promiſe] *Vœu,* m. *promeſſe ſolemnelle.* To make a vow, *Faire un vœu, vouer.*

Vows (wiſhes), *Vœux.*

To VOW, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication] *Vouer, dévouer, conſacrer, faire vœu.* To vow a temple, *Vouer ou conſacrer un temple.* To vow chaſtity, *Faire vœu de chaſteté*

To VOW, *v. n.* [to make vows; to ſwear, to proteſt] *Faire des vœux, jurer, proteſter, aſſurer avec ſerment.* I vow to God, *J'en jure par Dieu, ſur mon Dieu.* I vow 'tis very good, *Je vous jure,* ou *aſſure qu'il eſt fort bon.*

VOWED (văoŭ'd, *part. adj. Voué, conſacré.*

VOWEL (văoŭ'-ĕl), *ſ.* [a ſingle ſounding letter] *Une voyelle.*

VOW-FELLOW (văoŭ'-fĕl-ô), *ſ.* [one bound by the ſame vow] *Compagnon de vœux,* m.

VOWING (văoŭ'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Vœu,* m. *l'action de vouer.*

VOX HUMANA, *ſ.* [a ſtop in the organ] *Voix humaine,* f. *la régale.*

VOYAGE (vŏï'-édje), *ſ.* [travel by ſea] *Voyage,* par mer, m. To go a long voyage, *Faire un voyage de long cours.*

To VOYAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to travel by ſea] *Voyager* par mer.

To VOYAGE, *v. a.* [to travel, to paſs over] *Voyager,* ou *paſſer par, traverſer, parcourir en voyageant.*

VOYAGER (vŏï'-é djeŭr), *ſ.* [one who travels by ſea] *Un voyageur,* principalement *celui qui voyage ſur mer.*

VOYAL (vŏï'-ăl), *ſ.* [in a ſhip, a large rope uſed to unmoor] *Tournevire,* f.

VULCAN (veŭlc'-ăne), *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Juno, huſband of Venus] *Vulcain,* m.

Vulcan's ſtone (a pyrite), *Pierre de Vulcain,* f.

VULCANO (veŭl-ké'-nô). V. VOLCANO.

VULGAGO, V. ASARUM.

VULGAR (veŭl'-găr), *adj.* [plebeian, ſuiting to common people] *Vulgaire, populaire, bas, vil, commun, rampant, méchanique,* § *cabarétique.* A vulgar ſoul, *Une âme vulgaire.* A vulgar tongue, *Une langue vulgaire.* A vulgar ſtyle, *Un ſtyle rampant.* Vulgar arts, *Les arts méchaniques.*

VULGAR [common] *Vulgaire, commun.* 'Tis the vulgar opinion, *C'eſt l'opinion vulgaire,* ou *le ſentiment commun.*

☞ The vulgar tranſlation of the Bible, *La vulgate.*

VULGAR, *ſ.* [the common people] *Le vulgaire, le peuple, la canaille, la populace.*

¶ The vulgar, *le vulgaire*; the populace, *la populace, la foule*; the mob, *la foule, la canaille* (lynon.): By the *vulgar*, we underſtand thoſe whoſe coarſeneſs of manners and meanneſs of behaviour preclude them from admiſſion into elegant or civil ſociety; the *populace* implies that *vulgar* aſſembled, through curioſity, at proceſſions, executions, &c.; the *mob* is the name we give them, when collected together for riotous or miſchievous purpoſes.

VULGARITY (veŭl-găr'-ĭ-té), *ſ.* [meanneſs] *Baſſeſſe,* f. Vulgarity of expreſſion, *Baſſeſſe d'expreſſion.*

VULGARLY (veŭl-găr-lé), *adv.* [commonly] *Vulgairement, communément, ordinairement.* Vulgarly ſpeaking, *Vulgairement parlant.*

VULGARLY [meanly] *Baſſement, comme le vulgaire.*

VULGATE, *ſ.* [a very ancient Latin tranſlation of the Bible] *Vulgate,* f.

VULNERABLE (veŭl'-neŭr-ă-bl'), *adj.* [liable to wounds] *Vulnérable, qui peut être bleſſé.*

VULNERARIA RUSTICA, *ſ.* [Bot. Anthyllis, ſtachys, lady's-finger, kidney-vetch, clown's wound-wort; a med. plant] *Stachys,* m. *épi fleuri,* m. *vulnéraire des payſans,* f.

VULNERARY (veŭl'-neŭr-ă-ré), *adj.* [uſeful in the cure of wounds] *Vulnéraire.* The vulnerary herbs of the mountains of Switzerland are very much eſteemed, *On priſe fort les herbes vulnéraires des montagnes de Suiſſe* ou *Falltranckt.*

VULNERARY, *ſ.* [a remedy for the cure of wounds] *Un vulnéraire.* He uſes vulneraries, *Il ſe ſert de vulnéraires.*

To VULNERATE (veŭl'-neŭr-éte), *v. a.* [to wound, to hurt] *Bleſſer.*

VULPANSER, *ſ.* [Ornithol. ſhell-drake or borrow-duck, tadorna] *Tadorne,* f.

VULPECULA, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. centrine] *Renard marin,* m.

VULPINE (veŭl'-pĭne), *adj.* [belonging to a fox] *De renard.*

VULTURE (veŭl'-tĭeŭre), *ſ.* [a bird of prey] *Un vautour.* White-headed vulture, *Vautour blanchâtre.* Golden vulture, *Vautour doré.* Black-creſted or Arabic vulture, *Vautour noir,* ou *vautour aux lièvres.* The king of vultures, *Le roi des vautours.* Bœtic vulture of Egypt, *Le vautour tanné* ou *châtain.* The bearded vulture of Africa, *Vautour barbu.*

VULTURINE (veŭl'-tĭoŭr-ĭne), *adj.* [belonging to a vulture] *De vautour.*

VULVA (veŭlv'-ă), *ſ.* [Anat.] *Vulve,* f. *matrice,* f.

VUNENA, *ſ.* [a catch-fly or lychnis] *Attrape-mouche,* f.

W.

W. *Cette lettre eſt particulière aux langues du Nord; en Allemand elle tient lieu du V; en Anglois elle ſe nomme* double u (deŭb'-bl'-ĭoŭ), *& elle a le ſon de l'ou François. C'eſt donc à preprement parler une voyelle; mais comme elle ne va jamais ſeule, c'eſt-à-dire, qu'il y a toujours quelque autre voyelle qui l'accompagne, elle eſt reputée conſonne quand elle vient devant, & voyelle quand elle vient après. Ainſi on commencement des ſyllabes & par conſéquent au commencement*

ment des mots, le W eſt conſonne, il en a toutes les propriétés ; mais à la fin des ſyllabes il eſt voyelle, ou bien il ne ſe prononce pas.

Exemples du W conſonne : wag, wail, ward, water, weak, week, wearier, weſt, westerly, wicket, wife, wilful, with, woe, wolf, woman, word, world ; bewail, diſaſtrous, inward, notwithſtanding, toward, towards, froward, frowardly, unweal, unwilling, *&c. quand il précède un i long il forme une véritable triphthongue, Ex.* wide, wipe, wiſe, *&c. prononcez :* ouäg, oüil, ouärde, oüi '-teür, oüik, *&c.* ; bï-oüi'-e', diz-oüi' '-ed, in'-oüärde, oün oüil '-in'gne, tô-oüurde ', fiô-oüärde ', *&c.* oüäide, oüäipe, oüäize, *&c.*

Exemples du W voyelle : dew, few, new, pew ; bow (*a reverence*), cow, how, mow, now ; powder, flower, trowel, sow, sowins, town, towel, tower, vow, vowel, *&c. prononcez :* dï-u, fiou, nïou, piou ; bäou, kä-u, mäou, mïou, näou ; pücüdeur, flätcüdeur, trä-uël, säou, säoü '-in'z, täoüne, täoüël, täcüeür, väoü, väcüël, *&c.*

Exemples du W qui ne ſe prononce point à la fin des ſyllabes : axe, awful, awkward, awl, hawk, draw, drawing, faw, fawing, brawn, brawny, gnaw, gnawer, prawn ; bow (*to ſhoot an arrow*), bowl, crow, grow, low, to mow, to ſow, tow, row, *&c. prononcez :* â, â '-feûl, âk '-oüeärde, âl, hâk, drâ, drâ '-ïn'gne, ſâ, ſâ '-ïn'gne, brâne, brâ '-né, nâ, nâ '-eür, ptâne ; bô, bôle, krô, grô, lô, toü mô, toü ſô, tô, rô. *Il ne ſe prononce pas non plus dans* ſword (ſôrde), anſwer (ân '-ſeür) ; *mais il ſe prononce toujours dans* ſwoon (ſoüoune).

Au commencement des ſyllabes le W *ne ſe prononce jamais quand il eſt ſuivi d'une* r ; *Ex.* wrap, wrath, wreath, wreck, wren, wriſt, write, wrong, wry, awry, bewray, *&c. prononcez :* räpe, ratsh, rïzh, rék, rène, riſte, räïte, rön'gne, räï, ärräï ', bé-ré '.

Quand le W *eſt ſuivi d'une* h *il devient aſpiré, c'eſt-à-dire que dans la prononciation l'*h *ſe tranſpoſe ; Ex.* what, wheel, when, where, which, whip, why, *&c. prononcez :* hoüate, boüïle, hoüène, hoüïtche, hoüïpe, huüaï. *Dans* who, whoſe, whom, *l'o diſparoît* (hoü, hoüze, hoüme) ; *& le* w *à ſon tour ne ſe prononce point dans* whole, wholeſome, *&c.* (hôle, hôle '-ſeume).

W (deüb '-bl'-ïnü), *ſ.* W, *double* u, m.

To WABBLE (oüab '-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſhake, to move from ſide to ſide] *Aller en Zigzag, ondoyer, tortiller, voltiger.*

WAD (oüade), *ſ.* [a bunch of ſtraw] *Une botte de paille.*

WAD [of a gun] *Bourre*, f. Wad-hook, *or* Worm, *Un tire-bourre.* Wad of a cannon made of oakum, hay, *&c. Bouchon d'étoupe, de foin, &c. bourrelet*, m. *valet à canon*, m.

WAD, *V.* WADDING.

To WAD, *Bourrer.*

WADABLE (oüad '-ă bl'), *adj.* [from To WADE] *Guéable, qu'on peut paſſer à gué.*

WADDED (oüad '-ëd), *adj. Matelaſſé, rembourré, garni d'ouate.*

WADDING (oüad '-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [a kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven] *Ouate*, f.

WADDING [of chairs, *&c.*] *Matelas*, m.

To WADDLE (oüad '-dl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to waggle, to walk like a duck] *Tortiller en* marchant ; *frétiller, canneter, dandiner.*

WADDLE, *ſ.* [the ſtones of a cock] *Marjolets*, f. pl. *les teſticules d'un coq* [of a hog] *Les glandes qui pendent au cou d'un pourceau, la gorge d'un porc*

To WADE (oüéde), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to paſs through the water] *Guéer, paſſer à gué.* Fowls that frequent waters, and only wade, have long legs as well as long necks, *Les oiſeaux qui ne font que guéer ont de longues jambes comme de longs cous.*

To WADE very deep, *Pénétrer bien avant*, ſe dit au propre & au figuré.

* I have waded into the depths of his wiſdom, *J'ai pénétré ou ſondé les profondeurs de ſa ſageſſe.* I have waded through the whole matter, *J'ai examiné cette matière à fond.*

WADED over (oüéd '-ed), *adj. Guéé, qu'on a paſſé à gué.*

WADED into, *Pénétré.*

WAFER (oüé '-feür), *ſ.* [a thin cake] *Une gaufre, une oublie, du croquet*, m. *pain à cacheter*, m. A wafer-iron, *Un gaufrier* Rolled wafers, *Plaiſir des Dames*, m. Wafer-maker [the perſon making wafers] *Oublayer*, m.

WAFT (oüafte), *ſ.* [a moving ſign, a ſtreamer] *Un ſignal*, tel qu'un *drapeau* ou *pendant, berne*, f.

To WAFT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to carry through the air *or* water] *Convoyer, ſervir de convoi, conduire, amener.* Our fleet has wafted them over, *Notre flotte les a convoyés.* Ye winds, waft him over to me, *Vous vents, amenez-le-moi.*

To WAFT [to inform by a ſign of any thing moving] *Faire connoître par un ſignal* tel qu'un drapeau, ou pendant.

To WAFT, *v. n.* [to float] *Flotter, voguer.*

WAFTAGE ((oüafte '-édje), *ſ.* [carriage by water *or* air] *Voiture*, f.

WAFTED (oüafte '-ëd), *part. adj. Convoyé, amené, inſtruit par un ſignal.*

WAFTER (oüafte '-eür), *ſ.* [a frigate to convoy merchant-men] *Un convoi, frégate ou vaiſſeau de guerre qui eſcorte les vaiſſeaux marchands*, f. m.

WAFTERS, *or* WAFTORS (oüafte '-eürz), [officers created under Edward the IVth, to look after the fiſhery] *Officiers prépoſés à la ſûreté de la pêche.*

WAFTURE (oüafte '-ieüre), *ſ.* [the act of waving] *Ondulation*, f. *convoi*, m.

WAG (oüag), *ſ.* [a merry droll] *Un badin, un plaiſant, un eſpiègle.* To play the wag, *Badiner.*

To WAG, -GING, -GED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to move *or* to be moved ſlightly] *Remuer, agiter, branler, bouger, mouvoir ; ſe remuer, s'agiter légèrement.*

WAGE (oüédje), *ſ.* [uſed only in the plural *wages :* pay given for ſervice] *Gages*, m. pl. *ſalaire*, f. *appointement*, m They ſhall have their wages duly paid to them, *On leur paiera exactement leurs gages.* Board-wages, *Argent à dépenſer.*

To WAGE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to attempt, to venture ; to make] *Eſſayer, tenter, courir ; faire.* To wage a danger, *Tenter l'aventure, courir le riſque.* To wage war with a prince, *Faire la guerre à un prince.*

To WAGE [to take to hire] *Gager, engager.*

To WAGE one's law [to offer to make oath] *Offrir ſon ſerment en juſtice.*

WAGED (oüédj'd), *part. adj. Tenté, eſſayé ; fait ; gagé, engagé.*

WAGER (oüe '-djeür), *ſ.* [a bett] *Gageure*, f. *pari*, m. To lay a wager, *Faire une gageure, gager, parier.*

WAGER of law [an offer to make oath] *Offre de faire ſerment*, f.

To WAGER, *v. a.* [to lay to pledge as a bett] *Gager, parier.*

WAGES (wé '-djéz). *V.* WAGE.

WAGGED (oüag'd), *part. adj. Remué, agité légèrement.*

WAGGERY (oüag '-eür-é), *ſ* [miſchievous merriment] *Badinage malin, malice*, f. *eſpièglerie*, f. *dacité*, f. A ſchool-boy full of waggery, *Un écolier plein de malice, un eſpiègle.*

WAGGING (oüag '-ïn'gne), *adj. & ſ.* [*or* waggling] *Frétillant, branlant ; branlement*, m.

WAGGISH (oüag '-iche), *adj.* [frolickſome] *Badin, plaiſant, malin, eſpiègle.*

WAGGISHLY (oüag '-iche-lé), *adv.* [in a frolick manner] *D'un air badin, en badinant, malignement.*

WAGGISHNESS (oüag '-iche-nëce), *ſ.* [merry miſchief] *Malice d'écolier*, f. *eſpièglerie*, f. *badinage*, m.

To WAGGLE (oüag '-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to move from ſide to ſide] *Se remuer, ſe démener, frétiller, être toujours en mouvement.*

WAGGON (oüag '-eüne), *ſ.* [wain, a heavy carriage for burthens] *Chariot*, m. *fourgon*, m. Cloſe *or* covered waggon, *Caiſſon*, m. Waggons fraught with utenſils of war, *Des chariots chargés de munitions de guerre.* The maiſter of the waggons in an army, *Le vague-meſtre.*

WAGGONAGE (oüag '-eün-édje), *ſ. Charroi*, m.

WAGGONER (oüag '-eün-eür), *ſ.* [one who drives a waggon] *Charretier*, m. *voiturier*, m. *rouleur*, m.

WAGGON-MAKER (oüag '-eüne-mé '-keür), *ſ. Un charron*

WAGTAIL (oüag '-téle), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Motacilla, a ſmall bird] *Bergeronnette*, f. *hochequeue*, m. ou *hauſſe queue*, m. *watemare* ou *vatmor*, m. *batte-leſſive* ou *lavandière*, m.

WAIF (oüéf), *ſ.* [ſtolen goods which a thief throws away in his flight ; goods found, but claimed by nobody] *Choſe éparſe.*

WAIL (oüéle), *and* WAILING (oüé '-lïn'gne), *ſ.* [lamentation, moan, audible ſorrow] *Lamentation*, f. *gémiſſement*, m. *complainte*, f. *doléance*, f.

To WAIL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to moan ; to expreſs ſorrow] *Déplorer, pleurer, regretter ; ſe lamenter, ſe plaindre, gémir.*

WAILED (oüél'd), *part. adj. Déploré, pleuré, regretté.*

WAILFUL (oüéle '-foûl), *adj. V.* MOURNFUL.

WAIN (oüéne), *ſ.* [a carriage] *Une charrette, un chariot.* A wain-driver, *Un charretier.* A wain-load, *Une charretée.*

☞ Charles-wain, *Le petit chariot* ou *la petite ourſe. V.* URSA.

WAINABLE (oüén '-ă-bl'), *adj.* [tillable] *Labourable.*

WAINAGE (eüén '-édje), *ſ.* [carriage by a wain *or* cart] *Charroi*, m. *chariage*, m.

WAINROPE (oüén '-rôpe), *ſ.* a large cord with which the load is tied on a waggon] *Corde de chariot*, f. *câble*, m.

WAINSCOT (oüén '-ſkeüte), *ſ.* [the inner wooden covering of a wall] *Boiſerie*, f. *lambris de menuiſerie*, m.

To WAINSCOT -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to line walls with boards] *Boiſer, lambriſſer.*

WAINSCOTED (oüén '-ſkeüt-ëd), *part. adj. Boiſé, lambriſſé.*

WAINSCOTING (oüén '-ſkeüt-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WAINSCOT] *Lambriſſage*, m. *l'action de boiſer*, ou *de lambriſſer ; boiſerie*, f. Wainſcoting wood, *Boiſage*, m.

WAIR (oüér), *ſ.* [a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad] *Pièce de bois de charpente qui a ſix pieds de long, & un pied de large*, f.

WAIST (oüéſte), *ſ.* [the part of the body below the ribs] *La ceinture, le milieu du corps.*

WAIST of a ſhip [the middle-deck or floor of a ſhip, the part between the main-maſt and the fore-caſtle] *Le milieu d'un navire, le vibord d'un vaiſſeau* (à l'endroit des paſſe-avants), ou *l'entre-deux des gaillards*, m. *Belle* ou *Embelle.* Deep-waiſted, *Haut accaſtillé.*

Waiſt *or* main deck of a ſhip, *Converſo*, m.

Waiſt-cloths, *Pavois*, m. pl. To put abroad a ſhip's waiſt-cloths, *Garnir un vaiſſeau de ſes pavois*, ou *faire pavois.*

Waiſt-boards. *V.* WASH-BOARDS.

WAIST-BELT (oüéſt 'bèlte), *ſ.* [a belt to go round the waiſt] *Ceinturon*, m.

WAIST-COAT (oüés '-kôte), *ſ.* [a ſort of under-garment] *Chemiſette*, f. *camiſole*, f. *veſte*, f. End of waiſt-coat ſleeves, *Amadis*, m. Under waiſt-coat, *Camiſole*, f.

WAIT (oüéte), *ſ.* [ambuſh] *Guet-à-pens*, m. *embuſcade*, f. *embûches*, f. pl. *piege*, m. *agueis*, m. pl.

m. pl. To lay in wait, *Etre* or *se tenir aux aguets*. To lay wait for one, *Tendre des embûches à quelqu'un*; *l'attendre de guet-à-pens*.

WAITS (oüétz), *Aubade*, f. *serénade*, f. *les violons*, m. pl. *les tambours*, m pl.

To WAIT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expect, to ſtay for] *Attendre*. Wait my leiſure, *Attendez mes commodité*.

To WAIT [to attend] *Suivre*, au propre & au figuré.

* Remorſe ſhall wait thee, *Le remords te ſuivra par-tout*.

To WAIT, *v. n.* [to ſtay in expectation] *Attendre, demeurer*. I'll wait till he come, *J'attendrai qu'il vienne*. We only wait for a good wind, *Nous n'attendons qu'un bon vent*.

† To wait like a dog, *Faire le pied de grue*, ‖ *croquer le marmot*.

¶ To wait, *attendre*; to ſtay, *reſter* (ſynon.): are in ſome caſes ſynonymous; as, *wait* or *ſtay* for me: but, in general, *wait* implies to *ſtay* in expectation of ſomething; as, I *ſtayed* late at the play laſt night, becauſe I *waited* till the crowd was gone; I ſhall *ſtay* in town longer than uſual this year, as I mean to *wait* the arrival of my brother.

To WAIT ON *or* UPON [to pay ſervile and ſubmiſſive a tendance] *Servir*. To wait at table, *Servir à table*. His ſlaves waited on him, *Ses eſclaves le ſervoient*. Who waits? *Qui eſt-là? holà, quelqu'un?*

To WAIT ON *or* UPON, *Suivre, accompagner par honneur, reconduire, être à la ſuite de*. I'll wait on you, *Je vous accompagnerai*. Wait on him to the door, *Reconduiſez-le juſqu'à la porte*. I was then one of thoſe that waited on the king, *J'étois alors un de ceux qui accompagnoient le roi, j'étois de la ſuite du roi*.

To WAIT ON *or* OF a friend, *Viſiter un ami, l'aller voir, lui rendre viſite*.

WAITED (oüé'-tĕd), *part. adj. Attendu*.

WAITED ON, *or* UPON, *adj. Servi*; *ſuivi, accompagné*. Waited on *or* of, *viſité*.

WAITER (oüé'-teür), *ſ.* [an attendant] *Celui qui ſert*, m. A gentleman-waiter to a prince, *Gentilhomme ſervant chez un Prince*, m. Waiter (in a coffee-houſe), *Garçon*, m.

WAITING-GENTLEMAN (oüé'-tĭn'gne-djĕn'-tl'-măne), *ſ. Valet de chambre*, m.

WAITING-MAID (oüé'-tĭn'gne-méde), *ſ. Fille de chambre*, f.

WAITING-WOMAN (oüé'-tĭn'gne-oüoum'-eŭne), *ſ. Femme de chambre*, f.

To WAIVE (oüéve), *v. a.* [to quit, to forſake; V. To WAVE] *Quitter, abandonner, laiſſer*.

WAIVED, *adj.* [V. To Waive] *Quitté, abandonné*.

WAIVED [for women, is the ſame as outlawed for men, for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear on a proceſs] *Condamnée par contumace*.

WAKE (oücke), *ſ.* [vigils] *Veille*, f. *vigile*, f. ſignifie auſſi *la fête de la dédicace d'une égliſe*, (formerly kept by watching all night).

WAKE [in Sea-language; track of a ſhip] *Sillage*, m. ou *les eaux d'un vaiſſeau*, f. pl. *cours d'un vaiſſeau*, m. To make a crooked wake, *Doubler le ſillage*. To be in the wake of a ſhip, *Etre dans les eaux d'un vaiſſeau*.

Theſe two objects are in the wake of each other, *Ces deux objets reſtent l'un pour l'autre; c'eſt-à-dire qu'ils ſont placés dans la même ligne viſuelle*.

To WAKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to rouſe from ſleep; to excite, to put in motion, to bring to life again] *Eveiller, réveiller*. Wake your miſtreſs, *Eveillez votre maîtreſſe*.

To WAKE, *v. n.* [to ceaſe to ſleep] *S'éveiller*.

To WAKE [to watch] *Veiller, ne pas dormir*.

WAKED (oücké't), *part. adj. Eveillé, réveillé*.

WAKEFUL (oücke'-foŭl), *adj.* [not ſleeping, vigilant] *Qui veille, qui ne dort pas, vigilant*.

WAKEFULLY (oücke'-foŭl-é), *adj.* [without ſleep] *Sans dormir*.

WAKEFULNESS (oücke'-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of ſleep; forbearance of ſleep] *Manque de ſommeil*, m. *inſomnie*, f.

WAKE-MAN (oücke'-măne), *ſ.* [the chief magiſtrate of Rippon in Yorkſhire] *Le premier magiſtrat de Rippon dans la province d'York*.

To WAKEN (oüé'-k'n). V. To WAKE.

WAKE-ROBIN (oücke'-ro-bĭne), *or* CUCKOW-PINT, *ſ.* [Bot. Arum, friar's cowl] *Pied-de-veau*, m.

WALACHIA, *ſ.* [a province of Turkey in Europe] *Valachie* ou *Valaquie*, f.

WALCHEREN, *ſ.* [an iſland of the United Provinces, the principal of Zealand] *Walcheren*, m.

WALDECK, *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; lat. 51°-10′ N. lon. 19°-4′ E.] *Waldeck*, m.

WALE, *ſ.* [a ſea-term] *Echelle* pour monter dans un vaiſſeau, f. Wale-reared, V. WALL-SIDED.

WALES [in a Ship; ſtrong planks along a ſhip's ſide] *Préceintes*, f. pl. Main-wale, *Préceinte baſſe*; *première & ſeconde préceinte*, f. Channel-wale, *Préceinte haute*; *troiſième & quatrième préceinte*.

WALE-KNOT (oüéle'-nŏte), *or* WALL-KNOT, *or* WALNUT (wâl'-neŭte) *ſ.* [a ſea-term] *Nœud rond fait de trois cordons d'une corde*, pour qu'il ne puiſſe pas couler, *m*.

WALES (oüel'z), *ſ.* [a principality in the weſt of the iſland of Great Britain] *Le pays de Galles*.

New North-Wales (a country of N. America, in New Britain), *Le nouveau pays de Galles Septentrional*.

New South-Wales (a country of N. America, in New Britain), *Le nouveau pays de Galles Méridional*.

New South-Wales (the eaſtern coaſt of New Holland), *Le nouveau pays de Galles Méridional*.

WALK (oüâk), *ſ.* [the act of walking; a place to walk in] *Promenade*, f. *l'action de ſe promener*; *le lieu où l'on ſe promène*; *allée*, f. *avenue*, f. ‡ *promenoir*, m. Shady walk, *Allée couverte*. To take a fetch, a walk, *Faire une promenade*.

WALK [gait, ſtep] *Démarche*, f. *mouvement*, m.

To WALK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to move by leiſurely ſteps, to move for amuſement] *Se promener, aller, marcher*. A man was ſeen walking before the door, *On vit un homme ſe promener devant la porte*. To walk in the ſtreets, *Aller de rue en rue*. To walk the rounds, *Faire la ronde*. To walk a great pace, *Arpenter*. To walk genteely, *Porter bien ſon bois*. To walk ſlowly, *Compter ſes pas*. To walk formally, *Marcher à pas comptés*. * Her tongue walks well, *Elle a la langue bien pendue*, ou *bien affilée*.

To WALK [to appear as a ſpectre] *Revenir*. There are walking ſpirits in that houſe, *Il y a des eſprits qui reviennent*, ou *des revenans, dans cette maiſon*.

To WALK AFTER, *Suivre*.

To WALK IN, *Entrer*.

To WALK OUT, *Sortir*.

To WALK, *v. a.* [to paſs through] *Traverſer, paſſer par*. I do not without danger walk theſe ſtreets, *Je riſque en paſſant par ces rues*.

WALKER (oüâk'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that walks] *Promeneur, promeneuſe, celui* ou *celle qui ſe promène*, ou *qui aime à ſe promener*; *marcheur, marcheuſe*. A night-walker, a ſtreet-walker, *Une coureuſe, une garce qui court les rues pendant la nuit*. A ſtout walker, *Un bon pied, un bon piéton*.

WALKERS [foreſters] *Gardes de forêt*, m pl.

WALKING-FIRE (oüâk'-ĭn'gne-fâïeŭr), *ſ.* [ignis fatuus] *Feu folet*, m.

WALKING-PLACE (oüâk'-ĭn'gne-pléce), *ſ.* [a place to walk in] *Une promenade*, ‡ *promenoir*, m.

WALKINGSTAFF (oüâk'-ĭn'gne-ſtâff), *ſ.* [a ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking] *Une canne, un bâton pour s'appuyer en marchant*.

WALL (oüâl), *ſ.* [a ſeries of brick *or* ſtones carried upwards and cemented with mortar] *Un mur, une muraille*. Mud-wall, *Mur de terre* ou *de bauge*. Mud-wall plaſtered, *Mur de terre crépi*. Flint *or* boulder-wall, *Mur de cailloux*. Rough wall, *Mur de blocage*. A partition-wall, *Mur mitoyen*. A dead wall, *Une muraille ſur laquelle il n'y a rien de bâti*. To live within *or* without the walls, *Demeurer dans l'enceinte des murailles*, ou *hors de cette enceinte*; *demeurer dans la ville* ou *dans les fau bourgs*.

* To give one the wall, *Donner le haut du pavé à quelqu'un*.

Walls *or* Wallings, *ſ.* [among Brick-makers] *Haies*.

To WALL, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to incloſe with walls] *Murer*; *fermer, environner, entourer de murailles*. To wall a town, *Murer une ville, la fermer de murailles*.

To WALL UP a window *or* a door, *Murer, boucher, maçonner une fenêtre* ou *une porte*.

WALLCREEPER (oüâl'-krĭp-eŭr), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Certhia, a ſmall bird] *Grimpereau*, m. *pic de muraille*, m.

WALLED (oüâl'd), *part. adj. Muré, fermé de murailles* Walled up, *Muré, bouché, maçonné*.

WALLENSTADT, *ſ.* [a lake of Switzerland, with a town of the ſame name, in the canton of Appenzel; lat. 47°-1. N. lon. 9°-14′ E.] *Wallenſtadt*, m.

WALLET (oüâl'-ĕte), *ſ.* [a bag] *Une beſace, un biſſac*.

WALL-EYES (oüâl'-aïz), *ſ. Glaucome*, m.

WALLEYED (oüâl'-aï'd), *adj.* [having white eyes] *Qui a l'œil vairon*, en parlant d'un cheval.

WALLFLOWER (oüâl'-flăoüeŭr), *ſ.* [ſtockgilliflower] *Violette jaune, violier*, m. *giroflée jaune*, f. *viol er jaune*, m. *ravene le*, f.

WALLFRUIT (oüâl'-froûte), *ſ. Fruit d'eſpalier*, m.

WALL-GUN (oüâl'-gueŭne), *ſ. Arquebuſe de croc*.

WALL-HOOK (oüâl'-hoûk), *ſ.* [to hold leaden pipes] *Gâche*, f. *crochet*, m.

WALLING (oüâl'-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Maçonnerie*, f.

WALL-LOUSE (oüâl'-lăoüce), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Une punaiſe*.

WALL-MOSS (oüâl'-moce), *ſ.* [Bryа] *Brion*, m. *mouſſe de rochers*, f.

WALLOON, *ſ.* [a kind of old French, the language of the ancient Gauls] *La langue Walonne*.

WALLOONS (a name formerly given to the inhabitants of a conſiderable part of the French and Auſtrian Flanders), *Wallons*, m. pl.

To WALLOP (oüal'-eŭp), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to boil] *Bouillir, bouillonner*.

To WALLOW (oüal'-ô), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to roll himſelf in mire] *Se vautrer, ſe rouler*, dans la boue; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* To wallow in all manner of uncleanneſs, *Se vautrer dans toute ſorte d'impureté*. To wallow in pleaſures, *Nager dans les plaiſirs*.

WALLOWISH (oüal'-ô-iche), *adj.* [inſipid] *Fade, inſipide*.

WALL-RUE (oüâl'-rnû), *ſ.* [Bot. Ruta muraria, ſalvia vitæ, a med. capillary plant] *Sauve-vie*, ou *rue des murailles*, f.

WALL-SIDED (oüâl'-ſaï-dĕd), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Comme un mur*. A wall-ſided ſhip, *Vaiſſeau qui a le côté droit comme un mur*.

WALL-TREE (oüâl'-trî), *ſ.* [a tree planted againſt a wall] *Eſpalier*, m.

WALLWORT (oŭâl '-oŭĕŭrte), *ſ.* [Bot. Dane wort, *or* dwarf elder, a plant] *Pariétaire*, f. *trièble*, f

WALM (oŭalme), *ſ.* [boiling, bubbling up] *Bouillon*, m. Three or four walms are enough to boil herbs, *Après trois ou quatre bouillons les herbes ſont cuites.*

WALNUT (oŭâl '-neŭte), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Noix*, f. *calot*, m. A walnut-tree, *Un noyer.* A walnut-ſhell, *Une coquille de noix.* The green ſhell of walnuts, *Le brout.* Preſerved walnuts, *Noix confites.*

WALRUS, *ſ.* [in Zoology; hippotamus, the morſe, *or* ſea-cow] *Walrus* ou *walhos*, m. *torſvac*, m.

WALSINGHAM, *ſ.* [a town of England in Norfolk; lat. 52°-56′ N. lon. 0°-53′ E.] *Walſingham*, m.

WALT (oŭâlte), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Lège.* A walt ſhip, *Un vaiſſeau lège* (qui n'eſt pas aſſez leſté & porte mal la voile).

WALUHORA, *ſ.* [the manucodiata, *or* bird of paradiſe] *Waluhora.* m.

To WAMBLE (oŭam '-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to roll with nauſea and ſickneſs] *Se ſoulever, avoir des nauſées* ou *des rapports.* My ſtomach wambles, *Le cœur me ſoulève, J'ai des nauſées.*

WAMBLING (oŭam '-blĭn'gne, *ſ. Soulevement de cœur*, m.

WAMPUM, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſhells uſed as money among the Indians]. V. CAURIS.

WAN (oŭane), *adj.* [pale] *Pâle, blême, défait, qui a l'air malade, hâve, blafard.* To grow wan, *Blémir.*

WAN (oŭăne), *the old preterite of* Win; which ſee.

WAND (oŭan'de), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſtick, a rod] *Baguette*, f. *verge*, f. Mercury's wand, *Le caducée de Mercure.* A conjurer's wand, *Une baguette divinatoire.*

To WANDER (oŭan '-deŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to rove, to ramble] *Errer, roder, courir ou aller çà & là, rouler*; au figuré, *s'écarter, s'éloigner.* They wander a hundred years on the ſhore, *Ils errent cent ans ſur le rivage.*

* Let me not wander from thy commandments, *Ne permets pas que je m'écarte de tes commandemens.* A wandering mind, *Un eſprit diſtrait, égaré, qui bat la campagne.*

To WANDER, *v. n.* [to travel over] *Parcourir en voyageant, voyager par.*

WANDERER (oŭan '-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [rover, rambler] *Un rodeur, un vagabond, un homme errant.*

WANDERING (oŭan '-deŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [uncertain peregrination, aberration, uncertainty] *Voyages incertains, courſes incertaines*; *erreur*, f. *égarement*, m. *écart*, m. *diſtraction*, f. *légèreté*, f. *diſſipation*, f. Se dit au propre & au figuré. The wanderings of Ulyſſes, *Les erreurs d'Ulyſſe.* Theſe are unprofitable wanderings, *Voilà des courſes inutiles.*

* Let him now recover his wanderings, *Qu'il revienne à préſent de ſes égarements.* Wanderings of thoughts, *Légèreté d'eſprit*, f.

WANDURA, *ſ.* [a monkey of Ceylon] *Wandura*, m.

WANE (oŭéne), *ſ.* [decreaſe of the moon] *Déclin*, m. *décours* de la lune, *m.* au figuré, *décadence*, f. *déclin*, m.

* The church is in its wane, *L'égliſe eſt ſur ſon déclin, eſt en décadence.*

To WANE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to decline] *Décroître, décliner, déchoir, aller en décadence.*

‡ WANNED (oŭan'd), *adj.* [turned pale and faint, decoloured] *Pâle, blême, évanoui.*

WANNESS (oŭan '-nĕce), *ſ.* [paleneſs, languor] *Pâleur*, f. *mine pâle & blême*, f. *langueur*, f. *évanouiſſement*, m.

WANT (oŭan'te), *ſ.* [need, deficiency; V. POVERTY] *Manque*, m. *faute*, f. *affaire*, f. *défaut*, m. *beſoin*, m. *néceſſité*, f. *pauvreté*, f. *indigence*, f. *pénurie*, f. *incommodité*, f. This proceeded not from any want of knowledge, but of judgment, *Ceci venoit moins d'un manque de ſavoir, que d'un défaut de jugement.* I have no want of it, *Je n'en ai pas affaire* ou *beſoin.* He ſupplied all my wants, *Il pourvut à tous mes beſoins.* To be in want, *Etre dans le beſoin*, ou *dans l'indigence.* You ſhall have no reaſon to complain of me for want of a generous diſdain of this world, *Vous n'aurez pas lieu de vous plaindre que je manque d'un généreux mépris pour ce monde.* I find a want of your love, *Je trouve que vous ne m'aimez pas.* I have a great want of him, *Je le regrette extrêmement.*

WANT [a mole] *Une taupe.* Want-hill, *Une taupinière.*

To WANT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [not to have, to be without] *Manquer, avoir beſoin, avoir faute, ne pas avoir.* Want no money, you ſhall want nothing, *Ne manquez pas d'argent, vous ne manquerez de rien.* He wants no good will, *Il ne manque pas de bonne volonté.* This news wants confirmation, *Cette nouvelle a beſoin de confirmation.* An army that wants a head, *Une armée qui n'a point de chef, une armée ſans chef.*

To WANT [to miſs one] *Regretter quelqu'un.*

To WANT [to wiſh for] *Déſirer, vouloir, avoir envie.* Men who want to get a woman into their power, ſeldom ſcruple the means, *Les hommes qui déſirent de poſſéder une femme, ſont rarement ſcrupuleux ſur les moyens d'y parvenir.*

To WANT, *v. n.* [to be wanting *or* deficient] *Manquer, n'être pas* We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is wanting, *Les moyens ſont dans nos mains, il ne nous manque que d'en faire l'application* England is not wanting in learned men, *L'Angleterre ne manque pas de ſavans.* Be not wanting to yourſelf, *Ne vous manquez pas à vous-même.* Here wants a crown, *Il manque ici un écu.* There wants but a little, *Peu s'en faut, il s'en manque peu.* Little is wanting but, *Peu s'en faut que.* His bounty is never wanting to our needs, *Sa bonté ſupplée à tous nos beſoins.*

WANTED (oŭan '-tĕd), *part. adj. Dont on manque, dont on a beſoin, regretté, déſiré.* You are, *or* you're wanted, *On vous demande.*

WANTON (oŭan '-teŭne), *adj.* [laſcivious, licentious] *Laſcif, impudique, libre, licentieux, immodeſte, luxurieux, lubrique, gaillard, friſque, & fr pon, coquet.* Wanton eyes, *Des yeux laſcifs.* Wanton diſcourſe, *Des diſcours licentieux.*

WANTON [luxuriant, ſuperfluous] *Faſtueux, recherché, délicat, ſuperflu, de luxe.* Wanton dreſs, *Habits faſtueux, ſomptueux.* A wanton palate, *Un goût délicat, recherché.* To grow wanton by proſperity, *S'enfler dans la proſpérité.*

WANTON [frolickſome, gay, ſportive] *Folâtre, feu, badin.* A wanton boy, *Un enfant badin, un petit fou.* A wanton *or* apiſh trick, *Polliſſonnerie*, f. Wanton diſcourſe, *Folie*, f. To be full of wanton tricks, *Badiner.* To commit a crime in wanton ſport, *Commettre un crime de gaieté de cœur.*

* This wanton curioſity began to awaken the great men of Perſia from their ſupineneſs, *Cette folle curioſité commença à réveiller les grands de Perſe de leur aſſoupiſſement.*

WANTON, *ſ.* [a laſcivious perſon; a trifler] *Un paillard, un libertin, un impudique*; *un badin, un fou.*

WANTON [a word of endearment] *Mignon, ami*, terme de tendreſſe. My wanton, *Mon mignon.* My wantons, *Mes amis, mes chers amis.* To make a wanton of a child, *Gâter un enfant, avoir trop de tendreſſe & d'indulgence pour lui.*

To WANTON, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play, to revel; to play laſciviouſly; to move nimbly] *Jouer, badiner, folâtrer*; *prendre des libertés, badiner d'une manière laſcive*, en parlant des perſonnes; *flotter*, en parlant des choſes. Sir, do not wanton ſo with me, *Monſieur, ne prenez pas ces libertés avec moi.* Her hair wantoned in the air, *Ses cheveux flottoient au gré du vent.*

WANTONLY (oŭan '-teŭn'-lé), *adv.* [laſciviouſly, ſportively] *Avec laſciveté, lubriquement, immodeſtement*; ou bien, *en folâtrant, en badinant, par badinage.*

WANTONNESS (oŭan '-teŭn'-nĕce), *ſ.* [laſciviouſneſs; ſportiveneſs, frolick] *Laſciveté, impudicité*, f. *badinage*, m. *humeur folâtre*; ſignifie auſſi *licence.* Our borrowing words from other nations is now a wantonneſs, not a neceſſity, *Nous empruntons aujourd' hui des mots des autres nations par licence & non par néceſſité.*

WANTWIT (oŭan't '-oŭĭte), *ſ.* [a fool, an idiot] *Un niais, un ſot, une dupe.*

WANTY (oŭan'-té), *ſ.* [a girth, or ſurcingle] *Sangle*, f. *ſurfaix*, m. *dandin*, m. *ſous-ventrière*, f.

‡ WAPED (oŭâ '-pĕd), *adj.* [dejected, cruſhed by miſery] *Abattu par la miſère*; *dans le plus grand beſoin.*

WAPENTAKE, *or* WEAPENTAKE, *ſ.* [a diviſion of northern counties beyond the Trent; a hundred, a cantred] *Canton*, ſubdiviſion de certaines provinces, *m.*

WAPPE, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of eur] *Wappe*, m.

WAR (oŭâr), *ſ.* [the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders] *Guerre*, f. Uſed to war, *Aguerri.* To make *or* to wage war, *Faire la guerre.* A man of war, *Un guerrier, un ſoldat*; ſignifie auſſi *un vaiſſeau de guerre.*

✠ WAR, *Armes*, f. pl. *armées*, f. pl. *forces*, f. pl. *combat*, m. *mêlée*, f. *choc*, m. With his war, *Avec ſes armes.* The thickeſt of the war, *Le plus fort du combat* ou *de la mêlée.*

* He is at war with all the fair ſex, *Il eſt en guerre avec tout le beau ſexe.*

WAR-HORSE, *ſ. Un cheval de bataille.*

WAR-SCOT, *ſ. Subſide que l'on payoit pour l'armure du temps des Anglo-Saxons*, m.

WAR AX, *ſ. Francique*, f.

To WAR, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to make war] *Faire la guerre, aller à la guerre*, ‖ *guerroyer.*

WARADIN, *ſ.* [a large and ſtrong town of Upper Hungary; lat. 47°-5′ N. lon 21°-5′ E.] *Le grand Waradin*, m.

WARADIN, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Sclavonia; lat. 46°-46′ N. lon. 16°-15′ E.] *Waradin, m.*

To WARBLE (oŭâr '-bl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſing as birds] *Gazouiller, chanter, ramager*, ſe dit des oiſeaux; *fredonner, faire des fredons avec la voix.*

WARBLER (oŭâr '-bleŭr), *ſ.* [a ſinger, a ſongſter] *Un chanteur.*

WARBLING (oŭâr'-blĭn'gne), *ſ. L'action de gazouiller, de fredonner, gazouillement*, m. *ramage*, m. *fredon*, m.

WARD (oŭârde), *ſ* [watch, act of guarding] *Garde*, f. *Faction de garder.* Watch and ward, *Le guet.* Ward-penny, *L'argent du guet.*

WARD [garriſon] *Garniſon*, f. A ſmall ward was left in it, *On n'y avoit laiſſé qu'une foible garniſon.*

WARD [guard made by a weapon in fencing] *Garde*, f. *défenſe*, f. *parade*, f. en terme d'Eſcrime.

WARD [fortreſs] *Fort*, m. *fortreſſe*, f. *place de défenſe*, f.

WARD [diſtrict of a town] *Quartier*, m. *partie d'une ville*, ou même *d'une forêt.* An alderman of a ward, *Un quartenier, un commiſſaire de quartier.*

WARD [cuſtody, confinement] *Priſon*, f. ou bien *un garde* de la priſon.

WARD [one in the hands of a guardian] *Pupille*, m. & f. The court of wards, *La cour des pupilles.*

WARD of a lock, *La garde d'une ſerrure.*

WARD-STAFF, *ſ. Baton de connétable*, m.

To WARD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to guard, to defend, to protect; to fence off] *Garder, préſerver, défendre*; *protéger, ſoutenir, parer.* I have warded you from many dangers, *Je vous ai préſervé de pluſieurs dangers.* To ward a blow, *Parer un coup.*

To

To WARD, *v. n.* [to be vigilant, to keep guard] *Veiller, faire le guet.*

WARDEN (oüâr '-d'n), *ſ.* [a keeper, a guardian] *Gardien,* m *garde,* m. The warden of the mint, *Le garde des monnoies.* The deputy-warden, *Le contre-garde* The warden of a priſon, *Le géol er d'une priſon.* The warden of a college in an univerſity, *Le recteur* ou *chef d'un collége dans une univerſité.* The warden of the Cinque Ports, *Le gouverneur des Cinq Ports.*

WARDEN [in a religious houſe] *Cuſtode,* m.

WARDEN [a kind of pear] *Groſſe poire de garde.*

WARDER (oüârd '-eür), *ſ.* [a keeper, a guard] *Un garde.* The warders of the Tower, *Les gardes de la Tour.*

WARDMOTE (oüârd '-môte), *ſ.* [a meeting; a court held in every ward in London] *Aſſemblée de quartier,* f. ou *la cour du quartenier* ou *commiſſaire de quartier.*

WARDROBE (oüârd 'rôbe), *ſ.* [a room where clothes are kept] *Garde-robe,* f. *garde-meuble,* m

WARDSHIP (oüârd '-chïp), *ſ.* V. GUARDIANSHIP.

WARE (oüère), *ſ.* [ſomething to be ſold, commodity] *Marchandiſe,* f. *denrée,* f.

† Good wares make quick markets, *Marchandiſe qui plaît eſt à demi vendue.* A ware-houſe, *Un magaſin.* Time during which goods remain in a warehouſe, *Magaſinage,* m. A wareh uſe-keeper, *Un garde-magaſin.* Earthen-ware, *Poterie,* f. China war', *Porcelaine,* f Dutch-ware, *Fiènce,* ou *porcelaine de Hollande,* f. Small wares, *Mercerie,* f. A haberdaſher of ſmall wares, *Un m rcier.*

WARE, *ou plutôt* AWARE, *adj.* [being in expectation o', being provided againſt; cautious, wary] *Qui s'attend à, en garde, précautionné contre.* I'll come in an hour that he is not ware of me, *Je viendrai à une heure qu'il ne m'attendra pas.*

WARE, *or rather* WORE, which ſee.

WAREFUL (oüère-foûl), *adj.* [cautious] *Circonſpect, attentif, prudent, précautionné.*

WARE-HOUSE (oüère '-hăeüse), *ſ.* [a ſtore-houſe of merchandize] *Magaſin,* m.

WARELESS (oüère '-lèce), *adj.* [uncautious] *Imprudent, ſans précaution.*

WARFARE (oüâr-fère), *ſ* [a military life] *Le ſervice* ou *la vie militaire; guerre,* f.

WARFARING (oüâr '-fé-rïng), *ſ. Guerrier,* m.

WARF-PORTER, *Gigne-denier.*

WARILY (oüé '-rï-lé), *adv.* [cautiouſly] *Prudemment, ſagement, avec circonſpection.*

WARINESS (oüé '-rï-nèce), *ſ.* [caution, prudent forethought] *Prudence,* f. *précaution,* f. *circonſpection,* f. *diſcrétion,* f. *prévoyance,* f. *ordre,* m. *économie,* f. *ménage,* m.

WARLIKE (oüâr '-läïke), *adj.* [fit for war, military, relating to war] *Belliqueux, martial, qui aime la guerre; militaire, guerrier.* A warlike nation, *Une nation belliqueuſe* ou *guerrière.* His warlike exploits are known, *On connoît ſes exploits militaires.* A warlike woman, *Une amazone.* To grow warlike, *S'aguerrir.*

WARLOCK, *or* WARLUCK (oüâr '-leük), *ſ.* [a witch, a wizzard] *Une ſorcière, un ſorcier.*

WARM (oüârme), *adj.* [heated to a ſmall degree] *Chauffé, échauffé, chaud, modérément chaud, tiède;* au figuré, *ardent, zélé, chaud, paſſionné, empreſſé, emporté.* The weather is warm, *Le temps eſt chaud,* ou *il fait un temps chaud,* ou *il fait chaud.* To be warm, *Avoir chaud.* To make warm, *Chauffer, échauffer.* To grow warm, *Devenir chaud.*

* When they came once to be warm in their liquor, *Lorſque le vin leur eut échauffé le cerveau,* ou *la cervelle.* To grow warm in a diſpute, *S'échauffer dans la diſpute.* Egbert was hardly warm in his throne, *A peine Egbert avoit-il eu le temps de ſe reconnoître ſur le trône,*

WARM, *adv.* V. WARMLY.

To WARM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make warm] *Chauffer, échauffer, donner de la chaleur.* To warm one's ſelf, *Se chauffer, prendre l'air du feu,* ou *d'un fagot.* The ſun warms the earth, *Le ſoleil échauffe la terre.* To warm again, *Réchauffer.*

WARMED (oüârm'd), *part. adj. Chauffé, échauffé.*

WARM-HEADED (oüârm '-hĕd-ĕd), *adj.* [fanciful, enthuſiaſtick] *Qui a la tête* ou *l'imagination chaude, enthouſiaſte*

WARMINGPAN (oüârm '-ïn'gne-păne), *ſ.* [a covered braſs-pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals] *Une baſſinoire.* To warm with a warming-pan, *Baſſiner.*

WARMINGPLACE (oüârm '-ïn'gne-plèce), *ſ.* [in a monaſtery] *Le chauffoir* d'un couvent.

WARMINGSTONE (oüârm '-ïn'gne-stône), *ſ.* [a ſtone dug in Cornwal, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while] *Sorte de pierre qui garde ſa chaleur,* f.

WARMLY (oüârm '-lé), *adv.* [with gentle heat; ardently, eagerly] *Chaudement, avec chaleur,* au propre & au figuré. He is warmly clad, *Il eſt chaudement vêtu.*

* They maintained the diſpute very warmly, *Ils ſoutinrent la dipute avec bien de la chaleur.*

WARMNESS (oüârm '-nèce), *and* WARMTH (oüârmtsh), *ſ.* [gentle heat; *figuratively* zeal, paſſion, fervour of mind] *Chaleur douce;* au figuré, *action,* f. *ardeur,* f. *chaleur,* f. *paſſion,* f. *empreſſement,* m. *zele ardent, enthouſiaſme, courroux* Vital warmth, *Chaleur vitale*

* There is a great warmth in his affection towards us, *Il met beaucoup de chaleur dans ſon affection pour nous.*

¶ Warmth, *Chaleur*; heat, *ardeur*; fervency, *ferveur* (fy'nun.): the firſt is a degree of the ſecond, mild and friendly; the ſecond is the firſt, kindled into rage, by vinlent motion. They keep the ſame places in our minds, when uſed in alluſive ſignifications; as, the *warmth* of affection, or friendſhip; the *heat* of paſſion or party. *Fervency* is more frequently uſed in a religious ſenſe; as, the *fervency* of devotion, the *fervency* of zeal. *Warmth* is in ſome meaſure neceſſary, it makes us punctual in the exerciſe of our duty, though a ſenſe of gratitude and affection: *heat* has a dangerous tendency, cauſing quarrels and animoſities: *fervency* will, if not kept within due bounds, drive men into enthuſiaſm.

To WARN (oüârne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give previous notice of ill; to admoniſh; to notify previouſly good or bad] *Précautionner, prévenir*; ‡ *admonéter, aviſer, avertir, informer, donner avis, faire ſavoir* ou *connoître.* I warn you of it, *Je vous en préviens.* He had warned them of their duty, *Il les avoit avertis de leur devoir.*

To WARN one into the court, *Aſſigner quelqu'un pour comparoître devant le juge.*

To WARN one away, *Avertir quelqu'un de ſe pourvoir ailleurs, lui donner ſon congé.*

WARNED (oüârn'd), *part. adj. Prévenu, précautionné, averti.*

WARNING (oüârn '-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice] *Avertiſſement,* m. *avis,* m. *admonition,* f. *congé,* m. A true and plain relation of my misfortunes will be of uſe and warning to credulous maids, *Un récit vrai & ſimple de mes malheurs ſervira d'avertiſſement aux filles crédules.* Take this for warning never to put too much truſt in deceitful men, *Que ceci vous apprenne à ne vous pas fier indiſcrettement à des hommes trompeurs.* To give one warning, *Avertir, prévenir quelqu'un.* To give one's tenant warning, *Avertir ſon locataire de ſe pourvoir ailleurs, lui donner congé.*

WARNOTH (oüârn '-otsh), *ſ.* [a forfeit of double rent by the tenants of Dover caſtle, if they fail at the day] *Amende à laquelle les vaſſaux du château de Douvres ſont condamnés s'ils manquent à payer la rente au jour requis,* f. *elle conſiſte à payer le double pour la première fois, & le triple à la ſeconde.*

WARP (oüârp), *ſ.* [the thread at length into which the woof is woven] *Chaîne,* le fil monté ſur le métier pour faire de la toile, f. To part and tie the threads of the warp, *Friſer une chaîne.*

WARP, *or* Tow-line [in a ſhip; a ſmall rope to remove her] *Cordelle,* f. *touée,* f. *cabot,* m *grelin,* m *hauſſière,* f. (qui ſert à remorquer *ou* touer un vaiſſeau).

To WARP, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to weave a woof] *Ourdir* une trame; terme de Tiſſerand.

To WARP [to contract; to turn aſide from the true direction] *Plier, détourner, écarter.* * A conſtant watchfulneſs againſt all thoſe prejudices that might warp the judgment aſide from the truth, *Une vigilan e conſtante contre tous ces préjuges capables de détourner le jugement du chemin de la vérité.*

To WARP up a ſhip, *Touer un vaiſſeau.* To warp a ſhip off from the ice by means of grappling, *Dégrappiner un vaiſſeau.*

To WARP, *v. n.* [to change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion] *Plier, ſe déjeter, ſe tourmenter; tourner, travailler, ſe cambrer.* Wood warps on the heart-ſide, *Le bois tire au cœur,* ou *ſe cambre du côté du cœur.*

WARPED (oüârp't), *part. adj. Ourdi; plié, tourné, cambré, déjeté* (en parlant du bois). A warped plank (in a ſhip), *Bordage déjeté* (courbé dans le ſens de ſa largeur).

WARPING (oüârp '-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [caſting cambering; ſaid of a board] *Bouge d'une planche,* m. *cambrure,* f.

WARRANT (oüar '-ăn'te), *ſ.* [a writ conferring ſome right or authority] *Permiſſion authentique,* f. *pouvoir,* m. *autorité,* f. *ordre,* m. *procuration,* f. *brevet,* m *commiſſion,* f. He ſent him a warrant of a thouſand pounds a year penſion for his life, *Il lui envoya un brevet de mille livres ſterling de penſion viagère.* To give a warrant, *Breveter.*

* Nobody has warrant to do it, *Perſonne n'a le pouvoir de le faire.* By divine warrant, *Par la permiſſion divine.*

WARRANT [a writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption] *Priſe de corps,* f. *décret de priſe de corps,* m. To have a warrant againſt one, *Avoir une priſe de corps contre quelqu'un.*

WARRANT [a juſtificatory teſtimony] *Juſtification,* f. *apologie,* f. His promiſe is our warrant, *Sa promeſſe eſt notre juſtification.*

To WARRANT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſecure, to maintain, to atteſt, to aſſure] *Garantir, ſoutenir, maintenir, aſſurer, atteſter, proteſter.* I warrant it good, *Je vous le garantis bon.* Reaſon warrants this principle, *C'eſt un principe que la raiſon atteſte.* She is here, I warrant you, *Je vous aſſure qu'elle eſt ici.*

To WARRANT [to give authority, to juſtify] *Autoriſer, juſtifier, excuſer.* V. To AVOUCH.

To WARRANT [to exempt, to ſecure] *Exempter, garantir, mettre à couvert.* I cannot warrant you from his cruelty, *Je ne puis vous garantir, vous mettre à couvert de ſa cruauté.*

WARRANTABLE (oüar '-ăn't-ă-bl'), *adj.* [defenſible] *Soutenable.* That opinion is not warrantable, *Ce ſentiment n'eſt pas ſoutenable; cette opinion eſt inſoutenable.*

WARRANTABLENESS (oüar '-ăn't-ă-bl'-nĕce), *ſ.* [juſtifiableneſs] *Qualité de ce qui eſt ſoutenable,* ou *de ce qui peut ſe juſtifier.*

WARRANTABLY (oüar '-ăn't-ă-blé), *adv.* [juſtifiably] *D'une manière ſoutenable.*

WARRANTED (oüar '-ăn't-ĕd), *part adj.*

Garanti, soutenu, maintenu, attesté, confirmé. That is a remark warranted by daily experience, *C'est une remarque confirmée par l'expérience journalière.*

WARRANTER (oŭar'-ăn't-eŭr), *s.* [one who gives security] *Garant*, m.

‡ WARRANTISE (oŭar'-ăn'-tăize), *and* WARRANTY (oŭar'-ăn't'-é), *s.* [authority, security] *Garant*, m. *garantie*, f. terme de palais. I shall be your warranty, *Je serai votre garant.* We have the warranty and consent of all the churches, *Nous avons la garantie & le consentement de toutes les églises.*

To WARRAY. V. To WAR.

WARREN (oŭar'-ène), *s.* [a kind of a park for rabbits] *Garenne*, f.

WARRENER (oŭar'-ĕn-eŭr), *s.* [the keeper of a warren] *Garennier*, m. *garde de la garenne*, m.

WARRIOR (oŭâr'-ïeŭr), *s.* [a soldier, a military man] *Un guerrier, un militaire, un soldat.*

WARSAW (oŭâr'-sâ), *s.* [a large city, the capital of Poland] lat. 52°-14' N. lon. 21°-6' E.] *Varsovie*, f.

WART (oŭârte), *s.* [a corneous excrescence, a little hard protuberance on the flesh] *Une verrue, un poireau*; & par extension, *le bouton* d'une fleur.

WART-WORT (oŭârt'-oŭeŭrte), *s.* [Bot. Heliotropium, verrucaria, a med. plant] *Verrucaire*, f. *herbe aux verrues*, f. *héliotrope*, m.

WARWICK (oŭar'-ik), *s.* [a large borough of England; lat. 52°-20' N. lon. 1°-36' W.] *Warwick*, m.

WARWICKSHIRE (oŭar'-ïk-chère), *s.* [a county of England] *Le comté de Warwick.*

WARTY (oŭârt'-é), *adj.* [grown over with warts] *Plein de verrues* ou *de poireaux.*

WAR-WORN (oŭâr'-eûórne), *adj. Fatigué de la guerre.*

WARY (oŭé'-ré), *adj.* [cautious, provident, scrupulous] *Circonspect, retenu, précautionné, prudent, prévoyant, sage, avisé*; ou bien *ménager, économe.*

WAS (oŭaze), the preterite of To be. I was. *J'étois, je fus*, ou *j'ai été.* V. WERE.

WASH (oŭache), *s.* [washing, buck] *Buée*, f. *lessive*, f. *lavage*, m. *l'action de laver*; *lavement*, m. A wash-house, *Un laveir, une buanderie.* A wash-tub, *Une cuve, un cuvier.* A wash-pot, *Un bassin.*

* ‡ I have no wash, *Je n'ai point d'argent.*

WASH [a medical lotion] *Lotion*, f. Beauty-wash, *Eau artificielle pour embellir le visage*; *eau de beauté*, f.

WASH [a marsh or fen] *Marais*, m. *marécage*, m. The washes of Lincolnshire, *Les marais de la province de Lincoln.*

WASH [a superficial stain or colour] *Lavis*, terme de Peintre, *m.*

WASH [hog's food] *Lavure d'écuelles* qu'on donne aux cochons, *f.* Glover's wash, *Lavure de gantier.* Goldsmith's wash, *Lavure d'orfèvre.*

To WASH, *v. n. Laver, se laver, se nettoyer, se purifier.*

To WASH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cleanse by ablution] *Laver, nettoyer avec de l'eau* ou *quelqu'autre liqueur*; au figuré, *purger, purifier, laver.* Wash your hands, *Lavez-vous les mains.* To wash foul linen, *Faire le blanchissage*, ou *la lessive.* (to buck), *Faire la buée, laver le linge sale.* To wash a glass, *Rincer un verre.* To wash one's face, *Se débarbouiller.*

* Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin, *Lave-moi* ou *purge-moi entièrement de mon iniquité, & nettoie-moi de mon péché.*

To WASH [to moisten] *Laver, baigner, arroser, mouiller*; *guéer.* The river washes the walls of the town, *La rivière baigne les murs de la ville.*

To WASH AWAY, OFF, *or* OUT, *Nettoyer, emporter, effacer*, se dit au propre & au figuré.

To WASH DOWN, *Détacher.* To wash down the phlegm, *Détacher les flegmes.*

To WASH OVER [to colour by washing] *Laver* terme de Peintre, *colorer, coucher les couleurs à plat.* To wash over a design, *Laver un dessein.* To wash over with eggs, *Dorer.*

To WASH the wood [among water-gilders, to daub it over with whiting] *Encoller le bois.*

WASHBALL (oŭache'-bâl), *s.* [a ball made of soap] *Une savonette.*

WASH-BOARDS (oŭache'-bôrdz), *s. pl.* [in a Ship; broad thin planks fixed occasionally on the top of a boat's side, so as to extend the height thereof, and be removed at pleasure] *Falques* ou *coulisses*, f. pl.

WASHED (oŭacht), *part. adj. Lavé, nettoyé, blanchi*; au propre & au figuré, *purgé, purifié.*

* WASHED OUT, OFF, *or* AWAY, *Effacé, emporté, nettoyé.* Those things cannot be washed away from my mind, *Ces choses ne peuvent être effacées*, ou *s'effacer, de mon esprit.*

WASHER (oŭach'-eŭr), *s.* [in wheel-carriages, a flat circular ring] *Rondelle*, f.

WASHER-WOMAN (oŭach'-eŭr-oŭoŭmeŭne), *s. Une blanchisseuse, une lavandière, une buandière.*

WASHING (oŭach'-ïn'gne), *s. L'action de laver*; *lavage*, m. *lavement*, m. *lotion*, f. *blanchissage du linge*, m. A washing place, *Un bain.* A washing tube, *Un bain, un cuvier.*

WASHINGS (oŭach'-ïn'gnz), *or* WASHES (oŭach'-éz), [among Goldsmiths] *Ordures*, f. pl. *lavures*, f. pl.

WASHINGTON [a city of North-America, the metropolis of the United States; lat. 38°-53' N. lon. 77°-15' N.] *Washington*, m.

WASHY (oŭach'-é), *adj.* [watery] *Humide, mouillé.*

WASHY [feeble, weak] *Flasque, foible, sans force, sans vigueur, fluet.*

WASP (oŭasp), *s.* [a sort of insect] *Une guêpe.*

WASPISH (oŭasp'-ïche), *adj.* [peevish, morose] *Bourru, acariâtre, chagrin, de mauvaise humeur.*

WASPISHLY (oŭasp'-ïch'-lé), *adv.* [peevishly] *D'une maniere bourrue, de mauvaise humeur.*

WASPISHNESS (oŭasp'-ïch'-nĕce), *s.* [peevishness] *Humeur bourrue, mauvaise humeur, humeur acariâtre.*

WASSAIL (oŭas'-éle), *s.* [a sort of liquor] *Sorte de boisson Angloise faite avec des pommes, du sucre, & de la bière.* A wassail-bowl, *Une tasse, un gobelet pour boire cette liqueur.*

WASSAIL, *s.* [a drunken-bout] *Une partie, un repas, un festin de buveurs.*

WASSAIL [festival song sung formerly from door to door, in the time of the Epiphany] *Noël*, m.

WASSAILLER (oŭas'-él-eŭr), *s.* [a drunkard] *Un buveur, un ivrogne.*

WAST (oŭaste), [the second person of *was*, from *To be*] Thou wast, *Tu étois.*

WASTE (oŭéste), *adj.* [destroyed, ruined, desolate] *Ravagé, ruiné, désolé.* To lay waste, *Ravager, ruiner, désoler.*

WASTE [superfluous, worthless] *Inutile, superflu, qui n'est bon à rien, de rebut.* A waste fertility, *Une fertilité superflue, inutile, vaine.* Waste paper, *Papier de rebut.*

WASTE, *s.* [destruction, spoil] *Ravage*, m. *dégât*, m. *débris*, m. The boars have made a great waste in my grounds, *Les sangliers ont fait beaucoup de dégât dans mes terres.*

WASTE [useless expense] *Dissipation*, f. *profusion*, f. *folle dépense, excès*, m. Waste of water for a certain space of time, *Dépense des eaux.* As in a waste of goodness, *Comme par un excès de bonté.* To make a waste of any thing, *Dissiper une chose, la prodiguer vainement.*

WASTE [decay, consumption, loss] *Dépérissement*, m. *consomption*, f. *détérioration*, f *perdition*, f. *perte*, f. *décket*, m. In mere waste, *En pure perte.*

WASTE [ground unoccupied; region ruined] *Terres vagues* ou *vaines, pays désolé, contrée ruinée.*

WASTE, *or* Waste-paper, *Maculatures*, f. pl. *papiers de rebut*, m. pl. *qui ne peuvent être d'aucun usage*; *bardot d'imperfections*, m.

To WASTE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diminish, to destroy; to desolate, to wear out] *Diminuer, gâter*; *prodiguer, dépenser mal à propos*; *ravager, désoler, ruiner*; *consumer, abattre, user, consommer, dilapider* The fire wastes the liquor, *Le feu diminue la liqueur.* Why waste you so your money? *Pourquoi prodiguer ainsi votre argent?* He wastes his time in playing, *Il perd son temps à jouer.* To waste a country, *Ravager* ou *désoler un pays.* I am able to waste it all myself, *Je puis le consumer en entier moi seul.*

To WASTE, *v. n.* [to decay; to dwindle] *Décheir, baisser, diminuer, dépérir, s'user, atténuer, se consumer, se chêmer.* The day wastes, *Le jour baisse* ou *tombe.* He wastes away, *Il dépérit à vue d'œil.*

WASTED (oŭés'-tĕd), *part. adj. Gâté, diminué*; *prodigué, dépensé inutilement & follement*; *ravagé, ruiné, désolé*; *consumé, usé, défait.*

WASTEFUL (oŭéste'-foŭl), *adj.* [destructive, ruinous; prodigal; uncultivated] *Destructeur*; *prodigue, dissipateur*; *inculte.* A wasteful fury, *Une furie destructrice.* With a wasteful hand, *D'une main prodigue.* Wasteful deserts, *Déserts incultes.*

WASTEFULLY (oŭéste'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with vain consumption] *Prodigalement, avec une vaine profusion.*

WASTEFULNESS (oŭéste'-foŭl-nĕce), *s.* [prodigality] *Prodigalité*, f.

‡ WASTEL-BREAD (oŭés'-tĕl-brĕd), *s.* [the finest sort of bread] *Le plus beau pain.*

WASTENESS (ouéste'-nĕce), *s.* [desolation] *Désolation*, f. In this day of wasteness, *Dans ce jour de désolation.*

WASTER (oŭés'-teŭr), *s.* [a squanderer] *Un dissipateur, un prodigue.*

WASTING (oŭés'-tïn'gne), *s.* [*from* To Waste] *Dégât*, m. *l'action de gâter*, &c. *débris*, m.

WAT (oŭăte), *s.* [a nick-name for a hare] *Un lièvre.*

WATCH (tŭatche), *s.* [forbearance of sleep] *Veille*, f. A watch-candle, *Une chandelle de veille.* A watch-light, *Un fanal.*

WATCH [guard] *Garde*, f. *guet*, m. To be upon the watch, *Monter la garde.* * To be upon the watch, *Mugueter, faire le guet*, ou *le quart*, en terme de marin.

The anchor-watch, *La garde.* The sea-watch, *Le quart.* The larboard watch, *Le quart de babord* ou *les babordais.* The starboard-watch, *Le quart de tribord* ou *les tribordais.* Starboard-watch, oh! *Tribord au quart!* Dog-watch, *Le quart de quatre* à huit heures du soir, qui est partagé en deux, de deux heures chaque. Watch-glasses, *Ampoulettes*, ou *horloges de sable*, f. pl. To set the watch, *Changer* ou *relever le quart.*

The morning watch-gun, *Le coup de canon de Diane.* The evening watch-gun, *Le coup de canon de retraite.*

Watch of a part of the crew, *Bordée*, f. To set the sea-watch, *Faire la grande bordée.* To set the quarter-watch, *Faire la petite bordée.*

* To have a watch upon a man's actions, *Veiller sur quelqu'un, avoir l'œil sur lui, l'observer, le garder à vue.*

WATCH, *s.* [a pocket-clock] *Une montre.* A watch-case, *Une boîte de montre.* An alarm-watch, *Un réveil-matin, un réveil.*

Second-watch [which tells the seconds] *Montre à secondes.* Hour and quarter watch, *Montre à trois parties.* Watch striking, *or* repeating, *or* repeater, *Montre à répetition.* To make a repeating watch silent, *Mettre une montre au silence.*

* WATCH and trinkets (among Butchers), *Tête de bœuf,* f. *équivalent,* m.

To WATCH, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [not to sleep] *Veiller, ne pas dormir.* I have two nights watched with you, *J'ai veillé deux nuits avec vous.*

* To WATCH [to keep guard] *Veiller, garder, prendre soin, prendre garde.* The Lord watches over us, *Le Seigneur veille sur nous.* Watch over yourself, *Prenez garde à vous, tenez-vous sur vos gardes.*

To WATCH, *v. a.* [to guard, to have in keeping] *Veiller, garder*; au figuré, *observer, épier, avoir soin de, veiller* ou *avoir l'œil sur.* To watch a sick body, *Veiller* ou *garder un malade.*

* To watch one's motions, *Observer les démarches de quelqu'un.* To watch an opportunity, *Epier l'occasion.*

WATCHED (oŭatch't), *part. adj. Veillé, gardé*; *observé, épié.*

WATCHER (oŭatch '-eŭr), *s.* [one who watches; diligent observer] *Veilleur,* m. *surveillant,* m. *observateur,* m. An attentive watcher of the works of nature, *Observateur attentif des ouvrages de la nature.*

WATCHET (oŭatch '-ĕt), *adj.* [blue, pale blue] *Bleu, d'un bleu pâle.* Watchet eyes, *Des yeux bleus.*

WATCHFUL (oŭatch '-foŭl), *adj.* [vigilant, attentive, cautious] *Vigilant, attentif, soigneux, qui prend soin*; *alerte*; *éveillé sur ses intérêts.* A watchful care, *Un soin vigilant.* The watchful providence of God, *La providence divine qui prend soin de nous.* To be watchful, *Etre attentif, examiner, observer, être en garde.* To be watchful over a man's failings, *Examiner les défauts d'autrui.* To be watchful against whatever might misrepresent the truth, *Etre en garde contre tout ce qui pourroit déguiser la vérité.* V. VIGILANT.

WATCHFULLY (oŭatch '-foŭl-é), *adv.* [vigilantly] *Vigilamment, attentivement, soigneusement*; *avec vigilance, attention,* ou *soin.* An experiment very watchfully made, *Une expérience faite avec beaucoup de soin.*

WATCHFULNESS (oŭatch '-foŭl-nĕce), *s.* [vigilance, heed] *Vigilance,* f. *soin,* m. *attention,* f. *diligence,* f. *insomnie,* f.

WATCH-HOUSE (oŭatch '-hăoŭce), *s.* [place where the watch is set] *Corps-de-garde,* m.

WATCHING (oŭatch '-ĭn'gne), *s.* [inability to sleep] *Insomnie,* f.

WATCH-MAKER (oŭatch '-mé-keŭr), *s.* [one whose trade is to make pocket-clocks] *Horloger,* m.

WATCH-MAN (oŭatch '-măne), *s.* [guard, centinel] *Un homme de guet*; *sentinelle,* f.

WATCH-TOWER (oŭatch '-tăoŭeŭr), *s.* [tower on which a watchman is placed for the sake of prospect] *Une échauguette, une guérite, un beffroi.*

WATCH-WORD (oŭatch '-oŭeŭrd), *s.* [the word given to watchmen to know their friends] *Le mot,* ou *le mot du guet*; *consigne,* f.

WATER (oŭâ '-teŭr), *s.* [one of the four elements] *Eau,* f. Water seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities] *L'eau paroît être composée de particules polies, dures, poreuses, rondes, d'un diamètre égal, & d'une pesanteur spécifiquement égale.*

Fresh water, *Eau douce.* Salt water, *Eau de mer.* Spring-water, *Eau de source.* Rock-water, *Eau de roche.* Fresh running water, *Eau vive.* Rain-water, *Eau de pluie* Well-water, *Eau de puits.* Pump-water, *Eau de pompe.* Water of salt spring, *Muire* ou *mure,* f. Weak salt-water, *Eau muire.* Brackish water, *Eau saumâtre.* Water with bran thrown into it, *Eau blanche.* To soak and wash in water, *Aiguayer.* Hot, boiling water, *Eau chaude, eau bouillante.* Chalibeate water, *Eau ferrée, eau chalibée.* Mineral water, *Eau minérale.* Sweet-scented water, *Eau de senteur.* Arqu-busade-water, *Eau d'arquebusade, eau vulnéraire.* Hungary-water, *Eau de la reine d'Hongrie.* Holy water, *Eau bénite.* To drink the waters, *Prendre les eaux.*

† Court holy water [fair empty words] *Eau bénite de Cour.* † A water-gruel doctor, *Un médecin d'eau douce.* † Smooth water runs deep, *Il n'est pire eau que celle qui dort.*

WATER [sea, river, lake, pond] *Eau,* f. *mer,* f *marée,* f. *rivière,* f. *lac,* m *étang,* m. On the water-side, *Au bord de l'eau.* To swim under water, *Nager entre deux eaux.* To go by water, *Passer l'eau ou la rivière.* 'Tis high water, 'tis low water, *La marée est haute, la marée est basse.* To take in fresh water, *or* to water, *Faire de l'eau,* ou *faire aiguade,* en terme de marine. To make water, *Faire eau.*

Water-lines [in Sea-language] *Lignes d'eau.* Load water-line, *Ligne d'eau en charge,* ou *la ligne d'eau le vaisseau chargé.* A water logged ship, *Vaisseau engagé.* Water-sail, *Bonnette* (placée sous les plus basses bonnettes, & qui ne peut servir que par une très-belle mer). Water-ways of a ship, *Goutti res,* f. pl. Foul water, *Eau changée.* Shoal-water, *Eau maigre.* Very smooth water, *Eau plate & courtoise.* Water inclosed with ice, *Eaux fermées.* Open channel after the ice has melted *or* separated, *Eaux ouvertes.*

* To hold WATER [to be sound *or* tight] *Se soutenir, ne se pas démentir.* Your reasoning does not hold water, *Votre raisonnement ne se soutient pas.* He could find no shift to hold water, *Il ne put trouver de bonne échappatoire pour se tirer d'intrigue.*

† To fish in troubled waters, *Pêcher en eau trouble.*

WATER [urine] *Eau,* f. *urine,* f. To make water, *Faire* ou *lâcher de l'eau, uriner.*

WATER [rain] *Eau,* f. *pluie,* f. We have had a great deal of water, *Nous avons eu beaucoup d'eau : il est tombé beaucoup d'eau.*

WATER [gloss] *Eau,* f. *lustre,* m. *éclat,* m. *brillant* des perles, des diamans, *&c. m.* These pearls have a fine water, *Ces perles sont d'une belle eau.*

To WATER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to irrigate; to supply with water for drink] *Arroser, mouiller, tremper, baigner*; *abreuver.* To water a garden, *Arroser un jardin.* The Seine waters the isle of France, *La Seine arrose l'Isle de France.* To water herrings, *Dessaler des harengs.* To water a horse, *Baigner un cheval, guéer un cheval,* ou bien, *abreuver un cheval.*

* To water a stuff (to wave it), *Donner l'eau à une étoffe, l'onder, la moirer.*

To WATER, *v. n.* [to shed moisture] *S'humecter, rendre* ou *répandre de l'eau.*

† That makes the mouth *or* teeth water, *Cela fait venir l'eau à la bouche.*

To WATER [in Sea-language] *Faire de l'eau, faire une provision d'eau.*

WATER-ADDER, *or* NATRIX, *s.* [ringed snake] *Serpent d'eau de l'Europe,* m. ou *couleuvre serpentine,* f.

WATER-BAILLIF, *s. Le collecteur des droits qui reviennent de la Tamise.* Water-baillif, having the care of the wherries, *Chableur,* m. Water-baillif, appointed to inspect the navigation of rivers, *Balisseur,* m.

WATER-BORN, *adj.* [just afloat as a ship] *Que est à flot.* To be water-born, *Flotter.*

WATER-BOTTLE, *s.* ‡ *Gargoulette,* f. *pot à l'eau,* m. *aiguière,* f.

WATER-COLOURS (oŭâ '-teŭr-kŏŭl-eŭrz), *s.* paints made into a soft consistence with water] *Couleurs en détrempe,* f. pl. [a sort of painting] *Miniature,* f. To paint in water-colours, *Peindre en miniature.*

WATER-CRESSES (oŭâ '-teŭr-krĕs'-ĕz), *s.* [a powerful anti-scorbutic plant] *Cresson d'eau,* m. *cresson de ruisseau,* m. *cresson de fontaine,* m.

WATER-CRUET, *s.* [for the mass] *Une burette.*

WATER-DOG, *s. Un barbet, un canard,* un chien qui va à l'eau.

WATER-EFT, *s.* [a sort of lizard] *Lézard d'eau,* m.

WATER-ENGINE, *or* Water-machine, *s. Machine hydraulique.*

WATER-FALL, *s.* [cataract, cascade, sheet of water] *Chute d'eau,* f. *nappe d'eau,* f. *cataracte,* f. *cascade,* f.

WATER-FOWL, *s.* [a fowl that lives or gets its food in water] *Oiseau aquatique,* m. *poule d'eau,* f.

WATER-GAGE, *s. Digue* pour arrêter ou contenir les eaux, f. signifie aussi *une sonde* pour mesurer la profondeur de la mer.

WATER-GANG, *s. Canal,* m. ou *fossé,* m. (*plein d'eau*).

WATER-GAVEL, *s. Droit,* m. ou *taxe,* f. qu'on payoit pour avoir le privilége de pêcher dans une rivière, *ou* d'en tirer quelqu'autre avantage.

WATER-GERMANDER, *s.* [scordium; a med. plant] *Germandrée aquatique,* ou *d'eau,* f. *vrai scordium,* m. *chomarras,* m.

WATER-GILDING, *s. Dorure en détrempe,* f.

WATER-GOD, *s. Dieu marin.*

WATER-GOLD, *s. Or moulu*

WATER-GRUEL (oŭâ - teŭr - groŭ '-ĕl), *s.* [food made with oat-meal and water] *Bouillie de gruau,* f.

WATER-HOUSE, *s. Réservoir,* m.

WATER-LEAF, *s.* [Bot. Hydrophyllum, an American plant] *Hydrophyle.*

WATER-LILY, *s.* [Bot. Nymphæa, a cooling aquatic plant] *Lis blanc d'eau,* m. *nénuphar,* m.

WATER-LOCK, *s. Sorte d'abreuvoir.*

WATER-MAN (oŭâ '-teŭr-măne), *s.* [a ferryman, a boatman] *Batelier,* m. (se dit des gens de rivière).

WATER-MARK, *s.* [the utmost limit of the rise of the flood] *Marque de la hauteur de l'eau,* f.

WATER-MELON, *s.* [Bot. Anguria, citrul] *Pastèque,* f. *melon d'eau,* m.

WATER-MILL (oŭâ '-teŭr-mĭll), *s.* [a mill turned by water] *Moulin à eau,* m.

WATER-MINT, *s. Menthe aquatique,* f.

WATER-OUSEL (oŭâ-teŭr-oŭ '-zl'), *s.* [Ornithol. Merula aquatica] *Merle aquatique,* m. *espèce de bécasseau.*

WATER-PAIL, *s. Un seau.*

WATER-PARSLEY, *s. Berle,* f.

WATER-PEPPER, *s. Persicaire âcre,* f. *curage,* m *poivre d'eau,* m.

WATER-PLANTAIN. V. ALISMA.

WATER-POISE, *s. Poids à peser l'eau,* m.

WATER-POT, *s. Pot à l'eau,* m. ou *aiguière,* f.

WATER-RAIL, *s. Marouette,* m. ou *petit râle d'eau,* m.

WATER-RAT, *s.* [a rat that makes holes in banks] *Rat d'eau,* m.

WATER-ROCKET,, *s.* [sort of fire-work playing on the water] *Canard,* m. *plongeon,* m. *genouillère,* f.

WATER-ROSE. V. WATER-LILY.

WATER-SAPPHIR (oŭâ '-teŭr-săf-ĭr), *s. Saphir couleur d'eau,* m.

WATER-SNAKE, *s. Serpent d'eau,* m.

WATER-SPIDER, *s. Araignée d'eau,* f.

WATER-SPIKE, *s. Epi-d'eau,* m.

WATER-SPOUT, *ſ. Jet d'eau*, m. *Jargeon d'eau*, m. A large water-ſpout, *Un boüillon d'eau*. A row of water-ſpouts, *Cierges d'eau*, m. pl.

Water-ſpout (at ſea), *Exhillon*, m. *trombe*, ou *trompe de mer*, f. *pompe de mer*, f. (ſorte de meteore).

WATER-SPRING, *ſ. Source d'eau*, f. *fontaine*, f.

WATER-TROUGH, *ſ. Un abreuvoir.*

WATER-TUB, *ſ. Une cuve.*

WATER-VIOLET (oüâ-teŭr-vāï-ô-lĕte), *ſ.*

WATER-WILLOW, *ſ.* [ozier] *Oſier*, m. *Petite pervenche*, f. *violette des ſorciers*, f.

WATER-WITH (oüâ'-teŭr-oüïtzh), *ſ.* [a plant of Jamaica] *Sorte de plante.*

WATER-WORK (üâ'-teŭr-oüĕurk), *ſ. Machine hydraulique*, f.

WATER-WORKS, *ſ. Eaux*, f. pl. *jets d'eau*, m. pl. To ſet the water-works a going, *Faire jouer les eaux.* A water-work in form of a hern's top, *Une aigrette d'eau* A water-work in form of a round cup, *Ronde d'eau*, f.

WATER-WORMS, *or* fly-worms, *ſ. Ver aquatique* ou *ver amphibie*, m.

WATER-WORMS. V. Scrophula aquatica.

WATERED (oüâ'-teŭr'd), *part. adj. Arroſé, mouillé, trempé, baigné*; *abreuvé*; ſignifie auſſi *ondé* en parlant des étoffes. Watered camblet, *Du camelot ondé.*

WATERER (oüâ'-teŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who waters] *Celui qui arroſe.*

WATERFORD, *ſ.* [a city and ſeaport of Ireland; lat. 52°-18′ N. lon. 6°-54′ N.] *Waterford*, m.

WATERINESS (oüâ'-teŭr-ï-nĕce), *ſ.* [humidity] *Humidité*, f. *ſérоſité*, f.

WATERING-PLACE (oüâ'-teŭr-ĭn'gne-pléce), *or* WATERING-TROUGH (oüâ'-teŭr-ĭn'gne-tröf), *ſ. Un abreuvoir.* [in Sea-language] *Une aiguade, un lieu propre à faire de l'eau.*

WATERING-POT (oüâ'-teŭr-ĭn'gne-pŏte), *ſ. Un arroſoir.*

WATERISH (oüâ'-teŭr-ĭche), *adj.* V. WATERY.

WATERISHNESS (oüâ'-teŭr-ĭche-nĕce), *ſ.* V. WATERINESS.

WATERY (oüâ'-teŭr-é), *adj.* [liquid, like water] *Liquide, aqueux.* Watery parts of the aliments, *Les parties aqueuſes des alimens.*

WATERY [wet, abounding with water] *Humide, pl in d'eau.* A watery ground, *Un terroir humide, éveux* Watery eyes, *Des yeux baignés de larmes.* A watery rupture, *Une hydrocele*, f.

WATERY [taſteleſs, inſipid] *Aqueux, fade, inſipide, qui a le goût d'eau.*

WATTLE (oüat'-tl'), *ſ.* [hurdle] *Claie*, f. Wattles (the barbs or red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill), *Barbes*, f. pl. + *marjoles*, f. pl.

To WATTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cloſe with wattles] *Fermer de claies* ou *de cloiſons.*

WATTLED (oüat'-tl'd), *part. adj. Fermé de claies*, ou *de cloiſons.*

WAUMISH (oüam'-ĭche), *or* WALMISH (oüalm'-ĭche), *adj.* [ſick at the ſtomach] *Qui a l'eſtomac foible*, ou *qui eſt attaqué de la poitrine.*

WAVE (oüéve), *ſ.* [water raiſed above the level of the ſurface, billow] *Vague*, f. *onde*, f *flot*, m. A ſhip toſſed by the waves, *Un vaiſſeau battu par les flots.*

¶ Waves, *vagues*; ſurges, *vagues*; billows, *flots* (ſynon.): *Waves* are as applicable to rivers as to the ſea, and are the natural effect of the fluidity of the water, and leave the idea of a calm; *ſurges* are proper only to the ſea, imply ſwollen waves, and mark ſome degree of agitation; *billows* proceed from a more violent motion, conſequently denote a greater agitation; they break into white foam, and are attended with no little roar. We cut through the *waves*; are lifted by the *ſurges*; toſſed and daſhed by the *billows*. We ſay, the curling *waves*, the ſwelling *ſurges*, the foaming *billows.*

WAVE [unevenneſs, inequality] *Inégalité*, f. *ondulation*, f.

WAVE [in Archit.] *Cymaiſe*, f.

To WAVE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to raiſe into inequalities of ſurface] *Façonner* ou *faire en ondes, onder.*

To WAVE [to turn] *Détourner.* To wave a diſcourſe, *Détourner un diſcours.*

To WAVE [to decline] *Eviter, décliner.* To wave an affair, *Eviter une affaire.*

To WAVE [to lay aſide] *Renoncer.* To wave one's privilege, *Renoncer à ſon privilége.*

To WAVE [to paſs by] *Paſſer, laiſſer, omettre.*

To WAVE, *v. n.* [to float, to play looſely] *Flotter, badiner.* To wave up and down, *Flotter par ondes, ondoyer.*

To WAVE [to turn to and fro] *Tournoyer.*

WAVED (oüév'd), *part. adj. Ondé, façonné* ou *fait en ondes, détourné; évité, décliné, renoncé; paſſé, laiſſé, omis.*

To WAVER (oüé'-veŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to play to and fro; to be uncertain] *Flotter*, au propre & au figuré, *balancer, vaciller, être en ſuſpens, être dans l'incertitude, douter, chanceler, héſiter, barguiner*; + *branler au manche.*

* Faith excludes all wavering, *La foi exclut toute eſpèce de doute & d'incertitude.*

WAVERER (oüé'-veŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one unſettled and irreſolute] *Un homme irréſolu*; *inconſtant*, m.

WAVERING (oüé'-veŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WAVER] *Irréſolution*, f. *doute*, m *incertitude*, f. *action de balancer*, &c.

WAVERINGLY (oüé'-veŭr-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with doubt, uncertainly] *Avec inconſtance, en balançant, avec doute, avec incertitude.*

WAVESON (oüéve'-sŭne), *ſ.* [in the Admiralty-Law, goods ſwimming on the waves after ſhipwreck] *Choſes de la mer*, f pl.

WAVING to and fro (oüé'-vĭn'gne), *adj. & ſ. Balant, balancement*, m.

WAVY (oüé'-vé), *adj.* [riſing in waves] *Ondé, en ondes.*

To WAWL (oüâl), *v. n.* [to cry, to howl] *Crier.*

WAX (oüăks), *ſ.* [a thick tenacious ſubſtance] *Cire*, f. Bees-wax, *Cire neuve* ou *cire jaune.* Seal-wax, *or* ſealing wax, *Cire à cacheter.* Wax-maker, *Cirier*, m. Wax-candle, *or* wax-light, *Bougie*, f. *pain de bougie* A wax-taper, *Un cierge.* Ear-wax, *La cire des oreilles, le cérumen.*

To melt the wax for the laſt time, *Eculer.*

To make wax-tapers by the hand, *Faire des cierges à la main.*

To WAX, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to ſmear with wax] *Cirer*; ou bien, *joindre, coller avec de la cire.*

To WAX, -ING, I Wox *or* Waxed, Waxed *and* Waxen, *v n.* [to grow] *Devenir, ſe faire, croître.*

WAX-CHANDLER (nŭăks-tchăn'd'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who makes and ſells wax-candles] *Cierger*, m.

WAXED (oüăks't), *part. adj Ciré*; *joint, collé avec de la cire.*

WAXEN (oüăk'-s'n), *adj.* [made of wax] *De cire.*

WAXEO, *and* WAXEN, *part. adj. Devenu.*

WAXING (oüăks'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [increaſe] *Accroiſſement*, m.

WAXING [in Chym.]. V. CERATION.

WAXING, *adj.* [growing] *Qui croît, qui ſe fait.* Waxing old, *Qui ſe fait vieux.*

WAX-SCOT, *ſ.* [in ancient Cuſtoms, money paid twice a year towards the charge of maintaining lights, or candles, in the church] *Taxe pour la cire*, f.

WAXY (oüăks'-é), *adj.* [having the nature or character of wax] *Qui a la conſiſtance de la cire.* Waxy potatoes, *Des pommes de terre viſqueuſes.*

WAY (oüé), *ſ.* [the road in which one travels] *Chemin*, m. *route*, f. *voie*, f. *trace*, f. An old man that had travelled a great way under a huge burden, found himſelf ſo weary that he called upon death to deliver him, *Un vieillard qui avoit fait un long chemin, chargé d'un peſant fardeau, ſe trouva ſi fatigué qu'il appela la mort à ſon ſecours.* The highway, *Le grand chemin, la grande route.* To go the ſame way, *Faire route enſemble, prendre* ou *tenir la même route.* The Appian way was paved, *La voie Appienne étoit pavée.* The way of an eagle through the air, *La trace de l'aigle dans l'air.* The overſeer of the highways, *Le voyer.* To croſs the way, *Traverſer le chemin* ou *la rue.* Over the way, *or* croſs the way, *De l'autre côté du chemin* ou *de la rue, vis-à-vis.* To make way through the crowd, *Fenare la preſſe, percer la foule.*

¶ Way, *voie, chemin*; road, *chemin, route* (ſynon.): *Way* is more extenſive and general than *road*, and implies the paſſage from place to place, whether through the high *road* or not; *road* is more limited and particular, and means the beaten *way* of travellers, from one town or city to another. Which, ſays a traveller, is the beſt *way* to Hampton? Either the Hounſlow or Kingſton-*road* is good, ſays the guide; but the ſhorteſt *way* is across the fields, and the pleaſanteſt *way* is by water. Figuratively, we ſay: diligence with perſeverance is the high *road* to preferment; a ſtrict adherence to the principles of chriſtianity is the direct *way* to heaven.

Which is the way thither? *Quel chemin faut-il prendre pour y aller?* 'Tis a long *or* great way thither, *Il y a bien d'ici là, la traite eſt longue.* We are a great way off, *Nous en ſommes encore fort loin.* By the way, *Chemin faiſant, en paſſant.* I ſhall take your houſe in my way, *Je prendrai mon chemin par votre maiſon*, ou *par chez vous.* You are out of the right way, *Vous n'êtes pas dans le bon chemin.* Come again into the right way, *Reprenez le bon chemin* ou *votre chemin.* To put in the right way, *Redreſſer.* Go your ways, *Paſſez votre chemin, retirez-vous.* Go your ways home, *Allez vous-en au logis.* To make *or* give way, to ſtand out of the way, to clear the way, *S'ôter du chemin, faire place.* Make way! *Gare!* To ſtand in one's way, *Empêcher quelqu'un de paſſer.* To come in one's way, *Aller au devant de quelqu'un.* A houſe that ſtands out of the way, *Une maiſon écartée.* To go out of the way, *S'égarer, ſe perdre.* To be out of one's way, *S'être égaré.* You are always out of the way, *Vous êtes toujours abſent.* To keep one out of the way, *Cacher quelqu'un.* To keep out of the way, *Se cacher, s'abſenter, s'éloigner.* To get out of the way, *S'en aller, ſe retirer, ſe ſauver, ſe cacher.* To get one out of the way, *Eloigner quelqu'un, ſe défaire de lui.*

The way of a ſhip, *Le chemin, la route, le cours, la courſe*, ou *le ſillage d'un vaiſſeau.*

Head-way [in Sea-language] *Chemin de l'avant*, m. Stern-way, *Chemin que fait un vaiſſeau par l'arrière lorſqu'il cule*, m. *culée*, f. The ſhip is under way, *Le vaiſſeau fait du chemin*, ou *le vaiſſeau va de l'avant.* The ſhip has freſh way through the water, *Le vaiſſeau fait beaucoup de chemin.* The ſhip has ſtern-way, *Le vaiſſeau marche par l'arriere*, ou *le vaiſſeau cule.* Leeway, *Dérive*, f. *angle de la dérive*, m.

A covered way, *Un chemin couvert*, terme de Fortification. The firſt covered way, *L'avant chemin couvert.*

* To be in the way, *Etre ſous la main*, ou *à portée*; ou bien, *ſe tenir à portée, ne pas s'écarter.* To ſtand in one's way, *Etre un obſtacle à quelqu'un, lui faire tort.* If it be in my way to do you any kindneſs, *Si l'occaſion ſe préſente de vous ſervir.* It does not fall in my way, *Je n'en trouve pas l'occaſion*, ou bien, *cela n'eſt pas dans mon pouvoir, je ne le puis* Let every man be truſted in his own way, *Chacun doit être cru dans ſa profeſſion.* This is a thing out of my way, *Cela n'eſt pas mon affaire, je n'y entends rien*; ou bien, *cela n'eſt pas en mon pouvoir, je n'y puis rien.* 'Tis much out of my way, *Ce n'eſt pas là mon compte, j'y perds beaucoup.* I think it not out of my way, *Je crois qu'il ne ſera pas hors de*

croies.

propos. To be out of the way, *Se tromper.* To diſpatch one out of the way, *Dépêcher, tuer quelqu'un.* To put things out of the way, *Oter ce qui embarraſſe.* To ask out of the way, *Surfaire* la marchandiſe, *en demander trop.*

WAY [ſide] *Côté,* m. *ſens,* m. I know not what way to turn myſelf, *Je ne ſais de quel côte me tourner.* Put it in the right way, *Mettez-le du bon côté.* You take it the wrong way, *Vous le prenez du mauvais côté, à rebours, à contre-ſens.* You go the wrong way to work, *Vous vous y prenez mal.* Every way, *De tous côtés, de tous ſens* This way and that way, *çà & là, deçà & de là.*

* I turned him every way to pump him, *Je le tournai de tous les ſens pour lui tirer les vers du nez.* I know which way he ſtands affected, *Je ſais ſon inclination.* I am inclined that way, *Je ſuis porté pour ce parti-là, j'ai du penchant à cela.* He has a great gift that way, *Il a un grand talent pour cela* - I hope an eſſay this way may have ſome effect, *J'eſpère qu'un eſſai ſur cette matière pourra produire quelque effet.*

* WAY [means, expedient] *Chemin,* m. *voie,* f. *expédient,* m. *moyen,* m. *accommodement,* m. *canal,* m. He would fain make his fortune, but he does not go the right way to it, *Il voudroit faire fortune, mais il n'en prend pas le chemin.* To make way for oneſelf, *Souvrir, ſe frayer le chemin; rompre la glace.* The ſecret ways of Providence, *Les voies ſecrettes, les reſſorts de la Providence.* To be in the way of ſalvation, *Etre dans la voie du ſalut.* I will ſhow you the way to avoid it, *Je vous ferai voir le moyen de l'éviter.* You muſt find out a way for that, *Il vous faut trouver quelque expédient pour cela.* Is there no way with you but you muſt tell, *Ne ſauriez-vous vous empêcher de le dire.* The ſureſt way, *Le plus ſûr moyen,* ou *le plus ſûr.*

¶ Ways, *voies*; means, *moyens* (ſynon.): We go the *ways*, we uſe the *means*. *Ways* are the methods we take; *means*, what we put in execution to ſucceed. The firſt word enfolds in its idea, honour and probity; the laſt pays little or no regard but to the end aimed at: thus, good *ways* are thoſe which are juſt; good *means*, thoſe which are ſure: ſimoniacal practices are very bad *ways*, but very good *means* of obtaining benefices. We frequently find both ſpeakers and writers annexing the ſingular number to the word *means*, which is a glaring abſurdity, ſince it is evidently plural; thus, liberality, ſay they, is *a* ſure *means* of becoming popular.

WAY [manner, method, courſe, maxim] *Manière,* f. *ſorte,* f. *façon,* f. *méthode,* f. *maxime,* f. *conduite,* f. *coutume,* f. *air,* m. *uſage,* m. *biais,* m. *allure,* f. *erres,* f. pl. Another way, *Autrement.* Is that his way? *Eſt-ce-là ſa manière d'agir?* Any way, *De quelque manière que ce ſoit.* No way *or* no ways, *En aucune manière, point du tout, en aucune ſorte.* I am no ways fitted for that, *Je ne ſuis point du tout propre à cela.* He is pretty ſingular in his ways, *Il a des manières fort ſingulières.* It does not concern me neither one way nor other, *Cela ne me touche ni d'une façon ni d'une autre, ni en bien ni en mal.* This is a new way, *C'eſt une nouvelle méthode.* I am for the old way, *Je ſuis pour la vieille mode,* ou *méthode.* Uſe your own way, *Faites à votre fantaiſie, faites comme vous l'entendrez.* Way of writing, *Plume,* f.

* To ſhow one the way, *Montrer* ou *donner l'exemple.* To lead the way, *Conduire, marcher devant, diriger.* To be in a fair way to raiſe one's fortune, *Etre dans le chemin de la fortune,* ou *en paſſe de faire fortune.* The ways of a country, *Les manières, les coutumes, les uſages d'un pays.*

* WAY [iſſue, end, acceſs, paſſage] *Lieu,* m. *iſſue,* f. *paſſage,* m. *porte,* f. *effet,* m. *permiſſion,* &c. f. To give way to a thing, *Donner lieu à quelque choſe,* ou bien, *la ſouffrir, la permettre.* This is to make way for all manner of crimes, *C'eſt ouvrir la porte à toutes ſortes de crimes.* To give way to fortune, to the times, *Céder à la fortune, s'accommoder au temps.* To give way to melancholy, *Se laiſſer aller, s'abandonner à la triſteſſe.* An army that gives way, *Une armée qui plie.* That will go a great way with him, *Cela fera un grand effet ſur lui.* The authority of the adviſer goes a great way in the credit of the advice, *L'autorité de celui qui donne un avis, contribue beaucoup à le faire recevoir.* It is not for an honeſt man to make way to a good office by a crime, *Un honnête homme ne doit pas faire un crime pour rendre ſervice.*

A CROSS-WAY, *Un carrefour.* A way out, *Une ſortie, une iſſue.* A lane that has no way out, *Une rue qui n'a point d'iſſue, un cul de-ſac.* A way in, *Une entrée.* A way through, *Un paſſage* By-way, *Sentier,* m.

† WAY-GOER, *ſ.* [beggar that has no home] *Un coureur, un caimand.*

WAYCOVISH, *ſ.* [an Indian fiſh] *Eventail,* m.

WAYED (oŭĕ'd), *adj.* [backed, ſuppled, and broken, ſpeaking of a horſe] *Dreſſé, dreſſé.*

WAYFARER (o ĕ'-fé-reŭr), *ſ.* [traveller, paſſenger] *Voyageur,* m. *paſſant,* m.

WAYFARING (oŭĕ'-fé-rĭn'gne), *adj.* [paſſing, travelling, being on a journey] *Qui voyage, qui paſſe.*

WAYFARING-TREE (o ĕ'-fé-rĭn'gne-trī), *ſ.* [Bot. Viburnum, wild vine, a ſhrub] *Viorne,* f. *hardeau,* m. *bourdaine blanche,* f. [opulus, marſh-elder, gelder-roſe, ſnow-ball-tree] *Aubier,* m. ou plutôt *obier,* ou *opier,* m. *ſureau d'eau,* m. *roſe-guelâre,* f. *pelote de neige,* f.

WAYLAID (oŭĕ-léd'), *part. adj. A qui l'on a dreſſé* ou *tendu des embûches.*

TO WAYLAY (oŭĕ-lé), -ING, Waylaid, *v. a.* [to beſet by ambuſh] *Tendre* ou *dreſſer des embûches à quelqu'un.*

WAYLAYER (oŭĕ-lé'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who waits in ambuſh for another] *Celui* ou *celle qui dreſſe des embûches.*

WAY-LESS (oŭĕ'-lĕce), *adj.* V. PATHLESS.

WAY-MARK (oŭĕ'-mark), *ſ.* [a mark to guide in travelling] *Poteau pour marquer le chemin,* m.

WAY-THORN (oŭé'-tshorne), *ſ.* [Bot. Ulex, geniſta ſpartium, furze] *Genêt épineux,* m.

WAYWARD (oŭĕ'-oŭeŭrd), *adj.* [peeviſh, froward, moroſe, vexatious] *Méchant, têtu, opiniâtre, de mauvaiſe humeur, chagrin, fantaſque, bourru, capricieux, importun, à charge; chatouilleux.* A wayward beauty, *Une beauté capricieuſe.*

✲ The wayward ſiſters, *Les furies.*

WAYWARDLY (oŭĕ'-oŭeŭrd-lé), *adv.* [frowardly, perverſely] *D'une manière chagrine, d'un air bourru, méchamment.*

WAYWARDNESS (oŭé'-oŭeŭrd-nĕce), *ſ.* [frowardneſs, perverſeneſs] *Humeur bourrue; caprice,* f. *fantaiſie,* f. *méchanceté,* f.

WAY-WISER (oŭĕ-oŭĭ'-zeŭr), *ſ.* [perambulator, pedometer, an inſtrument for meaſuring the road] *Podomètre,* m. *odomètre,* m.

WAYWODE, *ſ.* [hoſpodar, governor of a province in Muſcovy, Poland, &c.] *Vaivode,* m.

WE (oŭi), *pron. perſ.* [the plural of *I*]. *Nous.* We love, *Nous aimons.*

WEAK (oŭĭk) *adj.* [feeble, infirm] *Foible, qui n'a pas de force, infirme, débile, caduc.* He is very weak, *Il eſt fort foible.* Fame and reputation are not weak ties, *L'honneur & la réputation ne ſont pas de foibles liens.* A weak body *or* ſtomach, *Un corps infirme, un eſtomac débile.* To grow weak, *S'affoiblir.*

* WEAK [ſimple; ſoft, pliant] *Foible, ſimple, imbécille, complaiſant, tendre, docile, indulgent,* † *blêche*; *labile.* Full of tongue and weak of brain, *Fort en paroles & foible d'eſprit.* She is a weak woman, *C'eſt une femme imbécille.* Can you be capable of ſo weak a mind? *Auriez-vous bien l'imagination ſi tendre? ſeriez-vous bien capable d'une pareille foibleſſe?*

* WEAK [not powerful, not potent, ſmall, poor, faint] *Foible, pauvre, peu conſidérable, fragile, impuiſſant.* A weak defence, *Une foible défenſe.* A weak diſcourſe, *Un diſcours foible.* A weak argument, *Une pauvre raiſon*; *un pauvre raiſonnement.*

TO WEAKEN (oŭī'-k'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to debilitate, to enfeeble] *Affoiblir, ôter* ou *diminuer les forces,* au propre & au figuré, *infirmer*; *atténuer.* To weaken friendſhip, *Altérer l'amitié.* Every diſeaſe weakens the body, *Chaque maladie affoiblit le corps.*

* The firſt thing which weakened them was their ſecurity, *La première choſe qui les affoiblit, ce fut leur ſécurité.*

WEAKENED (oŭī'-k'n'd), *part. adj. Affoibli, débilité, efféminé.*

WEAKENING (oŭī'-k'n-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Affoibliſſement,* m.

WEAKLING (oŭīk'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a feeble creature] *Un être ſans force & ſans vigueur, un foible enfant.*

WEAKLY (oŭīk'-lé), *adj.* [not healthy] *Infirme, caduc.* Old and weakly, *Vieux & infirme.*

WEAKLY, *adv.* [feebly] *Foiblement, froidement, ſans force, ſans vigueur,* au propre & au figuré.

WEAKNESS (oŭīk'-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of ſtrength, infirmity] *Foibleſſe,* f. *infirmité,* f. *exilité,* f. *fragilité,* f. *délicateſſe,* f. *impuiſſance,* f. *caducité,* f. *manque de force,* m. au figure, *foible,* m *foibleſſe,* f. *imbécillité,* f. *manque de fermeté & de jugement,* m. Weakneſs of conſtitution, *Foibleſſe de tempérament,* f. The weakneſs of old age, *La caducité de la vieilleſſe.*

* She ſeems to be conſcious of the weakneſs of thoſe arguments, *Elle paroît ſentir la foibleſſe de ces raiſons.* You muſt know his nature, his weakneſſes, and diſadvantages, *Vous devez connoître ſon naturel, ſes foibleſſes & ſes défauts.*

WEAK-SIDE (oŭīk'-sīde), *ſ.* [foible, deficiency, infirmity] *Le côté foible, le foible,* au propre & au figure.

WEAL (oŭīl), *ſ.* [happineſs, proſperity] *Bien,* m. *bonheur,* m. The commonweal, *Le bien public.*

WEAL [republic, ſtate] *République,* f. *état,* m.

WEAL [the mark of a ſtripe] *Cicatrice,* f.

WEALD (oŭīld), *ſ.* [wald, walt; a wood] *Bois,* m *forêt,* m. The weald of Kent, *Les bois de la province de Kent.*

WEALTH (oŭĕltsh), *ſ.* [riches, money] *Biens,* m. pl. *richeſſes,* f. pl. *opulence,* f.

† Contentment is the greateſt wealth, *Contentement paſſe richeſſes.*

WEALTHILY (oŭĕltsh'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [richly] *Richement, opulemment.*

WEALTHINESS (oŭĕltsh'-ĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [richneſs] *Richeſſe,* f. *opulence,* f.

WEALTHY (oŭĕltsh'-é), *adj.* [rich, opulent] *Riche, opulent.* V. RICH.

TO WEAN (oŭīne), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to put from the breaſt, to ablactate] *Sevrer*; au figuré, *priver.* To wean a child, *Sevrer un enfant.* Weaning, *Sevrage,* m.

* To wean oneſelf from any pleaſure, *Se ſevrer, ſe priver de quelque plaiſir.*

WEANED (oŭīn'd), *part. adj. Sevré*; au figuré, *privé.* A child newly weaned, *Un enfant nouvellement ſevré.*

WEANEL (oŭī'-nĕl), *and* WEANLING (oŭīne'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [any child *or* animal newly weaned] *Un enfant ou un petit animal nouvellement ſevré.*

WEAPON (oŭĕp'-p'n), *ſ.* [inſtrument of offence] *Arme offenſive,* f. All ſorts of weapons, † *Bâton ferrat & non ferrat.* V. ARMS.

WEAPONED (oŭĕp'-p'n'd), *adj.* [armed for offence] *Armé,* Well *or* ill weaponed, *Bien* ou *mal armé.*

WEAPONLESS (oŭĕp '-p'n-lĕce), *adj.* [having no weapon] *Sans armes, désarmé.*

WEAPON-SALVE (oŭĕp '-p'n-salve), *f.* [a salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it] *Onguent sympathique*, m.

WEAR (oŭēre), *f.* [the act of wearing; the thing worn] *L'action de porter* ou *d'user*; *usage*, m. *ce qu'on porte.* A stuff of good wear, *Une étoffe d'un bon usage.* This is all my wear, *C'est tout ce que je porte.* This is good enough for my wear, *Ceci est assez bon pour moi*, ou *pour mon usage.*

WEAR [a pool or pit of water] *Un réservoir.*

WEAR [in a Water-Mill; sluice, dam] *Trop-plein*, m. *vanne de décharge*, f. *écluse*, f. *bonde*, f.

To WEAR, -ING, I wore (oŭôre), I have worn (oŭorne), *v. a.* [to waste with use or time; to consume, to carry appendant to the body] *User*; *consumer*; *porter sur soi.* Waters wear the stones, *Les eaux usent les pierres.* Time wears out all things, *Le temps consume tout*, ou *détruit tout.* To wear a suit of clothes, *Porter un habit.*

* To wear sea-shoes (to walk firm in ship like a sailor), *Avoir le pied marin.*

To WEAR AWAY [to consume, to destroy] *Consumer, miner.* The water wears away the bank, *L'eau mine peu à peu la levée* ou *la digue.*

* To wear away one's best days in sorrow, *Consumer ses plus beaux jours dans la tristesse.*

To WEAR OUT [to waste with use] *User*; au figuré, *épuiser, mettre à bout, lasser.* To wear out a suit of clothes, *User un habit.*

* To wear land out of heart, *Epuiser une terre.* To wear out a man's patience, *Lasser la patience de quelqu'un, le mettre à bout.*

To WEAR, *v. n.* [to be wasted with use; to be spent tediously] *S'user, vieillir, se consumer, se passer,* ‖ *s'en aller*, au propre & au figuré. Every thing wears out, *Tout s'use.* Thus wore out the night, *Ainsi se passa la nuit.*

* The greatest passion soon wears off, *La plus violente passion s'use bientôt.* Her beauty wears away in melancholy, *Sa beauté se passe* ou *se consume dans le chagrin.*

WEARABLE (oŭé '-ră-bl'), *adj.* [fit to be worn] *En état d'être porté.*

WEARER (oŭé '-rĕur), *f.* [one who wears] *Celui* ou *celle qui porte quelque chose sur soi.*

† The wearer best knows where the shoe wrings him, *Il n'y a personne qui sache mieux où est le mal que celui qui le souffre.*

WEARIED (oŭī '-rĕd, *part. adj. Lassé, fatigué; ennuyé, excédé, dégoûté.*

WEARINESS (oŭī '-rĭ-nĕce), *f.* [lassitude] *Lassitude*, f. *fatigue*, f. signifie aussi, *ennui*, m. *impatience*, f. *dégoût*, m,

WEARING (oŭé '-rĭn'gne), *f.* [clothes] *Habits*, m. pl. *hardes*, f. pl. *nippes*, f. pl.

WEARING out, *Usure*, m. *usure*, f.

WEARISH (oŭēr '-rĭche), *adj.* [boggy, watery] *Marécageux, aquatique.*

WEARISOME (oŭī '-rĭ-seŭme), *adj.* [troublesome, tedious] *Incommode, ennuyeux, fâcheux, assommant.*

WEARISOMELY (oŭī 'ri-seŭme-lé), *adv.* [tediously] *D'une manière ennuyeuse, avec ennui.*

WEARISOMENESS (oŭī '-rĭ-seŭme-nĕce), *f.* [the quality of tiring, the state of being tired] *Qualité ennuyante*; *ennui*, m.

WEARY (oŭī '-ré), *adj.* [subdued by fatigue, tired] *Las, fatigué*, au propre & au figuré, *ennuyé, dégoûté, excédé.* My arms are weary, *Mes bras sont fatigués.* Weary of walking, *Las de se promener.*

* He is never weary of well doing, *Il ne se lasse jamais de bien faire.* Weary of waiting, *Las d'attendre.* I am weary of gravity, *Je suis dégoûté du grave & du sérieux.* To be weary of pleasure, *Etre blasé sur les plaisirs.*

¶ Weary, *ennuyé*; tired, *lassé*; fatigued, *fatigué* (synon.): A too frequent repetition of the same thing *wearies*, and at length *tires*; excess of labour *fatigues.* We are *weary* with waiting, *tired* with ill success, *fatigued* with pursuing. When we are *weary* of a thing, we lack spirits to complete it; when *tired*, we are totally unable to finish it; when *fatigued*, we want strength to go through it as we would. In a figurative sense, a petitioner grows *weary* through his impatience; *tired*, through his perseverance; and *fatigued*, through his importunities.

To WEARY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tire] *Lasser, fatiguer*, au propre & au figuré; *incommoder, ennuyer, importuner, excéder.* He weary'd his soldiers too much, *Il fatigua trop ses soldats.*

* You weary me with your trifling discourses, *Vous m'ennuyez avec vos sornettes.*

WEARY'D (oŭī '-rĕd). V. WEARIED.

WEASAND (oŭī '-z'n), *f.* [the wind-pipe] *La trachée-artère.*

WEASEL (oŭī '-z'l), *f.* [a small quadruped] *Une belette.* Volthinian weasel, *Perouaska*, m ou *belette à ceinture*, f. Wild weasel, *Moufille*, f.

WEATHER (oŭĕth'-eŭr), *f.* [state of the air] *Temps*, m. *disposition de l'air.* Fair or fine weather, *Un beau temps.* Rainy weather, *Un temps pluvieux.*

WEATHER, or foul weather [storm] *Tempête*, f. *tourmente*, f. au propre & au figuré.

* WEATHERS of time, *Les révolutions que le temps amène.*

WEATHER [in Sea-language] *Temps*, m. *température de l'air*, f. *le côté du vent, le dessus du vent.* Blowing weather, *Gros temps*, ou *temps venteux.* Stormy weather, *Temps orageux, mauvais temps.* Squally weather, *Temps d'orages & de grains.* Clear weather, *Temps serein, temps clair.* Thick weather, *Temps couvert & embrumé.* Foggy weather, *Temps de brouillard*, m. Hazy weather, *Brume*, f. *temps embrumé.* Wild weather, *Mauvais temps, vilain temps* ou *temps sauvage.* Weather boards, *Planches placées en forme de toits* ou *d'abat-jours, au dessus des sabords* ou *ouvertures quelconques d'un vaisseau désarmé (pour le garantir de la pluie, &c. sans empêcher la circulation de l'air).* Our ship has the weather-gage of another, *Notre vaisseau est au vent*, ou *a le vent d'un autre vaisseau.* The weather-side of a ship, *Le côté du vent d'un vaisseau.* The weather shrouds, *Les haubans du vent*, ou *du côté du vent*, m. pl. The weather-braces, *Les bras du vent*, m. pl. A weather-shore, *Côte* ou *terre qui est au vent*, f. A-weather the helm! *La barre au vent!* ou *Arrive!* Hard a-weather! *Arrive tout!* Weather-bit, *Bitture du cable (au côté extérieur du vindas).*

To WEATHER, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to expose to the air] *Mettre à l'air, faire prendre l'air*; *jardiner* l'oiseau, en terme de Fauconnerie.

To WEATHER [to pass with difficulty] *Doubler, passer au delà*; au figuré, *franchir, surmonter.* To weather a point, *Doubler une pointe.*

To weather a cape [to sail round it] *Arrondir un cap.* To weather a ship, *Gagner l'avantage du vent sur un vaisseau.*

* We have weathered our point, *Nous avons surmonté tout obstacle.*

To WEATHER OUT [to endure] *Souffrir, essuyer.*

WEATHER-BEATEN (oŭĕth'-eŭr-bī-t'n), *adj.* [harassed by bad weather] *Fatigué, fracassé, par le mauvais temps, par la tempête.*

WEATHER-COCK (oŭĕth'-eŭr-kŏk), *f.* [an artificial cock set on the top of a spire] *Coq de clocher*, m. *girouette*, f.

* He is a mere weather-cock, he turns with every wind, *Il tourne à tous vents comme une girouette.*

WEATHER-DRIVEN (oŭĕth'-eŭr-drĭv-v'n), *adj.* [forced by storms] *Emporté, entraîné par la tempête.*

WEATHER-GAGE (oŭĕth'-eŭr-guédje), *f. L'avantage du vent*, m. To get the weather-gage, *Monter au vent, gagner le vent, se mettre au dessus du vent, prendre le dessus du vent.* To lose the weather-gage, *Perdre l'avantage du vent, tomber sous le vent.*

WEATHER-GLASS (oŭĕth'-eŭr-glăce), *f.* [a barometer] *Un baromètre.*

WEATHERLY (oŭĕth'-eŭr-lé), *adj.* [in Sea-language] *Du côté du vent*, ou *au vent.*

That ship carries a weatherly helm, *Ce vaisseau est ardent:* littéralement *ce vaisseau a toujours la barre au vent.*

WEATHER-SPY (oŭĕth'-eŭr-spăï), *f.* [a stargazer] *Astrologue*, m.

WEATHER-WISE (oŭĕth'-eŭr-eŭăïze), *adj.* [skilful in foretelling the weather] *Qui sait prévoir le temps qu'il fera.* A hare is more weather-wise than the best astrologer, *Le lièvre connoît mieux tous les changemens du temps que le meilleur astrologue.*

WEATHERED (oŭĕth'-eŭr'd), *part. adj. Mis à l'air*; *doublé*; *franchi, surmonté.*

WEATHER-TILING, *f.* [in Building; covering the upright side of a house with tiles] *L'action de doub'er de tuiles.*

To WEAVE (oŭīve), -ING, I wove (oŭôve) or weaved (oŭīv'd), I have woven (oŭô'v'n), *v. a.* [to form by texture] *Tisser, tresser, travailler au métier, faire un tissu*; au figuré, *unir, entrelacer, entremêler.* To weave cloth, ribbons, stockings, *Faire de la toile, des rubans, des bas au métier.* To weave hair for a periwig, *Tresser des cheveux pour faire une perruque.*

* They wove religion into civil government, *Ils unirent la religion au gouvernement.*

WEAVED (oŭīv'd). V. WOVEN.

WEAVER (oŭīv'-eŭr), *f.* [one who weaves] *Un tisserand.* A silk-weaver, *Un ouvrier en soie.* A ribbon weaver, *Un rubannier.*

Bolting-cloth weaver, *Etaminier*, m. Weaver at the upright loom, *Haute-licier*, m. *farrafinois*, m Velvet weaver's oblong frame, *Cantre*, m. Weaver's alarm [a weight fastened to a pack-thread, which is placed horizontally, so that the flame of a candle setting fire to the thread, the weight falls and alarms the sleeping person] *Allarme*, f.

WEAVING (oŭī '-vĭn'gne), *f.* [from To WEAVE] *Tissure*, f. *l'action de tisser.*

WEB (oŭĕb), *f.* [texture, any thing woven] *Tissu, toile qui est sur le métier*, f. *jangle*, f. *ruban de gros fil*, m. Cob-web, *Toile d'araignée.*

WEB of lead, *Une feuille de plomb.*

WEB [a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight] *Une taie* ou *tache sur l'œil*; *glaucome*, m. *cataracte*, f.

WEB-FOOTED (oŭĕb '-foŭt-ed), *adj.* [palmipedous] *Palmipède, qui a les pattes, palmées*, ou *garnies d'une membrane*, comme les oies.

WEBSTER (oŭĕb '-steur), *f.* [a weaver] *Un tisserand.*

To WED (oŭĕd), -DING, -DED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to marry, to take for husband or wife] *Epouser, se marier*; se dit aussi au figuré. To wed a wife, *Epouser une femme.* I shall not wed, *Je ne me marierai pas.*

WEDDED (oŭĕd '-ĕd), *part. adj. Epousé, marié*; au figuré, *attaché, infatué, entêté,* ‖ *acharné.*

* Men are wedded to their tastes, *Les hommes sont attachés à leurs plaisirs.* Wedded to his opinion, *Entêté de son opinion, attaché à son sentiment.*

* They wedded his cause, *Ils épousèrent sa cause.*

WEDDING (oŭĕd '-ĭn'gne), *f.* [V. MARRIAGE; nuptials, nuptial ceremony] *Epousailles*, f. pl. *noces* ou *noce*, f. *célébration du mariage*, f. *mariage*, m. A wedding-garment, *Robe de noces.* Wedding-day, *Jour de noces.* Wedding-ring, *Bague de noces, anneau nuptial, jonc*, m. A wedding song, *Chant nuptial*, m. *épithalame*, f. Wedding presents, *Corbeille*, f. To make a great wedding, *Faire de belles noces.* I was at the wedding, *J'étois de la noce.*

§ WEDDING [a word corrupted from the French one *Vidanges*, signifying the emptying of a house of office] *Vidanges*, f pl.

WEDGE (oŭĕdje), *s.* [a body which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber] *Un coin, à fendre du bois; calle*, f. Wedge-wise, *En forme de coin.*

Wedge of a mason, *Louveteau*, m.

Slater's wedge, *Quille*, f. Wedges of middling size [among Slaters] *Fers moyens*, m. pl. Iron wedges, *Coins de fer*, ou *coins à refendre*. Wedges driven between the blocks and keel (when a ship is building), *Coins de chantier*. Wedges fixed under the train of a gun-carriage (when the sea is high), *Cabrions*, m. pl.

Wedge of gold *or* silver, *Lingot*, m ou *barre d'or* ou *d'argent*, f.

Wedge of lead, *Navette de plomb*, f.

To Wedge, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to make use of wedges] *Coincer.* [to put a thing between two others] *Enclaver, mettre* ou *enfermer entre.*

WEDGED (oŭĕdj'd), *part. adj. Enclavé, enfermé.* What impulse can be propagated from one particle wedged in the very centre of the earth, to another in the centre of Saturn? *Quelle impulsion peut se propager d'une particule enfermée dans le centre de la terre, à une autre qui est dans le centre de Saturne?* The principality of East Friesland is wedged between the Republic of Holland and the Electorate of Hanover, *La principauté d'Ostfrize est enclavée entre la République de Hollande & l'Electorat d'Hanovre.*

WEDLOCK (oŭĕd'-lŏk), *s.* [marriage, matrimony] *Mariage*, m. *** *hyménée*, m. Joined by the bands of wedlock, *Unis par les nœuds du mariage.*

WEDNESDAY (oŭĕn'z'-dĕ), *s.* [the fourth day of the week] *Mercredi*, m.

† WEE (oŭī), *adj.* [little] *Petit.* A wee bit, *Un petit morceau.*

WEECHELM, *ou par corruption* Witchelm (ouĭtch'-ĕlm), *s.* [a species of elm] *Orme*, m.

WEED (oŭīde), *s.* [an herb noxious *or* useless] *Mauvaise herbe.* Sea-weed, *Algue*, f. To dig up weeds with a trowel, *Béquiller.* [with a hoe] *Houer, ébercher, sarcler.*

† Ill weeds grow apace, *Mauvaise herbe croît toujours.*

Weed [a garment, clothes] *Habit*, m. A friar's weed, *Un habit de moine.* In woman's weed, *En habit de femme.*

To Weed, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to take away noxious plants] *Oter les mauvaises herbes, ébercher, sarcler*; au figuré *extirper, déraciner.* To hand-weed, *Oter les mauvaises herbes à la main.*

* To weed a vice, *Extirper un vice.*

WEEDED (oŭīd'-ĕd), *part. adj Sarclé*; au figuré, *extirpé, déraciné.*

WEEDER (oŭīd'-eŭr), *s.* [one that weeds] *Sarcleur*, m. au figuré, *exterminateur*, m.

WEED-HOOK (nūīd'-hoŭk), *s.* [a hook by which weeds are extirpated] *Un sarcloir.*

WEEDLESS (oŭīd'-lĕce), *adj.* [free from weeds] *Où il n'y a point de mauvaises herbes.*

WEEDY (oŭīd'-é), *adj.* [abounding with weeds] *Plein de mauvaises herbes.*

WEEK (oŭīk), *s.* [the space of seven days] *Semaine*, f. The next week, *La semaine prochaine.* I give him so much a week, *Je lui donne tant par semaine.*

WEEK-DAY (oŭīk'-dĕ), *s.* [any day except Sunday] *Un jour de la semaine*, pour le distinguer du Dimanche; *un jour ouvrable*, ‖ *un jour ouvrier.*

WEEKLY (oŭīk'-lé), *adj.* [hebdomadary] *Hebdomadaire, de chaque semaine*

Weekly, *adv.* [once a week] *Une fois la semaine, par semaine, chaque semaine.*

WEEL (oŭīl), *s.* [a whirlpool; a twiggen snare for fish] *Un tournant, un gouffre*; ou bien, *une nasse.*

‡ To WEEN (oŭīne), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to think, to imagine] *Penser, croire, estimer, s'imaginer.*

WEENING (oŭīn'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Ween] *Pensée*, f. *opinion*, f. *créance*, f.

To WEEP (cŭīpe), -ing, Wept (eŭĕpte), *and* Weeped (oŭīpt), *v. n.* [to shed tear *Pleurer, verser des larmes.* Have you wept for your sin? *Avez-vous pleuré votre péché?* A lovely, weeping fair, *Une belle pleureuse.* V. To Cry.

To Weep, *v. a.* [to lament, to bemoan] *Pleurer, déplorer.* If you will weep my misfortunes, take my eyes, *Si vous voulez pleurer mes malheurs, prenez mes yeux.*

WEEPER (oŭīp'-eŭr), *s.* [one who sheds tears] *Pleureur, pleureuse.*

WEEPING (oŭīp'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To Weep] *Pleurs*, f. pl. ou *larmes*, m. pl. *l'action de pleurer.*

Weeping-cross (oŭīp'-ĭn'gne-krŏce), *s. C'est le nom d'une croix autrefois près de Stafford, & qui a donné lieu aux expressions suivantes.* To come home by weeping-cross, *S'en revenir mécontent, mal-satisfait*, ou *la larme à l'œil.* The way to heaven is by weeping cross, *Le chemin du ciel est un chemin de pleurs.*

Weeping-willow (oŭīp'-ĭn'gne-oŭĭl'-ô), *s.* [a species of willow-tree] *Saule pleureur*, m. *espèce de saule dont les branches pendent jusqu'à terre.*

WEEPINGLY (oŭīp'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with tears] *En pleurant, la larme à l'œil.*

To WEET (oŭīte), -ing, Wot (oŭŏte), *or* Wote (oŭôte), *v. n.* [to know, to have knowledge] *Savoir.*

WEETLESS (oŭīt'-lĕce), *adj.* [unknowing] *Qui ne sait pas, qui n'est pas informé.*

WEEVIL (oŭī'-v'l), *s* [a small insect destructive of corn] *Charançon*, m. *calandre*, f. *ver du pain*, m.

WEEZEL (oŭī'-z'l), *s.* V. Weasel.

WEFT (oŭĕfte), *or* Weftage (oŭĕf'-tĕdje), *s.* [texture] *Tissu*, m. *trame*, f. A weft of hair, *Une tresse de cheveux.*

Weft [the woof of cloth] *Trame*, f.

Weft [any thing wandering about without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor] *Une épave.*

To WEIGH (oŭé), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to poise, to examine by the balance; to balance in the mind] *Peser*, au propre & au figuré; *examiner, juger, considérer.* Weigh this loaf, *Pesez ce pain.* It weighs four ounces, *Il pèse quatre onces.*

* You must weigh all these reasons, *Vous devez peser toutes ces raisons.* To weigh every word, *Peser chaque parole.* To weigh all things by pleasures and sorrows, *Juger de toutes choses par les plaisirs & les chagrins.* To weigh a matter, *Balancer une affaire.*

To Weigh [to pay] *Payer.* They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver, *Ils payerent pour ma rançon trente pièces d'argent.*

To Weigh [to raise] *Lever.* To weigh anchor, *Lever l'ancre, déjancrer, démarrer, appareiller.*

To weigh an anchor, *Hisser une ancre du fond à bord*, ou *hisser à bord.*

To Weigh down [to overbalance; to overburden] *Peser plus, faire pencher la balance, l'emporter*; ou bien, *surcharger, abattre, accabler, affaisser.*

* That weighs down all objections, *Cela l'emporte sur toutes les objections.*

My soul is weighed down with care and sorrow, *Mon âme est surchargée de soins, & accablée de chagrin.*

To Weigh, *v. n.* [to have weight] *Peser*, au propre & au figuré. That weighs lighter, *Cela pèse moins.*

* This reason ought to weigh with you, *Cette raison doit être d'un grand poids auprès de vous.* That weighs upon my heart, *Cela me pèse sur le cœur.*

Weigh, *s.* [256 pounds of avoir-du-pois] *Poids de 256 livres à 16 onces la livre.* A weigh of wool, 256 *livres de laine.*

WEIGHED (oŭé'd), *part. adj.* [experienced] *Pesé*, au propre & au figuré.

WEIGHER (oŭé'-eŭr), *s.* [one who weighs] *C'lui* ou *celle qui pèse.*

WEIGHT (oŭéte), *s.* [quantity measured by the balance; any thing to weigh withal; ponderous mass; V. Heaviness; gravity; pressure; importance, influence] *Poids*, m *faix*, m. *pesant*, m. *pesanteur*, m au figuré, *poids* m. *importance*, f. *conséquence*, f. *considération*, f. Standard weight, *Poids matrice.* Stamped weight [weight marked according to the standard weight] *Poids étalonné.* Adjusting weight [serving to adjust the weight of planchets] *Dénéral*, m. *dénéraux*, m. pl. Tobacco dried by the fire loses weight, *Le tabac séché au feu perd de son poids.* To sell a thing by the weight, *Vendre une chose au poids.* To make good weight, *Faire bon poids.* A hundred pound weight, *Cent livres pesant.* A pistole of full weight, *Une pistole de poids, une pistole trébuchante* He is worth his weight in gold, *Il vaut son pesant d'or.* The weight of a clock, of a kitchen-jack, *Le poids d'une horloge, d'un tournebroche*; *moteur*, m.

Weights *or* a pair of weights, *Une balance.* Gold weights, *Un trébuchet* pour peser l'or. Weight (ball), *Boulet*, m *poire*, f. *peson d'une romaine*, m.

* The weight of business, of affections, *Le poids* ou *le faix des affaires, le poids de l'affection.* To do every thing with weight and measure, *Faire toutes choses avec poids & mesure.* In such a point of weight, *Dans une affaire de cette importance.* His dignity gives weight to his actions, *Sa place donne du poids à ses actions.*

* Of weight, *Grave.*

¶ Weight, *poids, importance*; influence, *influence*; sway, *autorité, pouvoir* (synon): In the sense of having power over the minds of others, *weight* implies prevalence, though small; *influence* seems to possess more force; *sway* is more absolute. Ex. Pleasure has some *weight* with him; ambition possesses still more *influence* over him; but interest rules him with the most unbounded *sway* Superiority of rank and reason gives *weight*; it is commonly by persuasion that it acts: attachment to persons contributes much to the *influence* they have over us; it is by solicitation it prevails: the art of finding out and taking advantage of the weakness of men forms the *sway* we bear over them; 'tis by watching their motion that we succeed.

WEIGHTILY (oŭé'-tĭ-lé), *adv* [heavily; importantly] *Avec poids*, au propre & au figuré.

WEIGHTINESS (oŭé'-tĭ-nĕce), *s.* [heaviness; importance] *Pesanteur*, m *poids*, au propre & au figuré, m. *importance*, f. *considération*, f. *conséquence*, f.

WEIGHTLESS (oŭét'-lĕce), *adj.* [light] *Léger, sans poids.*

WEIGHTY (oŭé'-té), *adj.* V. Heavy; [ponderous; important] *Pesant, lourd*; au figuré, *de poids, important, de conséquence, d'importance.* A weighty mass, *Une masse pesante.*

* Let me have your advice in this weighty affair, *Donnez-moi votre avis dans cette importante affaire.* This reason is very weighty, *Cette raison est de grand poids.*

WEIMAR, *s.* [a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat. 51°-6' N. lon. 11°-52' E.] *Weimar*, m.

WEISSEMBURG, *s.* [a town of France, in Alsace; lat. 48°-53' N. lon. 8°-11' E.] *Weissembourg*, m

WELCH (oŭĕl.he), *adj.* [of the country of Wales] *Gallois, du pays de Galles, Breton.* A Welch-man or woman, *Un gallois, une Galloise.*

WELCH-RABBET (oŭĕ.che-răb'-ĕte), *s.* [toasted bread and cheese] *Un ramequin.*

WELCOME (oŭĕl'-keŭme), *adj.* [received with gladness] *Bien-venu, reçu avec plaisir, agréable.* You are welcome, *Soyez le bien-venu.* Your letters are always welcome to me, *Vos lettres me sont toujours agréables.* If you like it, you are welcome to it, *Si vous l'agréez, vous n'avez*

n'avez qu'à l'accepter. To bid one welcome, *Recevoir quelqu'un avec amitié, l'accueillir.*

† Welcome as flowers in May, *Auſſi bien venu que les fleurs au mois de Mai.*

WELCOME, *interj.* [you are welcome] *Soyez le bien-venu.*

WELCOME, *ſ.* [happy coming; kind reception] *Bien-venue, f. heureuſe arrivée*; ou bien, *accueil*, m. *réception gracieuſe.* A hearty welcome *Une réception amicale.*

To WELCOME, -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to ſalute a new comer with kindneſs] *Accueillir, faire un bon accueil, recevoir avec amitié.* They welcomed him, *Ils lui firent un accueil gracieux.*

WELCOMED (oŭĕl '-keŭm'd), *part. adj. Accueilli, reçu gracieuſement*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* His offer was welcomed with thanks, *On le remercia des offres qu'il avoit faites.*

WELCOMENESS (oŭĕl '-keŭm-nĕce), *ſ.* V. GRATEFULNESS.

WELCOMER (oŭĕl '-keŭm-eŭr), *ſ.* [the ſaluter or receiver of a new comer] *Celui* ou *celle qui accueille un nouveau venu.*

WELCOMING (oŭĕl '-keŭm-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WELCOME] *Accueil*, m. *réception*, f. *l'action d'accueillir*, ou *de recevoir quelqu'un avec amitié.*

WELD (oŭĕld). V. WEALD.

WELD [yellow weed, or Dyer's weed] *Gaude*, f. *herbe à jaunir*, ſ.

To WELD. V. To WIELD.

To WELD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to join, to incorporate] *Joindre, unir, mêler, incorporer, amalgamer.*

Welding-hot [among Smiths] *Chaud à ſouder.*

WELFARE (oŭĕl '-fére), *ſ.* [happineſs, ſucceſs, proſperity] *Bien-être*, m. *bonheur*, m. *proſpérité*, f.

WELK, *or* WILK (oŭĕlk), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſhell-fiſh] *Pétoncle*, f.

WELKED (oŭĕlkt), *adj.* V. WRINKLED, WREATHED.

WELKIN (oŭĕl '-kĭne), *ſ.* [the viſible regions of the air] *Le ciel viſible, le firmament.*

WELL (oŭĕl), *ſ.* [V. SPRING; a fountain, a deep narrow pit of water] *Source*, f. *fontaine*, f. *puits*, m. *eau minérale.* If the well be corrupted, the ſtream takes the ſame corruption, *Si la ſource eſt corrompue, le courant de l'eau le ſera auſſi.* Well-water, *Eau de puits.* A draining well, *Un puiſard.* Well in a ſhip [an apartment formed in the middle of a ſhip to encloſe the pumps] *Archipompe*, f. Well-room of a boat [the place in the bottom where the water lies] *Sentine*, f. *réſervoir d'un bateau de pêcheur.* Well in a coach, *Cave*, f.

Epſom wells, *Les eaux minérales d'Epſom.* She is at the wells, *Elle eſt aux eaux.*

Well-cleanſer, *Ecureur de puits.*

To WELL, *v. n.* [to ſpring] *Sourdre, jaillir.*

WELL, *adj.* [not ſick, happy, convenient, in favour] *Bien, en bonne ſanté, en bon état, heureux, propre, convenable, en faveur.* Are you well? *Etes-vous bien, êtes-vous en bonne ſanté?* It would have been well for Genoa, if ſhe had followed the example of Venice, *Il eût été heureux pour Gênes de ſuivre l'exemple de Veniſe.* He was well with Henry the fourth, *Il étoit en faveur auprès de Henri IV.* To be well to paſs, *Etre à ſon aiſe.*

☞ Well is he that dwelleth with a wife of underſtanding! *Heureux celui qui a une femme intelligente!*

WELL, *adv.* [not ill, ſkilfully, favourably, much] *Bien, favorablement, heureuſement, beaucoup, fort, largement.* It is well done, *C'eſt bien fait.* It happened as well as cou'd be, *La choſe a auſſi bien réuſſi qu'il étoit poſſible.* To take a thing well, *Prendre bien une choſe, la prendre en bonne part.* All the world thinks and ſpeaks well of you, *Tout le monde penſe & parle favorablement de vous: Tout le monde a une bonne opinion de vous, & ſe fait un plaiſir de chanter vos louanges.* He lives very well, *Il vit fort bien, fort à ſon aiſe*; ou *en homme de bien.* I know him not well, *Je ne le connois pas bien.* To wiſh one well, *Souhaiter du bien à quelqu'un.* I like it well, *J'aime bien cela.* I love you well, *Je vous aime bien.* Too well, *Trop bien, trop.* If he ſhould do otherwiſe than well, *S'il ne faiſoit pas bien, S'il venoit à manquer.*

As well as, *Auſſi bien que.* Well and good, *A la bonne heure.*

WELL! *int. Bon!*

WELL [uſed in compoſition] *Bien.* Well-becoming, *Bienſéant.* Well-beloved, *Bien-aimé, âmé.* Well-formed, *Bien fait.* Well-affected, *Bien intentionné.* Well-bottomed, *Bien fondé.* Well-mannered, *Civil, honnête*; *poli.* Well-favoured, well-featured, *Beau, bien fait, qui a les traits du viſage beaux & gracieux.* Well diſpoſed, *Charitable.* Well-looking, *Avenant.* Well-ſpoken, *Bien-diſant.* Well-wrought, V. ELABORATE.

WELLADAY (oŭĕl '-é-dé)! *interj.* [alas] *Ouais! hélas!*

WELLBEING (oŭĕl-bi '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [happineſs] *Bien-être*, m. *bonheur*, m. *proſpérité*, f.

WELLBORN (oŭĕl-borne '), *adj.* [not meanly deſcended] *Bien né, qui a de la naiſſance.*

WELLBRED (oŭĕl-bréd '), *adj.* [polite, elegant of manners] *Bien élevé, poli, honnête, || bien appris.* V. COMPLAISANT.

WELLDONE (oŭĕl-deŭne ')! *interj* of praiſe, *Fort bien! A merveille!*

WELL-FAVOURED (oŭĕl-fé '-veŭr'd), *adj.* [beautiful, pleaſing to the eye] *Beau, charmant, agréable à l'œil.*

WELLGOVERNING (oŭĕl-gueŭv '-eŭrnĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a good adminiſtration] *Bon gouvernement.* To conſult about the well-governing of the kingdom, *Pour délibérer touchant le bon gouvernement du royaume.*

WELLMEANING (oŭĕl-mĭn '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [good will] *Bonne intention, bonne volonté.*

WELLMEANING, *adj.* [well-minded, honeſt] *Bien intentionné, favorable*; *de bonne foi, honnête.*

WELLMET (oŭĕl-mĕte ')! *interj.* of ſalutation, *Heureuſe rencontre! Bien rencontré!*

WELLNATURED (oŭĕl-né '-tïeŭr'd), *adj.* [kind] *D'un bon naturel*; *bon, doux, humain.*

WELLNIGH (oŭĕl-nāï '), *adv.* [nearly, almoſt] *A peu près, près, preſque.*

WELLSPENT (oŭĕl-ſpĕn'te), *adj.* [paſſed with virtue] *Bien employé, paſſé dans la vertu, vertueux.* A wellſpent life, *Une vie vertueuſe..*

WELLTASTED (oŭĕl-tés '-tĕd), *adj.* [having a good taſte] *Qui a bon goût, de bon goût.*

WELL-WILLER (oŭĕl '-oŭïl-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who means kindly] *Quelqu'un bien diſpoſé, qui a bonne intention, qui veut du bien aux autres.*

WELL-WISH (oŭĕl-oŭïche '), *ſ.* [a wiſh of happineſs] *Souhait de bonheur*, m.

WELL-WISHER (oŭĕl-oŭïch '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who wiſhes the good of anuther] *Ami*, m. *qui ne ſouhaite que du bien*; *partiſan*, m.

WELT (oŭĕlte), *ſ.* [a border, a guard, an edging] *Bord*, m. *bordure*, f. *bande*, f. *trépoint*, en parlant d'un ſoulier, m.

WELT [ornament like bells] *Campane*, f.

To WELT, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſew any thing with a border] *Border.*

WELTED (oŭĕlt '-ĕd), *part. adj. Bordé.*

To WELTER (oŭĕlt '-eŭr), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to roll in water *or* mire] *Se rouler, ſe vautrer*; au figuré, *ſe baigner.*

* To welter in blood, *Se baigner dans le ſang.*

† WEM (oŭĕme), *ſ.* [the belly] *La panſe, la bedaine.*

WEM [a ſpot, ſcar] *Une cicatrice.*

WEN (oŭĕne), *ſ.* [a fleſhy *or* callous exceſcence] *Loupe*, f.

WEN, on the throat, *Un goître.* He has a wen on the throat, *Il eſt goîtreux.*

WENCH (oŭĕn'che), *ſ.* [a young woman; a ſtrumpet] *Une fille*; ſe prend plus ſouvent en mauvaiſe part, & ſignifie *une garce, une putain, une gueuſe, une coureuſe.*

To WENCH, *v. n.* [to run after wenches] *Fréquenter les putains, être adonné à la débauche des femmes, être putaſſier.*

WENCHER (oŭĕn'ch '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a fornicator] *Un fornicateur*; *un putaſſier.*

WENCHING (oŭĕn'ch '-in'gne), *ſ* [from To WENCH] *Putaniſme*, m. *commerce illégitime avec les femmes.* To go a wenching, *Courir les putains*, † *courir le guilledou.*

† WEND (oŭĕn'd), *ſ.* [about ten acres of land] *Une étendue de terre d'environ dix acres.*

‡ To WEND [to go] *Aller, s'en aller*; *paſſer, ſe paſſer.*

WENT (oŭĕn'te), *ſ.* [a way] *Un chemin.*

WENT [the preterite ſtill in uſe, of the old verb *To Wend*] I went home, *Je m'en allai au logis.* He went as far as the heart of the country, *Il pénétra juſqu'au cœur du pays.* The buſineſs went ſo, *L'affaire ſe paſſa de la ſorte.* V. To Go.

WEPT (oŭĕpte), pret. and part. of *To Weep, Pleuré.*

WEPT FOR, *adj.* [V. To Weep] *Qu'on pleure*, ou *qu'on a pleuré.*

WERDEN (oŭĕr '-dĕne), *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia; lat. 51°-17' N. lon. 7°-1' E.] *Werden*, m.

WERE (oŭĕrr), [the plural of was, in the verb to be] *C'eſt le pluriel de* was, *dans le verbe* to be, *Etre. Ex.* We were, *Nous étions.* You were, *Vous étiez.* They were, *Ils étoient.*

R. WERE is alſo a ſingular, as in the following examples, *On ſe ſert auſſi de* were *au ſingulier comme dans les exemples ſuivans*; *mais alors il eſt au ſubjonctif.* If I were, *or* were I rich, *Se j'étois riche.* If you were, *or* were you an honeſt man, *Si vous étiez un honnête homme.* Were it not for his good conduct, ‡ *N'étoit ſa bonne conduite.* Were it not for fear of diſpleaſing you, *Si ce n'étoit la crainte que j'ai de vous déplaire.* He is of a very benevolent diſpoſition; if he were rich, he would probably ſhow himſelf charitable, *Il eſt d'un naturel bienfaiſant*; *s'il étoit riche, il ſeroit ſûrement très-charitable.* He died rich; if he were rich, he lived in a manner by no means anſwerable to his fortune, *Il eſt mort riche, s'il l'étoit*, ou *puiſqu'il l'étoit, il auroit du vivre de manière à ſe faire honneur de ſon bien.*

WERE, *répond auſſi quelquefois à ces deux temps François*, je ſerois, tu ſerois, &c. je fuſſe, tu fuſſes, &c. *Ex.* I were a great knave to do it, *Je ſerois un grand fripon de le faire.* Were it but for his laſt kindneſs, *Quand ce ne ſeroit que pour la dernière amitié qu'il m'a faite.* I wiſh he were gone, *Je voudrois qu'il fût en allé*, ou mieux *parti.* Would to God you were married, *Plût à Dieu que vous fuſſiez marié.*

WERE *a encore un autre uſage dans les phraſes ſuivantes.* You were (*or* had) better to go, *Vous feriez mieux de vous en aller.* Were it but for that, *Quand il n'y auroit que cela.* As it were (in a manner), *Comme, pour ainſi dire, par manière de dire.*

Were, *ſ.* [old Law-term; a fine for homicide] *Amende pour meurtre*, f. Were-gild, the price of a man's head, *Le prix de la tête d'un homme.*

WERE-WOLF (oŭïr-oŭoulf '), *ſ.* [a man-wolf; a fabulous animal] *Un loup-garou, un lycanthrope.*

† WERISH (oŭĕr '-ĭche), *adj.* [unſavory] *Inſipide, fade.*

WERST, *or* WURST, *ſ.* [a Ruſſian meaſure equal to 3500 Engliſh feet] *Wurſt*, m.

WERT (oŭĕrte), the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of *To be*; which ſee.

WESEL (oŭï '-z'l), *ſ.* [a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia; lat. 51°-27' N. lon. 6°-37' E.] *Weſel*, m.

WESER (oŭï '-zeŭr), *ſ.* [a conſiderable river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia] *Weſer*, m.

WESIL (oüi '-s'l). V. Weasand.

WEST (oüëste), *ſ.* [the region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes] *L'oueſt*, m. *l'occident*, m. *le couchant*.

West, *adj.* [being towards the weſt] *Occidental, d'occident, d'oueſt, atlantique.* The Weſt Indies, *Les Indes occidentales*; *les îles*, f. pl. A Weſt India man, *Un Américain.* A weſt wind, *Un vent d'oueſt, l'oueſt*, m.

West, *adv.* [toward the weſt] *A l'oueſt.*

WESTERING (oüëst '-eür-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [paſſing to the weſt] *Qui va à l'oueſt, qui paſſe vers l'occident.*

WESTERLY (oüëst '-eür-lé), *and* Western (oüëst '-eurne), *adj.* [being towards, *or* in the weſt] *D'occident, d'oueſt, occidental.* The weſtern churches, *Les égliſes d'occident.* The weſterly parts of England, *Les parties occidentales de l'Angleterre.* The weſtern world, *Le nouveau monde, l'Amérique.* Weſtern iſlands, V. Azores and Hebrides. Weſtern territory (the preſent appellation of a vaſt country in N. America, comprehending all that part of the United States which lies N. W. of the river Ohio), *Terres à l'Oueſt*, f. pl.

WESTEROS, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Sweden, capital of Weſtmania; lat. 59°-38′ N. lon. 17°-0′ E.] *Wiſteras*, m.

WEST-FRIESLAND, *ſ.* [one of the ſeven united provinces] *Weſt-Friſe*, f.

WESTMANIA, *or* Westmanland, *ſ.* [a province of Sweden] *Weſtmanie*, f.

WEST-MEATH, *ſ.* [a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter] *Weſt-meath*, m.

WESTMINSTER (oüëst '-mĭn'st-eür), *ſ.* [a city of Middleſex, conſtituting with London and Southwark the metropolis of the Britiſh Empire] *Weſtminſter*, m.

WESTMORLAND, *ſ.* [a county of England] *Weſt-morland*, m.

WESTPHALIA (oüëst-fé '-lĭ-ă), *ſ.* [one of the circles of Germany] *Weſtphalie*, f.

Weſtphalian, *Weſtphalien, Weſtphalienne.*

WESTROGOTHIA, V. Gothia.

WESTWARD (oüëst '-oüeürd), *and* Westwardly (oüëst '-oüeürd-lé), *adv.* [towards the weſt] *A l'oueſt, au couchant, vers l'occident.*

WET (oüëte) *adj.* [humid; watery] *Humide, mouillé, moite*; *pluvieux.* A wet room, *Une chambre humide.* My clothes are all wet, *Mon habit eſt mouillé.* Theſe ſheets are wet ſtill, *Ces draps ſont encore moites.* Wet weather, *Un temps pluvieux.*

Her eyes were wet, *Elle avoit les larmes aux yeux.* To make wet, *Mouiller, humecter.* The ground is wet with dew, *La roſée humecte la terre.* Wet ſweetmeats, *Confitures liquides.*

*† To do a thing with a wet finger, *Faire une choſe aiſément, ſans peine, en ſe jouant.*

Wet, *ſ.* [moiſture, water] *Humidité*, f. *moiteur*, f. *eau*, f. Tuberoſes will not endure the wet, *Les tubereuſes ne peuvent ſouffrir l'humidité.*

To Wet, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to humectate, to moiſten] *Mouiller, humecter, arroſer, donner de l'eau.* To wet one's fingers, *Se mouiller les doigts.* Wet the thirſty ground, *Arroſez la terre aride.* Wet theſe flowers, *Donnez de l'eau à ces fleurs.*

To wet the paper [among playing-card makers] *Moitir le papier.* To wet a ſail, *Empeſer une voile.* To rough-wet (among Tanners), *Donner la première eau.*

WET-GLOVER (oüëte-gleüv '-eür), *ſ.* [a dreſſer of ſheep's, lamb's, or goat's ſkin] *Mégiſſier*, m.

WET-COUCH [among Malſters; an even heap, 2 feet thick, of ſwelled barley] *Couche trempée.*

WET-DOCK (oüëte '-dŭk), *ſ.* [a place in the ooze where a ſhip may be haled in] *Baſſin*, m. *daree*, f.

WETTED (oüët '-ĕd), *part. adj. Mouillé, humecté.*

WETHER (oüëtzh '-eür), *ſ.* [a ram caſtrated] *Mouton*, m.

WETNESS (oüët '-nĕze), *ſ.* [moiſture] *Humidité*, f. *moiteur*, f.

To WEX (oüëks), corrupted from To Wax; which ſee.

WEXFORD, *ſ.* [a ſeaport and county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter; lat. 52°-18′ N. lon. 6°-0′ W.] *Wexfort*, m.

WEY (oüë), *ſ.* [the greateſt meaſure for dry goods, containing five chaldrons] *La plus grande meſure des choſes sèches*; *elle contient cinq* chaldrons, *à trente-ſix boiſſeaux le chaldron.*

WEYMOUTH, *ſ.* [a town of England, in Dorſetſhire; lat. 50°-37′ N. lon. 2°-40′ W.] *Weymouth*, m.

WEZAND (oüi '-z'n). V. Weasand.

WHALE (hoüële), *ſ.* [a great fiſh] *La baleine, cachalot*, m. Whale-bone, *Côte* ou *barbe de baleine*, f. *baleine*, f. New whale-bone (too ſoft bone), *Baleine cornue.* The fins of a whale, *Les bras d'une baleine.* A young whale, *Un baleineau.* The pizzle of a whale, *Balenas*, m.

Whale, *ſ.* [Aſtron. Cetus, a conſtellation] *Baleine*, f.

WHALE-CUTTERS, *ſ. pl.* [men on board a whaler that cut the fiſh up] *Charpentiers*, m. pl.

WHALE-LOUSE, *ſ.* [a teſtaceous animal which moleſts the whale in the northern ſeas] *Pou de baleine*, m.

WHALER (hoüël '-eür), *ſ.* [Greenland man] *Baleinier*, m.

WHAME, *ſ.* [burrel-fly *or* wringle-tail] *Hippobоſque*, f. *mouche araignée des chevaux*, f. *mouche à chien*, f.

WHANG-YU, *ſ.* [a ſort of ſturgeon of China] *Whang-yu*, m.

WHARF (hoüarf), *ſ.* [a broad plain place near the water, to lay wares on] *Un quai*, ou *port de rivière*, m. There were not ſo many wharfs in London, *Il n'y avoit pas tant de quais à Londres.*

A wharf-porter, *Un gagne-denier.*

Wharf [ſtorehouſe for goods diſcharged from a ſhip] *Débarcadour*, m.

WHARFAGE (hoüarf '-ĕdje), *ſ.* [dues for landing at a wharf] *Quayage*, m.

WHARFINGER (hoüarf '-ĭn'-djeür), *ſ.* [the owner or keeper of a wharf] *Le maître ou le garde d'un quay.*

WHAT (hoüzte), *pron. Quoi, qui, que*; *ce que*; *quel, quelle.* I know not what, *Je ne ſais quoi.* What do you? *Que faites-vous?* What art thou? *Qui es-tu?* What you ſay is true, *Ce que vous dites eſt vrai.* What man is this? *Quel homme eſt celui-ci?* What partial judges are love and hatred! *Que l'amour & la haine ſont des juges intéreſſés!*

What? [how much] *Combien?* What do you aſk for it? *Combien en demandez-vous?* What time? *Quand?*

What though, *Eh bien, qu'importe, quand même.* Well, and what of all this? *Hé bien, que ſignifie tout cela? A quoi aboutit tout cela? Qu'entendez-vous par-là?* What if I did ſpeak to him? *Quand-même je lui aurois parlé?* What of that? *Qu'importe?*

What, adverbially uſed [in part] *En partie, tant.* What by force, what by policy, *En partie par force & en partie par politique, Tant par force que par politique.*

WHATEVER (hoüat '-ĕv-eür), *pron. Quelque, quel que, quoi que, tout ce que, tout ce qui, quelconque.* Whatever thing happens, *Quelque choſe qui arrive.* Whatever he be, *Quel qu'il ſoit.* Whatever he did, *Quoi qu'il fît.* Whatever is read differs from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original, *Tout ce qu'on lit diffère de ce qu'on récite par cœur, comme la copie diffère de l'original.* Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other hiſtory whatever, *L'Ecriture ſainte abonde en récits de cette nature, autant qu'une autre hiſtoire quelconque.*

‡ WHATSO (hoüat '-sô), *and* Whatsoever (hoüat-sô-ĕv '-eür), *adj.* V. Whatever. *Remarquez que* whatſoever, *peut ſe ſéparer en deux, de cette manière.* In what condition ſoever I be, *Dans quelque état que je ſois.*

WHEAL (hoüîle), *or* Whelk (hoüĕlk), *ſ.* [a puſtule, *or* a pimple] *Bouton*, m. *puſtule*, f. *élevure*, f.

WHEAT (hoüîte), *ſ.* [the beſt of corn for bread] *Froment*, m. *blé*, m. Indian wheat, *Blé d'Inde*, ou *de Turquie*; *maïs*, m. Buck-wheat, *Blé ſarraſin, blé noir.* Wheat and rye, *Grands blés.* Half wheat and half rye, *Blé méteil.* Spoiled *or* damaged wheat, *Blé cornu*, m. Grey-wheat, duck-bill-wheat, grey pollard, *Blé barbu*, m.

WHEAT-EAR (hoüît '-îr), *ſ.* [Ornithol. [white-tail, fallow-finch; a ſmall bird of the ſpecies of the Beccafigo] *Cul-blanc*, m. *vitrec*, m.

WHEATEN (hoüî-t'n), *adj.* [made of wheat] *De froment.* Wheaten bread, *Pain de froment.*

WHEATPLUM (hoüîte '-pleüme), *ſ.* [a fruit] *Prune-jaune*, f.

WHEEDLE (hoüî '-dl'), *ſ.* [a ſubtle drawing of one in] *Fineſſe*, f. *tromperie*, f. *ruſe*, f. *cajolerie*, f. *flatterie*, f.

To Wheedle, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to entice by ſoft words] *Gagner, ſéduire par de belles paroles, enjôler, amadouer, careſſer*, ‖ *mugueter.* A wheedling man, *Un enjôleur.*

WHEEDLED (hoüî '-dl'd), *part. adj. Gagné, ſéduit par de belles paroles, enjôlé.*

WHEEDLER (hoüîdl '-eür), *ſ.* [one that cajoles *or* wheedles] *Un enjôleur, un adroit, une perſonne qui ſait gagner les gens par de belles paroles, un cajoleur, un amadoueur.*

WHEEDLING (hoüîdl '-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Cajolerie*, f.

WHEEL (hoüîle), *ſ.* [a circular body that turns round upon an axis] *Une roue.* The wheels of a coach, *Les rouet d'un carroſſe.* The wheels of a clock *or* a watch are the balance-wheel *or* crown-wheel, the count-wheel, the great wheel, the minute wheel, and the third wheel, *Les rouet d'une horloge* ou *d'une montre ſont la roue du balancier* ou *de rencontre, la roue de champ, la maîtreſſe roue, la roue des minutes, & la roue moyenne.* A chair that goes upon wheels, *Une chaiſe à roulettes.*

Water-wheel, *Roue de puits.* Crane-wheel, *Roue de grue.* A turner's wheel, *Un tour.* Spinning-wheel, *Rouet*, m. Wheel with ladle boards, *Roue à aubes*, f. Dented wheel, *Roue dentée.* Counter-wheel [the cogs of which are vertical] *Roue à couronne*, f. *hériſſon*, m. Wheel-cutters, *Fendeurs de roues.* Catherine-wheel (among Fire-workers), *Girandole d'artifice*, f. *gloire*, f. *ſoleil tournant*, m.

A wheel to break malefactors upon, *Roue à rouer un criminel.* To break upon the wheel, *Punir du ſupplice de la roue.*

* Wheel [viciſſitudes; ſprings] *Roue*, f. *révolutions*, f. pl. *viciſſitudes*, f. pl. ou bien, *reſſorts*, m. pl. *meſures*, f. pl. *mobile*, m. The wheel of fortune, *La roue de fortune, les viciſſitudes de la fortune.* To ſet the chief wheels a going, *Faire jouer les principaux reſſorts.* I know how the great wheels move, *Je ſais comment il faut s'y prendre pour faire agir les grands, les miniſtres, les puiſſances.*

To Wheel, -ing, -ed, *v. n.* [to move on wheels, to roll] *Tourner, rouler, ſe tourner*; au figuré, *s'écouler*, en parlant du temps.

To Wheel, *v. a.* [to put into a rotary motion] *Faire tourner*; *donner, imprimer un mouvement de rotation.*

To Wheel about [to turn about] *Faire volteface, ſe tourner, caraceler, tourner bride.*

WHEEL-BARROW (hoüîl '-băr-ô), *ſ.* [a carriage driven forward on one wheel] *Une brouette.* A wheel-barrow man or woman, *Un brouettier, une brouettiere.*

WHEELED ABOUT (hoüî'd-ă-băoüte), *adj.* [*See* To Wheel about] *Qui a fait volteface.*

WHEELER (hoŭīl '-eŭr), *ſ.* [wheel-right] *Charron*, m.

WHEEL-FIRE (hoŭīl '-fāĭeŭr), *ſ.* [in Chymiſtry] *Feu de roue*, m.

WHEELING ABOUT (hoŭīl '-ĭn'gn'-ă-bŏoŭte), *ſ.* [*from* To Wheel about] *Volte-face*, f. ou *l'action de faire volte-face, caracole*, f.

WHEEL-WORK (hoŭīl '-oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [all the wheels that compoſe a machine] *Rouage*, m.

WHEEL-WRIGHT (hoŭīl '-rāīte), *ſ.* [wheeler, a maker of wheels] *Un faiſeur de roues, un charron.*

WHEELAGE (hoŭīl '-édje), *ſ.* [a duty paid for carts and waggons] *Droit de paſſage pour les voitures*, m. *péage*, m.

WHEELY (hoŭīl '-é), *adj.* [circular] *Circulaire, en forme de roue.*

To WHEEZE (hoŭīze), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to breathe with noiſe] *Reſpirer avec une ſorte de bruit*, comme fait un aſthmatique.

WHELK (hoŭĕlk). V. WHEAL.

To WHELM (hoŭĕlme), -ING, ED, *v. a.* [to overwhelm] *Accabler, abîmer.*

WHELMED (hoŭĕlm'd), *part. adj. Accablé, abîmé.* Whelmed in deadly pain, *Accablé d'une peine mortelle.*

WHELP (hoŭĕlp), *ſ.* [the young of a dog] *Le petit d'un chien, un petit chien*; ſe dit auſſi par extenſion de quelques autres animaux. A lion's whelp, *Un lionceau.* A viper's whelp, *Un vipereau.*

* WHELP [a term of contempt] *Un petit coquin, un petit drôle.*

WHELPS of the capſtern [in Sea-language] *Flaſques du cabeſtan*, f. Whelps of the windlaſs, *Flaſques*, f. ou *taquets*, m. *du vindas.*

To WHELP, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to bring young] *Mettre bas, faire ſes petits*, en parlant de quelques animaux. A bitch ready to whelp, *Une chienne près de mettre bas.*

WHEN (hoŭĕne)? *adv.* [at what time? At the time what] *Quand, dans quel temps? Lorſque.* When are you come? *Quand êtes-vous venu?* When you will, *Quand vous voudrez.* When we read his ſtory, he raiſes a ſecret benevolence for him in our minds, *Lorſque nous liſons ſon hiſtoire, nous ſentons naître en nous un ſentiment ſecret de bienveillance pour lui.* The other day when I was ſick, *L'autre jour que j'étois malade.* When you are here, *Tandis que vous êtes ici.*

WHENAS, *conj. Tandis que, au lieu que.*

WHENCE (hoŭĕn'ce), *adv.* [from what place, perſon, cauſe, ſource, &c.] *D'où.* Whence come you? *D'où venez-vous?* I have ſhewn whence the underſtanding may get all the ideas it has, *J'ai fait voir d'où l'entendement peut tirer toutes les idées qu'il a.*

FROM WHENCE? *Expreſſion vicieuſe qui ſignifie la même choſe que* WHENCE.

WHENCESOEVER (hoŭĕn'ce-sô-ĕv '-eŭr), *and* WHENCE EVER (hoŭĕn'ce-ĕv '-eŭr), *adv.* [from what place ſoever] *De quelque part, de quelque côté*, ou *endroit, que ce ſoit.*

WHENEVER (hoŭĕn-ĕv '-eŭr), *and* WHENSOEVER (hoŭĕn'-sô-ĕv '-eŭr), *adv.* [at whatſoever time, always when] *Dans quelque temps que, quand, toutes les fois que.*

N.B. Whenever and always *ne peuvent pas s'employer dans la même phraſe.* Whenever I call upon him, he enquires after your health, *ou bien* He always inquires after your health, when I call upon him, *Toutes les fois que je vais le voir il s'informe comment vous vous portez*, ou *il me demande de vos nouvelles.*

WHERE (hoŭère), *adv.* [at which *or* at what place] *Où.* She viſited that place where ſhe was firſt ſo happy, *Elle viſita ces lieux où elle étoit autrefois ſi heureuſe.* Where is Eloiſa? *Où eſt Eloiſe?* Every where, *Par-tout, en tous lieux.* Any where, *En quelque lieu que ce ſoit, dans un lieu quelconque.* I'll go any where rather than ſtay here, *Je m'en irai dans tout autre lieu*, ou *dans quelque lieu que ce ſoit, plutôt que de reſter ici.*

WHEREABOUT (hoŭère '-ă-bŏoŭte), *adv.* [near what *or* which place] *Aux environs* ou *auprès de quel endroit, où, en quel endroit.*

* I know not whereabout I am, *Je ne ſais où j'en ſuis*; *je ne ſais ce que je veux.* Before they know whereabout they are, *Avant qu'ils puiſſent ſe reconnoître, avant qu'ils ſachent où ils en ſont.*

WHEREABOUT [concerning which] *Dont, de quoi.* The object whereabout we are converſant, *L'objet dont il s'agit entre nous.*

WHEREAS (hoŭère ăz '), *adv.* [becauſe] *Comme, d'autant que, vu que, comme ainſi ſoit que, attendu que.*

WHEREAS [when on the contrary] *Au lieu que.* Whereas true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge, *Au lieu que le vrai zèle commenceroit toujours avec le vrai ſavoir.*

WHEREAT (hoŭère-ăte), *adv.* [at which] *A quoi, de quoi, dont.* Whereat he was very angry] *Dont il fut fort fâché.*

WHEREBY (hoŭère '-bāĭ '), *adv.* [by which] *Par quoi, par où*; *par lequel, laquelle, leſquels, leſquelles.* Whereby I mean the pleaſure they take in doing of miſchief, *Par où j'entends le plaiſir qu'ils prennent à mal faire.* The means whereby I live, *Les moyens par leſquels je vis, qui me font vivre.*

WHEREVER (hoŭère-ĕv '-eŭr), *adv.* [at whatſoever place] *En quelque lieu que, par-tout où.* I cannot but love him wherever he is, *Je ne ſaurois m'empêcher de l'aimer en quelque lieu qu'il ſoit, par-tout où il eſt.*

WHEREFORE (hoŭère '-fôre), *adv.* [for which reaſon, *or* for what reaſon] *Pourquoi, pour que*, || *au moyen de*, || *partant*, *adv.* There is no juſt cauſe wherefore we ſhould come, *Il n'y a pas de raiſon pour que nous venions.* Wherefore is he come? *Pourquoi eſt-il venu?*

WHEREIN (hoŭère-ĭn '), *adv.* [in which] *En quoi, où*; *dans lequel, laquelle, leſquels, leſquelles.* That's it wherein you failed, *C'eſt en quoi vous avez failli.* There are times wherein a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent, *Il y a des circonſtances où il eſt auſſi eſſentiel d'être prudent que d'être innocent.*

WHEREINTO (hoŭère-ĭn'-tou '), *adv.* [into which] *Où, dans quoi*; *dans lequel, laquelle, leſquels, leſquelles.* Where's the palace whereinto vices intrude not? *Quel eſt le palais où les vices n'entrent pas?*

WHERENESS (hoŭère '-nĕce), *ſ.* [ubiety] *Rapport local, endroit*, m. ou *bien où l'on peut concevoir qu'une choſe exiſte.*

WHEREOF (hoŭère-ŏf '), *adv.* [of which] *Dont, de quoi*; *duquel, de laquelle, deſquels, deſquelles.* A project whereof I have not the leaſt hint, *Un projet dont je n'ai pas la moindre connoiſſance.*

WHEREON (hoŭère-ŏn '), *adv.* [on which] *Sur quoi*; *ſur lequel, laquelle, leſquels, leſquelles.* The ground whereon I tread, *Le pavé ſur lequel je marche.*

WHERESO (hoŭère '-ſô), *and* WHERESOEVER (hoŭère-ſô-ĕv '-eŭr). V. WHEREVER.

WHERETO (hoŭère-tou '), *and* WHEREUNTO (hoŭère-eŭn'-tou '), *adv.* [to which] *A quoi.* Whereto he anſwered, *A quoi il répondit.*

WHEREUPON (hoŭère-eŭp-ŏn '), *adv.* [upon which] *Sur quoi, ſur ces entrefaites.* Whereupon there had riſen a general war betwixt them, *Sur quoi il s'étoit élevé une guerre générale entre eux.* Whereupon he came, *Il vint ſur ces entrefaites.*

WHEREWITH (hoŭère-oŭĭtsh '), *and* WHEREWITHAL (hoŭère-oŭĭtzh-âl), *adv.* [with which] *Avec quoi, de quoi, dont.* They would build new Babels, had they wherewithal, *Ils bâtiroient une nouvelle tour de Babel, s'ils avoient avec quoi la bâtir.* The power wherewith he was truſted, *Le pouvoir dont il étoit revêtu.*

WHERRET (hoŭĕr '-ĕte), *ſ.* [a box on the ear, a ſlap in the face] *Soufflet*, m. *mornifle*, f. [reprimand] *Mercuriale*, f. *correction*, f.

† To WHERRET, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to give a box on the ear] *Donner un ſoufflet*; au figuré, *troubler, chagriner, cauſer du déplaiſir, faire un affront.*

WHERRY (hoŭĕr '-é), *ſ.* [a light boat, uſed on rivers] *Un bateau, un bachot.* A wherry man, *Un batelier*, † *un bachoteur.* Wherryman's buſineſs, † *Bachotage*, m.

WHET (hoŭète), *ſ.* [the act of ſharpening; any thing that makes hungry] *L'action d'aiguiſer*; figuré auſſi *ce qui excite l'appétit, aſſaiſonnement*; au figuré, *aiguillon.*

A whet is no let, *On ne perd pas de temps quand on aiguiſe ſes outils: ce n'eſt pas s'arrêter que de donner l'avoine à ſon cheval.*

To WHET, -TING, TED, *v. a.* [to ſharpen by attrition, to edge] *Aiguiſer, faire la pointe*; au figuré, *aigrir, irriter, aſſiler.* To wet tools, *Affuter des outils.*

* You did whet the king againſt me, *Vous avez aigri* ou *irrité le roi contre moi.*

WHETHER (hoŭètzh '-eŭr), *pron.* [which of two] *Lequel* des deux. I know not whether is the wiſer, *Je ne ſais lequel* des deux *eſt le plus ſage.*

WHETHER, *conj. Si ſoit, qui, que.* Reſolve whether you will or no, *Voyez ſi vous le voulez ou non.* Whether he will or no, *Qu'il le veuille ou non*; *Bon gré, malgré.*

† Wives muſt be had, whether good or bad, *Il faut avoir une femme, ſoit bonne ou mauvaiſe.*

WHETSTONE (hoŭèt '-ſtône), *ſ.* [ſtone on which any thing is whetted] *Pierre à aiguiſer*: ſe dit auſſi au figuré.

* That is a whetſtone to wit, *Cela aiguiſe* ou *raffine l'eſprit.*

WHETTED (hoŭèt '-ĕd), *part. adj. Aiguiſé.*

WHETTER (hoŭèt '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that whets] *Celui* ou *celle qui aiguiſe.*

WHETTING (hoŭèt '-ĭn'gne), *ſ. Aiguiſement*, m.

WHEY (hoŭé), *ſ.* [the ſerous part of milk] *Petit Lait.*

WHEYEY (hoŭé '-é), *and* WHEYISH (hoŭé '-ĭche), *adj.* [partaking of whey] *Séreux, qui reſſemble au petit lait.*

WHICH (hoŭĭtche), *pron* relat. demonſtr. and interrogative, *Qui, que, lequel, laquelle, quel, quelle, celui qui, quoi.* A place which is unwholeſome, *Un lieu qui eſt malſain.* The book which you had promiſed me, *Le livre que vous m'avez promis.* Take which you will, *Prenez celui que vous voudrez*, ou *lequel vous voudrez.* Which is the man? *Quel eſt l'homme?* Which do you like beſt? *Lequel aimez-vous le mieux?* Which way? *De quel côté, par où?* ou bien, *De quelle manière, comment?*

Remarquez que le pronom which, *auſſi bien que* that, *ſe ſous-entend fort élégamment en Anglois* Pray accept the preſent I ſend you, *pour* the preſent which *or* that I ſend you, *Agréez, je vous prie, le préſent que je vous envoie.*

WHICHSOEVER (hoŭĭtche-sô-ĕv '-eŭr), *pron.* [whether one or the other] *L'un ou l'autre, quelconque, quel que ce ſoit.* Whichſoever of thoſe two ſenſes, *L'un ou l'autre de ces deux ſens.*

WHIFF (hoŭĭf), *ſ.* [a blaſt, a puff of wind] *Haleneé*, f. *ſouffle*, f. *bouffée*, f. A whiff of tobacco, *Une bouffée de tabac.*

To WHIFFLE (hoŭĭf '-fl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to ſtand trifling] *S'amuſer à des bagatelles, baguenauder.* [to move inconſtantly] *Aller & venir* (comme ſi on étoit balloté par le vent),

To WHIFFLE, *v. a.* Ex. To whiffle [*or* trick] one out of a thing, *Attraper une choſe à quelqu'un par adreſſe.*

WHIFFLER (hoŭĭfl '-eŭr), *ſ.* [a piper in a company of ſoldiers; one of no conſequence; a tri-

a trifler] *Un fifre, un joueur de fifre ; un homme ſans conſéquence, un homme de néant ; un baguenaudier, un homme qui s'amuſe à des bagatelles, un bagatelier ; un chipotier*, m.

WHIG (hoüïgue), *ſ.* [the name of a party] *Un Whig, un républicain.*

WHIGGISH (hoüïgu '-ïche), *adj.* [relating to the whigs] *De whig, des whigs, républicain.*

WHIGGISM (hoüïgu '-ïzme), *ſ.* [the faction, the notions of the whigs] *La faction ou le ſyſtême des whigs.*

WHILE (hoüaïle), *ſ.* [time, ſpace of time] *Temps*, m. *eſpace de temps*, m. *fois*, f. Will you remain ſome while in this company? *Reſterez-vous quelque temps dans cette compagnie?* You made me ſtay a long while, *Vous m'avez fait attendre long-temps.* All this while, *Pendant tout ce temps.* A while after, *Quelque temps après.* One while he flatters, another while he threatens me, *Tantôt il me flatte, tantôt il me menace.* For a while, *Pour un temps, pendant quelque temps.* Between whiles, *Par intervalles, de temps en temps, de fois à autre.* Meanwhile, in this meanwhile, *Cependant, ſur ces entrefaites.* A little while ago, *Naguères.* But a while ſince, *Depuis peu, dernièrement.* V. YET.

☞ 'Tis not worth while, *Il eſt ſuperflu, inutile ; cela ne vaut pas la peine ; ‡ ‖ le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.* What fate has diſpoſed of the papers, 'tis not worth while to tell, *Il eſt inutile de dire ce que ſont devenus ces papiers ; cela n'en vaut pas la peine.*

WHILE, *and* WHILST (hoüaïlste), *conj.* [during the time that] *Pendant que, durant que, tant que, tandis que.* While he was protector, *Pendant qu'il étoit protecteur.* While we enjoy it, *Tandis que nous en jouiſſons.* While you take care not to overload your memory, *Tant que vous aurez ſoin de ne vous pas ſurcharger la mémoire.* Stay while I come out, *Attendez que je ſorte.* Whilſt he permits it to others, *Tandis qu'il le permet aux autres.*

To WHILE, *v. n.* [to loiter] *Tarder, traîner en longueur, lambiner, différer, remettre, renvoyer.* To while away one's time, *Perdre ſon temps, s'amuſer à des bagatelles.*

WHILERE (hoüaïl '-ire), *adv.* [a little while ago] *Il n'y a pas long-temps, dernièrement, depuis peu.*

To WHILK (hoüïlk), *v. a.* [to make a ſhrill bark as a little dog] *Glapir.*

WHILOM (hoüaï '-leume), *adv.* [formerly, once, of old] *Autrefois, jadis.*

WHIM (hoüïme), *ſ.* [caprice, fancy] *Fantoiſie*, f. *caprice*, m. *boutade*, f. *vertigouin*, m. † *avertin*, m. *bizarrerie*, f. *boutraſque*, f. *fantaiſies muſquées.* To be full of whims, *Avoir des lunes.*

WHIM [whimſey] *Complexion*, f. *chimère*, f.

WHIM-WHAM (hoüïm '-hoüame), *ſ.* [a toy] *Une babiole, une bagatelle, un colifichet, une breloque.*

A whim-wham [a ſilly thing] *Une bagatelle, une ſottiſe, une niaiſerie, une folie.*

To WHIMPER (hoüïm '-peür), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry, to lament] *Crier, ſe plaindre, pouſſer des cris plaintifs, ſe lamenter.*

WHIMPERING (hoüïm '-peür-ïn'gne), *ſ. L'action de ſe plaindre : plaintes*, f. pl. *doléances*, f. pl. *cris plaintifs*

WHIMPLED (hoüïm '-pl'd), *adj.* [diſtorted with crying] *Qui crie à faire peur, qui ſe tord les membres à force de crier.*

WHIMSEY (hoüïm '-zé), *ſ.* [a freak, a caprice, an odd fancy]. V. WHIM.

WHIMSICAL (hoüïm '-zï-kal), *adj.* [freakiſh, capricious] *Capricieux, fantaſque, bizarre.* You are a very whimſical woman, *Vous êtes une femme bien capricieuſe.* V. FANTASTICAL.

WHIMSICALLY (hoüïm '-zï-kal-é), *adv. Par boutades, bizarrement.*

WHIN (hoüïne), *ſ.* [a tree] *Houx*, m. Whin-berries, *Les graines du houx.* [furze] *Genêt épineux*, m.

WHINCHAT (hoüïn '-tchate), *ſ.* [Ornithol. motacilla rubetra] *Traquet ou groulard*, m.

WHINE (hoüaïne), *or* WHINING (hoüaï'n'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [complaint] *Plaintes*, f. pl. *lamentations*, f. pl. *doléances*, f. pl.

To WHINE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to lament in low murmurs] *Se plaindre, ſe lamenter, faire des plaintes ou des doléances.*

WHINING, *ſ.* V. WHINE.

WHINING, *adj. Plaintif, dolent, trarſi, § marmiteux.*

To WHINNY (hoüïn '-é), *v n.* [to neigh, as a horſe does] *Hennir.*

§ WHINYARD (hoüïn '-ïeürd), *ſ.* [a broad ſword] *Une ſorte d'épée, braquemard ou braquemart*, m *ſabre*, m.

WHIP (hoüïp), *ſ. Un fouet*, ‡ *eſcourgée*, f. A coachman's whip, *Un fouet de cocher.* A whip for a top, *Lanière*, f. The jerk or ſnapping of a whip, *Le bruit des coups de fouets, l'action de faire claquer un fouet.*

WHIP, *ſ.* [a ſort of round ſtitch] *Surjet*, m. couture ronde.

WHIP [in Sea-language] *Cartaheu*, m. (petit palan compoſé de deux poulies ſimples, ou d'une ſeule pour enlever des objets légers).

To WHIP, -PING, I whipped *or* whipt, I have whipt, *v. a.* [to ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible] *Fouetter, donner des coups de fouet*, ‖ *fouailler.* To whip a horſe, a child, a top, the cream, *Fouetter un cheval ; donner le fouet à un enfant ; fouetter un ſabot ; fouetter la crême* pour la faire mouſſer.

To WHIP [to ſew ſlightly] *Surjeter, faire un ſurjet*

To WHIP [to take any thing nimbly] *Prendre tout d'un coup, s'emparer, ſe ſaiſir promptement.*

To WHIP OFF a thing, *Expédier promptement une affaire.*

To WHIP OUT; *Tirer promptement.* He whipt out his ſword, *Il tira promptement l'épée.*

To WHIP UP, *Se ſaiſir ou prendre promptement ou bruſquement.* She whips up her darling in her arms, *Elle prend vîte ſon cher enfant entre ſes bras.*

To WHIP, *v. a* [in Sea-language]. *Ex.* To whip up empty caſks, &c. *Enlever des tonneaux vides, &c. (à l'aide d'un cartaheu ou palan ſimple).* To whip the end of a rope, *Faire une liure (au bout d'une corde).*

To WHIP, *v. n.* [to move nimbly] *Aller vîte.* She whipped up to town, *Elle alloit vîte à la ville.* To whip up and down, *Courir çà & là.*

To WHIP DOWN, *Deſcendre promptement.*

To WHIP OUT, *Sortir promptement, s'eſquiver.*

To WHIP UP, *Monter promptement.*

WHIP-BREECH (hoüïp '-brîtche), *ſ. Le fouet.* Give this child a whip-breech, *Donnez le fouet à cet enfant.*

WHIPCORD (hoüïp '-korde), *ſ.* [a cord of which laſhes are made] *Petite corde menue, & fort ſerrée ; fouet*, m.

WHIPGRAFTING (hoüïp '-grăf-tïn'gne), *ſ.* [when the graft is bound on to the ſtock] *Greffe en ligature, ou en poupée*, f.

WHIPHAND (hoüïp '-hăn'd), *ſ.* [advantage over] *Avantage*, m. To have the whip-hand of one, *Avoir l'avantage ſur quelqu'un.*

WHIPLASH (hoüïp '-lâche), *ſ.* [the ſmall end of a whip] *Le bout du fouet ; mèche*, f.

WHIPPED (hoüïp'te). V. WHIPT.

WHIPPER (hoüïp '-eür), *ſ.* [one who puniſhes by whipping] *Celui qui fouette ; fouetteur*, m.

WHIPPING (hoüïp '-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [covering of certain ropes] *Capuchon*, m.

WHIPPING-POST (hoüïp '-ïn'gne-pôſte), *ſ. Poteau où l'on attache les criminels condamnés à être fouettés*, m.

WHIPSAW (hoüïp '-ſâ), *ſ.* [a large ſaw, uſed by two men, to cut great pieces of wood acroſs] *Paſſant*, m.

WHIPSTAFF (hoüïp '-ſtăf), *ſ.* [in a ſhip] *Manivelle* de gouvernail, f. *barre*, f.

§ WHIPSTER (hoüïp '-ſteür), *ſ.* [a nimble fellow]. V. NIMBLE.

WHIPT (hoüïpte), *part. adj. Fouetté.*

WHIRL (hoüerl *ou* hoüeürl), *ſ.* [gyration, vortex, quick rotation] *Tourbillon*, au propre & au figuré, m.

* A whirl of paſſions, *Un tourbillon de paſſions.*

WHIRL [a little round thing which is put on a ſpindle to ſpin with] *Peſon*, qu'on met à un fuſeau pour filer, m.

WHIRL [among Rope-makers ; hook at a ſpinner's wheels] *Curle ou molette*, f. *émerillon*, m.

To WHIRL, -ING, -ED, *v. a & n.* [to turn round rapidly] *Tourner vîte en rond, pirouetter, tourniyer, tourbillonner.* He whirls his ſword, *Il tourne ou agite ſon épée en rond.* The primum mobile whirls about the leſſer orbs, *Le premier mobile fait tourner tous les autres cercles.* The engine whirls about, *La machine tourne.*

WHIRLBAT (hoüerl '-bâte), *ſ.* [any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow] *Ce que l'on fait tourner en rond, comme une fronde, &c.*

WHIRLBONE (hoüerl '-bône), *ſ.* [the patella] *La rotule du genou* : ſignifie auſſi *un toton*, avec quoi les enfans jouent.

WHIRLED (hoüerl'd), *part. adj. Tourné.*

WHIRLIGIG (hoüerl '-ï-guïgue), *ſ.* [a toy which children ſpin round] *Pirouette*, f. *ſorte de jouet d'enfant.*

WHIRLPIT (houerl '-pïte), *and* WHIRLPOOL (houerl '-poûle), *ſ.* [a place where water moves circularly] *Un tournant. un gouffre où l'eau tourne, drague*, m.

WHIRLWIND (hoüerl '-oüïn'de), *ſ.* [a ſtormy wind moving circularly] *Un tourbillon*, ou *dragon de vent*, en terme de mer, m.

WHIRRING (hoüer '-rïn'gne), *ſ. Le cri du faiſan*, m. (ſorte d'onumatopée).

WHISK (hoüïsk), *ſ.* [a ſmall bruſh] *Vergette*, f.

WHISK [the ſound of a ſwitch] *Le bruit d'un coup de houſſine.*

WHISK [a neck-ornament for women, now out of faſhion] *Sorte d'ornement de cou que les femmes portoient autrefois.*

WHISK. V. WHIST.

To WHISK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to ſweep with a whiſk] *Vergeter.* Whiſk or whiſk off the duſt of my hat, *Vergetez mon chapeau.*

* To whiſk the air, *Balayer l'air.*

* To WHISK *and* WHISK AWAY [to diſpatch] *Dépêcher, expédier.*

WHISKED (hoüïsk't), *part. adj. Vergeté.*

WHISKER (hoüïsk '-eür), *ſ.* [the muſtachio] *Mouſtache*, f. *barbe*, f. To turn up one's whiſkers, *Relever la mouſtache.*

WHISKING (hoüïsk '-ïn'gne), *adj.* [a vulgar epithet for any thing great] *Grand, gros, vaſte, violent. Ex.* A whiſking lie, *Un gros menſonge.* A whiſking wind, *Un vent violent ou impétueux.*

WHISPER (hoüïsp '-eür), *ſ.* [a low ſoft voice] *Voix baſſe, chuchotement*, m. *petit bruit ſourd*, d'une perſonne qui parle bas. There is a whiſper of ſuch news about the town, *Il en court un bruit ſourd par la ville.*

To WHISPER, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to utter in a low voice ; to ſpeak with a low voice] *Dire tout bas, dire à l'oreille, ſouffler ; parler tout bas, chuchoter, murmurer.* What whiſpers he to her? *Que lui dit-il tout bas, ou à l'oreille?* They do nothing but whiſper, *Ils ne font que chuchoter.* I hear a whiſpering, *J'entends chuchoter*, ou *parler bas.* The whiſpering gallery (of St. Paul's dome), *La galerie chuchotante.*

WHISPERED (hoüïsp '-eür'd), *part. adj. Dit tout bas*, ou *à l'oreille.* This news was whiſpered about the town, *Cette nouvelle ſe dit à l'oreille dans la ville, Il en court un bruit ſourd.*

WHISPERER (hoŭĭsp'-eŭr-eŭr), *s.* [one that speaks low] *Celui ou celle qui parle tout bas à l'oreille de quelqu'un: un chuchoteur, une chuchoteuse.*

WHIST (hoŭĭste), *interj.* of silence [hush] *St, paix, silence, chut.*

WHIST, *s.* [a game at cards] *Whiste*, m. *(sorte de jeu des cartes qui se joue en Angleterre, & où il faut garder le silence).*

WHISTLE (hoŭĭs'-sl'), *s.* [sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth] *Sifflement*, m.

WHISTLE [a small wind-instrument] *Un sifflet.* Boatswain's whistle, V. CALL.

WHISTLE [the organ of whistling] *Le sifflet, la trachée artère, le conduit de la respiration.*

*†+ To wet one's whistle, *S'humecter le gosier, boire.*

To WHISTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath] *Siffler.* That bird whistles very well, *Voilà un oiseau qui siffle bien.*

* Do you hear the wind whistle? *Entendez-vous le vent siffler?*

To WHISTLE, *v a.* [to call by a whistle] *Appeler quelqu'un en sifflant, le siffler.*

WHISTLER (hoŭĭs'-sleŭr), *s.* [one who whistles] *Siffleur, siffleuse*

WHISTLING (hoŭĭs'-slĭn'gne), *s. Sifflement*, m. *l'action de siffler.* The whistling of the wind of an arrow, *Le sifflement du vent d'une flèche.*

WHISTLING, *adj. Sifflant, qui siffle.* A whistling noise, *Un bruit sifflant.*

WHIT (hoŭĭte), *s.* [a point, a jot] *Point.* Se dit plus ordinairement au figuré, & signifie *peu, tant soit peu.* You are every whit as good as he is, *Vous êtes en tous points, ou à tous égards, aussi bon que lui.*

* Not a whit, *Point du tout.* He is no whit regarded, *Il n'est point du tout estimé.*

WHITCHURCH, *s.* [a large and populous town of England, in Shropshire; lat. 52°-0' N. lon. 2°-40' W.] *Whitchurch*, m.

WHITE (hoŭäĭte), *adj.* [the contrary of black] *Blanc.* As white as snow, *Blanc comme neige.* To make, to grow white, *Blanchir.*

WHITE, *s.* [white colour] *Blanc*, m. *couleur blanche, blancheur*, f.

WHITE [white clothes] *Blanc*, m. *habit blanc.* He was clad in white, *Il étoit vêtu de blanc.*

WHITE all four, *adj.* [speaking of a horse] *Balzan.* White-foot, *Balzane*, f. White-fronted goose, *s. Barnacle*, f. White-heart cherry, *s. Guigne*, f. *bigarreau*, m. White-heart cherry-tree, *Guignier*, m. *bigarreautier*, m. White clay, *Terre à sucre*, f.

WHITE [the white part of any thing] *Blanc*, m. Whites of eggs, *Des blancs d'œufs.* The white of the eye, *Le blanc de l'œil.* White spots, *Egalures*, f. pl. (t. de Faucoonerie).

WHITE [the mark at which an arrow is shot] *Le blanc* du but où l'on tire. To hit the white, *Donner dans le blanc, tirer droit au blanc.*

WHITE [the white paint] *Blanc*, m. *fard*, m. *blanc* à l'usage des femmes.

WHITE upon white [in the Porcelain Manufactory; a particular China-ware made of three different white substances] *Blanc sur blanc*, m.

WHITE [or blank, in Writing or Printing] *Blanc, vide* dans un écrit, &c.

WHITE [a white man or woman] *Un blanc, une blanche*, par opposition à *nègre & négresse.*

WHITES [in women] *Les fleurs blanches.*

To WHITE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to make white] *Blanchir, rendre blanc.*

WHITED (hoŭäĭt'-ĕd), *part. adj. Blanchi.* Whited sepulchres, *Des sépulcres blanchis.*

WHITE-GALL (hoŭäĭte'-gâl), *s.* [a prickly nut gall] *Cassenole*, f.

WHITELEAD (hoŭäĭte'-lĕd), *s. Blanc de plomb*, m.

WHITEHAVEN, *s.* [a seaport of England, in Cumberland; lat. 54°-36' N. lon. 3°-34' W.] *Whitehaven*, m.

WHITELEATHER (hoŭĭt'-lĕtzh-eŭr), *s.* [leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness] *Cuir blanc.*

WHITELIME (hoŭäĭte'-läĭme), *s. Blanc de chaux*, m. *du blanc.*

WHITELINE (hoŭäĭte'-läĭne), *s.* [in Printing] *Un blanc, une ligne en blanc.*

WHITELY (hoŭäĭte'-lé), *adj.* [somewhat white, pale, wan] *Blanchâtre, blême, pâle.*

WHITEMEAT (hoŭäĭte'-mĭte), *s.* [food made of milk] *Blanc-manger*, m. *laitage*, m.

To WHITEN (hoŭäĭ'-t'n), -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to make and to grow white] *Blanchir, rendre & devenir blanc.* A wash to whiten silver, *Blanchiment*, m.

WHITENED (hoŭäĭ'-t'n'd), *part. adj. Blanchi.*

WHITENESS (hoŭäĭte'-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being white] *Blancheur*, f. au figuré, *pureté*, f. *innocence*, f.

WHITENING (hoŭäĭte'-nĭn'gne), *s. Blanchiment*, m. *l'action de blanchir.*

WHITE-OWL (hoŭäĭte'-äoŭl), *s.* [common barn or church owl] *Chevêche.*

WHITEPOT (hoŭäĭte'-pŏte), *s.* [a kind of food, milk or cream baked with the yolks of eggs, fine bread, sugar and spice] *Lait cuit au four dans un pot de terre, avec du pain, des œufs, du sucre & de la muscade: on y met quelquefois aussi du vin de Canarie.*

WHITER (hoŭĭt'-eŭr), *s.* [one who whites] *Blanchisseur*, m. *celui qui blanchit de la toile.*

WHITE-TAIL (hoŭäĭte'-téle), *s.* [Ornith.] V. WHEAT-EAR.

WHITETETTER (hoŭäĭte'-tĕt-eŭr), *s. Dartre farineuse.*

WHITETHORN (hoŭäĭte'-tshorne), *s.* [Bot. Oxyacanthus, hawthorn, a sort of tree] *Epine blanche, aubépine*, f. *noble-épine*, f.

WHITE-THROAT (hoŭäĭte'-tshrôte), *s.* [Ornithol. a small bird, the spipola] *Gorge blanche*, f. *pipit*, m.

To WHITE-WASH (hoŭäĭte oŭache), *v.* [in Archit.] *Blanchir.*

WHITHER (hoŭĭtzh'-eŭr), *adv.* [to what or to which place] *Où.* Whither do you go? *Où allez-vous?* To London whither my father is now, *A Londres où mon père est à-présent.*

WHITHERSOEVER (hoŭĭtzh-eŭr-sô-ĕv'-eŭr), *adv.* [to whatsoever place] *En quelque lieu que, par-tout où.*

WHITING (hoŭäĭ'-tĭn'gne), *s.* [a small sea-fish] *Un merlan.*

* To let go a whiting [to let slip an opportunity] *Laisser échapper l'occasion.*

WHITING [a soft chalk] *Lait de chaux*, m. *du blanc*, m.

WHITING, *s.* [chalk prepared and made into cakes] *Blanc de Troyes*, m. *blanc d'Espagne*, m. Cake of whiting, *Petit blanc*, m.

WHITISH (hoŭäĭ'-tĭche), *adj.* [somewhat white] *Blanchâtre, tirant sur le blanc, blanchissant.*

WHITISHNESS (hoŭäĭ'-tĭche-nĕce), *s.* [whitish colour] *Couleur blanchâtre.*

WHITLOW (hoŭĭt'-lô), *s.* [a swelling in the fingers' ends] *Panaris*, m. *mal d'aventure*, m. *paronychie*, f. Whitlow-grass [mountain knot grass] *Pain d'oiseau*, m. *vermiculaire brûlante*, f. *herbe au panaris*, f. *renouée argentée*, f.

WHITSONTIDE. V. WHITSUNTIDE.

WHITSTER (hoŭĭt'-steŭr). V. WHITER.

WHITSUN (hoŭĭt'-seŭne), *adj.* [of Whitsuntide] *De la Pentecôte.* Whitsun holy days, *Les fêtes de la Pentecôte.*

WHITSUNDAY (hoŭĭt'-seŭn'-dé), *s.* [Pentecost] *La Pentecôte, le jour de la Pentecôte.*

WHITSUNTIDE (hoŭĭt'-seŭn'-täĭde), *s.* [the feast of Pentecost] *La fête de la Pentecôte, le temps de la Pentecôte.*

WHITTAIL (hoŭĭt'-téle), *ou* WHITE-TAIL, *s.* [a bird] *Cul-blanc*, petit oiseau très délicat, m.

WHITTEN-TREE (hoŭĭt'-t'n-trī), *s.* [wayfaring tree] *Obier*, ou *aubier*, m.

WHITTLE (hoŭĭt'-tl'), *s.* [a little knife] *Un petit couteau.* [a white dress for a woman] *Sorte de coiffure.*

‡ To WHITTLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cut with a knife] *Couper.* To whittle a stick, *Couper un bâton.*

WHITTLED (hoŭĭt'-tl'd), *adj.* [or cup-shot] *Qui a trop bu, qui est un peu gris.*

To WHIZ (hoŭĭz), *v. n.* [to make a loud humming noise] *Bourdonner.*

To WHIZZLE (hoŭĭz'-zl'), *v. n.* [to hiss like water thrown into the fire, or a hot iron dipt in water] *Faire un bruit comme une liqueur qu'on verse dans le feu, ou comme du fer chaud qu'on trempe dans l'eau.*

WHIZZING (hoŭĭz'-ĭn'gne), *s. Bruit semblable à celui d'une liqueur qu'on verse dans le feu, ou d'un fer chaud qu'on trempe dans l'eau.*

WHO (hoŭ), *pron. Qui.* Who is there? *Qui est là?* I know not who, *Je ne sais qui.* As who should say, *Comme qui diroit.*

WHOEVER (hoŭ-ĕv'-eŭr), *pron.* [any one without limitation or exception] *Quiconque, qui que ce soit, tout homme ou toute personne qui.* Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppressed, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it, *Quiconque est réellement brave & généreux, a toujours la consolation, lorsqu'il est opprimé, de savoir qu'il est supérieur à ceux qui le maltraitent, en leur pardonnant.*

WHOLE (hôle), *adj.* [all, total] *Tout, total, entier, tout entier.* The whole world, *Le monde entier, tout le monde.* The whole sum, *La somme totale.* The whole duty of man, *La grande affaire, tout le devoir de l'homme.*

WHOLE [well of any hurt or sickness; pure] *Sain, guéri, intact.* Whole and sound, *Qui se porte bien, qui est en bonne santé.* They abode in the camp, till they were whole, *Ils demeurèrent dans le camp, jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent guéris.*

*†+ To sleep in a whole skin, *Dormir à son aise, dormir sans crainte.*

WHOLE, *s.* [the totality; lump] *Le tout, le total.* To divide the whole into its parts, *Diviser le tout en ses parties.* Upon the whole, *Après tout.* To sell by the whole, *Vendre en gros, en bloc.* The whole of religion, *Le total de la religion*, ou *toute la religion.*

WHOLENESS (hôle'-nĕce), *s. Intégrité*, f.

WHOLESALE (hôle'-séle), *s.* [sale in the lump] *Vente en gros*, f. Wholesale merchant, *Marchand grossier*, ou *qui vend en gros.*

WHOLESOME (hôle'-seŭme), *adj.* [sound, healthful; contributing to health; kindly, pleasing] *Sain, bénin, qui se porte bien; sain, salubre, bon pour la santé*; au figuré, *sain, vrai, bon, salutaire, orthodoxe.* A wholesome air, *Un air sain.* Wholesome waters, *Des eaux salubres.* V. HEALTHY.

* A wholesome doctrine, *Une saine doctrine, une doctrine orthodoxe.*

WHOLESOMELY (hôle'-seŭme-lé), *adv.* [salubriously] *D'une manière salubre, saine, salutaire.*

WHOLESOMENESS (hôle'-seŭme-nĕce), *s.* [salubrity, conduciveness to good] *Salubrité*, f. au figuré, *vérité*, f. *orthodoxie* d'une doctrine, f.

WHOLLY, or rather WHOLELY (hôle'-lé, *& par corruption* heŭl'-é), *adv.* [entirely] *Entièrement, tout-à-fait, purement.* They employed themselves wholly in domestick life, *Ils s'adonnoient entièrement aux soins de la vie domestique.*

WHOM (hoŭme), [the objective or accusative singular and plural of who] *Qui, que, lequel, lesquels.* With whom, from whom, against whom, *Avec qui, de qui, contre qui.* The man whom I love, *L'homme que j'aime.* There are

men

men in the world whom we cannot love, *Il y a des gens dans le monde que l'on ne sauroit aimer.*

WHOMSOEVER (hoŭmz-sō-ĕv'-eŭr), [the accusative of whosoever] *Quiconque, qui que ce soit.*

WHOOBUB (heŭb'-cŭb), *s.* V. Hubbub.

WHOOP' (hoŭpe), *s.* [a bird] *Une huppe*, sorte d'oiseau.

Whoop [hallow] *Huée*, f.

To Whoop, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to hallow] *Huer, crier.*

WHORE (hoŭre & *vulgairement* hôre), *s.* [a strumpet, a prostitute] *Une fille ou femme débauchée, une prostituée, une putain, une fornicatrice, une courtisanne, une coureuse.* Common whore, or camp-whore, † *Gouge*, f. † *cogne*, f. *une paillasse de corps-de-garde.* To play the whore, *Faire la putain, courir le guilledou.*

To Whore, *v. n.* [to converse with a whore] *Fréquenter les putains*, ou *les bordels*; *fornicquer.*

To Whore, *v. a.* To whore away one's estate, *Manger son bien avec des putains.*

WHOREDOM (hoŭre'-deŭme), *s.* [fornication] *Fornication*, f. *paillardise*, f.

WHOREMASTER (hoŭre'-mas-teŭr), *and* Whoremonger (hoŭre'-meŭngu-eŭr), *s.* [one who keeps whores or converses with them] *Un homme qui tient des putains*; *un bordelier*, ou bien *un débauché, un fornicateur, un coureur de putains.*

WHORENEST (hoŭre'-nĕste), *s.* [a bawdy-house] *Un bordel.*

‡ WHORESON (hoŭre'-seŭne), *s.* [a bastard] *Un bâtard.*

WHORING (hoŭr'-ĭn'gne), *s. Putanisme*, m. *l'action de fréquenter les putains, de courir le guilledou.*

WHORISH (hoŭr'-ĭche), *adj.* [unchaste] *Libertin, incontinent, de putain, lascif.* She is whorish, *Elle a les inclinations libertines.* A whorish look, *Un regard lascif.*

WHORTLE-BERRY (hoŭeŭr'-tl'-bĕr-ê), *s.* [Bot. Vitis idea, vaccinium; bilberry, a trailing plant] *Airelle*, f. *myrtille*, f. *brimbelle*, f. *raisin des bois*, m. *morets*, m. pl. *mûre de rocher*, f.

WHOSE (hoŭze), [the genitive of who and of which] *Dont, de qui.* A woman whose virtue is known every where, *Une femme dont la vertu est connue de tout le monde.*

WHOSO (hoŭ'-sô), *or* Whosoever (hou-sô-ĕv'-eŭr), *pron.* [any without restriction] *Quiconque, qui que ce soit.* Be he merchant or whosoever, *Soit marchand, ou qui que ce soit.*

WHURT (hoŭeŭrte). V. Whortle-berry.

WHY (hoŭăï), *adv.* [for what reason, for which reason] *Pourquoi, pour quelle raison, pour quel sujet.* Why so? *Pourquoi cela?* Shall I tell you why? *Vous dirai je pourquoi?* Why don't you come? *Pourquoi ou pour quelle raison ne venez-vous pas? Que ne venez-vous?* This is one reason why, in demolishing ancient fabricks, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar, *Voilà une des raisons pourquoi dans la démolition des vieux édifices il est plus aisé de briser la pierre que le mortier.*

Why [a particle mere expletive or emphatical] *Sur-tout, comment, mais.* Why, you must not speak it, *Sur-tout, ne dites pas encore.* Why truly, do you question it? *Mais vraiment, en doutez-vous?* Why, but you boast of it? *Comment, vous vous en vantez?*

WHYNOT hoŭăï'-nŏte), *s.* [a cant word for violent or peremptory procedure] *Procédé violent.*

WIANAQUE, *s.* [a sort of Indian or Peruvian sheep, or camel] *Wianaque*, f.

WIBURG, *s.* [a considerable town of Denmark, in N. Jutland; lat. 56°-20' N. lon. 9°-50' E.] *Wibourg*, m.

Wiburg [a rich trading seaport of Russia; lat. 60°-56' N. lon. 29°-10' E.] *Wibourg*, m.

WIC *or* Wick (ouïk), *s.* [a borough] *Un bourg.* Ce mot Anglois ne s'emploie plus guère qu'à la fin de quelques noms comme *Barwick.*

Wick, *s.* [the substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle] *Meche*, f. *lumignon*, m.

Wick [in tapestry-making upon the low warp; a piece of wood of about 2 inches in diameter, to which are fastened the two extremities of the warp] *Wick des rouleaux*, m.

WICKED (ouïk -ed), *adj.* [given to vice, flagitious; pernicious] *Méchant, scélérat, mauvais, pernicieux; oblique.* A wicked man or woman, *Un méchant homme, une méchante femme.* Wicked weeds, *Mauvaises herbes.*

Wicked [used substantively as plural] The wicked, *Les méchans.*

WICKEDLY (ouïk'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [criminally, badly] *Méchamment, en méchant homme, mal.* Being convinced in his conscience that he had done wickedly, *Convaincu intérieurement qu'il avoit mal fait, qu'il avoit fait une méchante action.*

WICKEDNESS (ouïk'-ĕd-nĕce), *s.* [corruption of manners, moral ill] *Méchanceté*, f. *scélératesse*, f. *perversité*, f. *malice*, f. *crime*, m. *action criminelle.* He suffers for his wickedness, *Il porte la peine de son crime.*

WICKER (uŭïk'-eŭr), *adj.* [made of small sticks] *D'osier, fait d'osier.* A little wicker basket, *Un petit panier d'osier.* Wicker-stand, *Garde-nappe.*

WICKET (oŭïk'-ète), *s.* [a small gate] *Un guichet.*

WIDDLE-WADDLE (oŭïd'-dl'-oŭăd'-dl'), *adv. D'une manière chancelante.* To go widdle-waddle, *Tortiller, n'aller pas droit en marchant.*

WIDE (oŭăïde), *adj.* [V. Broad] *Large, ample; grand, vaste.* A wide coat, *Une casaque large ou ample.* Three inches wide, *Large de trois pouces.* A wider circle, *Un plus grand cercle.* A wide difference, *Une grande différence.* A wide land, *Un terrein vaste.*

* To be left to the wide world, *Etre abandonné de tout le monde.*

Wide [remote] *Eloigné, loin.* That is wide from my purpose, *Cela est fort loin, ou fort éloigné de ma pensée.* Nor were it much wide of truth to affirm it, *On ne s'éloigneroit pas beaucoup de la vérité si on le soutenoit.*

Wide, *adv.* [at a distance] *Loin.* A little wide there was a chapel, *Un peu plus loin, ou à quelque distance, il y avoit une chapelle.* To shoot wide of the mark, *Tirer loin du blanc.*

Far and Wide, *Au long & au large, partout, de tous côtés.* Your fame will spread far and wide, *Votre réputation se répandra par-tout.*

Wide [entirely] *Tout-à-fait, entièrement.* To set a door wide open, *Ouvrir tout-à-fait une porte.*

WIDELY (oŭăïde'-lé), *adv.* [remotely, far] *Au loin, loin.* To discourse widely from the matter, *S'écarter beaucoup de son sujet, faire une grande digression.*

To WIDEN (oŭăï'-d'n), -ing, -ed, *v. a. & n.* [to make wide, to extend; to grow wide, to extend itself] *Elargir, étendre; dilater*; & *s'élargir, s'étendre.*

WIDENED (oŭăï'-d'n'd), *part. adj. Elargi, étendu.*

WIDENESS (oŭăïde'-nĕce), *s.* [large extent, breadth] *Largeur*, f. *ampleur*, f.

WIDGEON (oŭïdj'-ĭne), *s.* [a water-fowl] *Espèce de poule d'eau*, f. *macreuse*, f. au figuré en style familier, *un niais, un sot.*

WIDOW (oŭïd'-ô), *s.* [a woman whose husband is dead] *Une veuve.* Widow's-peak, *Le bandeau d'une veuve.*

WIDOWED (oŭïd'-ô'd), *part adj.* of To widow; not in use. *Veuf, veuve.*

WIDOWER (oŭïd'-ô-eŭr), *s.* [a man whose wife is dead] *Un veuf.*

WIDOWHOOD (oŭïd'-ô-hoŭd), *s.* [the state of a widow or widower] *Veuvage*, m. *viduité*, f.

WIDOW-HUNTER (oŭïd'-ô-heŭn't-eŭr), *s.* [one who courts widows for a jointure] *Un coureur de veuves.*

WIDOW-MAKER (oŭïd'-ô-mé-keŭr), *s.* [one who deprives women of their husbands] *Un faiseur de veuves.*

† WIDTH (oŭïdtsh), *s* [wideness] *Largeur*, f.

To WIELD (o ïld), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to handle easily] *Manier, porter.* He is able to wield a sword, *Il est en état de manier une épée.*

* To wild a sceptre, *Porter le sceptre, gouverner un état.*

WIELDY (oŭïl'-dé), *adj.* [manageable] *Qu'on peut manier.*

WIERY (oŭăïeŭ'-ré), *adj.* [made of wire] *De fil de métal.*

WIFE (oŭăïfe), *pl.* Wives (oŭăïv'z), *s.* [a married woman] *Femme* mariée. A housewife, *Une ménagere.*

WIG (oŭïgue), *s.* [a sort of cake] *Un échaudé*, sorte de gâteau.

Wig, *for* periwig, *Une perruque.*

‡ WIGHT (oŭăïte), *s.* [a person] *Une personne, un homme, quelqu'un.*

Wight [an island of England, lying on the S. coast of Hampshire] *Wight*, m.

WIGTON, *s.* [a borough and seaport of Scotland; lat. 55°-0' N. lon. 4°-43' W.] *Wigtown.*

WIGTONSHIRE, *s.* [a county of Scotland, sometimes called Upper or West Galloway] *Le comté de Wigton.*

WILD (oŭăïld), *adj.* [savage, fierce] *Sauvage, farouche, féroce.* A wild goose, *Une oie sauvage.* Wild look, *Un regard farouche.*

* To lead one a wild-goose-chase, *Amuser quelqu'un par de vaines espérances, lui tenir le bec dans l'eau.*

Wild [desert, uninhabited] *Sauvage, désert, inhabité.* A wild country, *Un pays sauvage.*

Wild [not cultivated] *Sauvage, agreste, inculte, qui vient sans culture.* A wild tree, *Un arbre sauvage.* A wild stock, *Un sauvageon.*

* Wild [mad, extravagant, impertinent] *Fou, extravagant, étourdi, volage, absurde, impertinent.* I think he is wild, *Je crois qu'il est fou.* Wild conceits, *Des idées extravagantes, des extravagances.* A wild youth, *Un jeune étourdi.*

*† He has not yet sowed his wild oats, *Il n'a pas encore fixé son mercure.*

¶ Wild, *sauvage, farouche*; ungovernable, *indocile, intraitable, indomptable*; licencious, *licencieux*; lawless, *déréglé* (synon.): By *wild* we understand disorderly and irregular; by *ungovernable*, that cannot be kept under any management or restriction; *licentious* implies the having broke through all the restraints of decorum; *lawless*, the bidding defiance to law and order. We say, he was strangly *ungovernable* when a boy, and expelled the academy for his *wild* pranks; at present, I hear he has joined a set of *lawless* wretches, and leads a most *licencious* life.

Wild-briar, *s. Le grand églantier.*

Wild-oats, *s. Haveron*, m. *avoine sauvage & velue*, f.

Wild-service, *s. Sorbier*, m.

Wild-turnep, *s. Navette*, f.

Wild-carrut, *s.* [plant] *Faux chervi*, m. *carotte sauvage.*

Wild-dock, *s. Plante Britannique*, f.

Wild Fig-tree, *s. Caprifiguier*, m.

Wild-goat, *s. Chamois*, m.

Wild, *s.* [a desert] *Désert*, m. *pays sauvage*, m. In the wilds of Africa, *Dans les déserts de l'Afrique.*

To WILDER (oŭïl'-deŭr), -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to puzzle] *Embarrasser.*

WILDERED (oŭïl'-deŭr'd), *part. adj. Embarrassé.*

WILDERNESS (oŭïl'-deŭr-nĕce), *s.* [a desert] *Un désert.*

WILD-FIRE (oüäïld '-fäïeür), *ſ.* [a compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed] *Feu grégeois*, m.

Wild-fire [a diſeaſe] *Feu volage*, m. *eſpèce de dartre.*

Wild-fires, *Feux follets*, m. pl. *flammeroles*, f. pl.

WILDING (oüäïld '-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [a wild fourple] *Arbouſe*, f. *le fruit de l'arbouſier*; ; ſignifie auſſi en général *des fruits ſauvages*, ou *agreſtes.* Wilding-tree, *L'arbouſier*, m.

WILDGOOSE-CHACE (oüäïld '-geüſe-tchèce), *ſ.* [a purſuit of ſome hing unlikely to be caught.] *Pourſuite vaine.*

WILDLY (oüäïld '-lé), *adv.* [without cultivation; with diſorder; irregularly] *Sans culture, d'une manière ſauvage & agreſte*; *avec confuſion*; *ex ravagammers.*

WILDNESS (oüäïld '-nèce), *ſ.* rudeneſs, ſavageneſs] *Qualité*, ou *naturel ſauvage*; *férocité*, f.

WILE (oüäïle), *ſ.* [a deceit, a fraud] *Ruſe*, f. *fourberie*, f. *tromperie*, f. *fineſſe*, f. *adreſſe inſidieuſe, aſtuce*, f ‖ *attrapoire*, f

WILFUL (oüïl '-foül), *adj.* [ſtubborn, obſtinate, inflexible] *Obſtiné, têtu, opiniâtre, inflexible.* A wilful negligence, *Une négligence opiniâtre.*

Wilful [premeditated, done by deſign] *Prémédité, fait à deſſein.* A wilful crime, *Un crime prémédité.* A wilful murder, *Un meurtre commis de guet à pens.*

WILFULLY (oüïl '-foül-é), *adv.* [obſtinately, ſtubbornly; on purpoſe] *Obſtinément, opiniâtrément*; *de deſſein formé*; *de propos déliberé.*

WILFULNESS (oüïl '-foül-nèce), *ſ.* [obſtinacy, perverſeneſs] *Obſtination*, f. *opiniâtreté*, f. *méchanceté*, f.

WILILY (oüäï '-ï-lé), *adv.* [fraudulently] *Par fineſſe, par ruſe, par fourberie, frauduleuſement.*

WILINESS (oüäï '-ï-nèce), *ſ.* [cunning, guile] *Ruſe*, f. *fourberie*, f.

WILL (oüïll), *ſ.* [choice, arbitrary determination] *Volonté*, f. *choix*, m. *plaiſir*, m. *gré*, m. I have no other will but yours, *Je n'ai point d'autre volonté que la vôtre.* Will is free, *Les volontés ſont libres.* For ſuch is our will, *Car tel eſt notre plaiſir.* To do a thing with a good will, *Faire une choſe de bon gré.* If I might have my will, *Si c'étoit à mon choix.* To have all things at will, *Avoir tout à ſouhait, à ſon choix, à ſon gré.* Let him have his will, *Laiſſez-le faire ce qu'il voudra.* He has wit at will, *Il a infiniment d'eſprit, il a l'eſprit fort préſent.*

† Where the will is ready, the feet are light, *Quand on a la volonté, les pieds ſont toujours prêts.*

Good-will [favour, kindneſs] *Bonne volonté*, f. *bonté*, f. *amitié*, f. *bienveillance*, f. He wants no good-will, *Il ne manque pas de bonne volonté.*

Ill-will [malice, malignity] *Mauvaiſe volonté, malice*, f. *malveillance*, f. *aigreur*, f. ce dernier mot vieillit. I have perceived his ill-will to me, *J'ai reconnu ſa mauvaiſe volonté à mon égard.*

Will [teſtament] *Teſtament*, m. *dernière volonté.* To make one's will, *Faire ſon teſtament.* A will-parol, *Teſtament de vive voix.* Will of a knight of Malta, *Dépropriement*, m.

Will [contracted from William] *Guillaume*, m. † *Guillot*, m.

† Will with a wiſp, *or* Jack in a lantern. V. Jack.

To Will, -ing, -ed, *v. a.* [to deſire, to be inclined, to have, to command] *Vouloir*; *prier, ſupplier*; *vouloir bien, commander, ordonner.* To will again, *Revouloir.* I will it, *Je le veux* I will, *Je le veux bien.* What you will, *Ce que vous voudrez.* She willed him to be of good comfort, *Elle le pria de ſe conſoler*, ou *de prendre courage.* Religion wills us to love our enemies, *La religion nous ordonne d'aimer nos ennemis.* Will he, nill he, *Bon gré, malgré.*

† To him that wills, ways are not wanting, *Quand on a de la bonne volonté, on ne manque pas de moyens.*

† He that will not when he may, when he fain would ſhall have nay, *Qui refuſe, muſe.*

Will, for ſhall, the ſign of the future tenſe. *Ex.* I will come, *Je viendrai, j'ai deſſein de venir.* Will you come? *Viendrez-vous?*

Willed (oüïll'd), *part. adj. Prié, ſupplié*; *à qui l'on commande*; *à qui il eſt ordonné.* He is willed to come, *Il eſt prié de venir.* Man is willed to love his enemies, *Il eſt ordonné à l'homme d'aimer ſes ennemis*

Ill-willed, *Qui a de la mauvaiſe volonté, mal-intentionné.* Self-willed, *Obſtiné, opiniâtre, têtu.*

WILLIAM (oüïl '-ï-âme), *or* Sweet-William (ſnüïte-oüïl '-ï-âme), *formerly called* Sweet-John, *ſ.* [Bot. Caryophylus barbatus, a ſort of flower] *Œillet de Poëte*, m.

WILLING (oüïl '-in'gne), *adj.* [inclined to any thing, conſenting, ready, complying] *Prêt* ou *porté à faire quelque choſe, plein de bonne volonté, complaiſant, content, conſentant.* To be willing, *Vouloir bien, conſentir.* I am willing to do it, *Je ſuis prêt à le faire.* We have willing dames enough, *Nous avons aſſez de dames complaiſantes.* Willing *or* unwilling he muſt come to it, *Bon gré, mal gré, il faut qu'il en paſſe par là.* God willing, *Dieu aidant, s'il plaît à Dieu.*

† Nothing is impoſſible to a willing mind, *On ne trouve rien d'impoſſible quand on a bonne volonté.*

Willing [choſen] *De choix, que l'on fait par choix*, ou *de bon gré.*

Willingly (oüïl '-ïn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with one's own conſent] *Volontairement, volontiers, de bon gré, de ſon propre mouvement, de bon cœur, ſans contrainte, ſans répugnance.* It ſhall willingly be paid, *On le paiera volontiers.* He is willingly come, *Il eſt venu de ſon propre mouvement.* As ſome would willingly repreſent it, *Comme quelques-uns voudroient le repréſenter.*

Willingness (oüïl '-ïn'gne-nèce), *ſ.* [conſent, ready compliance] *Bonne volonté, acquieſcement*, m. *conſentement*, m.

Willow (wïl '-ô), *ſ.* [a tree] *Un ſaule.* Willow-plot, *Saulſaie*, f. *lieu planté de ſaules.*

Spiked-willow [a ſhrub] *Viorne*, f.

Willow-herb, *or* French willow] [Bot. Epilobium; a ſhrub] *Chamœ-nérion*, m. *petit laurier-roſe*, m.

Sweet-willow, *or* Dutch willow [Bot. Gale, or candle-berry myrtle] *Galé*, m. *myrte bâtard*, m. *arbre de cire*, m.

Willowish (oüïl '-ô-oüïche), *adj.* [reſembling the colour of a willow] *De couleur de ſaule.*

Willow-wort (oüïl '-ô-oüëürte), *ſ.* V. Willow-herb.

Wilna, *ſ.* [a large, rich, populous and trading town of Lithuania; lat. 54°-41′ N. lon. 25°-33′ E.] *Wilna*, m.

Wiltshire (oüïlt '-chère), *ſ.* [a county of England] *Wiltſhire*, m.

Wily (oüäï '-lé), *adj.* [cunning, fraudulent] *Ruſé, fin, inſidieux, cauteleux.*

Wimble (oüïm '-bl'), *ſ.* [an inſtrument with which holes are made] *Vilebrequin*, m.

‡ Wimble, *adj.* V. Nimble.

To Wimble, *v. a.* [to make a hole with a wimble] *Percer* ou *faire un trou avec un vilebrequin.*

Wimbrel (oüïm '-brèl), *ſ.* [Ornithol. the leſſer curlew] *Le petit corlieu*, ou *courly*, m.

Wimple (oüïm '-pl'), *ſ.* [a hood, a veil, a muffler] *Guimpe*, f. ſignifie auſſi *une flamme, une banderole de navire.*

To Win (oüïne), -ning, I won (nüüne), I have won, *v. a.* [to gain, to get] *Gagner.* I have won his money, *J'ai gagné ſon argent.* To win the day, the ſet, the prize, a place by aſſault, *Gagner la bataille, la partie*; *remporter le prix*; *emporter une ville d'aſſaut.*

* To Win [to obtain by perſuaſion, by courtſhip] *Gagner, toucher, obtenir, engager, perſuader, attirer.* To win one over, *S'aſſurer de quelqu'un.* To win one by preſents, *Gagner quelqu'un à force de préſens.* Thy virtue wins me, *Ta vertu me touche.* I won his aſſent, *J'obtins ſon conſentement.* To win one to his duty, *Engager quelqu'un à faire ſon devoir.* You ſhall not win me to do it, *Vous ne me perſuaderez jamais de le faire.*

To Win, *v. n.* [to gain] *Gagner, prévaloir, l'emporter.*

To Wince (oüïn'ce), *or* To Winch (oüïn'che), *v. n.* [to kick as impatient of a rider] *Ruer, donner des coups avec le pied.* Your horſe winces, *Votre cheval rue.*

Winch (oüïn'che), *ſ.* [a windlace] *Vindas*, m. *vireveur*, m *maniveile*, f. Iron-winches, *Manivelles de fer* (pour meule, tours de corderie) &c.

Winchester, *ſ.* [a town of England, in Hampſhire; lat. 51°-5′ N. lon. 1°-21′ W.] *Wincheſter*, m.

Wincing (oüïn '-ïn'gne) *or* Winching (oüïn '-ïchin'gne), *ſ.* [from To Wince] *Ruade*, f. ou *l'action de ruer*, f.

Wincing, *adj. Ex.* A wincing-horſe, *Un cheval ſujet à ruer, un chevalqui rue.*

Wind (oüïn'd, *& quelquefois en Poëſie* oüäïn'd), *ſ.* [the air in motion] *Vent* A great wind, *Un grand vent.* The wind is very high, *Il fait grand vent*; *Il fait bien du vent.* The wind blows, *Le vent ſouffle.* The four chief *or* cardinal winds, are, the northerly wind, the ſouth wind, the eaſterly wind, and the weſterly wind, *Les quatre vents principaux ou cardinaux ſont le vent de nord, le vent de ſud, le vent d'eſt, & le vent d'oueſt.* A wind that blows from the land *or* ſea, *Vent de terre*, ou *de mer.* A ſettled wind, *Vent fait.* Wind that veers and bawls, a light and variable wind, a cat's paw, *Echars.* Trade-winds, monſoons, *Etéſies, vents étéſiens, vents alſés, vents réglés.* A quarter-wind, *Vent largue, vent de quartier.* A ſide-wind, *Vent de côté.* A half wind, *Vent de bouline.* Between wind and water, *A fleur d'eau.*

To ſail with the wind, *Aller ſelon le vent*, au propre & au figuré. To ſail with the ſame wind, *Aller tout d'un vent.* To ſail with wind and tide, *Avoir vent & marée.* To ſail againſt wind and tide, *Aller contre vent & marée*, au propre & au figuré. To have a fore-wind, to ſail before the wind, *Avoir vent arrière, faire* ou *porter vent arrière*; *avoir le vent en poupe*, au propre & au figuré. To have the wind in one's teeth, to go *or* ſail againſt the wind, *Avoir vent debout, faire* ou *prendre vent* ou *vent debout, aller contre le vent.* To ſail *or* go near the wind, *Pincer le vent, aller au plus près du vent, aller à la bouline.* To go with a ſide-wind, *Bouliner.* To get the wind of a ſhip, *Avoir le vent ſur un vaiſſeau, avoir le deſſus du vent, gagner le vent* ou *le deſſus du vent à un vaiſſeau.*

To hunt againſt the wind, *Chaſſer au vent, aller dans le vent.*

* To go down the wind, *Aller en décadence.*

* It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, *A quelque choſe malheur eſt bon.*

Wind [air in motion by art] *Vent*, m. To make wind with a pair of bellows, a hat *or* a fan, *Faire du vent avec un ſoufflet, un chapeau*, ou *un éventail.* The wind of the bullet threw him down, *Le vent du boulet le jeta par terre.*

Wind [flatulence] *Vent*, m *air retenu dans le corps animal.* To be troubled with wind, *Avoir des vents.* To break wind upwards *or* backwards, *Lâcher un vent, roter* ou *péter.* Wind in the ſmall guts, *Paſſion iliaque.*

Wind [breath] *Haleine*, f. *vent*, m. To fetch one's wind, *Reprendre haleine.*

WIND [ſcent] *Vent*, m. *odeur*, f. en terme de Vénerie ; au propre & au figuré. The boar ſnuffs the wind on all ſides, before he quits his foil, *Le ſanglier prend le vent de tous côtés, avant de ſortir de ſa bauge.*

* To get *or* have one in the wind, *Sentir quelqu'un, ſavoir où il eſt.*

*† To have a thing in the wind, *Avoir vent de quelque choſe.*

* WIND [vanity] *Vent*, m. *vanité*, f. *fumée*, f. A head full of wind, *Une tête pleine de vent.* Great men are fed with empty wind, *On repaît les grands de vent & de fumée.*

To WIND (oüïn'd), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to blow, to ſound by inflation] *Donner ou ſonner du cor, enfler* un chalumeau, *jouer* de la flute.

To WIND [to turn] *Tourner, virer.* To wind a ſhip, *Virer un vaiſſeau.*

To WIND [to ſcent] *Flairer, ſentir.*

To WIND [to change] *Changer, varier.* To wind one's voice, *Fléchir ſa voix.*

*† To turn and WIND the penny, *Faire valoir le talent*, ou *le peu d'argent qu'on a.*

To WIND [to encircle] *Entortiller, envelopper, entourer* ; au figuré, *engager, embarraſſer, entraîner, faire tomber.* To wind one in one's arms, *Embraſſer quelqu'un, le tenir entre ſes bras.*

* To wind one into an abſurdity, *Faire tomber quelqu'un dans une abſurdité.* To wind one in by craft, *Engager quelqu'un dans une mauvaiſe affaire, le faire tomber dans le piége*, ou *donner dans le panneau.*

* To WIND [to introduce by inſinuation] *Inſinuer.* To wind oneſelf into one's favour, *S'inſinuer dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un.*

To WIND OFF a bottom, *Dévider un peloton*, le mettre en écheveau.

To WIND OUT [to extricate] *Démêler, dégager, tirer.* He winded himſelf out of the labyrinth he was in, *Il s'eſt tiré adroitement du labyrinthe où il étoit.*

To WIND UP ſilk *or* thread, *Dévider de la ſoie* ou *du fil, les mettre en peloton.* To wind up again, *Redévider.*

To WIND UP a watch, *Monter une montre.*

To WIND UP [to put in tune] *Monter, accorder un inſtrument.*

To WIND UP [to put in order for regular action] *Arranger, préparer.*

To WIND UP a diſcourſe, *Conclure* ou *finir un diſcours.* And to wind up all in one word, *Et pour tout dire en un mot.*

To WIND, *v. n.* [to turn, to move round, to proceed in flexures] *Tourner, changer, voluter, voguer, ſerpenter, s'entortiller.* Winding ſtairs, *Un eſcalier tournant* ; *un eſcalier à vis.* How winds the ſhip ? *Par quel vent va le navire ?* A river that winds through fruitful valleys, *Une rivière qui ſerpente à travers de fertiles vallons.*

To WIND UP, *Etre à l'ancre, être ſur le fer*, en parlant d'un vaiſſeau.

To Wind a ſhip or boat, *Tourner la proue d'un bâtiment*, ou *faire abattre un bâtiment.* How winds the ſhip ! *Où eſt le cap !* To wind a call, *Commander la manœuvre avec le ſifflet.*

WINDAGE (oüïn'd'-édje) of a gun, *ſ.* [the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the ball, about 1-25th] *Vent* or *Event*, m.

WIND-BOUND (oüïn'd'-bŏoün'd), *adj.* [confined by contrary winds] *Arrêté* ou *retenu, contrarié, par le vent* ; *affalé.* To be wind-bound, *Etre contrarié par les vents* ; *être retenu dans un port par les vents contraires.*

WINDED (oüäïn'd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Tourné* ; *enflé* ; *changé, varié*, &c.

SHURT-WINDED, *Qui a l'haleine courte.*

LONG-WINDED [tedious] *Long, ennuyeux, ennuyant.* A long-winded diſcourſe, *Un diſcours long* ou *ennuyant.*

WINDER (oüäïn'd'-eür), *ſ.* [an inſtrument *or* perſon by which thread is winded up] *Un dévidoir*, ou *un dévideur, une dévideuſe.*

WINDER [in the making of ſtay-lace] *Fer à crochet*, m.

WINDERS [women winding the ſilk from the pods] *Filatrices*, f. pl.

WINDFALL (oüïn'd'-fâl), *ſ.* [fruit blown down from a tree] *Fruit abattu par le vent* ; *abattis* ; au figuré, *un heureux haſard, un bonheur, une aubaine.*

WIND-FALLEN (oüïn'd'-fâl-l'n), wood, *Bois eaublé, bois verſé.*

WIND-FLOWER (oüïn'd'-flăoüeür), *ſ.* [the anemone] *Anémone*, f.

WINDGALL (oüïn'd'-gâl), *ſ.* [a horſe's diſeaſe, ſort painful tumours on each ſide of the fetlock-joints] *Molette*, f.

WIND-GUN (oüïn'd'-gueün), *ſ. Canne à vent*, f. *fuſil à vent*, m.

WINDINESS (oüïn'-dï-nĕce), *ſ.* [flatulence] *Flatuoſité*, f *ventoſité*, f.

WINDING (oüäïn'd'-ín'gne), *ſ.* & *adj.* [flexure, meander] *Tour*, m. *détour*, m. *tournoiement*, m. *ſinuoſité*, f. *tortuoſité*, f. The windings of a river, *Les tours & détours, les tournoiemens, les ſinuoſités d'une rivière.*

WINDING of the voice, *Inflexion de la voix*, f.

WINDING [inequality] *Anfractuoſité*, f.

WINDING [turning of a gallery in a mine] *Coude*, m.

WINDING of ſilk, *L'action de tordre la ſoie*, f. *tortis*, m.

WINDING tackle [in Sea-language] *Caliorre*, f. Winding tackle, pendent, *Pendeur de caliorne*, m. Winding butt, *Bout* ou *tête des cordages* (qui a une forme courbe, vers l'avant du vaiſſeau) ; ou *une pièce de tour.* A winding plank, *Bordage de tour.*

WINDING-SHEET (oüäïn'd'-ïn'gne-chîte), *ſ.* [a ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped] *Drap mortuaire*, m. *ſuaire*, m. *linceul*, m

WINDING-STAIRS (oüäïn'd'-ïn'gne-stèrz), *ſ.* [Archit. ſuch as always wind and never fly] *Eſcalier tournant*, m. *eſcalier rond, à vis, en hélice, en limaçon.*

WINDLASS (oüïn'd'-lăce), *ſ* [an engine to raiſe heavy weights] *Vindas*, m. *ſinge*, en terme de mer, ſorte de cabeſtan, *m. bourriquet*, m. *tourniquet*, m. *guindal*, ou *guindas*, m.

WINDLE (oüïn'-dl') *ſ.* [a ſpindle] *Dévidoir*, m.

WINDMILL (oüïn'd'-mïll), *ſ.* [a mill turned by the wind] *Moulin à vent*, m.

WINDOW (oüïn'-dô, *q. d.* wind-door), *ſ.* [an aperture in a building by which air and light are intermitted] *Fenêtre*, f. Fine clear windows, *Des fenêtres bien claires.* Glaſs-windows, *Des vitres.* A room ſet out with glaſs-windows, *Une chambre bien vitrée.* Glaſs-windows of a church, *Vitraux*, m. pl. To clear *or* open a window, *Débacler une fenêtre.* Paper-windows, *Chaſſis de papier*, m. Window-ſhutters, *Des volets de fenêtre, contrevents.* Window-bar, *Barre de croiſée*, f.

*† To throw the houſe out at the windows, *Jeter tout par les fenêtres.*

To WINDOW, *v. a.* [to furniſh with windows ; to place at a window ; to break into openings] *Faire* ou *pratiquer des fenêtres, mettre des fenêtres* ; *mettre à la fenêtre* ; *faire des ouvertures.*

WINDOWED (oüïo '-dô'd), *part. adj.* [of To Window, *not in uſe*] *Garni de fenêtres.*

WINDPIPE (oüïn'd'-päïpe, *ou* oüäïn'd'-püïpe), *ſ.* [the paſſage for the breath] *La trachée-artère*

WINDSOR (oüïn'd'-zŏr(, *ſ.* [a large and handſome borough of England, in Berkſhire, the reſidence of the King ; lat. 51°-30′ N. lon. 0°-36′ W.] *Windſor*, m.

WINDSTER (oüäïn'd'-ſteür), *ſ.* [perſon employed to wind ſilk, &c. upon bobbins] *Dévideur, -euſe*, m. & f. *bobineuſe*, f.

WIND-SAIL (oüïn'd'-ſéle), *ſ.* [in Sea-language] *Manche à vent*, f.

WINDWARD (oüïn'd'-oüeürde), *adv* [towards the wind] *Vers* ou *contre le vent.* That iſland was windward of us, *Cette île étoit au vent de nous.* We were windward of that iſland, *Cette île nous reſtoit ſous le vent.* To windward, *Au vent.* To go to the windward of a ſhip, *Gagner l'avantage du vent ſur un vaiſſeau.*

Windward-tide, *Marée contraire au vent.* The windward-illands, *Les îles du vent.*

WINDY (oüïn'-dé), *adj.* [expoſed to the wind] *Expoſé aux vents, orageux.*

WINDY [flatulent] *Venteux, qui engendre des vents, flatueux.* Windy pulſe, *Légumes venteux*, m. pl.

WINDY [empty] *Vain, plein de vent, futile, qui n'a rien de ſolide, vide de ſens.* Windy expreſſions, *Des expreſſions ampoulées, vides de ſens, pleines de vent.*

WINE (oüäïne), *ſ.* [the fermented juice of the grape] *Vin*, m. White wine, red wine, *Vin blanc, vin rouge.* Wine three or four years old, *Vin de trois feuilles, de quatre feuilles.* Strong bodied wine, *Vin qui a beaucoup de corps.* Sweet luſcious wine, *Vin doux.* Small wine, *Petit vin.* Decayed wine, *Du vin qui ſe paſſe.* Flat *or* dead wine, *Vin éventé, tourné, pouſſé.* Sulphurated wine, *Vin mouté* ou *ſouffré.* Sorry wine, *Ripopé*, m.

Crop of wine, *Virée*, f. Deep red wine, *Vin coloré.* Wine fit to be drunk, *Vin en boire.* Letting down wine, *or* the hire for letting it down in a cellar, *Avalage*, m. Public notice when to begin to ſell wine, *Ban à vin, ban vin.* To diſtill wine, *Brûler du vin.* To dilute one's wine, to put a deal of water in it, *Baptiſer ſon vin.* To ſeaſon with wine, *Aviner.*

French wine, *Du vin de France.* Burgundy wine, *Du vin de Bourgogne.* Spaniſh wine, *Du vin d'Eſpagne.* Rheniſh wine, *Du vin du Rhin.*

Abſinth-wine, *or* wormwood-wine, *Vin d'abſinthe.* Raſberry-wine, *Vin de framboiſes.* Cherry-wine, *Vin de ceriſes.* Currant-wine, *Vin de groſeilles rouges.* Wine made of the ſugar-canes, *Vſou*, m. Wine coloured with elder-berries, *Vin de teinture.*

Wine-bibber, *Un biberon, un ſac à vin, un ivrogne.* Wine-cellar, *Cellier*, m. *cave à vin*, f. A wine-cooper, *Un tonnelier qui fait trafic de vin, un courtier de vin.* A wine-conner, *Un gourmet, un fin connoiſſeur en vin.* A wine-preſs, *Un preſſoir à vin.* A wine-merchant, *Un marchand de vin.* Wine-licenſe, *Permiſſion de vendre du vin*, f. A wine-glaſs, *Un verre à vin.* A glaſs of wine, *Un verre de vin.* A wine-porter, *Un encaveur.* Wine-conner, *Tâteur.*

To put wine upon the plates [in the making of verdigriſe] *Nourrir le verd-de-gris.*

WING (oüïn'gne), *ſ.* [the limb of a bird by which ſhe flies] *Aile*, f. The wings of a dove *or* partridge, *L'aile d'un pigeon, d'une perdrix.* To take wing, *S'envoler.*

* The wings of love *or* fame, *Les ailes de l'amour, de la renommée.*

* The wings [ſides] of an army, *Les ailes d'une armée.*

* The wings [the protection] of the Lord, *Les ailes du Seigneur, la protection de Dieu.*

* The wing of a rabbit, *L'aile d'un lapin.*

† One cannot fly without wings, *On ne peut pas voler ſans plumes.*

* To be upon the wing, *Etre prêt à partir*, ou *à marcher.*

*† To clip one's wings, *Rogner les ailes à quelqu'un, diminuer ſon pouvoir*, ou *ſon crédit.*

WING [a fan to winnow] *Un van.*

WING of a building [in Archit.] *Aile de bâtiment.* Wings of a chimney, *Ailes de cheminée*, f. pl. Wings of a wall [in Archit.] *Ailes de mur* ; *mur en ailes.*

WINGS of the ſhip's hold [in Sea-language] *Les extrémités de la cale* (à l'avant & à l'arrière), ou *les ailes de l'arrimage.* Stow the large caſks amidſhips and the ſmaller in the wings, *Arrimez*

tes gros tonneaux au milieu, & les petits aux extrémités de la cale ou sur les ailes.

To WING, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to furnish with wings] *Donner des ailes*; au figuré, *élever.*

To WING, *v. n.* [to pass by flight] *Voler, s'envoler.*

WINGED (oŭĭn'gn'd), *part. adj. Ailé.* Winged cap, *Capeline*, f. *chapeau ailé de Mercure*, m.

Winged mullet, *s.* [swallow-fish] *Muge volant*, m. *poisson volant*, m. *faucon de mer*, m.

WING-SHELL (oŭĭn'gne'-shĕll), *s.* [a shell that covers the wings of insects] *L'étui qui couvre les ailes des insectes*; *fourreau*, m. *élytre*, m. V. ELYTRON.

WINGY (oŭĭn'gn'-é), *adj.* [furnished with wings] *Ailé, volant, qui vole.*

WINK (oŭĭn'gk), *s.* [act of closing the eye; a hint, given by motion of the eye] *L'action de fermer l'œil*; *clignotement*, m. *clin d'œil*, m. *signe de l'œil*, m. *coup d'œil*, m. *œillade*, f. I did not sleep a wink all night, *Je n'ai pas fermé l'œil de toute la nuit.* To give one a wink, *or* to tip one a wink, *Faire un clin d'œil à quelqu'un, lui faire signe de l'œil.*

To WINK, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to shut the eyes] *Cligner les yeux, clignoter, faire des signes avec l'œil, jouer de la prunelle*; au figuré, *connivir, fermer les yeux, souffrir, permettre.* She winks at me, *Elle me fait signe de l'œil.* Onions make a man wink, stink, and blink, *Les oignons gâtent les yeux & l'haleine.*

* He winks at the riotous excess of his son, *Il connive aux débauches de son fils.*

WINKED AT (oŭĭn'gk't'-ăte), *adj. A quoi l'on connive.*

WINKER (oŭĭn'gk'-eŭr), *s.* [one who winks] *Celui ou celle qui cligne des yeux, qui clignote*; § *clignoteur*, m.

WINKINGLY (oŭĭn'gk'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [with the eye almost closed] *D'un œil à demi fermé, en clignant*; au figuré, *par connivence, en connivant.*

WINNER (oŭĭn'-eŭr), *s.* [one who wins] *Gagnant*, m. ou *Essuyez-vous les mains.* The winners and losers, *Les gagnans & les perdans.*

WINNING (oŭĭn'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [the sum won] *Gain*, m. Winning back [what a person had lost] *Racquit*, m.

WINNING, *adj.* [attractive, charming] *Attrayant, charmant.*

To WINNOW (oŭĭn'-ô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to fan] *Vanner.* To winnow corn, *Vanner du blé.*

To WINNOW [to sift, to examine] *Peser, examiner, éplucher.*

WINNOWED (oŭĭn'-ô'd), *part. adj. Vanné.*

WINNOWER (oŭĭn'-ô-eŭr), *s.* [one who winnows] *Vanneur*, m.

WINTER (oŭĭn'-teŭr), *s.* [the cold season of the year] *Hiver*, m. A hard winter, *Un rude hiver.*

The winter and the head of a printer's press, *Sommier de presse d'imprimeur*, m.

WINTER, *s.* [a large forest-tree upon Terra del fuego] *Cannelier blank*, m. *simpi*, m.

To WINTER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* & *a.* [to pass the winter; to feed *or* manage in the winter] *Hiverner, passer l'hiver*; *nourrir, conserver, garder pendant l'hiver.*

WINTER'S-BARK (oŭĭn'-teŭr'z-bark), *s.* [the bark of a tree of the East Indies and Jamaica] *Cannelle blanche*, f. *écorce sans pareille*, f. *écorce de caryocostin*, f.

WINTER-BEATEN (oŭĭn'-teŭr-bī-t'n), *adj.* [harassed by severe weather] *Battu de l'hiver ou du mauvais temps.*

WINTER-BLOOM (oŭĭn'-teŭr-bloŭme), *s.* [Bot. Ozalea, American upright honeysuckle] *Chèvre-feuille de Virginie*, m.

WINTER-CHERRY (oŭĭn'teŭr-tchĕr-é), *s.* [Bot. Physalis]. V. ALKEKENGI.

To WINTER-FALLOW (oŭĭn'-teŭr-făl-ô), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to plow in the winter] *Entre-hiverner.*

WINTER-FLOWER (oŭĭn'-teŭr-flăoŭeŭr), *s. Une fleur d'hiver.*

WINTER-GREEN (oŭĭn'-teŭr-grĭne), *s.* [Bot. Pyrola, a vulnerary plant] *Pyrole*, f. *verdure d'hiver*, f.

WINTER-HEYNING (oŭĭn'-teŭr-hĕn-ĭn'gne), *s.* [a law-term] *Le temps compris entre le* 11 *de Novembre & le* 23 *d'Avril.*

WINTERING (oŭĭn'-teŭr-ĭn'gne), *adj. Ex.* A good wintering place (in Sea-language), *Bon hivernage.*

WINTERLY (oŭĭn'-teŭr-lé), *adj.* [suitable to winter] *D'hiver, brumal.* A winterly suit of clothes, *Un habit d'hiver.*

WINTER-NIGHT (oŭĭn'-teŭr-năĭte), *s. Une nuit d'hiver.*

WINTER-PEAR (oŭĭn'-teŭr-père), *s. Poire d'hiver*, f. *poire de garde*, f.

WINTER-QUARTERS (oŭĭn'-teŭr-koŭar-teŭrz). V. QUARTERS.

WINTER-SEASON (oŭĭn'-teŭr-sī-z'n), *or* WINTER-TIME (oŭĭn'-teŭr-tăĭme), *s.* [the winter] *L'hiver, la saison de l'hiver.*

WINTER-SOLSTICE (oŭĭn'-teŭr-sŏl-stĭce), *s.* [the time when the sun is come to its greatest declination south] *Le solstice d'hiver.*

WINTER-WEATHER (oŭĭn teŭr-cŭĕd-zeŭr, *s.* [a winterly weather] *Un temps d'hiver.*

WINTRY, *properly* WINTERY (oŭĭn'-tré), *adj.* [brumal, hyemal] *D'hiver, brumal*

WINY (oŭăĭ'-né), *adj* [having the taste or qualities of wine] *Vineux, de vin.* Melons are winy, *Les melons sont vineux.*

WIOCHIST, *s.* [the high priest and physician of the Indians in Virginia] *Wiochiste*, m.

WIPE (oŭăĭpe), *s.* [the act of cleansing] *Netteiement*, m. [a jeer, a blow, a stroke, a sarcasm] *Trait satirique*, m. *raillerie*, f. *mot piquant, lardon*, m. *brocard*, m. To give one a wipe, *Railler quelqu'un, lui donner un coup de bec, le brocarder.*

To WIPE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to cleanse by rubbing with something soft] *Essuyer*, † *torcher, nettoyer.* Wipe your hands, *Essuyez vos mains.* Wipe my shoes, *Nettoyez mes souliers.* Wipe the nose of that child, *Mouchez cet enfant.*

*† To wipe one of his money, *Escroquer de l'argent à quelqu'un, le plumer.*

To WIPE OFF, *Essuyer, ôter*; au figuré, *laver, excuser, disculper, justifier.* Wipe off your tears, *Essuyez vos larmes.* To wipe off the dust, *Oter la poussière.*

* You can never wipe it off, *Vous ne vous laverez jamais de cela*; *vous ne justifierez jamais cette démarche, cette action.*

* To WIPE OUT, *Effacer.* Time wipes out our ideas, *Le temps efface les idées.*

WIPED (oŭăĭp't), *part. adj. Essuyé*, † *torché, nettoyé.*

*† Your nose is wiped [you are bilked *or* disappointed] *Vous voilà bien camus, Vous voilà bien frustré de vos espérances.*

WIPER (oŭăĭ'-peŭr), *s.* [one who wipes] *Celui ou celle qui essuie.* [an instrument used to wipe] *Balai*, m. *torchon*, m.

WIRE (oŭăĭeŭr), *s.* [metal drawn into slender threads] *Fil* de métal, *m. fil d'archal.* Made of wire, *Fait de fil d'archal.* Iron-wire, *Fil de fer.* Gold-wire, *Fil d'or* ou *trait.* Silver-wire, *Fil d'argent.* Wire-strings, *Cordes de laiton, pour les instrumens, f. pl.*

Wire ready for coiling, *Fer de roulage.* Annealed wire, *Fil ébraudi*, m.

Wire to cut the clay with, *Scie*, f. Wire of a tobacco-pipe mould, *Etompeux*, m.

Brass-wire, *Fil de laiton*, m. Lapland-wire (made of the sinews of rein-deer, spun into a thread and covered with tin), *Fil de Laponie.*

To WIREDRAW (oŭăĭeŭr'-drâ), -ING, I wiredrew (oŭăĭeŭr'-drĭoŭ, I have wiredrawn (oŭăĭeŭr'-drâne), *v. a.* [to spin into wire] *Tirer en fil.* A machine to wiredraw gold, *Argue*, f. To wiredraw gold *or* silver, *Tirer l'or* ou *l'argent en filet, dégrossir l'or.*

* To WIREDRAW [to draw out into length; to draw by art *or* violence] *Tirer en longueur, alonger, faire traîner*; *attirer*, ou *tirer par artifice* ou *par force.*

WIREDRAWER (oŭăĭeŭr'-drâ-eŭr), *s.* [one who spins wire] *Tireur en filet*, m. *ébroudeur*, m. Gold-wire drawer, *Tireur d'or*, m.

WIREDRAWING-MILL (oŭăĭeŭr-drâ'-ĭn'gne-mĭll), *s. Tréfilerie*, f. First hole of a wiredrawing machine, *Ras*, m. Second hole in a wiredrawing machine, *Précaton*, m. The largest hole of a wiredrawing machine, *Embouchure*, f.

Small hole for the wiredrawing of gold, *Fer à racler*, m. Gold-wire drawn through 25 holes, *Fil trait.*

WIREDRAWN (oŭăĭeŭr-drâne), *part. adj. Tiré en filet*; au figuré, *attiré*, ou *tiré par artifice, par force.*

The man greasing the bars which are to be wiredrawn, *Ecoteur*, m. Wire which has been drawn through four holes, *Fil ébroudi.*

† To WIS (oŭĭz). V. To KNOW.

WISBY, *s.* [a sea-port of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland; lat. 57°-36' N. lon. 18°-41' E.] *Wisby.*

WISDOM (oŭĭz'-deŭme), *s.* [§ sapience] *Sagesse*, f. *philosophie*, f. § *sapience*, f. Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to obtain them, *La sagesse apprend aux hommes à juger quelles sont les meilleures fins, & les meilleurs moyens d'y parvenir.* V. STUDY.

WISDOM [prudence, discretion] *Sagesse*, f. *discrétion*, f. *prudence*, f. *circonspection*, f. *retenue*, f. *bonne conduite.*

¶ Wisdom, *sagesse*; prudence, *prudence* (synon.): *Wisdom* leads us to speak and act what is most proper; *prudence* prevents our speaking or acting improperly. *Wisdom* is more knowing; *prudence*, more wary. A *wise* man employs the most proper means for success; a *prudent* man, the safest, for not being brought into danger. The first, in order to attain its ends, searches out the best paths to follow; the second, that it may not miss its aim, tries to discover the bad ways, in order to avoid them.

WISE (oŭăĭze), *adj* [sapient, judging rightly] *Sage, prudent, avisé, judicieux, discret.*

WISE [skilful, dextrous] *Savant, habile, entendu, intelligent, d'esprit.* They are wise to do evil, *Ils sont savans dans l'art de faire le mal.* A wise man may be caught by a fool, *Un homme d'esprit est quelquefois la dupe d'un fat.* A word is enough to the wise, *Un homme d'esprit entend à demi-mot.*

WISE-MAN, *Un sage, un philosophe*; nu bien, *un devin, un sorcier.* Wise-woman, *Une sorcière.*

*† A wise-man of Gotham, *Un benêt, un sot, un badaud.*

WISE, *s.* [manner] *Manière*, f. *sorte*, f. *façon*, f. In this wise, *De cette manière.* In no wise, *Nullement, point du tout, aucunement.* In any wise, *De quelque manière que ce soit, à quelque prix que ce soit, absolument.*

WISE-ACRE (oŭăĭze'-é-keŭr), *s.* [a fool] *Un sot, un niais, un benêt, un badaud.*

WISELY (oŭăĭze'-lé), *adv.* [judiciously, prudently] *Sagement, judicieusement, prudemment, discrettement, sensément.*

† WISENESS (oŭăĭze'-nĕce). V. WISDOM.

WISER (oŭăĭz'-eŭr), *adj* [the comparative of WISE] *Plus sage*; *plus savant.* He thinks himself wiser than his master, *Il se croit plus savant que son maître.*

☞ 'Tis enough to put the world into a flame, and no-body the wiser which way it came, *C'est assez pour mettre tout le monde en combustion sans qu'on sache comment ni pourquoi.* They smiled and laughed at him, and he never the wiser,

Ils souriaient & se moquoient de lui, sans qu'il s'en aperçût.

WISEST (oüäïz'-ĕste, *adj.* [the superlative of WISE] *Le plus sage; le plus savant.*

WISH (oüĭche), *s.* [desire] *Désir*, m. *souhait*, m. *vœu*, m. According to your wish, *Suivant vos désirs, à souhait*, m. To have one's wish, *Avoir ce que l'on désire.*

To WISH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to desire] *Souhaiter, désirer.* They have more than they wish, *Ils ont plus qu'ils ne désirent.* I wish you a happy voyage, *Je vous souhaite un bon voyage.* I would not wish them a fairer death, *Je ne leur souhaiterois pas une plus belle mort.* I wished for your company, *J'aurois bien voulu avoir votre compagnie.* I wish to God you had done it! *Plût à Dieu que vous l'eussiez fait!* I wish I were gone, *Je voudrois m'en aller.*

To wish for, V. To have a MIND for.

WISHED (oüĭch't), *part. adj. Désiré, souhaité.* To be wished, *Désirable.*

WISHER (oüĭch'-eür), *s.* [one who longs] *Celui ou celle qui désire.* Well-wisher to one, *Qui souhaite ou qui veut du bien à quelqu'un.*

WISHFUL (oüĭch'-foül), *adj.* [longing] *Qui désire, impatient, passionné, amoureux.*

WISHFULLY (oüĭche'-foül-é), *adv.* [with longing] *Ardemment, impatiemment, passionnément.*

‡ WISHLY (oüĭche'-lé), *adj.* V. WISHFUL.

WISKET (oüĭsk'-ĕte), *s.* V. BASKET.

WISKY (oüĭsk'-é), *s* [strong water, or distilled liquor; spirit from barley, strong but not pungent] *Wiské*, m. *eau de vie de grain*, f.

WISMAR, *s.* [a large and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 53°-54' N. lon. 11°-44' E.] *Wismar*, m.

WISP (oüĭ-pe), *s. Ex* A wisp of straw or hay [to rub horses with] *Une petite poignée, un bouchon, ou un torchon de paille, ou de foin, un bouquet de paille.* A wisp of straw lighted, *Un brandon.* A wisp in the eye, *Une inflammation à la paupière.*

WIST (oüĭste), *s.* [the preterite and part of the old verb *To Wis*] *Su* Had I wist, *Si je l'avois su.*

† Beware of had I wist, *Ne vous mettez jamais dans le cas de dire, si je l'avois su.*

WISTE, *or* WISTA, *s.* [among Anglo-Saxons; a measure of land, half a hide] *Une demi-charrue.*

WISTFUL (oüĭst'-foül), *adj.* [attentive, earnest] *Pensif, attentif, fixe.*

WISTFULLY (oüĭst'-foül-é), *and* Wistly, *adv.* [attentively, earnestly] *Attentivement, fixement.* To look wistly on one, *Regarder fixement quelqu'un.*

WIT (oüĭte), *s.* [the powers of the mind] *Esprit*, m. *entendement*, m. A great and solid wit, *Un esprit grand & solide.* A fine wit, *Un bel esprit.* A ready wit, *Un esprit présent.* A dull heavy wit, *Un esprit lourd & tardif.* A man of wit, *Un homme d'esprit.* She has a great deal of wit, *Elle a beaucoup d'esprit.*

WIT [wisdom, judgment; cunning] *Esprit*, m. *prudence*, f. *jugement*, m. *adresse*, f. *habileté*, f. *finesse*, f. *politique*, m. He has not the wit to do his own business, *Il n'a pas l'esprit de faire ses propres affaires.* We must try our wit, *Il faut user de finesse*, ou *de politique.* To teach one wit, *Donner de l'esprit à quelqu'un*, le *dégrossir.* To learn wit, *Se former, se faire, se dégrossir.*

‡ To go a wit gathering, *Voyager pour se former.*

‡ Bought wit is best, *Il n'y a rien de tel que d'être sage à ses dépens.*

WIT [genius for any thing] *Esprit*, m. *aptitude*, f. *disposition*, f. He has the wit of criticism, *Il a l'esprit de la critique.*

WIT [witty things] *Esprit*, m. *choses ingénieuses, badinage*, m. His discourse is full of wit, *Sa harangue pétille d'esprit, est pleine d'esprit.* Where did you learn so much wit? *Où avez-vous appris tant de belles choses?*

WIT [a man of genius] *Un génie, un homme de génie*; signifie aussi *un bel esprit*; *& un esprit fort.*

WITS [good sense] *Sens*, m. *jugement*, m. *raison*, f. *esprit*, m. *esprits*, m. pl. He puts me out of my wits, *Il me met hors du bon sens: il me met hors de moi-même.* To be out of one's wits, *Avoir perdu l'esprit*, ou *le jugement.* To come to one's wits again, *Reprendre ses esprits, revenir à soi.* To have one's wits about one, to be in one's right wits, *Etre en son bon sens.*

WITS [industry] *Industrie*, f. He lives by his wits, *Il est d'industrie: c'est un chevalier d'industrie.* To be at one's wits end, *Etre au bout de son industrie, être au bout de son latin, ne savoir plus de quel bois faire flèche.*

WIT-CRACKER (oüĭt'-krăk'-eür), *s.* [a joker] *Un badin, un plaisant, un rieur.*

WIT-WORM (oüĭt'-oüeürme), *s.* [one that feeds on wit] *Celui qui fait valoir le talent.*

‡ WITCRAFT (oüĭt'-krăfte), *s.* [contrivance] *Industrie, f. adresse*, f. *expédient*, m.

WITCH (oüĭtche, *pl.* WITCHES, oüĭtch'-ĕz), *s.* [a woman given to unlawful arts] *Une sorcière, une magicienne.*

‡ To WITCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to bewitch] *Ensorceler.*

WITCHCRAFT (oüĭtche'-krăfte), *s.* [the practices of witches] *Sorcellerie, f. sortilége*, m. *maléfice*, m.

WITCHERY (oüĭtch'-eür-é), *s.* [enchantment] *Enchantement*, m. *charme*, m. *ensorcellement*, m.

WITE (oüäïte). V. BLAME.

To WITE. V. To BLAME.

WITFISCH, *s.* [a species of Greenland whale] *Wnfisch*, m.

WITH (oüĭtzh, *&* oüĭtsh), *prep. Avec.* I was with him just now, *J'étois avec lui il n'y a qu'un moment.* Come along with me, *Venez-vous-en avec moi.*

WITH [noting the cause] the instrument, the means, comparison, consequence, &c.] *Avec, de, par, à.* To cut with a knife, *Couper avec un couteau.* To write with a pen, *Ecrire avec une plume.* With his own hand, *De sa propre main.* With all my heart, *De tout mon cœur.* Surrounded with the sea, *Environné de la mer.* To cure a disease with fasting, *Guérir une maladie par l'abstinence.* What shall I do with him? *Que ferai je de lui?* To compare one thing with another, *Comparer une chose à une autre.* With a loud voice, *A haute voix.* With tears in his eyes, *La larme à l'œil, les yeux en pleurs.* With the soonest, with all speed, *Au plutôt.* With that, *A ces mots.*

To be in favour with one, *Etre bien auprès de quelqu'un, avoir ses bonnes grâces.* To swear with a safe conscience, *Jurer en sûreté de conscience.* Such arguments had invincible force with pagan philosophers, *De tels arguments avoient une force irrésistible sur les philosophes païens.* That's of little availment with me, *Cela ne me sert de rien.* What would you have with me? *Que me voulez-vous, que souhaitez-vous de moi?* He hurt himself with a fall, *Il s'est fait mal en tombant*, or *Il est malade d'une chûte.* I trust you with all my secrets, *or* I trust all my secrets with you, *Je vous confie tous mes secrets.*

He finds fault with it, *Il y trouve à redire.* He goes on with his villany, *Il continue dans son crime.* He shall not go away with it so, *Il n'en sera pas quitte pour cela.* Did that business succeed with him? *Cette affaire lui a-t-elle réussi?* Things don't go well with him, *Ses affaires ne vont pas bien.* To be out of love, *or* out of conceit with a thing, *Etre dégoûté d'une chose, ne plus l'aimer.* It is with us as with the French, *Il en est de nous comme des François.* It is just so with me, *C'est justement ce qui m'arrive.* They are all one with us, *Ils sont du même sentiment que nous.* We had the wind with us, *Nous avions le vent favorable.* This is the same with that, *C'est la même chose.* It has a good smell with it, *Il sent bon.* He has some particular ways with him, *Il a des manieres assez particulières.* 'Tis an usual thing with him, *C'est une chose qui lui est ordinaire.*

One with another, *Ensemble, l'un avec l'autre, l'un portant l'autre.* To agree one with another, *S'accorder ensemble.* To contend one with another, *Disputer ou avoir dispute ensemble.* Their society one with another, *La société qu'ils ont entre eux.* They are worth a crown a piece, one with another, *Ils valent chacun un écu, l'un portant l'autre.*

¶ With, *avec*; by, *par* (synon.): Both these particles express the connection between some instrument, or means of effecting an end, and the agent who employs it; but *with* expresses a more close and immediate connection; *by*, a more remote one. We kill a man *with* a sword; he dies *by* violence. A criminal is bound *with* ropes *by* the executioner. "*By* these," said formerly the Scottish nobles to their King, drawing their swords, "we acquired our lands, and "*with* these we will defend them."

WITHAL (oüĭtzh-ăl), *prep.* [used for *With*] *Avec.* What shall I do withal? *Avec quoi le ferai-je?*

WITHAL, *adv.* [likewise; at the same time] *Aussi, aussi-bien, en même temps, d'ailleurs, de plus.*

To WITHDRAW (oüĭtzh-drâ), withdrawing, I withdrew, I have withdrawn, *v. a.* [to take back, to call away, to deprive of] *Retirer, faire retirer, ôter.* He withdrew his forces, *Il retira ou fit retirer ses troupes.*

* To withdraw one's mind from another, *Alliéner l'esprit de quelqu'un.*

To WITHDRAW, *v. n.* [to retire, to retreat] *Se retirer, battre en retraite, sortir, s'en aller, s'éloigner, ‖ décharger le plancher.*

WITHDRAWING-ROOM (oüĭtzh-drâ'-ĭn'gne-roüm), *s.* [room behind another room for retirement] *Cabinet retiré, boudoir*, m.

WITHDRAWN (oüĭtzh'-drâne), *part. adj. Retiré, sorti.*

WITHDREW (oüĭtzh'-dreu), *pret.* of the *verb* To WITHDRAW; which see.

WITHE (oüĭtshe), *s.* [a willow-twig] *Osier*, m. *pleyon*, m. *brin d'osier*, ou *de bouleau*, m.

To WITHER (oüĭtzh'-eür), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [V. To FADE] *Se flétrir, se faner*; au figuré, *dépérir, sécher sur pied.*

To WITHER, *v. a.* [to make to fade] *Faner, flétrir, sécher.*

WITHER-BAND (oüĭtzh'-eür-bănd'de), *s.* [a piece of iron laid underneath a saddle, to keep the bow tight] *Arçon*, m.

WITHERED (oüĭtzh'-eür'd), *part. adj. Flétri, fané, séché.*

WITHEREDNESS (oüĭtzh'-eür'd-nĕce), *s.* [the state of being withered] *Etat de ce qui est flétri, fané* ou *séché.*

WITHERS (oüĭtzh'-eürz), *s.* [the joining of the shoulder-bones of a horse] *Le garot d'un cheval.*

WITHER-WRUNG (oüĭtzh'-eür-reün'gne), *adj.* (speaking of a horse) *Blessé sur le garot, égarotté.*

WITHEWIND (oüĭtzh-oüäïnd'), *s.* [bind-weed, rope-weed] *Volubilis*, m. *liseron* ou *liset*, m.

WITH-HELD (oüĭtzh-hĕld'), *part. adj. Retenu, arrêté; empêché*; ou *détenu, refusé.*

To WITH-HOLD (oüĭtzh-hôld'), -ING, I with-held, I have with-held *and* with-holden, *v. a.* [to restrain, to keep from action] *Retenir, arrêter, empêcher*; signifie aussi, *retenir, détenir, refuser de rendre.* He withheld me from coming, *Il m'a empêché de venir.* To withhold one's estate, *Détenir le bien d'autrui.*

WITHHOLDEN (oüĭtzh-hôl'-d'n). V. WITHHELD.

WITHHOLDER (oüĭtzh-hôld'-eür), *s.* [one who withholds] *Celui qui retient, qui arrête, qui empêche*; ou bien, *celui qui détient*; *un détenteur.*

WITHIN (oŭĭtzh-ĭne'), *prep.* [in the inner part] *Dans, en dedans, par dedans,* ‡ *céans.* To keep within the trench, *Se tenir dans la tranchée.* Within and without, *Par dedans & par dehors.* From within, *De dedans.* Within these three years past, *Depuis trois ans.* For these three years past, *Durant ces trois années.*

WITHIN [in the inclosure of, in the compass of, in the reach of] *Dans, en, à, au.* Within few days, *Dans peu de jours.* Within three miles, *A trois milles.* Within an inch of ground, *A un doigt de terre.* Within, or within doors, *Au logis.* That's not within my reach, *Cela n'est pas à ma portée* Within cannon-shot, *A la portée du canon.* This crime is within that statute, *Ce crime est compris dans cette loi,* ou *cette loi s'étend à ce crime.* Within ourselves, *Entre nous, en notre particulier.* Enjoy it within yourselves, *Jouissez-en en votre particulier.* To be within one's lash, *Etre sous la férule de quelqu'un.* Within a while after, *Quelque temps après.* Within a small matter, *A peu près.* He was within a little of being killed, *Peu s'en fallut qu'il ne fût tué, il pensa être tué.* Within reach, *A même.*

WITHIN-SIDE (oŭĭtzh-ĭn '-sīde), *or* WITHIN-WARD, *adj.* [in the interior parts] *En dedans, intérieurement.*

WITHOUT (oŭĭtzh ăoŭte'), *prep.* [not with] *Sans, sans que.* I cannot live without a wife, *Je ne saurois vivre sans femme.* Without longer staying, *Sans attendre plus long-temps.* I remember it without your telling, *Je m'en souviens sans que vous me le disiez.* Without book, *Sans livre, par cœur.* Without punishment, *Impunément.* They are not without their follies, *Ils ne sont pas exempts de folies.* He is like to go without it, *Il y a apparence qu'il ne l'aura pas, il faudra bien qu'il s'en passe.*

WITHOUT, *adv.* [not on the inside, externally] *Dehors, en dehors, par dehors, de dehors, extérieurement.* He is without, *Il est dehors,* ou *hors du logis.* A fine house without, *Une belle maison par dehors.* The things without, *Les choses de dehors,* ou *extérieures.*

WITHOUT [used as a preposition] *Hors.* Without doors, *Hors de la maison.* Without town, *Hors de la ville.*

WITHOUT, *conj.* [unless] *A moins que, si ce n'est que.* He'll not do it without you speak to him, *Il ne le fera pas à moins que vous ne lui parliez.*

Without disguise, dissimulation, *Nu, franc.* Without fail, *Immanquablement, infailliblement.* Without noise, *Sourdement.*

To WITHSTAND (oŭĭtzh-stănd'), -ING, Withstood, *v. a.* [to oppose, to resist] *Résister, faire résistance; combattre; s'opposer, se roidir.* To withstand God's grace, *Résister à la grâce de Dieu.* To withstand reason, *Se roidir contre la raison.* Why do you withstand my good fortune? *Pourquoi vous opposez-vous à mon bonheur?*

WITHSTANDER (oŭĭtzh-stăo'd'-eŭr), *s.* [an opponent] *Celui* ou *celle qui résiste, adversaire,* m.

WITHSTANDING (oŭĭtzh-stănd '-ĭn'gne), *s.* [from To WITHSTAND] *Résistance,* f. *opposition,* f. *l'action de résister.*

WITHSTOOD (oŭĭtzh-stoŭde'), *prep.* and *part. pass* [of To WITHSTAND] which see.

WITHY (oŭĭtsh'-é), *s.* [a tree] *Osier,* m. *franc-osier,* m. Withy-weed, *Liseron,* m.

WITLESS (oŭĭt'-lĕce), *adj.* [without wit] *Sans esprit, insipide.*

WITLING (oŭĭt'-lĭn'gne), *s.* [a pretender to wit] *Un bel esprit, un petit esprit.*

WITLING [a sort of stock-fish] *Witling,* m.

WITNESS (oŭĭt'-nĕce), *s.* [testimony, attestation; one who gives testimony] *Témoignage,* m. *témoin,* m. To bear witness, *Rendre témoignage.* To call or take to witness, *Prendre à témoin, attester.* To hear the witnesses, and to hear them again, *Ouïr* ou *entendre les témoins & les récoler.* In witness whereof I have set my hand to this writing, *En foi de quoi j'ai signé le présent écrit.* An eye-witness, *Un témoin oculaire.* An ear-witness, *Un témoin auriculaire.*

Witness of one's own mind, *Conscience,* f.

Witnesses [pieces of ground left to show how deep a spot has been dug] *Dames,* f. pl. *témins,* m. pl.

WITNESS, *interj. Témoin,* m. Witness my hand and seal, *Témoin mon seing & mon sceau.*

To WITNESS, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to attest, to bear testimony] *Attester, témoigner, rendre témoignage, être témoin, servir de témoin.*

WITNESSED (oŭĭt'-nĕss't), *part adj. Attesté.*

WITNESSING (oŭĭt'-nĕs-ĭn'gne), *s* [from To WITNESS] *Témoignage,* m. *action de témoigner,* ou *de rendre témoignage.*

WIT-SNAPPER (oŭĭt'-snăp eŭr), *s* [one who affects repartee] *Un homme qui fait de l'esprit, qui court après l'esprit.*

WITTED (oŭĭt'-ĕd), *adj.* [used in composition] *Qui a de l'esprit.* Quick-witted, *Qui a l'esprit vif.* Dull-witted, *Qui a l'esprit lourd* Half-witted, *Qui a peu d'esprit; un mais, un petit esprit.*

WITTEMBERG, *s.* [a strong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; lat. 51°-40' N. lon. 12°-47' E.] *Wittemberg,* m.

WITTENE-GEMET, *s.* [the Anglo-saxon parliament] *Parlement,* m. *assemblée générale,* f.

WITTICISM (oŭĭt'-ĭ-sĭzme), *s.* [a mean attempt to wit] *Pointe,* f. *prétendu bon mot, esprit affecté, affectation,* f. *à dire de l'esprit.*

WITTILY (oŭĭt'-ĭ-lé), *adv.* [ingeniously] *Spirituellement, ingénieusement, avec esprit.*

WITTINESS (oŭĭt'-ĭ-nĕce), *s.* [the quality of being witty] *Esprit,* m.

WITTINGLY (oŭĭt'-ĭn'gne-lé), *adj.* [knowingly] *A dessein, avec connoissance de cause, à bon escient, exprès, de propos délibéré.*

WITTOL (oŭĭt'-ŏl), *s.* [a tame cuckold] *Un cocu complaisant.*

WITTOLLY (oŭĭt'-ŏl-é), *adj.* [cuckoldly] *Cocu & content.*

WITTY (oŭĭt'-é), *adj.* [judicious, ingenious] *Ingénieux, spirituel, d'un esprit subtil.* To be witty, *Badiner.* Witty conceits, *Des concetti,* m. pl.

WITTY [sarcastick] *Satirique, mordant, piquant.*

WITWALL (oŭĭt'-oŭăl), *s.* [Ornithol. Picus major, the great spotted wood-pecker] *Rollier, pie,* m. *pivert,* m. *loriot,* m. *épeche,* m. *cul-rouge,* m.

To WIVE (ooăĭve), *v. a.* and *n.* [to take for wife, to wife] *Epouser, prendre pour femme; se marier, prendre une femme.*

WIVELY (oŭăĭve'-lé), *adj.* [belonging to a wife] *De femme*

WIVES (oŭăĭv'z), *the plural of* WIFE; which see.

WIVING (oŭăĭv'-ĭn'gne), *s.* [marrying] *Mariage,* m.

WIZARD (oŭĭz'-eŭrd), *s.* [a conjurer, an inchanter] *Un sorcier, un devin, un magicien.*

WO, *and* WOE (oŭô), *s.* [grief, sorrow, calamity, misery] *Chagrin,* m. *peine,* f. *douleur,* f. *infortune,* f. *malheur,* m. *calamité,* f. *désastre,* m. *misère,* f. I weep your woe, *Je plains votre infortune.*

WOE, *interj. Malheur.* Woe to you! woe is me, woe's me! *Malheur à vous! malheur à moi! malheureux que je suis!*

WOAD (oŭôde), *s.* [a plant used in dying] *Guède,* f. *vouède,* f. *gaude,* f. *florée d'Inde* or *Cocagne,* f. Woad-cake, *Cocagne,* f.

To dye with woad, *Gauder, guéder.*

To WOAD, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to dye with woad] *Guéder,* teindre avec la guède.

WOADED (oŭôd'-ĕd), *part. adj. Guédé,* teint avec la guède.

WOBEGONE (oŭô'-bĭ'-gŏne), *adj.* [lost in woe] *Accablé de chagrin,* ou *de malheurs.*

WODEN (oŭŏd '-d'n), *s.* [Indian Mythol. Odin] *Odin,* m.

WOFUL (oŭô '-foŭl), *adj.* [sorrowful, afflicted; calamitous, afflictive] *Triste, chagrin, affligé; malheureux, infortuné, affligeant.* A woful widow, *Une veuve affligée.* By woful experience, *Par une triste* ou *malheureuse expérience.*

* Woful man, *Un homme étrange* ou *bizarre.*

WOFULLY (oŭô '-foŭl-é), *adv.* [sorrowfully] *Tristement, malheureusement; misérablement, pauvrement, piteusement.*

‡ WOLD (oŭŏld), *s.* [a plain open country] *Une étendue de pays découvert, une plaine.*

WOLF (oŭoŭlf), *s.* [a wild beast] *Un loup.* A she-wolf, *Une louve.* A young wolf, *Un louveteau.* Sea-wolf, *Loup marin.*

† To hold the wolf by the ears, *Tenir le loup par les oreilles.*

* To keep the wolf out of doors, *S'empêcher d'être affamé.*

WOLF, *s.* [an ulcer in the legs] *Loup,* m. ulcère qui vient aux jambes.

WOLF-DOG (oŭoŭlf '-dŏgue), *s.* [an animal bred between a dog and a wolf] *Chien-loup,* m.

WOLF DOG [a dog kept to guard sheep] *Chien de berger,* m.

WOLFENBUTTLE, *s.* [a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat 52°-18' N. lon. 10°-42' E.] *Wolfenbuttel,* m.

WOLF-MAN (oŭoŭlf '-măne), *s.* [a were wolf] *Un loup garou.*

WOLFRAM (oŭoŭlf '-ĭăme), *s.* [spuma lupi; a mineral, resembling the ore of tin; a kind of manganese] *Wolfram* or *wolfart,* m. *gelène de fer,* f.

WOLFSBANE (oŭoŭ.fs '-béne), *s.* [a plant] *Aconit,* m.

WOLF'S-MILK (oŭoŭl.s '-mĭlk), *s.* [an herb] *Tithymale,* m.

WOLVES (oŭoŭlv'z), *the plural of* WOLF; which see.

WOLVES-TEETH (oŭoŭlv'z '-tĭtsh), *s. pl.* [a sort of horse's-teeth] *Surdents de cheval,* f. pl.

WOLVISH (oŭoŭl '-vĭche), *or* WOLFISH (oŭoŭl '-fĭche), *adj.* [resembling a wolf, greedy] *Semblable à un loup, de loup, vorace, goulu.* A wolfish person, *Un goulu.*

WOMAN (oŭoŭm '-eŭne), *s.* [the female of the human race] *Femme,* f. *la femelle de l'homme.* A cruel woman, *Une bourrelle.* To be a woman's man, *Muguetter.* O woman, lovely woman, nature formed thee to temper man, *O femme, aimable femme, la nature te forma pour adoucir l'homme.* Women are soft and pitiful, *Les femmes sont douces & compatissantes.*

☞ A woman of the town, *Une courtisane, une femme débauchée, une putain,* f.

To WOMAN, *v. a.* [to make pliant like a woman] *Rendre souple comme une femme.*

WOMANED (oŭoŭm '-eŭn'd), *adj. Féminisé; uni à une femme.*

WOMAN-HATER (oŭoŭm '-eŭne-hé-teŭr), *s.* [one that has an aversion for the female sex] *Un homme qui hait les femmes,* § *un misogyne.*

‡ WOMANHOOD (oŭoŭm '-eŭne-hoŭd), *and* ‡ WOMANHEAD (oŭoŭm '-eŭne-hĕd), *s.* [the character of a woman] *L'état,* ou *la condition d'une femme.*

WOMANISH (oŭoŭm '-eŭn-ĭche), *adj.* [suitable to a woman] *De femme, qui convient à une femme, efféminé, mou, féminin.* A womanish face, *Un visage féminin.* Womanish manners, *Des mœurs efféminées.*

To WOMANIZE (oŭoŭm '-eŭn-ăĭze), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to emasculate] *Efféminer, amollir.*

WOMANIZED (oŭoŭm '-eŭn-ăĭz'd), *part. adj. Efféminé.*

WOMANKIND (oŭoŭm '-eŭne-kāĭn'de), *ſ.* [the female ſex] *Le ſexe, les femmes.*

WOMAN-LIKE (oŭoŭm '-eŭne-lāĭke), *adj.* *Efféminé.*

WOMANLY (oŭoŭm'-eŭn'-lé), *adj.* V. WOMANISH.

WOMANLY, *adv.* [in the manner of a woman] *En femme, comme une femme.*

WOMB (oŭoŭme), *ſ.* [the place of the fœtus in the mother] *Matrice,* f. *vulve,* f. The womb of a woman, *La matrice d'une femme.* The womb-paſſage, *or* womb-pipe, *Le vagin, le col de la matrice.*

* WOMB [the place whence any thing is produced] *Le ſein, les entrailles.* The womb of time, *Le ſein du temps.* The womb of the earth, *Les entrailles de la terre.*

WOMBY (oŭoŭm '-é), *adj.* [capacious] *Large, étendu, qui peut contenir beaucoup.*

WOMEN (oŭĭm '-éne), *the plural of* WOMAN; which ſee.

WON (oŭeŭne), *part. adj.* [of To WIN] *Gagné.*

‡ WON, *ſ.* [dwelling] *Demeure,* f.

‡ To WON. V. To DWELL.

WONDER (oŭeŭn '-deŭr), *ſ.* [admiration; V. ASTONISHMENT] *Etonnement,* m. *ſurpriſe,* f. *admiration,* f. That's the ſubject of my wonder, *C'eſt le ſujet de mon étonnement.*

WONDER [cauſe of wonder, a ſtrange thing] *Merveille,* f. *miracle,* m. *prodige,* m. To do or perform wonders, *Faire des merveilles.* 'Tis an eaſy buſineſs that he makes a wonder at, *Ce qu'il regarde comme un prodige eſt une choſe aiſée.*

† That's a nine days' wonder, *C'eſt une merveille d'un jour.*

To WONDER, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to be ſtruck with admiration] *Etre frappé d'admiration, s'étonner, être étonné ou ſurpris, admirer.* Who can wonder that all the ſciences have been overcharged with inſignificant expreſſions, *Qui peut s'étonner que les ſciences aient été ſurchargées d'expreſſions vides de ſens.* I could not ſufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of theſe diminutive mortals, *Je ne pouvois aſſez admirer l'intrépidité de ces petits hommes.*

WONDERED AT (oŭeŭn '-deŭr'd-ăte), *part. adj. Dont on s'étonne, qui cauſe de l'étonnement, admiré, qu'on admire.* The want of magazines of victuals is complained of in England, and wondered at in other countries, *On ſe plaint en Angleterre de n'avoir point de ces magaſins de proviſions de bouche, qu'on admire dans les autres pays.*

WONDERER (oŭeŭn '-deŭr-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who wonders at any thing] *Admirateur,* m.

WONDERFUL (oŭeŭn '-deŭr-foŭl), *adj.* [admirable, ſtrange, aſtoniſhing] *Admirable, merveilleux, étrange, étonnant, ſurprenant.*

WONDERFUL, *adv.* improperly uſed for WONDERFULLY (oŭeŭn '-deŭr-foŭl-é), *adv.* [in a wonderful manner] *Admirablement, à merveille, étonnamment, prodigieuſement, merveilleuſement.* The houſe which I am about to build will be wonderfully great, *La maiſon que je bâtis ſera prodigieuſement grande.*

‡ WONDERMENT (oŭeŭn '-deŭr-mĕn'te), *ſ.* [aſtoniſhment, admiration] *Etonnement,* m. *ſurpriſe,* f. *admiration,* f. To make wonderment of any thing, *S'étonner, ou paroître étonné d'une choſe.*

WONDERSTRUCK (oŭeŭn '-deŭr-ſtreŭk), *adj.* [amazed] *Surpris, frappé d'étonnement.*

WONDER-WORKING (oŭeŭn '-deŭr-oŭeŭrk-ĭn'gne), *adj.* [ſurpriſing, aſtoniſhing] *Surprenant, étonnant.*

WONDROUS (oŭeŭn '-dreŭce), *adj.* [admirable, marvellous] *Merveilleux, admirable, ſurprenant, étrange, extraordinaire.* A wondrous deed, *Une action ſurprenante.*

WONDROUSLY (oŭeŭn '-dreŭs-lé), *adv.* [to a wondrous degree] *Merveilleuſement, admirablement, étrangement, extraordinairement, extrêmement.*

WONG (oŭŭn'gne). V. WANG.

WON'T (oŭŭn't), *a contraction of* will not. I won't, *Je ne veux pas.*

‡ WONT (ouŭeŭn'te), *ſ.* [cuſtom, habit, uſe] *Coutume, f. habitude, f. uſage,* m. According to their wont, *Suivant leur coutume.*

To WONT, *and* To be WONT, *v. n.* [to be accuſtomed] *Avoir coutume, être accoutumé, accoutumer.* He wonts to do ſo, *Il a coutume d'agir de la ſorte.* He was wont to ſay that . . . *Il avoit coutume de dire que . . .*

To WONT, *v. n.* [to be uſually at a place] *Se tenir d'ordinaire.* That bird wonts commonly near the water-ſide, *Cet oiſeau ſe tient d'ordinaire au bord de l'eau.*

WONTED (oŭeŭn't'-ĕd), *part. adj.* [accuſtomed, uſual] *Accoutumé, ordinaire.*

To WOO (nŭoŭ), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to court] *Faire l'amour, rechercher en mariage.*

To Woo [to intreat] *Supplier, prier avec inſtance.* I wooed her to come in, *Je la ſupplial d'entrer.*

WOOD (oŭ-ŭd), *ſ.* [a large plantation of trees *Un bois*, un lieu planté d'arbres. An old wood, *Un bois antique.*

Wood-coppices, *Bois taillis.* Foſſil, petrified wood, *Bois foſſile, bois pétrifié.*

Uncleft or round wood, *Bois en grume.* Small wood, *Bois de brin.* Sawed wood, *Bois de ſciage.* Fibre, grain of the wood, *Fil ou grain du bois.* Squared wood, *Bois refait.* Plained wood, *Bois corroyé.* Sound, weak, hard, tender or ſoft, white, green, dry wood, *Bois ſain, gras, dur, tendre, blanc, vert, ſec.* Wood with the grain, *Bois de bout.* To cut the wood to a certain meaſure, *Débiter le bois.* Wood for pipe-ſtaves, *Merrain,* m.

Wood [the ſubſtance of trees] *Bois,* m. *gros bois.* Windfallen wood, *Bois chablis.* Fallen wood, *Bois mort, buchette,* f. Wood bought by number, *Bois ou buches de compte.*

Wood-coals, *Charbon de bois,* m. Wood-houſe, *Bûcher,* m. Wood and wood (a ſea-phraſe, *Deux pièces de bois qui ſe joignent parfaitement.*

Wood of aloes (a tree of Cochinchina), *Bois d'aigle ou d'aloës.*

‡ WOOD, *adj.* [mad, furious] *Fou, enragé, furieux, furibond.*

WOODBIND (oŭoŭd '-bāĭne), *and* WOODBINE (oŭoŭd '-āĭne), *ſ.* [honeyſuckle; a fragrant ſhrub] *Chèvrefeuille,* m.

WOODCLEAVER (oŭoŭd-klīv'-eŭr), *ſ. Un bucheron, un boquillon.*

WOODCOCK (oŭoŭd '-koŭk), *ſ.* [a bird of paſſage with a long bill] *Une bécaſſe.* A young woodcock, *Un bécaſſeau,* m.

WOODCULVER (oŭoŭd '-keŭlv-eŭr), *or* WOOD-PIGEON (oŭoŭd '-pĭdj ĭne), *ſ.* [a bird] *Pigeon ramier, bizet,* m.

WOOD-DRINK (oŭoŭd '-drĭn'k), *ſ.* [a decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods] *Décoction, f. infuſion, f. de bois.*

WOODED (oŭeŭd '-ĕd), *adj.* [ſupplied with wood] *Planté d'arbres, boiſé.*

WOODEN (oŭoŭd '-d'n), *adj.* [made of wood, ligneous] *De bois.* Wooden ſhoes, *Souliers de bois,* m. pl. *ſabots,* m. pl. *galoches,* f. pl.

Wooden gutter-pipe (in buildings), *Echenal, échéneau,* or *échenet,* m.

Wooden ends *or* woodings (in a ſhip), *Barbes des bordages,* f. pl.

WOODFRETTER (oŭoŭd '-frĕt-eŭr), *ſ.* [an inſect] *Artiſon,* ou *Artuſon,* ver qui ronge le bois, m.

WOODGELD (oŭoŭd '-gueld), *ſ.* [immunity from paying of money for taking wood in the foreſt] *Le privilége de prendre gratis du bois dans une forêt royale.*

WOODHOLE (oŭoŭd '-hôle), *and* WOOD-HOUSE (oŭoŭd '-hăoŭce), *ſ.* [a place where wood is laid up] *Un bûcher.*

WOODLAND (oŭoŭd '-lănd'de), *ſ.* [ground covered with wood] *Pays de bois ou de forêts,* m.

WOOD-LARK (oŭoŭd '-lark), *ſ.* [a melodious ſort of wild lark] *Cugelier,* m. *alouette des bois,* f.

WOODLOUSE (oŭoŭd '-lăoŭce), *ſ.* [millepes, an inſect] *Cloporte,* m. *pou de bois,* m. *fourmi blanche,* f. *vague-vague,* m. *pourcelet,* m.

WOODMAN (oŭoŭd '-măne), *ſ.* [a hunter] *Un chaſſeur*; ſignifie auſſi *un garde de forêt.*

WOOD-MEIL (oŭoŭd '-mĕl), *ſ.* [a courſe ſtuff to ſtop the ports, &c. of a ſhip] *Friſe,* f. *ou étoffe groſſiere, pour les ſabords, les écarts de la quille,* &c.

WOODMONGER (oŭoŭd '-meŭn'gu-eŭr), *ſ.* [a wood-ſeller] *Un marchand de bois.*

WOODMOTE (oŭoŭd '-môte), *ſ.* [the court of attachment] *Cour foreſtiere.*

WOODNOTE (oŭ ŭd '-nôte), *ſ.* [wild muſick] *Muſique champêtre, ou ſauvage.*

WOODNYMPH (oŭoŭd '-nĭm'f), *ſ.* [a dryad] *Une dryade,* nymphe des bois.

WOOD-OFFERING (oŭoŭd '-ŏf-eŭr-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [wood burnt on the altar] *Sacrifice de bois,* m. § *xylocauſte,* m.

WOODPECKER (oŭoŭd '-pĕk-eŭr), *ſ.* [a ſmall bird] *Grimpereau,* m. *torche-pot,* m *pinchet,* m. *ſucrier,* m. The ordinary woodpecker, *Le pivert.* V. WITWALL. Woodpecker of Cayenne] *Cul-jaune,* m.

WOODPEASE (oŭoŭd '-pīze), *ſ.* [wild peaſe] *Pois ſauvage.*

WOODPILE (oŭoŭd '-păĭle), *ſ. Une pile de bois, un bûcher.*

WOOD ROOF (nŭoŭd-reŭf), *ou* WOODROFFE (oŭoŭd '-reŭffe), *ſ.* [an herb], V. ASPERULA.

WOODSORREL (oŭoŭd '-ſŏr-ĕl), *ſ.* [Bot. oxalis, a med. plant] *Oſeille ſauvage,* f. *alléluia,* m. *ſurelle.*

WOODSTOCK (nŭoŭd '-ſtŏk), *ſ. Un tas de bois.*

WOODWARD (oŭoŭd '-oŭeŭrd), *ſ.* [a foreſter] *Foreſtier,* m. *garde de forêt,* m.

WOODY (oŭoŭd '-é), *adj.* [abounding with wood] *Plein de bois ou de forêts.*

WOODY [ligneous], *De bois, ligneux, boiſeux.* The woody parts of plants, *Les parties ligneuſes des plantes.* Woody beds *or* circles of a tree, *Couches ligneuſes,* f. pl.

WOODYARD (oŭoŭd '-ĭarde), *ſ.* [a place where wood is laid up] *Un chantier.*

WOOER (oŭ..ū '-eŭr), *ſ.* [one who courts a woman] *Un amant, un galant, un amoureux.*

WOOF (oŭouf), *ſ.* [the fet of threads that croſſes the warp, the weft; texture, cloth] *Trame,* terme de Tiſſerand, f. *corps d'étoffe,* m.

WOOF [among Tapeſtry-makers] *Aſſure,* f. *inſlach* (in Flanders), m.

WOOINGLY (oŭoŭ '-ĭn'gne-lé), *adv.* [pleaſantly] *Agréablement.*

WOOL (oŭoŭl), *ſ.* [the fleece of ſheep] *Laine,* f. *de la laine.* A wool-driver, *Celui qui achette la laine à la campagne, pour la revendre.* Wool-ſtaple, *Etape pour la laine,* f. *marché,* m. Shear-wool, *Bourre tondue.* A wool-comber, *Un cardeur, une cardeuſe.*

Wool pulled off the ſkin, *Laines plis.* Wool of the firſt quality (of the belly and neck), *Laine prime.* Wool of the firſt quality [among Hatters] *Laine rouge.* Wool of the ſecond quality, *Laine ſeconde.* Wool of the ſecond quality taken from the Pacos (Indian or Peruvian ſheep), *Laine de Vigogne.* Wool of the third quality, *Laine tierce.* Superfine Vigonia wool, *Carmeline,* f. Over-heated wool, *Laine fourbondrée.* Rolls of carded wool [ſmall parcels of wool after being carded] *Cardons,* m. pl. Waſte wool, *Laines pignons.*

Wool-comber, *Houppier,* m. Wool-ſpinners, *Houppiers,* m. pl.

To ſpoole wool, *Bobiner de la laine.*

To put the wool, &c. in a freſh ſtuff [among Dyers] *Faire l'ouverture,*

WOOL-

WOOLBLADE (oŭoŭl '-blède), *ſ.* [a plant] *Bouillon blanc.*

To WOOLD (oŭould), *v. a.* [in Sea-language; to wind a rope round a made maſt or yard, or when it has been ſiſhed or ſcarfed] *Surlier, rouſter ; faire une rouſture.*

WOOLDING (oŭould '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [the rope employed in wooloing] *Liûre,* f.

WOOLLEN (oŭoŭl '-ĕne), *adj* [made of wool] *De laine.* Woollen-cloth, *Du drap.*

WOOLLEN, *ſ.* [cloth made of wool] *Toute ſorte d'étoffe de laine.*

WOOLLY (oŭoŭl '-ê), *adj.* [conſiſting of wool, reſembling wool] *Laineux, plein de laine, qui reſſemble à la laine.*

WOOLPACK (oŭoŭl '-păk), *ſ.* [a bundle of wool] *Un ballot de laine.*

WOOL-PATED (oŭoŭl-pé '-tĕd), *adj. Qui a les cheveux crépus & etonnés,* comme les *Negres* d'Afrique.

WOOLWICH (oŭoŭl '-ĭtche), *ſ.* [a town of England in Kent, on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built; lat. 51°-30′ N. lon. 0°-10′ E.] *Woolwich,* m.

WORCESTER (oŭŏr '-steŭr), *ſ.* [a large and handſome city of England; lat 52°-10′ N. lon. 1°-55′ W.] *Worceſter,* m.

WORCESTERSHIRE (oŭŏr -steŭr-chère), [a county of England] *Worceſterſhire,* m.

WORD (oŭeŭrd), *ſ.* [a term or expreſſion] *Mot,* m. *parole,* f. *terme,* m. *expreſſion,* f. If you ſpeak three words, it will three times report you the three words, *Si vous dites trois mots, il vous répétera trois fois les trois mots.* A word-book, *Un vocabulaire, nomenclature,* f.

WORD [talk, diſcourſe] *Mot,* m. *parole,* f. *diſcours,* m. Pray ſpeak a word for me, *Dites, je vous prie, un mot en ma faveur.* A word of comfort, *Un mot de conſolation.* Pray make no words on't, *N'en dites mot.* Words of courſe, *Paroles de complimens,* ou *de civilité.* Good or fair words, *De bonnes* ou *de belles paroles.* Soft words, *Des paroles emmiellées.* Ill words, *Des paroles outrageantes, des injures.* To give ill words, *Maltraiter de paroles, injurier.* Big words, *Gros mots, diſcours piquans, querelle,* f. They exchanged words together, or there paſſed ſome words betwixt them, *Ils ont eu quelques paroles,* ou *une querelle enſemble.* At that word, he flew into a paſſion, *A ces mots, il ſe mit en colère.* To make or to have many words about a triſle, *Faire un long diſcours, diſcourir, diſſerter ſur une bagatelle, ſur un rien.* Make not ſo many words of it, *Coupez court.* A man of few words, *Un homme qui parle peu.* A man of many words, *Un grand parleur.*

† A word is enough to the wiſe, *Le ſage entend à demi-mot, à bon entendeur ſalut.*

¶ Word, *mot*; expreſſion, *expreſſion*; term, *terme* (ſynon.): A *word* is a ſingle part of ſpeech; its ſignification is determined by uſe: an *expreſſion* is a certain mode of ſpeech which riſes from thought, and is more or leſs beautiful, according to its particular turn; *expreſſion* repreſents the meaning; a *word* expreſſes the idea we employ to form that meaning: A *term* is a particular caſt of language; as, *terms* of art, *terms* in law, phyſic, &c. The purity of language depends upon its *words*; the preciſion, upon its *terms*; the brilliancy, upon its *expreſſions.* Elaborate diſcourſes require the *words* to be truly Engliſh, the *terms* proper, and the *expreſſions* noble.

WORD [declaration, ſignal, account, order] *Mot,* m. *parole,* f. *déclaration,* f. *ordre,* m. The watch-word, *Le mot du guet.* To take the word, *Prendre le mot.* The words of command (in military exerciſe), *Les commandemens de l'exercice militaire.* I left word that he ſhould do it, *J'ai laiſſé ordre qu'il le fît.* I left word with the maid that I ſhould come again within an hour, *J'ai dit à la ſervante que je reviendrois dans une heure.* By word of mouth, *De bouche.* To write or ſend word, *Mander, faire ſavoir, donner avis.*

WORD [offer in a bargain] *Mot,* m. *parole,* f. *offre,* f. *propoſition,* f. I have but one word, *Je n'ai qu'un mot.* Is that your laſt word? *Eſt-ce là votre dernier mot?* I take you at your word, *Je vous prends au mot.*

WORD [promiſe] *Parole,* f. *promeſſe,* f. *promeſſe verbale.* To paſs one's word, *Donner ſa parole.* To fail in one's word, *Manquer de parole, ne pas tenir ſa promeſſe.* A man of his word, as good as his word, *Un homme de parole.* To keep one's word, to be as good as one's word, *Tenir ſa parole* ou *ſa promeſſe.* Words, or vain words, *Des paroles en l'air, de vaines promeſſes.*

THE WORD [the ſecond perſon of the Holy Trinity] LE VERBE, *la ſeconde perſonne de la Sainte Trinité.*

To WORD, -ING, -ED, *v. a. & n.* [to expreſs in words; to diſpute] *Exprimer, énoncer, concevoir ; diſputer.* To word a thing well, *Exprimer bien une choſe, la bien énoncer.* I would not deſcend to word it with you, *Je ne veux pas m'abaiſſer juſqu'à diſputer avec vous.* Word-catching, *Diſpute de mots,* f. *querelle,* f. Word-catcher, *Un épilogueur ; un critique de mots, un diſputeur.*

WORDED (oŭeŭrd '-ĕd), *part. adj. Exprimé, énoncé, dit, écrit, mis par écrit, conçu.* A letter well worded, *Une lettre bien dite, bien faite,* ou *bien écrite.*

WORDY (oŭeŭrd '-ê), *adj.* [verboſe, full of words] *Verbeux, diffus, long, babillard,* m. A wordy orator, *Un orateur diffus.*

WORE (oŭôre), *the preterite of* To WEAR, which ſee.

WORK (oŭeŭrk), *ſ.* [toil, labour, employment] *Travail,* m. *ouvrage,* m. *beſogne,* f. *occupation,* f. *labeur,* m. *affaire,* f. To love work, *Aimer le travail.* He is perpetually at work, *Il eſt toujours à l'ouvrage.* To ſet one's ſelf to work, *Se mettre au travail.* To be at work, *Etre à ſa beſogne.* Twenty looms at work, *Vingt métiers battans.* To ſet one to work, *Mettre quelqu'un en beſogne, lui donner de l'occupation.* To conſider or reward one's work, *Récompenſer le labeur de quelqu'un.* The work of our ſalvation, *L'affaire de notre ſalut.*

* To be hard at work, *Travailler fort & ferme.* You ſhould have gone that way to work, *Il falloit vous y prendre ainſi.* I'll go another way to work, *Je m'y prendrai d'une autre maniere.* And that way he did his work, *Et comme cela il en vint à bout.*

WORK [any thing to be done; action, deed] *Travail,* m. *ouvrage,* m. *beſogne,* f. *action,* f. *œuvre,* m. *emploi,* m. There's a twelve month's work, *Il y a du travail pour un an.* To give the workmen their work, *Diſtribuer l'ouvrage aux ouvriers.* I have no work to do, *Je n'ai point d'ouvrage.* A fine piece of work, *Une belle pièce, un bel ouvrage.* The works of God and nature, *Les œuvres de Dieu & de la nature.* A maſter-piece of work, *Un chef-d'œuvre.* An author's works, *Les œuvres* ou *les ouvrages d'un auteur.* WORKS of ſupererogation, *Œuvres de ſurérogation.* A work of the brain, *Un ouvrage d'eſprit, une production du génie.*

* You have made a fine work on't, *Vous avez fait une belle beſogne, vous avez tout gâté.*

† A woman's work is never at an end, *Une femme n'a jamais fait.*

Standing work [among Joiners; work to remain in place] *Menuiſerie dormante.*

WORK of fortification, *Un ouvrage de fortification.* A horn-work, *Un ouvrage à corne.* The works of a ſiege, *Les travaux.*

WORK or Working in a ſhip, *La manœuvre.*

WORK [buſineſs, trouble] *Beſogne,* f. *peine,* f. *exercice,* m. *embarras,* m. *affaire,* f. *trouble,* m. *déſordre,* m. To cut out or to find work for one, *Tailler de la beſogne à quelqu'un, lui donner de la peine, de l'exercice, de l'embarras.* You make yourſelf more work than you need, *Vous vous donnez plus de peine qu'il n'eſt néceſſaire.* You'll find yourſelf work enough, if—, *Vous aurez aſſez à faire, ſi—.* Inſtead of doing work, he only minds to make work, *A lieu de travailler, il trouble, il dérange, il gâte le travail des autres.* He will make work, *Il cauſera du trouble, du déſordre.*

To WORK, -ING, -ED (oŭeŭrk't), *and* wrought (râte), *v. a.* [to labour, to travail, to toil, to be in action] *Travailler, ouvrer, faire de la beſogne, faire un ouvrage* de corps ou d'eſprit, *beſogner, faire ſa tâche, s'occuper.* To work again, *Retravailler.* To work joinery, *Menuiſer.* To work ſtiff [among Carvers and Statuaries] *Travailler avec dureté, avec ſéchereſſe.* To work carelefsly, *Travailler à dépêche compagnon.* To work hard, *Travailler fort & ferme.* He works in wool, *Il travaille en laine, c'eſt un ouvrier en laine.* It is not lawful to work on holy-days, *Il n'eſt pas permis d'ouvrer les jours de fête* (*ouvrer* n'eſt en uſage que dans cette phraſe.) His mind works day and night, *Son eſprit travaille jour & nuit.*

To WORK [to operate, to have effect] *Agir, opérer, faire impreſſion, aller.* The fire works upon our eyes, *Le feu agit ſur nos yeux.* To work upon the humours, *Emouvoir les humeurs.* Poiſon will work, *Le poiſon opérera, agira, fera ſon effet.*

* Theſe thoughts worked too much upon him, *Ces penſées agiſſoient trop fortement ſur lui.* The holy Spirit works in our ſouls, *Le S. Eſprit opère dans nos âmes.* A war is feared, all things work that way, *On craint la guerre, tout s'y diſpoſe.* Affability works wonderfully upon the affections of the people, *L'affabilité ſert admirablement bien à gagner l'affection du peuple.*

To WORK [to ferment] *Travailler, fermenter, cuver, bouillir.* The wine begins to work, *Le vin commence à travailler.* The ſea begins to work, *La mer commence à s'enfler,* ou *à être agitée.*

To WORK, *v. a.* [to make, to manufacture, to produce] *Travailler, façonner, mettre en œuvre, manufacturer, braſſer, fabriquer, opérer, produire, cauſer.* To work iron, *Travailler le fer.* To work a precious ſtone, *Mettre une pierre précieuſe en œuvre, la tailler.* To work wool or ſilk, *Manufacturer de la laine* ou *de la ſoie.* To work a hat, *Fouler un chapeau.* To work a gown with gold, *Brocher une robe en or.* That will work a good effect, *Cela produira un bon effet.* Charity worketh no ill to its neighbour, *La charité ne fait point de mal au prochain.* To work a man's ruin, *Travailler à la ruine de quelqu'un ; tramer, machiner, ſa perte.*

To work in water [among Shammy-dreſſers] *Travailler de rivière.*

To work a mine, *Fouiller une mine.*

To WORK, *v. a. & n* [in Sea-language] *Ex.* To work a ſhip, *Manœuvrer un vaiſſeau.* The ſhip works (in a heavy ſea), *Le vaiſſeau fatigue beaucoup.* To work to windward, *Tenir le vent, ſerrer* ou *pincer le vent.*

* To work one's ſelf into one's favour, or into credit, *S'inſinuer dans les bonnes graces de quelqu'un ; acquérir de l'eſtime, du crédit, de la réputation.*

To WORK OFF [to manufacture] *Travailler, manufacturer.*

* To work one's ſelf off, *Se tirer d'affaire, ſe débarraſſer.*

To WORK OUT [to effect by toil] *Effectuer, opérer, achever.* To work out one's ſalvation with fear and trembling, *Opérer ſon ſalut avec crainte & tremblement.* To work out one's taſk, *Achever ſa tâche.* To work out one's deſign, *Venir à bout de ſon deſſein.*

To work one out of his place, *Supplanter quelqu'un.* To work one out of an error, *Déſabuſer, détromper quelqu'un.*

To WORK OUT one's guilt, *Effacer, expier ſa faute.*

To WORK UPON, *Pénétrer.*

WORKER (wŏĕ'ŭrk-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one that works] *Travailleur,* m.

WORKFELLOW (wŏĕ'ŭrk-fĕl-ô), *ſ.* [one engaged in the ſame work with another] *Compagnon de travail,* m.

WORKHOUSE (wŏĕ'ŭrk-hăŭce), *and* WORKINGHOUSE (wŏĕ'ŭrk-ĭn'gne-hăŭce), *ſ.* [a place in which any manufacture is carried on; a place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour] *Atelier,* m. *maiſon où les ouvriers d'une manufacture travaillent,* f. ou bien, *un hopital où l'on fait travailler les vagabonds; dépôt,* m. *maiſon de force,* f.

A hatter's workhouſe, *Une foulerie.*

WORKING (wŏĕ'ŭrk-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WORK] *Travail,* m. *ouvrage,* m. *l'action de travailler.* The working of phyſick, *L'opération d'une médecine.* A working in arithmetick, *Une opération d'arithmétique.* The working of the ſea, *L'agitation de la mer,* f. Working in a ſhip, *Manœuvre,* m.

WORKING, *adj. Ex.* A working brain, *Un eſprit inventif, un eſprit qui travaille* ou *qui ne ſe donne preſque aucun repos,* ou *aucun relâche.*

Working-holes [in Glaſs-making, part of the furnace] *Ouvraux,* m. pl.

WORKINGDAY (wŏĕ'ŭrk-ĭn'gne-dĕ), *ſ.* [day on which labour is permitted] *Jour ouvrier, jour ouvrable.*

WORKMAN (wŏĕ'ŭrk-măne), *ſ.* [an artificer] *Un ouvrier, un artiſan.* A workman who has no ſhop of his own, *Brelandier,* m. *chamberlan,* m.

† The beſt workman, the worſe œconomiſt, *Les meilleurs ouvriers ſont les plus mauvais ménagers.*

WORKMANLY (wŏĕ'ŭrk-măn'-lé), *adj.* [ſkilful] *Habile*

WORKMANLY, *adv.* [ſkilfully] *Habilement, artiſtement.*

WORKMANSHIP (wŏĕ'ŭrk-măn'-chĭp), *ſ.* [manufacture; the ſkill of a worker; the art of working] *Manufacture,* ſ. *habileté,* f. *art,* m. *adreſſe, t. travail,* m. ‡ *artifice,* m. A fine piece of workmanſhip, *Une belle pièce, un ouvrage artiſtement travaillé, un chef-d'œuvre de l'art.*

WORKMASTER (wŏĕ'ŭrk-mas-tĕŭr), *ſ.* [a ſkilful performer of any work] *Un habile artiſte, un grand maître dans quelque art.*

WORKSHOP (wŏĕ'ŭrk-chŏpe), *ſ.* [workhouſe] *Atelier,* m.

WORKWOMAN (wŏĕ'ŭrk-wŏĕŭm'-ĕŭne), *ſ.* [a woman that works] *Une ouvrière.*

† WORKYDAY (wŏĕ'ŭrk-é-dĕ). *See* Workingday.

WORLD (wŏĕ'ŭrld), *ſ.* [the univerſe, ſyſtem of beings] *Le monde, l'univers,* m. *nature,* f. Since the beginning of the world, *Depuis le commencement du monde.* V. UNIVERSE.

WORLD [the earth] *Le monde, la terre, le globe terreſtre.* In this world, *Ici bas.* To ſail round the world, *Faire le tour du monde.* To come into the world, *Venir au monde, naître.* To go out of the world, *Quitter le monde, mourir.* He is known all the world over, *Il eſt connu par tout le monde.* The old and the new world, *L'ancien & le nouveau monde.* One had as good be out of the world, *Autant vaudroit-il être mort.* The next world, *L'autre monde, la vie future.*

WORLD [the ſociety of men] *Monde,* m. To live among the great world, *Vivre parmi le grand monde, fréquenter le grand monde.* The genteel part of the world, the polite world, the beau monde, *Le beau monde.* The learned world, *Le monde ſavant.* He knows the world, he knows how to carry himſelf in the world, *Il ſait bien le monde, il ſait bien ſon monde.* So goes the world, 'Tis in the way of the world, *Ainſi va le monde, c'eſt le train du monde.* All the world knows it, *Tout le monde le ſait.* To love the world, *Aimer le monde.* To renounce the world, *Renoncer au monde.* What ſays the world of me? *Que dit-on de moi?*

* To begin the world, *Commencer à s'établir,* ou *à proſpérer dans le monde.* To begin the world again, *Tâcher de ſe remettre ſur pied, commencer à rétablir ſes affaires.* The world is well amended with him, *Ses affaires ont bien changé en mieux: il a bien rétabli ſes affaires.* To be beforehand, *or* behindhand in the world, *Etre bien* ou *mal dans ſes affaires.* To have the world in a ſtring, *or* to drive the world before him, *Etre heureux, proſpérer.* To leave one to the wide world, *Abandonner, délaiſſer quelqu'un.*

In the WORLD [in poſſibility] *Au monde.* Nothing in the world is ſo pleaſant, *Rien au monde n'eſt ſi agréable.* I would not have it for any thing in the world, *Je ne voudrois pas l'avoir pour rien au monde, pour quoi que ce ſoit.* He minds nothing in the world, *Il ne ſe ſoucie de rien.* By no means in the world, *Point du tout, gardez-vous en bien.* No where in the world, *Nulle part.* Juſt for all the world, as if, *Juſtement comme ſi.* 'Tis to no end in the world, *C'eſt en vain, cela ne ſert à rien.*

WORLD [great number] *Infinité,* f. *quantité,* f. *grand nombre, bien, beaucoup, grande abondance.* A world of people, of prodigies, of money, of tears, of blood, *Une infinité de gens; une infinité de prodiges; une grande quantité d'argent; beaucoup de larmes; une grande abondance de ſang.*

World without end [for ever] *A jamais, éternellement.*

WORLDLINESS (wŏĕ'ŭrld-lĭ'-nĕce), *ſ.* [covetouſneſs] *Avarice,* f. *attachement à l'argent, au gain,* m.

WORLDLING (wŏĕ'ŭrld-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [a mortal ſet upon profit] *Un homme intéreſſé, avide de gain.*

WORLDLY (wŏĕ'ŭrld-lé), *adj.* [ſecular; human] *Mondain; ſéculier, du monde, humain, commun.* Worldly pleaſures, *Les plaiſirs mondains,* ou *ſenſuels.*

WORLDLY, *or* WORLDLY-MINDED [bent upon this world] *Mondain, attaché au monde & à ſes vanités.*

WORLDLY, *adv.* [with relation to the preſent life] *Mondainement, d'une manière mondaine, ſelon le monde.*

WORM (wŏĕŭrm), *ſ* [a creeping inſect] *Un ver, un vermiſſeau,* ſe dit au propre & au figuré. A ſilk-worm, *Un ver à ſoie.* An earth-worm, *Un ver de terre.* A belly-worm, *Un ver long qui s'engendre dans les entrailles.* A hand-worm, *Un tirau.* A glow-worm, *Un ver luiſant.* A dog-worm, *Un ver qui s'engendre dans la langue du chien.* A wood-worm, *Un ceſſon* ou *artijon.*

The worm of the aſſilus, *or* hornet-fly, *Ver de la mouche aſile.*

† Tread upon a worm and it will turn, *Un ver de terre ſe rebèque bien quand on marche deſſus.*

* You are but a worm, *Vous n'êtes qu'un ver de terre, un malheureux mortel, une vile créature.* The worm of conſcience, *Le ver rongeur, le remords de la conſcience.* He has got a worm in his head, *Il a des fantaiſies, des caprices.*

Worm-miners, *Vers mineurs de feuilles* ou *mineurs,* m. pl.

Worm of the plant-woad, *or* glaſtum, *Ver & mouche de la vouède.* An aquatic worm *or* inſect, *Ver aquatique,* m. ver de la groſſeur d'un crin.

WORM [for a gun] *Un tire-bourre.*

WORM of a ſcrew, *L'écrou, le filet d'une vis,* m.

WORM [in Chym. ſerpentine, a winding pipe uſed by diſtillers, and placed in a tub of water] *Serpentin,* m.

To WORM, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to work ſlowly, ſecretly and gradually] *Miner, travailler ſourdement & inſenſiblement.*

To WORM, *v. a.* [to drive by ſlow and ſecret means] *Enlever, ôter par des voies lentes & ſecrettes.* To worm one out of all power, *Oter toute eſpèce d'autorité à quelqu'un.* To worm one out of his place, *Supplanter* ou *débuſquer quelqu'un.*

To WORM a dog [to take a ſtrew from under his tongue] *Everrer un chien.*

To WORM a cable *or* ſtay [in Sea-language] *Enmieller un cable, peigner un cable, un étai; congréer un cordage.*

WORMEATEN (wŏĕŭrm'-i-t'n), *adj.* [gnawed by worms] *Rongé de vers, vermoulu; cuſſonné, artiſonné,* ou *artuſonné; vieux, pourri, gâté.*

WORMED (wŏĕŭrm'd), *part. adj. Everré.* Wormed out, *Privé, deſtitué, dépouillé.*

WORMGRASS (wŏĕŭrm'-grăce), *ſ.* [a plant] *Sorte de plante qui tue les vers.*

WORM-HOLES (wŏĕŭrm'-hôlz), *ſ. pl.* [holes made by worms in the wood] *Vermoulure, f.* This wood has ſome worm-holes in it, *Il y a de la vermoulure dans ce bois.*

WORMS, *ſ.* [an ancient, large, and famous city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; lat. 49°-32' N. lon. 8°-29' E.] *Worms,* m.

WORMSEED (wŏĕŭrm'-ſide), *ſ.* [ſemen contra vermes, *or* ſemen ſantonicum] *Poudre aux vers,* f. *ſantoline,* f. *ſemencine,* f. *barbotine,* f. *ſemen contra,* m.

WORMWOOD (wŏĕŭrm'-wŏŭd), *ſ.* [a plant] *Abſinthe,* f. Wormwood wine [purl] *Vin d'abſinthe,* m.

WORMY (wŏĕŭrm'-é), *adj.* [full of worms] *Plein de vers.*

WORN (wŏĕorne), *part. adj. of* To WEAR, *Porté.* Worn out, *Uſé.*

WORNIL (wŏĕorn'-ĭl), *ſ.* [a kind of maggot generated in the ſummer in the backs of cows] *Ver qui s'engendre en été dans le dos des vaches,* m.

WORRIED (wŏĕŭr'-ĕd), *part. adj. Déchiré, mis en pièces.*

* A people worried by oppreſſion, *Un peuple opprimé, foulé.*

To WORRY (wŏĕŭr'-é), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to tear in pieces] *Déchirer, houſpiller, mettre en pièces.* The beaſt worried its prey, *L'animal déchira ſa proie.*

WORRYING (wŏĕŭr'-é-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WORRY] *L'action de houſpiller, de déchirer,* ou *de tourmenter.*

WORSE (wŏĕŭrſe), *adj.* [the comparative of BAD] *Plus méchant, plus mauvais, pire, pis.* He is worſe than ever, *Il eſt plus méchant* ou *pire que jamais.* A worſe thing than that will ſerve my turn, *Je me contenterai bien d'une choſe de moindre valeur.* You are worſe than your word, *Vous ne tenez pas votre parole.* He is worſe than nothing, *Il doit plus qu'il n'a vaillant.* He is five pounds worſe than nothing, *Il s'en manque cinq livres ſterling qu'il n'ait un ſou à lui.* To make worſe, *Aigrir.* To grow worſe, *S'aigrir.*

WORSE, *adv.* [in a manner more bad] *Plus mal, pis.* He is much worſe than he was, *Il ſe porte beaucoup plus mal qu'il ne faiſoit.* They can do no worſe to him *or* by him, *Ils ne ſauroient lui faire pis,* ou *plus de mal.* 'Tis worſe and worſe, *C'eſt de mal en pis: c'eſt pis que jamais.*

WORSE uſed with the before it, *Moins, plus mal.* The more old he is, the worſe at eaſe he is, *Plus il devient vieux, moins il eſt à ſon aiſe.* He is never the worſe for that terrible fall, *Il n'en eſt pas plus mal malgré cette terrible chûte; à peine ſe ſent-il de cette terrible chûte.* A man always thinks the worſe of a woman who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue, *Un homme a toujours une moins bonne idée d'une femme qui lui pardonne d'avoir attenté à ſon honneur.*

WORSE, *ſ.* [the loſs, not the better] *Le deſſous, le déſavantage.* He had the worſe, *Il eut le deſſous.* Judah was put to the worſe before Iſrael, *Juda fut défait par Iſraël.*

WORSHIP (wŏĕŭr'-chĭp), *ſ.* [the title, a character of honour, dignity] *Dignité,* f. *excellence,* f. *titre d'honneur,* m.

* The

* The more worſhip the more coſt, *Plus l'on veut être honoré plus il en coûte.*

WORSHIP [adoration, religious act of reverence] *Adoration*, f. *culte religieux, ſervice*, m. Prayer is a chief part of religious worſhip, *La prière eſt une partie principale du culte religieux.* V. RELIGION.

To WORSHIP, -PING, -PED, *v. a.* & *n.* [to adore; to honour, to reſpect] *Adorer, rendre un culte religieux*; ou ſimplement, *honorer, reſpecter, révérer.*

WORSHIPFUL (oŭĕŭr '-chĭp-foŭl), *adj.* [claiming reſpect by any character or dignity] *Honorable, reſpectable, vénérable.*

WORSHIPFULLY (oŭĕŭr '-chĭp-foŭl-é), *adv.* [reſpectfully] *Honorablement, avec honneur* ou *reſpect.*

WORSHIPPED (oŭĕŭr '-chĭp't), *adj.* *Adoré*; ou ſimplement, *honoré, reſpecté.*

WORSHIPPER (oŭĕŭr '-chĭp-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [adorer] *Adorateur*, m.

Worſhipper of idols, *Idolâtre*, m.

WORSHIPPING (oŭĕŭr '-chĭp-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WORSHIP] *Adoration*, ou *l'action d'adorer.*

WORST (oŭĕŭrst), *adj.* [the ſuperlative of BAD] *Le plus méchant, le plus mauvais, le pis.* He is the worſt of men, *C'eſt le plus méchant des hommes.*

WORST, *ſ* [the laſt degree of ill or of miſery] *Le pire, le pis, le pis aller*; *le plus grand malheur, le plus triſte état, le dernier degré du mal*, ou *de la miſère.* To chooſe the worſt, *Choiſir le pire.* 'Tis the worſt that can befall him, *C'eſt le plus grand malheur qui puiſſe lui arriver.* I am at the worſt, *Je ſuis dans le plus triſte état.*

To put matters at worſt, to take the worſt of a thing, *Prendre une choſe au pis aller*, ou *la mettre au pis aller.* Let the worſt come to the worſt, or when the worſt comes to the worſt, *Au pis aller, à la dernière extrémité.* He had the worſt of it, *Il a eu le deſſous*, ou *du deſſous.* Do your worſt, I don't fear you, *Faites-moi le plus de mal que vous pourrez, je ne vous crains pas.* The worſt is paſt, *Le pire eſt paſſé.* The worſt is yet to come, *Nous ne ſommes pas encore au plus haut degré de nos ſouffrances : le mal augmentera encore.*

WORST, *adv.* [moſt ill] *Le plus mal.* He has done it worſt of all, *Il l'a fait le plus mal de tous.*

To WORST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to defeat, to overthrow] *Vaincre, défaire, triompher de.*

WORSTED (oŭĕŭrst '-ĕd), *part. adj. Vaincu, défait.*

WORSTED (oŭoŭs '-téd), *ſ* [a thread ſpun of combed and hard-twiſted wool] *Eſtame*, f.

WORT (oŭĕŭrte), *ſ.* [herb] *Herbe*, f. Wort *entre dans la compoſition de pluſieurs mots qui expriment différentes herbes, comme*, Liverwort, ſpleenwort, *&c.*

WORT of beer, *Moût de bière :* la bière non fermentée ou en fermentation, m.

WORTH (oŭĕŭrtsh), *adj.* [deſerving of, equal in price to] *Digne, bon*; *qui vaut, valant, qui mérite*; *riche de.* To be worth, *Valoir, mériter.* To reign is worth our ambition, *Le ſceptre eſt digne de notre ambition.* A place worth the keeping, *Une place qui mérite d'être gardée.* That is little worth, *Cela ne vaut pas grand choſe.* A diamond worth a thouſand crowns, *Un diamant valant mille écus.* You have not thought it worth your labour, *Vous n'avez pas jugé que cela en valût la peine.* It is worth while to conſider . . . *Il eſt à propos, il eſt néceſſaire de conſidérer . . .* His teſtimony is counted nothing worth, *Son témoignage eſt compté pour rien, eſt réputé nul.* At Geneva are merchants reckoned worth two millions of crowns, *Il y a à Genève des marchands réputés riches de deux millions d'écus.*

WORTH, *ſ.* [price, V. VALUE] *Valeur*, f. *prix*, m. I'll give you the worth of it, *Je vous en donnerai la valeur.* He knows the worth of it, *Il en connoît le prix.*

WORTH [excellence, virtue] *Mérite*, m. *conſidération*, f. *prix*, m. A man of great worth, *Un homme d'un grand mérite.*

WORTHIES (oŭĕŭr '-tzhéz), the plural of *worthy*, ſubſtantively uſed, *Les vaillans, les preux, les héros.*

WORTHILY (oŭĕŭr '-tahĭ-lé), *adv.* [ſuitably, deſervedly] *Dignement, convenablement, en homme d'honneur.* Worthily of our extraction, *Convenablement à notre naiſſance*; *d'une manière digne de notre naiſſance.*

WORTHINESS (oŭĕŭr '-tzhĭ-nĕce), *ſ.* [deſert, excellence, virtue] *Mérite*, m. *dignité*, f. *excellence*, f. *importance*, f.

WORTHLESS (oŭĕŭrtsh '-lĕce), *adj.* [having no value] *Indigne, vil, bas, de nulle valeur.* V. ABJECT.

WORTHLESSNESS (oŭĕŭr'sh '-lĕs-nĕce), *ſ.* [want of value] *Indignité*, f.

WORTHY (oŭĕŭr '-tzhé), *adj.* [deſerving, having value] *Digne, qui mérite, de mérite, d'honneur, vertueux, méritant.* All that I ſee in you is worthy of love, *Tout ce que je vois en vous eſt digne d'amour.* Worthy of our admiration, *Qui mérite notre admiration.* Praiſe-worthy, *Digne de louange.* Thank-worthy, *Qui mérite des remercimens.* A worthy man, *Un homme de mérite.* A worthy action, *Une action vertueuſe.*

† My worthy friend, *Mon digne ami.*

‡ To WOT (oŭŏte). V. To KNOW, *Savoir.* God wots, *Dieu ſait, Dieu le ſait.* Wot you what I found? *Savez-vous ce que je trouvai?*

WOVE (oŭôve), the pret. of To WEAVE; which ſee.

Wove wire, *Fermaillé.*

WOVEN (oŭô'-v'n), *part. adj. Tiſſu, fait au métier.* Woven ſtockings, *Des bas faits au métier.*

WOU'D, *and* WOULD (oŭoŭd), the preterite of To WILL. I would, *Je voulois, je voulus, j'ai voulu, je voudrois, je vouluſſe.* I could do it if I would, *Je pourrois le faire, ſi je voulois.* I would not do it, before he deſired me, *Je ne voulus pas le faire, avant qu'il m'en priât.* I deſired him, but he would not do it, *Je l'en ai prié, mais il n'a pas voulu le faire.* I would not do it for all the world, *Je ne voudrois pas le faire pour tous les biens du monde.* It was a great while before he would reſolve upon it, *Il ſe paſſa bien du temps avant qu'il voulût s'y réſoudre.*

WOULD [the ſign of the ſecond future tenſe] You would be ſatisfied, *Vous ſeriez content.* She begs you would be true to her, *Elle vous prie de lui être fidelle.*

WOULD, uſed in the preſent tenſe. What would you with us? *Que nous veux-tu?* I would little or nothing with you, *Je n'ai qu'un mot à te dire.*

Would to God! *Plût à Dieu!* Would I might never live if I know it! *Que je meure ſi je le ſais!* Would thou hadſt hearkened to my words! *Que n'as-tu écouté ce que je t'ai dit!* Would he were married! *Plût à Dieu qu'il fût marié!* I would my father looked but with my eyes, *Je ſouhaiterois que mon père ne vît que par mes yeux.*

WOUND (oŭoŭn'd, *ou dans la poëſie* oŭăoŭn'd), *ſ.* [a hurt given by violence] *Bleſſure*, f. *plaie*, f. He died of his wounds, *Il eſt mort de ſes bleſſures.* A mortal wound, *Une plaie mortelle.* To give one a wound, *Bleſſer quelqu'un.*

* Love-wound, *Bleſſure amoureuſe.*

To WOUND, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to hurt by violence] *Bleſſer, faire une bleſſure*; *offenſer, faire tort.* Se dit au propre & au figuré. He wounded me to death, *Il m'a bleſſé à mort.*

* That wounds my reputation, *Cela bleſſe ma réputation*, ou *fait tort à ma réputation.*

WOUND, *pret.* and *part. adj.* of To WIND, *Tourné.* Wound up, *Enveloppé, entortillé.*

WOUNDED (oŭoŭn'dĕd), *part. adj. Bleſſé.*

WOUNDLESS (oŭoŭn'd'-lĕce), *adj.* [exempt from wounds] *Sans bleſſures, ſain & ſauf*, ou *invulnérable.*

WOUNDWORT (oŭoŭn'd'-oŭĕŭrte), *ſ.* [a plant] *Vulnéraire*, f.

‡ WOUNDY (oŭoŭn'-dé), *adv.* [exceſſively] *Exceſſivement, extrêmement, prodigieuſement.*

§ WOUNDY, *adj.* [exceſſive] *Exceſſif, prodigieux, extraordinaire.* A woundy deal, *Une quantité prodigieuſe.*

WOX *and* WOXE (oŭŏks), the preterite of the obſolete verb To WAX.

WOXEN (oŭŏk'-s'n), *part. paſſ.* of the obſolete verb To WAX. *Devenu.*

WRACK (răk). V. WRECK.

To WRACK, *v. a.* [to torture, to torment] *Tourmenter.*

WRANGLANDS (răn'g'-lăn'dz), *ſ. pl.* [miſgrown trees that will never prove timber] *Arbres rabougris qui ne ſont pas propres pour la charpente.*

WRANGLE (răn'g'-gl'), *ſ.* [a quarrel, a diſpute] *Diſpute*, f. *querelle*, f. *altercation*, f. § *diſputaillerie*, f.

To WRANGLE, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to diſpute peeviſhly] *Diſputer, conteſter, ſe quereller, chicaner*; § *diſputailler.* There muſt be endleſs wrangling, *On doit toujours diſputer.* V. To DISPUTE.

WRANGLER (răn'g'-gleŭr), *ſ.* [a diſputative man] *Querelleur*, m. *chicaneur*, m. au féminin, *querelleuſe, chicaneuſe*; *argumentateur*, m. *diſputeur*, m.

WRANGLING (răn'g-gl'ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WRANGLE] *Diſpute*, f. *conteſtation*, f. *débat*, m. *querelles*, f. pl. *criaillerie*, f. *criaillement*, m. *clabauderie*, f. *l'action de diſputer*, &c.

WRANGLING, *adj.* [fond of diſputing, or quarrelling] *Qui diſpute, qui aime à diſputer, à criailler*, &c.

To WRAP (răp), -PING, -PED, *and* WRAPT, *v. a.* [to roll together, to involve, to complicate] *Envelopper, entortiller*; au propre & au figuré. To wrap up any thing in a paper, *Envelopper quelque choſe dans du papier.* To wrap up onelelf in one's cloak, *S'envelopper de ſon manteau*, ‖ *s'emmitouſler, s'affubler de ſon manteau.*

* Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happineſs was wrapt up, died a few days after the death of her daughter, *La jeune épouſe de Léontin, dont elle faiſoit tout le bonheur, mourut peu de jours après ſa fille.* And to wrap up all in one word, *Et pour tout dire en un mot.*

WRAPPED (răp't). V. WRAPT.

* St. Paul was wrapped up into the third heaven, *St. Paul fut ravi au troiſième ciel.* Wrapped with joy, *Ravi, tranſporté de joie.*

WRAPPER (răp'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one that wraps; that in which any thing is wrapped] *Celui* ou *celle qui enveloppe*; *une enveloppe, couverture*, f. *chemiſe*, f. *pour envelopper des papiers.*

WRAPPING UP (răp'-ĭn'gne-ŭp), *ſ. Enveloppement*, m.

WRAPT (răpt), *part. adj. Enveloppé, entortillé*; au propre & au figuré.

* Wrapt up in ſo many calamities, *Enveloppé dans tant de malheurs, accablé de tant de maux.* Wrapt up in admiration, *Ravi en admiration.*

*† To be wrapt up with one, *Aimer éperdument quelqu'un, en être coiffé.*

*† To be wrapt up in one's mother's ſmock, *Etre aimé du ſexe, être né coiffé.*

WRASSE, *ſ.* [Ichthyol. Sea-tench, old-wife] *Tanche de mer*, f.

WRATH (ratsh), *ſ.* [anger, fury, rage] *Colère*, f. *ire*, f. *indignation*, f. *courroux*, m. *bile*, f. I fear his wrath, *Je crains ſa colère.* The wrath of God, *La colère*, ou *l'ire de Dieu.*

WRATHFUL (ratsh '-foŭl), *adj.* [angry, furious] *Irrité, courroucé, en colère.* V. CHOLERICK.

WRATHFULLY (ratsh '-foŭl-é), *adv.* [with anger] *Avec colère.*

WRATHLESS (ratsh '-lĕce), *adj.* [free from anger] *Doux, qui ne ſe met point en colère.*

WREAK

WREAK (rīk), *ſ.* [revenge; furious fit] *Vengeance*, f. *fureur*, f. *colere*, f.

To WREAK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to revenge] *Venger*; ſignifie auſſi *aſſouvir, décharger*. Thy foes will wreak upon thee another's wrongs, *Tes ennemis vengeront ſur toi les crimes d'un autre*. He wreaked his hunger on this unhappy prey, *Il aſſouvit ſa faim ſur cette malheureuſe proie*. To wreak one's anger upon one, *Décharger ſa colère ſur quelqu'un*. To wreak malice upon..., *En vouloir à...*

WREAKFUL (rīk'-fŏŭl), *adj.* [revengeful, angry] *Vindicatif, colère, furieux*.

WREATH (rīth), *ſ.* [any thing curled on, twiſted] *Tortillon*, m. *quelque choſe d'entortillé*; *couronne*, f. *guirlande*, f. *torſe*, en terme d'Architecture, f. *cordon*, en terme de Blaſon, m. A laureate wreath, *Une couronne de laurier*.

☞ WREATH [a boar's tail amongſt Hunters] *La queue d'un ſanglier*.

To WREATH (rīth), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to twiſt, to curl] *Tordre, tortiller, entortiller*. Wreath that about your arm, *Tortillez cela autour de votre bras*.

To wreath a column [Archit. to make the ſhaft of a column in a ſpiral] *Torſer une colonne*.

* To Wreath [to crown] *Couronner*.

WREATHED (rī'zh'd), *and* WREATHEN, *part. adj. Tors, entortillé*; au figuré, *couronné*.

Wreathed with laurel, *Couronné de laurier*.

WREATHY (rī'-tzhé), *adj.* [ſpiral, curled] *Tourné, entortillé, tors, en ſpirale*.

WRECK (rĕk), *or* WRACK (răk), *ſ.* [deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks] *Naufrage*, m. ou en général, *ruine*, f. *perte*, f. To tempt the ſecond hazard of a wreck, *S'expoſer à un ſecond naufrage*.

Wreck *or* whatever is found floating at ſea, *Choſes de la mer*, f. pl. *débris*, m. Goods plundered or robbed from a wreck contrary to law, *Effets déprédés*.

* To go to wrack, *Aller en décadence, décliner, courir à ſa perte*.

WRECK [the part of a ſhip that is periſhed and caſt aſhore, belonging to the king] *Varech*, m. *bris*, m. ou *droit de varech, droit de bris*, termes de coutume, m.

SEA-WREAK [Bot. Sea-oak, fucus veſiculoſus, a ſubmarine plant *or* ſea-wood made uſe of in manure for lands] *Varec* ou *varech* ou *vrac*, m. *goëmon* ou *gouemon*, m.

To WRECK, *or* To WRACK, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to deſtroy in water; to ſuffer wrack] *Faire périr dans la mer, cauſer un naufrage*; ou bien, *faire naufrage, périr dans les eaux*.

WREN (rĕne), *ſ.* [a ſmall bird] *Ecrichot* ou *roitelet*, m. Jenny wren, *Le roitelet ordinaire*. Golden creſted wren, *Le roitelet huppé*. Yellow wren, *or* luteola, *Le roitelet non huppé*.

WRENCH (rĕn'che), *ſ.* [a violent pull or twiſt, a ſprain] *Détorſe*, f. *entorſe*, f.

To WRENCH, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to pull by violence, to force] *Pouſſer avec violence, forcer, arracher*. To wrench open a door, *Enfoncer une porte*.

To WRENCH [to ſprain, to diſtort] *Tordre, détordre, donner une entorſe*. To wrench one's foot, *Se donner une entorſe au pied*.

WRENCHED (rĕn'ch't), *part. adj. Pouſſé avec violence, forcé, arraché*; *détordu*. Wrenched open, *Enfoncé*.

WREST (rĕste), *ſ.* [violence] *Violence*, f.

To WREST, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to twiſt by violence] *Tordre, tourner avec violence*; au figuré, *forcer, faire violence*. To wreſt from, *Ravir*.

* To wreſt the ſenſe of a paſſage, *Forcer le ſens d'un paſſage*.

To WREST [to extort by force] *Arracher, ôter de force*. Wreſt his ſword from him, *Arrachez-lui ſon épée, ôtez-la-lui de force*.

WRESTED (rĕst'-ĕd), *part. adj. Tors, tourné avec violence*; *forcé*; *arraché, ôté de force*.

WRESTER (rĕst'-ĕŭr), *ſ.* [one who wreſts] *Celui qui tord, qui force, qui arrache*.

To WRESTLE (rĕ'-sl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to contend who ſhall throw the other down] *Lutter, ſe battre à la lutte*; ſe dit auſſi au figuré. To have ſkill in wreſtling, *Savoir lutter*.

* To wreſtle with one's affection, *Combattre une inclination*.

WRESTLER (rĕs'-leŭr), *ſ.* [one who wreſtles] *Lutteur*, m. *athlète*, m.

WRESTLING (rĕs'-lĭn'gne), *ſ* [from To WRESTLE] *Lutte*, f. *l'action de lutter, athlétique*, f. There's a wreſtling in the fields, *On lutte dans la place*. To practiſe wreſtling, *S'exercer à la lutte*.

WRESTLING-PLACE (rĕs'-lĭn'gne-pléce), *ſ. Lieu deſtiné pour la lutte*; *paleſtre* chez les Romains, f.

WRETCH (rĕtche), *ſ.* [a miſerable mortal; a worthleſs creature] *Un malheureux, un miſérable*. A poor wretch, *Un pauvre miſérable*, || *un pauvre diable*. An illuſtrious wretch, *Un illuſtre malheureux*. A pitiful wretch, *Un pauvre cancre*.

WRETCHED (rĕtch'-ĕd), *adj.* [miſerable, unhappy] *Malheureux, infortuné, calamiteux* The wretched have no friends, *Les malheureux n'ont point d'amis*.

WRETCHED [worthleſs, deſpicable] *Miſérable, méchant, mauvais, vil, pitoyable, exécrable*. A wretched man, *Un méchant homme*. A wretched thing, *Une choſe pitoyable*.

WRETCHEDLY (rĕtch'-ĕd-lé), *adv.* [miſerably, unhappily; meanly, deſpicably] *Malheureſement, miſérablement, dans la misère*; *mal, baſſement, pitoyablement*. To live wretchedly, *Vivre dans la misère*. To be wretchedly clad, *Etre mal vétu*.

WRETCHEDNESS (rĕtch'-ĕd-nĕce), *ſ.* [miſery, unhappineſs; pitifulneſs, deſpicableneſs] *Misère*, f. *baſſeſſe*, f. *état pitoyable*, m. They are brought down to extreme wretchedneſs, *Ils ſont réduits à la dernière misère*.

WRETCHLESS (rĕtch'-lĕce), more properly RECKLESS, *adj.* [careleſs, heedleſs] *Négligent, indiſcret, imprudent*.

To WRIGGLE (rĭg'-gl'), -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to move to and fro with ſhort motions] *Se plier, ſe replier, ſerpenter, s'agiter, ſe remuer, fretiller*.

To WRIGGLE AWAY from one's hand, *S'échapper des mains de quelqu'un à force de ſe remuer*.

To WRIGGLE, *v. a.* [to ſhake; to introduce by ſhifting motion] *Secouer*; *introduire, faire entrer, fourrer, inſinuer*. The fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a hen-rooſt, *Le renard eut bien de la peine à ſe fourrer dans un juchoir de poules*.

* To wriggle oneſelf into one's favour, *S'inſinuer dans les bonnes grâces de quelqu'un*.

WRIGGLED (rĭg'-gl'd), *part. adj. Secoué*; *introduit, fourré, inſinué*.

WRIGGLETAIL (rĭg'-gl'-téle), *or* WRIGGLINGTAIL (rĭg'-lĭn'gne-téle), *ſ. Une queue qui remue ſans ceſſe, qui ſe replie*, comme un ſerpent.

WRIGGLING (rĭg'-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WRIGGLE] *Le plis & replis d'un ſerpent, manière de ſe plier, de ſe replier*, ou *de faire des contours*.

WRIGHT (rāīte), *ſ.* [a workman, an artificer, a maker, a manufacturer] *Un ouvrier*. A cart-wright, *Un charron*. A ſhip-wright, *Un charpentier de navire*. A wheel-wright, *Un faiſeur de roues*.

To WRING (rĭn'gne), -ING, -ED, *and* wrung (reŭn'gne), *v. a.* [to twiſt] *Tordre*. To wring linen, *Tordre du linge*. The prieſt ſhall wring off his head and burn it on the altar, *Le prêtre lui tordra le cou, & le brûlera ſur l'autel*. To wring the neck of a bird, *Tordre le cou à un oiſeau*. To wring off his head, *Lui arracher la tête*.

To WRING [to force *or* extort by violence] *Arracher, ôter de force*. Wring his ſword from him, *Arrachez-lui ſon épée*.

* He has wrung the ſecret from me, *Il m'a arraché ce ſecret*.

To WRING [to ſqueeze, to preſs] *Etreindre, preſſer, ſerrer, bleſſer, éreindre*. This ſhoe wrings me, *Ce ſoulier me ſerre, me bleſſe*. To wring out the juice of an orange, *Exprimer le jus d'une orange*. The colick wrings me, *Je ſouffre de la colique*. This bed is ſo very hard that it wrings me, *Ce lit eſt ſi dur qu'il me fait mal au dos*.

*† I know where his ſhoe wrings him, *Je ſais où le bât le bleſſe*.

* To WRING [to torture, to harraſs] *Tourmenter, inquiéter, déchirer*. The grief that wrings my ſoul, *Le chagrin qui tourmente mon âme, dont mon âme eſt déchirée*. Wringing of conſcience, *Les tourments ou remords de la conſcience*,

To WRING [in Sea-language] *Gêner & aſſujettir les bordages contre les couples* (& en général *toutes les pièces de conſtruction qui doivent être ajuſtées & chevillées enſemble*). To wring a maſt, *Forcer un mât, le rendre courbe* (*ce qui arrive en ridant trop les haubans pendant toute une campagne*.

A wrung maſt, *Mât forcé, tordu* ou *déjeté* (*pour avoir trop ridé les haubans*).

Wring bolts, *Longues chevilles de fer munies d'une boucle à une extrémité, & goupillées à l'autre* (*elles ſervent aux charpentiers à gêner & aſſujettir les bordages contre les couples*).

Wring-ſtave (a ſhip-wright's tool), *Bridole*, f. *bâton*, m. *levier*, m.

WRINGED (rĭn'gn'd). V. WRUNG.

WRINGER (rĭn'gn'-eŭr), *ſ* [one who ſqueezes the water out of clothes] *C'lui, ou celle qui tord le linge pour en faire ſortir l'eau*.

WRINGING (rĭn'gn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WRING] *L'action de tordre*. Wringing-machine [to wring the wool with] *Dégraiſſoir*, m. Wringing-pole [among Dyers] *Eſpart*, m.

The wringing of the guts [the iliack paſſion] *Tranchées violentes dans les inteſtins*.

The wringings [remorſes, *or* checks of conſcience] *Les remords, les tourmens, de la conſcience; la ſyndérèſe*.

WRINKLE (rĭn'k'-kl'), *ſ.* [corrugation of the ſkin of the face] *Ride*, f. *replis*, m. The wrinkles of old age, *Les rides de la vieilleſſe*.

To WRINKLE, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to corrugate] *Rider*. To wrinkle one's forehead, *Rider ſon front, ſe rider, avoir des rides*. To wrinkle one's brow, *Froncer le ſourcil*.

To WRINKLE [among Tanners; ſaid of a hide when it ſhrivels] *Tirer du grain*.

WRINKLED (rĭn'k'-kl'd), *part. adj. Ridé, froncé*.

WRINKLING (rĭn'k'-lĭn'gne), *ſ. Greſillement*, m.

WRIST (rĭste), *ſ.* [the joint by which the hand is joined to the arm] *Le poignet, le carpe*. The bridle-wriſt (that of the left hand), *La main de la bride*. He took me by the wriſt, *Il me prit par le poignet*.

WRIST-BAND (rĭste'-băn'de), *ſ. Poignet* d'une chemiſe, m. terme de Lingère.

WRIT (rĭte), *ſ.* [any thing written] *Ecrit*, m. *écriture*, f. ne ſe dit guère à-préſent en Anglois que de la Bible. The holy writ, *L'Ecriture Sainte*.

WRIT [a term of law] *Ordonnance*, f. *ordre*, m. *lettres*, f. pl. *brevet*, m. An original writ, *Un ordre du prince*. A judicial writ, *Un ordre d'une cour de juſtice*. To iſſue out a writ, *Donner un ordre*. To ſend out a writ, *Envoyer un ordre*. The writ of execution, *Lettres exécutoires*, f. pl. *exécution*, f. A writ to arreſt one, *Contrainte par corps, priſe de corps*. A writ for chooſing a repreſentative in parliament, *Ordre* ou *lettre circulaire pour élire un député au parlement*. To ſerve a writ, *Faire capture*.

WRIT, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of To WRITE; which ſee.

To WRITE (rāïte), -ING, I writ *and* wrote (rôte), I have written (rĭt'-t'n), writ *and* wrote, *v. a.* and *n.* [to expreſs by means of letters] *Ecrire.* He wrote an epiſtle to his father, *Il écrivit une lettre à ſon père.* He writes a good hand, *Il écrit bien.* To write too ſmall, *Affamer ſon écriture.* To write in a hurry, *Brocher.* To write faſt and ill, *Gratter le parchemin; griffonner.* He can both read and write, *Il ſait lire & écrire.* Have you written your letter? *or*, Is your letter written? *Avez-vous écrit votre lettre?*

To write oneſelf, *Se qualifier, prendre le titre de.*

* To WRITE [to produce as an author] *Ecrire, compoſer, faire.* He wrote the pretty things that you admire, *Il a compoſé les belles choſes que vous admirez.*

To WRITE AFTER, *Copier.* This is a fair copy to write after, *C'eſt une belle exemple à copier*, au propre; & au figuré *c'eſt un bel exemple à ſuivre.*

To WRITE BACK, *or* back again to one, *Répondre à quelqu'un* dont on a reçu des lettres.

To WRITE DOWN, *Coucher par écrit, écrire, rédiger.*

To WRITE OUT, *Tranſcrire, copier*; ou bien, *écrire en entier*, ou *d'un bout à l'autre.*

WRITER (rāï'-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſcribe] *Ecrivain*, m. *ſcribe*, m. *clerc*, m. The writer of the tallies (an officer in the Exchequer), *Le clerc des tailles.*

WRITER [an author] *Un écrivain, un auteur, plume*, f. A paltry writer, *Un barbouilleur, un compoſeur.*

To WRITHE (rāïtzhe), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to diſtort, to deform by diſtortion] *Tordre, tortiller, défigurer par des contorſions.* To writhe the mouth, *Tordre la bouche.*

To WRITHE [to force by violence] *Arracher, ôter de force.* He writhed the book out of my hands, *Il m'a arraché le livre des mains.*

WRITHEN (rāï'-tzh'n), *adj.* [V. To WRITHE] *Tors, tortillé.*

WRITING (rāï'-tin'gne), *ſ.* [a written paper; a book, a compoſure] *Ecrit*, m. *écriture*, f. *livre*, m. *ouvrage* d'un auteur, m. *compoſition*, f. To commit to writing, *Rédiger.* The manner of writing, *Caractère*, m. The art of writing, *L'art de l'écriture.* One's hand-writing, *L'écriture d'une perſonne.* Short-hand writing, *Ecriture abrégée* ou *abréviations.* Writings of a ſuit at law, *Les écritures* ou *papiers d'un procès.* The writings of the pagan philoſophers, *Les écrits des philoſophes païens.*

WRITINGMASTER (rāï'-tĭn'gne-maſ-teŭr), *ſ.* [one who teaches to write] *Un maître à écrire.*

WRITING REED (rāï'-tĭn'gne-rīd:), *ſ.* [ſort of reed of the Levant] *Canne*, f. ou *jonc à écrire*, m.

WRITINGSCHOLAR (rāï'-tĭn'gne ſkŭl'-ăr), *ſ. Un écolier qui apprend à écrire.*

WRITTEN (rĭt'-t'n), *part. adj. Ecrit.* Written news, *Des nouvelles à la main, qui ne ſont pas imprimées.*

WRONG (rŏn'gne), *adj.* [not agreeable to propriety or truth] *Faux, impropre, qui n'eſt pas convenable.* To take wrong meaſures, *Prendre de fauſſes meſures.* To laugh in the wrong place, *Rire mal-à-propos.* The wrong ſide of the cloth, *L'envers du drap.* The wrong ſide outward, *A l'envers.* I took the wrong glove, *J'ai pris un gant pour l'autre; je me ſuis trompé*, au figuré.

* To be in the wrong box, *Se tromper.*

WRONG, *ſ.* [an injury, a deſigned detriment] *Tort*, m. *injuſtice*, f. *dommage*, m. *léſion*, f. *détriment*, m. *avarie*, f. 'Tis the greateſt wrong which can be done to him, *C'eſt le plus grand tort qu'on puiſſe lui faire.*

WRONG (error), *Tort*, m. *erreur*, f. To be in the wrong, *Se méprendre.* You are in the wrong, *Vous avez tort; vous êtes dans l'erreur.*

WRONG, *adv.* [not rightly, amiſs] *Mal, mal-à-propos.* You underſtand it wrong, *Vous l'entendez mal.* To cenſure wrong, *Critiquer mal-à-propos.* Right *or* wrong, *Bien* ou *mal, à tort & à travers, à droit* ou *à tort.*

To WRONG, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to injure] *Faire tort, faire injuſtice, léſer, nuire.* Wrong not even your enemies, *Ne faites tort à perſonne, pas même à vos ennemis.*

WRONGED (rŏn'gn'd), *part. adj. Léſé.*

WRONGDOER (rŏn'gne'-doū-eŭr), *ſ.* [an injurious perſon] *Un homme injuſte, qui fait tort à autrui.*

WRONGER (rŏn'gn'-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that injures] *Celui* ou *celle qui fait tort.*

WRONGFUL (rŏn'gne'-foŭl), *adj.* [injurious, unjuſt] *Injuſte, outrageux, injurieux.*

WRONGFULLY (rŏn'gne'-foŭl-é), *adv.* [unjuſtly] *Injuſtement, à tort, ſans raiſon, fauſſement.*

WRONGHEAD (rŏn'gne'-hĕd), *and* WRONGHEADED (rŏn'gne-hĕd-ĕc), *adj.* [having a perverſe underſtanding] *Entêté, qui a le jugement faux.*

WRONGING (rŏn'gn'-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [from To WRONG] *Injuſtice*, f. *l'action de faire tort.*

WRONGLY (rŏn'gne'-lé), *adv.* [unjuſtly, amiſs] *Injuſtement, à tort; mal-à-propos.*

WRONGLESSLY (rŏn'gne'-lĕs-lé), *adv.* [without injury to any one] *Sans faire tort à perſonne, ſans faire mal à qui que ce ſoit.*

WROTE (rôte), *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of To WRITE; which ſee.

‡ WROTH (rŏtsh), *adj.* [angry] *Irrité, en colère, courroucé.*

WROUGHT (râte), *part. adj. Travaillé, ouvré, ouvragé, manufacturé, mis en œuvre.* Wrought ſilver *or* braſs, *Argent travaillé; cuivre ouvré.* This marble is well wrought, *Ce marbre eſt bien travaillé.*

* WROUGHT [influenced, prevailed on] *Affecté, touché.* He was wrought upon by this example, *Il fut fort touché de cet exemple.* Women and children are wrought upon by menaces, *Les menaces ont beaucoup de pouvoir ſur l'eſprit des femmes & des enfans.*

WRUNG (rŭn'gne), *part. adj. Tors, tortillé, rompu.* I am e'en wrong with lying ſo long a bed, *J'ai preſque le dos rompu pour avoir demeuré ſi long-temps au lit.*

WRY (rāï), *adj.* [crooked, diſtorted, wrung] *Tors, de travers, tortu, difforme.* He has wry legs, he is wry-legged, *Il a les jambes tortues.* Wry-mouthed, *Qui tord la bouche.* Wry neck, *Torticolis*, m. Wry-necked, *Qui a le cou de travers, qui a le torticolis.*

Wry face *or* wry mouth, *Grimace*, f. *moue*, f. To make wry faces, *Faire des grimaces, faire la moue, tordre la bouche.*

To WRY, -ING, -ED, *v. a.* and *n.* [to diſtort; to be contorted] *Tordre, tourner de côté, être de travers, être tors.* To wry the neck, *Avoir le cou un peu de travers.*

WRYED (rāï'd), *adj.* [V. To WRY] *Qui eſt de travers.*

WRYLY (rāï'-lé), *adv.* [obliquely, awry] *Obliquement, de travers.*

WRYNECK (rāï'-nĕk), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Torquilla] *Torcol, tercou*, ou *turcot*, m.

WURTSBURG, *ſ.* [a large and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; lat. 49°-40' N. lon. 2°-10' E.] *Wurtzburg*, m.

WYCHE, *or* WICH, *ſ.* [a ſpring, or place where ſalt grows, *or* is made] *Une ſaline*, ou *mine de ſel.*

WYTE, *or* WITA, *ſ.* [Anc. Brit. Cuſtoms; a pecuniary mulct] *Amende pécuniare*, f.

X.

X. *Cette lettre ſe nomme en Anglois* ĕks: *Elle ne ſe trouve jamais au commencement des mots purement Anglois; ainſi les mots qui commencent par* X *ſont ou des noms propres, ou des mots techniques dérivés du Grec.*

*L'*x *initial prend l'articulation du* z: Xerxes, Xenophon, *ſe prononce* Zerkſes, Zenophon.

*L'*x *dans le milieu des mots a une articulation tantôt rude, tantôt douce.*

Il a une articulation rude, c'eſt-à-dire qu'il ſe prononce ks, 1° *Quand il termine une ſyllabe ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, comme* exerciſe, excellent (ĕks'-ĕr-ſāïze, ĕk'-cĕl-ĕn'te), &c. 2°. *Quand l'accent eſt ſur la ſyllabe qui ſuit immédiatement, & que cette ſyllabe commence par une conſonne, comme* excuſe, expenſe (ĕks'-kĭouce, ĕks'-pĕn'ce).

Il a une articulation douce, c'eſt-à-aire qu'il ſe prononce gz, *quand l'accent n'y tombe pas, & que la ſyllabe ſuivante commence par une voyelle, comme* example, exert, exile, exiſt, exhibit, exhale, &c. *que ſe prononcent:* ĕgz-ăm'-pl', ĕgz-ĕrte', ĕgzăïle', ĕg-zĭſte', ĕgz-hĭb'-ĭte, ĕgz-héle; *mais quand l'accent ſecondaire tombe ſur* ex, *l'*x *s'articule* ks, *comme* exhibition, exhalation (ĕks-hĭ-bĭch'ĕŭne, ĕks-hă-lé'-cheŭne).

*L'*x *étant compoſé de l's, en ſuit les variations:* luxury *ſe prononce* leŭk'-chĭou-ré, *parce que l'accent précède l'*x, *& tombe ſur* leŭk; *mais* luxurious, *ſe prononce* leŭg-zĭou'-rĭ-eŭce, *parce que l'accent ſuit l'*x, *& tombe ſur* xu. *C'eſt par la même raiſon que l'on prononce* anxious (ank'-ch ŭce), *&* anxiety (ăng-zāï'-é-té).

*L'*x *final ſe prononce* ks, *comme* parallax, ſyntax (păr'-ăl-lăks, ſĭn'-tăks).

X, *lettre numérique, vaut* 10, *dix*; IX, 9, *neuf*; XL, 40, *quarante*; XC, 90, *quatre-vingt-dix.*

X, *ſ.* [the twenty-ſecond letter of the alphabet] X, m. A great X, *Un grand X.*

XAGUA, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of the W. Indies, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba] *Xagua*, m.

XAMUEN, *ſ.* [a great iſland of China, in the gulf of Gang] *Xamuen*, m.

XANDARUS, *ſ.* [the tarandus or rein-deer of Lapland] *Xandarus*, m. *tarande*, m. *rhenne*, m.

XANTHIUM, *ſ.* [Bot. Leſſer Burdock] *Xanthium*, m. *glaiteron*, m. ou *petit glouteron*, m. *petite bardane*, f.

XANTHON, *ſ.* [a marble of yelloviſh green colour, much uſed by the ancients] *Xanthon*, m.

XANTHORNUS, *ſ.* [Ornithol. Dancing-bird] *Carouge*, m.

XANTHURUS Indicus, *ſ.* [a fiſh reſembling a carp or bream] *Xanthurus des grandes Indes*, m.

XANTHUS, *ſ.* [Anc. Nat. Hiſt. an iron ore of a pale yelloviſh kind; elatites] *Xanthus*, m.

XANTHUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. one of the horſes of Achilles; alſo, a river of Troas] *Xanthus*, or *Xanthe*, m.

XANXUS, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a large ſea-ſhell like that in which the Tritons of old were painted] *Xanxus*, m.

XAXATHUCA, *ſ.* [an adder of Mexico] *Xaxathuca* ou *xalxalhua*, m.

XE, *ſ.* [moſchiferum animal, or moſchus; the creature which affords the perfume called muſk] *Xé des Chinois*, m. ou *animal muſqué*, m.

XEBEC, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a ſmall three-maſted veſſel, navigated in the Mediterranean] *Chébec*, m.

XENEXTON, *ſ.* [a ſort of amulet worn about the neck, to preſerve from infection in the plague] *Xenexton*, m. *ſorte d'amulette.*

XENSI, *ſ.* [a northern province of China] *Le Xenſi.*

XERASIA,

XERASIA, *ſ.* [Med. a ſpecies of alopeſia] *Xéraſie*, f.

XERES-DE-BADAJOZ, *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtramadura; lat. 38°-9′ N. lon. 6°-32′ W.] *Xeres de Badajoz* ou *de los Cavaleros*, m.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, *ſ.* [a handſome and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, famous for its good wines; lat. 39° 42′ N. lon. 5° 59′ W.] *Xeres de la Frontera*, m

XEROCOLLYRIUM (zĭ-rô-kŏl-lĭr′-ĭ-eŭme), *ſ.* [a dry plaiſter for ſore eyes] *Collyre ſec*, m.

XERODES (zĭ-rô′-dĭz), *ſ.* [a tumour attended with dryneſs] *Tumeur ſeche*, f.

XEROMIRUM (zĕr-ô-mĭ′-reŭme), *ſ.* [a drying ointment] *Onguent ſiccatif*, m.

XEROPHAGY (zĭ-rŏf′-ă-ojé), *ſ.* [feeding on dry victuals] *Xérophagie*, f.

XEROPHTHALMY (zĭ rŏp′-tshăl-mé), *ſ.* [a dry red itching of the eyes] *Xéophthalmie*, f.

XEROTES (zĭ-rô′-tĭz), *ſ.* [a dry habit of the body] *Tempérament ſec*, m.

XIPHIAS (zĭf′-ĭ-eŭce), *ſ.* [Ichthyol Sword-fiſh; a comet ſhaped like a ſword] *Xiphias*, m.

XIPHOIDES (zĭ-foï′-dĭz), *ſ.* & *adj.* [Anat. a cartilage enſiformis placed at the bottom of the ſternum] *Le Cartilage xiphoïde*, *la fourchette*.

XIRICA, *ſ* [a crab fiſh of Braſil] *Xirica*, m

XOCHICAPAL, *ſ.* [an American tree, yielding a kind of gum copal] *Xochicapal*, m.

XOCHIOCOTZO, *ſ.* [an American tree, which produces the liquid amber] *Xochiocotzol*, m.

XOCHITOL, *ſ* [a bird of New Spain] *Xochitol*, m.

XOCOXOCHITL, *ſ.* [the Indian name of the clove berry tree] *Xocoxochitl*, m. *poivre de Tabaſco*, m.

XOLOIZTCUINTLI, *ſ.* [a particular kind of Mexican dog] *Xoloiztcuintli*, m.

XOMOLT, *ſ.* [an American web-footed fowl] *Xomolt*, m.

XUTAS, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of gooſe from the province of Quito] *Xutas*, m.

XYLOALOES (zăï-lô-ăl′-ôze), *ſ.* [agallochum; lignum aloes] *Xylo-aloës*, m.

XYLO-BALSAMUM (zăï-lô băl′-ſa-meŭme), *ſ.* [the wood of the tree which yields the balm of Gilead] *Xylobalſame*, m.

XYLOCOLLA (zăï-lô-kŏl′-lă), *ſ.* [taurocolla, *or* bull-glue] *Xylocolle*, f. *taurocolle*, f. *colle forte*, f.

XYLON (zăï′-lŏne), *ſ.* [Bot. Bombax, cotton-tree] *Xylon*, m.

XYLOSTEUM (zăï-lŏs′-tï-eŭme), *ſ.* [Bot. upright honey-ſuckle] *Xyloſteum*, m. *ſorte d'arbriſſeau des Pyrénées*.

XYRIS (zăï′-rĭce), *ſ* [plant] *Eſpatule*, f. *glaïeul puant*, m.

XYSTER (zïs′-teŭr), *ſ.* [a ſurgeon's ſcraper] *Inſtrument de chirurgie pour râcler les os*.

XYSTUS, *ſ* [among the Greeks, a long ſpacious portico, wherein the athletæ practiſed wreſtling and running] *Portique*, m.

Xystus [among the Romans, an alley or double row of trees, meeting arbor-wiſe at top, and forming a ſhade to walk under] *Allée*, f.

Y.

Y. *Cette lettre ſe nomme en Anglois* oüaï: *Elle n'a point le ſon que porte ſon nom, qui eſt celui d'une triphthongue; mais elle eſt tantôt diphthongue, tantôt voyelle, & tantôt conſonne.*

Y eſt ou diphthongue ou voyelle quand il ſuit une conſonne. Il eſt diphthongue & ſe prononce ăï, 1° *dans les monoſyllabes, comme* by, my, thy, why, &c. *prononcez:* băï, măï, tzhăï, heŭăï. 2° *A la fin des verbes, à quelques-uns près, comme* to buy, to defy, to deny, to occupy, &c. *prenez* băï, to dĕfaï′, to dĕ-năï′, to ok′-kĭoŭ-păï. 3° *Quand il eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne & d'un e muet, comme* thyme, rhyme, chyle (tăïme, răïme, kaïle). 4° *Quand il termine une ſyllabe ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, comme* cyder, chylous, reply (ſăï′-deŭr, kăï′-leŭce, ri-plăï′). 5° *Dans les mots dérivés du Grec, tels que* hydrographer, hydropic, hydraulics, hyperbole, hypotenuſe, phytivorous, typographer, tyrant, zoophyte, &c. (hăï-drŏg′-ră-feŭr, hăï-drŏp′-ĭk, hăï-drâ′-lĭks, hăï-pĕr′-bô-lé, hăï-pŏt′-ĭ-nïouce, făïtĭv′-ô-reŭce, tăï pŏg′-ră-feŭr, tăï′-răn′te, zô′-ô-tăïte), *mais cependant avec beaucoup d'exceptions.*

Y eſt voyelle, 1° *Dans le milieu des mots, quand il eſt ſuivi d'une conſonne qui termine la ſyllabe, & il a alors le ſon de l'i François, comme* ſyſtem, ſyntax, myſtery, gymnick, &c. (ſïs′-tême, ſïn′-răks, mïs′-te-ré, djïm′-nïk). 2° *A la fin des ſubſtantifs, des adjectifs & des adverbes, & il a alors un ſon qui approche beaucoup de l'é François, comme* liberty, quality, army, country, chilly, daily, many, likely (lib′-ĕr-té, koŭăl′-ĭ-té, ar′-mé, keŭn′-tré, tchĭl′-é, dé′-lé. măn′-é, lăïke′-le).

Y eſt conſonne au commencement des mots, comme you, yard, young, youth, &c. *& il a le ſon mouillé de l'i trèma François dans* aïeul, *ou de l'i François dans hier* (ïou, ïarde, ïeun′g, ïoûth, &c.).

Y, *ſ.* [the twenty-third letter of the alphabet, a vowel borrowed from the Greek tongue] *Y*, m. A great Y, *Un grand Y*.

YABACONI, *ſ.* [an American venomous root for ſerpents] *Yabaconi*, ou *yaubuni*, m. *apinel*, m.

YACARANDA, *or* JACARANDA, *ſ.* [a tree of Madagaſcar] *Yacarande*, m.

YACHT (ïate), *ſ.* [a ſmall ſea-veſſel] *Un yacht*.

YACONDA, *ſ.* [a teſtaceous of the Weſt Indies] *Yaconda*, m.

YACOTSK, *ſ.* [a town of Siberia; lat. 62°-1′ N. lon. 129° 53′ E.] *Yacotſk*, m.

YACOU, *ſ.* [the pheaſant of Guiana] *Yacou*, m. *marail*, m. *guan* ou *quan*, m. *faiſan brun du Bréſil*, m. *jacupéma*, m. *faiſan cendré*, m. *faiſan verdâtre*, m.

YAM, *or* YAMMES, *ſ.* [Bot. an eſculent root much like potatoe, made uſe of in America] *Yam*, m.

YANDON, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of oſtrich of Madegaſcar] *Yandon* ou *yandeu*, m.

YAP (ïăp), *ſ.* [a little dog] *Un petit chien*.

YAPPE, *ſ.* [a weed of Cayenne] *Yappi*, m ou *queue de biche ſauvage*, f.

YARD (ïarde), *ſ.* [a meaſure of three feet *Verge*, meſure d'Angleterre qui contient trois pieds de France, f.

Yard of a man, *La verge, le membre viril*.

Yard [incloſed ground adjoining to a houſe] *Cour* ou *baſſe-cour* d'une maiſon, f

Yard [the ſupport of the ſails] *Vergue*, f. ou *antenne*. The main-yard, *La grande vergue*.

The ſlings of a yard, *Le milieu* ou *le grand diamètre d'une vergue*.

The yard-arms, *Les taquets* ou *bouts des vergues*, m. pl.

Fore yard, *Vergue de miſaine*, f. Fore-top yard, *Vergue du petit hunier*.

Sprit-top-ſail yard, *Vergue de contre-civadière*, f.

Croſs-jack yard (*prononcez* crojeck), *Vergue sèche*, ou *vergue de fougue*, ou *vergue barrée*.

Mizen-top yard, *Vergue du perroquet de fougue*, f.

Mizen-top-gallant yard, *Vergue de la perruche*, f.

YARDLAND (iard′-lan′de), *ſ.* [a certain quantity of land] *Une certaine quantité d'acres de terre* qui varie ſelon les lieux

YARDWAND (iard′-eŭïn′de), *ſ.* [the meaſure of a yard] *Une verge, meſure d'une verge*.

YARE (ïére), *adj.* [ready, dextrous, eager] *Empreſſé, ardent, paſſionné* pour quelque choſe, *adroit*.

YARELY (ïére′-lé), *adv.* [ſkilfully, dextrouſly] *Habilement, adroitement*.

YARMOUTH, *ſ.* [a ſea-port of England, in Norfolk; lat. 52°-45′ N. lon. 1°-35′ E.] *Yarmouth*, m.

YARN (ïarne), *ſ.* [ſpun wool] *Laine filée*.

Yarn [in Sea-language] *Fil de caret*, m. Spun yarn, *Bitord*, m. Marking-yarn, *and* rogue's yarn, *Fil mis dans un des torons, pour diſtinguer les cordages*. Cable-yarn, *Fil de cable*, m. Sail yarn, *Fil de voile*, m. Yarn-winde (a kind of reel), *Tournette*, f.

YAROSLAF, *ſ* [a town of Ruſſia; lat. 57°-35′ N lon. 38°-59′ E.] *Yaroſlaf*, m.

To YARR (ïarr), *v. n.* [to growl, or ſnarl like a dog] *Gronder, montrer les dents comme un chien qui a envie de mordre*.

YARROW (ïar′-ô), *ſ.* [Bot. Achillea, a med. plant] *Millie-feuille*, f. *herbe à la coupure*, f.

† YATE (ïéte). V. GATE.

YATTOUHAI, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of wood] *Yattouhai*, m. *bois d'agouty*, m.

YAW (ïâ), *ſ.* [in Sea-language; a movement of rotation and horizontal of a ſhip when at anchor] *Embardée*, f. *tan* ou *élan*, m.

To YAW, *v. n.* [to ſheer] *Faire une embardée*.

YAWS, *ſ. pl.* [a diſtemper endemial to Guinea, ſpots on the cuticle] *Taches ſur la peau*, f. pl.

YAWL (ïâl), *ſ.* [a little veſſel belonging to a ſhip] *Eſquif*, m. *chaloupe*, f. *bachot*, m *canot*, m. Small yawl of the Garonne, *Coureau*, m.

To YAWL. V. To BAWL.

YAWLING (ïâl′-ïn′gne, ſ. [from To YAWL] *Cri*, m *l'action de crier*.

YAWN (ïâne), *and* YAWNING (ïân′-in′gne), *ſ.* [exſcitation, gape, *or* gaping] *Bâillement*, m.

† Yawning is catching, *Un bon bâilleur en fait bâiller deux*.

YAWNING [in Sea-language; deviation from the line of the courſe] *Dérive*, f.

To YAWN, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to gape] *Bâiller*.

To YAWN [to open wide] *S'ouvrir beaucoup*.

YAWNER (ïân′-eŭr), *ſ.* [one that yawns] *Bailleur*, m.

YAWNING (ïân′-în′gne), *adj* [who yawns, ſleepy] *Qui baille, aſſoupi, prêt à dormir, qui a envie de dormir*.

YCLED (i-klĕd), *part. adj* [clothed, clad] *Couvert, vêtu*.

YCLEPED (i-klépte′), *adj.* [called, termed, named] *Appelé, nommé*.

YE (ïe, *pron.* [the ſolemn nominative plural of thou] *Vous*. This is for ye, *Ceci eſt pour vous*.

YEA (ïé, *adv.* [yes] *Oui, vraiment, voire*. Say yea or nay, *Dites oui ou non*. A yea and a nay, *Un oui, un non*. *Les trembleurs diſent yea par affectation pour yes, qui eſt le terme ordinaire*.

YEA [for even] *Et même, voire*.

To YEAN (ïine), *v. n.* [ſpeaking of ſheep to bring young] *Agneler*.

YEANLING (ïin′-lïn′gne), *ſ.* [the young of a ſheep] *Agneau*, m. *agnelet*, m. *le petit d'une rebis*.

YEAR (ïire), *ſ.* [the revolution of the ſun through the ſigns of the zodiack] *An*, m. ou *année*, f. A ſolar or lunar year. *L'année ſolaire, l'année lunaire*. The laſt year, *Anton*, m. A plentiful year, *Une bonne année*. Once a year, *Une fois l'année*. Every year, *Tous les ans, annuellement*. One year with another, *Année commune*

bon an, mal an. In years, *Âgé.* Every other year, *De deux en deux ans.* Every third year, *De trois en trois ans.* Leap-year, *Année bissextile.* The new year, *Le nouvel an.* New year's day, *Le premier jour de l'année, le jour de l'an.*

YEARS [*in the plural*, old-age] *Années*, f. pl. *âge*, m. *vieillesse*, f. To be full of years, to be in years, *Etre accablé d'années* ou *de vieillesse, être avancé en âge.* To grow in years, *Vieillir.*

† The more thy years the nearer thy grave, *Plus on vieillit, plus on s'approche du tombeau.*

Our latter years, *** *Nos derniers hivers.*

YEAR of trial (that which a perſon fills, a place which ſeveral have a right to fill in rotation), *Année d'exercice*, f.

YEARLING (ïïr'-lïn'gne), *ſ.* [being a year old] *D'un an, qui a un an.* A yearling bullock, *Un bœuf d'un an.*

YEARLY (ïïr'-lé), *adj.* [happening every year, annual] *Annuel, qui arrive* ou *ſe fait tous les ans, anniverſaire.*

YEARLY, *adv.* [once a year, annually] *Annuellement, tous les ans, une fois par an.*

To YEARN (ïërne), *v. n.* [to feel great interral uneaſineſs] *Etre chagrin, touché, ému; ſouffrir intérieurement.* Your mother's heart yearns towards you, *Votre mère eſt fort touchée de votre ſort, ſon cœur en eſt ému de compaſſion*

To YEARN [to bark as beagles do] *Glapir, jeter un aboi aigre.*

To YEARN, *v. a.* [to grieve, to vex] *Chagriner, vexer, inquiéter.*

YEARNED (ïërn'd), *adj.* [V. To YEARN] *Vexé, chagriné, inquiété, inquiet.*

YEARNFULLY (ïërn'-ïoül-é), *adv.* [pitiably] *Pitoyablement.*

YEARNING (ïërn'ïn'gne), *ſ.* [ſhrill barking] *Glapiſſement*, m.

YEARNING [pity] *Compaſſion*, f. *pitié*, f. *ſentiment intérieur de pitié.*

YEAST, *ſ.* V. YEST.

YECOLT, *or* YCOLT, *ſ.* [an American fruit reſembling a pine-apple] *Yecolt* ou *Ycolt*, m.

YEHO, *ſ.* [a ſort of bulruſh of Peru] *Yeho*, m.

YELK (ïëlk, ou ïck), *ſ.* [the yellow part of an egg] *Le jaune* d'un œuf, *un jaune d'œuf.*

YELL (ïël), *ſ.* [a cry of horror] *Hurlement*, m. *cri pitoyable*, m.

To YELL, -ING, -ED, *v. n.* [to cry out with horror and agony] *Crier d'une manière pitoyable; hurler.* Yelling monſters, *Des monſtres qui hurlent.*

YELLOW (ïël'-ô), *adj.* [of a bright glaring colour, as gold] *Jaune.* A yellow flower, *Une fleur jaune.* To make *or* to grow yellow, *Jaunir, rendre jaune, devenir jaune.* To make *or* to grow yellow again, *Rejaunir.*

*† To wear yellow ſtockings, *Etre jaloux, avoir la jalouſie en tête.* He looked a little yellow upon it, *Il paroiſſoit en être jaloux*

Yellow jaundice [a diſeaſe] *La jauniſſe.*

† Yellow-boy (a gold coin), *Un jaunet.*

Yellow fever [burning bilious fever] *Fièvre jaune*, f. *fièvre bilieuſe*, f.

Yellow moth-mullein, *Blattaire*, f.

YELLOW, *ſ.* [yellow colour] *Jaune*, m. *couleur jaune.* A whitiſh yellow, *Un jaune pale, blanchiſſant*, ou *lavé.* Smoaky yellow, *Jaune enfumé*, ou *ſale.* A dark deep yellow, *Aurore.*

Naples yellow [a colour, giallolino] *Jaune de Naples.*

YELLOW-HAMMER (ïël'-ô-hăm-eür), *ſ.* [Ornithol. Emberiza lutea *or* citrinella, hortulanus, luteus, chloreus, yellow-ring] *Bruant*, m.

YELLOWISH (ïël'-ô-ïche), *adj.* [ſomewhat yellow] *Jaunâtre, qui tire ſur le jaune, blondiſſant.*

YELLOWISHNESS (ïël'-ô-ïche-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of approaching to yellow] *Couleur jaunâtre.*

YELLOWNESS (ïël'-ô-nĕce), *ſ.* [the quality of being yellow] *Couleur jaune*, f.

YELLOW-RING (ïël'-ô-rïn'gne), *ſ.* V. YELLOW-HAMMER.

YELLOWS (ïël'-ôz), *ſ.* [the jaundice] *La jauniſſe.*

YELLOWS, *ſ.* [a diſeaſe in horſes much like jaundice in man] *Jauniſſe*, f.

YELLOW-WATER-FLAG (ïël'-ô-eüâ-teür-flague), [a water-plant] *Flambe blanche*, f. *iris*, f. *glaïeul*, m.

To YELP (ïëlp), *v. n.* [to bark] *Aboyer*, comme un chien; *glapir*, comme un renard.

YELPING (ïëlp'-ïn'gne), *ſ.* [the cry of the fox] *Glapiſſement*, m.

YELPING, *adj.* [V. To YELP] *Glapiſſant.*

YEOMAN (ïô'-măne), *ſ.* [a farmer, a gentleman farmer, a free-holder] *Un riche payſan, un homme qui fait valoir ſon bien.*

YEOMAN [a gentleman ſervant] *Officier chez le roi* ou *la reine.* The yeoman of the wine-cellar, *Chef d'écharſonnerie.* The ye man of the chaundry, *Celui qui garde les chandelles.* The yeoman of the ſcullery, *Le garde-vaiſſelle.* A yeoman of the robes, *or* groom of the ward-robe, *Un valet de la garderobe.* The yeomen of the guard, *Les gardes à pied* du roi d'Angleterre.

YEOMAN [in Sea-language] *Officier marinier des vaiſſeaux de guerre Anglois, qui, ſous les ordres du maître d'équipage ou du maître canonnier, eſt chargé de l'arrangement & de la diſtribution des munitions & recharges, & d'en tenir compte.* Yeoman of the ſheets, *Officier marinier de manœuvre qui étoit chargé de veiller les écoutes, (uſage qui n'exiſte plus).* Yeoman of the powder-room, *Gardien de la ſainte barbe.* Gunner's yeoman, *Officier marinier de canonnage*, chargé de l'arrangement & de la diſtribution des recharges du maître canonnier.

YEOMANRY (ïô'-măn'-ré), *ſ.* [the collective body of yeomen] *Le corps des officiers chez le roi*, ou *de ceux qu'on appelle* yeomen *au premier ſens.*

YERK (ïĕrk), *ſ.* [a quick motion] *Un mouvement preſt, vif, rapide.*

To YERK [to throw out or move with a ſpring] *Lancer, ébruer* ou *s'ébruer* (détacher des ruades, en parlant d'un cheval). Yerking horſe [that ſtrikes with his hind legs] *Cheval qui rue.*

To YERN (ïĕrn). V. To YEARN.

YERVA-CANINI, *or* CANIENI, *ſ.* [an herb of Paraguay, reſembling green-tea, which purifies the waters in which it is infuſed] *Yerva canieni*, f.

Yerva de pitos [the name of an American herb, made uſe of, it is ſaid, by the pito, a ſort of bird, to pierce rocks] *Yerva des pitos*, f.

YES (ïĕce), *adv.* [of affirmation] *Oui.* Yes, truly, *Oui, vraiment.* I ſay yes, *Je dis qu'oui.*

YES, *ſ. Ex.* One yes may make me happy, *Un oui peut me rendre heureux.*

YEST (ïëste), *ſ.* [the ſpume, the flower of beer in fermentation] *Levure*, f. *écume de biere*, f. par extenſion *l'écume* de la mer agitée. To have ſufficient yeſt [among Brewers] *Avoir un pied de levain.*

YESTER (ïës'-teür), *adj.* [being next before the preſent day] *D'hier.* Yeſter ſun, *Le ſoleil d'hier, le jour d'hier.*

YESTERDAY (ïës'-teür-dé), *adv.* [on the day laſt paſt] *Hier.* Yeſterday morning, *Hier matin.* The day before yeſterday, *Avant-hier.* Yeſterday-evening, *Hier au ſoir.*

YESTERNIGHT (ïës'-teür-năïte), *ſ.* [the night before this night] *La nuit avant la dernière.*

YESTERNIGHT, *adv.* [on the night laſt paſt] *Hier au ſoir.*

YESTY (ïës'-té), *adj.* [frothy, ſpumy] *Ecumeux, qui écume.* Yeſty waves, *Les flots écumeux.*

YET (ïëte), *conj.* [nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding] *Néanmoins, cependant, toutefois.* She is ugly, and yet he loves her, *Elle eſt laide, & cependant il l'aime.*

YET, *adv.* [beſide, ſtill] *Encore.* This furniſhes us with yet one more reaſon of it, *Ceci nous en fournit encore une raiſon de plus.* While they were yet heathens, *Tandis qu'ils étoient encore païens.*

YET [at this time] *Encore.* He is not come yet, *Il n'eſt pas encore venu.*

¶ Yet, *cependant*; in the mean while, *cependant*; however, *pourtant*; nevertheleſs, *néanmoins* (ſynon.): *yet* aſſures with firmneſs, in ſpite of oppoſition; *in the mean while* affirms only, againſt contrary appearances; *however* diſtinguiſhes two things which ſeem oppoſite; *nevertheleſs* affirms a thing by exception. Ex. Though all men are in arms againſt truth, *yet* does not this prevent its triumphing; ſome parents are very ſtrict with their children, and *in the mean while* indulge themſelves in every thing their heart can wiſh. Addiſon was a wretched ſpeaker, *however* he was an excellent author. Churchill was a bad liver, *nevertheleſs* he did ſome ſervice to his country, by ridiculing vice, and laſhing venality.

YEUSE, *ſ.* [a ſort of dwarf or hollyleaved ever-green oak] *Yeuſe*, m. *chêne vert*, m.

YEW (ïeü), *ſ.* [an ever-green tree of tough wood] *If*, m.

YEW [among Salt-workers; the firſt riſing of a ſcum upon the brine] *Premiere écume du ſel.*

YEWEN (ïoü'n), *adj.* [made of the wood of yew] *D'if.*

YGA, YOVERA, *or* IVORY-TREE, *ſ.* [the name of certain trees of Braſil] *Yga*, m. *ivoire arbre*, m.

To YIELD (ïïld), -ING, -ED, *v. a.* [to produce, to bring forth] *Rapporter, produire, rendre.* Strabo tells us that the mines at Carthage yielded the Romans, *per diem*, to the value of twenty-five thouſand drachms, *Strabon nous dit que les mines de Carthage rapportoient par jour aux Romains la valeur de vingt-cinq mille drachmes.* That tree yields very good fruit, *Cet arbre produit de très-bon fruit.* The roſe yields a ſweet ſmell, *La roſe rend une bonne odeur.*

To YIELD [to give, to grant, to permit] *Donner, accorder, permettre.* Yield me a good reaſon for it, *Donnez-m'en une bonne raiſon.* They muſt needs yield me this, *Il faut de néceſſité qu'ils m'accordent ceci.* As much as the nature of things can yield, *Autant que la nature des choſes peut le permettre.*

To YIELD [to give over *or* up, to emit, to ſurrender] *Céder, abandonner, rendre, déférer, concéder.* To yield one's right, *Céder ſon droit.* To yield the victory, *Céder la victoire.* To yield one's ſelf to the mercy of another, *S'abandonner à la merci de quelqu'un.* To yield up a city, *Rendre une ville.* To yield *or* yield up the ghoſt, *Rendre l'âme.*

To YIELD, *v. n.* [to ſubmit; to comply with any thing, *or* with things] *Céder, ſe laiſſer aller; plier, ſuccomber, ſe ſoumettre, ſe rendre,* * † *céder.* His courage never yields, *Son courage ne cède jamais.* To yield to the times, *Céder au temps.* All things yield to the force of arms, *Tout plie ſous la force des armes.* To yield to the temptation, *Succomber à la tentation.* I cannot yield to theſe terms, *Je ne ſaurois me ſoumettre à ces conditions.* You will not yield to their entreaties, *Vous ne vous rendrez point à leurs inſtances.* She is a little too yielding, *Elle ſe rend trop facilement; elle eſt un peu trop facile, trop complaiſante.*

To YIELD [to concede, to allow, to grant] *Avouer, convenir, accorder, conſentir, tomber d'accord.* If we yield that there is a God, *Si nous convenons* ou *accordons qu'il y a un Dieu.* I yield to it, *J'y conſens.*

YIELDED (ÿīld '-ĕd), *part. adj. Produit, rapporté; cédé, abandonné; rendu, accordé.*

YIELDER (ÿīld '-eūr), *ſ.* [one who yields] *Celui qui cède, ceſſionnaire,* m.

YIELDING (ÿīld '-ĭn'gne), *ſ.* [*from* To Yield] *L'action de céder, &c.*

YIELDING, *adj.* [that yields *or* ſubmits eaſily] *Facile, accommodant, qui condeſcend aiſément, qui ſe rend facilement.* V. DUCTILE.

YIELDINGLY (ÿīld '-ĭn'gne-le), *adv.* [freely] *Librement, franchement.* To carry one's ſelf yieldingly, *Etre facile, avoir de la condeſcendance,* ou *de la complaiſance.*

YIELDINGNESS (ÿīld '-ĭn'gne-nĕce) *ſ.* [complaiſance, courteous compliance] *Facilité,* f. *complaiſance,* f. *condeſcendance,* f.

YNCA, *or* INCA (in '-ka), *ſ.* [an appellation anciently given to the kings of Peru, and the princes of their blood] *Inca,* m.

YOKE (ÿôke), *ſ.* [a bandage placed on the neck of draught-oxen] *Joug,* m. au propre & au figuré, m. To put the oxen to the yoke, *Mettre les bœufs au joug.*

* The yoke of matrimony, *Le joug du mariage, le lien conjugal.* Our nation is under the yoke, *Notre nation eſt ſous le joug, dans l'eſclavage.* To ſhake off the yoke of a tyrant, *Secouer le joug d'un tyran.*

* ✝ To draw the yoke together, *Agir de concert.*

YOKE [a couple *or* pair] *Une couple, une paire.* A yoke of oxen, *Une couple* ou *une paire de bœufs.*

YOKE, *ſ.* [in Sea-language; tiller] *Barre du gouvernail,* f.

To YOKE, -ING, -ED, *v. a* [to bind by yoke to a carriage; to join *or* couple with another; to enſlave, to ſubdue] *Mettre au joug, accoupler*; au figuré, *ſubjuguer, réduire en eſclavage.* To yoke the oxen, *Mettre les bœufs au joug, les accoupler.*

† 'Tis time to yoke when the cart comes to the horſes, *Il eſt temps qu'une femme ſe marie quand elle recherche l'homme.*

* He yoked them, *Il les ſubjugua.*

YOKED (ÿôk't), *part. adj. Mis au joug, accouplé*; *ſubjugué, réduit en eſclavage.*

* To be yoked in marriage, *Etre ſous le joug du mariage.*

YOKE-ELM (ÿôke '-ĕlm), *ſ.* [hornbeam-tree] *Charme,* m.

YOKE-FELLOW (ÿôke '-fĕl 'ô), *and* YOKE-MATE (ÿôke '-méte), *ſ.* [companion in labour] *Compagnon de travail.*

YOKOLA, *ſ.* [a bread made of various ſorts of fiſhes, by the ſavages of Kamtſcatka and Siberia] *Yokola,* m.

YOLITE, *ſ.* [violaris lapis, *or* lapis odore violarum] *Yolite,* f. *pierre de violette,* f.

YOLK (ÿuk). V. YELK.

YON (ÿŏne), YONO (ÿŏn'd), *and* YONDER (ÿŏn'd '-eŭr), *adj.* [being at a diſtance within view] *A quelque diſtance de la vue; qui eſt là, que l'on voit là.* Madam, yon young fellow ſwears he will ſpeak with you, *Madame, ce jeune homme que vous voyez-là jure qu'il veut vous parler.*

YON, YONO, *and* YONDER, *adv.* [at a diſtance within view] *Là, là-bas.* What do you ſee yonder? *Que voyez-vous-là?* Yonder he is, *Le voilà.* Yonder are two women, *Je vois là-bas deux femmes.*

YOND (ÿon'd), *adj.* [mad, furious] *Furieux, enragé.*

YORE (ÿôre), *adv.* [old time] *Jadis, autrefois, il y a long-temps, anciennement.*

In times of yore, *Jadis.*

YORK (ÿ rk), *ſ.* [an ancient city of England; lat. 53°-59' N. lon. 1° 1' W.] *York,* m.

YORKSHIRE (ÿork '-chère), *ſ.* [the largeſt county of England] *Yorkſhire,* m.

YOU (ÿoū), *pron.* [the plural of *Thou*] *Vous.* As you ſee, *Comme vous voyez.* I love you ſincerely, *Je vous aime ſincèrement.*

YOUGHALL (ÿoŭ '-hâl), *ſ.* [a conſiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork; lat. 51°-59' N lon. 7°-45' W.] *Youghall,* m.

YOUNG (ÿeŭn'g), *adj.* [being in the firſt part of life] *Jeune.* A young boy, girl, horſe, plant, *Un jeune garçon; une jeune fille; un jeune cheval; une jeune plante.* § A young fellow, *Une jeune barbe.* Young hare-brained fellow, *Levron.* To have a young face, *Avoir le viage jeune.* A young ſhoot, *Un rejeton, un nouveau jet.*

* YOUNG, *Jeune,* ſignifie au figuré, *qui n'a pas le jugement mûr,* ou *l'eſprit fait.* A young beginner, *Un novice, un commençant; une perſonne qui entre dans le monde, qui ne fait que de s'établir.*

✝ As ſoon goes the young lamb's ſkin to the market as the old ewe's, *Auſſi-tôt meurt le veau que la vache.*

† A young ſaint, an old devil, *De jeune ange, vieux diable.*

† A young whore, an old ſaint, *De jeune putain, vieille dévote.*

† A young ſerving man, an old beggar, *De jeune domeſtique, vieux gueux.*

† Young fleſh, and old fiſh, *Jeune chair, & vieux priſon.*

YOUNG, *ſ.* [the offspring of animals collectively] *Petits,* m pl. The young ones of a beaſt, *Les petits d'une bête.* To bring forth young ones, *Faire ſes petits.* To bear young, *Porter.* To be with young, *Etre pleine,* en parlant d'une femelle.

YOUNGER (ÿeŭn'gu '-eŭr), [the comparative of YOUNG] *Plus jeune, cadet, cadette.* She is younger than you, *Elle eſt plus jeune que vous.* Your younger brother, *or* ſiſter, *Votre frère cadet, votre cadet; votre ſœur cadette, votre cadette.*

☞ To be the younger hand (at play), *Etre dernier en carte*

YOUNGEST (ÿeŭn'gu '-ĕſte), [the ſuperlative of YOUNG] *Le plus jeune, le cadet.* He is the youngeſt brother of all, *Il eſt plus jeune de tous les freres, le cadet de tous.*

☞ The youngeſt hand (at play), *Le dernier en carte, celui qui fait* ou *qui donne.*

YOUNGISH (ÿeŭn'gu '-ĭche), *adj.* [ſomewhat young] *Un peu jeune.*

YOUNGLING (ÿeŭn'g '-lĭn'gne), *ſ.* [any creature in the firſt part of life] *Un petit.*

YOUNGLY (ÿeŭn'g '-lé), *adv.* [early in life] *En bas âge, dès la jeuneſſe*; ou bien, *en jeune homme, en novice.*

§ YOUNGSTER (ÿeŭn'g '-steŭr), *and* YOUNKER (ÿeŭn'gk '-eŭr), *ſ.* [ludicrouſly a young perſon] *Un jeune homme, une jeune perſonne.*

YOUNKERS, *ſ. pl.* [among Sailors; the younger ſailors, foremaſt-men] *Mouſſes* ou *garçons de bord,* m. pl.

YOUR (ÿoŭeŭr), *art. poſſ.* of the ſecond perſon plural [belonging to you] *Votre,* au pluriel *vos.* Your book, *Votre livre.* Your books, *Vos livres.* Your miſtreſs is dead, *Votre maîtreſſe eſt morte.*

YOURS (ÿoŭeŭrz), *pron. poſſ.* of the ſecond perſon plural [belonging to you] *Le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres; à vous.* This is yours, *Voici le vôtre.* This book is yours, *Ce livre eſt à vous.* I am yours (that is your ſervant), *Je ſuis tout à vous, je ſuis votre ſerviteur.*

YOURSELF (ÿ ŭr-sĕl.f '), *pron.* [you, even you] *Vous-même.* Do it yourſelf, *Faites-le vous-même.*

On dit auſſi you yourſelf, your own ſelf; *& au pluriel* yourſelves, your own ſelves, *vous-mêmes.*

YOUTH (ÿoŭtsh), *ſ.* [the part of life ſucceeding to childhood, adoleſcence] *La jeuneſſe, adoleſcence,* f. ‡ *jouvence,* f. *le bas âge*; ſignifie auſſi *les jeunes gens*; ou même, *un jeune homme, un jeune garçon, un adoleſcent,* m. § *un jouvenceau,* m. In the prime of youth, *Dans la fleur de la jeuneſſe.* It is fit to read the beſt authors to youth firſt, *Il eſt à propos de commencer par lire les meilleurs auteurs aux jeunes gens.* The unhappy youth died, *Le malheureux jeune homme mourut.*

YOUTHFUL (ÿoŭtth '-foŭl), *adj.* [young, vigorous] *Jeune, frais, vigoureux.* In my youthful days, *Dans mes jeunes ans.* A youthful face, *Un viſage frais, un air de fraîcheur* ou *de jeuneſſe ſur le viſage.* He is youthful yet, *Il eſt encore vigoureux.*

YOUTHFUL [ſuitable to the firſt part of life] *Jeune, de jeuneſſe, convenable à un jeune homme, badin, folâtre.* A youthful prank *or* trick, *Un trait de jeuneſſe, une jolie de jeune homme.*

YOUTHFULLY (ÿoŭtsh '-foŭl-é), *adv.* [in a youthful manner] *En jeune homme,* ou *en jeune femme.*

YOUTHFULNESS (ÿoŭtsh '-foŭl-nĕce), *ſ.* [youth, youthful frolick] *Jeuniſſe,* f. ou *tour de jeuneſſe,* m *action de jeune homme.*

† YOUTHLY (ÿoŭtsh '-lé), *and* ✝ YOUTHY (ÿoŭtsh '-ey, *adj.* [young, youthful] *Jeune.*

YPAPAYA, *ſ* [a marine monſter, triton, or merman of Braſil] *Ypapaya,* m.

YPECACUANHA, *or* IPECACUANNA, *ſ.* [a medicinal root] *Ypecacuanha,* m.

YPRES (ÿī '-peŭrz), *ſ.* [a handſome, large, and conſiderable town of Flanders; lat. 50°-51' N. lon. 2°-48' E.] *Ypres,* m.

YQUETAHA, *ſ.* [a medicinal plant of Braſil; the common water-betony] *Yquetaya,* f. *ſtrœchulaire aquatique,* f.

YSARD, *ſ.* [the chamois, or rupricapra] *Ysard,* m.

YSQUIEPATLI, *or* USQUIEPATLI, *ſ.* [a ſort of badger, or pole-cat of Guatimalo] *Uſquiepatli,* m.

YSSEL. V. ISSEL.

YTAHU, *ſ.* [in Paraguay, a ſpecies of geodes]. V. GEODES.

YUCCA, *ſ.* [the manihot of caſſada; Indian bread] *Yuca,* m. *manihot, manioque,* ou *magnoc,* m.

YUCCA, *ſ.* [Bot. Adam's needle] *Aloës pitte,* ou *chanvre des Indiens,* m.

✝ YUCK (ÿeŭk). V. ITCH.

YULE (ÿoŭle), *ſ.* [the time of Chriſtmas] *Noël,* m. Yole games [Chriſtmas-gambols] *Les réjouiſſances* ou *les danſes de Noël.*

YUX (ÿeŭks). V. HICCOUGH.

Z.

Z Cette lettre ſe nomme en Anglois izzard, *mais plus communement* zed. *Ce mot* izzard *peut s'interpréter* ſ ſurd, une ſ ſourde, *c. à d. aduucie, & non* ſ hard, une ſ rude; *car il eſt évident que le ſon de cette conſonne eſt le ſon doux de l'*s

Quand après une ſyllabe ſur laquelle tombe l'accent, z ſe trouve ſuivi des diphthongues u *ou* ier, *il prend comme* ſ *une ſorte d'aſpiration, mais qui eſt plus douce; & de même que l'*s *s'articule* che, *le* z *s'articule* je: *Ex.* azure, razure; glazier, grazier, &c. *qui ſe prononcent:* é '-jeŭre, ré '-jeŭre; glé '-jeŭre, gré '-jeŭre

Z (īz '-eŭrd, *ou* zĕd), *ſ.* [the laſt letter of the alphabet] *Z,* m.

ZAAGFISH, *ſ.* [the Dutch name for a ſpecies of flying-fiſh of India] *Zaagviſch,* m.

ZAART-STICK, *ſ.* [the name of a ſort of ſtock-fiſh] *Zaart-ſtick,* m.

ZACCON, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of foreign plum-tree of Jericho] *Zaccon,* m.

ZACINTHA, *ſ* [Bot. Wart gum-ſuccory, a med. plant] *Zacinthe,* f.

ZAFFER, ZAFFRE, *or* SAFFRE, *ſ.* [in Chym. a calx of cobalt] *Saffre,* or *Zaffre,* m.

ZAFFRAM,

ZAFFRAM, *v.* SAFFRON [zafrania, yellow of ſaffron] *Jaune de ſafran*, m.

ZAGARA, *ſ.* [a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near Parnaſſus] *Zagara*, ou *Hélicon*, m.

ZAGATULLA, *ſ.* [a town of N. America, in New Spain; lat. 17°-50′ N. lon. 104°-35′ W.] *Zacatula*, m.

ZAGRAD, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and populous town of Sclavonia; lat. 46°-20′ N. lon. 15°-41′ E.] *Zagrad*, m.

ZAGREUS (zé'-gĭ ĕŭce), *ſ.* [Mythol. a title of Bacchus] *Zagréus*, m.

ZAGU, *ſ.* [Bot. ſago-tree] *Zagu*, m.

ZAIM, *ſ.* [timariot, a horſe-man in the Turkiſh militia] *Zaïm*, m. *timariot*, m.

ZAIM [timar, a portion of land allotted for the ſubſiſtence of a horſe-man in the Turkiſh militia] *Zaïmet*, m. *timar*, m.

ZAIN, *adj.* [in Manege; ſaid of a horſe that has no white ſpot upon him] *Zain*.

ZAMORA, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in Leon; lat. 41°-31′ N. lon 5°-18′ W.] *Zamora*, m.

ZAMOSKI, *ſ* [a ſtrong town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia; lat 50°-52′ N. lon 23°-26′ E.] *Zamoſk*, m.

ZANGARIAS, *ſ. pl* [Indian pirates on the coaſt of Malabar] *Zangarins*, m. pl.

ZANNICHELLIA, *v.* APONOGETON.

ZANTE, *ſ.* [an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the Morea; lat. 37°-53′ N. lon. 21°-3 E.] *Zante*, m.

ZANY (zé'-né), *ſ.* [a merry-andrew, a buffoon] *Un zani*, *un bouffon*.

To ZANY, *v. a.* [to mimick] *Imiter*, *contrefaire*, *copier*.

ZAPATA, *or* SAPATA, *ſ.* [ſlipper; a feaſt held in Italy, wherein preſents are hid in the ſlippers of thoſe to whom honour is done] *La fête des pantouffles*.

ZARA, *ſ.* [an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable city of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia; lat. 44°-30′ N. lon. 16°-6′ E.] *Zara*, m

ZARNACH, *or* ZARNICH [the orpiment among the Arabians] *Zarnach*, m.

ZATOR, *ſ.* [a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia; lat. 49°-54′ N. lon. 19°-42′ E.] *Zator*, m

ZEA (zī), *ſ.* [ſpelt-corn, maize] *Froment locar*, m. *blé locar*, m. *épeautre*, m.

ZEAL (zīle), *ſ.* [paſſionate ardour for any thing *or* perſon] *Zèle*, m. *ardeur*, f. *affection ardente*. Full of zeal, *Zélé*, *-ée*.

ZEALAND (zī'-lăn'de), *ſ.* [one of the ſeven United Provinces in the Netherlands] *Zélande*, f.

ZEALAND NEW [an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean] *La nouvelle Zélande*.

ZEALOT (zĕl'-eŭte), *ſ.* [one paſſionately ardent in any cauſe] *Zélateur*, m. *zélatrice*, f. *un homme tranſporté d'un faux zèle*, ou *d'un zèle aveugle*; *emporté*. The greateſt zealots are often the moſt ignorant, *Les zélateurs les plus ardens ſont ſouvent les plus ignorans*.

ZEALOUS (zĕl'-eŭce), *adj.* [ardently paſſionate in any cauſe] *Zélé*, *plein de zèle*, *ardent*.

ZEALOUSLY (zĕl'-eŭs-lé), *adv.* [with zeal *or* paſſionate ardour] *Avec zèle*, *avec ardeur*.

ZEALOUSNESS (zĕl'-eŭs-nĕce), *ſ. Qualité d'être zélé*, f.

ZEBOA, *or* SABOIM, *ſ.* [a beautiful but very dangerous viper of the iſland of Nera in the Eaſt Ocean] *Zéboa*, f.

ZEBRA, *ſ.* [a mule or wild aſs of Africa, moſt elegantly ſtriped, but untameable and uſeleſs] *Zébre*, m. *âne rayé du Cap de Bonne Eſpérance*, m.

ZEBRA [a ſhell of the order of the buccina] *Zèbre*, m. *âne rayé*, m.

ZEBU, *ſ.* [Bos Indicus] *Zébu*, m. *petit bœuf à boſſe* (*de Numidie*), m.

ZECHIN (tchi'-kīne), *ſ.* [a gold coin worth about nine ſhillings] *Un ſequin*, monnoie d'or de Veniſe.

ZEDOARY (zi'-cô ă'-ré), *ſ.* [a medicinal root of an Eaſt Indian ſpicy plant, a ſort of contra-yerva] *Zédoaire*, f.

ZEEBOT-JE, *ſ.* [an Indian fiſh] *Zéebot-je*, m.

ZELL, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; lat. 52°-49′ N. lon. 10°-12′ E.] *Zell*, m.

ZEMBLA NOVA, *ſ.* [a very large iſland in the Northern Ocean] *La nouvelle Zemble*.

ZEMORRAD, *ſ.* [the Arabic name for the Oriental emerald] *Zamarat*, m.

ZENDAVESTA, *or* ZEND, *ſ.* [a book aſcribed to Zoroaſter] *Zend-aveſta*, m.

ZENDEL, *ſ.* [a fiſh of the Danube; the lacertus peregrinus] *Zendel* ou *zingel* ou *kelze*, m.

ZENICON, *ſ.* [a poiſon of a quick ſpreading nature, uſed by the Celtic hunters to poiſon the tips of their arrows; its antidote, the leaves of oak, beech, &c.] *Zénicon*, m.

ZENITH (zi'-nĭtsh), *ſ.* [the point over head, oppoſite to Nadir] *Zénith*, m. ou *point vertical*.

ZEOLITE, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. a peculiar ſort of ſtone] *Zéolite*, f. *pierre écumante*, f.

ZEPHYR (zĕf'-ĕr), *and* ZEPHYRUS (zĕf'-ĕr-eŭce), *ſ.* [the weſt wind] *Zéphyr*, m ou *Zéphyre*, le vent d'oueſt ou d'occident, *m.* The gentle Zephyr, *Le doux Zéphyr*.

ZEPHYRUS, *ſ.* [Mythol. the ſon of Æolus and Aurora, and the weſt wind] *Zéphyre*, m.

ZERDA, *ſ.* [Zoology; an animal of the dog-kind, which inhabits the deſert of Saara] *Zerda*, m.

ZERETH (zi'-rĕtsh), *ſ.* [an Hebrew meaſure of nine inches] *Zéreth*, m.

ZERNA, *ſ.* [in Chym. the leproſy of metals] *Zerna*, m.

ZERO. *V.* NOUGHT.

ZERUMBETH, *ſ.* [a very ſcarce med. root, of the taſte of ginger and ſmell of zedoary] *Zerumbeth*, m.

ZEST (zĕste), *ſ.* [a thin piece of orange or citron peel ſqueezed into wine; a reliſh, a taſte added] *Zeſte*, m.

† ZEST [afternoon's nap] *Méridienne*, f. *ſieſte*, f To go to one's zeſt, *Faire la méridienne*, *dormir après qu'on a dîné*.

To ZEST, *v. a.* [to heighten by an additional reliſh] *Relever*.

ZETA, *or* ZETECULA, *ſ.* [a withdrawing chamber, with pipes running along the wall, to receive from below either a cool or warm air] *Zéta*, m. *ſorte de boudoir*.

ZETES (zi'-tīz), *and* CALAIS (kăl'-ă-ĭz), [Mythol. ſons of Boreas and Orythia] *Zétès*, m. *Calaïs*, m.

ZETETICK (zi'-tĕt-ĭk), *adj* [Mathem. proceeding by inquiry] *Zététique*. Zetetic method (made uſe of to inveſtigate or find the ſolution of a problem), *La méthode zététique*.

ZETUS (zi'-teŭce), *ſ* [Mythol. the ſon of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in muſic] *Zétus*, m.

ZEUGMA (zeŭg'-mă), *ſ* [Gram. a ſpecies of elliptis of an adjective or verb] *Zeugma*, m.

ZEUS, *ſ* [Mythol. a title of Jupiter] *Zeus*, m.

ZIBELLINA MUSTELA, *ſ.* [the fable, a northern quadruped of the weaſel-kind] *Zabelle*, f. *zibeline*, f. *ſable*, *ſoble*, *hermeline*, f.

ZIBETA, *ſ.* [civet, or civet-cat] *Zibet oriental*, m.

ZIDRACH, *ſ.* [the hippocampus] *Zidrac*, m.

ZIGZAG (zĭg'-zăg), *ſ. & adj* [any thing compoſed of ſhort turns] *Zigzag*. A trench formed like a zigzag, *Une tranchée faite en zigzag*.

ZIG-ZAG [a ſort of inſect] *Zig-zag*, m.

ZIMBIS, *or* SIMBOS, *ſ.* [a ſhell called alſo cauris or gowries, a ſort of porcelain-ſhell or money-ſhell] *Zimbis* or *Simbos*, m.

ZIMENT-WATER, *or* COPPER-WATER, *ſ.* [Nat. Hiſt. water found in copper-mines of Hungary, that are ſuppoſed to change iron into copper] *Eau de cément*, f. *eau vitriolique* ou *cémentatoire*, f.

ZINC. *V.* ZINK.

ZINGI [the name of a ſeed, the ſtarry head aniſe] *Zingi*, ſ. m.

ZINK (zĭn'k), *or* ZINC, *ſ.* [ſpelter, ſpeauter, tutenag, Indian tin; a ſemi-metal, a mineral] *Zinc*, m. *antimoine femelle*. Zink mixed with tin makes it harder, *Le zinc mêlé avec l'étain le rend plus dur*. Zink caſt into bars *or* pigs, *Zinc arco*.

ZIRIC-ZEE, *ſ.* [a handſome and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the iſle of Shouen; lat. 51°-36′ N. lon. 4°-10′ E.] *Ziric-Zée*, m.

ZISEL, *ſ.* [the earleſs marmot, *or* mus citellus] *Ziſel*, m. *zemni* ou *zemni*, m. *chien de terre*, m

ZIVOLO, *ſ.* [Ornithol. a ſort of yellow hammer] *Proyer*, m.

ZIZANIA, *ſ.* [Bot. lolium, darnel] *Zizanie*, *f. ivraie*, f.

ZIZIPHUS, *ſ.* [a tree that bears the fruit called jujube] *Ziziphe*, m.

ZOCLE (zo'-kl'), *ſ.* [Architt a ſmall ſort of ſtand *or* pedeſtal] *Socle*, m. *V.* SOCLE.

ZODIACAL, *adj. Zodiacal*.

ZODIACK (zô'-dĭ-ăk), *ſ.* [a great circle of the ſphere, making an angle of 23° and a half with the equator, and containing the twelve ſigns] *Le zodiaque*. The twelve ſigns of the zodiac, *Les douze ſignes du zodiaque*.

ZOILUS (zŏĭl'-eŭce), *ſ.* [a bad critick, an envious man] *Zoïle*, m. *envieux*, m.

ZOLLERN, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia; lat. 48°-24′ N. lon. 9°-8′ E.] *Zollern*, m.

ZOLNOCK, *ſ.* [a town of Upper Hungary; lat. 47°-10′ N. lon 20°-50′ E.] *Zolnock*, m.

ZONE (zône), *ſ.* [a girdle] *Une ceinture*. Zones [applied to the appearance of bands *or* belts, on ſhells and precious ſtones] *Zones*, f. pl.

ZONE [a diviſion of the earth] *Zone*, f. terme de Géographie. There are five zones, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid, *Il y a cinq zones*; *une torride*, *deux tempérées*, *& deux glaciales*.

ZONE [circuit, circumference] *Circonférence*, f *circuit*, m.

ZONE-COLIN, *ſ.* [a Mexican bird] *Zone-colin*, m.

ZOOGLYPHITES, *ſ pl.* [figured ſtones bearing the impreſſions of animals] *Zooglyphites*, m. pl.

ZOOGRAPHER (zô-ŏg'-ră-feŭr), *ſ.* [one who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals] *Un zographe*.

ZOOGRAPHY (zô-ŏg-ră-fé), *ſ.* [a deſcription of animals] *Zographie*, f.

ZOOKERS, *ſ.* [a comical oath] *Ventre bleu*, *ventre ſaint gris*.

ZOOKS! *int. Vive Dieu*.

ZOOLATRIA, *ſ.* [worſhip offered to animals] *Zoolâtrie*, f.

ZOOLITHES, *ſ.* [hard parts of animals become foſſile] *Zoolites*, m. pl.

ZOOLOGY (zô-ŏl ô-djé), *ſ.* [diſcourſe of animals] *Zoologie*, f.

ZOOMORPHYTES, *ſ. pl.* [ſtones which bear a ſort of reſemblance to known animals] *Zoomorphytes*, m pl.

ZOOPHAGE, *ſ.* [a name given to thoſe carnivorous animals that naturally ſeek and feed on fleſh, but eſpecially to flies that ſuck animals] *Zoophage*, m.

ZOOPHORICK (zô-ô-fŏr'-ĭk), *adj.* [Archit. having the figure of ſome animal] *Zoophorique*.

rique. Zoophoric column, that bears an animal, *Colonne zoophorique.*

ZOOPHORUS (zô-ŏf'-ô-reŭce), *ſ.* [Architect. a frieze, ſo called becauſe adorned with figures of animals] *Zoophore*, m.

ZOOPHYTE (zô'-ô-fîte), *or* ZOOPHYTON, *ſ.* [plant-animal; a marine ſubſtance which partakes of the nature both of vegetables and animals] *Zoophyte*, m. *plante animale*, f. *corps naturel qui tient de la plante & de l'animal.* Zoophyton-worm, *Ver-zoophyte*, m.

ZOOTOMIST (zô-ŏt'-ô-miſte), *ſ.* [a ſector of beaſts] *Zootomiſte*, m.

ZOOTOMY (zô-ŏt'-ô-mé), *ſ.* [diſſection of the bodies of beaſts] *Zootomie*, f. *diſſections animaux : l'anatomie des animaux.*

ZOOPHYTOLITES, *ſ. pl.* [foſſil or petrefactions of zoophytes] *Zoophytolites*, pl.

ZOOTYPOLITI, *ſ. pl.* [ſtones which bear the impreſſion of animals, or ſome part of them] *Zootypolites*, m. pl.

ZOPISSA, *ſ.* [naval pitch ſcraped from old ſhips, is a reſolutive and deſiccative matter] *Zopiſſa*, f. *poix navale*, f.

ZORILLE, *ſ.* [a ſpecies of weaſel of Peru, its ſtinking peſtilential vapour ſtupefies even the panther] *Zorille*, m. *mapurita*, m. *mouffette*, f. *bête puante*, f. *enfant du diable*, m.

ZOUT-PAN, *ſ.* [a curious ſalt-lake in the country of the Hottentots] *Zout-Pan*, m.

ZUG, *ſ.* [one of the cantons of Switzerland] *Zug*, m.

ZUIDER-ZEE [a great bay of the German Ocean] *Zuider-zée*, m.

ZULPICH, *ſ.* [a town of Germany in the duchy of Juliers; lat. 50°-46′ N. lon. 6°-40′ E.] *Zulpich* ou *Zulch*, m. autrefois *Tolbiac*, m.

ZURICH, *ſ.* [an ancient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the ſame name; lat. 47°-20′ N. lon. 8°-30′ E.] *Zurich*, m.

ZURNAPA, *ſ.* [Zoology, camelopardal] *Zurnapa*, m. *camélopard*, m. *giraffe*, f.

ZUTPHEN, *ſ.* [a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the United Provinces in Guelderland; lat. 52°-10′ N. lon. 6°-0′ E.] *Zutphen*, m.

ZWITER, *ſ.* [a ſort of tin-ore] *Zwite*, m.

ZWOLL, *ſ.* [a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overiſſel; lat. 52°-33′ N. lon. 6°-10′ E.] *Zwol*, m.

ZYGOMA, *ſ.* [in Anatomy; os jugale, a bone of the head] *Zygome*, m.

ZYME, *ſ.* [ferment or leaven] *Zyme*, m.

ZYMOLOGY, *ſ.* [the doctrine of fermentation] *Zymotechnie*, f. *zymologie*, f.

ZYMOMA, *ſ.* [a medical term] *Zymome*, m.

ZYMOSIMETER, *ſ* [an inſtrument to meaſure the degree of fermentation cauſed by the mixtures of bodies] *Zymoſimetre*, m.

ZYTHOGALA, *ſ.* [Med. mixture of beer and milk] *Zythogale*, m.

LISTE ALPHABETIQUE

Des NOMS de BAPTEME les plus Ordinaires d'Hommes & de Femmes, En François *&en* Anglois.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

Of the moſt Common CHRISTIAN NAMES of MEN and WOMEN, In *French* and *Engliſh.*

NOMS D'HOMMES.

NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron, *Aaron.*
Abel, *Abel.*
Abraham, *Abraham.*
Achille, *Achilles.*
Adam, *Adam.*
Adolphe, *Adolphus.*
Adrien, *Adrian.*
Alain, *Alan* or *Allen.*
Alaric, *Alarick* or *Alric.*
Albert, *Albert.*
Alexandre, *Alexander.*
Alfred, *Alfred.*
Alphonſe, *Alphonſus.*
Aluin, *Alwin.*
Ambroiſe, *Ambroſe.*
Amédée, *Amedeus* or *Amadeus.*
André, *Andrew.*
Anne, *Anna.*
Anſelme, *Anſelm.*
Antoine, *Anthony.*
Archibald *ou* Archambaut, *Archibald.*
Arnaud, *Arnold.*
Artus, *Arthur.*
Auguſte, *Auguſtus.*
Auguſtin, *Auſtin.*

B.

Balthaſar, *Balthaſar.*
Baptiſe, *ou* Batiſte, *Baptiſt.*
Barnabé, *Barnaby.*
Barthélemi, *Bartholemew.*
Baſile, *Baſil.*
Baudoüin, *Baldwin.*
Benjamin, *Benjamin.*
Benoît, *Bennet* or *Benedict.*
Bernard, *Bernard.*
Bertrand, *Bertram.*
Blaiſe, *Blaſe.*
Boniface, *Boniface.*
Bonaventure, *Bonadventure.*

C.

Céſar, *Cæſar.*
Charles, *Charles.*
Chriſtophe, *Chriſtopher.*
Chryſoſtome, *Chryſoſtom.*
Claude, *Claudius.*
Clément, *Clement.*
Conrad, *Conrad.*
Conſtantin, *Conſtantine.*
Corneille, *Cornelius.*
Cyprien, *Cyprian*
Cyrille, *Cyril.*

D.

Daniel, *Daniel.*
David, *David.*
Denys, *Dionyſius*, *Dennis*, or *Dionyſius.*
Dunſtan, *Dunſtan.*

E.

Edmond, *Edmund.*
Edouard, *Edward.*
Eléazar, *Eleazar.*
Elie, *Eliaz.*
Elisée, *Ellis* or *Eliſha.*
Emmanuel, *Emmanuel.*
Eraſme, *Eraſmus.*
Etienne, *Stephen* or *Steeven.*
Eugène, *Eugene.*
Euſèbe, *Euſebius.*
Euſtache, *Euſtace.*
Ezéchias, *Ezechias.*
Ezéchiel, *Ezechiel.*

F.

Fabien, *Fabian.*
Félix, *Felix.*
Ferdinand, *Ferdinand.*
François, *Francis.*
Frédéric, *Frederick.*
Foulque, *Fulk* or *Fowk.*

G.

Gabriel, *Gabriel.*
Gaſpar, *Jaſpar.*
Gautier, *Walter.*
Gédéon, *Gideon.*
Gédouin, *Goodwin.*
Geoffroy, *Geffery*, or *Jeffery.*
George, *George.*
Gervais, *Gervas.*
Gilles, *Giles.*
Gilbert, *Gilbert.*
Godefroy, *Godfrey.*
Grégoire, *Gregory.*
Guillaume, *William.*
Guy, *Guy.*

H.

Hannibal *ou* Annibal, *Hannibal.*
Hector, *Hector.*
Henri, *Henry.*
Herbert, *Herbert.*
Hercule, *Hercules.*
Hierome. *V.* Jérome.
Hilaire, *Hilary.*
Horace, *Horatio.*
Hubert, *Hubert* or *Hobart.*
Hugues, *Hugh.*
Homfroy, *Humfrey*, or *Humphrey.*

I and J.

Ignace, *Ignatius.*
Irénée, *Irenæus.*
Iſaac, *Iſaac.*
Jacob, *Jacob.*
Jacques, *James.*
Jean, *John.*
Jeoffroi. *V.* Geoffroy.
Jérém'e, *Jeremy.*
Jérôme, *Hierome.*
Job, *Job.*
Jonathan, *Jonathan.*
Joſeph, *Joſeph.*
Joſias, *Joſias.*
Joſcelin, *Joſſelin.*
Joſué, *Joſhua.*
Jude, *Jude.*
Jule, *Julius.*
Julien, *Julian.*

L.

Lambert, *Lambert.*
Lancelot, *Lancelot.*
Laurent, *Laurence.*
Lazare, *Lazarus.*
Léonard, *Leonard.*
Léopold, *Leopald.*
Louis, *Lewis.*
Luc, *Luke.*

M.

Malachie, *Malachy.*
Marc, *Mark.*
Martin, *Martin.*
Matthias, *Matthias.*
Matthieu, *Matthew.*
Maurice, *Maurice*, *Morice* or *Morris.*
Maximilien, *Maximilian.*
Michel, *Michael.*
Moyſe *ou* Moïſe, *Moſes.*

N.

Nathan, *Nathan.*
Nathaniël, *Nathanael.*
Néhémie, *Nehemiah.*
Nicolas, *Nicholas.*

O.

Olivier, *Oliver.*
Othon, *Otho.*

P.

Patrice, *Patrick.*
Paul, *Paul.*
Philibert, *Philebert.*
Philippe, *Philip.*
Phinée, *Phineas.*
Pierre, *Peter.*

R.

Randolphe, *Randal.*
Raoul, *Ralph.*
Raphaël, *Raphael.*
Raymond, *Raymund.*
Renaud, *Reynold.*
Richard, *Richard.*
Robert, *Robert* or *Rupert.*
Rodolphe, *Ralph* or *Ralph.*
Roger, *Roger.*
Roland, *Rowland* or *Orlando.*

S.

Salomon, *Salemon*, or *Solomon.*
Samuel, *Samuel.*
Samſon, *Sampſon.*
Sébaſtien, *Sebaſtian.*
Sigiſmond, *Sigiſmund.*
Silvain, *Silvan.*
Silveſtre, *Silveſter.*
Siméon, *Simeon.*
Simon, *Simon.*

T.

Théodore, *Theodore*
Théodoric, *Dorick.*
Théodoſe, *Theodoſius.*
Théophile, *Thephilus.*
Thibaud, *Thebald* or *Tibald.*
Thomas, *Thomas.*
Timothée *Timothy.*
Tobie, *Toby.*

V.

Valentin, *Valentine.*
Vincent, *Vincent.*
Urbain, *Urban.*

Z.

Zacharie, *Zachary.*

LISTE ALPHABETIQUE DES NOMS.

NOMS DE FEMMES.

A.

Abigaïl, *Abigail.*
Adelaïde, *ou* Adélais *ou* Alix, *Alice.*
Adeline, *Adelina.*
Agathe, *Agatha.*
Agnès, *Agnes.*
Alix. *V.* Adelaïde.
Alithée, *Alithea.*
Amélie, *Amelia.*
Anne, *Anne.*
Antoinette, *Antonia.*
Arabelle, *Arabella.*

B.

Barbe, *ou* Barbara, *Barbara.*
Béatrice, *Beatrix*, or *Beatrice.*
Bennîte, *Benedicta.*
Berthe, *Bertha.*
Blanche, *Blanch.*
Bonne, *Bona.*
Brigide, *Brigid* or *Bridget.*

C.

Caroline, *Carolina.*
Caſſandre, *Coſſandra.*
Catherine, *Catherine.*
Cécile, *Cecily.*
Charité, *Charity.*
Charlotte, *Charlotte.*
Chrétienne, *or* Chriſtine, *Chriſtian* or *Chriſtina.*
Clarice, *Clare.*
Claude *or* Claudine, *Gladuſe* or *Claudia.*
Clotilde, *Clotilda.*
Conſtance, *Conſtance.*

D.

Damaris, *Damaris* or *Damroſee.*
Débora, *Deborah.*
Deniſe, *Dennis.*
Diane, *Diana.*
Dorothée, *Dorothy* or *Dorothea.*

E.

Eléonor, *Eleanor.*
Elizabet, *Elizabeth.*
Emme, *Emma.*
Eſther, *Eſther* or *Heſter.*
Eve, *Eve.*
Flore, *Flora.*
Florence, *Florence.*
Françoiſe, *Frances.*

G.

Gertrude, *Gertrude.*
Geniſrède, *Guirfrid* or *Wifrid.*
Grace. *Grace.*
Guillelmine, *Wilhelmina.*

H.

Héiène, *Helena* or *Helen.*
Henriette, *Henrietta.*

I.

Jaqueline, *Joan.*
Jaquette, *Jaquet.*
Jeanne, *Jane.*
Iſabelle, *Iſabel.*
Judith, *Judith.*
Julienne, *Julian.*

L.

Laure, *Lora* or *Laura.*
Louiſe, *Louiſa.*
Lucie, *Lucy.*
Lucrèce, *Lucretia.*
Lydie, *Lydie.*

M.

Madeleine, *Magdalen.*
Marguerite, *Margaret* or *Marg* or *Margery.*
Marie, *Mary* or *Maria.*
Marthe, *Martha.*
Matilde, *Maud* or *Maude.*

P.

Pénélope, *Penelope.*
Pernelle, *Pernel.*
Philippe, *Philippa.*
Phillis, *Phillis.*
Prudence, *Prudence.*
Priſcille, *Priſcilla.*

R.

Rachel, *Rachel.*
Rébecca, *Rebecca.*
Reſamonde, *Reſamond.*
Roſe, *Roſe.*

S.

Sabine, Sabine, *Sabina.*
Sara, *Sarah.*
Sophie, *Sophia.*
Suſanne, *Suſan*, or *Suſannah.*

T.

Thérèſe, *Thereſa.*

U.

Urſule, *Urſula.*

NAMS OF WOMEN.

ABBREVIATIONS

Of *Engliſh* CHRISTIAN NAMES, uſed in familiar Diſcourſe.

A.

Assy *(for* Alice.) *Aiſon, Liſette, Liſon.*

B.

Bab *(for* Baptiſt.)
Bab *(for* Barbara.)
Bat *(for* Bartholomew.)
Beck *(for* Rebecca.)
Bell *(for* Arabella.)
Ben *(for* Benjamin.)
Beſs, *or* Bet, *or* Betty *(for* Elizabeth.) *Babeau, Babet,* ou *Babiche.*
Biddy *(for* Bridget.)
Bill *or* Billy *(for* William.) *Guillot.*
Bob *(for* Robert.) *Robichon.*

C.

Caſs *(for* Caſſandra.)
Chris *(for* Chriſtian.)
Cis *(for* Cecily.)
Clem *(for* Clement.)
Conny *(for* Conſtance.)

D.

Dan *(for* Daniel.)
Davy *(for* David.)
Deb *(for* Deborah.)
Dick *or* Dicky *(for* Richard.)
Doll *or* Dolly *(for* Dorothy.)
Dy *(for* Diana.)

E.

Ekiel *(for* Ezechiel.)
Ellick *(for* Alexander.)

F.

Frank *(for* Francis.)
Frank *or* Fanny *(for* Frances.) *Fanchon.*
Fritz *(for* Fridſwid.)

G.

Gef *(for* Geffery.)
Gib *(for* Gilbert.)
Grif *(for* Griffith.)

H.

Hah *(for* Herbert.)
Hal *or* Harry *(for* Henry.)
Harriot *(for* Henrietta.)
Hodge *(for* Roger.)

I.

Jack *(for* John.) *Jeannot.*
Ib *(for* Iſabel.) *Iſabeau.*
Jef. *(for* Jeffery.)
Jemmy *(for* James.)
Jerry *(for* Jeremy.)
Jin. *(for* Jane.) *Jeanneton.*
Jinny *(for* Jane.)
Joe *(for* Joſeph.)
Johnny *(for* John.)
Jos *(for* Joſhua.)
Jug *(for* Joan.)

K.

Kate *(for* Catherine.) *Catin* ou *Cataut.*
Kit *(for* Chriſtopher).
Kit *(for* Chriſtian.)
Kellom *(for* Kenelm.)

L.

Lance *(for* Lancelot.)
Len *(for* Leonard.)
Let *(for* Lettice.)

M.

Madge *(for* Margery.) *Margot, Margoton, Goton.*
Mat *(for* Mathew.)
Maudlin *(for* Magdalen.) *Madelon.*
Mer *(for* Margery.) *Margot.*
Mich *(for* Michael.)
Mill *(for* Mildred.)
Moll *or* Molly *(for* Mary.) *Marion.*
Mun *(for* Edmund.)

N.

Nab *(for* Abigail.)
Nam *(for* Ambroſe.)
Nan, Nancy, *or* Nanny *(for* Ann.) *Nanon,* ou *Nanette,* ou Anette.
Nat *(for* Nathaniel.)
Ned *(for* Edward.)
Nel *(for* Eleanor *or* Helena.)
Nib *(for* Iſabel.) *Iſabeau.*
Nick *(for* Nicholas.)
Nobs *(for* Obadiah.)
Nol *(for* Oliver.)
Nump *(for* Humphry.)
Nykin *(for* Iſaac.)

P.

Padge *(for* Margery.) *Margot.*
Pall *or* Poll *(for* Mary.) *Manon.*
Patty *(for* Martha.)
Peg *or* Peggy *(for* Margaret.) *Margot, Margoton, Goton.*
Pel *(for* Peregrine.)
Pen *(for* Penelope,)
Phil *(for* Philip.) *Philpot.*
Phil *(for* Phillis.)
Priſs *(for* Priſcilla.)
Pru *(for* Prudence.)

R.

Robin *(for* Robert.) *Robin, Robichon.*

S.

Sa *(for* Sarah.)
Sam *(for* Samuel.)
Sand *(for* Alexander.)
Sanz *(for* St. John.)
Seb *(for* Sebaſtian *or* Sibyl.)
Sil *(for* Silveſter.)
Sim *(for* Simon *or* Simeon.)
Sis *(for* Cecily.)
Suke *(for* Suſan.) *Suſon.*

T.

Taff *(for* Theophilus.)
Ted *(for* Edward.)
Tem *(for* Temperance.
Tid *or* Tit *(for* Theodore.)
Tim *(for* Timothy.)
Tom *(for* Thomas.)
Tony *(for* Anthony.)
Tracy *(for* Thereſa.)

V.

Vin *(for* Vincent.)
Val *(for* Valentine.)

W.

Wat *(for* Walter.)
Will *(for* William.) *Guillet.*
Win *(for* Wineſrid.)

Z.

Zack *(for* Zachary.)

ABREVIATIONS

Des NOMS DE BAPTEME Anglois, *dont on ſe ſert dans le Diſcours familier.*

FIN.

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